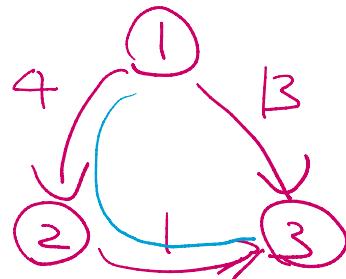


07-27

Monday, July 27, 2020 6:31 PM

## SSSP [Single Source Shortest Path]

- $G = (V, E)$
- $e \in E$ ,  $\frac{\text{weight}(e)}{\text{cost}(e)}$
- Source vertex  $S$



Want to compute shortest distance/path

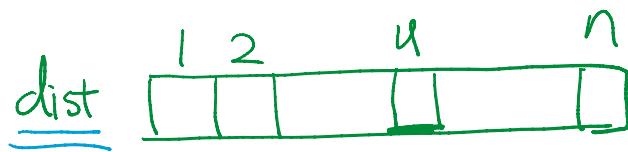
$$S \xrightarrow{\sim} u \quad \forall u \in V$$

① Is  $G$  a DAG?

	Yes	No				
② $\text{cost}(e) \geq 0 \forall e \in E$	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SP on DAG</td><td>Dijkstra's algo <math>O(n^2)</math></td></tr> <tr> <td><math>O(n+m)</math></td><td>Bellman Ford <math>O(mn)</math></td></tr> </table>	SP on DAG	Dijkstra's algo $O(n^2)$	$O(n+m)$	Bellman Ford $O(mn)$	Dijkstra's algo $O(m \lg n)$
SP on DAG	Dijkstra's algo $O(n^2)$					
$O(n+m)$	Bellman Ford $O(mn)$					

SP on DAG

③  $\sum_{v \sim u} \text{cost}[u, v] \rightarrow \text{dist}[u]$



dist[u]

relax( $u, v$ ) {

if ( $\text{dist}[u] + \text{cost}[u, v] < \text{dist}[v]$ ) {

$\text{dist}[v] = \text{dist}[u] + \text{cost}[u, v]$ ;

1.  $\pi(v) = \text{null}$

$$\text{dist}[v] = \text{dist}[u] + \text{cost}[u, v];$$
$$\underline{\pi[v] = u};$$

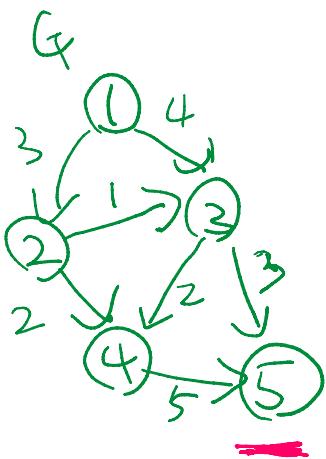
� in  
PAG

for ( $u$  in topological\_sort( $G$ )) {

    for ( $v$  in  $G.\text{neighbor}(u)$ ) {

relax( $u, v$ ):

$O(n+m)$

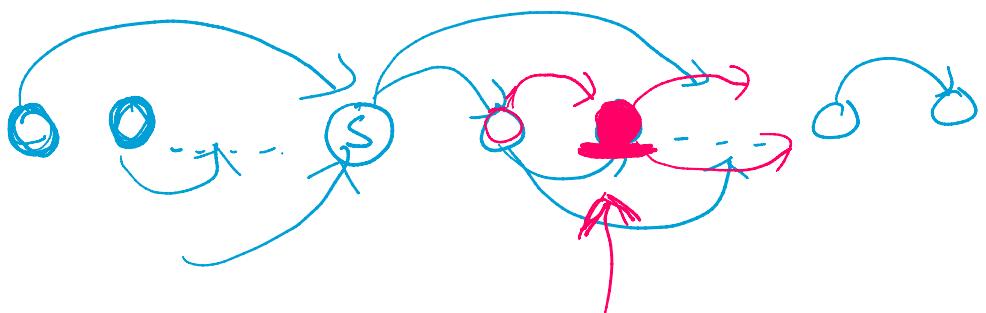


$S=2$

$1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

dist

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \infty & 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{matrix}$



(A) make sense

dist[•]

