t橋問題 (seven bridge of königsberg)

- V(G): vertex set J真黒b

- E(G): edge set \(\geq \text{degree} \left(\varphi_1 \right) = |E(G)| \times \cdot \)
- degree (Number of edges)

odd even.

一每個點可分為雨大類:奇數和偶數

7只可以這一種性質 要符合沒有奇數degree或只有人固奇數degree,

フ可利用 Edegree (vi)=|E(a)|×> 言登明 り Jegree - 定為偶 業人

o 個 奇數 degree 走訪稱 Euler. tour

>開始和結束在同一個 vertex (黑台).

ン個點為奇數,起點、無點為奇數(Euler walk)

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Ba

My Questions Problems & Difficulties needing exploration

My Opinions

Thoughts, inspirations, and suggestions

Basic Terminologies

- connect graph (無局圖)
 - ,有 path (正各徑在兩黑白之間)
 - > 有可能 bis connected graph
- complete graph IEI=? (無向因)
 - >任兩人之間都有朋友關係
- strong connected graph (有向圖)
 - >任两個黑岩都有一條路徑存在.
- weighted graph
 - · 權重,把官放邊上比較好處理

兩者無隔



(D) \$1

Two subgraphs

密碼 cipher key

Today:

sequ

有同圖-predecessor在前面的先行者

- successor 在後面的後無鑑者

- In-degree 指选来的

- out-degree 持数 艺 知

Adjacency Matrix KEBB!

- traverse 為 · O(IVI), 黑的個數平方成正比

一沒有權重o或」,有權重記它的weight(剩下記∞)

Adjacency List \$ 51)

- traverse = 0 (1/1+1E1) 點的個數+ 邊的總數

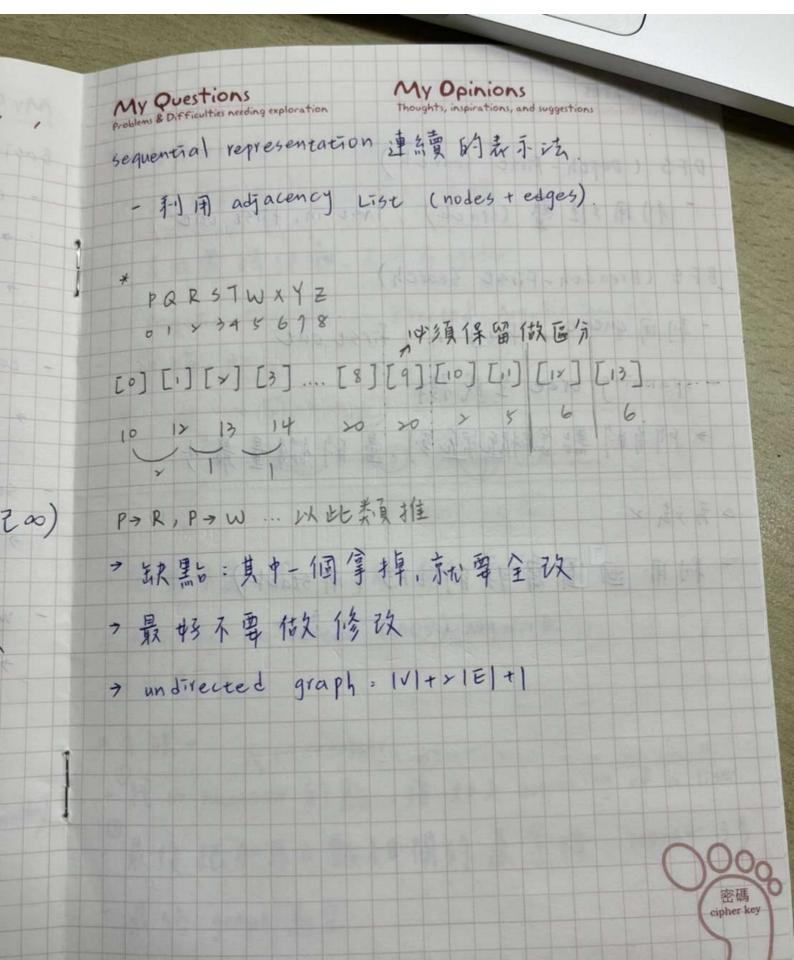
Graph Traversals

一圖中每個黑片都要走過。

判斷是否為相連通

一 迴園電解決,利用 6001

Whenever it feels uncomfortable to tell the truth, that's often the most important time to tell it.



每當覺得說實話很難,通常正是最應該說實話的重要時刻。

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DFS (pepth - First Search).

一利用推 (stack), last in, first out

BFS (Breadth-First Search)

- 利用queue, first in, first out

- spanning tree 生成樹

> 所有的點都涵蓋到, 量的數量最少

□方j数×

一利用迴圈寫好的 DFS (用 Stack).

- Stephen Covey.

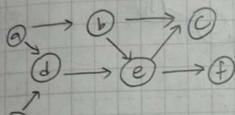
My Questions

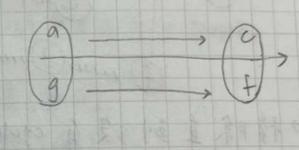
My Opinions
Thoughts, inspirations, and suggestions

Topological Sort 扬樸排序

- 一沒有權重,利用圖形結構
- 有同圖時使用,不可有gole
- Acyclic Digraph or birected Acyclic Graph.

間科 DAG





- -答案不是吃住一,致少有一
- Activity on-vertex (AOV) Network
- 7以黑5為主

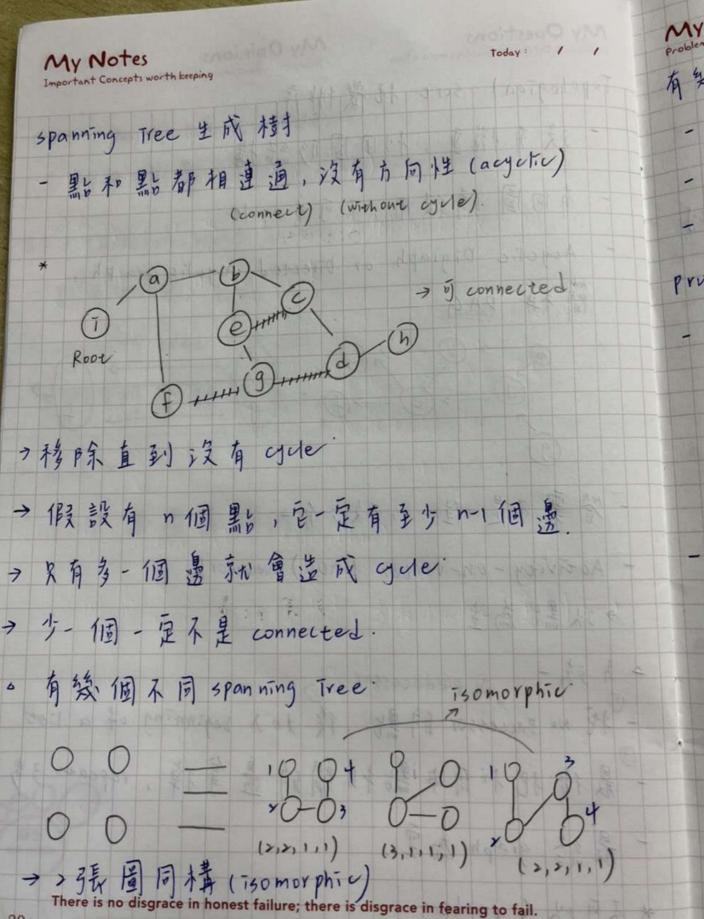
At it - it predecessor &

- 找 No successor 的黑岩, 後 力力 beginning of a list
 - ·最後把和原本點相關的邊拿掉,repeat 35

·最終 graph 為型.

* 不可以有 cycle.

