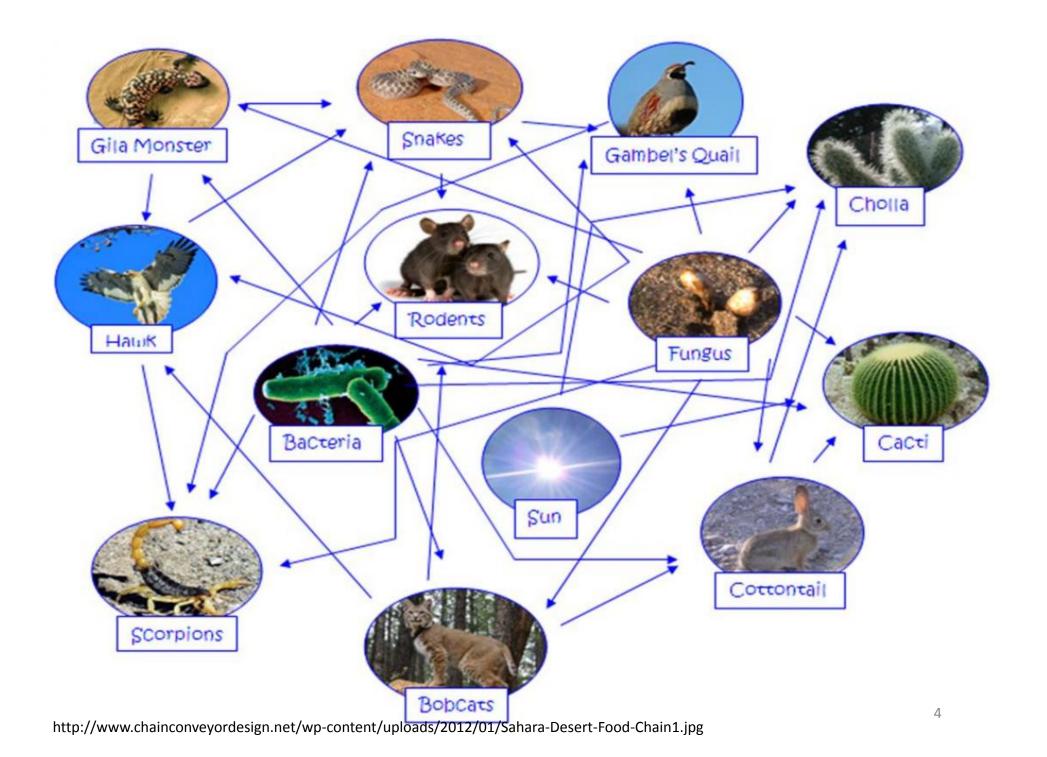
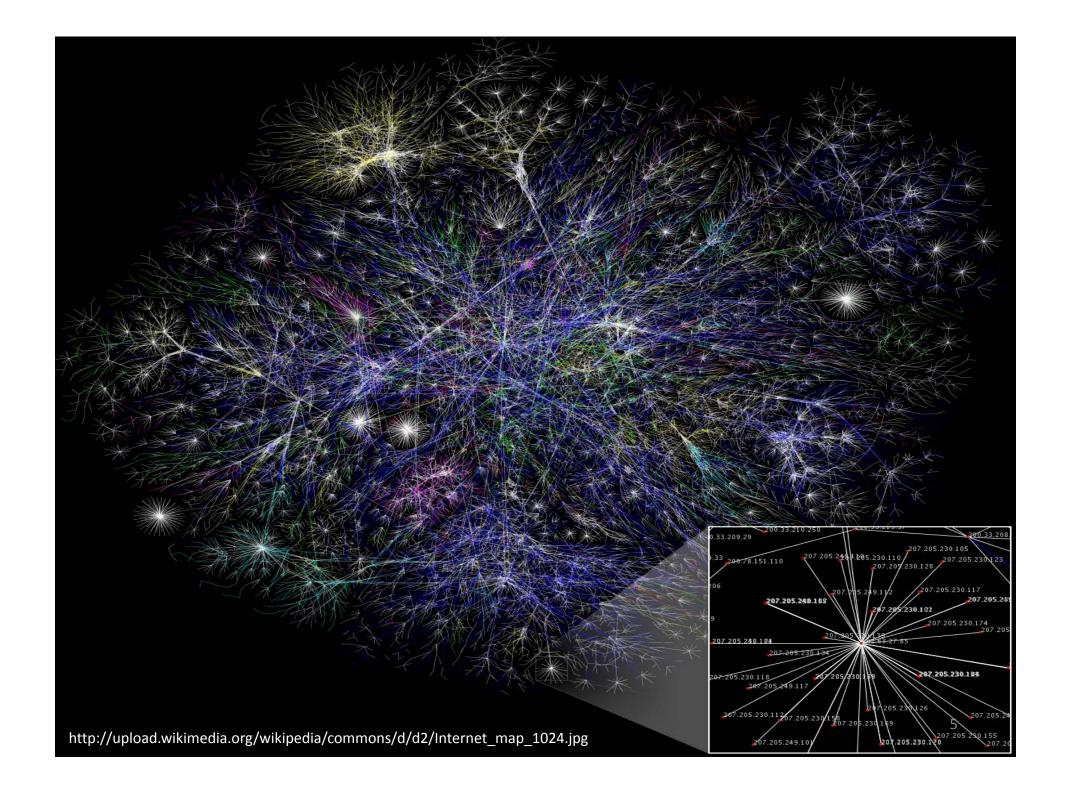
图的基本概念

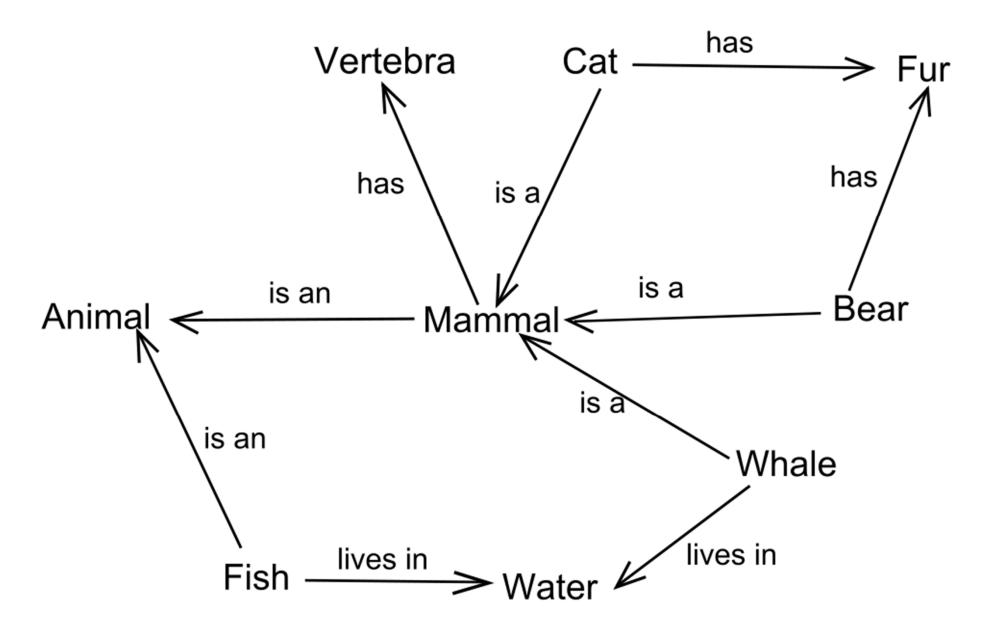
程粪 (gcheng@nju.edu.cn)

图,就在我们身边

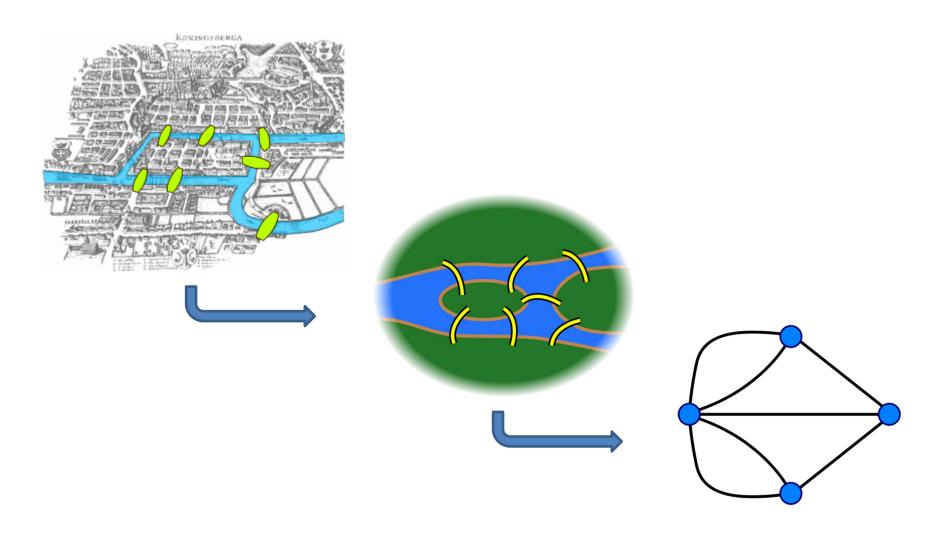








一切都源于柯尼斯堡的七座桥



本节课的主要内容

- 1.1 图的基本概念
- 1.5 图的中心与中位点
- 1.6 图的矩阵表示

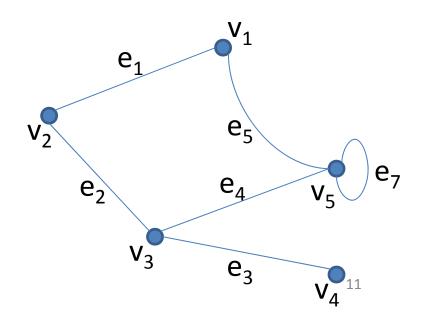
集合、无序对

- 集合 (set)
 - 一组不重复的对象
 - 例: $S=\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}=\{v_3, v_2, v_1\}=\{v_1, v_1, v_2, v_3\}$
- 无序对 (unordered pair)
 - 含有2个或1个元素的集合
 - 例: {v₁, v₂}, {v₂}
 - 常记作: (v₁, v₂), (v₂, v₂)

- 如无特殊说明,本课程中
 - 用()表示无序对
 - 用<>表示有序对

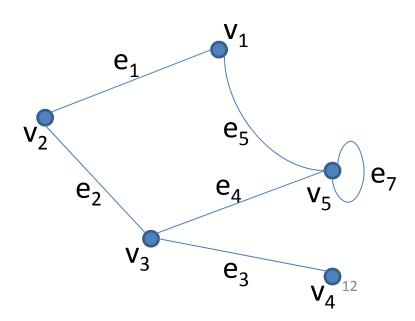
图、顶点、边

- 图: G=<V,E>
 - 顶点集 (vertex set): V或V(G)
 - 边集 (edge set): E或E(G)
 - E(G)要满足什么条件?
 - $\forall e \in E(G), (|e| \in \{1,2\})$ $\forall e \in E(G), (e \subseteq V(G))$
- 图的规模
 - 阶 (order): v(G)=|V(G)| //读音"纽"
 - 边数 (size): ε(G)=|E(G)|
- 边的几种记法: e=(u, v)=uv

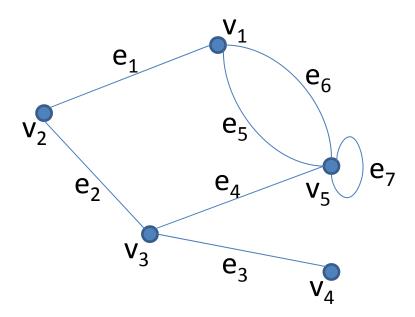


图、顶点、边(续)

- 一些术语
 - v₁、v₂是e₁的端点 (endpoint)
 - v₁、v₂和e₁关联 (incident)
 - v₁和v₂相邻 (adjacent)
 - e₁和e₂相邻 (adjacent)
 - e₇是环边 (loop)

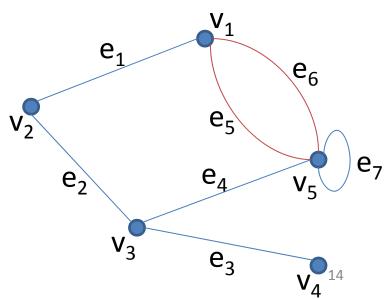


• 如果我们用刚才的集合表示法来表示这个图,你觉得会不会有什么问题?



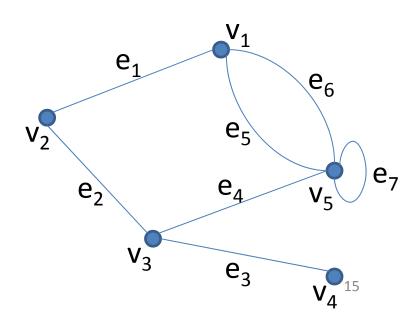
多重集合、重边

- 多重集合 (multiset)
 - 一组可重复的对象
 - 例: S={v1, v2, v3}={v3, v2, v1}≠{v1, v1, v2, v3}
- 重边 (multiple edges)
 - 例: e₅和e₆
 - $E(G)=\{(v_1, v_2), (v_2, v_3), (v_3, v_4), (v_3, v_5), (v_1, v_5), (v_1, v_5), (v_1, v_5), (v_5, v_5)\}$



- 顶点的度 (degree)
 - 顶点关联的边的数量, 环边计2次
 - 例: d(v₁)=3, d(v₅)=5
- 图的度

 - 最大度: $\Delta(G) = \max_{v \in V(G)} d(v)$ 最小度: $\delta(G) = \min_{v \in V(G)} d(v)$



推论1.1.1

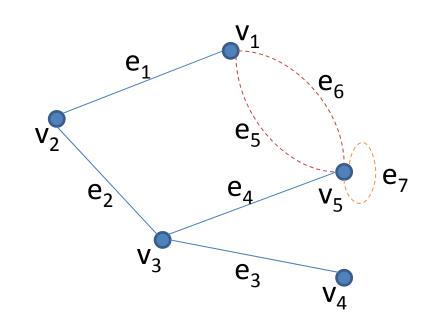
- 任何图中, 奇度顶点的个数总是偶数(包括0)。 证明:
- 1. 顶点度数之和为偶数。
- 2. 奇度顶点的个数不能是奇数。

- 零图 (null graph)
 - − V(G)=Ø
- 空图 (empty graph)
- 平凡图 (trivial graph)
- 简单图 (simple graph)
- 完全图 (complete graph)
- k-正则图 (k-regular graph)
- 二部图 (bipartite graph)
- 完全二部图 (complete bipartite graph)

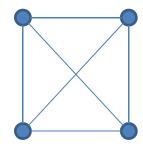
- 零图 (null graph)
- 空图 (empty graph)
 - $E(G)=\emptyset$
- 平凡图 (trivial graph)
- 简单图 (simple graph)
- 完全图 (complete graph)
- k-正则图 (k-regular graph)
- 二部图 (bipartite graph)
- 完全二部图 (complete bipartite graph)

- 零图 (null graph)
- 空图 (empty graph)
- 平凡图 (trivial graph)
 - v(G)=1的空图
- 简单图 (simple graph)
- 完全图 (complete graph)
- k-正则图 (k-regular graph)
- 二部图 (bipartite graph)
- 完全二部图 (complete bipartite graph)

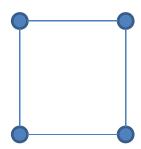
- 零图 (null graph)
- 空图 (empty graph)
- 平凡图 (trivial graph)
- 简单图 (simple graph)
 - 没有环边和重边
- 完全图 (complete graph)
- k-正则图 (k-regular graph)
- 二部图 (bipartite graph)
- 完全二部图 (complete bipartite graph)



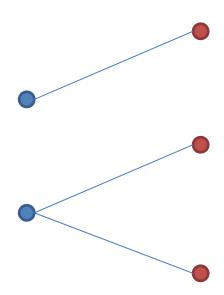
- 零图 (null graph)
- 空图 (empty graph)
- 平凡图 (trivial graph)
- 简单图 (simple graph)
- 完全图 (complete graph)
 - 每对顶点都相邻的简单图,记作K_{v(G)}
- k-正则图 (k-regular graph)
- 二部图 (bipartite graph)
- 完全二部图 (complete bipartite graph)



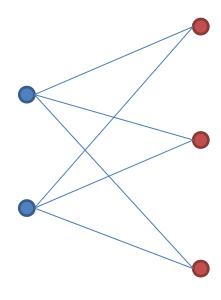
- 零图 (null graph)
- 空图 (empty graph)
- 平凡图 (trivial graph)
- 简单图 (simple graph)
- 完全图 (complete graph)
- k-正则图 (k-regular graph)
 - $\forall v \in V(G), (d(v) = k)$
- 二部图 (bipartite graph)
- 完全二部图 (complete bipartite graph)



- 零图 (null graph)
- 空图 (empty graph)
- 平凡图 (trivial graph)
- 简单图 (simple graph)
- 完全图 (complete graph)
- k-正则图 (k-regular graph)
- 二部图 (bipartite graph)
 - $-V(G)=X\cup Y, X\neq\varnothing, Y\neq\varnothing, X\cap Y=\varnothing$
 - $\forall e \in E(G), ((e \cap X \neq \emptyset) \land (e \cap Y \neq \emptyset))$
- 完全二部图 (complete bipartite graph)

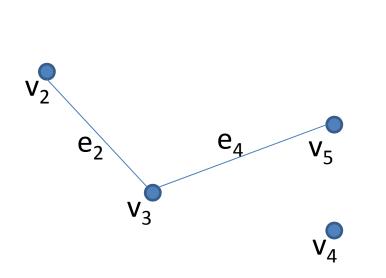


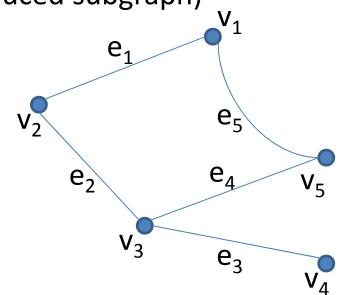
- 零图 (null graph)
- 空图 (empty graph)
- 平凡图 (trivial graph)
- 简单图 (simple graph)
- 完全图 (complete graph)
- k-正则图 (k-regular graph)
- 二部图 (bipartite graph)
- 完全二部图 (complete bipartite graph)
 - 每对X-Y顶点都相邻的简单图,记作 $K_{|X|,|Y|}$



• 如无特殊说明,本课程讨论的是简单图

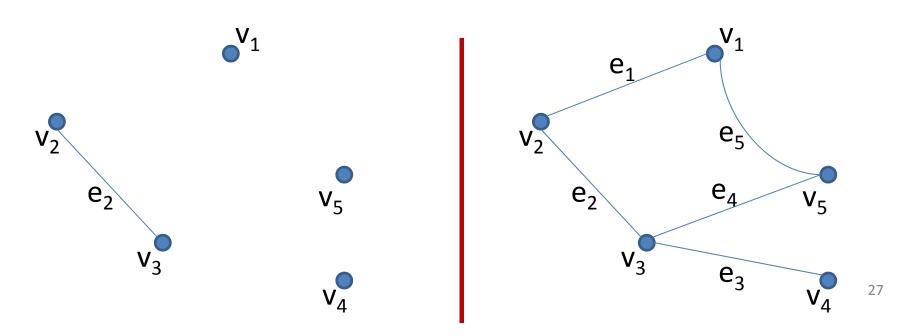
- H是G的子图 (subgraph)
 - V(H)⊆V(G)
 - E(H)⊆E(G)
- H是G的生成子图 (spanning subgraph)
- H是G的V'-点导出子图 (induced subgraph)
- H是G的E'-边导出子图 (edge-induced subgraph)





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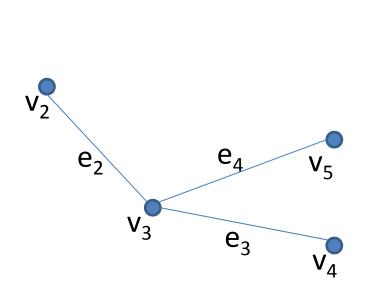
- H是G的子图 (subgraph)
- · H是G的生成子图 (spanning subgraph)
 - V(H)=V(G)
- H是G的V'-点导出子图 (induced subgraph)
- H是G的E'-边导出子图 (edge-induced subgraph)

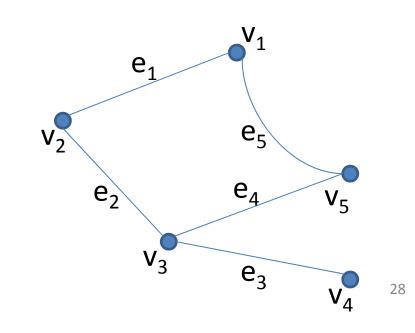


- H是G的子图 (subgraph)
- H是G的生成子图 (spanning subgraph)
- H是G的V'-点导出子图 (induced subgraph)

$$- \forall v_i, v_j \in V' = V(H), ((v_i, v_j) \in E(G) \rightarrow (v_i, v_j) \in E(H))$$
,记作H=G[V']

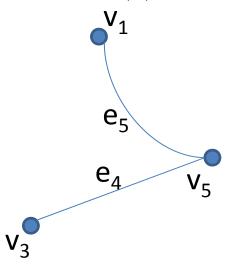
• H是G的E'-边导出子图 (edge-induced subgraph)

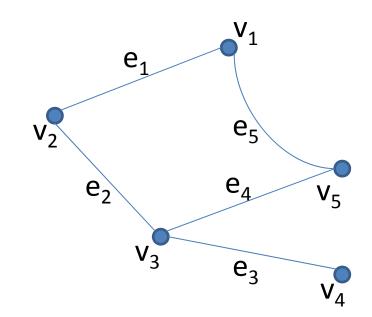




- H是G的子图 (subgraph)
- H是G的生成子图 (spanning subgraph)
- H是G的V'-点导出子图 (induced subgraph)
- H是G的E'-边导出子图 (edge-induced subgraph)

$$-V(H) = \bigcup_{e \in E' = E(H)} e$$
 ,记作H=G[E']





图的关系1: 父子(续)

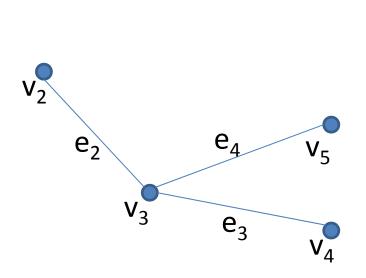
• 一些记法

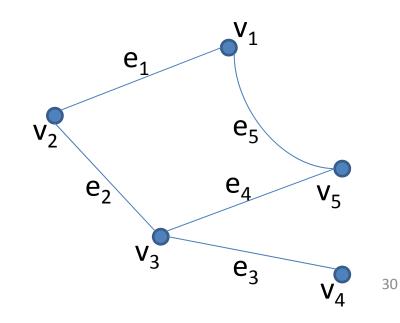
- G-V': $G[V(G)\backslash V']$

- G-v: G- $\{v\}$

 $- G-E': \langle V(G), E(G) \backslash E' \rangle$

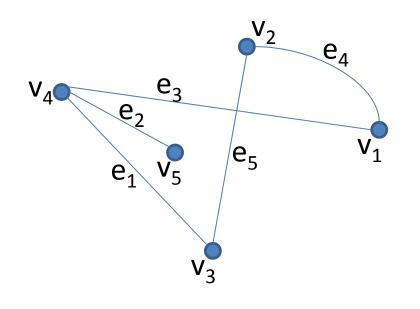
- G-e: G-{e}

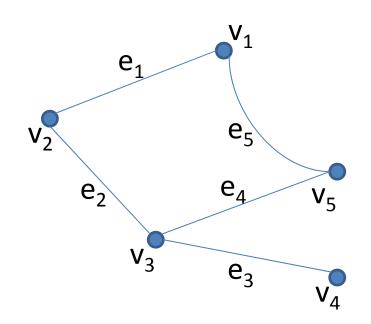




图的关系2: 同构

- G和H同构 (isomorphism)
 - 存在双射α: V(G)→V(H)
 - $(u, v) \subseteq E(G)$ iff. $(\alpha(u), \alpha(v)) \subseteq E(H)$
- 记作 G≅H
- 图的同构关系是等价关系(自反、对称、传递)

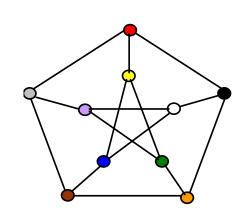


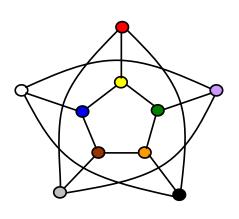


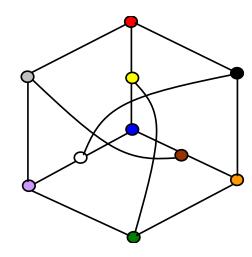
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图的关系2: 同构(续)

- 你是如何判定图是否同构的?
- 属于NP, 但属于P还是NPC? 还不知道!







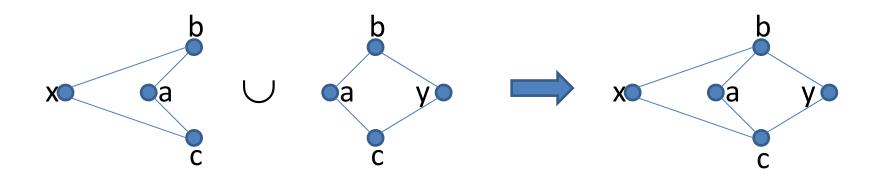
- G的补图 (complement)
 - $-\overline{G} = \langle V(G), \{(x, y) \notin E(G)\} \rangle$
- G和H的并 (union)
- G和H的不交并/和 (addition)
- G和H的联/连接 (join)
- G和H的对称差 (symmetric difference)



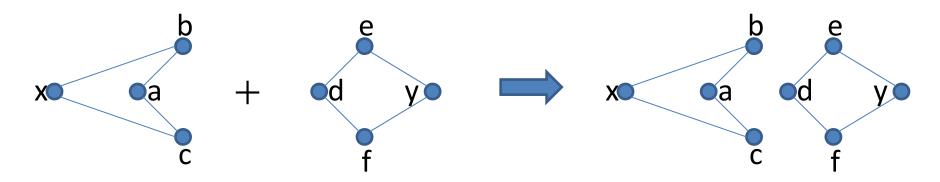
- G的补图 (complement)
- G和H的并 (union)

$$-G \cup H = \langle V(G) \cup V(H), E(G) \cup E(H) \rangle$$

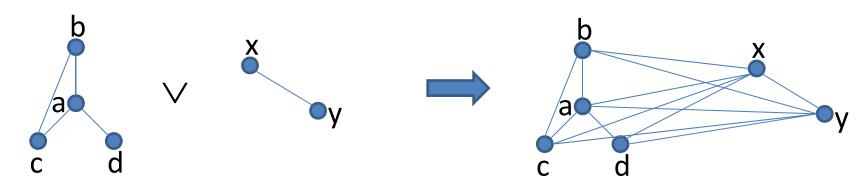
- G和H的不交并/和 (addition)
- G和H的联/连接 (join)
- G和H的对称差 (symmetric difference)



