





## Dijkstrov algoritmus

```
// initialize dist, S, T
S:=0; T:=V;
for all w in V do dist[w]:=infinity;
dist[u]:=0;

// add one vertex at a time to T
while T is non-empty do
**s:=vertex for which dist[s] represent the length
**  of the shortest path from u to s;
  add s to S; remove s from T;
  // update dist to account for enlarged set S
  for all t in out(s) do
    // try to shorten current path to t through s
    if (dist[s]+w[s,t]<dist[t]) then
      dist[t]:=dist[s]+w[s,t];
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while T is non-empty do
    s:=vertex with the smallest dist[s];
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        if (dist[s]+w[s,t]<dist[t]) then
            dist[t]:=dist[s]+w[s,t];
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## Dijkstrov algoritmus (s rekonštrukciou ciest)

```
// initialize dist, S, T
S:=0; T:=V;
for all w in V do
* dist[w]:=infinity; last[w]:=undefined;
dist[u]:=0;

// add one vertex at a time to T
while T is non-empty do
    s:=vertex with the smallest dist[s];
    add s to S; remove s from T;
    // update dist to account for enlarged set S
    for all t in out(s) do
        // try to shorten current path to t through s
        if (dist[s]+w[s,t]<dist[t]) then
*         dist[t]:=dist[s]+w[s,t]; last[t]:=s;
```

```
// path reconstruction from u to v
w:=v; create an empty path;
while last[w]<>undefined do
    add w to the beginning of the path;
    w:=last[w];
```

## Kruskalov algoritmus (minimálna kostra)

Sort edges in order of increasing weight  
so that  $w[f[1]] \leq w[f[2]] \leq \dots \leq w[f[m]]$

T=empty set

for  $i:=1$  to  $m$  do

    let  $u, v$  be the endpoints of edge  $f[i]$

    if there is no path between  $u$  and  $v$  in  $T$  then (\*\*)

        add  $f[i]$  to  $T$

return  $T$

