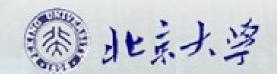
# 单元8.1 树

第二编图论 第九章树

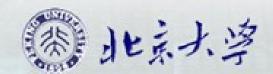
9.1 无向树的定义及性质、9.2 生成树



# 内容提要

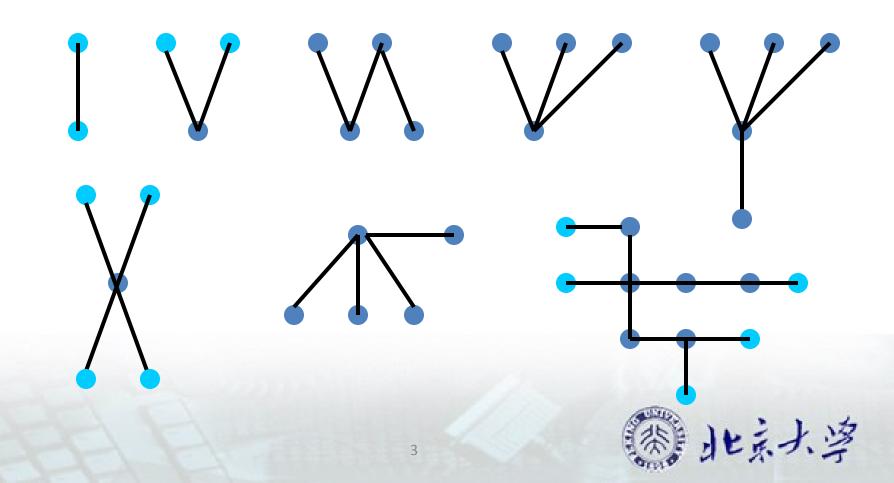
#### 第九章 树

- 9.1 无向树的定义与性质
- 9.2 生成树



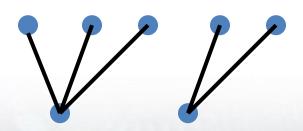
# 无向树

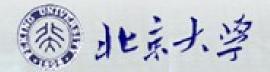
• 树:连通无回图



### 无向树

- · 树(tree): 连通无回图, 常用T表示树
- · 树叶(leaf): 树中1度顶点
- 分支点: 树中2度以上顶点
- 平凡树: 平凡图(无树叶,无分支点)
- · 森林(forest): 无回图
- 森林的每个连通分支都是树

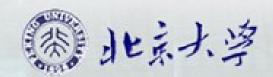




# 树的等价定义

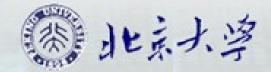
- 定理9.1 设 G=<V,E>是n阶m边无向图,则 (1) G是树(连通无回)
- ⇔(2) G中任何2顶点之间有唯一路径
- ⇔ (3) G无圈 ∧ m=n-1
- ⇔ (4) G连通 ∧ m=n-1
- ⇔(5) G极小连通:连通 ∧ 所有边是桥
- ⇔(6) G极大无回: 无圈 ∧ 增加任何新边产生唯

一圈



### 定理9.1证明(1)⇒(2)

- (1) G是树(连通无回)
- (2) G中任何2顶点之间有唯一路径
- (1)⇒(2): ∀u,v∈V, G连通, u,v之间的短程线是路径. 如果u,v之间的路径不唯一, 则G中有回路, 矛盾!



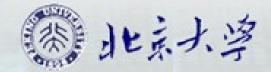
### 定理9.1证明(2)⇒(3)

- (2) G中任何2顶点之间有唯一路径
- (3) G无圈 ∧ m=n-1

证明(续) (2)⇒(3): 任2点之间有唯一路径⇒无圈 (反证: 有圈⇒存在2点,它们之间有2条路径.) m=n-1(归纳法): n=1时,m=0. 设n≤k时成立, 当n=k+1时,任选1边e, G-e有2个连通分支,

