#### РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

# «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ им. В. Г. ШУХОВА» (БГТУ им. В.Г. Шухова)

Кафедра программного обеспечения вычислительной техники и автоматизированных систем

# Лабораторная работа №4.1

по дисциплине: Дискретная математика тема: «Маршруты»

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## Вариант №9

**Цель работы:** изучить основные понятия теории графов, способы задания графов, научиться программно реализовывать алгоритмы получения и анализа маршрутов в графах.

**№1.** Представить графы G1 и G2 (см.Варианты заданий, п.а) матрицей смежности, матрицей инцидентности, диаграммой

**G1**:

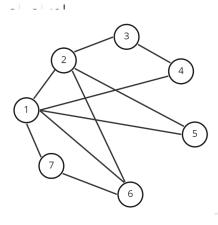
Матрица смежности

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	1	0	1	٥	1	1
2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0 0 1	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	0	U	0	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Матрица инцидентности

' '							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	1	1	1	1		
2	1						1
3							
4		1					
5			1				
6				1		1	1
7					1	1	

Диаграмма



**G2**:

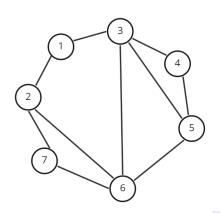
Матрица смежности

	_						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
6	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
7	1 0 1 1 0 0 0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Матрица инцидентности

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Диаграмма



№2. Определить, являются ли последовательности вершин (см. Варианты заданий, п.б) маршрутом, цепью, простой цепью, циклом, простым циклом в графах G1 и G2 (см.Варианты заданий, п.а).

#### **G1:**

	Маршрут	Цепь	Простая цепь	Цикл	Простой цикл
(1, 2, 6, 7)	+	+	+	-	-
(2, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4)	-	-	-	-	-
(7, 6, 2, 1, 7)	+	+	-	+	+
(6, 2, 1, 7, 2, 6)	-	-	-	-	-
(7, 6, 2, 1, 6, 2, 3)	+	+	-	-	-

#### **G2**:

	Маршрут	Цепь	Простая цепь	Цикл	Простой цикл
(1, 2, 6, 7)	+	+	+	ı	-
(2, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4)	-	-	-	-	-
(7, 6, 2, 1, 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(6, 2, 1, 7, 2, 6)	-	-	-	-	-
(7, 6, 2, 1, 6, 2, 3)	-	-	-	-	-

