

Design and Analysis of Algorithms

Part IV: Graph Algorithms

Lecture 23: DFS on Directed Graphs

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- 在算法课程第四部分“图算法”主题中，我们将主要聚焦于如下经典问题：

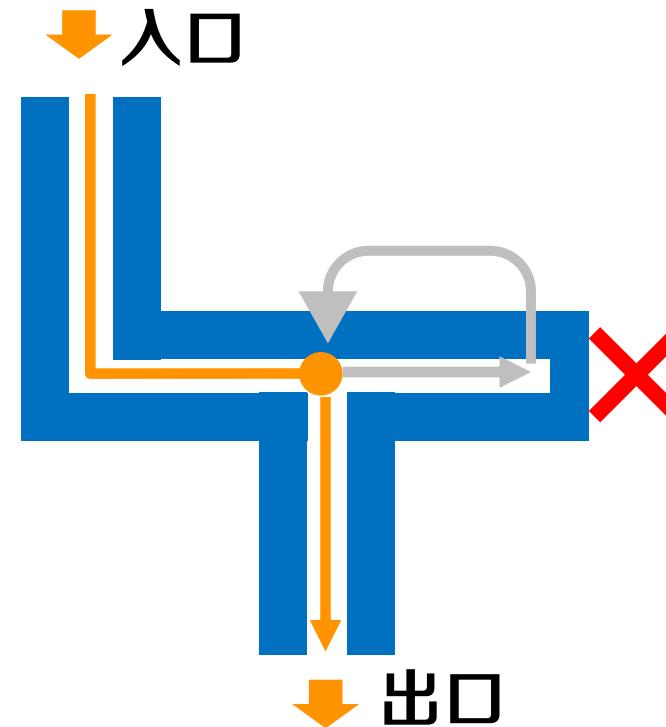
- Basic Concepts in Graph Algorithms (图算法的基本概念)
- Breadth–First Search (BFS, 广度优先搜索)
- Depth–First Search (DFS, 深度优先搜索)
- Cycle Detection (环路检测)
- Topological Sort (拓扑排序)
- Strongly Connected Components (强连通分量)
- Minimum Spanning Trees (最小生成树)
- Single Source Shortest Path (单源最短路径)
- All–Pairs Shortest Paths (所有点对最短路径)
- Bipartite Graph Matching (二分图匹配)
- Maximum/Network Flows (最大流/网络流)

深度优先搜索回顾：算法思想



- 算法步骤
 - 分叉时，任选一条边深入
 - 无边时，后退一步找新边
 - 找到边，从新边继续深入

- 辅助数组
 - $color$: 表示顶点状态
 - $White$: 白色顶点尚未被发现
 - $Black$: 黑色顶点已被处理
 - $Gray$: 正在处理, 尚未完成
 - $pred$: 顶点 u 由 $pred[u]$ 发现
 - d : 顶点发现时刻 (变成灰色的)
 - f : 顶点完成时刻 (变成黑色的)





伪代码

- **DFS(G)**

输入: 图 G

输出: 祖先数组 $pred$, 发现时刻 d , 结束时刻 f

新建数组 $color[1..V], pred[1..V], d[1..V], f[1..V]$

//初始化

for $v \in V$ **do**

 | $pred[v] \leftarrow NULL$

 | $color[v] \leftarrow WHITE$

end

$time \leftarrow 0$

for $v \in V$ **do**

 | **if** $color[v] = WHITE$ **then**

 | | **DFS-Visit**(G, v)

 | **end**

end

return $pred, d, f$

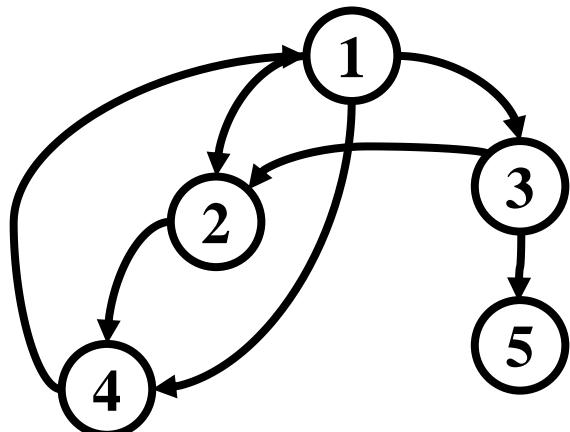


伪代码

- **DFS-Visit(G, v)**

```
输入: 图 $G$ , 顶点 $v$ 
color[ $v$ ]  $\leftarrow$  GRAY
time  $\leftarrow$  time + 1
d[ $v$ ]  $\leftarrow$  time
for  $w \in G.Adj[v]$  do
    if color[ $w$ ] = WHITE then
        pred[ $w$ ]  $\leftarrow v$ 
        DFS-Visit( $G, w$ )
    end
end
color[ $v$ ]  $\leftarrow$  BLACK
time  $\leftarrow$  time + 1
f[ $v$ ]  $\leftarrow$  time
```

