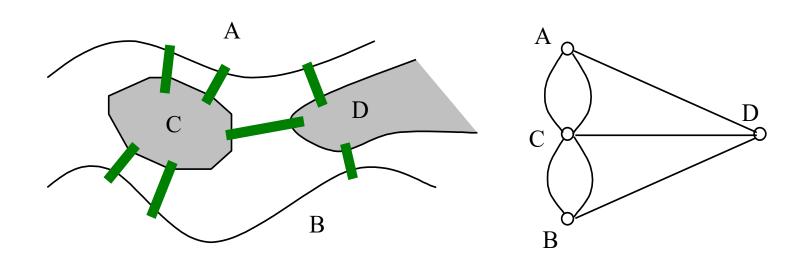
# 计算机问题求解-论题 3.6 图的基本概念

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# Königsberg七桥问题

- 问题的抽象:
  - 用顶点表示对象-"地块"
  - 用边表示对象之间的关系-"有桥相连"

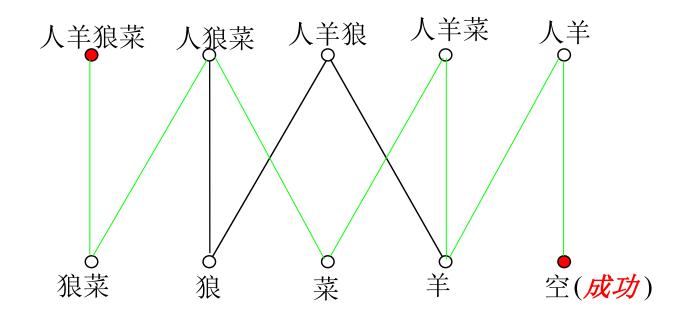


#### "巧渡河"问题

- •问题:人、狼、羊、菜用一条只能同时载两位的小船渡河,"狼羊"、"羊菜"不能在无人在场时共处,当然只有人能架船。
- 图模型: 顶点表示"原岸的状态",两点之间有边当且仅当一次合理的渡河"操作"能够实现该状态的转变。
- 起始状态是"人狼羊菜",结束状态是"空"。
- 问题的解: 找到一条从起始状态到结束状态的尽可能短的通路。

#### "巧渡河"问题的解

• 注意: 在"人狼羊菜"的16种组合种允许出现的只有10种。



#### 考试时间编排问题

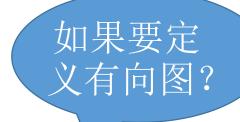
- •问题:排考试时间,一方面要总时间尽可能短(假设教室没问题),另一方面一个同学所选的任意两门课不能同时间。
- 图模型:每门课程对应一个顶点。任意两点相邻当且仅当对应的两门课程有相同的选课人。
- 解:用不同颜色给顶点着色。相邻的点不能同颜色。则最少着色数即至少需要的考试时间段数(可以将颜色相同的点所对应的课程安排在同一时间)。

#### 如何定义图这个数学概念?

What we have drawn in Figure 1.1 is called a graph. Formally, a **graph** *G* consists of a finite nonempty set *V* of objects called **vertices** (the singular is **vertex**) and a set *E* of 2-element subsets of *V* called **edges**. The sets *V* and *E* are the **vertex set** and **edge set** of *G*,

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$E = \{ \{u, v\} \mid u, v \in V \}$$



# 有向图和无向图之间的本质区别是什么?

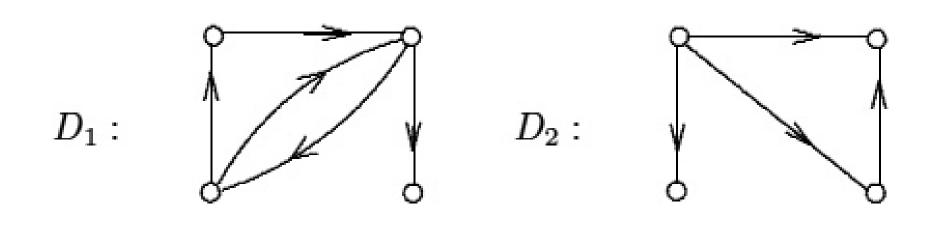


Figure 1.37: Digraphs

无向图是有向图的特殊类, 简化表达为无向图

#### 如何用图进行问题建模?

- 构造图节点
  - 确定什么作为图节点?
- 构造图中的边
  - 确定什么作为图中的边?
- 用图中数学语言重述待解问题
  - 从自然语言到形式(数学)语言

