

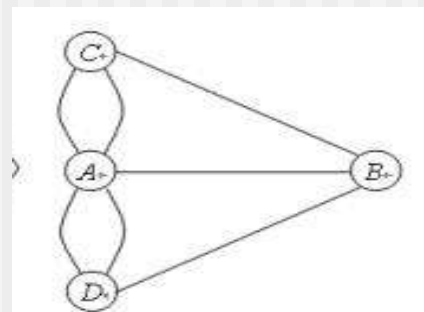
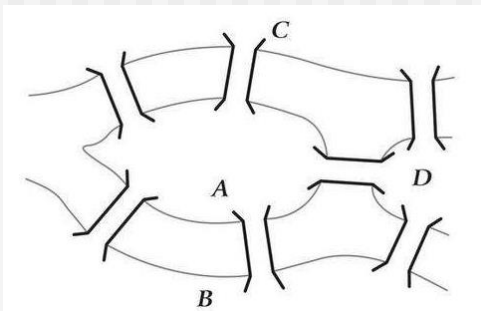
## 第二编 图论

**图论** ( Graph Theory ) 是数学的一个分支。它以图为研究对象。图论中的图是由若干给定的点及连接两点的线所构成的图形，这种图形通常用来描述某些事物之间的某种特定关系，用点代表事物，用连接两点的线表示相应两个事物间具有这种关系。

图论本身是应用数学的一部份，因此，历史上图论曾经被好多位数学家各自独立地建立过。关于图论的文字记载最早出现在欧拉**1736**年的论著中，他所考虑的原始问题有很强的实际背景。

# 图论简介

图论起源于著名的哥尼斯堡七桥问题。A、B、C、D表示陆地。问题是要从这四块陆地中任何一块开始，通过每一座桥正好一次，再回到起点。然而无数次的尝试都没有成功。欧拉在1736年解决了这个问题，他用抽象分析法将这个问题化为第一个图论问题：即把每一块陆地用一个点来代替，每一座桥用相应两点的一条线来代替，从而相当于得到一个「图」。欧拉证明了这个问题没有解，并且推广了这个问题，给出了对于一个给定的图可以某种方式走遍的判定法则。这项工作使欧拉成为图论（及拓扑学）的创始人。



# 第7章 图

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- 7.1 图的基本概念
- 7.2 通路 with 回路
- 7.3 无向图的连通性
- 7.4 无向图的连通度
- 7.5 有向图的连通性

# 无序积

- 无序积:  $A, B$  为两个集合, 称  $\{ (a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B \}$  为  $A$  与  $B$  的无序积, 记作  $A \& B$   
允许  $a = b$   
无序对:  $(a, b) = (b, a)$

# 无向图(undirected graph)

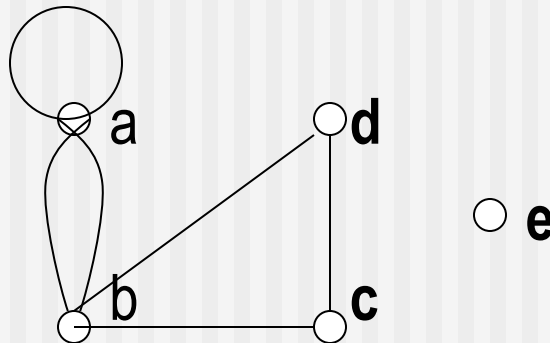
- 无向图(graph): 是一个有序的二元组  $\langle V, E \rangle$ , 记作  $G$ 
  - (1)  $V \neq \emptyset$ , 顶点集, 其元素为顶点或结点(vertex / node)
  - (2)  $E$  称为边集, 是无序积  $V \times V$  的多重子集, 其元素称为无向边, 简称边(edge / link).

# 有向图(directed graph)

- 有向图(digraph): 是一个有序二元组  $\langle V, E \rangle$ , 记作  $D$ 
  - (1) 顶点集  $V \neq \emptyset$ , 结点/顶点(vertex / node)
  - (2) 边集,  $E$  是卡氏积  $V \times V$  的多重子集, 边(edge / link / arc)

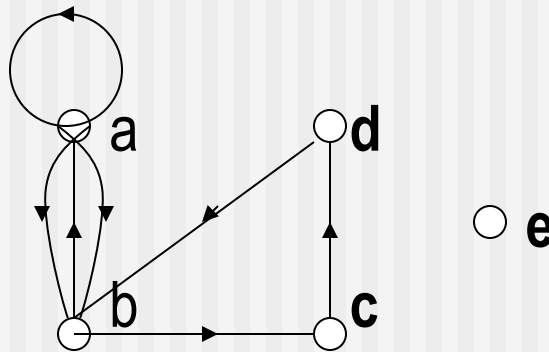
# 例：无向图

- 例：  $G = \langle V, E \rangle, V = \{a, b, c, d, e\},$   
 $E = \{(a, a), (a, b), (a, b), (b, c), (c, d), (b, d)\}.$



# 例：有向图

例：  $D = \langle V, E \rangle, V = \{a, b, c, d, e\}, E = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle, \langle d, b \rangle \}$ .

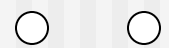
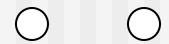
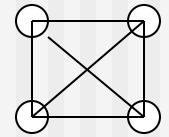
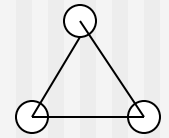




# 表示方法

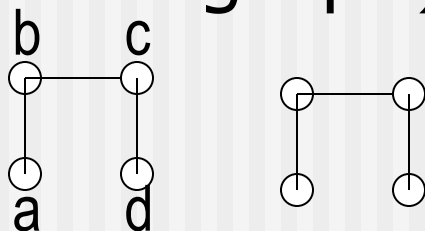
- 图G:  $V(G)$ ,  $E(G)$ 分别表示图G的顶点集和边集
- 图D:  $V(D)$ ,  $E(D)$
- $|V(G)|$ ,  $|E(G)|$ ,  $|V(D)|$ ,  $|E(D)|$ 分别表示G和D的顶点数和边数

- **n阶图**(有向图): 若  $|V(G)|=n$  或  $|V(D)|=n$
- **有限图**: 若  $|V(G)|$  和  $|E(G)|$  均为有限数
- **零图**(null graph):  $E=\emptyset$ ,
- **n阶零图**:  $|V(G)|=n, N_n$
- **平凡图**(trivial graph): 1阶零图,  $N_1$
- **空图**(empty graph):  $V=E=\emptyset, \emptyset$ 
  - 图定义中规定顶点集非空, 由于图的运算中, 可能产生点集为空集的运算结果

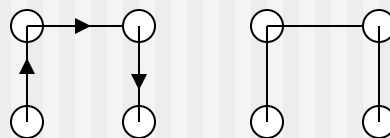


# 标定图,非标定图,基图

- **标定图**(labeled graph): 顶点或边标定字母
- **非标定图**(unlabeled graph): 顶点或边不标定字母



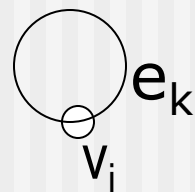
- **基图**(底图 ground graph): 有向图各边的箭头都去掉, 所得图为无向图







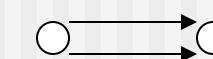
# 关联(incident)



- **关联(incident)**: 图 $G$ 中, 边 $e_k=(v_i v_j)$ ,  $e_k$ 与 $v_i$ ( $e_k$ 与 $v_i$ )彼此关联 (点与边)
- **关联次数**: 若 $v_i \neq v_j$ , 称 $e_k$ 与 $v_i$ ( $e_k$ 与 $v_i$ )关联次数为1; 若 $v_i = v_j$ , 关联次数为2
- **环(loop)**: 只与一个顶点关联的边
- **孤立点(isolated vertex)**: 无边关联的点

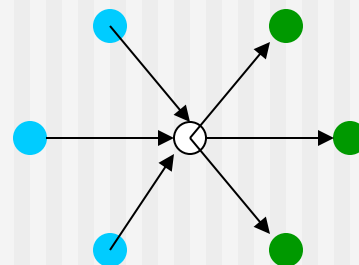
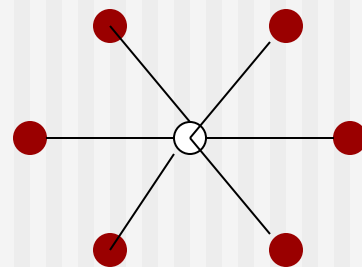


# 相邻(adjacent)

- **相邻(邻接)** :  $G$ , 任意两顶点  $v_i, v_j$ , 存在边  $e_k$ ,  $e_k = (v_i, v_j)$ , 称  $v_i, v_j$  彼此相邻 (**点与点**) 
- 任意两边  $e_k, e_l$ , 至少存在一个公共端点, 称  $e_k, e_l$  彼此相邻 (**边与边**) 
- **邻接到, 邻接于**: 有向图  $D$ ,  $e_k = \langle v_i, v_j \rangle$ ,  $v_i$  邻接到  $v_j$ ,  $v_j$  邻接于  $v_i$  
- **平行边(parallel edge)**:  
端点相同的两条无向边是平行边   
起点与终点相同的两条有向边是平行边 

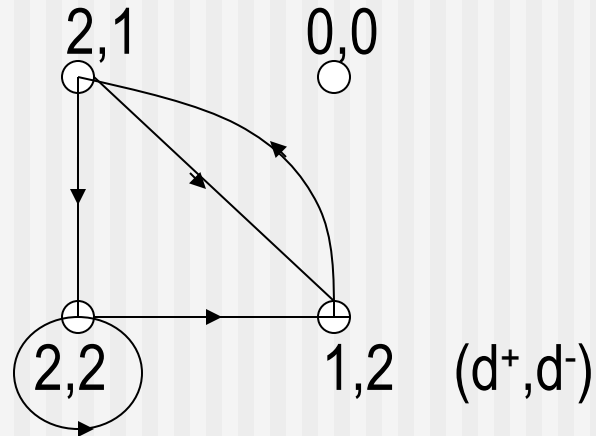
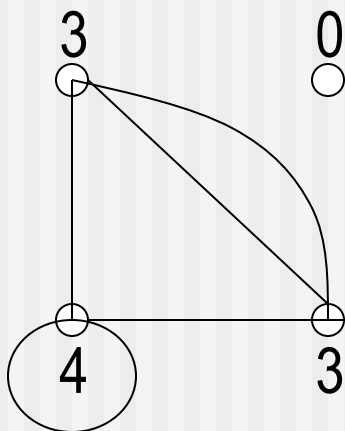
# 邻域(neighborhood)

- 邻域:  $N_G(v) = \{u \mid u \in V(G) \wedge (u, v) \in E(G) \wedge u \neq v\}$   
为 $v$ 的邻域 ( $v$ 在图 $G$ 中的相邻顶点)
- 闭(closed)邻域:  $N_G(v) \cup \{v\}$
- 关联集:  $I_G(v) = \{e \mid e \text{与} v \text{关联}\}$
- 后继:  $\Gamma_D^+(v) = \{u \mid u \in V(D) \wedge \langle v, u \rangle \in E(D) \wedge u \neq v\}$
- 前驱:  $\Gamma_D^-(v) = \{u \mid u \in V(D) \wedge \langle u, v \rangle \in E(D) \wedge u \neq v\}$
- 邻域:  $N_D(v) = \Gamma_D^+(v) \cup \Gamma_D^-(v)$
- 闭邻域:  $N_D(v) \cup \{v\}$



# 顶点的度数(degree/valence)

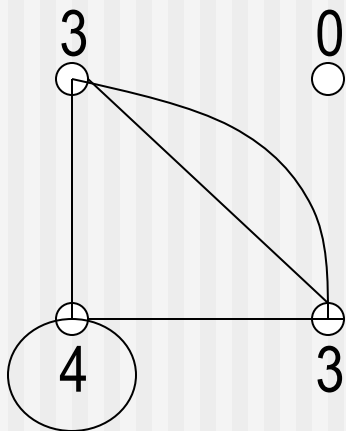
- 度  $d_G(v)$ :  $v$  作为  $G$  中边的端点的次数之和
- 出度  $d_D^+(v)$ :  $v$  作为  $D$  中边的始点的次数之和
- 入度  $d_D^-(v)$ :  $v$  作为  $D$  中边的终点的次数之和
- 度  $d_D(v) = d_D^+(v) + d_D^-(v)$



