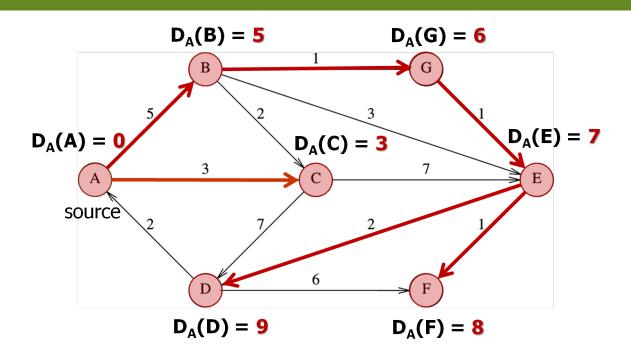
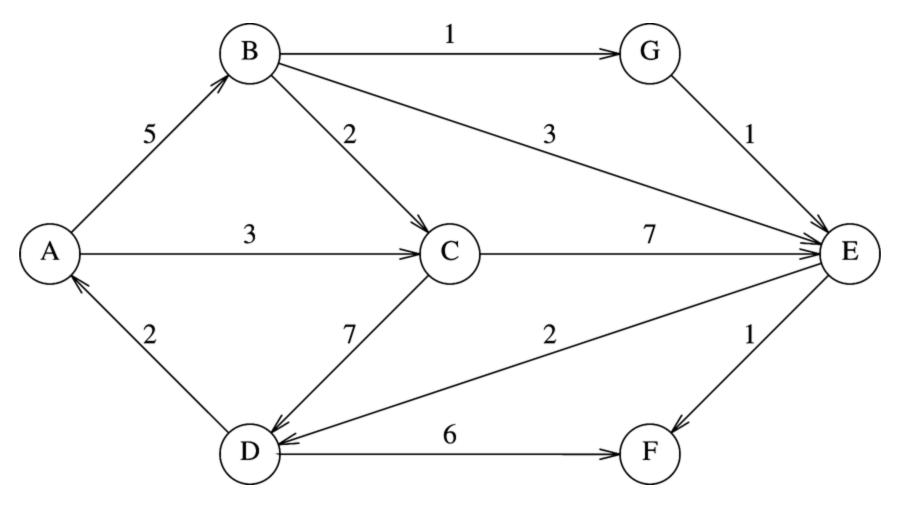
Dijkstra's Algorithm

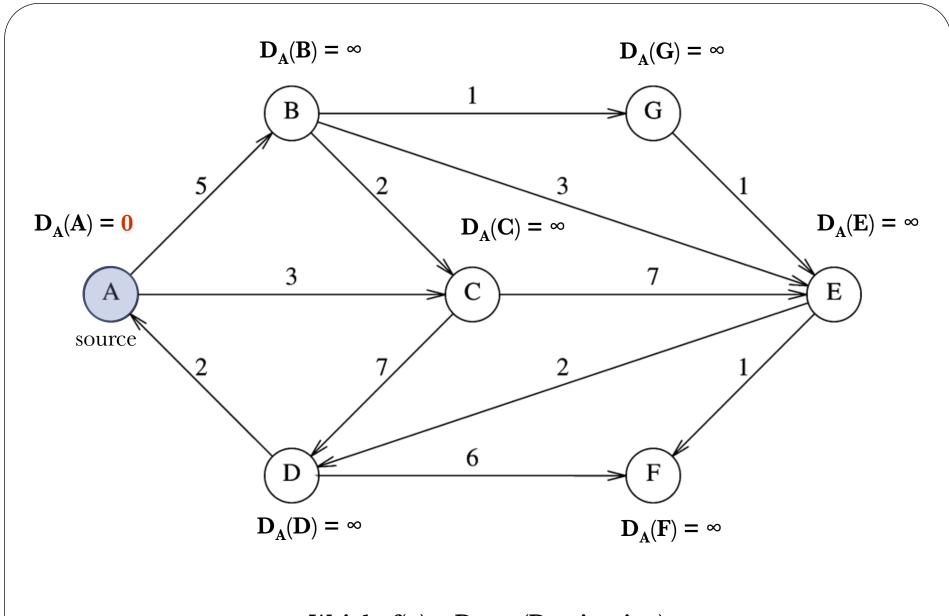


Directed Weighted Graph

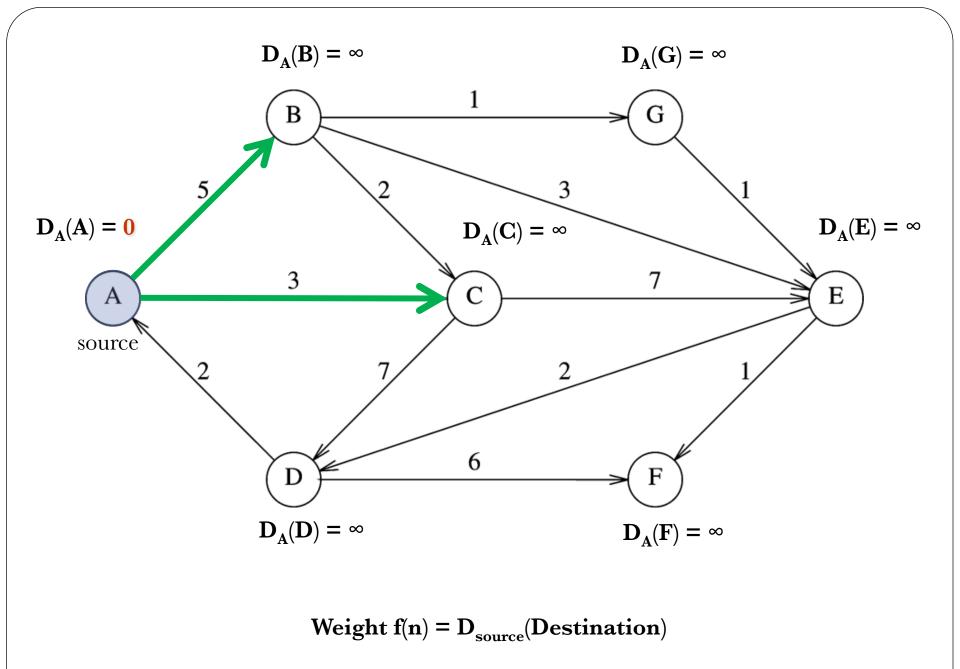


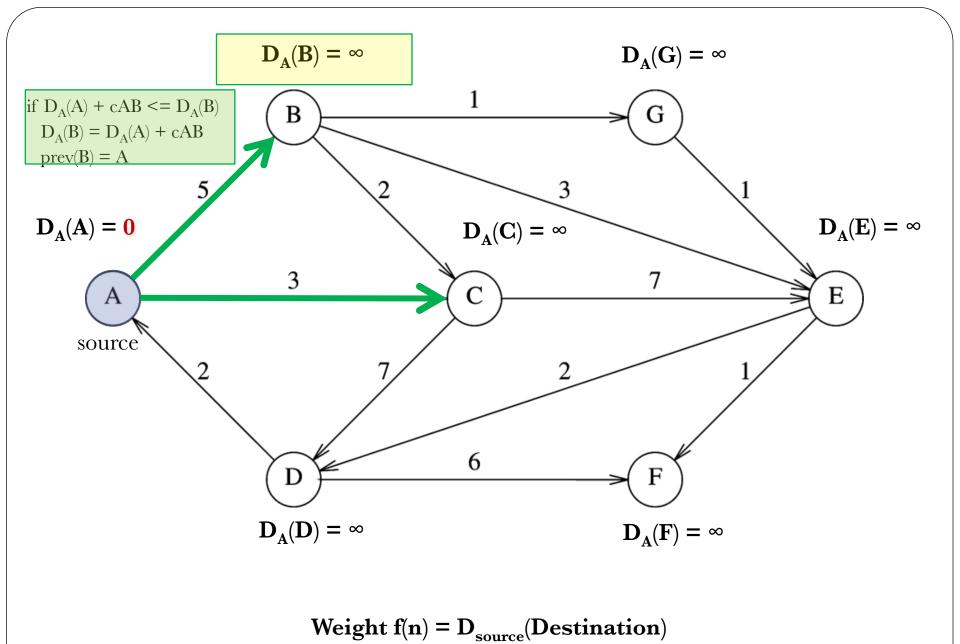
Algorithm Dijkstra

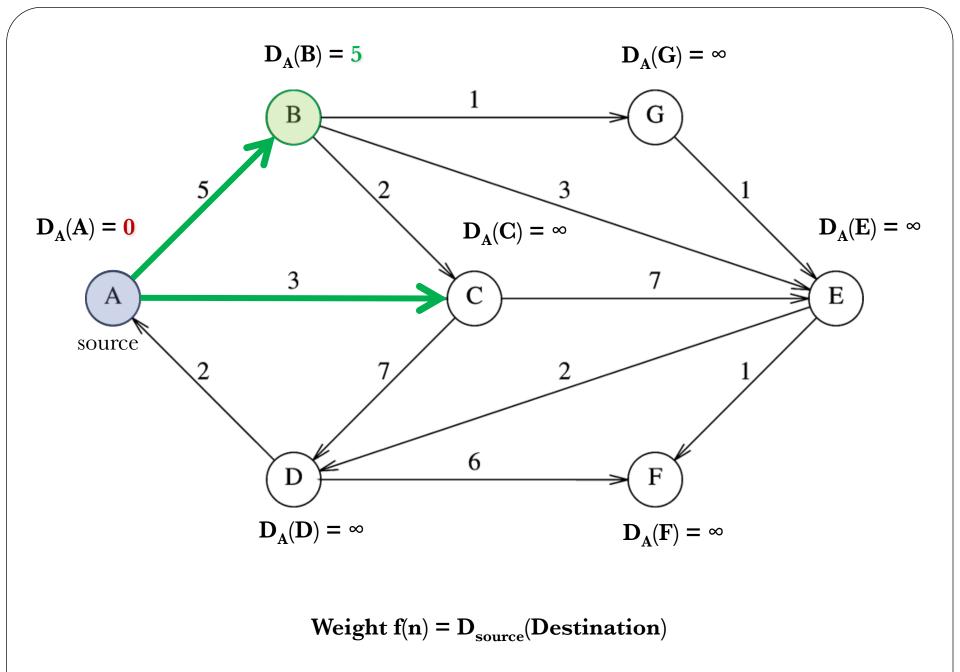
```
for each Vertex v do
v.known <- false
v.dist <- infinity //distance from source vertex</pre>
v.prev <- NULL
//s is the source vertex
 s.dist <- 0
 do n times
    v <- unknown vertex with minimum v.dist
    v.known <- true
    for each edge (v,w) do
        if v.dist + cvw <= w.dist then
            w.dist <- v.dist + cvw
            w.prev <- v
```

