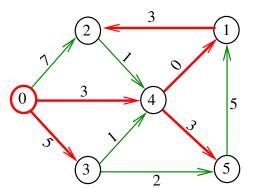
Melhores momentos

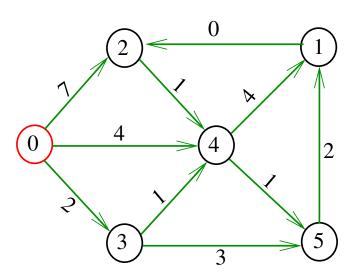
AULA 14

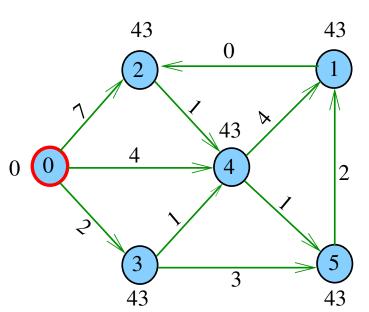
Problema

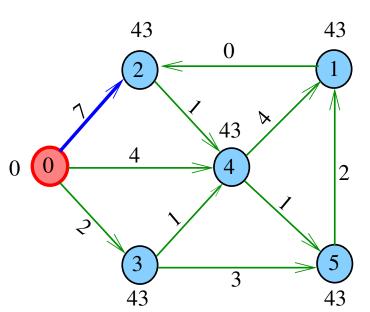
O **algoritmo de Dijkstra** resolve o problema da SPT:

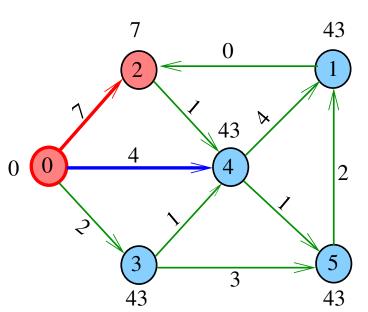
Dado um vértice s de um digrafo com custos não-negativos nos arcos, encontrar uma SPT com raiz s

