# Graph

日月卦長

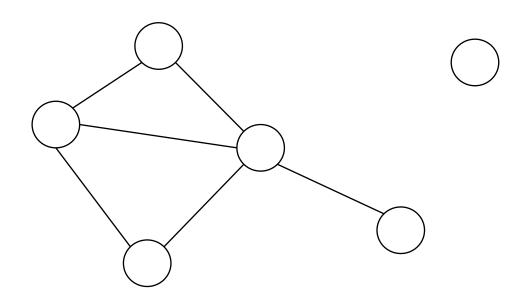
- •基本元素
  - 點和邊

• 黑占(vertex)



•邊(edge)

● 圖:點的集合加邊的集合 G = (V, E),這裡 V 是點集合 E 是邊集合



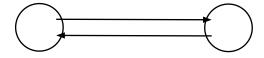
•有向邊、無向邊



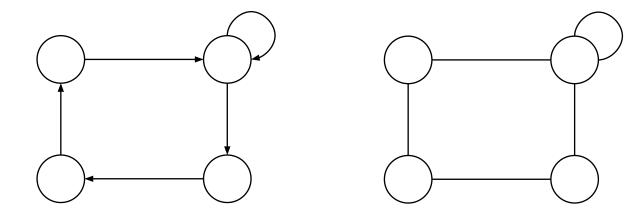
•有向邊、無向邊



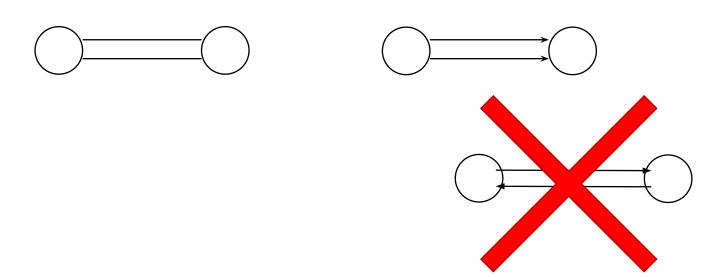
可以想成兩個方向相反的有向邊



•有向圖、無向圖



•重邊



•自環 (loop)



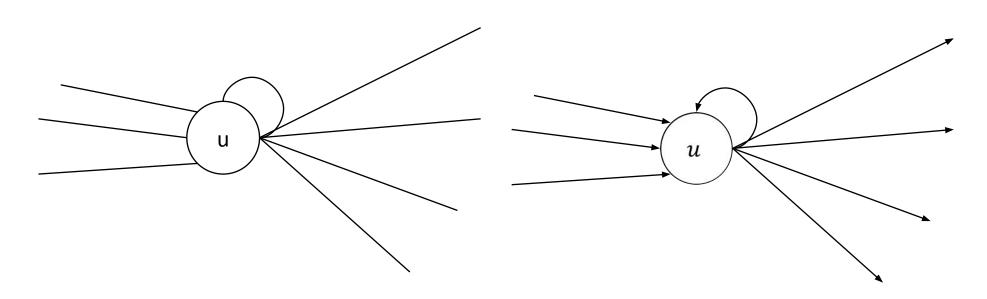


● 度(degree):和一個點 u 有相關的點的數量

• 無向圖: 連到 u 這個點的邊數

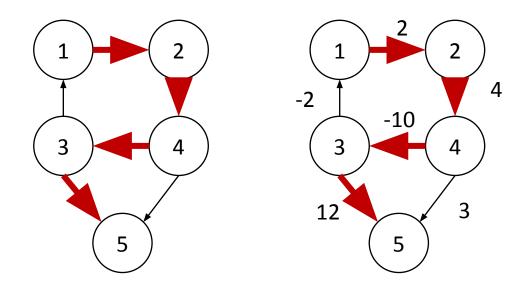
• 入度(in-degree):終點為u的邊數

• 出度(out-degree): 起點為 u 的邊數

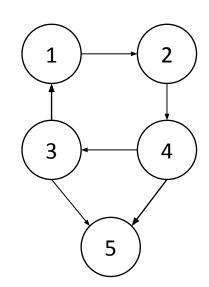


• 路徑(Path): 由頭尾相連的邊組合成的集合

•路徑長:路徑上邊的數量或邊的權重總和

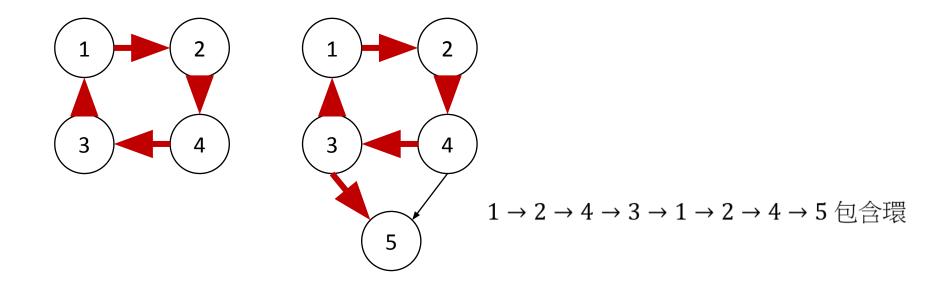


- •簡單路徑(Simple Path):
  - 一條路徑中, 起終點可以為同一個點, 但其他頂點皆為不相同

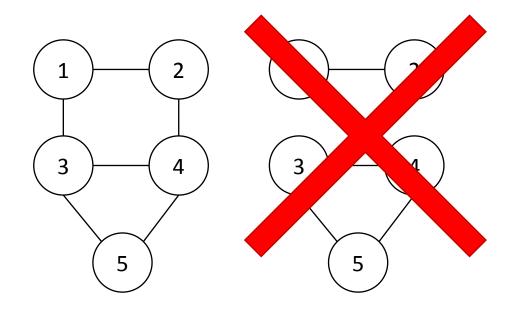


$$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$$
 不是簡單路徑

- •環(cycle):起點和終點為同一點的路徑
- •沒特別說明的話, 路徑也可以包含環



• 連通圖(無向圖): 圖上任相異兩點必定存在一條路徑



#### 如何存圖

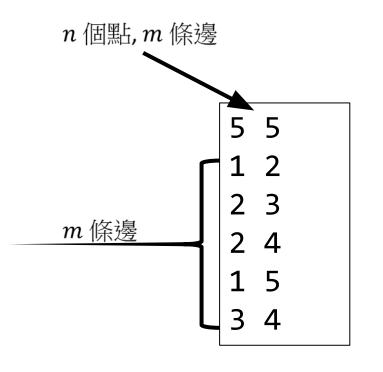
#### Adjacency List

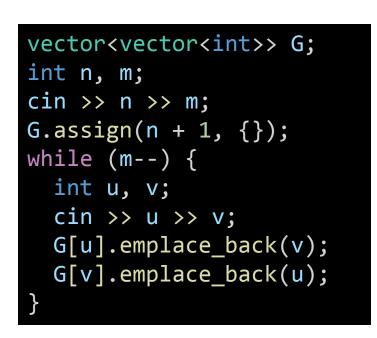
- 每個點紀錄自己連向誰
- 需要的空間是 O(|V| + |E|)
- 支援重邊
- 大多數圖論題目適用

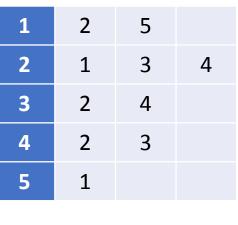
#### Adjacency Matrix

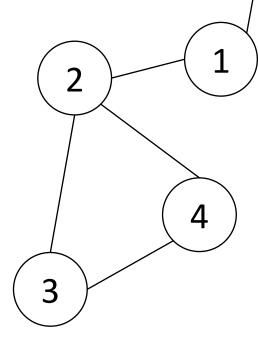
- 二維陣列 G ,若存在一條邊 (u,v) 則 G[u][v] = true
- 需要的空間是  $O(|V|^2)$
- 不支援重邊
- 由於走訪速度很慢,只有在少數演算法會被使用

