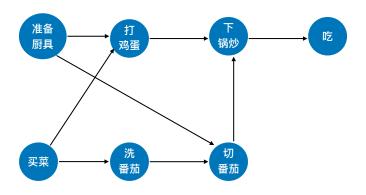
本节内容

拓扑排序

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AOV网

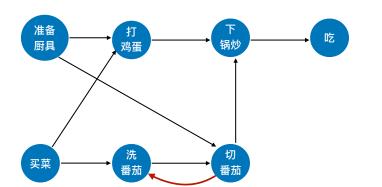
AOV $_{\rm M}$ (Activity On Vertex NetWork,用顶点表示活动的网): 用DAG $_{\rm M}$ (有向无环图)表示一个工程。顶点表示活动,有向边 $_{\rm M}$ V $_{\rm M}$ >表示活动 $_{\rm M}$ 必须先于活动 $_{\rm M}$ 进行



表示"番茄炒蛋工程"的AOV网

AOV网

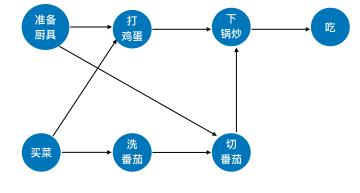
AOV网(Activity On Vertex NetWork, 用顶点表示活动的网): 用DAG图(有向无环图)表示一个工程。顶点表示活动,有向边< V_i , V_j >表示活动 V_i 必须先于活动 V_j 进行



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不是AOV网

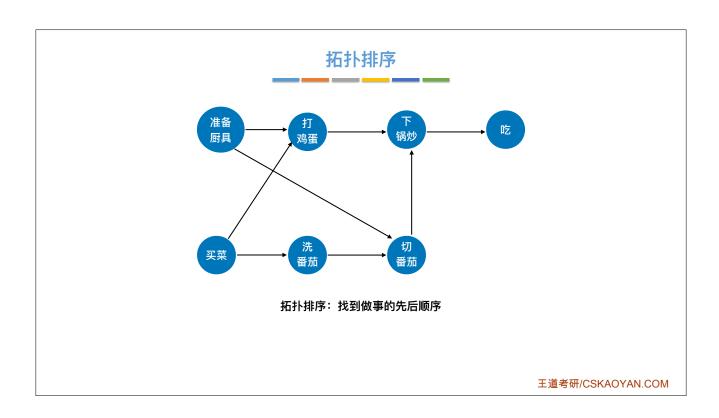
拓扑排序

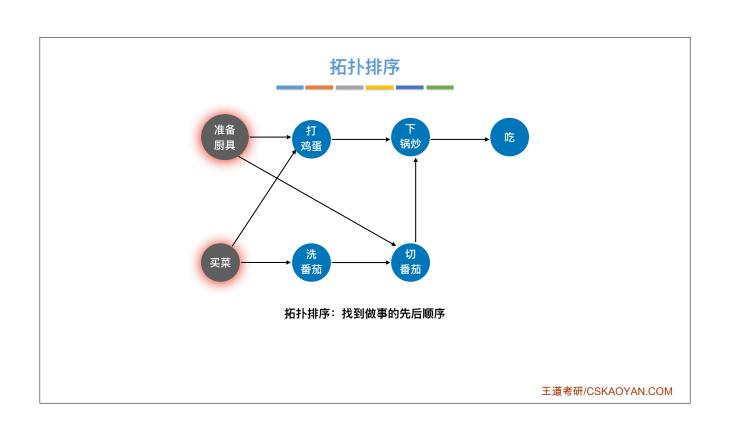


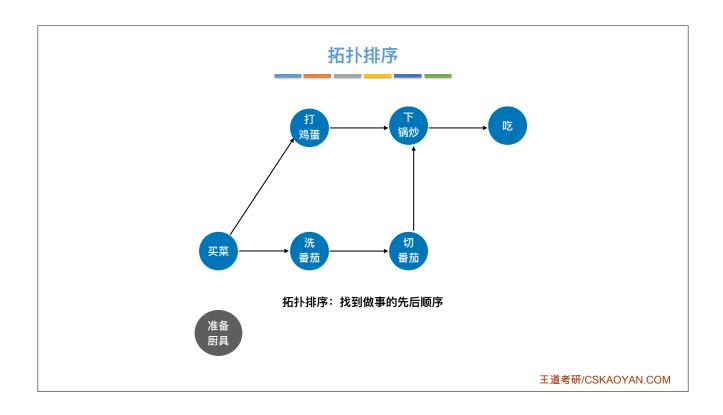
拓扑排序:在图论中,由一个<mark>有向无环图</mark> 的顶点组成的序列,当且仅当满足下列条 件时,称为该图的一个拓扑排序:

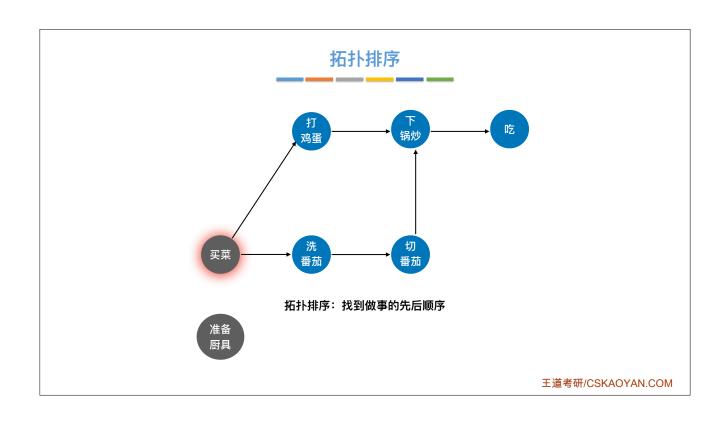
- ① 每个顶点出现且只出现一次。
- ② 若顶点A在序列中排在顶点B的前面,则在图中不存在从顶点B到顶点A的路径。

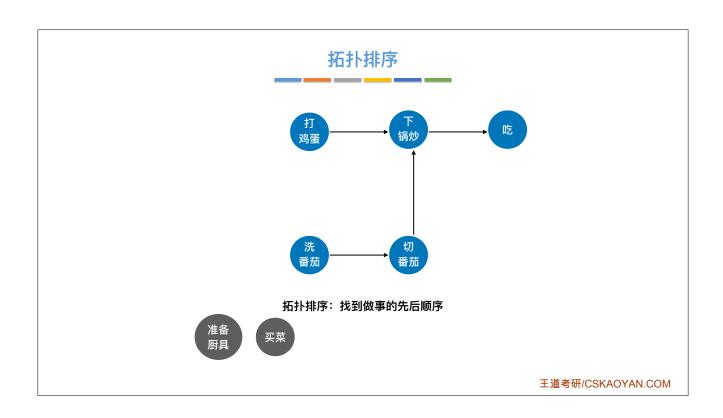
或定义为:拓扑排序是对有向无环图的顶点的一种排序,它使得若存在一条从顶点A到顶点B的路径,则在排序中顶点B出现在顶点A的后面。每个AOV网都有一个或多个拓扑排序序列。

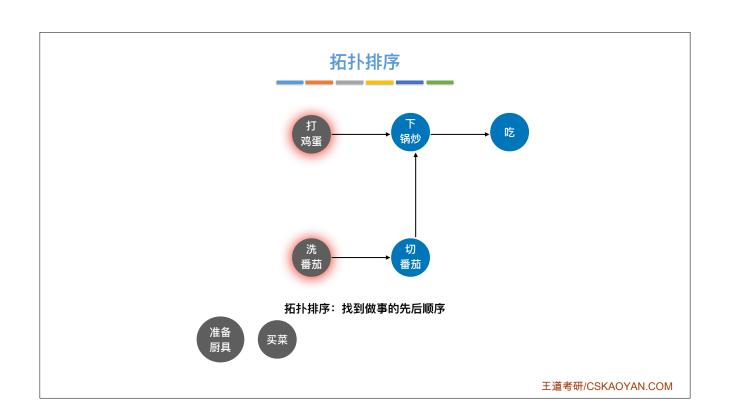


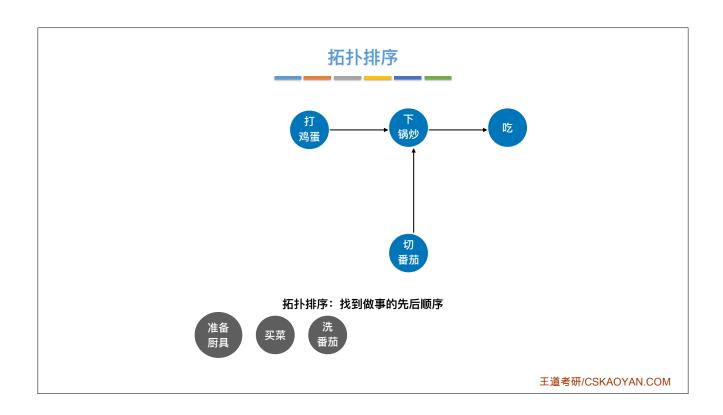


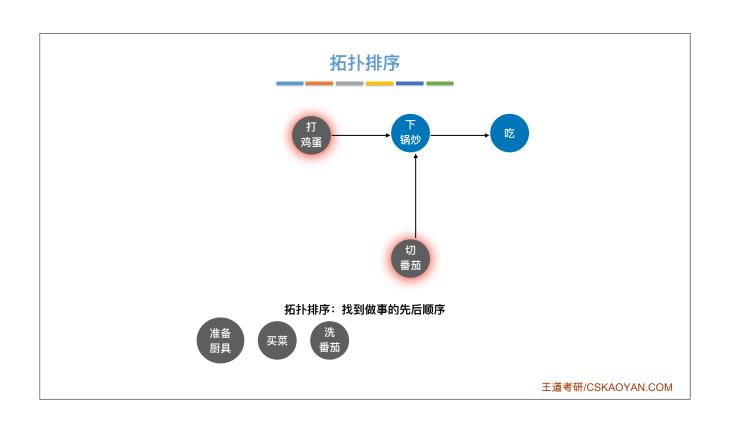


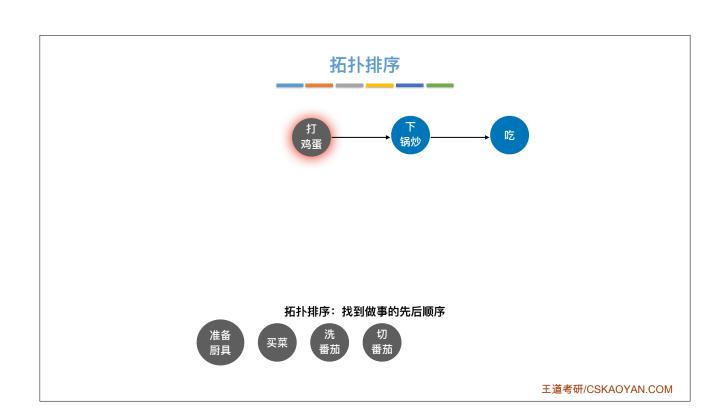


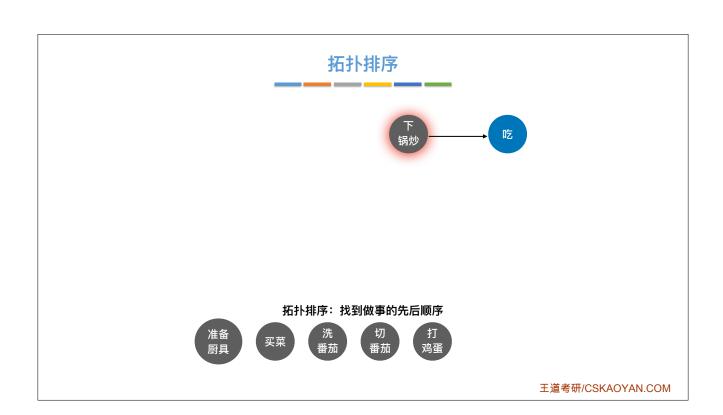


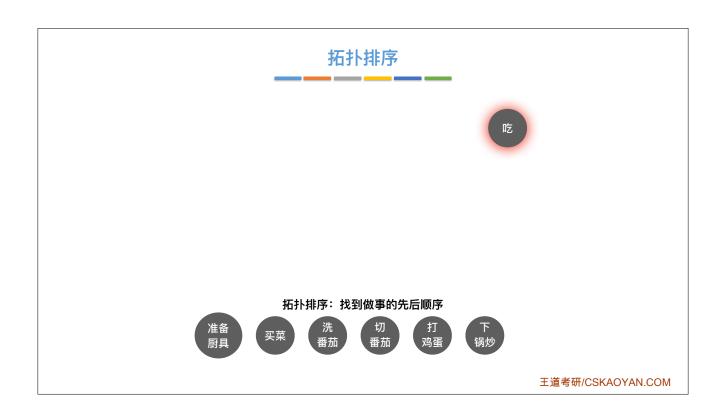












拓扑排序

拓扑排序的实现:

- ① 从AOV网中选择一个没有前驱(入度为0)的顶点并输出。
- ② 从网中删除该顶点和所有以它为起点的有向边。
- ③ 重复①和②直到当前的AOV网为空或当前网中不存在无前驱的顶点为止。









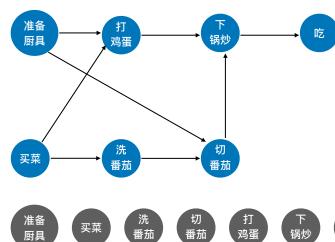






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拓扑排序



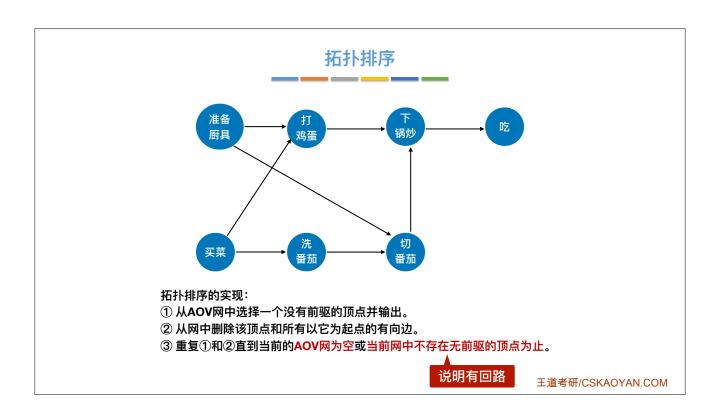
番茄

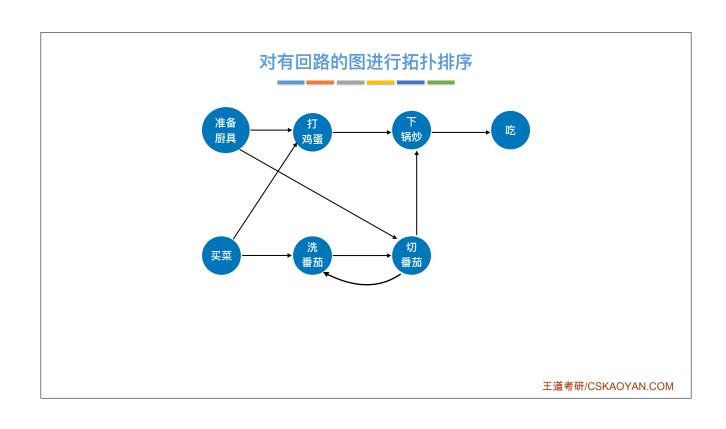
拓扑排序: 在图论中, 由一个有向无环图 的顶点组成的序列,当且仅当满足下列条 件时, 称为该图的一个拓扑排序:

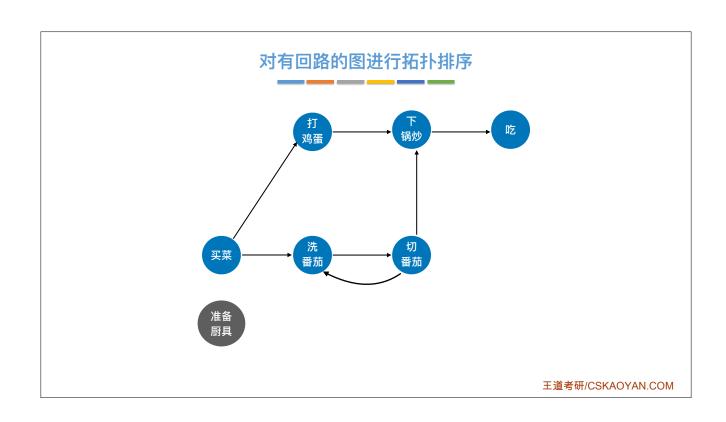
- ① 每个顶点出现且只出现一次。
- ② 若顶点A在序列中排在顶点B的前面,则 在图中不存在从顶点B到顶点A的路径。

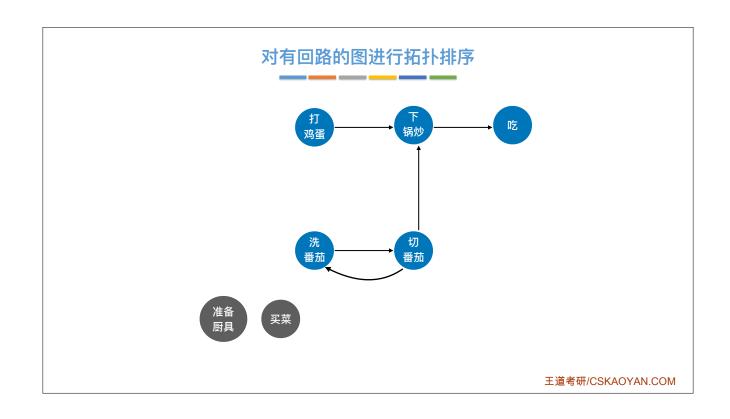
或定义为: 拓扑排序是对有向无环图的顶 点的一种排序,它使得若存在一条从顶点A 到顶点B的路径,则在排序中顶点B出现在 顶点A的后面。每个AOV网都有一个或多个 拓扑排序序列。

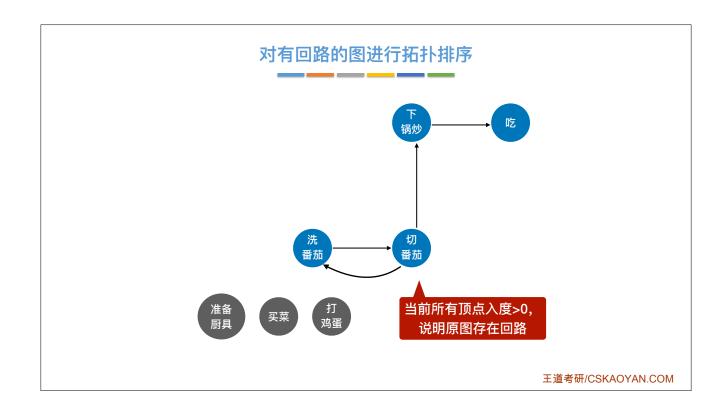
打 鸡蛋 下 锅炒





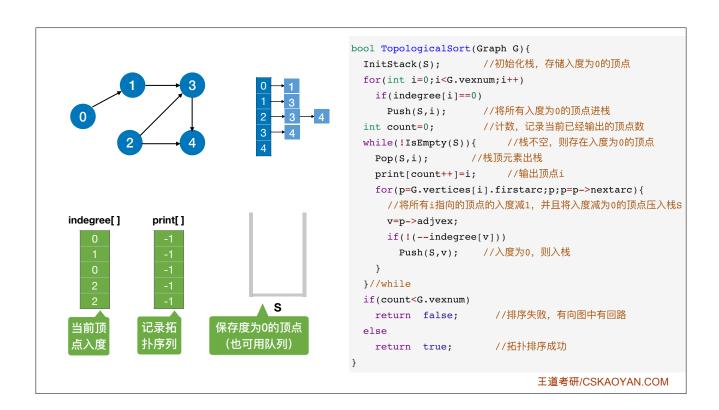


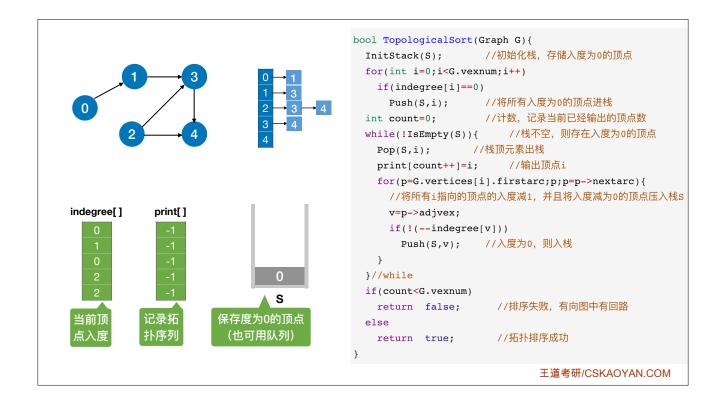


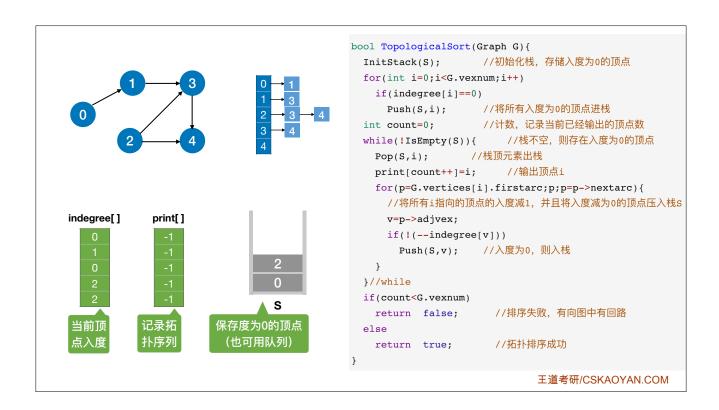


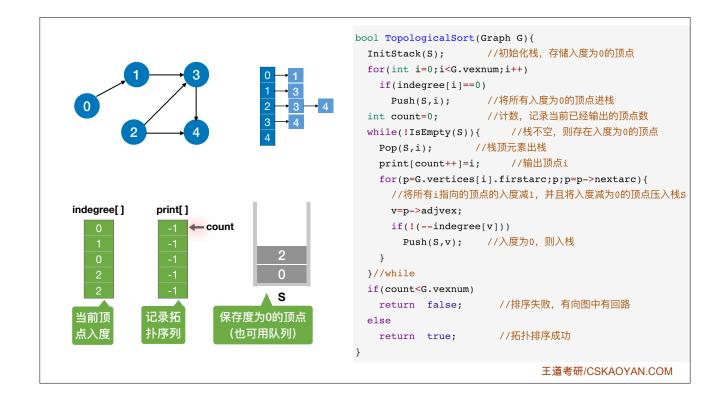
```
#define MaxVertexNum 100 //图中顶点数目的最大值
typedef struct ArcNode{ //边表结点
 int adjvex; //该弧所指向的顶点的位置
 struct ArcNode *nextarc; //指向下一条弧的指针
 //InfoType info; //网的边权值
}ArcNode;
typedef struct VNode{ //顶点表结点
                  //顶点信息
 VertexType data;
                  //指向第一条依附该顶点的弧的指针
 ArcNode *firstarc;
}VNode,AdjList[MaxVertexNum];
typedef struct{
                     //邻接表
 AdjList vertices;
 int vexnum, arcnum; //图的顶点数和弧数
} Graph; //Graph是以邻接表存储的图类型
```

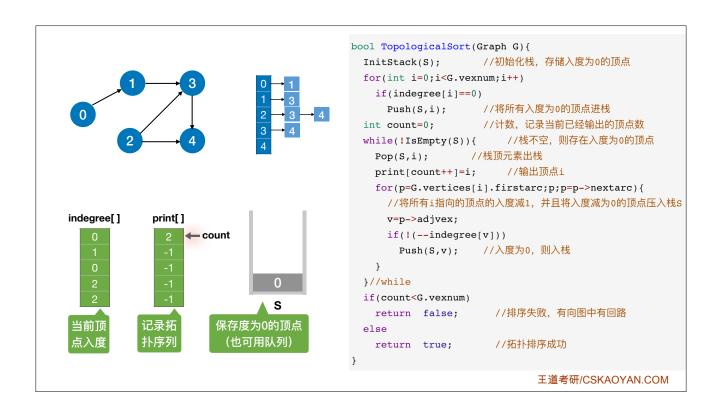
```
bool TopologicalSort(Graph G) {
 InitStack(S); //初始化栈,存储入度为0的顶点
 for(int i=0;i<G.vexnum;i++)</pre>
   if(indegree[i]==0)
    Push(S,i); //将所有入度为0的顶点进栈
                //计数,记录当前已经输出的顶点数
 int count=0;
 while(!IsEmpty(S)){ //栈不空,则存在入度为0的顶点
   Pop(S,i); //栈顶元素出栈
   print[count++]=i; //输出顶点i
   for(p=G.vertices[i].firstarc;p;p=p->nextarc){
    //将所有i指向的顶点的入度减1,并且将入度减为0的顶点压入栈s
    v=p->adjvex;
    if(!(--indegree[v]))
      Push(S,v); //入度为0,则入栈
   }
 }//while
 if(count<G.vexnum)</pre>
  return false;
                   //排序失败,有向图中有回路
 else
   return true;
                   //拓扑排序成功
                         王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM
```

