

# Grafos

*Algoritmo de Bellman-Ford*

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**Faculdade UnB Gama**

## Proponentes

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**Lester Randolph Ford Jr.**  
**(1956)**

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**(1956)**



**Richard Ernest Bellman**  
**(1958)**

## **Características do algoritmo de Bellman-Ford**

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- ★ Complexidade:  $O(VE)$

# Pseudocódigo

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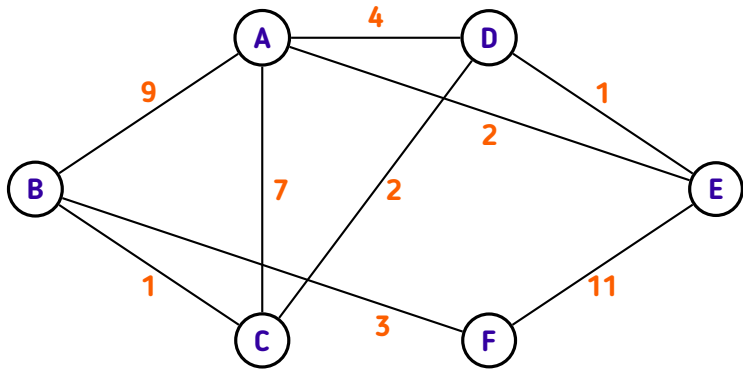
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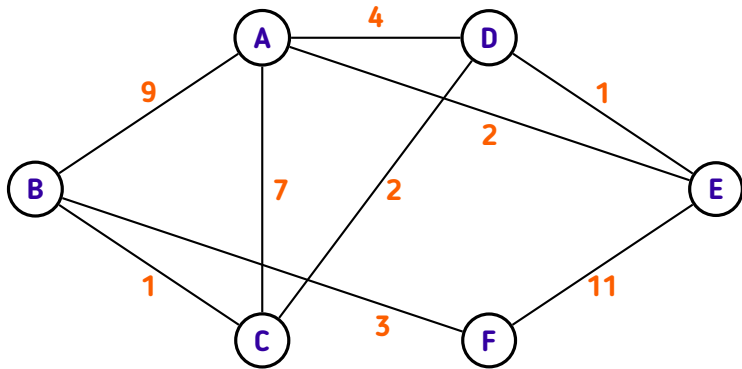
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4. Retorne  $d$

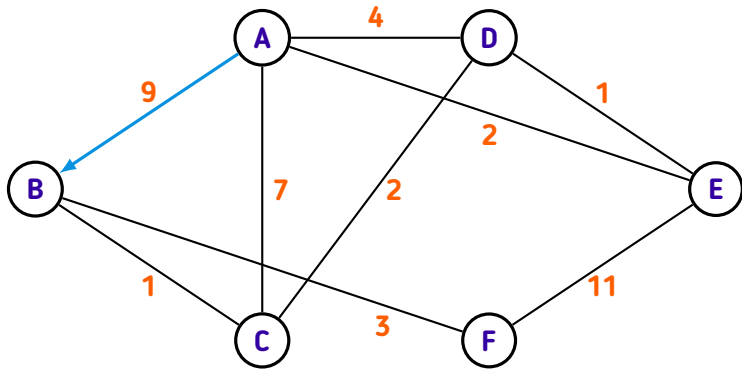




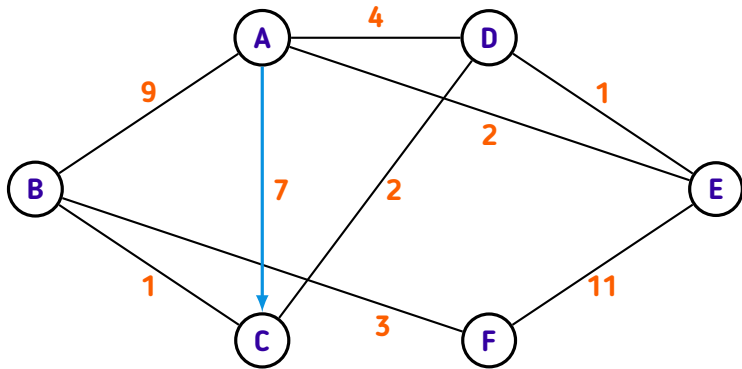


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

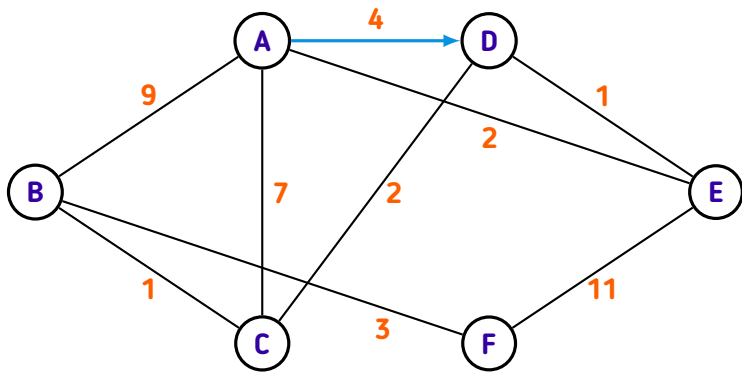
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$



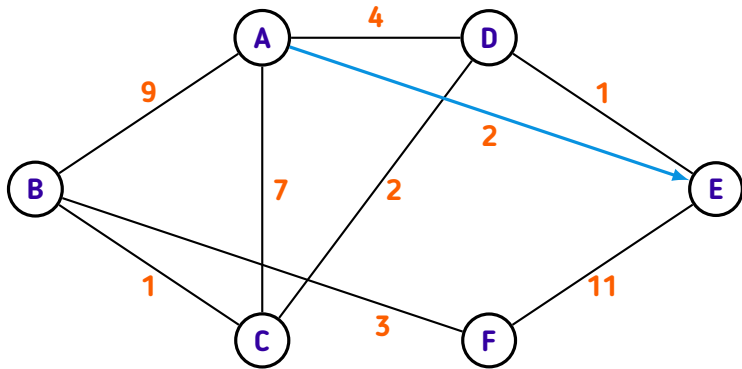
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$



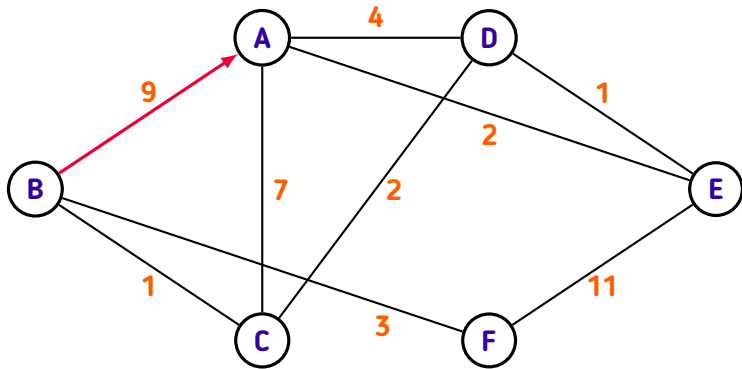
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$



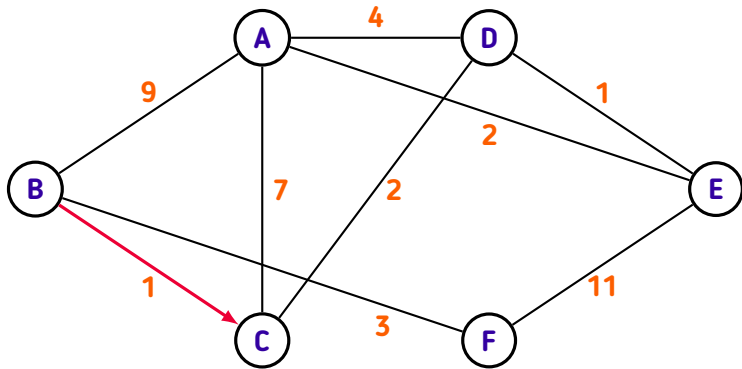
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	$\infty$	$\infty$



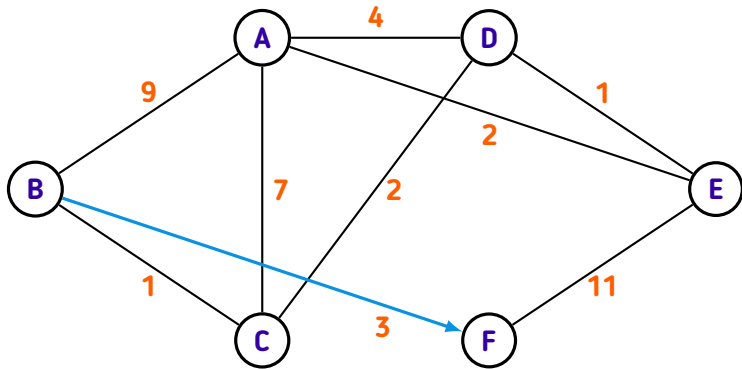
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	2	$\infty$



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$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	2	$\infty$

