

Dijkstra:

- (i) single src all dest shortest path (wt)
- (ii) greedy
- (iii) fails on -ve edge wt

Src = 0

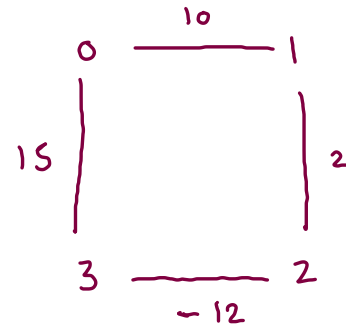
dest cost

0 \rightarrow 0

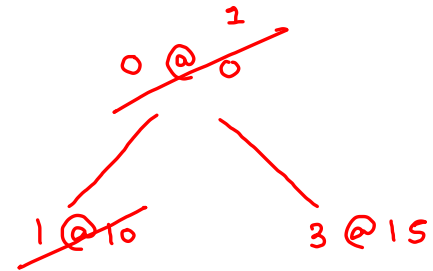
1 \rightarrow 5

2 \rightarrow 3

3 \rightarrow 0



Src = 0

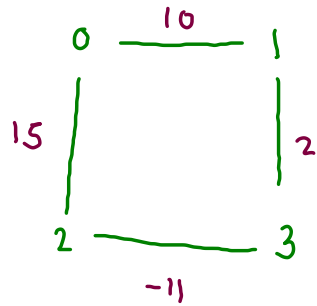


0 \rightarrow 0

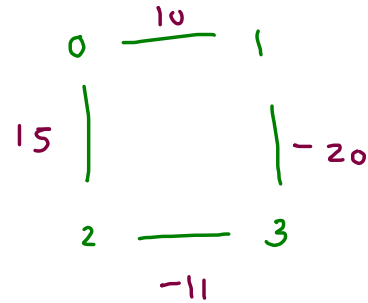
1 \rightarrow 10

Bellmanford : (i) single src all dest shortest path.
(ii) DP based
(iii) works on -ve edge wt
(iv) detects -ve wt cycle

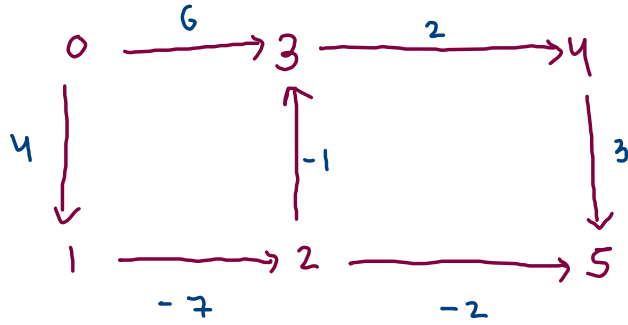
-ve edge wt, cycle wt +ve



-ve wt cycle



no meaning
of shortest
paths



Src = 0

u v wt

4 5 3

3 4 2

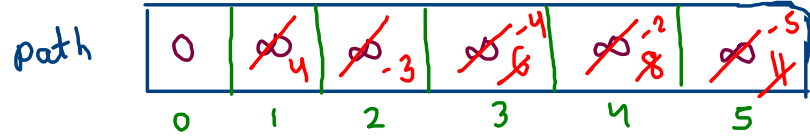
2 5 -2

2 3 -1

1 2 -7

0 3 6

0 1 4

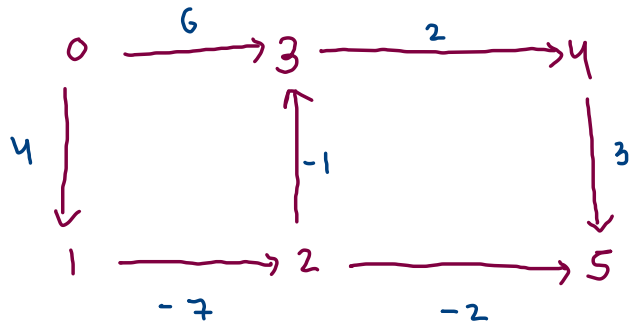


v-1
edges

path[u] + wt < path[v]

src to u u-v

src to v



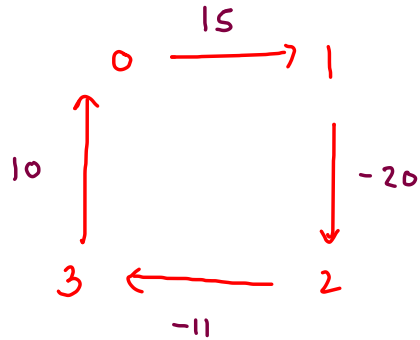
0	∞ 4	∞ -3	∞ -4	∞ -2	∞ -5
0	1	2	3	4	5

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

itr = 1

→ A shortest path having length i , will be solved till i^{th} iteration.

detect -ve wt cycle



0	1	15
2	3	-11
1	2	-20
3	0	10

-6	9	-11	-22
0	1	2	3

idx : 4

src = 0

v-1 iterations

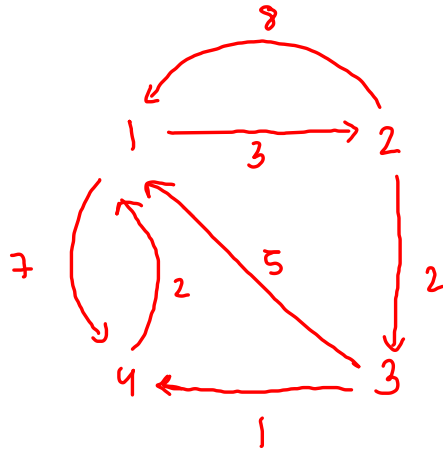
v^{th} iteration

↳ updation

(-ve wt cycle is present)

Floyd - warshall :

- (i) all pairs shortest path.
- (ii) works on -ve edge wt.
- (iii) DP based



	1	2	3	4
1	∞	3	∞	7
2	8	∞	2	∞
3	5	∞	∞	1
4	2	∞	∞	∞

no intermediate

intermediate

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}$$

	1	2	3	4
1	∞	3	∞	7
2	8	∞	2	∞
3	5	∞	∞	1
4	∞	∞	∞	∞

uv

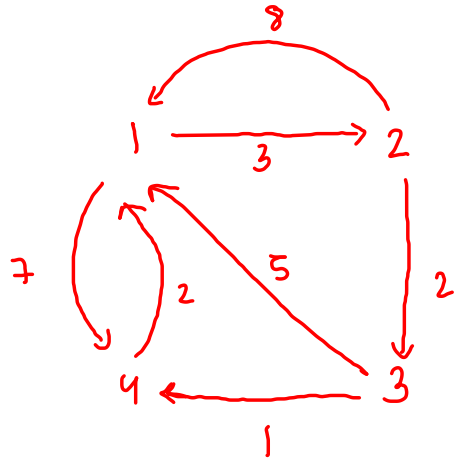
no intermediate

	1	2	3	4
1	∞	3	∞	7
2	8	∞	2	15
3	5	8	∞	1
4	2	5	∞	∞

1 as intermediate

$uv \rightarrow 2, 3$

$u_{i_1}v \rightarrow 3, 2$



	1	2	3	4
1	∞	3	5	7
2	8	∞	2	15
3	5	8	∞	1
4	2	5	7	∞

2 as intermediate

$uv \rightarrow 2, 3$

$u_{i_1}v \rightarrow 3, 2$

$u_{i_2}v \rightarrow 1, 3$

$u_{i_1, i_2}v \rightarrow 4, 3$