

Network Analysis

# 网络分析



# 中国人民解放军战略支援部队 信息工程大学—李翔讲师

PLA Strategic Support Force Information Engineering University—Lecturer. Xiang Li

- 长期从事地理信息系统与地理空间数据库的教学与科研工作。
- 研究方向：地理信息辅助定位、网络空间数据建模等。讲授课程包括《地理空间数据库》、《地理信息数据处理程序设计》、《地理信息系统设计与开发》等。
- 获全国高校GIS专业青年教师讲课竞赛特等奖，获战略支援部队讲课比赛三等奖，主持和参与国家“十三五”重点研发计划、河南省科技攻关、部门科研课题等6项，发表学术和教学论文20余篇，授权发明专利5项，软著2项。





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## Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



# Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述





# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?





# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?



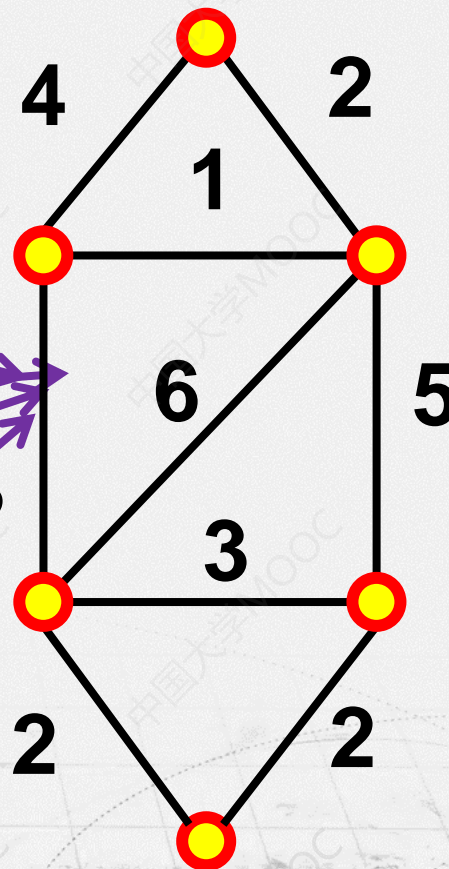
从郑州某仓库到武汉火神山医院怎么走距离最短呢?





# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?



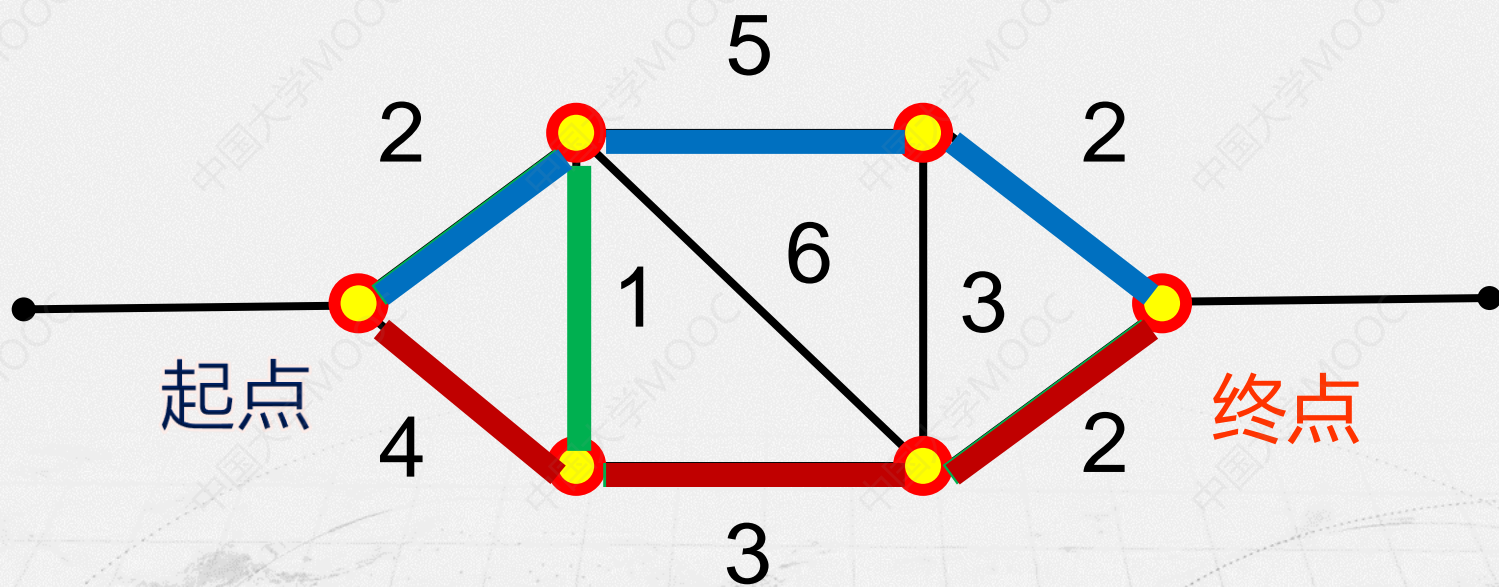


# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?



网络中求最短路径：





# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?

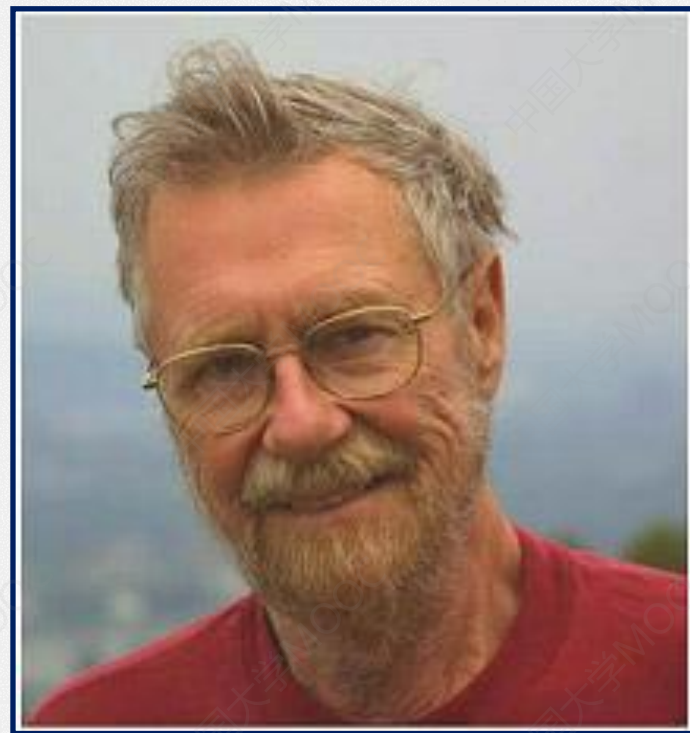


图片来自文献【1】

荷兰计算机科学家，毕业就职于荷兰Leiden大学，早年钻研物理及数学，而后转为计算学。**Dijkstra算法**是他于**1959年**提出的一种**按路径长度递增**的次序产生最短路径的算法。

**基本原理：**

按照最短路径递增的次序，逐次搜索出从起点到网络中其余所有点的最短路径。



艾兹格·W·迪克斯特拉  
Edsger Wybe Dijkstra  
(1930. 5. 11–2002. 8. 6)



# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?



给出一个从起点到终止点T的初始路径



然后对这条路径不断的优化，使其距离减小



当其不能再缩优化时，即为最短路径





# 01 Dijkstra最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?

INFORMATION  
ENGINEERING  
UNIVERSITY



?

1、如何建立初始路径

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2、如何对一条路径进行优化

?

3、如何确定这条路径的权值不能被进一步缩短





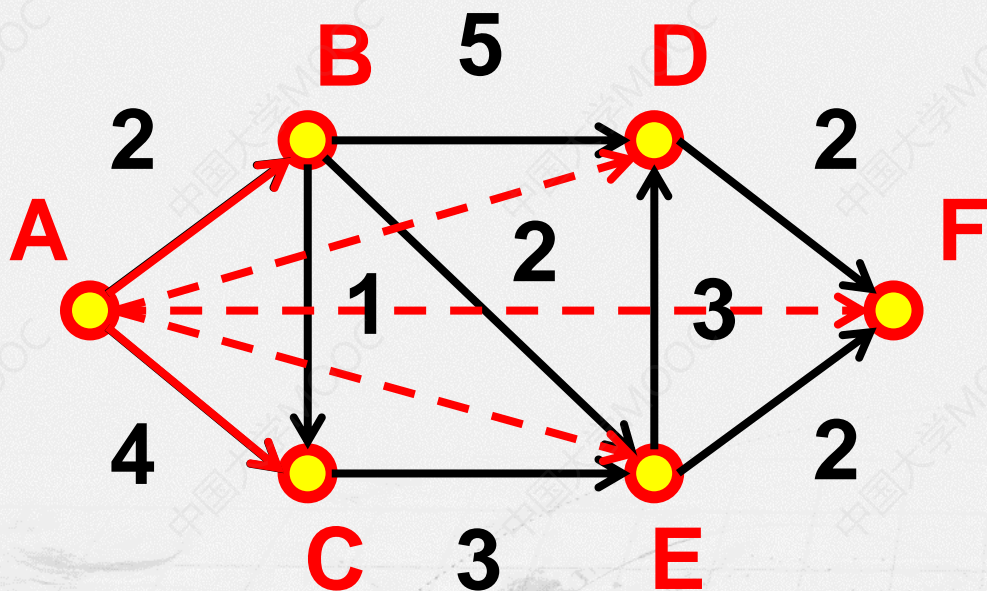
# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?



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## 1、如何建立初始路径



初始路径：由起点直达终点的路径。

$M = \{ AB, AC, AD, AE, AF \}$

$DIS = \{ 2, 4, \infty, \infty, \infty \}$



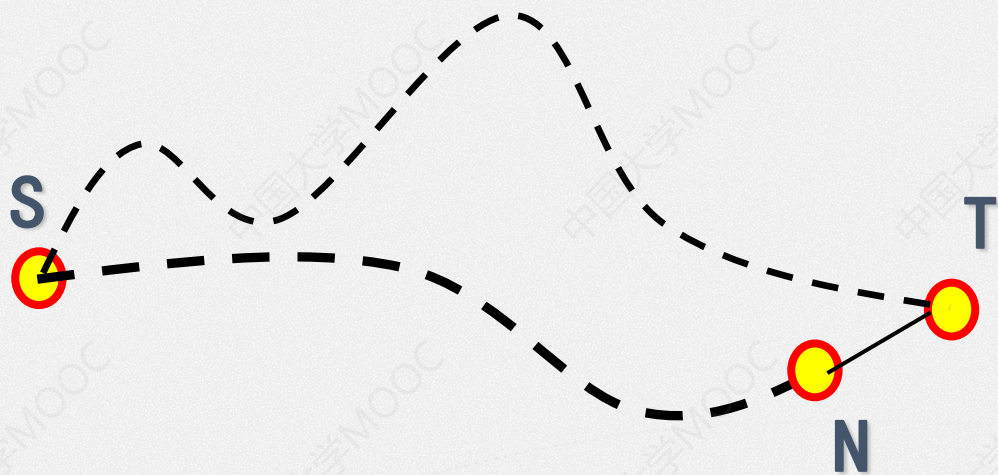
# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?



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2、如何对一条路径进行优化



$\text{DIS}(\text{SNT}) > \text{DIS}(\text{ST})$  ?



# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?



