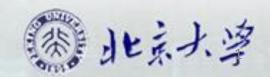
单元7.1 欧拉图

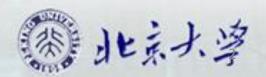
第二编图论 第八章欧拉图与哈密顿图

8.1 欧拉图



内容提要

- 欧拉回路、欧拉通路
- 欧拉图、半欧拉图
- 有向欧拉图、有向半欧拉图
- 欧拉图、半欧拉图的充要条件
- 求欧拉回路的算法



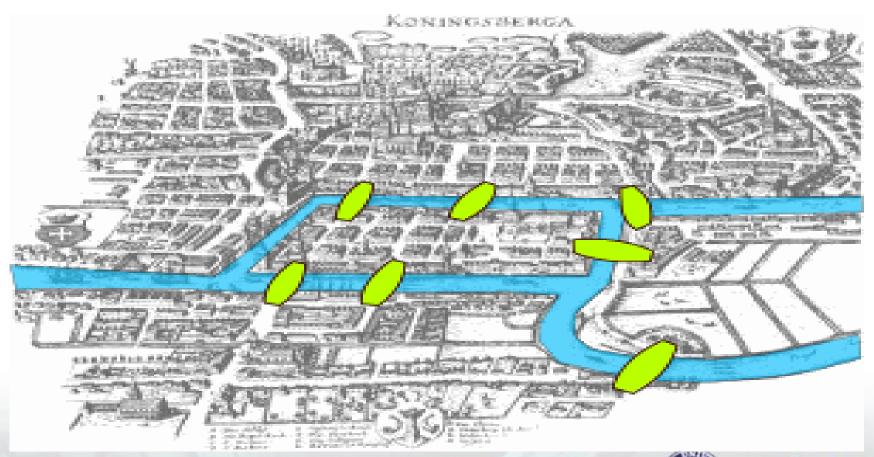
七桥问题

Königsberg, River Pregel (Kaliningrad, Russia)



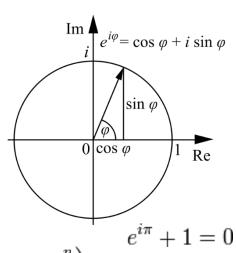


Königsberg, River Pregel (Kaliningrad, Russia)



Leonhard Euler(1707~1783)

- 瑞士数学家,最多产的数学家
 - -≥1100书籍论文
 - 全集≥75卷
 - 13个孩子
 - 最后17年失明

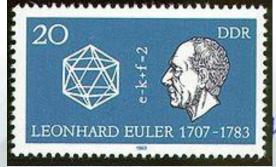




$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{0!} + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} \right).$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

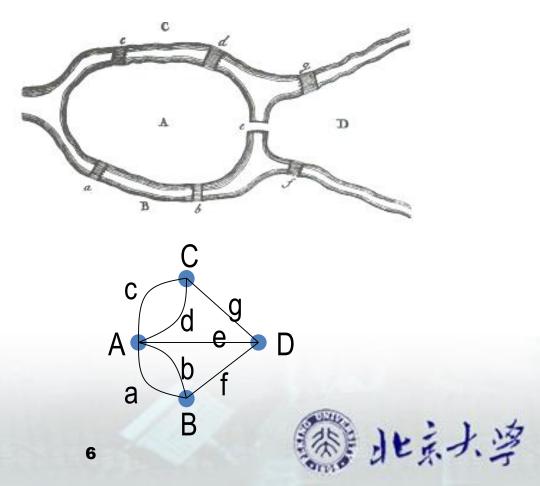
$$\gamma = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln(n) \right).$$



