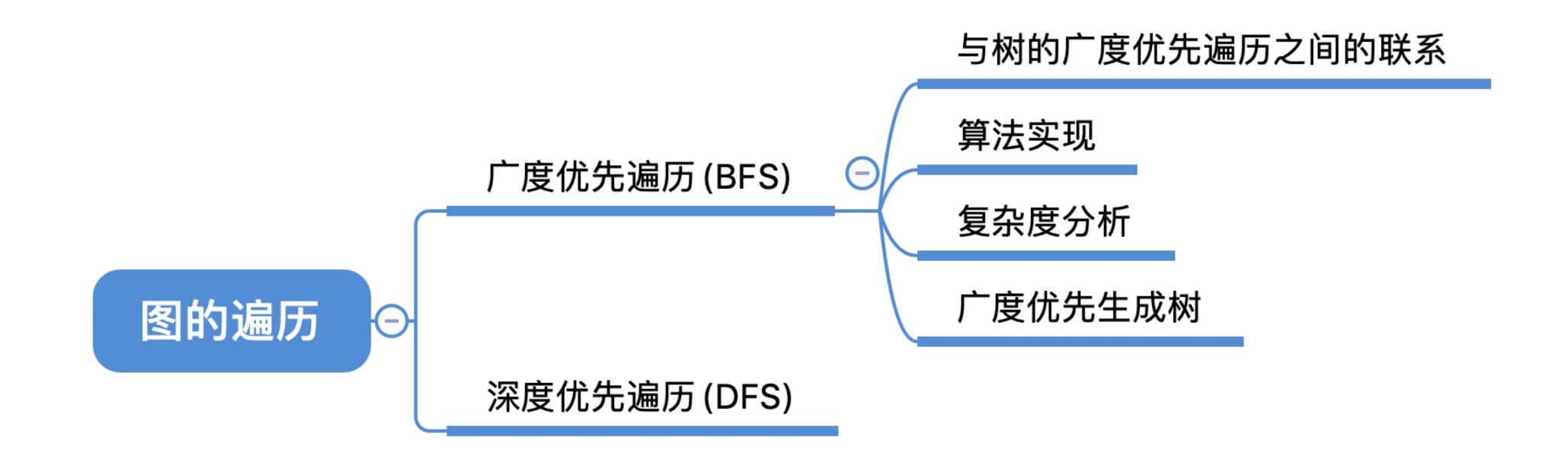
### 本节内容

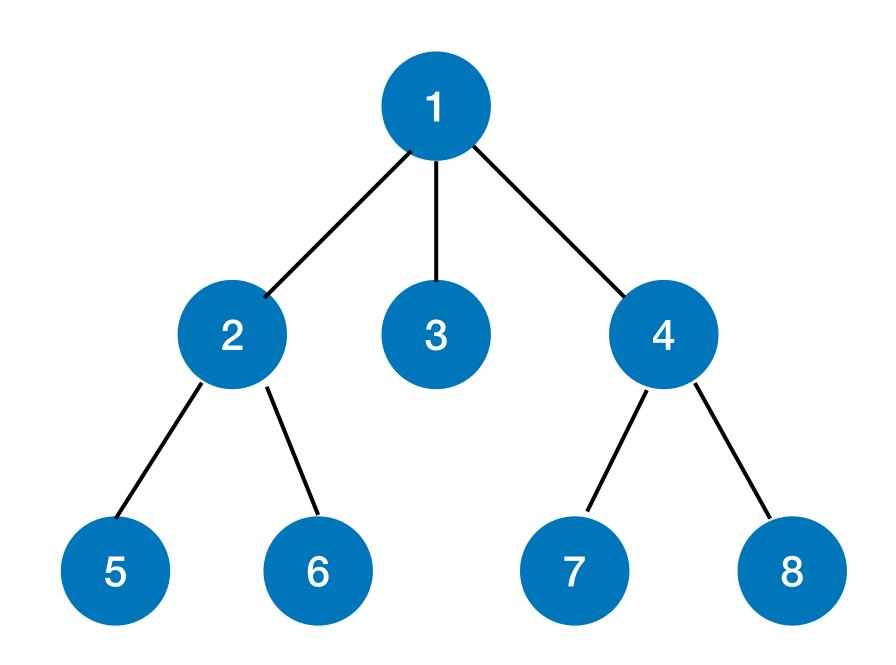
# 图的遍历

BFS

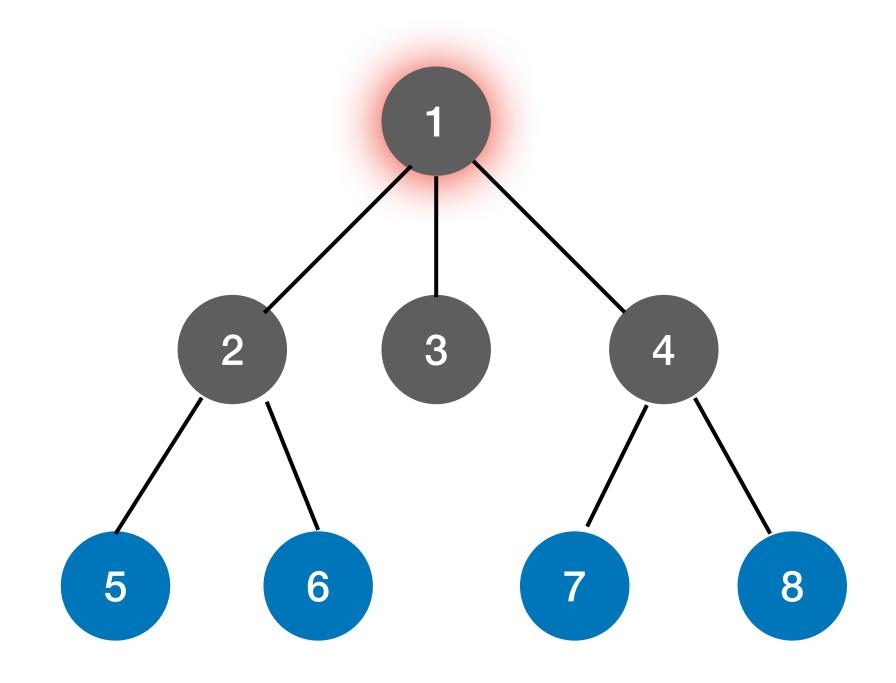
### 知识总览



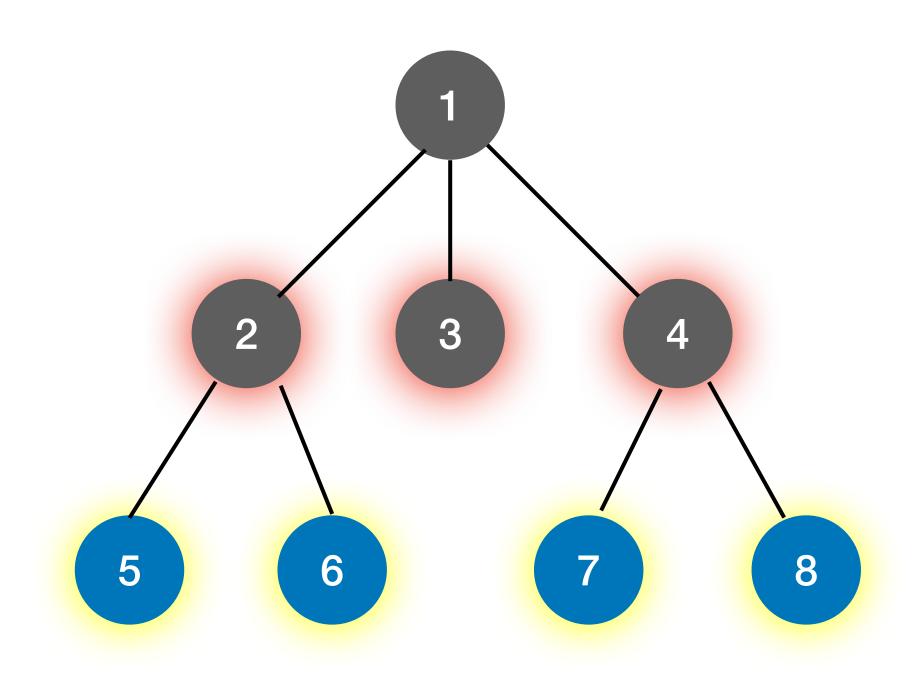
# 树的广度优先遍历



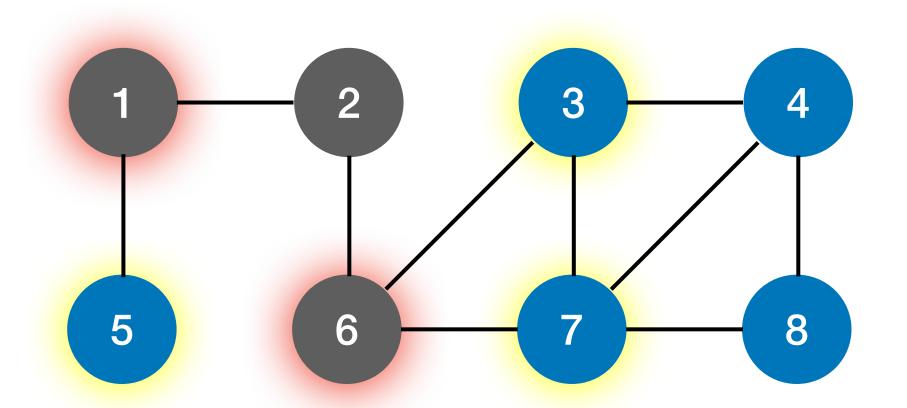
# 树的广度优先遍历



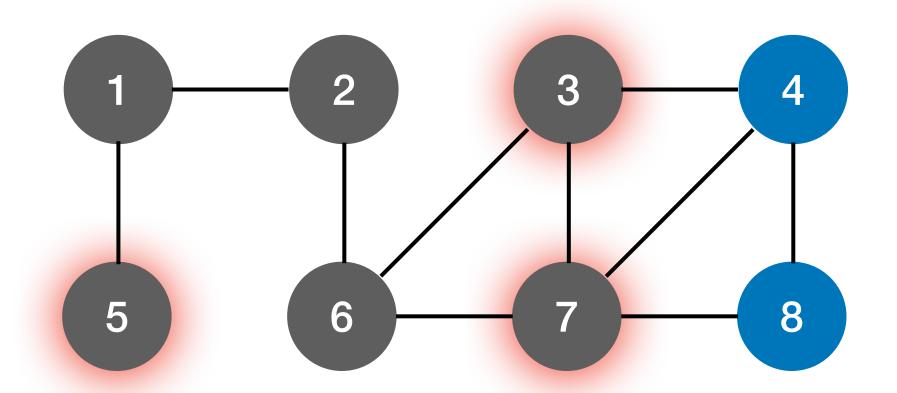
# 树的广度优先遍历



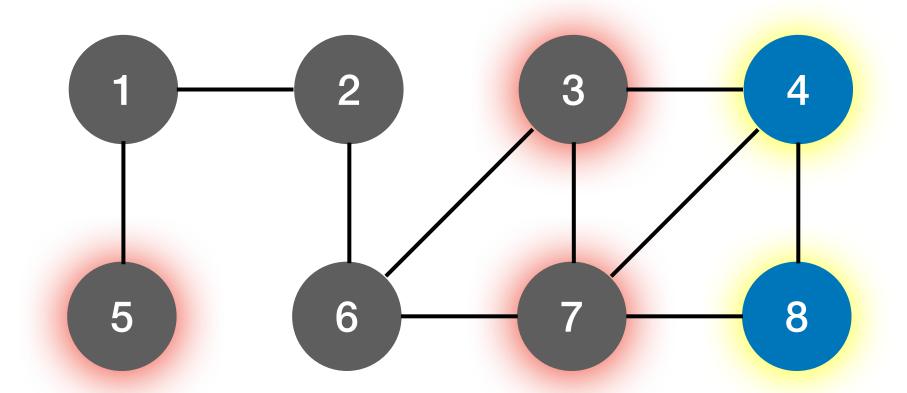
# 图的广度优先遍历



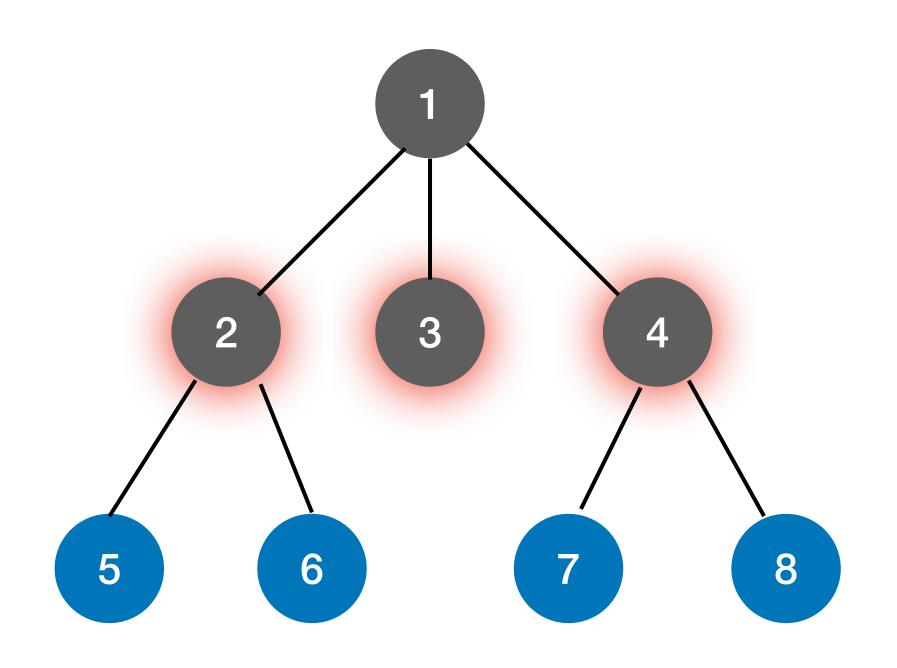
### 图的广度优先遍历



### 图的广度优先遍历



### 树 vs 图



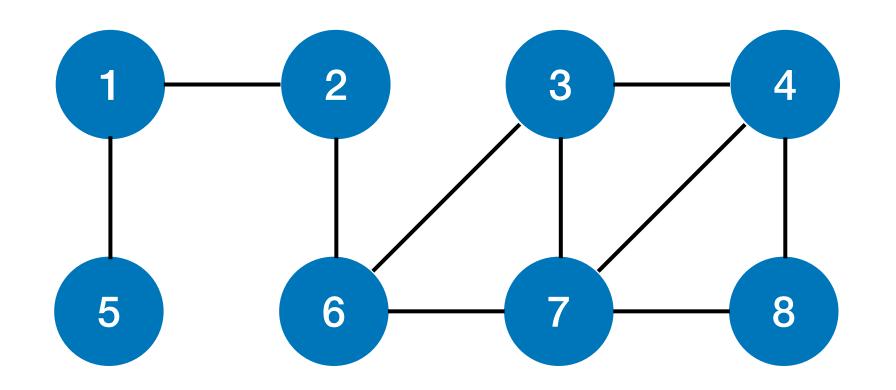
不存在"回路",搜索相邻的结点时,不可能搜到已经访问过的结点

# 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

搜索相邻的顶点时,有可能搜到已经访问过的顶点

### 树的广度优先遍历(层序遍历):

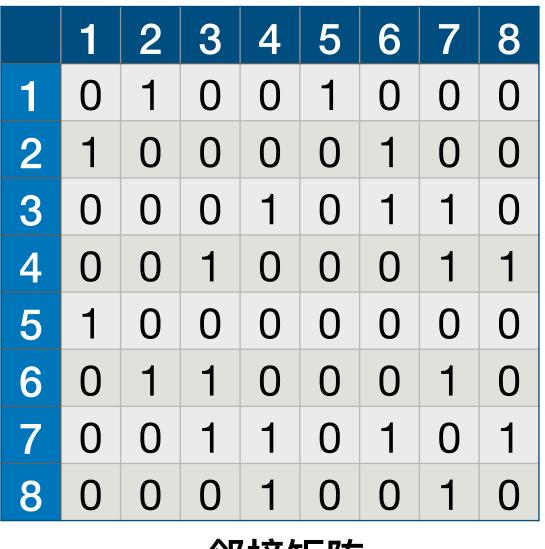
- ①若树非空,则根节点入队
- ②若队列非空,队头元素出队并访问,同时将该元素的孩子依次入队
- ③重复②直到队列为空



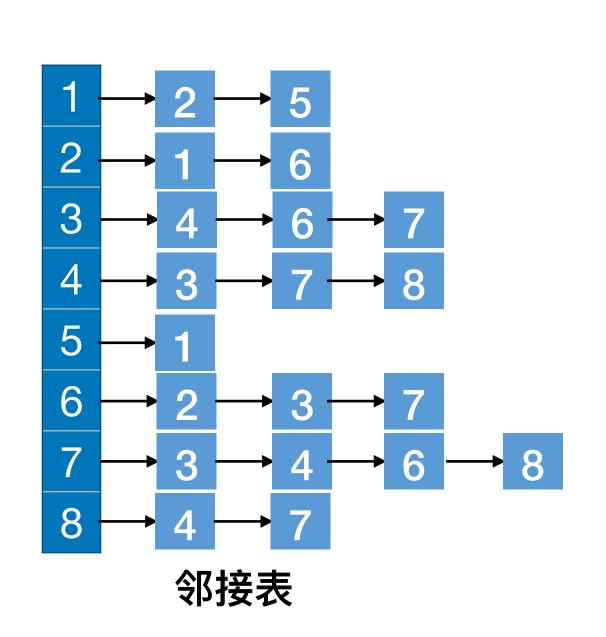
### 广度优先遍历(Breadth-First-Search, BFS)要点:

- 1. 找到与一个顶点相邻的所有顶点
- 2. 标记哪些顶点被访问过
- 3. 需要一个辅助队列
- •FirstNeighbor(G,x):求图G中顶点x的第一个邻接点,若有则返回顶点号。若x没有邻接点或图中不存在x,则返回-1。
- •NextNeighbor(G,x,y):假设图G中顶点y是顶点x的一个邻接点,返回除y之外顶点x的下一个邻接点的顶点号,若y是x的最后一个邻接点,则返回-1。

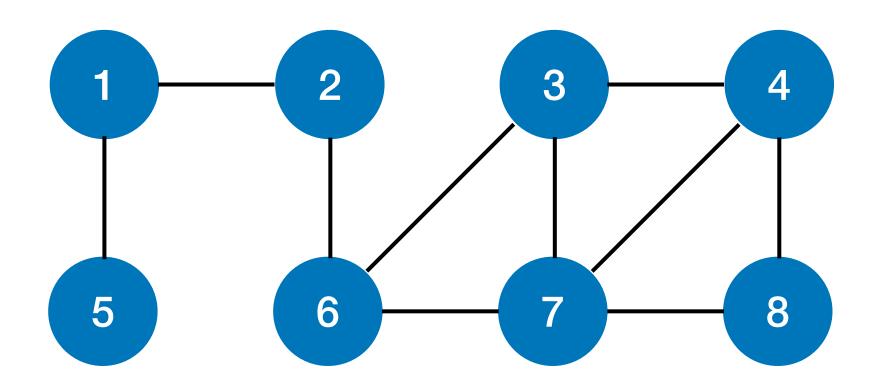
bool visited[MAX\_VERTEX\_NUM]; //访问标记数组



邻接矩阵



### 初始都为false



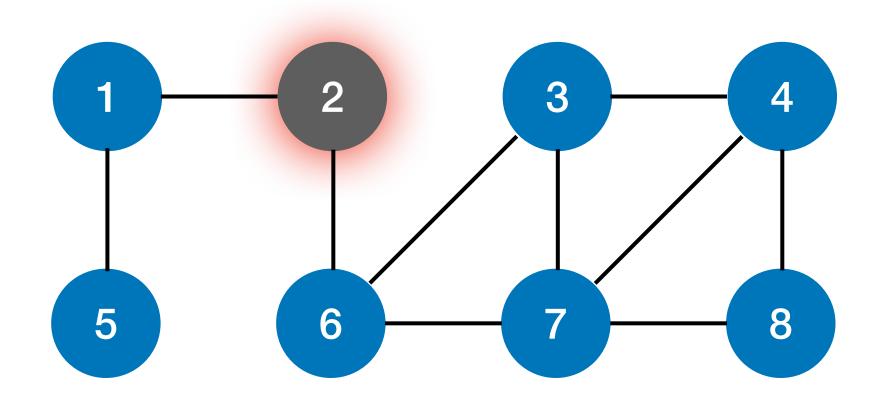
```
//访问标记数组
bool visited[MAX_VERTEX_NUM];
//广度优先遍历
void BFS(Graph G, int v){ //从顶点v出发,广度优先遍历图G
                          //访问初始顶点v
   visit(v);
                          //对v做已访问标记
   visited[v]=TRUE;
   Enqueue(Q,v);
                          //顶点v入队列Q
   while(!isEmpty(Q)){
      DeQueue(Q,v);
                          //顶点v出队列
      for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighbor(G,v,w))
          //检测v所有邻接点
          if(!visited[w]){
                          //w为v的尚未访问的邻接顶点
             visit(w); //访问顶点w
             visited[w]=TRUE;//对w做已访问标记
             EnQueue(Q,w); //顶点w入队列
          }//if
   }//while
```

visited false false false false false false

bool visited[MAX\_VERTEX\_NUM];

### 初始都为false

//访问标记数组



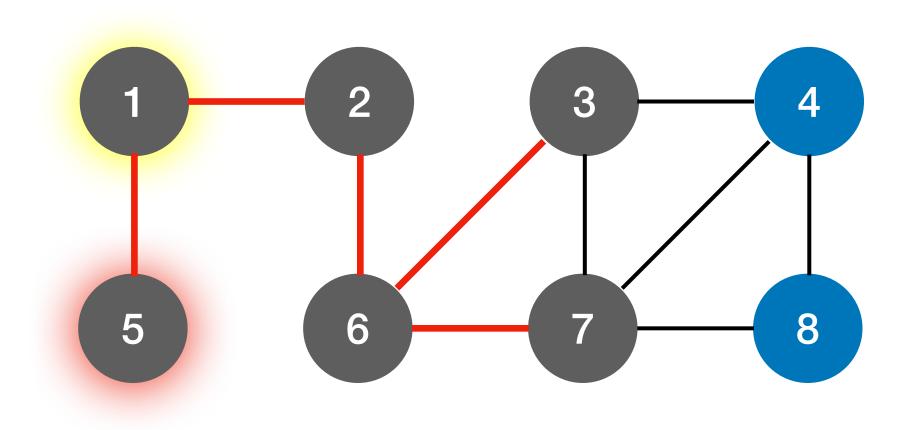
```
//广度优先遍历
void BFS(Graph G, int v){ //从顶点v出发,广度优先遍历图G
   visit(v);
                          //访问初始顶点v
                          //对v做已访问标记
   visited[v]=TRUE;
   Enqueue(Q,v);
                          //顶点v入队列Q
   while(!isEmpty(Q)){
      DeQueue(Q,v);
                          //顶点v出队列
      for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighbor(G,v,w))
          //检测v所有邻接点
          if(!visited[w]){
                         //w为v的尚未访问的邻接顶点
             visit(w); //访问顶点w
             visited[w]=TRUE;//对w做已访问标记
             EnQueue(Q,w); //顶点w入队列
          }//if
   }//while
```

visited false true false false false false false

bool visited[MAX\_VERTEX\_NUM];

### 初始都为false

//访问标记数组



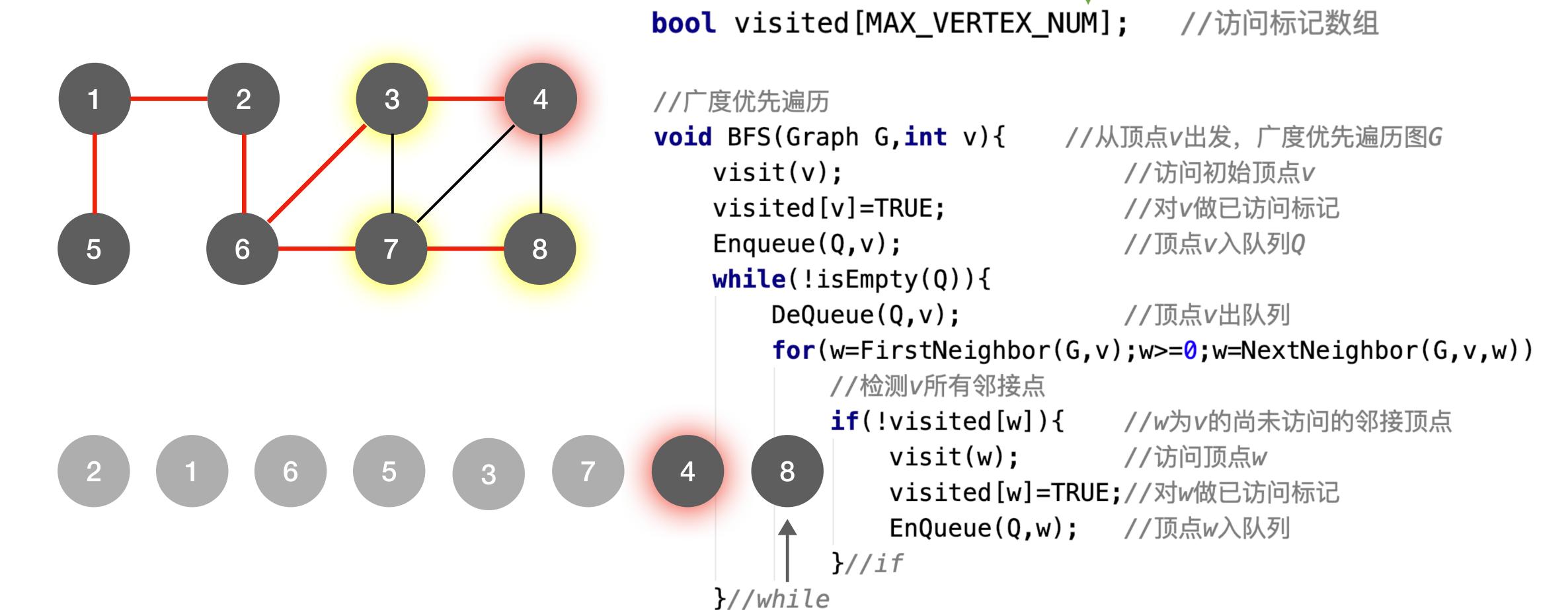
```
2 1 6 5 3 7
```

```
//广度优先遍历
void BFS(Graph G,int v){
                        //从顶点v出发,广度优先遍历图G
   visit(v);
                           //访问初始顶点v
                           //对v做已访问标记
   visited[v]=TRUE;
   Enqueue(Q,v);
                           //顶点v入队列Q
   while(!isEmpty(Q)){
      DeQueue(Q,v);
                           //顶点v出队列
       for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighbor(G,v,w))
          //检测v所有邻接点
          if(!visited[w]){
                           //w为v的尚未访问的邻接顶点
                          //访问顶点w
             visit(w);
             visited[w]=TRUE;//对w做已访问标记
              EnQueue(Q,w); //顶点w入队列
          }//if
   }//while
```

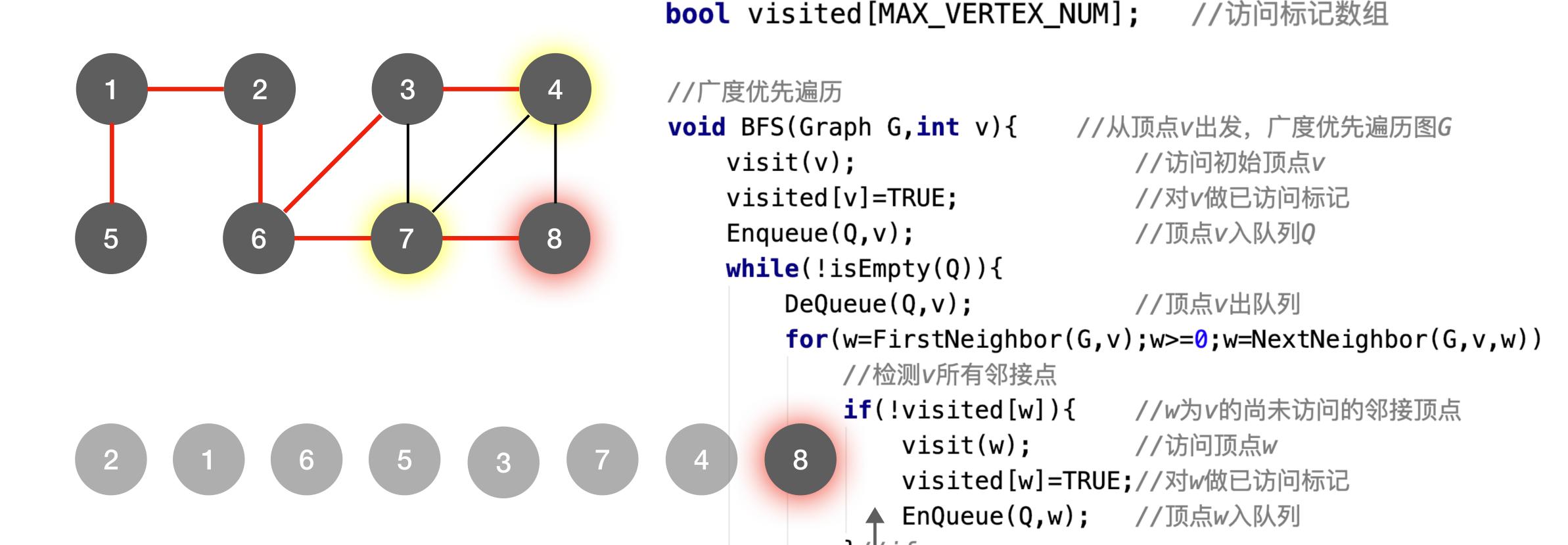
visited true true false true true true false

### 初始都为false

visited true true true true true true true

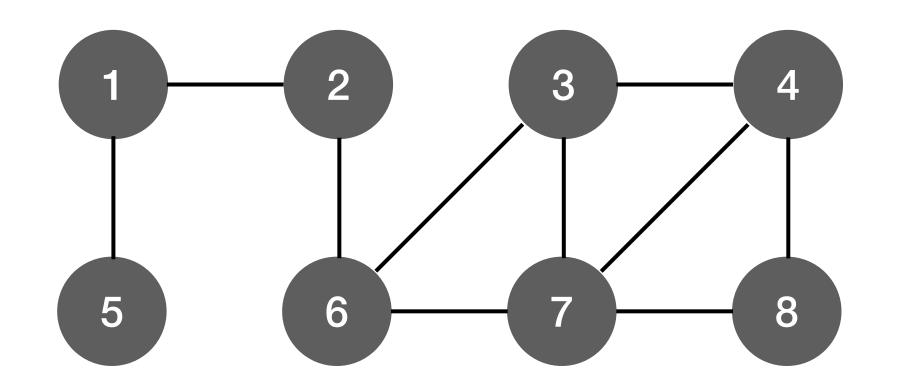


### 初始都为false



}//while

### 广度优先遍历序列



从顶点1出发得到的广度优先遍历序列:

