

Branch lengths are shown on the figure.

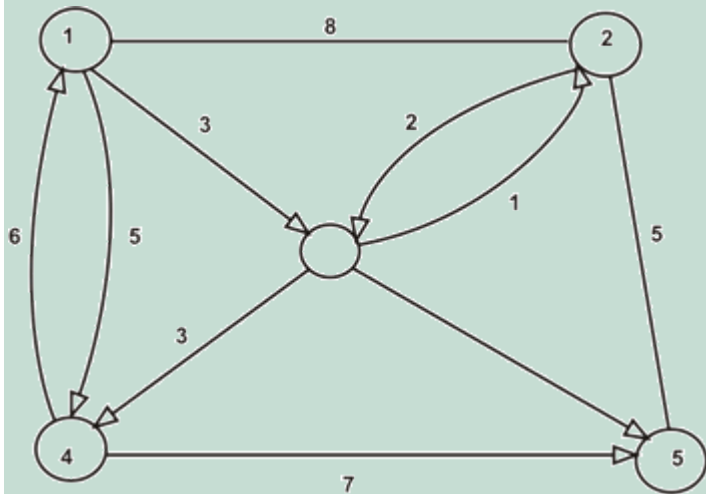


Figure Z1. Transportation network for studying Floyd's algorithm.

Starting matrix D_0 is as follows:

$$D_0 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 & 3 & 5 & \infty \\ 8 & 0 & 2 & \infty & 5 \\ \infty & 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 6 & \infty & \infty & 0 & 7 \\ \infty & 5 & \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$Q_0 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} - & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & - & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & - & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & - & 4 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & - \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

First we note that node i is the immediate predecessor of node j on the shortest path leading from node i to node j (for $i \neq j$). For this reason we have, for example:

$$q_{2,1}^0 = q_{2,3}^0 = q_{2,4}^0 = q_{2,5}^0 = 2$$

We now go to the first algorithmic step. Let $k = 1$. As an illustration of Step 2 we calculate the elements of the first three rows of matrix D_1 . Calculations for other rows are left as an exercise.

Matrix D_1 is as follows:

$$D_1 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 & 3 & 5 & \infty \\ 8 & 0 & 2 & \textcircled{13} & 5 \\ \infty & 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 6 & \textcircled{14} & \textcircled{9} & 0 & 7 \\ \infty & 5 & \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$Q_1 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} - & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & - & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & - & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 & 1 & - & 4 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & - \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

After the second, third, fourth and fifth passages through the algorithm, matrices $D_2, Q_2, D_3, Q_3, D_4, Q_4$ and D_5, Q_5 are as follows:

