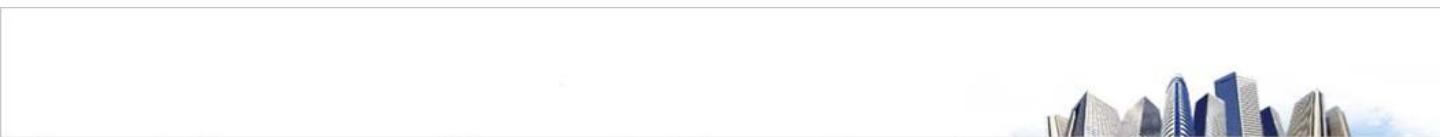




数据结构
(C语言版) (第2版)
图

图的应用 (1) —— 最小生成树算法

主讲教师：汪红松



教学内容 Contents

1 图的定义和基本术语

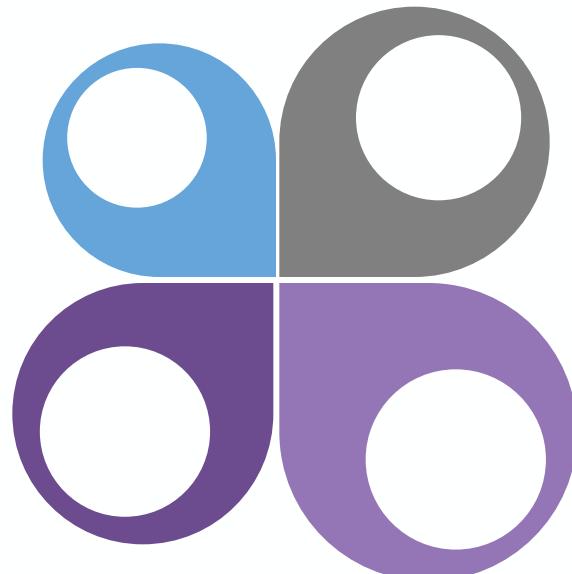
2 图的存储结构

3 图的遍历

4 图的应用(1)

5 图的应用(2)

▶▶▶ 图的应用



最小生成树



最短路径



拓扑排序

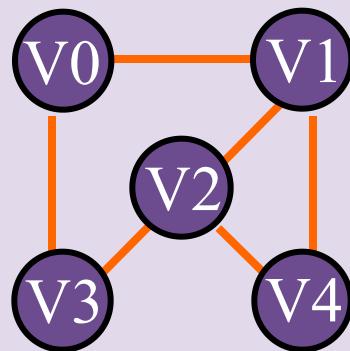


关键路径

▶▶▶ 最小生成树

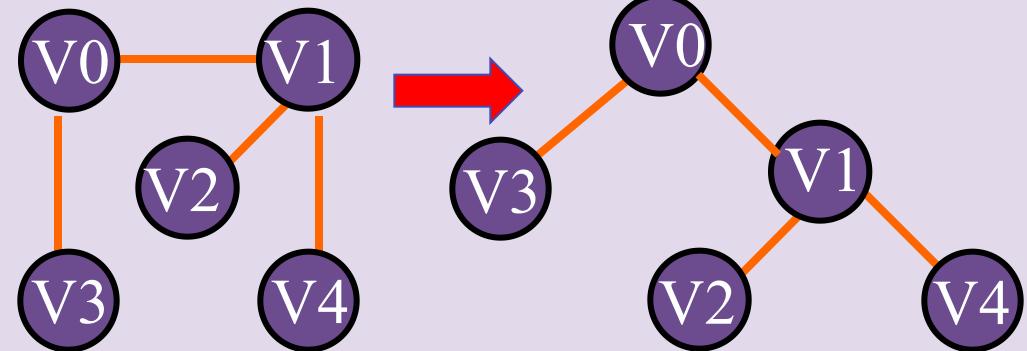
极小连通子图：该子图是G 的连通子图，在该子图中删除任何一条边，子图不再连通。

生成树：包含图G所有顶点的极小连通子图（ $n-1$ 条边）。



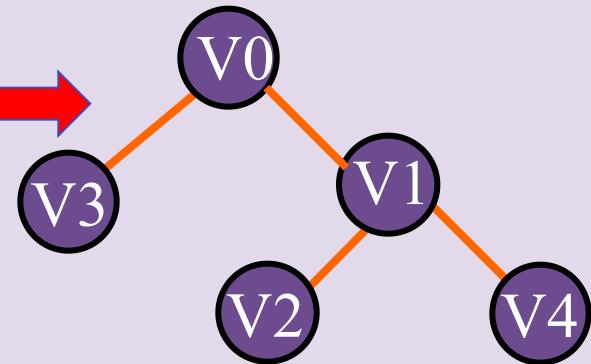
(a)

连通图 G_1



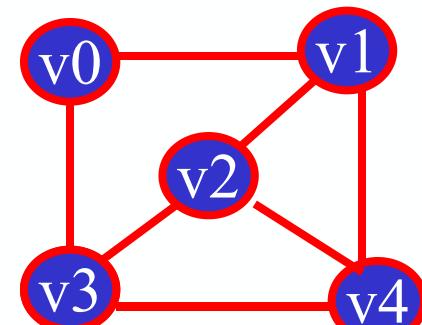
(b)

G_1 的生成树

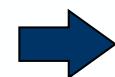


(c)

▶▶▶ 画出下图的生成树



无向连通图



邻接表

0	v ₀		3	1	^
1	v ₁		4	2	0
2	v ₂		4	3	1
3	v ₃		4	2	0
4	v ₄		3	2	1

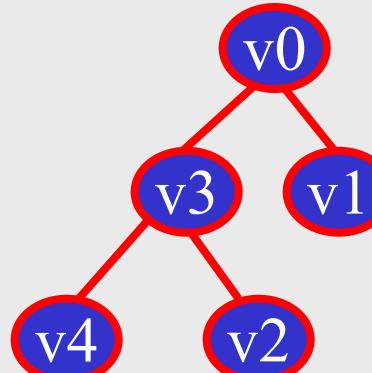
DFS
生成树

(a)



BFS
生成树

(b)



▶▶▶ 求最小生成树

首先明确：

- 1 使用不同的遍历图的方法，可以得到不同的生成树
- 2 从不同的顶点出发，也可能得到不同的生成树。
- 3 按照生成树的定义， n 个顶点的连通网络的生成树有 n 个顶点、 $n-1$ 条边。

目标：

在网的多个生成树中，寻找一个各边权值之和最小的生成树。

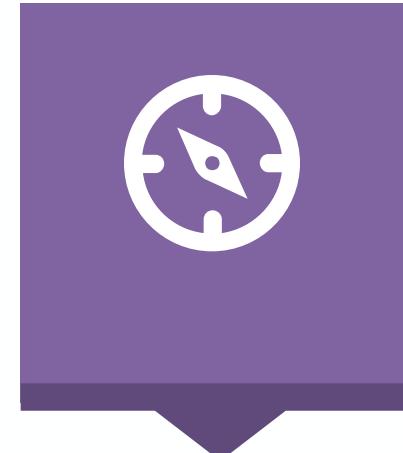
▶▶▶ 构造最小生成树的准则



必须只使用该网中的边来构造最小生成树；



必须使用且仅使用 $n-1$ 条边来联结网络中的 n 个顶点



不能使用产生回路的边

▶▶▶ 最小生成树的典型用途

欲在n个城市间建立通信网，则n个城市应铺n-1条线路；但因为每条线路都会有对应的经济成本，而n个城市可能有 $n(n-1)/2$ 条线路，那么，如何选择n-1条线路，使总费用最少？

数学模型：

顶点——表示城市，有n个；
边——表示线路，有n-1条；
边的权值——表示线路的经济代价；
连通网——表示n个城市间通信网。

显然此连通网是
一个生成树！

▶▶▶ 如何求最小生成树

- ❖ Prim（普里姆）算法
- ❖ Kruskal（克鲁斯卡尔）算法

Prim算法

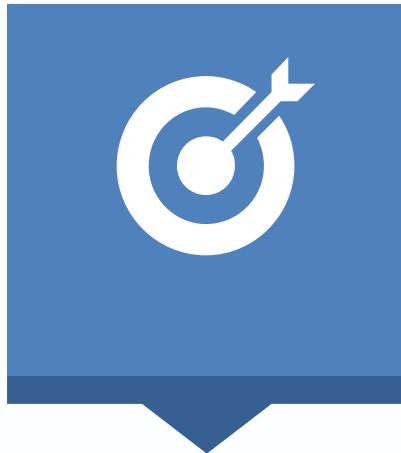
归并顶点，与边数无关，适于稠密网。

Kruskal算法

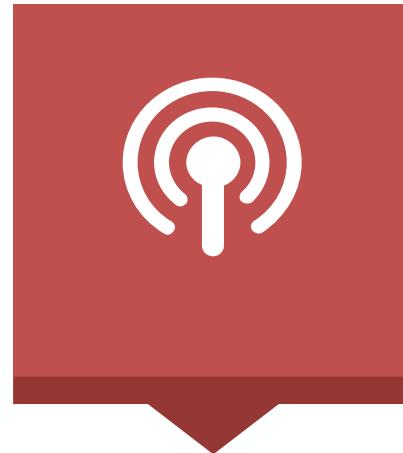
归并边，适于稀疏网。

▶▶▶ 普里姆算法的基本思想 - - 归并顶点

设连通网络 $N = \{ V, E \}$



从某顶点 u_0 出发，选择与它关联的具有最小权值的边 (u_0, v) ，将其顶点加入到**生成树的顶点集合** U 中

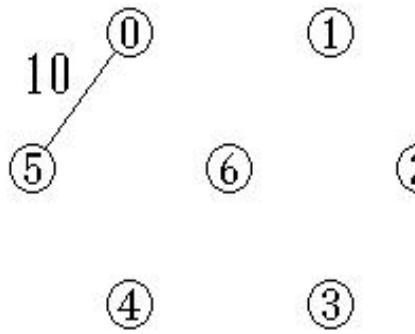
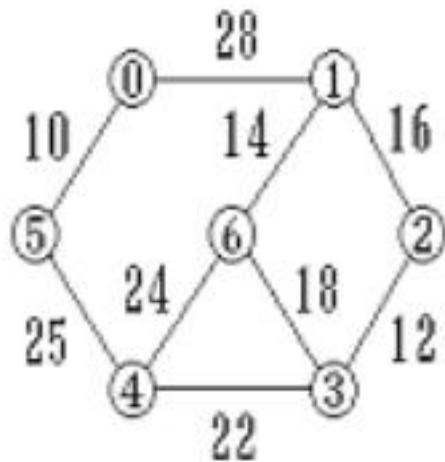


每一步从一个顶点在 U 中，而另一个顶点不在 U 中的各条边中选择权值最小的边 (u, v) ,把它的顶点加入到**U**中

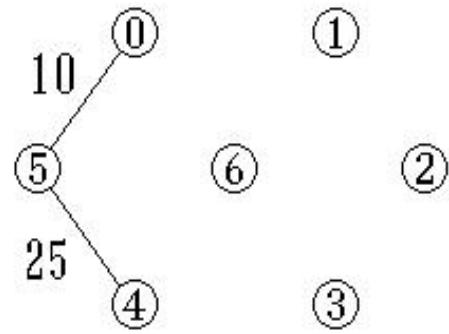


直到所有顶点都加入到生成树顶点集合 U 中为止

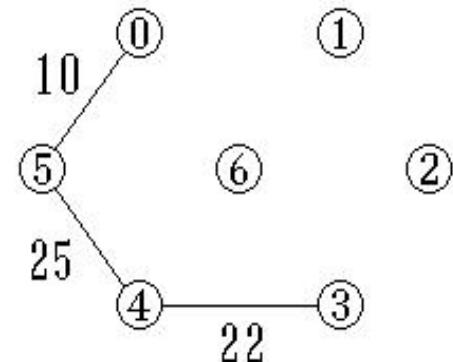
▶▶▶ 应用普里姆算法构造最小生成树的过程



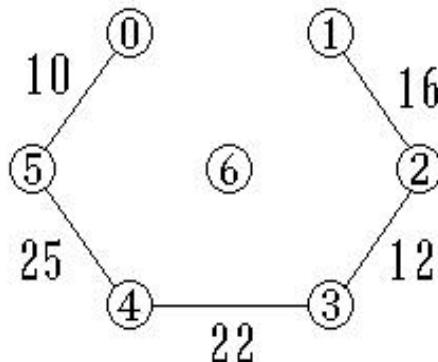
(b)