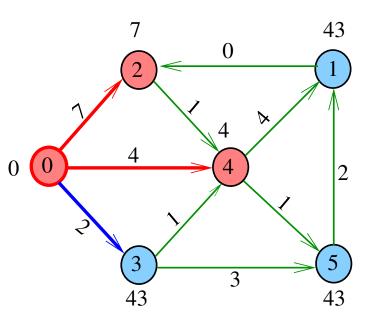


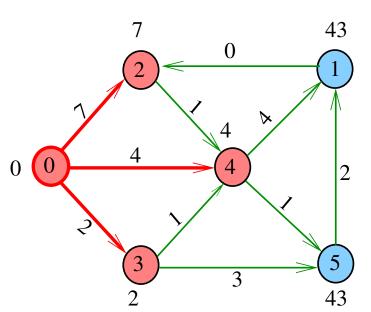


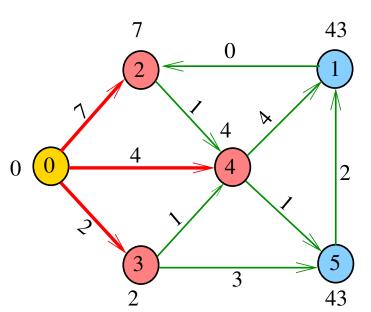


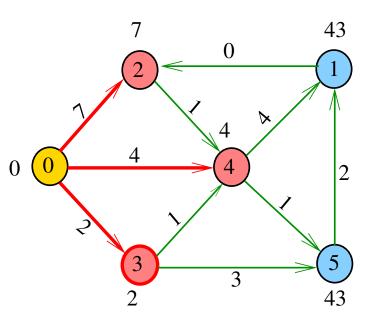


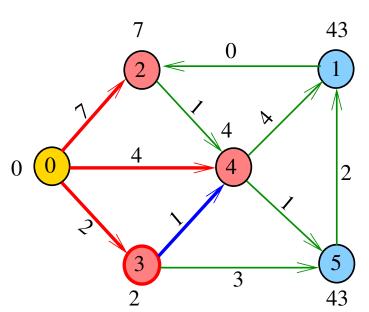


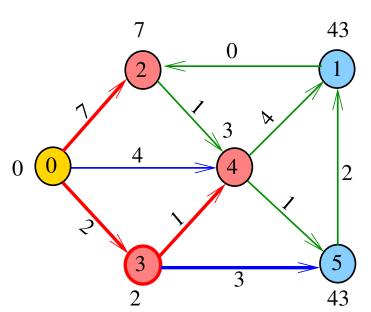


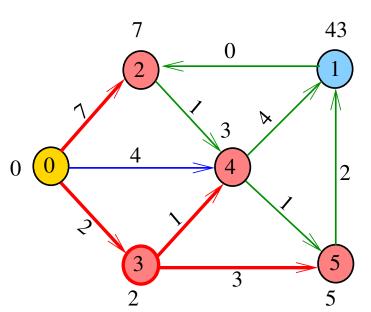


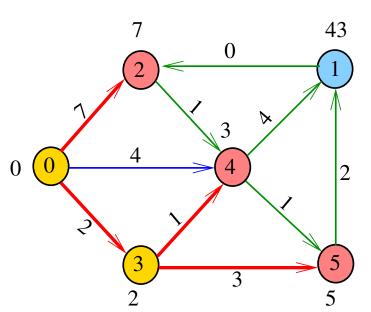


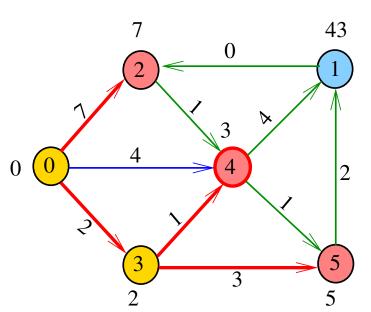


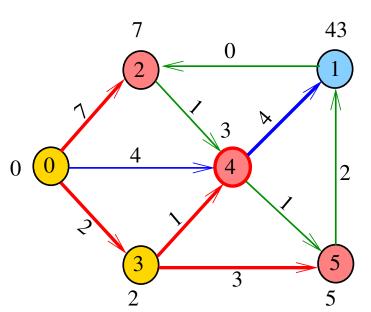


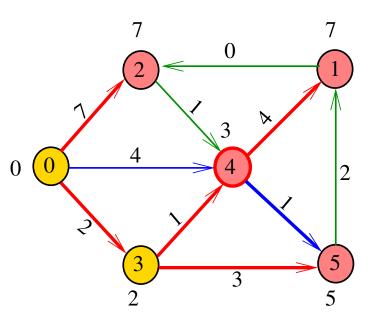


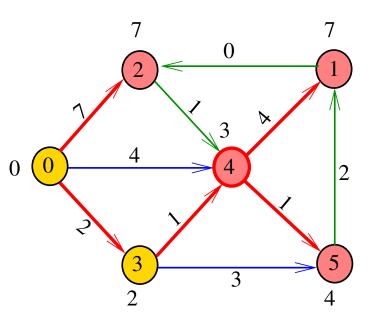


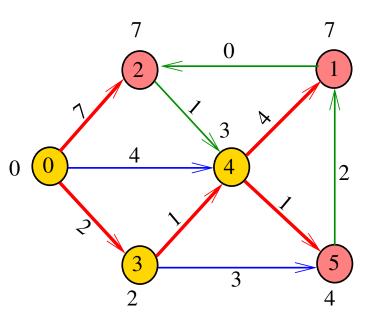


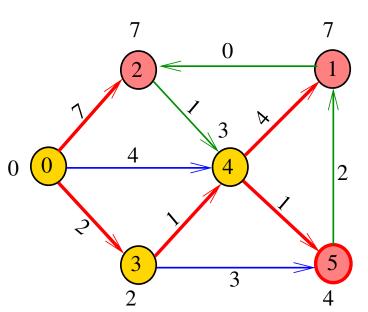


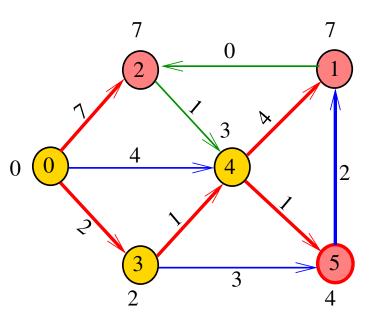


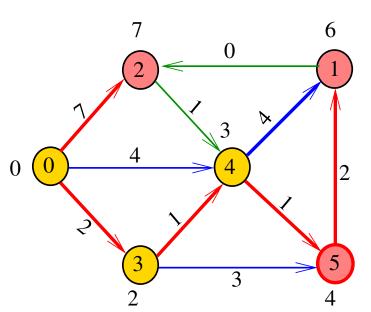


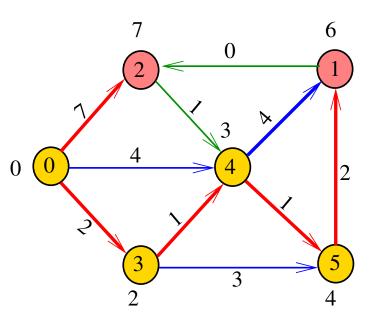


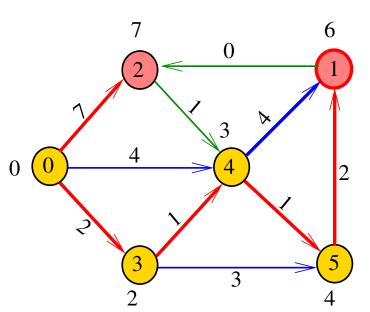


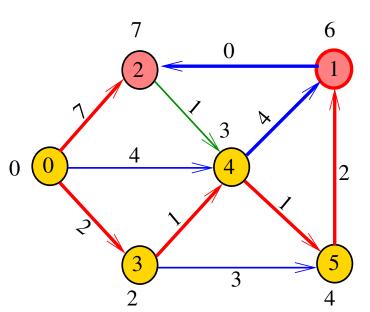


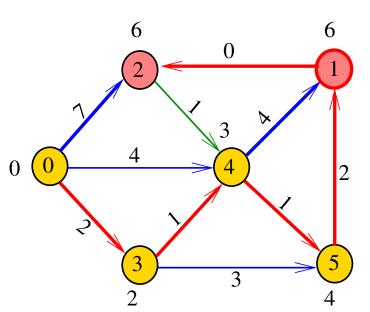


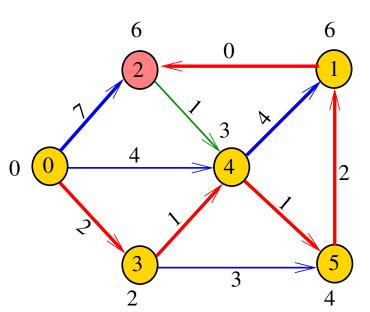


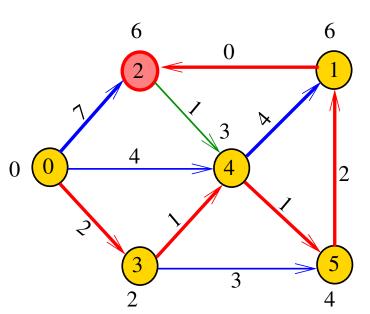


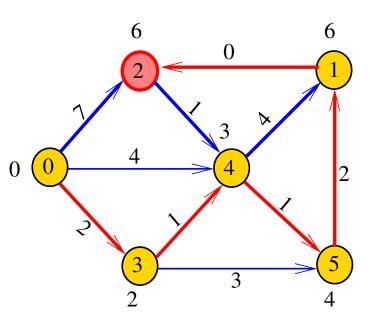


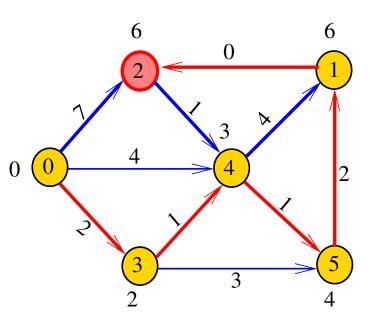


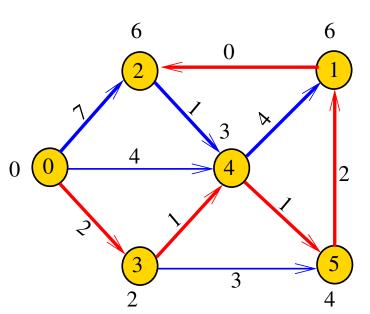












Recebe digrafo G com custos não-negativos nos arcos e um vértice s

Calcula uma arborescência de caminhos mínimos com raiz s.

