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Roteiro - Grafos

Definição Nomenclatura

*

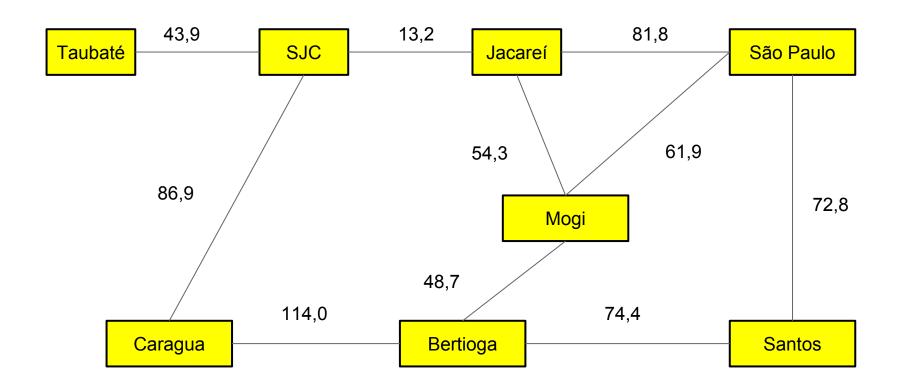


História

Primeira vez feito pelo Tcheco Jarnik em 1930 Republicado por Prim e 1957 Depois por Dijkstra em 1959*



Caminho Mínimo: Taubaté a Santos





Solução Gananciosa (Greedy)

Funciona apenas para pesos positivos de arcos

Criar conjunto de vértices visitados

Criar pilha caminho

Criar lista de arcos com distancias totais

Incluir vértice de origem a visitados e em caminho

Adicionar arcos de origem em lista*

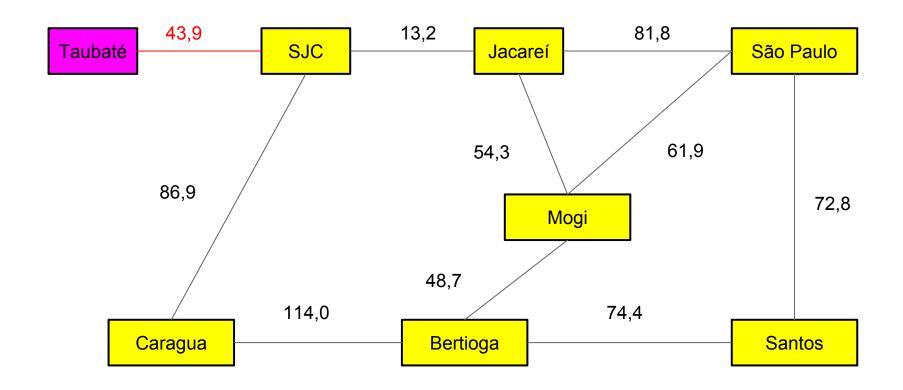


Solução Gananciosa (Greedy)

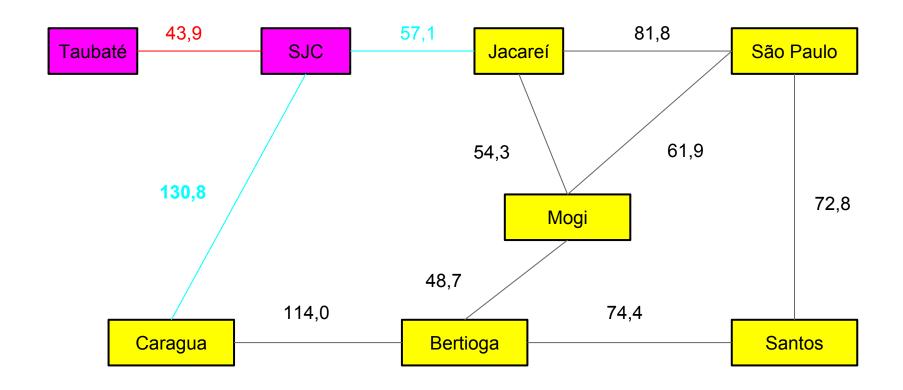
Adicionar arcos de origem em lista
Obter arco referente a distância mínima
Considerar vértice oposto do arco como nova
origem

