# Prufer 序列及其应用

#### 习题三 3.

• 令  $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$  是给定结点, $d_1, d_2, ..., d_n$  是给定的数,满足:

$$\sum d_i = 2n - 2, d_i \ge 1.$$

・证明在集合  $V = \{v_1, v_2, ..., v_n\}$  上满足  $d(v_i) = d_i, i = 1, 2, ..., n$  的树的数目是:

$$\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!}$$

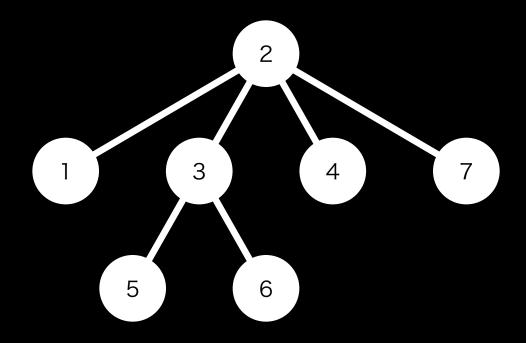
习题三 3.

• 如何考虑?

#### 习题三 3.

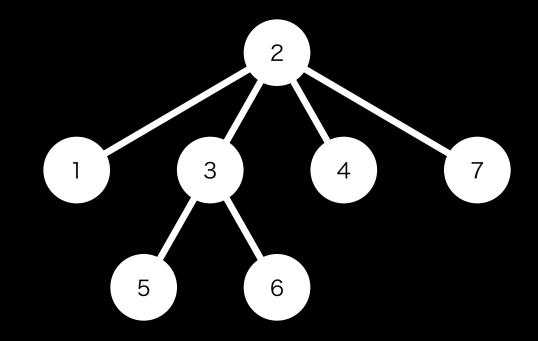
• 计数问题: 转化为序列计数

• 随便找一个点当根进行深搜,考虑深搜序?



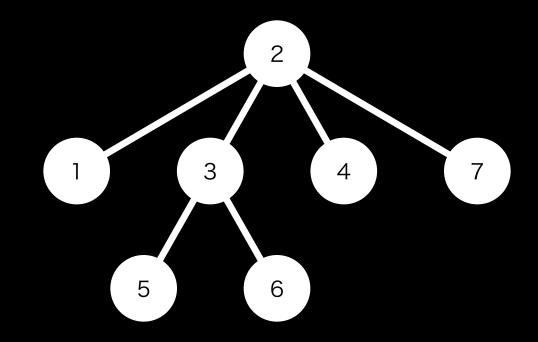
#### 习题三 3.

- 深搜序不唯一: 起点不同, 深搜序也不同
- $\bullet$   $S_1 = \{2,1,3,5,6,4,7\}$
- $S_2 = \{1,2,3,5,6,4,7\}$
- 解决方案: 随便抓一个点当根



#### 习题三 3.

- 每个子树的顺序可以交换, 如何处理?
- $\bullet S_1 = \{2,1,3,5,6,4,7\}$
- $S_2 = \{2,1,7,4,3,6,5\}$ 
  - 解决方案: 优先访问编号小的结点



#### 习题三 3.

- 考虑如何构造深搜序列
- 处理点的度数比较麻烦,例如:
- 怎么在序列中体现点的度数? 子树个数? 但是子树大小不知道
- 启发: 一个点的度数是它邻点的个数, 可以用邻点个数表示度数
- 怎么处理叶子结点? 如果根结点连的点度数全为 1, 其他点就没地方放了
- 启发: 从叶子出发, 向上走

### Prufer 序列

- 由德国数学家 Heinz Prüfer 于 1918 年证明 Cayley 公式时 提出
- 建立了结点带标号的树与一个序列之间的双射
- 在图论中有广泛应用

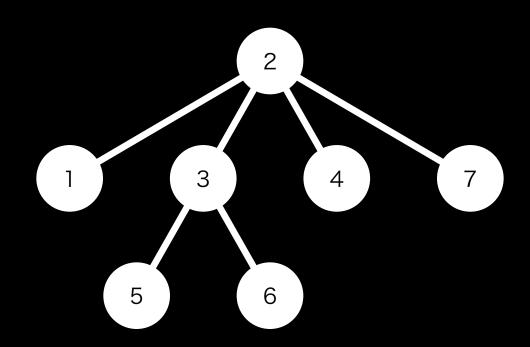


- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v | d(v) = 1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- 2. 将与  $v_0$  相邻的结点加入 Prufer 序列 S, 然后从 G 中删去  $v_0$ ;
- 3. 若 |V(G)| = 2 则结束,否则回到步骤 1.