- G的补图 (complement)
- G和H的并 (union)
- G和H的不交并/和 (addition) 仅当 $V(G) \cap V(H) = \emptyset$ - $G + H = \langle V(G) \cup V(H), E(G) \cup E(H) \rangle$
- G和H的联/连接 (join)
- G和H的对称差 (symmetric difference)

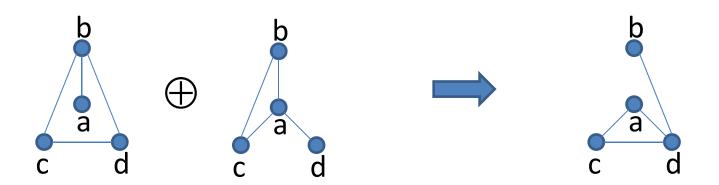


- G的补图 (complement)
- G和H的并 (union)
- G和H的不交并/和 (addition)
- G和H的联/连接 (join) 仅当 $V(G) \cap V(H) = \emptyset$ - $G \lor H = \langle V(G) \cup V(H), E(G) \cup E(H) \cup \{(x,y) | x \in V(G) \land y \in V(H)\} \rangle$
- G和H的对称差 (symmetric difference)



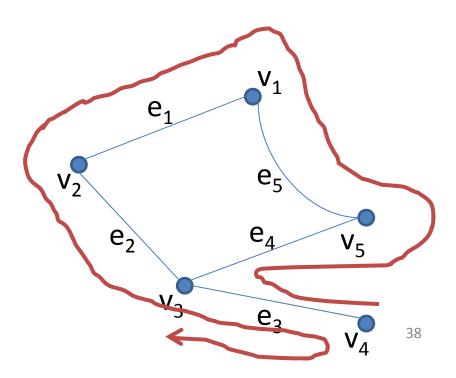
图的运算

- G的补图 (complement)
- G和H的并 (union)
- G和H的不交并/和 (addition)
- G和H的联/连接 (join)
- G和H的对称差 (symmetric difference) 仅当V(G)=V(H)=V $-G\oplus H=\langle V,(E(G)\cup E(H))\setminus (E(G)\cap E(H))\rangle$



途径 (walk)

- •顶点和边交替出现的序列 v_0 , e_1 , v_1 , ..., e_k , v_k
- $e_i = (v_{i-1}, v_i)$
- $\bullet v_0$ 和 v_k 分别称作起点和终点

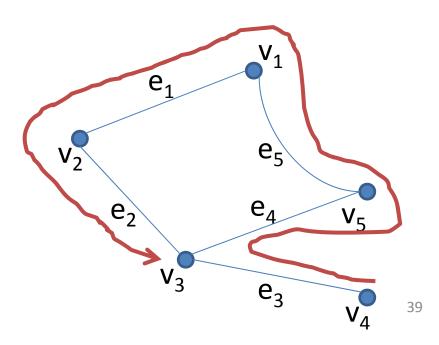


途径 (walk)

- •顶点和边交替出现的序列 v_0 , e_1 , v_1 , ..., e_k , v_k
- $\bullet e_i = (v_{i-1}, v_i)$
- $\bullet v_0$ 和 v_k 分别称作起点和终点

边不重复出现

迹 (trail)

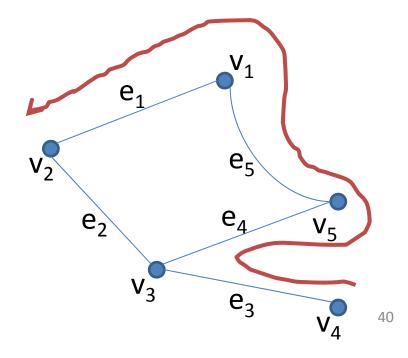


途径 (walk)

- •顶点和边交替出现的序列 v_0 , e_1 , v_1 , ..., e_k , v_k
- $e_i = (v_{i-1}, v_i)$
- $\bullet v_0$ 和 v_k 分别称作起点和终点

边不重复出现迹 (trail)顶点不重复出现路 (path)

简单图中,路的记法中可以省略边



途径 (walk)

- •顶点和边交替出现的序列 v_0 , e_1 , v_1 , ..., e_k , v_k
- $e_i = (v_{i-1}, v_i)$
- $\bullet v_0$ 和 v_k 分别称作起点和终点

起点和终点相同

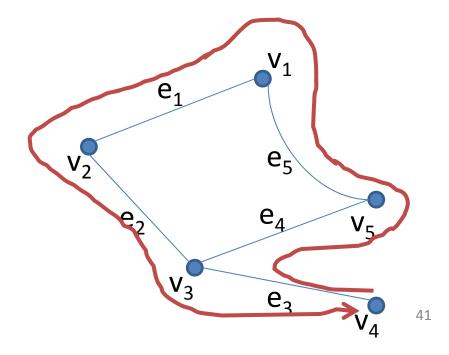
闭途径 (closed walk)

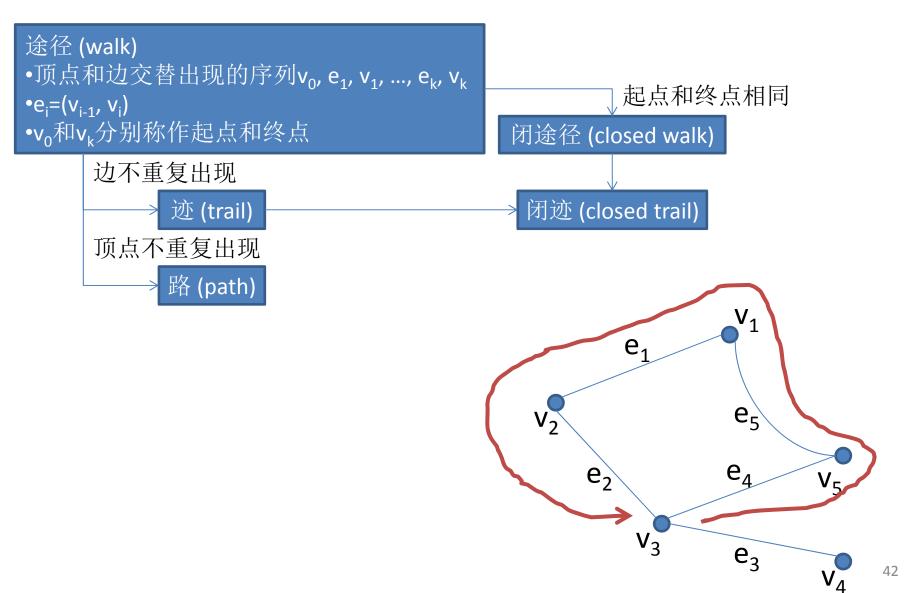
边不重复出现

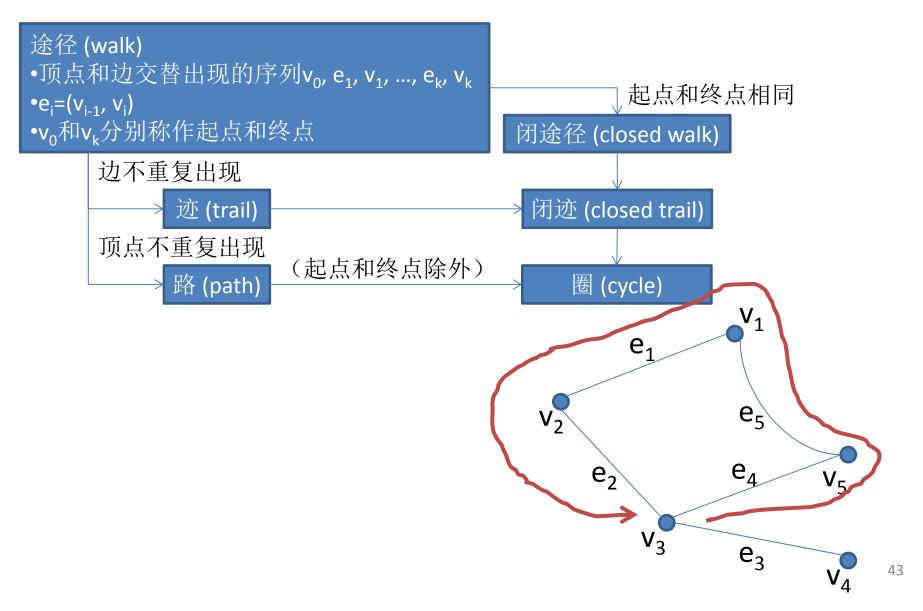
迹 (trail)

顶点不重复出现

路 (path)

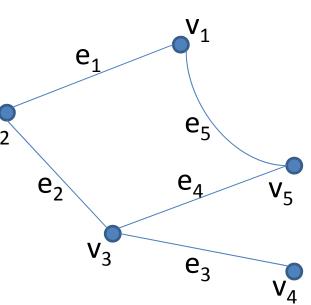






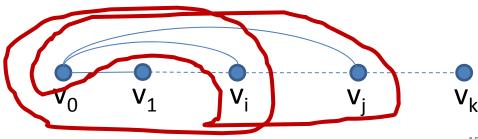
长度

- 途径的长度 (length)
 - 边的数量
- 路的长度
 - u到v的最短路 (shortest path): u到v的长度最小的路
 - 距离 (distance): 最短路的长度,记作d(u, v)
- 圈的长度
 - 奇圈 (odd cycle): 长度为奇数的圈
 - 偶圈 (even cycle): 长度为偶数的圈
 - 围长 (girth): 最短圈的长度
 - 周长 (circumference): 最长圈的长度'



例1.1.3

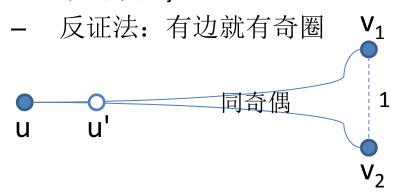
- 设G是简单图,若 $\delta(G)$ ≥3,则G必有偶圈。证明:
- 1. G有最长路,记作P=v₀,..., v_k
- 2. v_0 在P上有两个不同于 v_1 的相邻顶点 v_i 和 v_i
 - i或j是奇数,存在偶圈
 - i和j是偶数,存在偶圈



定理1.1.2

• 一个非平凡图是二部图当且仅当它不含奇圈。证明:

- 1. 必要性:
 - 每次走回起点,都要经过偶数条边
- 2. 充分性:
 - 提示:将所有顶点分为X和Y两部分,证明X和Y的内部不可能有边
 - 任取顶点u,定义: X={与u距离为奇数的顶点},Y={与u距离为偶数的顶点}

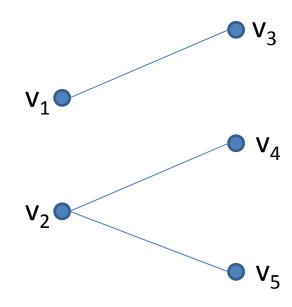


思考: u' 恰是v₁或v₂怎么办?

