



HAL
open science

Generalized zeon algebras: theory and application to multi-constrained path problems

René Schott, George Stacey Staples

► **To cite this version:**

René Schott, George Stacey Staples. Generalized zeon algebras: theory and application to multi-constrained path problems. *Advances in Applied Clifford Algebras*, 2017, 27 (1), pp.45-57. 10.1007/s00006-015-0595-0 . hal-00603748

HAL Id: hal-00603748

<https://hal.science/hal-00603748>

Submitted on 27 Jun 2011

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Operator calculus in generalized zeon algebras: theory and application to multi-constrained path problems

René Schott*, G. Stacey Staples†

Abstract

Classical approaches to routing problems invariably require construction of trees and the use of heuristics to prevent combinatorial explosion. The operator calculus approach presented herein, however, allows such explicit tree constructions to be avoided. Introduced here is the notion of generalized zeon algebras and their associated operator calculus. The inherent combinatorial properties of generalized zeons make them useful for routing problems by implicitly pruning the underlying tree structures. As an application, an operator calculus approach to multi-constrained path problems is described.

keywords: shortest paths, message routing, operator calculus, semigroup algebras

MSC: 68W30, 81R05

1 Introduction

Operator calculus (OC) methods on graphs have been developed in a number of earlier works by Schott and Staples [6, 7, 8, 9]. The principal idea underlying the approach is the association of graphs with algebraic structures whose properties reveal information about the associated graphs. By constructing the “nilpotent adjacency matrix” associated with a finite graph, information about self-avoiding structures (paths, cycles, trails, etc.) in the graph are revealed by computing powers of the matrix.

In the operator calculus approach, graded semigroup algebras are generated by “null-square” elements such that properties of the algebra “sieve out” paths. In other words, cycles are removed from consideration automatically.

Consider a directed graph $G = (V, E)$ on n vertices such that associated with each edge $(v_i, v_j) \in E$ is a vector weight $\mathbf{w}_{ij} = (w_{ij1}, \dots, w_{ijm}) \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

*IECN and LORIA, Nancy Université, Université Henri Poincaré, BP 239, 54506 Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France, Email: schott@loria.fr

†Corresponding author. Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, Edwardsville, IL 62026-1653, Email: sstaple@siue.edu

The point $w^* = (w_1^*, \dots, w_m^*) \in X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is referred to as a *Pareto minimum* of X if there does not exist $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_m) \in X$ such that

$$(\forall i) [w_i \leq w_i^*], \text{ and} \tag{1.1}$$

$$(\exists j) [w_j < w_j^*]. \tag{1.2}$$

Equivalently, one says that w^* is *nondominated from below*.

Defining the weight of a path in an edge-weighted graph as the sum of vector weights of arcs contained in the path, a *Pareto path* is then a path whose weight is a Pareto minimum.

For the case $m = 1$, Dijkstra's algorithm finds all single source minimum paths in a directed graph on n vertices with nonnegative edge weights in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ time [4]. The Bellman-Ford algorithm finds single source minimal paths in digraphs with arbitrary edge weights and runs in $\mathcal{O}(n|E|)$ time [1, 5].

In the more general case $m \geq 1$, Corley and Moon [2] presented an algorithm for finding all Pareto paths with computational complexity $\mathcal{O}(mn^{2n-3} + mn^n)$.

The aim of the current work is to find Pareto paths satisfying multiple constraints. Given a vector $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, a path is deemed *feasible* if its vector weight $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_m)$ satisfies

$$(\forall i) [w_i \leq c_i].$$

Letting \mathcal{P}_f denote the collection of feasible paths having fixed source v_0 and fixed target v_∞ , the goal is to find a path in \mathcal{P}_f whose weight is a Pareto minimum. The operator calculus approach described herein can be applied to sieve out the collection of feasible paths and recover all single-source Pareto paths remaining.

2 Theory: Generalized zeon algebras

Zeon algebras are commutative algebras generated by collections of null-squares, $\{\zeta_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ with $\zeta_i^2 = 0$ for each i . Their combinatorial properties make them useful for a variety of counting properties, as seen in a number of previous works by the current authors. By choosing sufficiently large sets of generators, they can be generalized to algebras whose generators are nilpotent of arbitrary index. The resulting *generalized zeon algebras* are suitable for a number of combinatorial applications, including multi-constrained routing problems.

Definition 2.1. The *n-particle zeon algebra*, denoted by $\mathcal{C}\ell_n^{\text{nil}}$, is defined as the real abelian algebra generated by the collection $\{\zeta_i\}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) along with the scalar $1 = \zeta_0$ subject to the following multiplication rules:

$$\zeta_i \zeta_j = \zeta_j \zeta_i \text{ for } i \neq j, \text{ and} \tag{2.1}$$

$$\zeta_i^2 = 0 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n. \tag{2.2}$$

A general element $u \in \mathcal{C}\ell_n^{\text{nil}}$ can be expanded as

$$u = \sum_{I \in 2^{[n]}} u_I \zeta_I, \quad (2.3)$$

where $I \in 2^{[n]}$ is a subset of $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ used as a multi-index, $u_I \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\zeta_I = \prod_{i \in I} \zeta_i$.

Remark 2.2. The zeon algebra $\mathcal{C}\ell_n^{\text{nil}}$ can be realized as a commutative subalgebra of the Grassmann algebra $\bigwedge V$ over a $2n$ -dimensional vector space V with orthonormal basis $\{\gamma_i\}$ by defining $\zeta_i = \gamma_i \gamma_{n+i}$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$.

A canonical basis element ζ_I is referred to as a *blade*. The number of elements in the multi-index I is referred to as the *grade* of the blade ζ_I .

The next lemma shows that it is possible to construct elements with arbitrary index of nilpotency within a zeon algebra of sufficiently high dimension.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\{\zeta_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ be the null-square generators of $\mathcal{C}\ell_n^{\text{nil}}$. Then, for any permutation $\sigma \in S_n$ and positive integers $\ell \leq k \leq n$,*

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^k \zeta_{\sigma(j)} \right)^\ell = \ell! \sum_{\substack{I \subseteq \{\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(k)\} \\ |I| = \ell}} \zeta_I. \quad (2.4)$$

Moreover, if $\ell > k$, then

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^k \zeta_{\sigma(j)} \right)^\ell = 0. \quad (2.5)$$

Proof. Since the generators commute, the multinomial theorem applies, with only square-free terms surviving. \square

Definition 2.4. For positive integer n , let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ be an n -tuple of positive integers. Then, the *zeon algebra of signature \mathbf{s}* (or *\mathbf{s} -zeon algebra*), denoted $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$, is the real abelian algebra generated by the collection $\{\nu_i\}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) along with the scalar $1 = \nu_0$ subject to the following multiplication rules:

$$\nu_i \nu_j = \nu_j \nu_i \text{ for } i \neq j, \text{ and} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\nu_i^{s_i} = 0 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n. \quad (2.7)$$

For convenience, the following *multi-exponent notation* is adopted:

$$\nu^{\mathbf{x}} := \prod_{i=1}^n \nu_i^{x_i} := \nu_1^{x_1} \cdots \nu_n^{x_n}. \quad (2.8)$$

Letting $\mathcal{S} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : 0 \leq x_i \leq s_i\} \subset \mathbb{N}_0^n$, a general element $u \in \mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ can be expanded as

$$u = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{S}} u_{\mathbf{x}} \nu^{\mathbf{x}}, \quad (2.9)$$

where $u_{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbb{R}$ for each multi-exponent \mathbf{x} .

Since the components of signature vectors and arbitrary multi-exponents are nonnegative integers, the 1-norm of such a vector \mathbf{x} is simply the sum of the components; that is,

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i. \quad (2.10)$$

Lemma 2.5. *The algebra $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ is isomorphic to a subalgebra of the zeon algebra $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\|\mathbf{s}\|_1}^{\text{nil}}$.*

Proof. For $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, let $p(k)$ denote the k^{th} partial sum

$$p(k) = \sum_{j=1}^k s_j, \quad (2.11)$$

and define $p(0) = 0$. In light of Lemma 2.3, the desired isomorphism $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\ell_{\|\mathbf{s}\|_1}^{\text{nil}}$ is obtained from the mapping

$$\nu_i \mapsto \sum_{j=1}^{s_i} \zeta_{j+p(i-1)}. \quad (2.12)$$

□

Finally, note that the \mathbf{s} -zeon algebra is naturally graded according to

$$\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}} = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\|\mathbf{s}\|_1} \langle \mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}} \rangle_k, \quad (2.13)$$

where the *grade- k part* of the algebra is defined by

$$\langle \mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}} \rangle_k = \text{span}(\{\nu^{\mathbf{x}} : \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 = k\}). \quad (2.14)$$

The notation $\langle \cdot \rangle_k$ extends naturally to elements of $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$.

3 Operator calculus in generalized zeon algebras

The motivation for development of \mathbf{s} -zeon operator calculus is based on polynomial operator calculus. To begin, raising and lowering operators are defined naturally in terms of polynomial differentiation and integration operators on basis zeons regarded as polynomials in commuting variables. In this formulation, the generators $\{\nu_i\}$ of $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ are regarded as variables in the polynomial sense.

For any generalized zeon algebra with n generators, let $\{\mathbf{e}_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ denote standard unit vectors of the form $\mathbf{e}_i := (0, \dots, \underbrace{1}_{i^{\text{th}} \text{ pos.}}, \dots, 0)$. Arbitrary

multi-exponents are then expressed in the form $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{e}_i$.

Definition 3.1. Let $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ be an arbitrary zeon signature. For $1 \leq j \leq n$, define the j^{th} *s-zeon differentiation operator* $\partial/\partial\nu_j$ on $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ by linear extension of

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\nu_j}\nu^{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{cases} \nu^{\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{e}_j} & \text{if } x_j \geq 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

Definition 3.2. The *s-zeon integrals* are defined by

$$\int \nu^{\mathbf{x}} d\nu_j = \begin{cases} \nu^{\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{e}_j} & \text{if } x_j < s_j - 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

These polynomial operators induce combinatorial raising and lowering operators by which *s-zeon monomials* (blades) are raised from grade k to grade $k+1$ or lowered from grade k to grade $k-1$. These raising and lowering operators can also be regarded as creation and annihilation operators in the sense of quantum mechanics.

Definition 3.3. For each $1 \leq j \leq n$, define the j^{th} *raising operator* R_j by linear extension of

$$R_j \nu^{\mathbf{x}} = \int \nu^{\mathbf{x}} d\nu_j = \nu^{\mathbf{x}} \nu_j. \quad (3.3)$$

Define the j^{th} *lowering operator* D_j by linear extension of

$$D_j \nu^{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial\nu_j} \nu^{\mathbf{x}}. \quad (3.4)$$

Definition 3.4. The j^{th} *zeon number operator* Λ_j is defined on the generalized zeon algebra $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ by linear extension of

$$\Lambda_j(\nu^{\mathbf{x}}) := x_j \nu^{\mathbf{x}}. \quad (3.5)$$

In particular, for arbitrary multi-exponents \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} and scalars α, β ,

$$\Lambda_j(\alpha\nu^{\mathbf{x}} + \beta\nu^{\mathbf{y}}) = \alpha x_j \nu^{\mathbf{x}} + \beta \|\mathbf{y}\|_1 \nu^{\mathbf{y}}. \quad (3.6)$$

Definition 3.5. The *dual* of the j^{th} zeon number operator, denoted Λ_j^* , is defined on the generalized zeon algebra $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ by linear extension of

$$\Lambda_j^*(\nu^{\mathbf{x}}) := \begin{cases} (1/x_j)\nu^{\mathbf{x}} & \text{if } x_j > 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.7)$$

For arbitrary multi-exponents \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} and scalars α, β ,

$$\Lambda_j^*(\alpha\nu^{\mathbf{x}} + \beta\nu^{\mathbf{y}}) = \frac{\alpha}{x_j} \nu^{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\beta}{y_j} \nu^{\mathbf{y}}. \quad (3.8)$$

An element $u \in \mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ is said to be *scalar-free* if its canonical expansion is of the form

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} u_{\mathbf{x}} \nu^{\mathbf{x}}. \quad (3.9)$$

Let $\mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}\star}$ denote the scalar-free subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}\star}$; that is,

$$\mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}\star} := \{u \in \mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}} : u \text{ is scalar free}\}. \quad (3.10)$$

The *zeon occupancy operator* Λ and its dual Λ^* are $\Lambda = \bigoplus_{j=1}^n \Lambda_j$ and $\Lambda^* =$

$\bigoplus_{j=1}^n \Lambda_j^*$, respectively.

Lemma 3.6. *Letting $\mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}\star}$ denote the scalar-free subspace of $\mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}\star}$,*

$$\Lambda \Lambda^* \Big|_{\mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}\star}} = \Lambda^* \Lambda \Big|_{\mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}\star}} = \mathcal{I}. \quad (3.11)$$

More specifically, $\Lambda \Lambda^ : \mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}\star}$ is an orthogonal projection.*

Proof. Since the components of multi-exponents are nonnegative integers, writing $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ leads to the component sum as the 1-norm; i.e., $\|\mathbf{x}\|_1 = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j$. Let $u = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} u_{\mathbf{x}} \nu^{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ and consider

$$\Lambda(\Lambda^* u) = \Lambda \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{u_{\mathbf{x}}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_1} \nu^{\mathbf{x}} \right) = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{u_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathbf{x}\|_1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_1} \nu^{\mathbf{x}} = u. \quad (3.12)$$

A nearly identical argument shows $\Lambda^*(\Lambda u) = u$. From the definitions of Λ and Λ^* , it is apparent that for nonzero scalar α , $\Lambda(\alpha \nu^{\mathbf{x}}) = 0$ if and only if $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$; i.e., $\alpha \nu^{\mathbf{x}} = \alpha$. The same can be said of Λ^* ; i.e., $\ker \Lambda = \ker \Lambda^* = \mathbb{R}$. As a result, $\ker \Lambda \Lambda^* = \ker \Lambda^* \Lambda = \mathbb{R}$. □

Given an m -dimensional constraint vector \mathbf{s} , a total ordering is induced on the set of multi-exponents $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$ by defining $\mathbf{x} \preceq \mathbf{y}$ if and only if $\exists k \geq 1$ such that $x_i \leq y_i \forall i \leq k$. When any such total ordering is assigned to the multi-exponents, one is able to define minimal elements of $\mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$. This will be useful in subsequent applications in which minimal elements will be associated with optimal solutions.

Definition 3.7. Fixing a total ordering \preceq of the multi-exponents, define a *minimal term* of $u \in \mathcal{C}l_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ by

$$\mathcal{U}u := u_{\mathbf{x}'} \nu^{\mathbf{x}'}, \quad (3.13)$$

where $\mathbf{x}' \preceq \mathbf{x}$ for all nonzero multi-exponents in the canonical expansion of u .

The \mathbf{s} -zeon algebra will be applied in later sections to sieve out paths satisfying multiple constraints. In order to retain identifying information about the paths themselves, another generalization of zeon algebras is considered.

3.1 The path algebra $\mathbb{R}\Omega_n$

For fixed positive integer n , consider the alphabet $\Sigma_n := \{\omega_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$. For convenience, we adopt the following *ordered multi-index* notation. In particular, letting $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_k)$ for some k , the notation $\omega_{\mathbf{u}}$ will be used to denote a *sequence* (or *word*) of distinct symbols of the form

$$\omega_{\mathbf{u}} := \omega_{u_1}\omega_{u_2}\cdots\omega_{u_k}. \quad (3.14)$$

Appending 0 to the set Σ_n , multiplication is defined on the words constructed from elements of Σ_n by

$$\omega_{\mathbf{u}}\omega_{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{cases} \omega_{\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{v}} & \text{if } \mathbf{u} \cap \mathbf{v} = \emptyset, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (3.15)$$

where $\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{v}$ denotes sequence concatenation.

One thereby obtains the noncommutative semigroup Ω_n , whose elements are the symbol 0 along with all *finite words* on distinct generators (i.e., finite sequences of distinct symbols from the alphabet Σ_n). Since there are only n generators, it is clear that the maximum multi-index size of semigroup elements is n . Moreover, these symbols can appear in any order so that the order of the semigroup is $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k! = \sum_{k=0}^n (n)_k$.

Defining (vector) addition and real scalar multiplication on the semigroup yields the semigroup algebra $\mathbb{R}\Omega_n$ of dimension $|\Omega_n|$. This semigroup algebra will be referred to as a *path algebra*.

Consider the collection of ordered pairs $P = \{(\omega_i, \omega_j) : i \neq j \in \Omega_n \times \Omega_n\}$, and note that $|P| = n^2 - n$. Imposing an ordering on P , a bijection $f : P \rightarrow [n^2 - n]$ is obtained. Any k -subset of $[n^2 - n]$ thereby determines a unique finite word of Ω_n :

$$\omega_{\mathbf{u}} = \omega_{u_1}\cdots\omega_{u_{k+1}} \leftrightarrow \{f((u_1, u_2)), \dots, f((u_k, u_{k+1}))\}. \quad (3.16)$$

In this way, one obtains a one-to-one semigroup homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{C}\ell_{|P|}^{\text{nil}} \rightarrow \Omega_n$ onto the words of length two or more in Ω_n . Hence, the semigroup algebra $\mathbb{R}\Omega_n$ can be regarded as an extension of a zeon algebra.

Remark 3.8. When the pairs of P are unordered, each k -subset of $[n(n-1)/2]$ determines two finite words of Ω_n : $\omega_{\mathbf{u}}$, and its *reversion* $\widetilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{u}}$; i.e.,

$$\omega_{\mathbf{u}} = \omega_{u_1}\cdots\omega_{u_{k+1}} \leftrightarrow \{f((u_1, u_2)), \dots, f((u_k, u_{k+1}))\} \leftrightarrow \omega_{u_{k+1}}\cdots\omega_{u_1} = \widetilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{u}}. \quad (3.17)$$

3.2 Operator calculus on graphs

As discussed in previous work, the *nilpotent adjacency matrix* of a finite graph can be used to sieve out the graph's paths and cycles. The entries of this matrix are the null-square generators of a zeon algebra of appropriate dimension for the graph. The null-square properties of the algebra naturally remove entries corresponding to self-intersecting walks from powers of the nilpotent adjacency matrix.

Of interest in the current work is a method of sieving out paths with multi-dimensional weights (or costs) simultaneously satisfying a number of constraints. Generalized \mathbf{s} -zeon generators will be associated with the graph's edges in such a way that paths whose weights exceed the constraints are zeroed out by the algebra's nilpotent properties.

In particular, extending the nilpotent adjacency matrix construction to $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}} \otimes \mathbb{R}\Omega_n$ allows one to enumerate (list) all paths and cycles satisfying multiple constraints in a finite graph by considering powers of the matrix. The associated tree structure underlying the cycle/path enumeration problem is automatically "pruned" by the inherent properties of the algebra.

The first step is defining a nilpotent adjacency matrix that preserves path-identifying information.

Definition 3.9. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph on n vertices, either simple or directed with no multiple edges. Let $\{\omega_i\}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ denote the null-square, noncommutative generators of $\mathbb{R}\Omega_n$. Define the *path-identifying nilpotent adjacency matrix* \mathcal{A} associated with G as the $n \times n$ matrix

$$\mathcal{A}_{ij} = \begin{cases} \omega_j & \text{if } (v_i, v_j) \in E, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.18)$$

Recalling Dirac notation, the i^{th} row of \mathcal{A} is conveniently denoted by $\langle v_i | \mathcal{A}$ while the j^{th} column is denoted by $\mathcal{A} | v_j \rangle$. In this way, \mathcal{A} is completely determined by

$$\langle v_i | \mathcal{A} | v_j \rangle = \begin{cases} \omega_j & \text{if there exists a directed edge } v_i \rightarrow v_j \text{ in } G, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (3.19)$$

for all vertex pairs $(v_i, v_j) \in E$.

Theorem 3.10. Let \mathcal{A} be the path-identifying nilpotent adjacency matrix of an n -vertex graph G . For any $k > 1$ and $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$,

$$\omega_i \langle v_i | \mathcal{A}^k | v_j \rangle = \sum_{k\text{-paths } \mathbf{w}: v_i \rightarrow v_j} \omega_{\mathbf{w}}. \quad (3.20)$$

Moreover,

$$\langle v_i | \mathcal{A}^k | v_i \rangle = \sum_{k\text{-cycles } \mathbf{w} \text{ based at } v_i} \omega_{\mathbf{w}}. \quad (3.21)$$

More specifically, when $i \neq j$, the product of ω_i with the entry in row i , column j of \mathcal{A}^k is a sum of basis blades indexed by k -step paths $v_i \rightarrow v_j$ in G . Moreover, entries along the main diagonal of \mathcal{A}^k are sums of basis blades indexed by the graph's k -cycles.

Proof. The result follows from straightforward mathematical induction on k using properties of the multiplication in $\mathbb{R}\Omega_n$ with the observation that the initial vertex of the walk, v_i , is unaccounted for in $\langle v_i | \mathcal{A}^k | v_j \rangle$, as seen in (3.18) of the matrix definition. Hence, each term of $\langle v_i | \mathcal{A}^k | v_j \rangle$ is indexed by the vertex sequence of a k -walk from v_i to v_j with no repeated vertices, except possibly v_i at some intermediate step. Left multiplication by ω_i thus sieves out the k -paths.