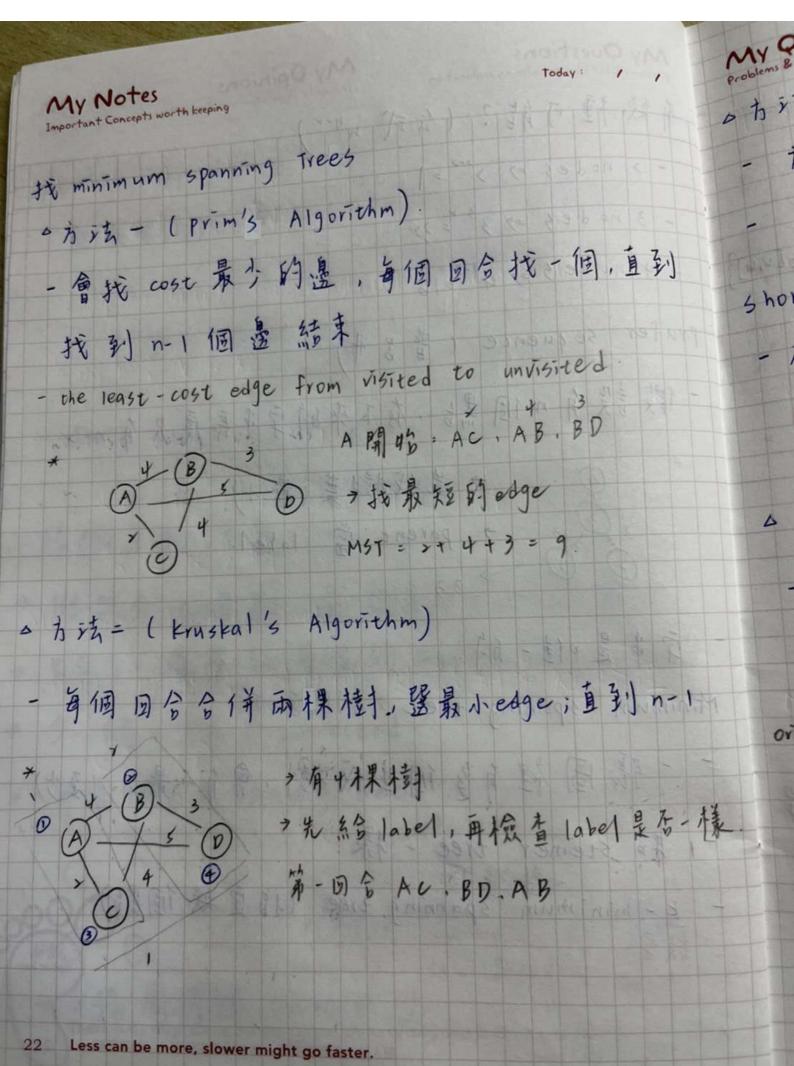
先從終點想回頭,再從起點開步走



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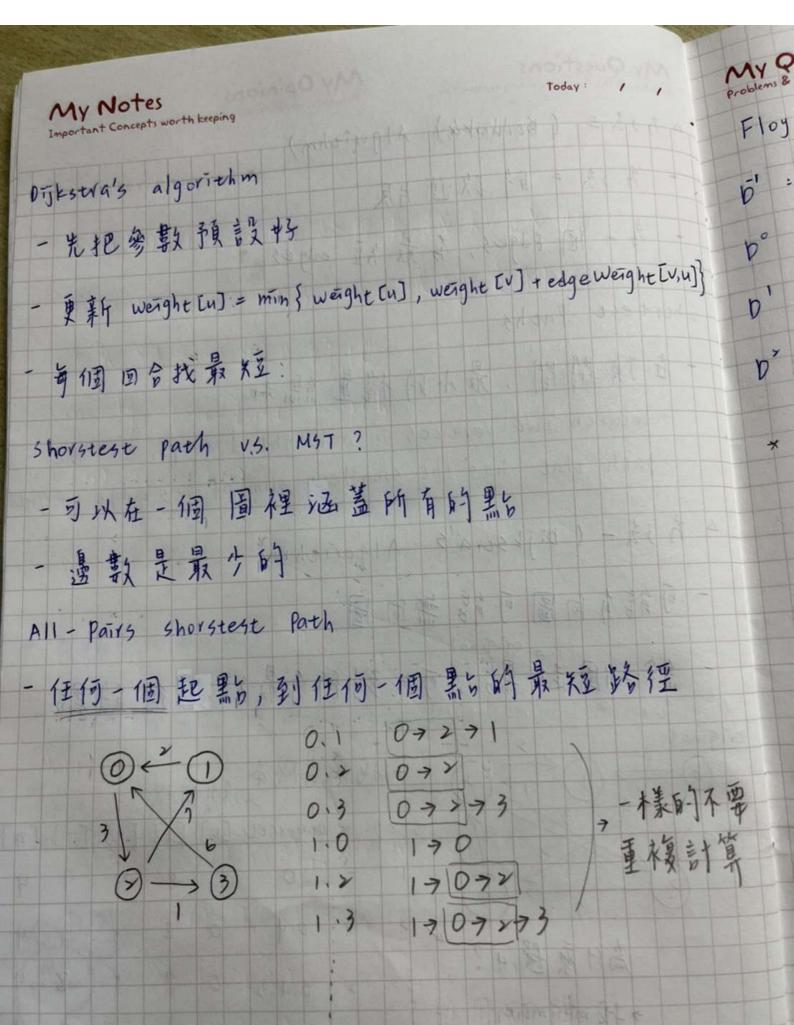
My Quest Problems & Difficu 有级種 prufer 一假意