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3、如何确定这条路径的权值不能被进一步缩短



⋮

M



⋮



$$\text{DIS}(ST_i) = \text{MIN}$$





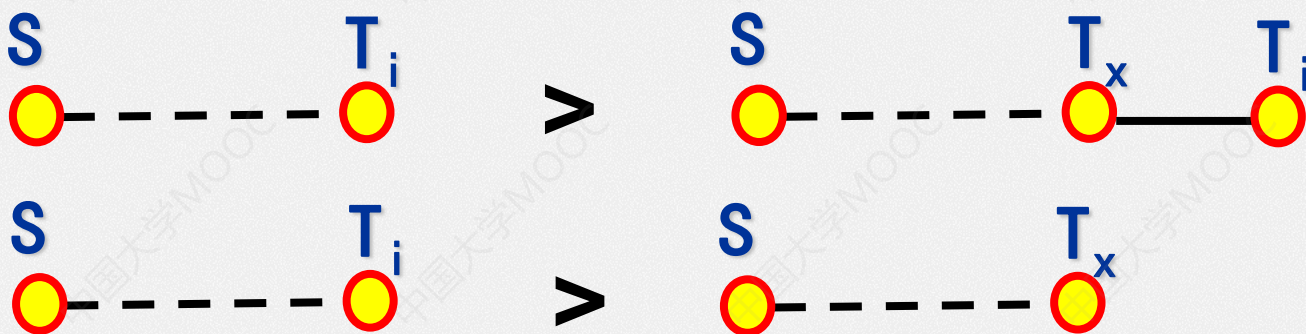
# 01 Dijkstra 最短路径算法概述

What is Dijkstra shortest path algorithm?



?

