6. 图

(h) Dijkstra算法

邓俊辉

deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

### 问题描述

❖ 给定:连通有向图G及其中的顶点u和v

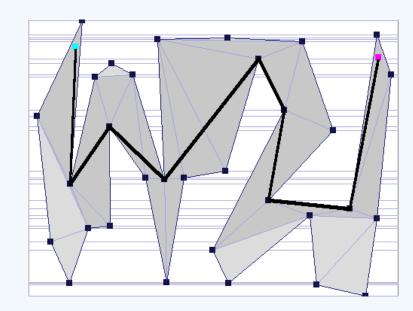
找到:从u到v的最短路径及其长度

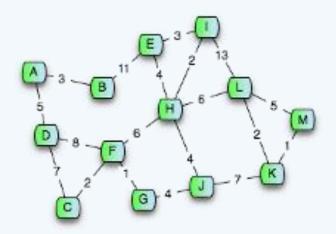
❖ 旅游者:最经济的出行路线

路由器:最快地将数据包传送到目标位置

路径规划:多边形区域内的自主机器人

. . . . . .







## 问题分类

\*按照图的类型

无权图/等权图:BFS

带权有向图 //负权值呢?

❖ 单源点到各顶点的最短路径

Single-source shortest paths

给定顶点x,计算x到其余各个顶点的最短路径及长度

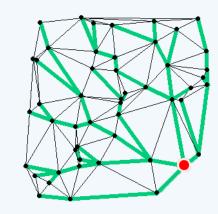
E. Dijkstra, 1959

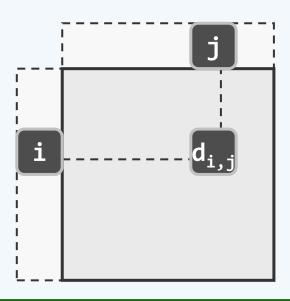
❖ 所有顶点对之间的最短路径

All shortest paths

找出每对顶点i和j之间的最短路径及长度

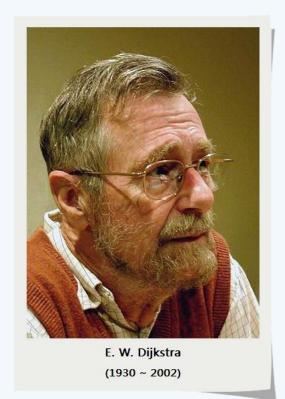
Floyd-Warshall, 1962

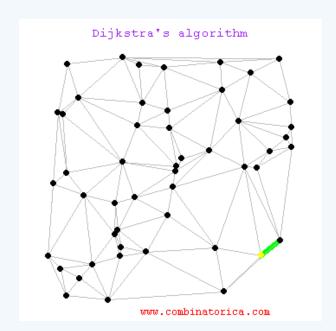




## (E. W. Dijkstra)

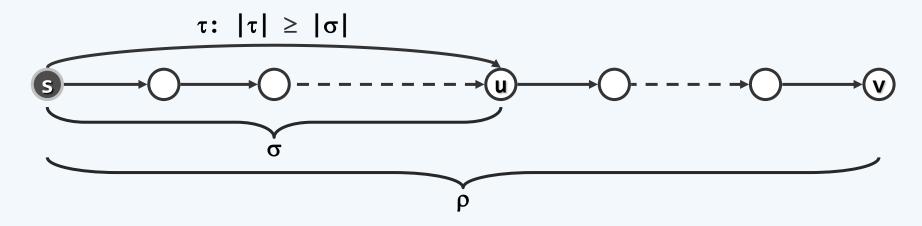
### ❖ Turing Award, 1972





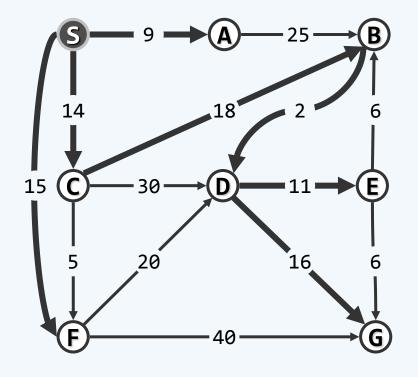
