算法实验四

Pb18081616 谭园

一、实验要求

- ■实验4.1: Kruskal算法
 - □实现求最小生成树的Kruskal算法。无向图的顶点数N的取值分别为: 8、64、128、512,对每一顶点随机生成1~[N/2]条边,随机生成边的权重,统计算法所需运行时间,画出时间曲线,分析程序性能。
- ■实验4.2: Johnson算法
 - □实现求所有点对最短路径的Johnson算法。有向图的顶点数 N 的取值分别为: 27、81、243、729,每个顶点作为起点引出的边的条数取值分别为: log5N、log7N(取下整)。图的输入规模总共有4*2=8个,若同一个N,边的两种规模取值相等,则按后面输出要求输出两次,并在报告里说明。(不允许多重边,可以有环。)

二、实验环境

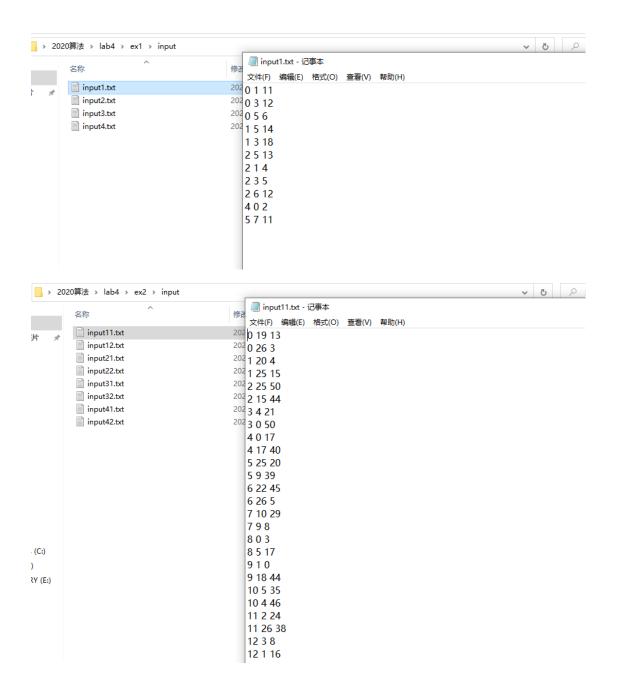
编译环境: DEV C++

机器内存: 16GB

时钟主频: 2.3GHz

三、实验过程

1. 利用 rand 函数生成了所需的 input 文件。



2. 写出 kruskal 算法和 Johnson 算法的实现

```
5 🖶 plinklist kruskal(algraph G, edge* edges) {
       int i;
       pset* x;
       plinklist p, head, rear;
       head = rear = NULL;
       x = (pset*)malloc(G.vexnum * sizeof(pset));
       for (i = 0; i < G.vexnum; i++) {</pre>
2 🛱
           x[i] = (pset)malloc(sizeof(sset));
           x[i] \rightarrow data = i;
           make_set(x[i]);
       heap_sort(edges, G.arcnum);
       for (i = 0; i < G.arcnum; i++) {
           if (find_set(x[edges[i].v1]) != find_set(x[edges[i].v2])
               p = (plinklist)malloc(sizeof(linklist));
               p->data = i;
                if (head == NULL) {
                    head = p;
                    rear = p;
               }
else {
                   rear->next = p;
                    rear = rear->next;
               union_set(x[edges[i].v1], x[edges[i].v2]);
       rear->next = NULL;
       return head;
```

```
41 <mark>□ void</mark> johnson(algraph G, FILE* fp) {
           int i, j;
int* h;
int dd;
42
43
44
45
           algraph Gci;
46
           arcnode* pa, * ra = NULL;
47
           Gci.vexnum = G.vexnum + 1;
48
           Gci.arcnum = G.arcnum + G.vexnum;
49
           Gci.vertices = (vnode*)malloc(Gci.vexnum * sizeof(vnode));
50
           for (i = 1; i <= G.vexnum; i++)</pre>
51
                Gci.vertices[i] = G.vertices[i - 1];
          Gci.vertices[0].firstarc = NULL;
for (i = 1; i <= G.vexnum; i++) {
   pa = (arcnode*)malloc(sizeof(arcnode));</pre>
52
53 🛱
54
55
                pa->adjvex = i;
56
