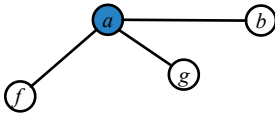


Dijkstra-Algorithmus

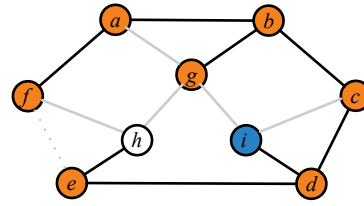
(Kürzester Weg im Graphen)

$$P = \{ (a, 0) \}$$



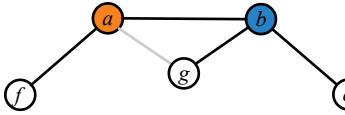
$$P = \{ (f, 9), (g, 15), (b, 2) \}$$

$d(a) = 0$
 $d(b) = 2$
 $d(c) = \text{inf}$
 $d(d) = \text{inf}$
 $d(e) = \text{inf}$
 $d(f) = 9$
 $d(g) = 15$
 $d(h) = \text{inf}$
 $d(i) = \text{inf}$



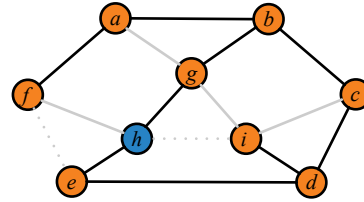
$$P = \{ (h, 12) \}$$

$d(a) = 0$
 $d(b) = 2$
 $d(c) = 6$
 $d(d) = 8$
 $d(e) = 9$
 $d(f) = 9$
 $d(g) = 8$
 $d(h) = 12$
 $d(i) = 10$



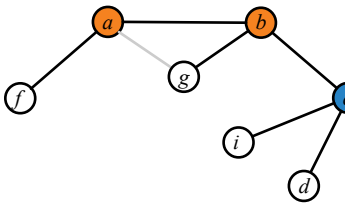
$$P = \{ (f, 9), (g, 8), (c, 6) \}$$

$d(a) = 0$
 $d(b) = 2$
 $d(c) = 6$
 $d(d) = \text{inf}$
 $d(e) = \text{inf}$
 $d(f) = 9$
 $d(g) = 8$
 $d(h) = \text{inf}$
 $d(i) = \text{inf}$



$$P = \{ \}$$

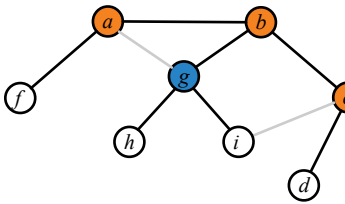
$d(a) = 0$
 $d(b) = 2$
 $d(c) = 6$
 $d(d) = 8$
 $d(e) = 9$
 $d(f) = 9$
 $d(g) = 8$
 $d(h) = 12$
 $d(i) = 10$



$$P = \{ (f, 9), (g, 8), (i, 21), (d, 8) \}$$

$d(a) = 0$
 $d(b) = 2$
 $d(c) = 6$
 $d(d) = 8$
 $d(e) = \text{inf}$
 $d(f) = 9$
 $d(g) = 8$
 $d(h) = \text{inf}$
 $d(i) = 21$

- done(Knoten) = true
- aktuell betrachteter Knoten
- = 8 updatet
- (g,8) removemin(P)
- ⋯⋯ Update nicht nötig

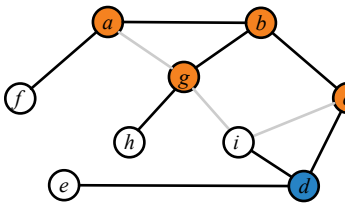
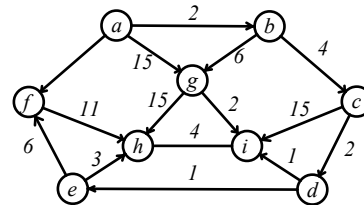


$$P = \{ (f, 9), (i, 10), (d, 8), (h, 23) \}$$

$d(a) = 0$
 $d(b) = 2$
 $d(c) = 6$
 $d(d) = 8$
 $d(e) = \text{inf}$
 $d(f) = 9$
 $d(g) = 8$
 $d(h) = 23$
 $d(i) = 10$

Kürzester Weg von a nach h: (a, b, c, d, e, h)

Ursprünglicher Graph



$$P = \{ (f, 9), (i, 10), (h, 23), (e, 9) \}$$

$d(a) = 0$
 $d(b) = 2$
 $d(c) = 6$
 $d(d) = 8$
 $d(e) = 9$
 $d(f) = 9$
 $d(g) = 8$
 $d(h) = 23$
 $d(i) = 10$

Algorithmus 95 Dijkstra(V, E, l, s)

```

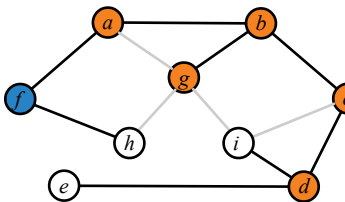
1 for all v in V do
2   g(v) := ∞
3   parent(v) := nil
4   done(v) := false
5 g(s) := 0
6 Init(P)
7 Update(P, s, 0)
8 while u := RemoveMin(P) ≠ nil do
9   done(u) := true
10  for all v in N+(u) do
11    if done(v) = false ∧ g(u) + l(u, v) < g(v) then
12      g(v) := g(u) + l(u, v)
13      Update(P, v, g(v))
14      parent(v) := u

```

Init(P): Initialisiert P als leere Menge.

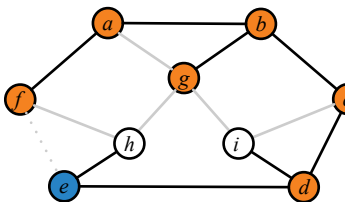
Update(P, u, d): Erniedrigt den Wert von u auf d (nur wenn der aktuelle Wert größer als d ist). Ist u noch nicht in P enthalten, wird u mit dem Wert d in P eingefügt.

RemoveMin(P): Gibt ein Element aus P mit dem kleinsten Wert zurück und entfernt es aus P. Ist P leer, wird nil zurückgegeben.



$$P = \{ (i, 10), (h, 20), (e, 9) \}$$

$d(a) = 0$
 $d(b) = 2$
 $d(c) = 6$
 $d(d) = 8$
 $d(e) = 9$
 $d(f) = 9$
 $d(g) = 8$
 $d(h) = 20$
 $d(i) = 10$



$$P = \{ (i, 10), (h, 12) \}$$

$d(a) = 0$
 $d(b) = 2$
 $d(c) = 6$
 $d(d) = 8$
 $d(e) = 9$
 $d(f) = 9$
 $d(g) = 8$
 $d(h) = 12$
 $d(i) = 10$



Edsger Wybe Dijkstra (* 11. Mai 1930 in Rotterdam; † 6. August 2002 in Nuenen, Niederlande)