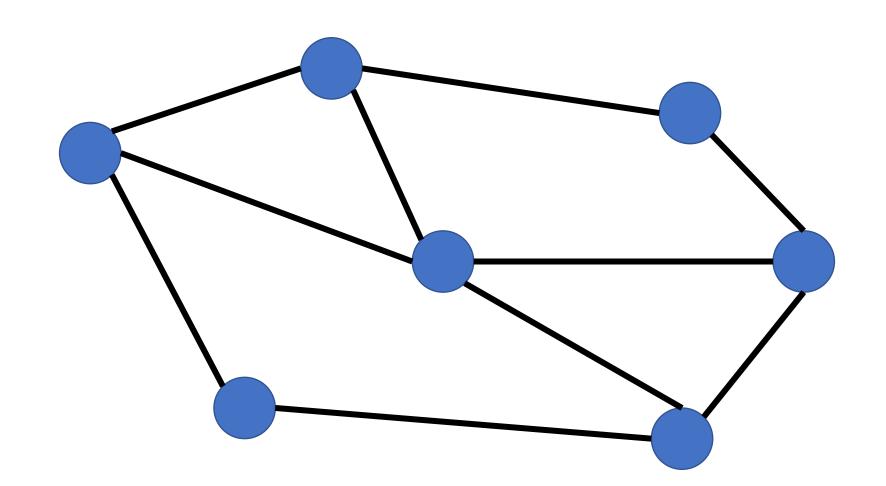
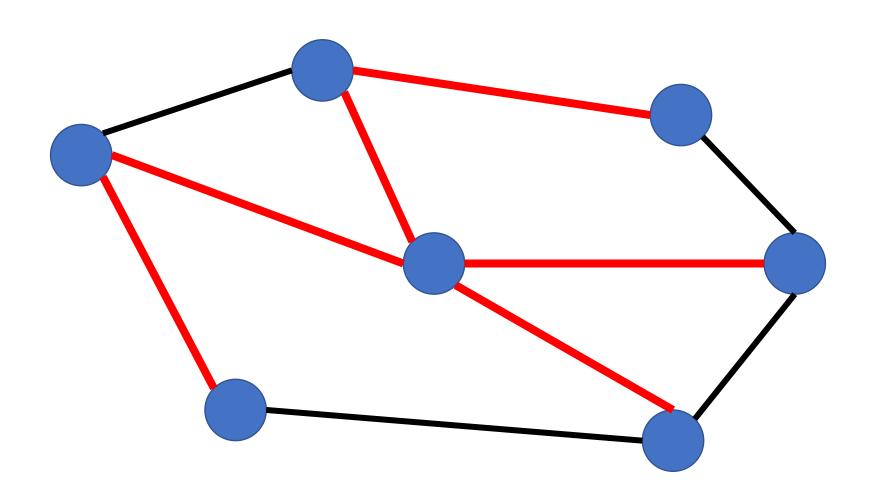
Weighted Graph

日月卦長

生成樹



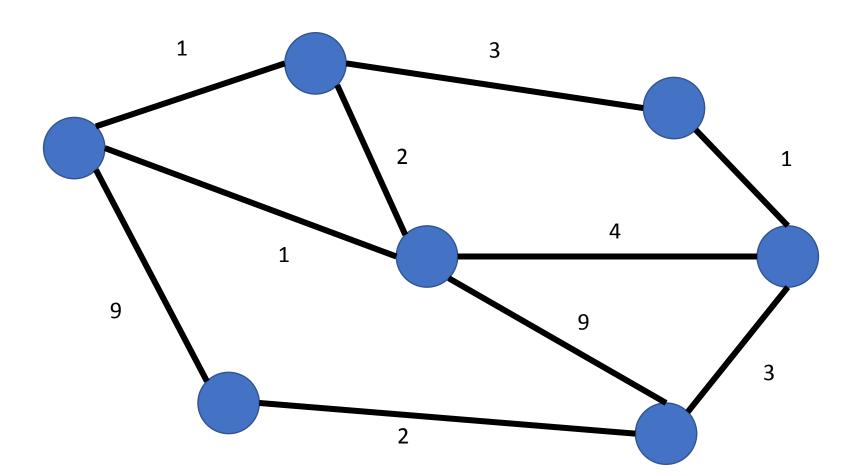
生成樹



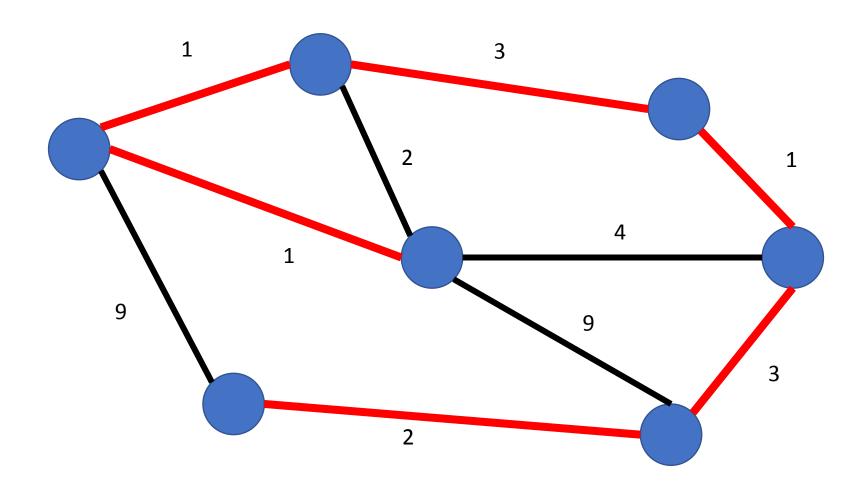
生成樹 Spanning Tree

●無向圖 G 的生成樹 (Spanning Tree) 是具有 G 的全部頂點,但邊數最少的連通子圖。

最小生成樹



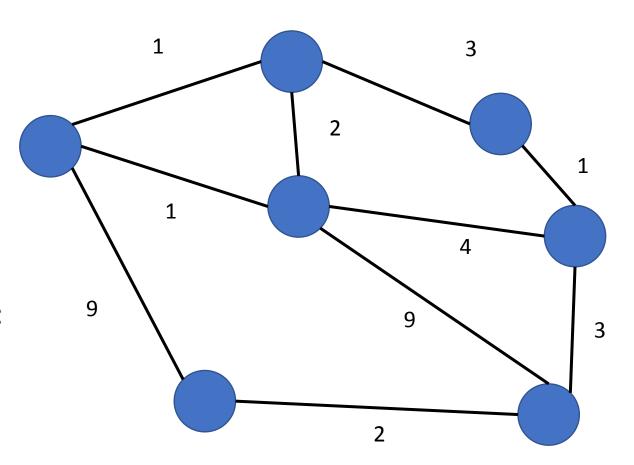
最小生成樹



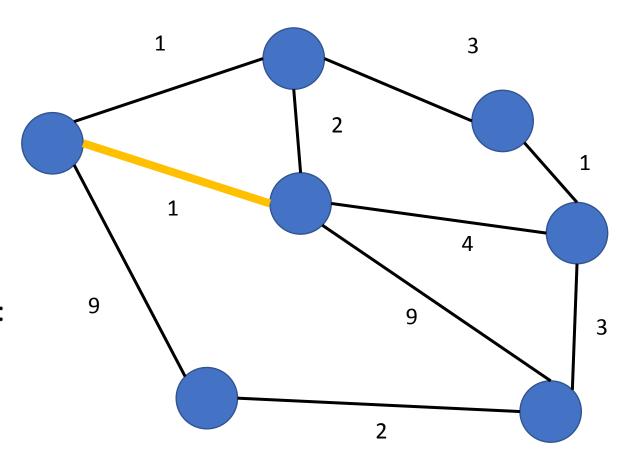
最小生成樹 Minimum Spanning Tree

•邊權重總合最小的生成樹

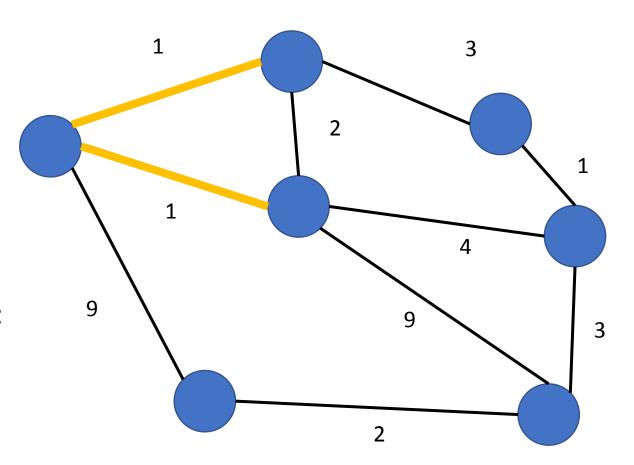
- Input G = (V, E)
- 設 Ans = { }
- While $E \neq \emptyset$:
 - 從 E 中拿出權重最小的邊 e
 - $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
 - If *Ans*在加入e 後沒有產生cycle:
 - $Ans \leftarrow Ans \cup \{e\}$
- 如果 ||Ans|| = ||V|| 1:
 - Ans 就是最小生成樹



