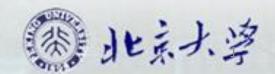
### 单元6.4 无向图的连通度

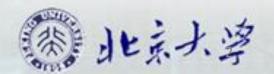
第二编图论 第七章图

7.4 无向图的连通度



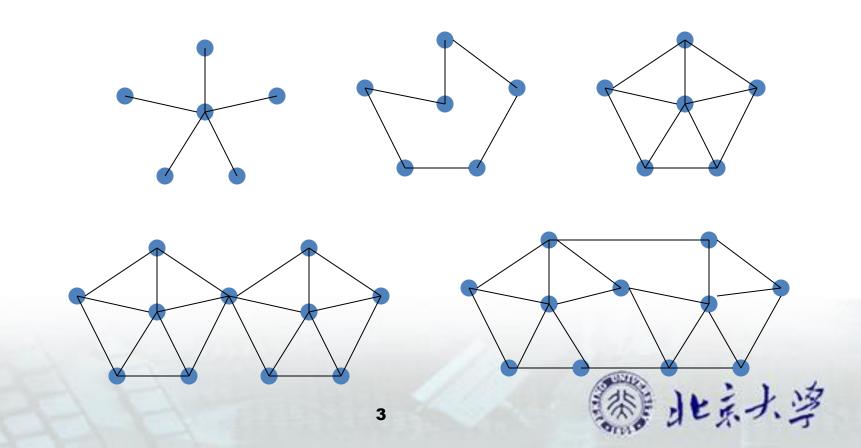
### 内容提要

- 点割集、点连通度
- 边割集、边连通度



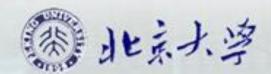
# 如何定量比较连通性?

• 如何定义一个图比另一个图的连通性更好?



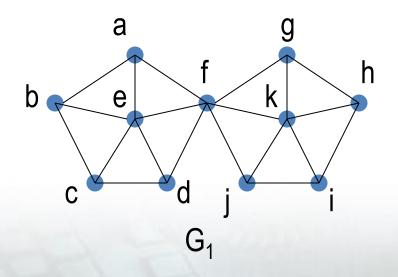
#### 点连通度、边连通度

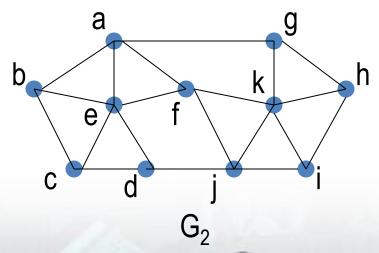
- 为了破坏连通性,至少需要删除多少个顶点?
- 为了破坏连通性,至少需要删除多少条边?
- "破坏"连通性:
  - p(G-V') > p(G)
  - -p(G-E')>p(G)
  - 连通分支数增加

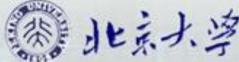


#### 点割集

- 点割集: G=<V,E>, Ø≠V'⊂V, (1) p(G-V')>p(G);
   (2) ∀ V"⊂V', p(G-V")=p(G) (极小性条件)
- 例 G<sub>1</sub>: {f},{a,e,c},{g,k,j}, {b,e,f,k,h}不是 G<sub>2</sub>: {f}不是,{a,e,c},{g,k,j},{b,e,f,k,h}

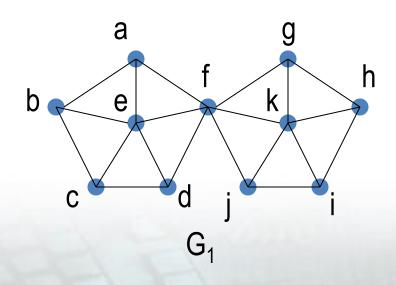


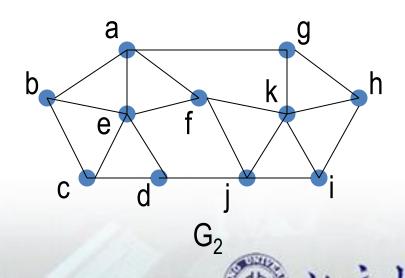




#### 割点

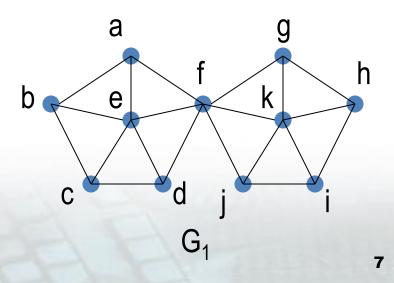
- v是割点 ⇔ {v}是割集
- 例: G<sub>1</sub>中f是割点, G<sub>2</sub>中无割点

