

Grafos

Algoritmo de Dijkstra

Prof. Edson Alves

Faculdade UnB Gama

Proponente

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Edsger Wybe Dijkstra
(1956)

Características do algoritmo de Dijkstra

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- ★ Complexidade: $O(E + V \log V)$

Pseudocódigo

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 - (a) Seja $u \in U$ o vértice mais próximo de s em U
 - (b) Relaxe as distâncias usando as arestas que partem de u
 - (c) Remova u de U

Pseudocódigo

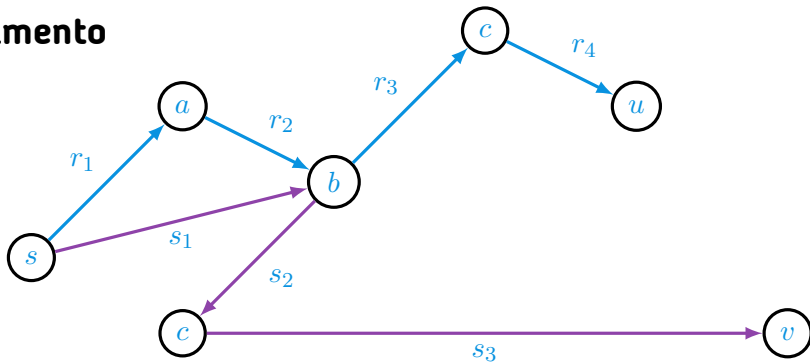
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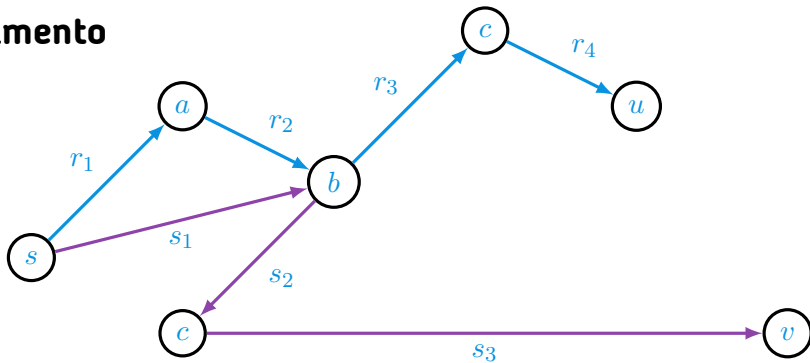
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3. Retorne d

Relaxamento

Relaxamento



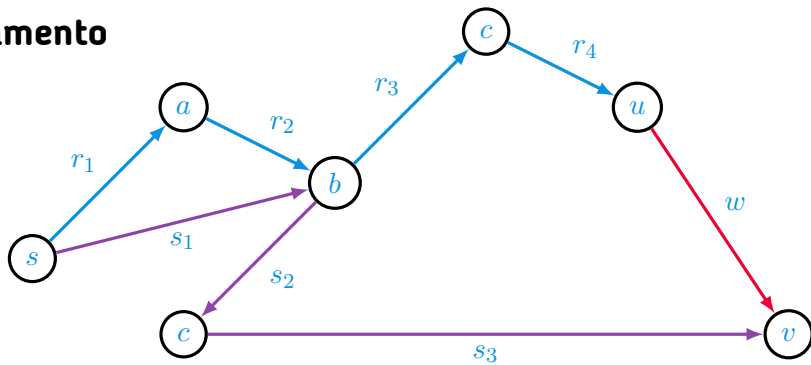
Relaxamento



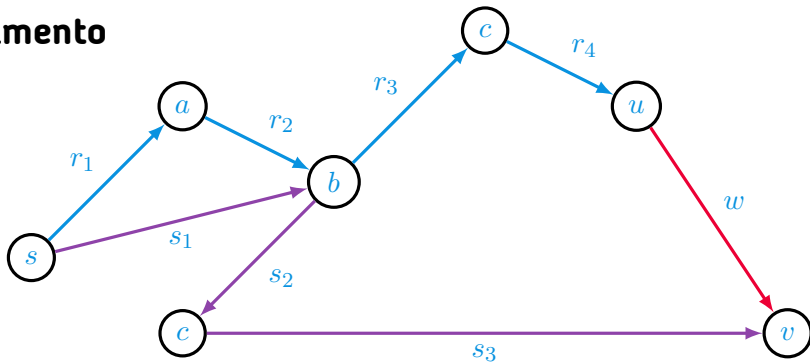
$$\text{dist}(s, u) = \sum_{i=1}^4 r_i$$

$$\text{dist}(s, v) = \sum_{j=1}^3 s_j$$

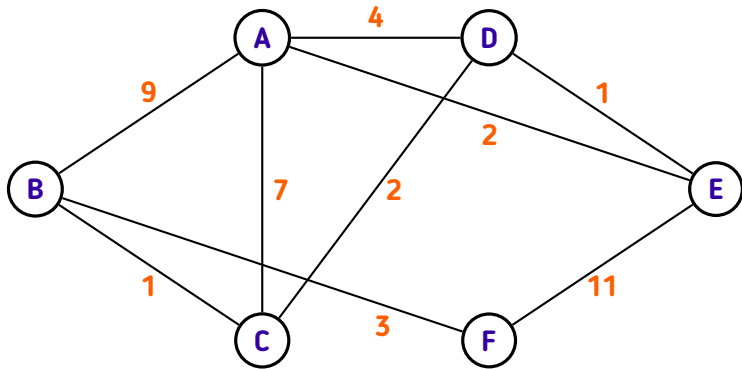
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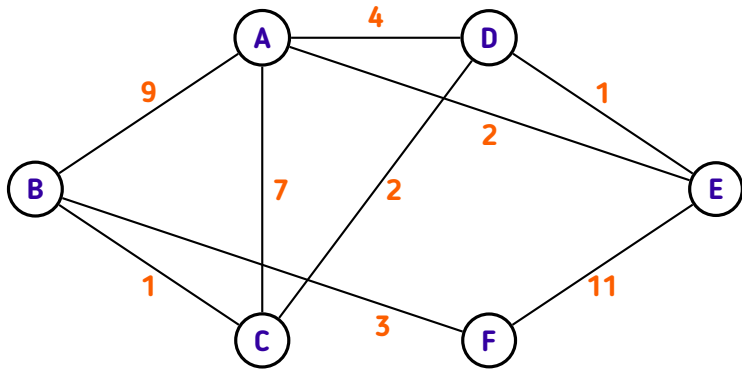


Relaxamento



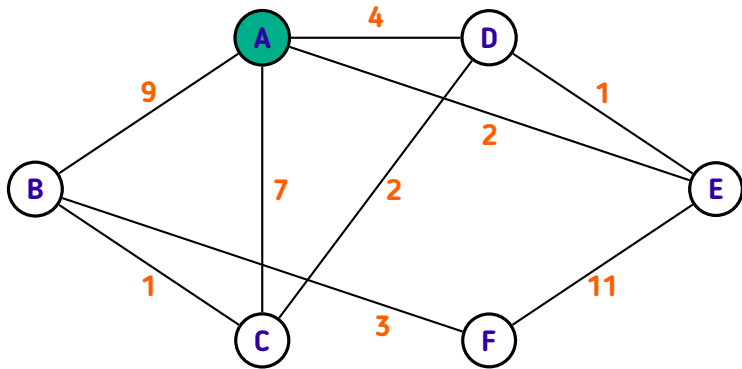
Se $\text{dist}(s, u) + w < \text{dist}(s, v)$, **faça** $\text{dist}(s, v) = \text{dist}(s, u) + w$





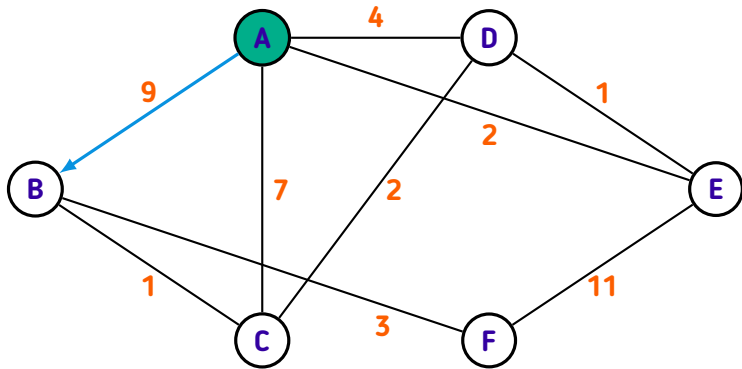
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞

$$U = \{ \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \}$$



	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞

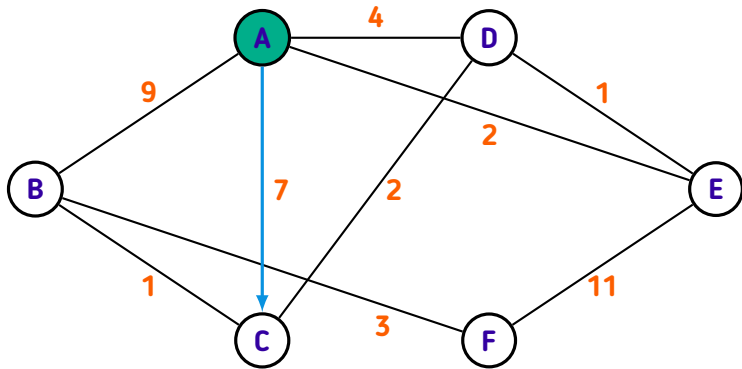
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$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