№3. Написать программу, определяющую, является ли заданная последовательность вершин (см. Варианты заданий, п.б) маршрутом, цепью, простой цепью, циклом, простым циклом в графах G1 и G2 (см.Варианты заданий, п.а).

```
bool graph_isChain(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
            const std::vector<int> &verticesSequence) {
 if (!graph isRoute(m, verticesSequence))
  return false;
 std::map<int, int> edges;
 for (int i = 1; i < verticesSequence.size(); ++i) {</pre>
  if (edges[verticesSequence[i]] == verticesSequence[i - 1])
   return false;
  edges[verticesSequence[i - 1]] = verticesSequence[i];
 return true;
bool graph_isSimpleChain(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
                const std::vector<int> &verticesSequence) {
 if (!graph isChain(m, verticesSequence))
  return false:
 std::set<int> uniqueVertices;
 for (const auto &vertex: verticesSequence)
  uniqueVertices.insert(vertex);
 return uniqueVertices.size() == verticesSequence.size();
bool graph_isCycle(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
            const std::vector<int> &verticesSequence) {
 if (!graph_isChain(m, verticesSequence))
  return false;
 return verticesSequence.front() == verticesSequence.back();
bool graph_isSimpleCycle(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
                const std::vector<int> &verticesSequence) {
 if (!graph_isCycle(m, verticesSequence))
  return false:
 std::set<int> uniqueVertices;
 for (const auto &vertex: verticesSequence)
  uniqueVertices.insert(vertex);
 return uniqueVertices.size() + 1 == verticesSequence.size();
}
int main() {
 std::vector<std::vector<int>> verticesSequences = {
                \{1, 2, 6, 7\},\
      {2, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4},
      \{7, 6, 2, 1, 7\},\
      \{6, 2, 1, 7, 2, 6\},\
      {7, 6, 2, 1, 6, 2}};
 adjacencyMatrix m1 = \{\{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1\},
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
 adjacencyMatrix m2 = \{\{0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\}\}
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1\},\
```

```
\{0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
bool (*functions[])(const adjacencyMatrix &,
             const std::vector<int> &) = {graph_isRoute,
                               graph_isChain,
                               graph_isSimpleChain,
                               graph_isCycle,
                               graph_isSimpleCycle};
std::vector<std::string> names = {"Route",
                      "Chain",
                      "Simple Chain",
                      "Cycle",
                      "Simple Cycle"};
std::vector<adjacencyMatrix> matrices = {m1, m2};
for (const auto &matrix: matrices) {
 for (auto &name: names)
  std::cout << name << "; ";
 std::cout << "\n";
 for (const auto &seq: verticesSequences) {
  std::cout << "( ";
  for (const auto &vertex: seq) {
   std::cout << vertex << ' ';</pre>
  std::cout << ")\t\t";
  for (int i = 0; i < names.size(); ++i) {
   std::cout << functions[i](matrix, seq) << "; ";</pre>
  }
  std::cout << '\n';
 }
 std::cout << '\n';</pre>
return 0;
```

```
C:\BGTU\BGTU\DisMat\lab_4_1\Code\cmake-build-debug\Code.exe
Route; Chain; Simple Chain; Cycle; Simple Cycle;
(1267)
                    1; 1; 1; 0; 0;
(261234)
                    0; 0; 0; 0; 0;
(76217)
                    1; 1; 0; 1; 1;
(621726)
                    0; 0; 0; 0; 0;
(762162)
                    1; 1; 0; 0; 0;
Route; Chain; Simple Chain; Cycle; Simple Cycle;
(1267)
                    1; 1; 1; 0; 0;
(261234)
                    0; 0; 0; 0; 0;
(76217)
                    0; 0; 0; 0; 0;
(621726)
                    0; 0; 0; 0; 0;
(762162)
                    0; 0; 0; 0; 0;
```

Process finished with exit code 0

Результат работы программы совпал с полученными выше результатами

№4. Написать программу, получающую все маршруты заданной длины, выходящие из заданной вершины. Использовать программу для получения всех маршрутов заданной длины в графах G1 и G2 (см.Варианты заданий, п.а).

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <set>
#include <map>
std::set<int> graph_getAdjacentVertices(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
                         const int vertex) {
 std::set<int> res;
 for (int i = 0; i < m.size(); ++i)
  if (m[vertex - 1][i])
   res.insert(i + 1);
 return res;
}
std::set<std::set<int>>
graph getSetsOfAdjacentVertices(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
                    const std::set<int> &vertices) {
 std::set<std::set<int>> res;
 for (const auto &vertex: vertices)
  res.insert(graph getAdjacentVertices(m, vertex));
void graph__getRoutes(const size_t l,
              std::vector<int> &currRoute,
              std::set<std::vector<int>> &routes,
              const adjacencyMatrix &m) {
 auto adjacentVertices = graph_getAdjacentVertices(m, currRoute.back());
 for (const auto &vertex: adjacentVertices) {
  currRoute.push back(vertex);
  if (currRoute.size() == l + 1)
   routes.insert(currRoute);
   graph__getRoutes(l, currRoute, routes, m);
  currRoute.pop_back();
std::set<std::vector<int>> graph_getRoutes(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
                           const int vertex,
                           const size t length) {
 if (0 \ge \text{vertex \&\& vertex} \ge \text{m.size}())
  throw std::runtime_error("There is no such vertex in the graph");
 std::set<std::vector<int>> routes;
 std::vector<int> W1 = {vertex};
 graph__getRoutes(length, W1, routes, m);
 return routes;
void outputRoutes(adjacencyMatrix &m, int length) {
 std::cout << "{";
 for (int i = 1; i \le m.size(); ++i) {
  auto res = graph_getRoutes(m, i, length);
  for (auto &set: res) {
```

