

5800

*Shortest paths*

mar 8/10 2022  
shelat

What about Negative  
edge weights?

Mid-market rates as of 2016-03-31 17:40 UTC

Currency code ▲ ▼	Currency name ▲ ▼	Units per EUR	EUR per Unit
USD	US Dollar	1.1386632306	0.8782227907
EUR	Euro	1.0000000000	1.0000000000
GBP	British Pound	0.7921136388	1.2624451227
INR	Indian Rupee	75.3658843112	0.0132686030
AUD	Australian Dollar	1.4859561878	0.6729673514
CAD	Canadian Dollar	1.4796754127	0.6758238945
SGD	Singapore Dollar	1.5347639238	0.6515660060
CHF	Swiss Franc	1.0917416715	0.9159676012
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	4.4140052400	0.2265516114
JPY	Japanese Yen	128.1388820287	0.0078040325
CNY	Chinese Yuan Renminbi	7.3411003512	0.1362193612
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	1.6484648003	0.6066250246
THB	Thai Baht	39.9627318192	0.0250233143
HUF	Hungarian Forint	313.9042436792	0.0031856849
AED	Emirati Dirham	4.1823100458	0.2391023117

Mid-market rates as of 2016-03-31 17:39 UTC

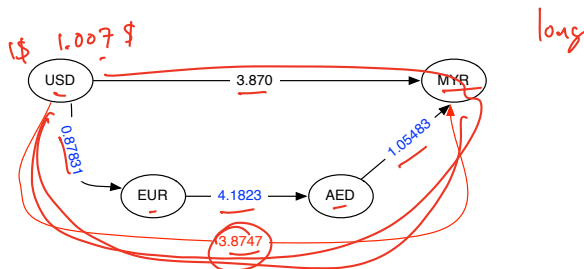
Currency code ▲ ▼	Currency name ▲ ▼	Units per AED	AED per Unit
USD	US Dollar	0.2722570106	3.6730000000
EUR	Euro	0.2391289974	4.1818433177
GBP	British Pound	0.1893997890	5.2798369266
INR	Indian Rupee	18.0207422309	0.0554916100
AUD	Australian Dollar	0.3552996418	2.8145257760
CAD	Canadian Dollar	0.3538334124	2.8261887234
SGD	Singapore Dollar	0.3669652245	2.7250538559
CHF	Swiss Franc	0.2610886193	3.8304105746
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	1.0548325619	0.9480177576
JPY	Japanese Yen	30.6399242607	0.0326371564
CNY	Chinese Yuan Renminbi	1.7555154332	0.5696332719
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	0.3941937299	2.5368237088
THB	Thai Baht	9.5553789460	0.1046530970
HUF	Hungarian Forint	75.0637936939	0.0133220019
AED	Emirati Dirham	1.0000000000	1.0000000000

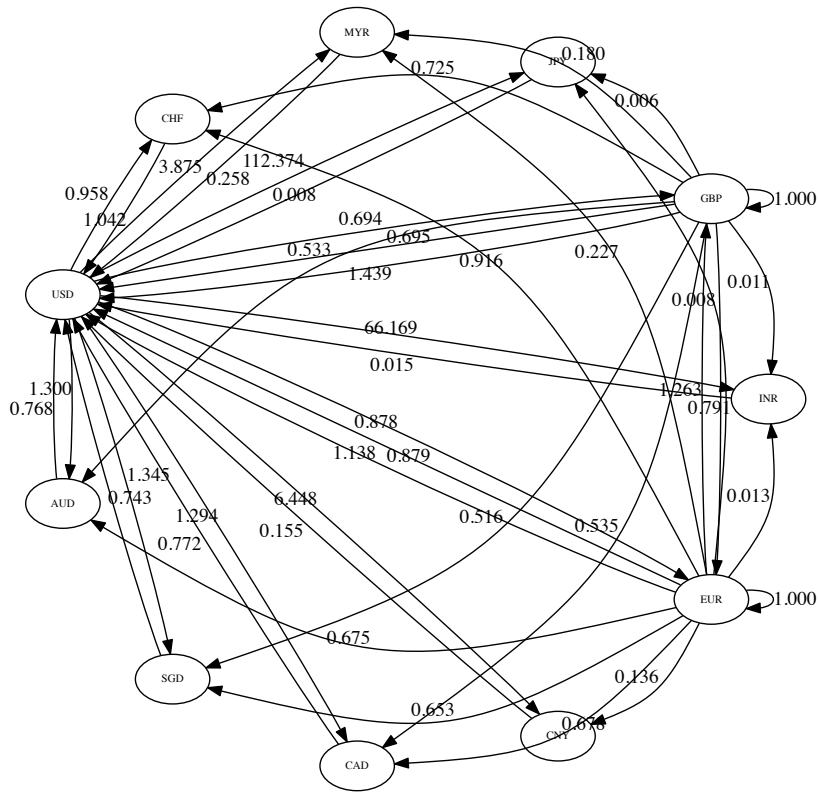
# XE Currency Table: AED - Emirati Dirham

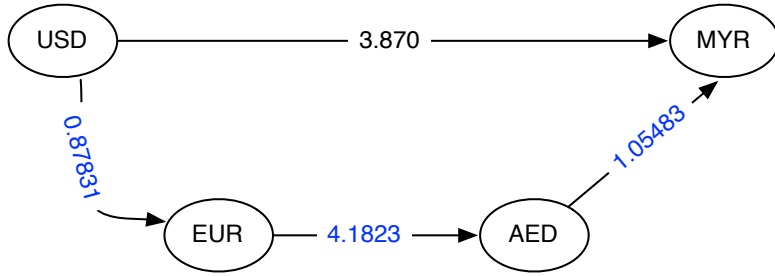
Mid-market rates as of 2016-03-31 17:40 UTC

Mid-market rates as of 2016-03-31 17:39 UTC

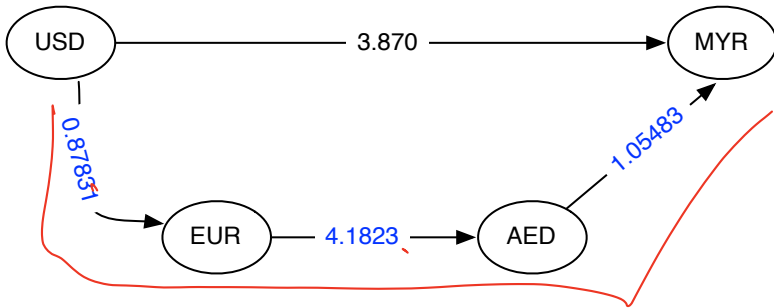
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EUR	Euro	1.0000000000	1.0000000000	EUR	Euro	0.2391289974	4.1818433177
GBP	British Pound	0.7921136388	1.2624451227	GBP	British Pound	0.1893997890	5.2798369266
INR	Indian Rupee	75.3658843112	0.0132686030	INR	Indian Rupee	18.0207422309	0.0554916100
AUD	Australian Dollar	1.4859561878	0.6729673514	AUD	Australian Dollar	0.3552996418	2.8145257760
CAD	Canadian Dollar	1.4796754127	0.6758238945	CAD	Canadian Dollar	0.3538334124	2.8261887234
SGD	Singapore Dollar	1.5347639238	0.6515660060	SGD	Singapore Dollar	0.3669652245	2.7250538559
CHF	Swiss Franc	1.0917416715	0.9159676012	CHF	Swiss Franc	0.2610686193	3.8304105746
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	4.4140052400	0.2265516114	MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	1.0548325619	0.9480177576
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THB	Thai Baht	39.9627318192	0.0250233143	THB	Thai Baht	9.5553789460	0.1046530970
HUF	Hungarian Forint	313.9042436792	0.0031856849	HUF	Hungarian Forint	75.0637936939	0.0133220019
AED	Emirati Dirham	4.1823100458	0.2391023117	AED	Emirati Dirham	1.0000000000	1.0000000000





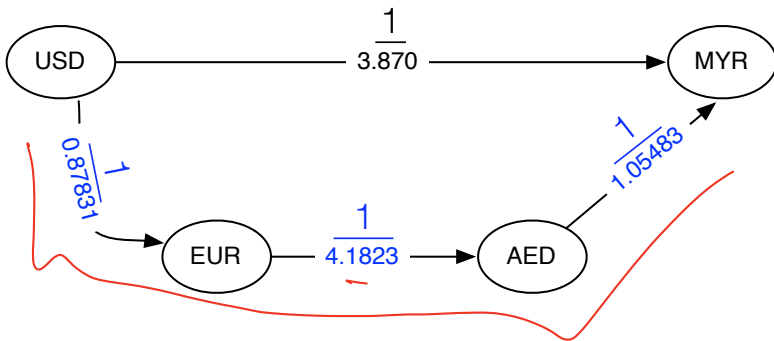


Trying to find  
Max weight  
(mult) Paths

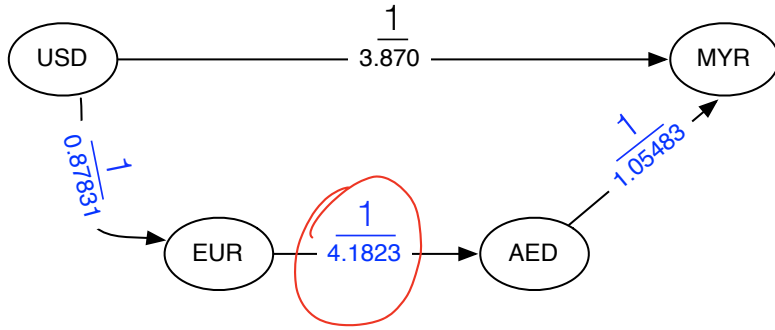


Trying to find  
**Max** weight  
 (mult) Paths

*Inverse of  
 each weight*

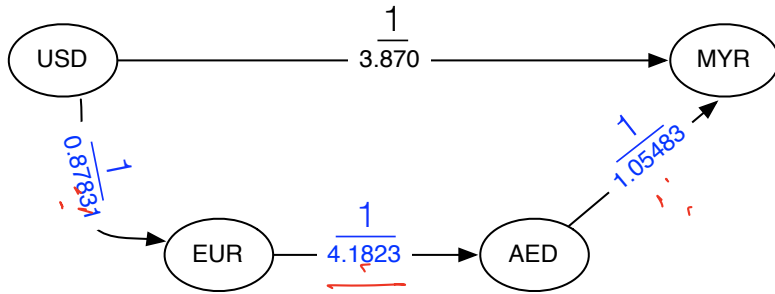


Trying to find  
**MIN** weight  
 (mult) Paths



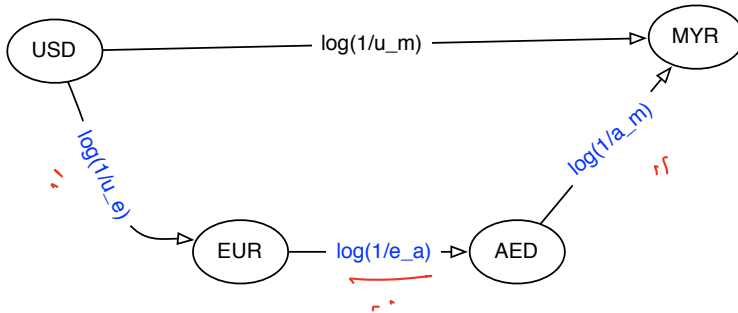
Trying to find  
MIN weight  
(mult) Paths

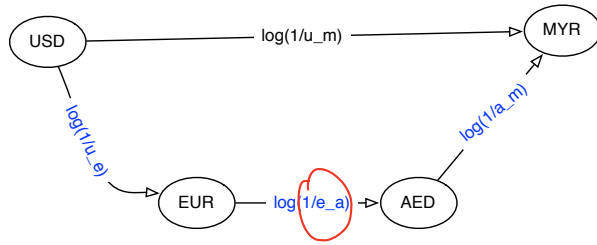




Trying to find  
**MIN** weight  
 (mult) Paths

$$\log(a \cdot b) = \log(a) + \log(b)$$





if  
 $\frac{1}{e_a} < 1$ ,

$$\log\left(\frac{1}{4.1813}\right) =$$

$$\log(0.2677) =$$

$$-0.682$$

then  
 the edge  
 weight  
 will be  
negative

# where does old argument break down

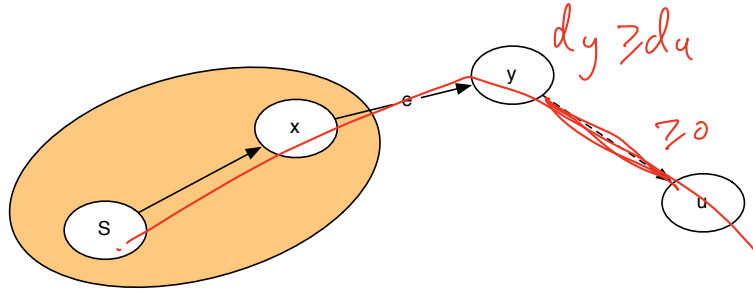
Recall this line in our proof of Dijkstra:

$$w(p) = d_y + w(y, u)$$

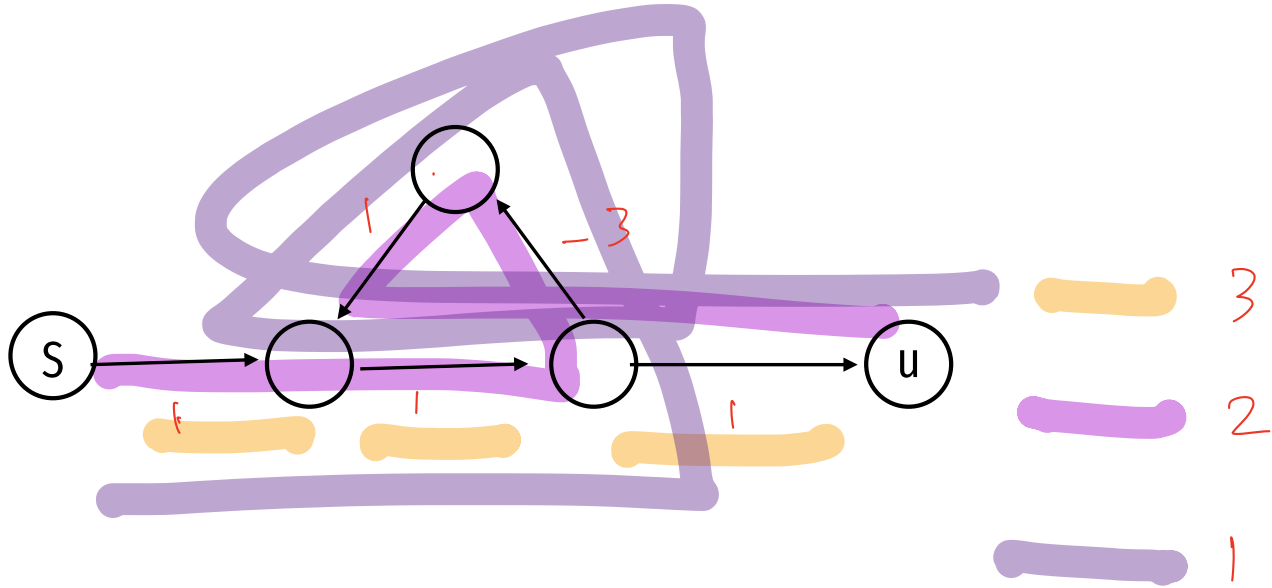
*v<sub>i</sub>* *d<sub>u</sub>*

*0*  
*1'*  
we relied on this  
value being  
non-negative

where does old argument  
break down

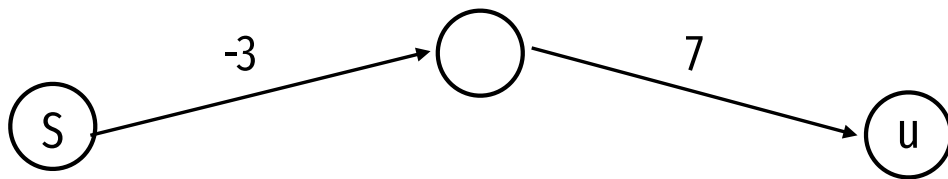


# 2nd problem: cycles



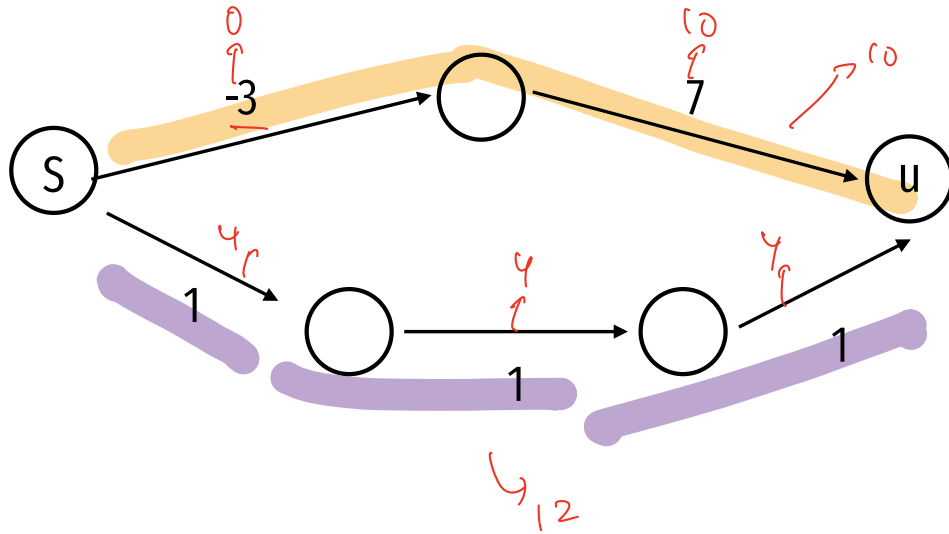
# first ideas: Add to each edge

Idea: add a constant to each edge so that all weights are non-negative



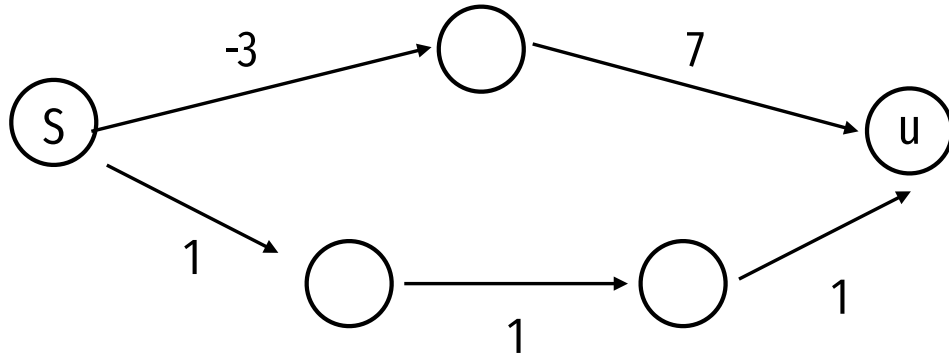
# first ideas: Add to each edge

Idea: add a constant to each edge so that all weights are non-negative



# first ideas: Add to each edge

Idea: add a constant to each edge so that all weights are non-negative



Problem: this can change the shortest paths of the graph.

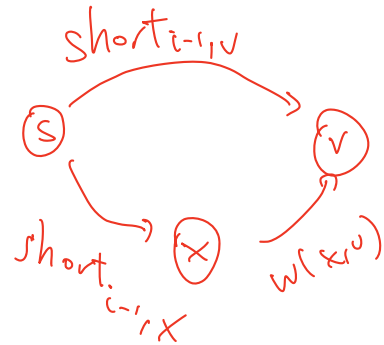


SSSP(G,s) Single Source Shortest path problem (BF)

SHORT<sub>i,v</sub> = Length of the shortest path from s to v  
that uses at most i edges

$short_{0,v} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } v=s \\ \infty & \text{for all other nodes.} \end{cases}$

$short_{i,v} = \min_{\substack{x \in V \\ x \in adj(v)}} \begin{cases} short_{i-1,v} \\ short_{i-1,x} + w(x,v) \end{cases}$



# SSSP( $G, s$ )

$\text{SHORT}_{i,v}$  = Length of the shortest path from  $s$  to  $v$  that uses at most  $i$  edges.

Two possibilities:

# sssp(G,s)

$$\text{SHORT}_{i,v} = \begin{cases} \infty & \underline{i} = 0 \\ \underline{0} & \underline{v} = s \\ \min_{\substack{x \in V \\ x \in \text{adj}(v)}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SHORT}_{i-1,v} \\ \text{SHORT}_{i-1,x} + w(x,v) \end{array} \right\} & \end{cases}$$

Either the shortest path from  $s$  to  $v$   
uses at most  $i - 1$  edges or

it uses at most  $i - 1$  edges to  $x$  and then uses edge  $e = (x, v)$

max len of a simple path:

$$\underline{|V|-1}$$

$\Rightarrow$  short <sub>$|V|-1, u$</sub>  for all  $u \in \underline{V}$

max len of a simple path:

The max length of a path from  $s$  to  $v$  is  $|V| - 1$ .  
Otherwise, the path contains a cycle.

## BELLMAN-FORD( $G, s$ )

①  $\text{short}_{0,u} = \infty$  for all  $u \in V$

②  $\text{short}_{0,s} = 0$ .

③ for  $i = 1$  to  $|V| - 1$

④ for each  $v \in V - \{s\}$

⑤  $\text{short}_{i,v} = \min_{x \in \text{adj}(v)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{short}_{i-1,v} \\ \text{short}_{i-1,x} + w(x,y) \end{array} \right.$

BELLMAN-FORD( $G, s$ )

1  $\text{SHORT}_{0,s} \leftarrow 0$

2  $\forall v \in V - \{s\}, \text{SHORT}_{0,v} \leftarrow \infty$

3 **for**  $i = 1, \dots, V - 1$

4     **do for** each  $v \in V - \{s\}$

5             **do**  $\text{SHORT}_{i,v} = \min_{x \in \text{Adj}(v)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SHORT}_{i-1,v} \\ w(x, v) + \text{SHORT}_{i-1,x} \end{array} \right\}$

iterating over all the  
edges in the graph

BELLMAN-FORD( $G, s$ )

$\Theta(V \cdot E)$

1  $\text{SHORT}_{0,s} \leftarrow 0$

2  $\forall v \in V - \{s\}, \text{SHORT}_{0,v} \leftarrow \infty$

3 **for**  $i = 1, \dots, V - 1$

4     **do for** each  $e = (x, y) \in E$

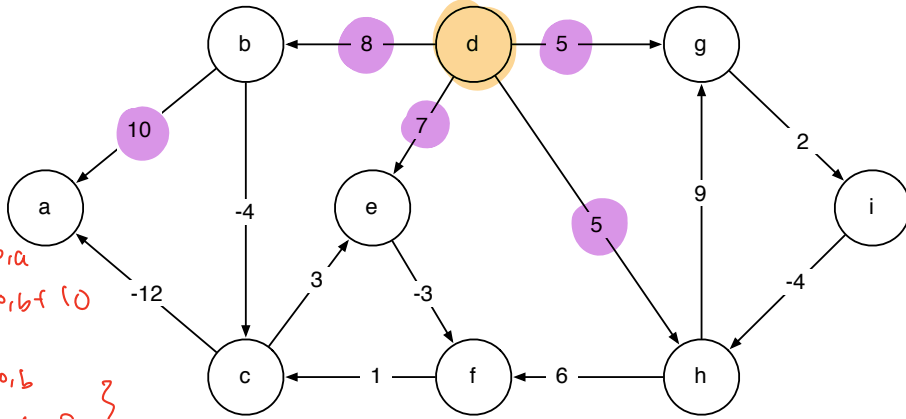
5             **do**  $\text{SHORT}_{i,y} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SHORT}_{i-1,y} \\ \text{SHORT}_{i,y} \\ w(x, y) + \text{SHORT}_{i-1,x} \end{array} \right\}$



(b,a)

$$\text{short}_{1,a} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{0,a} \\ S_{0,b} + 10 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{short}_{1,b} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{0,b} \\ S_{0,d} + 8 \end{array} \right.$$

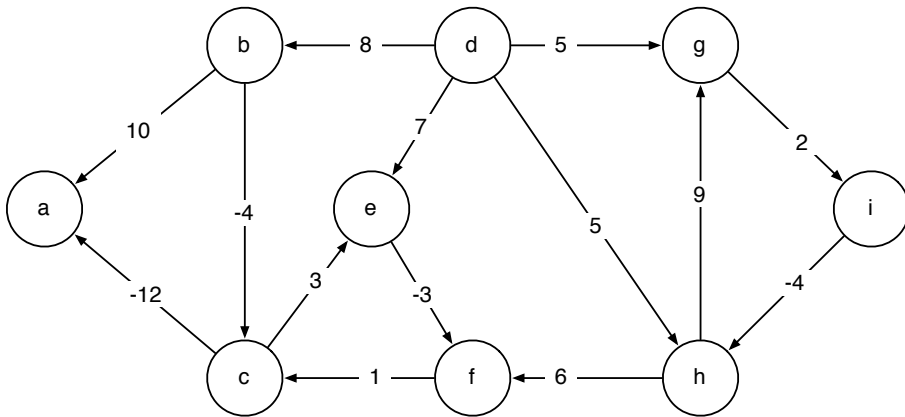


$$\text{SHORT}_{i,v} = \begin{cases} \infty & i = 0 \\ 0 & v = s \\ \min_{x \in V} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SHORT}_{i-1,v} \\ \text{SHORT}_{i-1,x} + w(x,v) \end{array} \right\} & \end{cases}$$

$\infty = \infty$

BF(G,d)

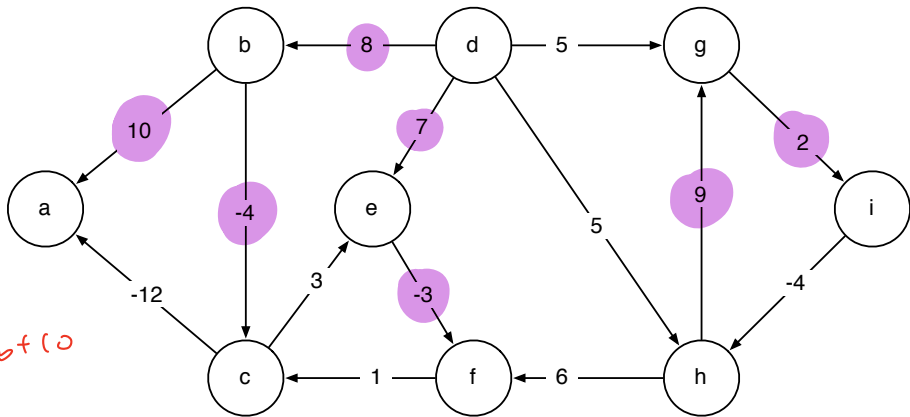
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	.	∞						
B	.	8						
C	.							
D	0							
E	.	7						
F	.							
G	.	5						
H	.	5						
I	.							



$$\text{SHORT}_{i,v} = \begin{cases} \infty & i = 0 \\ 0 & v = s \\ \min_{x \in V} \begin{cases} \text{SHORT}_{i-1,v} \\ \text{SHORT}_{i-1,x} + w(x,v) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$\text{BF}(G,d)$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	$\infty$							
B	$\infty$							
C	$\infty$							
D	0							
E	$\infty$							
F	$\infty$							
G	$\infty$							
H	$\infty$							
I	$\infty$							

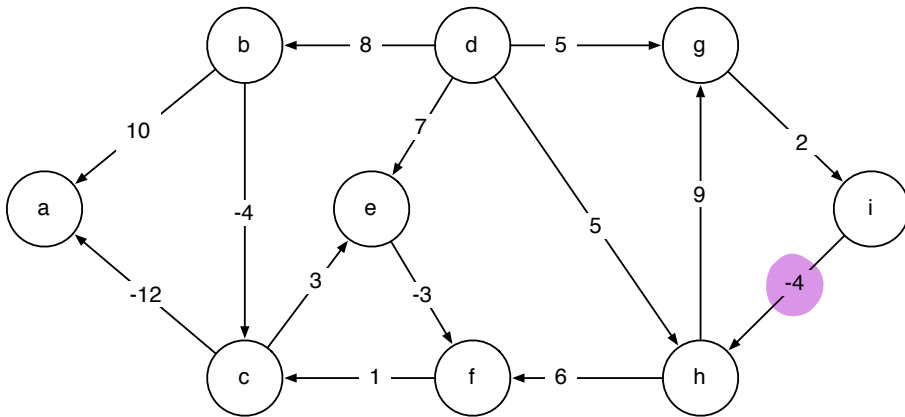


$S_{2a} = \min \left\{ \begin{matrix} \infty \\ S_{1,b} + 10 \end{matrix} \right.$

$$\text{SHORT}_{i,v} = \begin{cases} \infty & i = 0 \\ 0 & v = s \\ \min_{x \in V} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{SHORT}_{i-1,v} \\ \text{SHORT}_{i-1,x} + w(x,v) \end{matrix} \right\} & \end{cases}$$

**BF(G,d)**

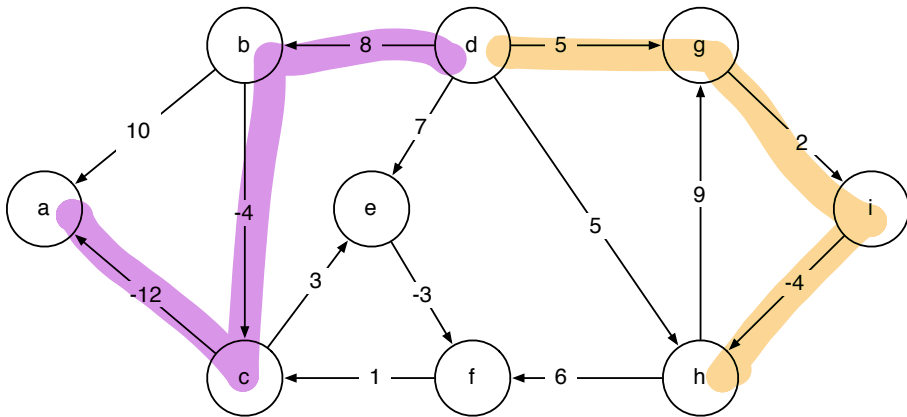
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	$\infty$		18					
B	$\infty$	8	8					
C	$\infty$		4					
D	0	0	0					
E	$\infty$	7	7					
F	$\infty$		4					
G	$\infty$	5	5					
H	$\infty$	5	5					
I	$\infty$		7					



$$\text{SHORT}_{i,v} = \begin{cases} \infty & i = 0 \\ 0 & v = s \\ \min_{x \in V} \begin{cases} \text{SHORT}_{i-1,v} \\ \text{SHORT}_{i-1,x} + w(x,v) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

**BF(G,d)**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	$\infty$		18					
B	$\infty$	8	8					
C	$\infty$		4					
D	0	0	0					
E	$\infty$	7	7					
F	$\infty$		4					
G	$\infty$	5	5					
H	$\infty$	5	5	3				
I	$\infty$		7					



$$\text{SHORT}_{i,v} = \begin{cases} \infty & i = 0 \\ 0 & v = s \\ \min_{x \in V} \begin{cases} \text{SHORT}_{i-1,v} \\ \text{SHORT}_{i-1,x} + w(x,v) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$\text{BF}(G,d)$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	$\infty$		18	-8				
B	$\infty$	8	8	8				
C	$\infty$		4	4				
D	0	0	0	0				
E	$\infty$	7	7	7				
F	$\infty$		4	4				
G	$\infty$	5	5	5				
H	$\infty$	5	5	3				
I	$\infty$		7	7				

$v^2$

# optimization

BELLMAN-FORD( $G, s$ )

1  $\text{SHORT}_{0,s} \leftarrow 0$

2  $\forall v \in V - \{s\}, \text{SHORT}_{0,v} \leftarrow \infty$

3 **for**  $i = 1, \dots, V - 1$

4     **do for** each  $e = (x, y) \in E$

5             **do**  $\text{SHORT}_{i,y} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SHORT}_{i-1,y} \\ \text{SHORT}_{i,y} \\ w(x, y) + \text{SHORT}_{i-1,x} \end{array} \right\}$

BELLMAN-FORD( $G, s$ )

1  $d_s \leftarrow 0$

2  $\forall v \in V - \{s\}, d_v \leftarrow \infty$

3 **for**  $i = 1, \dots, V - 1$

4     **do for** each  $e = (x, y) \in E$

5             **do**  $d_y \leftarrow \min \{ d_y, w(x, y) + d_x \}$

# running time

BELLMAN-FORD( $G, s$ )

1  $d_s \leftarrow 0$

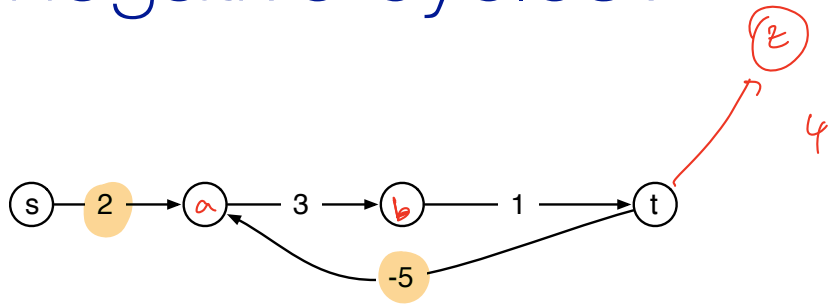
2  $\forall v \in V - \{s\}, d_v \leftarrow \infty$

3 **for**  $i = 1, \dots, V - 1$

4       **do for** each  $e = (x, y) \in E$

5               **do**  $d_y \leftarrow \min \{ d_y, w(x, y) + d_x \}$

# negative cycles?



the  $d_u$  decreases  
for any  $v$  on the  
 $v$ th iteration

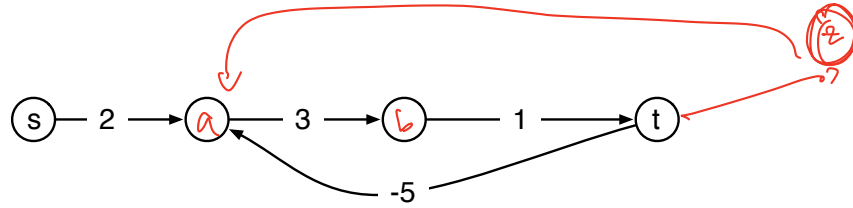
	1	2	3	4
S	0	0	0	
A	2	2	2	I
B	.	5	5	
T	.	.	6	

$\rightarrow \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 6 + -5 \end{array} \right\}$

$\Leftrightarrow$  there exists  
a negative weight cycle



# negative cycles?



S	0	0	0	0
A	2	2	2	1
B		5	5	5
T			6	6

# applications of BF

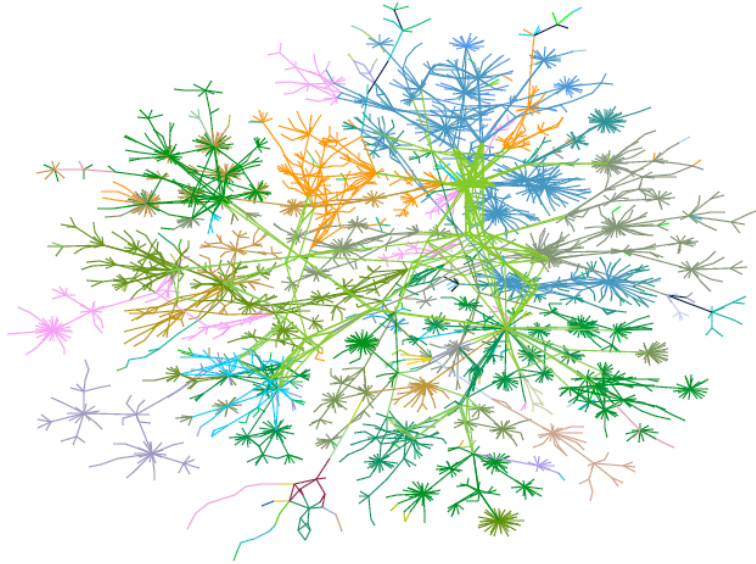
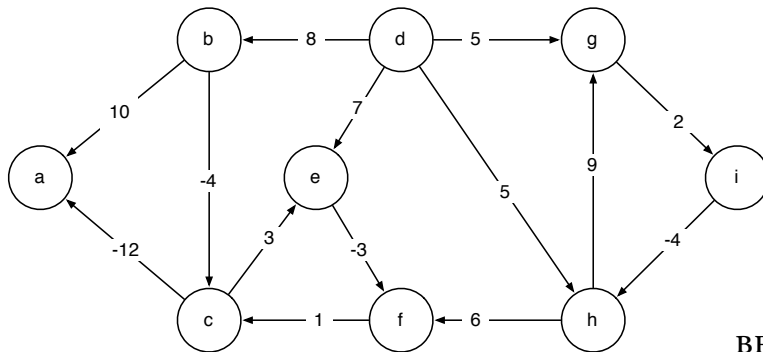


image: cheswick et al

Figure 3: Lucent's intranet as of 1 October 1999.



WHAT HAPPENS WHEN  
B CHANGES...

**BF(G,d)**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	$\infty$							
B	$\infty$	8						
C	$\infty$							
D	0	0						
E	$\infty$	7						
F	$\infty$							
G	$\infty$	5						
H	$\infty$	5						
I	$\infty$							

# DISTANCE VECTOR

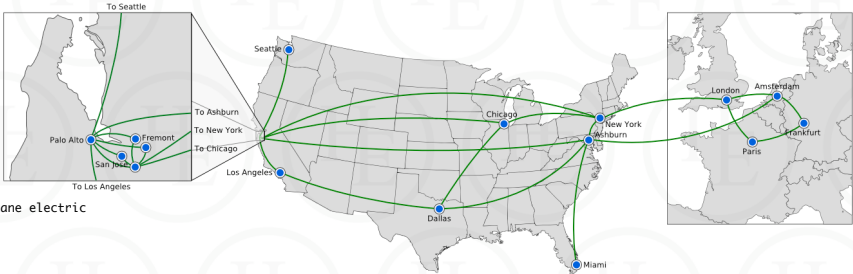
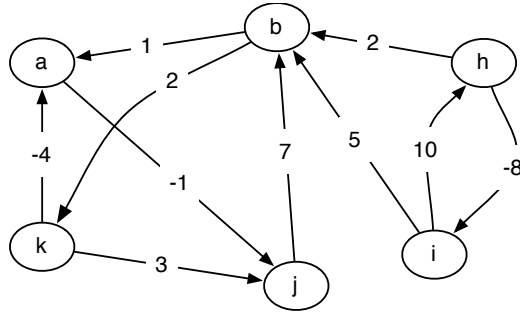


image: hurricane electric

BGP routing algorithm.

# ALL-PAIRS SHORTEST PATH

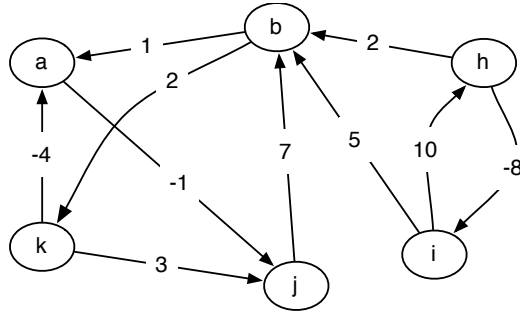


First approach: run BF from each node.

What is the running time?

$$V \cdot \Theta(E \cdot V) \rightarrow \Theta(EV^2)$$

# ALL-PAIRS SHORTEST PATH



First approach: run BF from each node.  
What is the running time?

$$O(EV^2)$$

# NEW APPROACH TO ALL-PAIRS

$$G = (V, E)$$

$ASHORT_{i,j,k}$  = Length of the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$   
that only uses vertices  $\{1 \dots k\}$  as intermediates.

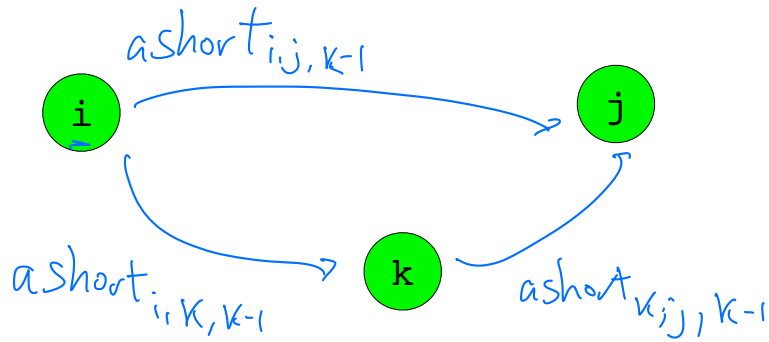


# NEW APPROACH TO ALL-PAIRS

$ASHORT_{i,j,k} =$  Length of the shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  that only traverses nodes  $1, \dots, k$ .

$$\text{ASHORT}_{i,j,k} = \min \begin{cases} w(i,j) \\ \text{ashort}_{i,j,k-1} \\ \text{ashort}_{i,k,k-1} + \text{ashort}_{k,j,k-1} \end{cases}$$

Q: how does node k help in getting from i to j?



ASHORT<sub>i,j,k</sub> =

$i, j, 0 \leftarrow i, j, 1 \leftarrow i, j, 2$

$$\text{ASHORT}_{i,j,k} = \begin{cases} w_{i,j} & k = 0 \\ \min \begin{cases} \text{ASHORT}_{i,j,k-1} \\ \text{ASHORT}_{i,k,k-1} + \text{ASHORT}_{k,j,k-1} \end{cases} & k \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\text{ashort}_{i,j,|V|}$

our goal is to compute  
this value for all pairs  $(i,j)$ .

# FLOYD-WARSHALL(G, W)

INITIALIZE ASHORT<sub>i,j,0</sub>

$\Theta(V^3)$

for  $k=1$  to  $V$

versus

for  $i=1$  to  $V$

$\Theta(EV^2)$

for  $j=1$  to  $V$

$ashort_{i,j,k} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ashort_{i,j,k-1} \\ ashort_{i,k,k-1} + \\ ashort_{k,j,k-1} \end{array} \right.$

(greedy)

Dijkstra

$\Theta(E \log V)$

unit weight edges

negative edge weights

BFS

$\Theta(E + V)$

BF

$\Theta(E + V)$

All pairs

$\Theta(V^3)$

(DP)