Lecture 12

Bellman-Ford, Floyd-Warshall,

and Dynamic Programming!

Announcements

- HW7 out today!

- Carrie's section this week will be on Sat 11:30am pacific time

Midterm 3

- 48 hr window, Mon, Mar 1 – Tue, Mar 2
- Clarification policy updated:
  We will publicly clarify (in a single, pinned Ed post) any errors, typos, or omissions brought to our attention in the first 24 hours of the exam window.

- If you think something is ambiguous, state your assumptions clearly.

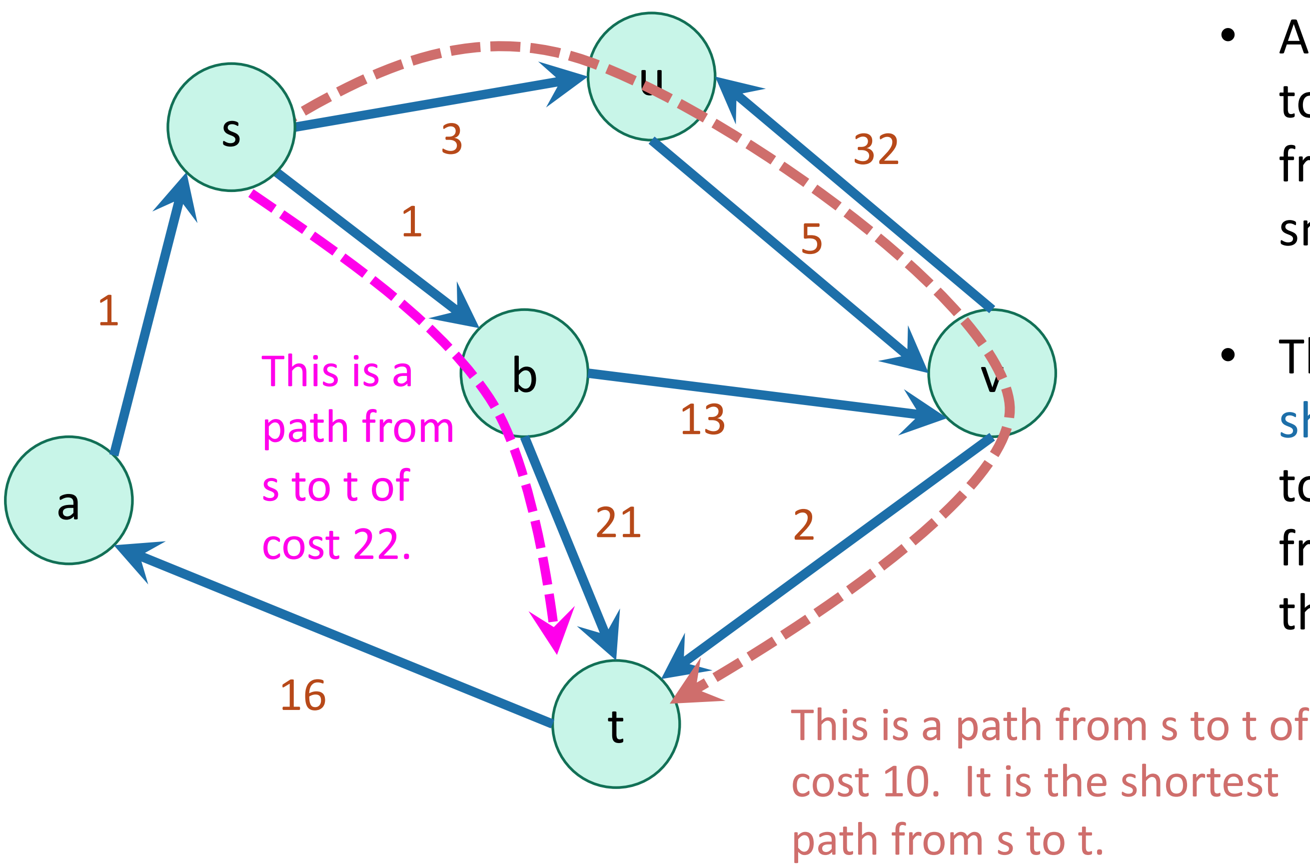
Today

- Bellman-Ford Algorithm
- Bellman-Ford is a special case of ***Dynamic Programming!***
- What is dynamic programming?
  - Warm-up example: Fibonacci numbers
- Another example:
  - Floyd-Warshall Algorithm

- For midterm 3, you are responsible for understanding **Bellman-Ford** and **Floyd-Warshall**, but otherwise there will not be questions on midterm 3 that require **Dynamic Programming**

Recall

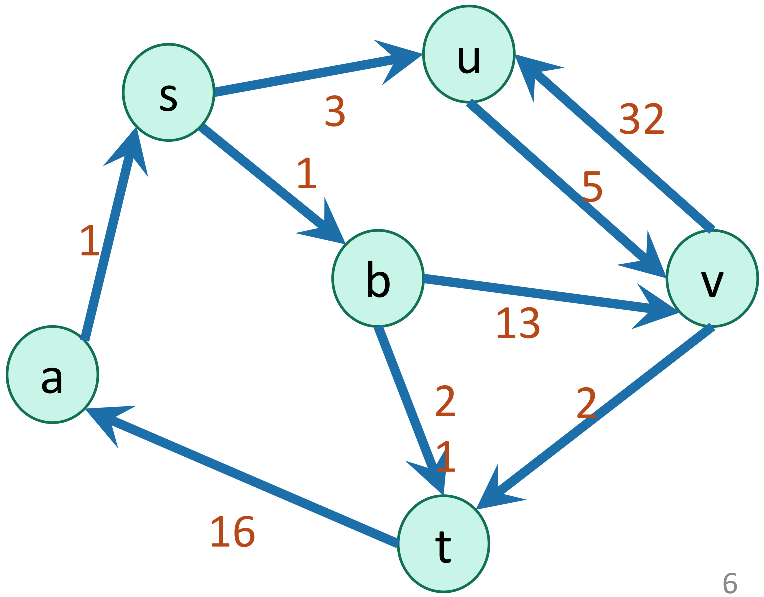
- A weighted directed graph:



- Weights on edges represent costs.
- The cost of a path is the sum of the weights along that path.
- A shortest path from s to t is a directed path from s to t with the smallest cost.
- The single-source shortest path problem is to find the shortest path from s to v for all v in the graph.

Last time

- Dijkstra's algorithm!
  - Solves the single-source shortest path problem in weighted graphs.



Dijkstra Drawbacks

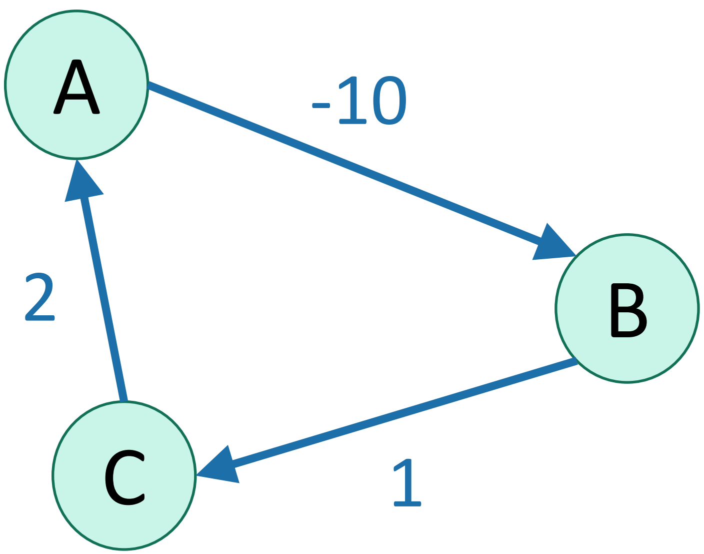
- Needs non-negative edge weights.
- If the weights change, we need to re-run the whole thing.

Bellman-Ford algorithm

- (-) Slower than Dijkstra's algorithm
- (+) Can handle negative edge weights.
  - Can be useful if you want to say that some edges are actively good to take, rather than costly.
  - Can be useful as a building block in other algorithms.
- (+) Allows for some flexibility if the weights change.
  - We'll see what this means later

Aside: Negative Cycles

- A **negative cycle** is a cycle whose edge weights sum to a negative number.
- Shortest paths aren't defined when there are negative cycles!



The shortest path from A to B has cost…negative infinity?

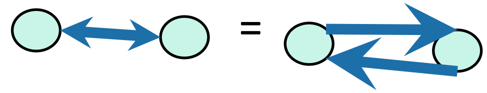
Bellman-Ford algorithm

- (-) Slower than Dijkstra's algorithm
- (+) Can handle negative edge weights.
  - Can **detect** negative cycles!
  - Can be useful if you want to say that some edges are actively good to take, rather than costly.
  - Can be useful as a building block in other algorithms.
- (+) Allows for some flexibility if the weights change.
  - We'll see what this means later

Bellman-Ford vs. Dijkstra

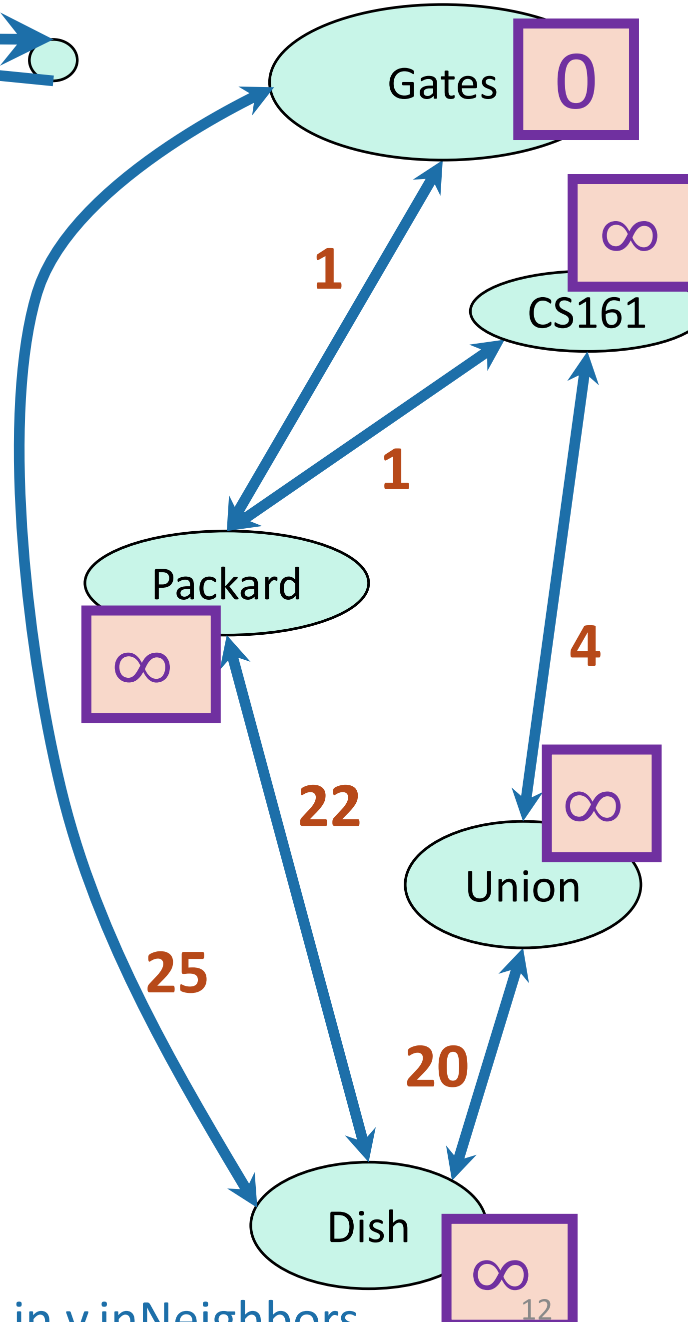
- Dijkstra:
  - Find the u with the smallest d[u]
  - Update u's neighbors: d[v] = min(d[v], d[u] + w(u,v))
- Bellman-Ford:
  - Don't bother finding the u with the smallest d[u]
  - Everyone updates!

Bellman-Ford



How far is a node from Gates?

	Gates	Packard	CS161	Union	Dish
$d^{(0)}$	0	∞	∞	∞	∞
$d^{(1)}$					
$d^{(2)}$					
$d^{(3)}$					
$d^{(4)}$					



- **For** i=0,…,n-2:
  - **For** v in V:
    - $d^{(i+1)}[v] \leftarrow \min(d^{(i)}[v] , d^{(i)}[u] + w(u,v))$
      where we are also taking the min over all u in v.inNeighbors

Bellman-Ford

How far is a node from Gates?

	Gates	Packard	CS161	Union	Dish
$d^{(0)}$	0	∞	∞	∞	∞
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$d^{(3)}$					
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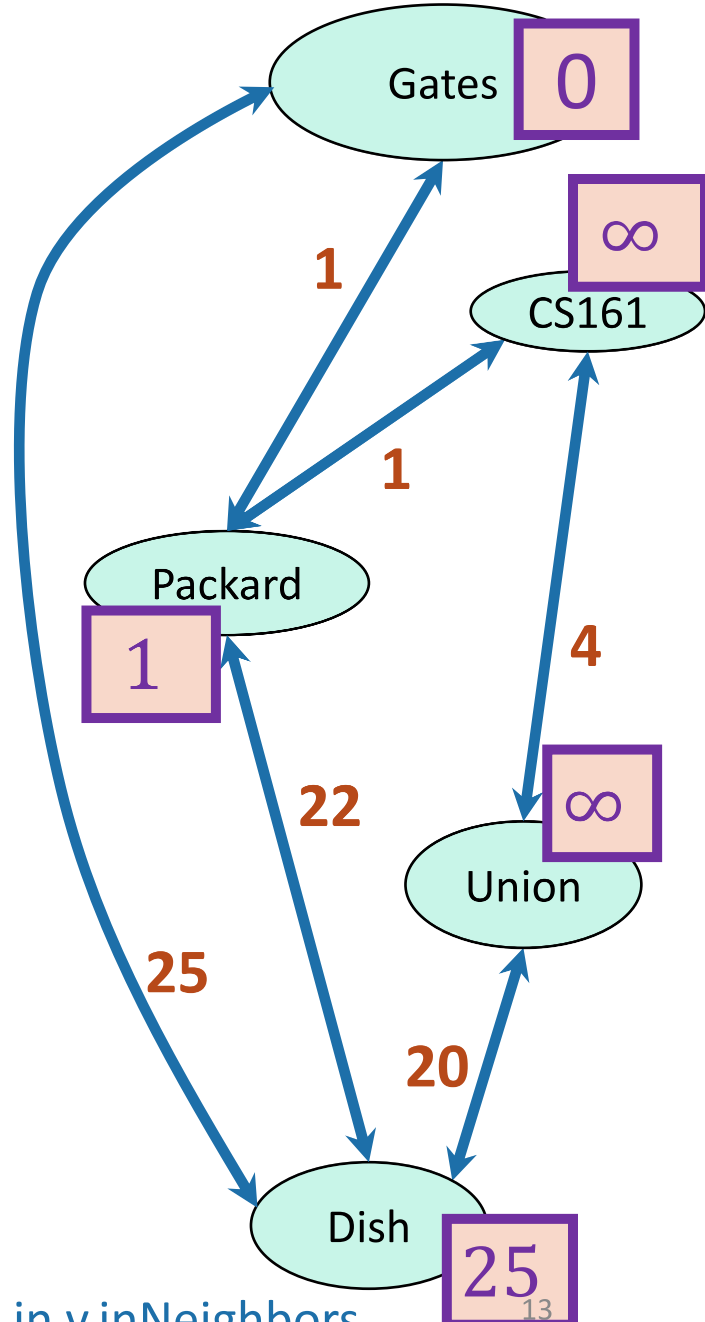

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Bellman-Ford

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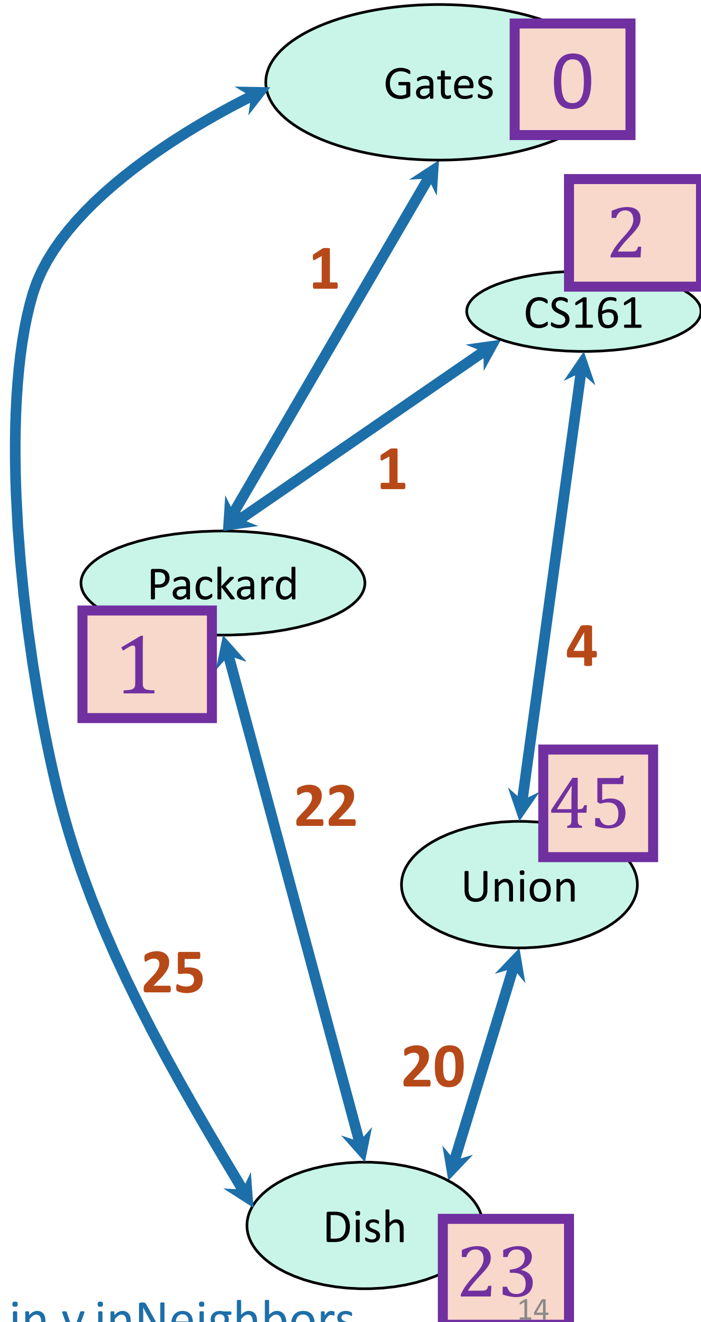

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Bellman-Ford

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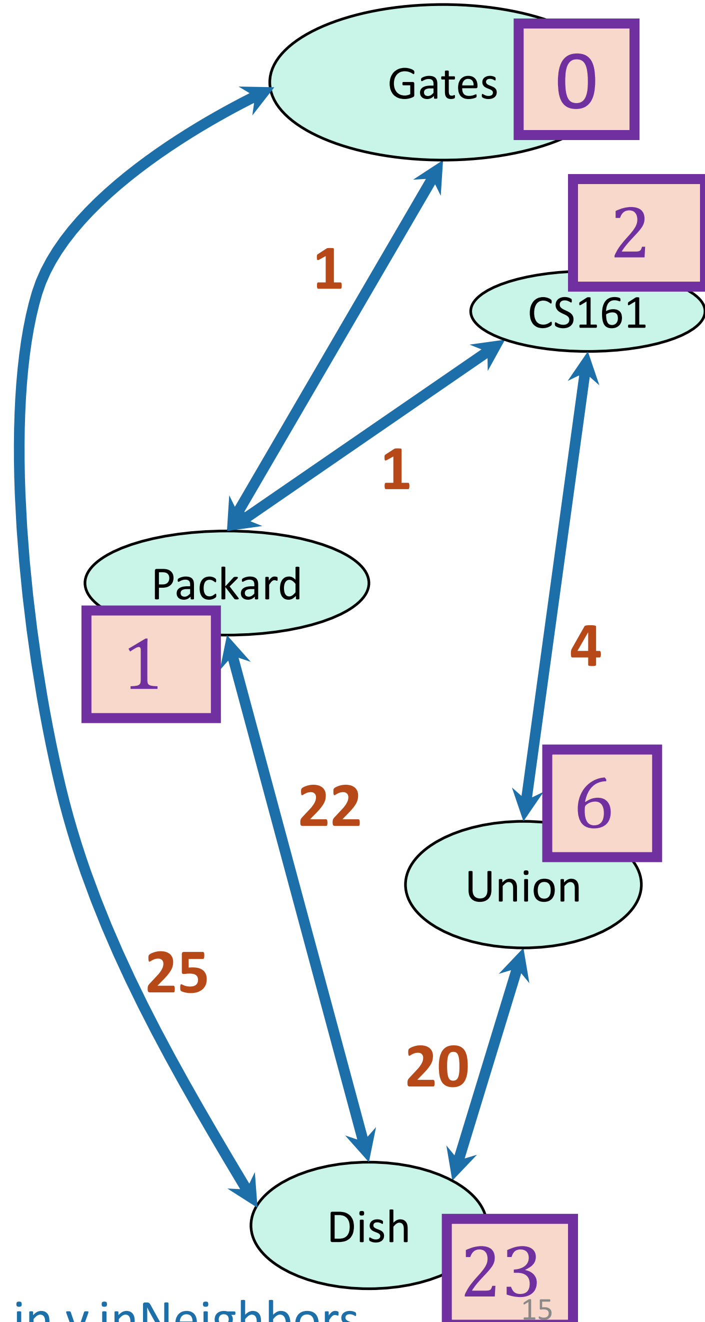

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Bellman-Ford

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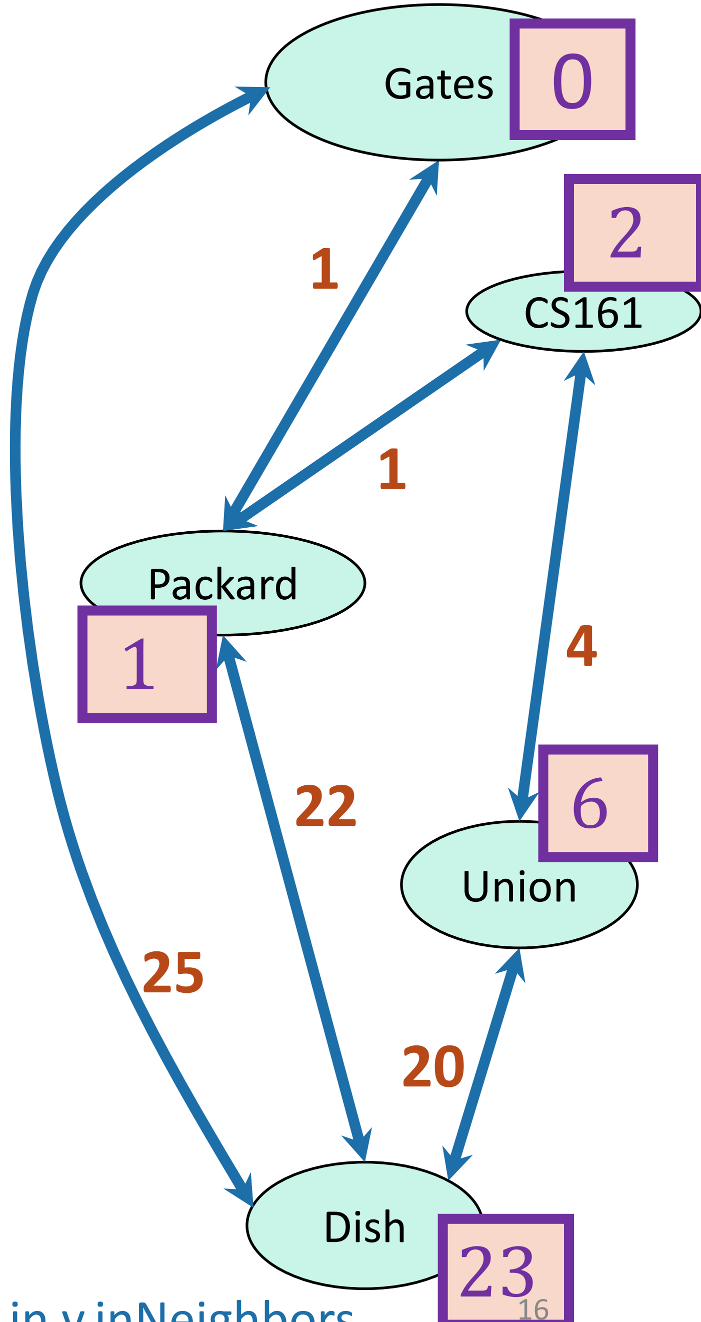
$d^{(4)}$	0	1	2	6	23

These are the final distances!



- **For** i=0,…,n-2:
  - **For** v in V:
    - $d^{(i+1)}[v] \leftarrow \min(d^{(i)}[v] , d^{(i)}[u] + w(u,v))$
      where we are also taking the min over all u in v.inNeighbors

Interpretation of $d^{(i)}$

$d^{(i)}[v]$ is equal to the cost of the shortest path between s and v **with at most i edges**.

	Gates	Packard	CS161	Union	Dish
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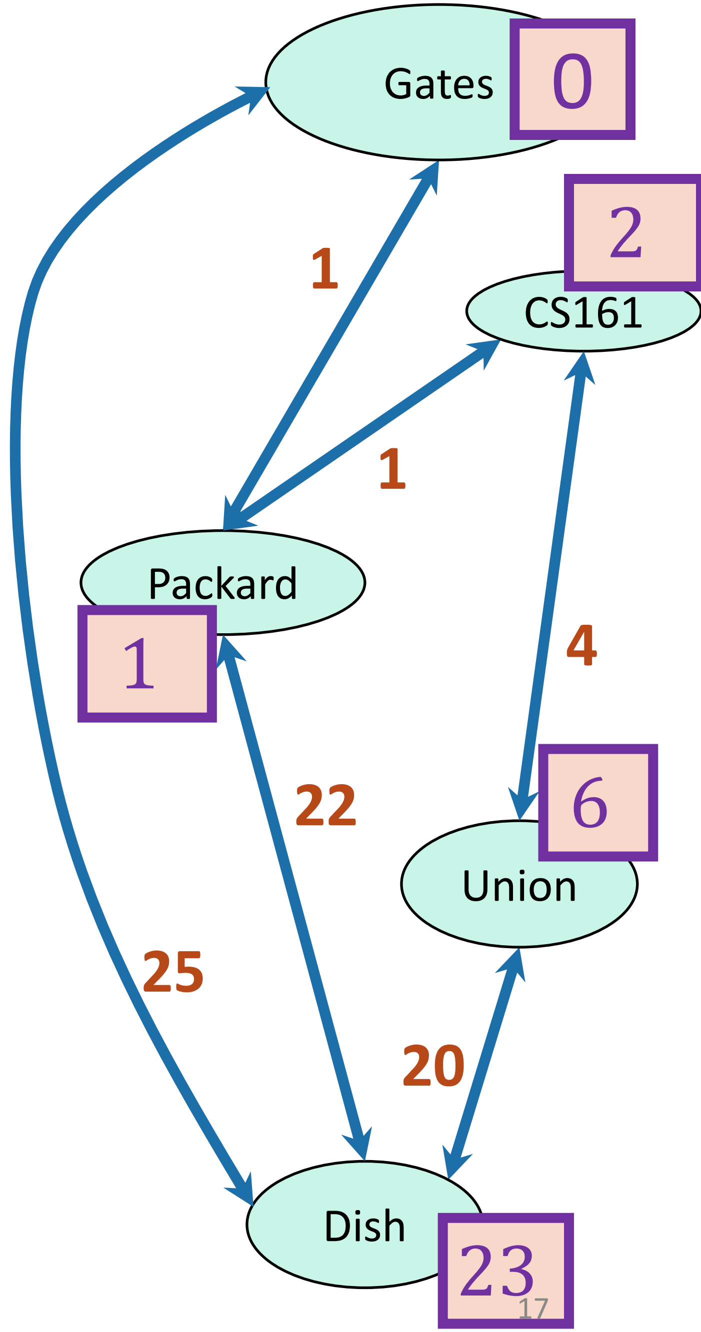


Why does Bellman-Ford work?

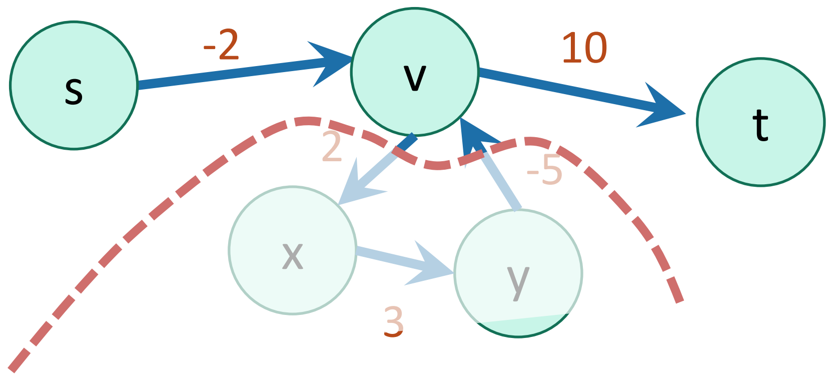
- Inductive hypothesis:
  - $d^{(i)}[v]$ is equal to the cost of the shortest path between s and v **with at most i edges**.
- Conclusion:
  - $d^{(n-1)}[v]$ is equal to the cost of the shortest path between s and v **with at most n-1 edges**.

Do the base case and inductive step!

Aside: simple paths

Assume there is no negative cycle.

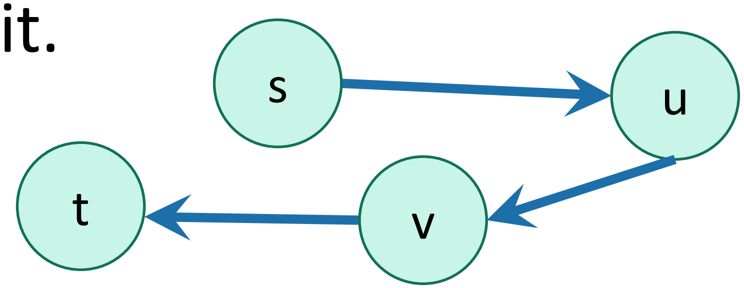
- Then there is a shortest path from s to t, and moreover there is a simple shortest path.



This cycle isn't helping.
Just get rid of it.

- A simple path in a graph with n vertices has at most n-1 edges in it.

Can't add another edge without making a cycle!



"Simple" means that the path has no cycles in it.

- So there is a shortest path with at most n-1 edges

Why does it work?

- Inductive hypothesis:
  - $d^{(i)}[v]$ is equal to the cost of the shortest path between s and v **with at most i edges**.
- Conclusion:
  - $d^{(n-1)}[v]$ is equal to the cost of the shortest path between s and v **with at most n-1 edges**.
  - **If there are no negative cycles**, $d^{(n-1)}[v]$ is equal to the cost of the shortest path.

Notice that negative edge weights are fine.
Just not negative cycles.

G = (V,E) is a graph with n vertices and m edges.

Bellman-Ford* algorithm

Bellman-Ford*(G,s):

- Initialize arrays $d^{(0)},\ldots,d^{(n-1)}$ of length n
- $d^{(0)}[v] = \infty$ for all v in V
- $d^{(0)}[s] = 0$
- **For** i=0,…,n-2:
  - **For** v in V:
    - $d^{(i+1)}[v] \leftarrow \min(d^{(i)}[v] , \min_{u \text{ in } v.\text{inNbrs}}\{d^{(i)}[u] + w(u,v)\})$
- Now, dist(s,v) = $d^{(n-1)}[v]$ for all v in V.
  - (Assuming no negative cycles)

Here, Dijkstra picked a special vertex u and updated u's neighbors – Bellman-Ford will update all the vertices.

*Slightly different than some versions of Bellman-Ford…but this way is pedagogically convenient for today's lecture.

Note on implementation

- Don’t actually keep all n arrays around.
- Just keep two at a time: “last round” and “this round”

	Gates	Packard	CS161	Union	Dish
$d^{(0)}$	0	∞	∞	∞	∞
$d^{(1)}$	0	**1**	∞	∞	**25**
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$d^{(3)}$	0	1	2	**6**	23
$d^{(4)}$	0	1	2	6	23

Only need these two in order to compute $d^{(4)}$

Bellman-Ford take-aways

- Running time is O(mn)
  - For each of n rounds, update m edges.
- Works fine with negative edges.
- Does not work with negative cycles.
  - No algorithm can – shortest paths aren't defined if there are negative cycles.
- B-F can detect negative cycles!
  - See skipped slides to see how, or think about it on your own!

Bellman-Ford algorithm

SLIDE SKIPPED IN CLASS

Bellman-Ford*(G,s):

- $d^{(0)}[v] = \infty$ for all v in V
- $d^{(0)}[s] = 0$
- **For** i=0,…,n-1:
  - **For** v in V:
    - $d^{(i+1)}[v] \leftarrow \min(d^{(i)}[v] , \min_{u \text{ in v.inNeighbors}} \{d^{(i)}[u] + w(u,v)\})$
- If $d^{(n-1)} \mathrel{!}= d^{(n)}$:
  - **Return** NEGATIVE CYCLE ☹
- Otherwise, dist(s,v) = $d^{(n-1)}[v]$

Running time: O(mn)

Important thing about B-F
for the rest of this lecture

$d^{(i)}[v]$ is equal to the cost of the shortest path between s and v **with at most i edges**.

	Gates	Packard	CS161	Union	Dish
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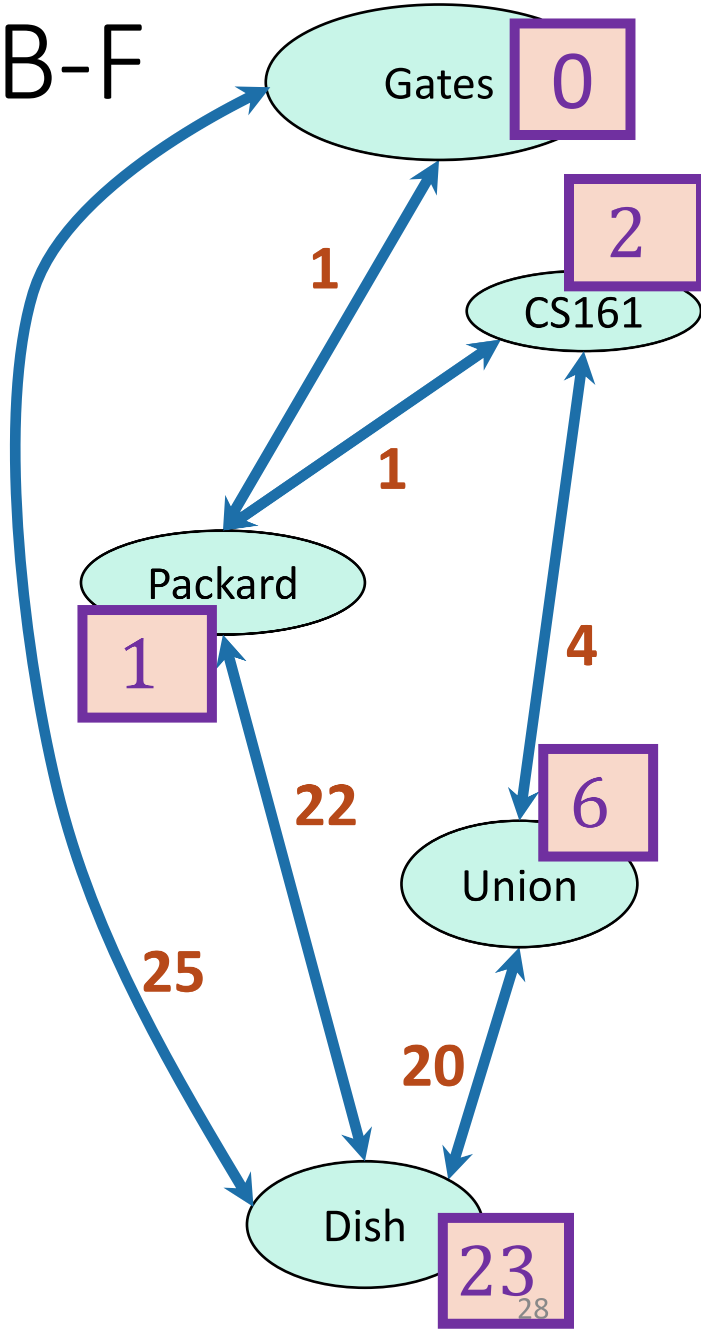


Bellman-Ford is an example of…
Dynamic Programming!

Today:

- Example of Dynamic programming:
  - Fibonacci numbers.
  - (And Bellman-Ford)
- What is dynamic programming, exactly?
  - And why is it called “dynamic programming”?
- Another example: Floyd-Warshall algorithm
  - An “all-pairs” shortest path algorithm

Pre-Lecture exercise:
How not to compute Fibonacci Numbers

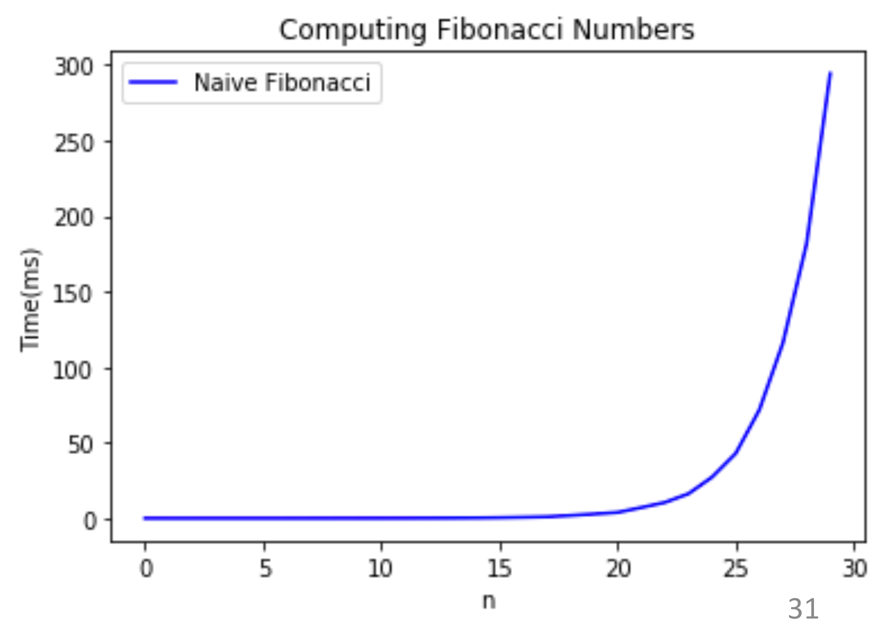
- Definition:
  - F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2), with F(1) = F(2) = 1.
  - The first several are:
    - 1
    - 1
    - 2
    - 3
    - 5
    - 8
    - 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144,…
- Question:
  - Given n, what is F(n)?

Candidate algorithm

```
• def Fibonacci(n):
    • if n == 0, return 0
    • if n == 1, return 1
    • return Fibonacci(n-1) + Fibonacci(n-2)
```

Running time?

- $T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + O(1)$
- $T(n) \geq T(n-1) + T(n-2)$ for $n \geq 2$
- So $T(n)$ grows *at least* as fast as the Fibonacci numbers themselves…
- You showed in HW1 that this is **EXPONENTIALLY QUICKLY**!

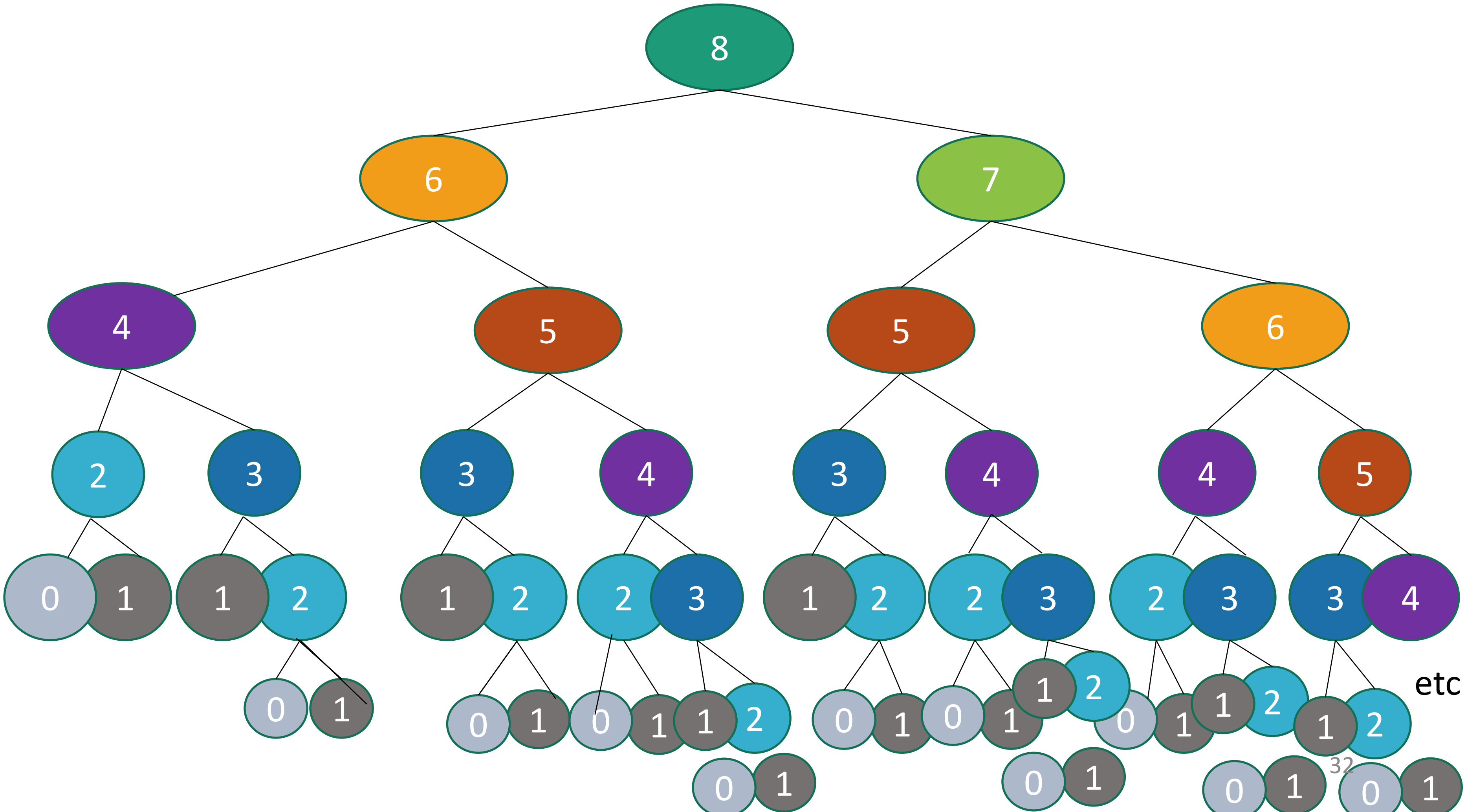


See IPython notebook for lecture 12

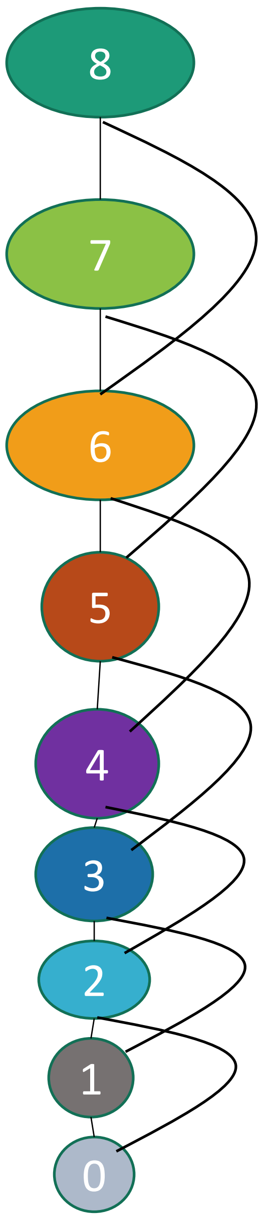
What's going on?

Consider Fib(8)

That's a lot of repeated computation!

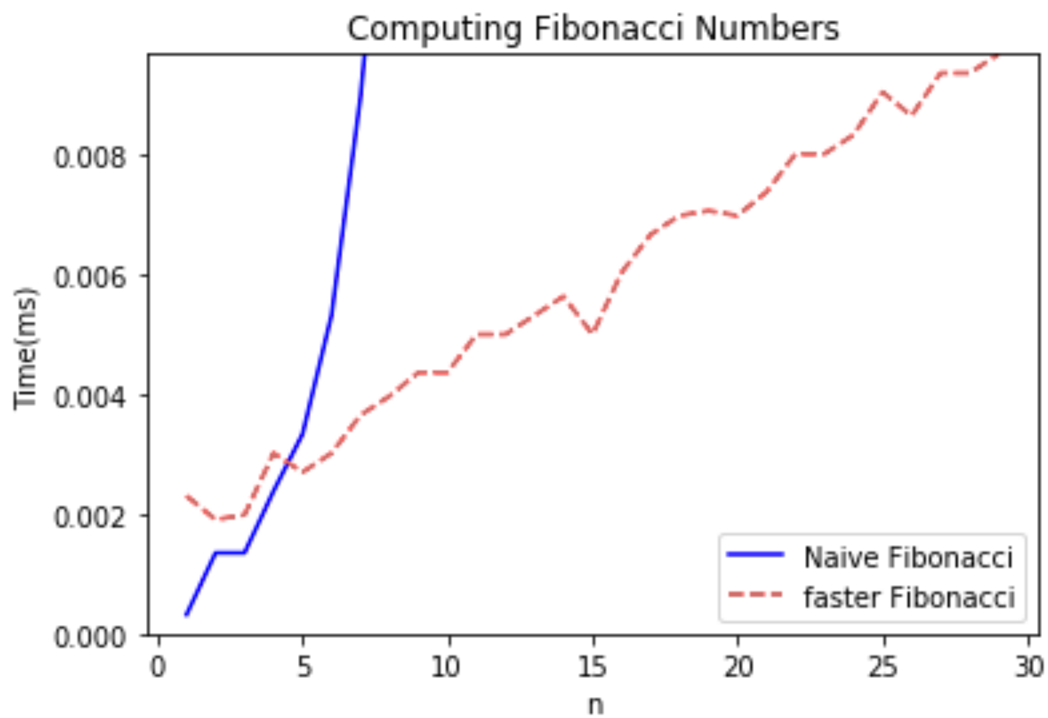


Maybe this would be better:




```
def fasterFibonacci(n):
    • F = [0, 1, None, None, …, None ]
        • \\ F has length n + 1
    • for i = 2, …, n:
        • F[i] = F[i-1] + F[i-2]
    • return F[n]
```

Much better running time!



This was an example of…

Dynamic Programming!

Break

What is *dynamic programming*?

- It is an algorithm design paradigm
  - like divide-and-conquer is an algorithm design paradigm.
- Usually it is for solving **optimization problems**
  - eg, ***shortest*** path
  - (Fibonacci numbers aren't an optimization problem, but they are a good example of DP anyway…)

Elements of dynamic programming

1. Optimal sub-structure:

- Big problems break up into sub-problems.
  - Fibonacci: F(i) for $i \leq n$
  - Bellman-Ford: Shortest paths with at most i edges for $i \leq n$
- The solution to a problem can be expressed in terms of solutions to smaller sub-problems.
  - Fibonacci:

$$F(i+1) = F(i) + F(i-1)$$

  - Bellman-Ford:

$$d^{(i+1)}[v] \leftarrow \min\{\, d^{(i)}[v],\ \min_u \{d^{(i)}[u] + \text{weight}(u,v)\} \,\}$$

Shortest path with at most i edges from s to v

Shortest path with at most i edges from s to u.

Elements of dynamic programming

2. Overlapping sub-problems:

- The sub-problems overlap.
  - Fibonacci:
    - Both F[i+1] and F[i+2] directly use F[i].
    - And lots of different F[i+x] indirectly use F[i].
  - Bellman-Ford:
    - Many different entries of $d^{(i+1)}$ will directly use $d^{(i)}[v]$.
    - And lots of different entries of $d^{(i+x)}$ will indirectly use $d^{(i)}[v]$.

  - This means that we can save time by solving a sub-problem just once and storing the answer.

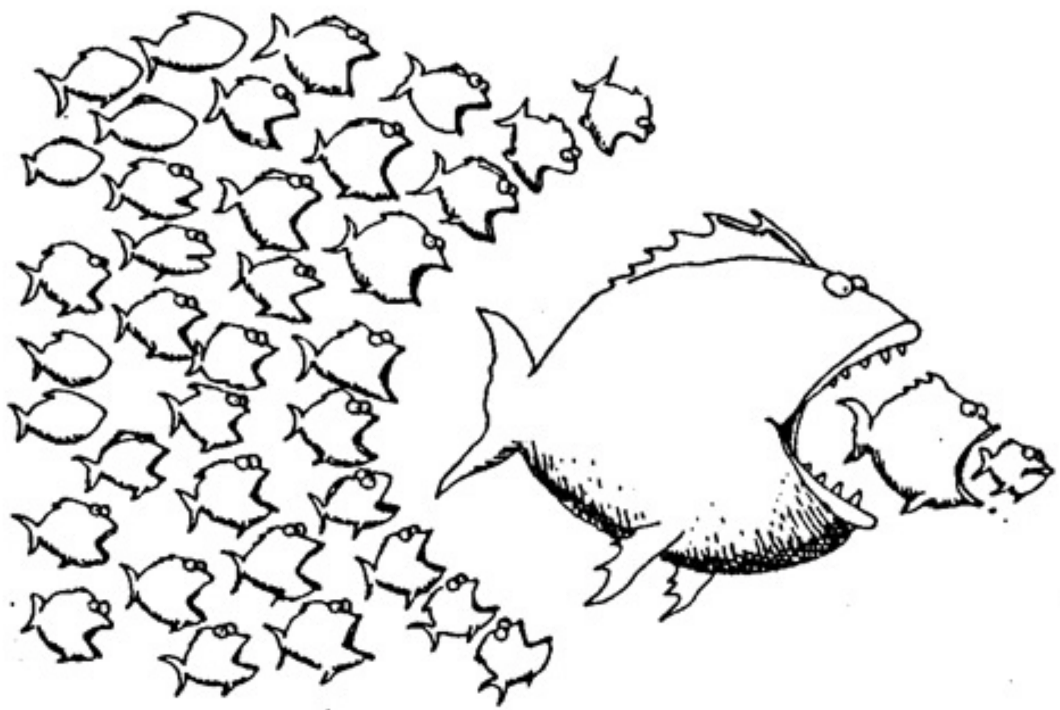
Elements of dynamic programming

- Optimal substructure.
  - Optimal solutions to sub-problems can be used to find the optimal solution of the original problem.
- Overlapping subproblems.
  - The subproblems show up again and again

- Using these properties, we can design a ***dynamic programming*** algorithm:
  - Keep a table of solutions to the smaller problems.
  - Use the solutions in the table to solve bigger problems.
  - At the end we can use information we collected along the way to find the solution to the whole thing.

