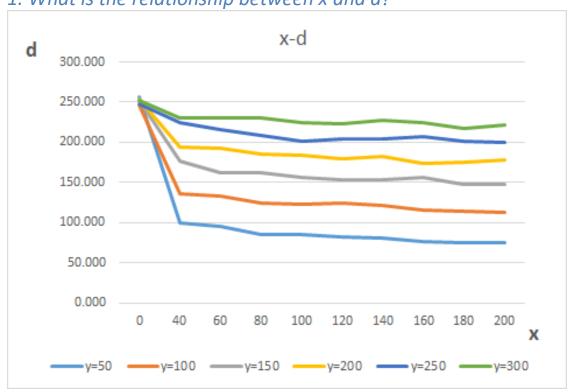
Small World

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1. What is the relationship between x and d?



d 皆在 250 左右,表示沒有額外增加路徑的條件下,平均最短路徑為 250 proof:任意兩點的距離可能總和= 1+2+3+...499+500+499+...+3+2+1

平均距離為 250000/999 = 250.25

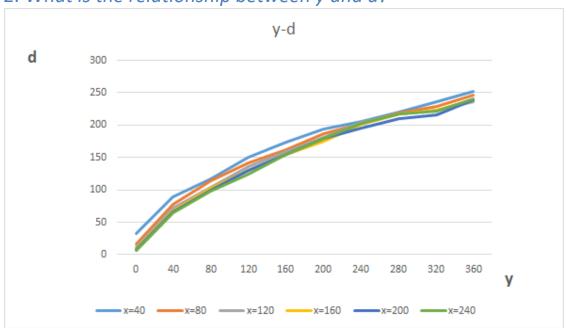
2. 當y < 250 時:

d的值隨者x的增加,而逐漸趨近於y

3. 當 $y \ge 250$ 時:

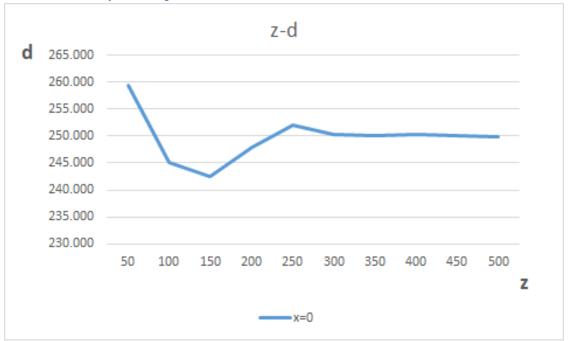
 \mathbf{d} 的值會逐漸趨近於小於 \mathbf{y} 的值,因為隨者路徑的增長,在相距< \mathbf{y} 的兩點間,會走原始 \mathbf{cycle} 的路徑

2. What is the relationship between y and d?



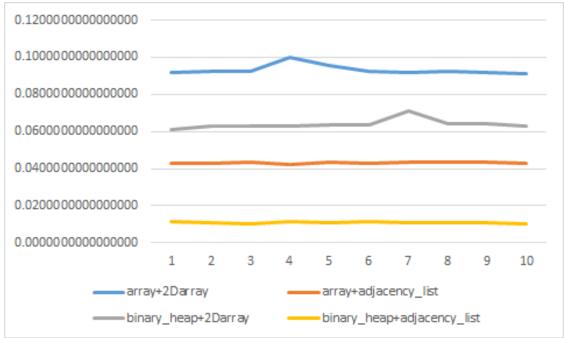
y與d成高度正相關,當y大於 200 後,成長漸趨平緩

3. How to choose z properly to reflect the true average distance between all pairs of source and destination?



如題 1 所述,當 x = 0 時,平均最短距離為 250 上表為當 x = 0 時,z 與 d的關係 當 z 越大,數據越精確。

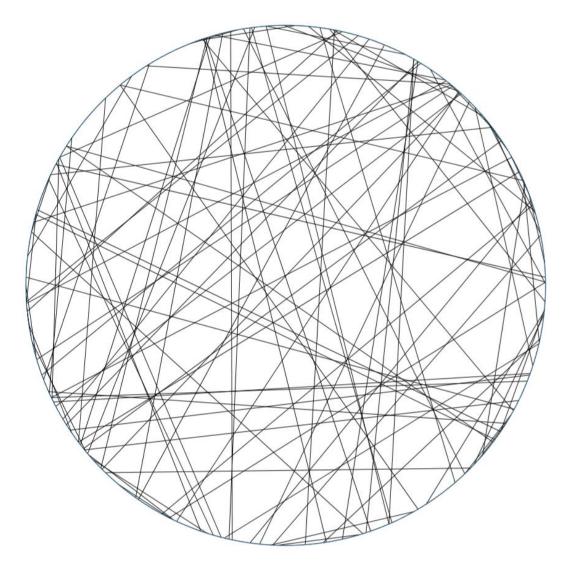
4. Which implementation of Dijkstra's Algorithm is the fastest?



- 1. 用 2D-array 來存取 Graph 時,走訪整個圖需要花 $O(V^2)$ 若用 adjacency list ,則走訪整個圖只需要花O(V+E) E: 邊的數量 故 2D-array 花的時間比 adjacency list 長
- 2. heap 用 array 時 , 更新資料需要花O(n) 若用 binary heap , 則只需要花O(log n) 故 array 花的時間比 binary heap 長

整體來說,四個中最有效率的方式就是 binary heap + adjacency list

Draw a graph where x = 100



參考網站

Source code : Geeksforgeeks

Graph: networkx