

图的定义及实现



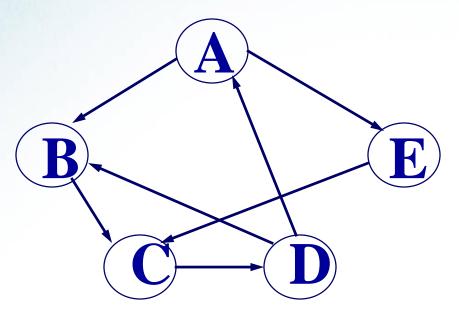




- A graph G consists of a set V, whose members are called the $vertices(\mathcal{M}_{+})$ of G, together with a set E of pairs of distinct vertices from V.
- The pairs in E are called the $edges(\overset{\smile}{U})$ of G.
- If e=(v,w) is an edge with vertices v and w, then v and w are said to lie on(本界于) e, and e is said to be incident with(与...相关连) v and w.
- If the pairs are unordered, G is called an *undirected graph*(\mathcal{F}).
- If the pairs are ordered, G is called a *directed graph*(有问图). The term *directed graph* is often shortened to *digraph*, and the unqualified term *graph* usually means *undirected graph*.



例如: $G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$



其中

$$V_1 = \{A, B, C, D, E\}$$

$$E_1 = \{ \langle A, B \rangle, \langle A, E \rangle, \}$$

$$<$$
D,A>, $<$ E,C> }







例如: $G_2=(V_2,E_2)$

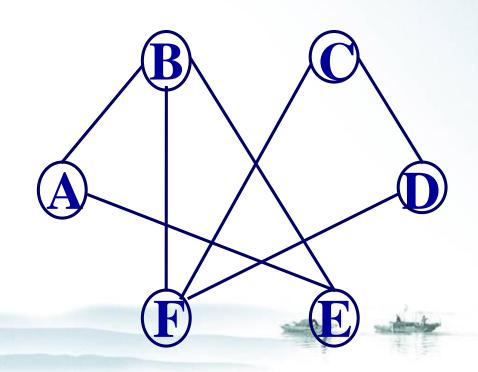
 $V_2 = \{A, B, C, D, E, F\}$

 $E_2 = \{(A,B), (A,E),$

(B,E), (C,D), (D,F),

(B,F), (C,F)



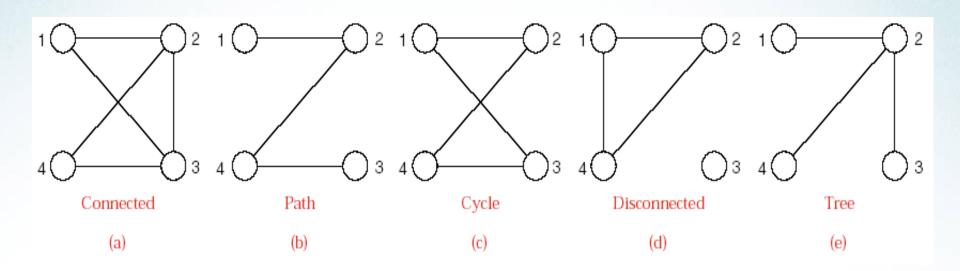




- ❖ A path(路径) is a sequence of distinct vertices, each adjacent to the next.
- A *cycle*(回路) is a path containing at least three vertices such that the last vertex on the path is adjacent to the first.
- ❖ A graph is called *connected*(達通的) if there is a path from any vertex.
- ❖ A free tree(*自由树*) is defined as a connected undirected graph with no cycles. n个顶点, n-1条边, 连通没有回路。
 - n个顶点的连通图中,至少含有n-1条边。













- In a directed graph a path or a cycle means always moving in the direction indicated by the arrows. Such a path (cycle) is called a *directed* path (cycle).
- A directed graph is called *strongly connected*(强连通的) if there is a directed path from any vertex to any other vertex. If we suppress the direction of the edges and the resulting undirected graph is connected, we call the directed graph weakly connected(弱连通的).
- * The *valence(所,度*) of a vertex is the number of edges on which it lies, hence also the number of vertices adjacent to it.
 - 所有顶点的度数之和是边数的2倍。