Somar valor do mínimo a todos arcos Incluir esses valores em lista de arcos Repetir o processo *

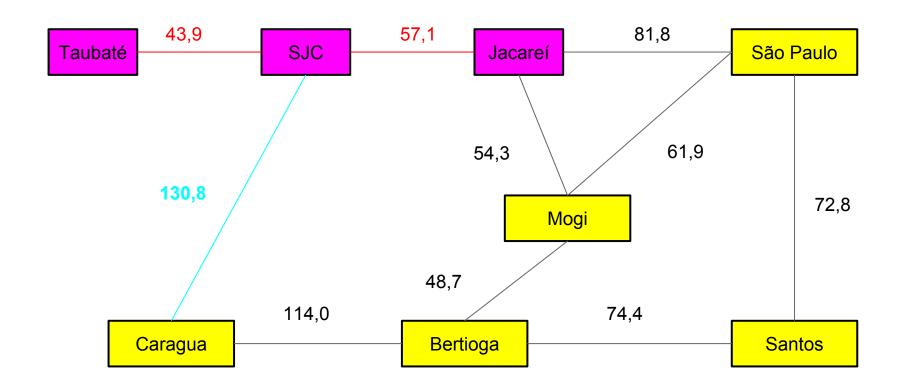
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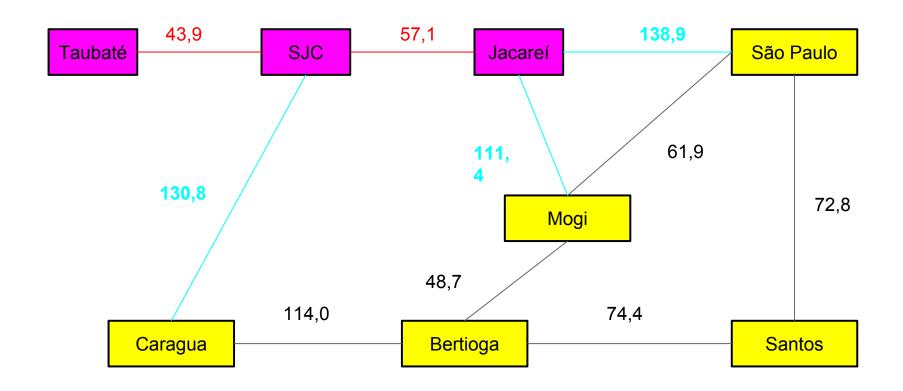
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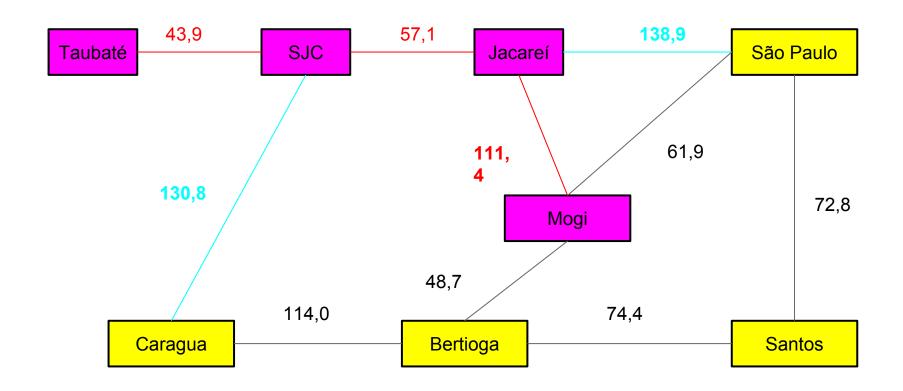
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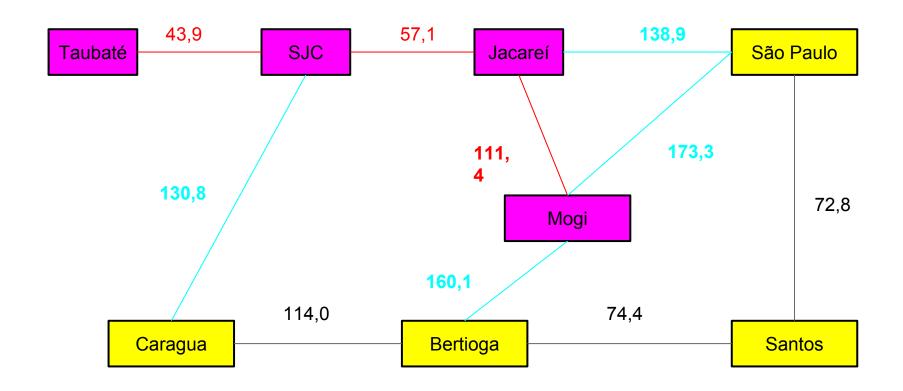




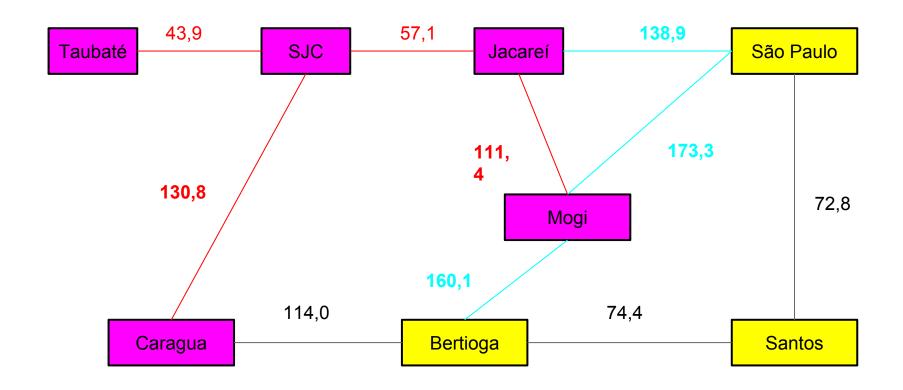




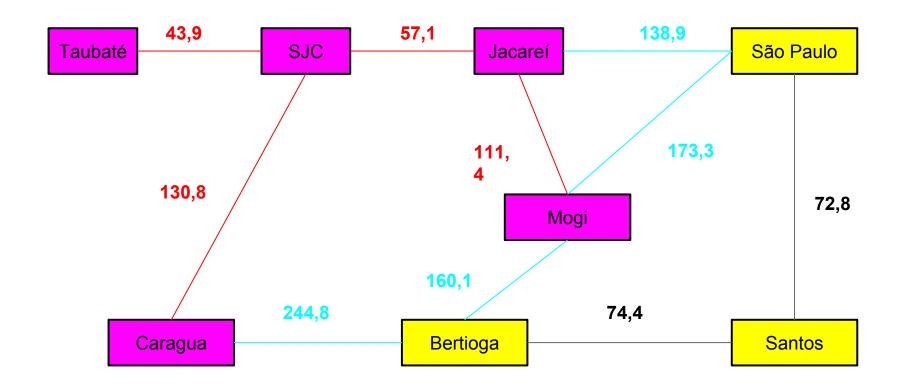




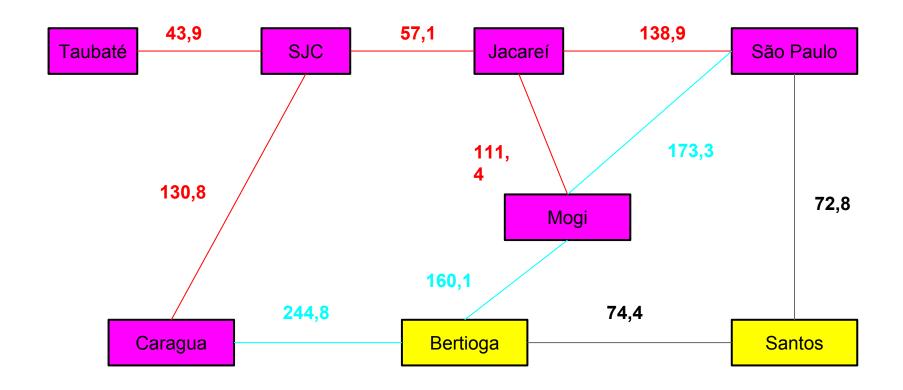




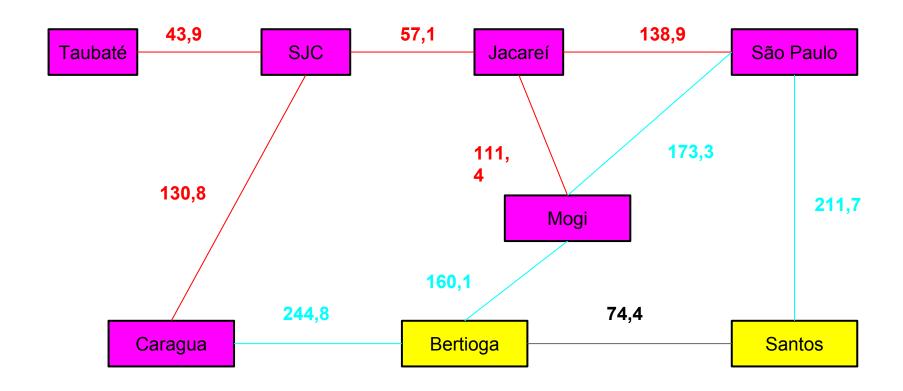
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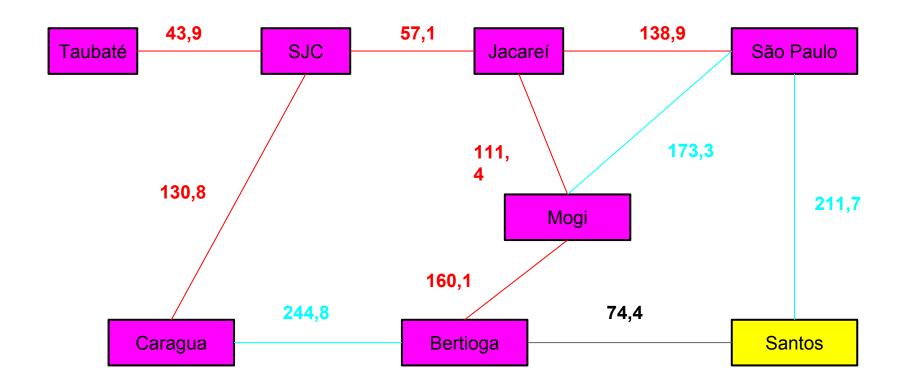
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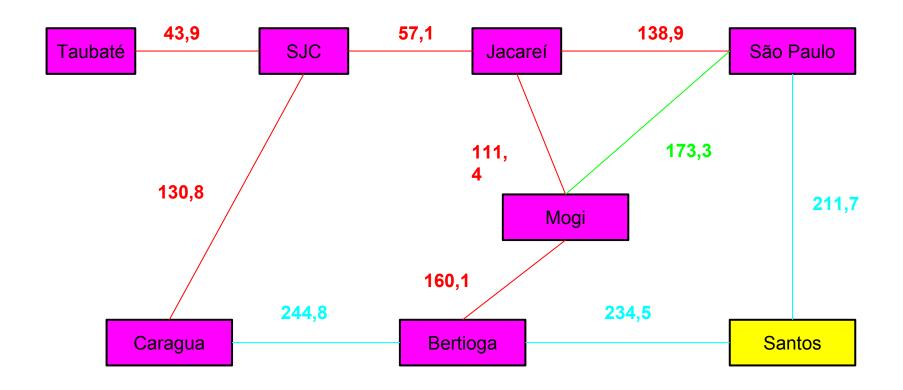




