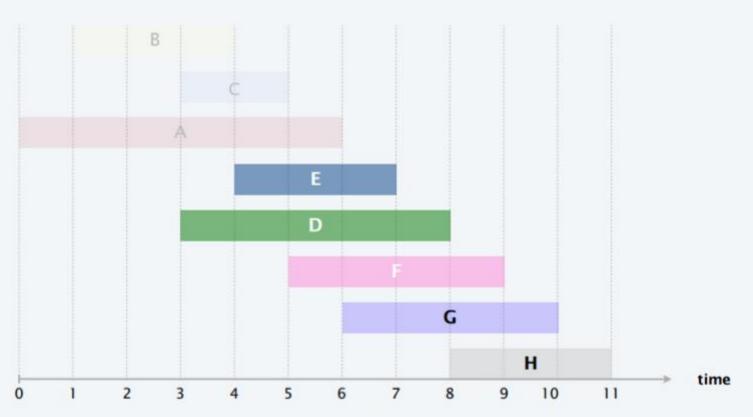
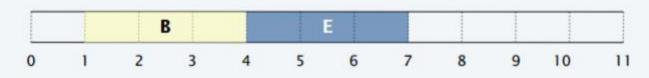
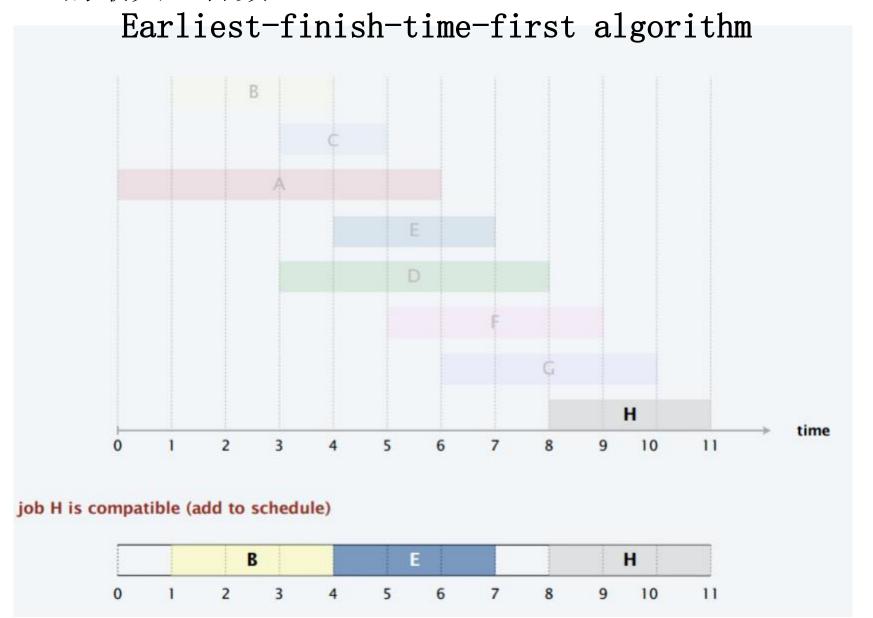


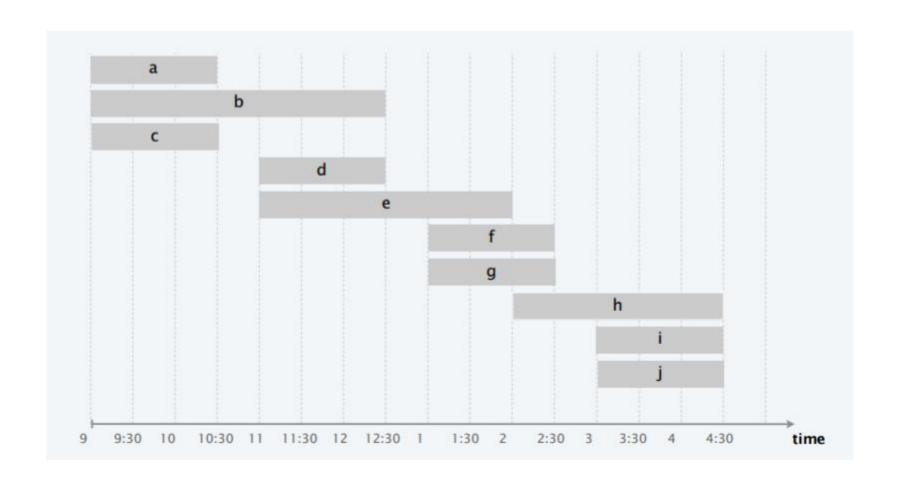
Earliest-finish-time-first algorithm



job E is compatible (add to schedule)

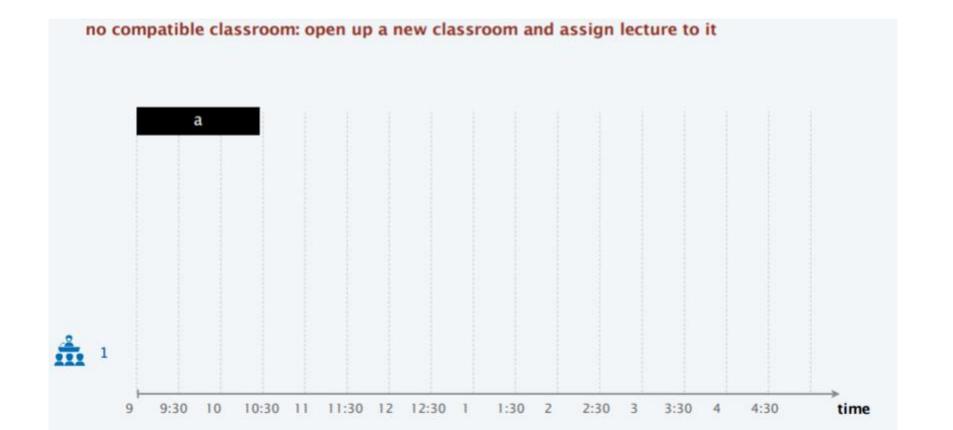






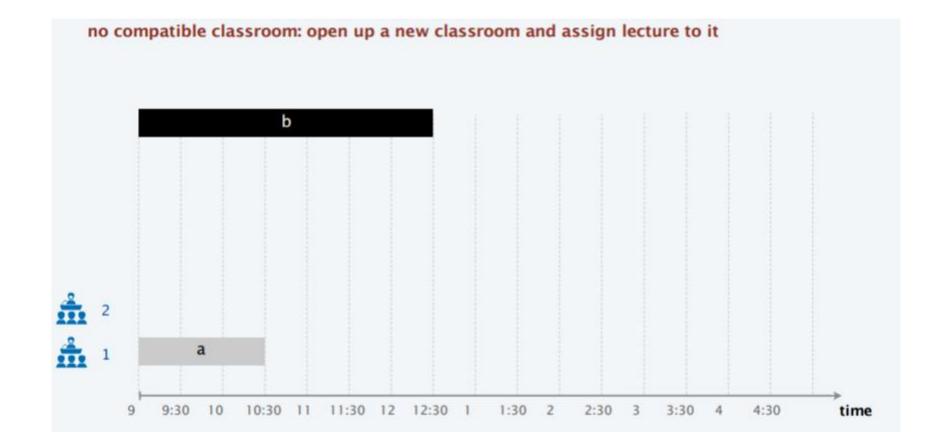
Earliest-start-time-first algorithm

- Assign next lecture to any compatible classroom.
- Otherwise, open up a new classroom.



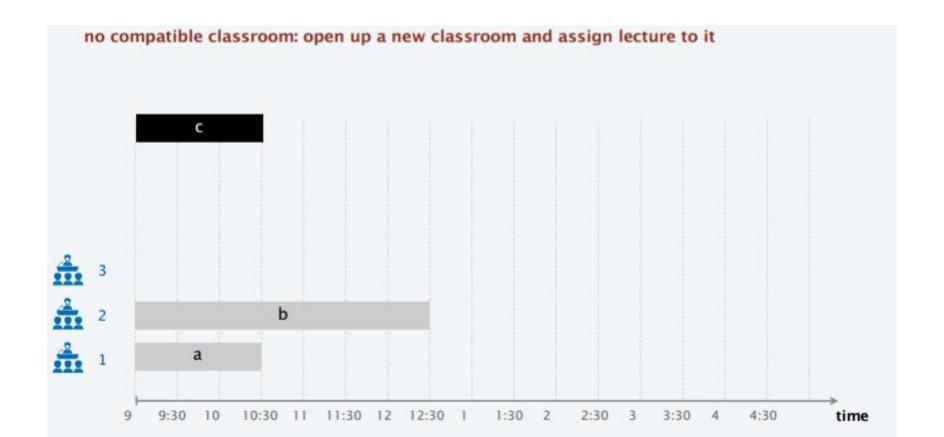
Earliest-start-time-first algorithm

- Assign next lecture to any compatible classroom.
- Otherwise, open up a new classroom.



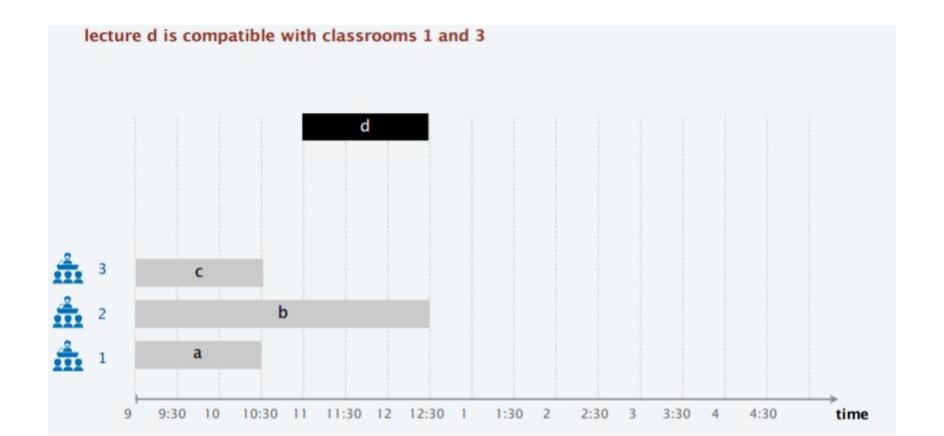
Earliest-start-time-first algorithm

- Assign next lecture to any compatible classroom.
- Otherwise, open up a new classroom.



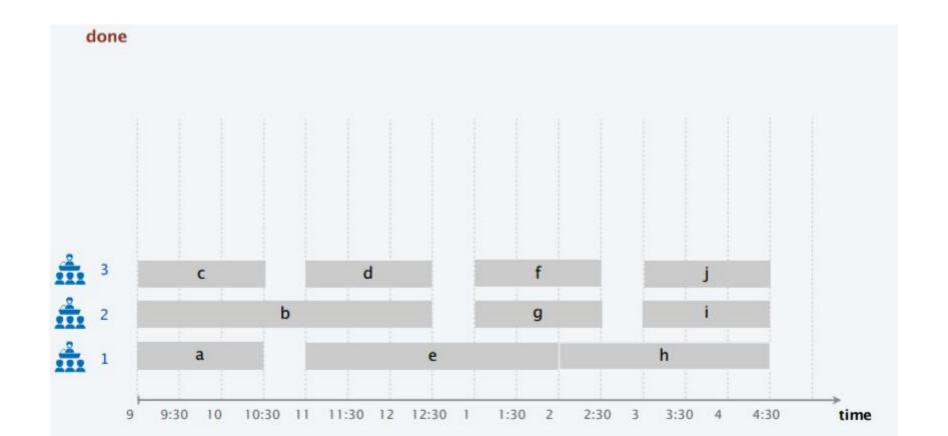
Earliest-start-time-first algorithm

- Assign next lecture to any compatible classroom.
- Otherwise, open up a new classroom.



