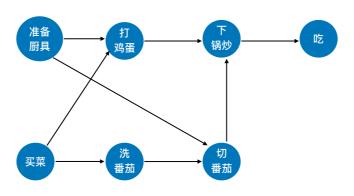
# 本节内容

# 拓扑排序

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

# AOV网

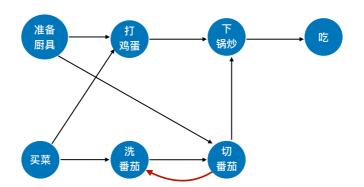
AOV网(Activity On Vertex NetWork, 用顶点表示活动的网):



表示"番茄炒蛋工程"的AOV网

### AOV网

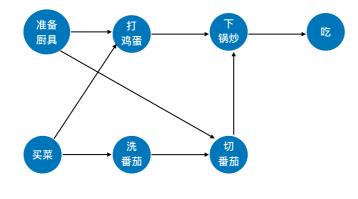
AOV网(Activity On Vertex NetWork, 用顶点表示活动的网): 用DAG图(有向无环图)表示一个工程。顶点表示活动,有向边 $<V_i, V_i>$ 表示活动 $V_i$ 必须先于活动 $V_i$ 进行



王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

不是AOV网

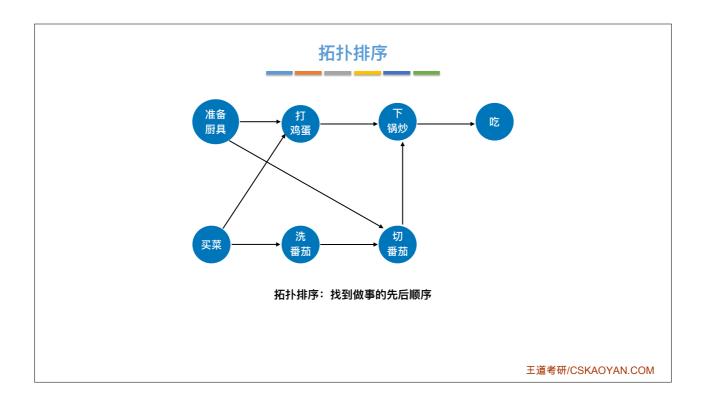
# 拓扑排序

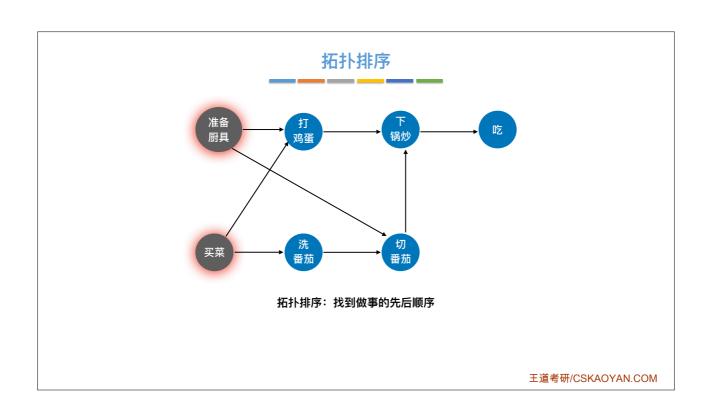


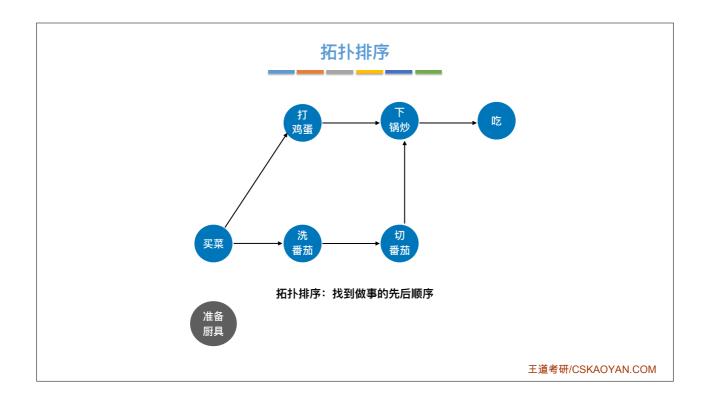
拓扑排序:在图论中,由一个<mark>有向无环图</mark> 的顶点组成的序列,当且仅当满足下列条 件时,称为该图的一个拓扑排序:

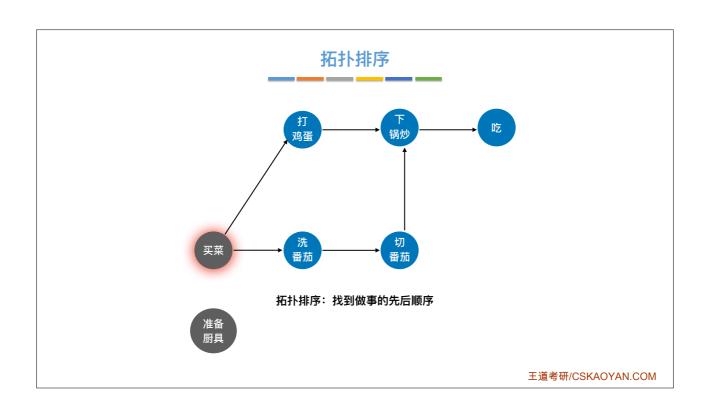
- ① 每个顶点出现且只出现一次。
- ② 若顶点A在序列中排在顶点B的前面,则在图中不存在从顶点B到顶点A的路径。

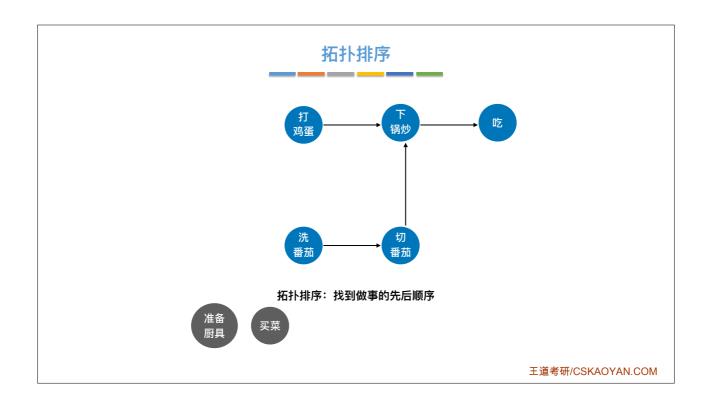
或定义为:拓扑排序是对有向无环图的顶点的一种排序,它使得若存在一条从顶点A到顶点B的路径,则在排序中顶点B出现在顶点A的后面。每个AOV网都有一个或多个拓扑排序序列。

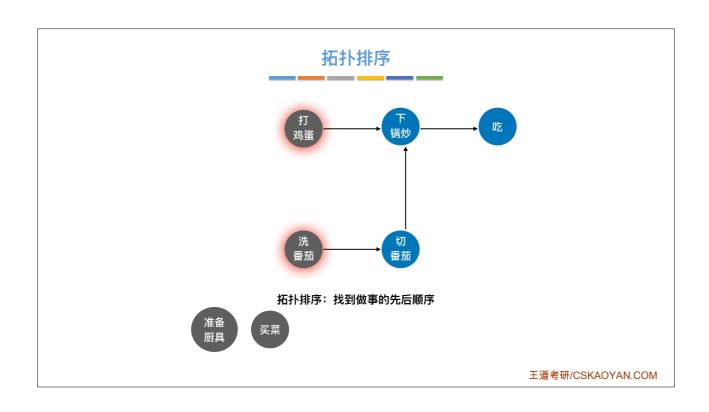


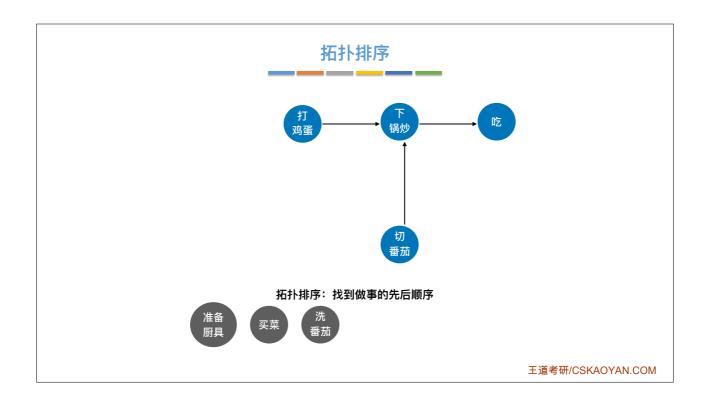


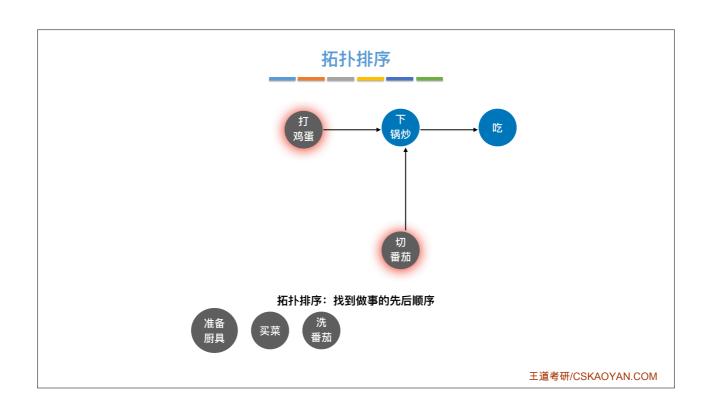


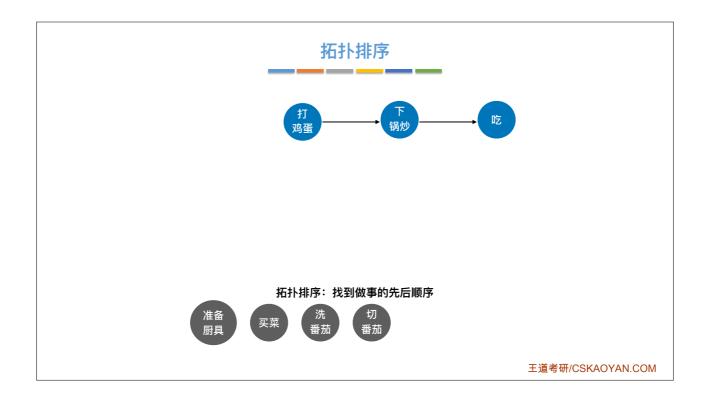


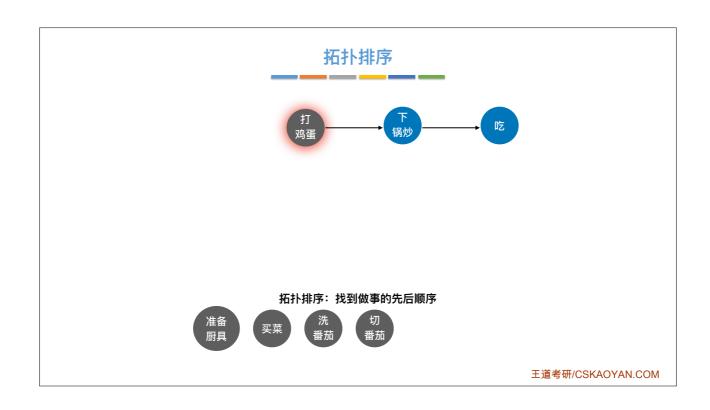


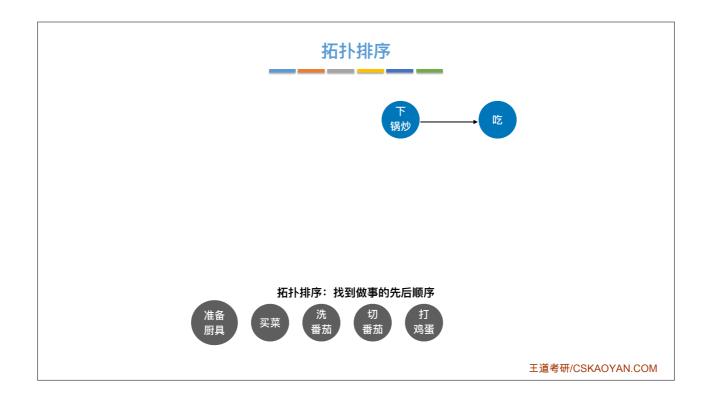


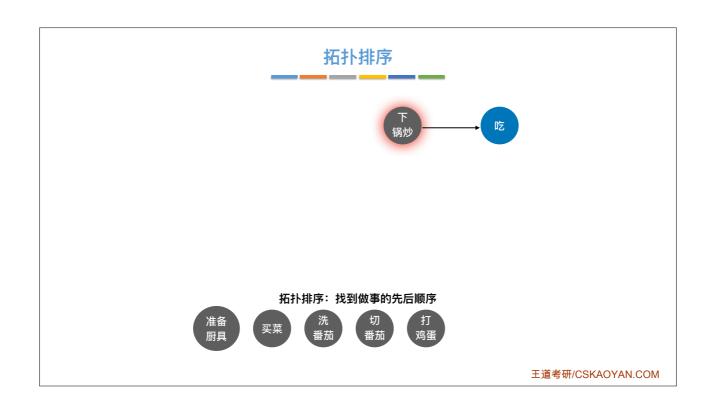


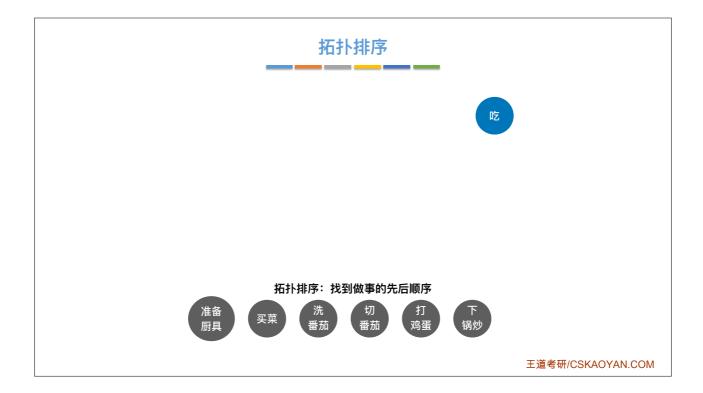


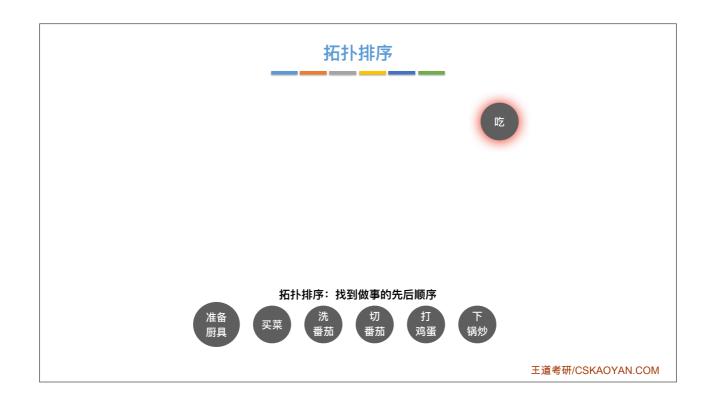












## 拓扑排序

#### 拓扑排序的实现:

- ① 从AOV网中选择一个没有前驱(入度为0)的顶点并输出。
- ② 从网中删除该顶点和所有以它为起点的有向边。
- ③ 重复①和②直到当前的AOV网为空或当前网中不存在无前驱的顶点为止。

准备 厨具







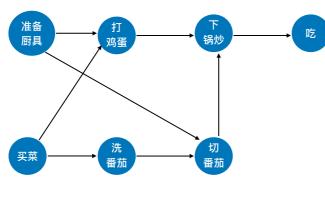






王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

## 拓扑排序



拓扑排序:在图论中,由一个<mark>有向无环图</mark> 的顶点组成的序列,当且仅当满足下列条 件时,称为该图的一个拓扑排序:

- ① 每个顶点出现且只出现一次。
- ② 若顶点A在序列中排在顶点B的前面,则在图中不存在从顶点B到顶点A的路径。

或定义为:拓扑排序是对有向无环图的顶点的一种排序,它使得若存在一条从顶点A到顶点B的路径,则在排序中顶点B出现在顶点A的后面。每个AOV网都有一个或多个拓扑排序序列。

准备 厨具



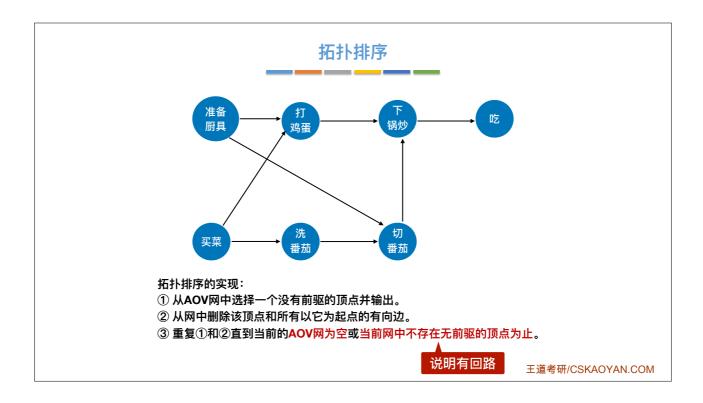


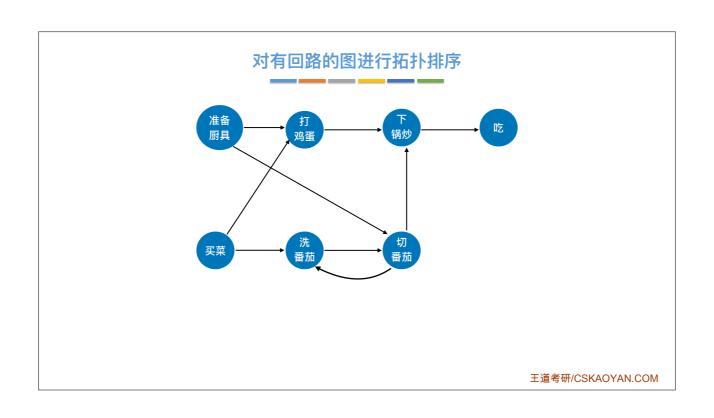


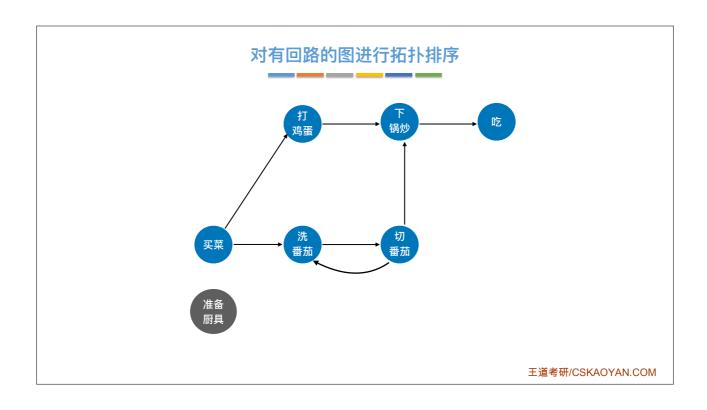


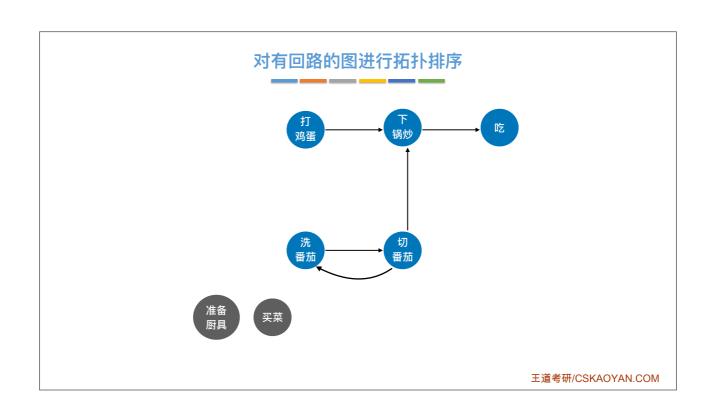


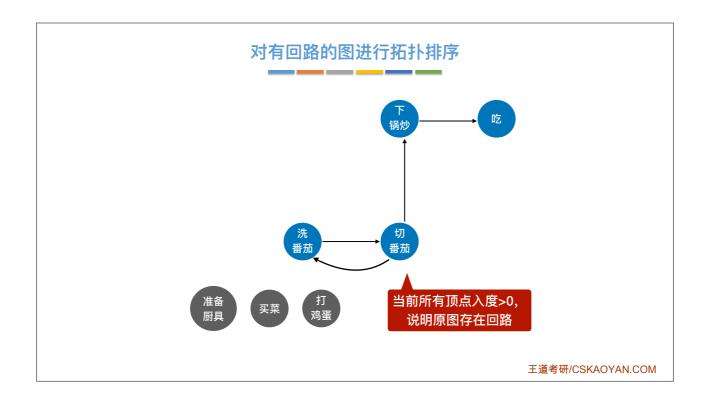
吃



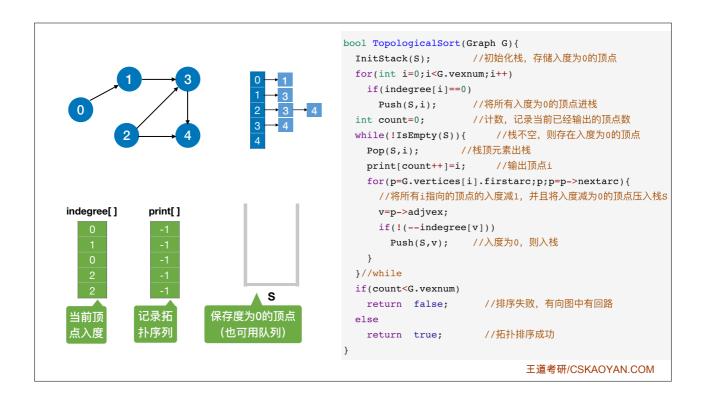


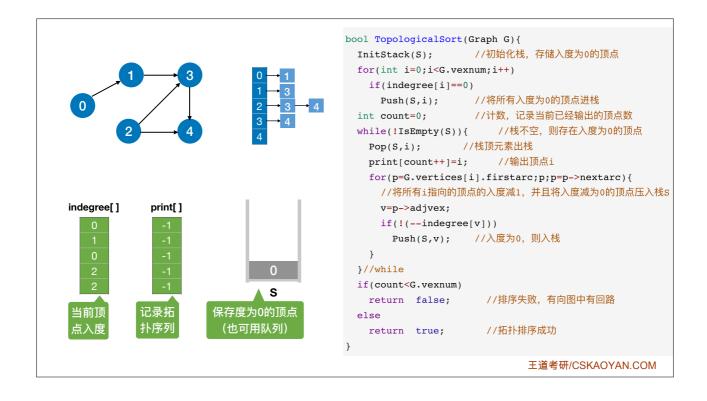


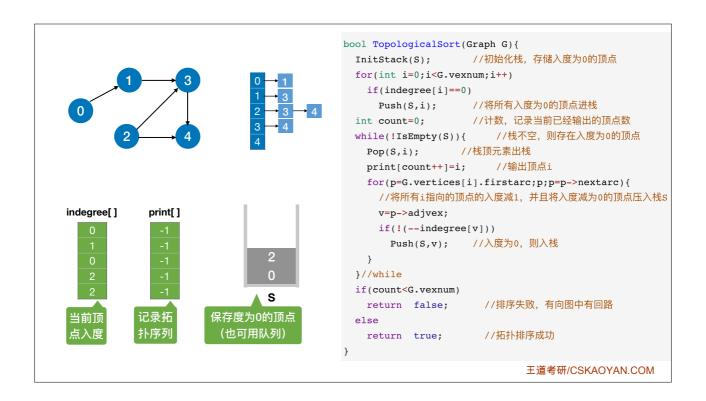


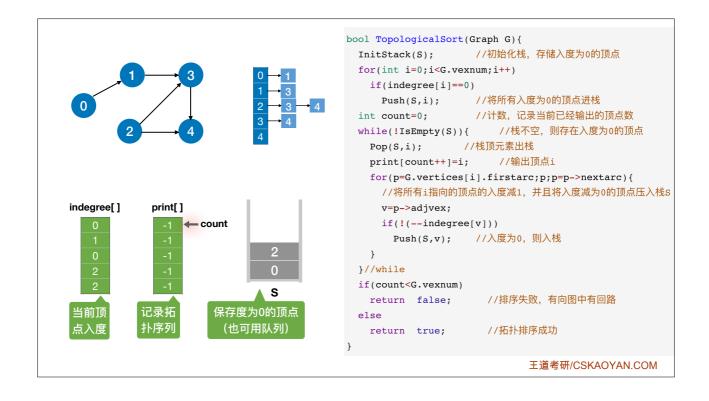


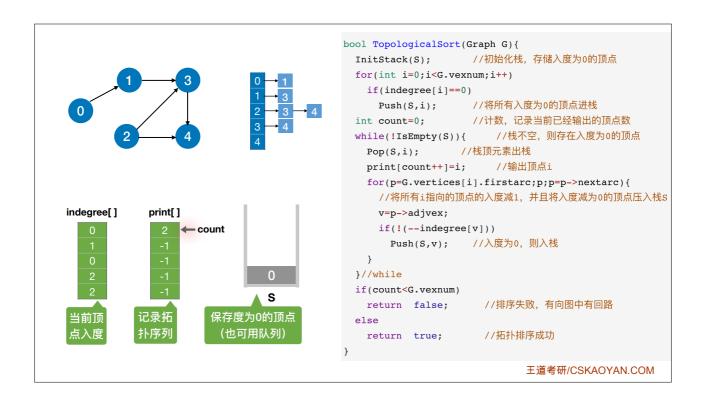
```
#define MaxVertexNum 100 //图中顶点数目的最大值
                                             bool TopologicalSort(Graph G) {
typedef struct ArcNode{
                                               InitStack(S); //初始化栈,存储入度为0的顶点
 int adjvex; //该弧所指向的顶点的位置
                                               for(int i=0;i<G.vexnum;i++)</pre>
 struct ArcNode *nextarc; //指向下一条弧的指针
                                                 if(indegree[i]==0)
 //InfoType info;
                  //网的边权值
                                               Push(S,i);//将所有入度为0的顶点进栈int count=0;//计数,记录当前已经输出的顶点数
}ArcNode;
typedef struct VNode{ //顶点表结点
 VertexType data; //顶点信息
ArcNode *firstarc; //指向第一条依附该顶点的弧的指针
                                               while(!IsEmpty(S)){ //栈不空,则存在入度为0的顶点
                                                 Pop(S,i); //栈顶元素出栈
}VNode,AdjList[MaxVertexNum];
                                                 print[count++]=i; //输出顶点i
typedef struct{
                                                 for(p=G.vertices[i].firstarc;p;p=p->nextarc){
                   //邻接表
 AdjList vertices;
                                                  //将所有i指向的顶点的入度减1,并且将入度减为0的顶点压入栈S
                   //图的顶点数和弧数
 int vexnum, arcnum;
                                                  v=p->adjvex;
        //Graph是以邻接表存储的图类型
                                                  if(!(--indegree[v]))
                                                    Push(S,v); //入度为0,则入栈
                                               }//while
                                               if(count<G.vexnum)
                                                return false;
                                                                  //排序失败,有向图中有回路
                                               else
                                                                  //拓扑排序成功
                                                 return true;
                                                                         王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM
```