深度优先搜索回顾：有向图算法实例



```
color[v] ← GRAY  
time ← time + 1  
d[v] ← time  
for  $w \in Adj[v]$  do  
    if color[w] = WHITE then  
        pred[w] ← v  
        DFS-Visit(w)  
    end  
end  
color[v] ← BLACK  
time ← time + 1  
f[v] ← time
```

$time = 0$

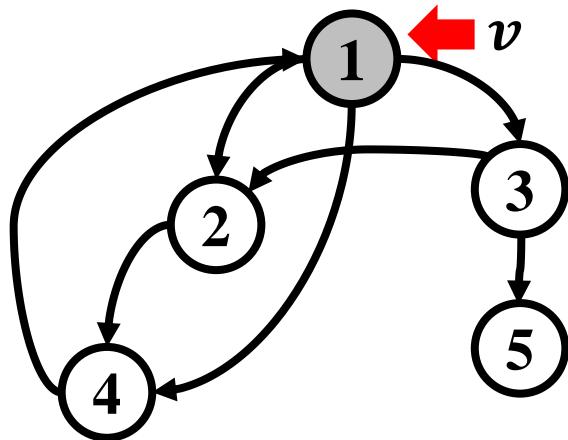
v	1	2	3	4	5
$pred$	N	N	N	N	N
v	1	2	3	4	5

v	1	2	3	4	5
color	W	W	W	W	W
v	1	2	3	4	5

v	1	2	3	4	5
d					
v	1	2	3	4	5

v	1	2	3	4	5
f					
v	1	2	3	4	5

深度优先搜索回顾：有向图算法实例



```
color[v] ← GRAY  
time ← time + 1  
d[v] ← time  
for  $w \in Adj[v]$  do  
    if color[w] = WHITE then  
        pred[w] ← v  
        DFS-Visit(w)  
    end  
end  
color[v] ← BLACK  
time ← time + 1  
f[v] ← time
```

$time = 0$

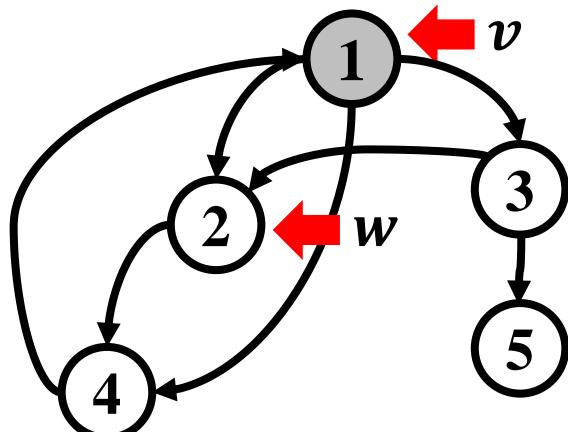
v	1	2	3	4	5
$pred$	N	N	N	N	N
$color$	G	W	W	W	W

v	1	2	3	4	5
$color$	G	W	W	W	W

v	1	2	3	4	5
d					

v	1	2	3	4	5
f					

深度优先搜索回顾：有向图算法实例



```
color[v] ← GRAY  
time ← time + 1  
d[v] ← time  
for  $w \in Adj[v]$  do  
    if color[w] = WHITE then  
        pred[w] ← v  
        DFS-Visit(w)  
    end  
end  
color[v] ← BLACK  
time ← time + 1  
f[v] ← time
```

$time = 1$

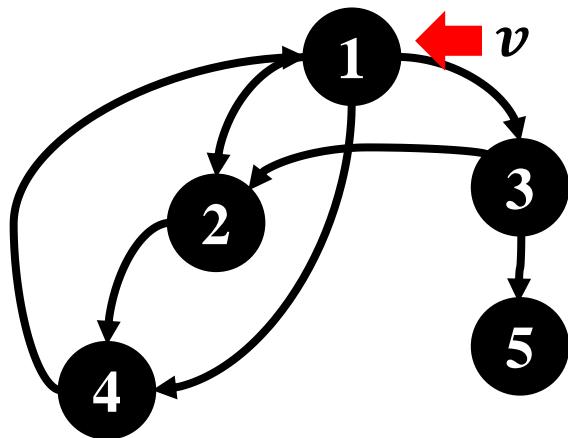
v	1	2	3	4	5
pred	N	N	N	N	N
v	1	2	3	4	5

v	1	2	3	4	5
color	G	W	W	W	W
v	1	2	3	4	5

v	1	2	3	4	5
d	1				
v	1	2	3	4	5

v	1	2	3	4	5
f					
v	1	2	3	4	5

深度优先搜索回顾：有向图算法实例



```
color[v] ← GRAY  
time ← time + 1  
d[v] ← time  
for  $w \in Adj[v]$  do  
    if color[w] = WHITE then  
        pred[w] ← v  
        DFS-Visit(w)  
    end  
end  
color[v] ← BLACK  
time ← time + 1  
f[v] ← time
```

$time = 10$

v	1	2	3	4	5
$pred$	N	1	1	2	3
v	1	2	3	4	5
color	B	B	B	B	B

v	1	2	3	4	5
$color$	B	B	B	B	B
v	1	2	3	4	5

v	1	2	3	4	5
d	1	2	6	3	7
v	1	2	3	4	5

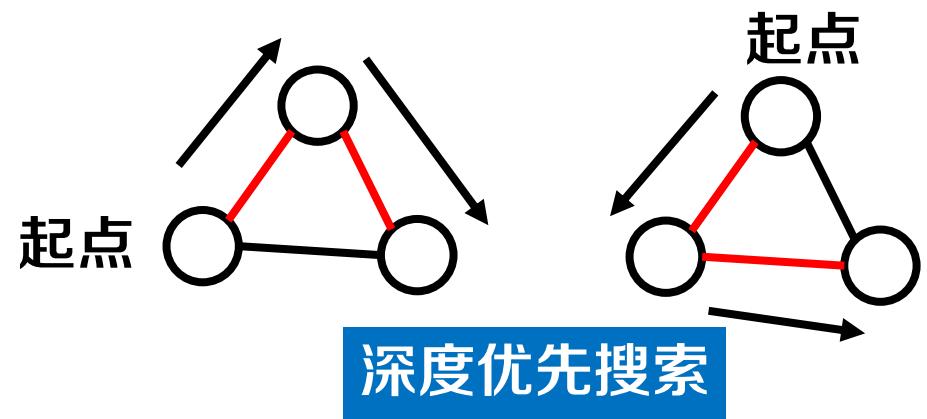
v	1	2	3	4	5
f	10	5	9	4	8
v	1	2	3	4	5

连通无向图的优先树与连通有向图的优先森林



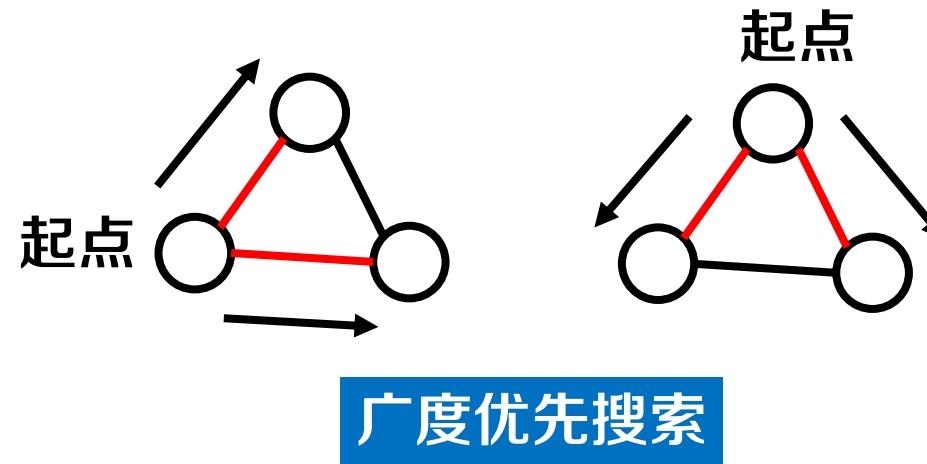
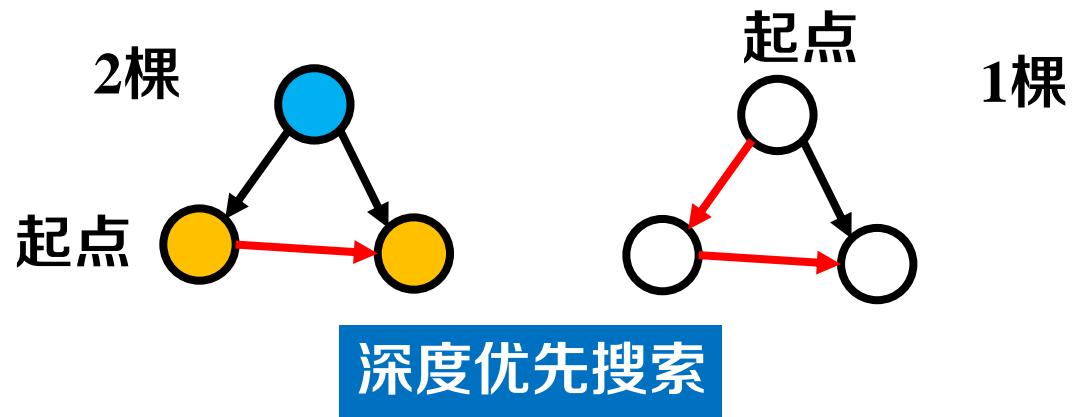
● 无向图

