#### 本节内容

# 最短路径

Floyd算法

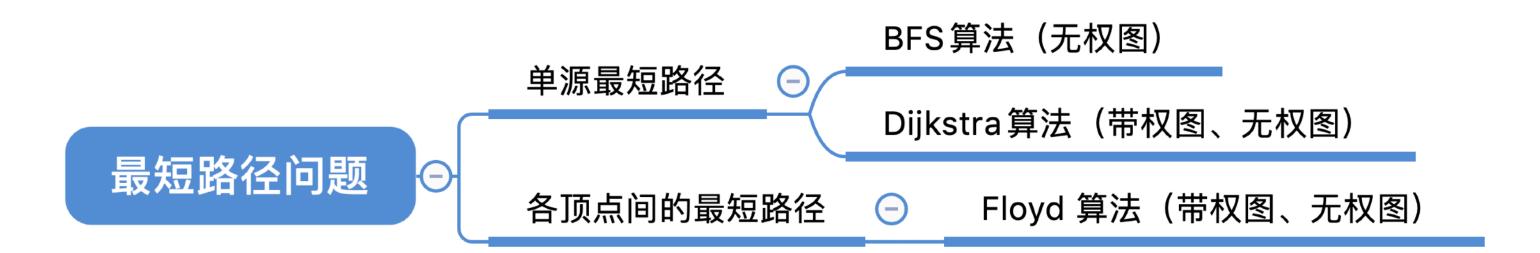
#### Robert W. Floyd



罗伯特·弗洛伊德 (1936-2001) Robert W. Floyd



- Floyd算法 (Floyd-Warshall算法)
- 堆排序算法



Floyd算法:求出每一对顶点之间的最短路径

使用动态规划思想,将问题的求解分为多个阶段

对于n个顶点的图G,求任意一对顶点 Vi —> Vj 之间的最短路径可分为如下几个阶段:

#初始: 不允许在其他顶点中转, 最短路径是?

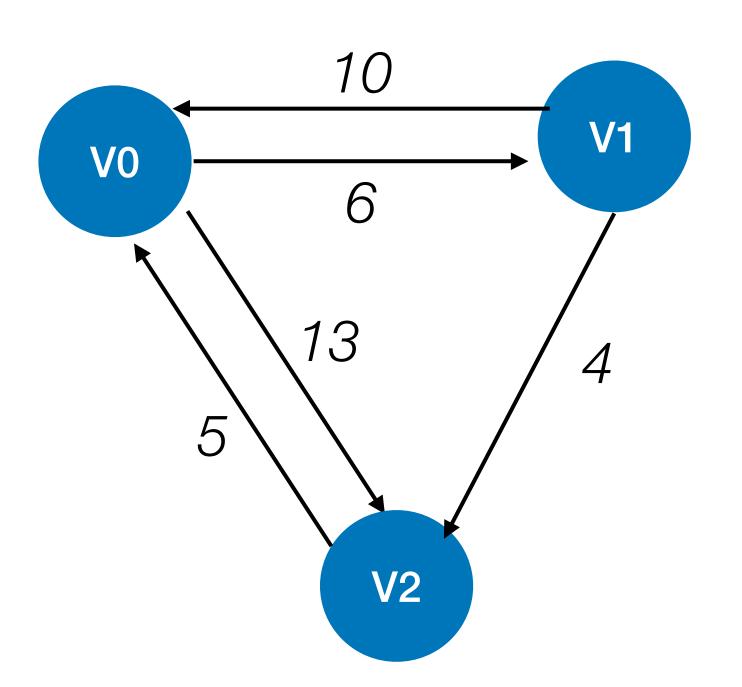
#0: 若允许在 Vo 中转,最短路径是?

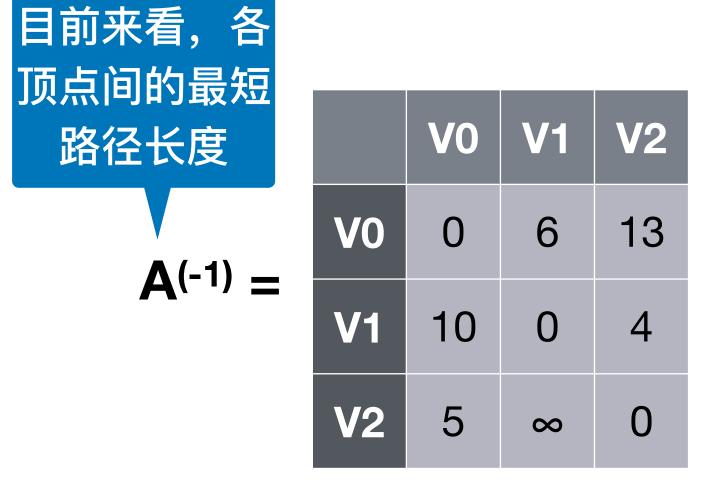
#1: 若允许在 Vo、V1 中转, 最短路径是?

#2: 若允许在 Vo、V1、V2 中转,最短路径是?

. . .

#n-1: 若允许在  $V_0$ 、 $V_1$ 、 $V_2$  .....  $V_{n-1}$  中转,最短路径是?

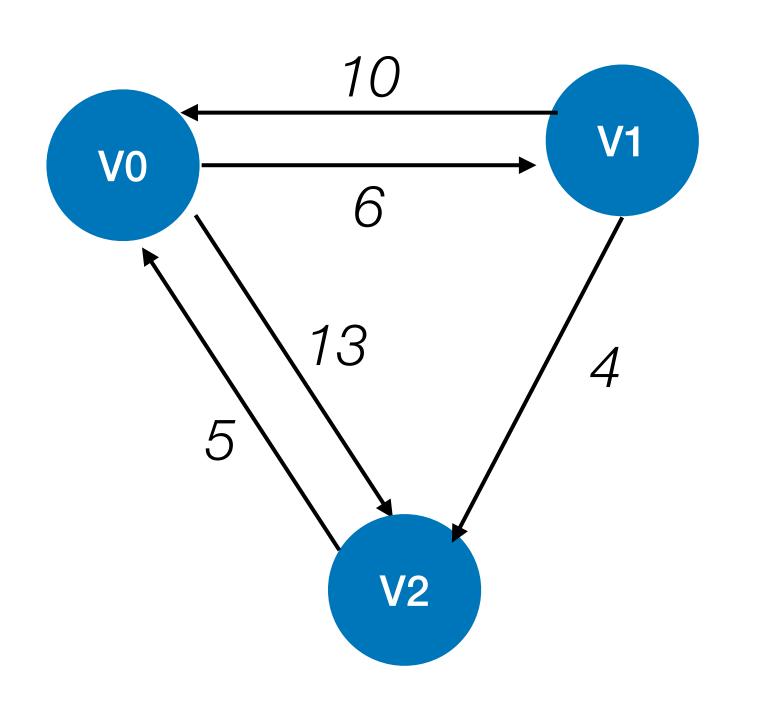


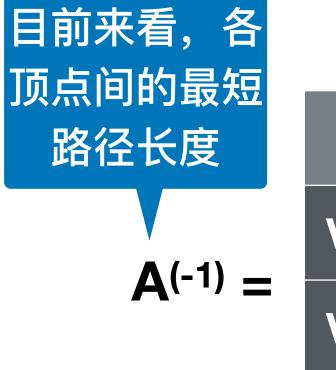




	VO	V1	V2
VO	-1	-1	-1
V1	-1	-1	-1
V2	-1	-1	-1

#初始: 不允许在其他顶点中转, 最短路径是?





	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	0	6	13
V1	10	0	4
<b>V2</b>	5	<b>∞</b>	0

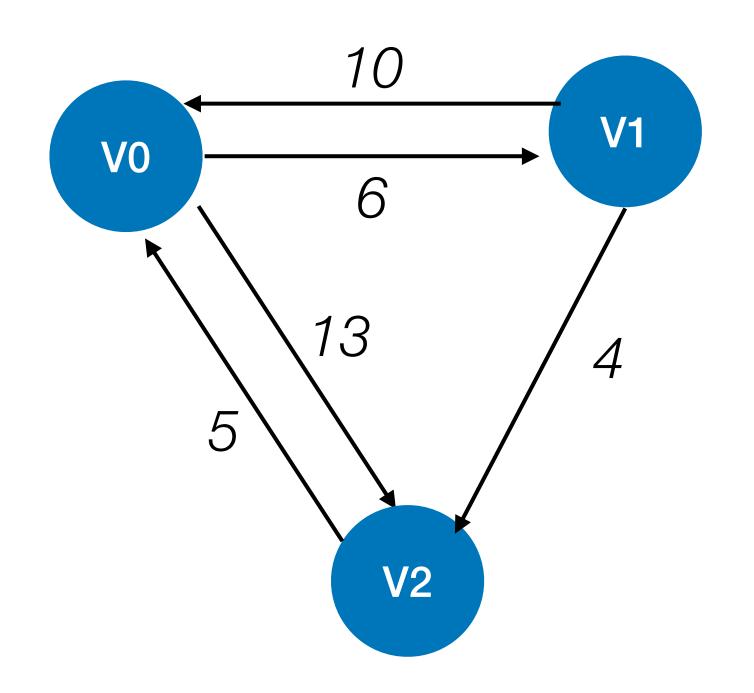
两个顶点之间的中转点	
path <sup>(-1)</sup> :	=

	VO	V1	V2
VO	-1	-1	-1
V1	-1	-1	-1
<b>V2</b>	-1	-1	-1

#0: 若允许在 Vo 中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(0)</sup>和 path<sup>(0)</sup>

若 
$$A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$$
 列  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$  path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$  否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值

$$A^{(-1)}[2][1] > A^{(-1)}[2][0] + A^{(-1)}[0][1] = 11$$
  
 $A^{(0)}[2][1] = 11$   
 $path^{(0)}[2][1] = 0;$ 





 $A^{(-1)} =$ 

	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	0	6	13
V1	10	0	4
<b>V2</b>	5	∞	0

两个顶点之间的中转点

path(-1) =

	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	-1	-1	-1
V1	-1	-1	-1
<b>V2</b>	-1	-1	-1

#0: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub> 中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(0)</sup>和 path<sup>(0)</sup>

若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$ 

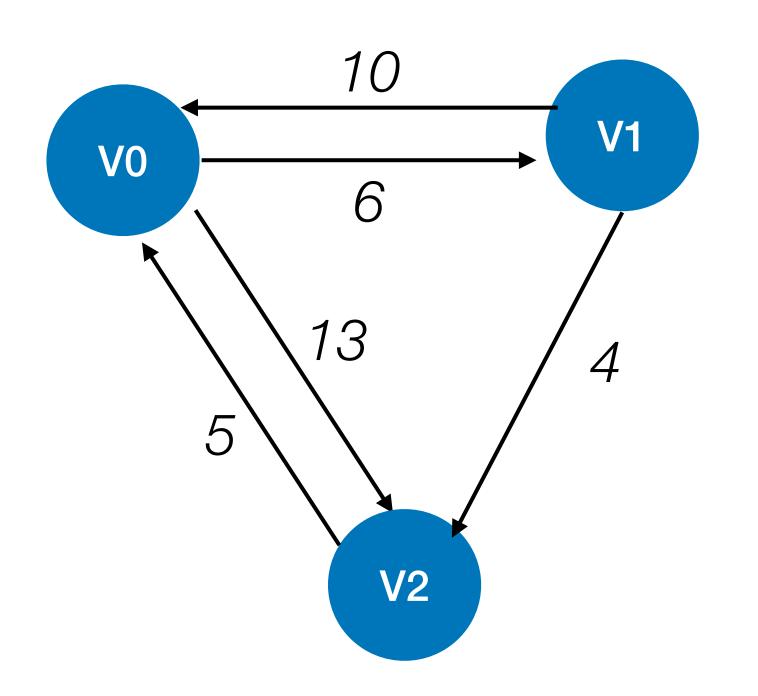
则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$ 

 $path^{(k)}[i][j] = k$ 

$A^{(0)} =$
-------------

	V0	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	0	6	13
V1	10	0	4
V2	5	11	0

	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	-1	-1	-1
<b>V</b> 1	-1	-1	-1
<b>V2</b>	-1	0	-1





