

Due: 6pm, Sep. 8, 2022.

General notations: For a digraph D = (V, A), m := |A| and n := |V|. For an edge-weighted digraph $D = (V, \Lambda; \ell)$, ℓ is the edge-length function.

- (V, A) with two distinct vertices s and t. Give an algorithm to find 1. Consider a digraph Dan inclusion-wise maximal (not necessarily maximum) edge-disjoint shortest s-t paths in D in O(m+n) time.
- 2. Consider a digraph $D = (V, A; \ell)$ with arbitrary edge-length function ℓ . Let μ be mean length of a minimum-mean circuit in D. Give an O(nm)-time algorithm to find a vertex-price function pon V such that the p-adjusted edge-length function ℓ_p satisfies that
 - for each $a \in A$, $\ell_p(a) \ge \mu$;
 - for each a in a minimum-mean circuit, $\ell_{p}(a) = \mu$.
- 3. Let D = (V, A) be a digraph, and s and t be two distinct nodes in V. Show that D has no s-t path if and only if there exists a nonnegative integer-valued labeling p of the nodes satisfying dias
 - p(s) n and n(t) = 0:
 - for each $(u, v) \in A$, $v(u) p(v) \le 1$.
- Given a digraph D = (V, A; t) in which all but one edge have non-negative lengths, describe an algorithm to test whether D has a negative circuit in $O(m + n \log n)$ time.
- 5. Suppose D = (V, A) is a digraph and x is a positive vector indexed by A. The lecture presents a reduction from an elementary decomposition of x to an elementary decomposition of circulation in an augmented graph. Show that even if the augmented graph has more than m edges, the elementary decomposition of the circulation described in the lecture still consists of at most m circuits.
- 6. [PhD Session only] Consider a digraph D = (V, A) with two distinct vertices s and t. Give an algorithm to find a shortest s-t even (resp., odd) path in D, if there is any, in O(m+n) time.