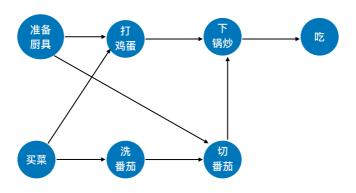
本节内容

拓扑排序

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

AOV网

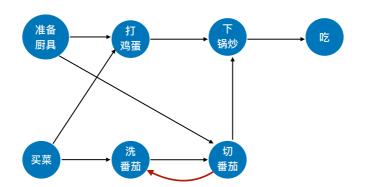
AOV $_{\rm M}$ (Activity On Vertex NetWork, 用顶点表示活动的网): $_{\rm HDAGS}$ (有向无环图) 表示一个工程。顶点表示活动,有向边 $_{\rm V}$ $_{\rm i}$ $_{\rm v}$ $_$



表示"番茄炒蛋工程"的AOV网

AOV网

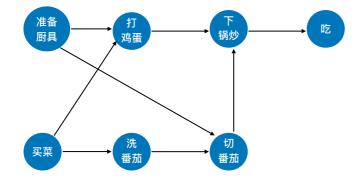
AOV网(Activity On Vertex NetWork, 用顶点表示活动的网): 用DAG图(有向无环图)表示一个工程。顶点表示活动,有向边 $<V_i,V_i>$ 表示活动 V_i 必须先于活动 V_i 进行



王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

不是AOV网

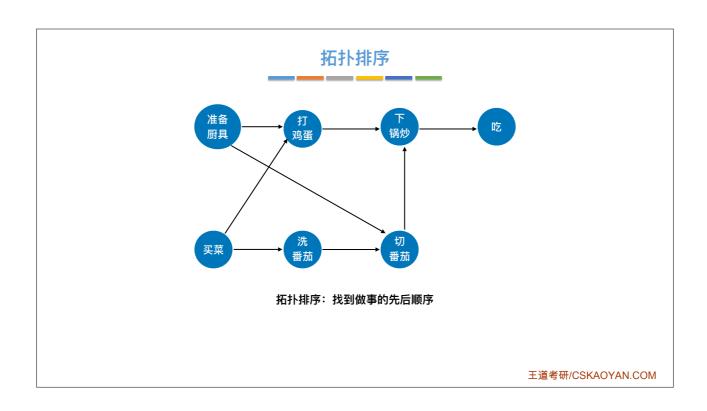
拓扑排序

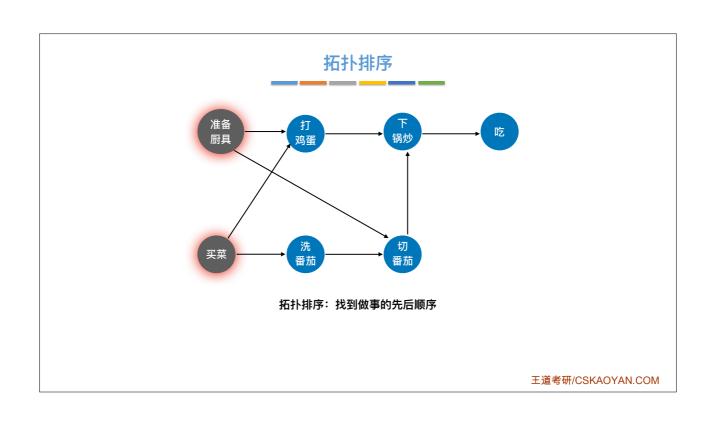


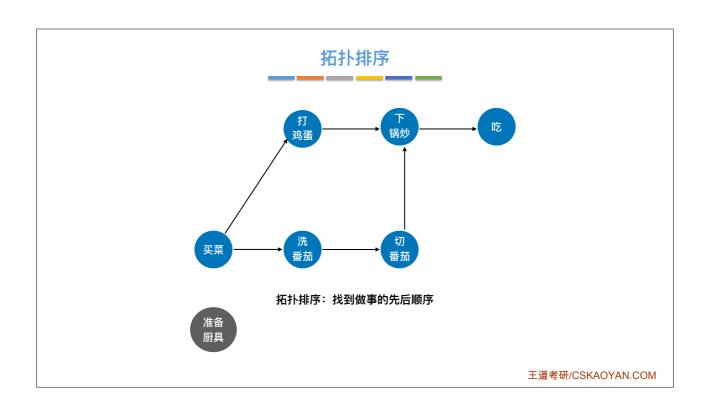
拓扑排序:在图论中,由一个<mark>有向无环图</mark> 的顶点组成的序列,当且仅当满足下列条 件时,称为该图的一个拓扑排序:

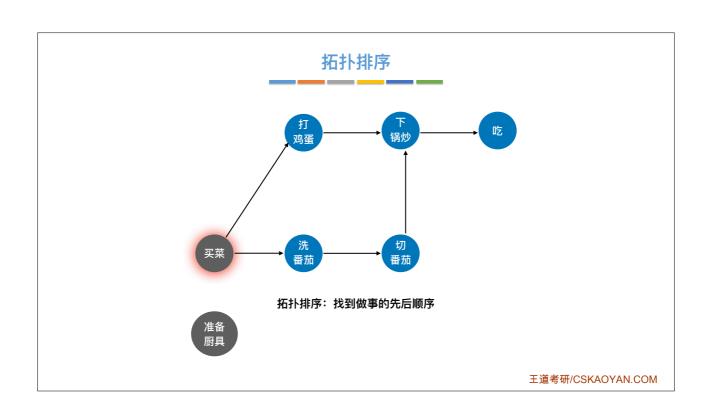
- ① 每个顶点出现且只出现一次。
- ② 若顶点A在序列中排在顶点B的前面,则在图中不存在从顶点B到顶点A的路径。

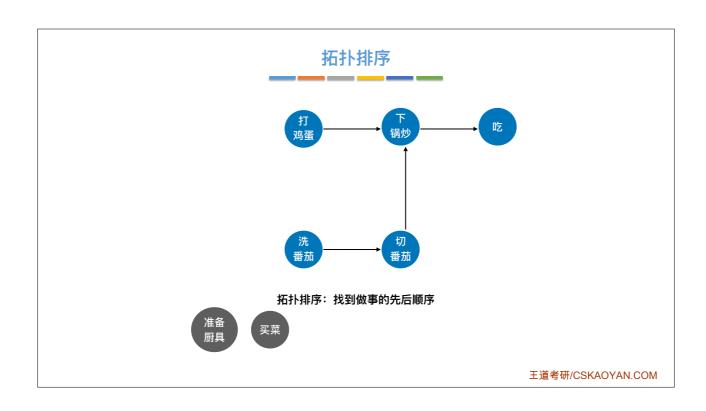
或定义为:拓扑排序是对有向无环图的顶点的一种排序,它使得若存在一条从顶点A到顶点B的路径,则在排序中顶点B出现在顶点A的后面。每个AOV网都有一个或多个拓扑排序序列。