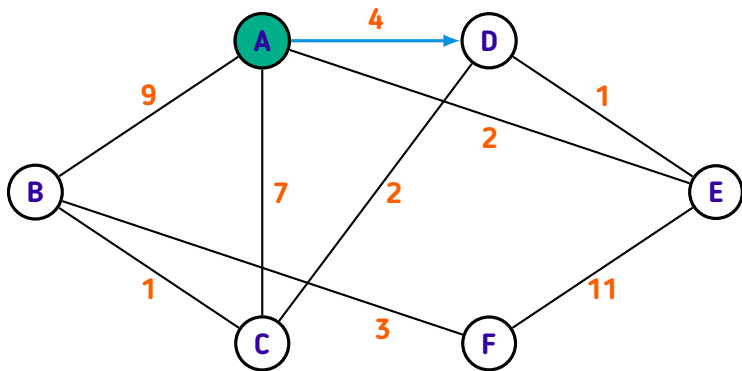
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	∞	∞	∞	∞

$$U = \{ \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \}$$



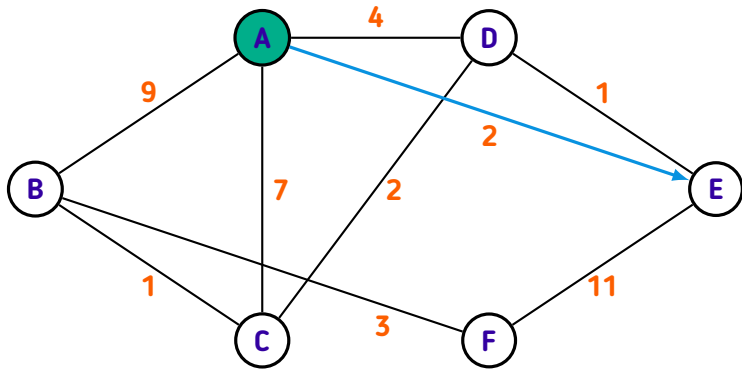
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	∞	∞	∞

$$U = \{ \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \}$$



	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	∞	∞

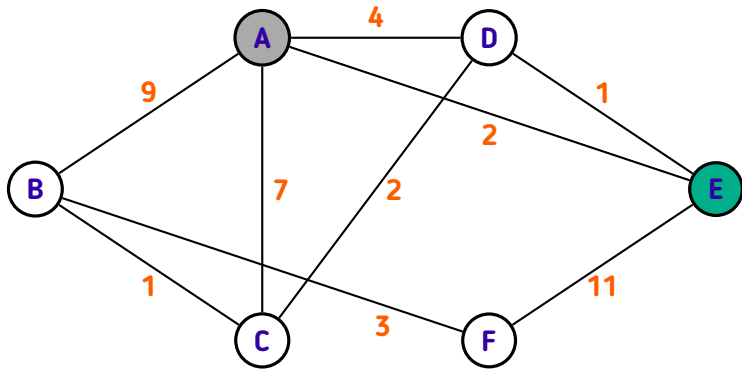
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$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	7	4	2	∞

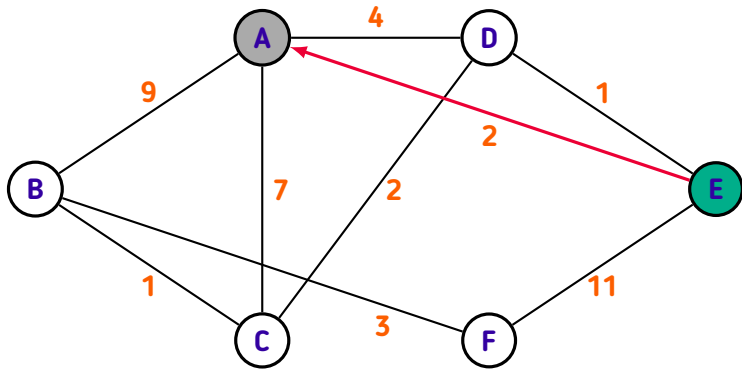
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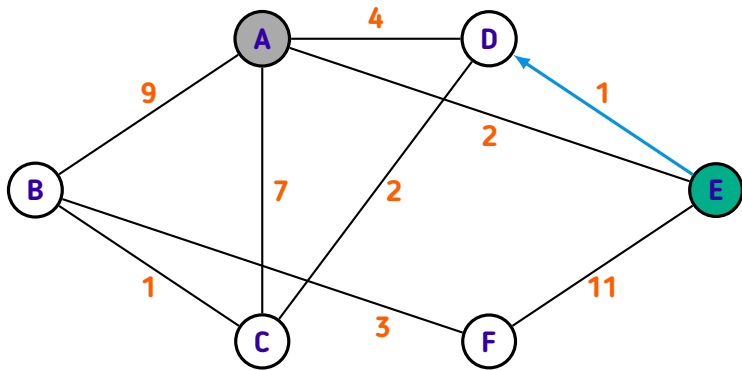
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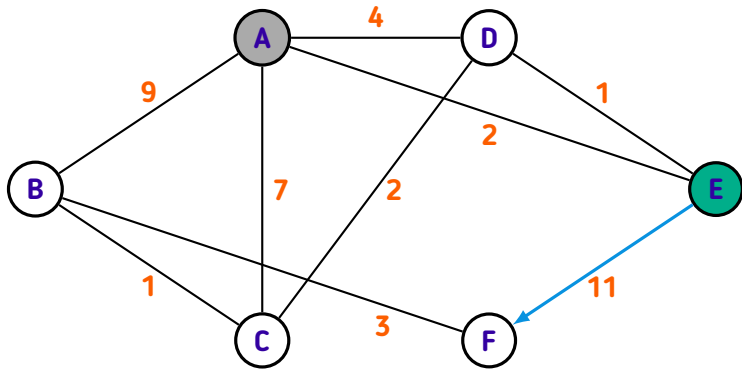
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$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	7	3	2	∞

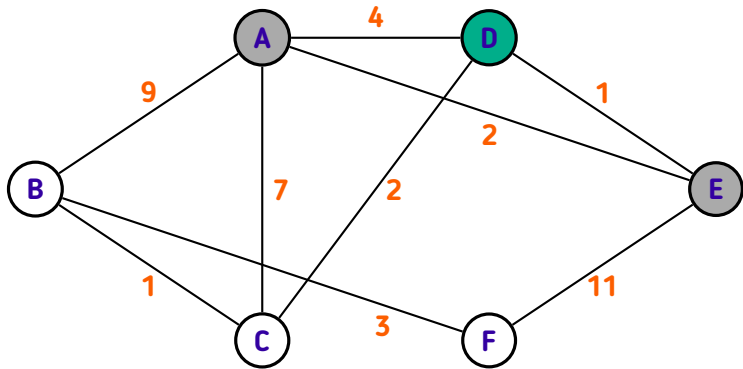
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$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	7	3	2	13

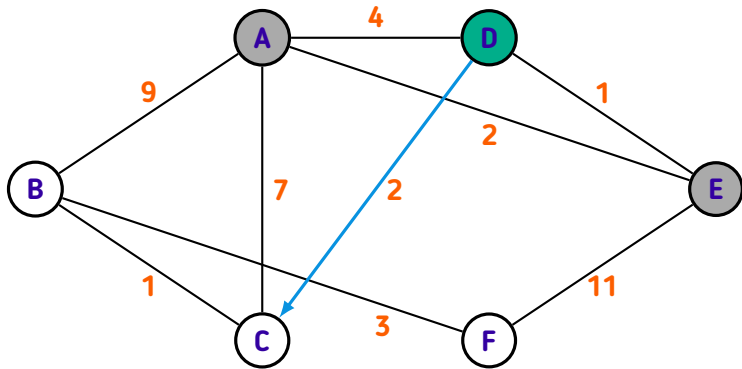
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A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	7	3	2	13

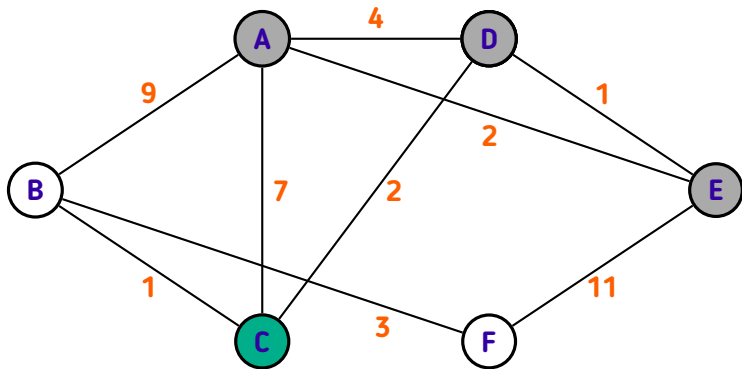
$$U = \{ \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F} \}$$



$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

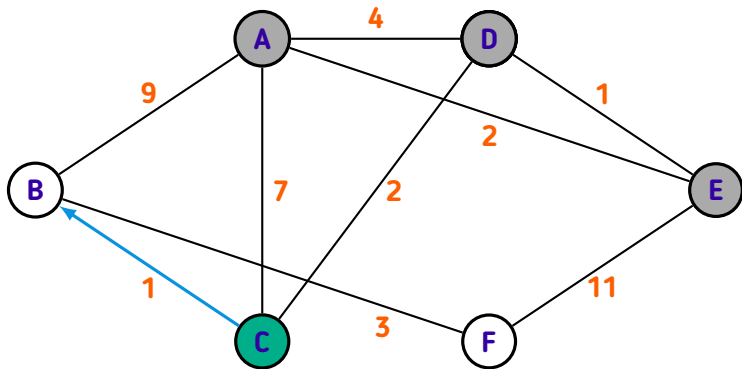
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	5	3	2	13

$$U = \{ \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F} \}$$



	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	5	3	2	13

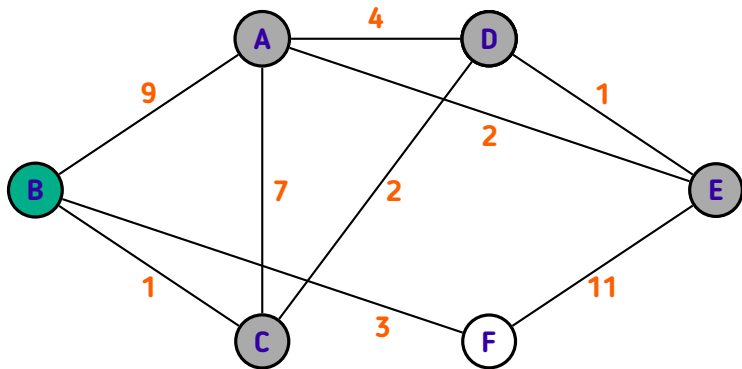
$$U = \{ \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{F} \}$$



$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D	E	F
0	6	5	3	2	13

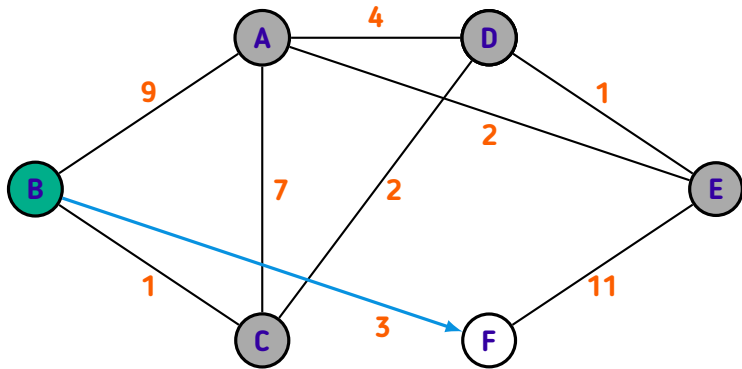
$$U = \{ \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{F} \}$$



$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

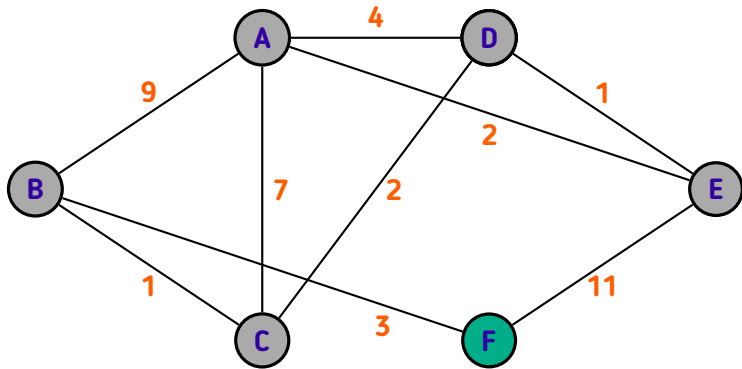
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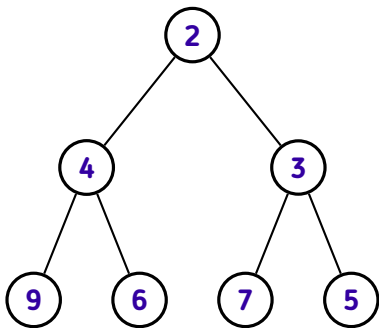


	A	B	C	D	E	F
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$U = \emptyset$

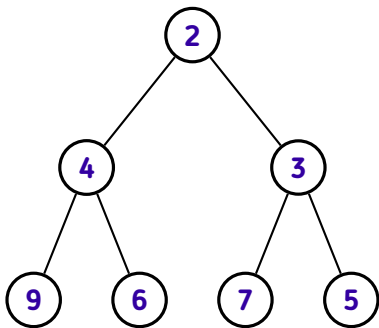
Identificação eficiente do vértice u mais próximo de s

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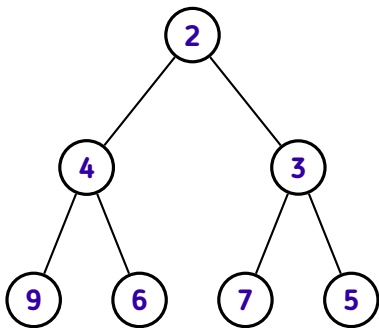
min heap

Identificação eficiente do vértice u mais próximo de s

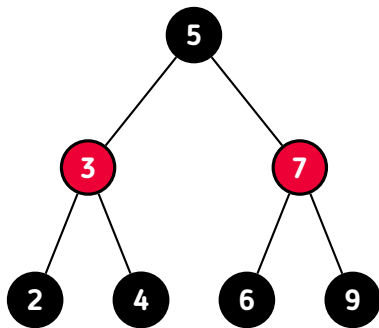


min heap
(priority_queue)

Identificação eficiente do vértice u mais próximo de s

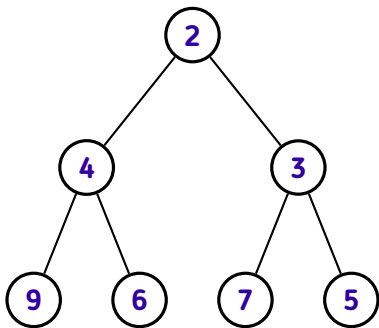


min heap
(priority_queue)