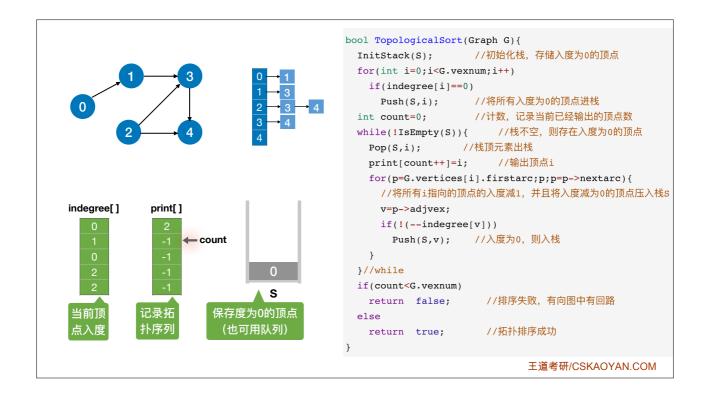


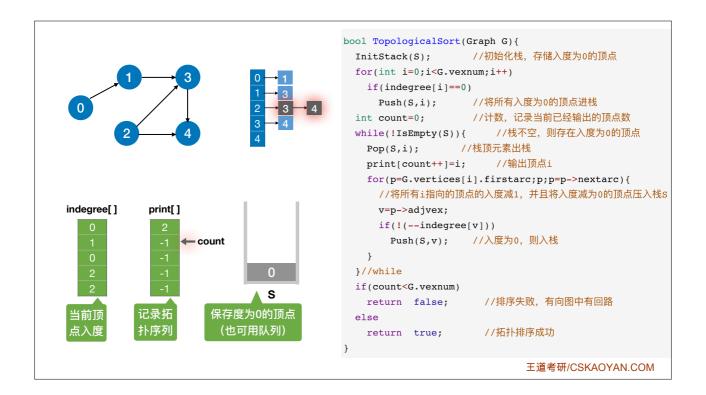


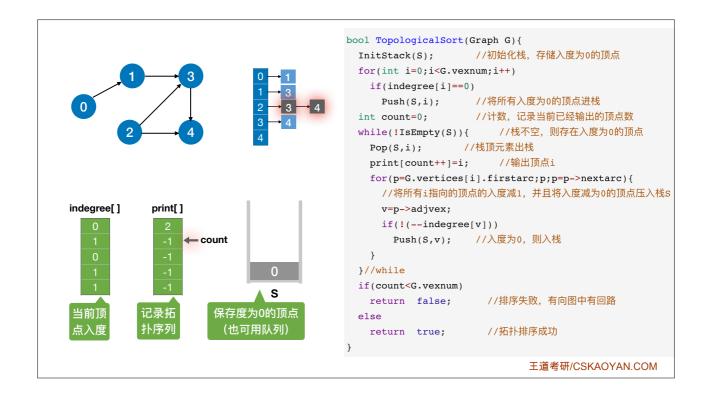


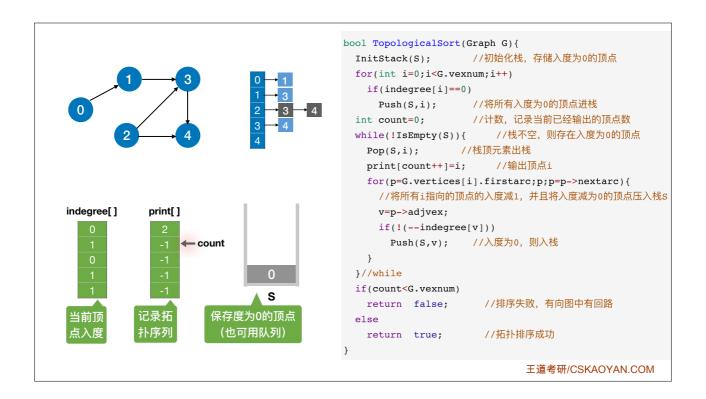


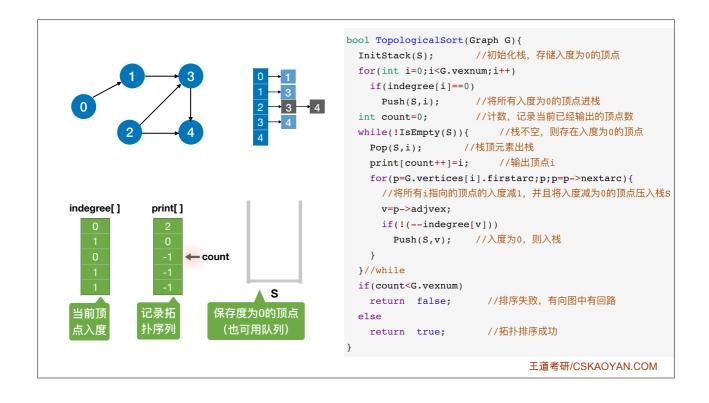


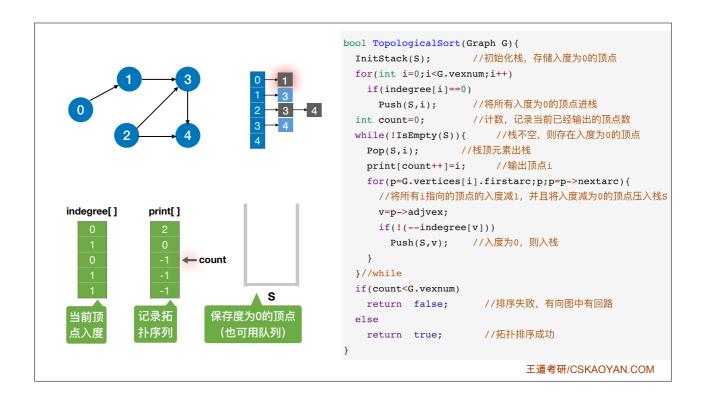


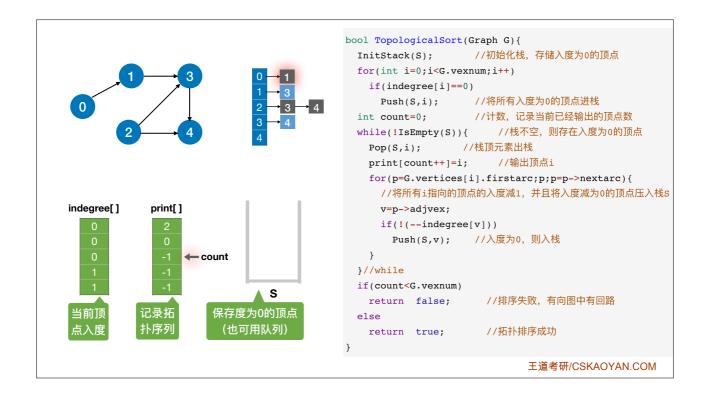


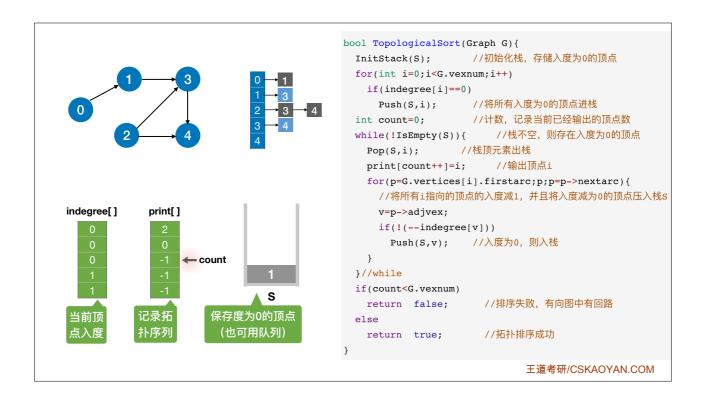


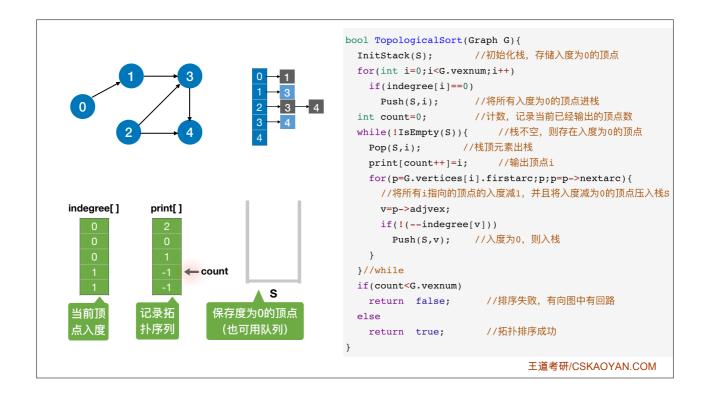


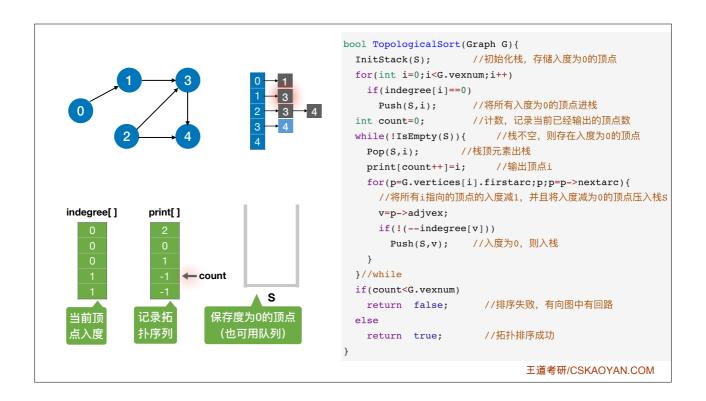


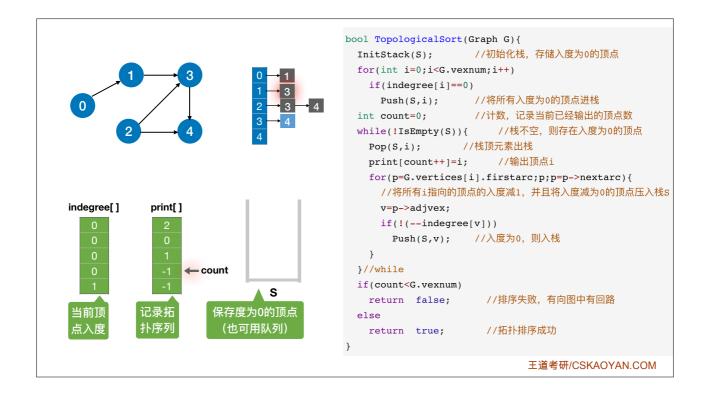


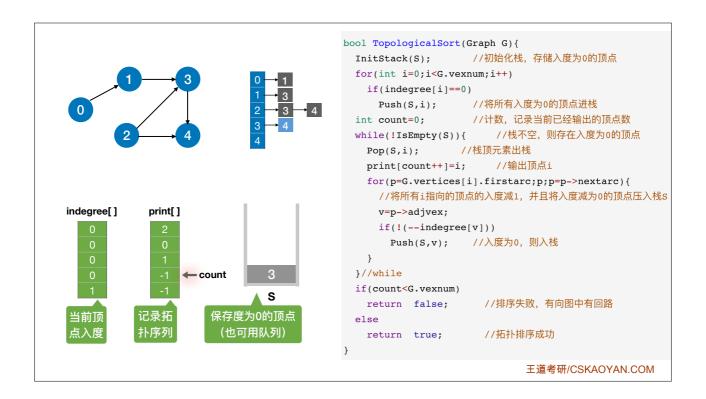


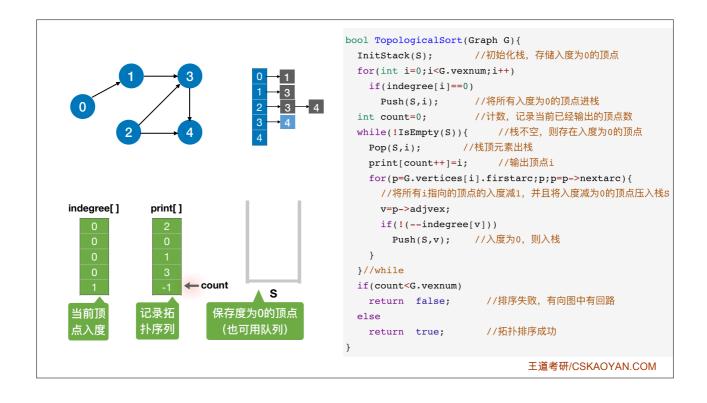