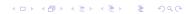
A arborescência é armazenada no vetor parnt As distâncias em relação a s são armazenadas no vetor cst

void

Fila com prioridades

A função dijkstra usa uma fila com prioridades A fila é manipulada pelas seguintes funções:

- ▶ PQinit(): inicializa uma fila de vértices em que cada vértice v tem prioridade cst[v]
- ► PQempty(): devolve 1 se a fila estiver vazia e 0 em caso contrário
- ▶ PQinsert(v): insere o vértice v na fila
- ► PQdelmin(): retira da fila um vértice de prioridade mínima.
- ► PQdec(w): reorganiza a fila depois que o valor de cst[w] foi decrementado.



```
#define INFINITO maxCST
void
dijkstra(Digraph G, Vertex s,
       Vertex parnt[], double cst[]);
   Vertex v, w; link p;
   for (v = 0; v < G -> V; v++) {
       cst[v] = INFINITO;
4
       parnt[v] = -1;
5
   PQinit(G->V);
6
  cst[s] = 0:
   parnt[s] = s;
                               4□ > 4同 > 4 = > 4 = > ■ 900
```

```
8
    PQinsert(s);
 9
    while (!PQempty()) {
10
         v = PQdelmin();
11
         for(p=G->adj[v];p!=NULL;p=p->next)
12
             if (cst[w=p->w] == INFINITO) {
13
                parnt[w]=v;
                cst[w] = cst[v] + p - > cst;
14
15
                PQinsert(w);
```

```
16
             else
17
             if(cst[w]>cst[v]+G->adj[v][w])
18
                cst[w] = cst[v] + G - > adj[v][w];
19
                parnt[w] = v;
20
                PQdec(w);
```

```
Consumo de tempo
linha
      número de execuções da linha
2-4 \qquad \Theta(\mathbf{V})
5
    = 1 PQinit
6-7 = 1
8
 =1 PQinsert
9-10 < V+1 PQempty e PQdelmin
11
      O(A)
12-14 \ O(V)
15 < V-1 PQinsert
16-19 O(A)
20 < A PQdec
21 = 1 PQfree
total = O(V + A) + ???
```

Conclusão

```
O consumo de tempo da função dijkstra é
  O(V + A) mais o consumo de tempo de
         execução de PQinit e PQfree.
< \lor
         execucões de PQinsert,
\leq V + 1 execuções de PQempty,
≤ V execuções de PQdelmin, e
< A
         execuções de PQdec.
```

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função dijkstra é $O(V^2)$.

Este consumo de tempo é ótimo para digrafos densos.

AULA 15

Mais algoritmo de Dijkstra

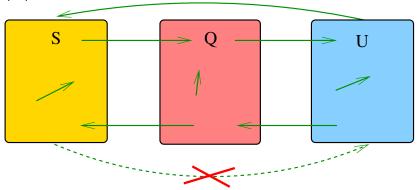
S 21.1 e 21.2

S = vértices examinados

Q = vértices visitados = vértices na fila

U = vértices ainda não visitados

(i0) não existe arco v-w com v em S e w em U



(i1) para cada u em S, v em Q e w em U $\mathtt{cst}[\mathtt{u}] \leq \mathtt{cst}[\mathtt{v}] \leq \mathtt{cst}[\mathtt{w}]$

S O u

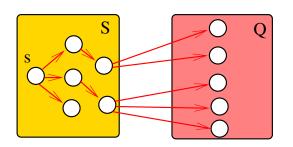


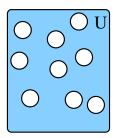




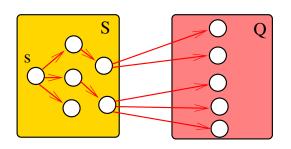


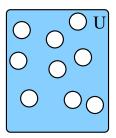
(i2) O vetor parnt restrito aos vértices de S e Q determina um árborescência com raiz s



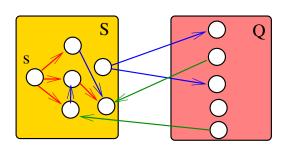


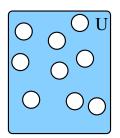
(i3) Para arco v-w na arborescência vale que cst[w] = cst[v] + custo do arco vw



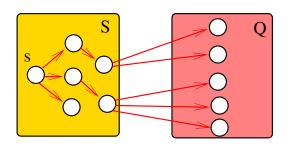


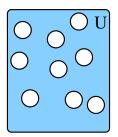
(i4) Para cada arco v-w com v ou w em S vale que $\texttt{cst}[w] - \texttt{cst}[v] \leq \texttt{custo do arco vw}$



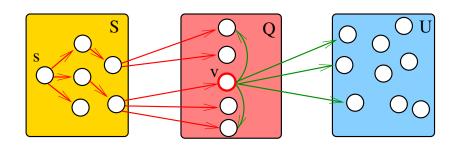


(i5) Para cada vértice v em S vale que cst[v] é o custo de um caminho mínimo de s a v.

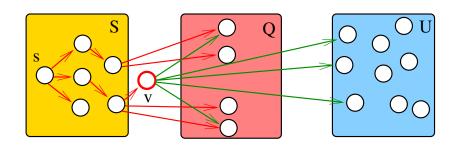




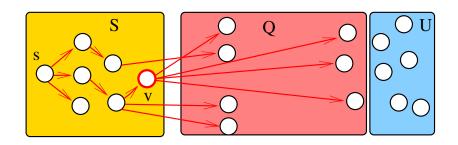
lteração



lteração



lteração



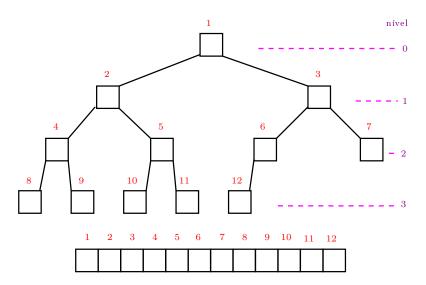
Outra implementação para digrafos densos #define INFINITO maxCST

```
void
DIGRAPHsptD1 (Digraph G, Vertex s,
          Vertex parnt[], double cst[]) {
   Vertex w, w0, fr[maxV];
   for (w = 0; w < G->V; w++) {
       parnt[w] = -1;
       cst[w] = infinito;
 fr[s] = s;
```

cst[s] = 0;

```
8 while (1) {
     double mincst = INFINITO;
 9
10
     for (w = 0; w < G -> V; w++)
         if (parnt[w] = -1 \&\& mincst > cst[w])
11
12
              mincst = cst[w0=w];
    if (mincst == INFINITO) break;
13
14
     parnt[w0] = fr[w0];
     for (w = 0; w < G->V; w++)
15
16
         if(cst[w] > cst[w0] + G - > adj[w0][w]) 
              cst[w] = cst[w0] + G - > adj[w0][w];
17
18
             fr[w] = w0;
```

Representação de árvores em vetores



Pais e filhos

A[1..m] é um vetor representando uma árvore.

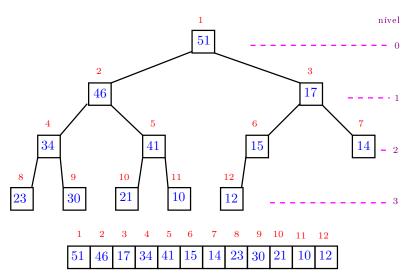
Diremos que para qualquer índice ou nó i,

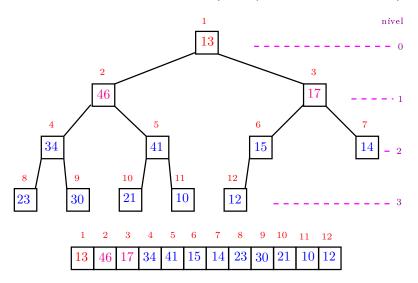
- ▶ $\lfloor i/2 \rfloor$ é o pai de i;
- ► 2 i é o filho esquerdo de i;
- \triangleright 2 i+1 é o filho direito.

