

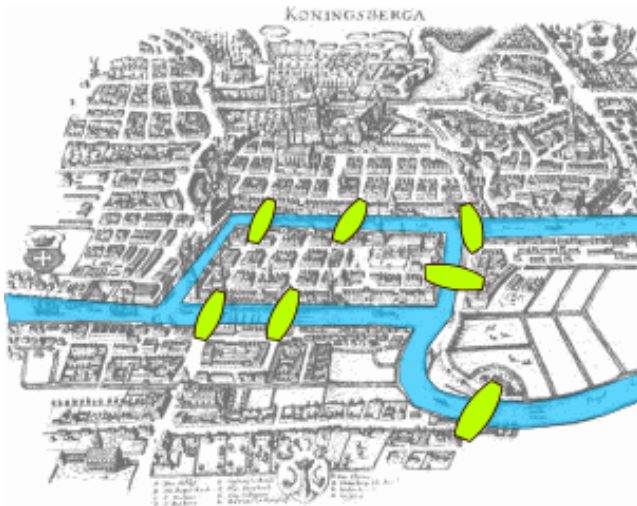
(九) 图论: 路径与圈 (Paths and Cycles)

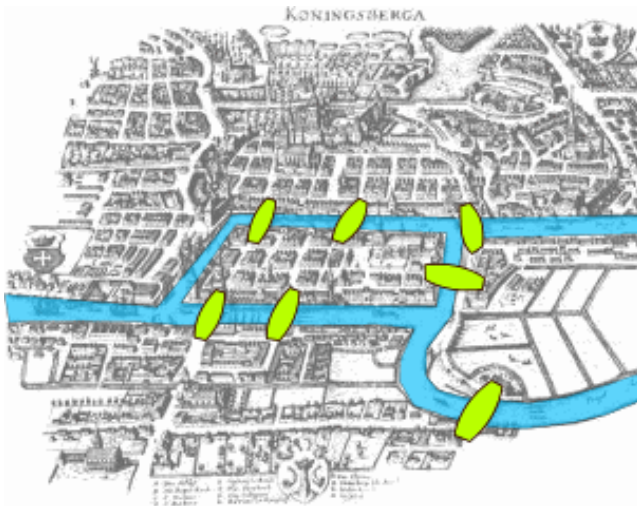
魏恒峰

hfwei@nju.edu.cn

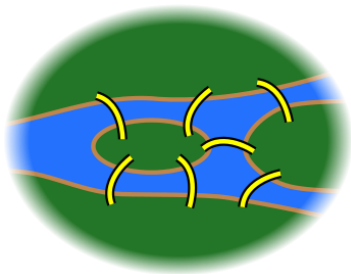
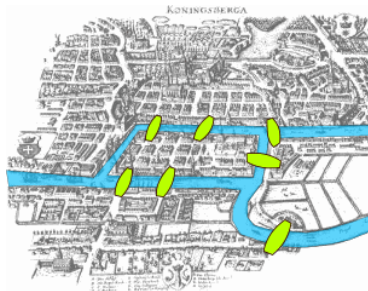
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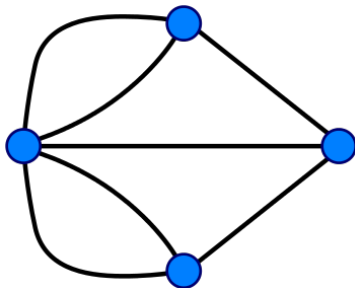
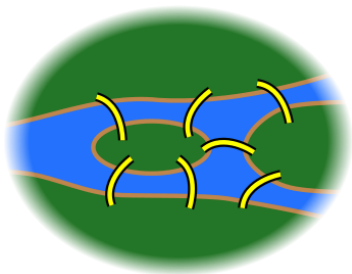


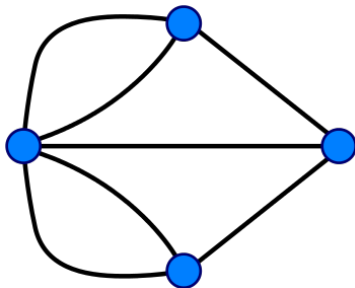
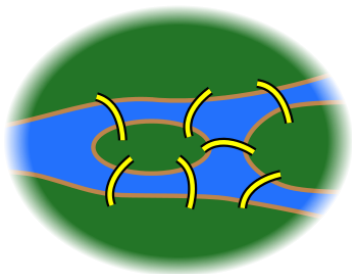




*“to devise a walk through the **city**
that would cross each of those **bridges** **once and only once**”*







*“to devise a walk through the **graph**
that would cross each of those **edges** once and only once”*

Definition (Graph (图))

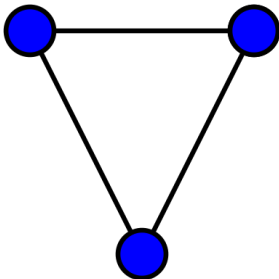
An (undirected simple) graph is a pair $G = (V, E)$ where

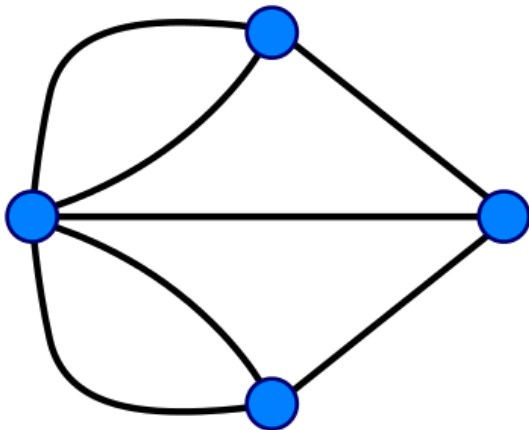
- ▶ V is a set of vertices (顶点);
- ▶ $E \subseteq \{\{x, y\} \mid x, y \in V \wedge x \neq y\}$ is a set of edges

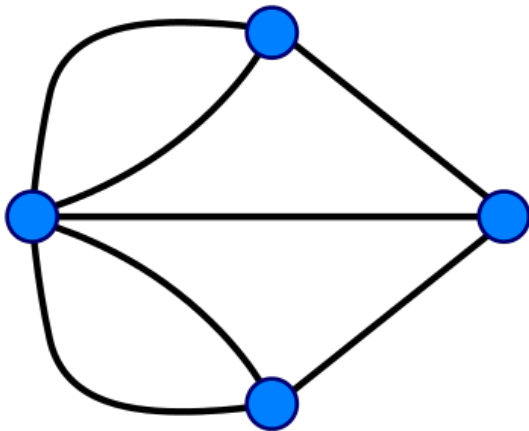
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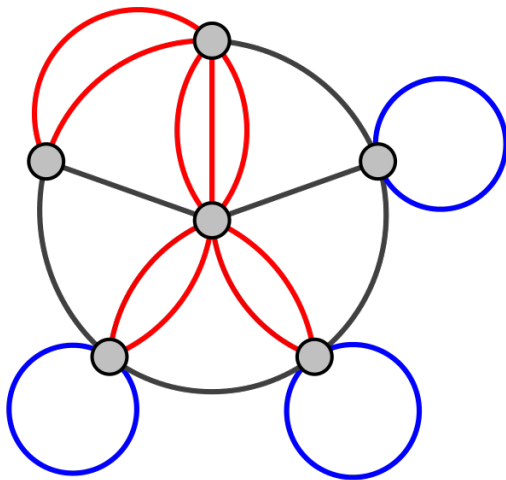
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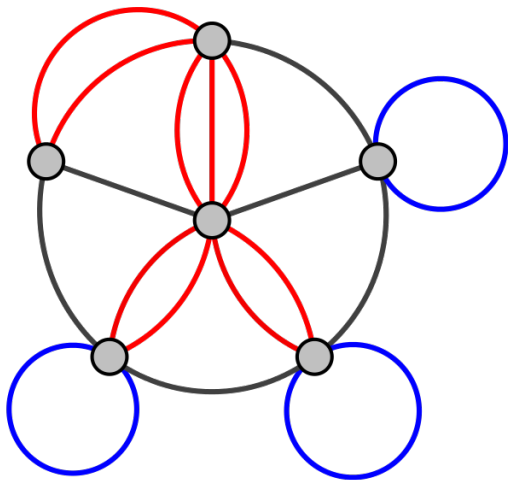






Undirected **Multigraph**





Undirected Multigraph Permitting **Loops**

Definition (Walk (道路))

Given a graph G , a (finite) **walk** in G is a sequence of edges of the form

$$\{v_0, v_1\}, \{v_1, v_2\}, \dots, \{v_{m-1}, v_m\}.$$

$$(v_0 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_m)$$

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It is a **walk** from the **initial vertex** v_0 to the **final vertex** v_m .

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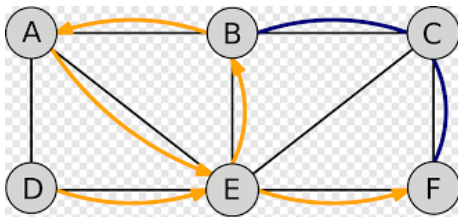
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$$D \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow E \rightarrow F$$



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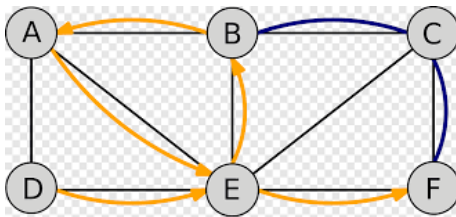
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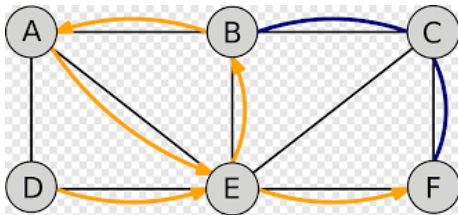
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A **trail** is a **walk** in which all the **edges** are distinct.

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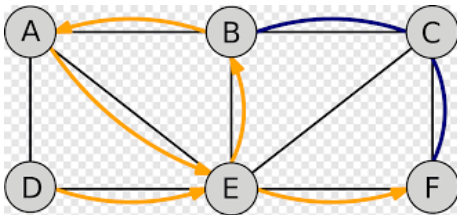
Definition (Path (路径))

A **path** is a **trail** in which all **vertices** are distinct.

Definition (Path (路径))

A **path** is a **trial** in which all **vertices** are distinct.

$$D \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow E \rightarrow F$$



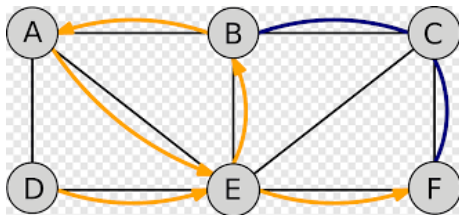
$$D \rightarrow E \rightarrow F$$

Definition (Closed Walk/Trail/Path)

A walk, trail, or path is **closed** if $v_0 = v_m$.

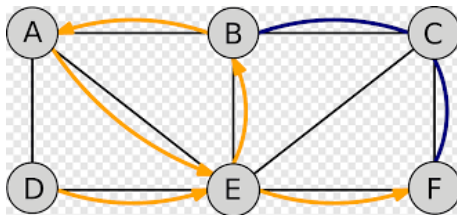
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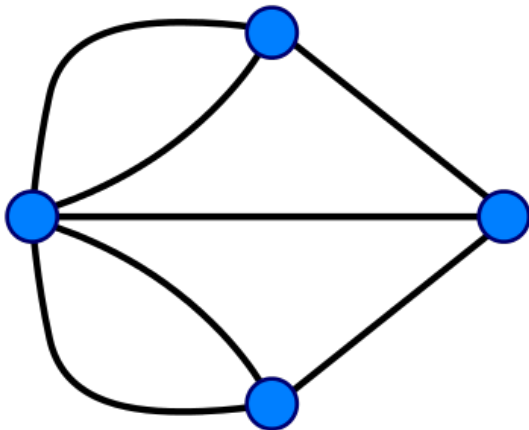
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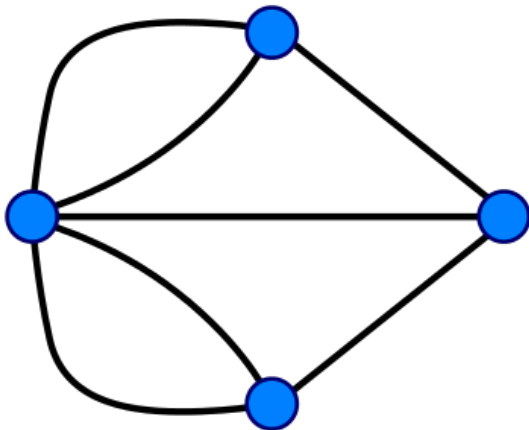
Definition (Cycle)

A **cycle** is a **closed path** with at least one edge.

*“to devise a walk through the **graph**
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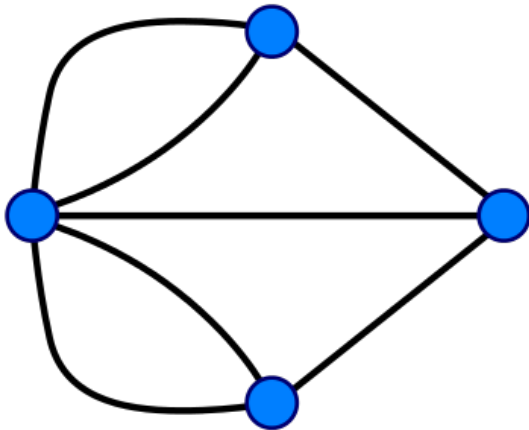


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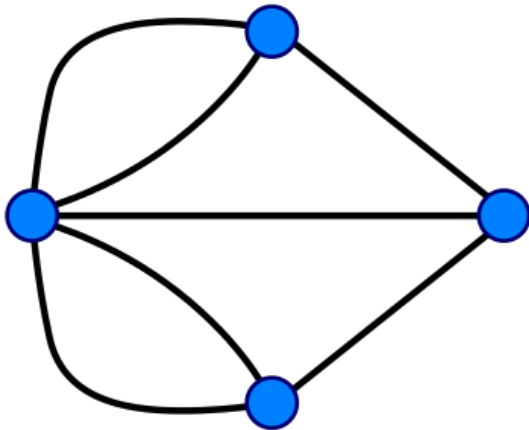


*to find a **trail** that contains all **edges** of the **graph***

$$v_0 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow v_i \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow v_m$$



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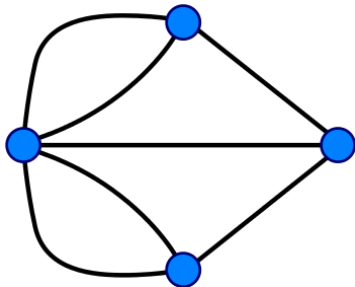
$$v_i \notin \{v_0, v_m\} \implies \deg(v_i) \text{ is even}$$

Lemma (Necessary Condition for Eulerian Trails)

*If a graph has **Eulerian trails**, then **zero or two** vertices have an **odd** degree.*

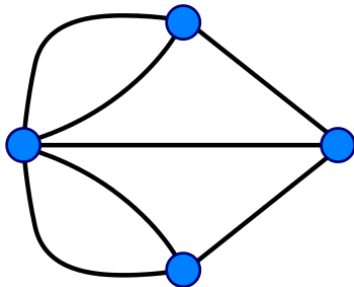
Lemma (Necessary Condition for Eulerian Trails)

If a graph has *Eulerian trails*, then *zero or two* vertices have an *odd* degree.



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4 vertices of odd degree \implies has no Eulerian trails

Theorem (Euler's Theorem)

A graph has *Eulerian trails* iff it contains *zero or two* vertices that have an *odd* degree.

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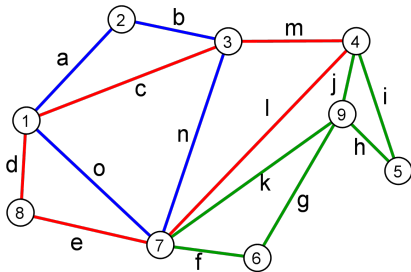
Pierre-Henry Fleury gave another proof in 1883.

Theorem (Euler's Theorem (Carl Hierholzer))

A *connected* graph has *Eulerian cycles* iff *every vertex* has *even* degree.

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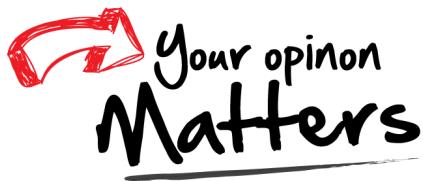


alg

edge-disjoint cycle decomposition

directed graphs

Thank
You!



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