

# Grafos

*Algoritmo de Dijkstra*

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**Faculdade UnB Gama**

**Proponente**

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**Edsger Wybe Dijkstra**  
**(1956)**

## **Características do algoritmo de Dijkstra**

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- ★ Complexidade:  $O((V + E) \log V)$



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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

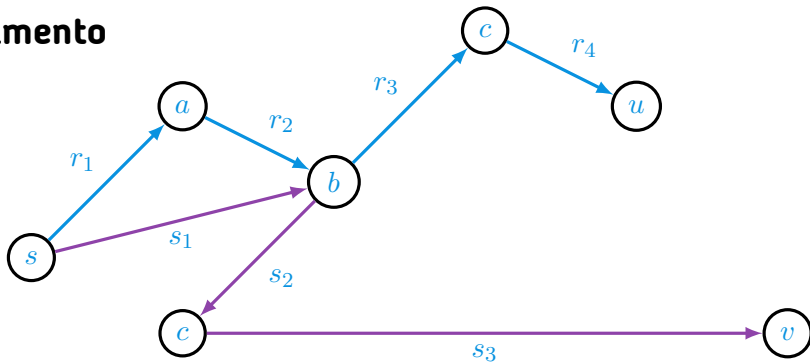
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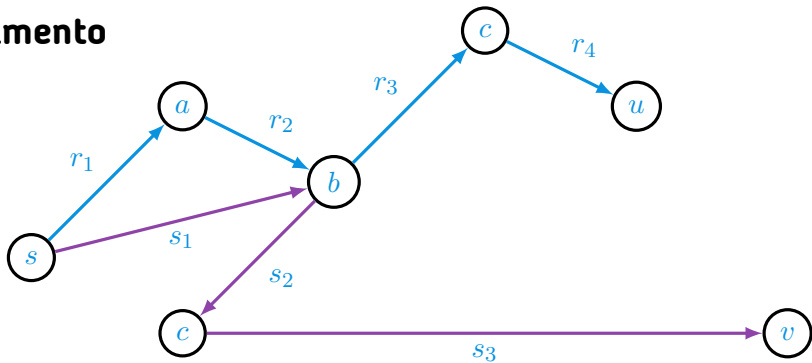
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3. Retorne  $d$

# Relaxamento

## Relaxamento



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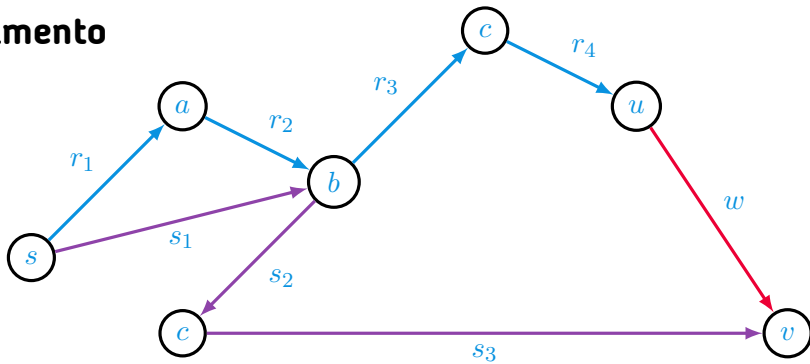


$$\text{dist}(s, u) = \sum_{i=1}^4 r_i$$

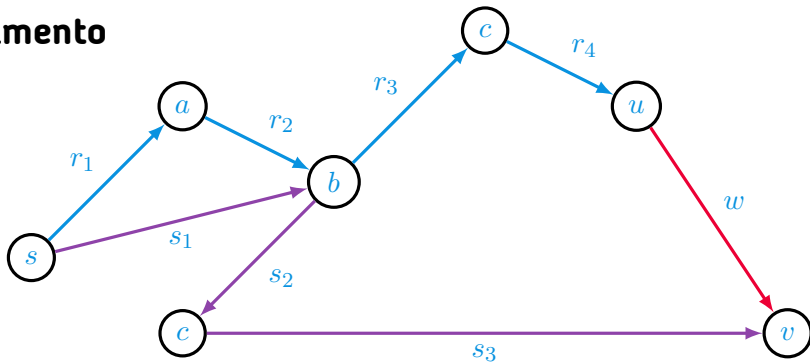
$$\text{dist}(s, v) = \sum_{j=1}^3 s_j$$