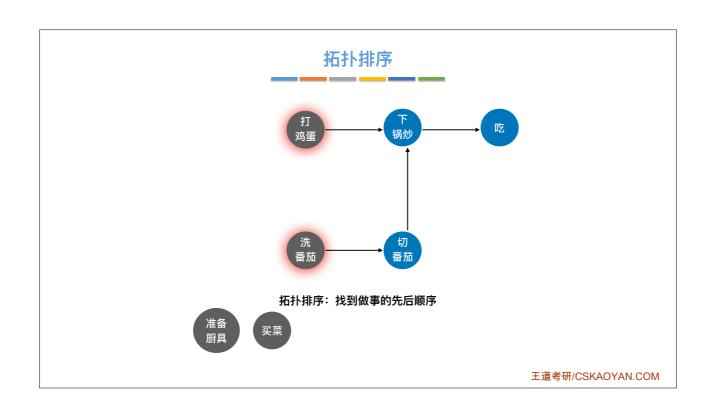


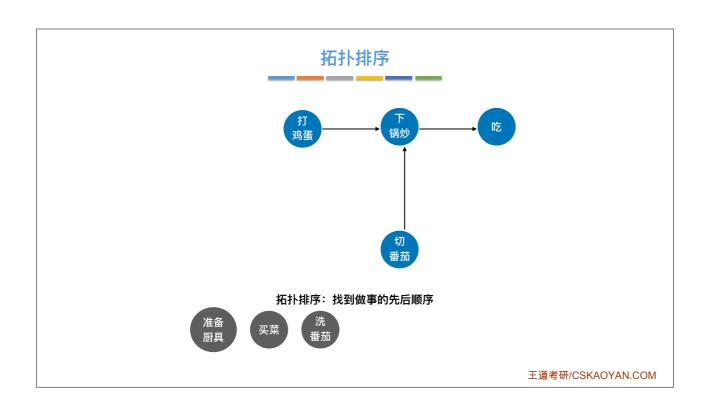


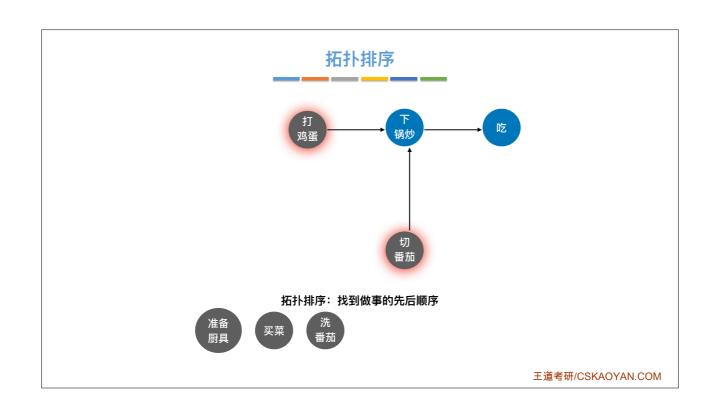


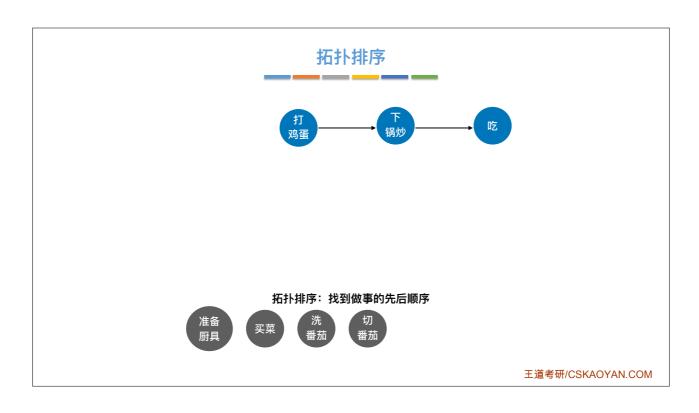


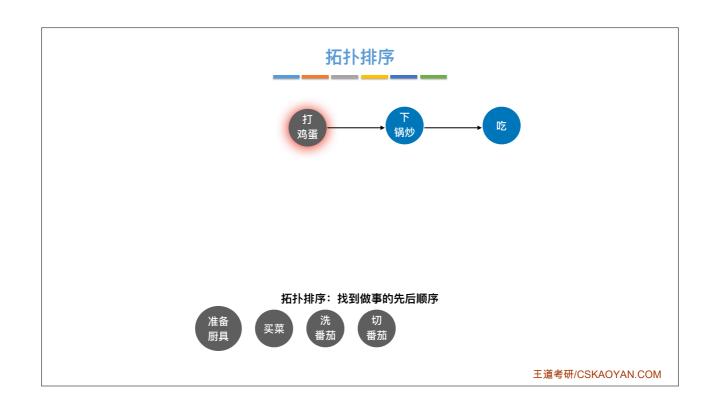


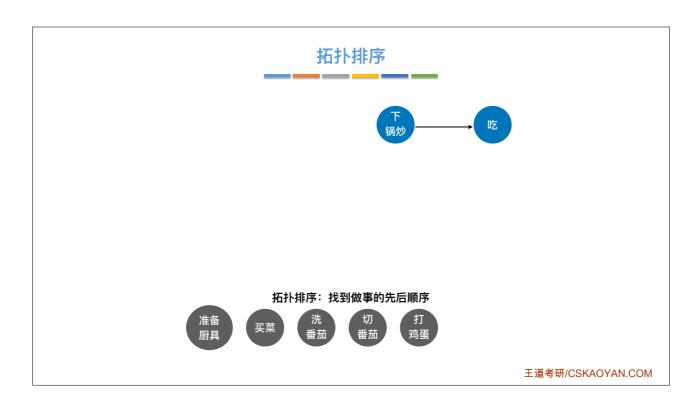


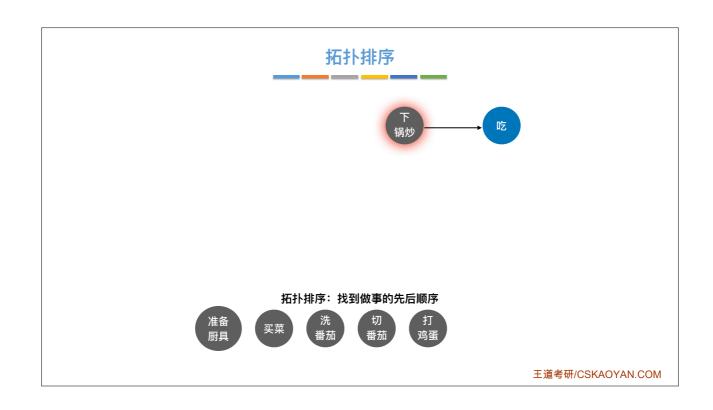


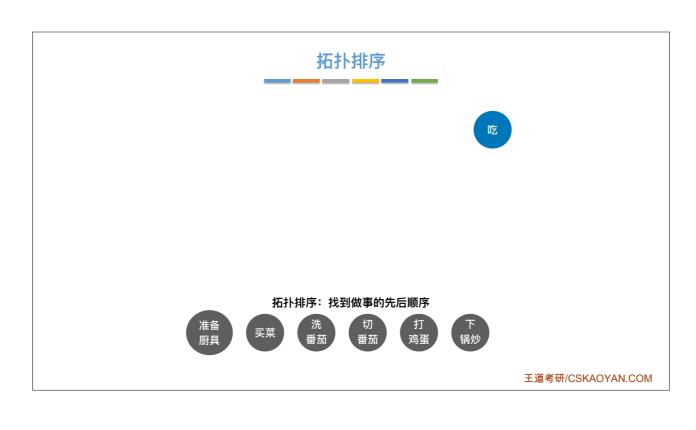


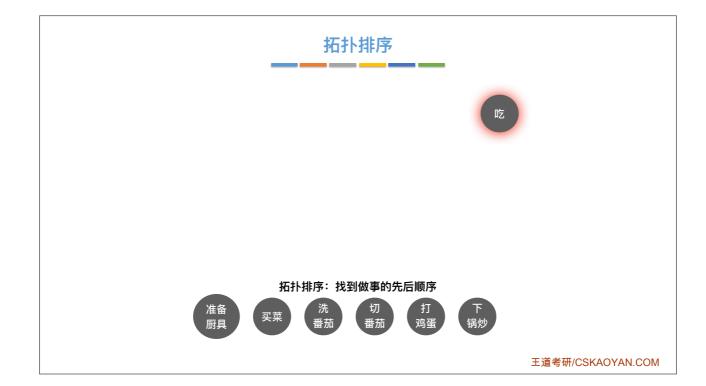












拓扑排序

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。

准备 厨具







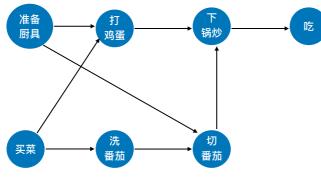






