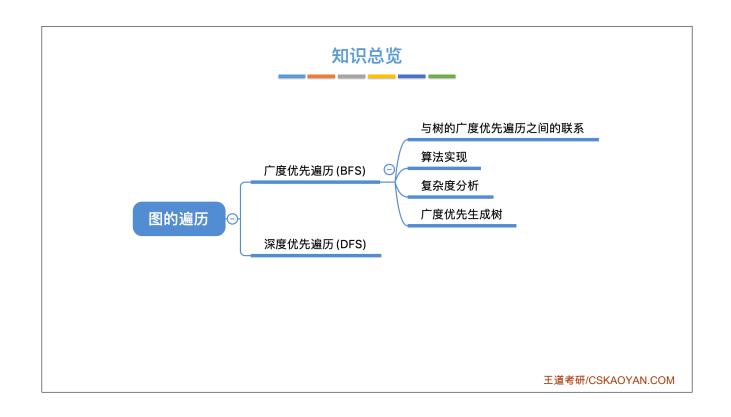
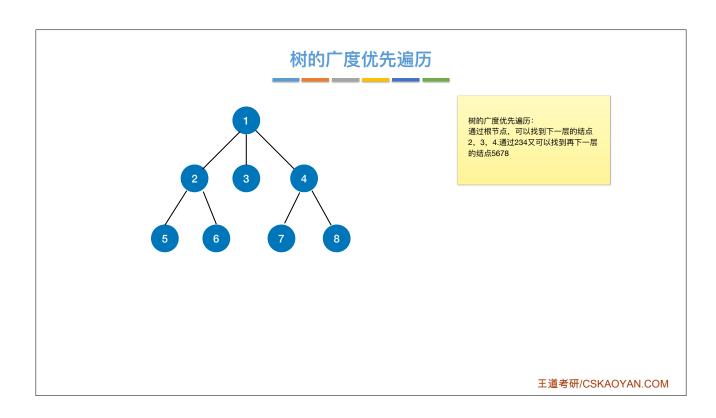
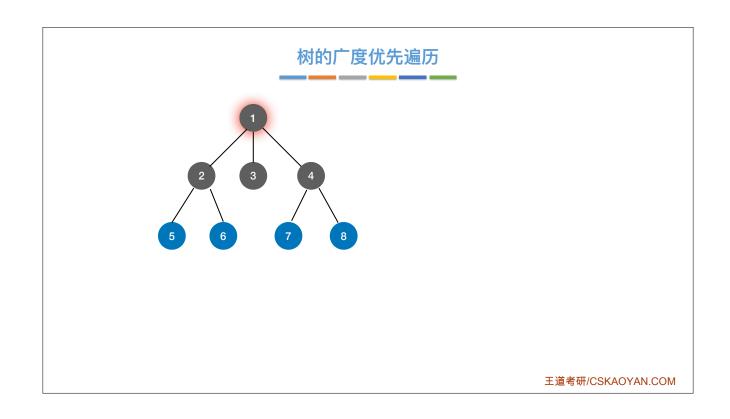
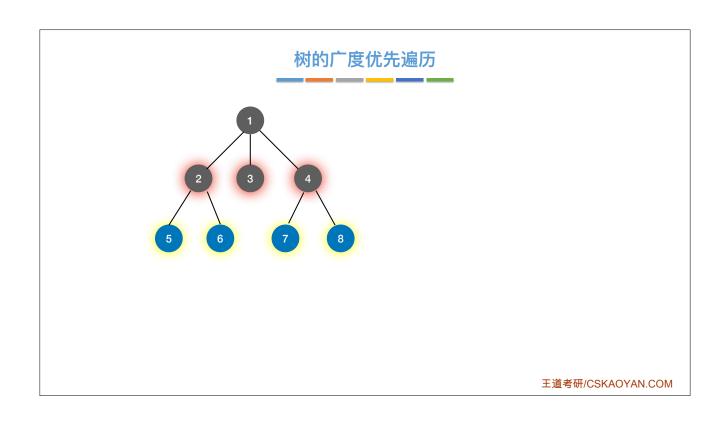
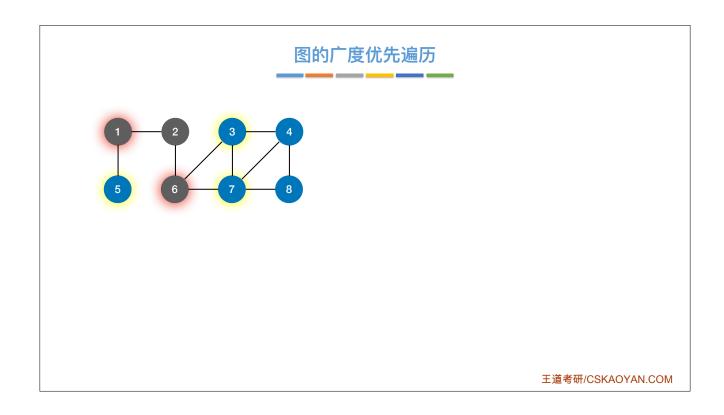
图的遍历 BFS



