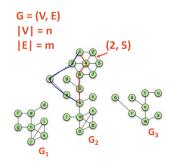
一些图的术语

$$G = (V, E)$$

 $|V| = n$
 $|E| = m$

Graph Vocabulary



• Incident edges:

$$\mathrm{I}(v) = \{(x,v) \in E\}$$

- Degree(v) = |I|
- Adjacent Vertices:

$$\mathrm{A}(v) = \{x: (x,v) \in E\}$$

- Path: 被边连起来的点的序列
- Cycle: 起点和重点相同的Path
- Simple Path: 没有自环和多重边(两个点之间有多条边)
- Subgraph:

$$G'=(V',E')$$
: $V'\in V, E'\in E, ext{and} \ (u,v)\in E' \implies u\in V', \quad v\in V'$

边数目的最值

下面
$$|V|=n, \quad |E|=m$$

最小值:

不连通: 0

连通: n-1

最大值:

• 简单图: $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

非简单图: +∞

Graph ADT

数据:

- 顶点
- 边
- 某种维护顶点和边关系的数据结构

方法:

```
insertVertex(K key);
```

- insertEdge(Vertex v1, Vertex v2);
- removeVertex(Vertex v);
- removeEdge(Vertex v1, Vertex v2);
- incidentEdges(Vertex v);
- areAdjecent(Vertex v1, Vertex v2);

Directed graph only:

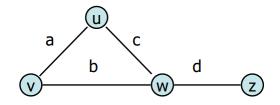
```
origin(Edge e);
```

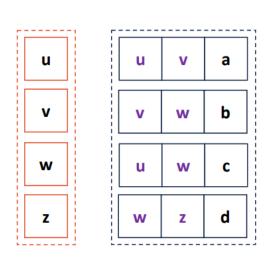
destination(Edge e);

实现

表示一个图需要两个集合: 顶点集和边集

Edge List

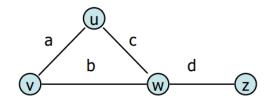


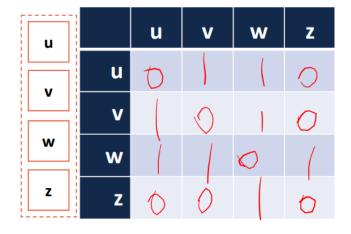


方法:

- insertVertex(K key);:O(1)
- removeVertex(Vertex v); : O(m)?
- areAdjacent(Vertex v1, Vertex v2); :O(m)
- incidentEdges(Vertex v); : O(m)

Adjacency Matrix 邻接矩阵

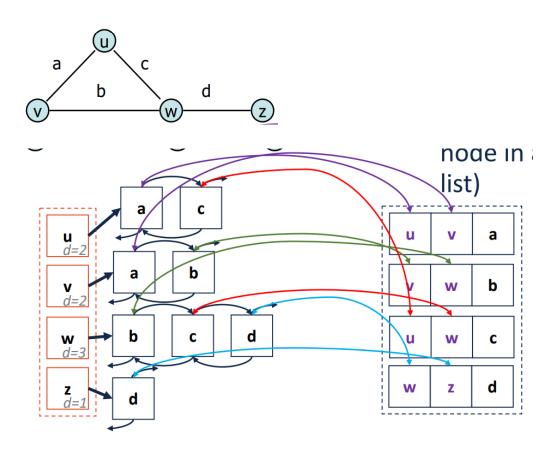




方法(这里他课件写的贼乱,到时候重新看一下):

- insertVertex(K key); O(n), 因为要在顶点集插入点O(1) + 在邻接表插入一行和一列O(n)
- removeVertex(Vertex v); : O(n)?
- areAdjacent(Vertex v1, Vertex v2); :O(1)
- incidentEdges(Vertex v); : O(n)

Adjacency List



同时维护一个edge list的时候是为了移除边的时候能更快方法:

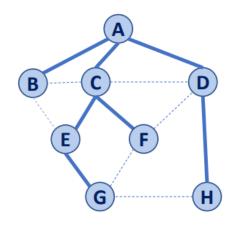
- insertVertex(K key);:O(1)
- removeVertex(Vertex v); $: O(\deg(v))$?
- areAdjacent(Vertex v1, Vertex v2);: $\mathrm{O}(\min(\deg(v_1),\deg(v_2)))$
- incidentEdges(Vertex v); $: O(\deg(v))$