**Theorem 1.6** If a graph G contains a u - v walk of length l, then G contains a u - l path of length at most l.

**Proof.** Among all u - v walks in G, let

$$P = (u = u_0, u_1, \dots, u_k = v)$$

be a u - v walk of smallest length k. Therefore,  $k \le l$ . We claim that P is a u - v path. Assume, to the contrary, that this is not the case. Then some vertex of G must be repeated in P, say  $u_i = u_j$  for some i and j with  $0 \le i < j \le k$ . If we then delete the vertices  $u_{i+1}$ ,  $u_{i+$ 

$$(u = u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{i-1}, u_i = u_j, u_{j+1}, \dots, u_k = v)$$

whose length is less than k, which is impossible. Therefore, as claimed, P is a u-v path of length  $k \le l$ .

图理明用的法中的,如构定证多此造

# 图的连通性和牢固程度是图结构的重要特性

**Theorem 1.10** Let G be a graph of order 3 or more. Then G is connected if and only if G contains two distinct vertices u and v such that G - u and G - v are connected.

这个定理给了你什么直观感觉?

如果需要找到某个点到其它点的距离,你有什么办法?

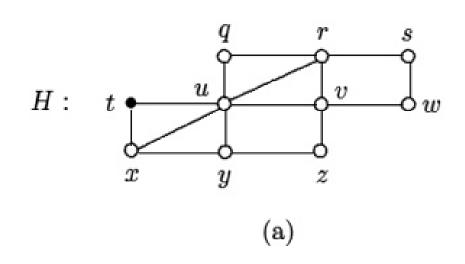


Figure 1.19: Distances from a given vertex

如果需要找到某个连通图的直径,你有什么办法?

**Theorem 1.12** A nontrivial graph G is a bipartite graph if and only if G contains no odd cycles.

直观上看,这个结论是否合理?

- 证明思路:
  - 从任意一点出发,按距离值的奇偶性将节点进行划分;
  - 证明所有的边都跨两个子集
    - 反证法

# 图中的参数

•我们讨论一个图的"参数",主要目的是什么?你应该记住的参数有哪些?

$$0 \le \delta(G) \le \deg v \le \Delta(G) \le n - 1.$$

图第一定理(握手定理)

**Theorem 2.1** (The First Theorem of Graph Theory) If G is a graph of size m, then

$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} \deg v = 2m.$$

#### 图的连通性

- 直觉上,图的连通性和边数(size)有什么关系?
- 随着边数的增长, 什么时候, 图必定是连通的?
- 当我们将边数转换为点度和时,结论如何?

**Theorem 2.4** Let G be a graph of order n. If

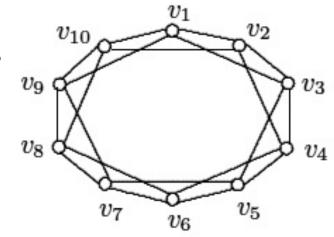
$$\deg u + \deg v \ge n - 1$$

为什么说这个 结论很sharp?

for every two nonadjacent vertices u and v of G, then G is connected and diam $(G) \le 2$ .

**Theorem 2.6** Let r and n be integers with  $0 \le r \le n - 1$ . There exists an r-regular graph of order n if and only if at least one of r and n is even.

1,为什么r和n都是奇数时,这个图不可能是r-regular的?

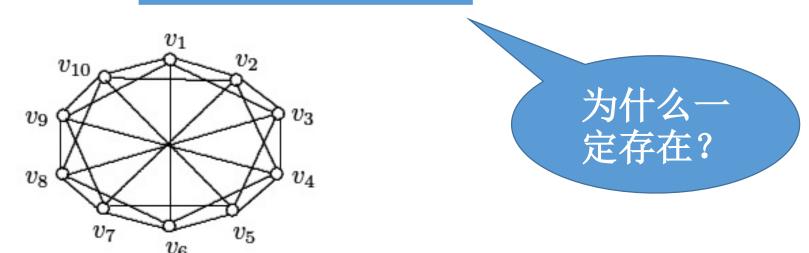


2, 当r或者n中有一个为偶数时,构造r-regular图

First, assume that r is even. Then  $r = 2k \le n - 1$  for some nonnegative integer  $k \le (n-1)/2$ . For each i  $(1 \le i \le n)$ , we join  $v_i$  to  $v_{i+1}, v_i + 2, \ldots, v_{i+k}$  and to  $v_{i-1}, v_{i-2}, \ldots, v_{i-k}$ . If we think of arranging the vertices  $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$  cyclically, then each vertex  $v_i$  is adjacent to the k vertices that immediately follow  $v_i$  and the k vertices that immediately precede  $v_i$ . Thus  $H_{r,n}$  is r-regular.

**Theorem 2.6** Let r and n be integers with  $0 \le r \le n - 1$ . There exists an r-regular graph of order n if and only if at least one of r and n is even.

Second, assume that r is odd. Then n=2l is even. Also,  $r=2k+1 \le n-1$  for some nonnegative integer  $k \le (n-2)/2$ . We join  $v_i$  to the 2k vertices described above as well as to  $v_{i+l}$ . In this case, we again think of arranging the vertices  $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$  cyclically and joining each vertex  $v_i$  to the k vertices immediately following it, the k vertices immediately preceding it and the unique vertex "opposite"  $v_i$ . Thus  $H_{r,n}$  is r-regular. For r=5 and n=1



#### 度数序列

- 图的度数序列及非负整数序列的可图化
  - 非负整数序列(d<sub>1</sub>,d<sub>2</sub>,...,d<sub>n</sub>)是图的度数序列当且仅当其各项之和 为偶数。
    - 必要性显然。
    - 可以用构造法证明充分性

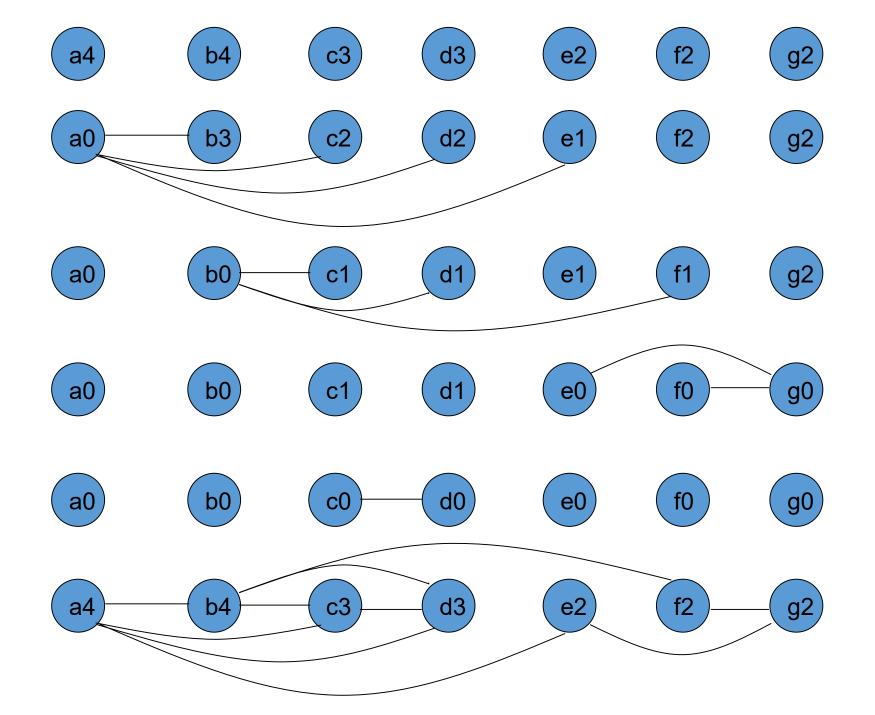
注意: 奇数顶点成对出现。构造图如下:

奇数顶点两两相连。度数还小于相应的di的顶点上加上相应数量的环

#### 度序列可简单图化:

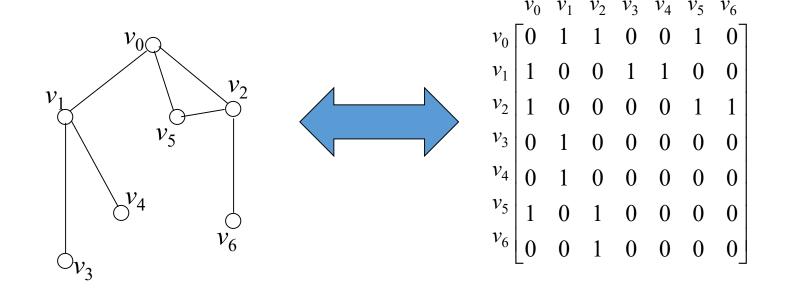
#### • Havel定理:

- 度序列排成不增序:  $d_1 \ge d_2 >= ... >= d_n$ ,则d可简单图化当且仅当d'=( $d_2$ -1,  $d_3$ -1, ...  $d_{(d1+1)}$ -1,  $d_{(d1+2)}$ ,  $d_{(d1+3)}$ , ...  $d_n$ )可简单图化
- •说明:把d排序以后,找出度最大的点(设度为d<sub>1</sub>),把它和度次大的d<sub>1</sub>个点之间连边,然后这个点就可以不管了,一直继续这个过程,直到建出完整的图,或出现负度等明显不合理的情况。



构造法,是利用图论解题时的重要方法!但是我们必须注意构造过程中的"一般性"

#### 用图中点相邻矩阵表示无向图

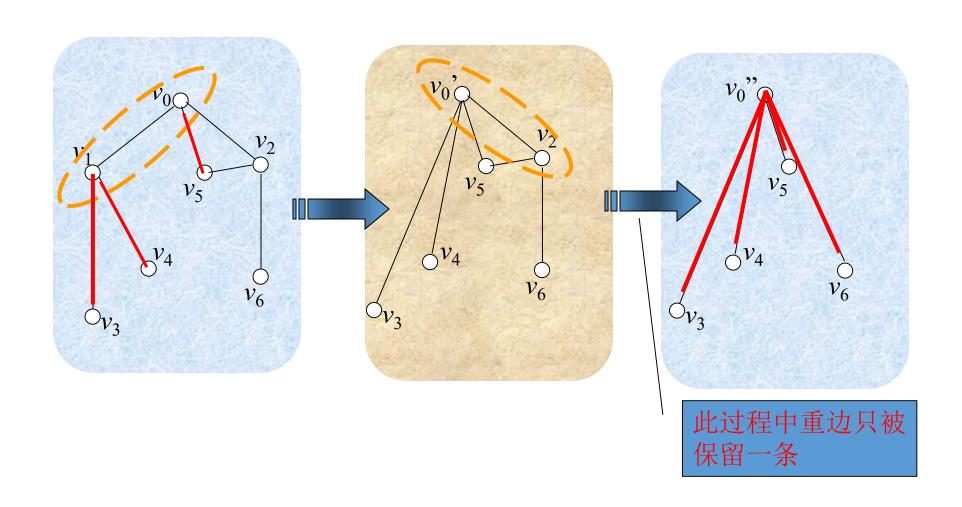


**Theorem 2.13** Let G be a graph with vertex set  $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, ..., v_n\}$  and adjacency matrix  $A = [a_{ij}]$ . Then the entry  $a_{ij}^{(k)}$  in row i and column j of  $A^k$  is the number of distinct  $v_i - v_j$  walks of length k in G.

$$a_{ij}^{(k+1)} = \sum_{t=1}^{n} a_{it}^{(k)} a_{tj} = a_{i1}^{(k)} a_{1j} + a_{i2}^{(k)} a_{2j} + \ldots + a_{in}^{(k)} a_{nj}.$$

上式中的每个乘法的结果表示了什么? 其中的加法又表示了什么?

#### Merging Two Vertices



#### Matrix Operation for Merging

$$v_0$$
,  $v_2$ ,  $v_3$ ,  $v_4$ ,  $v_5$ ,  $v_6$ 
 $v_0$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v_4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v_5 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v_6 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 



Merging  $v_0$  and  $v_1$ 



Merging  $v_0$ ' and  $v_2$ 

#### Open topics

- •战争时期我们需要将n个通讯基站连接起来以保障通讯安全。为提高安全性,每个基站都有k个对外信道(当敌人破坏其中一条或k-1条时,基站仍能工作)。请你设计基站连接方案,使得整个通讯系统最为坚固。
- · 你能写出一个算法,找到一个连通图的直径吗? 提示: 节点的 merge对你可能有帮助