

a)	B-F	desde n	odo B	i They was			(1) X1	
h	dats(A)	dcB s(B)	d(c)s(c)	d(D) s(D)	d(F)s(E)	d(F)s(F)	d(6)s(6)	d(4)5(41
0		0.140	00/?	∞/?	00/2	oc/?	00/2	00/2
i	1/B	0/40	00/7	4/8	06/7	∞/?	00/2	00/2
2	1/3	0/40	2/A	413	5/0	5/D	5/0	5/0
3	1/3	0/40	2/A	3/6	5 / D	3/6	5/D	5/0
4	1/3	0/40	2/A	3/0	4/0	3/6	4/D	410
5	1/3	0/40	2/A	3/6	4/0	3/6	4/0	4/D
		. 0	and along	The second second			The state of the s	-

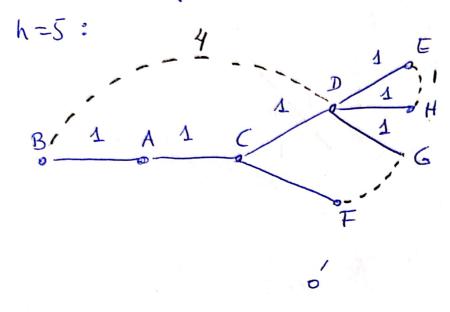
Can Dijkstra, nodo B

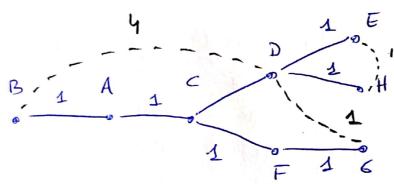
			. 1)	1/5 . 24	11/19	V 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4	
T	dCASCA	deB)seB)	d(ds(c)	d(b)s(b)	dle)sle)	difystes	d(6)s(6)	d(4)5(4)
В	1/3	0/40.	00/2	4/1B	01?	∞1?	00/?	×/2
B, A	1/3	0/40	2/A.	41B	00/2	00/2	00/2	∞(1
BAID	1/8	0/90	214.	418.	5/3	5/0.	5/2	5/0
B, A, D,C	1/3	0190	2/A.	3/10/	4/0	3/6	4/0	4/D.
B, AD, C, E	1/3	olyo	2/A	3/6	415	3/6	410	413.
BADGE	1/3	0/50	2/A	3/4	415	3/6	410	413.
8,4,0,C,E	1/3	0150	2/A	3/4	410	312	410	410.
B, A, D, G, E F, G, 1+		0/50	2/A	3/6	410	3/2	410	4/D
								THE PARTY OF

b) en h=2; camino Ba E es: B455E
alfind (h=5 ya converge) Ba Fes: B-5A-5C-55E

## Problema 4.7/

c) Arbol de Exponsión:





\_\_\_ : Enlaces de arbol de expontici minim \_-- : Enlaces redundantes.

d) Se pueden eliminiar, podemos llegar a todos los destinos con coste mínimo, pero se elimina la redundancia.