1, 2, 5, 6, 3, 7, 4, 8

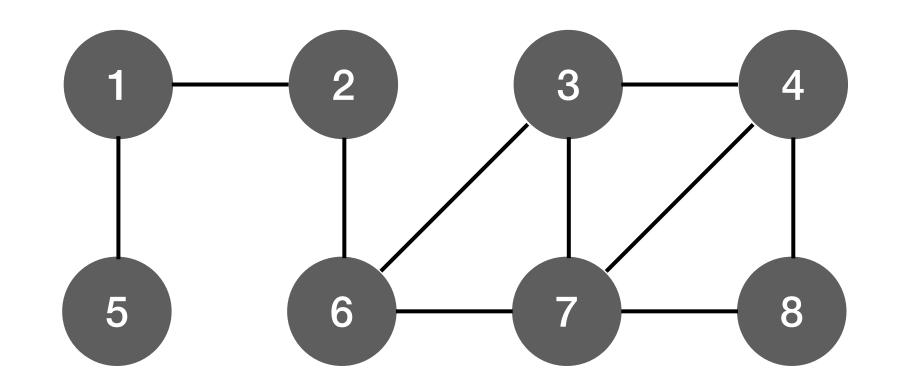
从顶点3出发得到的广度优先遍历序列:

3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 2, 1, 5

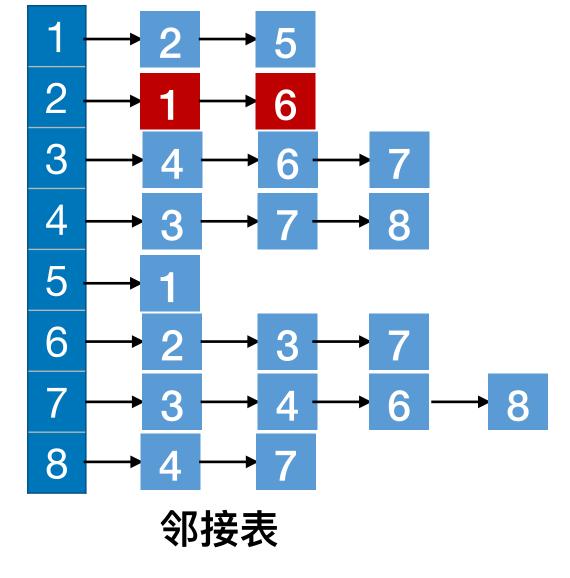


从顶点2出发得到的广 度优先遍历序列

### 遍历序列的可变性







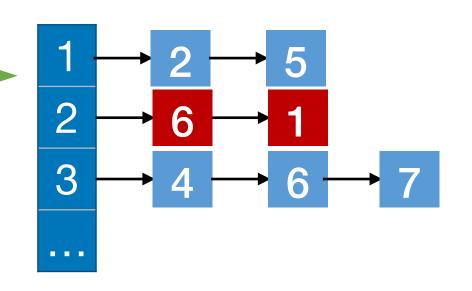


广度优先遍历序列: 2,6,1....

从顶点2出发得到的广 度优先遍历序列

同一个图的邻接矩阵表示方式唯一,因此广度优先遍历序列唯一

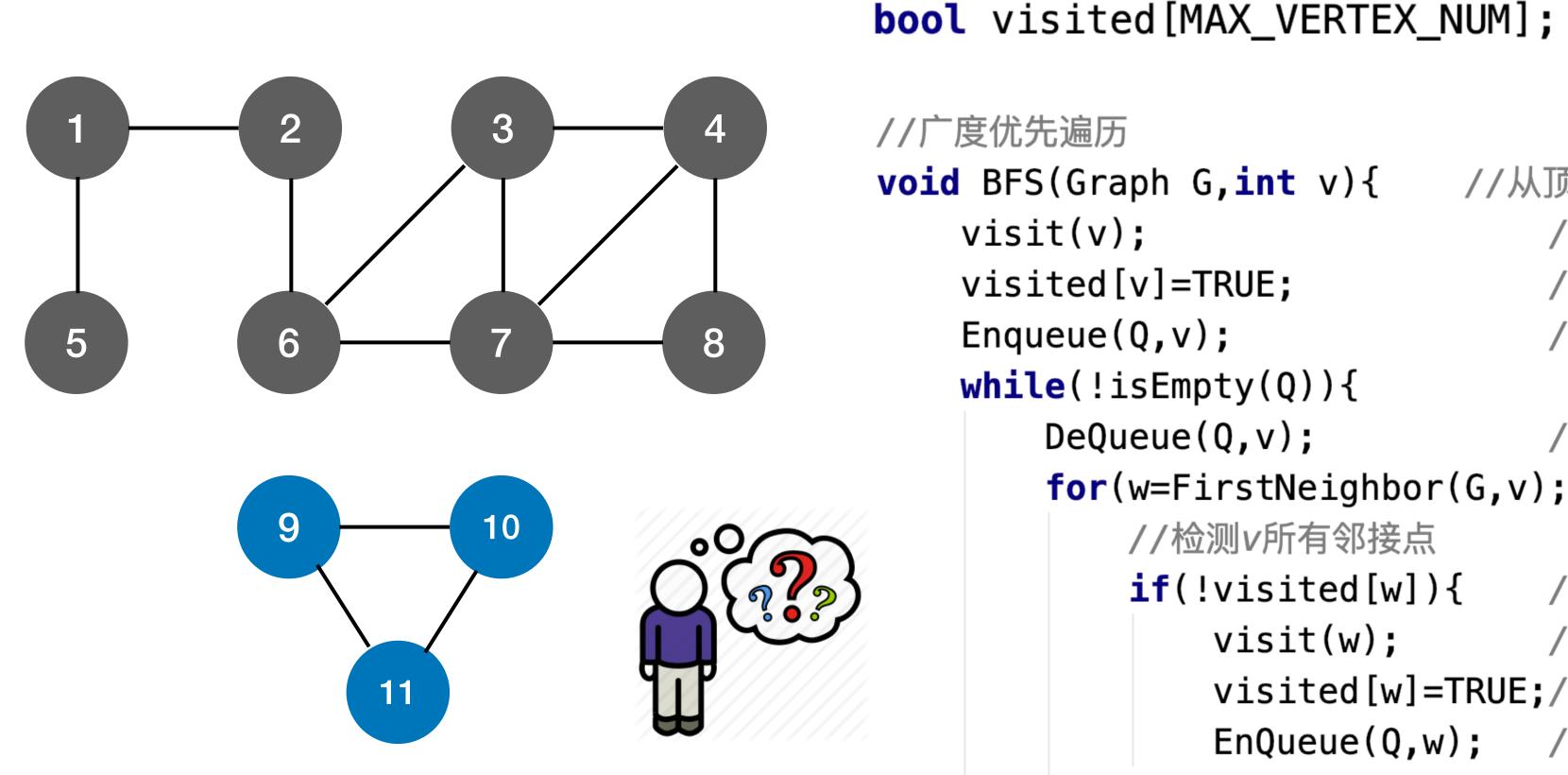
同一个图邻接表表示方式不唯一,因此广度优先遍历序列不唯一



### 算法存在的问题

### 初始都为false

//访问标记数组

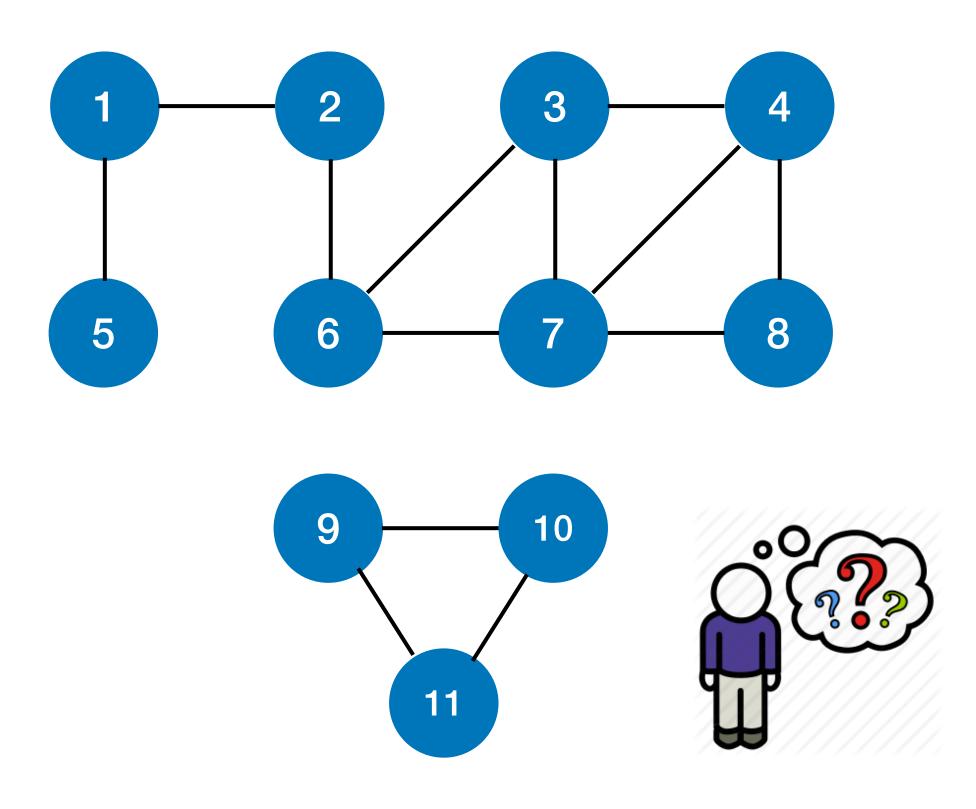


如果是非连通图,则无法遍历完所有结点

```
//广度优先遍历
void BFS(Graph G,int v){
                        I/I从顶点V出发,广度优先遍历图G
   visit(v);
                           //访问初始顶点v
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                           //对v做已访问标记
   Enqueue(Q,v);
                           //顶点v入队列Q
   while(!isEmpty(Q)){
      DeQueue(Q,v);
                           //顶点v出队列
       for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighbor(G,v,w))
          //检测v所有邻接点
          if(!visited[w]){
                           //w为v的尚未访问的邻接顶点
             visit(w);
                           //访问顶点w
             visited[w]=TRUE;//对w做已访问标记
              EnQueue(Q,w); //顶点w入队列
          }//if
   }//while
```

visite true true true true true true true false false

### BFS算法 (Final版)



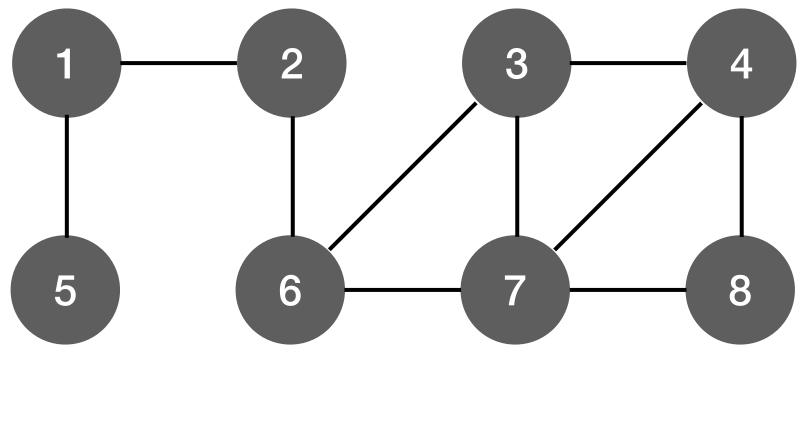
如果是非连通图,则无法遍历完所有结点

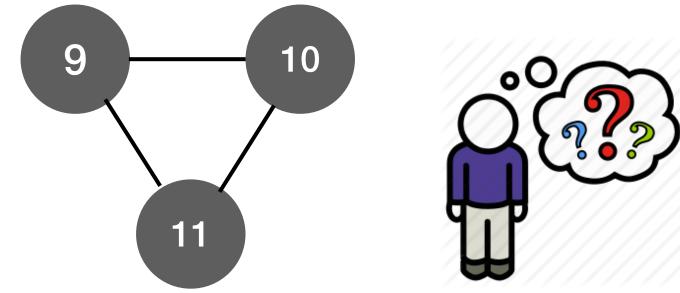
```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 visited false false
```

```
bool visited[MAX_VERTEX_NUM];
                              //访问标记数组
|void BFSTraverse(Graph G){ //对图G进行广度优先遍历
    for(i=0;i<G.vexnum;++i)</pre>
       visited[i]=FALSE;
                             //访问标记数组初始化
    InitQueue(Q);
                                 //初始化辅助队列Q
    for(i=0;i<G.vexnum;++i)</pre>
                             //从0号顶点开始遍历
       if(!visited[i])
                             //对每个连通分量调用一次BFS
           BFS(G,i);
                             //vi未访问过,从vi开始BFS
//广度优先遍历
void BFS(Graph G,int v){
                        //从顶点v出发,广度优先遍历图G
   visit(v);
                           //访问初始顶点v
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                           //对v做已访问标记
   Enqueue(Q,v);
                           //顶点v入队列Q
   while(!isEmpty(Q)){
      DeQueue(Q,v);
                           //顶点v出队列
      for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighbor(G,v,w))
          //检测v所有邻接点
          if(!visited[w]){
                           //w为v的尚未访问的邻接顶点
             visit(w);
                           //访问顶点w
             visited[w]=TRUE;//对w做已访问标记
             EnQueue(Q,w); //顶点w入队列
          }//if
   }//while
```

### BFS算法 (Final版)

结论:对于无向图,调用BFS函数的次数=连通分量数

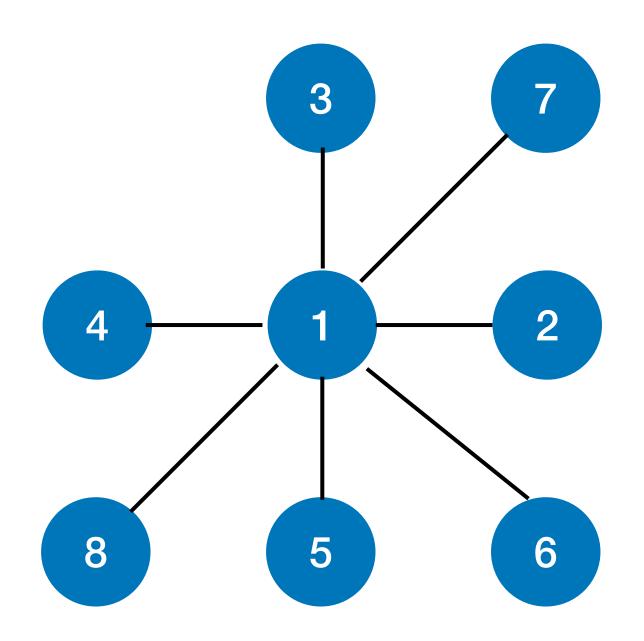




如果是非连通图,则无法遍历完所有结点

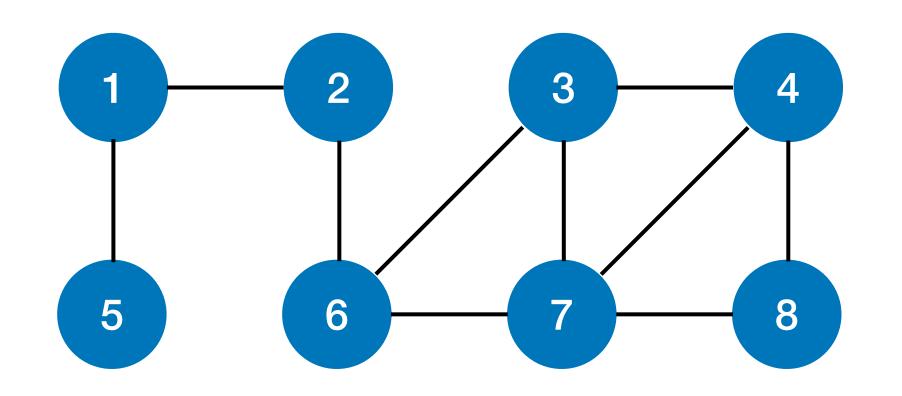
```
bool visited[MAX_VERTEX_NUM];
                              //访问标记数组
|void BFSTraverse(Graph G){ //对图G进行广度优先遍历
    for(i=0;i<G.vexnum;++i)</pre>
       visited[i]=FALSE;
                             //访问标记数组初始化
    InitQueue(Q);
                                 //初始化辅助队列Q
    for(i=0;i<G.vexnum;++i)</pre>
                             //从0号顶点开始遍历
       if(!visited[i])
                             //对每个连通分量调用一次BFS
           BFS(G,i);
                             //vi未访问过,从vi开始BFS
//广度优先遍历
void BFS(Graph G,int v){
                        //从顶点\nu出发,广度优先遍历图G
   visit(v);
                           //访问初始顶点v
   visited[v]=TRUE;
                           //对v做已访问标记
                           //顶点v入队列Q
   Enqueue(Q,v);
   while(!isEmpty(Q)){
      DeQueue(Q,v);
                           //顶点v出队列
      for(w=FirstNeighbor(G,v);w>=0;w=NextNeighbor(G,v,w))
          //检测v所有邻接点
                           //w为v的尚未访问的邻接顶点
          if(!visited[w]){
             visit(w);
                           //访问顶点w
             visited[w]=TRUE;//对w做已访问标记
             EnQueue(Q,w); //顶点w入队列
          }//if
   }//while
```

### 复杂度分析

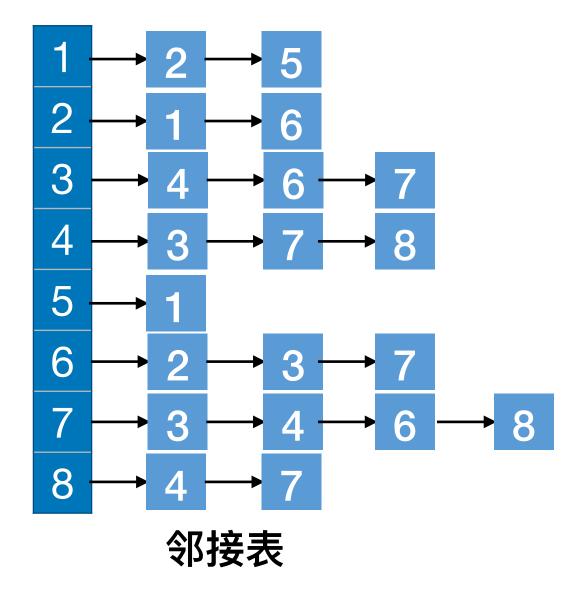


空间复杂度:最坏情况,辅助队列大小为 O(|V|)

### 复杂度分析





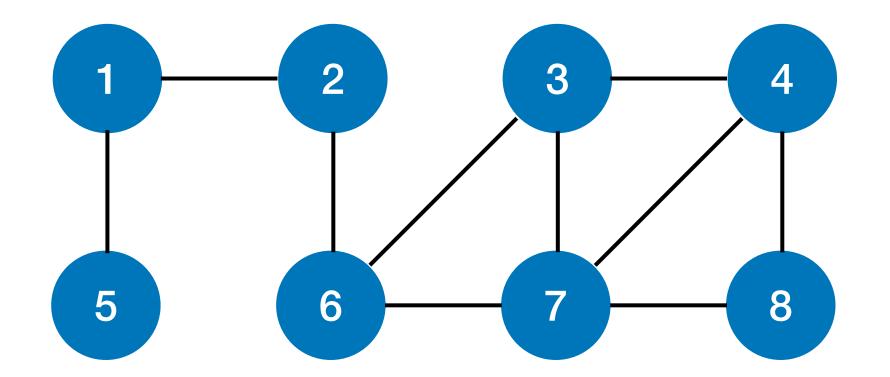


### 邻接矩阵存储的图:

访问 |V| 个顶点需要O(|V|)的时间 查找每个顶点的邻接点都需要O(|V|)的时间,而总共有|V|个顶点 时间复杂度= O(|V|<sup>2</sup>)

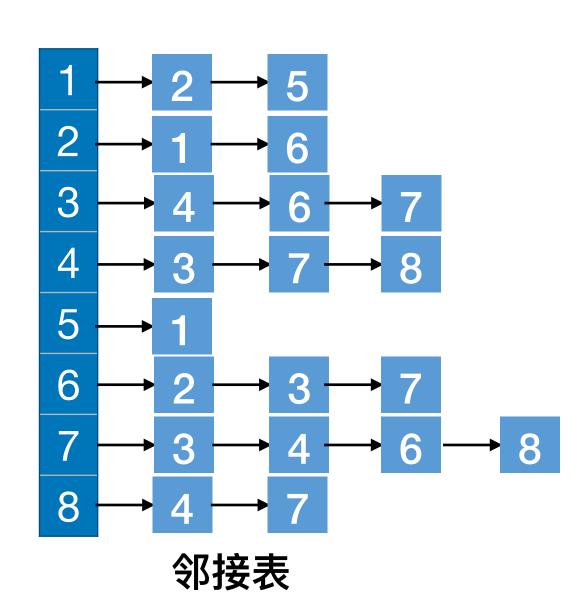
### 邻接表存储的图:

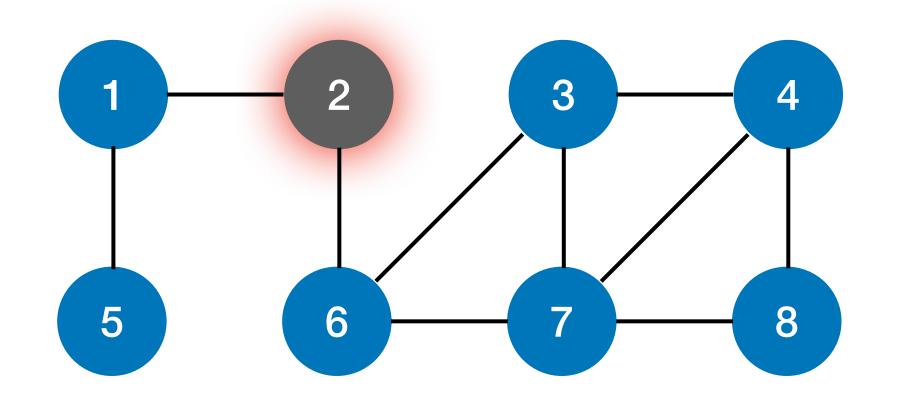
访问 |V| 个顶点需要O(|V|)的时间 查找各个顶点的邻接点共需要O(|E|)的时间, 时间复杂度= O(|V|+|E|)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

