

CHAPTER 10 Graphs

- 10.1 Introduction to Graphs
- 10.2 Graph Terminology 图的术语

10.3 Representing Graphs and Graph Isomorphism

- 10.4 Connectivity
- 10.5 Euler and Hamilton Paths
- 10.6 Shortest Path Problems
- 10.7 Planar Graphs
- 10.8 Graph Coloring

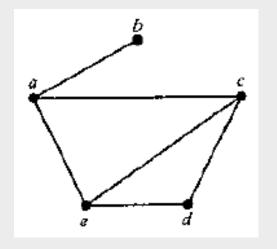
Representing Graphs 图的表示

Methods for representing graphs:

- Adjacency lists 邻接表
 - -- lists that specify all the vertices that are adjacent to each vertex该表规定与图的每个顶点邻接的顶点
- Adjacency matrice 邻接矩阵
- Incidence matrices 关联矩阵

Adjacency lists邻接表

例: 用邻接表描述所给的简单图



顶 点	相邻顶点
a	b, c, e
ь	a
C	a, d, e
ď	c, e
e	a, c, d

Adjacency Matrices 邻接矩阵

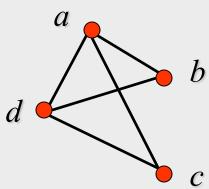
◆ 若图里面有许多边,则把图表示成边表或邻接表,就不便于执行图的算法。为了简化计算,可用矩阵表示图。在这里将给出两种类型的常用的表示图的矩阵。一种类型是基于顶点的邻接关系,另一种类型是基于顶点与边的关联关系。

定义: 假设 G = (V, E)是简单图 ,其中 |V| = n .假设把G 的顶点任意地排列成 v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n 。 对这个顶点表来说,G的邻接矩阵A是一个 $n \times n$ 的0-1矩阵,它满足这样的性质

$$a_{ij} = 1$$
 if $\{v_i, v_j\}$ is an edge of G ,
 $a_{ij} = 0$ otherwise.

Note: Adjacency matrices of undirected graphs are always symmetric. 无向图的邻接矩阵总是对称的

[Example 1] What is the adjacency matrix A_G for the following graph G based on the order of vertices a, b, c, d?



Solution:

$$A_G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

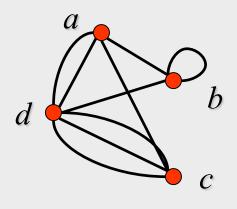
注意:

- ◆ 1)图的邻接矩阵依赖于所选择的顶点的顺序。因此带n个顶点的图有n!个不同的邻接矩阵,因为n 个顶点有n!个不同的顺序。
- ◆ 2) 当图里的边相对少时,邻接矩阵是稀疏矩阵,即只有很少的非0项的矩阵。可以用特殊的方法来表示和计算这样的矩阵。

◆ The adjacency matrix of a multigraph or pseudograph 伪图或多重图的邻接矩阵

邻接矩阵也可以表示带环和多重边的无向图.把顶点a_i上的环表示成邻接矩阵(i,i)位置上的1。当出现多重边时候,邻接矩阵不再是0-1矩阵,这是因为邻接矩阵的第(i,j)项等于与{a_i,a_j}关联的边数。包括多重图与伪图在内的所有无向图都具有对称的邻接矩阵。

Example 2 What is the adjacency matrix A_G for the following graph G based on the order of vertices a, b, c, d?



Note: For undirected multigraph or pseudograph, adjacency matrices are symmetric.无向多重图与伪图都具有对称的邻接矩阵

Solution:

$$A_G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ The adjacency matrix of a directed graph有向图的邻接矩阵

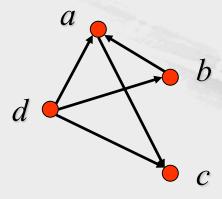
Let G = (V, E) be a directed graph with |V| = n. Suppose that the vertices of G are listed in arbitrary order as $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$. 假设G = (V, E)是含n个顶点的有向图。若 $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$ 是有向图 任意的顶点序列。

The adjacency matrix A (or A_G) of G, with respect to this listing of the vertices, is the $n \times n$ zero-one matrix with 1 as its (i,j)th entry when there is an edge from v_i to v_j , and 0 otherwise.若有向图G=(V,E)从 v_i 到 v_j 有边,则它的矩阵在 (i,j)位置上有1,否则为0

In other words, for an adjacency matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$,

$$a_{ij} = 1$$
 if (v_i, v_j) is an edge of G ,
 $a_{ij} = 0$ otherwise.

