

# Grafos

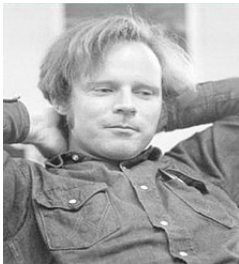
*Algoritmo de Floyd-Warshall*

**Prof. Edson Alves**

**Faculdade UnB Gama**



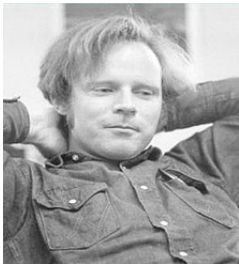
**Robert W. Floyd**  
**(1962)**



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**(1962)**



**Stephen Warshall**  
**(1962)**



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**Stephen Warshall**  
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**Bernard Roy**  
**(1959)**

## **Características do algoritmo de Bellman-Ford**

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- ★ Complexidade:  $O(V^3)$

# Pseudocódigo

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**Entrada:** um grafo  $G(V, E)$

**Saída:** uma matriz  $d$  tal que  $d[u][v]$  é a distância mínima em  $G$  entre  $u$  e  $v$

## 1. Faça:

(a)  $d[u][u] = 0$ , para todos  $u \in V$

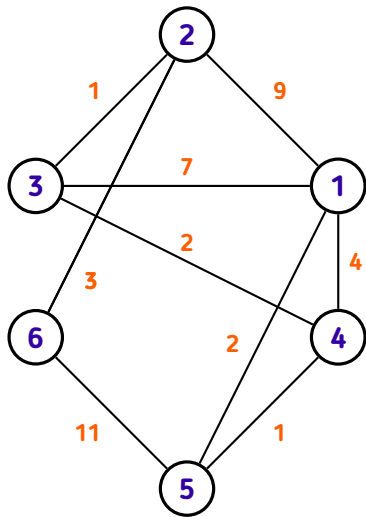
(b)  $d[u][v] = w$ , se  $(u, v, w) \in E$

(c)  $d[u][v] = \infty$ , caso contrário

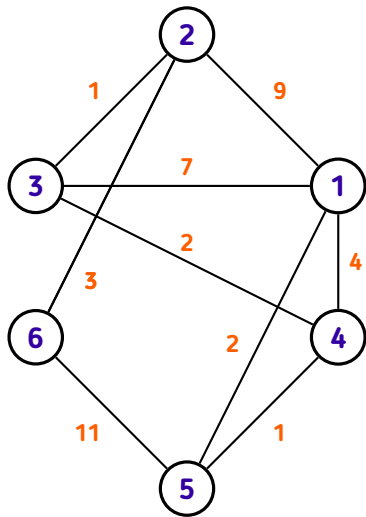
## 2. Para cada vértice $k$ e todos os pares $(u, v) \in V^2$ , faça

$$d[u][v] = \min(d[u][v], d[u][k] + d[k][v])$$

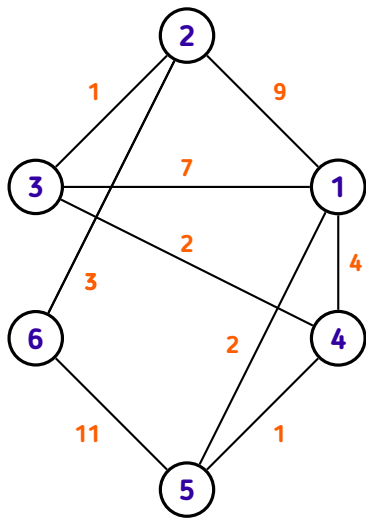
## 3. Retorne $d$



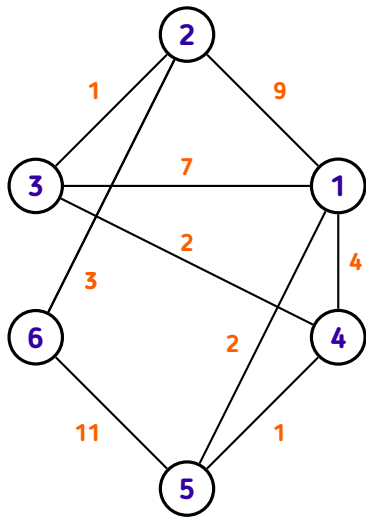
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						



