

Shortest paths

$l(u,v)$
 $l(e)$

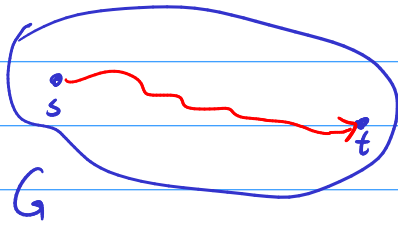
Graph $G=(V,E)$, $n=|V|, m=|E|$.

Length $l: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($l(u,v) \geq 0$ for all u,v , and $l(u,v) < 0$)

for path $P=(u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k)$

then $l(P) = l(u_0, u_1) + l(u_1, u_2) + \dots + l(u_{k-1}, u_k)$

- for s, t we look for shortest path from s to t .

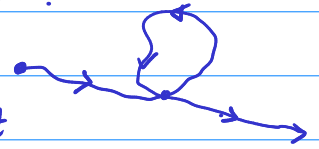


- This is shortest path — ① This path
- ② Is path an s-t path (st-path)

paths from s to t = ?

• Division

simple paths from s to t



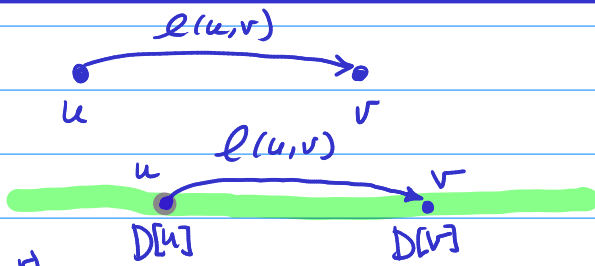
Def: negative length cycle

► Is there shortest path from s to t in G with negative-length cycle C if s to v is C and v to t .

Proof: • if we st-path P long and simple st-path P' is shorter than P



- This is shortest path if it is simple st-path \rightarrow division
- \rightarrow path is simple



if $D[v] > D[u] + l(u,v)$
 $D[v] \leftarrow D[u] + l(u,v)$

► relaxation edge (u,v)

relaxed condition D

if $D[v] \leq D[u] + l(u,v)$

s-source node

$D[s]$

← $D[s] = 0$, if an edge has not relaxed

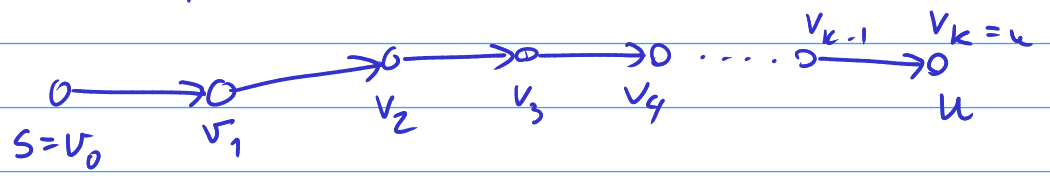
edge (u,v)

► $D[u]$ is the length of shortest path from s to u.

$D[v] \leq D[u] + l(u,v)$

Proof: assume su-path P from

$$l(u,v) \geq D[v] - D[u]$$



$$l(P) = l(v_0, v_1) + l(v_1, v_2) + l(v_2, v_3) + \dots + l(v_{k-1}, v_k)$$

$$(\cancel{D[v_1]} - \cancel{D[v_0]}) + (\cancel{D[v_2]} - \cancel{D[v_1]}) + (\cancel{D[v_3]} - \cancel{D[v_2]}) + \dots + (\cancel{D[v_k]} - \cancel{D[v_{k-1}]})$$