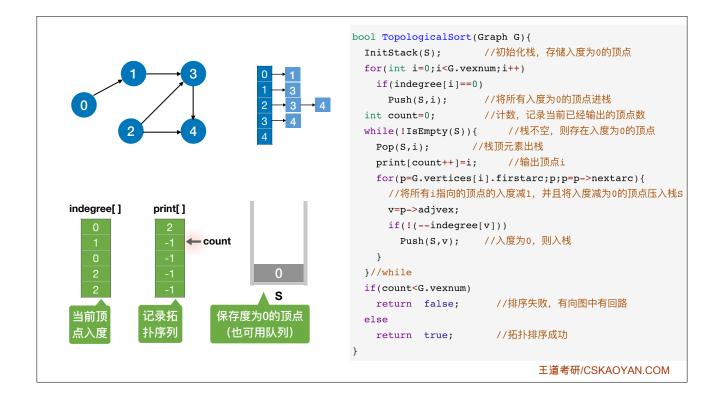


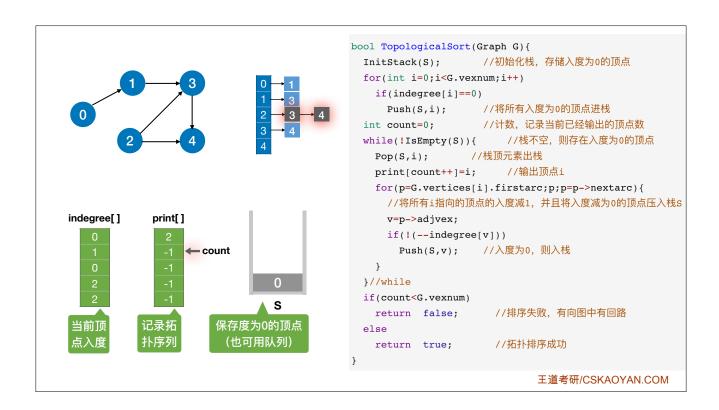


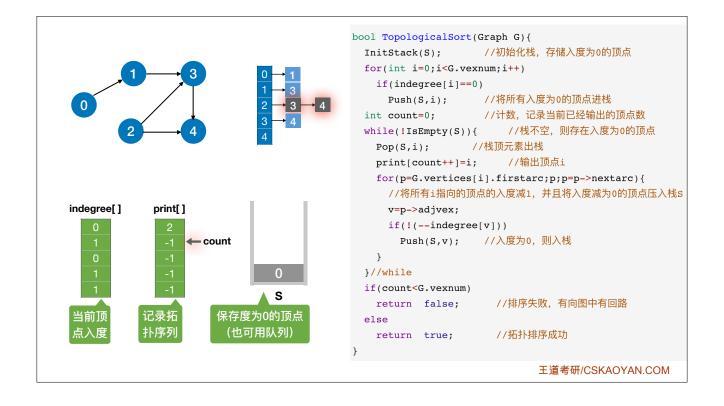


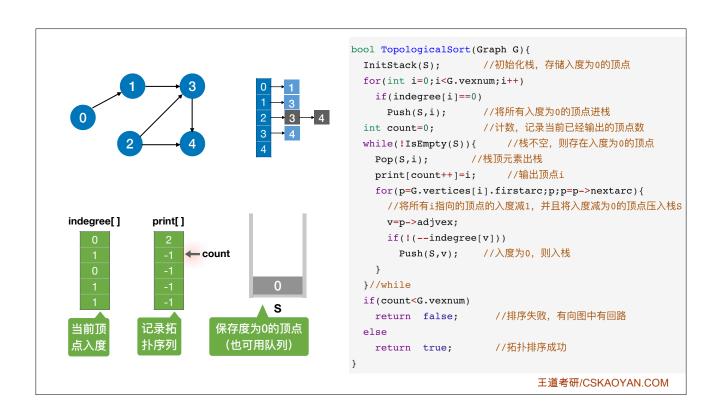


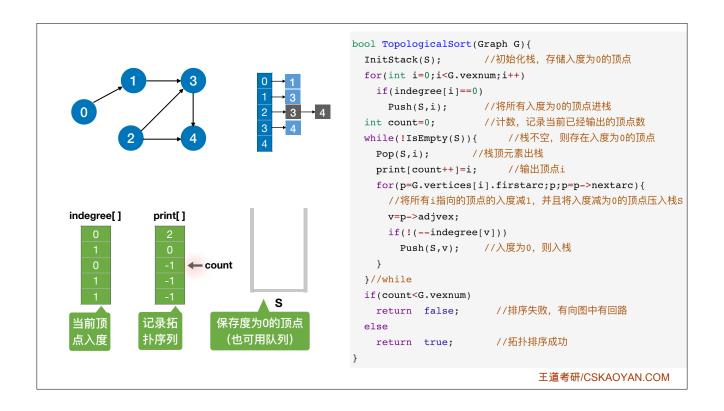


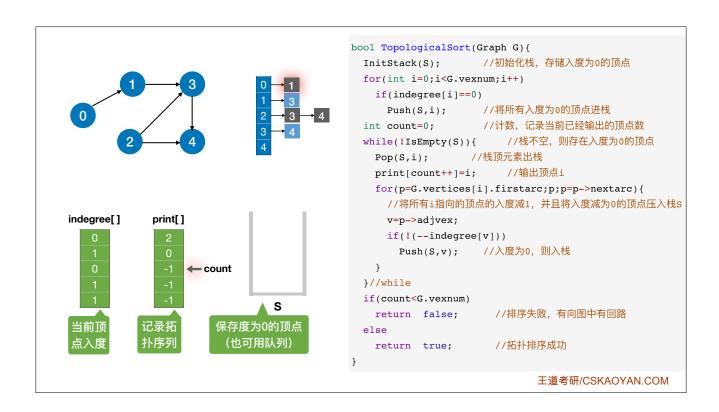


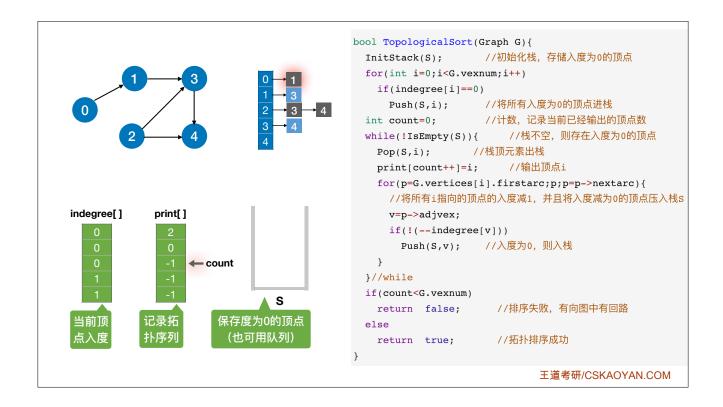


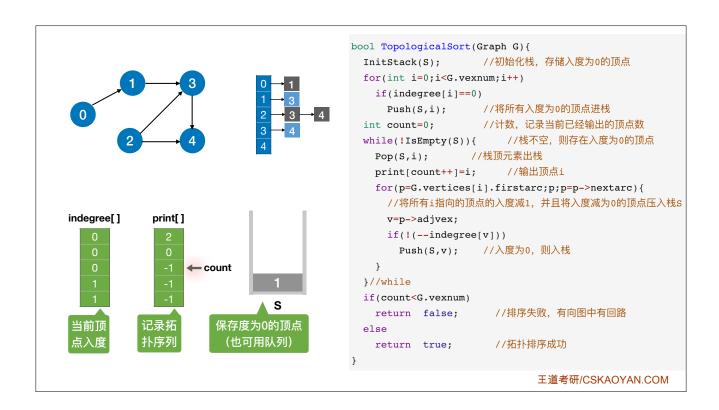


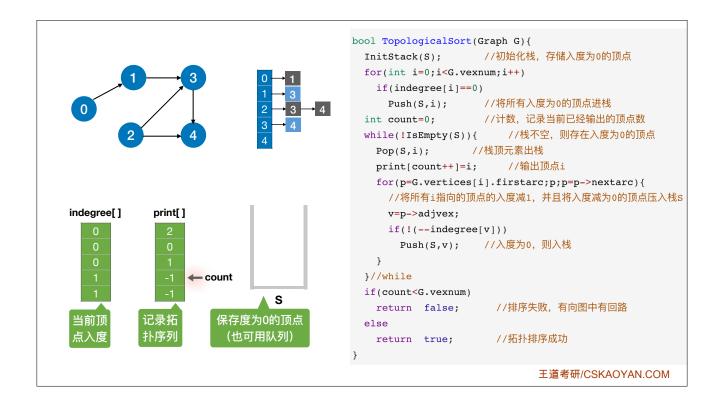


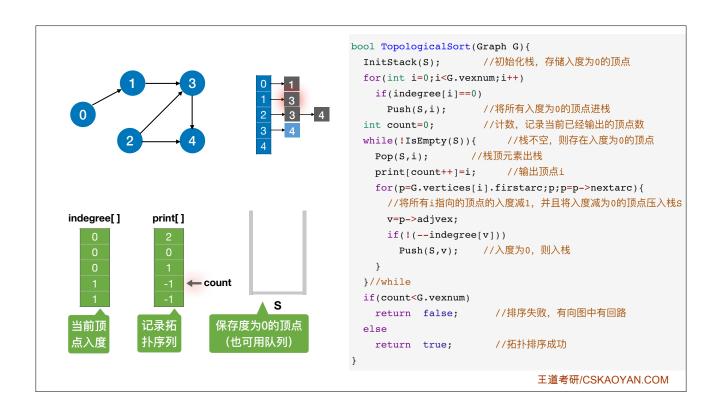


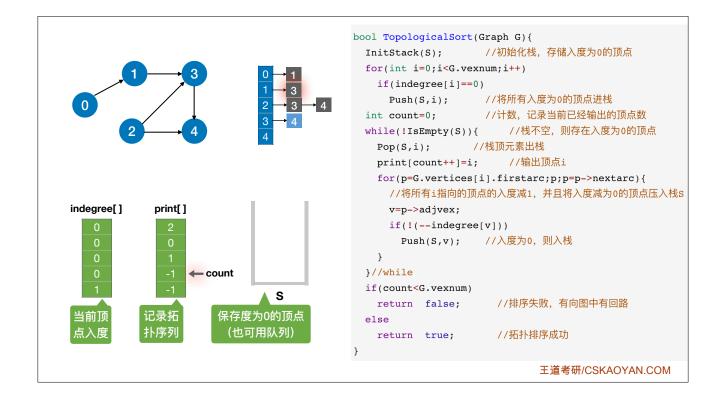


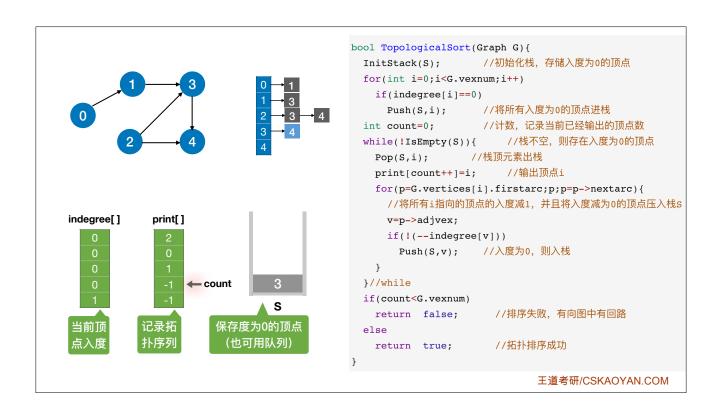


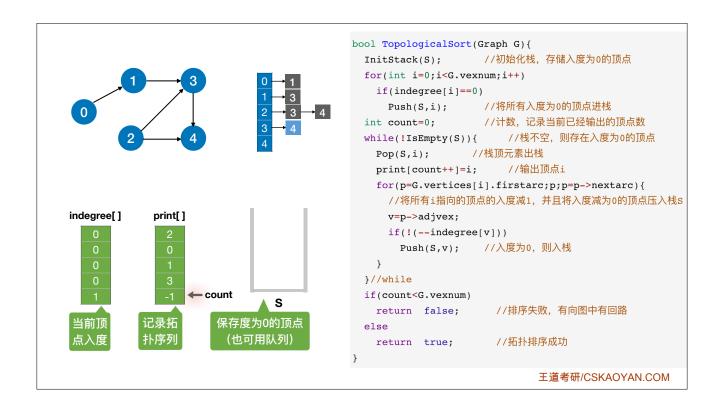


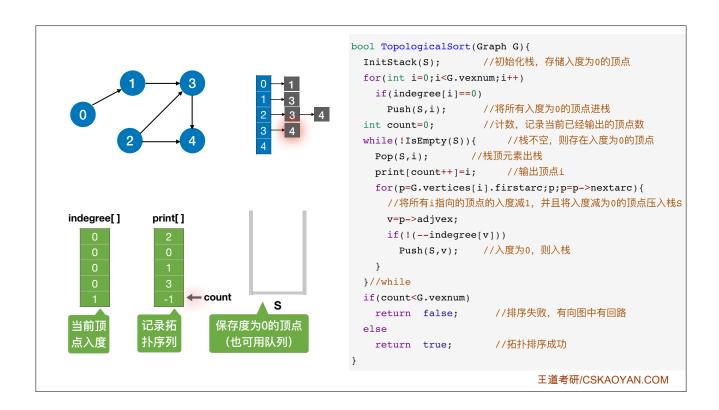


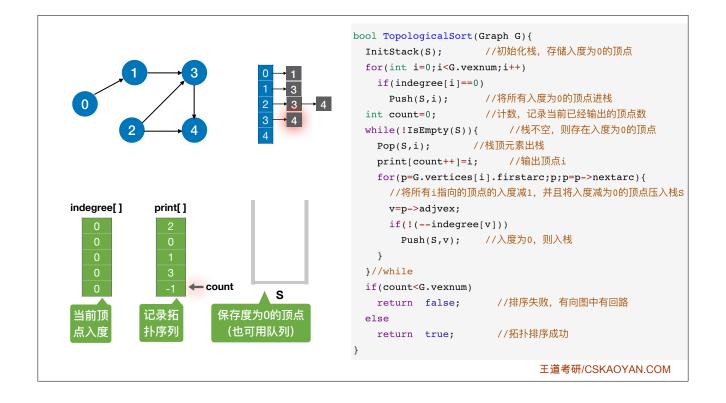


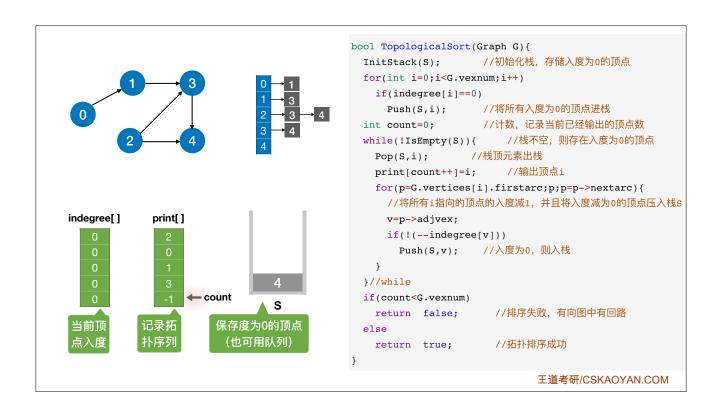


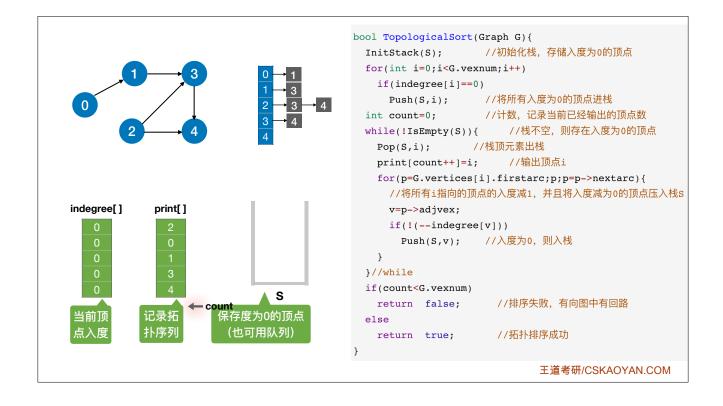




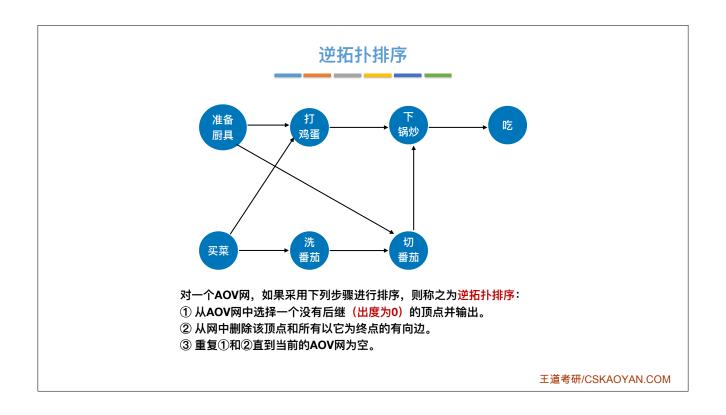


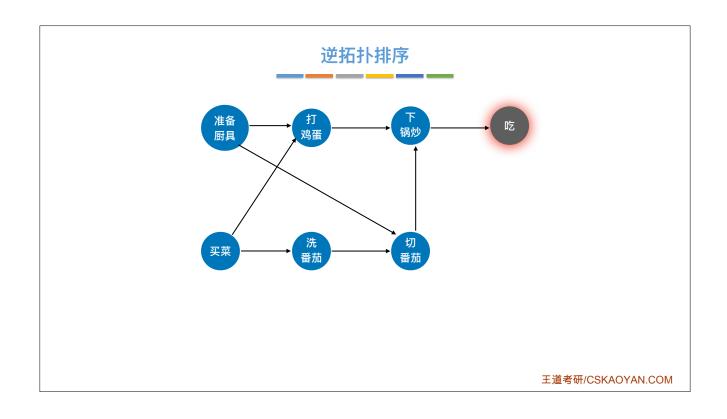


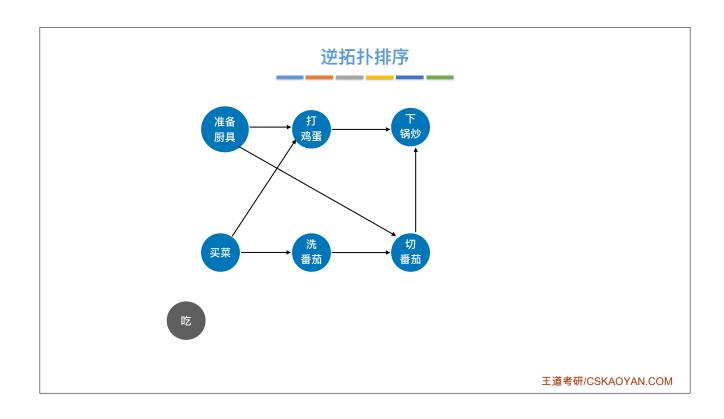


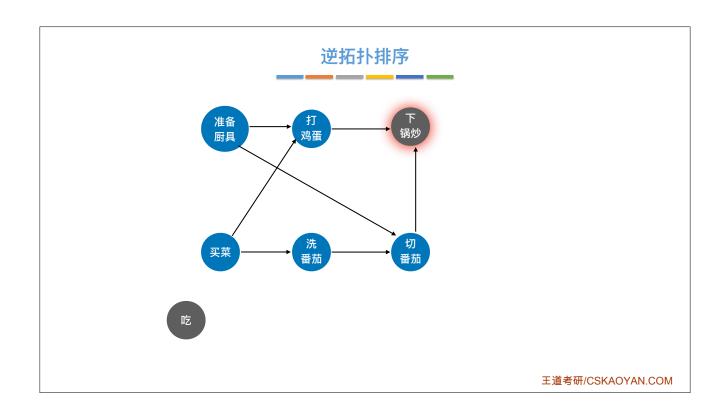


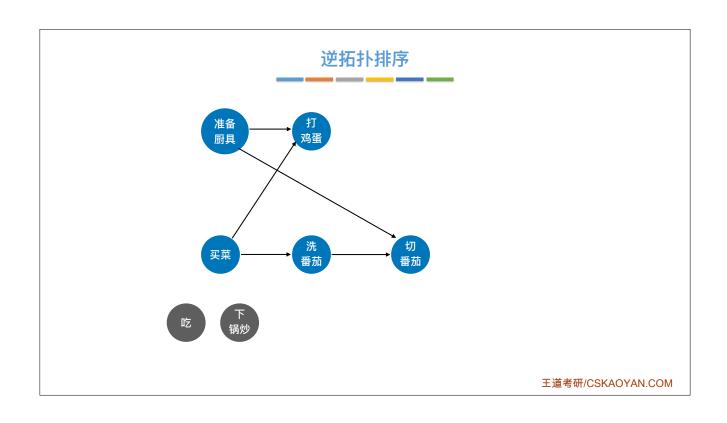
```
bool TopologicalSort(Graph G) {
