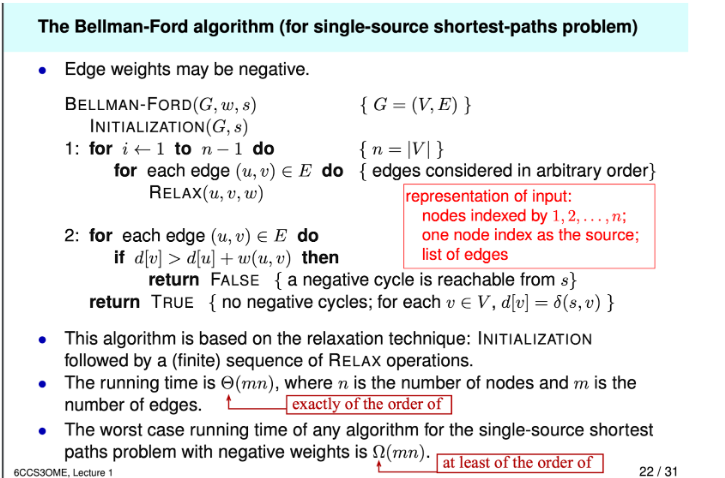
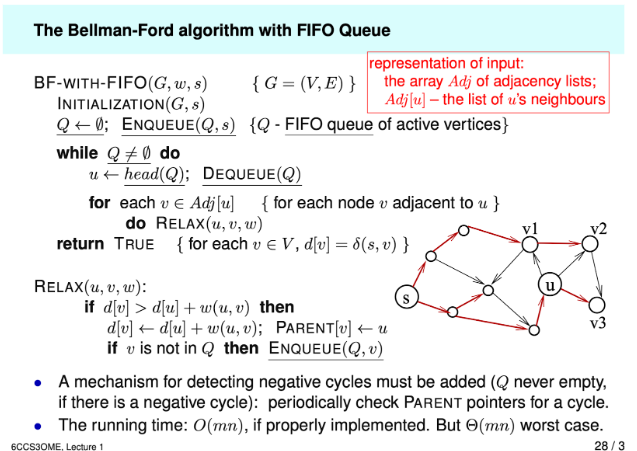
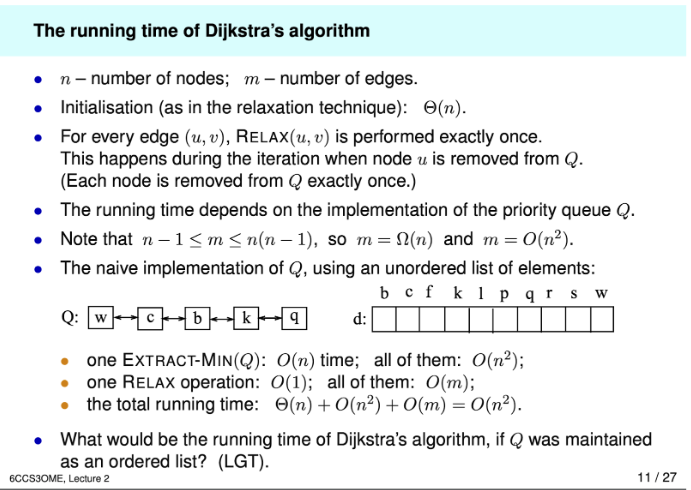
# Bellman ford



