# Dijkstra's Algorithm Verification

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# 1 Dijkstra's Algorithm

# 1.1 Pseudocode(Idris)

```
-- data structures
Node: (n : Nat) \rightarrow Fin n
NodeSet : List Node
                                 -- 'NodeSet' can represents adjacent edges for each node
Graph: (List Node, List NodeSet)
sortNodes : (weight : Type) \rightarrow
(gtW : weight \rightarrow weight \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow
(add : weight \rightarrow weight) \rightarrow weight) \rightarrow
(size : Nat) \rightarrow
(nodes : Vect size (Node m)) \rightarrow
(dist : Vect m weight) \rightarrow
(Vect size (Node m))
sortNodes w gtW add Z Nil dist = Nil
sortNodes w gtW add (S s') (x :: xs) dist
       = insertSort x (sortNodes w gtW add s xs dist)
updateDist : (weight : Type) \rightarrow
              (gtW : weight \rightarrow weight \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow
              (add : weight \rightarrow weight \rightarrow weight) \rightarrow
              (size : Nat) \rightarrow
              (cur : Fin size) \rightarrow
              (adj : NodeSet size weight) \rightarrow
              (dist : Vect size weight) \rightarrow
              (Vect size weight)
updateDist w gtW add size cur adj dist
= for Node n \in adj:
       if dist[cur] + weight[cur -> n] < dist[n]
```

```
else continue to the next nodde
-- if unexplored is Nil, then we have calculated the min distance for all nodes
runDijkstras : (weight : Type) \rightarrow
              (gtW: weight \rightarrow weight \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow
              (add : weight \rightarrow weight) \rightarrow
              (size : Nat) \rightarrow
              (size': Nat) \rightarrow -- number of unexplored nodes
              (graph : Graph size weight) \rightarrow
              (dist : Vect size weight) \rightarrow
              (lte size' size = True) \rightarrow
              (unexplored : Vect size' (Node size)) \rightarrow
              (Vect size weight)
runDijkstras _ _ _ Z g dist _ Nil = dist
runDijkstras w gtW add _ (S s') g dist refl ((MKNode x) :: xs)
       = updateDist w gtW add _ x adj_x dist
      call (runDijkstras _ _ _ s' g dist' refl (sortNodes w gtW add s' xs dist))
dijkstras : (weight : Type) \rightarrow
              (gtW : weight \rightarrow weight \rightarrow Bool) \rightarrow
              (add : weight \rightarrow weight \rightarrow weight) \rightarrow
              (size : Nat) \rightarrow
              (source : Node size) \rightarrow
              (graph : Graph size weight) \rightarrow
              (Vect size weight)
dijkstras weight gtW add size source g@(nodes, edges)
       = runDijkstras weight gtW add size size g dist reflProof (sortNodes weight gtW
add size nodes)
             where
                    dist = list of nodes and their distance to source. <math>dist[source] = 0
                    reflProof = proof of (lte size size = True)
```

then dist[n] = dist[cur] + weight[cur > n]

#### 2 Proof of Correctness

# 2.1 Assumptions

- 1. Valid source node: source node provided is in the corresponding graph.
- 2. Valid nodes: all nodes in the nodes list are valid for indexing distance list and

adjacency list.

3. Path: given source s and node n, if distance from s to n is infinity (dist[n] = infinity), then there is no path from s to n

# 2.2 Proof of Termination

As the size of list unexplored decreases by one during each call to runDijkstras, the function runDijkstras is guaranteed to terminate, thus function dijkstras terminates.

# 2.3 Proof of Correctness

#### Lemma.

Proof. Base Case: Inductive Hypothesis: Inductive Step