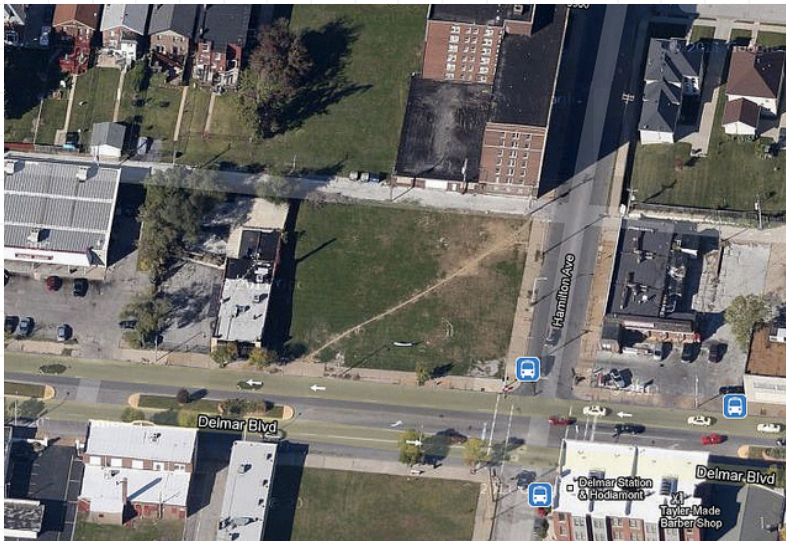


Algorithms for Shortest Paths

course web page: <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~alubiw/CS860.html>

piazza: <https://piazza.com/uwaterloo.ca/fall2014/cs860/home>

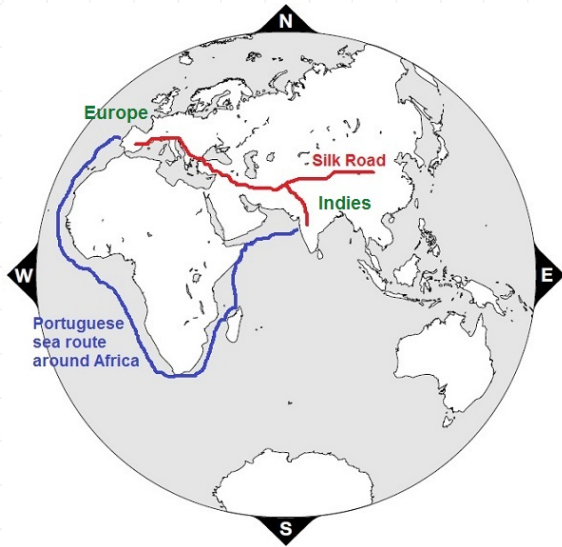
Learn - for marks



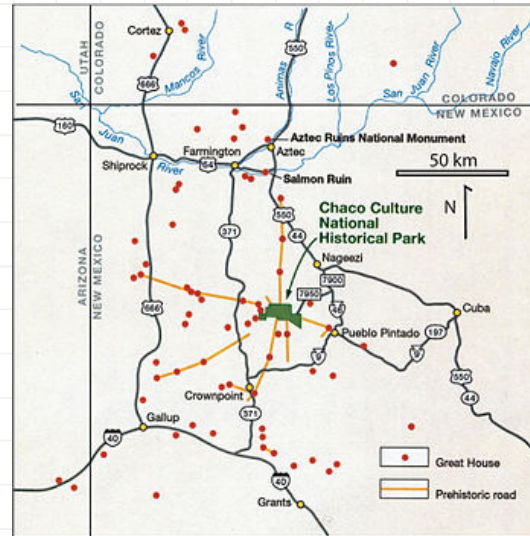
desire path

Historical

Columbus



Anasazi



Topics

- Intro and Dijkstra's algorithm
- basic algorithms for geometric shortest paths
- basic algorithms for graph shortest paths

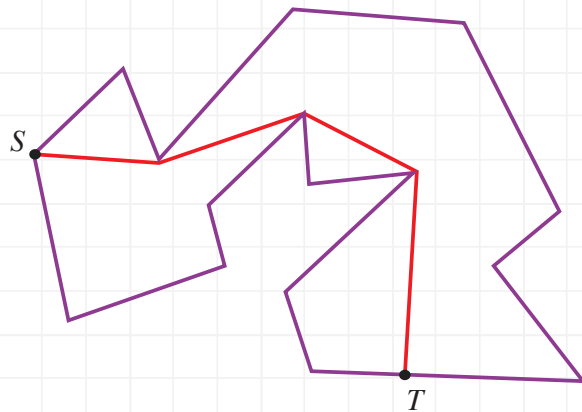
- more graph shortest path algorithms: all pairs, kth shortest, planar graphs, forbidden pairs, etc.
- more geometric shortest path algorithms: link distance, polyhedral surfaces, 3D, weighted region, etc.

- further topics
 - spanners
 - network routing
 - reconfiguration problems
 - touring (TSP)
 - and etc.

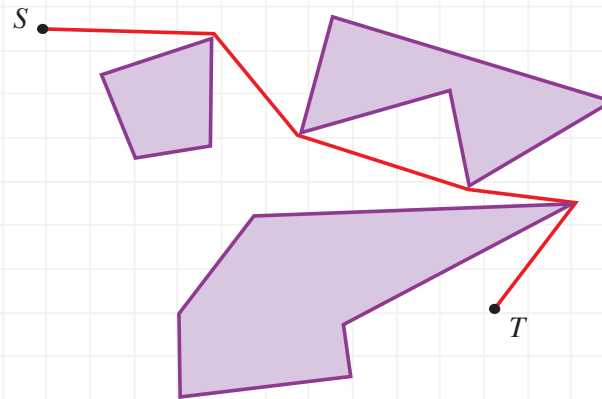
Topics

- basic algorithms for geometric shortest paths

Polygon

 $O(n)$

Polygonal Domain

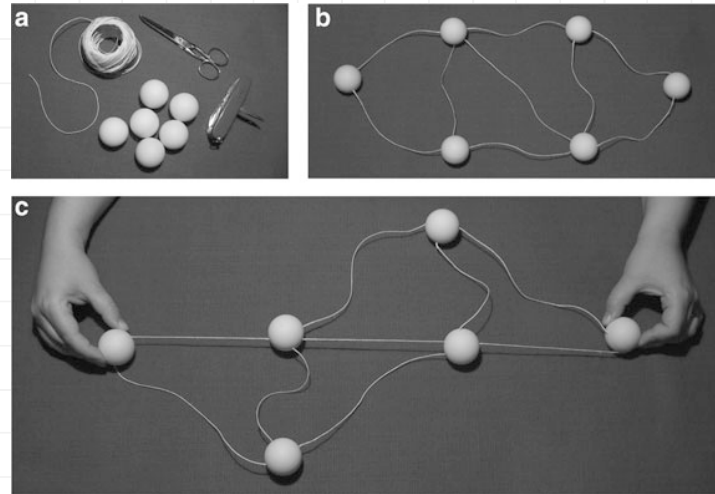
 $\Theta(n \log n)$

fixed target versus query versions

Topics

- basic algorithms for graph shortest paths

Dijkstra, Bellman-Ford



Camil Demetrescu and Giuseppe F. Italiano

- more graph shortest path algorithms:

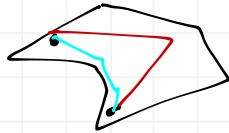
- all pairs Timothy Chan
- kth shortest David Eppstein, [Finding the k shortest paths](#), cited by 1293
- planar graphs *highway graphs*
- forbidden pairs
- etc. maybe disjoint paths

computing diameter

Topics

- more geometric shortest path algorithms:

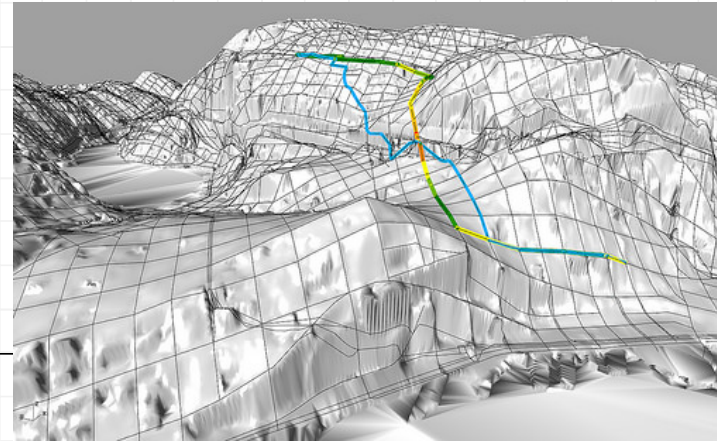
- link distance



- polyhedral surfaces

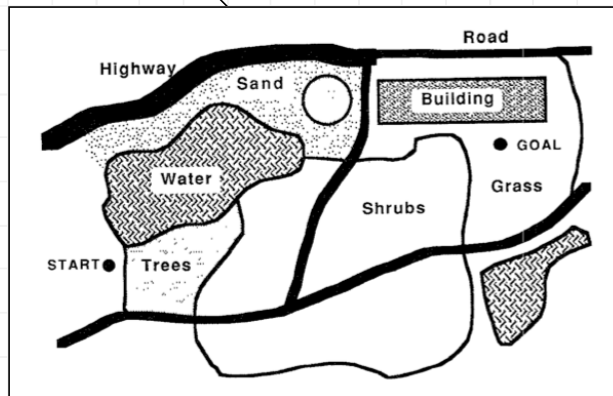
$$\leq \frac{1}{2} D$$

- 3D



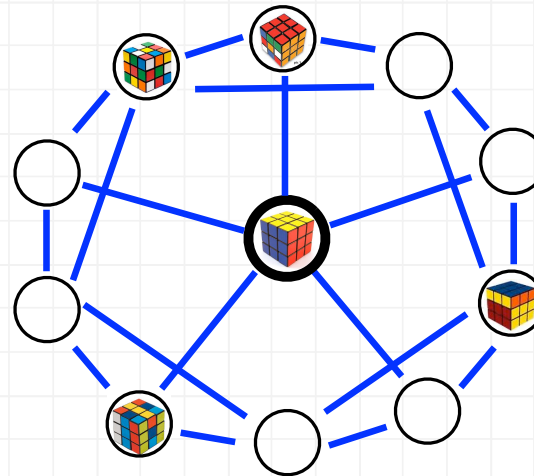
- weighted region

- etc.



Topics

- further topics
 - spanners - make graph less dense while approximately preserving distances
 - network routing
 - greedy routing*
 - reconfiguration problems, diameter
 - touring (TSP)
 - and etc.



Credit requirements

- 2 assignments (20%)
- presentation of 1 paper (30%) - 30 minutes + discussion
- exploration of open question (20%) - written report, approx. 2 pages. Formulate a good open question and suggest how to tackle it. BONUS if you succeed.
- mini reviews of presented papers (30%) - half page reports, submitted through Piazza.

Shortest Paths in Graphs

— directed

$$|V|=n \quad |E|=m$$

Input: a graph $G=(V,E)$ with weights $w:E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on edges, vertices s, t Find the shortest [simple] path from s to t .

— do not repeat vertices

NP-complete in general — reduction from Ham. path from s to t
Set all edge weights to -1
Ask for path of weight $\leq -(n-1)$

Difficulty is negative weight cycles.

polynomial time for

- directed acyclic graphs — topological sort

- non-negative weights — Dijkstra

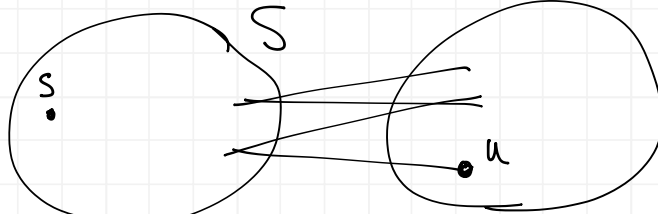
- graphs with no negative weight cycle

— Bellman-Ford. dynamic programming.

Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm

for non-negative weights.

Idea



$d(u)$ - shortest path using edges in S + one edge to u

shortest path known

update step:

initialize $S = \emptyset$ $d(s) = 0$ $d(u) = \infty \forall \text{ other } u$

pick $v \in V-S$ of min $d(v)$

add v to S

update $u \in V-S$ $d(u) = \min \{d(u), d(v) + w(v, u)\}$

for edge (v, u)

total work on updates $O(m)$

Correctness

Implementations

basic

$O(n^2 + m)$

each update costs $\log n$

heap

~~$O(n \log n + m)$~~ $O(m \log n)$

Fibonacci heap

- "decrease-key" operation - $O(1)$ amortized
 $O(n \log n + m)$ - theoretical

Dijkstra's
paper

[A note on two problems in connexion with graphs](#)

EW Dijkstra - Numerische mathematik, 1959 - Springer

Cited by 13626 [Related articles](#) [All 13 versions](#)

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?hl=en&q=dijkstra+a+note+on+two+problems&btnG=&as_sdt=1%2C5&as_sdtp=

for some history, see:

[The Quest for the Shortest Route](#)

C Demetrescu, GF Italiano - The Power of Algorithms, 2013 - Springer

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=the+quest+for+the+shortest+route&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

Dijkstra:

At the time, algorithms were hardly considered a scientific topic. I wouldn't have known where to publish it. . . . The mathematical culture of the day was very much identified with the continuum and infinity. Could a finite discrete problem be of any interest? The number of paths from here to there on a finite graph is finite; each path is a finite length; you must search for the minimum of a finite set. Any finite set has a minimum – next problem, please. It was not considered mathematically respectable. . .

read his paper
write a mini-review

— on webpage and Piazza

— what is 2nd problem?

— optional — find your favorite presentation of Dijkstra's alg.

other implementations of Dijkstra's algorithm

Dial's method — for integer weights in $[0, C]$

DIAL, R. Algorithm 360: Shortest path forest with topological ordering. Commun. ACM 12 (1969), 632-633.

use buckets $0 \dots \underbrace{nC}$
 max length of shortest paths

to store $d(u)$

just scan once through buckets $O(\underbrace{nC} + \underbrace{m})$
 total work for finding min updates.

other implementations of Dijkstra's algorithm

Dial's method

reducing space from nC to $C+1$

At any point in alg. $d(u)$ values, $u \in V \setminus S$
lie in range $\min \dots \min + C$

— not counting u with $d(u) = \infty$

So use cyclic buckets — space $C+1$

→ pf. true initially when $S = \{s\}$

update increases \min

u with finite $d(u)$ — decreases, so still $\leq \min + C$

u with $d(u) = \infty$

$$d(u) = \min \left\{ \underset{\infty}{d(u)}, \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ \leq C}}{d(v) + w(v, u)} \right\} \leq \min + C$$

time: $O(m + nC)$

other implementations of Dijkstra's algorithm

double bucket method

DENARDO, E. V., AND Fox, B. L. Shortest-route methods: 1. Reaching, pruning, and buckets. Oper.Res. 27(1979), 161-186.

"lower buckets" — K of them, initially $0 \dots K-1$, K determined later

"upper buckets" — each bucket ^{hold single values} holds K values
 # upper buckets $\frac{n \cdot C}{K}$

Find min

- if lower buckets all empty then
 search upper buckets

move (distribute) contents of first non-empty bucket to lower bucket

- search lower buckets.

Time $O\left(\underbrace{\frac{n \cdot C}{K}}_{\text{searching upper buckets}} + \underbrace{n \cdot K}_{\text{searching lower buckets}} + m\right)$

min with $K = \sqrt{C}$
 $O(n\sqrt{C} + m)$

related papers to present

Faster algorithms for the shortest path problem

RK Ahuja, K Mehlhorn, J Orlin, RE Tarjan - Journal of the ACM (JACM), 1990 - dl.acm.org
Cited by 551 Related articles All 19 versions Cite Save

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=%EF%BF%BCFaster+Algorithms+for+the+Shortest+Path+Problem&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

— radix heaps
for Dijkstra

Undirected single-source shortest paths with positive integer weights in linear time

M Thorup - Journal of the ACM (JACM), 1999 - dl.acm.org
Cited by 307 Related articles All 11 versions Cite Save

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=Undirected+Single+Source+Shortest+Paths+with+Positive+Integer+Weights+in+Linear+Time&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

Shortest paths algorithms: Theory and experimental evaluation

BV Cherkassky, AV Goldberg, T Radzik - Mathematical programming, 1996 - Springer
Cited by 781 Related articles All 36 versions Cite Save

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=Shortest+paths+algorithms%3A+Theory+and+experimental+evaluation&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

— bucket methods
can be better than heaps

Computing the shortest path: A* search meets graph theory

AV Goldberg, C Harrelson - Proceedings of the sixteenth annual ACM- ..., 2005 - dl.acm.org
Cited by 462 Related articles All 20 versions Cite Save

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=Computing+the+Shortest+Path%3A+A%2%88%97+Search+Meets+Graph+Theory&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

— builds on bi-directional
Dijkstra

[HTML] **Trans-dichotomous algorithms for minimum spanning trees and shortest paths**

ML Fredman, DE Willard - Journal of Computer and System Sciences, 1994 - Elsevier
Cited by 282 Related articles All 4 versions Cite Save

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=Trans-dichotomous+Algorithms+for+Minimum+Spanning+Trees+and+Shortest+Paths&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

— data structure
— beyond RAM model.

accessing papers from home

The image displays two overlapping browser windows. The top window shows a Springer article page for 'A note on two problems in co-graphs' by E. W. Dijkstra. The page includes a 'Buy now' button and a 'Get Access' button. The bottom window shows the same article page but with a 'Download PDF (136 KB)' button. A red circle highlights the URL 'link.springer.com.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca' in the browser's address bar of the bottom window, indicating that the user is accessing the article through a library proxy. The article title is 'A note on two problems in co-graphs' and the author is 'E. W. Dijkstra'. The journal information is 'Numerische Mathematik 1959, Volume 1, Issue 1, pp 269-271'. The Springer Link logo and a search bar are also visible in the bottom window.