Considering entries along the main diagonal of \mathcal{A}^k , note that the final step of a k -cycle based at v_i returns to v_i so that left multiplication by ω_i is not required for cycle enumeration. □

Note that $\omega_i \langle v_i | \mathcal{A}^k$ is a row vector whose nonzero entries represent all k -paths with initial vertex v_i . Similarly, $\mathcal{A} | v_j \rangle$ is a column vector whose nonzero entries represent 1-paths with terminal vertex v_j . Computing the $(k + 1)$ -paths from v_i to v_j then requires computing $\omega_i \langle v_i | \mathcal{A}^k \mathcal{A} | v_j \rangle$. Define the indicator function $\chi_{(v_\ell, v_j) \in E}$ by

$$\chi_{(v_\ell, v_j) \in E} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (v_\ell, v_j) \in E, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.22)$$

Letting m denote the number of multiplications involved in this computation,

$$m = \sum_{\ell=1}^n \#\{k\text{-paths } v_i \rightarrow v_\ell\} \chi_{(v_\ell, v_j) \in E} \leq |\{k\text{-paths with source } v_i\}|. \quad (3.23)$$

It follows immediately that the number of multiplications performed in determining $\omega_i \langle v_i | \mathcal{A}^k | v_j \rangle$ is bounded above by the number of paths of length at most $k - 1$ having initial vertex v_i . Hence, the next corollary is obtained.

Corollary 3.11. *Given a fixed pair of vertices v_0 and v_∞ , the complexity of enumerating all k -paths from v_0 to v_∞ with the path-identifying nilpotent adjacency matrix is*

$$\mathcal{O}(n |\{\text{paths of length } k - 1 \text{ or less having initial vertex } v_0\}|).$$

Remark 3.12. The computational complexity stated above is in terms of basis blade multiplications performed within the algebra. Recall that for disjoint ordered multi-indices \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} , the product $\omega_{\mathbf{p}} \omega_{\mathbf{q}} = \omega_{\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}}$ is given by sequence concatenation. Hence, some additional polynomial cost is associated with the implementation of the algebra multiplication.

3.3 Operator calculus approach to multi-constrained paths

The goal now is to extend the path-identifying nilpotent adjacency matrix approach to include weighted edges. In particular, each edge of the graph will be weighted by an m -tuple of nonnegative integers. In this manner, paths in the graph will have associated m -dimensional additive weights.

Given vectors $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ and $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$, the notation $\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{y}$ is taken to mean the following:

$$\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{y} \Leftrightarrow x_i \leq y_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}. \quad (3.24)$$

The strict inequality $\mathbf{x} < \mathbf{y}$ is analogously defined.

Given a finite graph G in which each edge is weighted with an m -tuple of nonnegative integers and a constraint vector $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_m) \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$, the multi-constrained path problem is defined as follows.

Definition 3.13. The MCP (Multi-Constrained Path) problem is to find paths \mathbf{p} from v_0 to v_∞ in the graph G such that

$$\text{wt}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in \mathbf{p}} \text{wt}((v_i, v_j)) \leq (c_1, \dots, c_m) = \mathbf{c}. \quad (3.25)$$

The goal is to find the *set of feasible paths* $\mathcal{P}_f = \{\mathbf{p} = (v_0, \dots, v_\infty) : \text{wt}(\mathbf{p}) < \mathbf{c}\}$, i.e., all paths from v_0 to v_∞ that satisfy multiple constraints simultaneously.

An important variant of the MCP problem that is of particular interest is the associated optimization problem.

Definition 3.14. Letting \mathcal{P} denote the set of feasible paths from v_0 to v_∞ in a weighted graph G , the *Multi-Constrained Optimal Path problem* (MCOP) is to find a path $\mathbf{p} = (v_0, \dots, v_\infty) \in \mathcal{P}$ from v_0 to v_∞ such that

$$\text{wt}(\mathbf{p}) \leq \text{wt}(\mathbf{q}) \quad \forall \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{P}. \quad (3.26)$$

Note that for fixed $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{N}^m$, multi-exponents appearing among basis elements $\nu^{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$ must satisfy $\mathbf{x} < \mathbf{s}$. Given an m -vector $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{N}^m$, multiplication of arbitrary \mathbf{s} -zeon blades consequently satisfies

$$\nu^{\mathbf{x}} \nu^{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{cases} \nu^{\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}} & \text{if } \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} < \mathbf{s}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.27)$$

In order to apply the OC approach to problems of identifying paths satisfying multiple constraints (represented by \mathbf{s}), the path-identifying nilpotent adjacency matrix will be extended by allowing entries from the algebra $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}} \otimes \mathbb{R}\Omega_n$. In this approach, a path $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_m)$ of weight $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$ will be represented in $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}} \otimes \Omega_n$ by an element of the form $\nu^{\mathbf{x}} \omega_{\mathbf{u}}$. The concatenation of this path with another path $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_\ell)$ of weight \mathbf{y} is then represented by the product

$$(\nu^{\mathbf{x}} \omega_{\mathbf{u}})(\nu^{\mathbf{y}} \omega_{\mathbf{v}}) = \begin{cases} \nu^{\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}} \omega_{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}} & \text{if } \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} \text{ is a path of multi-weight less than } \mathbf{s}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.28)$$

3.4 Feasible & optimal paths in m -weighted graphs

Often in routing problems, there are costs associated with each edge of a graph. Connections between nodes may require time, energy, money, etc. Given an initial vertex v_0 and terminal vertex v_t in a weighted graph, the collection of *feasible paths* from v_0 to v_t refers to all paths whose associated total costs satisfy some predefined constraints. Among these feasible paths, an optimal path can then be chosen.

Given a vector of constraints $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_m) \in \mathbb{N}^m$, properties of the \mathbf{c} -zeon algebra $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{c}}^{\text{nil}}$ can be used to sieve out the feasible paths from the collection of all paths. The feasible paths can then be ranked and an optimal path chosen.

Definition 3.15. Let $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{N}^m$, and let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph on n vertices whose edges (v_i, v_j) are multi-weighted by vectors $\mathbf{w}_{ij} \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$. The \mathbf{c} -constrained path-identifying nilpotent adjacency matrix associated with G is the $n \times n$ matrix with entries in $(\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{c}}^{\text{nil}})^m \otimes \Omega_n$ determined by

$$\Psi_{ij} = \begin{cases} \nu^{\mathbf{w}_{ij}} \omega_j & \text{if } (v_i, v_j) \in E, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.29)$$

Theorem 3.16. Given a multi-weighted graph G on n vertices with nilpotent multi-weighted adjacency matrix Ψ , a vector of constraints $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_k)$, and a pair of distinct vertices v_0 and v_∞ , the collection of feasible paths $v_0 \rightarrow v_\infty$ in G is given by

$$\nu^0 \omega_0 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \langle v_0 | \Psi^\ell | v_\infty \rangle = \sum_{\substack{\text{paths } \mathbf{p}: v_0 \rightarrow v_\infty \\ \text{wt}(\mathbf{p}) < \mathbf{c}}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}}. \quad (3.30)$$

More specifically, feasible paths exist if and only if $\nu^0 \omega_0 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \langle v_0 | \Psi^\ell | v_\infty \rangle$ is nonzero. For the case $v_0 = v_\infty$, one has

$$\langle v_0 | \Psi^\ell | v_0 \rangle = \sum_{\substack{\text{cycles } \mathbf{p}: v_0 \rightarrow v_0 \\ \text{wt}(\mathbf{p}) < \mathbf{c}}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}}. \quad (3.31)$$

Proof. The result follows from Theorem 3.10 in consideration of combinatorial properties of $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{nil}}$. \square

Corollary 3.17. If $\nu^0 \omega_0 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \langle v_0 | \Psi^\ell | v_\infty \rangle \neq 0$, then the optimal path $\mathbf{p} = (v_0, \dots, v_\infty)$ exists and is given by

$$\mathcal{U} \left(\nu^0 \omega_0 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \langle v_0 | \Psi^\ell | v_\infty \rangle \right) = \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}}. \quad (3.32)$$

Proof. By Theorem 3.16, the collection of all feasible paths $v_0 \rightarrow v_\infty$ is given by $\nu^0 \omega_0 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \langle v_0 | \Psi^\ell | v_\infty \rangle$. By the chosen ordering of paths and definition of \mathcal{U} , the optimal path is as stated. \square

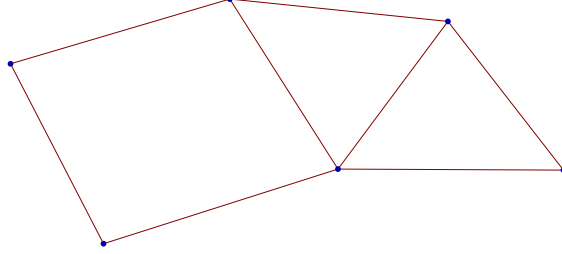


Figure 1: Weighted graph on six vertices.

Example 3.18 (Static case). Figure 1 depicts a weighted graph on six vertices. Each edge is assigned a vector of random positive weights in \mathbb{N}^4 . The graph is not symmetrically weighted; i.e., weights of vertex pairs vary depending on direction. The constraint vector is $\mathbf{c} = (40, 27, 30, 40)$. The weighted path-identifying adjacency matrix associated with the graph is given by the following:

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \begin{matrix} \{1, 4, 2, 9\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(2)} & 0 & \begin{matrix} \{6, 9, 8, 1\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(4)} & 0 & 0 \\ \begin{matrix} \{7, 8, 10, 2\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(1)} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \begin{matrix} \{1, 8, 1, 10\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(6)} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \begin{matrix} \{5, 1, 8, 10\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(4)} & \begin{matrix} \{2, 5, 1, 9\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(5)} & \begin{matrix} \{6, 7, 10, 4\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(6)} \\ \begin{matrix} \{4, 5, 9, 6\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(1)} & 0 & \begin{matrix} \{8, 7, 7, 4\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(3)} & 0 & 0 & \begin{matrix} \{8, 5, 6, 7\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(6)} \\ 0 & 0 & \begin{matrix} \{8, 2, 9, 7\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(3)} & 0 & 0 & \begin{matrix} \{10, 8, 1, 6\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(6)} \\ 0 & \begin{matrix} \{1, 6, 9, 8\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(2)} & \begin{matrix} \{1, 10, 10, 9\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(3)} & \begin{matrix} \{3, 5, 6, 10\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(4)} & \begin{matrix} \{5, 6, 6, 7\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{(5)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The collection of admissible 4-paths from v_1 to v_3 are then computed using Mathematica:

$$\text{Four step paths from } v_1 \text{ to } v_3 \text{ satisfying } w_{\leq} \{40, 27, 30, 40\} \\ \begin{matrix} \{13, 24, 16, 33\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{\{1, 2, 6, 4, 3\}} + \begin{matrix} \{15, 20, 18, 33\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{\{1, 2, 6, 5, 3\}} + \begin{matrix} \{27, 22, 29, 22\} \\ \sqrt{} \end{matrix} \omega_{\{1, 4, 6, 5, 3\}}.$$