# 最大(出/入)度,最小(出/入)度

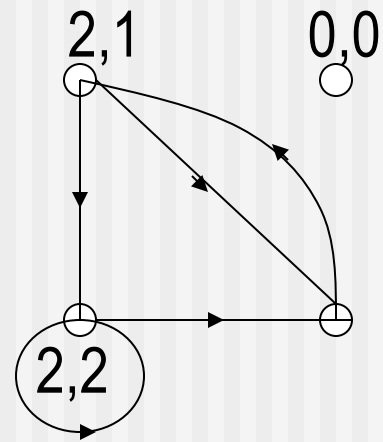
- 最大度:  $\Delta(G) = \max\{ d_G(v) \mid v \in V(G) \}$
- 最小度:  $\delta(G) = \min\{ d_G(v) \mid v \in V(G) \}$
- 最大出度:  $\Delta^+(D) = \max\{ d_D^+(v) \mid v \in V(D) \}$
- 最小出度:  $\delta^+(D) = \min\{ d_D^+(v) \mid v \in V(D) \}$
- 最大入度:  $\Delta^-(D) = \max\{ d_D^-(v) \mid v \in V(D) \}$
- 最小入度:  $\delta^-(D) = \min\{ d_D^-(v) \mid v \in V(D) \}$
- 简记为  $\Delta, \delta, \Delta^+, \delta^+, \Delta^-, \delta^-$





$$\delta = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4$$

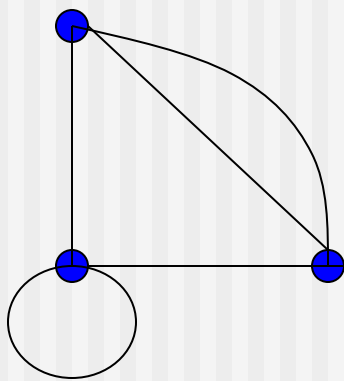


$$\Delta^+ = 2, \delta^+ = 0$$

$$\Delta^- = 2, \delta^- = 0$$

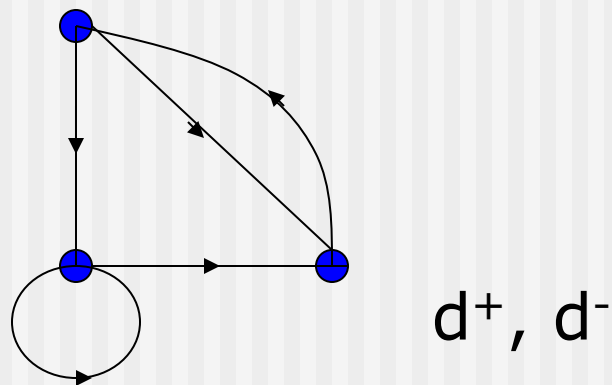
# 握手定理(图论基本定理)

- **定理1**: 设  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$  是无向图,  
 $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ ,  $|E| = m$ , 则  
 $d(v_1) + d(v_2) + \dots + d(v_n) = 2m$ . #



每一条边均有两个端点,  
提供2度,  
m条边提供2m度

- **定理2**: 设  $D = \langle V, E \rangle$  是有向图,  
 $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ ,  $|E| = m$ , 则
- $$d^+(v_1) + d^+(v_2) + \dots + d^+(v_n) \\ = d^-(v_1) + d^-(v_2) + \dots + d^-(v_n) = m. \quad \#$$

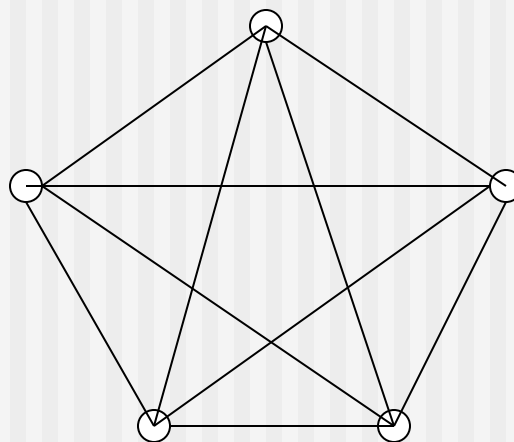
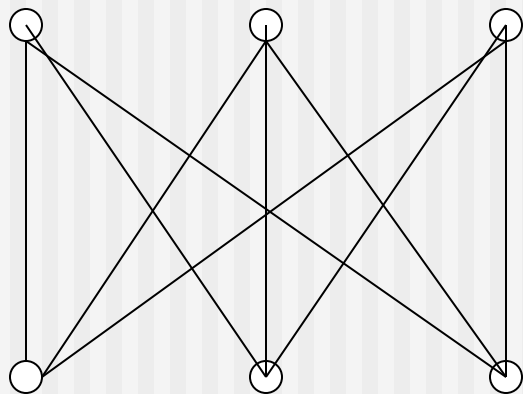


■ **推论**:任何图中,奇数度顶点的个数是偶数.  
#

证明: 分为奇数度顶点集合 $V_1$ 和偶数度顶点集合 $V_2$

# 简单图(simple graph)

- 简单图(simple graph): 无环,无平行边
- 若 $G$ 是简单图, 则  $0 \leq \Delta(G) \leq n-1$

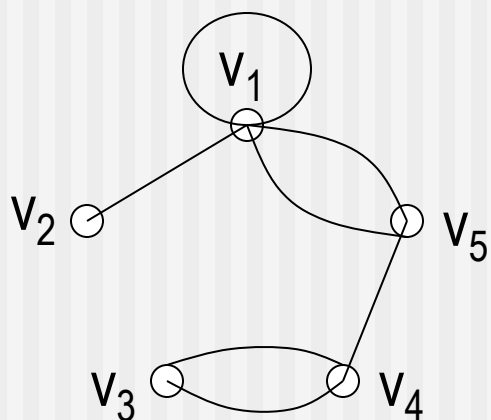


# 度数列

- **度数列**: 设  $G = \langle V, E \rangle, V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ , 称  $\mathbf{d} = (d(v_1), d(v_2), \dots, d(v_n))$

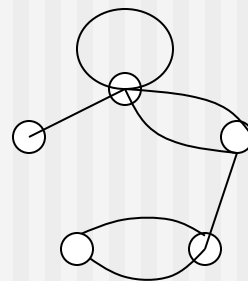
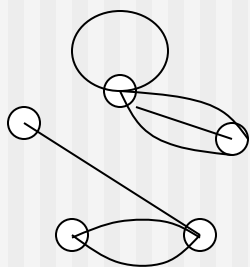
为  $G$  的度数列

- **例**:  $\mathbf{d} = (5, 1, 2, 3, 3)$



# 可图化

- **可图化**: 设非负整数列  $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$ , 若存在图  $G$ , 使得  $G$  的度数列为  $\mathbf{d}$ , 则称  $\mathbf{d}$  为可图化的
- **例**:  $\mathbf{d} = (5, 3, 3, 2, 1)$



# 定理3(可图化充要条件)

- **定理3**: 非负整数列  $\mathbf{d}=(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$  是可图化的, 当且仅当
$$d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_n = 0 \pmod{2}.$$
- **证明**: ( $\Rightarrow$ ) 握手定理  
( $\Leftarrow$ ) 奇数度点两两之间连一边, 剩余度用环来实现. #

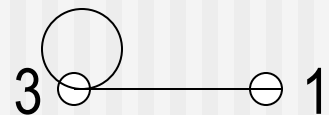
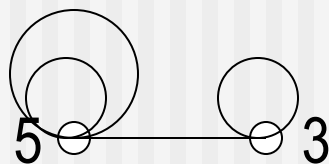


# 例2

例2:

(1)  $\mathbf{d}=(5,4,4,3,3,2)$ ;  $\times$

(2)  $\mathbf{d}=(5,3,3,2,1)$ .



# 可简单图化

- **可简单图化**: 设非负整数列  $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$ , 若存在简单图  $G$ , 使得  $G$  的度数列为  $\mathbf{d}$ , 则称  $\mathbf{d}$  为可简单图化的

# 可简单图化充要条件

- **定理5**(V. Havel, 1955): 设非负整数列  $\mathbf{d}=(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$  满足:

$$d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_n = 0 \pmod{2},$$

$$n-1 \geq d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n \geq 0,$$

则  $\mathbf{d}$  可简单图化当且仅当

$$\mathbf{d}' = (d_2 - 1, d_3 - 1, \dots, d_{d_1+1} - 1, d_{d_1+2}, \dots, d_n)$$

可简单图化.

# 举例

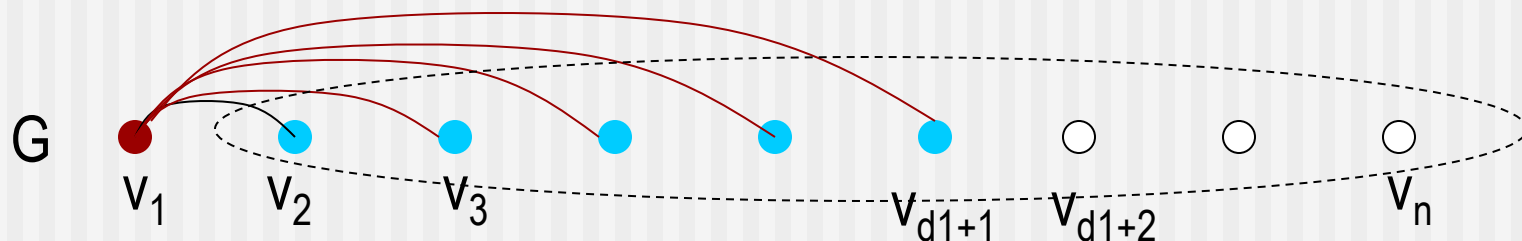
■ **例4**: 判断下列非负整数列是否可简单图化.

(1)  $(5, 5, 4, 4, 2, 2)$       (2)  $(4, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2)$

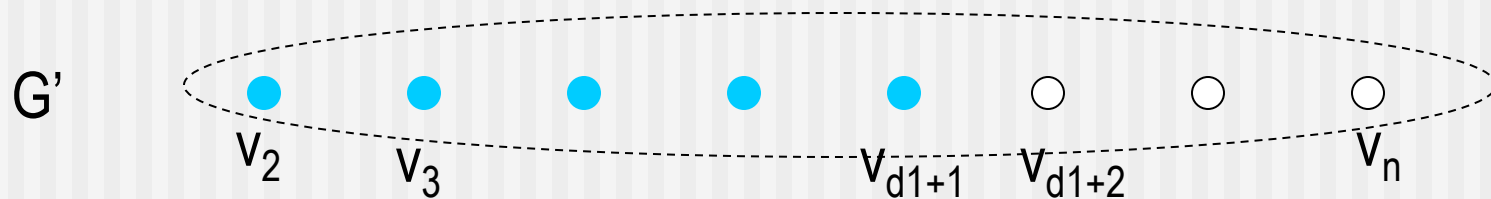
■ **解**: (1)  $(5, 5, 4, 4, 2, 2)$ ,  $(4, 3, 3, 1, 1)$ ,  
 $(2, 2, 0, 0)$ ,  $(1, -1, 0)$ , 不可简单图化.

(2)  $(4, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2)$ ,  $(3, 2, 2, 1, 2)$ ,  $(3, 2, 2, 2, 1)$ ,  
 $(1, 1, 1, 1)$ ,  $(0, 1, 1)$ ,  $(1, 1, 0)$ ,  $(0, 0)$ , 可简单图  
化. #

# 定理5(图示)



$$\mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, d_3, \dots, d_{d_1+1}, d_{d_1+2}, \dots, d_n)$$



$$\mathbf{d}' = (d_2-1, d_3-1, \dots, d_{d_1+1}-1, d_{d_1+2}, \dots, d_n)$$

# 定理5(证明)

■ 证明: ( $\Leftarrow$ ) 设

$$\mathbf{d}' = (d_2 - 1, d_3 - 1, \dots, d_{d_1+1} - 1, d_{d_1+2}, \dots, d_n)$$

可简单图化为  $G' = \langle V', E' \rangle$ , 其中

$$V' = \{v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n\},$$

则令  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ ,  $V = V' \cup \{v_1\}$ ,

$$E = E' \cup \{(v_1, v_2), (v_1, v_3), \dots, (v_1, v_{d_1+1})\},$$

于是  $\mathbf{d}$  可简单图化为  $G$ .

