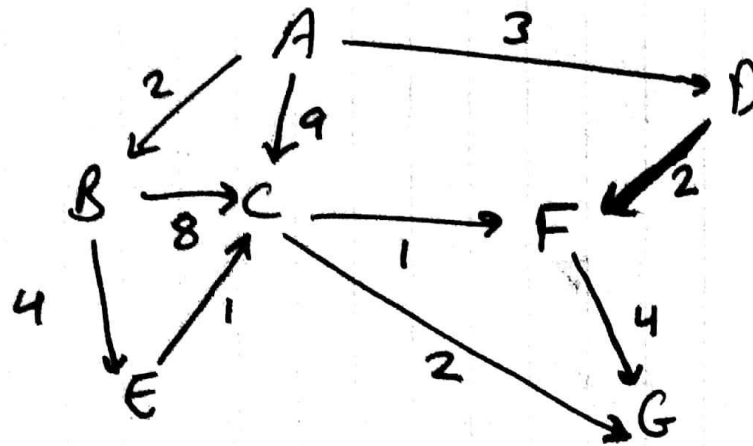


1)



|    | A | B         | C              | D         | E         | F              | G         |
|----|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 0) | 0 | $+\infty$ | $+\infty$      | $+\infty$ | $+\infty$ | $+\infty$      | $+\infty$ |
| 1) | 0 | 2         | 9              | 3         | $+\infty$ | $+\infty$      | $+\infty$ |
| 2) | 0 | 2         | <del>9</del> 7 | 3         | 6         | <del>8</del> 5 | 11        |
| 3) | 0 | 2         | 7              | 3         | 6         | 5              | 9         |
| 4) | 0 | 2         | 7              | 3         | 6         | 5              | 9         |
| 5) | 0 | 2         | 7              | 3         | 6         | 5              | 9         |



2) Longest-Path (DAG  $G$ , Vertex  $src$ )

$D[src] \leftarrow 0$

for all  $u$  in  $V$  where  $u \neq src$  do

$D[u] \leftarrow -\infty$

~~$sorted \leftarrow \text{topologicalSort}(G)$~~

$sorted[] \leftarrow \text{topologicalSort}(G)$

for  $u$  in  $sorted[]$  do

~~if ( $D[u] > 0$ )~~

for all  $adj$   $v$  to  $u$  do

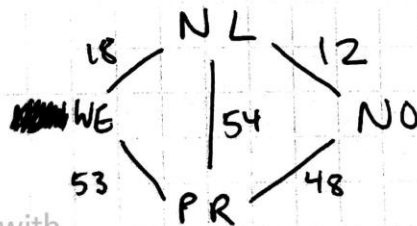
if  $(D[v] < D[u] + w((u,v)))$

$D[v] \leftarrow D[u] + w((u,v))$



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| 3)         | Providence | Westerly                       | New London | Norwich                        |
|------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Providence | 0          | 53                             | 54         | 48                             |
| Westerly   | 53         | 0                              | 18         | <del>18</del> $\rightarrow 30$ |
| New London | 54         | 18                             | 0          | 12                             |
| Norwich    | 48         | <del>18</del> $\rightarrow 30$ | 12         | 0                              |



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4a) If  $M^2(i,j) = 1$ , then there is a path <sup>from i to j</sup> involving at most one intermediate vertex, so there exists at least one path where  $(i,k), (k,j) \in E$ , or  $(i,j) \in E$ .

If  $M^2(i,j) = 0$ , then there is no such path, ~~where~~ i.e.  $(i,k), (k,j) \notin E$  and  $(i,j) \notin E$ .

$$b) M^4(i,j) = (M^2(i,1) \cdot M^2(1,j)) + (M^2(i,2) \cdot M^2(2,j)) + \dots + (M^2(i,n) \cdot M^2(n,j))$$

$$M^k(i,j) = (M^k(i,1) \cdot M^k(1,j)) + (M^k(i,2) \cdot M^k(2,j)) + \dots + (M^k(i,n) \cdot M^k(n,j))$$

for any ~~k~~  $1 \leq k \leq n$ ,  $M^k(i,j)$  shows if there is a path with up to  $k$  edges from  $i$  to  $j$

5) If  $M^2(i,j) = d$ , then there is a directed path ~~with~~ from  $i$  to  $j$  with at most one intermediate vertex from  $i$  to  $j$  with ~~the~~ path weight  $d$ .

For  $M^k(i,j) = d$ , there is a directed path ~~with~~ from  $i$  to  $j$  with at most  $k$  edges, with path length  $d$ .

