

最小生成树的Java实现 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022__E6_9C_80_E5_B0_8F_E7_94_9F_E6_c104_645094.htm /* * @input: 一个有向无环带权图，表述为一个二维数组graph[n][n] * @output: 最小生成树tree[n-1][3],tree[i][0]及tree[i][1]为边之顶点，tree[i][2]为权 */ public class MiniSpanTreeTest { static int[][] graph={ {1000,6,1,5,1000,1000}, {6,1000,5,1000,3,1000}, {1,5,1000,5,6,4}, {5,1000,5,1000,1000,2}, {1000,3,6,1000,1000,6}, {1000,1000,4,2,6,1000}, }. static int v=0. static int[][] tree. public static void main(String[] args) { MiniSpanTree miniSpanTree=new MiniSpanTree(). miniSpanTree.input(graph, v). tree=miniSpanTree.getTree(). for(int i=0. i System.out.println("边 : " tree[i][0] "-" tree[i][1] " 权 : " tree[i][2]). } } } class MiniSpanTree { private int[][] graph. private int v. private int[][] tree. private boolean[] s. void input(int[][] graph, int v) { this.graph=graph. this.v=v. tree=new int[graph.length-1][]. s=new boolean[graph.length]. for(boolean i : s) i=false. s[v]=true. calculate(). } void calculate() { for(int i=0. i int[][] edge ={{0,0,1000,},},}. for(int j=0. j for(int k=0. s[j]==true 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com