

General / Special

"Bellman-Ford" algorithm

1) Bellman-Ford algorithm

If  $dist(v) = 0$  then  $v$  is source

$dist(u) = \infty$ ,  $u \neq v$ ,  $u \in V$ ,  $dist(u)$  is

$dist(u)$  for  $u$  is  $\infty$  if  $u$  is not

reached by any edge  $u \rightarrow v$  in  $G$

$dist(u) + w(u, v) < dist(v)$  then  $dist(v)$

$(u, v)$  is a better edge than  $(u, w)$

$dist(u) \leftarrow dist(u) + w(u, v)$  if  $dist(u) + w(u, v) < dist(v)$

$dist(u)$  is  $\infty$  if  $u$  is not reached

by any edge  $u \rightarrow v$  in  $G$

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$\text{dist}_G(v, u)$  is the shortest path from  $v$  to  $u$  in  $G$ .

$$|cbr(u) - cbr(v)| = \text{dist}_G(v, u)$$

$\Rightarrow$   $cbr(u) = cbr(v) + \text{dist}_G(v, u)$

$$cbr(u) = cbr(v) + w(\{v, u\})$$

For any  $v, u \in V$

$G$  is a tree  $\Rightarrow$  there is a unique path from  $v$  to  $u$ .

Let  $P_{v,u}$  be the unique path from  $v$  to  $u$ .

$$cbr(u) = cbr(v) + \sum_{e \in P_{v,u}} w(e)$$

For any  $v, u \in V$

$$|cbr(u) - cbr(v)| = \sum_{e \in P_{v,u}} w(e)$$

For any  $v, u \in V$

$$|cbr(u) - cbr(v)| = \sum_{e \in P_{v,u}} w(e) = \text{dist}_G(v, u)$$

For any  $v, u \in V$

$$|cbr(u) - cbr(v)| = \text{dist}_G(v, u)$$

~~Q.E.D.~~

עוד פה כל  $h_{i,u}$  e

אם  $|P_{i,u}| \leq n-1$  (בעצמ-מסוג)

אם  $|P_{i,u}| > n-1$  נראה

נראה  $|P_{i,u}| \leq n-1$  נראה

P.S.N

הנה מראה ש  $|P_{i,u}| \leq n-1$

אם  $|P_{i,u}| > n-1$  נראה

$$Time(B-F) = O(n)$$

אם  $|P_{i,u}| > n-1$  נראה

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אם  $|P_{i,u}| > n-1$  נראה  $O(|E| \cdot n)$

(2) also 100%

broadest  $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $n \rightarrow \infty$

$n$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty$   $B$   $\cdot$   $ctr = 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$

$n$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $ctr = 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty$

$n$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $ctr = 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty$   $l(n)$

$n$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $ctr = 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty$   $l(n)$

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$n$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $ctr = 0$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty$   $l(n)$

propagated can't, error N/A

Rad  $\frac{m}{n}$  of  $\frac{m}{n}$  m

$m = \text{Rad} \frac{m}{n}$  m Rad

Rad  $\frac{m}{n}$  Rad  $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$

$\frac{m}{n}$  Rad  $\frac{m}{n}$  Rad  $\frac{m}{n}$

(Broadcast - ) (N/A)

Time =  $O(\text{Rad})$

$(n-1) \cdot n$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$

$O(\text{Rad})$  m  $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$

Comm =  $O(\text{Rad} \cdot n)$

$\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$

$\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$

$\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$

$\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$

$\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$

$\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$   $\frac{m}{n}$

(3)  $\sigma_{\text{res}}$

a  $\sigma_{\text{res}}$   $\sigma_{\text{res}} = \sqrt{\sigma_{\text{res}}^2}$   
 $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{res}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{res}}^2 + \dots + \sigma_{\text{res}}^2$

$\sigma_{\text{res}}^2 = (\sigma_{\text{res}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{res}}^2 + \dots + \sigma_{\text{res}}^2)$ ,  $k \geq 0$

$\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$

$\sigma_{\text{res}}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{res}}^2$  (Rad - a  $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$ )

~~$\sigma_{\text{res}}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$~~

~~$\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$~~

$(\sigma_{\text{res}} \leq \sigma_{\text{res}})$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$