## 定理5(证明,续)

■ 证明: ( $\Rightarrow$ ) 设 $\mathbf{d}$ 可简单图化为 $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , 其中  
 $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ ,  $d(v_1) \geq d(v_2) \geq \dots \geq d(v_n)$ .

(1) 若 $N_G(v_1) = \{v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{d_1+1}\}$ , 则令

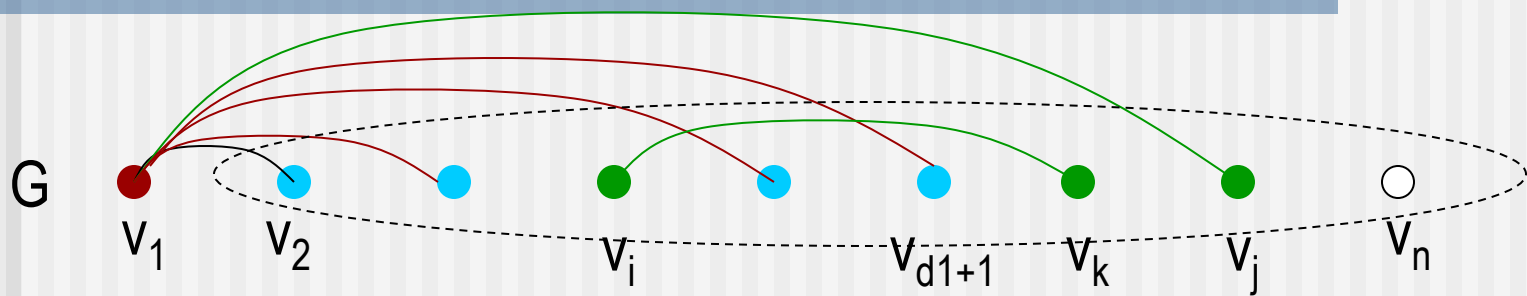
$$G' = \langle V', E' \rangle, \quad V' = V - \{v_1\},$$

$$E' = E - \{ (v_1, v_2), (v_1, v_3), \dots, (v_1, v_{d_1+1}) \},$$

于是 $\mathbf{d}'$ 可简单图化为 $G'$ .

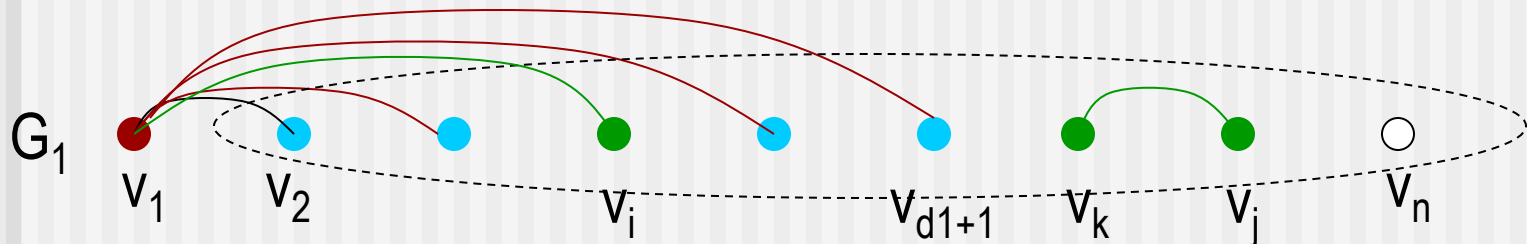
(2) 若 $\exists i \exists j (i < j \wedge v_i \notin N_G(v_1) \wedge v_j \in N_G(v_1))$ ,

# 定理5(示意)



$$\mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, d_3, \dots, d_{d_1+1}, d_{d_1+2}, \dots, d_n)$$

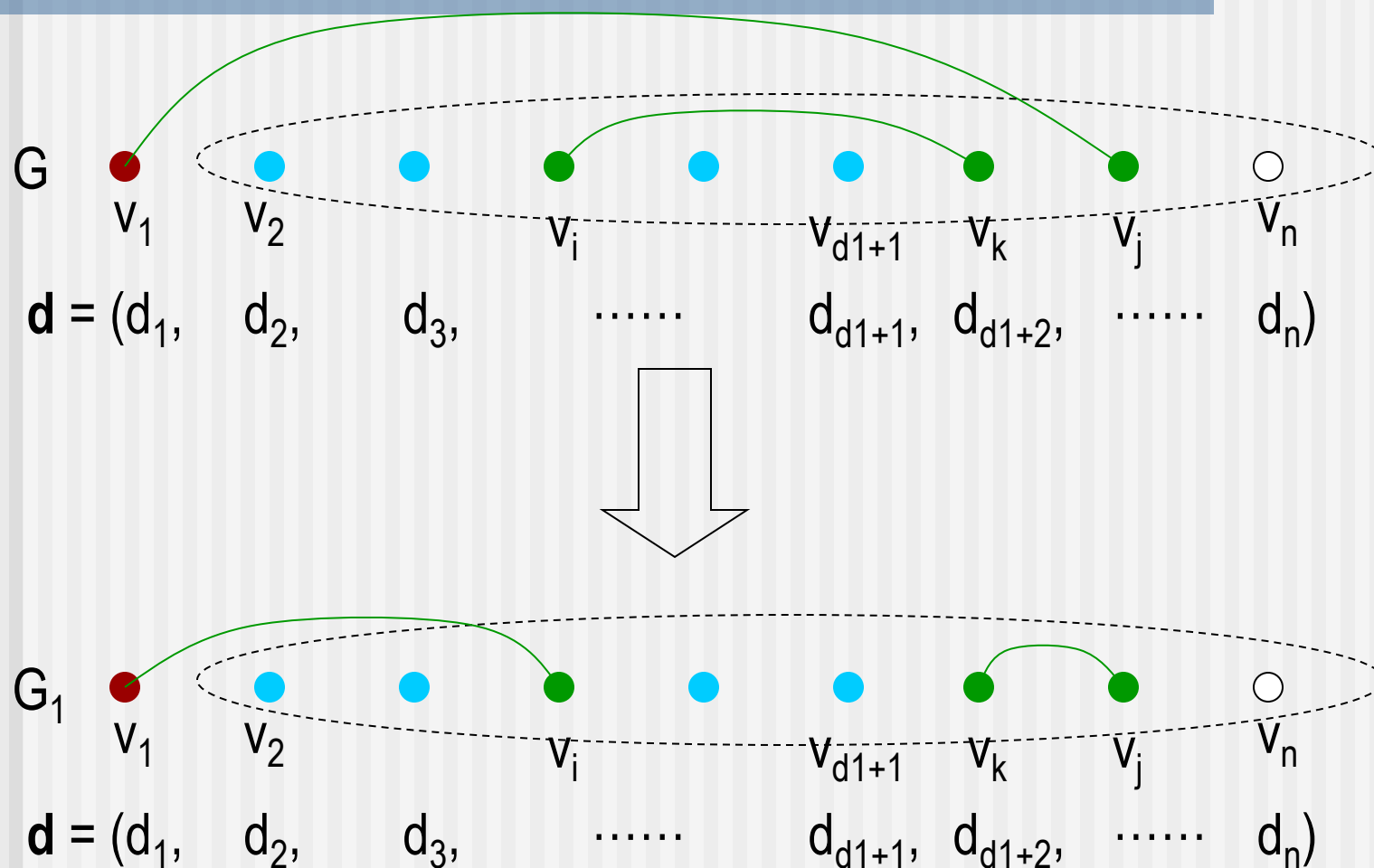
$$v_1 \notin N_G(v_i) \wedge v_1 \in N_G(v_j) \wedge d_i \geq d_j \Rightarrow \exists v_k (v_k \in N_G(v_i) \wedge v_k \notin N_G(v_j))$$



$$\mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, d_3, \dots, d_{d_1+1}, d_{d_1+2}, \dots, d_n)$$



# 定理5(示意)



# 定理5(证明,续)

■ 证明: ( $\Rightarrow$ )

(2) 若 $\exists i \exists j (1 \leq i < j \leq n \wedge v_i \notin N_G(v_1) \wedge v_j \in N_G(v_1))$ ,  
则由 $d_i \geq d_j$ 可得

$$\exists k (1 \leq k \leq n \wedge v_k \notin N_G(v_j) \wedge v_k \in N_G(v_i)),$$

令 $G_1 = \langle V, E \cup \{(v_1, v_i), (v_k, v_j)\} - \{(v_1, v_j), (v_k, v_i)\} \rangle$ ,

则 $G_1$ 与 $G$ 的度数列都还是 $\mathbf{d}$ , 重复这个步骤,

直到化为(1)中情形为止. #

# 定理4 (可简单图化充要条件)

- 定理4(P.Erdős, T.Gallai, 1960): 设非负整数列  $\mathbf{d}=(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$  满足:

$$n-1 \geq d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n \geq 0,$$

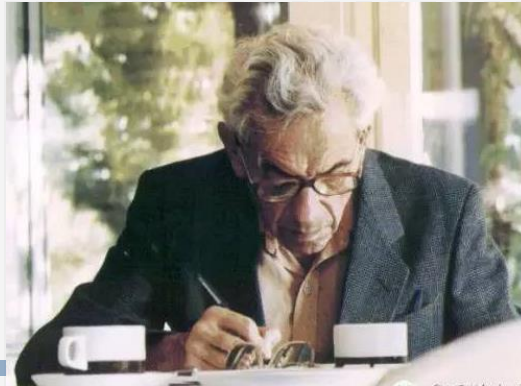
则  $\mathbf{d}$  可简单图化当且仅当

$$d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_n = 0 \pmod{2}$$

并且对  $r=1, 2, \dots, n-1$  有

$$d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_r \leq r(r-1) + \min\{r, d_{r+1}\} + \min\{r, d_{r+2}\} + \dots + \min\{r, d_n\}. \quad \#$$

## Paul Erdős(1913-1996)



- 一生中同**485**位合作者发表过**1475**篇数学论文,每天工作**19**个小时以上。
- Another roof, Another proof
- "Erdos数"是数学界流传的一个典故。即给每一个数学家赋予一个**Erdos数**: Erdos本人的**Erdos数**是**0**; 曾与**Erdos**合作发表过文章的人的**Erdos数**是**1**; 没有与**Erdos**合作发表过文章,但与**Erdos**数为**1**的人合作过的是**2**; .....不属于以上任何一类的就是 $\infty$ .

- 几乎每一个当代数学家都有一个有限的Erdos数，而且这个数往往非常小
- Fields奖得主的Erdos数都不超过5
- Nevanlinna奖得主的Erdos数不超过3
- Wolf数学奖得主的Erdos数不超过6
- Steele奖的终身成就奖得主的Erdos数不超过4.
- 一些其他领域的专家，
  - Bill Gates，他的Erdos数是4，通过如下途径实现：  
Erdos--Pavol Hell--Xiao Tie Deng--Chris tos H. Papadimitriou--William H. (Bill) Gates

## 定理4(举例)

■ **例3**: 判断下列非负整数列是否可简单图化.

(1)  $(5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1)$  (2)  $(5, 4, 4, 3, 2)$

(3)  $(3, 3, 3, 1)$  (4)  $(6, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1)$

(5)  $(5, 5, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2)$

(6)  $(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$ ,  $d_1 > d_2 > \dots > d_n \geq 1$ ,

■ **解**: (1)  $5+4+3+2+2+1=17 \neq 0 \pmod{2}$ .

不可(简单)图化.

## 定理4(举例)

■ **例3**: 判断下列非负整数列是否可简单图化.  
(2)(5,4,4,3,2)

■ **解**: (2)  $5+4+4+3+2=18=0(\text{mod } 2)$ .