 $m=m_1+m_2+1=(n_1-1)+(n_2-1)+1=n_1+n_2-1=n-1.$ 

$$(m_1=n_1-1)$$
 e  $(m_2=n_2-1)$ 



### 定理9.1证明(3)⇒(4)

- (3) G无圈 ^ m=n-1
- (4) G连通 ^ m=n-1

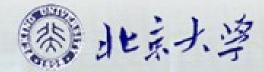
证明(续) (3)⇒(4): G连通: 假设G有s个连通分支,则每个连通分支都是树,所以

$$m=m_1+m_2+...+m_s=(n_1-1)+(n_2-1)+...+(n_s-1)$$
  $=n_1+n_2+...+n_s$ -s=n-s=n-1, 所以s=1.

$$(m_1=n_1-1)$$

$$(m_2=n_2-1)$$

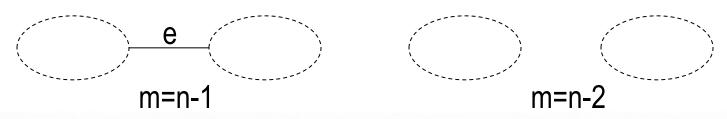
$$(m_s=n_s-1)$$

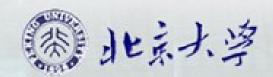


### 定理9.1证明(4)⇒(5)

- (4) G连通 ∧ m=n-1
- (5) G极小连通:连通 ^ 所有边是桥

**证明(续)** (4)⇒(5): 所有边是桥: ∀e∈E, G-e是n 阶(n-2)边图, 一定不连通(连通⇒m≥n-1), 所以 e是割边.

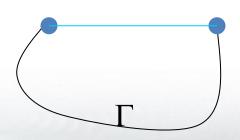


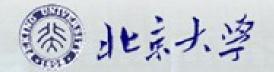


### 定理9.1证明(5)⇒(6)

- (5) G极小连通:连通 ^ 所有边是桥
- (6) G极大无回: 无圈 ∧ 增加任何新边得唯一 圈

证明(续) (5)⇒(6): 所有边是桥⇒无圈.  $\forall u,v \in V$ , G连通, u,v之间有唯一路径 $\Gamma$ , 则 $\Gamma$ ∪(u,v)是唯一的圈.

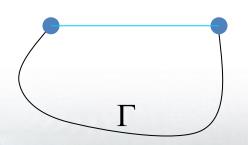


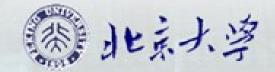


### 定理9.1证明(6)⇒(1)

- (6) G极大无回: 无圈 ^ 增加任何新边得唯一 圈
- (1) G是树(连通无回)

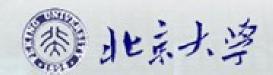
证明(续) (6)⇒(1): G连通: ∀u,v∈V, G∪(u,v)有唯一的圈C, C-(u,v)是u,v之间的路径. #





### 定理9.2

定理9. 2 非平凡树至少有2个树叶证明 设T有x个树叶, 由定理1和握手定理,  $2m = 2(n-1) = 2n-2 = \Sigma d(v)$   $= \Sigma_{v \not = M} d(v) + \Sigma_{v \not = D} \Delta d(v)$   $\geq x + 2(n-x) = 2n-x$ , 所以  $x \geq 2$ .



# 无向树的计数:tn

- t<sub>n</sub>: n(≥1)阶非同构无向树的个数
- t<sub>n</sub>的生成函数(generating function):

$$t(x) = t_1x + t_2x^2 + t_3x^3 + ... + t_nx^n + ...$$

• Otter公式:

$$t(x) = r(x) - (r(x)^2 - r(x^2)) / 2$$

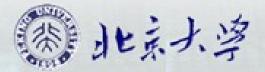
• r(x)的递推公式:

$$r(x) = x\Pi_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-x^{i})^{-r_{i}}$$

$$r(x) = r_{1}x + r_{2}x^{2} + r_{3}x^{3} + ... + r_{n}x^{n} + ...$$



n	t <sub>n</sub>	n	t <sub>n</sub>	n	t <sub>n</sub>	n	t <sub>n</sub>
1	1	9	47	17	48,629	25	104,636,890
2	1	10	106	18	123,867	26	279,793,450
3	1	11	235	19	317,955	27	751,065,460
4	2	12	551	20	823,065	28	2,023,443,032
5	3	13	1,301	21	2,144,505	29	5,469,566,585
6	6	14	3,159	22	5,623,756	30	14,830,871,802
7	11	15	7,741	23	14,828,074	31	40,330,829,030
8	23	16	19,320	24	39,299,897	32	109,972,410,221



### 无向树的枚举

· 画出所有非同构的n阶无向树

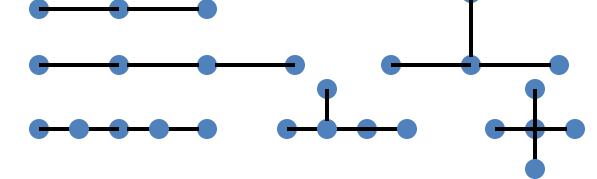
• n=1:

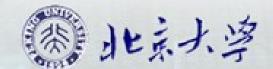
• n=2:

• n=3:

• n=4:

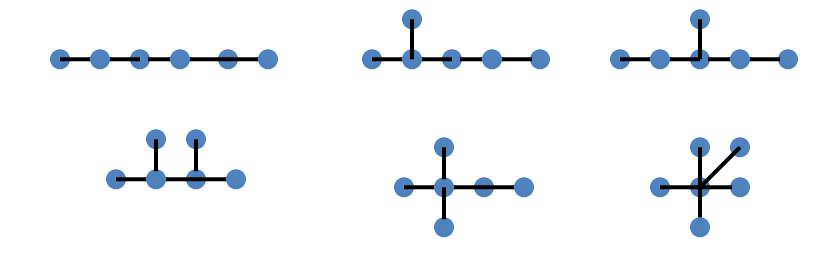
• n=5:

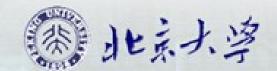




# 6阶非同构无向树

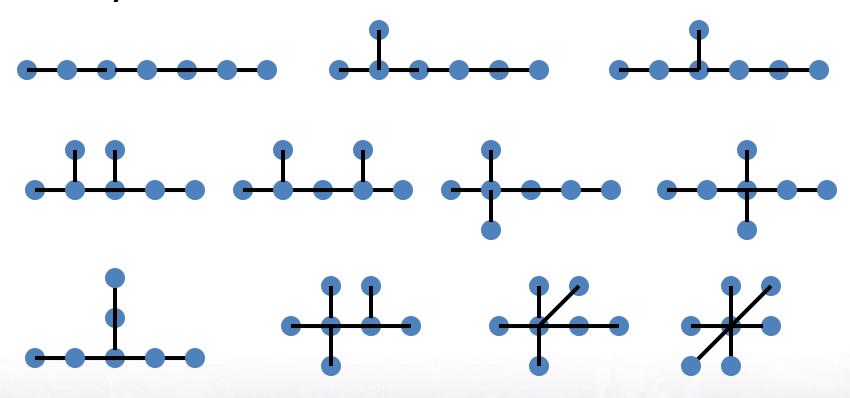
•  $n=6: t_6=6$ 

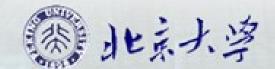




# 7阶非同构无向树

• n=7: t<sub>7</sub>=11



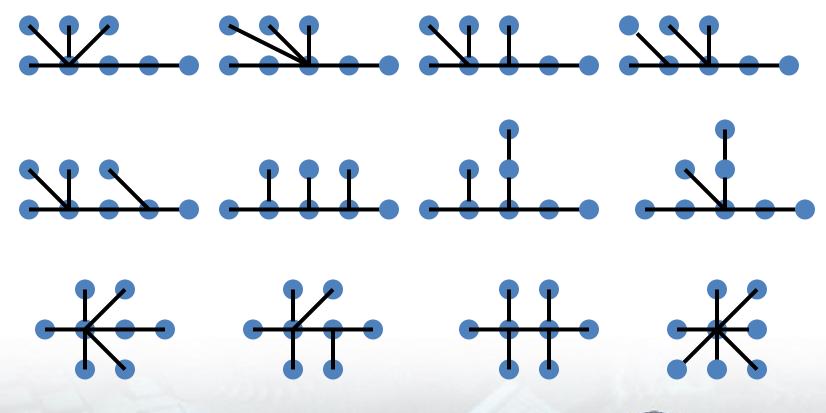


# 8阶非同构无向树

•  $n=8: t_8=23$ 

# 8阶非同构无向树(续)

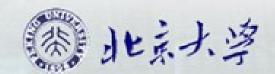
•  $n=8: t_8=23$ 



# 8阶非同构无向树(解法2)

n=8: 度数列有11种:
(1)¹111111117 (7)¹111111333
(2)¹11111126 (8)⁵11112233
(3)¹11111135 (9)³11112224
(4)¹1111144 (10)⁴11122223
(5)²11111225 (11)¹11222222

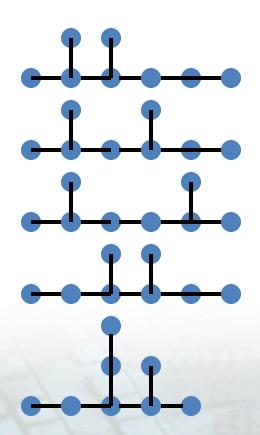
 $(6)^3$  1 1 1 1 1 2 3 4

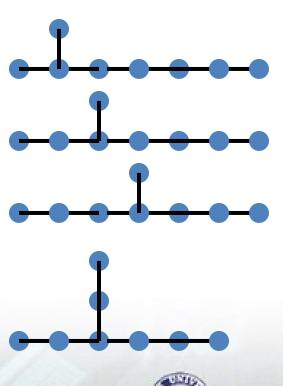


# 8阶非同构无向树(解法2)

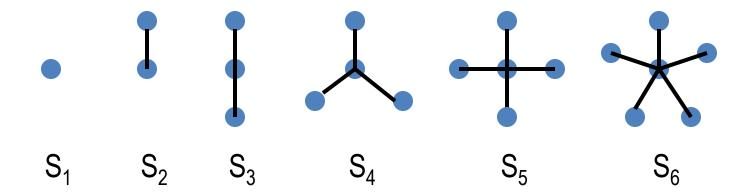
• n=8: 度数列有11种:

 $(8)^5 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 (10)^4 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3$ 



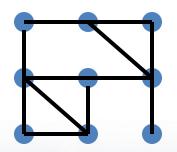


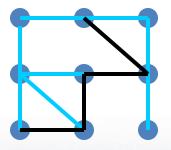
# 星: S<sub>n</sub>=K<sub>1,n-1</sub>

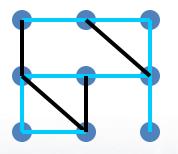


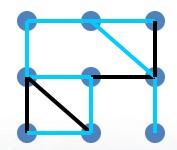
### 生成树

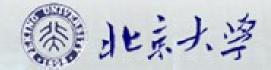
- 生成树: T⊆G ∧ V(T)=V(G) ∧ T是树
- 树枝: e∈E(T), n-1条
- 弦: e∈E(G)-E(T), m-n+1条
- 余树: G[E(G)-E(T)] = T





