## noj实验11报告

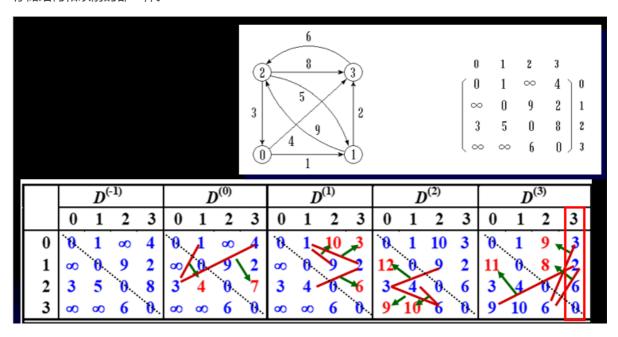
## 0.0 题目//需求分析



需求分析: 把第10题中的一个改为任一。算法相同。

## 1.0 实验思路

存储结构和以前的都一样。



就是一个起始点一列一列从上到下遍历,中点随起始点的遍历更新终点步数,终点就是起点和中点在矩阵中的交叉点,最后按需输出就可以。

## 2.0 代码

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX_VER_NUM 20
typedef struct {
   int vertex[MAX_VER_NUM];
   int weight[MAX_VER_NUM] [MAX_VER_NUM];
   int num_vex;//弧的个数用不上
}AdjMatrix;
int TargetPath[MAX_VER_NUM];//记录所求路径
AdjMatrix* CreateMatrix(int n); //构建邻接矩阵
void Floyd(AdjMatrix A, int D[MAX_VER_NUM][MAX_VER_NUM], int P[MAX_VER_NUM]
[MAX_VER_NUM]);
//弗洛伊德算法
void PrintMinPath(AdjMatrix A, int D[MAX_VER_NUM][MAX_VER_NUM]);
//输出最短路径
int main()
   int n;
   scanf("%d", &n);
   AdjMatrix* A;
   A = CreateMatrix(n);
   int D[MAX_VER_NUM][MAX_VER_NUM];//存储最短路径
   int P[MAX_VER_NUM][MAX_VER_NUM];//存储最短路线中终点的前驱结点
   Floyd(*A, D, P);
   PrintMinPath(*A, P);
   return 0;
}
AdjMatrix* CreateMatrix(int n)
{ //构建邻接矩阵
   AdjMatrix* A;
   A = (AdjMatrix*)malloc(sizeof(AdjMatrix));
   if (A == NULL) {
       return NULL;
   }
   A \rightarrow num_vex = n;
   int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < A->num\_vex; i++) {
       for (j = 0; j < A->num\_vex; j++) {
           scanf("%d", &A->weight[i][j]);
       }
   }
   return A;
}
void Floyd(AdjMatrix A, int D[MAX_VER_NUM][MAX_VER_NUM], int P[MAX_VER_NUM]
[MAX_VER_NUM])
  //弗洛伊德算法
   int i, j,k;
```

```
for (i = 0; i < A.num_vex; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < A.num_vex; j++) {
            D[i][j] = A.weight[i][j];
           P[i][j] = j;
       }
    }
    for (i = 0; i < A.num_vex; i++) {//中间点
        for (j = 0; j < A.num_vex; j++) {//起点}
           for (k = 0; k < A.num_vex; k++) {//终点
               if (D[j][k] > D[j][i] + D[i][k]) {
                   D[j][k] = D[j][i] + D[i][k];//更新最小路径
                   P[j][k] = P[j][i]; // 更新最小路径终点的前驱顶点
               }
           }
       }
   }
}
void PrintMinPath(AdjMatrix A, int P[MAX_VER_NUM][MAX_VER_NUM])
{ //输出最短路径
   int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
   int j[MAX_VER_NUM][2];
   int i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d%d", &j[i][0], &j[i][1]);
    }
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
       int tmp = j[i][0];
        while (tmp != j[i][1]) {
           printf("%d\n", tmp);
           tmp = P[tmp][j[i][1]];
        printf("%d\n", tmp);
   }
}
```