# 图与网络:第一次编程作业报告

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#### GitHub repo 链接:

https://github.com/ljh2000/MATH6010 Graph-and-Network

# 一、问题描述

图 G 的支配集是顶点集合 V 的一个子集  $S\subset V$ ,集合 R 由不属于支配集的顶点组成,R 中的任意一个顶点至少与 S 中的一个顶点相邻。给定一个图 G=(V,E) 有 n 个顶点,每个点的最小度  $\delta>1$ ,则图 G 的最小支配集最多有  $\frac{n[1+ln(\delta+1)]}{\delta+1}$  个顶点。

#### 实验内容:

随机生成满足课堂定理条件的图,编写一个贪心算法求解最小支配集问题,比较所求结果与定理给出的上界。

# 二、算法流程

#### Step 1:

由当前支配集 S 出发,覆盖 S 中的点及其 neighbors ,从而得到当前未被支配的点集 R (R 中点满足:自己及其 neighbors 均未被选进支配集)。

#### Step 2:

对 R 中每一点,遍历生成自己及其 neighbors 的集合,即得 |R| 个未被支配的点集。

### Step 3:

统计 |R| 个集合中各点的出现次数,根据贪心算法策略,选取出现次数最多的点作为新选入支配集的点,得到新支配集 S'。

## Step 4:

若当前支配集已覆盖图的所有点,则算法结束,得到由贪心算法求解的支配集; 否则重复执行上述操作,扩充支配集。

# 三、程序框架

### 含心算法求解支配集

比较未被支配的顶点的度数,选度数最大的点加入支配集V,直至所有不属于支配集中的顶点都与支配集里至少一个顶点相邻。

### 本程序分为三个文件:

- 文件 Graph\_generator.cpp 用于生成满足条件的图,并将结果存储至中间文件。程序输入两个参数 m 和 n 分别表示这个图的边数和节点数目,程序随机生成不重复的 m 条边:
  - 函数 find(int) 用于实现并查集,确保生成图为连通图;

 $\circ$  函数 [check()] 使用随机函数,生成 m 条符合条件的边,排除重复边和自环的情况,并通过并查集检查图的连通性;

```
29
     bool check(){
         memset(graph,0,sizeof(graph));
         int mcnt = 0;
         while(mcnt < m) {</pre>
             int x,y;
             x = rand() % n + 1;
             y = rand() % n + 1;
             if(x > y) swap(x,y);
             if(x == y || graph[x][y]) continue;
             graph[x][y] = 1;
41
             mcnt ++;
             e[mcnt].x = x; e[mcnt].y = y;
44
         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) fa[i] = i;
         for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){}
             int fx,fy;
             fx = find(e[i].x);
             fy = find(e[i].y);
             if(fx != fy)
                  fa[fx] = fy;
         for(int i = 2;i <= n;i++)
             if(find(i) != find(1))
                  return false;
         return true;
```

- $\circ$  函数 main() 是程序的入口,设置参数 m 和 n 用于确立图的边数和点数;
- 文件 Minimun\_Dominating\_Set.cpp 读取上一步函数的中间结果, 计算支配集的大小和理论上界。此处图的结构使用邻接表进行存储:
  - 函数 add\_edge(int ,int) 将图的边添加到邻接表中,并增加对应节点的度,本函数接收两个参数,表示某一条边的两个端点;

○ 函数 solve() 使用贪心算法求解最小支配集;

```
set<int>::iterator it = doms.begin();
while (<u>it</u> != doms.end()){
   int x = (*it);
   cont[x] = 1;
    for(int i = first[x] ; i ; i = e[i].nxt)
       cont[ e[i].to ] = 1;
    it++;
int dom_sz = 0;
for(int x = 1; x <= n; x++)
   if(cont[x])
       dom_sz++;
if(dom_sz == n) return true;
for(int x = 1; x <= n; x++){
    if(cont[x]) continue;
    for(int i = first[x] ; i ; i = e[i].nxt) {
      if(in_set[ e[i].to ]) continue;
       rk[ e[i].to ] ++;
```

。 函数 calc\_upper\_bound() 会依次比较每个点的度,得出此图中的最小度 $\delta$ ,然后根据公式 计算最小支配集的理论上界;

- 函数 main() 是程序的入口, 读取中间结果, 并调用上面三个函数计算结果;
- 文件 Test.cpp 是测试程序, 重复运行 Graph\_generator.cpp 和 Minimun\_Dominating\_Set.cpp 100次, 展示程序运行结果。