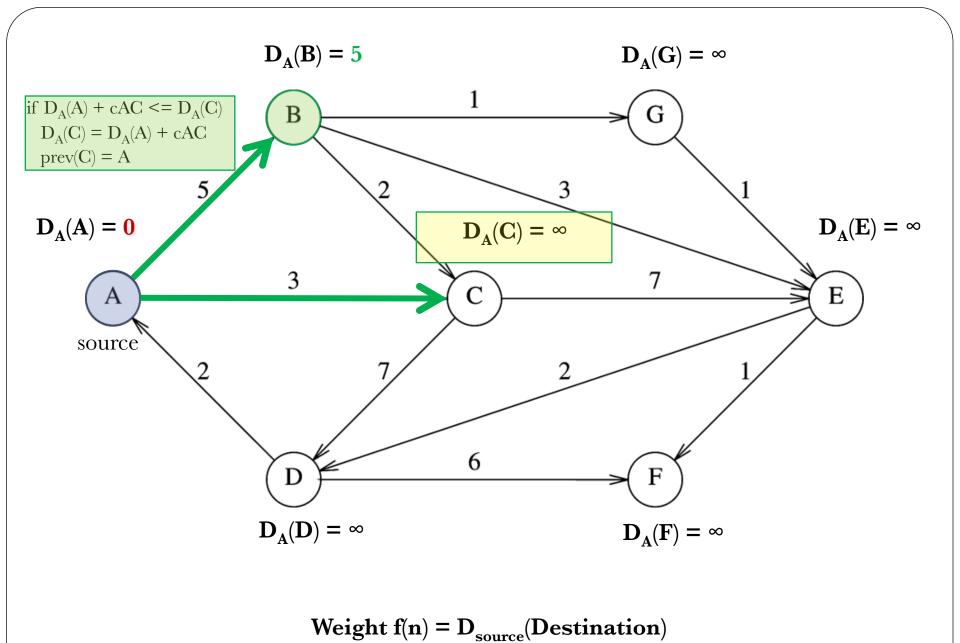


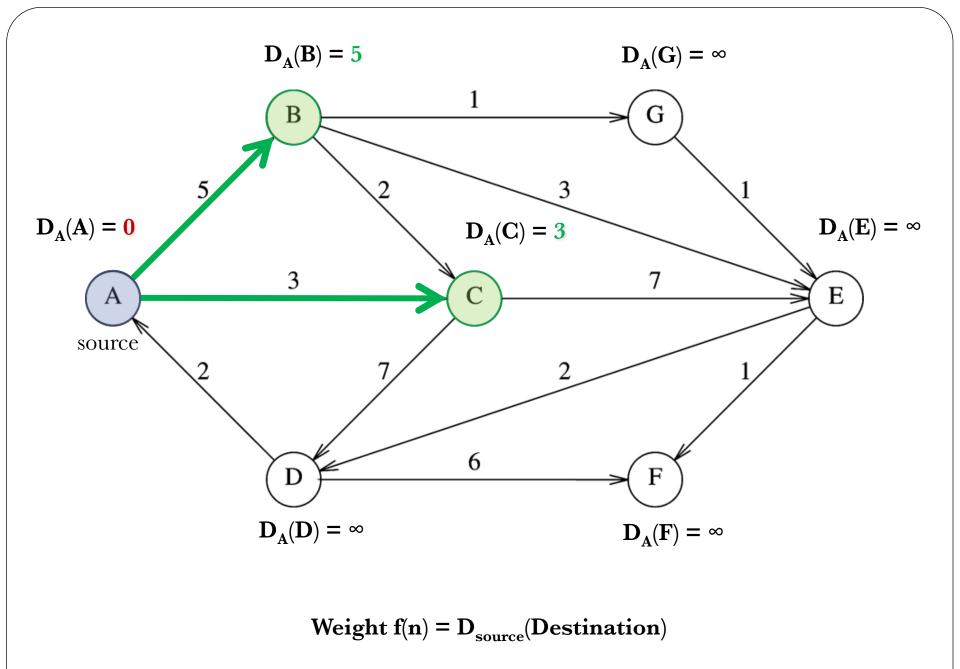
Weight $f(n) = D_{source}(Destination)$

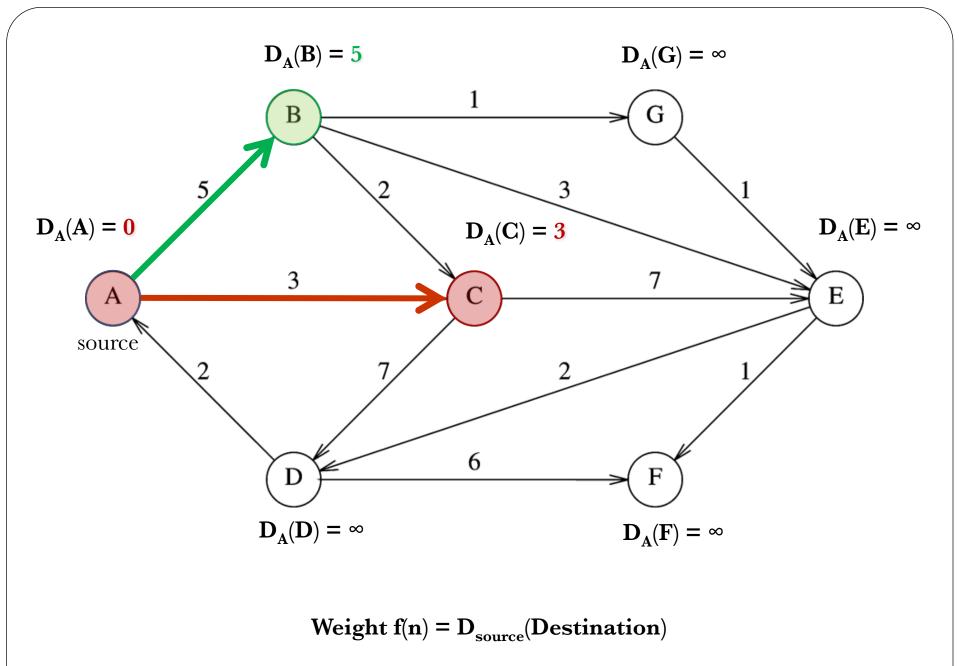


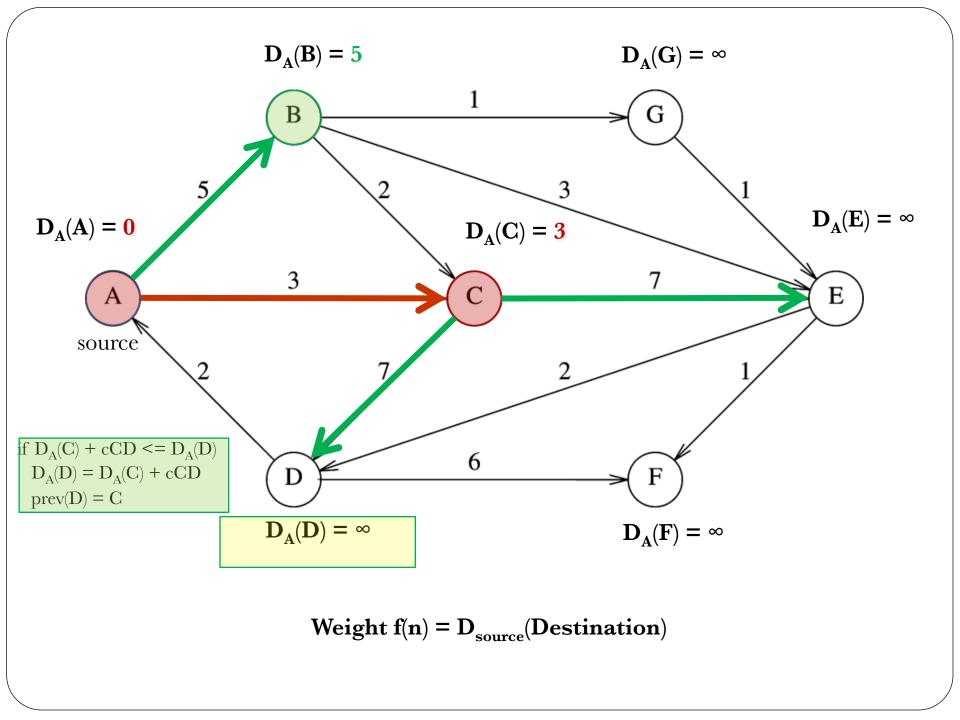


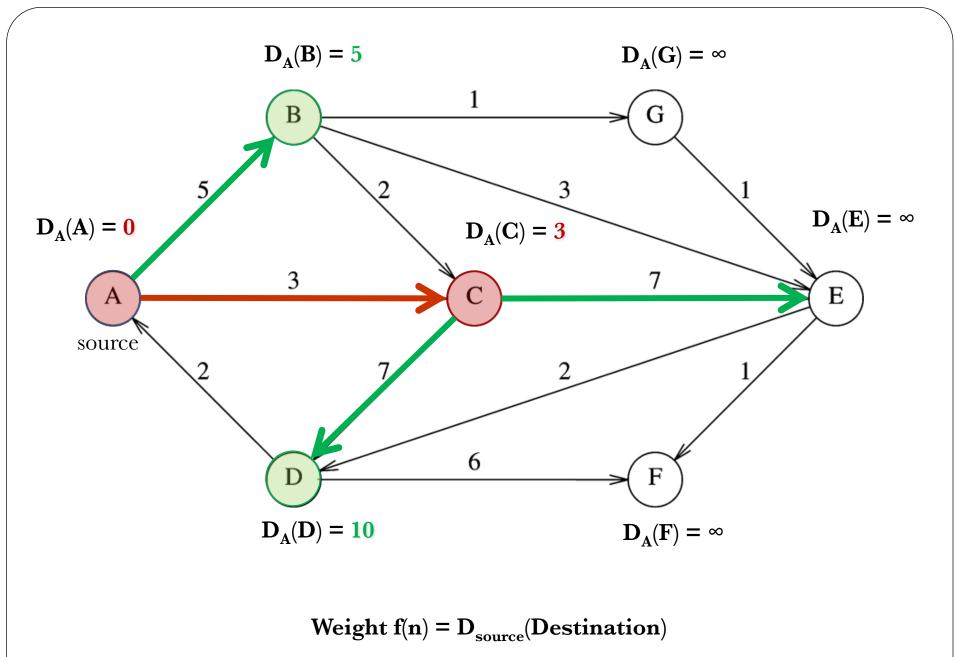


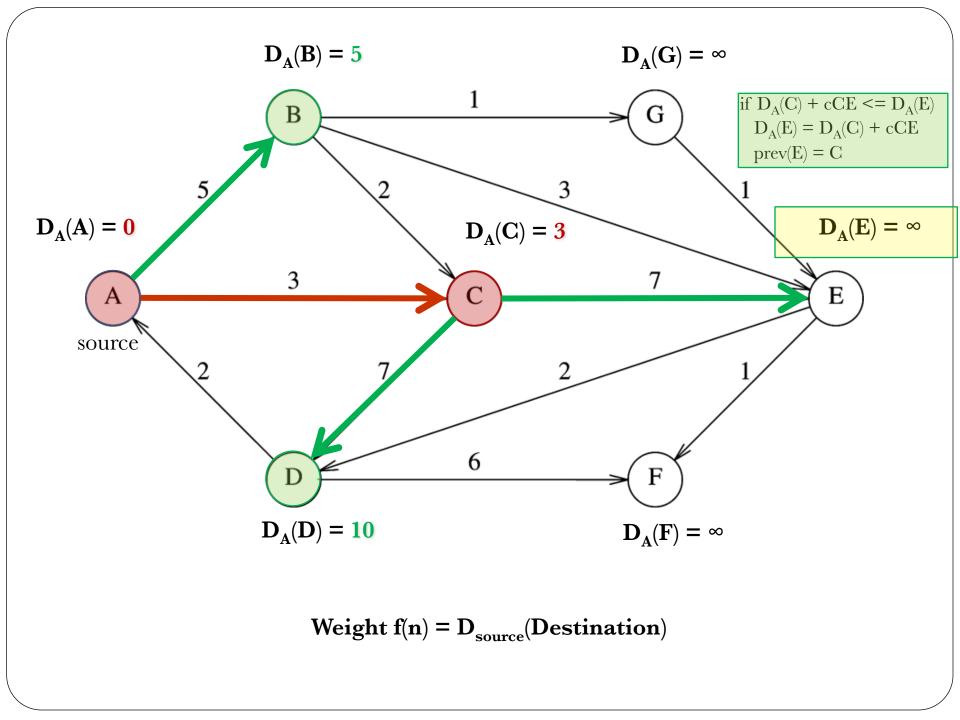