时间复杂度

Expressed as big-O	Edge List	Adjacency Matrix	Adjacency List
Space	n+m	n²	n+m
insertVertex(v)	1 🗴	n	1
removeVertex(v)	m>des	(v) n>des(✓ deg(v)
insertEdge(v, w, k)	1	1	1
removeEdge(v, w)	1 🔉	1	1
incidentEdges(v)	m	n	deg(v) 🔯
areAdjacent(v, w)	m	1	min(deg(v), deg(w))

Traversal 遍历

BFS 宽度优先搜索



上图从A开始遍历

实线是discovery edge

虚线是cross edge

伪代码

```
1 BFS(G): # Init
2    Input: Graph, G
3    Output: A labeling of the edges on G as discovery and cross edes
4    foreach (Vertex v: G.vertices()):
6        setLabel(v, UNEXPLORED)
7    foreach (Edge e : G.edges()):
8        setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED)
9    foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()): # 确保BFS能访问到 每个元素
10        if getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED:
11        BFS(G, v)
```

```
BFS(G, v):
1
2
     Queue q
     setLabel(v, VISITED)
3
     q.enqueue(v)
4
5
     while !q.empty():
        v = q.dequeue()
7
       foreach (Vertex w : G.adjacent(v)):
          if getLabel(w) == UNEXPLORED:
            setLabel(v, w, DISCOVERY)
10
            setLabel(w, VISITED)
11
            q.enqueue(w)
12
          elseif getLabel(v, w) == UNEXPLORED:
13
            setLabel(v, w, CROSS)
14
```

分析

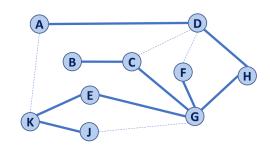
- I. 由于上面第一个代码块的9-II行,可以正确处理disjoint graphs。如果要数有几个component,II行插入计数即可
- 2. 由于上面第二个代码块的第13-14行,我们可以检测环

3. 理想状态下运行时间为O(n+m): 我们只考虑第二个代码块,while循环运行n次,for循环运行2m次,因为 $\sum \deg(v)=2m$

观察

- I. BFS可以找到a single source shortest path (SSSP)
- 2. cross edge和d (距离)的关系 $|\mathrm{d}(u)-\mathrm{d}(v)|\leq 1$
- 3. discovery edges构成的结构是Minimum spanning tree (MST) 好像是最小生成树
- 4. 遍历可以用来数components
- 5. 遍历可以用来检测环
- 6. 在BFS中,可以得到到每个顶点的最短距离
- 7. 在BFS中, cross edge的距离d的差值小于等于 $\operatorname{Id}(u)-\operatorname{d}(v)|\leq 1$

DFS 深度优先搜索



上图从A开始向右遍历

实线是discovery edge

虚线是back edge

1 DFS(G): # Init

2 Input: Graph, G

Output: A labeling of the edges on G as discovery and back edes

```
4
     foreach (Vertex v: G.vertices()):
5
       setLabel(v, UNEXPLORED)
7
     foreach (Edge e : G.edges()):
       setLabel(e, UNEXPLORED)
     foreach (Vertex v : G.vertices()): # 确保BFS能访问到
   每个元素
       if getLabel(v) == UNEXPLORED:
         DFS(G, v)
11
   DFS(G, v):
1
     setLabel(v, VISITED)
2
3
     foreach (Vertex w : G.adjacent(v)):
4
       if getLabel(w) == UNEXPLORED:
5
         setLabel(v, w, DISCOVERY)
         DFS(G, w)
7
       elseif getLabel(v, w) == UNEXPLORED:
         setLabel(v, w, BACK)
```

上面的第二个代码块还有一种实现方式

```
DFS(G, v):
1
  Stack s
     setLabel(v, VISITED)
3
     s.push(v)
5
     while !s.empty():
6
       v = s.pop()
       foreach (Vertex w : G.adjacent(v)):
         if getLabel(w) == UNEXPLORED:
            setLabel(v, w, DISCOVERY)
10
            setLabel(w, VISITED)
11
           q.push(w)
```

```
elseif getLabel(v, w) == UNEXPLORED:
setLabel(v, w, BACK)
```

可以看到这种方式仅仅是吧BFS的队列换成了栈