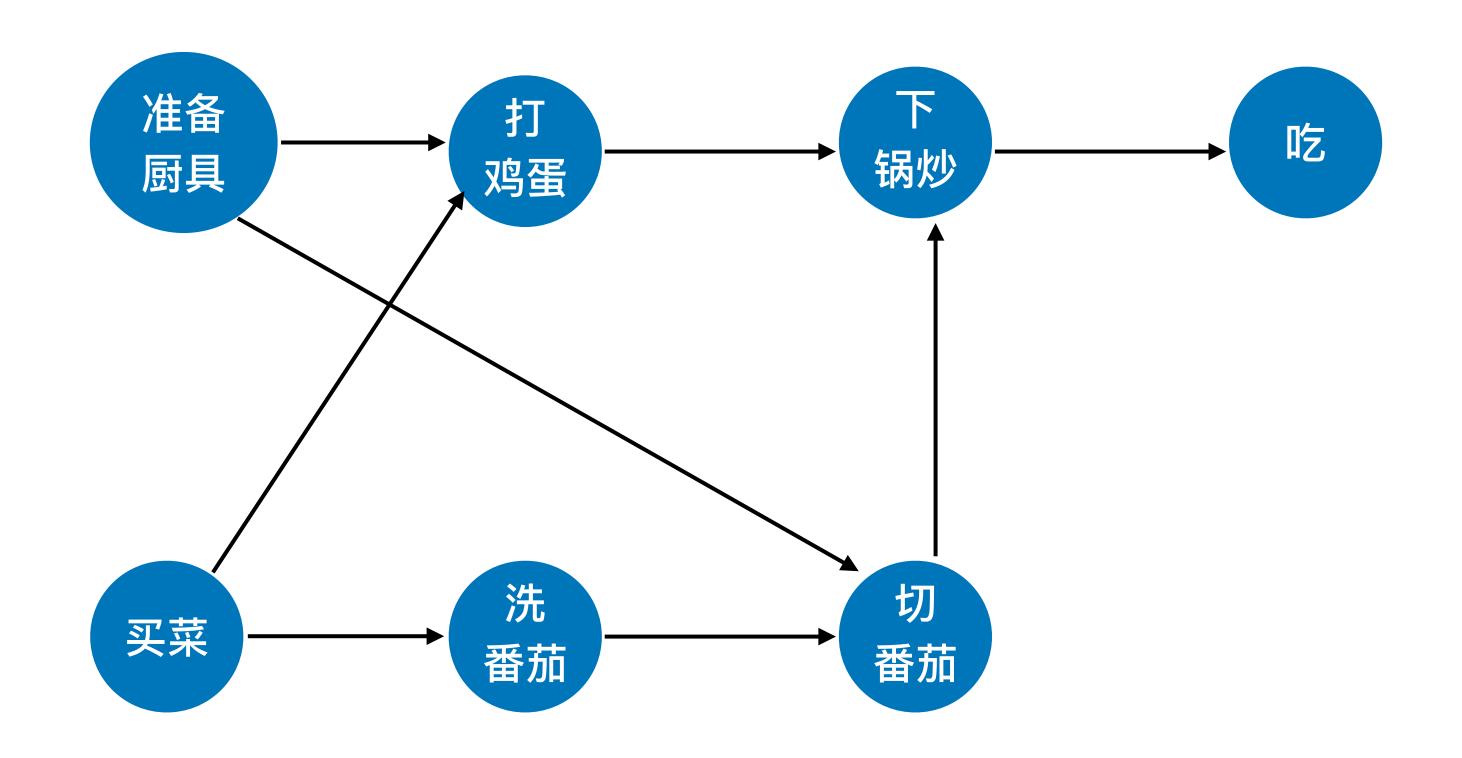
本节内容

拓扑排序

AOV

AOV网(Activity On Vertex NetWork, 用顶点表示活动的网):

用DAG图(有向无环图)表示一个工程。顶点表示活动,有向边 $\langle V_i, V_j \rangle$ 表示活动 V_i 必须先于活动 V_j 进行

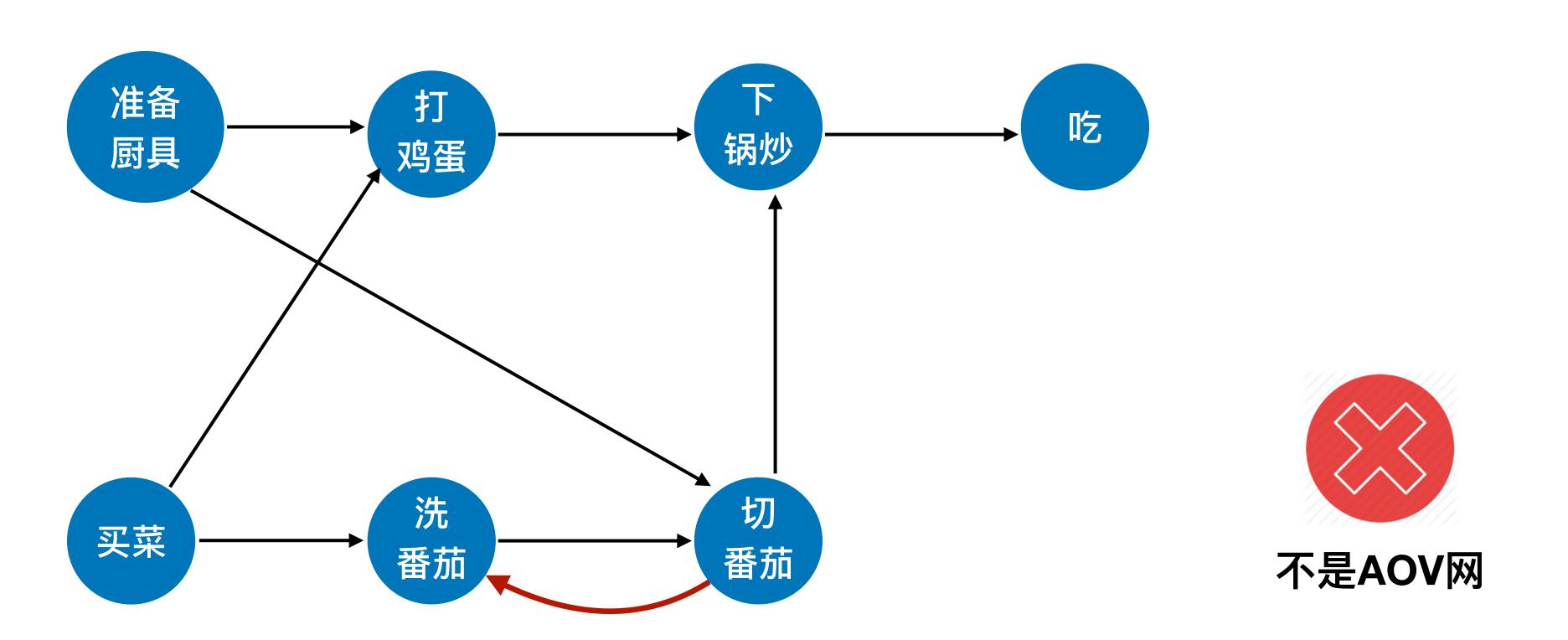


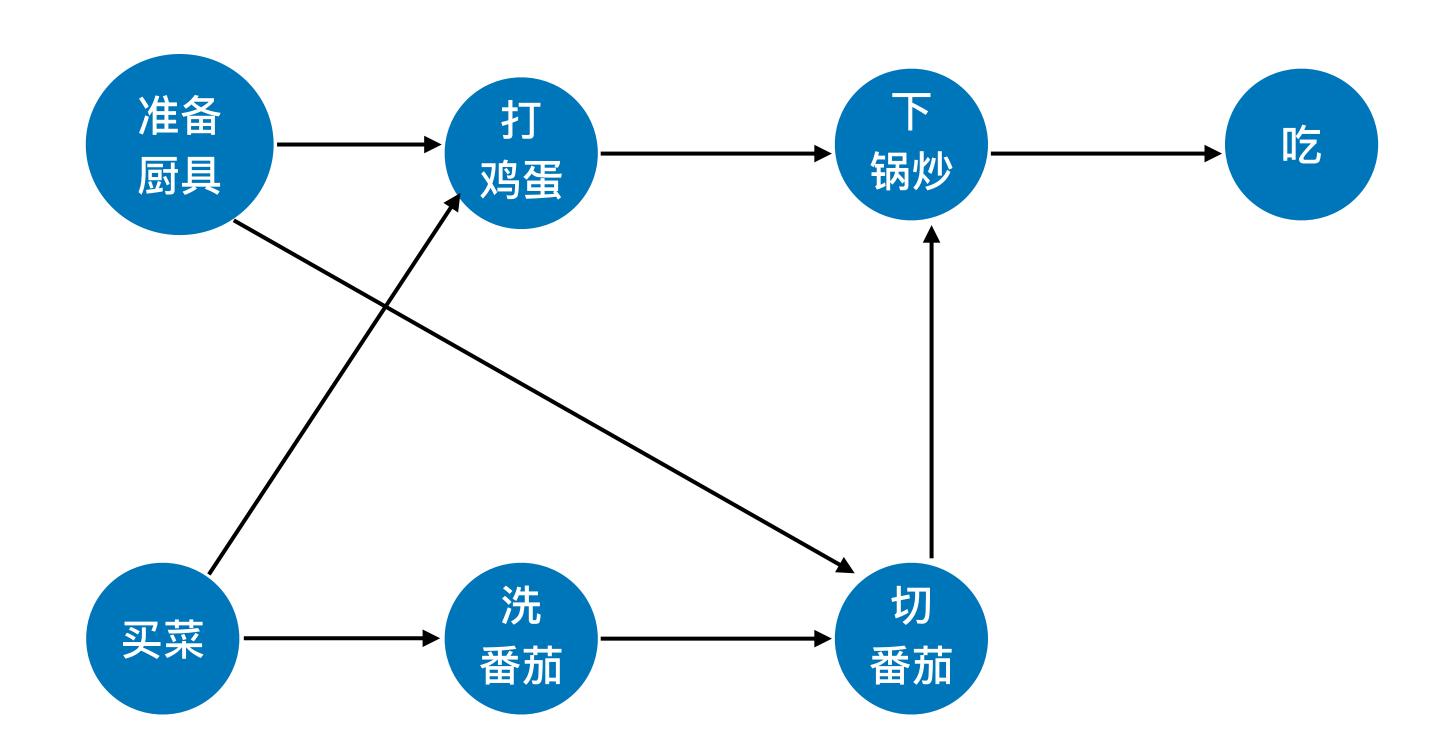
表示"番茄炒蛋工程"的AOV网

AOV

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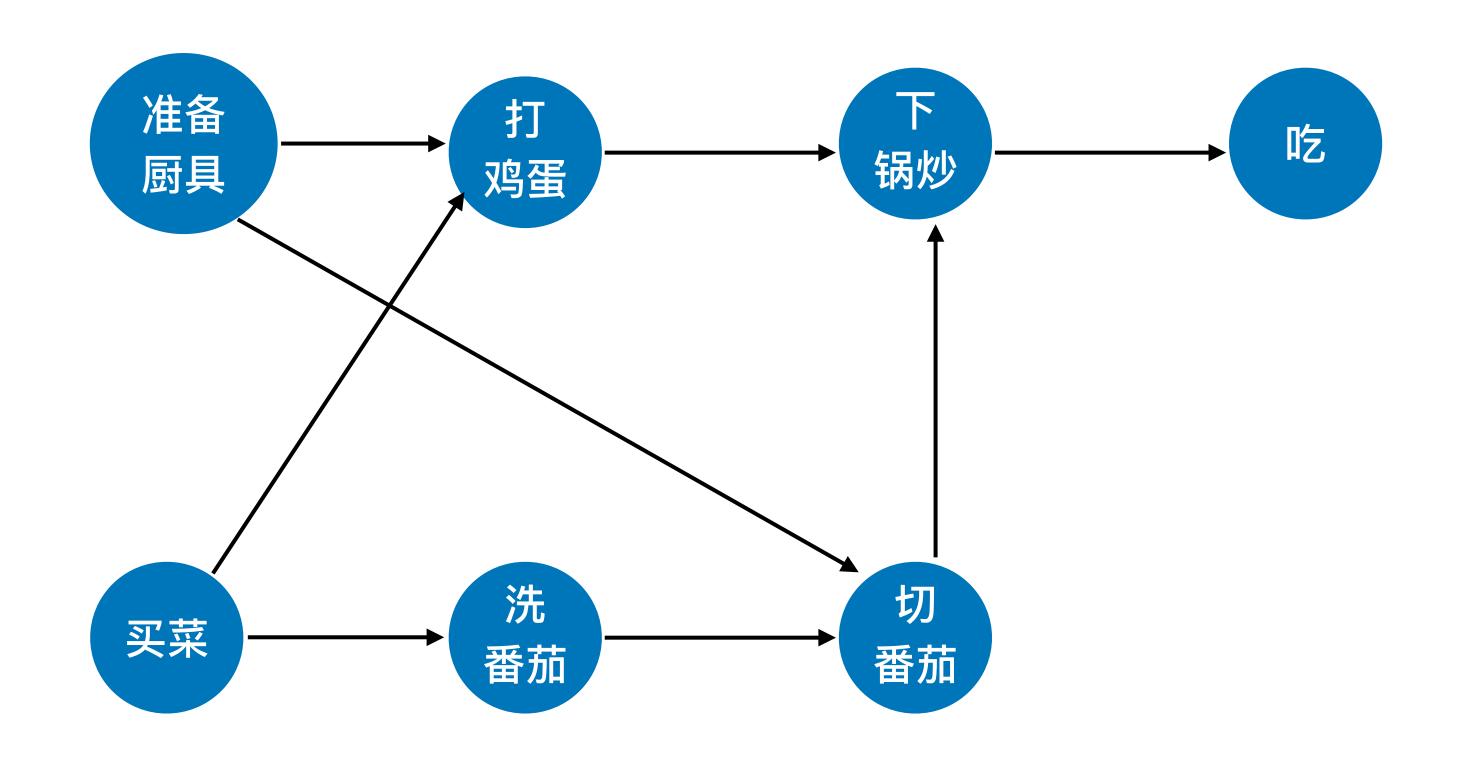




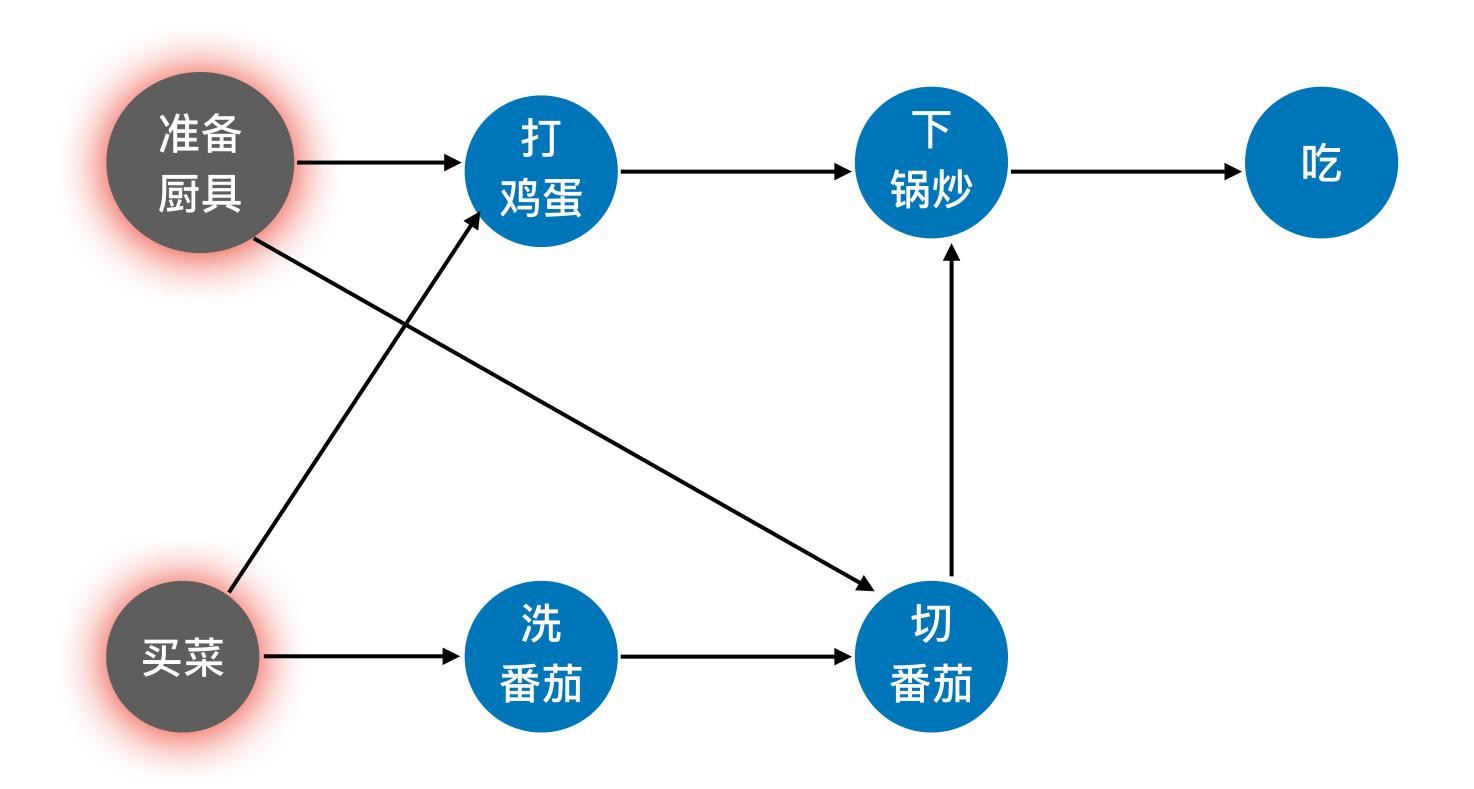
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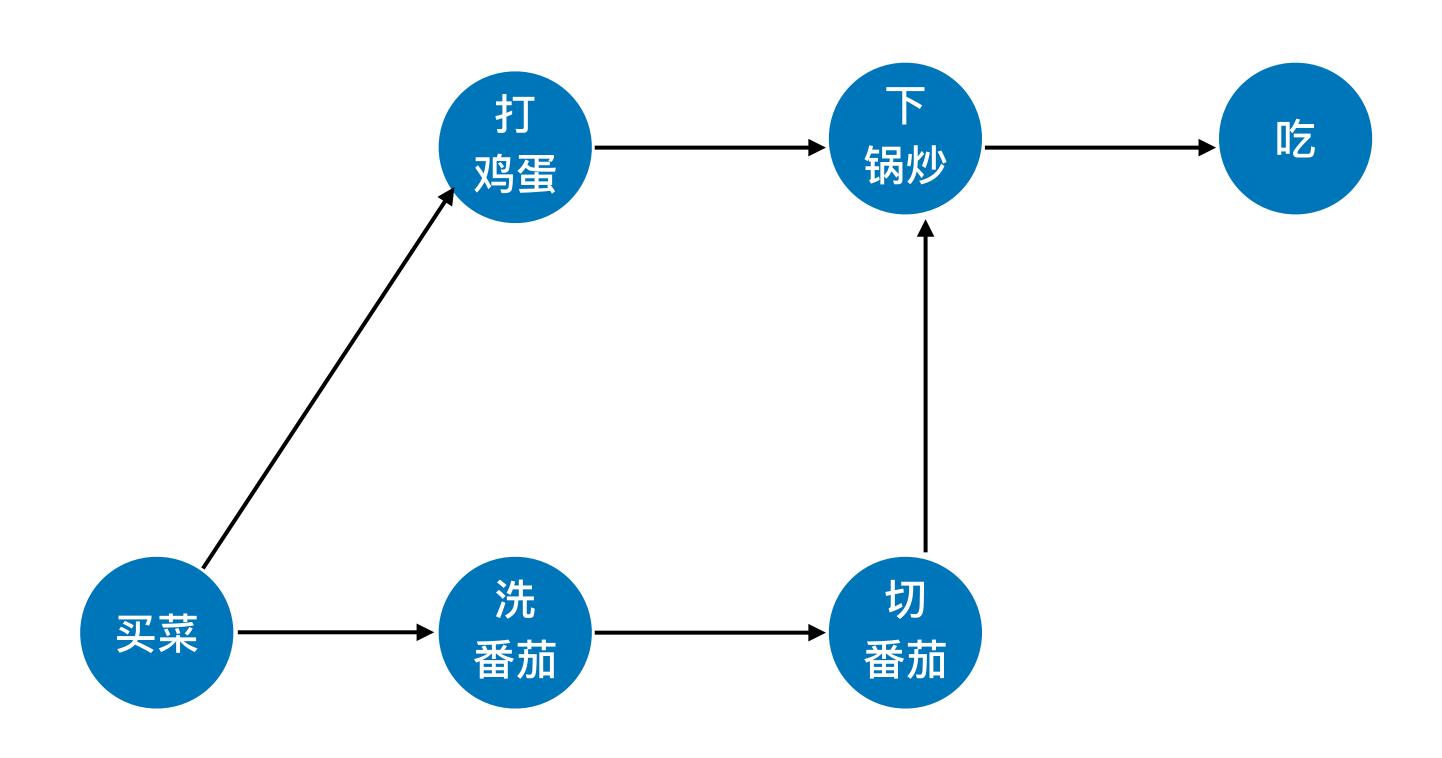
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拓扑排序: 找到做事的先后顺序