```
std::cout << "{";
               for (auto &elem: set) {
                  std::cout << elem << ", ";
              }
              std::cout << "\b\b}, ";
          }
     }
    std::cout << "}\n\n";
int main() {
     adjacencyMatrix m1 = \{\{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1\},\
                                                          \{1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                                                          \{0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0\},\
                                                          \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                                                          \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                                                          \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1\},\
                                                          \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
     adjacencyMatrix m2 = \{\{0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                                                          \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1\},\
                                                          \{1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0\},\
                                                          \{0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                                                          \{0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0\},\
                                                          \{0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1\},\
                                                          \{0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
     int length;
     std::cin >> length;
     std::cout << "G1 = ";
     outputRoutes(m1, length);
     std::cout << "G2 = ";
     outputRoutes(m2, length);
     return 0;
 }
Результат работы программы:
  C:\BGTU\BGTU\DisMat\lab_4_1\Code\cmake-build-debug\Code.exe
  \mathsf{G1} = \{\{1,\ 2\},\ \{1,\ 4\},\ \{1,\ 6\},\ \{1,\ 7\},\ \{2,\ 1\},\ \{2,\ 5\},\ \{2,\ 6\},\ \{3,\ 4\},\ \{4,\ 1\},\ \{4,\ 3\},\ \{5,\ 1\},\ \{5,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 1\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 2\},\ \{6,\ 
   , 7}, {7, 1}, {7, 6}, }
```

 $G2 = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 1\}, \{2, 6\}, \{2, 7\}, \{3, 1\}, \{3, 4\}, \{3, 5\}, \{3, 6\}, \{4, 3\}, \{4, 5\}, \{4, 6\}, \{5, 3\}, \{5, 4\}, \{5, 6\}, \{6, 6\}$ 

Process finished with exit code  $\theta$ 

, 6}, {6, 2}, {6, 3}, {6, 5}, {6, 7}, {7, 2}, {7, 6}, }

№5. Написать программу, определяющую количество маршрутов заданной длины между каждой парой вершин графа. Использовать программу для определения количества маршрутов заданной длины между каждой парой вершин в графах G1 и G2 (см.Варианты заданий, п.а).

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <set>
#include <map>
void graph__getRoutesAmount(const int v,
                 const size_t l,
                 std::vector<int> &currRoute,
                 std::vector<std::vector<int>> &R,
                 const adjacencyMatrix &m) {
 auto adjacentVertices = graph_getAdjacentVertices(m, currRoute.back());
 for (const auto &vertex: adjacentVertices) {
  currRoute.push back(vertex);
  if (currRoute.size() == l + 1)
   R[v][currRoute.back() - 1]++;
   graph__getRoutesAmount(v, l, currRoute, R, m);
  currRoute.pop_back();
std::vector<std::vector<int>> graph_getRoutesAmount(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
                                const size_t length) {
 auto size = m.size();
 std::vector<std::vector<int>> R(size,
                     std::vector<int>(size, 0));
 for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
  std::vector\leqint\geq W1 = {i + 1};
  graph__getRoutesAmount(i, length, W1, R, m);
 return R;
template<typename T>
std::vector<std::vector<T>>
multiplyMatrices(const std::vector<std::vector<T>> &m1,
          const std::vector<std::vector<T>> &m2) {
 std::vector<std::vector<T>> res(m1.size(),
                     std::vector<T>(m2[0].size(), 0));
 for (int i = 0; i < m1.size(); ++i)
  for (int j = 0; j < m2[0].size(); ++j)
   for (int k = 0; k < m1[0].size(); ++k)
     res[i][j] += m1[i][k] * m2[k][j];
 return res;
template<typename T>
std::vector<std::vector<T>>
getIdenticalMatrix(const size t size) {
 std::vector<std::vector<T>> res(size,