Two ways to think about and/or implement DP algorithms

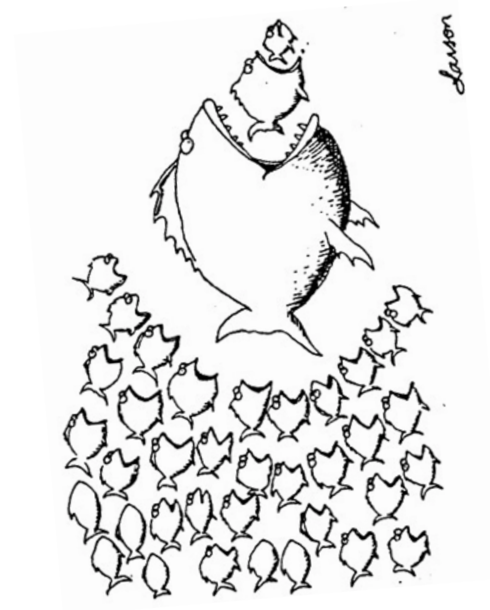
- Top down
- Bottom up



This picture isn't hugely relevant but I like it.

Bottom up approach

what we just saw.

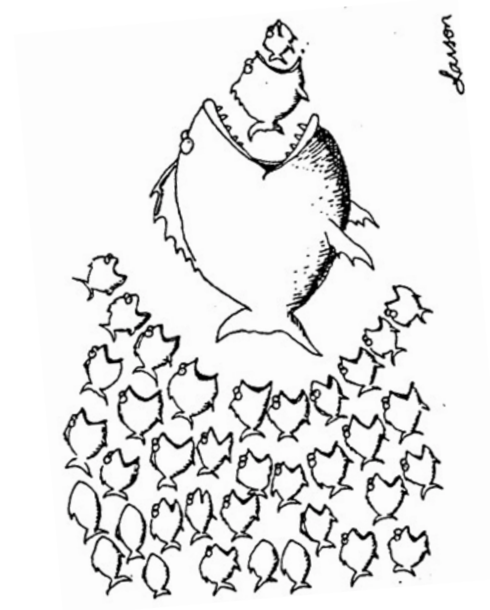


- For Fibonacci:
- Solve the small problems first
  - fill in F[0],F[1]
- Then bigger problems
  - fill in F[2]
- …
- Then bigger problems
  - fill in F[n-1]
- Then finally solve the real problem.
  - fill in F[n]

Bottom up approach

what we just saw.

- For Bellman-Ford:
- Solve the small problems first
  - fill in $d^{(0)}$
- Then bigger problems
  - fill in $d^{(1)}$
- …
- Then bigger problems
  - fill in $d^{(n-2)}$
- Then finally solve the real problem.
  - fill in $d^{(n-1)}$

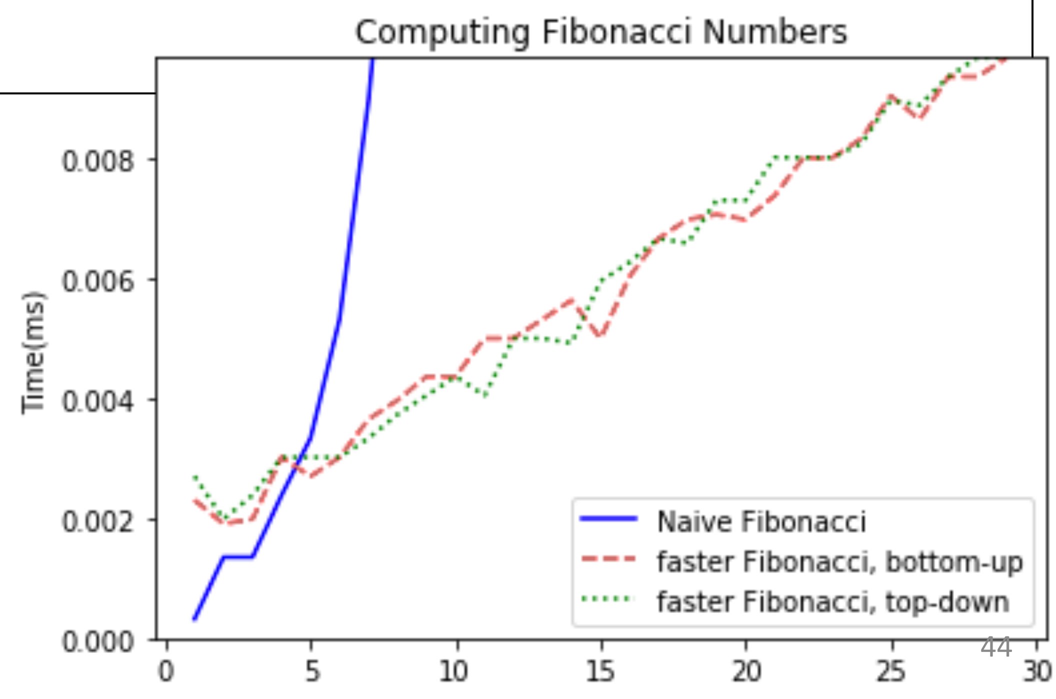


Top down approach

- Think of it like a recursive algorithm.
- To solve the big problem:
  - Recurse to solve smaller problems
    - Those recurse to solve smaller problems
      - etc..
- The difference from divide and conquer:
  - Keep track of what small problems you've already solved to prevent re-solving the same problem twice.
  - Aka, "**memo-ization**"

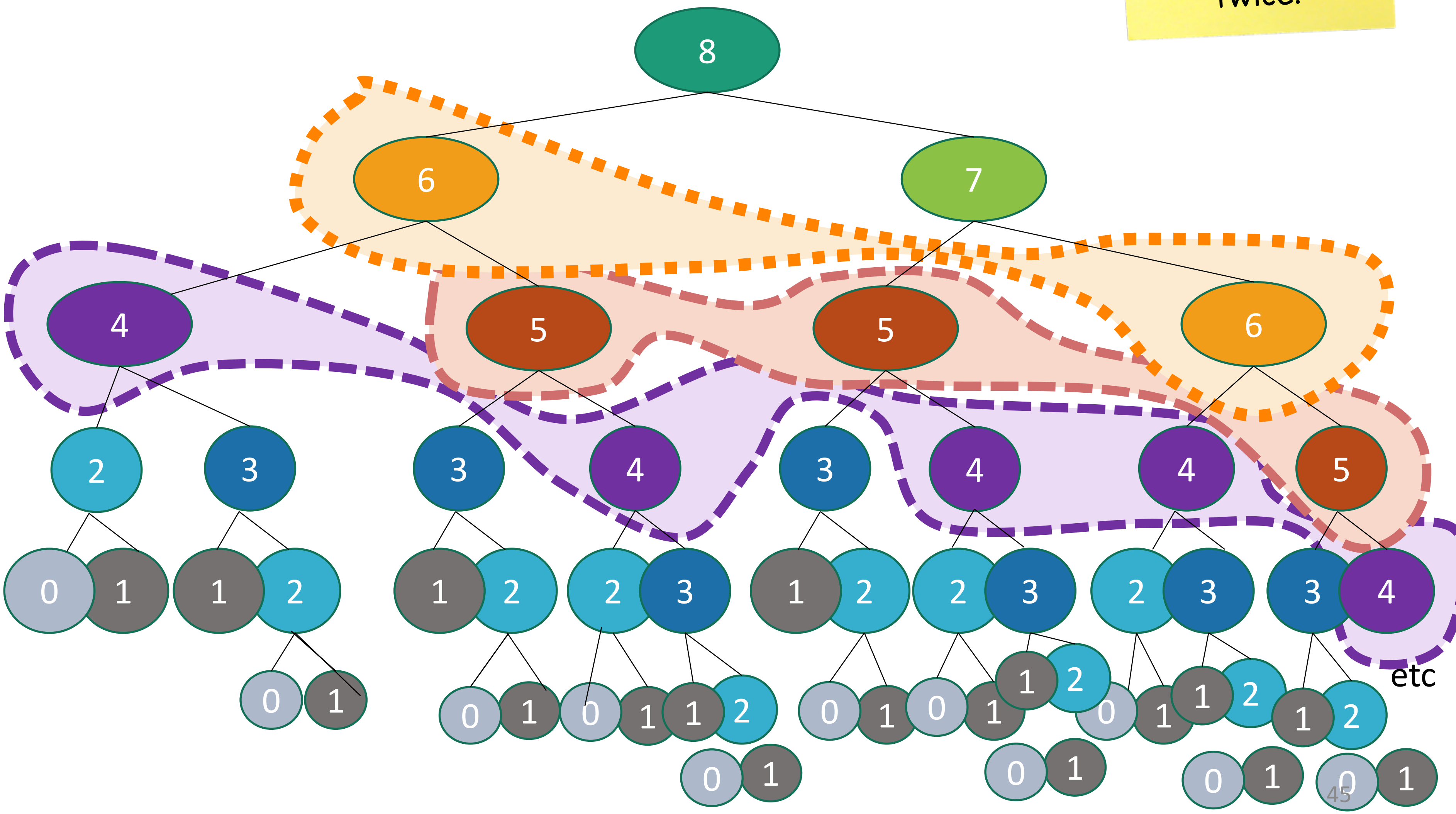
Example of top-down Fibonacci

```
• define a global list F = [0,1,None, None, …, None]
• def Fibonacci(n):
    • if F[n] != None:
        • return F[n]
    • else:
        • F[n] = Fibonacci(n-1) + Fibonacci(n-2)
    • return F[n]
```



Memo-ization visualization

Collapse repeated nodes and don't do the same work twice!

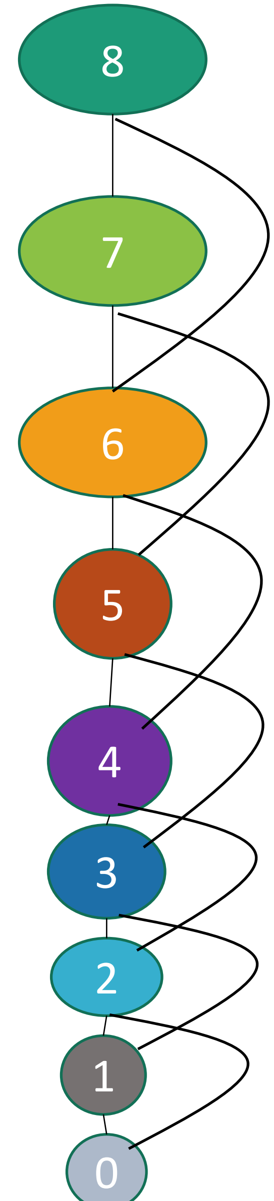


Memo-ization Visualization
ctd

Collapse repeated nodes and don't do the same work twice!

But otherwise treat it like the same old recursive algorithm.

- define a global list F = [0,1,None, None, …, None]
- **def** Fibonacci(n):
    - **if** F[n] != None:
        - **return** F[n]
    - **else:**
        - F[n] = Fibonacci(n-1) + Fibonacci(n-2)
    - **return** F[n]



What have we learned?

- ***Dynamic programming:***
  - Paradigm in algorithm design.
  - Uses **optimal substructure**
  - Uses **overlapping subproblems**
  - Can be implemented **bottom-up** or **top-down**.
  - It's a fancy name for a pretty common-sense idea:

Why “*dynamic programming*” ?

- Programming refers to finding the optimal “program.”
    - as in, a shortest route is a *plan* aka a *program*.
- Dynamic refers to the fact that it’s multi-stage.
- But also it’s just a fancy-sounding name.



Manipulating computer code in an action movie?

Why “*dynamic programming*” ?

