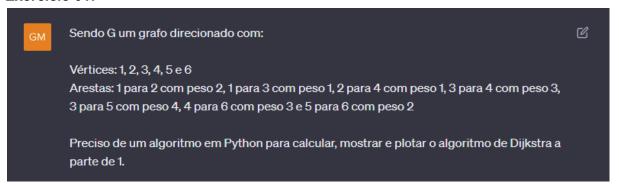
Aula 05 - Caminhos Mínimos e Algoritmos

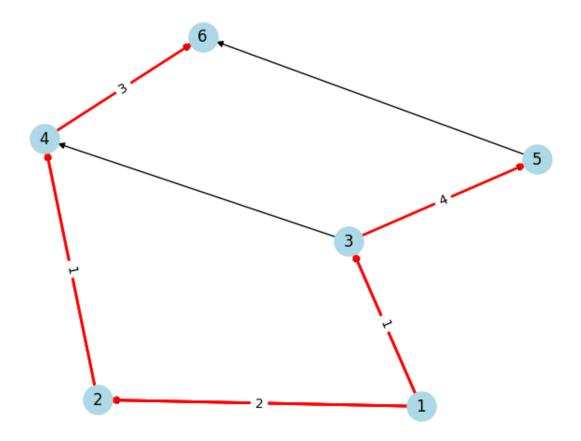
Nome: Gustavo Silva Malvestiti

Exercício 01:

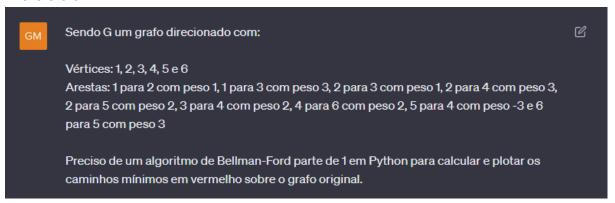


```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Crie o grafo direcionado
G = nx.DiGraph()
# Adicione os vértices
G.add nodes from ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
# Adicione as arestas com pesos
edges = [(1, 2, 2), (1, 3, 1), (2, 4, 1), (3, 4, 3), (3, 5, 4), (4, 6,
3), (5, 6, 2)]
G.add weighted edges from(edges)
# Calcula os caminhos mínimos a partir do vértice 1 usando o algoritmo
de Dijkstra
shortest_paths = nx.single_source_dijkstra(G, source=1)
# Obtém o dicionário de caminhos mínimos
path lengths, paths = shortest paths
# Plotar o grafo original
pos = nx.spring layout(G, seed=42)
nx.draw(G,
                               with labels=True, node size=500,
                  pos,
node color='lightblue', font size=12)
# Plotar os caminhos mínimos em vermelho com os pesos das arestas
for target, path in paths.items():
```

Caminhos Mínimos a partir do Vértice 1

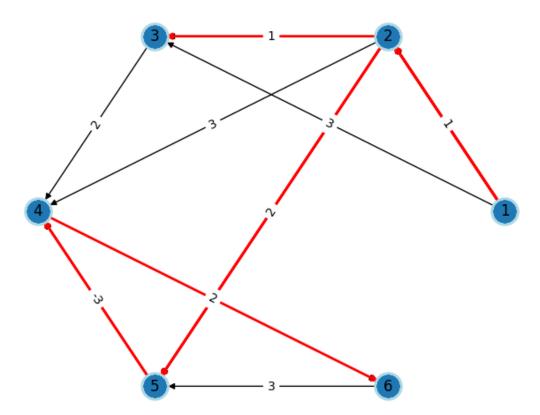


Exercício 02:

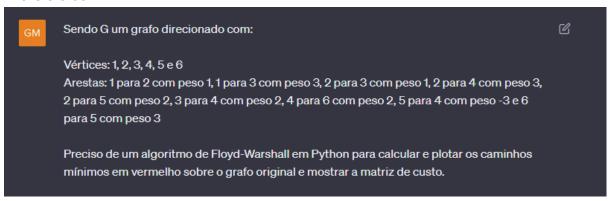


```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Crie o grafo
G = nx.DiGraph()
# Adicione os vértices ao grafo
G.add nodes from([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
# Adicione as arestas com pesos ao grafo
edges with weights = [(1, 2, 1), (1, 3, 3), (2, 3, 1), (2, 4, 3), (2, 4, 3)]
5, 2),
                      (3, 4, 2), (4, 6, 2), (5, 4, -3), (6, 5, 3)]
G.add weighted edges from(edges with weights)
# Execute o algoritmo de Bellman-Ford a partir do nó 1
shortest paths = nx.single source bellman ford path(G, source=1,
weight='weight')
                   = nx.single source bellman ford path length(G,
shortest distances
source=1, weight='weight')
# Desenhe o grafo com os caminhos mínimos em vermelho
pos = nx.circular layout(G)
nx.draw(G,
                              with labels=True, node size=500,
node color='lightblue')
# Desenhe as arestas do caminho mínimo em vermelho
for node in G.nodes():
   path = shortest paths[node]
   for i in range(len(path) - 1):
```

Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford



Exercício 03:

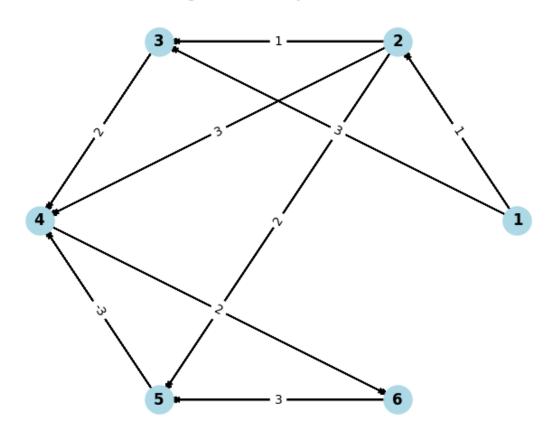


```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
# Definir o grafo
G = nx.DiGraph()
G.add edges from([(1, 2, {'weight': 1}),
                  (1, 3, {'weight': 3}),
                  (2, 3, {'weight': 1}),
                  (2, 4, {'weight': 3}),
                  (2, 5, {'weight': 2}),
                  (3, 4, {'weight': 2}),
                  (4, 6, {'weight': 2}),
                  (5, 4, {\text{weight': } -3}),
                  (6, 5, {'weight': 3})])
# Calcular as distâncias mínimas usando o algoritmo de Floyd-Warshall
dist_matrix = np.array(nx.floyd_warshall_numpy(G, weight='weight'))
# Plotar o grafo original
pos = nx.circular layout(G)
nx.draw(G,
                               with labels=True,
                                                          node size=500,
                   pos,
node color='lightblue', font size=12, font weight='bold')
# Plotar as arestas dos caminhos mínimos em vermelho
for i in range(len(G.nodes)):
    for j in range(len(G.nodes)):
        if i != j:
            if dist matrix[i][j] < float('inf'):</pre>
                     path = nx.shortest path(G, source=i+1, target=j+1,
weight='weight')
```

```
edges = [(path[k], path[k+1]) for k in range(len(path))
- 1)]
                      nx.draw_networkx_edges(G, pos, edgelist=G.edges(),
arrowsize=10)
# Configurar os rótulos das arestas com os pesos
labels = nx.get edge attributes(G, 'weight')
nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(G, pos, edge_labels=labels)
# Mostrar a matriz de custo
print("Matriz de custo:")
print(dist_matrix)
# Exibir o gráfico
plt.title("Algoritmo de Floyd-Warshall")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
 Matriz de custo:
 [[ 0. 1. 2. 0. 3. 2.]
  [inf 0. 1. -1. 2. 1.]
  [inf inf 0. 2. 7. 4.]
[inf inf inf 0. 5. 2.]
  [inf inf inf -3. 0. -1.]
```

Algoritmo de Floyd-Warshall

[inf inf inf 0. 3. 0.]]



Exercício 04:



Sendo G um grafo direcionado com:

Vértices: s, 1, 2, 3, 4 e t

Arestas: s para 1 com peso 1, 1 para 2 com peso 2, 1 para 3 com peso 1, 2 para 4 com peso 5, 3 para 4 com peso 3, 3 para t com peso 4, 4 para t com peso 2, s para t com peso 10

Preciso de um algoritmo A* em Python para calcular e plotar caminho mínimo em vermelho sobre o grafo original com título de s para t.

```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import heapq
def a_star(graph, start, end):
    open list = [(0, start)]
    closed set = set()
    g_score = {vertex: float('inf') for vertex in graph.nodes}
    g score[start] = 0
    f score = {vertex: float('inf') for vertex in graph.nodes}
    f score[start] = heuristic(start, end)
   while open list:
        , current = heapq.heappop(open list)
        if current == end:
            path = reconstruct path(came from, current)
            return path
        closed set.add(current)
        for neighbor in graph.neighbors(current):
            if neighbor in closed set:
                continue
            edge weight = graph[current][neighbor]['weight']
            tentative g score = g score[current] + edge weight
            if tentative g score < g score[neighbor]:</pre>
                came from[neighbor] = current
                g_score[neighbor] = tentative_g_score
```

```
f_score[neighbor] = g_score[neighbor] +
heuristic (neighbor, end)
                          heapq.heappush(open_list, (f_score[neighbor],
neighbor))
    return None
def heuristic(node, end):
      # Neste exemplo, usaremos uma heurística simples - a distância
euclidiana
    return 0 # Você pode implementar uma heurística mais sofisticada
aqui
def reconstruct_path(came_from, current):
   path = [current]
    while current in came_from:
        current = came from[current]
        path.append(current)
   path.reverse()
   return path
# Criando o grafo
G = nx.DiGraph()
G.add edge('s', 1, weight=1)
G.add edge(1, 2, weight=2)
G.add edge(1, 3, weight=1)
G.add edge(2, 4, weight=5)
G.add edge(3, 4, weight=3)
G.add edge(3, 't', weight=4)
G.add_edge(4, 't', weight=2)
G.add edge('s', 't', weight=10)
# Encontrando o caminho mínimo
came_from = {}
path = a star(G, 's', 't')
if path:
    # Plotando o grafo
    pos = nx.circular layout(G)
    nx.draw(G, pos, with labels=True, node color='lightblue')
    # Destacando o caminho mínimo em vermelho
```

Caminho mínimo de s para t

