

# CSC 226

Algorithms and Data Structures: II

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# All-Pairs Shortest Paths



A dynamic programming  
approach

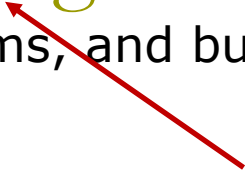
## All-Pairs shortest paths in weighted digraphs without negative-weight cycles

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- Variation of Floyd-Warshall algorithm
- Algorithm-design technique: dynamic programming

# Algorithmic Paradigms

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- ✦ **Greedy** – Build up a solution incrementally, myopically optimizing some local criterion.
- ✦ **Divide-and-Conquer** – Break up a problem into **independent** subproblems, solve each subproblem, and combine solutions to subproblems to form solution to original problem.
- ✦ **Dynamic Programming** – Break up a problem into a series of **overlapping** subproblems, and build up solutions to larger and larger subproblems.  


fancy name for caching  
intermediate results in a table

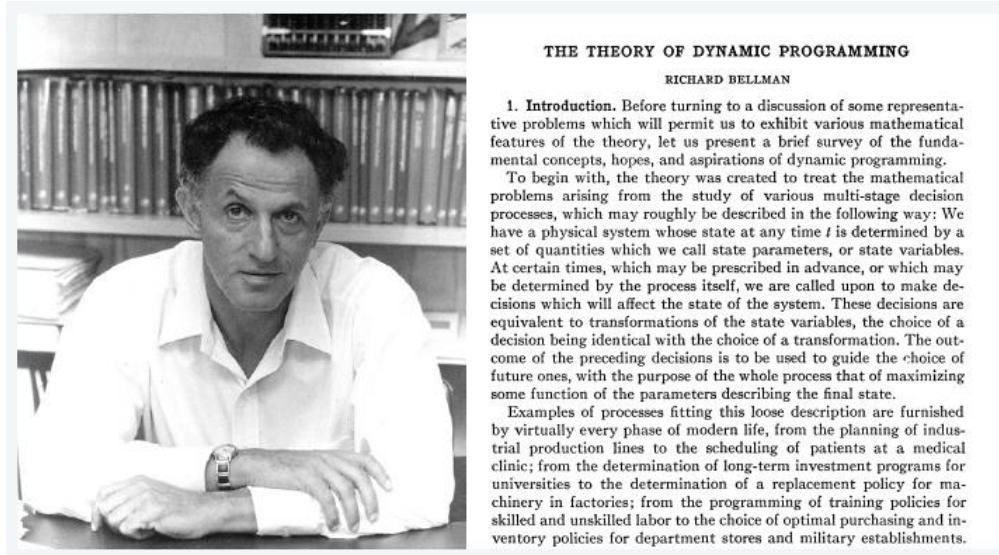
# Dynamic Programming History

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✦ **Bellman** – Pioneered the systematic study in dynamic programming in the 1950s.

✦ **Etymology**

- Dynamic programming = planning over time.
- Secretary of Defense was hostile to mathematical research.
- Bellman sought an impressive name to avoid confrontation.



# Algorithm Design Technique

## Dynamic Programming

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### ★ **Simple subproblems**

- There is a way to break down the problem into simple subproblems of similar structure
- The subproblems can easily be defined with a few indices (i.e.,  $i, j, k$ )

