

ALGORITHMIQUE ET PROGRAMMATION II

RECHERCHE DE PLUS COURTS CHEMINS

Considérons un graphe orienté pondéré G = (V, E), de fonction de poids w, et une origine s.

- 1. Implémenter et comparer les deux versions de l'algorithme de Dijkstra, sans et avec tas (cf. Algorithme 1 et Algorithme 2).
- 2. Implémenter l'algorithme de Bellman-Ford (cf. Algorithme 3). Quel est l'avantage de l'algorithme de Bellman-Ford par rapport à celui de Dijkstra?
- 3. Appliquer les algorithmes implémentés sur les instances accessibles au lien suivant : http://www.dis.uniroma1.it/challenge9/download.shtml.

Algorithm 1: Dijkstra simple (G, w, s)

```
1: d(u) \leftarrow \infty, \forall u \in V
2: state(u) \leftarrow unreached, \forall u \in V
3: d(s) \leftarrow 0
4: queue.insert(s)
5: while (queue.empty() == false) do
       u \leftarrow v, where v \in \text{queue with } d(v) \text{ minimal}
       state(u) \leftarrow reached
7:
       queue.remove(u)
8:
       for all outgoing edges (u, v) of u do
9:
          if d(u) + w(u, v) < d(v) then
10:
            d(v) \leftarrow d(u) + w(u, v)
11:
             if state(v) == unreached then
12:
               queue.insert(v)
13:
               state(v) \leftarrow reached
14:
            end if
15:
          end if
16:
       end for
17:
18: end while
```



Algorithm 2: Dijkstra avec tas (G, w, s)

```
1: d(u) \leftarrow \infty, \forall u \in V
2: state(u) \leftarrow unreached, \forall u \in V
3: d(s) \leftarrow 0
4: priority_queue.insert(s)
5: while (priority_queue.empty() == false) do
      u \leftarrow \texttt{priority\_queue.extractMin()}
      state(u) \leftarrow reached
7:
8:
      priority_queue.remove(u)
      for all outgoing edges (u,v) of u do
9:
         if d(u) + w(u, v) < d(v) then
10:
           d(v) \leftarrow d(u) + w(u, v)
11:
           if state(v) == unreached then
12:
              priority_queue.insert(v, d(v))
13:
              state(v) \leftarrow reached
14:
15:
              priority_queue.decreaseKey(v, d(v))
16:
            end if
17:
         end if
18:
       end for
19:
20: end while
```



Algorithm 3: Bellman-Ford G(V, E, s)

```
1: for all v \in V do
      if v == s then
2:
        d(v) := 0
3:
4:
      else
        d(v) \leftarrow \infty
5:
      end if
6:
7: end for
8: for all i from 1 to |V|-1 do
      for all edge (u,v) \in E do
         if d(u) + w(u, v) < d(v) then
10:
           d(v) \leftarrow d(u) + w(u, v)
11:
12:
      end for
13:
14: end for
15: for all edge (u,v) \in E do
      if d(u) + w(u, v) < d(v) then
16:
        return false
17:
      else
18:
19:
        return true
      end if
20:
21: end for
```