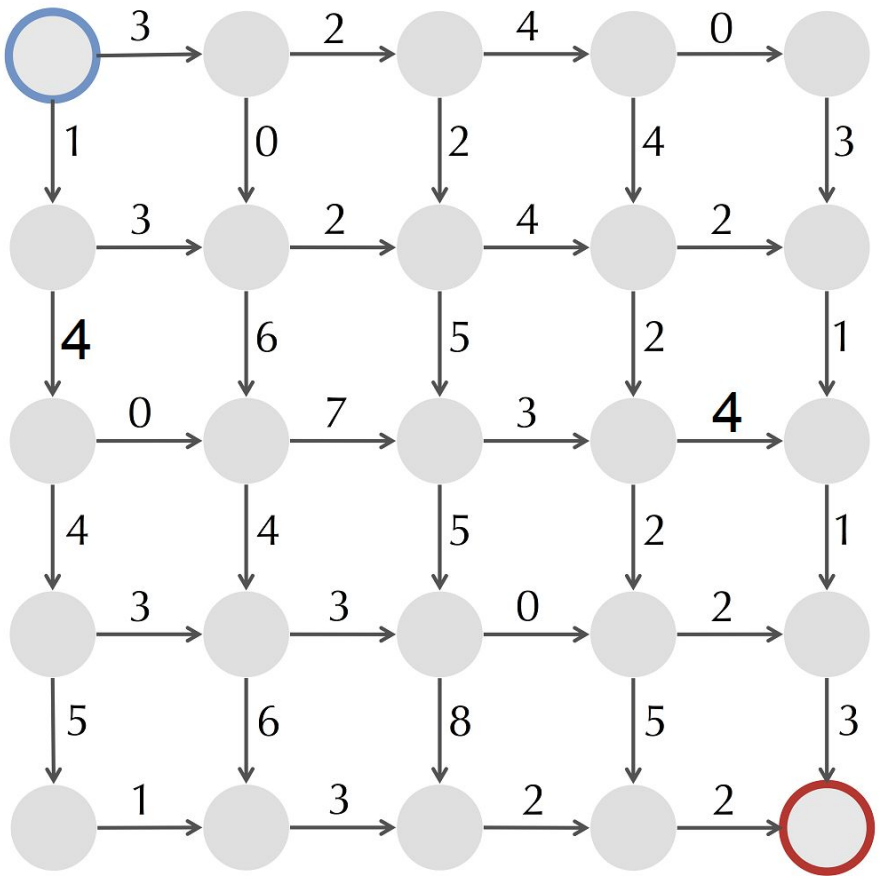
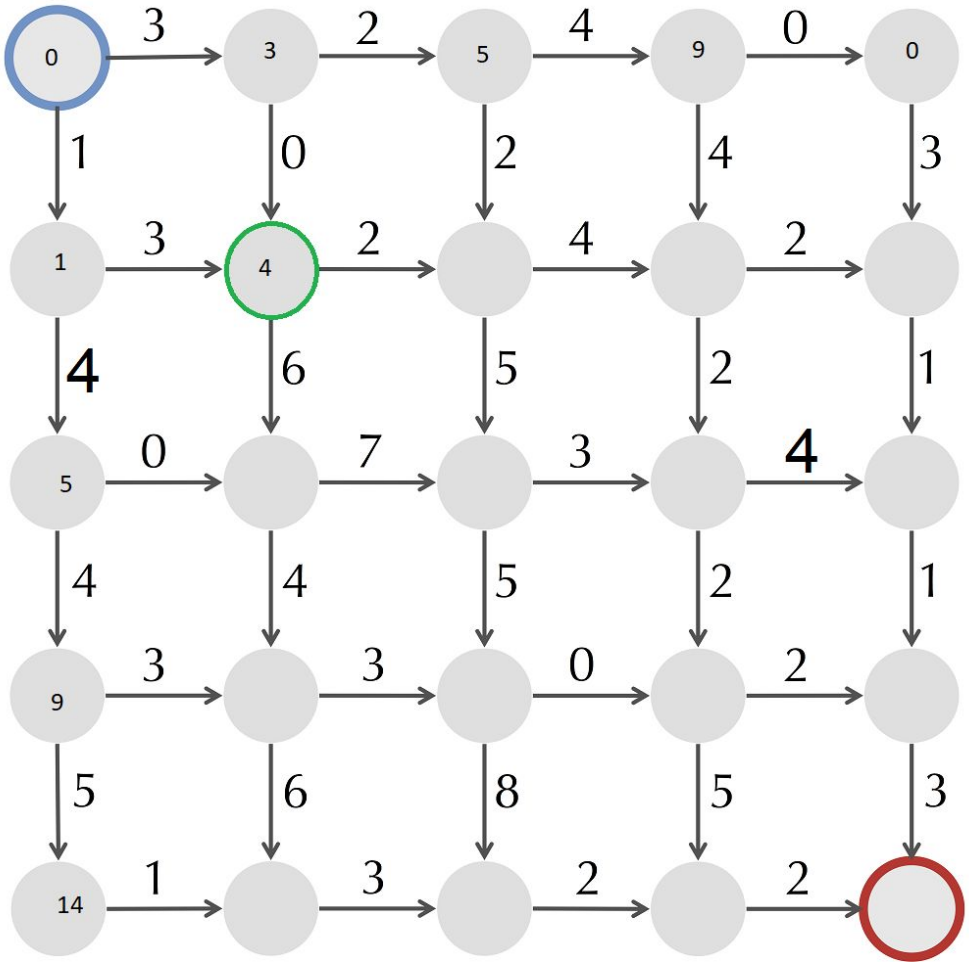
Manhattan Problem

To find the path with the highest score you must calculate values for each intersection. An intersection can only be reached by two possible previous intersections. The path that is chosen has to be the path that will give a higher value in the intersection. For