

NPTEL MOOC, JAN-FEB 2015  
Week 4, Module 4

# **DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS**

**All-pairs shortest paths**

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# Weighted graphs

- \* Negative weights are allowed, but not negative cycles
- \* Shortest paths are still well defined
- \* Bellman-Ford algorithm computes single-source shortest paths
- \* Can we compute shortest paths between all pairs of vertices?



# About shortest paths

- \* Shortest paths will never loop
  - \* Never visit the same vertex twice
  - \* At most length  $n-1$
- \* Use this to inductively explore all possible shortest paths efficiently



# Inductively exploring shortest paths

- \* Simplest shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  is a direct edge  $(i,j)$
- \* General case:

$$i \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow v_3 \dots \rightarrow v_m \rightarrow j$$

- \* All of  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3 \dots, v_m\}$  are distinct, and different from  $i$  and  $j$
- \* Restrict what vertices can appear in this set



# Inductively exploring shortest paths ...

- \* Recall that  $V = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- \*  $W^k(i, j)$  : weight of shortest path from  $i$  to  $j$  among paths that only go via  $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ 
  - \*  $\{k+1, \dots, n\}$  cannot appear on the path
  - \*  $i, j$  themselves need not be in  $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$
- \*  $W^0(i, j)$  : direct edges
  - \*  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  cannot appear between  $i$  and  $j$



# Inductively exploring shortest paths ...

- \* From  $W^{k-1}(i,j)$  to  $W^k(i,j)$ 
  - \* **Case 1:** Shortest path via  $\{1,2,\dots,k\}$  does not use vertex  $k$ 
    - \*  $W^k(i,j) = W^{k-1}(i,j)$
  - \* **Case 2:** Shortest path via  $\{1,2,\dots,k\}$  does go via  $k$ 
    - \*  $k$  can appear only once along this path
    - \* Break up as paths  $i$  to  $k$  and  $k$  to  $j$ , each via  $\{1,2,\dots,k-1\}$
    - \*  $W^k(i,j) = W^{k-1}(i,k) + W^{k-1}(k,j)$
- \* Conclusion:  $W^k(i,j) = \min(W^{k-1}(i,j), W^{k-1}(i,k) + W^{k-1}(k,j))$



# Floyd-Warshall algorithm

- \*  $W^0$  is adjacency matrix with edge weights
  - \*  $W^0[i][j] = \text{weight}(i,j)$  if there is an edge  $(i,j)$ ,  
 $\infty$ , otherwise
- \* For  $k$  in  $1, 2, \dots, n$ 
  - \* Compute  $W^k(i,j)$  from  $W^{k-1}(i,j)$  using
$$W^k(i,j) = \min(W^{k-1}(i,j), W^{k-1}(i,k) + W^{k-1}(k,j))$$
- \*  $W^n$  contains weights of shortest paths for all pairs



# Floyd-Warshall algorithm

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  - \* Compute  $W^k(i,j)$  from  $W^{k-1}(i,j)$  using
$$W^k(i,j) = \min(W^{k-1}(i,j), W^{k-1}(i,k) + W^{k-1}(k,j))$$
- \*  $W^n$  contains weights of shortest paths for all pairs



# Floyd-Warshall algorithm

```
function FloydWarshall
```

```
  for i = 1 to n
```

```
    for j = 1 to n
```

```
      W[i][j][0] = infinity
```

```
  for each edge (i,j) in E
```

```
    W[i][j][0] = weight(i,j)
```

```
  for k = 1 to n
```