- 树的形状：取决于搜索顺序
 - 树的数量：确定1棵优先树

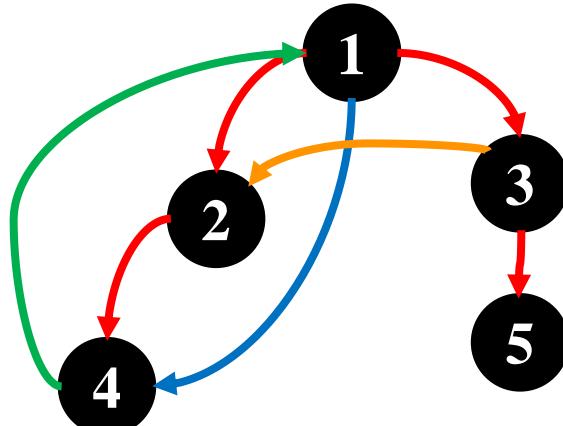


● 有向图

- 树的形状：取决于搜索顺序
 - 树的数量：取决于搜索顺序



有向图深度优先森林



$time = 10$

v	1	2	3	4	5
$pred$	N	1	1	2	3

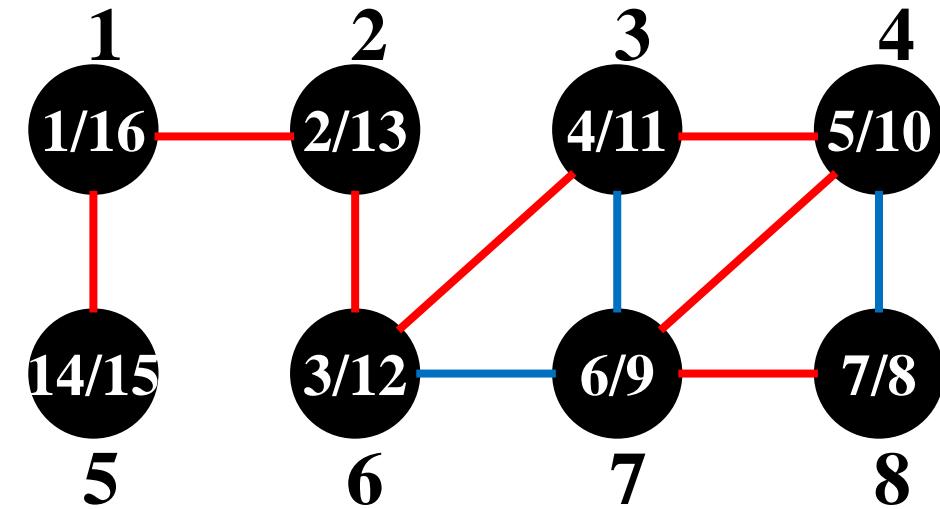
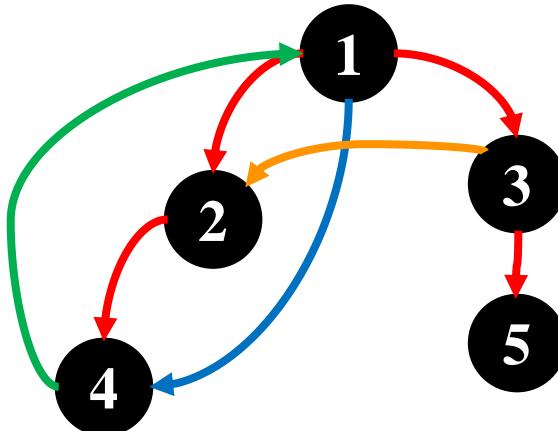
区别1：祖先指向后代？还是相反？

