DESIGN & ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHM

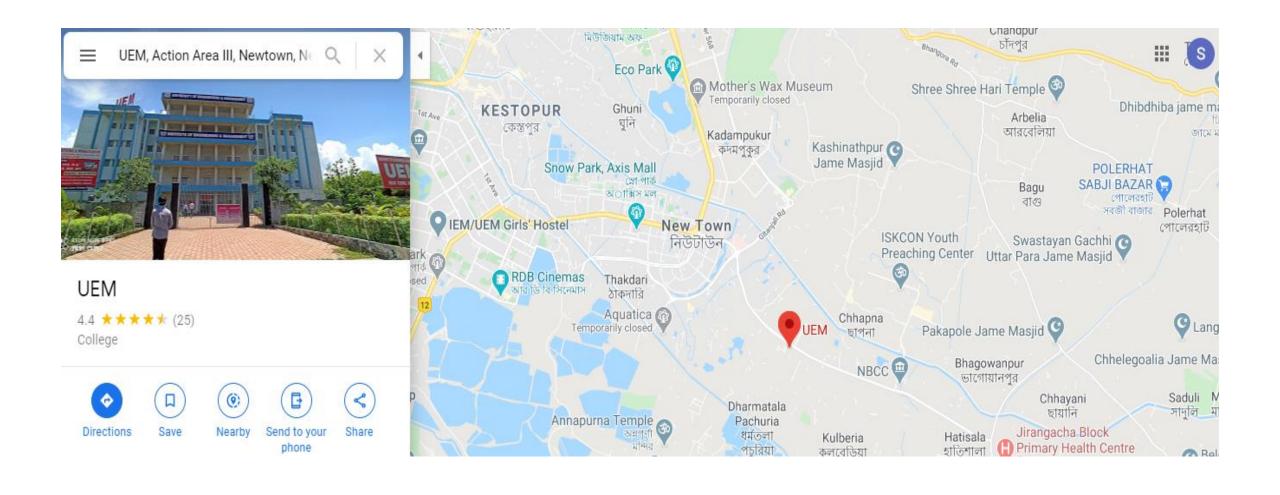
PCC-CS501

DESIGN & ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHM SCHEDULE ----TOPIC WISE

	Topic	Sub Topic
1	INTRODUCTION	DESIGN OF ALGORITHM, ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHM,
		ALGORITHM PROPERTIES
2	FRAMEWORK FOR ALGORITHM	HOW TO COUNT EXECUTION TIME OF ALGORITHM, INPUT INSTANCES
	ANALYSIS	
3	ASYMPTOTIC NOTATION	BEST CASE, AVERAGE CASE, WORST CASE
4	SOLVING RECURRENCE RELATION	SUBSTITUTION METHOD, MASTER THEOREM
5	ALGORITHM DESIGN TECHNIQUES	DIVIDE & CONQUER, GREEDY, DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING,
		BACKTRACKING,
6	DISJOINT SET MANIPULATION	UNION FIND
7	NETWORK FLOW PROBLEM	FORD FULKERSON ALGORITHM
8	NP COMPLETENESS	NP,NP HARDALGORITHM
9	APPROXIMATION ALGORITHM	COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS OF NP COMPETE PROBLEM

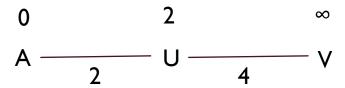
SINGLE SOURCE SHORTEST PATH ALGORITHM

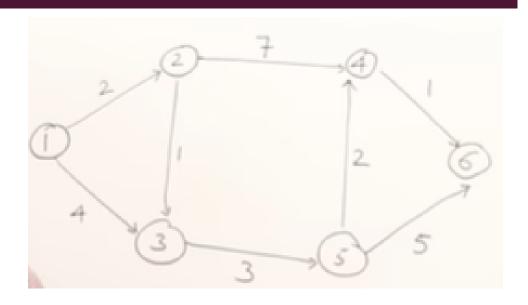
SINGLE SOURCE SHORTEST PATH ALGORITHM



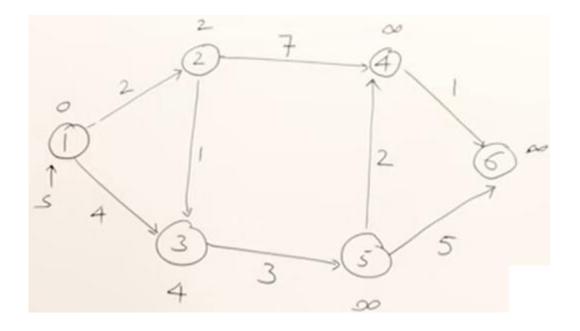
RULE OF RELAXATION

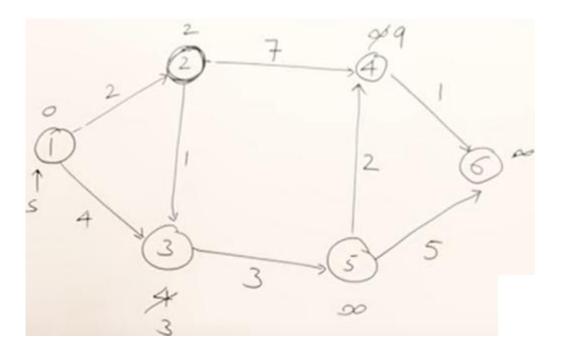
- Applicable on directed / undirected graph
- Optimization Problem
- Rule of Relaxation



