NPTEL MOOC, JAN-FEB 2015 Week 4, Module 4

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

All-pairs shortest paths

MADHAVAN MUKUND, CHENNAI MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE http://www.cmi.ac.in/~madhavan

Weighted graphs

- * Negative weights are allowed, but not negative cycles
- * Shortest paths are still well defined
- * Bellman-Ford algorithm computes single-source shortest paths
- * Can we compute shortest paths between all pairs of vertices?

About shortest paths

- * Shortest paths will never loop
 - * Never visit the same vertex twice
 - * At most length n-1
- * Use this to inductively explore all possible shortest paths efficiently

Inductively exploring shortest paths

- * Simplest shortest path from i to j is a direct edge (i,j)
- * General case:

$$i \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow v_3 \dots \rightarrow v_m \rightarrow j$$

- * All of {v₁,v₂,v₃...,v_m} are distinct, and different from i and j
- * Restrict what vertices can appear in this set

Inductively exploring shortest paths ...

- * Recall that V = {1,2,...,n}
- * W^k(i,j): weight of shortest path from i to j among paths that only go via {1,2,...,k}
 - * {k+1,...,n} cannot appear on the path
 - * i, j themselves need not be in {1,2,...,k}
- * W⁰(i,j): direct edges
 - * {1,2,...,n} cannot appear between i and j

Inductively exploring shortest paths ...

- * From $W^{k-1}(i,j)$ to $W^k(i,j)$
 - * Case 1: Shortest path via {1,2,...,k} does not use vertex k
 - * $W^{k}(i,j) = W^{k-1}(i,j)$
 - * Case 2: Shortest path via {1,2,...,k} does go via k
 - * k can appear only once along this path
 - * Break up as paths i to k and k to j, each via {1,2,...,k-1}
 - * $W^{k}(i,j) = W^{k-1}(i,k) + W^{k-1}(k,j)$
- * Conclusion: $W^{k}(i,j) = \min(W^{k-1}(i,j), W^{k-1}(i,k) + W^{k-1}(k,j))$

Floyd-Warshall algorithm

- * Wo is adjacency matrix with edge weights
 - * W⁰[i][j] = weight(i,j) if there is an edge (i,j), ∞, otherwise
- * For k in 1,2,...,n
 - * Compute $W^{k}(i,j)$ from $W^{k-1}(i,j)$ using $W^{k}(i,j) = \min(W^{k-1}(i,j), W^{k-1}(i,k) + W^{k-1}(k,j))$
- * Wn contains weights of shortest paths for all pairs

