

图论及其应用

北京邮电大学理学院



Ch2 最短路问题

Ch2 主要内容



- ▶ 最短路问题
- Dijkstra 算法
- **▶** Bellman-Ford算法
- Floyd-Warshall算法
- ➡ 最短路问题的应用

4 2.2 Bellman-Ford 算法



- ▶权重有负数,但没有负有向圈的有向图,不能 用Dijkstra算法。Why?
- ➡适用:一般权重,无负有向圈
- ·顶点v。到其他各点 (v₁,..., v_{v-1}) 的最短有向路 的长度和路线
- ➡ Ford, 1956年提出的,是最早提出的一种标号 修正算法。



算法原理

$$\mathbf{u}_{j}^{(k)}$$
 $(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{1},...,\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{2})$ 表示第k次迭代得到的顶点

 $v_j(0 \le j \le v - 1)$ 的临时标号, w_{ij} 表示顶点 v_i 到

 x_j 的有向弧的权重

$$\begin{cases} u_i^{(1)} = w_{0,i} & i = 0, 1, \dots, \upsilon - 1 \\ u_i^{(k+1)} = \min \{u_i^{(k)}, \min_{0 \le j \le \upsilon - 1, j \ne i} \{u_j^{(k)} + w_{j,i}\} & i = 0, 1, \dots, \upsilon - 1 \end{cases}$$



最后得到的 $u_i^{(\upsilon-1)}$ ($i=0,1,\cdots,\upsilon-1$)就是从起点 v_0 到其它各点 v_i ($i=0,1,\cdots,\upsilon-1$)的最短有向路的路长。 ι

$$\begin{cases} u_i^{(1)} = w_{0,i} & i = 0, 1, \cdots, \upsilon - 1 \\ u_i^{(k+1)} = \min_{0 \le j \le \upsilon - 1} \{u_j^{(k)} + w_{j,i}\} & i = 0, 1, \cdots, \upsilon - 1 \end{cases} \ .$$

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7 算法的正确性

● 定理2-1

标号 $u_i^{(k)}$ ($i=1,\cdots,\upsilon-1$) 是第 **k**次迭代得到的从 起点 v0到顶点vi 所经过的弧数不超过 k时最短有向路的路长。

证明: 归纳法。从v0到顶点vi 所经过的弧数不超过 k+1的最短 路有两种情况: (1)不超过k条弧 $u_i^{(k)}$;

- (2) 恰巧k+1条弧,设最后一条弧为(vj vi)则 $, u_i^{(k)}$ +w(j,i) 两者取小者, 证毕。
- 算法过程得: $u_i^{(k)}$ 随着迭代的增加是非增的;
- 无负圈的图. 最短路中弧数不超过 ν -1,故算法迭代 ν -1次收 敛。





- → 共循环ν-2次(ν-1次中除去第1次迭代的赋值)
- ■每次循环中,对ν个顶点更新标号:加法和比 较至多各2次,
- 计算量至多 $O(\nu^3)$

- ▶注意到,更新点的标号=检查一次弧
- → 计算量为 $O(\nu\epsilon)$ $(\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}\nu(\nu-1))$,好于 $O(\nu^3)$ 差于 $0(\nu^2)$ 。



注:

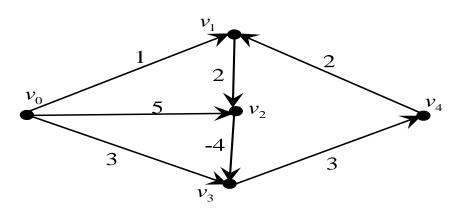
- lacktriangleright 需要求解 $oldsymbol{v}$ 0到所有点的最短路,而且要将 $oldsymbol{v}$ -2次迭代进行完,即一定要求出指标 $\mathbf{u}_i^{oldsymbol{v}-1}$,才能保证正确。 $oldsymbol{Dijkstra}$ 不同
- ► 修改Pr(v),可得多条最短路、次最短路等,额外计算量
- 正权重无向图, 计算最短路, (边=>两弧)修改后可以求最长路。
- 负有向圈存在, $u_i^{l'}$ 不收敛(存在 \mathbf{j} , $u_j^{k} \to -\infty$, $\mathbf{k} \to \infty$) \mathbf{j} 在负圈上,并不需要事先判断是否有负圈。

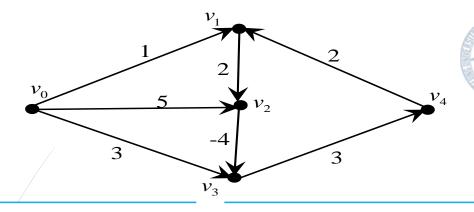
例2-2



▼ 求下面的赋权图中点v0到其他所有点的最短有向路的路长及路线。

共ν个点, 迭代ν-1次 验证1次





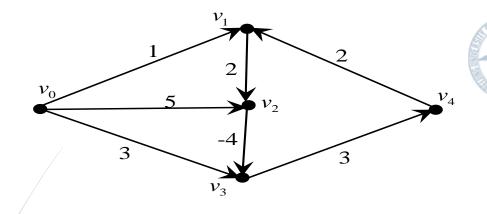


解: (1)
$$u_0^{(1)} = w_{0,0} = 0$$
, $Pr(0) = 0$; $u_1^{(1)} = w_{0,1} = 1$, $Pr(1) = 0$; $u_2^{(1)} = w_{0,2} = 5$, $Pr(2) = 0$; $v_2^{(1)} = v_{0,2} = 5$, $v_2^{(1)} = 5$,

$$u_3^{(1)} = w_{0,3} = 3, \Pr(3) = 0$$
; $u_4^{(1)} = w_{0,4} = \infty, \Pr(4) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} &u_0^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,0}\} = \min\{0 + 0, 1 + \infty, 5 + \infty, 3 + \infty, \infty + \infty\} = 0, \Pr(0) = 0 \\ &u_1^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,1}\} = \min\{0 + 1, 1 + 0, 5 + \infty, 3 + \infty, \infty + 2\} = 1, \Pr(1) = 0 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_2^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,2}\} = \min\{0 + 5, 1 + 2, 5 + 0, 3 + \infty, \infty + \infty\} = 3, \Pr(2) = 1 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 5 - 4, 3 + 0, \infty + \infty\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \omega - 1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,3}\} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) = 2 \;; \quad \forall \\ &u_3^{(2)} = 1, \Pr(3) =$$

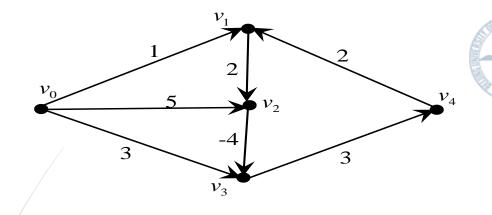
 $u_4^{(2)} = \min_{0 \le j \le \nu-1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,4}\} = \min\{0 + \infty, 1 + \infty, 5 + \infty, 3 + 3, \infty + 0\} = 6, \Pr(4) = 3 \circ \emptyset$





$$u_i^2 = 0, 1, 3, 1, 6, j = 0,...,4$$

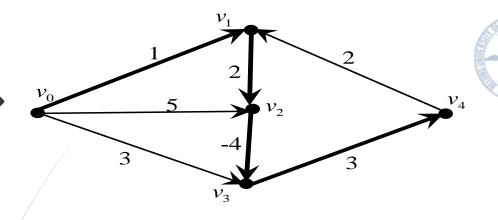
$$\begin{aligned} &u_0^{(3)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \upsilon - 1} \{u_j^{(2)} + w_{j,0}\} = \min\left\{0 + 0, 1 + \infty, 3 + \infty, 1 + \infty, 6 + \infty\right\} = 0, \Pr(0) = 0 \\ &u_1^{(3)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \upsilon - 1} \{u_j^{(2)} + w_{j,1}\} = \min\left\{0 + 1, 1 + 0, 3 + \infty, 1 + \infty, 6 + 2\} = 1, \Pr(1) = 0 \ ; \ \omega \\ &u_2^{(3)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \upsilon - 1} \{u_j^{(2)} + w_{j,2}\} = \min\left\{0 + 5, 1 + 2, 3 + 0, 1 + \infty, 6 + \infty\right\} = 3, \Pr(2) = 1 \ ; \ \omega \\ &u_3^{(3)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \upsilon - 1} \{u_j^{(2)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min\left\{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 3 - 4, 1 + 0, 6 + \infty\right\} = -1, \Pr(3) = 2 \ ; \ \omega \\ &u_4^{(3)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \upsilon - 1} \{u_j^{(2)} + w_{j,4}\} = \min\left\{0 + \infty, 1 + \infty, 3 + \infty, 1 + 3, 6 + 0\right\} = 4, \Pr(4) = 3 \ . \ \omega \end{aligned}$$





