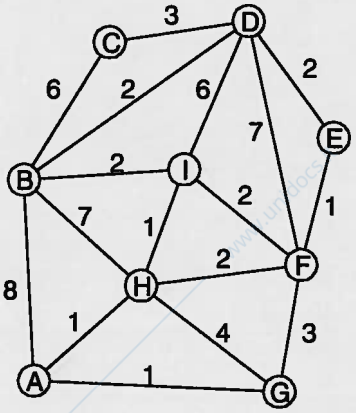
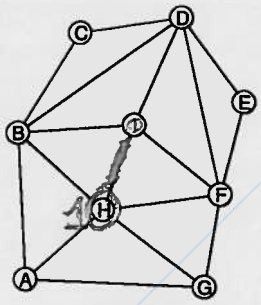
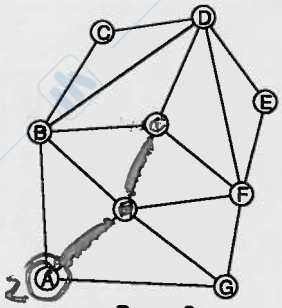
3) Per il grafo seguente si trovi l'albero dei cammini minimi dal nodo I, passo per passo, secondo l'algoritmo di Dijkstra. A parità di distanza di due o più nodi raggiunti in un passo, la priorità va sempre al nodo con etichetta più piccola (A: etichetta più piccola; Z: etichetta più grande). Per ogni passo si indichi accanto al nodo aggiunto all'albero, la sua distanza dal nodo sorgente *(3 punti)*

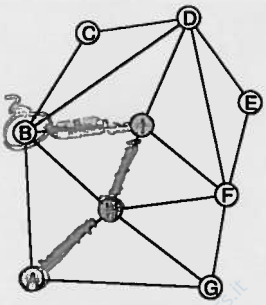




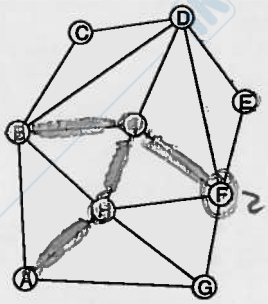
Passo 1



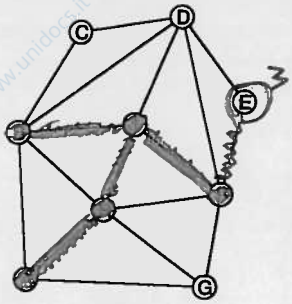
Passo 2



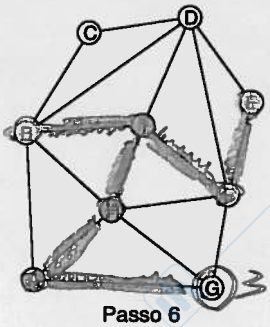
Passo 3



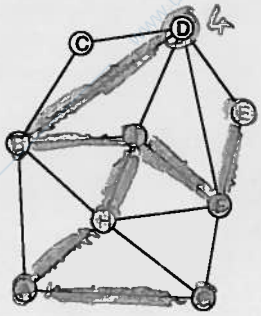
Passo 4



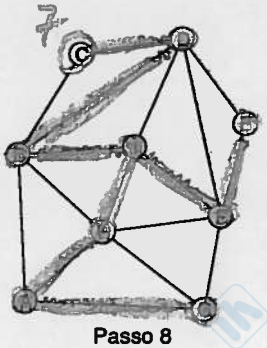
Passo 5



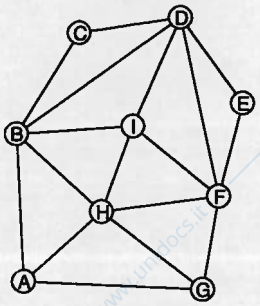
Passo 6



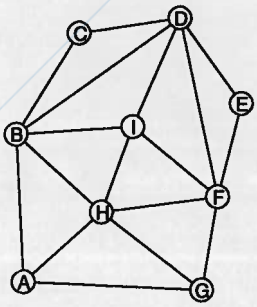
Passo 7



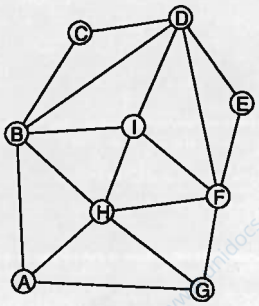
Passo 8



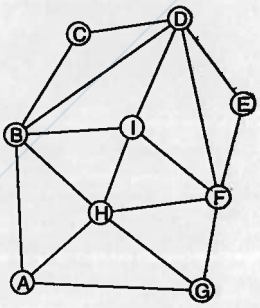
Passo 9



Passo 10



Passo 11



Passo 12