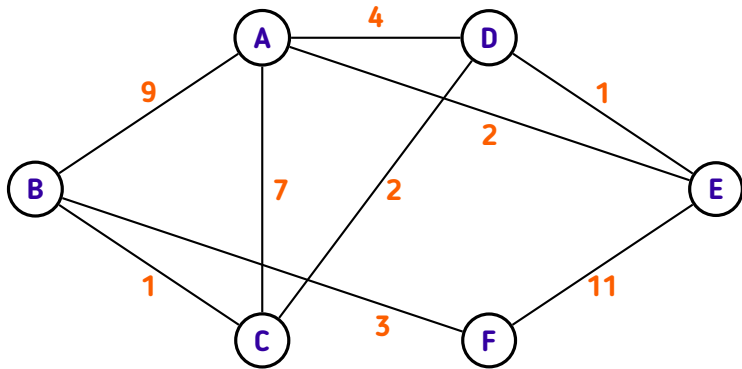
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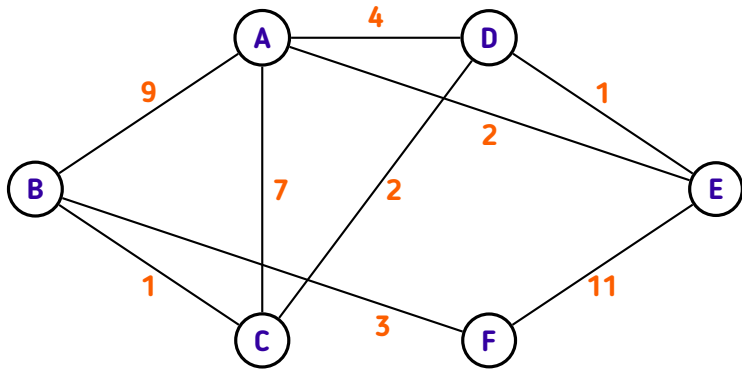


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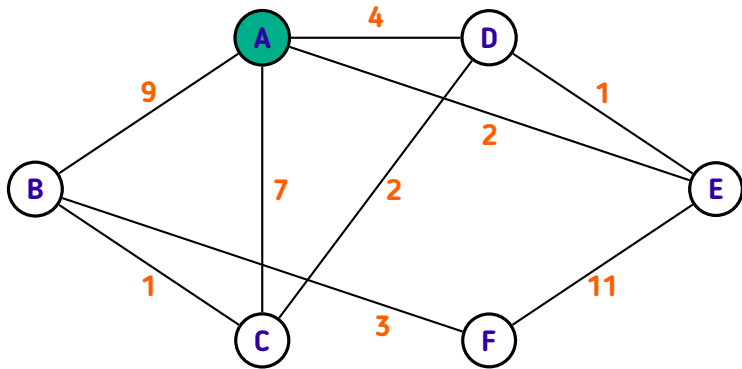
**Se**  $\text{dist}(s, u) + w < \text{dist}(s, v)$ , **faça**  $\text{dist}(s, v) = \text{dist}(s, u) + w$





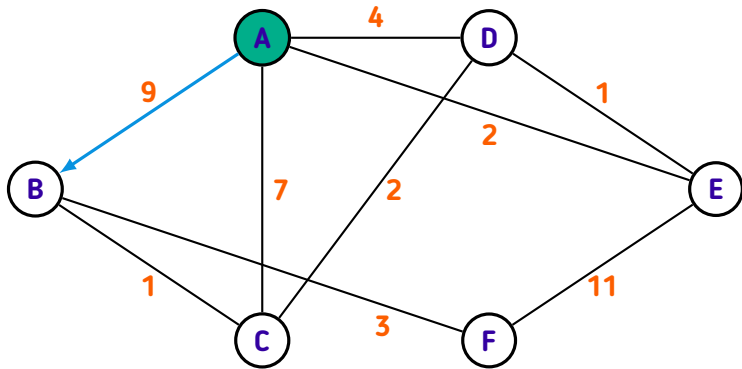
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$

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



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

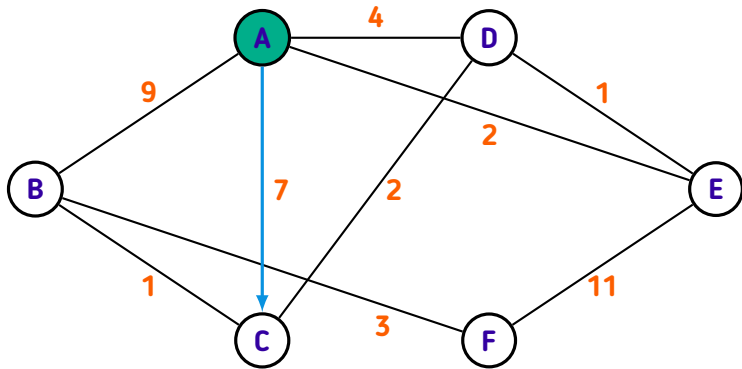
$$U = \{ \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \}$$



