If some edge weights are negative, the shortest paths from s can be obtained by adding a constant C to every edge weight, large enough to make all edge weights nonnegative, and running Dijkstra’s algorithm.

True, because we can take the lowest edge weight value v, and add (-v)+1 to every edge so that every edge is positive. Since v is the lowest value, v + (-v)+1 = 1, and since every value must be greater than or equal to v, every value + (-v)+1 must be greater than or equal to 1.

Let ***P*** be a shortest path from some vertex ***s*** to some other vertex ***t***. If the weight of each edge in the graph is squared, ***P*** remains a shortest path from ***s*** to *t*.

False, because we can have an edge with -10 and a path to it with weights 1 and 2, -10 is the shortest path, but 2^2+1^2=5<(-10)^2=100. When squared, the previous shortest path as a weight of 100, but a previous path that was not the shortest path now has a shorter path of 5.