- Richard Bellman invented the name in the 1950’s.
- At the time, he was working for the RAND Corporation, which was basically working for the Air Force, and government projects needed flashy names to get funded.
- From Bellman’s autobiography:
  - “It’s impossible to use the word, dynamic, in the pejorative sense…I thought dynamic programming was a good name. It was something not even a Congressman could object to.”

Floyd-Warshall Algorithm

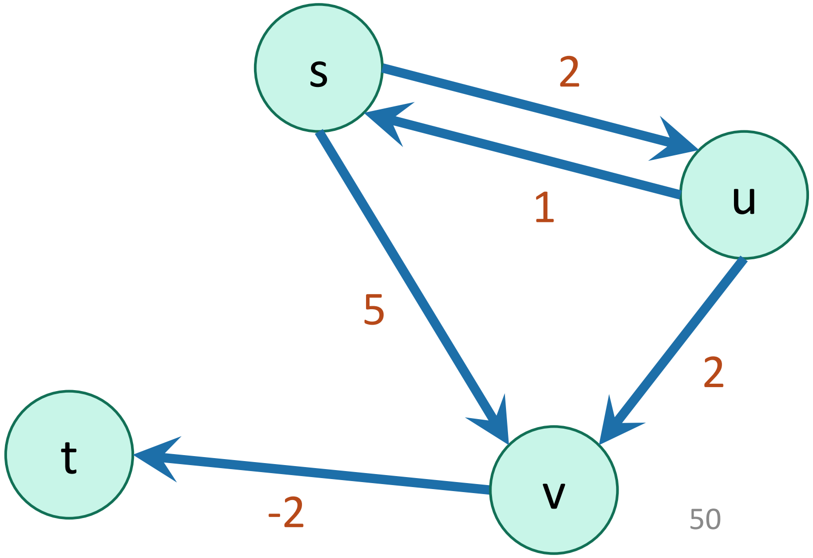
Another example of DP

- This is an algorithm for **All-Pairs Shortest Paths** (APSP)
  - That is, I want to know the shortest path from u to v for **ALL pairs** u,v of vertices in the graph.
  - Not just from a special single source s.

Destination

Source

	s	u	v	t
s	0	2	4	2
u	1	0	2	0
v	∞	∞	0	-2
t	∞	∞	∞	0



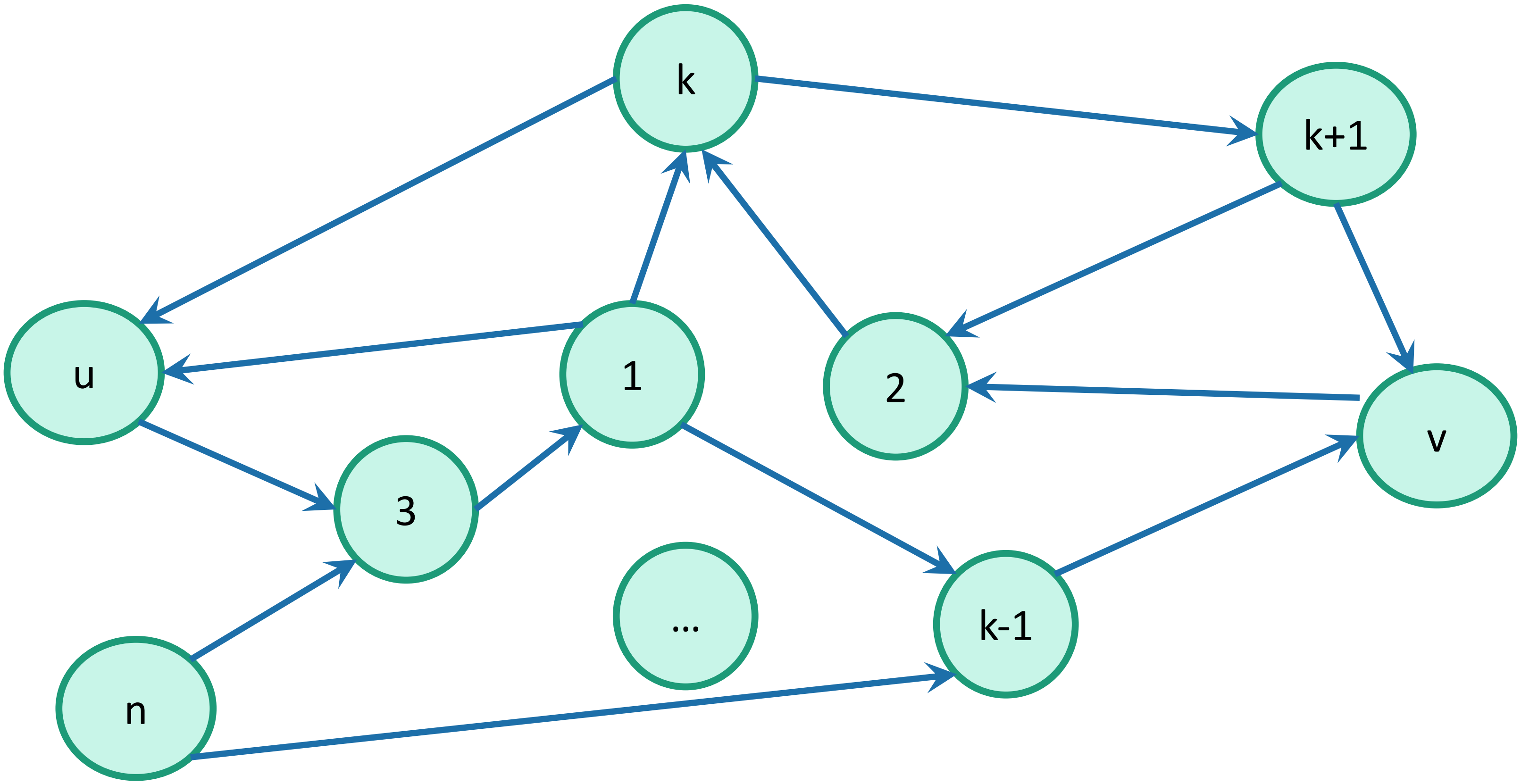
Floyd-Warshall Algorithm
Another example of DP

- This is an algorithm for **All-Pairs Shortest Paths (**APSP)
  - That is, I want to know the shortest path from u to v for **ALL pairs** u,v of vertices in the graph.
  - Not just from a special single source s.
- Naïve solution (if we want to handle negative edge weights):
  - For all s in G:
    - Run Bellman-Ford on G starting at s.
  - Time $O(n \cdot nm) = O(n^2m)$,
    - may be as bad as n^4 if $m=n^2$

Can we do better?

Optimal substructure

Label the vertices 1,2,…,n



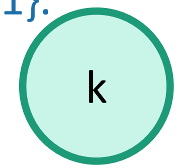
Optimal substructure

Label the vertices 1,2,…,n

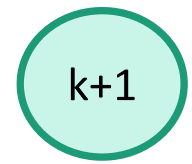
(We omit some edges in the picture below – meant to be a cartoon, not an example).

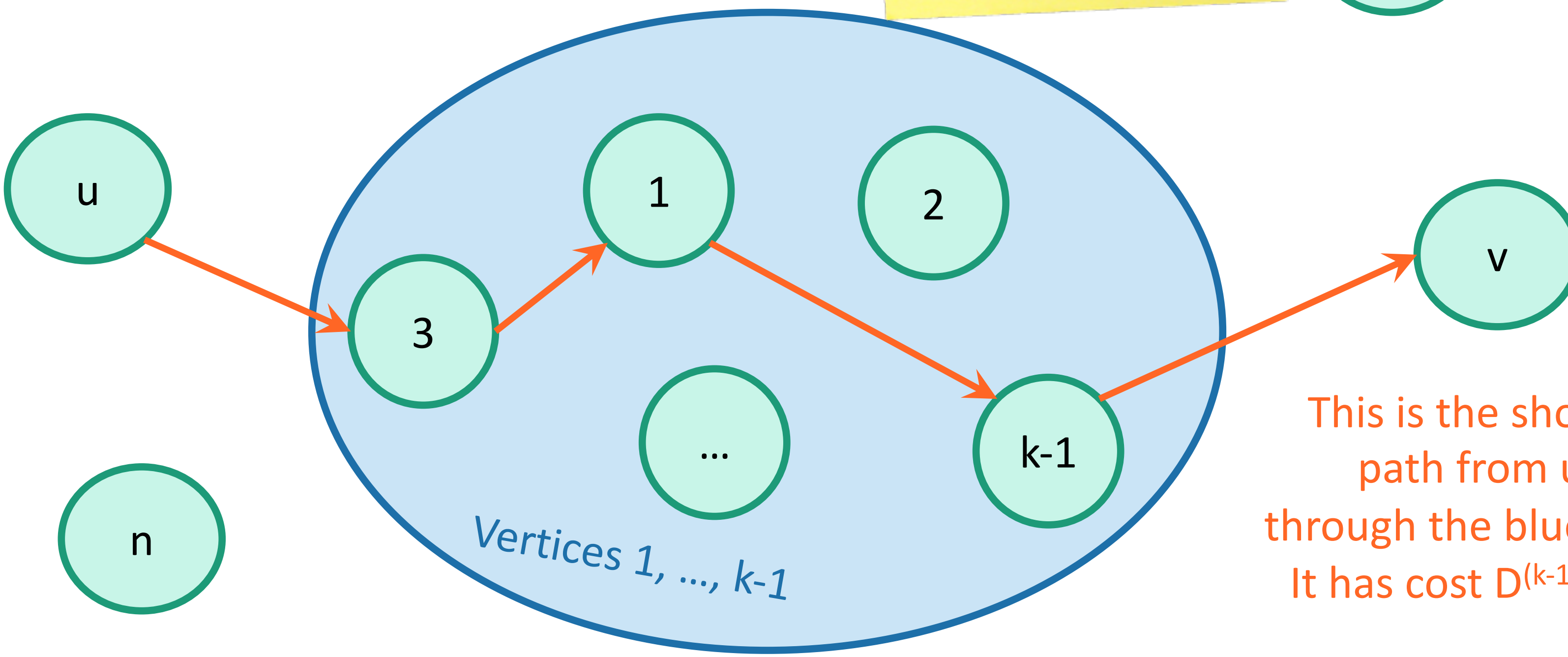
Sub-problem(k-1):
For all pairs, u,v, find the cost of the shortest path from u to v, so that all the internal vertices on that path are in {1,…,k-1}.

Let $D^{(k-1)}[u,v]$ be the solution to Sub-problem(k-1).



Our DP algorithm will fill in the n-by-n arrays $D^{(0)}, D^{(1)}, \ldots, D^{(n)}$ iteratively and then we'll be done.





This is the shortest path from u to v through the blue set. It has cost $D^{(k-1)}[u,v]$

Optimal substructure

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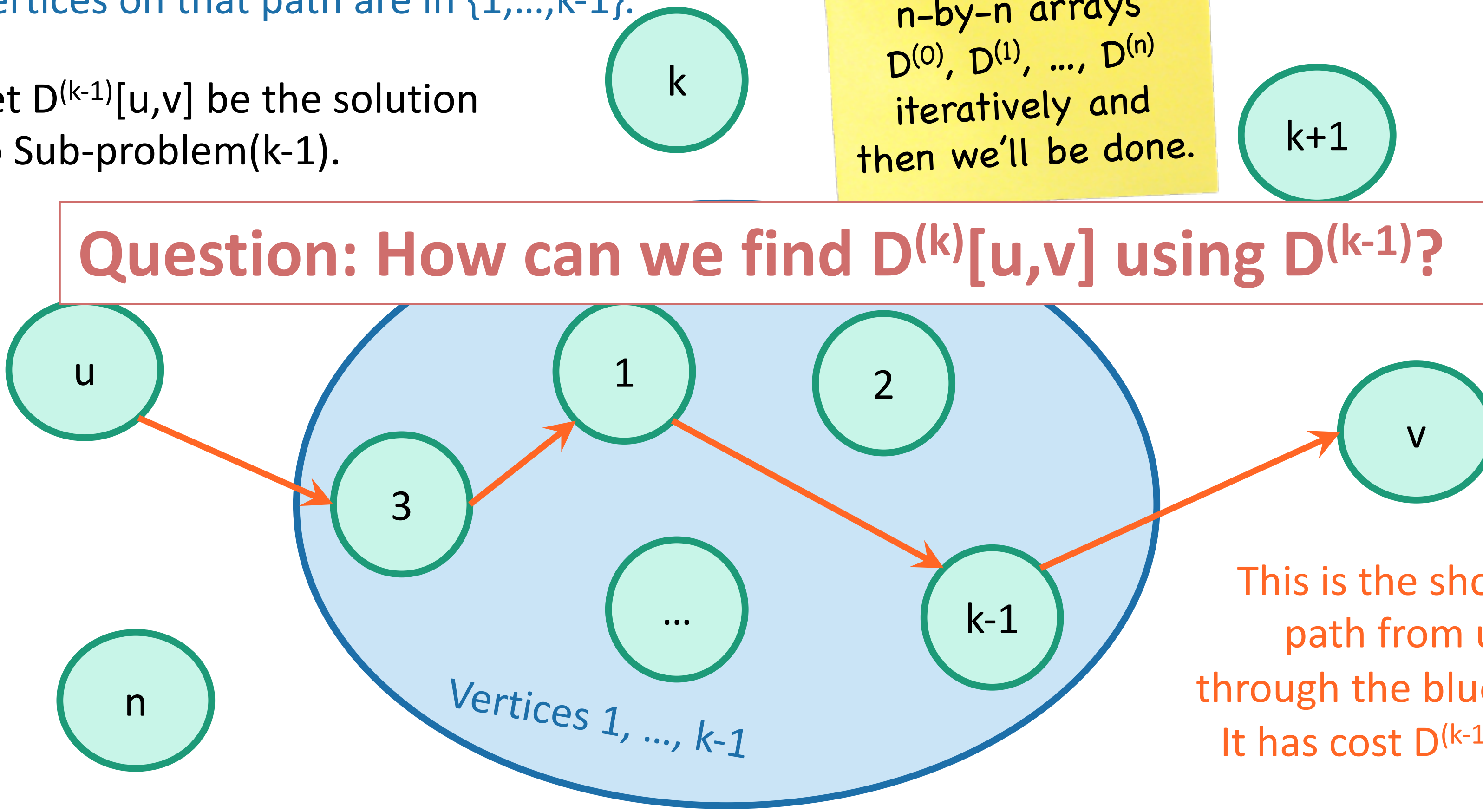
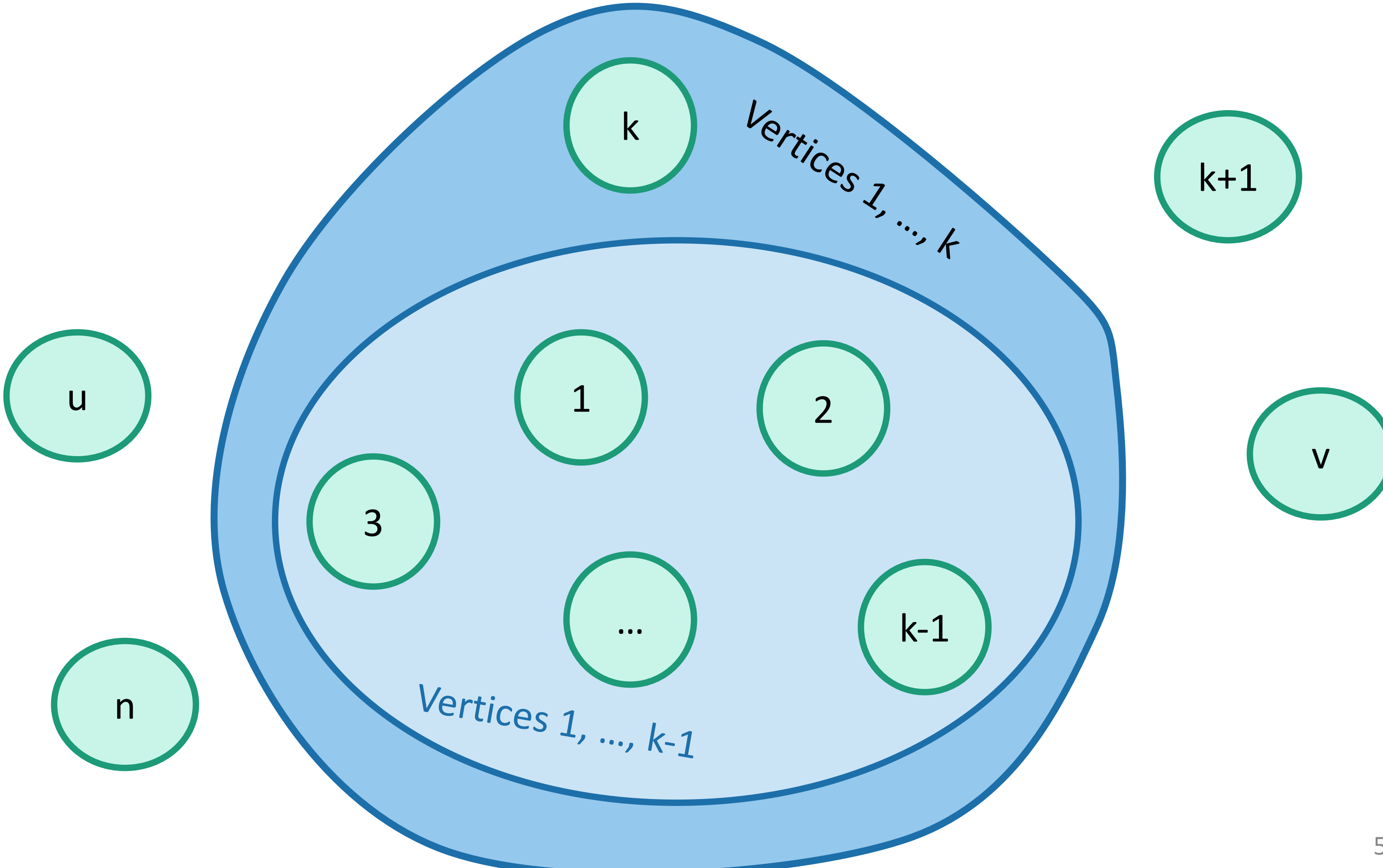
Question: How can we find $D^{(k)}[u,v]$ using $D^{(k-1)}$?



This is the shortest path from u to v through the blue set.
It has cost $D^{(k-1)}[u,v]$

How can we find $D^{(k)}[u,v]$ using $D^{(k-1)}$?

$D^{(k)}[u,v]$ is the cost of the shortest path from u to v so that all internal vertices on that path are in {1, …, k}.



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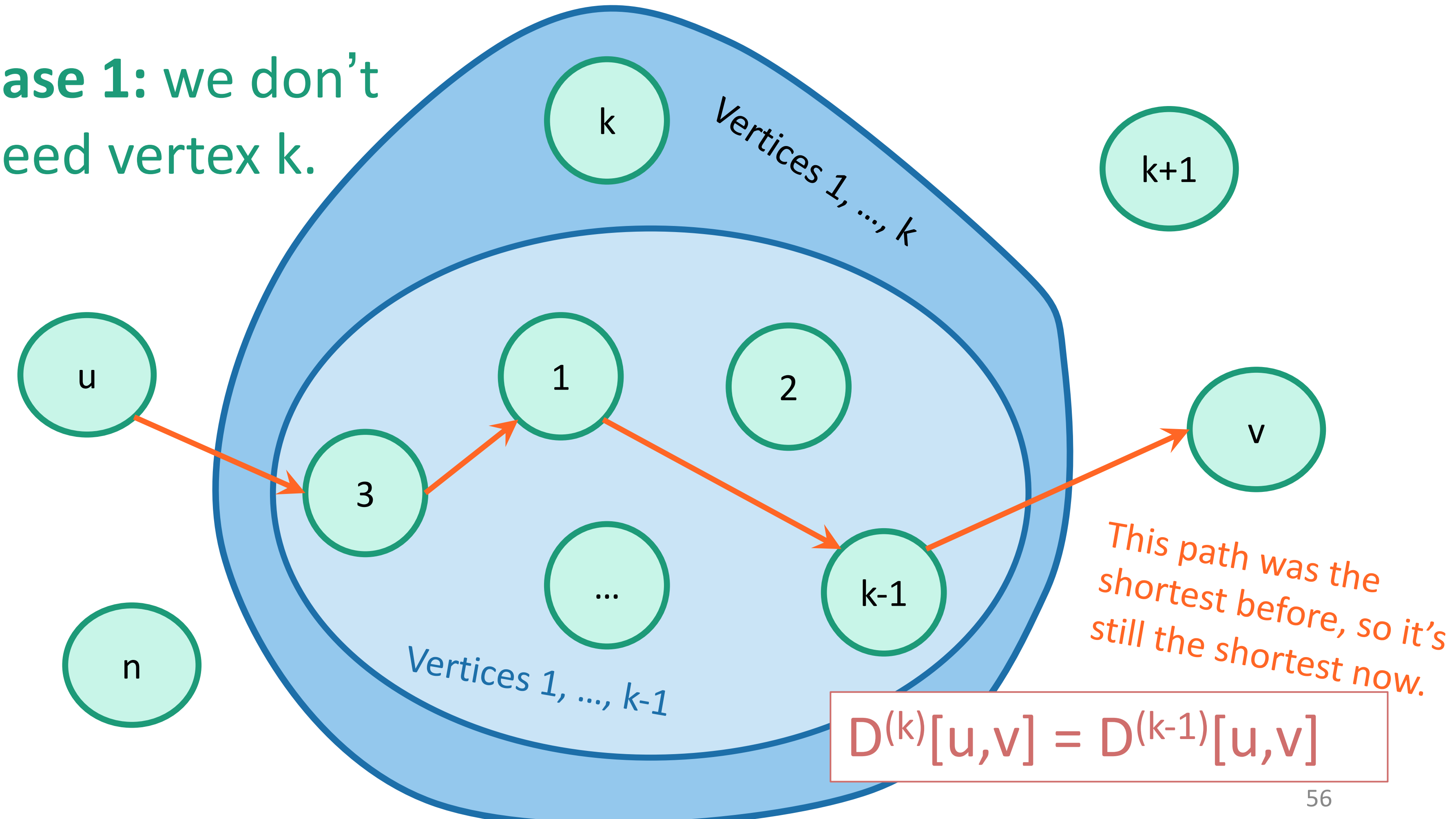
Case 1: we don't need vertex k.

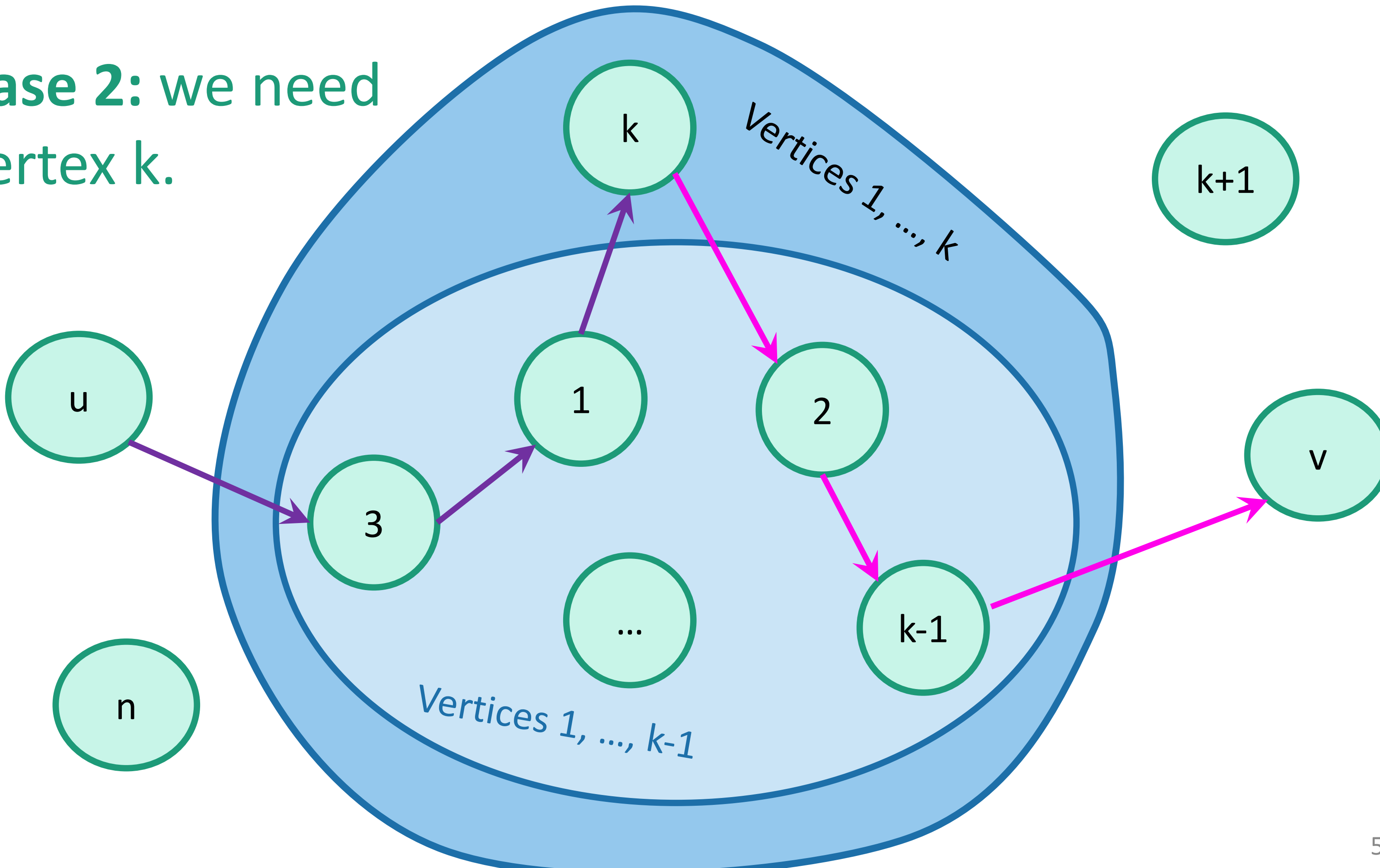


$D^{(k)}[u,v] = D^{(k-1)}[u,v]$

How can we find $D^{(k)}[u,v]$ using $D^{(k-1)}$?