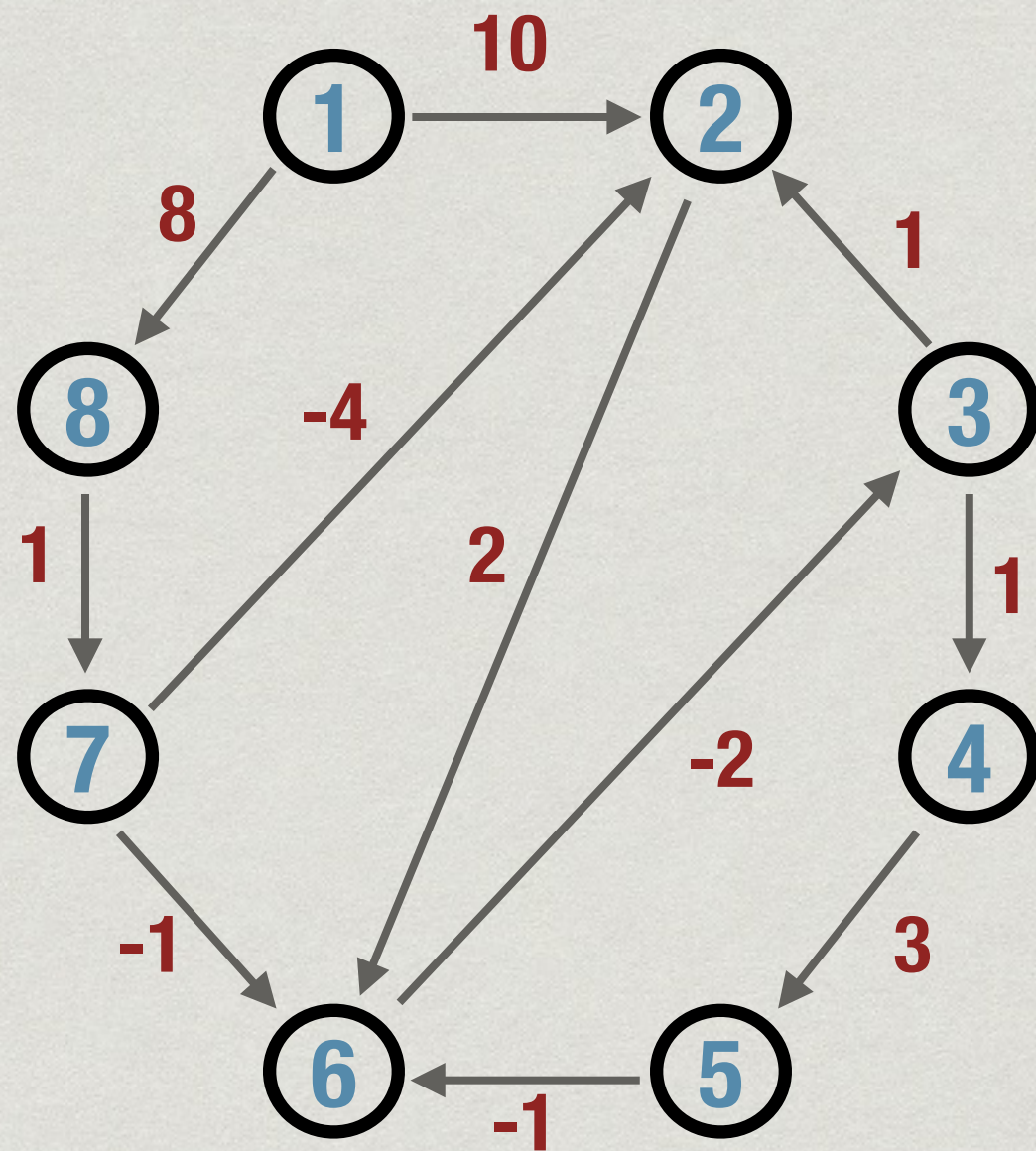
```
    for i = 1 to n
```

```
      for j = 1 to n
```

```
        W[i][j][k] = min(W[i][j][k-1],  
                          W[i][k][k-1] + W[k][j][k-1])
```