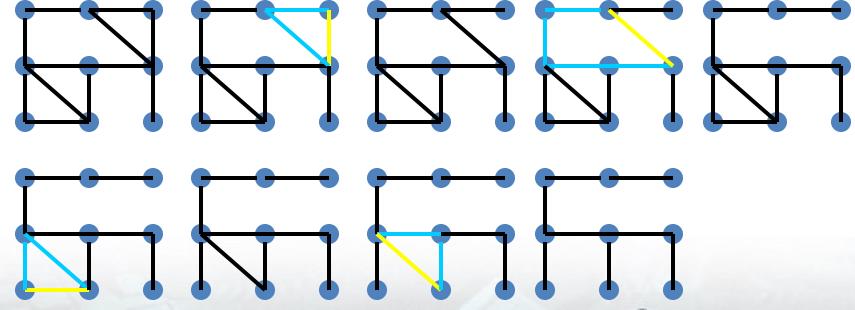






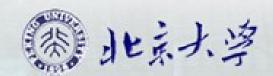
#### 定理9.3

定理9.3 无向图G连通 ⇔ G有生成树 证明 (⇐) 显然. (⇒) 破圈法. #



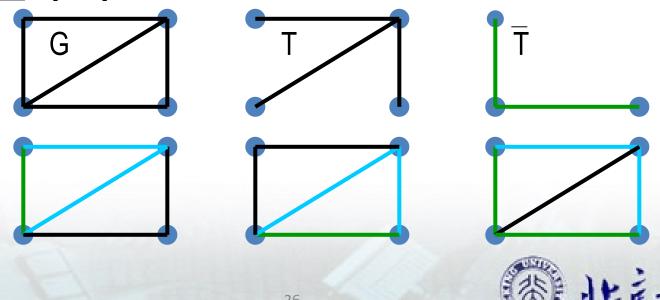
### 三个推论和一个定理

- · 推论1: G是n阶m边无向连通图⇒m≥n-1. #
- 推论2: T是n阶m边无向连通图G的生成树,
   则 |E(T)|=m-n+1.
- 推论3: T是无向连通图G的生成树, C是G中的圈,则 $E(\overline{T}) \cap E(C) \neq \emptyset$ .
- 定理9.13: 设T是连通图G的生成树, S是G中的割集, 则 $E(T) \cap S \neq \emptyset$ .



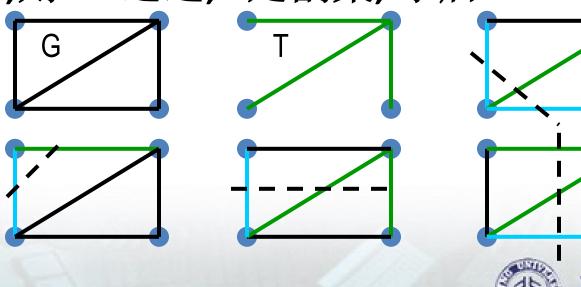
# 推论3

- · 设T是连通图G的生成树, C是G中的圈, 则  $E(T) \cap E(C) \neq \emptyset$ .
- 证明: (反证) 若E( T )∩E( C )=Ø, 则 E(C)⊆E(T), T中有回路C, T是树, 矛盾!#



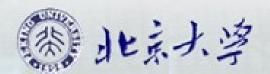


- 设T是连通图G的生成树, S是G中的割集, 则  $E(T) \cap S \neq \emptyset$ .
- 证明: (反证) 若E(T)∩S=Ø,则
   T⊆G-S,则G-S连通,S是割集,矛盾!#





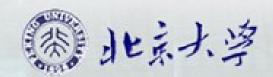
• 设G是连通图,T是G的生成树,e是T的弦,则 T∪e中存在由弦e和其他树枝组成的圈,并且 不同的弦对应不同的圈.



### 定理9.4证明

• 证明: 设e=(u,v), 设P(u,v)是u与v之间在T中的唯一路径,则P(u,v)∪e是由弦e和其他树枝组成的圈.

设 $e_1,e_2$ 是不同的弦,对应的圈是 $C_{e1},C_{e2}$ ,则 $e_1 \in E(C_{e1})-E(C_{e2})$ , $e_2 \in E(C_{e2})-E(C_{e1})$ ,所以 $C_{e1} \ne C_{e2}$ . #

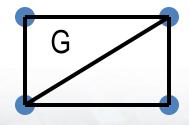


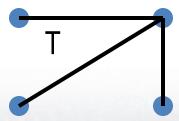
### 例9.1(破圈法)

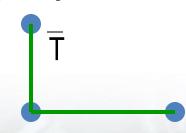
- 设G是无向连通图, G'⊆G, G'无圈,则G中存在 生成树T, G'⊆T⊆G.
- 证明: 不妨设G有圈 $C_1$ (否则G是树, T=G). 则  $\exists e_1 \in E(C_1)-E(G')$ ,  $\diamondsuit G_1=G-\{e_1\}$ . 若 $G_1$ 还有圈 $C_2$ , 则 $\exists e_2 \in E(C_2)-E(G')$ ,  $\diamondsuit G_2=G_1-\{e_2\}=G-\{e_1,e_2\}$ . 重复进行, 直到 $G_k=G-\{e_1,e_2,...,e_k\}$ 无圈为止, T= $G_k$ . #

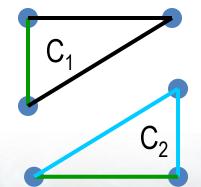
### 基本回路

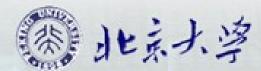
- 设G是n阶m边无向连通图,T是G的生成树, T={e'<sub>1</sub>,e'<sub>2</sub>,...,e'<sub>m-n+1</sub>}
- · 基本回路: T∪e′,中的唯一回路C,
- 基本回路系统: {C<sub>1</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>,...,C<sub>m-n+1</sub>}
- 圈秩ξ(G): ξ(G)=m-n+1 (ξ: xi)





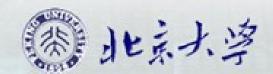








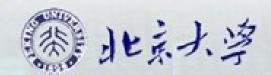
· 设G是连通图,T是G的生成树,e是T的树枝,则 G中存在由树枝e和其他弦组成的割集,并且 不同的树枝对应不同的割集.



### 定理9.5证明

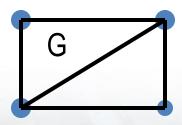
• 证明: e是T的桥, 设T-e的两个连通分支是 $T_1$ 与  $T_2$ ,则 $E(G)\cap (V(T_1)\&V(T_2))$ 是由树枝e和其他弦组成的割集.

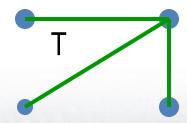
设 $e_1,e_2$ 是不同的树枝,对应的割集是 $S_{e1},S_{e2}$ ,则 $e_1 \in S_{e1}-S_{e2}$ , $e_2 \in S_{e2}-S_{e1}$ ,所以 $S_{e1} \neq S_{e2}$ .#

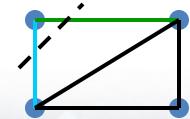


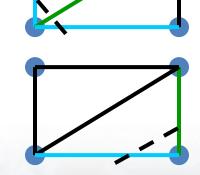
### 基本割集

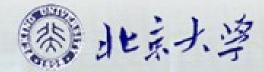
- 设G是n阶m边无向连通图,T是G的生成树, T={e<sub>1</sub>,e<sub>2</sub>,...,e<sub>n-1</sub>}
- · 基本割集: e,对应的唯一割集S,
- 基本割集系统: {S<sub>1</sub>,S<sub>2</sub>,...,S<sub>n-1</sub>}
- 割集秩η(G): η(G)=n-1 (η: eta)





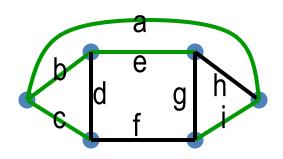


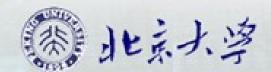




### 例9.2

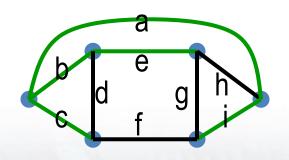
· G如图,T={a,b,c,e,i}是G的生成树,求对应T的基本回路系统和基本割集系统.

