

Graph Algorithms

Peter Lammich

3. Februar 2020

Outline

- 1 Directed Graphs
 - Formal Definition
 - Implementation
- 2 Graph Traversal Algorithms
 - Generic Graph Traversal
 - DFS and BFS
 - Topological Sorting
 - Shortest Paths
- 3 Shortest Path in Weighted Graphs
 - Single-Source Shortest Path
 - Bellman Ford Algorithm

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③ Shortest Path in Weighted Graphs

Single-Source Shortest Path

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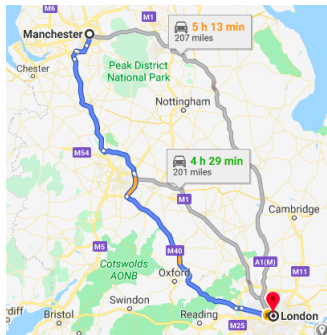
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Motivation

- Shortest route between Manchester and London?

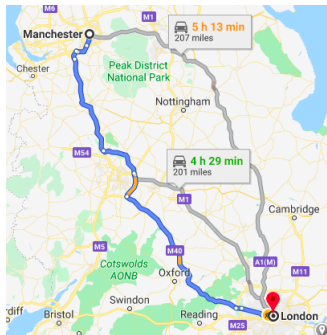
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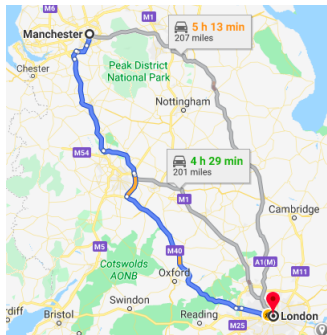
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- Shortest route between Manchester and London?
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 - Label each road with length (estimated travel time, ...)



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- Shortest route between Manchester and London?
- Model map as graph: Nodes=Cities, Edges=Roads
 - Label each road with length (estimated travel time, ...)
- Compute *shortest path* between two nodes



Formal Stuff

- Graph as *weight matrix* w
 - $E = \{(u, v) \mid w(u, v) \neq \infty\}$
 - $w(u, v) = d$ — Edge between u and v has weight d
 - $w(u, v) = \infty$ — No edge between u and v

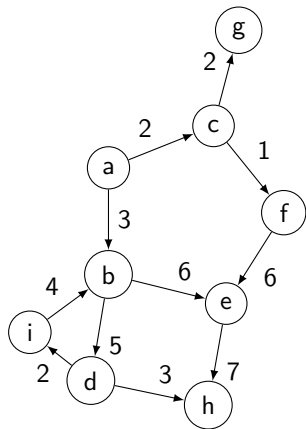
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- Recall: path p is list of nodes.
 - Path between u and v : upv
 - *Weight* of path: $|u_1 \dots u_n| := \sum_{i=1}^{<n} w(u_i, u_{i+1})$
 - $|p| = \infty$ means path p not feasible!

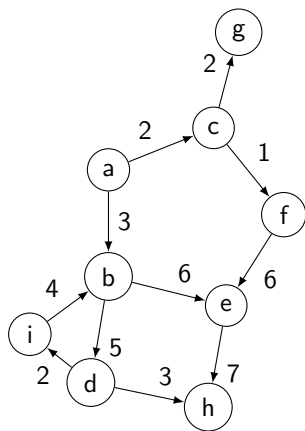
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- $\delta(u, v)$ — distance between u and v
 - $\delta(u, v) := \min |upv|$ for all paths p
 - $\delta(u, v) = \infty$ — No path from u to v !

Example



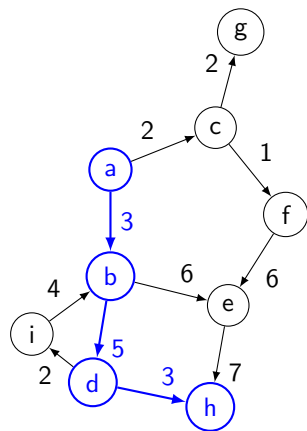
Example



Weight Matrix

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>a</i>	∞	3	2	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
<i>b</i>	∞	∞	∞	5	6	∞	∞	∞	∞
<i>c</i>	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	1	2	∞	∞
<i>d</i>	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	3	2
<i>e</i>	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	7	∞
<i>f</i>	∞	∞	∞	∞	6	∞	∞	∞	∞
<i>g</i>	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
<i>h</i>	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
<i>i</i>	∞	4	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞

Example

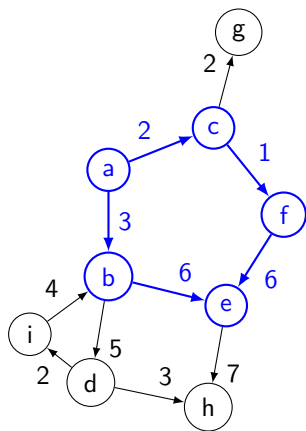


Shortest path: *abd*h

Weight: $|abd$ h $| = 11$

Distance: $\delta(a, h) = 11$ (weight of shortest path)

Example



Shortest path not always unique:

Shortest paths: *acfe*, *abe*

But distance is!

Weight: $|acfe| = |abe| = 9$

Distance: $\delta(a, h) = 9$ (weight of shortest path)

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- Compute shortest paths from *start node* s to any node
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 - For edge (u, v) (*relax edge*)
 - procedure** RELAX(u, v)
 - if** $D(u) + w(u, v) < D(v)$ **then**
 - $D(v) \leftarrow D(u) + w(u, v)$

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- Now: Strategies of relaxing edges, to reach precise estimate

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Assume no negative weight cycles exist. Negative weights are allowed!

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- Relax each edge. Repeat (at most) $|V| - 1$ times.
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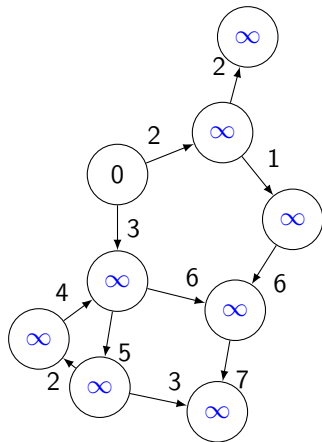
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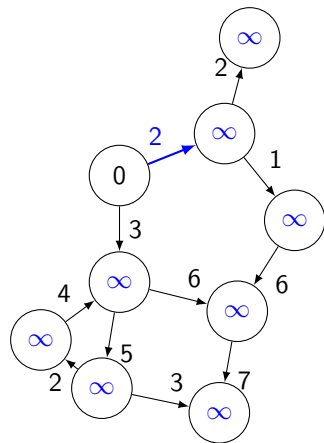
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- Claim: Returns $D = \delta$, i.e., precise estimate
- Idea: In step i , estimate for shortest path up to length i is precise
 - All shortest paths have length at most $|V| - 1$
 - Thus, D precise after algorithm

Example



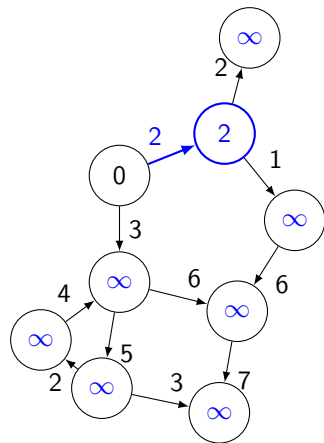
In each round, relax every edge once.