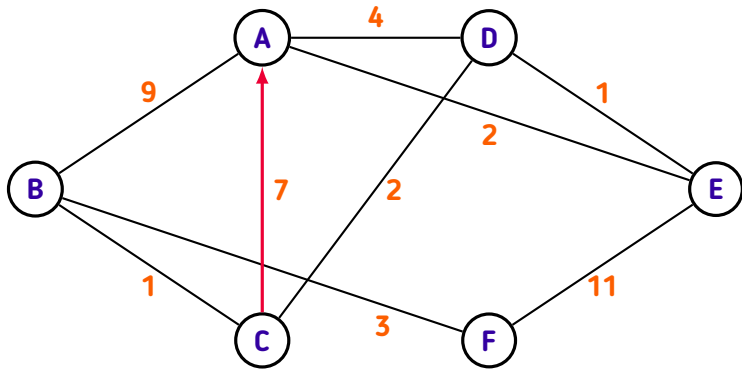


	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	2	$\infty$

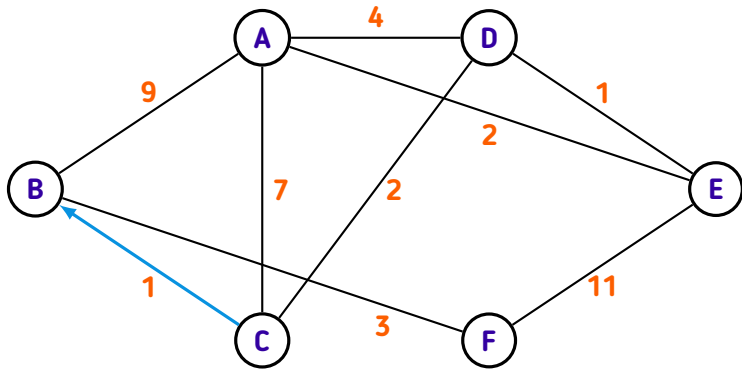


	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	2	12

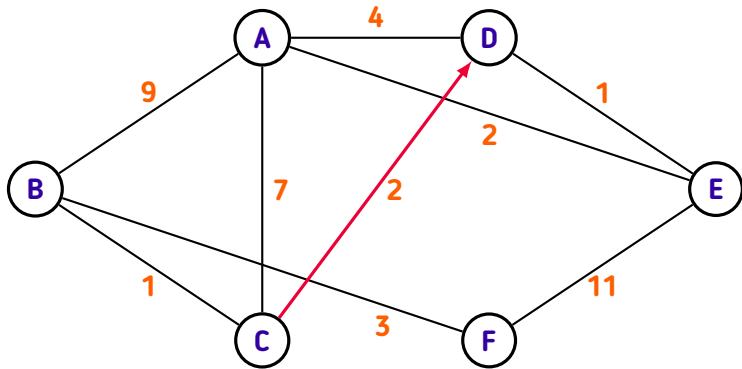




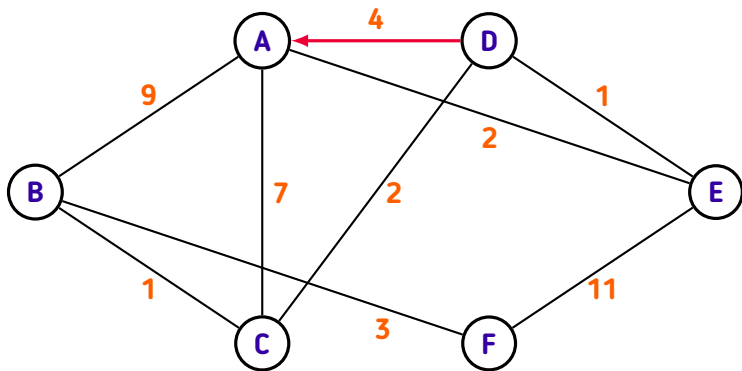
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	9	7	4	2	12



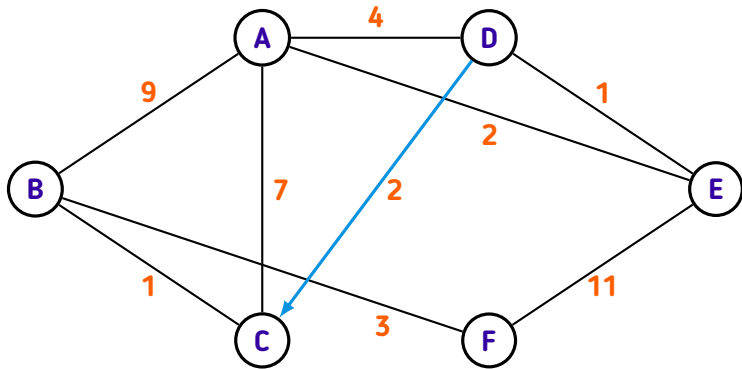
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	8	7	4	2	12



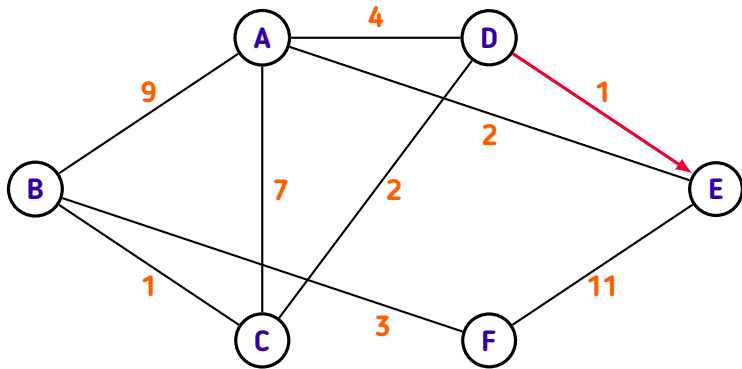
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	8	7	4	2	12



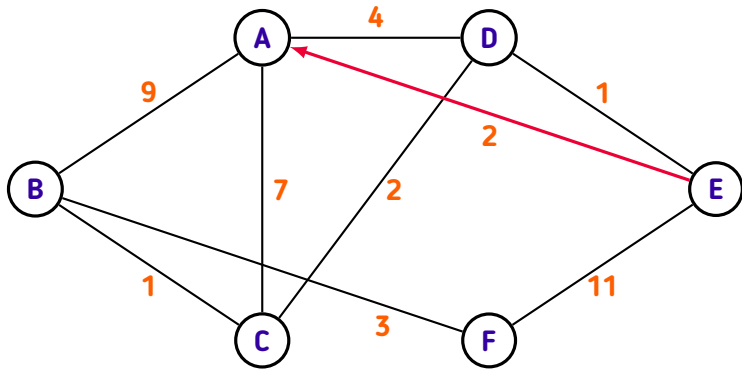
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	8	7	4	2	12



	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	8	6	4	2	12

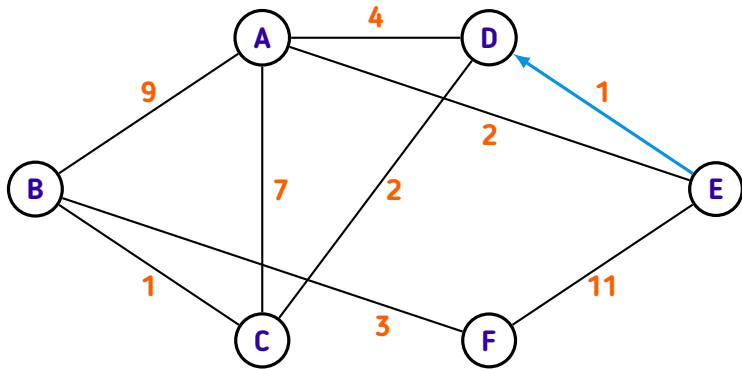


	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	8	6	4	2	12



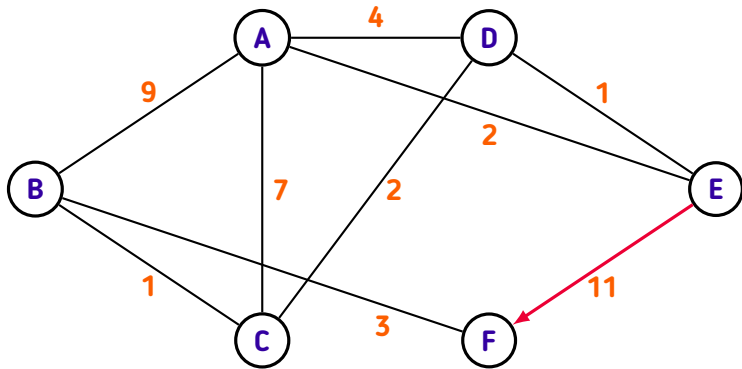
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A	B	C	D	E	F
0	8	6	4	2	12



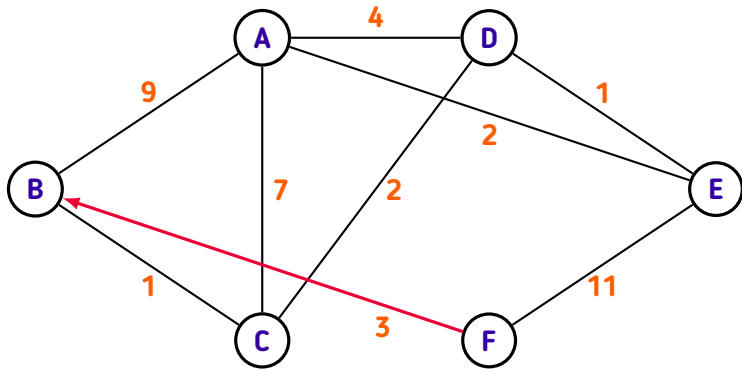
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	8	6	3	2	12



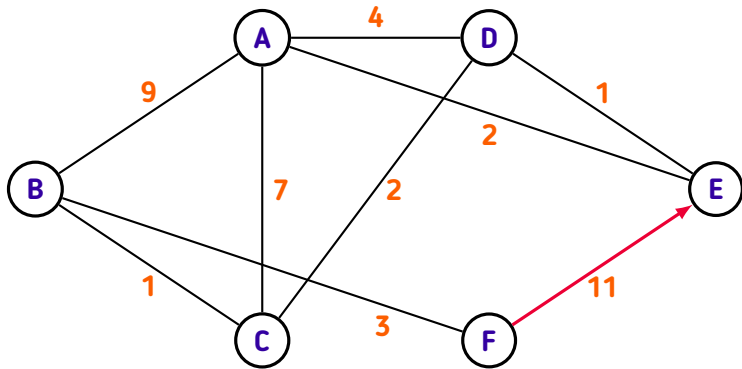


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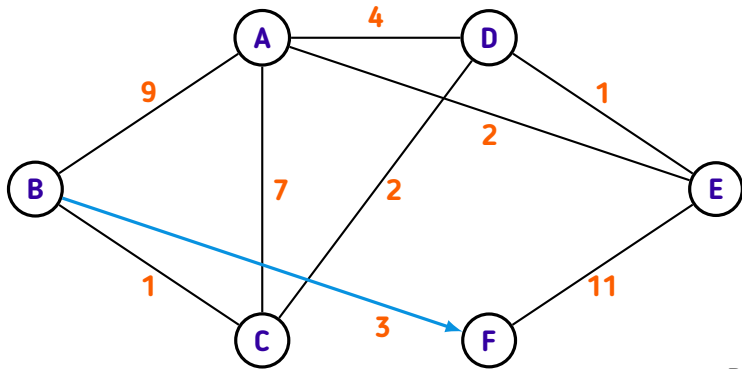
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0	8	6	3	2	12