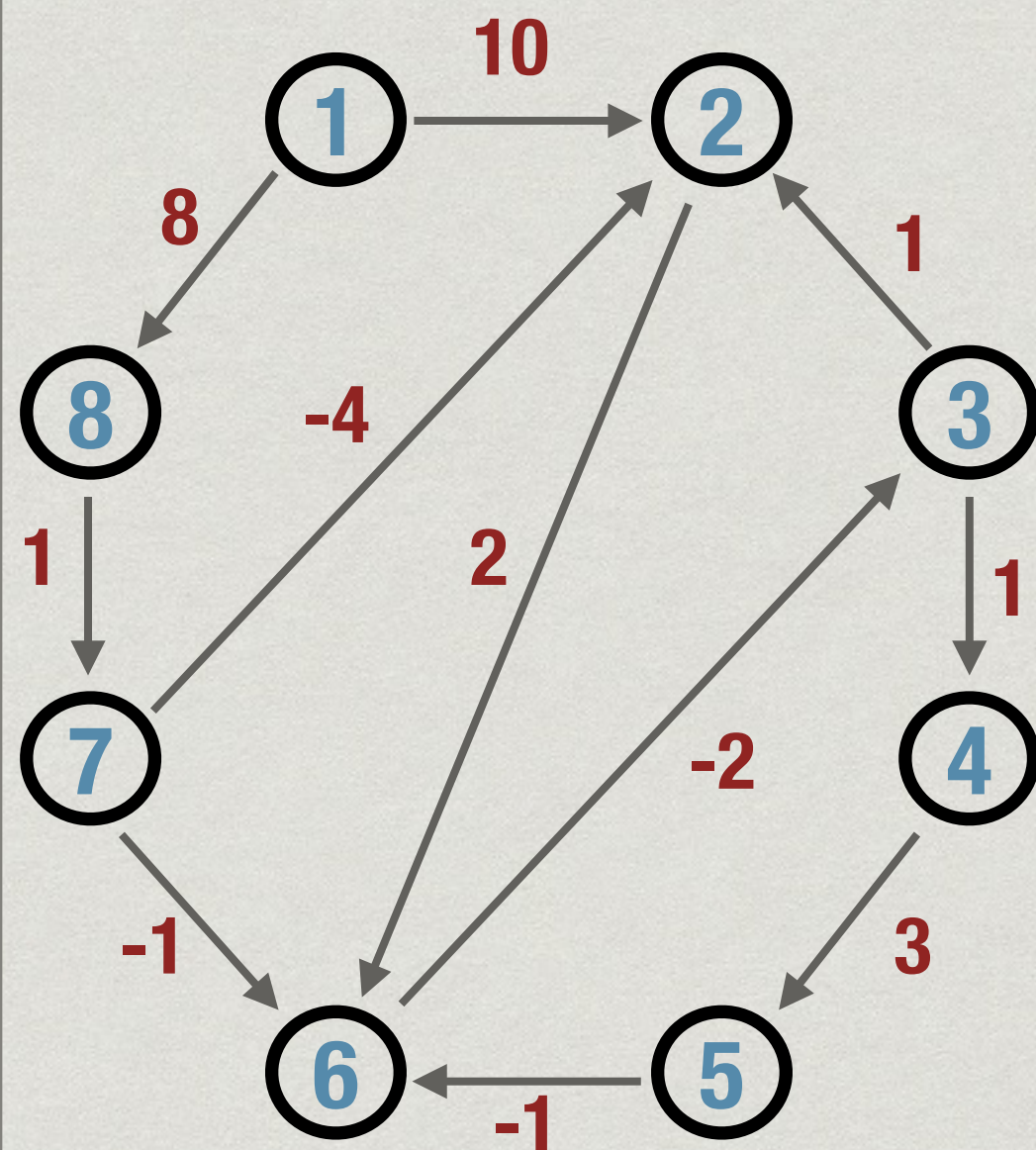


# Example





# Example

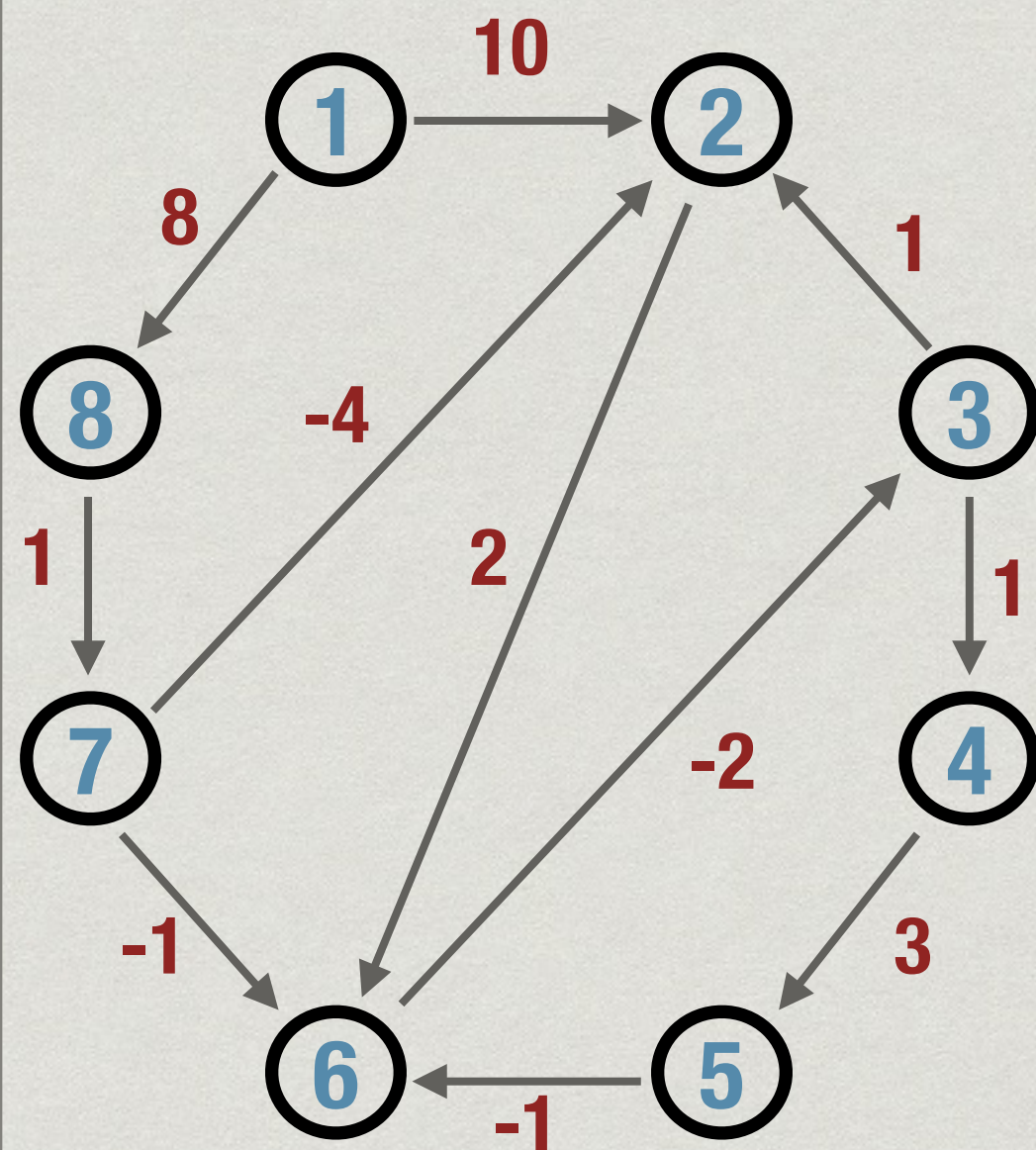