	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0					
2		0				
3			0			
4				0		
5					0	
6						0

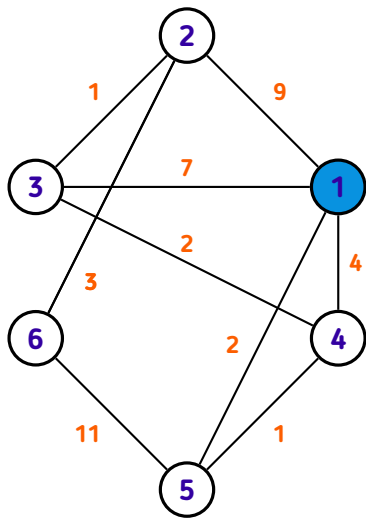


	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	9	7	4	2	
2	9	0	1			3
3	7	1	0	2		
4	4		2	0	1	
5	2			1	0	11
6		3			11	0

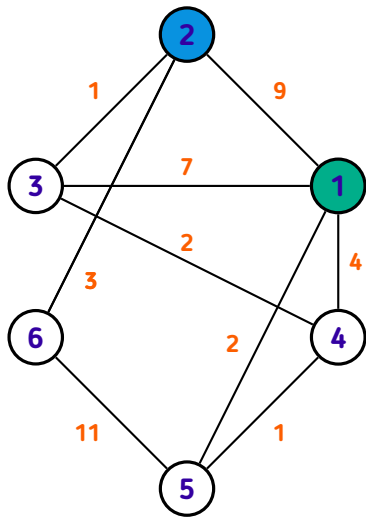


	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	9	7	4	2	$\infty$
2	9	0	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	3
3	7	1	0	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	4	$\infty$	2	0	1	$\infty$
5	2	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	0	11
6	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	11	0

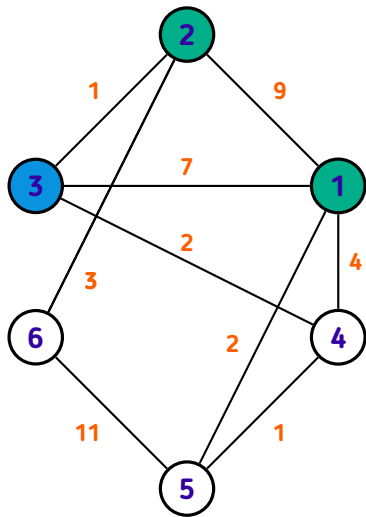




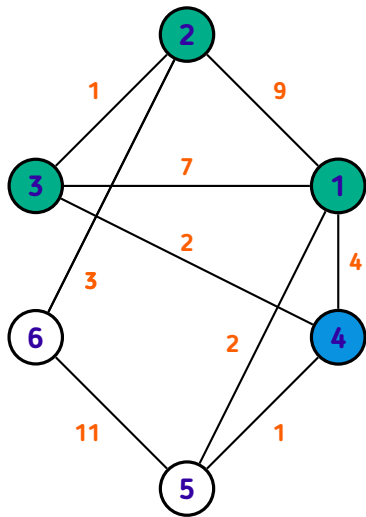
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	9	7	4	2	$\infty$
2	9	0	1	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	3
3	7	1	0	2	<b>9</b>	$\infty$
4	4	<b>13</b>	2	0	1	$\infty$
5	2	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	1	0	11
6	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	11	0



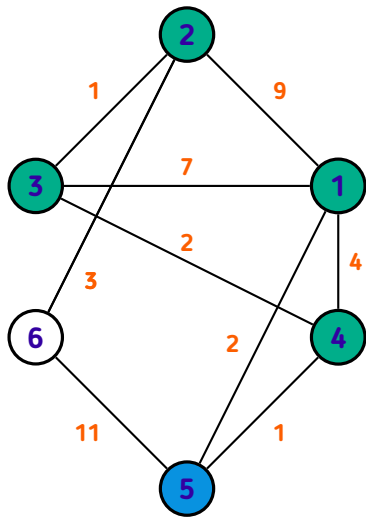
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	9	7	4	2	<b>12</b>
2	9	0	1	13	11	3
3	7	1	0	2	9	<b>4</b>
4	4	13	2	0	1	<b>16</b>
5	2	11	9	1	0	11
6	<b>12</b>	3	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	11	0



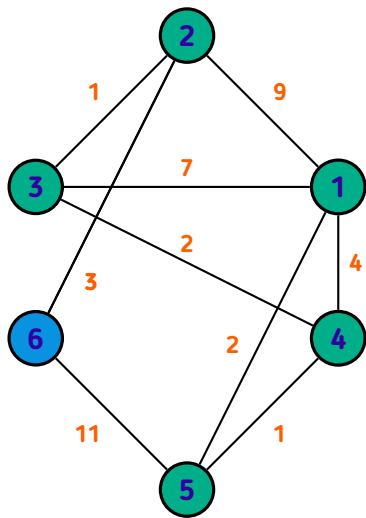
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	<b>8</b>	7	4	2	<b>11</b>
2	<b>8</b>	0	1	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	3
3	7	1	0	2	9	4
4	4	<b>3</b>	2	0	1	<b>6</b>
5	2	<b>10</b>	9	1	0	11
6	<b>11</b>	3	4	<b>6</b>	11	0



	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	7	6	4	2	10
2	7	0	1	3	4	3
3	6	1	0	2	3	4
4	4	3	2	0	1	6
5	2	4	3	1	0	7
6	10	3	4	6	7	0



	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	2	<b>9</b>
2	<b>6</b>	0	1	3	4	3
3	<b>5</b>	1	0	2	3	4
4	<b>3</b>	3	2	0	1	6
5	2	4	3	1	0	7
6	<b>9</b>	3	4	6	7	0



	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	6	5	3	2	9
2	6	0	1	3	4	3
3	5	1	0	2	3	4
4	3	3	2	0	1	6
5	2	4	3	1	0	7
6	9	3	4	6	7	0

```
vector<vector<int>> floyd_warshall(int N)
{
    vector<vector<int>> dist(N + 1, vector<int>(N + 1, oo));

    for (int u = 1; u <= N; ++u)
        dist[u][u] = 0;

    for (int u = 1; u <= N; ++u)
        for (auto [v, w] : adj[u])
            dist[u][v] = w;

    for (int k = 1; k <= N; ++k)
        for (int u = 1; u <= N; ++u)
            for (int v = 1; v <= N; ++v)
                dist[u][v] = min(dist[u][v], dist[u][k] + dist[k][v]);

    return dist
}
```

## **Identificação de um caminho mínimo**



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★ O algoritmo de Dijkstra computa as distâncias mínimas, mas não os caminhos mínimos

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- ★ Para determinar um caminho mínimo, é preciso definir uma matriz auxiliar `pred`, onde `pred[u][v] = antecessor de  $v$  no caminho mínimo de  $u$  a  $v$`

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- ★ Para determinar um caminho mínimo, é preciso definir uma matriz auxiliar  $\text{pred}$ , onde  $\text{pred}[u][v] = \text{antecessor de } v \text{ no caminho mínimo de } u \text{ a } v$
- ★ No início do algoritmo,
  - (a)  $\text{pred}[u][u] = u, \forall u \in V$
  - (b)  $\text{pred}[u][v] = u, \text{ se } (u, v) \in E$
  - (c)  $\text{pred}[u][v] = \text{undef}, \text{ caso contrário}$