王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

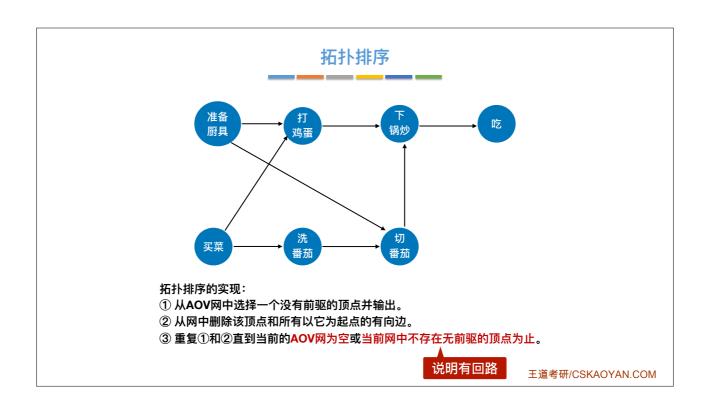
拓扑排序

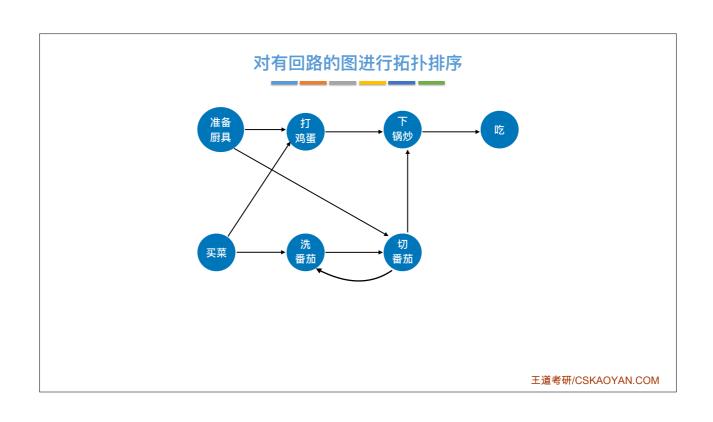


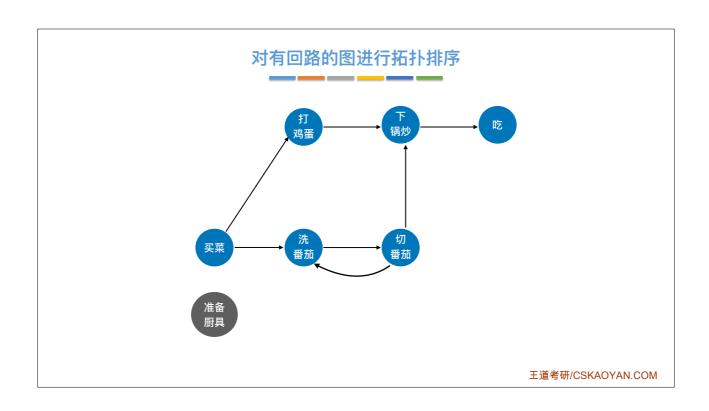
拓扑排序:在图论中,由一个<mark>有向无环图</mark> 的顶点组成的序列,当且仅当满足下列条 件时,称为该图的一个拓扑排序:

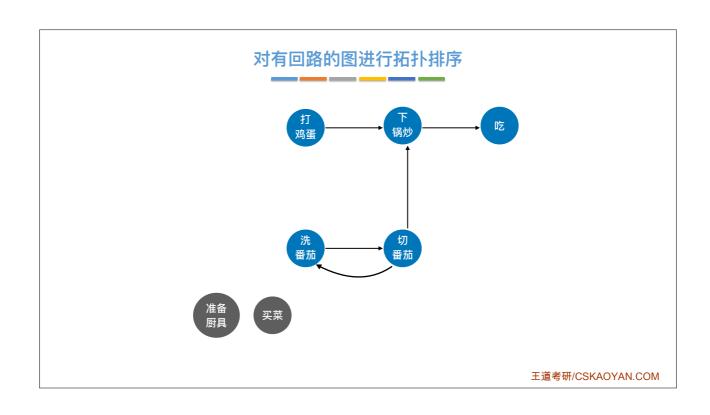
- ① 每个顶点出现且只出现一次。
- ② 若顶点A在序列中排在顶点B的前面,则在图中不存在从顶点B到顶点A的路径。

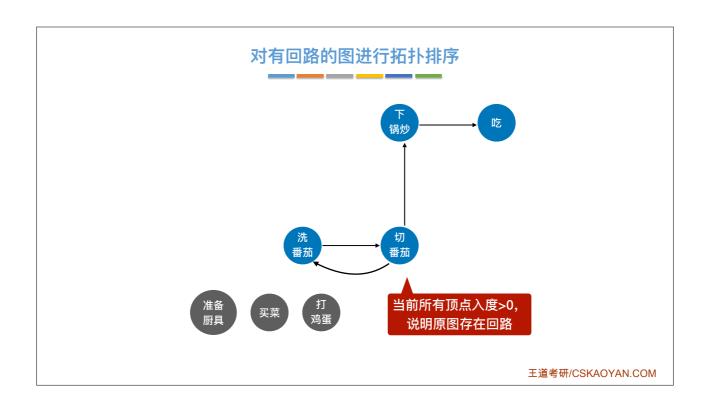
或定义为:拓扑排序是对有向无环图的顶点的一种排序,它使得若存在一条从顶点A到顶点B的路径,则在排序中顶点B出现在顶点A的后面。每个AOV网都有一个或多个拓扑排序序列。