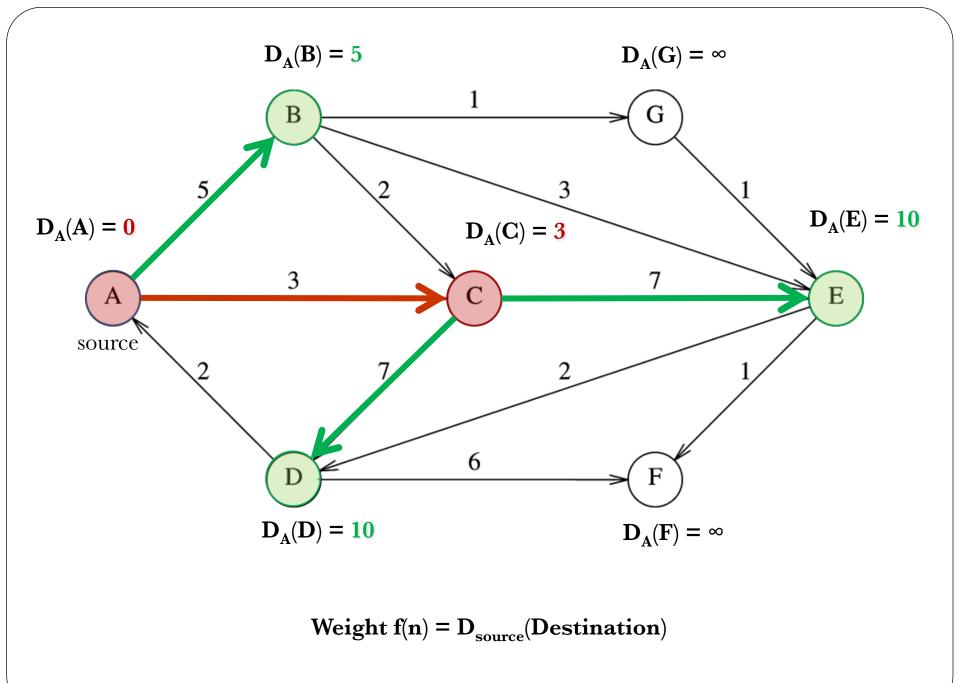


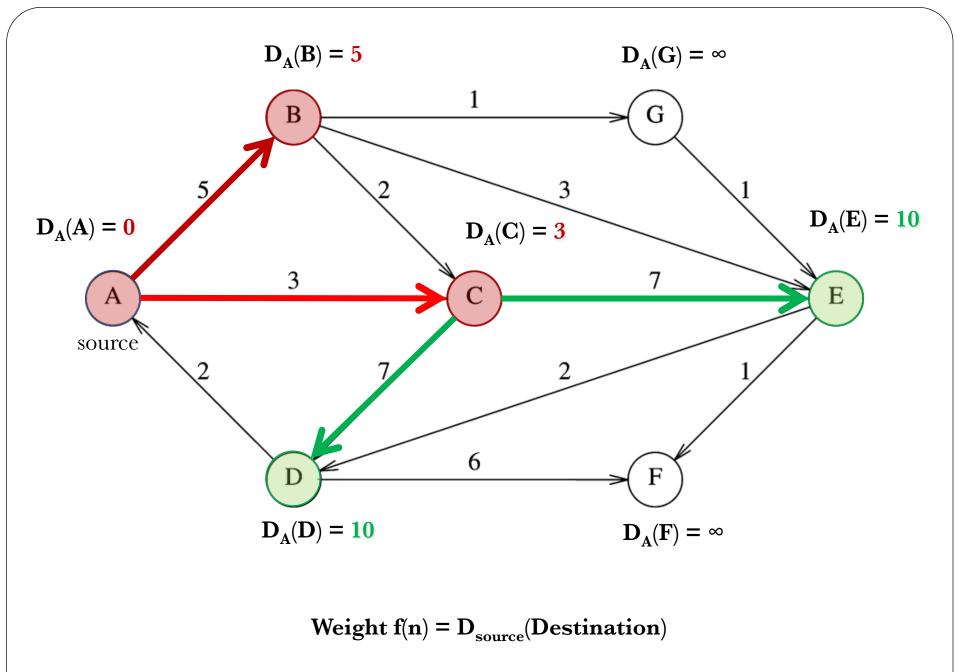


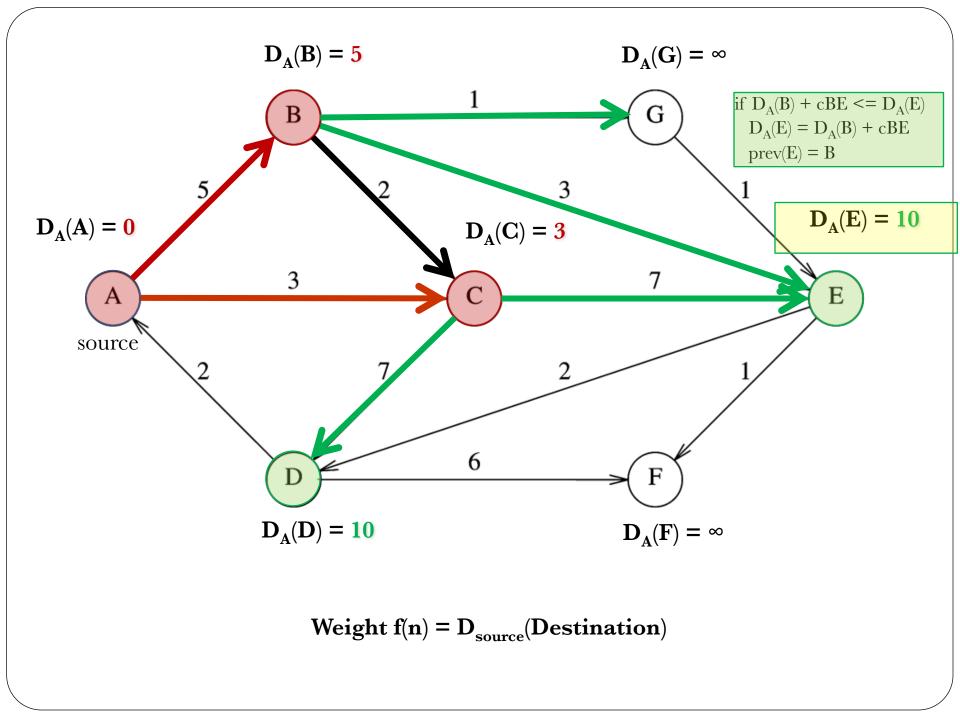


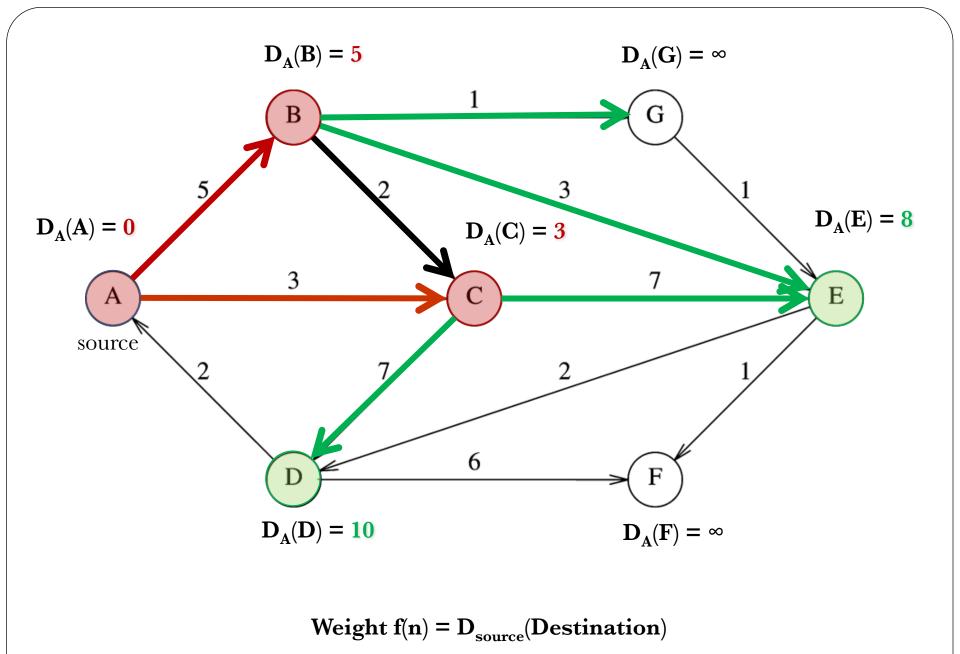


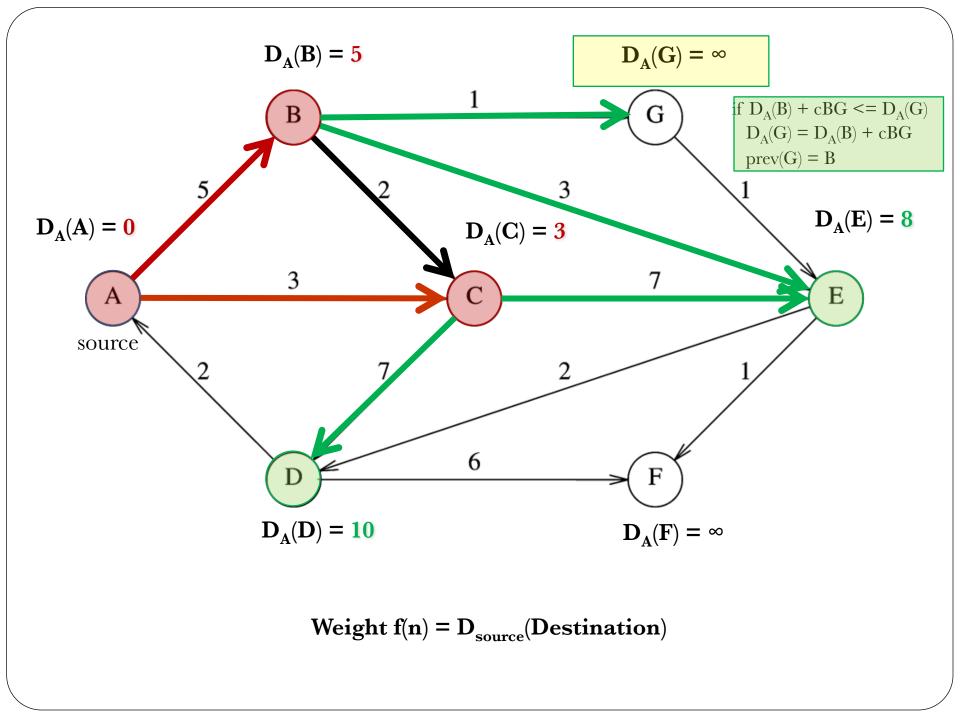


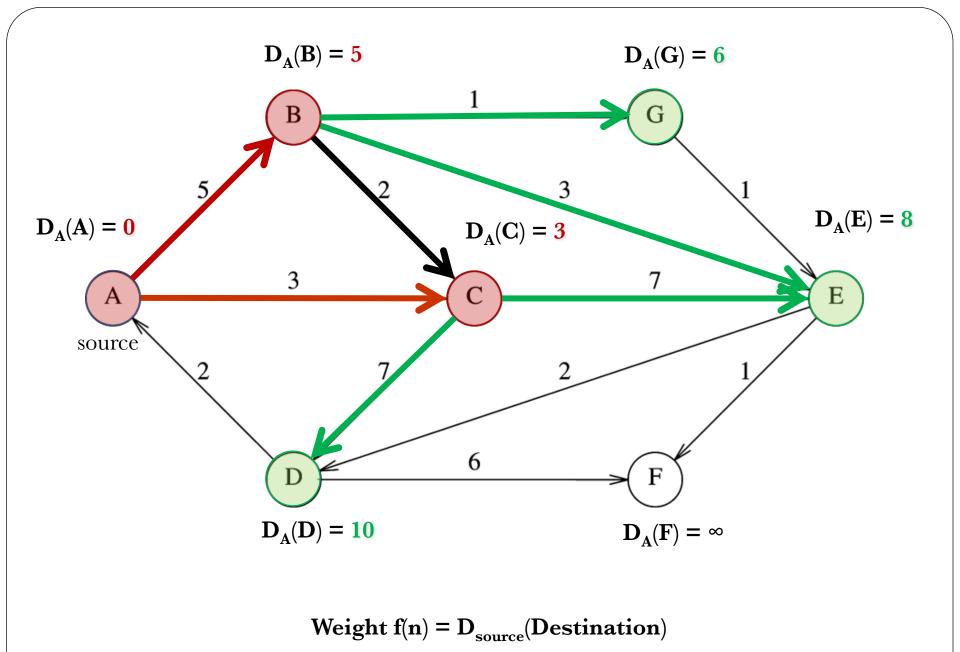


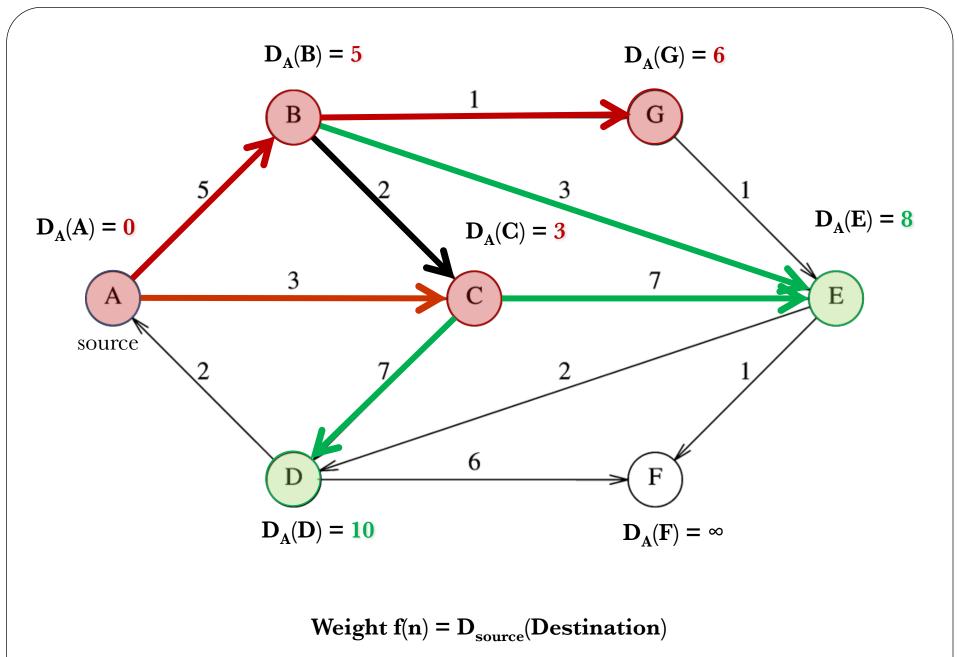


