

南京邮电大学

实验报告

(2024 / 2025 学年 第 一 学期)

课程名称	数据结构			
实验名称	图运算			
实验时间	2024	年	12 月	11 日
指导单位	计算机学院			
指导教师	孙海安			

学生姓名	于明宏	班级学号	B23041011
学院(系)	计算机学院	专 业	信息安全

实 验 报 告

实验名称	图运算			指导教师	孙海安
实验类型	设计	实验学时	2	实验时间	2024.12.11
<p>一、 实验目的和要求</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 掌握图的邻接矩阵和邻接表的存储实现方法。2. 实现图的深度优先和宽度优先遍历运算。3. 学习使用图算法解决应用问题。					
<p>二、 实验环境(实验设备)</p> <p>硬件：微型计算机</p> <p>软件：Windows 11 Professional Edition 23H2、Microsoft Visual C++ 2022</p>					
<p>三、 实验原理及内容</p> <p>题目 1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1、算法实现 <pre>#include <stdio.h> // Include standard input-output header #include <stdlib.h> // Include standard library header for dynamic memory functions // Define status codes for various conditions #define ERROR 0 #define OK 1 #define Overflow 2 #define Underflow 3 #define NotPresent 4 #define Duplicate 5</pre>					

```

typedef int ElemType;    // Define ElemType as an integer
typedef int Status;      // Define Status as an integer for function return types

// Define structure for adjacency matrix graph
typedef struct {
    ElemType** a;        // Pointer to adjacency matrix
    int n;               // Number of nodes
    int e;               // Number of edges
    ElemType noEdge;     // Value representing no edge between nodes
} mGraph;

// Initialize the graph with a given number of nodes and no-edge value
Status Init(mGraph* mg, int nSize, ElemType noEdgeValue) {
    int i, j;
    mg->n = nSize;        // Set number of nodes
    mg->e = 0;            // Initialize edge count to zero
    mg->noEdge = noEdgeValue; // Set the no-edge indicator
    mg->a = (ElemType**)malloc(nSize * sizeof(ElemType*)); // Allocate memory for adjacency
matrix rows
    if (!mg->a) return ERROR; // Return error if memory allocation fails

    for (i = 0; i < mg->n; i++) {
        mg->a[i] = (ElemType*)malloc(nSize * sizeof(ElemType)); // Allocate memory for each
row
        for (j = 0; j < mg->n; j++) {
            mg->a[i][j] = mg->noEdge; // Initialize all entries to no-edge value
        }
        mg->a[i][i] = 0; // Set self-loop weight to zero
    }
    return OK; // Return OK status
}

// Free the memory allocated for the graph
int Destory(mGraph* mg) {

```

```

    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < mg->n; i++) {
        free(mg->a[i]);                // Free each row in the adjacency matrix
    }
    free(mg->a);                        // Free the matrix pointer itself
    return 1;                          // Return 1 to indicate successful destruction
}

// Check if an edge exists between nodes u and v
Status Exist(mGraph* mg, int u, int v) {
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u > mg->n - 1 || v > mg->n - 1 || u == v || mg->a[u][v] == mg->noEdge)
        return ERROR;                // Return ERROR if edge does not exist
    return OK;                        // Return OK if edge exists
}

// Insert an edge with weight w between nodes u and v
Status Insert(mGraph* mg, int u, int v, ElemType w) {
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u > mg->n - 1 || v > mg->n - 1 || u == v)
        return ERROR;                // Return ERROR if nodes are invalid or are the
same
    if (mg->a[u][v] != mg->noEdge)
        return Duplicate;             // Return Duplicate if edge already exists
    mg->a[u][v] = w;                  // Set the weight of edge u-v
    mg->e++;                          // Increment edge count
    return OK;                        // Return OK status
}

// Remove the edge between nodes u and v
Status Remove(mGraph* mg, int u, int v) {
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u > mg->n - 1 || v > mg->n - 1 || u == v)
        return ERROR;                // Return ERROR if nodes are invalid or are the
same
    if (mg->a[u][v] == mg->noEdge)
        return NotPresent;           // Return NotPresent if edge does not exist
    mg->a[u][v] = mg->noEdge;          // Set edge weight to no-edge value to remove it
}

```

```

        mg->e--;                                // Decrement edge count
        return OK;                              // Return OK status
    }

// Main function to test graph operations
int main() {
    mGraph g;                                  // Declare a graph variable
    int nSize, edge, u, v, i;                  // Declare variables for input
    ElemType w;                                // Variable to store edge weight

    printf("Please enter the number of nodes in the graph: ");
    scanf_s("%d", &nSize);                      // Input number of nodes
    Init(&g, nSize, -1);                        // Initialize graph with no-edge value as -1

    printf("Please enter the number of edges: ");
    scanf_s("%d", &edge);                       // Input number of edges

    printf("Enter edges with the order of u, v, w: \n");
    for (i = 0; i < edge; i++) {
        scanf_s("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &w);        // Input edge endpoints and weight
        Insert(&g, u, v, w);                   // Insert each edge into the graph
    }

    printf("Please enter the edge to delete:\n");
    printf("Enter the u of the edge: ");
    scanf_s("%d", &u);                          // Input node u for edge deletion

    printf("Enter the v of the edge: ");
    scanf_s("%d", &v);                          // Input node v for edge deletion
    Remove(&g, u, v);                           // Remove the specified edge

    printf("Now searching for the edge just deleted: ");
    if (Exist(&g, u, v))                        // Check if the deleted edge still exists
        printf("OK\n");
    else