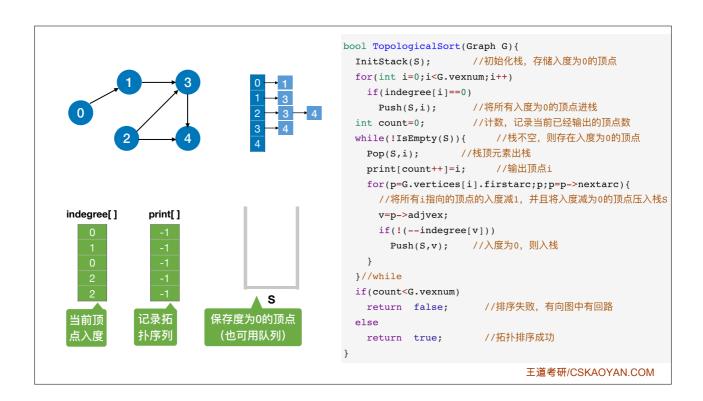


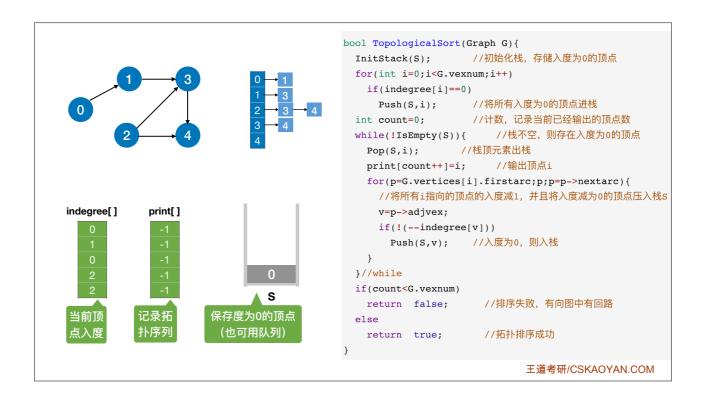
```
#define MaxVertexNum 100 //图中顶点数目的最大值
                                                bool TopologicalSort(Graph G) {
typedef struct ArcNode{
                       //边表结点
                                                  InitStack(S); //初始化栈,存储入度为0的顶点
 int adjvex; //该弧所指向的顶点的位置
                                                  for(int i=0;i<G.vexnum;i++)</pre>
 struct ArcNode *nextarc; //指向下一条弧的指针
                                                    if(indegree[i]==0)
 //InfoType info;
                   //网的边权值

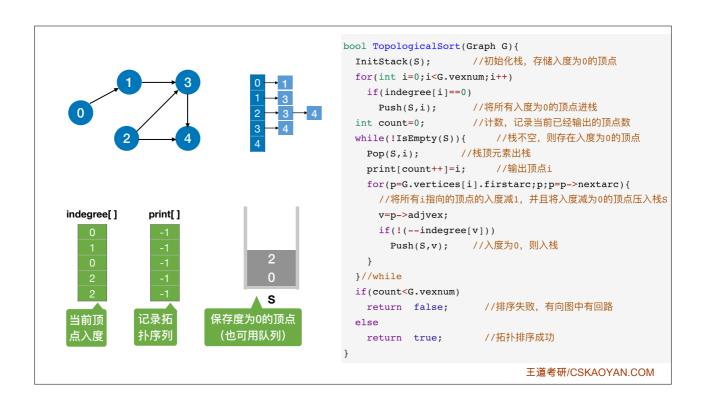
      Push(S,i);
      //将所有入度为0的顶点进栈

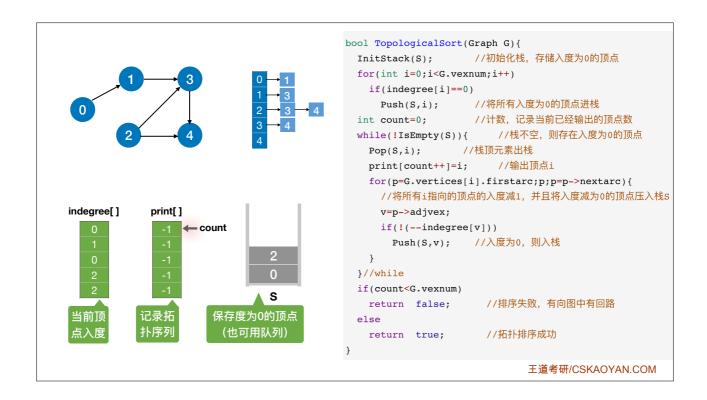
      count=0;
      //计数,记录当前已经输出的顶点数

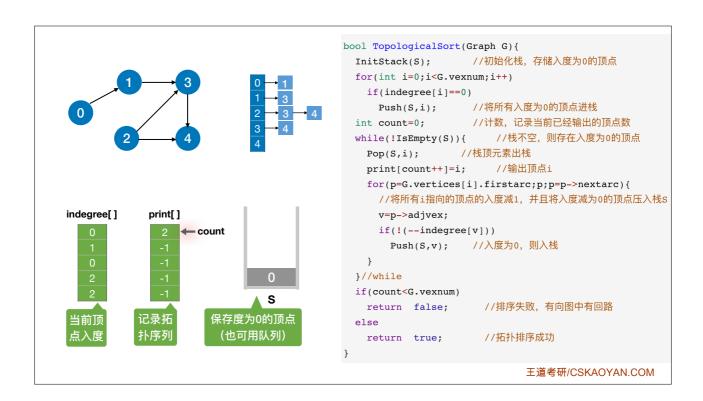
}ArcNode;
typedef struct VNode{ //顶点表结点
                                                  int count=0;
 VertexType data; //顶点信息
ArcNode *firstarc; //指向第一条依附该顶点的弧的指针
                                                  while(!IsEmpty(S)){ //栈不空,则存在入度为0的顶点
                                                    Pop(S,i); //栈顶元素出栈
}VNode,AdjList[MaxVertexNum];
                                                    print[count++]=i; //输出顶点i
typedef struct{
                                                    for(p=G.vertices[i].firstarc;p;p=p->nextarc){
                     //邻接表
 AdjList vertices;
                                                      //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
                     //图的顶点数和弧数
 int vexnum,arcnum;
                                                      v=p->adjvex;
} Graph; //Graph是以邻接表存储的图类型
                                                      if(!(--indegree[v]))
                                                       Push(S,v); //入度为0,则入栈
                                                  }//while
                                                  if(count<G.vexnum)</pre>
                                                   return false;
                                                                      //排序失败,有向图中有回路
                                                  else
                                                                       //拓扑排序成功
                                                    return true;
                                                                              王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM
```

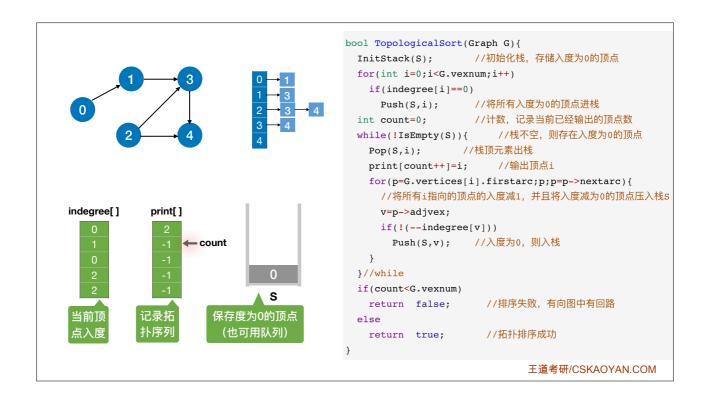


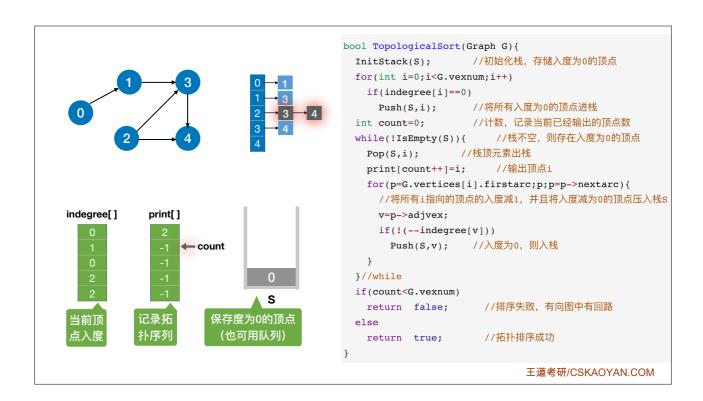


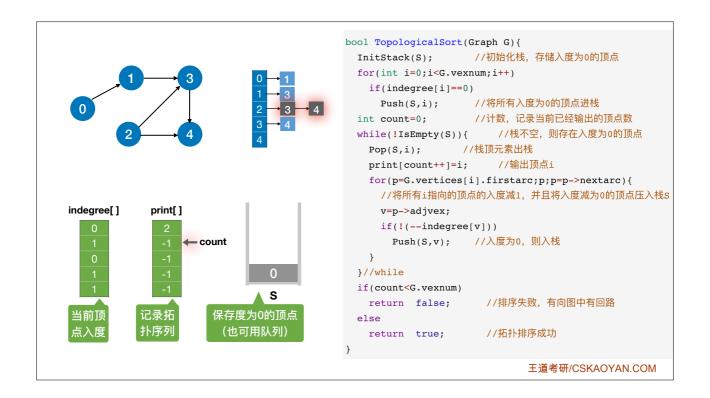


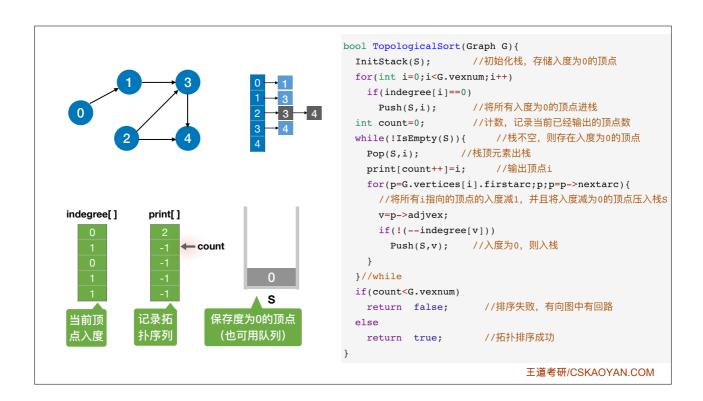


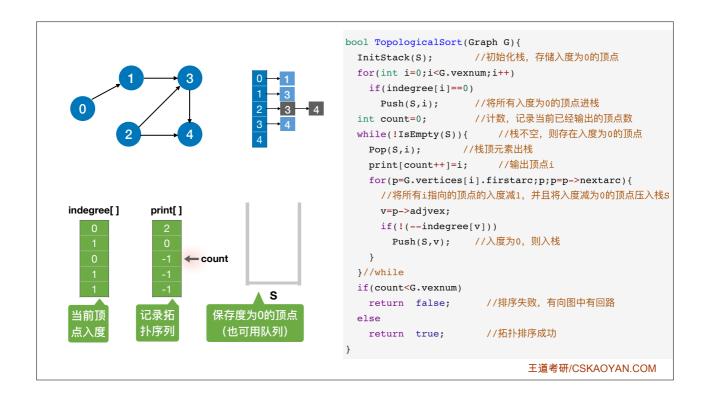


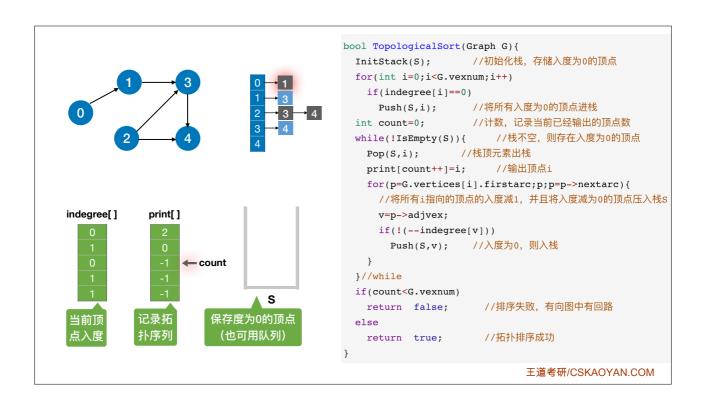


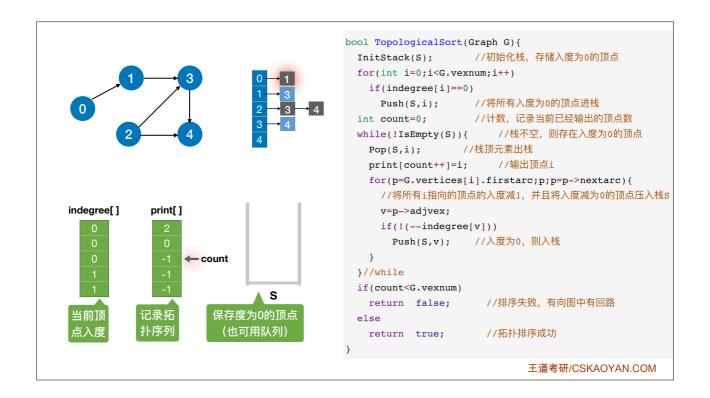


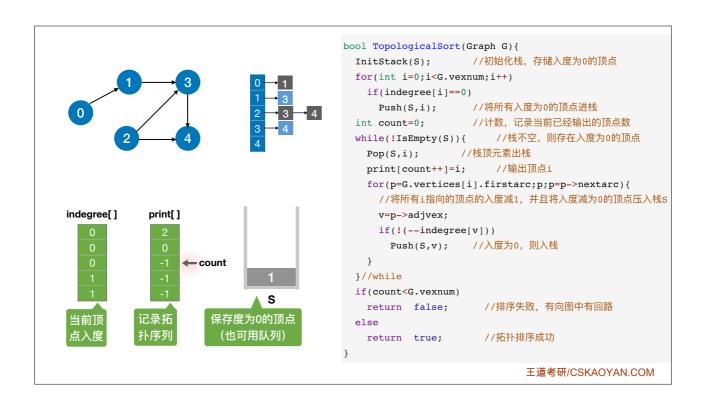


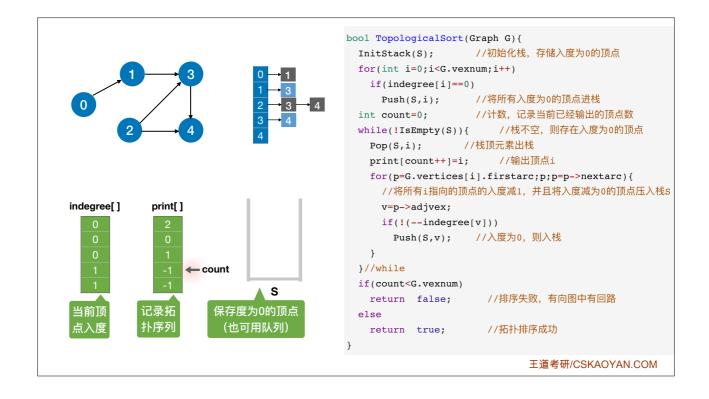


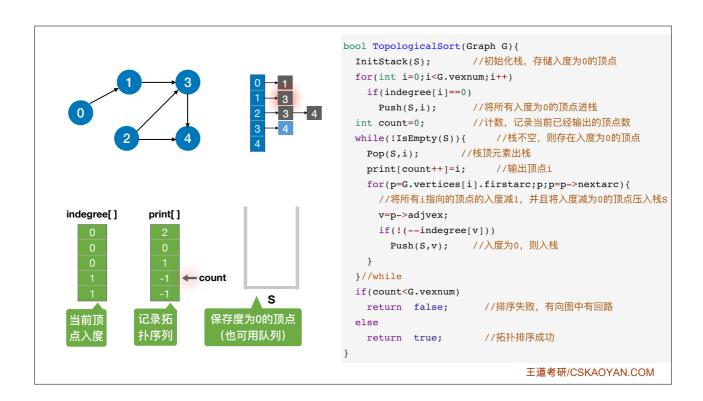


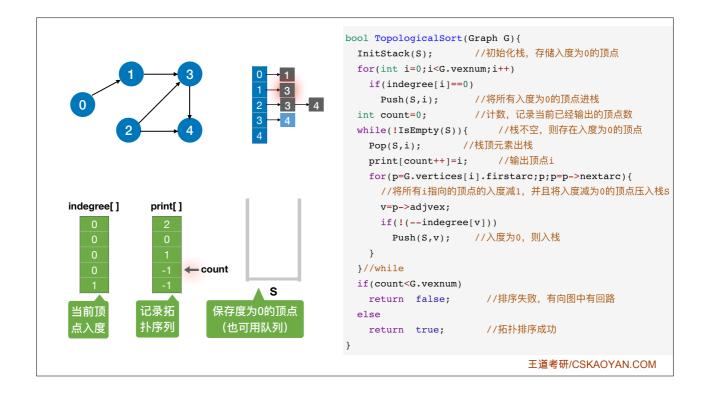


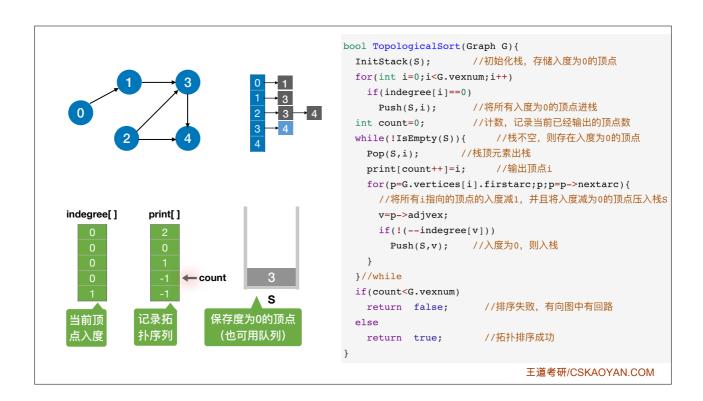


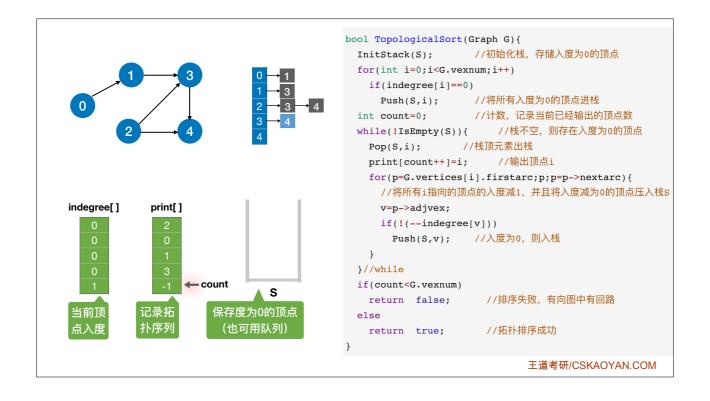


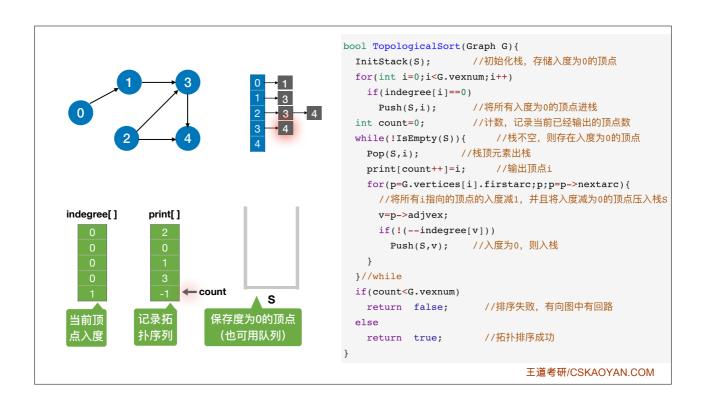


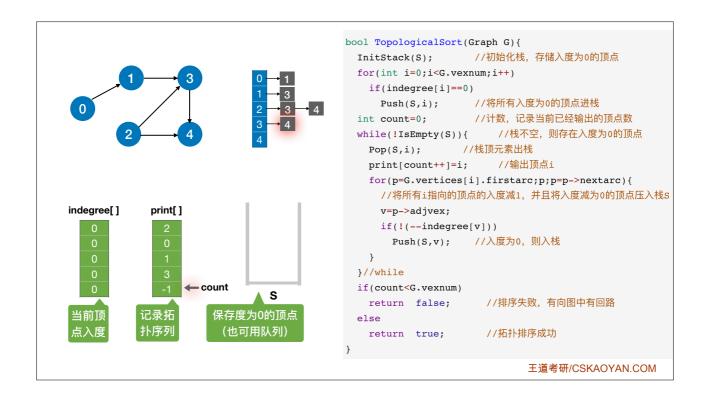


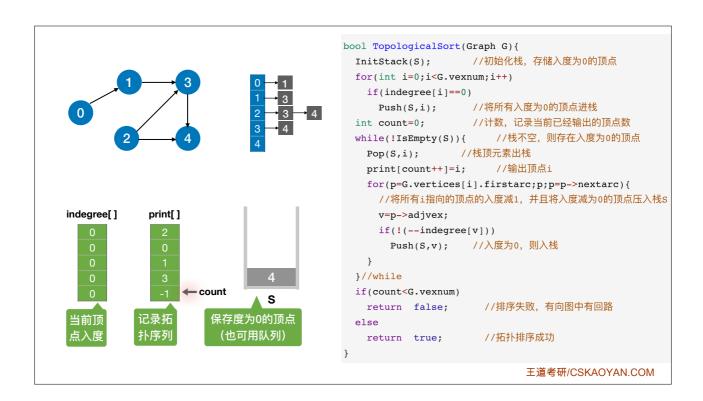


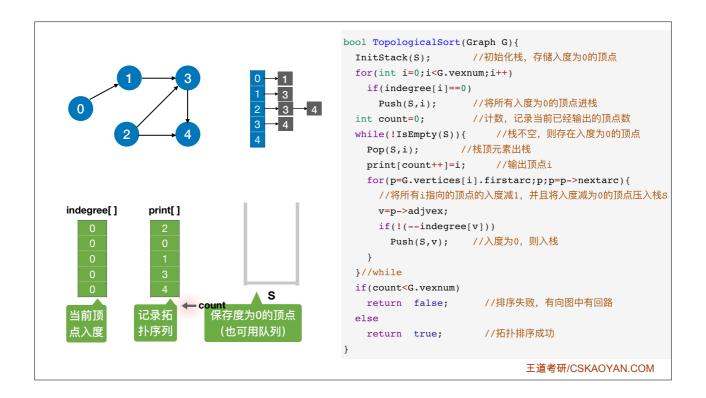










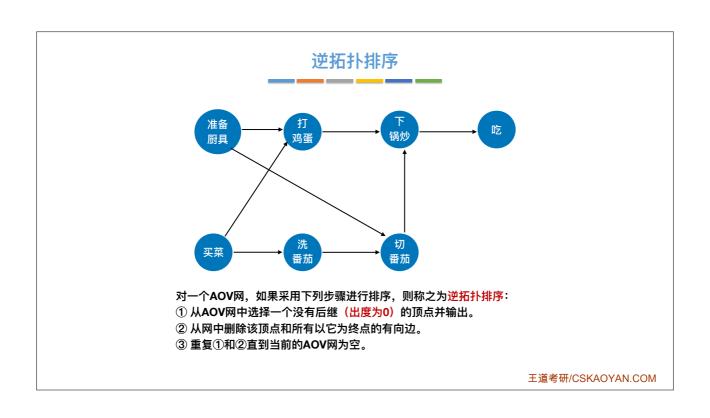


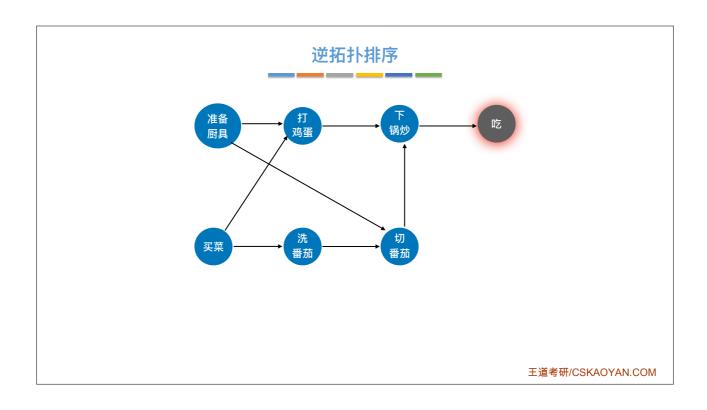
```
bool TopologicalSort(Graph G){
                                        InitStack(S);
