第八讲图(下)

浙江大学 陈 越



8.2 拓扑排序



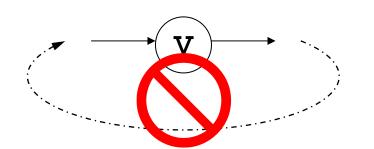
例: 计算机专业排课

课程号	课程名称	预修课程	
C1	程序设计基础	无	
C2	离散数学	无	(C1)
C3	数据结构	C1, C2	$\begin{array}{c} (C1) \\ (C3) \\ (C7) \\ (C12) \end{array}$
C4	微积分 (一)	无	(C2) (C2)
C5	微积分 (二)	C4	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\$
C6	线性代数	C5	
C7	算法分析与设计	C3	(C8)—(C9)—(C11)
C8	逻辑与计算机设计基础	无	
C9	计算机组成	C8	$(C4) \longrightarrow (C5) \longrightarrow (C6) \longrightarrow (C15)$
C10	操作系统	C7, C9	
C11	编译原理	C7, C9	
C12	数据库	C7	AOV (Activity On Vertex)
C13	计算理论	C2	AOV (Activity On Vertex) 顶点活跃
C14	计算机网络	C10	网络
C15	数值分析	C6	1.1×H



拓扑排序

- 拓扑序:如果图中从v到w有一条有向路径,则v一定排在w之前。满足此条件的顶点序列称为一个拓扑序
- 获得一个拓扑序的过程就是拓扑排序
- AOV如果有合理的拓扑序,则必定是<u>有向无环</u>图(Directed Acyclic Graph, DAG)



v必须在v开始 之前结束



算法

课程号	课程名称	预修课程	
C 1	程序设计基础	无	(C1)
C2	离散数学	无	$\begin{array}{c} (C3) \longrightarrow (C7) \longrightarrow (C12) \end{array}$
C3	数据结构	C1, C2	C2 C2
C4	微积分 (一)	无	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\$
C5	微积分 (二)	C4	(C8)—(C9)—(C9)—(C9)—(C9)—(C9)—(C9)—(C9)—(C9
C6	线性代数	C5	C11)
C7	算法分析与设计	C3	
C8	逻辑与计算机设计基础	无	$(C4) \longrightarrow (C5) \longrightarrow (C6) \longrightarrow (C15)$
C9	计算机组成	C8	排课过程:拓扑排序
C10	操作系统	C7, C9	(C1) (C2) (C8) (C4) 没有前驱结点:入度为0
C11	编译原理	C7, C9	(C3) (C13) (C9) (C5)
C12	数据库	C7	
C13	计算理论	C2	(C7) (C6)
C14	计算机网络	C10	C11) C12 C10 C15
C15	数值分析	C6	
			C14



算法

$$T = O(|V|^2)$$



聪明的算法

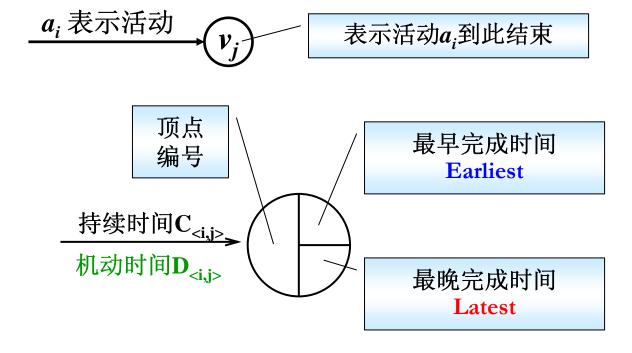
■ 随时将入度变为0的顶点放到一个容器里

```
void TopSort()
T = O(|V| + |E|)
   if ( Indegree[V]==0 )
    Enqueue( V, Q );
 while ( !IsEmpty(Q) ) {
  V = Dequeue(Q);
                               此算法可以用来
   输出v,或者记录v的输出序号; cnt++;
   for ( V 的每个邻接点 W )
                               检测有向图是否
    if ( --Indegree[W]==0 )
                               DAG
      Enqueue(W, Q);
 if ( cnt != |V| )
                   输出时个数不等于顶点数,
   Error( "图中有回路");
                       说明有回路
```



关键路径问题

- AOE (Activity On Edge) 网络
 - □ 一般用于安排项目的工序





关键路径问题

由绝对不允许延误的活动组成的路径

