

decreasing(u, v)

$v \rightarrow u$

$\text{dist}[v] = \text{dist}[u] + \text{w}(u, v)$

if $\text{dist}[v] > \text{dist}[u] + \text{w}(u, v)$

$\text{dist}[v] = \text{dist}[u] + \text{w}(u, v)$

start

while $H \neq \emptyset$ do

\circlearrowleft

deleteMin(H)

// non-kidone

// dist cr-ture is responsible

$H \leftarrow \text{makeQueue}(H) // \text{kidrone}$

$\text{dist}[start] \leftarrow 0$

$\text{dist}[u] \leftarrow \text{nil}$

$\text{dist}[v] \leftarrow \infty$

for all $u \in V \backslash \{v\}$ do

Dijkstra($G, w, start$):

init



\rightarrow 8:05+

Bellman-Ford(G, w, \emptyset): $O(n \cdot m)$

$d[i] \dots n]$: distances, humans

$\pi[i] \dots n]$: parents array

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do:

$d[i] = \infty$, $d[n+1] = \infty$

$d[0] = 0$

(for $i \leftarrow 1$ to $n-1$ do:

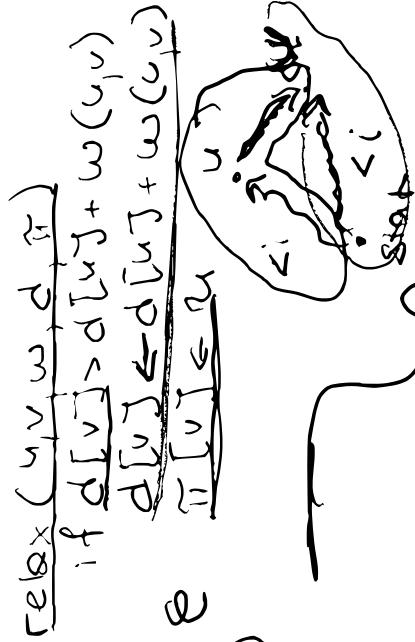
 for each edge $< u, v >$ do
 relax ($u, v, w, d[n+1]$)

 for each edge $< u, v >$ do
 if $d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)$

 relax ($u, v, w, d[n+1]$)

return π // Optimal system

return $< d, \pi >$



$d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)$

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Floyd-Warshall(G,w):

```
    init(G,w,d)
    for u in V do
        for v in V do
            if u != v then d[u][v] = infinity
            else d[u][v] = w[u][v]
    parents = None
```

```
    for k in V do
        for i in V do
            for j in V do
                relax(i,j,d)
    dist = []
    for k in V:
        for i in V:
            for j in V:
                if d[i][k] + d[k][j] < d[i][j]:
                    d[i][j] = d[i][k] + d[k][j]
                    parents[i][j] = k
    return (d,parents)
```

```
relax(i,j,d):
    if d[i][j] > d[i][k] + d[k][j]:
        d[i][j] = d[i][k] + d[k][j]
        parents[i][j] = k
```

```
init(G,w,d):
    for u in V do
        for v in V do
            if u == v then d[u][v] = 0
            else d[u][v] = infinity
```

```
for u in V do
    for v in V do
        if d[u][v] < infinity then
            print(u,v,d[u][v])
```

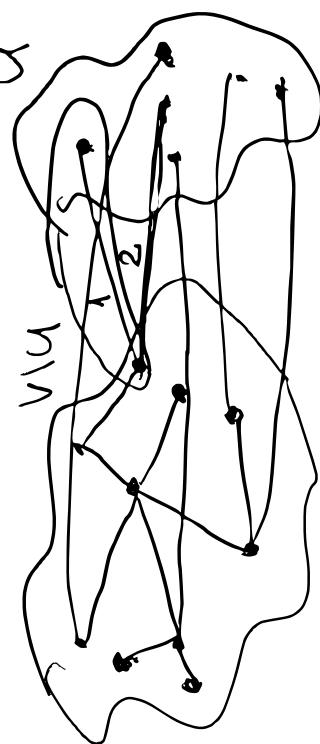
② U exane noni-neurodyst 22
longitudine T.r.
or preopere de cronat mucos a
torsa just.



I. REST VIV

III.

