



**Faculty of Computer Science
Data Science and Business Analytics (DSBA)**

Algorithms and Data Structures

Seminar 11 - Module 3

**Bellman-Ford Algorithm
and
Negative Costs**

February 2022

J.C. Carrasquel

Bellman-Ford Algorithm

Can handle edges with negative costs (weights)

```
/* Find the minimum path cost from s to every other node in V */
```

```
Bellman-Ford( $G = (V, E), s$ ):
```

```
 $d^{(0)}[v] = \infty$  forall  $v$  in  $V$ 
```

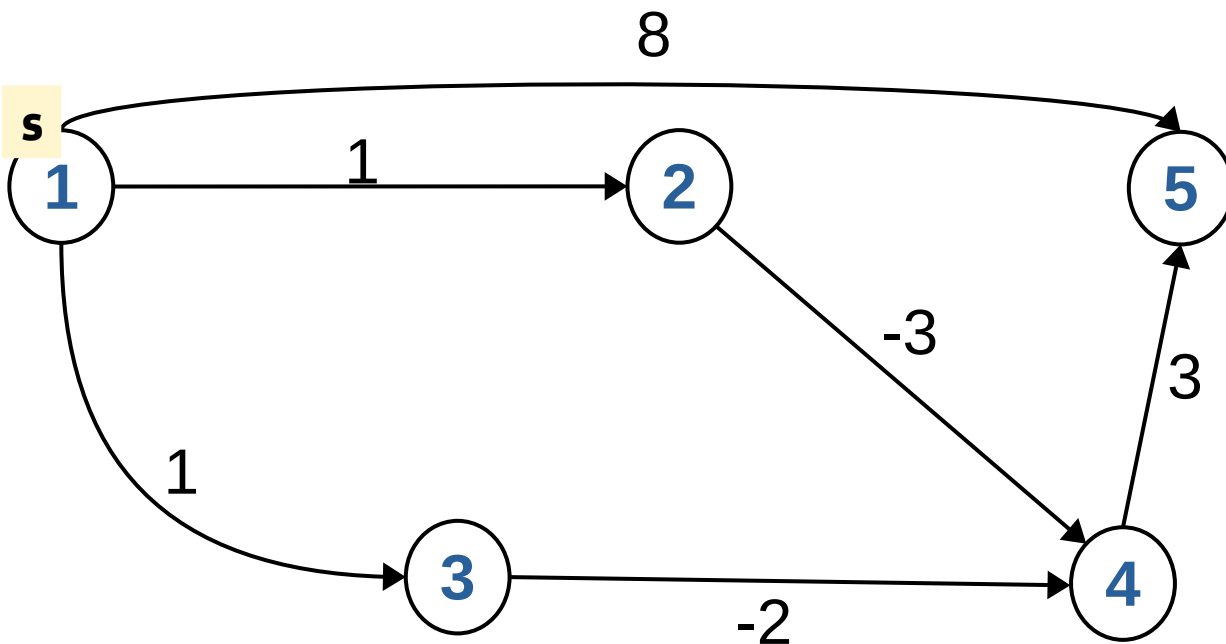
```
 $d^{(0)}[s] = 0$ 
```

```
For  $i = 1 \dots n - 1$ : //  $n$  nodes
```

```
    For each node  $u$  in  $V$ :
```

```
        For node  $v$  in neighbors( $u$ ):
```

```
             $d^{(i)}[v] = \min(d^{(i-1)}[v], d^{(i-1)}[u] + \text{edgeWeight}(u, v))$ 
```



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| $d^{(0)}$ | | | | |

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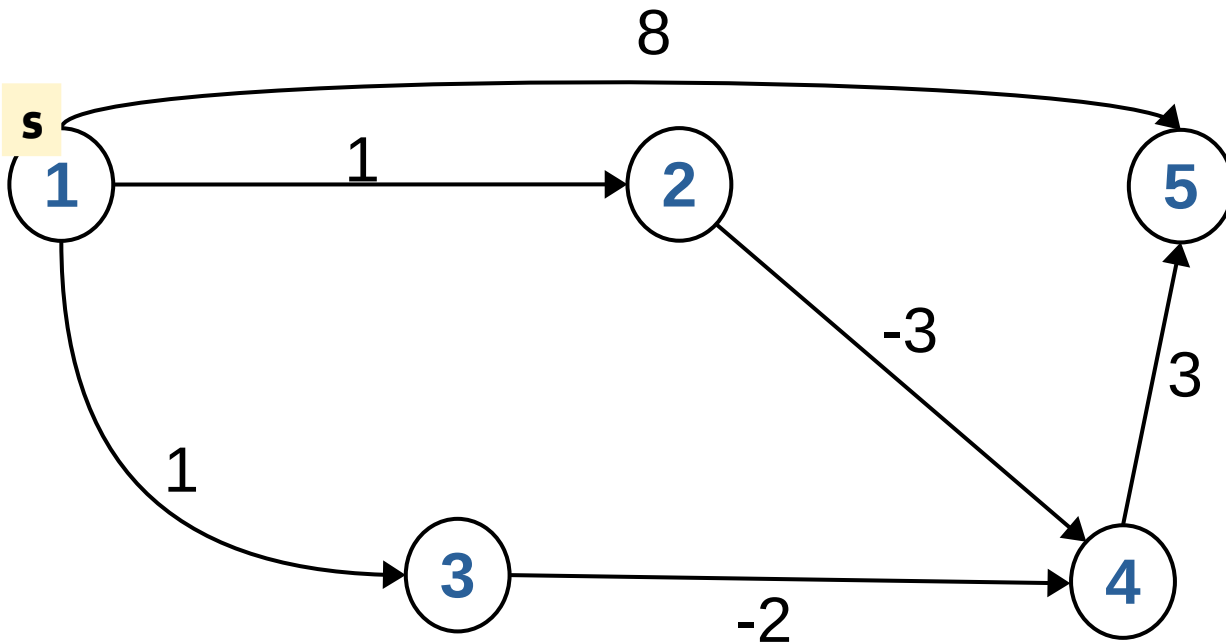
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Bellman-Ford($G = (V, E), s$):

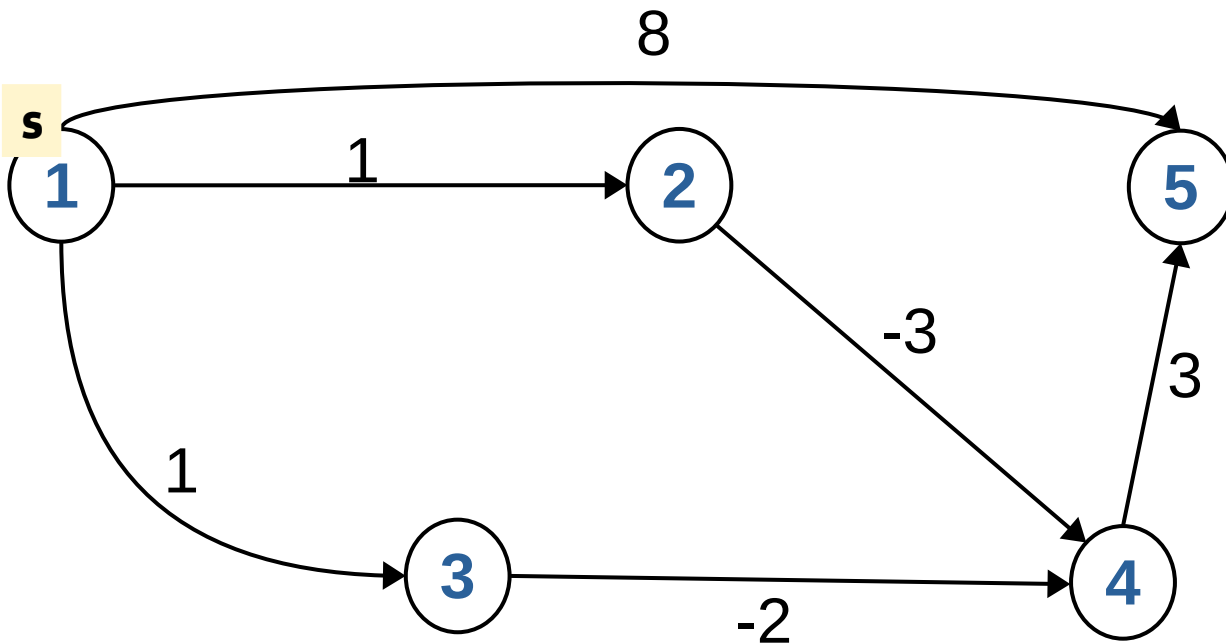
$d^{(0)}[v] = \infty$ for all v in V

$d^{(0)}[s] = 0$

For $i = 1 \dots n - 1$: // n nodes

For each edge (u, v) in E :

$d^{(i)}[v] = \min(d^{(i-1)}[v], d^{(i-1)}[u] + \text{edgeWeight}(u, v))$



| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $d^{(0)}$: | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| $d^{(1)}$: | 0 | | | | |

$E = \{ ((1,2), 1), ((1,3), 1), ((1,5), 8), ((2,4), -3), ((3,4), -2), ((4,5), 3) \}$

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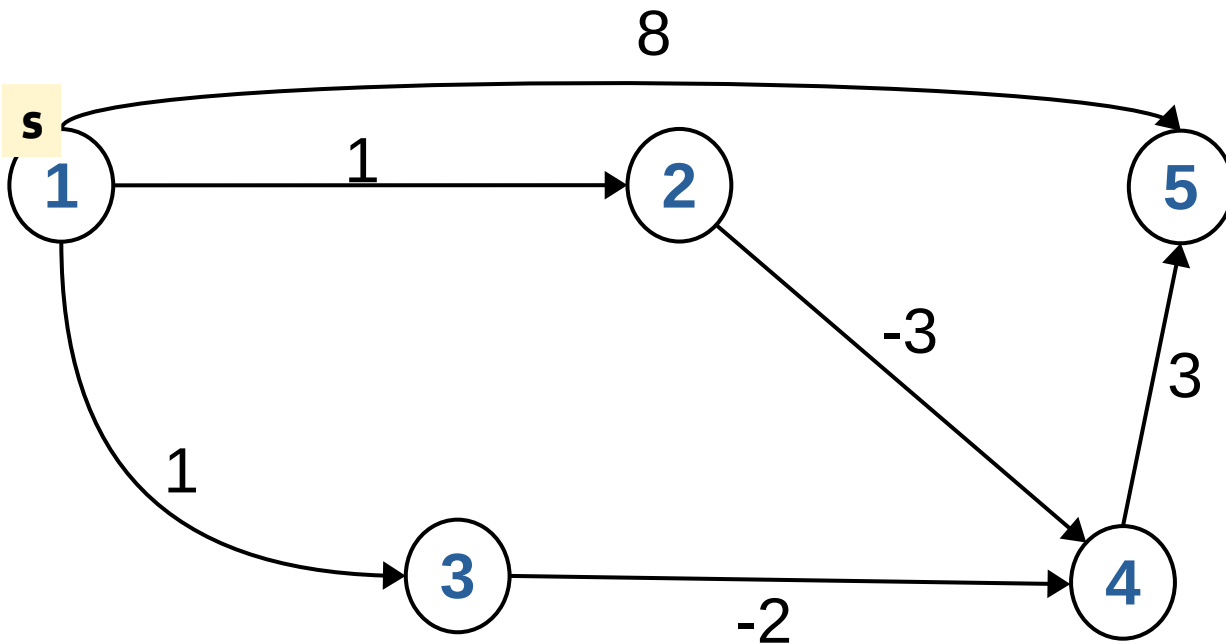
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| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $d^{(0)}:$ | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|----|---|
| $d^{(1)}:$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | -2 | 1 |
|------------|---|---|---|----|---|

...

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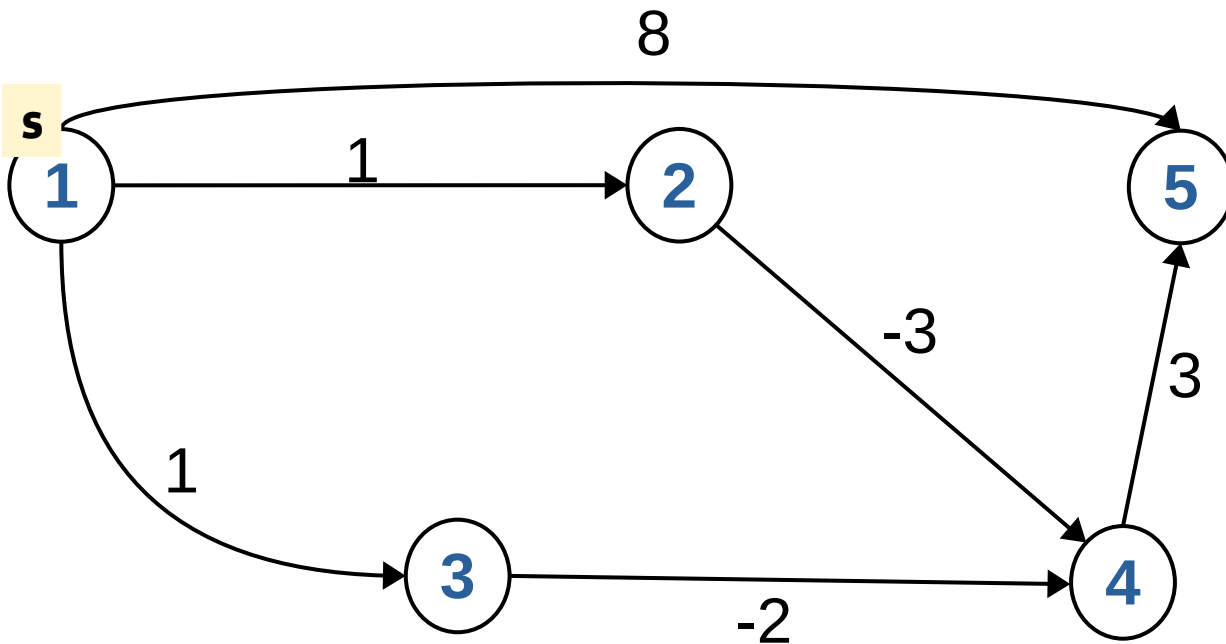
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...

If the the graph is *topologically sorted*
Then Bellman-Ford finds the minimum
Path costs in 1 iteration.

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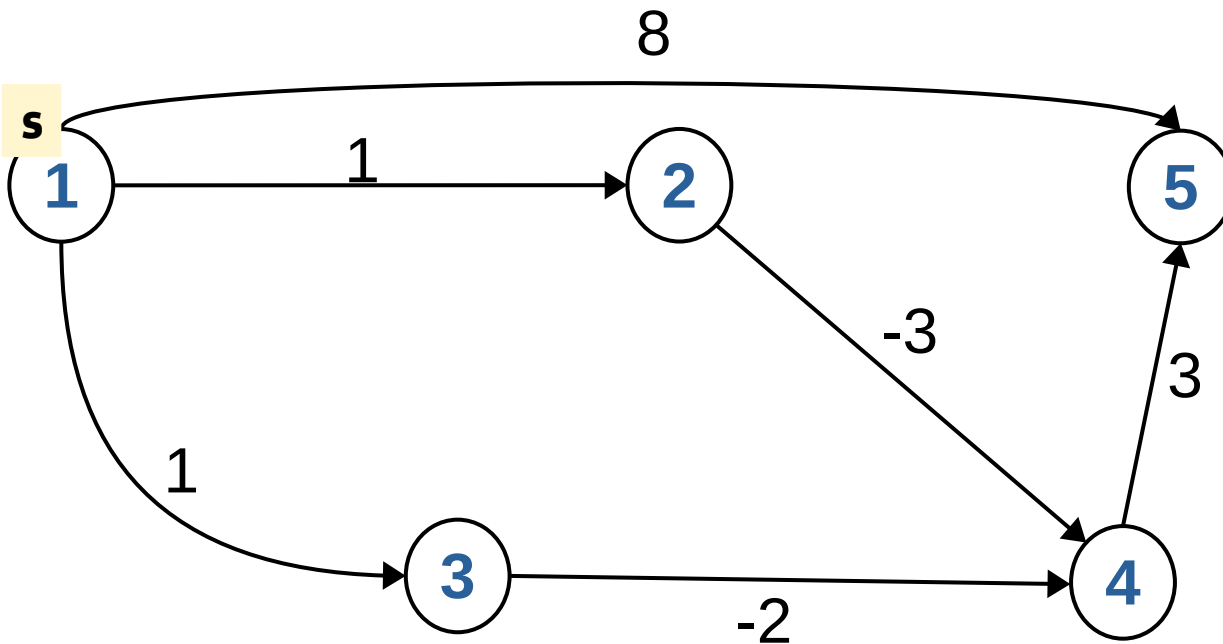
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 $d^{(0)}[s] = 0$ 
```

```
For  $i = 1 \dots n-1$ : // n nodes
```

```
    For each edge  $(u, v)$  in  $E$ :
```

```
         $d^{(i)}[v] = \min(d^{(i-1)}[v], d^{(i-1)}[u] + \text{edgeWeight}(u, v))$ 
```

Generally, we do not assume graphs to be *topologically sorted*.
So, in the worst case may take $n-1$ iterations
To get the correct min. path cost
 $n-1$: maximum length of a path.



| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $d^{(0)}$: | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |

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|-------------|---|---|---|----|---|
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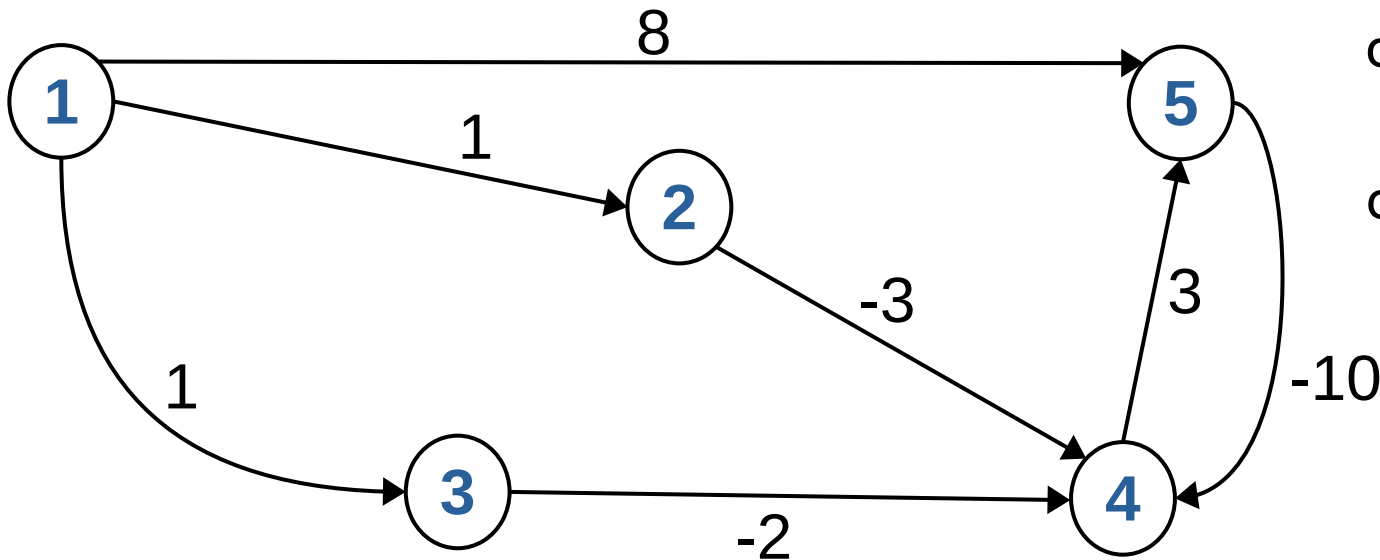
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Bellman-Ford Algorithm

What if the graph has a negative cycle?
How to detect the negative cycle with Bellman-Ford?

```
/* Find the minimum path cost from s to every other node in V */  
Bellman-Ford( $G = (V, E), s$ ):  
   $d^{(0)}[v] = \infty$  for all  $v$  in  $V$   
   $d^{(0)}[s] = 0$   
  For  $i = 1 \dots n - 1$ : //  $n$  nodes  
    For each edge  $(u, v)$  in  $E$ :  
       $d^{(i)}[v] = \min(d^{(i-1)}[v], d^{(i-1)}[u] + \text{edgeWeight}(u, v))$ 
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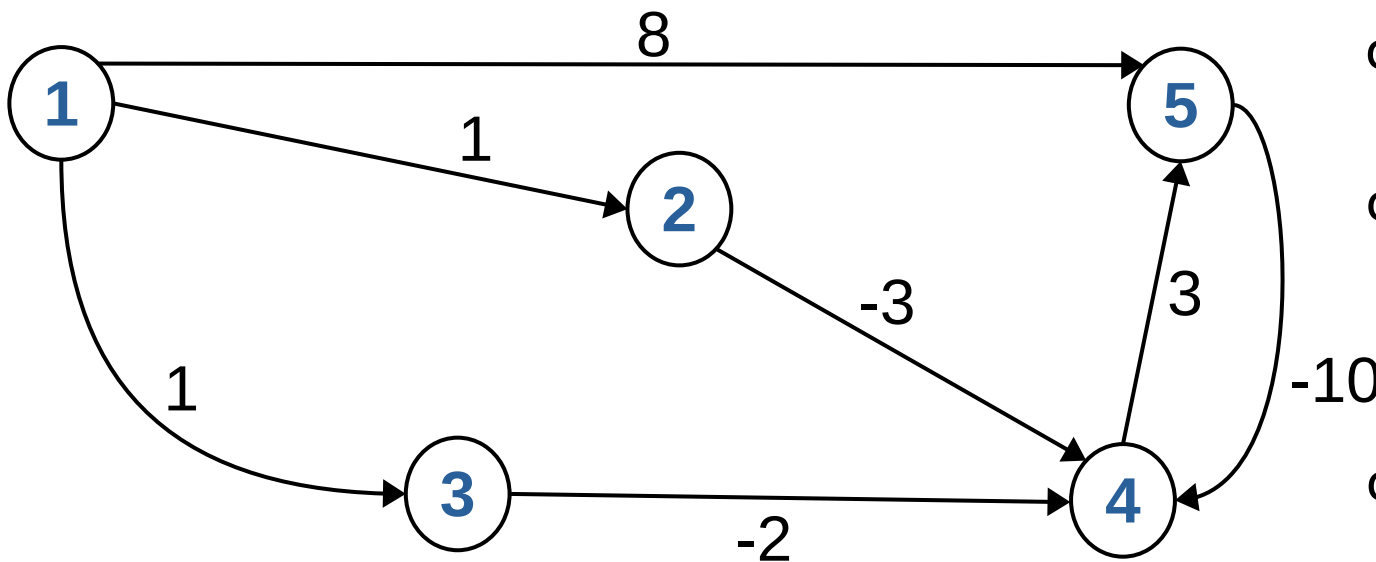
For $i = 1 \dots n - 1$: // n nodes

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If the the graph is *topologically sorted*
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What if we do one more iteration?



| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $d^{(0)}:$ | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|----|---|
| $d^{(1)}:$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | -9 | 1 |
|------------|---|---|---|----|---|

...

| | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| $d^{(2)}:$ | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|

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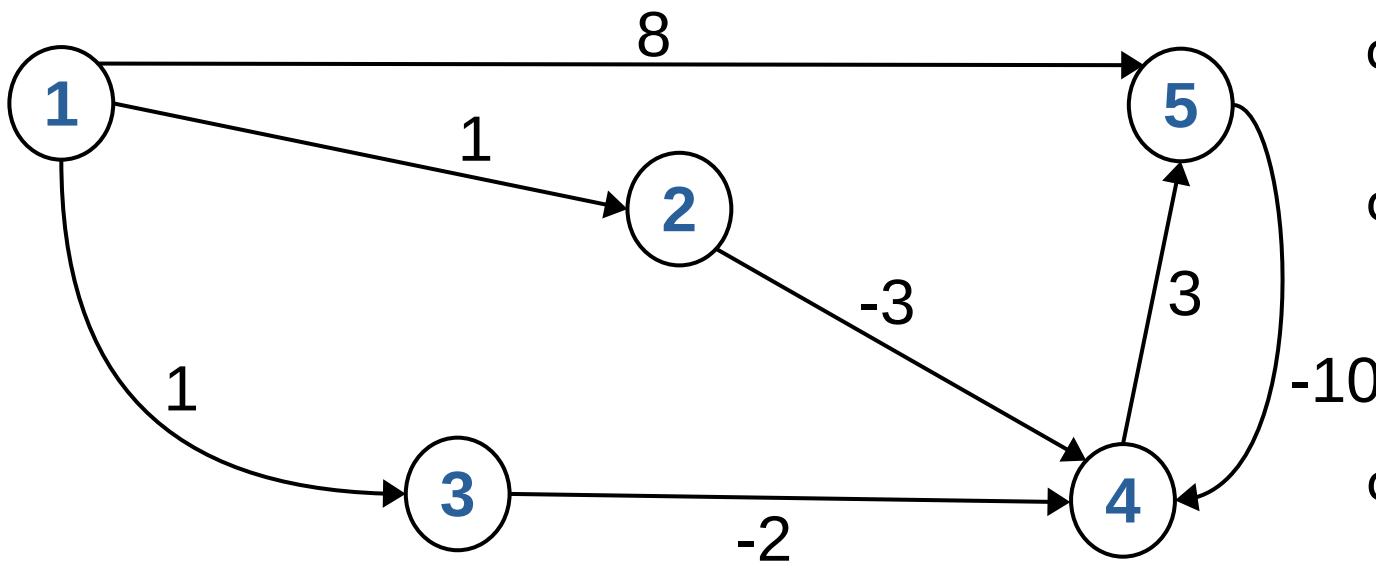
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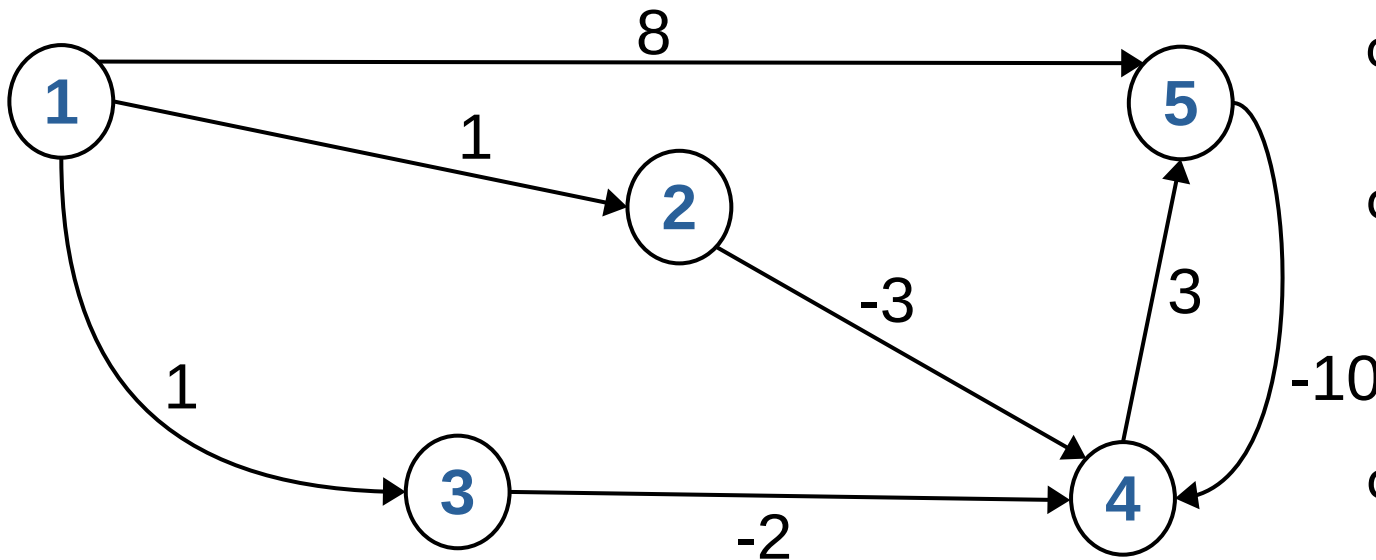
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| | | | | | |
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|------------|---|---|---|----|---|

...

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|--|----|
| $d^{(2)}:$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | | -6 |
|------------|---|---|---|--|----|

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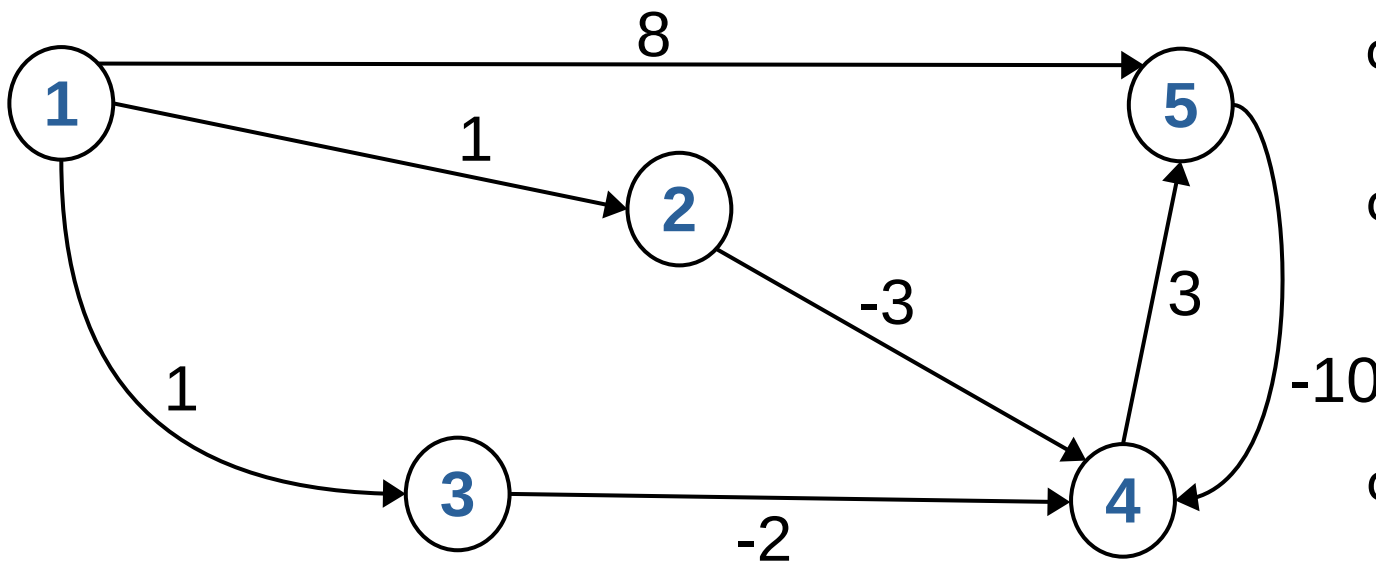
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|------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
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| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|----|---|
| $d^{(1)}:$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | -9 | 1 |
|------------|---|---|---|----|---|

...

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|----|
| $d^{(2)}:$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | -16 | -6 |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|----|

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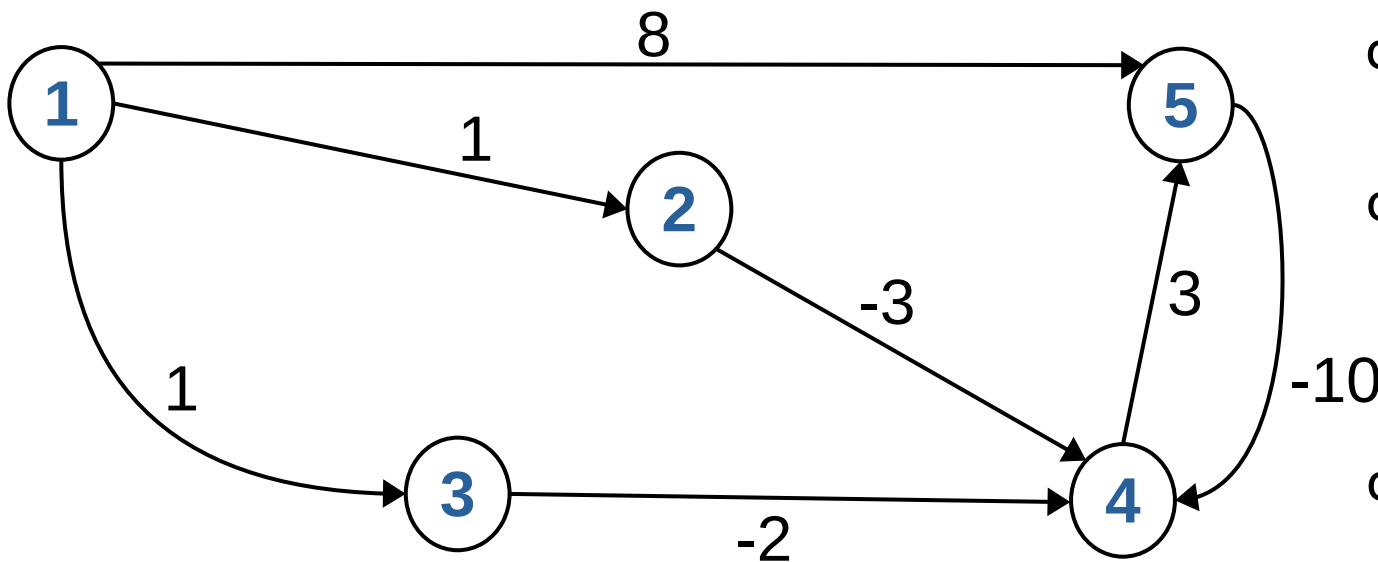
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Calculate $d^{(n)}$. if $d^{(n)} \neq d^{(n-1)}$ then neg. cycle detected.

If the graph has a negative cycle,
The shortest path problem become
meaningless

Your min path cost will be simply $-\infty$



| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $d^{(0)}$: | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |

| | | | | | |
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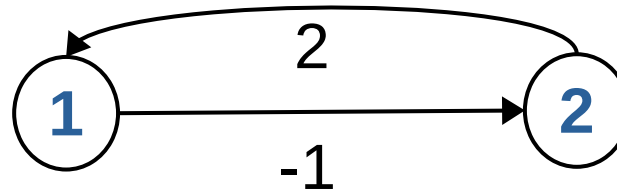
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Floyd-Warshall Algorithm and Negative Cycles

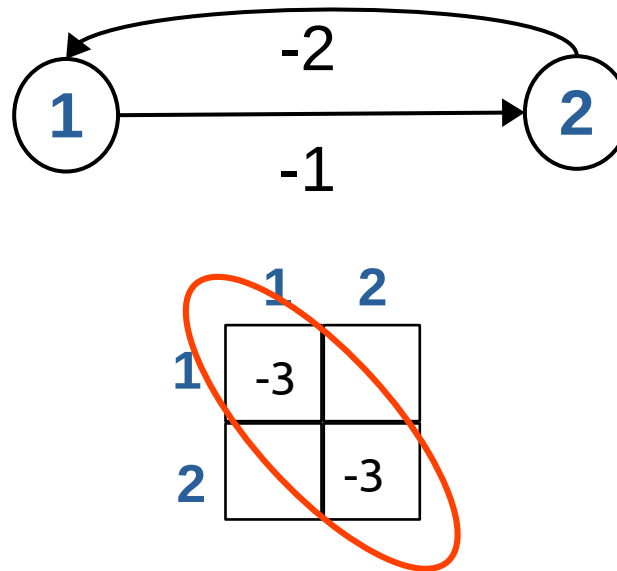
Also can handle edges with negative weights
and detects negative cycles



| | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | 0 | -1 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 |

Floyd-Warshall Algorithm and Negative Cycles

Also can handle edges with negative weights
and detects negative cycles



How to detect a negative cycle with Floyd-Warshall?

If there is at least one negative value in the diagonal of the matrix
then it implies a negative cycle is in the graph.