但是 $d_1=5 > n-1=4$ , 不满足 $n-1 \geq d_1$ , 不可简单图化.

( 或者: 当 $r=1$ 时,  $d_1=5 > 1(1-1)+\min\{1,4\} + \min\{1,4\} + \min\{1,3\} + \min\{1,2\}=4$ , 不可简单图化.)

## 定理4(举例)

■ **例3**: 判断下列非负整数列是否可简单图化. (3)  
(3,3,3,1)

■ **解**: (3)  $3+3+3+1=10=0(\text{mod } 2)$ .

$d_1=3=n-1$ , 满足  $n-1 \geq d_1$ ,

但是  $r=2$  时,

$d_1+d_2=6 > 2(2-1)+\min\{2,3\}+\min\{2,1\}=5$ ,  
不可简单图化.



# 定理4(举例)

- **例3**: 判断下列非负整数列是否可简单图化.

(4)(6,6,5,4,3,3,1)

- **解**: (4)  $6+6+5+4+3+3+1=28=0(\text{mod } 2)$ .

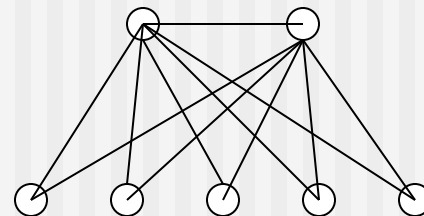
$d_1=6=n-1$ , 满足  $n-1 \geq d_1$ .  $r=1, 2$  时,

$d_1=6 \leq 1(1-1) + \min\{1, 6\} + \min\{1, 5\} + \dots = 6$ ,

$d_1+d_2=12 > 2(2-1) + \min\{2, 5\} + \dots = 11$ ,

不可简单图化.

- 或: 6, 6, \*, \*, \*, \*, 1 不可简单图化



## 定理4(举例)

■ 例3: (5) (5,5,3,3,2,2,2)

■ 解: (5)  $5+5+3+3+2+2+2=22=0(\text{mod } 2)$ .

$d_1=5 < n-1$ , 满足  $n-1 \geq d_1$ .  $r=1, 2, \dots, 7$  时,

$d_1=5 < 1(1-1) + \min\{1, 5\} + \min\{1, 5\} + \dots = 6$ ,

$d_1+d_2=10 < 2(2-1) + \min\{2, 3\} + \dots = 12$ ,

$d_1+d_2+d_3=13 < 3(3-1) + \min\{3, 3\} + \dots = 15$ ,

$d_1+d_2+d_3+d_4=16 < 4(4-1) + \min\{4, 2\} + \dots = 18$ ,

# 定理4(举例)

■ 例3: (5) (5,5,3,3,2,2,2)

■ 解: (5)

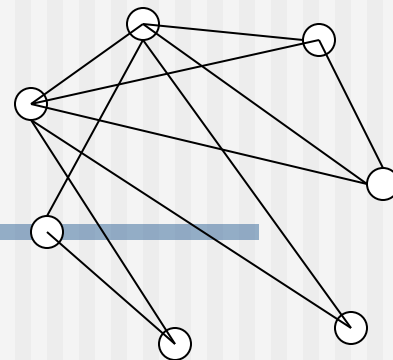
$$d_1+d_2+\dots+d_5 = 18 < 5(5-1) + \min\{5,2\} + \dots = 24,$$

$$d_1+d_2+\dots+d_6 = 20 < 6(6-1) + \min\{6,2\} = 32,$$

$$d_1+d_2+\dots+d_7 = 22 < 7(7-1) = 42,$$

可简单图化.

# 定理4(举例)



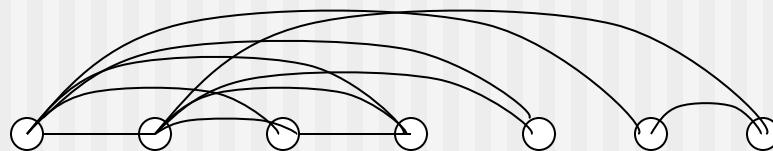
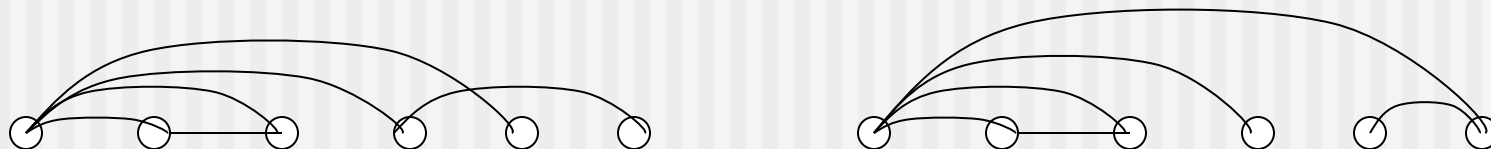
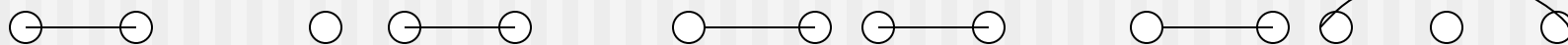
■ 例3:  $(5) (5, 5, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2)$

■ 解:  $(5)$  可简单图化.

$(5, 5, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2), (4, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2),$

$(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1),$

$(1, 1, 1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1), (0, 1, 1), (1, 1)$



## 定理4(举例)

■ **例3**: 判断下列非负整数列是否可简单图化.

(6)  $(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$ ,  $d_1 > d_2 > \dots > d_n \geq 1$ ,

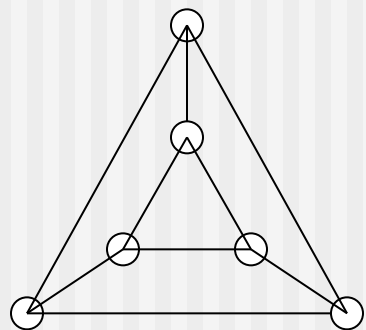
■ **解**: (6)  $d_1 > d_2 > \dots > d_n \geq 1$ ,  $d_{n-1} \geq 2$ ,  $d_{n-2} \geq 3, \dots$ ,  
 $d_1 \geq n$ , 不满足  $n-1 \geq d_1$ , 不可简单图化. #

# 图同构(graph isomorphism)

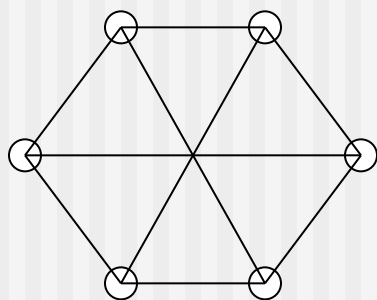
- **图同构**: 设(有向)图 $G_1 = \langle V_1, E_1 \rangle$ ,  
 $G_2 = \langle V_2, E_2 \rangle$ , 若存在双射  $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ , 满足  
 $\forall u \in V_1, \forall v \in V_1$ ,  
$$(u, v) \in E_1 \leftrightarrow (f(u), f(v)) \in E_2$$
  
且  $\langle u, v \rangle$  与  $\langle f(u), f(v) \rangle$  重数相同,  
则称 $G_1$ 与 $G_2$ 同构, 记作 $G_1 \cong G_2$

- **算法**: NAUTY

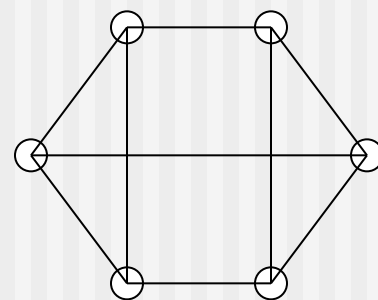
# 图同构(举例)



$G_1$



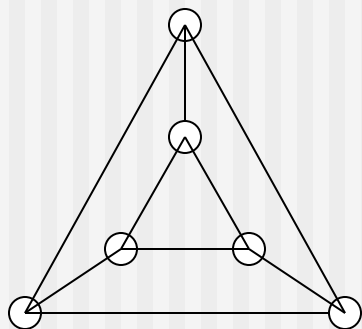
$G_2$



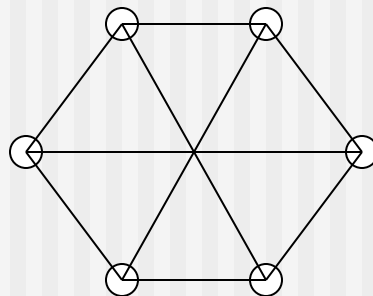
$G_3$

$$G_1 \cong G_3, \quad G_1 \not\cong G_2$$

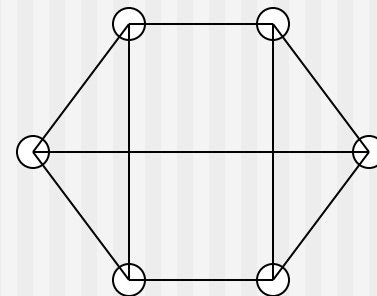
# 图同构(举例)



$G_1$

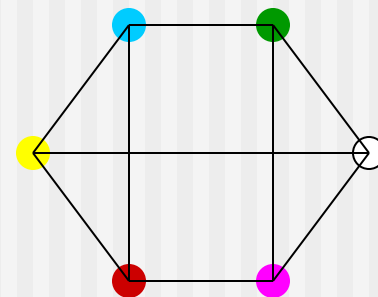
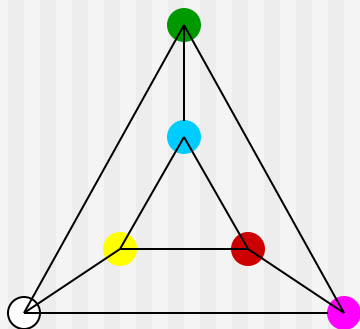


$G_2$



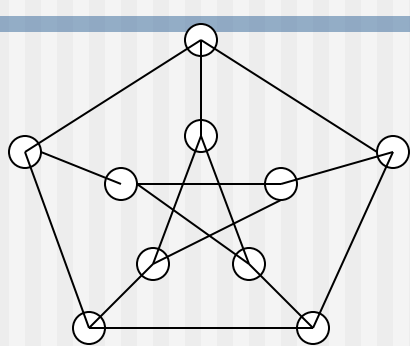
$G_3$

$$G_1 \cong G_3, \quad G_1 \not\cong G_2$$

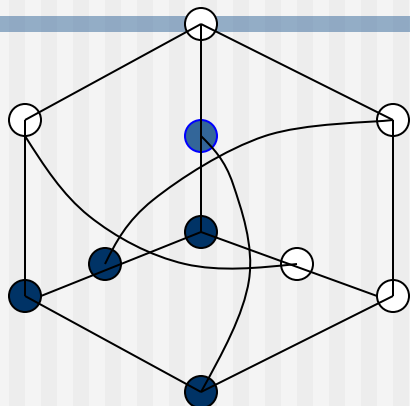




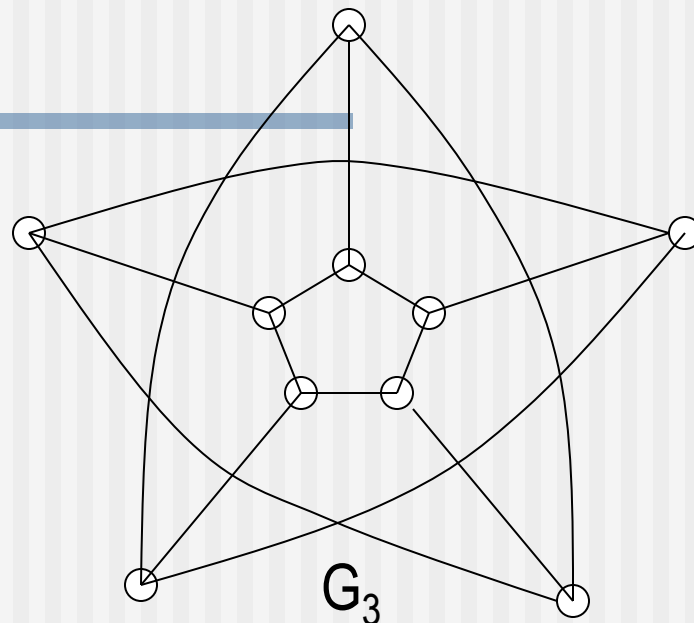
# 图同构(举例)