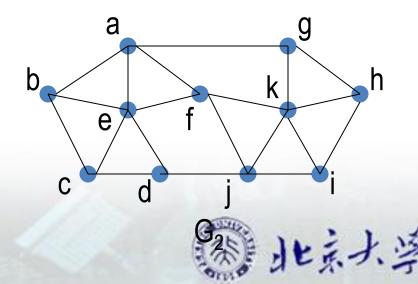




#### 边割集

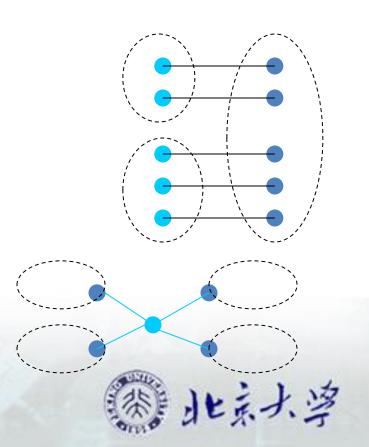
- 边割集: G=<V,E>, ∅≠E'⊂E, (1) p(G-E')>p(G);
  - (2) ∀E"⊂E', p(G-E")=p(G) (极小性条件)
- 例: G<sub>1</sub>: {(a,f),(e,f),(d,f)}, {(f,g),(f,k),(j,k),(j,i)}, {(c,d)}不是, {(a,f),(e,f),(d,f),(f,g),(f,k),(f,j)}不是 G<sub>2</sub>: {(b,a),(b,e),(b,c)}





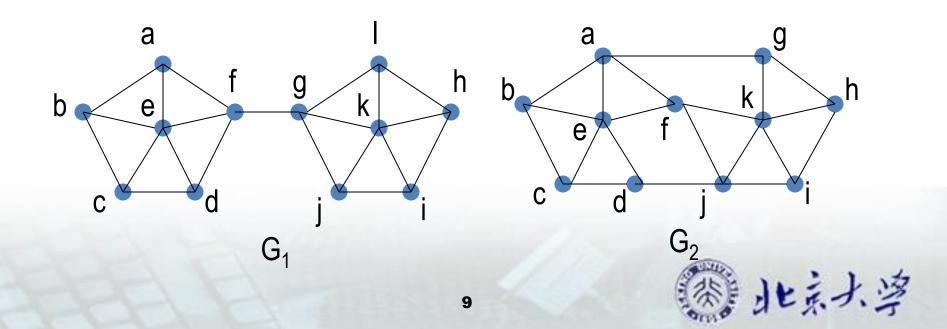
#### 引理1

- 设E'是边割集,则p(G-E')=p(G)+1.
- 证: 如果p(G-E')>p(G)+1,则E'不是边割集,因为不满足定义中的极小性. #
- 注: 点割集无此性质



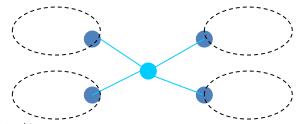
# 割边(桥)

- (u,v)是割边 ⇔ {(u,v)}是边割集
- 例: G<sub>1</sub>中(f,g)是桥, G<sub>2</sub>中无桥



#### 扇形割集

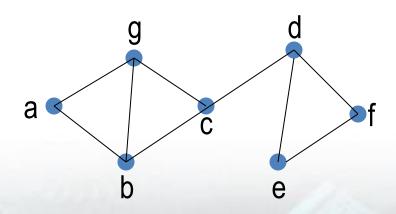
- I<sub>G</sub>(v)不一定是边割集(不一定极小)
- I<sub>G</sub>(v)是边割集⇔v不是割点

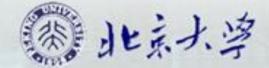


• 扇形割集: 边割集E'⊆I<sub>G</sub>(v)

#### 扇形割集举例

- {(a,g),(a,b)},{(g,a),(g,b),(g,c)},
- {(c,d)}, {(d,e),(d,f)}
- {(a,b),(g,b),(g,c)}不是

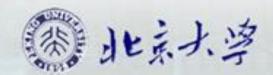




#### 点连通度

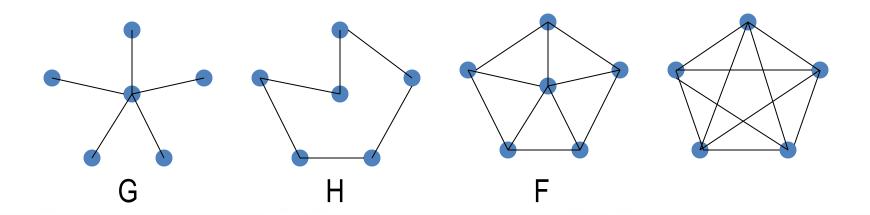
G是无向连通非完全图,
 κ(G) = min{ | V' | | V'是G的点割集 }

规定: κ(K<sub>n</sub>) = n-1
 G非连通: κ(G)=0
 (平凡图N₁连通, 但κ(N₁) = κ(K₁) = 0)



# 点连通度举例

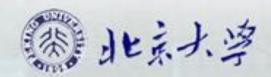
•  $\kappa(G)=1$ ,  $\kappa(H)=2$ ,  $\kappa(F)=3$ ,  $\kappa(K_5)=4$ 



#### 边连通度

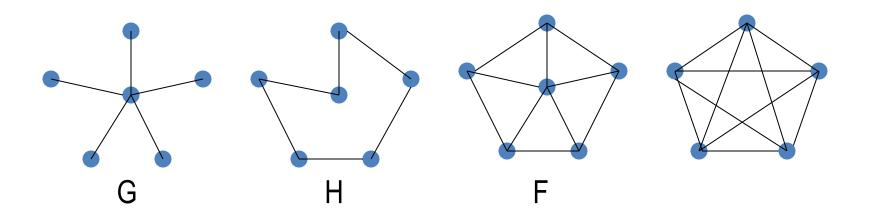
G是无向连通图,
 λ(G) = min{ | E'| | E'是G的边割集 }

• 规定: G非连通: λ(G)=0



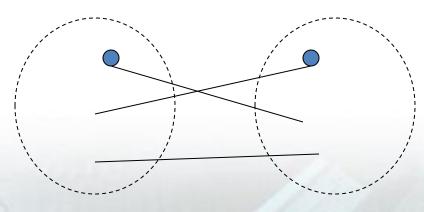
# 边连通度举例

•  $\lambda(G)=1, \lambda(H)=2, \lambda(F)=3, \lambda(K_5)=4$ 



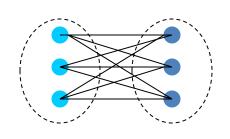
#### 引理2

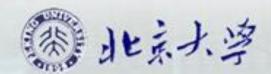
・ 设E'是非完全图G的最小边割集, G-E'的两个(引理1)连通分支是 $G_1$ , $G_2$ , 则存在 $u \in V(G_1)$ ,  $v \in V(G_2)$ , 使得 $(u,v) \notin E(G)$ .



#### 引理2证明

- 证: (反证) 否则
   λ(G) = |E'| = |V(G<sub>1</sub>)|×|V(G<sub>2</sub>)|
  - ≥ |V(G<sub>1</sub>)|+|V(G<sub>2</sub>)|-1=n-1, 与G非完全图相矛盾! #
- $a \ge 1 \land b \ge 1 \implies (a-1)(b-1) \ge 0$  $\Leftrightarrow ab-a-b+1 \ge 0 \iff ab \ge a+b-1.$





# k-(边)连通图

• k-连通图: κ(G)≥k

K-边连通图: λ(G) ≥ k

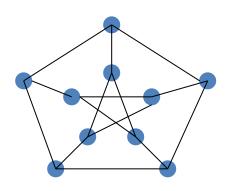
· 例: 彼得森图: κ=3, λ=3

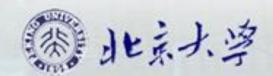
它是1-连通图, 2-连通图, 3-连通图,

但不是4-连通图

它是1-边连通图, 2-边连通图, 3-边连通图,

但不是4-边连通图





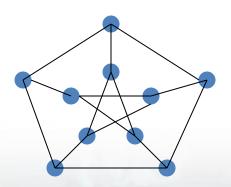
#### 定理

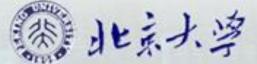
• 定理: 对3-正则图G,

$$\kappa(G) = \lambda(G)$$
.

• 证明: (作业).#

· 彼得森图: κ=3, λ=3

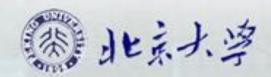




#### Whitney定理

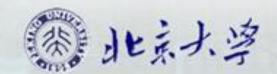
定理7.10(Whitney不等式): 任意G,
 κ(G) ≤ λ(G) ≤ δ(G).

· 推论: k-连通图一定是k-边连通图. #



目标: κ≤λ≤δ.

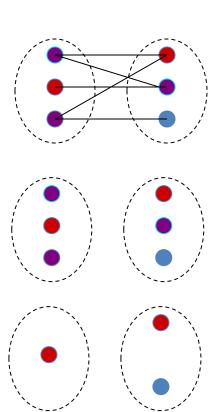
· 证明: 不妨设G是 3阶以上 连通 非完全 简单图. (否则可直接验证结论成立).

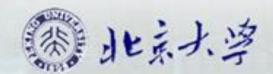


- 第一部分: λ≤δ
- 证明: 设  $d_G(v) = \delta$ .  $I_G(v) = \{ (u,v) \mid (u,v) \in E(G) \}$  则必有扇形边割集  $S \subseteq I_G(v)$ , 所以,  $\lambda \leq |S| \leq |I_G(v)| = \delta$ .

- 第二部分:κ≤λ
- ・ 证明: 设边割集E'满足|E'|= $\lambda$ . 根据引理1和引理2, 设G-E'的两个连通分支是 $G_1$ 和 $G_2$ , 设 $u \in V(G_1), v \in V(G_2), 使得(u,v) \notin E(G)$ .

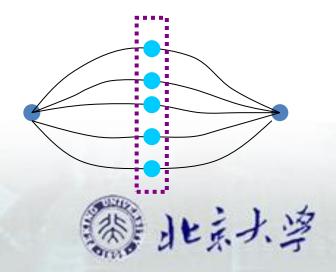
• 如下构造V": 对任何e∈E', 选择e的异于u,v的一个端点放入V". 则  $u,v \in G-V$ " $\subseteq G-E$ '= $G_1 \cup G_2$ , 所以 V"中含有点割集V'. 故  $\kappa \leq |V'| \leq |V''| \leq |E'| = \lambda$ .#





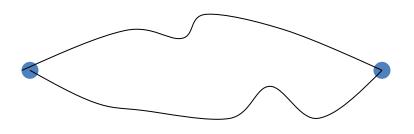
# x-y割

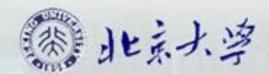
如果 x,y是G中不相邻顶点,
 S ⊆ V(G) - {x,y},
 在G-S中x与y不连通,
 则 S称为G中的x-y割



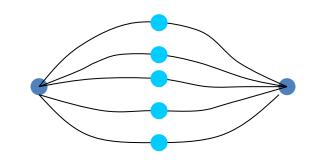
#### 独立路径

• 两条除起点和终点外无其他公共顶点的路径



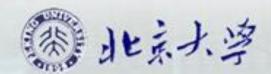


#### Menger定理



定理(Menger,1927): 在图G中,
 最小的x-y割包含的顶点数
 最大的x-y独立路径的条数. #

· 最小-最大(min-max)定理



# 2-连通的充分必要条件

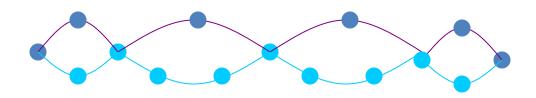
- · 定理7.15: 3阶以上无向简单连通图G是2-连通图
- ⇔G中任两顶点共圈
- ⇔ G中任两顶点之间有2条以上独立路径. #

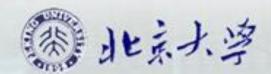


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#### 边不交路径

• 两条无公共边(但可能有公共顶点)的路径





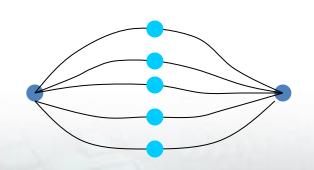
# 2-边连通的充分必要条件

- 定理7.16:
  - 3阶以上无向图G是2-边连通图
- ⇔G中任2顶点共简单回路
- ⇔ G中任2顶点间有2条以上边不交路径. #



# k-(边)连通的充分必要条件

- 定理: 3阶以上无向图G是k-连通图
- ⇔ G中任2顶点间有k条以上独立路径.#
- 定理: 3阶以上无向图G是k-边连通图
- ⇔ G中任2顶点间有k条以上边不交路径.#



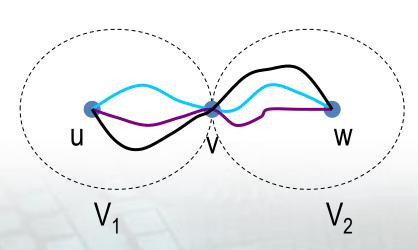


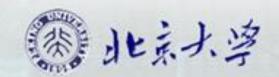
#### 割点的充分必要条件

#### • 定理7.17:

无向连通图G中顶点v是割点

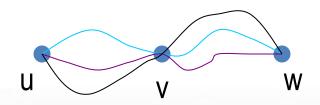
⇔可把V(G)-{v}划分成V₁与V₂, 使得从V₁中任意顶点u到V₂中任意顶点w的路径都要经过v.

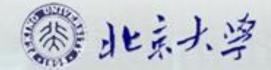




#### 割点的充分必要条件

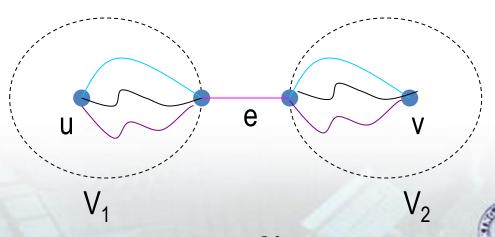
- 推论: 无向连通图G中顶点v是割点
- ⇔存在与v不同的顶点u和w,使得从顶点u到w的路径都要经过v. #





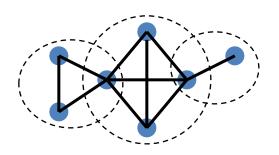
#### 桥的充分必要条件

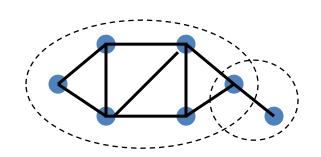
- · 定理7.18-19: 无向连通图G中边e是桥
- ⇔ G的任何圈都不经过e
- $\leftrightarrow$  可把V(G)划分成V<sub>1</sub>与V<sub>2</sub>, 使得从V<sub>1</sub>中 任意顶点u到V<sub>2</sub>中任意顶点v的路径都要经过e. #

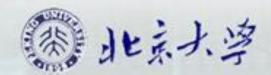


# 块(block)

• 块: 极大无割点连通子图







#### 块的充分必要条件

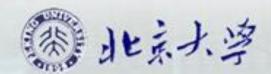
定理7.20: G是3阶以上无向简单连通图. 则G是块 ⇔ G中任意2项点共圈 ⇔ G中任意1项点与任意1边 共圈 ⇔ G中任意2项点与任意1边,有路径连接这2项点并经过这1边 ⇔ G中任意3项点,有路径连接其中2项点并经过第3点⇔ G中任意3项点,有路径连接其中2项点并不经过第3点. #





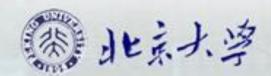
### 几个概念的比较

- 块: 极大无割点连通子图
- 2-连通图: κ≥2, 即连通无割点图
- 2-边连通图: λ≥2, 即连通无桥图
- 2-连通 ⊂ 2-边连通 (可能 κ<λ)</li>
- · 2-连通 ⊂ 块 (K₂是块,不是2-连通)
- 块≠2-边连通(K₂是块,不是2-边连通;8字形图是2-边连通,不是块)



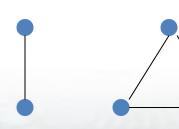
## 定理7.14

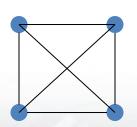
- n阶简单连通图的κ,λ,δ之间关系有且仅有3种可能:
  - (1)  $\kappa = \lambda = \delta = n-1$
  - (2)  $1 \le 2\delta n + 2 \le \kappa \le \lambda = \delta \le n 2$
  - (3)  $0 \le \kappa \le \lambda \le \delta < \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$
- 注:  $1 \le 2\delta n + 2 \Leftrightarrow (n-1)/2 \le \delta$  $\Leftrightarrow \lfloor n/2 \rfloor \le \delta$