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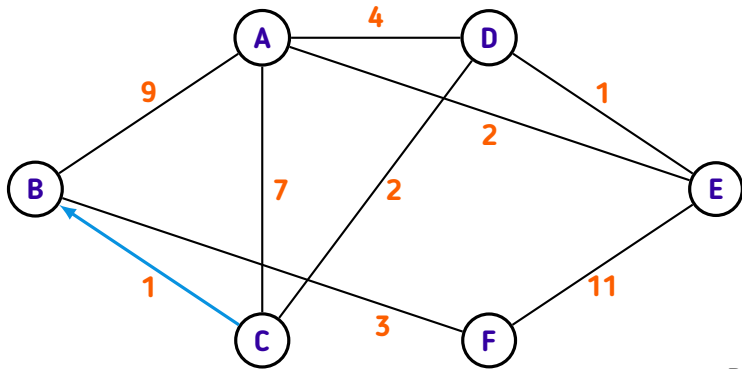


	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	8	6	3	2	12



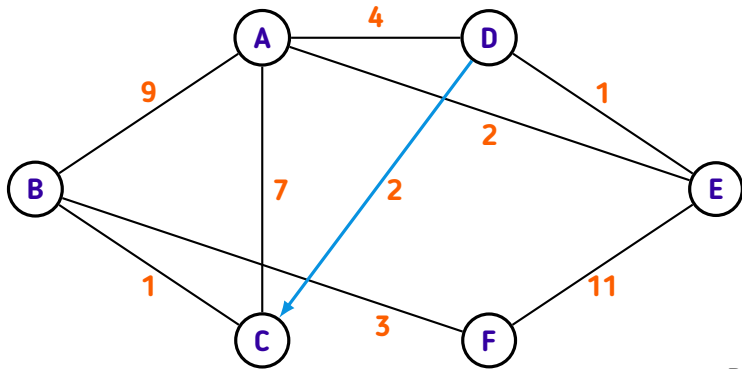
Round #2

	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	8	6	3	2	11



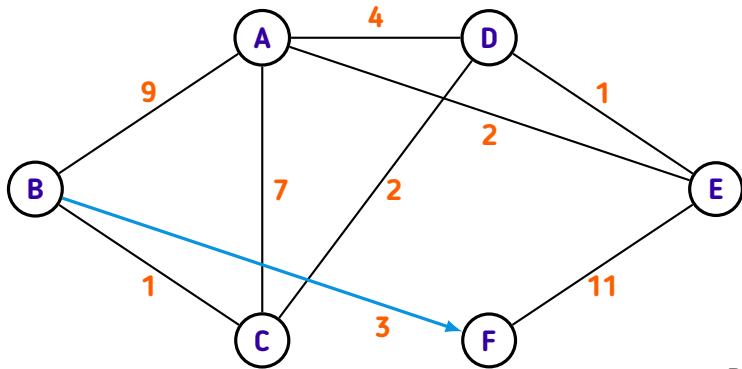
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	A	B	C	D	E	F
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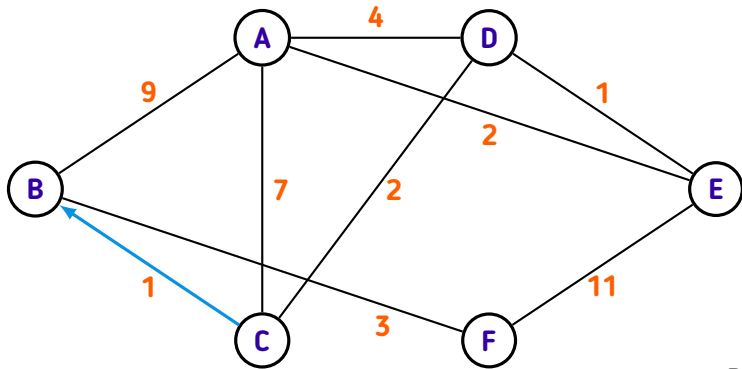
Round #2

	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	7	5	3	2	11



Round #3

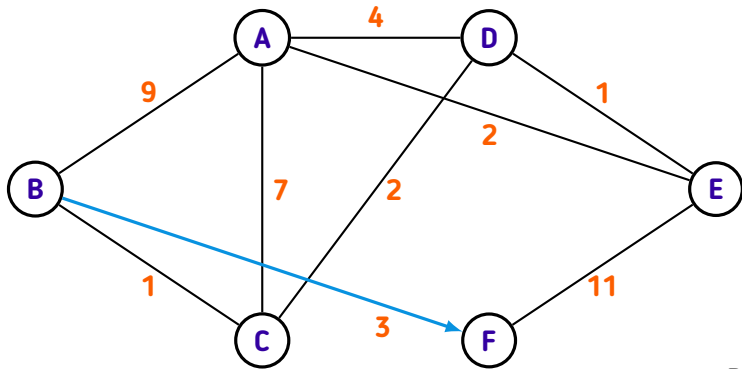
	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	7	5	3	2	10



Round #3

	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	6	5	3	2	10





Round #4

	A	B	C	D	E	F
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$	0	6	5	3	2	9

```
vector<int> bellman_ford(int s, int N, const vector<edge>& edges)
{
    const int oo { 1000000010 };

    vector<int> dist(N + 1, oo);
    dist[s] = 0;

    for (int i = 1; i <= N - 1; i++)
        for (auto [u, v, w] : edges)
            if (dist[u] < oo and dist[v] > dist[u] + w)
                dist[v] = dist[u] + w;

    return dist;
}
```

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★ Para determinar um caminho mínimo, é preciso definir o vetor auxiliar  $\text{pred}$ , onde  $\text{pred}[u] =$  antecessor de  $u$  no caminho mínimo de  $s$  a  $u$

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- ★ No início do algoritmo,  $\text{pred}[s] = s$  e  $\text{pred}[u] = \text{undef}$ , se  $u \neq s$

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$$p = \{(s, \text{pred}^{k-1}[u]), \dots, (\text{pred}[\text{pred}[u]], \text{pred}[u]), (\text{pred}[u], u)\}$$



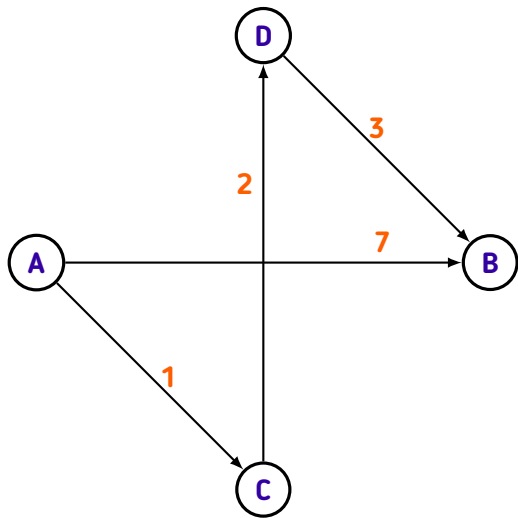
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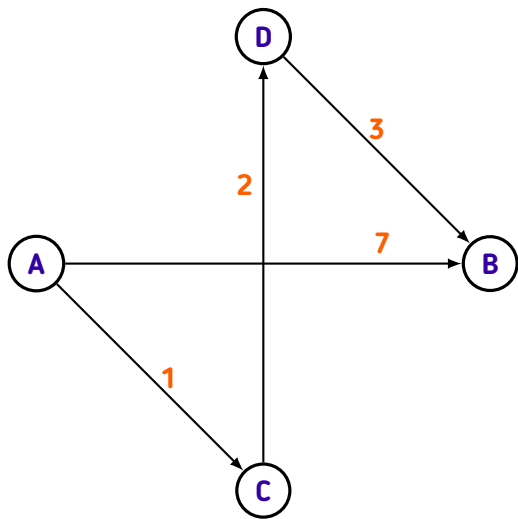
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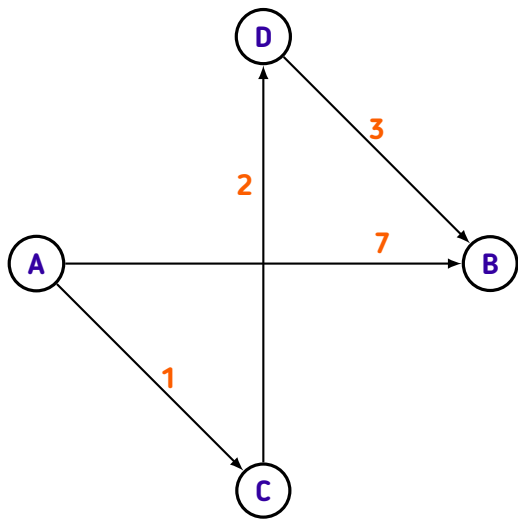
é um caminho mínimo de  $s$  a  $u$  composto de  $k$  arestas e tamanho  $d[u]$





