数据结构与算法 DATA STRUCTURE

第二十二讲图(二) 胡浩栋

信息管理与工程学院 2017 - 2018 第一学期

课堂内容

- DFS应用
- BFS

回忆DFS递归算法

```
DFS(Node u)

u.status = ()

foreach (v是u的邻接顶点)

if v.status == ()

DFS(v, currentTime)

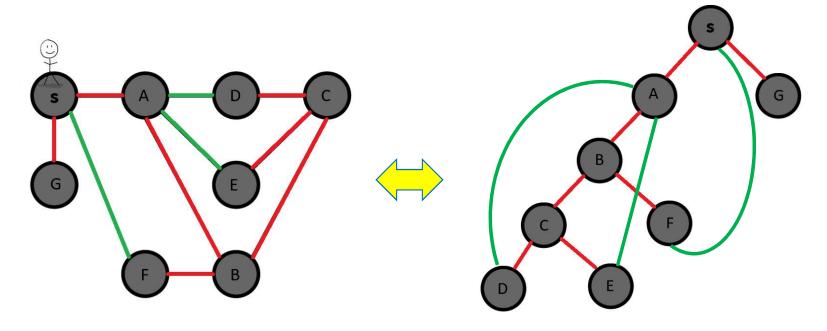
u.status = ()
```

Runtime: 0(|V|+|E|)

```
void MyGraph::Dfs(int start)
    cout << "\n Start DFS search:" << endl;</pre>
   bool *visited = new bool[ nodes.size()]();
    DfsInternal(start, visited);
    cout << endl;
    delete [] visited;
void MyGraph::DfsInternal(int uid, bool *visited)
   visited[uid] = true;
    cout << "#" << uid << ", ";
   for (auto arc : nodes.at(uid)->arcs)
        int vid = arc->V->id;
        if (!visited[vid])
           DfsInternal(vid, visited);
```

为什么叫depth first

• 算法过程隐含了一个DFS树



- 注意在有向图里,不同的起始节点有不同的dfs树,甚至dfs森林
- 一个事实是在节点的dfs子树里的子节点都是可达的

回忆DFS算法+始末时间

DFS(Node u, Time currentTime)

```
u.start = currentTime
currentTime += 1
```

u.status = O

foreach (v是u的邻接顶点)

if v.status == ()

currentTime = DFS(v, currentTime)
currentTime +=1

u.end = currentTime

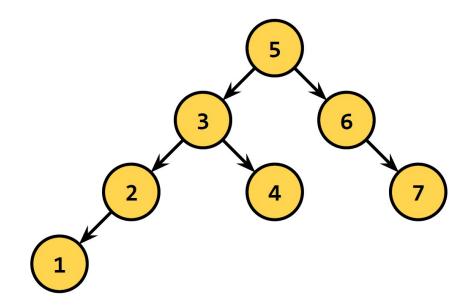
```
void MyGraph::DfsTime(int start)
    cout << "\n Start DFS Time search:" << endl;</pre>
    bool *visited = new bool[ nodes.size()]();
    pair<int, int> *travelTimes = new pair<int, int>[ nodes.size()];
    DfsTimeInteral(start, 0, visited, travelTimes);
    delete [] visited;
    delete [] travelTimes;
int MyGraph::DfsTimeInteral(int uid, int currentTime,
                            bool *visited, pair<int, int> *travelTimes)
   visited[uid] = true;
   travelTimes[uid].first = currentTime++;
    cout << "#" << uid << ", ";
   for (auto arc : nodes.at(uid) ->arcs)
        int vid = arc->V->id;
        if (!visited[vid])
            currentTime = DfsTimeInteral(vid, currentTime, visited, travelTimes);
            currentTime++;
    travelTimes[uid].second = currentTime;
    return currentTime;
```

DFS应用

- DFS算法过程能找到所有能从起始点可达的节点
- 在无向图里这个能达到的所有节点的集合就是连通分支
 - 找出所有的连通分支 (当作无向图运行dfs)
 - BST排序
 - 拓扑排序topology ordering
 - 找强连通分支strongly connected components

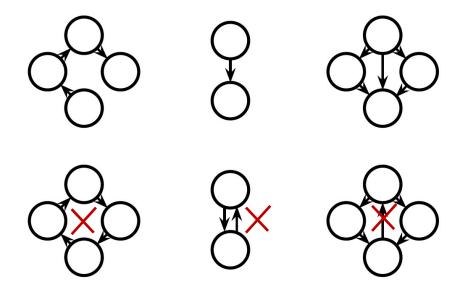
DFS应用例子

- 给BST的元素排序
- 用DFS对BST中序遍历

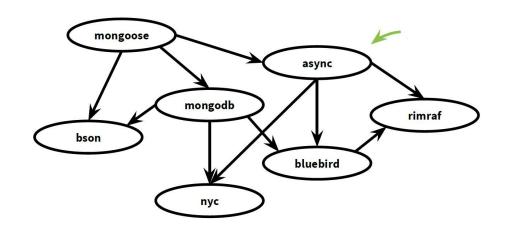


有向无环图

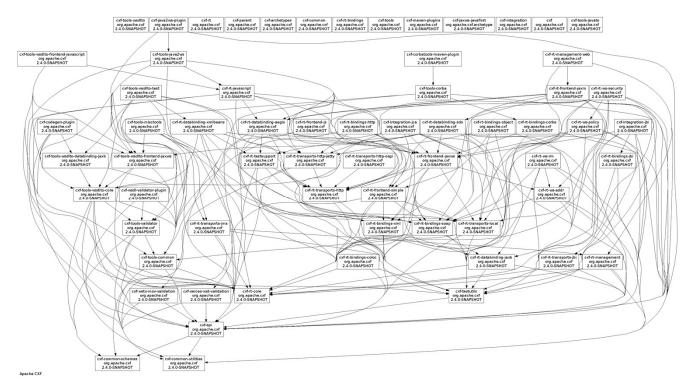
- Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)
- 即有向图里不存在起点和终点一样的路径
- 在DAG上我们可以进行topology ordering