- 回顾深度优先搜索边的性质
 - 后向边：不是树边，但两顶点在深度优先树中是祖先后代关系
 - 对于无向图，非树边一定是后向边

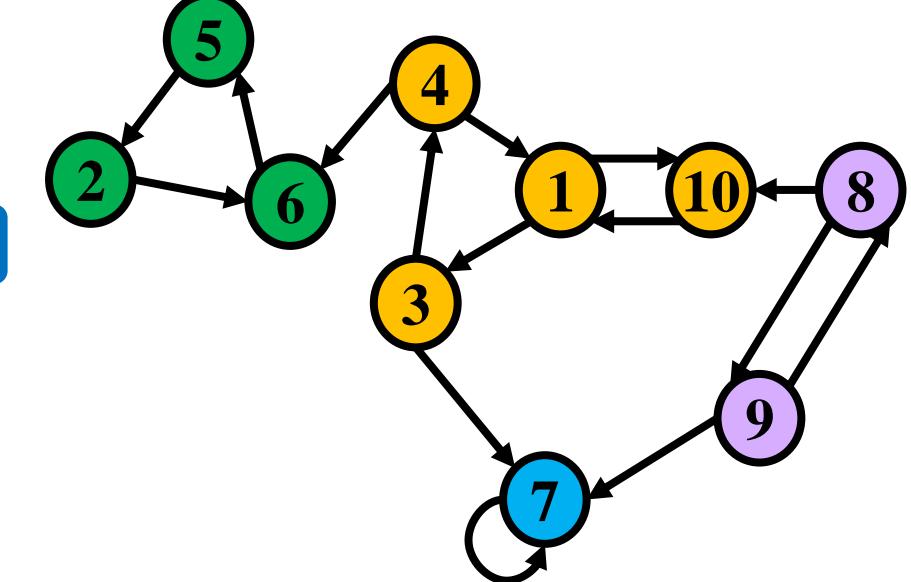
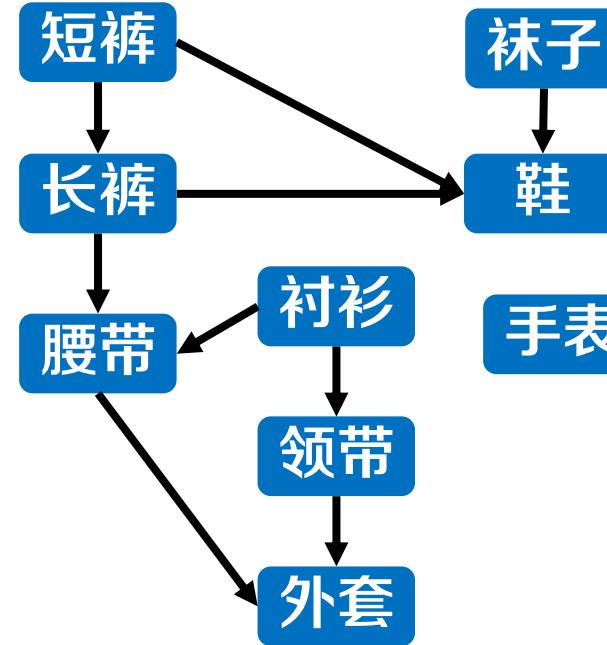
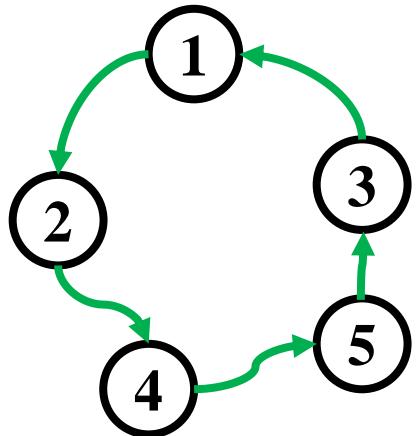
区别2：非树边出现在兄弟顶点之间

深度优先搜索边的分类

- 有向图，深度优先搜索有4类边
 - 树边：在深度优先树中的边
 - 前向边：不在深度优先树中，从祖先指向后代的边
 - 后向边：从后代指向祖先的边
 - 横向边：顶点不具有祖先后代关系的边
- 无向图，深度优先搜索有2类边
 - 树边：在深度优先树中的边
 - 后向边：两顶点有祖先后代关系的非树边



深度优先搜索应用



环路的存在性判断

拓扑排序

强连通分量



謝謝

