北京航空航天大學
COLLEGE OF SOFTWARE BEIHANG UNIVERSITY 软件学院

Part VI

Graph Algorithms

Graph Algorithms

- Elementary Graph Algorithms
  - Representations of Graphs
  - BFS, DFS
  - Sort Topologically
- Single-Source Shortest Paths
  - Finding shortest paths from a given source vertex to all other vertices.
- All-Pairs Shortest Paths
  - Computing shortest paths between every pair of vertices.
- Maximum Flow

25 All-Pairs Shortest Paths

- How to find shortest paths between all pairs of vertices in a graph.
- This problem might arise in making a table of distances between all pairs of cities for a road atlas (地图集).
- We can solve an all-pairs shortest-paths problem by running a single-source shortest-paths algorithm $|V|$ times, once for each vertex as the source.

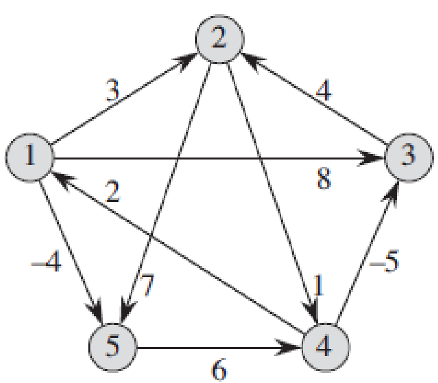
25 All-Pairs Shortest Paths

- Most of the algorithms in this chapter use an adjacency-matrix representation.
- The input is an $n \times n$ matrix $\boldsymbol{W}$ representing the edge weights of an n-vertex directed graph $G = (V, E)$, where

$$w_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = j \ , \\ \text{the weight of directed edge } (i, j) & \text{if } i \neq j \text{ and } (i, j) \in E \ , \\ \infty & \text{if } i \neq j \text{ and } (i, j) \notin E \ . \end{cases} \tag{25.1}$$

- **shortest-path weights:** The output is an $n \times n$ matrix $\boldsymbol{D} = (d_{ij})$.

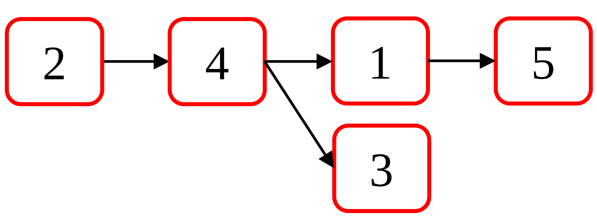
$d_{ij} = \delta(i, j)$ at termination.

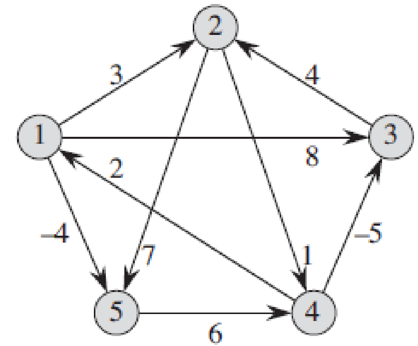


$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 8 & \infty & -4 \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & 1 & 7 \\ \infty & 4 & 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & -5 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 7 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ 8 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

25 All-Pairs Shortest Paths

- We need to compute not only **the shortest-path weights *D*,**
- but also a ***predecessor matrix*** : $\Pi = (\pi_{ij})$, where π_{ij} is NIL if either $i = j$ or there is no path from i to j , and otherwise π_{ij} is the predecessor of j on some shortest path from i. (**前驱矩阵：**π_{ij} 是从 i 到 j 的最短路径中 j 的前驱节点)
- The subgraph induced by the ith row of the Π matrix should be a shortest-paths tree with root i. (以 i 为根节点的最短路径树), for example, choose line 2





$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 8 & \infty & -4 \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & 1 & 7 \\ \infty & 4 & 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & -5 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{W}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 7 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ 8 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{D}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{NIL} & 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & \text{NIL} & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & \text{NIL} & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & \text{NIL} & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text{NIL} \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{\Pi}$$

25.1 Shortest paths and matrix multiplication*

- A dynamic-programming algorithm based on **matrix multiplication** , $\Theta(V^4)$.
- "Repeated squaring," $\Theta(V^3 \lg V)$.

25.2 The Floyd-Warshall algorithm (DP)

The structure of a shortest path

- The Floyd-Warshall algorithm considers the intermediate vertices of a shortest path, where an *intermediate* vertex of a simple path $p = \langle v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_l \rangle$ is any vertex of p other than v_1 or v_l, that is, any vertex in the set $\{v_2, v_3, \ldots, v_{l-1}\}$.
  (简单路径 p 的端点是v_1和v_l，其他是 p 的“之间”顶点)

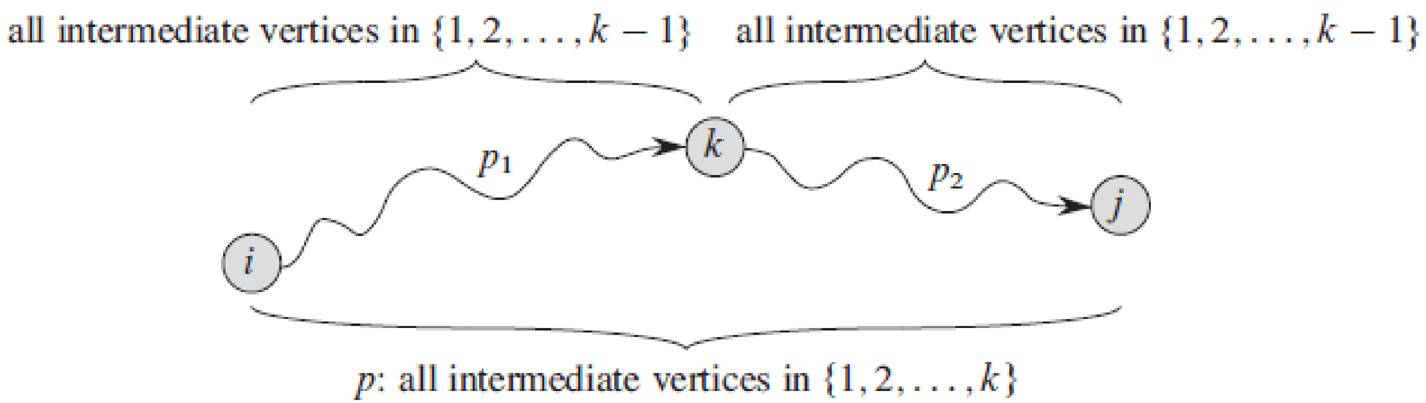
- Consider a subset $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$ of vertices for some k. For any pair of vertices $i, j \in V$, consider all paths from i to j whose intermediate vertices are all drawn from $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$, and let p be a minimum-weight path from among them. (Path p is simple.)
  (考虑 i to j 的所有路径，其“之间”顶点from $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$，p 的所有路径中最短的一个)

25.2 The Floyd-Warshall algorithm

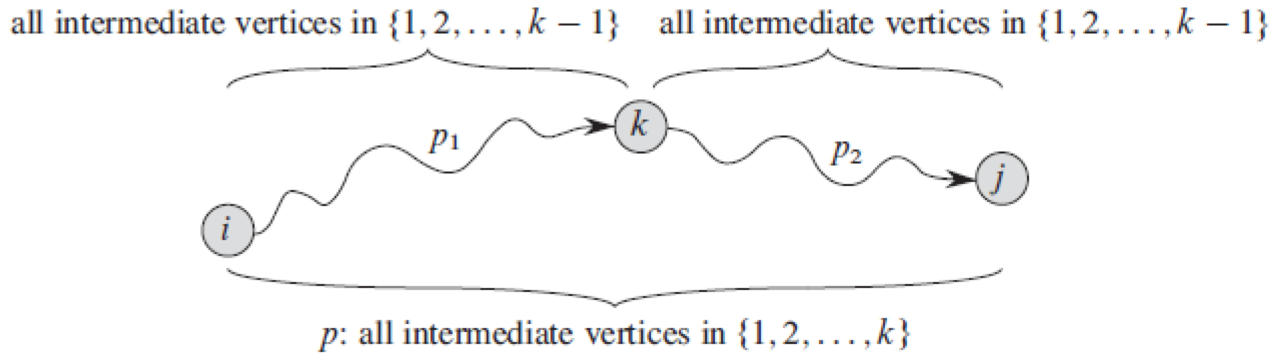
The structure of a shortest path

For any pair of vertices (i, j), all paths from i to j whose intermediate vertices are all drawn from $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$, and let p be a minimum path.

- **If *k* is not** an intermediate vertex of path p, then all intermediate vertices of p are in the set $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\text{-}1\}$. Thus, a *st-path-δ*$(i, j)$ with all intermediate vertices in the set $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\text{-}1\}$ is also a *st-path-δ*(i, j) with all intermediate vertices in the set $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$.
- **If *k* is …** , then we decompose p into $i \overset{p_1}{\leadsto} k \overset{p_2}{\leadsto} j$. p_1 is a *st-path-δ*(i, k) with all intermediate vertices in the set $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\text{-}1\}$. Similarly, for p_2 , …



25.2 The Floyd-Warshall algorithm



A recursive solution to the all-pairs shortest-paths problem

Let $d_{ij}^{(k)}$ be the weight of a ***st-path-δ*(*i*, *j*)** for which all intermediate vertices are in the set {1, 2, … , *k*}. When *k* = 0, a ***path-p*(*i*, *j*)** has no intermediate vertices at all. Such a path has at most one edge. We define recursively

$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } k = 0\,, \\ \min\left(d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}\right) & \text{if } k \geq 1\,. \end{cases}$$

Because for any path, all intermediate vertices are in the set {1, 2, … , *n*}, the matrix $D^{(n)} = \left(d_{ij}^{(n)}\right)$ gives the final answer: $d_{ij}^{(n)} = \delta(i, j)$ for all $i, j \in V$.

25.2 The Floyd-Warshall algorithm

$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } k = 0\,, \\ \min\left(d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}\right) & \text{if } k \geq 1\,. \end{cases}$$

Direct recursion algorithm ? complexity ?

Computing the shortest-path weights bottom up

We can use the following bottom-up procedure to compute the values $d_{ij}^{(k)}$ in order of increasing values of k.

```
FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)
n = W.rows
D^(0) = W
for k = 1 to n
    let D^(k) = (d_ij^(k)) be a new n × n matrix
    for i = 1 to n
        for j = 1 to n
            d_ij^(k) = min(d_ij^(k-1), d_ik^(k-1) + d_kj^(k-1))
return D^(n)
```

running time?

$\Theta(n^3)$

25.2 The Floyd-Warshall algorithm

$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } k = 0 , \\ \min\left(d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}\right) & \text{if } k \geq 1 . \end{cases}$$

Constructing a shortest path

We compute a sequence of matrices $\Pi^{(0)}, \Pi^{(1)}, \ldots, \Pi^{(n)}$, where $\Pi = \Pi^{(n)}$ and we define $\pi_{ij}^{(k)}$ as the predecessor of vertex j on a shortest path from vertex i with all intermediate vertices in the set $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$.

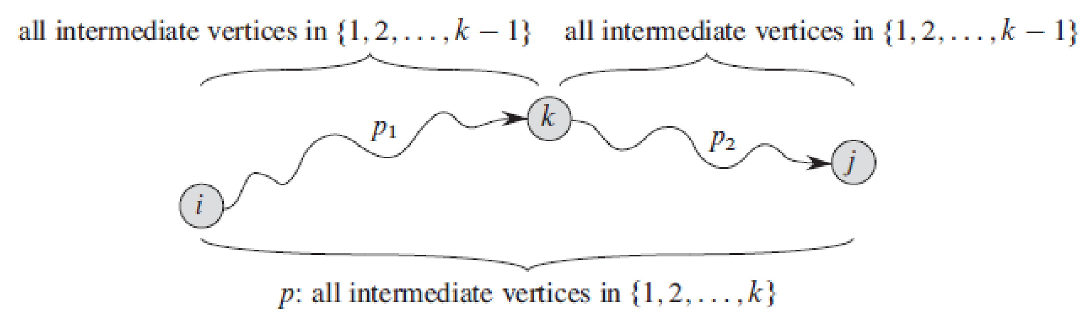
$$\pi_{ij}^{(0)} = \begin{cases} \text{NIL} & \text{if } i = j \text{ or } w_{ij} = \infty , \\ i & \text{if } i \neq j \text{ and } w_{ij} < \infty . \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} \pi_{ij}^{(k-1)} & \text{if } d_{ij}^{(k-1)} \leq d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)} , \\ \pi_{kj}^{(k-1)} & \text{if } d_{ij}^{(k-1)} > d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)} . \end{cases}$$

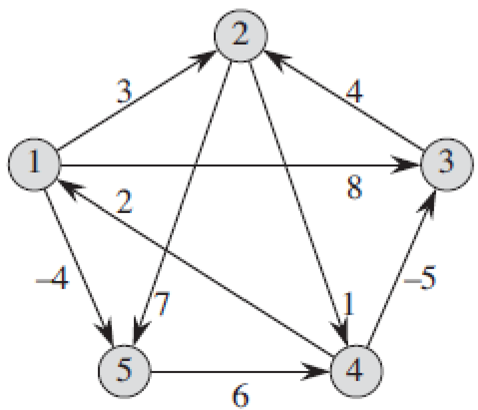
对最短路径$i \to j$,
1) k 不在最短路径上，最短路径的顶点是$\{1, 2, \ldots, k\text{-}1\}$，因此$\pi^{(k)}=\pi^{(k-1)}$

2) k 在最短路径上，$i \to j$ 中 j 的前驱 $\pi_{ij}^{(k)}$ 显然就是的$k \to j$ 中 j 的前驱 $\pi_{kj}^{(k-1)}$

Exercises…



25.2 The Floyd-Warshall algorithm



$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } k = 0\,, \\ \min\left(d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}\right) & \text{if } k \geq 1\,. \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_{ij}^{(0)} = \begin{cases} \text{NIL} & \text{if } i = j \text{ or } w_{ij} = \infty\,, \\ i & \text{if } i \neq j \text{ and } w_{ij} < \infty\,. \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} \pi_{ij}^{(k-1)} & \text{if } d_{ij}^{(k-1)} \leq d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}\,, \\ \pi_{kj}^{(k-1)} & \text{if } d_{ij}^{(k-1)} > d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}\,. \end{cases}$$

$$D^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 8 & \infty & -4 \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & 1 & 7 \\ \infty & 4 & 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & -5 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Pi^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{NIL} & 1 & 1 & \text{NIL} & 1 \\ \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & 2 & 2 \\ \text{NIL} & 3 & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} \\ 4 & \text{NIL} & 4 & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} \\ \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & 5 & \text{NIL} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 8 & \infty & -4 \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & 1 & 7 \\ \infty & 4 & 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 2 & 5 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Pi^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{NIL} & 1 & 1 & \text{NIL} & 1 \\ \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & 2 & 2 \\ \text{NIL} & 3 & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & \text{NIL} & 1 \\ \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & 5 & \text{NIL} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 8 & 4 & -4 \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & 1 & 7 \\ \infty & 4 & 0 & 5 & 11 \\ 2 & 5 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Pi^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{NIL} & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & 2 & 2 \\ \text{NIL} & 3 & \text{NIL} & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & \text{NIL} & 1 \\ \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & 5 & \text{NIL} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 8 & 4 & -4 \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & 1 & 7 \\ \infty & 4 & 0 & 5 & 11 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Pi^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{NIL} & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & 2 & 2 \\ \text{NIL} & 3 & \text{NIL} & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & \text{NIL} & 1 \\ \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & \text{NIL} & 5 & \text{NIL} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 & 4 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 7 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ 8 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Pi^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{NIL} & 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & \text{NIL} & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & \text{NIL} & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & \text{NIL} & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text{NIL} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^{(5)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 7 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ 8 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Pi^{(5)} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{NIL} & 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & \text{NIL} & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & \text{NIL} & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & \text{NIL} & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text{NIL} \end{pmatrix}$$

25.2 The Floyd-Warshall algorithm

Transitive closure of a directed graph*

25.3 Johnson’s algorithm for sparse graphs*

Summary of Graph Algorithms

- Queue (Priority Queue)
- Enumeration (BFS, …)
- Recursion (DFS, …)
- Dynamic Programming (All-Pairs Shortest Paths)
- Greedy Strategy (Single-Source Shortest Paths)
- Aggregate analysis
- …