

School of Computing Science and Engineering
Course Code : MCAS2140 Course Name: Algorithm Analysis and Design

The logo of Galgotias University is a stylized 'G' composed of three curved, overlapping bands in shades of yellow, blue, and red, set against a light pink circular background.

SINGLE SOURCE SHORTEST PATHS

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Name of the Faculty: Unnikrishnan

Program Name: MCA

SINGLE SOURCE SHORTEST PATHS

- Properties of shortest paths
- Dijkstra's algorithm
- Correctness
- Analysis
- Breadth-first search

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Paths in graphs

Consider a digraph $G = (V, E)$ with edge-weight function $w : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The *weight* of path $p = v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_k$ is defined to be

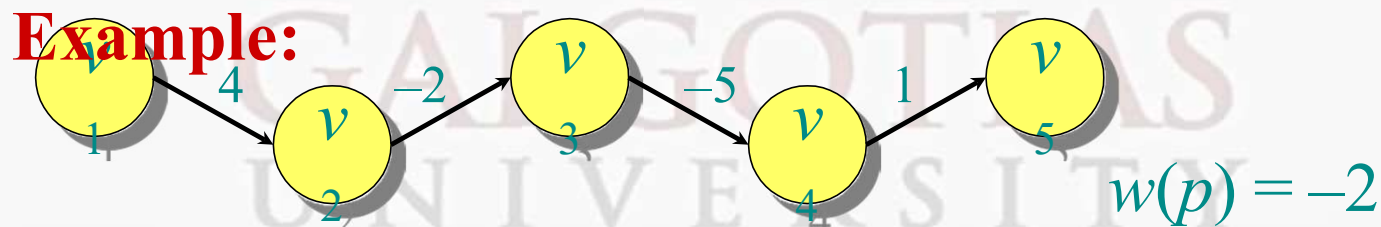
$$w(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} w(v_i, v_{i+1}).$$

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Paths in graphs

Consider a digraph $G = (V, E)$ with edge-weight function $w : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The **weight** of path $p = v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_k$ is defined to be

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Shortest paths

A *shortest path* from u to v is a path of minimum weight from u to v . The *shortest-path weight* from u to v is defined as

$$\delta(u, v) = \min\{w(p) : p \text{ is a path from } u \text{ to } v\}.$$

Note: $\delta(u, v) = \infty$ if no path from u to v exists.

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Well-definedness of shortest paths

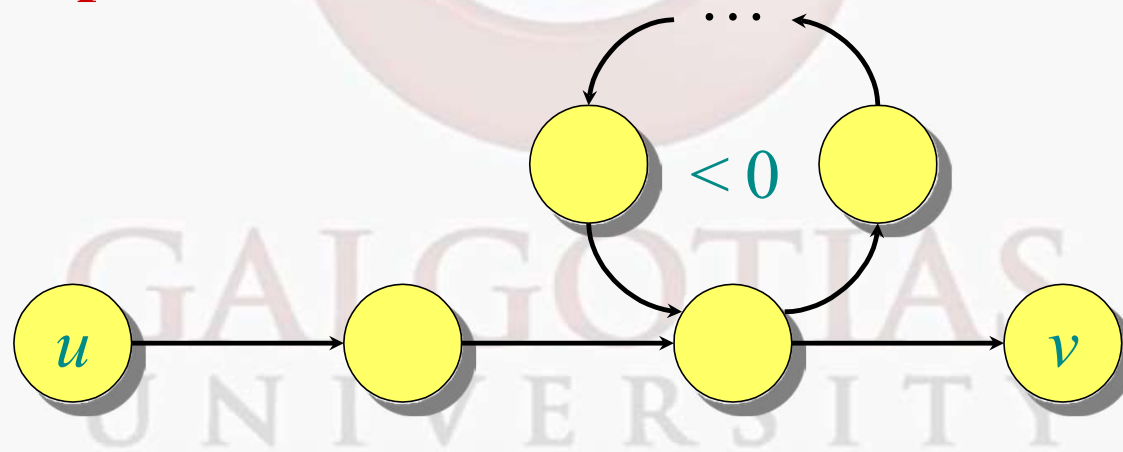
If a graph G contains a negative-weight cycle, then some shortest paths do not exist.

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Well-definedness of shortest paths

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Example:



Optimal substructure

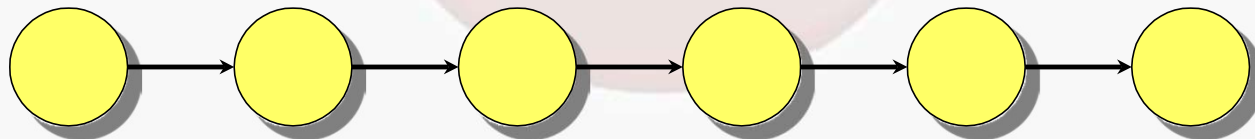
Theorem. A subpath of a shortest path is a shortest path.