3、如何确定这条路径的权值不能被进一步缩短



在M中按权值从小到大逐次取出的最短路径

网络中任意边的权值不能小于0



## Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例



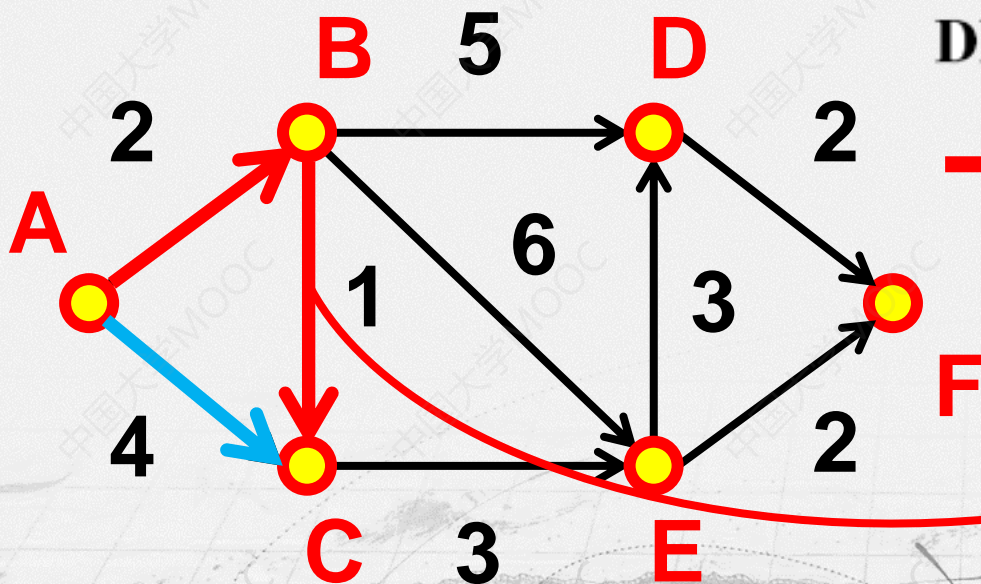


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解A ->F的最短路径



$M = \{ \text{AB}, \text{AC}, \text{AD}, \text{AE}, \text{AF} \}$

$\text{PREED} = \{ \text{A}, \text{A}, \text{A}, \text{A}, \text{A} \}$

$\text{DIS} = \{ 2, 4, \infty, \infty, \infty \}$

$\text{DIS}(\text{AB}) + \text{DIS}(\text{BC}) = 3$

$\text{DIS}(\text{AC}) = 3 \quad \wedge$

$\text{DIS}(\text{AC}) = 4$

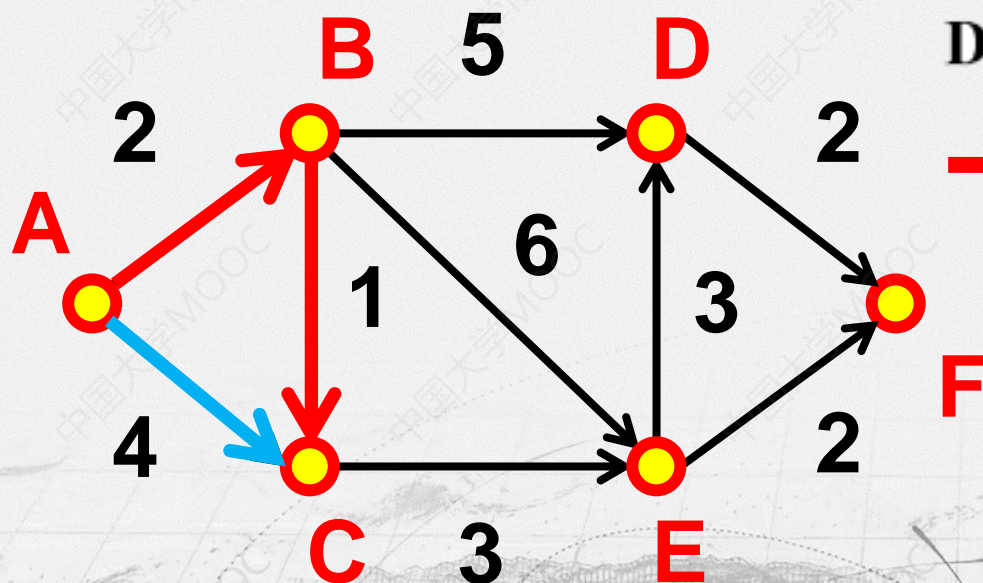


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

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求解A ->F的最短路径



$M = \{ \text{AB}, \text{AC}, \text{AD}, \text{AE}, \text{AF} \}$

$\text{PREED} = \{ \text{A}, \text{B}, \text{A}, \text{A}, \text{A} \}$

$\text{DIS} = \{ 2, 3, \infty, \infty, \infty \}$

$\text{DIS}(\text{AC}) = 3$

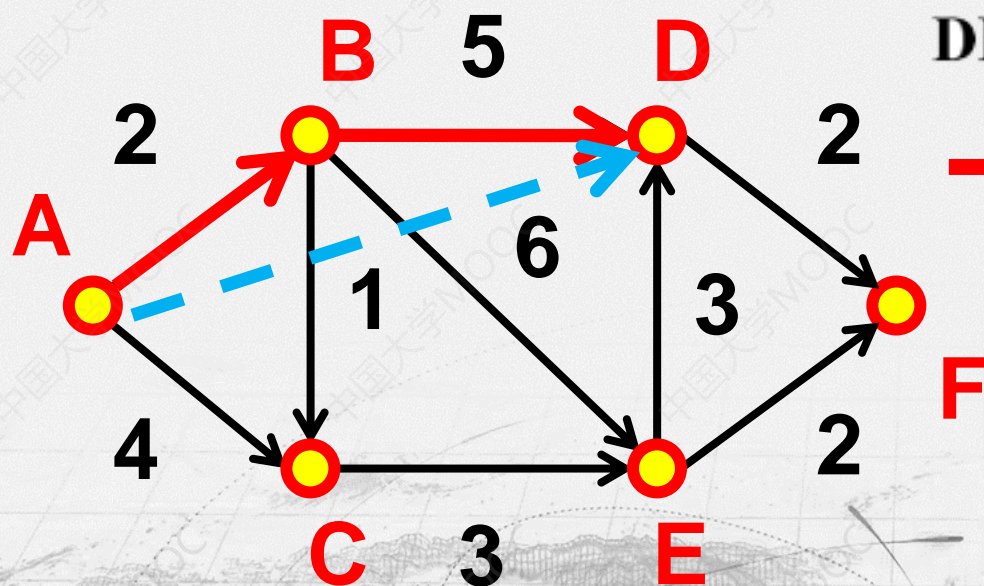


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求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ \text{AB}, \text{AC}, \text{AD}, \text{AE}, \text{AF} \}$

$\text{PREED} = \{ A, B, \text{B}, A, A \}$

$\text{DIS} = \{ 2, 3, 7, \infty, \infty \}$



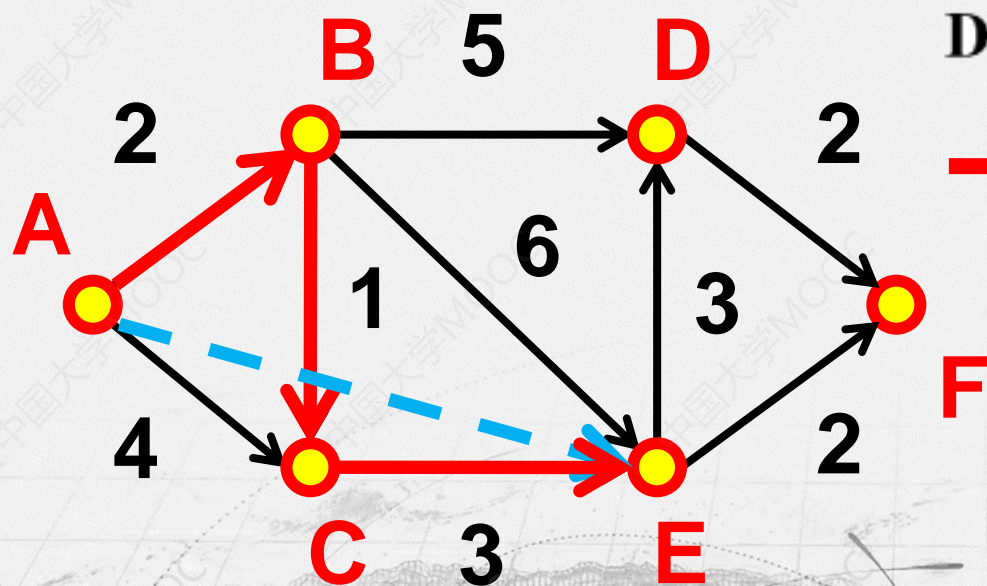


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How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ \text{AB, AC, AD, AE, AF} \}$

$PREED = \{ A, B, B, \text{B}, A \}$

$DIS = \{ 2, 3, 7, \text{8}, \infty \}$



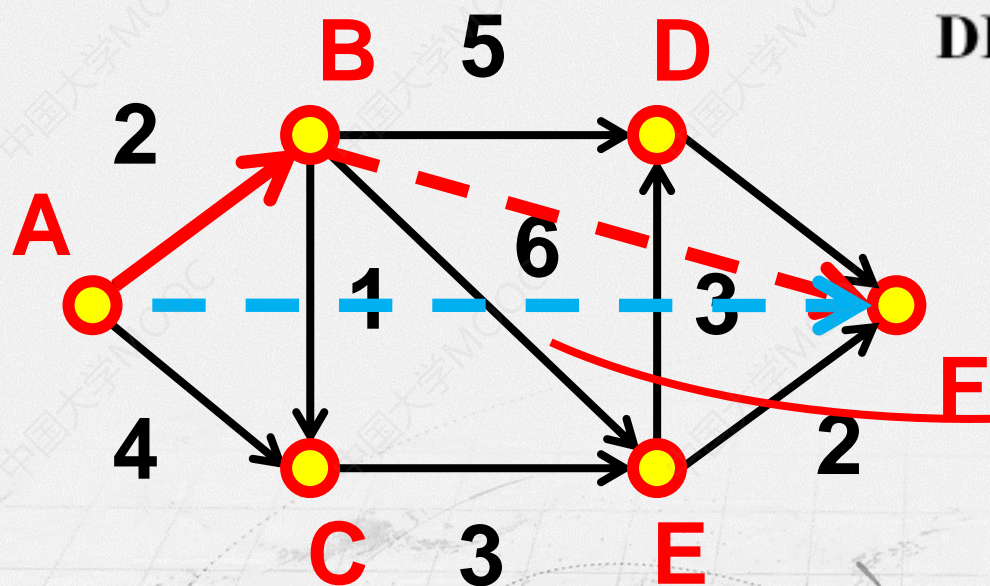


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ \overline{AB}, AC, AD, AE, AF \}$

$PREED = \{ A, B, B, B, A \}$

$DIS = \{ 2, 3, 7, 8, \infty \}$

$DIS(AB) + DIS(BF) = \infty$

无法直接优化!

