# 数据结构与算法

DATA STRUCTURE

第二十讲图(二) 胡浩栋

信息管理与工程学院 2018 - 2019 第一学期

# 课堂内容

- DFS应用
- BFS

#### 回忆DFS递归算法

```
DFS(Node u)

u.status = ()

foreach (v是u的邻接顶点)

if v.status == ()

DFS(v)

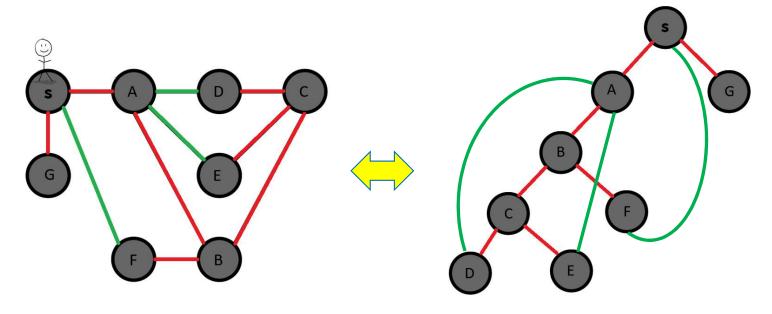
u.status = ()
```

# **Runtime:** 0(|V|+|E|)

```
void MyGraph::Dfs(int start)
    cout << "\n Start DFS search:" << endl;</pre>
    bool *visited = new bool[ nodes.size()]();
    DfsInternal(start, visited);
    cout << endl;
    delete [] visited;
void MyGraph::DfsInternal(int uid, bool *visited)
   visited[uid] = true;
    cout << "#" << uid << ", ";
    for (auto arc : nodes.at(uid) -> arcs)
        int vid = arc->V->id;
        if (!visited[vid])
            DfsInternal(vid, visited);
```

# 为什么叫depth first

• 算法过程隐含了一个DFS树



- •注意在有向图里,不同的起始节点有不同的dfs树,甚至dfs森林
- 一个事实是在节点的dfs子树里的子节点都是可达的

#### 回忆DFS算法+始末时间

#### **DFS**(Node u, Time currentTime)

```
u.start = currentTime
currentTime += 1
u.status = ()
foreach (v是u的邻接顶点)
if v.status == ()
currentTime = DFS(v, currentTime)
currentTime += 1
```

u.end = currentTime

```
u.status = 
return currentTime
```

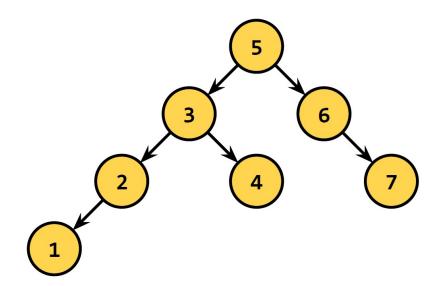
```
void MyGraph::DfsTime(int start)
    cout << "\n Start DFS Time search:" << endl;</pre>
   bool *visited = new bool[ nodes.size()]();
    pair<int, int> *travelTimes = new pair<int, int>[ nodes.size()];
    DfsTimeInteral(start, 0, visited, travelTimes);
    delete [] visited;
    delete [] travelTimes;
int MyGraph::DfsTimeInteral(int uid, int currentTime,
                            bool *visited, pair<int, int> *travelTimes)
   visited[uid] = true;
   travelTimes[uid].first = currentTime++;
    cout << "#" << uid << ", ";
   for (auto arc : nodes.at(uid) ->arcs)
        int vid = arc->V->id;
        if (!visited[vid])
            currentTime = DfsTimeInteral(vid, currentTime, visited, travelTimes);
            currentTime++:
    travelTimes[uid].second = currentTime;
    return currentTime;
```

# DFS应用

- DFS算法过程能找到所有能从起始点可达的节点
- 在无向图里这个能达到的所有节点的集合就是连通分支
  - 找出所有的连通分支(当作无向图运行dfs)
  - BST排序
  - 拓扑排序topology ordering
  - 找强连通分支strongly connected components

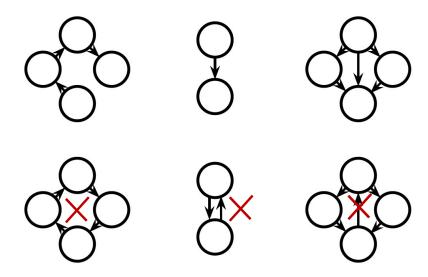
# DFS应用例子

- 给BST的元素排序
- •用DFS对BST中序遍历

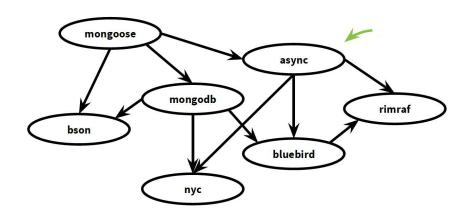


#### 有向无环图

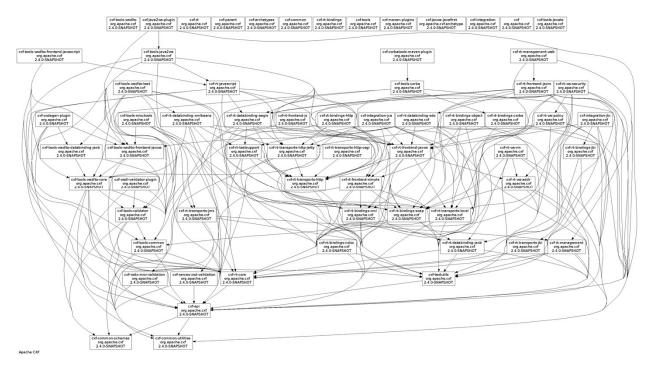
- Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)
- 即有向图里不存在起点和终点一样的路径
- 在DAG上我们可以进行topology ordering



