Pijkstra's shortest path algorithm: (又能用在非負權固) (固定一點,而那點到所有點的最短距離) 定義:最短距離函數

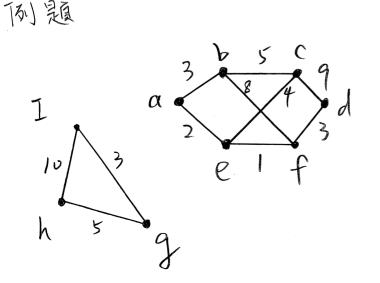
假設 G=(V,E) 為一個加權圖

 $Vx, y \in V$, $P = (x, v_1, v_2, ..., v_n, y)$ 為一條從x到y的路徑,定義P為個長度(length),為wt(x, v_1)+
wt(v_1, v_2)+wt(v_2, v_3)+····+wt(v_{n-1}, v_n)+wt(v_n, y)。

定義最短距離數(the shortest distance function) d, d: VXV—> R[†]U{0,∞}

陶釋·1VXV指江国黑

2° R*U{0,009指正實數且包含口和無限大。



$$d(a,a) = 0$$

 $d(a,g) = \infty$
 $d(a,b) = 3$
 $d(a,c) = 6$
 $d(h,g) = 8$

Pseudo code:

Algorithm: Dijkstra's algorithm

Input: A connected, weighted graph G = (V, E) in which all weights are positive with source vertex a.

Dutput: The distance DEVI from a to V.

- 1. S:= {a}
- 2, D[a] = 0
- 3. for each VEV-{a} do
- 4. D[v]:= w+(a,v) //指a到V的一個邊的距離, // 不相鄰為 ~。
- 5. while |S| + |V| do

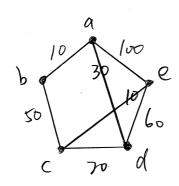
/* Choose a vertex w in V-S such that D[w] is minimum, then add w to S. If not, skip it */

6. for each VEV-S do

7. DEV]:= Min (DEV], DEW]+wt(W,V))

例題:

利用 Dijkstra's algorithm 求 a到各點的最短距離:



Ans.

利用 Bynamic programming 方式 表格解,距離右下解標示上個(由左至右,由上面下填表)點。

5\17	b	C	d	e	
<u> 510</u>	(10a)	∞ _a	30a	lova	d(a,b) = 10
$\{a,b\}$	X	606	(30a)	1000	d(a,d) = 30
{a.b.d}	1				d(a,c) = 50
{a,b,d,c}	X	×	X	(boc)	d(a,e) = 60

得出最小生成樹為