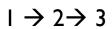


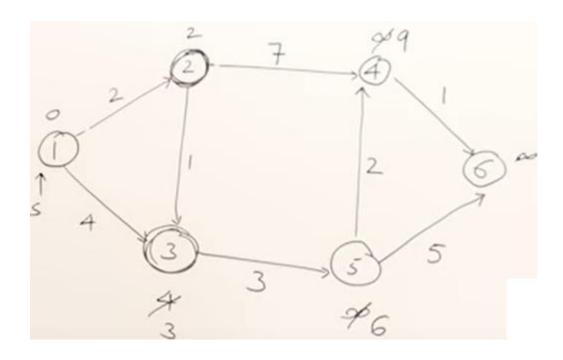
Start vertex : I

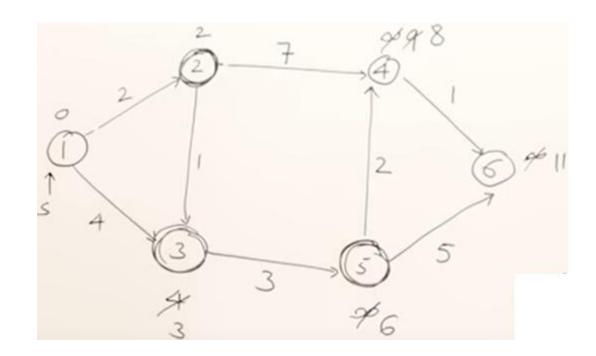




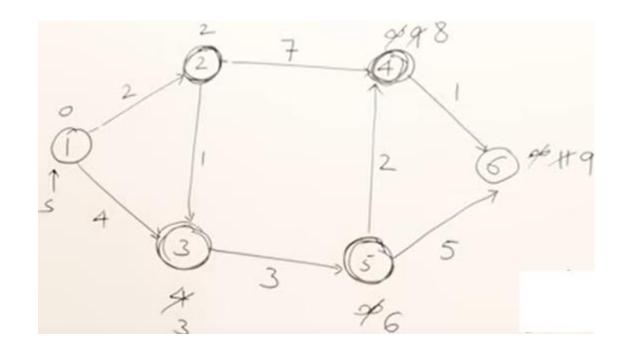
 \blacksquare $1 \rightarrow 2$



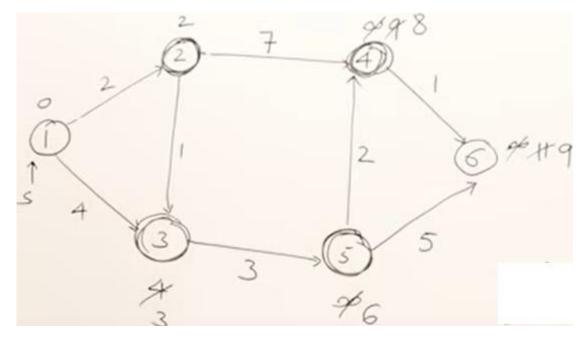




 $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5$



 $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6$



Shortest Distances

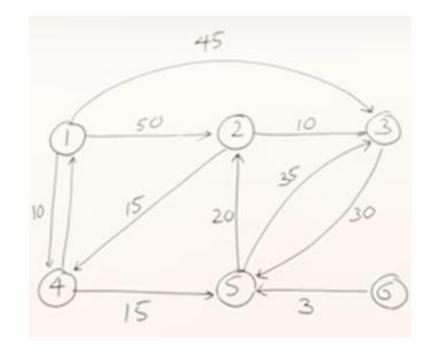
TIME COMPLEXITY

DIJKSTRA ALGORITHM

 $O(V^2)$ or $O(n^2)$

[relaxation w.r.t all the adjacent vertices in case of complete graph]

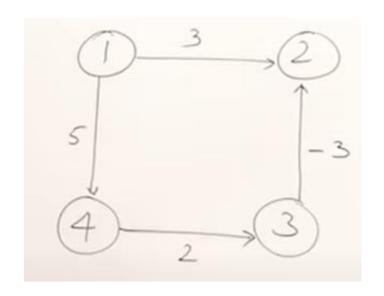
Selected virtex	2	3	4	5	6
4	50	45	10	∞	∞
5	50	45	10	25	∞
2	45	45	10	25	∞
3	45	45	10	25	∞
6	45	45	10	25	∞

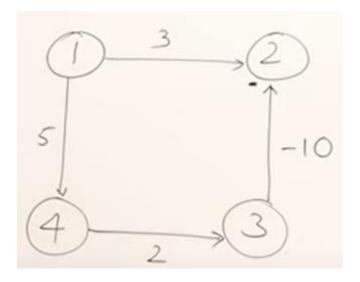


DRAWBACK

DIJKSTRA ALGORITHM

 May or May not Support Negative weight edge.





NEXT CLASS

DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING