

$\hat{L}(u) = \min_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \{L(v) + c_{uv}\}$
 (Bellman-Ford) (1/12/11) is similar

When there are no negative edges, then we can avoid flooding.

If $n \leq 100$ we can just use Bellman-Ford.

In practice, we can do better.

$$\hat{L}(u) = \min_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \{L(v) + c_{uv}\}$$

much better

$$\hat{L}(u) = \min_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \{L(v) + c_{uv}\}$$

To avoid overflows, we can use $\hat{L}(u) = \min_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \{L(v) + c_{uv}\}$.

If $n \leq 100$, we can just use Bellman-Ford.

expect - a map of flow (3)

M_1, M_2
 and flow graph (T, set) even for
 the operation of read for up to
 the last a. write n to. read
 and into process to k, t to
 the i. $\{E, E\}$ is like
 i. read n-2 e. s. t+u
 s. t+k+1 write 3k. read
 read n-n by n k w
 i. read k

after Rad(G, set) write read (4)
 even BFS do via Bellman-Ford
 read write read. G write read ->
 flow of read do via B-F