$\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$

$\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$

$\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$

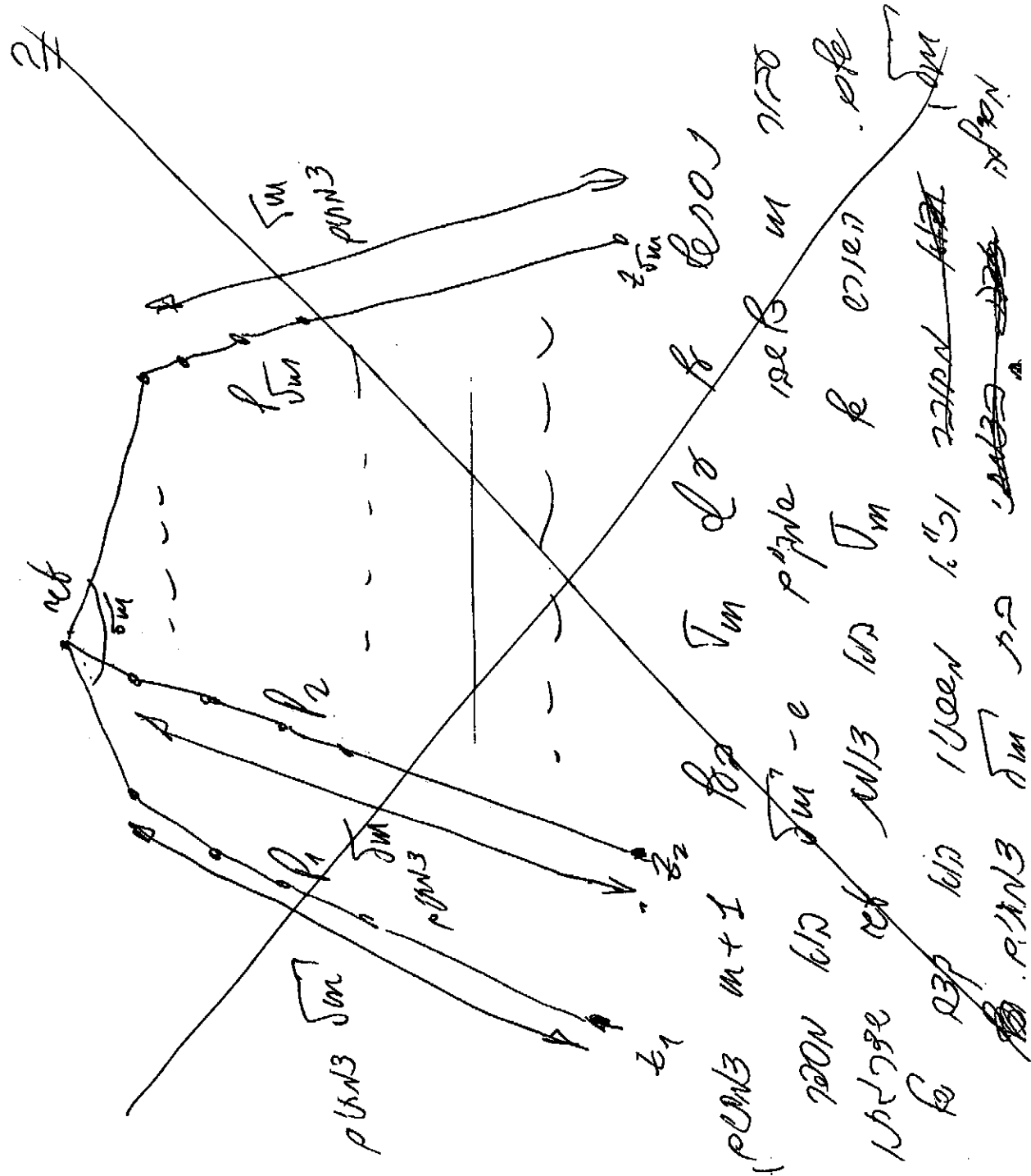
$(\sigma_{\text{res}} \leq \sigma_{\text{res}})$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{res}}^2$

$p_{12} > 0$  k a  $p_{10}$  (Pipe)  $u_{1k}$  of  
 $p_{2-1}$  a  $N_0$   $u_1$   $p_{20}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$

$R_{rad} \cdot k \geq h \cdot k$   $p_{10}$   $\sqrt{10-18}$   
 a  $N_0$   $u_{1k}$   $p_{12} > 0$

$p_{12} > 0$   $p_{10}$   $u_{1k}$   $p_{12} > 0$   $u_{1k}$   
 $R_{rad} \cdot k$   $p_{10}$   $u_{1k}$   $S-2$   $p_{12} > 0$   
 $p_{12} > 0$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $p_{12} > 0$