```

```

        printf("ERROR\n");

    printf("Now destroying the graph: ");
    if (Destory(&g))                                // Destroy the graph and free memory
        printf("OK\n");
    else
        printf("ERROR\n");

    return 0;                                        // End of program
}

```

2、复杂度分析

(1) Init 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n)$

该函数用于初始化图，创建一个长度为 n 的指针数组并初始化为 `NULL`，因此时间复杂度为 $O(n)$ ，其中 n 为图的顶点数。

(2) Destory 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数用于释放图的内存。它需要遍历每个顶点对应的邻接链表，并释放链表中的所有边结点。总的复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ ，其中 n 是顶点数， e 是边数。

(3) Exist 函数

时间复杂度: $O(d)$

该函数用于检查图中是否存在指定的边。由于邻接表的查找操作需要遍历邻接链表，时间复杂度为 $O(d)$ ，其中 d 是顶点 u 的度数。

(4) Insert 函数

时间复杂度: $O(d)$

该函数先调用 `Exist` 函数检查边是否存在，随后在邻接链表的头部插入新边。由于查找操作的复杂度为 $O(d)$ ，整体时间复杂度也为 $O(d)$ ，其中 d 是顶点 u 的度数。

(5) Remove 函数

时间复杂度: $O(d)$

该函数用于删除指定的边，需要遍历邻接链表查找边的位置，最坏情况下的时间复杂度为 $O(d)$ ，其中 d 是顶点 u 的度数。

(6) main 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

`main` 函数中调用了 `Init`、`Insert`、`Remove`、`Exist` 和 `Destory` 函数，整体时间复杂度取决于这些操作。初始化和销毁的复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ ，而插入边操作遍历每个输入的边，因此复杂度也是 $O(n$

+ e)。

3、实验结果与结论

Please enter the number of nodes in the graph: 3

Please enter the number of edges: 3

Enter edges with the order of u, v, w:

1 2 10

2 3 15

1 3 20

Please enter the edge to delete:

Enter the u of the edge: 1

Enter the v of the edge: 2

Now searching for the edge just deleted: ERROR

Now destroying the graph: OK

题目 2:

1、算法实现

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
#include <stdbool.h>
```

```
#define ERROR 0          // Define error status
```

```
#define OK 1             // Define success status
```

```
#define Overflow 2       // Define overflow status
```

```
#define Underflow 3      // Define underflow status
```

```
#define NotPresent 4     // Define "not present" status
```

```
#define Duplicate 5      // Define duplicate status
```

```
typedef int ElemType;    // Define element type as integer
```

```
typedef int Status;      // Define status type as integer
```

```
// Define structure for the graph with adjacency matrix representation
```

```
typedef struct {
```

```
    ElemType** a;        // Adjacency matrix
```

```
    int n;               // Number of vertices
```

```
    int e;               // Number of edges
```

```

        ElemType noEdge;    // Value representing no edge between vertices
    } mGraph;

// Define structure for a circular queue
typedef struct {
    int front;              // Index of the front element
    int rear;               // Index of the rear element
    int maxSize;            // Maximum size of the queue
    ElemType* element;      // Array to store queue elements
} Queue;

// Initialize the queue with a given size
void Create(Queue* Q, int mSize) {
    Q->maxSize = mSize;                // Set maximum size of the
queue
    Q->element = (ElemType*)malloc(sizeof(ElemType) * mSize); // Allocate memory for elements
    Q->front = Q->rear = 0;            // Initialize front and rear indices
}

// Check if the queue is empty
int IsEmpty(Queue* Q) {
    return Q->front == Q->rear;
}

// Check if the queue is full
int IsFULL(Queue* Q) {
    return (Q->rear + 1) % Q->maxSize == Q->front;
}

// Retrieve the front element of the queue without removing it
int Front(Queue* Q, ElemType* x) {
    if (IsEmpty(Q))
        return 0;

    *x = Q->element[(Q->front + 1) % Q->maxSize];
    return 1;
}

```



```

}

// Add an element to the rear of the queue
int EnQueue(Queue* Q, ElemType x) {
    if (IsFULL(Q))
        return 0;
    Q->rear = (Q->rear + 1) % Q->maxSize; // Update rear index circularly
    Q->element[Q->rear] = x;                // Insert element
    return 1;
}

// Remove the front element from the queue
int DeQueue(Queue* Q) {
    if (IsEmpty(Q))
        return 0;
    Q->front = (Q->front + 1) % Q->maxSize; // Update front index circularly
    return 1;
}