My Questions
Froblem & Difficulties needing exploration My Opinions
Thoughts, inspirations, and suggestions 有級種可能? (公式 57~) - > nodes => > = 1 00 · _ 3 no de4 => 3 3- = 3 000 = - 4 node 3 => 44->=16 0000 = prufer sequence (音号书) 一假設有內個黑台,存下來的字串長度只有內一工 > 先找桂菜(最小) → parent 當 label. → 33 宇串是一样一种 Minimum spaning tree > 利用區域 一张圖裡有多個生成樹,會有一最小(至少) 和 Steiner tree - 樣. 上-minimum spanning tree (指定幾個點) 教学 cipher key



My Questions

Ny & Difficulties needing exploration My Opinions Thoughts, inspirations, and suggestions o 方方 = (3011下内3. Algorithm) -方法一时改进片灰 - 3-個 Foges, 存最短 esges. RESTROW [NI SHEW] MAN & [NI I DO NOT shortest Paths - 在頂點間,最小的權重總和 , between two vertices in a weighted graph is the path that has the smallest sum of its edge weights △方注-(Dijkstra's Algorithm) 一可能有向圖可能無向圖 給一個起黑的可找到所有最短路徑的點 origina | > 找最少成本 沒有轉機 Step v vertexset [0] [1] [7] [3] [4] 8 4 0.4 0 cip er key 4 為什麼選4? 0.4.2 0 > \$ minimum. 1 0.4.2.1 0 1



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All the roads worth walking are uphill.

- John Maxwell

My Questions

Problems & Difficulties needing exploration My Opinions
Thoughts, inspirations, and suggestions Floyd's Algorithm (All pairs) b': all-pairs shortest paths 沒有轉打 か。在の轉打 u)} . り、在の、1車事手斤 p, 在 0、1, x 轉折 5 0 y 0 X 11 0 1 0 Y 0 0 4 6 0 0 0 0 一如果是無向圖、會是對稱的 cipher key

凡是值得走的路都是上坡路。

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My Que Problems & Diff

A * algorithm

- Best-First search 路徑長旅校短线

- 用和bijkstra's algorithm-樣的資料結構

(ched the Ludgidosta

7只針對一個目的地

- Greedy best-first search

f(v) = g(v) + h(v)

* 清冽的

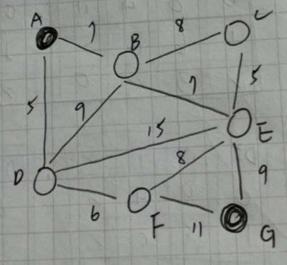
h(B)=14

h(c)=12

h(0) =11

h(E)=9

h(F) = 1)



F(E) = g(E) rh(E) = 1 + 1 + 9 = 7Hard skills vary by professions, but soft skills work across the board.