**Graphs**

*Shortest Paths*

1. Suppose that we convert an EdgeWeightedGraph into an EdgeWeightedDigraph by creating two DirectedEdge objects in the EdgeWeightedDigraph (one in each direction) for each Edge in the EdgeWeighted Graph and then use the Bellman-Ford algorithm. Exaplin why this approach fails spectacularly.

Solution: This can introduce negative cost cycles even if the edge-weighted graph does not contain them.

1. What happens if you allow a vertex to be enqueued more than once in the same pass in the Bellman-Ford algorithm?

Answer: The running time of the algorithm can go exponential. For example, consider what happens for the complete edge-weighted digraph whose edge weights are all -1.

1. Does Dijkstra’s algorithm work with negative weights?

Answer: Yes and no. There are two shortest paths algorithms known as Dijkstra’s algorithm, depending on whether a vertex can be enqueued on the priority queue more than once. When the weights are nonnegative, the two versions concide (as no vertex will be enqueued more than once). The version implemented in DijkstraSP.java (which allows a vertex to be enqueued more than once) is correct in the presence of negative edge weights (but no negative cycles) but its running time is exponential in the worst case. If we modify DijkstraSP.java so that a vertex cannot be enqueued more than once (e.g using a marked[ ] array to mark those vertices that have been relaxed), then the algorithm is guaranteed to run in ElogV time but it may yield incorrect results when there are edges with negative weights.

1. True or false. Adding a constant to every edge weight does not change the solution to the single-source shortest-paths problem

Solution. False.

1. All-pairs shortest paths on a line. Given a weighted line-graph (undirected connected graph, all vertices of degree 2, except two endpoints which have degree 1), devise an algorithm that preprocesses the graph in linear time and can return the distance of the shortest path between any two vertices in constant time.

Partial solution. Find a vertex s of degree 1 and run bfs (ose dfs) to find the order in which the remaining vertices appear. Then, compute the length of the shortest path from s to v for each vertex v, say dist[v]. The shortest path between v and w is |dist[v] – dist[w]|.

1. Monotonic shortest path. Given an edge-weighted digraph, find a monotonic shortest path from s to every other vertex. A path is monotonic if the weight of every edge on the path is either strictly increasing or strictly decreasing.

Partial solution. Relax edges in ascending order and find a best path; then relax edges in descending order and find a best path.

1. Lazy Implementation of Dijkstra’s algorithm. Develop an implementation LazyDijkstraSP.java of the lazy version of Dijkstra’s algorithm that is described in the text.
2. Bellman-Ford queue never empties. Show that if there is a negative cycle reachable from the source in the queue-based implementation of the Bellman-Ford algorithm, then the queue never empties.

Duke konsideruar nje graft shembull me lidhje v->w w->z z->v. Ku peshat e lidhjeve jane: v->w:1; w->z:1; z->v: -3

Solution: Consider a negative cycle and suppose that distTo[w]<=distTo[v]+length(v,w) for all edges on cycle W. Summing up this inequality for all edges on the cycle implies that the length of the cycle is nonnegative.

1. Bellman-Ford negative cycle detection. Show that if any edge is relaxed during the Vth pass of the generic Bellman-Ford algorithm, then the edgeTo[] array has a directed cycle and any such cycle is a negative cycle.
2. Replacement paths. Given an edge-weighted digraph with nonnegative weights and source s and sink t, design an algorithm to find the shortest path from s to t that does not use edge e for every edge e. The order of growth of your algorithm should be EVlogV.
3. Shortest path with the ability to skip one edge. Given an edge-weighted digraph with nonnegative weights, design an ElogV algorithm for finding the shortest path from s to t where you have the option to change the weight of any one edge to 0.

Solution: Compute the shortest path from s to every other vertex; compute the shortest path from every vertex to t. For each edge e = (v, w), compute the sum of the length of the shortest path from s to v and the length of the shortest path from w to t. The smallest such sum provides the shortest such path.

1. Shortest paths in undirected graphs. Write a program [DijkstraUndirectedSP.java](https://algs4.cs.princeton.edu/44sp/DijkstraUndirectedSP.java.html) that solves the single-source shortest paths problems in undirected graphs with nonnegative weights using Dijkstra's algorithm.
2. The diameter of a digraph is the length of the maximum-length shortest path connecting two vertices. Write a DijkstraSP client that finds the diameter of a given EdgeWeightedDigraph that has nonnegative weights.
3. What happens to Bellman-Ford if there is a negative cycle on the path from s to v and then you call pathTo(v)?
4. Negative cycle detection. Suppose that we add a constructor to the Bellman-Ford algorithm that differs from the constructor given only in that it omits the second argument and that it initializes all distTo[] entries to 0. Show that, if a client uses that constructor, a client call to hasNegativeCycle( ) returns true if and only if the graph has a negative cycle (and negativeCycle( ) returns that cycle).