

3-8 Cool? We are APSP Algorithms.

Hengfeng Wei

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November 19, 2018





Please Help Me Out Here.

Definition (Shortest Path)

$G = (V, E, w) : \text{weighted digraph}$

$$\delta(u, v) = \begin{cases} \min \{w(p) : u \rightsquigarrow^p v\} & \text{if } u \rightsquigarrow v \\ \infty & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Path *vs.* Simple path

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Path *vs.* Simple path

Shortest-path Problem *vs.* Longest-path Problem

Digraph *vs.* Undirected Graph

Single Source Digraph

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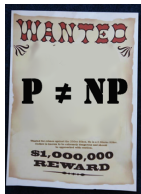
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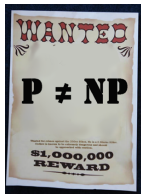
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NP-hard

Shortest Path Problem

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Longest Path Problem

Shortest Simple Path Problem



Longest Simple Path Problem

Single Source

Undirected Graph

Single Source Undirected Graph

Negative-weight edges allowed (Why?)

Single Source Undirected Graph

Negative-weight edges allowed (Why?)

Simple path (Why?)

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No negative-weight cycles (o.w., NP-hard)

Single Source Undirected Graph

Negative-weight edges allowed (Why?)

Simple path (Why?)

No negative-weight cycles (o.w., NP-hard)

Single-source $s \rightsquigarrow$ Single-target t

Shortest Path Algorithms

Luis Goddyn, Math 408

Given an edge weighted graph (G, d) , $d : E(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ and two vertices $s, t \in V(G)$, the *Shortest Path Problem* is to find an s, t -path P whose total weight is as small as possible. Here, G may be either directed or undirected. A path in a graph is a sequence $v_0 e_1 v_1, \dots, v_k$ of vertices and edges such that no vertex or edge appears twice, and e_i joins v_{i-1} to v_i . If G is directed, then e_i should be oriented from v_{i-1} to v_i .

Minimum-weight Perfect Matching

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Why? This will be a homework question.

And Errors.

INTERESTED?
let's talk.



Robert W. Floyd (1936–1901)

*For having a clear influence on **methodologies** for the creation of efficient and reliable software, and for helping to **found** the following important subfields of computer science:*

the theory of parsing, the semantics of programming languages, automatic program verification, automatic program synthesis, and analysis of algorithms

— *Turing Award*, 1978

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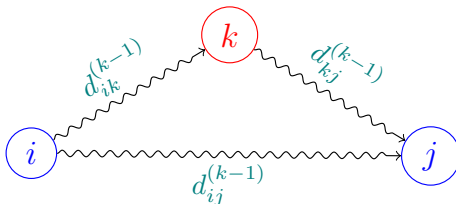
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$$D^{(n)} \triangleq \left(d_{ij}^{(n)} \right)$$

$$k \in \text{SP}_{ij}^{(k)}?$$



$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & k = 0 \\ \min \{ d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)} \} & k \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

```
1: procedure FLOYD-WARSHALL( $W$ )
2:    $D^{(0)} = W$ 
3:   for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do
4:      $D^{(k)} \triangleq \left( d_{ij}^{(k)} \right) \leftarrow$  a new  $n \times n$  matrix
5:     for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do
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Space : $\Theta(n^3) \implies \Theta(n^2)$

FLOYD-WARSHALL Made Simple (Problem 25.2-4)

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“Decrease” does no harm.

Negative-weight Cycle Detection (Problem 25.2-6)

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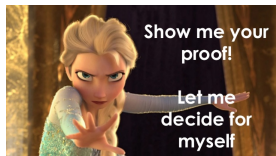
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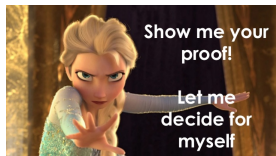
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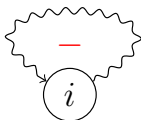
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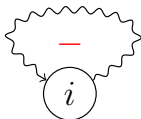
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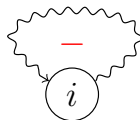
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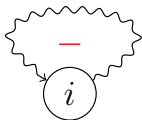
A Simple Cycle

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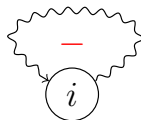
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A Simple Cycle

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