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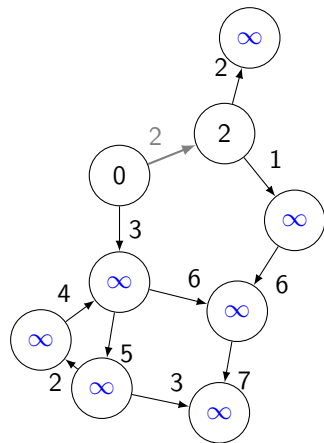
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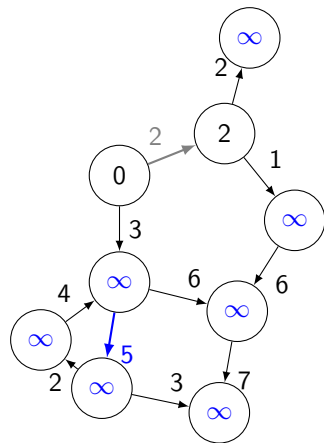
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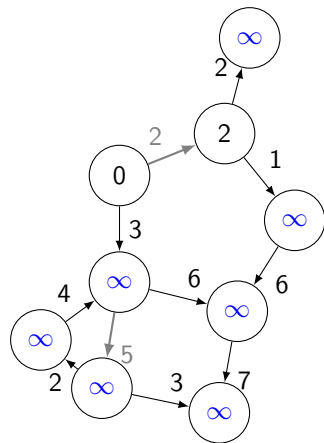
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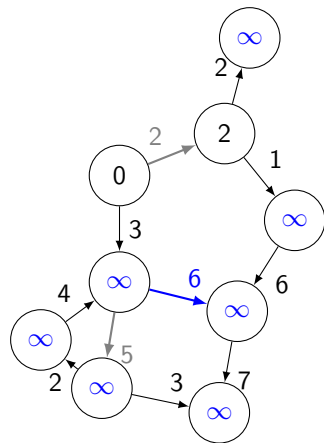
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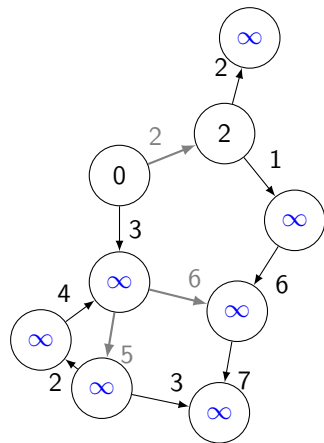
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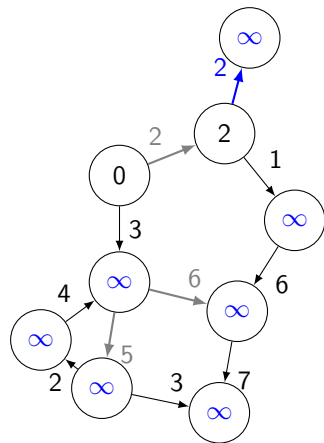
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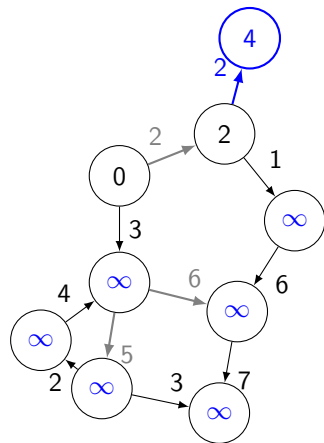
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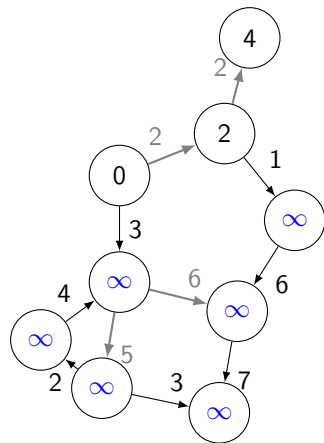
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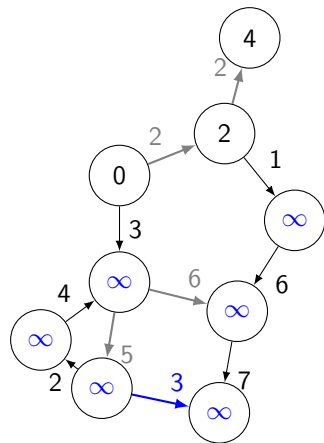
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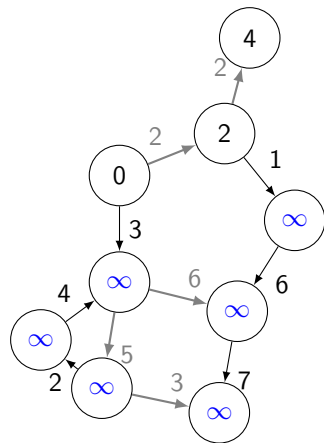
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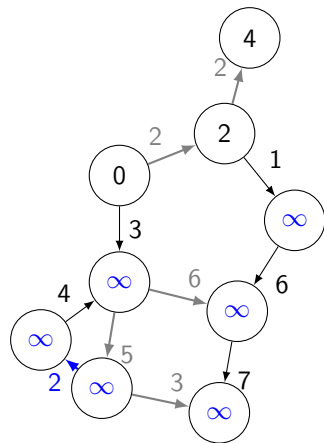
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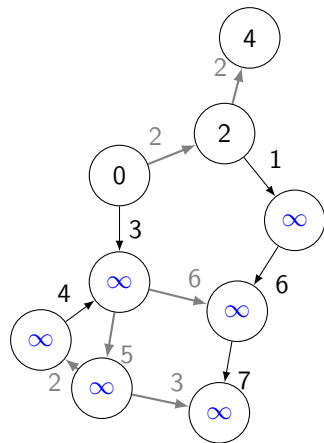
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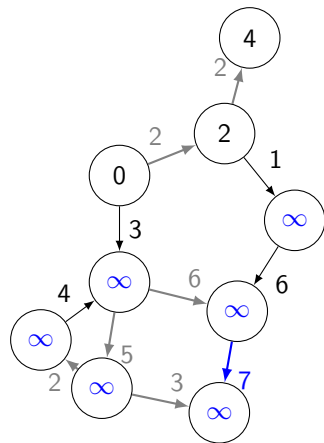
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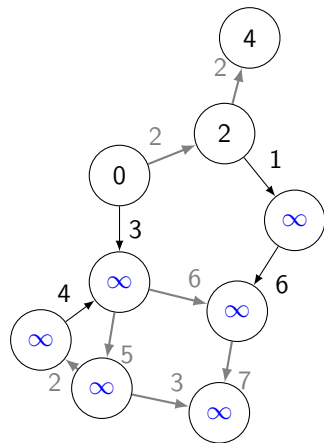
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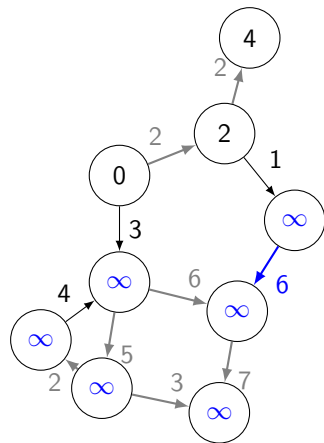
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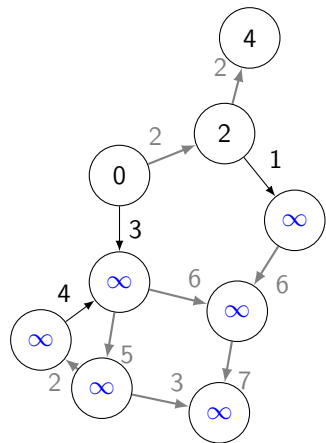
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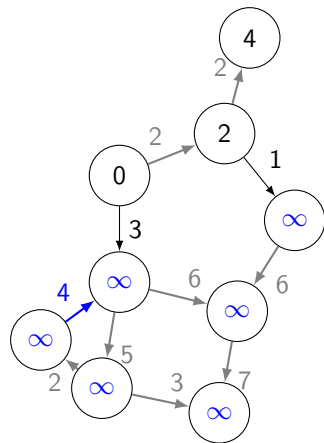
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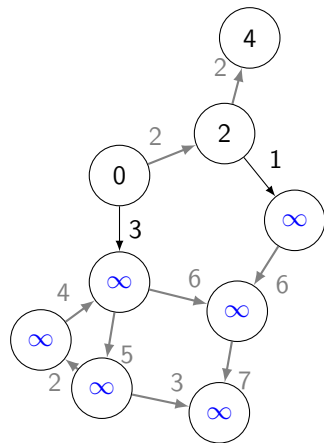
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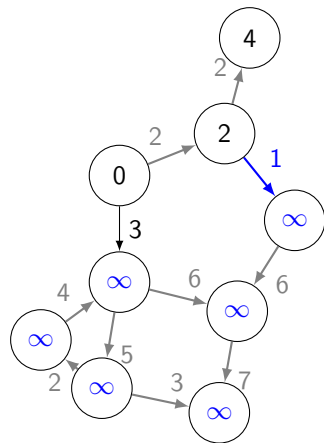
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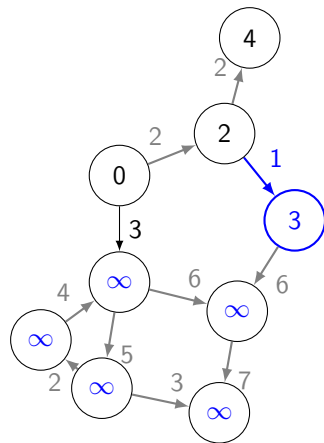
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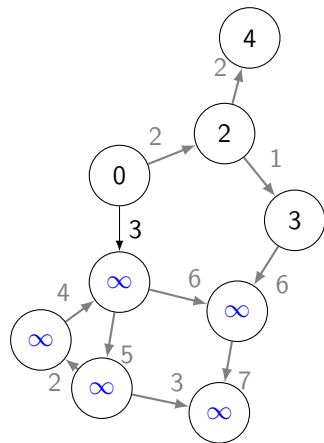
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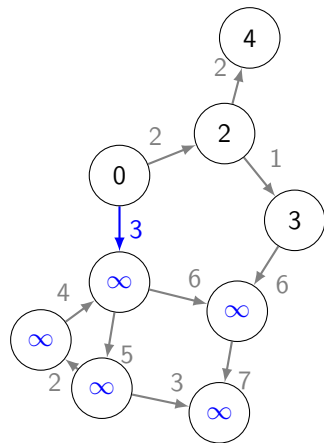
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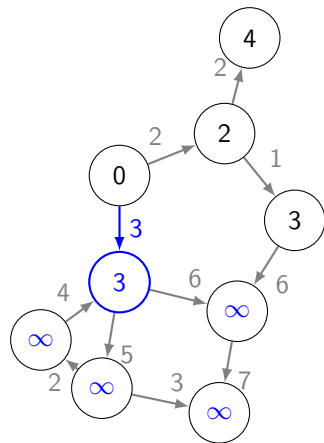
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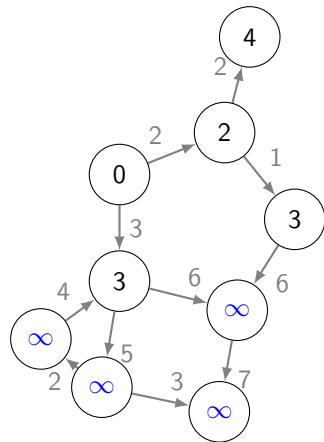
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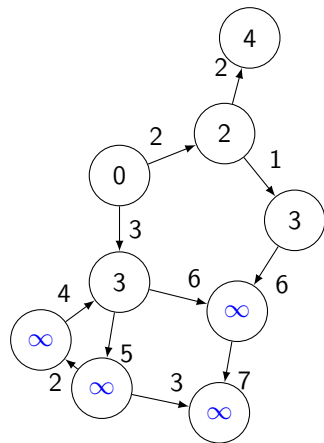
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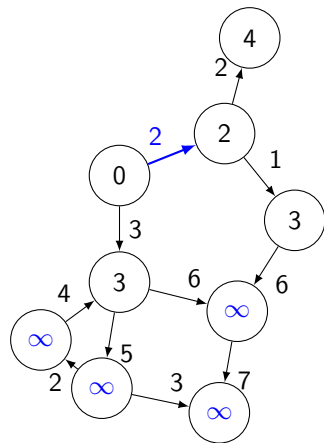
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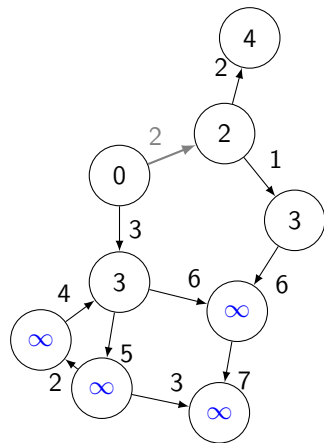
In each round, relax every edge once.
Next round ...