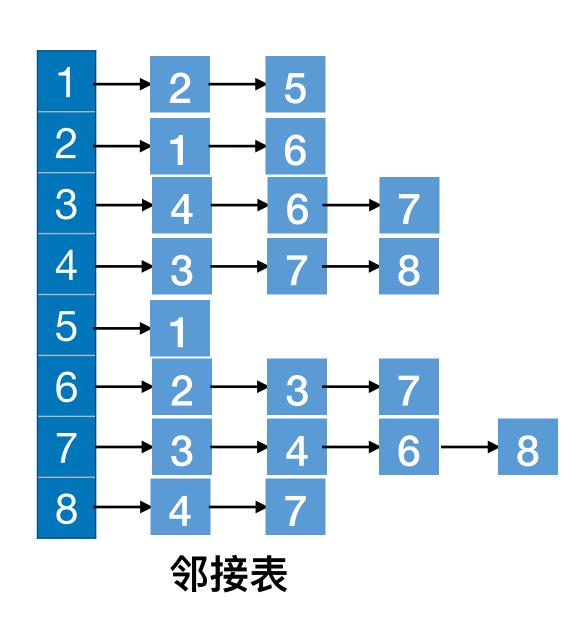
邻接矩阵

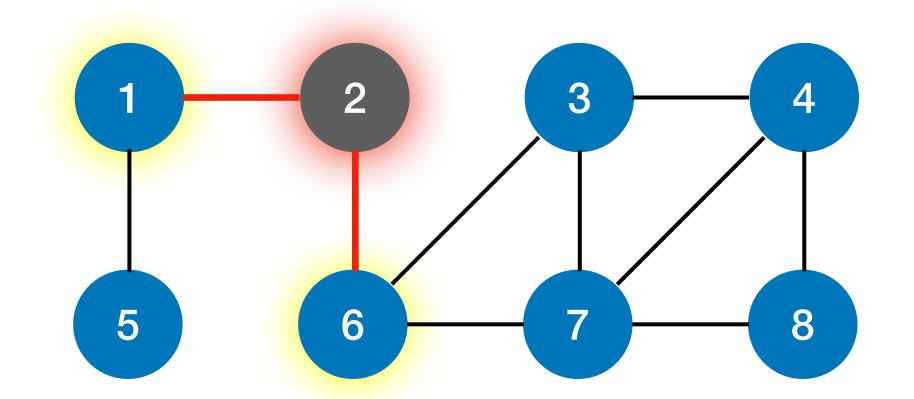


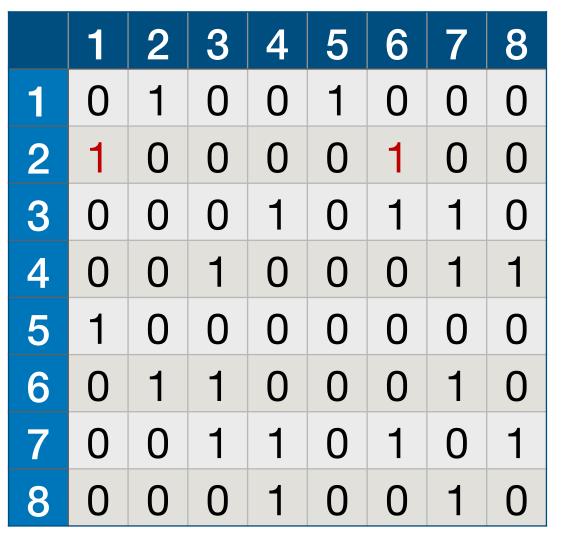


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

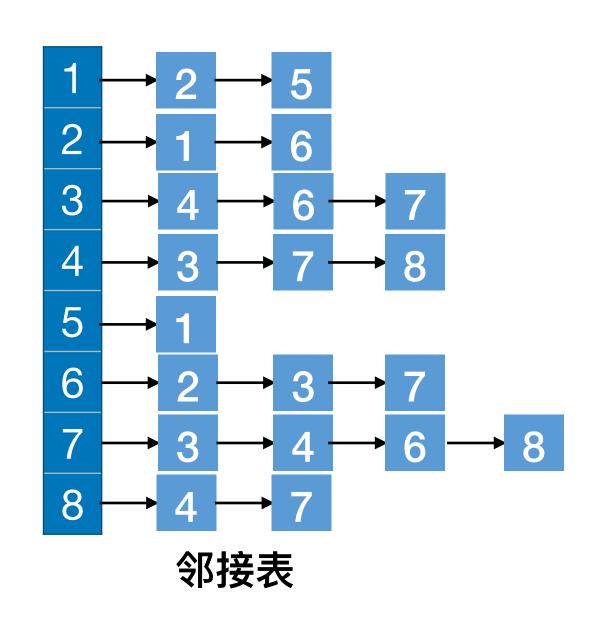
邻接矩阵



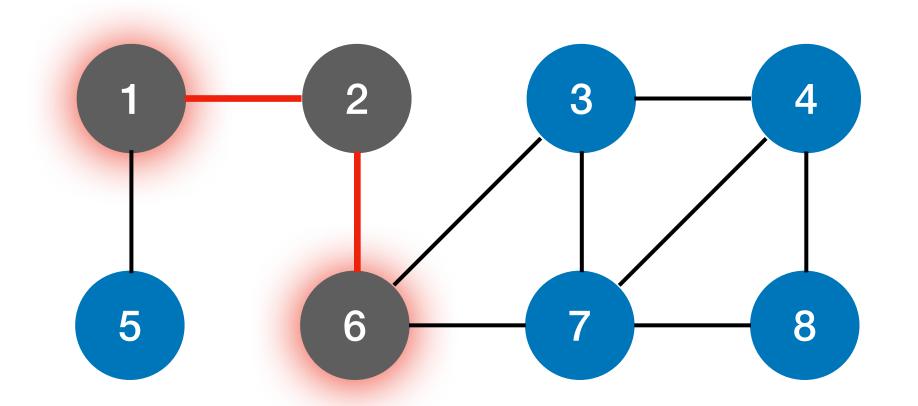


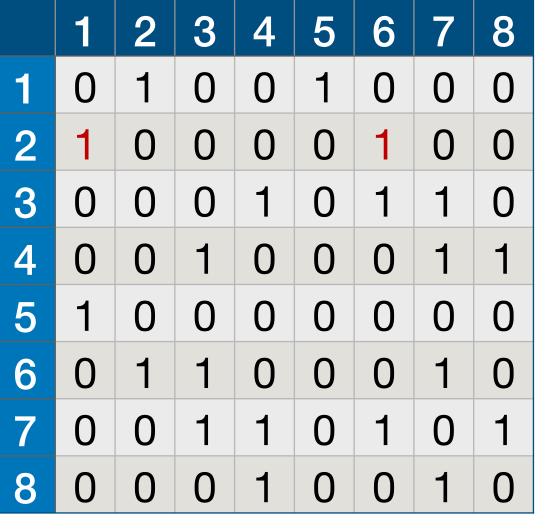


邻接矩阵

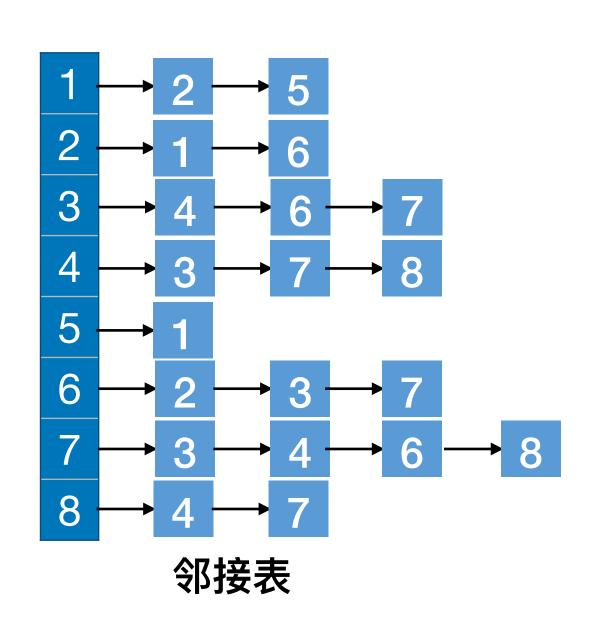


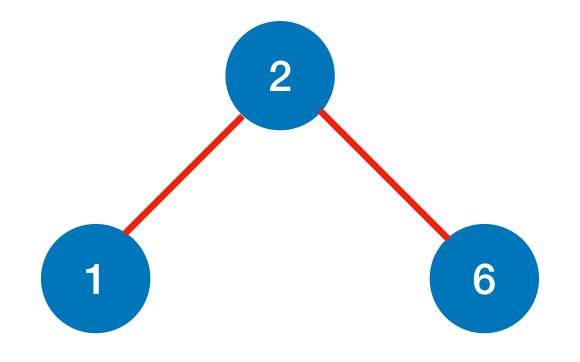
2

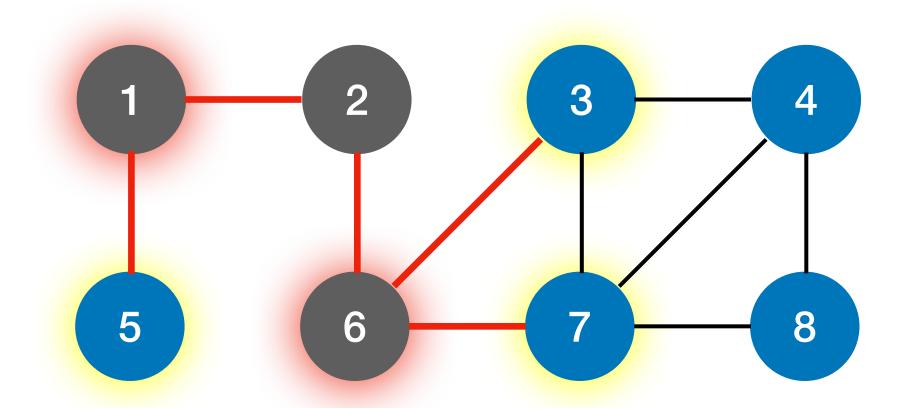




邻接矩阵

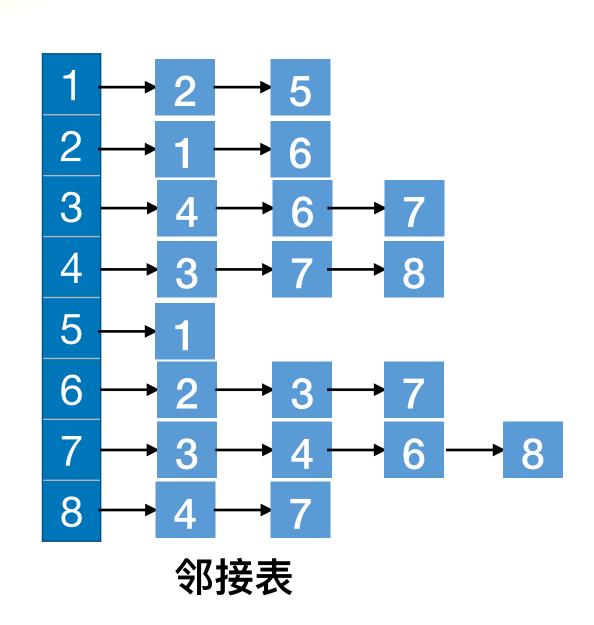


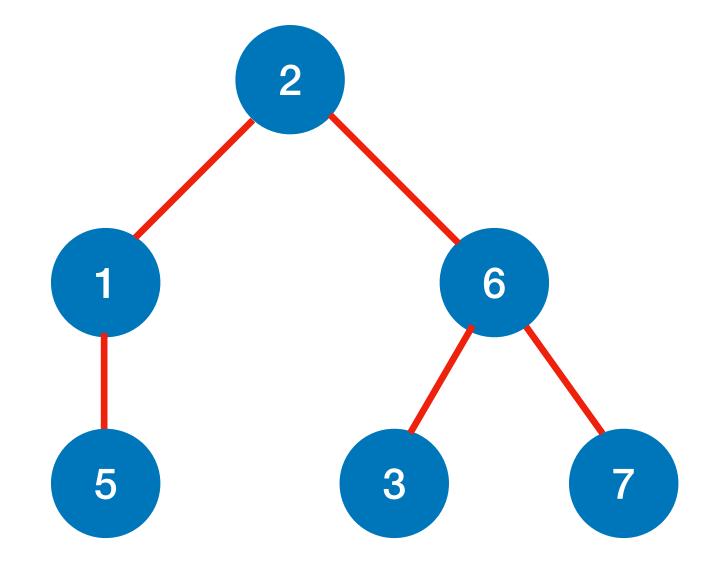


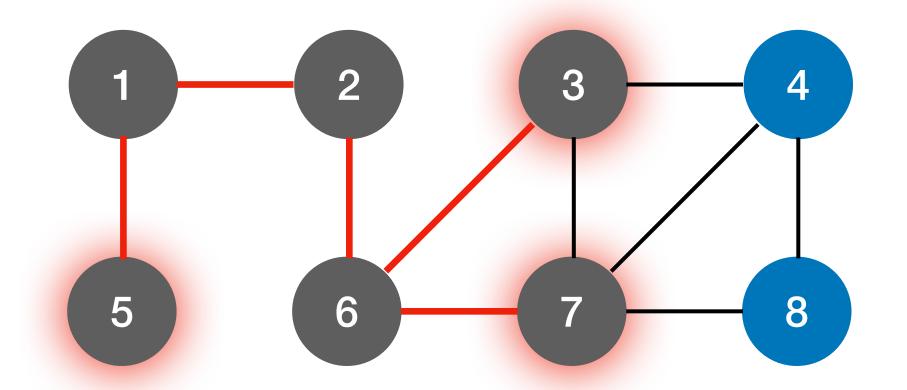


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

邻接矩阵

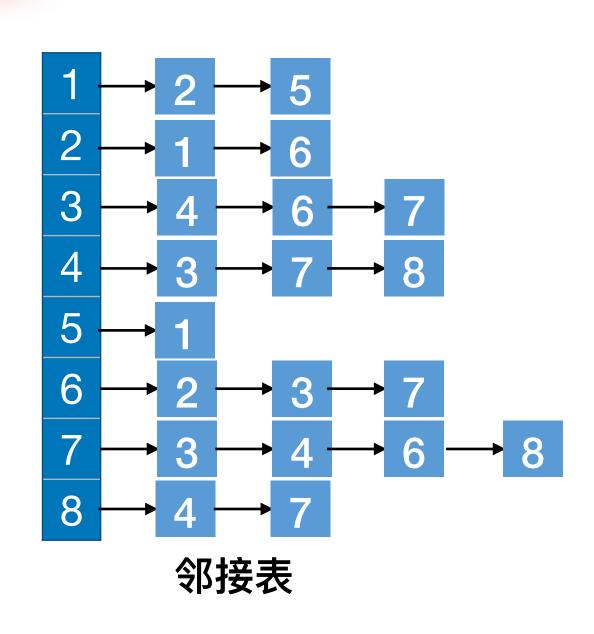


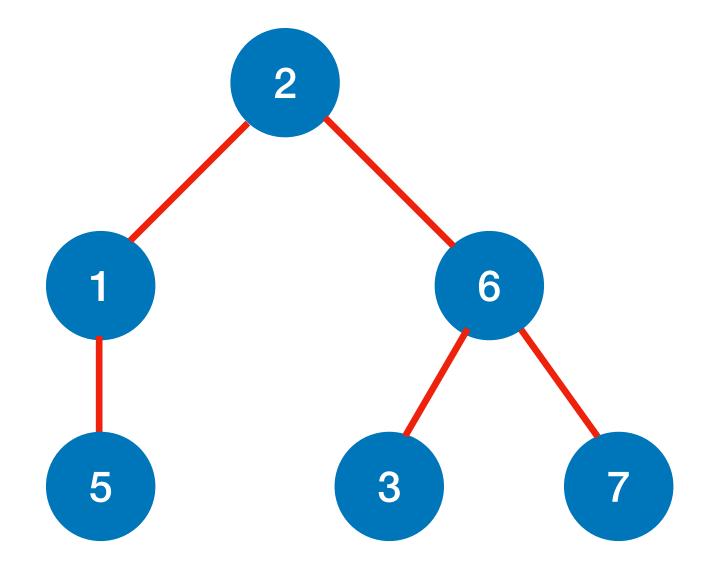


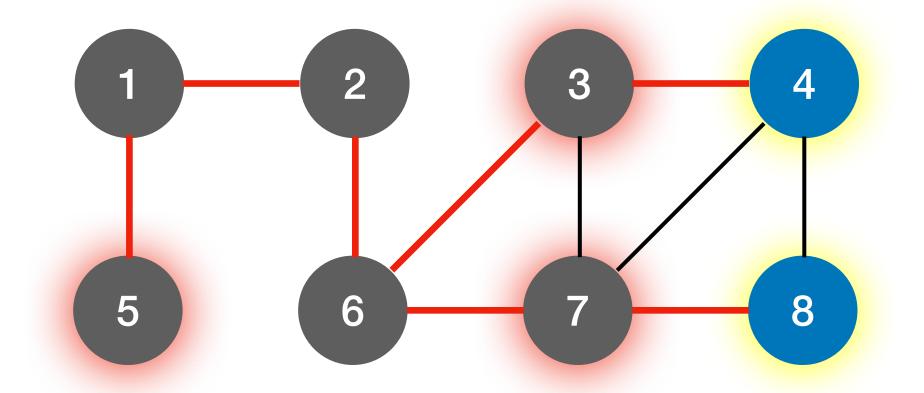


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0



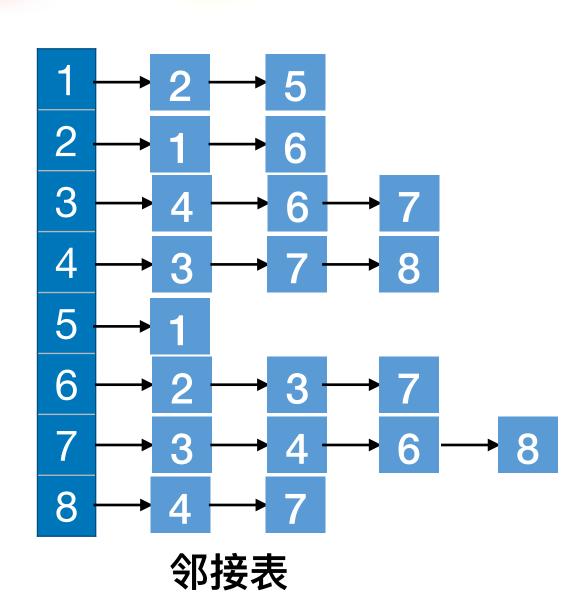


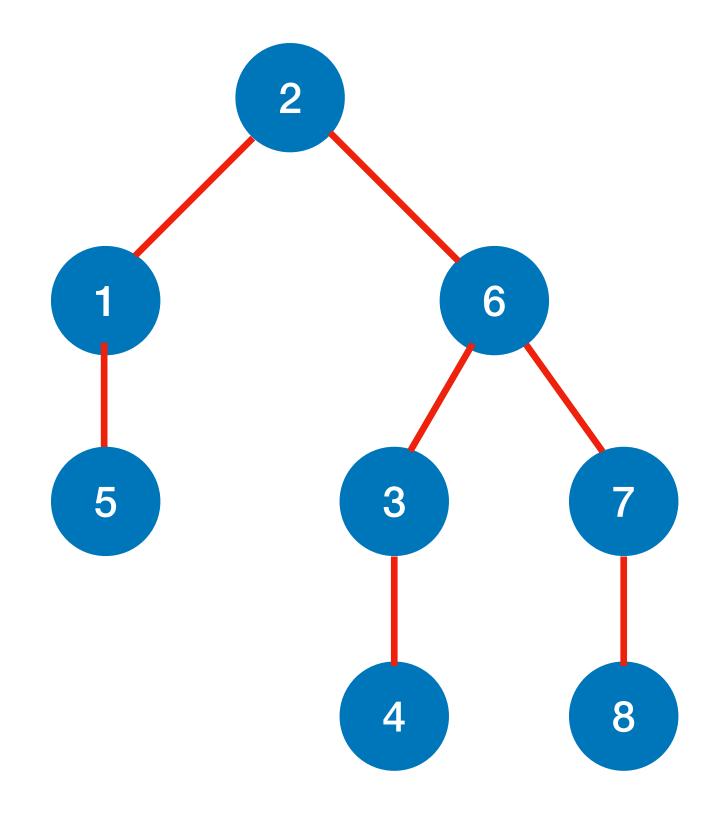


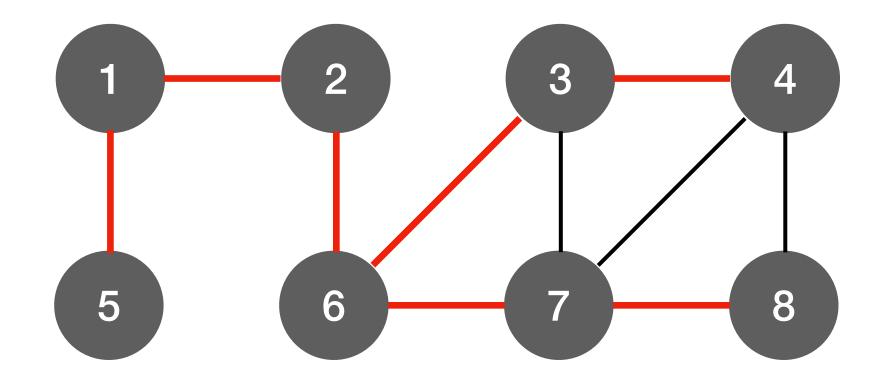


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

邻接矩阵

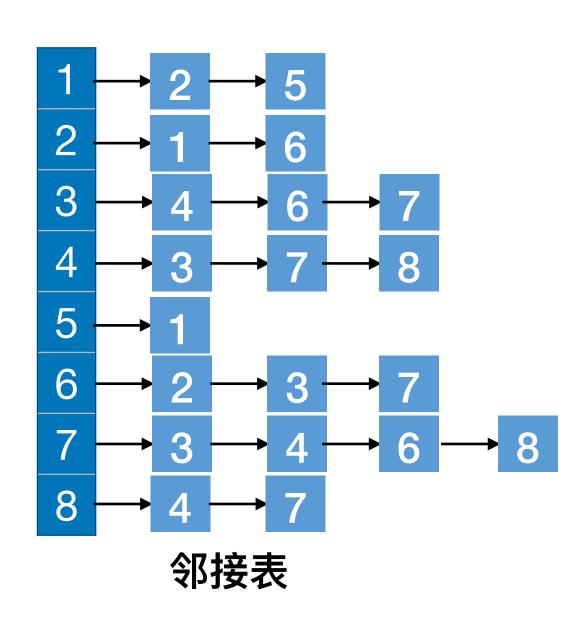


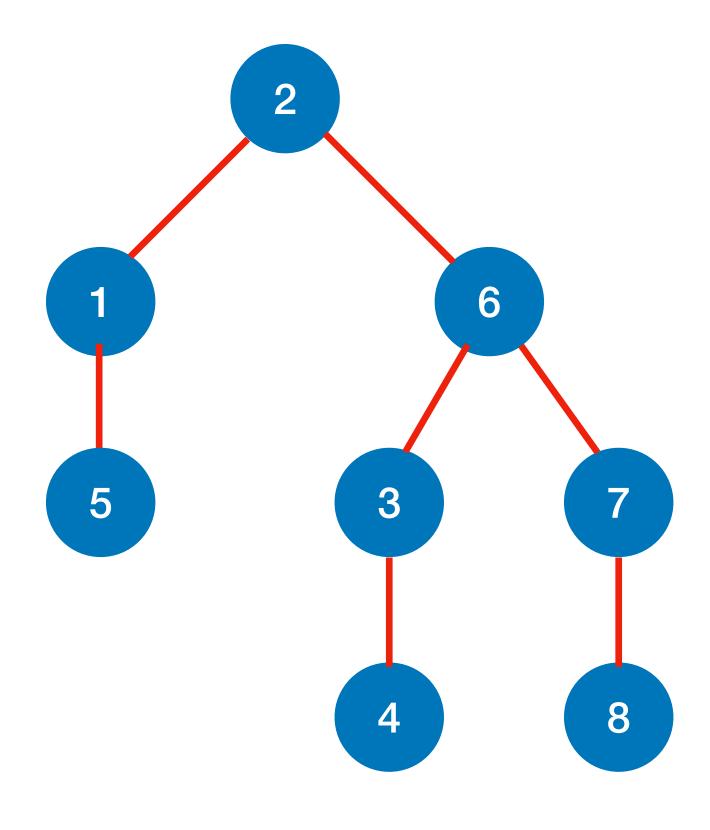




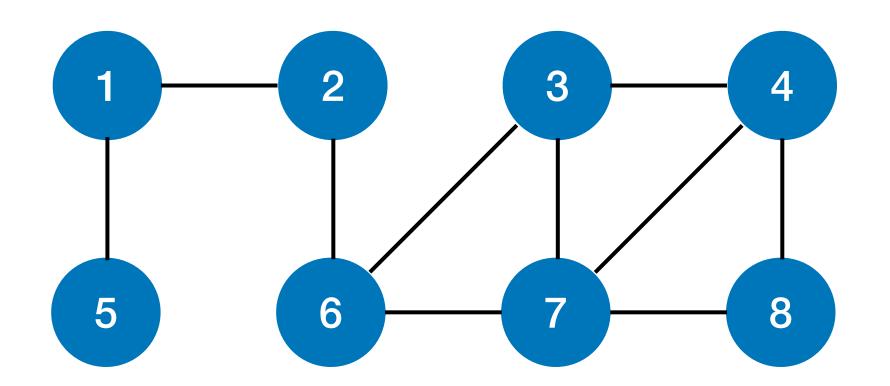
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

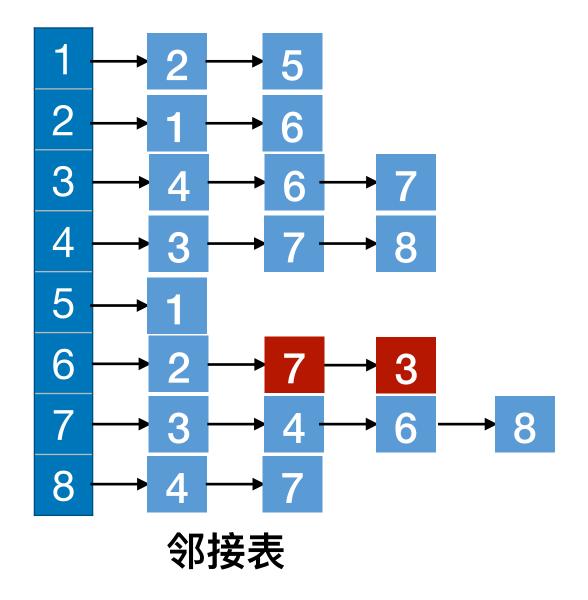
邻接矩阵

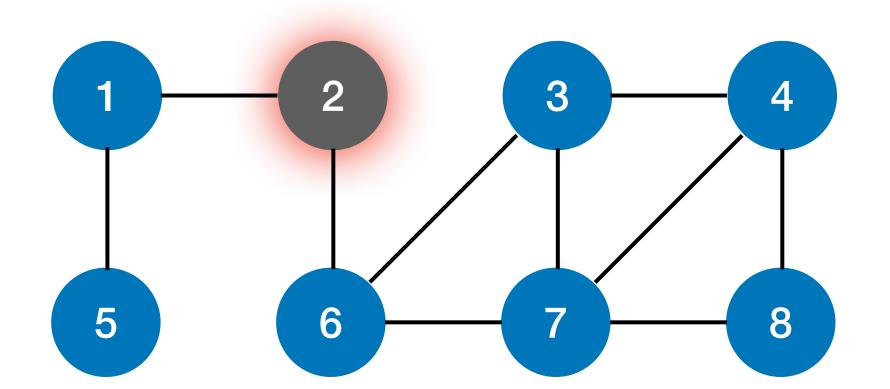


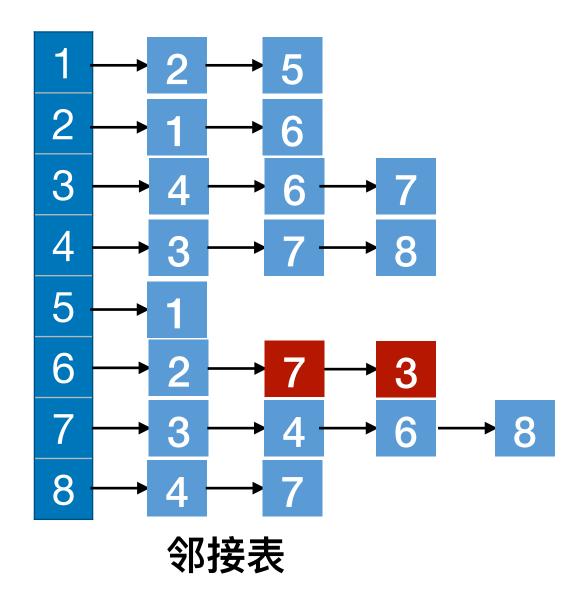


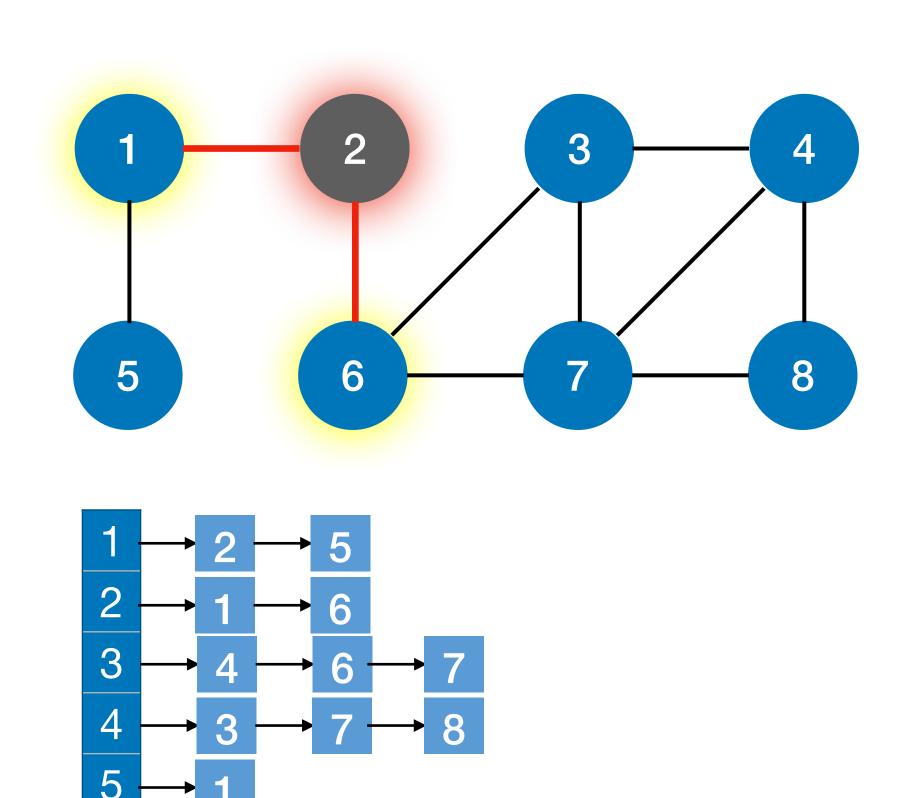
广度优先生成树



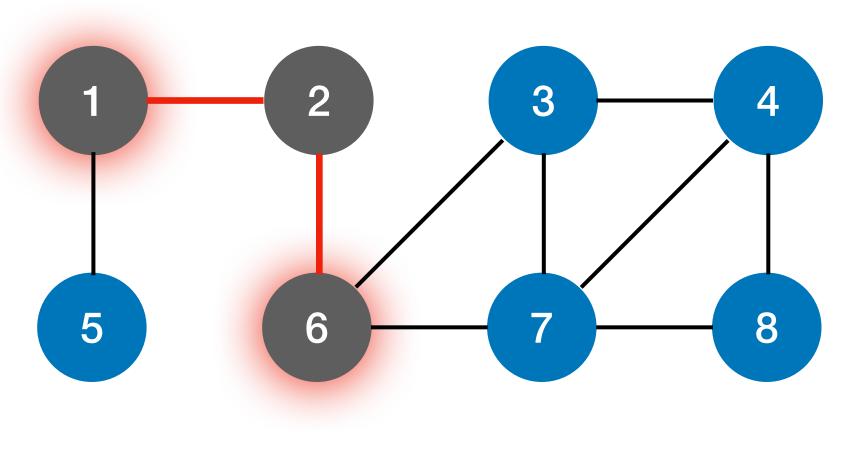


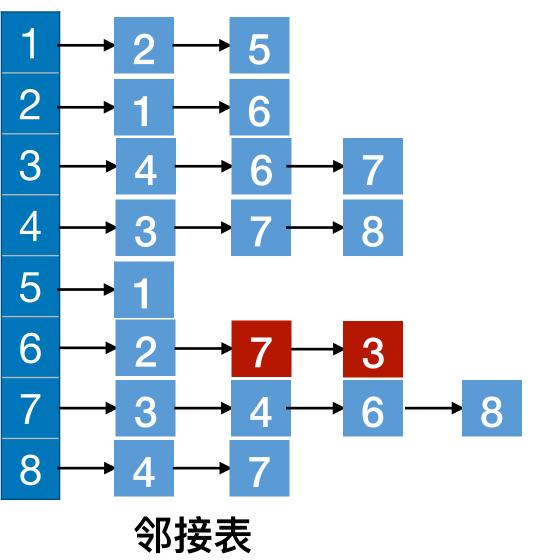


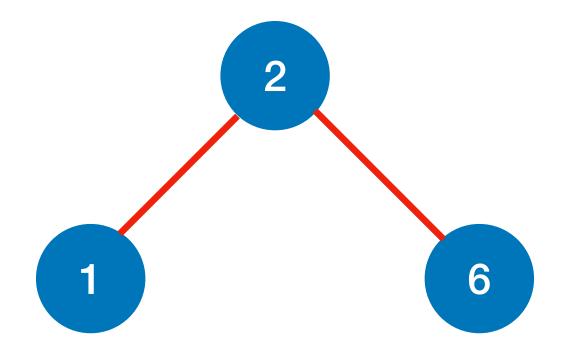


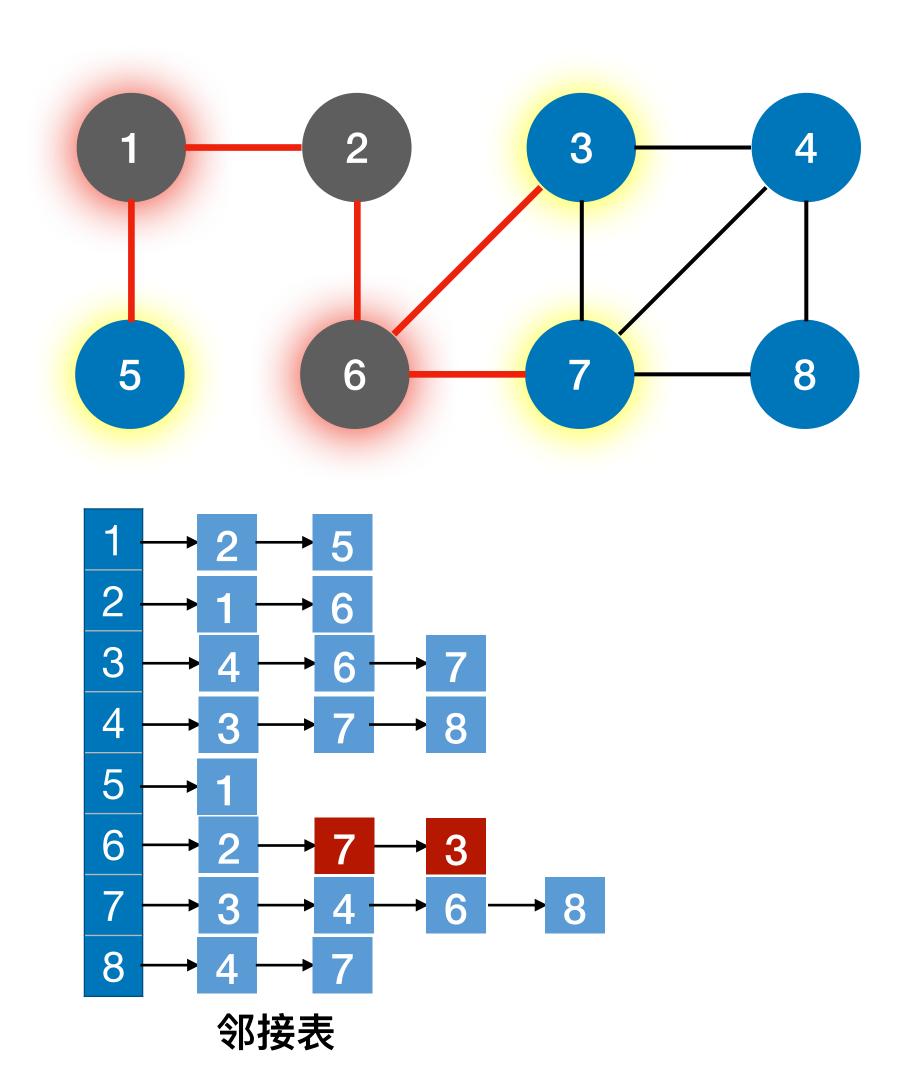


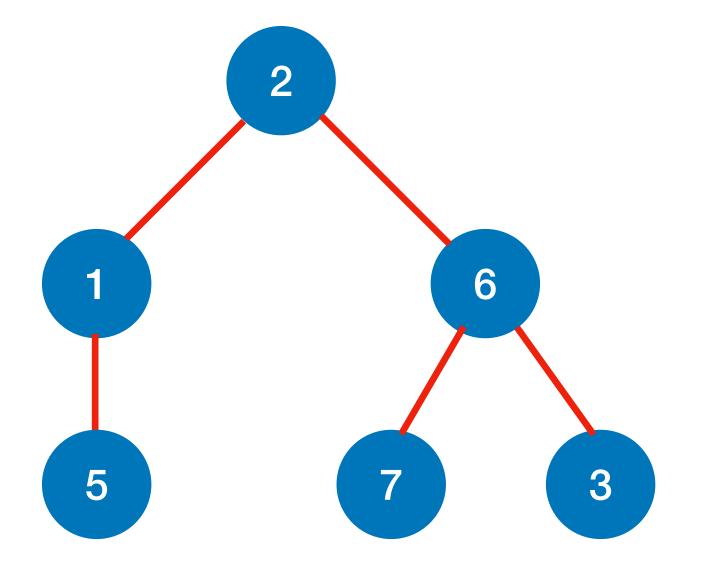
邻接表

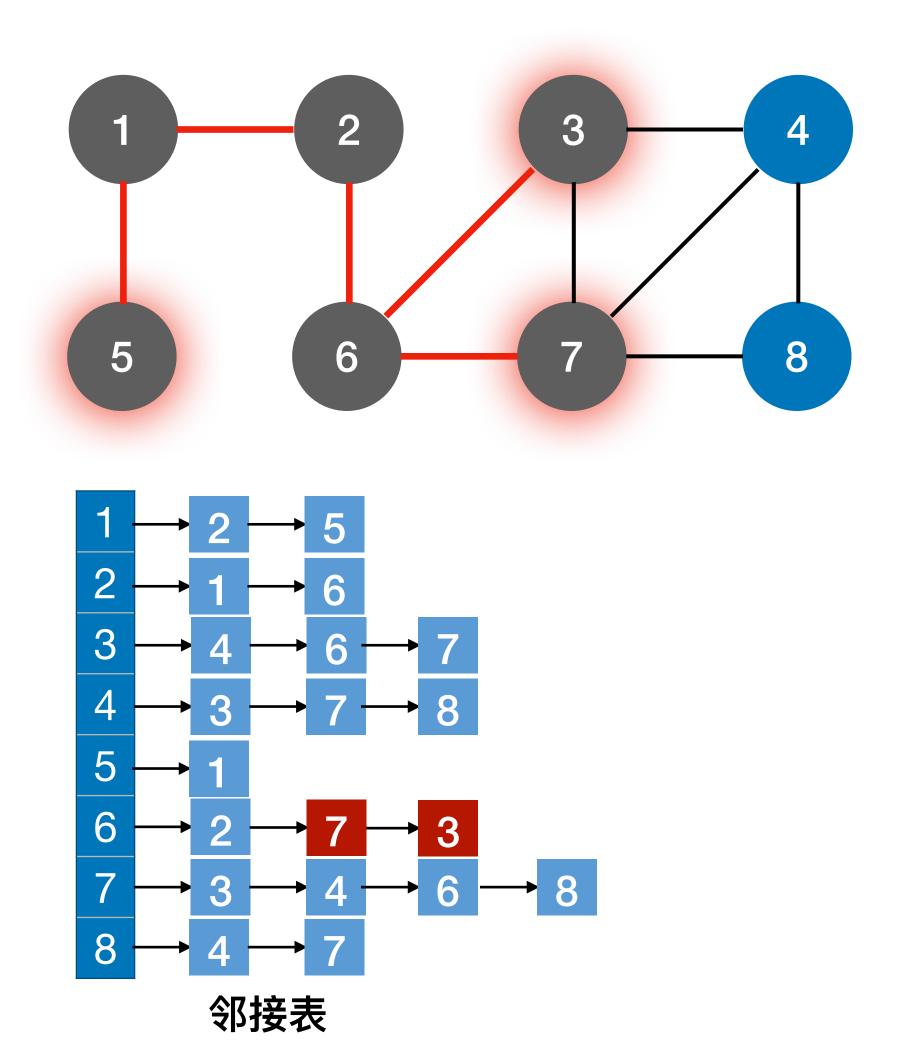


