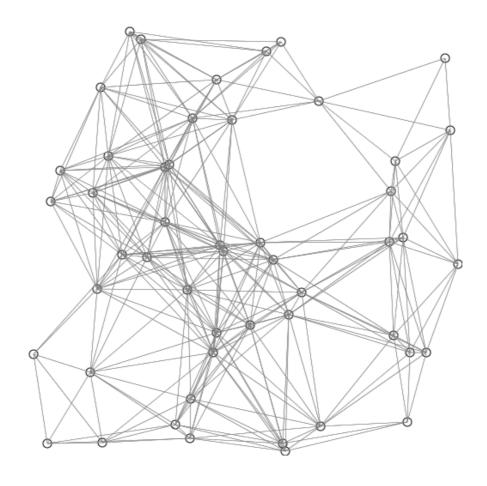


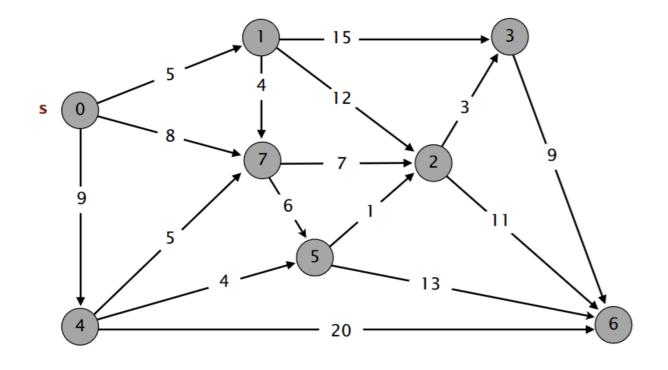
Pseudo Código Dijkstra (Con MinPQ)

```
1) function Dijkstra(Graph, source):
      dist[source] := 0
                                                    // Initialization
2)
3)
      // create vertex priority queue Q
4)
      for each vertex v in Graph.Vertices:
5)
           if v \neq source
                                                    // Unknown distance from source to v
6)
               dist[v] := INFINITY
                                                    // Predecessor of v
7)
               prev[v] := UNDEFINED
8)
           Q.add with priority(v, dist[v])
9)
      while Q is not empty:
                                                   // The main loop
10)
           u := Q.extract min()
                                                    // Remove and return best vertex
           for each neighbor v of u:
11)
                                                   // only v that are still in Q
12)
               alt := dist[u] + Graph.Edges(u, v)
13)
               if alt < dist[v]</pre>
                   dist[v] := alt
14)
                   prev[v] := u
15)
16)
                   Q.decrease priority(v, alt)
17)
       return dist, prev
```

Demo Dijkstra (con MinPQ)

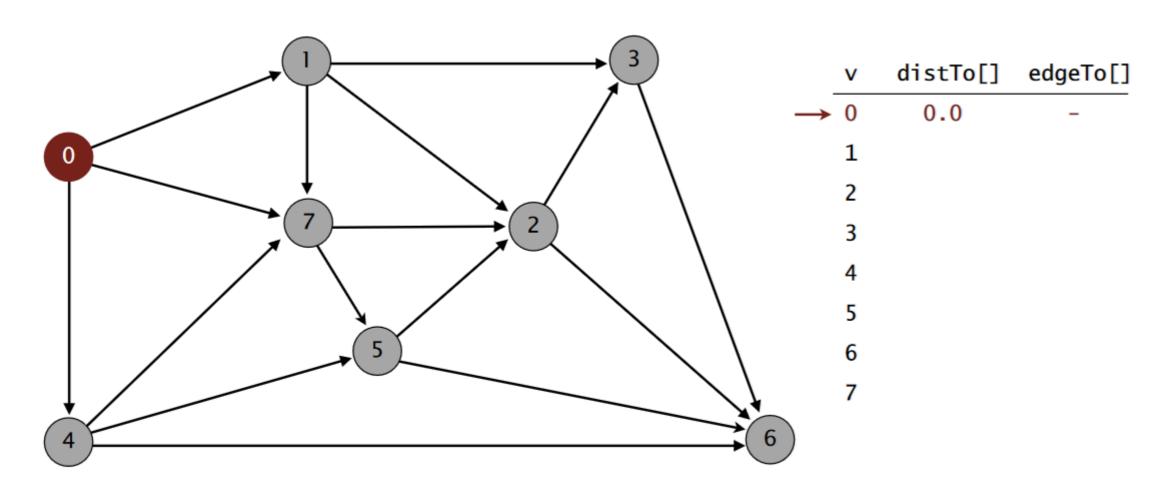


Ejemplo de ejecución Dijkstra (con MinPQ)

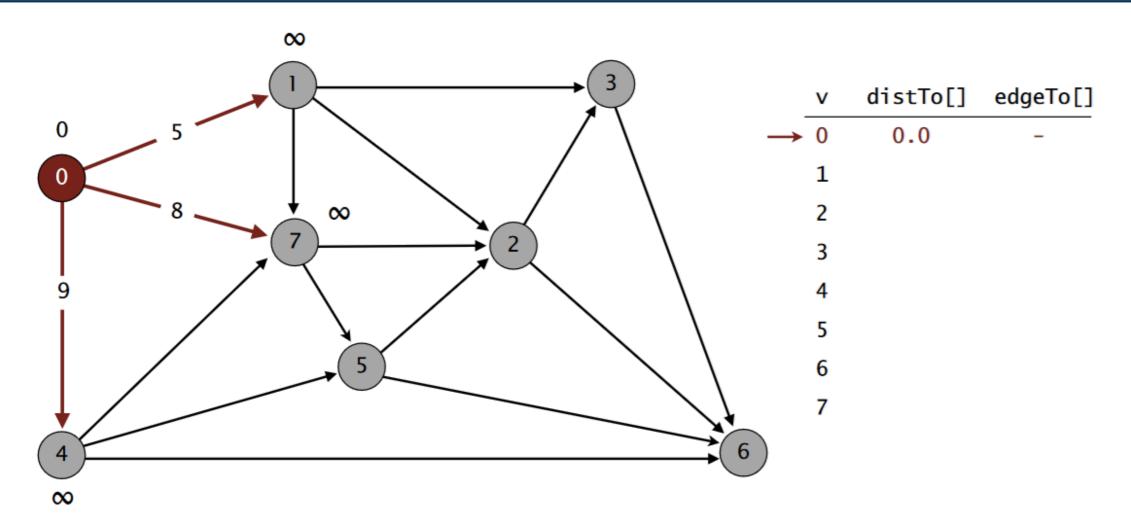


an edge-weighted digraph

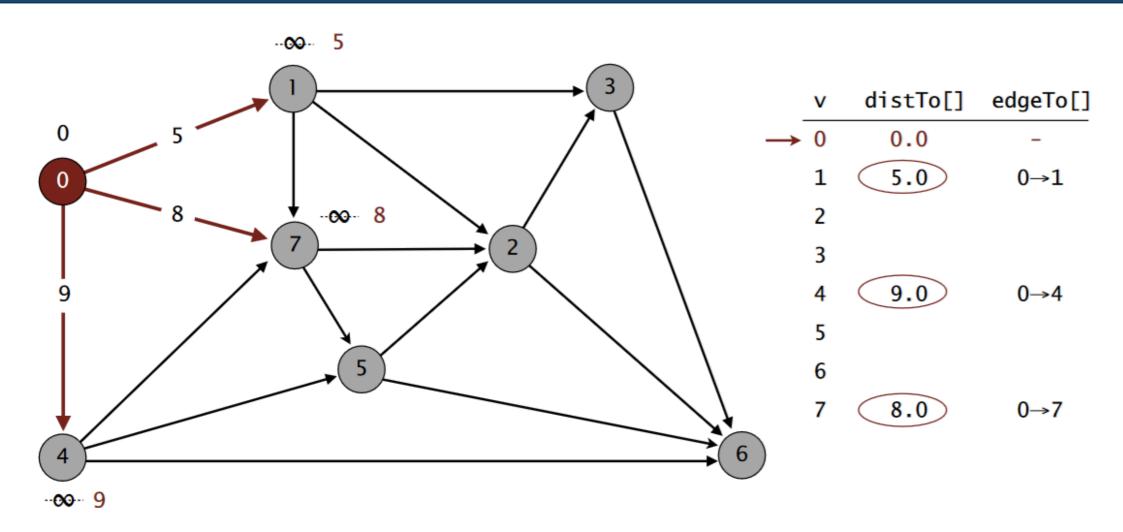
 $0\rightarrow1$ 5.0 9.0 8.0 $1 \rightarrow 2 \quad 12.0$ $1 \rightarrow 3 \quad 15.0$ 4.0 3.0 11.0 9.0 4.0 20.0 5.0 1.0 13.0 6.0 7→2 7.0



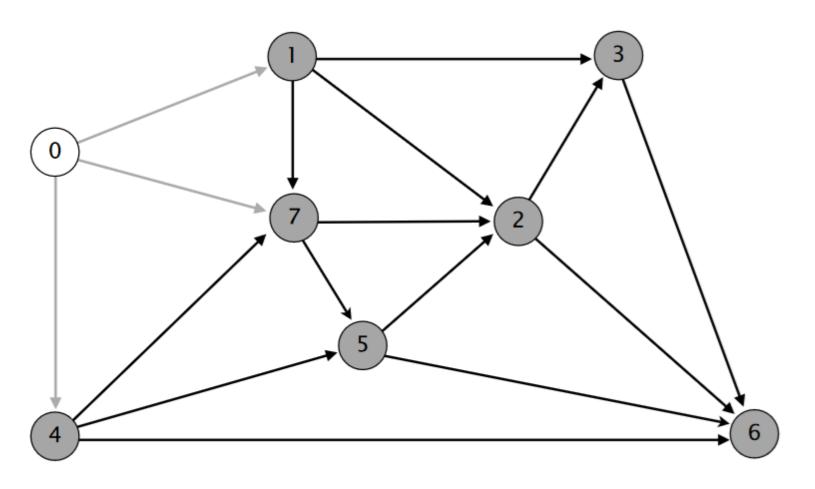
choose source vertex 0



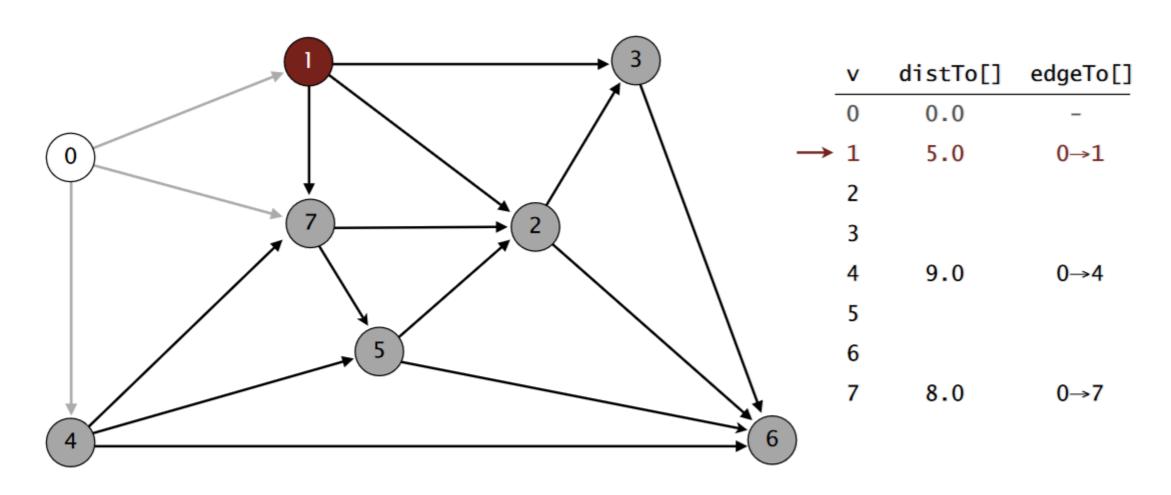
relax all edges pointing from 0



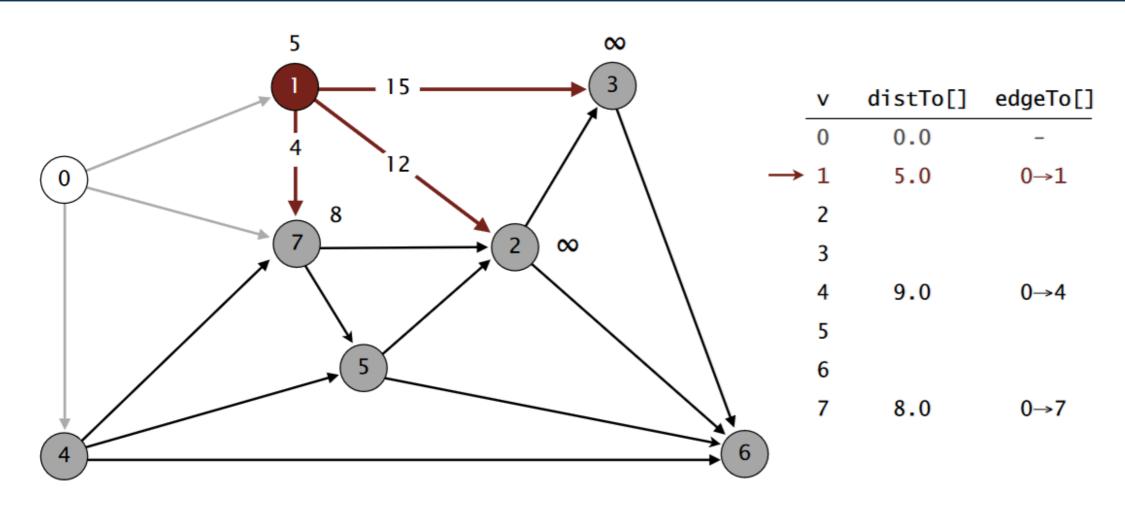
relax all edges pointing from 0

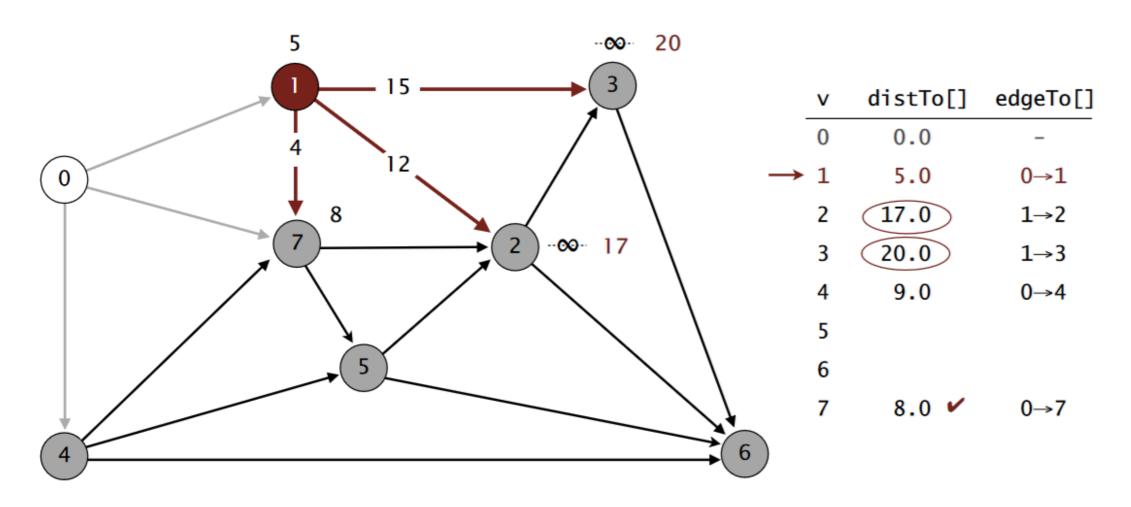


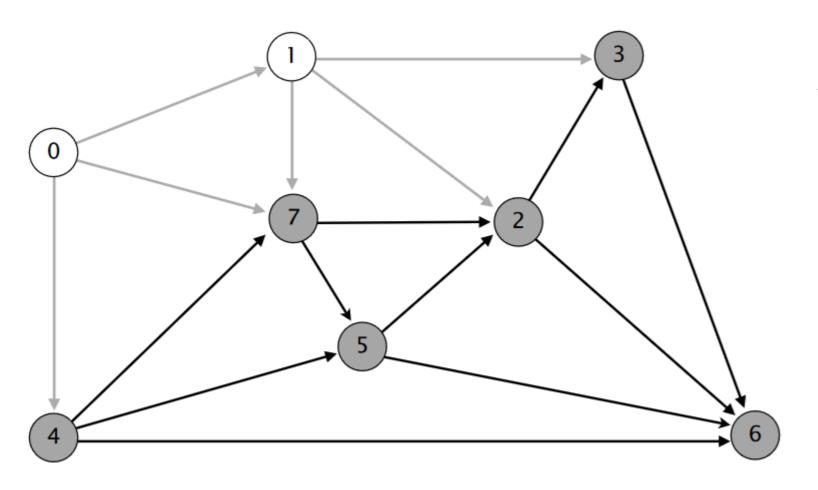
V	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2		
3		
4	9.0	0→4
5		
6		
7	8.0	0→7