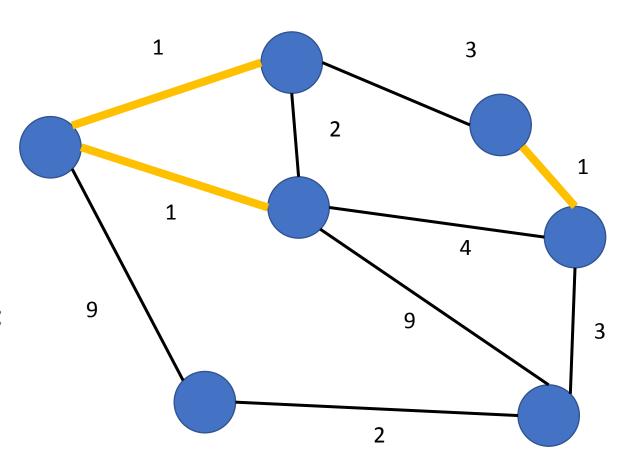
- Input G = (V, E)
- 設 Ans = { }
- While $E \neq \emptyset$:
 - 從 E 中拿出權重最小的邊 e
 - $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
 - If *Ans*在加入e 後沒有產生cycle:
 - $Ans \leftarrow Ans \cup \{e\}$
- 如果 ||Ans|| = ||V|| 1:
 - Ans 就是最小生成樹



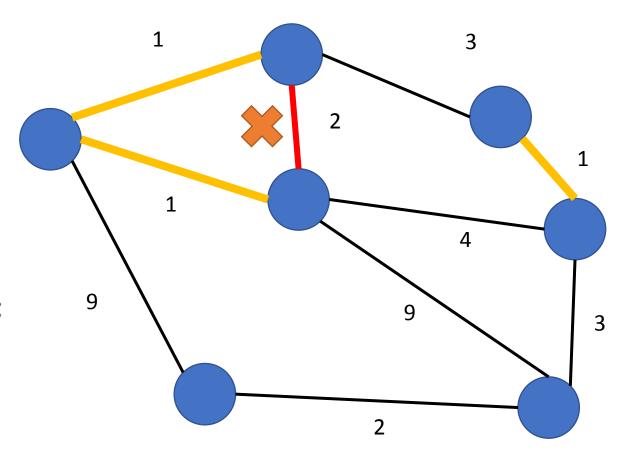
- Input G = (V, E)
- 設 Ans = { }
- While $E \neq \emptyset$:
 - 從 E 中拿出權重最小的邊 e
 - $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
 - If *Ans*在加入e 後沒有產生cycle:
 - $Ans \leftarrow Ans \cup \{e\}$
- 如果 ||Ans|| = ||V|| 1:
 - *Ans* 就是最小生成樹



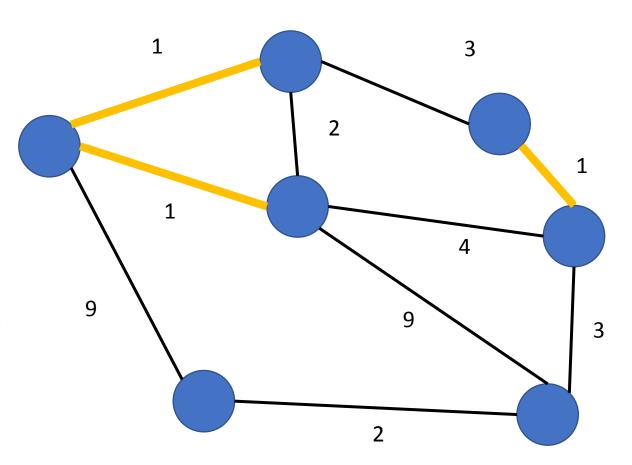
- Input G = (V, E)
- 設 Ans = { }
- While $E \neq \emptyset$:
 - 從 E 中拿出權重最小的邊 e
 - $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
 - If *Ans*在加入e 後沒有產生cycle:
 - $Ans \leftarrow Ans \cup \{e\}$
- 如果 ||Ans|| = ||V|| 1:
 - *Ans* 就是最小生成樹



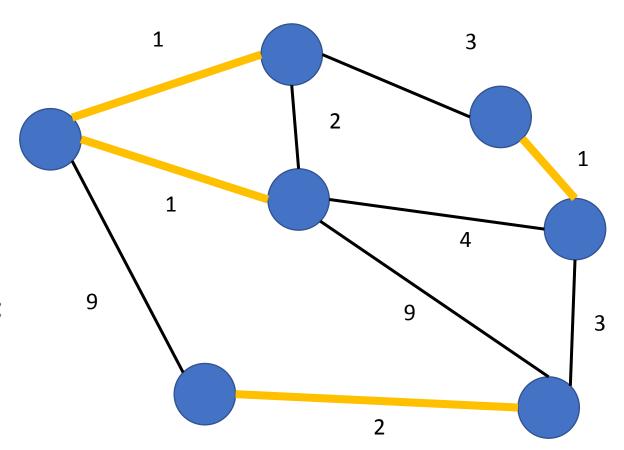
- Input G = (V, E)
- 設 Ans = { }
- While $E \neq \emptyset$:
 - 從 E 中拿出權重最小的邊 e
 - $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
 - If *Ans*在加入e 後沒有產生cycle:
 - $Ans \leftarrow Ans \cup \{e\}$
- 如果 ||Ans|| = ||V|| 1:
 - Ans 就是最小生成樹



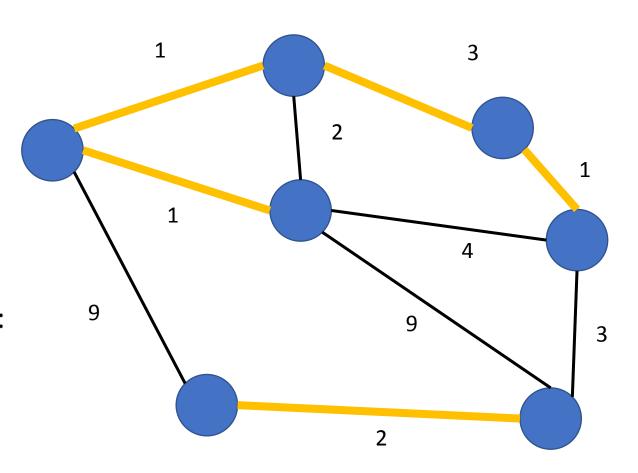
- Input G = (V, E)
- 設 Ans = { }
- While $E \neq \emptyset$:
 - 從 E 中拿出權重最小的邊 e
 - $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
 - If *Ans*在加入e 後沒有產生cycle:
 - $Ans \leftarrow Ans \cup \{e\}$
- 如果 ||Ans|| = ||V|| 1:
 - Ans 就是最小生成樹



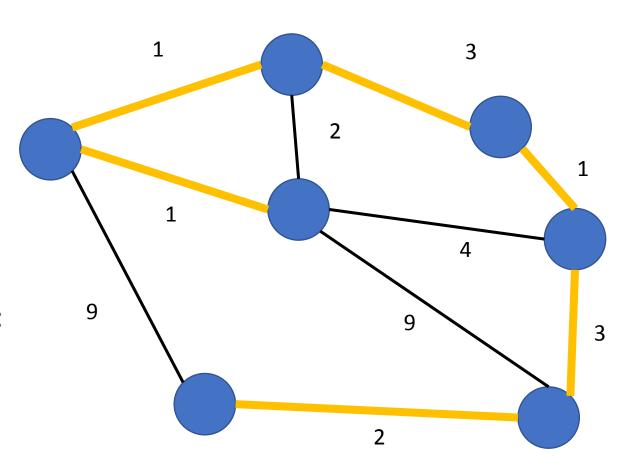
- Input G = (V, E)
- 設 *Ans* = { }
- While $E \neq \emptyset$:
 - 從 E 中拿出權重最小的邊 e
 - $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
 - If *Ans*在加入e 後沒有產生cycle:
 - $Ans \leftarrow Ans \cup \{e\}$
- 如果 ||Ans|| = ||V|| 1:
 - *Ans* 就是最小生成樹



- Input G = (V, E)
- 設 *Ans* = { }
- While $E \neq \emptyset$:
 - 從 E 中拿出權重最小的邊 e
 - $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
 - If *Ans*在加入e 後沒有產生cycle:
 - $Ans \leftarrow Ans \cup \{e\}$
- 如果 ||Ans|| = ||V|| 1:
 - *Ans* 就是最小生成樹

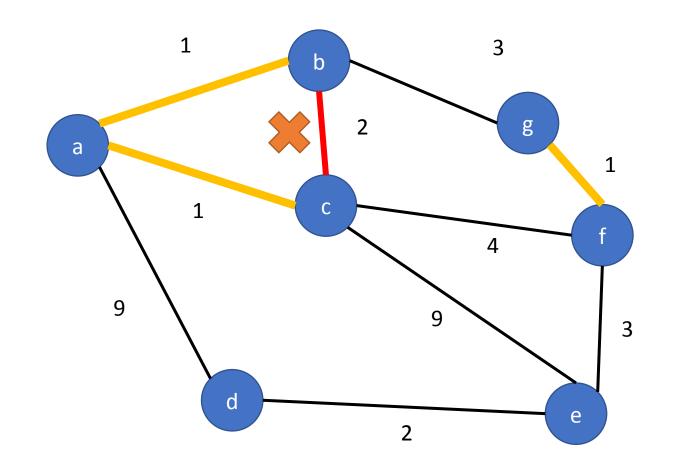


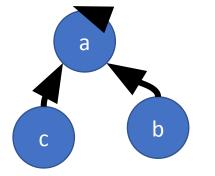
- Input G = (V, E)
- 設 Ans = { }
- While $E \neq \emptyset$:
 - 從 E 中拿出權重最小的邊 e
 - $E \leftarrow E \{e\}$
 - If *Ans*在加入e 後沒有產生cycle:
 - $Ans \leftarrow Ans \cup \{e\}$
- 如果 ||Ans|| = ||V|| 1:
 - *Ans* 就是最小生成樹

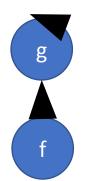


實作細節

- •如何判斷環?
 - □ Disjoint Set
- •集合處理很慢
 - □直接將edge由小排到大











最小生成樹只需要 Edge 的資訊

```
n 個點, m 條邊
m 條邊
```

```
struct Edge {
  int u, v, cost;
  bool operator<(const Edge &other) const {
    return cost < other.cost;
  }
};</pre>
```

```
vector<Edge> E;
int n, m;
cin >> n >> m;
E.resize(m);
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
   cin >> E[i].u >> E[i].v >>
E[i].cost;
}
```

8

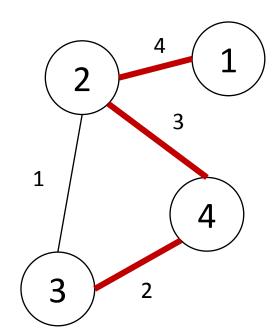
實作很簡單

```
vector<Edge> E;
long long MST(int n) {
 sort(E.begin(), E.end());
 DisjointSet DS(n);
 long long ans = 0;
 int cnt = 0;
  for (auto &e : E) {
    if (DS.Same(e.u, e.v)) continue;
    DS.Union(e.u, e.v);
    ans += e.cost;
    ++cnt;
  if (cnt < n - 1) cout << "not connected\n";</pre>
 return ans;
```

最小瓶頸路徑

• a → b 的最小瓶頸路徑 是邊權最大值最小的那條路徑 可以有好幾條

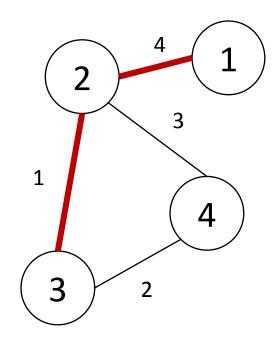
- Ex: 1 → 3 的最小瓶頸路徑有
 - $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3$
 - $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$



最小瓶頸路徑

• a → b 的最小瓶頸路徑 是邊權最大值最小的那條路徑 可以有好幾條

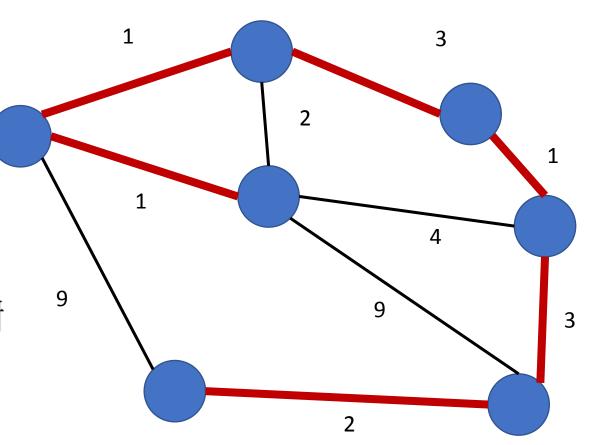
- Ex: 1 → 3 的最小瓶頸路徑有
 - $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3$
 - $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$



最小瓶頸生成樹

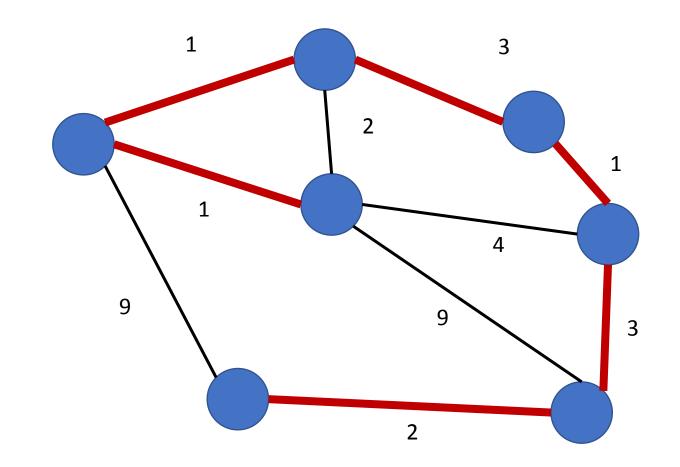
- \bullet 圖 G 的最小瓶頸生成樹 T
- 滿足:
 - T 上權重最大的邊 是所有生成樹中最小的

- 最小生成樹 是 最小瓶頸生成樹
 - 反過來不一定成立



最小瓶頸生成樹

- 圖 G 的最小生成樹 T
- 滿足:
 - T 上任兩點 a,b 的路徑 同時是圖 G 中 $a \rightarrow b$ 的 最小瓶頸路徑

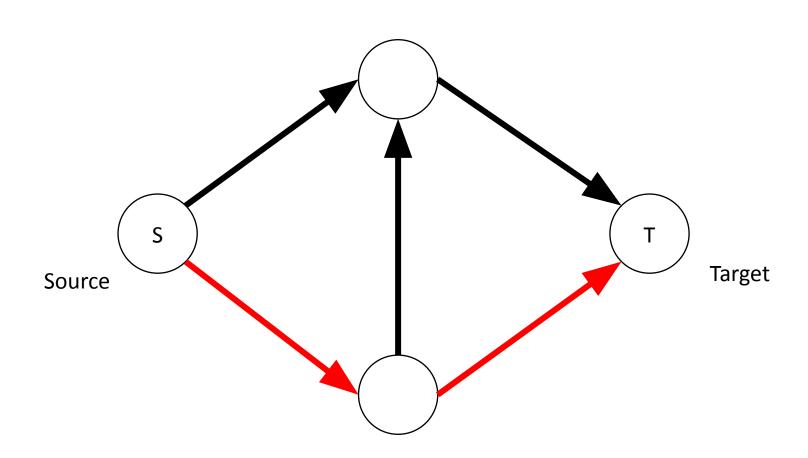


最短路徑 Shortest Path

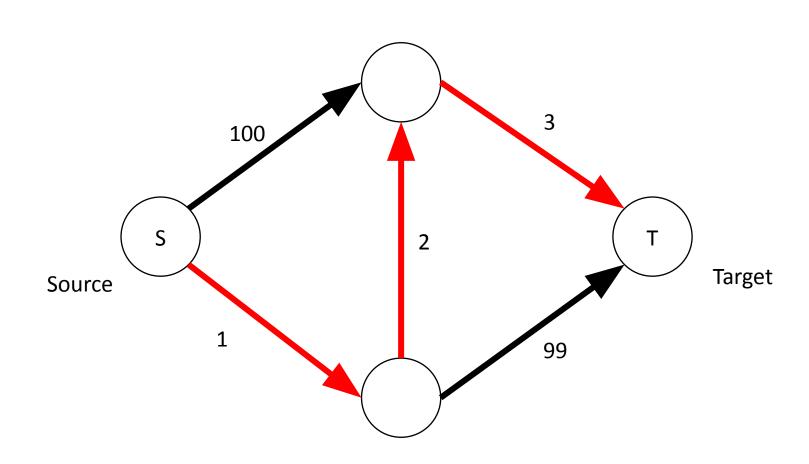
最常見應用:google map



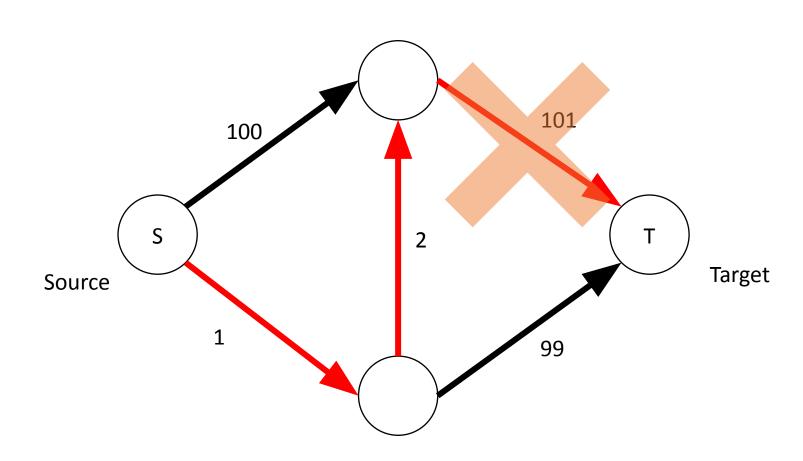
圖論上的最短路徑(BFS)