Let \mathcal{P}_f^0 denote the collection of *feasible paths with source* v_0 . That is,

$$\mathcal{P}_f^0 = \{\mathbf{p} = (v_0, \dots, v_*) : \text{wt}(\mathbf{p}) < \mathbf{c}, v_* \in V\}. \quad (3.33)$$

Following the approach of Corollary 3.11, the number of multiplications required in computing $\nu^0 \omega_0 \langle v_0 | \Psi^\ell | v_\infty \rangle$ is seen to depend on the number of paths of length $\ell - 1$ or less having initial vertex v_0 and simultaneously satisfying the constraints represented by \mathbf{c} . The following corollary is obtained as an immediate consequence.

Corollary 3.19. *Given a fixed pair of vertices v_0 and v_∞ , the complexity of computing the optimal feasible path from v_0 to v_∞ via the operator calculus method is*

$$\mathcal{O}(n |\mathcal{P}_f^0|).$$

3.5 The dynamic multi-constrained path problem

Given a finite set V and positive integer r , an r -dimensional *weighting function* φ is defined on ordered pairs of vertices; i.e., $\varphi : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0^r$. A weighted graph is then defined by the ordered triple $G = (V, E, \varphi)$, where the weight of an arbitrary edge $(v_i, v_j) \in E$ is the r -vector $\varphi((v_i, v_j))$.

Given a fixed collection of vertices V and fixed weighting function $\varphi : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0^r$, a *weighted graph process* on V is defined as a sequence of weighted finite graphs $(G_t) := ((V, E_t, \varphi))$. Given a pair of vertices $v_0, v_\infty \in V$ and a vector $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{N}^r$ of constraints, the problem being considered is to recover the set of feasible paths $v_0 \rightarrow v_\infty$ simultaneously satisfying the constraints \mathbf{c} .

Note that any graph sequence (G_t) naturally induces an associated sequence of weighted path-identifying nilpotent adjacency operators (Ψ_t) , where each Ψ_t has entries in $\mathcal{C}\ell_{\mathbf{c}}^{\text{nil}} \otimes \Omega_{|V|}$.

It is important to note that a feasible path \mathbf{p} from v_0 to v_∞ is not necessarily unique in the dynamic case because the sequence \mathbf{p} can be partitioned into steps occurring in different frames of the process. As a consequence, scalar coefficients must be introduced to represent the path multiplicity within the collection \mathcal{P} .

Theorem 3.20. *The collection of feasible paths of length $k \geq 1$ from $v_0 \rightarrow v_\infty$ requiring m or fewer frames is given by*

$$\nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq \ell_1, \dots, \ell_m \\ \ell_1 + \dots + \ell_m = k}} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} \dots \Psi_m^{\ell_m} | v_\infty \rangle = \sum_{k\text{-paths } \mathbf{p}=(v_0, \dots, v_\infty) \in \mathcal{P}} \alpha_{\mathbf{p}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}} \quad (3.34)$$

where $\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}$ is a scalar coefficient representing the multiplicity of the path \mathbf{p} in the collection \mathcal{P} .

Proof. Note that $k \geq 1$ ensures that at least one of the integers ℓ_i is nonzero. For fixed nonnegative integers ℓ_1, ℓ_2 with $\ell_1 + \ell_2 = k$,

$$\begin{aligned} \nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} \Psi_2^{\ell_2} | v_\infty \rangle &= \nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \sum_{v_j \neq v_0} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} | v_j \rangle \langle v_j | \Psi_2^{\ell_2} | v_\infty \rangle \\ &= \sum_{v_j \neq v_0} \left(\sum_{\substack{\ell_1\text{-paths } \mathbf{p}=(v_0, \dots, v_j) \in \mathcal{P} \\ \text{In frame 1}}} \alpha_{\mathbf{p}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}} \right) \left(\sum_{\substack{\ell_2\text{-paths } \mathbf{q}=(v_j, \dots, v_\infty) \in \mathcal{P} \\ \text{In frame 2}}} \alpha_{\mathbf{q}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{q})} \omega_{\mathbf{q}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k\text{-paths } \mathbf{p}=(v_0, \dots, v_\infty) \in \mathcal{P}^{\ell_1, \ell_2}} \alpha_{\mathbf{p}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad (3.35) \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{P}^{\ell_1, \ell_2}$ denotes the collection of feasible paths from v_0 to v_∞ in which ℓ_1 steps occur in frame 1 and ℓ_2 steps occur in frame 2. Proceeding by induction, the result is established for fixed m -tuple of nonnegative integers (ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m) with $\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_m = k$. Assuming that for positive integer m_0 and fixed non-

negative integers $\ell_1, \dots, \ell_{m_0}$ with $\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{m_0} = k' \leq k$,

$$\nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} \dots \Psi_{m_0}^{\ell_{m_0}} | v_\infty \rangle = \sum_{k'\text{-paths } \mathbf{p}=(v_0, \dots, v_\infty) \in \mathcal{P}^{\ell_1, \dots, \ell_{m_0}}} \alpha_{\mathbf{p}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad (3.36)$$

