

Lecture 16: Shortest Paths II - Dijkstra

Lecture Overview

- Review : especially Relaxation
- Shortest paths in DAGs 1)
- Shortest paths in graphs without negative edges 2)
- Dijkstra's Algorithm

Readings

CLRS, Sections 24.2-24.3


Review



$d[v]$ is the length of the current shortest path from starting vertex s . Through a process of relaxation, $d[v]$ should eventually become $\delta(s, v)$, which is the length of the shortest path from s to v . $\Pi[v]$ is the predecessor of v in the shortest path from s to v .

Basic operation in shortest path computation is the *relaxation operation*

```
RELAX( $u, v, w$ )
  if  $d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)$ 
    then  $d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + w(u, v)$ 
         $\Pi[v] \leftarrow u$ 
```



Relaxation is Safe

edge 가

relaxation


, (shortest)

가

Lemma: The relaxation algorithm maintains the invariant that $d[v] \geq \delta(s, v)$ for all $v \in V$. relaxation d relaxation 가

Proof: By induction on the number of steps. (,)

Consider $RELAX(u, v, w)$. By induction $d[u] \geq \delta(s, u)$. By the triangle inequality, $\delta(s, v) \leq \delta(s, u) + \delta(u, v)$. This means that $\delta(s, v) \leq d[u] + w(u, v)$, since $d[u] \geq \delta(s, u)$ and $w(u, v) \geq \delta(u, v)$. So setting $d[v] = d[u] + w(u, v)$ is safe. \square



DAGs: linear form

Can't have negative cycles because there are no cycles!

가

edge가

cycle



1. **Topologically sort** the DAG. Path from u to v implies that u is before v in the linear ordering.
 $u \rightarrow v : u \text{가 } v$

2. One pass over vertices in topologically sorted order relaxing each edge that leaves each vertex.

vertex

vertex

가

edge

relaxing

 $\Theta(V + E)$ time

topological sort (DFS

): $O(V + E)$ &

vertex

edge

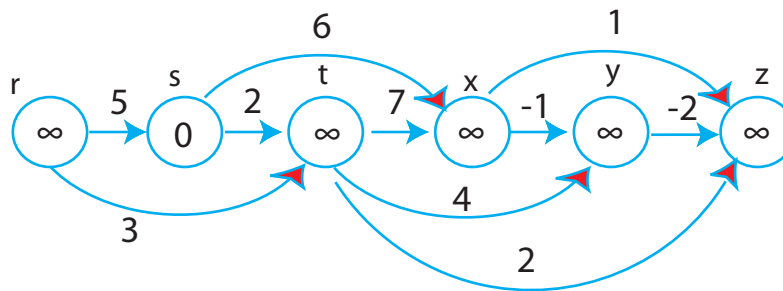
: $O(V + E)$ **Example:**

Figure 1: Shortest Path using Topological Sort.

Vertices sorted left to right in topological order

Process r : stays ∞ . All vertices to the left of s will be ∞ by definitionProcess s : $t : \infty \rightarrow 2$ $x : \infty \rightarrow 6$ (see top of Figure 2)

