

概述

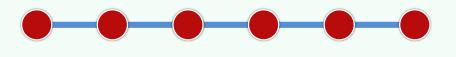
但是,人的本质并不是单个人所固有的抽象物。 在其现实性上,它是一切社会关系的总和 邓後辑 deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

基本术语

$$*G = (V; E)$$

vertex: n = |V|

edge|arc: e = |E|



❖ 同一条边的两个顶点,彼此邻接 (adjacency)

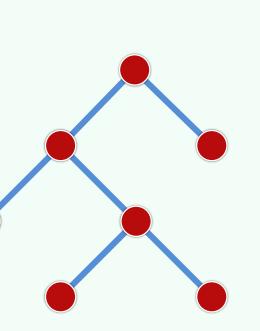
同一顶点自我邻接,构成自环 (self-loop)

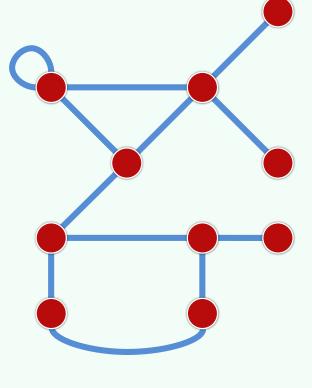
不含自环及重边,即为简单图 (simple graph)

非简单 (non-simple) 图, 暂不讨论



度 (degree/valency): 与同一顶点关联的边数



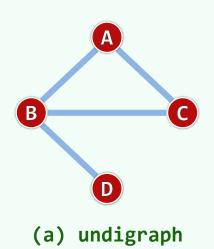


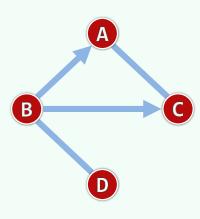
无向图 + 有向图

❖ 若邻接顶点u和v的次序无所谓

则(u, v)为无向边 (undirected edge)

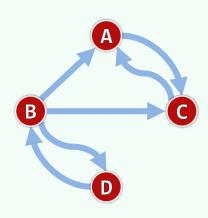
❖ 所有边均无方向的图,即无向图 (undigraph)





(b) mixed graph

- ❖ 反之,有向图 (digraph) 中均为有向边 (directed edge)
 - u、v分别称作边(u, v)的尾 (tail)、头 (head)
- ❖ 无向边、有向边并存的图,称作混合图 (mixed graph)
- ❖ 有向图通用性更强,故本章主要针对有向图介绍相关结构及算法



(c) digraph

路径 + 环路

* 路径
$$\pi = \langle V_0, V_1, \ldots, V_k \rangle$$
长度 $|\pi| = k$

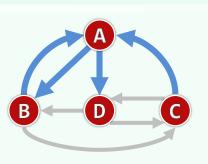




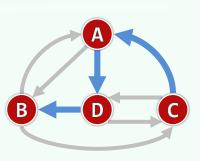


- ❖ 欧拉环路: |π| = |E|
 各边恰好出现一次
- ❖ 哈密尔顿环路: |π| = |V|

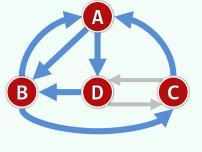
各顶点恰好出现一次



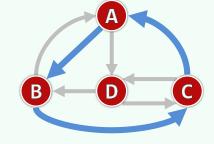




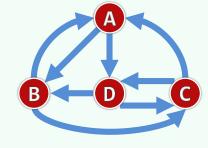
(ii) simple path



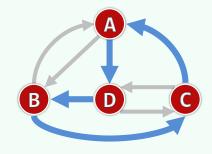
(i) cycle



(ii) simple cycle



(i) Eulerian tour

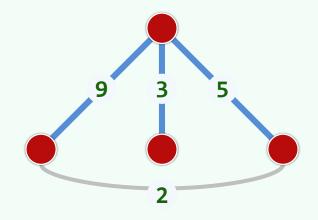


(ii) Hamiltonian tour

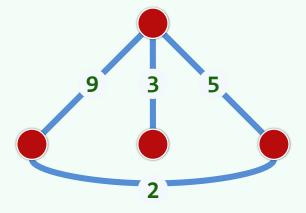
支撑树 + 带权网络 + 最小支撑树

❖ 图G = (V; E)的子图T = (V; F)若是树,即为其支撑树 (spanning tree)

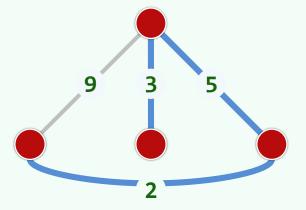
同一图的支撑树,通常并不唯一



spanning tree



weighted network
(triangle inequality?)



minimum spanning tree

- ❖ 各边e均有对应的权值wt(e),则为带权网络 (weighted network)
- ❖ 同一网络的支撑树中,总权重最小者为最小支撑树 (MST)