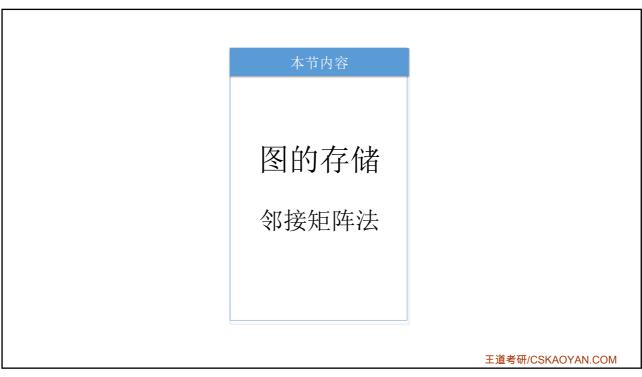
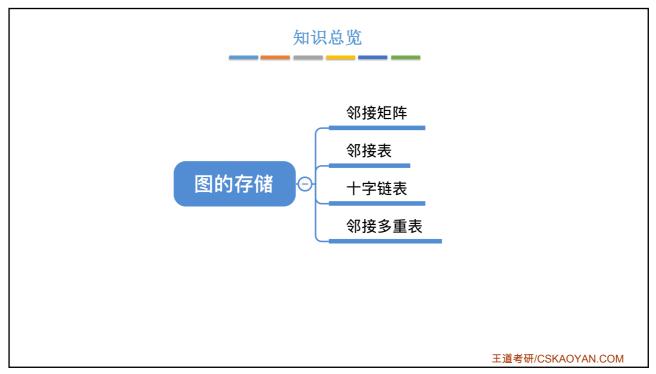
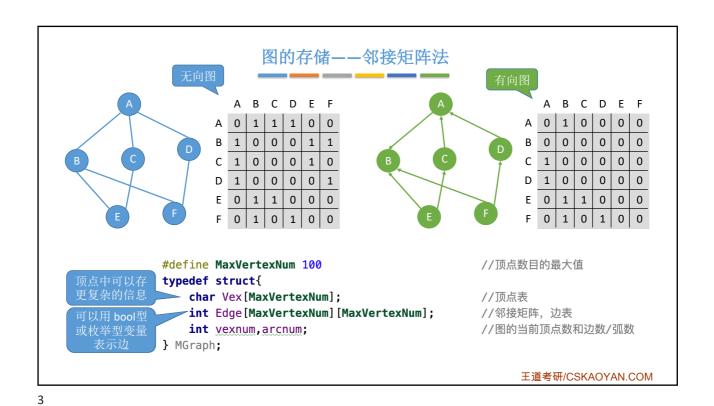
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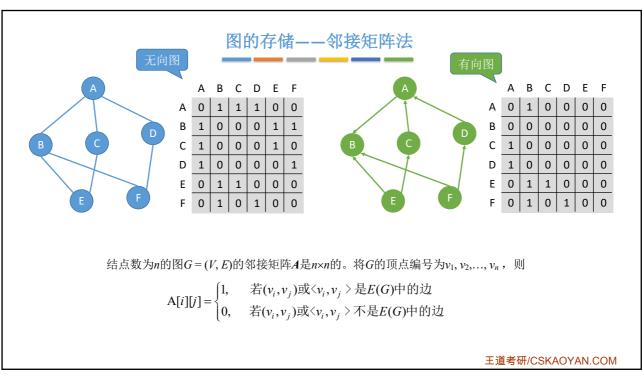