- 比如软件安装的依赖关系如图,那么应该按什么顺序安装
- 依赖关系图是DAG,因为不会有环路
- 这个可以肉眼识别

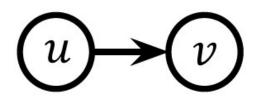


- 大型项目的编译依赖关系更复杂
- 肉眼识别不可能,可以应用topology ordering



# 什么是topology ordering

- 定义: DAG里, 如果 $(u,v) \in E$ , 那么u的topology ordering应该排在v之前
- 因为没有cycle,这个关系是可传递的,即u和v是可达的,那么u排在v之前



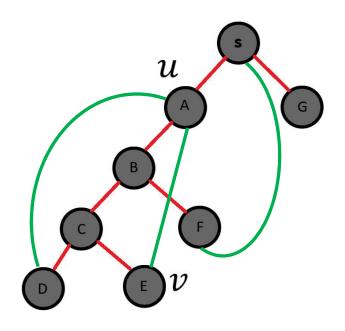
• Claim:在DFS+始末时间算法里,u的结束时间>v的结束时间

• 结论: DFS算法可以实现topology ordering

#### 一个事实 (即使有cycle也成立)

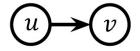
• 如果在DFS树里, v是u的子节点:





#### 证明

• 在DAG里,如果u和v是可达的,那么u的结束时间 > v的结束时间



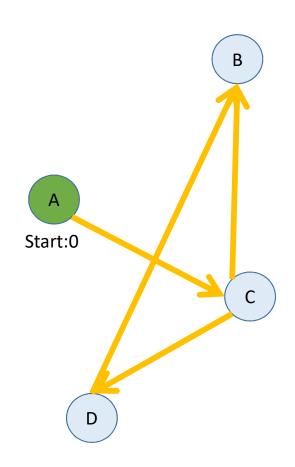
- 1) 如果先访问v,因为没有环路,u不可能在v的dfs子树里面。所以是当v结束后u还没开始。
- 2) 如果先访问u,那么v一定在u的dfs子树中
- 从而u的结束时间 > v的结束时间
- 所以按DFS访问的结束时间排序就是topology ordering

#### 拓扑排序算法

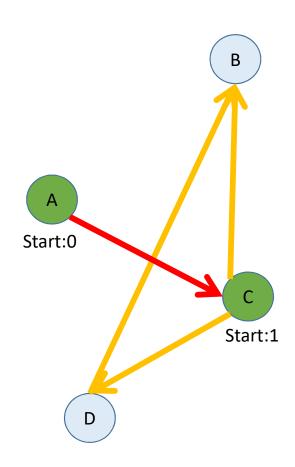
#### **TopologyOrdering**(Node u, Time currentTime)

```
u.start = currentTime
currentTime += 1
u.status = ()
foreach (v是u的邻接顶点)
    if v.status == ()
        currentTime = TopologyOrdering(v, currentTime)
        currentTime +=1
u.end = currentTime
u.status = ()
TopologyList.push(u)
return currentTime
```

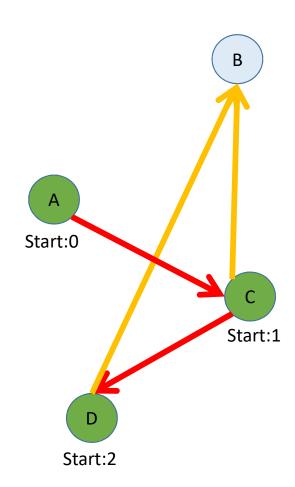
# 例子:



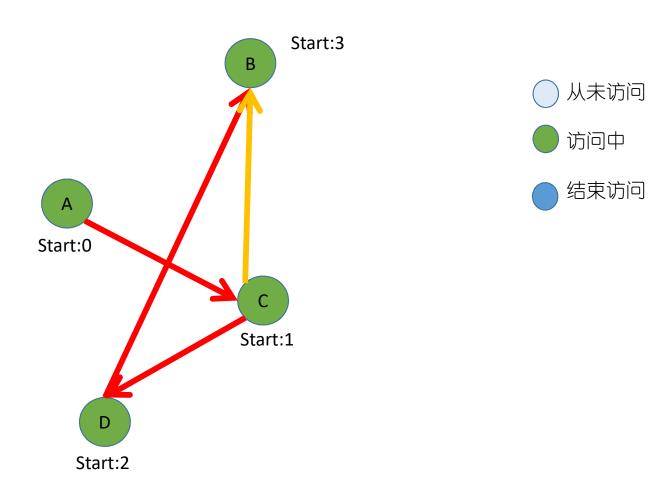
- ( 从未访问
- 访问中
- 4束访问

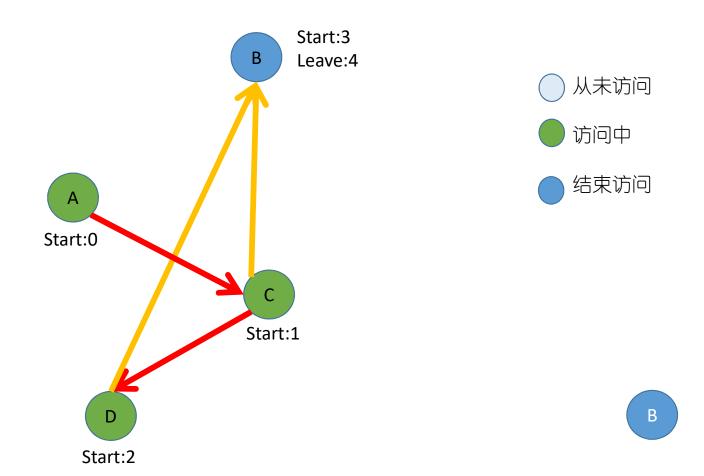


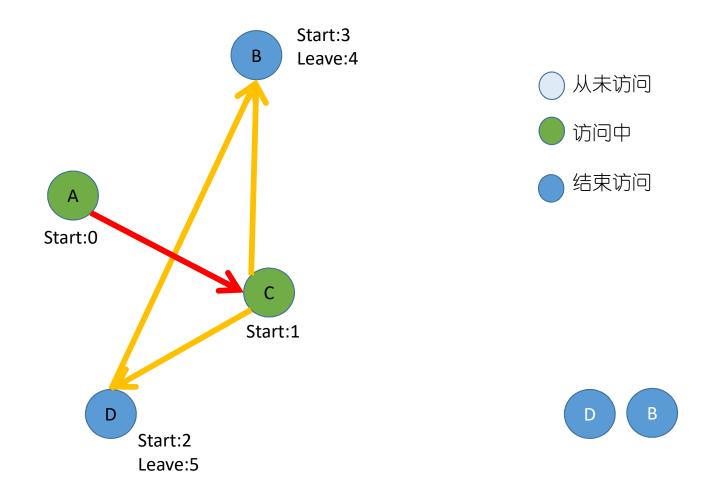
- ( ) 从未访问
- ) 访问中
- 4束访问

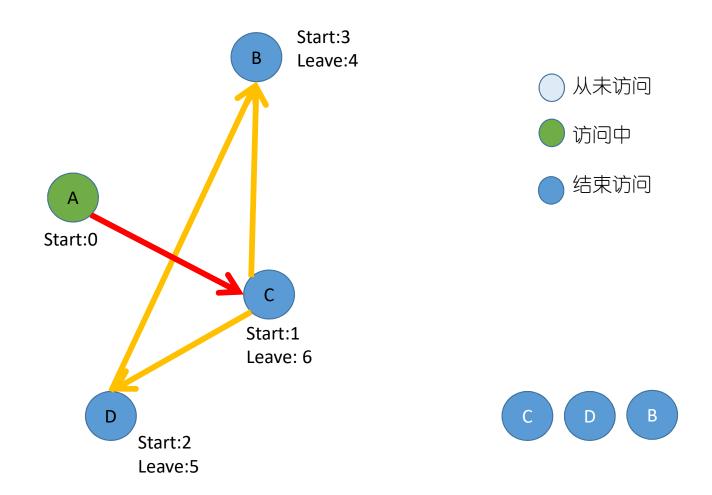


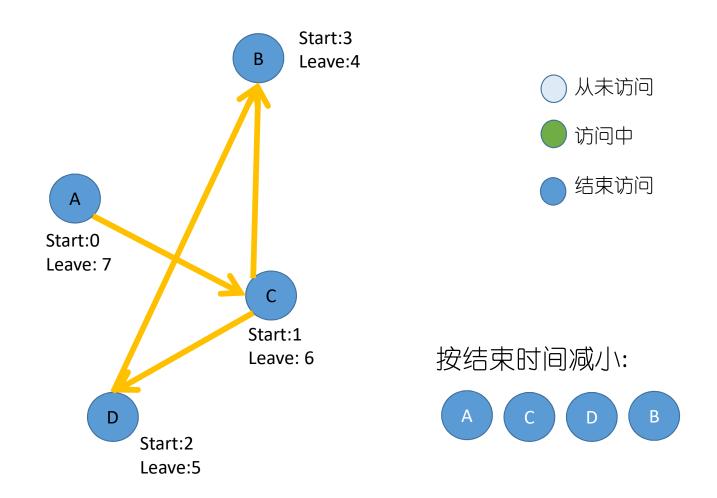
- ( 从未访问
- 访问中
- 4束访问





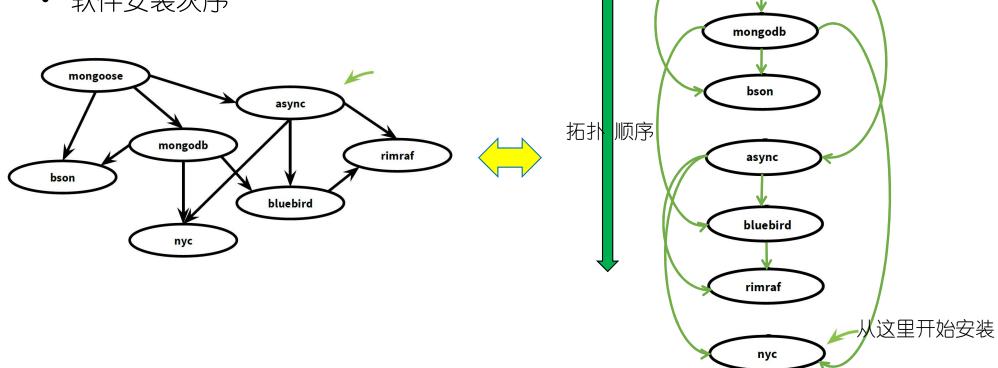






# DFS应用例子

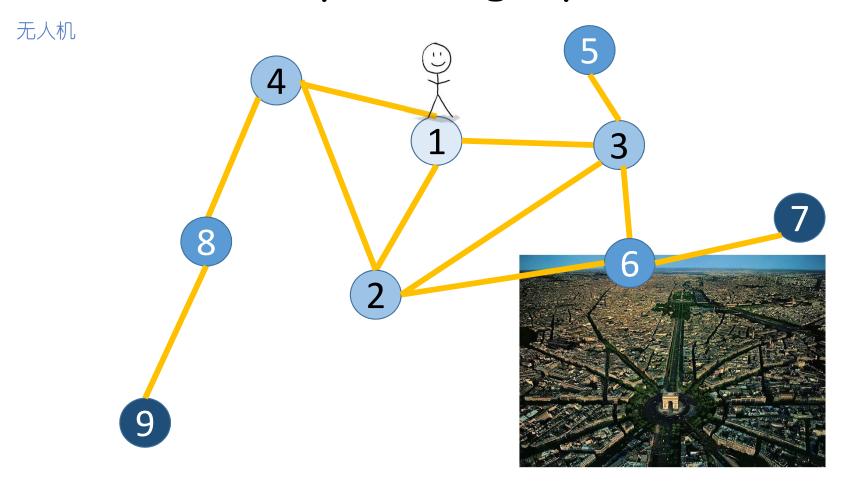
• 软件安装次序

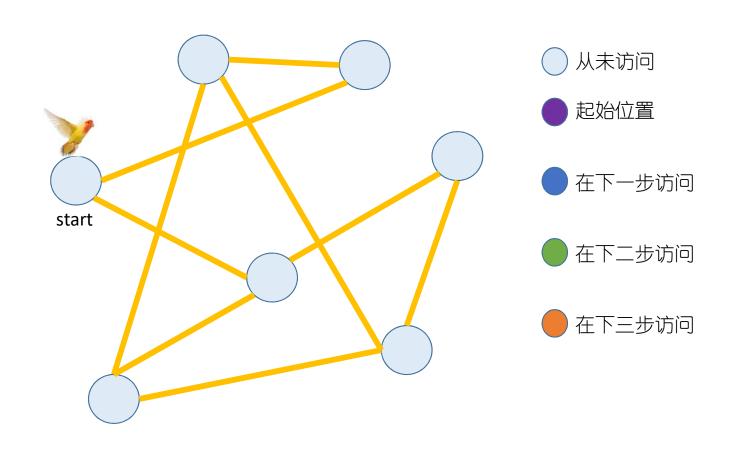


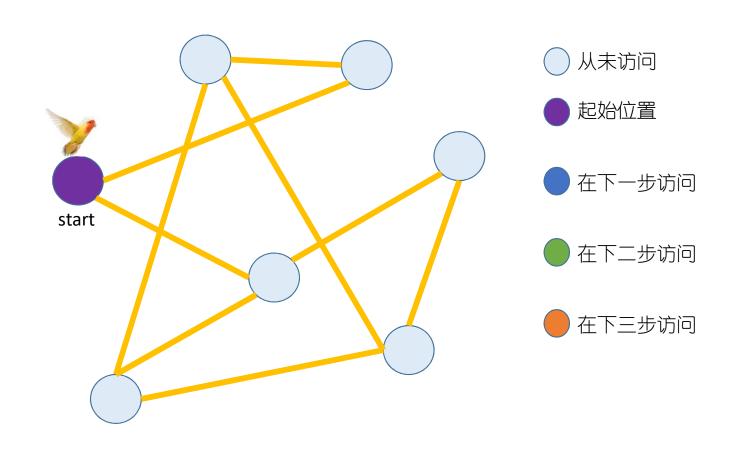
mongoose

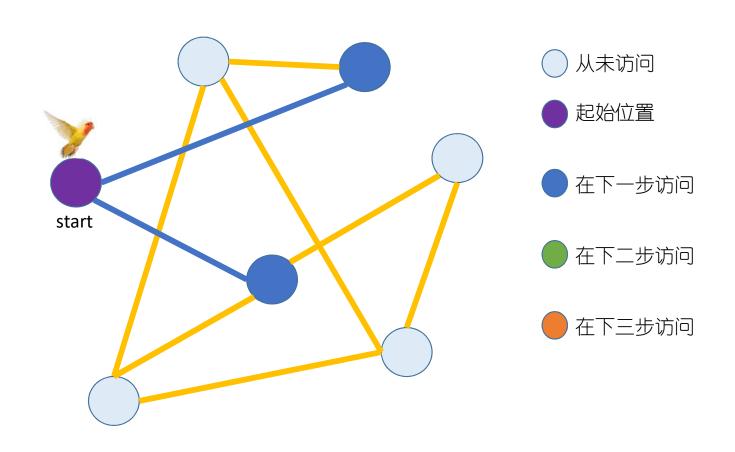
# 广度优先BFS

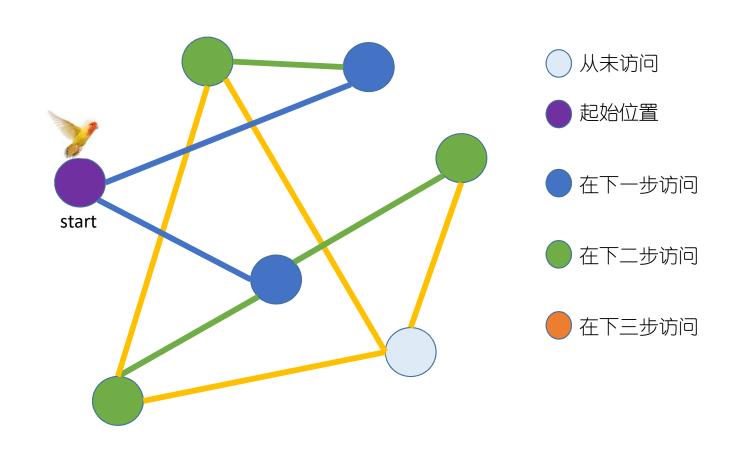
# How do we explore a graph?