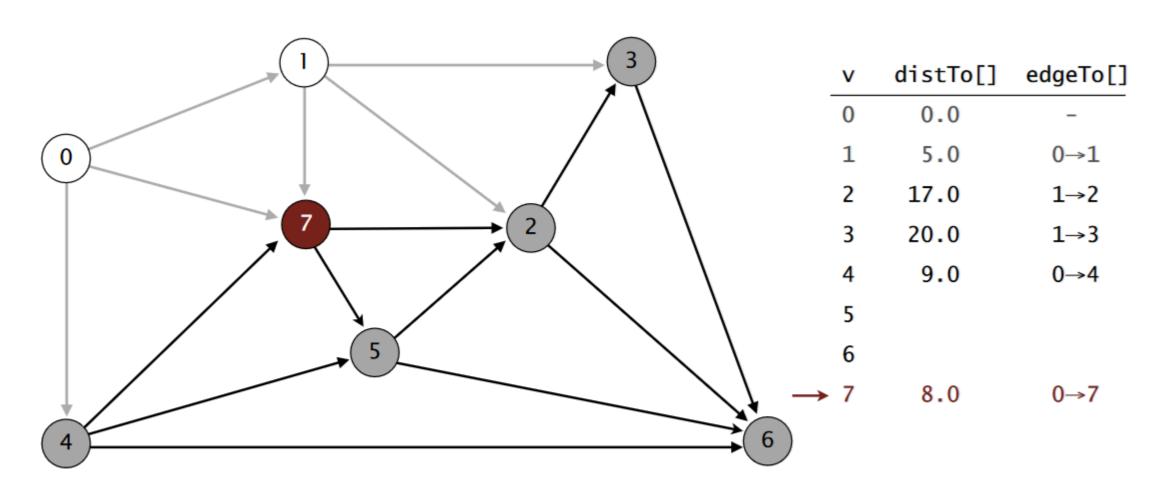
choose vertex 1



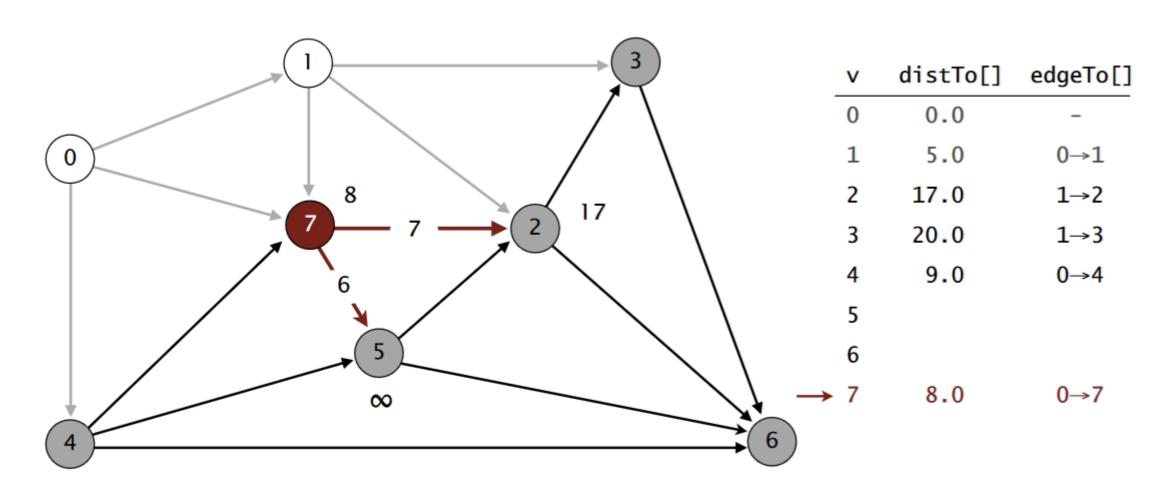


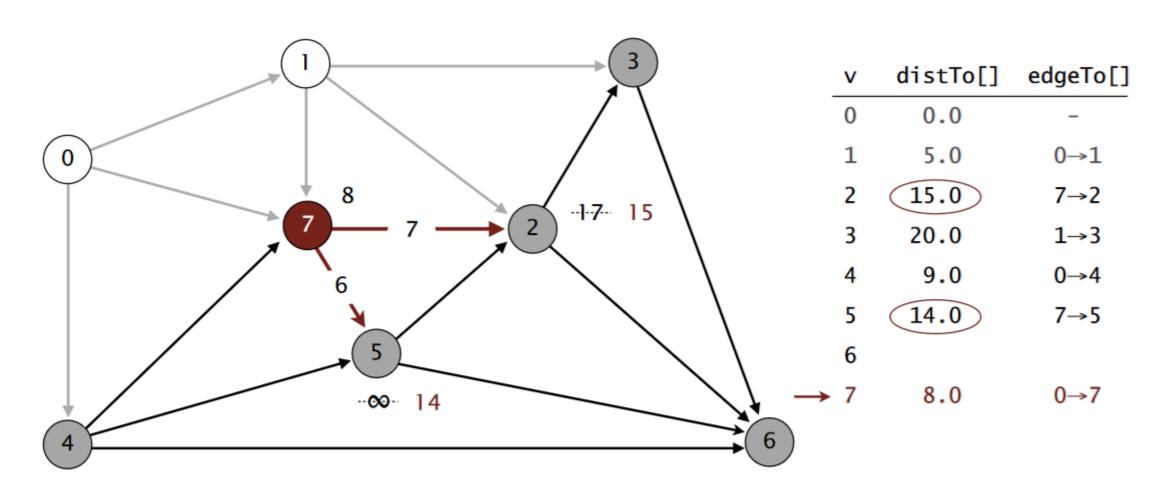


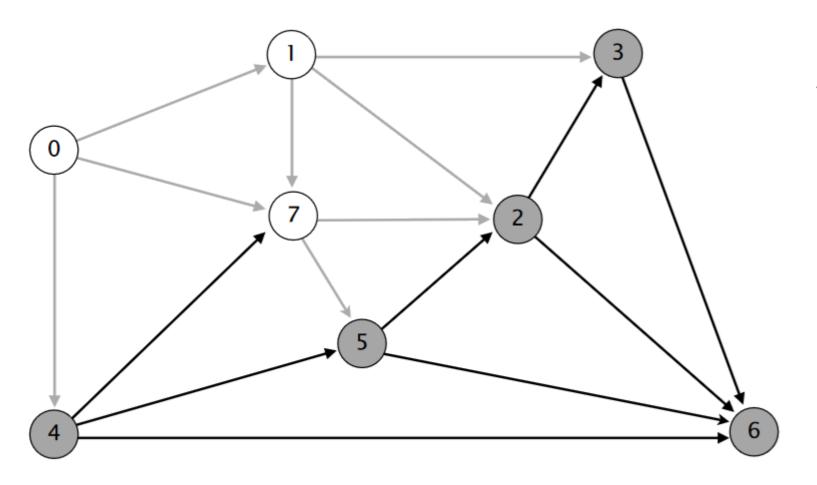
V	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2	17.0	1→2
3	20.0	1→3
4	9.0	0→4
5		
6		
7	8.0	0→7



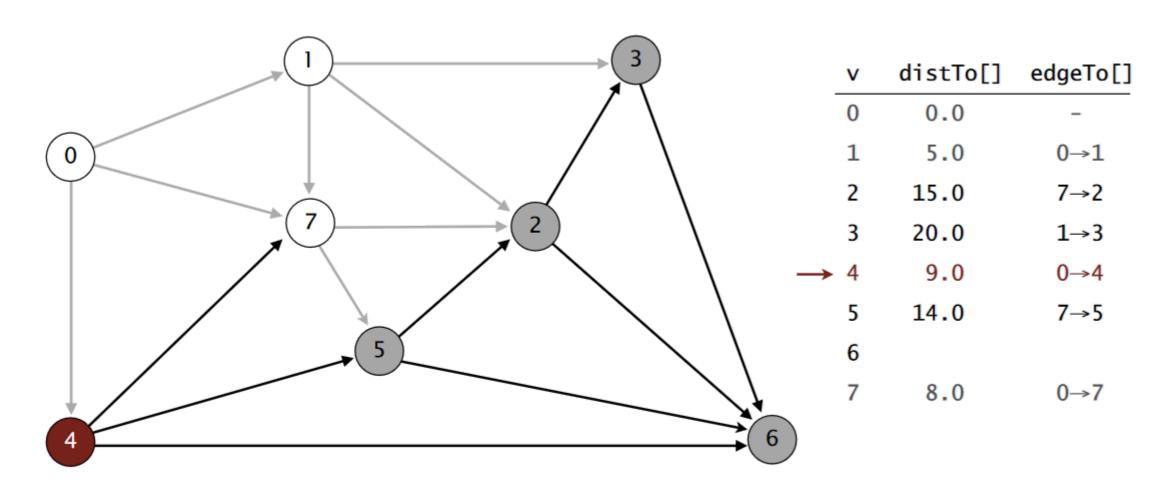
choose vertex 7



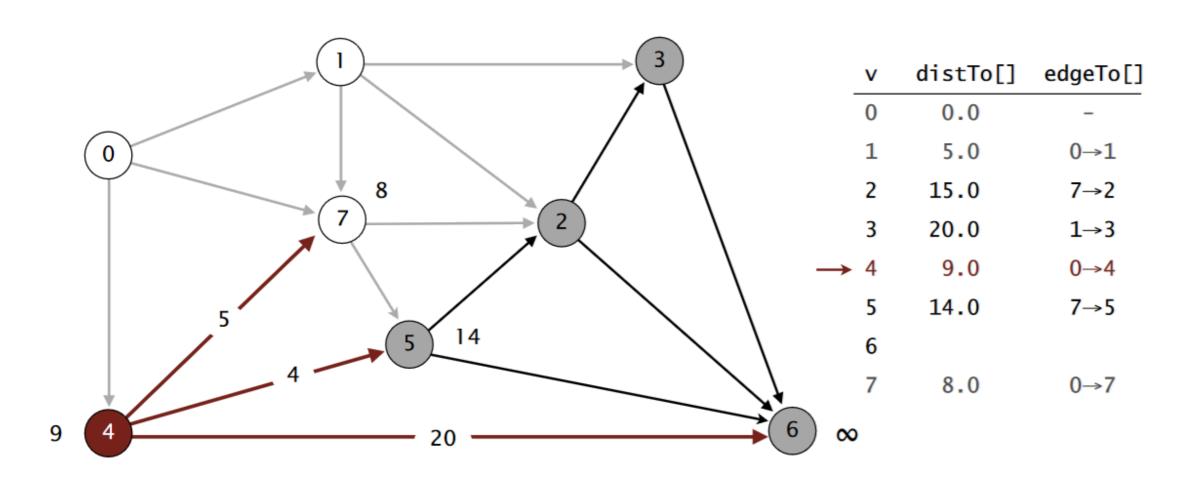


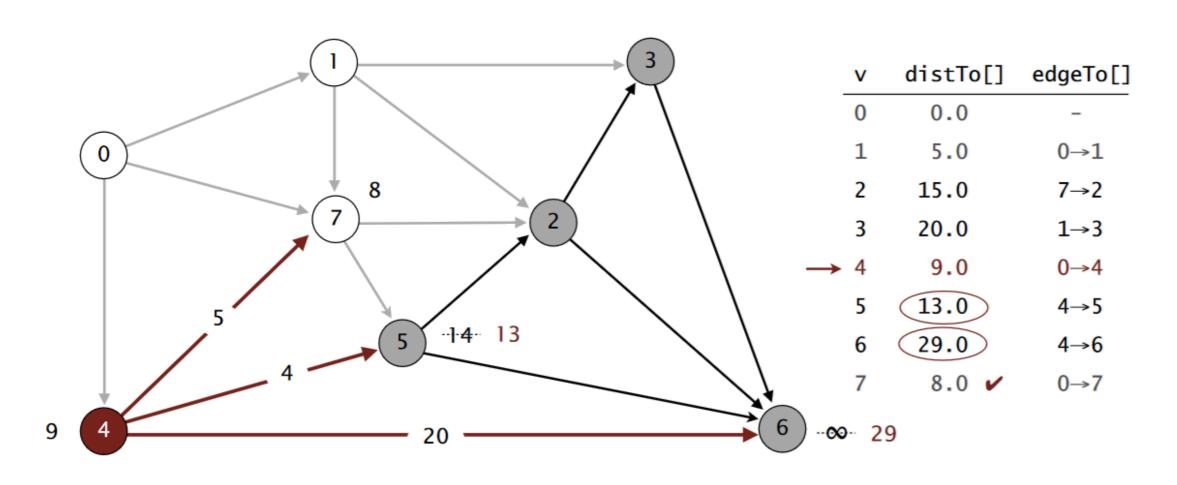


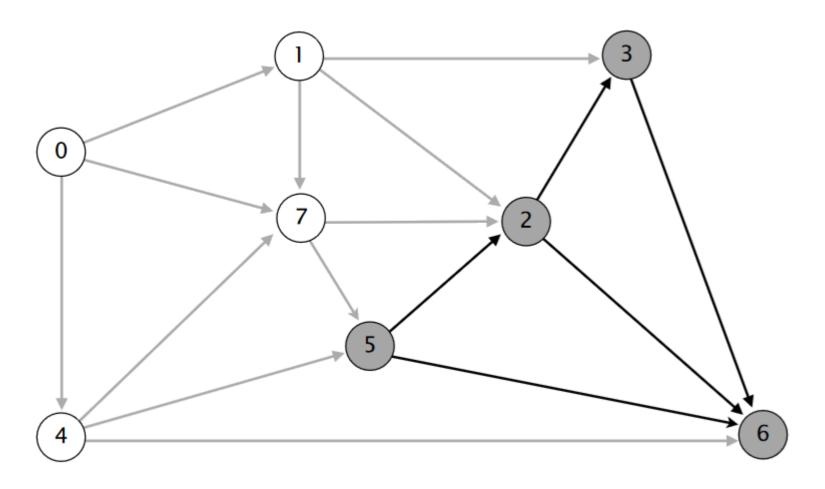
V	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2	15.0	7→2
3	20.0	1→3
4	9.0	0→4
5	14.0	7→5
6		
7	8.0	0→7



