

## طراحی الگوریثم

(برنامهریزی پویا)



دانشکده مهندسی برق و کامپیوتر، دانشگاه صنعتی اصفهان

بهار ۱۴۰۰



# ALGORITHMS ILLUMINATED Part 3: GREEDY ALGORITHMS AND DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING TIM ROUGHGARDEN

فصل هجدهم، صفحه ۱۶۷

## کوتاهترین فاصله از یک منبع



# ALGORITHMS ILLUMINATED Part 3: GREEDY ALGORITHMS AND DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING TIM ROUGHGARDEN

فصل هفدهم، صفحه ۱۶۷

## کوتاهترین فاصله از یک منبع

ورودی: یک گراف جهتدار، یک رأس منبع، و برای هر یال یک طول.

هدف: کوتاهترین فاصله برای هر رأس از منبع.



## ساختار جواب بهينه



## ساختار جواب بهينه



#### Bellman-Ford

 $\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{Input:} \mbox{ directed graph } G = (V,E) \mbox{ in adjacency-list } \\ \mbox{representation, a source vertex } s \in V, \mbox{ and a } \\ \mbox{real-valued length } \ell_e \mbox{ for each } e \in E. \\ \mbox{}$ 

**Output:** dist(s, v) for every vertex  $v \in V$ , or a declaration that G contains a negative cycle.

```
\label{eq:continuous_subproblems} (i \text{ indexed from 0, } v \text{ indexes } V) A := (n+1) \times n \text{ two-dimensional array} // \text{ base cases } (i=0) A[0][s] := 0 \text{for each } v \neq s \text{ do} A[0][v] := +\infty // \text{ systematically solve all subproblems} \text{for } i=1 \text{ to } n \text{ do} // \text{ subproblem size} \text{for } v \in V \text{ do} // \text{ use recurrence from Corollary 18.2} A[i][v] := \min\{\underbrace{A[i-1][v]}_{\text{Case 1}}, \underbrace{\min_{(w,v) \in E} \{A[i-1][w] + \ell_{wv}\}}_{\text{Case 2}}\}
```

### الگوریتم Bellman-Ford

سیم نیک اگر مشری وجود نرانسته ایند.

میسری وجود نرانسته ایند.

$$L_{i,\nu} = m \text{ in } \begin{cases} L_{i+,\nu} \\ m \text{ in } \begin{cases} L_{i-1/\omega} + l_{i\nu} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \text{ Collowing }$$

$$(2) \text{ Collowing }$$

$$(3) \text{ Collowing }$$

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## معلا رض ليند در نمع نزاع.

### الگوریتم Bellman-Ford

#### Bellman-Ford

**Input:** directed graph G=(V,E) in adjacency-list representation, a source vertex  $s\in V$ , and a real-valued length  $\ell_e$  for each  $e\in E$ .

**Output:** dist(s, v) for every vertex  $v \in V$ , or a declaration that G contains a negative cycle.

```
// subproblems (i indexed from 0, v indexes V)
A := (n+1) \times n two-dimensional array

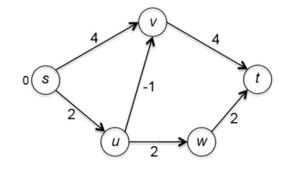
// base cases (i = 0)
A[0][s] := 0
for each v \neq s do
A[0][v] := +\infty

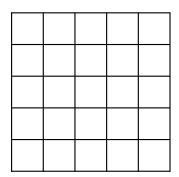
// systematically solve all subproblems
for i = 1 to n do

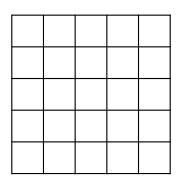
// subproblem size

for v \in V do

// use recurrence from Corollary 18.2
A[i][v] := \min\{A[i-1][v], \min_{(w,v) \in E} \{A[i-1][w] + \ell_{wv}\}\}
Case 1
```









#### Bellman-Ford

**Input:** directed graph G = (V, E) in adjacency-list representation, a source vertex  $s \in V$ , and a real-valued length  $\ell_e$  for each  $e \in E$ .

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```
// subproblems (i indexed from 0, v indexes V)
A := (n+1) \times n two-dimensional array
// base cases (i=0)
A[0][s] := 0
for each v \neq s do
   A[0][v] := +\infty
// systematically solve all subproblems
for i = 1 to n do
                                  // subproblem size
   stable := TRUE
                              // for early stopping
   for v \in V do
      // use recurrence from Corollary 18.2
      A[i][v] :=
       \min\{\underbrace{A[i-1][v]}, \min_{(w,v) \in E} \{A[i-1][w] + \ell_{wv}\}\}
      if A[i][v] \neq A[i-1][v] then
          stable := FALSE
   if stable = TRUE then
       return \{A[i-1][v]\}_{v\in V}
// failed to stabilize in n iterations
return "negative cycle"
```

## الگوریتم Bellman-Ford