# 2016 Algorithm HW4 Solutions

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# Question 1(10pts)

#### Solution:

The presence of a negative-weight cycle can be determined by looking at the diagonal of the matrix  $L^{(n-1)}$  computed by an allpairs shortest-path algorithm. If the diagonal contains any negative number there must be a negative-weight cycle.

# Question 2(10pts)

#### Solution:

The identity matrix for "multiplication" should look as the one given in the exercise since 0 is the identity for + and  $\infty$  is the identity for min.

# Question 3(10pts)

#### Solution:

We wish to compute the transitive closure of a directed graph G = (V, E). Construct a new graph  $G^* = (V, E^*)$  where  $E^*$  is initially empty. For each vertex v traverse the graph G adding edges for every node encountered in  $E^*$ . This takes O(VE) time.

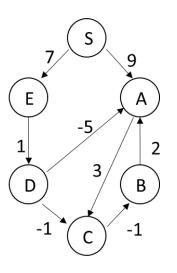
# Question 4(10pts)

#### Solution:

▶ PPT CH24 P8.9

# Question 5(10pts)

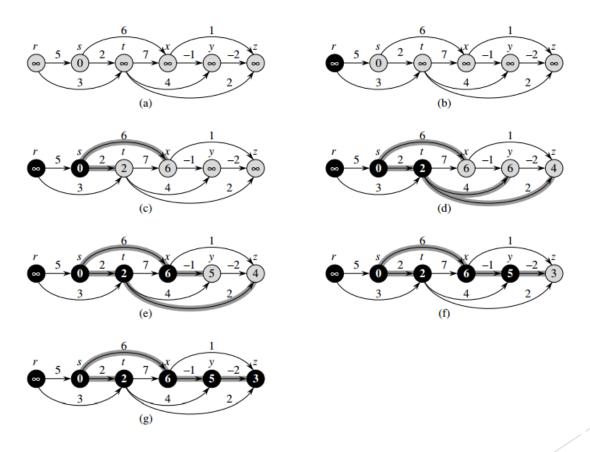
#### Solution:



	S	Α	В	С	D	Е
i=1	0	9	11	12	8	7
i=2	0	3	11	7	8	7
i=3	0	3	5	6	8	7
i=4	0	3	5	6	8	7

# Question 6(10pts)

#### Solution:



# Question 7(10pts)

#### Solution:

After forming the augmented constraint graph and seeking the shortest path from node 0 to all other nodes, using an algorithm with negative length cycle detection, one finds there is a negative length cycle (2, 3, 5, 4, 2) with length 1 - 7 + 10 - 6 = -2. Thus the system is infeasible.

# Question 8(10pts)

#### Solution:

Since there is an arc of length 0 from node 0 to every other node, the label on every node (representing the length of the shortest path found so far from node 0 to that node) is set to 0 in the first step. Since it is only modified if a shorter path is found, of necessity such a path must have length less than 0, and so cannot be positive; the answer is "no".

## Question 9 (10pts)

#### Solution:

Slow-All-Pairs-Shortest-Paths (5%)

$$L^4$$
 (1%)  $\left\{egin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 6 & \infty & 8 & -1 & \infty \ -2 & 0 & \infty & 2 & -3 & \infty \ -5 & -3 & 0 & -1 & -3 & -8 \ -4 & 2 & \infty & 0 & -5 & \infty \ 5 & 7 & \infty & 9 & 0 & \infty \ 3 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 2 & 0 \end{array}
ight)$ 

 $L^5(1\%)$ 

$$\left\{
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & 6 & \infty & 8 & -1 & \infty \\
-2 & 0 & \infty & 2 & -3 & \infty \\
-5 & -3 & 0 & -1 & -6 & -8 \\
-4 & 2 & \infty & 0 & -5 & \infty \\
5 & 7 & \infty & 9 & 0 & \infty \\
3 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 2 & 0
\end{array}
\right\}$$

### Question 9(10pts)

#### Solution:

Faster-All-Pairs-Shortest-Paths(5%)

$$L^4$$
 (2%)

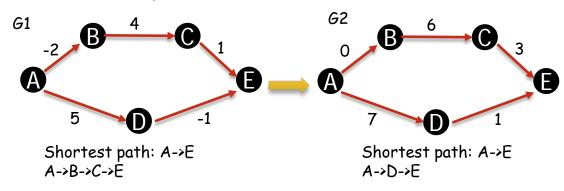
$$\begin{cases}
0 & 6 & \infty & 8 & -1 & \infty \\
-2 & 0 & \infty & 2 & -3 & \infty \\
-5 & -3 & 0 & -1 & -3 & -8 \\
-4 & 2 & \infty & 0 & -5 & \infty \\
5 & 7 & \infty & 9 & 0 & \infty \\
3 & 5 & 10 & 7 & 2 & 0
\end{cases}$$

► L<sup>8</sup> (2%)

## Question 10(10pts)

#### Solution:

- (I) True or False (3%)
  - Running time =  $Θ(n^3 \lg n)$
  - Space requirement =  $\Theta(n^2 \lg n)$  or  $\Theta(n^2)$
- ► (II) False (3%)
  - Counter example



- ▶ (III) True (2%)
- ▶ (IV) True (2%)