

Q1)

Function longestPath(G, s, t)for each Vertex V in G
 $\text{distance}[V] = \infty$
 $\text{parent}[V] = \text{null}$
 $\text{distance}[s] = 0$

Get topological order

 $\text{Order} = \text{topological_sort}(G)$

Get length of edges

for ed in orderif $\text{distance}[u] \neq \infty$ for each (v, weight) in $G[u]$ if $\text{distance}[v] < \text{distance}[u] + \text{weight}$
 $\text{distance}[v] = \text{distance}[u] + \text{weight}$
 $\text{parent}[v] = u$

Build the longest path

if $\text{distance} \neq \infty$
 $\text{path} = []$
 $\text{current} = t$
while current is not null
 $\text{path.append}(\text{current})$
 $\text{current} = \text{parent}(\text{current})$
 $\text{path.reverse}()$ return $\text{path}, \text{distance}[t]$

else

return "not connected"

∴ Finds max length paths

↳ adjacency list with

↳ time complexity of $O(M+N)$

due to topological sort

Q2)

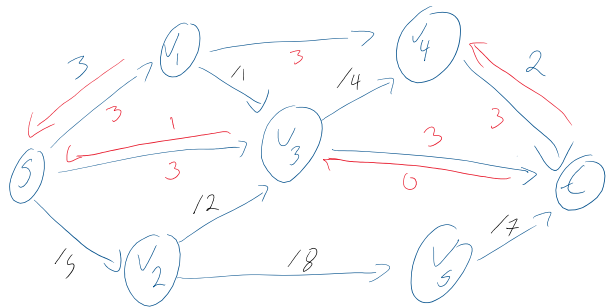
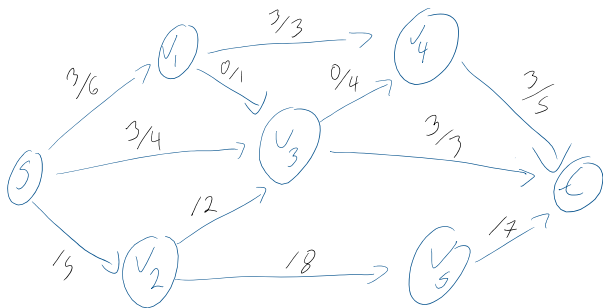
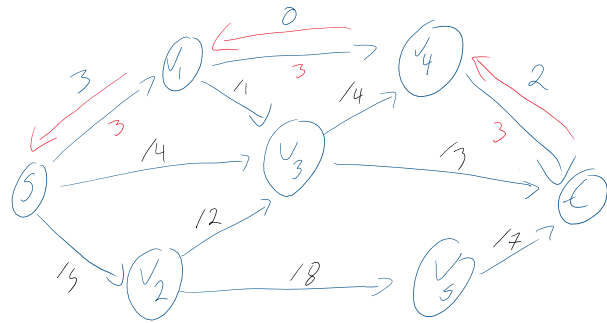
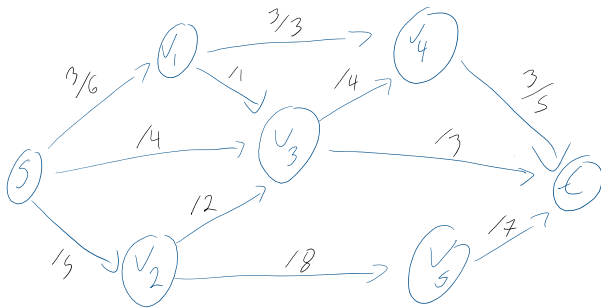
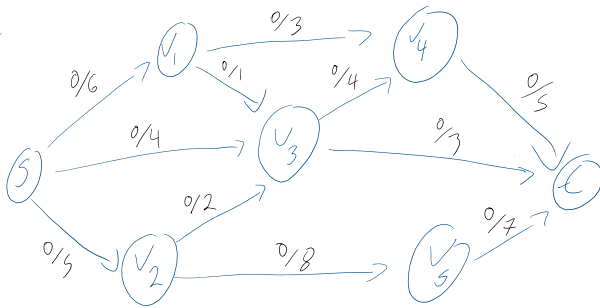
From the given statement we can infer

