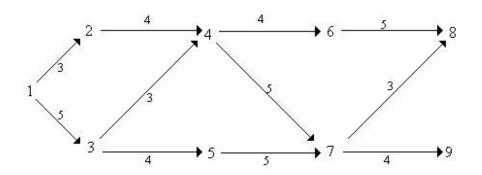
EXEMPLO - Algoritmo de Dijkstra

(SCHWARZ, Gaston Adair. Grafos – Introdução e Processos de Busca Apostila, 1998)



• INICIALIZAÇÃO

$$S = \{1\}$$
 $T = \{8,9\}$
 $A = \phi$ $F = \phi$

☐ 1^a ITERAÇÃO

Passo 1:
$$A = \{1\}; g(1) = 0; P(s) = \emptyset$$

Passo 2:
$$v = 1$$

Passo 3:
$$A = \{1\} - \{1\} = \emptyset$$

$$F=\varphi \, \cup \, \{1\}=\{1\}$$

$$\Gamma(1) = \{2,3\}$$

Passo 4:
$$m = 2$$
; $f(2) = 0 + 3 = 3$

$$g(2) = 3$$
; $P(2) = 1$
 $A = \{2\} \cup \phi = \{2\}$

$$m = 3$$
 ; $f(3) = 0 + 5 = 5$

$$g(3) = 5$$
; $P(3) = 1$

$$A = \{2\} \cup \{3\} = \{2,3\}$$

Passo 2:
$$v = 2$$

Passo 3:
$$A = \{2,3\} - \{2\} = \{3\}$$

$$F = \{1\} \cup \{2\} = \{1,2\}$$

$$\Gamma(2) = \{4\}$$

Passo 4:
$$m = 4$$
; $f(4) = 3 + 4 = 7$

$$g(4) = 7$$
 ; $P(4) = 2$

$$A = \{3\} \cup \{4\} = \{3,4\}$$

☐ 3ª ITERAÇÃO

Passo 2: v = 3

Passo 3: $A = \{3,4\} - \{3\} = \{4\}$

 $F = \{1,2\} \cup \{3\} = \{1,2,3\}$

 $\Gamma(3) = \{4,5\}$

Passo 4: m = 4; f(4) = 5 + 3 = 8

m = 5 ; f(5) = 5 + 4 = 9

g(5) = 9 ; P(5) = 3

 $A = \{4\} \cup \{5\} = \{4,5\}$

☐ 4^a ITERAÇÃO

Passo 2: v = 4

Passo 3: $A = \{4,5\} - \{4\} = \{5\}$

 $F = \{1,2,3\} \cup \{4\} = \{1,2,3,4\}$

 $\Gamma(4) = \{6,7\}$

Passo 4: m = 6 ; f(6) = 7 + 4 = 11

g(6) = 11; P(6) = 4

 $A = \{5\} \cup \{6\} = \{5,6\}$

m = 7 ; f(5) = 7 + 5 = 12

g(7) = 12; P(7) = 4

 $A = \{5,6\} \cup \{7\} = \{5,6,7\}$

ॉ 5^a ITERAÇÃO

Passo 2: v = 5

Passo 3: $A = \{5,6,7\} - \{5\} = \{6,7\}$

 $F = \{1,2,3,4\} \cup \{5\} = \{1,2,3,4,5\}$

 $\Gamma(5) = \{7\}$

Passo 4: m = 7; f(5) = 9 + 5 = 14

☐ 6ª ITERAÇÃO

Passo 2: v = 6

Passo 3: $A = \{6,7\} - \{6\} = \{7\}$

 $F = \{1,2,3,4,5\} \cup \{6\} = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$

 $\Gamma(6) = \{8\}$

Passo 4: m = 8 ; f(8) = 11 + 5 = 16

g(8) = 16; P(8) = 6

 $A = \{7\} \cup \{8\} = \{7,8\}$

₹ 7ª ITERAÇÃO

Passo 2: v = 7

Passo 3: $A = \{7,8\} - \{7\} = \{8\}$

 $F = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\} \cup \{7\} = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$

 $\Gamma(7) = \{8,9\}$

Passo 4: m = 8 ; f(8) = 12 + 3 = 15

g(8) = 15; P(8) = 7

 $A = \{8\} \cup \{8\} = \{8\}$

m = 9 ; f(9) = 12 + 4 = 16

g(9) = 16; P(9) = 7

 $A = \{8\} \cup \{9\} = \{8,9\}$

≅ 8ª ITERAÇÃO

Passo 2: v = 8

Passo 3: $A = \{8,9\} - \{8\} = \{9\}$

 $F = \{1,2,3,5,6,7\} \cup \{8\} = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8\}$

 $8 \in T \rightarrow Pare com sucesso.$

SOLUÇÃO ÓTIMA:

Custo: g(8) = 15

Caminho: 1 - 2 - 4 - 7 - 8

P(8) = 7; P(7) = 4; P(4) = 2; P(2) = 1