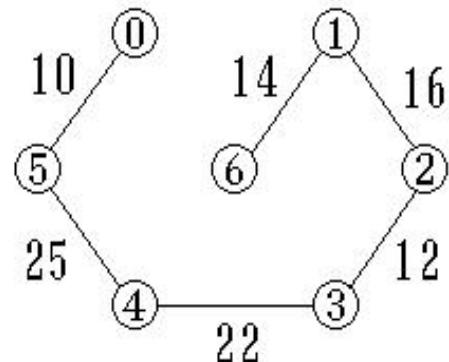
(c)



(d)



(e)



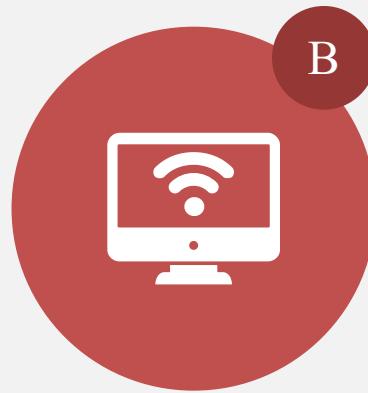
(f)

▶▶▶ 克鲁斯卡尔算法的基本思想 - 归并边

- 设连通网络 $N = \{ V, E \}$



构造一个只有 n 个顶点，没有边的非连通图 $T = \{ V, \emptyset \}$ ，每个顶点自成一个连通分量

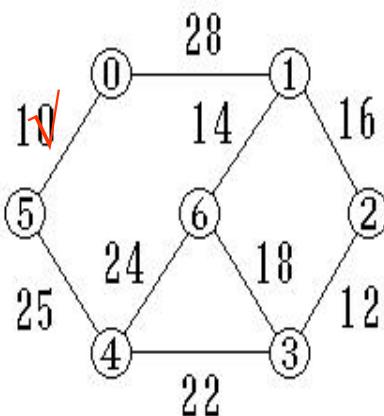


在 E 中选最小权值的边，若该边的两个顶点落在不同的连通分量上，则加入 T 中；否则舍去，重新选择

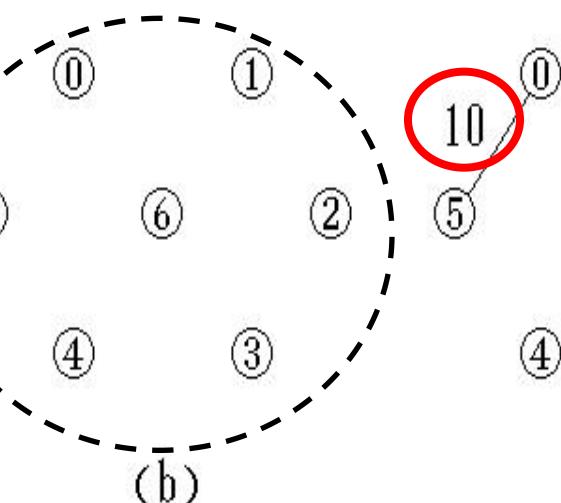


重复下去，直到所有顶点在同一连通分量上为止。

▶▶▶ 应用克鲁斯卡尔算法构造最小生成树的过程



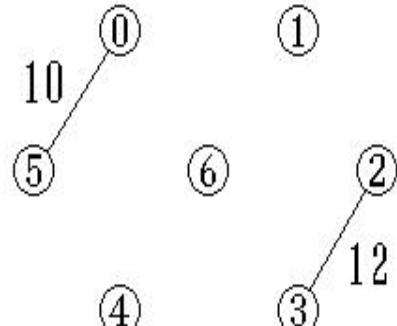
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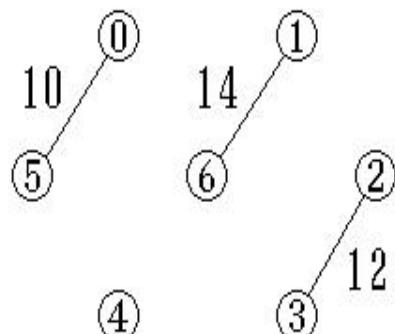