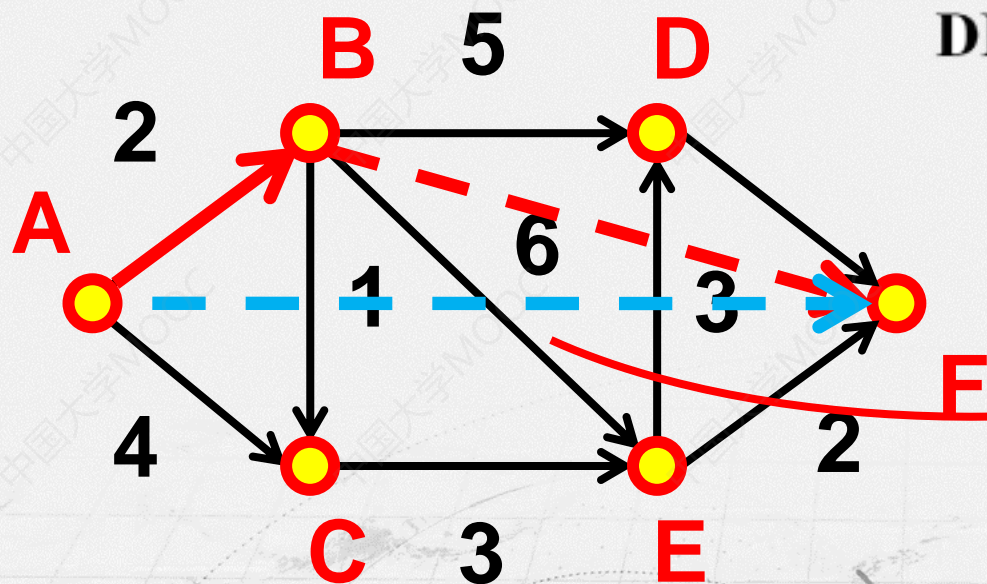


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

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求解A ->F的最短路径



$M = \{ \text{AB}, \text{AC}, \text{AD}, \text{AE}, \text{AF} \}$

$\text{PREED} = \{ \text{A}, \text{B}, \text{B}, \text{B}, \text{A} \}$

$\text{DIS} = \{ 2, 3, 7, 8, \infty \}$

$\text{DIS}(\text{AB}) + \text{DIS}(\text{BF}) = \infty$

无法直接优化!

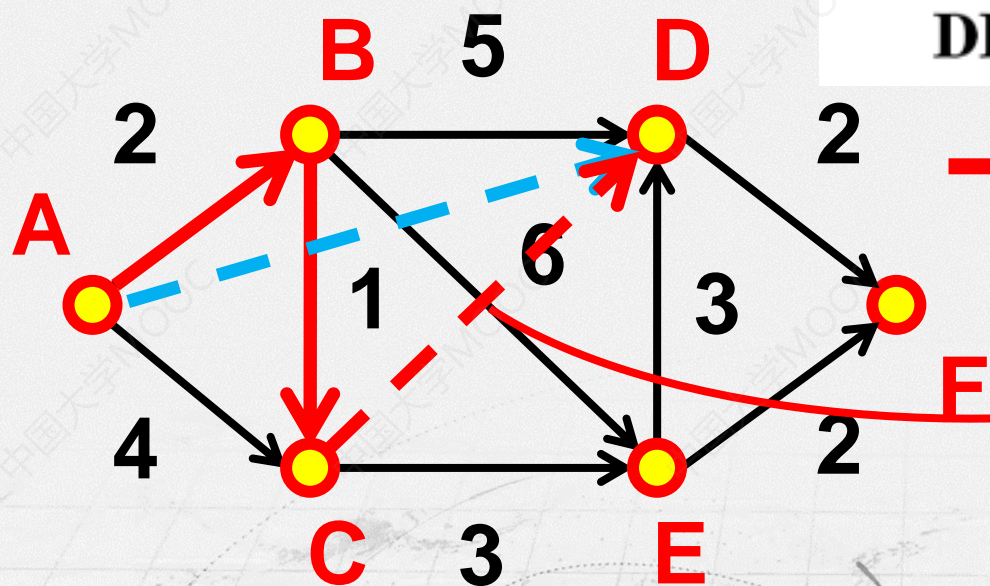


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ AB, AC, AD, AE, AF \}$   
 $PREED = \{ A, B, B, B, A \}$   
 $DIS = \{ 2, 3, 7, 8, \infty \}$

$DIS(AC) + DIS(CD) = \infty$

无法直接优化!

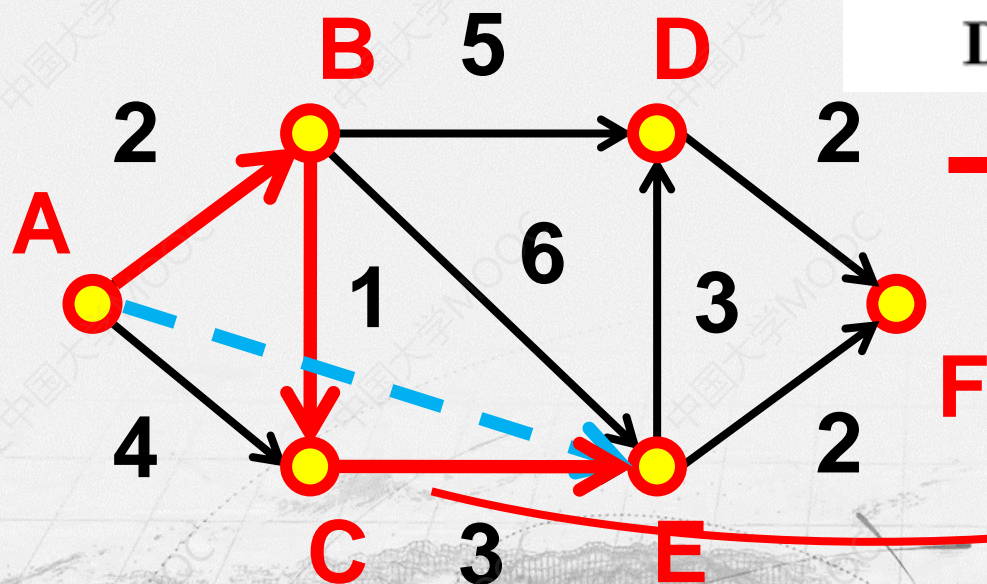


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ AB, AC, AD, AE, AF \}$

$PREED = \{ A, B, B, B, A \}$

$DIS = \{ 2, 3, 7, 8, \infty \}$

$DIS(AC) + DIS(C) = 6$

$DIS(AE) = \infty$

$DIS(AE) = 8$

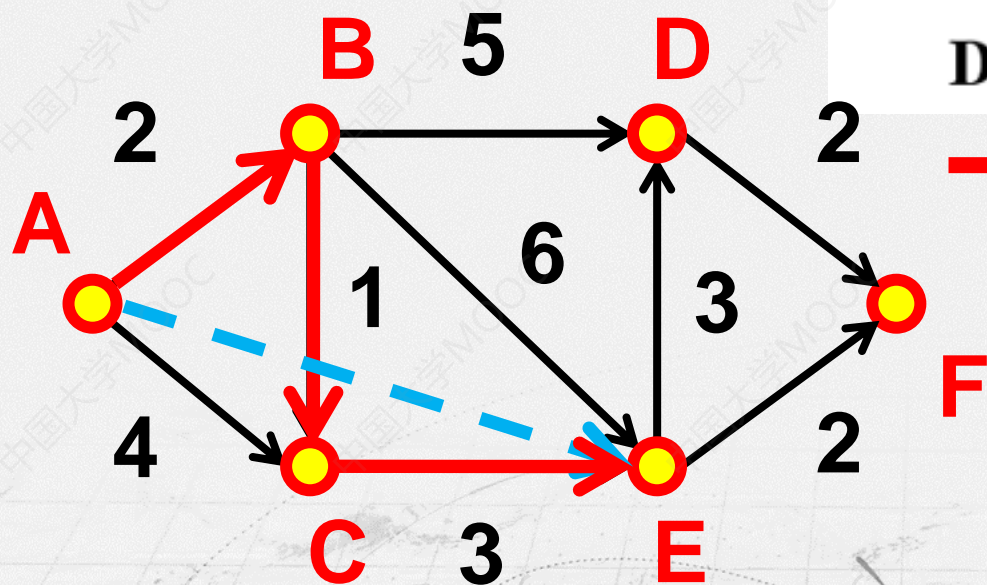


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{AB, AC, AD, AE, AF\}$   
 $PREED = \{A, B, B, C, A\}$   
 $DIS = \{2, 3, 7, 6, \infty\}$

$DIS(AE) = 6$



知

Age Group	Percentage
18-24	10%
25-34	20%
35-44	25%
45-54	20%
55-64	15%
65-74	10%
75-84	5%
85+	5%

$$\mathbf{DIS} = \{ 2, 3, 7, 6, \infty \}$$

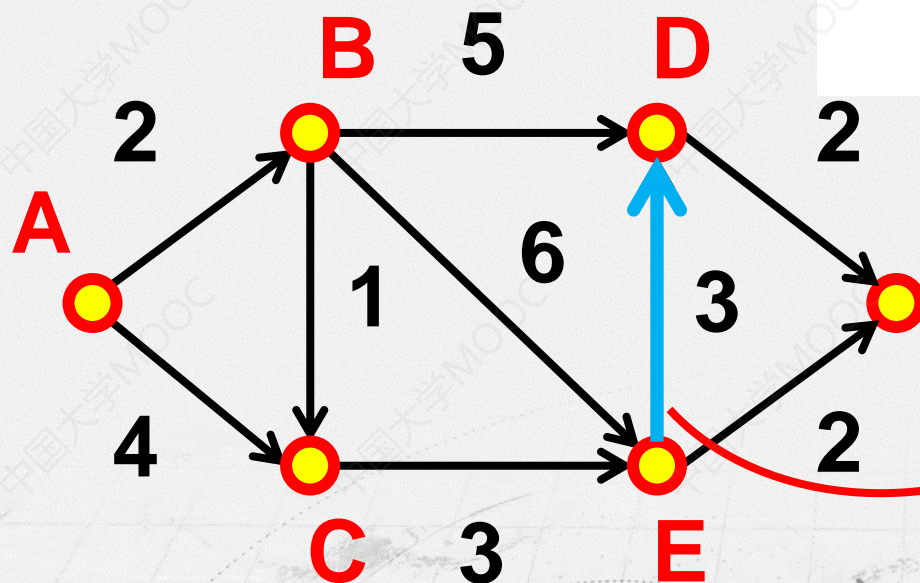



# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ AB, AC, AD, AE, AF \}$

$PREED = \{ A, B, B, C, A \}$

$DIS = \{ 2, 3, 7, 6, \infty \}$

$DIS(DE) + DIS(AE) = 9$

$DIS(AD) = 7$

无需优化!