### ★ **Subproblem optimality**

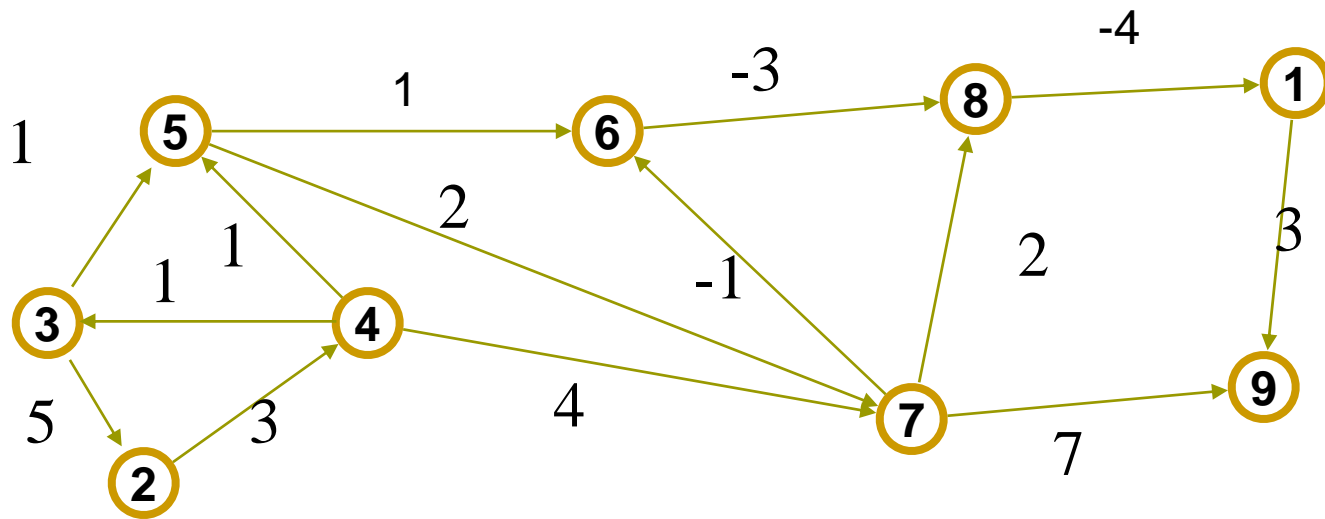
- An optimal solution to the global problem is a composition of optimal subproblem solutions using a simple combining operation

### ★ **Subproblem overlap**

- Optimal solutions to unrelated subproblems can have subproblems in common. Such overlap is recognized and improves the efficiency significantly

# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

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# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths( $G$ )

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**Input:** An edge-weighted digraph  $G = (V, E)$  without negative-weight cycles. Further  $V = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

**Output:** Matrix  $D$  s.t. for all  $i, j \in V$ ,  $D[i, j]$  denotes the length of a shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$



# Terminology and Notation

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- ✦ Let  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_l$  be the vertices of a path  $p$  in directed graph  $G$ .
- ✦ Then the vertices  $v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{l-1}$  are called *intermediate vertices* of  $p$ .
- ✦ Let  $d_{ij}^{(k)}$  be the length of a shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  such that all intermediate vertices that are on the path are members of the set  $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ .
- ✦ Then  $d_{ij}^{(0)}$  is the weight of the edge from  $i$  to  $j$  if such an edge exists,  $+\infty$  otherwise
- ✦  $d_{ij}^{(n)}$  is the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$

# Observations

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1. A shortest path does not contain the same vertex twice.

**Proof.** Otherwise the path would contain a cycle, and removing the cycle would shorten the path.

# Observations

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2. If vertex  $k$  is *not* on a shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  with intermediate vertices from  $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$  then  $d_{ij}^{(k)} = d_{ij}^{(k-1)}$ .

**Proof.** Since  $k$  is *not* on a shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  with intermediate vertices from  $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ , adding  $k$  to the set  $\{1, 2, \dots, k-1\}$  of intermediate vertices will not improve the length of the shortest path.