Example 3 What is the adjacency matrix A_G for the following graph G based on the order of vertices a, b, c, d?



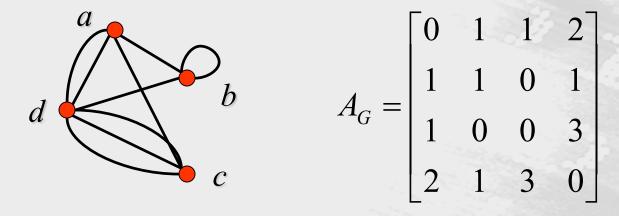
Solution:

$$A_G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question:

1. What is the sum of the entries in a row of the adjacency matrix for an undirected graph?

对无向图来说,邻接矩阵每一行各个位置上数字之和代表什么?



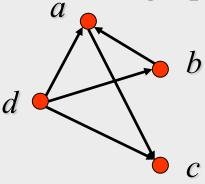
Question:

1. What is the sum of the entries in a row of the adjacency matrix for an undirected graph?对无向图来说,邻接矩阵每一行各个位置上数字之和代表什么?

The number of edges incident to the vertex i, which is the same as degree of i minus the number of loops at i.

与顶点i关联的边数等于顶点i的度减去在顶点i上的环数

For a directed graph?



$$A_G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question:

1. What is the sum of the entries in a row of the adjacency matrix for an undirected graph?

The number of edges incident to the vertex i, which is the same as degree of i minus the number of loops at i.

For a directed graph?对于有向图而言,邻接矩阵每一行各个位置上数字之和代表什么?代表该顶点的出度 $\deg^+(v_i)$

2. What is the sum of the entries in a column of the adjacency matrix for an undirected graph?

The number of edges incident to the vertex *i*, which is the same as degree of *i* minus the number of loops at *i*.

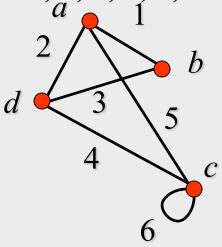
For a directed graph?对于有向图而言,邻接矩阵每一列各个位置上数字之和代表什么?代表该顶点的入度 $deg^-(v_i)$

Incidence matrices 关联矩阵

设 G = (V, E) 是无向图.设. v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n 是顶点而 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m 是边。则相对于V和E的这个顺序的关联矩阵是 $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{m}$ 矩阵 $\mathbf{M} = [m_{ij}]_{n \times m}$

$$m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when edge } e_j \text{ is incident with } v_i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

[Example 4] What is the incidence matrix M for the following graph G based on the order of vertices a, b, c, d and edges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6?



Solution:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ d & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note:

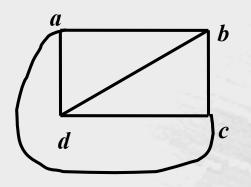
Incidence matrices of undirected graphs contain two 1s per column for edges connecting two vertices and one 1 per column for loops.

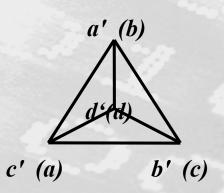
在无向图中的关联矩阵中,每列 中有两个1的表明这条边与 这两个顶点相连接,每列有 一个1的表明存在环

Isomorphism Of Graphs 图的同构

定义:设 $G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$ 和 $G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$ 是简单图,若存在一对一的和映上的从 V_1 到 V_2 的函数f,且f具有这样的性质,对 V_1 里所有的a和b来说,a和b在 G_1 里邻接,当且仅当f(a)和f(b)在 G_2 里邻接,就说 G_1 和 G_2 是同构的。这样的函数f称为同构. 换句话说,当两个简单图同构时,两个图的顶点之间具有保持邻接关系的一一对应。

For example,





Question:

怎么判断两个简单图是否同构?

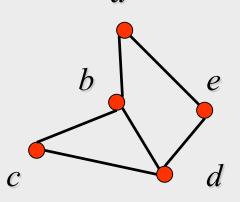
在两个带n个顶点的简单图顶点集之间有n!种可能的一一对应,通过检验每一种对应来看它是否保持邻接关系和不邻接关系是不可行的。然而,可以通过说明两个简单图不具有同构的图所必须具有的性质来说明它们不同构。把这样的性质称为对简单图的同构来说的不变量 *invariants(不变量)*

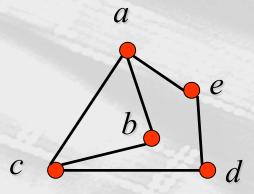
-- things that G_1 and G_2 must have in common to be isomorphic.

Important invariants in isomorphic graphs:同构图中的重要不变量

- 相同的顶点数
- 有相同的边数
- 有相同的顶点度
- if one is bipartite, the other must be
- if one is complete, the other must be
- if one is a wheel, the other must be etc.

[Example 5] Are the following two graphs isomorphic?





Solution:

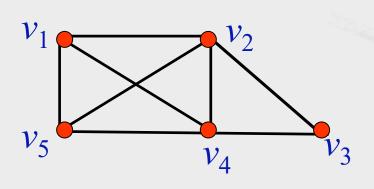
They are isomorphic, because they can be arranged to look identical.

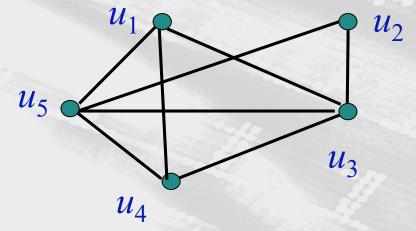
You can see this if in the right graph you move vertex b to the left of the edge $\{a, c\}$. Then the isomorphism f from the left to the right graph is:

$$f(a) = e, f(b) = a,$$

 $f(c) = b, f(d) = c, f(e) = d.$

Example 6 Show that the following two graphs are isomorphic.

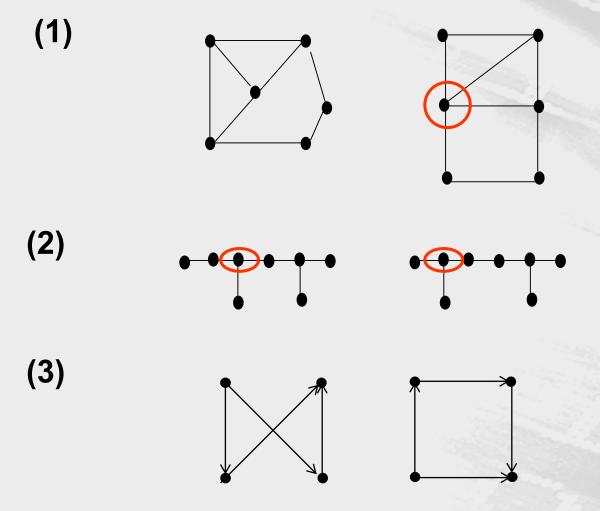




Proof:

- **■** Check invariants
- \blacksquare Try to find an isomorphism f
- Show that *f* preserves adjacency relation

Example 7 Determine whether the given pair of graphs is isomorphic?



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无向图中的通路及连通性

◆ 定义1 图G的一个非空点、边交替序列

$$W = v_0 e_1 v_1 e_2 v_2 \dots e_k v_k$$

称为一条从 v_0 到 v_k 的<mark>路径(通路)</mark>或 (v_0, v_k) 路径,其中, v_{i-1}, v_i 是 e_i 的端点 $(1 \le i \le k)$ 。

称 v_0 为W的起点, v_k 为W的终点, v_i (1 $\leq i \leq k-1$)为W的内点,k为W的路长。

 $v_1 e_1 v_2 e_5 v_4 e_7 v_4 e_5 v_2 e_2 v_1 e_4 v_3$ 是一条从 v_1 到 v_3 的路径,路长为6

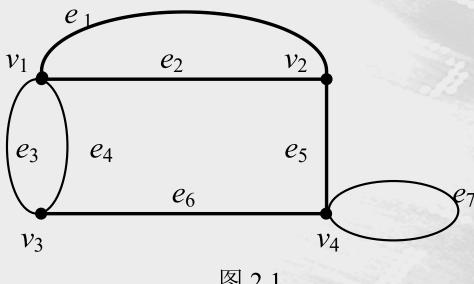


图 2.1

- ◆ 若 $W=v_0e_1v_1e_2v_2...e_kv_k$ 是一条 (v_0, v_k) 路径(通路),W逆转后的 $v_ke_k...v_2e_2v_1e_1v_0$ 必为一条 (v_k, v_0) 路径,记为W-1。
- **◇** 路径W的部分相连项构成的子序列 $v_i e_i v_{i+1} ... e_j v_j$, $0 \le i \le j \le k$ 也必构成一条路径,这条路径称为W的节。
- ♦ W可以与另一条路径 $W'=v_ke_{k+1}v_{k+1}...e_lv_l$ 衔接在一起便得一条新路径,记为WW'。

◆ 简单图中,路径
 v₀e₁v₁e₂v₂...e_kv_k可简单地用其顶点序列
 v₀v₁v₂...v_k
 表示.

定义 2 设 $v_0 e_1 v_1 e_2 v_2 \dots e_k v_k$

$$v_0e_1v_1e_2v_2...e_kv_k$$

为图G中的一条路径, 若边 e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_k

互不相同,则称该路径为迹(简单通路);若点序列 v_0 , v_1 ,…, v_k 互不相同,则称该路径为路。

定义 3 设 $v_0e_1v_1e_2v_2...e_kv_k$ 是图G中的一条路径且k \geq 1,如果 $v_0=v_k$,则称该路径为闭路径(环路Circle),否则称为开路径。

特别地,若 $v_0e_1v_1e_2v_2...e_kv_k$ 是一条迹, $k \ge 1$,当 $v_0 = v_k$ 时称为闭迹,否则称为开迹。 闭迹也称为回路。 ② 定义 4 设 $v_0e_1v_1e_2v_2...e_kv_0$ 是一条闭迹,如果 v_0 , v_1 , ..., v_{k-1} 互不相同,则称该闭迹为圈或k圈,且当k为偶数时称为偶圈,k为奇数时称为奇圈。

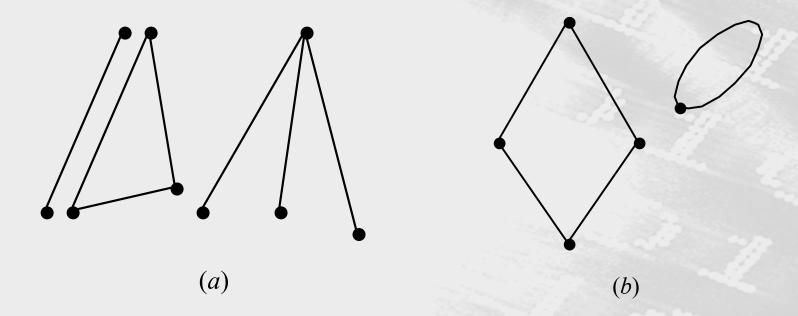
- ♦ 一条路必是一条迹
- ♦ 自环和两条平行边都自成一圈

- ◆ 定理1 若图G中每个顶点度数至少为 2 , 则G中必含有圈。
- ◆ 证明:取一个点v₁,因为其度数不小于2,至少有一个邻点v₂,……

◆ 定义 5 设G是一个图,u, v∈V(G),如果存在从u到v的路,则称u, v是相连的或<mark>连通的</mark>,若G中任意两点都连通,则称图G是连通的。

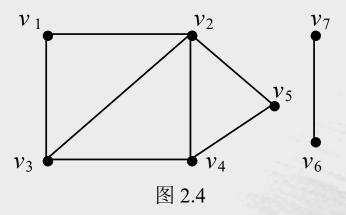
- ◈ 图G中顶点之间的连通关系是一个等价关系
- ◆ 根据该关系可将V(G)划分成一些等价类 V_1 , V_2 , ..., V_n , 每个 V_i 导出的子图 $G(V_i)$ 称为G的一个<mark>连通分</mark>
- G的连通分支数通常用 $\omega(G)$ 表示

♦ G是连通的⇔ $\omega(G)=1$



◆ 定义 6 设 $u, v \in V(G)$,若u, v连通,则称最短(u, v)路的长为u, v距离,记为d(u, v)

♦ 当u, v不连通时, 认为u, v的距离是∞



- ◆ 定理 2 一个图G是二分图⇔G中不含奇圈。
- ◆ 只考虑连通图。对不连通图来说,只考察每个连通分支,就可以得到结论
- ◆ 必要性 设 $G = \{X, Y\}$, 令 $C = v_0v_1v_2...v_kv_0$ 是一个圈, C为偶圈。(为什么?)
- ◆ 充分性 假设G中无奇圈, 构造出V(G)的划分 $\{X, Y\}$ 。(如何构造?)

