

Single source Shortest path

Robin Jadoul



OLYMPIADE BELGE D'INFORMATIQUE
BELGISCHE INFORMATICA OLYMPIADE

March 13, 2016

Table of Contents

BFS

Dijkstra

Bellman-Ford

Path reconstruction

BFS

Breath First Search

- ▶ Unweighted graphs

BFS

Breath First Search

- ▶ Unweighted graphs
- ▶ Works with a queue (*First in - First out*)

BFS

Breath First Search

- ▶ Unweighted graphs
- ▶ Works with a queue (*First in - First out*)
- ▶ Take the next unexplored node from the frontier

BFS

Breath First Search

- ▶ Unweighted graphs
- ▶ Works with a queue (*First in - First out*)
- ▶ Take the next unexplored node from the frontier
- ▶ Goal reached: shortest path found

BFS

Breath First Search

- ▶ Unweighted graphs
- ▶ Works with a queue (*First in - First out*)
- ▶ Take the next unexplored node from the frontier
- ▶ Goal reached: shortest path found
- ▶ Refer to *Unit 14 - Graph traversals*

BFS

Breath First Search

- ▶ Unweighted graphs
- ▶ Works with a queue (*First in - First out*)
- ▶ Take the next unexplored node from the frontier
- ▶ Goal reached: shortest path found
- ▶ Refer to *Unit 14 - Graph traversals*
- ▶ $O(|V| + |E|)$

Table of Contents

BFS

Dijkstra

Bellman-Ford

Path reconstruction

Dijkstra

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs

Dijkstra

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs
- ▶ Doesn't work with negative edges / cycles

Dijkstra

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs
- ▶ Doesn't work with negative edges / cycles
- ▶ Works with a priority queue (*min-heap*)

Dijkstra

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs
- ▶ Doesn't work with negative edges / cycles
- ▶ Works with a priority queue (*min-heap*)
- ▶ Only add to the heap if shorter than current shortest = a *relax* operation

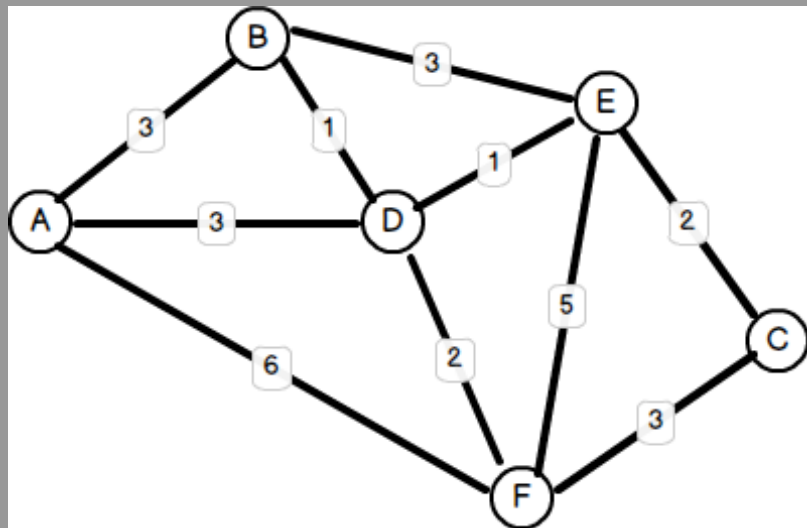
Dijkstra

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs
- ▶ Doesn't work with negative edges / cycles
- ▶ Works with a priority queue (*min-heap*)
- ▶ Only add to the heap if shorter than current shortest = a *relax* operation
- ▶ Don't process again (cf. BFS)

Dijkstra

Example



Dijkstra

Extra remarks

- ▶ Degrades to BFS on unweighted graphs

Dijkstra

Extra remarks

- ▶ Degrades to BFS on unweighted graphs
- ▶ all distances from start needed → don't stop until everything is visited

Dijkstra

Extra remarks

- ▶ Degrades to BFS on unweighted graphs
- ▶ all distances from start needed → don't stop until everything is visited
- ▶ This is the *greedy* approach

Dijkstra

Extra remarks

- ▶ Degrades to BFS on unweighted graphs
- ▶ all distances from start needed → don't stop until everything is visited
- ▶ This is the *greedy* approach
- ▶ $O(|E| \times \log |V|)$

Dijkstra

Extra remarks

- ▶ Degrades to BFS on unweighted graphs
 - ▶ all distances from start needed → don't stop until everything is visited
 - ▶ This is the *greedy* approach
 - ▶ $O(|E| \times \log |V|)$
-
- ▶ Why do negative weights fail?

