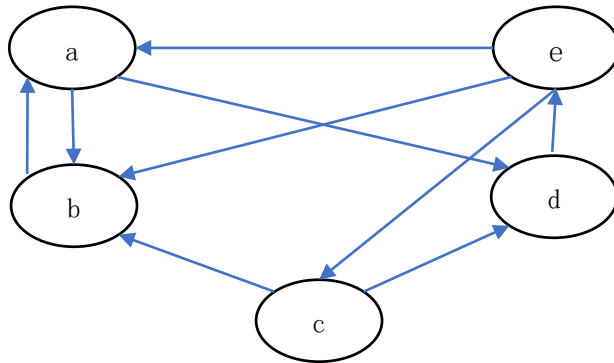


16337341_朱志儒_数据结构作业（四）

- 1、 (1) 设顶点的度数之和为 D ，边数之和为 E ，则 $D = 2E$
- (2) 有向图中顶点的入度之和等于出度之和
- (3) 具有 n 个顶点的无向图，至少应有 $n-1$ 条边才能确保是一个连通图，若采用邻接矩阵表示，则该矩阵为 $n \times n$ 矩阵
- (4) 具有 n 个顶点的有向图，至少有 n 条弧才能确保是强连通图

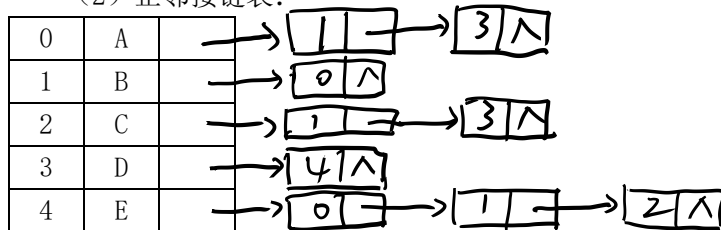
- 2、 (1) 有向图：



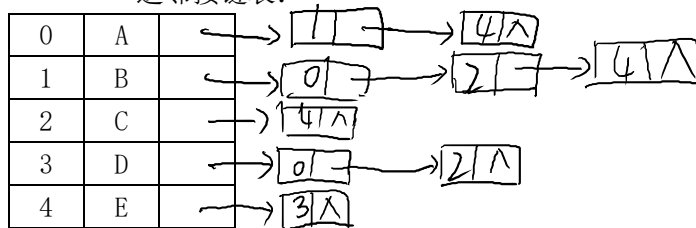
入度：a:2 b:3 c:1 d:2 e:1

出度：a:2 b:1 c:2 d:1 e:3

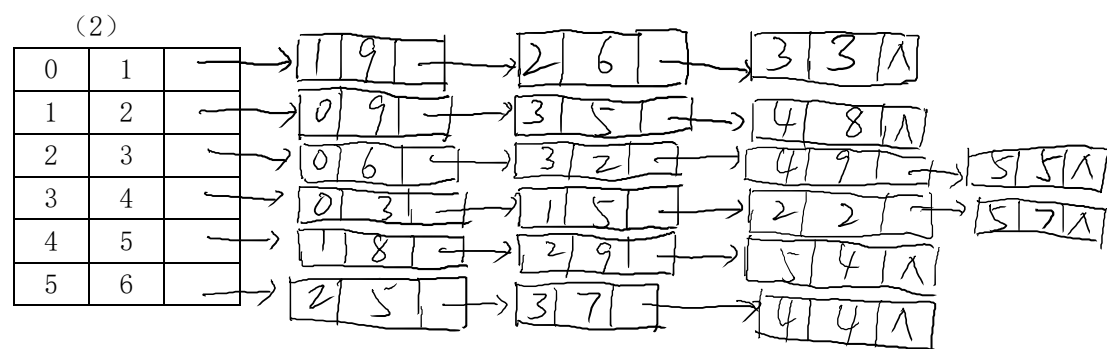
- (2) 正邻接链表：



- 逆邻接链表：

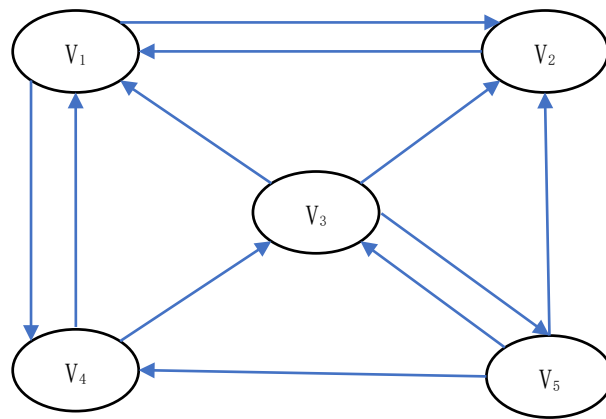


3、 (1) 邻接矩阵:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 & 6 & 3 & \infty & \infty \\ 9 & 0 & \infty & 5 & 8 & \infty \\ 6 & \infty & 0 & 2 & 9 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 0 & \infty & 7 \\ \infty & 8 & 9 & \infty & 0 & 4 \\ \infty & \infty & 5 & 7 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$


(3) 各顶点的度数: 1:3 2:3 3:4 4:4 5:3 6:3

4、 (1) 有向图:



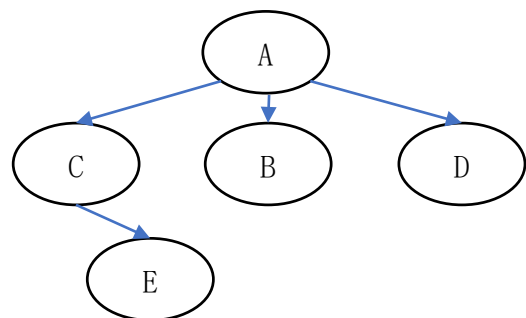
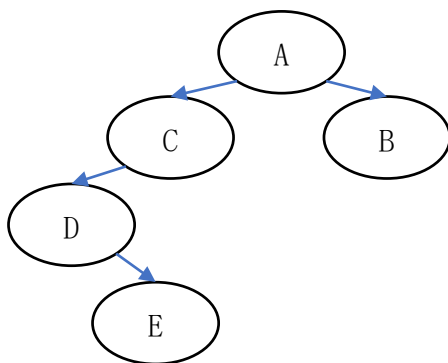
(2) 邻接矩阵:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

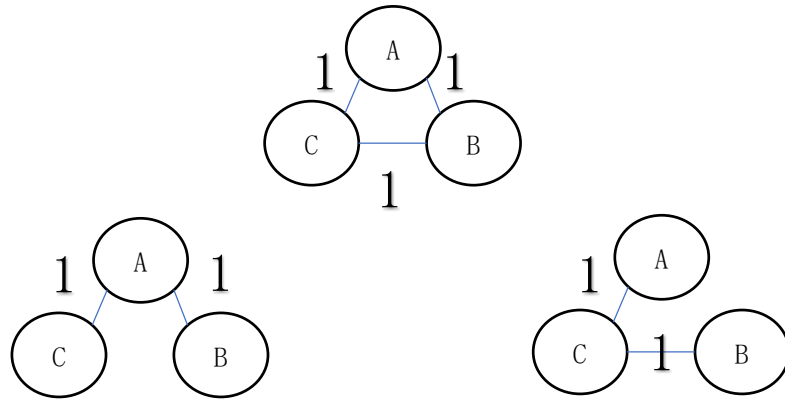
(3) 深度优先遍历序列: a, c, d, e, b

广度优先遍历序列: a, c, b, d, e

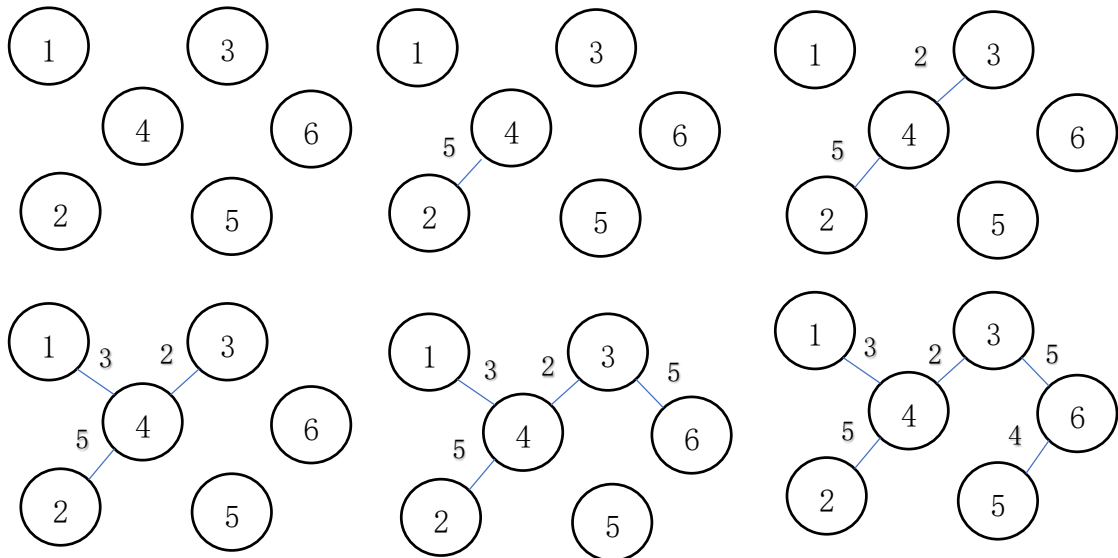
(4) 深度优先生成树:



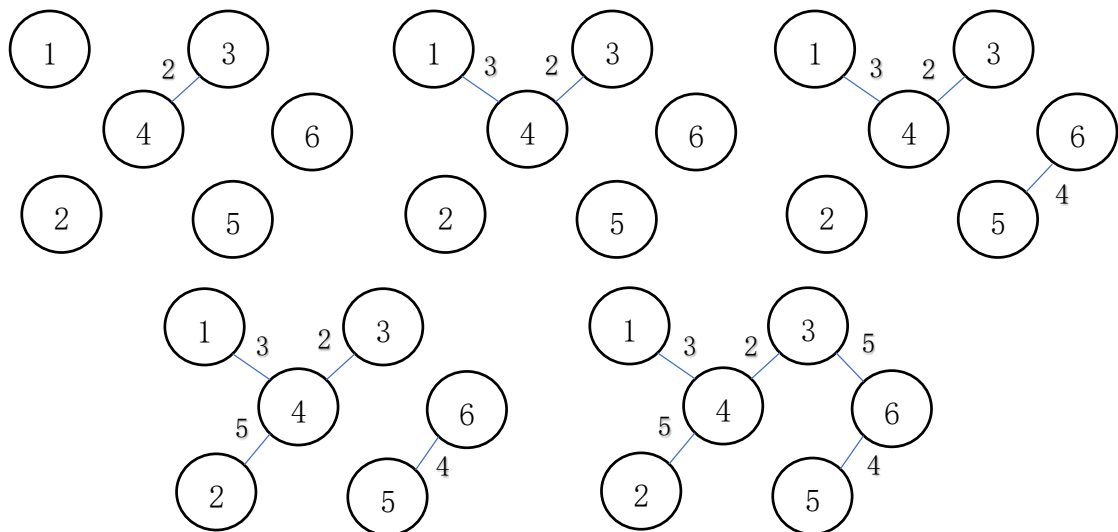
5、一个带权连通图的最小生成树不是唯一的
例子：



6、 (1) Prime 算法：



(2) Kruskal 算法：

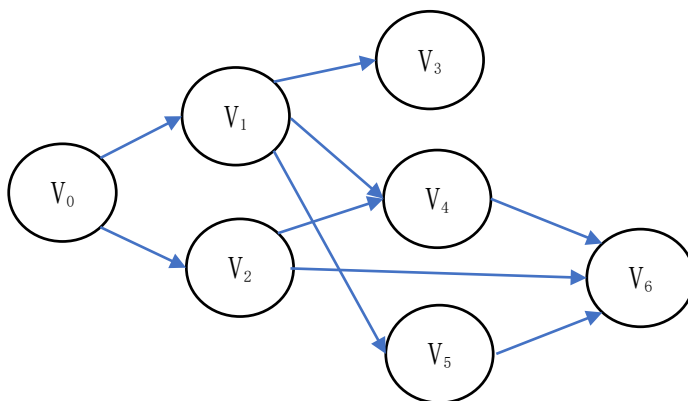


7、Dijkstra 算法：

| 源点 | 终点 | 最短路径 | 路径长度 |
|----|----|------------------|------------------------------|
| V4 | V1 | (V4, V2, V1) | $\infty, \infty, 30$ |
| | V2 | (V4, V2) | 20 |
| | V3 | (V4, V2, V1, V3) | $\infty, \infty, \infty, 45$ |
| | V5 | (V4, V2, V5) | $\infty, \infty, 50$ |
| | V6 | (V4, V6) | 15 |

$(b, f, e, a, c, d|18), (b, f, e|7), (b, f|4), (c, e, a|11), (c, e, a, b|16), (c, d|2), (c, e|5),$
 $(c, e, a, b, f|20), (d, e, a|10), (d, e, a, b|15), (d, e, a, c|13), (d, e|4), (d, e, a, b, f|19),$
 $(e, a|6), (e, a, b|11), (e, a, c|9), (e, a, c, d|11), (e, a, b, f|15), (f, e, a|9), (f, e, a, b|14),$
 $(f, e, a, c|12), (f, e, a, c, d|14), (f, e|3)$

9、由 AOV 网的邻接矩阵可得 AOV 网的图：



由图可得 AOV 网的一个拓扑排序： $V_0, V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5, V_6$

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10、V9, V8, V1, V2, V4, V3, V7, V6, V5 | V9, V8, V1, V2, V4, V7, V6, V3, V5 |
| V9, V8, V1, V2, V4, V7, V3, V6, V5 | V9, V1, V8, V2, V4, V3, V7, V6, V5 |
| V9, V1, V8, V2, V4, V7, V6, V3, V5 | V9, V1, V8, V2, V4, V7, V3, V6, V5 |
| V9, V1, V2, V8, V4, V3, V7, V6, V5 | V9, V1, V2, V8, V4, V7, V6, V3, V5 |
| V9, V1, V2, V8, V4, V7, V3, V6, V5 | V9, V1, V2, V4, V8, V3, V7, V6, V5 |
| V9, V1, V2, V4, V8, V7, V6, V3, V5 | V9, V1, V2, V4, V8, V7, V3, V6, V5 |
| V9, V1, V2, V4, V3, V7, V8, V6, V5 | V9, V1, V2, V4, V3, V8, V7, V6, V5 |
| V9, V1, V2, V4, V7, V3, V8, V6, V5 | V9, V1, V2, V4, V7, V8, V3, V6, V5 |
| V9, V1, V2, V4, V7, V8, V6, V3, V5 | V1, V9, V8, V2, V4, V3, V7, V6, V5 |
| V1, V9, V8, V2, V4, V7, V6, V3, V5 | V1, V9, V8, V2, V4, V7, V3, V6, V5 |
| V1, V9, V2, V8, V4, V3, V7, V6, V5 | V1, V9, V2, V8, V4, V7, V6, V3, V5 |
| V1, V9, V2, V4, V8, V7, V6, V3, V5 | V1, V9, V2, V4, V8, V3, V7, V6, V5 |
| V1, V9, V2, V4, V3, V7, V8, V6, V5 | V1, V9, V2, V4, V3, V8, V7, V6, V5 |
| V1, V9, V2, V4, V7, V3, V8, V6, V5 | V1, V9, V2, V4, V7, V8, V3, V6, V5 |
| V1, V9, V2, V4, V7, V8, V6, V3, V5 | V1, V2, V9, V8, V4, V3, V7, V6, V5 |
| V1, V2, V9, V8, V4, V7, V6, V3, V5 | V1, V2, V9, V8, V4, V7, V3, V6, V5 |
| V1, V2, V9, V4, V8, V3, V7, V6, V5 | V1, V2, V9, V4, V8, V7, V6, V3, V5 |
| V1, V2, V9, V4, V8, V7, V3, V6, V5 | V1, V2, V9, V4, V3, V7, V8, V6, V5 |
| V1, V2, V9, V4, V3, V8, V7, V6, V5 | V1, V2, V9, V4, V7, V3, V8, V6, V5 |
| V1, V2, V9, V4, V7, V8, V3, V6, V5 | V1, V2, V9, V4, V7, V8, V6, V3, V5 |
| V1, V2, V4, V9, V8, V3, V7, V6, V5 | V1, V2, V4, V9, V8, V7, V6, V3, V5 |
| V1, V2, V4, V9, V8, V7, V3, V6, V5 | V1, V2, V4, V9, V3, V7, V8, V6, V5 |
| V1, V2, V4, V9, V3, V8, V7, V6, V5 | V1, V2, V4, V9, V7, V3, V8, V6, V5 |
| V1, V2, V4, V9, V7, V8, V3, V6, V5 | V1, V2, V4, V9, V7, V8, V6, V3, V5 |
| V1, V2, V4, V3, V9, V8, V7, V6, V5 | V1, V2, V4, V3, V9, V7, V8, V6, V5 |

11、基于 DFS 的拓扑排序：

```
#include <stack>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void DFS(Graph G, int v, bool visited[], stack<int> &reversepost) {
    visited[v] = true;
    int w = GetFistNeighbor(G, v);
    while (w != -1) {
        if (!visited[w]) DFS(G, w, visited, reversepost);
        w = GetNextNeighbor(G, v, w);
    }
    reversepost.push(v);
    //在即将退出 dfs 方法的时候，将当前顶点添加到结果集中
}
void DFS_Order(Graph G) {
    stack<int> reversepost; //使用栈来保存最后的结果
    bool *visited = new bool[G.vertices_num];
    for (int i = 0; i < G.n; ++i) visited[i] = false;
    for (int i = 0; i < G.n; ++i) {
        if (!visited[i]) {
            DFS(G, i, visited, reversepost);
        }
    }
    if (!reversepost.empty()) {
        cout << reversepost.top();
        reversepost.pop();
        if (!reversepost.empty()) cout << "->";
        else cout << endl;
    }
};
```

12、void path(AdjList adj, int vi, int vj, int len)

```
{
    int v, w, top = 0, dist = 0, head;
    int stack[max], visited[max]; //定义栈和标志数组
    struct vnode *p;
    v = vi;
    visited[v] = 1;
    head = 1 //head 在邻接表头第一次取邻接顶点时为 1，否则为 0;
    do //w 为 v 在图中的邻接点，若邻接点已经查遍，则 w=0
    {
        if (head != 0) p = adj[v]->firstarc;
        else
        {
```



```

        head = 0;
    p = p->next;

}
    if (p = NULL) w = 0;
    else      w = p->adjvex;
    if (w != 0)
if (visited[w] == 0) //顶点 v 未被访问过
if (w = vj && dist == len - 1)

{
    dist++;
    top++;
    stack[top] = v;

}

    if (w != vj && dist < len - 1)

{
    dist++;
    top++;
    stack[top] = v;
    visited[w] = 1;
    v = w;
    head = 1

}

    else      if (top > 0)

{
    visited[v] = 0;
    v = stack[top];
    head = 1;
    top--;
    dist--;

}

}
while ((top != 0 || w == 0) && (dist != len))
;
    if (top > 0)
for (i = 1; i <= top; i++)
    printf("%d", stack[i]);
    else      printf("没有这样的路径! \n");

```

}

13、(1)

| 事件 | V0 | V1 | V2 | V3 | V4 | V5 | V6 | V7 | V8 | V9 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Ve | 0 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| Vl | 0 | 15 | 6 | 18 | 22 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 30 |

(2) 该工程完工至少需要 30 时间

(3)

| | 0-1 | 0-2 | 1-3 | 2-3 | 2-4 | 3-4 | 3-5 | 3-6 | 4-6 | 4-7 | 5-9 | 6-8 | 7-8 | 8-9 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| E | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 28 |
| L | 10 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 28 |
| L-E | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

关键路径: V0 → V2 → V3 → V6 → V8 → V9

关键活动: V0→V2, V2→V3, V3→V6, V6→V8, V8→V9