Paths in Graphs

Hengfeng Wei

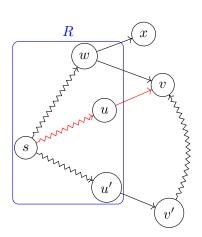
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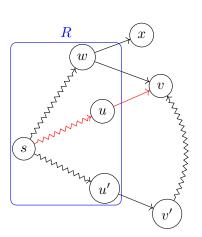
Dijkstra's Algorithm for SSSP

Finding shortest paths from s to other nodes t in non-decreasing order of dist(s, t).



 $R \triangleq \{u \mid s \leadsto u \text{ is known}\}$

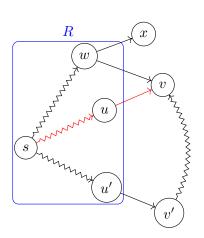
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$$l(v' \leadsto v) \ge 0$$

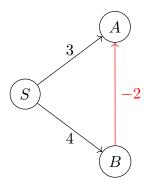
$$\begin{aligned} & \textbf{for all } v \in V \textbf{ do} \\ & & \text{dist}[v] \leftarrow \infty \\ & \text{dist}[s] \leftarrow 0 \\ \\ & Q \leftarrow \text{MinPQ}(V) \\ & \textbf{while } Q \neq \emptyset \textbf{ do} \\ & u \leftarrow \text{DeleteMin}(Q) \\ & \textbf{ for all } (u,v) \in E \land v \notin Q \textbf{ do} \\ & \textbf{ if } \text{dist}[v] > \textbf{dist}[u] + l(u,v) \textbf{ then} \\ & & \text{dist}[v] \leftarrow \text{dist}[u] + l(u,v) \\ & & \text{DecreaseKey}(Q,v) \end{aligned}$$

```
for all v \in V do
     \mathsf{dist}[v] \leftarrow \infty
\mathsf{dist}[s] \leftarrow 0
Q \leftarrow \text{MinPQ}(V)
while Q \neq \emptyset do
     u \leftarrow \text{DeleteMin}(Q)
     for all (u, v) \in E \land v \notin Q do
           if dist[v] > dist[u] + l(u, v) then
                \operatorname{dist}[v] \leftarrow \operatorname{dist}[u] + l(u, v)
                DecreaseKey(Q, v)
```

$$O(n + (n+m)\log n) \implies O((n+m)\log n) \implies O(m\log n)$$

Negative Edges (Problem 11.1)

Dijkstra's algorithm may fail if w(e) < 0.

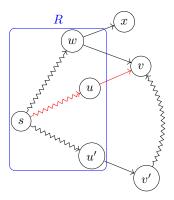


Negative Edges from s (Problem 11.9)

All negative edges are from s.

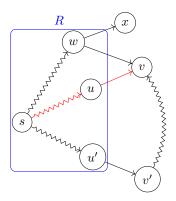
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$$l(v' \leadsto v) \ge 0$$



Generalized Shortest Path (Problem 11.8)

$$\mbox{Digraph } G=(V,E), \quad l_e>0, \quad c_v>0, \quad s\in V$$
 Shortest paths from s

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$$+ c_s$$

Shortest Paths Through v_0 (Problem 13.7)

Strongly connected digraph
$$G = (V, E), \quad w(e) > 0$$

$$v_0 \in V$$

Find shortest paths $s \rightsquigarrow^{\mathsf{SP}} t$ through v_0 .

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$$s \sim^{\mathsf{SP}} v_0 \sim^{\mathsf{SP}} t$$

$$\forall v: v_0 \leadsto^{\mathsf{SP}} v$$

Dijkstra's Algorithm as a Framework

G = (V, E): network of highways

 l_e : road length $\, L$: tank capacity

Given L, $\exists ?s \leadsto t$ in O(n+m).

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$$s \rightsquigarrow^? t$$



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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for all } v \in V \text{ do} \\ & L[v] \leftarrow \infty \\ & L[s] \leftarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{if } L[v] > \max(L[u], l(u, v)) \text{ then} \\ L[v] \leftarrow \max(L[u], l(u, v)) \end{array}$$



Max-Min Path (Problem 13.2(1))

$$G = (V, E)$$
: network of oil pipelines

c(u,v) : capacity of (u,v)

 $\mathsf{cap}(s,t): \max \min s \leadsto t$

Given s, to compute cap(s, v).

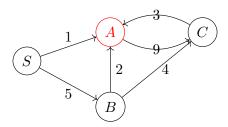
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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for all } v \in V \text{ do} \\ & \operatorname{cap}[v] \leftarrow -\infty \\ & \operatorname{cap}[s] \leftarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{if} \ \mathsf{cap}[v] &< \min(\mathsf{cap}[u], c(u, v)) \ \textbf{then} \\ & \ \mathsf{cap}[v] \leftarrow \min(\mathsf{cap}[u], c(u, v)) \end{aligned}$$

Max-Min Path (Problem 13.2(2))

G = (V, E): network of oil pipelines

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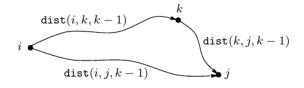
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$$\mathsf{dist}(i,j,k) = \min \Big(\mathsf{dist}(i,j,k-1), \mathsf{dist}(i,k,k-1) + \mathsf{dist}(k,j,k-1) \Big)$$

$$\#k's = 1$$

```
for all (i, j) do
     if (i, j) \in E then
           \mathsf{dist}(i, j, 0) \leftarrow l(i, j)
     else
           dist(i, j, 0) \leftarrow \infty
for k \leftarrow 1 to n do
     for i \leftarrow 1 to n do
           for i \leftarrow 1 to n do
                                                    \min(\operatorname{dist}(i, j, k - 1), \operatorname{dist}(i, k, k))
                 dist(i, j, k)
1) + \mathsf{dist}(k, j, k-1) \big)
```

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$$\mathrm{cap}(u,v,k) = \max \Bigl(\mathrm{cap}(u,v,k-1), \min \bigl(\mathrm{cap}(u,k,k-1), \mathrm{cap}(k,v,k-1) \bigr) \Bigr)$$

Routing table (Problem 13.1)

$$Go(i,j) = k \implies v_i \to v_k \leadsto v_j$$

Contruct routing table and extract shortest paths from it.

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$$Go(i, j) \leftarrow Nil$$

$$\forall (i,j) \in E : \mathsf{Go}(i,j) \leftarrow j$$

$$\mathsf{Go}(i,j) \leftarrow \mathsf{Go}(i,k)$$

if
$$Go(i, j) = Nil$$
 then

• • •

while
$$i \neq j$$
 do

$$i \leftarrow \mathsf{Go}(i,j)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Go}(i,j) \leftarrow \operatorname{Nil} & \text{if } Go(i,j) = \operatorname{Nil} \text{ then} \\ \forall (i,j) \in E : \operatorname{Go}(i,j) \leftarrow j & \cdots \\ \\ \text{if } \dots \text{ then} & \text{while } i \neq j \text{ do} \\ \operatorname{Go}(i,j) \leftarrow \operatorname{Go}(i,k) & i \leftarrow \operatorname{Go}(i,j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathsf{Prev}(i,j) \leftarrow \mathsf{Prev}(k,j)$$

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Contruct routing table and extract shortest paths from it.

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 if $Go(i,j) = \mathsf{Nil}$ then
$$\forall (i,j) \in E : \mathsf{Go}(i,j) \leftarrow j$$

$$\mathsf{Prev}(i,j) \leftarrow \mathsf{Prev}(k,j)$$

 $\mathsf{Intermediate}(i,j) \leftarrow k$

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$$\exists v: \mathsf{dist}[v][v] < \infty \implies \min_i \mathsf{dist}[v][v]$$

$$\forall v: \mathsf{dist}[v][v] = \infty$$

Hamiltonian Path in Tournament Graph (Problem 11.10)

$$\forall u, v : (u \to v \lor v \to u)$$
$$\land \neg (u \to v \land v \to u)$$

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By mathematical induction on n.

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To find an Eulerian circuit of a strongly connected digraph G=(V,E) in ${\cal O}(m)$ time.

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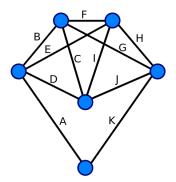
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$$\begin{split} VE &\leftarrow \emptyset \\ C &\leftarrow \emptyset \end{split}$$
 while $VE \neq E$ do
$$u \leftarrow \text{Choose}(u:(u \rightarrow v) \notin VE)$$

$$C' \leftarrow \text{Circuit}(u, E \setminus VE)$$

$$VE \leftarrow VE \cup C'$$

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Data Structures?

Most Critical Edge (Problem 11.3)

$$s, t \in V$$

 $e: E \setminus \{e\} \implies \mathsf{dist}(s,t)$ increases most

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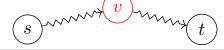
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$$O(n \ (m \log n)) = O(mn \log n)$$

Bitonic Shortest Path (Problem 11.7)



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