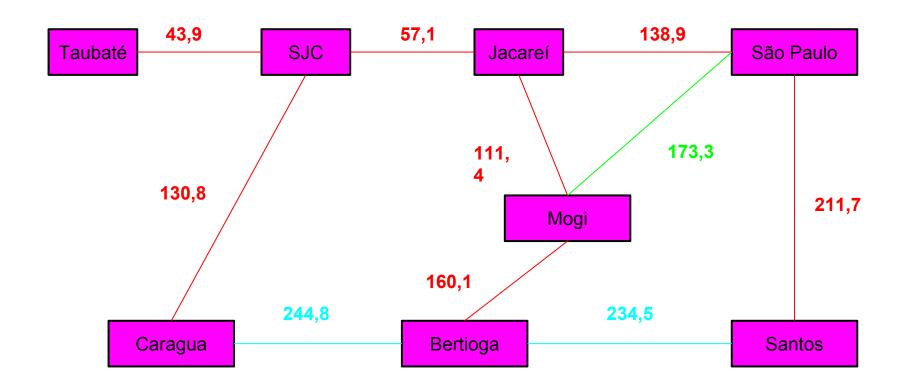




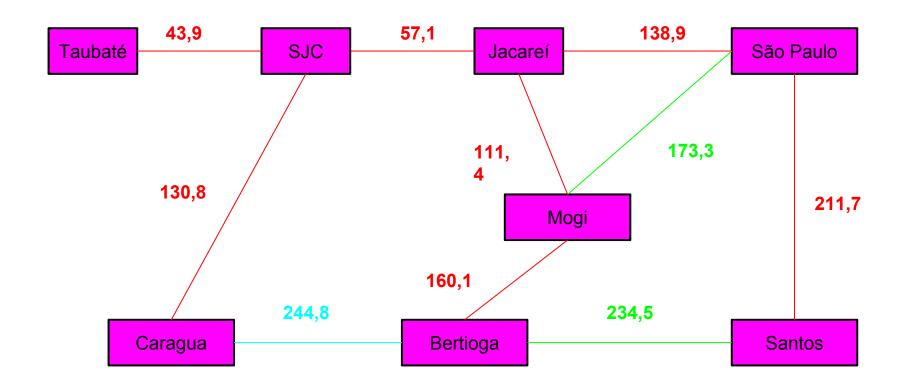




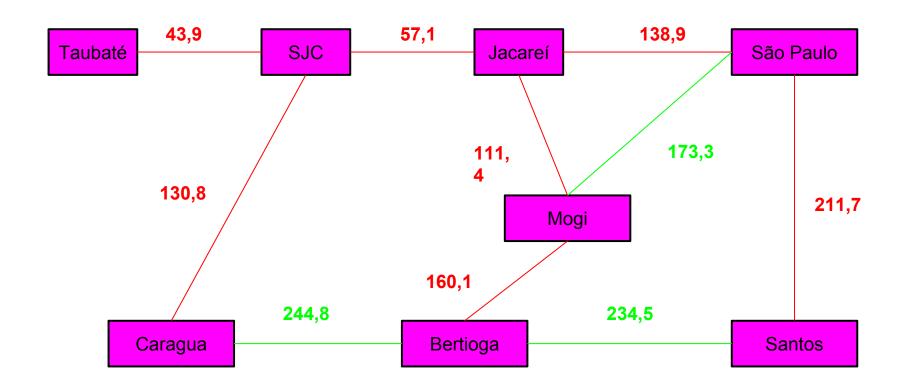






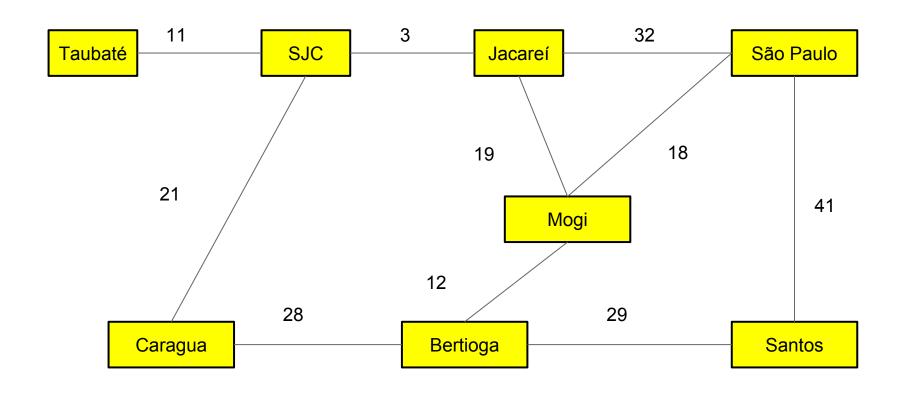








Caminho Custo Mínimo: Taubaté a Santos



Pedagios fazem o caminho por Mogi Bertioga compensar



Exercício

Implementar o algoritmo de Dijkstra
Utilizar mesmos testes do exercício anterior:

https://github.com/renzon/estrutura-de-dados/tree/master/aula11

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Obrigado

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