Algoritmer og Datastrukturer 2

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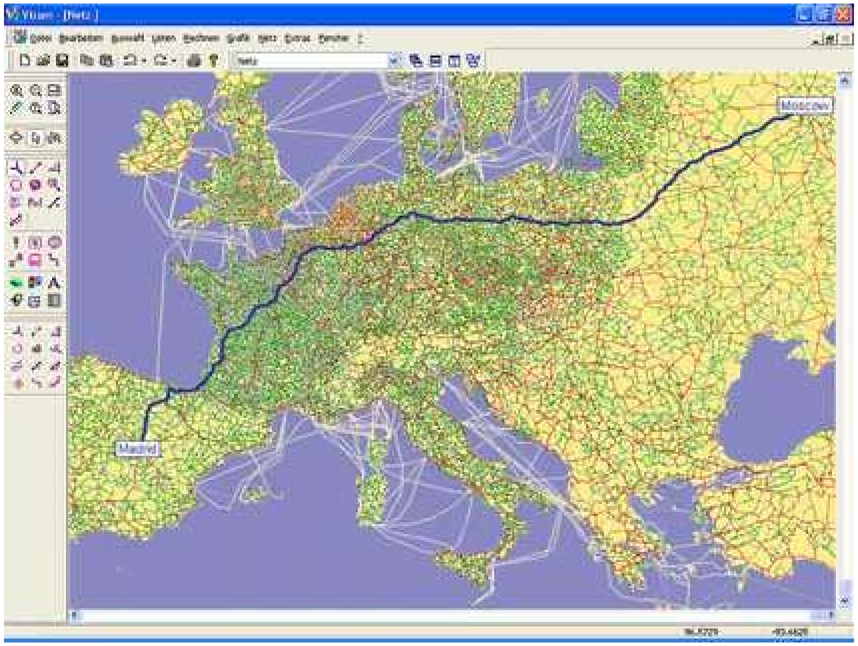
Korteste Veje
[CLRS, kapitel 24, 25.1-25.2]

