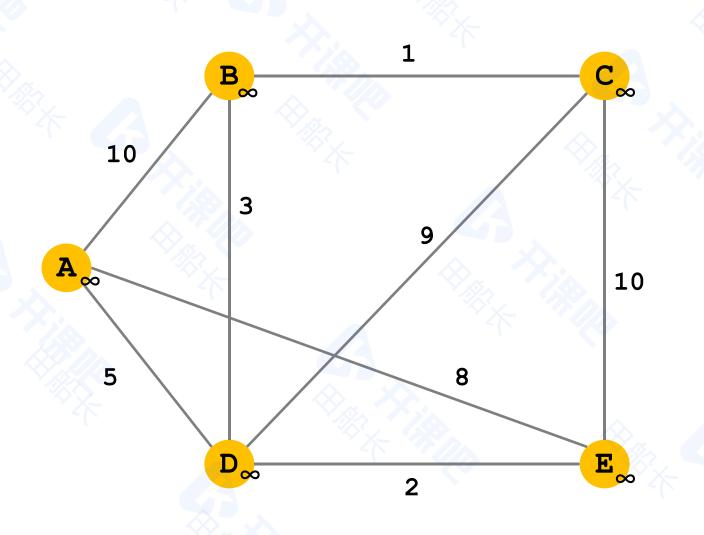


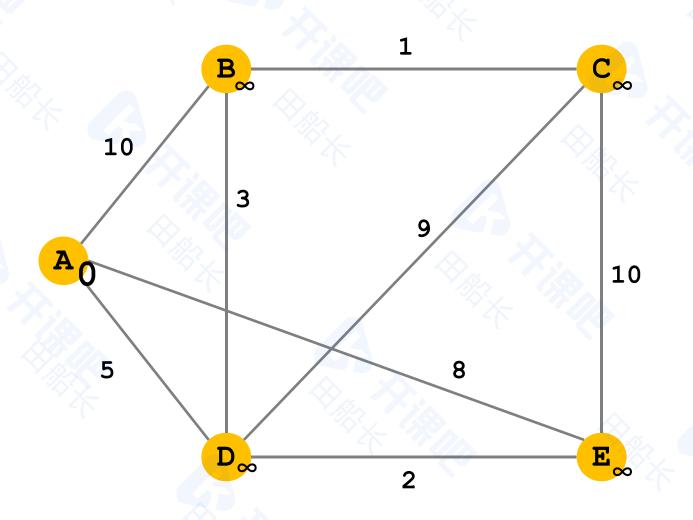
田船长

- 1. 将所有点的答案改为∞,确定起点,更新起点的答案为0
- 2. 在所有有答案且答案未被确定的点当中,选择答案最小的
- 3. 将该点的答案确定
- 4. 遍历以该点为起点的所有边,更新边终点的答案
- 5. 继续这个过程,直到所有点的答案均已确定