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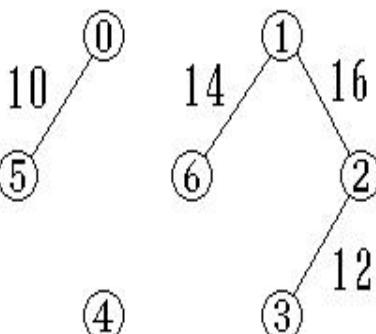
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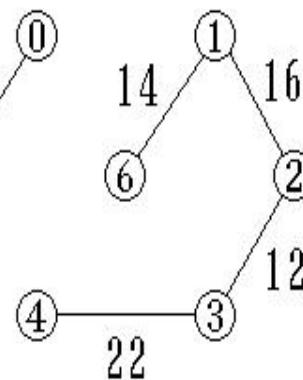
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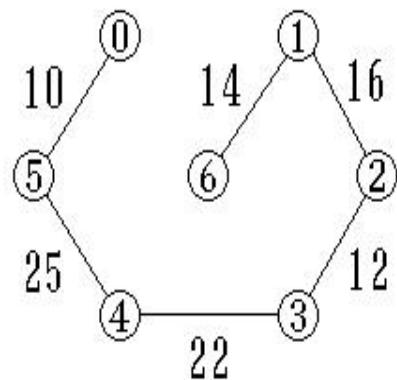
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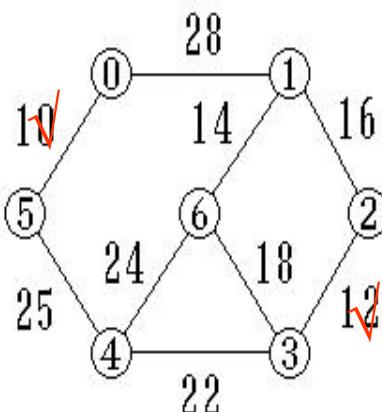


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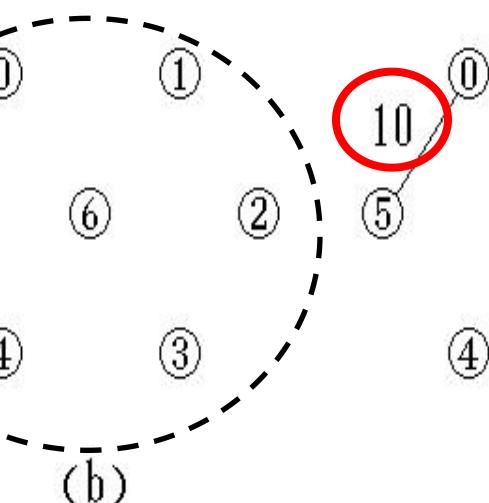