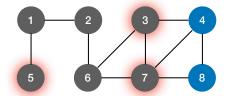






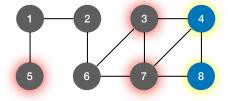


图的广度优先遍历

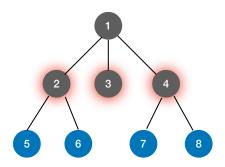


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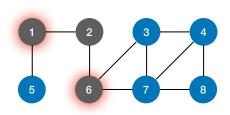
图的广度优先遍历



树 vs 图



不存在"回路",搜索相邻的结点时,不 可能搜到已经访问过的结点



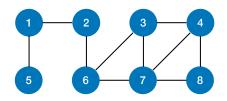
搜索相邻的顶点时,有可能搜到已经访问过的顶点

树的广度优先遍历(层序遍历):

- ①若树非空,则根节点入队
- ②若队列非空,队头元素出队并访问,同时将该元素的孩子依次入队
- ③重复②直到队列为空

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代码实现



广度优先遍历(Breadth-First-Search, BFS)要点:

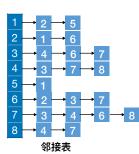
- 1. 找到与一个顶点相邻的所有顶点
- 2. 标记哪些顶点被访问过
- 3. 需要一个辅助队列

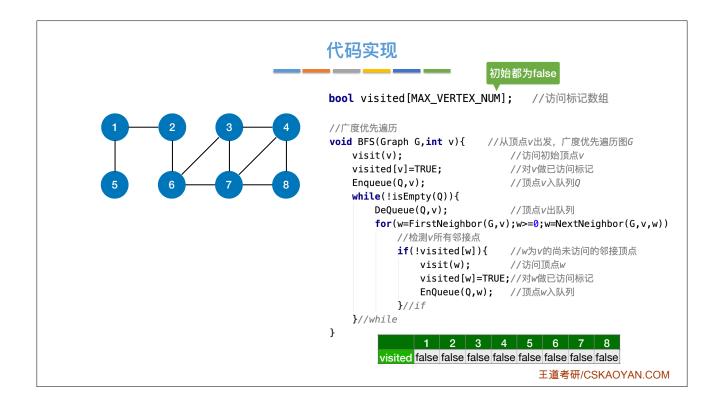
·FirstNeighbor(G,x): 求图G中顶点x的第一个邻接点,若有则返回顶点号。 若x没有邻接点或图中不存在x,则返回-1。

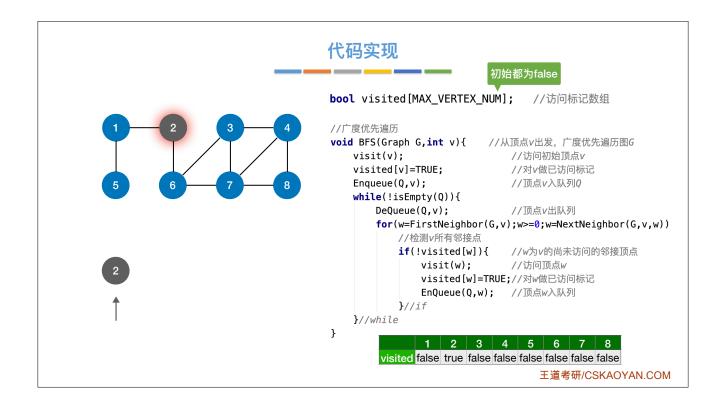
•NextNeighbor(G,x,y):假设图G中顶点y是顶点x的一个邻接点,返回除y之外顶点x的下一个邻接点的顶点号,若y是x的最后一个邻接点,则返回-1。