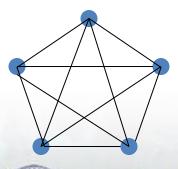


## 定理7.14证明(有)(1)

- 目标: (有): (1) κ = λ = δ = n-1.
- 构造: 令 G = K<sub>n</sub>即可.
- 注意: 非连通图  $\Rightarrow$  κ= $\lambda$ =0 但是 $K_1$ 连通, κ( $K_1$ )= $\lambda$ ( $K_1$ )= $\delta$ ( $K_1$ )=0



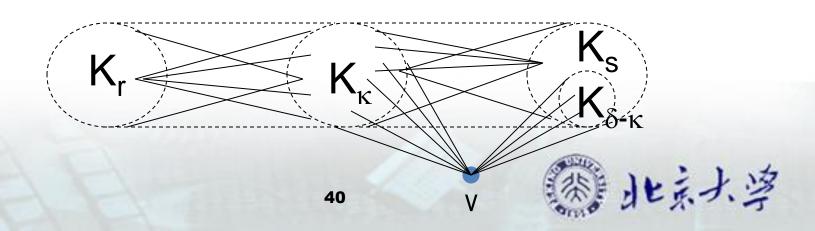




## 定理7.14证明(有)(2)

- 目标: 1≤2δ-n+2≤κ≤λ=δ≤n-2
- 构造: 令r = [(n-κ)/2], s = [(n-κ-1)/2],

r+s = n-κ-1. 令 $G'=K_{\kappa}+(K_{r}\cup K_{s})$ . 给G'增加顶点 $\nu$ , 使得 $\nu$ 与 $K_{\kappa}$ 中所有顶点相邻, 与 $K_{s}$ 中δ-κ个顶点相邻, 就得到G.



## 定理7.14证明(有)(2)

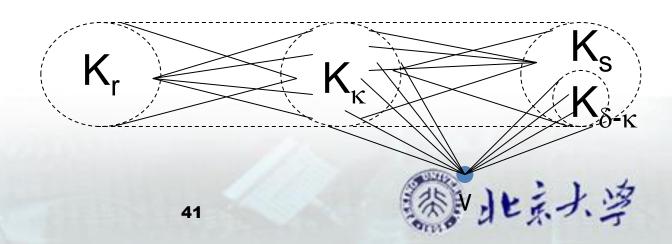
• 分析: δ(G)=δ:

 $K_{\kappa}$ : d(u) =  $\kappa$ -1+r+s+1 = n-1  $\geq \delta$ ,

 $K_r$ :  $d(u) = r-1+\kappa \ge \delta$ ,

 $K_s$ :  $d(u) = s-1+\kappa \ge \delta$ ,

 $v: d(v) = \delta.$ 

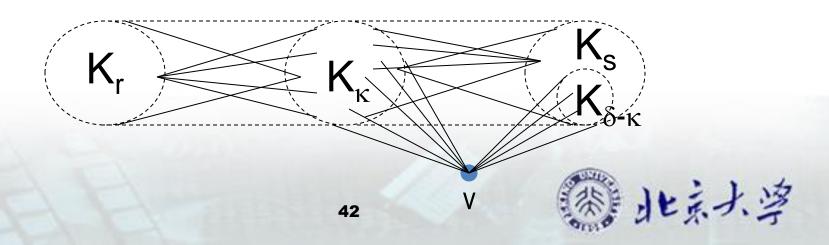


# 定理7.14证明(有)(2)

• 分析:

κ(G)=κ: 删除K<sub>κ</sub>.

 $\lambda(G)=\lambda=\delta$ : 删除 $I_G(v)$ .