## **Identificação de um caminho mínimo**

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

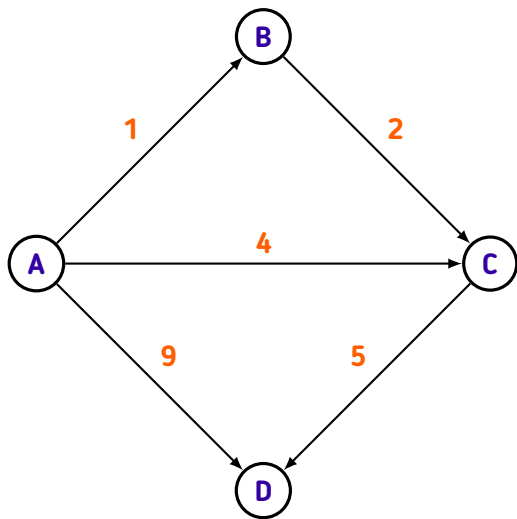
## Identificação de um caminho mínimo

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

★ A sequência

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

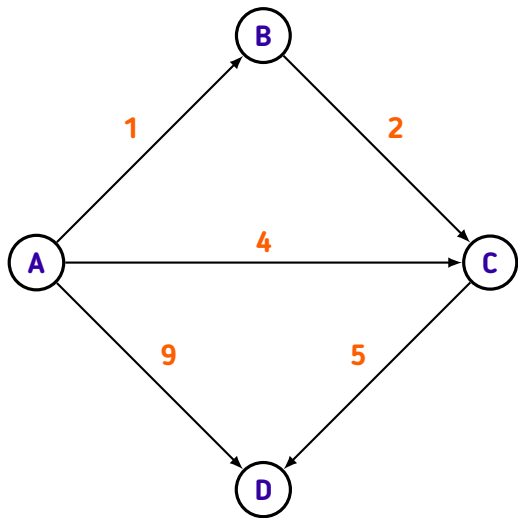
é um caminho mínimo de  $u$  a  $v$  composto por  $k$  arestas e tamanho  $d[u][v]$



$M =$

A	B	C	D	
				A
				B
				C
				D

$$m_{ij} = \text{dist}[i][j]_{\text{pred}[i][j]}$$

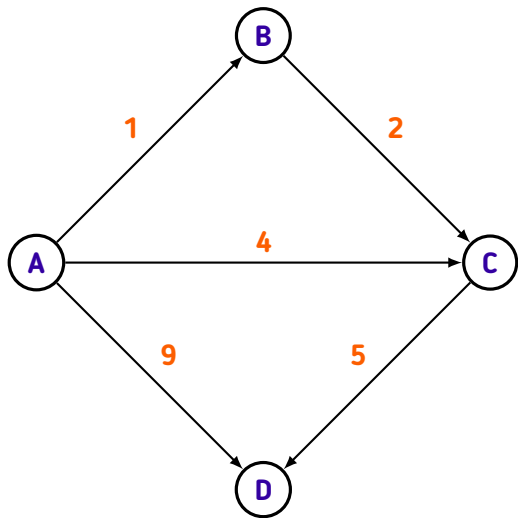


$M =$

	A	B	C	D	
A	$0_A$				A
B		$0_B$			B
C			$0_C$		C
D				$0_D$	D

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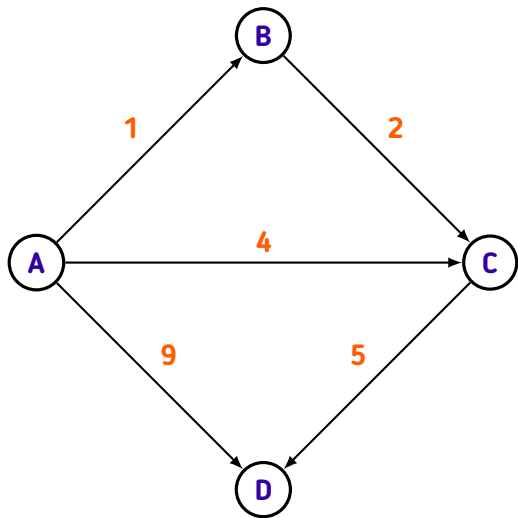




