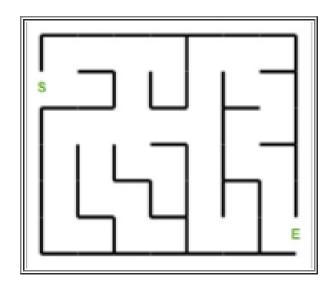
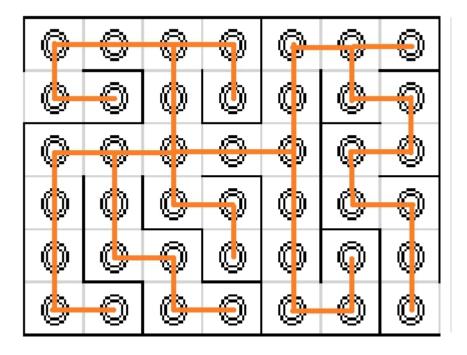
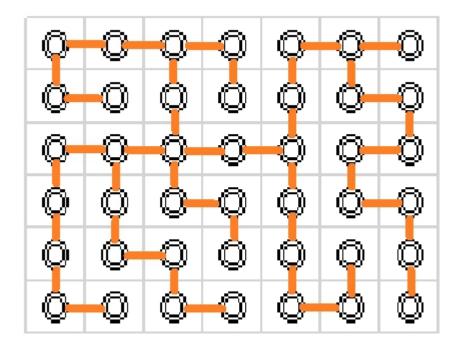
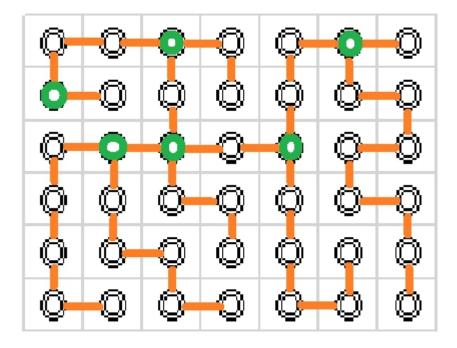
Use Bellman Ford's Algorithm to find the **shortest path** of a maze.

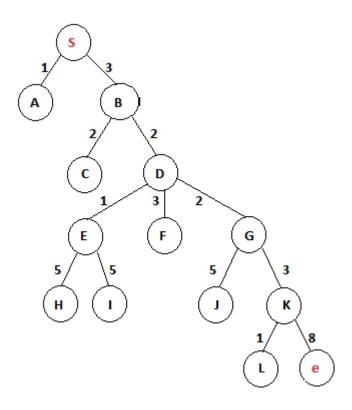
 Step 1: Similar to the <u>previous question</u> of finding the shortest path of the a maze. But instead of using Dijkstra's Algorithm, you will use <u>Bellman Ford's Algorithm</u>.











1 st iteration													
S	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	ı	J	K	L	е
0	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
0	1	3	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
0	1	3	5	5	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
0	1	3	5	5	6	8	7	ω	ω	8	ω	ω	ω
0	1	3	5	5	6	8	7	ω	ω	12	10	ω	ω
0	1	3	5	5	6	8	7	ω	ω	12	10	11	18
0	1	3	5	5	6	8	7	11	11	12	10	11	18

2 nd iteration													
S	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	ı	J	K	L	е
0	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
0	1	3	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
0	1	3	5	5	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
0	1	3	5	5	6	8	7	ω	ω	8	8	ω	ω
0	1	3	5	5	6	8	7	ω	ω	12	10	ω	ω
0	1	3	5	5	6	8	7	ω	ω	12	10	11	18
0	1	3	5	5	6	8	7	11	11	12	10	11	18

Shortest path is 18.

- Step 2: Comparing the performance of Dijkstra's Algorithm and Bellman Ford's Algorithm in solving this question by
 - Big-O comparison
 - comparing how many steps are required to find a graph that has the shortest path.
 - o Note:
 - A step is defined as either comparing two numbers or replacing a number.
 - You can count how many steps for Dijkstra's Algorithm on the <u>created table</u>.
 - Refer <u>this example</u> on counting the steps for Bellman Ford's Algorithm.

```
Algorithm: Dijkstra' s-Algorithm (G, w, s)
for each vertex v € G.V
   v.d := ∞
   v. \Pi := NIL
s.d := 0
S := \Phi
Q := G.V
while Q \neq \Phi
   u := Extract-Min (Q)
   S := S U \{u\}
   for each vertex v & G. adj[u]
      if v.d > u.d + w(u, v)
         v.d := u.d + w(u, v)
         v. ∏ := u
Time complexity: O(E logV) 15 steps
Bellman-Ford-Algorithm (G, w, s)
for each vertex v \in G.V \Longrightarrow O(V)
   v.d := \infty
   v. \Pi := NIL
s.d := 0
for i = 1 to |G.V| - 1 => O(V)
   for each edge (u, v) \varepsilon G. E ==> O(E)
      if v.d > u.d + w(u, v)
         v. d := u. d +w(u, v)
         v. \Pi := u ==>O(V)*O(E) = O(VE)
for each edge (u, v) & G.E
                                ==>O(E)
   if v.d > u.d + w(u, v)
      return FALSE
return TRUE
==> O(V)+ O(VE) + O(E)
===> Time complexity: O(VE) 14 steps*2 iterations
```