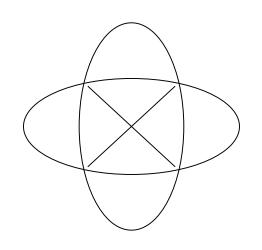
Euler的解法

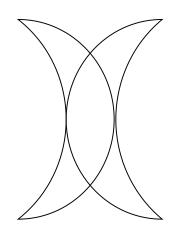
• 1736年,图论和拓扑学诞生

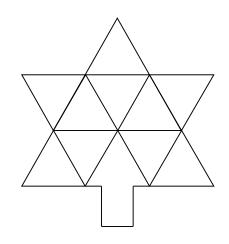


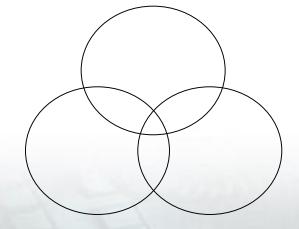


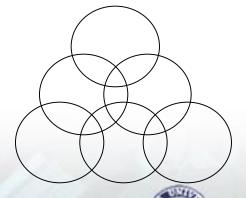
一笔画











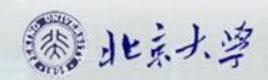
欧拉通(回)路、(半)欧拉图

• 欧拉通路: 经过图中所有边的简单通路

• 半欧拉图: 有欧拉通路的图

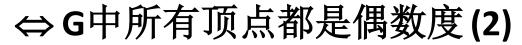
• 欧拉回路: 经过图中所有边的简单回路

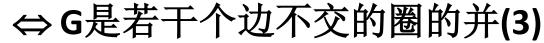
• 欧拉图:有欧拉回路的图

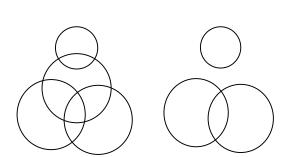


无向欧拉图的充分必要条件

定理8.1:设G是无向连通图,则 G是欧拉图(1)







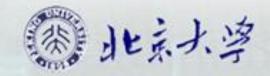
证明 (1)⇒(2) 若欧拉回路总共k次经过顶点v,则d(v)=2k. (2)⇒(3)若删除任意1个圈上的边,则所有顶点的度还是偶数,但是不一定连通了.对每个连通分支重复进行. (3)⇒(1)有公共点但边不交的简单回路,总可以拼接成欧拉回路:在交点处,走完第1个回路后再走第2个回路. #

无向半欧拉图的充分必要条件

- · 定理8.2:设G是无向连通图,则 (1) G是半欧拉图
- ⇔(2) G中恰有2个奇度顶点#

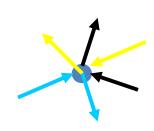


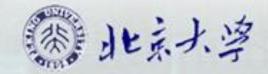




有向欧拉图的充分必要条件

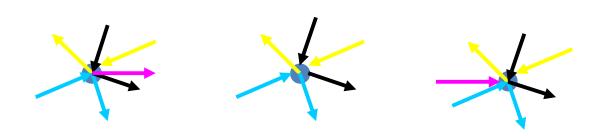
- 定理8.3: 设G是有向连通图,则 G是欧拉图
- $\Leftrightarrow \forall v \in V(G), d^+(v) = d^-(v)$
- ⇔ G是若干个边不交有向圈的并 #

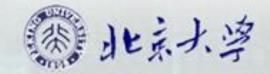




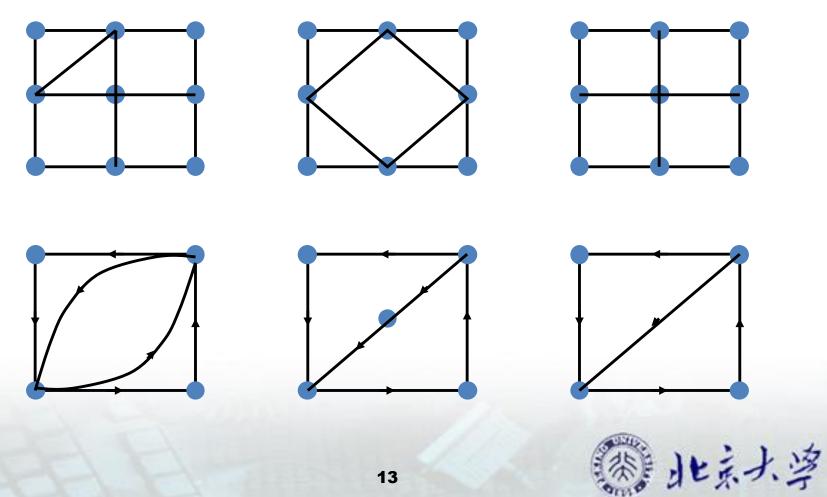
有向半欧拉图的充分必要条件

- 定理8.4: 设G是无向连通图,则 G是半欧拉图
- ⇔ G中恰有2个奇度顶点,其中1个入度比出度大1,另 1个出度比入度大1,其余顶点入度等于出度.#



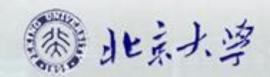






Fleury算法(避桥法)

- 从任意一点开始,沿着没有走过的边向前走
- 在每个顶点,优先选择剩下的非桥边,除非只有唯一一条边
- 直到得到欧拉回路或宣布失败
- 定理8.5: 设G是无向欧拉图,则Fleury算法终止时得到的简单通路是欧拉回路. #

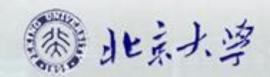


Fleury算法(递归形式)

if d(v)>1 then e:=v关联的任意非割边 else e:=v关联的唯一边

u:=e的另一个端点.

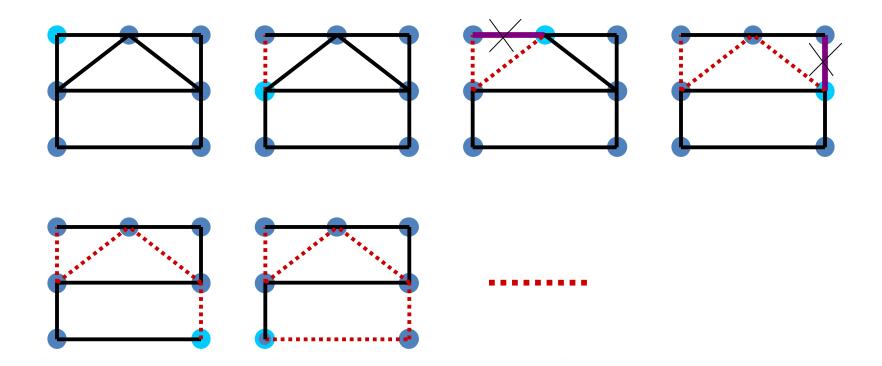
递归地求G-e的从u到w的欧拉通路 把e接续在递归求出的通路上

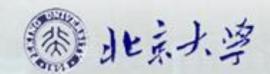


Fleury算法(迭代形式)

(1) P₀:=v;
(2) 设P_i=v₀e₁v₁e₂...e_iv_i已经行遍, 设 G_i=G-{e₁,e₂,...,e_i}, e_{i+1}:= G_i中满足如下2条件的边:
(a) e_{i+1}与v_i关联
(b) 除非别无选择,否则e_{i+1}不是G_i中的桥
(3) 若G_i≠N_i,则回到(2);否则算法停止

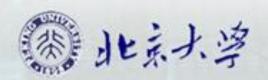
Fleury算法举例



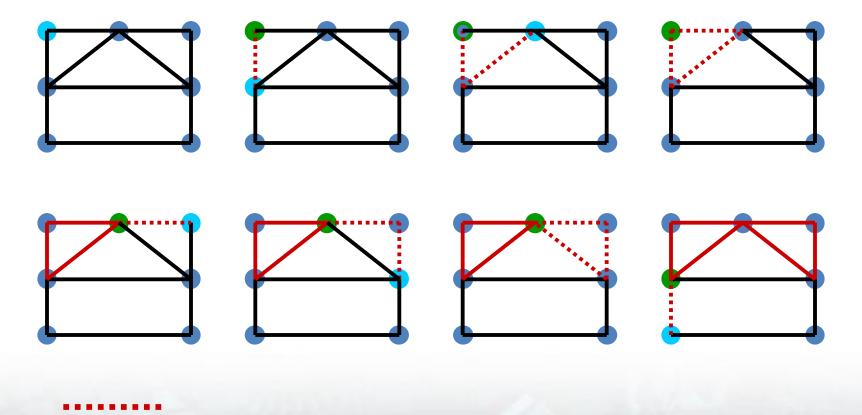


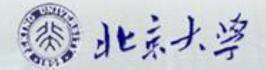
逐步插入回路算法

- 每次求出一个简单回路
- 把新求出的回路插入老回路,合并成一个更大的回路
- 直到得到欧拉回路或宣布失败



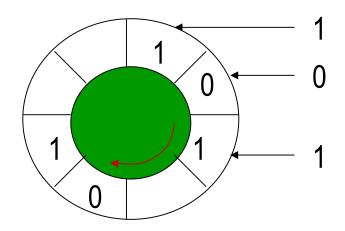
逐步插入回路算法举例

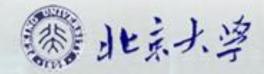




轮盘设计

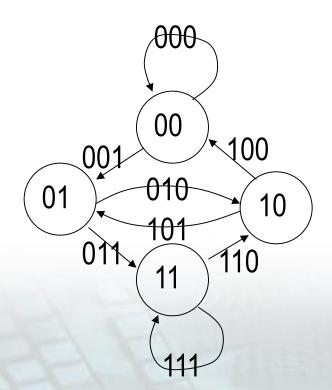
000,001,010,011,100,101,110,111

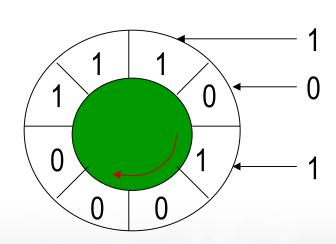


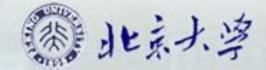


轮盘设计

D=<V,E>, V={00,01,10,11},
 E={abc=<ab,bc> | a,b,c∈{0,1}}









小结

- 欧拉图 Easy
 - 充要条件