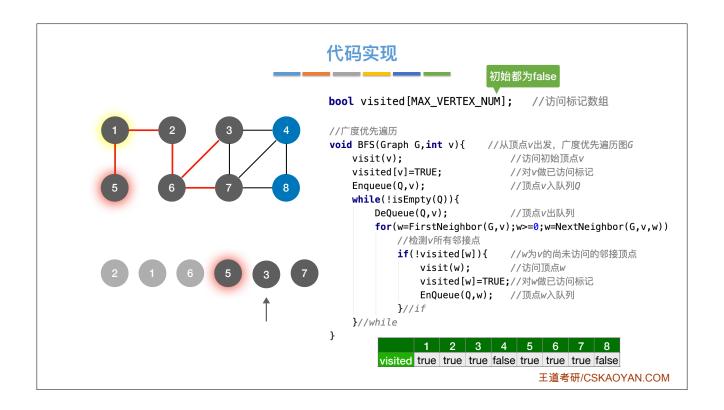
bool visited[MAX_VERTEX_NUM]; //访问标记数组

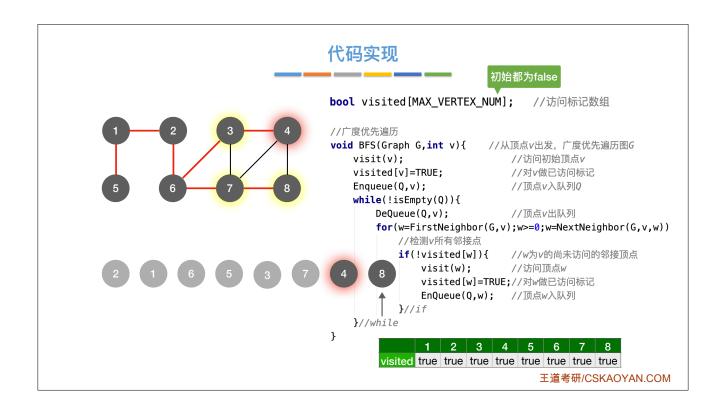


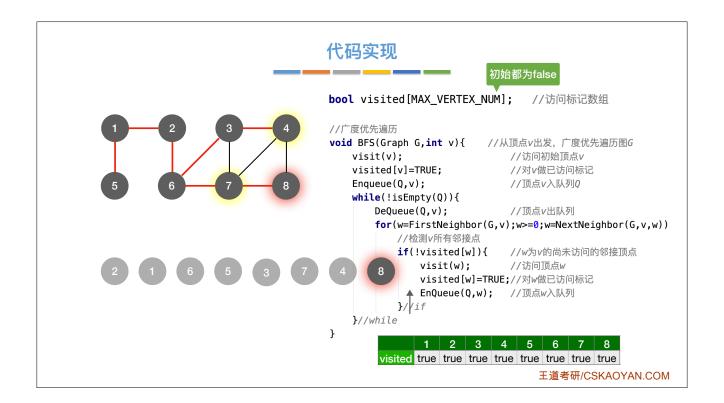


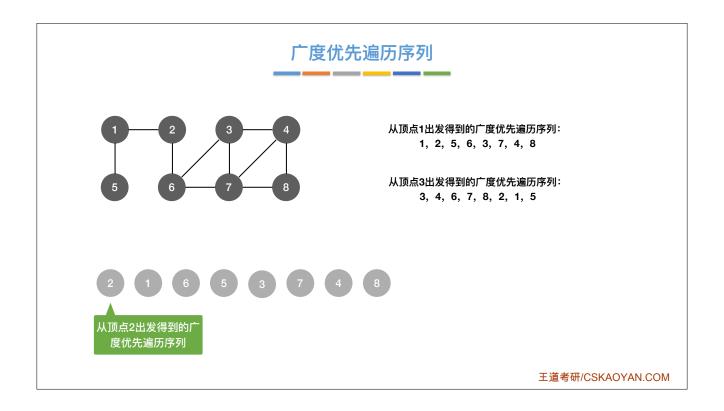


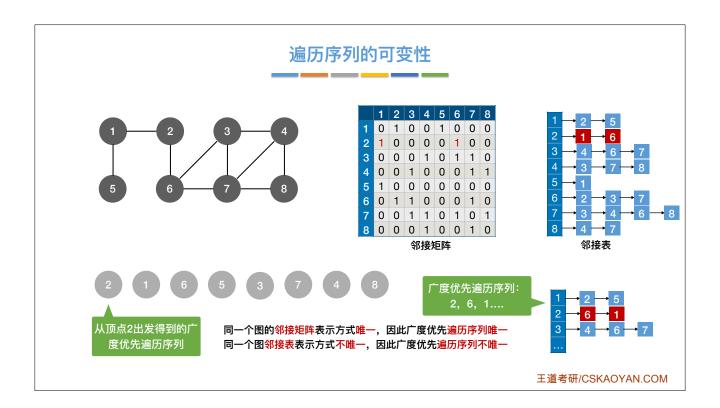


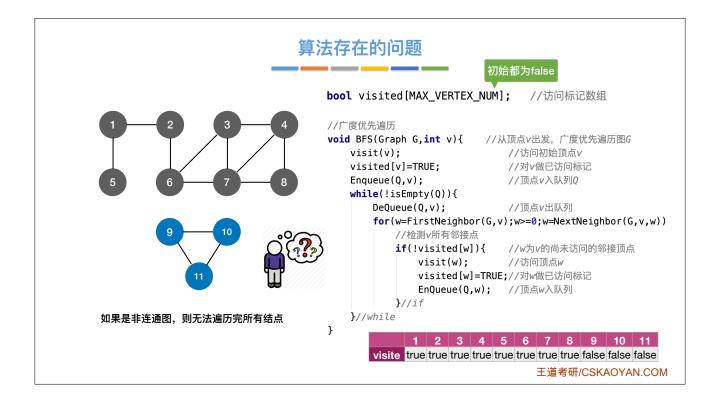


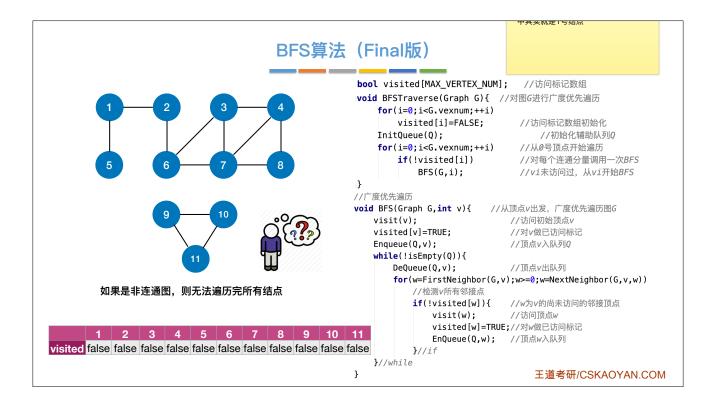


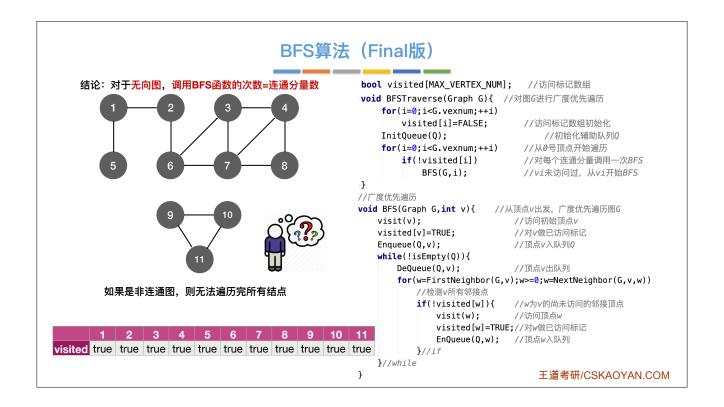