例

• 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;

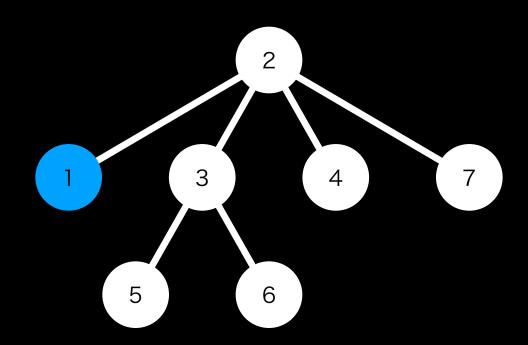
$$\bullet S = \{\}$$



例

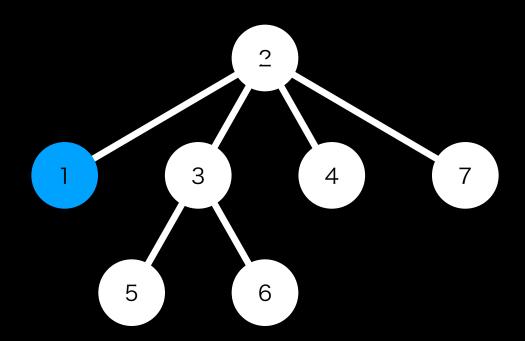
• 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;

$$\bullet S = \{\}$$



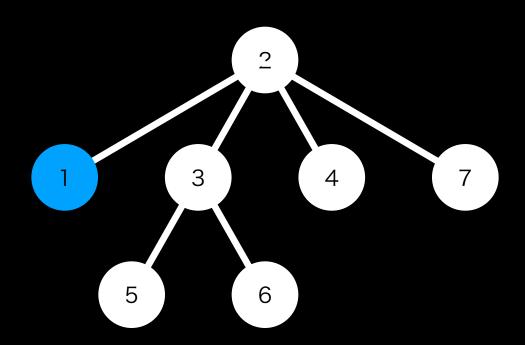
例

$$\bullet S = \{\}$$



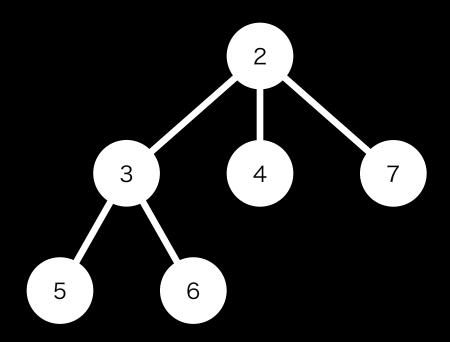
例

• 
$$S = \{2\}$$



例

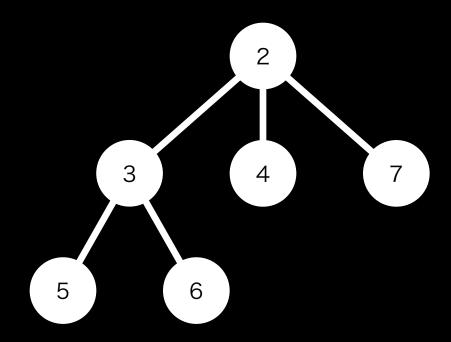
• 
$$S = \{2\}$$



例

• 3. 若 |V(G)| = 2 则结束,否则回到步骤 1.

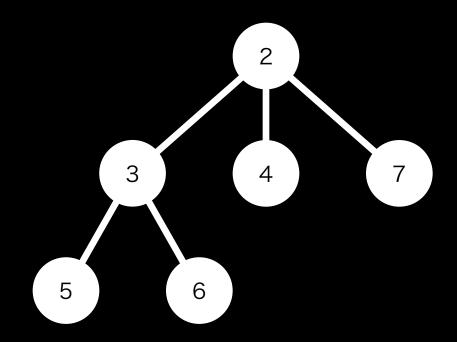
• 
$$S = \{2\}$$



例

• 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;

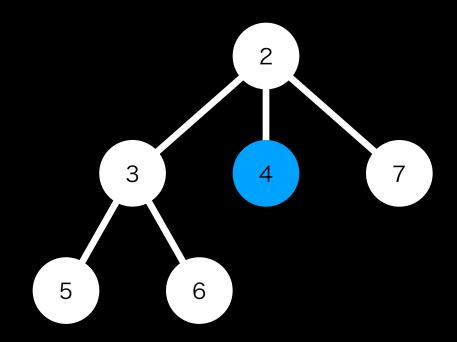
• 
$$S = \{2\}$$



例

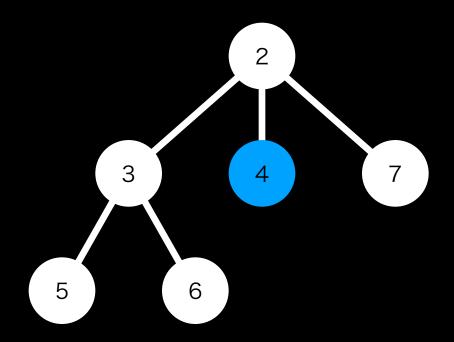
• 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;

• 
$$S = \{2\}$$



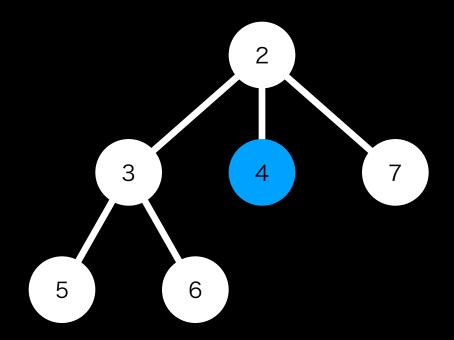
例

• 
$$S = \{2\}$$



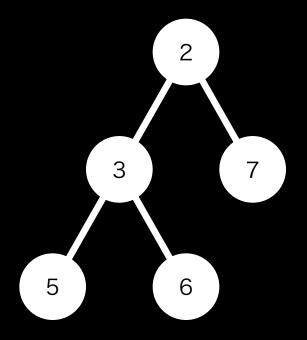
例

• 
$$S = \{2,2\}$$



例

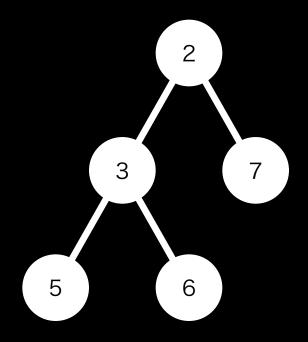
• 
$$S = \{2,2\}$$



例

• 3. 若 |V(G)| = 2 则结束,否则回到步骤 1.

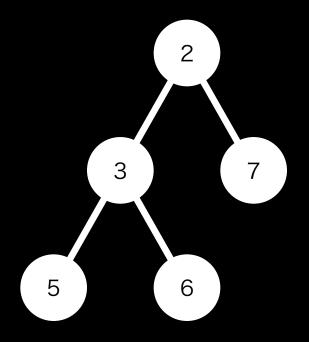
• 
$$S = \{2,2\}$$



例

• 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;

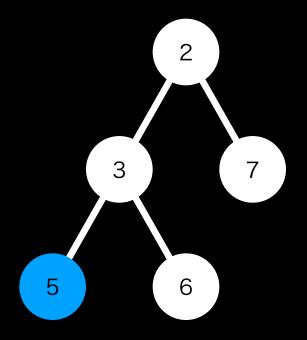
• 
$$S = \{2,2\}$$



例

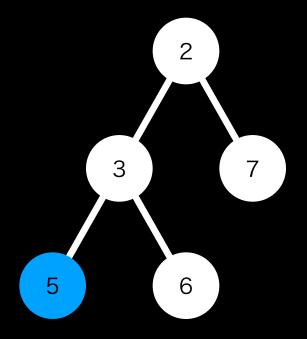
• 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v | d(v) = 1\}$  中标号最小的结点;

• 
$$S = \{2,2\}$$



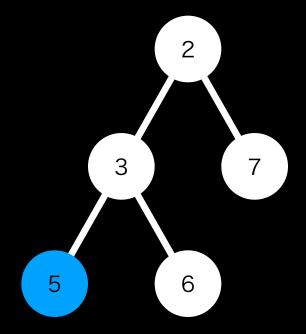
例

• 
$$S = \{2,2\}$$



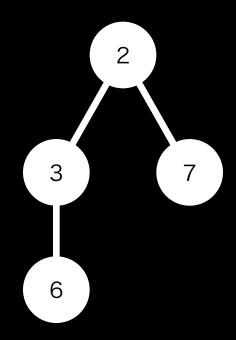
例

• 
$$S = \{2,2,3\}$$

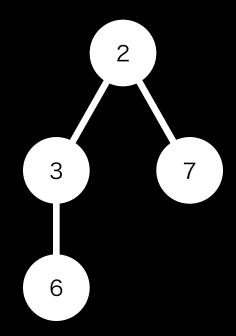


例

• 
$$S = \{2,2,3\}$$



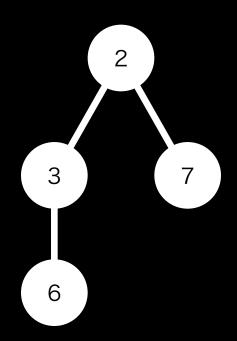
- 3. 若 |V(G)| = 2 则结束,否则回到步骤 1.
- $S = \{2,2,3\}$



例

• 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;

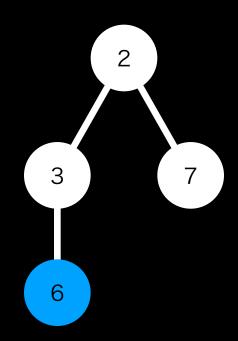
• 
$$S = \{2,2,3\}$$



例

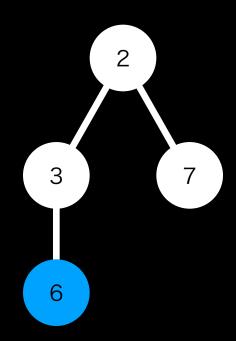
• 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;

