冬

邻接矩阵: 构思

邓後辑 deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

Graph模板类

```
template <typename Tv, typename Te> class Graph {
private: void reset() { //所有顶点、边的辅助信息复位
           for ( Rank v = 0; v < n; v++ ) { //顶点
             status(v) = UNDISCOVERED; dTime(v) = fTime(v) = -1;
             parent(v) = -1; priority(v) = INT_MAX;
             for ( Rank u = 0; u < n; u++ ) //边
                if ( exists(v, u) ) type(v, u) = UNDETERMINED;
           } //for
        } //reset
public: int n, e; //顶点、边数目
        /* ... 顶点操作、边操作、图算法:无论如何实现,接口必须统一 ... */
} //Graph
```

邻接矩阵 + 关联矩阵

❖ adjacency matrix: 记录顶点之间的邻接关系

一一对应: 矩阵元素 ⇔ 图中可能存在的边

既然只考察简单图,对角线统一设置为@

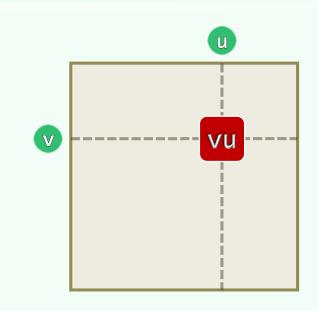
空间复杂度为 $\Theta(n^2)$,与图中实际的边数无关



空间复杂度为Θ(n*e) = 𝒪(n³)

空间利用率 = 2e/ne = 2/n

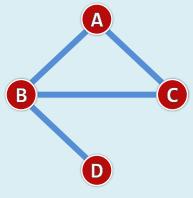
解决某些问题时十分有效



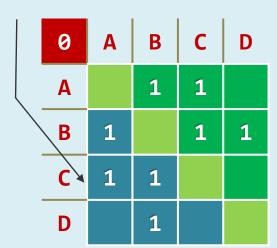


实例

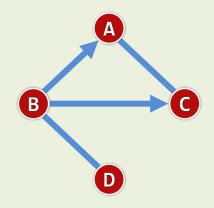
(a) undigraph



redundancy

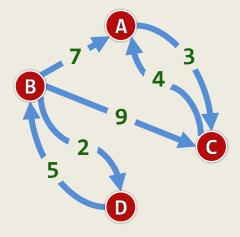


(b) digraph



0	A	В	С	D
A			1	
В	1		1	1
С	1			
D		1		

(c) network



∞	A	В	С	D
Α			3	
В	7		9	2
С	4			
D		5		