$M =$

	A	B	C	D	
A	$0_A$	$1_A$	$4_A$	$9_A$	A
B		$0_B$	$2_B$		B
C			$0_C$	$5_C$	C
D				$0_D$	D

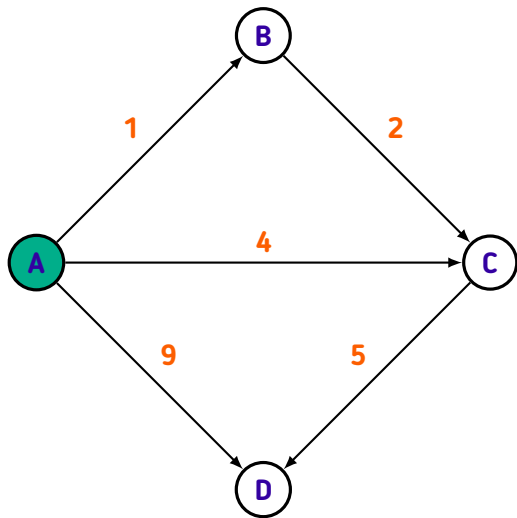
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	$0_A$	$1_A$	$4_A$	$9_A$	A
	$\infty_-$	$0_B$	$2_B$	$\infty_-$	B
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_C$	$5_C$	C
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_D$	D

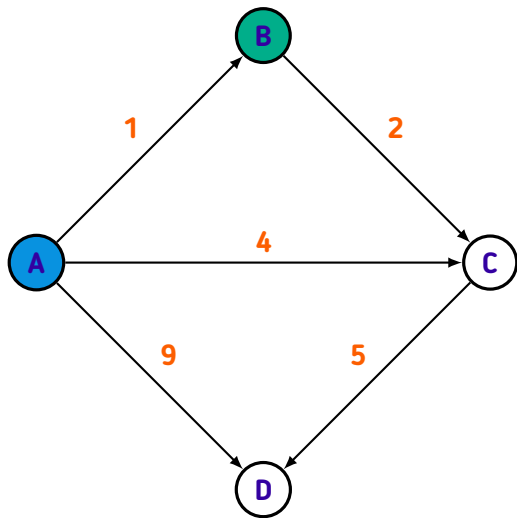
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	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_C$	$5_C$	C
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_D$	D

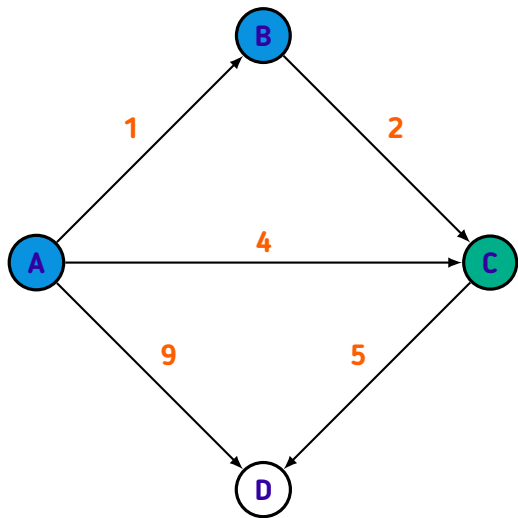
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	A	B	C	D	
	$0_A$	$1_A$	$3_B$	$9_A$	A
	$\infty_-$	$0_B$	$2_B$	$\infty_-$	B
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_C$	$5_C$	C
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_D$	D

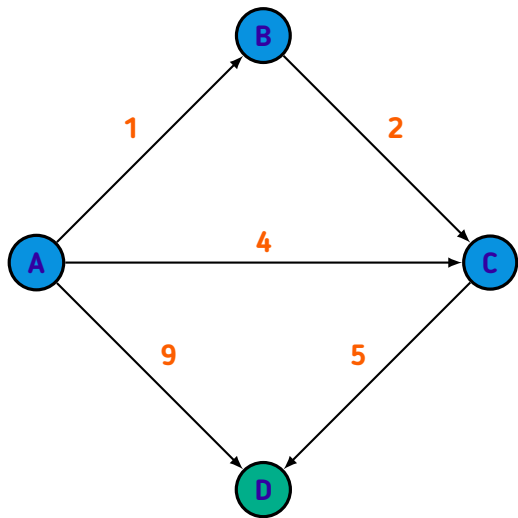
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$M =$