Floyd-Warshall algorithm

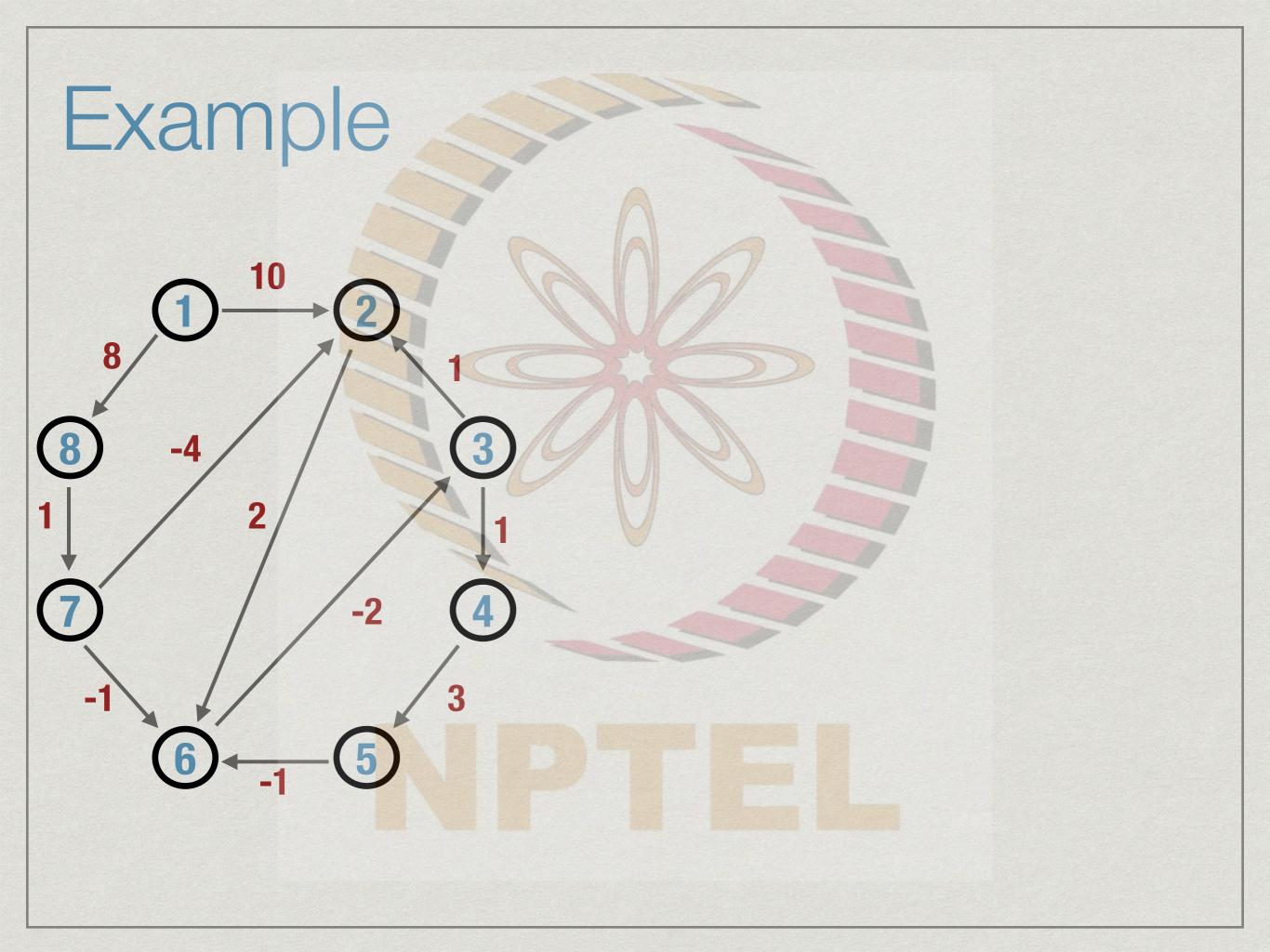
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Floyd-Warshall algorithm

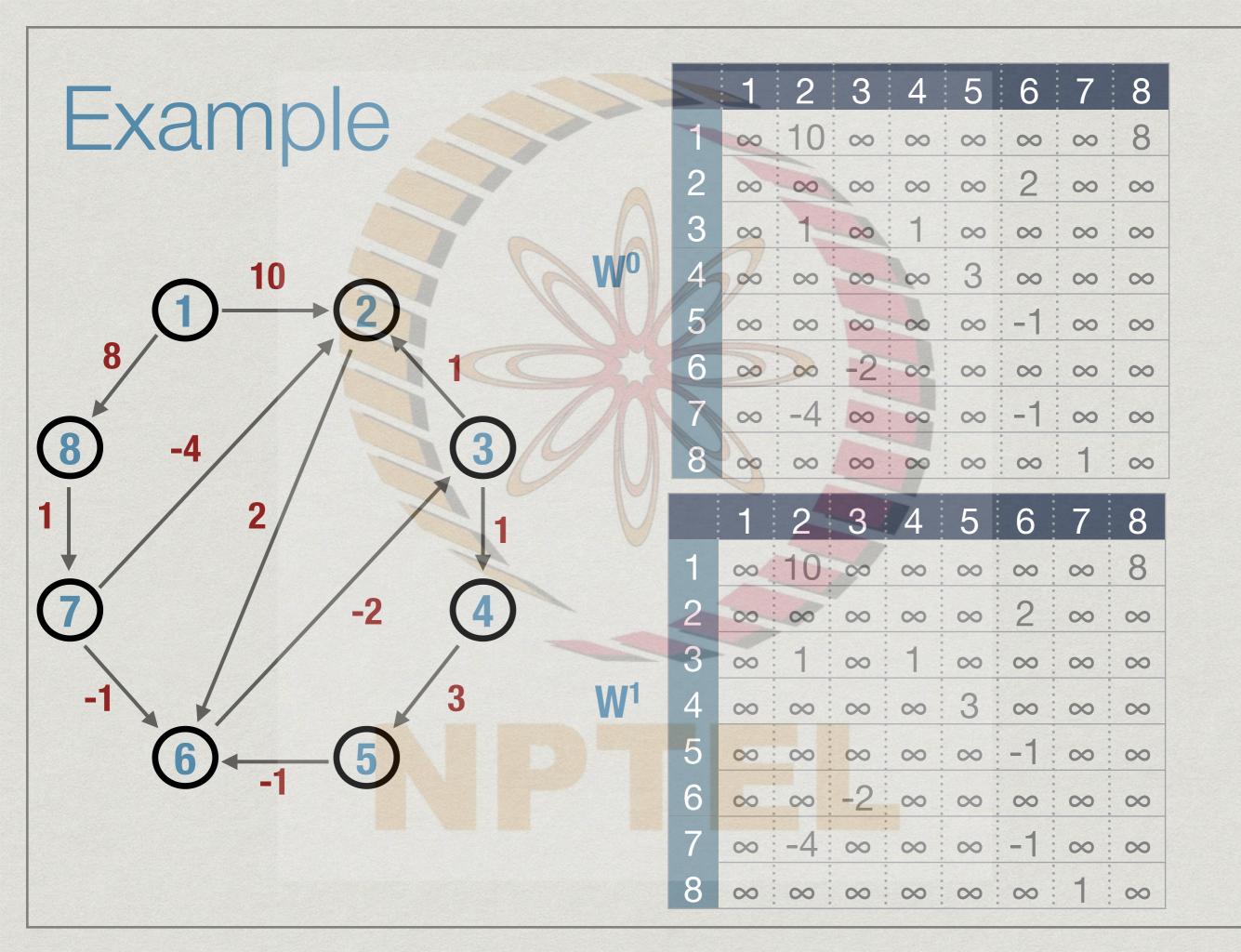
function FloydWarshall

```
for i = 1 to n
  for j = 1 to n
  W[i][j][0] = infinity
```