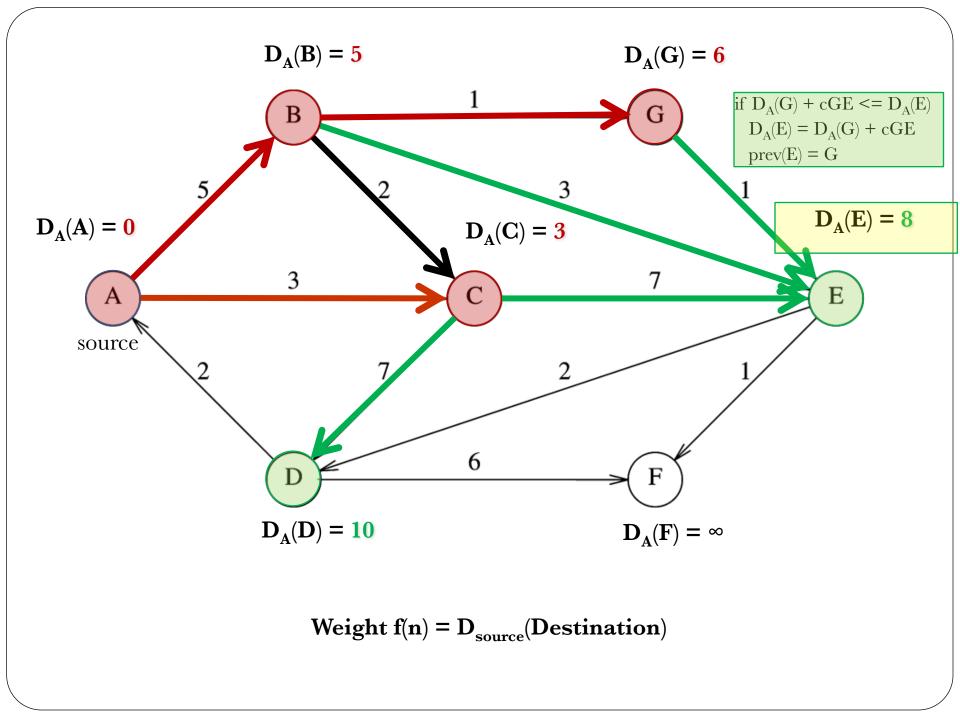


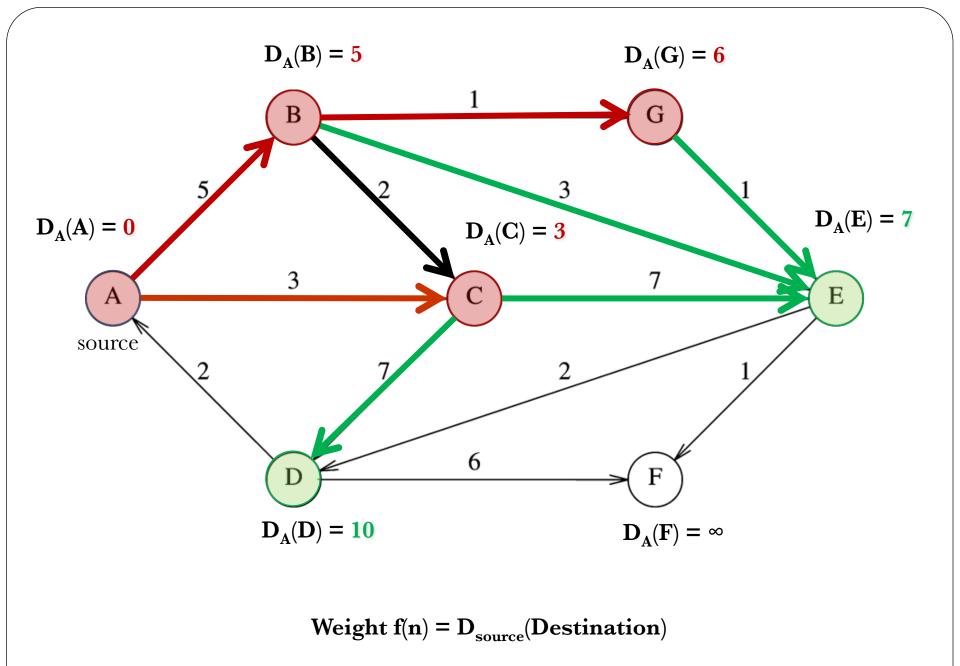


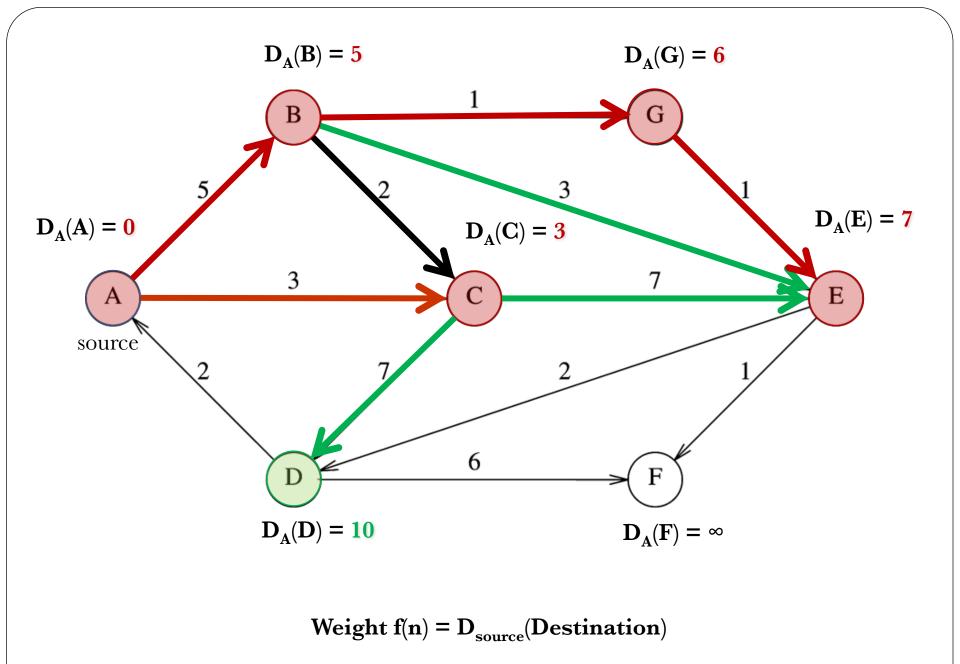


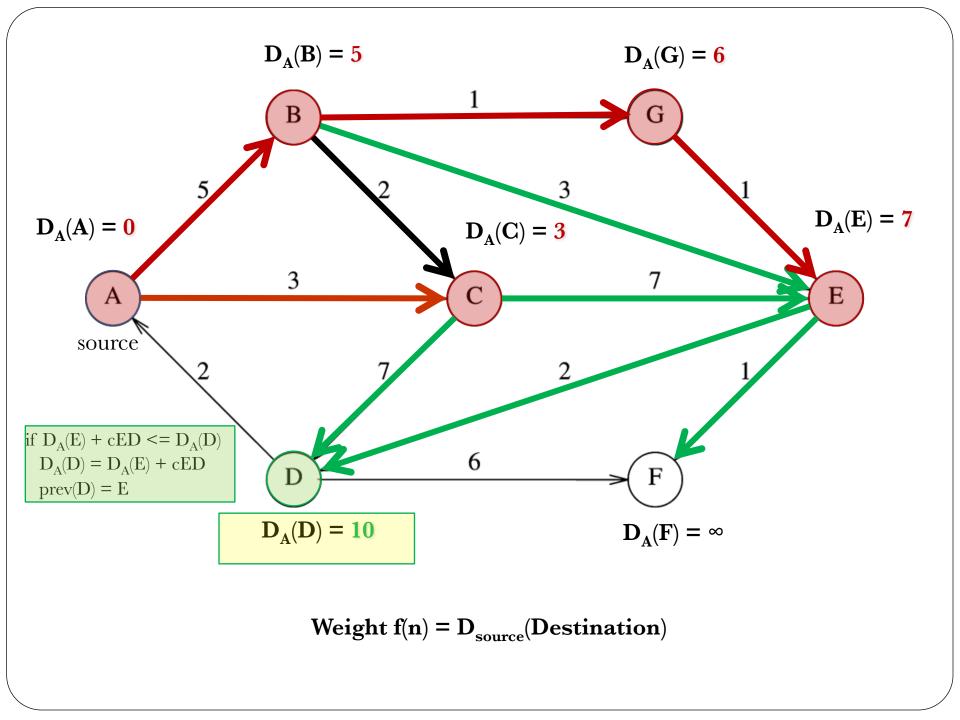


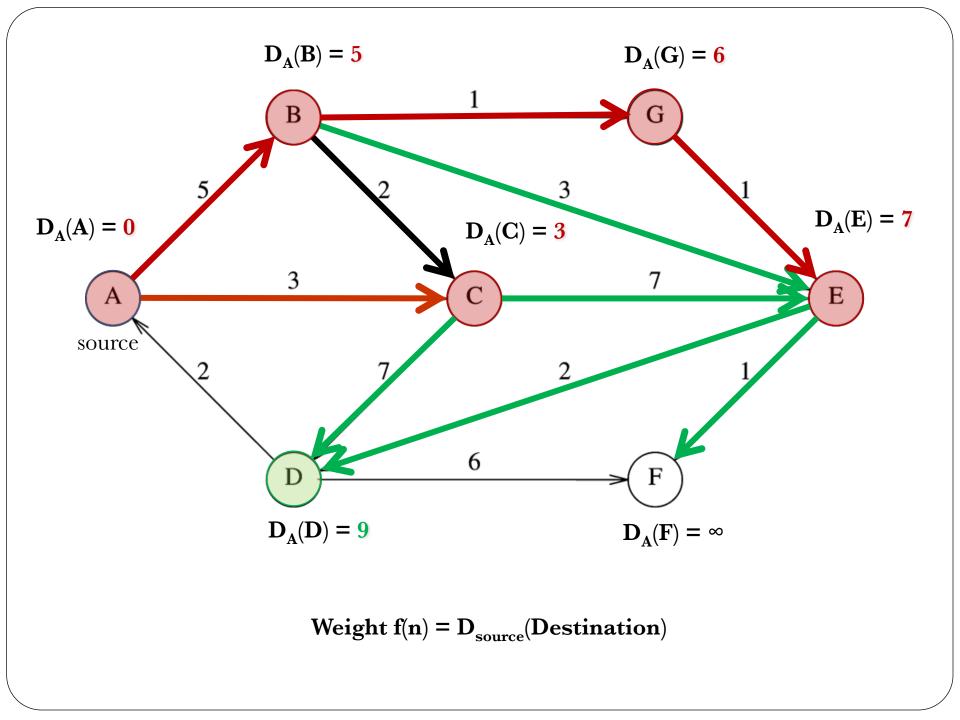


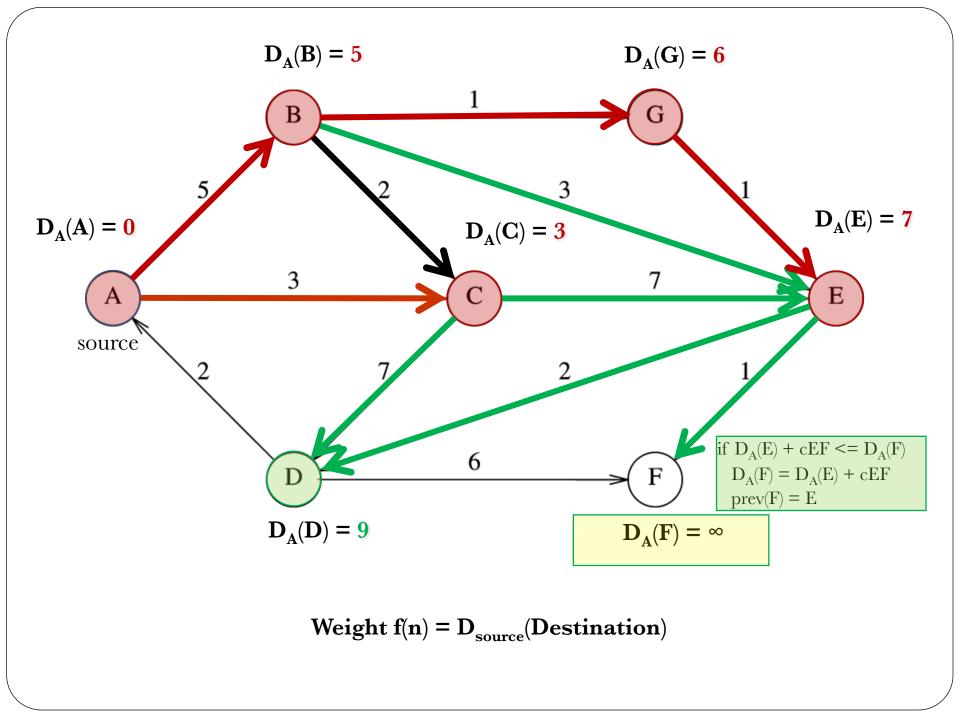