it follows that for $\ell_{m_0+1} = k - k'$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} & \nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} \dots \Psi_{m_0}^{\ell_{m_0}} \Psi_{m_0+1}^{\ell_{m_0+1}} | v_\infty \rangle \\ &= \nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \sum_{v_j \neq v_0} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} \dots \Psi_{m_0}^{\ell_{m_0}} | v_j \rangle \langle v_j | \Psi_{m_0+1}^{\ell_{m_0+1}} | v_\infty \rangle \\ &= \sum_{v_j \neq v_0} \left(\sum_{\substack{k'\text{-paths } \mathbf{p}=(v_0, \dots, v_j) \\ \text{in } \mathcal{P}^{\ell_1, \dots, \ell_{m_0}}} \alpha_{\mathbf{p}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}} \right) \left(\sum_{\substack{(k-k')\text{-paths } \mathbf{q}=(v_j, \dots, v_\infty) \\ \text{in } \mathcal{P}^{0, \dots, \ell_{m_0+1}}} \alpha_{\mathbf{q}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{q})} \omega_{\mathbf{q}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k\text{-paths } \mathbf{p}=(v_0, \dots, v_\infty) \in \mathcal{P}^{\ell_1, \dots, \ell_{m_0+1}}} \alpha_{\mathbf{p}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad (3.37) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the result is established for positive integer m :

$$\nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} \dots \Psi_m^{\ell_m} | v_\infty \rangle = \sum_{k\text{-paths } \mathbf{p}=(v_0, \dots, v_\infty) \in \mathcal{P}^{\ell_1, \dots, \ell_m}} \alpha_{\mathbf{p}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}}. \quad (3.38)$$

The proof is thus completed by summing over all such m -tuples. \square

Corollary 3.21. *The collection of feasible paths of all lengths from initial vertex v_0 to terminal vertex $v_\infty \neq v_0$ requiring m or fewer frames is recovered from the canonical expansion of*

$$\nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq \ell_1, \dots, \ell_m \\ \ell_1 + \dots + \ell_m \leq n}} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} \dots \Psi_m^{\ell_m} | v_\infty \rangle = \sum_{\text{paths } \mathbf{p}: v_0 \rightarrow v_\infty} \alpha_{\mathbf{p}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad (3.39)$$

where $\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}$ denotes multiplicity of path $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{P}$.

Proof. First, consider the degenerate case $\ell_i = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. In this case, the product of Ψ_i 's is the identity operator, and $v_0 \neq v_\infty$ gives 0 on the left-hand side of the equation. Observing that the maximum path length is $n = |V|$, the rest follows from Theorem 3.20. \square

Once the collection of feasible paths is obtained, the optimal path can be selected based on an ordering of the multi-exponents.

Corollary 3.22. *Given a preferential ordering of multi-exponents, the optimal path $\mathbf{p} = (v_0, \dots, v_\infty)$ from v_0 to v_∞ in the first m frames of the graph sequence (G_t) is given by*

$$\cup \left(\nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq \ell_1, \dots, \ell_m \\ 1 \leq \ell_1 + \dots + \ell_m \leq n}} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} \dots \Psi_m^{\ell_m} | v_\infty \rangle \right) = \alpha_{\mathbf{p}} \nu^{\text{wt}(\mathbf{p})} \omega_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad (3.40)$$

provided $\nu^0 \omega_{v_0} \langle v_0 | \Psi_1^{\ell_1} \dots \Psi_m^{\ell_m} | v_\infty \rangle \neq 0$ for some m -tuple of nonnegative integers ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m , not all of which are zero. Here, $\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}$ denotes the multiplicity of path $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{P}$.

4 Conclusion

The operator calculus approach provides convenient symbolic computational tools for a broad range of combinatorial problems and practical applications. The methods developed here can be applied directly to multi-constrained quality of service (QoS) problems as well as problems related to precomputed routing in store-and-forward satellite constellations [3].

References

- [1] R. Bellman, On a routing problem, *Quarterly of Applied Mathematics*, **16** (1958), 87-90.
- [2] H.W. Corley, I.D. Moon, Shortest paths in networks with vector weights, *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*, **46** (1985), 79-86. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF00938761>
- [3] H. Cruz-Sánchez, R. Schott, Y-Q. Song, G.S. Staples, Operator calculus approach to minimal paths: Precomputed routing in a store-and-forward satellite constellation, *Preprint*, 2011.
- [4] E.W. Dijkstra, A note on two problems in connexion with graphs, *Numerische Mathematik*, **1** (1959), 269-271. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01386390>
- [5] L.R. Ford Jr., D.R. Fulkerson, *Flows in Networks*, Princeton University Press, 1962.
- [6] R. Schott, G.S. Staples, Nilpotent adjacency matrices and random graphs, *Ars Combinatoria*, **98** (2011), 225-239.
- [7] R. Schott, G.S. Staples, Nilpotent adjacency matrices, random graphs, and quantum random variables, *J. Phys. A: Math. Theor.*, **41** (2008), 155205.
- [8] G.S. Staples, Clifford-algebraic random walks on the hypercube, *Advances in Applied Clifford Algebras*, **15** (2005), 213-232.
- [9] G.S. Staples, A new adjacency matrix for finite graphs, *Advances in Applied Clifford Algebras*, **18** (2008), 997-991.