                                                         //初始化栈,存储入度为0的顶点
                                        for(int i=0;i<G.vexnum;i++)</pre>
                                          if(indegree[i]==0)

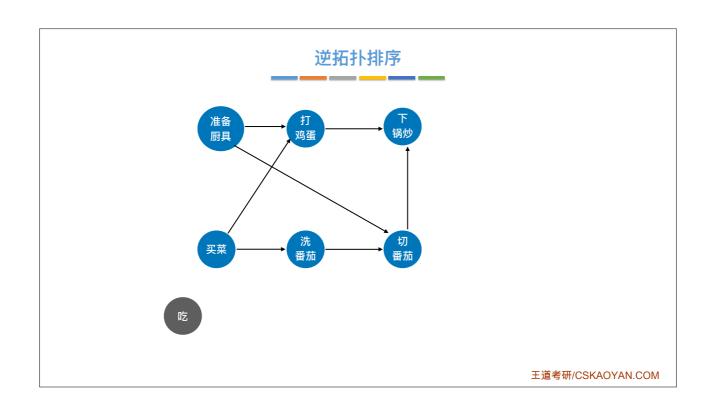
      Push(S,i);
      //将所有入度为0的顶点进栈

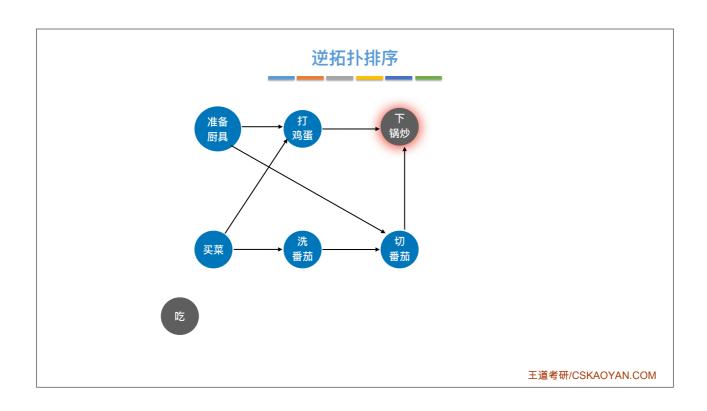
      count=0;
      //计数,记录当前已经输出的顶点数

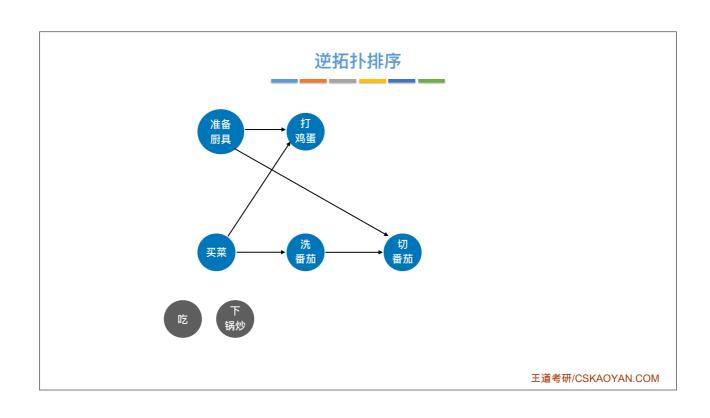
                                        int count=0;
                                        while(!IsEmpty(S)){ //栈不空,则存在入度为0的顶点
                                         Pop(S,i);
                                                      //栈顶元素出栈
                                          print[count++]=i; //输出顶点i
                           每个顶点都需要
                                          for(p=G.vertices[i].firstarc;p;p=p->nextarc){
                             处理一次
                                            //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
                            每条边都需要处
                                          v=p->adjvex;
                                           if(!(--indegree[v]))
                               理一次
                                             Push(S,v); //入度为0,则入栈
  时间复杂度: O(|V|+|E|)
                                        }//while
                                        if(count<G.vexnum)</pre>
                                         return false;
                                                            //排序失败,有向图中有回路
                                        else
若采用邻接矩阵,则需O(|V|²)
                                                            //拓扑排序成功
                                         return true;
                                                                   王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM
```