Example



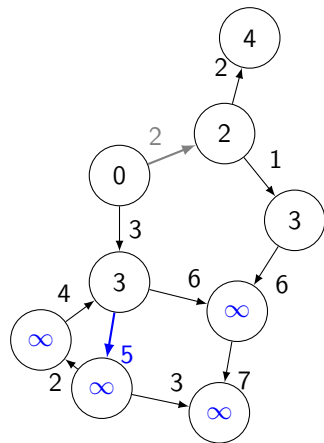
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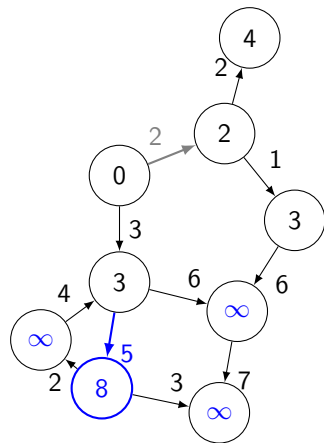
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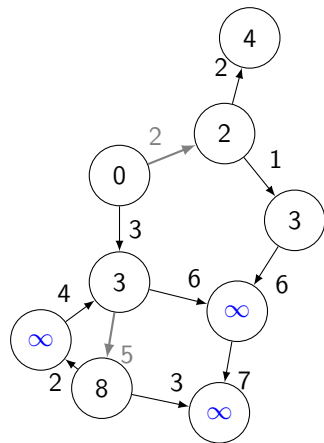
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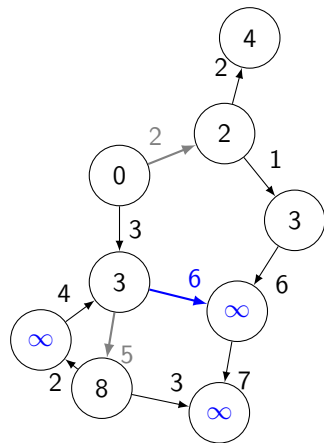
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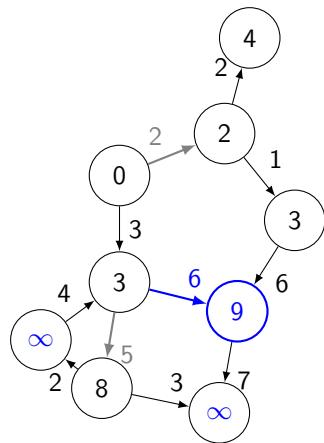
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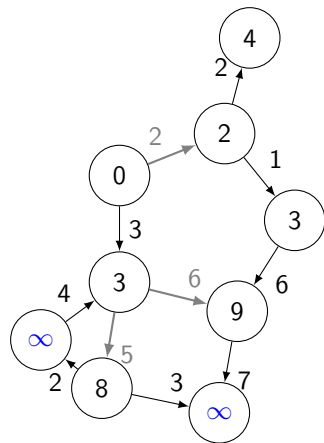
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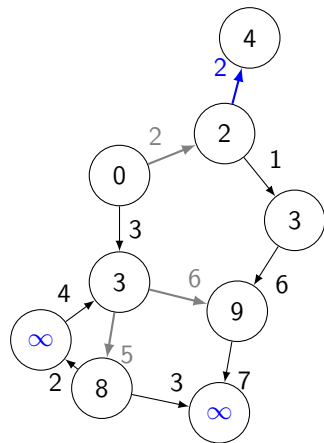
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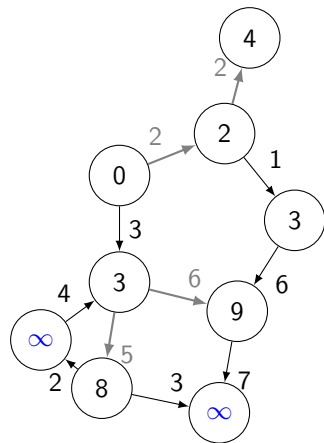
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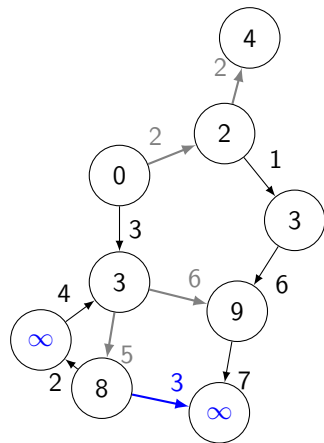
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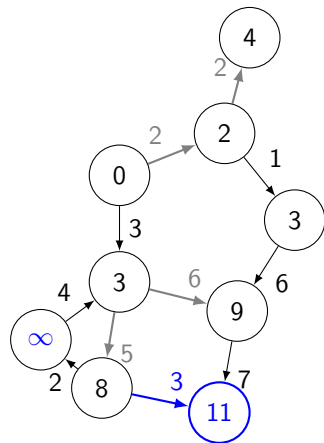
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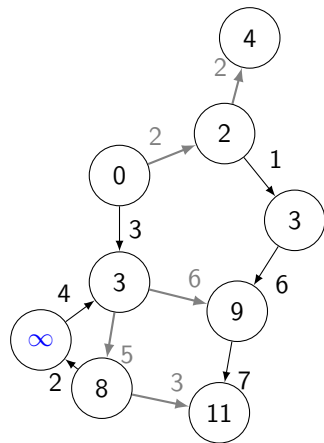
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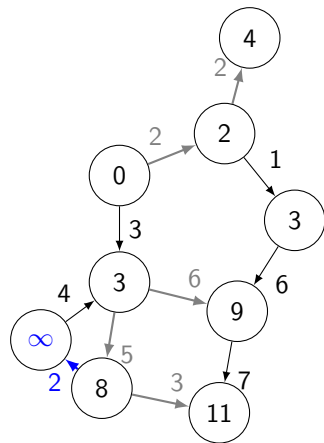
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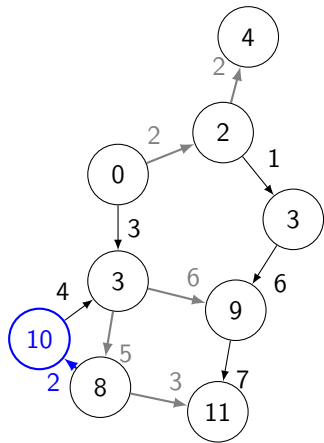
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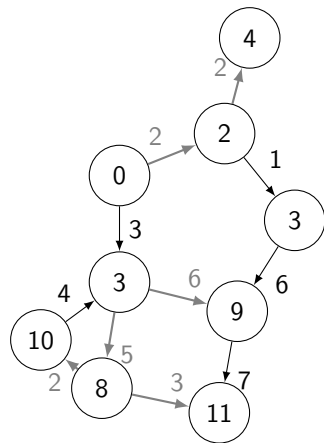
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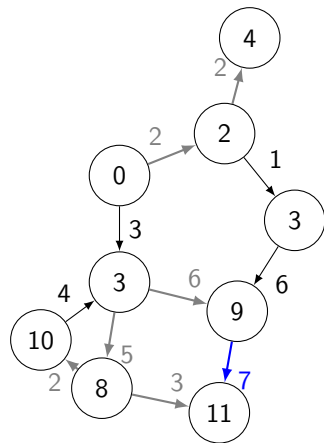
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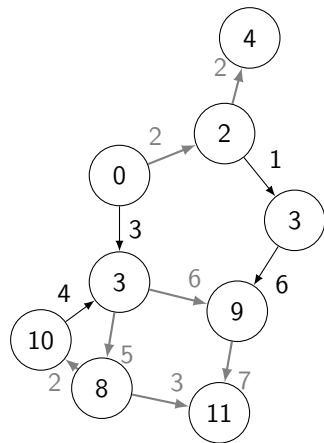
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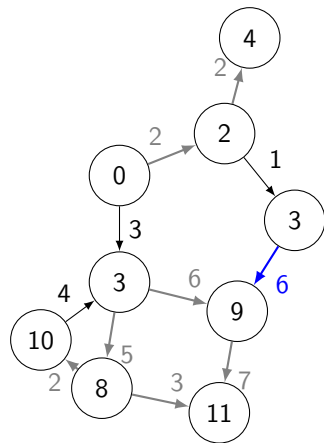
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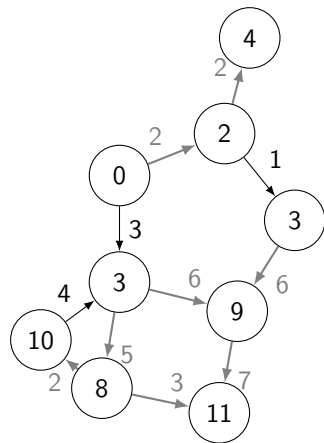
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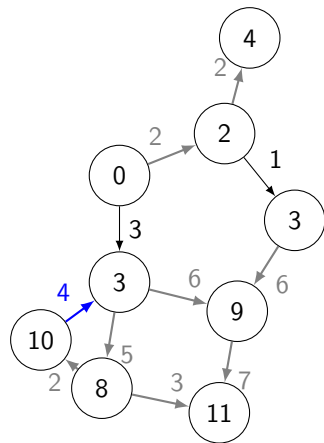
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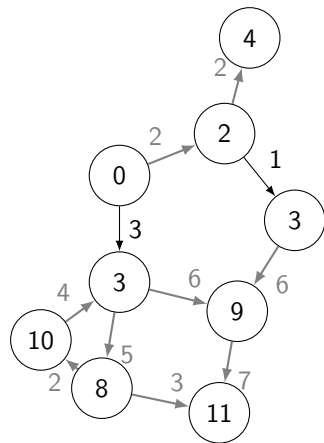
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Example



