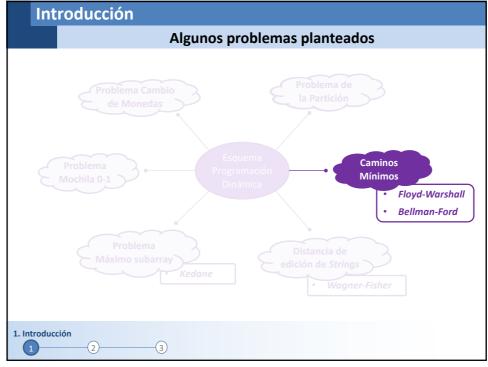
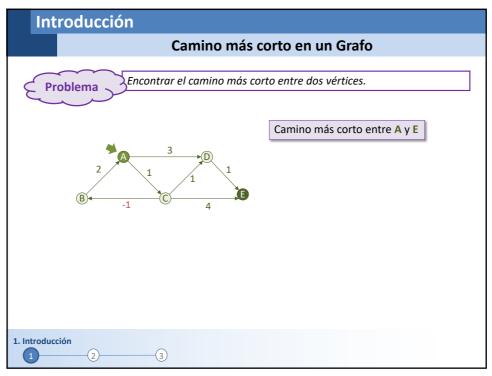


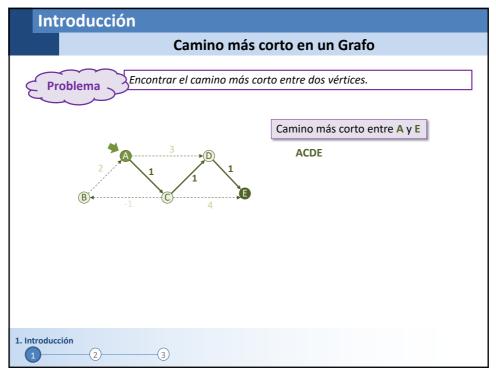
Tema 16. Programación Dinámica en Grafos

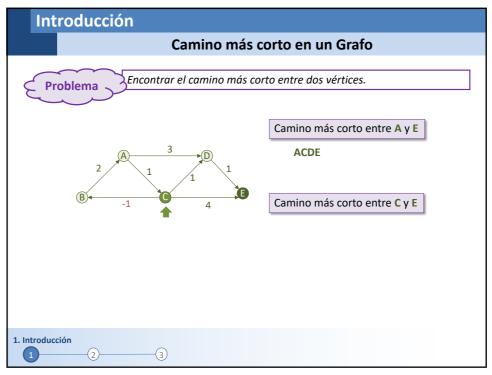
Algorítmica y Complejidad

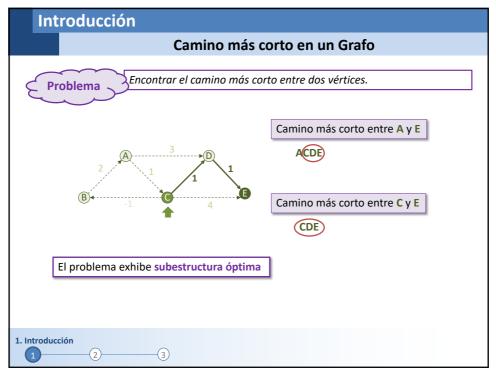
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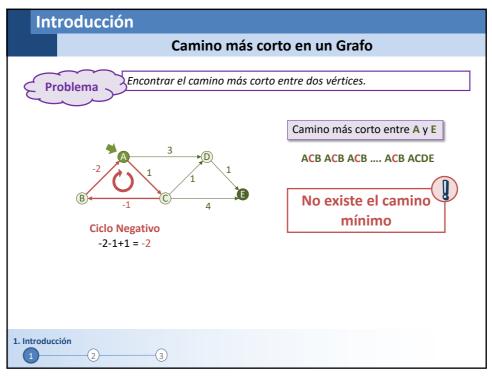


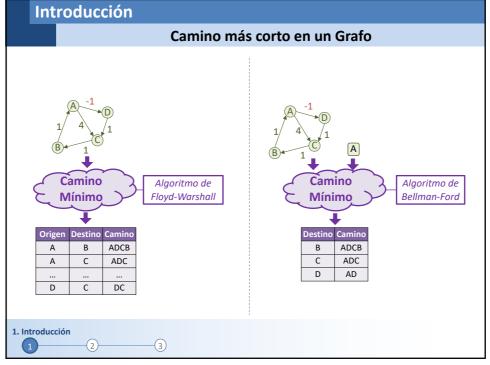


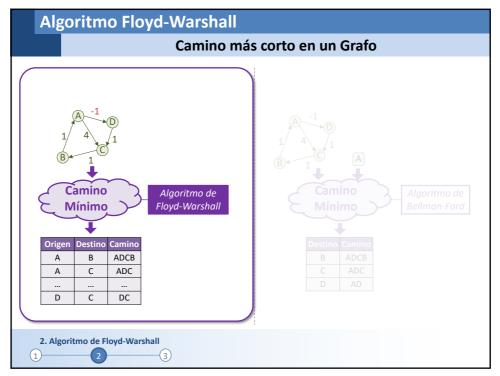


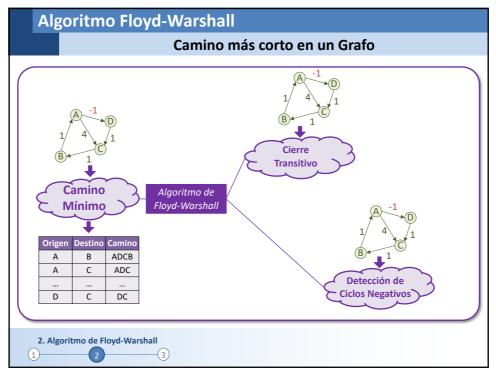


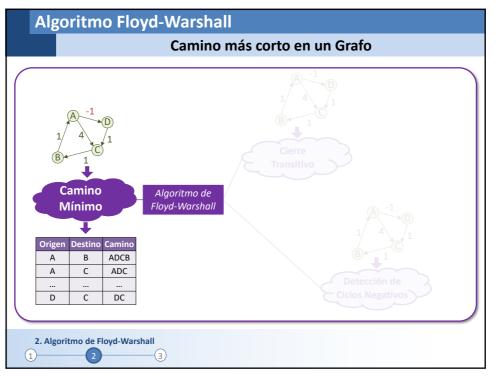


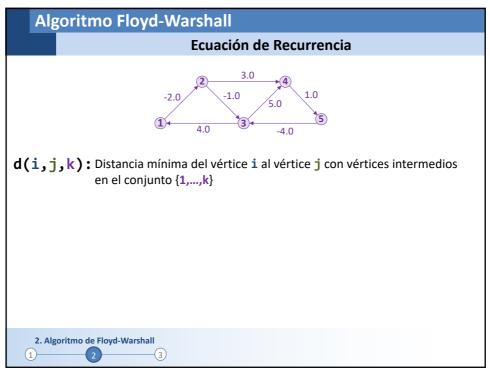


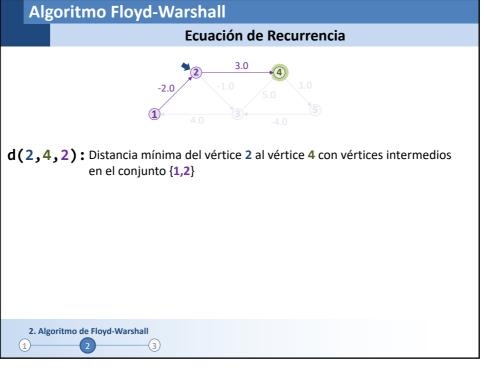


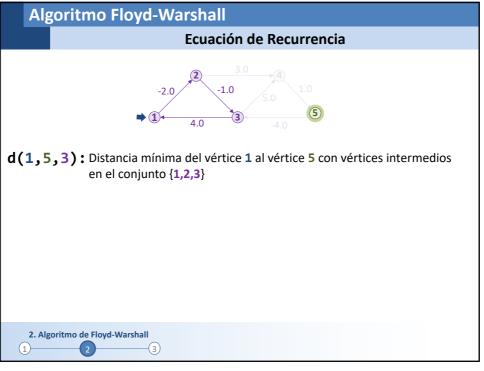


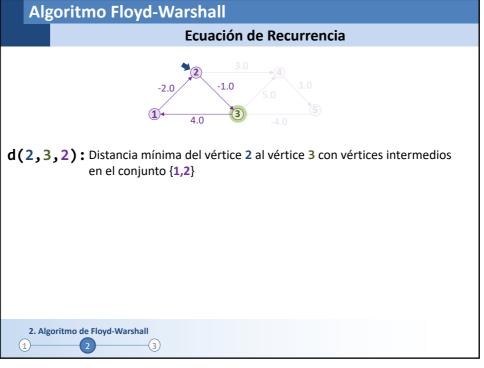


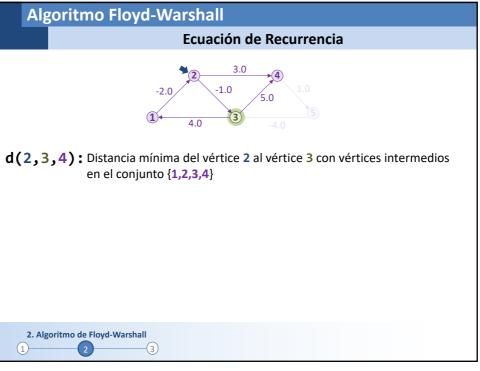


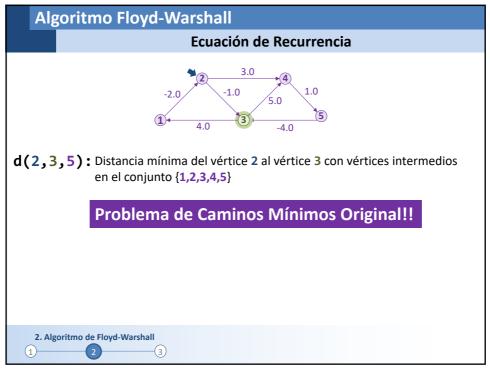


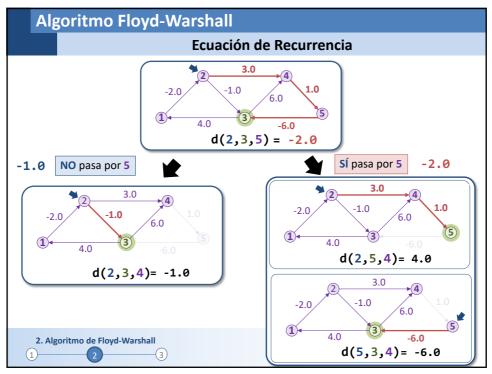






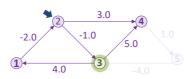






Algoritmo Floyd-Warshall

Ecuación de Recurrencia. Caso Recursivo



d(i,j,k): Distancia mínima del vértice i al vértice j con vértices intermedios en el conjunto {1,...,k}

Caso Recursivo: k>0

$$d(i,j,k) = min\{d(i,j,k-1),d(i,k,k-1) + d(k,j,k-1)\}$$

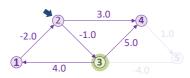
El camino mínimo no pasa por el vértice k

2. Algoritmo de Floyd-Warshall -(3)

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Algoritmo Floyd-Warshall

Ecuación de Recurrencia. Caso Recursivo



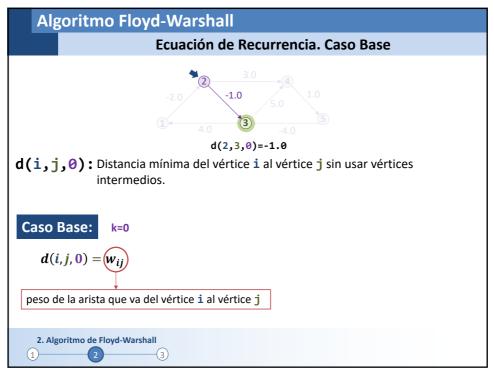
d(i,j,k): Distancia mínima del vértice i al vértice j con vértices intermedios en el conjunto {1,...,k}

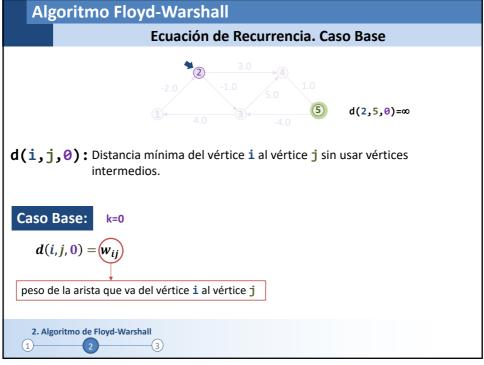
Caso Recursivo: k>0

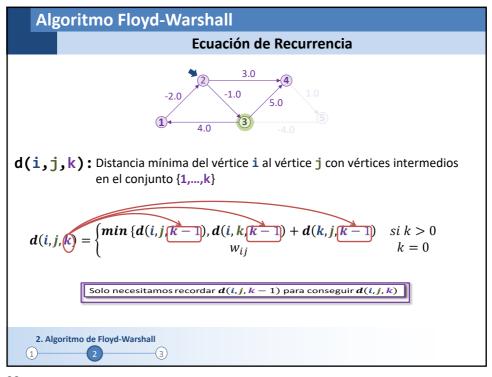
$$d(i,j,k) = \min \{d(i,j,k-1), d(i,k,k-1) + d(k,j,k-1)\}$$

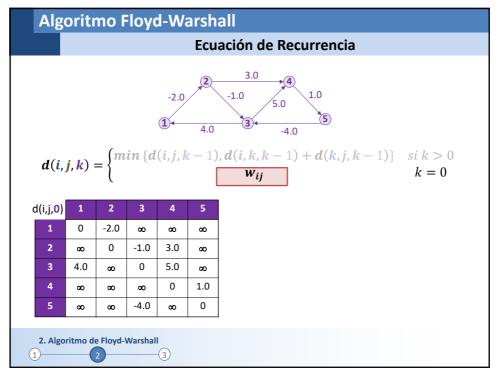
El camino mínimo sí pasa por el vértice k