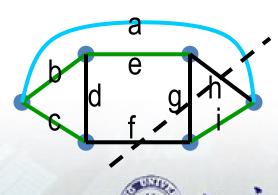




### 例9.2解

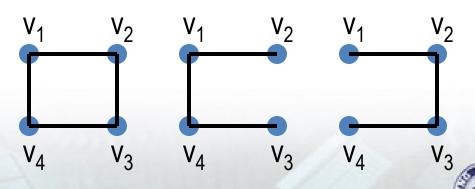
解: T={d,f,g,h}, 基本回路: C<sub>d</sub>=dcb, C<sub>f</sub>=fcai, C<sub>g</sub>=gebai, C<sub>h</sub>=heba, 基本回路系统: {C<sub>d</sub>,C<sub>f</sub>,C<sub>g</sub>,C<sub>h</sub>}. 基本割集: S<sub>a</sub>={a,h,g,f}, S<sub>b</sub>={b,d,g,h}, S<sub>c</sub>={c,d,f}, S<sub>e</sub>={e,g,h}, S<sub>i</sub>={i,g,f}, 基本割集系统: {S<sub>a</sub>,S<sub>b</sub>,S<sub>c</sub>,S<sub>e</sub>,S<sub>i</sub>}. #





# 生成树的计数: τ(G)

- τ(G): 标定图G的生成树的个数
- $T_1 \neq T_2$ :  $E(T_1) \neq E(T_2)$
- G-e: 删除(deletion)
- G\e: 收缩(contraction)

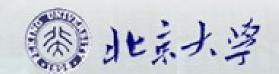




### 定理9.6

· ∀e非环,

$$\tau(G) = \tau(G-e) + \tau(G/e)$$



## 定理6证明

- 证明: ∀e非环,
- (1) 不含e的G的生成树个数: τ(G-e),
- (2) 含e的G的生成树个数: τ(G\e). #



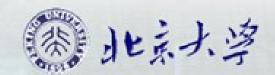
### 例9.3

$$\tau \left[ \begin{array}{c} = \tau \left[ \begin{array}{c} + \tau \left[ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right] \\ = 0 + \tau \left[ \begin{array}{c} + \tau \left[ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right] \\ = 1 + \tau \left[ \begin{array}{c} + \tau \left[ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right] \\ = 1 + 1 + \tau \left[ \begin{array}{c} + \tau \left[ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right] \\ = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 \end{array} \right] \right]$$

### 定理9.7

- Cayley公式:  $n \ge 2 \Rightarrow \tau(K_n) = n^{n-2}$ .
- 证明: 令 $V(K_n)=\{1,2,...,n\}$ , 用V中元素构造长度为(n-2)的序列,有 $n^{n-2}$ 个不同序列,这些序列与 $K_n$ 的生成树是一一对应的.