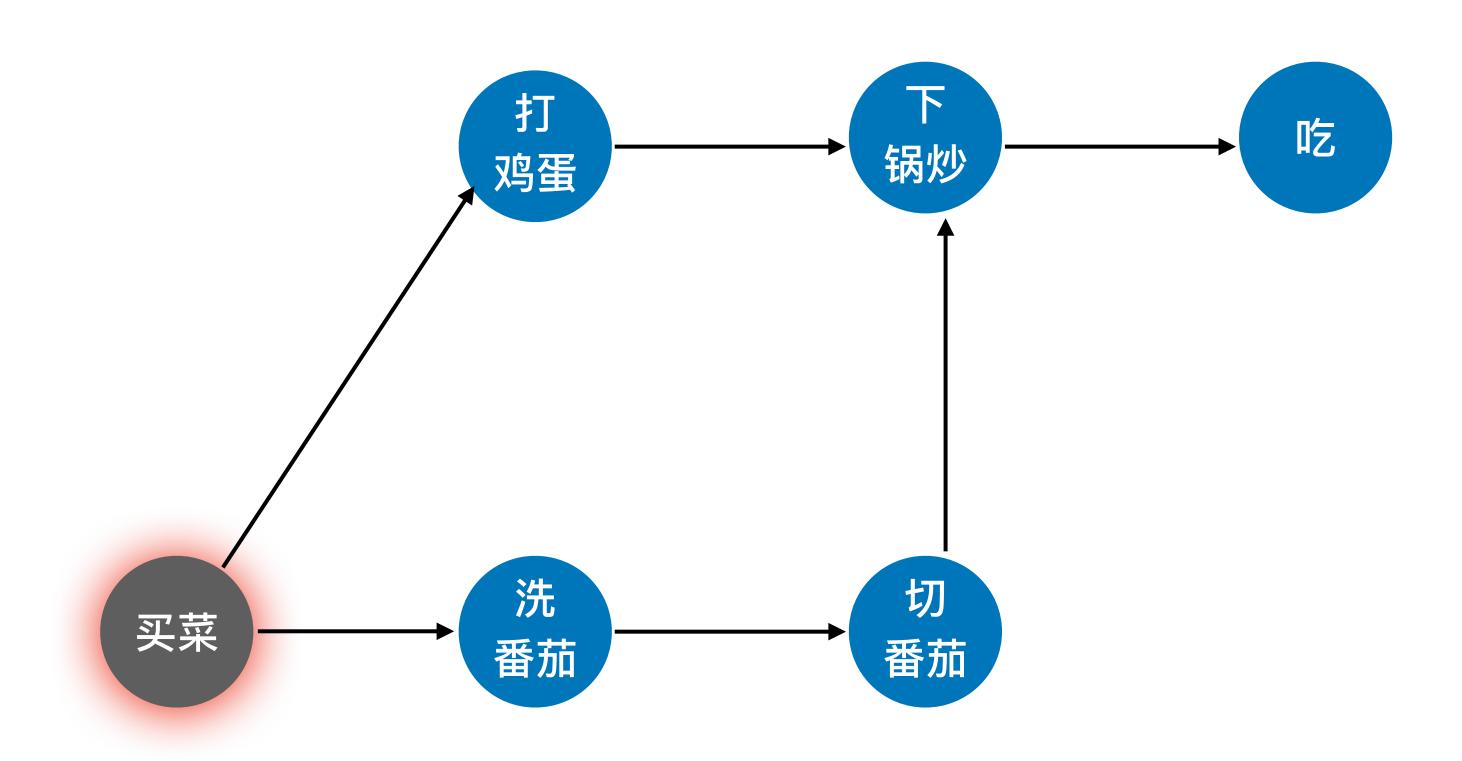


拓扑排序: 找到做事的先后顺序



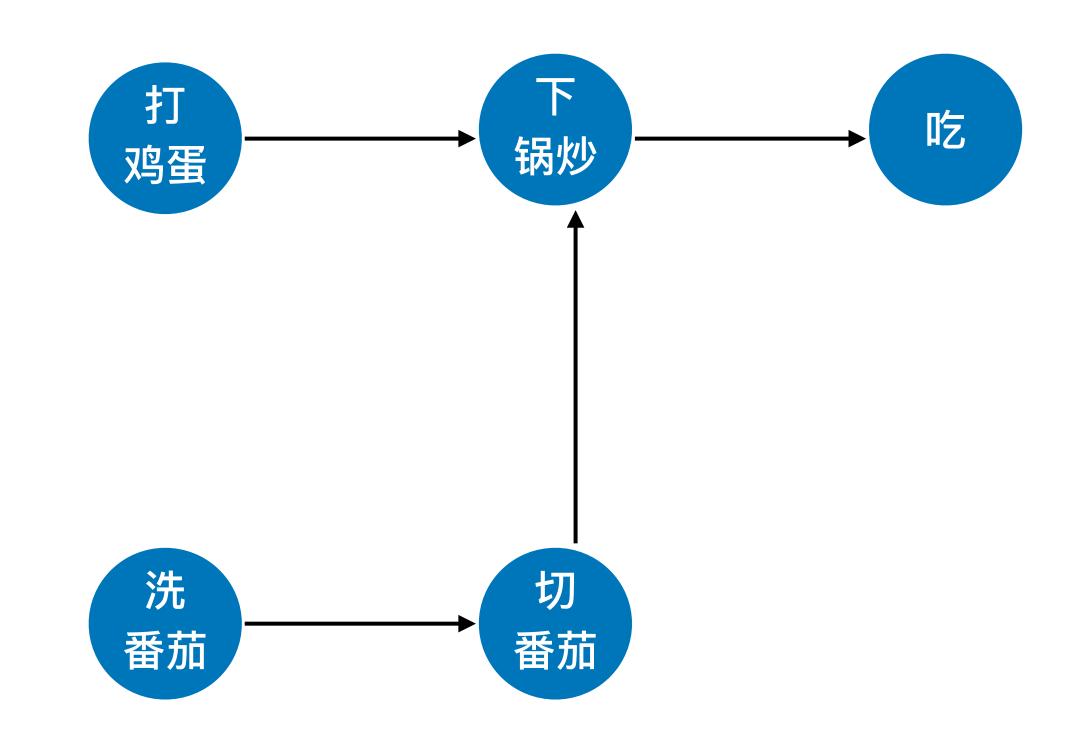
拓扑排序: 找到做事的先后顺序

准备厨具



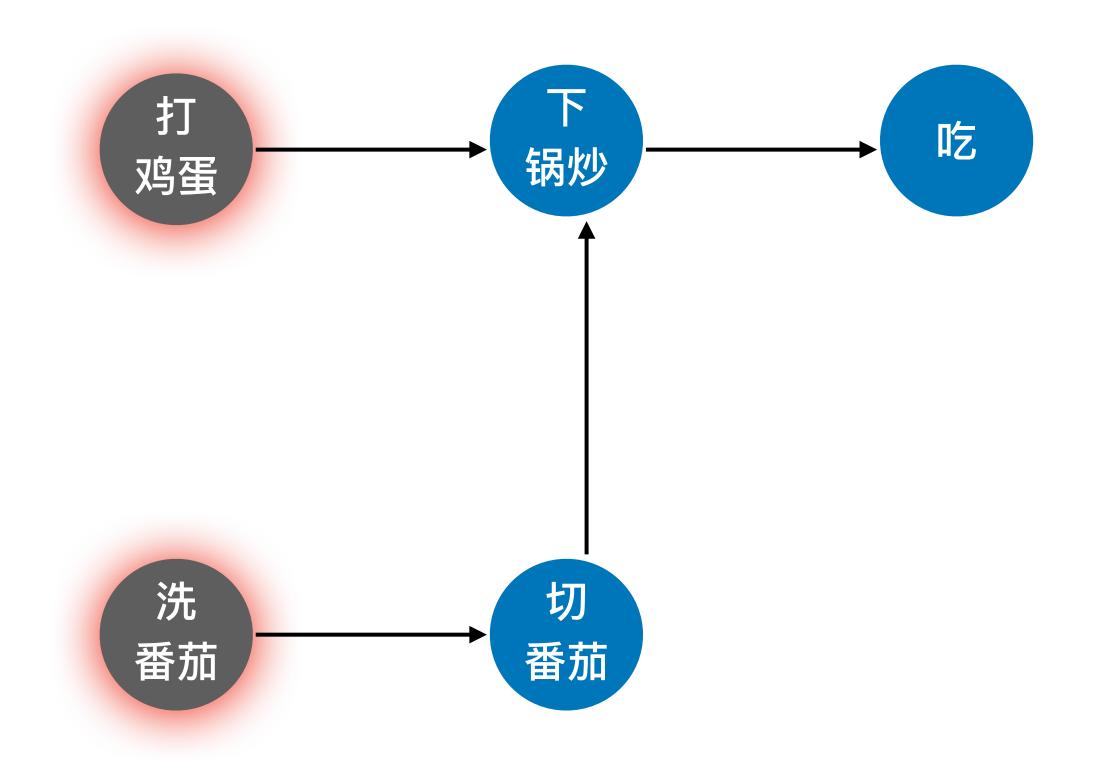
拓扑排序: 找到做事的先后顺序

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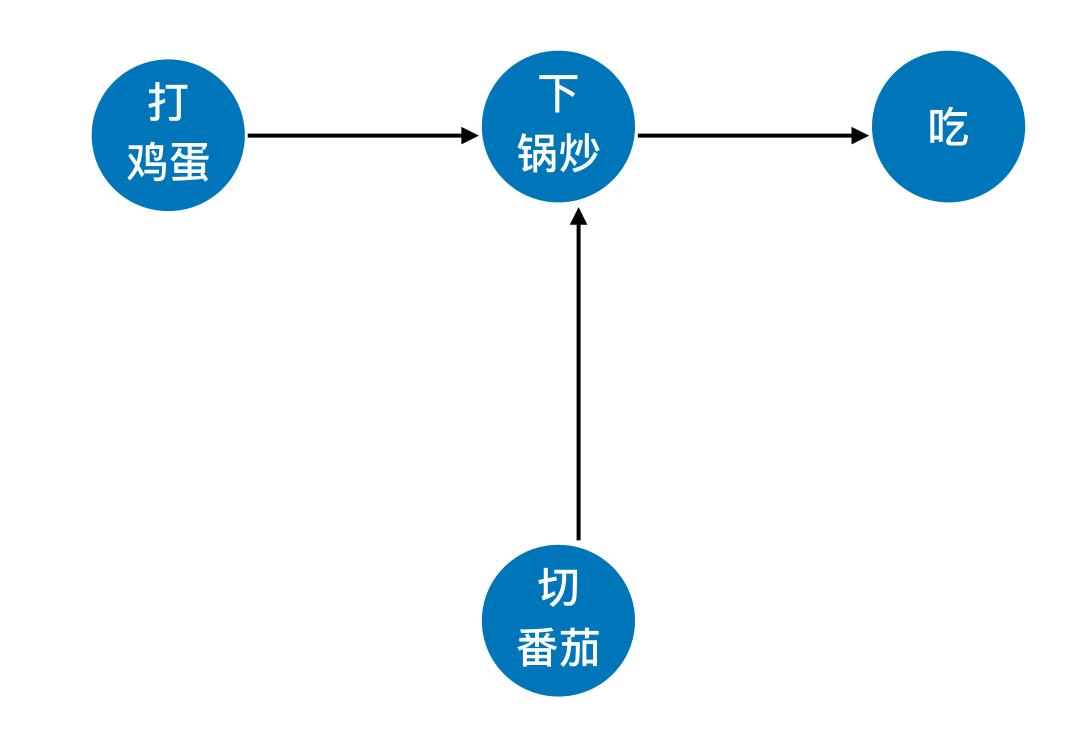
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拓扑排序: 找到做事的先后顺序

准备厨具

买菜

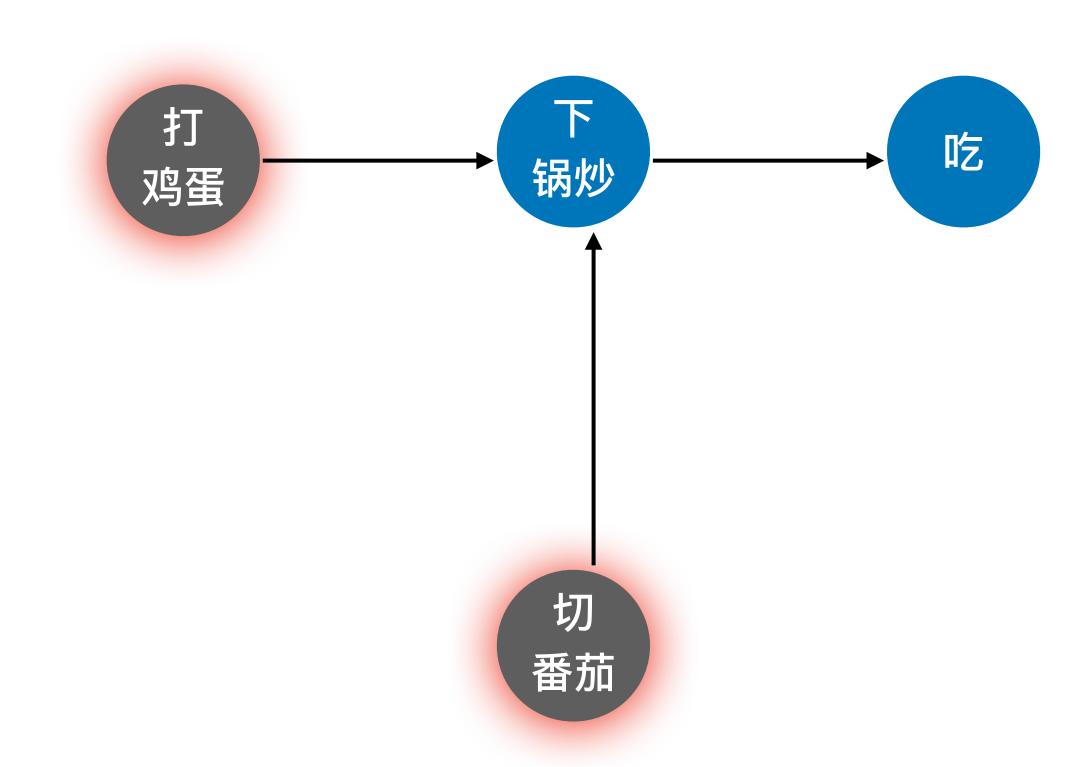


拓扑排序: 找到做事的先后顺序

准备厨具

买菜

洗 番茄

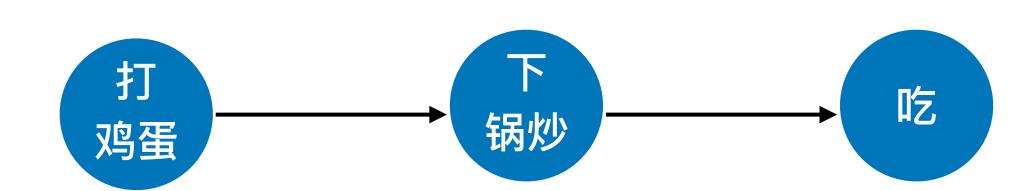


拓扑排序: 找到做事的先后顺序

准备厨具

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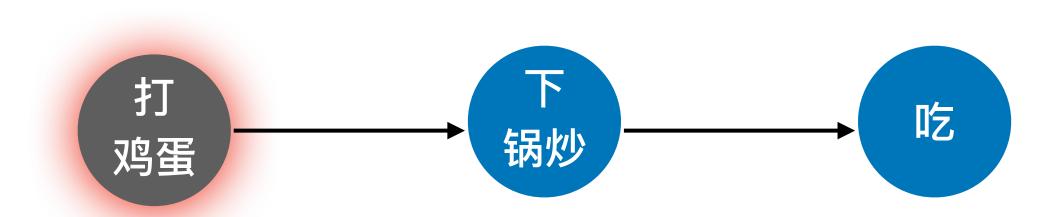
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洗 番茄

切 番茄



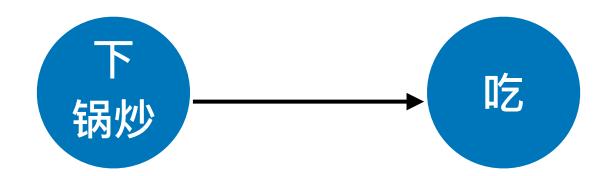
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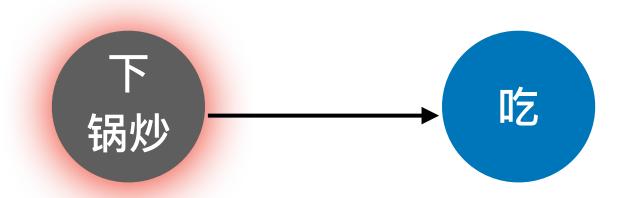
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切 番茄 打鸡蛋



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洗 番茄

切 番茄 担 鸡蛋

锅炒

吃

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准备 厨具

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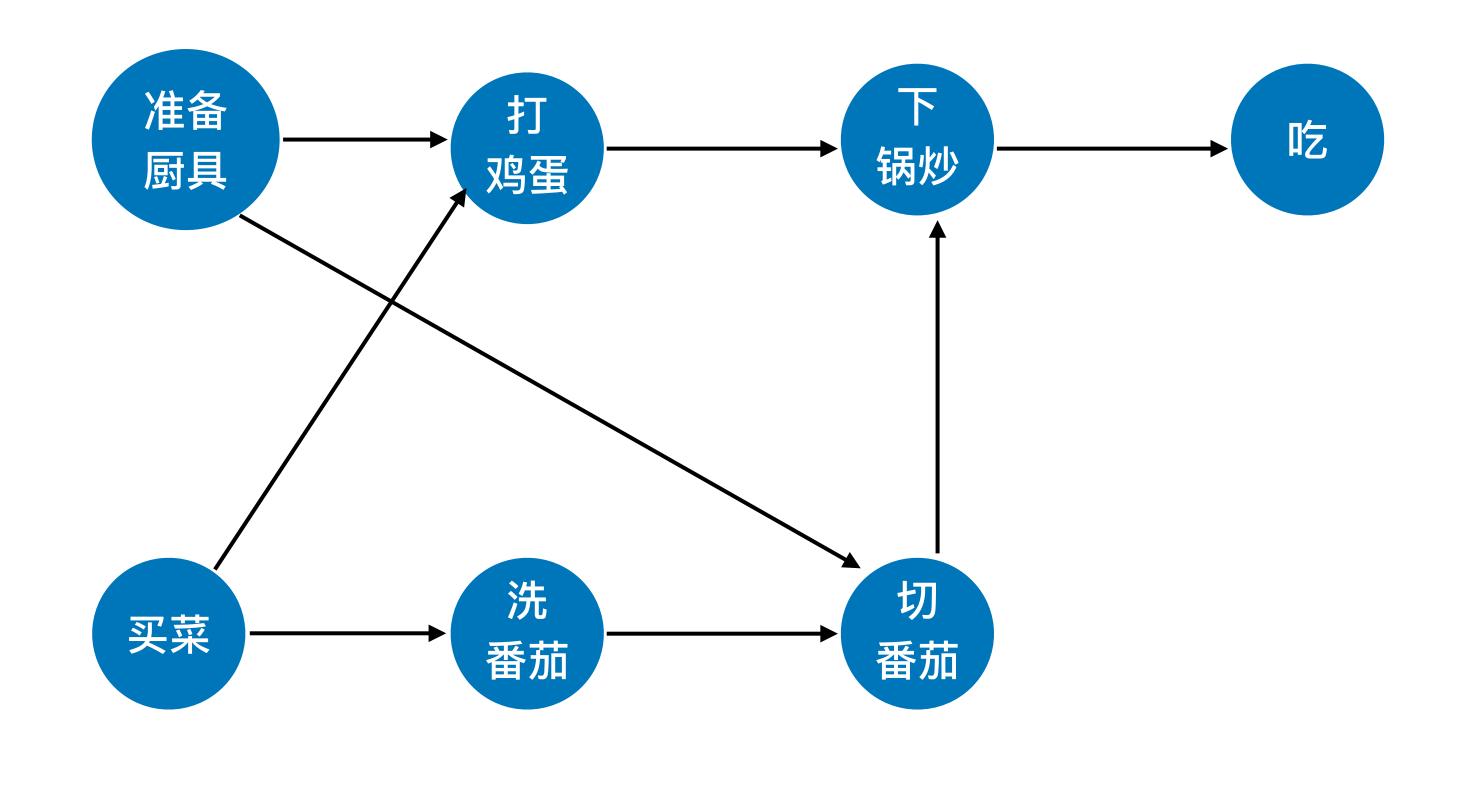
切 番茄 打鸡蛋

锅炒

拓扑排序的实现:

- ① 从AOV网中选择一个没有前驱(入度为0)的顶点并输出。
- ② 从网中删除该顶点和所有以它为起点的有向边。
- ③ 重复①和②直到当前的AOV网为空或当前网中不存在无前驱的顶点为止。





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准备厨具

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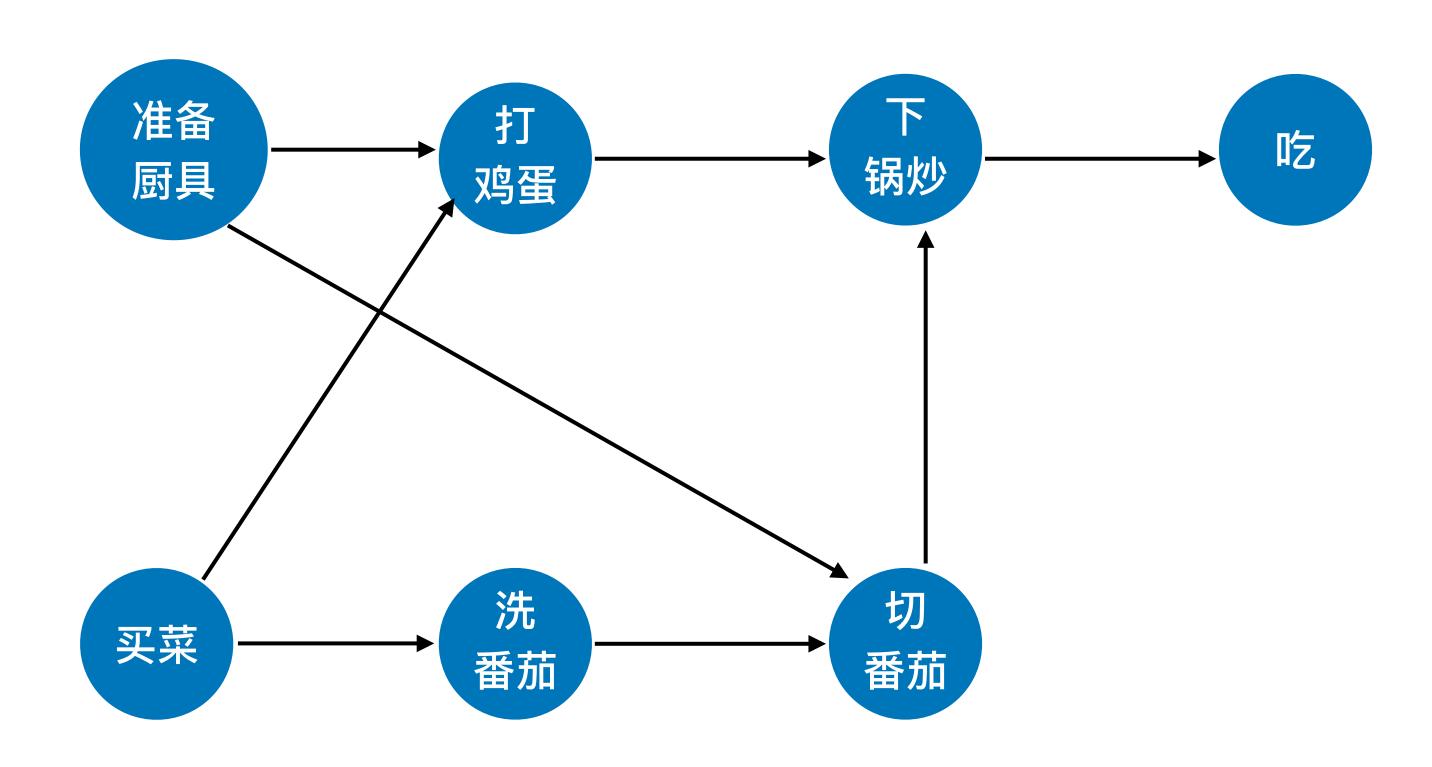
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切番茄

打鸡蛋

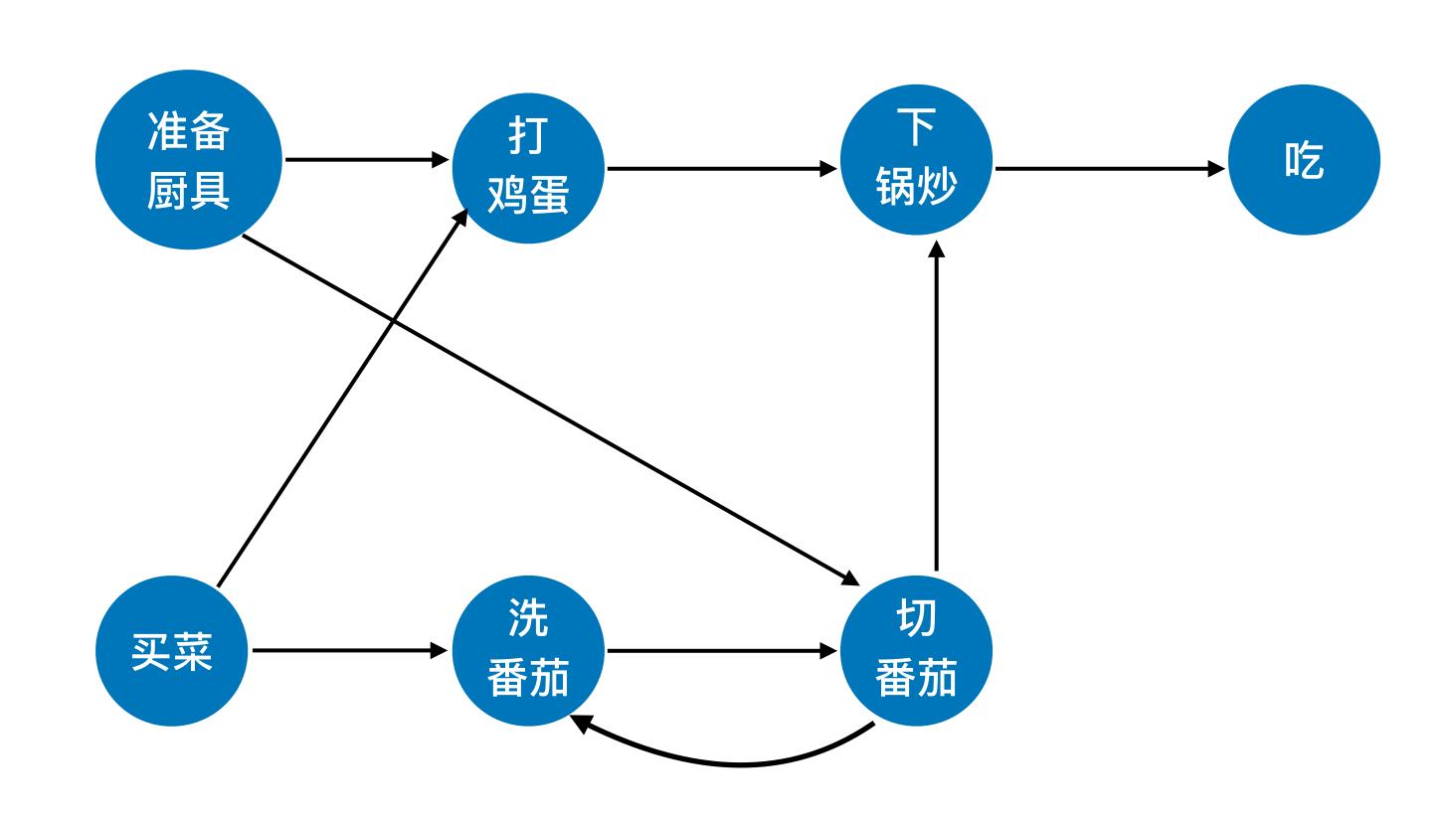
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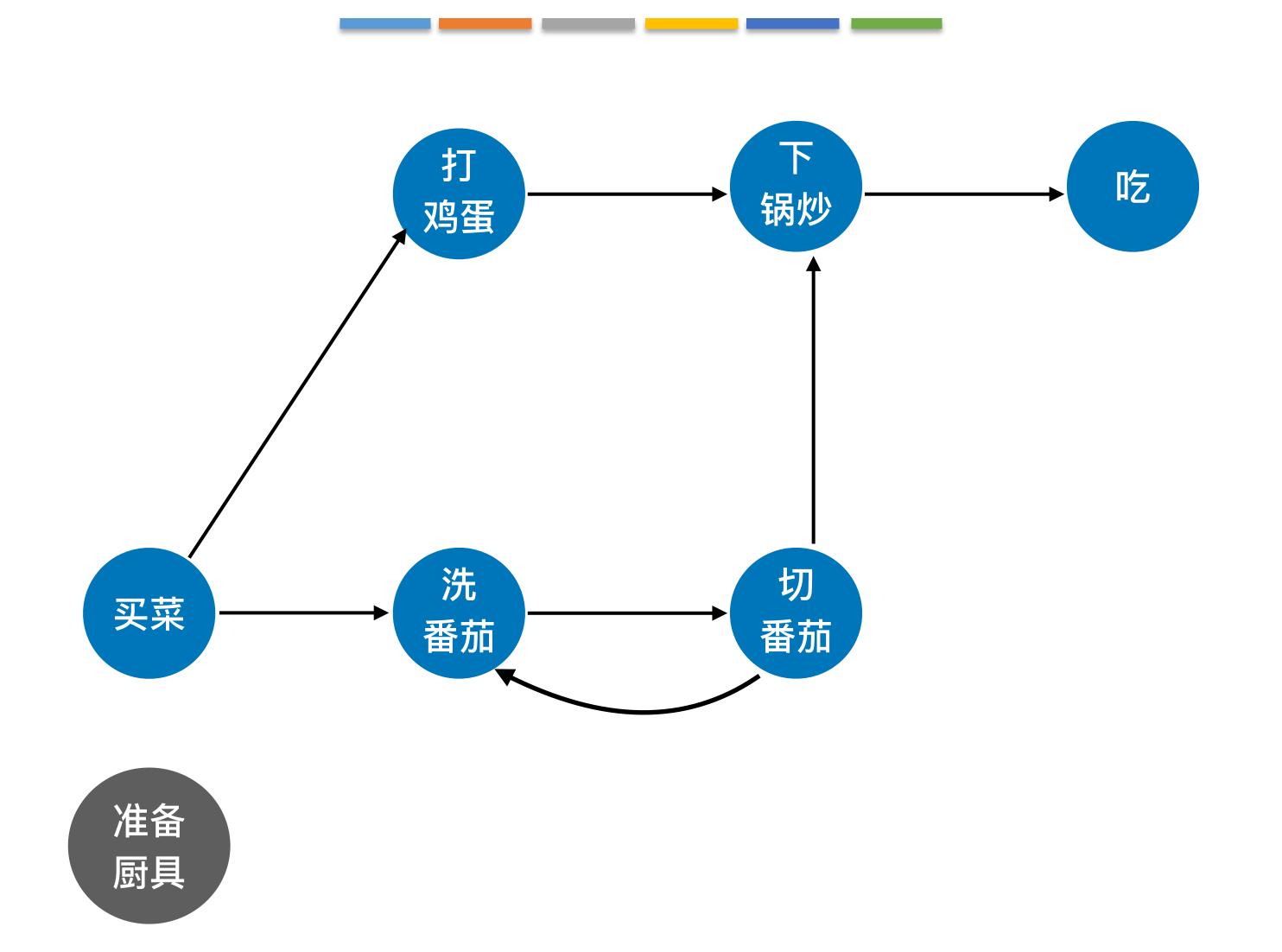
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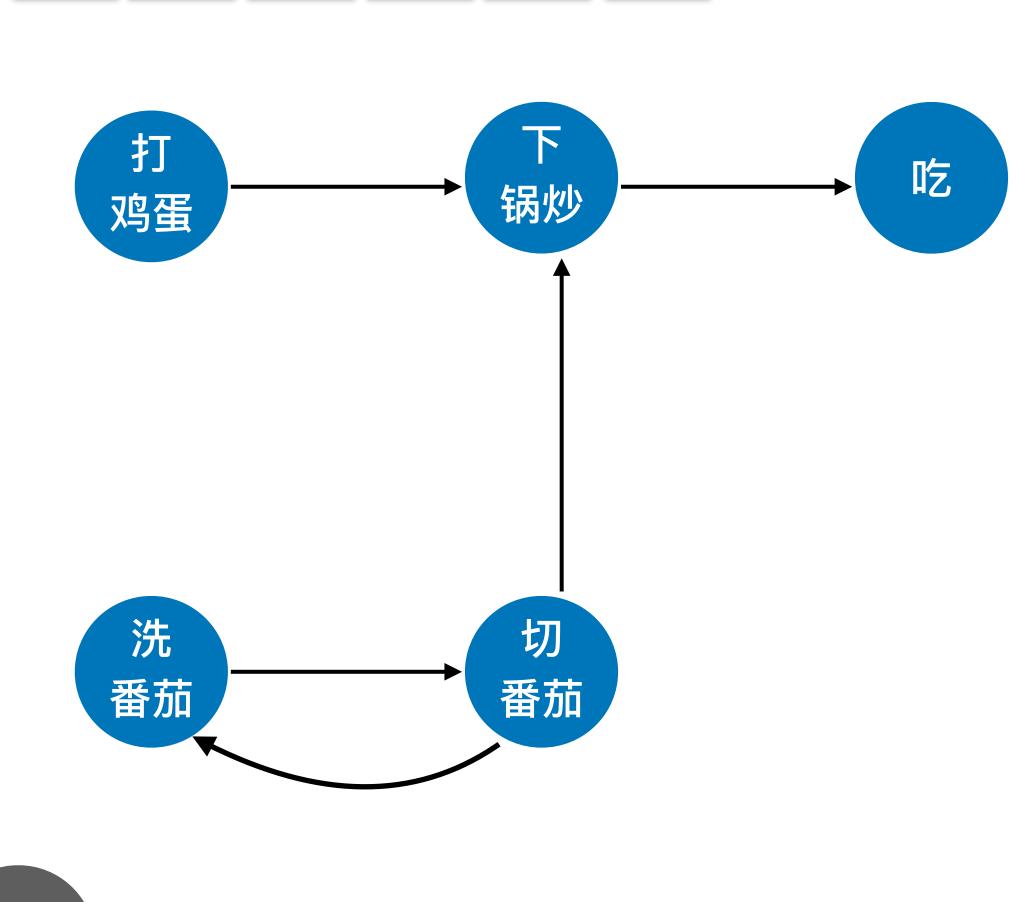


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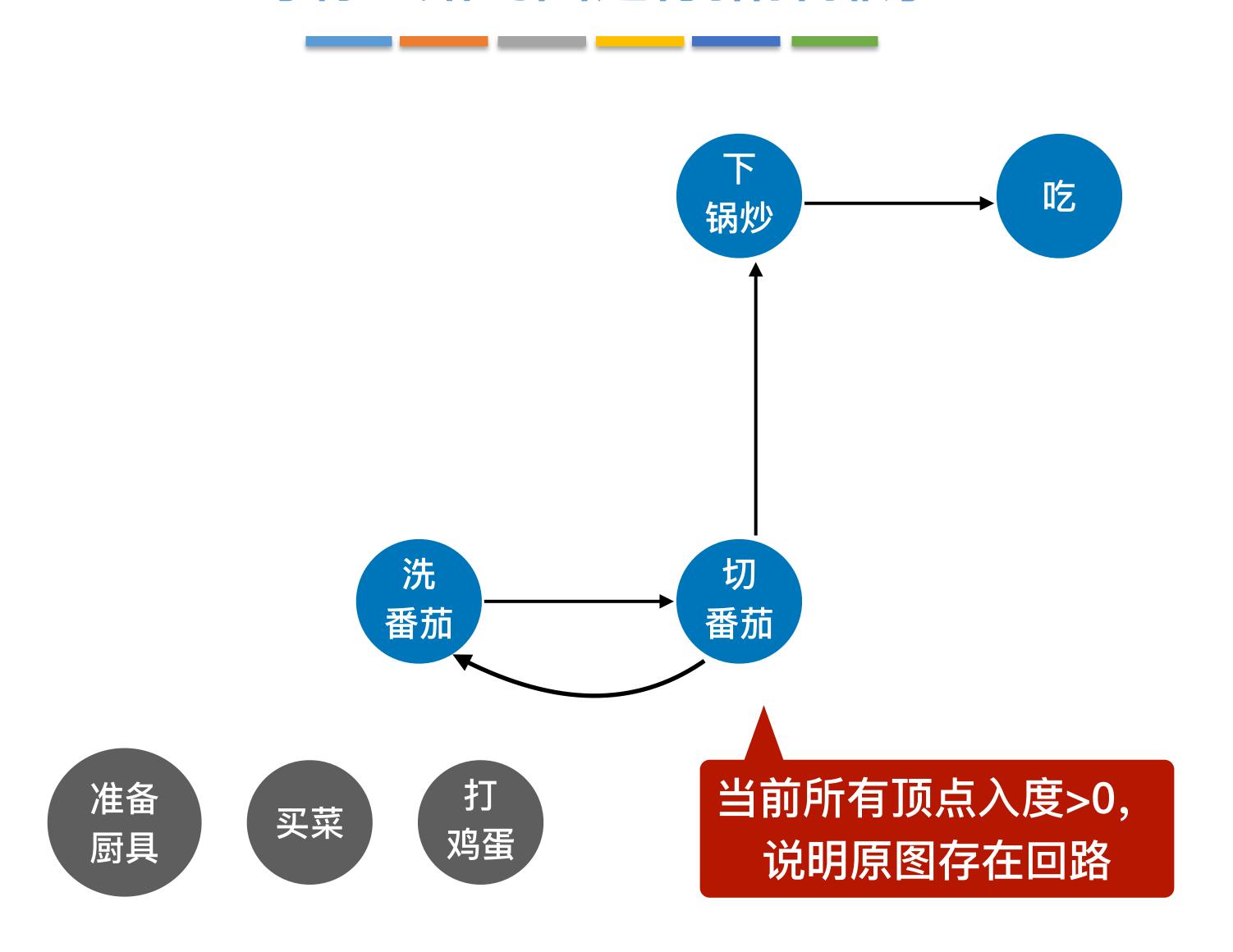




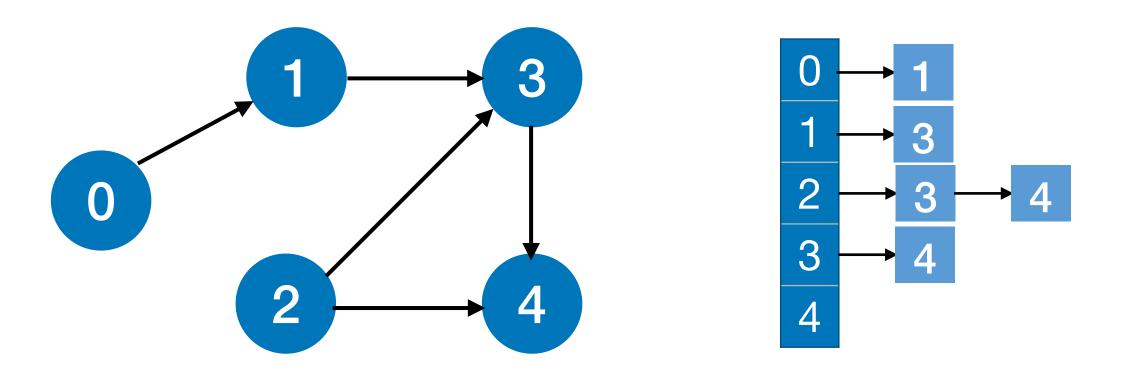


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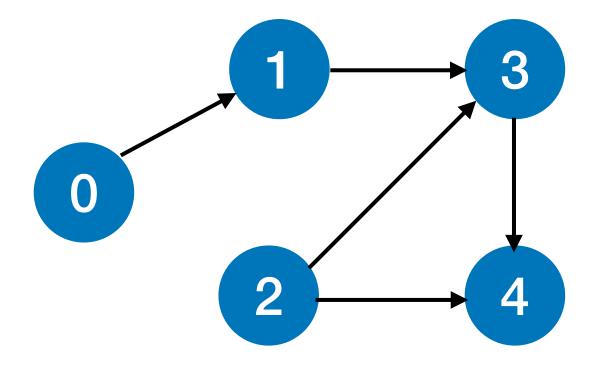
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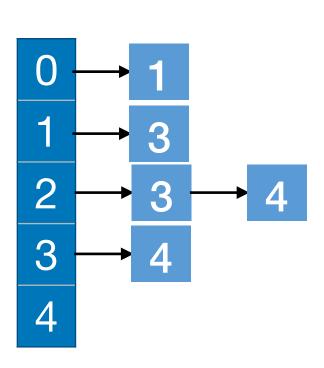


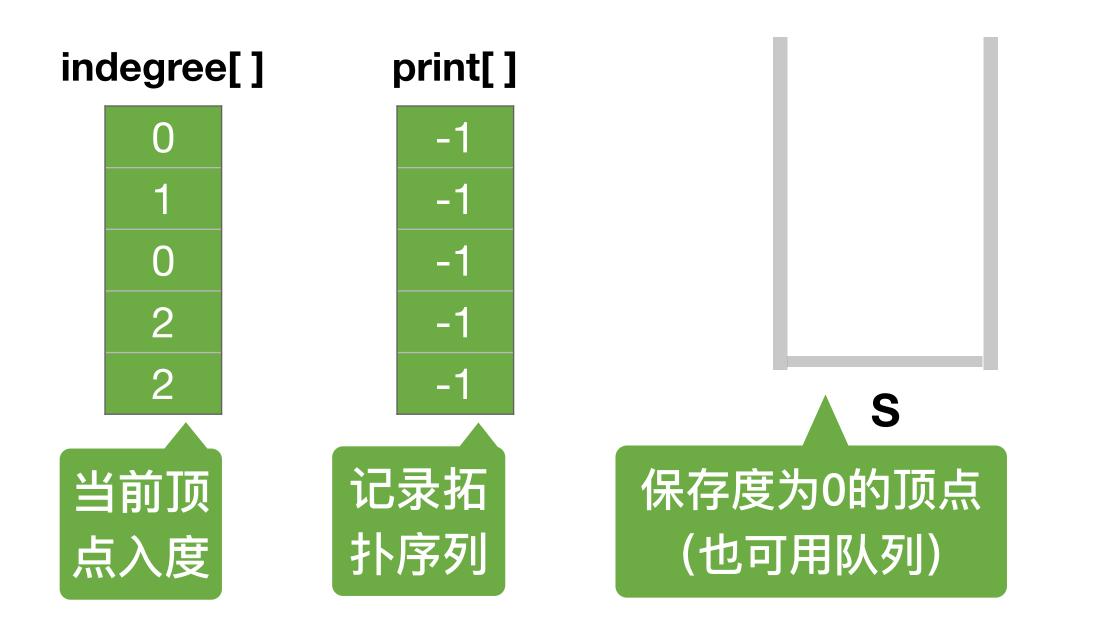
```
//图中顶点数目的最大值
#define MaxVertexNum 100
typedef struct ArcNode{ //边表结点
 int adjvex; //该弧所指向的顶点的位置
 struct ArcNode *nextarc; //指向下一条弧的指针
                  //网的边权值
 //InfoType info;
}ArcNode;
typedef struct VNode{ //顶点表结点
 VertexType data; //顶点信息
 ArcNode *firstarc; //指向第一条依附该顶点的弧的指针
} VNode, AdjList[MaxVertexNum];
typedef struct{
 AdjList vertices; //邻接表
 int vexnum, arcnum; //图的顶点数和弧数
} Graph;     //Graph是以邻接表存储的图类型
```



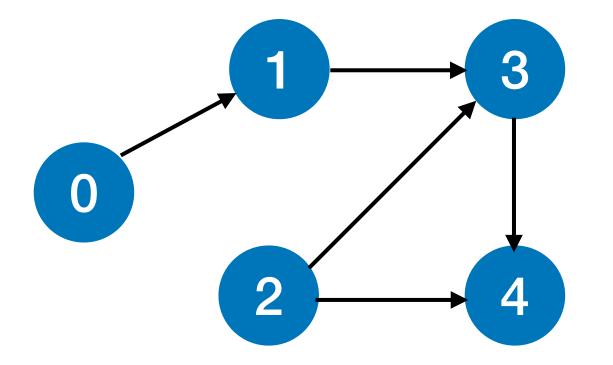
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 InitStack(S); //初始化栈,存储入度为0的顶点
 for(int i=0;i<G.vexnum;i++)</pre>
   if(indegree[i]==0)
    Push(S,i); //将所有入度为0的顶点进栈
 while(!IsEmpty(S)){ //栈不空,则存在入度为0的顶点
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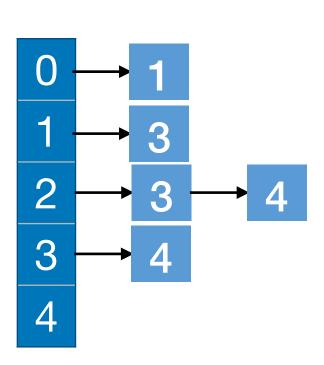


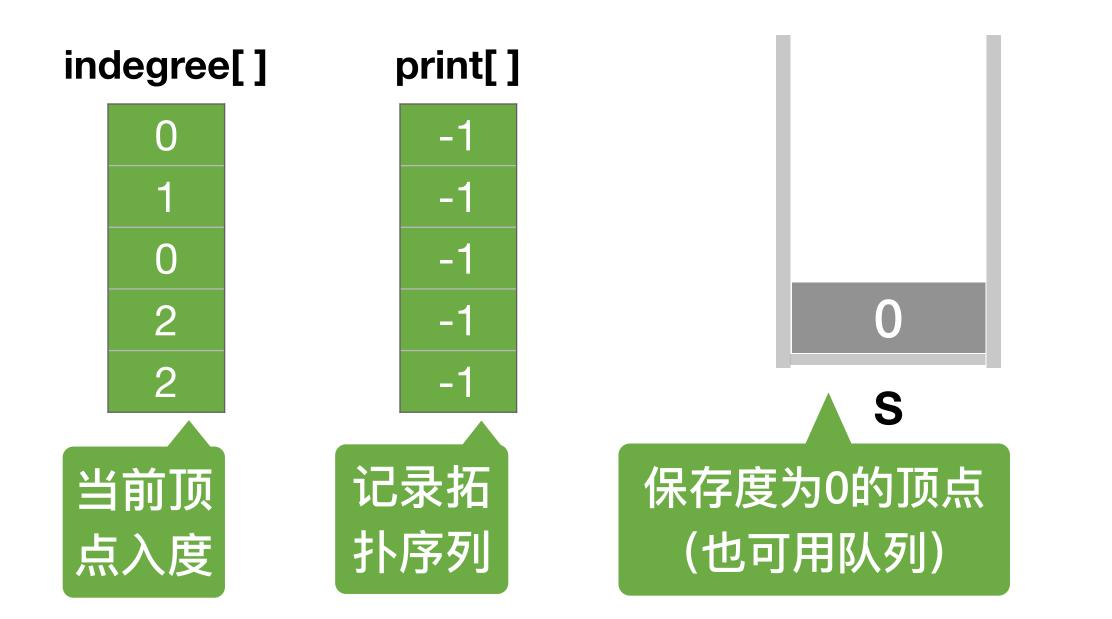




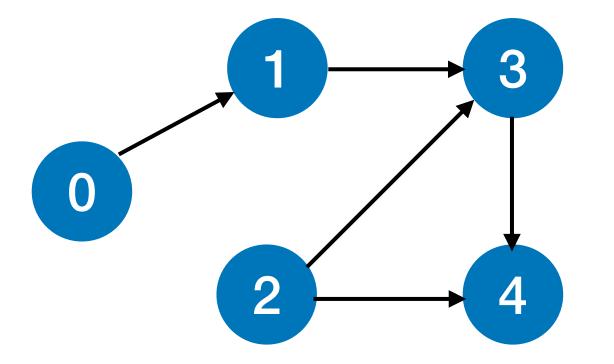
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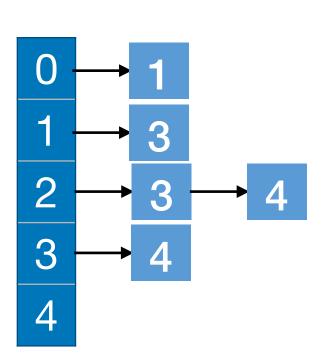


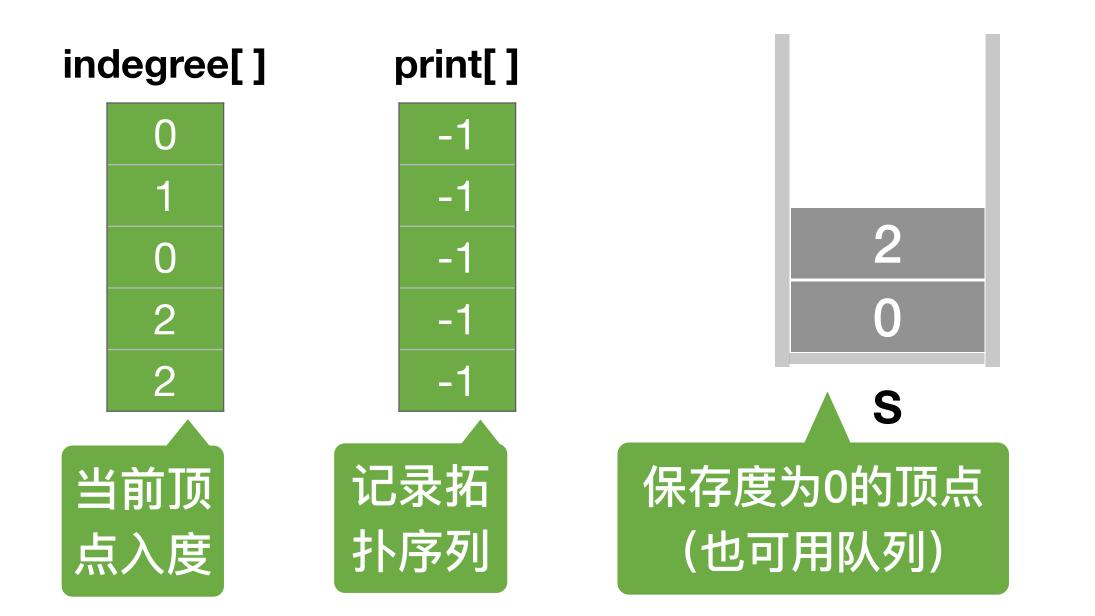




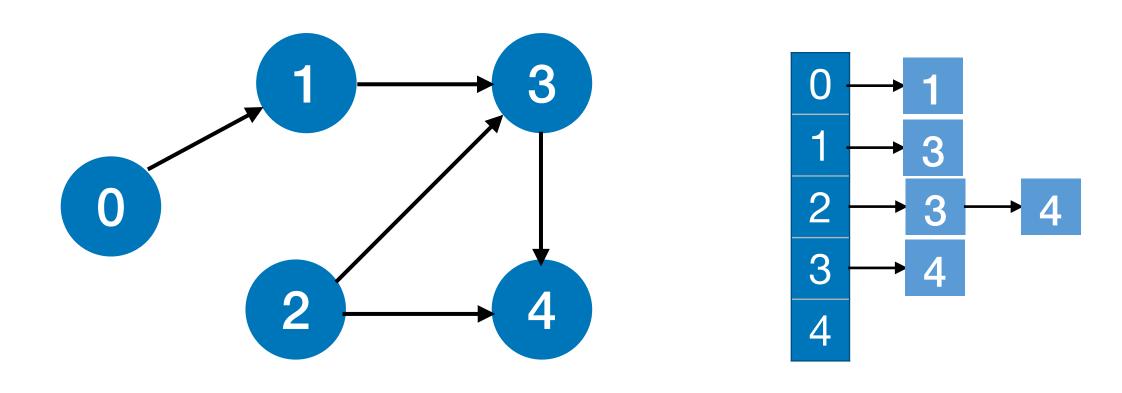
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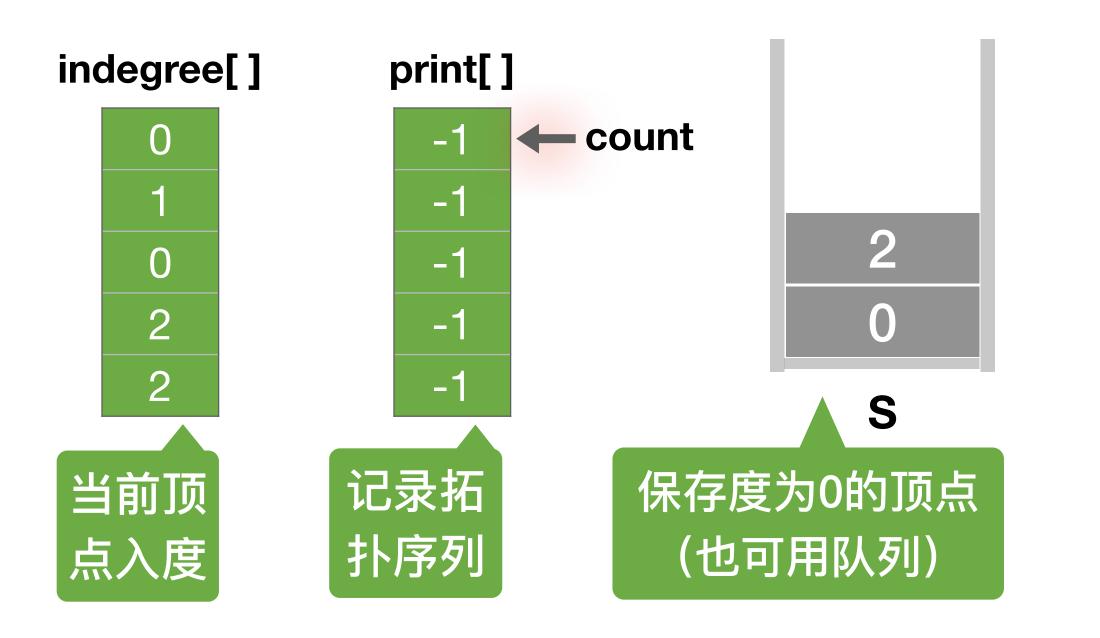




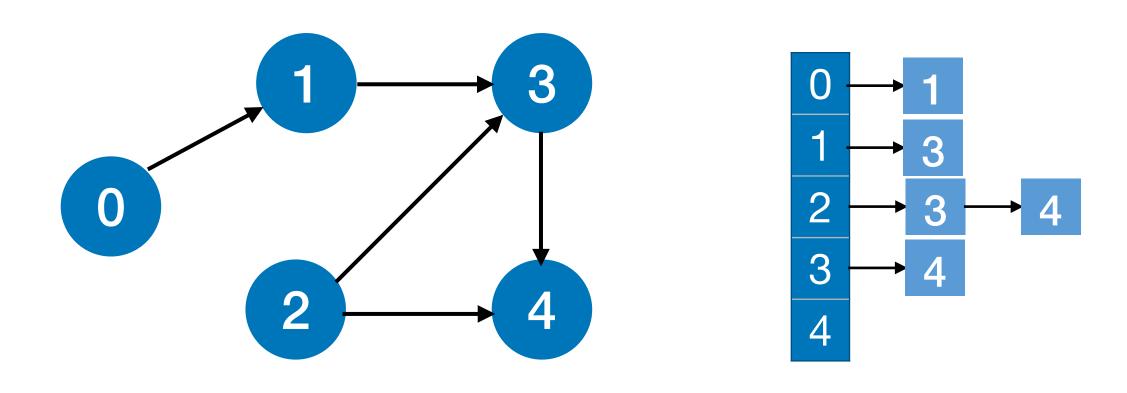


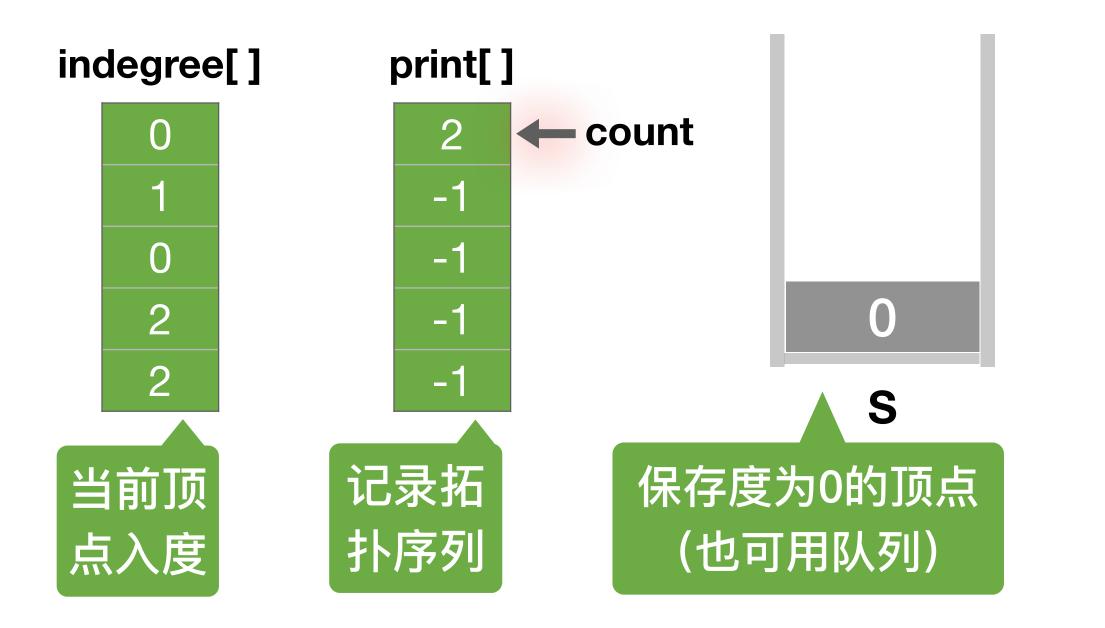
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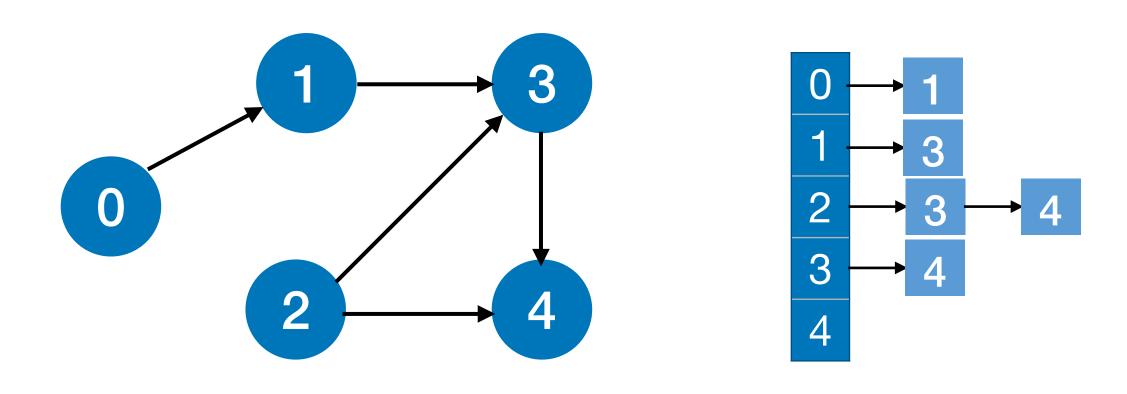


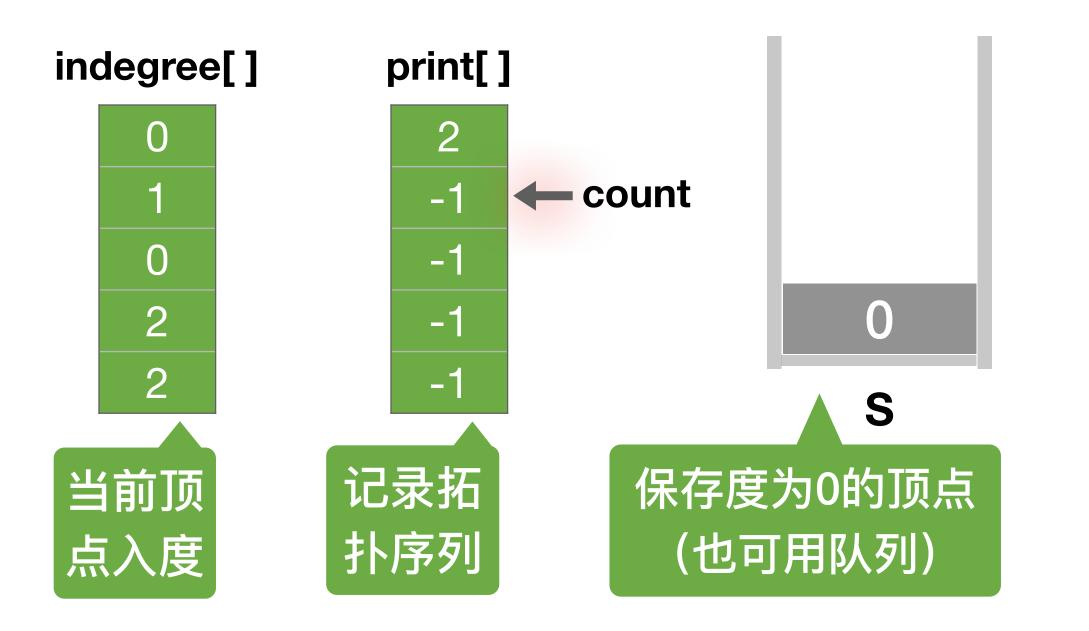
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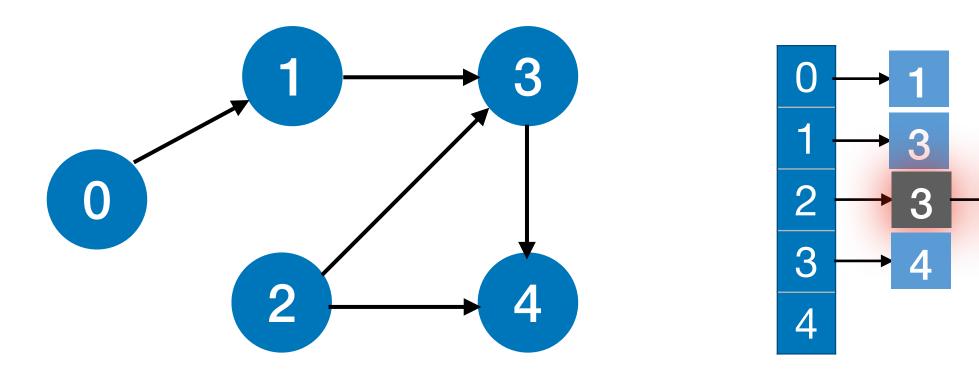


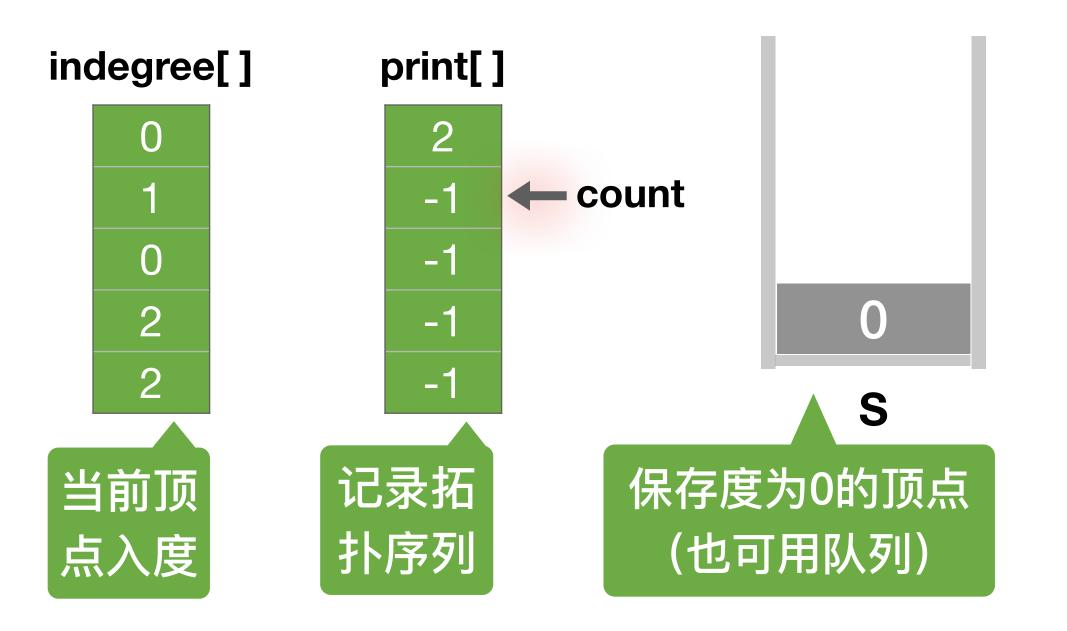
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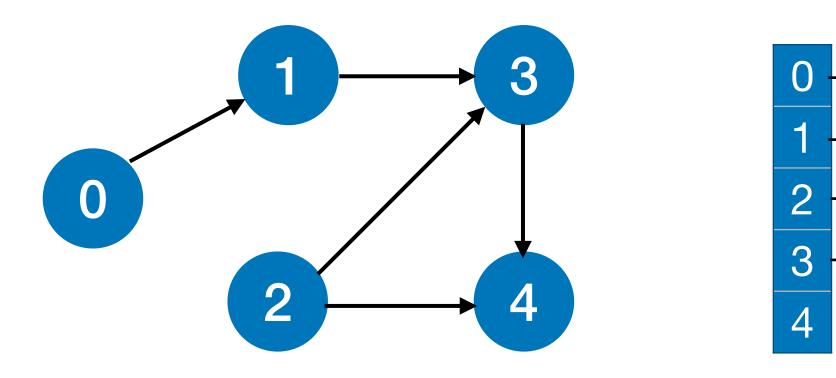


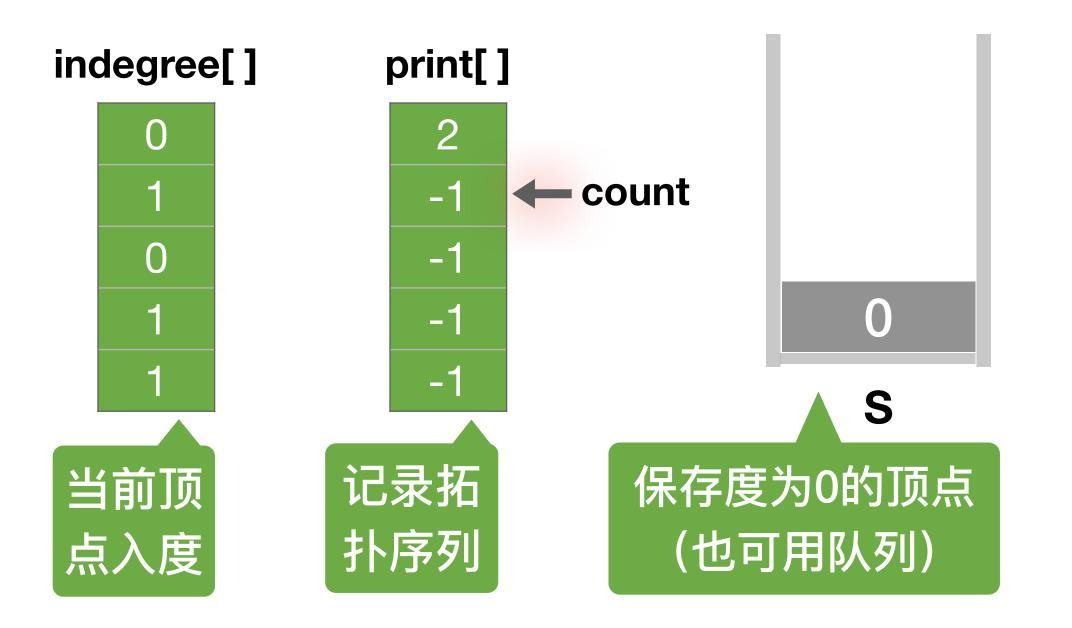
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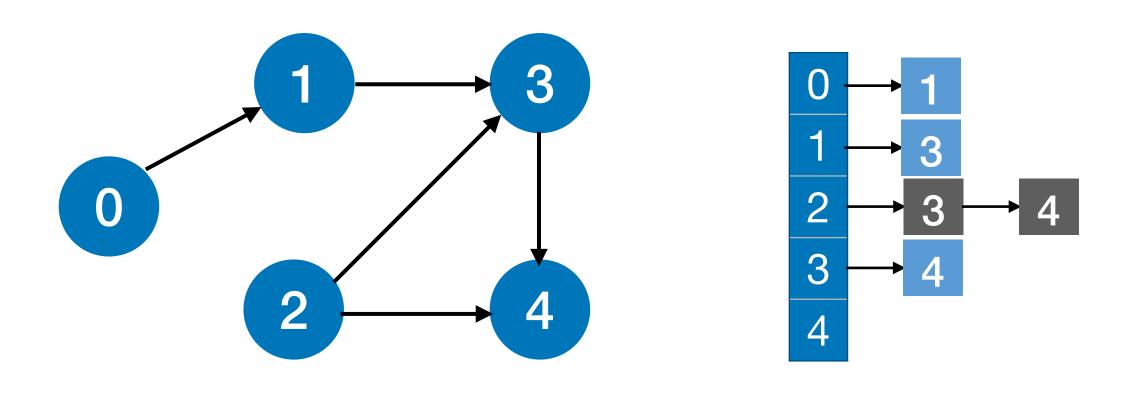


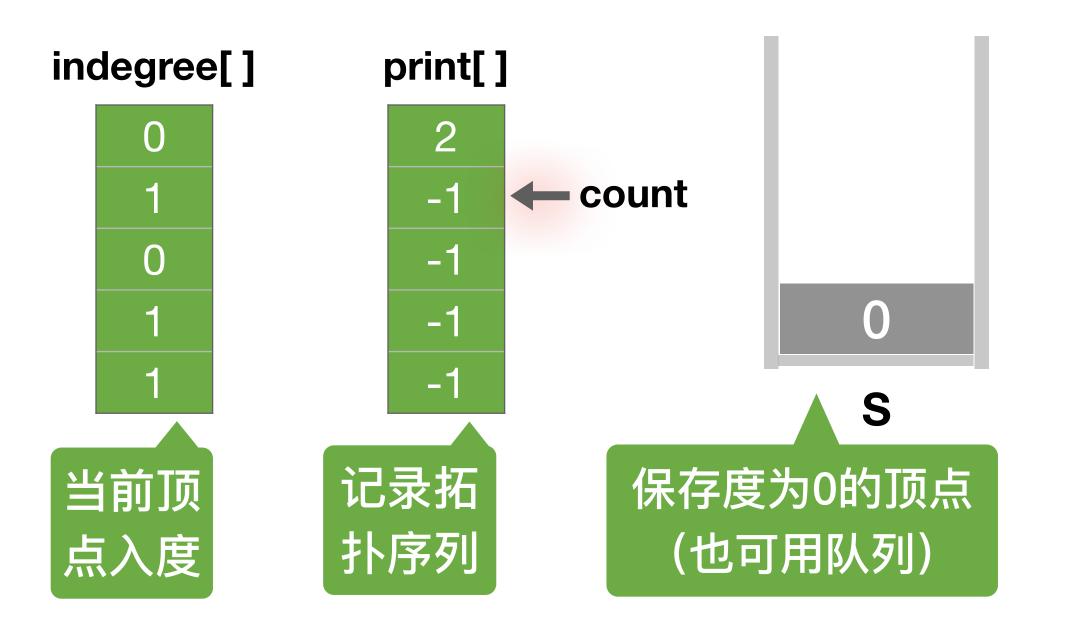
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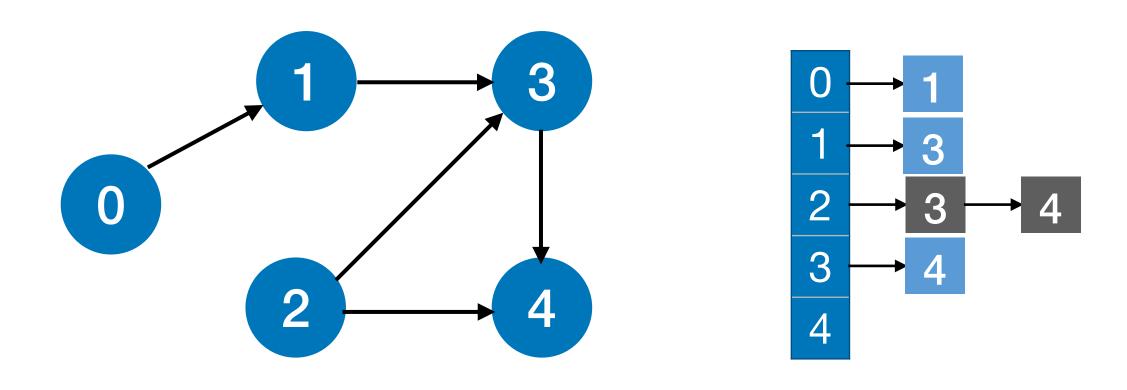


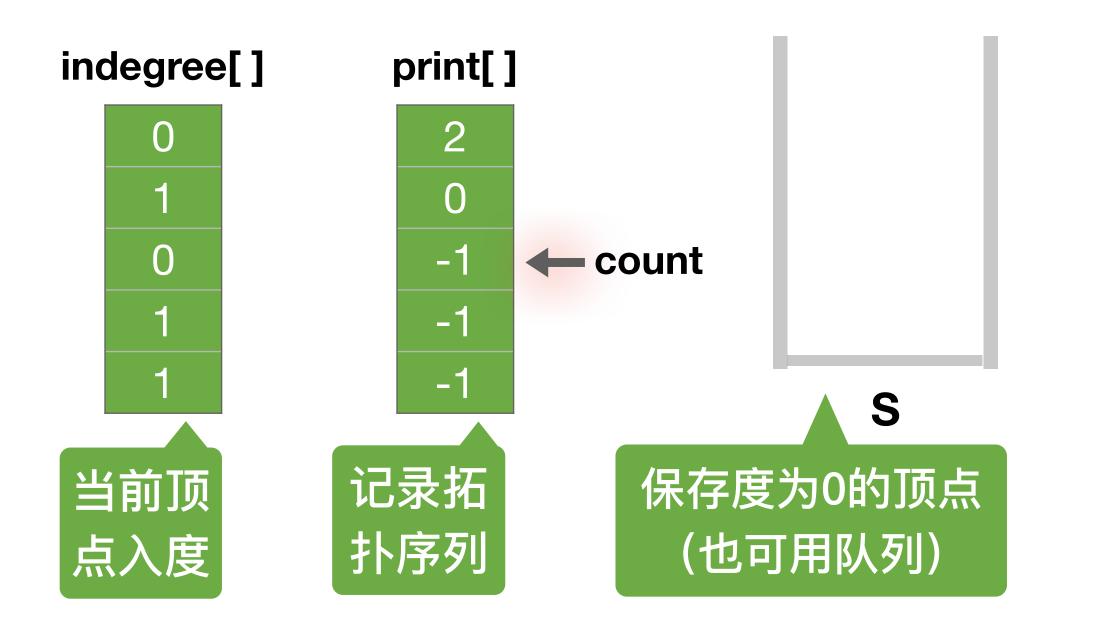
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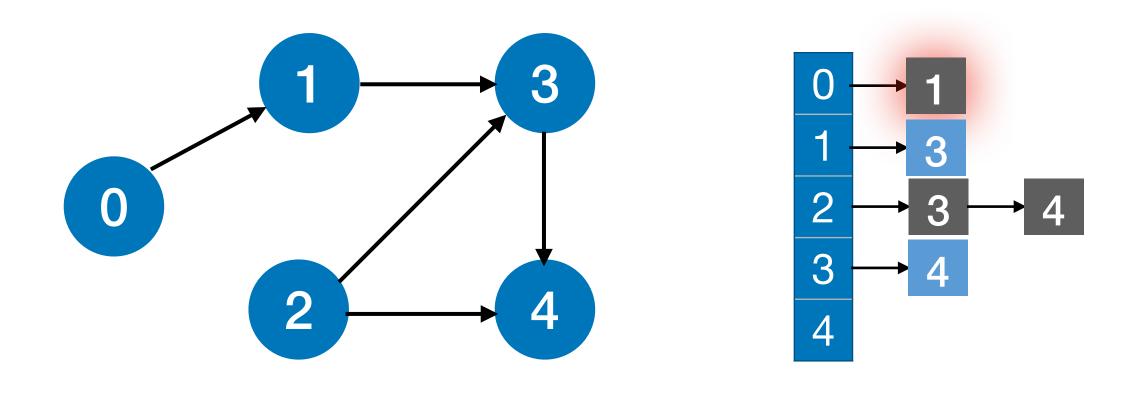


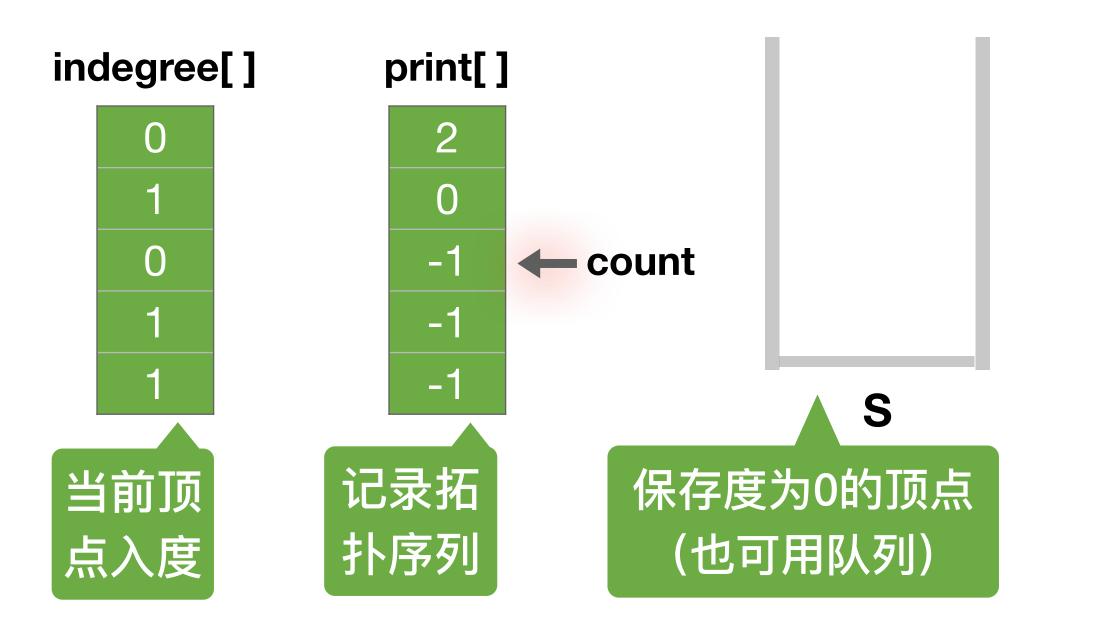
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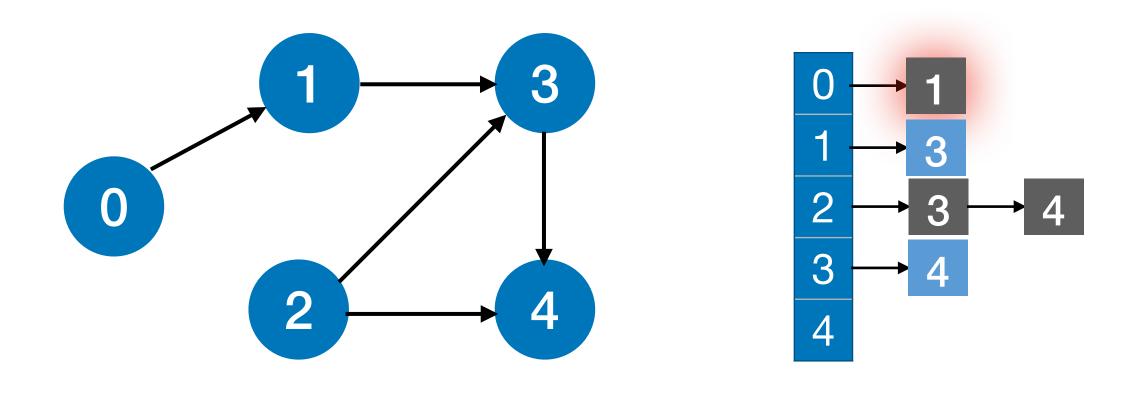


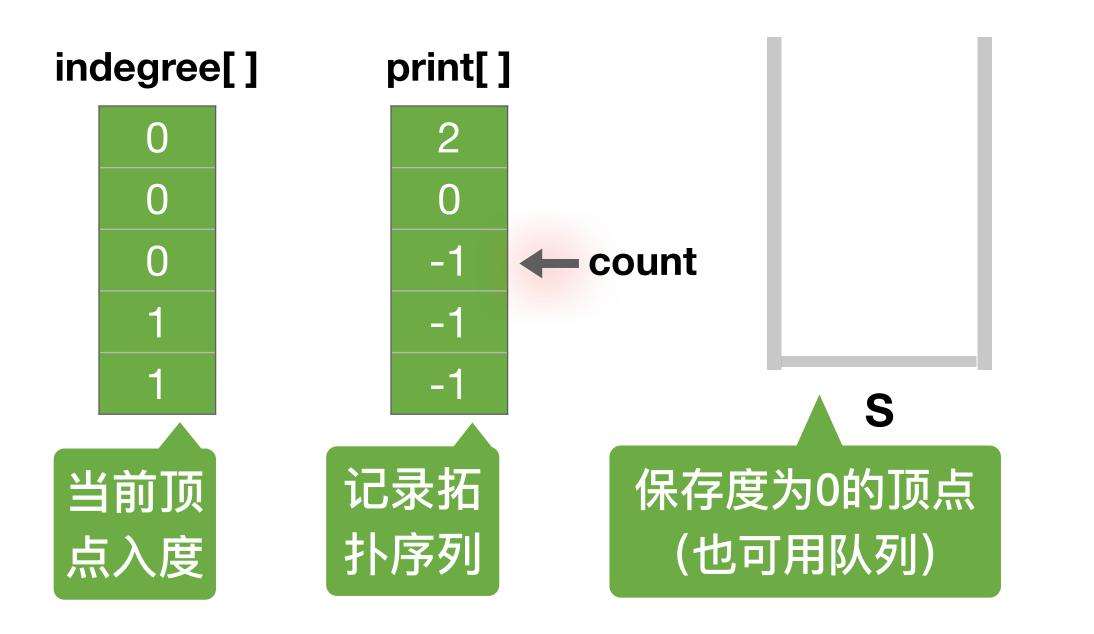
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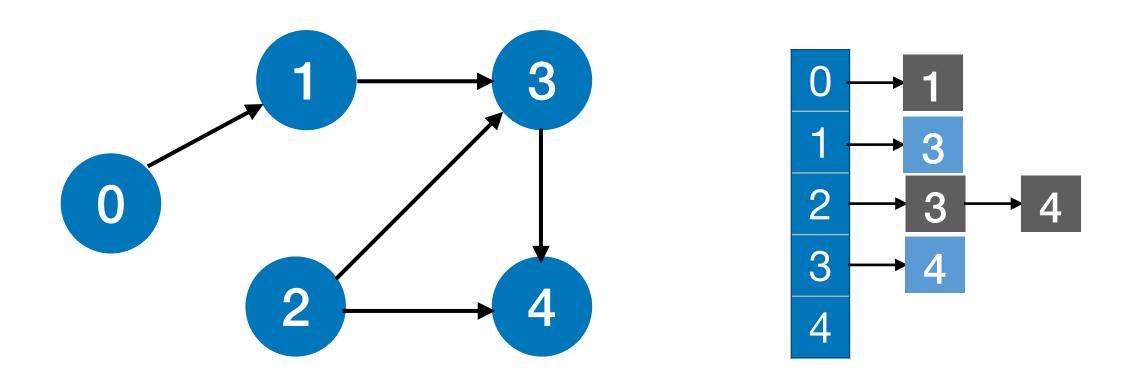


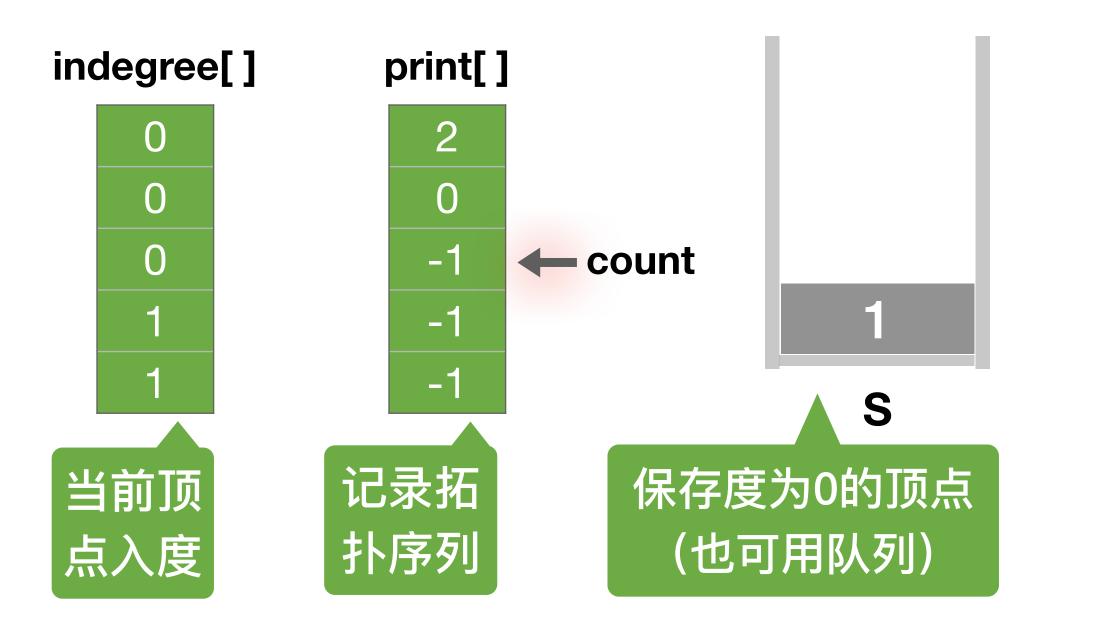
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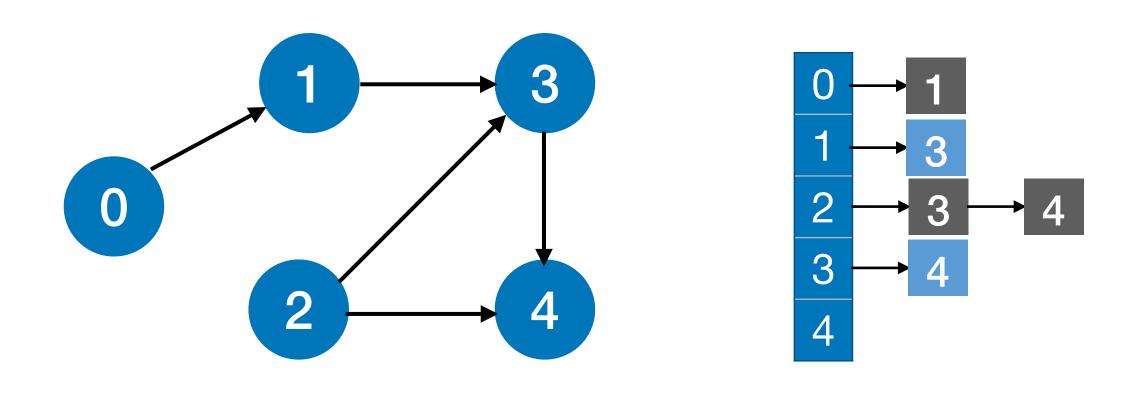


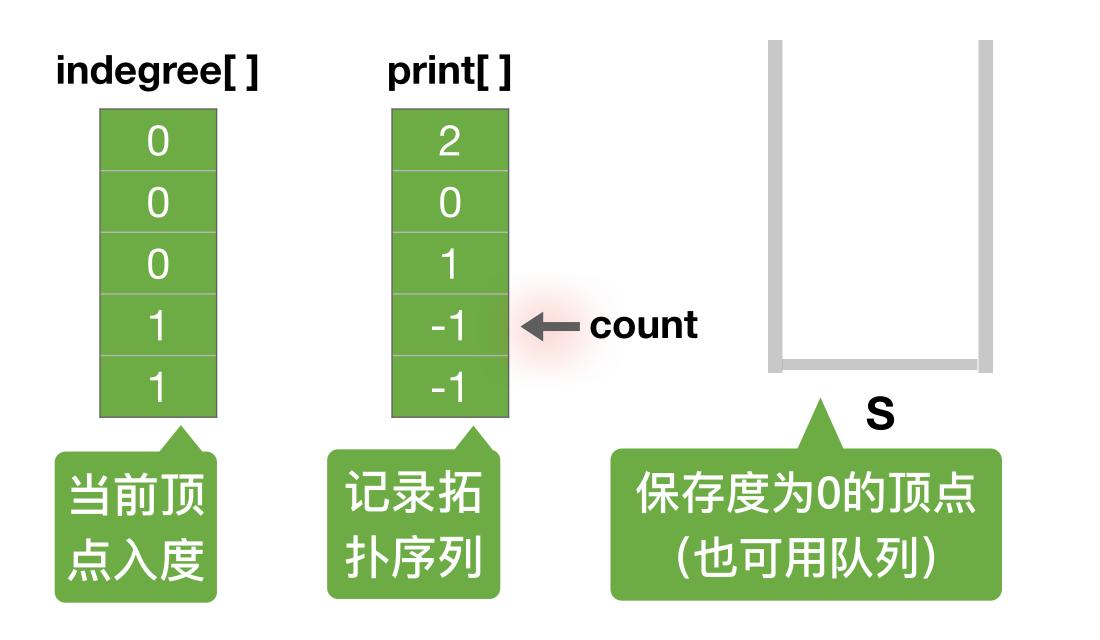
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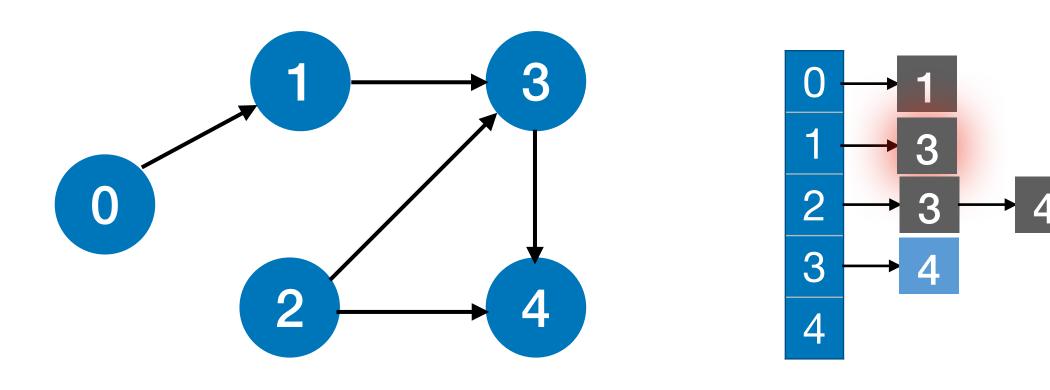


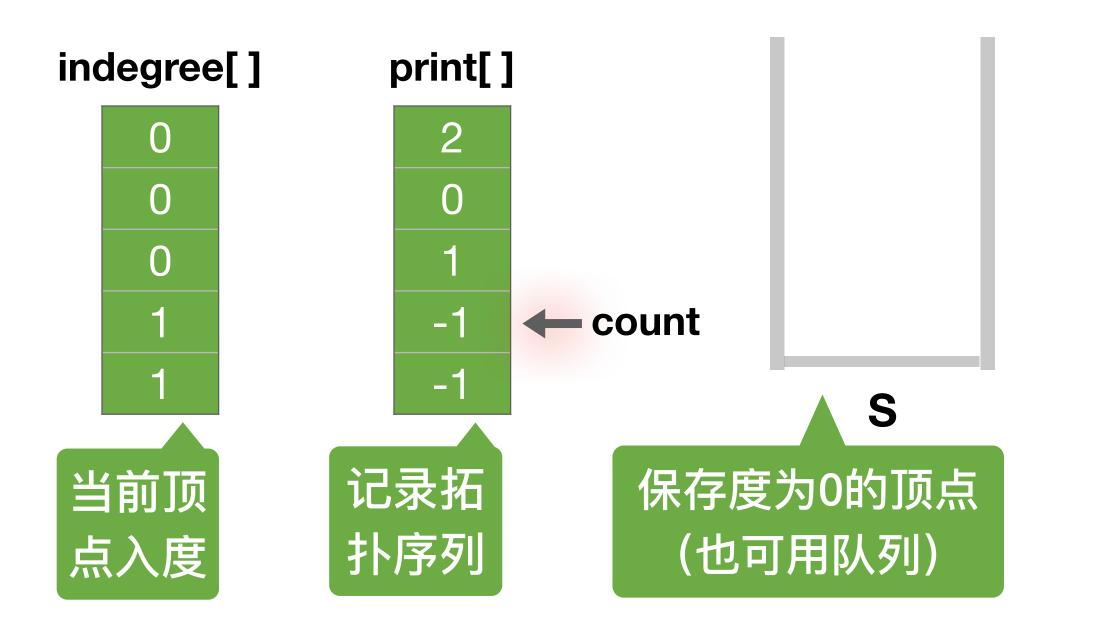
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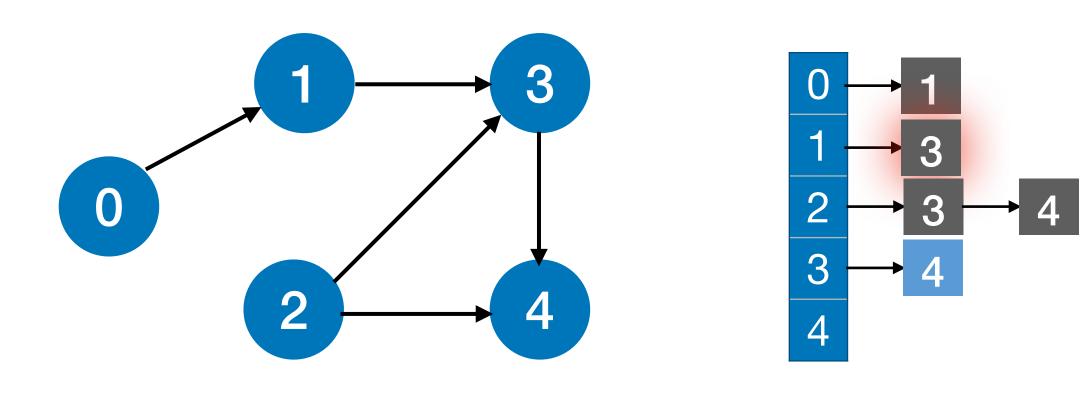


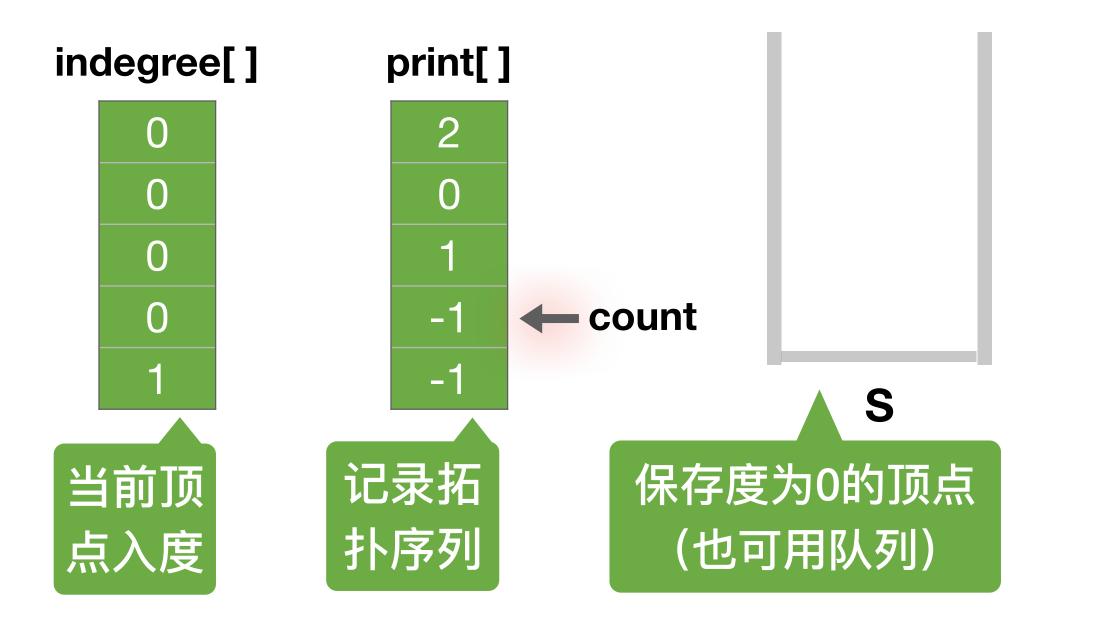
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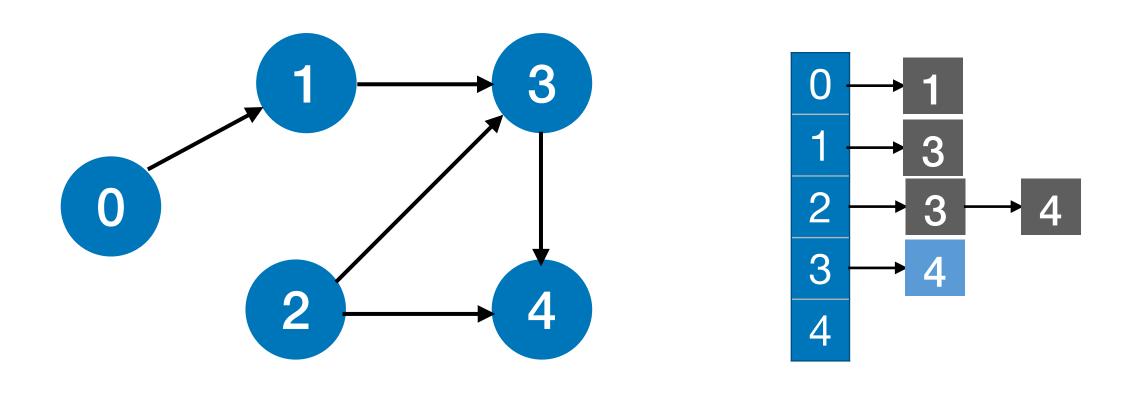


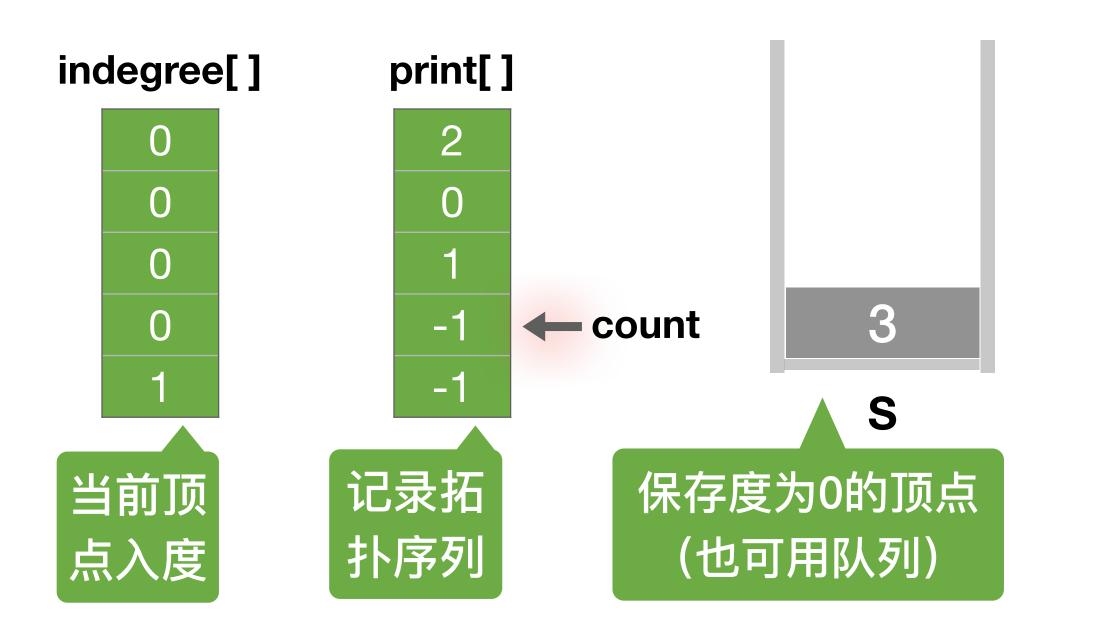
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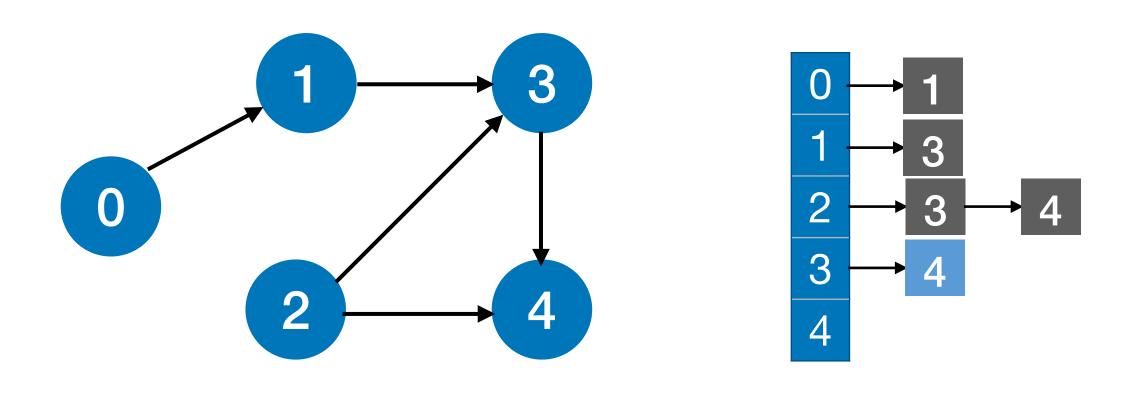


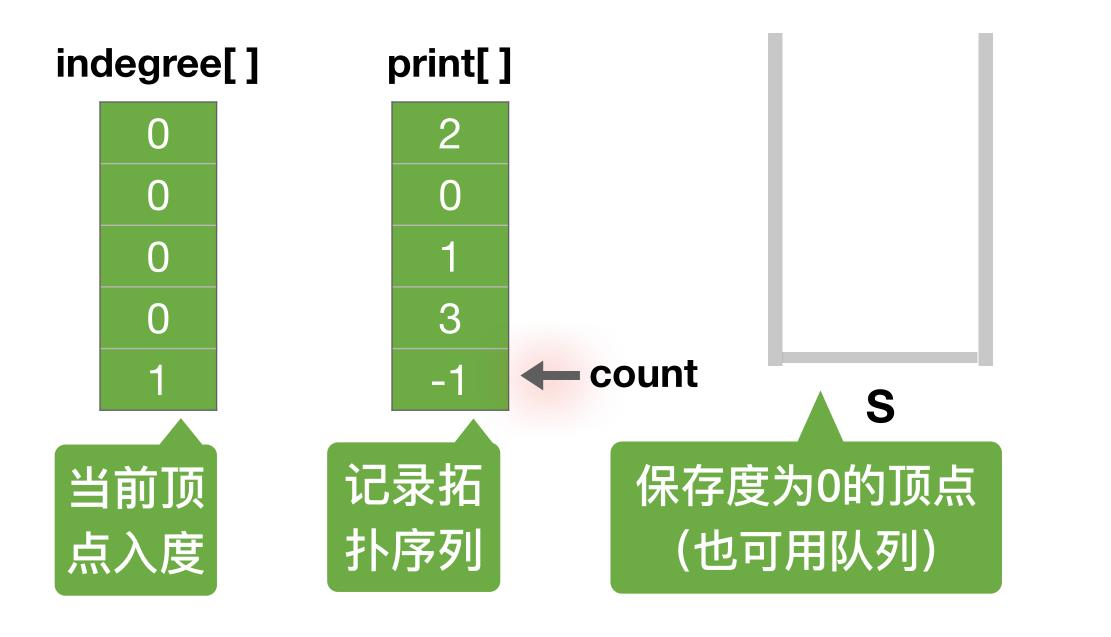
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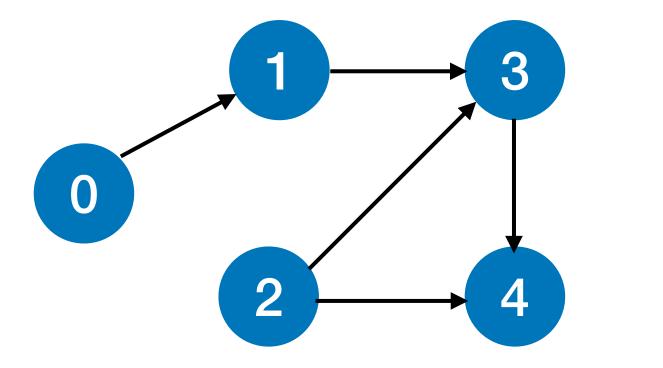


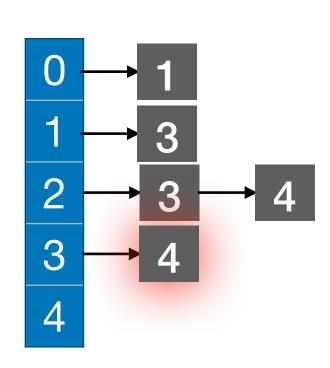
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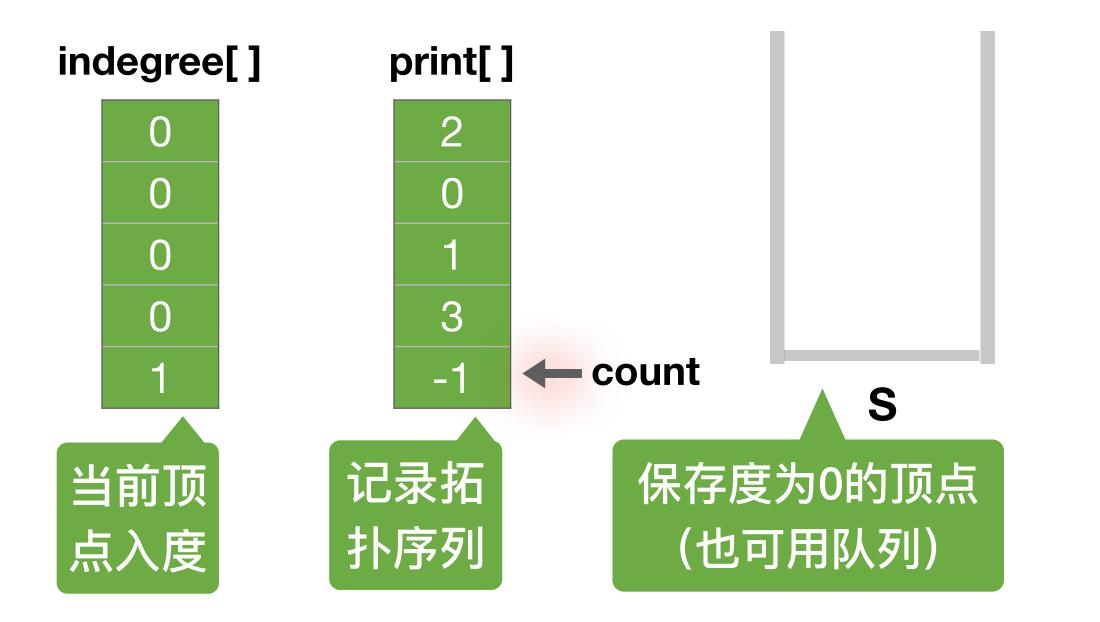




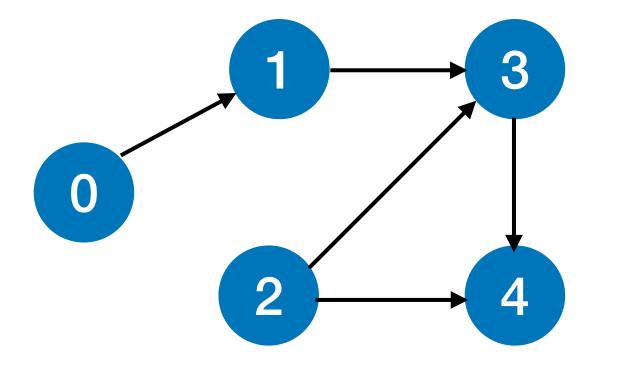
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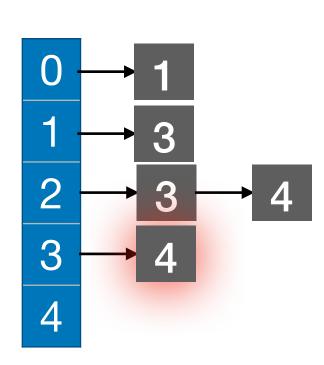


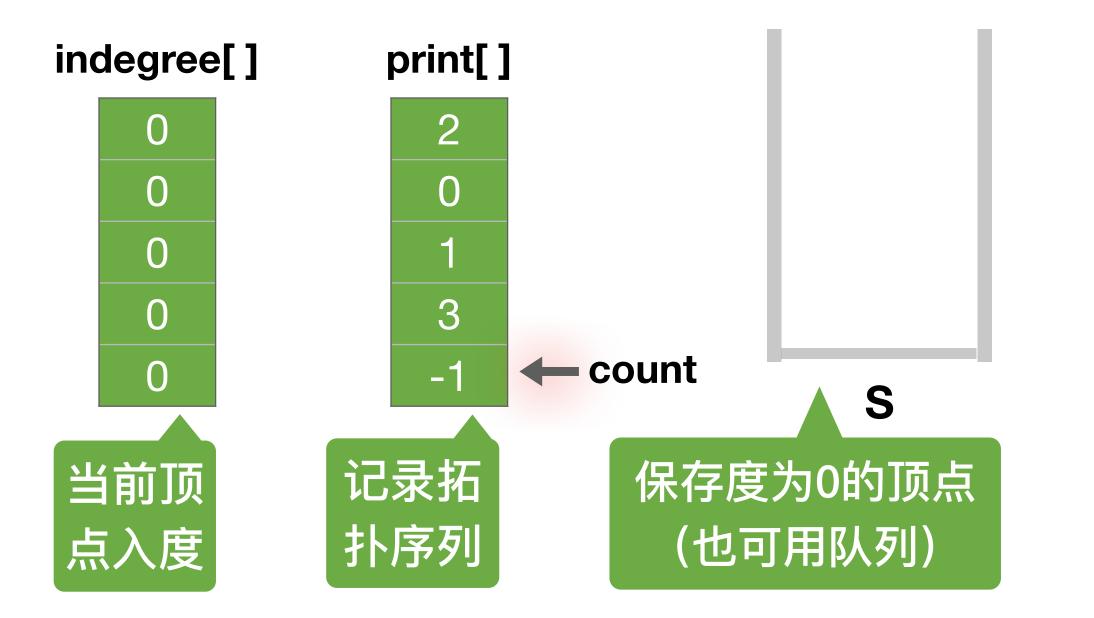




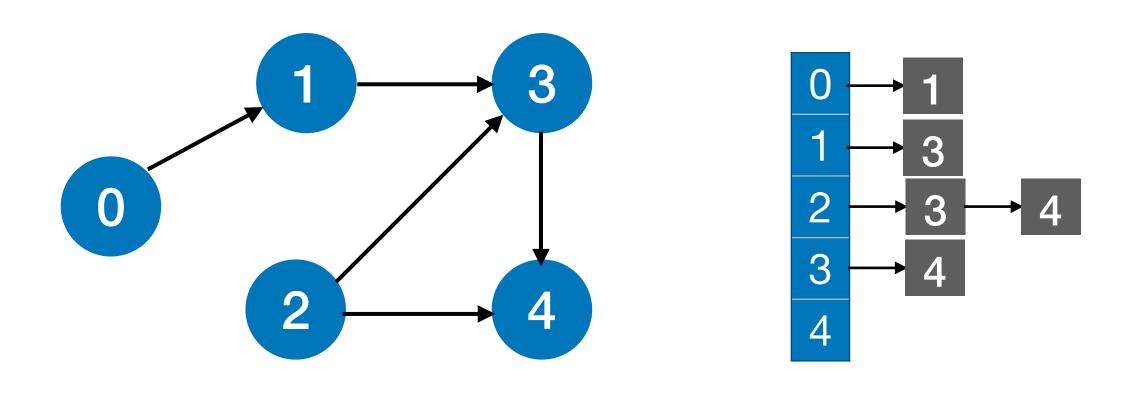
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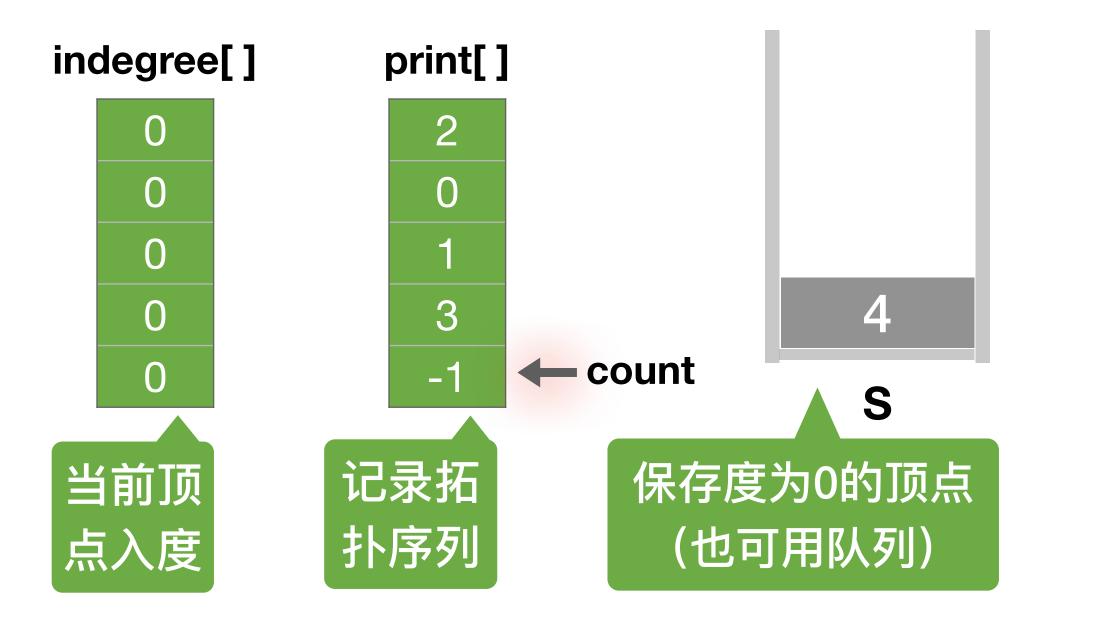




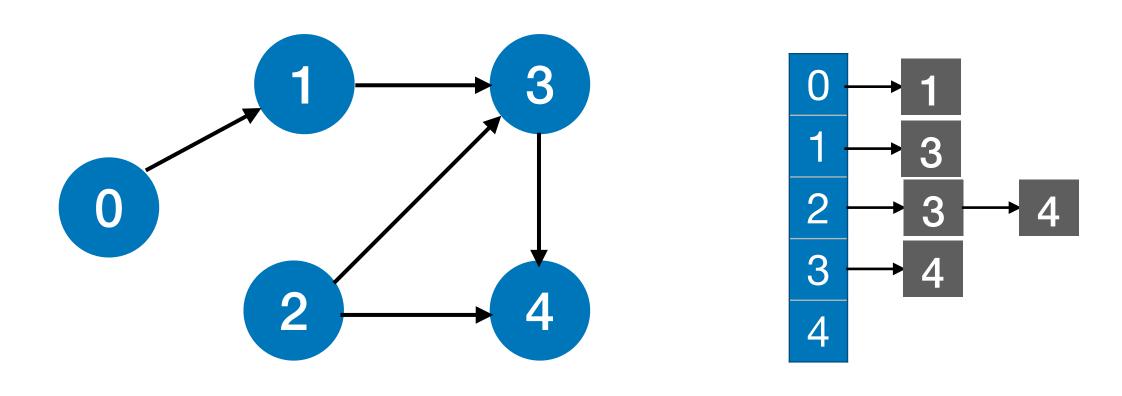


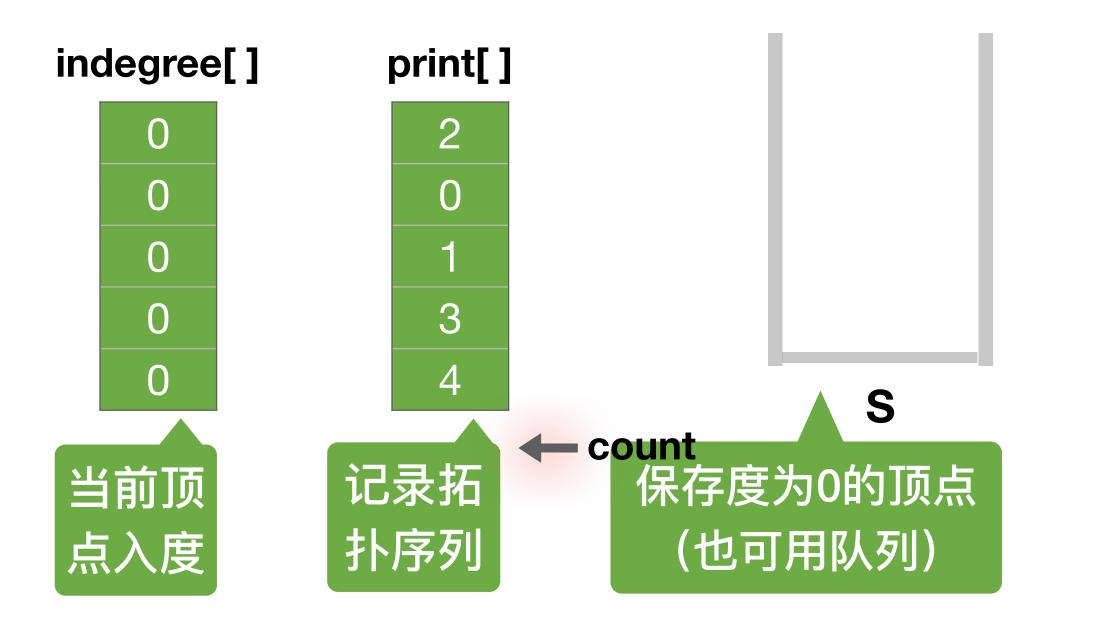
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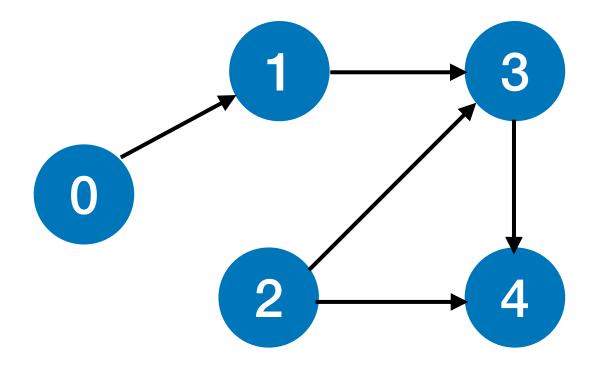


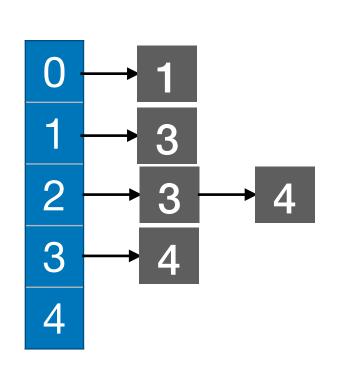
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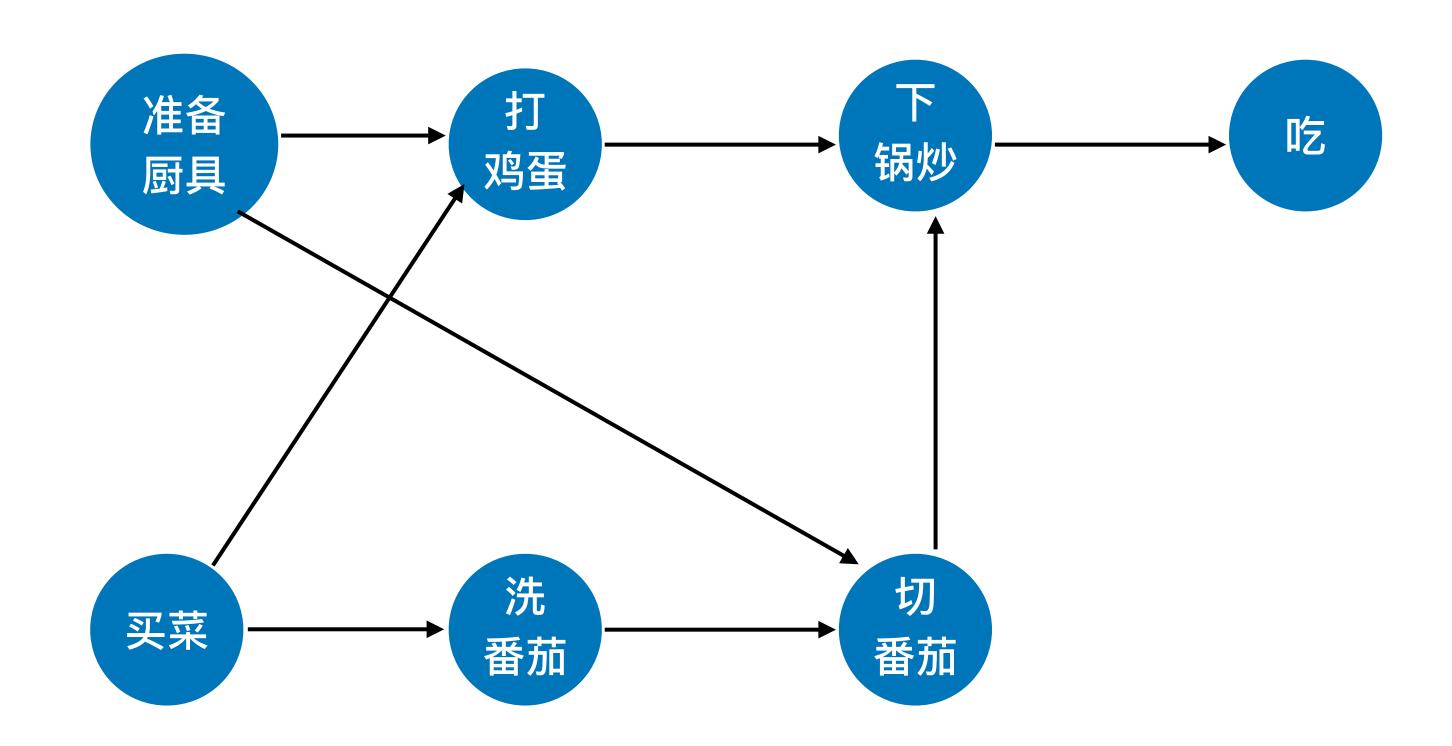
每个顶点都需要 处理一次

> 每条边都需要处 理一次

时间复杂度: O(|V|+|E|)

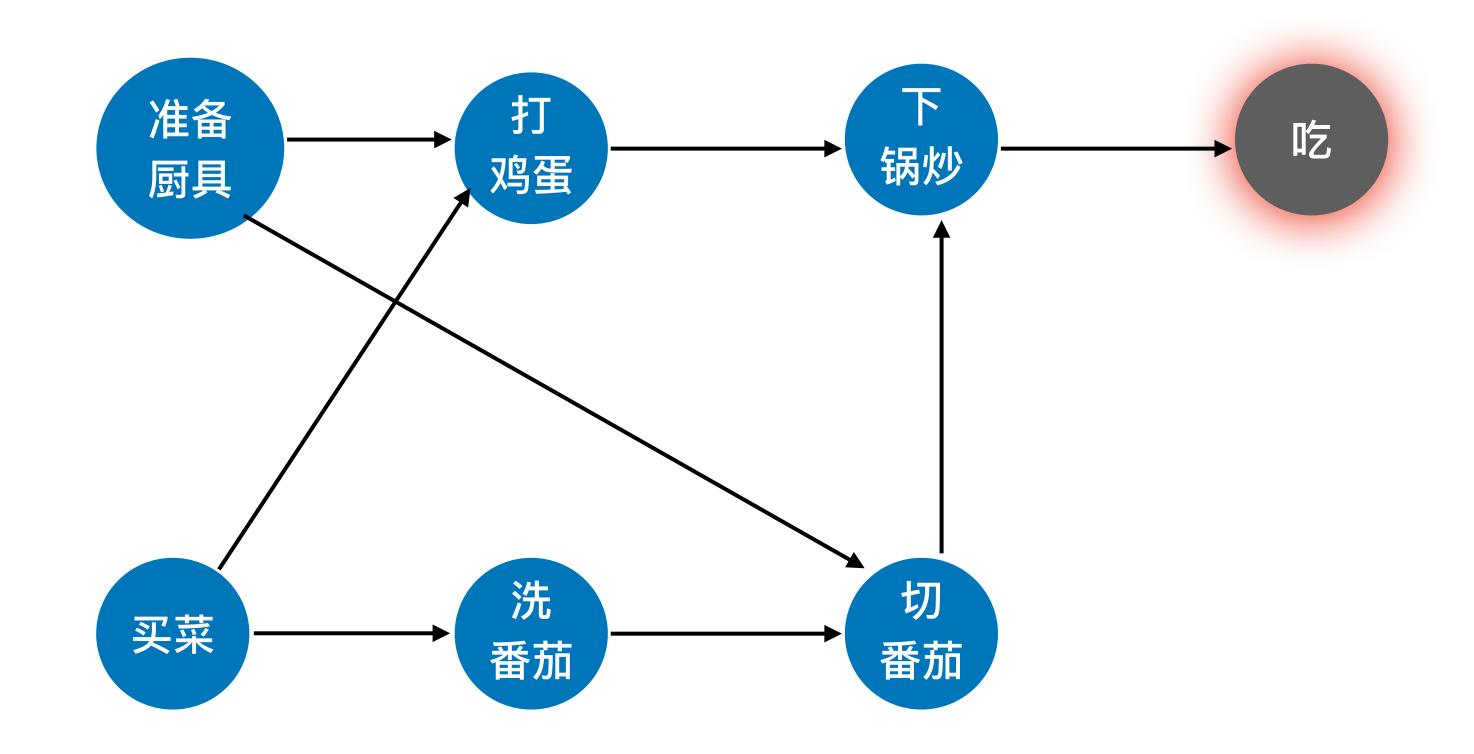
若采用邻接矩阵,则需O(|V|²)

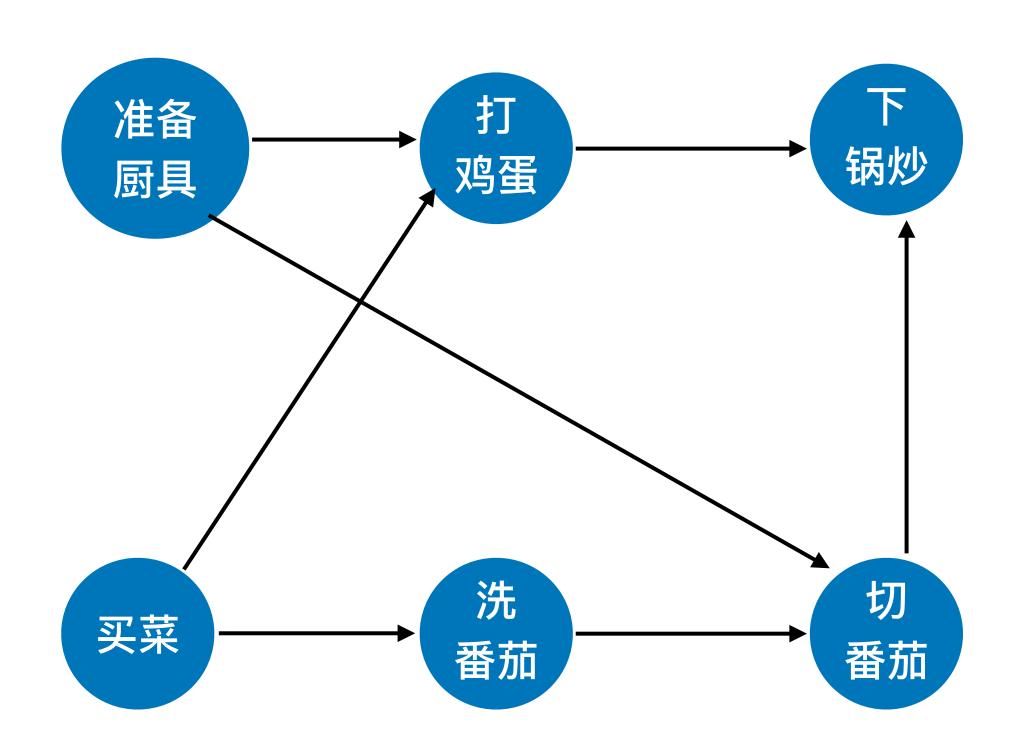
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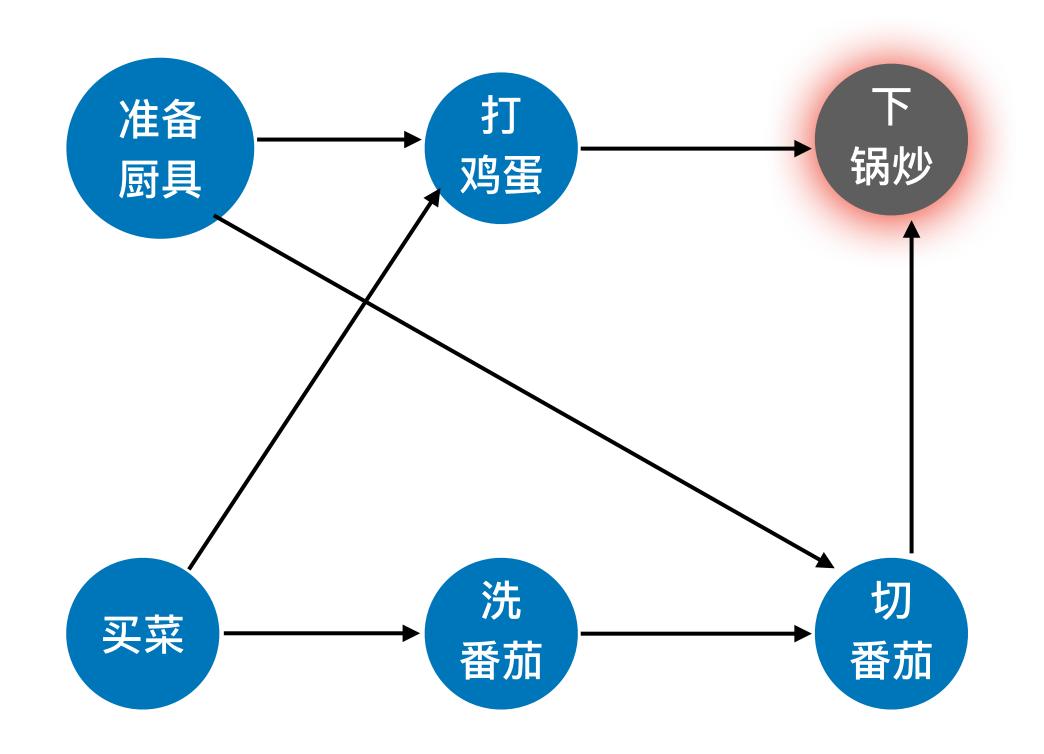