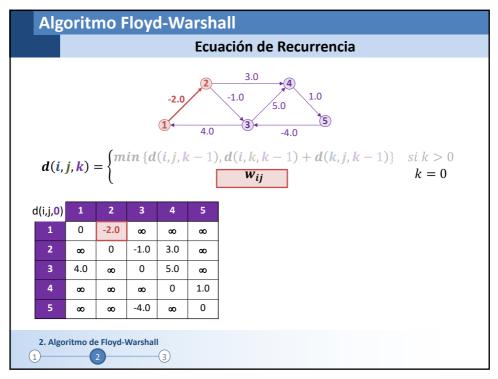
2. Algoritmo de Floyd-Warshall

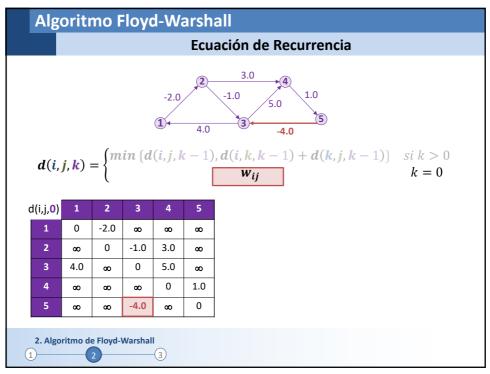


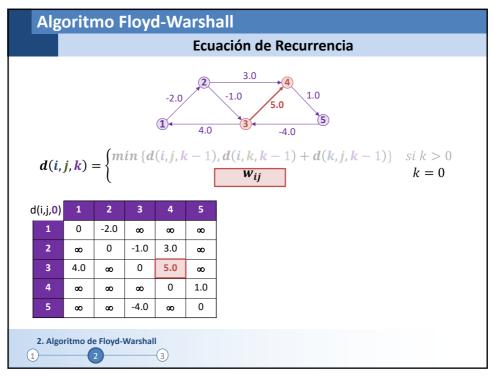


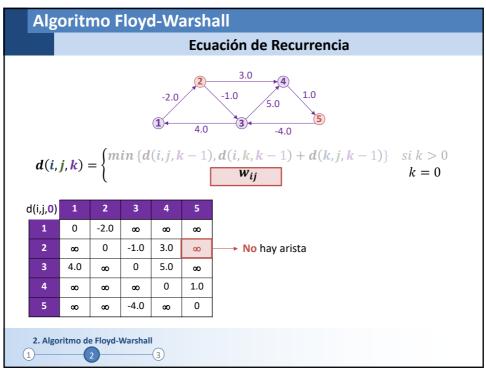


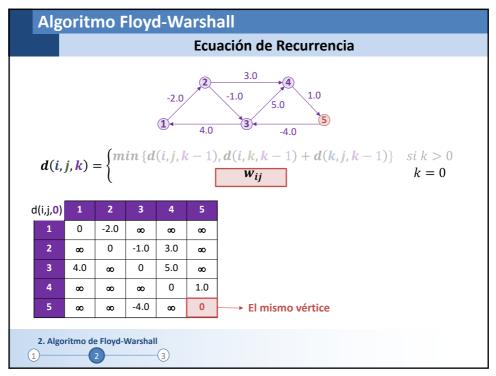


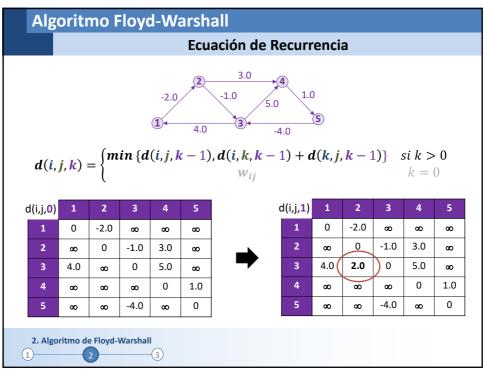


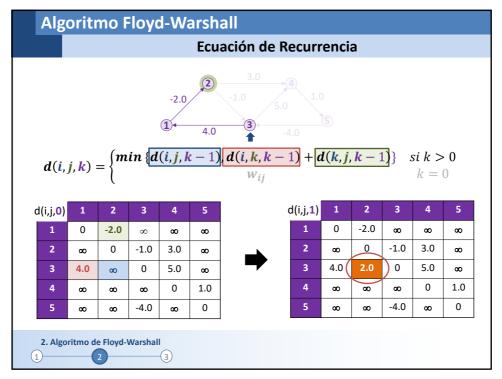


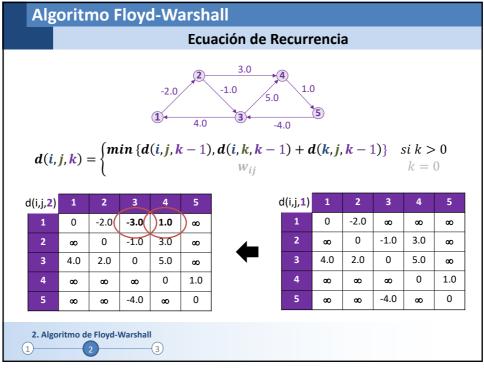


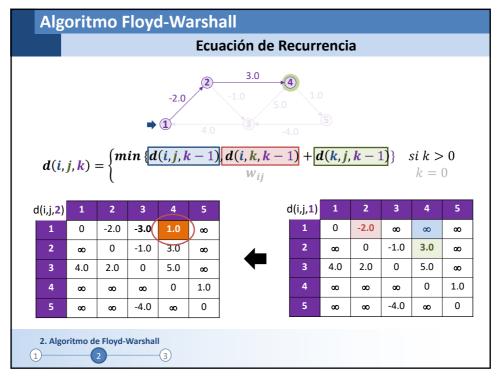


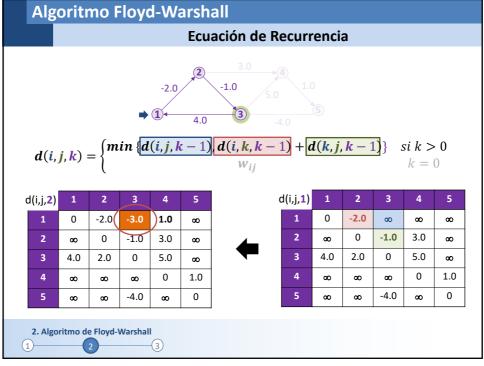


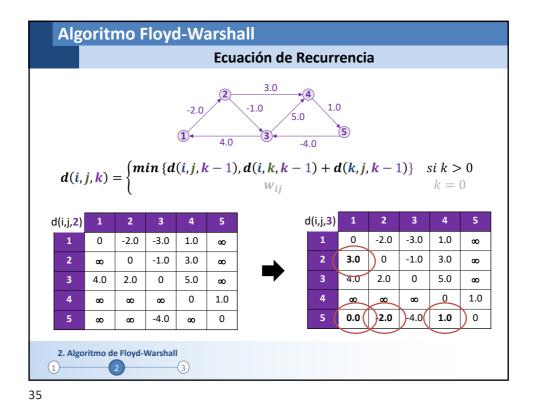








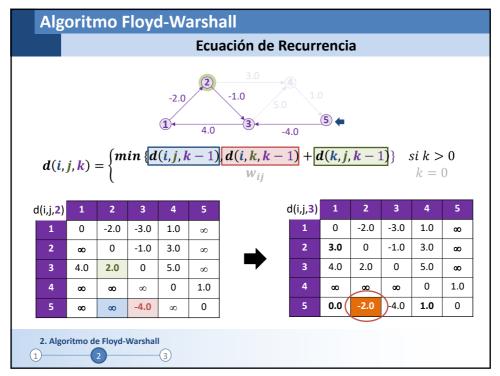


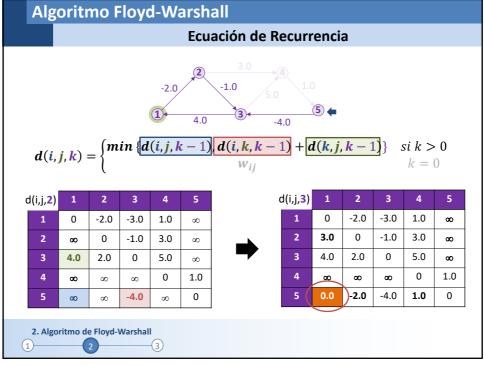


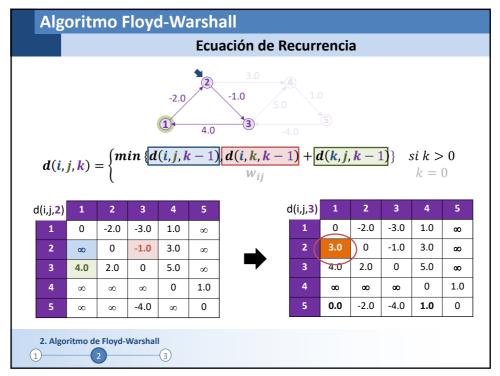
Algoritmo Floyd-Warshall Ecuación de Recurrencia $d(i,j,k) = \begin{cases} \min \left\{ d(i,j,k-1) \middle| d(i,k,k-1) \middle| + \middle| d(k,j,k-1) \middle| & si \ k > 0 \\ w_{ij} & k = 0 \end{cases}$ d(i,j,3) d(i,j,2)0 -2.0 -3.0 1.0 0 -2.0 -3.0 1.0 œ ∞ 2 0 -1.0 3.0 0 -1.0 3.0 3 0 4.0 2.0 0 5.0 4.0 2.0 5.0 œ 4 1.0 1.0 -2.0 œ

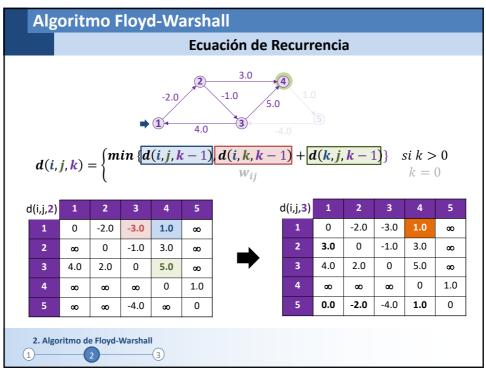
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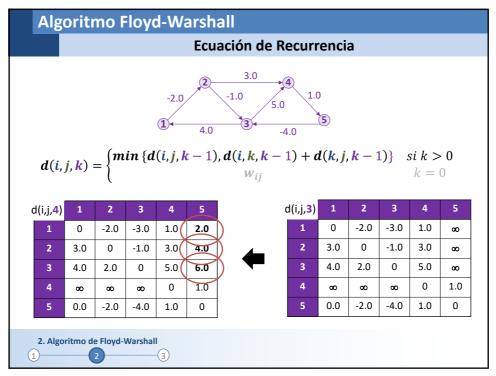
2. Algoritmo de Floyd-Warshall

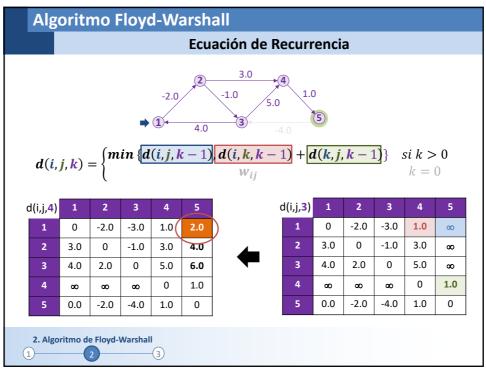


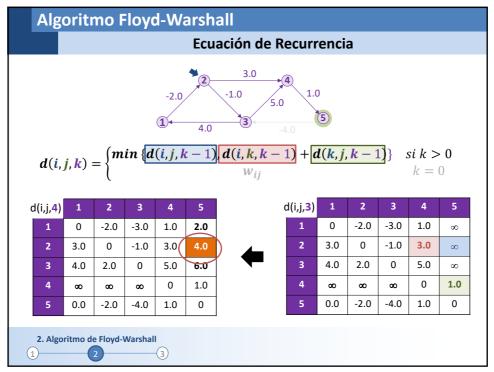


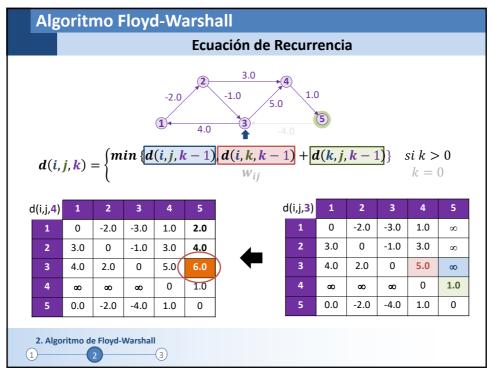


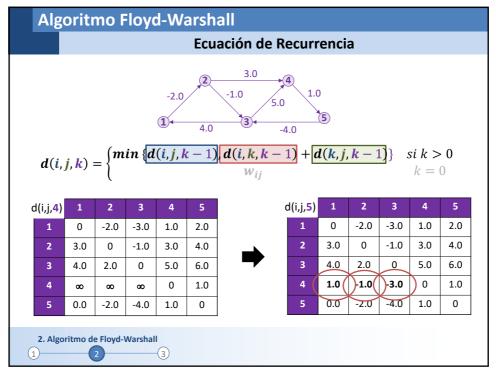


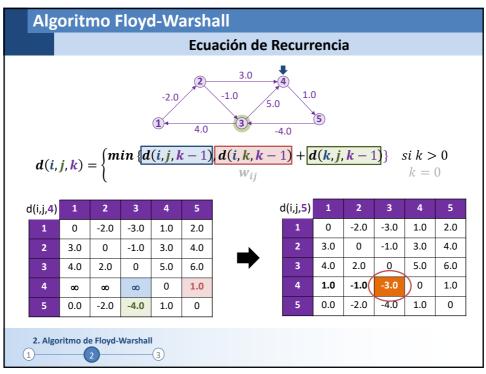


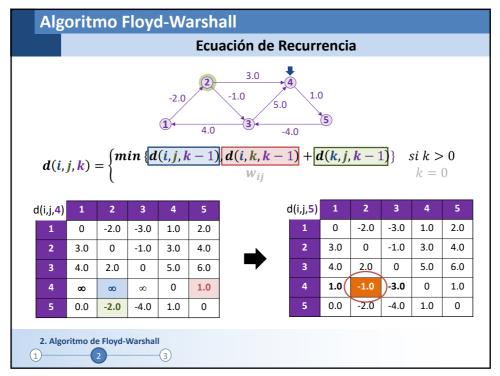


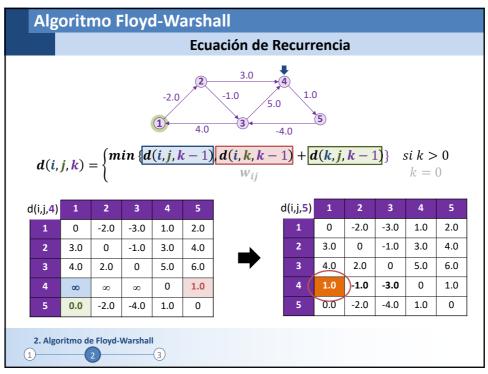


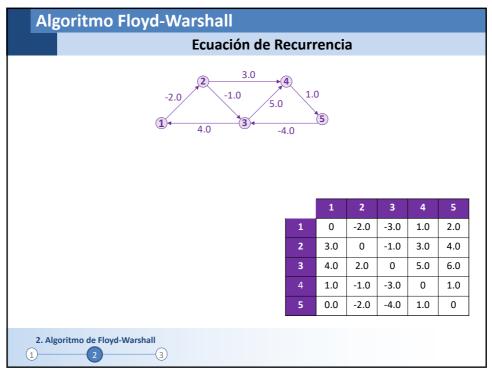


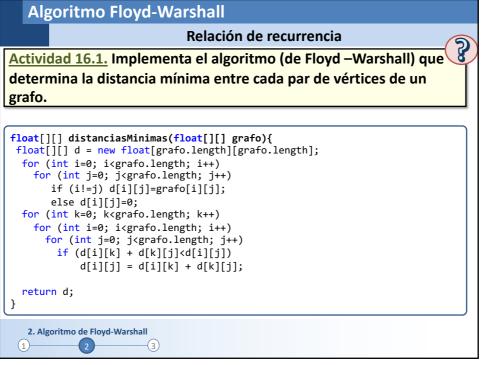


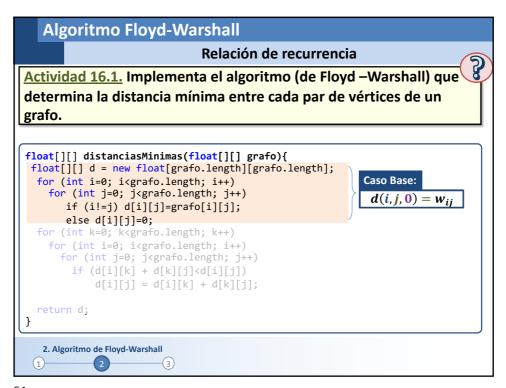


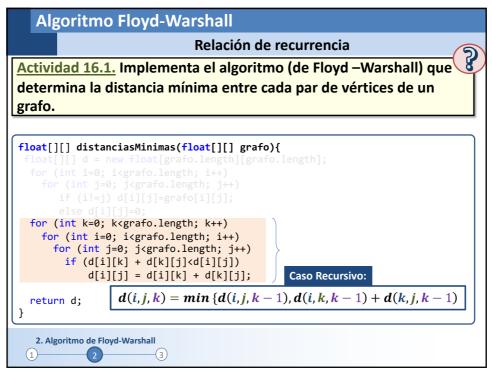


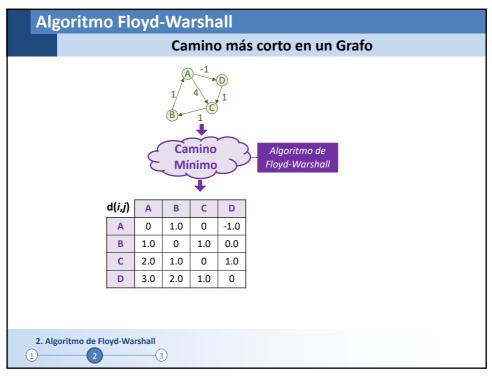


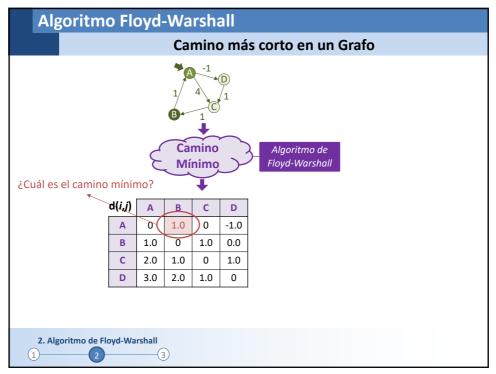


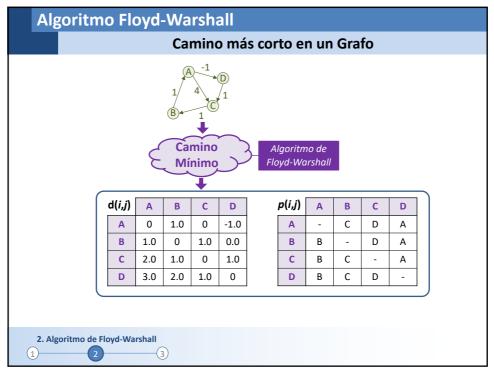


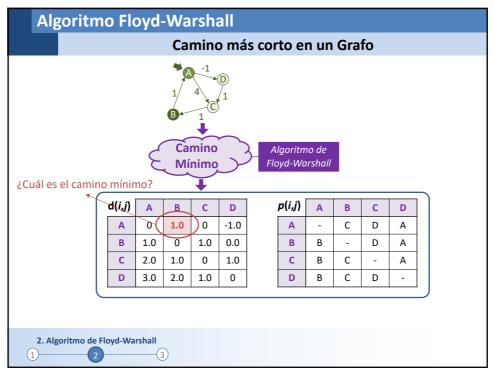


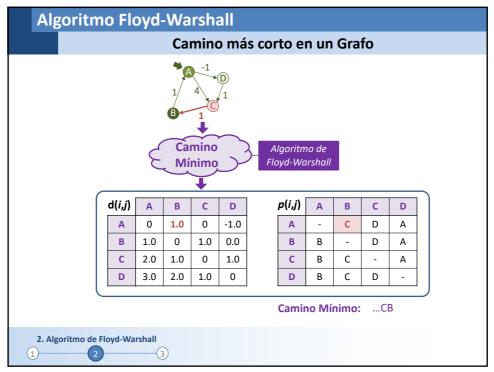


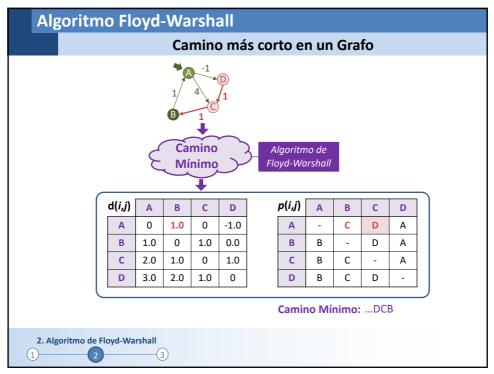


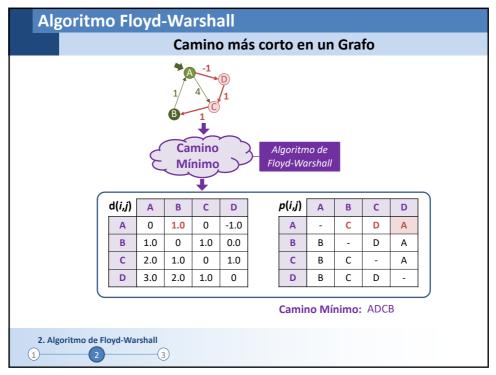




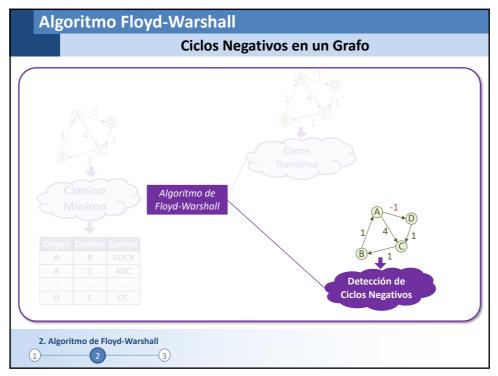


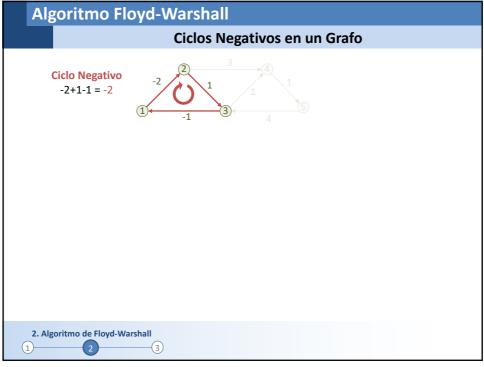


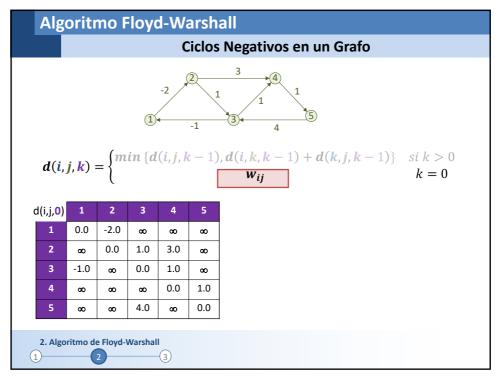


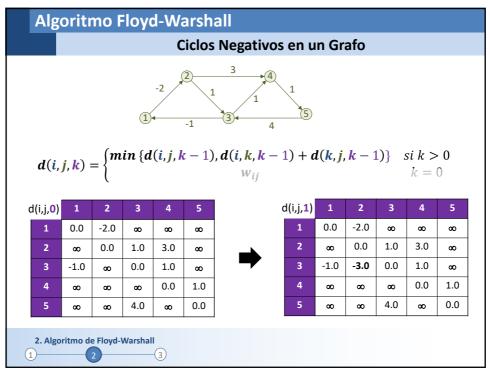


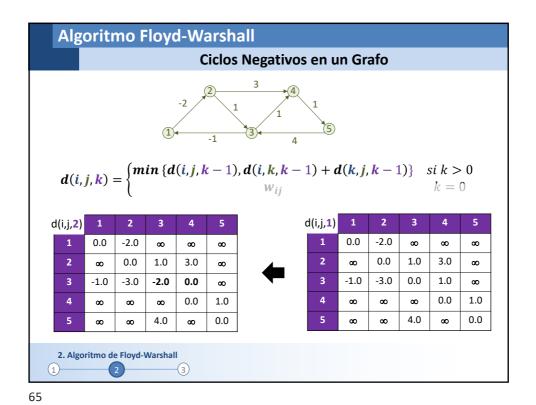
```
Algoritmo Floyd-Warshall
                            Camino más corto en un Grafo
Actividad 16.2. Implementa el algoritmo (de Floyd –Warshall) que
determina la distancia y el camino mínimo entre cada par de
vértices de un grafo.
float[][] distanciasMinimas(float[][] grafo, int[][] predecesor){
 float[][] d = new float[grafo.length][grafo.length];
 for (int i=0; i<grafo.length; i++)</pre>
    for (int j=0; j<grafo.length; j++) {</pre>
       if (i!=j) d[i][j]=grafo[i][j];
       else d[i][j]=0;
       if (grafo[i][j] < Float.MAX_VALUE) predecesor[i][j]= i;</pre>
  for (int k=0; k<grafo.length; k++)</pre>
    for (int i=0; i<grafo.length; i++)</pre>
      for (int j=0; j<grafo.length; j++)</pre>
        if (d[i][k] + d[k][j]<d[i][j]) {</pre>
            d[i][j] = d[i][k] + d[k][j];
predecesor[i][j]= predecesor[k][j];
  return d;
   2. Algoritmo de Floyd-Warshall
```

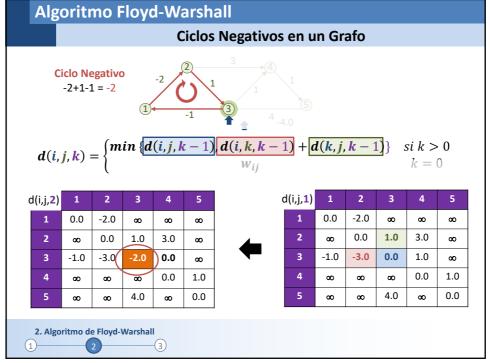


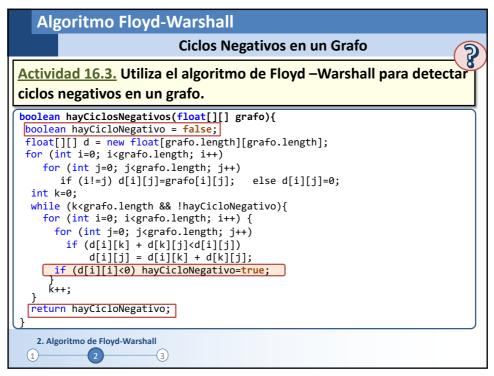


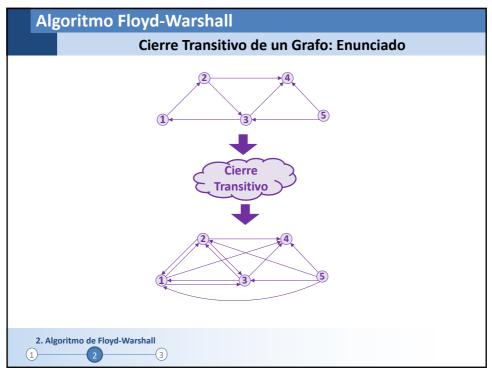


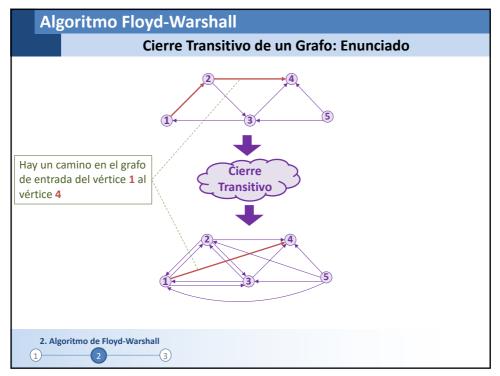


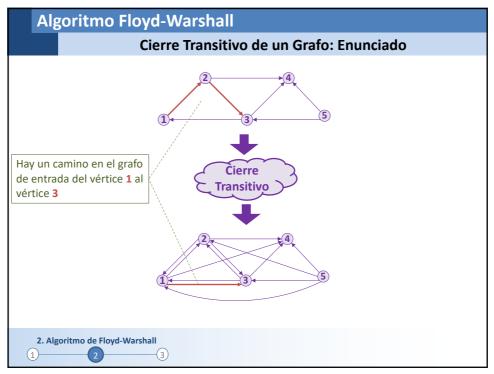


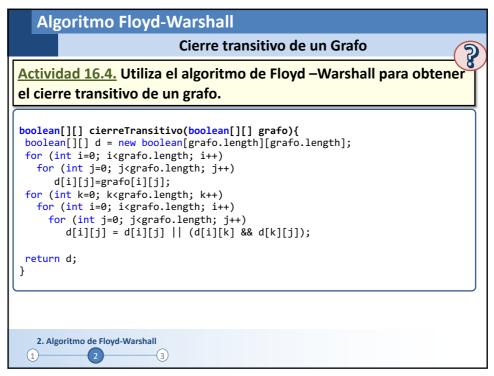


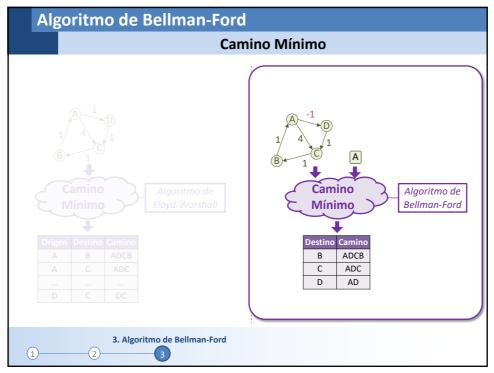


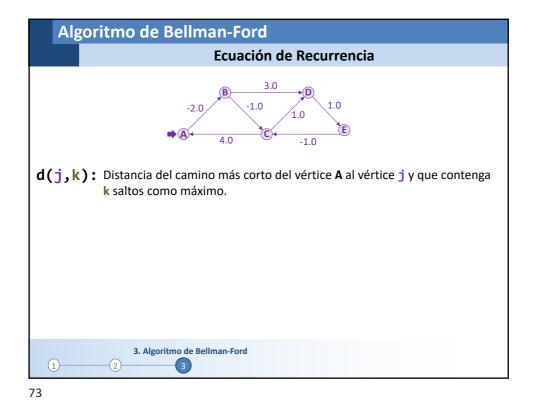


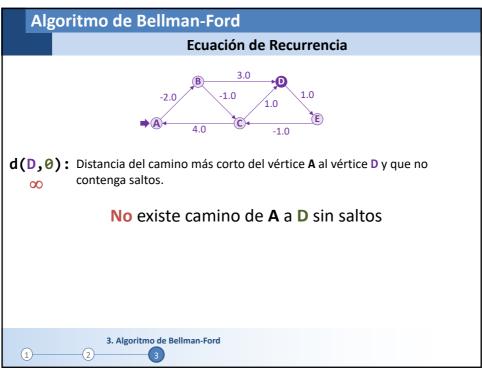


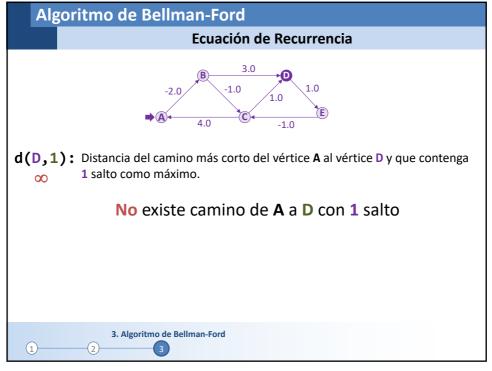


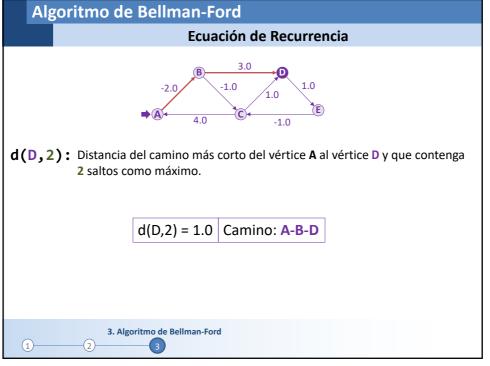


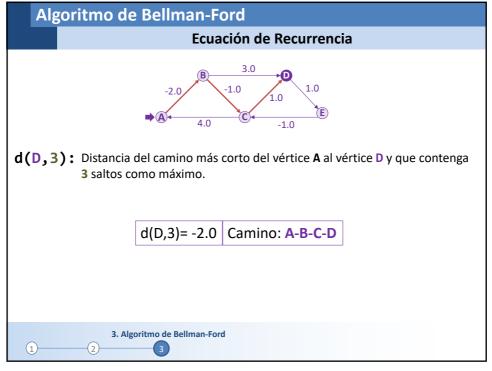


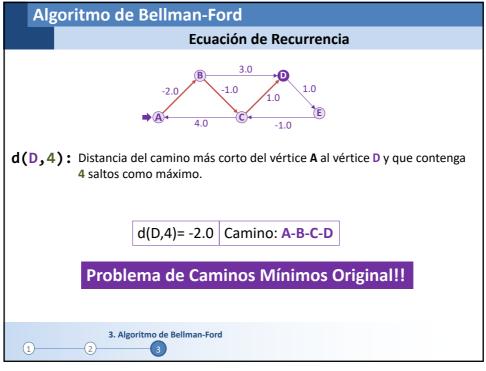


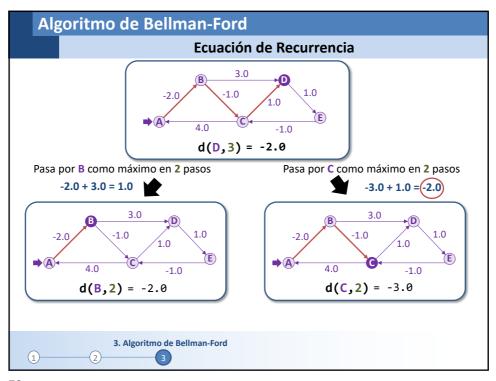


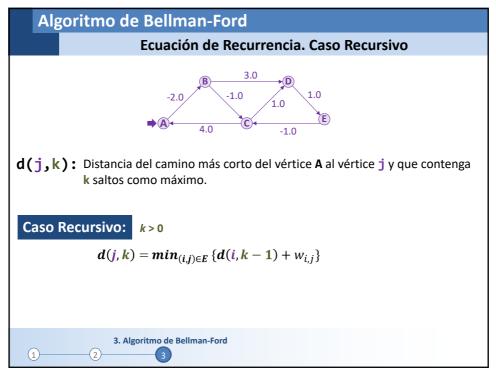






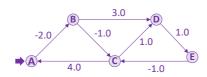








Ecuación de Recurrencia



d(D,0): Distancia del camino más corto del vértice **A** al vértice **D** y que no contenga saltos.