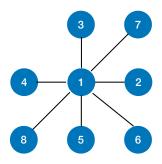








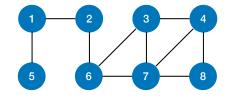
复杂度分析



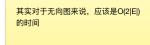
空间复杂度: 最坏情况,辅助队列大小为 O(|V|)

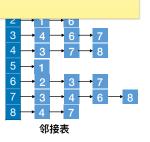
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0</



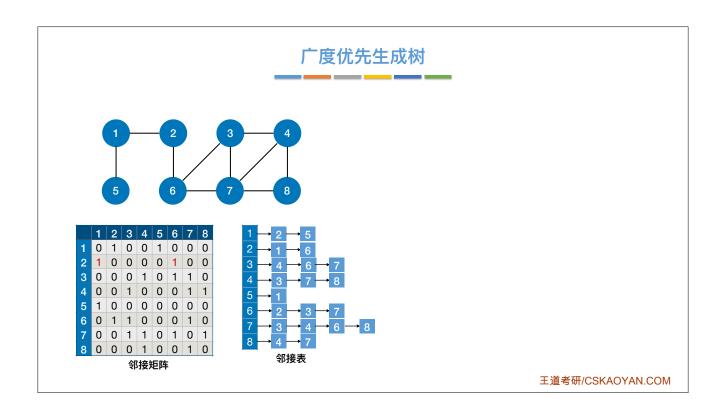


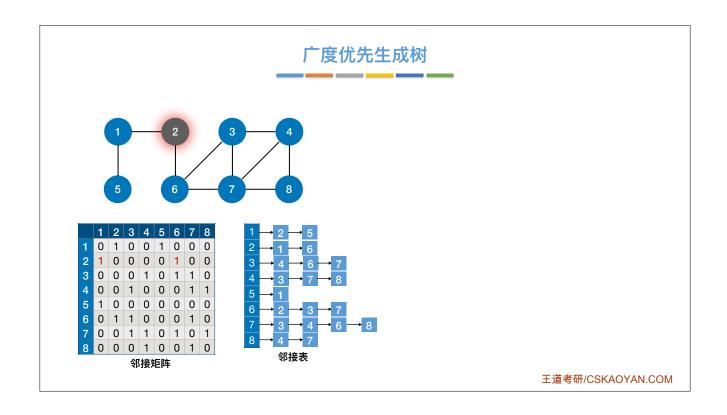
邻接矩阵存储的图:

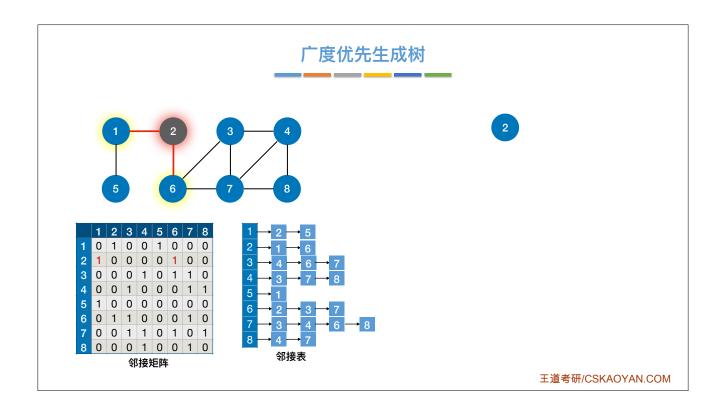
访问 |V| 个顶点需要O(|V|)的时间 查找每个顶点的邻接点都需要O(|V|)的时间,而总共有|V|个顶点 时间复杂度= $O(|V|^2)$

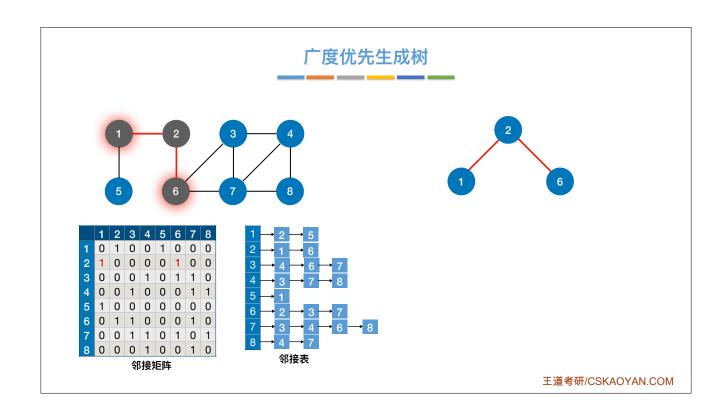
邻接表存储的图:

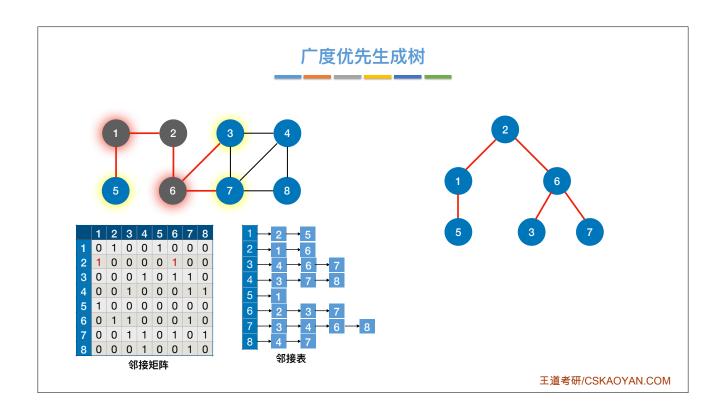
访问 |V| 个顶点需要O(|V|)的时间 查找各个顶点的邻接点共需要O(|E|)的时间, 时间复杂度= O(|V|+|E|)

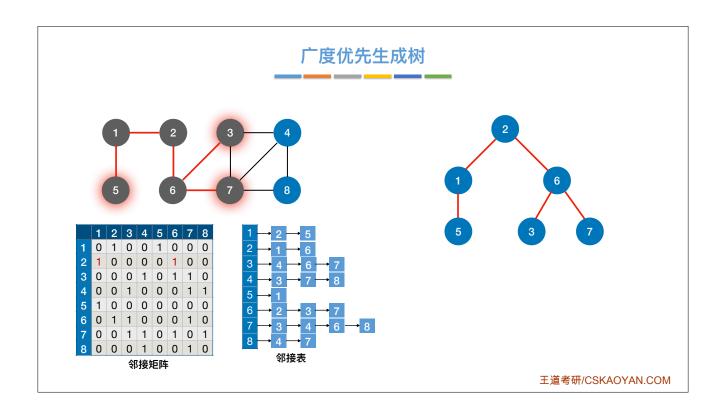


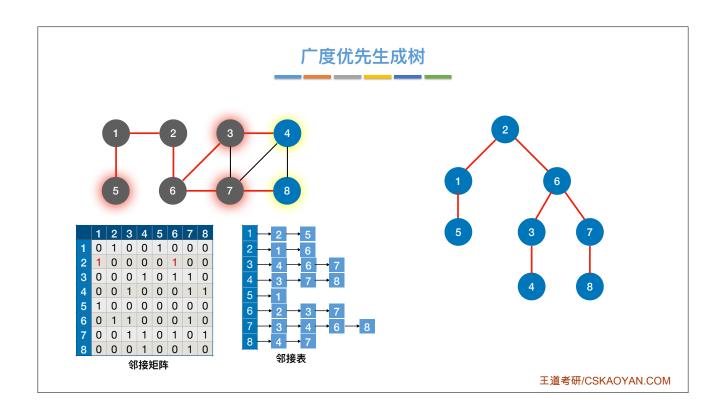


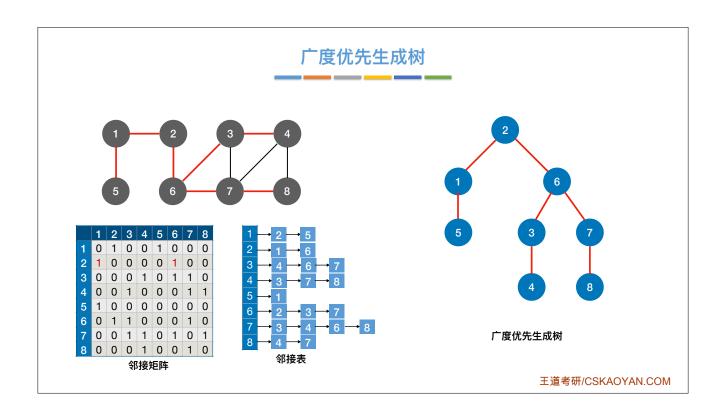


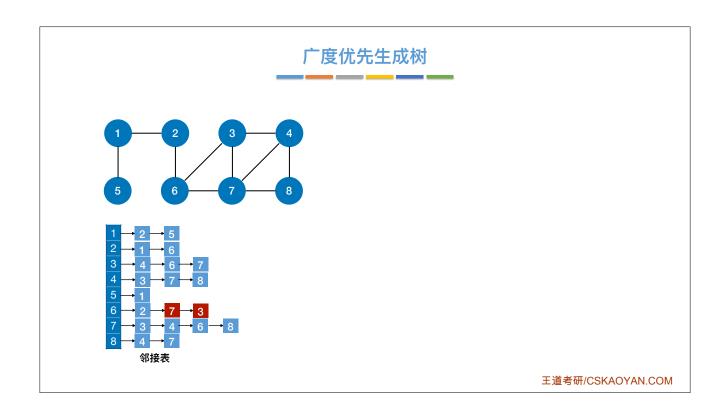


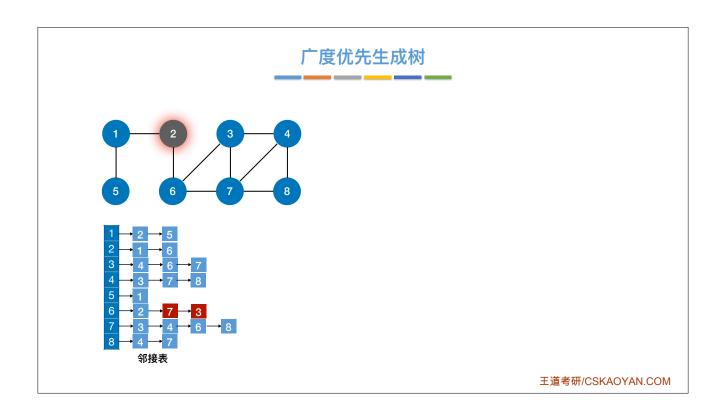


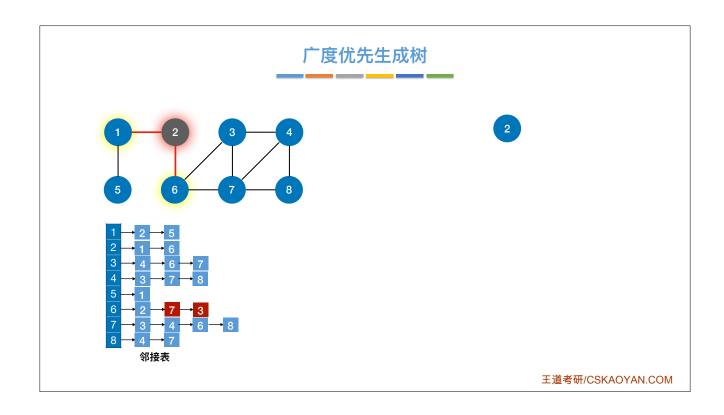