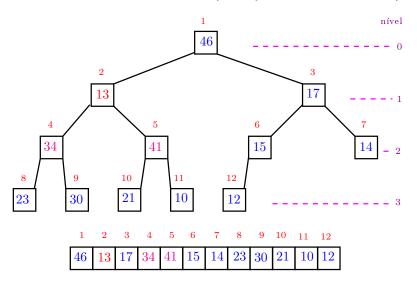
Todo nó i é raiz da subárvore formada por

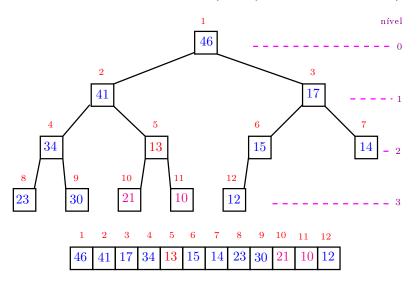
$$A[i, 2i, 2i + 1, 4i, 4i + 1, 4i + 2, 4i + 3, 8i, \dots, 8i + 7, \dots]$$

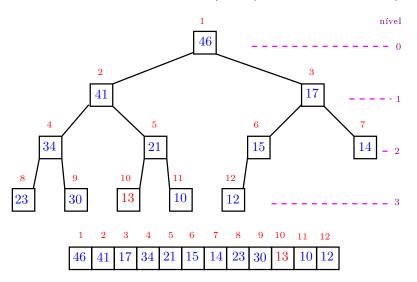
Max-heap

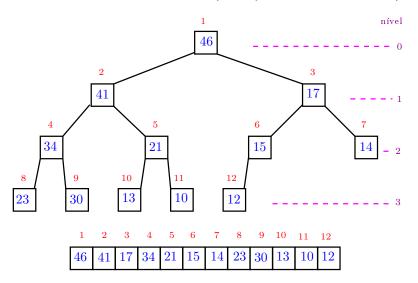












Recebe $A[1\mathinner{.\,.} m]$ e $i\geq 1$ tais que subárvores com raiz 2i e 2i+1 são max-heaps e rearranja A de modo que subárvore com raiz i seja max-heap.

```
MAX-HEAPIFY (A, m, i)
 1 e \leftarrow 2i
 2 d \leftarrow 2i + 1
     se e \leq m e A[e] > A[i]
              então maior \leftarrow e
 5
              senão maior \leftarrow i
 6
       se d \leq m e A[d] > A[maior]
              então maior \leftarrow d
 8
       se maior \neq i
             então A[i] \leftrightarrow A[maior]
                     MAX-HEAPIFY(A, m, maior)
10
```

Filas com prioridades

Operações que iremos considerar na fila com prioridades:

 $\mathsf{Maximum}(S)$: devolve o elemento de S com a maior prioridade;

Extract-MAX(S): remove e devolve o elemento em S com a maior prioridade;

Increase-Key(S,s,p): aumenta o valor da prioridade do elemento s para p; e

 $\mathsf{Insert}(S,s,p)$: insere o elemento s em S comprioridade p.

Heap-Max (A, m)

Heap-Max (A, m)1 **devolva** A[1]Consome tempo ????.

Heap-Max
$$(A, m)$$

1 **devolva** $A[1]$
Consome tempo $\Theta(1)$.

Heap-Extract-Max
$$(A, m) > m \ge 1$$

```
Heap-Max (A, m)
1 devolva A[1]
Consome tempo \Theta(1).
```

Consome tempo ????

```
Heap-Extract-Max (A, m) > m \ge 1

1 max \leftarrow A[1]

2 A[1] \leftarrow A[m]

3 m \leftarrow m - 1

4 Max-Heapify (A, m, 1)

5 devolva max
```

```
Heap-Max (A, m)
1 devolva A[1]
Consome tempo \Theta(1).
```

Consome tempo $O(\lg m)$.

```
Heap-Extract-Max (A, m) > m \ge 1

1 max \leftarrow A[1]

2 A[1] \leftarrow A[m]

3 m \leftarrow m - 1

4 Max-Heapify (A, m, 1)

5 devolva max
```



 $\mathsf{Heap} ext{-Increase-Key}\ (A, \mathtt{i}, \mathit{prior}) \ \vartriangleright \ \mathit{prior} \geq \mathit{A[i]}$

```
Heap-Increase-Key (A, \mathbf{i}, prior) \triangleright prior \ge A[i]
1 \quad A[\mathbf{i}] \leftarrow prior
2 \quad \mathbf{enquanto} \quad \mathbf{i} > 1 \quad e \quad A[\lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor] < A[\mathbf{i}] \quad \mathbf{faça}
3 \quad A[\mathbf{i}] \leftrightarrow A[\lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor]
4 \quad \mathbf{i} \leftarrow \lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor
Consome tempo ?????.
```

```
Heap-Increase-Key (A, \mathbf{i}, prior) \triangleright prior \ge A[i]
1 \quad A[\mathbf{i}] \leftarrow prior
2 \quad \mathbf{enquanto} \quad \mathbf{i} > 1 \quad e \quad A[\lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor] < A[\mathbf{i}] \quad \mathbf{faça}
3 \quad A[\mathbf{i}] \leftrightarrow A[\lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor]
4 \quad \mathbf{i} \leftarrow \lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor
Consome tempo O(\lg m).
```

Max-Heap-Insert
$$(A, m, prior)$$

```
Heap-Increase-Key (A, \mathbf{i}, prior) \triangleright prior \ge A[i]

1 A[\mathbf{i}] \leftarrow prior

2 enquanto \mathbf{i} > 1 e A[\lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor] < A[\mathbf{i}] faça

3 A[\mathbf{i}] \leftrightarrow A[\lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor]

4 \mathbf{i} \leftarrow \lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor
```

Consome tempo $O(\lg m)$.

```
Max-Heap-Insert (A, m, prior)

1 \quad m \leftarrow m+1

2 \quad A[m] \leftarrow -\infty

3 \quad \text{Heap-Increase-Key} (A, m, prior)

Consome tempo ?????.
```

```
Heap-Increase-Key (A, \mathbf{i}, prior) \triangleright prior \ge A[i]

1 A[\mathbf{i}] \leftarrow prior

2 enquanto \mathbf{i} > 1 e A[\lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor] < A[\mathbf{i}] faça

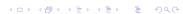
3 A[\mathbf{i}] \leftrightarrow A[\lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor]

4 \mathbf{i} \leftarrow \lfloor \mathbf{i}/2 \rfloor
```

Consome tempo $O(\lg m)$.

```
\begin{array}{ll} \text{Max-Heap-Insert } (A,m,prior) \\ 1 & m \leftarrow m+1 \\ 2 & A[m] \leftarrow -\infty \\ 3 & \text{Heap-Increase-Key} \left(A,m,prior\right) \end{array}
```

Consome tempo $O(\lg m)$.



Consumo de tempo Min-Heap

	heap	d−heap	fibonacci heap
INSERT	O(lg V)	$\mathrm{O}(\log_D \mathtt{V})$	O(1)
Extract-Min	O(lg V)	$\mathrm{O}(\log_D \mathtt{V})$	O(lg V)
Decrease-Key	O(lg V)	$O(\log_D V)$	O(1)
dijkstra	O(Alg V)	$\mathrm{O}(\mathtt{A}\log_D \mathtt{V})$	$O(A + V \lg V)$

Consumo de tempo Min-Heap

	bucket heap	radix heap
INSERT	O(1)	$O(\lg(VC)R$
Extract-Min	O(C)	$O(\lg({ t VC})$
Decrease-Key	O(1)	$O(A + V \lg(VC))$
dijkstra	O(A + VC)	$O(A + V \lg(VC))$

C = major custo de um arco.