

Recall: weighted
Lemma: $G=(V,E)$ graph with n vertices & m edges.
 $A \subseteq G.E$ and A respects some cut $(S, G.V-S)$ ($S \subseteq G.V$). Let $e \in G.E$ cross cut $(S, G.V-S)$ with min weight (among all edges crossing this cut).
 If A is a subset of some MST of G , then so is $A \cup \{e\}$.

Proof: $A, e, (S, G.V-S)$ as above. Let $T \subseteq G.E$ be a MST for G st. $A \subseteq T$.

Case 1: $e \in T$. Done.

Case 2: $e \notin T$. Consider $T \cup \{e\}$. T has $n-1$ edges, so $T \cup \{e\}$ has n edges, $\therefore$ it contains a cycle including edge e .



$e=(u,v), u \in S, v \notin S, e' \in T$

Let $T' = (T - \{e'\}) \cup \{e\}$

Claim: T' is a tree.

T' is connected. Why?

T' has $n-1$ edges. So

T' is a spanning tree.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cost}(T') &= \text{cost}(T) - \text{wt}(e') + \text{wt}(e) \\ &= \text{cost}(T) - (\text{wt}(e') - \text{wt}(e)) \\ &\leq \text{cost}(T) \end{aligned}$$

T is an MST, so $\text{cost}(T') = \text{cost}(T)$

$\therefore T'$ is an MST & $A \cup \{e\} \subseteq T'$ $\square$

Single source Shortest Paths

Bellman-Ford algo.

Allows negative edge weights (no negative cycles)

Dijkstra's Algo. Faster than Bellman-Ford, but no negative edge weights allowed.

G is a weighted digraph, all edge wts ≥ 0 .

Input vertex $s \in G.V$ (source vertex)

Dijkstra: Find min cost path from s to all vertices, along with cost "cost" = distance (shortest paths/distances).

Dijkstra:
 for all $v \in G.V$ except s ,
 set $v.d := \infty$
 $v.p := \text{nil}$

$s.d := 0$

$s.p := \text{nil}$

Put all vertices into a minheap H

d -attribute is key.

while H is not empty, do

s at // move a vertex u from H

front // u has min d -key // ExtractMin

for each vx v adjacent from u

if $v.d > u.d + \text{wt}(u,v)$ do

$v.d := u.d + \text{wt}(u,v)$

$v.p := u$ // decrease key

end for each

end while



Example:



d is increasing when each vx is removed from H . Source = C

A	B	C	D	E
∞, nil	∞, nil	$0, \text{nil}$	∞, nil	∞, nil
$7, C$	∞, nil	"	"	"
$6, D$	$13, D$	"	"	$15, D$
"	$10, A$	"	"	$15, D$
"	"	"	"	$11, B$

Running time for Dijkstra
 = Running time of Prim
 (asymptotically)

$$= \Theta(|E| + |V| \lg |V|)$$
 if H is a Fib heap
 [otherwise $\Theta(|E| \lg |V|)$]

Correctness of Dijkstra's algo.

Let $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n$
 be the vertices in order of
 heap removal ($v_1 = s, \dots$)

Prove by induction on i that
 $v_i.d$ is shortest distance $s \rightarrow v_i$
 and $v_i.\pi$ is predecessor along some
 shortest path $s \rightarrow v_i$.

(Remember: all edge wts ≥ 0)

$i=1$; $v_1 = s$. $s.d=0$, $s.\pi = \text{nil}$
 finally. Correct.

Now assume $i > 1$ and all values
 $v_j.d \in \mathbb{R}$, $v_j.\pi$ for $j < i$ are
 correct upon removal from H (finally)
 consider v_i , when it is removed
 from H. Suppose that $v_i.d$ is
 wrong at this time. Let $D' = v_i.d$
 $< \infty$



If this is wrong, there must be
 a shorter path $s \rightarrow v_i$ of length
 $D' < D$

Claim: $y.d \leq D'$

So $y.d < v_i.d$, so v_i 's key
 not minimum in H, so v_i not
 removed from H at this point. $\Rightarrow$

□

Floyd-Warshall algo:
 all pairs shortest path.
 Time is $\Theta(|V|^3)$?

NP-completeness

Polynomial Reduction

Def: A decision problem
 is one where the output is
 binary (single bit, e.g. "yes" or "no")
 for any given input.

Usually, specifying a decision problem
 as follows

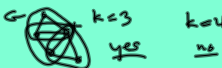
1. Describe the input (instance)
2. Describe a yes/no question
 about the instance.

Ex: CLIQUE

Input: A graph G and an integer k

Question: Does G have a clique
 of size $\geq k$?

(a clique is a set of vertices
 such that G includes edges
 between all pairs of vertices in the
 clique)



Def:

Let Π_1 & Π_2 be decision
 problems. A polynomial reduction
 from Π_1 to Π_2 is a

function mapping any instance
 of Π_1 to an instance of Π_2
 such that

1. f is computable in time $O(n^k)$
 for some constant k
 ("polynomial-time")
 [n is size of Π_1 instance]

2. f maps yes-instances to
 yes-instances
 and no-instances to no-instances.
 I.e., x and $f(x)$ have the
 same answer.