

# Algoritmer og Datastrukturer 2

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Korteste Veje

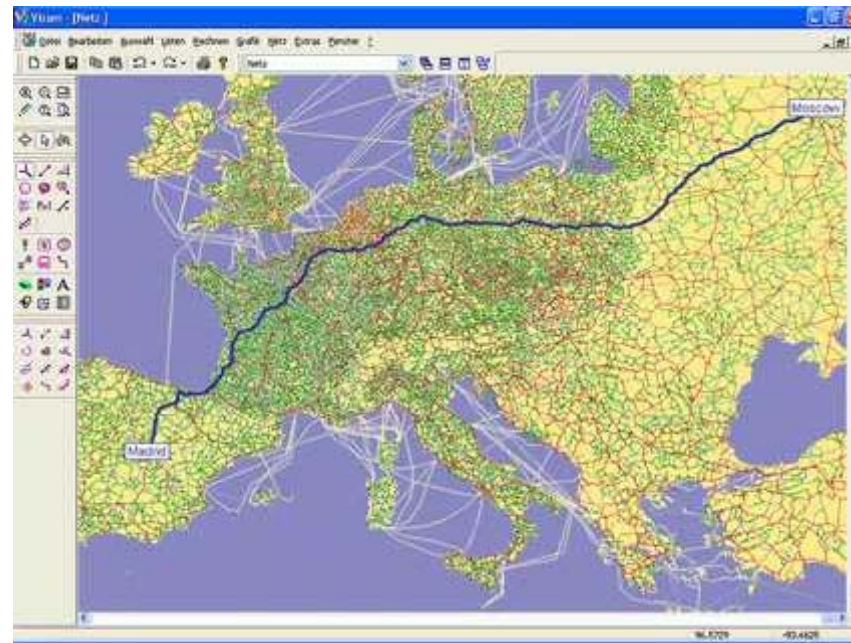
[CLRS, kapitel 24, 25.1-25.2]



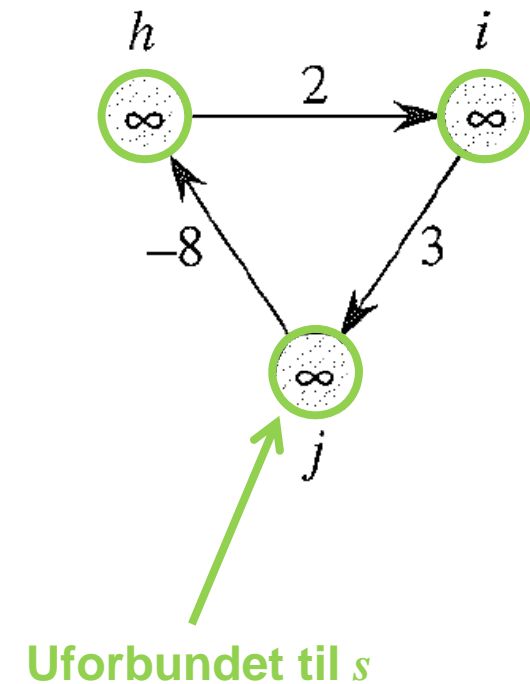
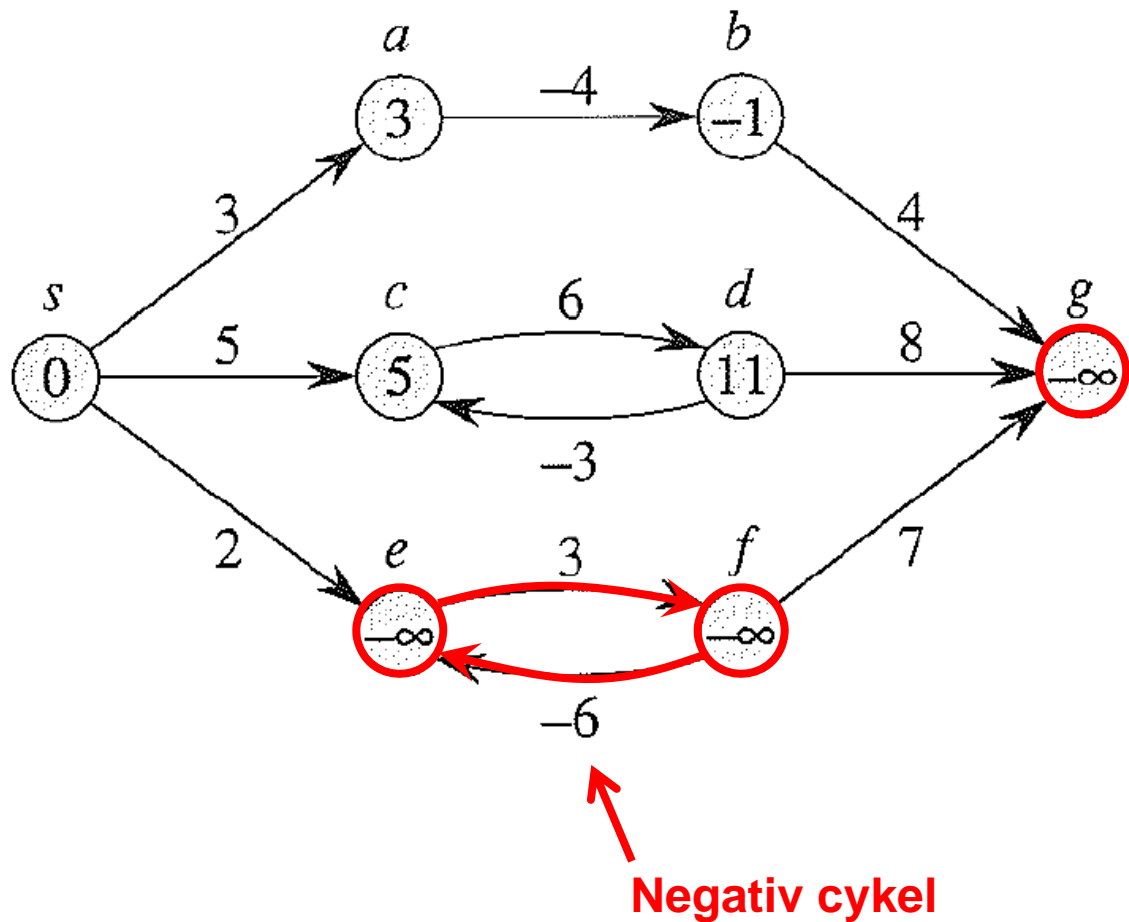
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# Kort over Vest-Europa

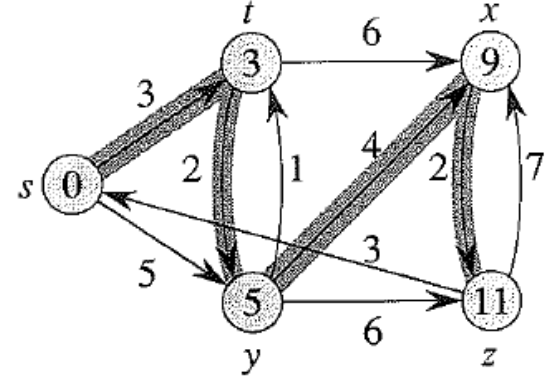
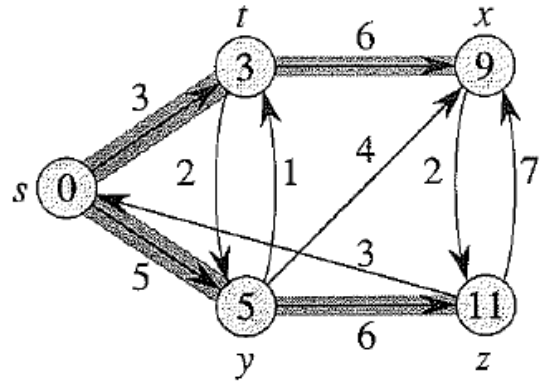
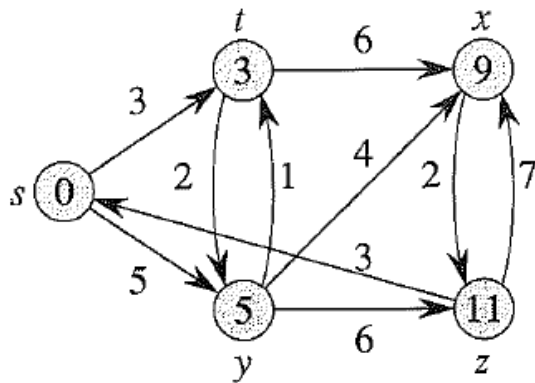
- 18.029.721 knuder
- 42.199.587 orienterede kanter



# Eksempel: Korteste veje fra $s$



# Eksempel: Korteste veje træer

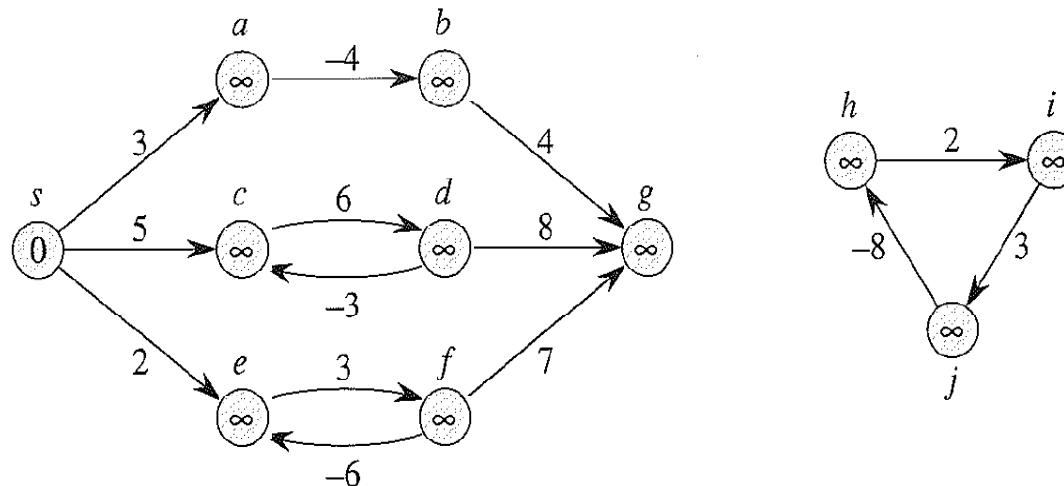


2 forskellige korteste veje træer der repræsenterer stier fra s med samme længde

# Korteste Veje Estimator : Initialisering

INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE( $G, s$ )

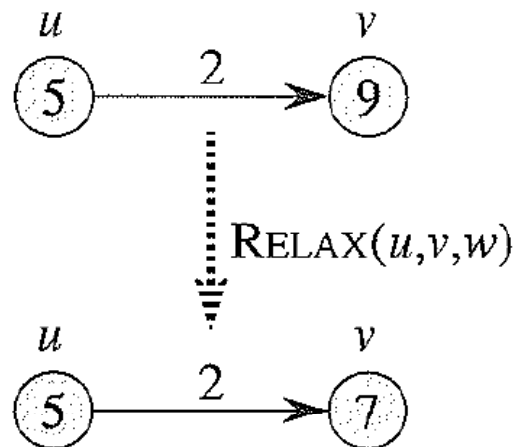
- 1 **for** each vertex  $v \in V[G]$
- 2     **do**  $d[v] \leftarrow \infty$
- 3          $\pi[v] \leftarrow \text{NIL}$
- 4  $d[s] \leftarrow 0$