• 
$$S = \{2,2,3\}$$



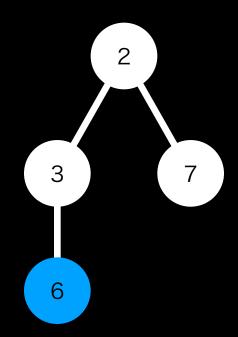
例

• 
$$S = \{2,2,3\}$$



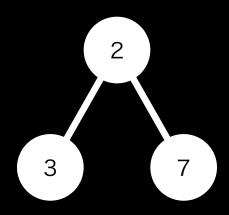
例

• 
$$S = \{2,2,3,3\}$$

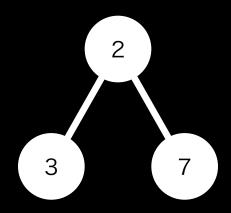


例

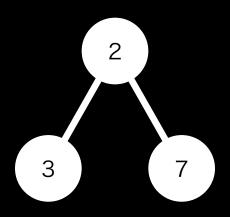
• 
$$S = \{2,2,3,3\}$$



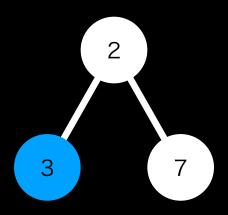
- 3. 若 |V(G)| = 2 则结束,否则回到步骤 1.
- $S = \{2,2,3,3\}$



- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{2,2,3,3\}$

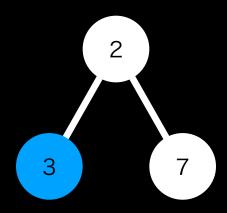


- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 G 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{2,2,3,3\}$



例

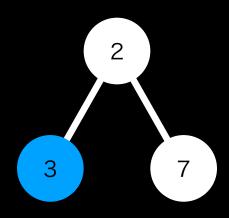
• 
$$S = \{2,2,3,3\}$$



例

• 2. 将与  $v_0$  相邻的结点加入 Prufer 序列 S, 然后从 G 中删去  $v_0$ ;

• 
$$S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$$



例

• 2. 将与  $v_0$  相邻的结点加入 Prufer 序列 S, 然后从 G 中删去  $v_0$ ;

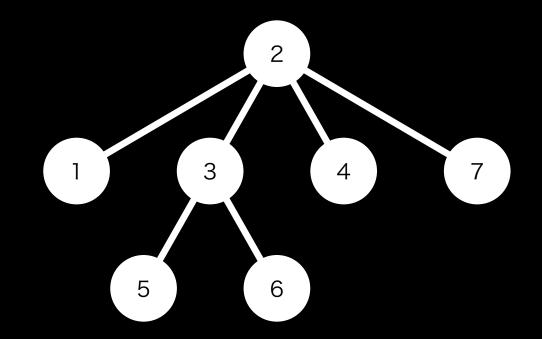
• 
$$S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$$



- 3. 若 |V(G)| = 2 则结束,否则回到步骤 1.
- $S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$

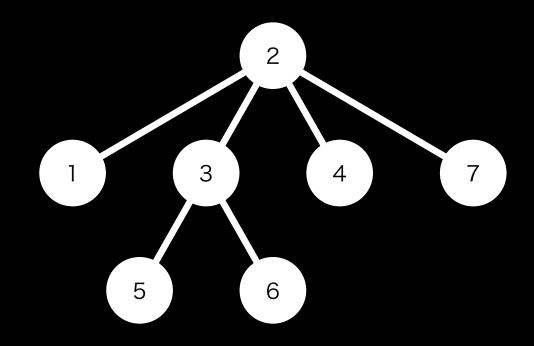


- $S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$ 
  - 每一步操作都是确定性的
  - 因此 Prufer 序列唯一



## Prufer 序列的性质

- $S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$
- · 点  $v_i$  恰好出现  $d(v_i) 1$  次
- 为什么最后剩一条边不删掉?
- 因为那样会导致最后一个点(实际上一定是编号最大的点)出现  $d(v_i)$  次



- 完全类似的做法,只不过这一次删边变成了加边
- O. 记点集  $V = \{v_1, ..., v_n\}$ ,其中 n = |S| + 2。为每个节点赋予度数:令  $d(v_i)$  为  $v_i$  在 Prufer 序列 S 中出现次数 +1;
- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- 2. 从 S 中取出首项  $s_0$ ,连边  $(v_0,s_0)$ ,然后从 V 中删去  $v_0$ ,从 S 中删去  $s_0$ ;
- 3.  $\Rightarrow$   $d(s_0)$  ←  $d(s_0)$  − 1;
- 4. 若 |S| = 0,则一定有 |V| = 2,设  $V = \{v_i, v_j\}$ ,连边  $(v_i, v_j)$ ,结束;否则回到步骤 1.

- O. 记点集  $V = \{v_1, ..., v_n\}$ ,其中 n = |S| + 2。为每个节点赋予度数:令  $d(v_i)$  为  $v_i$  在 Prufer 序列 S 中出现次数 +1;
- $S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{1,4,3,1,1,1,1\}$

- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v | d(v) = 1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{1,4,3,1,1,1,1\}$

- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v | d(v) = 1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $\bullet$   $d = \{1,4,3,1,1,1,1\}$
- $\bullet v_0 = 1$

- 2. 从 S 中取出首项  $S_0$ ,连边  $(v_0, S_0)$ ,然后从 V 中删去 $v_0$ ,从 S 中删去  $S_0$ ;
- $S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{1,4,3,1,1,1,1\}$
- $\overline{\bullet} \ \overline{v_0} = 1$

例

- $S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $\bullet$   $d = \{1,4,3,1,1,1,1\}$
- $\bullet \ v_0 = 1$



