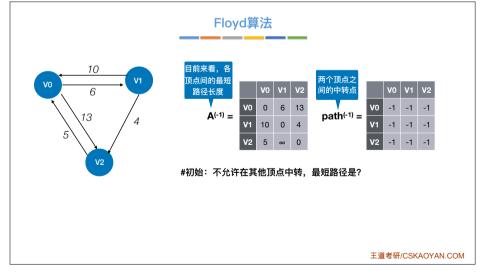
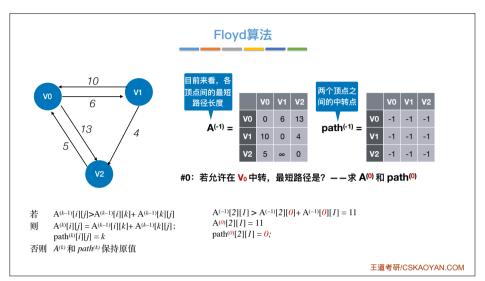
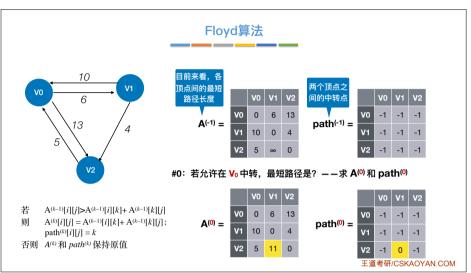
最短路径 Floyd算法

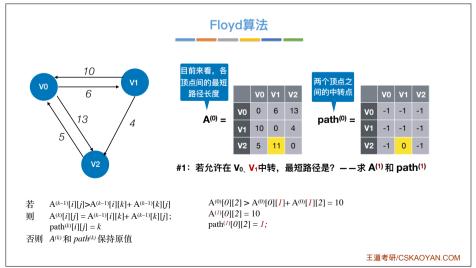


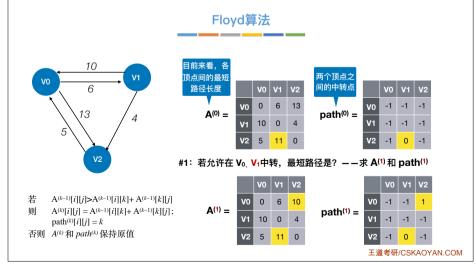
Floyd算法: 求出每一对顶点之间的最短路径 使用动态规划思想,将问题的求解分为多个阶段 对于n个顶点的图G,求任意一对顶点 Vi —> Vj 之间的最短路径可分为如下几个阶段: #初始: 不允许在其他顶点中转,最短路径是? #0: 若允许在 Vo 中转,最短路径是? #1: 若允许在 Vo, V1 中转,最短路径是? #2: 若允许在 Vo, V1, V2 中转,最短路径是? …… #n-1: 若允许在 Vo, V1、V2 …… Vn-1 中转,最短路径是?

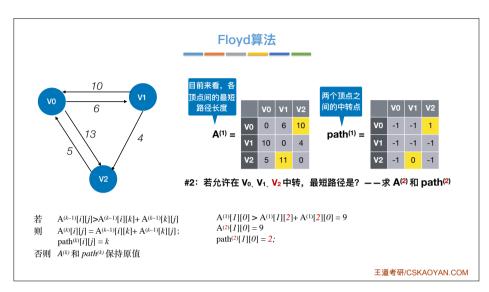


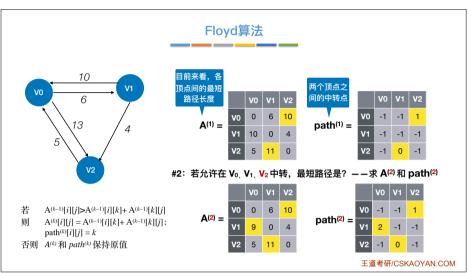


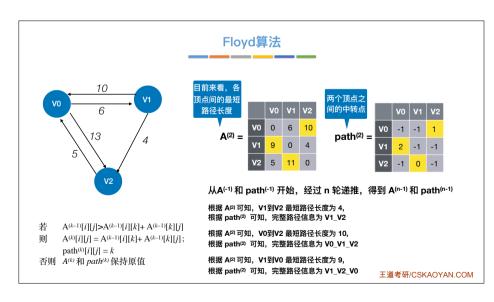


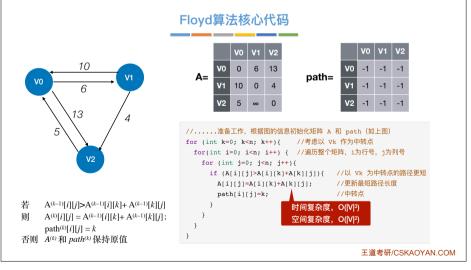


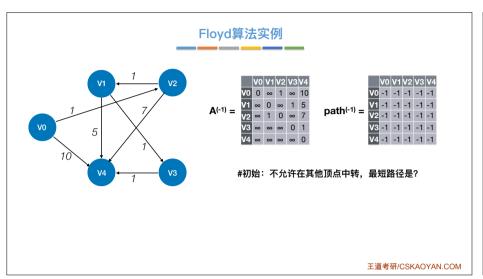


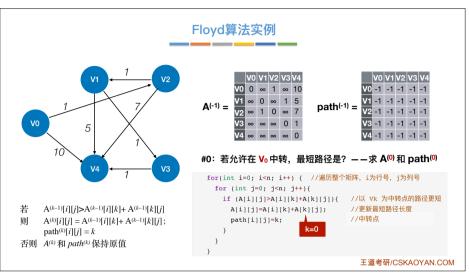


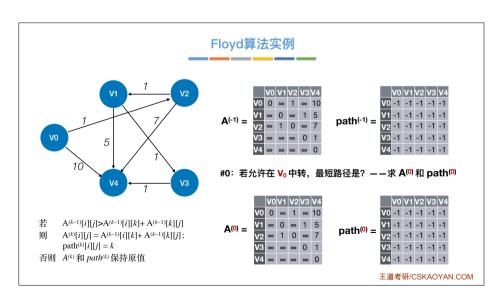


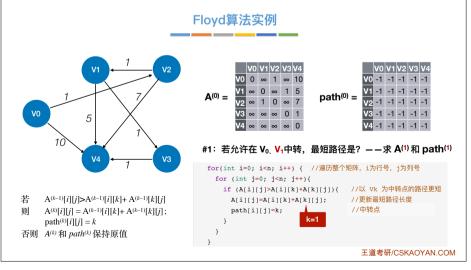


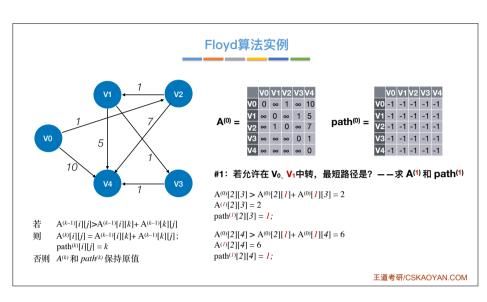


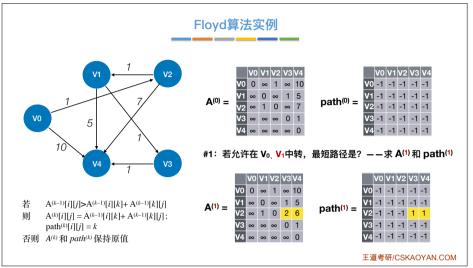


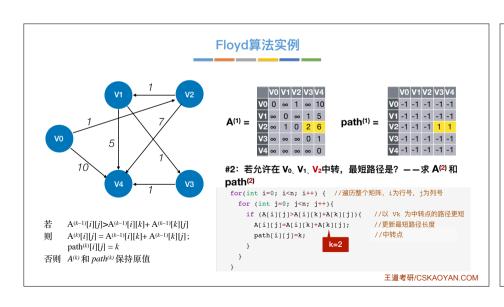


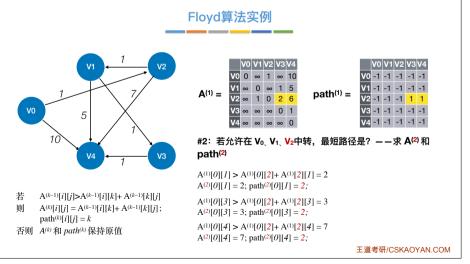


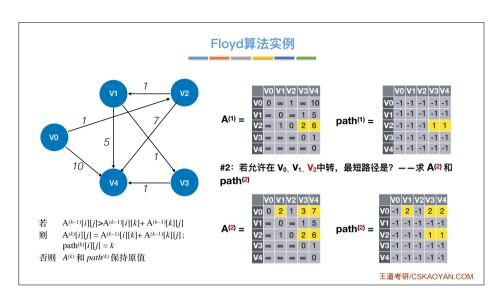


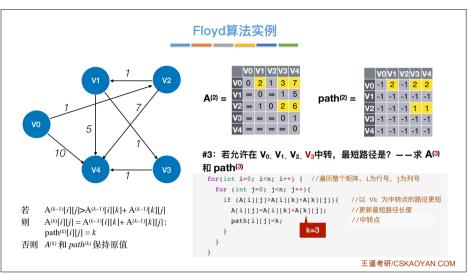


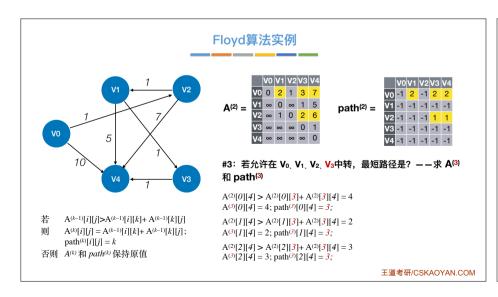


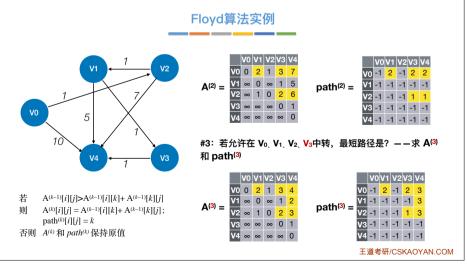


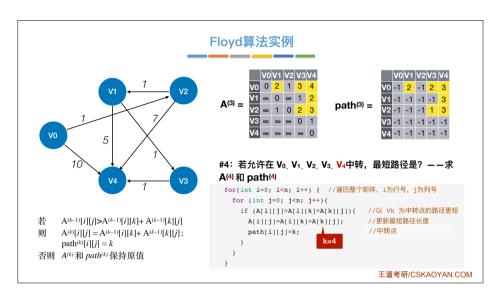


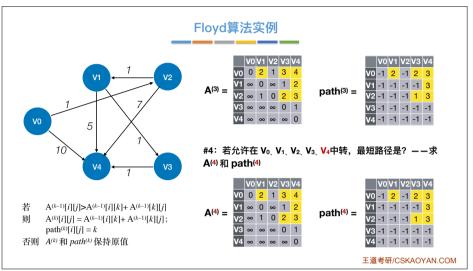


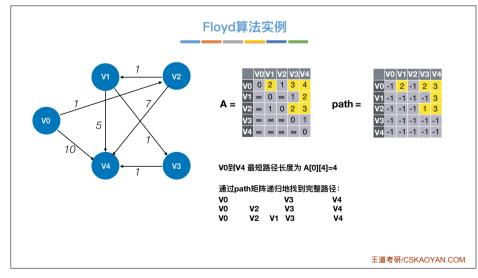


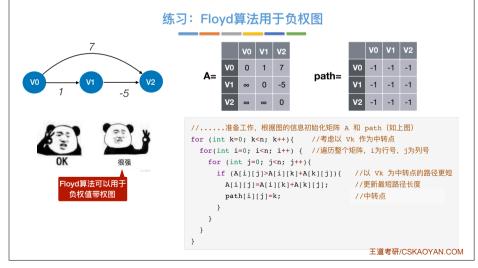




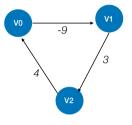








不能解决的问题



Floyd 算法不能解决带有"负权回路"的图(有负权值的边组成回路),这种图有可能没有最短路径

王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

知识点回顾与重要考点

	BFS 算法	Dijkstra 算法	Floyd 算法
无权图	√	✓	√
带权图	×	V	✓
带负权值的图	×	×	✓
带负权回路的图	×	×	×
时间复杂度	O(V ²)或O(V + E)	O(V 2)	O(V 3)
通常用于		求带权图的单源最 短路径	求带权图中各顶点 间的最短路径

注:也可用 Dijkstra 算法求所有顶点间的最短路径,重复 [V] 次即可,总的时间复杂度也是O([V]³)