(B) make no sense

Dijkstra's algo

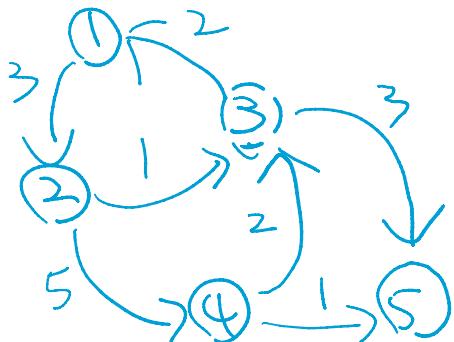
$N = \{ \cdot \}$

$V = \{ 1, \dots, n \}$

$\overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^{N=1 \dots N}$        $V = \{1 \dots n\}$   
 while ( $N \neq V$ ) { min heap [only keeps unpicked vertices]  
 ① { Pick vertex  $u \in V \setminus N$   
with the smallest  $dist[u]$  value  
 $O(1)$   $O(n)$  }

$O(\lg n)$   $O(1)$  ②  $N = N \cup \{u\}$   
 $O(\deg(u) \cdot \lg n)$  ③ for ( $v$  in  $G.\text{neighbor}(u)$ ) { bubbleup  
 $O(\deg(u))$   $O(1)$   $\downarrow$   $\text{relax}(u, v);$   
 $O(m \lg n)$

$G$



$O(n^2)$

$s=2$

$dist$

$x$	$x$	$x$	$x$	$x$
1	2	3	4	5

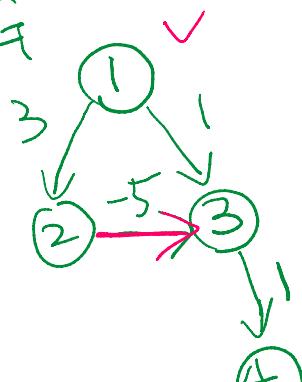
$N = \{2, 3, 1, 5, 4\}$

$u =$

1	2	3	4	5
F	F	F	F	F

$picked$

$G$



$s=1$

$dist$

$x$	$x$	$x$	$x$
1	2	3	4

$\rightarrow$

$\sim$

$\sim$

$\sim$   $\sim$

4

$$\rightarrow \quad \curvearrowright$$

$$\underline{O(m \lg n)}$$

## Bellman-Ford

B.F. (G, S) ↑

$$\underline{\text{dist}[S]} = 0;$$

for(i=1,2,...,n-1)

for( u = 1, 2, ---, n) {

```
for (v in G.neighbors(u)) {
```

relax( $u, v$ );

$$i = k$$

⑤  $\rightsquigarrow$  ⑥       $\# \text{edge} = k$

dict[u]

(A) make sense

③ make no sense



Cost (path  $S \rightarrow U$ )

num\_edges(path  $s \rightarrow u$ )

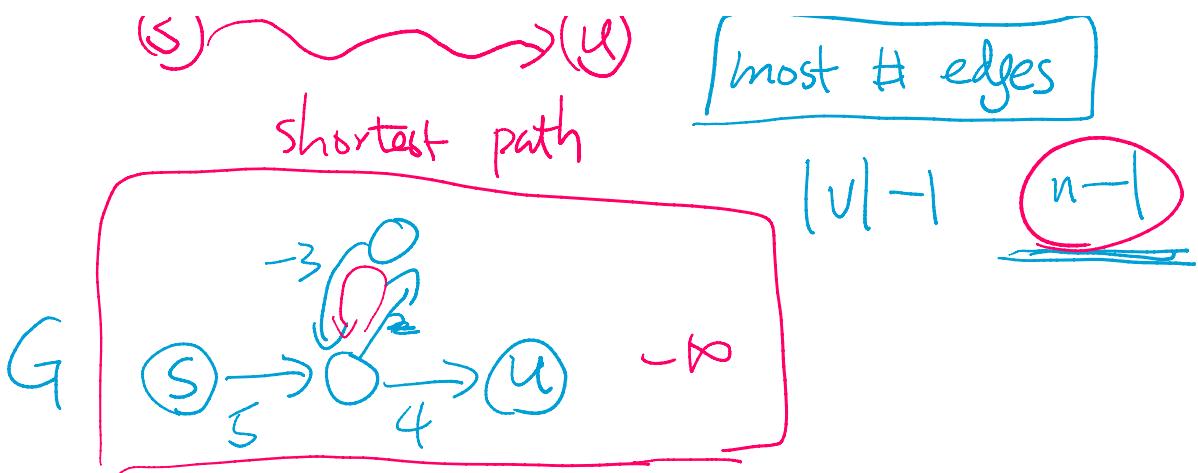
$$S \xrightarrow{3} O \xrightarrow{5} O \xrightarrow{4} u$$

cost is 12

# edge is 3



most # edges



negatively weighted cycles X

shortest distance is not well defined

simple path ✓  $S \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow U$

X  $S \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow U$

B.F. ( $G, S$ ) {

for ( $i = 1 \dots n-1$ ) {

for ( $(u, v) \in E$ ) {

relax( $u, v$ )