· 这种长度为n-2的序列称为 Pruefer code

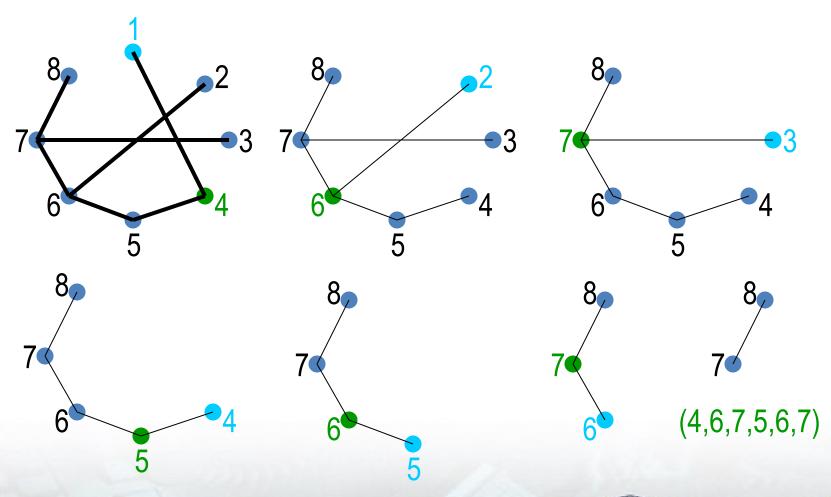


#### 定理9.7证明

证明(续): (1) 由树构造序列:
 设T是任意生成树. 令
 k<sub>1</sub>=min{ r | d<sub>T</sub>( r )=1 }, N<sub>T</sub>(k<sub>1</sub>)={ ſ<sub>1</sub> },
 k<sub>2</sub>=min{ r | d<sub>T-{k1}</sub>( r )=1 }, N<sub>T-{k1}</sub>(k<sub>2</sub>)={ ſ<sub>2</sub> },
 .....

 $k_{n-2}=min\{ r \mid d_{T-\{k1,k2,...kn-3\}}(r)=1 \},$   $N_{T-\{k1,k2,...kn-3\}}(k_{n-2})=\{\zeta_{n-2}\},$  得到序列  $(\zeta_1,\zeta_2,...,\zeta_{n-2}).$ 

# 定理9.7证明举例



### 定理9.7证明

• 证明(续): (2) 由序列构造树: 设(4, 5,..., 4,...)是任意序列. 令  $k_1 = \min\{ r \mid r \in V - \{ \ell_1, \ell_2, ..., \ell_{n-2} \} \},$  $k_2 = \min\{ r \mid r \in V - \{k_1, l_2, ..., l_{n-2}\} \},$ .....  $k_{n-2}=\min\{r \mid r \in V-\{k_1,k_2,...,k_{n-3}, l_{n-2}\}\},\$  $k_{n-1}=\min\{r \mid r \in V-\{k_1,k_2,...,k_{n-2},k_{n-2}\}\},\$  $I_{n-1}=\min\{r \mid r \in V-\{k_1,k_2,...,k_{n-3},k_{n-2},k_{n-1}\}\}.$  $E(T)=\{(k_i, l_i) \mid i=1,2,...,n-1\}.$ 北京大学

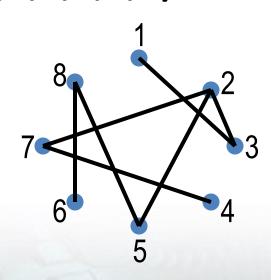
## 定理9.7证明举例

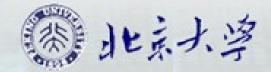
- (3,2,7,8,2,5)
- $k_1=\min(V-\{3,2,7,8,2,5\})=\min\{1,4,6\}=1,$  $k_2=\min(V-\{1,2,7,8,2,5\})=\min\{3,4,6\}=3,$  $k_3 = \min(V - \{1, 3, 7, 8, 2, 5\}) = \min\{4, 6\} = 4,$  $k_a = \min(V - \{1, 3, 4, 8, 2, 5\}) = \min\{6, 7\} = 6,$  $k_5 = \min(V - \{1, 3, 4, 6, 2, 5\}) = \min\{7, 8\} = 7,$  $k_6 = \min(V - \{1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 5\}) = \min\{2, 8\} = 2,$  $k_7 = min(V - \{1,3,4,6,7,2\}) = min\{5,8\} = 5,$  $l_7 = \min(V - \{1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 2, 5\}) = \min\{8\} = 8$

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### 定理9.7证明举例

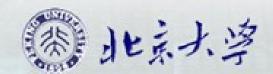
- (3,2,7,8,2,5)
- (1,3,4,6,7,2,5)(3,2,7,8,2,5,8)





#### 定理9.7证明

• 可以证明上述(1)和(2)建立的对应关系是双射:每个树都得出序列,每个序列都得出树;由不同的树得出不同的序列,由不同的序列。得出不同的树. #



### 小结

- 无向树
  - 等价定义与性质
  - 非同构无向树的枚举(利用度数列)
- 生成树
  - -基本割集系统,基本回路系统
  - 无向标定图中生成树的个数