	VO	V1	V2
VO	0	6	13
V1	10	0	4
<b>V2</b>	5	11	0

两个顶点之间的中转点	
path <sup>(0)</sup> =	

	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	-1	-1	-1
V1	-1	-1	-1
<b>V2</b>	-1	0	-1

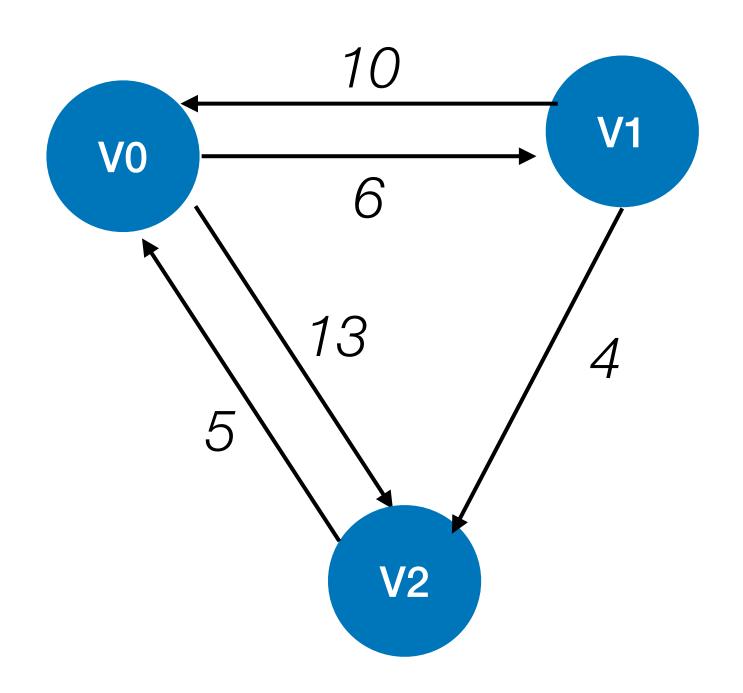
#1: 若允许在 Vo、 V1中转,最短路径是? ——求 A(1) 和 path(1)

若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$ 

则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$ 

 $path^{(k)}[i][j] = k$ 

$$A^{(0)}[0][2] > A^{(0)}[0][1] + A^{(0)}[1][2] = 10$$
  
 $A^{(1)}[0][2] = 10$   
 $path^{(1)}[0][2] = 1;$ 



目前来看,各 顶点间的最短 路径长度

 $A^{(0)} =$ 

	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	0	6	13
V1	10	0	4
V2	5	11	0

两个顶点之间的中转点

path(0) =

	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	-1	-1	-1
V1	-1	-1	-1
V2	-1	0	-1

#1: 若允许在 Vo、 V1中转,最短路径是? ——求 A(1) 和 path(1)

若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$ 

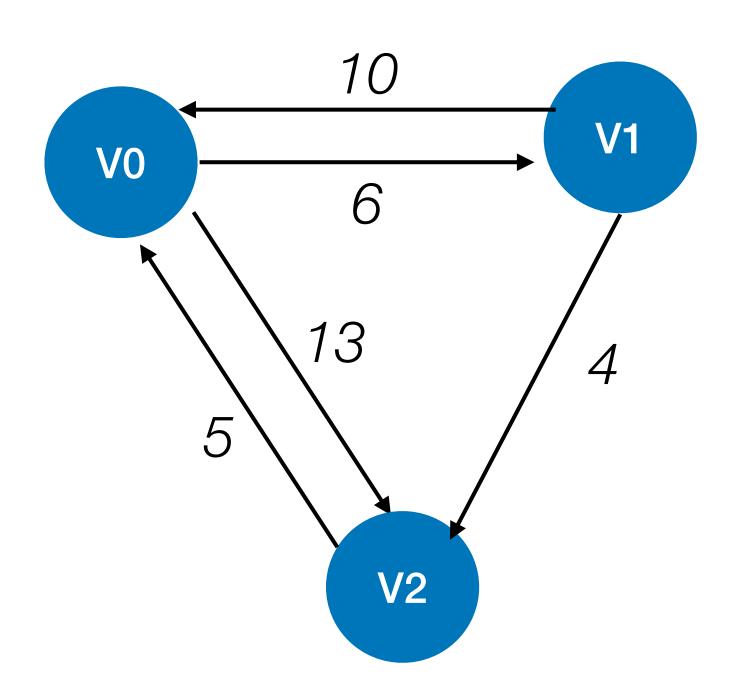
则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$ 

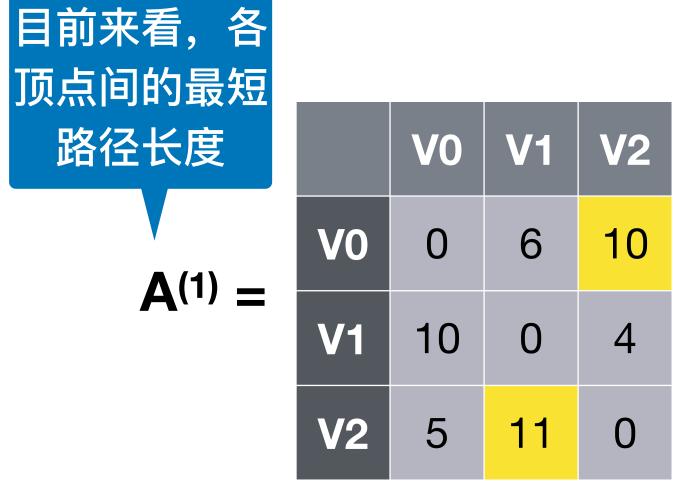
 $path^{(k)}[i][j] = k$ 

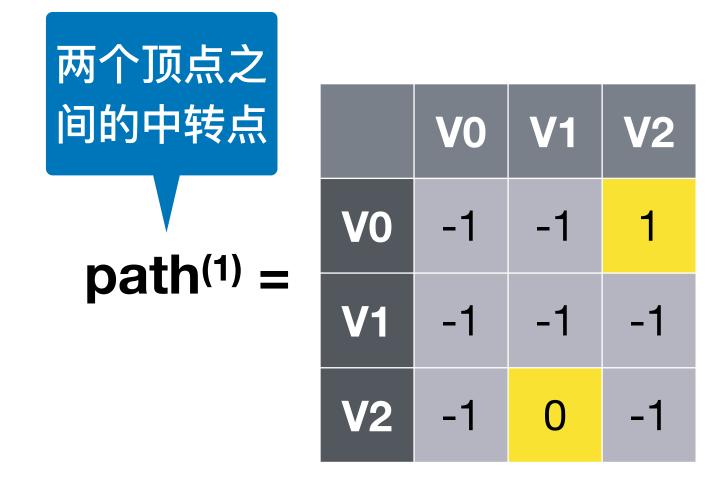
$A^{(1)} =$
-------------

	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	0	6	10
V1	10	0	4
V2	5	11	0

	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	-1	-1	1
V1	-1	-1	-1
<b>V2</b>	-1	0	-1



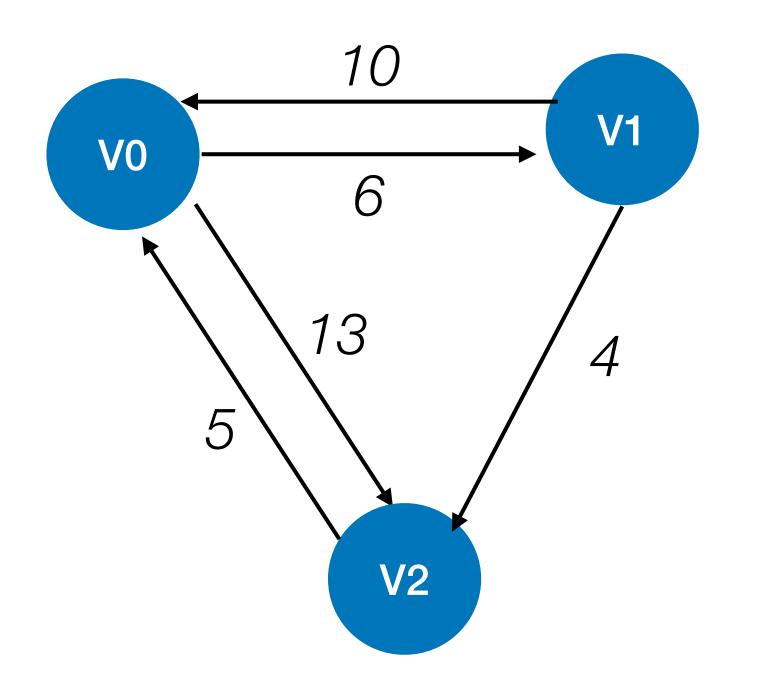




#2: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub> 中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(2)</sup>和 path<sup>(2)</sup>

若 
$$A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$$
 列  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$  path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$  否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值

$$A^{(1)}[1][0] > A^{(1)}[1][2] + A^{(1)}[2][0] = 9$$
  
 $A^{(2)}[1][0] = 9$   
 $path^{(2)}[1][0] = 2;$ 



目前来看,各 顶点间的最短 路径长度

 $A^{(1)} =$ 

	VO	V1	V2
VO	0	6	10
V1	10	0	4
<b>V2</b>	5	11	0

两个顶点之间的中转点

path<sup>(1)</sup> =

	VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
VO	-1	-1	1
V1	-1	-1	-1
V2	-1	0	-1

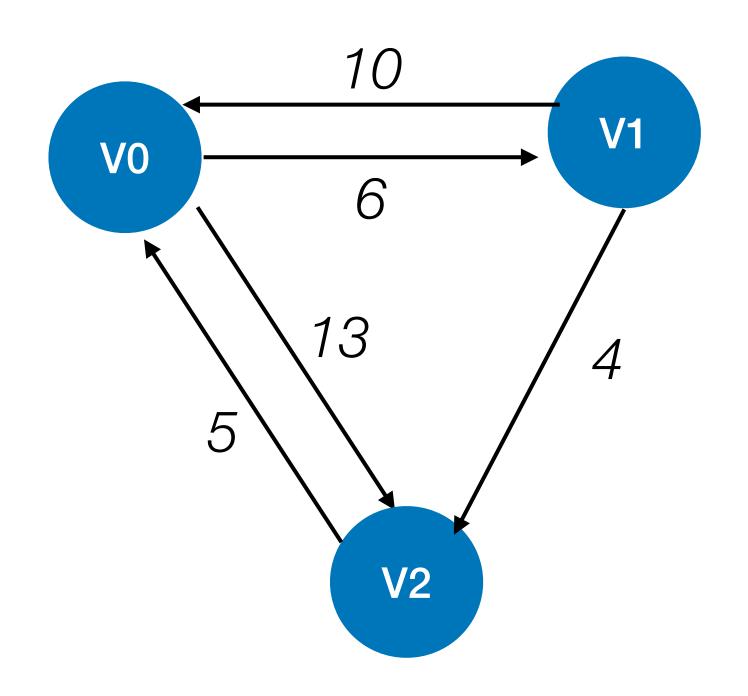
#2: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub> 中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(2)</sup>和 path<sup>(2)</sup>

 $path^{(k)}[i][j] = k$ 

		VO	V1	V2
<b>A</b> (2) =	VO	0	6	10
	V1	9	0	4
	V2	5	11	0

		VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
path <sup>(2)</sup> =	VO	-1	-1	1
	V1	2	-1	-1
	V2	-1	0	-1

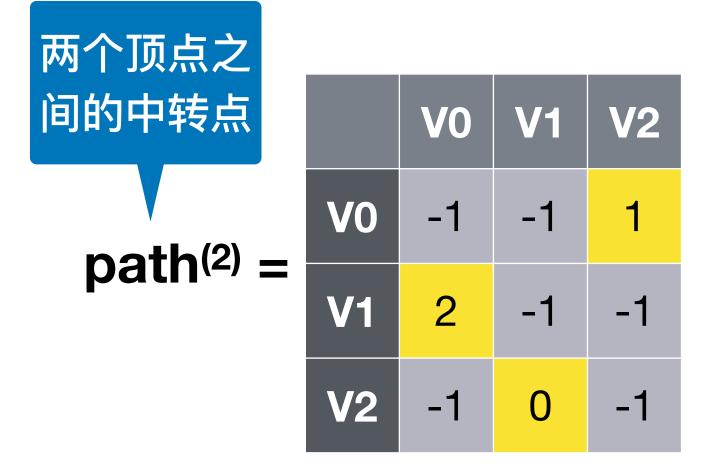
目前来看,各



若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$  则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$  path<sup>(k)</sup>[i][j] = k