AARHUS UNIVERSITET

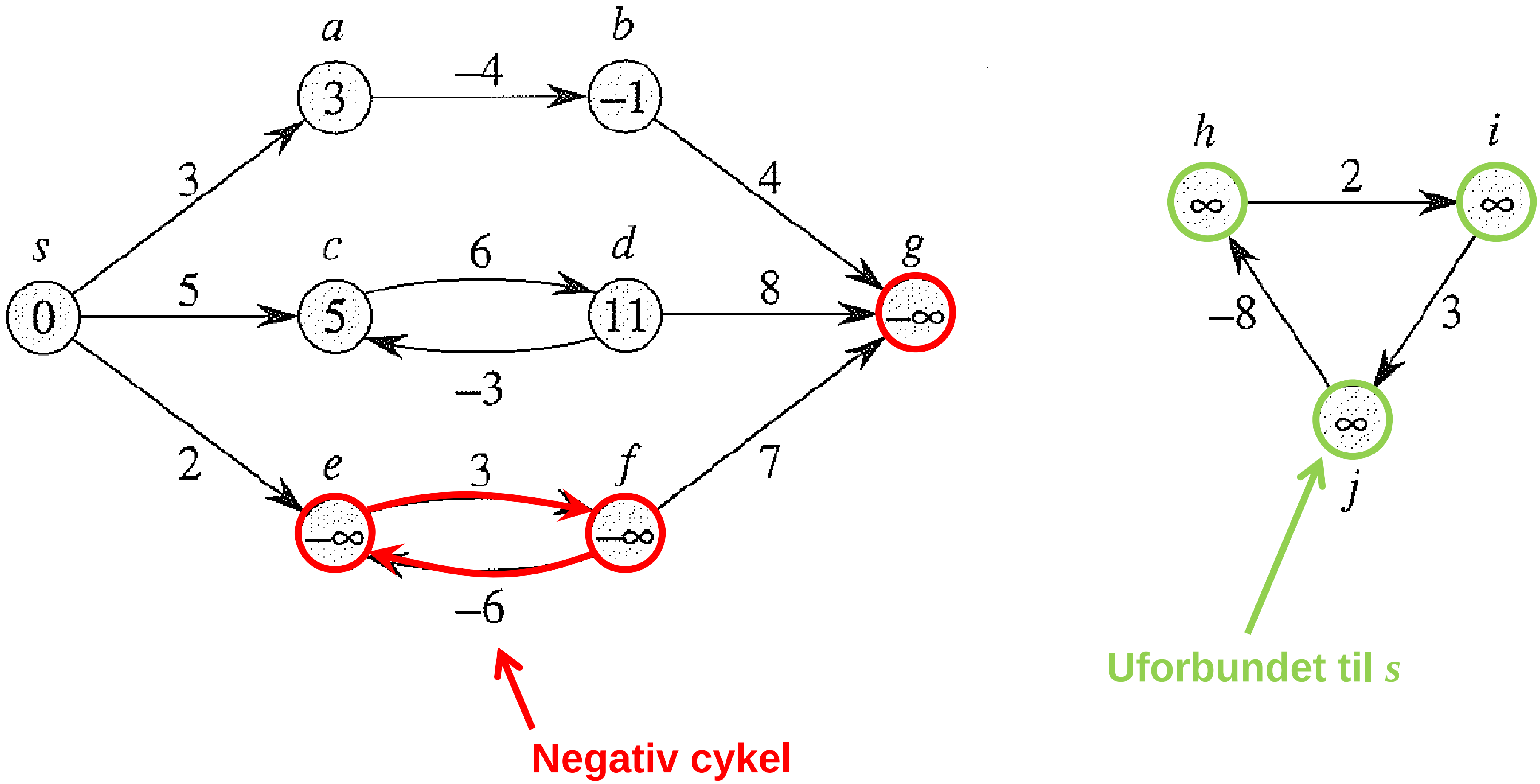
Kort over Vest-Europa

- **18.029.721 knuder**
- **42.199.587 orienterede kanter**

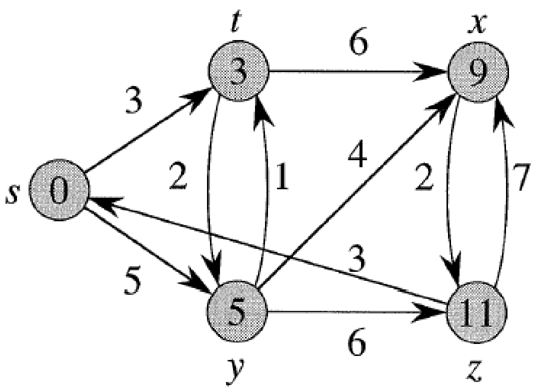
traffic mobility logistics.