                pa->w = 0;
57 🛱
                 if (Gci.vertices[0].firstarc == NULL) {
58
                      Gci.vertices[0].firstarc = pa;
59
                      ra = pa;
50
51 -
52
53
54 -
55 -
56
                      ra->nextarc = pa;
                      ra = ra->nextarc;
           ra->nextarc = NULL;
67
           h = (int*)malloc(G.vexnum * sizeof(int));
           if (bellman_ford(Gci, 0) == false)
68
69
                printf("有负环\n");
          else {
    for (i = 1; i < Gci.vexnum; i++)
        h[i - 1] = Gci.vertices[i].d
        i < G.vexnum; i++) {</pre>
70 🛱
71
72
73 ■
                 h[i - 1] = Gci.vertices[i].d;
for (i = 0; i < G.vexnum; i++) {
```

```
265
266
              ra->nextarc = NULL;
             ra->nextarc = NULL;

h = (int*)malloc(G.vexnum * sizeof(int));

if (bellman_ford(Gci, 0) == false)

printf("有负环\n");

else {

for (i = 1; i < Gci.vexnum; i++)

h[i - 1] = Gci.vertices[i].d;

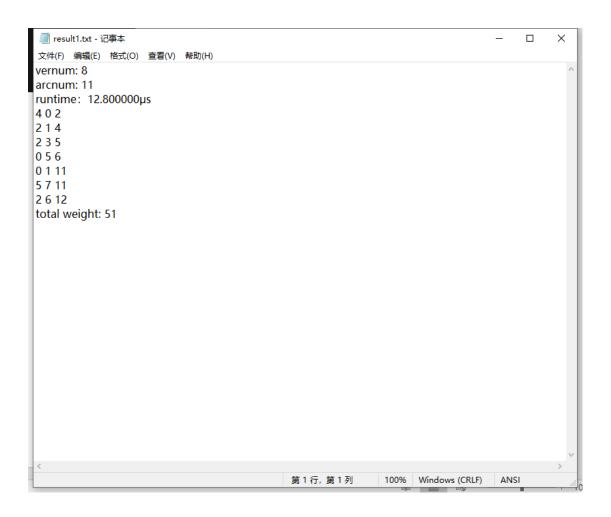
for (i = 0; i < G.vexnum; i++) {

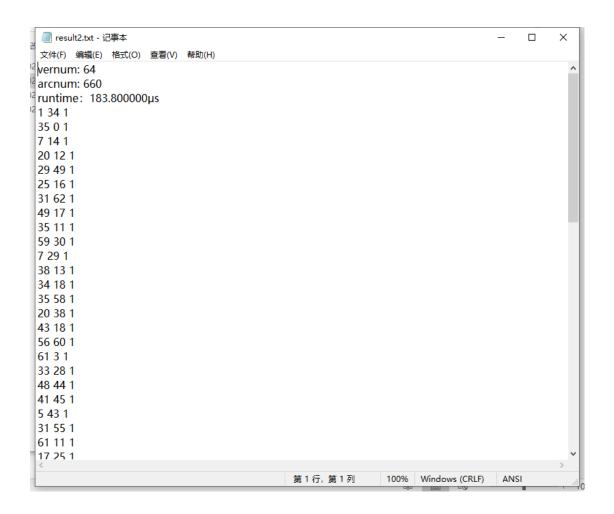
na = G.vertices[i] firstanc;
267
268
269
270 崫
271
272
273 🛱
274
                          pa = G.vertices[i].firstarc;
                            hile (pa != NULL) {
275 崫
                                pa->w = pa->w + h[i] - h[pa->adjvex];
276
277
                                pa = pa->nextarc;
278
279
280 🖨
                     for (i = 0; i < G.vexnum; i++) {
                          dijkstra(G, i);
for (j = 0; j < G.vexnum; j++) {
   if (j != i) {</pre>
281
282 🛱
283 崫
                                      fprintf(fp, "(%d", i);
output(G, i, j, fp);
284
285
286
                                       dd = G.vertices[j].d + h[j] - h[i];
287
                                       if (dd < 9
288
                                             fprintf(fp,
                                                                         %d)\n", dd);
289
290
                                            fprintf(fp, " 没有路径可达, 无穷大)\n");
291
292
293
294
     L }
295
296
```

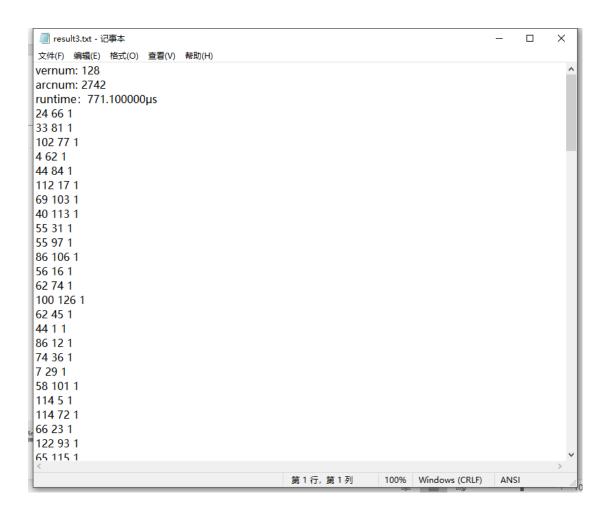
3.得出结果并分析。

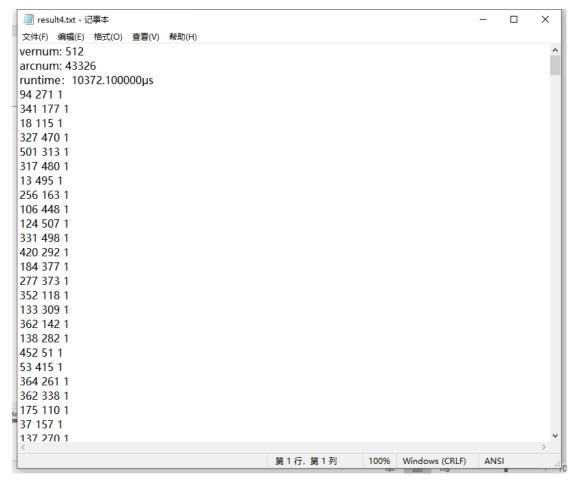
四、实验结果:单位(us)

Kruska 算法 Output:





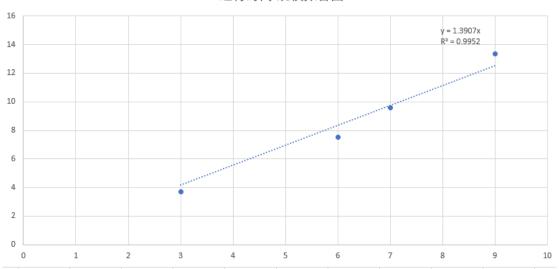




对运行时间进行拟合分析,将数据进行对数处理

- 3 3.678072 6 7.521993 7 9.590774
 - 9 13 34042 得到如下拟合图

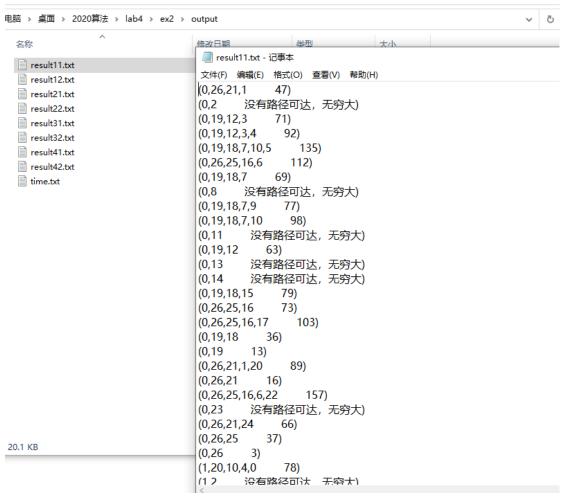
运行时间-规模拟合图



如图可以看出,数据基本拟合的很好,所以实际时间复杂度基本满足理论时间复杂度

Johnson 算法:

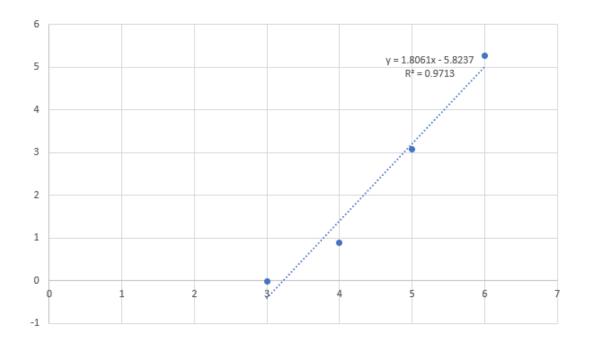
Outout-result:



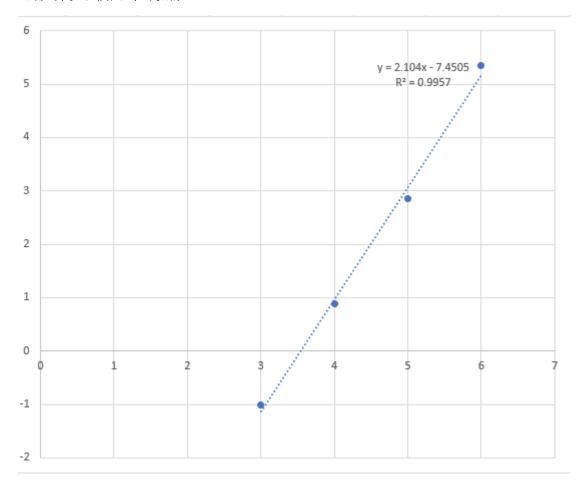
Output-time

```
■ time.txt - 记事本
文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
0.973000ms
0.327600ms
2.668900ms
2.653100ms
29.506200ms
325.649200ms
353.669700ms
353.669700ms
```

运行时间-规模图 (5 为底)



运行时间-规模图(7为底)



数据也是经过对数处理之后得出的拟合图像, 拟合的很好, 说明实际时间复杂度基本符合理论时间复杂度