Lecture 15: Shortest Paths I: Intro

Lecture Overview

- Weighted Graphs
- General Approach
- Negative Edges
- Optimal Substructure

Readings

CLRS, Sections 24 (Intro)

Motivation:

Shortest way to drive from A to B Google maps "get directions"

Formulation: Problem on a weighted graph $G(V, E)$ $\quad W : E \rightarrow \Re$

Two algorithms: Dijkstra $O(V \lg V + E)$ assumes non-negative edge weights

Bellman Ford $O(VE)$ is a general algorithm Floyd Warshall - From all nodes to all nodes

완전 그래프(Complete Graph)에서 E = V(V-1)/2 => Dijkstra O(V^2) / Bellman Ford O(V^3)

Application

- Find shortest path from CalTech to MIT
  - See "CalTech Cannon Hack" photos web.mit.edu
  - See Google Maps from CalTech to MIT
- Model as a weighted graph $G(V, E), W : E \rightarrow \Re$
  - V = vertices (street intersections)
  - E = edges (street, roads); directed edges (one way roads)
  - $W(U, V)$ = weight of edge from u to v (distance, toll)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{path } p &= < v_0, v_1, \ldots v_k > \\ (v_i, v_{i+1}) &\in E \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \le i < k \\ w(p) &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} w(v_i, v_{i+1}) \end{aligned}$$

Weighted Graphs:

Notation:

$v_0 \xrightarrow{p} v_k$ means p is a path from v_0 to v_k. (v_0) is a path from v_0 to v_0 of weight 0.

Definition:

Shortest path weight from u to v as

$$\delta(u,v) = \begin{cases} \min \left\{ w(p) : u \xrightarrow{p} v \right\} & \text{if } \exists \text{ any such path} \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \quad (v \text{ unreachable from } u) \end{cases}$$

Single Source Shortest Paths:

Given $G = (V, E), w$ and a source vertex S, find $\delta(S, V)$ [and the best path] from S to each $v \in V$.

Data structures:

$$\begin{aligned} d[v] &= \text{value inside circle} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{if } v = s \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right\} \Longleftarrow \quad \text{initially} \\ &= \delta(s,v) \Longleftarrow \quad \text{at end} \\ d[v] &\geq \delta(s,v) \quad \text{at all times} \end{aligned}$$

$d[v]$ decreases as we find better paths to v, see Figure 1.

$\Pi[v]$ = predecessor on best path to v, $\Pi[s] = \text{NIL}$

Example:

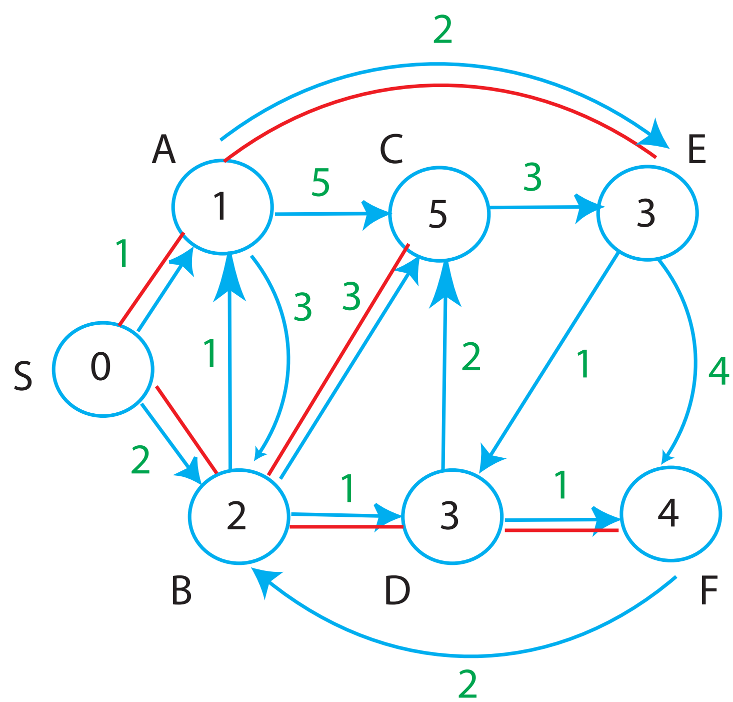


Figure 1: Shortest Path Example: Bold edges give predecessor Π relationships

Negative-Weight Edges:

- Natural in some applications (e.g., logarithms used for weights)
- Some algorithms disallow negative weight edges (e.g., Dijkstra)
- If you have negative weight edges, you might also have negative weight cycles $\Longrightarrow$ may make certain shortest paths undefined!

Example:

See Figure 2

$B \to D \to C \to B$ (origin) has weight $-6 + 2 + 3 = -1 < 0$!
Shortest path $S \longrightarrow C$ (or B, D, E) is undefined. Can go around $B \to D \to C$ as

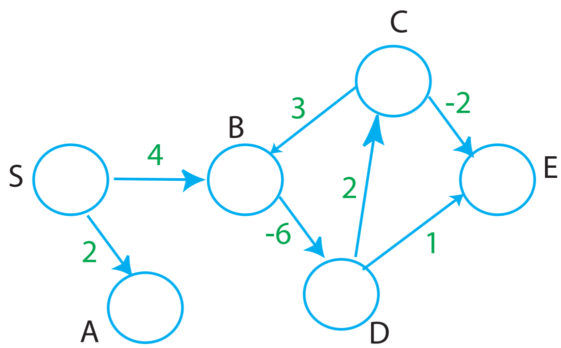


Figure 2: Negative-weight Edges.

many times as you like
Shortest path $S \longrightarrow A$ is defined and has weight 2
If negative weight edges are present, s.p. algorithm should find negative weight cycles (e.g., Bellman Ford)

General structure of S.P. Algorithms (no negative cycles)

Initialize:	for $v \in V$: $d[v] \leftarrow \infty$, $\Pi[v] \leftarrow$ NIL
	$d[S] \leftarrow 0$
Main:	repeat
	select edge (u, v) [somehow]
"Relax" edge (u, v)	if $d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)$: $d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + w(u, v)$ $\pi[v] \leftarrow u$
	until all edges have $d[v] \leq d[u] + w(u, v)$

Complexity:

Termination? (needs to be shown even without negative cycles)
Could be exponential time with poor choice of edges.

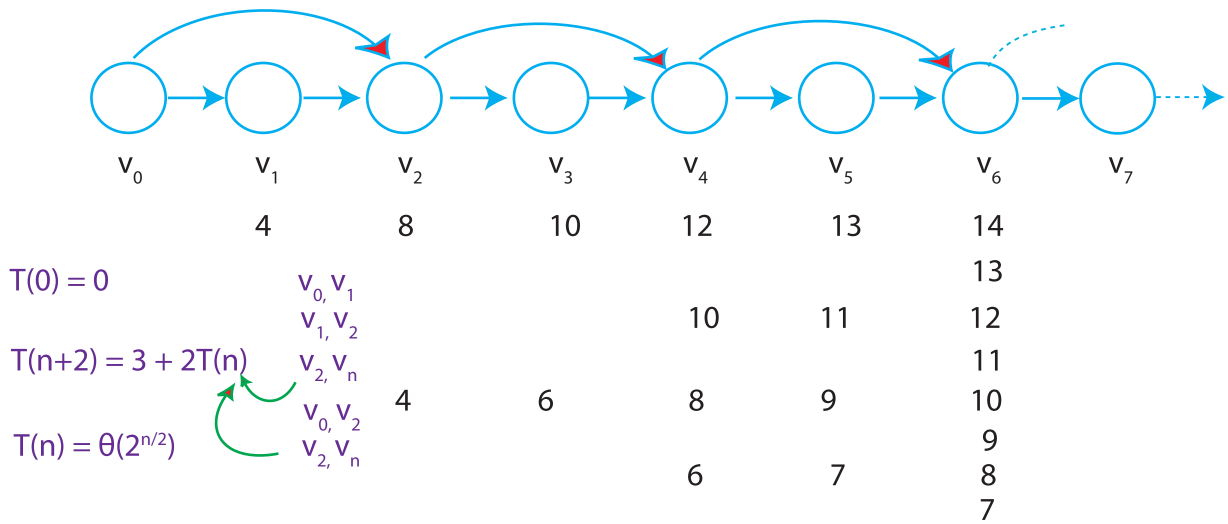


Figure 3: Running Generic Algorithm. The outgoing edges from v_0 and v_1 have weight 4, the outgoing edges from v_2 and v_3 have weight 2, the outgoing edges from v_4 and v_5 have weight 1.

In a generalized example based on Figure 3, we have n nodes, and the weights of edges in the first 3-tuple of nodes are $2^{\frac{n}{2}}$. The weights on the second set are $2^{\frac{n}{2}-1}$, and so on. A pathological selection of edges will result in the initial value of $d(v_{n-1})$ to be $2 \times (2^{\frac{n}{2}} + 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} + \cdots + 4 + 2 + 1)$. In this ordering, we may then relax the edge of weight 1 that connects v_{n-3} to v_{n-1}. This will reduce $d(v_{n-1})$ by 1. After we relax the edge between v_{n-5} and v_{n-3} of weight 2, $d(v_{n-2})$ reduces by 2. We then might relax the edges (v_{n-3}, v_{n-2}) and (v_{n-2}, v_{n-1}) to reduce $d(v_{n-1})$ by 1. Then, we relax the edge from v_{n-3} to v_{n-1} *again*. In this manner, we might reduce $d(v_{n-1})$ by 1 at each relaxation all the way down to $2^{\frac{n}{2}} + 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} + \cdots + 4 + 2 + 1$. This will take $O(2^{\frac{n}{2}})$ time.

Optimal Substructure:

Theorem: Subpaths of shortest paths are shortest paths

Let $p = < v_0, v_1, \dots v_k >$ be a shortest path **0 -> k 경로**

Let $p_{ij} = < v_i, v_{i+1}, \dots v_j >$ $0 \leq i \leq j \leq k$ **i -> j 경로**

Then p_{ij} is a shortest path.

Proof: $p = $

$$v_0 \xrightarrow{p_{0,i}} v_i \xrightarrow{p_{ij}} v_j \xrightarrow{p_{jk}} v_k$$

$$v_i \xrightarrow[p'_{ij}]{} v_j$$

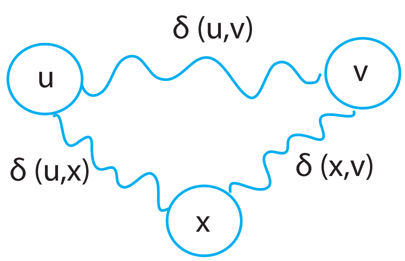
If p'_{ij} is shorter than p_{ij}, cut out p_{ij} and replace with p'_{ij}; result is shorter than p. Contradiction.

Triangle Inequality:

Theorem: For all $u, v, x \in X$, we have

$$\delta\left(u,v\right) \leq \delta\left(u,x\right) + \delta\left(x,v\right)$$

Proof:



δ(u, v) - u에서 v로 가는 최단 경로

Figure 4: Triangle inequality