例

• 
$$S = \{2,3,3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,4,5,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{4,3,1,1,1,1\}$$



• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow d(s_0) \leftarrow d(s_0) - 1$$
;

• 
$$S = \{2,3,3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,4,5,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{4,3,1,1,1,1\}$$



• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow d(s_0) \leftarrow d(s_0) - 1$$
;

• 
$$S = \{2,3,3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,4,5,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{3,3,1,1,1,1\}$$



- 4. 若 |S| = 0,则……;否则回到步骤 1.
- $\bullet S = \{2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{3,3,1,1,1,1\}$



- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{3,3,1,1,1,1\}$



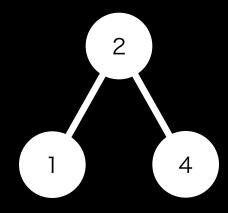
- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{3,3,1,1,1,1\}$
- $| \bullet v_0 | = 4$



- 2. 从 S 中取出首项  $S_0$ ,连边  $(v_0, S_0)$ ,然后从 V 中删去 $v_0$ ,从 S 中删去  $S_0$ ;
- $S = \{2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $\bullet d = \{3,3,1,1,1,1\}$
- $| \bullet v_0 | = 4$



- 2. 从 S 中取出首项  $S_0$ ,连边  $(v_0, S_0)$ ,然后从 V 中删去 $v_0$ ,从 S 中删去  $S_0$ ;
- $S = \{2,3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,4,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{3,3,1,1,1,1\}$
- $\bullet \ v_0 = 4$

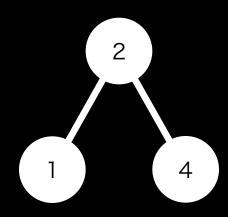


例

• 
$$S = \{3,3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,5,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{3,3,1,1,1\}$$

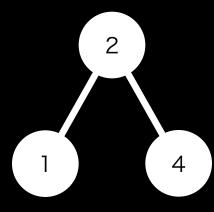


• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $d(s_0)$  ←  $d(s_0)$  − 1;

• 
$$S = \{3,3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,5,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{3,3,1,1,1\}$$

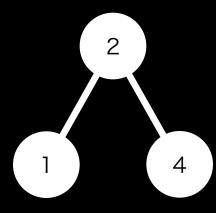


• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $d(s_0)$  ←  $d(s_0)$  − 1;

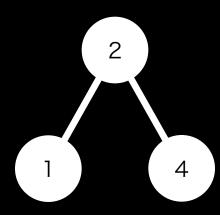
• 
$$S = \{3,3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,5,6,7\}$$

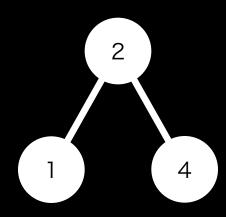
• 
$$d = \{2,3,1,1,1\}$$



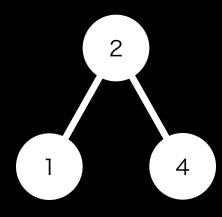
- 4. 若 |S| = 0,则……;否则回到步骤 1.
- $S = \{3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,5,6,7\}$
- $\bullet$   $d = \{2,3,1,1,1\}$



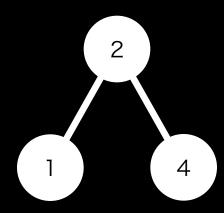
- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{2,3,1,1,1\}$



- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{2,3,1,1,1\}$
- $v_0 = 5$



- 2. 从 S 中取出首项  $s_0$ ,连边  $(v_0,s_0)$ ,然后从 V 中删去 $v_0$ ,从 S 中删去  $s_0$ ;
- $S = \{3,3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,5,6,7\}$
- $d = \{2,3,1,1,1\}$
- $v_0 = 5$



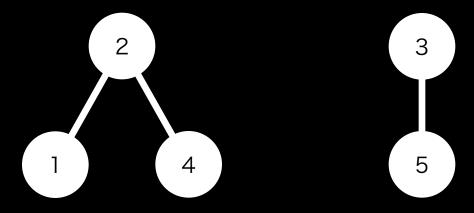
例

• 
$$S = \{3,3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,5,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{2,3,1,1,1\}$$

• 
$$v_0 = 5$$

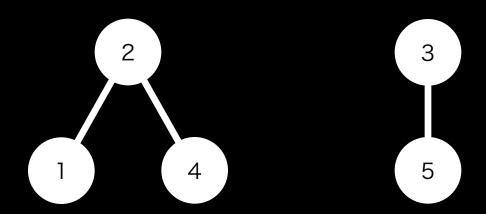


例

• 
$$S = \{3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{2,3,1,1\}$$

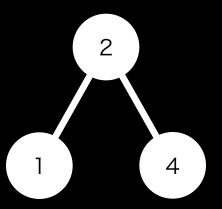


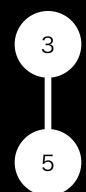
• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $d(s_0)$  ←  $d(s_0)$  − 1;

• 
$$S = \{3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{2,3,1,1\}$$



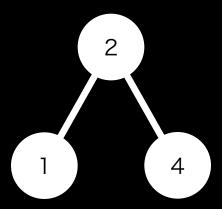


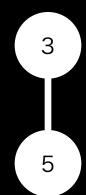
• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $d(s_0)$  ←  $d(s_0)$  − 1;

• 
$$S = \{3,2\}$$

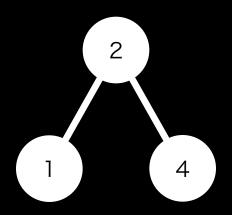
• 
$$V = \{2,3,6,7\}$$

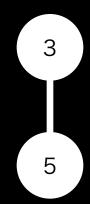
• 
$$d = \{2,2,1,1\}$$



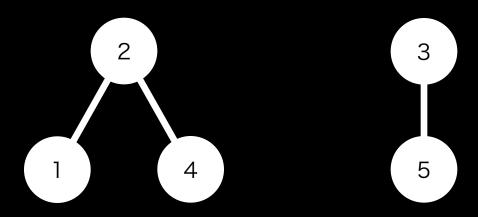


- 4. 若 |S| = 0,则……;否则回到步骤 1.
- $S = \{3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,6,7\}$
- $d = \{2,2,1,1\}$

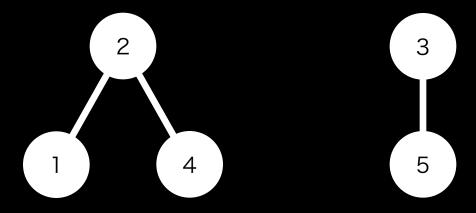




- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,6,7\}$
- $d = \{2,2,1,1\}$



- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{3,2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,6,7\}$
- $d = \{2,2,1,1\}$
- $v_0 = 6$



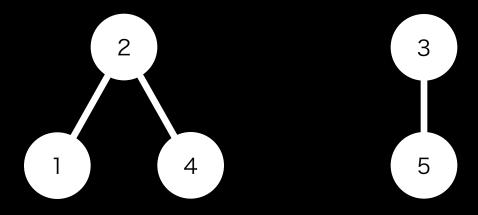
例

• 
$$S = \{3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{2,2,1,1\}$$

• 
$$v_0 = 6$$



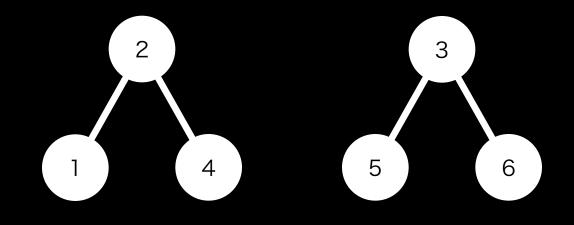
例

• 
$$S = \{3,2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,6,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{2,2,1,1\}$$

• 
$$v_0 = 6$$

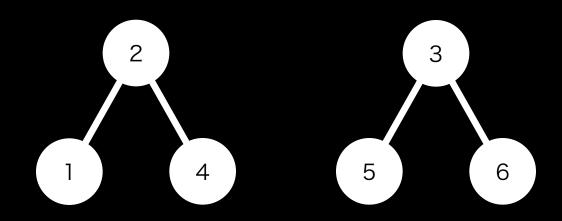


例

• 
$$S = \{2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{2,2,1\}$$

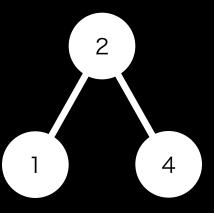


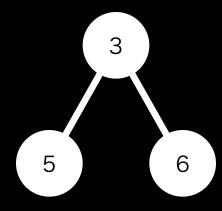
• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow d(s_0) \leftarrow d(s_0) - 1$$
;

• 
$$S = \{2\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,3,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{2,2,1\}$$



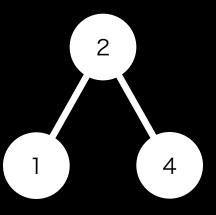


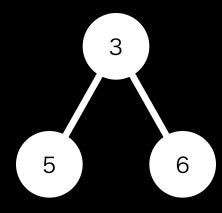
• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow d(s_0) \leftarrow d(s_0) - 1$$
;

• 
$$S = \{2\}$$

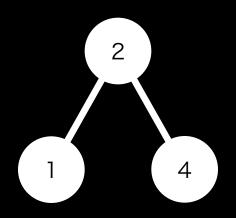
• 
$$V = \{2,3,7\}$$

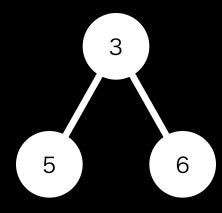
• 
$$d = \{2,1,1\}$$



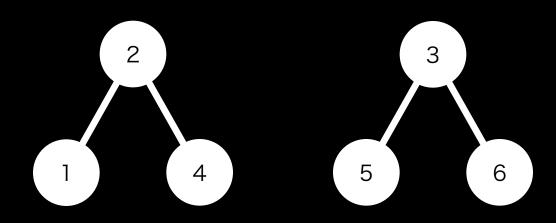


- 4. 若 |S| = 0,则……;否则回到步骤 1.
- $S = \{2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,7\}$
- $d = \{2,1,1\}$