$$u_i^3 = 0, 1, 3, -1, 4, j = 0,...,4$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(4) \quad u_0^{(4)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \nu-1} \{u_j^{(3)} + w_{j,0}\} = \min \{0 + 0, 1 + \infty, 3 + \infty, -1 + \infty, 4 + \infty\} = 0, \Pr(0) = 0 \ ; \\ &u_1^{(4)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \nu-1} \{u_j^{(3)} + w_{j,1}\} = \min \{0 + 1, 1 + 0, 3 + \infty, -1 + \infty, 4 + 2\} = 1, \Pr(1) = 0 \ ; \end{aligned} \\ &u_2^{(4)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \nu-1} \{u_j^{(3)} + w_{j,2}\} = \min \{0 + 5, 1 + 2, 3 + 0, -1 + \infty, 4 + \infty\} = 3, \Pr(2) = 1 \ ; \end{aligned} \\ &u_3^{(4)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \nu-1} \{u_j^{(3)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min \{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 3 - 4, -1 + 0, 4 + \infty\} = -1, \Pr(3) = 2 \ ; \end{aligned} \\ &u_4^{(4)} = \min_{0 \leq j \leq \nu-1} \{u_j^{(3)} + w_{j,3}\} = \min \{0 + 3, 1 + \infty, 3 - 4, -1 + 0, 4 + \infty\} = -1, \Pr(3) = 2 \ ; \end{aligned}$$



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$$u_i^4 = 0, 1, 3, -1, 2, j = 0,...,4$$

• 计算 $u_j^5 = 0, 1, 3, -1, 2, j = 0,...,4$ 验证同 u_j^4

 v_0 到顶点 v_1 的最短有向路路长为 1,路线为 v_0v_1 ;

 v_0 到顶点 v_2 的最短有向路路长为3,路线为 $v_0v_1v_2; \leftarrow$

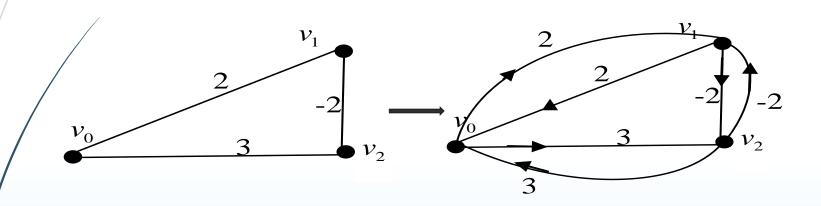
 v_0 到顶点 v_3 的最短有向路路长为-1,路线为 $v_0v_1v_2v_3$; \leftarrow

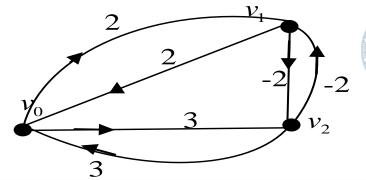
 v_0 到顶点 v_4 的最短有向路路长为 2, 路线为 $v_0v_1v_2v_3v_4$;

例2-3



► 下面的赋权图用Bellman-Ford算法得不到正确的v0 点到其他所有点的最短有向路的路长及路线。







(1)
$$u_0^{(1)} = 0, \Pr(0) = 0; \quad u_1^{(1)} = w_{0,1} = 2, \Pr(1) = 0; \quad u_2^{(1)}$$
 $\mathfrak{D} \otimes 1 - v_2 - v_1$

(2)
$$u_0^{(2)} = \min_{0 \le j \le v-1} \{ u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,0} \} = \min \{ 0 + 0, 2 + 2, 3 + 3 \} = 0;$$

$$u_1^{(2)} = \min_{0 \le j \le \nu-1} \{u_j^{(1)} + w_{j,1}\} = \min\{0 + 2, 2 + 0, 3 - 2\} = 1, \Pr(1) = 2;$$

$$u_2^{(2)} = \min_{0 \le j \le \nu - 1} \{ u_{j}^{(1)} + w_{j,2} \} = \min \{ 0 + 3, 2 - 2, 3 + 0 \} = 0 \text{ Pr}(2) = 1 \text{ o}$$

