

**6331 - Algorithms, Spring 2014, CSE, OSU**

**Homework 9**

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**Problem 1.**

- (a) Prove or disprove the following statement: Let  $G$  be a flow network, with source  $s$ , sink  $t$ , and suppose that all edges have unit capacity. Let  $k$  be the value of a maximum flow in  $G$ . Then, there exists a collection of  $k$  pairwise edge-disjoint paths  $P_1, \dots, P_k$  from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G$ . That is, for any  $i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ , there is no edge in  $G$  that is traversed by both  $P_i$ , and  $P_j$ .
- (b) Prove or disprove the following statement: Let  $G$  be a flow network, with source  $s$ , sink  $t$ , and suppose that all edges have unit capacity. Let  $k$  be the value of a maximum flow in  $G$ . Then, there exists a collection of  $k$  paths  $P_1, \dots, P_k$  from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G$ , such that any two distinct paths have only  $s$  and  $t$  as common vertices. That is, for any  $i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ , there is no vertex in  $G$ , other than  $s$  and  $t$ , that is visited by both  $P_i$ , and  $P_j$ .

**Problem 2.** Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a directed graph, and let  $s, t \in V$  be distinct vertices. Give a polynomial-time algorithm that computes a maximum-cardinality collection of pairwise vertex-disjoint paths  $P_1, \dots, P_k$  from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G$ .

**Problem 3: Vijay's shortest path algorithm.** Let  $G$  be a weighted directed graph, with no negative cycles (but possibly with negative edges). Consider the following algorithm for computing single-source shortest paths in  $G$  from a starting vertex  $s$ .

```
procedure Main
  let  $Q$  be a FIFO queue
  add  $s$  to  $Q$ 
  while  $Q$  is nonempty
    extract the next node  $v$  from  $Q$ 
    ExploreNode( $v$ )

procedure ExploreNode( $v$ )
  for each node  $u$  adjacent to  $v$ 
    if  $\text{relax}(v, u)$  reduces  $u.d$ 
      add  $u$  to  $Q$ 
```

Notice that the above algorithm is somewhat similar to Dijkstra's, but it uses a FIFO queue, instead of a min-heap. That is, at every iteration it extracts the node that was inserted in  $Q$  first, instead of the node with a minimum  $d$  value.

- (a) What is the worst-case running of this algorithm?
- (b) What is the worst-case running of this algorithm, assuming that there are no edges with negative weight?