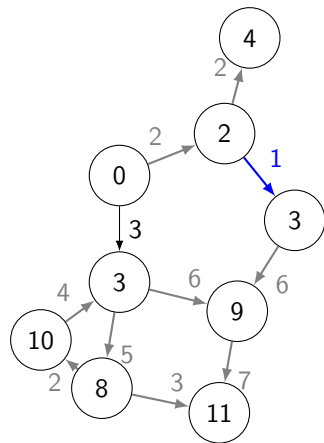
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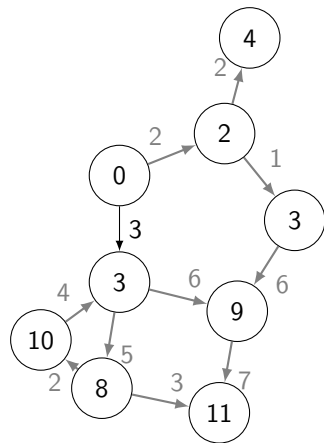
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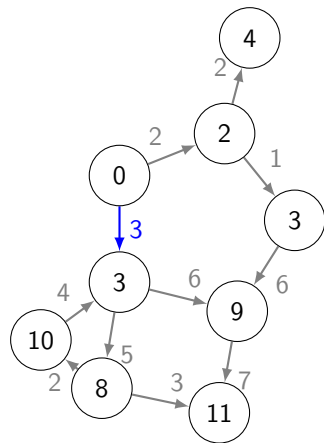
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Example



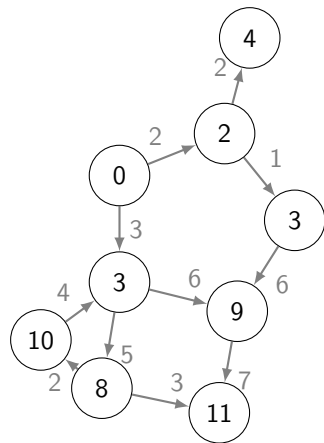
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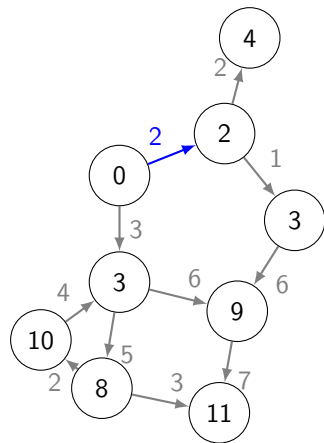
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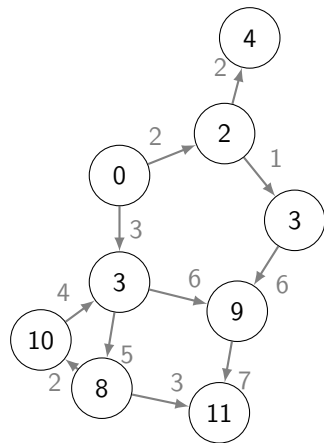
In each round, relax every edge once.
Next round ...