- 比如软件安装的依赖关系如图,那么应该按什么顺序安装
- 依赖关系图是DAG,因为不会有环路
- 这个可以肉眼识别

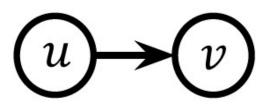


- 大型项目的编译依赖关系更复杂
- 肉眼识别不可能,可以应用topology ordering



什么是topology ordering

- 定义: DAG里,如果 $(u,v) \in E$,那么u的topology ordering应该排在v之前
- 因为没有cycle,这个关系是可传递的,即u和v是可达的,那么u排在v之前

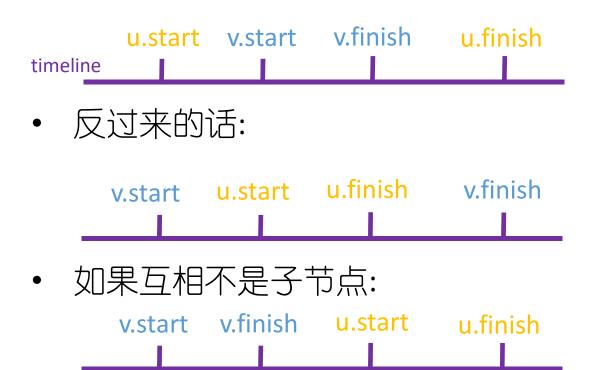


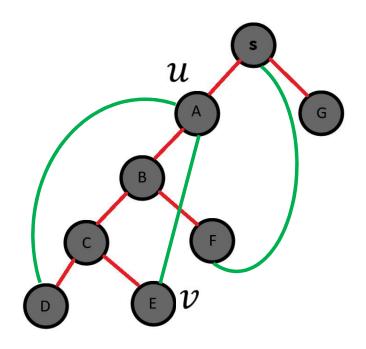
• Claim:在DFS+始末时间算法里,u的结束时间 > v的结束时间

• 结论: DFS算法可以实现topology ordering

一个事实 (即使有cycle也成立)

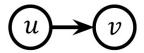
• 如果在DFS树里, v是u的子节点:





证明

• 在DAG里,如果u和v是可达的,那么u的结束时间 > v的结束时间



- 1) 如果先访问v,因为没有环路,u不可能在v的dfs子树里面。所以是当v结束后u还没开始。
- 2) 如果先访问u,那么v一定在u的dfs子树中
- 从而u的结束时间 > v的结束时间
- 所以按DFS访问的结束时间排序就是topology ordering

拓扑排序算法

TopologyOrdering(Node u, Time currentTime)

```
u.start = currentTime

currentTime += 1

u.status = ()

foreach (v是u的邻接顶点)

if v.status == ()

currentTime = DFS(v, currentTime)

currentTime += 1

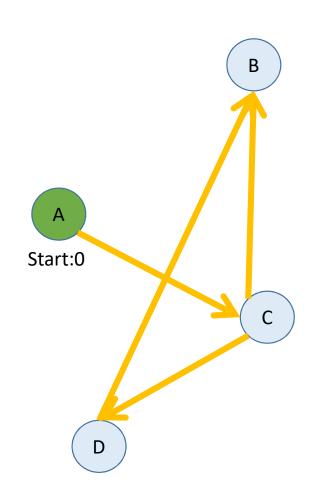
u.end = currentTime

u.status = ()

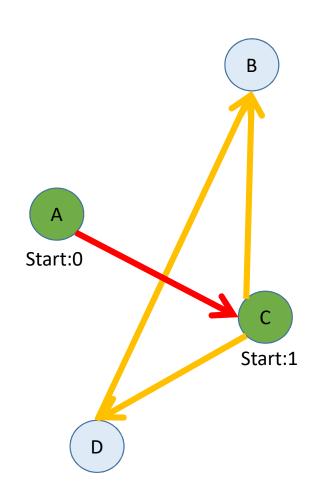
TopologyList.push(u)

return currentTime
```

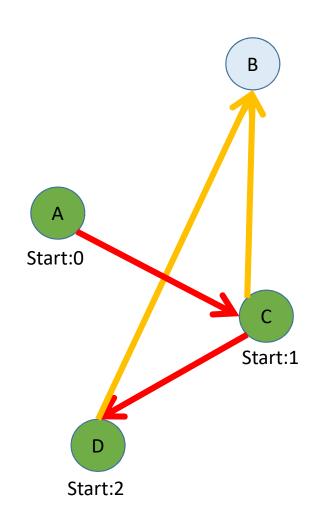
例子:



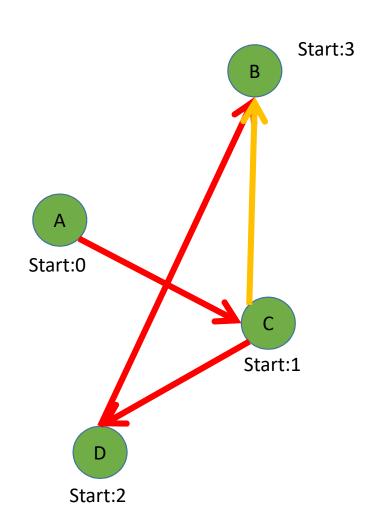
- (从未访问
- 访问中
- 4束访问



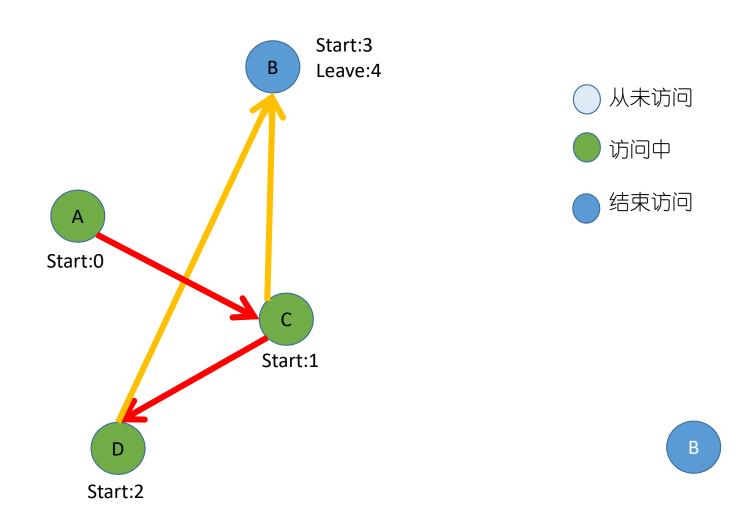
- **)**从未访问
- 访问中
- 4 结束访问

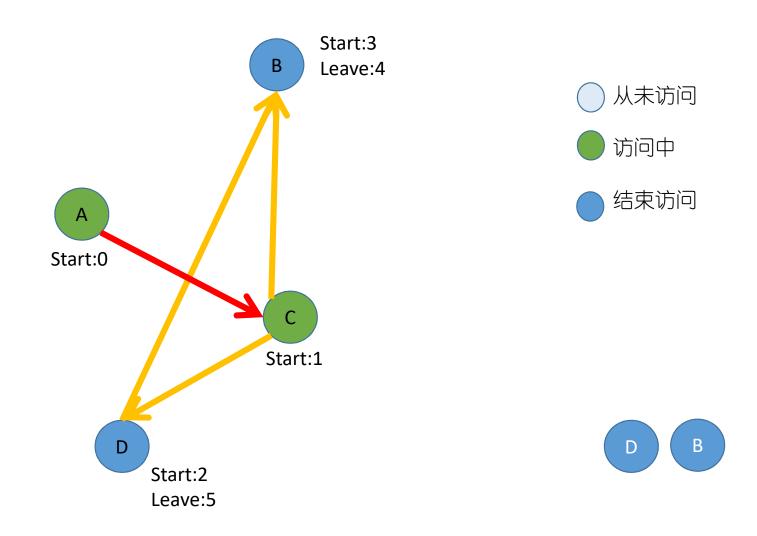


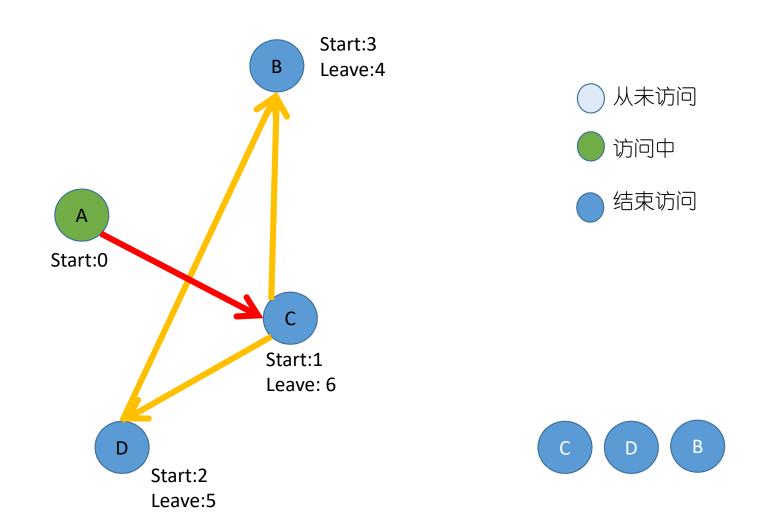
- **从未访问**
- 访问中
- 4束访问

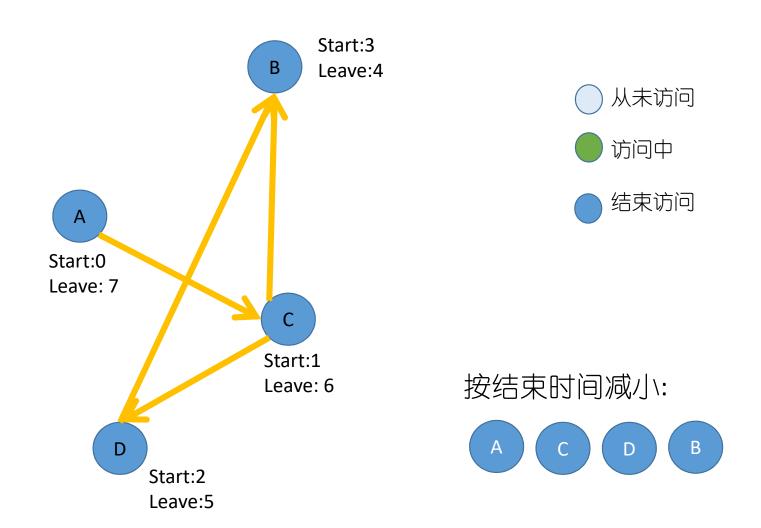


- **)**从未访问
- 访问中
- 4 结束访问



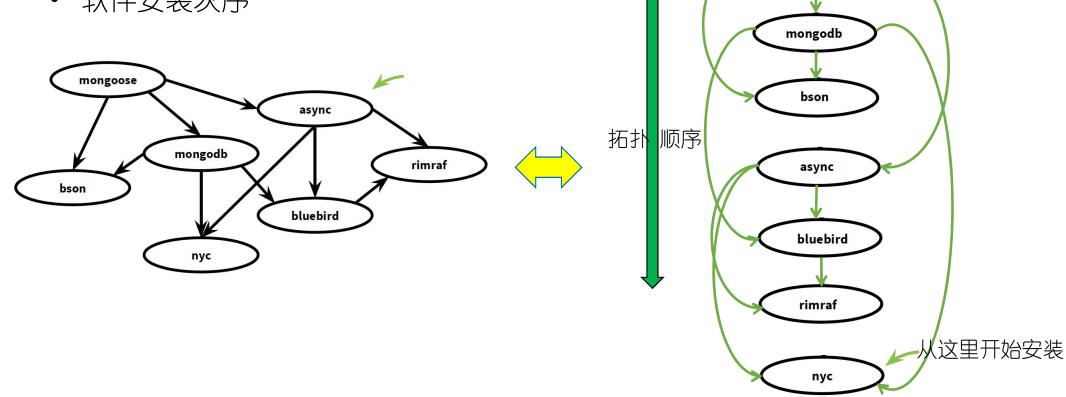






DFS应用例子

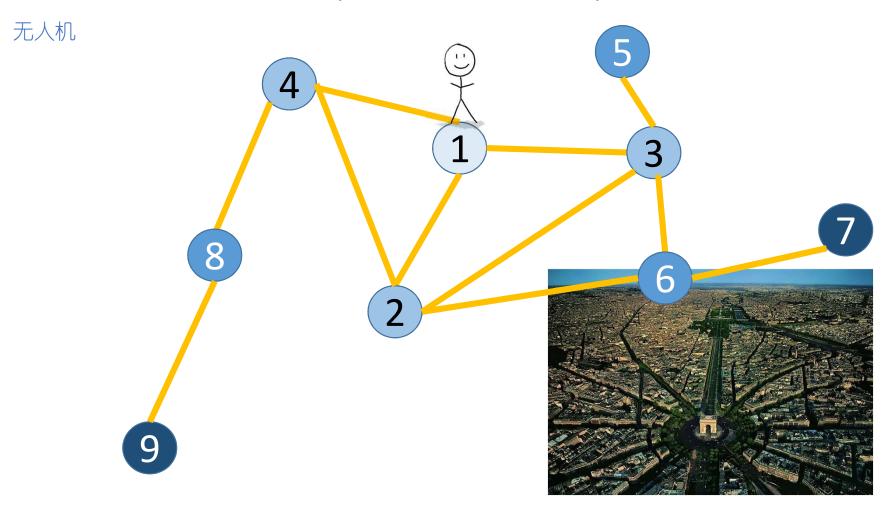
• 软件安装次序

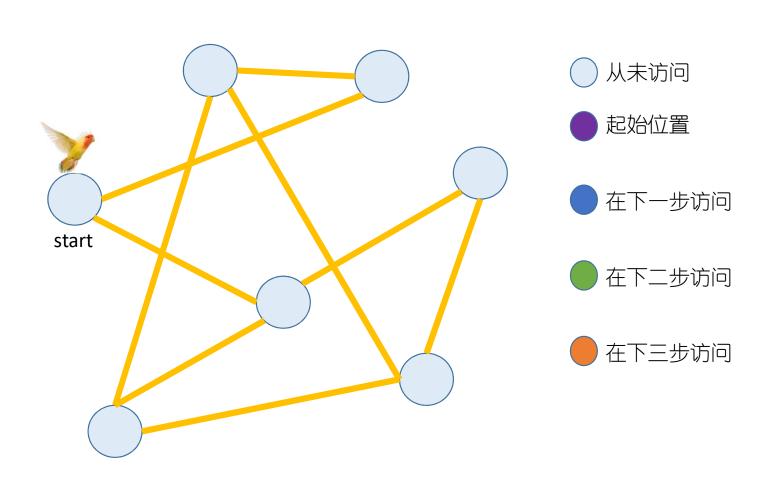


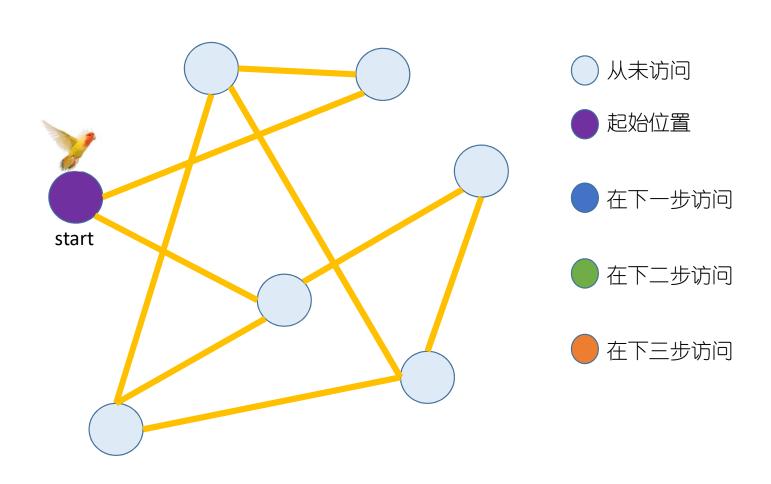
mongoose

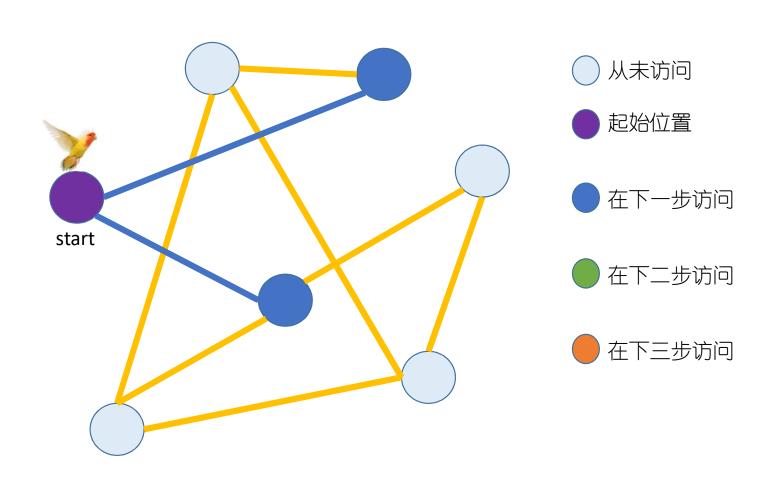
广度优先BFS

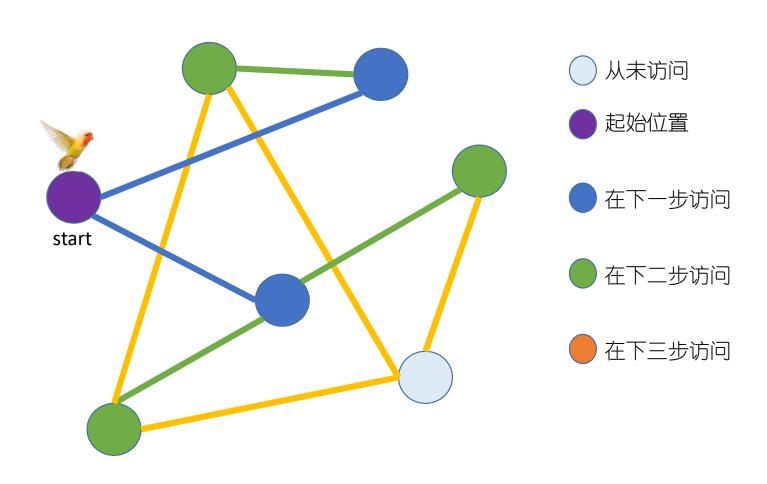
How do we explore a graph?