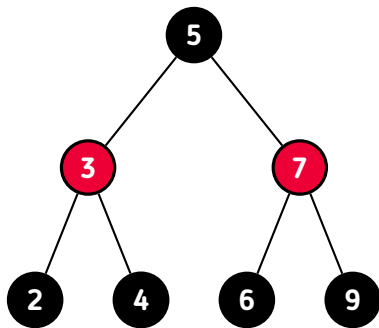


red-black tree

Identificação eficiente do vértice u mais próximo de s



min heap
(priority_queue)



red-black tree
(set)

```
vector<int> dijkstra(int s, int N)
{
    const int oo { 1000000010 };

    vector<int> dist(N + 1, oo);
    dist[s] = 0;

    set<ii> U;
    U.emplace(0, s);

    while (not U.empty())
    {
        auto [d, u] = *U.begin();
        U.erase(U.begin());
    }
}
```

```
    for (auto [v, w] : adj[u])
    {
        if (dist[v] > d + w)
        {
            if (U.count(ii(dist[v], v)))
                U.erase(ii(dist[v], v));

            dist[v] = d + w;
            U.emplace(dist[v], v);
        }
    }

    return dist;
}
```

Identificação do caminho mínimo

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- ★ Para determinar um caminho mínimo, é preciso definir o vetor auxiliar pred , onde $\text{pred}[u] = \text{antecessor de } u \text{ no caminho mínimo de } s \text{ a } u$
- ★ No início do algoritmo, $\text{pred}[s] = s$ e $\text{pred}[u] = \text{undef}$, se $u \neq s$

Identificação do caminho mínimo

★ Se (u, v) atualizar $d[v]$, faça $\text{pred}[v] = u$

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★ Se (u, v) atualizar $d[v]$, faça $\text{pred}[v] = u$

★ A sequência

$$p = \{(s, \text{pred}^{k-1}[u]), \dots, (\text{pred}[\text{pred}[u]], \text{pred}[u]), (\text{pred}[u], u)\}$$

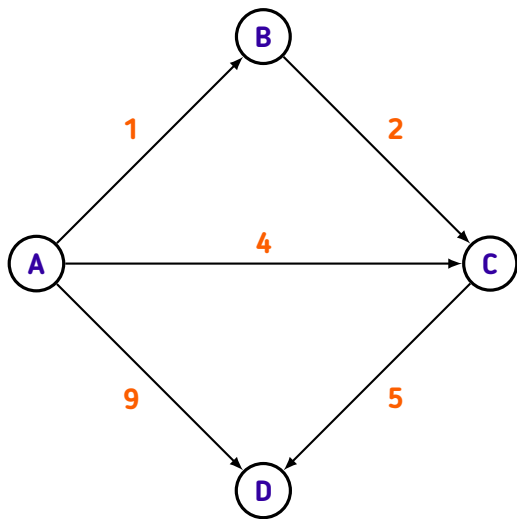
Identificação do caminho mínimo

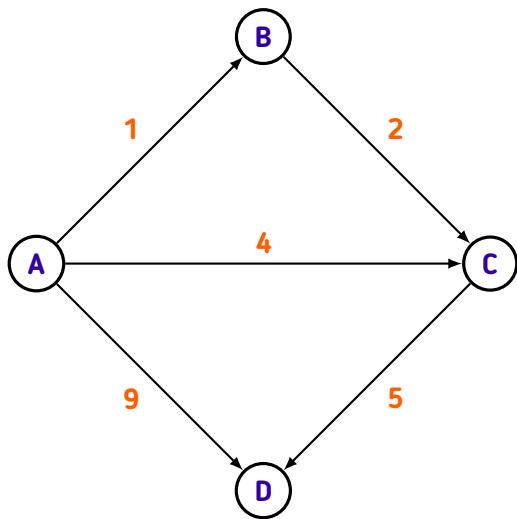
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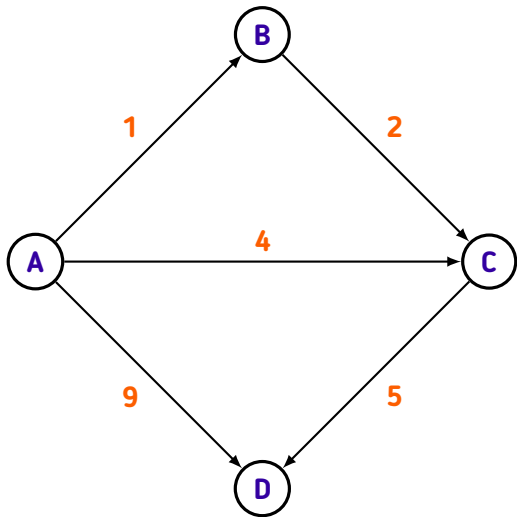
é um caminho mínimo de s a u composto de k arestas e tamanho $d[u]$





$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	∞	∞	∞

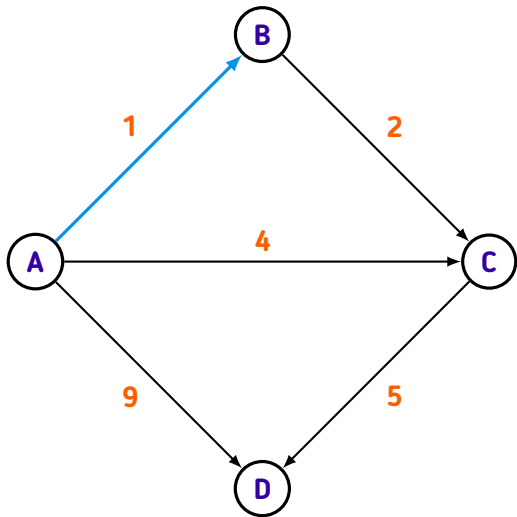


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	∞	∞	∞

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	-	-	-

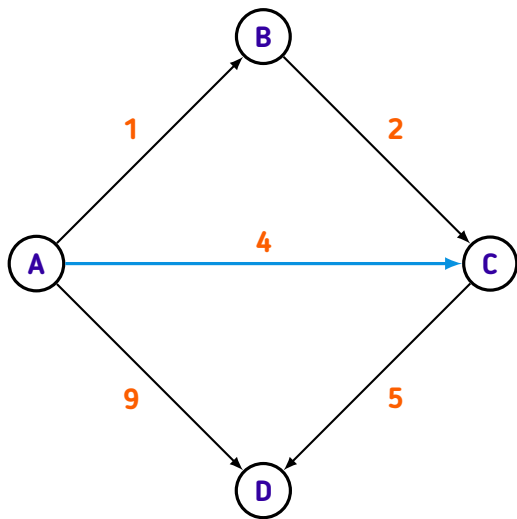


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	1	∞	∞

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	-	-

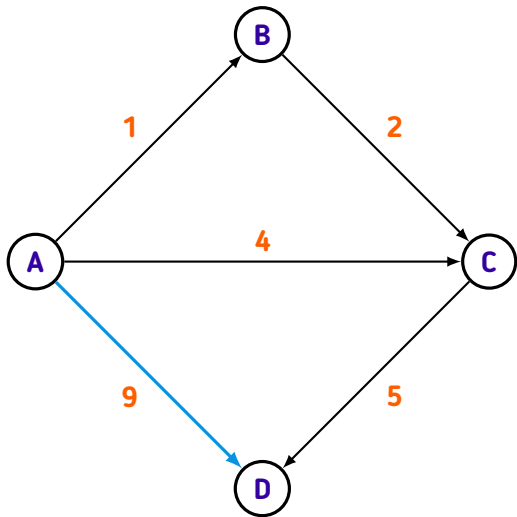


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	1	4	∞

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	A	-

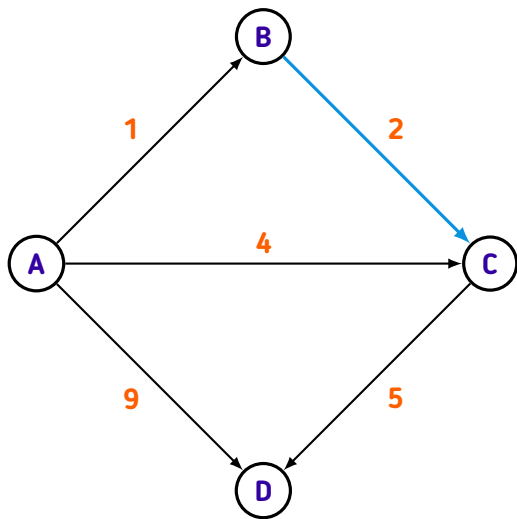


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	1	4	9

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	A	A

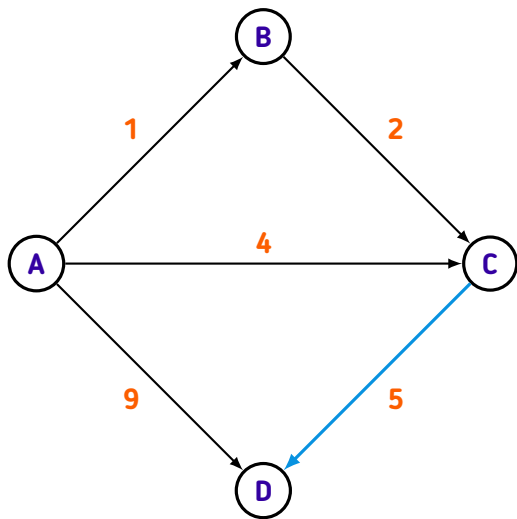


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	1	3	9

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	B	A

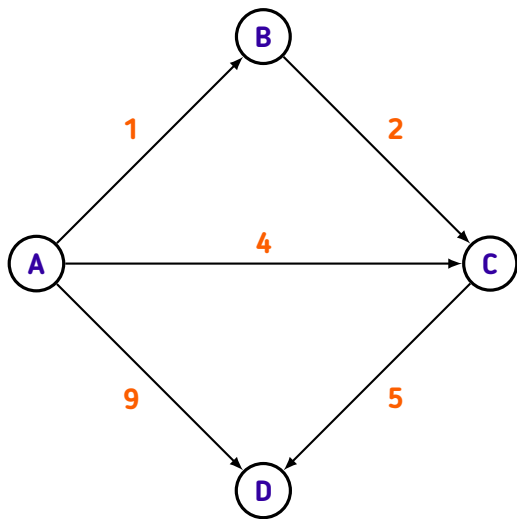


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	1	3	8

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	B	C

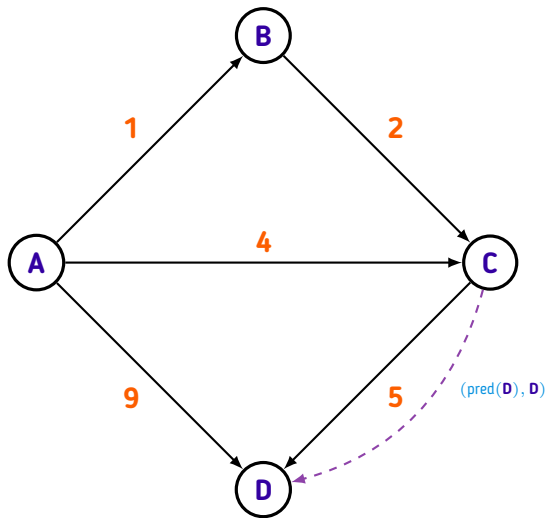


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	1	3	8

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	B	C

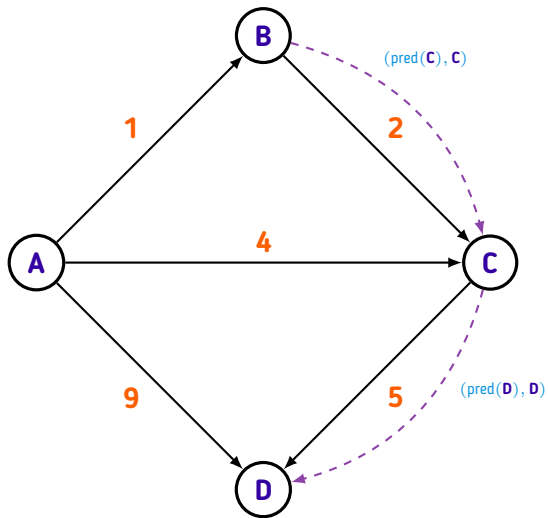


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	1	3	8

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	B	C

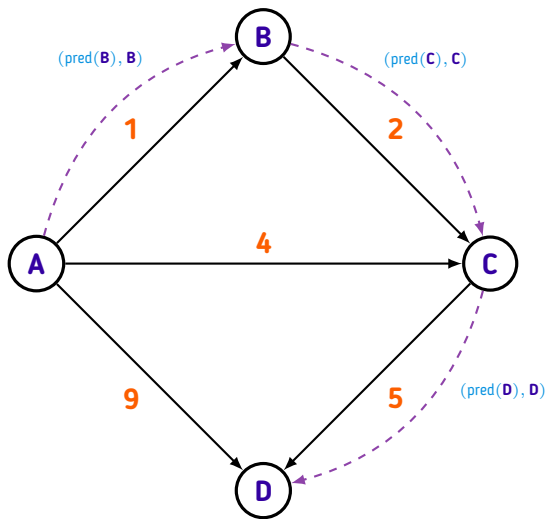


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	1	3	8

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	B	C