# 四、结果分析

程序运行的结果的截图如下所示(每次实验截取前8组测试结果),由实验结果分析可知:**使用贪心法 计算得到的结果小于理论上界**:

#### 实验一:

n = 10, m = 19

(10个点, 19条边的连通图)

```
Hest 1:
The theory of upper bound: 8.46574
Dominating set size: 3
L 4 9
Dominating set size: 3
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 2
7 10

Test 3:
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 2
2 9

Test 4:
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 2
2 9

Test 5:
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 2
3 8

Test 6:
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 2
8

Test 6:
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 2
S
Test 7:
The theory of upper bound: 8.46574
Dominating set size: 4
Test 8:
The theory of upper bound: 8.46574
Dominating set size: 4
Test 8:
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 3
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 4
Test 8:
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 3
Test 8:
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 3
Test 8:
The theory of upper bound: 6.99537
Dominating set size: 3
```

## 实验二:

n = 15, m = 22

(15个点, 22条边的连通图)

```
Test 1:
The theory of upper bound: 12.6986
Dominating set size: 6

2 3 4 6 7 8

Test 2:
The theory of upper bound: 12.6986
Dominating set size: 5

1 6 7 11 13

Test 3:
The theory of upper bound: 12.6986
Dominating set size: 5

1 6 7 11 13

Test 4:
The theory of upper bound: 12.6986
Dominating set size: 5

1 6 7 8 11

Test 5:
The theory of upper bound: 12.6986
Dominating set size: 6

1 2 3 4 7 12

Test 6:
The theory of upper bound: 12.6986
Dominating set size: 6

1 2 3 4 7 12

Test 7:
The theory of upper bound: 12.6986
Dominating set size: 6

1 2 5 6 9 13

Test 8:
The theory of upper bound: 12.6986
Dominating set size: 6

1 2 5 6 9 13

Test 8:
The theory of upper bound: 10.4931
Dominating set size: 5

1 3 5 6 8
```

### 实验三:

n = 30, m = 50

(30个点,50条边的连通图)

```
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 8
2 4 6 8 18 19 21 24

Lest 2:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 8
2 4 6 8 18 19 21 24

Lest 3:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 10
1 3 4 6 8 9 12 14 19 27

Lest 4:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 10
1 3 4 6 8 9 12 14 19 27

Lest 4:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 10
1 3 4 6 8 9 12 14 19 27

Lest 5:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 9
10 12 13 14 16 18 25 26 27

Lest 6:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 9
2 4 8 10 12 14 20 21 25

Lest 7:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 9
2 4 8 10 12 14 20 21 25

Lest 7:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 9
2 4 8 10 12 14 20 21 25

Lest 8:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 9
2 4 8 10 12 14 20 21 25

Lest 8:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 9
2 4 8 10 12 14 20 21 25

Lest 8:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 9
2 4 8 10 12 14 20 21 25

Lest 8:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 9
2 4 8 10 12 14 20 21 25

Lest 8:
The theory of upper bound: 25,3972
Bominuting set size: 9
2 4 8 10 12 14 20 21 25
```

#### 实验四:

n = 50, m = 120

(50个点, 120条边的连通图)

```
Test 1:
The theory of upper bound: 34.9769
Dominating set size: 12
5 8 9 13 15 18 19 31 32 35 38

Test 2:
The theory of upper bound: 34.9769
Dominating set size: 12
3 5 8 9 13 15 18 19 31 32 35 38

Test 3:
The theory of upper bound: 42.3287
Dominating set size: 14
2 3 5 6 7 8 10 19 21 22 24 27 37 41

Test 4:
The theory of upper bound: 42.3287
Dominating set size: 11
2 6 14 16 17 22 28 31 32 39 44

Test 5:
The theory of upper bound: 42.3287
Dominating set size: 11
2 6 14 16 17 22 28 31 32 39 44

Test 6:
The theory of upper bound: 42.3287
Dominating set size: 12
1 6 18 10 12 22 28 31 32 39 44

Test 6:
The theory of upper bound: 42.3287
Dominating set size: 12
1 6 8 18 20 21 24 30 32 34 47 49

Test 7:
The theory of upper bound: 34.9769
Dominating set size: 13
2 3 5 13 14 15 19 25 30 35 38 39 41
```