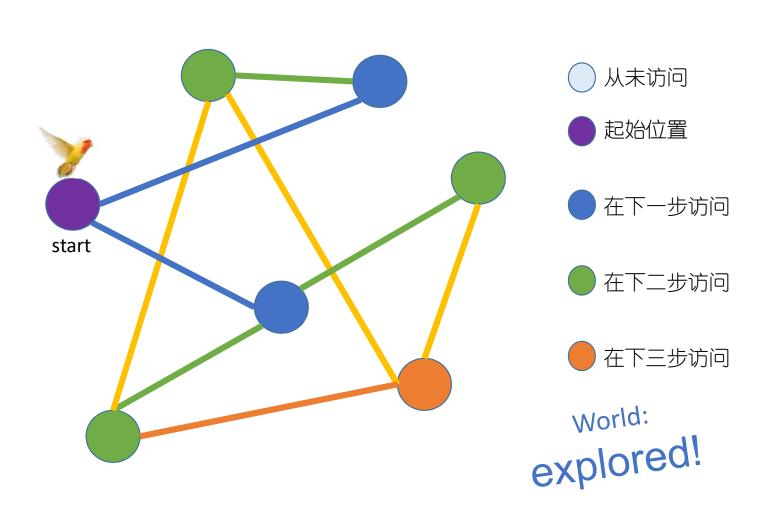












BFS迭代算法 BFS_Iterative(Node u) queue Q Q.enqueue(u) while (Q不空) u = Q.deque() foreach (v是u的邻接顶点) if v.status == ○ v.status =

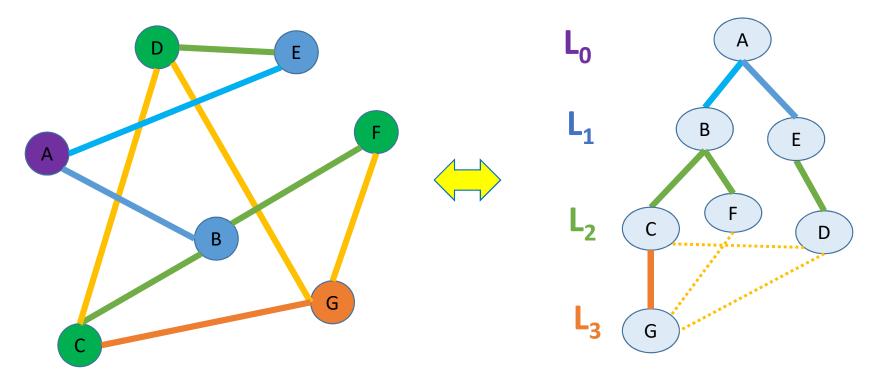
Q.enqueue(v)

Runtime: 0(|V|+|E|)

```
void MyGraph::Bfs(int start)
    bool *visited = new bool[ nodes.size()]();
    cout << "\n Start BFS search:" << endl;</pre>
    queue<int> que;
    que.push(start);
    visited[ nodes.at(start)->id] = true;
    while(!que.empty())
        Node *U = nodes.at(que.front());
        que.pop();
        cout << "#" << U->id << ", ";
        for (auto arc : U->arcs)
            int vid = arc->V->id;
            if (!visited[vid])
                visited[vid] = true;
                que.push(vid);
    delete [] visited;
```

为什么叫breadth first

• 算法过程隐含了一个BFS树

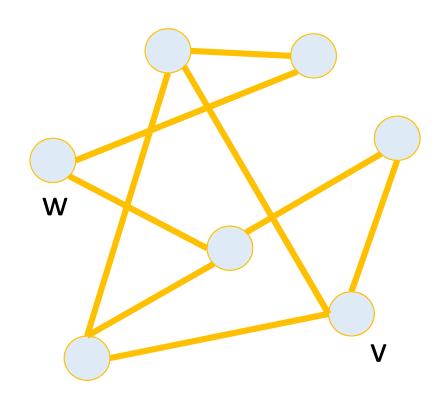


BFS应用

- BFS算法过程能找到所有能从起始点达到的节点
 - 找出所有的连通分支
 - 最短路径(边的数目)
 - 测试二分图bipartite graph

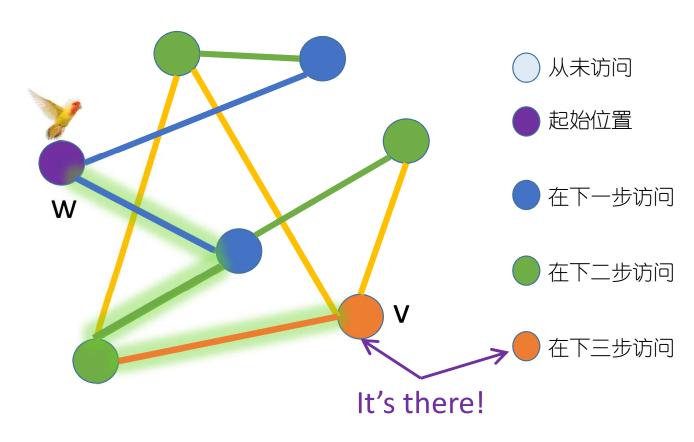
两点间最短路径

•w和v之间的最短路径(边的数目)是多少?



两点间最短路径

•w和v之间的最短路径是多少?



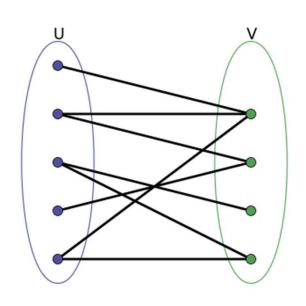
最短路径算法

```
int ShortestPath(Node u, Node x)
   queue Q
   Q.enqueue(u)
   while(Q不空)
       size = Q.size(); depth++;
       while (size-- > 0)
          u = Q.deque()
          foreach (v是u的邻接顶点)
             if v.status == 
                v.status =
                Q.enqueue(v)
            if V == X
                return depth
```

为什么bfs能找到最短路径? 用数学归纳法可以证明离起点最短距离为i的节点都是在BFS树的第i层

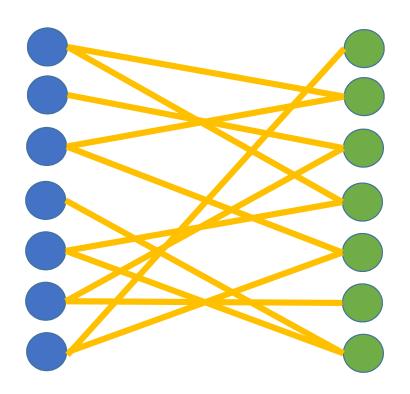
二分图

- 图里的顶点可以分为两组,同一组内的顶点之间没有边连接
- 看作把顶点染色,要么蓝色,要么绿色,使得同颜色顶点之间没有边

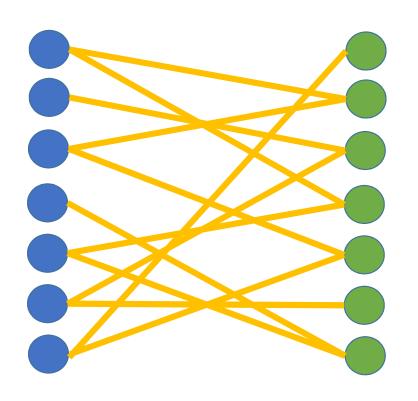


测试是不是二分图

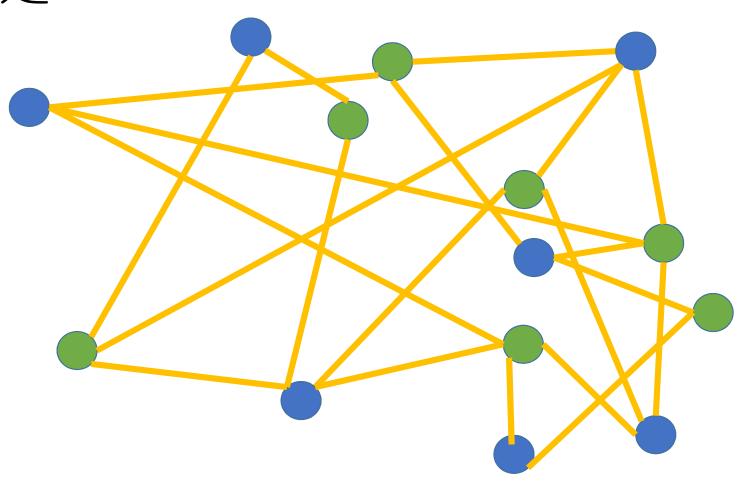
- 看可以给图中顶点染两种颜色之一, 使得同颜色顶点之间没有边
- 比如:



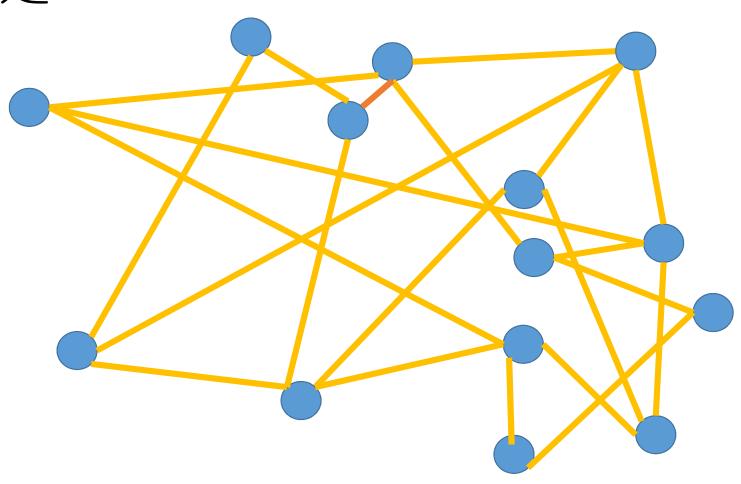
是不是?



是不是?

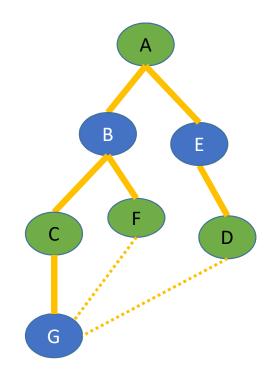


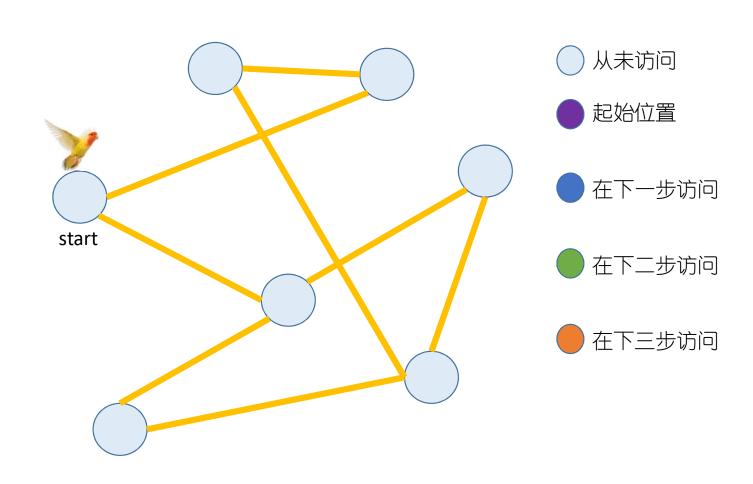
是不是?