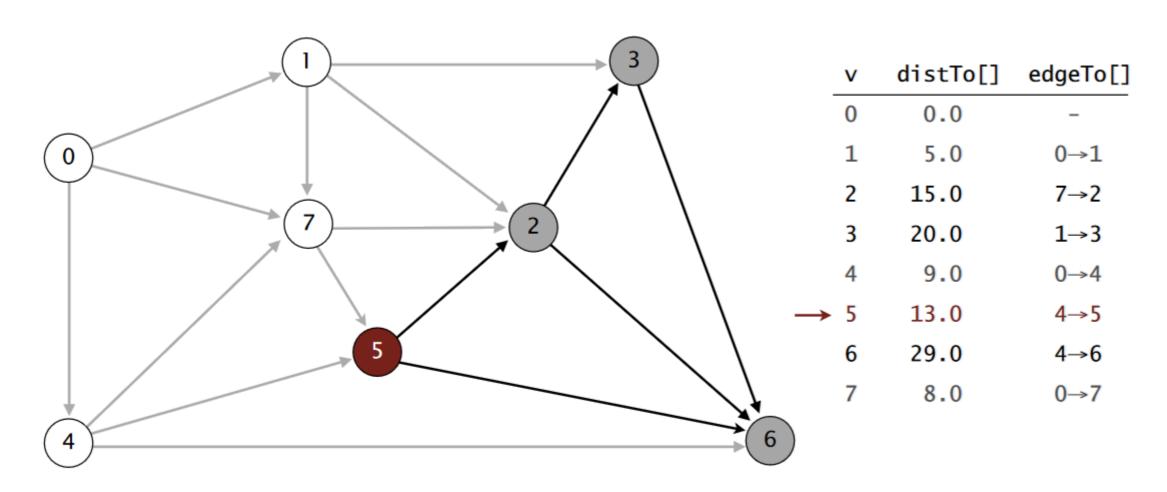
select vertex 4



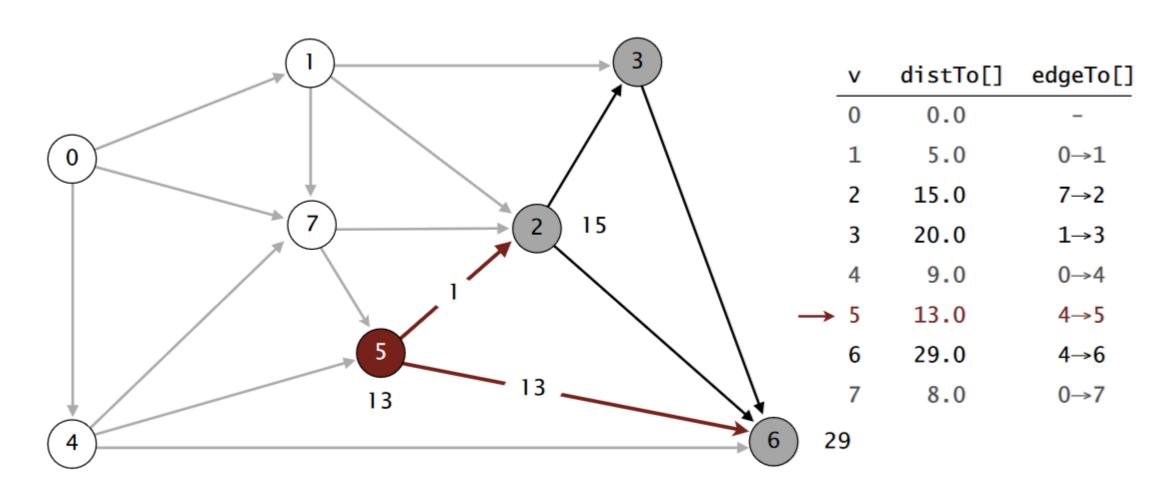


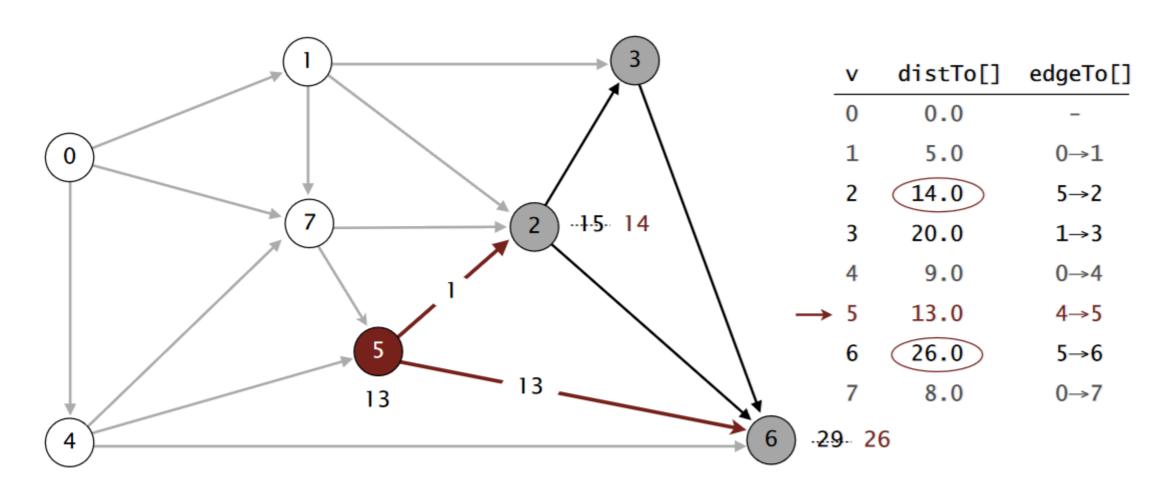


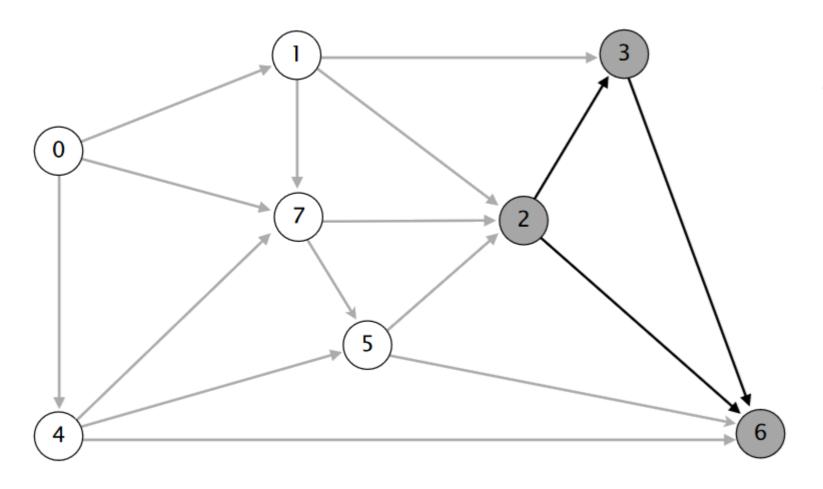
V	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2	15.0	7→2
3	20.0	1→3
4	9.0	0→4
5	13.0	4→5
6	29.0	4→6
7	8.0	0→7