Table of Contents

BFS

Dijkstra

Bellman-Ford

Path reconstruction

Bellman-Ford

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs - with negative weights

Bellman-Ford

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs - with negative weights
- ▶ Can detect negative weight cycles

Bellman-Ford

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs - with negative weights
- ▶ Can detect negative weight cycles
- ▶ No special datastructure needed

Bellman-Ford

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs - with negative weights
- ▶ Can detect negative weight cycles
- ▶ No special datastructure needed
- ▶ Keep the current minimal distance from the start to each node

Bellman-Ford

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs - with negative weights
- ▶ Can detect negative weight cycles
- ▶ No special datastructure needed
- ▶ Keep the current minimal distance from the start to each node
- ▶ $|V| - 1$ times:

Bellman-Ford

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs - with negative weights
 - ▶ Can detect negative weight cycles
 - ▶ No special datastructure needed
 - ▶ Keep the current minimal distance from the start to each node
 - ▶ $|V| - 1$ times:
 - ▶ Relax every edge
- $$dist[v] = \min(dist[v], dist[u] + weight[u, v])$$

Bellman-Ford

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs - with negative weights
- ▶ Can detect negative weight cycles
- ▶ No special datastructure needed
- ▶ Keep the current minimal distance from the start to each node
- ▶ $|V| - 1$ times:
 - ▶ Relax every edge
$$\text{dist}[v] = \min(\text{dist}[v], \text{dist}[u] + \text{weight}[u, v])$$
- ▶ After $|V| - 1$ iterations: every minimal distance from source found

Bellman-Ford

Single source Shortest path

- ▶ Weighted graphs - with negative weights
- ▶ Can detect negative weight cycles
- ▶ No special datastructure needed
- ▶ Keep the current minimal distance from the start to each node
- ▶ $|V| - 1$ times:
 - ▶ Relax every edge
$$dist[v] = \min(dist[v], dist[u] + weight[u, v])$$
- ▶ After $|V| - 1$ iterations: every minimal distance from source found
- ▶ $O(|V||E|)$

Bellman-Ford

Negative weight cycle detection

- ▶ Run the normal Bellman-Ford algorithm

Bellman-Ford

Negative weight cycle detection

- ▶ Run the normal Bellman-Ford algorithm
- ▶ Do one more iteration

Bellman-Ford

Negative weight cycle detection

- ▶ Run the normal Bellman-Ford algorithm
- ▶ Do one more iteration
- ▶ If the iteration finds a shorter path \Rightarrow a negative weight cycle was found

Table of Contents

BFS

Dijkstra

Bellman-Ford

Path reconstruction

Path reconstruction

Breath First Search

- ▶ For all these algorithms

Path reconstruction

Breath First Search

- ▶ For all these algorithms
- ▶ Keep mapping *parent*

Path reconstruction

Breath First Search

- ▶ For all these algorithms
- ▶ Keep mapping *parent*
- ▶ When expanding/relaxing to node v :

Path reconstruction

Breath First Search

- ▶ For all these algorithms
- ▶ Keep mapping *parent*
- ▶ When expanding/relaxing to node v :
- ▶ $parent[v] =$ the node from where you came

Path reconstruction

Breath First Search

- ▶ For all these algorithms
- ▶ Keep mapping *parent*
- ▶ When expanding/relaxing to node v :
- ▶ $parent[v] =$ the node from where you came
- ▶ Goal found \Rightarrow move up the *parent chain* until the starting node