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

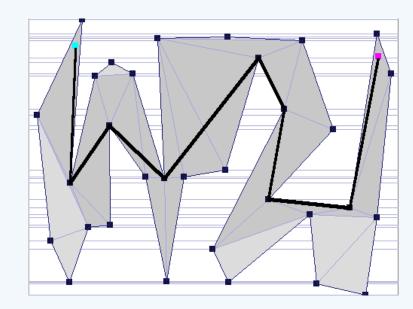
找到:从u到v的最短路径及其长度

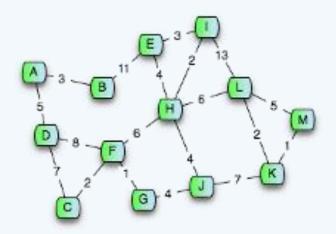
❖ 旅游者:最经济的出行路线

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

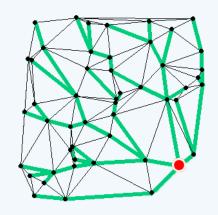
E. Dijkstra, 1959

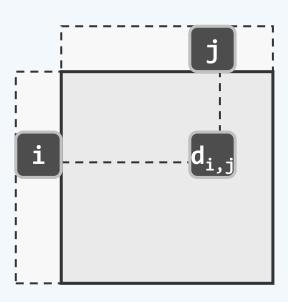
❖ 所有顶点对之间的最短路径

All shortest paths

找出每对顶点i和j之间的最短路径及长度

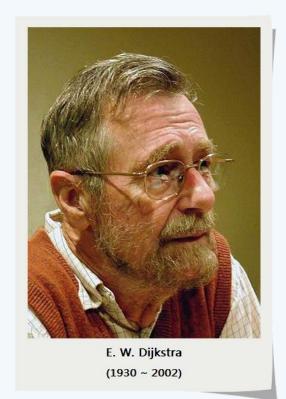
Floyd-Warshall, 1962

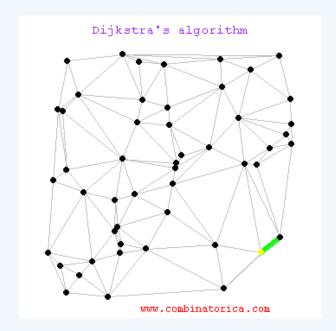




(E. W. Dijkstra)

❖ Turing Award, 1972



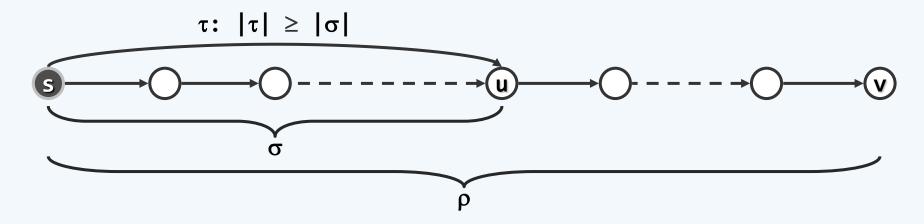


SPT

1)连通图中,s到每个顶点都有(至少)一条最短路径

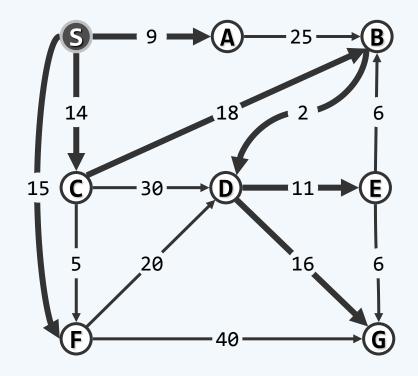
//非退化假设:每个顶点对应的最短路径唯一

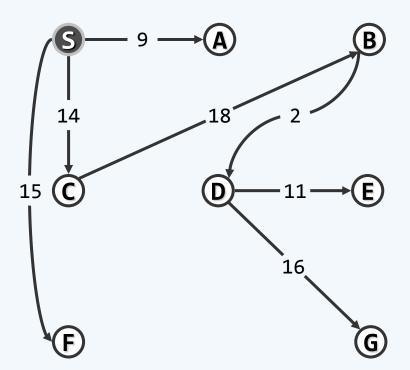
- 2)就同一起点s而言,任何最短路径的前缀,也是一条最短路径
- 3)就同一起点s而言,所有最短路径的并,不含回路



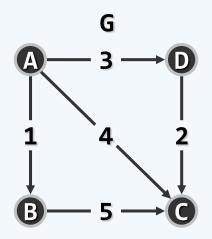
SPT

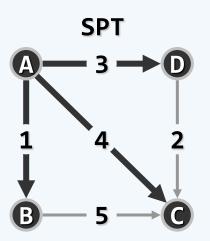
❖因此,所有最短路径的并,构成一棵树(shortest path tree)

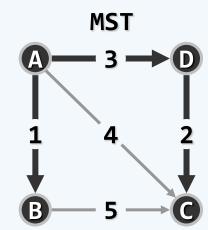




 $SPT \neq MST$







u_1

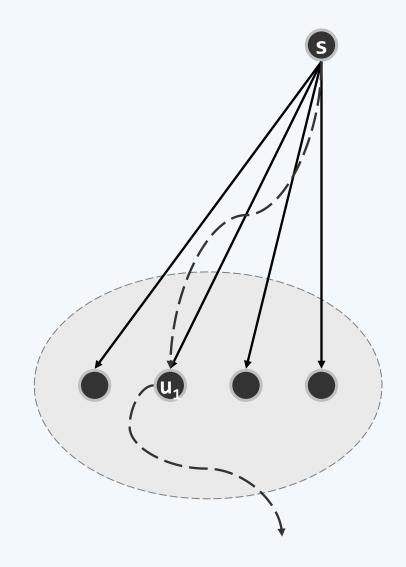
❖ 按照到s的最短距离,对其余的顶点排序

$$dist(s, u_1) \leq dist(s, u_2) \leq \ldots \leq dist(s, u_{n-1})$$

- ❖ 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) < ∞

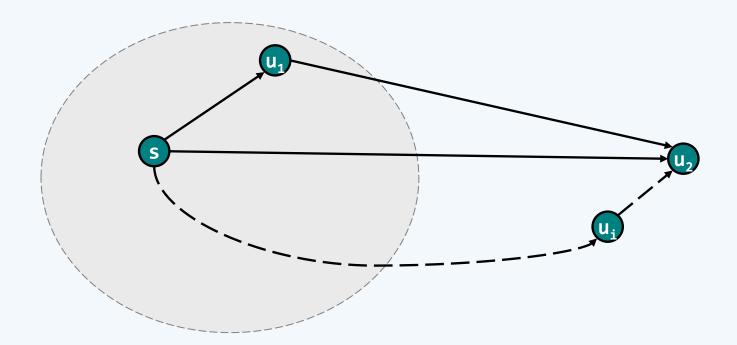
- ❖ ∀u ≠ s,
 w(s, u) < ∞ 仅当 w(s, u₁) ≤ w(s, u)</p>
- ❖ 为找到u₁ , 只需 在与s关联的各顶点中 , 找到对应边权值最小者



 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) }



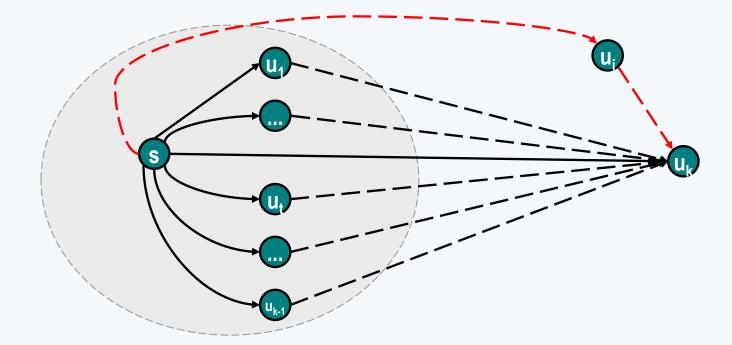
 $\left(\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{k}}\right)$

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

 $u_k = ?$

- ❖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

$$A \to MT_1 = (\{v_1\}; \emptyset)$$
开始,逐步构造 T_2, T_3, \dots, T_n ,其中 $v_1 = s$

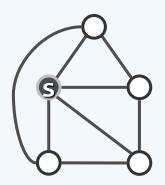
$$T_k = (V_k; E_k), |V_k| = k, |E_k| = k-1, V_k \subset V_{k+1}$$

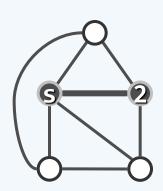
❖ 由以上分析,为由T_k构造T_{k+1},只需

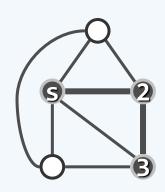
将(V_k: V\V_k)视作原图的一个割

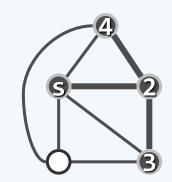
在该割的所有跨边中,找出极近者 $e_k = (v_k, u_k)(u_k$ 到s距离极近)