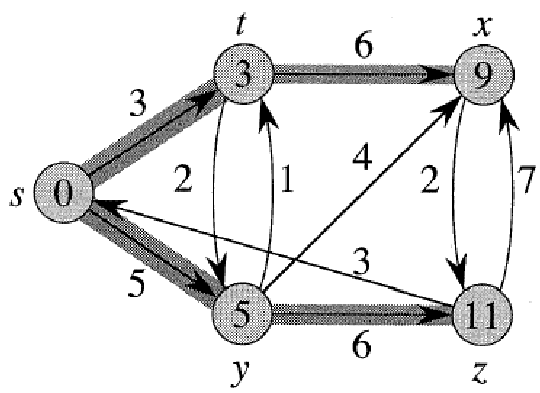


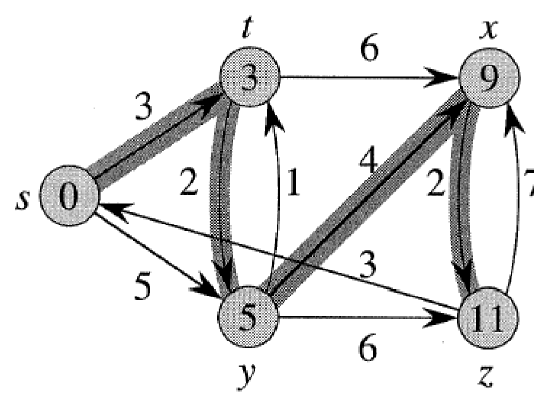
Eksempel: Korteste veje fra *s*



Eksempel: Korteste veje træer



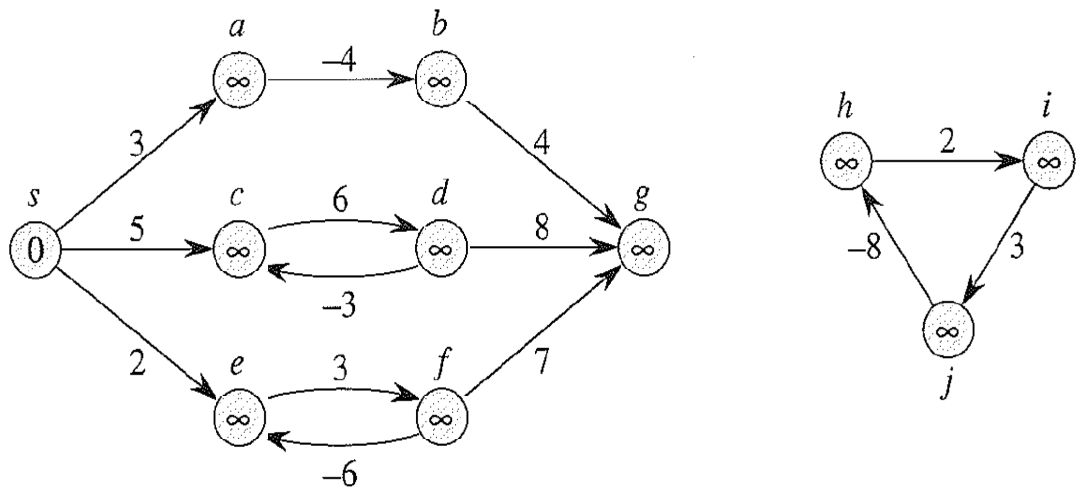




2 forskellige korteste veje træer der repræsenterer stier fra s med samme længde

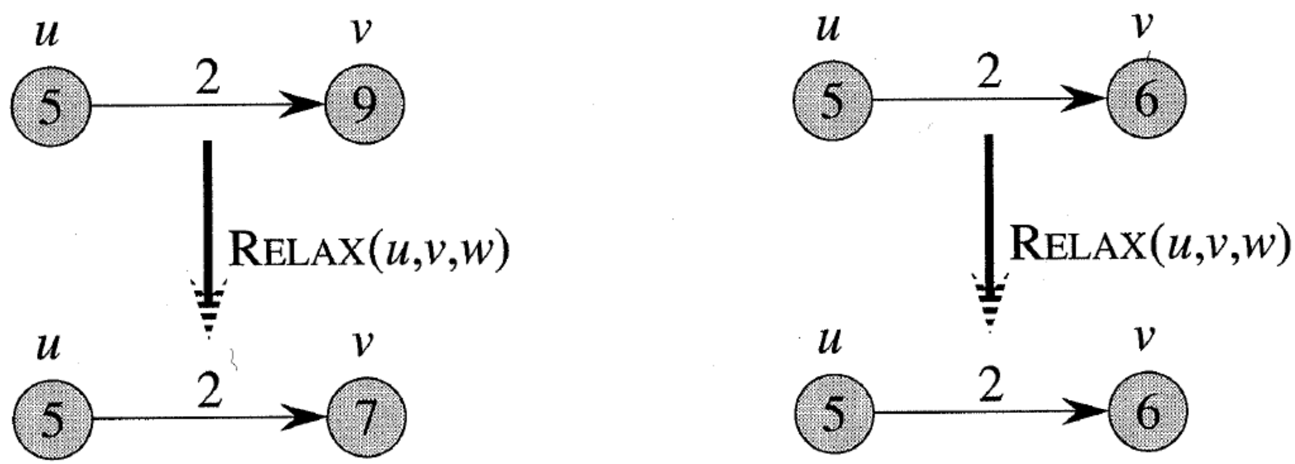
Korteste Veje Estimater : Initialisering

```
INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(G, s)
for each vertex v ∈ G.V
    v.d = ∞
    v.π = NIL
s.d = 0
```



Korteste Veje Estimater : Relax

```
RELAX(u, v, w)
1  if v.d > u.d + w(u, v)
2      v.d = u.d + w(u, v)
3      v.π = u
```



Kortere afstand til *v* fundet

Forbedrer ikke afstanden til *v*

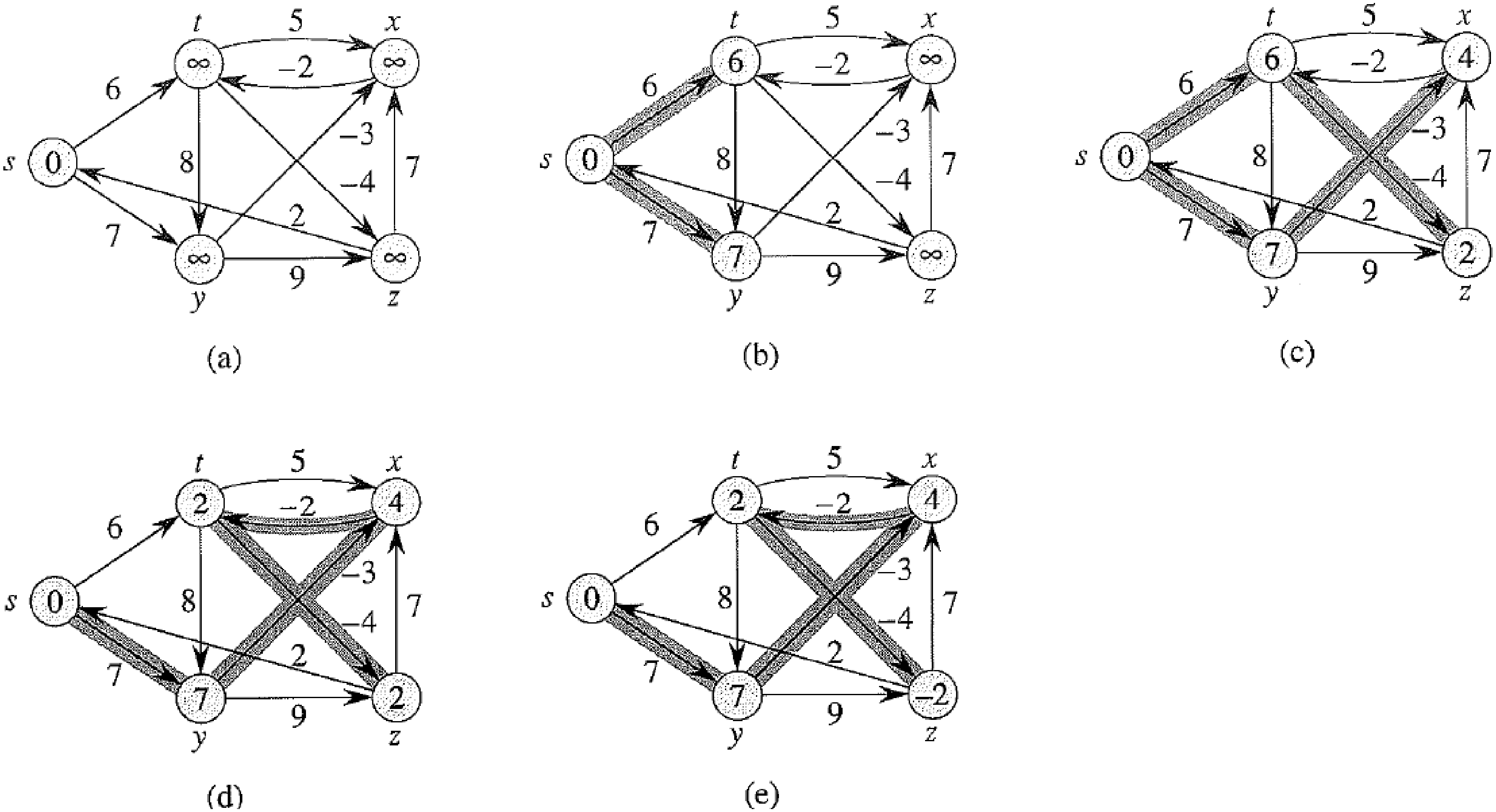
Bellman-Ford:
Korteste Veje i Grafer med Negative Vægte

```
BELLMAN-FORD(G, w, s)
    INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(G, s)
    for i = 1 to |G.V| - 1
        for each edge (u, v) ∈ G.E
            RELAX(u, v, w)
    for each edge (u, v) ∈ G.E
        if v.d > u.d + w(u, v)
            return FALSE
    return TRUE
```

Check for negativ cykel

Tid $O(nm)$

Bellman-Ford: Eksempel

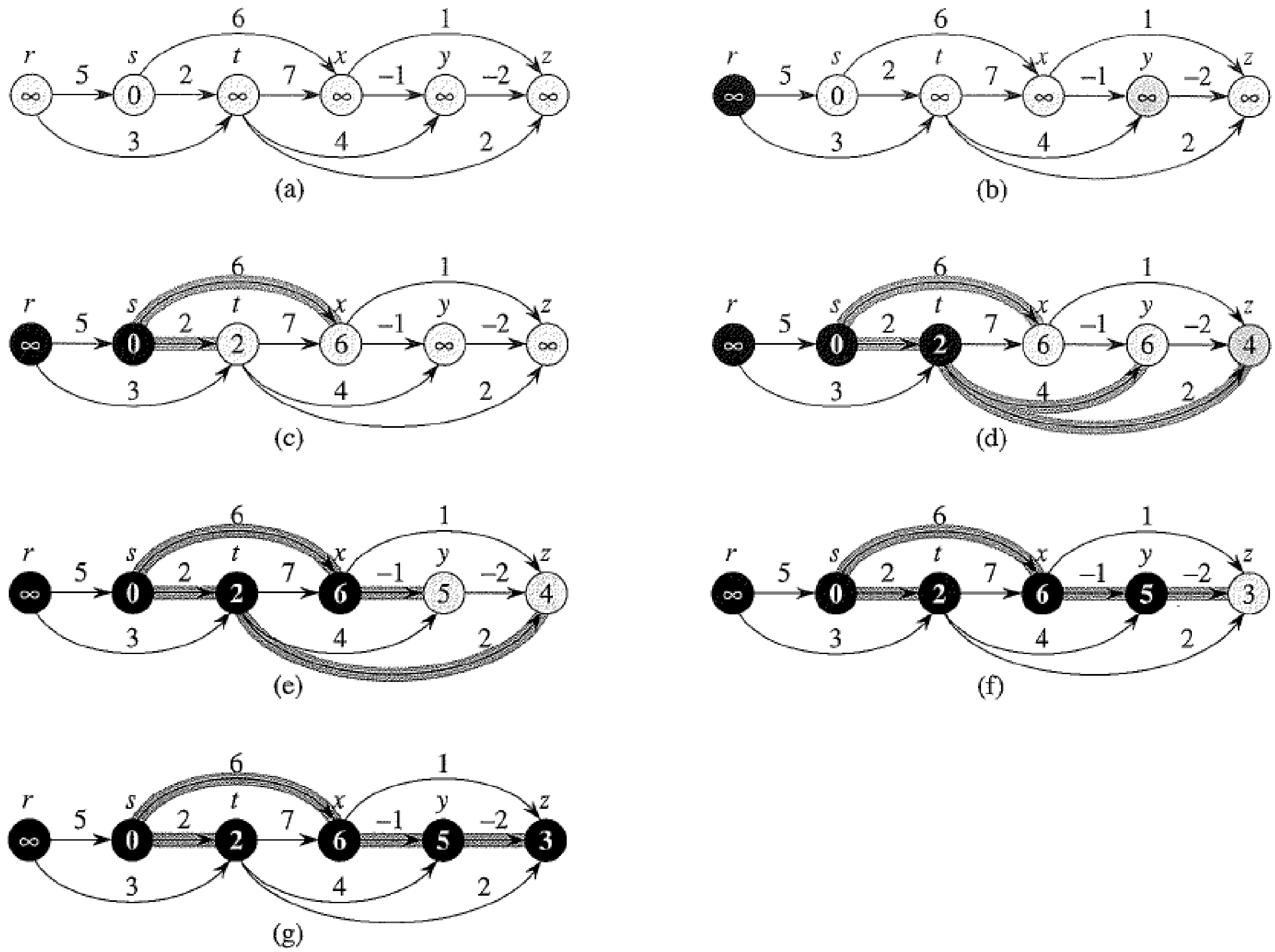


Korteste Veje i Acycliske Grafer

```
DAG-SHORTEST-PATHS(G, w, s)
topologically sort the vertices of G
INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(G, s)
for each vertex u, taken in topologically sorted order
    for each vertex v ∈ G.Adj[u]
        RELAX(u, v, w)
```

Tid $O(n+m)$

Acykliske Grafer : Eksempel



Dijkstra:

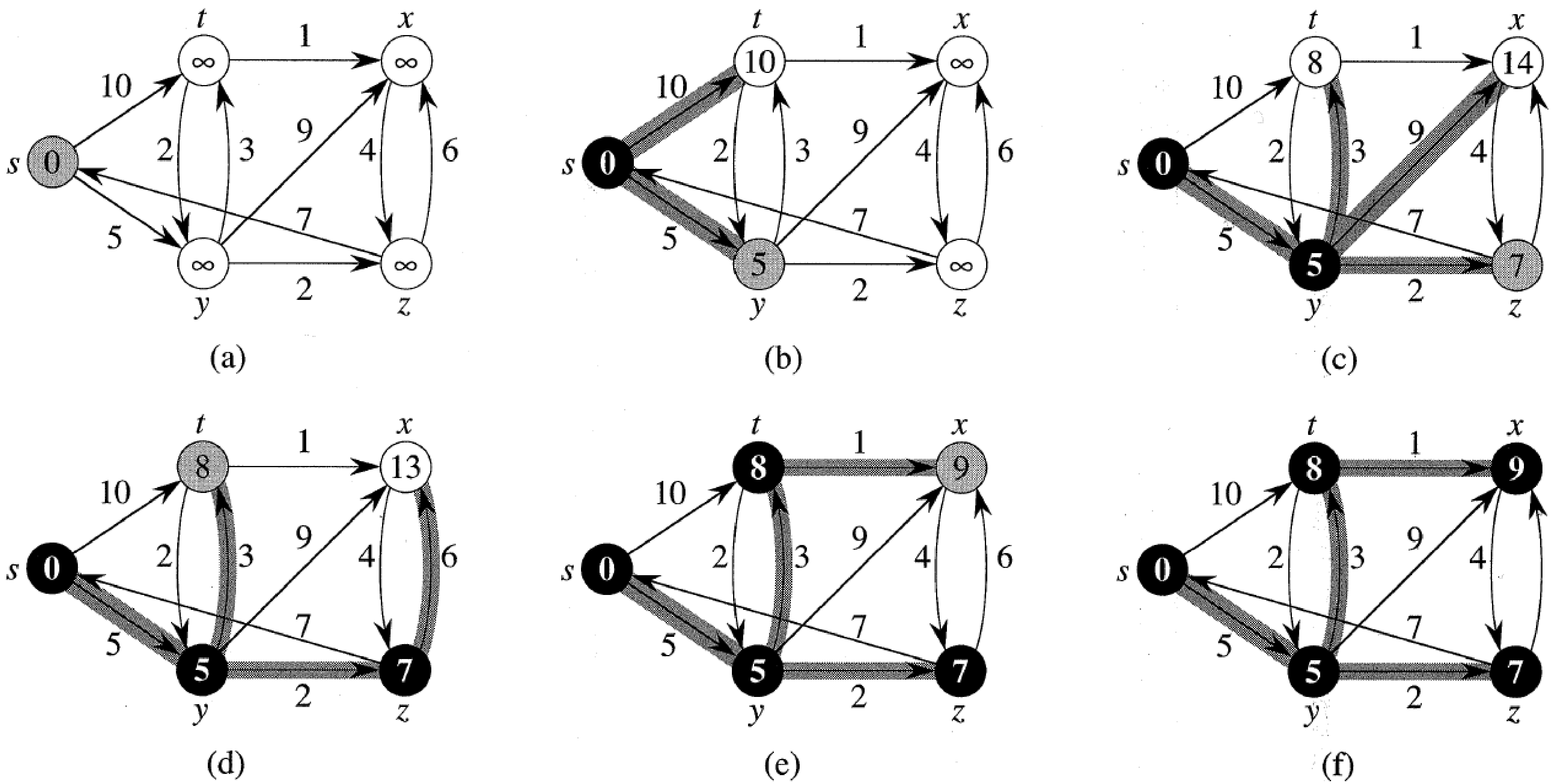
Korteste Veje i Grafer uden Negative Vægte

```
DIJKSTRA(G, w, s)
INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(G, s)
S = ∅
Q = G.V
while Q ≠ ∅
    u = EXTRACT-MIN(Q)
    S = S ∪ {u}
    for each vertex v ∈ G.Adj[u]
        RELAX(u, v, w)
```

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

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

Dijkstra : Eksempel



Opsummering

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

Relaxer hver kant præcis én gang

Korteste Veje mellem alle Par af Knude

```
PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH(Π, i, j)
if i == j
    print i
elseif π_ij == NIL
    print "no path from" i "to" j "exists"
else PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH(Π, i, π_ij)
    print j
```

EXTEND-SHORTEST-PATHS(L, W)

```
n = L.rows
let L' = (l'_ij) be a new n × n matrix
for i = 1 to n
    for j = 1 to n
        l'_ij = ∞
        for k = 1 to n
            l'_ij = min(l'_ij, l_ik + w_kj)
return L'
```