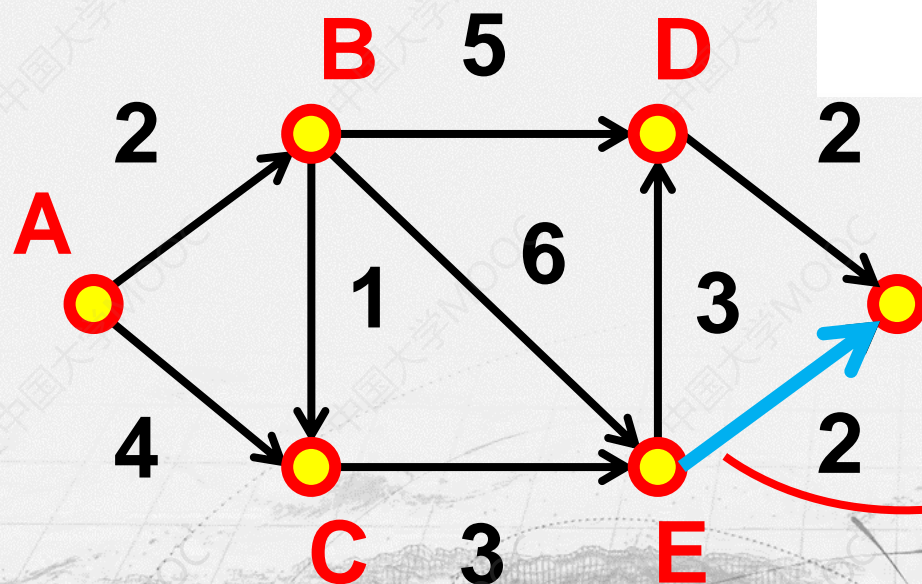


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ AB, AC, AD, AE, AF \}$

$PREED = \{ A, B, B, C, A \}$

$DIS = \{ 2, 3, 7, 6, \infty \}$

$DIS(EF) + DIS(AE) = 8$

$\wedge$   
 $DIS(AF) = \infty$

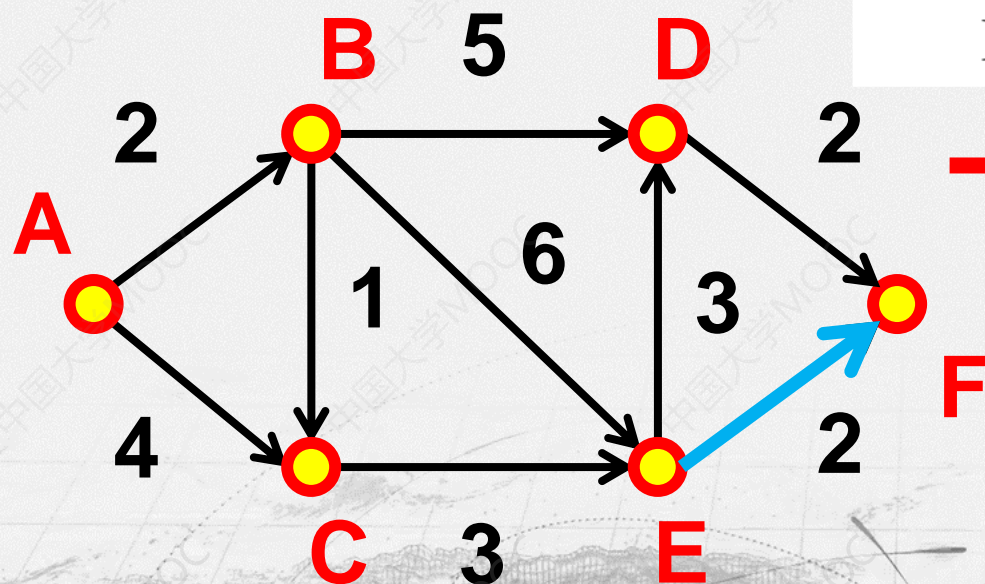


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ AB, AC, AD, AE, AF \}$

$PREED = \{ A, B, B, C, E \}$

$DIS = \{ 2, 3, 7, 6, 8 \}$

$DIS(AF) = 8$



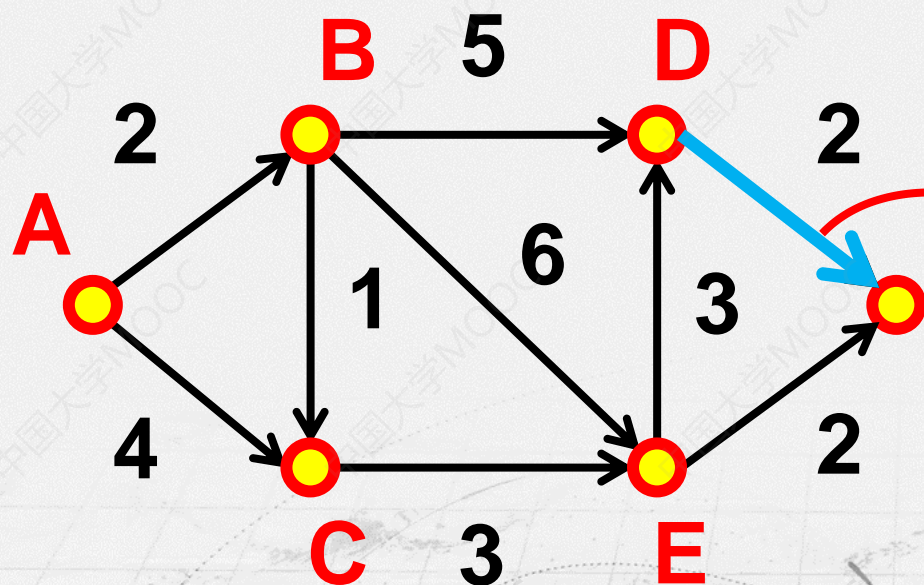


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ AB, AC, AD, AE, AF \}$

$PREED = \{ A, B, B, C, E \}$

$DIS = \{ 2, 3, 7, 6, 8 \}$

$DIS(DF) + DIS(AD) = 9$

$DIS(AF) = 8$

无需优化!