◆ 定理 3 设G是具有n个顶点的简单图,若G有 ε 条边, ω 个连通分支,则

$$n-\omega \leq \varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-\omega)(n-\omega+1)$$

证明 为证明 $\varepsilon \ge n - \omega$,我们对 G 的边数 ε 施行归纳法. 当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时,G 是零图,这 时 $\varepsilon = 0$, $\omega = n$,结论成立. 假设当 $\varepsilon = k$ 时结论成立,现考察 $\varepsilon = k + 1$ 的情况,从 G 中删去一边,得到图 G',可能有如下两种情况:

- (1) 没有因为删去一边而增加连通分支,这时 G' 有 n 个顶点, ω 个连通分支,k 条边,由归纳假设可知 $n-\omega \le k$,自然有 $n-\omega \le k+1$;
- (2) 因为删去一边而增加了一个连通分支,这时 G' 有 n 个顶点, $\omega+1$ 个连通分支, k 条边,由归纳假设可知 $n-(\omega+1)\le k$. 即 $n-\omega\le k+1$,

总之,必有 $n-\omega \le k+1$. 从而知对任何 $\varepsilon \ge 0$, $n-\omega \le \varepsilon$ 成立.

\diamond 定理 3 设G是具有n个顶点的简单图,若G有 ϵ 条边, ω 个连通分支,则

$$n-\omega \le \varepsilon \le \frac{1}{2}(n-\omega)(n-\omega+1)$$

下面证明 $\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-\omega)(n-\omega+1)$. 假设 G 的 ω 个连通分支分别具有 n_1 , n_2 , ..., n_{ω}

个顶点,则 $n_1+n_2+...+n_\omega=n$. 因为 G 是简单图,故 G 的第 i 个连通分支的边数 ε_i 满足

$$\varepsilon_i \leq C_{n_i}^2$$
 ,

从而

$$\varepsilon \leq C_{n_1}^2 + C_{n_2}^2 + \dots + C_{n_{\omega}}^2$$
.

由基本组合公式 $C_s^2 + C_t^2 \le C_{s+t-1}^2$ (s, t) 为正整数), 有

$$\varepsilon \leq C_{n_{1}}^{2} + C_{n_{2}}^{2} + \dots + C_{n_{\omega}}^{2}$$

$$\leq C_{n_{1}+n_{2}-1}^{2} + C_{n_{3}}^{2} + \dots + C_{n_{\omega}}^{2}$$

$$\leq C_{n_{1}+n_{2}+n_{3}-2}^{2} + C_{n_{4}}^{2} + \dots + C_{n_{\omega}}^{2}$$

$$\leq \dots$$

$$\leq C_{n_{1}+n_{2}+\dots+n_{\omega}-(\omega-1)}^{2}$$

$$= C_{n-\omega+1}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(n-\omega)(n-\omega+1)$$

总之, 我们有
$$n-\omega \le \varepsilon \le \frac{1}{2}(n-\omega)(n-\omega+1)$$

- ♦ 当G有n个顶点 ω 个分支时,怎样让边最多?G的一个连通分支是n- ω +1个点的完全图,其余 ω -1个连通分支均是弧立点。
- ♦ 当 ω =1时, ε ≥n-1。即n个顶点的连通图至少有n-1条边
- ◆ 具有*n*个顶点, *n*−1条边的连通图称为最小连通图。

有向图中的通路及连通性

有向路径: 一个非空有限点、弧交替序列 $W = v_0 a_1 v_1 a_2 v_2 ... a_k v_k$ 对于 $i = 1, 2, ..., k, 弧 a_i$ 的头为 $v_i, 尾为 v_{i-1}$

- **◇**有向路径 $v_0a_1v_1a_2v_2...a_kv_k$ 也常用它的顶点序列 $v_0v_1v_2...v_k$ 表示
- ◆有向迹,有向路,有向回路,有向圈