$G_1$



$G_2$

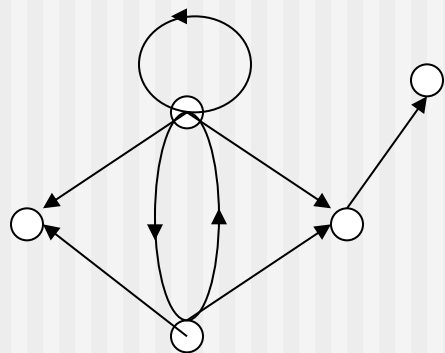


$G_3$

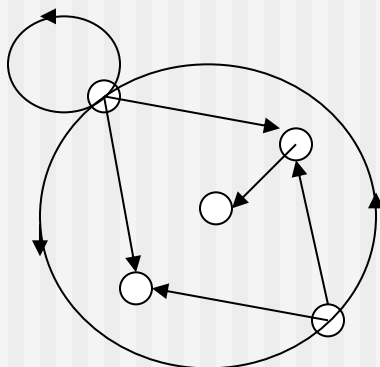
彼得森(Peterson)图

$$G_1 \cong G_2 \cong G_3$$

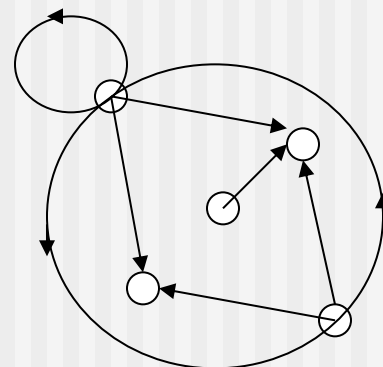
# 图同构(举例)



$D_1$



$D_2$



$D_3$

$$D_1 \cong D_2, \quad D_2 \not\cong D_3$$

# 同构关系

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- 同构关系是全体图集合上的二元关系
  - 自反的
  - 对称的
  - 传递的
- 同构关系是等价关系

# 图族(graph class)

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- 完全图,有向完全图,竞赛图
- 正则图: 柏拉图图,彼德森图,库拉图斯基图
- $r$ 部图,二部图(偶图),完全 $r$ 部图
- 路径,圈,轮

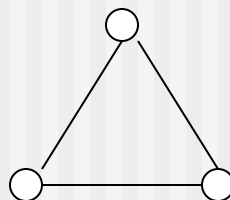
# 完全图(complete graphs)



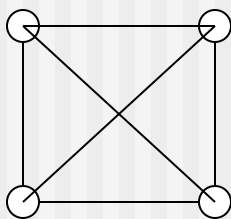
$K_1$



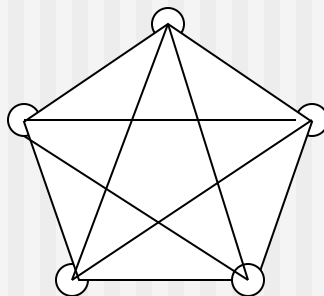
$K_2$



$K_3$



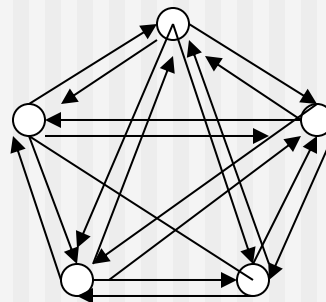
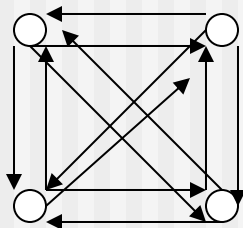
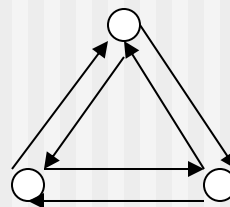
$K_4$



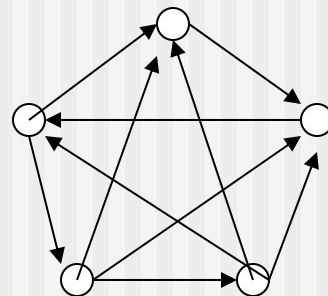
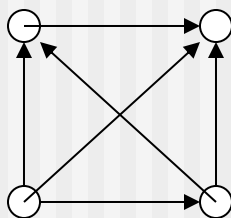
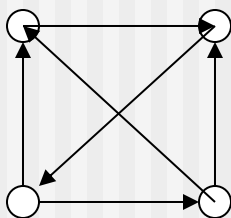
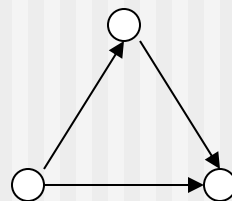
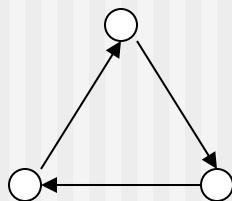
$K_5$

每个顶点均与其余的  
 $n-1$ 个顶点相邻,记作  
 **$K_n$**

# 有向完全图

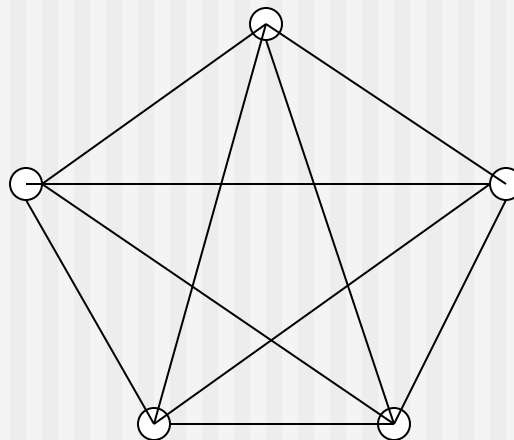
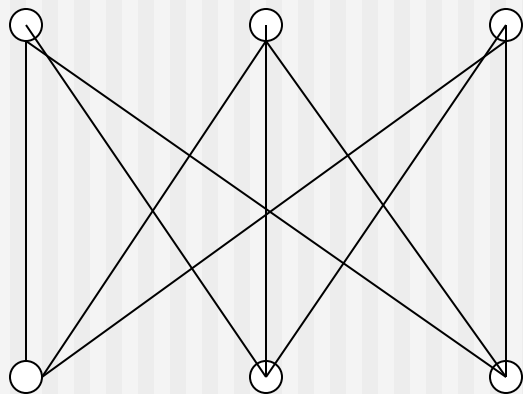


# 竞赛图(tournament)



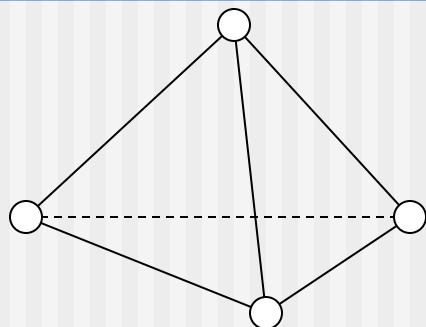
# 正则图(regular graph)

- **k正则图**:  $\forall v \in V(G), d(v)=k,$   
 $r=0,1,2,\dots$
- 完全图 $K_n$ 是 $n-1$ 正则图( $n=1,2,3,\dots$ )

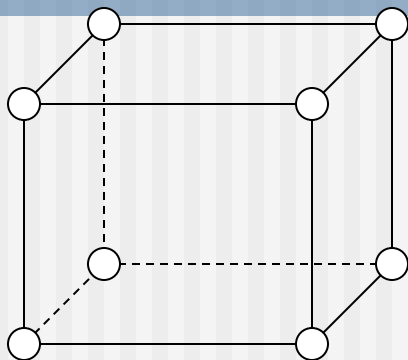




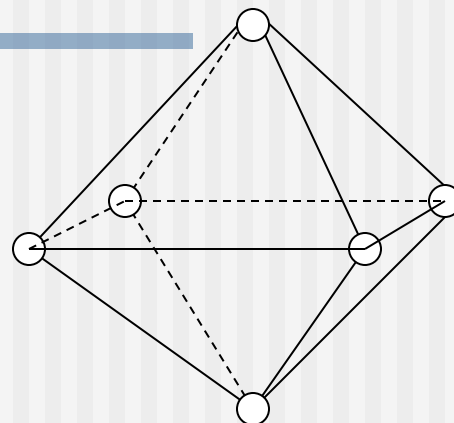
# 柏拉图图(Platonic graphs)