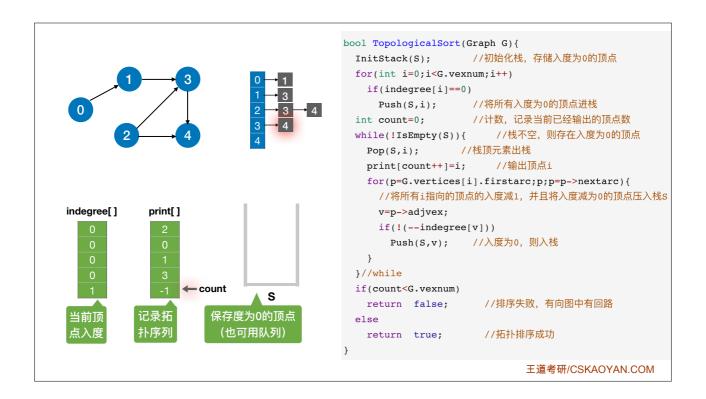


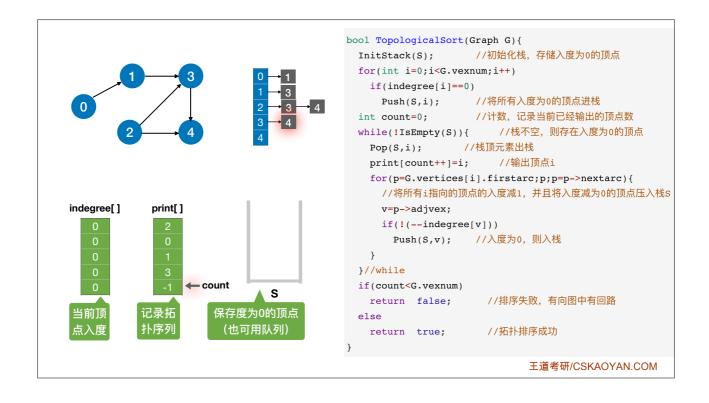


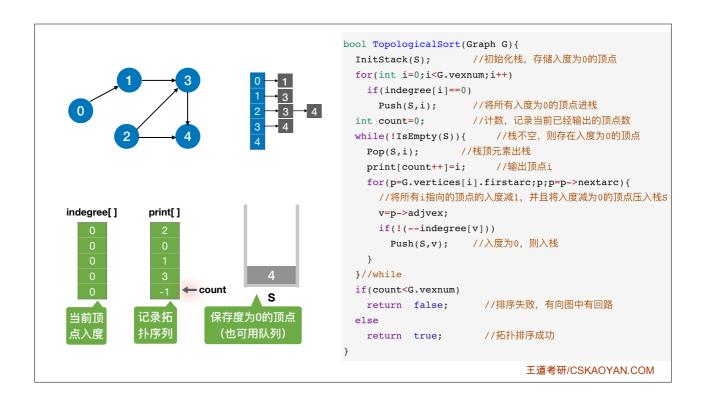


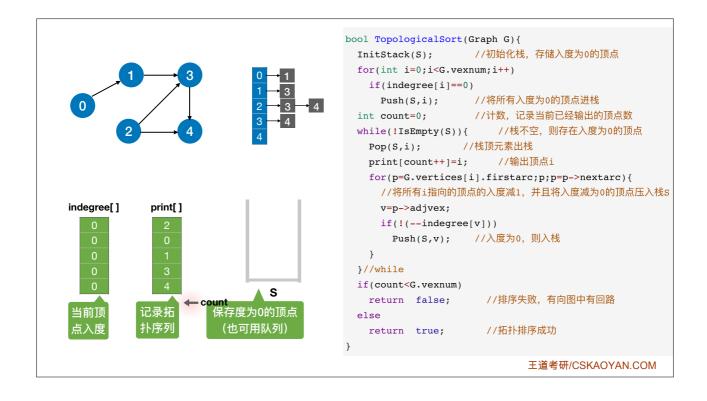


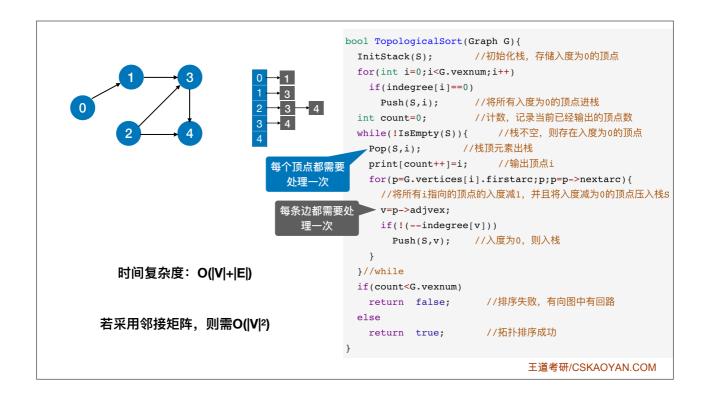


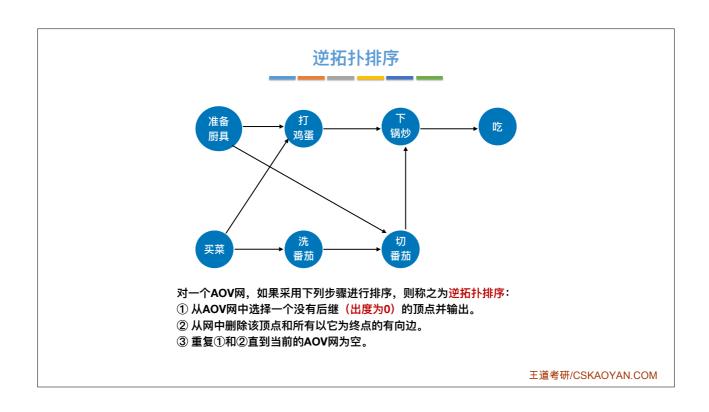


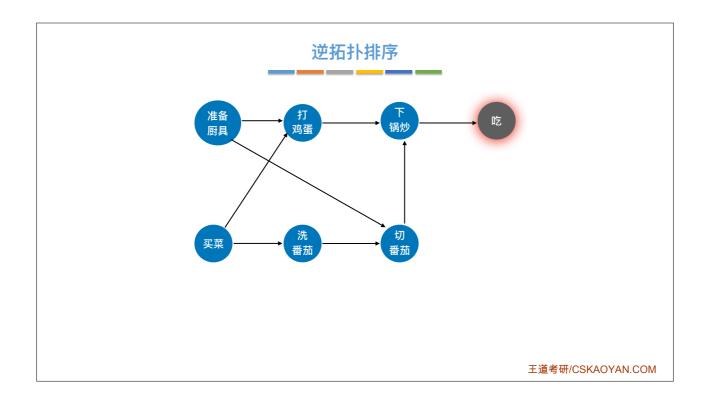


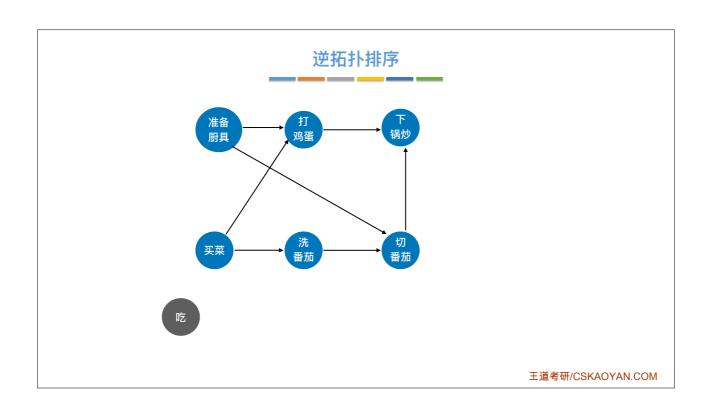


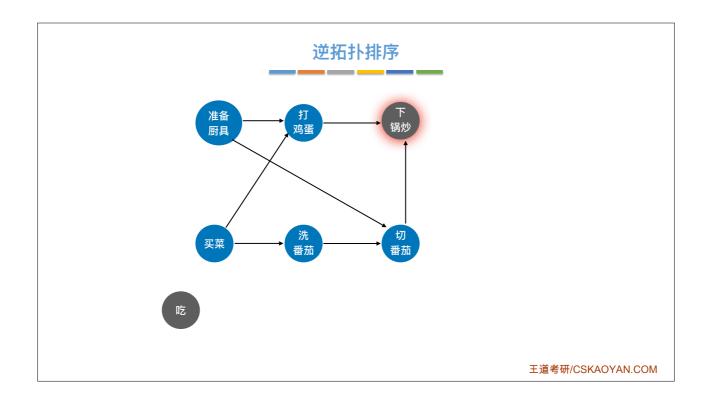


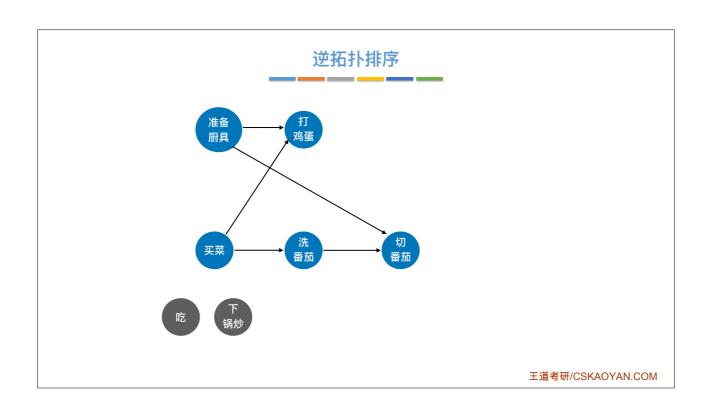


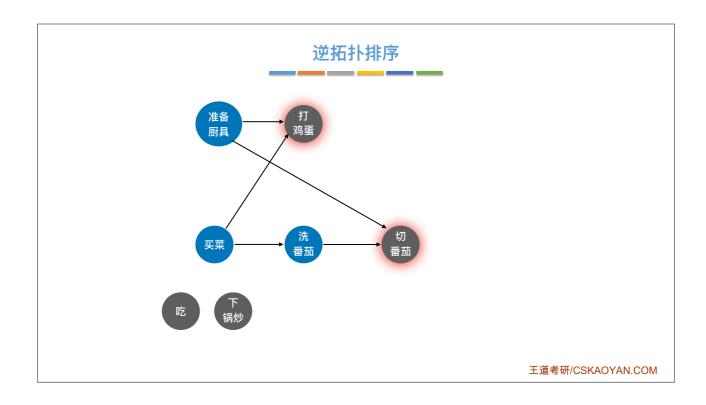


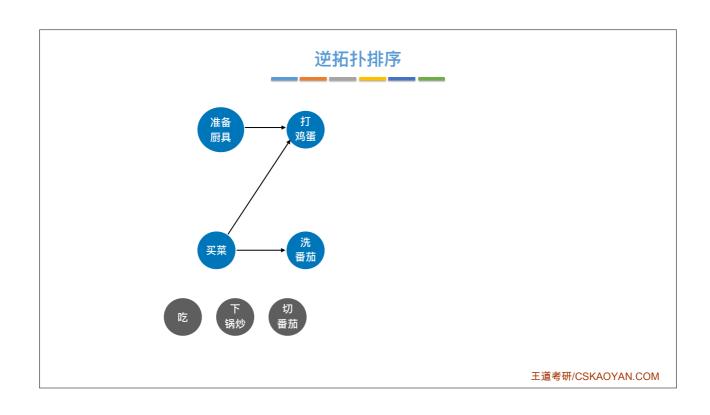


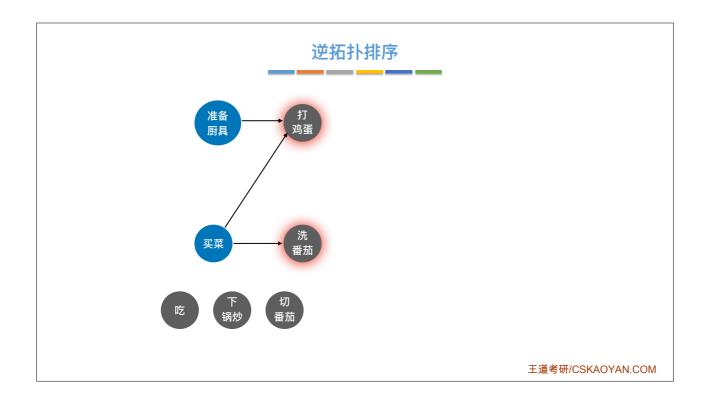


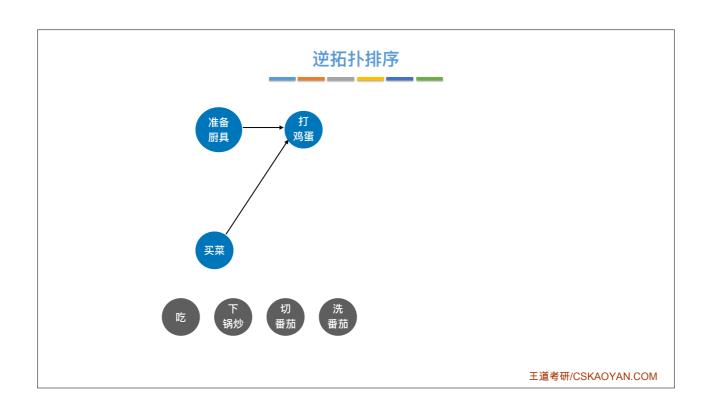


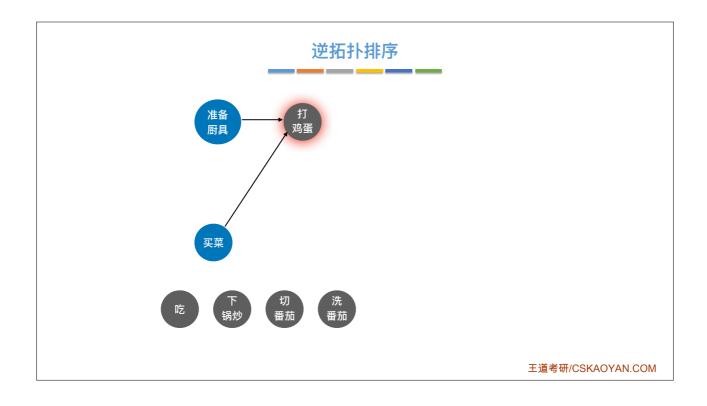


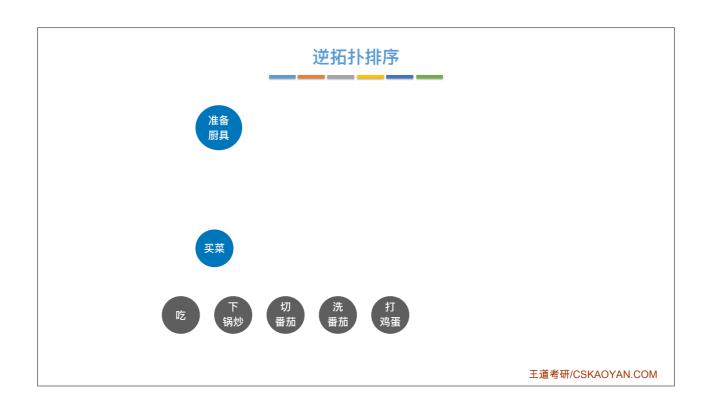


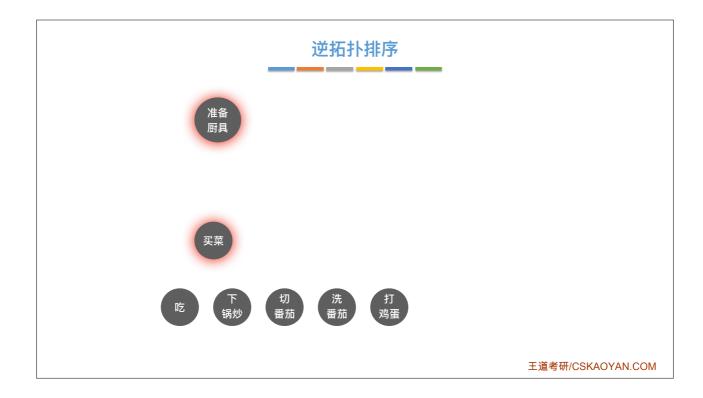












# 逆拓扑排序

#### 对一个AOV网逆拓扑排序:

- ① 从AOV网中选择一个没有后继(出度为0)的顶点并输出。
- ② 从网中删除该顶点和所有以它为终点的有向边。
- ③ 重复①和②直到当前的AOV网为空。





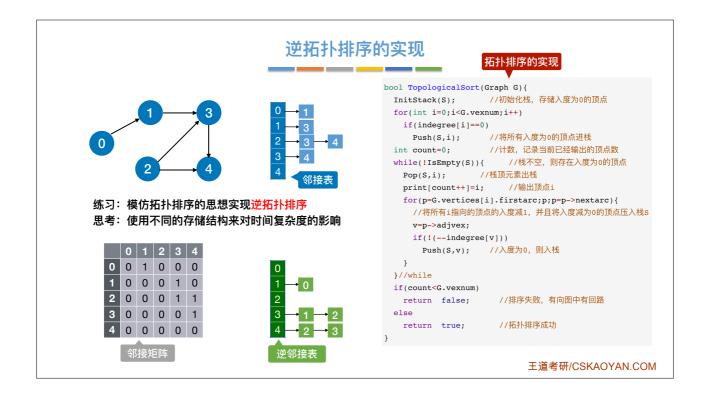


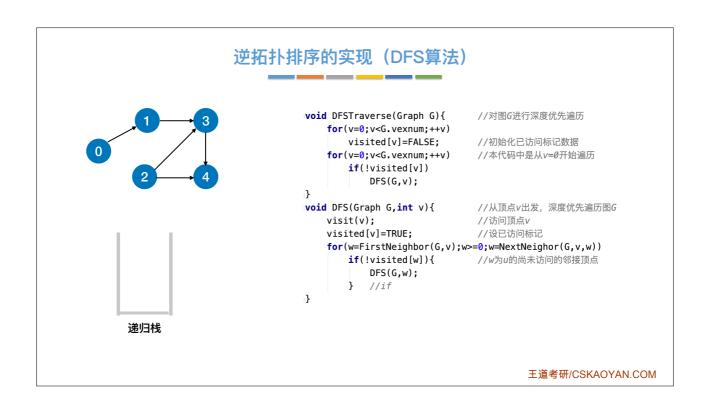


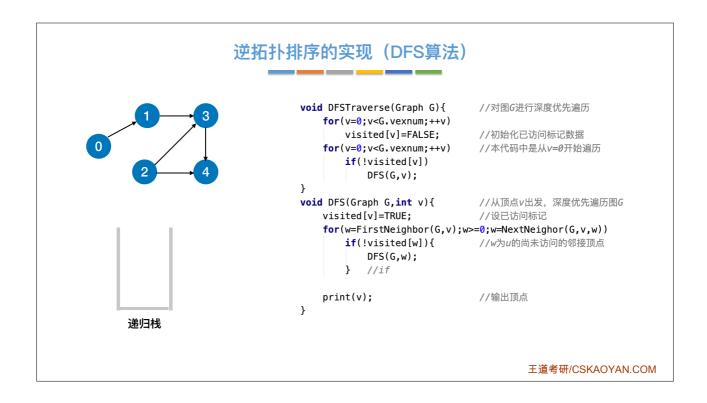


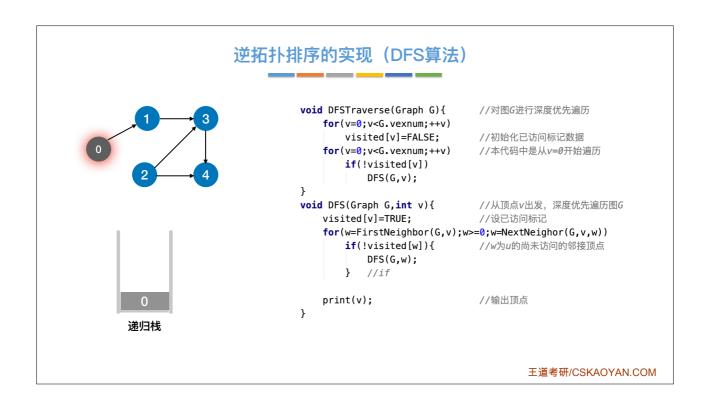


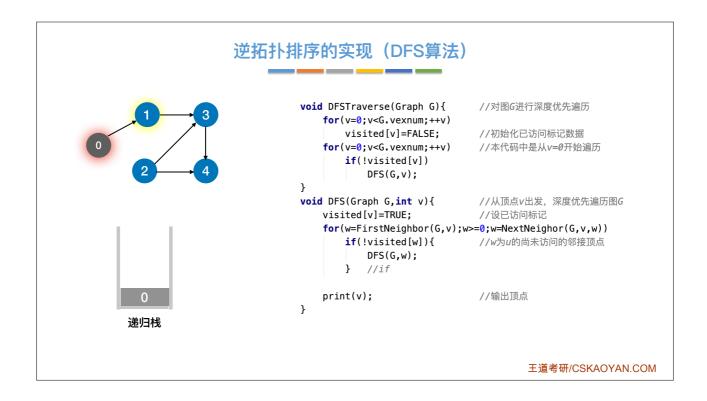


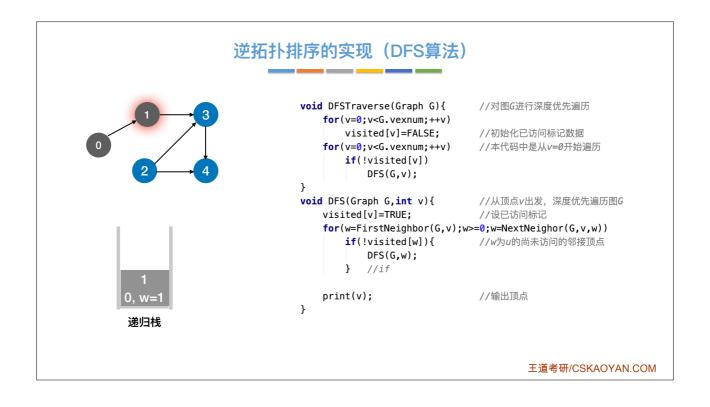


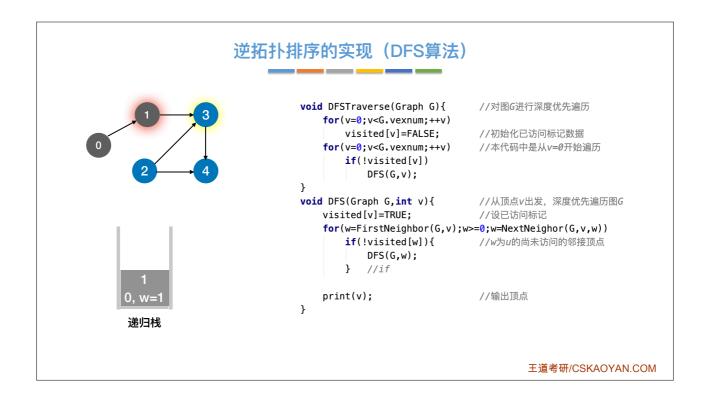