H. a. n

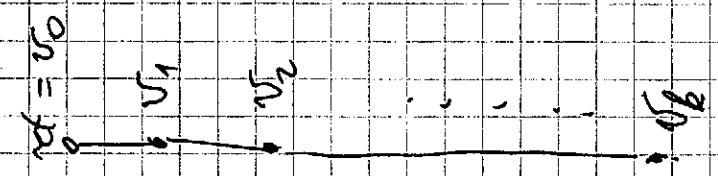


$PUNKS\ m+1$   $p_{12} > 0$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   
 $p_{12} > 0$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   
 $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   
 $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$   $u_{1k}$

זמן של פרוק 2.3

$$u_0, u_1, \dots, u_k$$

$$u_0 = \alpha$$



הצורה של הפרוק היא

$$f_{k+1, k+2, \dots, 2k+1} \rightarrow u_{k-1}$$

$$f_{k(k-1)+1, \dots, k^2} \rightarrow u_1$$

הצורה של הפרוק היא

$$f_{1, 2, \dots, k^2} \rightarrow u_{k-1}$$

$$f_{k(k-2)+1, \dots, k^2 - k^2} \rightarrow u_1$$

$$f_{1, 2, \dots, k^2} \rightarrow u_{k-1}$$



convergent are broadcast the n. m/s  
. ~~step~~ step ~~step~~ step ~~step~~ step  
the number the of prime No. is  
number and none ~~the~~ the

(MST-1 also ~~the~~ the) MST-2  
(MST-1 also ~~the~~ the) MST-2

for (step) step ~~step~~ step  
the step ~~step~~ step ~~step~~ step  
step ~~step~~ step ~~step~~ step

5. אופיי

באלגוריתם MST של קרוסטר וואן. אנו רוצים  
לדעת כמה פעמים נבחר את ה-  $e$ .

אם  $e = \{u, v\}$  אז  $freq\_Id(u) = freq\_Id(v)$   
לכן  $freq\_Id(u) = freq\_Id(v) = Id(u) - 1$

אנו רוצים לדעת כמה פעמים  
נבחר את  $e$  ב-BFS של קרוסטר וואן.  
אם  $e = \{u, v\}$  אז  $freq\_Id(u) = freq\_Id(v)$   
לכן  $freq\_Id(u) = freq\_Id(v) = Id(u) - 1$

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לכן  $freq\_Id(u) = freq\_Id(v) = Id(u) - 1$

The  $L$  nodes represent the nodes  
 of the  $G$ ,  $(u, v)$  edges are nodes  
 that are adjacent to  $u$  and  $v$ .  
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पर्याप्त मात्रा में नष्ट हो जाने से  
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पर्याप्त मात्रा में नष्ट हो जाने से

על פי ה

יש לנו פונקציה  $f$  הפועלת

על המספרים "פרמטרים"  $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$

המספרים  $1, 2, \dots, n$  הם:  $1, 2, \dots, n$

הפונקציה  $color(v)$  היא המספר  $color$  של

$color(parent(v))$  או  $color(v)$  או  $color$

(אם  $v$  הוא מספר  $parent(v)$  או  $color$ )

$color(v) = Id(v)$ ,  $v$  או  $color$  של  $parent(v)$

יש לנו  $i$  קבוצות  $1, 2, \dots, n$

$color(v)[0] \neq color(parent(v))[0]$  ו  $color$

$color(v) \leftarrow color\_repr(i) \cdot color(v)[i]$   $0 \leq i < n$

יש לנו  $1, 2, \dots, n$  קבוצות  $1, 2, \dots, n$

יש לנו  $1, 2, \dots, n$  קבוצות  $1, 2, \dots, n$

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יש לנו  $1, 2, \dots, n$  קבוצות  $1, 2, \dots, n$

$(color(v) \lfloor \log t \rfloor + 1) \cdot color$

יש לנו  $1, 2, \dots, n$  קבוצות  $1, 2, \dots, n$

יש לנו  $1, 2, \dots, n$  קבוצות  $1, 2, \dots, n$

יש לנו  $1, 2, \dots, n$  קבוצות  $1, 2, \dots, n$

יש לנו  $1, 2, \dots, n$  קבוצות  $1, 2, \dots, n$

27th Dec 2017  
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$O(\log n)$   
Start  
27th Dec 2017  
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