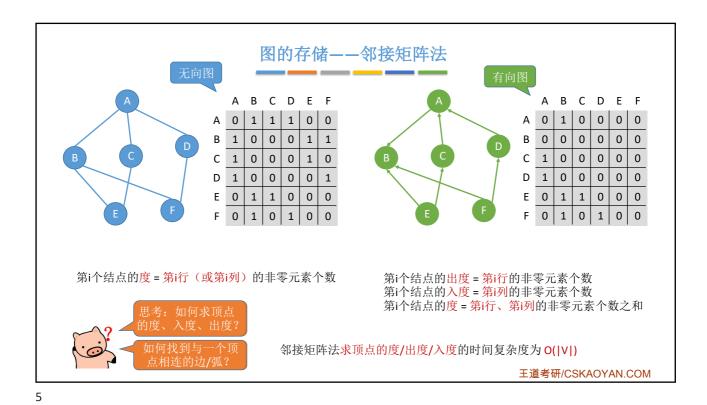
1

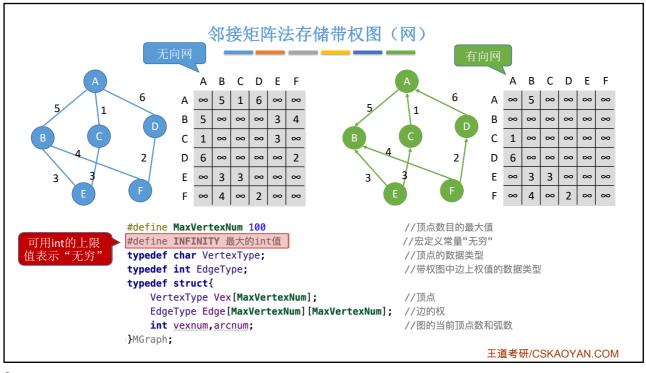


2

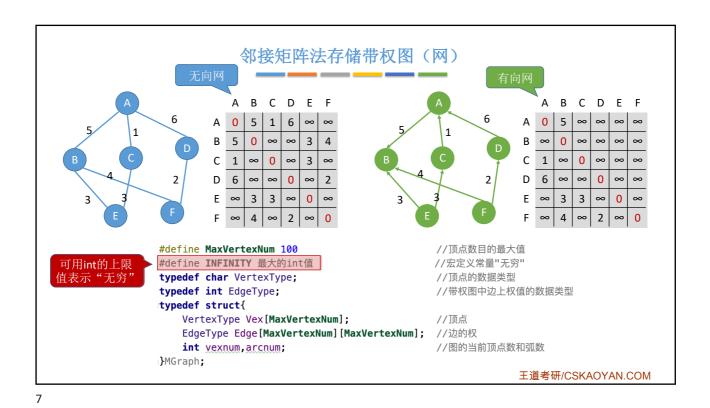


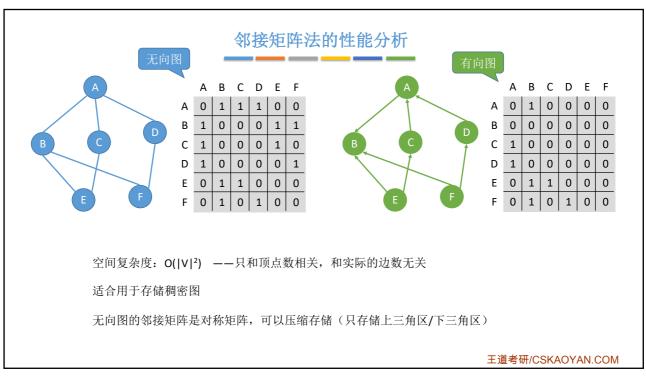


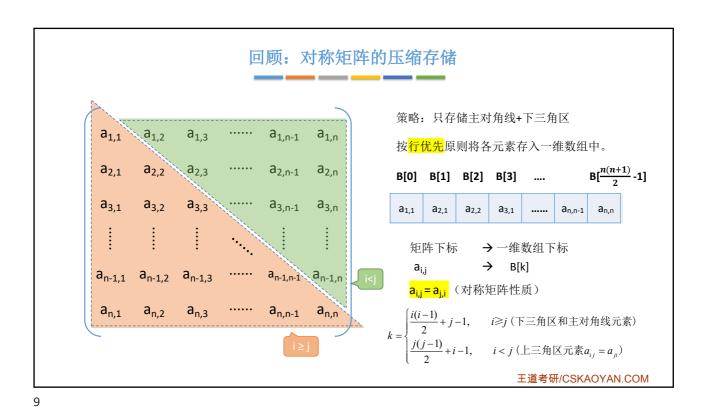


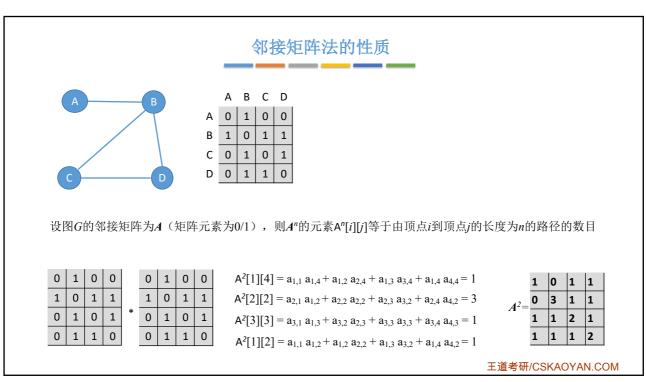


6



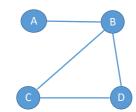


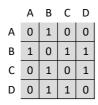




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## 邻接矩阵法的性质



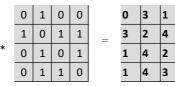


设图G的邻接矩阵为A(矩阵元素为0/1),则A"的元素A"[i][j]等于由顶点i到顶点j的长度为n的路径的数目

4

3

2



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## 知识回顾与重要考点

邻接矩阵法要点回顾:

- 如何计算指定顶点的度、入度、出度(分无向图、有向图来考虑)?时间复杂度如何?
- 如何找到与顶点相邻的边(入边、出边)?时间复杂度如何?
- 如何存储带权图?
- 空间复杂度——O(|V|2),适合存储稠密图
- 无向图的邻接矩阵为对称矩阵,如何压缩存储?
- 设图G的邻接矩阵为A(矩阵元素为0/1),则An的元素An[i][j]等于由顶点i到顶点j的长度为n的路径的数目

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