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▶▶▶ 应用克鲁斯卡尔算法构造最小生成树的过程



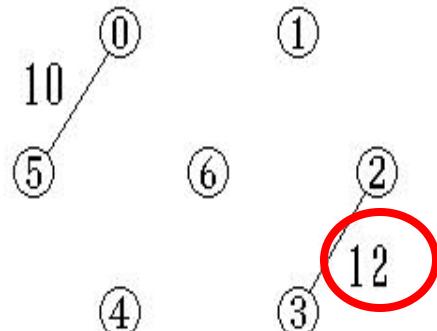
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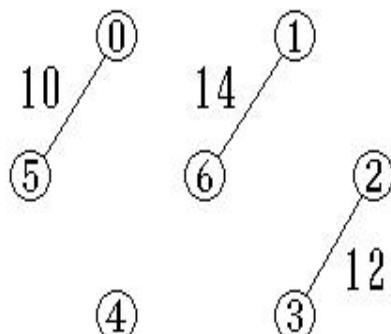
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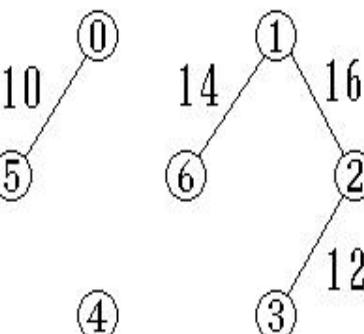
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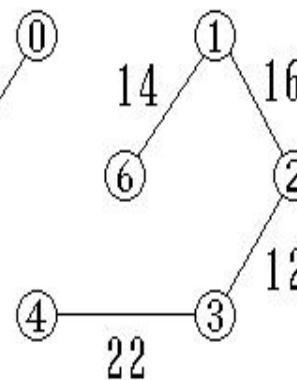
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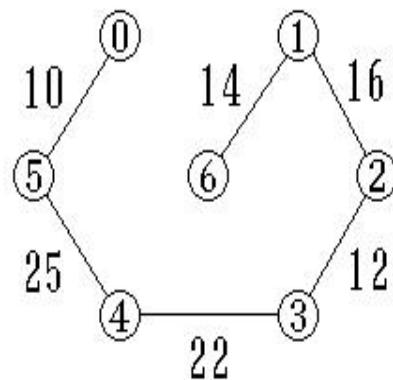
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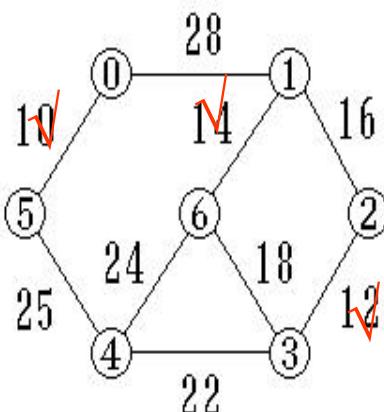


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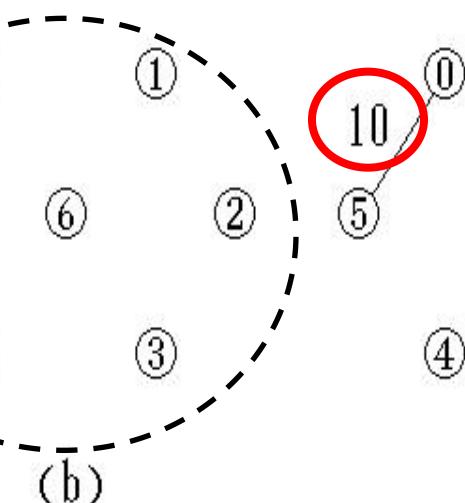


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▶▶▶ 应用克鲁斯卡尔算法构造最小生成树的过程



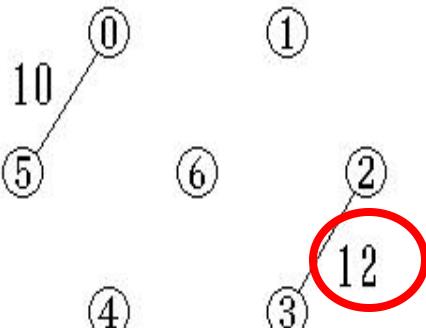
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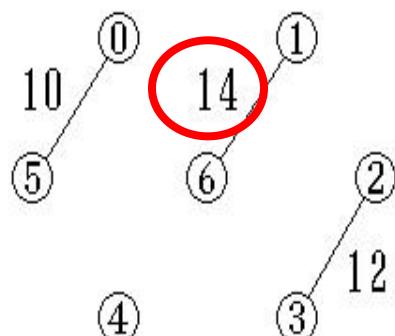
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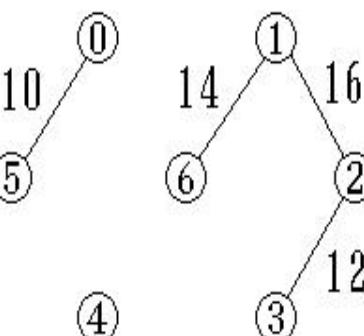
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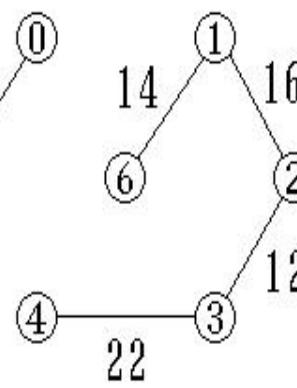
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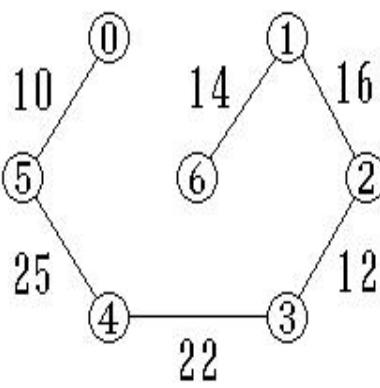
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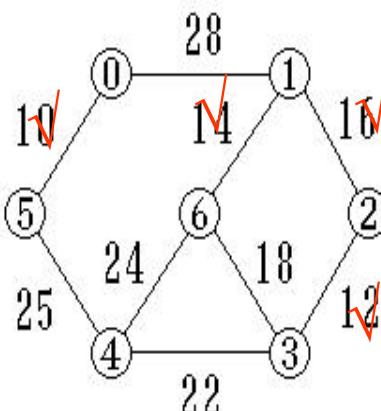