$W^0$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$



# Example



$W^0$

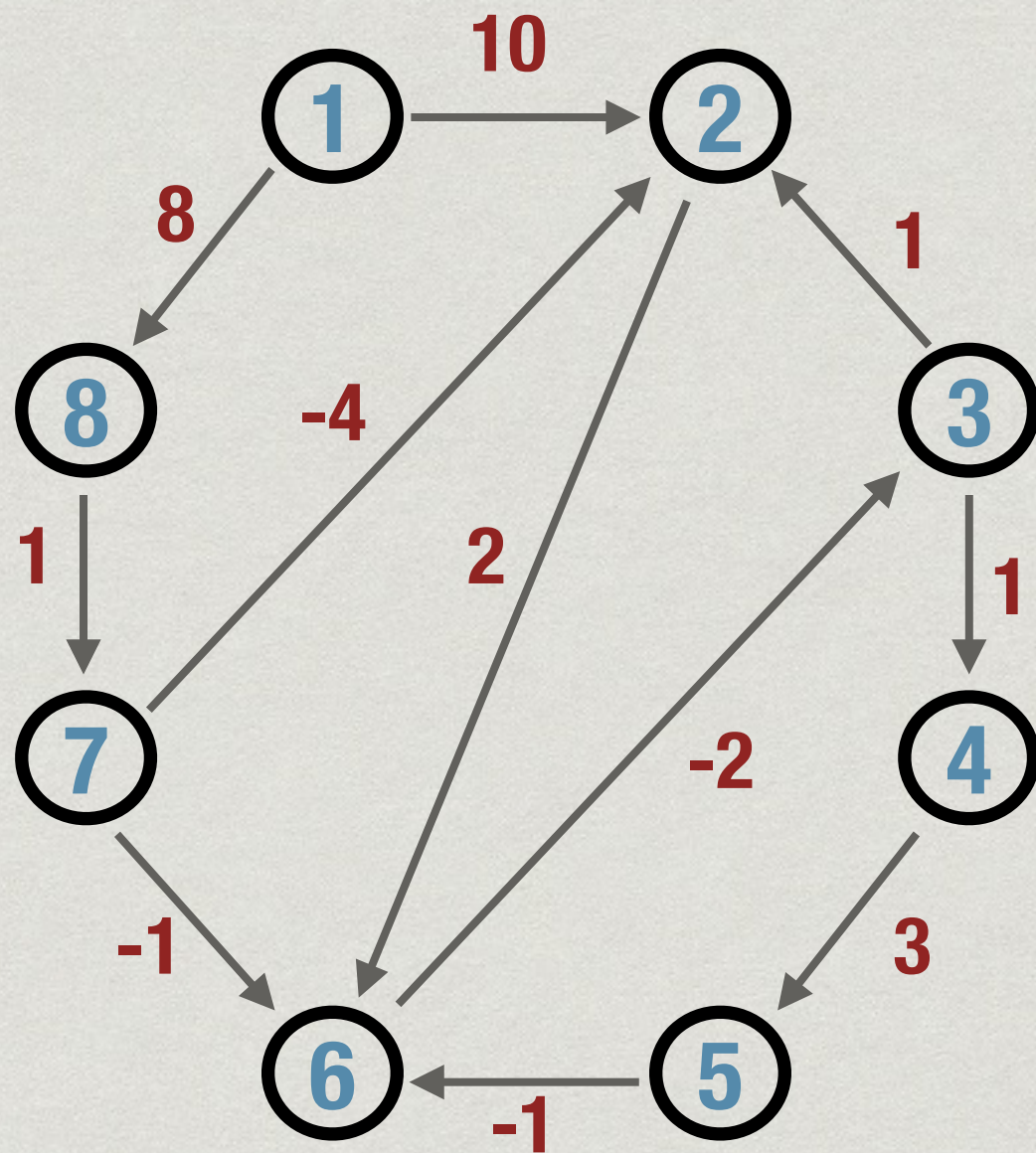
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

$W^1$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$



# Example

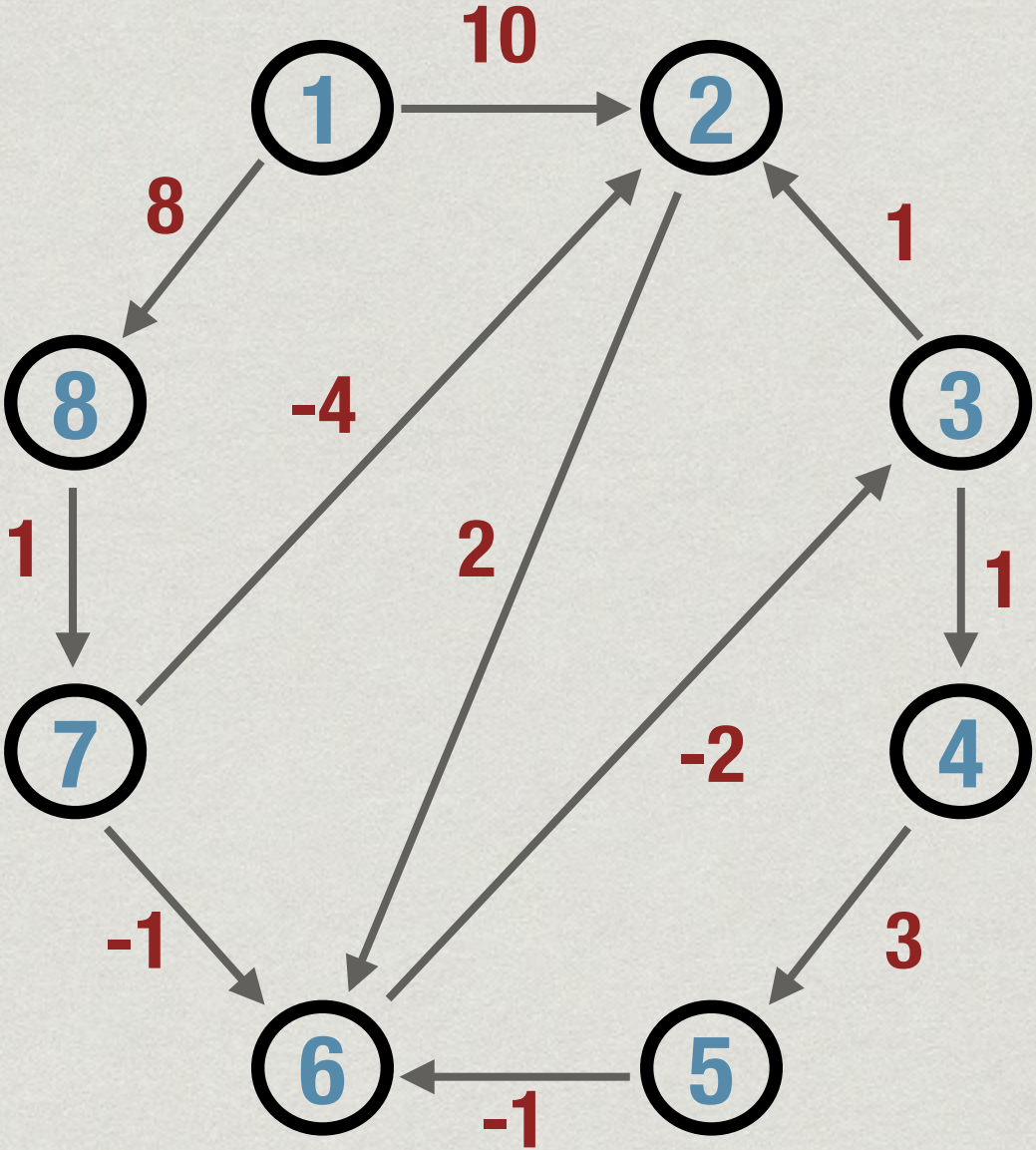


$W^1$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$