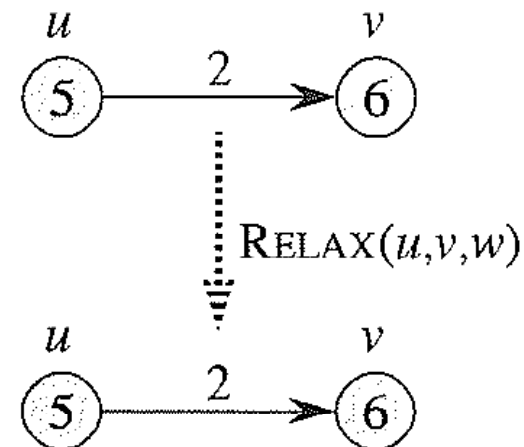
# Korteste Veje Estimer : Relax

$\text{RELAX}(u, v, w)$

- 1 **if**  $d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)$ .
- 2 **then**  $d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + w(u, v)$
- 3  $\pi[v] \leftarrow u$



**Kortere afstand  
til  $v$  fundet**



**Forbedrer ikke  
afstanden til  $v$**

# Bellman-Ford:

## Korteste Veje i Grafer med Negative Vægte

BELLMAN-FORD( $G, w, s$ )

1 INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE( $G, s$ )

2 **for**  $i \leftarrow 1$  **to**  $|V[G]| - 1$

3     **do for** each edge  $(u, v) \in E[G]$

4         **do** RELAX( $u, v, w$ )

5     **for** each edge  $(u, v) \in E[G]$

6         **do if**  $d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)$

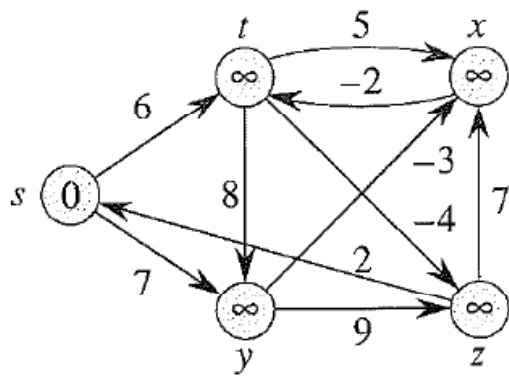
7             **then return** FALSE

8     **return** TRUE

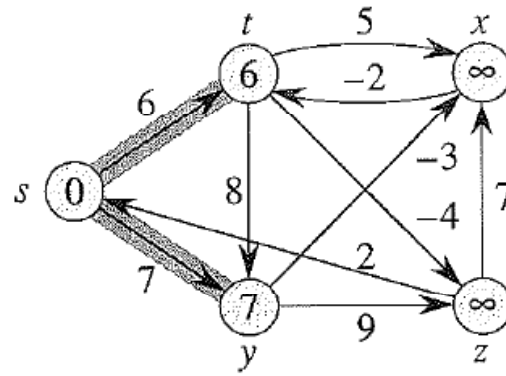
Check for  
negativ  
cykel

Tid  $O(nm)$

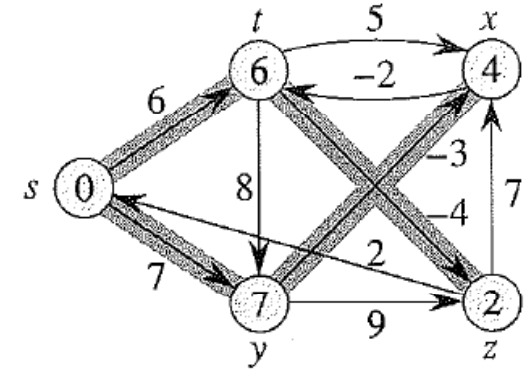
# Bellman-Ford: Eksempel



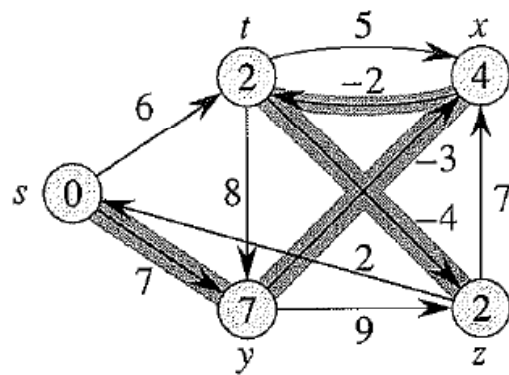
(a)



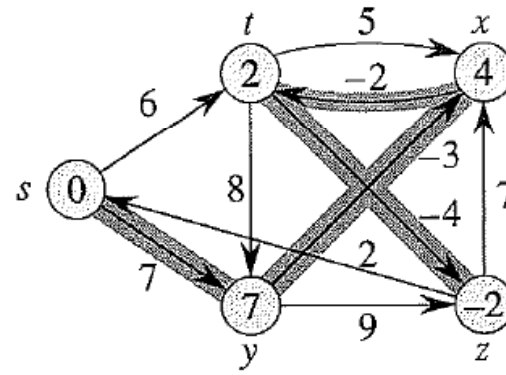
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



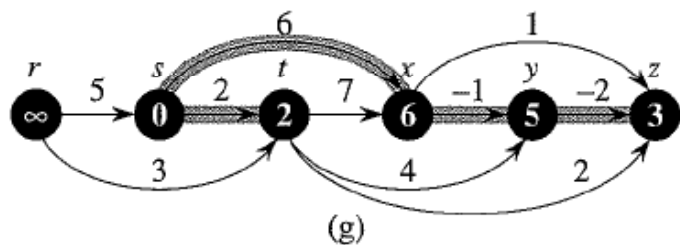
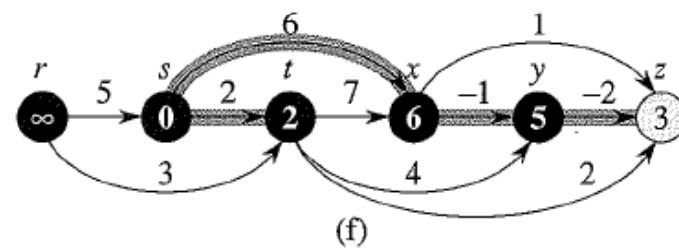
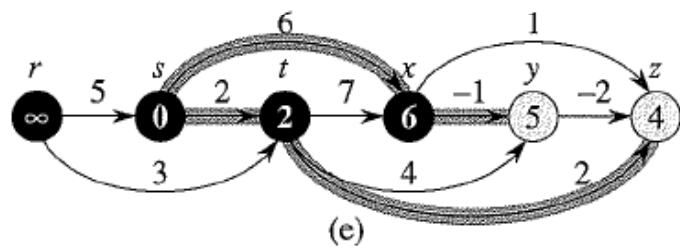
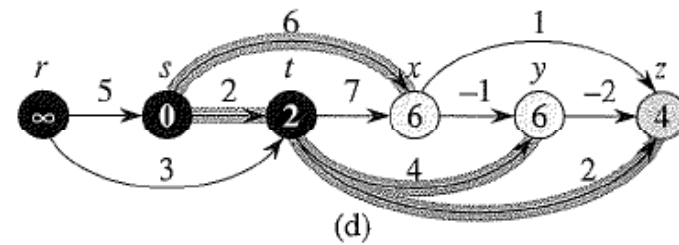
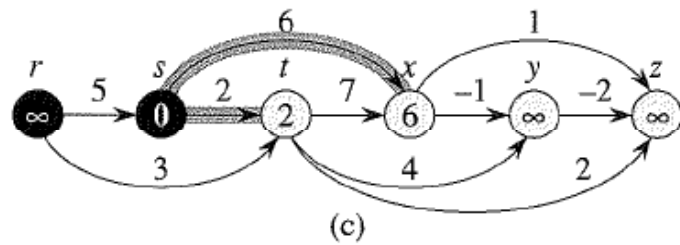
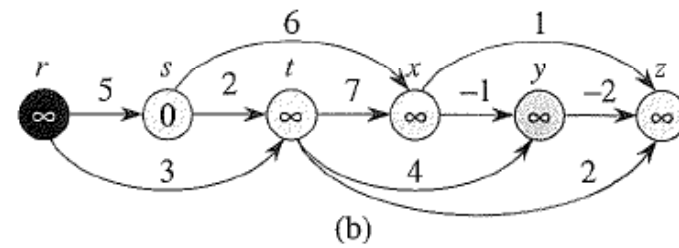
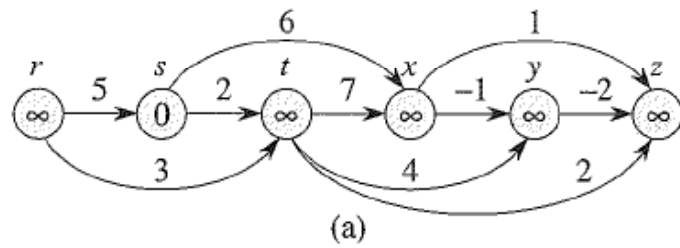
# Korteste Veje i Acycliske Grafer