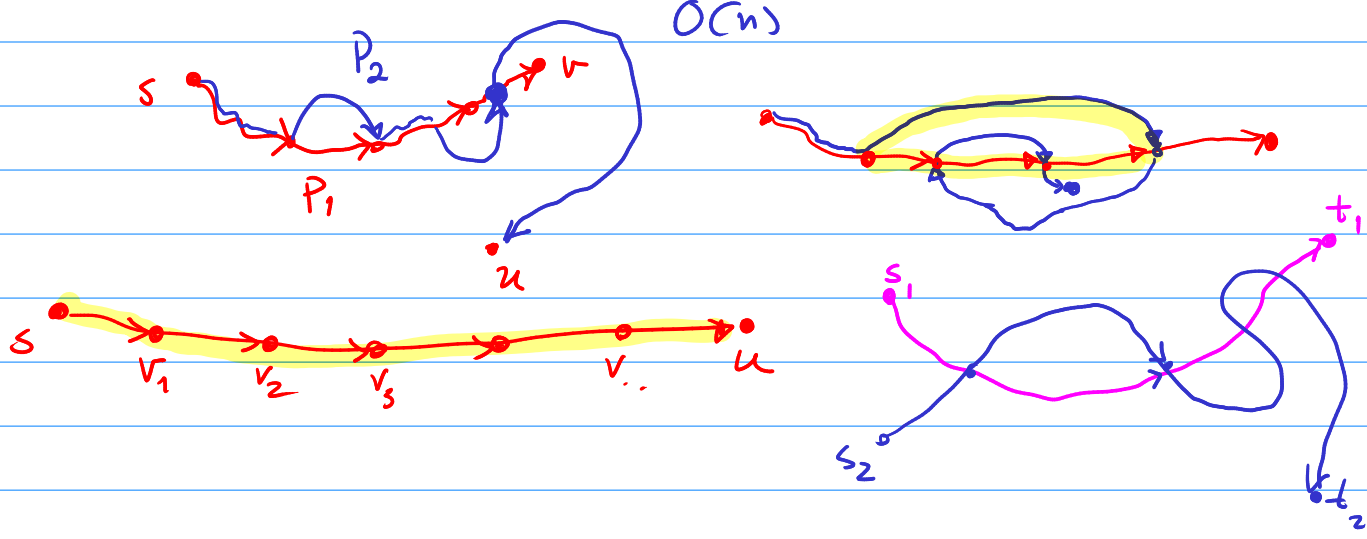
$$\geq D[v_k] - D[v_0] = D[u] - D[s] = D[u]$$

► if an edge has not relaxed, $D[s] = 0$ because path from s to u is $D[u]$, path via v is shortest path.

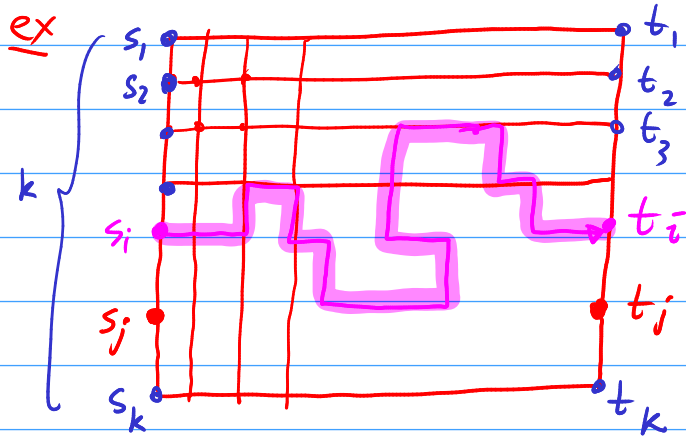
► Single-source shortest path.

- label: $D[u] \dots$

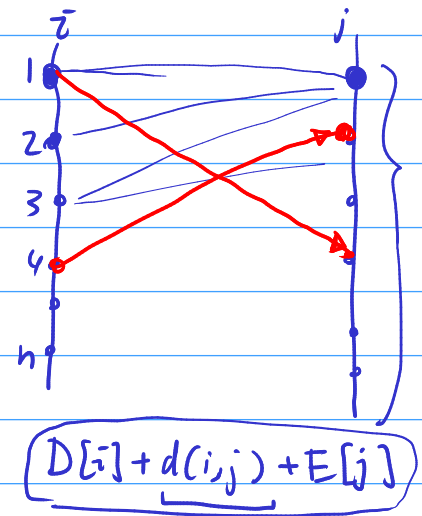
- paths: shortest paths from s to u nodes using n paths, $O(n^2)$
 ↳ min tree (shortest paths) min path & near



edge weight ≥ 0 .



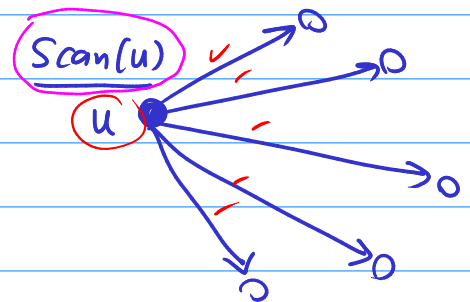
2) shortest path
 from s_i to t_i



find shortest paths on $S \cup V$ node \rightarrow shortest path tree T

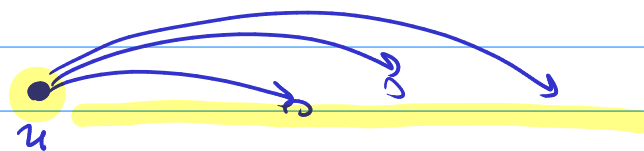
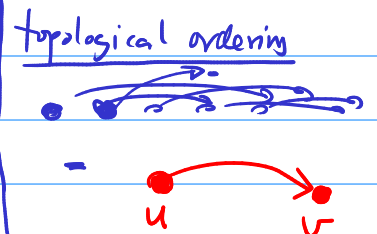
$D[u] \leftarrow \infty \forall u, D[s] \leftarrow 0$
 $parent[s] \leftarrow nil$
 While \exists edge (u,v) is to be relaxed,
 if on edge (u,v) is to be relaxed
 relax (u,v) :
 $D[v] \leftarrow D[u] + l(u,v)$
 $parent[v] \leftarrow u.$

if any path on $S \cup V$ node u to v in T
 is the shortest path.



Efficient order \blacktriangleright DAG (directed acyclic graph)

- relax edge in a topological order
 of the graph in which no edge



\blacktriangleright Relax in \rightarrow weight ≥ 0 . (Dijkstra's algorithm)

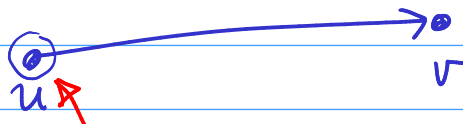
$O(n^2)$

$D[s] \leftarrow 0$ Scanned $[u] \leftarrow false \forall u.$
 $D[u] \leftarrow \infty \forall u$
 While \exists node is to be scan:

$u \leftarrow$ node is scanned $[u] = false$ b/w: $D[u]$ min

Scan (u)

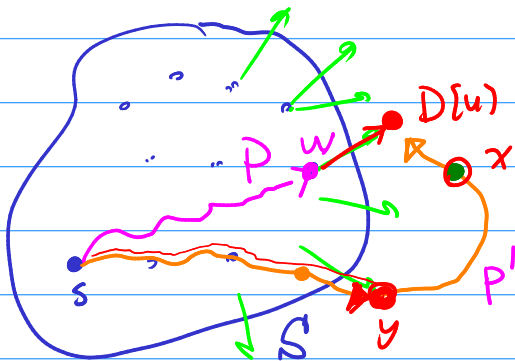
Scanned $[u] \leftarrow true.$



- (u, v) is relaxed
- if $\text{scan}(u)$
edge (u, v) relaxed
- if $\text{scan}(u) < \text{dist}(u, v)$
then update $D[v]$

• when $\text{scan}(u), D[u]$ is
shortest path distance from s
to u

Proof: • $D[s] = 0$ is shortest path distance from s to s



Let S is set of
nodes that scanned before.

- induction hypothesis:
• if $w \in S$,
 $D[w]$ is shortest path
distance from s to w

- if u is scanned before
if $D[u]$ is not $\Rightarrow P[u]$ is not shortest path
from s to u .

• prove by contradiction.

• assume $D[u]$ is not shortest path distance from s to u

• \exists path P' s.t. $l(P') < D[u]$.

• **claim:** \exists node $x \notin S$ s.t. x is on P' closer to u .

• **claim:** \exists node $y \in S$ s.t. y is on P' closer to s .

• So $l(P') = \text{dist}(s, y) + \text{dist}(y, x) + l(x, u)$

if $l(P') < D[u]$

then $\text{dist}(s, y) < D[u]$

if $\text{dist}(y, x) + l(x, u) \geq 0$

• **claim:** $D[y] = \text{dist}(s, y)$

$\Rightarrow D[y] < D[u]$ - contradiction

Let $\text{dist}(a, b)$
= shortest
path
distance
from a to b



Running time

$D[s] \leftarrow 0$ Scanned[u] \leftarrow false $\forall u$.
 $D[u] \leftarrow \infty \forall u$
 While \exists node u s.t. \neg scanned:

$u \leftarrow$ node u s.t. scanned[u] = false $\&\&$ $D[u]$ min

Scan(u):

for each edge $(u,v) \in E$

if $D[v] > D[u] + l(u,v)$

$D[v] \leftarrow D[u] + l(u,v)$

scanned[u] \leftarrow true.

$O(\deg(u))$

$O(m)$

$O(\log u)$

$O(m \log n)$

$O((n+m) \log n)$

Fibonacci Heap

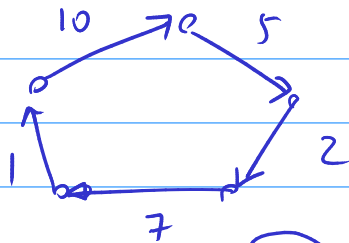
$O(n \log n + m)$

Special case $l(e)$ \in $[0, B]$ $\forall e \in E$
 B \leq $\lfloor B \rfloor$

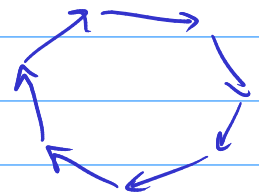
General weights

Minimum mean cycle.

length l
 G , n cycle C $\&$ $l(C)$ \leq l
 $\frac{l(C)}{|C|} \leq \frac{l}{|C|}$



$$\frac{25}{5} = 5$$



Guess answer α :

$G = (V, E)$, l_{α}

$l_{\alpha}(u,v) = l(u,v) - \alpha$

α \leq $\frac{l(C)}{|C|} \rightarrow$ \exists negative cycle

α \geq $\frac{l(C)}{|C|} \rightarrow$ \exists cycle ≥ 0

α \in $(\frac{l(C)}{|C|}, \frac{l(C)}{|C|}] \rightarrow$ \exists negative cycle & \exists cycle ≥ 0 .

Binary search

ex: $b(u,v)$ $\&$ $b(u_1, u_2) \cdot b(u_2, u_3) \cdot \dots \cdot b(u_{k-1}, u_k)$

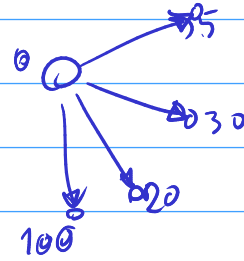
$$\text{Cost}(u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_k) = b(u_1, u_2) \cdot b(u_2, u_3) \cdot b(u_3, \dots) \dots$$

Bellman-Ford-Moore

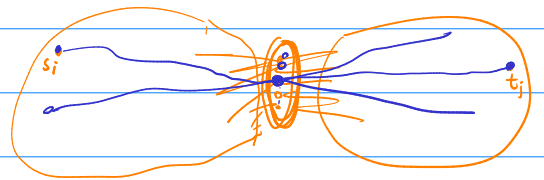
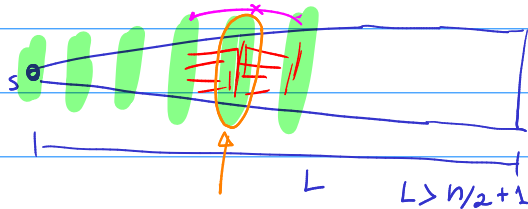
while in $n-1$ sov.
relax all edges.

Assume \exists negative-length cycle

ความหมายของ i sov
การผ่อนคลายของ shortest path
จน $\leq i$ edge
จึงได้ Distance label ถูกขึ้น.



$\forall G=(V,E), n=|V|, G$ is connected



All-pair shortest paths (อนุญาตให้มี negative length)

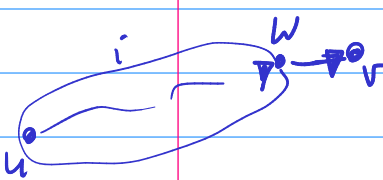
▷ Dynamic programming

ให้ $D[i, u, v]$ เป็นคำตอบ shortest path จาก u ไป v ที่มี $\leq i$ edge

• base case

• case $D[i, \dots, \dots]$ มาจาก $D[i+1, \dots, \dots]$

$$D[i+1, u, v] = \min \begin{cases} D[i, u, v] \\ \min_{(w,v) \in E} D[i, u, w] + l(w, v) \end{cases}$$



$$D_k[i, j] \leftarrow \min \begin{cases} D_{k-1}[i, j] \\ D_{k-1}[i, k] + D_{k-1}[k, j] \end{cases}$$

Floyd-Warshall

for $k \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots, n$
for $i \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots, n$
for $j \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots, n$
if $D[i, j] > D[i, k] + D[k, j]$
 $D[i, j] \leftarrow D[i, k] + D[k, j]$

โดยที่ $D_k[i, j]$ = ระยะสั้นสุดจาก $i \rightarrow j$
โดยที่ k = จำนวนของ node $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$

Graph with negative edge weights

finds all-pair shortest paths.

① FW $O(n^3)$

② Run BellmanFord Moore n sou $O(mn \cdot n)$ n sou $O(n^3)$

③ Run Dijkstra n sou $O(n \cdot (n+m) \log n)$
 $= O(n^2 \log n + nm \log n)$

▶ with edge weight $l(u,v)$ ① big weight $l(u,v)$
 ② shortest path P $l(u,v)$

node u $l(u)$ $P(u)$ $l(u)$ price function $l(u)$

reduced cost

$$l_p(u,v) = \underbrace{l(u)} + \underbrace{l(u,v)} - \underbrace{l(v)}$$

path $P = (s = u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k = t)$

$$l(P) = l(u_0, u_1) + l(u_1, u_2) + l(u_2, u_3) + \dots + l(u_{k-1}, u_k)$$

reduced len

path

$$l_p(u_0, u_1) + l_p(u_1, u_2) + \dots$$

$$+ l_p(u_{k-1}, u_k)$$

$$\left(\underbrace{l(u_0)} + \underbrace{l(u_0, u_1)} - \underbrace{l(u_1)} \right) + \left(\underbrace{l(u_1)} + \underbrace{l(u_1, u_2)} - \underbrace{l(u_2)} \right) + \dots + \left(\underbrace{l(u_{k-1})} + \underbrace{l(u_{k-1}, u_k)} - \underbrace{l(u_k)} \right)$$

$$= l(u_0) + l(P) - l(u_k)$$

if price function p $l_p(u,v) \geq 0 \quad \forall (u,v) \in E$

$$0 \leq l_p(u,v) = p(u) + l(u,v) - p(v)$$

\Rightarrow

$$p(v) \leq p(u) + l(u,v)$$

sum in a' D is the shortest path distance from source s to v
 \rightarrow edge e : relaxed w

$$\forall (u,v) \quad \underline{D[v]} \leq \underline{D[u]} + l(u,v)$$

\Rightarrow D is price function $\forall v \in V$

$$l_D(u,v) \geq 0 \quad \forall (u,v) \in E.$$

Johnson's algorithm

- Run Bellman Ford from s \rightarrow D distance fun D .
- $u \rightarrow v$ length $l \rightarrow l_D$: $l_D(u,v) = D[u] + l(u,v) - D[v]$
- for $u \in V$.
 run Dijkstra's alg from u

br 1: $O(mn) + O(n \cdot (n+m) \log n)$

In connected graph G is odd-degree nodes.
 k Tours.

an edge has degree 2 - an edge has degree 2 .

hint: $k=2$.