                     std::vector<T>(size, 0));
 for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i)
  res[i][i] = 1;
 return res;
template<typename T>
```

```
std::vector<std::vector<T>>
powMatrix(std::vector<std::vector<T>> matrix,
      size_t power) {
 std::vector<std::vector<T>> res =
      getIdenticalMatrix<T>(matrix.size());
 std::vector<std::vector<T>> currPowOf2 = matrix;
 while (power) {
  if (power & 1)
   res = multiplyMatrices(res, currPowOf2);
  currPowOf2 = multiplyMatrices(currPowOf2, currPowOf2);
  power >>= 1;
 return res;
std::vector<std::vector<int>>
graph getRoutesAmountByAdjacencyMatrix(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
                         const size_t length) {
 std::vector<std::vector<int>> R(m.size(),
                      std::vector<int>(m.size()));
 for (int i = 0; i < m.size(); ++i)
  for (int j = 0; j < m.size(); ++j)
   R[i][j] = m[i][j];
 return powMatrix(R, length);
}
int main() {
 adjacencyMatrix m1 = \{\{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
 adjacencyMatrix m2 = \{\{0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1\},\
                \{0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
 std::vector<adjacencyMatrix> matrices = {m1, m2};
 int length;
 std::cin >> length;
 for (const auto &m: matrices) {
  auto res = graph_getRoutesAmount(m, length);
  for (auto &set: res) {
   for (auto &elem: set) {
     std::cout << elem << ' ';
    }
   std::cout << "\n";</pre>
  std::cout << "\n";
 return 0;
```

```
C:\BGTU\BGTU\DisMat\lab_4_1\Code\cmake-build-debug\Code.exe
4 1 1 0 1 2 1
2 3 0 1 0 1 2
1010000
0 1 0 2 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 1 2 1
2 1 0 1 1 3 1
1 2 0 1 0 1 2
2001121
0 3 2 0 1 1 1
0 2 4 1 2 2 1
1 1 2 2 2 2 1
1 1 2 1 3 2 1
2 1 1 2 1 4 1
1 1 1 0 1 1 2
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Frocess fillished with exit code o

№6. Написать программу, определяющую все маршруты заданной длины между заданной парой вершин графа. Использовать программу для определения всех маршрутов заданной длины между заданной парой вершин в графах G1 и G2 (см.Варианты заданий, п.а).

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <set>
#include <map>
void graph__getRoutesBetweenVertices(const size_t l,
                      const int vertexEnd,
                      std::vector<int> &currRoute,
                      std::set<std::vector<int>> &routes,
                      const adjacencyMatrix &m) {
 auto adjacentVertices = graph_getAdjacentVertices(m, currRoute.back());
 for (const auto &vertex: adjacentVertices) {
  currRoute.push back(vertex);
  if (currRoute.size() == l + 1) {
   if (currRoute.back() == vertexEnd)
    routes.insert(currRoute);
  } else
   graph__getRoutesBetweenVertices(l, vertexEnd,
                       currRoute, routes, m);
  currRoute.pop_back();
std::set<std::vector<int>>
graph_getRoutesBetweenVertices(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
                  const int vertex1,
                  const int vertex2,
                  const size_t length) {
```

```
if (0 \ge \text{vertex } 1 \& \text{wertex } 1 \ge \text{m.size}() \parallel
    0 >= vertex2 && vertex2 >= m.size())
  throw std::runtime_error("There is no such vertex in the graph");
 std::set<std::vector<int>> routes;
 std::vector<int> W1 = {vertex1};
 graph__getRoutesBetweenVertices(length, vertex2, W1, routes, m);
 return routes;
void outputRoutesBetweenVertices(adjacencyMatrix &m, int length, int from, int to) {
 auto res = graph_getRoutesBetweenVertices(m, from, to, length);
 for (auto &set: res) {
  std::cout << "{ ";
  for (auto &elem: set) {
   std::cout << elem << ' ';</pre>
  std::cout << "}\n";
 std::cout << "\n";
int main() {
 adjacencyMatrix m1 = \{\{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1\},
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
 adjacencyMatrix m2 = \{\{0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\}\}
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1\},\
                \{0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
 int length, from, to;
 std::cin >> length >> from >> to;
 std::cout << "G1:\n";
 outputRoutesBetweenVertices(m1, length, from, to);
 std::cout << "G2:\n";
 outputRoutesBetweenVertices(m2, length, from, to);
 return 0;
```

```
C:\BGTU\BGTU\DisMat\lab_4_1\Code\cmake-build-debug\Code.exe
2
1 1
G1:
{ 1 2 1 }
{ 1 4 1 }
{ 1 6 1 }
{ 1 7 1 }

G2:
{ 1 2 1 }
{ 1 3 1 }
```