Caso Base:

$$d(A,0)=0$$

$$Si j \neq A entonces d(j, 0) = \infty$$

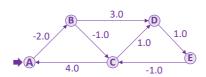
3. Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford

81

1

Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford

Ecuación de Recurrencia

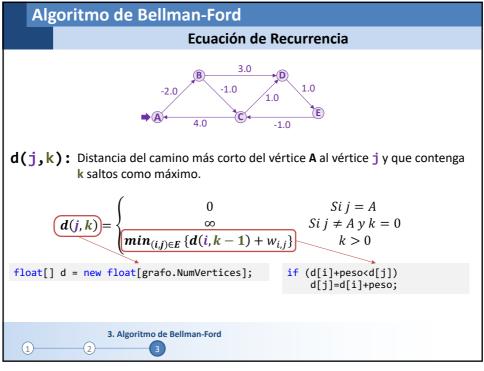


d(j,k): Distancia del camino más corto del vértice **A** al vértice **j** y que contenga **k** saltos como máximo.

$$d(j,k) = \begin{cases} 0 & Si \ j = A \\ \infty & Si \ j \neq A \ y \ k = 0 \\ min_{(i,j)\in E} \left\{ d(i,k-1) + w_{i,j} \right\} & k > 0 \end{cases}$$

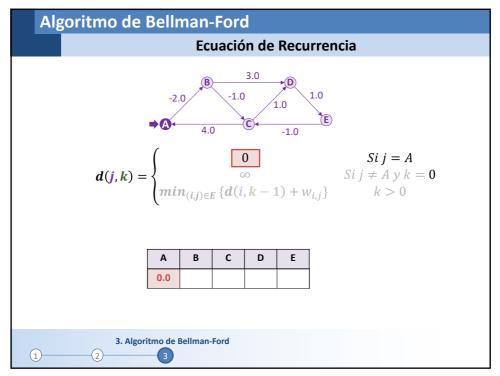
3. Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford

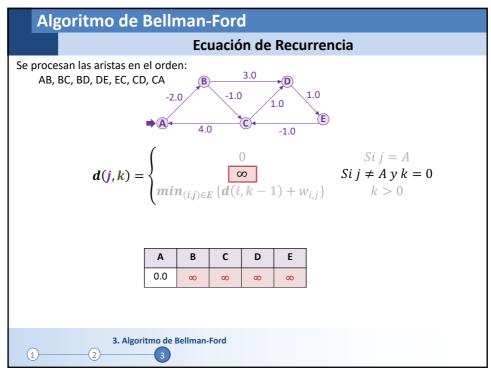
1)-

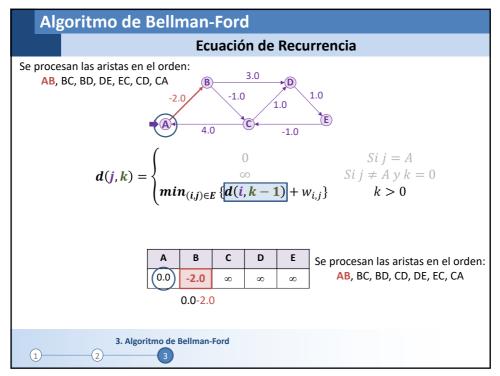


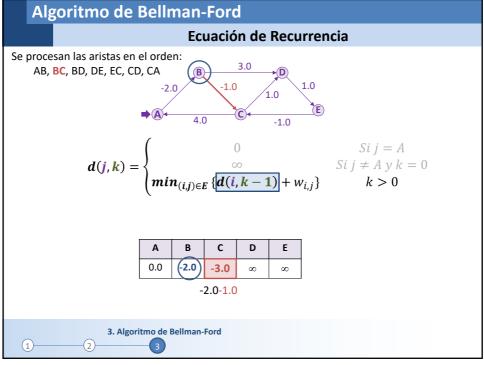
```
Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford
                                   Implementación
float[] distanciasBellmanFord(Graph grafo, int origen) {
   float[] d = new float[grafo.NumVertices];
   for (int i=0; i<grafo.NumVertices; i++) {d[i] = Float.MAX_VALUE;}</pre>
   d[origen] = 0.0;
   for (int k=1; k<grafo.NumVertices; k++)</pre>
      for (int e=0; e<grafo.numAristas; e++) {</pre>
       int i = grafo.arista[e].origen; int j = grafo.arista[e].destino;
        int peso = grafo.arista[e].peso;
        if (d[i]!=Float.MAX_VALUE && d[i]+peso<d[j])</pre>
            d[j]=d[i]+peso;
      }
   return d;
               3. Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford
(1)
```

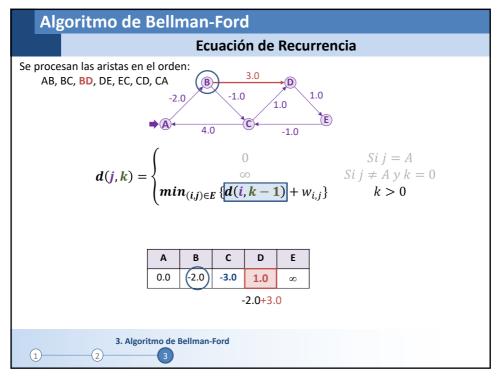
```
Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford
                                   Implementación
float[] distanciasBellmanFord(Graph grafo, int origen) {
   for (int i=0; i<grafo.NumVertices; i++) {d[i] = Float.MAX_VALUE;}</pre>
   d[origen] = 0.0;
   for (int k=1; k<grafo.NumVertices; k++)</pre>
      for (int e=0; e<grafo.numAristas; e++) {</pre>
       int i = grafo.arista[e].origen; int j = grafo.arista[e].destino;
        int peso = grafo.arista[e].peso;
        if (d[i]!=Float.MAX_VALUE && d[i]+peso<d[j])</pre>
            d[j]=d[i]+peso;
                                     Caso Recursivo:
  return d;
                                       d(j,k) = min_{(i,j)\in E} \{d(i,k-1) + w_{i,j}\}
                3. Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford
(1)-
           (2)-
```

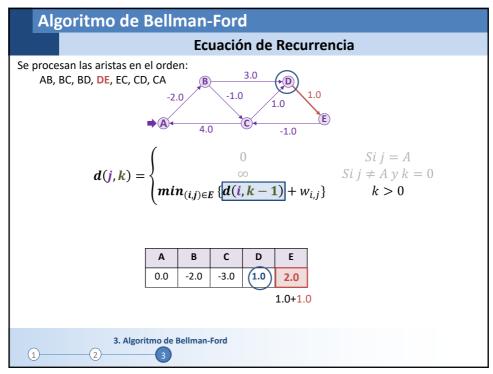


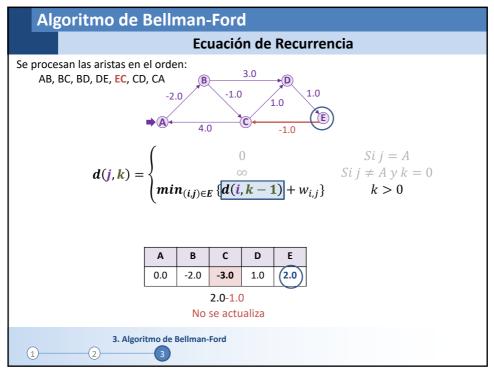


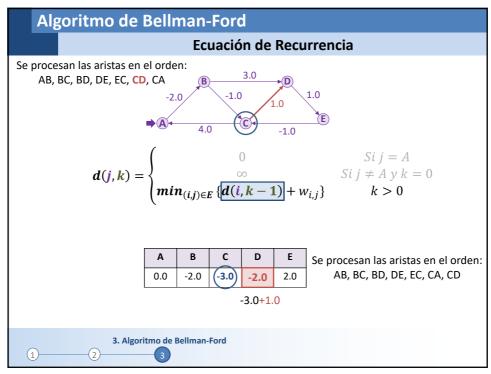


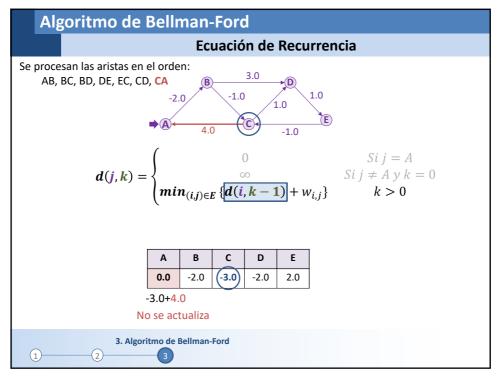


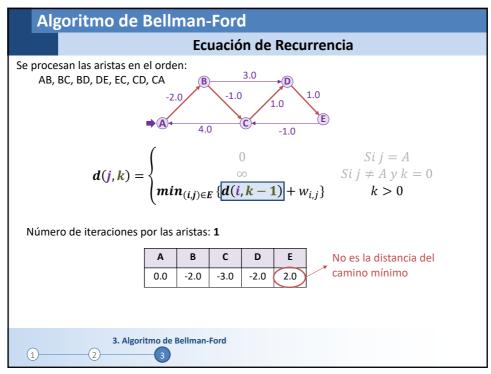


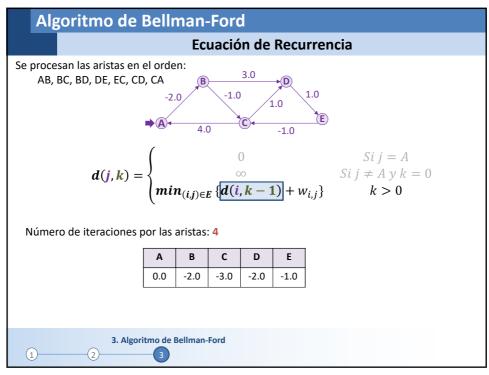




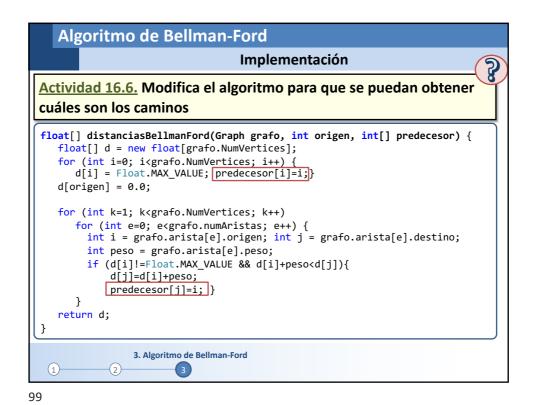


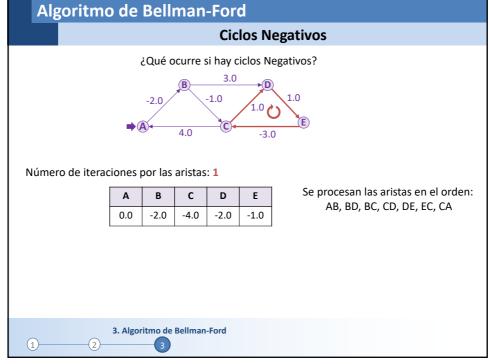


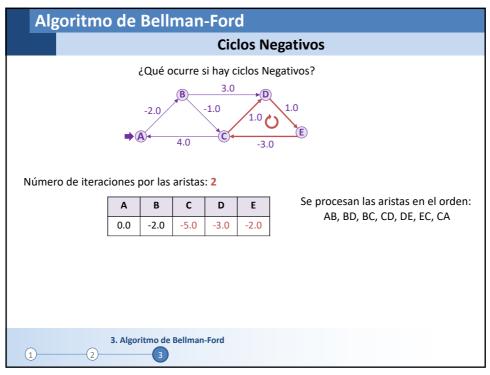


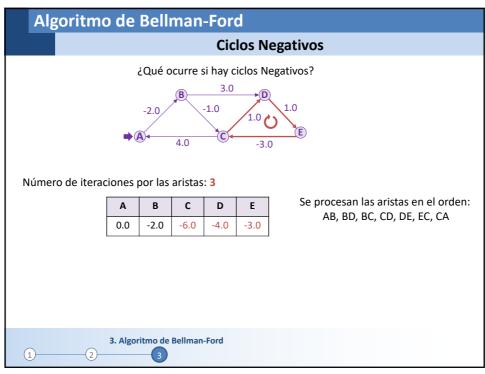


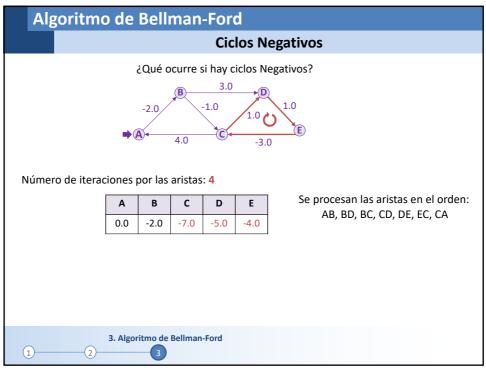
```
Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford
                                  Implementación
Actividad 16.5. Calcula la complejidad en tiempo del algoritmo de
Bellman-Ford.
float[] distanciasBellmanFord(Graph grafo, int origen) {
                                                                     Θ(V·E)
   float[] d = new float[grafo.NumVertices];
   for (int i=0; i<grafo.NumVertices; i++) {d[i] = Float.MAX_VALUE;}</pre>
   d[origen] = 0.0;
   for (int k=1; k<grafo.NumVertices; k++)</pre>
      for (int e=0; e<grafo.numAristas; e++) {</pre>
        int i = grafo.arista[e].origen; int j = grafo.arista[e].destino;
        int peso = grafo.arista[e].peso;
        if (d[i]!=Float.MAX_VALUE && d[i]+peso<d[j])</pre>
            d[j]=d[i]+peso;
   return d;
                3. Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford
 (1)
```

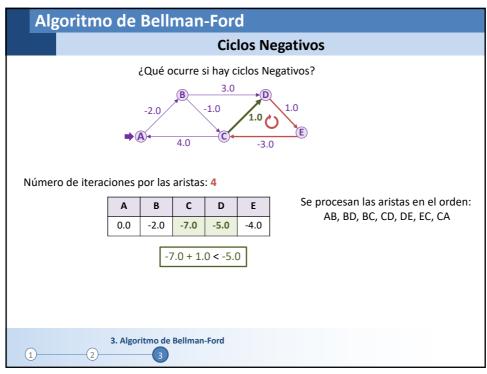












Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford **Implementación** boolean distanciasBellmanFord(Graph grafo, int origen, int[] p, float[] d) { for (int i=0; i<grafo.NumVertices; i++) {</pre> d[i] = Float.MAX_VALUE; p[i]=i;} d[origen] = 0.0;for (int k=1; k<grafo.NumVertices; k++)</pre> for (int e=0; e<grafo.numAristas; e++) {</pre> int i = grafo.arista[e].origen; int j = grafo.arista[e].destino; int peso = grafo.arista[e].peso; if (d[i]!=Float.MAX_VALUE && d[i]+peso<d[j])</pre> { d[j]=d[i]+peso; p[j]=i;} int e=0; boolean cicloNegativo= false; while (e<grafo.numAristas && !cicloNegativo) {</pre> int i = grafo.arista[e].origen; int j = grafo.arista[e].destino; int peso = grafo.arista[e].peso; if (d[i]!=Float.MAX_VALUE && d[i]+peso<d[j]) cicloNegativo=true;</pre> e++; return cicloNegativo; 3. Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford 2)-1