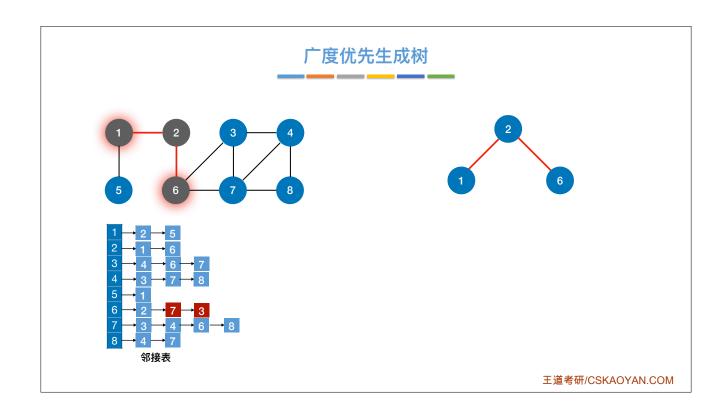


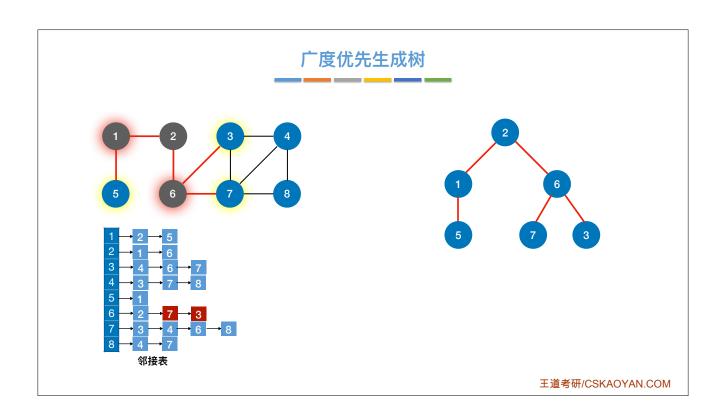


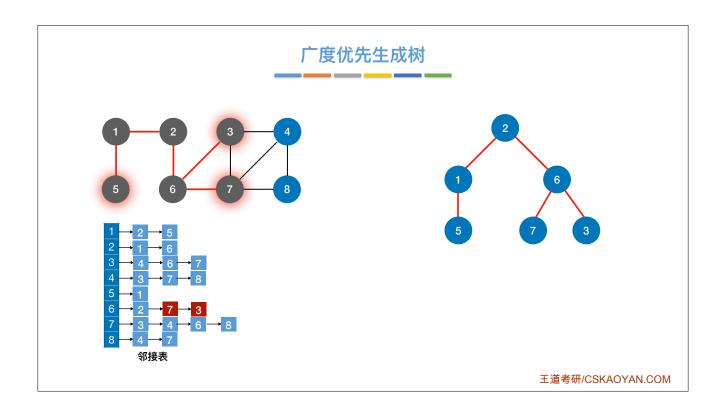


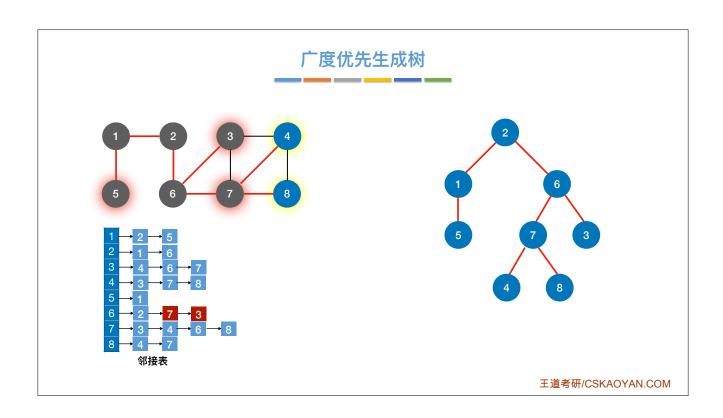


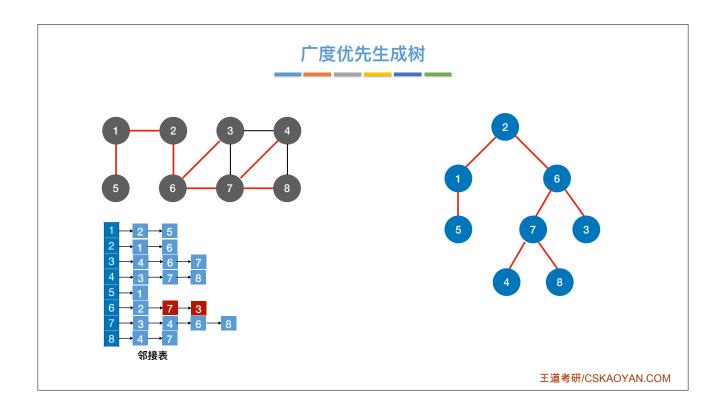


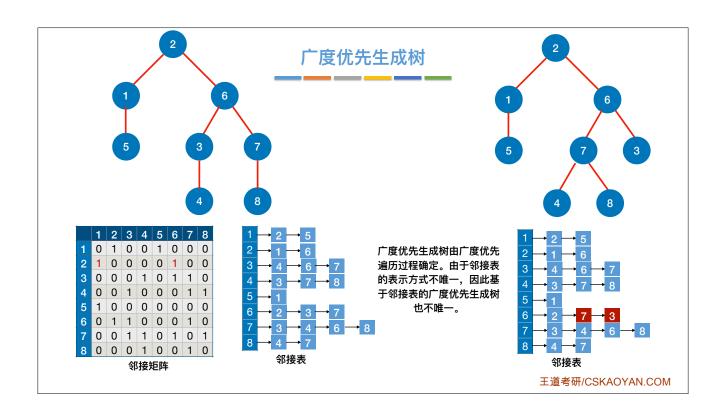