# 無向圖的輸入 – Adjacency List

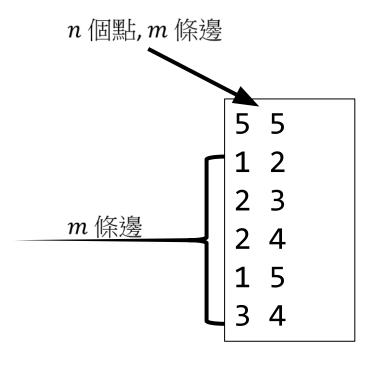


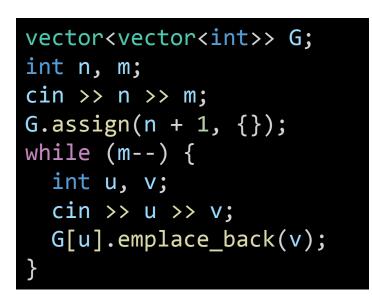


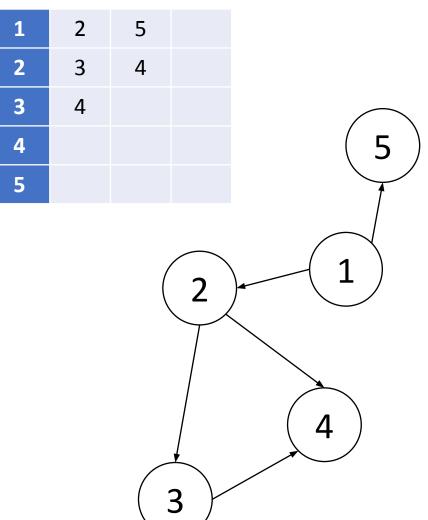




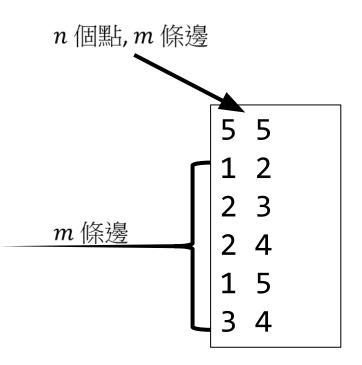
# 有向圖的輸入-Adjacency List







# 無向圖的輸入 – Adjacency Matrix



```
      1
      2
      3
      4
      5

      1
      1
      1
      1

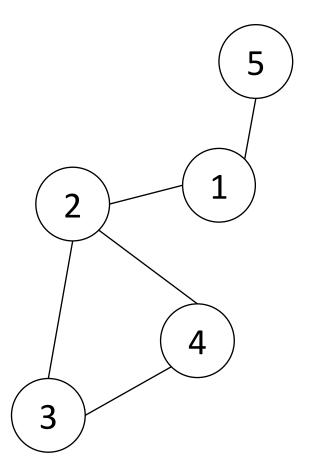
      2
      1
      1
      1

      3
      1
      1
      1

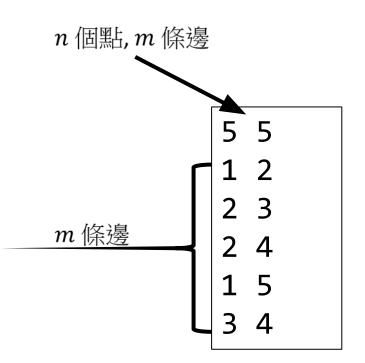
      4
      1
      1
      1

      5
      1
      1
      1
```

```
vector<vector<int>> G;
int n, m;
cin >> n >> m;
G.assign(n + 1, vector<int>(n + 1));
while (m--) {
  int u, v;
  cin >> u >> v;
  G[u][v] = G[v][u] = 1;
}
```



# 有向圖的輸入 – Adjacency Matrix



```
      1
      2
      3
      4
      5

      1
      1
      1
      1

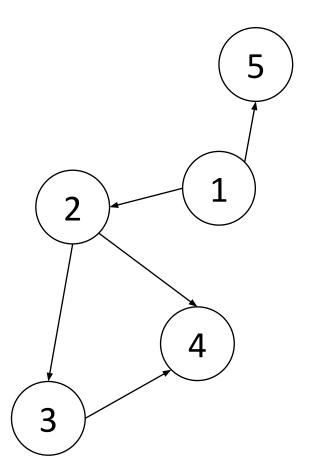
      2
      1
      1
      1

      3
      1
      1
      1

      4
      4
      4
      4
      4

      5
      6
      6
      6
      6
      6
```

```
vector<vector<int>> G;
int n, m;
cin >> n >> m;
G.assign(n + 1, vector<int>(n + 1));
while (m--) {
  int u, v;
  cin >> u >> v;
  G[u][v] = 1;
}
```



#### 圖的邊數、點數

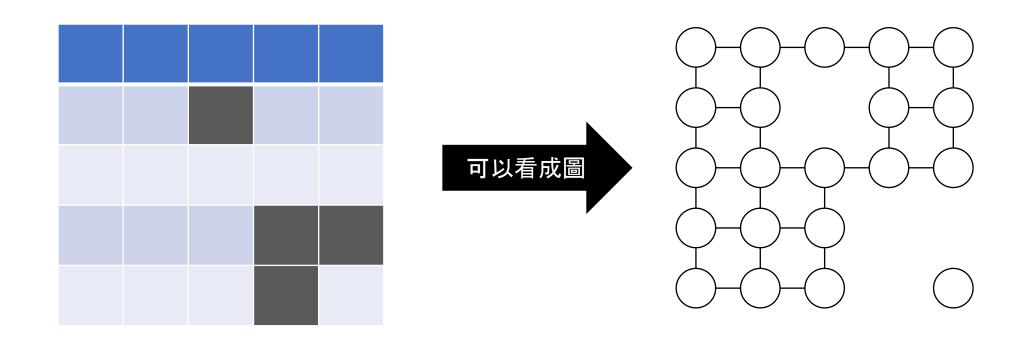
●若沒有重邊、自環,則

$$|E| \le \frac{|V| \times (|V| - 1)}{2}$$

- 對於 |*E*| ≈ |*V*|<sup>2</sup> 的圖稱之為稠密圖(dense graph)
- 反之稱為稀疏圖(sparse graph)

#### 圖上的 DFS、BFS

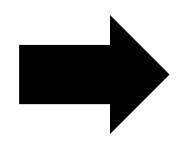
•如同 Flood-fill, DFS、BFS 會走過所有連通的點



## 圖上的 DFS (Adjacency List) O(|V| + |E|)

#### 圖上的 BFS (Adjacency List) O(|V| + |E|)

```
pair<int, int> Dxy[4] =
                                           \{\{1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{-1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{-1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{
   -1}};
 void bfs(int x, int y) {
                     queue<pair<int,int>> Q;
                   Q.emplace(x, y);
                   while(Q.size()) {
                                       tie(x, y) = Q.front();
                                      Q.pop();
                                         if(grid[x][y]) continue;
                                         grid[x][y] = true;
                                         for (auto [dx, dy] : Dxy) {
                                                                                   Q.emplace(x + dx, y + dy);
```



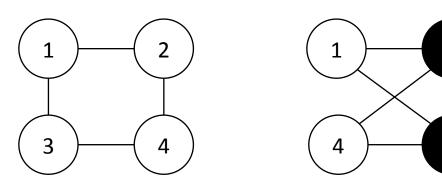
```
vector<bool> visit;
void bfs(int u) {
  queue<int> Q;
 Q.emplace(u);
  while (!Q.empty()) {
   u = Q.front();
   Q.pop();
   if (visit[u]) continue;
   visit[u] = true;
   for (auto v : G[u]) {
     Q.emplace(v);
```

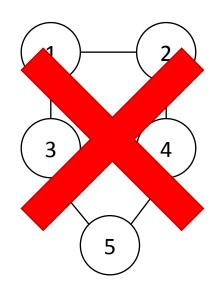
# 特殊的圖

- •樹 (Tree)
- •二分圖 (Bipartite Graph)
- 有向無環圖 (Directed Acyclic Graph, DAG)
- 平面圖 (Planar Graph)
- 弦圖 (Chordal Graph)

#### 二分圖

- •二分圖
  - 一個無向圖的頂點可以分成兩個集合, 使的同集合中的點不相鄰
- •黑白染色 (二分圖色)
  - 將圖中的點圖成黑或白, 使得每條邊的兩端必不同色



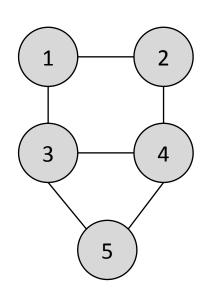


#### 二分圖

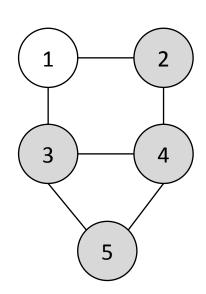
●性質

• G 是二分圖  $\leftrightarrow$  G 可以被二分圖色

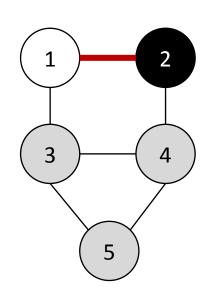
- •如何判定一個無向圖是否為二分圖呢?
  - 1. 隨便找一個點, 塗成黑或是白
  - 2. 從這個點 DFS or BFS, 並將相鄰的點塗成相異的顏色
  - 3. 如果塗色的過程中發生矛盾, 就不是二分圖, 否則就是二分圖



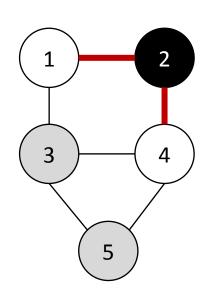
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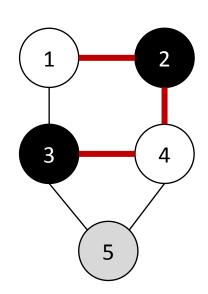
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  - 1. 隨便找一個點, 塗成黑或是白
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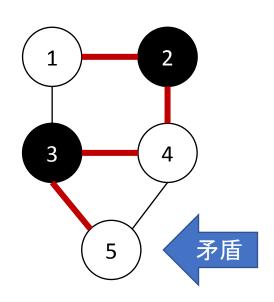
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  - 1. 隨便找一個點, 塗成黑或是白
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- •如何判定一個無向圖是否為二分圖呢?
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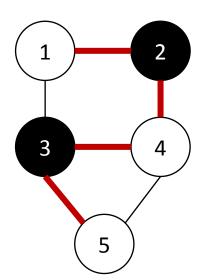


- •如何判定一個無向圖是否為二分圖呢?
  - 1. 隨便找一個點, 塗成黑或是白
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  - 3. 如果塗色的過程中發生矛盾, 就不是二分圖, 否則就是二分圖

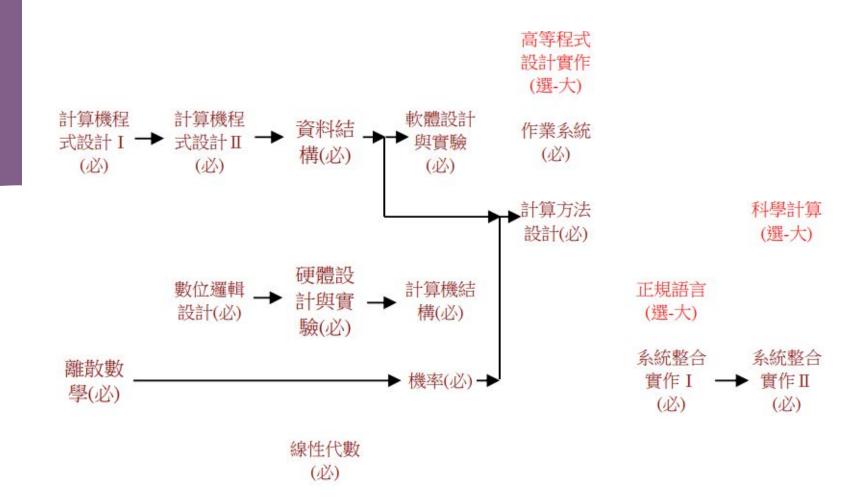


```
vector<int> color; // 一開始初始化都是 0

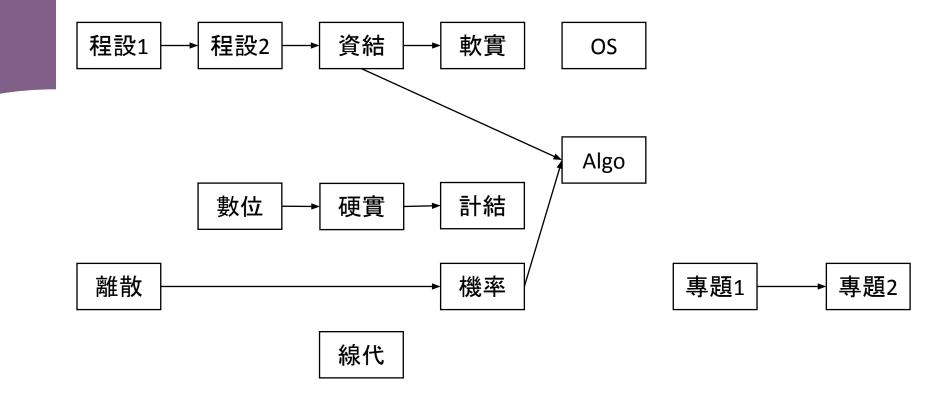
bool dfs(int u, int c = 1) {
  if (color[u])
    return color[u] == c;
  color[u] = c;
  for (auto v : G[u])
    if (!dfs(v, c * -1))
      return false;
  return true;
}
```



#### 清大資工 課程地圖

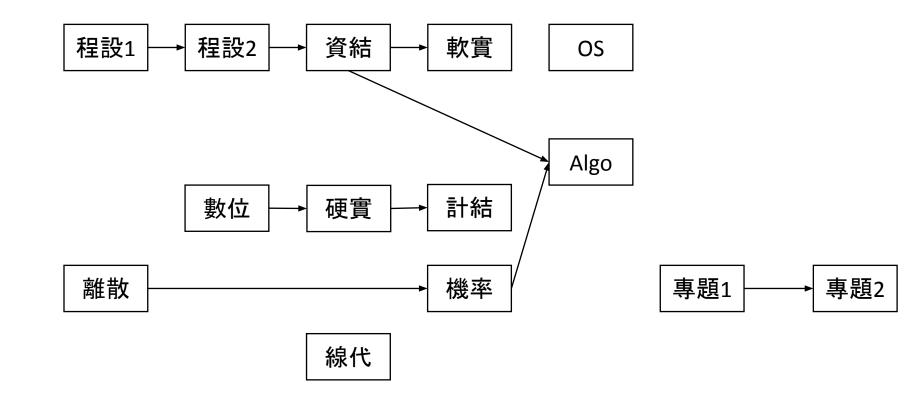


#### 變成圖論



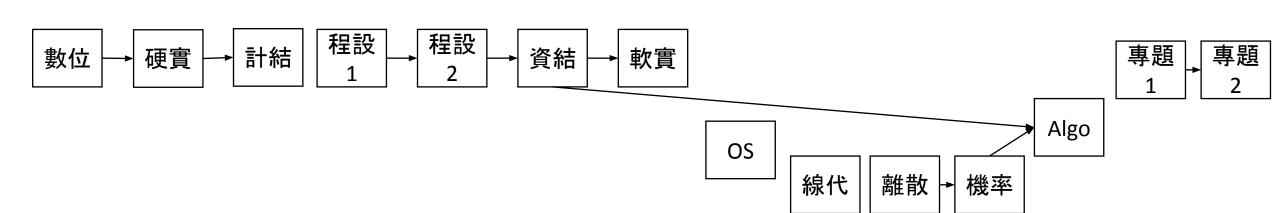
## 有向無環圖

顧名思義, 是有向圖且沒有環



# 拓樸排序 Topological sort

- ●假設一次只能修一堂課,必須為課程安排先後順序
- $A \rightarrow B$  表示 A 要排在 B 前面
- 得到的順序稱為拓樸排序
  - 可能有多種排法



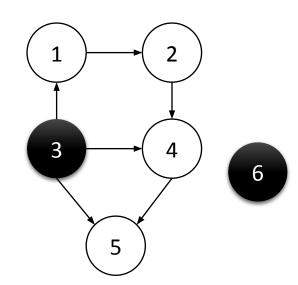
# 拓樸排序 Topological sort

●性質

• G 是有向無環圖  $\leftrightarrow G$  可以被拓樸排序

#### 誰有資格排在第一位

- 沒有連進來的邊的點可以排在第一位
- •也就是 in-degree 為 0 的點

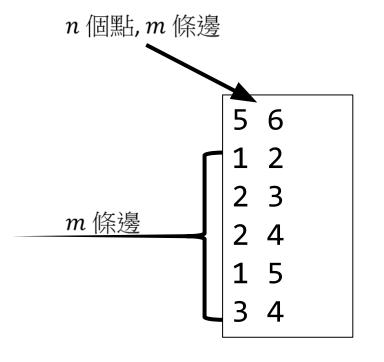


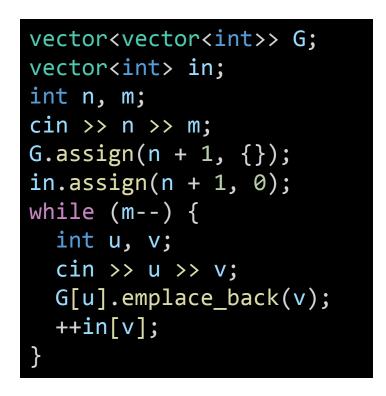
$$3 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$$

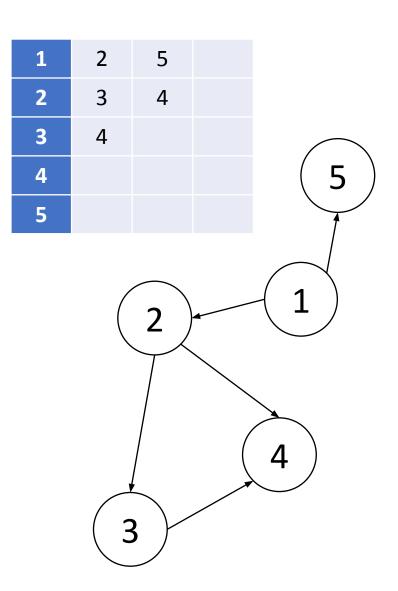
$$6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$$

## 有向圖記錄 in-degree

1	2	3	4	5
0	1	1	2	1

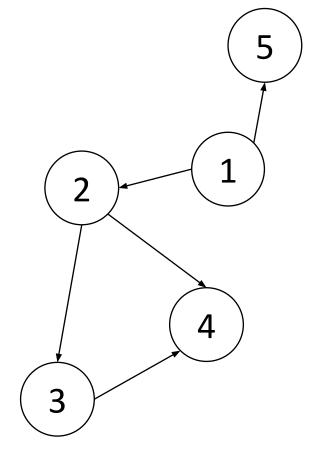






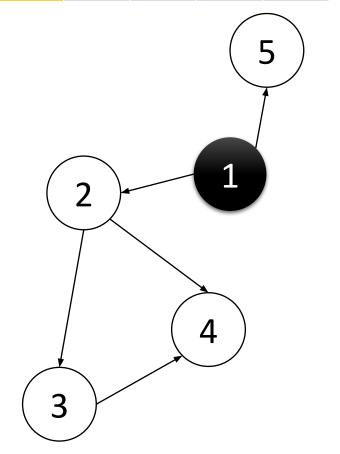
- •不斷找出 in-degree 是 0 的點並刪掉
- •刪除的順序就是拓樸排序
- •可以用 queue、priority\_queue 等容器維護刪除的順序

1	2	3	4	5
0	1	1	2	1



- •不斷找出 in-degree 是 0 的點並刪掉
- •刪除的順序就是拓樸排序
- •可以用 queue、priority\_queue 等容器維護刪除的順序

1	2	3	4	5
0	1	1	2	1



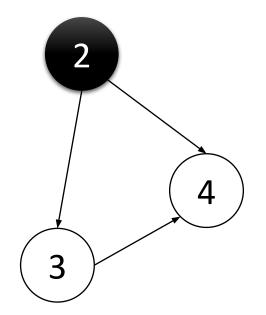
Queue

1 2 5

- •不斷找出 in-degree 是 0 的點並刪掉
- •刪除的順序就是拓樸排序
- •可以用 queue、priority\_queue 等容器維護刪除的順序

1	2	3	4	5
0	0	1	2	0

5



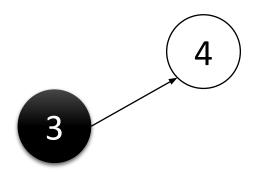
Queue

1	2	5	3	

- •不斷找出 in-degree 是 0 的點並刪掉
- •刪除的順序就是拓樸排序
- •可以用 queue、priority\_queue 等容器維護刪除的順序

1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	1	0

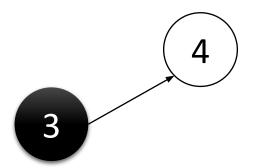
5



1	2	5	3	
---	---	---	---	--

- •不斷找出 in-degree 是 0 的點並刪掉
- •刪除的順序就是拓樸排序
- •可以用 queue、priority\_queue 等容器維護刪除的順序

1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	1	0



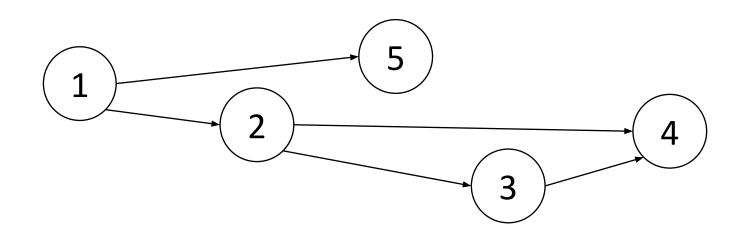
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1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	0	0



#### Kahn 演算法 + 判斷是否是 DAG

```
vector<int> ans;
bool toposort(int n) {
  ans.clear();
  queue<int> Q;
  for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
    if (in[u] == 0) Q.emplace(u);
  while (Q.size()) {
    int u = Q.front();
    Q.pop();
    ans.emplace_back(u);
    for (auto v : G[u])
      if (--in[v] == 0)
Q.emplace(v);
 return ans.size() == n;
```

$$O(|V| + |E|)$$

#### 實際上 ans 就有 Q 的所有資訊

```
vector<int> ans;
bool toposort(int n) {
 ans.clear();
 for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
   if (in[u] == 0) ans.emplace_back(u);
 for (size_t i = 0; i < ans.size(); ++i) {
   int u = ans[i];
   for (auto v : G[u])
     if (--in[v] == 0) ans.emplace_back(v);
 return ans.size() == n;
```

### 另一種 DFS 的方法 (不用紀錄 in-degree)

```
vector<int> visit;
vector<int> ans;
bool dfs(int u) {
  visit[u] = -1;
  for (int v : G[u]) {
    if (visit[v] < 0) return false;</pre>
    else if (!visit[v])
      if (!dfs(v)) return false;
  visit[u] = 1;
  ans.emplace_back(u);
  return true;
```

```
bool toposort(int n) {
   ans.clear();
   visit.assign(n + 1, 0);
   for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
       if (!visit[u])
       if (!dfs(u)) return false;
   reverse(ans.begin(), ans.end());
   return true;
}</pre>
```