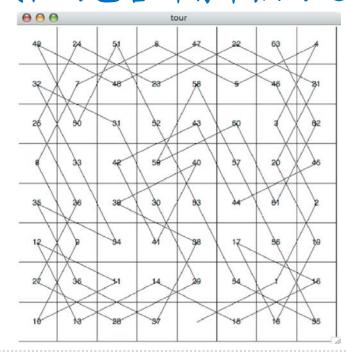


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◇ 骑士周游问题是一种特殊的对图进行深度 优先搜索

其目的是建立一个没有分支的最深的深度优先树表现为一条线性的包含所有节点的退化树



◇一般的深度优先搜索目标是在图上进行尽量深的搜索,连接尽量多的顶点,必要时可以进行分支(创建了树)

有时候深度优先搜索会创建多棵树, 称为"深度 优先森林"

❖深度优先搜索同样要用到顶点的"前驱" 属性,来构建树或森林

另外要设置"发现时间"和"结束时间"属性

- 前者是在第几步访问到这个顶点(设置灰色)
- 后者是在第几步完成了此顶点探索(设置黑色)

这两个新属性对后面的图算法很重要

❖ 带有DFS算法的图实现为Graph的子类

顶点Vertex增加了成员Discovery及Finish

图Graph增加了成员time用于记录算法执行的步

骤数目

通用的深度优先搜索算法代码

BFS采用队列存储待 访问顶点 DFS则是通过递归调 用,隐式使用了栈

```
from pythonds.graphs import Graph
class DFSGraph(Graph):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.time = 0
```

颜色初始化

如果还有未包括的顶点,则建森林

算法的步数

深度优先递归访问

```
def dfs(self):
    for aVertex in self:
        aVertex.setColor('white')
        aVertex.setPred(-1)
    for aVertex in self:
        if aVertex.getColor() == 'white':
            self.dfsvisit(aVertex)
```

```
def dfsvisit(self,startVertex):
    startVertex.setColor('gray')
    self.time += 1
    startVertex.setDiscovery(self.time)
    for nextVertex in startVertex.getConnections():
        if nextVertex.getColor() == 'white':
            nextVertex.setPred(startVertex)
            self.dfsvisit(nextVertex)
        startVertex.setColor('black')
    self.time += 1
    startVertex.setFinish(self.time)
```

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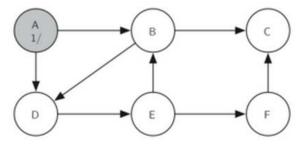


Figure 14: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-10

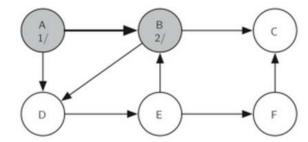


Figure 15: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-11

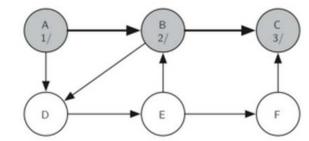


Figure 16: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-12

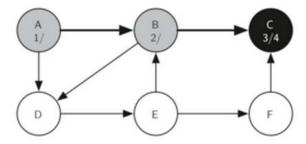


Figure 17: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-13

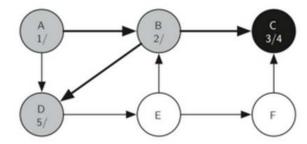


Figure 18: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-14

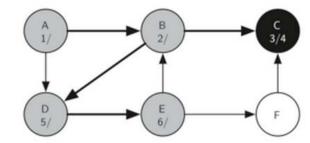


Figure 19: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-15

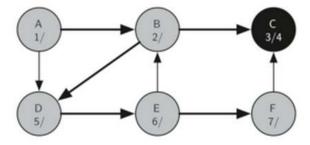


Figure 20: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-16

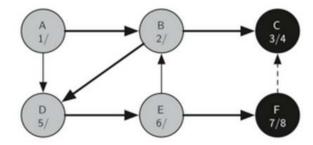


Figure 21: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-17

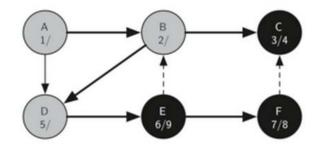


Figure 22: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-18

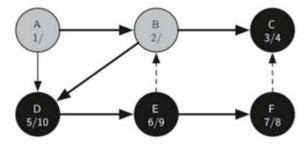


Figure 23: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-19

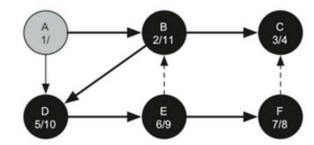


Figure 24: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-20

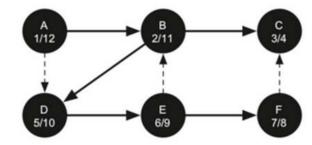


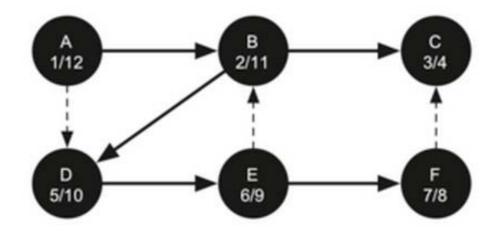
Figure 25: Constructing the Depth First Search Tree-21

通用的深度优先搜索算法:分析

❖ DFS构建的树, 其顶点的"发现时间"和 "结束时间"属性, 具有类似括号的性质

即一个顶点的"发现时间"总小于所有子顶点的"发现时间"

而"结束时间"则大于所有子顶点"结束时间" 比子顶点更早被发现,更晚被结束探索



通用的深度优先搜索算法:分析

❖ DFS运行时间同样也包括了两方面:

dfs函数中有两个循环,每个都是 | V | 次,所以是 O(| V |)

而dfsvisit函数中的循环则是对当前顶点所连接的顶点进行,而且仅有在顶点为白色的情况下才进行递归调用,所以对每条边来说只会运行一步,所以是O(|E|)

加起来就是和BFS一样的O(| V | + | E |)