# 定理7.14证明(有)(3)

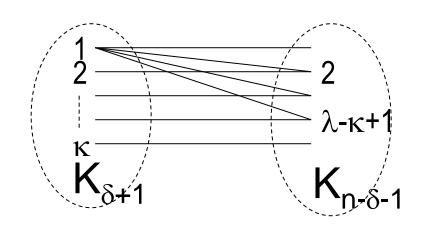
- 目标: 0 ≤ κ ≤ λ ≤ δ < ⌊n/2⌋
- 构造:令G'=K<sub>δ+1</sub>∪K<sub>n-δ-1</sub>, 设

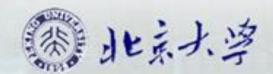
$$V(K_{\delta+1}) = \{u_1, u_2, ..., u_{\delta+1}\},$$

$$V(K_{n-\delta-1}) = \{v_1, v_2, ..., v_{n-\delta-1}\},$$

给G'增加边(u<sub>i</sub>,ν<sub>i</sub>), i=1,2,...,κ,

以及( $u_1,v_i$ ), i=2,3,...,λ-κ+1, 就得到G.





## 定理7.14证明(有)(3)

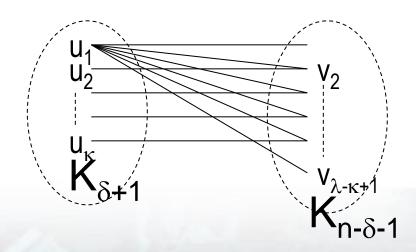
• 分析: δ(G)=δ:

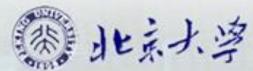
 $K_{\delta+1}$ :  $d(u) \ge \delta$ ,  $K_{n-\delta-1}$ :  $d(u) \ge n-\delta-2 \ge \delta$ .

κ(G)=κ: 删除{ u<sub>i</sub> | i=1,2,...,κ },

λ(G)=λ: 删除

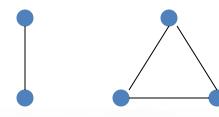
 $\{(u_i,v_i) | i=1,2,...,\kappa\} \cup \{(u_1,v_i) | i=2,3,...,\lambda-\kappa+1\}$ 

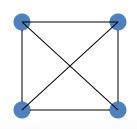


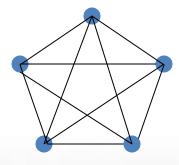


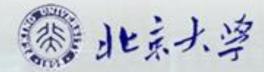
# 定理7.14(仅有)(1)

• 如果 G是完全图,则 G= $K_n$ , 所以  $\kappa = \lambda = \delta = n-1$ .





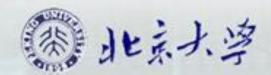




# 定理7.14(仅有)(2)(3)

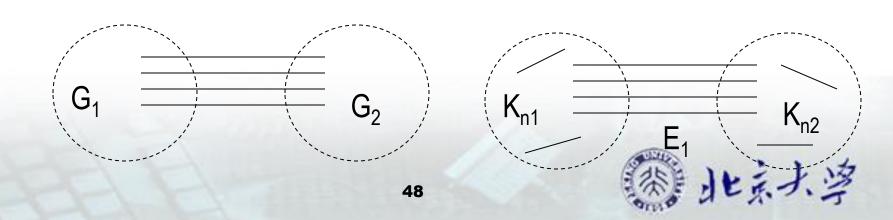
• (2)  $1 \le 2\delta - n + 2 \le \kappa \le \lambda = \delta \le n - 2$  $\delta \ge \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$  时, 定理7.12, 7.13.

(3) 0 ≤ κ ≤ λ ≤ δ < ⌊n/2⌋</li>
 δ < ⌊n/2⌋ 时, Whitney定理. #</li>



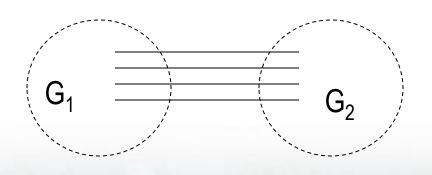
#### 定理7.11证明

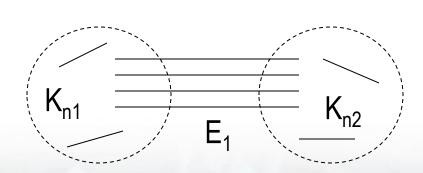
• 证: 设 $E_1$ 是G的最小边割, $|E_1|=\lambda(G)$ . 设 $G_1$ 0, $E_2$ 0, $E_3$ 0, $E_4$ 0, $E_4$ 0, $E_5$ 0,

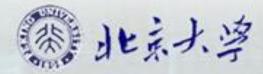


### 定理7.11证明

• 给 $G_1$ 加新边使它成为 $K_{n1}$ ,给 $G_2$ 加新边使它成为 $K_{n2}$ , 给 $G_2$ 加新边使它成为 $K_{n2}$ , 令  $G^* = K_{n1} \cup E_1 \cup K_{n2}$ .