Example



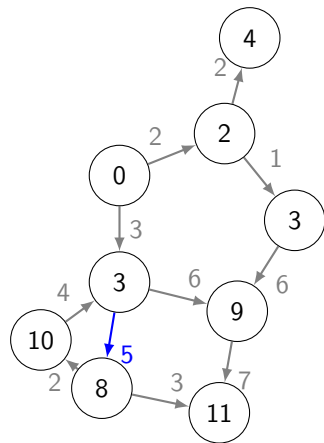
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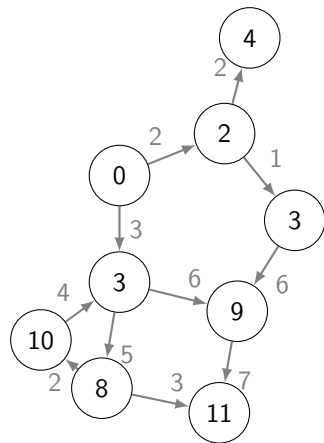
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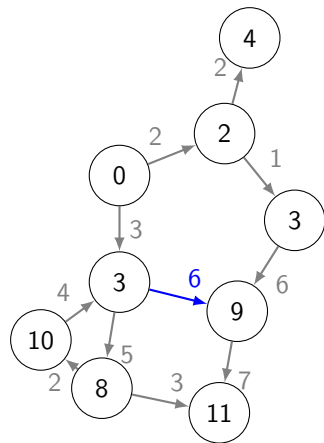
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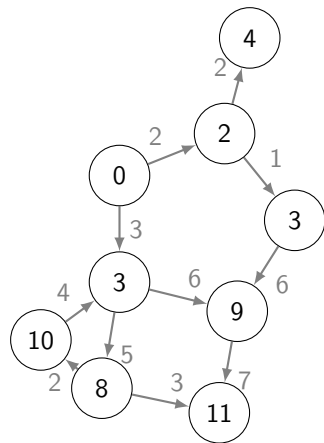
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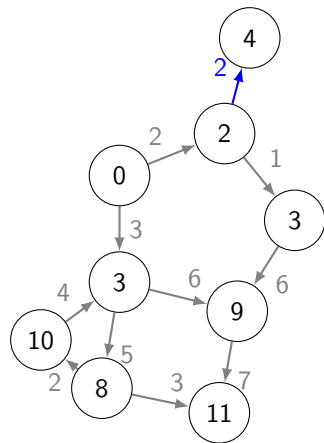
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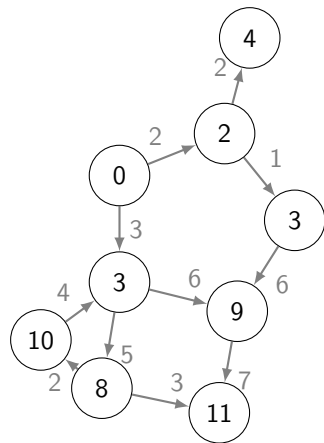
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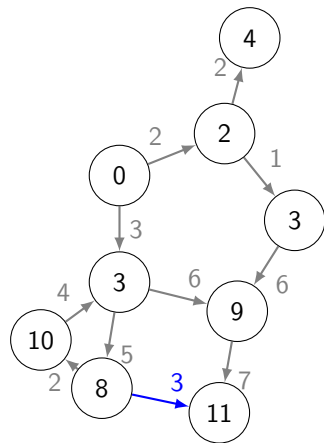
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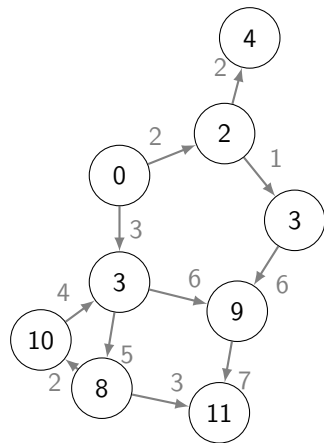
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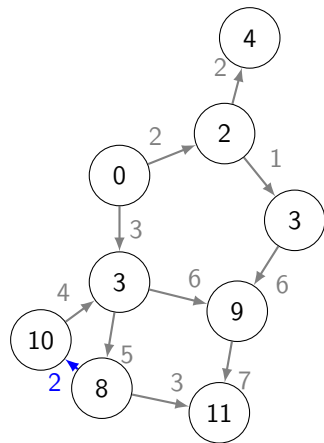
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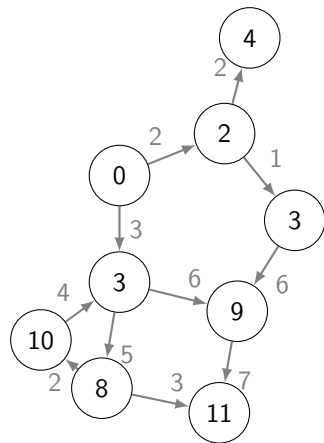
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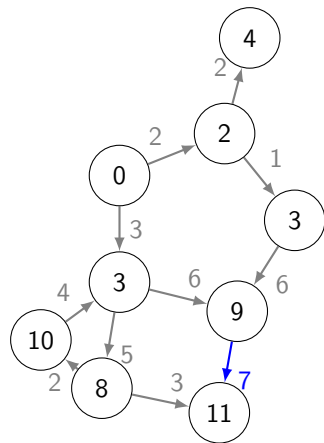
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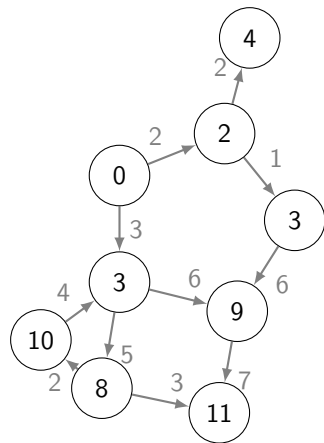
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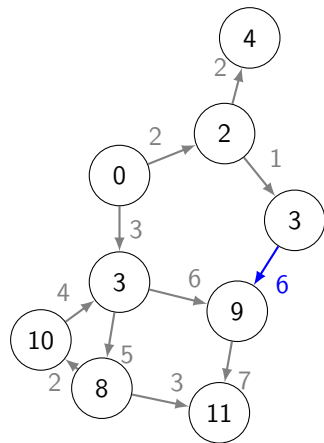
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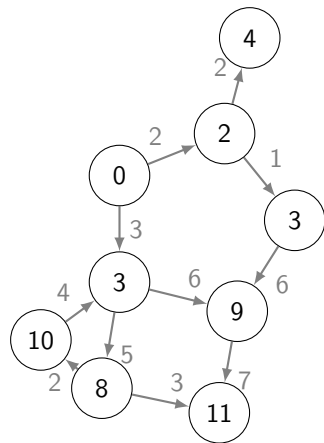
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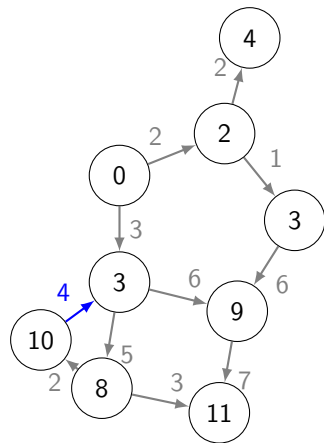
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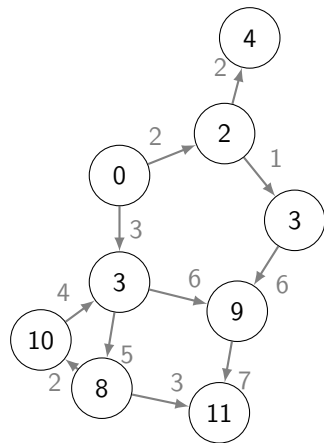
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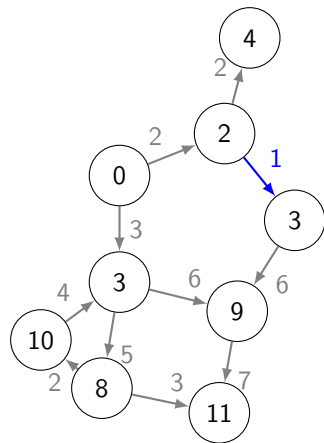
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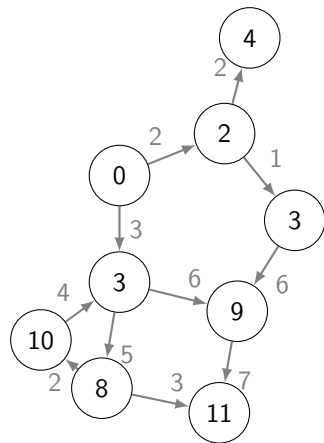
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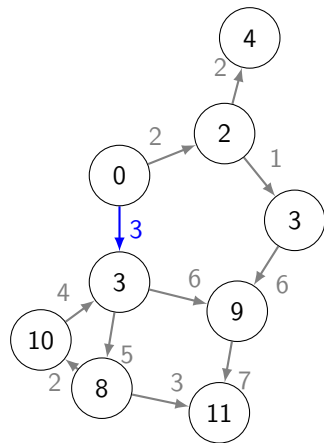
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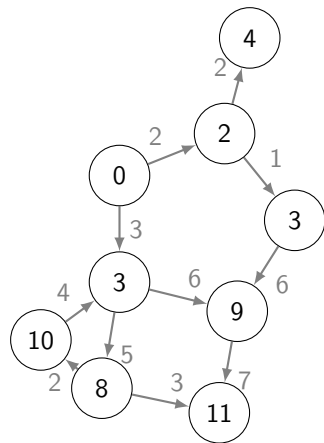
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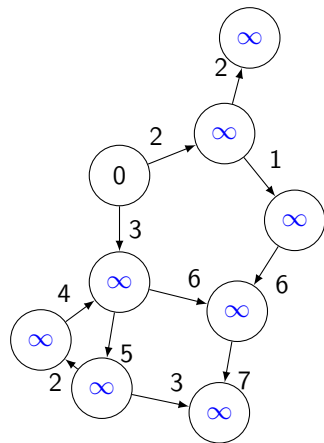
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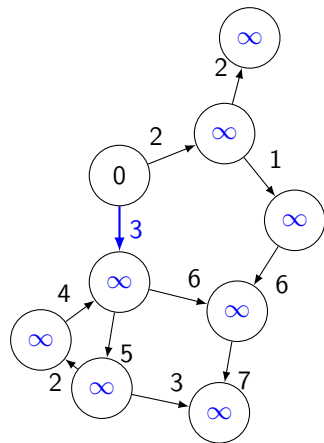
In each round, relax every edge once.
Round changed nothing: terminate

Example



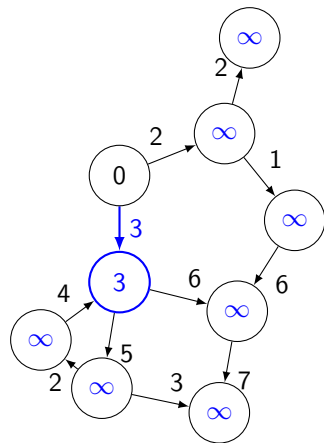
Order of edges can affect number of required rounds!