Tid $O(n^3)$

SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY(A, B)

```
n = A.rows
let C be a new n × n matrix
for i = 1 to n
    for j = 1 to n
        c_ij = 0
        for k = 1 to n
            c_ij = c_ij + a_ik · b_kj
return C
```

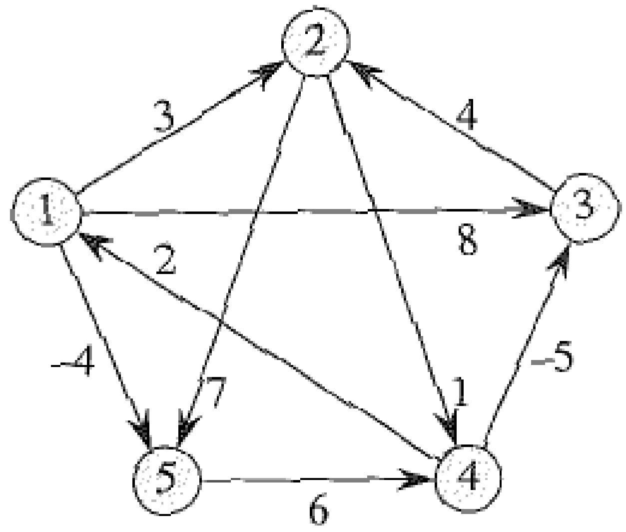
Tid $O(n^3)$

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

for $m = 2$ **to** $n - 1$

$n = W.rows$
$L^{(1)} = W$
for $m = 2$ **to** $n - 1$
    let $L^{(m)}$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix
    $L^{(m)} = \text{EXTEND-SHORTEST-PATHS}(L^{(m-1)}, W)$
return $L^{(n-1)}$

Tid $O(n^4)$



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

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

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

$n = W.rows$
$L^{(1)} = W$
$m = 1$
while $m < n - 1$
    let $L^{(2m)}$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix
    $L^{(2m)} =$ EXTEND-SHORTEST-PATHS$(L^{(m)}, L^{(m)})$
    $m = 2m$
return $L^{(m)}$

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

Floyd-Warshall

FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)

```
n = W.rows
D^(0) = W
for k = 1 to n
    let D^(k) = (d_ij^(k)) be a new n × n matrix
    for i = 1 to n
        for j = 1 to n
            d_ij^(k) = min(d_ij^(k-1), d_ik^(k-1) + d_kj^(k-1))
return D^(n)
```

korteste vej fra *i* til *j* der kun besøger knuder $\leq k$

Tid $O(n^3)$

Transitive Lukning

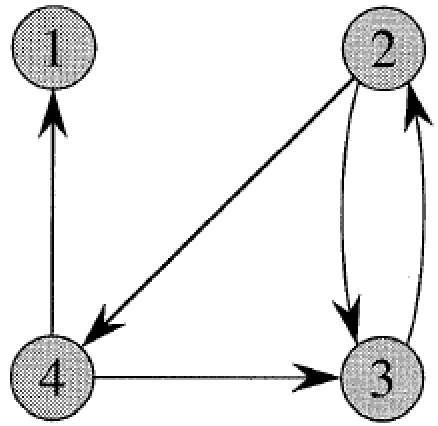
TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

$n = |G.V|$
let $T^{(0)} = \left(t_{ij}^{(0)}\right)$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix
for $i = 1$ **to** n
    for $j = 1$ **to** n
        if $i == j$ or $(i, j) \in G.E$
            $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 1$
        else $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$
for $k = 1$ **to** n
    let $T^{(k)} = \left(t_{ij}^{(k)}\right)$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix
    for $i = 1$ **to** n
        for $j = 1$ **to** n
            $t_{ij}^{(k)} = t_{ij}^{(k-1)} \vee \left(t_{ik}^{(k-1)} \wedge t_{kj}^{(k-1)}\right)$
return $T^{(n)}$

findes der en vej fra *i* til *j* der kun besøger knuder ≤ *k*

Tid $O(n^3)$

Transitive Lukning: Eksempel



$$T^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad T^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad T^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad T^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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	**Dijkstra** $O((n+m) \cdot \log n)$	**Floyd-Warshall** $O(n^3)$
	Positive og negative vægte	**Bellman-Ford** $O(m \cdot n)$	