#### **SPT**

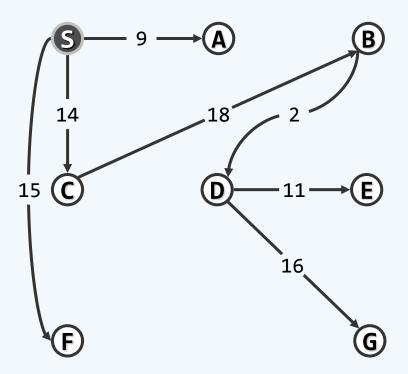
- 1)连通图中,s到每个顶点都有(至少)一条最短路径
  - //非退化假设:每个顶点对应的最短路径唯一
- 2)就同一起点s而言,任何最短路径的前缀,也是一条最短路径
- 3)就同一起点s而言,所有最短路径的并,不含回路



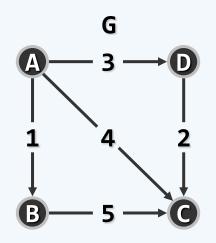
**SPT** 

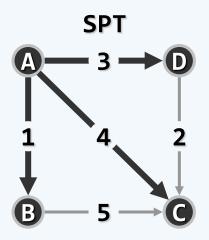
❖因此,所有最短路径的并,构成一棵树(shortest path tree)

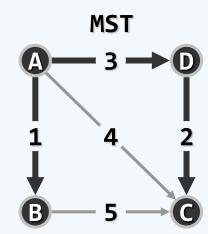




 $SPT \neq MST$ 







# $u_1$

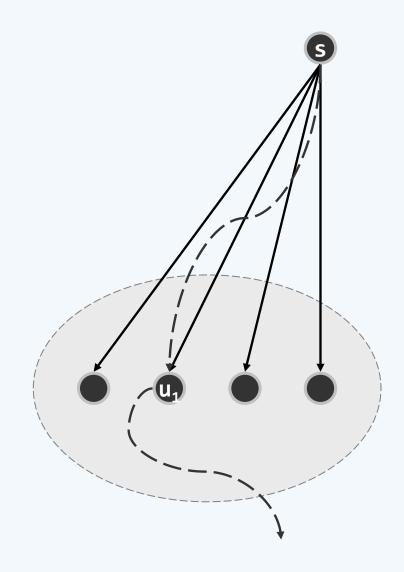
❖ 按照到s的最短距离,对其余的顶点排序

$$dist(s, u_1) \le dist(s, u_2) \le \dots \le dist(s, u_{n-1})$$

- ❖ 最短距离最短者u₁ = ?
- ❖ 沿任一最短路径,各顶点到s的最短距离单调变化
- ❖ u₁必与s直接相联

dist(s, 
$$s_1$$
) = w(s,  $s_1$ ) <  $\infty$ 

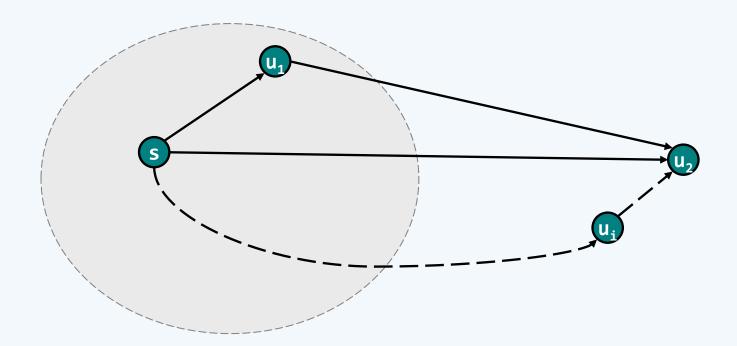
- ❖ ∀u ≠ s,
  w(s, u) < ∞ 仅当 w(s, u₁) ≤ w(s, u)</p>
- ❖ 为找到u₁ , 只需 在与s关联的各顶点中 , 找到对应边权值最小者



