
Submission instructions as in previous [homeworks](#).

17 (100 PTS.) Avoiding negativity.

Let G be a directed graph with n vertices and m edges, with weights $w(\cdot)$ on the edges (weights on edges [here] can be any real number, including negative numbers). You are also given a start vertex s . Describe¹ an algorithm that outputs all the vertices x in G , such that all the walks from s to x in G do *not* contain a negative cycle.

18 (100 PTS.) Controlled negativity.

Let G be a directed graph with n vertices and m edges, with weights $w(\cdot)$ on the edges.

- 18.A.** (50 PTS.) Assume that for every vertex $v \in V(G)$ has a start price $\alpha(v)$ (not necessarily positive), and the weights on the edges are all positive. Describe² an algorithm that computes the length of the shortest path that ends at x (for all $x \in V(G)$). Here, a path π that starts at a vertex v and ends at x has *length*

$$L(v, \pi) = \alpha(v) + w(\pi),$$

where $w(\pi)$ is the total weight of the edges of π . (Hint: First consider the case that $\alpha(\cdot)$ is strictly positive for all the vertices.) Prove that your algorithm is correct.

- 18.B.** (50 PTS.) Now, consider the variant where the weights on the edges can be negative or positive (but there is no start prices on the vertices). You are given in addition to G , two vertices $s, t \in V(G)$, and a parameter k . Describe³ an algorithm that computes the shortest walk in G between s and t , where your walk is allowed to travel on at most k negative edges. What is the running time of your algorithm?

For credit, your solution needs to be polynomial in all parameters (n , m and k). Partial credit would be given for an efficient but suboptimal algorithm. The “fastest” algorithm seems to follow from using part (A).

¹As fast as possible, you need to state the running time, explain the algorithm, provide pseudo-code if the description in words is ambiguous and unclear, explain why the algorithm is correct, etc.

²See first footnote.

³See other footnotes.