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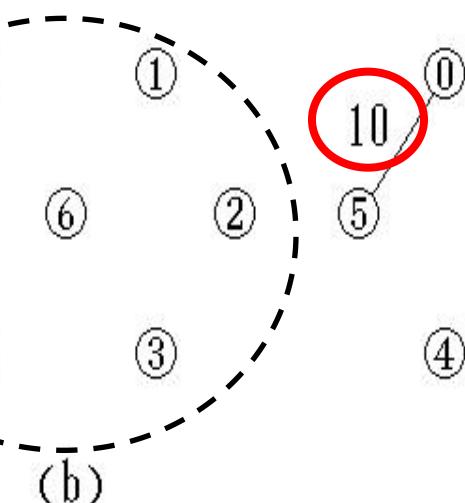


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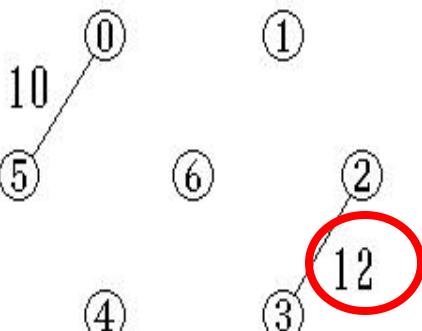
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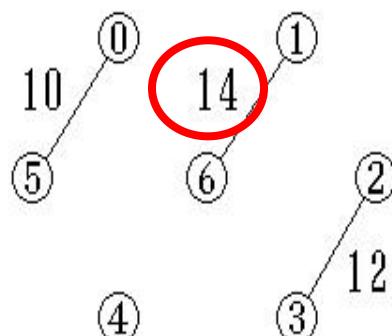
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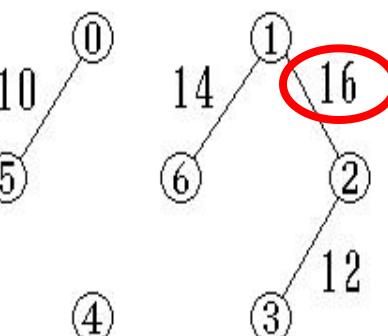
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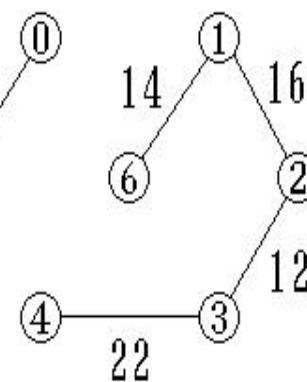
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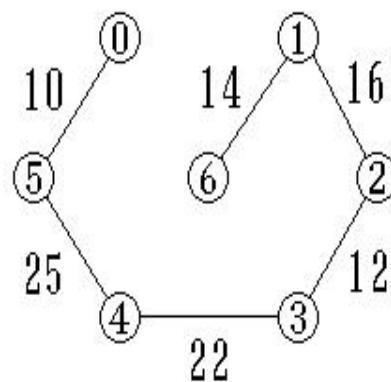
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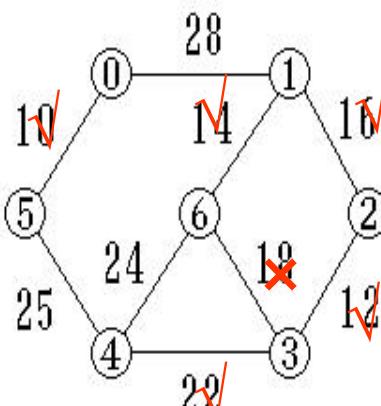