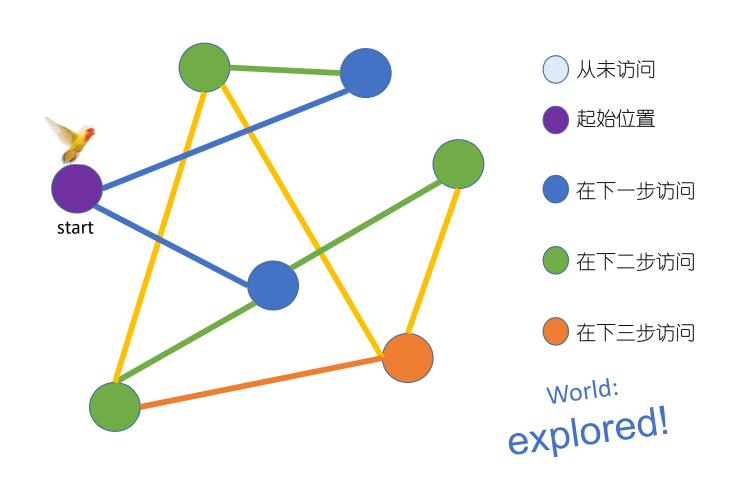












# BFS迭代算法 BFS\_Iterative(Node u) queue Q Q.enqueue(u) while (Q不空) u = Q.deque() foreach (v是u的邻接顶点) if v.status == v.status =

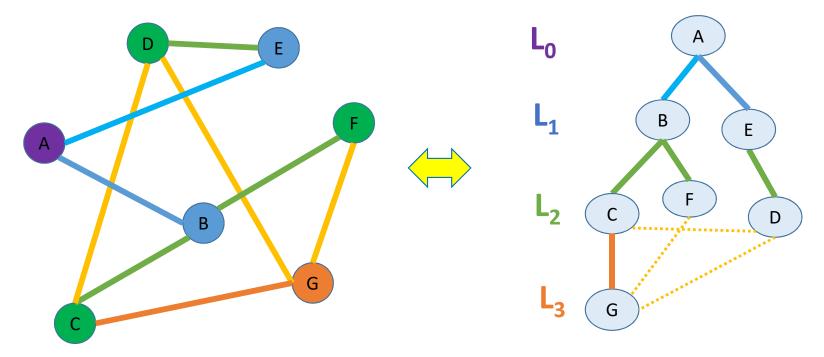
Q.enqueue(v)

```
Runtime: 0(|V|+|E|)
```

```
void MyGraph::Bfs(int start)
    bool *visited = new bool[ nodes.size()]();
    cout << "\n Start BFS search:" << endl;</pre>
    queue<int> que;
    que.push(start);
    visited[ nodes.at(start)->id] = true;
    while(!que.empty())
        Node *U = nodes.at(que.front());
        que.pop();
        cout << "#" << U->id << ", ";
        for (auto arc : U->arcs)
            int vid = arc->V->id;
            if (!visited[vid])
                visited[vid] = true;
                que.push(vid);
    delete [] visited;
```

# 为什么叫breadth first

• 算法过程隐含了一个BFS树

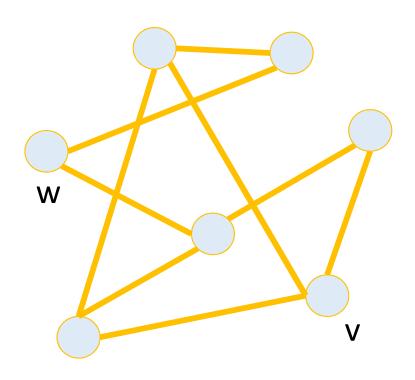


# BFS应用

- BFS算法过程能找到所有能从起始点达到的节点
  - 找出所有的连通分支
  - 最短路径(边的数目)
  - •测试二分图bipartite graph

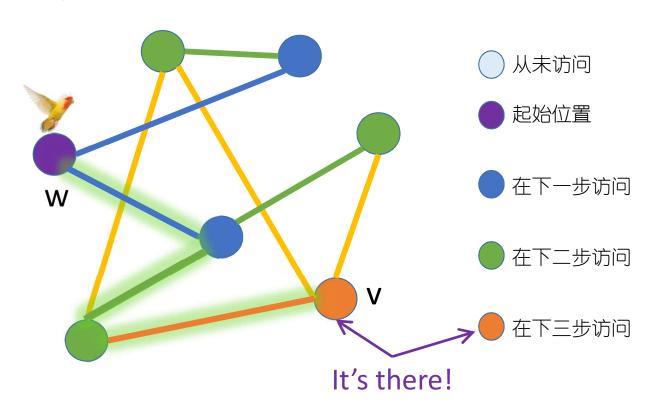
# 两点间最短路径

•w和v之间的最短路径(边的数目)是多少?



# 两点间最短路径

•w和v之间的最短路径是多少?