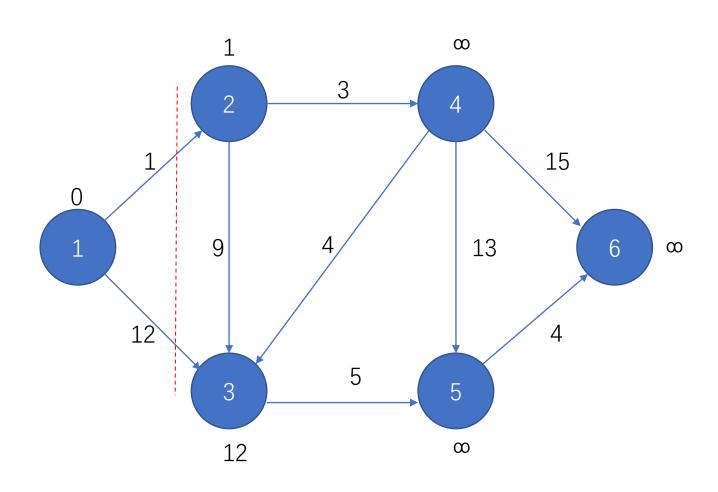
Earliest-start-time-first algorithm

- Assign next lecture to any compatible classroom.
- Otherwise, open up a new classroom.



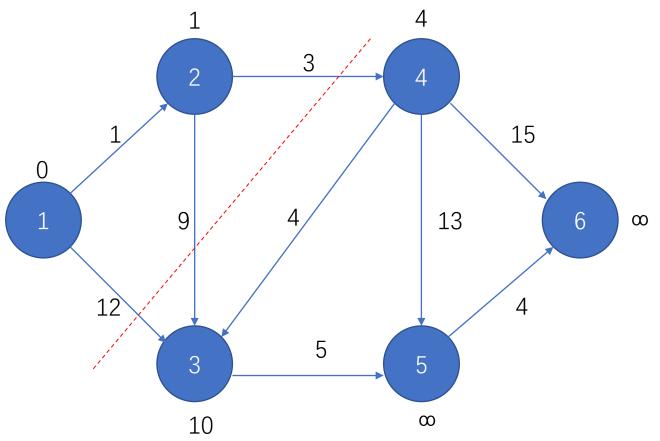
```
Di ikstra算法
输入: 含权有向图G=\{V,E\}, V=\{1,2,\dots,n\}
输出: G中顶点1到其他顶点的距离
                                                     2
                                                          3
1. for y \leftarrow 2 to n:
                                                                    15
2. if y相邻于1 then \lambda[y] ← length[1, y]
3. else \lambda[y] = \infty
  end if
                                                                        6
                                                                  13
5. end for
6. for j \leftarrow 1 to n-1
                                                12
7. \phi_y \in Y, 使得\lambda[y]为最小
8. X \leftarrow X \cup \{y\} {将顶点y加入X}
9. Y← Y-{y} {将顶点y从y中删除}
                                                     3
                                                                5
11. for 每条边(y, w)
12.
           if w \in Y and \lambda[y] + length[y, w] < \lambda[w] then
                \lambda[w] \leftarrow \lambda[y] + length[y, w]
13.
14.
    end if
15. end for
```

16, end for



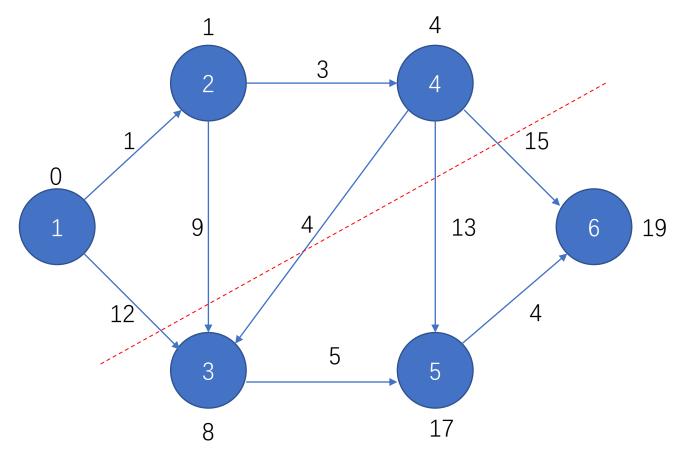
加入顶点2:

 $\lambda[3]=12$, $\lambda[2]+length(2,3)=10$, 10<12, 更新顶点3到1的最短路径。 $\lambda[4]=\infty$, $\lambda[2]+length(2,4)=4$, $4<\infty$, 更新顶点4到1的最短路径。



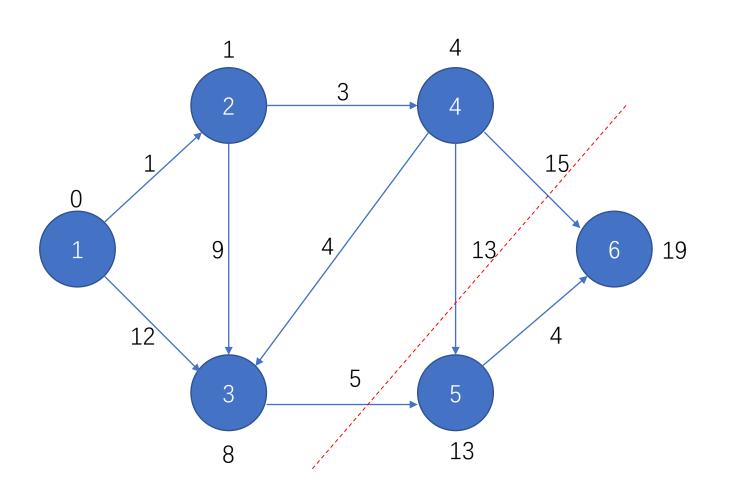
加入顶点4:

 $\lambda[6]=\infty$, $\lambda[4]+length(4,6)=19$, $19<\infty$, 更新顶点6到1的最短路径。 $\lambda[5]=\infty$, $\lambda[4]+length(4,5)=17$, $17<\infty$, 更新顶点5到1的最短路径。 $\lambda[3]=10$, $\lambda[4]+length(4,3)=8$, 8<10, 更新顶点3到1的最短路径。



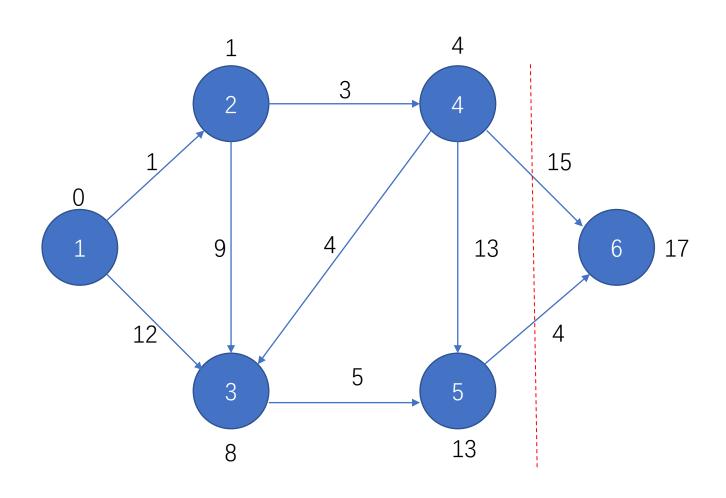
加入顶点3:

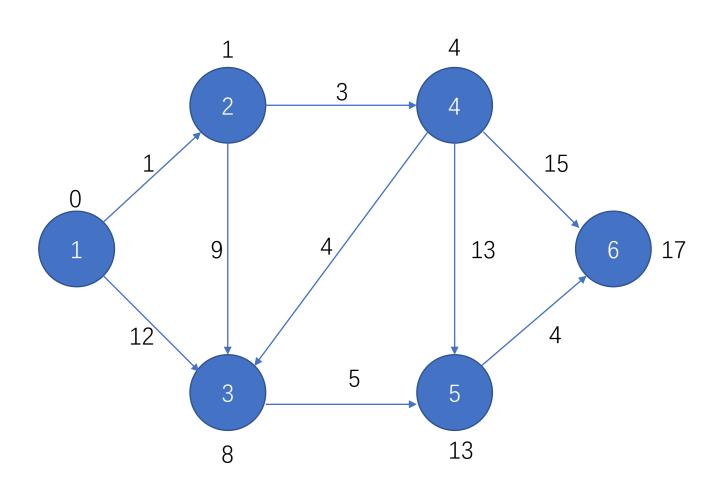
λ[5]= 17, λ[3]+length(3,5)=13, 13< 17,更新顶点5到1的最短路径。



加入顶点5:

 $\lambda[6]$ = 19, $\lambda[5]$ +length(5,6)=17, 17< 19,更新顶点6到1的最短路径。



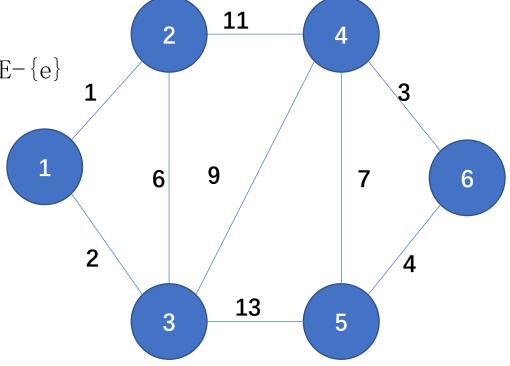


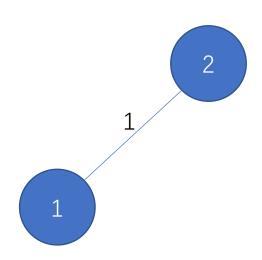
Kruskal算法

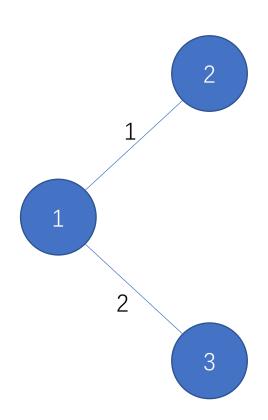
输入:包含n个顶点的含权连通无向图G={V,E}

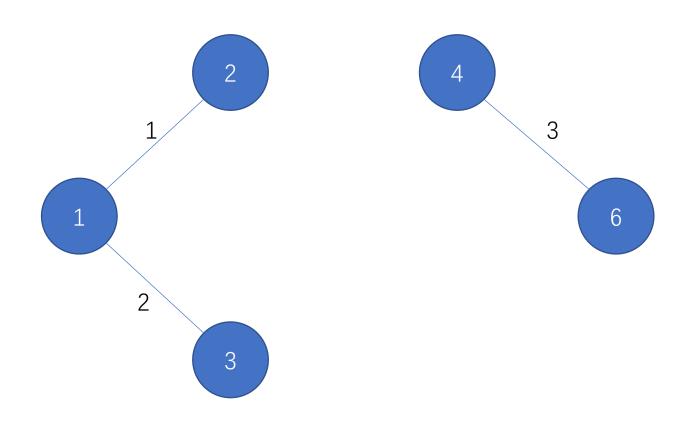
输出:由G生成的最小耗费生成树T组成的边的集合

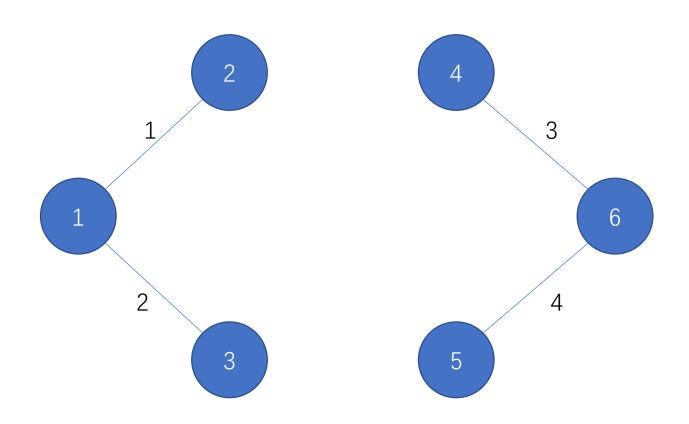
- 1. 按非降序权重将E中的边排序
- 2. $T = \{ \}$
- 3. while |T| < n-1
- 4. e ←E中第一个元素
- 5. if e不会造成回路
- 6. then $T \leftarrow T + \{e\}$, $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
- 6. end if
- 7. if E ={} then 算法结束
- 8. end if
- 9. end while



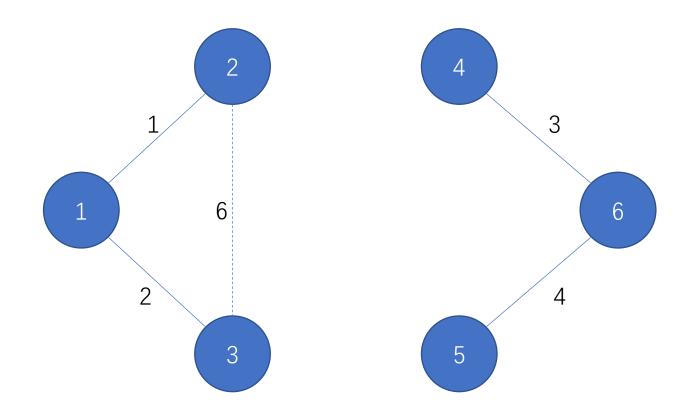




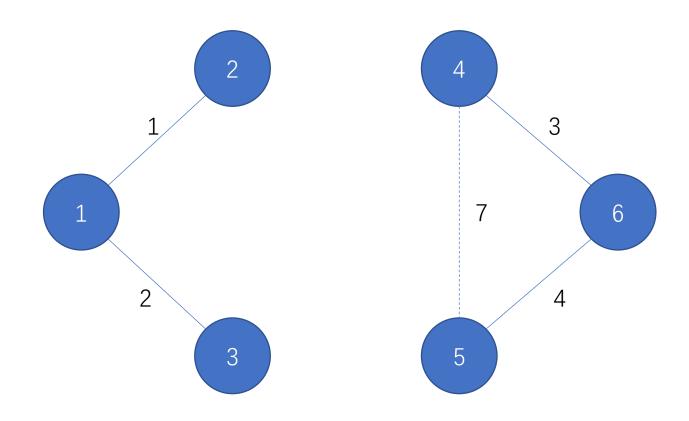


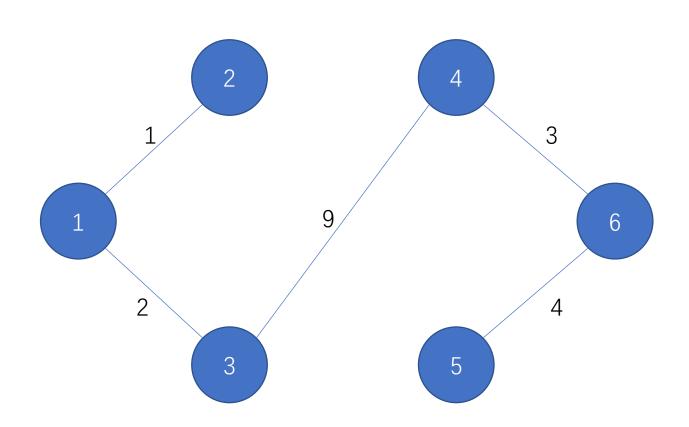


由于边(2,3)构成回路, 舍弃



由于边(4,5)构成回路, 舍弃





Prim算法

输入:包含n个顶点的含权连通无向图G={V,E}

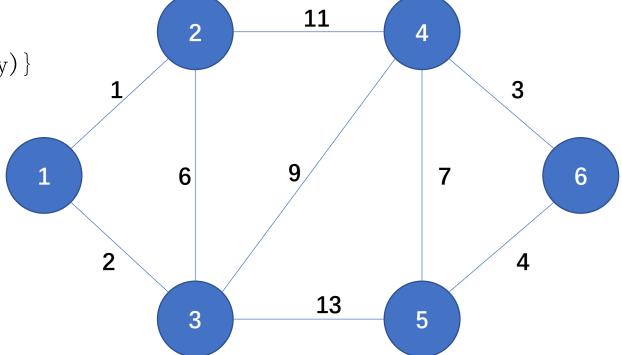
输出:由G生成的最小耗费生成树T组成的边的集合

- 1. $T = \{ \}, X \leftarrow \{1\}, Y \leftarrow V \{1\}$
- 2. while $Y \neq \{ \}$
- 3. 设(x,y)是最小权重的边,其中 $x \in X, y \in Y$

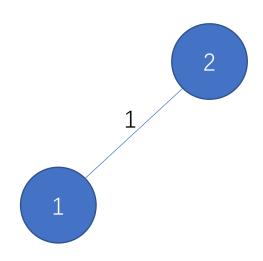


- 5. $Y \leftarrow Y \{y\}$
- 6. $T \leftarrow T \cup \{(x, y)\}$

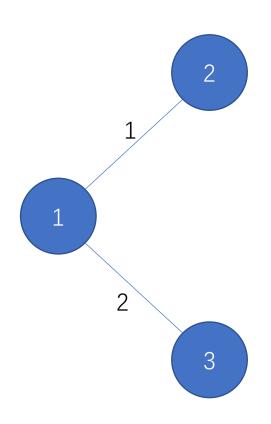
7. end while



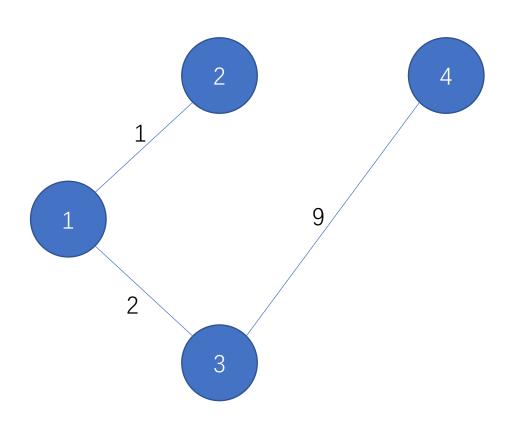
$$X = \{1, 2\}, Y = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$$



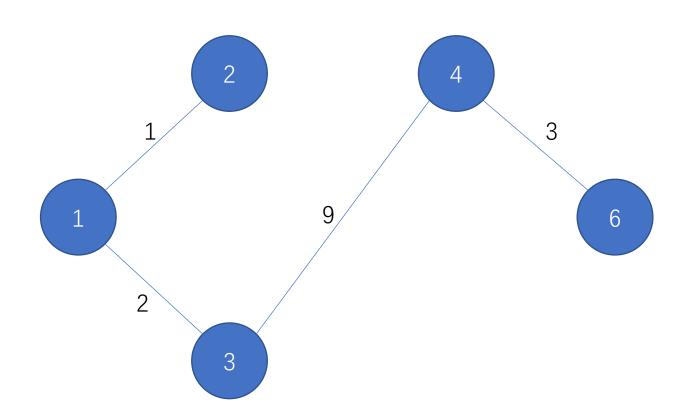
$$X = \{1, 2, 3\}$$
 $Y = \{4, 5, 6\}$



$$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$
 $Y = \{5, 6\}$



$$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$$
 $Y = \{5\}$



$$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$
 $Y = \{\}$