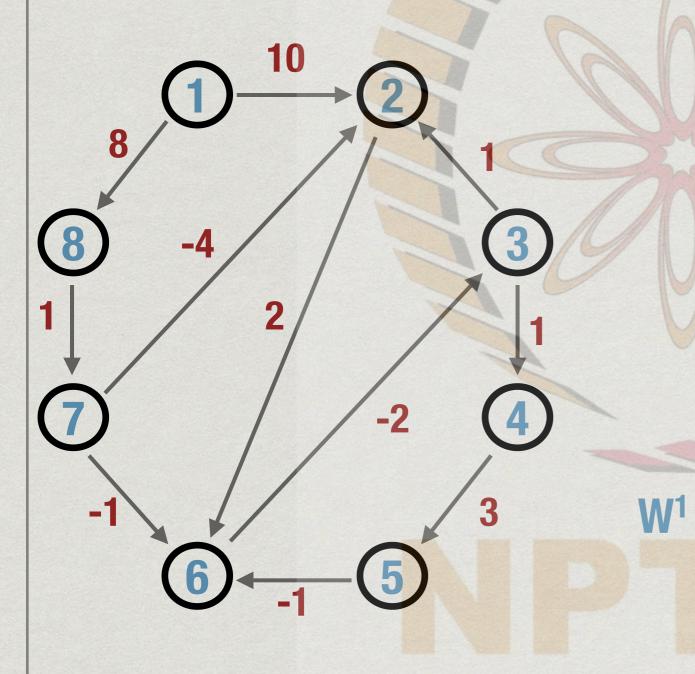
for each edge (i,j) in E
W[i][j][0] = weight(i,j)