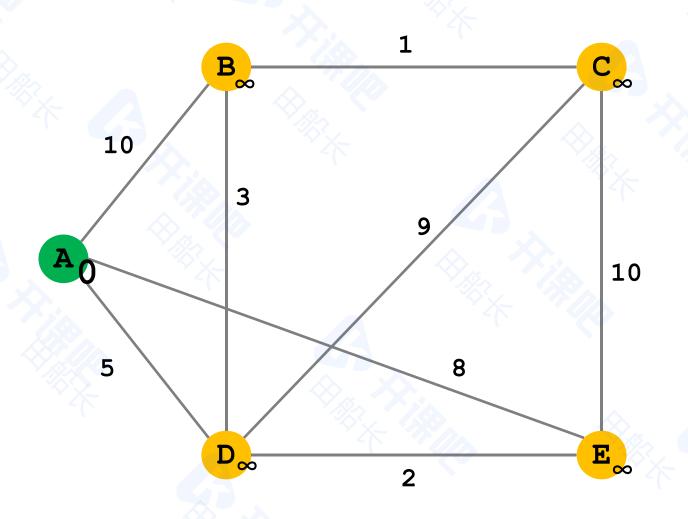






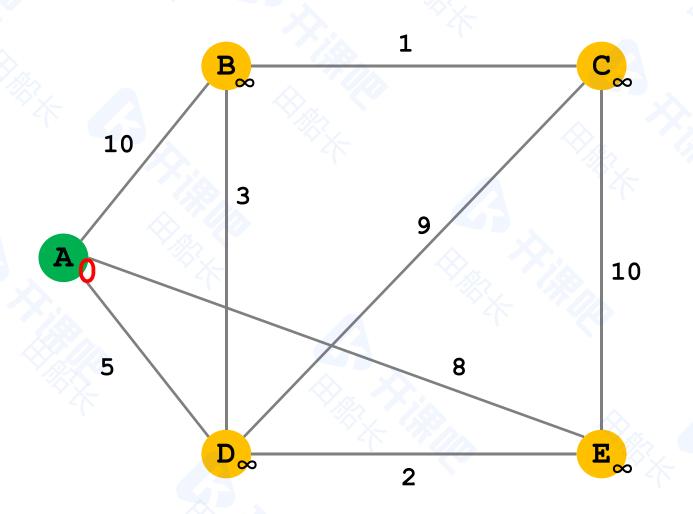
起点为A点 更新起点的答案为0





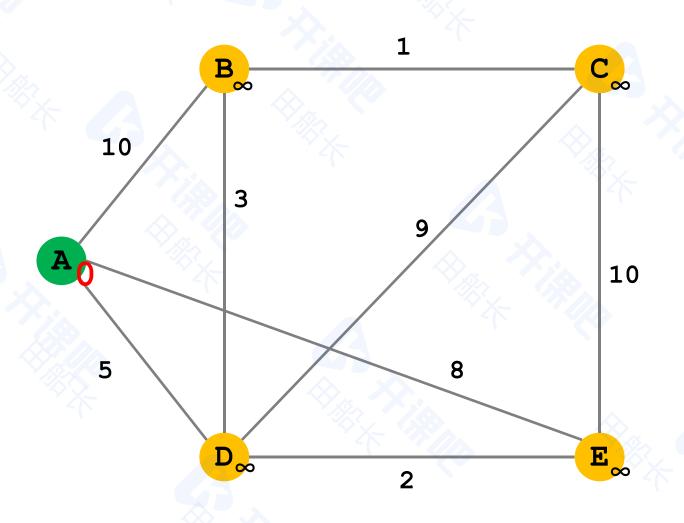
在所有有答案 且答案未被确定的点当中 选择答案最小的



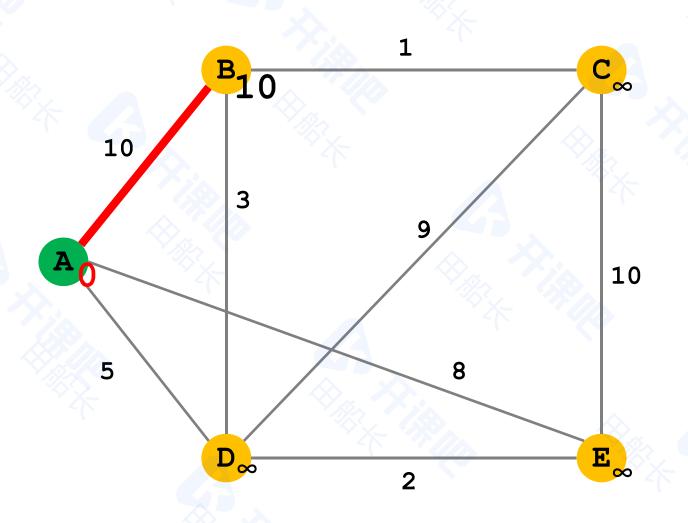


将该点的答案确定

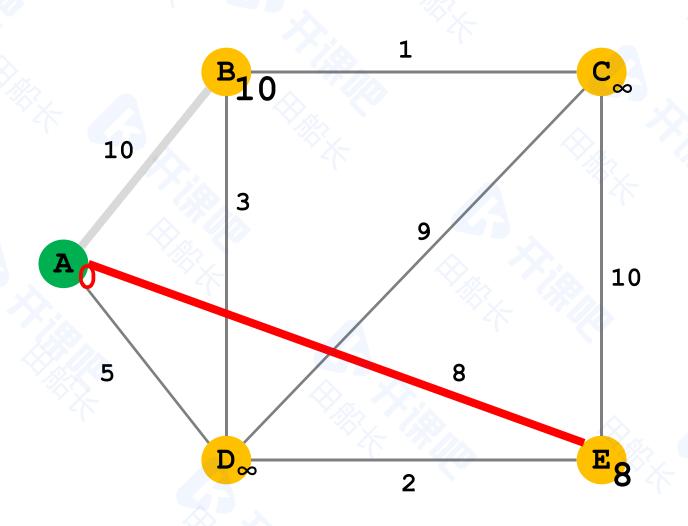




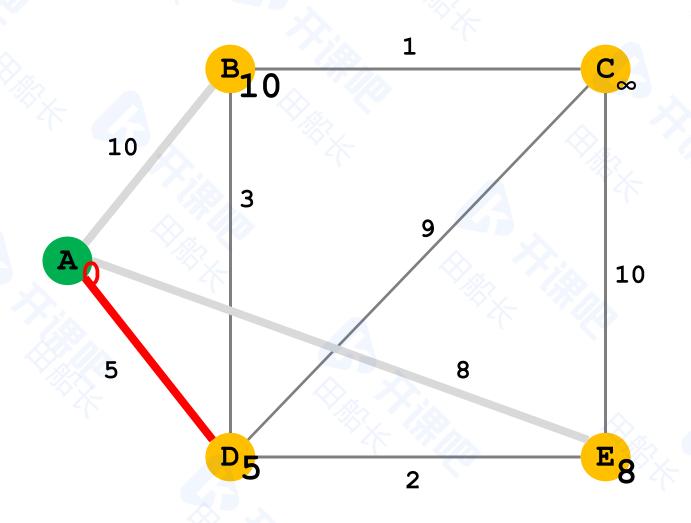




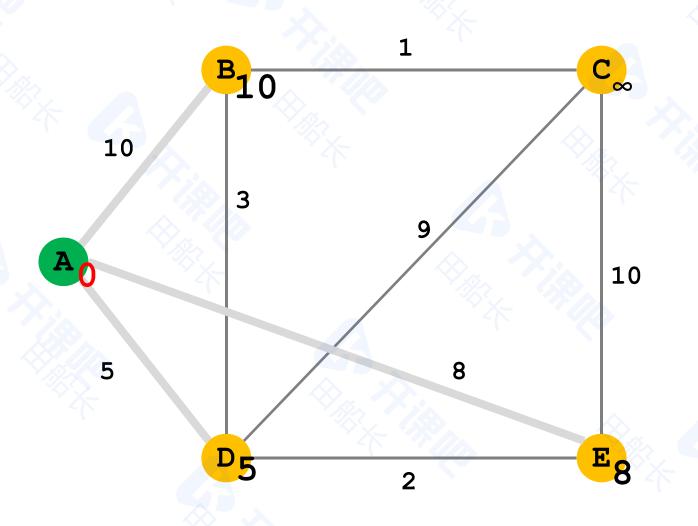






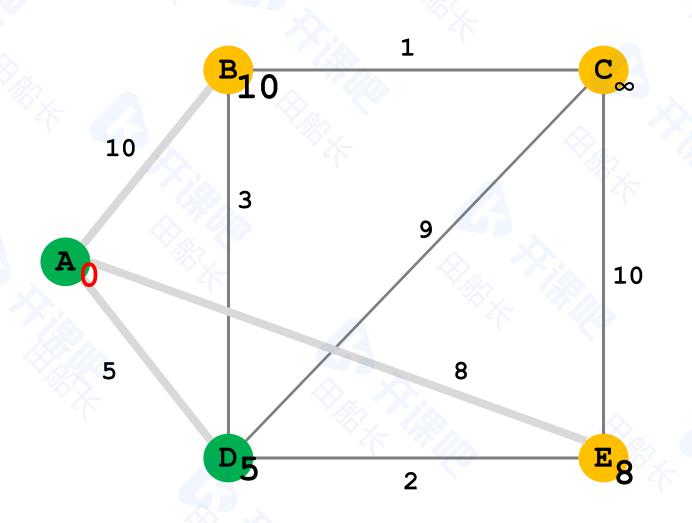






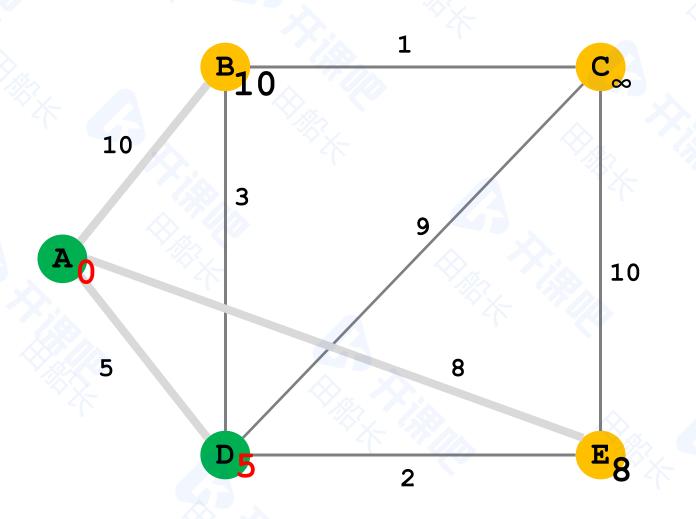
更新完毕





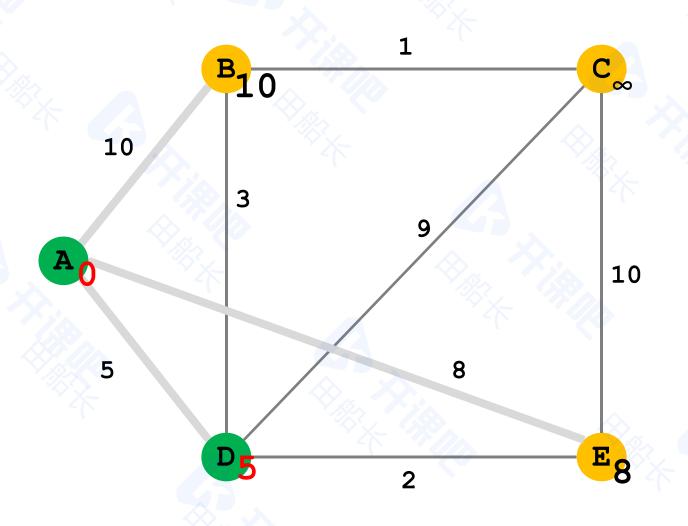
在所有有答案 且答案未被确定的点当中 选择答案最小的



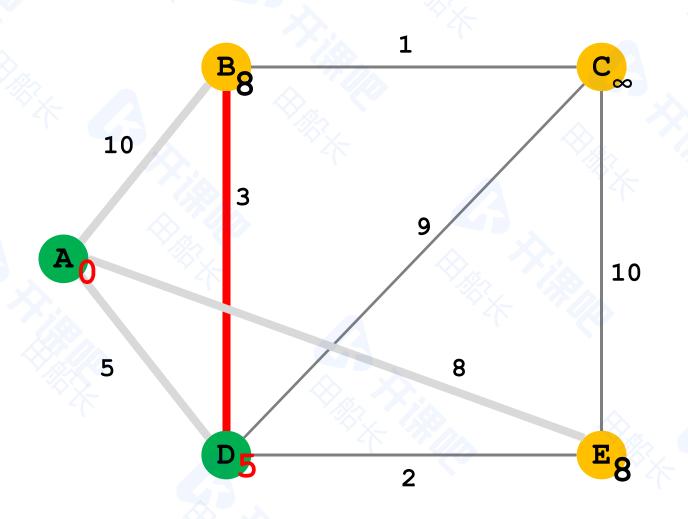




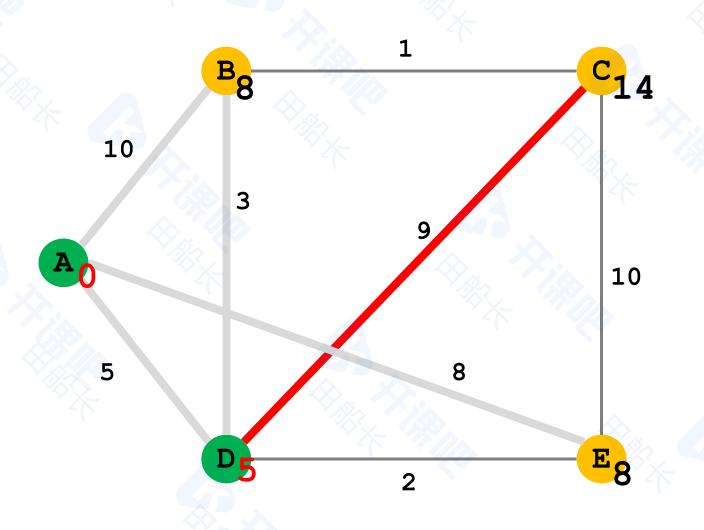