# Observations

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3. If vertex  $k$  is on a shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  with intermediate vertices from  $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$  then

$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}$$

**Proof.**  $k$  is somewhere on the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$ . Let us consider the shortest paths from (1)  $i$  to  $k$  and (2)  $k$  to  $j$ . The internal vertex set for these is  $\{1, 2, \dots, k-1\}$  since  $k$  is an external vertex for both paths. Thus,

$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}$$

We conclude for a shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  with intermediate vertices from  $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ :

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$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \min\{d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}\}$$

# Developing the Dynamic Programming Algorithm

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- ✦ Let  $D$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix for each pair of vertices in the graph
- ✦ Initially, each cell  $D[i, j]$  contains the weight of edge  $(i, j)$ , if existent, 0 if  $i = j$ , and  $+\infty$  otherwise.
- ✦ We then iterate over the included intermediate vertices and update each cell for the (possibly) improved paths.
- ✦ Once all vertices are included in the set of intermediate vertices,  $D[i, j]$  contains the weight of a shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  if existent, 0 if  $i = j$ , and  $+\infty$  otherwise.

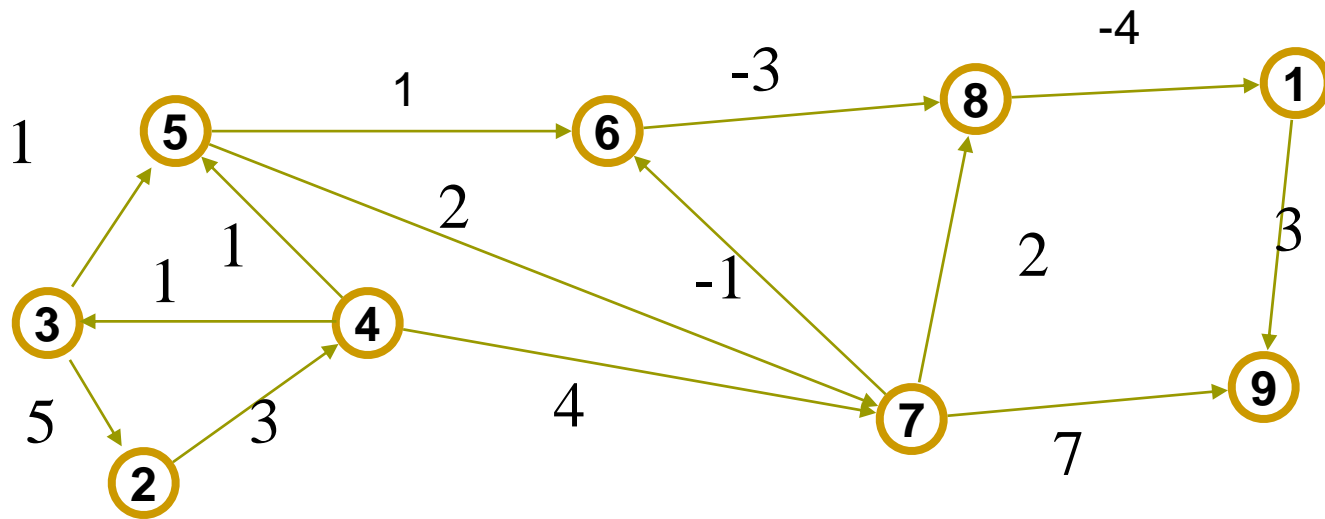
# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

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```
// Initializing
for i  $\leftarrow$  1 to n do
    for j  $\leftarrow$  1 to n do
        if i=j then
            D[i,j]  $\leftarrow$  0
        if (i,j) $\in$ G then
            D[i,j]  $\leftarrow$  w((i,j))
        else
            D[i,j]  $\leftarrow$   $+\infty$ 
```

# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

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# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0								
2		0							
3			0						
4				0					
5					0				
6						0			
7							0		
8								0	
9									0

# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0								3
2		0		3					
3		5	0		1				
4			1	0	1		4		
5					0	1	2		
6						0		-3	
7						-1	0	2	7
8	-4							0	
9									0



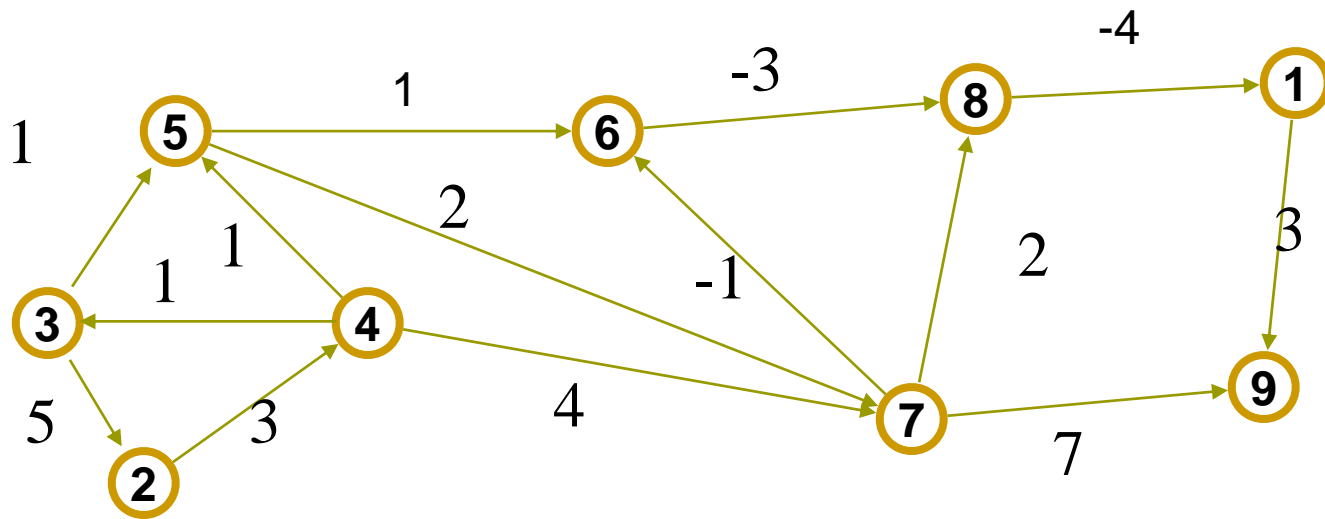
# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

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```
//Compute shortest paths
for k  $\leftarrow$  1 to n do //k is the latest included vertex
    for i  $\leftarrow$  1 to n do //path starts at i
        for j  $\leftarrow$  1 to n do //path ends at j
            if  $i \neq k$  and  $j \neq k$  then
                 $D[i,j] \leftarrow \min\{D[i,j], D[i,k] + D[k,j]\}$ 
return D
```

# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

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# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

j

$K = 1$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	3
2	$+\infty$	0	$+\infty$	3	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
3	$+\infty$	5	0	$+\infty$	1	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
4	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	1	0	1	$+\infty$	4	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
5	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	1	2	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
6	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	$+\infty$	-3	$+\infty$
7	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	-1	0	2	7
8	-4	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	$+\infty/-1$
9	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0

i

# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

j

$K = 2$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	3
2	$+\infty$	0	$+\infty$	3	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
3	$+\infty$	5	0	$+\infty$ /8	1	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
4	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	1	0	1	$+\infty$	4	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
5	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	1	2	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
6	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	$+\infty$	-3	$+\infty$
7	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	-1	0	2	7
8	-4	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	-1
9	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0

i



# Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

[illegible]

## Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

		j								
	K = 4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	3
2	$+\infty$	0	$+\infty/4$	3	$+\infty/4$	$+\infty$	$+\infty/7$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
3	$+\infty$	5	0	8	1	$+\infty$	$+\infty/12$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
4	$+\infty$	6	1	0	1	$+\infty$	4	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
5	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	1	2	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
6	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	$+\infty$	-3	$+\infty$	$+\infty$
7	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	-1	0	2	7	7
8	-4	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	-1	-1
9	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0
i										

## Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

[illegible]

## Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

[illegible]

## Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

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## Algorithm AllPairsShortestPaths(G)

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