example, travelling to the intersection located at 1,1 has two possibilities: Coming from 1,0 and coming from 0,1. The 0,1 path has a final value of 4, while the other path has a final value of 3. The higher path value (4) is chosen. This process is repeated until the bottom right corner intersection is reached. The result is the longest path. This process can easily be changed to find the shortest path, just look for a smaller value instead of a larger one during the process.

Diagrams:

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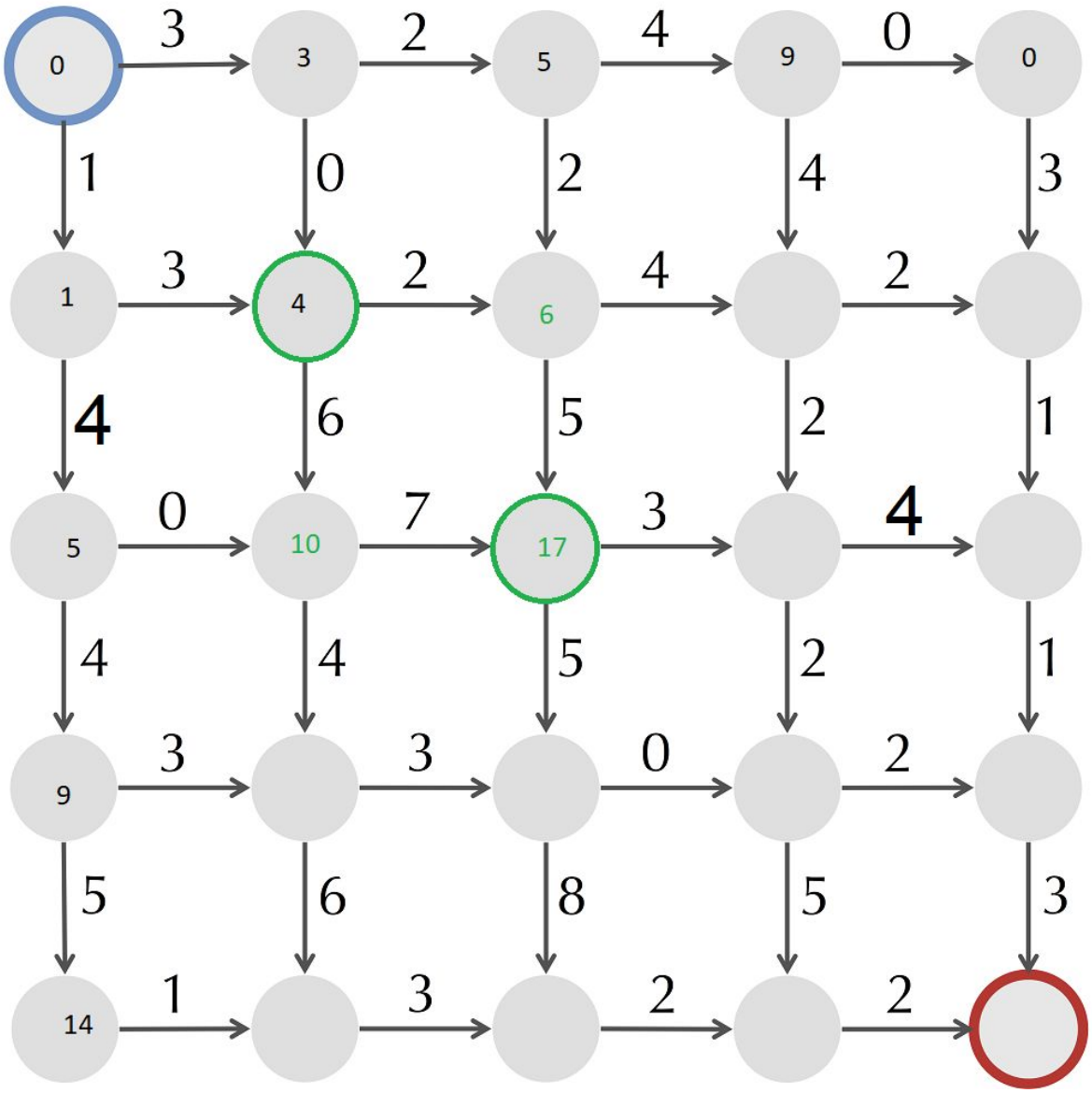
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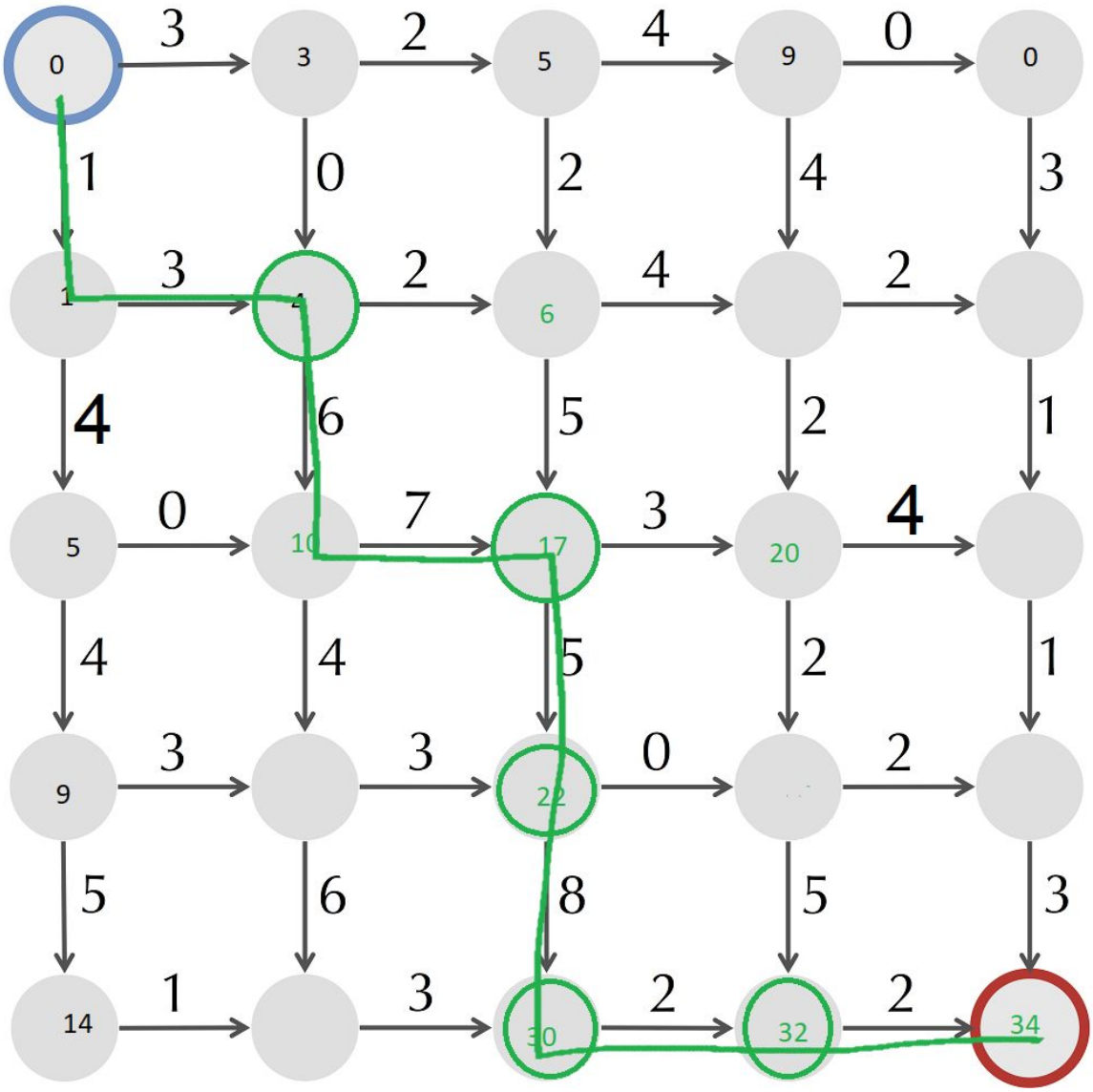
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