否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值

<b>顶点间的最短</b>				
路径长度		VO	V1	<b>V2</b>
<b>A</b> (2)	VO	0	6	10
$A^{(2)} =$	V1	9	0	4
	V2	5	11	0



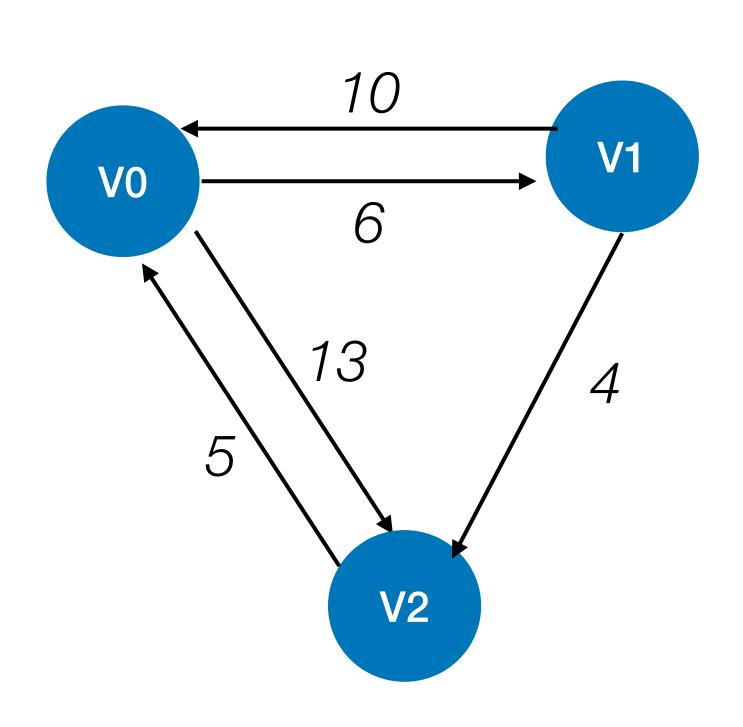
从A<sup>(-1)</sup>和 path<sup>(-1)</sup>开始,经过 n 轮递推,得到 A<sup>(n-1)</sup>和 path<sup>(n-1)</sup>

根据 A<sup>(2)</sup> 可知, V1到V2 最短路径长度为 4, 根据 path<sup>(2)</sup> 可知, 完整路径信息为 V1\_V2

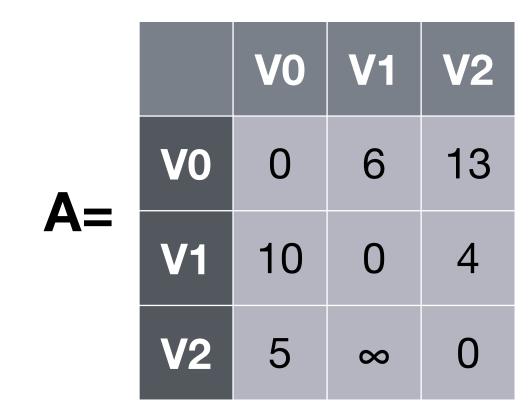
根据 A<sup>(2)</sup> 可知, VO到V2 最短路径长度为 10, 根据 path<sup>(2)</sup> 可知, 完整路径信息为 VO\_V1\_V2

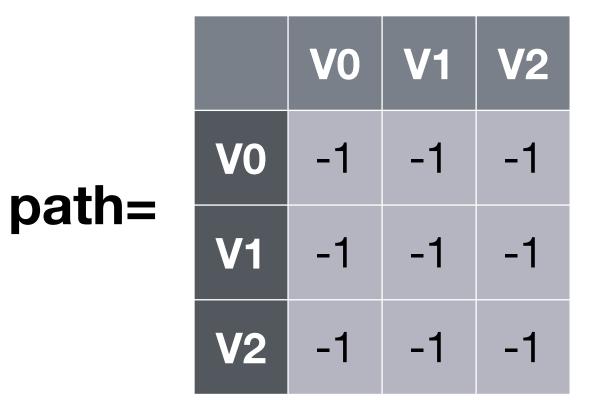
根据 A<sup>(2)</sup> 可知, V1到V0 最短路径长度为 9, 根据 path<sup>(2)</sup> 可知, 完整路径信息为 V1\_V2\_V0

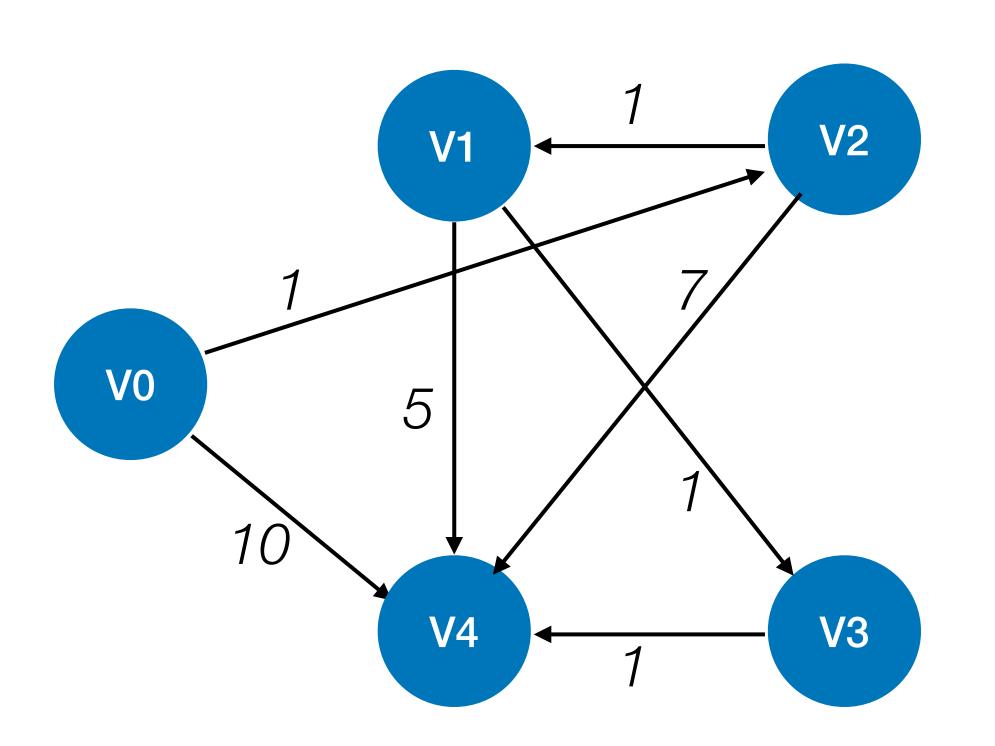
# Floyd算法核心代码

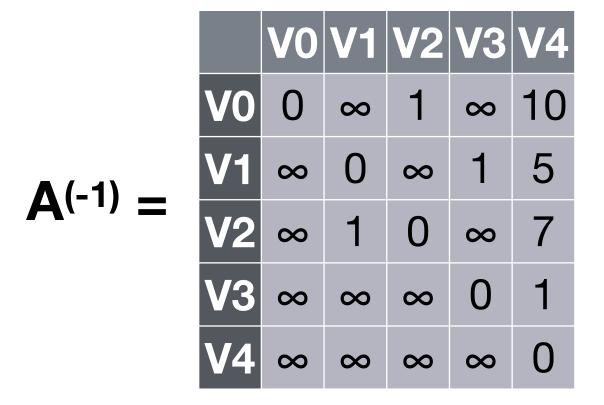


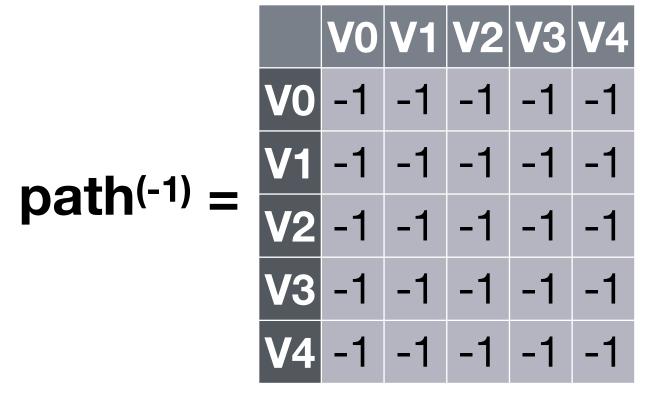
若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$  列  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$  path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$  否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值



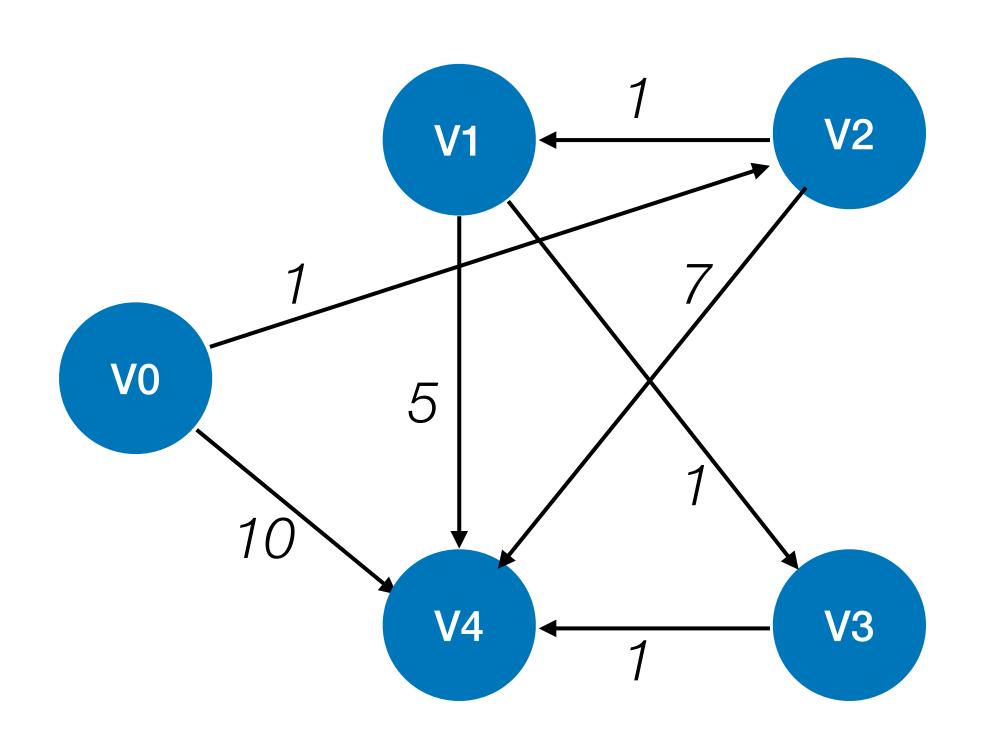




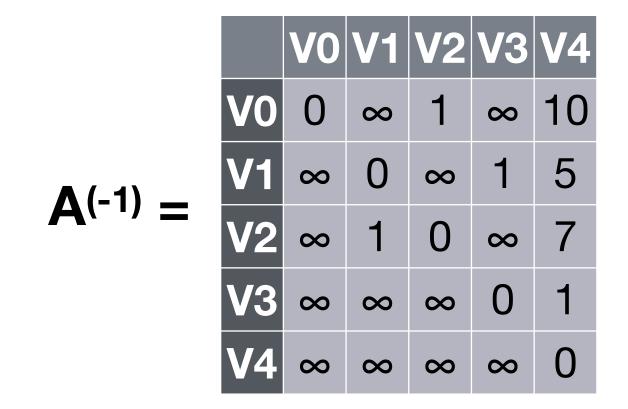


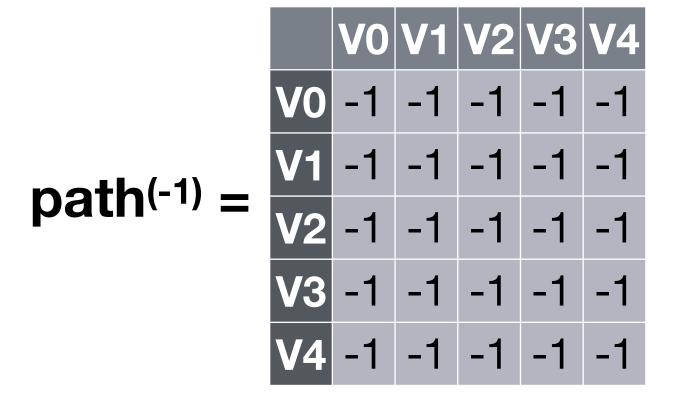


#初始:不允许在其他顶点中转,最短路径是?

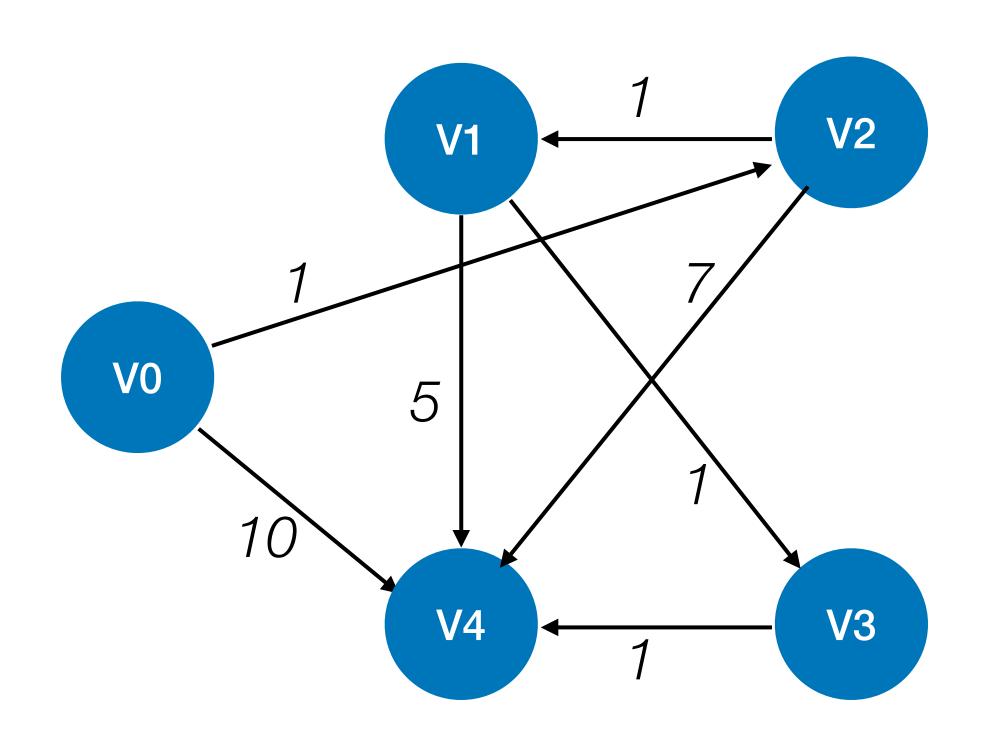


若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$  则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$  path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$  否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值

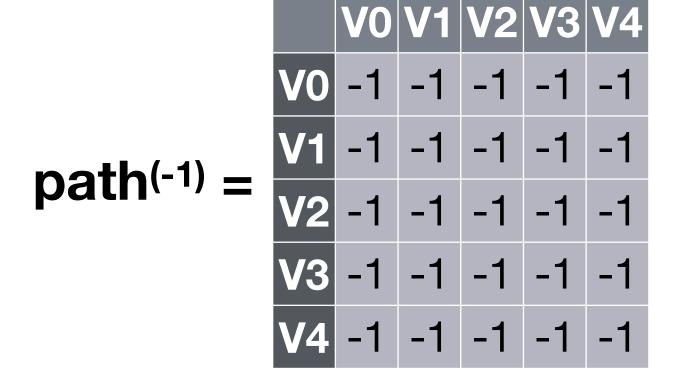




#0: 若允许在 Vo 中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(0)</sup>和 path<sup>(0)</sup>

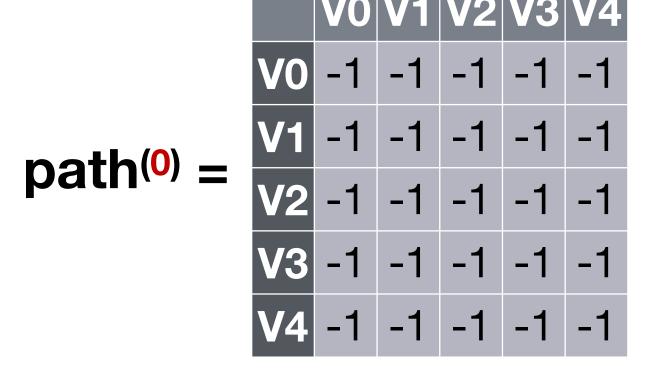


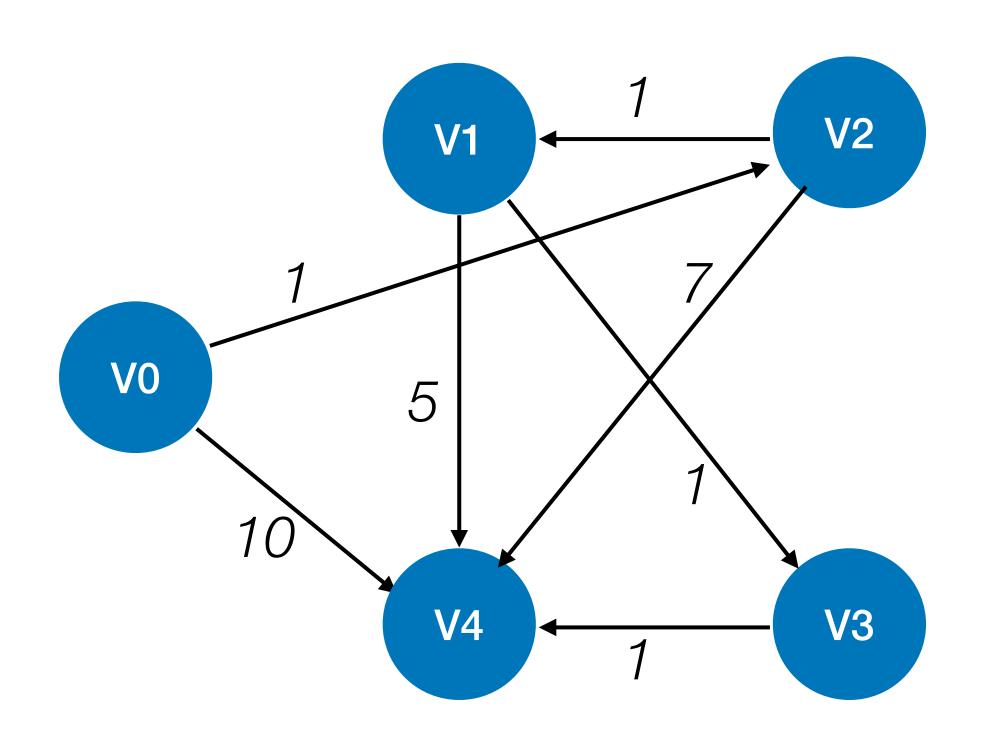
		VO	V1	<b>V2</b>	<b>V</b> 3	<b>V4</b>
	VO	0	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	10
$A^{(-1)} =$	V1	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	1	5
A( ') =	<b>V2</b>	$\infty$	1	0	$\infty$	7
	<b>V</b> 3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	1
	<b>V4</b>	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0



#0: 若允许在 Vo 中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(0)</sup>和 path<sup>(0)</sup>

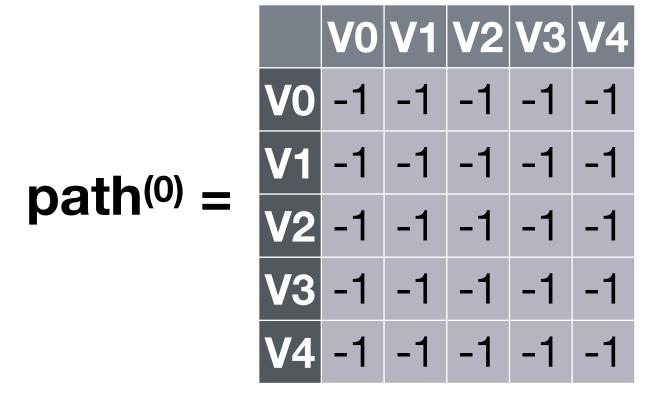
若 
$$A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$$
   
则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$    
path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$    
否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值





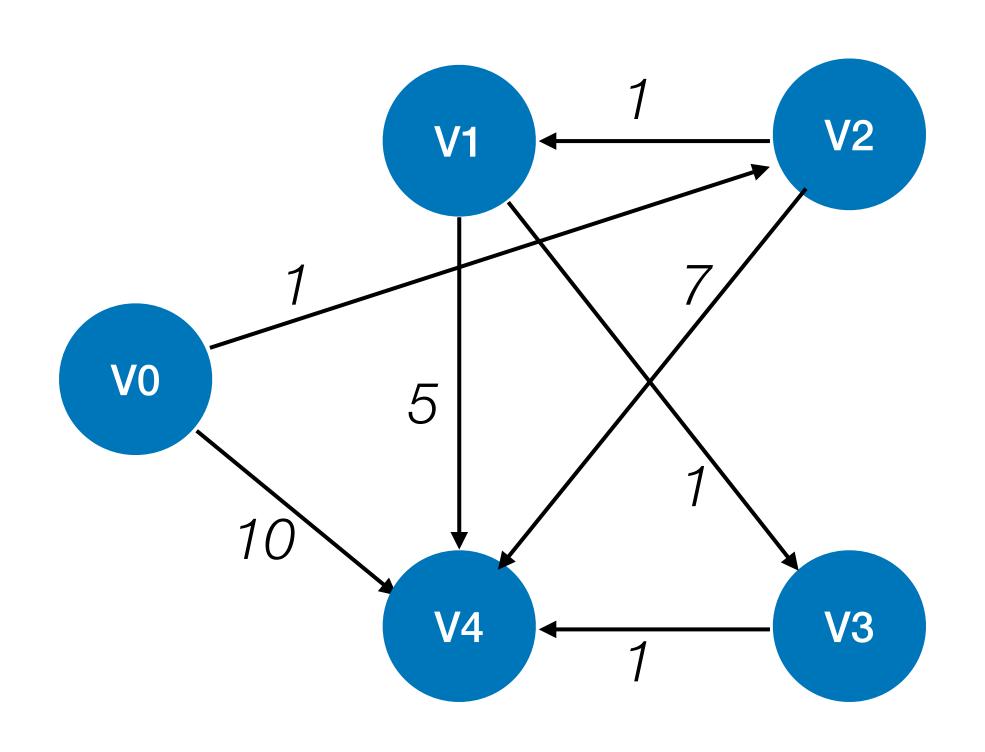
若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$  则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$  path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$  否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值

$$A^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} & V_0 & V_1 & V_2 & V_3 & V_4 \\ & V_0 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty & 10 \\ & V_1 & \infty & 0 & \infty & 1 & 5 \\ & V_2 & \infty & 1 & 0 & \infty & 7 \\ & V_3 & \infty & \infty & \infty & 0 & 1 \\ & V_4 & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



#1: 若允许在 Vo、 V1中转,最短路径是? ——求 A(1) 和 path(1)

```
for(int i=0; i<n; i++) { //遍历整个矩阵, i为行号, j为列号
for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
    if (A[i][j]>A[i][k]+A[k][j]) { //以 Vk 为中转点的路径更短
        A[i][j]=A[i][k]+A[k][j]; //更新最短路径长度
        path[i][j]=k; //中转点
    }
}
```

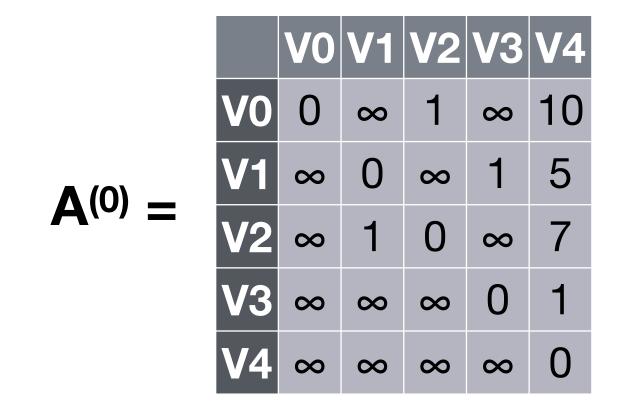


若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$ 

则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$ 

 $path^{(k)}[i][j] = k$ 

否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值

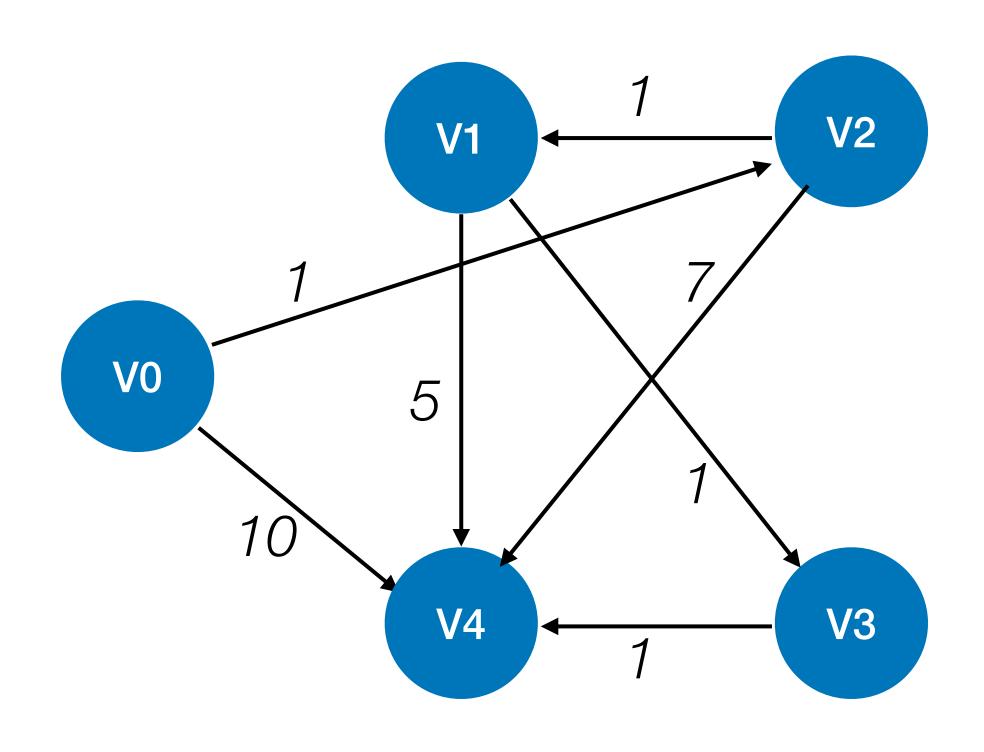


$$path^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} V0 & V1 & V2 & V3 & V4 \\ V0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ V1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ V2 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ V3 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ V4 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#1: 若允许在 Vo、 V1中转,最短路径是? ——求 A(1) 和 path(1)

 $A^{(0)}[2][3] > A^{(0)}[2][1] + A^{(0)}[1][3] = 2$   $A^{(1)}[2][3] = 2$  $path^{(1)}[2][3] = 1;$ 

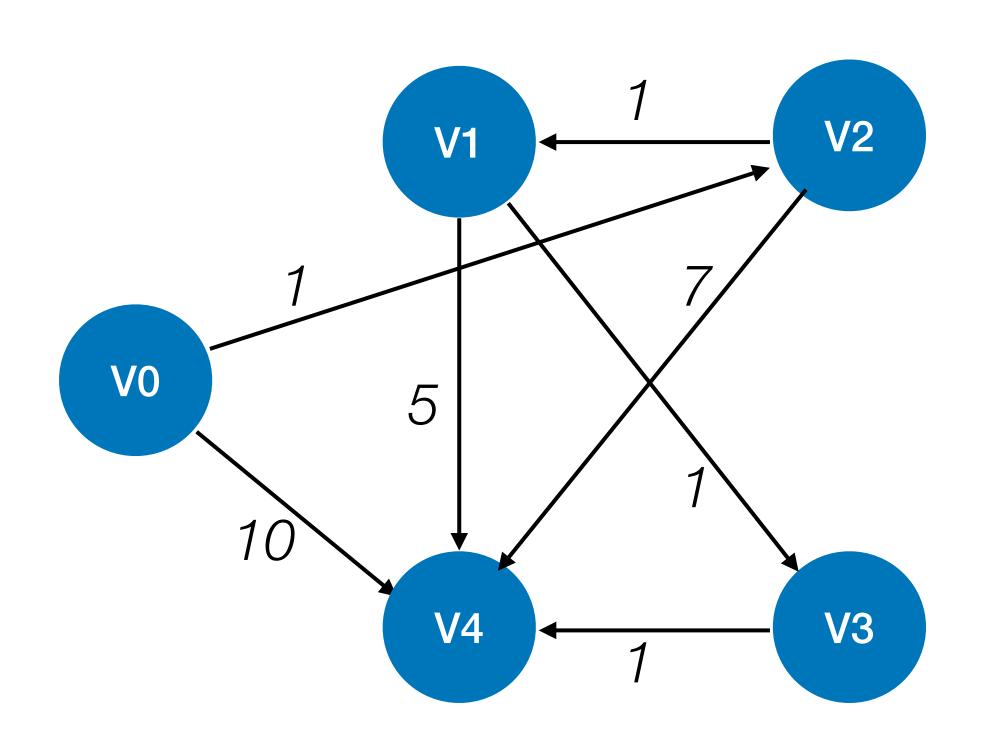
 $A^{(0)}[2][4] > A^{(0)}[2][1] + A^{(0)}[1][4] = 6$   $A^{(1)}[2][4] = 6$  $path^{(1)}[2][4] = 1;$ 



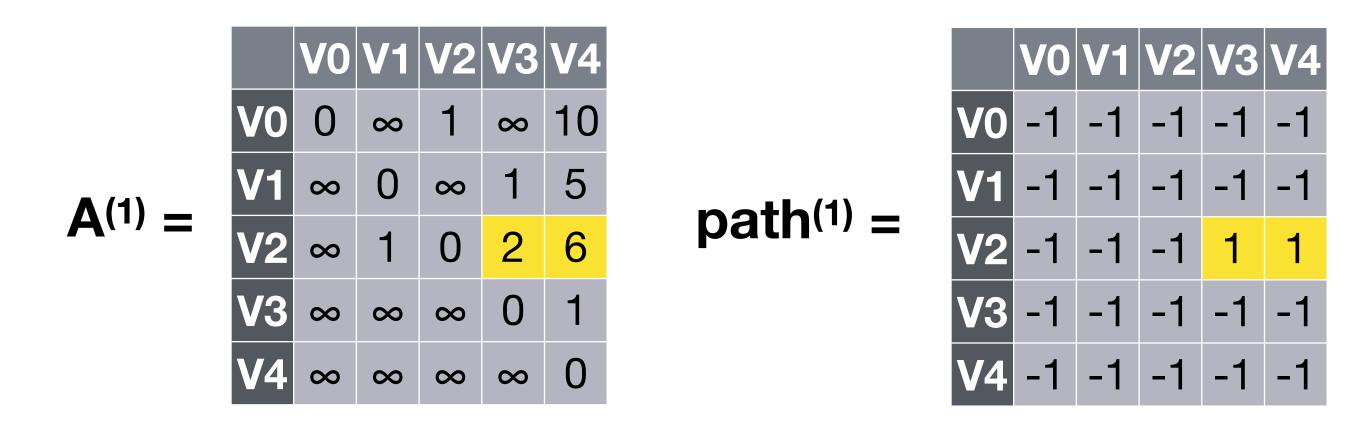
		VO	V1	<b>V2</b>	<b>V</b> 3	<b>V4</b>
	V0	0	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	10
$A^{(0)} =$	<b>V</b> 1	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	1	5
A(°) =	<b>V2</b>	$\infty$	1	0	$\infty$	7
	<b>V</b> 3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	1
	<b>V</b> 4	<b>∞</b>	<b>∞</b>	<b>∞</b>	<b>∞</b>	0

#1: 若允许在 Vo、 V1中转,最短路径是? ——求 A(1) 和 path(1)

若 
$$A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$$
   
则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$    
path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$    
否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值

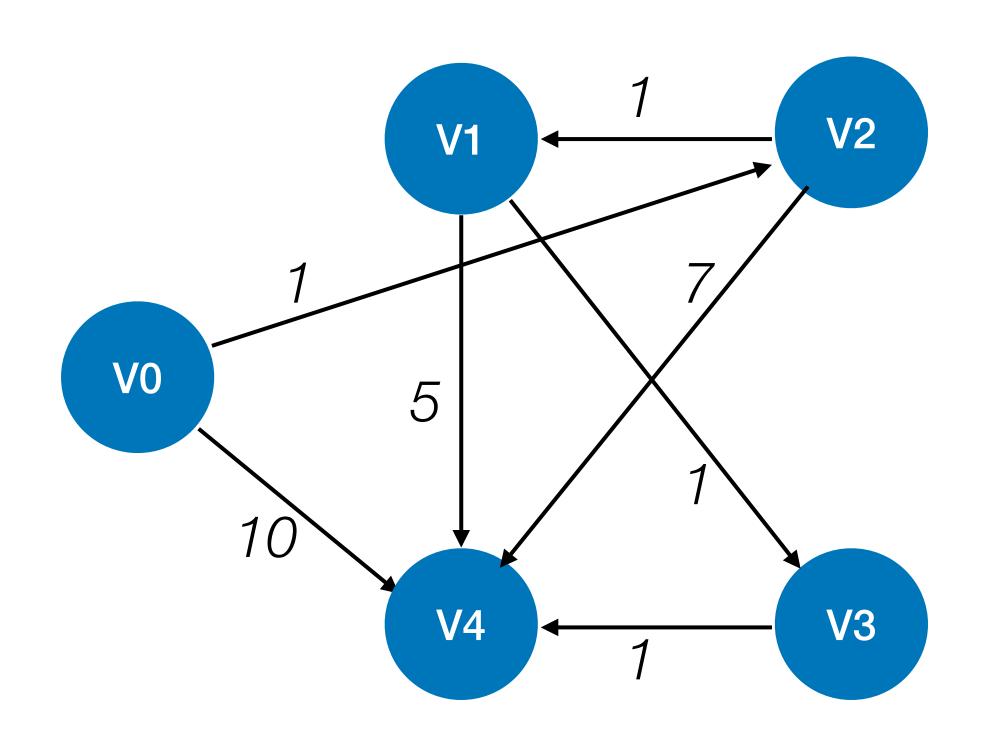


若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$  则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$  path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$  否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值



#2: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub>中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(2)</sup>和 path<sup>(2)</sup>

```
for(int i=0; i<n; i++) { //遍历整个矩阵, i为行号, j为列号
for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
    if (A[i][j]>A[i][k]+A[k][j]) { //以 Vk 为中转点的路径更短
        A[i][j]=A[i][k]+A[k][j]; //更新最短路径长度
        path[i][j]=k; //中转点
    }
}
```

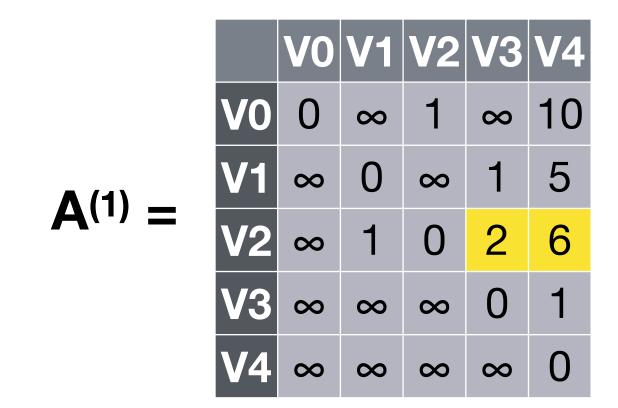


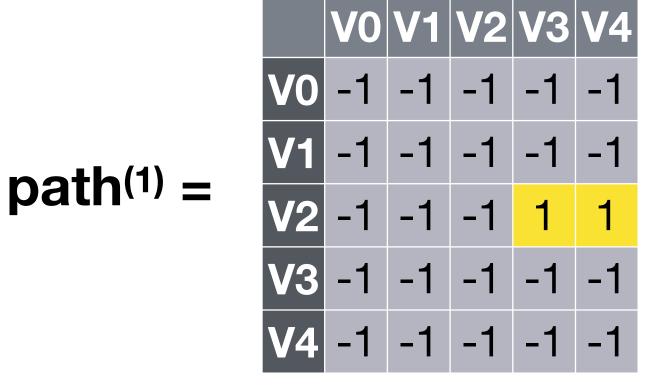
若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$ 