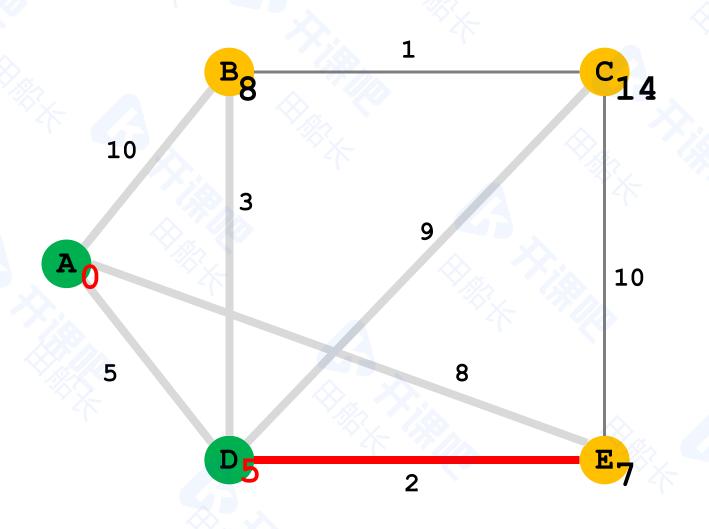






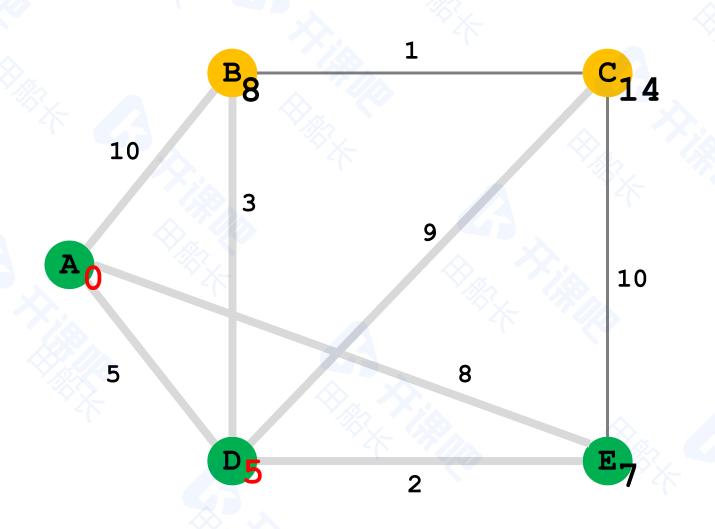






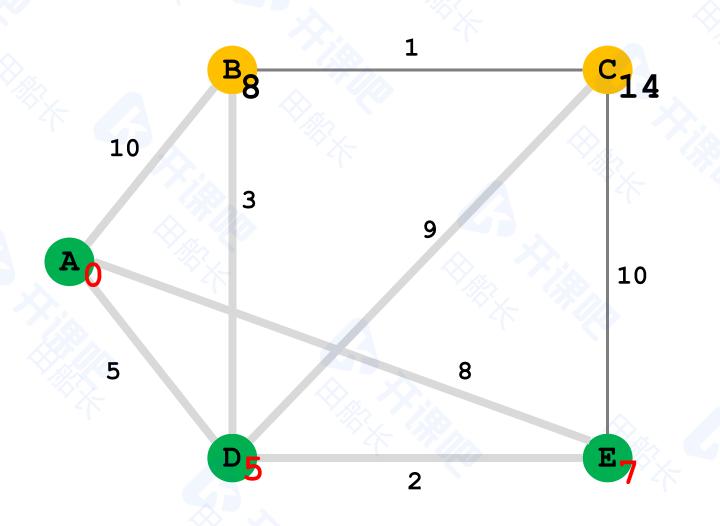
开课吧| 让职场更自由 Dijkstra 算法 更新完毕 B₈ 10 10 5





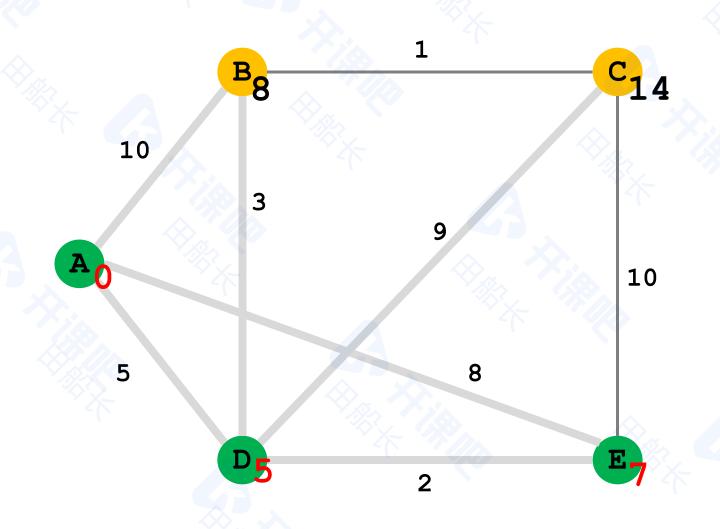
在所有有答案 且答案未被确定的点当中 选择答案最小的



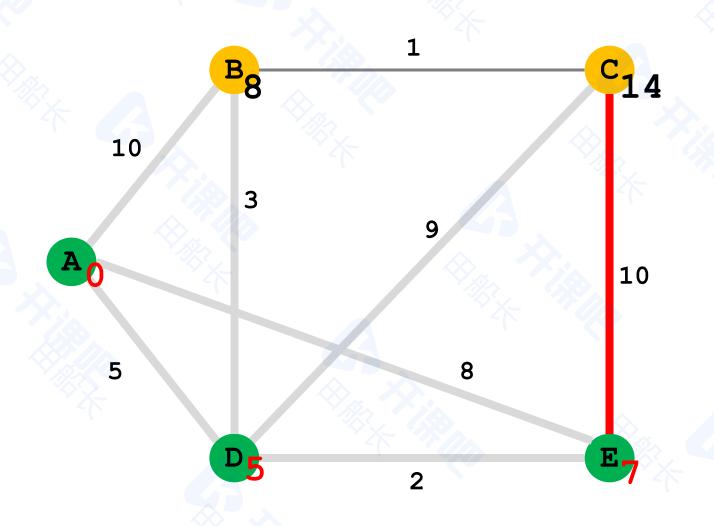


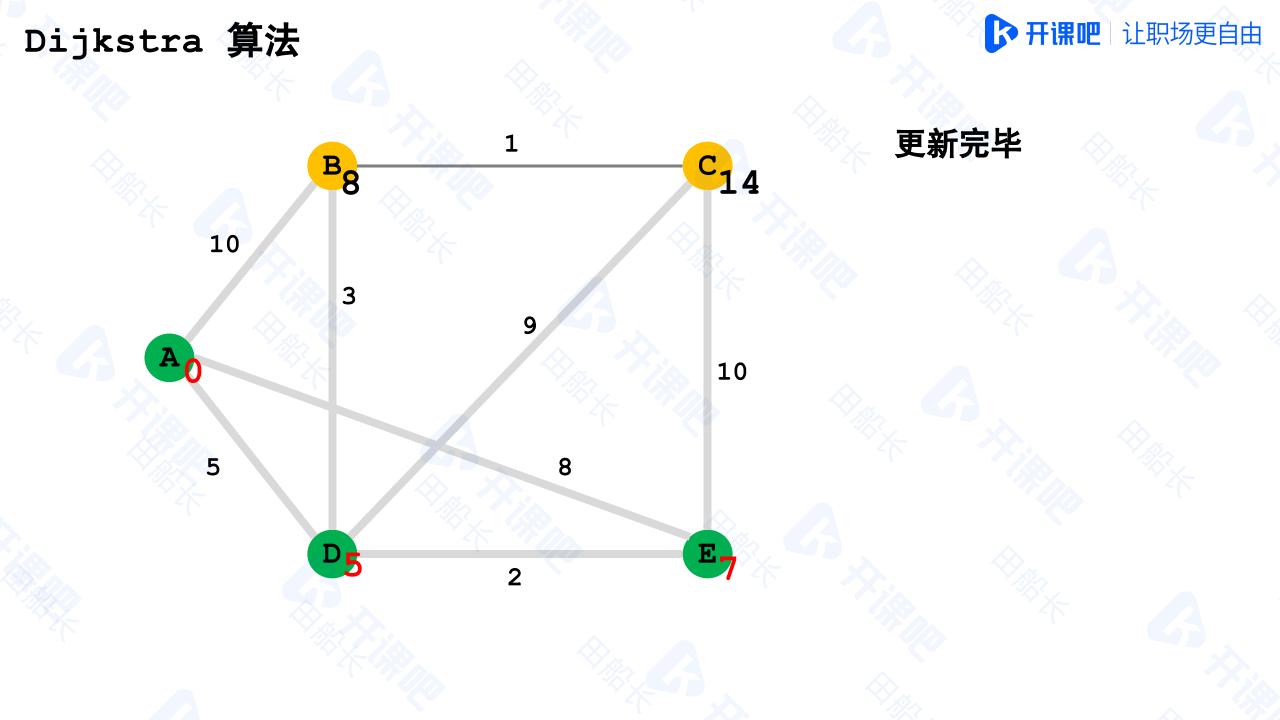
将该点的答案确定



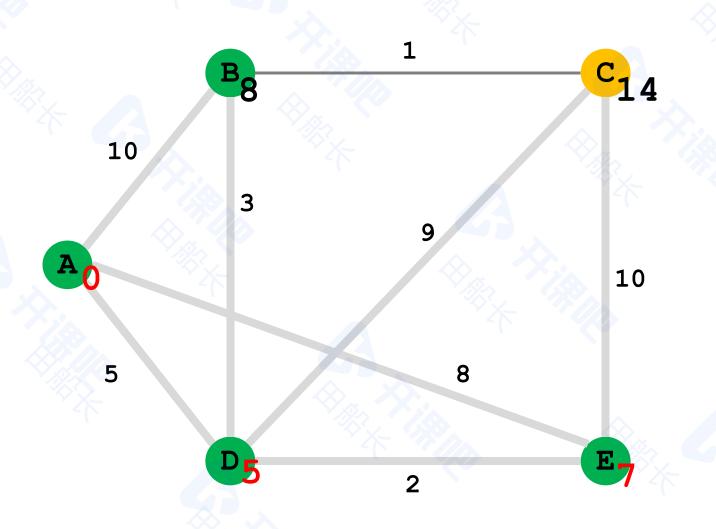