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

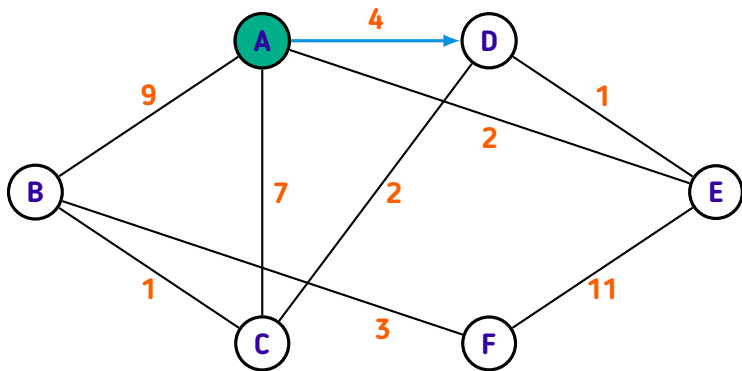
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$

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



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

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

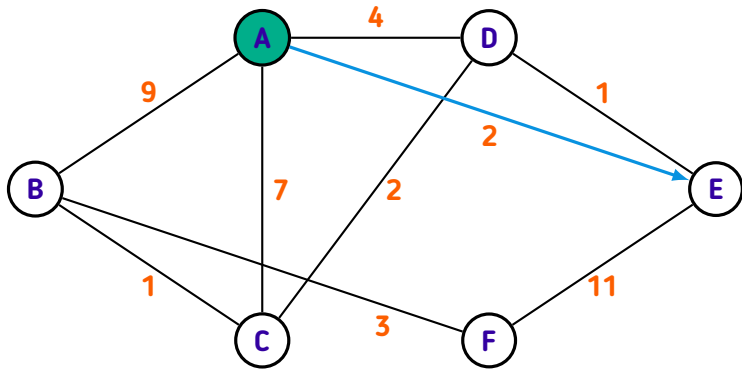


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	7	4	$\infty$	$\infty$

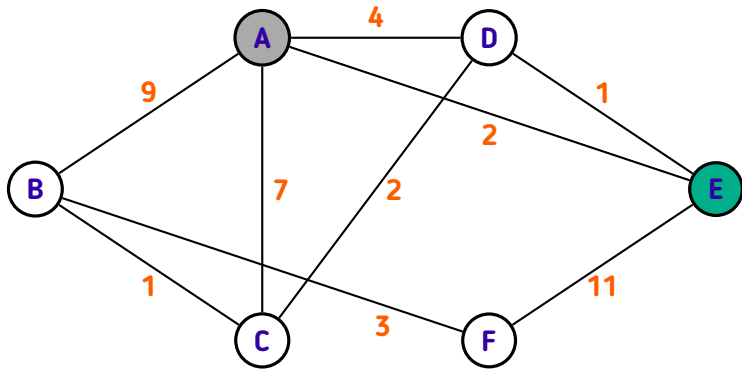
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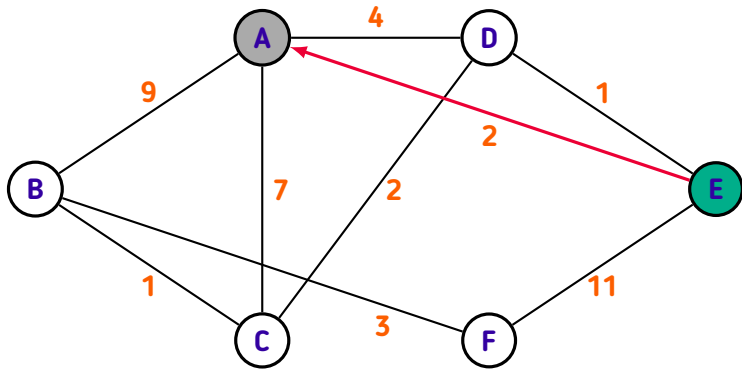
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	2	$\infty$

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



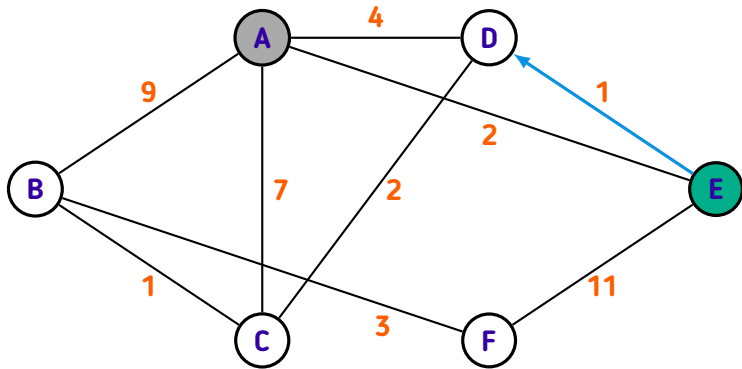
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	2	$\infty$

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



	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	2	$\infty$

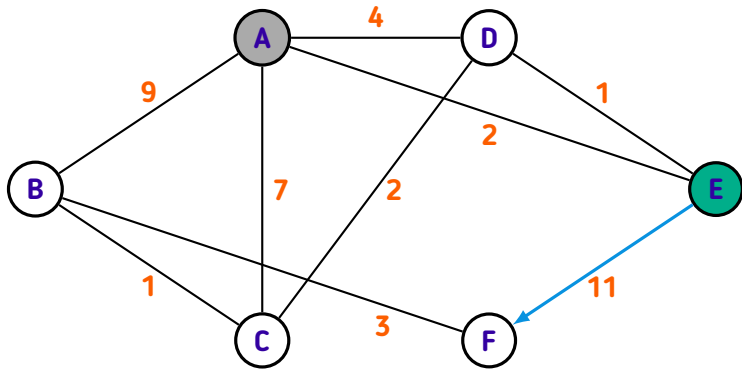
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$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

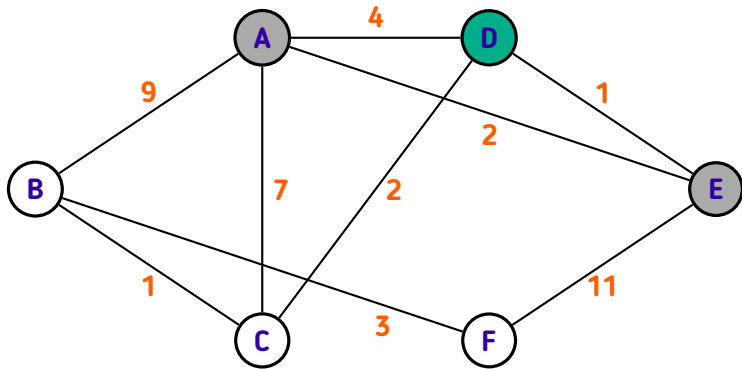
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	7	3	2	$\infty$

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



	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	3	2	<b>13</b>

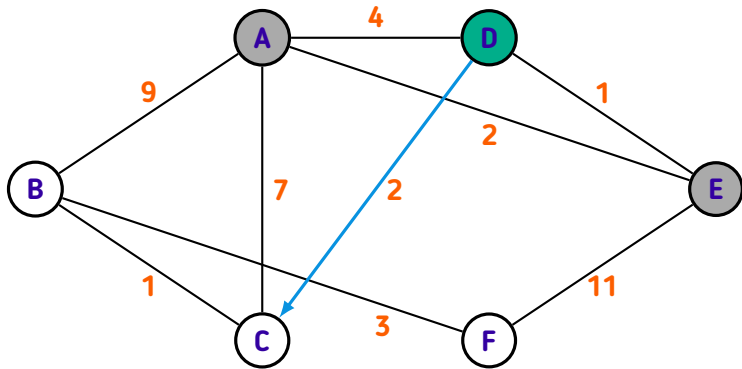
$$U = \{ \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{F} \}$$



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

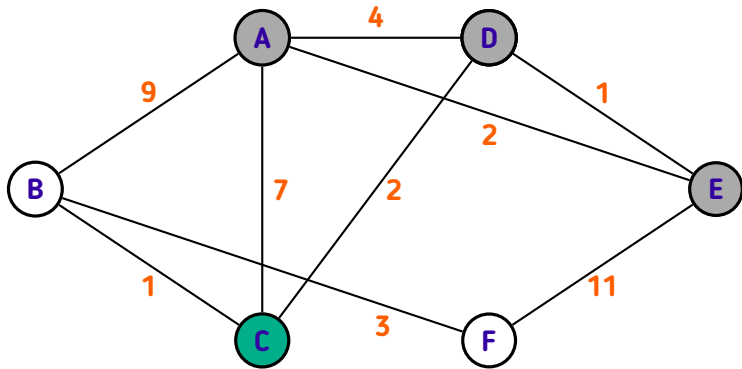
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	9	7	3	2	13

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



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

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

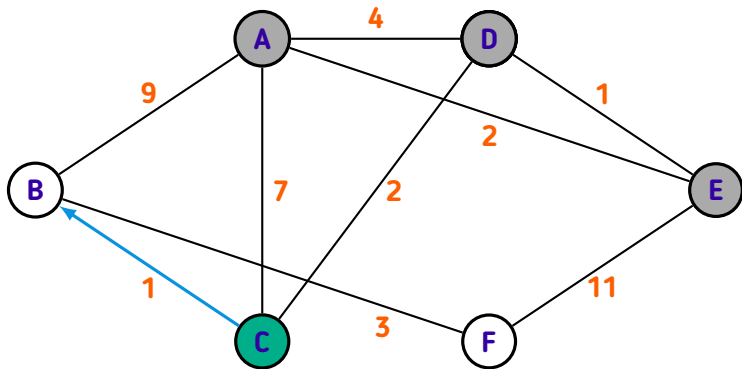


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

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

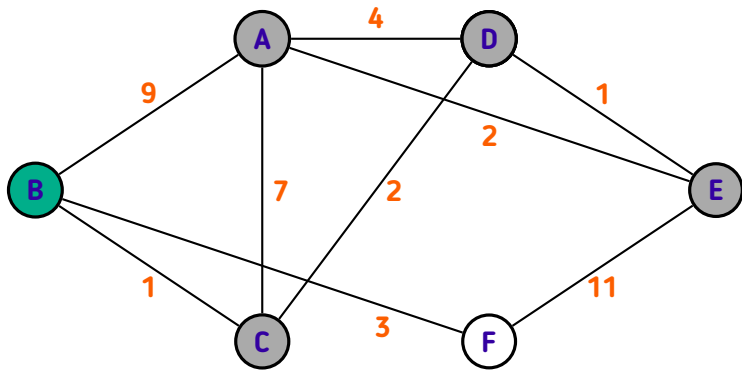
$$U = \{ \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{F} \}$$





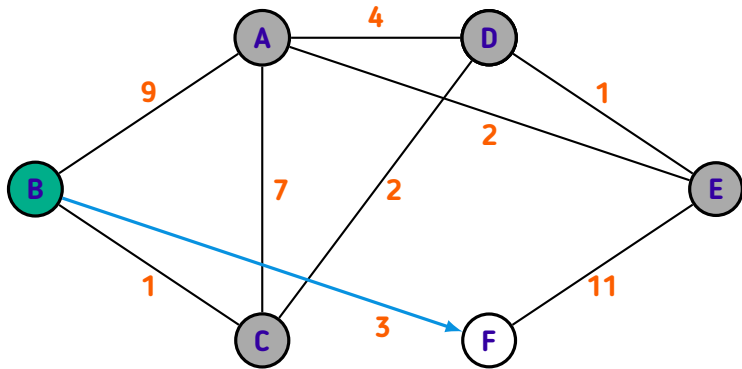
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	6	5	3	2	13

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



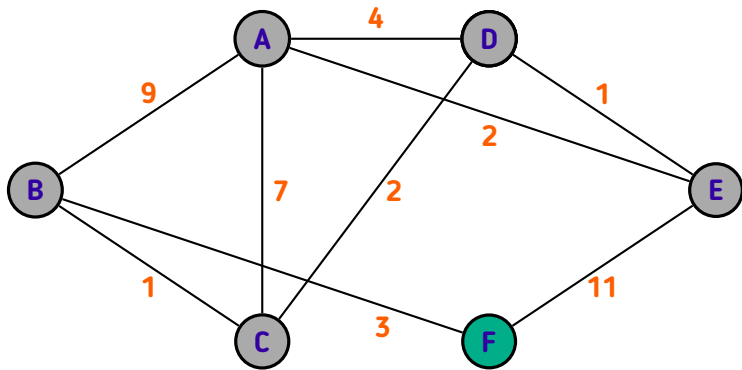
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	6	5	3	2	13

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



	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	6	5	3	2	<b>9</b>

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



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

A	B	C	D	E	F
0	6	5	3	2	9

$U = \emptyset$



## Problemas sugeridos

1. [AtCoder Beginner Contest 137 – Problem E: Coin Respawn](#)
2. [CSES 1673 – High Score](#)
3. [OJ 423 – MPI Maelstrom](#)
4. [OJ 534 – Frogger](#)

## 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.