// Initialize the graph with a specified size and no-edge value
Status Init(mGraph* mg, int nSize, ElemType noEdgeValue) {
    int i, j;
    mg->n = nSize;                // Set number of vertices
    mg->e = 0;                    // Initialize number of edges to 0
    mg->noEdge = noEdgeValue;     // Set value representing no edge
    mg->a = (ElemType**)malloc(nSize * sizeof(ElemType*)); // Allocate memory for adjacency
matrix
    if (!mg->a) return ERROR;     // Return error if allocation fails
    for (i = 0; i < mg->n; i++) {
        mg->a[i] = (ElemType*)malloc(nSize * sizeof(ElemType)); // Allocate row
        for (j = 0; j < mg->n; j++) {
            mg->a[i][j] = mg->noEdge; // Initialize with no-edge value
        }
        mg->a[i][i] = 0;           // Set self-loop edge weight to 0
    }
}

```

```

        return OK;
    }

// Destroy the graph by freeing allocated memory
int Destroy(mGraph* mg) {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < mg->n; i++) {
        free(mg->a[i]);                // Free each row
    }
    free(mg->a);                        // Free the adjacency matrix
    return 1;
}

// Check if an edge exists between two vertices
Status Exist(mGraph* mg, int u, int v) {
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u >= mg->n || v >= mg->n || u == v || mg->a[u][v] == mg->noEdge)
        return ERROR;                // Return error if edge does not exist
    return OK;
}

// Insert an edge between two vertices with a given weight
Status Insert(mGraph* mg, int u, int v, ElemType w) {
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u >= mg->n || v >= mg->n || u == v) return ERROR;
    if (mg->a[u][v] != mg->noEdge) return Duplicate;
    mg->a[u][v] = w;                    // Set weight of edge
    mg->e++;                            // Increment edge count
    return OK;
}

// Remove an edge between two vertices
Status Remove(mGraph* mg, int u, int v) {
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u >= mg->n || v >= mg->n || u == v) return ERROR;
    if (mg->a[u][v] == mg->noEdge) return NotPresent;
    mg->a[u][v] = mg->noEdge;           // Set to no-edge value
    mg->e--;                            // Decrement edge count
}

```

```

        return OK;
    }

// Depth-First Search (DFS) starting from a vertex
void DFS(int v, int visited[], mGraph g) {
    int j;
    printf("%d ", v);           // Print the visited vertex
    visited[v] = 1;             // Mark vertex as visited
    for (j = 0; j < g.n; j++) {
        if (!visited[j] && g.a[v][j] > 0) {
            DFS(j, visited, g); // Recursively visit adjacent vertices
        }
    }
}

// Perform DFS on the entire graph
void DFSGraph(mGraph g) {
    int i;
    int* visited = (int*)malloc(g.n * sizeof(int)); // Allocate memory for visited array
    for (i = 0; i < g.n; i++) {
        visited[i] = 0; // Initialize all vertices as unvisited
    }
    for (i = 0; i < g.n; i++) {
        if (!visited[i]) {
            DFS(i, visited, g); // Start DFS if vertex is unvisited
        }
    }
    free(visited); // Free visited array
}

// Breadth-First Search (BFS) starting from a vertex
void BFS(int v, int visited[], mGraph g) {
    Queue q;
    Create(&q, g.n); // Initialize queue
    visited[v] = 1; // Mark vertex as visited

```

```

printf("%d ", v);                // Print the visited vertex
EnQueue(&q, v);                  // Enqueue the starting vertex
while (!IsEmpty(&q)) {
    Front(&q, &v);                // Get front vertex
    DeQueue(&q);                  // Remove front vertex from queue
    for (int i = 0; i < g.n; i++) {
        if (!visited[i] && g.a[v][i] > 0) {
            visited[i] = 1;        // Mark as visited
            printf("%d ", i);      // Print the visited vertex
            EnQueue(&q, i);        // Enqueue adjacent vertex
        }
    }
}

// Perform BFS on the entire graph
void BFSGraph(mGraph g) {
    int i;
    int* visited = (int*)malloc(g.n * sizeof(int)); // Allocate memory for visited array
    for (i = 0; i < g.n; i++) {
        visited[i] = 0;            // Initialize all vertices as unvisited
    }
    for (i = 0; i < g.n; i++) {
        if (!visited[i]) {
            BFS(i, visited, g);    // Start BFS if vertex is unvisited
        }
    }
    free(visited);                 // Free visited array
}

int main() {
    mGraph g;
    int nSize, edge, u, v, i;
    ElemType w;
    printf("Please enter the size of the graph: ");

```

```

scanf_s("%d", &nSize); // Input graph size
Init(&g, nSize, -1); // Initialize graph
printf("Please enter the number of the edges: ");
scanf_s("%d", &edge); // Input number of edges

printf("Enter edges with the order of u, v, w: \n");
for (i = 0; i < edge; i++) {
    scanf_s("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &w); // Input each edge's vertices and weight
    Insert(&g, u, v, w); // Insert edge into graph
}
printf("DFS:\n");
DFSGraph(g); // Perform DFS
printf("\nBFS:\n");
BFSGraph(g); // Perform BFS

Destroy(&g); // Free graph memory
return 0;
}

```

2、复杂度分析

(1) Create 函数

时间复杂度: $O(1)$

该函数用于初始化队列, 分配固定大小的数组, 初始化前后指针, 时间复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

(2) IsEmpty 函数

时间复杂度: $O(1)$

该函数用于检查队列是否为空, 只需判断前后指针是否相等, 因此时间复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

(3) IsFULL 函数

时间复杂度: $O(1)$

该函数用于检查队列是否已满, 计算方式简单, 仅需一次取模运算, 因此时间复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

(4) Front 函数

时间复杂度: $O(1)$

该函数用于获取队列头部元素, 无需遍历元素, 时间复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

(5) EnQueue 函数

时间复杂度: $O(1)$

该函数用于向队列末尾添加元素, 操作简单, 仅涉及指针操作, 时间复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

(6) DeQueue 函数

时间复杂度: $O(1)$

该函数用于删除队列头部元素, 仅涉及指针操作, 时间复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

(7) Init 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n^2)$

该函数初始化图的邻接矩阵, 初始化每个元素的值 (包含无边值和自环), 因此复杂度为 $O(n^2)$, 其中 n 是顶点数。

(8) Destroy 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n)$

该函数用于释放图的内存, 只需遍历顶点并释放相应的内存, 因此时间复杂度为 $O(n)$ 。

(9) Exist 函数

时间复杂度: $O(1)$

该函数用于检查两个顶点之间是否存在边, 访问邻接矩阵的指定位置, 复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

(10) Insert 函数

时间复杂度: $O(1)$

该函数用于插入边, 直接设置邻接矩阵的相应元素, 时间复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

(11) Remove 函数

时间复杂度: $O(1)$

该函数用于删除边, 只需访问并更新邻接矩阵的相应元素, 因此时间复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

(12) DFS 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数使用递归方式进行深度优先搜索, 每个顶点和每条边访问一次, 总的时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$, 其中 n 是顶点数, e 是边数。

(13) DFSGraph 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数用于遍历图中所有顶点并进行 DFS, 每个顶点和每条边访问一次, 时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ 。

(14) BFS 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数使用队列进行广度优先搜索, 每个顶点和每条边访问一次, 总的时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ 。

(15) BFSGraph 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数用于遍历图中所有顶点并进行 BFS, 每个顶点和每条边访问一次, 总的时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ 。

(16) main 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n^2)$

main 函数中包含图的初始化、边的插入以及 DFS 和 BFS 遍历操作，其中 DFS 和 BFS 的复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ ，插入边的循环复杂度为 $O(n^2)$ 。

3、实验结果与结论

Please enter the size of the graph: 6

Please enter the number of the edges: 10

Enter edges with the order of u, v, w:

5 1 1

5 3 1

1 2 1

1 3 1

3 2 1

2 0 1

0 1 1

4 0 1

4 2 1

3 0 1

DFS:

0 1 2 3 4 5

BFS:

0 1 2 3 4 5

题目 3:

1、算法实现

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <windows.h>
```

```
#define ERROR 0
```

```
#define OK 1
```

```
#define Overflow 2 // Indicates overflow
```

```
#define Underflow 3 // Indicates underflow
```

```
#define NotPresent 4 // Indicates element does not exist
```

```
#define Duplicate 5 // Indicates duplicate element
```

```
typedef int ElemType;
```

```
typedef int Status;
```

```

// Definition of the adjacency list structure
typedef struct ENode {
    int adjVex;           // Adjacent vertex of any vertex u
    ElemType w;           // Weight of the edge
    struct ENode* nextArc; // Pointer to the next edge node
} ENode;

typedef struct {
    int n;                // Current number of vertices in the graph
    int e;                // Current number of edges in the graph
    ENode** a;            // Pointer to a 1D array of pointers
} LGraph;

// Initialization of the adjacency list
Status Init(LGraph* lg, int nSize) {
    int i;
    lg->n = nSize; // Set the number of vertices
    lg->e = 0;     // Initialize the number of edges to 0
    lg->a = (ENode**)malloc(nSize * sizeof(ENode*)); // Dynamically create a 1D array of
pointers with length n
    if (!lg->a) return ERROR; // Check if memory allocation is successful
    else {
        for (i = 0; i < lg->n; i++) {
            lg->a[i] = NULL; // Initialize each element in the pointer array to NULL
        }
        return OK;
    }
}

// Destroy the adjacency list (changed to int type to return a value)
int Destory(LGraph* lg) {
    int i;
    ENode* p, * q;

```



```

    for (i = 0; i < lg->n; i++) { // Loop through each vertex
        p = lg->a[i];                // Pointer p points to the first edge node of the vertex i's linked
list
        q = p;
        while (p) {                // Free all edge nodes in the linked list of vertex i
            p = p->nextArc;
            free(q);
            q = p;
        }
    }
    free(lg->a);                    // Free the memory of the 1D pointer array a
    return 1;                      // Return a value, as it's an int function
}

// Search for an edge in the adjacency list
Status Exist(LGraph* lg, int u, int v) {
    ENode* p;
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u > lg->n - 1 || v > lg->n - 1 || u == v) return ERROR; // Validate vertices u and
v
    p = lg->a[u];                    // Pointer p points to the first edge node of the vertex u's
linked list
    while (p != NULL && p->adjVex != v) { // Traverse to find if there is an edge between u and v
        p = p->nextArc;
    }
    if (!p) return ERROR;           // If edge is not found, return ERROR
    else return OK;
}

// Insert an edge into the adjacency list
Status Insert(LGraph* lg, int u, int v, ElemType w) {
    ENode* p;
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u > lg->n - 1 || v > lg->n - 1 || u == v) return ERROR; // Validate vertices u and
v

```

```

    if (Exist(lg, u, v)) return Duplicate; // If edge already exists, return Duplicate error
    p = (ENode*)malloc(sizeof(ENode)); // Allocate memory for a new edge node
    p->adjVex = v;                      // Set the adjacent vertex to v
    p->w = w;                            // Set the weight of the edge
    p->nextArc = lg->a[u];                // Insert the new edge node at the beginning of the linked
list
    lg->a[u] = p;
    lg->e++;                             // Increase the edge count
    return OK;
}

// Remove an edge from the adjacency list
Status Remove(LGraph* lg, int u, int v) {
    ENode* p, * q;
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u > lg->n - 1 || v > lg->n - 1 || u == v) return ERROR; // Validate vertices u and
v
    p = lg->a[u];
    q = NULL;
    while (p && p->adjVex != v) {        // Search to check if the edge to be deleted exists
        q = p;
        p = p->nextArc;
    }
    if (!p) return NotPresent;           // If p is NULL, the edge does not exist
    if (q) q->nextArc = p->nextArc;      // Remove the edge from the linked list
    else lg->a[u] = p->nextArc;
    free(p);                             // Free memory of the edge node
    lg->e--;                             // Decrease the edge count
    return OK;
}

int main() {
    LGraph g;                            // Declare graph variable
    int nSize, edge, u, v, i;            // Declare variables for input

```

```

ElemType w;                                // Variable to store edge weight

printf("Please enter the number of nodes in the graph: ");
scanf_s("%d", &nSize);                      // Input number of nodes
Init(&g, nSize);                             // Initialize graph

printf("Please enter the number of edges: ");
scanf_s("%d", &edge);                       // Input number of edges

printf("Enter edges with the order of u, v, w: \n");
for (i = 0; i < edge; i++) {
    scanf_s("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &w);        // Input edge endpoints and weight
    Insert(&g, u, v, w);                   // Insert each edge into the graph
}

printf("Please enter the edge to delete:\n");
printf("Enter the u of the edge: ");
scanf_s("%d", &u);                         // Input node u for edge deletion

printf("Enter the v of the edge: ");
scanf_s("%d", &v);                         // Input node v for edge deletion
Remove(&g, u, v);                          // Remove the specified edge

printf("Now searching for the edge just deleted: ");
if (Exist(&g, u, v))                       // Check if the deleted edge still exists
    printf("OK\n");
else
    printf("ERROR\n");

printf("Now destroying the graph: ");
if (Destory(&g))                          // Destroy the graph and free memory
    printf("OK\n");
else
    printf("ERROR\n");

```

```
return 0;                                // End of program
}
```

2、复杂度分析

(1) Init 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n)$

该函数用于初始化邻接表图的顶点数量, 并将每个指针初始化为 NULL, 因此时间复杂度为 $O(n)$, 其中 n 为顶点数。

(2) Destory 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数遍历每个顶点的邻接链表并释放所有边结点的内存, 因此时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$, 其中 n 是顶点数, e 是边数。

(3) Exist 函数

时间复杂度: $O(\deg(u))$

该函数用于检查从顶点 u 到 v 是否存在边, 需遍历 u 的邻接链表, 因此时间复杂度为 $O(\deg(u))$, 其中 $\deg(u)$ 是顶点 u 的度数。

(4) Insert 函数

时间复杂度: $O(\deg(u))$

在插入新边前需检查该边是否已存在, 调用 Exist 函数, 因此总时间复杂度为 $O(\deg(u))$ 。

(5) Remove 函数

时间复杂度: $O(\deg(u))$

该函数遍历顶点 u 的邻接链表查找目标边, 因此时间复杂度为 $O(\deg(u))$ 。

(6) main 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

在 main 函数中, 调用了图的初始化、边的插入、边的删除和边的存在性检查, 总的时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$, 因为所有操作的复杂度都受顶点数和边数的影。。

3、实验结果与结论

Please enter the number of nodes in the graph: 3

Please enter the number of edges: 3

Enter edges with the order of u, v, w:

1 2 10

2 3 15

1 3 20

Please enter the edge to delete:

Enter the u of the edge: 1

Enter the v of the edge: 2

Now searching for the edge just deleted: ERROR

Now destroying the graph: OK

题目 4:

1、算法实现

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include <windows.h>
#define ERROR 0
#define OK 1
#define Overflow 2      // Overflow indicator
#define Underflow 3     // Underflow indicator
#define NotPresent 4    // Element not present indicator
#define Duplicate 5      // Duplicate element indicator
typedef int ElemType;
typedef int Status;

// Structure definition for adjacency list node
typedef struct ENode {
    int adjVex;           // Adjacent vertex of any vertex u
    ElemType w;           // Weight of the edge
    struct ENode* nextArc; // Pointer to the next edge node
} ENode;

// Structure definition for graph using adjacency list
typedef struct {
    int n;                // Current number of vertices in the graph
    int e;                // Current number of edges in the graph
    ENode** a;            // Pointer to an array of pointers (adjacency list)
} LGraph;

