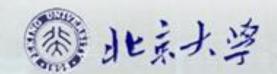
## 单元6.3 无向图的连通性

第二编图论 第七章图

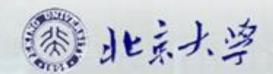
7.3 无向图的连通性

7.5 有向图的连通性



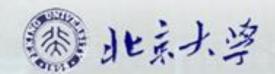
## 内容提要

- 连通,连通分支,连通分支数
- 二部图 ⇔ 无奇圈
- 强连通(双向),单向连通,弱连通



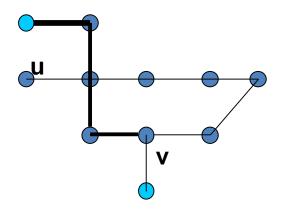
#### 连通

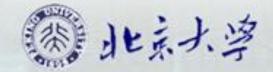
- 无向图G=<V,E>, u~v ⇔ u与v之间有通路, 规定u~u
- 连通关系~是等价关系
  - 自反: u~u
  - 对称: u~v ⇒ v~u
  - 传递: u~v ∧ v~w ⇒ u~w
- 连通分支: G[V<sub>i</sub>], (i=1,...,k)
  - -设 V/~={ V<sub>i</sub> | i=1,...,k }
  - 连通分支数: p(G) = | V/~| = k
- · 连通图: p(G)=1; 非连通图(分离图): p(G)>1



## 短程线(测地线)

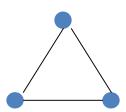
u,v之间长度最短的通路





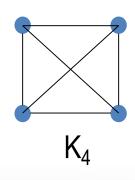
## 距离、直径

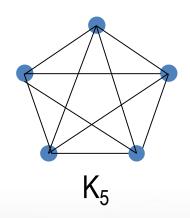
• 距离: d<sub>G</sub>(u,v) = u,v之间短程线的长度(或∞)

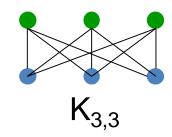


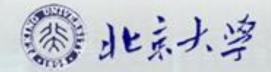
• 直径: d(G) = max{ d<sub>G</sub>(u,v) | u,v∈V(G) }

• 例:  $d(K_n)=1(n\geq 2)$ ,  $d(C_n)=\lfloor n/2\rfloor$ ,  $d(N_1)=0$ ,  $d(N_n)=\infty$   $(n\geq 2)$ 



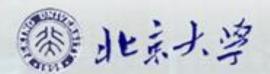




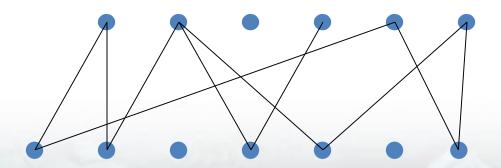


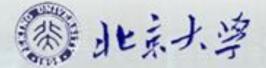
# 距离函数

- 非负性: d(u,v)≥0, d(u,v)=0 ⇔ u=v
- 对称性: d(u,v) = d(v,u)
- Δ不等式: d(u,v) + d(v,w) ≥ d(u,w)
- 任何函数只要满足上述三条性质,就可以当作距离 函数使用



- · 定理7.8 G是二部图 ⇔ G中无奇圈
- 证明: ( $\Rightarrow$ ) 设G=( $V_1,V_2$ ;E), 设C= $v_1v_2...v_{l-1}v_lv_1$ 是G中的任意圈,设 $v_1 \in V_1$ ,则  $v_3,v_5,...,v_{l-1} \in V_1$ ,  $v_2,v_4,...,v_l \in V_2$ , 于是l=|C|是偶数,C是偶圈.





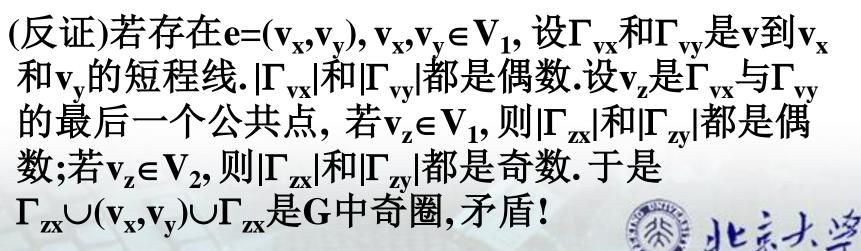
· 证: (⇐) 设G连通(否则对每个连通分支进行讨论), 设v∈V(G), 令

 $V_1 = \{ u \in V(G) \mid d(u,v) 为偶数 \},$ 

V<sub>2</sub>={ u∈V(G) | d(u,v)为奇数 }, V<sub>1</sub>∪V<sub>2</sub>=V(G), V<sub>1</sub>∩V<sub>2</sub>=Ø.

则  $V_1 \cup V_2 = V(G)$ ,  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$ .

下证  $E(G)\subseteq V_1 \& V_2$ .

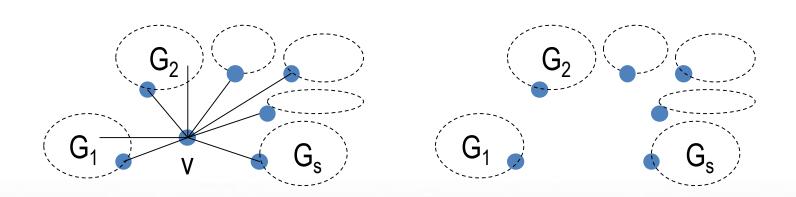


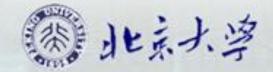
定理7.9 若无向图G是连通的,则G的边数m≥n-1

证明:(对n归纳)不妨设G是简单图.

(1)  $G=N_1$ : n=1, m=0.

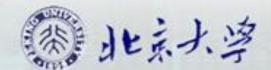
(2) 设n≤k时命题成立,下证n=k+1时也成立.





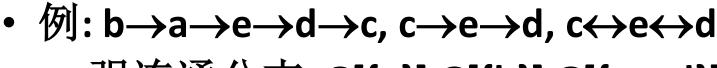
#### 定理7.9证明

∀v∈V(G), 设p(G-v)=s, 则d<sub>G</sub>(v)≥s.
 对G-v的连通分支G<sub>1</sub>,G<sub>2</sub>,...,G<sub>s</sub>使用归纳假设,设|V(G<sub>i</sub>)|=n<sub>i</sub>, |E(G<sub>i</sub>)|=m<sub>i</sub>,则
 m = m<sub>1</sub>+m<sub>2</sub>+...+m<sub>s</sub>+d<sub>G</sub>(v)
 ≥ (n<sub>1</sub>-1)+(n<sub>2</sub>-1)+...+(n<sub>s</sub>-1)+s
 = n<sub>1</sub>+n<sub>2</sub>+...+n<sub>s</sub> = n-1. #

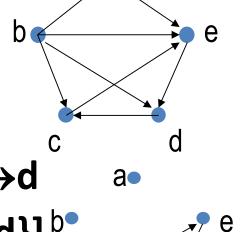


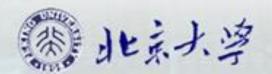
## (双向)可达

- 有向图D=<V,E>, u→v 
   ⇔从u到v有(有向)通路
  - 规定u→u,可达关系是自反,传递的
- 有向图D=<V,E>, u→v ⇔ u→v ∧ v→u
  - 双向可达关系是等价关系
  - 其等价类的导出子图称为强连通分支



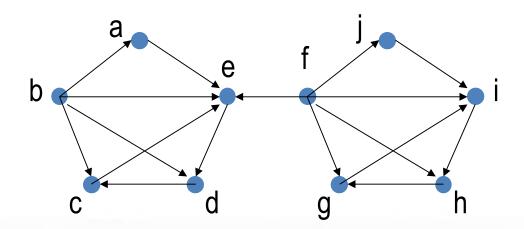
强连通分支: G[{a}],G[{b}],G[{c,e,d}] b •

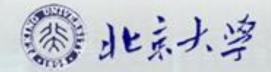




## 弱连通

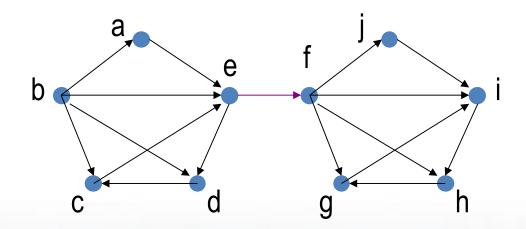
• 有向图的基图是连通图

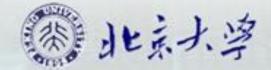




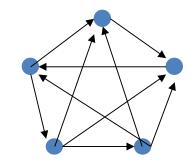
## 单向连通

• 有向图的任何一对顶点之间至少单向可达

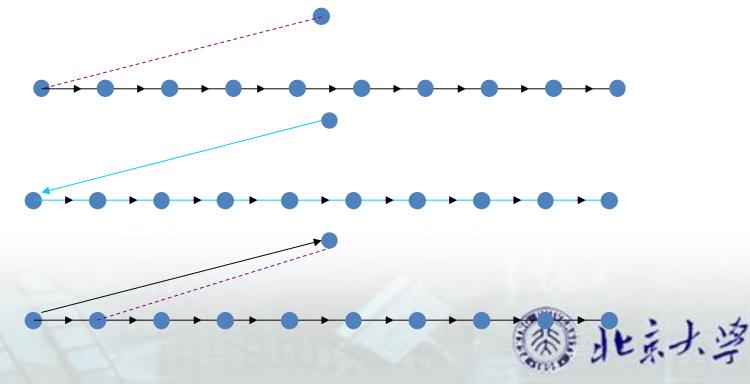




## 命题

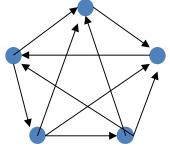


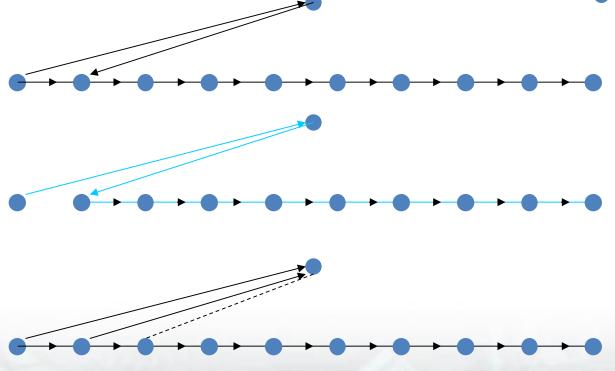
- 竞赛图一定有初级通路(路径)过每个顶点恰好一次
- 证明:

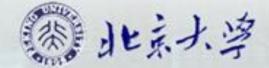


## 命题证明

• 证明(续):

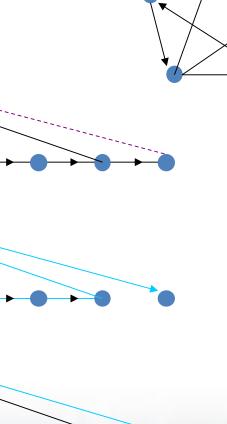


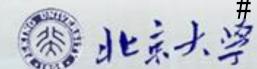




## 命题证明

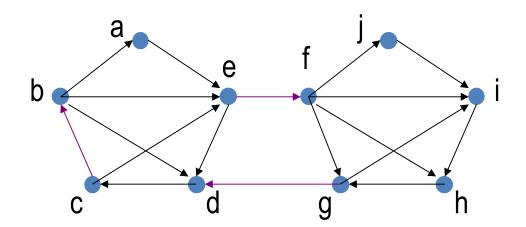
• 证明(续):

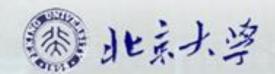




#### 强连通

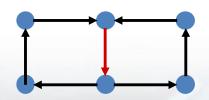
• 强连通(双向连通):有向图的任何一对顶点之间都双向可达

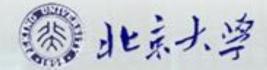




• 有向图D强连通 ⇔ D中有回路过每个顶点至少一次.

