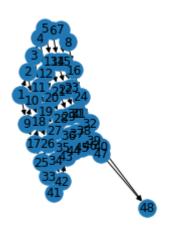
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
import numpy as np
import random
##инициализация графа
e = [(1, 2, 16), (2, 3, 13), (3, 4, 17), (4, 5, 14), (5, 6, 17), (6, 7, 12)]
    (1, 9, 14), (2, 10, 11), (3, 11, 18), (4, 12, 14), (5, 13, 20), (6, 14)
    (9, 10, 14), (10, 11, 20), (11, 12, 8), (12, 13, 12), (13, 14, 10), (14, 10)
    (9, 17, 18), (10, 18, 8), (11, 19, 20), (12, 20, 12), (13, 21, 17), (14, 17), (19, 18, 18)
    (25, 26, 17), (26, 27, 18), (27, 28, 10), (28, 29, 13), (29, 30, 9), (3)
    (25, 33, 14), (26, 34, 8), (27, 35, 10), (28, 36, 9), (29, 37, 9), (30)
    (33, 34, 12), (34, 35, 20), (35, 36, 11), (36, 37, 12), (37, 38, 19),
    (41, 42, 20), (42, 43, 20), (43, 44, 14), (44, 45, 11), (45, 46, 17),
G = nx.DiGraph()
for fr, to, cp in e:
   G.add edge(fr, to, weight=cp)
plt.subplot(121)
nx.draw(G, with labels=True)
plt.show();
##Минимальный путь с помошью \phi-ции библиотеки networkx.algorithms.shortest
p = nx.shortest path(G, source=1, target=48, weight="weight", method="dijkst
weight = nx.path weight(G, p, "weight")
print("Путь ", end="")
for count, value in enumerate(p):
   if count < len(p) - 1:</pre>
       print(value, end=" -> ")
   else:
       print(value)
print("Bec пути", weight)
##инициализация графа
e = [(1, 2, 19), (2, 3, 15), (3, 4, 23), (4, 5, 22), (5, 6, 16), (6, 7, 16),
    (1, 9, 23), (2, 10, 17), (3, 11, 23), (4, 12, 15), (5, 13, 15), (6, 14)
    (9, 10, 15), (10, 11, 16), (11, 12, 15), (12, 13, 21), (13, 14, 20),
    (17, 18, 21), (18, 19, 23), (19, 20, 15), (20, 21, 15), (21, 22, 18),
    (17, 25, 23), (18, 26, 15), (19, 27, 18), (20, 28, 19), (21, 29, 16),
    (25, 26, 18), (26, 27, 20), (27, 28, 17), (28, 29, 20), (29, 30, 16),
    (25, 33, 23), (26, 34, 20), (27, 35, 18), (28, 36, 20), (29, 37, 23),
    (33, 34, 22), (34, 35, 22), (35, 36, 21), (36, 37, 24), (37, 38, 21),
    (33, 41, 19), (34, 42, 15), (35, 43, 20), (36, 44, 22), (37, 45, 21),
    (41, 42, 22), (42, 43, 15), (43, 44, 24), (44, 45, 24), (45, 46, 16),
G = nx.DiGraph()
for fr, to, cp in e:
   G.add edge(fr, to, weight=cp)
plt.subplot(121)
nx.draw(G, with labels=True)
plt.show();
```

```
X = nx.dag longest path(G, weight='weight')
weight = nx.path weight(G, X, "weight")
print("Путь ", end="")
for count, value in enumerate(X):
   if count < len(p) - 1:</pre>
       print(value, end=" -> ")
   else:
       print(value)
print("Bec пути", weight)
# 3
##инициализация графа
e = [(1, 2, 16), (2, 3, 13), (3, 4, 17), (4, 5, 14), (5, 6, 17), (6, 7, 12)]
    (1, 9, 14), (2, 10, 11), (3, 11, 18), (4, 12, 14), (5, 13, 20), (6, 14)
    (9, 10, 14), (10, 11, 20), (11, 12, 8), (12, 13, 12), (13, 14, 10), (14, 10)
    (17, 25, 11), (18, 26, 11), (19, 27, 8), (20, 28, 20), (21, 29, 15), (21, 21, 22, 21)
    (25, 26, 17), (26, 27, 18), (27, 28, 10), (28, 29, 13), (29, 30, 9), (3
    (25, 33, 14), (26, 34, 8), (27, 35, 10), (28, 36, 9), (29, 37, 9), (30)
    (33, 34, 12), (34, 35, 20), (35, 36, 11), (36, 37, 12), (37, 38, 19),
    (41, 42, 20), (42, 43, 20), (43, 44, 14), (44, 45, 11), (45, 46, 17),
G = nx.DiGraph()
for fr, to, cp in e:
   G.add edge(fr, to, weight=np.random.uniform(18, 24))
plt.subplot(121)
nx.draw(G, with labels=True)
plt.show();
##Минимальный путь с помошью \phi-ции библиотеки networkx.algorithms.shortest
p = nx.shortest path(G, source=1, target=48, weight="weight", method="dijkst
weight = nx.path weight(G, p, "weight")
print('Задание 3')
print("Путь ", end="")
for count, value in enumerate(p):
   if count < len(p) - 1:</pre>
       print(value, end=" -> ")
   else:
       print(value)
print("Bec пути", weight)
```



Путь 1 -> 2 -> 10 -> 18 -> 19 -> 27 -> 28 -> 29 -> 30 -> 31 -> 39 -> 40 -> 48

Вес пути 131



Путь 1 -> 9 -> 17 -> 25 -> 33 -> 34 -> 35 -> 36 -> 37 -> 38 -> 39 -> 47 -> 48

Вес пути 267



Задание 3

Путь 1 -> 2 -> 10 -> 11 -> 12 -> 20 -> 21 -> 29 -> 30 -> 38 -> 39 -> 47 -> 48

Вес пути 241.9518324549076

B []: