

Bellman-Ford Again

Given G, w, s

Build a dag $G' = (V', E')$

- $V' = V \times \{0, 1, \dots, V-1\}$ $\leftarrow |V'| = O(V^2)$
- $E' = \{(u, i) \rightarrow (v, i+1) \mid u \rightarrow v \in E \text{ and } 0 \leq i < V-1\}$
- $w'((u, i) \rightarrow (v, i+1)) = w(u \rightarrow v)$ $\leftarrow |E'| = O(VE)$

This is a dag because 2nd component increases

Walk in G : $s \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_k$
 \uparrow same total weight
Path in G' : $(s, 0) \rightarrow (v_1, 1) \rightarrow (v_2, 2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (v_k, k)$

Shortest path from s to v in G

\uparrow
Shortest path from $(s, 0)$ to some (v, k) in G'

We can compute $\text{dist}_G(s, v)$

by running DAG-SSSP algo from $(s, 0)$ in G'

$O(V' + E')$ time

$= O(V^2 + VE)$

$= O(VE)$ if G is connected.

OBVIOUSAPSP(V, E, w):

for every vertex s

$$\text{dist}[s, \cdot] \leftarrow \text{SSSP}(V, E, w, s)$$

- Unweighted: $O(VE)$ BFS
- DAG: $O(VE)$ DFS
- non-neg wts: $O(VE \log V)$ Dijkstra
- general: $O(V^2E)$ BF

$\text{dist}(u, v, l) =$ length of shortest path from u to v in G with $\leq l$ edges

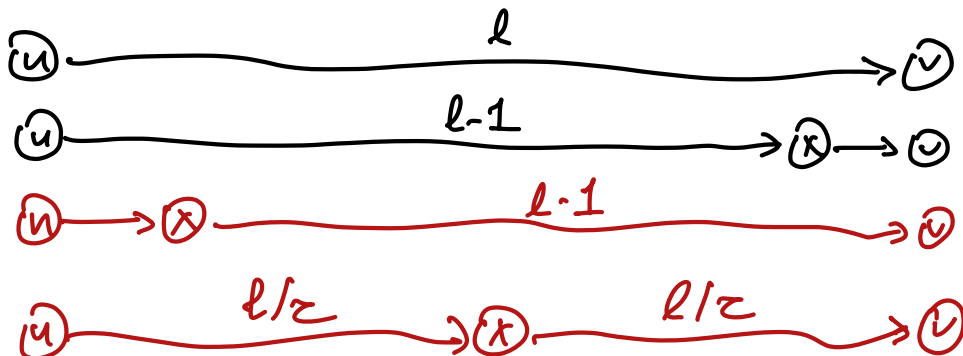
$$\text{dist}(u, v, l) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } l = 0 \text{ and } u = v \\ \infty & \text{if } l = 0 \text{ and } u \neq v \\ \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dist}(u, v, l-1) \\ \min_{x \rightarrow v} (\text{dist}(u, x, l-1) + w(x \rightarrow v)) \end{array} \right\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

ALLPAIRSBELLMANFORD(V, E, w):

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for all vertices  $u$ 
  for all vertices  $v$ 
    if  $u = v$ 
       $\text{dist}[u, v] \leftarrow 0$ 
    else
       $\text{dist}[u, v] \leftarrow \infty$ 
for  $l \leftarrow 1$  to  $V - 1$ 
  for all vertices  $u$ 
    for all edges  $x \rightarrow v$ 
      if  $\text{dist}[u, v] > \text{dist}[u, x] + w(x \rightarrow v)$ 
         $\text{dist}[u, v] \leftarrow \text{dist}[u, x] + w(x \rightarrow v)$ 
    
```

$O(V^2E)$



$$dist(u, v, \ell) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u=v \\ w(u \rightarrow v) & \text{if } \ell=1 \\ \min_x (dist(u, x, \ell/2) + dist(x, v, \ell/2)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

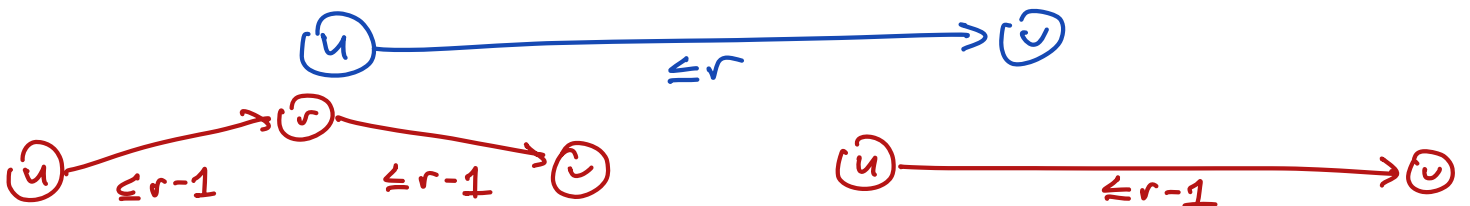
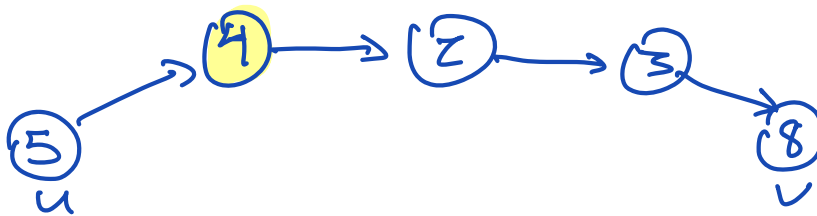
count variables $\Rightarrow O(V^4)$ time
 but ℓ has only $O(\log V)$ values!
 $\Rightarrow O(V^3 \log V)$

LEYZOREKAPSP(V, E, w):
 for all vertices u
 for all vertices v
 $dist[u, v] \leftarrow w(u \rightarrow v)$
 for $i \leftarrow 1$ to $\lceil \lg V \rceil$ $\langle\langle \ell = 2^i \rangle\rangle$
 for all vertices u
 for all vertices v
 for all vertices x
 if $dist[u, v] > dist[u, x] + dist[x, v]$
 $dist[u, v] \leftarrow dist[u, x] + dist[x, v]$

$\log V$
 \cup
 \cup
 \cup

$O(V^3 \log V)$

$dist(u, v, r) =$ length of shortest path from u to v
~~to~~ through vertices $\leq r$



$$\text{dist}(u, v, r) = \begin{cases} w(u \rightarrow v) & \text{if } r = 0 \\ \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dist}(u, v, r - 1) \\ \text{dist}(u, r, r - 1) + \text{dist}(r, v, r - 1) \end{array} \right\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\pi(u, v, r)$ is the shortest path (if any) from u to v that passes through only vertices numbered at most r .

FLOYDWARSHALL(V, E, w):

for all vertices u

for all vertices v

$\text{dist}[u, v] \leftarrow w(u \rightarrow v)$

for all vertices r

for all vertices u

for all vertices v

if $\text{dist}[u, v] > \text{dist}[u, r] + \text{dist}[r, v]$

$\text{dist}[u, v] \leftarrow \text{dist}[u, r] + \text{dist}[r, v]$

$O(V^3)$ time

LEYZOREKAPSP(V, E, w):

```
for all vertices  $u$ 
  for all vertices  $v$ 
     $dist[u, v] \leftarrow w(u \rightarrow v)$ 
for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $\lceil \lg V \rceil$        $\langle\langle \ell = 2^i \rangle\rangle$ 
  for all vertices  $u$ 
    for all vertices  $v$ 
      for all vertices  $x$ 
        if  $dist[u, v] > dist[u, x] + dist[x, v]$ 
           $dist[u, v] \leftarrow dist[u, x] + dist[x, v]$ 
```

FLOYDWARSHALL(V, E, w):

```
for all vertices  $u$ 
  for all vertices  $v$ 
     $dist[u, v] \leftarrow w(u \rightarrow v)$ 
for all vertices  $r$ 
  for all vertices  $u$ 
    for all vertices  $v$ 
      if  $dist[u, v] > dist[u, r] + dist[r, v]$ 
         $dist[u, v] \leftarrow dist[u, r] + dist[r, v]$ 
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