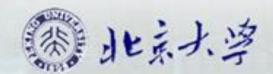






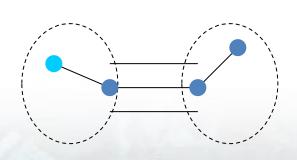
#### 定理7.11证明

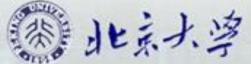
• 
$$\lambda(G) < \delta(G) \le \delta(G^*) \le n_1 - 1 + \lambda(G) / n_1$$
  
 $\Rightarrow \lambda(G) < n_1 - 1 + \lambda(G) / n_1 \Leftrightarrow (n_1 - 1) (n_1 - \lambda(G)) > 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda(G) < n_1 \Rightarrow \lambda(G) \le n_1 - 1$ .  
 $\lambda(G) = n_1 - 1 \Rightarrow \lambda(G) = n_1 - 1 + \lambda(G) / n_1$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda(G) < \delta(G) \le \delta(G^*) \le \lambda(G)$  (矛盾!)  
 $\lambda(G) < n_1 - 1 \Rightarrow \lambda(G) \le n_1 - 2 \Rightarrow \lambda(G) + 2 \le n_1$ . #



## 推论

- (1) δ(G)≤δ(G\*)≤n₁-1≤\_n/2」-1
   (2) G\*中有不相邻顶点u,v,使得 d<sub>G\*</sub>(u)+d<sub>G\*</sub>(v)≤n-2
  - (3)  $d(G) \ge d(G^*) \ge 3$
- 证明: (2) $u \in G_1, v \in G_2$ ,在G中不相邻,则在G\*中仍然不相邻.
  - (3) d(G)=max d(u,v)  $\lambda$ (G)≤n<sub>1</sub>-2 #



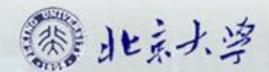


#### 定理7.12

- · G是6阶以上连通简单无向图.
- (1)  $\delta(G) \ge \lfloor n/2 \rfloor \Rightarrow \lambda(G) = \delta(G)$
- (2) 任意一对不相邻顶点u,v都有 d(u)+d(v)≥n-1,

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(G) = \delta(G)$$
.

(3) 
$$d(G) \le 2 \Rightarrow \lambda(G) = \delta(G)$$
. #



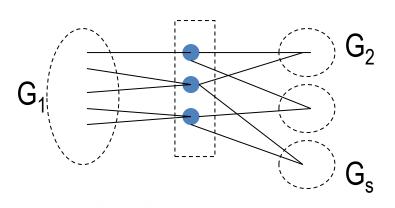
### 定理7.13

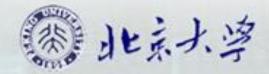
- 定理7.13 G是n阶简单连通无向非完全图,则
   2δ(G)-n+2 ≤ κ(G).
- 证: 设V<sub>1</sub>是G的点割集,  $|V_1|=\kappa(G)$ , 设G-V<sub>1</sub>的连通分支是G<sub>1</sub>,G<sub>2</sub>,...,G<sub>s</sub>(s≥2), 设  $|V(G_1)|=n_1$ ,  $|V(G_2)|+...+|V(G_s)|=n_2$ , 则n<sub>1</sub>+ n<sub>2</sub>+κ(G)=n.

$$\delta$$
(G)≤n<sub>1</sub>-1+κ(G)=n<sub>1</sub>+κ(G)-1,

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2δ(G)  $\leq$  n<sub>1</sub>+κ(G)+n<sub>2</sub>+κ(G)-2  
= n+κ(G)-2

$$\Rightarrow \kappa(G) \ge 2\delta(G)-n+2$$
. #





## 小结

- ・ 点割集, 边割集, 点(边)连通度κ(λ);
- $\kappa$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\delta$ 之间关系, Whitney定理等
- k-(边)连通图, Menger定理等
- 2-(边)连通,割点,桥,块的充要条件