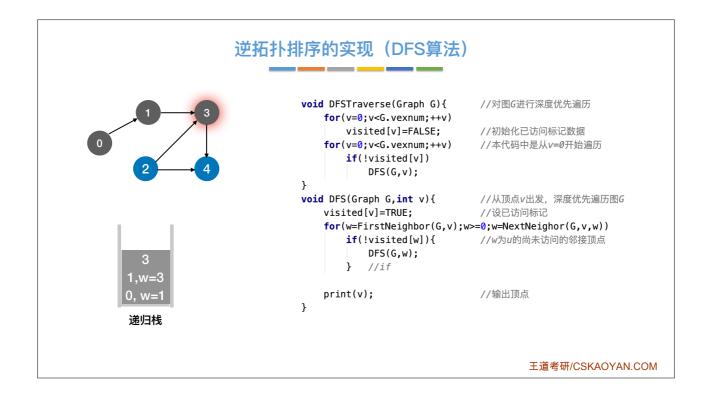


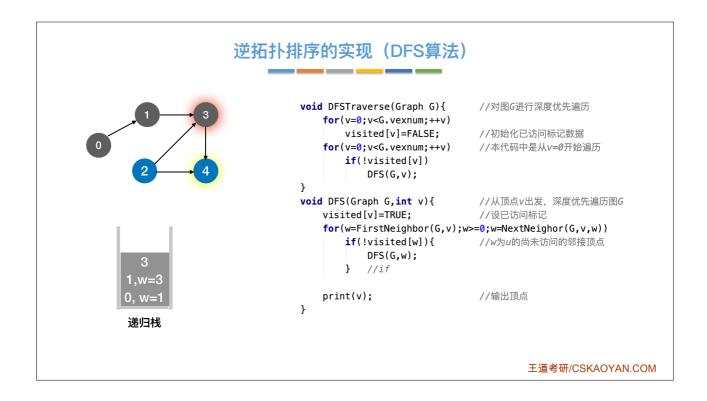


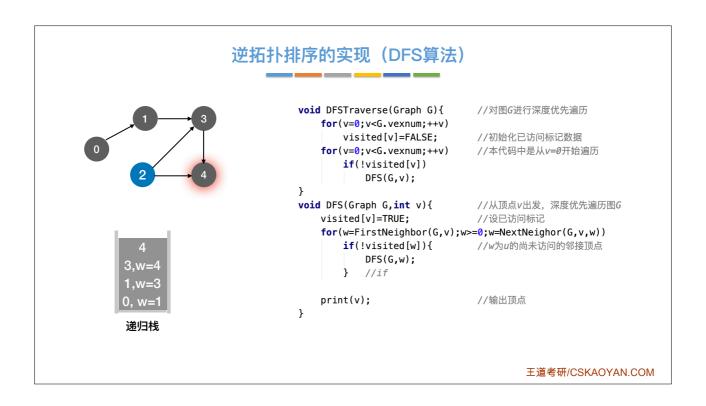


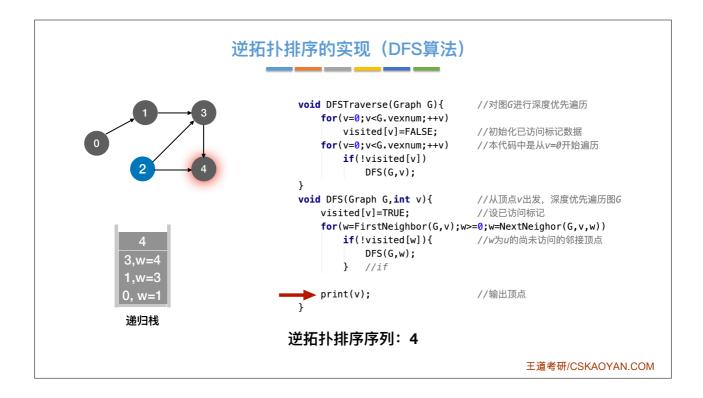


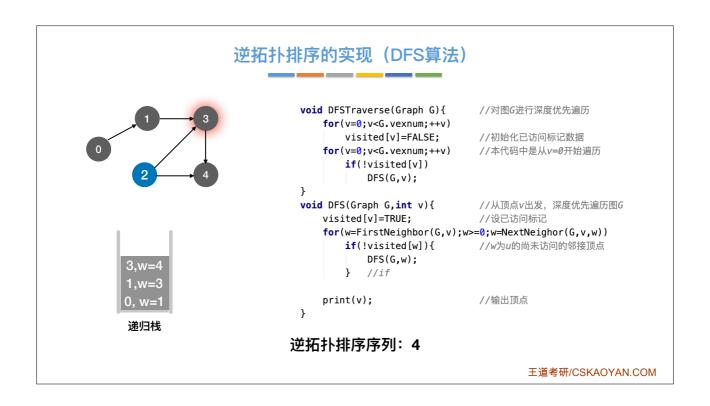


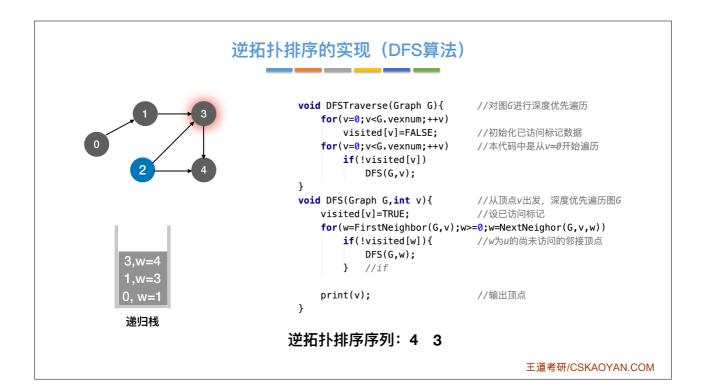


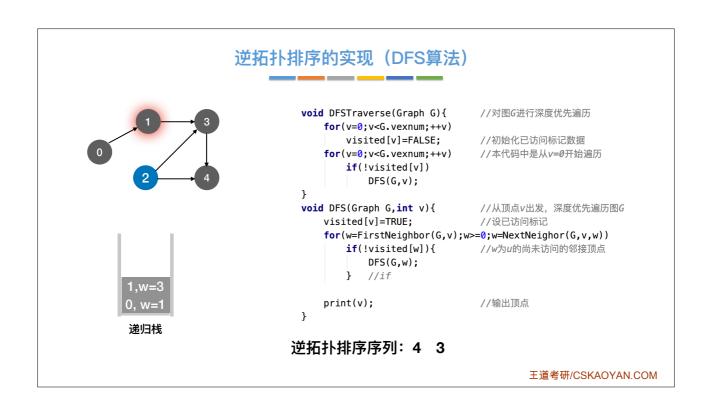


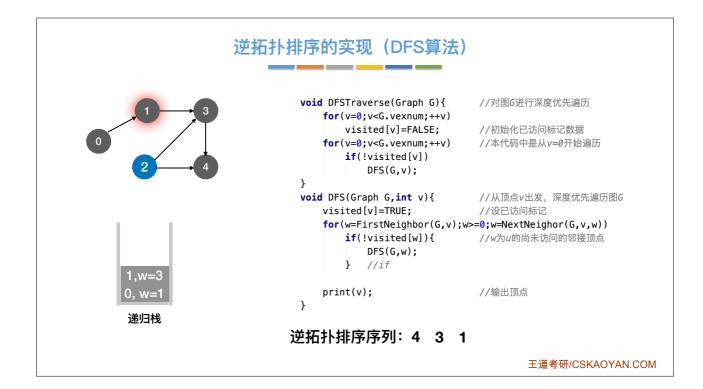












#### 逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法) void DFSTraverse(Graph G){ //对图G进行深度优先遍历 for(v=0:v<G.vexnum:++v)</pre> visited[v]=FALSE; //初始化已访问标记数据 for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre> //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历 if(!visited[v]) DFS(G,v); void DFS(Graph G,int v){ //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G visited[v]=TRUE; //设已访问标记 $\label{eq:formula} \textbf{for}(\texttt{w=FirstNeighbor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v});\texttt{w>=0};\texttt{w=NextNeighor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v},\texttt{w}))$ if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点 DFS(G,w); //if //输出顶点 print(v); 0, w=1 递归栈 逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