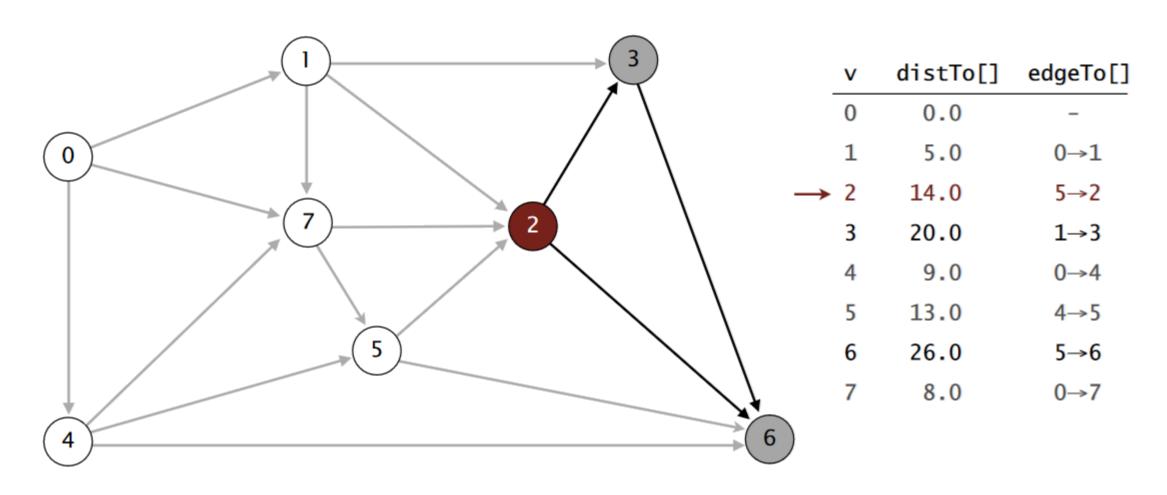
select vertex 5



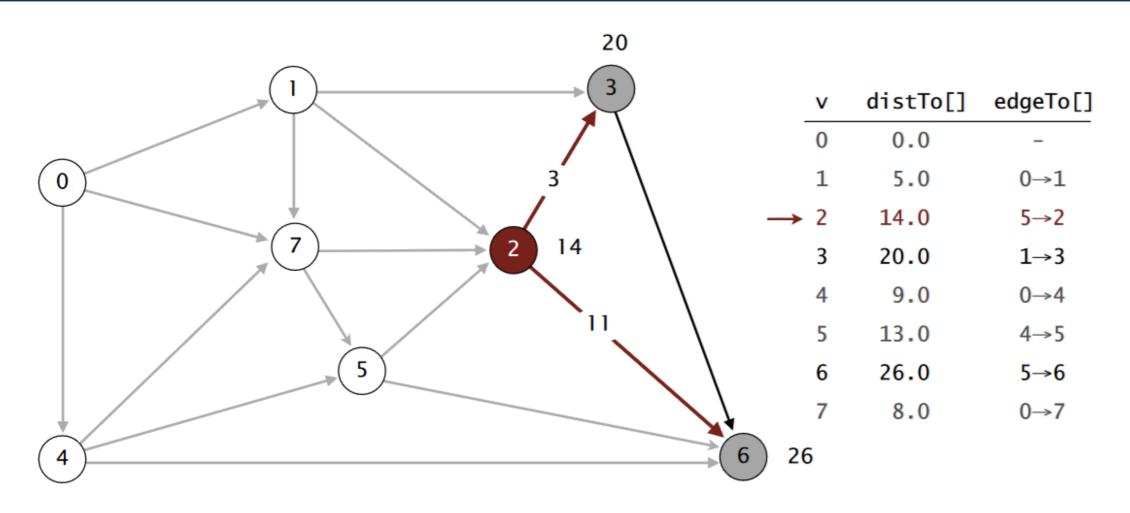


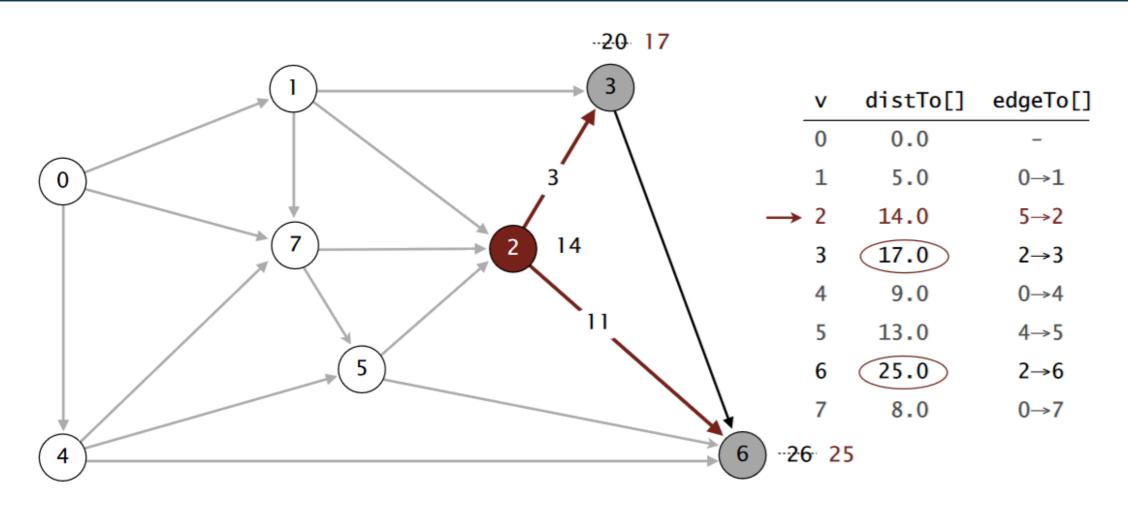


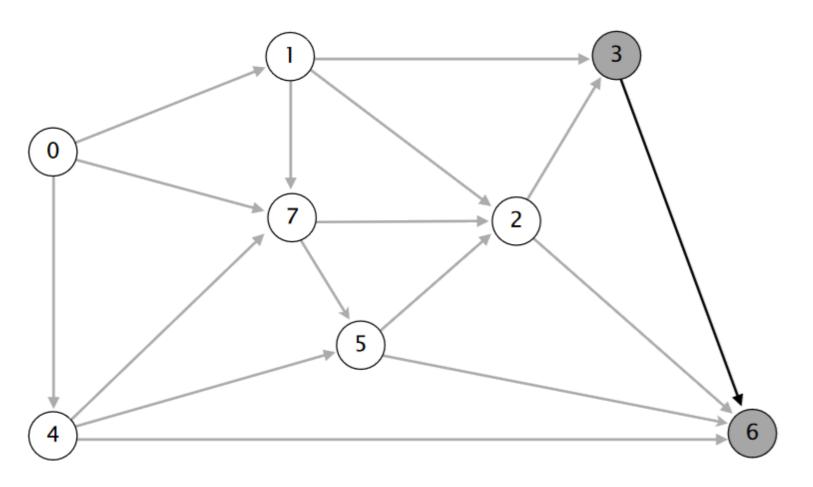
V	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2	14.0	5→2
3	20.0	1→3
4	9.0	0→4
5	13.0	4→5
6	26.0	5→6
7	8.0	0→7



