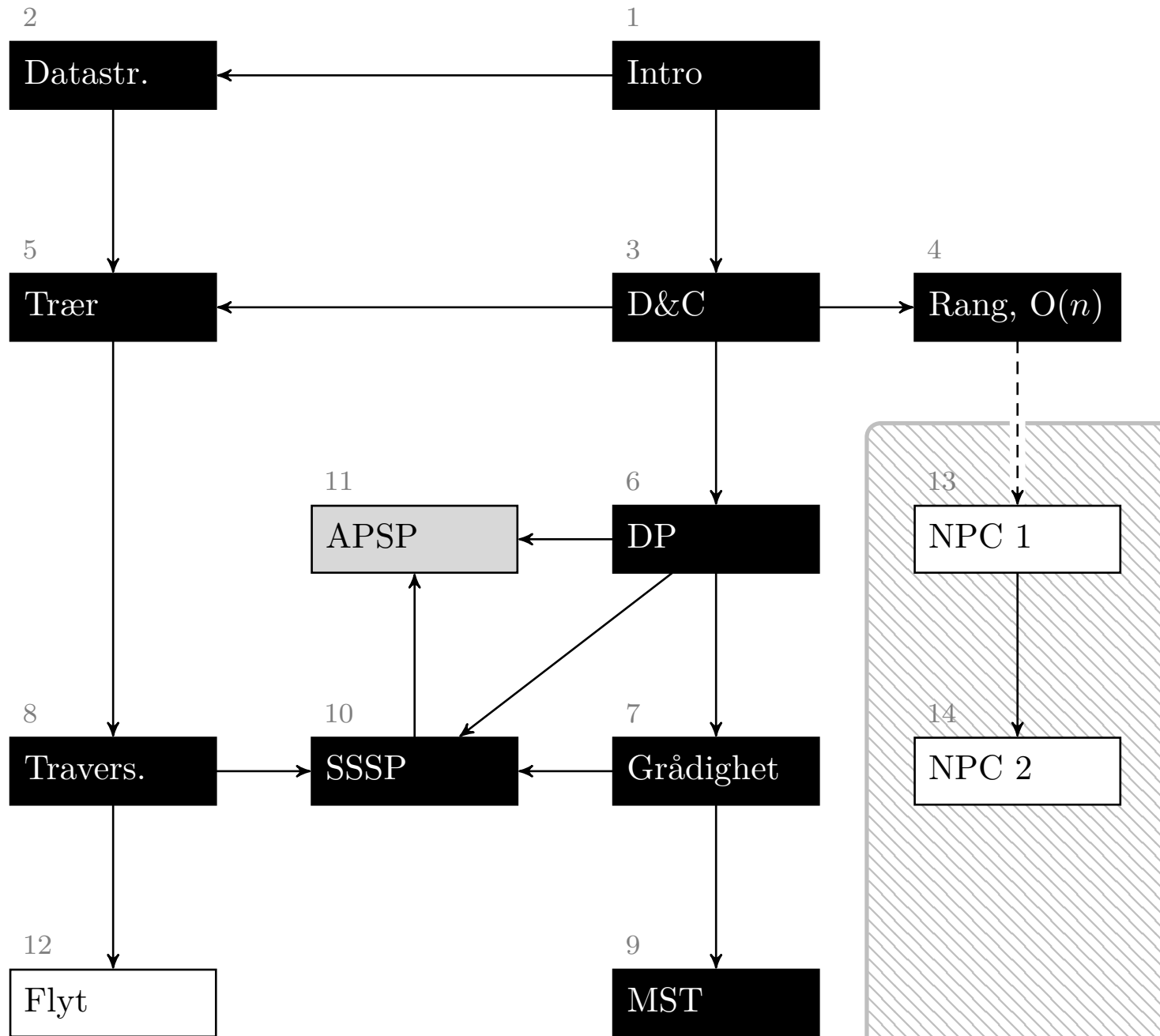




Forelesning 11

Korteste vei fra alle til alle





1. Transitiv lukning

2. Floyd-Warshall

1:2

Transitiv lukning

A Theorem on Boolean Matrices*

STEPHEN WARSHALL†
Computer Associates, Inc., Woburn, Massachusetts

Given two boolean matrices A and B , we define the boolean product $A \wedge B$ as that matrix whose (i, j) th entry is $\bigvee_k (a_{ik} \wedge b_{kj})$. We define the boolean sum $A \vee B$ as that matrix whose (i, j) th entry is $a_{ij} \vee b_{ij}$.

The use of boolean matrices to represent program topology (Prosser [1], and Marimont [2], for example) has led to interest in algorithms for transforming the $d \times d$ boolean matrix M to the $d \times d$ boolean matrix M' given by:

$$M' = \bigvee_{i=1}^d M^i \quad \text{where we define } M^1 = M \text{ and } M^{i+1}$$

The convenience of describing these products has appeared in the literature.

Fra 1960 (publisert 1962). Bernhard Roy publiserte samme resultat separat i 1959.

Input: En rettet graf $G = (V, E)$.

Output: En rettet graf $G^* = (V, E^*)$ der $(i, j) \in E^*$ hvis og bare hvis det finnes en sti fra i til j i G .

Vi kommer til å returnere en nabomatrise T for G^* .

Traversér fra hver node?

- › Kjøretid: $V \times \Theta(E + V) = \Theta(VE + V^2)$
- › Bra når vi har få kanter, f.eks. $E = o(V^2)$
- › Mye overhead; høye konstantledd

Målsetting:

- › Vi fokuserer på tilfellet $E = \Theta(V^2)$
- › Vi vil ha et lavere konstantledd

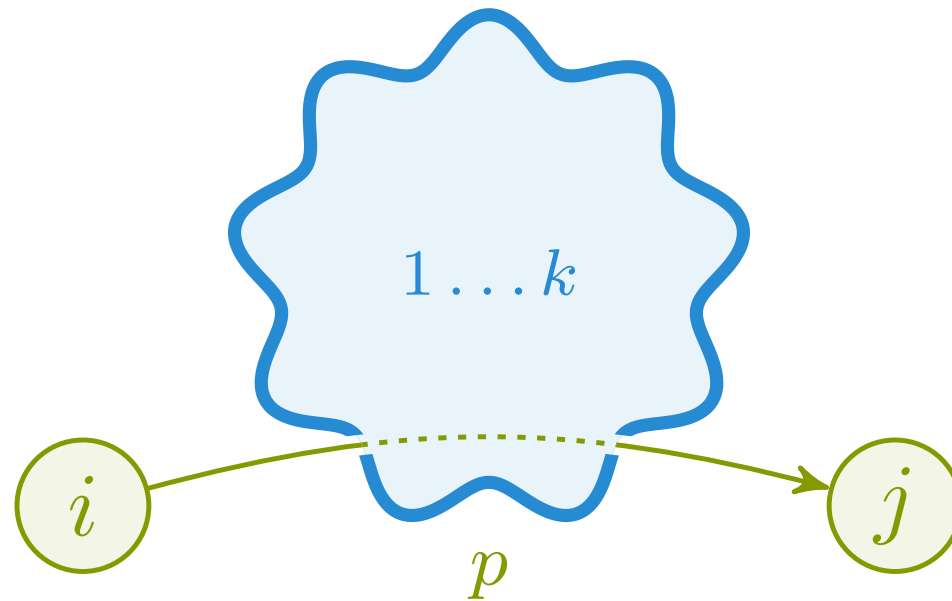
Observasjon:

- › Korteste stier har felles segmenter
- › Overlappende delproblemer ...

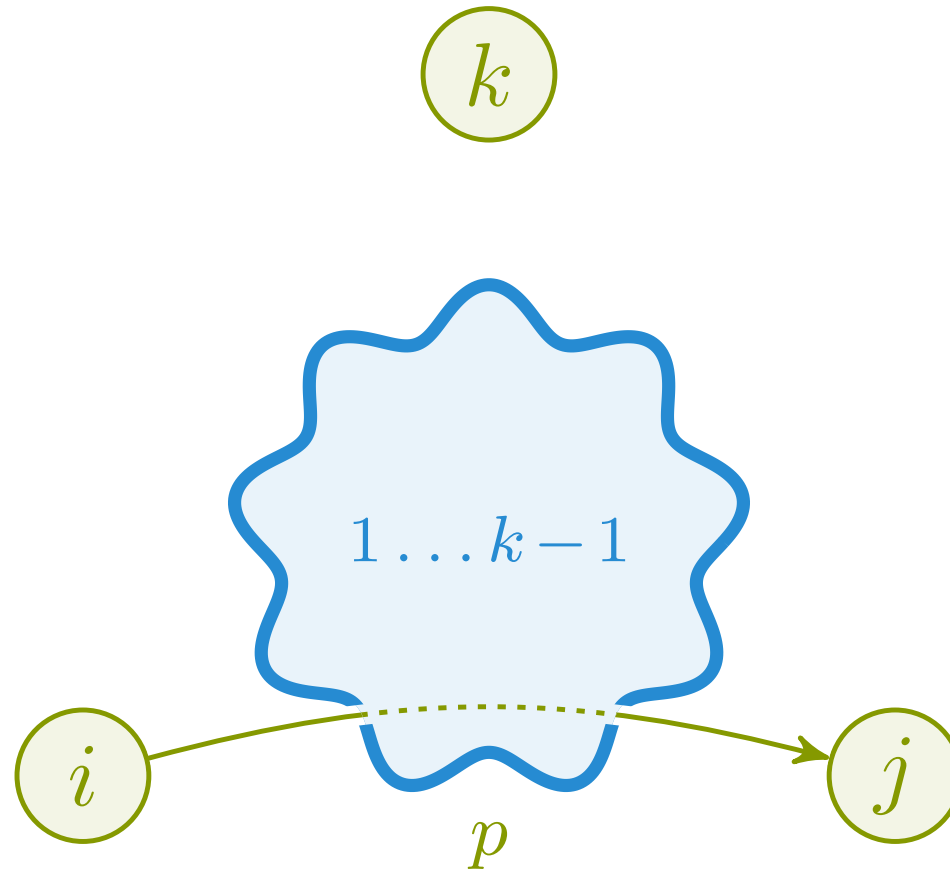
Dekomponering: Hva blir «koordinatene» til delproblemene?

$$t_{ij}^{(k)}$$

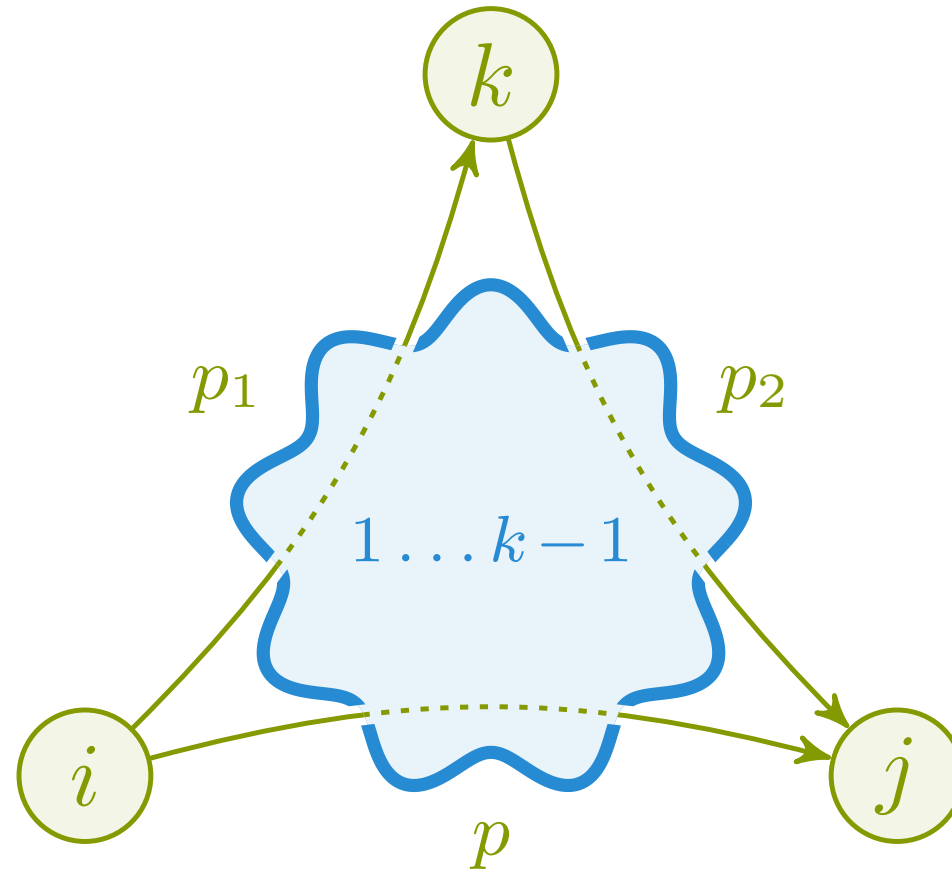
Det finnes en vei fra i til j via noder fra $\{1 \dots k\}$



$t_{ij}^{(k)}$ = det går en vei fra i til j via noder fra $\{1 \dots k\}$

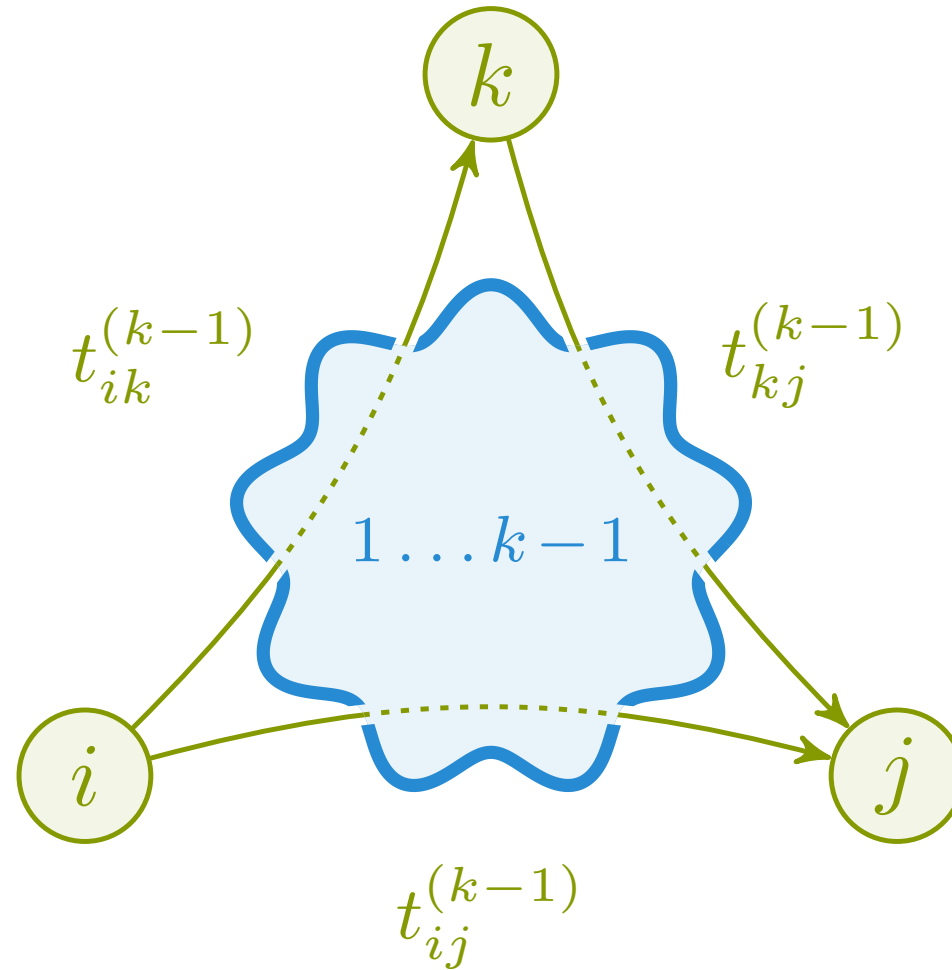


Som for ryggsekkproblemet: Skal k være med eller ikke?



De mulige stiene p , p_1 og p_2 går kun via noder fra $\{1 \dots k-1\}$

korteste vei › transitiv lukning



$$t_{ij}^{(k)} = t_{ij}^{(k-1)} \vee (t_{ik}^{(k-1)} \wedge t_{kj}^{(k-1)})$$

$$t_{ij}^{(0)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \text{ and } (i, j) \notin E, \\ 1 & \text{if } i = j \text{ or } (i, j) \in E. \end{cases}$$

$$t_{ij}^{(k)} = t_{ij}^{(k-1)} \vee (t_{ik}^{(k-1)} \wedge t_{kj}^{(k-1)})$$

$$t_{ij}^{(k)} = t_{ij}^{(k-1)} \vee (t_{ik}^{(k-1)} \wedge t_{kj}^{(k-1)})$$

Problemet er at iterasjonene 1...k «blandes», så vi kan risikere at noen av del-stiene allerede går innom k - så kanskje vi går innom k mer enn én gang? I så fall har vi en sykel ... men om det finnes en sti *med* en sykel, så finnes det også en sti *uten* en sykel!

Det er trygt å bruke én tabell. Hvorfor?

korteste vei › transitiv lukning

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

For hver node i og j : Finnes det en sti $i \rightsquigarrow j$?

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

1 $n = |G.V|$

2 let $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix

Finnes en sti $i \rightsquigarrow j$ som ikke går via andre noder?

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

- 1 $n = |G.V|$
- 2 let $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix
- 3 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

For hver mulig startnode...

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

- 1 $n = |G.V|$
- 2 let $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix
- 3 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n
- 4 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

For hver mulig sluttnode...

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

```

1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  let  $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          if  $i == j$  or  $(i, j) \in G.E$ 

```

Samme node eller sammenkoblet med kant?

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

```

1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  let  $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          if  $i == j$  or  $(i, j) \in G.E$ 
6               $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 1$ 

```

Da finnes det en sti $i \rightsquigarrow j$ som ikke går via andre noder

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

```

1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  let  $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          if  $i == j$  or  $(i, j) \in G.E$ 
6               $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 1$ 
7          else  $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$ 

```

Ellers finnes ingen slik sti

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

```

1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  let  $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          if  $i == j$  or  $(i, j) \in G.E$ 
6               $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 1$ 
7          else  $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$ 
8  for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 

```

Vi får nå lov til å gå innom node k

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

```

1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  let  $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          if  $i == j$  or  $(i, j) \in G.E$ 
6               $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 1$ 
7          else  $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$ 
8  for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
9      let  $T^{(k)} = (t_{ij}^{(k)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix

```

Finnes en sti $i \rightsquigarrow j$ som kun får gå innom $\{1, \dots, k\}$?

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

```
1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  let  $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          if  $i == j$  or  $(i, j) \in G.E$ 
6               $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 1$ 
7          else  $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$ 
8  for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
9      let  $T^{(k)} = (t_{ij}^{(k)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
10     for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
```

For hver mulig startnode...

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

```

1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  let  $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          if  $i == j$  or  $(i, j) \in G.E$ 
6               $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 1$ 
7          else  $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$ 
8  for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
9      let  $T^{(k)} = (t_{ij}^{(k)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
10     for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
11         for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 

```

For hver mulig sluttnode...

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

```

1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  let  $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          if  $i == j$  or  $(i, j) \in G.E$ 
6               $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 1$ 
7          else  $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$ 
8  for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
9      let  $T^{(k)} = (t_{ij}^{(k)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
10     for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
11         for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
12              $t_{ij}^{(k)} = t_{ij}^{(k-1)} \vee (t_{ik}^{(k-1)} \wedge t_{kj}^{(k-1)})$ 

```

Finnes $i \rightsquigarrow j$ eller $i \rightsquigarrow k \rightsquigarrow j$, om vi kun får gå innom $\{1, \dots, k-1\}$?

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE(G)

```

1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  let  $T^{(0)} = (t_{ij}^{(0)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          if  $i == j$  or  $(i, j) \in G.E$ 
6               $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 1$ 
7          else  $t_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$ 
8  for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
9      let  $T^{(k)} = (t_{ij}^{(k)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
10     for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
11         for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
12              $t_{ij}^{(k)} = t_{ij}^{(k-1)} \vee (t_{ik}^{(k-1)} \wedge t_{kj}^{(k-1)})$ 
13 return  $T^{(n)}$ 

```

Finnes det en sti $i \rightsquigarrow j$ som får gå innom $\{1, \dots, n\}$, dvs. alle?

korteste vei › transitiv lukning

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE'(G)

Forenklet utgave: Bruker bare én tabell, T

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE'(G)

- 1 $n = |G.V|$
- 2 initialize T

Samme node (I er identitetsmatrise) eller nabo (A er nabomatrise)

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE'(G)

- 1 $n = |G.V|$
- 2 initialize T
- 3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

Vi får nå lov til å gå innom node k

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE'(G)

```
1  $n = |G.V|$ 
2 initialize T
3 for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
4     for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
```

For hver mulig startnode...

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE'(G)

1 $n = |G.V|$

2 initialize T

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

5 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

For hver mulig sluttnode...

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE'(G)

```

1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  initialize T
3  for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
6               $t_{ij} = t_{ij} \vee (t_{ik} \wedge t_{kj})$ 

```

Enten allerede en sti $i \rightsquigarrow j$ eller en ny sti $i \rightsquigarrow k \rightsquigarrow j$?

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE'(G)

1 $n = |G.V|$

2 initialize T

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

5 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

6 $t_{ij} = t_{ij} \vee (t_{ik} \wedge t_{kj})$

7 **return** T

Finnes det en sti $i \rightsquigarrow j$?

korteste vei › transitiv lukning

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE'(G)

```
1   $n = |G.V|$ 
2  initialize T
3  for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
5          for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
6               $t_{ij} = t_{ij} \vee (t_{ik} \wedge t_{kj})$ 
7  return T
```

$k, i, j = 1, 1, 1$

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1		1		
2	1	1		1	
3			1		1
4				1	
5		1	1	1	1

korteste vei › transitiv lukning

TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE'(G)

```
1  $n = |G.V|$ 
2 initialize T
3 for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
4   for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
5     for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
6        $t_{ij} = t_{ij} \vee (t_{ik} \wedge t_{kj})$ 
7 return T
```

$k, i, j = 5, 5, 5$

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1
4				1	
5	1	1	1	1	1

Korteste vei ›
Transitiv lukning › **Kjøretid**

```

init ›  $\Theta(n^2)$ 
for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
    for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
        sett  $t_{ij}^{(0)}$  ›  $O(1)$ 
for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
    evt. ny matrise ›  $\Theta(n^2)$ 
    for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
        for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
            sett  $t_{ij}^{(k)}$  ›  $O(1)$ 
return ›  $O(1)$ 

Totalt:  $\Theta(n^3)$ 

```

Fra 1962.

2:2

Floyd-Warshall

```
m [j, k] := ...  
end ancestor  
  
ALGORITHM 97  
SHORTEST PATH  
ROBERT W. FLOYD  
Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, Ill.  
  
procedure shortest path (m, n); value n; integ  
comment Initially m[i, j] is the length of a d  
point i of a network to point j. If no direct link  
initially ∞0. At completion, m [i, j] is the lengt  
path from i to j. If none exists, m [i, j] is ∞0.  
SHALL, S. A theorem on Boolean matrices. J. A C  
  
begin  
integer i, j, k; real inf, s; inf := ∞0;  
for i := 1 step 1 until n do  
for j := 1 step 1 until n do  
if m [j, i] < inf then  
for k := 1 step 1 until n do  
if m [i, k] < inf then  
begin s := m [j, i] + m [i, k];  
if s < m [j, k] then m [j, k] := s  
end  
end shortest path
```

Contributions to this departme
stated in the Algorithms Depart
(Communications, February, 1960
notation should be used (see Co
Contributions should be sent in d
Computation Laboratory, Nati
Washington 25, D. C. Algorithm
form of ALGOL 60 and written
most recent algorithms appea
the convenience of the printe
are delimiters to appear in b
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tributors, the editor, or
Machinery as to the accur
rithm and related algori
bility is assumed by the
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ment is explicitly perm
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made to the algorithm
issue bearing the alge

Input: En vektet, rettet graf $G = (V, E)$ uten negative sykler, der $V = \{1, \dots, n\}$, og vektene er gitt av matrisen $W = (w_{ij})$.

Output: En $n \times n$ -matrise $D = (d_{ij})$ med avstander, dvs., $d_{ij} = \delta(i, j)$.

Vi returnerer også en forgjengermatrise $\Pi = (\pi_{ij})$

Fra hver node til alle andre?

- › DIJKSTRA med tabell: $O(V^3 + VE)$
- › ... med binærhaug: $O(VE \lg V)$
- › ... med Fib.-haug: $O(V^2 \lg V + VE)$
- › BELLMAN-FORD: $\Theta(V^2E)$

Målsetting:

- › Vi vil tillate negative kanter
- › Vi vil ha lavere asymptotisk kjøretid ...
- › ... **og** vil ha lavere konstantledd

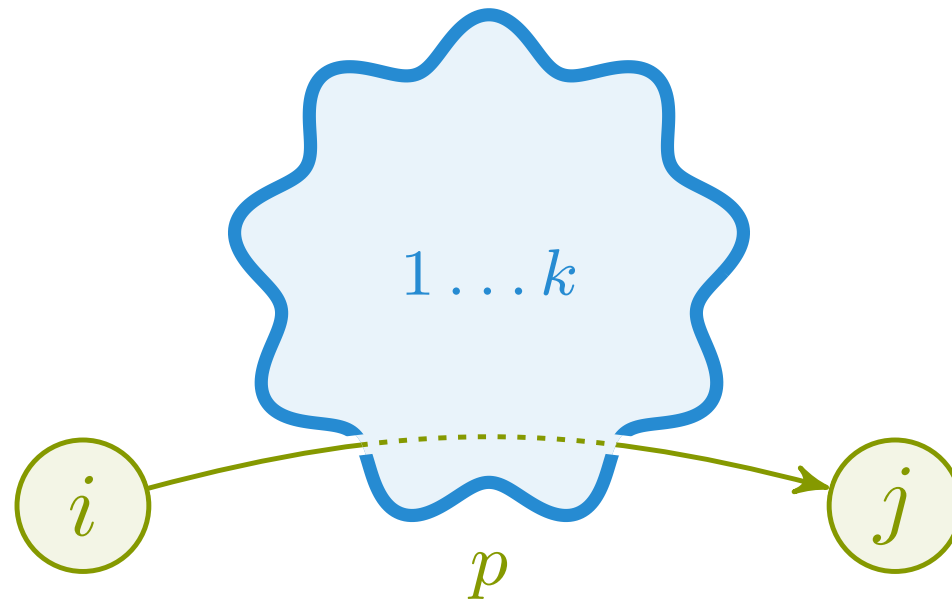
Nok en gang: Hva blir «koordinatene» til delproblemene?

$d_{ij}^{(k)}$

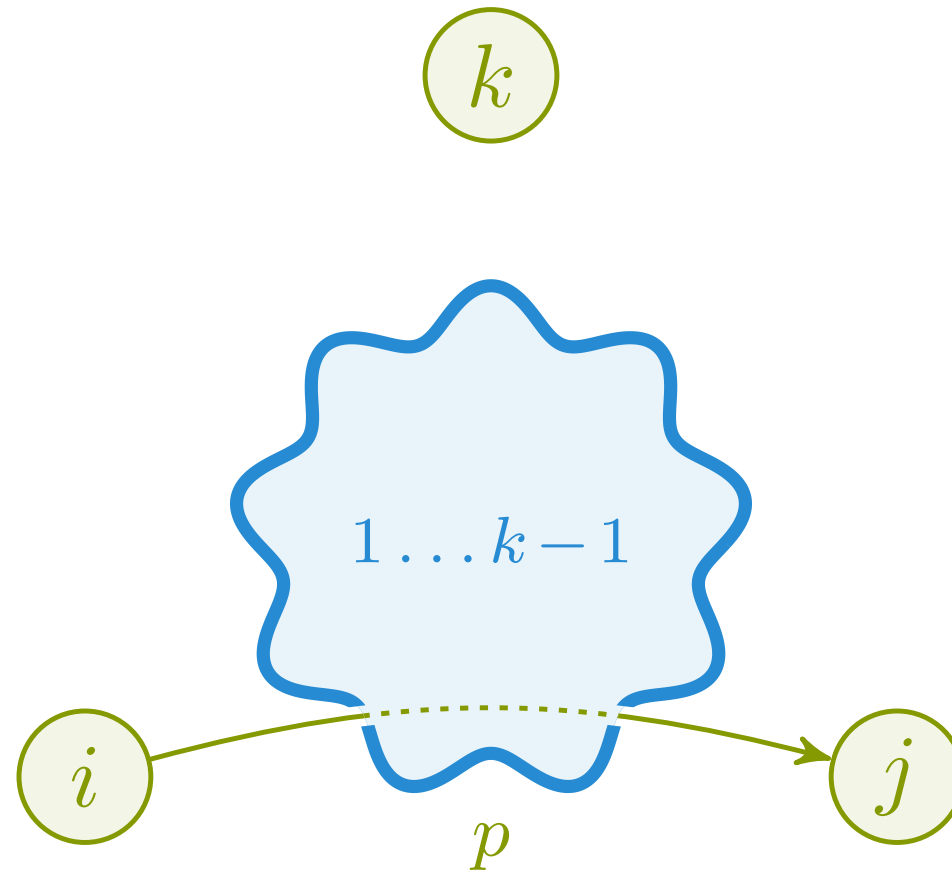
Korteste vei fra i til j via noder fra $\{1 \dots k\}$

$\pi_{ij}^{(k)}$

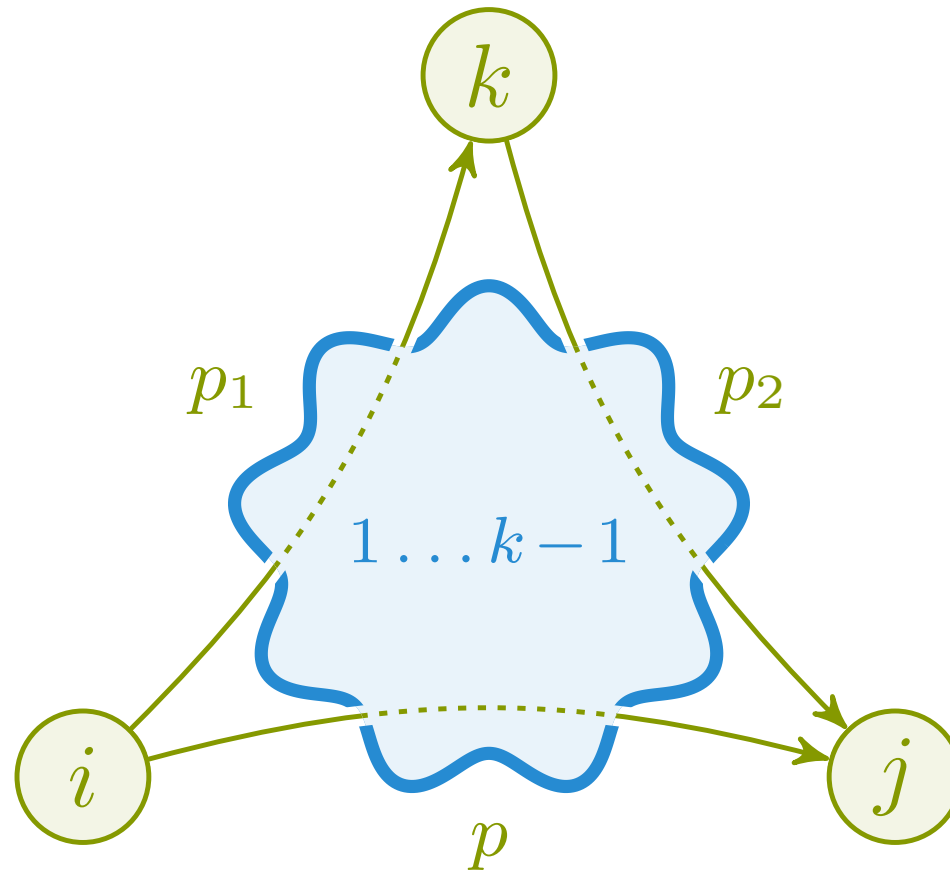
Forgjengeren til j om vi starter i i og går via noder fra $\{1 \dots k\}$



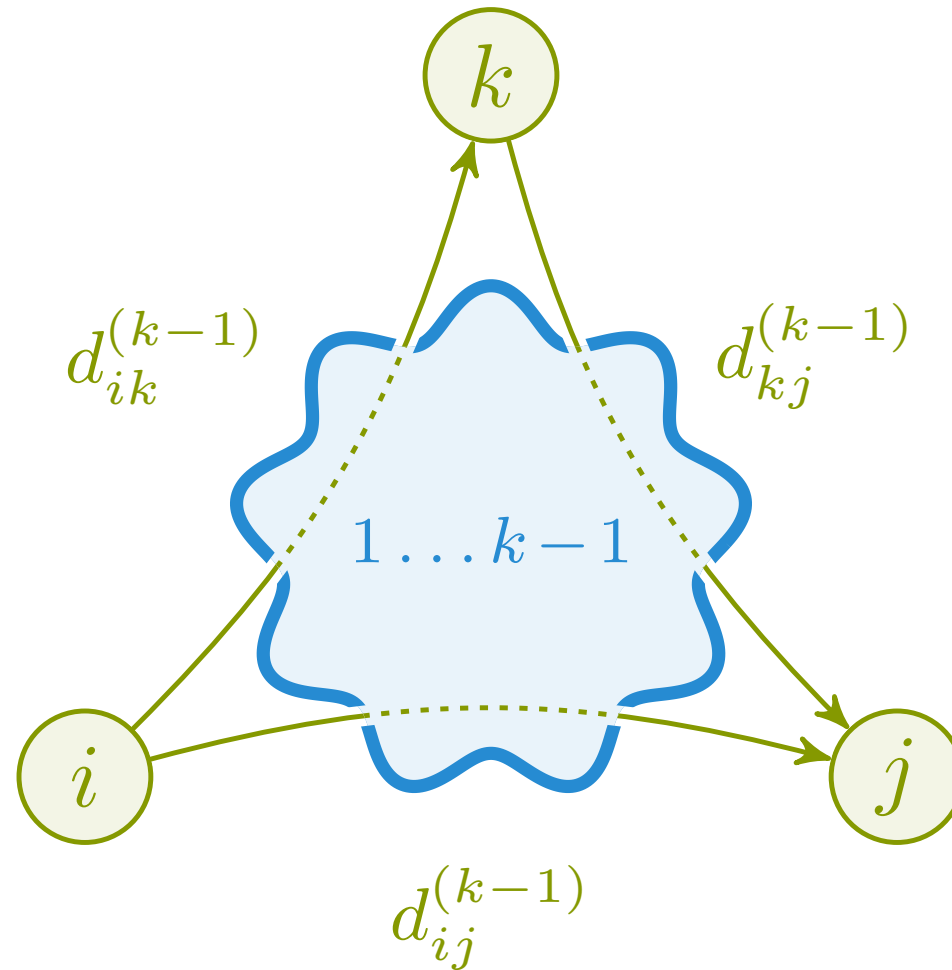
$d_{ij}^{(k)}$ = korteste vei fra i til j via noder fra $\{1 \dots k\}$



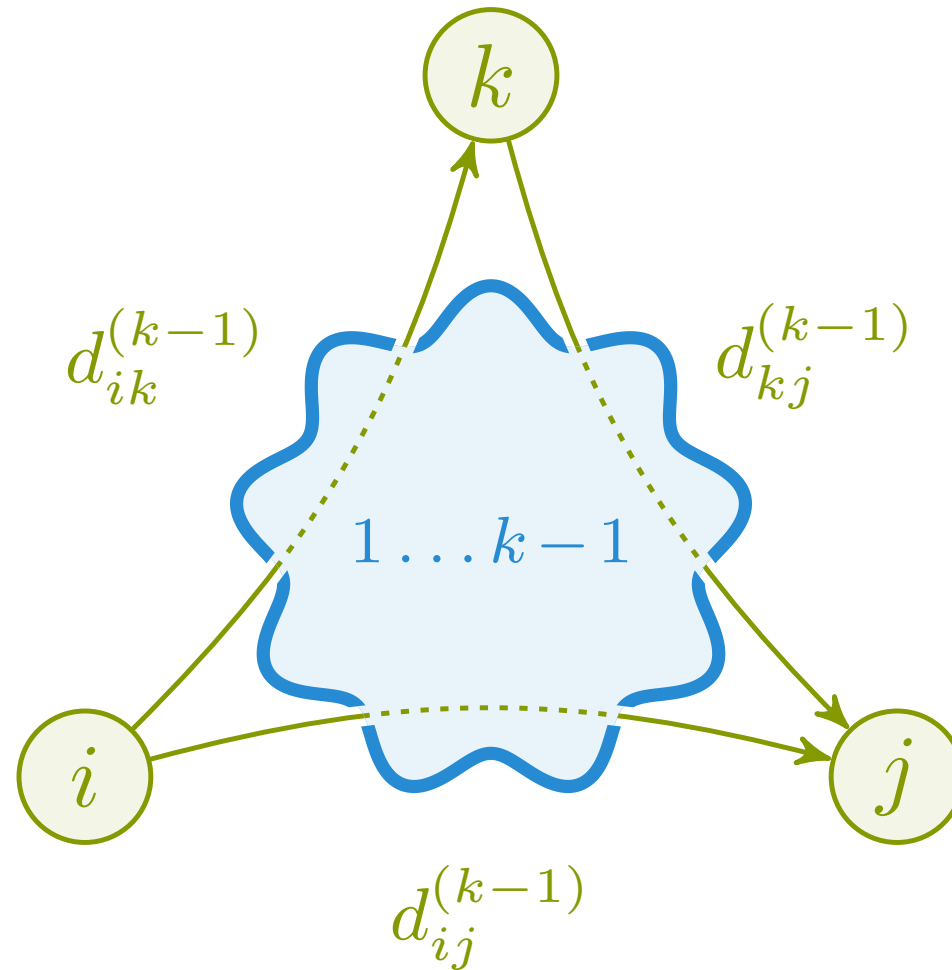
Som for ryggsekkproblemet: Skal k være med eller ikke?



Stiene p , p_1 og p_2 går kun via noder fra $\{1 \dots k-1\}$



$d_{ij}^{(k)}$ kan enten være $d_{ij}^{(k-1)}$ eller $d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}$



$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \min (d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)})$$

$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } k = 0, \\ \min (d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}) & \text{if } k \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_{ij}^{(0)} = \begin{cases} \text{NIL} & \text{if } i = j \text{ or } w_{ij} = \infty, \\ i & \text{if } i \neq j \text{ and } w_{ij} < \infty. \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} \pi_{ij}^{(k-1)} & \text{if } d_{ij}^{(k-1)} \leq d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}, \\ \pi_{kj}^{(k-1)} & \text{if } d_{ij}^{(k-1)} > d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}. \end{cases}$$

$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } k = 0, \\ \min (d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}) & \text{if } k \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

Som før: Vi kan ha gått innom k i én av delstiene, siden vi blander iterasjoner – men vi antar at det ikke er noen negative sykler, og en positiv sykel vil aldri lønne seg (og vil dermed ikke bli med).

Vi kan bruke én tabell igjen (se oppgave 25.2-4)

$$\pi_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} \pi_{ij}^{(k-1)} & \text{if } d_{ij}^{(k-1)} \leq d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}, \\ \pi_{kj}^{(k-1)} & \text{if } d_{ij}^{(k-1)} > d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}. \end{cases}$$

Fordi denne bare baserer seg på valget vi gjør for d.

Også her holder det med én tabell

FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)

For hver node i og j : Hva er korteste vei $i \rightsquigarrow j$?

FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 $D^{(0)} = W$

Korteste vei $i \rightsquigarrow j$ som ikke går via andre = $w(i, j)$

FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 $D^{(0)} = W$

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

Vi får nå lov til å gå innom node k

FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 $D^{(0)} = W$

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 let $D^{(k)} = (d_{ij}^{(k)})$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix

Hva er korteste vei $i \rightsquigarrow j$ som kun får gå innom $\{1, \dots, k\}$?

FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 $D^{(0)} = W$

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 let $D^{(k)} = (d_{ij}^{(k)})$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix

5 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

For hver mulig startnode...

FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 $D^{(0)} = W$

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 let $D^{(k)} = (d_{ij}^{(k)})$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix

5 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

6 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

For hver mulig sluttnode...

FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 $D^{(0)} = W$

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 let $D^{(k)} = (d_{ij}^{(k)})$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix

5 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

6 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

7 $d_{ij}^{(k)} = \min (d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)})$

Er det raskere å gå innom k (og ellers fortsatt kun $\{1, \dots, k-1\}$)?

FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 $D^{(0)} = W$

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 let $D^{(k)} = (d_{ij}^{(k)})$ be a new $n \times n$ matrix

5 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

6 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

7 $d_{ij}^{(k)} = \min (d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)})$

8 **return** $D^{(n)}$

Korteste vei $i \rightsquigarrow j$ som får gå innom $\{1, \dots, n\}$, dvs. alle

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

Forenklet: Bruker bare D heller enn $D^{(k)}$ (se 25.2-4, uten Π)

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 initialize D and Π

Ikke via noen: $d_{ij} = w(i, j)$; $\pi_{ij} = i$ når $i \neq j$ og $w(i, j) < \infty$

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 initialize D and Π

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

Vi får nå lov til å gå innom node k

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 initialize D and Π

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

For hver mulig startnode...

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 initialize D and Π

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

5 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

For hver mulig sluttnode...

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 initialize D and Π

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

5 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

6 **if** $d_{ij} > d_{ik} + d_{kj}$

Er det raskere å gå innom k (og ellers fortsatt kun $\{1, \dots, k - 1\}$)?

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 initialize D and Π

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

5 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

6 **if** $d_{ij} > d_{ik} + d_{kj}$

7 $d_{ij} = d_{ik} + d_{kj}$

Oppdatér avstanden

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

1 $n = W.rows$

2 initialize D and Π

3 **for** $k = 1$ **to** n

4 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n

5 **for** $j = 1$ **to** n

6 **if** $d_{ij} > d_{ik} + d_{kj}$

7 $d_{ij} = d_{ik} + d_{kj}$

8 $\pi_{ij} = \pi_{kj}$

Husk valget: Forgengeren til i om vi kommer fra j

korteste vei › floyd-warshall

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

```

1  n = W.rows
2  initialize D and Π
3  for k = 1 to n
4      for i = 1 to n
5          for j = 1 to n
6              if  $d_{ij} > d_{ik} + d_{kj}$ 
7                   $d_{ij} = d_{ik} + d_{kj}$ 
8                   $\pi_{ij} = \pi_{kj}$ 
9  return D, Π
    
```

$k, i, j = 1, 1, 1$

D

	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	3	8	∞	-4
2	∞	0	∞	1	7
3	∞	4	0	∞	∞
4	2	∞	-5	0	∞
5	∞	∞	∞	6	0

Π

	1	2	3	4	5
1		1	1		1
2				2	2
3		3			
4	4		4		
5				5	

korteste vei › floyd-warshall

FLOYD-WARSHALL'(W)

```

1  n = W.rows
2  initialize D and Π
3  for k = 1 to n
4      for i = 1 to n
5          for j = 1 to n
6              if  $d_{ij} > d_{ik} + d_{kj}$ 
7                   $d_{ij} = d_{ik} + d_{kj}$ 
8                   $\pi_{ij} = \pi_{kj}$ 
9  return D, Π
    
```

$k, i, j = 5, 5, 5$

D

	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	-3	2	-4
2	3	0	-4	1	-1
3	7	4	0	5	3
4	2	-1	-5	0	-2
5	8	5	1	6	0

Π

	1	2	3	4	5
1		3	4	5	1
2	4		4	2	1
3	4	3		2	1
4	4	3	4		1
5	4	3	4	5	

PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH(Π, i, j)

Hvilke noder er i stien fra i til j ?

```
PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, j$ )  
1 if  $i == j$ 
```

Samme node? Kommer ingenstedsfra...

```
PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, j$ )  
1  if  $i == j$   
2      print  $i$ 
```

... så bare skriv ut noden

```
PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, j$ )  
1  if  $i == j$   
2     print  $i$   
3  elseif  $\pi_{ij} == \text{NIL}$ 
```

Hvis vi ellers ikke kom fra noe sted...

```
PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, j$ )  
1  if  $i == j$   
2     print  $i$   
3  elseif  $\pi_{ij} == \text{NIL}$   
4     print “no path from”  $i$  “to”  $j$  “exists”
```

... så finnes ingen sti!

```

PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, j$ )
1  if  $i == j$ 
2      print  $i$ 
3  elseif  $\pi_{ij} == \text{NIL}$ 
4      print “no path from”  $i$  “to”  $j$  “exists”
5  else PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, \pi_{ij}$ )
    
```

Ellers kom vi fra π_{ij} . Skriv veien dit først ...

```
PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, j$ )
1  if  $i == j$ 
2      print  $i$ 
3  elseif  $\pi_{ij} == \text{NIL}$ 
4      print “no path from”  $i$  “to”  $j$  “exists”
5  else PRINT-ALL-PAIRS-SHORTEST-PATH( $\Pi, i, \pi_{ij}$ )
6      print  $j$ 
```

... og deretter sluttnoden

PRINT-PATH(Π, i, j)

```

1  if  $i == j$ 
2      print  $i$ 
3  elseif  $\pi_{ij} == \text{NIL}$ 
4      print "no such path"
5  else PRINT-PATH( $\Pi, i, \pi_{ij}$ )
6      print  $j$ 

```

$i, j = 1, 2$

Π

	1	2	3	4	5
1		3	4	5	1
2	4		4	2	1
3	4	3		2	1
4	4	3	4		1
5	4	3	4	5	

```

PRINT-PATH( $\Pi, i, j$ )
1  if  $i == j$ 
2      print  $i$ 
3  elseif  $\pi_{ij} == \text{NIL}$ 
4      print "no such path"
5  else PRINT-PATH( $\Pi, i, \pi_{ij}$ )
6      print  $j$ 
    
```

$i, j = 1, 2$

Π

	1	2	3	4	5
1		3	4	5	1
2	4		4	2	1
3	4	3		2	1
4	4	3	4		1
5	4	3	4	5	

1 5 4 3 2

Korteste vei ›
Floyd-Warshall › **Kjøretid**

```
init ›  $\Theta(n^2)$   
for  $k = 1$  to  $n$   
    for  $i = 1$  to  $n$   
        for  $j = 1$  to  $n$   
            min ›  $O(1)$   
return ›  $O(1)$   
  
Totalt:  $\Theta(n^3)$ 
```

1. Transitiv lukning

2. Floyd-Warshall