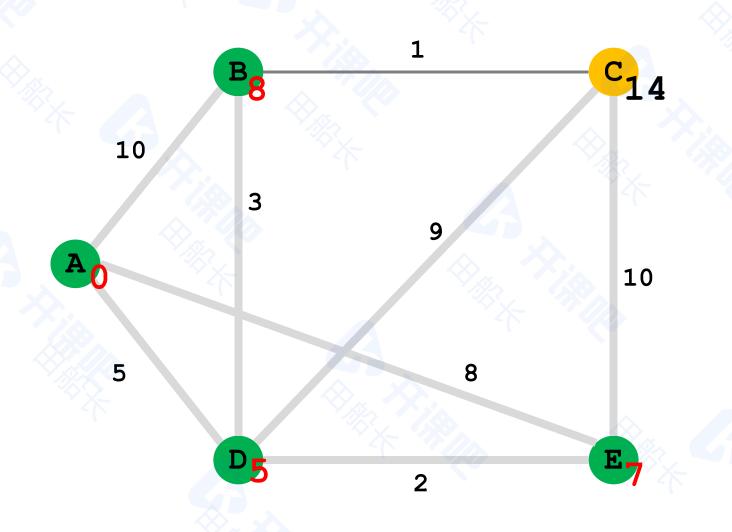






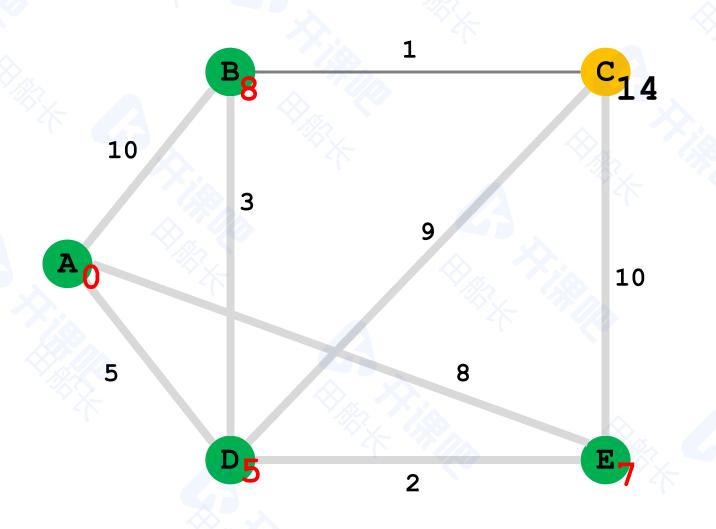
在所有有答案 且答案未被确定的点当中 选择答案最小的



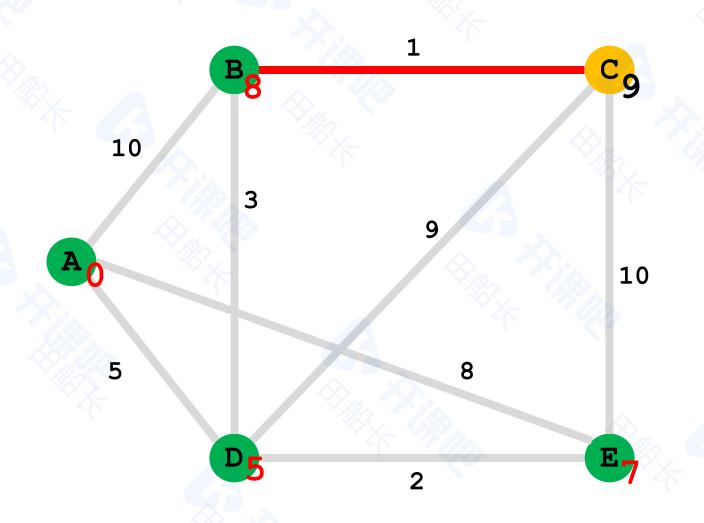


将该点的答案确定



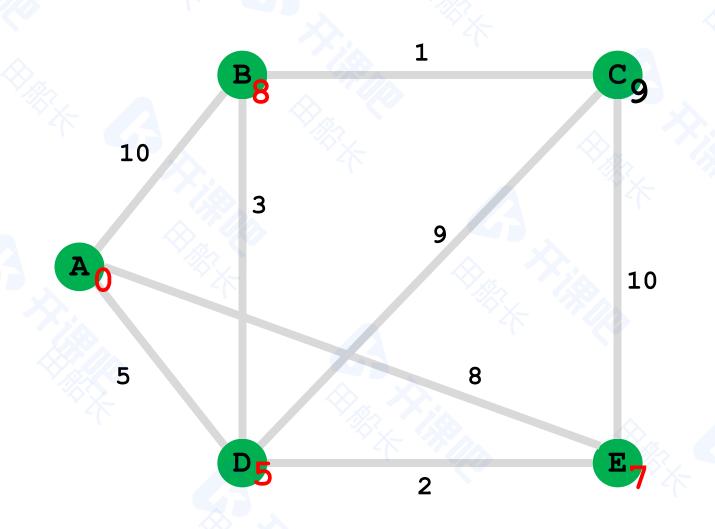






