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ALL PAIRS SHORTEST PATHS

- Floyd-Warshall (Dynamic Programming)

All pairs shortest paths output: a shortest path tree for each source vertex

No negative weight edges

Run Dijkstra's Algorithm V times array: $V \cdot \Theta(V^2) = \Theta(V^3)$ heap: $V \cdot \Theta(E \log V) = \Theta(E \cdot V \log V)$

Contains negative weight edges, but no cycles $\frac{w}{neg. cost}$ Run Bellman-Ford V times $V.\theta(V E) = \theta(V^2 E)$

Floy d-Warshall $\Theta(V^3)$ ~ a "fast" $\Theta(V^3)$ alg. negative weight edges O.K.

very, very slow

Floyd-Warshall Algorithm as D.P.

SP(i,j,k) = length of shortest path from i to i where intermediate vertices are numbered < k.

vertex numbered of vertex numberings is totally arbitrary not an int. vertex

Dynamic Programming Table:

3 dimensions, one each for i, i & k: D(k)[i,j]

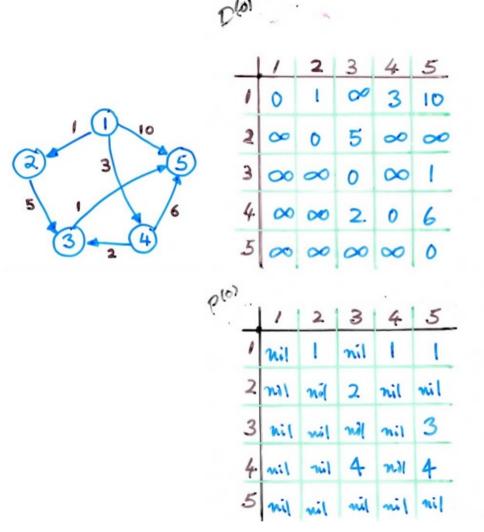
Fill in starting with smaller values of k. will re

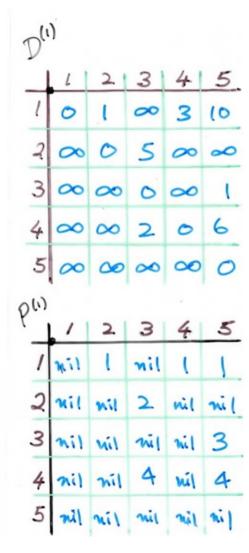
If we fill in the entire table, we have shortest paths for every pair of vertices.

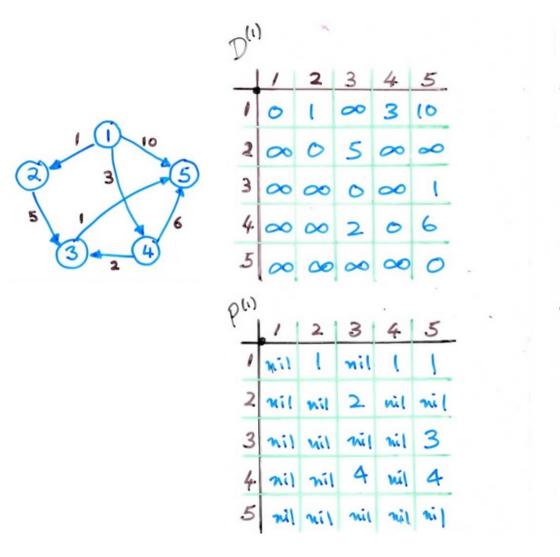
"Recovering actual solution" not done in the usual way.

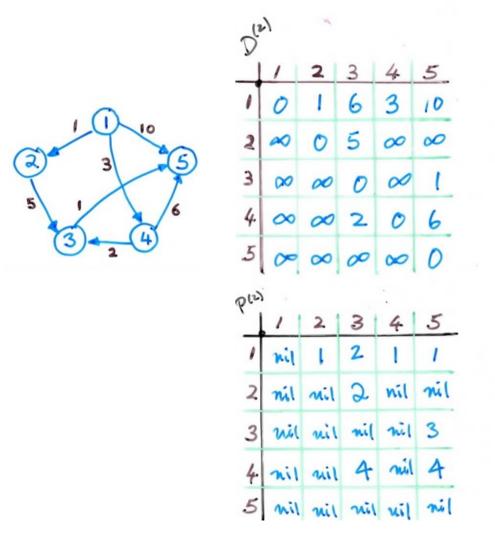
Compute shortest path trees,

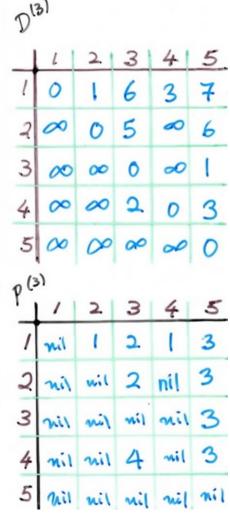
not just lengths

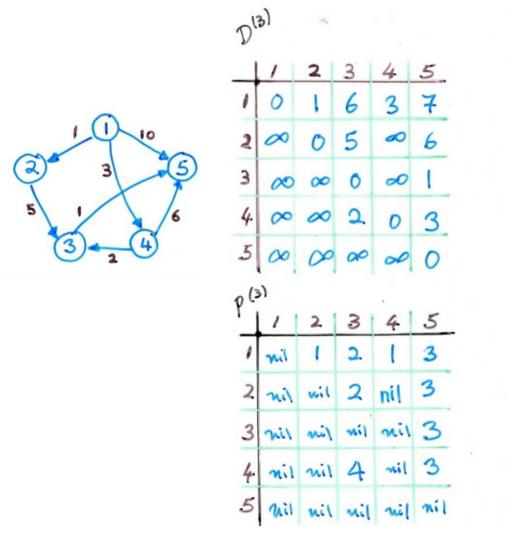


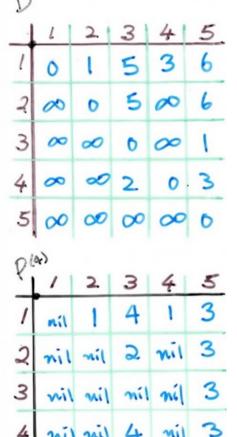




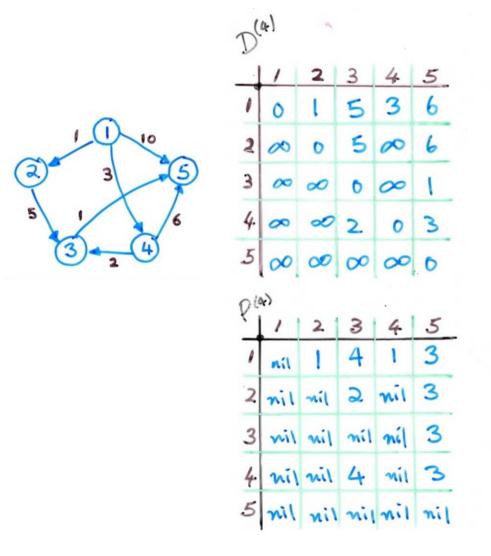


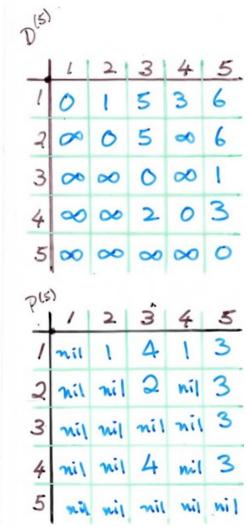






nil nignil nil





Floyd 1 1* Us			, Ma	itrix */	/	
D(0) =	adja	cency	matr	rix for g	raph G :# of ve	ntices

if D(k-1)[1,j] > D(k-1)[1,k] + D(k-1)[k,j]

P(K)[1,3] = P(K-1)[k,1]

D(K)[1/3] = D(K-1)[1/2]

P(k)[i,i] = P(k-1)[i,i]

D(K)[1,1] = D(K-1)[1,E] + D(K-1)[K,2]

for j=1 ton

else

for i=1 ton

If j == k, we check

If
$$j=k$$
, we check
$$D^{(k-1)}[i,j] > D^{(k-1)}[i,k] + D^{(k-1)}[k,j]$$

So. D(K-1) [i,k] == D(k) [i,b]

Similarly, D(k-1) [k,i] == D(k) [k,i]

 $D^{(k-1)}[i,k] > D^{(k-1)}[i,k] + D^{(k-1)}[k,k]$

Furthermore, RHS of assignments are D(k-1)[1,k] & D(k-1)[k,j]

D(k)[i,i]=D(k-1)[i,k]+D(k-1)[k,i]

if we remove (k) & (k-1), the result is the same!





Floyd-Warshall

D = adjacency matrix for graph G for k=1 to n== # of varices for i=1 to n for j=1 to n if D[i,j] > D[i,k] + D[k,j] (B(N3)) D[i,i] = D[i,k] + D[k,i] P[i,j] = P[k,j] row i P[i, -] is the predecessor array for the shortest path tree w/ source i