(3)
$$u_0^{(3)} = \min_{0 \le j \le \nu-1} \{ u_j^{(2)} + w_{j,0} \} = \min \{ 0 + 0, 1 + 2, 0 + 3 \} = 0, \Pr(0) = 0 ;$$

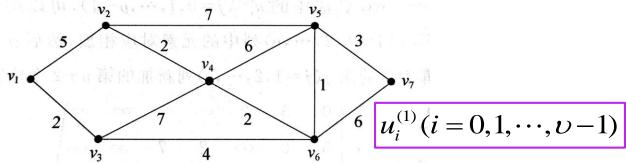
$$u_1^{(3)} = \min_{0 \le j \le \nu - 1} \{ u_j^{(2)} + w_{j,1} \} = \min \{ 0 + 2, 1 + 0, 0 - 2 \} = +2, \Pr(1) = 2;$$

$$u_2^{(3)} = \min_{0 \le j \le \nu - 1} \{ u_j^{(2)} + w_{j,2} \} = \min \{ 0 + 3, 1 - 2, 0 + 0 \} = -1, \Pr(2) = 1;$$





▼ 求下面的赋权图中 v1点到其他所有点的距离及最短路线。



$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & d_{13} & d_{14} & d_{15} & d_{16} & d_{17} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & d_{23} & d_{24} & d_{25} & d_{26} & d_{27} \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} & d_{34} & d_{35} & d_{36} & d_{37} \\ d_{41} & d_{42} & d_{43} & d_{44} & d_{45} & d_{46} & d_{47} \\ d_{51} & d_{52} & d_{53} & d_{54} & d_{55} & d_{56} & d_{57} \\ d_{61} & d_{62} & d_{63} & d_{64} & d_{65} & d_{66} & d_{67} \\ d_{71} & d_{72} & d_{73} & d_{74} & d_{75} & d_{76} & d_{77} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 2 & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 5 & 0 & \infty & 2 & 7 & \infty & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & 0 & 7 & \infty & 4 & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & 0 & 7 & \infty & 4 & \infty \\ \infty & 2 & 7 & 0 & 6 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 7 & \infty & 6 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \infty & \infty & 4 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & 3 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 d_{ij} 表示第i 个点到第 $j(j \neq i)$ 个点之间的经过一条边的路(j = i 时是环)的长度



将此行重新加在矩阵 D 的下面第 $\upsilon+1$ 行,得 $D^{(1)}$:

$$D^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 2 & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 5 & 0 & \infty & 2 & 7 & \infty & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & 0 & 7 & \infty & 4 & \infty \\ \infty & 2 & 7 & 0 & 6 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 7 & \infty & 6 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \infty & \infty & 4 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 2 & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 5 & 0 & \infty & 2 & 7 & \infty & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & 0 & 7 & \infty & 4 & \infty \\ \infty & 2 & 7 & 0 & 6 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 7 & \infty & 6 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \infty & \infty & 4 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_i^{(2)} (j = 0, 1, \dots, \nu - 1) = \min\{d_{1k} + d_{ki}, k = 1, 2, \dots, \nu\}$$

 $u_i^{(2)}(j=0,1,\cdots,\upsilon-1)$ 可以用 $D^{(1)}$ 中的第 $\upsilon+1$ 行与D中的第 $j(j=1,2,\cdots,\upsilon)$ 列中的元素对应相加,



类似地,最短的从 v_1 到第 $j(j \neq 1)$ 个点经过不超过三条边的路(或闭途径)的长度为

 $\min\{u_k^{(2)}+d_{kj},k=1,2,\cdots,\upsilon\}$,从而可得 $D^{(3)}$ 的第 $\upsilon+3$ 行: υ

(0 5 2 7 7 6 12)

继续得到 $D^{(4)}$ 的第v+4行: ↓

 $(0 \ 5 \ 2 \ 7 \ 7 \ 6 \ 10)$

继续得到 $D^{(4)}$ 的第 υ +5行: 战

(0 5 2 7 7 6 10)

与 $D^{(3)}$ 的第 $\upsilon+4$ 行相等(称作收敛)。这就说明得到了 v_1 点到其他所有点的距离。

习题2-2



►用Bellman-Ford算法求下图中从V₁点到其他任意一点的最短路线及距离(边旁的数字表示一条弧的距离):

