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① a) Dijkstra's algorithm is a greedy algorithm, which means that
it chooses the best solution at each step, but that doesn't necessarly
mean that the final result is optimum. In this case, D.A. chooses the
frontier edge with the smallest weight which is not in the
D. tree.

   b)    9:    1 0 _   fail ( F)
        10:   1 1 _   F
        11:   1 2 _   F      ←    ←
        12:   2 _ _   partial sol ( P)
        13:   2 0 _   P
        14:   2 0 0   F
        15:   2 0 1   F
        16:   2 0 2   F      ←    ←
        17:   2 1 0
        18:
        19: