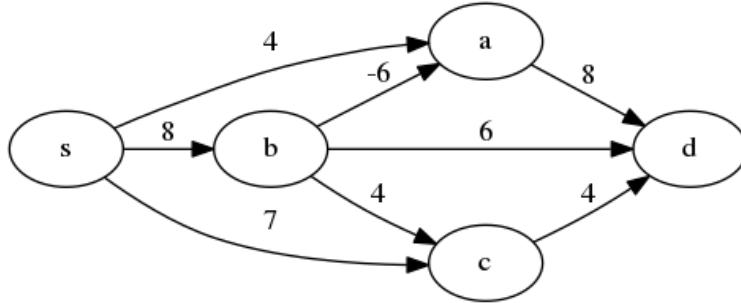


# OME: Tutorial, Lecture 2

## Question 1



### 1. Initialise:

$$Q = (s, 0), (a, \infty), (b, \infty), (c, \infty), (d, \infty)$$

$v$	$s$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$
$d[v]$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
$parent[v]$	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

### 3. Relax from $c$

$$Q = (b, 8), (d, 11)$$

$v$	$s$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$
$d[v]$	0	4	8	7	11
$parent[v]$	nil	$s$	$s$	$s$	$c$

### 2. Relax from $s$

$$Q = (a, 4), (c, 7), (b, 8), (d, \infty)$$

$v$	$s$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$
$d[v]$	0	4	8	7	$\infty$
$parent[v]$	nil	$s$	$s$	$s$	nil

### 4. Relax from $b$

$$Q = (d, 11)$$

$v$	$s$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$
$d[v]$	0	2	8	7	11
$parent[v]$	nil	$b$	$s$	$s$	$c$

### 3. Relax from $a$

$$Q = (c, 7), (b, 8), (d, 12)$$

$v$	$s$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$
$d[v]$	0	4	8	7	12
$parent[v]$	nil	$s$	$s$	$s$	$a$

### 5. Relax from $d$

$$Q = \emptyset$$

$v$	$s$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$
$d[v]$	0	2	8	7	11
$parent[v]$	nil	$b$	$s$	$s$	$c$

The result of Dijkstra's algorithm (above) records the shortest path to  $d$  as 11 via  $\langle s, c, d \rangle$ , but it can be achieved in 10 via  $\langle s, b, d \rangle$ .

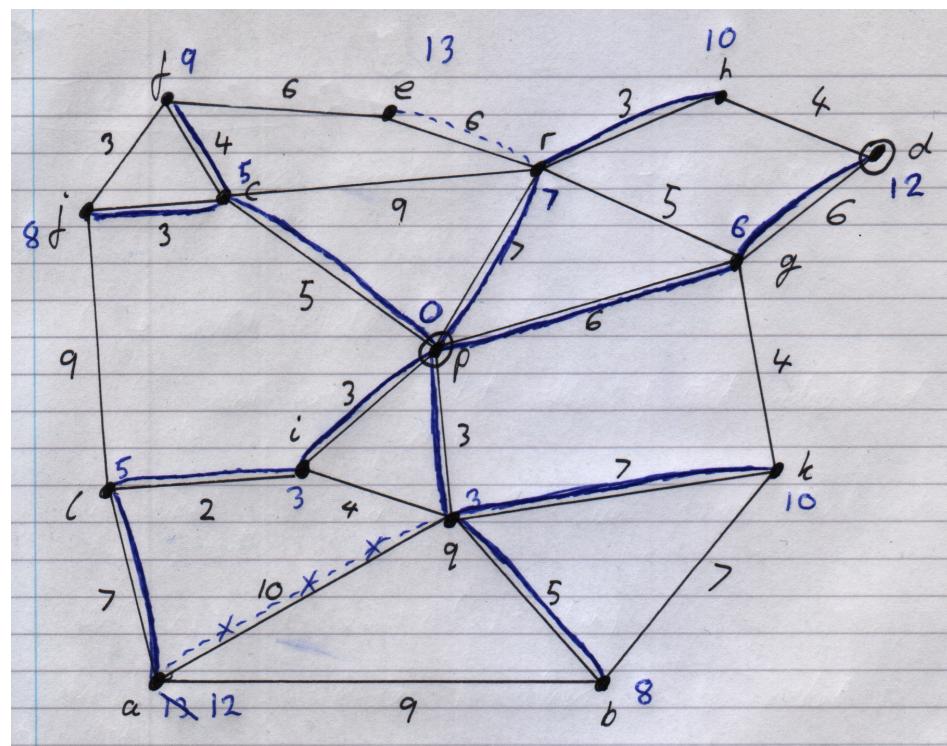
## Question 2

```
1 | output = empty list
2 | unmarked = empty set
3 |
4 | fun TOPOLOGICAL-SORT(G) :
5 |     add all vertices to unmarked
6 |
7 |     while (unmarked is not empty) :
8 |         n = select vertex from unmarked
9 |         VISIT(n)
10|
11| fun VISIT(n) :
12|     if (n has a temporary mark) :
13|         return FALSE // not a DAG
14|
15|     if (n is not marked) :
16|         mark n temporarily
17|         for each m in adj[n] , do:
18|             visit(m)
19|         mark n permanently
20|         remove n from unmarked
21|         add n to head of L
```

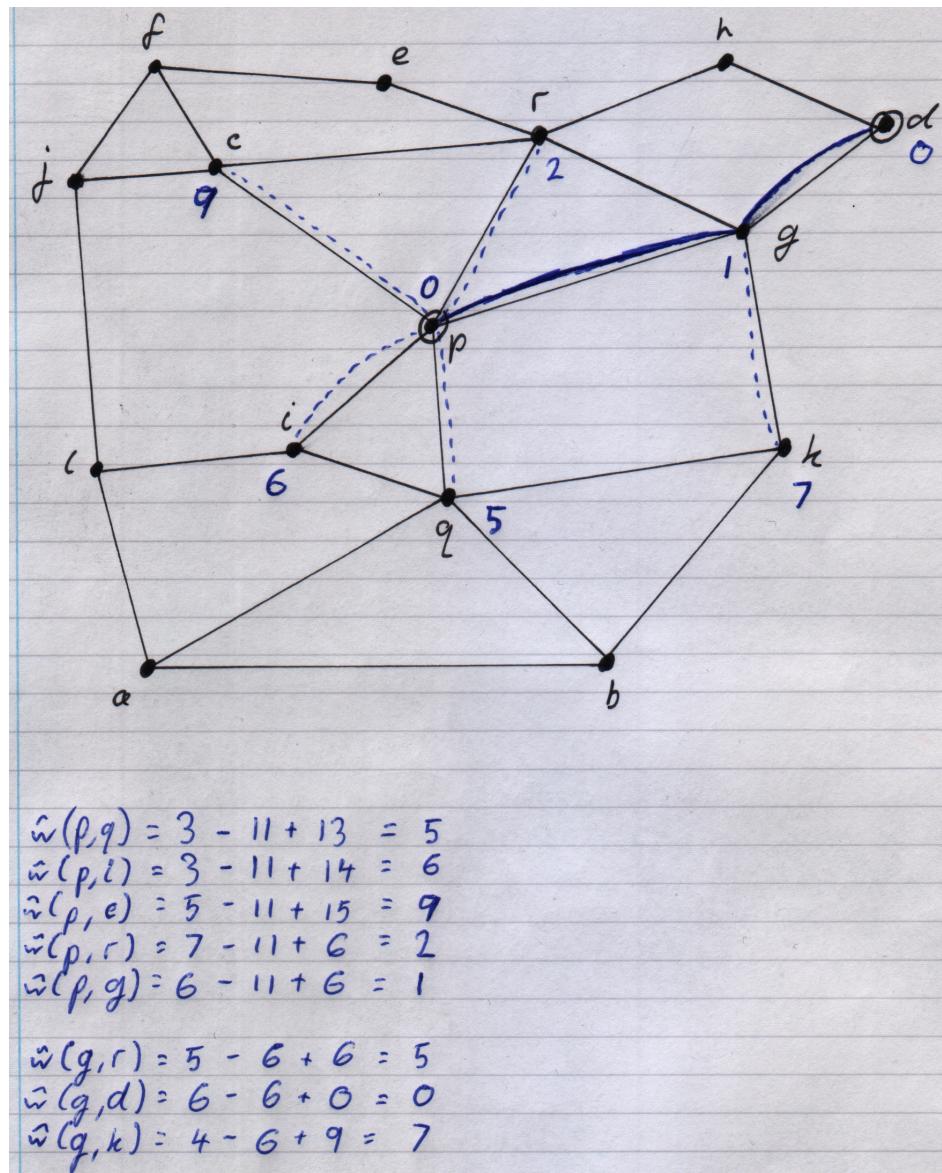
Run-time:  $\Theta(n + m) = \Theta(|V| + |E|)$

## Question 3

## Dijkstra:



## Geographic Re-weighted Dijkstra:



## Question 4

```
1 | fun BREADTH-FIRST-SEARCH(G, s) :
2 |     open = empty queue
3 |     closed = empty set
4 |
5 |     open.enqueue(s)
6 |
7 |     while (open is not empty):
8 |         n = open.dequeue()
9 |         closed.add(n)
10 |
11 |         VISIT(n)
12 |
13 |         for each m in adj[n], do:
14 |             if (closed does not contain m):
15 |                 open.enqueue(m)
```

## Question 5

```
1 | fun DEPTH-FIRST-SEARCH(G, s) :
2 |     open = empty stack
3 |     closed = empty set
4 |
5 |     open.push(s)
6 |
7 |     while (open is not empty):
8 |         n = open.pop()
9 |         closed.add(n)
10 |
11 |         VISIT(n)
12 |
13 |         for each m in adj[n], do:
14 |             if (closed does not contain m):
15 |                 open.enqueue(m)
```