

All-Pairs Shortest Paths: The Floyd-Warshall algorithm

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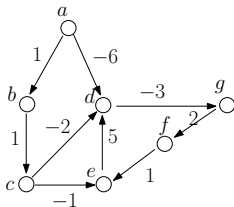
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All-Pairs Shortest Paths (APSP)

Input: Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple directed graph. Let w be a function that maps each edge in E to an integer, **which can be positive, 0, or negative**. It is guaranteed that G has no negative cycles.

Output: We want to find a shortest path (SP) from s to t , for **all** $s, t \in V$. More specifically, the output should be $|V|$ shortest-path trees, each rooted at a distinct vertex in V .

Example



Shortest path distances:

$spdist(a, a) = 0$, $spdist(a, b) = 1$, ..., $spdist(a, g) = -9$
 $spdist(b, a) = \infty$, $spdist(b, b) = 0$, ..., $spdist(b, g) = -4$

...

$spdist(g, a) = \infty$, $spdist(g, b) = \infty$, ..., $spdist(g, g) = 0$

We omit the shortest paths in this example.

If all the weights are non-negative, we can run Dijkstra's algorithm $|V|$ times. The total time is $O(|V|(|V| + |E|) \log |V|)$.

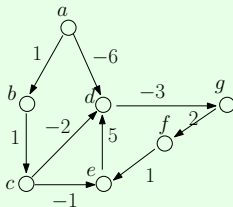
For the general APSP problem (arbitrary weights), we can run Bellman-Ford's algorithm $|V|$ times. The total time is $O(|V|^2|E|)$.

We will discuss the **Floyd-Warshall algorithm** that solves the (general) APSP problem in $O(|V|^3)$ time. This is never worse, but can be substantially better, than $O(|V|^2|E|)$ because we can safely assume $|E| \geq |V|/2$ (**think**: why?).

Set $n = |V|$.

Assign each vertex in V a distinct id from 1 to n .

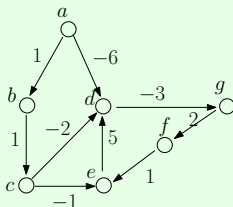
Example:



Let us assign to 1 vertex a , 2 to vertex b , ..., 7 to vertex g .

Define $spdist(i, j | \leq k)$ as the smallest length of all paths from the vertex with id i to the vertex with id j that pass only **intermediate** vertices with **ids** $\leq k$.

Example:



Vertex ids: 1 for a , 2 for b , ..., 7 for g .

$spdist(1, 5 | 0) = \infty$, $spdist(1, 5 | 1) = \infty$, $spdist(1, 5 | 2) = \infty$,
 $spdist(1, 5 | 3) = 1$, $spdist(1, 5 | 4) = 1$, $spdist(1, 5 | 5) = 1$,
 $spdist(1, 5 | 6) = 1$, $spdist(1, 5 | 7) = -6$

$spdist(i, j \mid \leq 0)$ equals

- 0, if $i = j$;
- $w(i, j)$, if $(i, j) \in E$;
- ∞ , otherwise.

Lemma: It holds for all $i, j, k \in [1, n]$ that

$$spdist(i, j \mid \leq k) = \min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j \mid \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k \mid \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j \mid \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

Observe that $spdist(i, j \mid \leq n) = spdist(i, j)$.

Our goal is therefore to compute $spdist(i, j \mid \leq n)$ for all $i, j \in [1, n]$.

Proof of the lemma.

Direction 1:

$$spdist(i, j | \leq k) \leq \min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

This is easy and left to you.

Direction 2:

$$spdist(i, j | \leq k) \geq \min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

Consider any path π from (vertex) i to j that

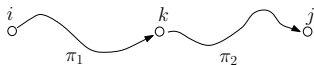
- goes through only vertices in $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$;
- has length $spdist(i, j | \leq k)$;
- uses the **fewest** edges among all paths satisfying the previous two bullets.

Case 1: k is not on π .

Then, the length of π must be at least $spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1)$ (**think:** why?). Hence, $spdist(i, j | \leq k) \geq spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1)$

Case 2: k is on π .

Observe that k can appear on π only once (**think:** why?).



Length of π_1 must be at least $spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1)$ (**think:** why?).

Length of π_2 must be at least $spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1)$.

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} spdist(i, j | k) &= \text{length of } \pi \\ &= \text{length of } \pi_1 + \text{length of } \pi_2 \\ &\geq spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1). \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma: It holds for all $i, j, k \in [1, n]$ that

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{spdist}(i, j \mid \leq k) = \\ & \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{spdist}(i, j \mid \leq k - 1) \\ \text{spdist}(i, k \mid \leq k - 1) + \text{spdist}(k, j \mid \leq k - 1) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Goal: Compute $\text{spdist}(i, j \mid \leq n)$ for all $i, j \in [1, n]$.

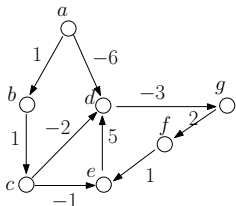
The lemma suggests a dynamic programming algorithm that computes $\text{spdist}(i, j \mid \leq n)$ for all $i, j \in [1, n]$ in $O(|V|^3)$ total time.

Sub-problems: $\text{spdist}(i, j \mid \leq k)$ for all $i, j \in [1, n]$ and $k \in [0, n]$.

Think: Dependency graph for the sub-problems?

Example

First, decide $spdist(i, j \mid \leq 0)$ for all $i, j \in [1, 7]$.