$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	1	3	8

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	B	C

```
pair<vector<int>, vector<int>> dijkstra(int s, int N)
{
    vector<int> dist(N + 1, oo), pred(N + 1, oo);
    dist[s] = 0;
    pred[s] = s;

    processed.reset();

    priority_queue<ii, vector<ii>, greater<ii>> pq;
    pq.emplace(0, s);

    while (not pq.empty())
    {
        auto [d, u] = pq.top();
        pq.pop();
```

```
    if (processed[u])
        continue;

    processed[u] = true;

    for (auto [v, w] : adj[u])
    {
        if (dist[v] > d + w) {
            dist[v] = d + w;
            pred[v] = u;
            pq.emplace(dist[v], v);
        }
    }
}

return { dist, pred };
}
```



```
vector<ii> path(int s, int u, const vector<int>& pred)
{
    vector<ii> p;
    int v = u;

    do {
        p.push_back(ii(pred[v], v));
        v = pred[v];
    } while (v != s);

    reverse(p.begin(), p.end());

    return p;
}
```

Problemas sugeridos

1. [AtCoder Beginner Contest 143 – Problem E: Travel by Car](#)
2. [Codeforces Alpha Round #20 – Problem C: Dijkstra?](#)
3. [OJ 1112 – Mice and Maze](#)
4. [OJ 10986 – Sending email](#)

Referências

1. HALIM, Felix; HALIM, Steve. *Competitive Programming 3*, 2010.
2. LAAKSONEN, Antti. *Competitive Programmer's Handbook*, 2018.
3. SKIENA, Steven; REVILLA, Miguel. *Programming Challenges*, 2003.
4. Wikipédia, *Dijkstra's algorithm*. Acesso em 13/07/2021.
5. Wikipédia, *Edsger W. Dijkstra*. Acesso em 13/07/2021.