

# CSI - 3105 Design & Analysis of Algorithms

## Course 8

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**Algorithm** *Dijkstra*( $G, s$ )

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1: for each vertex  $v \in V$  do
2:    $d(v) = \infty$ 
3: end for
4:  $d(s) = 0$ 
5:  $S = \{\}$ 
6:  $Q = V$ 
7: while  $Q \neq \{\}$  do
8:    $u =$  vertex in  $Q$  for which  $d(u)$  is minimum
9:   delete  $u$  from  $Q$ 
10:  insert  $u$  into  $S$ 
11:  for each edge  $(u, v)$  do
12:     $d(v) = \min \{d(v), d(u) + wt(u, v)\}$ 
13:  end for
14: end while
```

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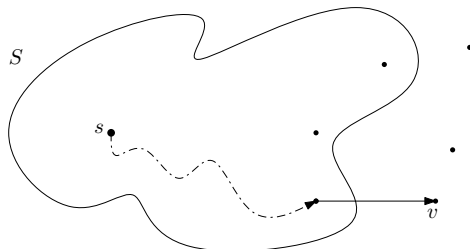
# Dijkstra Algorithm is Correct

## Theorem

*Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a weighted directed graph and  $s \in V$  be a source vertex. Dijkstra algorithm finds the lengths of the shortest paths from  $s$  to all vertices in  $V$ .*

# Special Paths and Induction Hypotheses

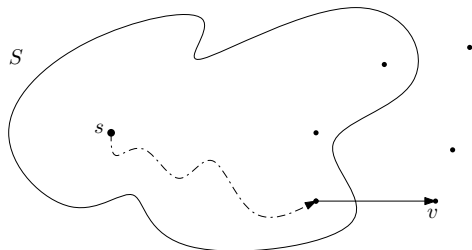
PROOF: We say that a path from  $s$  to a vertex  $v$  is *special* if all vertices on that path belong to  $S$ , except maybe  $v$ .



A *special path* from  $s$  to  $v$ .

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We prove by induction that

- (a) if a vertex  $u$  is in  $S$ , then  $d(u)$  gives the length of a shortest path from  $s$  to  $u$  and
- (b) if a vertex  $u$  is not in  $S$ , then  $d(u)$  gives the length of a shortest *special path* from  $s$  to  $u$ .

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- (a) At the beginning,  $S = \{ \}$ , so (a) is vacuously true.
- (b) Since  $S = \{ \}$ , the other vertices simply cannot be reached by following a special path from  $s$ . Since  $d$  is initialized to  $\infty$ , then (b) also holds when the algorithm starts.



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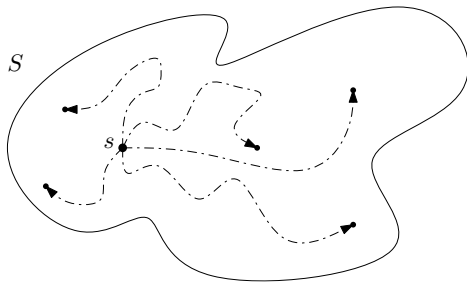
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**Induction hypothesis:** Assume that both (a) and (b) hold right before we add a new vertex  $v$  to  $S$ .

We address induction steps (a) and (b) separately.

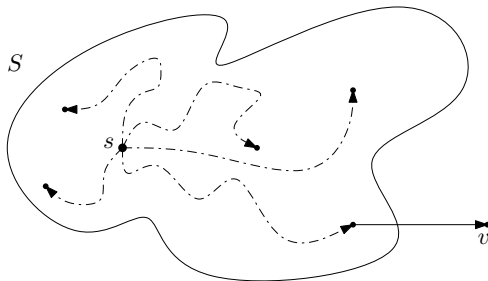
## Induction Step (a)

**Induction step (a):** By the induction hypothesis (a), before the addition of  $v$ , we already know a shortest paths from  $s$  to all vertices that are in  $S$ . Adding  $v$  to  $S$  does not change these shortest paths.



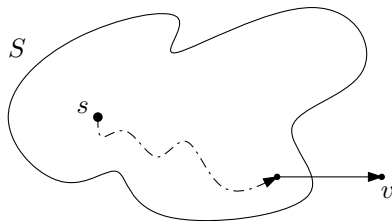
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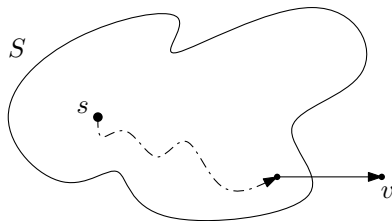
As for node  $v$ , it is about to be inserted in  $S$ . Before adding it to  $S$ , we must check that  $d(v)$  gives the length of a shortest path from  $s$  to  $v$ .

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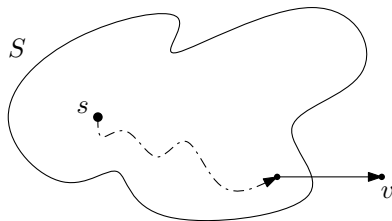
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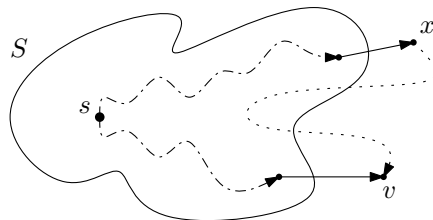


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There are two kinds of paths: (1) the paths that are special and (2) the ones that are not special.

- (1) By the induction hypothesis (b), we already know that  $d(v)$  is less than or equal to the length of any special path from  $s$  to  $v$ .

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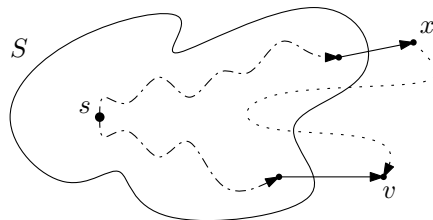
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- (1) By the induction hypothesis (b), we already know that  $d(v)$  is less than or equal to the length of any special path from  $s$  to  $v$ .
- (2) A non-special path from  $s$  to  $v$  is one which contains at least one vertex  $x \neq v$  that is not in  $S$ .



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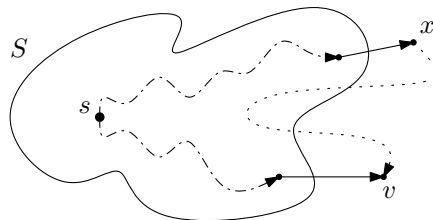
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$$d(x) \geq d(v). \quad (\text{do you see why?})$$

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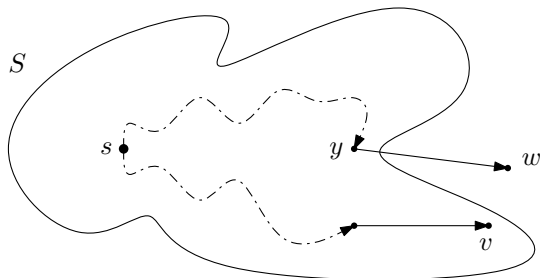
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So the induction step is complete for (a).

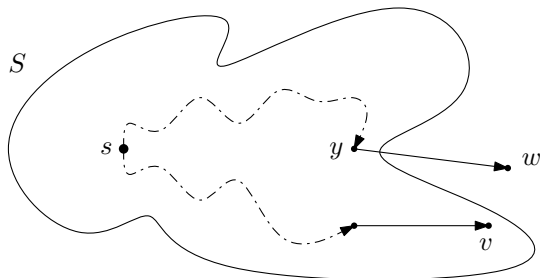
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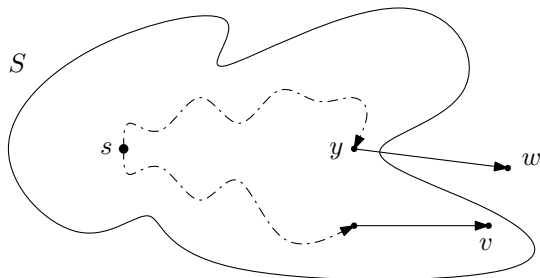
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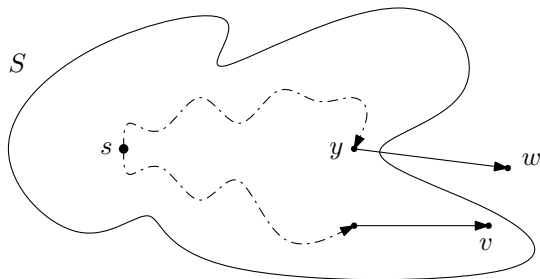
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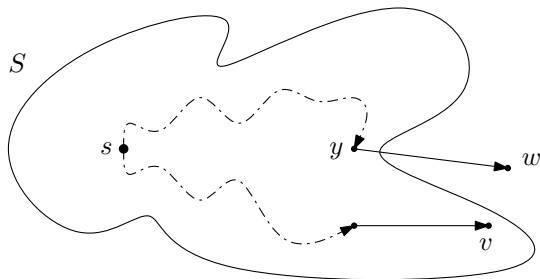
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(1) If  $y \neq v$ , then adding  $v$  to  $S$  does not change the value of  $d(w)$ .

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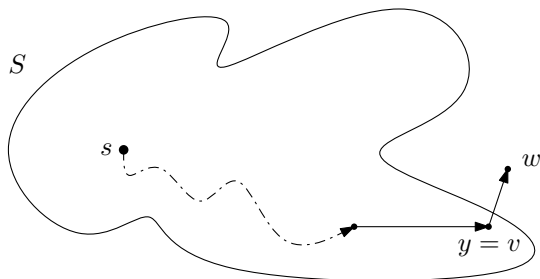
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- (1) If  $y \neq v$ , then adding  $v$  to  $S$  does not change the value of  $d(w)$ .  
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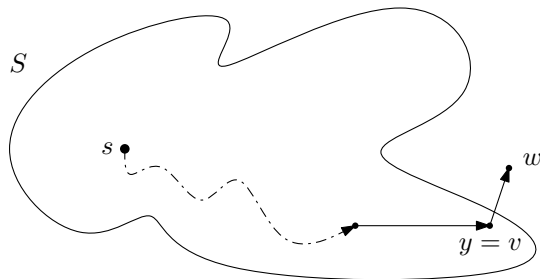
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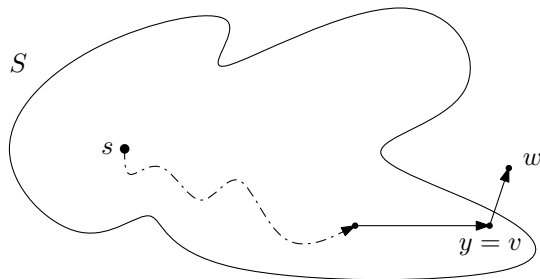
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