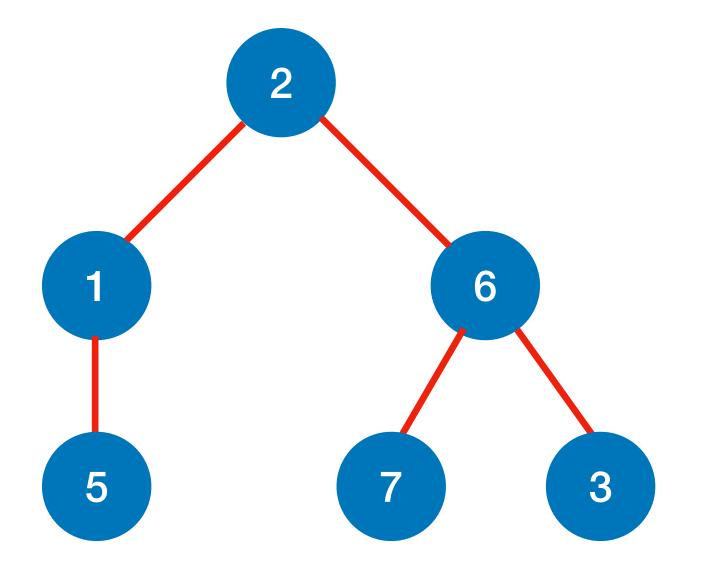


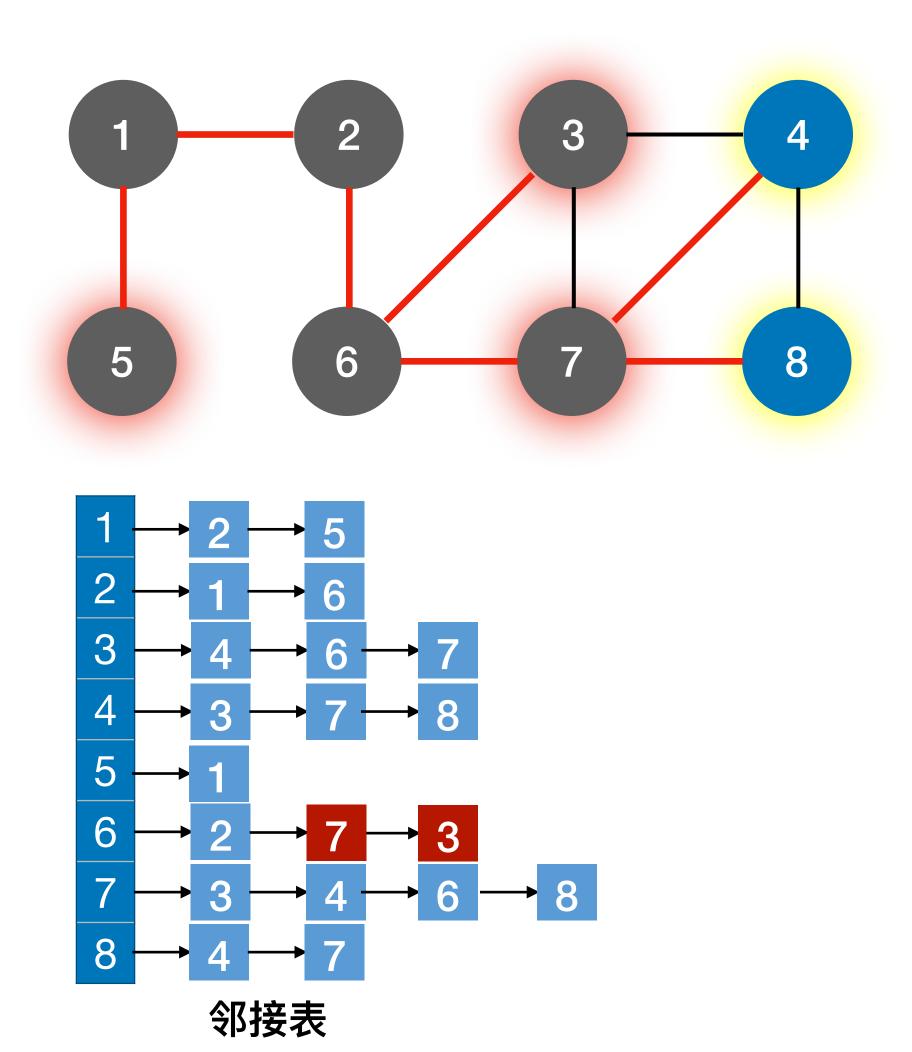


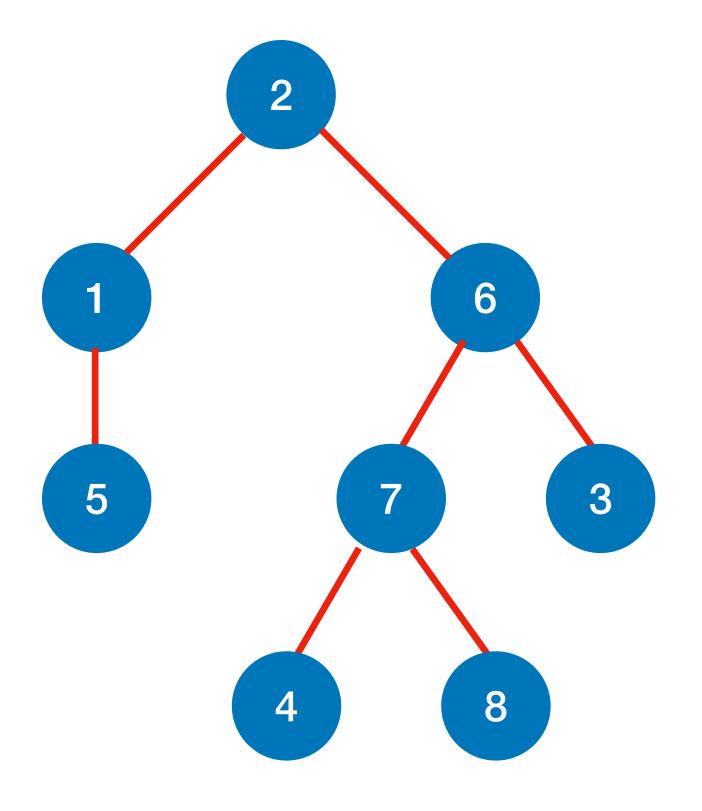


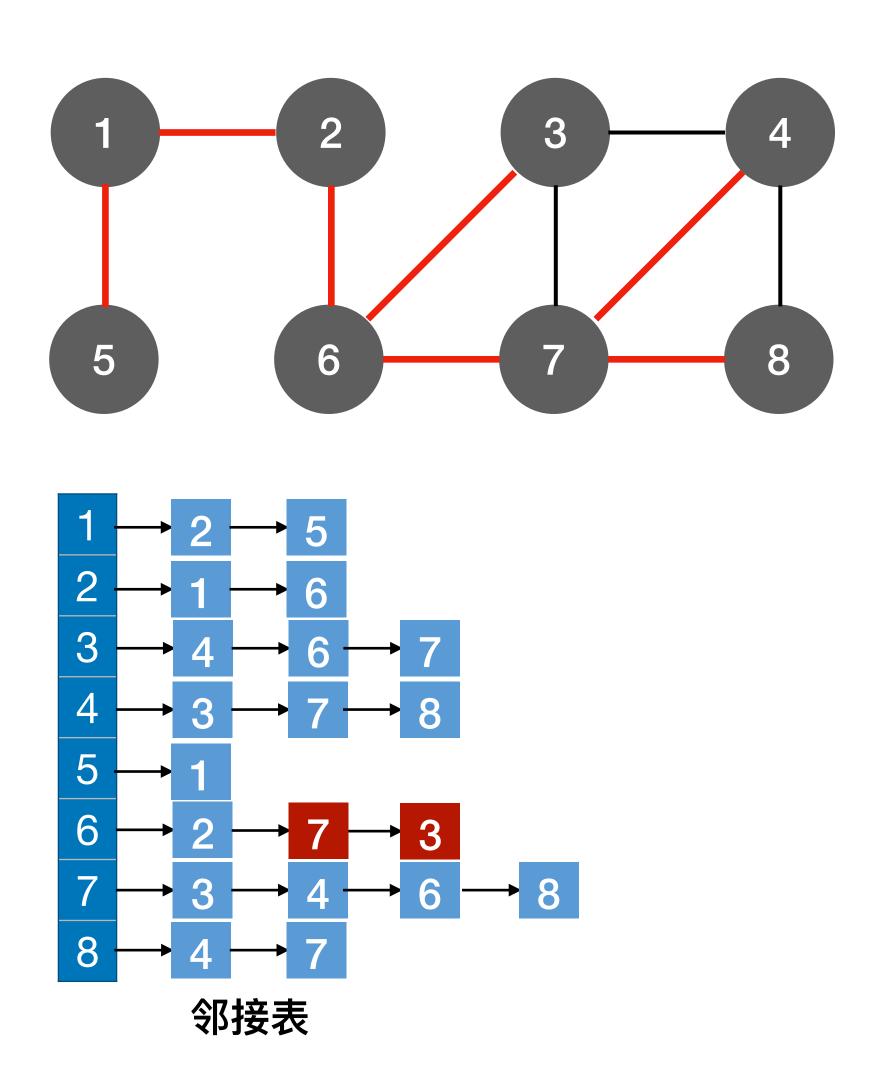


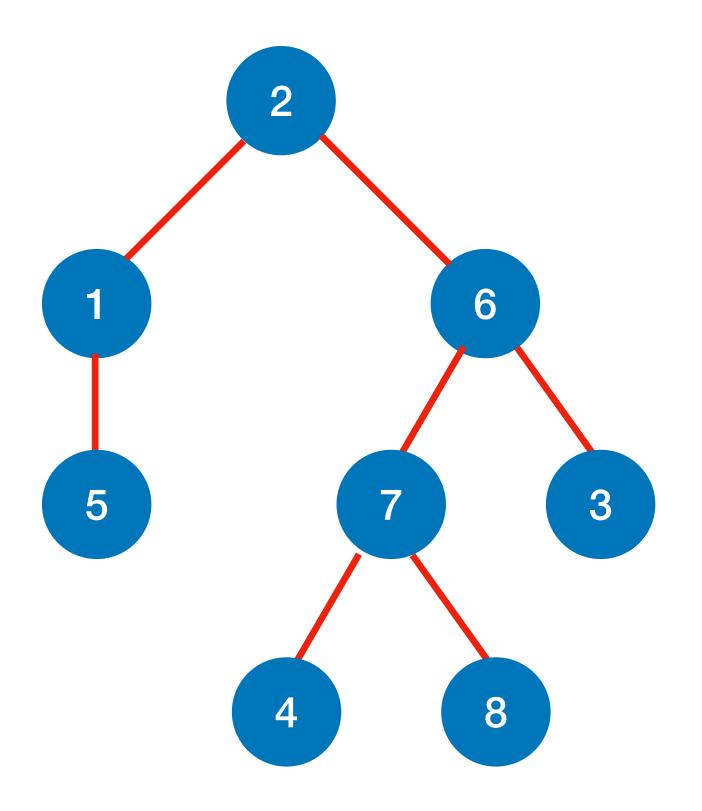


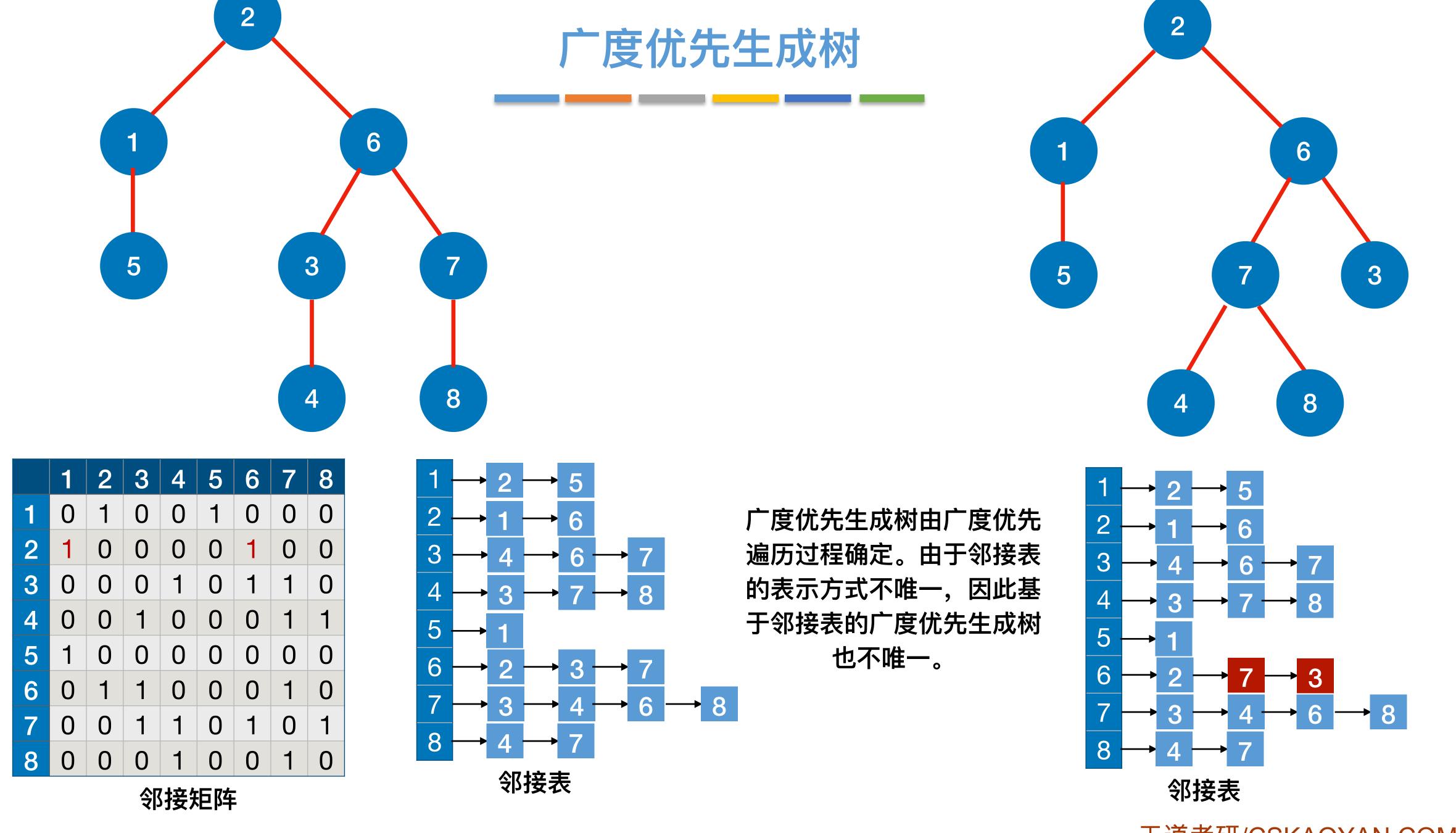






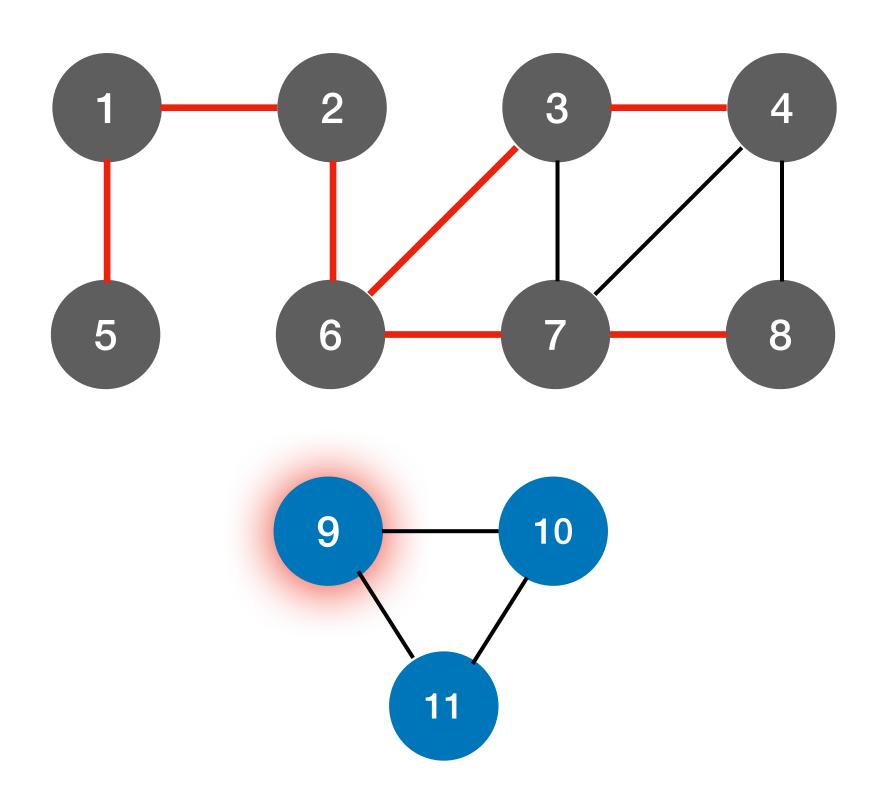






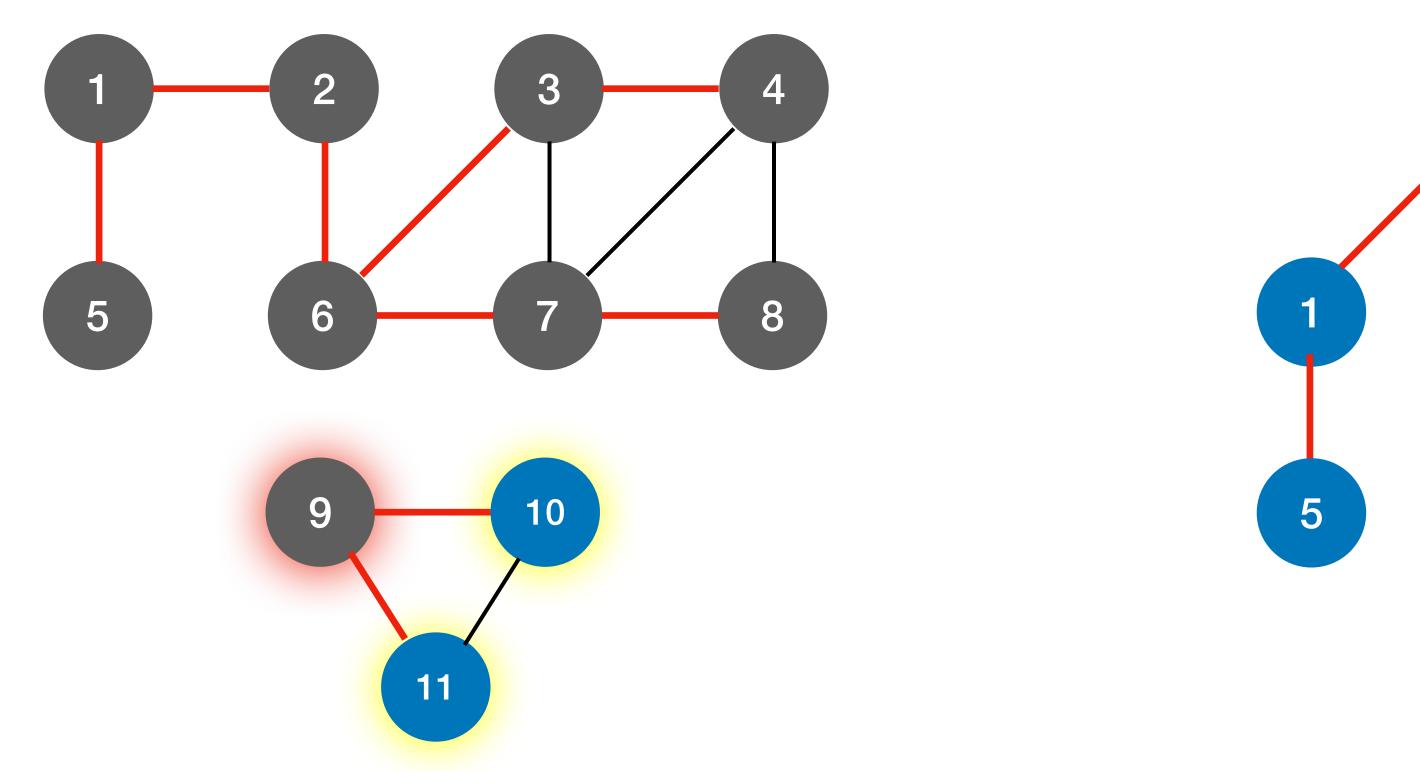
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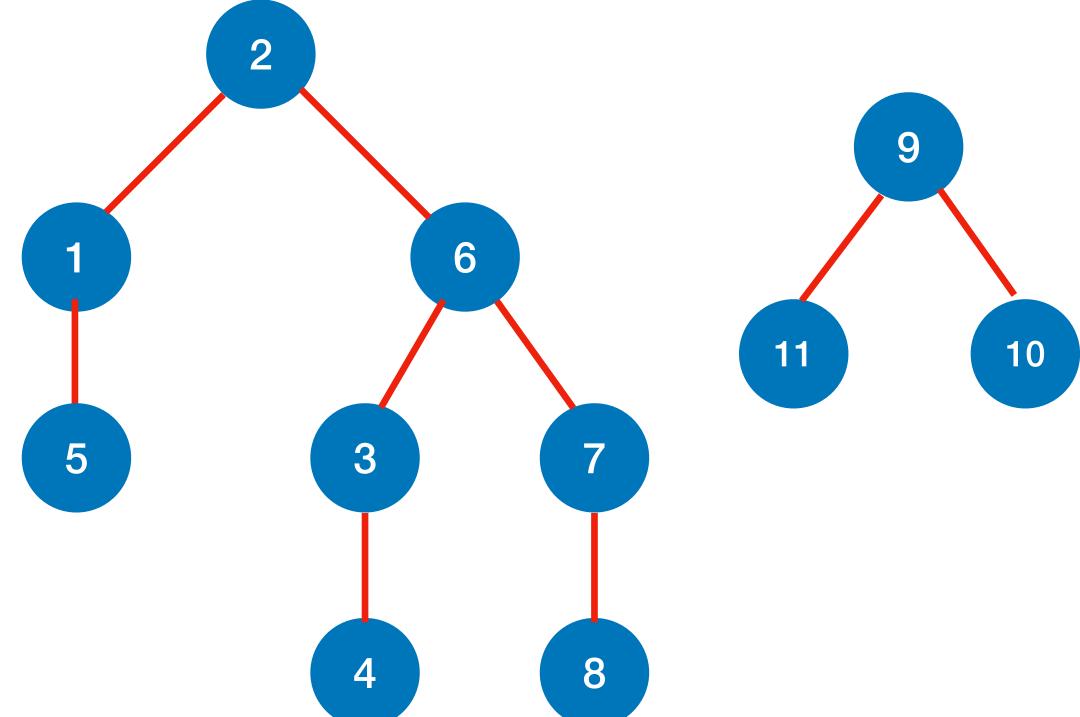
### 广度优先生成森林



对非连通图的广度优先遍历,可得到广度优先生成森林

### 广度优先生成森林





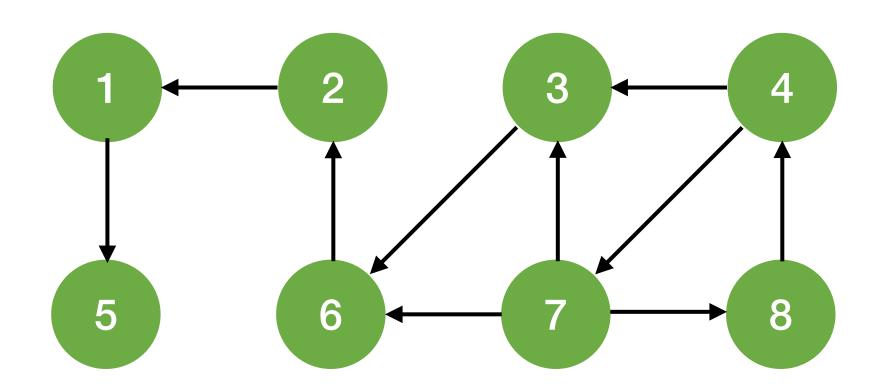
对非连通图的广度优先遍历,可得到广度优先生成森林

### 练习:有向图的BFS过程

邻接表

### 思考:

- 1. 从1出发,需要调用几次BFS函数?
- 2. 从7出发,需要调用几次BFS函数?



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

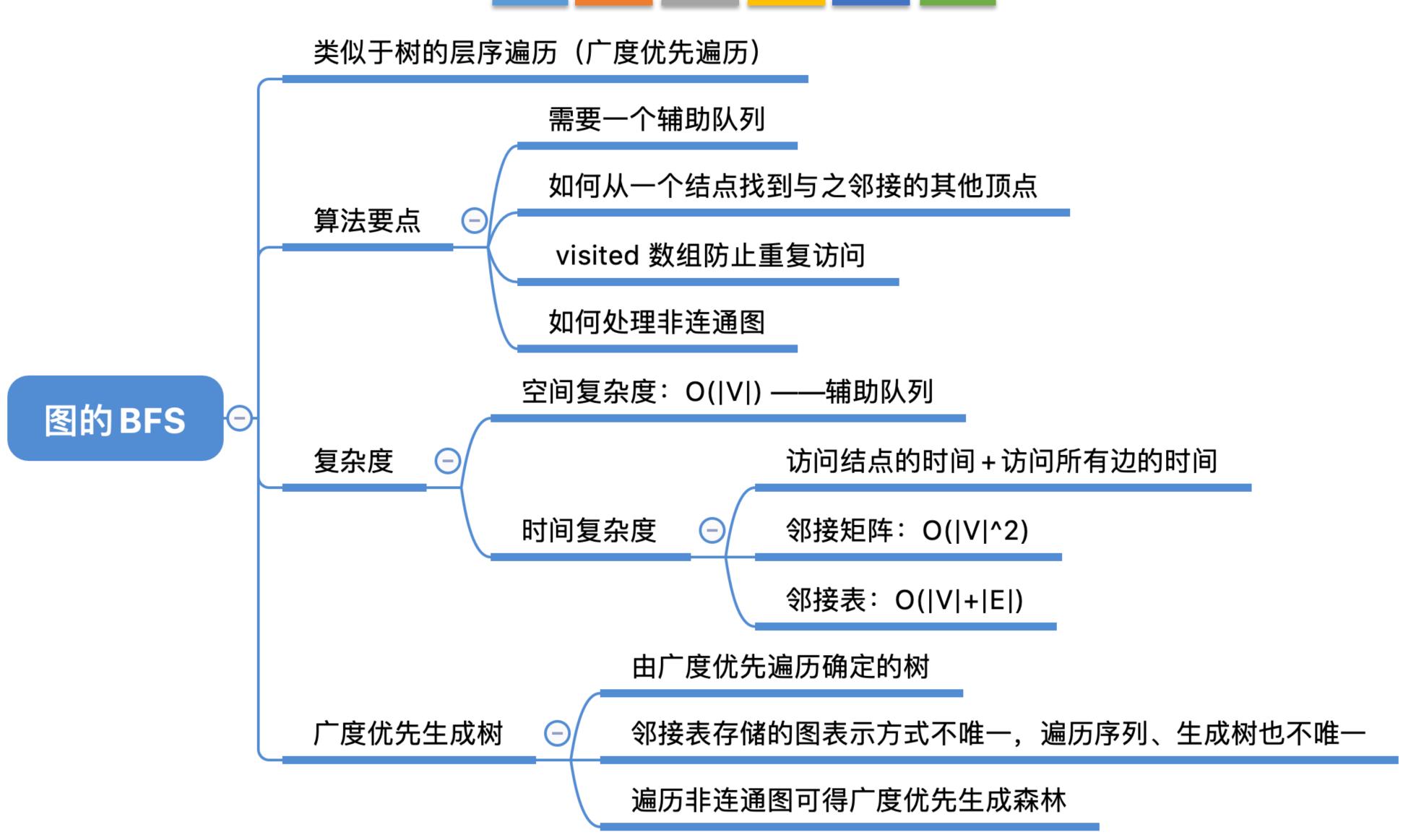
邻接矩阵



//访问标记数组

bool visited[MAX\_VERTEX\_NUM];

### 知识回顾与重要考点



### 欢迎大家对本节视频进行评价~



学员评分: 6.3.1 图的...

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