第六讲图(下)

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6.3 拓扑排序



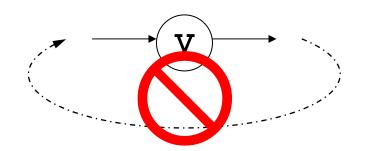
例: 计算机专业排课

课程号	课程名称	预修课程	
C1	程序设计基础	无	
C2	离散数学	无	C1
C3	数据结构	C1, C2	$\begin{array}{c} (C3) \longrightarrow (C7) \longrightarrow C12 \end{array}$
C4	微积分 (一)	无	C2 C2
C5	微积分 (二)	C4	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c}$
C6	线性代数	C5	
C7	算法分析与设计	C3	(C8)—(C9)—(C11)
C8	逻辑与计算机设计基础	无	
C9	计算机组成	C8	$(C4) \longrightarrow (C5) \longrightarrow (C6) \longrightarrow (C15)$
C10	操作系统	C7, C9	
C11	编译原理	C7, C9	
C12	数据库	C7	AOV (Activity On Vertex)
C13	计算理论	C2	
C14	计算机网络	C10	网络
C15	数值分析	C6	1.1×H



拓扑排序

- 拓扑序:如果图中从v到w有一条有向路径,则v一定排在w之前。满足此条件的顶点序列称为一个拓扑序
- 获得一个拓扑序的过程就是拓扑排序
- AOV如果有合理的拓扑序,则必定是有向无环图(Directed Acyclic Graph, DAG)



v必须在v开始 之前结束



算法

课程号	课程名称	预修课程	
C1	程序设计基础	无	(C1)
C2	离散数学	无	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array}$
C3	数据结构	C1, C2	C2 C2
C4	微积分 (一)	无	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\$
C5	微积分 (二)	C4	(C8)—(C9)
C6	线性代数	C5	C11
C7	算法分析与设计	C3	
C8	逻辑与计算机设计基础	无	$(C4) \longrightarrow (C5) \longrightarrow (C6) \longrightarrow (C15)$
C9	计算机组成	C8	
C10	操作系统	C7, C9	(C1) $(C2)$ $(C8)$ $(C4)$
C11	编译原理	C7, C9	(C3) (C13) (C9) (C5)
C12	数据库	C7	
C13	计算理论	C2	(C7) (C6)
C14	计算机网络	C10	C11 C12 C10 C15
C15	数值分析	C6	
			C14)



算法

$$T = O(|V|^2)$$



聪明的算法

■ 随时将入度变为0的顶点放到一个容器里

```
void TopSort()
{ for ( 图中每个顶点 V )
   if ( Indegree[V]==0 )
     Enqueue( V, Q );
 while ( !IsEmpty(Q) ) {
   V = Dequeue(Q);
   输出v,或者记录v的输出序号; cnt++;
   for ( V 的每个邻接点 W )
     if ( --Indegree[W]==0 )
       Enqueue( W, Q );
 if ( cnt != |V| )
   Error( "图中有回路");
```

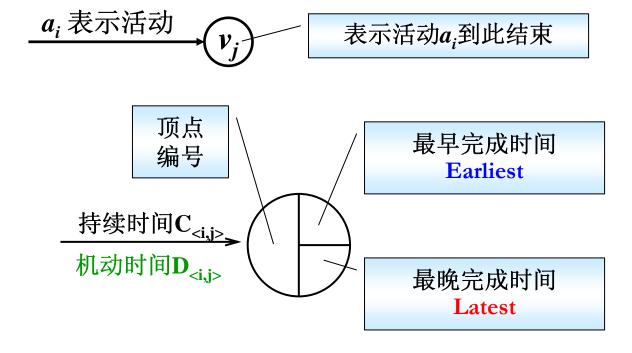
$$T = O(|V| + |E|)$$

此算法可以用来 检测有向图是否 DAG



关键路径问题

- AOE (Activity On Edge) 网络
 - □ 一般用于安排项目的工序





关键路径问题

由绝对不允许延误的活动组成的路径