// Structure definition for circular queue
typedef struct {
    int front;            // Front of the queue
    int rear;             // Rear of the queue
    int maxSize;          // Maximum capacity of the queue
```

```

    ElemType* element; // Array to hold queue elements
} Queue;

// Creates an empty queue that can hold mSize elements
void Create(Queue* Q, int mSize) {
    Q->maxSize = mSize;
    Q->element = (ElemType*)malloc(sizeof(ElemType) * mSize);
    Q->front = Q->rear = 0;
}

// Checks if the queue is empty, returns TRUE if empty, otherwise FALSE
BOOL IsEmpty(Queue* Q) {
    return Q->front == Q->rear;
}

// Checks if the queue is full, returns TRUE if full, otherwise FALSE
BOOL IsFULL(Queue* Q) {
    return (Q->rear + 1) % Q->maxSize == Q->front;
}

// Gets the front element of the queue and returns it through x. Returns TRUE if successful, otherwise
FALSE
BOOL Front(Queue* Q, ElemType* x) {
    if (IsEmpty(Q))        // Handle empty queue
        return FALSE;

    *x = Q->element[(Q->front + 1) % Q->maxSize];
    return TRUE;
}

// Inserts element x at the rear of queue Q. Returns TRUE if successful, otherwise FALSE
BOOL EnQueue(Queue* Q, ElemType x) {
    if (IsFULL(Q))        // Handle overflow
        return FALSE;

    Q->rear = (Q->rear + 1) % Q->maxSize;
    Q->element[Q->rear] = x;
}

```

```

        return TRUE;
    }

// Deletes the front element of queue Q. Returns TRUE if successful, otherwise FALSE
BOOL DeQueue(Queue* Q) {
    if (IsEmpty(Q)) {    // Handle empty queue
        return FALSE;
    }
    Q->front = (Q->front + 1) % Q->maxSize;
    return TRUE;
}

// Initializes the adjacency list
Status Init(LGraph* lg, int nSize) {
    int i;
    lg->n = nSize;
    lg->e = 0;
    lg->a = (ENode**)malloc(nSize * sizeof(ENode*)); // Dynamically create an array of pointers
with length n
    if (!lg->a) return ERROR;
    else {
        for (i = 0; i < lg->n; i++) {
            lg->a[i] = NULL; // Initialize the adjacency list to NULL
        }
        return OK;
    }
}

// Searches for an edge in the adjacency list
Status Exist(LGraph* lg, int u, int v) {
    ENode* p;
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u > lg->n - 1 || v > lg->n - 1 || u == v) return ERROR;
    p = lg->a[u];    // Pointer p points to the first edge node of vertex u's adjacency list
    while (p && p->adjVex != v) {
        p = p->nextArc;
    }
}

```

```

    }

    if (!p) return ERROR; // If edge is not found, return ERROR
    else return OK;
}

// Inserts an edge into the adjacency list
Status Insert(LGraph* lg, int u, int v, ElemType w) {
    ENode* p;
    if (u < 0 || v < 0 || u > lg->n - 1 || v > lg->n - 1 || u == v) return ERROR;
    if (Exist(lg, u, v)) return Duplicate; // If edge exists, return Duplicate error
    p = (ENode*)malloc(sizeof(ENode)); // Allocate memory for the new edge node
    p->adjVex = v;
    p->w = w;
    p->nextArc = lg->a[u]; // Insert the new edge node at the beginning of the list
    lg->a[u] = p;
    lg->e++; // Increment the edge count
    return OK;
}

// DFS traversal for a single vertex in the adjacency list
void DFS(int v, int visited[], LGraph g) {
    ENode* w;
    printf("%d ", v); // Visit vertex v
    visited[v] = 1; // Mark vertex v as visited
    for (w = g.a[v]; w; w = w->nextArc) { // Traverse all adjacent vertices of v
        if (!visited[w->adjVex]) {
            DFS(w->adjVex, visited, g); // Recursively call DFS for unvisited adjacent vertices
        }
    }
}

// DFS traversal for the entire graph in the adjacency list
void DFSGraph(LGraph g) {
    int i;
    int* visited = (int*)malloc(g.n * sizeof(int)); // Dynamically create the visited array

```



```

    for (i = 0; i < g.n; i++) {
        visited[i] = 0; // Initialize visited array
    }
    for (i = 0; i < g.n; i++) {                // Check each vertex, if not visited, call DFS
        if (!visited[i]) {
            DFS(i, visited, g);
        }
    }
    free(visited);                            // Free the visited array
}

// BFS traversal for a single vertex in the adjacency list
void BFS(int v, int visited[], LGraph g) {
    ENode* w;
    Queue q;
    Create(&q, g.n);                          // Initialize queue
    visited[v] = 1;                           // Mark vertex v as visited
    printf("%d ", v);                         // Visit vertex v
    EnQueue(&q, v);                           // Enqueue vertex v
    while (!IsEmpty(&q)) {
        Front(&q, &v);
        DeQueue(&q);                          // Dequeue the front vertex
        for (w = g.a[v]; w; w = w->nextArc) { // Traverse all adjacent vertices of v
            if (!visited[w->adjVex]) {        // If adjacent vertex is not visited, visit and enqueue it
                visited[w->adjVex] = 1;
                printf("%d ", w->adjVex);
                EnQueue(&q, w->adjVex);
            }
        }
    }
}