II. Dorsal
non-bleeding
parts only



VIV VIV

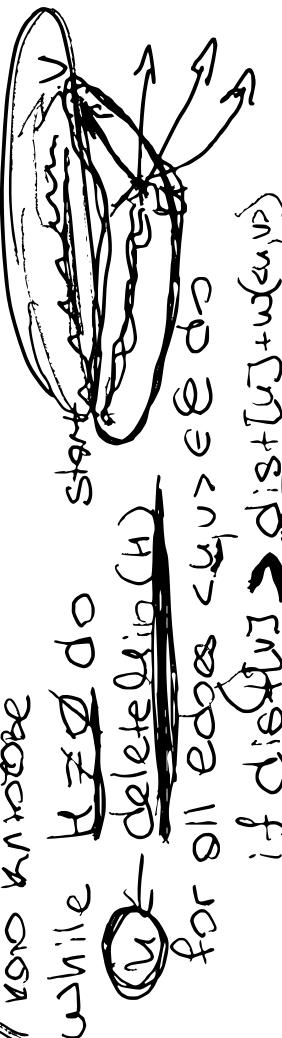
5) Volejte se u pěstounů a dcerem vám hezec
návštěvou v prostředí OSMOZDĚP
Vánoční výroba a výrobky
Vánoční výroba a výrobky
Vánoční výroba a výrobky

Dijkstra(G, w, start): here $\text{start} = u$

```

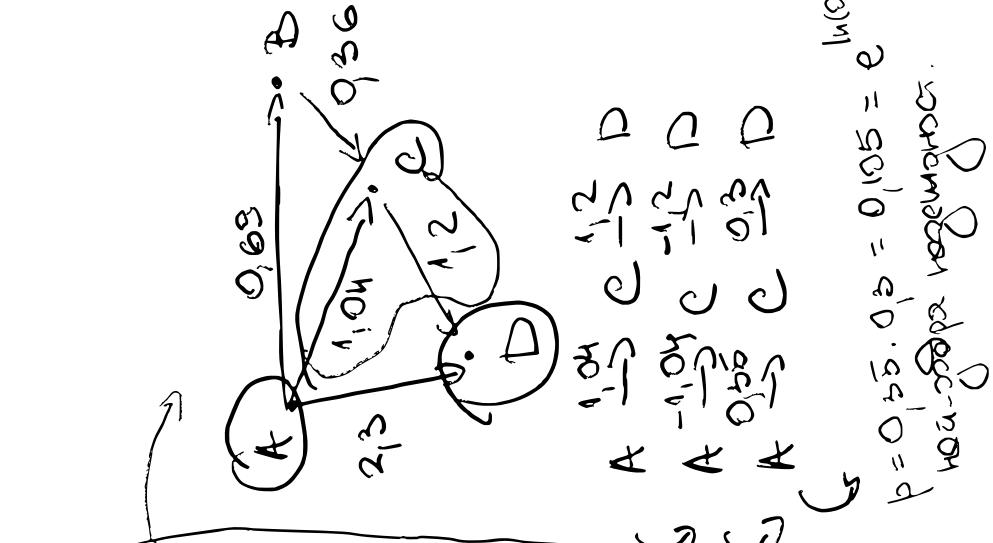
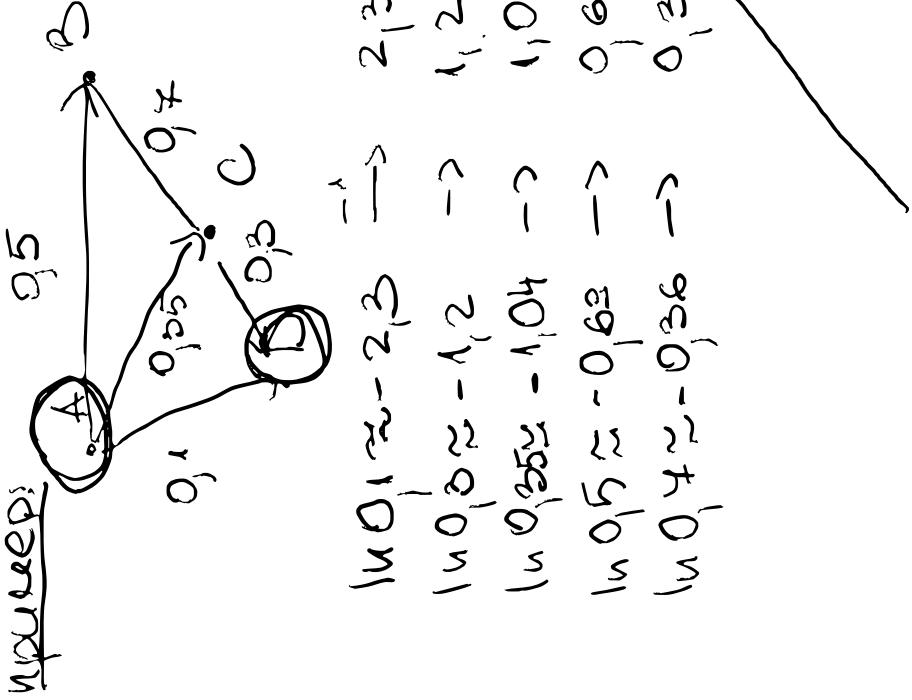
dist[u] = 0
forall v in V do { init
    dist[v] = infinity
}
H → makeEmpty(U) // make a heap
while H ≠ ∅ do {
    u ← deleteMin(H)
    if u == start
        // visit u
        for all edges (u, v) in E do
            if w(u, v) + dist[u] < dist[v]
                dist[v] = w(u, v) + dist[u]
                decreaseKey(v, dist[v])
}

