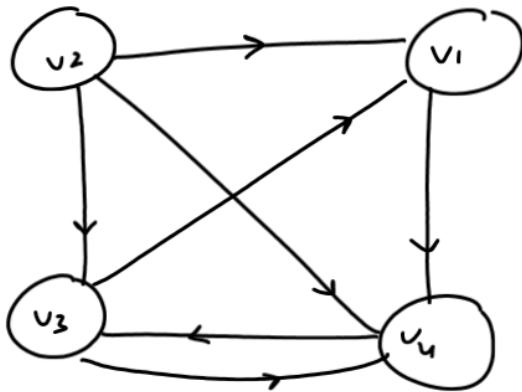


PATH MATRIX



$v_2 \rightarrow v_4 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_4$

$v_2 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow v_4 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow v_4$

$v_2 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_4 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow v_4$

$$P_1 = \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$P_2 = \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$P_3 = \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

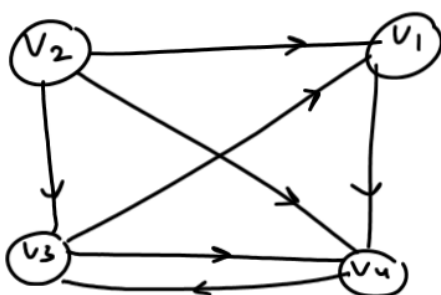
$$P_4 = \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$B = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4$$

$$B = \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

WARSHALL'S ALGORITHM FOR PATH MATRIX



$$P_0 = \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$k = \text{Matrix No}$
 $i = \text{Row}$
 $j = \text{Col}$

$$P_k[i][j] = P_{k-1}[i][j] \vee (P_{k-1}[i][k] \& P_{k-1}[k][j])$$

$$P_1[2][1] = P_0[2][1] \vee (P_0[2][3] \& P_0[3][1])$$

$$P_1 = \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

```
#include <stdio.h>
void warshall(int adj[][4], int path[][4]);
int main()
{
    int adj[4][4], path[4][4];
    int i, j;
    for(i=0; i<4; i++)
    {
        for(j=0; j<4; j++)
        {
            printf("Is there a direct path from vertex
[%d] to vertex[%d], Yes-1, No-0 ?", i+1, j+1);
            scanf("%d", &adj[i][j]);
        }
    }
    warshall(adj, path);
    printf("Path matrix is \n");
    for(i=0; i<4; i++)
    {
        for(j=0; j<4; j++)
        {
            printf("%d ", path[i][j]);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

$$P = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

```
void warshall(int adj[][4], int path[][4])
{
    int i, j, k;
    for(i=0; i<4; i++)
    {
        for(j=0; j<4; j++)
        {
            path[i][j] = adj[i][j];
        }
    }
    for(k=0; k<4; k++)
    {
        for(i=0; i<4; i++)
        {
            for(j=0; j<4; j++)
            {
                path[i][j] = path[i][j] || (path[i][k] && path[k][j]);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

$$P(0)(1) = P(0)(1) \vee (P(0)(2) \wedge P(2)(1))$$

$$0 \vee (0 \wedge 0)$$

ADJACENCY LIST REPRESENTATION OF A GRAPH

