

## Your coursework 1

- There are three procedures to be investigated.
- For each of the procedures, you have to prove or disprove that the procedure satisfies a certain specification.
- You have to implement the procedures, and check them on the graph given by a matrix  $W$ .
- Your matrix  $W$  is determined below.

# 1. Dijkstra's procedure 1

```
int n; // nodes are numbered with 1,..., n
int j0; // j0 is a fixed node
m = 1;
for each edge (1,v)
    l[v]=w(1,v) // fill up details ..
while (m < n) {
    m = m+1;
    for k = 1 to n
        l[j] = min(l[j], l[k]+ w(k,j));};
return (l[j0]);
```

- (a) With loop invariants, give a full proof that, given a graph with  $n$  nodes, the procedure computes correctly **the minimal weight** of a path from 1 to  $j_0$ .
- (b) In accordance with your matrix  $W$ , draw your graph  $G$  with 6 nodes.
- (c) Print out your code (in your beloved PL) to implement the above procedure.
- (d) For a path from 1 to 5, print out the result returned by your code. Is it really minimal?

## 2. The maximum: Procedure 2

```
int n; // nodes are numbered with 1,..., n
int j0; // j0 is a fixed node
m = 1;
for each edge (1,v)
    l[v]=w(1,v) // fill up details ..
while (m < n) {
    m = m+1;
    for k = 1 to n
        l[j] = max(l[j], l[k]+ w(k,j));};
return (l[j0]);
```

- (a) In accordance with your matrix  $W$ , draw your graph  $G$  with 6 nodes.
- (b) Print out your code (in your beloved PL) to implement the above procedure.
- (c) For a path from 1 to 5, print out the result returned by your code. Is it really maximal?
- (d) Give a full proof that, given a graph with  $n$  nodes, the procedure computes correctly **the maximal weight** of a path from 1 to  $j_0$ , or find a **counter-example**.

### 3. Procedure 3

```
int n; // nodes are numbered with 1,..., n
int j0; // j0 is a fixed node
k = 0;
for each edge (u,v)
    d[u][v] = w(u,v) // the weight of (u,v)
while (k < n) {
    k = k+1;
    for i and j from 1 to n
        d[i][j] =
            min(d[i][j], d[i][k] + d[k][j]);}
return(d[1][j0]);
```

- (a) With loop invariants, give a full proof that, given a graph with  $n$  nodes, the procedure computes correctly **the minimal weight** of a path from 1 to  $j_0$ .
- (b) In accordance with your matrix  $W$ , draw your graph  $G$  with 6 nodes.
- (c) Print out your code (in your beloved PL) to implement the above procedure.
- (d) For a path from 1 to 5, print out the result returned by your code. Is it really minimal?<sup>4</sup>

## How to choose your own graph

Let

- (a)  $a =$  the number of vowels in your family name  
(mod 2),
- (b)  $b =$  the number of consonants in your family name  
(mod 2),
- (c)  $c =$  the number of vowels in your given name  
(mod 2),

(1) For  $abc = 000$ ,

	1	2	3	4	5	6
$W =$	1	—	1	—	—	—
	2	1	—	—	2	1
	3	1	—	—	4	1
	4	—	2	4	—	—
	5	—	1	1	—	—
	6	—	—	—	1	1

(2) For  $abc = 001$ ,

	1	2	3	4	5	6
$W =$	1	—	2	1	—	—
	2	2	—	—	2	1
	3	1	—	—	4	1
	4	—	2	4	—	—
	5	—	1	1	—	—
	6	—	—	—	1	1

(3) For  $abc = 010$ ,

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	—	1	2	—	—	—
2	1	—	—	2	1	—
3	2	—	—	4	1	—
4	—	2	4	—	—	1
5	—	1	1	—	—	1
6	—	—	—	1	1	—

(4) For  $abc = 011$ ,

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	—	2	2	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	2	1	—
3	2	—	—	4	1	—
4	—	2	4	—	—	1
5	—	1	1	—	—	1
6	—	—	—	1	1	—

(5) For  $abc = 100$ ,

	1	2	3	4	5	6
$W =$	1	—	1	—	—	—
	2	1	—	3	1	—
	3	1	—	4	1	—
	4	—	3	4	—	1
	5	—	1	1	—	1
	6	—	—	1	1	—

(6) For  $abc = 101$ ,

	1	2	3	4	5	6
$W =$	1	—	2	1	—	—
	2	2	—	—	3	1
	3	1	—	—	4	1
	4	—	3	4	—	1
	5	—	1	1	—	1
	6	—	—	—	1	1



(7) For  $abc = 110$ ,

		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
$W =$	<b>1</b>	—	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	—	—	—
	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	—	—	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	—
	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	—	—	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	—
	<b>4</b>	—	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	—	—	<b>1</b>
	<b>5</b>	—	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	—	—	<b>1</b>
	<b>6</b>	—	—	—	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	—

(8) For  $abc = 111$ ,

		1	2	3	4	5	6
$W =$	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
	2	2	—	—	3	1	—
	3	2	—	—	4	1	—
	4	—	3	4	—	—	1
	5	—	1	1	—	—	1
	6	—	—	—	1	1	—