思考: u无路可达的顶点怎么办?

连通

- 连通 (connected)
 - 两顶点间有路
- 连通图 (connected graph)
 - 每对顶点都连通
- 连通分支 (connected component)
 - 极大连通子图
- G的连通分支数记作w(G)



定理1.1.2 (续)

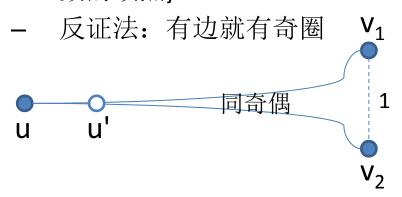
• 一个非平凡图是二部图当且仅当它不含奇圈。证明:

1. 必要性:

每次走回起点,都要经过偶数条边

2. 充分性:

- 提示:将所有顶点分为X和Y两部分,证明X和Y的内部不可能有边
- 任取顶点u,定义: X={与u距离为奇数的顶点}, Y={与u距离为偶数的顶点}

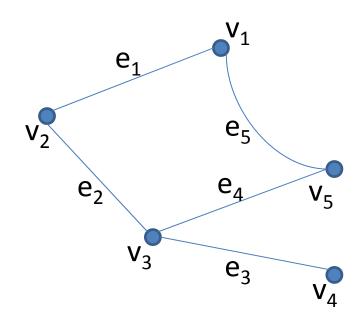


思考: u'恰是 v_1 或 v_2 怎么办? 思考: u无路可达的顶点怎么办?

每个连通分支都是二部图

连通图的性质

- 若图G连通,则ε(G)≥ν(G)-1。证明:
- 1. 从空图开始,每添加一条边,w最多减少1



连通图的中心和中位点

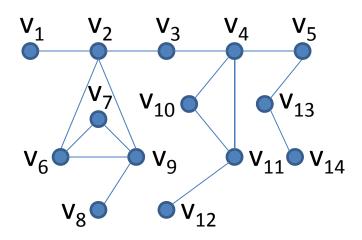
• 离心率 (eccentricity)

$$- e(v) = \max_{u \in V(G)} d(v, u)$$

- 中心 (center)
 - $\underset{v \in V(G)}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} e(v)$
- 半径 (radius)

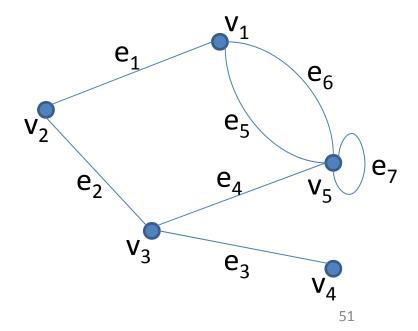
$$- rad(G) = \min_{v \in V(G)} e(v)$$

- 直径 (diameter)
 - $diam(G) = \max_{v \in V(G)} e(v)$
- 中位点 (median)
 - $\underset{v \in V(G)}{\operatorname{arg \, min}} \sum_{u \in V(G)} d(v, u)$



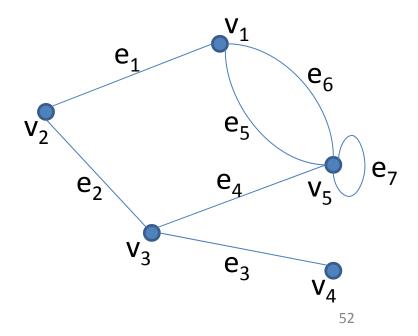
图的关联矩阵 (incidence matrix)

	e ₁	e ₂	e ₃	e ₄	e ₅	e ₆	e ₇
V ₁	1				1	1	
V ₂	1	1					
V ₃		1	1	1			
V ₄			1				
v ₅				1	1	1	2



图的邻接矩阵 (adjacency matrix)

	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₄	V ₅
v ₁		1			2
v ₂	1		1		
V ₃		1		1	1
V ₄			1		
v ₅	2		1		1



邻接矩阵的性质

- 邻接矩阵是对称矩阵。
- 第i行和=第i列和=顶点vi的度(环边特殊对待)。
- 定理1.6.1: 设A是v阶图G的邻接矩阵,则Aⁿ的第i行第j列元 $素 a_{ij}^{(n)}$ 等于G中从 v_i 到 v_j 的长度为n的途径的数目 (1≤n<v)。 $-a_{ij}^{(n)} = \sum_{i}^{\nu} a_{ir}^{(n-1)} a_{rj}$
- 推论1.6.3: 设A是v阶图G的邻接矩阵 (v≥3), R=A+A²+...+A^{v-1},则图G连通的充分必要条件是矩阵R中每个元素均不为零。
- 推论1.6.4: 设A是连通图G的邻接矩阵, $R_k=A+A^2+...+A^k$,则G的顶点 v_i 的离心率 $e(v_i)$ 等于使得矩阵 R_k 的第i行没有零元素的最小k值 (对角线除外)。

作业

- **1.4** //度
- 1.35 (同构要写出双射,不同构要说明原因)//同构
- 1.23 //长度
- **1.31** //连通
- 1.63 //离心率