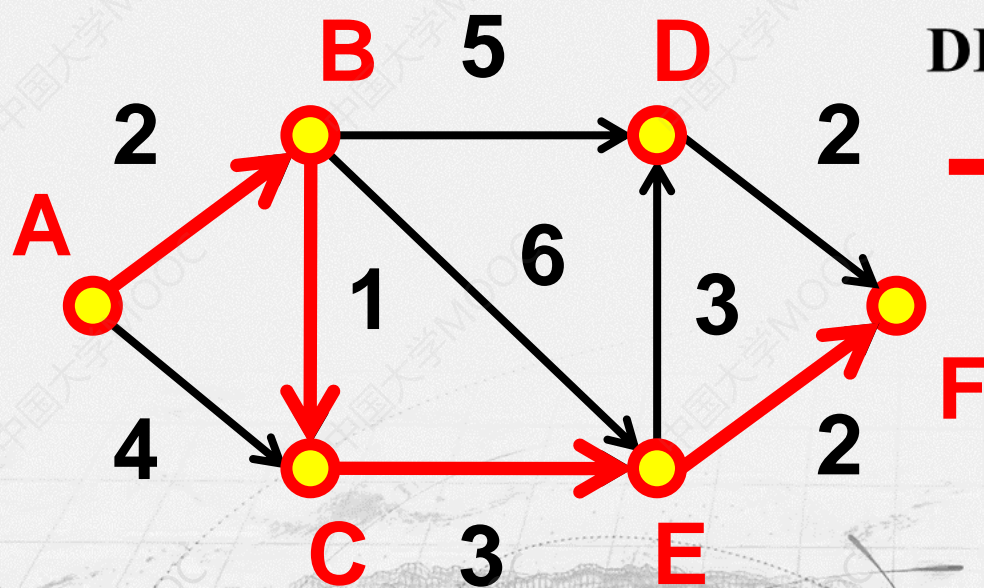


# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



求解 A -> F 的最短路径



$M = \{ AB, AC, AD, AE, AF \}$

$PREED = \{ A, B, B, C, E \}$

$DIS = \{ 2, 3, 7, 6, 8 \}$

**A - B - C - E - F**



# 02 Dijkstra 最短路径算法算例

How does Dijkstra Shortest Path Algorithm Runs?



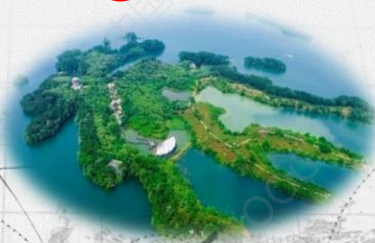
许昌



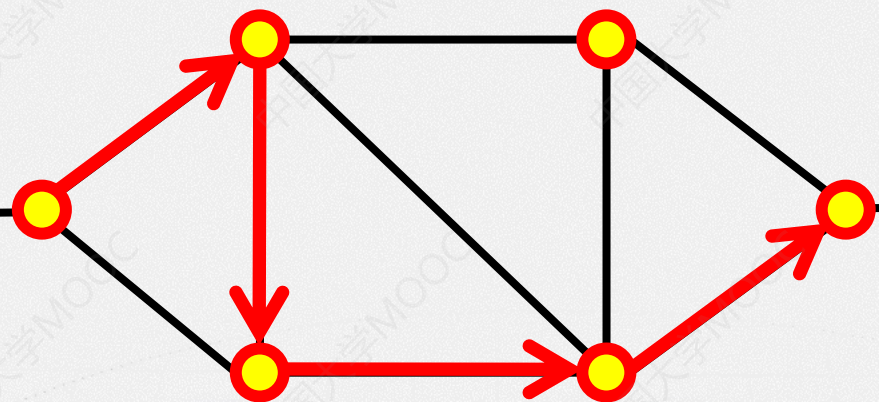
郑州



驻马店



信阳

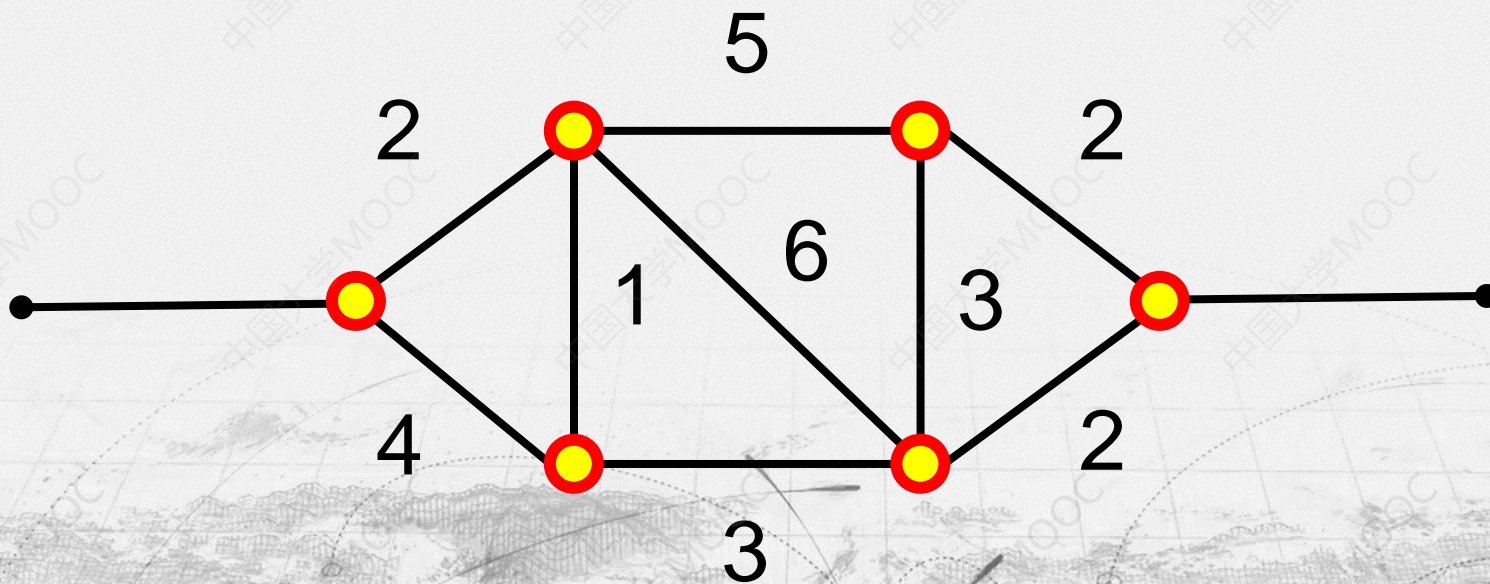




# 思考题



- 为什么迪克斯特拉算法中边的权值不能小于0，如果小于0的情况又该如何处理呢？





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谢谢观看