1邻接矩阵与邻接表建立的时间空间复杂度

1.1 邻接矩阵

```
//创建邻接矩阵
void CreatMGragh(MTGraph* G){
   cout<<"请输入顶点数: "<<endl;
   cin>>G->n;
   cout<<"请输入边数: "<<endl;
   cin>>G->e;
   cout<<"请输入顶点编号: "<<endl;
   for(int i = 0;i<G->n;i++)
       cin>>G->vertex[i];
   for (int i = 0; i < G->n; ++i)
        for(int j = 0; j < G->n; ++j)
            G->edge[i][j] = 0;//初始化
   cout<<"请输入边和权值: "<<endl;
    for(int k = 0; k < G \rightarrow e; k++){
       int i,j,w;
       cin>>i>>j>>w;
       G->edge[i][j] = w;//w为权值
```

1.1.1 时间复杂度

```
分析代码可知: T = O(n^2 + n + e)
又因为有向图, e \leq n(n-1)
所以, T = O(n^2)
```

1.1.2 空间复杂度

```
顶点表占用n, 边表占用n^2
所以S = O(n + n^2) = O(n^2)
```

1.2 邻接表

```
void CreateGraph(AdjGraph *G){
    cout<<"请输入顶点数: "<<endl;
```

```
cin>>G->n;
cout<<"请输入边数: "<<endl;
cin>>G->e;
cout<<"请输入顶点编号: "<<endl;
for (int i = 0; i < G->n; ++i){
    cin>>G->vexlist[i].vertex;
   G->vexlist[i].firstedge = NULL;
int a,b,c;
EdgeNode* temp;
cout<<"请输入边和权值: "<<endl;
for (int i = 0; i < G->e; ++i){
    cin>>a>>b>>c;
   temp = G->vexlist[a].firstedge;//尾插
   G->vexlist[a].firstedge = new EdgeNode;
   G->vexlist[a].firstedge->adjvex = b;
   G->vexlist[a].firstedge->cost = c;
   G->vexlist[a].firstedge->next = temp;
```

1.2.1 时间复杂度

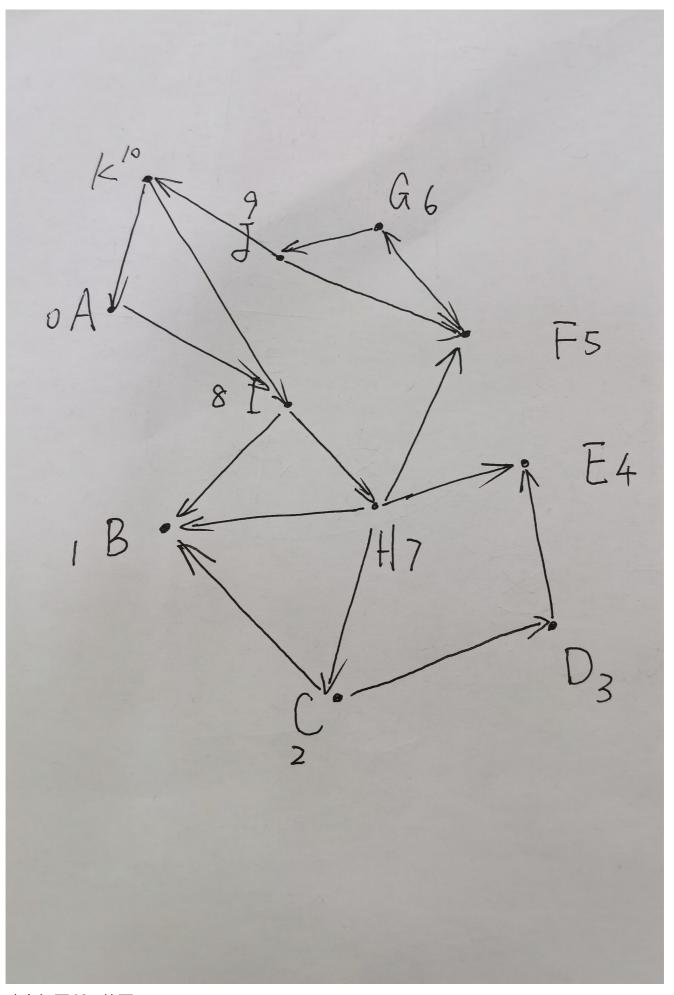
分析代码可知: T = O(n + e)

1.2.2 空间复杂度

由于是链式存储,S = O(n + e)

2 测试数据与结果数据

2.1 测试数据:



有11个顶点,17条边 由于权重与本次作业各算法无关,输入均为:

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

2.2 相互转化算法

1. 邻接矩阵转邻接表:

```
■ CWINDOWS\pystem32\cmd.exe

1. 用等接換達置

直輸入功点效

1. 请輸入功点效

1. 请輸入功点效

1. 请輸入功点效

1. 请輸入功点效局

2. 1

2. 1

2. 1

3. 1

4. 1

7. 1

1. 7 2 1

7. 4 1

9. 1

1. 1

7. 5 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1

1. 1
```

2. 邻接表转邻接矩阵:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               请选择模式:
1. 用邻接矩阵建图
2. 用邻接表建图
            951
1001
1081
081
691
9101
9161
004:0->8
1B:
2C:2->32->1
34:3->4
10:2-70
10:3->4
10:3->4
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-76
10:5-
```

2.3 DFS与BFS

2.3.1 邻接矩阵DFS与BFS结果数据

递归

```
邻接矩阵为:
0000000000100
000000000000
01010000000
00001000000
000000000000
  0000010000
  0000100010
     101100000
  1000001000
00000100001
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
转换为邻接表为:
0 Ă:0->8
1 B:
2 C:2->3 2->1
3 D:3->4
4
  Ε:
5
  F:5->6
6 G:6->9 6->5
7 H:7->5 7->4 7->2 7->1
  I:8->7 8->1
J:9->10 9->5
10 K:10->8 10->0
广度优先搜索序列为:
A I B H C E F D G J K
广度优先編号为:
1 3 5 8 6 7 9 4 2 10 11
深度优先搜索序列为:
A I B H C D E F G J K
深度优先编号为:
1 3 5 6 7 8 9 4 2 10 11
```

非递归

```
邻接矩阵为:
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
000000000000
01010000000
00001000000
 00000000000
  0000010000
  0000100010
    101100000
  1000001000
00000100001
10000000
转换为邻按丰为
 专换为邻接表为:
8<-0:A
1 B:
2 C:2->3 2->1
3 D:3->4
4
 Ε:
 F:5->6
6 G:6->9 6->5
  H:7->5 7->4 7->2 7->1
  I:8->7 8->1
  J:9->10 9->5
10 K:10->8 10->0
广度优先搜索序列为:
月度1J元捜索庁列内:
A I B H C E F D G J K
广度优先编号为:
1 3 5 8 6 7 9 4 2 10 11
深度优先搜索序列为:
A I B H C D E F G J K
深度优先编号为:
1 3 5 6 7 8 9 4 2 10 11
请按任意键继续. . .
```

2.3.2 邻接表DFS与BFS结果数据

递归

```
邻接表为:
0 A:0->8
1 B:
2 C:2->3 2->1
3 D:3->4
4 E:
5
  F:5->6
  G:6->9 6->5
6
  H:7->5 7->4 7->2 7->1
  I:8->7 8->1
J:9->10 9->5
8
9
10 K:10->8 10->0
转换为邻接矩阵为:
00000000100
000000000000
01010000000
00001000000
0
  0000000000
00000010000
00000100010
01101100000
01000001000
00000100001
0000010001
100000000100
广度优先搜索序列为:
AIHBFECGDJK
广度优先编号为:
1479658321011
深度优先搜索序列为:
AIHFGJKECDB
深度优先编号为:
AIHFGJKECDB
```

非递归

```
邻接表为:
0 A:0->8
1 B:
2 C:2->3 2->1
3 D:3->4
4 E:
  F:5->6
 G:6->9 6->5
H:7->5 7->4 7->2 7->1
  I:8->7 8->1
9 J:9->10 9->5
10 K:10->8 10->0
转换为邻接矩阵为.
00000000100
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  1010000000
  0001000000
  00000000000
  0000010000
  0000100010
    101100000
  1000001000
  0000100
                 0 0 1
  000000000100
度优先搜索序列为:
I H B F E C G D J K
A I H B F E C G D J K
广度优先编号为:
1 4 7 9 6 5 8 3 2 10 11
深度优先搜索序列为:
A I H F G J K E C D B
深度优先编号为:
1 11 9 10 8 4 5 3 2 6 7
各顶点入度为:
13112311211
各顶点出度为:
10210124222
```

2.3.1 DFS与BFS时间复杂度

2.3.1.1 邻接矩阵

矩阵每个点都要遍历一遍,所以 $T = O(n^2)$

2.3.1.2 邻接表

每个节点都要遍历一遍,所以T = O(n + e)

2.4 求邻接表入度出度和度算法

2.4.1 结果数据

```
各顶点入度为:
1 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 1
各顶点出度为:
1 0 2 1 0 1 2 4 2 2 2
各顶点度为:
2 3 3 2 2 4 3 5 4 3 3
```

2.4.2 时间复杂度分析

每个节点都要遍历一遍,所以T = O(n + e)