}      }

for ( $(u, v) \in E$ ) {

relax( $u, v$ );

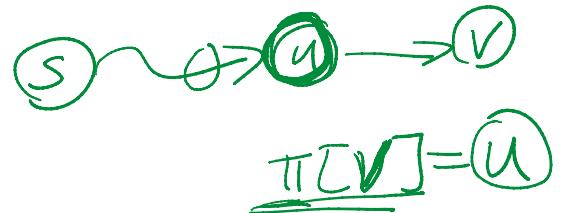
dist[ ]

$$S + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

shortest distance

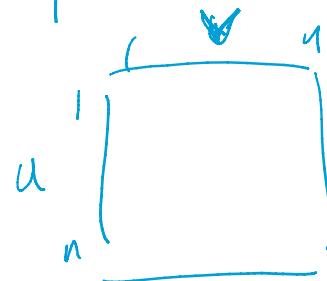
dist[ ]

shortest path ??



APSP [all pair shortest path]

- $G = (V, E)$
- $e \in E$ ,  $\text{cost}(e)$



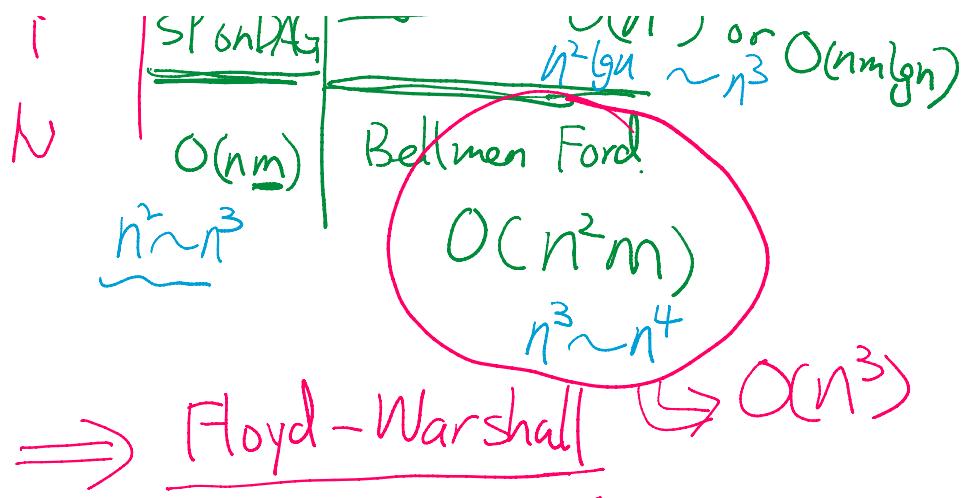
want short distance dist[u, v]  $\forall u, v \in V$

Run SSSP n times

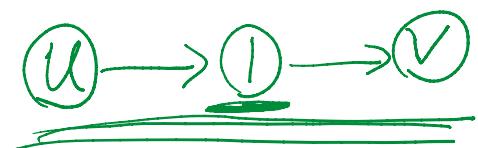
① Is G a DAG

② all edge costs  
are positive

	X	N	$m = O(n^2)$
SP on DAG	X	X	$O(n^3)$ or $n^2 \lg n \sim n^3 \lg(nm)$
Pijkstra			$m = \Omega(n)$



$\boxed{f^k(u, v)} = \text{shortest distance from } u \text{ to } v$   
 w/ vertex on shortest path  
 have to be in  $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$



$$\frac{f(u,v)}{\underline{f^2(u,v)}} \quad \overline{f_1, 23}$$



$$\frac{xf'(u,v)}{xf^2(u,v)} \quad \underline{\underline{913}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(u,v)}}$$

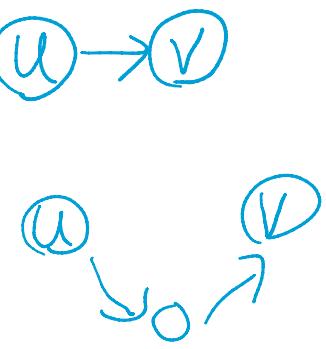
*u* → *v*

$$\checkmark f^3(u,v) \text{ 91,2,34}$$

$q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$

$$f^0(u, v) = \begin{cases} \text{cost}[u, v] & \\ \infty & \end{cases}$$

$\text{adj. matrix}$



$$\underline{f^0(u, v)} \Rightarrow f^1(u, v) \Rightarrow f^2(u, v) \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \overline{f^n(u, v)}$$

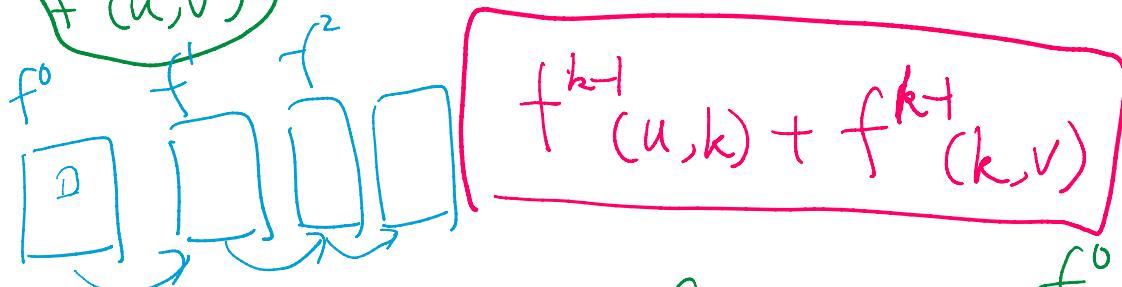
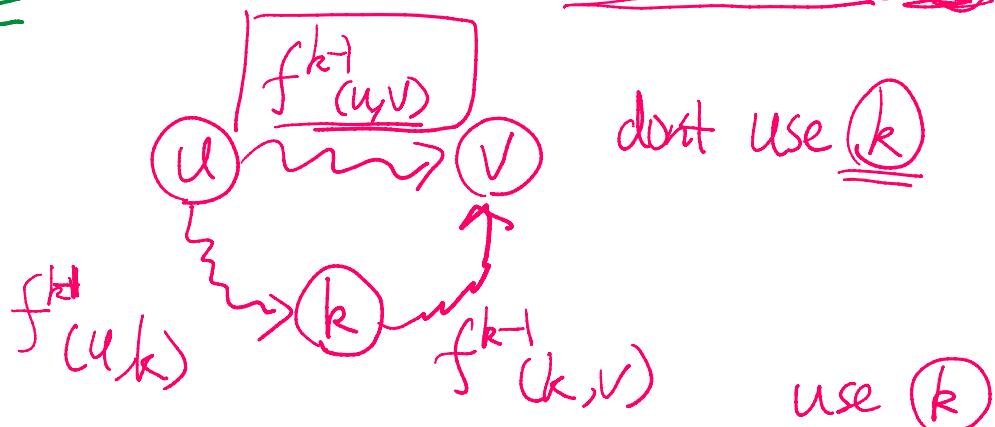
base case

$$f^k(u, v) = \min \left\{ f^{k-1}(u, v), f^{k-1}(u, k) + f^{k-1}(k, v) \right\}$$

{1, 2, ..., k-1, k}

goal

$$\begin{aligned} f^{k-1}(u, v) \\ f^{k-2}(u, v) \\ \vdots \\ f^0(u, v) \end{aligned}$$



F. W ( G )

$$\frac{f^0 = \text{cost}[u, v]}{f^1, f^2, f^3, \dots, f^n}$$

for (k = 1, 2, ..., n)

for (u = 1..n)

$O(n^3)$

for ( $u = 1 \dots n$ ) {

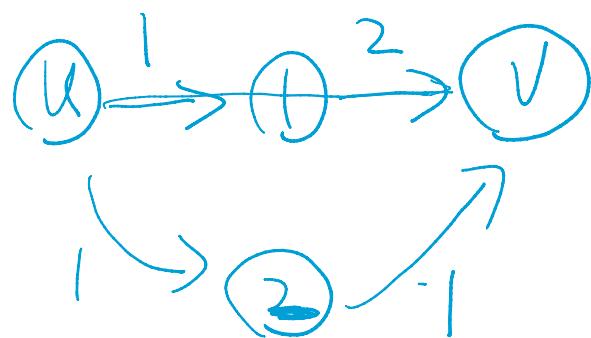
    for ( $v = 1 \dots n$ ) {

$$A[u, v] = \min \left\{ \underbrace{A[u, v]}_{}, \underbrace{A[u, k] + A[k, v]}_{} \right\}$$

}     }

}     }

    return A;



$$f^1(u, v) = 3$$

13

$$f^2(u, v)$$