// BFS traversal for the entire graph in the adjacency list
void BFSGraph(LGraph g) {
    int i;

```

```

int* visited = (int*)malloc(g.n * sizeof(int)); // Dynamically create the visited array
for (i = 0; i < g.n; i++) { // Initialize visited array
    visited[i] = 0;
}
for (i = 0; i < g.n; i++) { // Check each vertex, if not visited, call BFS
    if (!visited[i]) {
        BFS(i, visited, g);
    }
}
free(visited);
}

int main() {
    LGraph g;
    int i, u, v, enode, edge;
    ElemType w;
    printf("Please enter the number of the nodes: ");
    scanf_s("%d", &enode); // Read the number of nodes
    Init(&g, enode); // Initialize the graph
    printf("Please enter the number of the edges: ");
    scanf_s("%d", &edge); // Read the number of edges
    printf("Enter edges with the order of u, v, w: \n");
    for (i = 0; i < edge; i++) { // Read edges and add them to the graph
        scanf_s("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &w);
        Insert(&g, u, v, w);
    }
    printf("DFS:\n");
    DFSGraph(g); // Perform DFS traversal
    printf("\nBFS:\n");
    BFSGraph(g); // Perform BFS traversal
    return 0;
}

```

2、复杂度分析

(1) Init 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n)$

该函数用于初始化邻接表图的顶点数量，并将每个指针初始化为 NULL，因此时间复杂度为 $O(n)$ ，其中 n 为顶点数。

(2) Exist 函数

时间复杂度: $O(\deg(u))$

该函数用于检查从顶点 u 到 v 是否存在边，需遍历 u 的邻接链表，因此时间复杂度为 $O(\deg(u))$ ，其中 $\deg(u)$ 是顶点 u 的度数。

(3) Insert 函数

时间复杂度: $O(\deg(u))$

在插入新边前需检查该边是否已存在，调用 Exist 函数，因此总时间复杂度为 $O(\deg(u))$ 。

(4) DFS 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数使用深度优先搜索遍历图的所有顶点和边，每个顶点和每条边仅访问一次，因此时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ ，其中 n 为顶点数， e 为边数。

(5) DFSGraph 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数调用 DFS 函数对未访问的每个顶点执行深度优先搜索，因此其时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ 。

(6) BFS 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数使用广度优先搜索遍历图的所有顶点和边，每个顶点和每条边仅访问一次，因此时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ 。

(7) BFSGraph 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

该函数调用 BFS 函数对未访问的每个顶点执行广度优先搜索，因此其时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ 。

(8) main 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n + e)$

在 main 函数中，调用了图的初始化、边的插入、深度优先搜索和广度优先搜索操作，总的时间复杂度为 $O(n + e)$ 。

3、实验结果与结论

Please enter the number of the nodes: 4

Please enter the number of the edges: 4

Enter edges with the order of u, v, w:

0 3 1

0 1 1

2 3 1

2 1 1

DFS:

0 1 3 2

BFS:

0 1 3 2

题目 5:

1、算法实现

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <string.h>
```

```
// Variables to store the number of cities and bus routes
```

```
int n, m;
```

```
// Adjacency matrix to represent connections between cities
```

```
int s[50][50];
```

```
// Dijkstra's algorithm function to find the minimum number of transfers
```

```
int Dijkstra(int start, int end)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i = 0, j = 0, k = 0; // Loop counters and index variable
```

```
    int min; // Minimum distance
```

```
    int distance[100]; // Distance array to store distances from the start node
```

```
    int visited[100]; // Array to mark visited nodes
```

```
// Initialize the distance and visited arrays with zeros
```

```
    memset(distance, 0, sizeof(distance));
```

```
    memset(visited, 0, sizeof(visited));
```

```
// Set initial distances from start node; 1 means reachable, 9999 means unreachable
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
        distance[i] = s[start][i];
```

```
// Loop to visit each node in the graph
```

```
    for (i = 1; i <= n - 1; i++)
```

```
{
```

```

        min = 99999; // Initialize minimum to a large value
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            // Find the node with the minimum distance that has not been visited
            if (distance[j] < min && !visited[j])
            {
                k = j; // Update k to the current node index
                min = distance[j]; // Update minimum distance
            }
        }
        visited[k] = 1; // Mark the selected node as visited

        // Update distances for adjacent nodes
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
            // Find a shorter path if available
            if (distance[j] > distance[k] + s[k][j])
                distance[j] = distance[k] + s[k][j];
    }

    // Number of transfers is the number of visited stations - 1
    return distance[end] - 1;
}

int main()
{
    int i, j, a, b, ans; // Variables for loops and input/output
    memset(s, 0, sizeof(s)); // Initialize the adjacency matrix with zeros

    // Get the number of cities from the user
    printf("Enter the number of cities: ");
    scanf_s("%d", &n);

    // Initialize the adjacency matrix with distances
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
            if (i == j)

