实验五 图的遍历与应用

5.1图的储存与遍历

用邻接矩阵实现图的深度优先遍历,用邻接表实现图广度优先遍历,图的类型不限。

思路

1. 深度优先搜索:

首先在开始之前要建立一个数组,用于存储已经被访问过的节点,从而防止进入死循环。然后从随便一个顶点开始,找寻它所有顶点的邻接点,如果访问过了就跳过,最后到无点访问的时候结束。

2. 广度优先搜索:

广度优先搜索由于需要搜索同层的内容,于是需要一个队列将同一层的数据先存起来。每次循环让队头的元素出队,然后找寻这个元素的邻接节点,将他们塞入队尾,同时在记录访问的数组中记录。

运行截图

```
Enter the number of vertex and edge:5 4
1 2
2 3
3 4
1 5
BFS the graph:
1 2 5 3 4
DFS the graph:
1 2 3 4 5
Process finished with exit code 0
```

代码

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
std::vector<std::vector<int>>
*creatMatrix(std::vector<std::vector<int>> &v)
{
    auto *mat = new
std::vector<std::vector<int>>(v.size(),
std::vector<int>(v.size()));
    for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++) {
        for (const auto &ints: v[i]) {
            (*mat)[i][ints] = 1;
        }
    }
    return mat;
}
void bfs(std::vector<std::vector<int>> &v) {
    std::vector<bool> vis(v.size());
    std::queue<int> queue;
    queue.push(0);
    vis[0] = true;
    while (!queue.empty()) {
        int now = queue.front();
        std::cout << now + 1 << ' ':
        queue.pop();
        for (const auto &i: v[now]) {
```

```
if (!vis[i]) {
                queue.push(i);
                vis[i] = true;
            }
        }
    }
}
void dfs(std::vector<std::vector<int>> *matrix,
int now = 0) {
    static std::vector<bool> vis(matrix-
>size()):
    vis[now] = true;
    std::cout << now + 1 << ' ':
    for (int i = 0; i < matrix -> size(); i++) {
        if ((*matrix)[now][i] && !vis[i]) {
            dfs(matrix, i);
        }
    }
     vis[now] = false;
//
}
int main() {
    std::cout << "Enter the number of vertex</pre>
and edge: ";
    int v, e;
    std::cin >> v >> e;
    std::vector<std::vector<int>> table(v);
    for (int i = 0; i < e; i++) {
        int a. b:
        std::cin >> a >> b;
        a -= 1:
        b = 1;
```

```
table[a].emplace_back(b);
   table[b].emplace_back(a);
}
auto matrix = creatMatrix(table);
std::cout << "BFS the graph:\n";
bfs(table);
std::cout << "\nDFS the graph:\n";
dfs(matrix);
}</pre>
```

5.2 图的应用

最小生成树

思路:

首先将所有的边排序,然后从最短的边开始,通过并查集将新的边加入集合中,当没边可加或者加够了 n-1 条边之后结束,当且仅当生成树的边数是点数减一的时候才算最小生成树存在。

运行截图:

The minimum spanning tree is:

- 2 3
- 2 4
- 2 6
- 1 2
- 4 5

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <numeric>
#include <algorithm>
struct node {
    node(int a, int b, int c) : x(a), y(b),
weight(c) {}
    int x, y;
    int weight;
};
int find(std::vector<int> &p, int x) {
    if (p[x] == x) return x;
    else return p[x] = find(p, p[x]);
}
void merge(std::vector<int> &p, int x, int y) {
    p[find(p, x)] = find(p, y);
}
int main() {
    std::cout << "Enter the number of vertex</pre>
and edges: ";
    int v, e;
    std::cin >> v >> e;
    std::vector<int> p(v + 1);
    std::vector<node> edges:
    std::iota(p.begin(), p.end(), 0);
    for (int i = 0; i < e; i++) {
```

```
int a, b, c;
        std::cin >> a >> b >> c:
        edges.emplace_back(a, b, c);
    }
    std::sort(edges.begin(), edges.end(), []
(node &a, node &b) {
        return a.weight < b.weight;</pre>
    });
    std::vector<node> ans;
    for (const node &n: edges) {
        if (ans.empty()) {
            ans.emplace_back(n);
            merge(p, n.x, n.y);
        } else {
            if (find(p, n.x) = find(p, n.y))
continue:
            merge(p, n.x, n.y);
            ans.emplace_back(n);
        }
    }
// std::cout << ans.size();</pre>
    if (ans.size() >= v - 1) {
        std::cout << "The minimum spanning tree</pre>
is:\n";
        for (auto &n: ans) {
            std::cout << n.x << ' ' << n.y <<
std::endl;
        }
    } else std::cout << "There is no minimum"</pre>
spanning tree in this graph.";
//test data
```

```
//6 10
//1 2 16
//1 5 19
//1 6 21
//2 6 11
//2 3 5
//2 4 6
//3 4 6
//4 6 14
//4 5 18
//5 6 33
```