№7. Написать программу, получающую все простые максимальные цепи, выходящие из заданной вершины графа. Использовать программу для получения всех простых максимальных цепей, выходящих из заданной вершины в графах G1 и G2 (см.Варианты заданий, п.а).

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <set>
#include <map>
void graph__getMaxSimpleChain(std::vector<int> &currRoute,
                  std::set<int> &V,
                  std::set<std::vector<int>> &routes,
                  const adjacencyMatrix &m) {
 auto adjacentVertices = graph_getAdjacentVertices(m, currRoute.back());
 std::set<int> remainingVertices;
 std::set_difference(adjacentVertices.begin(), adjacentVertices.end(),
             V.begin(), V.end(),
             std::inserter(remainingVertices,
                     remainingVertices.begin()));
 for (const auto &vertex: remainingVertices) {
  currRoute.push back(vertex);
  auto newAdjacentVertices = graph_getAdjacentVertices(m,
                                  currRoute.back()):
  if (std::includes(V.begin(), V.end(),
             newAdjacentVertices.begin(),
             newAdjacentVertices.end()))
   routes.insert(currRoute);
  else {
   V.insert(vertex);
   graph__getMaxSimpleChain(currRoute, V, routes, m);
   V.erase(vertex);
  currRoute.pop_back();
 }
std::set<std::vector<int>> graph_getMaxSimpleChain(const adjacencyMatrix &m,
```

```
const int vertex) {
 if (0 \ge \text{vertex \&\& vertex} \ge \text{m.size()})
  throw std::runtime_error("There is no such vertex in the graph");
 std::set<std::vector<int>> routes;
 std::vector<int> W1 = {vertex};
 std::set<int> V = {vertex};
 graph__getMaxSimpleChain(W1, V, routes, m);
 return routes;
void outputMaxSimpleChain(adjacencyMatrix &m, int vertex) {
 auto res =
      graph_getMaxSimpleChain(m, vertex);
 for (auto &set: res) {
  std::cout << "{ ";
  for (auto &elem: set) {
   std::cout << elem << ' ';
  std::cout << "}\n";
 std::cout << "\n";
int main() {
 adjacencyMatrix m1 = \{\{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1\},
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
 adjacencyMatrix m2 = \{\{0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1\},\
                \{1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0\},\
                \{0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1\},\
                \{0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0\}\};
 std::vector<adjacencyMatrix> matrices = {m1, m2};
 int vertex;
 std::cin >> vertex;
 std::cout << "G1:\n";
 outputMaxSimpleChain(m1, vertex);
 std::cout << "G2:\n";
 outputMaxSimpleChain(m1, vertex);
 return 0;
}
```

```
C:\BGTU\BGTU\DisMat\lab_4_1\Code\cmake-build-debug\Code.exe
G1:
{2143}
{2167}
{2176}
{ 2 5 1 4 3 }
{25167}
{ 2 5 1 7 6 }
{26143}
{2617}
{267143}
G2:
{2143}
{2167}
{2176}
{25143}
{25167}
{25176}
{26143}
{2617}
{267143}
```

Process finished with exit code  $\theta$ 

**Вывод:** в ходе работы были изучены основные понятия теории графов, способы задания графов, были программно реализованы алгоритмы получения и анализа маршрутов в графах