- ◆存在有向(u, v)路,则称v是从u可达的
- ◆若u, v互相可达,则称u, v是双向连通的
- ◆ 若对D中任何两顶点,至少有一顶点可从另一顶点可达,则称D是单向 连通图
- ◆ 若D中任何两顶点都是双向连通的,则称D是双向连通图或强连通图

- ◆ 双向连通关系是D的顶点集V上的一个等价关系
- ◈ 双向分支或强连通分支
- ◆ D强连通⇔D恰有一个强连通分支。

【Theorem 】设G是带有相对于顶点顺序 $v_1, v_2, \ldots v_n$ 的邻接矩阵A的图(允许带有向边或无向边,带多重边和环)。从 v_i 到 v_j 的长度为r的不同通路的数目等于Ar的第(i,j)项,其中r是正整数。

Note: This is the standard power of *A*, not the Boolean product.

Proof:

Let
$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$$
(1) A
$$a_{ij} = 1$$

$$a_{ij} = 0$$

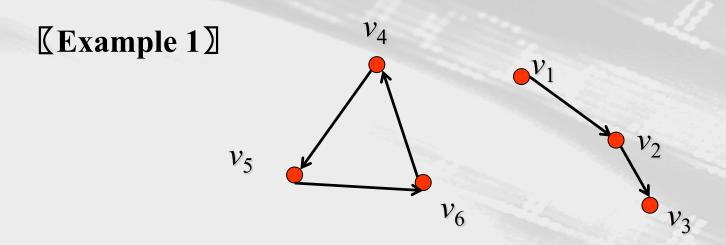
(3)

$$A^{r} = (c_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

$$A^{r+1} = A^{r} \cdot A = (d_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

$$d_{ij} = c_{i1}a_{1j} + c_{i2}a_{2j} + \dots + c_{in}a_{nj} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} c_{ik}a_{kj}$$

9.4 Connectivity



- (1) How many paths of length 2 are there from v_5 to v_4 ?
 - a_{54} in A^2 ; 1
- (2) The number of paths not exceeding 6 are there from v_4 to v_5 ?

$$a_{45}$$
 in $A+A^2+A^3+A^4+A^5+A^6$; 2

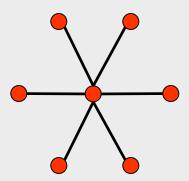
(3) The number of circuits starting at vertex v_5 whose length is not exceeding 6?

有时删除一个顶点和它所关联的边,就产生带有比原图更多的连通分支的子图。把这样的顶点称为割点(或节点)。从连通图里删除割点,就产生不连通的子图。

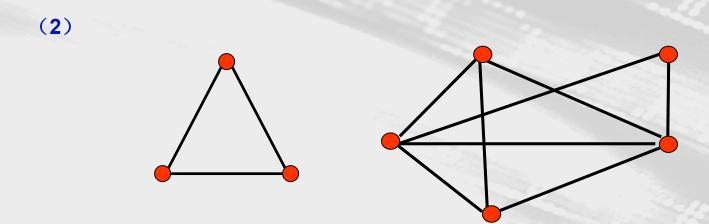
同理,把一旦删除就产生带有比原图更多的连通分支的子图的边称为割边或桥

For example,

(1)



In the star network the center vertex is a cut vertex.
All edges are cut edges.在星状网络中中心顶点是一个割点,其中所有的边都是割边



There are no cut edges or vertices in the graph G above.

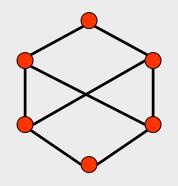
Removal of any vertex or edge does not create additional components.

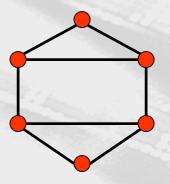
Paths and Isomorphism 通路与同构

Idea:

- (1) Some other invariants 一些其他的不变量
 - The number and size of connected components 连通分支的数目及其大小
 - Path
 - ✓ Two graphs are isomorphic only if they have simple circuits of the same length. 两图同构只有当他们具有相同长度的简单回路。
 - ✓ Two graphs are isomorphic only if they contain paths that go through vertices so that the corresponding vertices in the two graphs have the same degree. 应用两图中相应顶点具有相同的度来判断两图的同构情况
- (2) We can also use paths to find mapping that are potential isomorphisms.

Example 3 Are these two graphs isomorphic?





Solution:

No.

Because the right graph contains circuits of length 3, while the left graph does not.

Homework

P675 Exercises: 45, 57