$D^{(k)}[u,v]$ is the cost of the shortest path from u to v so that all internal vertices on that path are in {1, …, k}.

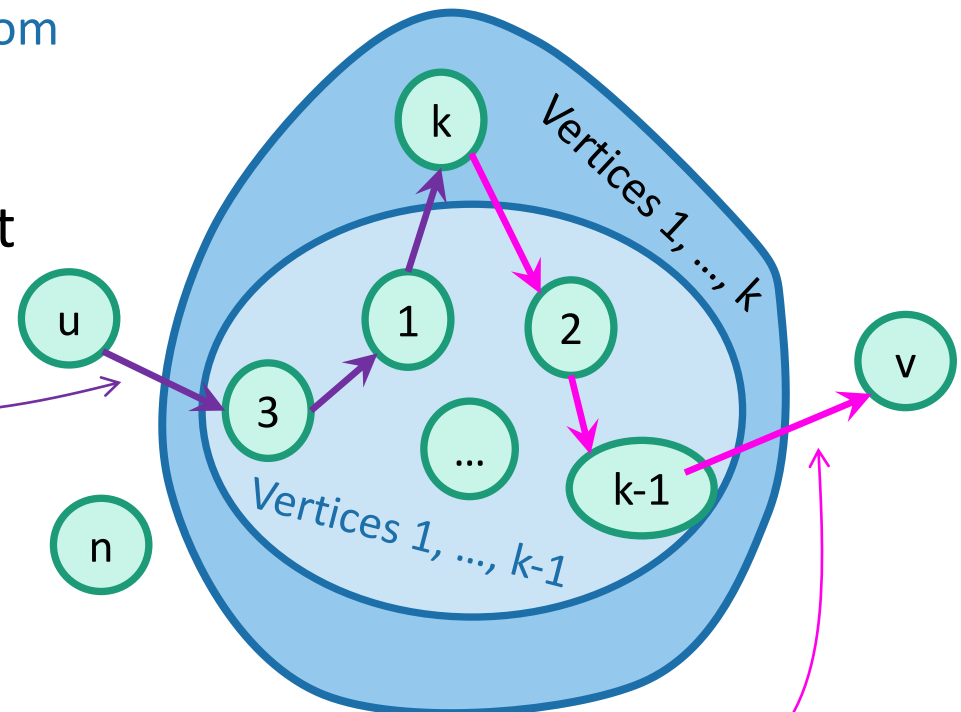
Case 2: we need vertex k.



Case 2 continued

- Suppose there are no negative cycles.
  - Then WLOG the shortest path from u to v through {1,…,k} is **simple**.
- If **that path** passes through k, it must look like this:
- **This path** is the shortest path from u to k through {1,…,k-1}.
  - sub-paths of shortest paths are shortest paths
- Similarly for **this path**.

Case 2: we need vertex k.

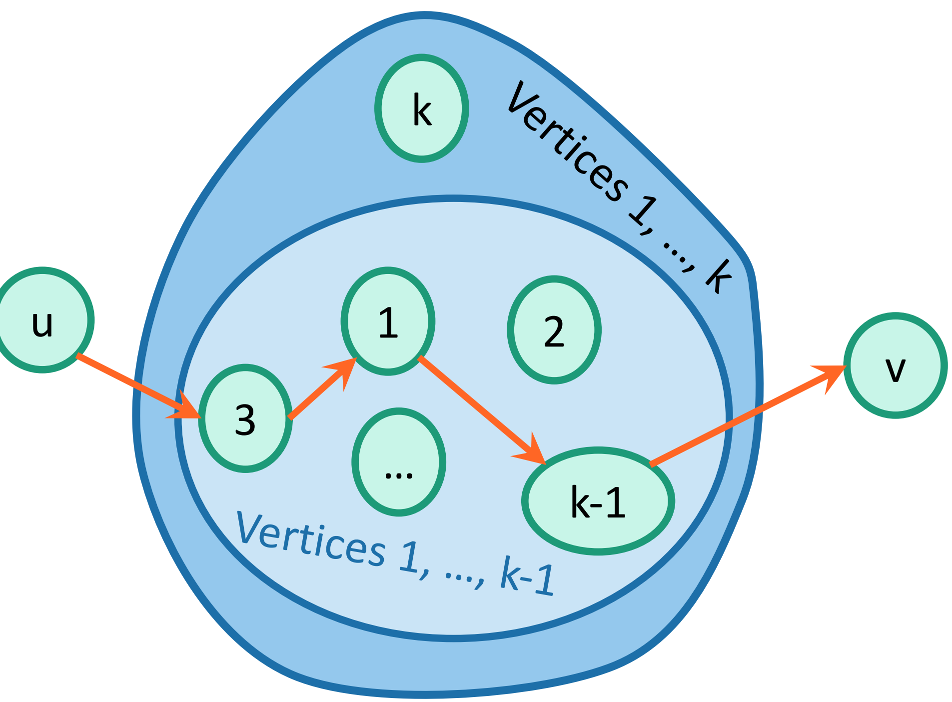


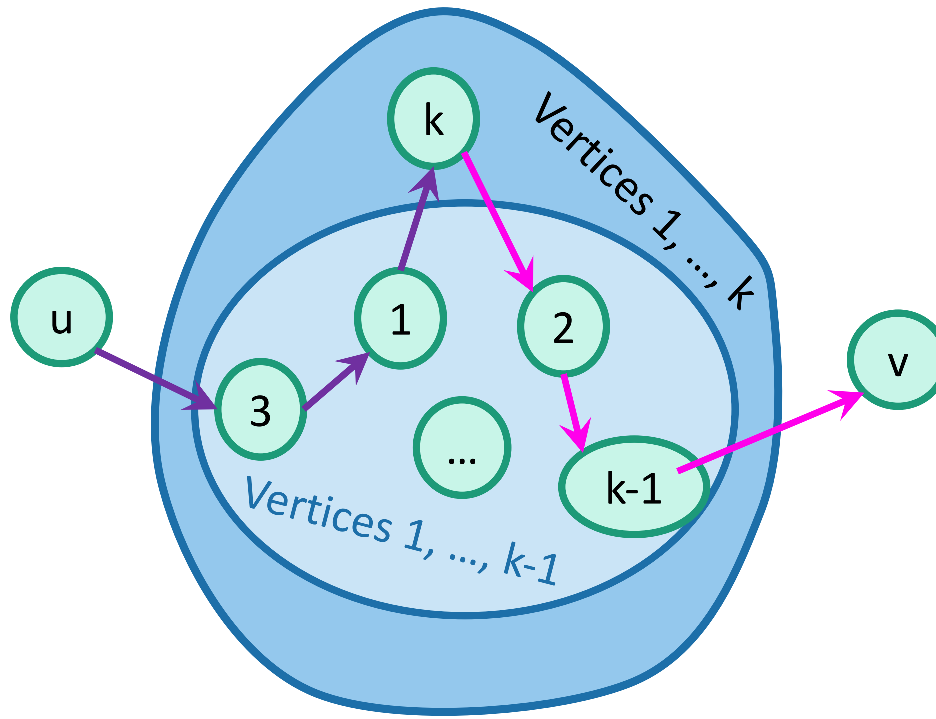
$$D^{(k)}[u,v] = D^{(k-1)}[u,k] + D^{(k-1)}[k,v]$$

How can we find $D^{(k)}[u,v]$ using $D^{(k-1)}$?

Case 1: we don't need vertex k.

Case 2: we need vertex k.





$D^{(k)}[u,v] = D^{(k-1)}[u,v]$

$D^{(k)}[u,v] = D^{(k-1)}[u,k] + D^{(k-1)}[k,v]$

How can we find $D^{(k)}[u,v]$ using $D^{(k-1)}$?

- $D^{(k)}[u,v] = \min\{\, D^{(k-1)}[u,v],\ D^{(k-1)}[u,k] + D^{(k-1)}[k,v] \,\}$

Case 1: Cost of shortest path through {1,…,k-1}

Case 2: Cost of shortest path from **u to k** and then from **k to v** through {1,…,k-1}

- Optimal substructure:
  - We can solve the big problem using solutions to smaller problems.
- Overlapping sub-problems:
  - $D^{(k-1)}[k,v]$ can be used to help compute $D^{(k)}[u,v]$ for lots of different u’s.

How can we find $D^{(k)}[u,v]$ using $D^{(k-1)}$?

- $D^{(k)}[u,v] = \min\{ D^{(k-1)}[u,v], D^{(k-1)}[u,k] + D^{(k-1)}[k,v] \}$

Case 1: Cost of shortest path through {1,…,k-1}

Case 2: Cost of shortest path from **u to k** and then from **k to v** through {1,…,k-1}

- Using our ***Dynamic programming*** paradigm, this immediately gives us an algorithm!

Floyd-Warshall algorithm

- Initialize n-by-n arrays $D^{(k)}$ for k = 0,…,n
  - $D^{(k)}[u,u] = 0$ for all u, for all k
  - $D^{(k)}[u,v] = \infty$ for all $u \neq v$, for all k
  - $D^{(0)}[u,v] = \text{weight}(u,v)$ for all (u,v) in E.

The base case checks out: the only path through zero other vertices are edges directly from u to v.

- **For** k = 1, …, n:
  - **For** pairs u,v in V^2:
    - $D^{(k)}[u,v] = \min\{ D^{(k-1)}[u,v], D^{(k-1)}[u,k] + D^{(k-1)}[k,v] \}$
- **Return** $D^{(n)}$

This is a bottom-up *Dynamic programming* algorithm.

We've basically just shown

- Theorem:

  If there are no negative cycles in a weighted directed graph G, then the Floyd-Warshall algorithm, running on G, returns a matrix $D^{(n)}$ so that:

  $$D^{(n)}[u,v] = \text{distance between u and v in G.}$$

Work out the details of a proof!

- Running time: $O(n^3)$
  - Better than running Bellman-Ford n times!
- Storage:
  - Need to store **two** n-by-n arrays, and the original graph.

As with Bellman-Ford, we don't really need to store all n of the $D^{(k)}$.

What if there *are* negative cycles?

- Just like Bellman-Ford, Floyd-Warshall can detect negative cycles:
  - "Negative cycle" means that there's some v so that there is a path from v to v that has cost < 0.
  - Aka, $D^{(n)}[v,v] < 0$.

- Algorithm:
  - Run Floyd-Warshall as before.
  - If there is some v so that $D^{(n)}[v,v] < 0$:
    - **return** `negative cycle.`

What have we learned?

- The Floyd-Warshall algorithm is another example of *dynamic programming*.
- It computes All Pairs Shortest Paths in a directed weighted graph in time $O(n^3)$.

Can we do better than $O(n^3)$?

Nothing on this slide is required knowledge for this class

- There is an algorithm that runs in time $O(n^3/\log^{100}(n))$.
  - *[Williams, "Faster APSP via Circuit Complexity", STOC 2014]*
- If you can come up with an algorithm for All-Pairs-Shortest-Path that runs in time $O(n^{2.99})$, that would be a really big deal.
  - Let me know if you can!
  - See *[Abboud, Vassilevska-Williams, "Popular conjectures imply strong lower bounds for dynamic problems", FOCS 2014]* for some evidence that this is a very difficult problem!

Recap

- Two shortest-path algorithms:
  - Bellman-Ford for single-source shortest path
  - Floyd-Warshall for all-pairs shortest path
- ***Dynamic programming!***
  - This is a fancy name for:
    - Break up an optimization problem into smaller problems
      - The optimal solutions to the sub-problems should be sub-solutions to the original problem.
    - Build the optimal solution iteratively by filling in a table of sub-solutions.
      - Take advantage of overlapping sub-problems!

Next time

- More examples of ***dynamic programming***!

We will stop bullets with our action-packed coding skills, and also maybe find longest common subsequences.

- No pre-lecture exercise for next time: go over your exam instead!