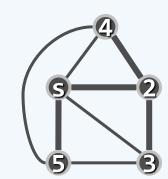
$$\diamondsuit T_{k+1} = (V_{k+1}; E_{k+1}) = (V_k \cup \{u_k\}; E_k \cup \{e_k\})$$



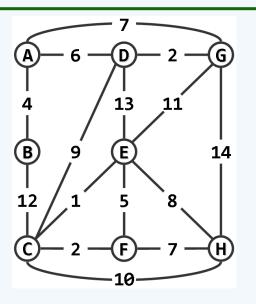


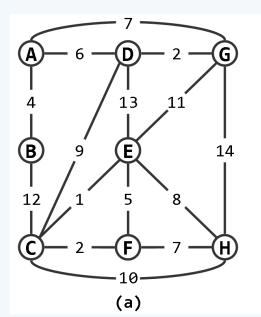


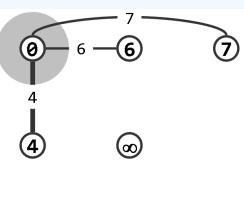


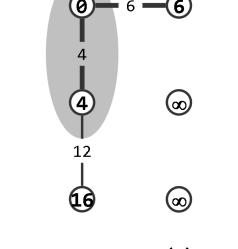


实例









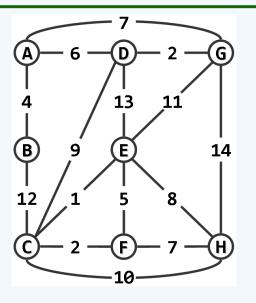
 \odot

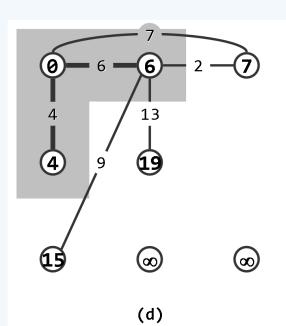
 \odot

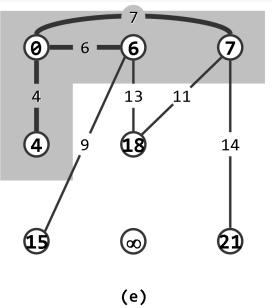
 \odot

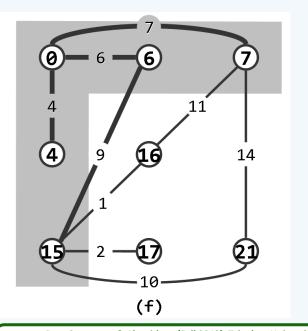
 \odot

实例

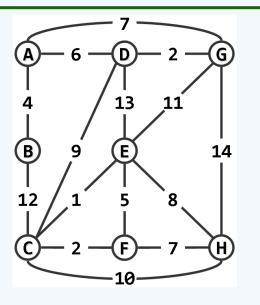


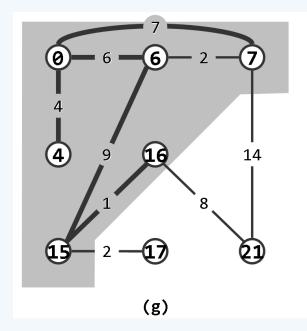


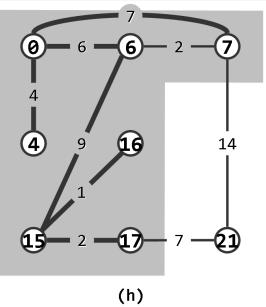


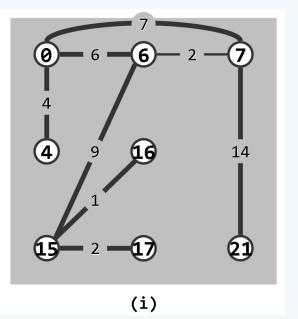


实例









实现

- ❖ 对于V_k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_k扩充至T_{k+1},可以
 选出优先级最高的跨边e_k及其对应顶点u_k,并将其加入T_k
 随后,更新V_{k+1}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_k邻接
- ❖因此,只需枚举u_k的每一邻接顶点v,并取
 priority(v) = min(priority(v), priority(u_k) + |u_k, 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;
```