	A	B	C	D	
	$0_A$	$1_A$	$3_B$	$8_C$	A
	$\infty_-$	$0_B$	$2_B$	$7_C$	B
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_C$	$5_C$	C
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_D$	D

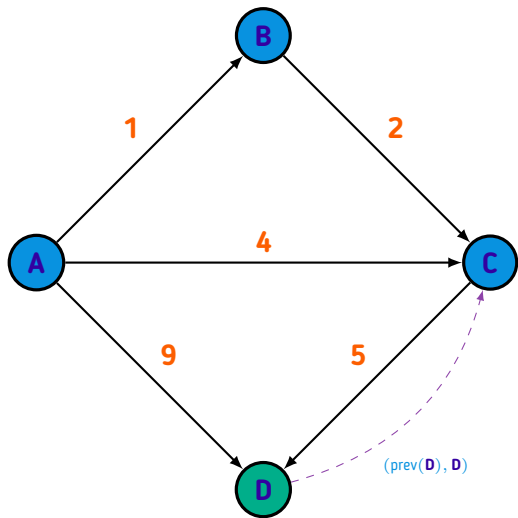
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	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_C$	$5_C$	C
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_D$	D

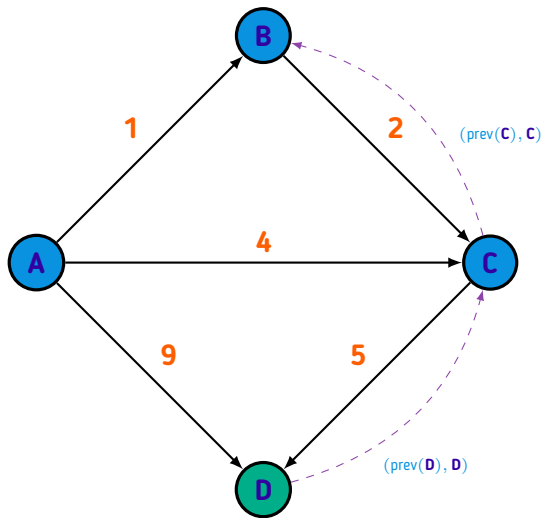
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D	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_D$	D

$$m_{ij} = \text{dist}[i][j]_{\text{pred}[i][j]}$$

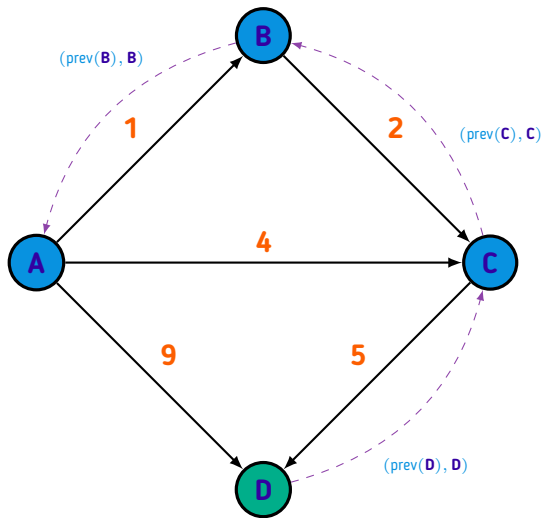


$M =$

	A	B	C	D	
A	$0_A$	$1_A$	$3_B$	$8_C$	A
B	$\infty_-$	$0_B$	$2_B$	$7_C$	B
C	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_C$	$5_C$	C
D	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_D$	D

$$m_{ij} = \text{dist}[i][j]_{\text{pred}[i][j]}$$





$M =$

	A	B	C	D	
	$0_A$	$1_A$	$3_B$	$8_C$	A
	$\infty_-$	$0_B$	$2_B$	$7_C$	B
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_C$	$5_C$	C
	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$\infty_-$	$0_D$	D

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