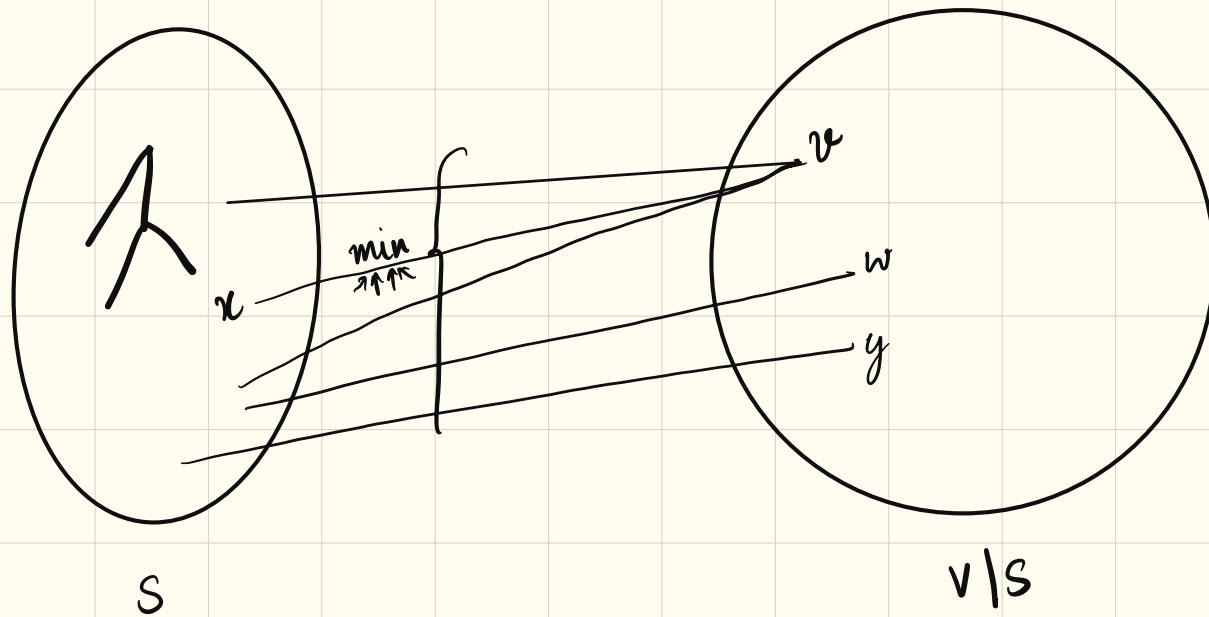


17 Apr 2025 - Algorithms - Week 15

Dijkstra's Algorithm

$d[v] :=$ minimum weight path from s to v



$$d[v] = \underbrace{d[x]}_{\text{minimum}} + w(x, v)$$

$\text{pred}[v]$ = predecessor to a shortest $s \rightarrow v$ path
using S

Maintain a tree on vertices in S .

Running time: See algorithm in PDF.

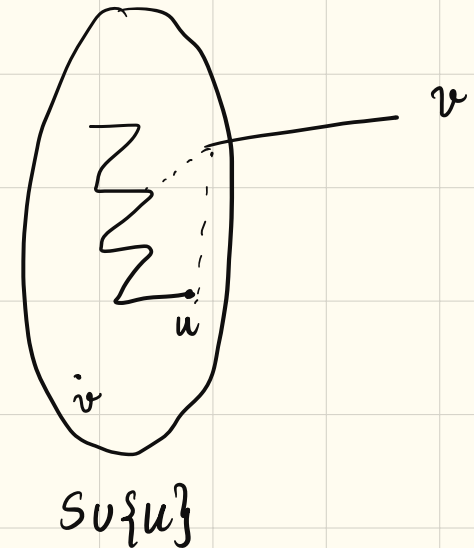
$O(|V| \log |V|)$ $\rightarrow$ extract - min
+ $O(|E| \log |V|)$ $\rightarrow$ relax

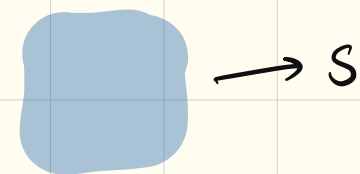
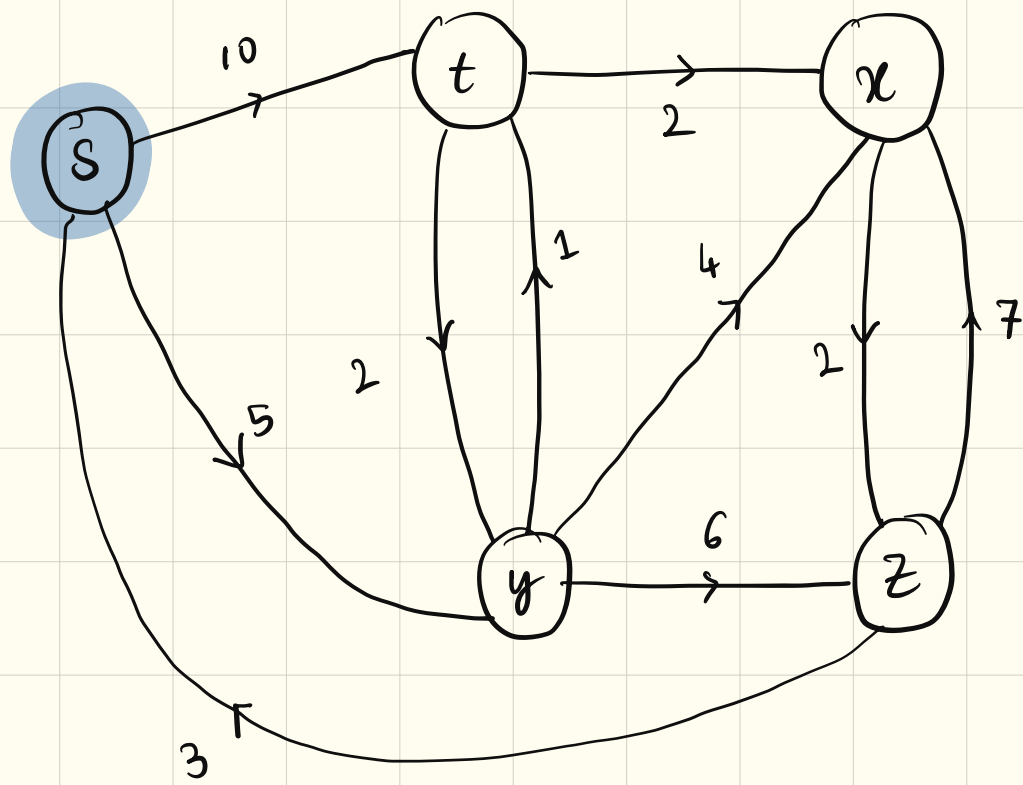
$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\text{reduce key}} \rightsquigarrow$ can be gotten rid of by
using fibonacci heaps

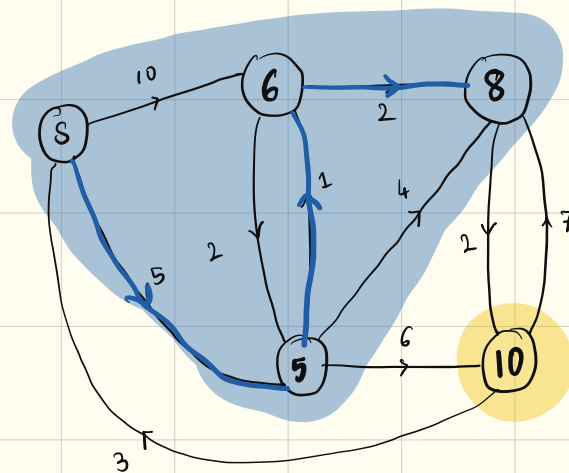
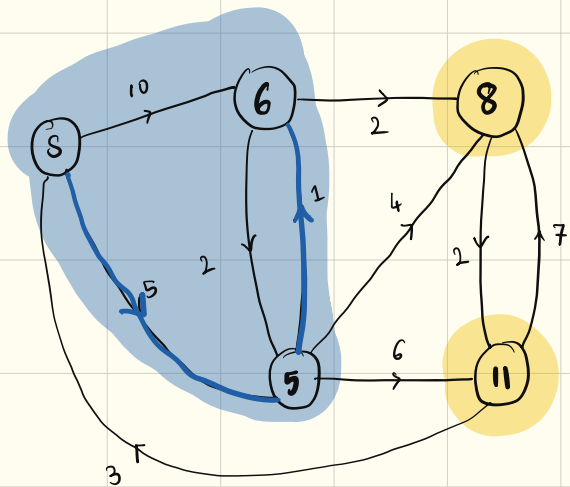
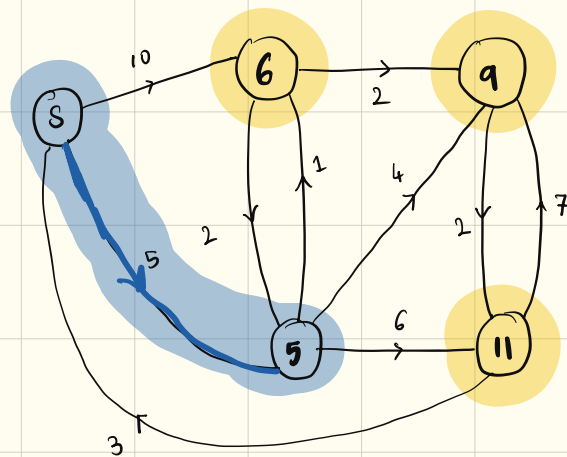
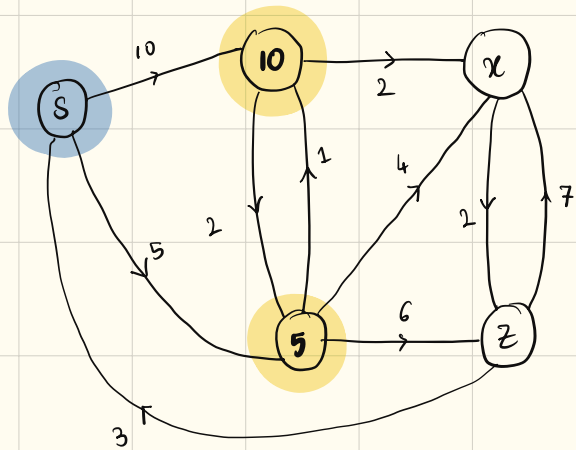
$$\log |v| + \log(|v|-1) + \dots + \log(1)$$

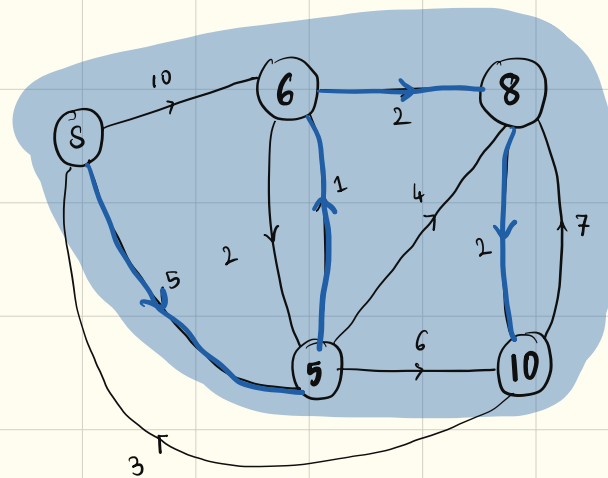
Claim: $d[v] = \delta(S \cup \{u\}, v)$

Proof: PDF









Negative weights

→ exchange rates and denominations.

Bellman - Ford Algorithm

→ works with negative weights also.

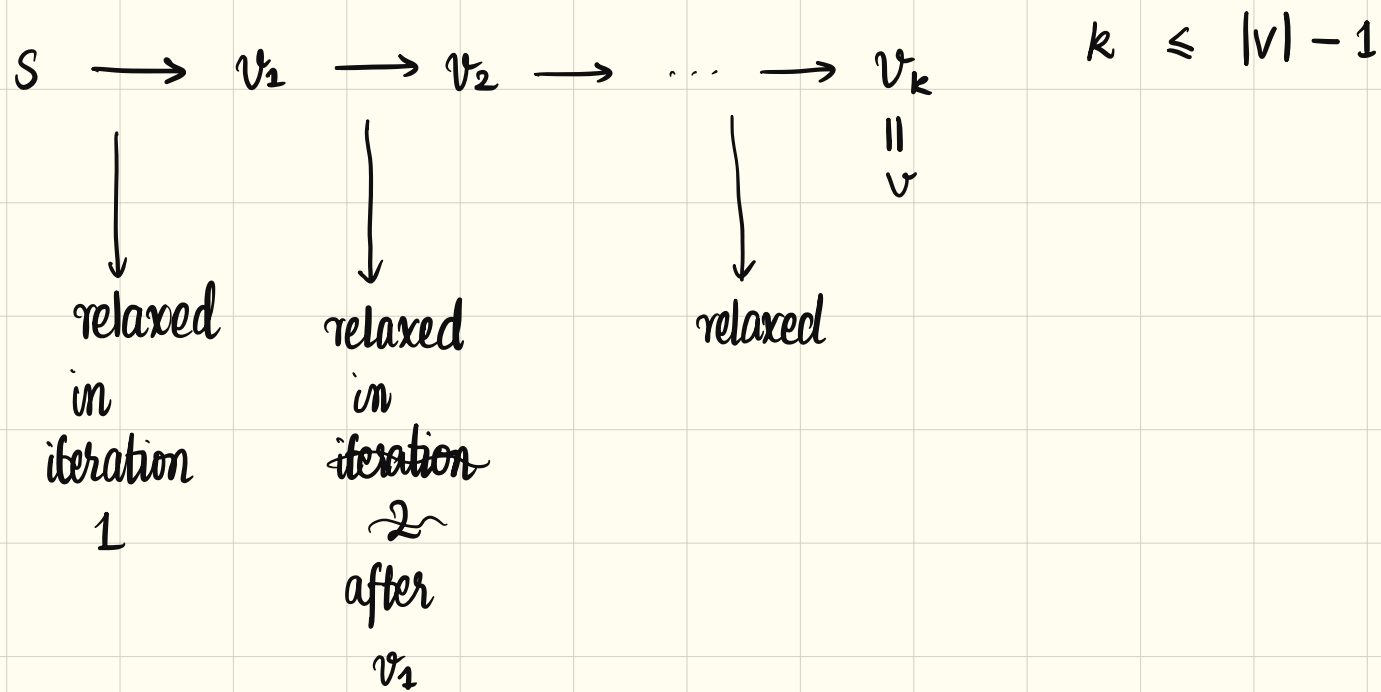
→ for $|V| - 1$ times:

for each edge (u, v)

Relax (u, v)

→ Time: $|V| \cdot |E|$

Initialisation: d



One more relaxation :

$$(u, v) \in E$$

$d[v] \downarrow \Rightarrow \exists$ a negative edge cycle of which this edge is a part.

All Pairs Shortest Path

Find $\delta(u, v) \quad \forall u, v \in V$

Apply single source shortest path algorithm $|V|$ times

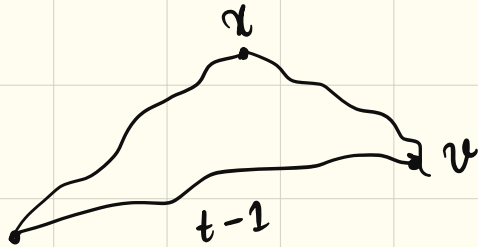
Dijkstra $\rightarrow O(|V| (|E| + |V|) \log |V|)$

Bellman-ford $\rightarrow O(|V|^2 |E|)$

Dynamic Programming 1

$f(u, v, t) = \text{min weight path from } u \text{ to } v \text{ in } \leq t \text{ steps.}$

$$f(u, v, t) = \cancel{\min} f(u, v, t-1), \quad \min_{\substack{x \in V: \\ d[u, x] \\ < \infty}} \{f(u, x, t-1) + w(x, v)\}$$

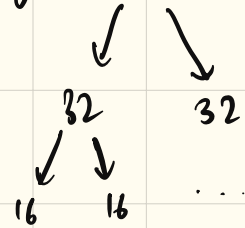


$$f(u, v, t) = \min_{y \in \text{Adj}[u]} \{w(u, y) + f(y, v, t-1)\}$$

$|V|^3$ subproblems $\times$ $O(v)$

$$f(u, v, 100) = \min_y \{ f(u, y, 64) + f(y, v, 36) \}$$

~ divide and conquer



split into
powers
of 2

$$f(u, v, t)$$

↳ Compute this using $\log t$ values.

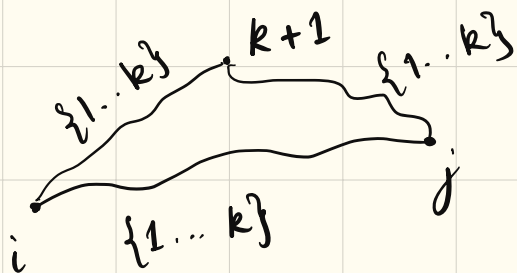
$$O(|v|^3 \log |v|)$$

↳ divide and conquer + DP

Dynamic Programming 2

$$V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$$

$g(i, j, k)$ = min cost of i - j path using $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$



$$g(i, j, k+1) = \min \left\{ g(i, j, k), \quad g(i, k+1, k) + g(k+1, j, k) \right\}$$

Time:

For each (i, j) :
 $O(|V|)$ comparisons $\rightsquigarrow k=1$ to $|V| - i, j$

For all $(i, j) \rightsquigarrow |V|^2$ choices

$$O(|V|^3)$$