Example



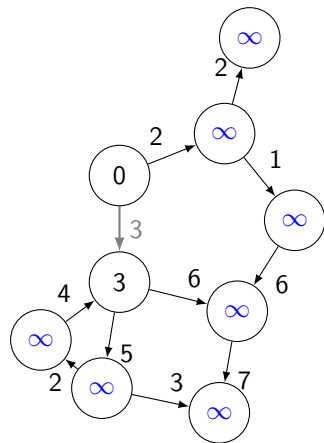
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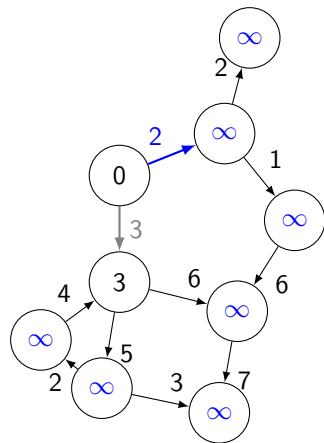
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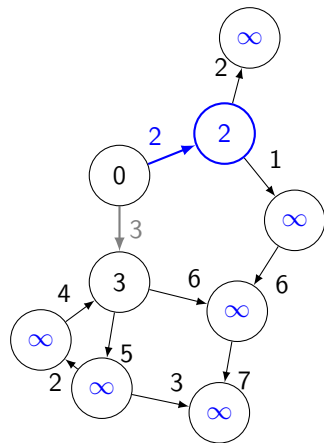
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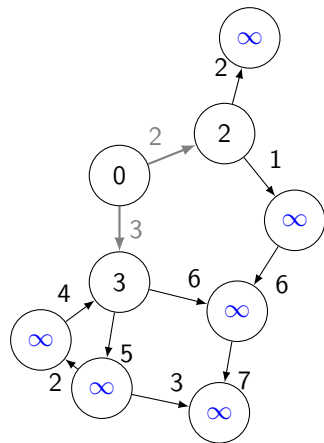
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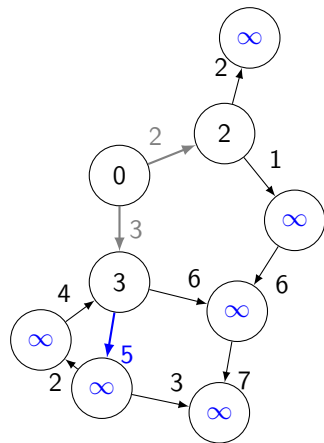
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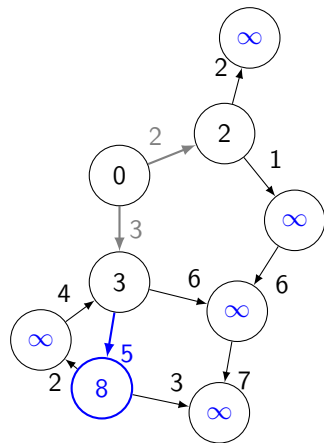
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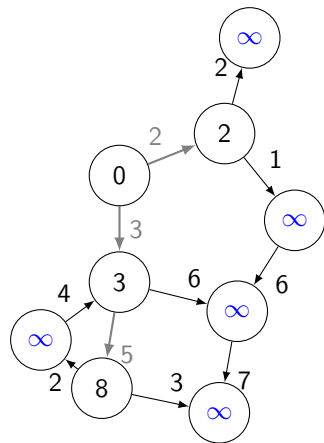
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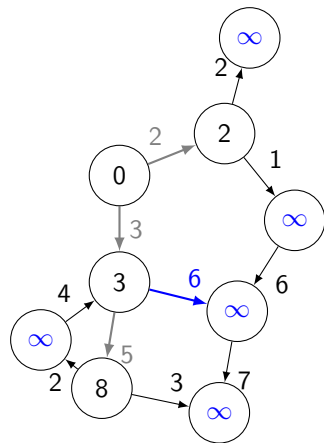
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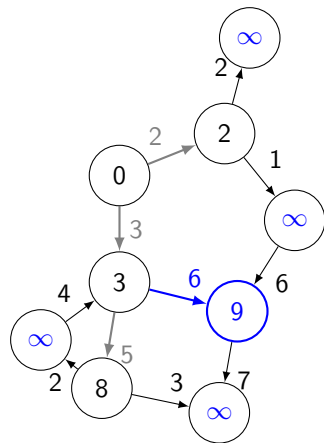
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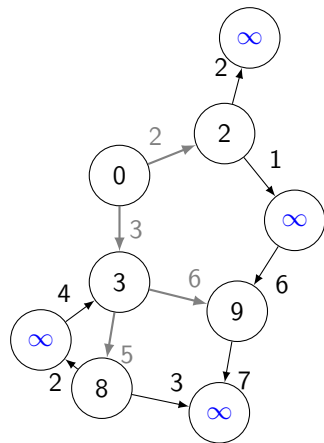
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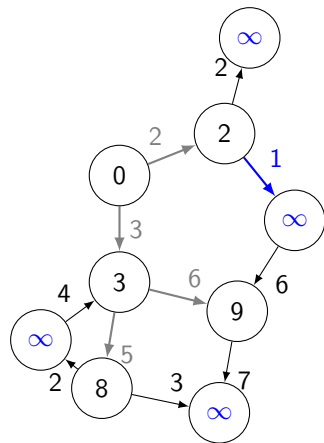
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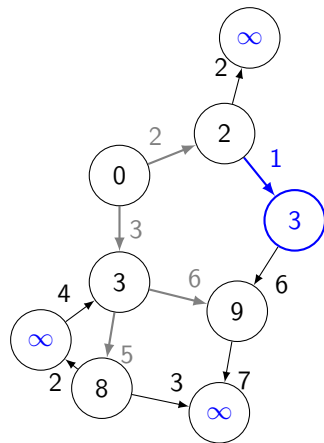
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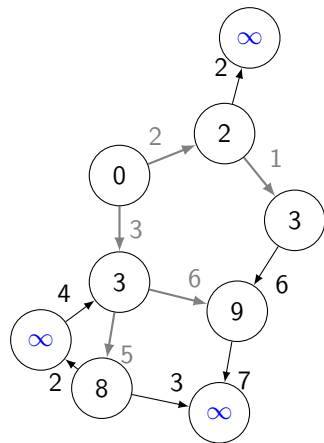
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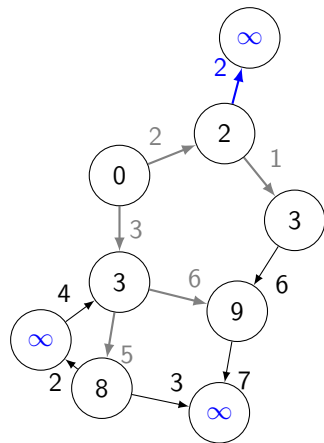
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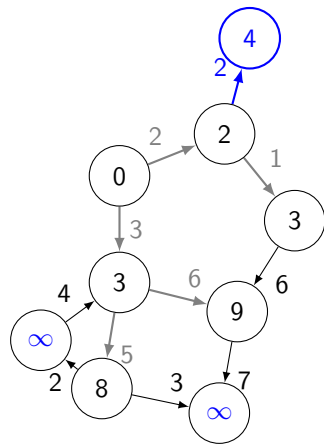