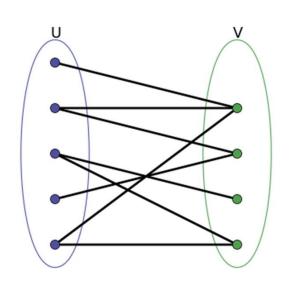


# 最短路径算法

为什么bfs能找到最短路径? 用数学归纳法可以证明离起点最短距离 为i的节点都是在BFS树的第i层

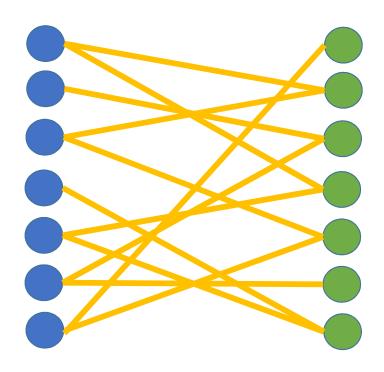
#### 二分图

- 图里的顶点可以分为两组,同一组内的顶点之间没有边连接
- 看作把顶点染色,要么蓝色,要么绿色,使得同颜色顶点之间没有边

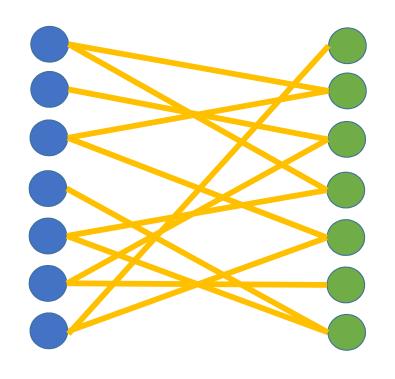


#### 测试是不是二分图

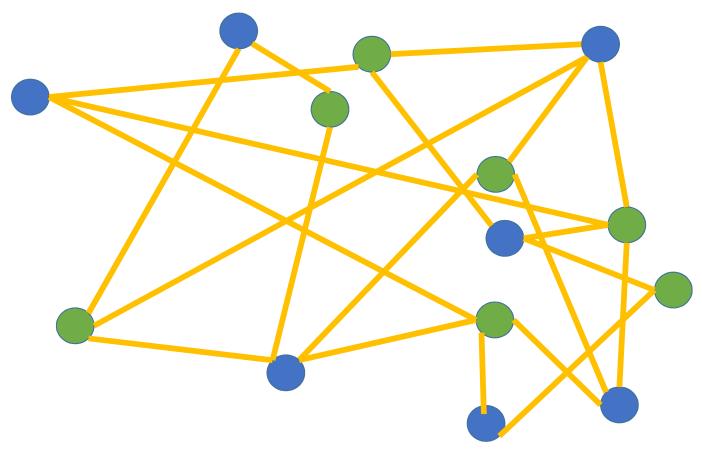
- 看可以给图中顶点染两种颜色之一, 使得同颜色顶点之间没有边
- 比如:



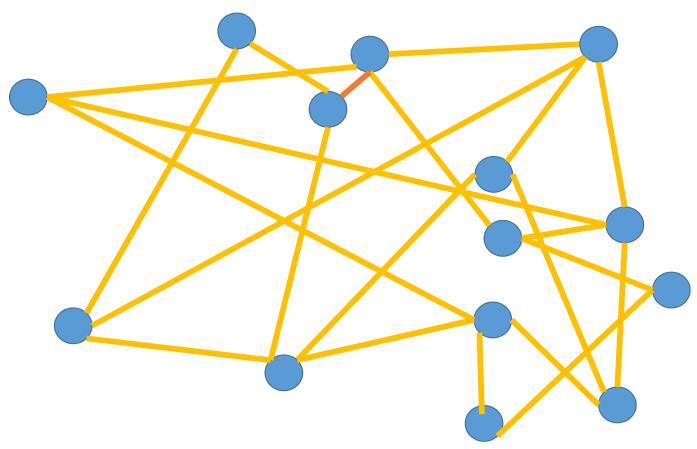
# 是不是?



# 是不是?

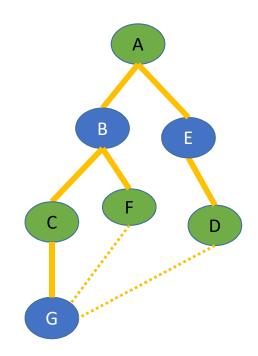


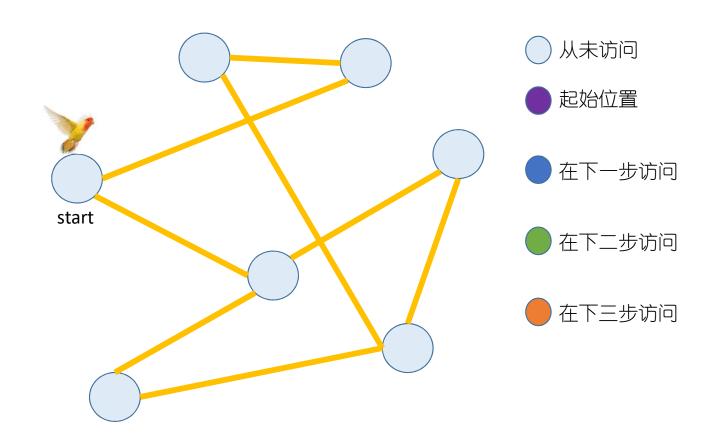
# 是不是?

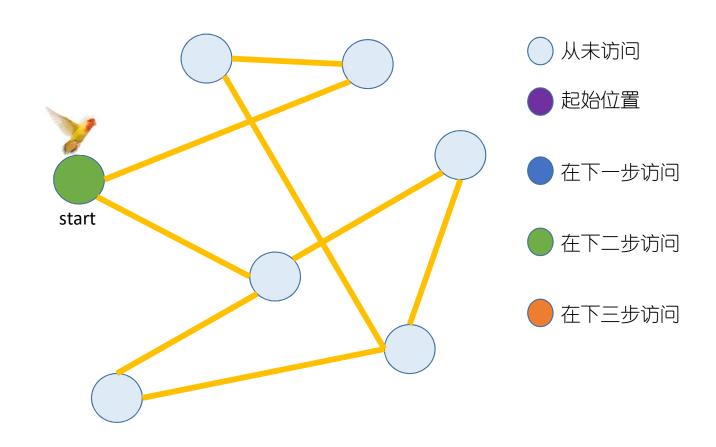


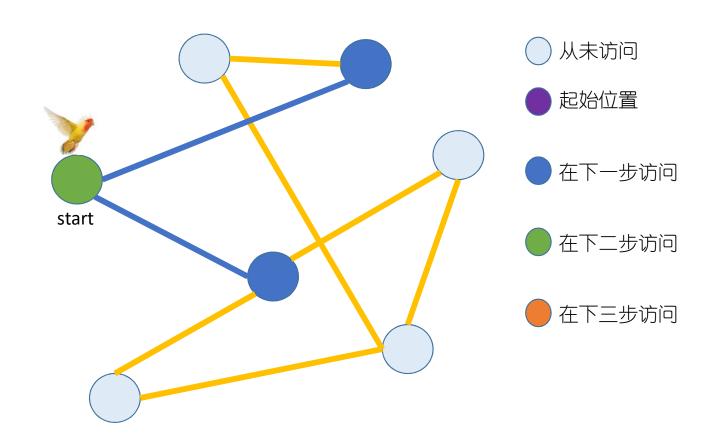
#### 测试二分图算法

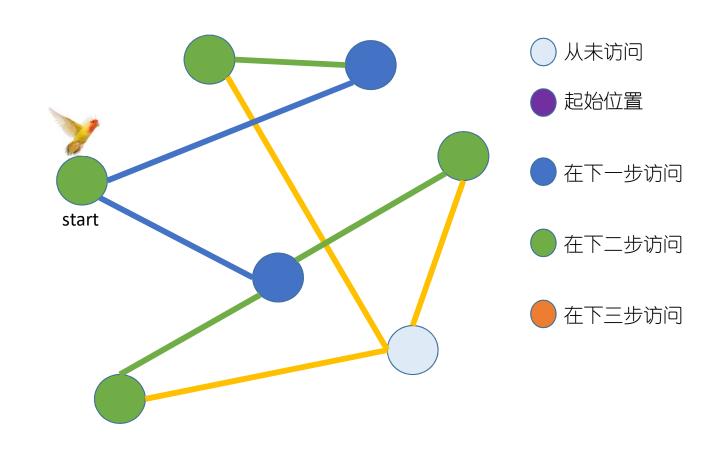
- 用BFS来对不同层的节点轮流染不同色
- 如果当前访问的顶点的邻接顶点已染相同颜色,就不是二分图

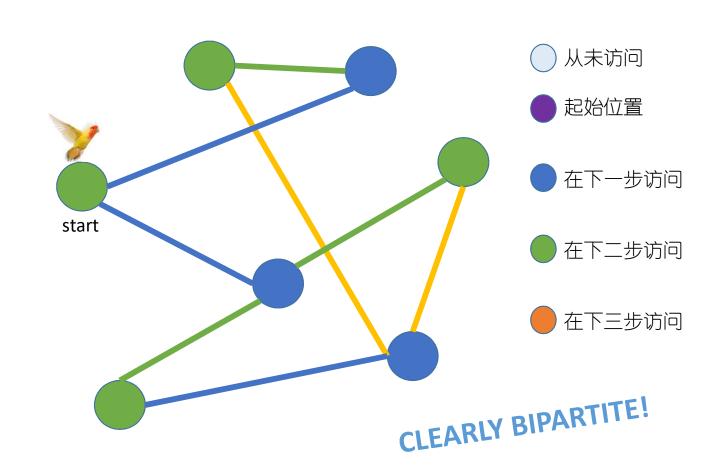


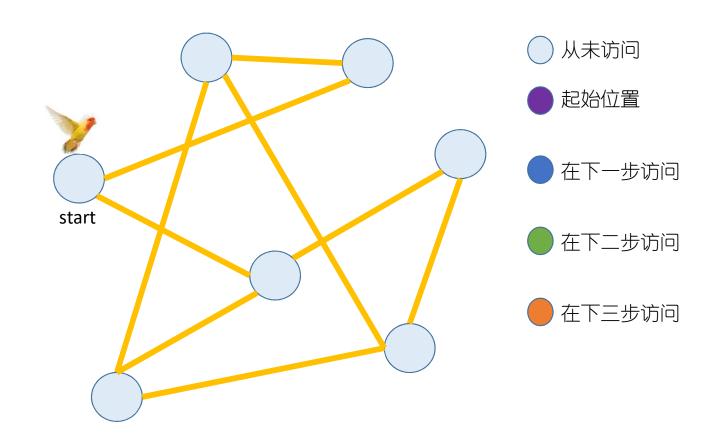


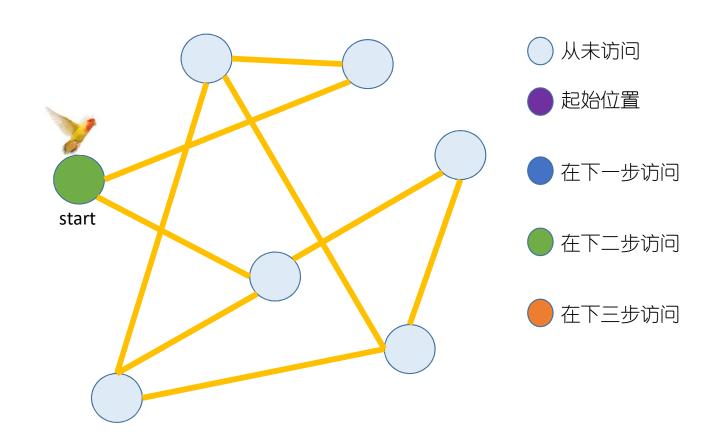


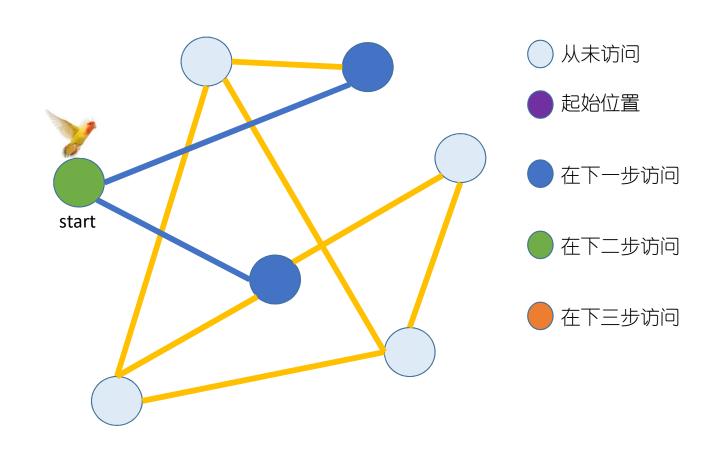


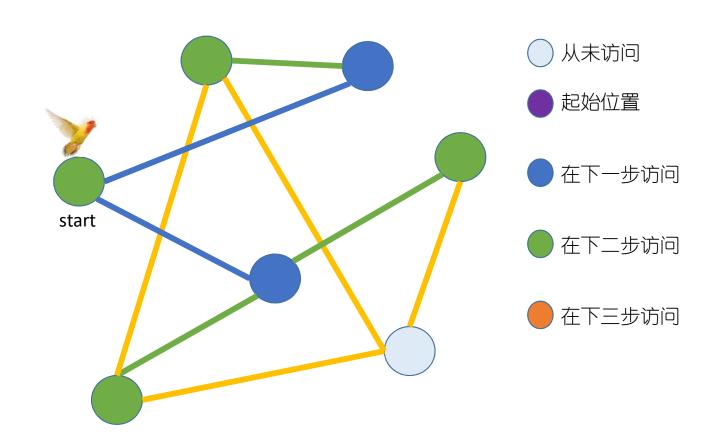


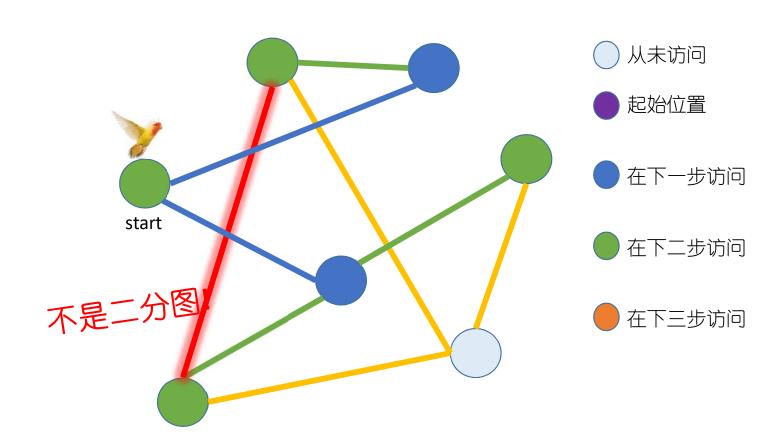






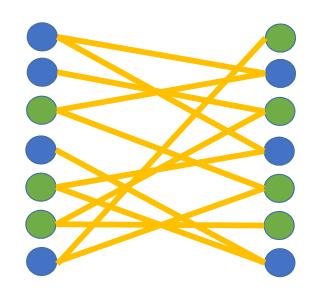






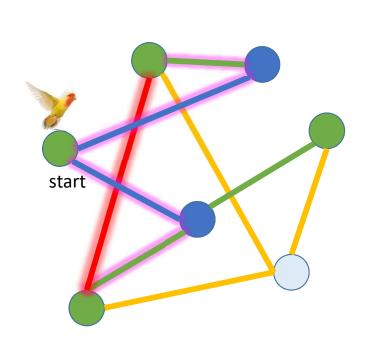
## 严格来说,

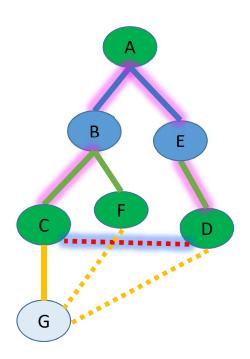
- 上面算法只是说明了一种染色方法不对
- 还不能说明这不是二分图
- 比如:



#### 首先,

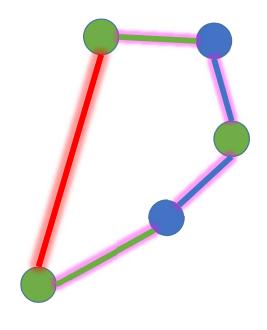
• Claim:如果BFS把两个相邻的顶点染成同一种颜色,那么一定存在长度为奇数的环路





#### 证明

- •如果BFS把两个相邻的顶点分成同一种颜色,
- 存在长度为奇数的环路
- 把它作为一个子图
- 那么不可能给这个子图染两种颜色,使得相邻顶点颜色不同



#### 小结

- DFS
  - 用来topological ordering
  - BST中序遍历排序
- BFS
  - 找最短路径
  - 测试二分图
- DFS/BFS
  - 都可以用来遍历图, 找连通分支, 等

#### 更多.....

- 在有向图中找强连通分支strongly connected component
- 在加权图上找最短路径
- 用动态规划找两两之间的最短路径
- 用贪婪法找最小生成树, 最大流

Q&A

# Thanks!