# 作业 4 图型结构及其应用

1. 分别实现无向图的邻接矩阵和邻接表存储结构的建立算法,分析和比较各建立算法的时间复杂度以及存储结构的空间占用情况。

为简化后续程序,本作业将邻接矩阵和邻接表储存在同一结构体中,具体如下:

```
20 struct graph
21 {
22     int n,e;//图的项点数与边数
23     int edge[N][N] = {0};//邻接矩阵
24     int vertex[N];//项点表
25     struct vertexNode vertexlist[N]; //项点表
26 };
```

其中, struct vertexNode 为邻接表的表头数组, 定义如下:

EdgeNode 为后续连接的节点,定义为:

```
7 struct EdgeNode
8 {
9 int adjvex; //邻接点域
10 int weight; //边权重
11 EdgeNode *next; //指针域
12 };
```

建立思路为输入顶点个数以及边数后,逐边对邻接矩阵和邻接表进行修改或者插入,具体建立过程如下:

A. 无向图的邻接矩阵的建立

#### B. 无向图的邻接表的建立

```
void create list(struct graph *G)
   cout<<"图的顶点数为: ";
   cin>>G->n;
   cout<<"图的边数为: ";
   cin>>G->e;
   cout<<"此无向图的顶点为:";
   for(int i = 0; i < G -> n; i++)
       G->vertex[i] = i;
       cout<<i<<" ";
       G->vertexlist[i].vertax = i;
       G->vertexlist[i].phead = NULL;
   cout<<endl;</pre>
   for(int i = 0; i < G > e; i++)
       int head,tail,w;//边依附的两个顶点序号m,n;边权值w
       cout<<"第"<<ii+1<<"条边的起止结点以及权值为:";
       cin>>head>>tail>>w;
       EdgeNode *p = new EdgeNode;
       p->adjvex = tail; p->weight = w;
       p->next = G->vertexlist[head].phead;
       G->vertexlist[head].phead = p;
       EdgeNode *q = new EdgeNode;
       q->adjvex = head; q->weight = w;
       q->next = G->vertexlist[tail].phead;
       G->vertexlist[tail].phead = q;
   show_list(G);
```

由程序可得,设e为图所含边数,n为顶点数目,无论邻接表或是邻接矩阵的建立时间复杂度均为O(e),但是邻接表的空间复杂度为O(n),而邻接矩阵的空间复杂度为 $O(n^2)$ 。

## 2. 实现无向图的邻接矩阵和邻接表两种存储结构的相互转换算法。

转换过程和建立过程相似,由邻接表或邻接矩阵读出边信息后再存入对应的矩阵或者表中即可,具体程序如下:

A. 邻接表转换为邻接矩阵

B. 邻接矩阵转换为邻接表

```
void matrix_to_list(struct graph *G, struct graph *g)
132
           for(int i = 0; i < G->n; i++)
134
135
               g->vertexlist[i].vertax = G->vertex[i];
136
               g->vertexlist[i].phead = NULL;
           g \rightarrow n = G \rightarrow n;
           g\rightarrow e = G\rightarrow e;
           for(int i = 0; i < G->n; i++)
142
               for(int j = 0; j < G->n; j++)
143
                    if(G->edge[i][j] != 0)
                        int w = G->edge[i][j];
                        EdgeNode *p = new EdgeNode;
                        p->adjvex = j; p->weight = w;
                        p->next = g->vertexlist[i].phead;
                        g->vertexlist[i].phead = p;
150
           cout<<"邻接矩阵转换为邻接表....."<<endl;
           show list(g);
```

由程序可知,设e为图所含边数,n为顶点数目,则邻接表转换为邻接矩阵的时间复杂度为O(n+e),邻接矩阵转换为邻接表的时间复杂度为 $O(n^2)$ 。

3. 在上述两种存储结构上,分别实现无向图的深度优先搜索(递归和非递归)和广度优先搜索算法。并以适当的方式存储和展示相应的搜索结果,包括:深度优先或广度优先生成森林(或生成树)、深度优先或广度优先序列和深度优先或广度优先编号。并分析搜索算法的时间复杂度和空间复杂度。

### A. 邻接表

1. 深度优先搜索(递归)

void DFS\_list\_recursion(struct graph G)

```
int i, count = 1;
           for(int j = 0; j < G.n; j++)
              visited[j] = false;
          cout<<"深度优先序列为(递归):
250
          int search_tree[N][N] = {0};
          for(int i = 0; i < G.n; i++)
               if(!visited[i]) DFS1(G,i,&count,search_tree);
          cout<<endl;</pre>
          cout<<"深度优先编号为(递归): "<<endl;
          show search(dfn);
          cout<<"深度优先生成树的邻接表为: "<<endl;
          for(int i = 0; i < G.n; i++)
               for(int j = 0; j < G.n; j++)
                  G.edge[i][j] = search_tree[i][j];
          struct graph g;
          matrix_to_list(&G, &g);
     void DFS1(struct graph G, int i, int *count, int search tree[][N])
224
         EdgeNode *p = G.vertexlist[i].phead;
         if(!visited[i])
             cout<<G.vertexlist[i].vertax<<" ";</pre>
             dfn[i] = (*count)++;
             visited[i] = true;
         while(p != NULL)
             if(!visited[p->adjvex])
                 search_tree[i][p->adjvex] = p->weight;
```

# 2. 深度优先搜索(非递归),基于栈结构

 $p = p \rightarrow next;$ 

search\_tree[p->adjvex][i] = p->weight;
DFS1(G,p->adjvex,count,search\_tree);

```
s.push(i);
    while(!s.empty())
        EdgeNode *p = G.vertexlist[s.top()].phead;
        int m = G.vertexlist[s.top()].vertax;
       while(p != NULL)
            if(!visited[p->adjvex])
               search_tree[m][p->adjvex] = p->weight;
               search_tree[p->adjvex][m] = p->weight;
               cout<<p->adjvex<<" ";
               dfn[p->adjvex] = count++;
               visited[p->adjvex] = true;
               s.push(p->adjvex);
               m = G.vertexlist[p->adjvex].vertax;
               p = G.vertexlist[p->adjvex].phead;
           else p = p->next;
       p = G.vertexlist[s.top()].phead;
       m = G.vertexlist[s.top()].vertax;
       s.pop();
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"深度优先编号为(非递归): "<<endl;
show search(dfn);
cout<<"深度优先生成树的邻接表为: "<<endl;
for(int i = 0; i < G.n; i++)
    for(int j = 0; j < G.n; j++)
       G.edge[i][j] = search_tree[i][j];
struct graph g;
matrix_to_list(&G, &g);
//clear(&g);
```

# 3. 广度优先搜索,基于队列结构

```
void BFS_list(struct graph G)
           int i, count = 1;
269
           queue<int> q;
           for(int j = 0; j < G.n; j++)
           visited[j] = false;
cout<<"广度优先序列为: ";
           int search_tree[N][N] = {0};
               if(!visited[i])
                   cout<<G.vertexlist[i].vertax<<" ";</pre>
                   bfn[i] = count++;
                   visited[i] = true;
                   q.push(i);
               while(!q.empty())
                   int i = q.front();
                   q.pop();
                   EdgeNode *p = G.vertexlist[i].phead;
                   while(p != NULL)
                        if(!visited[p->adjvex])
                            search tree[i][p->adjvex] = p->weight;
```

```
search_tree[p->adjvex][i] = p->weight;
                cout<<p->adjvex<<" ";
               bfn[p->adjvex] = count++;
               visited[p->adjvex] = true;
                q.push(p->adjvex);
           p = p-next;
cout<<endl;</pre>
cout<<"广度优先编号为: "<<endl;
show search(bfn);
cout<<"广度优先生成树的邻接表为: "<<endl;
for(int i = 0; i < G.n; i++)
    for(int j = 0; j < G.n; j++)
       G.edge[i][j] = search_tree[i][j];
struct graph g;
matrix_to_list(&G, &g);
//clear(&g);
```

由程序可得,设n为顶点数,e为边数,则对邻接表进行深度(广度)优先搜索的时间复杂度为O(n+e),对每个顶点都访问一次的时间复杂度为O(n),而图的遍历过程是对每个顶点通过边查找邻接顶点的过程,这一过程开销为O(e),而空间复杂度为O(n),这是因为最坏的情况下所有的顶点进入到栈或队列当中。

# B. 邻接矩阵

### 1. 深度优先搜索(递归)

```
void DFS matrix recursion(struct graph G)
   int i, count = 1;
   for(int j = 0; j < G.n; j++)
       visited[j] = false;
   cout<<"深度优先序列为(递归):
   int search_tree[N][N] = {0};
   for(int i = 0; i < G.n; i++)
       if(!visited[i]) DFS2(G,i,&count,search_tree);
   cout<<endl;</pre>
   cout<<"深度优先编号为(递归): "<<endl;
   show search(dfn);
   cout<<"深度优先生成树矩阵为: "<<endl;
   for(int i = 0; i < G.n; i++)
       for(int j = 0; j < G.n; j++)
           cout<<search_tree[i][j]<<" ";</pre>
       cout<<endl;</pre>
```

### 2. 度优先搜索(非递归),基于栈结构

```
155 ∨ void DFS_matrix(struct graph G)
           int i, count = 1;
           stack<int> s;
           for(int j = 0; j < G.n; j++)
               visited[j] = false;
           cout<<"深度优先序列为(非递归): ";
           int search tree[N][N] = {0};
           for(int i = 0; i < G.n; i++)
               if(!visited[i])
166
167
                   cout<<G.vertex[i]<<" ";</pre>
                  dfn[i] = count++;
                  visited[i] = true;
                  s.push(i);
              while(!s.empty())
                  while((j \ge 0) \&\& (j < G.n))
                       if((G.edge[f][j] != 0) && (!visited[j]))
                           search tree[f][j] = G.edge[f][j];
                           search tree[j][f] = G.edge[f][j];
                           cout<<G.vertex[j]<<" ";</pre>
                           dfn[j] = count++;
                           visited[j] = true;
                           s.push(j);
                           f = j; j = 0;
                       else j++;
                   f = s.top();s.pop();
                   j = 0;
```

3. 广度优先搜索,基于队列结构

```
void BFS_matrix(struct graph G)
    int i, count = 1;
    queue<int> q;
    for(int j = 0; j < G.n; j++)
        visited[j] = false;
    cout<<"广度优先序列为:
    int search_tree[N][N] = {0};
    for(int i = 0; i < G.n; i++)
        if(!visited[i])
            cout<<G.vertex[i]<<" ";</pre>
            bfn[i] = count++;
            visited[i] = true;
            q.push(i);
        while(!q.empty())
            int j = 0, f = q.front();
            q.pop();
            while((j \ge 0) \&\& (j < G.n))
                if((G.edge[f][j] != 0) && (!visited[j]))
                    search_tree[j][f] = G.edge[f][j];
                    search_tree[f][j] = G.edge[f][j];
                    cout<<G.vertex[j]<<" ";</pre>
                    bfn[j] = count++;
                    visited[j] = true;
                    q.push(j);
                j++;
```

由程序可得,则对邻接表进行深度(广度)优先搜索的时间复杂度为 $O(n^2)$ ,因为需要对矩阵中每个位置进行遍历,而空间复杂度为O(n),这是因为最坏的情况下所有的顶点进入到栈或队列当中。

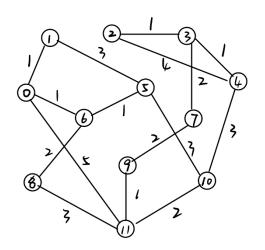
4. 对于无向图,采用"邻接表"存储结构,设计和实现计算每个顶点度的算法,并分析其时间复杂度。

只需对每个顶点之后连接的顶点数进行遍历即可,具体程序如下:

由程序可得,设n为顶点数,e为边数,则对邻接表计算度数的时间复杂度为O(n+e),空间复杂度为O(1)

5. 以适当的方式输入图的顶点和边,并显示相应的结果。要求顶点不少于 10 个,边不少于 13 个。

如图所示,图中共有12个顶点,16条边,包含权值等信息。为方便观察,以下分为两个程序,一个展示以邻接表形式储存图以及遍历,另外一种以邻接矩阵形式储存图以及遍历。



### 以邻接表方式构建无向图:

### 1. 输入

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
    《$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\frac{\pmax}{\pmax}$\fr
                   以邻接表方式构建无向图
```

```
C:\Windows\system32\cr
```

# 3. 搜索以及顶点度数

```
深度优先序列为(递归): 0 深度优先解号为(递归): 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 1 7 12 9 8 4 5 10 6 11 3 2 深度优先生成树的邻接表为: 0->11 1->5 2->3 3->7->4->2
    >7->4->2
>10->3
>10->6->1
2-73
3->7->4->2
4->10->3
5->10->6->1
```

```
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```

# 4. 深度优先树以及广度优先树的图示

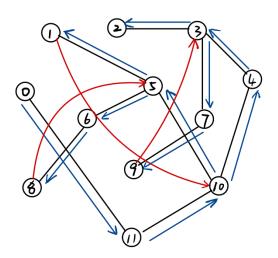


Figure 1 深度优先树

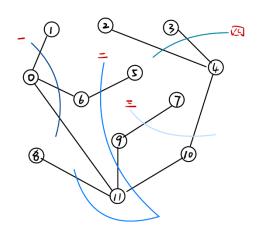


Figure 2 广度优先树

#### 以邻接矩阵方式构建无向图: В.

### 1. 输入

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
以邻接矩阵方式构建无向图
```

### 2. 显示以及转换

4. 深度优先树以及广度优先树的图示

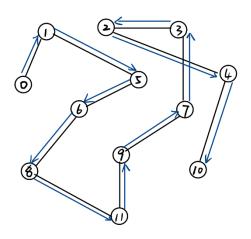


Figure 3 深度优先树

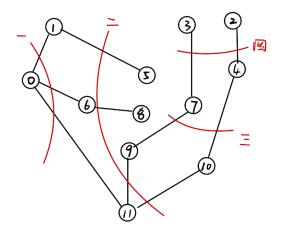


Figure 4 广度优先树