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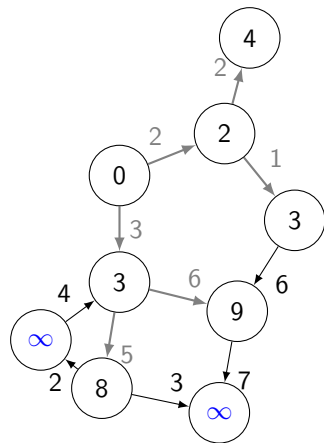
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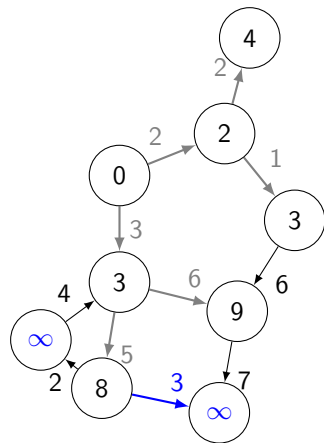
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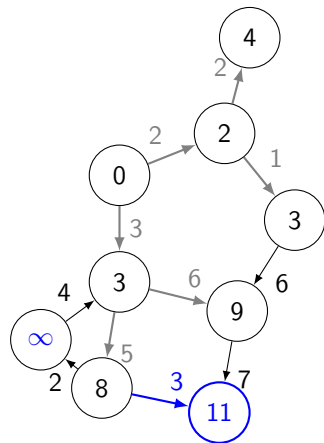
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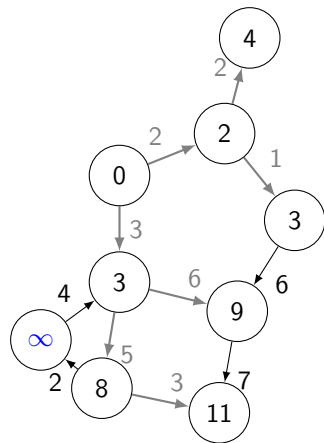
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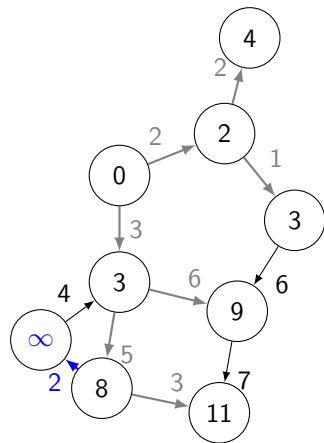
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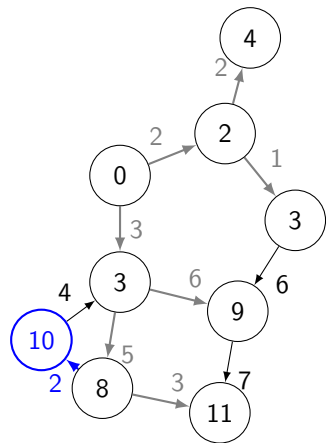
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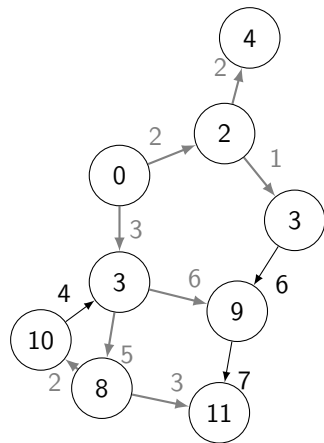
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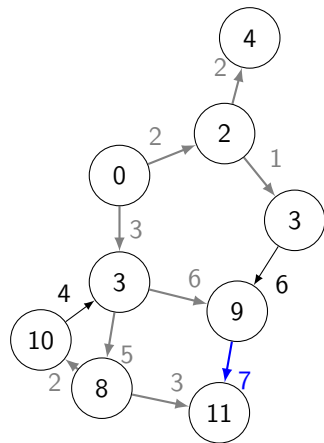
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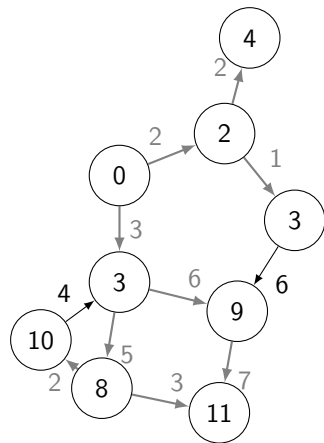
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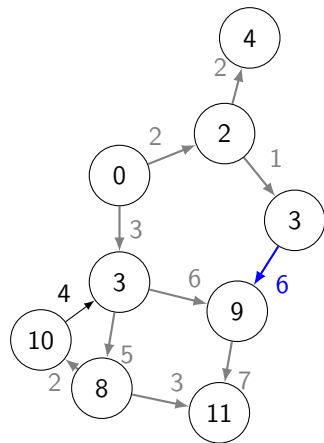
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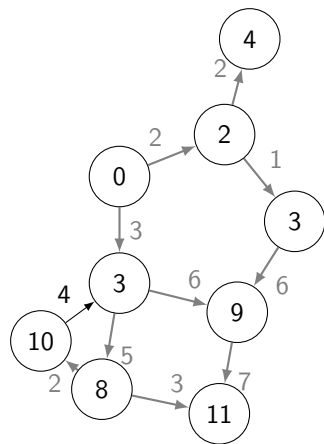
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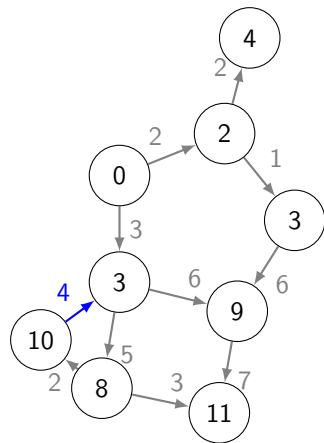
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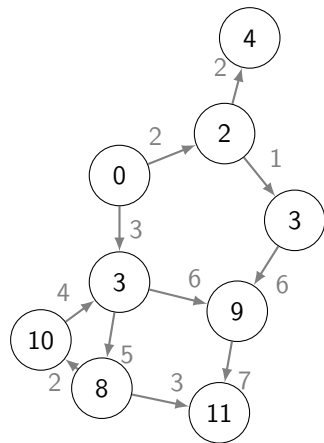
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Example