# Example



$W^2$

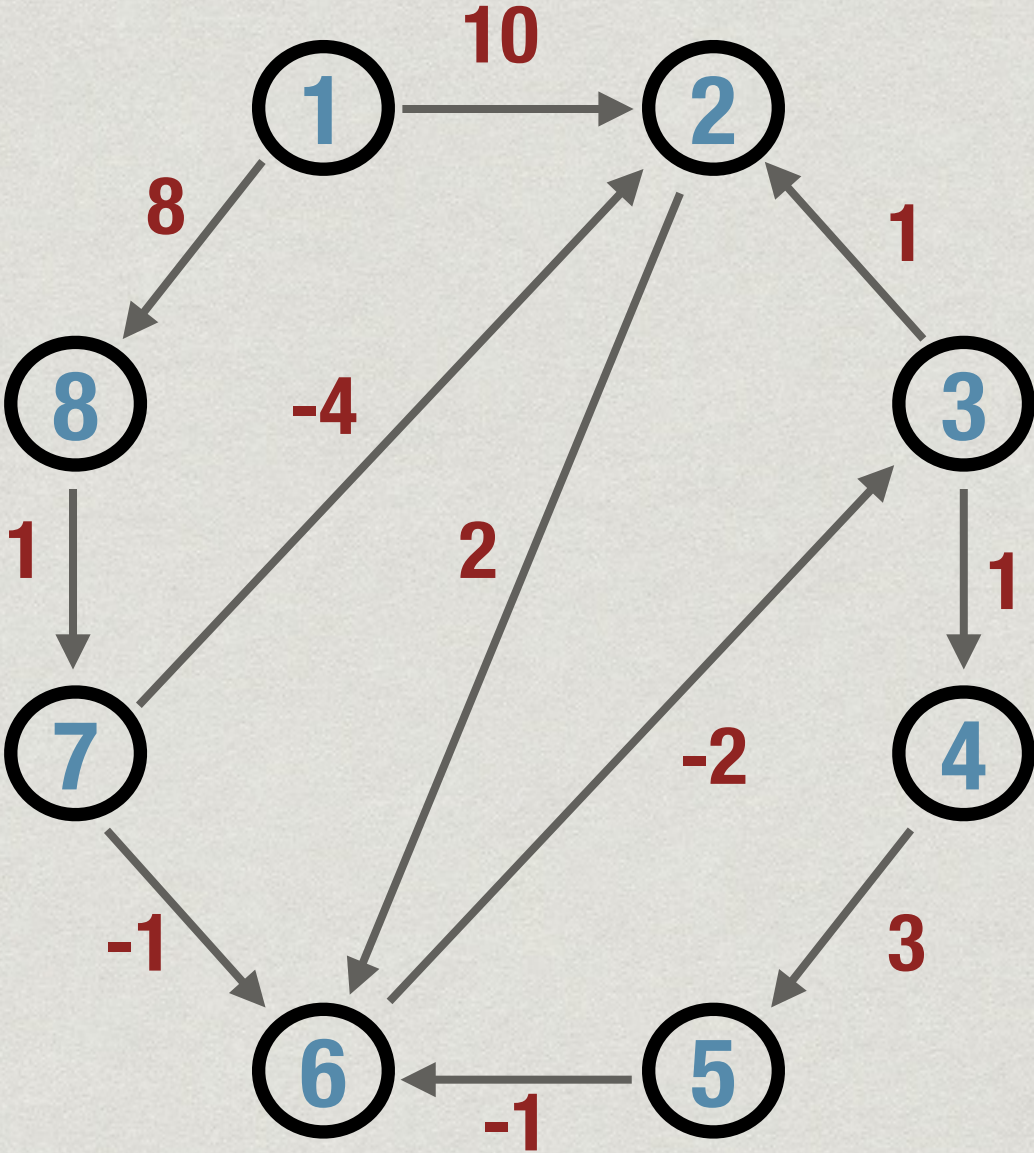
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	12	$\infty$	8
2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