                                      InitStack(S); //初始化栈,存储入度为0的顶点
                                      for(int i=0;i<G.vexnum;i++)</pre>
                                        if(indegree[i]==0)
                                         Push(S,i); //将所有入度为0的顶点进栈
0
                           3
                                                     //计数,记录当前已经输出的顶点数
                                      int count=0;
                                      while(!IsEmpty(S)){ //栈不空,则存在入度为0的顶点
                                                  //栈顶元素出栈
                                       Pop(S,i);
                                        print[count++]=i;
                                                        //输出顶点i
                          每个顶点都需要
                                        for(p=G.vertices[i].firstarc;p;p=p->nextarc){
                             处理一次
                                         //将所有i指向的顶点的入度减1,并且将入度减为0的顶点压入栈S
                            每条边都需要处 v=p->adjvex;
                              理一次
                                         if(!(--indegree[v]))
                                           Push(S,v); //入度为0,则入栈
                                        }
                                      }//while
     时间复杂度: O(|V|+|E|)
                                      if(count<G.vexnum)</pre>
                                        return false;
                                                        //排序失败,有向图中有回路
                                      else
   若采用邻接矩阵,则需O(|V|2)
                                                        //拓扑排序成功
                                       return true;
                                                              王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM
```

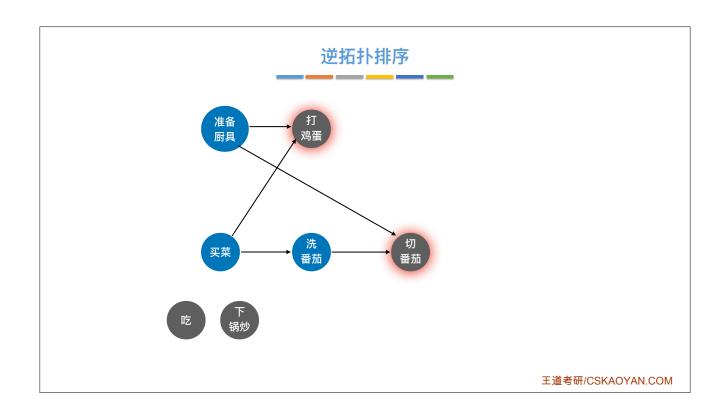


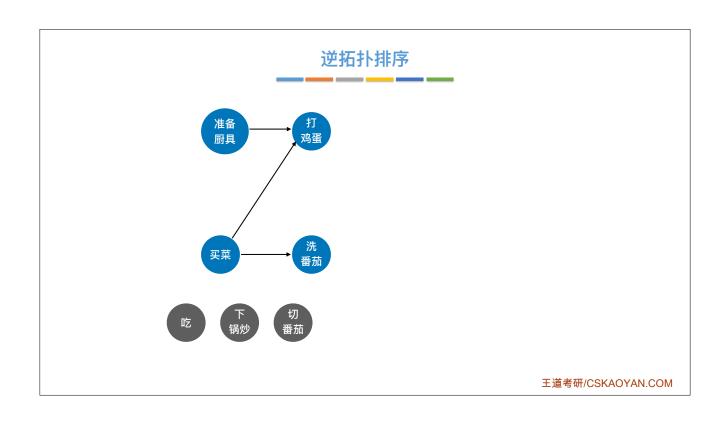


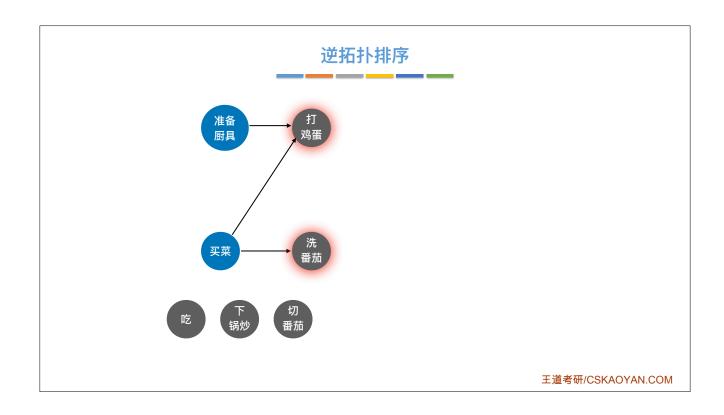


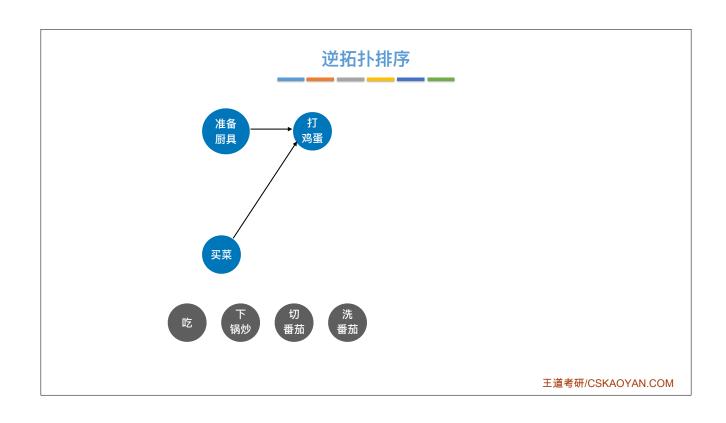


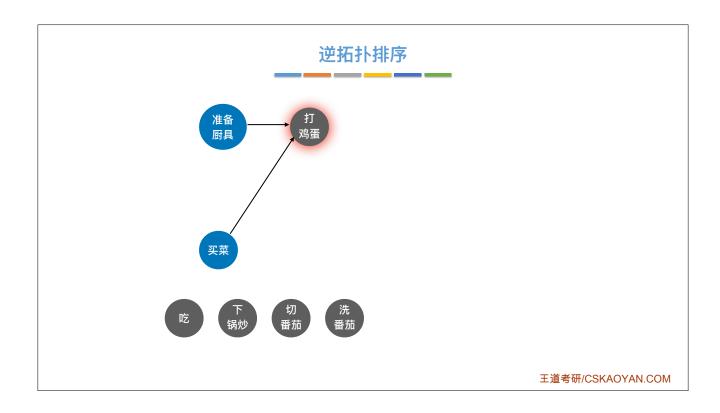


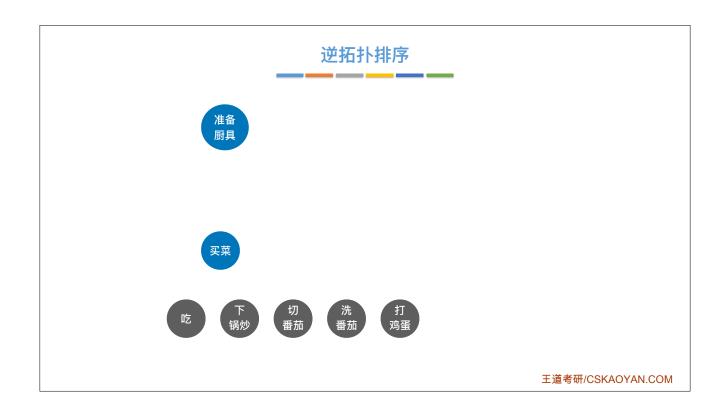














逆拓扑排序

对一个AOV网逆拓扑排序:

- ① 从AOV网中选择一个没有后继(出度为0)的顶点并输出。
- ② 从网中删除该顶点和所有以它为终点的有向边。
- ③ 重复①和②直到当前的AOV网为空。









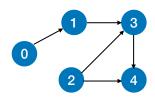






逆拓扑排序的实现

拓扑排序的实现

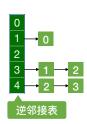




练习: 模仿拓扑排序的思想实现逆拓扑排序

思考: 使用不同的存储结构来对时间复杂度的影响

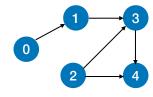




```
bool TopologicalSort(Graph G){
 InitStack(S);
                 //初始化栈,存储入度为0的顶点
 for(int i=0;i<G.vexnum;i++)</pre>
  if(indegree[i]==0)
    Push(S,i);
                 //将所有入度为0的顶点进栈
                //计数,记录当前已经输出的顶点数
 int count=0;
 while(!IsEmpty(S)){ //栈不空,则存在入度为0的顶点
  Pop(S,i); //栈顶元素出栈
   print[count++]=i; //输出顶点i
   for(p=G.vertices[i].firstarc;p;p=p->nextarc){
    //将所有i指向的顶点的入度减1,并且将入度减为0的顶点压入栈s
    v=p->adjvex;
    if(!(--indegree[v]))
      Push(S,v); //入度为0,则入栈
 }//while
 if(count<G.vexnum)</pre>
                   //排序失败,有向图中有回路
   return false;
                   //拓扑排序成功
   return true;
```

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

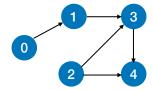
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)





递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
    for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
    for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
           DFS(G,v);
1}
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visit(v);
                             //访问顶点v
    visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
    for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
           DFS(G,w);
          //if
}
```

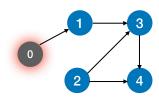




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
           DFS(G,w);
       }
         //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```

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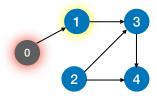
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

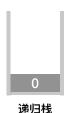




递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```

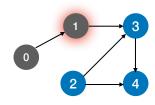




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
           DFS(G,w);
       }
         //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```

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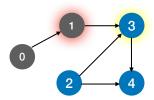
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)





递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
    for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```



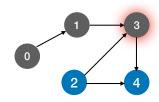


递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
           DFS(G,w);
       }
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```

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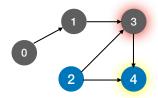
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)





递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
    for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```



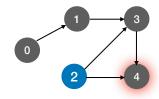


递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
           DFS(G,w);
       }
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```

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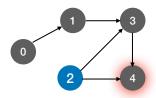
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)





递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
    for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```





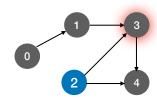
递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4

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逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

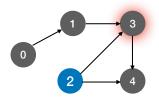




递归栈

逆拓扑排序序列: 4

void DFSTraverse(Graph G){ //对图G进行深度优先遍历 for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre> visited[v]=FALSE; //初始化已访问标记数据 for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre> //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历 if(!visited[v]) DFS(G,v); void DFS(Graph G,int v){ //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G visited[v]=TRUE; //设已访问标记 for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w)) if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点 DFS(G,w); //if print(v); //输出顶点 }





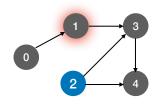
递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
       } //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3

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逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

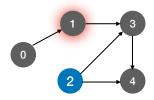




递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
    for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
           DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
           DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3





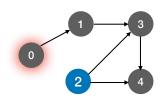
递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
       } //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1

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逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

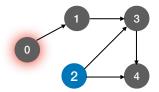




递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
    for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
       }
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1



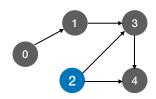


```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
       } //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0

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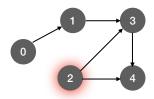
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

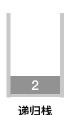




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
    for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
       }
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0



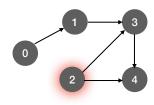


```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
       } //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0

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逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

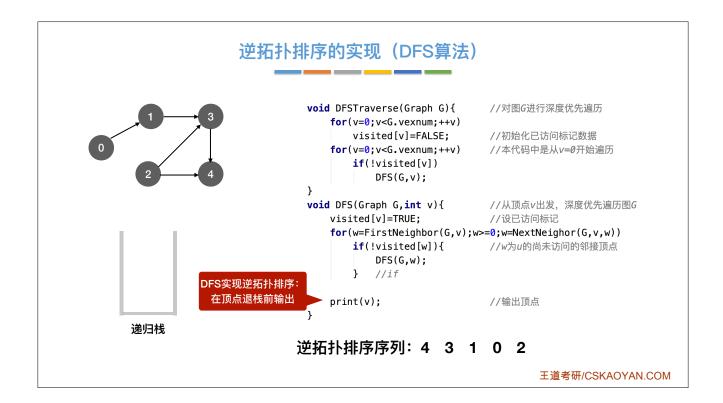


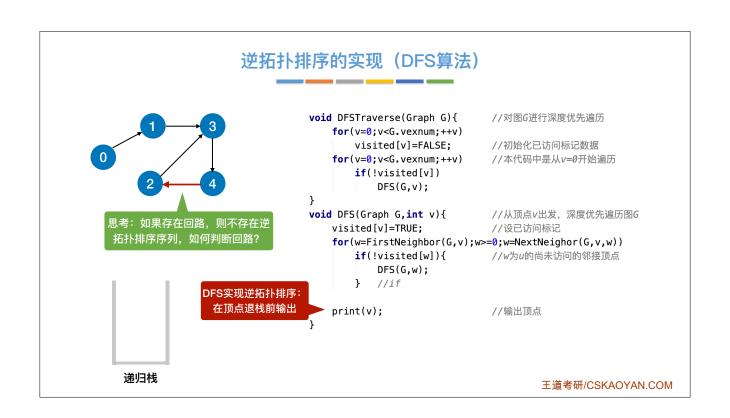


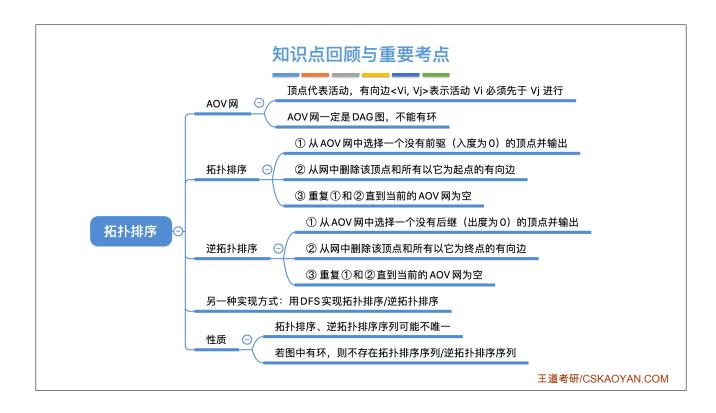
递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
    for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
           DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){
                             //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
           DFS(G,w);
       }
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
}
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0 2













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