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Optimal substructure

Theorem. A subpath of a shortest path is a shortest path.

Proof. Cut and paste:

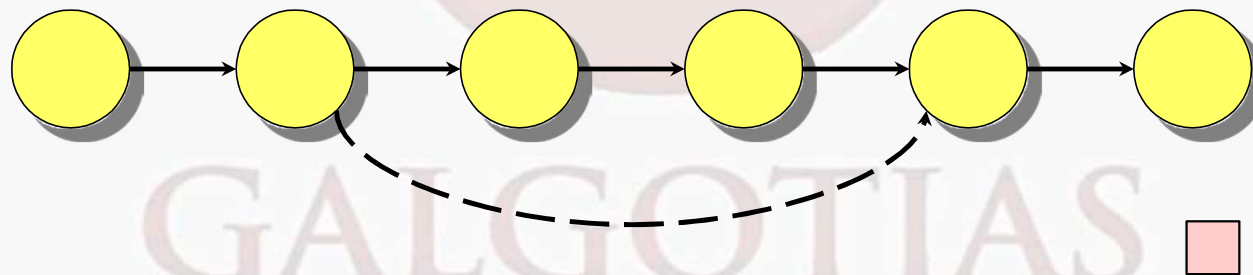


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Optimal substructure

Theorem. A subpath of a shortest path is a shortest path.

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Triangle inequality

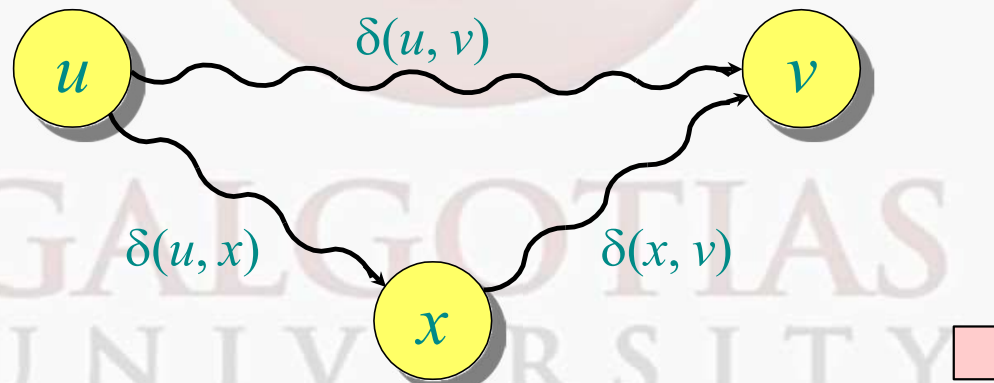
Theorem. For all $u, v, x \in V$, we have
$$\delta(u, v) \leq \delta(u, x) + \delta(x, v).$$

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Triangle inequality

Theorem. For all $u, v, x \in V$, we have
$$\delta(u, v) \leq \delta(u, x) + \delta(x, v).$$

Proof.



Single-source shortest paths (nonnegative edge weights)

Problem. Assume that $w(u, v) \geq 0$ for all $(u, v) \in E$. (Hence, all shortest-path weights must exist.) From a given source vertex $s \in V$, find the shortest-path weights $\delta(s, v)$ for all $v \in V$.

IDEA: Greedy.

1. Maintain a set S of vertices whose shortest-path distances from s are known.
2. At each step, add to S the vertex $v \in V - S$ whose distance estimate from s is minimum.
3. Update the distance estimates of vertices adjacent to v .

Dijkstra's algorithm

$d[s] \leftarrow 0$

for each $v \in V - \{s\}$

do $d[v] \leftarrow \infty$

$S \leftarrow \emptyset$

$Q \leftarrow V$

▷ Q is a priority queue maintaining $V - S$,
keyed on $d[v]$

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keyed on $d[v]$

while $Q \neq \emptyset$

do $u \leftarrow \text{EXTRACT-MIN}(Q)$

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

for each $v \in \text{Adj}[u]$

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

then $d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + w(u, v)$

Dijkstra's algorithm

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for each $v \in \text{Adj}[u]$

do if $d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)$ *relaxation*
then $d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + w(u, v)$ *step*

\nwarrow Implicit DECREASE-KEY



Thank You