

Finding Eulerian tours in linear time

Angus Lim
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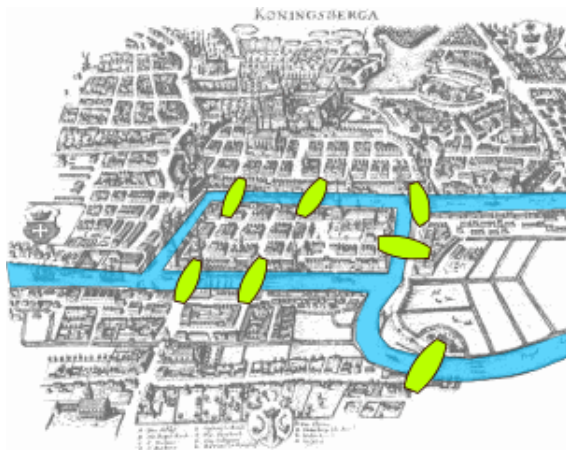
What is an Eulerian tour anyway

I'm sure this is review

- ▶ aka Eulerian cycle/Eulerian circuit
- ▶ directed path on graph
 - ▶ visits every edge *once*
 - ▶ starts and ends at the *same* vertex
- ▶ cf. Eulerian paths, which do not have the second condition
- ▶ we'll work with connected, undirected graphs because they're easier and Paul didn't specify what kind of graph

Historical context

totally not ripped off Wikipedia



Finding whether a tour even exists

a formal proof is “outside the scope of this course”

- ▶ consider an arbitrary vertex v
 - ▶ in order for an Eulerian tour to exist, every edge adjacent to v must be visited
 - ▶ for every edge *leaving* v , there must be an edge *returning* to v
 - ▶ if there are n edges leaving v , there are n edges returning to v , a total of $2n$ edges
 - ▶ since n is an integer, there must be an *even* number of edges adjacent to v
- ▶ this is true for all vertices
- ▶ ergo, a necessary condition for existence of an Eulerian tour is that *every vertex must have even degree*
- ▶ this can be evaluated in $\mathcal{O}(|E|)$ time

Can we prove the converse?

- ▶ i.e., if we have a graph where every vertex has even degree, can we find an Eulerian tour?
- ▶ this is equivalent to the original problem
- ▶ we present the following algorithm, published by Carl Hierholzer in 1873

Finding the actual tour: Hierholzer's algorithm

throwback to 1873

- ▶ using what we figured out earlier, if we leave an arbitrary vertex v during path traversal, we are guaranteed that we can return to it
- ▶ we can thus do the following recursion, while there are unvisited edges:
 - ▶ start at a vertex u , and arbitrarily traverse unvisited edges until u is reached again
 - ▶ this creates a subtour, which may not traverse all edges
 - ▶ recurse on vertices in the found subtour; if there are unvisited edges adjacent to it, we'll get another subtour, which can be inserted into the full tour
- ▶ using doubly linked lists, the runtime is $\mathcal{O}(|E|)$

An example

- ▶ note to self: you were too lazy to make nice diagrams in Inkscape so use the chalkboard

Questions?

