

1. Using Bellman-Ford, find the shortest path tree from the node 3

- the shortest-path tree consists of edges \_\_\_\_\_

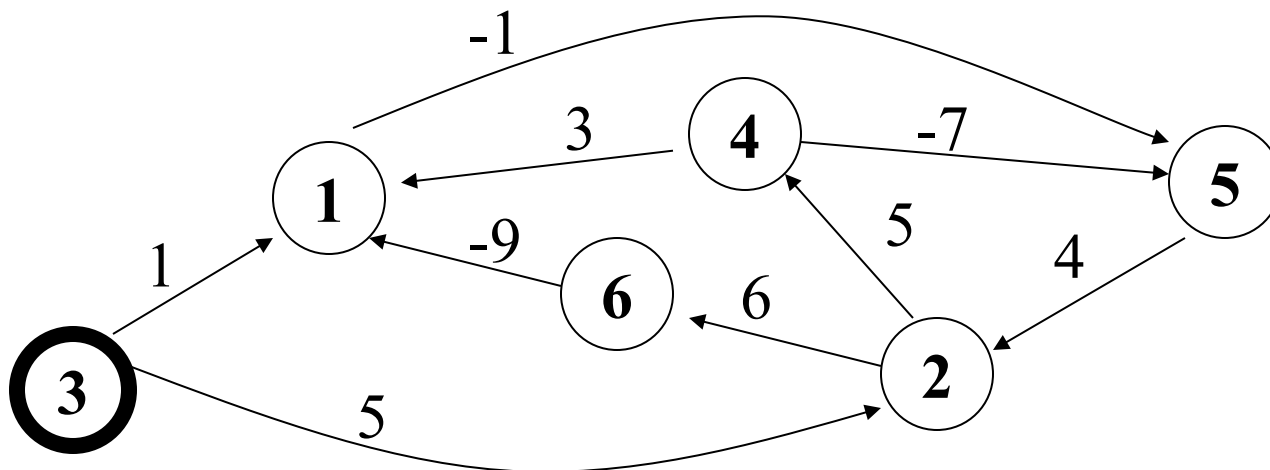
- the number of iterations of BF is \_\_\_\_\_

- renumber the nodes such that after renumbering BF needs only 2 iterations to find shortest path tree

old number    1    2    3    4    5    6

new number                                                            

- the maximum number of iterations over all possible renumberings is \_\_\_\_\_?

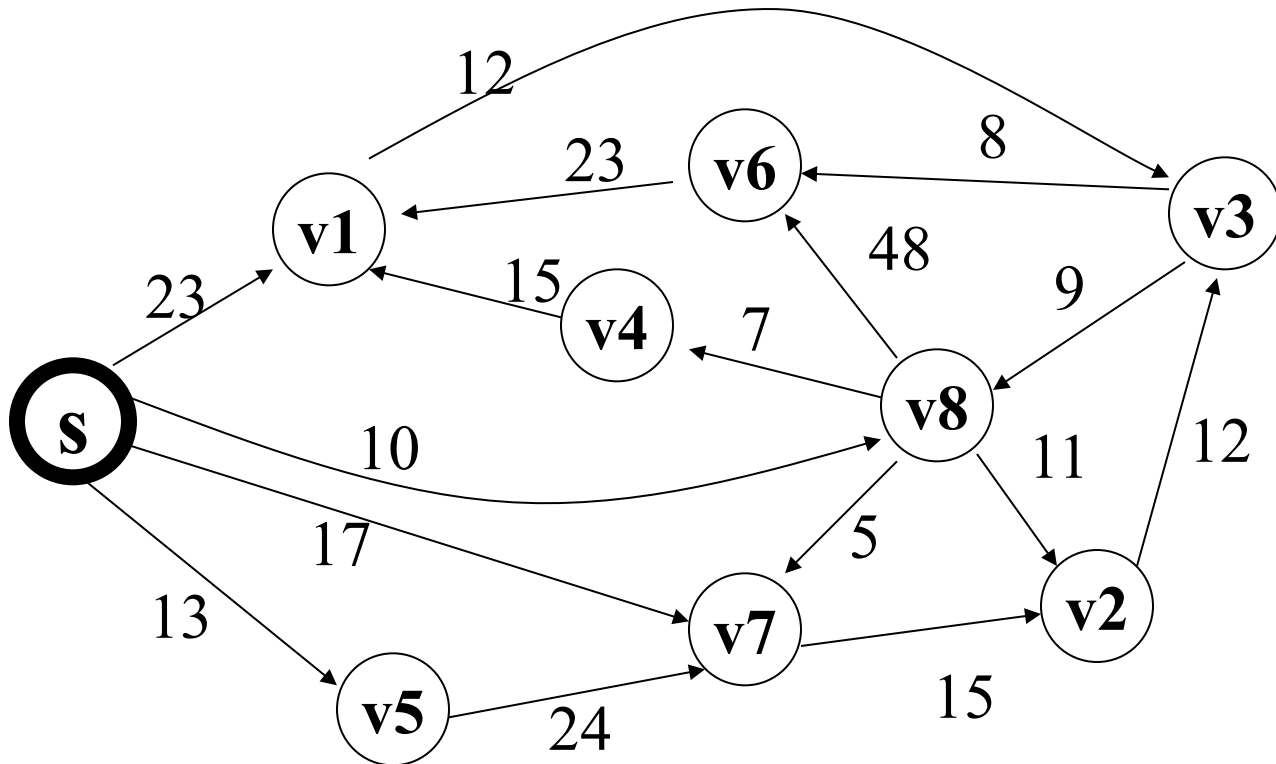


**2** Write the content of the queue Q/ the set S/ keys  $d(v)$  after 5 iterations of the Dijkstra algorithm for the graph G below and source s (weights are on edges):

Q = \_\_\_\_\_ S = \_\_\_\_\_

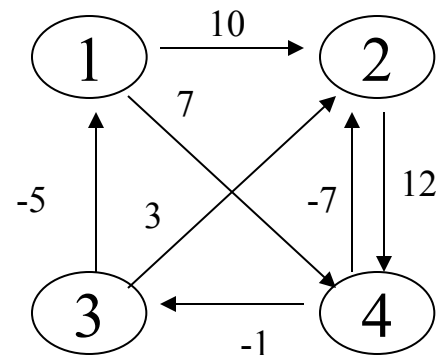
$d(s)$  = \_\_\_\_\_  $d(v1)$  = \_\_\_\_\_  $d(v2)$  = \_\_\_\_\_  $d(v3)$  = \_\_\_\_\_

$d(v4)$  = \_\_\_\_\_  $d(v5)$  = \_\_\_\_\_  $d(v6)$  = \_\_\_\_\_  $d(v7)$  = \_\_\_\_\_  $d(v8)$  = \_\_\_\_\_.



3. Find all shortest path weights with the matrix multiplication method for the graph on the right side.

- give all matrices that are obtained on the way,
- are there any negative cycles in the graph?



$M =$

$M^2 =$

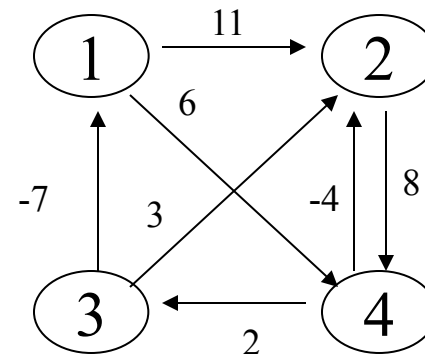
$M^4 =$

$M^8 =$

$M^{16} =$

$M^{32} =$

4. Find all shortest path weights with the Floyd-Warshall method for the graph on the right side.  
 - give all matrices that are obtained on the way



$D^0 =$


$D^1 =$


$D^2 =$


$D^3 =$


$D^4 =$