则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$ 

 $path^{(k)}[i][j] = k$ 

否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值





#2: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub>中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(2)</sup>和 path<sup>(2)</sup>

$$A^{(1)}[0][1] > A^{(1)}[0][2] + A^{(1)}[2][1] = 2$$

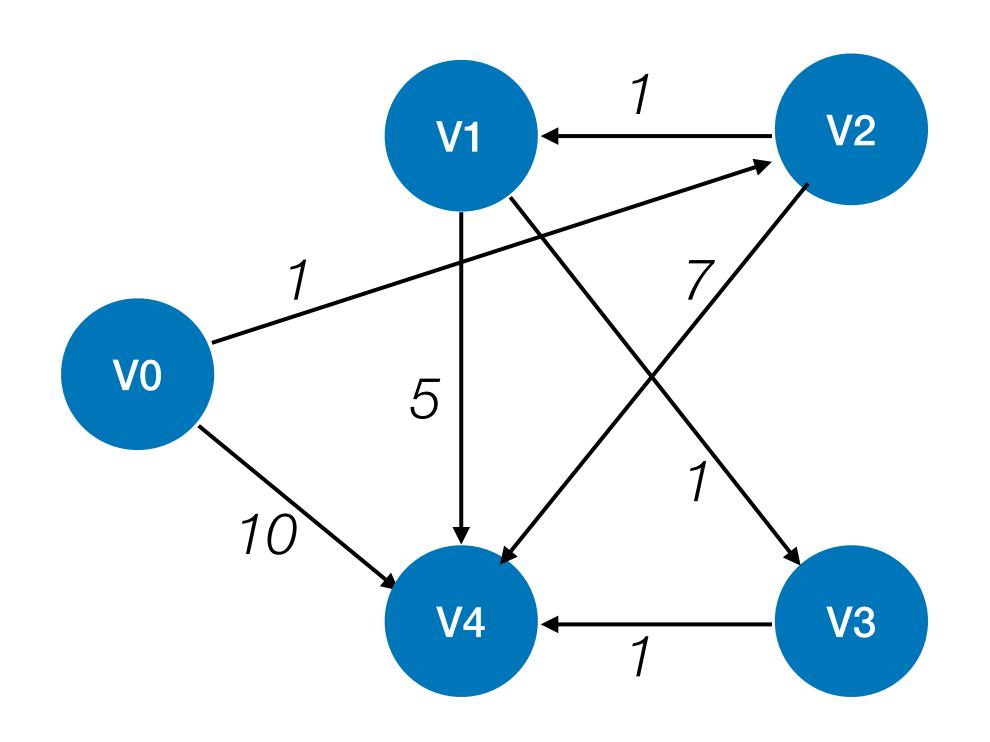
$$A^{(2)}[0][1] = 2$$
; path<sup>(2)</sup>[0][1] = 2;

$$A^{(1)}[0][3] > A^{(1)}[0][2] + A^{(1)}[2][3] = 3$$

$$A^{(2)}[0][3] = 3$$
; path $^{(2)}[0][3] = 2$ ;

$$A^{(1)}[0][4] > A^{(1)}[0][2] + A^{(1)}[2][4] = 7$$

$$A^{(2)}[0][4] = 7$$
; path $^{(2)}[0][4] = 2$ ;

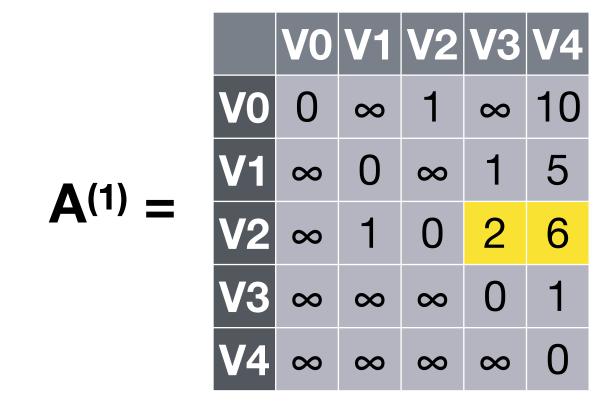


若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$ 

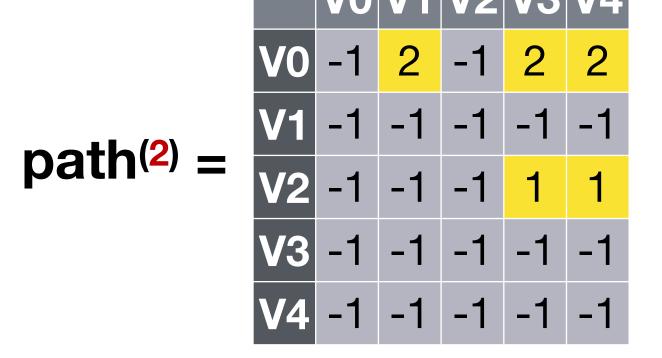
则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$ 

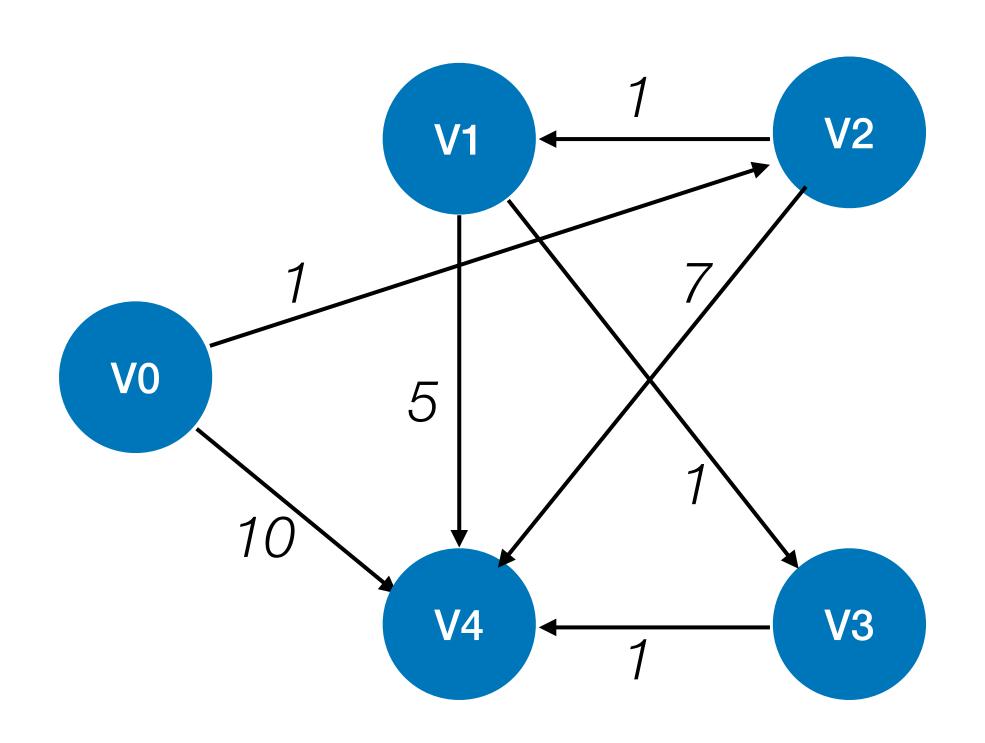
 $path^{(k)}[i][j] = k$ 

否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值

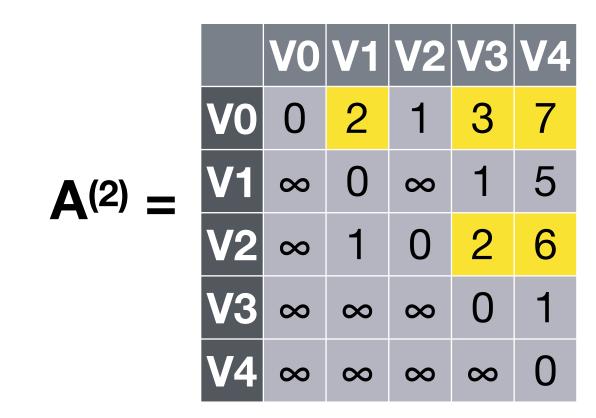


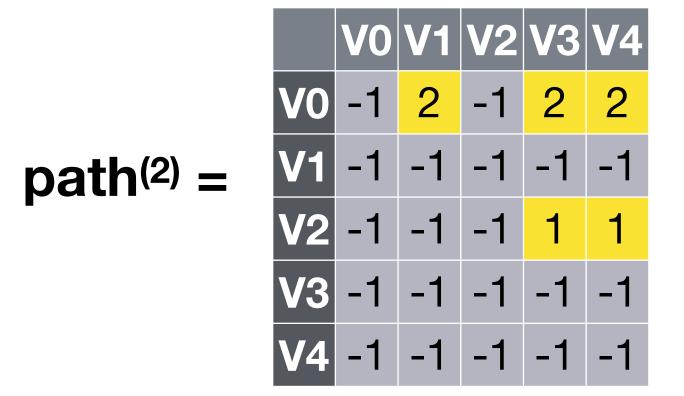
#2: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub>中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(2)</sup>和 path<sup>(2)</sup>



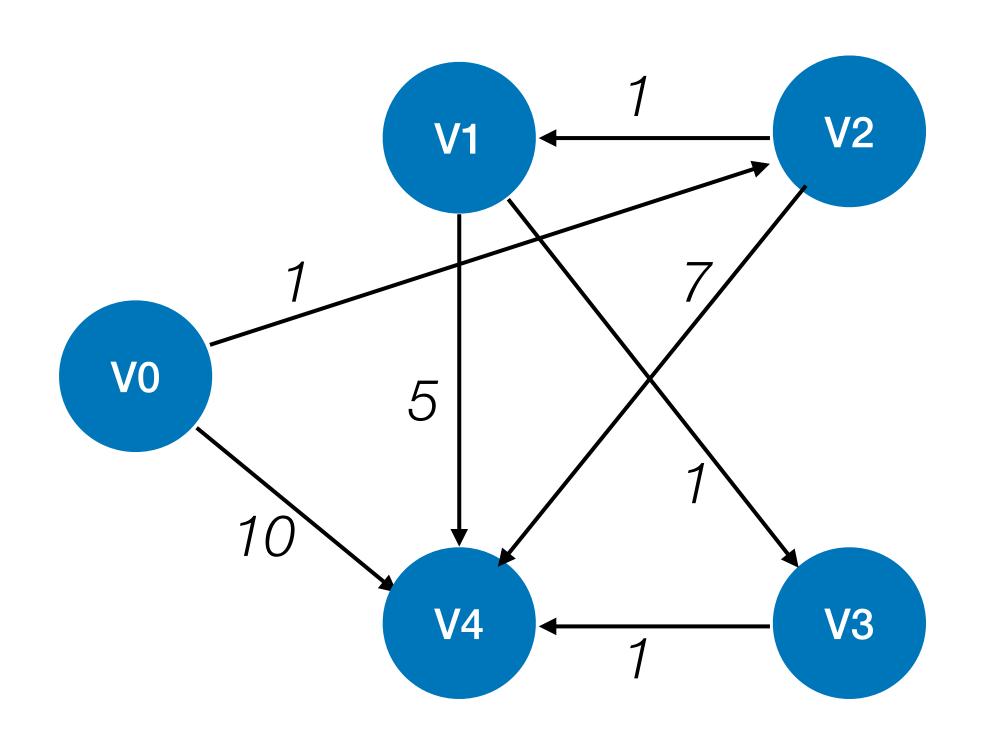


若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$  则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$  path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$  否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值





#3: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub>、V<sub>3</sub>中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(3)</sup> 和 path<sup>(3)</sup>

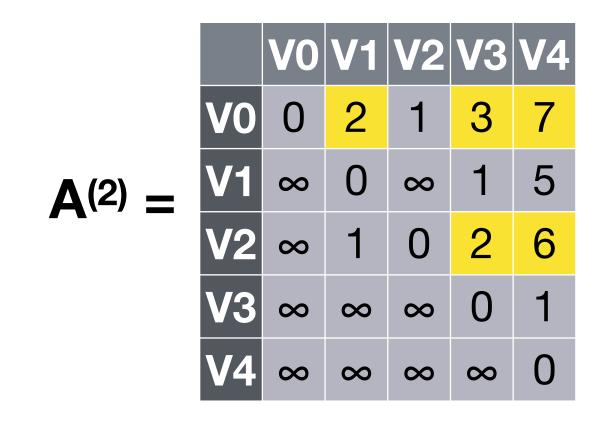


若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$ 

则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$ 

 $path^{(k)}[i][j] = k$ 

否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值



#3: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub>、V<sub>3</sub>中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(3)</sup> 和 path<sup>(3)</sup>

 $A^{(2)}[0][4] > A^{(2)}[0][3] + A^{(2)}[3][4] = 4$ 

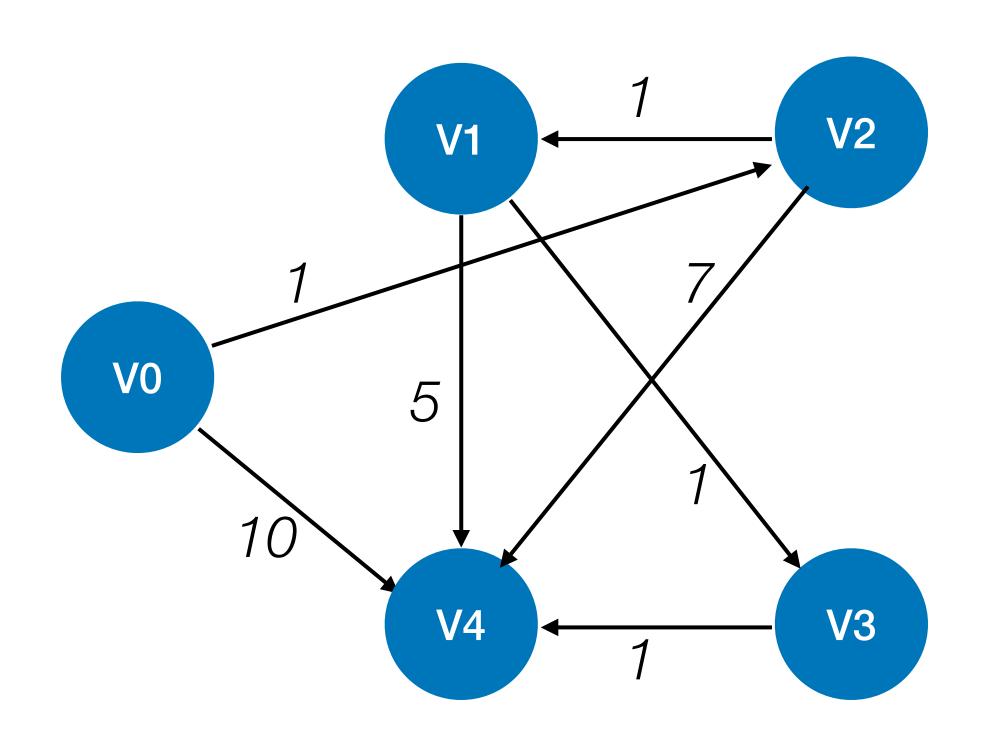
 $A^{(3)}[0][4] = 4$ ; path $^{(3)}[0][4] = 3$ ;

 $A^{(2)}[1][4] > A^{(2)}[1][3] + A^{(2)}[3][4] = 2$ 

 $A^{(3)}[1][4] = 2$ ; path $^{(3)}[1][4] = 3$ ;

 $A^{(2)}[2][4] > A^{(2)}[2][3] + A^{(2)}[3][4] = 3$ 

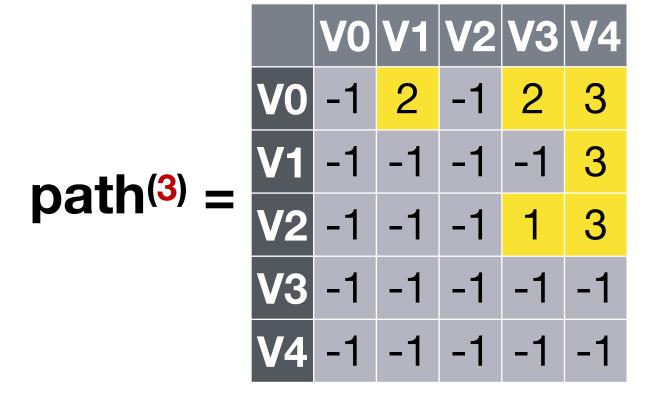
 $A^{(3)}[2][4] = 3$ ; path $^{(3)}[2][4] = 3$ ;

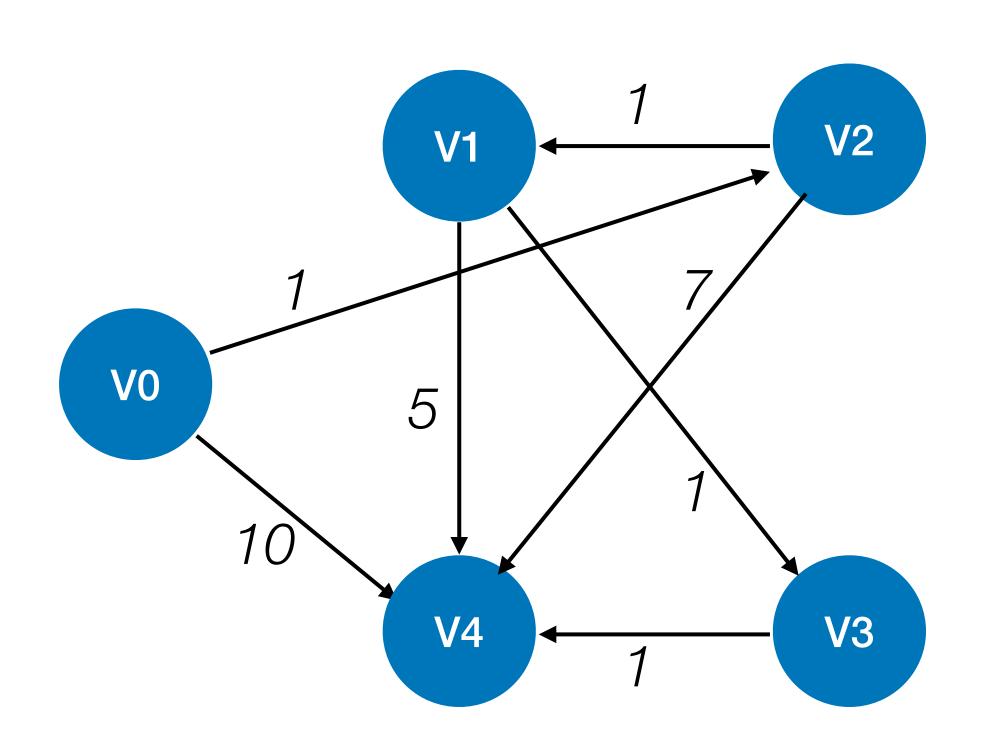


		VO	V1	<b>V2</b>	<b>V</b> 3	<b>V</b> 4
	VO	0	2	1	3	7
$A^{(2)} =$	V1	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	1	5
	<b>V2</b>	$\infty$	1	0	2	6
	<b>V</b> 3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	1
	<b>V</b> 4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0

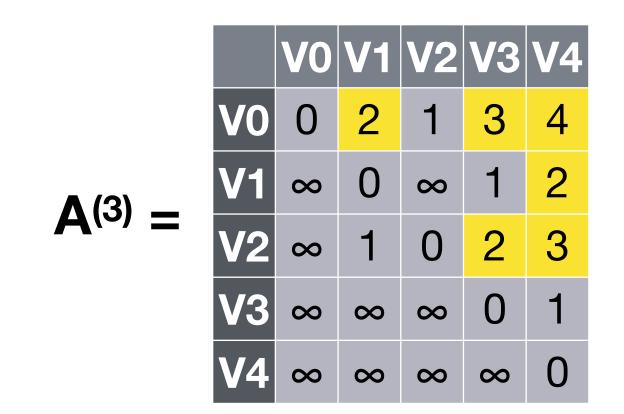
#3: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub>、V<sub>3</sub>中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(3)</sup> 和 path<sup>(3)</sup>

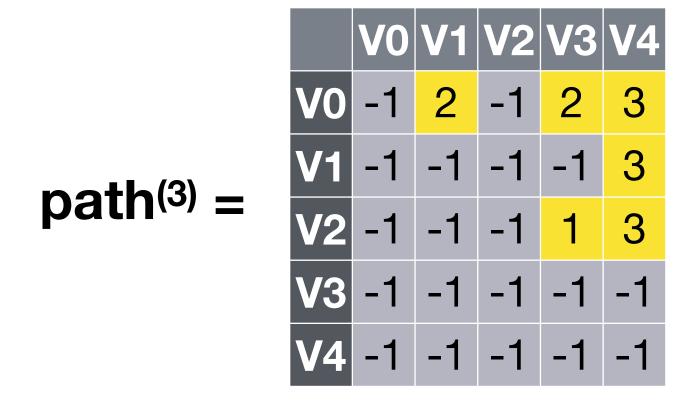
若 
$$A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$$
   
则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$ ;   
path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$    
否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值





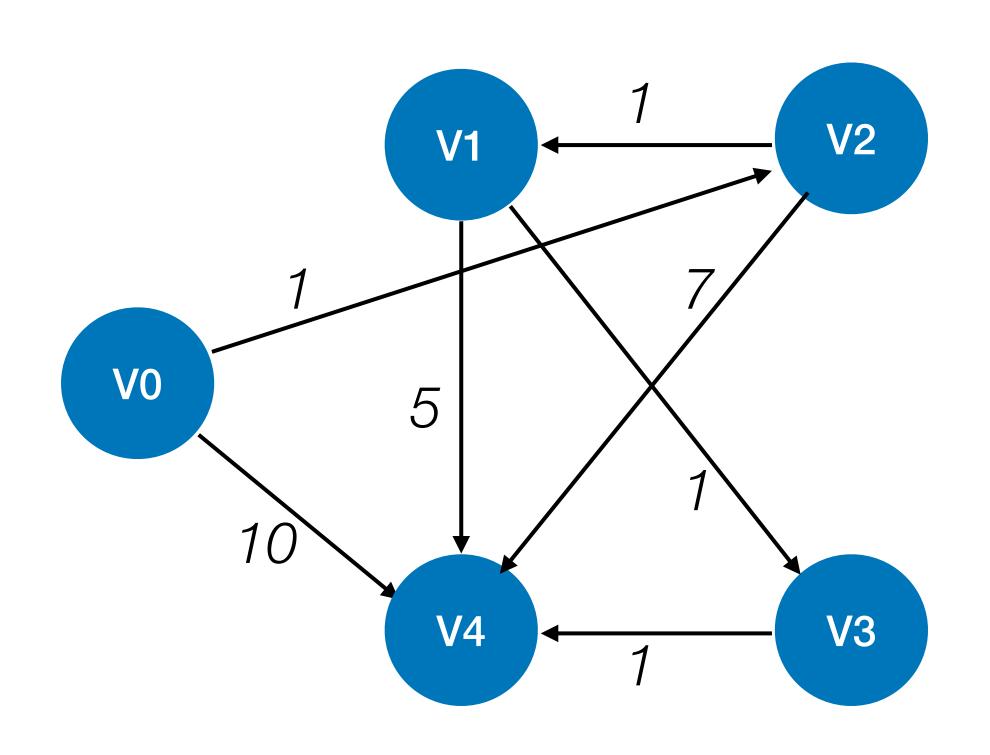
若  $A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$  则  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j];$  path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$  否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值





#4: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub>、V<sub>3</sub>、V<sub>4</sub>中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(4)</sup>和 path<sup>(4)</sup>

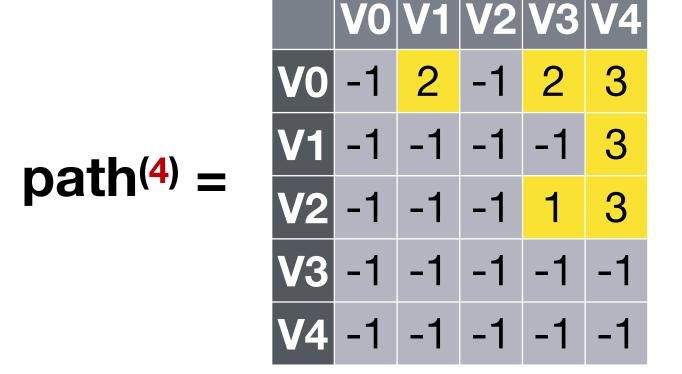
```
for(int i=0; i<n; i++) { //遍历整个矩阵, i为行号, j为列号
for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
    if (A[i][j]>A[i][k]+A[k][j]) { //以 Vk 为中转点的路径更短
        A[i][j]=A[i][k]+A[k][j]; //更新最短路径长度
        path[i][j]=k; //中转点
    }
}
```

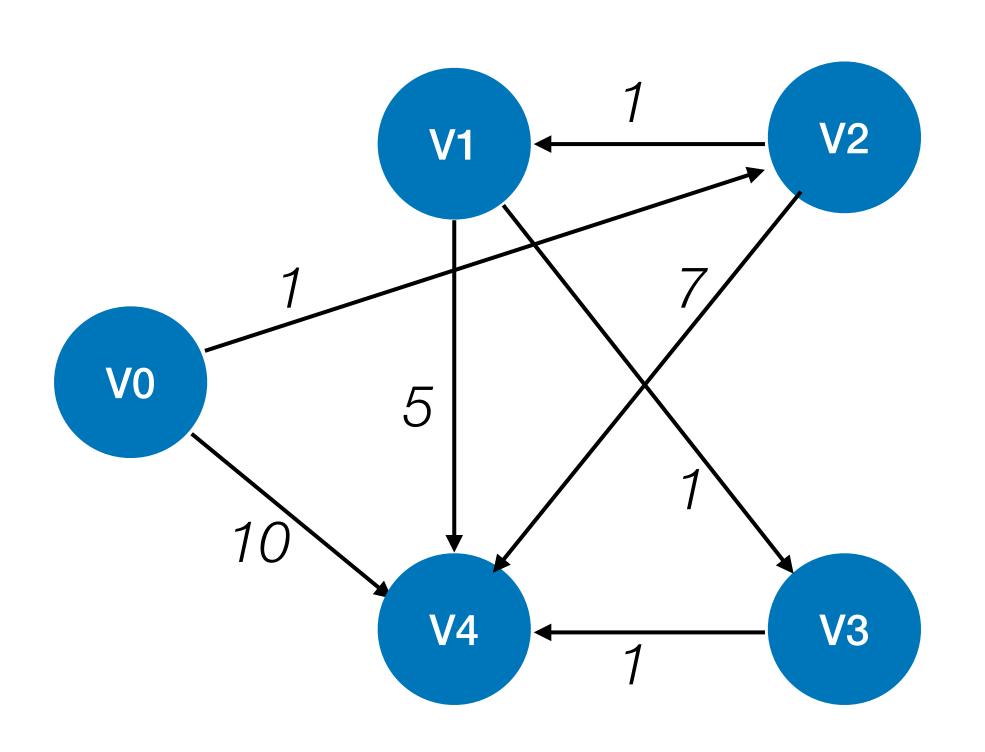


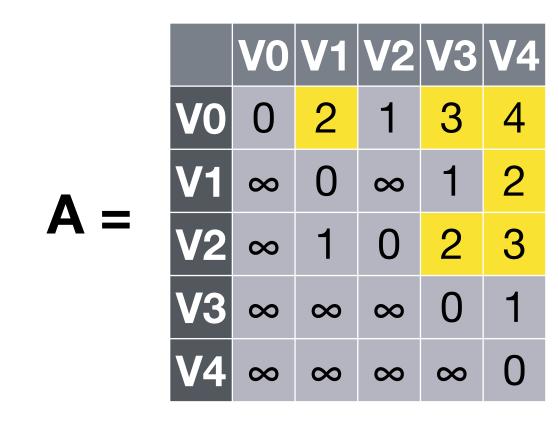
		VO	V1	<b>V2</b>	<b>V</b> 3	<b>V</b> 4
	VO	0	2	1	3	4
$A^{(3)} =$	V1	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	1	2
$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{c}) =$	<b>V2</b>	$\infty$	1	0	2	3
	<b>V</b> 3	∞	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	1
	<b>V</b> 4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0

#4: 若允许在 V<sub>0</sub>、V<sub>1</sub>、V<sub>2</sub>、V<sub>3</sub>、V<sub>4</sub>中转,最短路径是? ——求 A<sup>(4)</sup>和 path<sup>(4)</sup>

若 
$$A^{(k-1)}[i][j] > A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$$
 列  $A^{(k)}[i][j] = A^{(k-1)}[i][k] + A^{(k-1)}[k][j]$ ; path $^{(k)}[i][j] = k$  否则  $A^{(k)}$ 和  $path^{(k)}$ 保持原值







vo vi v2 v3 v vo -1 2 -1 2 3 vi -1 -1 -1 -1 3 v2 -1 -1 -1 1 3 v3 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 v4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1

V0到V4 最短路径长度为 A[0][4]=4

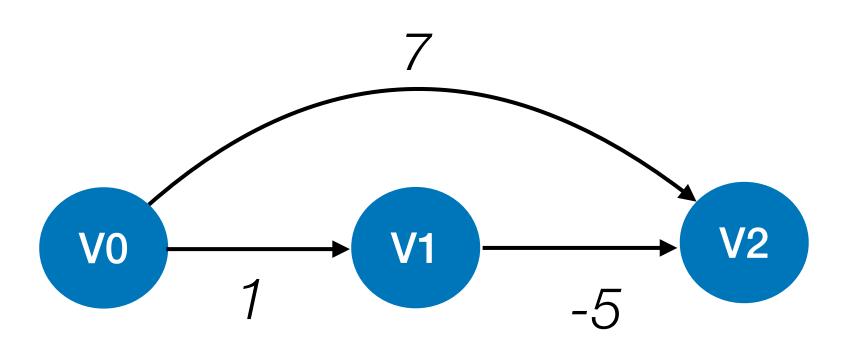
通过path矩阵递归地找到完整路径:

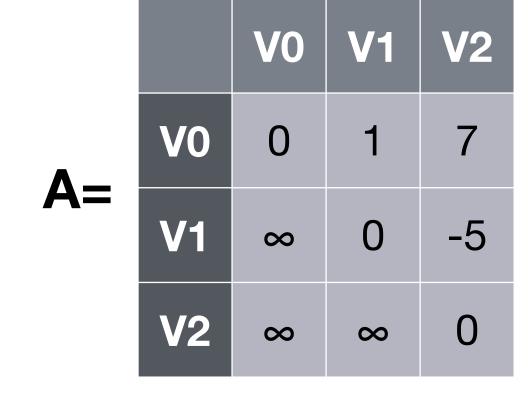
 V0
 V3
 V4

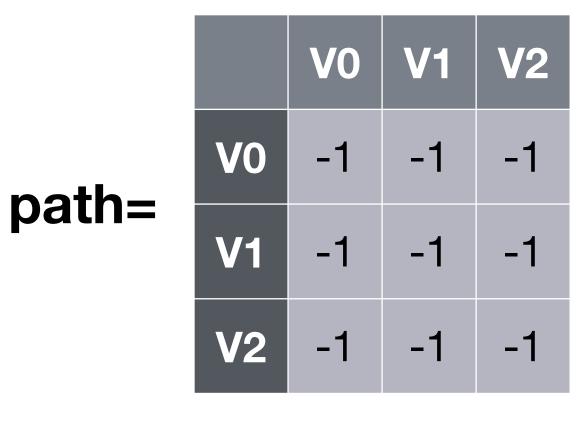
 V0
 V2
 V3
 V4

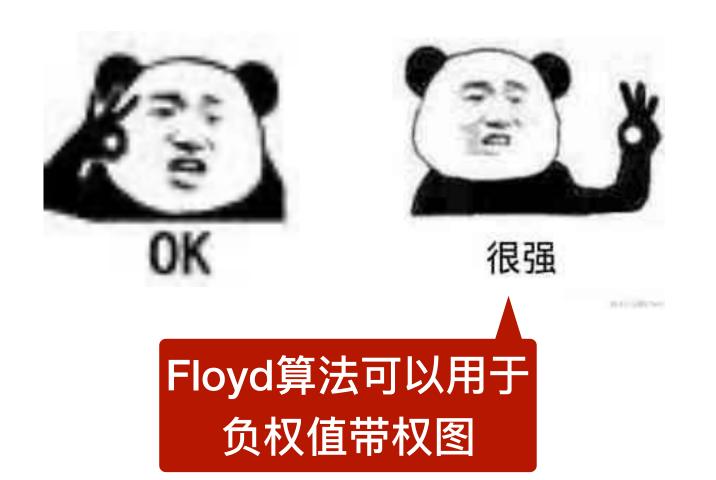
 V0
 V2
 V1
 V3
 V4

#### 练习: Floyd算法用于负权图

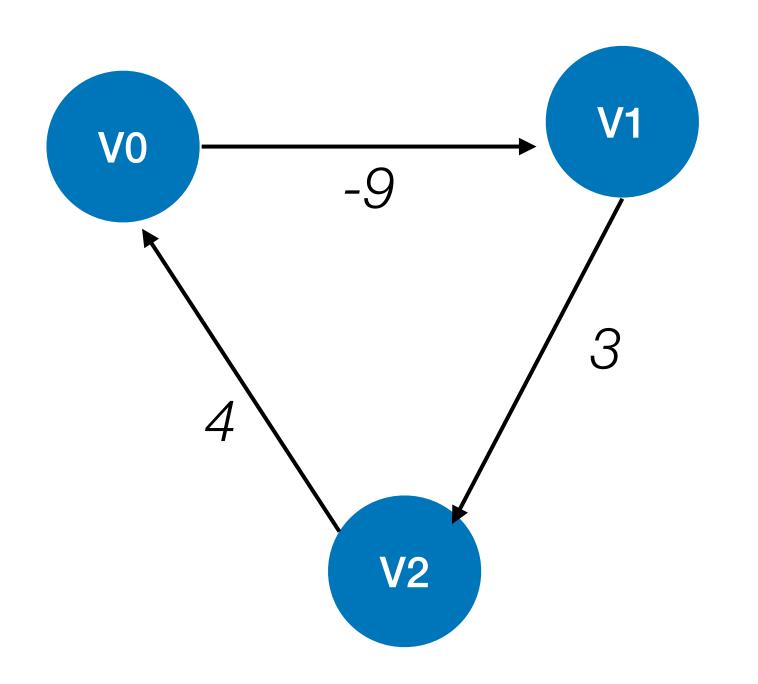








#### 不能解决的问题



Floyd 算法不能解决带有"负权回路"的图(有负权值的边组成回路),这种图有可能没有最短路径

#### 知识点回顾与重要考点

	BFS 算法	Dijkstra 算法	Floyd 算法
无权图	<b>✓</b>		
带权图	×	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
带负权值的图	×	X	
带负权回路的图	×	×	×
时间复杂度	O( V ²)或O( V + E )	O( V  <sup>2</sup> )	O( V  <sup>3</sup> )
通常用于	求无权图的单源最 短路径	求带权图的单源最 短路径	求带权图中各顶点 间的最短路径

注: 也可用 Dijkstra 算法求所有顶点间的最短路径,重复 |V| 次即可,总的时间复杂度也是O(|V|³)

#### 欢迎大家对本节视频进行评价~



学员评分: 6.4.2\_3 最...



- 腾讯文档 -可多人实时在线编辑,权限安全可控



公众号: 王道在线



5 b站: 王道计算机教育



抖音: 王道计算机考研