圖論上的最短路徑



貪心法顯然不行

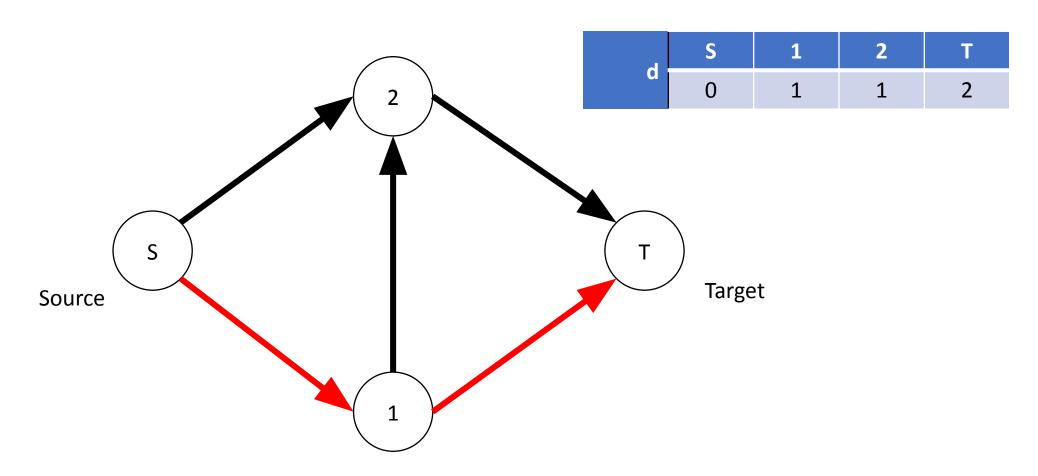


Dijkstra

限制條件:邊的權重大於0

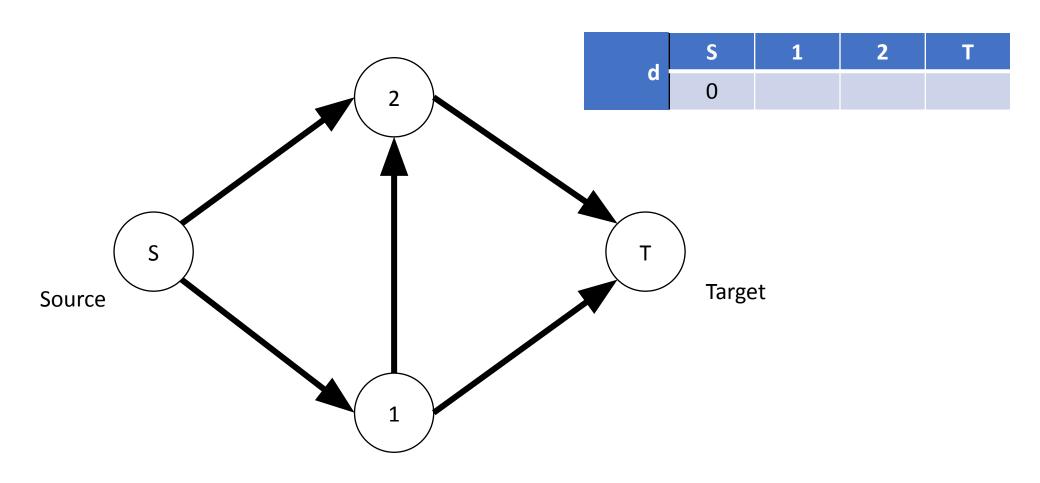
無權單源最短路徑

目標: 算出這表格d



無向圖單源最短路徑

一開始除了起點 其他點都是無限大



直接 BFS

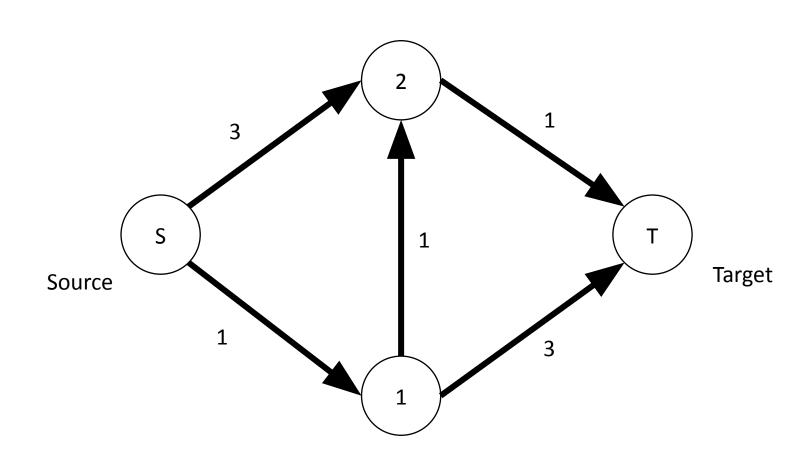
注意此時從queue拿出來時 d[u]已經是最短路徑了

```
vector<long long> BFS(const vector<vector<int>> &G, int S) {
 int n = G.size(); // 假設點的編號為 0 ~ n-1
 vector<long long> d(n, INF);
  vector<bool> visited(n, false);
 queue<int> Q;
 Q.emplace(S);
 d[S] = 0; // 起點設 0
 while (Q.size()) {
   int u = Q.front();
   Q.pop();
   if (visited[u]) continue;
   visited[u] = true;
   for (auto v : G[u]) {
     if (d[v] > d[u] + 1)
       d[v] = d[u] + 1;
     Q.emplace(v);
 return d;
```

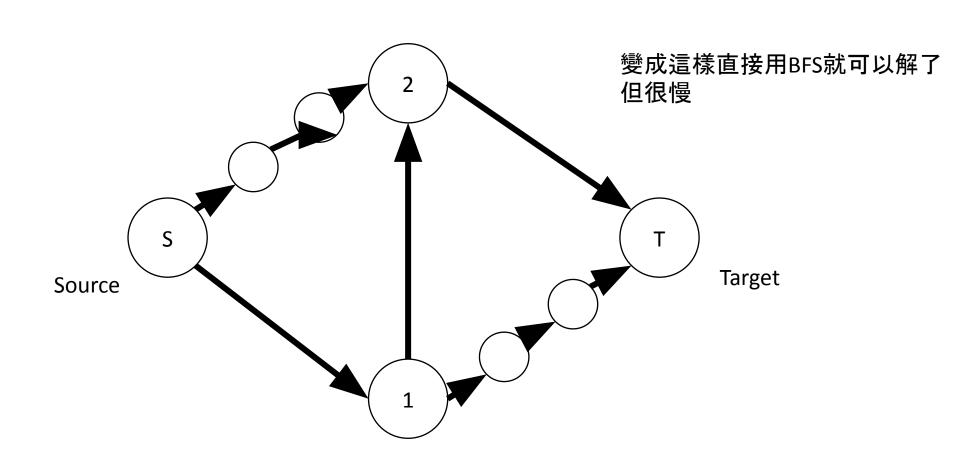
加速:進 到 if 才 放進 queue

```
vector<long long> BFS(const vector<vector<int>> &G, int S) {
 int n = G.size(); // 假設點的編號為 0 ~ n-1
 vector<long long> d(n, INF);
  vector<bool> visited(n, false);
 queue<int> Q;
 Q.emplace(S);
 d[S] = 0; // 起點設 0
 while (Q.size()) {
   int u = Q.front();
   Q.pop();
   if (visited[u]) continue;
   visited[u] = true;
   for (auto v : G[u])
     if (d[v] > d[u] + 1) {
       d[v] = d[u] + 1;
       Q.emplace(v);
 return d;
```

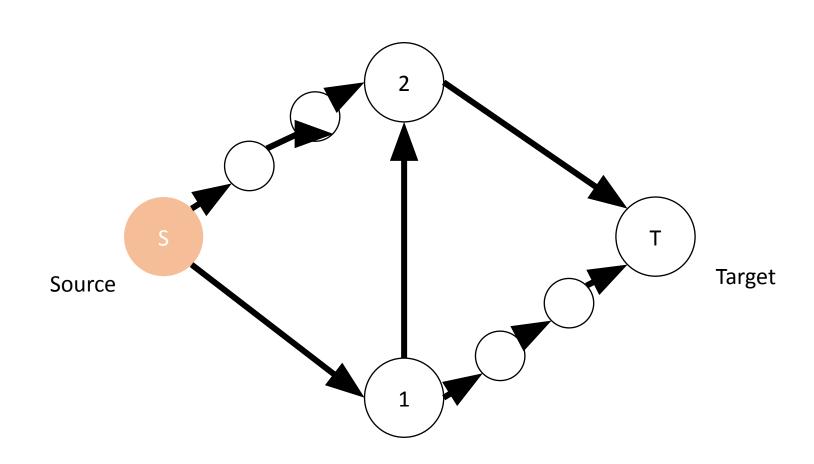
單源最短路徑

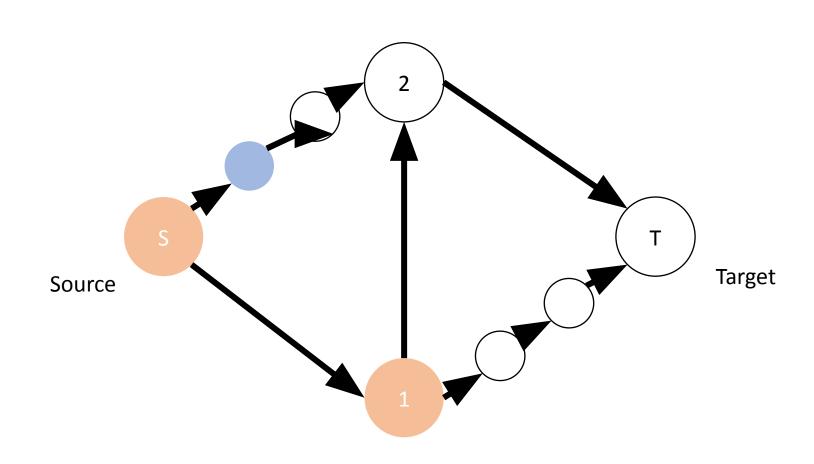


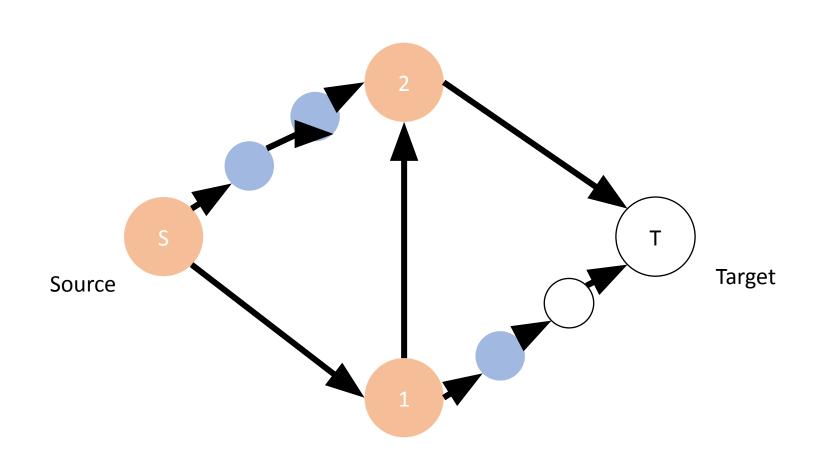
單源最短路徑

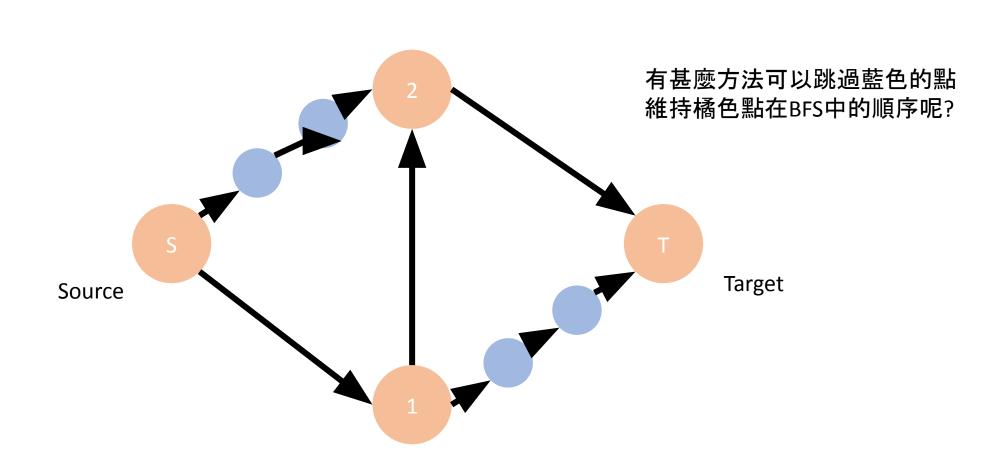


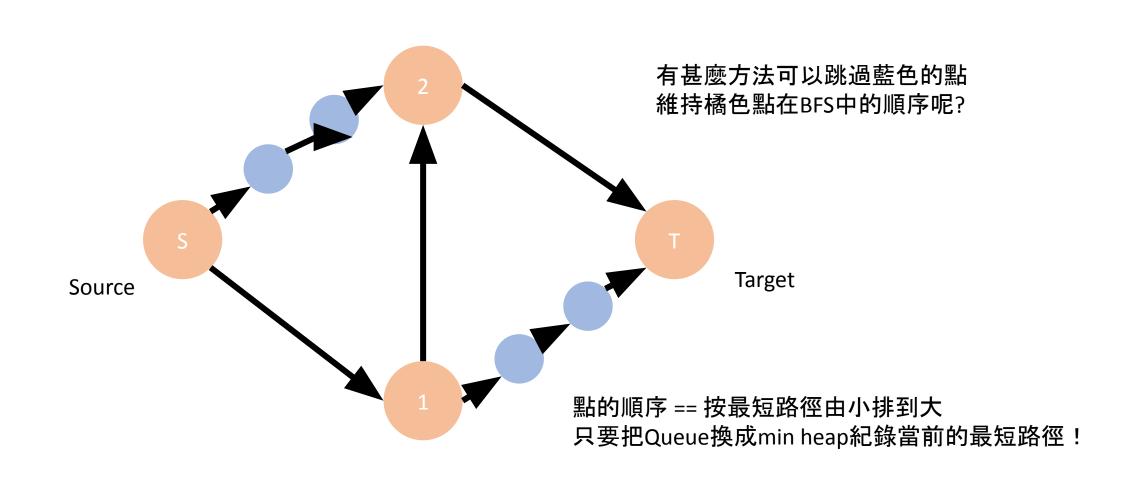
單源最短路徑



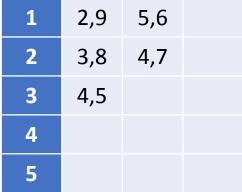


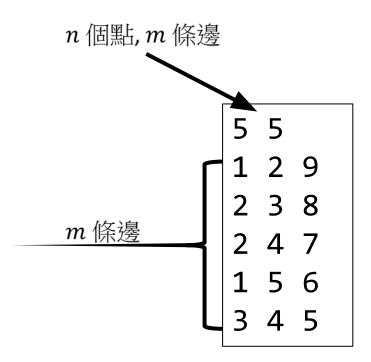




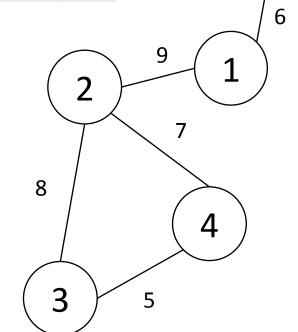


Adjacency List + 紀錄邊權重





```
vector<vector<pair<int, int>>>
G;
int n, m;
cin >> n >> m;
G.assign(n + 1, {});
while (m--) {
  int u, v, cost;
  cin >> u >> v >> cost;
  G[u].emplace_back(v, cost);
}
```



Dijkstra

```
vector<long long> dijkstra(const vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> &G, int S) {
 int n = G.size(); // 假設點的編號為 0 ~ n-1
 vector<long long> d(n, INF);
 vector<bool> visited(n, false);
 using QueuePair = pair<long long, int>;
  priority queue<QueuePair, vector<QueuePair>, greater<QueuePair>> Q;
 d[S] = 0; // 起點設 0
 Q.emplace(d[S], S);
 while (Q.size()) {
   int u = Q.top().second;
   Q.pop();
   if (visited[u]) continue;
   visited[u] = true;
   for (auto [v, cost] : G[u])
     if (d[v] > d[u] + cost) {
       d[v] = d[u] + cost;
       Q.emplace(d[v], v);
 return d;
```

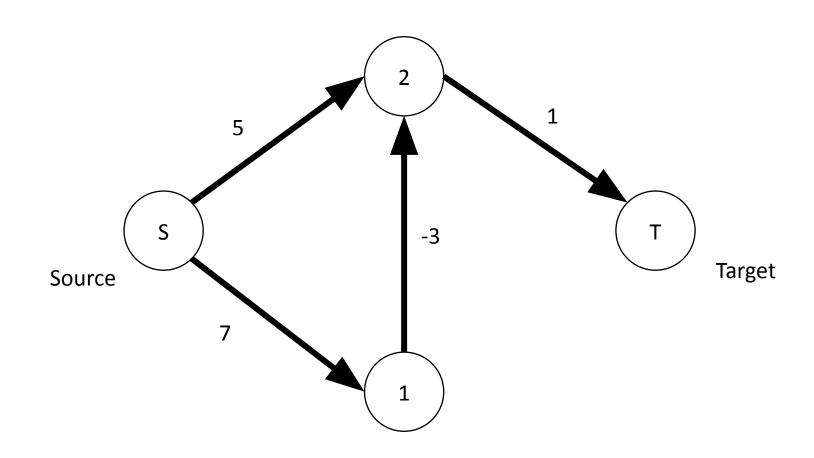
Dijkstra 不使用 visited

```
vector<long long> dijkstra(const vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> &G, int S) {
 int n = G.size(); // 假設點的編號為 0 ~ n-1
 vector<long long> d(n, INF);
 using QueuePair = pair<long long, int>;
  priority queue<QueuePair, vector<QueuePair>, greater<QueuePair>> Q;
  d[S] = 0; // 起點設 0
 Q.emplace(d[S], S);
 while (Q.size()) {
    auto [u_dis, u] = Q.top();
   Q.pop();
   if (d[u] < u_dis) continue;</pre>
   for (auto [v, cost] : G[u])
     if (d[v] > d[u] + cost) {
       d[v] = d[u] + cost;
       Q.emplace(d[v], v);
  return d;
```

時間複雜度

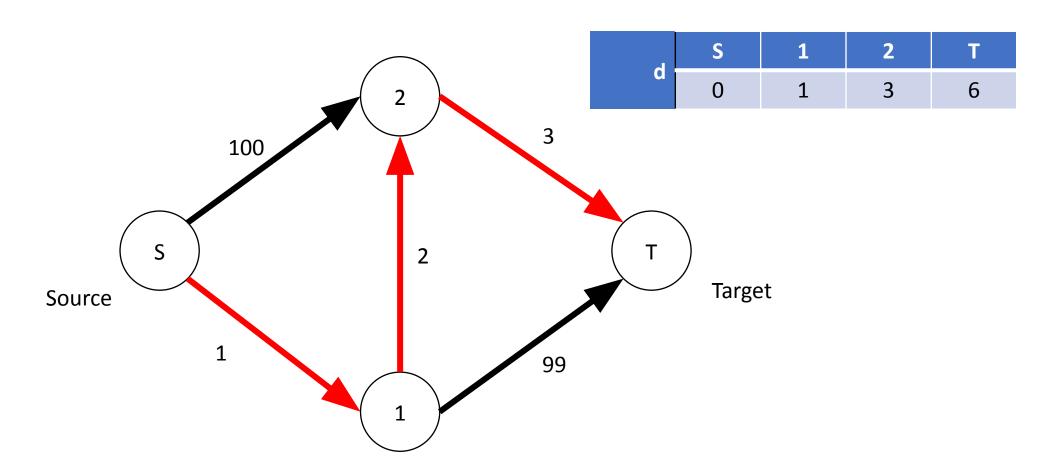
- ●每條邊都有機會被丟進heap
- $O(|E|\log|V|)$
- 用費波納契堆
- $O(|E| + |V|\log |V|)$

會爛掉的例子

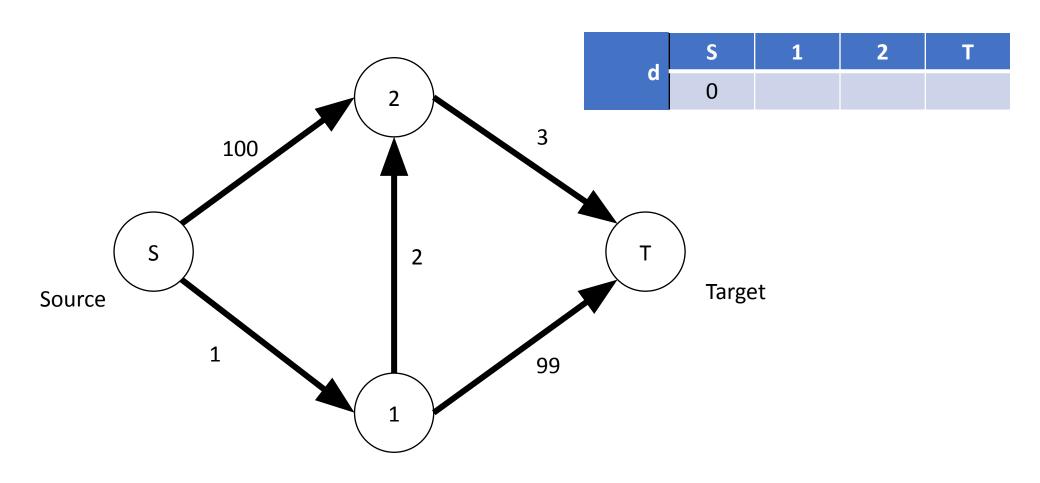


Bellman-Ford

目標: 算出這表格d

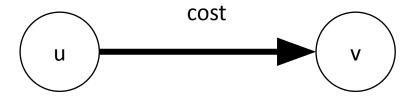


一開始除了起點 其他點都是無限大



邊的資料結構

```
struct Edge {
  int u, v;
  int cost;
};
```



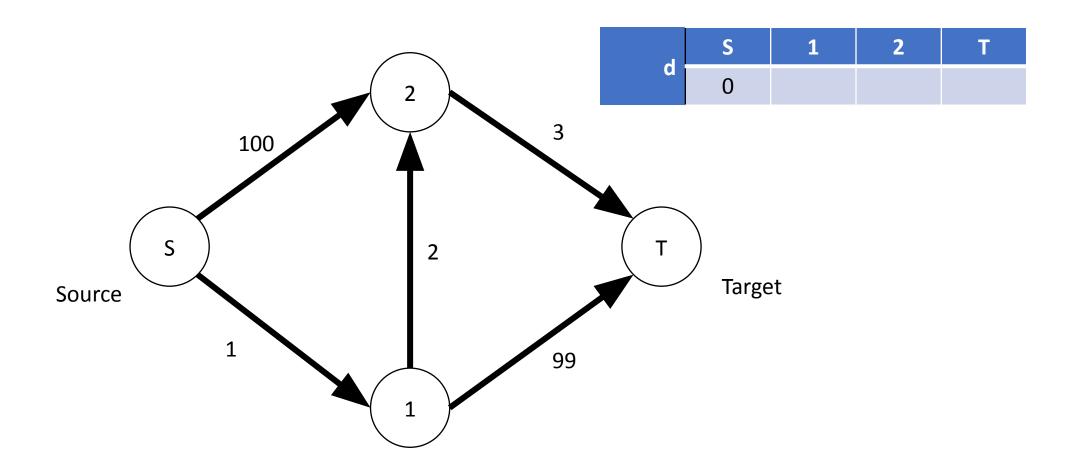
鬆弛操作

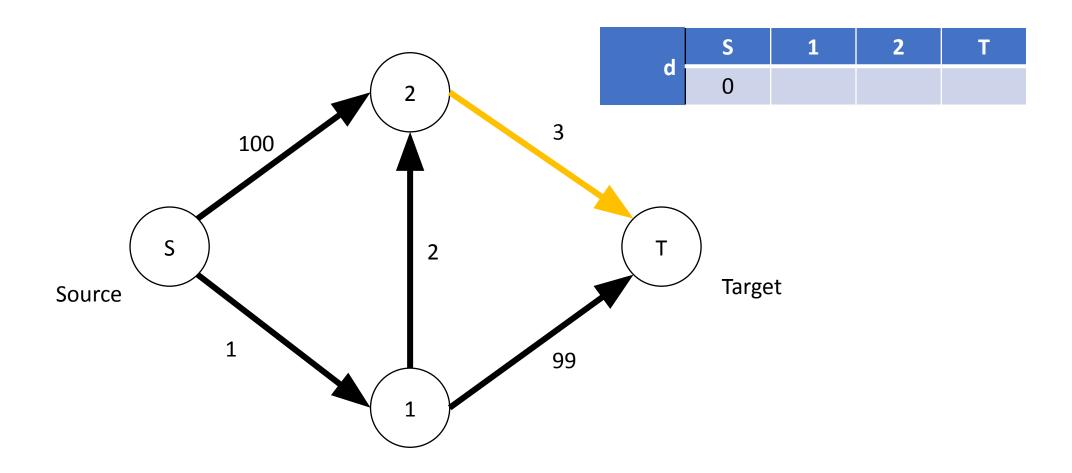
```
d[u]
                                          cost
                d[v]
```

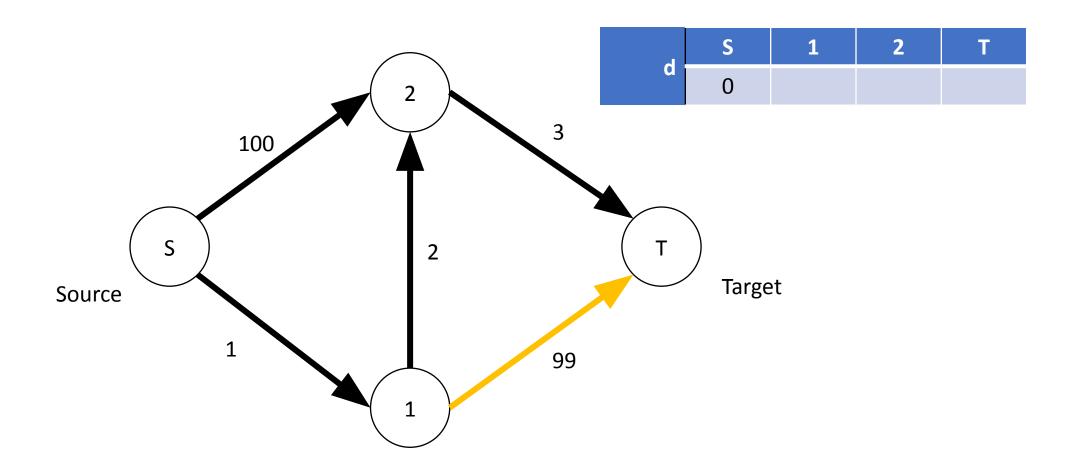
```
auto relax = [&](Edge e) {
   if (d[e.v] > d[e.u] + e.cost) {
      d[e.v] = d[e.u] + e.cost;
      return true;
   }
   return false;
};
```

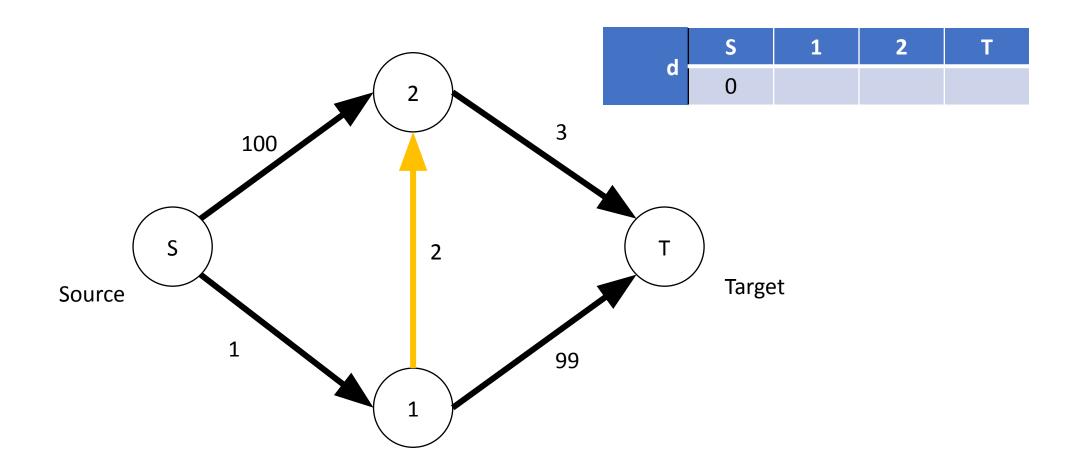
暴力法:做到無法鬆弛為止

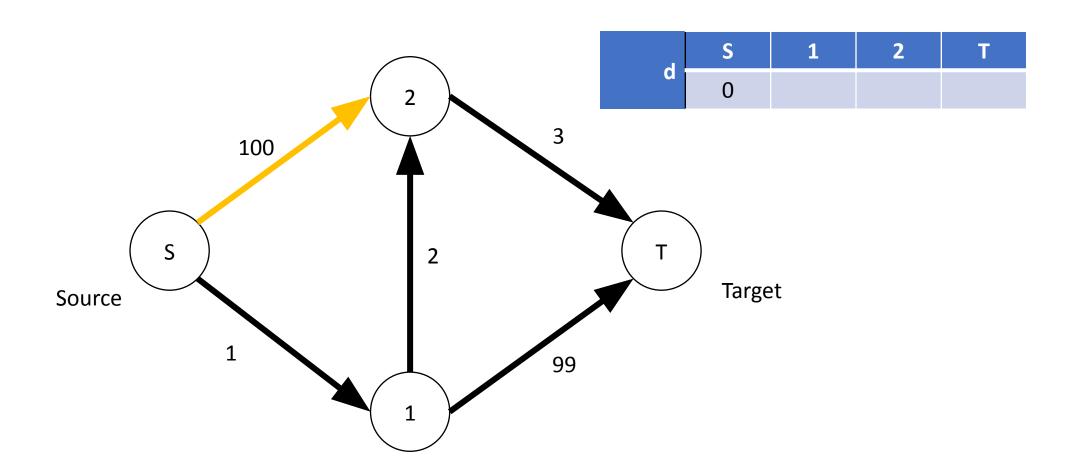
```
vector<long long> bellman_ford(vector<Edge> E, int n, int S) {
 vector<long long> d(n, INF); // 假設點的編號為 0 ~ n-1
 d[S] = 0; // 起點設 0
  auto relax = [&](Edge e) { ... };
 for (;;) {
   bool update = false;
   for (auto &e : E)
     update |= relax(e);
   if (!update) break;
  return d;
```