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Example



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Nothing will change any more ...

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 - ① holds initially
 - ② is *preserved* by loop iteration
 - ③ implies correctness when loop terminates

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- ③ Assume path up to length $|V| - 1$ precise

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Show: After one more round, precise up to length $i + 1$
prefix of shortest path is shortest path
assume: $spuv$ is s.p. of length $i + 1$. Thus spu is s.p. of length i
thus, $D(u)$ precise, and round relaxes edge (u, v)
thus, $D(v)$ precise after round
- ③ Assume path up to length $|V| - 1$ precise
as no negative-weight cycles exist: any shortest path is cycle free

Excursion: Loop Invariant

- A *loop invariant* is a statement that
 - ① holds initially
 - ② is *preserved* by loop iteration
 - ③ implies correctness when loop terminates

In round i , estimate for shortest paths up to length i is precise and $\forall u \in V. D(u) \geq \delta(u)$

① Initially, D precise up to length 0 (we have $D(s) = 0$)

② Assume D precise up to length i .

Show: After one more round, precise up to length $i + 1$
prefix of shortest path is shortest path

assume: $spuv$ is s.p. of length $i + 1$. Thus spu is s.p. of length i
thus, $D(u)$ precise, and round relaxes edge (u, v)
thus, $D(v)$ precise after round

③ Assume path up to length $|V| - 1$ precise

as no negative-weight cycles exist: any shortest path is cycle free
thus, length at most $|V| - 1$

Negative Weight Cycles

- What if negative weight cycle exists?

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- No shortest paths to nodes reachable from cycle!

Negative Weight Cycles

- What if negative weight cycle exists?
- No shortest paths to nodes reachable from cycle!
- Bellman-Ford can detect this:
 - Iterate until D does not change.
 - If D still changed in $|V|$ th round: Report negative cycle

Complexity

- In worst case, we do $|V|$ rounds
- Each round inspects $|E|$ edges
- Time for relaxing edge: $O(1)$
- Complexity is $O(|V||E|)$