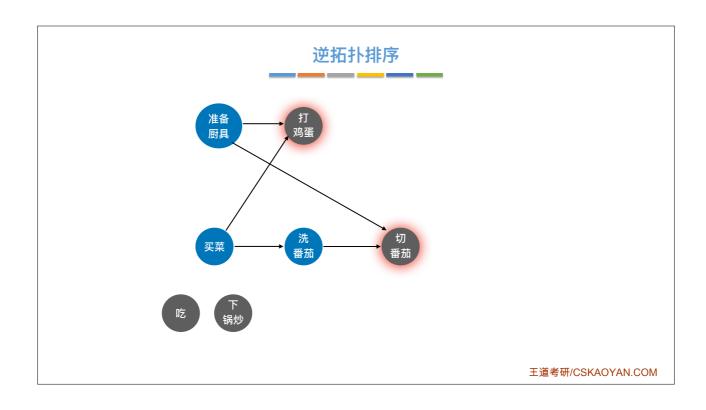


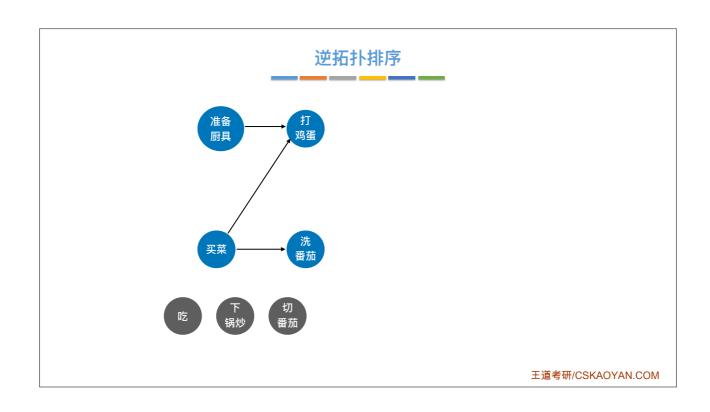


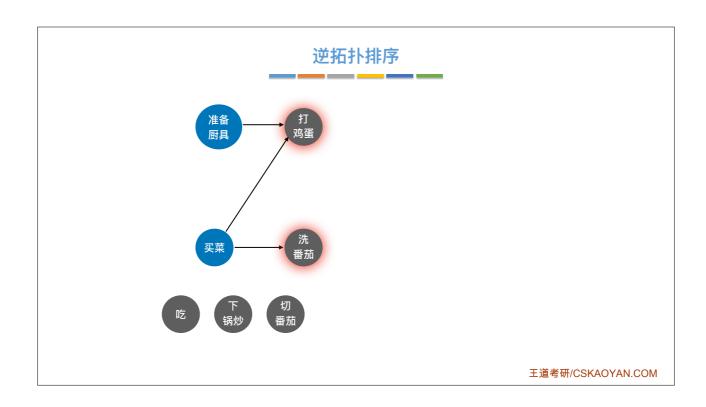


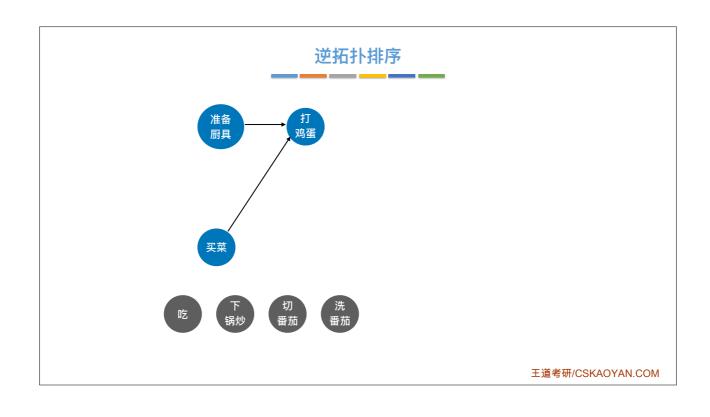


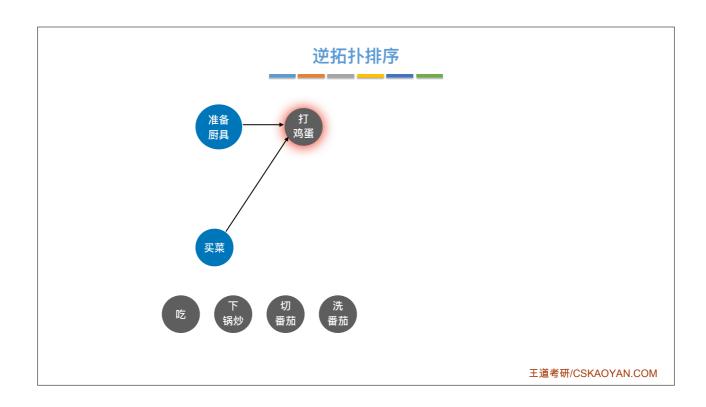


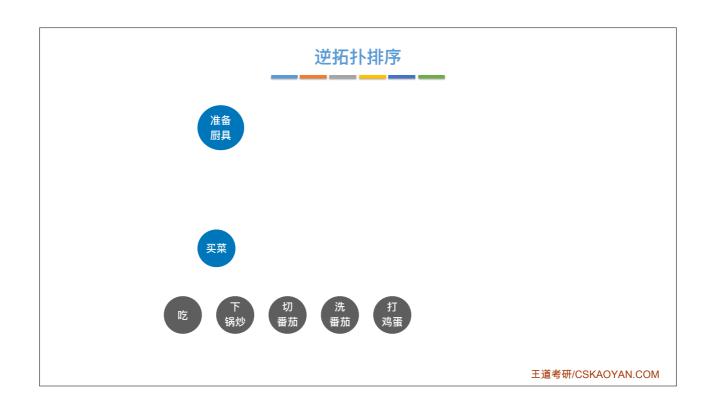


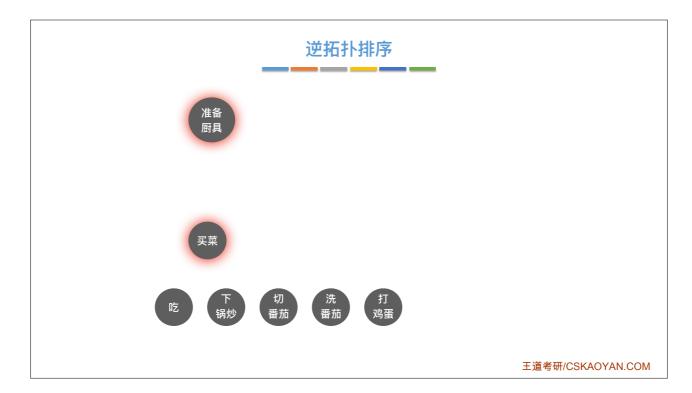












逆拓扑排序

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。









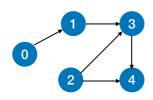






逆拓扑排序的实现

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

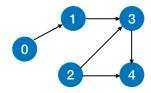




```
bool TopologicalSort(Graph G){
 InitStack(S);
                //初始化栈,存储入度为0的顶点
 for(int i=0;i<G.vexnum;i++)</pre>
  if(indegree[i]==0)
   Push(S,i); //将所有入度为0的顶点进栈
                //计数,记录当前已经输出的顶点数
 int count=0;
 while(!IsEmpty(S)){ //栈不空,则存在入度为0的顶点
  Pop(S,i); //栈顶元素出栈
   print[count++]=i;
                  //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)
  return false;
                   //排序失败,有向图中有回路
 else
                   //拓扑排序成功
   return true;
```

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

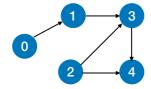
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)





递归栈

```
//对图G进行深度优先遍历
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
   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);
1}
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
1}
```

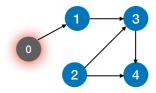




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph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

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

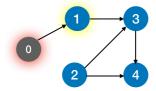
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

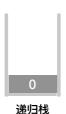




递归栈

```
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
    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){
                                    //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
    visited[v]=TRUE;
                                     //设已访问标记
    \label{eq:formula} \textbf{for}(\texttt{w=FirstNeighbor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v});\texttt{w>=0};\texttt{w=NextNeighor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v},\texttt{w}))
         if(!visited[w]){
                                    //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
             DFS(G,w);
            //if
                                    //输出顶点
    print(v);
}
```

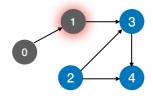




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph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

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

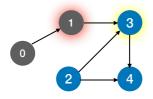
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

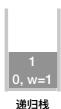




递归栈

```
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
    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){
                                    //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
    visited[v]=TRUE;
                                     //设已访问标记
    \label{eq:formula} \textbf{for}(\texttt{w=FirstNeighbor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v});\texttt{w>=0};\texttt{w=NextNeighor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v},\texttt{w}))
         if(!visited[w]){
                                    //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
             DFS(G,w);
            //if
                                    //输出顶点
    print(v);
}
```

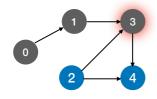




```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0; v<G. vexnum; ++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void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

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

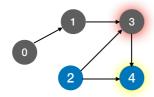
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)



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
    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){
                                     //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
    visited[v]=TRUE;
                                     //设已访问标记
    \label{eq:formula} \textbf{for}(\texttt{w=FirstNeighbor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v});\texttt{w>=0};\texttt{w=NextNeighor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v},\texttt{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
}
```



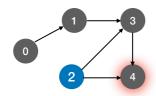
3 1,w=3 0, w=1

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
   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){
                             //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))
                            //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
       if(!visited[w]){
          DFS(G,w);
                            //输出顶点
   print(v);
```

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

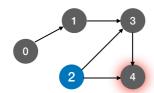
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)



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
    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){
                                     //从顶点v出发,深度优先遍历图G
    visited[v]=TRUE;
                                     //设已访问标记
    \label{eq:formula} \textbf{for}(\texttt{w=FirstNeighbor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v});\texttt{w>=0};\texttt{w=NextNeighor}(\texttt{G},\texttt{v},\texttt{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

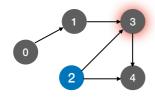
递归栈

```
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
   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){
                             //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))
                            //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
       if(!visited[w]){
          DFS(G,w);
  print(v);
                            //输出顶点
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

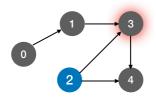


3,w=4 1,w=3 0, w=1

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
   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){
                             //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
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4



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

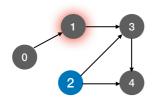
递归栈

```
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
   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){
                             //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))
                            //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
       if(!visited[w]){
          DFS(G,w);
                            //输出顶点
   print(v);
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

逆拓扑排序的实现 (DFS算法)

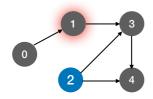




递归栈

```
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
   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){
                            //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
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3





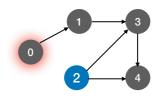
递归栈

```
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
   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){
                             //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))
                            //w为u的尚未访问的邻接顶点
       if(!visited[w]){
          DFS(G,w);
                            //输出顶点
   print(v);
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)

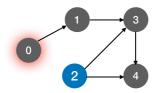




递归栈

```
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
   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){
                            //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
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1



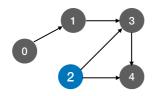


```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                            //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
                            //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void DFS(Graph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

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

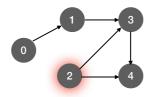
逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)





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 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){ //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 //输出顶点 print(v);

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0



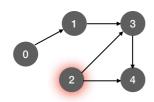


```
void DFSTraverse(Graph G){
                             //对图G进行深度优先遍历
   for(v=0;v<G.vexnum;++v)</pre>
       visited[v]=FALSE;
                             //初始化已访问标记数据
   for(v=0; v<G.vexnum; ++v)</pre>
                             //本代码中是从v=0开始遍历
       if(!visited[v])
          DFS(G,v);
void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

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

逆拓扑排序的实现(DFS算法)





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
   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){
                             //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
                            //输出顶点
   print(v);
```

逆拓扑排序序列: 4 3 1 0 2