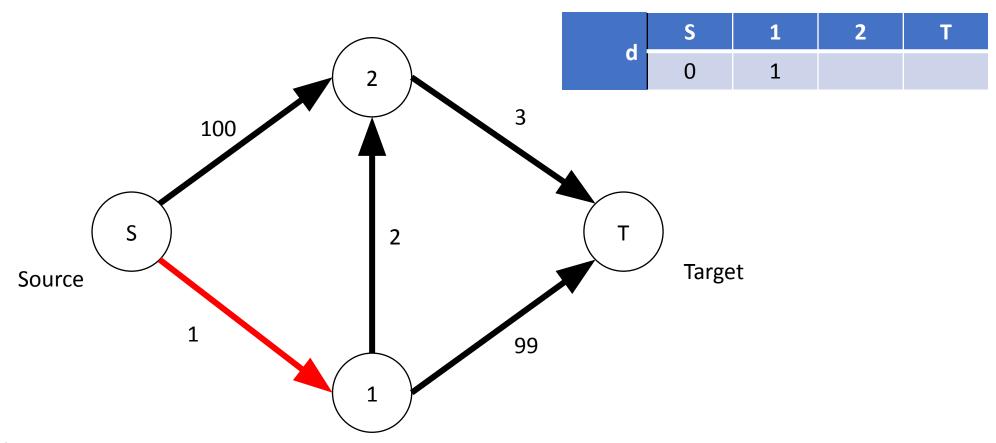




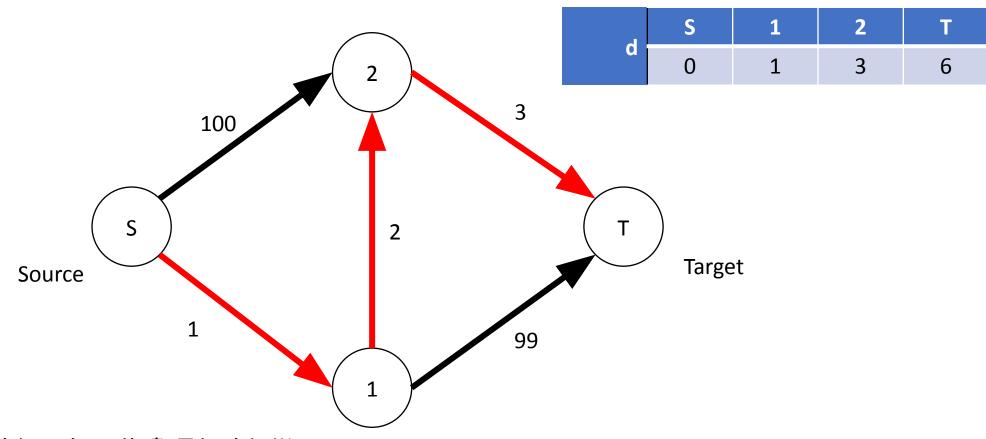








最差情況下 枚舉完所有邊可以保證有一個點的最短路徑被找到



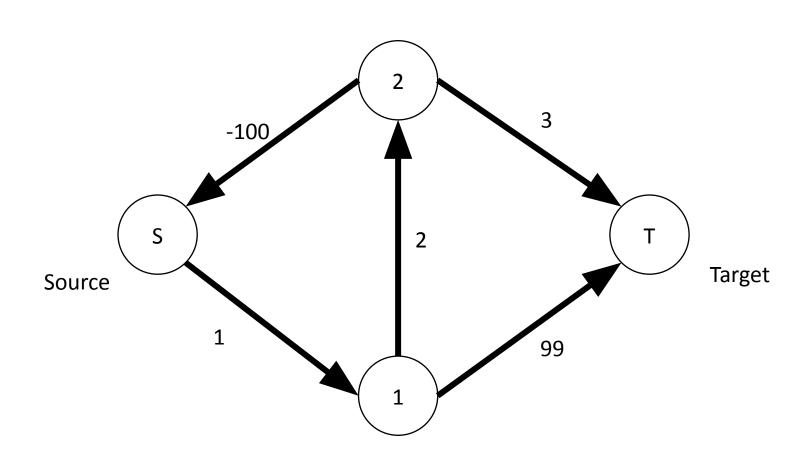
最短路徑只有n-1條邊(最短路徑樹)

Bellman Ford 最差複雜度

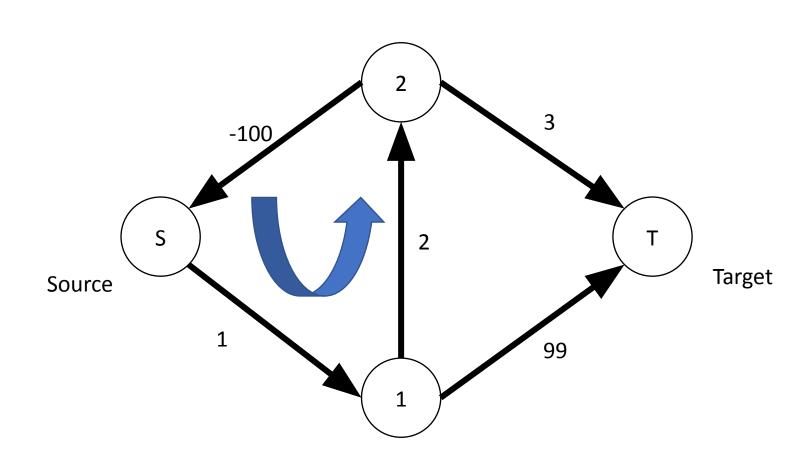
- ●最短路徑的邊數 × 枚舉所有邊的時間
 - $(|V|-1)\times |E|$
- O(|V||E|)

```
vector<long long> bellman_ford(vector<Edge> E, int n, int S) {
  vector<long long> d(n, INF); // 假設點的編號為 0 ~ n-1
  d[S] = 0; // 起點設 0
  auto relax = [&](Edge e) { ... };
  for (int t = 1; t <= n - 1; ++t) {
    for (auto &e : E) relax(e);
  }
  return d;
}</pre>
```

等等,這樣會發生甚麼事



只要一直繞路徑長就會變成負無限大



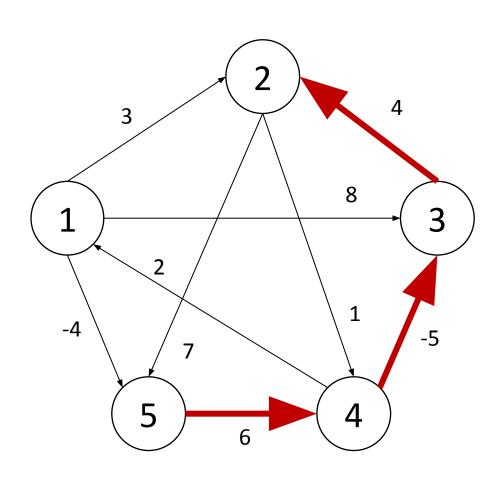
改良算法

```
vector<long long> bellman_ford(vector<Edge> E, int n, int S) {
  vector<long long> d(n, INF); // 假設點的編號為 0 ~ n-1
  d[S] = 0; // 起點設 0
  auto relax = [&](Edge e) { ... };
  for (int t = 1; t <= n; ++t) {
    bool update = false;
    for (auto &e : E)
        update |= relax(e);
    if (t == n && update) return {};
  }
  return d;
}</pre>
```

Floyd Warshall

全點對最短路徑

目標輸出



表格D

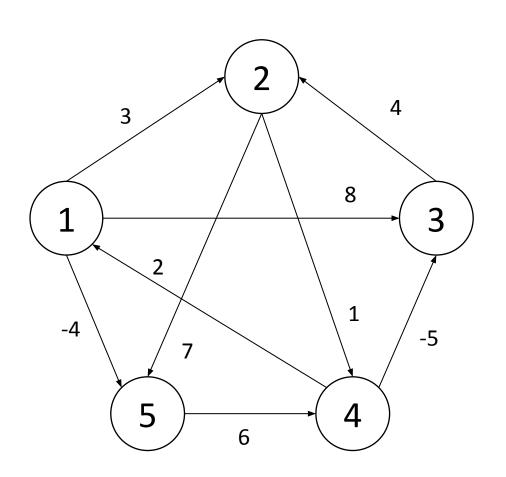
	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	-3	2	-4
2	3	0	-4	1	-1
3	7	4	0	5	3
4	2	-1	-5	0	-2
5	8	5	1	6	0

定義

●假設點的編號為0~n-1

- D(0,u,v):
 - 如果 *u v* 有邊聯通 → (*u, v*) 的權重
 - Else ∞

輸入格式 – 直接用 Adjacency Matrix

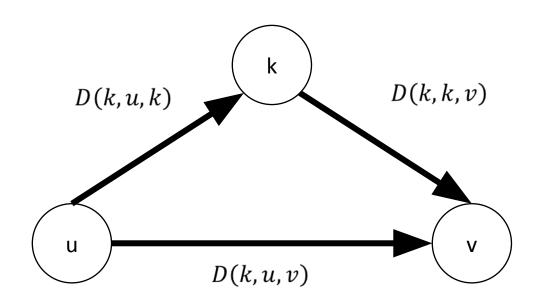


表格 D_0

	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	3	8		-4
2		0		1	7
3		4	0		
4	2		-5	0	
5				6	0

計算 D(k+1,u,v)

 $D(k+1,u,v) = \min(D(k,u,v), D(k,u,k) + D(k,k,v))$



造著公式寫

```
for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
  for (int u = 0; u < n; ++u)
    for (int v = 0; v < n; ++v)
        D[k + 1][u][v] = min(D[k][u][v], D[k][u][k] + D[k][k][v]);</pre>
```

空間優化

```
void floyd_warshall(vector<vector<long long>> &D) {
  int n = D.size(); // 假設點的編號為 0 ~ n-1
  for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
    for (int u = 0; u < n; ++u)
        for (int v = 0; v < n; ++v)
        D[u][v] = min(D[u][v], D[u][k] + D[k][v]);
}</pre>
```

被封印的第四演算法-SPFA

- Shortest Path Faster Algorithm
 - 中國人在 1994 年取的名子
- Algorithm D
 - Edward F. Moore 在 1959 年發表
- 本質上是 Bellman Ford ,所以支援負邊
- 「平均」時間 O(|E|)
- 但能構造出一個稀疏圖但需要 $O(|V|^2)$ 的例子
- 各位請自行學習,斟酌使用,進階課程有機會用到

SPFA

```
vector<long long> spfa(vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> G, int S) {
 int n = G.size(); // 假設點的編號為 0 ~ n-1
 vector<long long> d(n, INF);
 vector<bool> in_queue(n, false);
 vector<int> cnt(n, 0);
 queue<int> Q;
 d[S] = 0;
 auto enqueue = [&](int u) {
   in_queue[u] = true; Q.emplace(u);
  };
 enqueue(S);
 while (Q.size()) {
   int u = Q.front(); Q.pop();
   in queue[u] = false;
   for (auto [v, cost] : G[u])
     if (d[v] > d[u] + cost) {
       if (++cnt[u] >= n) return {}; // 存在負環
       d[v] = d[u] + cost;
       if (!in queue[v]) enqueue(v);
 return d;
```