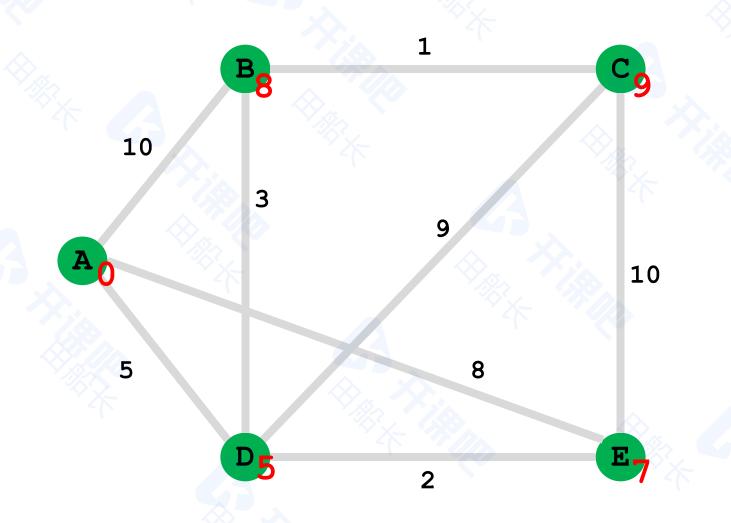
开课吧| 让职场更自由 Dijkstra 算法 更新完毕 10 10 5





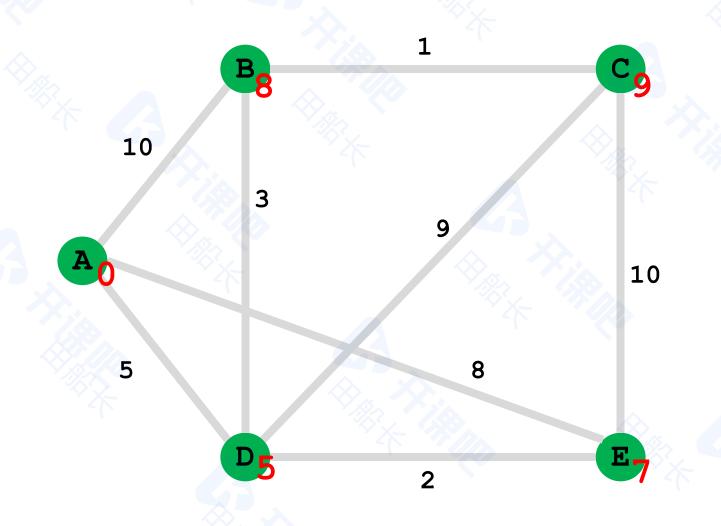
在所有有答案 且答案未被确定的点当中 选择答案最小的





将该点的答案确定





所有点的答案均已确定 Dijkstra算法结束