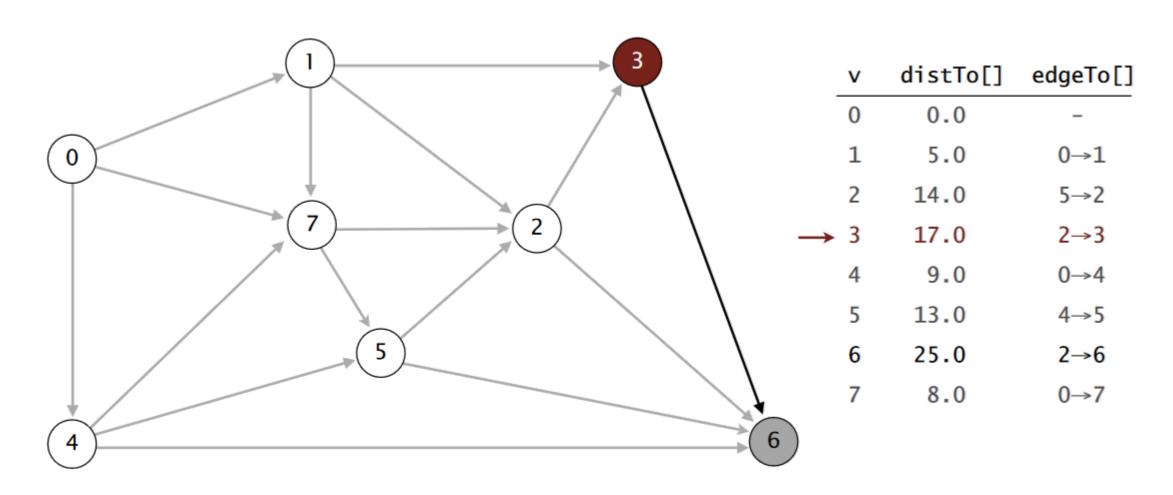
select vertex 2



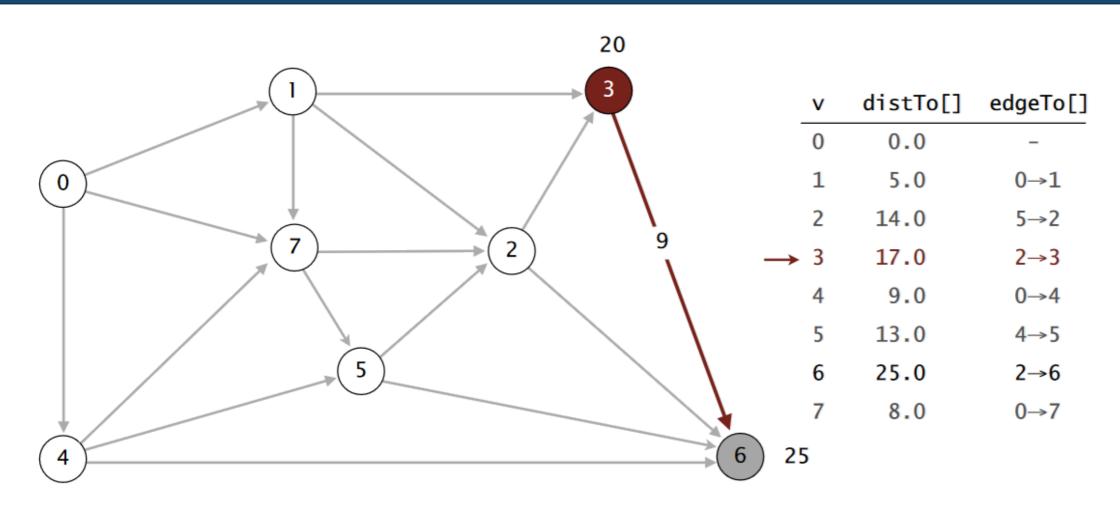


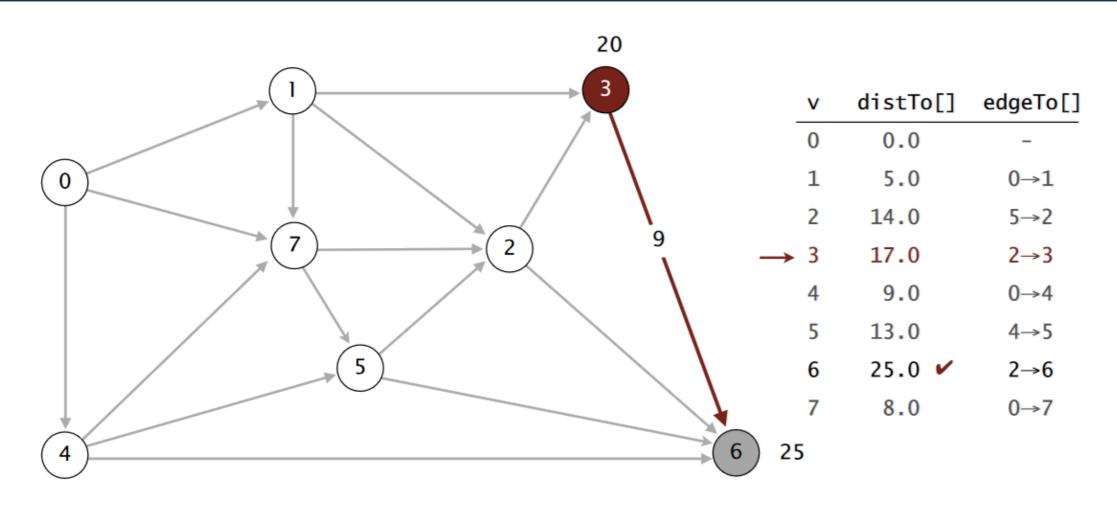


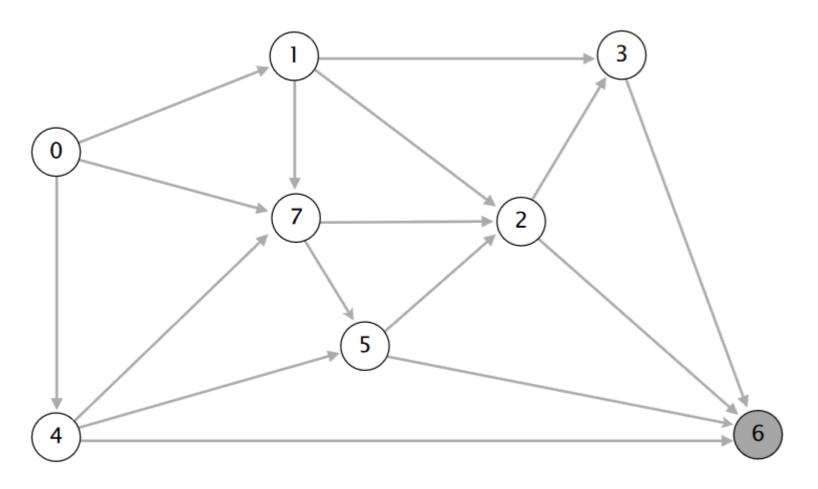
V	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2	14.0	5→2
3	17.0	2→3
4	9.0	0→4
5	13.0	4→5
6	25.0	2→6
7	8.0	0→7



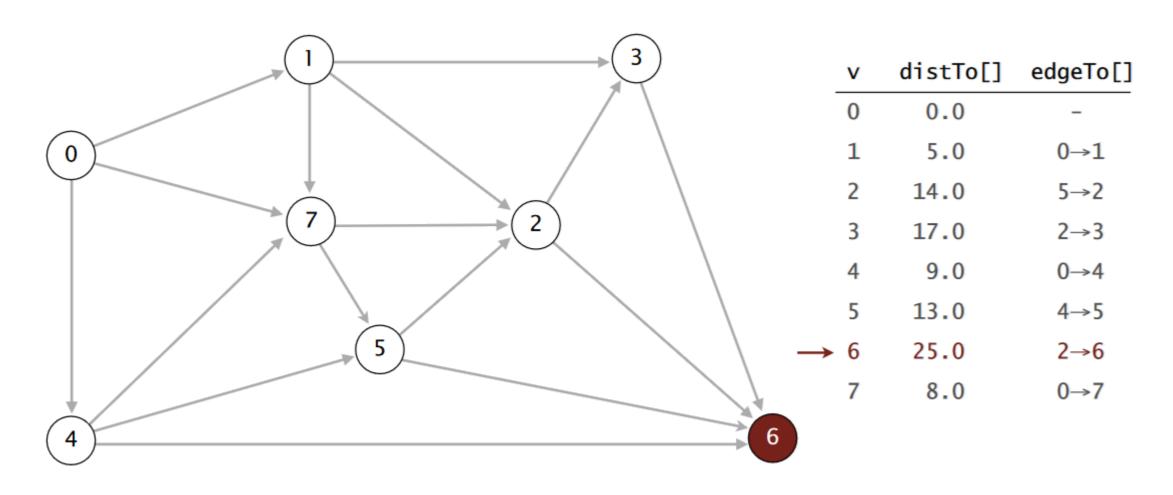
select vertex 3



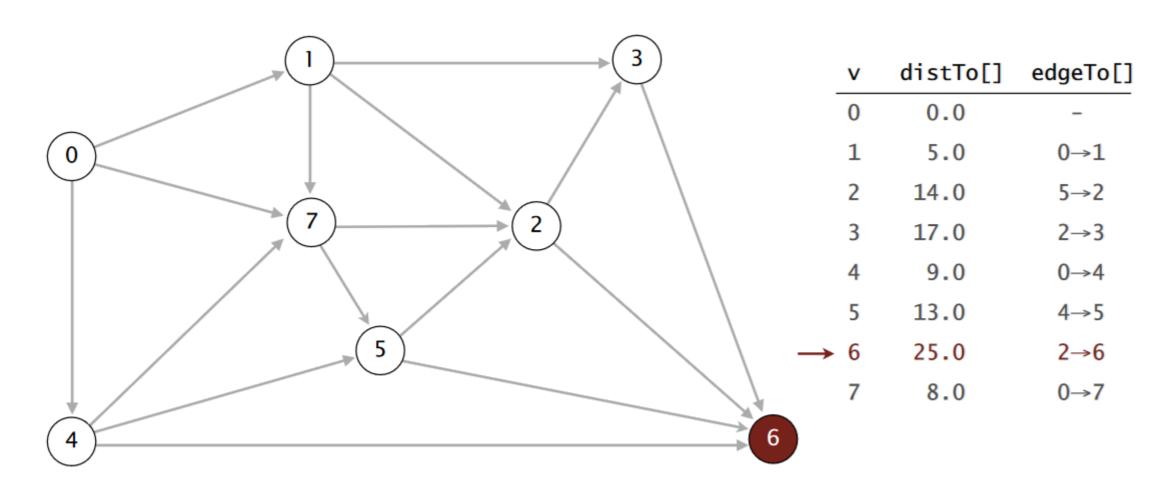


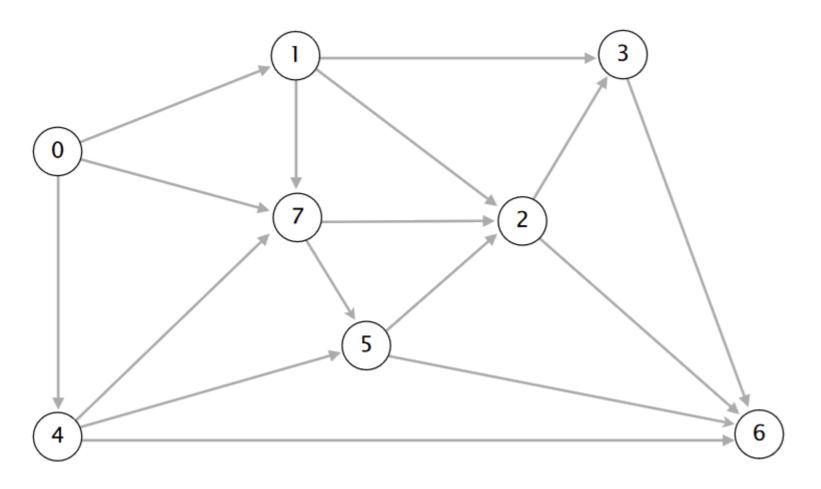


V	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2	14.0	5→2
3	17.0	2→3
4	9.0	0→4
5	13.0	4→5
6	25.0	2→6
7	8.0	0→7

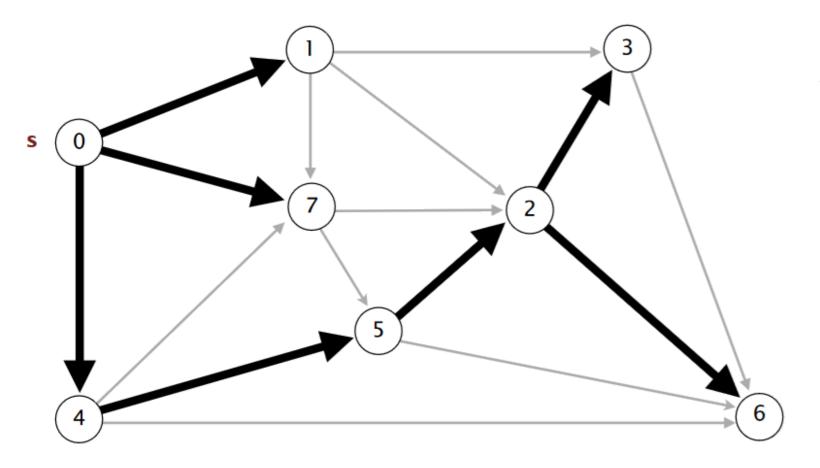


select vertex 6





V	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2	14.0	5→2
3	17.0	2→3
4	9.0	0→4
5	13.0	4→5
6	25.0	2→6
7	8.0	0→7

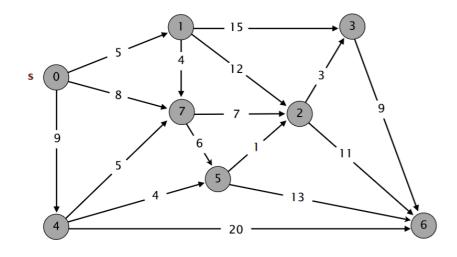


V	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2	14.0	5→2
3	17.0	2→3
4	9.0	0→4
5	13.0	4→5
6	25.0	2→6
7	8.0	0→7

shortest-paths tree from vertex s

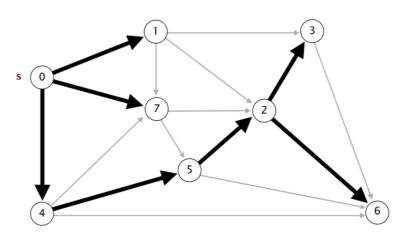


Solución con Dijkstra (con MinPQ)



an edge-weighted digraph

0→1	5.0
0→4	9.0
0→7	8.0
1→2	12.0
1→3	15.0
1→7	4.0
2→3	3.0
2→6	11.0
3→6	9.0
4→5	4.0
4→6	20.0
4→7	5.0
5→2	1.0
5→6	13.0
7→5	6.0
7→2	7.0



shortest-paths tree from vertex s

٧	distTo[]	edgeTo[]
0	0.0	-
1	5.0	0→1
2	14.0	5→2
3	17.0	2→3
4	9.0	0→4
5	13.0	4→5
6	25.0	2→6
7	8.0	0→7