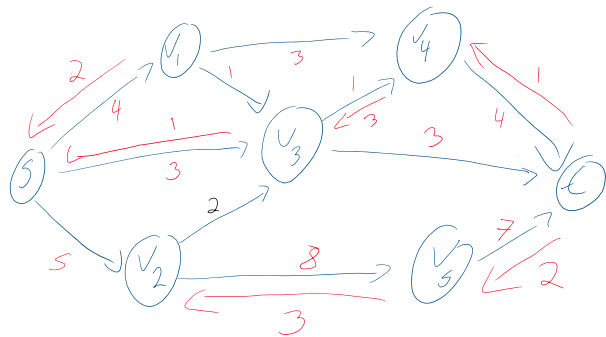
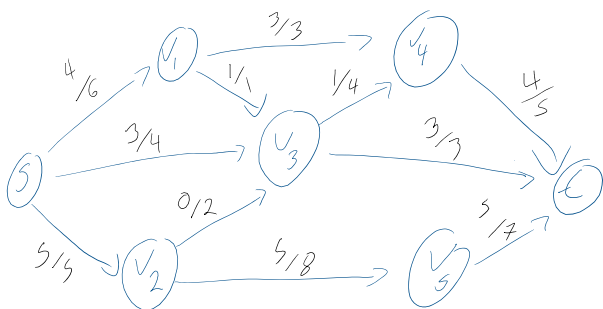
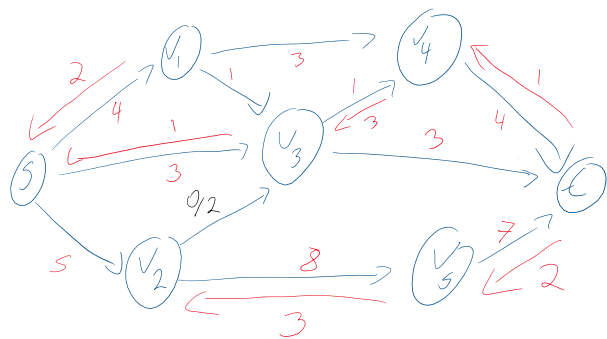
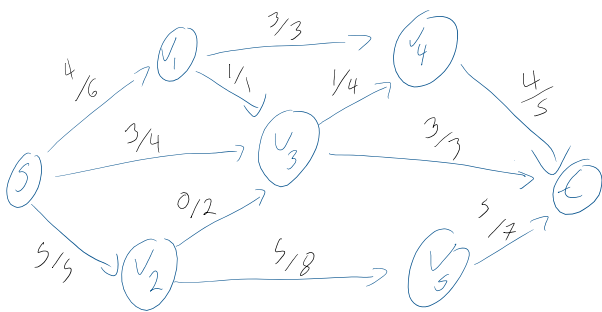
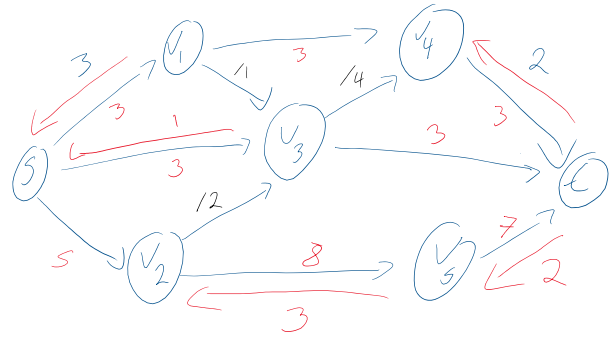
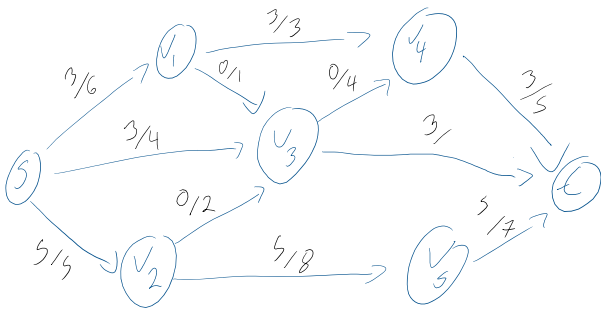
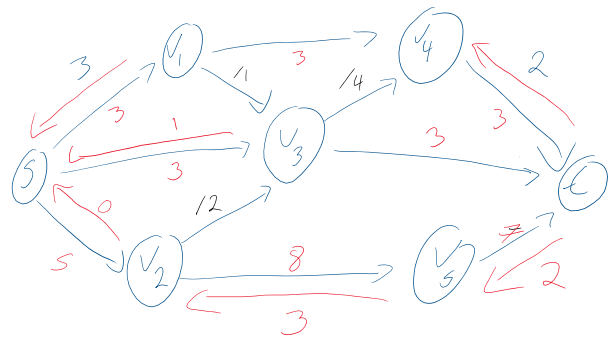
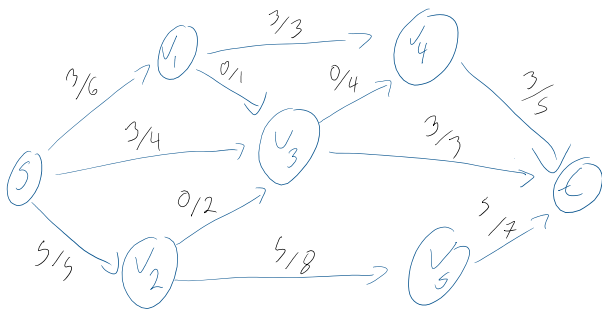
 i, j is the connected edges with
 their respective weights

 For $M^2(i, j)$ represents the shortest
 path from $i \rightarrow j$ using a max
 of 1 intermediate node

 For $M^k(i, j)$ we find that it
 is the shortest path overall in
 the graph

Q3





Flow $G = 12$

st-cut = 6

$S \rightarrow V_3 \rightarrow T$

Q4)

Base Case

When $|S|=1$, the Set S Contains Vertex s ,

Such that the only element is its self

$$\text{so } S = \{s\}, T = V \setminus \{s\} \quad \forall s \in S, t \in T$$

def of cut

$$f(x) = \sum_{v \in T} f(u, v) - \sum_{u \in T} f(u, v)$$

Since S is a sink no flow can come into S

$$f(x) = \sum_{v \in T} f(s, v)$$

by property of flow in=out
the sum is equal to $|f|$.

the flow of $s \rightarrow t$ is the total
flow and represents the flow leaving S

$$f(x) = |f|$$

IS

Assume for any s - t cut $x = (S, T)$ with $|S|=k$ with the flow across the cut being the total flow $|f|$

for some s - t cut $x' = (S', T')$ for $|S'|=k+1$, $S' = S \cup \{u\}$
for some $u \in T$.

flow for x'

$$\begin{aligned} f(x') &= \left(\sum_{v \in S'} f(v, w) - \sum_{v \in T'} f(v, w) \right) + \left(\sum_{w \in T} f(v, w) - \sum_{v \in T} f(v, w) \right) \\ &= f(x) + \sum_{w \in T} f(u, w) - \sum_{v \in T} f(v, u) \end{aligned}$$

by flow conservation (in=out)

$$\sum_{u \in T} f(u, v) = \sum_{v \in T} f(v, u)$$

$$\circ \circ f(x') = f(x)$$

$$\circ \circ f(x') = f(x) = |f|$$

Conclusion

by induction $|f| = f(x)$ is true
using the cut property and flow conservation