$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$

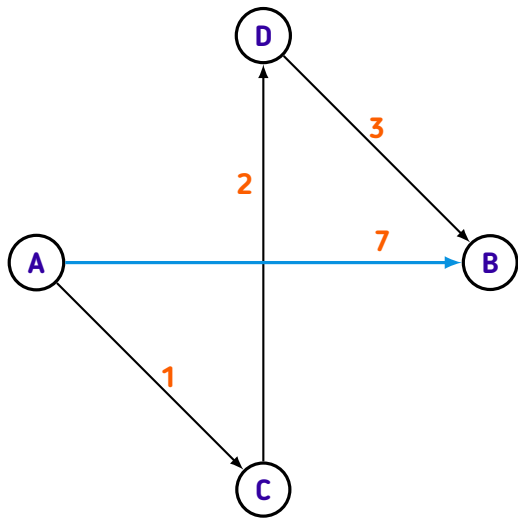


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	-	-	-

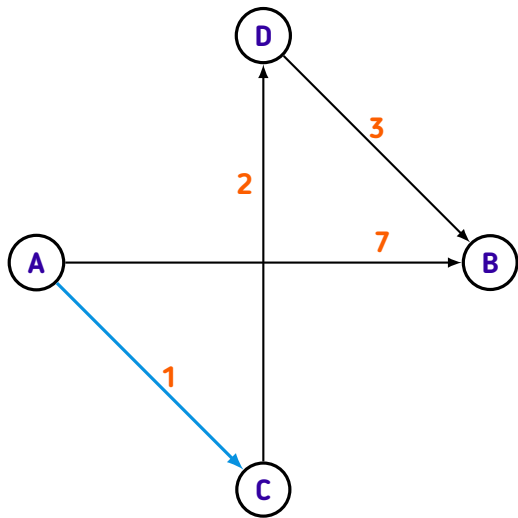


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	7	$\infty$	$\infty$

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	-	-

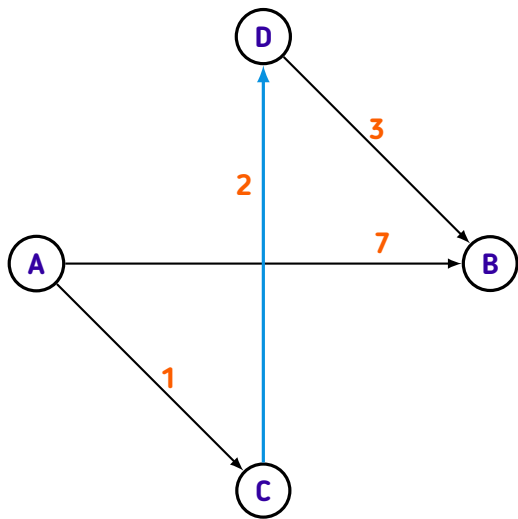


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	7	1	$\infty$

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	A	-

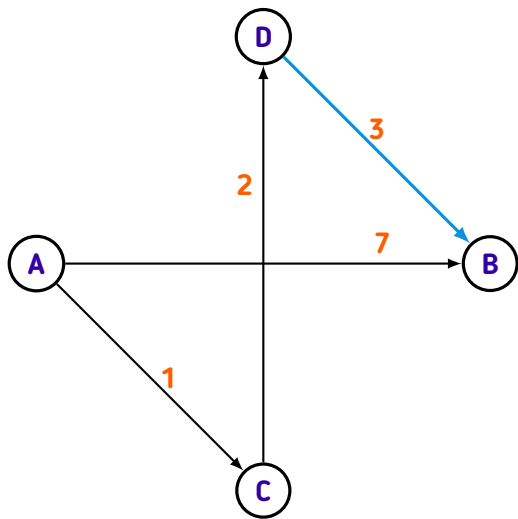


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	7	1	3

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	A	A	C



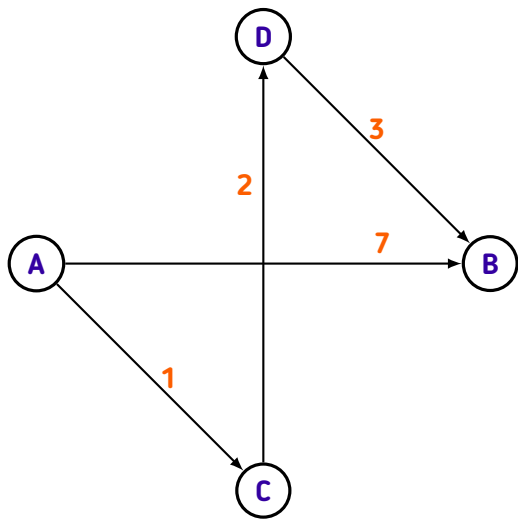
$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	6	1	3

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	D	A	C



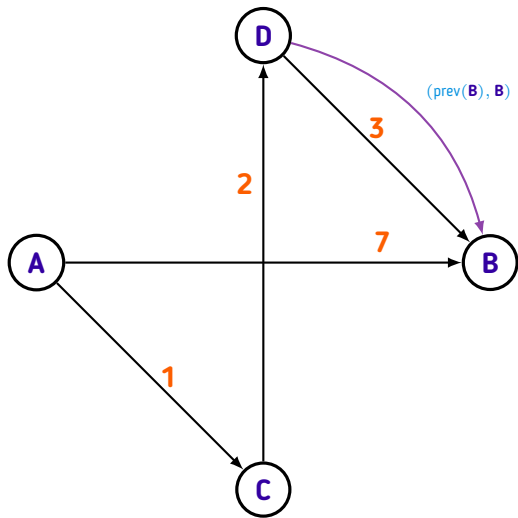


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	6	1	3

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
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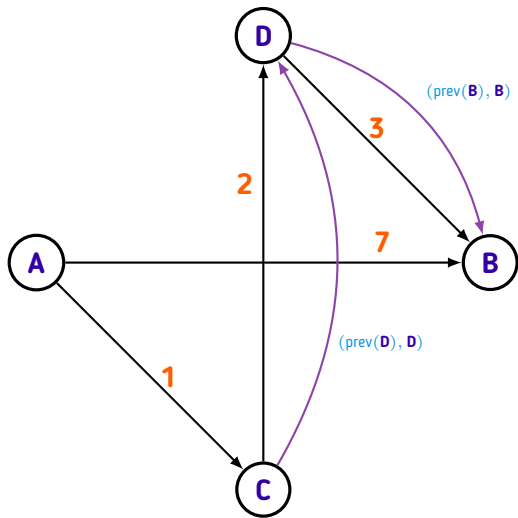


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	6	1	3

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	D	A	C

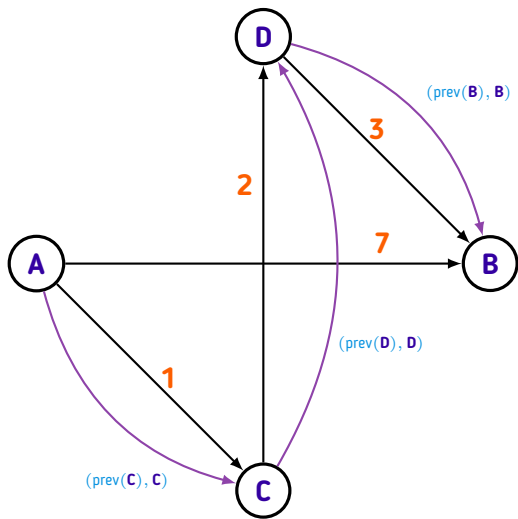


$\text{dist}(u, \mathbf{A})$

A	B	C	D
0	6	1	3

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	D	A	C



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A	B	C	D
0	6	1	3

$\text{pred}(u)$

A	B	C	D
A	D	A	C

```
pair<vector<int>, vector<int>>
bellman_ford(int s, int N, const vector<edge>& edges)
{
    vector<int> dist(N + 1, oo), pred(N + 1, oo);

    dist[s] = 0;
    pred[s] = s;

    for (int i = 1; i <= N - 1; i++)
        for (auto [u, v, w] : edges)
            if (dist[u] < oo and dist[v] > dist[u] + w) {
                dist[v] = dist[u] + w;
                pred[v] = u;
            }

    return { dist, pred };
}
```

```
vector<ii> path(int s, int u, const vector<int>& pred)
{
    vector<ii> p;
    int v = u;

    do {
        p.push_back(ii(pred[v], v));
        v = pred[v];
    } while (v != s);

    reverse(p.begin(), p.end());

    return p;
}
```

## **Caminhos mínimos e ciclos**

# Caminhos mínimos e ciclos

Seja

$$p = \{(a, u_1), (u_1, u_2), \dots, (v, u_r), \dots, (u_s, v), \dots, (u_t, b)\}$$

**um caminho de  $a$  a  $b$  e  $\omega(c)$  o custo do ciclo  $c = \{(v, u_r), \dots, (u_s, v)\}$ , isto é**

$$\omega(c) = \sum_{e \in c} w(e)$$



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 *custo da aresta  $e$*

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 custo da aresta  $e$

Se  $p$  é caminho mínimo de  $a$  a  $b$  então  $\omega(c) = 0$ .

## **Caminhos mínimos e ciclos positivos**

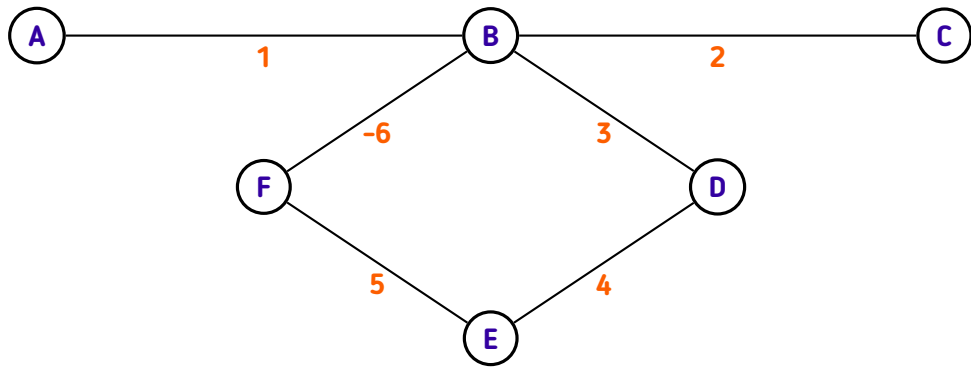
## Caminhos mínimos e ciclos positivos

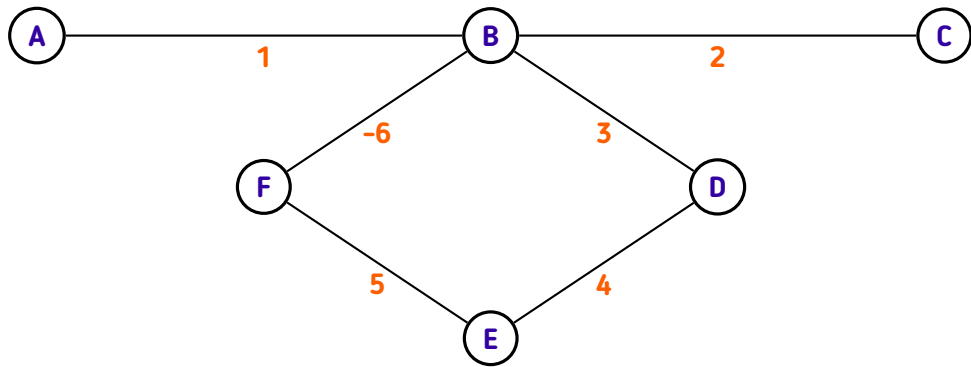
Seja  $\omega(c) > 0$  e

$$q = \{(a, u_1), (u_1, u_2), \dots, (u_{r-1}, v), (v, u_{s+1}), \dots, (u_t, b)\},$$

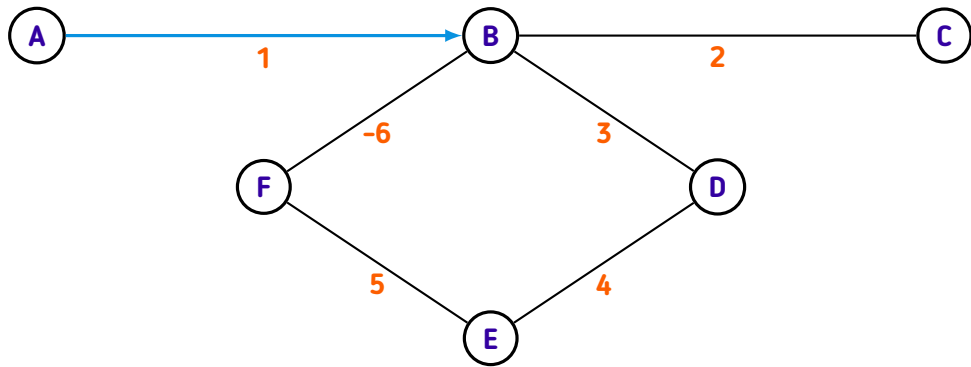
o caminho resultante da exclusão do ciclo  $c$  de  $p$ . Então  $\omega(q) < \omega(p)$ , pois

$$\omega(p) = \sum_{e_i \in p} w(e_i) = \sum_{e_j \in q} w(e_j) + \sum_{e_k \in c} w(e_k) = \omega(q) + \omega(c) > \omega(q)$$

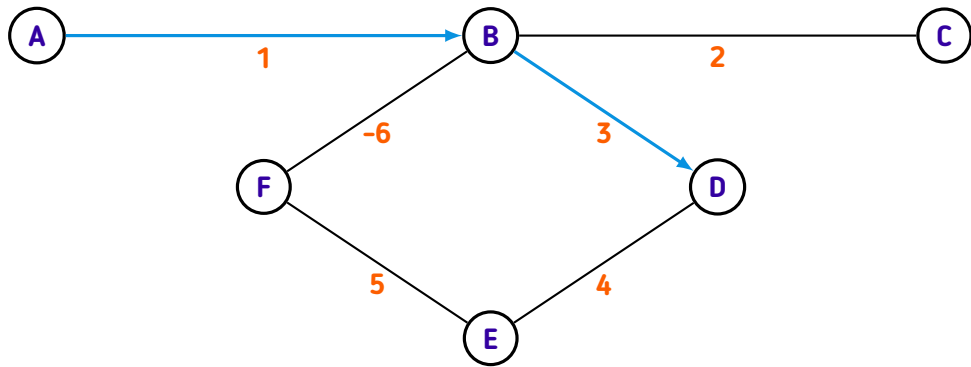




$\longrightarrow p$

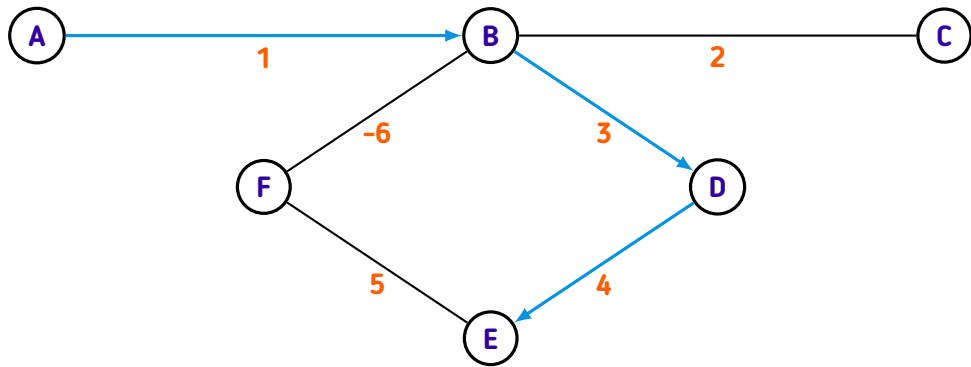


$\longrightarrow p$

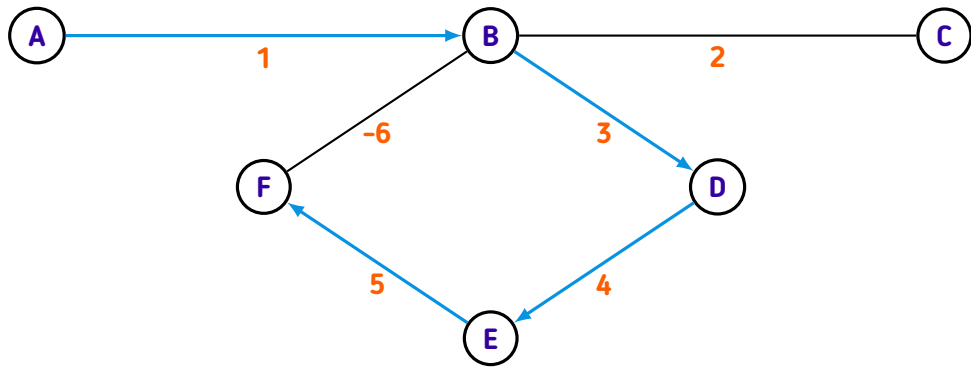


$\longrightarrow p$

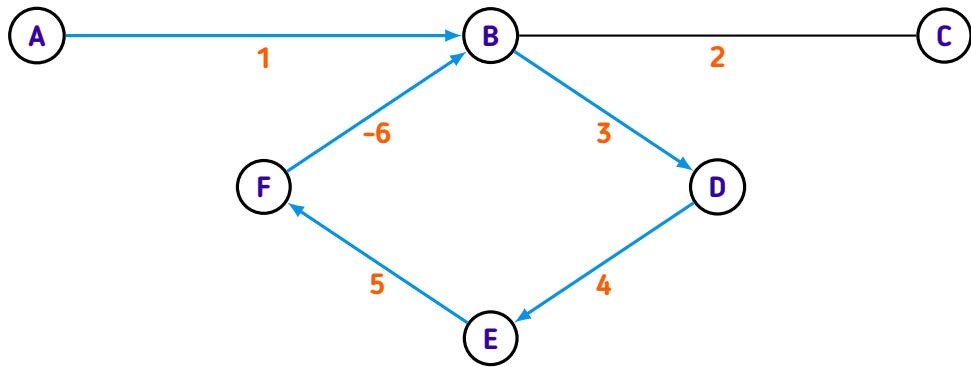




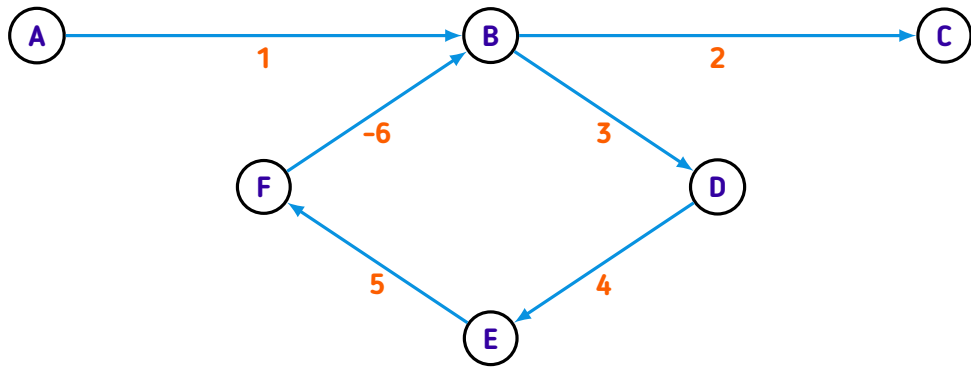
$\longrightarrow p$



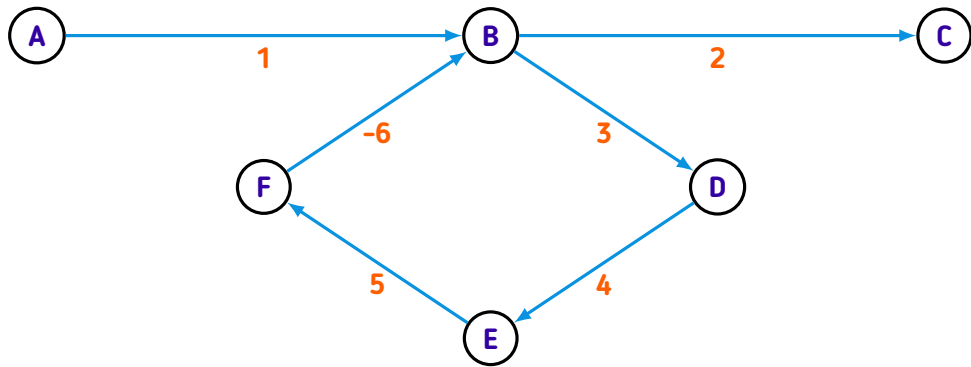
→  $p$



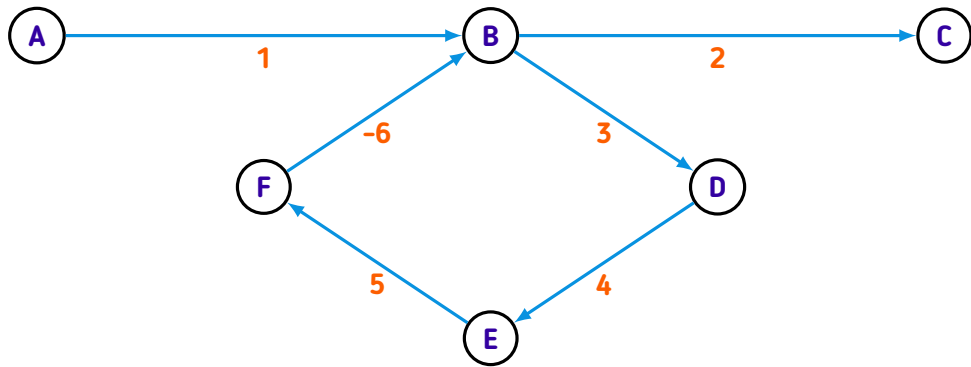
$\longrightarrow p$



$\longrightarrow p$

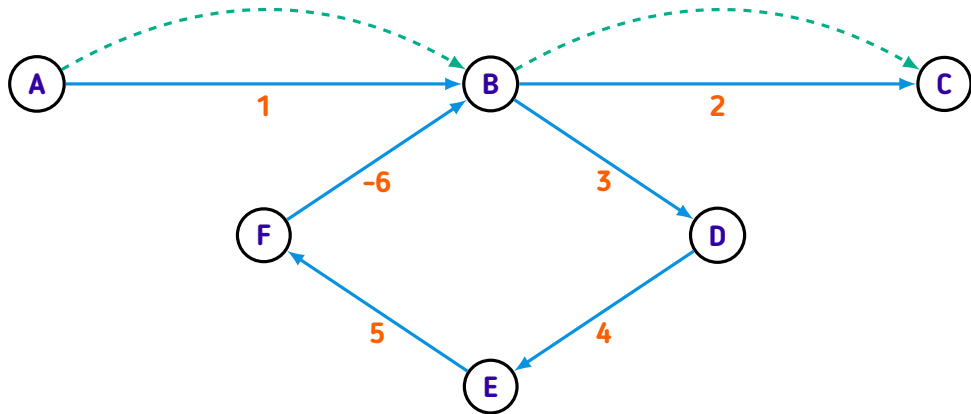


$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 9$



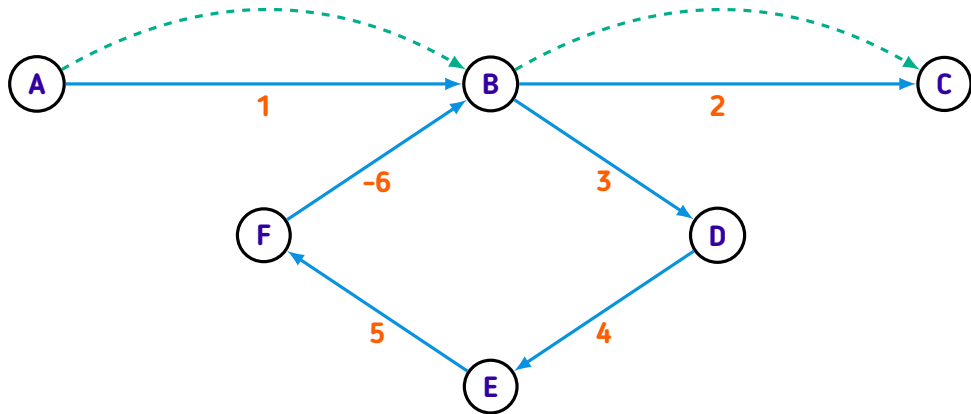
$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 9$

$\dashrightarrow q$



—→  $p$      $\omega(p) = 9$

- - - - -→  $q$





## **Caminhos mínimos e ciclos negativos**

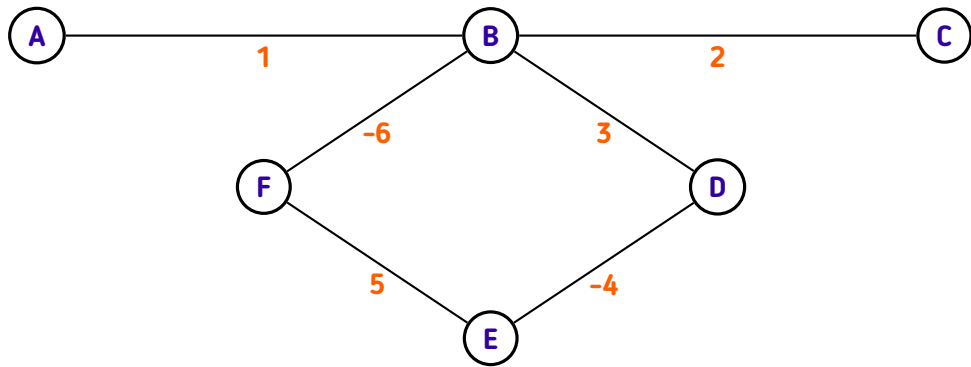
## Caminhos mínimos e ciclos negativos

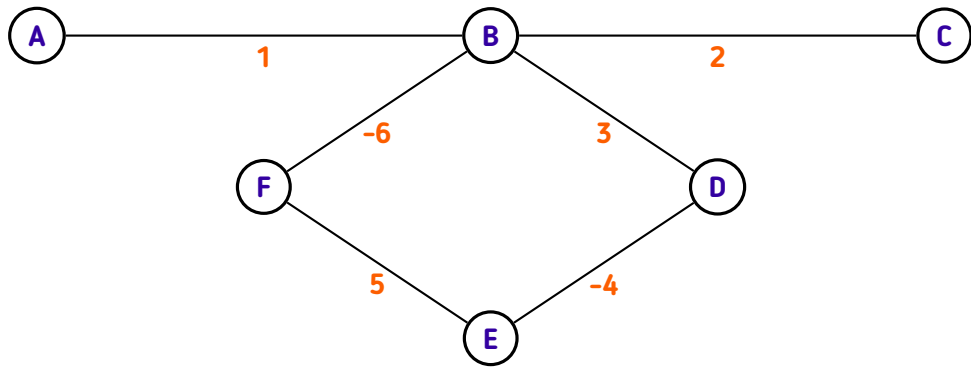
Seja  $\omega(c) < 0$  e

$$q = \{(a, u_1), (u_1, u_2), \dots, (v, u_r), \dots, (u_s, v), (v, u_r), \dots, (u_s, v), \dots, (u_t, b)\}$$

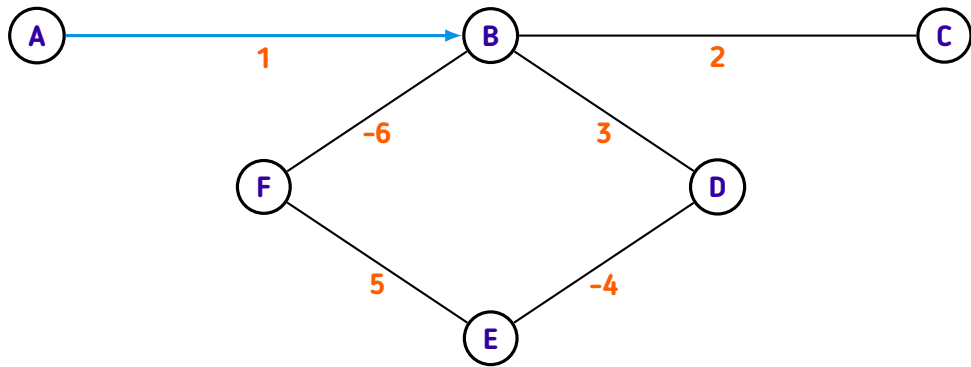
o caminho resultante da duplicação do ciclo  $c$  de  $p$ . Então  $\omega(q) < \omega(p)$ , pois

$$\omega(q) = \sum_{e_i \in q} w(e_i) = \sum_{e_j \in p} w(e_j) + \sum_{e_k \in c} w(e_k) = \omega(p) + \omega(c) < \omega(p)$$

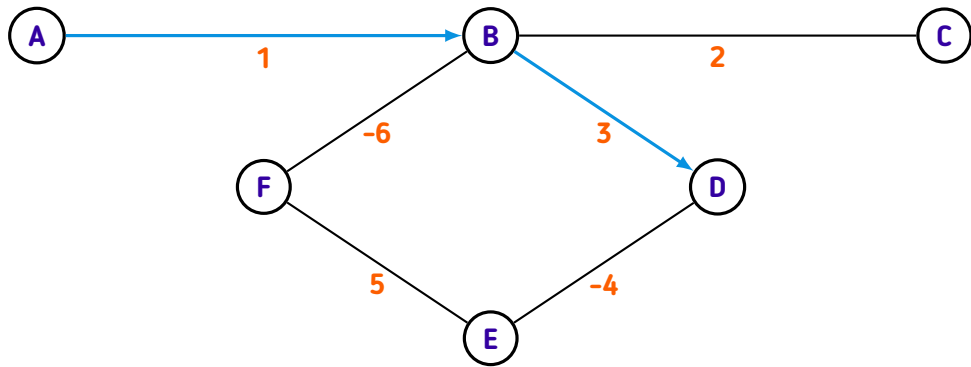




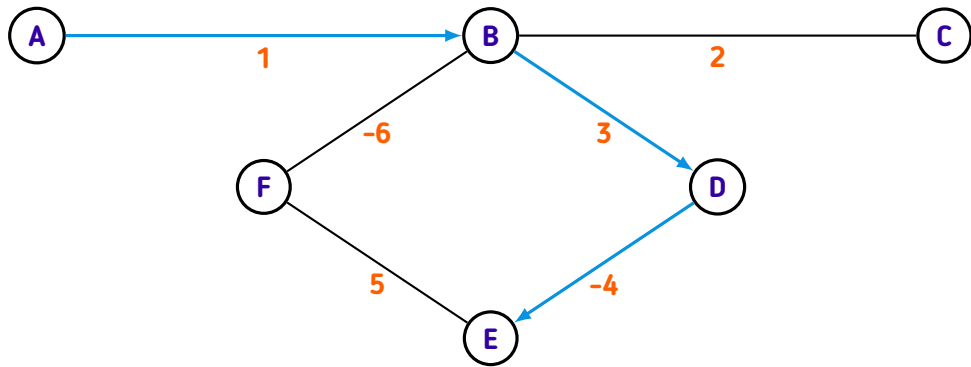
$\longrightarrow p$



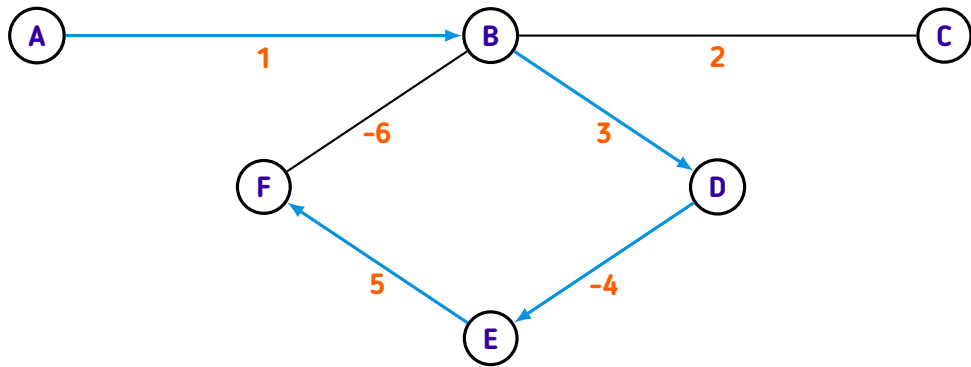
$\longrightarrow p$



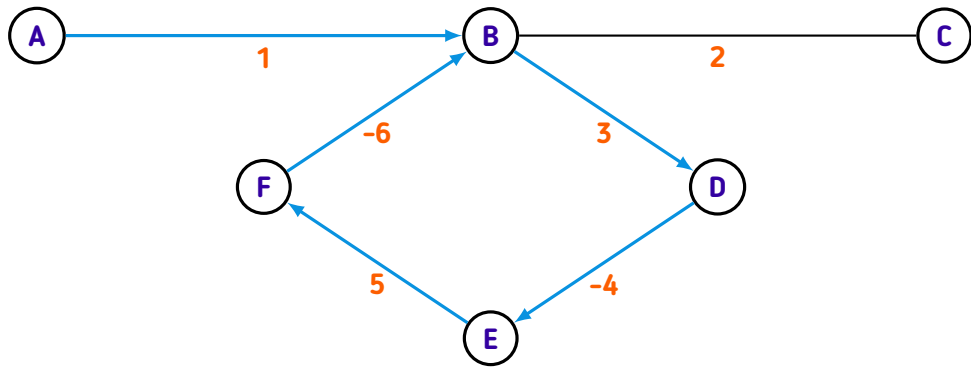
$\longrightarrow p$



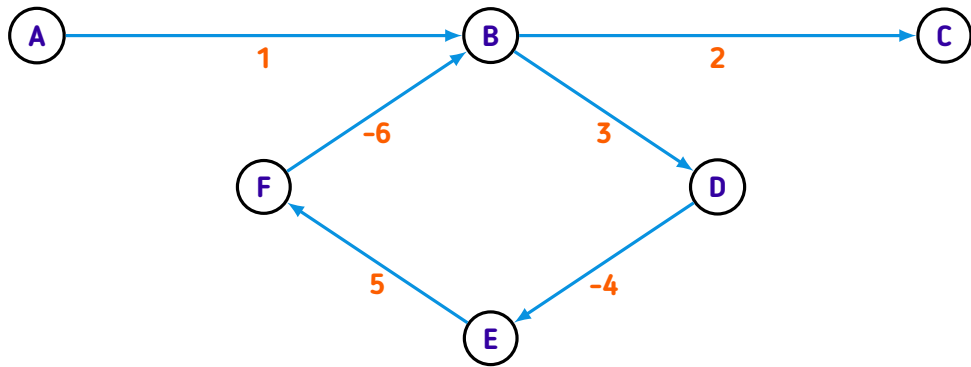
→  $p$



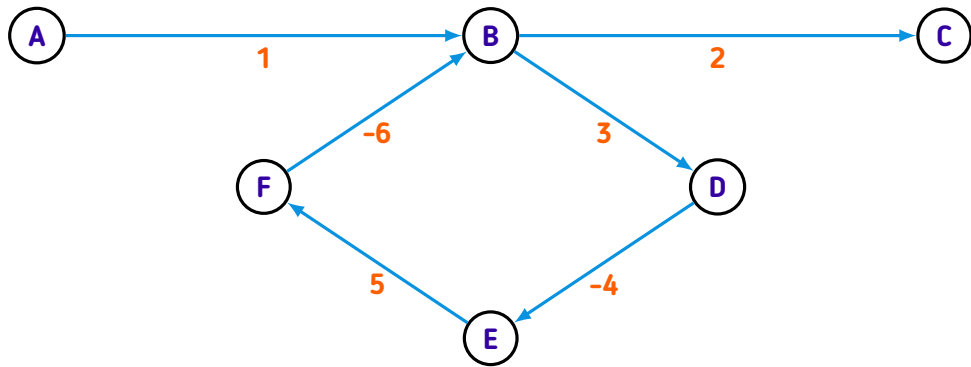




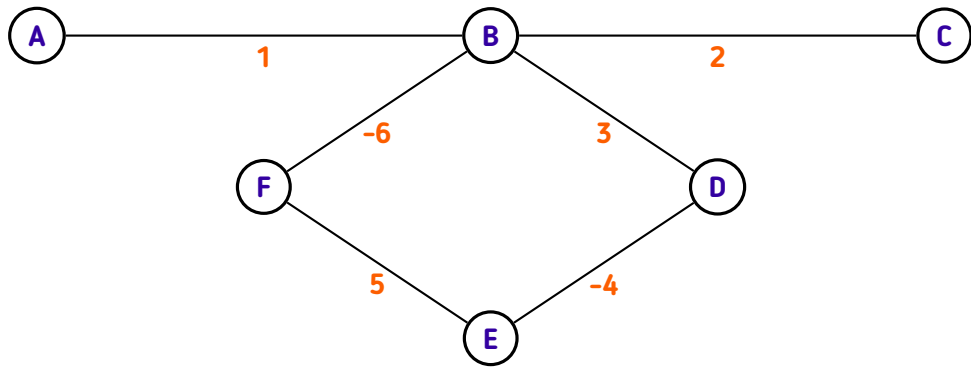
→  $p$



→  $p$

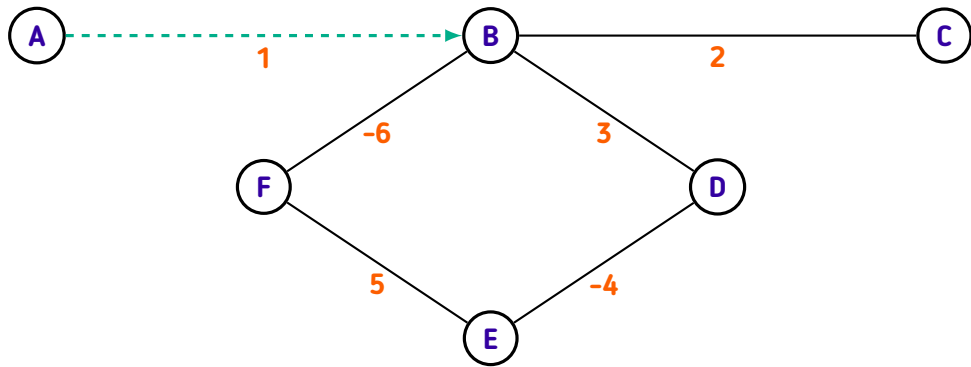


$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 3$



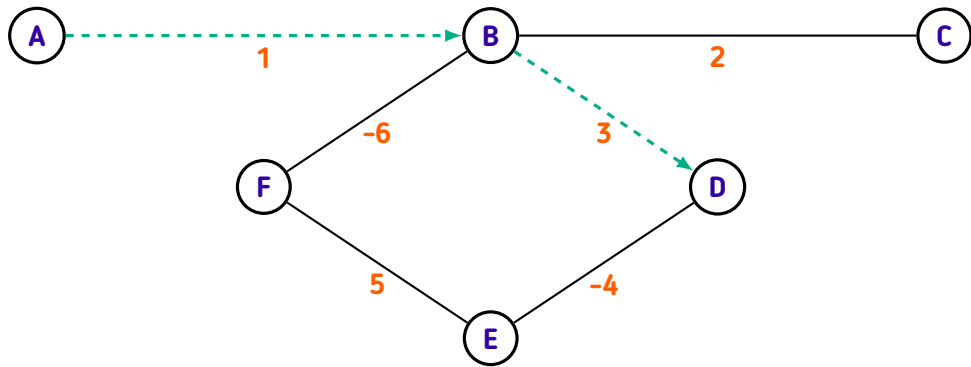
$\longrightarrow p$      $\omega(p) = 3$

$\dashrightarrow q$



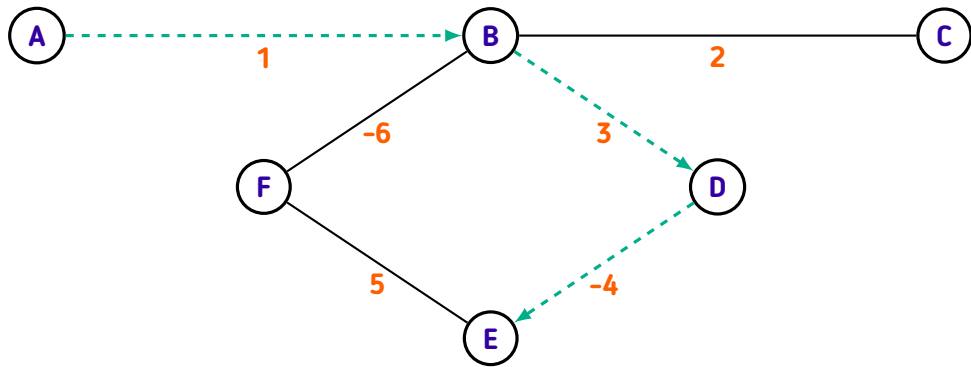
$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 3$

$\dashrightarrow q$



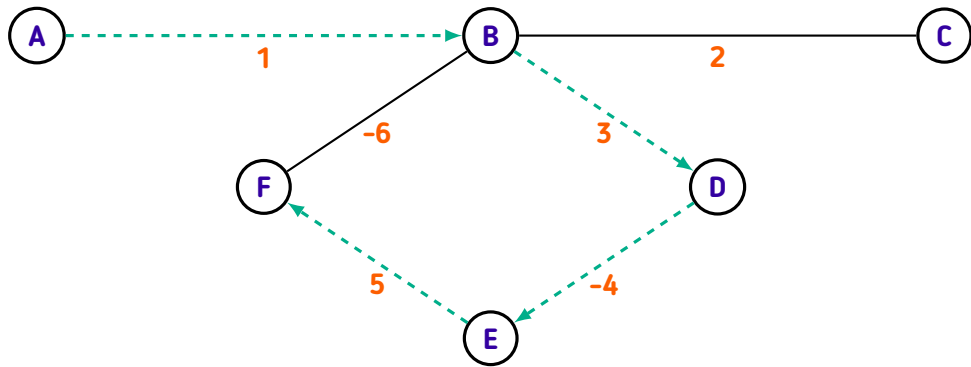
$\longrightarrow p$      $\omega(p) = 3$

$\dashrightarrow q$



$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 3$

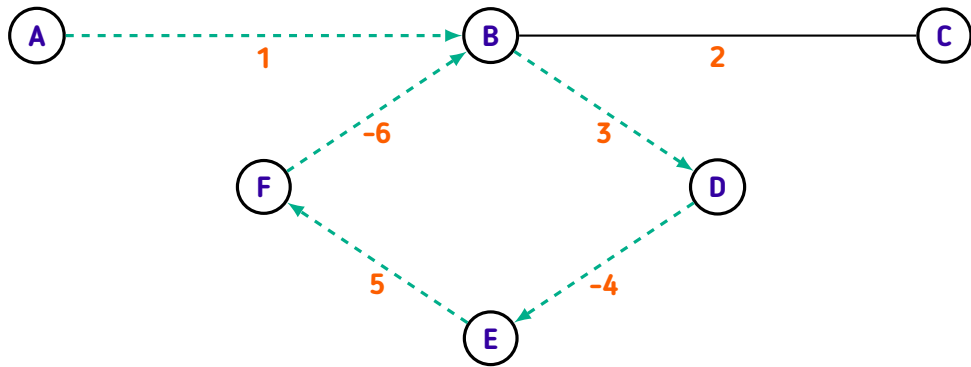
$\dashrightarrow q$



$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 3$

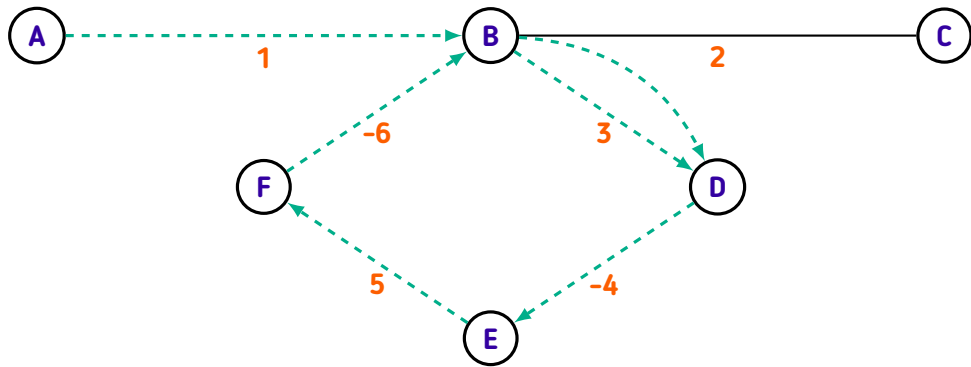
$\dashrightarrow q$





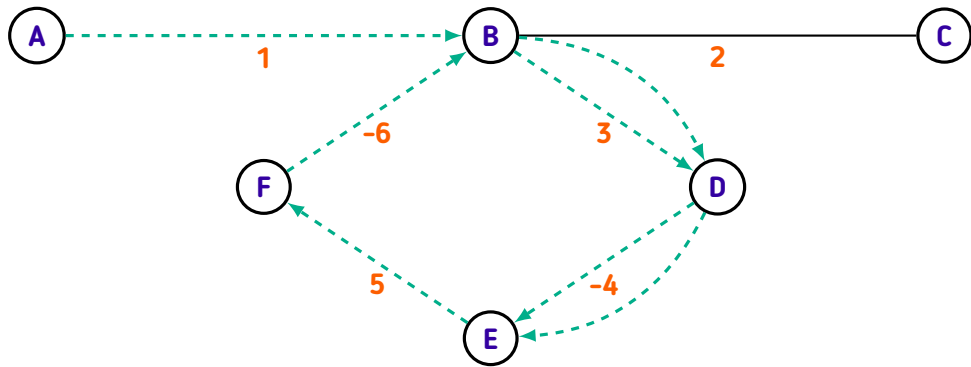
$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 3$

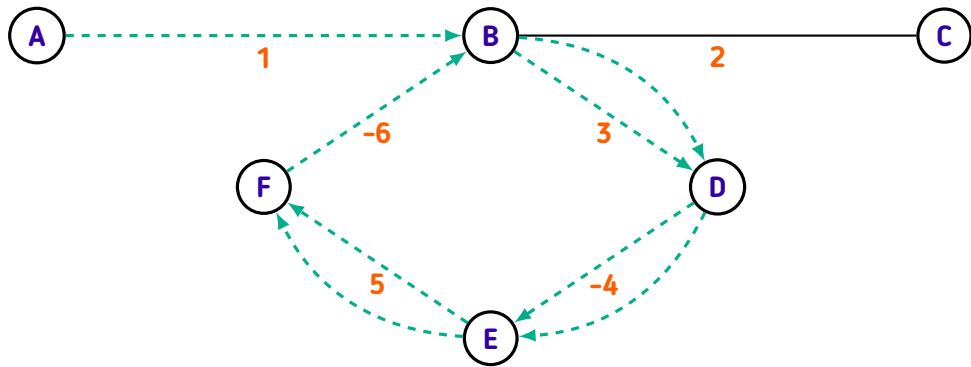
$\dashrightarrow q$



$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 3$

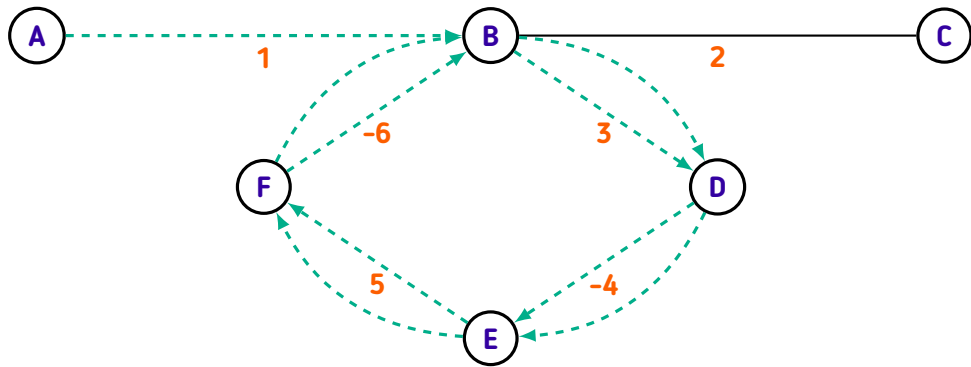
$\dashrightarrow q$





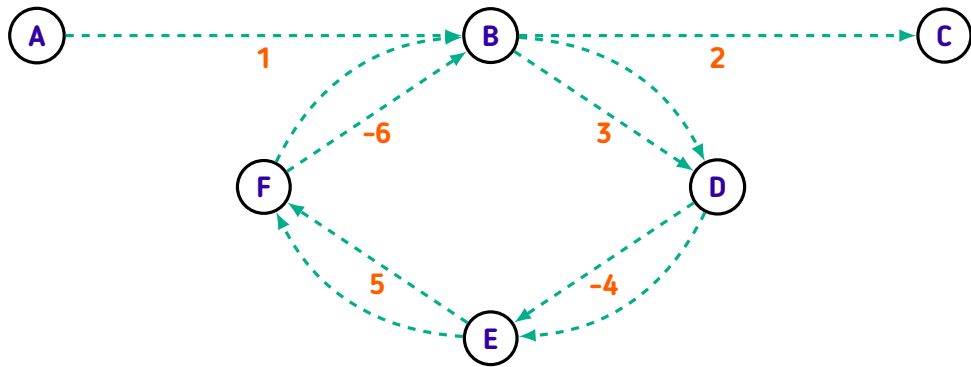
$\longrightarrow p$      $\omega(p) = 3$

$\dashrightarrow q$



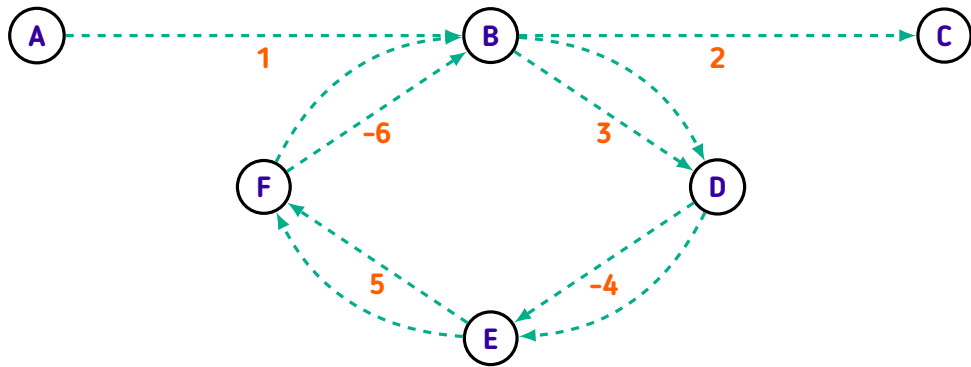
$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 3$

$\dashrightarrow q$



$\longrightarrow p \quad \omega(p) = 3$

$\dashrightarrow q$



**Número de rodadas do algoritmo de Bellman-Ford**



## Número de rodadas do algoritmo de Bellman-Ford

**Teorema.** Seja  $G(V, E)$  um grafo cujos pesos de suas arestas sejam todos não-negativos. Então para qualquer  $v \in V$ , o caminho mínimo de  $s$  a  $u$  identificado pelo algoritmo de Bellman-Ford tem, no máximo,  $|V| - 1$  arestas.

## **Detecção de ciclos negativos**

## Detecção de ciclos negativos

**Teorema.** Seja  $G(V, E)$  um grafo. Se a  $|V|$ -ésima rodada do algoritmo de Bellman-Ford atualizar o vetor  $d$  ao menos uma vez, então  $G$  possui pelo menos um ciclo negativo.

```
bool has_negative_cycle(int s, int N, const vector<edge>& edges)
{
    const int oo { 1000000010 };

    vector<int> dist(N + 1, oo);
    dist[s] = 0;

    for (int i = 1; i <= N - 1; i++)
        for (auto [u, v, w] : edges)
            if (dist[u] < oo and dist[v] > dist[u] + w)
                dist[v] = dist[u] + w;

    for (auto [u, v, w] : edges)
        if (dist[u] < oo and dist[v] > dist[u] + w)
            return true;

    return false;
}
```

## Problemas sugeridos

1. [AtCoder Beginner Contest 137 – Problem E: Coin Respawn](#)
2. [CSES 1673 – High Score](#)
3. [OJ 423 – MPI Maelstrom](#)
4. [OJ 534 – Frogger](#)

## Referências

1. HALIM, Felix; HALIM, Steve. *Competitive Programming 3*, 2010.
2. LAAKSONEN, Antti. *Competitive Programmer's Handbook*, 2018.
3. SKIENA, Steven; REVILLA, Miguel. *Programming Challenges*, 2003.
4. Wikipédia, *Bellman-Ford algorithm*. Acesso em 07/07/2021.
5. Wikipédia, *L. R. Ford Jr.* Acesso em 07/07/2021.
6. Wikipédia, *Richard E. Bellman*. Acesso em 07/07/2021.