

问题与反馈

2014.10.10

1.12

- Walk, trail, path, circuit, cycle, geodesic
- $\text{Diam}(G)$

1.24 bipartite

- Odd cycle

2.19 regular graph

- r -regular graph of order 6;
- s -regular graph of order 7;

2.31 Degree sequences

- Graph and its complement.

3.1-2 Isomorphic Graph

22.1-3

The *transpose* of a directed graph $G = (V, E)$ is the graph $G^T = (V, E^T)$, where $E^T = \{(v, u) \in V \times V : (u, v) \in E\}$. Thus, G^T is G with all its edges reversed. Describe efficient algorithms for computing G^T from G , for both the adjacency-list and adjacency-matrix representations of G . Analyze the running times of your algorithms.

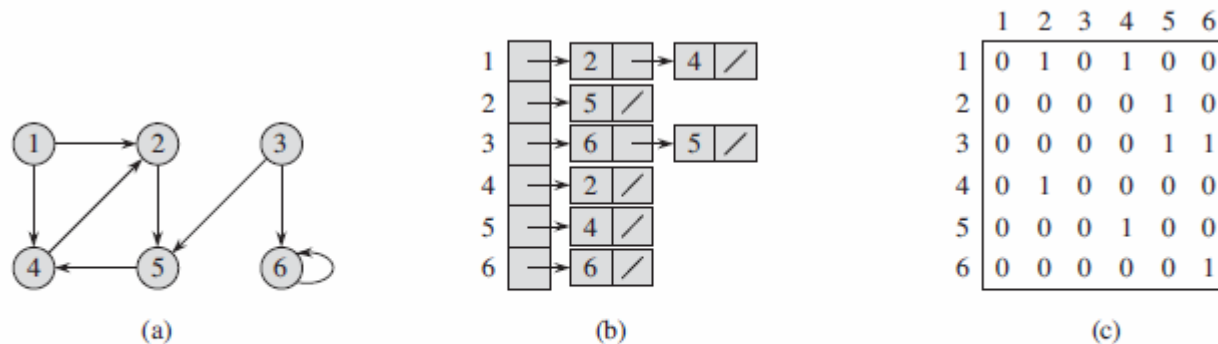


Figure 22.2 Two representations of a directed graph. (a) A directed graph G with 6 vertices and 8 edges. (b) An adjacency-list representation of G . (c) The adjacency-matrix representation of G .