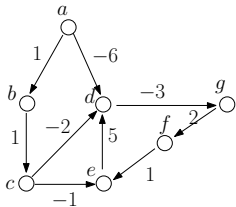
| vertex v | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a | 0 | 1 | ∞ | -6 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| b | ∞ | 0 | 1 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| c | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | -2 | -1 | ∞ | ∞ |
| d | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | -3 |
| e | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 5 | 0 | ∞ | ∞ |
| f | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 1 | 0 | ∞ |
| g | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 2 | 0 |

Example

$$spdist(i, j | \leq k) =$$

$$\min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

Then, compute $spdist(i, j | \leq 1)$ for all $i, j \in [1, 7]$. No changes.



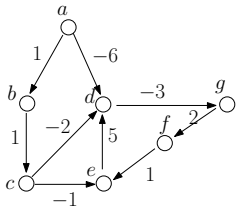
| vertex v | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a | 0 | 1 | ∞ | -6 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| b | ∞ | 0 | 1 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| c | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | -2 | -1 | ∞ | ∞ |
| d | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | -3 |
| e | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 5 | 0 | ∞ | ∞ |
| f | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 1 | 0 | ∞ |
| g | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 2 | 0 |

Example

$$spdist(i, j | \leq k) =$$

$$\min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

Compute $spdist(i, j | \leq 2)$ for all $i, j \in [1, 7]$.



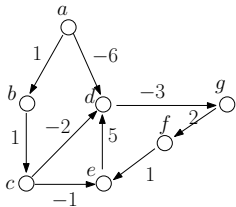
| vertex v | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a | 0 | 1 | 2 | -6 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| b | ∞ | 0 | 1 | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ |
| c | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | -2 | -1 | ∞ | ∞ |
| d | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | -3 |
| e | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 5 | 0 | ∞ | ∞ |
| f | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 1 | 0 | ∞ |
| g | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 2 | 0 |

Example

$$spdist(i, j | \leq k) =$$

$$\min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

Compute $spdist(i, j | \leq 3)$ for all $i, j \in [1, 7]$.



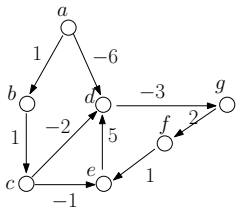
| vertex v | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a | 0 | 1 | 2 | -6 | 1 | ∞ | ∞ |
| b | ∞ | 0 | 1 | -1 | 0 | ∞ | ∞ |
| c | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | -2 | -1 | ∞ | ∞ |
| d | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | -3 |
| e | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 5 | 0 | ∞ | ∞ |
| f | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 1 | 0 | ∞ |
| g | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 2 | 0 |

Example

$$spdist(i, j | \leq k) =$$

$$\min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

Compute $spdist(i, j | \leq 4)$ for all $i, j \in [1, 7]$.



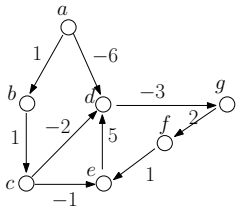
| vertex v | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a | 0 | 1 | 2 | -6 | 1 | ∞ | -9 |
| b | ∞ | 0 | 1 | -1 | 0 | ∞ | -4 |
| c | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | -2 | -1 | ∞ | -5 |
| d | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | -3 |
| e | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 5 | 0 | ∞ | 2 |
| f | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 1 | 0 | ∞ |
| g | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 2 | 0 |

Example

$$spdist(i, j | \leq k) =$$

$$\min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

Compute $spdist(i, j | \leq 5)$ for all $i, j \in [1, 7]$.



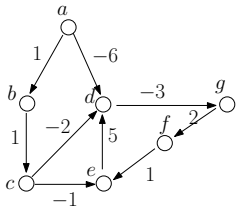
| vertex v | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|
| a | 0 | 1 | 2 | -6 | 1 | ∞ | -9 |
| b | ∞ | 0 | 1 | -1 | 0 | ∞ | -4 |
| c | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | -2 | -1 | ∞ | -5 |
| d | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | -3 |
| e | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 5 | 0 | ∞ | 2 |
| f | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| g | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 2 | 0 |

Example

$$spdist(i, j | \leq k) =$$

$$\min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

Compute $spdist(i, j | \leq 6)$ for all $i, j \in [1, 7]$.



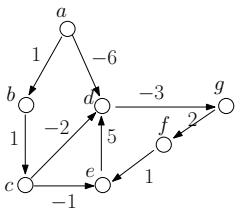
| vertex v | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|----------|----------|-----|
| a | 0 | 1 | 2 | -6 | 1 | ∞ | -9 |
| b | ∞ | 0 | 1 | -1 | 0 | ∞ | -4 |
| c | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | -2 | -1 | ∞ | -5 |
| d | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | ∞ | ∞ | -3 |
| e | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 5 | 0 | ∞ | 2 |
| f | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| g | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

Example

$$spdist(i, j | \leq k) =$$

$$\min \begin{cases} spdist(i, j | \leq k - 1) \\ spdist(i, k | \leq k - 1) + spdist(k, j | \leq k - 1) \end{cases}$$

Compute $spdist(i, j | \leq 7)$ for all $i, j \in [1, 7]$.



| vertex v | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| a | 0 | 1 | 2 | -6 | -6 | -7 | -9 |
| b | ∞ | 0 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -4 |
| c | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | -2 | -2 | -3 | -5 |
| d | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 0 | 0 | -1 | -3 |
| e | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 5 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| f | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| g | ∞ | ∞ | ∞ | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

Now we are done.

We have focused on computing the shortest path distances $spdist(s, t)$ for all $s, t \in V$. How to extend the algorithm to report the shortest path tree rooted at each $s \in V$?

Hint: The piggyback technique.