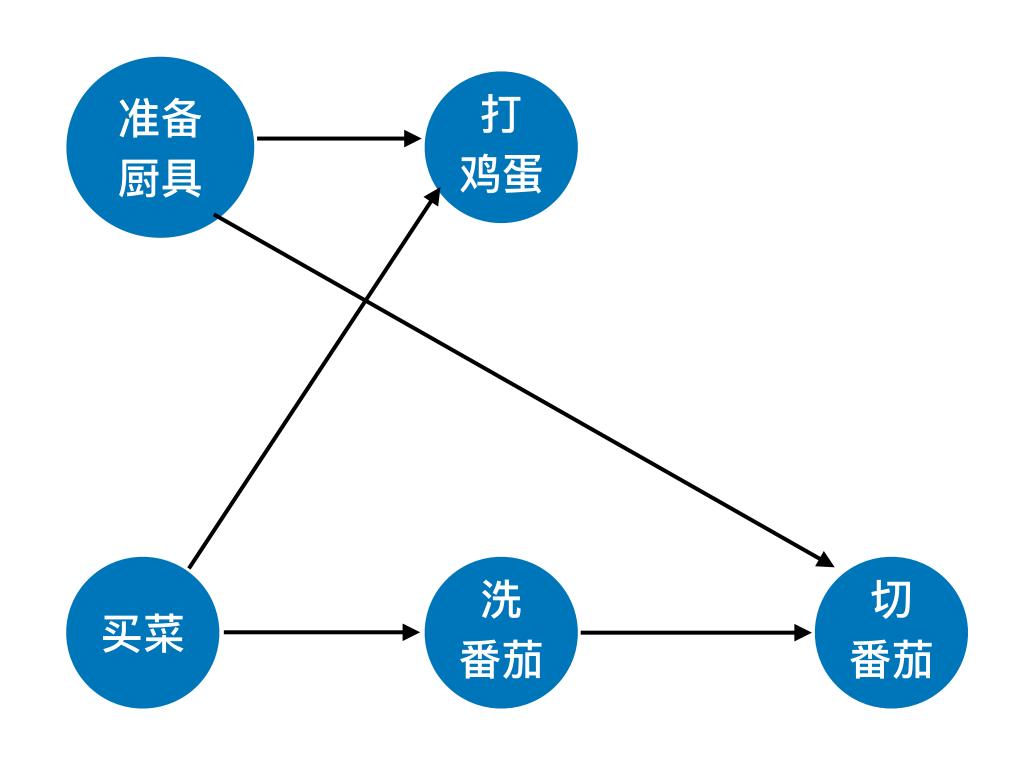
对一个AOV网,如果采用下列步骤进行排序,则称之为逆拓扑排序:

- ① 从AOV网中选择一个没有后继(出度为0)的顶点并输出。
- ② 从网中删除该顶点和所有以它为终点的有向边。
- ③ 重复①和②直到当前的AOV网为空。

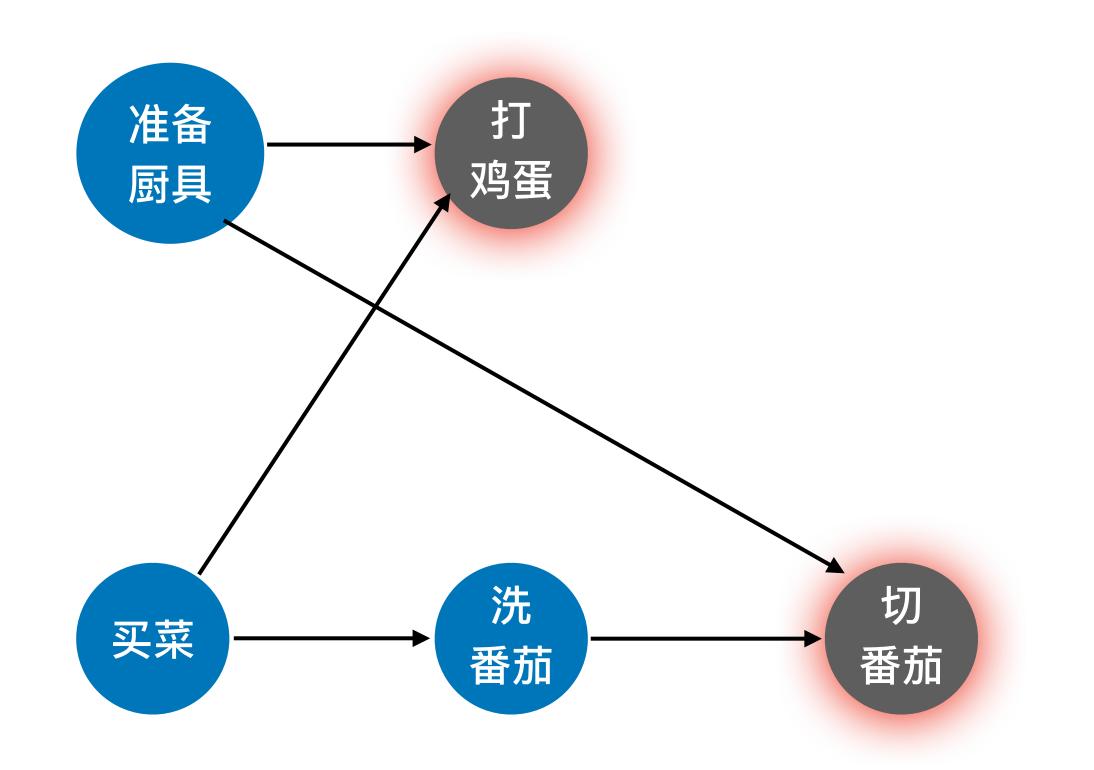


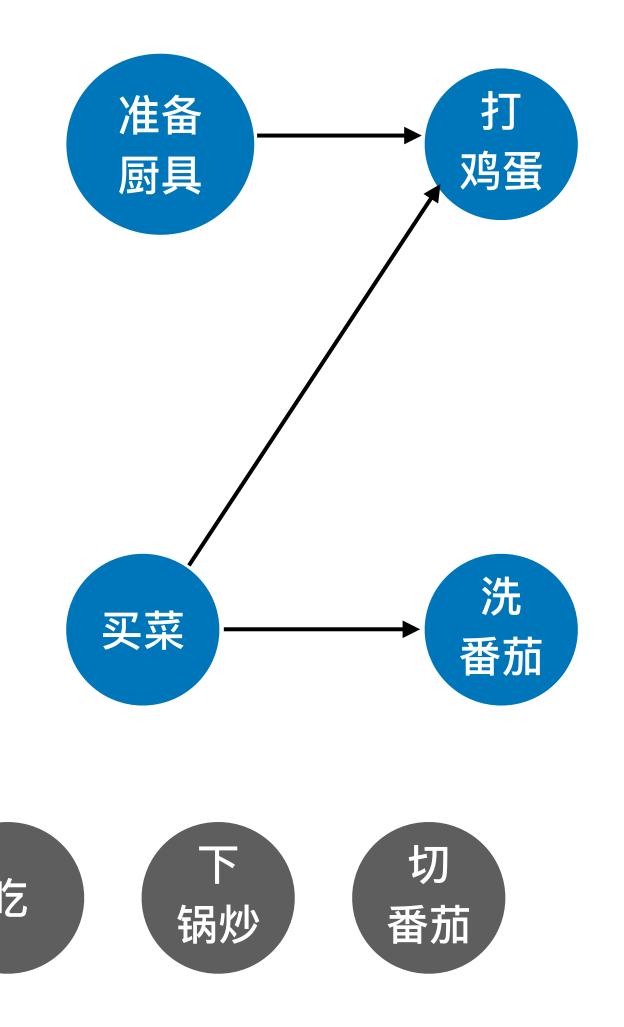


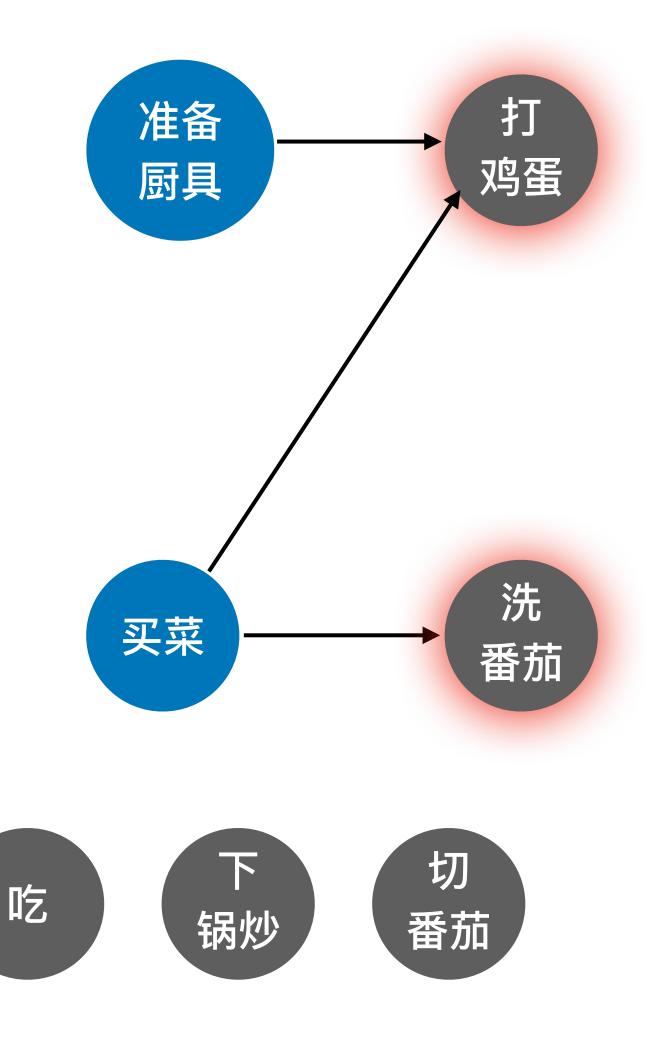


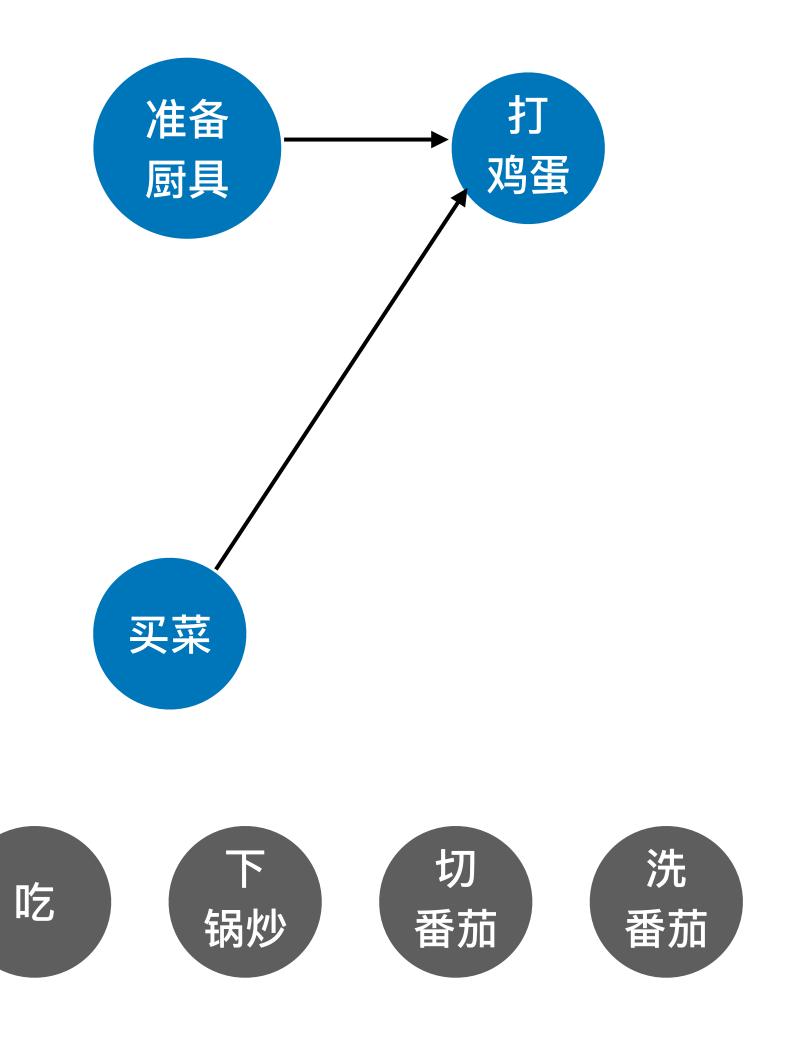


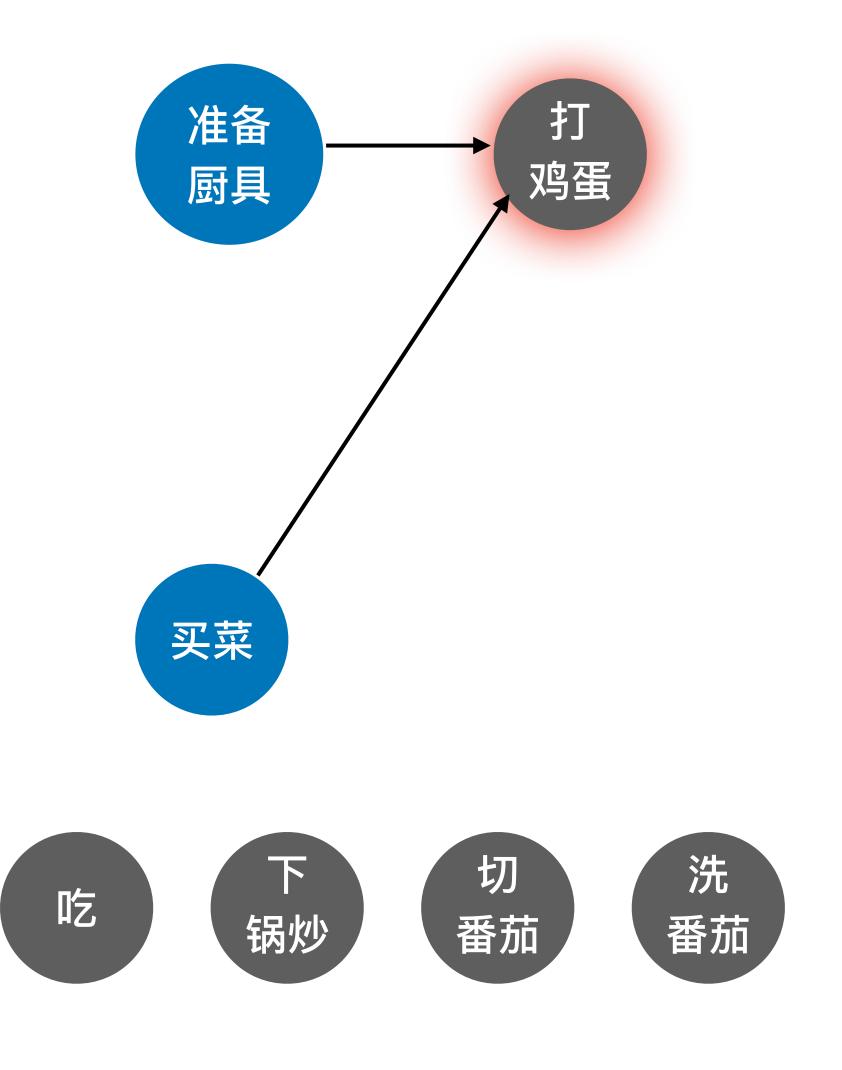












准备厨具

买菜

吃

下 锅炒 切番茄

洗 番茄 打鸡蛋

准备厨具

买菜

吃

下 锅炒 切番茄

洗 番茄

打鸡蛋

对一个AOV网逆拓扑排序:

- ① 从AOV网中选择一个没有后继(出度为0)的顶点并输出。
- ② 从网中删除该顶点和所有以它为终点的有向边。
- ③ 重复①和②直到当前的AOV网为空。

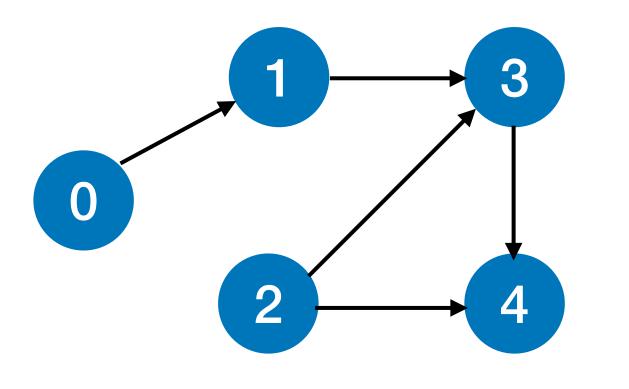
 吃
 切
 洗
 打
 准备

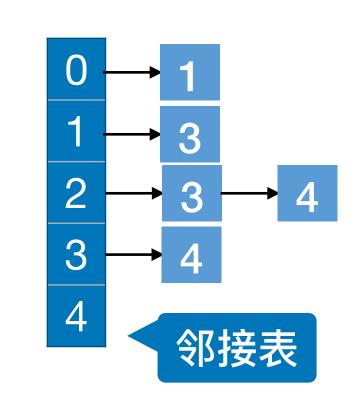
 锅炒
 番茄
 番茄
 鸡蛋

三

逆拓扑排序的实现

拓扑排序的实现

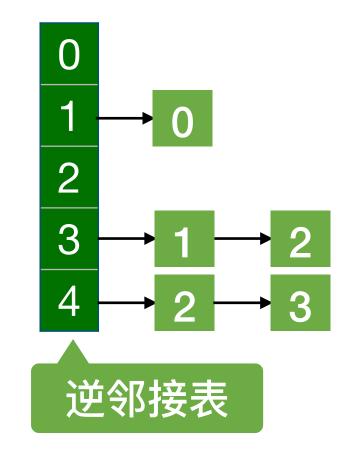




练习:模仿拓扑排序的思想实现逆拓扑排序

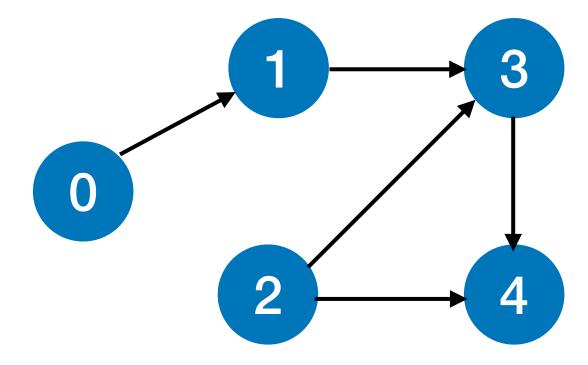
思考: 使用不同的存储结构来对时间复杂度的影响

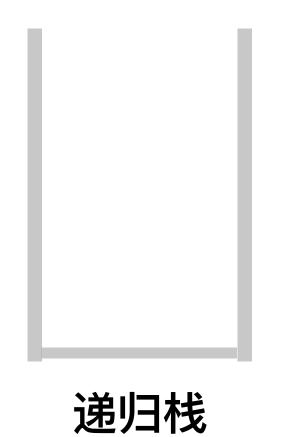
	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	0
邻接矩阵					



```
bool TopologicalSort(Graph G) {
 InitStack(S);
                //初始化栈,存储入度为0的顶点
 for(int i=0;i<G.vexnum;i++)</pre>
  if(indegree[i]==0)
                //将所有入度为0的顶点进栈
    Push(S,i);
 while(!IsEmpty(S)){ //栈不空,则存在入度为0的顶点
               //栈顶元素出栈
  Pop(S,i);
   print[count++]=i; //输出顶点i
  for(p=G.vertices[i].firstarc;p;p=p->nextarc){
    //将所有i指向的顶点的入度减1,并且将入度减为0的顶点压入栈S
    v=p->adjvex;
    if(!(--indegree[v]))
      Push(S,v); //入度为0,则入栈
 }//while
 if(count<G.vexnum)</pre>
                  //排序失败,有向图中有回路
   return false;
 else
                   //拓扑排序成功
   return true;
```

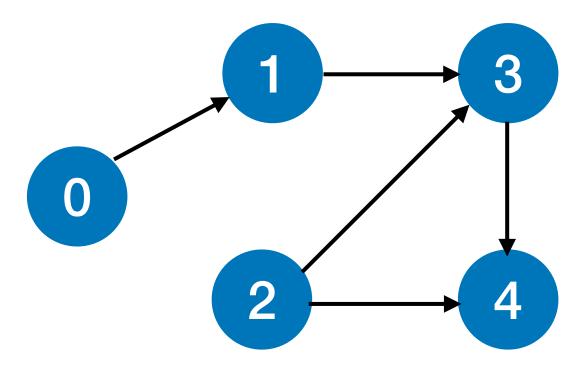
逆拓扑排序的实现 (DFS算法)

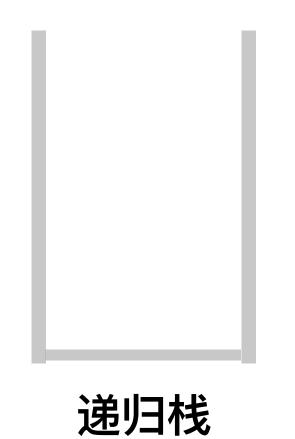




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
    for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
    for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       if(!visited[v])
           DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visit(v);
                             //访问顶点v
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
    for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
           DFS(G,w);
           //if
}
```

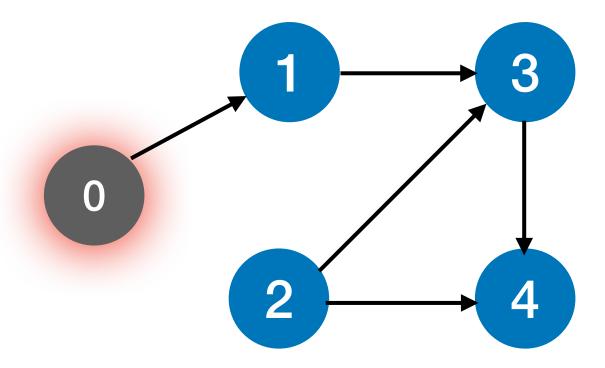
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

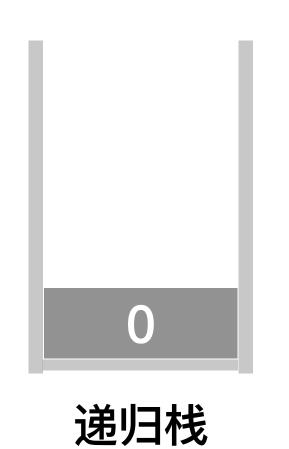




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                          //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      visited[v]=FALSE;
                          //初始化已访问标记数据
                          //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      if(!visited[v])
         DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                         //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                          //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
      DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                          //输出顶点
```

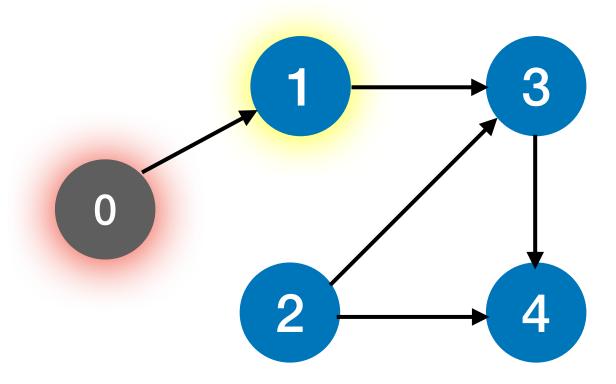
逆拓扑排序的实现 (DFS算法)