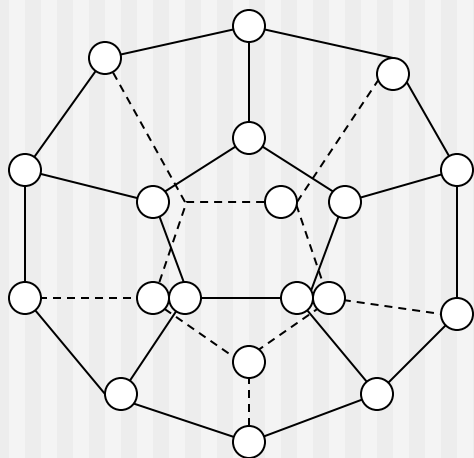
正四面体图



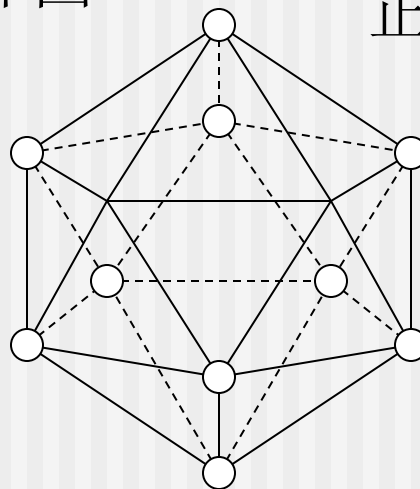
正六面体图



正八面体图

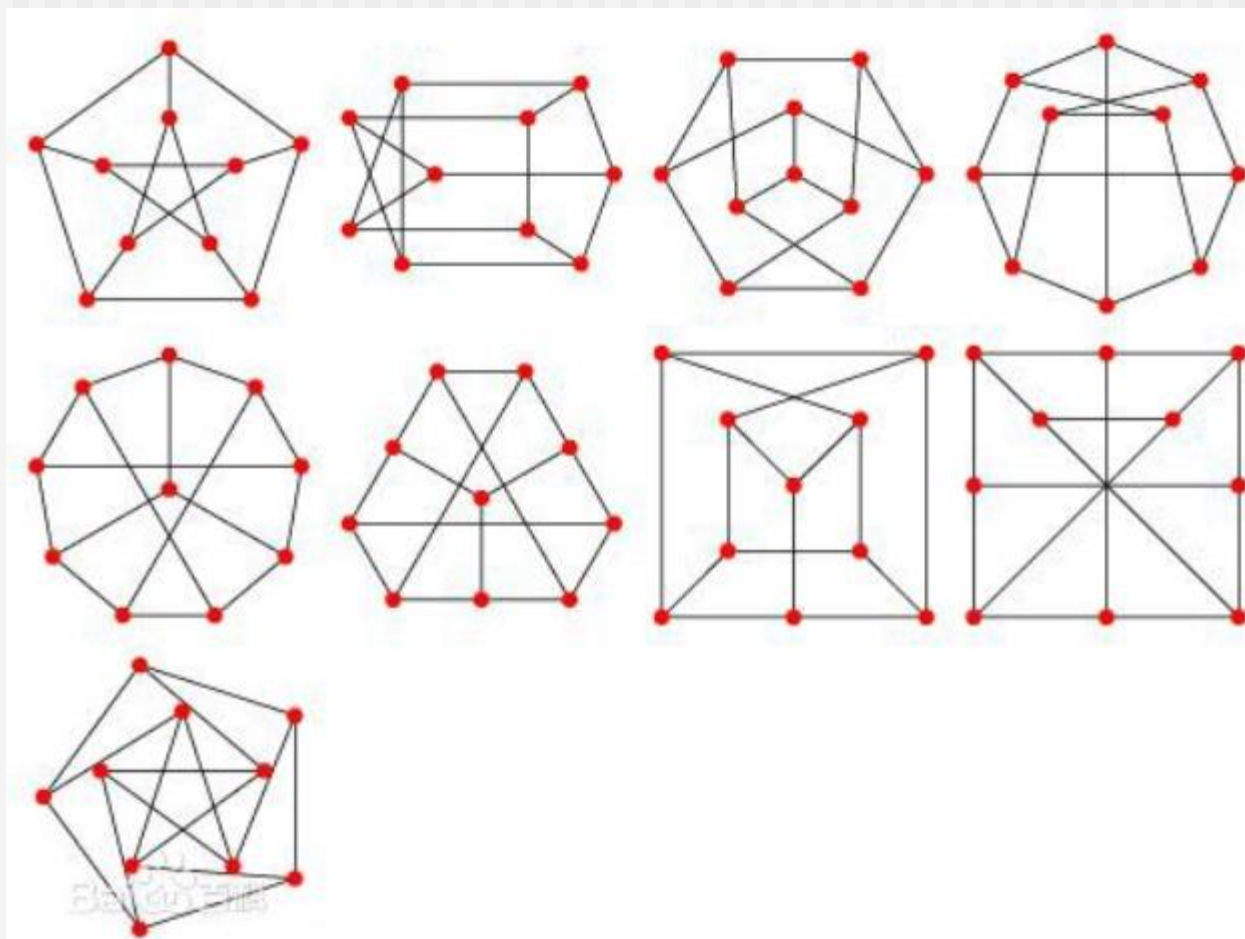
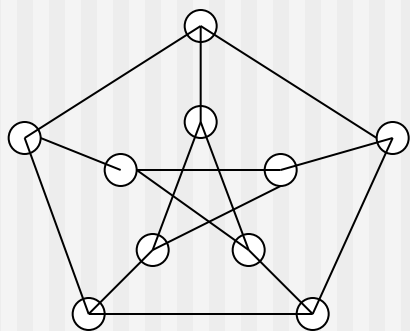


正十二面体图

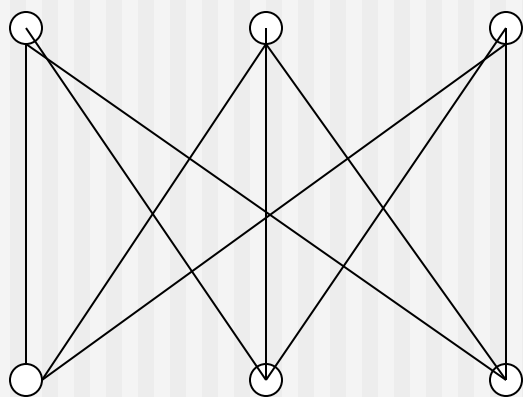


正二十面体图

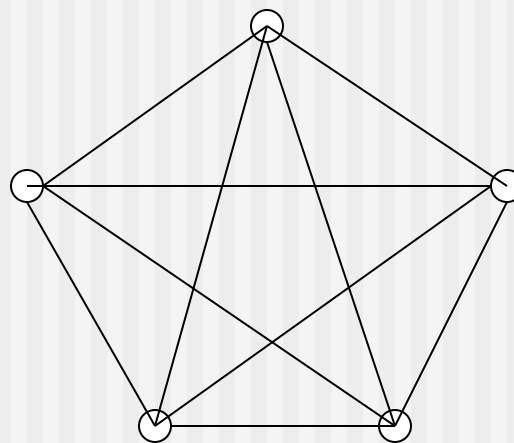
# 彼得森图(Petersen graph)



# 库拉图斯基图(Kuratowski graph)



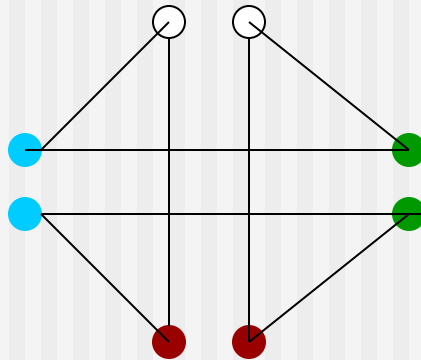
$K_{3,3}$



$K_5$

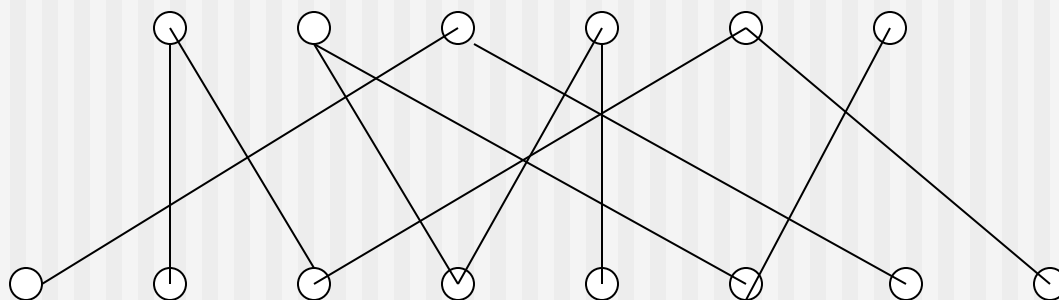
# r部图(r-partite graphs)

- **r部图**:  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ , 若 $V$ 分成 $r$ 个互不相交的子集, 使得 $G$ 中任何一条边的两个端点都不在同一个 $V_i$ 中, 即 $V = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \dots \cup V_r$ ,  $V_i \cap V_j = \emptyset$  ( $i \neq j$ ),  $E \subseteq \cup(V_i \& V_j)$
- 也记作  $G = \langle V_1, V_2, \dots, V_r; E \rangle$ .

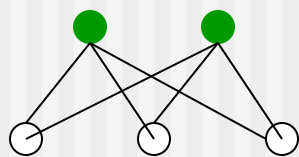


# 二部图(偶图)(bipartite graphs)

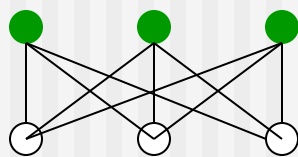
- 二部图:  $G = \langle V_1, V_2; E \rangle$ , 也称为偶图



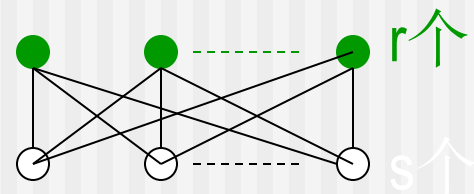
# 完全r部图(complete r-partite graphs)



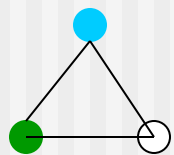
$K_{2,3}$



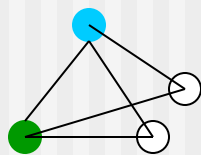
$K_{3,3}$



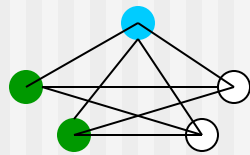
$K_{r,s}$



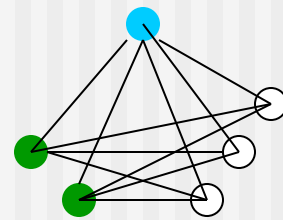
$K_{1,1,1}$



$K_{1,1,2}$



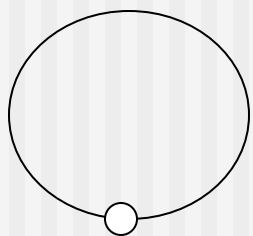
$K_{1,2,2}$



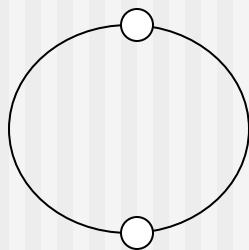
$K_{1,2,3}$

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r}$ :  $V_i$  中任一顶点均与  $V_j (i \neq j)$  所有顶点相邻

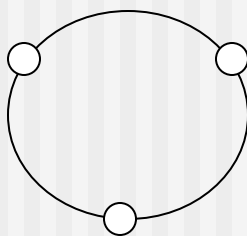
# 圈(cycles)



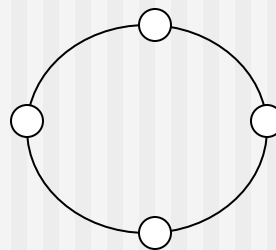
$C_1$



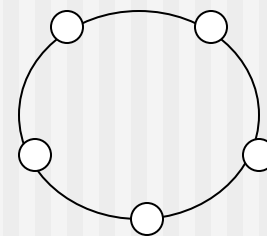
$C_2$



$C_3$

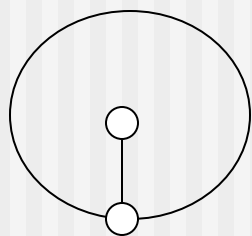


$C_4$

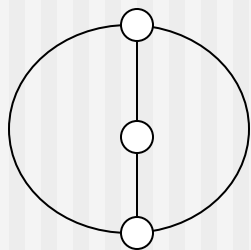


$C_5$

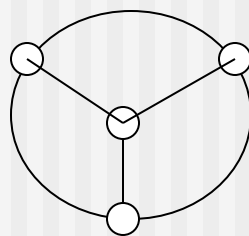
# 轮(wheels)



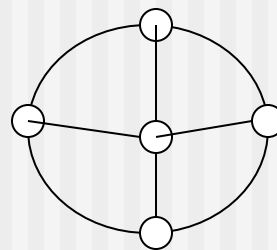
$W_1$



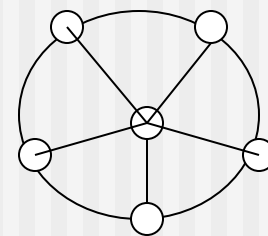
$W_2$



$W_3$



$W_4$

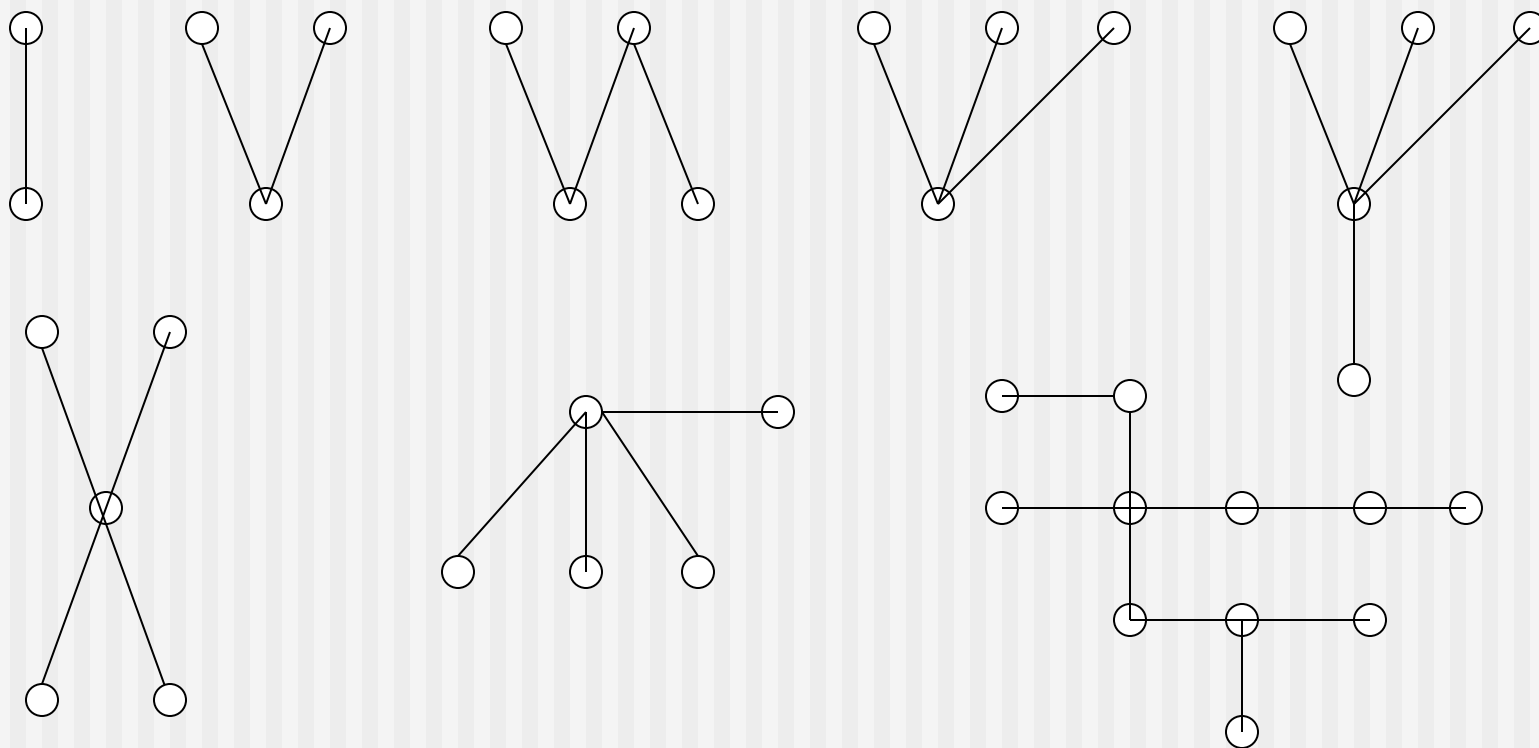


$W_5$



# 树(trees)

## ■ 树：连通无回图



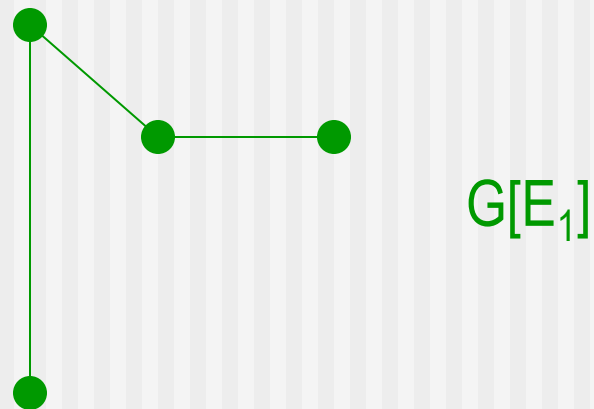
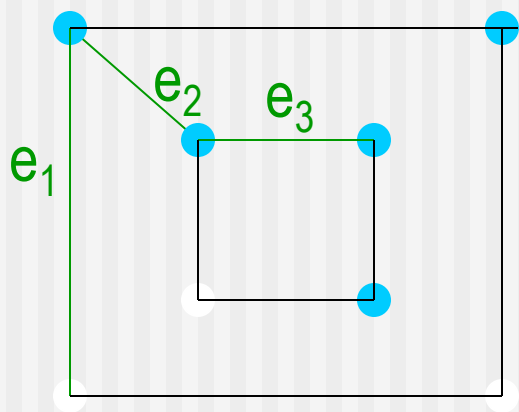
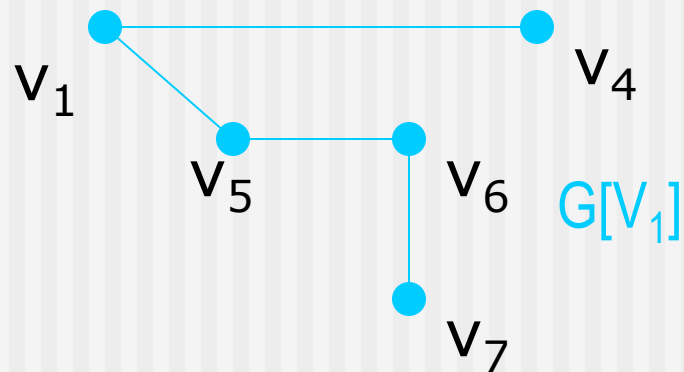
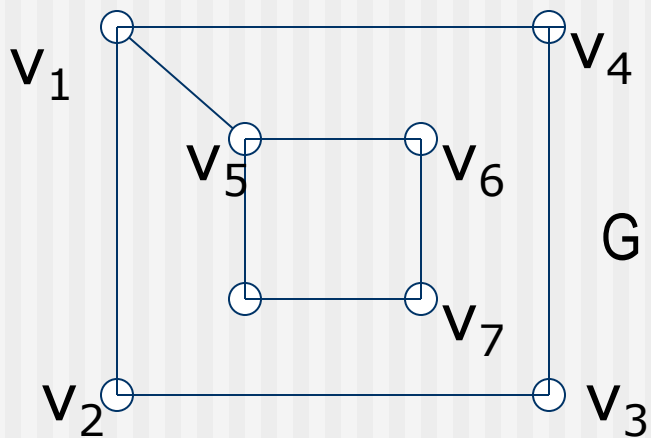
# 子图,生成子图

- 子图(subgraph):  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ ,  $G' = \langle V', E' \rangle$ ,  
 $G' \subseteq G \Leftrightarrow V' \subseteq V \wedge E' \subseteq E$
- 真子图(proper subgraph):  
 $G' \subset G \Leftrightarrow G' \subseteq G \wedge (V' \subset V \vee E' \subset E)$
- 生成子图(spanning subgraph):  
 $G'$ 是 $G$ 的生成子图  $\Leftrightarrow G' \subseteq G \wedge V' = V$

# 导出子图(induced subgraph)

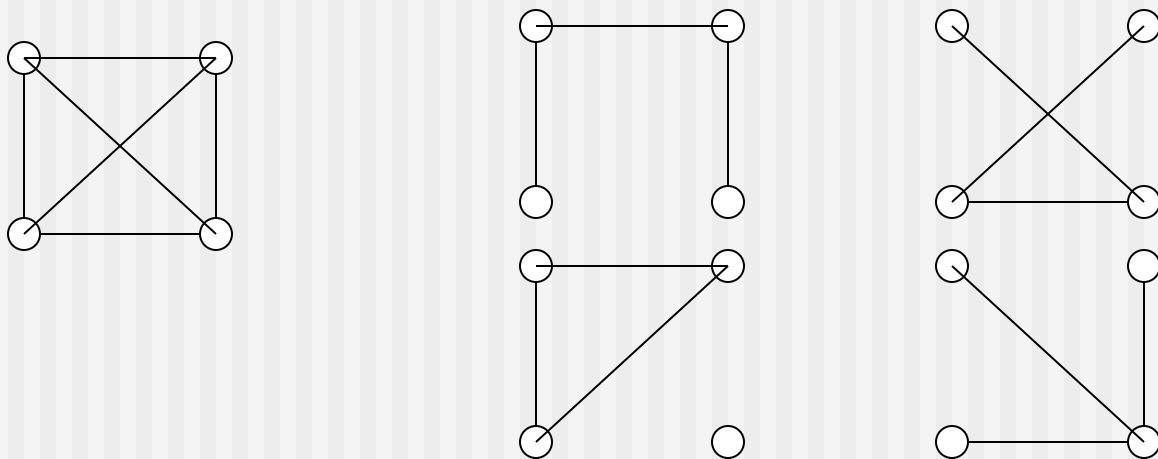
- 导出子图:  $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ ,
- 若  $V_1 \subset V$ , 以  $G$  中两个端点都在  $V_1$  中的边组成边集  $E_1$  的图, 即  $E_1 = E \cap V_1 \times V_1$ ,  $G[V_1] = \langle V_1, E_1 \rangle$  为由  $V_1$  导出的子图
- 若  $\emptyset \neq E_1 \subset E$ , 以  $E_1$  中的边关联的点为顶点集  $V_1$ , 则称  $G[E_1] = \langle V_1, E_1 \rangle$  为由  $E_1$  导出的子图

# 导出子图(举例)



# 补图(complement graph)

- **补图**: 以 $V$ 为顶点集,以使 $G$ 称为 $n$ 阶完全图的所有添加边组成的集合为边集的图,为 $G$ 的补图, 即 $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ ,  $\overline{G} = \langle V, E(K_n) - E \rangle$
- **自补图**(self-complement graph):  $\overline{G} \cong G$



# 例5

- **例5:** (1) 画出5阶4条边的所有非同构的无向简单图; (2)画出4阶2条边的所有非同构的有向简单图.

**解:** (1)  $\sum d(v) = 2m = 8$ ,  $\Delta \leq n-1 = 4$ ,

$(4, 1, 1, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2, 1, 1),$

$(3, 2, 2, 1, 0), (2, 2, 2, 2, 0)$

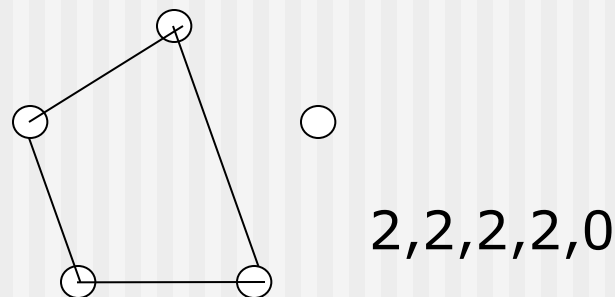
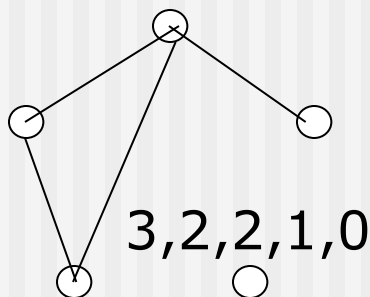
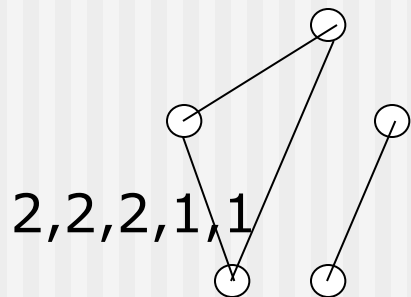
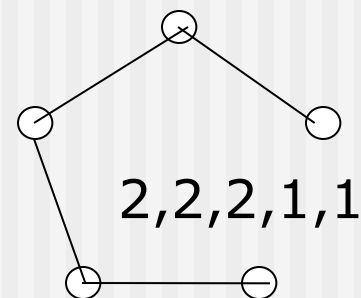
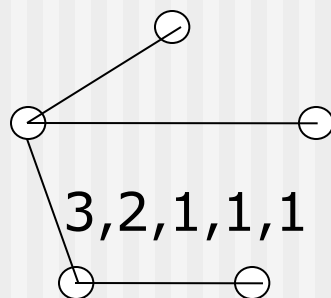
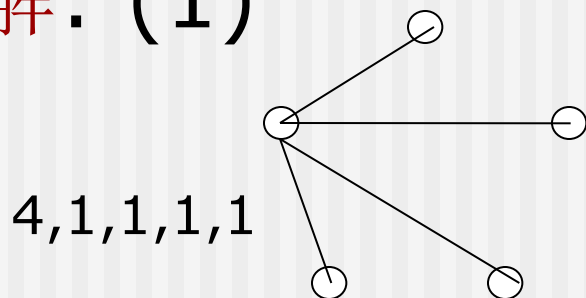
(2)  $\sum d^+(v) = \sum d^-(v) = m = 2$ ,  $\sum d(v) = 2m = 4$ ,

$(2, 1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 0, 0)$

# 例5(1)

■ **例5:** (1) 画出5阶4条边的所有非同构的无向简单图;

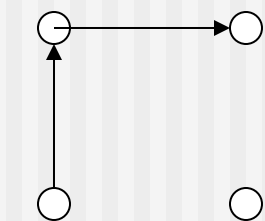
■ **解:** (1)



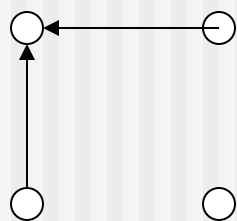
# 例5(2)

■ **例5:** (2)画出4阶2条边的所有非同构的有向简单图.

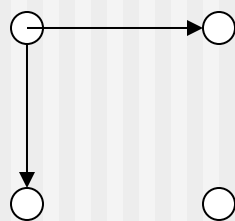
■ **解:** (2)



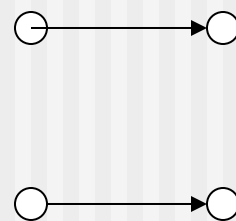
2,1,1,0



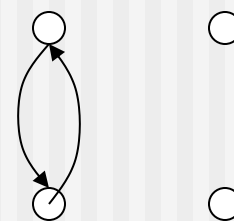
2,1,1,0



2,1,1,0



1,1,1,1



2,2,0,0



# 图的运算

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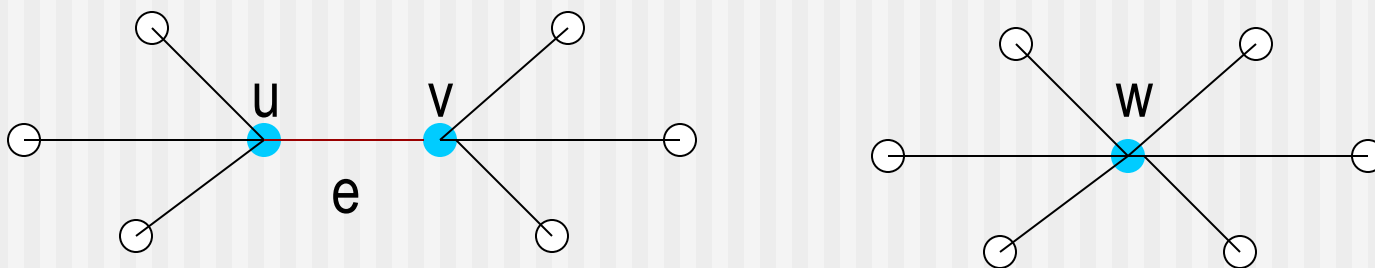
- 删除,收缩,加新边,不交
- 并图,交图,差图,环和
- 联图,积图

# 删除(delete)

- 删除边 $e$ :  $G-e = \langle V, E-\{e\} \rangle$
- 删除边集 $E'$ :  $G-E' = \langle V, E-E' \rangle,$
- 删除顶点 $v$ 以及 $v$ 所关联的所有边:  $G-v = \langle V-\{v\}, E-I_G(v) \rangle,$
- 删除顶点集 $V'$ 以及 $V'$ 所关联的所有边:  $G-V' = \langle V-V', E-I_G(V') \rangle,$

# 收缩(contract)

- $G \setminus e$ :  $e = (u, v) \in E$ , 删除 $e$ , 将 $e$ 的两个端点 $u$ 与 $v$ 用一个新的顶点 $w$ 代替, 使 $w$ 关联除 $e$ 之外的 $u, v$ 关联的所有边



# 加新边(add new edge)

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- $G \cup (u, v) = \langle V, E \cup \{(u, v)\} \rangle$ , 在 $u$ 与 $v$ 之间加新边
- 也写成 $G + (u, v)$

# 不交(non-intersect)

- $G_1 = \langle V_1, E_1 \rangle$ ,  $G_2 = \langle V_2, E_2 \rangle$ ,
- $G_1$ 与 $G_2$ 不交  $\Leftrightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$
- $G_1$ 与 $G_2$ 边不交(边不重)  $\Leftrightarrow E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$

# 并图,交图,差图,环和(ring sum)

$G_1 = \langle V_1, E_1 \rangle$ ,  $G_2 = \langle V_2, E_2 \rangle$ , 都无孤立点

- 并图: 以  $E_1 \cup E_2$  为边集, 以  $E_1 \cup E_2$  中边关联的顶点组成的集合为顶点集的图, 即:

$$G_1 \cup G_2 = \langle V(E_1 \cup E_2), E_1 \cup E_2 \rangle$$

- 交图:  $G_1 \cap G_2 = \langle V(E_1 \cap E_2), E_1 \cap E_2 \rangle$

- 差图:  $G_1 - G_2 = \langle V(E_1 - E_2), E_1 - E_2 \rangle$

- 环和:  $G_1 \oplus G_2 = \langle V(E_1 \oplus E_2), E_1 \oplus E_2 \rangle$   
 $= (G_1 \cup G_2) - (G_1 \cap G_2)$

# 性质

- $G_1 \oplus G_2 = (G_1 \cup G_2) - (G_1 \cap G_2)$

- $G_1 = G_2$  时,

$$G_1 \cup G_2 = G_1 \cap G_2 = G_1 = G_2$$

$$G_1 \oplus G_2 = G_1 - G_2 = \emptyset$$

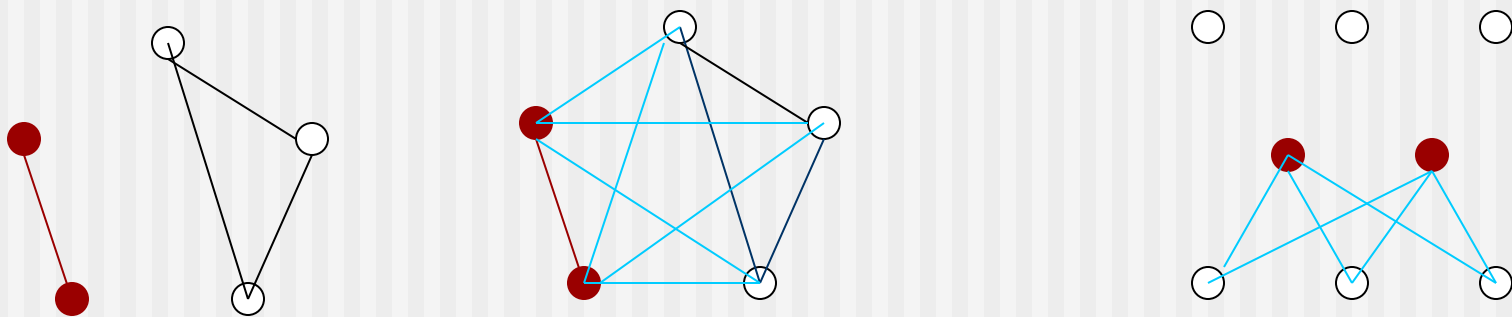
- $G_1$  与  $G_2$  边不重时,

$$G_1 \cap G_2 = \emptyset, \quad G_1 - G_2 = G_1, \quad G_2 - G_1 = G_2,$$

$$G_1 \oplus G_2 = G_1 \cup G_2$$

# 联图(join)

- 联图:  $G_1 = \langle V_1, E_1 \rangle$ ,  $G_2 = \langle V_2, E_2 \rangle$ , 不交的无向图, 以  $V_1 \cup V_2$  为顶点集,  $E = E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \{(u, v) | (u \in V_1) \wedge (v \in V_2)\}$  为边集的图, 记作:  $G_1 + G_2$
- $K_r + K_s = K_{r+s}$        $N_r + N_s = K_{r,s}$
- 若  $|V_1| = n_1$ ,  $|E_1| = m_1$ ,  $|V_2| = n_2$ ,  $|E_2| = m_2$ ,  
 $n = n_1 + n_2$ ,  $m = m_1 + m_2 + n_1 n_2$

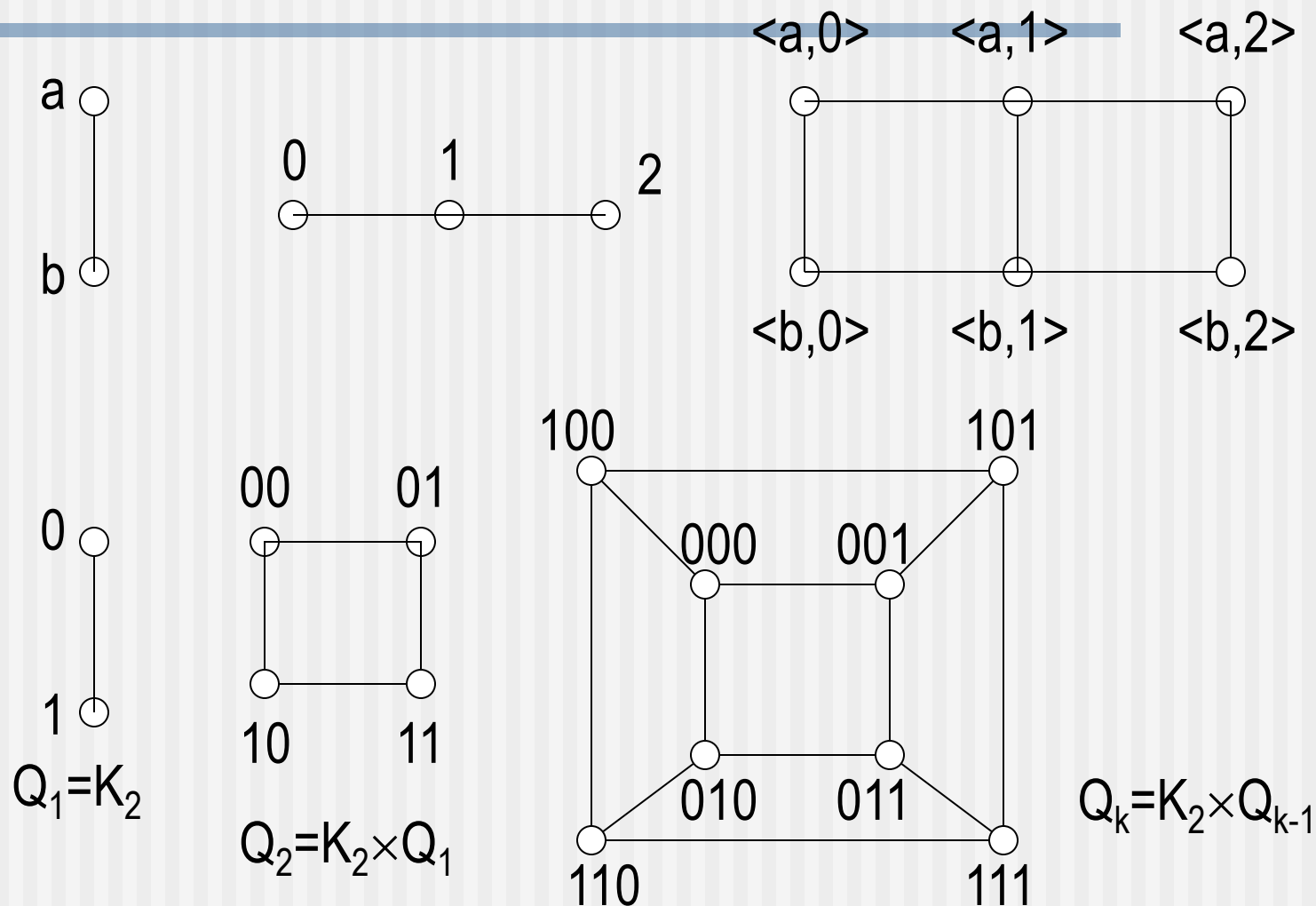




# 积图(product)

- $G_1 = \langle V_1, E_1 \rangle$ ,  $G_2 = \langle V_2, E_2 \rangle$ , 无向简单图
- 积图:  $G_1 \times G_2 = \langle V_1 \times V_2, E \rangle$ , 其中
$$E = \{ (\langle u_i, u_j \rangle, \langle v_k, v_s \rangle) \mid$$
$$(\langle u_i, u_j \rangle, \langle v_k, v_s \rangle \in V_1 \times V_2) \wedge$$
$$((u_i = v_k \wedge u_j \text{ 与 } v_s \text{ 相邻}) \vee (u_j = v_s \wedge u_i \text{ 与 } v_k \text{ 相邻})) \}$$
- 若  $|V_i| = n_i$ ,  $|E_i| = m_i$ ,
$$n = n_1 n_2, m = n_1 m_2 + n_2 m_1$$

# 积图(举例)



# 总结

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- 1. 预备知识, 无向图, 有向图, 相邻, 关联
- 2. 度, 握手定理, 度数列, 可(简单)图化
- 3. 图同构
- 4. 图族
- 5. 图运算

# 作业

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- P131: 1, 2, 3, 5, 11