```

```

        s[i][j] = 0; // Distance from a city to itself is 0
    else
        s[i][j] = 99999; // Unreachable cities have a large distance

    // Get the number of bus routes from the user
    printf("Enter the number of bus routes: ");
    scanf_s("%d", &m);

    // Get pairs of connected stations
    printf("Enter the two reachable stations:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
    {
        scanf_s("%d%d", &a, &b); // Read the two cities connected by a bus route
        s[a][b] = 1; // Mark the route as reachable (distance = 1)
    }

    // Get the start and end cities from the user
    printf("Enter the start and end points:\n");
    scanf_s("%d%d", &a, &b);

    // Calculate the minimum number of transfers needed
    ans = Dijkstra(a, b);

    // Output the result based on the number of transfers found
    if (ans == 99998)
        printf("Cannot reach destination.\n"); // If unreachable, print a message
    else if (ans > 0)
        printf("Minimum number of transfers: %d\n", ans); // Print the minimum number of
transfers
    else if (ans == 0)
        printf("No transfer needed.\n"); // If no transfers are needed, print a message

    return 0; // End of program
}

```

2、复杂度分析

(1) Dijkstra 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n^2)$

该函数实现了基于邻接矩阵的 Dijkstra 算法, 用于计算从起始点到终点的最小转车次数。函数在每次迭代中都会寻找当前最小距离的未访问顶点, 这一步需要 $O(n)$ 的时间复杂度。找到顶点后, 需要更新该顶点所有相邻顶点的最短距离, 这一步的复杂度也是 $O(n)$ 。因为需要在所有 n 个顶点上进行这样的操作, 所以整体时间复杂度为 $O(n^2)$ 。

(2) main 函数

时间复杂度: $O(n^2)$

在 main 函数中, 涉及多个步骤的操作会对复杂度产生影响。初始化邻接矩阵, 这部分为双重循环操作, 时间复杂度为 $O(n^2)$ 。通过循环输入公交线路信息, 构建邻接矩阵, 时间复杂度为 $O(m)$, 其中 m 是公交线路的数量。调用 Dijkstra 函数进行最小转车次数的计算, 复杂度为 $O(n^2)$ 。

综上, main 函数的整体时间复杂度为 $O(n^2)$ 。

3、实验结果与结论

Enter the number of cities: 4

Enter the number of bus routes: 3

Enter the two reachable stations:

1 2

0 1

2 3

Enter the start and end points:

1 3

Minimum number of transfers: 1

四、实验小结（包括问题和解决方法、心得体会、意见与建议等）

（一）实验中遇到的主要问题及解决方法

1. 问题：在实现图的邻接矩阵和邻接表时，内存分配失败导致程序崩溃。

解决方法：检查内存分配语句，确保在分配失败时有相应的错误处理机制，如返回错误代码或释放已分配的内存。

2. 问题：图的深度优先遍历（DFS）和宽度优先遍历（BFS）结果与预期不符。

解决方法：通过增加调试信息，逐步跟踪遍历过程中的节点访问顺序，发现逻辑错误并修正，确保遍历算法的正确性。

3. 问题：在 Dijkstra 算法实现中，对于无连接的图，算法无法正确处理。 解决方法：在算法开始前增加对图的连通性检查，如果图不连通，则提前返回错误信息或特殊值，避免算法执行过程中出现异常。

（二）实验心得

通过本次图运算实验，我深刻体会到了图数据结构在算法实现中的重要性。在实现图的邻接矩阵和邻接表存储方法时，我学习到了如何在内存中有效地表示图结构，以及如何通过指针和数组操作来管理图的边信息。此外，通过实现图的深度优先和宽度优先遍历算法，我加深了对这两种基本图遍历方法的理解，掌握了它们在不同场景下的应用。

（三）意见与建议（没有可省略）

可以提供更多的时间上机操作，以确保更多程序设计思路得以实现，提升面向对象语言的掌握程度和编程能力。

五、支撑毕业要求指标点

《数据结构》课程支撑毕业要求的指标点为:

1.2-M 掌握计算机软硬件相关工程基础知识，能将其用于分析计算机及应用领域的相关工程问题。

3.2-H 能够根据用户需求, 选取适当的研究方法和技术手段, 确定复杂工程问题的解决方案。

4.2-H 能够根据实验方案，配置实验环境、开展实验，使用定性或定量分析方法进行数据分析与处理，综合实验结果以获得合理有效的结论。

实验内容	支撑点 1.2	支撑点 3.2	支撑点 4.2
线性表及多项式的运算	√		
二叉树的基本操作及哈夫曼编码译码系统的实现		√	√
图的基本运算及智能交通中的最佳路径选择问题		√	√
各种内排序算法的实现及性能比较	√		√

六、指导教师评语 (含学生能力达成度的评价)

如评分细则所示

成 绩	XX	批阅人	XX	日 期	XXX
-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----

评价细则	评分项	优秀	良好	中等	合格	不合格
	遵守实验室规章制度					
	学习态度					
	算法思想准备情况					
	程序设计能力					
	解决问题能力					
	课题功能实现情况					
	算法设计合理性					
	算法效能评价					
	回答问题准确度					
	报告书写认真程度					
	内容详实程度					
	文字表达熟练程度					
	其它评价意见					
	本次实验能力达成评价 (总成绩)					