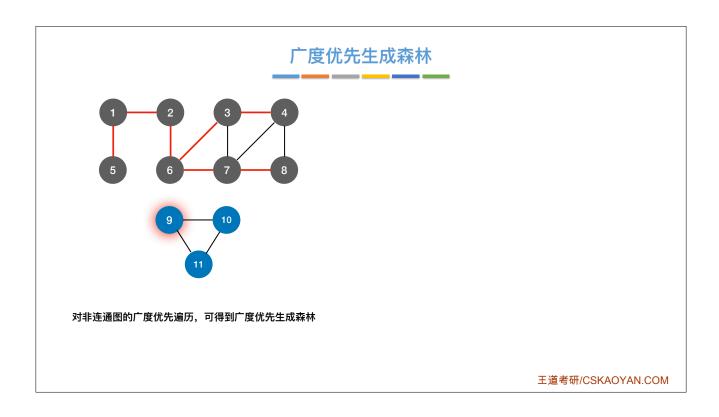


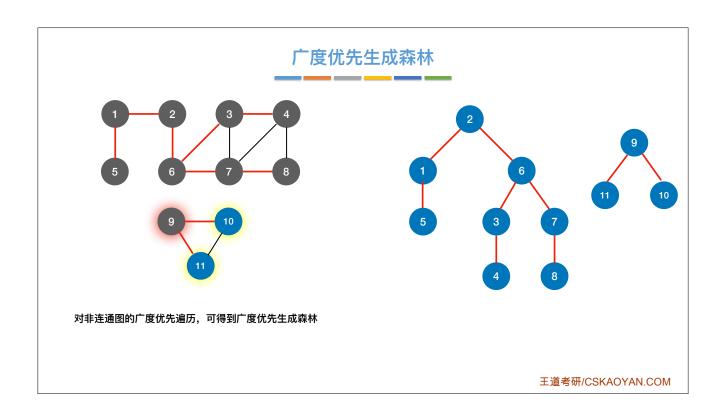


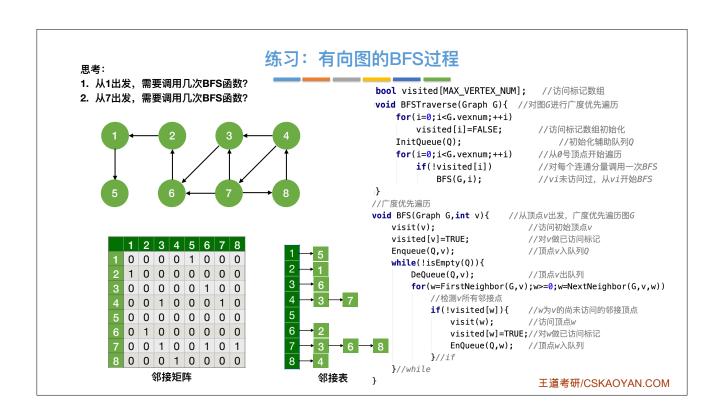


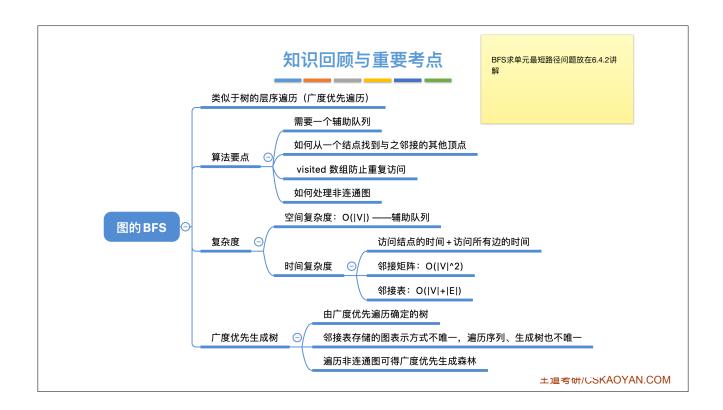


















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