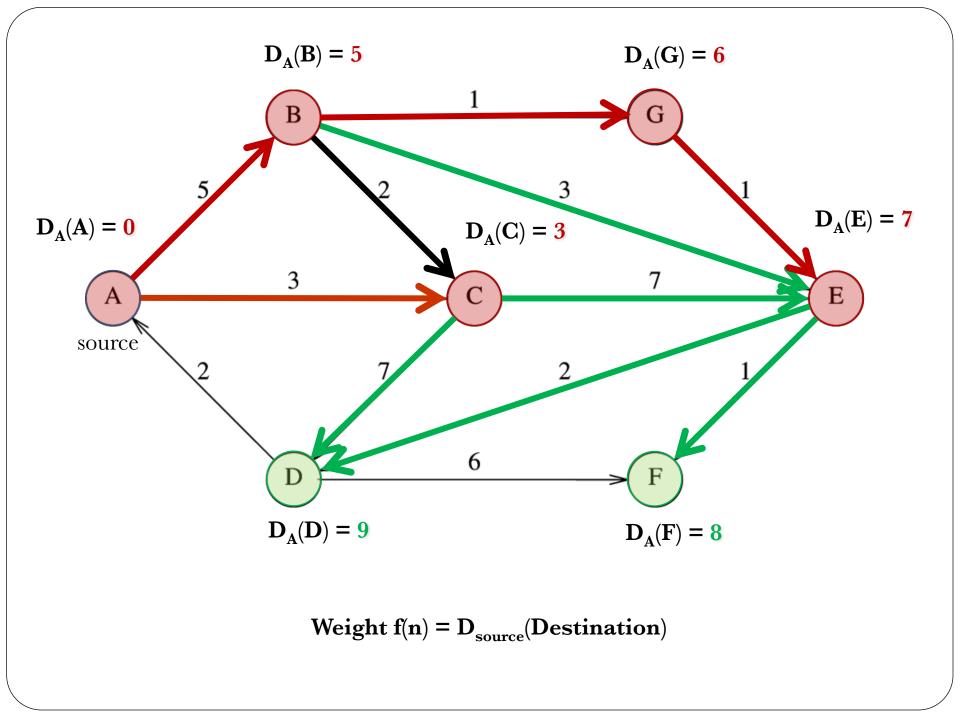


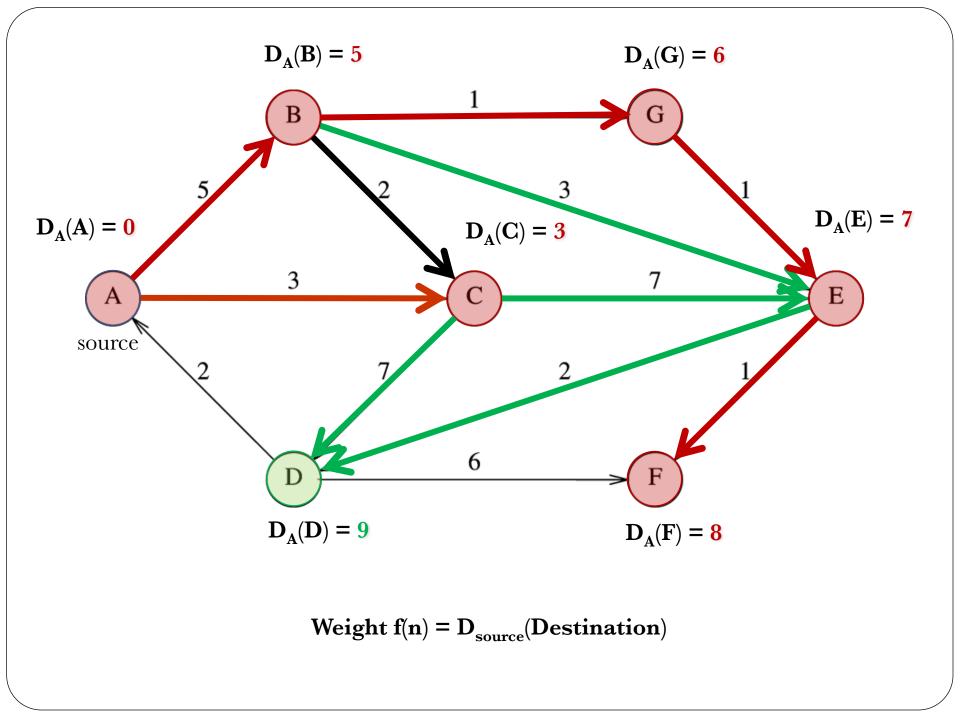


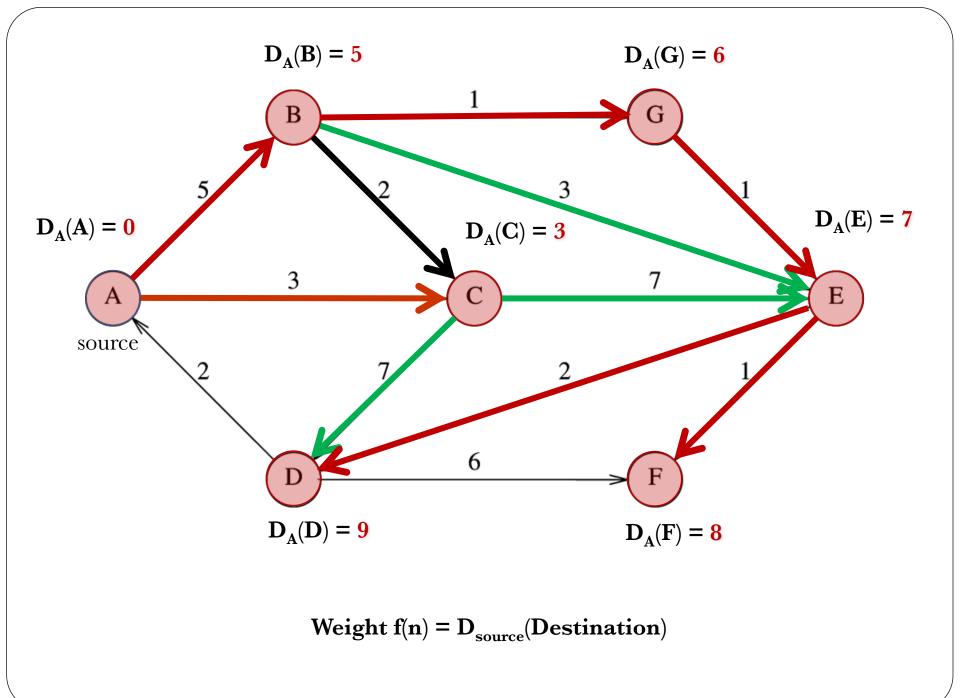


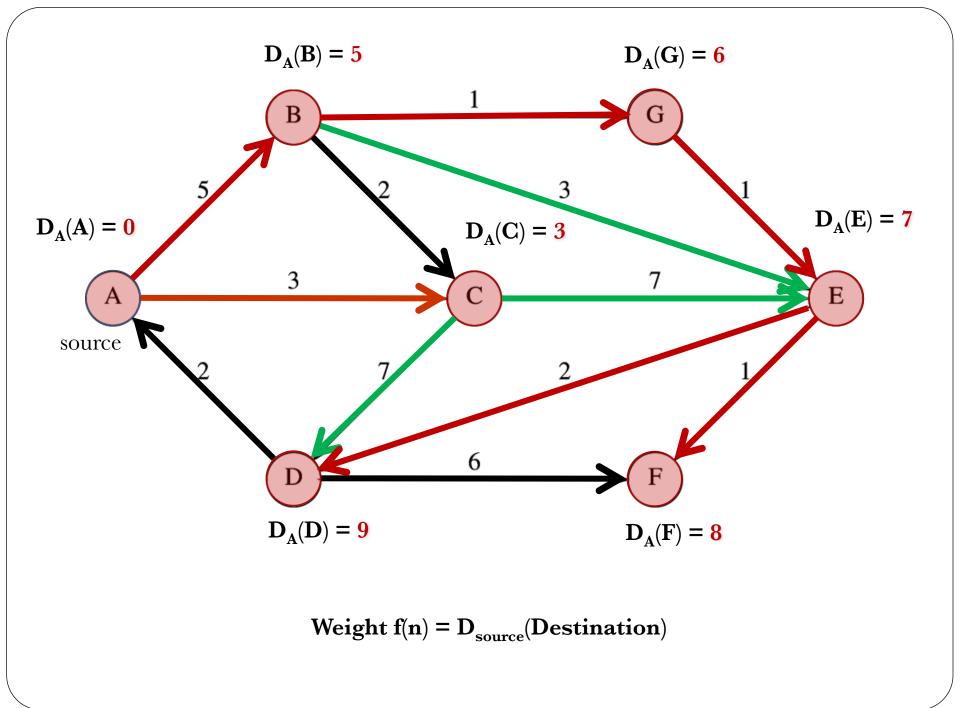


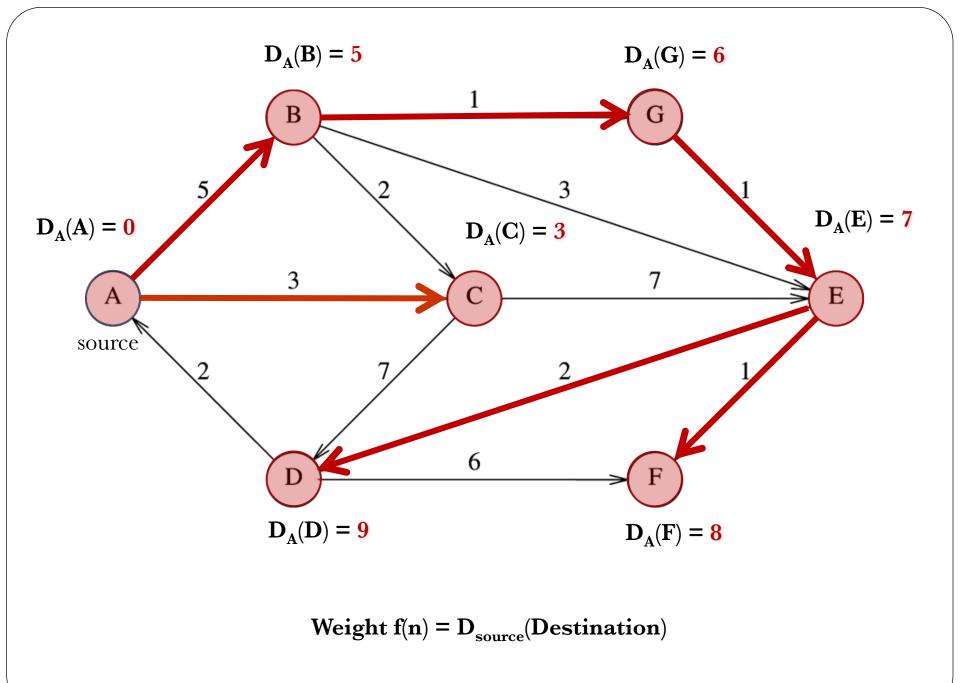




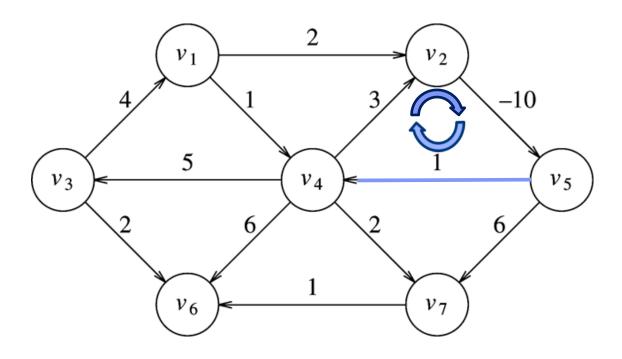






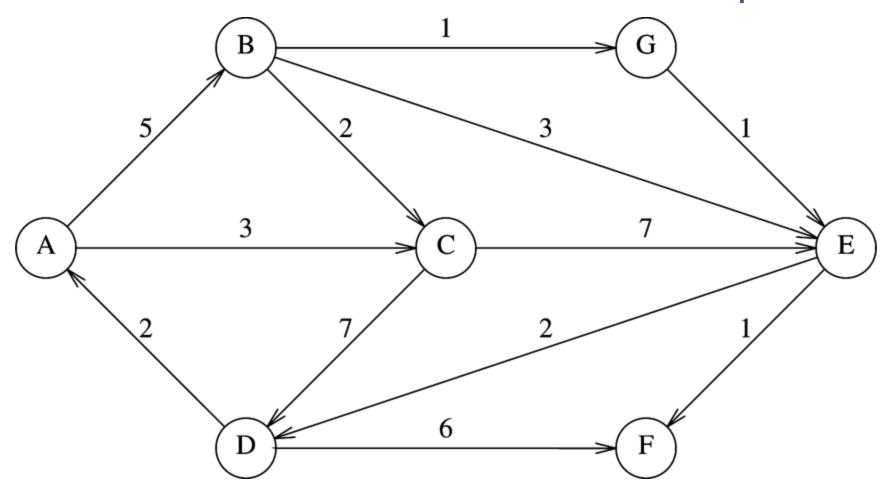


Negative Cost Cycle



Dijkstra's does not work! $cost = -\infty$

Which source vertex has no shortest path?



Dijkstra's Analysis

- Analysis reflects a complete execution of algorithm
- n = number of vertices, m = number of edges
- Initialize vertices is O(n)
- Finding the vertex with the minimum cost:
 - Use a list/array is O(n²), linear scan
 - Use a binary min-heap is O(nlogn), deleteMin
- Update vertex's cost:
 - Use a list/array is O(1)
 - Use a binary min-heap is O(mlogn), (percolateUp)
- Overall running time:
 - list/array is O(n²)
 - binary min-heap is $O((n + m)\log n)$