DAG-SHORTEST-PATHS ( $G, w, s$ )

- 1 topologically sort the vertices of  $G$
- 2 INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE ( $G, s$ )
- 3 **for** each vertex  $u$ , taken in topologically sorted order
- 4     **do for** each vertex  $v \in Adj[u]$
- 5         **do** RELAX( $u, v, w$ )

**Tid**  $O(n+m)$

# Acykliske Grafer : Eksempel



# Dijkstra:

## Korteste Veje i Grafer uden Negative Vægte

DIJKSTRA( $G, w, s$ )

1 INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE( $G, s$ )

2  $S \leftarrow \emptyset$

3  $Q \leftarrow V[G]$

$Q =$  prioritets kø (besøger knuderne  
efter stigende afstand fra  $s$ )

4 **while**  $Q \neq \emptyset$

5     **do**  $u \leftarrow$  EXTRACT-MIN( $Q$ )

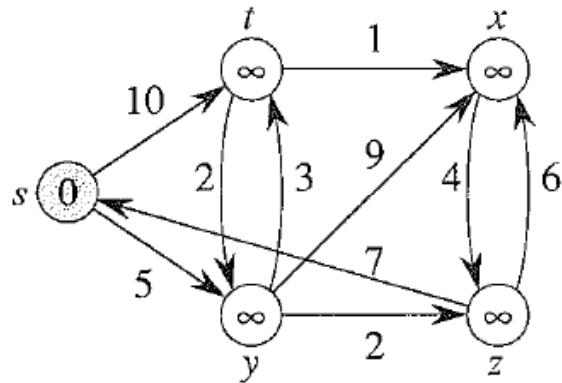
6          $S \leftarrow S \cup \{u\}$

7         **for** each vertex  $v \in Adj[u]$

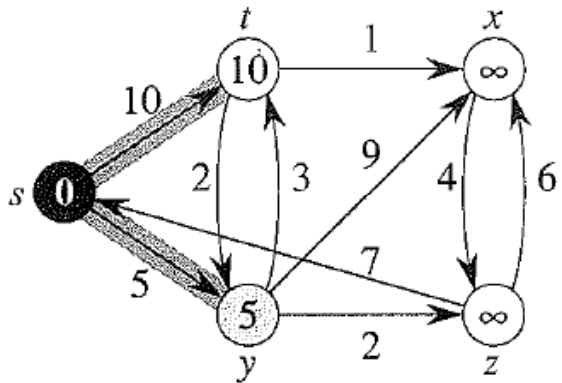
8             **do** RELAX( $u, v, w$ )

