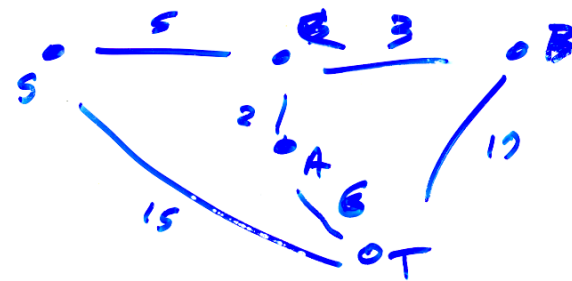


All-Pairs Shortest Paths and Transitive Closure

The Floyd-Warshall
Algorithm

All pairs Shortest Paths (ch26)



$G = (V, E)$ (Directed or undirected)
 $w: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ weights, length, costs
 $w \geq 0$

Problem

For all pairs of vertices (i, j)
what is (length of) shortest
path from i to j .

Idea:

non stops are better

K " . . . K+1

All-Pairs Shortest Paths

Try #1: Add one edge at a time

$G^{(k)} = (V, E^{(k)})$, $E^{(k)} = 1^{st} k$ edges



Induction Hypothesis:

$D_{ij}^{(k)}$ = length of shortest i, j path in $G^{(k)}$

Suppose $(k+1)^{st}$ edge is (x, y)

Then claim

$$D_{ij}^{(k+1)} = \min(D_{ij}^{(k)}, D_{ix}^{(k)} + w(x, y) + D_{y, j}^{(k)})$$

Time: n^2 per edge, $\rightarrow n^2 \cdot \overset{n^2 \cdot 25}{\text{edges}} \rightarrow O(n^4)$

Try #2: Add 1 vertex at a time

$$V^{(k)} = \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$$

$$E^{(k)} = E \cap V^{(k)} \times V^{(k)}$$

$$G^{(k)} = (V^{(k)}, E^{(k)})$$

I. H:

$$D_{ij}^{(k)} = \min i \rightarrow j \text{ path in } G^{(k)}$$

$$\forall i \leq k \quad d_{i,k+1} = \min_{1 \leq x \leq k} D_{ix}^{(k)} + w(x, k+1)$$

$$\forall j \leq k \quad d_{k+1,j} = \min_{1 \leq x \leq k} w(k+1, x) + D_{xj}^{(k)}$$

$$d_{i,j} = D_{ij}^{(k)} \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq k$$

$$D_{ij}^{(k+1)} = \min(d_{ij}, d_{i,k+1} + d_{k+1,j})$$

Time $O(n^3)$

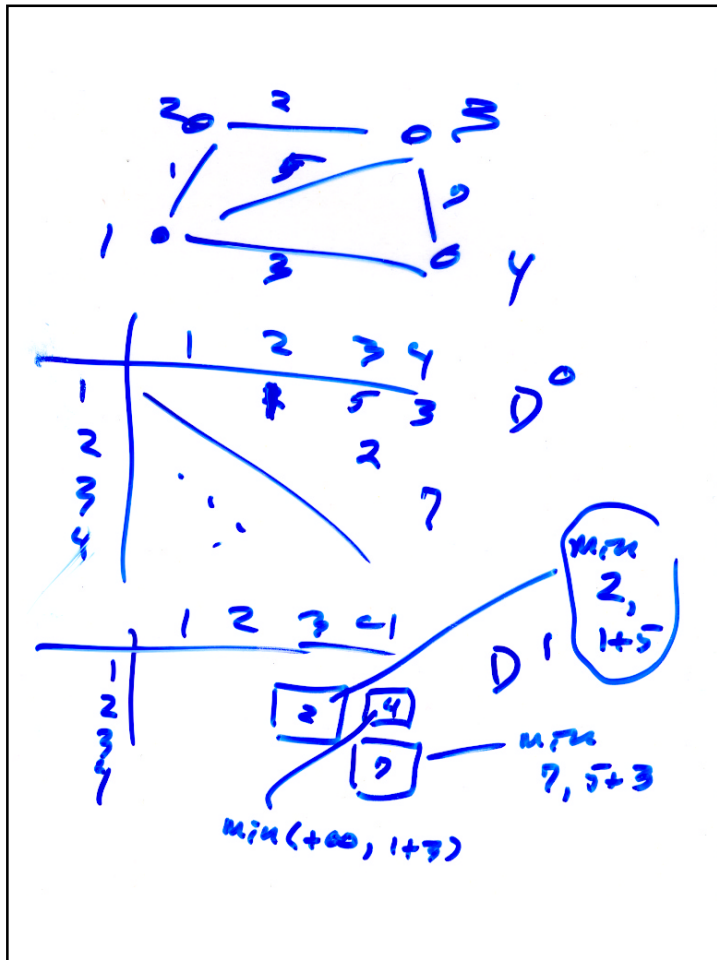
Floyd-Warshall Try #3: Add intermediate vertices
one at a time

$$G = (V, E)$$

$D_{ij}^{(k)}$ = shortest path from i to j none of whose intermediate vertices are $> k$.

$$D_{ij}^{(k+1)} = \min(D_{ij}^{(k)}, D_{ik+1}^{(k)} + D_{k+1,j}^{(k)})$$

$$O(n^3)$$



Transitive Closure

Given digraph $G = (V, E)$

For all pairs $i, j \in V$, is there a path from i to j ?

$D_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \exists \text{ path } i \text{ to } j, \text{ with} \\ & \text{no intermediate vertex } > k. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

$$D_{ij}^{(k+1)} = D_{ij}^{(k)} \vee (D_{i,k+1}^{(k)} \wedge D_{k+1,j}^{(k)})$$

For $k = 0, 1, \dots$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots$

if $D_{i,k+1}^{(k)}$ then

for $j = 1 \dots n$

OR rows i & $k+1$ $\rightarrow D_{ij} := D_{ij} \vee D_{k+1,j}$

Time: $n^3 / \text{word length}$.