6.图

概述

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基本术语

$$Arr G = (V; E)$$

vertex: n = |V|

edge | arc: e = |E|

❖ 同一条边的两个顶点,彼此邻接 adjacency

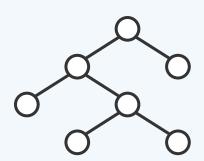
同一顶点自我邻接,构成自环 self-loop

不含自环,即为简单图 simple graph

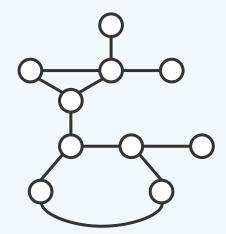
非简单图 non-simple , 暂不讨论

❖ 顶点与其所属的边 , 彼此关联 incidence

度(degree / valency):与同一顶点关联的边数



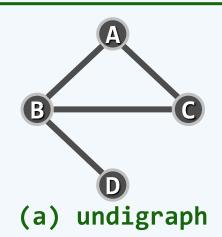


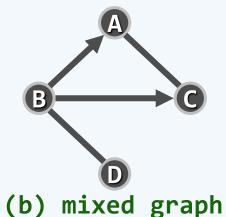


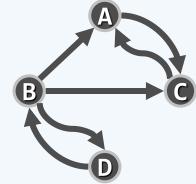


无向图 + 有向图

- ❖ 若邻接顶点u和v的次序无所谓
 则(u, v)为无向边 undirected edge
- ❖ 所有边均无方向的图,即无向图 undigraph
- ❖ 反之,有向图 digraph 中均为有向边 directed edgeu、v分别称作边(u, v)的尾(tail)、头(head)
- ❖ 无向边、有向边并存的图 , 称作混合图 mixed graph
- ❖ 有向图通用性更强故本章主要 针对有向图 介绍相关结构及算法









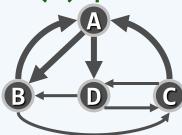
路径 + 环路

- ❖路径 $\pi = \langle V_0, V_1, \ldots, V_k \rangle$ 长度 $|\pi| = k$
- ❖简单路径:

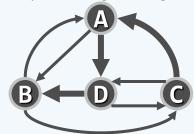
$$v_i = v_j \Re i = j$$

- ❖环/环路: v₀ = vk
- ❖有向无环图(DAG)
- ❖欧拉环路: |π| = |E| 各边恰好出现一次
- ❖ 哈密尔顿环路: |π| = |V| 各顶点恰好出现一次

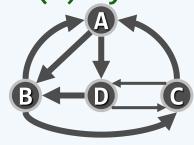
(i) path



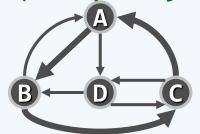
(ii) simple path



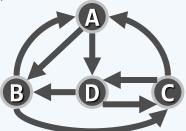
(i) cycle

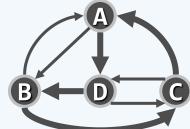


(ii) simple cycle



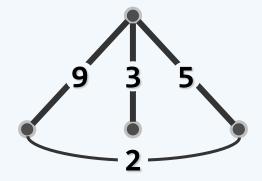
(i) Eulerian tour (ii) Hamiltonian tour



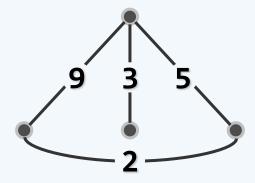


支撑树 + 带权网络 + 最小支撑树

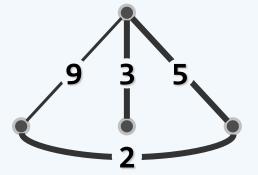
- ❖ 图G = (V; E)的子图T = (V; F)若是树,即为其支撑树 spanning tree
 同一图的支撑树,通常并不唯一
- ❖ 各边e均有对应的权值wt(e),则为带权网络 weighted network
- ❖ 同一网络的支撑树中,总权重最小者为最小支撑树 MST



spanning tree



weighted network
(triangle inequality?)



minimum spanning tree