**Tid**  $O((n+m) \cdot \log n)$   
eller  $O(n^2+m)$

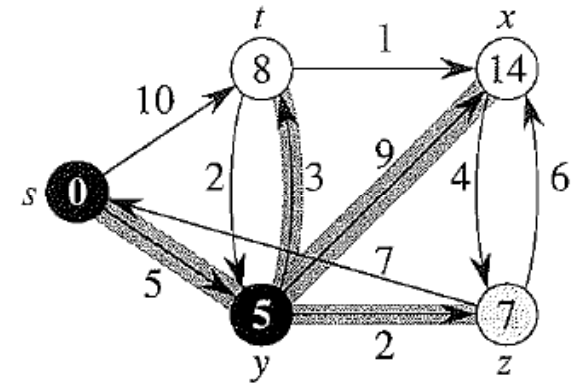
# Dijkstra : Eksempel



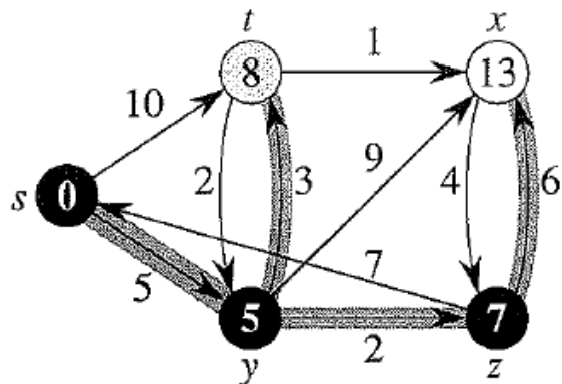
(a)



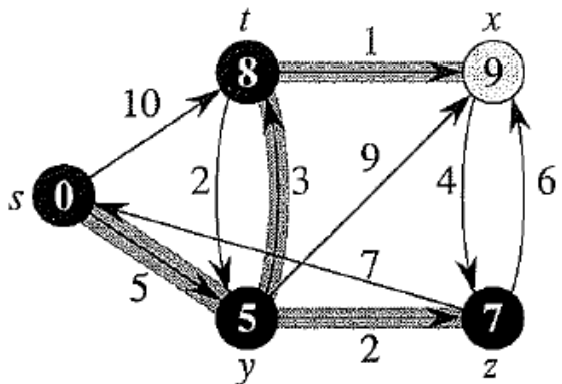
(b)



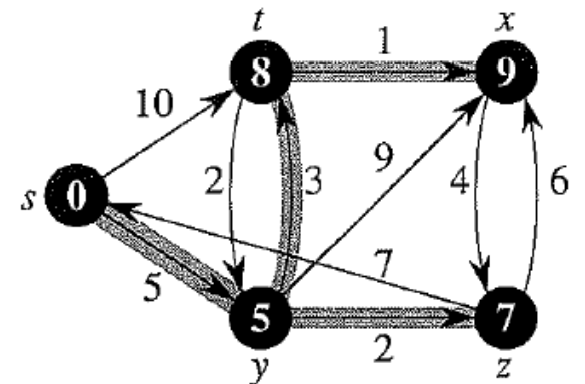
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

# Opsummering

		SSSP En-til-alle korteste veje
	Acykliske grafer (positive og negative vægte)	$O(n+m)$
Generelle grafer	Kun positive vægte	<b>Dijkstra</b> $O((n+m) \cdot \log n)$ $O(n^2+m)$
	Positive og negative vægte	<b>Bellman-Ford</b> $O(m \cdot n)$

Relaxer  
hver kant  
præcis  
én gang

# **Korteste Veje mellem alle Par af Knude**

PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, j$ )

1 **if**  $i = j$

2     **then** print  $i$

3     **else if**  $\pi_{ij} = \text{NIL}$

4         **then** print “no path from”  $i$  “to”  $j$  “exists”

5         **else** PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, \pi_{ij}$ )

6             print  $j$

## EXTEND-SHORTEST-PATHS ( $L, W$ )

```
1   $n \leftarrow \text{rows}[L]$ 
2  let  $L' = (l'_{ij})$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
4      do for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
5          do  $l'_{ij} \leftarrow \infty$ 
6              for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
7                  do  $l'_{ij} \leftarrow \min(l'_{ij}, l_{ik} + w_{kj})$ 
8  return  $L'$ 
```

**Tid**  $O(n^3)$



## MATRIX-MULTIPLY( $A, B$ )

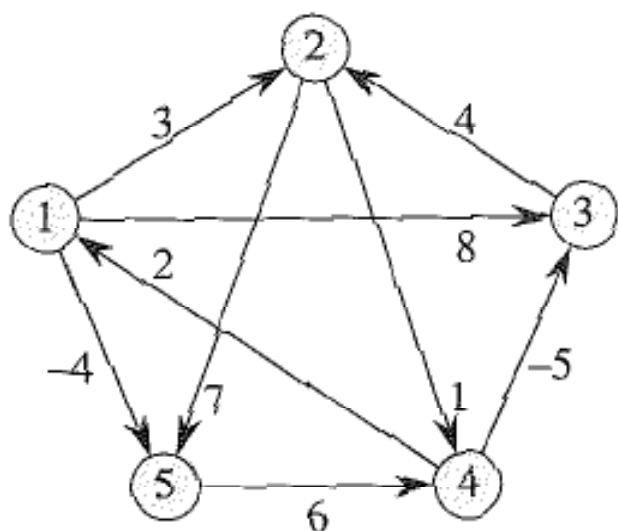
```
1   $n \leftarrow \text{rows}[A]$ 
2  let  $C$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
4      do for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
5          do  $c_{ij} \leftarrow 0$ 
6              for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
7                  do  $c_{ij} \leftarrow c_{ij} + a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj}$ 
8  return  $C$ 
```

**Tid**  $O(n^3)$

## SLOW-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATHS( $W$ )

```
1   $n \leftarrow \text{rows}[W]$ 
2   $L^{(1)} \leftarrow W$ 
3  for  $m \leftarrow 2$  to  $n - 1$ 
4      do  $L^{(m)} \leftarrow \text{EXTEND-SHORTEST-PATHS}(L^{(m-1)}, W)$ 
5  return  $L^{(n-1)}$ 
```

**Tid**  $O(n^4)$



$$L^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 8 & \infty & -4 \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & 1 & 7 \\ \infty & 4 & 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 2 & \infty & -5 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 8 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 7 \\ \infty & 4 & 0 & 5 & 11 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ 8 & \infty & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -3 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 7 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 11 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ 8 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 7 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ 8 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## FASTER-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATHS ( $W$ )

```
1   $n \leftarrow \text{rows}[W]$ 
2   $L^{(1)} \leftarrow W$ 
3   $m \leftarrow 1$ 
4  while  $m < n - 1$ 
5      do  $L^{(2m)} \leftarrow \text{EXTEND-SHORTEST-PATHS}(L^{(m)}, L^{(m)})$ 
6           $m \leftarrow 2m$ 
7  return  $L^{(m)}$ 
```

**Tid**  $O(n^3 \cdot \log n)$

# Floyd-Warshall

FLOYD-WARSHALL( $W$ )

1  $n \leftarrow \text{rows}[W]$

2  $D^{(0)} \leftarrow W$

3 **for**  $k \leftarrow 1$  **to**  $n$

4     **do for**  $i \leftarrow 1$  **to**  $n$

5         **do for**  $j \leftarrow 1$  **to**  $n$

6             **do**  $d_{ij}^{(k)} \leftarrow \min(d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)})$

7 **return**  $D^{(n)}$

**Tid**  $O(n^3)$

# Transitive Lukning

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE( $G$ )

```
1   $n \leftarrow |V[G]|$ 
2  for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
3      do for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
4          do if  $i = j$  or  $(i, j) \in E[G]$ 
5              then  $t_{ij}^{(0)} \leftarrow 1$ 
6              else  $t_{ij}^{(0)} \leftarrow 0$ 
7  for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
8      do for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
9          do for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$ 
10             do  $t_{ij}^{(k)} \leftarrow t_{ij}^{(k-1)} \vee (t_{ik}^{(k-1)} \wedge t_{kj}^{(k-1)})$ 
11 return  $T^{(n)}$ 
```

**Tid**  $O(n^3)$

# Opsummering

		SSSP En-til-alle korteste veje	APSP Alle-til-alle korteste veje
	Acykliske grafer (positive og negative vægte)	$O(n+m)$	$O(n \cdot (n+m))$
Generelle grafer	Kun positive vægte	<b>Dijkstra</b> $O((n+m) \cdot \log n)$	<b>Floyd-Warshall</b> $O(n^3)$
	Positive og negative vægte	<b>Bellman-Ford</b> $O(m \cdot n)$	