$W^1$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	8
2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$



# Example

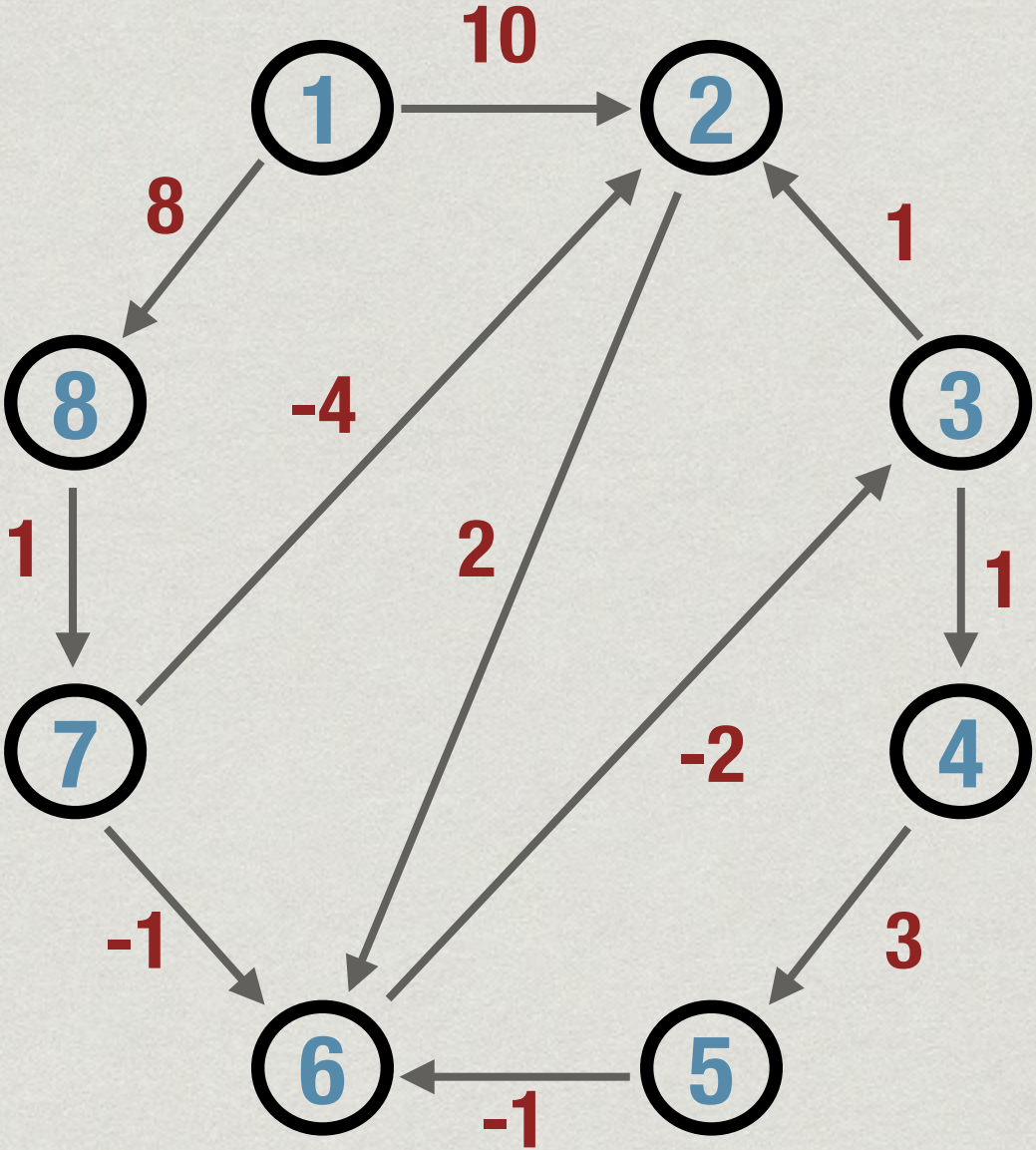


$W^2$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	12	$\infty$	8
2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$



# Example



$W^2$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	12	$\infty$	8
2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$

$W^3$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	12	$\infty$	8
2	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
5	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$	$\infty$
6	$\infty$	-1	-2	-1	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$
7	$\infty$	-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-2	$\infty$	$\infty$
8	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$



# Complexity

- \* Easy to see that the complexity is  $O(n^3)$ 
  - \*  $n$  iterations
  - \* In each iteration, we update  $n^2$  entries
- \* A word about space complexity
  - \* Naive implementation is  $O(n^3)$  —  $W[i][j][k]$
  - \* Only need two “slices” at a time,  $W[i][j][k-1]$  and  $W[i][j][k]$
  - \* Space requirement reduces to  $O(n^2)$



# Historical remarks

- \* Floyd-Warshall is a hybrid name
- \* Marshall originally proposed an algorithm for **transitive closure**
  - \* Generating path matrix  $P[i][j]$  from adjacency matrix  $A[i][j]$
- \* Floyd adapted it to compute shortest paths



# Computing paths

- \*  $A(i,j) = 1$  iff there is an edge from  $i$  to  $j$
- \* Want  $P(i,j) = 1$  iff there is a path from  $i$  to  $j$
- \* Iteratively compute  $P^k(i,j) = 1$  iff there is a path from  $i$  to  $j$  where all intermediate vertices are in  $\{1,2,\dots,k\}$ 
  - \*  $\{k+1,\dots,n\}$  cannot appear on the path
  - \*  $i, j$  themselves need not be in  $\{1,2,\dots,k\}$
- \*  $P^0(i,j) = A(i,j)$ : direct edges
  - \*  $\{1,2,\dots,n\}$  cannot appear between  $i$  and  $j$



# Inductively computing $P[i][j]$

- \* From  $P^{k-1}(i,j)$  to  $P^k(i,j)$ 
  - \* **Case 1:** There is a path from  $i$  to  $j$  without using vertex  $k$ 
    - \*  $P^k(i,j) = P^{k-1}(i,j)$
  - \* **Case 2:** Path via  $\{1,2,\dots,k\}$  does go via  $k$ 
    - \*  $k$  can appear only once along this path
    - \* Break up as paths  $i$  to  $k$  and  $k$  to  $j$ , each via  $\{1,2,\dots,k-1\}$
    - \*  $P^k(i,j) = P^{k-1}(i,k)$  and  $P^{k-1}(k,j)$
- \* Conclusion:  $P^k(i,j) = P^{k-1}(i,j)$  or  $(P^{k-1}(i,k)$  and  $P^{k-1}(k,j))$



# Warshall's algorithm

```
function Warshall
```

```
  for i = 1 to n
```

```
    for j = 1 to n
```

```
      P[i][j][0] = False
```

```
  for each edge (i,j) in E
```

```
    P[i][j][0] = True
```

```
  for k = 1 to n
```

```
    for i = 1 to n
```

```
      for j = 1 to n
```

```
        P[i][j][k] = P[i][j][k-1] or  
                     (P[i][k][k-1] and P[k][j][k-1])
```