## Bellman with FIFO



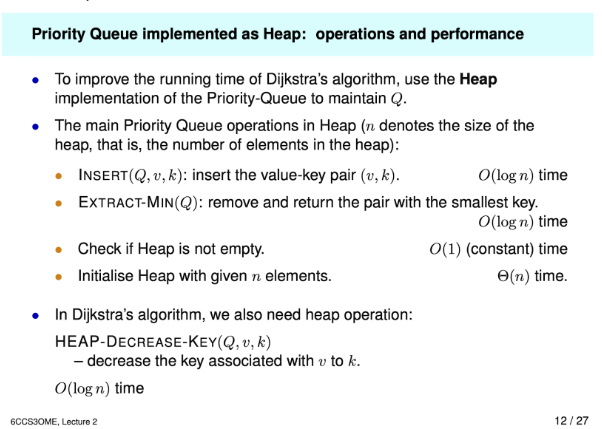
# Dijkstra

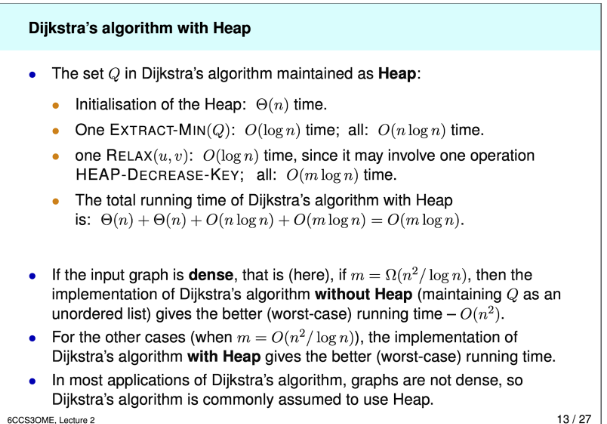


因为在这个算法里，每个点只会被提取一次，每次提取都需要On的时间，一共有n个点，n x On = O

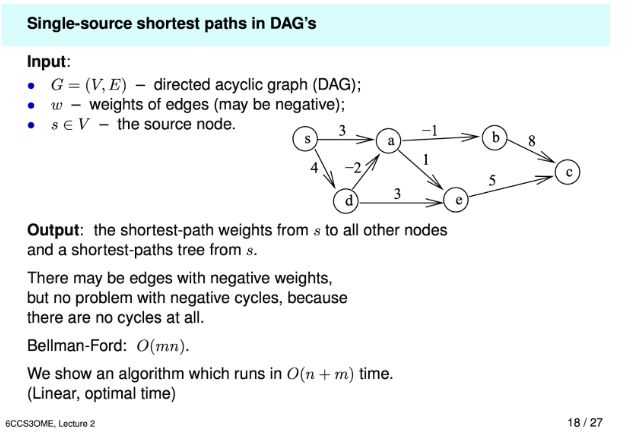
这里需要注意普通dijkstra 用unorder list的relax时间是O1

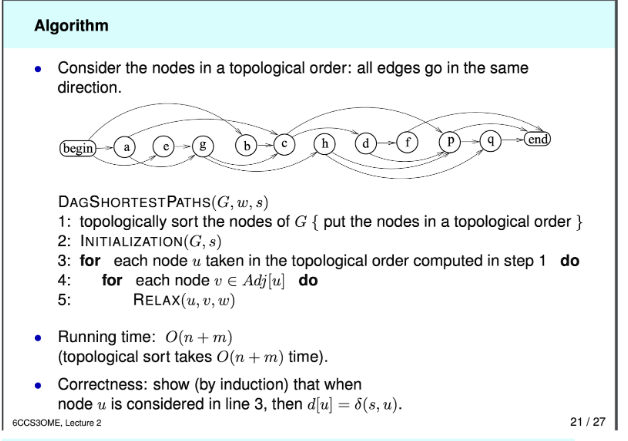
## Dijkstra Heap



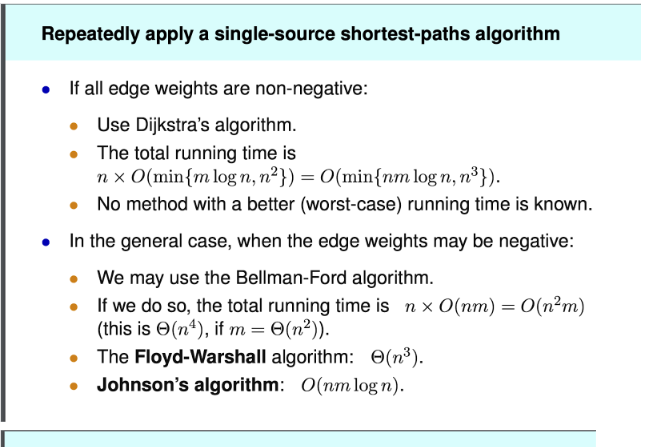


# Single source shortest path Direct Acyclic Graph



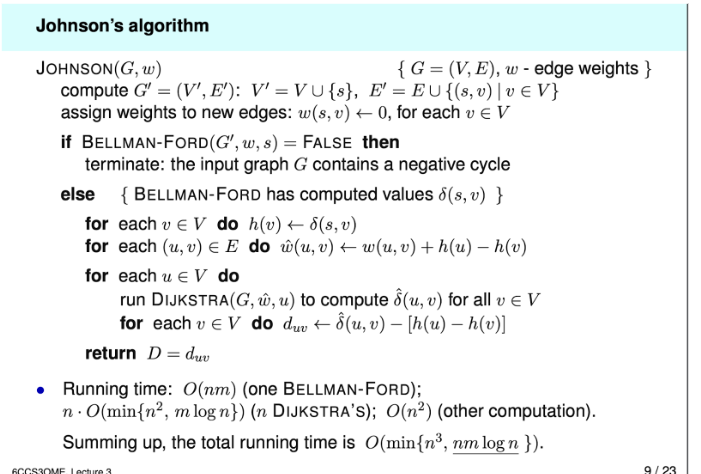


# All pairs shortest graph

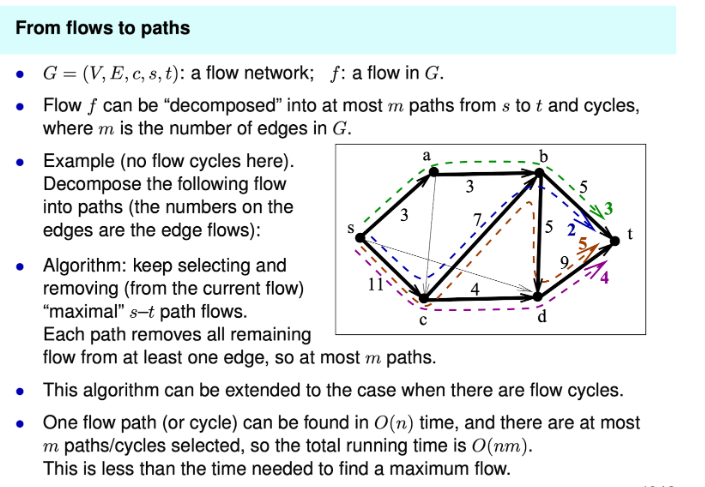


就是对每个点都用一次dijkstra algo，具体的复杂度取决于用的unorder list还是heap

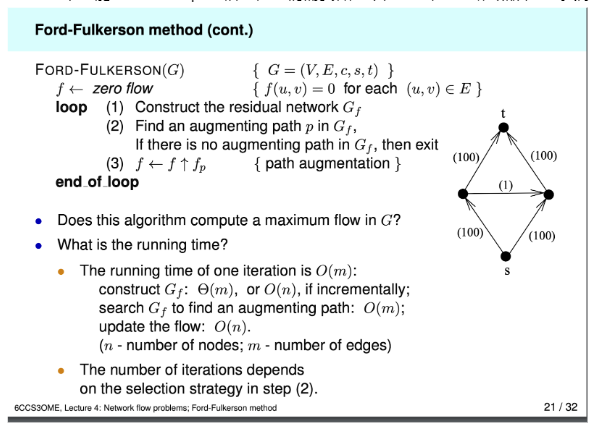
## Johonson’s algorithm

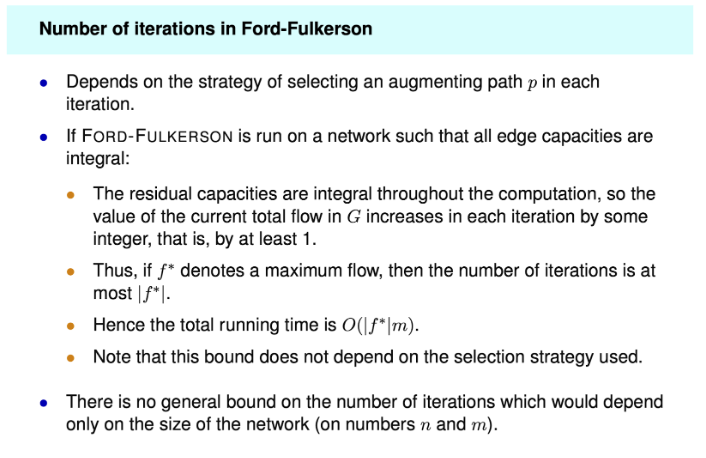


Maximum flow problem

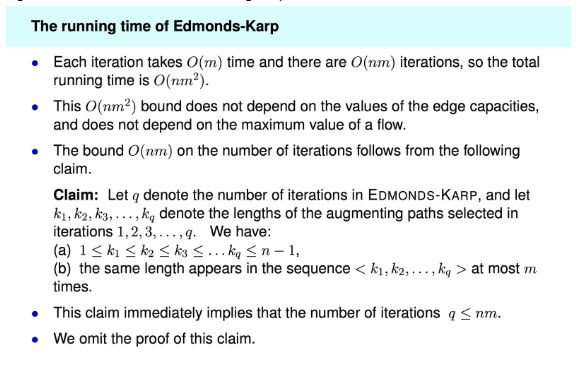


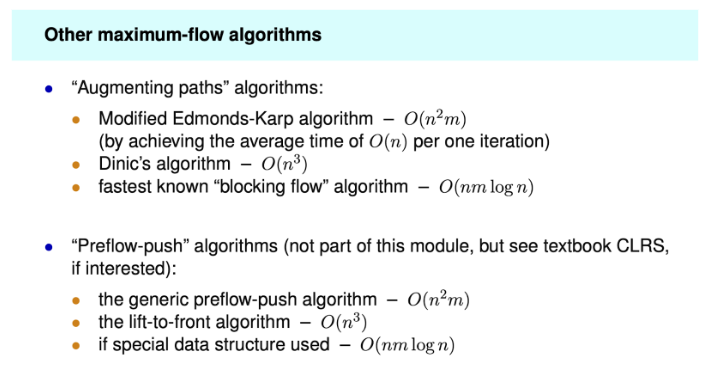
# Ford Fulkerson method



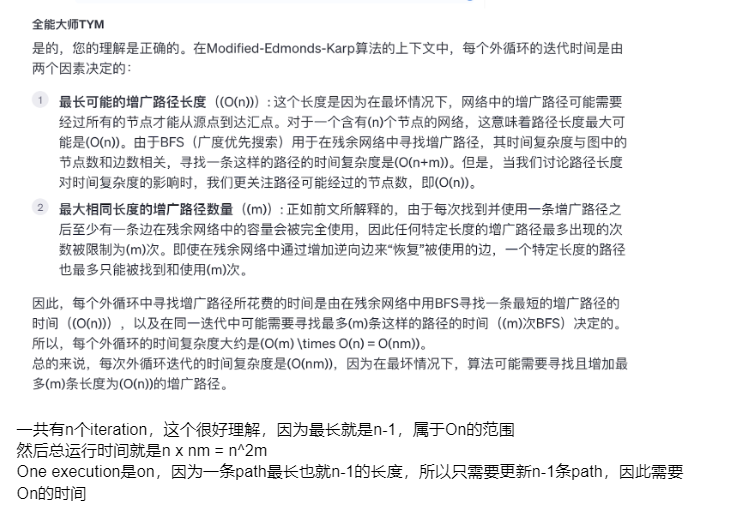


## Edmond-Karp

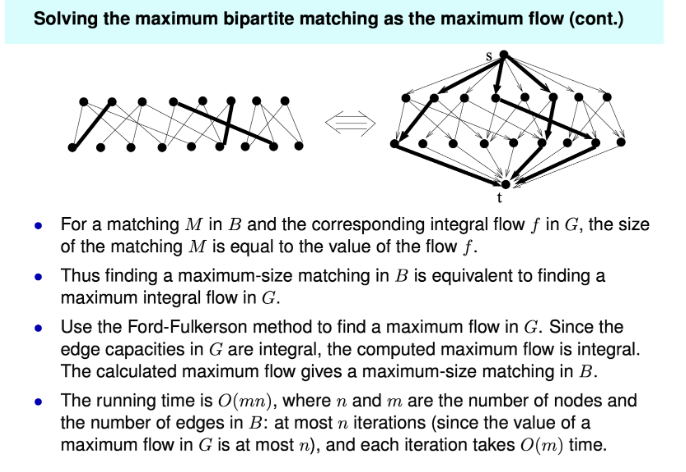




关于modified EK为什么是n^2m，如下



# Maximum bipartie



# Successive shortest path algo