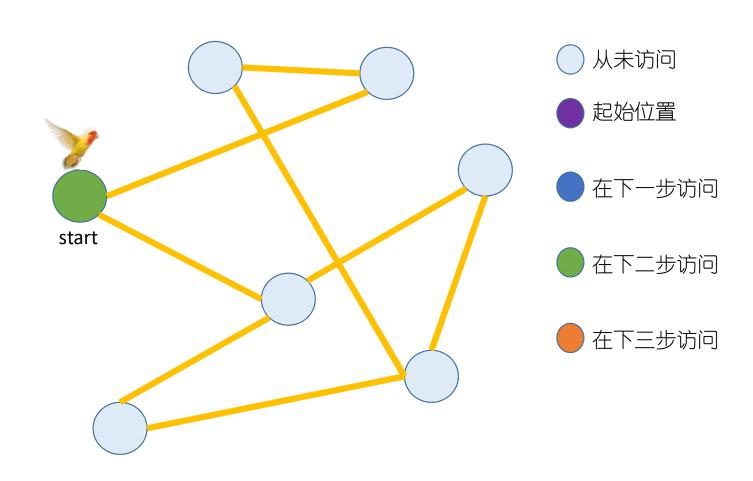


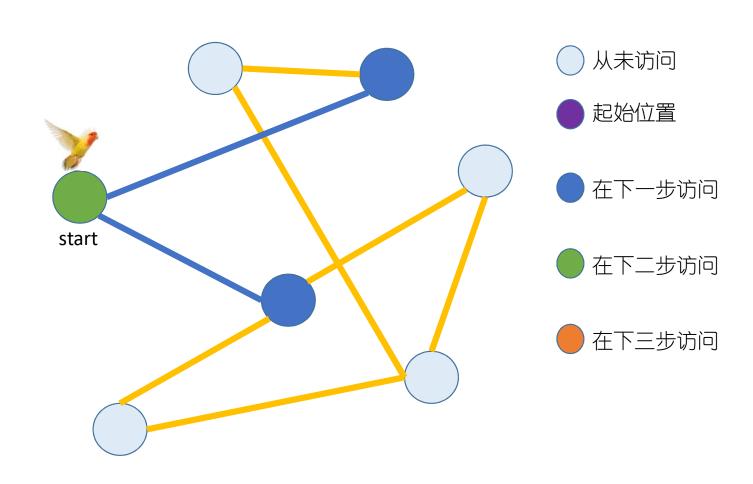
测试二分图算法

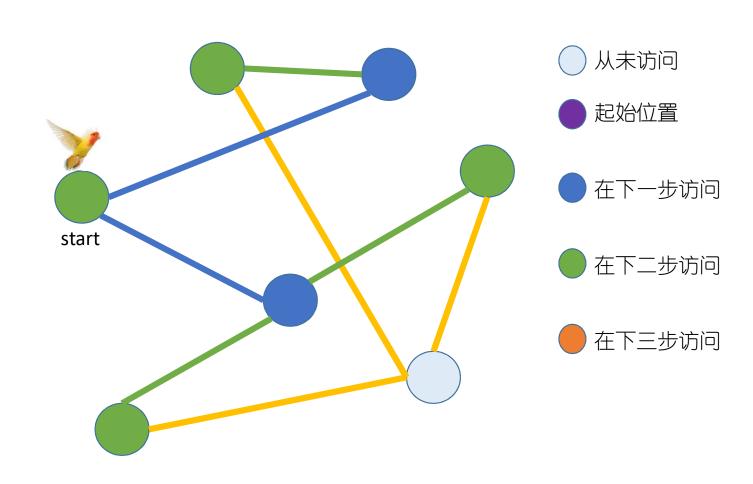
- 用BFS来对不同层的节点轮流染不同色
- 如果当前访问的顶点的邻接顶点已染相同颜色,就不是二分图

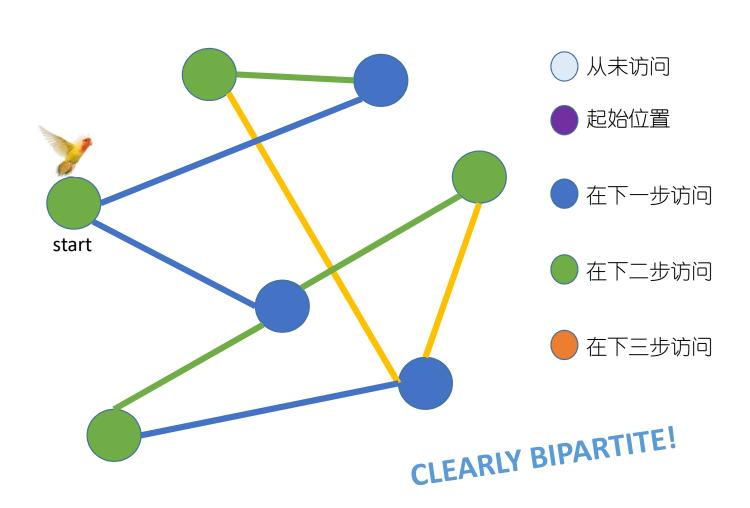


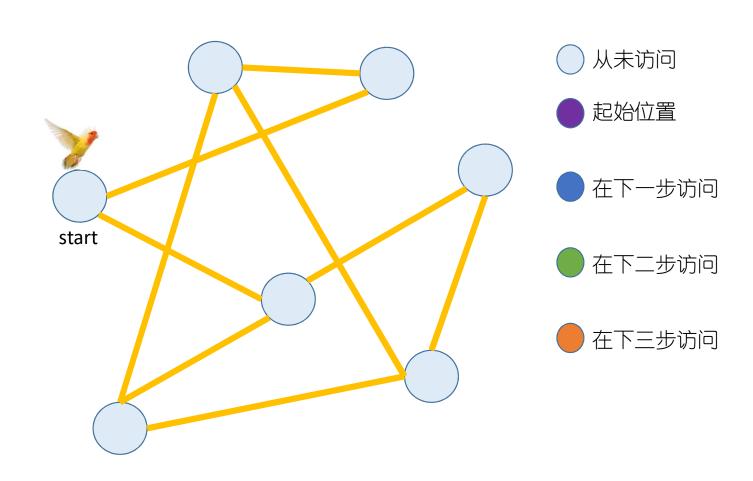


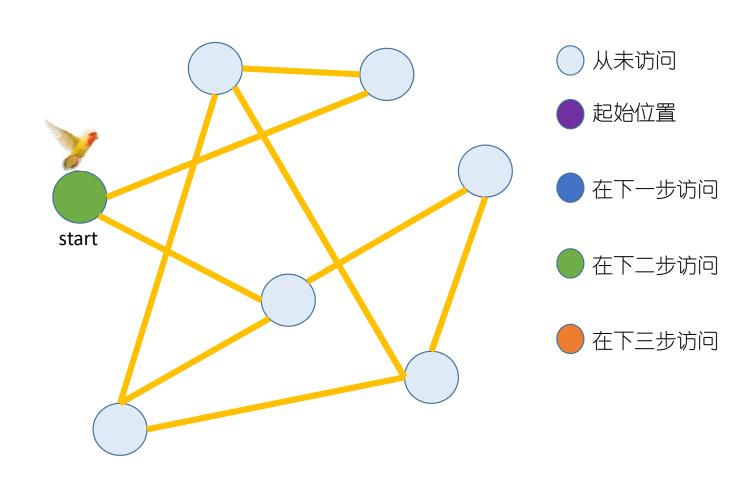


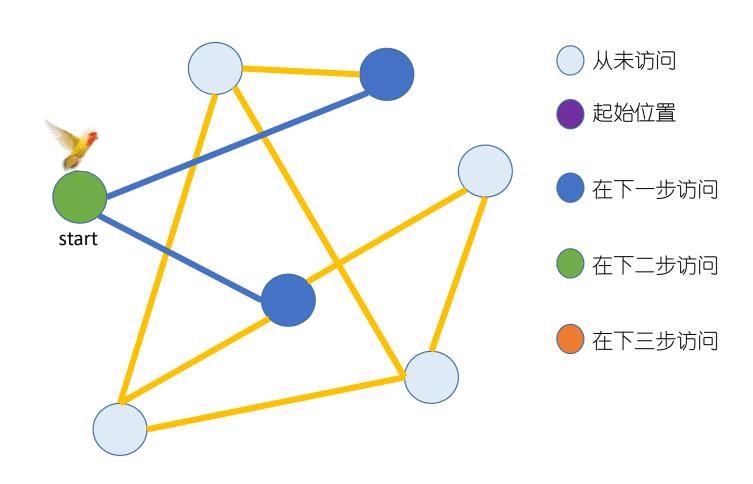


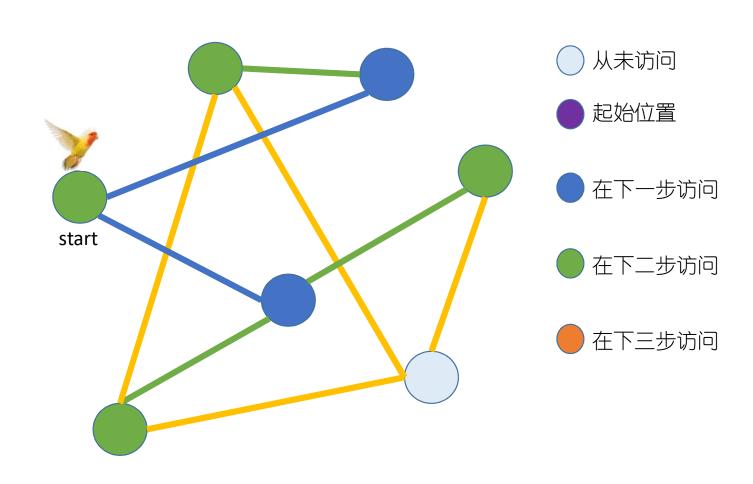


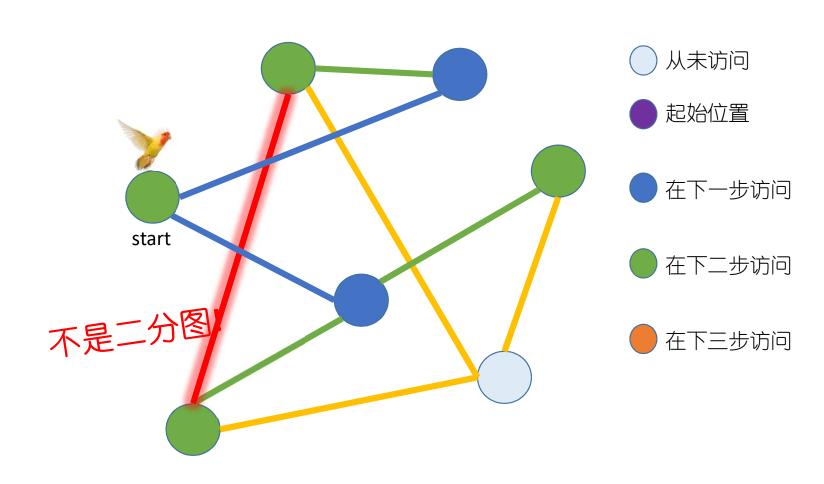






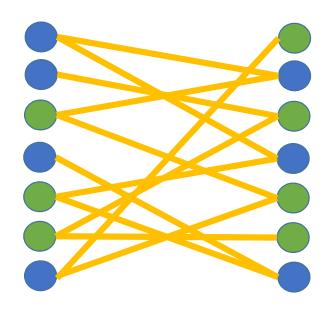






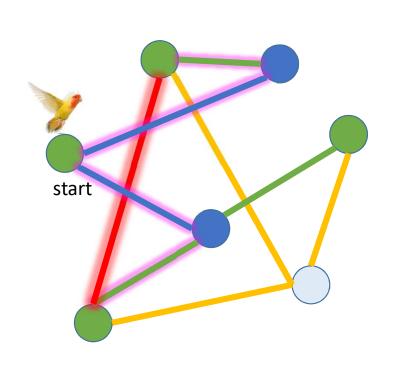
严格来说,

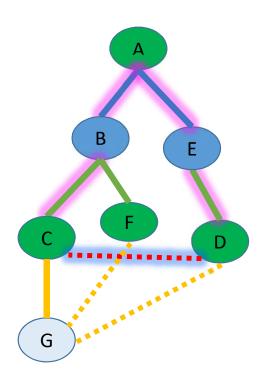
- 上面算法只是说明了一种染色方法不对
- 还不能说明这不是二分图
- 比如:



首先,

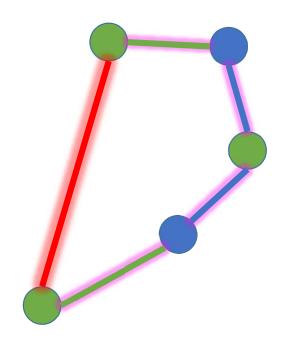
• Claim: 如果BFS把两个相邻的顶点染成同一种颜色,那么一定存在长度为奇数的环路





证明

- · 如果BFS把两个相邻的顶点分成同一种颜色,
- 存在长度为奇数的环路
- 把它作为一个子图
- 那么不可能给这个子图染两种颜色,使得相邻顶点颜色不同



小结

- DFS
 - 用来topological ordering
 - BST中序遍历排序
- BFS
 - 找最短路径
 - •测试二分图
- DFS/BFS
 - 都可以用来遍历图, 找连通分支, 等

更多.....

- 在有向图中找强连通分支strongly connected component
- 在加权图上找最短路径
- 用动态规划找两两之间的最短路径
- 用贪婪法找最小生成树, 最大流

Q&A

Thanks!