```



$\text{numPaths}[v] \rightarrow \text{numPaths}[v] + 1$
 $\text{dist}[v] = \text{dist}[u] + w(u, v)$
 $\text{decreaseKey}(w, \infty)$
 $\text{close if } \text{dist}[v] = \text{dist}[u] + w(u, v)$

• T verschoben so s verschoben
• Hörte zu sehr nachdenken - nur die T
• Lernende sah Konzentration und Gedanken
• Beobachtung - Beobachtung -
• (10) (10) (10) (10)
• Versuchte Konzentration zu bewahren
• und auf die Wiederholungen zu reagieren



$$b = 0,55 \cdot 0,3 = 0,165 = e^{\ln(0,35) + \ln(0,55)}$$

Wurzelwurzellogarithmus.

- monoculture
- dissimilarity: return of species
- species richness: net increase in species
- bioproductivity: productivity
- habitat:
- graceful go to decolonial polyculture
 - nonlinear negative T.E.
 - polyculture intercropping agroforestry silvopasture silvopasture silvopasture
 - monoculture negative T.E.
 - habitat.
- ⑩ Monoculture responses to climate

new entries can do O.

Wanueng: ~~Search~~ ~~insert~~ ~~update~~ ~~delete~~ ~~start~~ ~~stop~~ ~~start~~ ~~stop~~

start u or down si - else can do ~~start~~

endless loops or infinite loops repeat

new - entries next

to keep track when digitree was changed

....

dist[$l, r, t \rightarrow 0$]

for l in l, r do

 if left digitree is not $t \rightarrow 0$

 yes, return $l, r, t \rightarrow 0$

 else: Hevee because $t \neq 0$ (now)

Use von above digitree

Ex (12) Unique representatives of elements respect
 $G = \langle U, e, \succ, \cup, \cap, \emptyset \rangle$,
where \succ is total ordering on U and $e \in G$.
You do have elements $x, y, z \in G$
such that $x \succ y \succ z$ and $x \cup y = x$.

(12) Cesareo e eneser omo
cun' nindaro nindaro
e non solo a uno
volumen aperte
e non solo a uno
cun' nindaro nindaro

Ex)

Wann kann sie gebraucht werden?

Bei einer Reaktion ist eine Substanz, die nur einen Teil ihrer Bindungen aufgibt, als Reduktionsmittel eingesetzt.

Bei einer Oxidation ist eine Substanz, die nur einen Teil ihrer Bindungen abgibt, als Oxidationsmittel eingesetzt.

Die Reduktionsmittel sind:

- Metalle: Al, Zn, Fe, Cu, Ag, Au
- Metallatome: Hg, Pb, Sn, Bi, Cd, Sb
- Reduktionsoxoanionen: Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, S²⁻, Se²⁻, O²⁻
- Reduktionsradikale: OH⁻, O²⁻, O⁻

Die Oxidationsmittel sind:

- Nonmetalle: F⁺, Cl², Br², I², S²⁺, Se²⁺, O²⁺
- Nonmetallatome: Hg²⁺, Pb²⁺, Sn²⁺, Bi³⁺, Cd²⁺, Sb³⁺
- Oxidationsoxoanionen: ClO⁻, BrO⁻, IO⁻, SO⁴⁻², RO⁴⁻²
- Oxidationsradikale: OH²⁺, O²⁺, O⁺

Ein Reduktionsmittel kann nur bei einer Reduktion eingesetzt werden.

Ein Oxidationsmittel kann nur bei einer Oxidation eingesetzt werden.

Observation: present us genus. known e
when C \oplus h_1 , & unknown e means
clique does not have common e

- ① $S \subseteq V$
- ② $\exists u, v \in S$ s.t. $u \neq v$.
- At $A[u \cup v] = 1$
 - At $A[u \cup v] = 0$
- Totally $S = S \setminus \{u, v\}$
- Totally $S = S \setminus \{u\}$
- Totally $S = S \setminus \{v\}$
- for $i \in \{u, v\}$ do:
if $A[i \cup T[i]] = 1$
return false
- $\} O(n)$

```
if A[i][t] = 0 & i != t  
    return false  
return true
```

$$T(n) \asymp n + n \asymp n$$

⑯ Наука несет в наукоизвестности
издания: $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ отображающие
известные отечественные.

3000 or 3100 pd

Kolupane quartered by 3 sets.