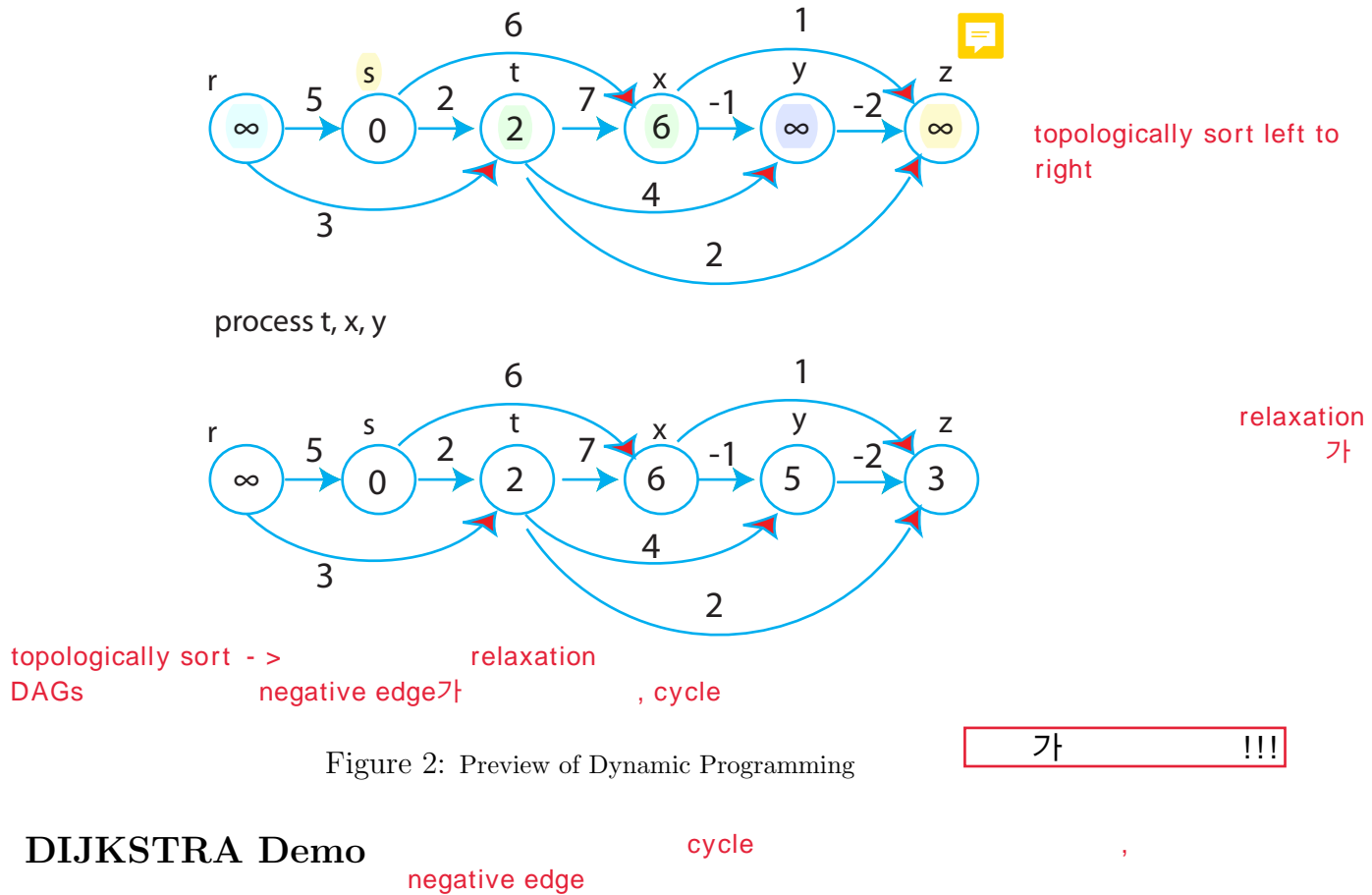


Figure 2: Preview of Dynamic Programming

DIJKSTRA Demo

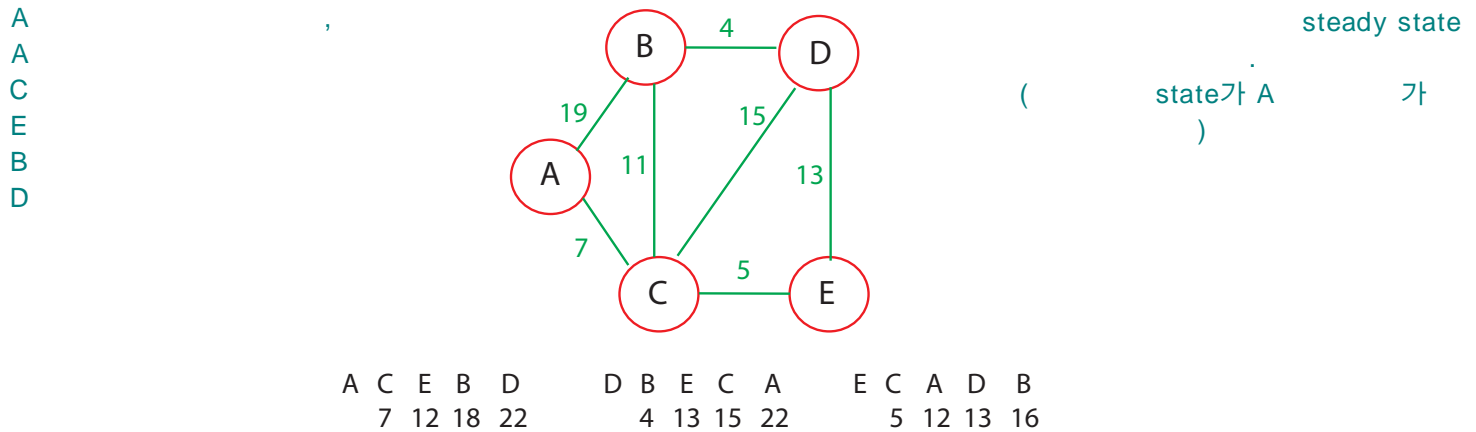


Figure 3: Dijkstra Demonstration with Balls and String.

Dijkstra's Algorithm

For each edge $(u, v) \in E$, assume $w(u, v) \geq 0$, maintain a set S of vertices whose final shortest path weights have been determined. Repeatedly select $u \in V - S$ with minimum shortest path estimate, add u to S , relax all edges out of u .

Pseudo-code

Dijkstra (G, W, s) //uses priority queue Q G: graph / W: weight / s: starting vertex

Initialize (G, s) - > mark as starting vertex & $d[s]=0$

```

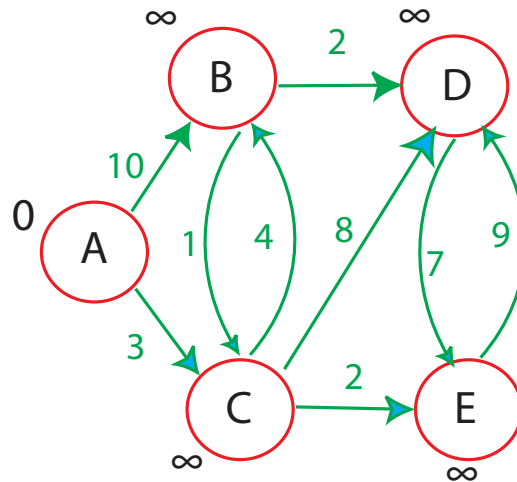
Q      vertex      , S ← ϕ =      &      가
S      Q ← V[G]      //Insert into Q      vertex      ,      vertex
      while Q ≠ ϕ      vertex가
      1. EXTRACT MIN(Q)      // 1.1. f

```

```

do  $u \leftarrow \text{EXTRACT-MIN}(Q)$            //deletes  $u$  from  $Q$             $Q$  priority queue, vertex  $d$ 
 $S = S \cup \{u\}$ 
for each vertex  $v \in \text{Adj}[u]$ 
    do  $\text{RELAX}(u, v, w)$   $\leftarrow$  this is an implicit DECREASE_KEY operation

```

Example

$S = \{ \}$	{ A B C D E } =	Q	
$S = \{ A \}$	<u>0</u> ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞		
$S = \{ A, C \}$	0 10 <u>3</u> ∞ ∞	←	after relaxing edges from A
$S = \{ A, C \}$	0 7 3 11 <u>5</u>	←	after relaxing edges from C
$S = \{ A, C, E \}$	0 <u>7</u> 3 11 5		
$S = \{ A, C, E, B \}$	0 7 3 9 5	←	after relaxing edges from B

Figure 4: Dijkstra Execution



Strategy: Dijkstra is a greedy algorithm: choose closest vertex in $V - S$ to add to set S .

Correctness: We know relaxation is safe. The key observation is that each time a vertex u is added to set S , we have $d[u] = \delta(s, u)$.

Dijkstra Complexity

$\Theta(v)$ inserts into priority queue Q v vertex
 $\Theta(v)$ EXTRACT_MIN operations v vertex가
 $\Theta(E)$ DECREASE_KEY operations (relaxation edge)

Array impl:

$\Theta(v)$ time for extra min
 $\Theta(1)$ for decrease key
 Total: $\Theta(V.V + E.1) = \Theta(V^2 + E) = \Theta(V^2)$
 ($E < V^2$)

Binary min-heap:

binary min - heap
 $\Theta(\lg V)$ for extract min min heap
 $\Theta(\lg V)$ for decrease key heap
 heap update가
 Total: $\Theta(V \lg V + E \lg V)$
 가

Fibonacci heap (not covered in 6.006):

$\Theta(\lg V)$ for extract min
 $\Theta(1)$ for decrease key
 amortized cost
 Total: $\Theta(V \lg V + E)$

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6.006 Introduction to Algorithms
Fall 2011

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