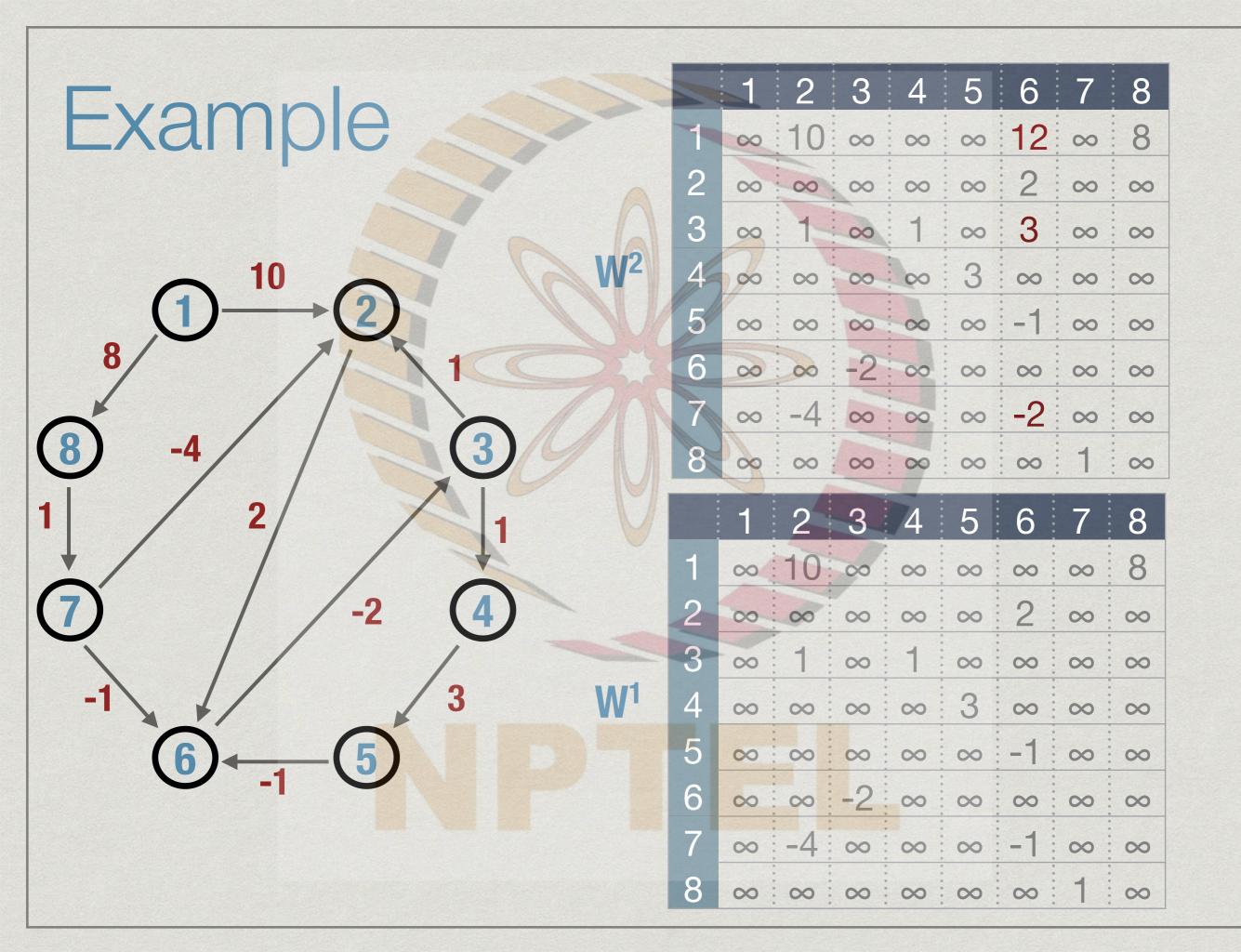
Example $\infty:10:\infty:\infty:\infty:\infty:\infty$ 10 ∞ ∞ ∞ -1 ∞



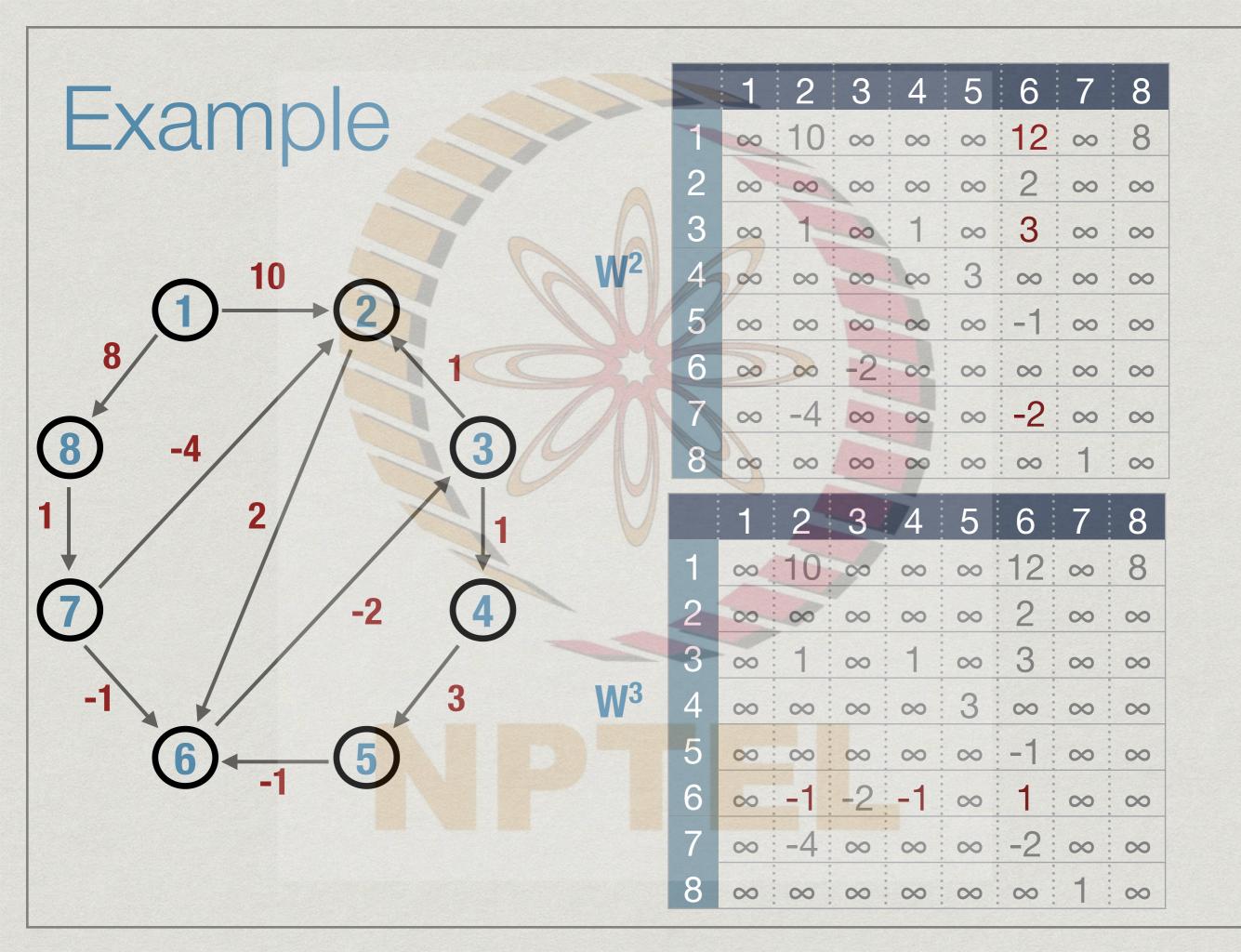
Example



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	00	10	00	∞	∞	00	00	8
2	00	00	∞	∞	00	2	∞	000
3	00	1	∞	1	∞	00	∞	∞
4	∞	∞	∞	∞	3	∞	∞	∞
5	∞	∞	∞	∞	00	-1	∞	00
6	∞	∞	-2	∞	00	∞	∞	00
7	∞	-4	∞	∞	00	-1	∞	000
8	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	1	∞
6	∞ ∞	∞ -4	-2 ∞	∞ ∞	∞ ∞	∞ -1	∞ ∞	ox ox



Example ∞ 10 ∞ ∞ ∞ 12 ∞ ∞ 3 ∞ 10 ∞ : ∞ : ∞ : -2 : ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ 1



Complexity

- * Easy to see that the complexity is O(n3)
 - * n iterations
 - * In each iteration, we update n² entries
- * A word about space complexity
 - * Naive implementation is O(n³) W[i][j][k]
 - * Only need two "slices" at a time, W[i][j][k-1] and W[i][j][k]
 - * Space requirement reduces to O(n²)

Historical remarks

- * Floyd-Warshall is a hybrid name
- * Warshall originally proposed an algorithm for transitive closure
 - * Generating path matrix P[i][j] from adjacency matrix A[i][j]
- * Floyd adapted it to compute shortest paths

Computing paths

- * A(i,j) = 1 iff there is an edge from i to j
- * Want P(i,j) = 1 iff there is a path from i to j
- * Iteratively compute P^k(i,j) = 1 iff there is a path from i to j where all intermediate vertices are in {1,2,...,k}
 - * {k+1,...,n} cannot appear on the path
 - * i, j themselves need not be in {1,2,...,k}
- * $P^0(i,j) = A(i,j)$: direct edges
 - * {1,2,...,n} cannot appear between i and j

Inductively computing P[i][j]

- * From $P^{k-1}(i,j)$ to $P^{k}(i,j)$
 - * Case 1: There is a path from i to j without using vertex k
 - * $P^{k}(i,j) = P^{k-1}(i,j)$
 - * Case 2: Path via {1,2,...,k} does go via k
 - * k can appear only once along this path
 - * Break up as paths i to k and k to j, each via {1,2,...,k-1}
 - * $P^{k}(i,j) = P^{k-1}(i,k)$ and $P^{k-1}(k,j)$
- * Conclusion: $P^{k}(i,j) = P^{k-1}(i,j)$ or $(P^{k-1}(i,k))$ and $P^{k-1}(k,j)$

Warshall's algorithm

function Warshall

```
for i = 1 to n
for j = 1 to n
P[i][j][0] = False
```

for each edge (i,j) in E
P[i][j][0] = True