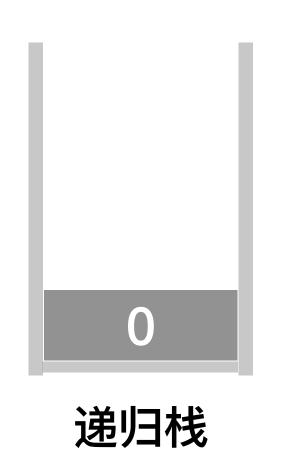




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                          //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      visited[v]=FALSE;
                         //初始化已访问标记数据
                         //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      if(!visited[v])
         DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                         //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                         //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
      DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                          //输出顶点
```

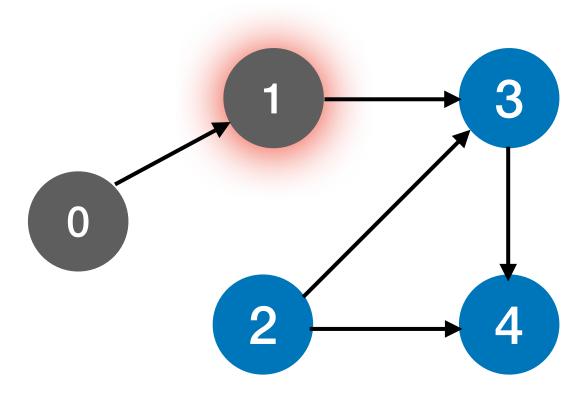
逆拓扑排序的实现 (DFS算法)

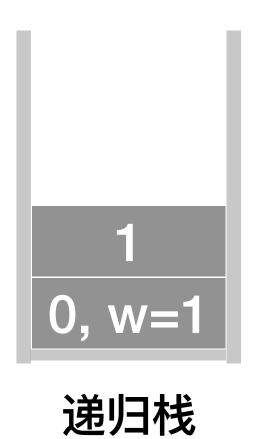




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                          //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      visited[v]=FALSE;
                         //初始化已访问标记数据
                         //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      if(!visited[v])
         DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                         //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                         //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
      DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                          //输出顶点
```

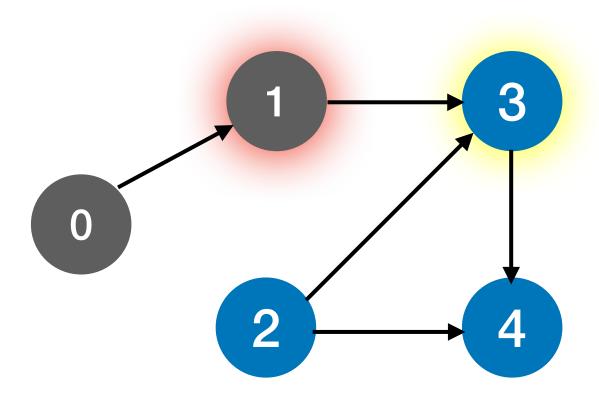
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

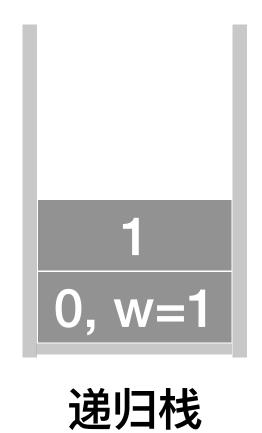




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                          //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      visited[v]=FALSE;
                          //初始化已访问标记数据
                          //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      if(!visited[v])
         DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                         //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                          //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
      DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                          //输出顶点
```

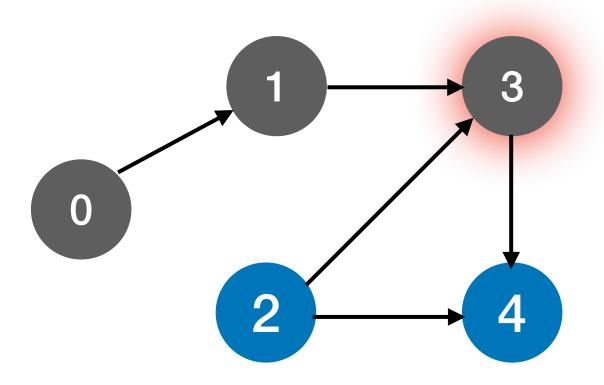
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)





```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                          //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      visited[v]=FALSE;
                          //初始化已访问标记数据
                          //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      if(!visited[v])
         DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                         //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                          //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
      DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                          //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序的实现 (DFS算法)

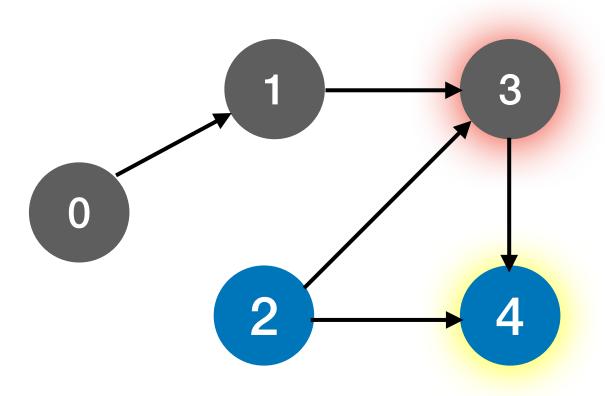


3 1,w=3 0, w=1

递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                          //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      visited[v]=FALSE;
                         //初始化已访问标记数据
                         //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      if(!visited[v])
         DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                         //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                         //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
      DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                          //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序的实现 (DFS算法)

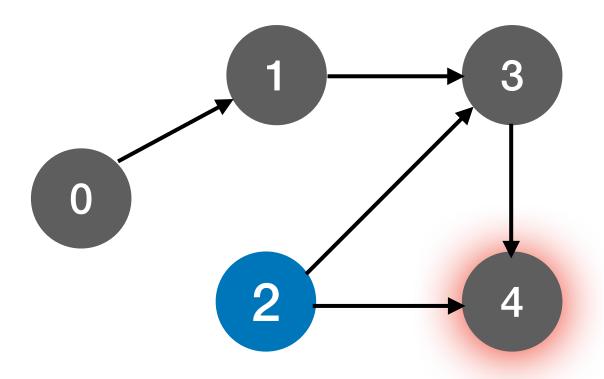


3 1,w=3 0, w=1

递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                          //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      visited[v]=FALSE;
                         //初始化已访问标记数据
                         //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      if(!visited[v])
         DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                         //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                         //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
      DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                          //输出顶点
```

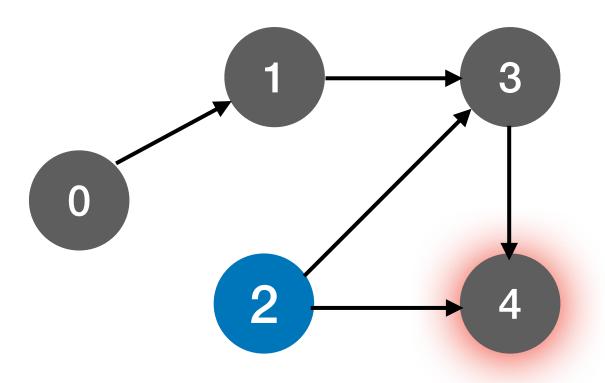
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)



4 3,w=4 1,w=3 0, w=1

递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                            //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                            //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

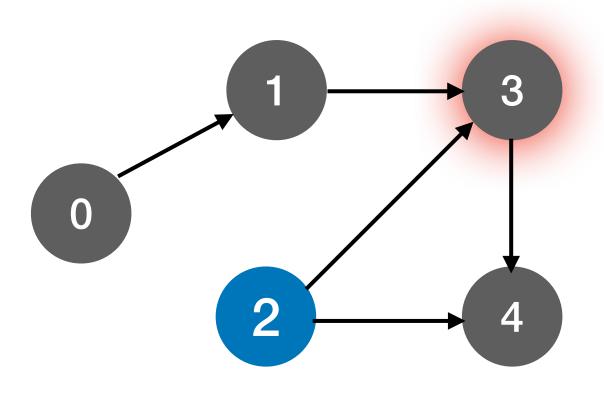


```
4
3,w=4
1,w=3
0, w=1
```

递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       if(!visited[v])
           DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                             I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                             //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
           DFS(G,w);
           //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4

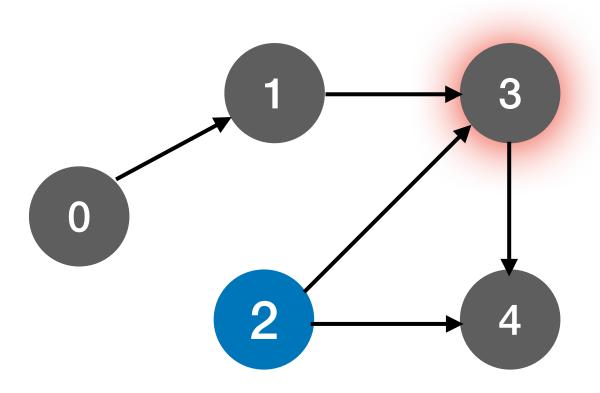


```
3,w=4
1,w=3
0, w=1
```

递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                            //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                            I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4

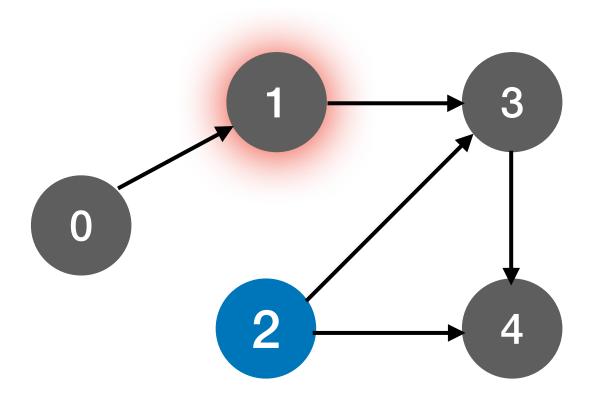


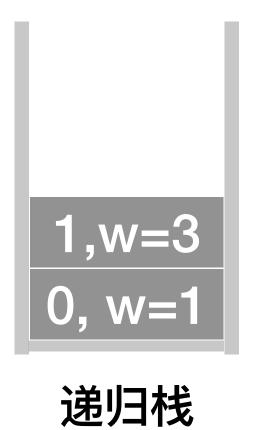
3,w=4 1,w=3 0, w=1

递归栈

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                            //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                            I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

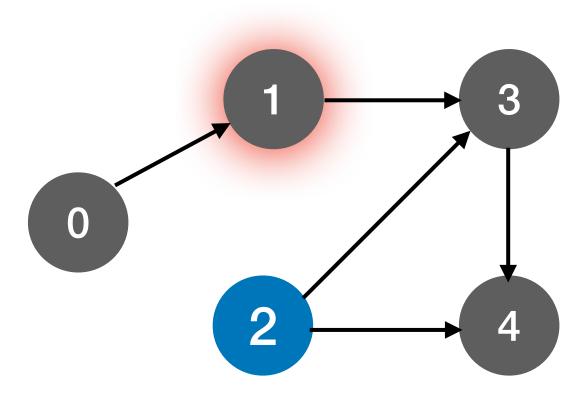
逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3

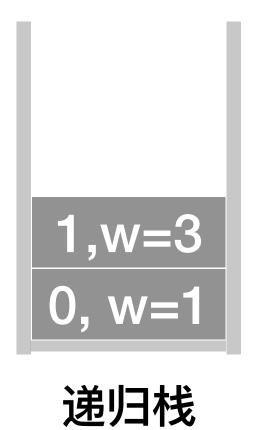




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                            //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                            I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

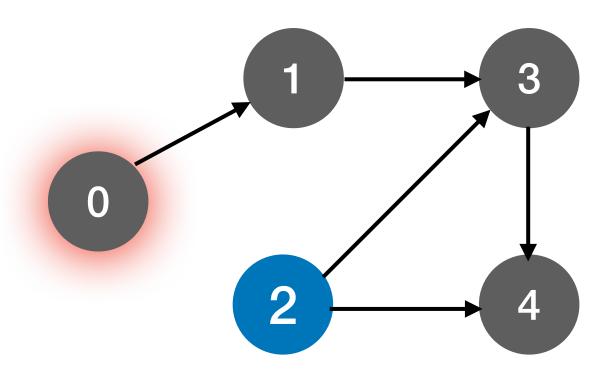
逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3

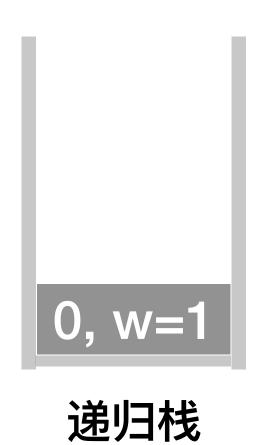




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                            //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                            I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

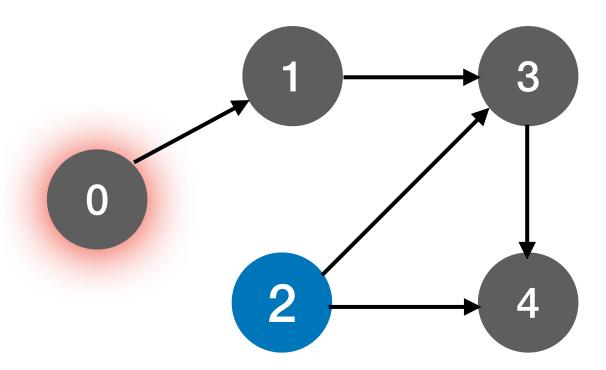
逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1

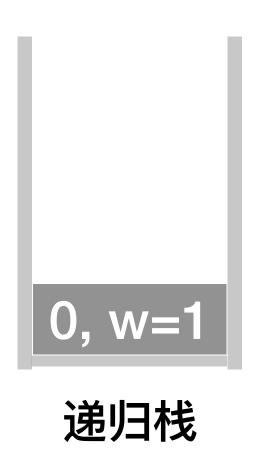




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                            //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                            I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

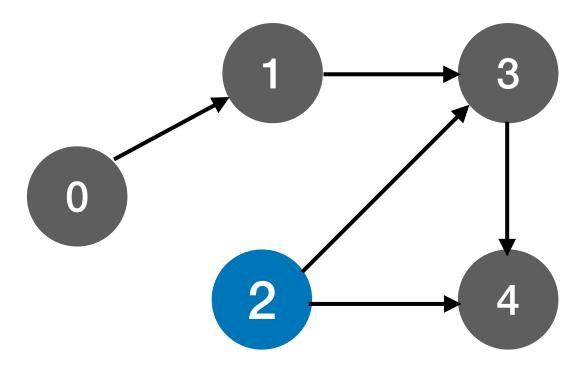
逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1

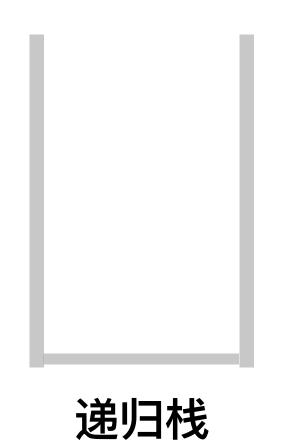




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                            //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                            I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

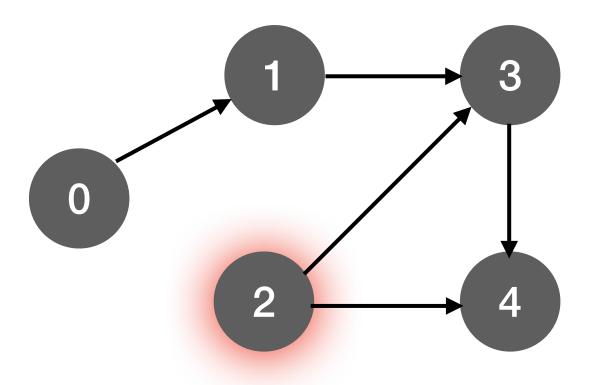
逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0

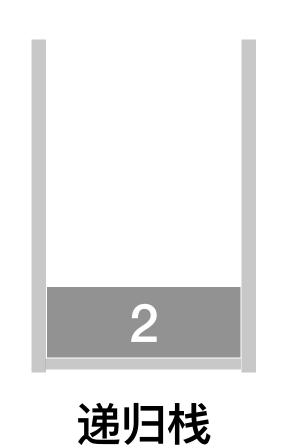




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                          //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      visited[v]=FALSE;
                          //初始化已访问标记数据
                          //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      if(!visited[v])
         DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                         I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                          //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
      DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                          //输出顶点
```

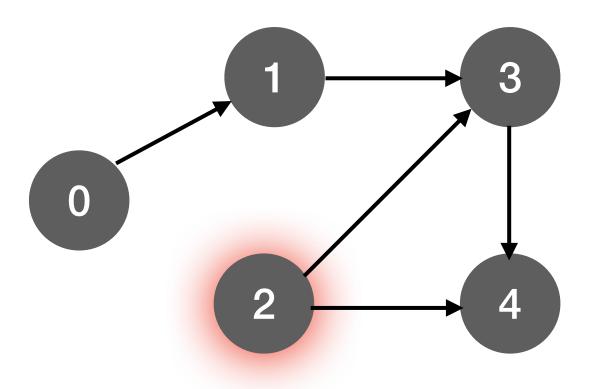
逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0

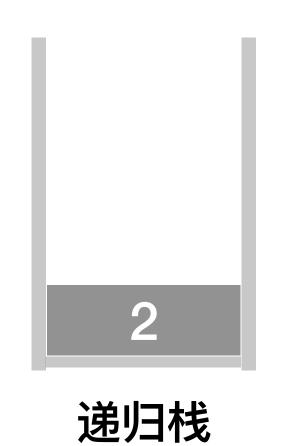




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                          //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      visited[v]=FALSE;
                          //初始化已访问标记数据
                          //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
      if(!visited[v])
         DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                         I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                          //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
      DFS(G,w);
         //if
   print(v);
                          //输出顶点
```

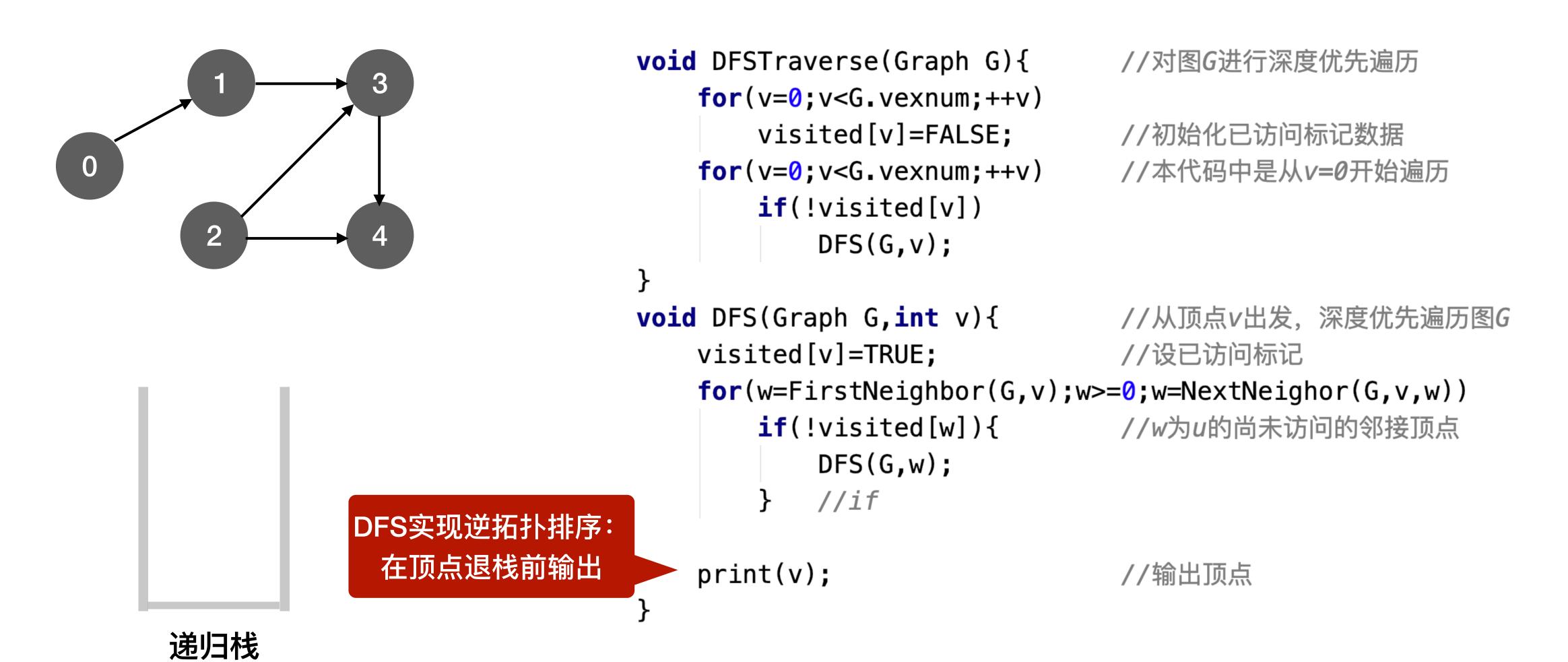
逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0



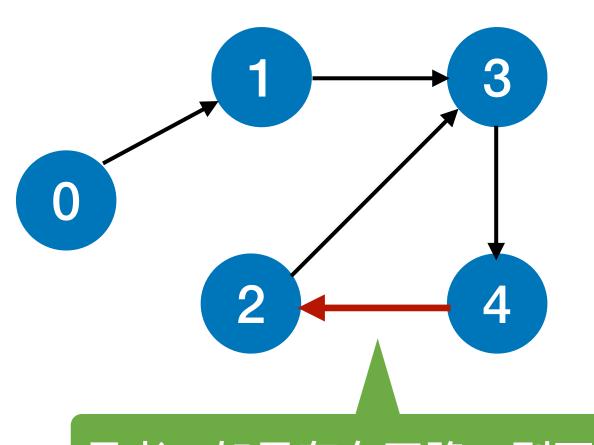


```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                            //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
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   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0 2



逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0 2

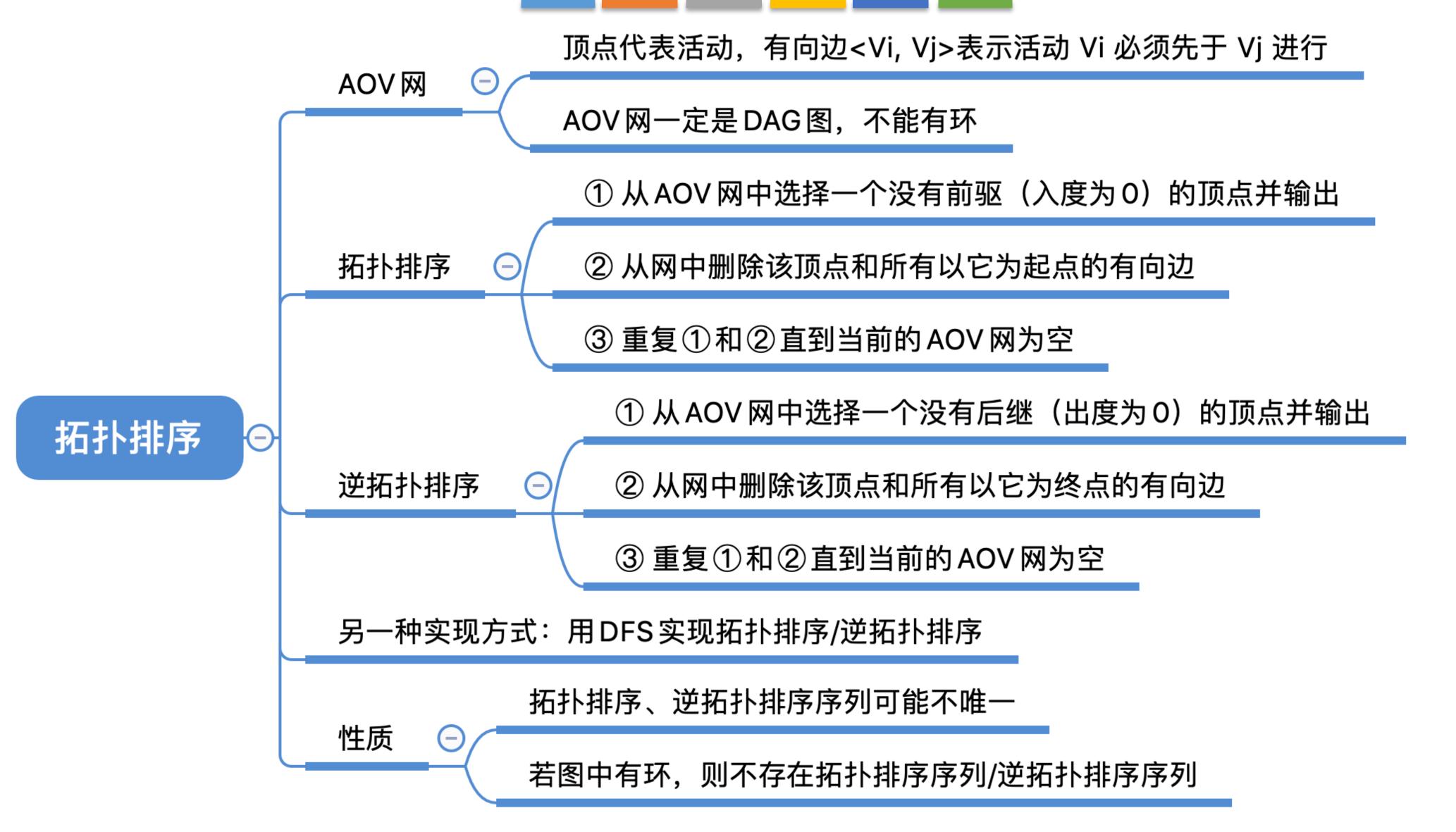


思考:如果存在回路,则不存在逆拓扑排序序列,如何判断回路?

DFS实现逆拓扑排序: 在顶点退栈前输出

```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                            //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph G,int v){
                            I/I从顶点I出发,深度优先遍历图I
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                            //设已访问标记
   for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighor(G,v,w))
       if(!visited[w]){ //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          DFS(G,w);
          //if
   print(v);
                             //输出顶点
```

知识点回顾与重要考点



欢迎大家对本节视频进行评价~



学员评分: 6.4.4 拓扑排序



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