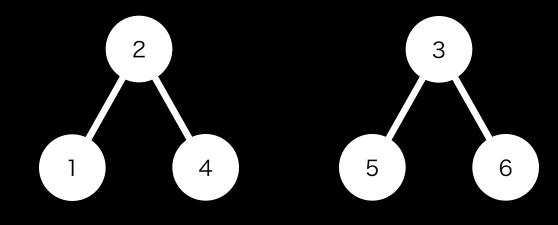




- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,7\}$
- $d = \{2,1,1\}$



- 1. 令  $v_0$  为当前 V 中  $\{v|d(v)=1\}$  中标号最小的结点;
- $S = \{2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,7\}$
- $d = \{2,1,1\}$
- $v_0 = 3$



例

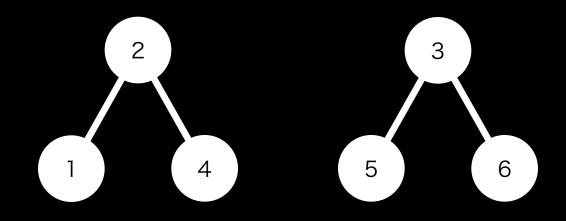
• 2. 从 S 中取出首项  $s_0$ ,连边  $(v_0,s_0)$ ,然后从 V 中删去 $v_0$ ,从 S 中删去  $s_0$ ;

• 
$$S = \{2\}$$

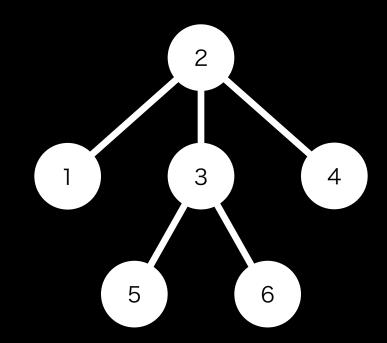
• 
$$V = \{2,3,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{2,1,1\}$$

• 
$$v_0 = 3$$



- 2. 从 S 中取出首项  $s_0$ ,连边  $(v_0,s_0)$ ,然后从 V 中删去 $v_0$ ,从 S 中删去  $s_0$ ;
- $S = \{2\}$
- $V = \{2,3,7\}$
- $d = \{2,1,1\}$
- $v_0 = 3$



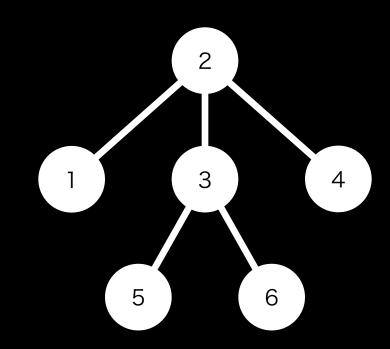
例

• 2. 从 S 中取出首项  $s_0$ ,连边  $(v_0,s_0)$ ,然后从 V 中删去 $v_0$ ,从 S 中删去  $s_0$ ;

$$\bullet S = \{\}$$

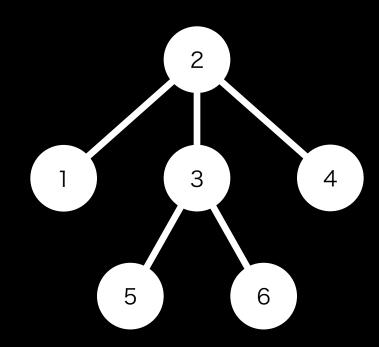
• 
$$V = \{2,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{2,1\}$$



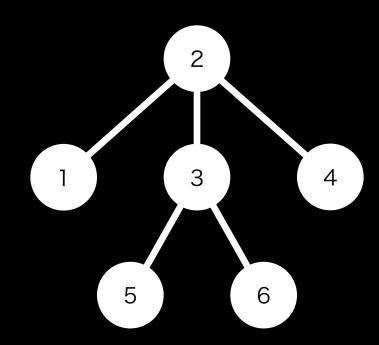
• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow d(s_0) \leftarrow d(s_0) - 1$$
;

- $\bullet S = \{\}$
- $V = \{2,7\}$
- $\bullet \ d = \{2,1\}$



• 3. 
$$\Rightarrow d(s_0) \leftarrow d(s_0) - 1$$
;

- $\bullet S = \{\}$
- $V = \{2,7\}$
- $\bullet \ d = \{1,1\}$



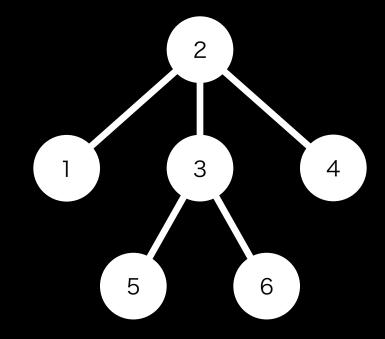
例

• 4. 若 |S| = 0,则一定 |V| = 2,设  $V = \{v_i, v_j\}$ ,连边  $(v_i, v_j)$ ,结束;否则回到步骤 1.

$$\bullet S = \{\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{1,1\}$$



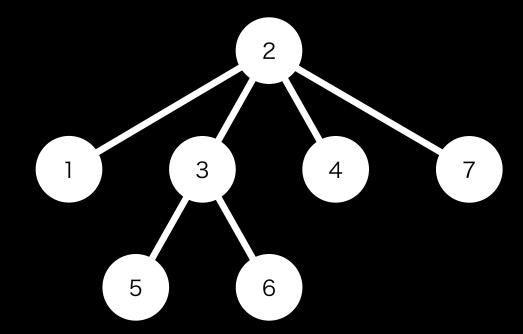
例

• 4. 若 |S| = 0,则一定 |V| = 2,设  $V = \{v_i, v_j\}$ ,连边  $(v_i, v_j)$ ,结束;否则回到步骤 1.

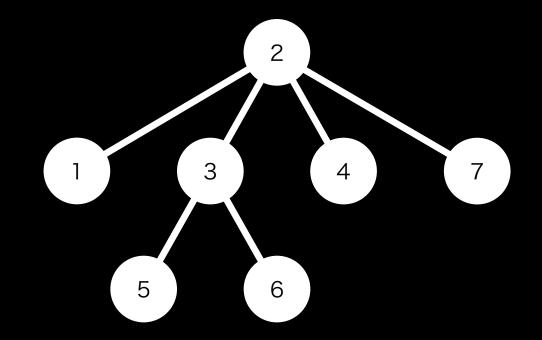
$$\bullet S = \{\}$$

• 
$$V = \{2,7\}$$

• 
$$d = \{1,1\}$$



- $S = \{2,2,3,3,2\}$ 
  - 由 Prufer 序列可以还原原树
  - 因此,Prufer 序列与标号树——对应



# Cayley 公式

- 有 n 个结点的标号树的数量为  $n^{n-2}$ .
- 证明:由 Prufer 序列与标号树的——对应性,只需求长度为 n-2 的 Prufer 序列的数量.
- 序列的每个位置共有 n 种可能选择,故不同的 Prufer 序列共有  $n^{n-2}$  个.
- •则有 n 个结点的标号树的数量为  $n^{n-2}$ .

- 有 n 个结点的标号有根树的数量为  $n^{n-1}$ .
- 证明: 首先选取一棵无根树,有  $n^{n-2}$  种选择.
- 然后任意选一点作为根,有 n 种选择.

- 有 n 个结点的标号有根森林的数量为  $(n+1)^{n-1}$ .
- ・证明: 建立虚拟结点  $v_0$ ,则这 n+1 个点可以构成  $(n+1)^{n-1}$  种无根树.
- 将  $v_0$  删去,得到的就是一个有根森林.

- 标号完全二分图 G(A,B) 的生成树数量为  $n_1^{n_2-1}n_2^{n_1-1}$ .
- ・其中  $|A| = n_1$ ,  $|B| = n_2$ .
- 证明: 被删掉的点与加入序列的点属于不同集合. 而最后剩下了一条边.
- 这说明 A 中结点出现次数为  $n_2-1$ , B 中结点出现次数为  $n_1-1$ .
- 取序列  $S_1$  为 Prufer 序列与 A 之交,则  $S_1$  的数量为  $n_1^{n_2-1}$ .
- 取序列  $S_2$  为 Prufer 序列与 B 之交,则  $S_2$  的数量为  $n_2^{n_1-1}$ .

- 考虑二分图的要求, 略微修改构造树的过程.
- 每次取完  $v_0$  后,若  $v_0 \in A$  则从  $S_2$ ,否则从  $S_1$  取首项进行连边.
- •则这样生成的树符合二分图的要求,因此是原二分图的生成树.
- 即:给定  $S_1, S_2$  存在唯一完全二分图的生成树与之对应.
- 故答案为  $n_1^{n_2-1}n_2^{n_1-1}$ .

# 简单的实用用途

- 要生成随机的树, 直接构造不好考虑
- · 直接随机一个 Prufer 序列来构造树,简单方便

#### 问题解决

#### 习题三 3.

• 令  $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$  是给定结点, $d_1, d_2, ..., d_n$  是给定的数,满足:

$$\sum d_i = 2n - 2, d_i \ge 1.$$

・证明在集合  $V = \{v_1, v_2, ..., v_n\}$  上满足  $d(v_i) = d_i, i = 1, 2, ..., n$  的树的数目是:

$$\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!}$$

#### 问题解决

#### 习题三 3.

• 证明:对于结点  $v_i$ ,其在 Prufer 序列中恰好出现  $d_i-1$  次.

$$(d_1-1)$$
个  $(d_2-1)$ 个  $(d_n-1)$ 个  
• 则 Prufer 序列是  $\widetilde{v_1,\ldots,v_1}$  ,  $\widetilde{v_2,\ldots,v_2}$  ,  $\cdots$  ,  $\widetilde{v_n,\ldots,v_n}$  的一个排列.

• 先计算 n-2 的排列数,再除以重复计算的排列数即得到答案为:

$$\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!}$$

# End

Thanks for listening