 $u_2$ 

❖ 最短距离次小的顶点u₂ = ?

$$\dot{v}$$
 dist(s,  $u_2$ ) = min{ w(s,  $u_2$ ), dist(s,  $u_1$ ) + w( $u_1$ ,  $u_2$ ) }



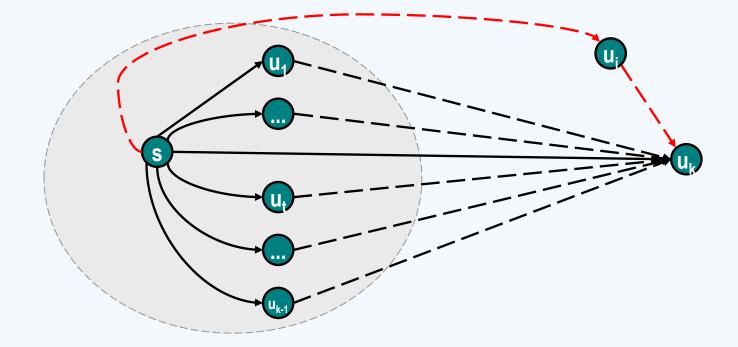
 $\left(\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{k}}\right)$ 

$$*u_3 = ?, u_4 = ?, ...,$$

$$u_k = ?$$

- ❖三角不等式:dist(s, v) <= dist(s, u) + w(u, v)</p>
- ❖若记 $u_0 = s$ ,则有:dist(s,  $u_k$ ) = min{ dist(s,  $u_i$ ) + w( $u_i$ ,  $u_k$ ) | 0 ≤ i < k }

#### ❖算法?



## 算法

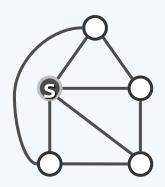
❖从T<sub>1</sub> = ({v<sub>1</sub>}; ∅)开始,逐步构造T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>3</sub>、...、T<sub>n</sub>,其中 
$$v_1 = s$$

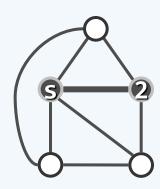
$$T_k = (V_k; E_k), |V_k| = k, |E_k| = k-1, V_k \subset V_{k+1}$$

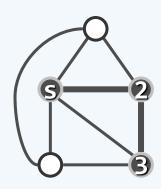
❖ 由以上分析,为由T<sub>k</sub>构造T<sub>k+1</sub>,只需

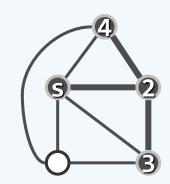
将(V<sub>k</sub>: V\V<sub>k</sub>)视作原图的一个割

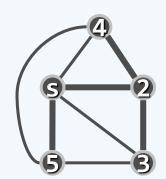
$$\mathbf{T}_{k+1} = (V_{k+1}; E_{k+1}) = (V_k \cup \{u_k\}; E_k \cup \{e_k\})$$



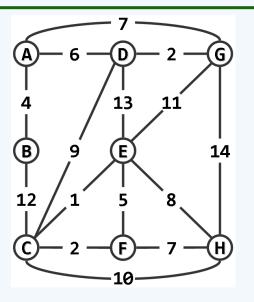


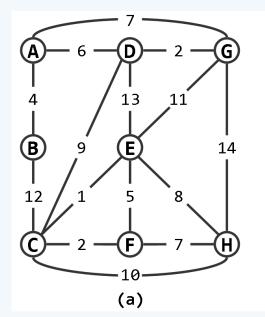


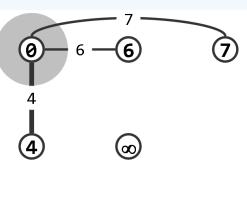




实例





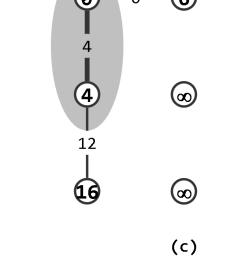


 $\odot$ 

(b)

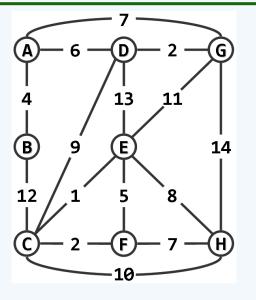
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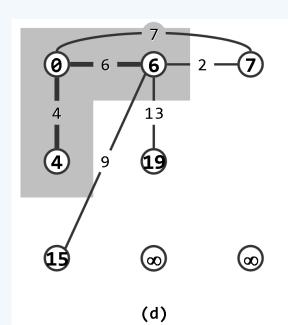
 $\odot$ 

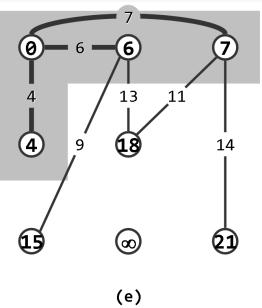


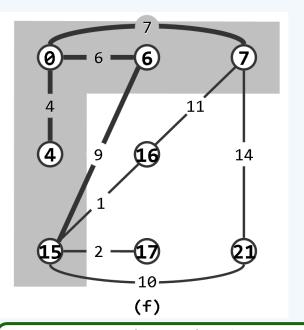
 $\odot$ 

实例

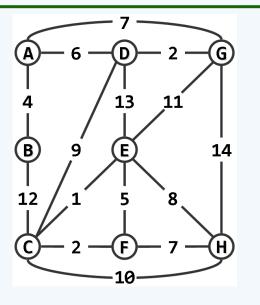


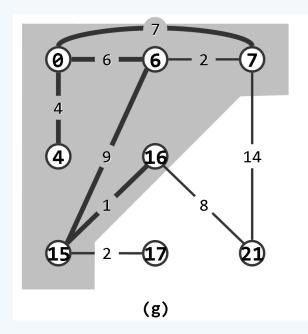


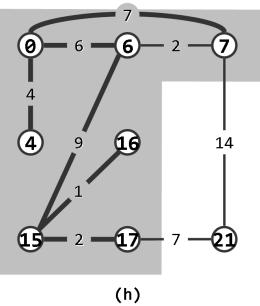


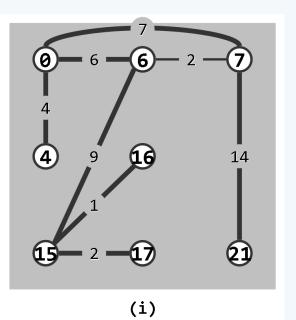


实例









## 实现

- ❖对于V<sub>k</sub>外各顶点v, 令priority(v) = v到s的距离
  于是套用优先级遍历算法框架...
- ❖ 为将T<sub>k</sub>扩充至T<sub>k+1</sub>,可以
  选出优先级最高的跨边e<sub>k</sub>及其对应顶点u<sub>k</sub>,并将其加入T<sub>k</sub>
  随后,更新V<sub>k+1</sub>外所有顶点的优先级(数)
- ❖注意,优先级数随后可能改变(降低)的顶点,必与u<sub>k</sub>邻接
- ❖因此,只需枚举u<sub>k</sub>的每一邻接顶点v,并取
  priority(v) = min( priority(v), priority(u<sub>k</sub>) + |u<sub>k</sub>, v| )
- ❖为此,需按照prioUpdater()模式,编写一个优先级(数)更新器...

## 实现)

```
❖g->pfs(0, DijkstraPU<char, int>()); //从顶点0出发,启动 Dijkstra算法
❖ template <typename Tv, typename Te> //顶点类型、边类型
 struct DijkstraPU { // Dijkstra算法 的顶点优先级更新器
    virtual void operator()( Graph<Tv, Te>* g, int uk, int v ) {
       if ( UNDISCOVERED != g->status(v) ) return;
    // 对uk的每个尚未被发现的邻居v,按 Dijkstra策略 做松弛
       if (|g-\rangle priority(v) > g-\rangle priority(uk) + g-\rangle weight(uk, v)|) {
            g->priority(v) = g->priority(uk) + g->weight(uk, v);
            g->parent(v) = uk;
```