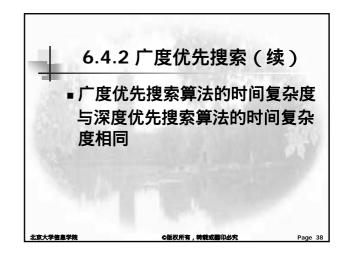
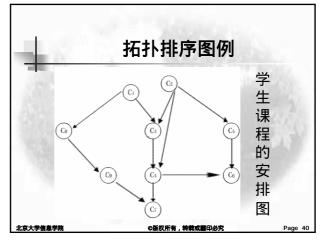


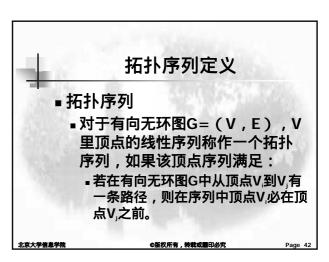
```
void BFS(Graph& G, int V){ //广度优先搜索
 //初始化广度优先周游要用到的队列
 using std::queue; queue<int> Q;
  //访问顶点V,并标记其标志位 , V入队
  G.Mark[V] = VISITED; Visit(G, V);
                                     Q.push(V);
 while(!Q.empty()) {//如果队列仍然有元素
    int V=Q.front(); Q.pop(); //顶部元素
                                          出队
    //将与该点相邻的每一个未访问点都入队
    for(Edge e=G.FirstEdge(V);
      G.IsEdge(e);e=G.NextEdge(e))
if (G.Mark[G.ToVertex(e)]
             == UNVISITED) {
           G.Mark[G.ToVertex(e)]=VISITED;
           Visit(G, G.ToVertex(e));
           Q.push(G.ToVertex(e)); //入队
       } // End of if
  } // End of while
} // End of BFS
```

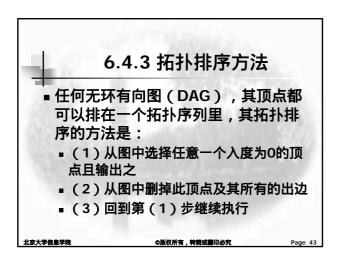






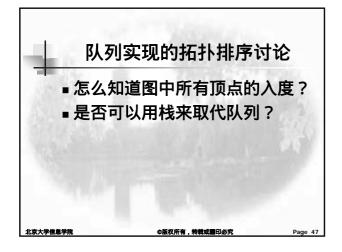


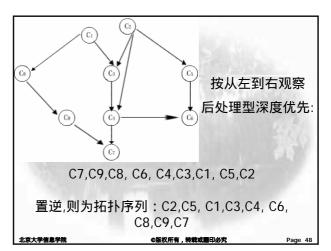


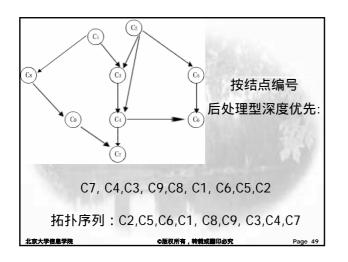


```
while (!Q.empty()) { //如果队列中还有图顶点
  int V=Q.front();
                          //顶部元素
                          //一个顶点出队
   Q.pop();
   Visit(G, V);
                          //访问该顶点
   G.Mark[V]=VISITED;
   //边e的终点的入度值减1
   for (Edge e= G.FirstEdge(V);
G.IsEdge(e);e=G.NextEdge(e))
    G.Indegree[G.ToVertex(e)]--;
    if(G.Indegree[G.ToVertex(e)]==0)
      Q.push(G.ToVertex(e)); //入度为0的点入队
 }
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```

```
for(i=0; i<G.VerticesNum(); i++)
if(G.Mark[i]==UNVISITED)
{
    Print("图有环"); //图有环
    break;
}
} // End of TopsortbyQueue()
```

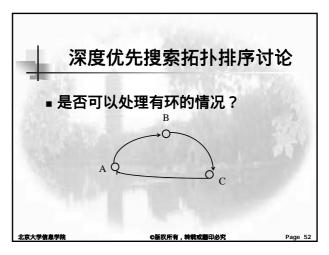


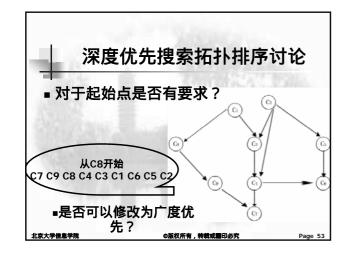


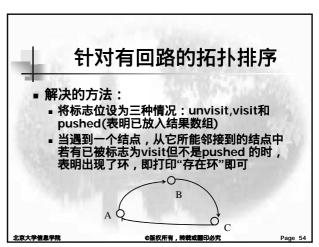




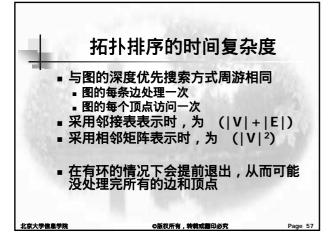


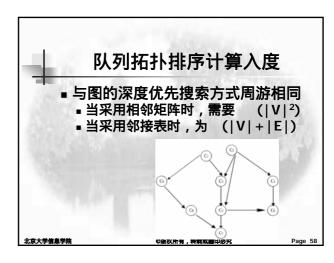


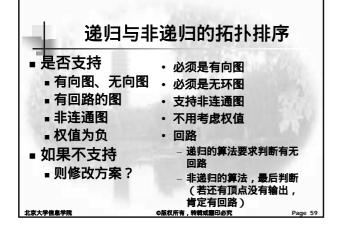


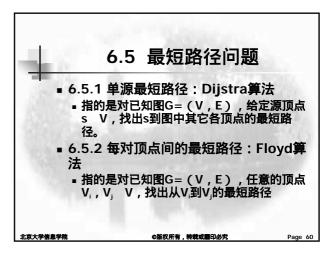


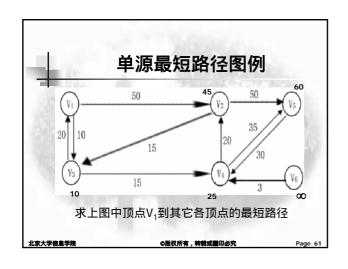
```
//深度优先搜索方式实现的拓扑排序,结果是颠倒的
void TopsortbyDFS Circle(Graph& G)
  //对图所有顶点的标志位进行初始化
  for(int i=0; i<G.VerticesNum(); i++)
     G.Mark[i]=UNVISITED;
  int *result=new int[G.VerticesNum()];
  int tag=NOTCIRCLED;
  //对图的所有顶点进行处理
  for (i=0; i<G.VerticesNum(); i++)
     if ((G.Mark[i] == UNVISITED)
         && (tag == NOTCIRCLED))
     Do_topsort_Circle(G,i,result,tag); //调用递归
  if (tag == NOTCIRCLED)
  for (i=G.VerticesNum()-1;i>=0;i--) //逆序输出
    Visit(G, result[i]);
                    ©版权所有,转载或翻印必究
```

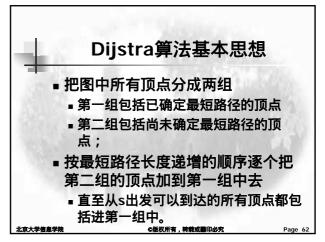


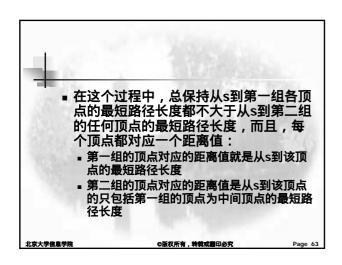


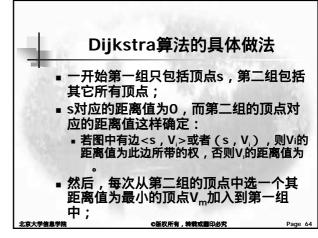


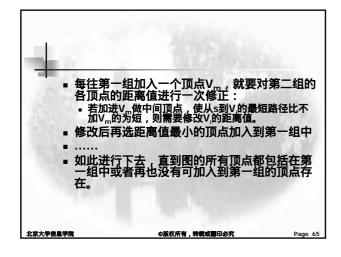


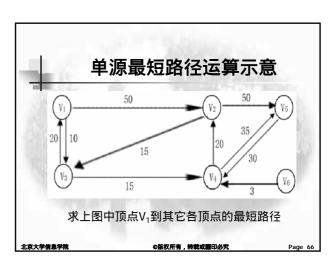












	V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>	V.	₹5	٧
初始状态	length:0	length:∞	length:∞	length:∞	length:∞	length:∞
	pre:1	pre:1	pre:1	pre:1	pre:1	pre:1
Ⅵ₁进入第一组	length:0	length:50	length:10	length:∞	length:∞	length:∞
	pre:1	pre:1	pre:1	pre:1	pre:1	pre:1
♡₃进入第一组	length:0	length:50	length:10	length:25	length:∞	length:∞
	pre:1	pre:1	pre:1	pre:3	pre:1	pre:1
Ⅴ4进入第一组	length:0	length:45	length:10	length:25	length:60	length:∞
	pre:1	pre:4	pre:1	pre:3	pre:4	pre:1
₹2进入第一组	length:0	length:45	length:10	length:25	length:60	length:∞
	pre:1	pre:4	pre:1	pre:3	pre:4	pre:1
Ⅴʒ进入第一组	length:0	length:45	length:10	length: 25	length:60	length: ∞
	pre:1	pre:4	pre:1	pre:3	pre:4	pre:1
用Dijkstra算法的处理过程,源顶点为V <sub>1</sub>						
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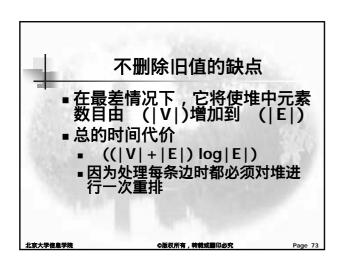
```
Dijkstra算法

Dist *Dijkstra(Graph& G,int s) {
    Dist *D=new Dist[G.VerticesNum()];

//初始化Mark数组、D数组
    //minVertex函数中会用到Mark数组的信息
for(int i=0;i<G.VerticesNum();i++){
    G.Mark[i]=UNVISITED;
    D[i].length= INFINITY;
    D[i].pre=s;
}
D[s].length=0;
```

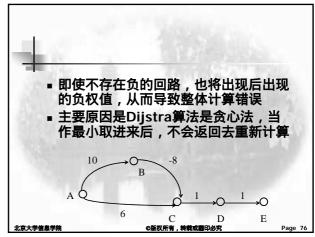
















```
Dijkstra算法

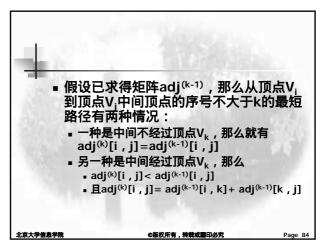
Dist *Dijkstra(Graph& G,int s) {
    Dist *D=new Dist[G.VerticesNum()];

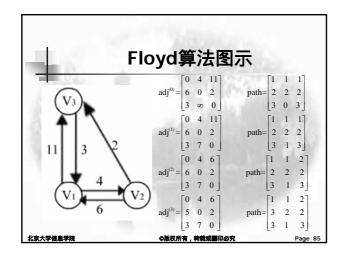
    //初始化Mark数组、D数组
    //minVertex函数中会用到Mark数组的信息
    for(int i=0;i<G.VerticesNum();i++){
        G.Mark[i]=UNVISITED;
        D[i].length= INFINITY;
        D[i].pre=s;
    }
    D[s].length=0;
```

```
Dijkstra算法(堆实现)
   Dist *Dijkstra(Graph& G,int s) {
    Dist *D=new Dist[G.VerticesNum()];
     Dist tmp
     //初始化Mark数组、D数组
     for(int i=0;i<G.VerticesNum();i++){
      G.Mark[i]=UNVISITED;
      D[i].length= INFINITY; D[i].pre=s;
     D[s].length=0;
     MinHeap<Dist> H(G. EdgesNum());
H.Insert(D[s]);
                                        //最小值堆
     for(i=0;i<G.VerticesNum();i++)
         if (!H. RemoveMin(tmp)) return D; //非连通
         while (G.Mark[d.index]==VISITED);
      //注意,修改堆中函数返回类型bool RemoveMin(T& node);
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                        ©版权所有,转载或翻印必究
```

```
Floyd算法算法思想

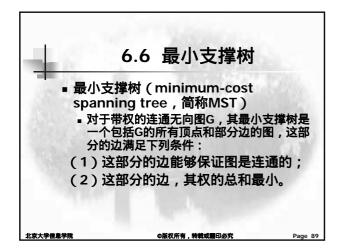
■ 假设用相邻矩阵adj表示图
■ Floyd算法递归地产生一个矩阵序列adj<sup>(0)</sup>, adj<sup>(1)</sup>, ..., adj<sup>(k)</sup>, ..., adj<sup>(k)</sup>
■ adj<sup>(k)</sup>[i,j]等于从顶点V,到顶点V,中间顶点序号不大于k的最短路径长度
```

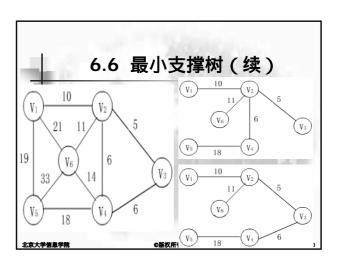




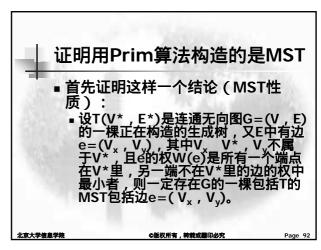
```
//如果两个顶点间的最短路径经过顶点k,则有
     //D[i][j].length>(D[i][k].length+D[k][j].length
      for(k=0;k<G.VerticesNum();k++)
       for(i=0;i<G.VerticesNum();i++)
         for(j=0;j<G.VerticesNum();j++)
        if (D[i][j].length
              > D[i][k].length+D[k][j].length){
          D[i][j].length=D[i][k].length+D[k][j].length;
          D[i][j].pre = k;
      for(i=0;i<G.VerticesNum();i++)
       for(j=0;j< G.VerticesNum();j++)
          Visit(D[i][j].length, D[i][j].pre);
      for(i=0;i<G.VerticesNum();i++)
        delete [] D[i];
      delete [] D;
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```



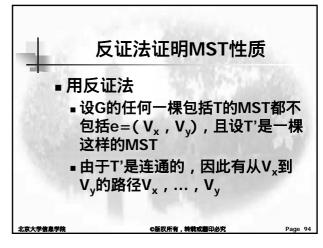


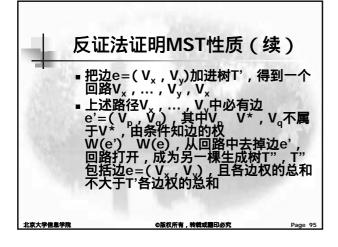


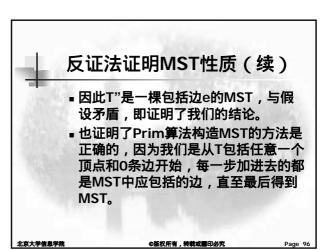












```
for(i=0; i < G. VerticesNum(); i++) {
//寻找下一条权最小的边
   int v=minVertex(G, D);
   //在顶点v的标志位上做已访问的标记
   G Mark[v]=VISITED
   //不存在最小支撑树
   if (D[v] = = INFINITY) {
     Print("不存在最小支撑树。"); return; }
                  //将边(V[v], v)加到MST中
   if (v!=s)
       AddEdgetoMST(V[v], v,MST,MSTtag++);
   for(Edge e= G. FirstEdge(v); G.IsEdge(e);e=G.
NextEdge(e))
      if(D[G. ToVertex(e)]>G. Weight(e)) {
       //修改顶点G. ToVertices(e)的距离值,关联点
      D[G. ToVertex(e)]=G. Weight(e);
      V[G. ToVertex(e)]=v;
} End of for(i=0; i< G. VerticesNum(); i++)
```