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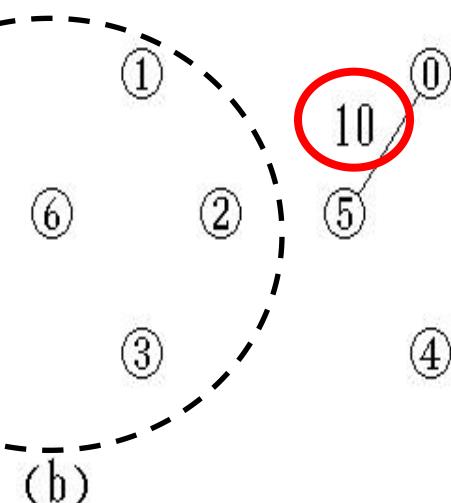


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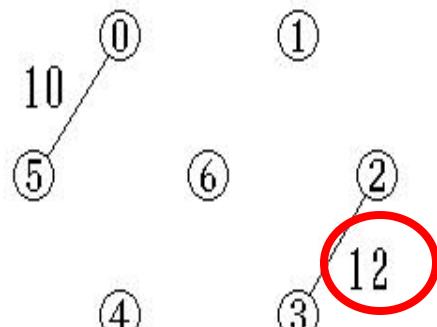
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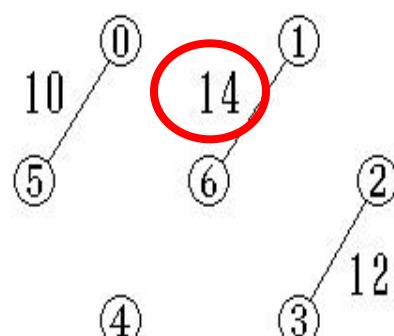
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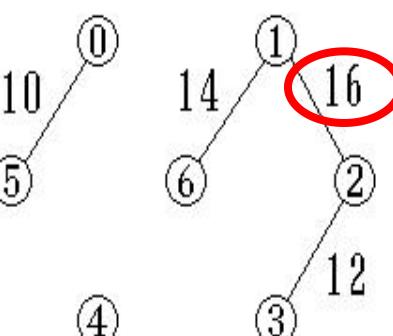
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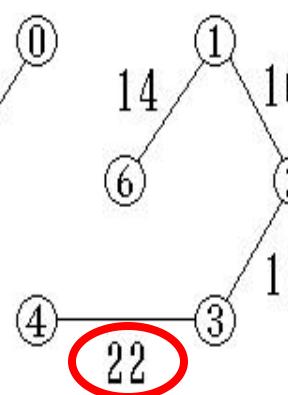
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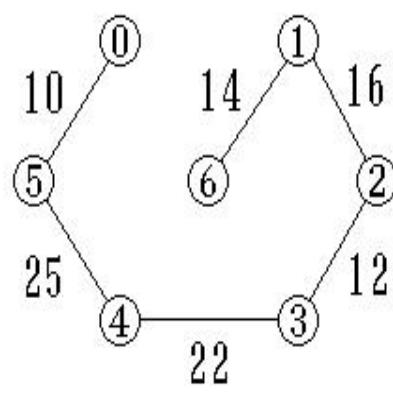
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(f)



(g)



(h)

▶▶▶ 应用克鲁斯卡尔算法构造最小生成树的过程