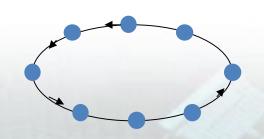
• 说明:不一定有简单回路,反例如下:

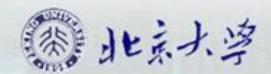




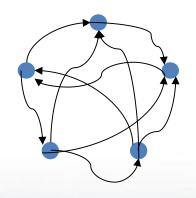
### 定理7.21证明

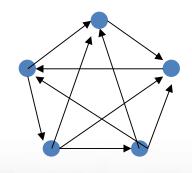
- 证明:(⇐)显然
- (⇒) 设V(D)={ $v_1,v_2,...,v_n$ }, 设 $\Gamma_{i,j}$ 是从 $v_i$ 到 $v_j$ 的有向通路, 则 $\Gamma_{1,2}$ + $\Gamma_{2,3}$ +...+ $\Gamma_{n-1,n}$ + $\Gamma_{n,1}$ 是过每个顶点至少一次的回路. #

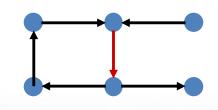


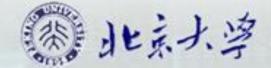


- 有向图D单向连通 ⇔ D中有通路过每个顶点至少一次.#
- 说明:不一定有简单通路,反例如下:



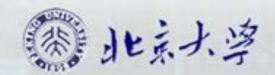






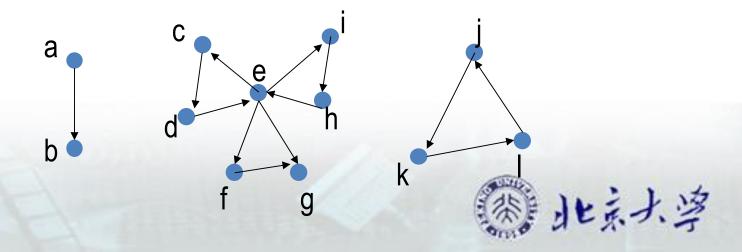
## 有向图的连通分支

- 强连通分支:极大强连通子图
- 单向连通分支:极大单向连通子图
- 弱连通分支:极大弱连通子图



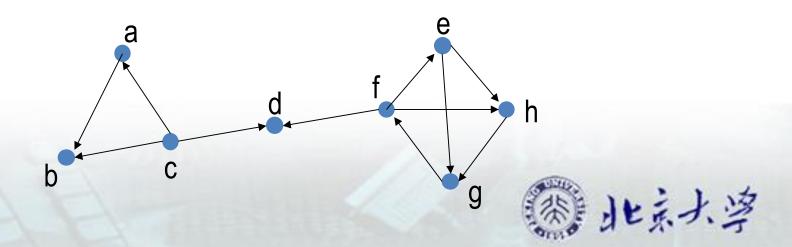
## 有向图的连通分支(例7.8(a))

- 强连通分支: [{a}], G[{b}], G[{c,d,e,h,i}],
  G[{f}],G[{g}],G[{j,k,l}]
- 单向连通分支: G[{a,b}],G[{c,d,e,h,i,f,g}], G[{j,k,l}]
- (弱)连通分支:与单向连通分支相同



## 有向图的连通分支(例7.8(b))

- 强连通分支: G[{a}], G[{b}], G[{c}], G[{d}], G[{e,f,g,h}]
- 单向连通分支: G[{a,b,c}], G[{c,d}], G[{d,e,f,g,h}]
- · (弱)连通分支:G



## 小结

- 连通,连通分支,连通分支数
- 二部图 ⇔ 无奇圈
- 强连通(双向),单向连通,弱连通

