Alg. Grafuri

```
Refele de transjort. Fluor 31 taieturi în R.T.
   Retea de transport \mathcal{H} = (S, T, J, E, \mathcal{C})
   S => multimea modurilor sursa ( source modes)
     = must -n _ destinatie (sink modes)
= -n _ intermediare
   E = -4 - arcelor
   c: E -> M Junctio de rapacitate
   Teteza de elucu
S = \{A\}
    Dim A door pleaca arce, în it door intra arce
roate nodurile intermediare din G(N) (graful ritelei) sunt accesibile din s si roaccesibile din t
    f: E > M s.n. flux daca îndeplinezte curm. prox:
       1) marginire: 0 \( \frac{f(\mathbf{x})}{2} \) \( \cdot \cdot \frac{e}{e} \), \( \delta \) \( \ell \) \( \delta \).
      2) consultate: \sum_{v \in J} f(vy) = \sum_{v \in J} f(vy)
                      byee " avee " (v)
     Valourea cumui flux:
val(f) = f+(5) = f+(A).
    Jie Xix douà mult. disj. de nodwa
    f(xy) = \sum_{x \in X} f(xy); \overline{X} = V \setminus X
    f(x,\bar{x}) = f(x); f(x,x) = f(x)
```

Un lant P = (v1, v2, ---, vB) s. M. s-t lant im N daca vi=s, vp=t g(vi,vi+i) E sou (vi+i,vi) EE, HIsis) It simplitate, toate s-t lantwille voi fi celementaire. Jie Pun s-t lant. Definim rapacitatea residualà a unui are dim A. Fie of plust in A.  $ip(e) = {c(e) - f(e)}, daca e = arc direct important f(e), daca e = arc important f(e)$ i(e) = cat flux mai are loc pe arcul e Capacitatea residualà a cunui s-t lant P i(P) = min { ip(e) | e f P} - cat flux mai are loc im P. Than. Un s-t earl P s.m. mesaturat daca i(P)>0. apo Tie Peum S-T lant mesaturat. Atumci, reunind fluour de -a lungul lui P, oblinem un fluor f', en val (7), val (7) Reviseirea unui flux f de-a lengul emui s-t lant mesative at A.  $f'(e) = \begin{cases} f(e) + i(P), & e = \text{arc direct im } P \\ f(e) - i(P), & e = \text{arc invers} \end{cases}$   $f'(e) = \begin{cases} f(e) + i(P), & e = \text{arc invers} \\ f(e), & e \notin P \end{cases}$ f' = fleet? 1) morginire 2000 e 1P = ,04'(e) = f(e) </br> Daca e=arc direct int OSf(e)+i(f) & de)

i(p) = ip(e) = c(e)-f(e)

L = E -c(sv) (suma capacitation care ies dins) Ne se joi face mai mult de L reviseirei.

Obietive:

Conclusie.

Daca e= are invois:

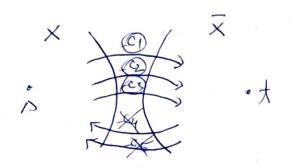
i(P) & i(e) = f(e)

0 5 f(e)-i(1) sa(e)

f(e)-i(A) = f(e) - f(e) =0

1. La gasim un flux of \*, a i . val (f\*) sa fie marin. € V, K = (X, X) A.M. B-t daietura data sex x dex

Capacitalea unei taieturi: C(K) = \( \Sigma f(\pi\_y)\)



C(x,x)= -c4+c5, C(x,x)= c1+-c2+-c3.

2) La gasim o taidura Kail (K) minima.

3) val (f\*) = -c(R).

Pseudocod (Ford Fulkerson) O(L\*E).

Jayurt: o retea  $\mathcal{N}=(3.57,3\pm7,\mathcal{I},E,27)$  3i un fluit. (ex: f(e)=0,  $\forall$   $e\in E$  - al moi simple fluit). Output:  $f^*$ ,  $\tilde{K}$ .

fie P un s-t lant mesaturat im N O(L)

fie P un s-t lant mesaturat O(E)

revizuiesc flustul de-a lungul lui P O(E)

Fie X multimea modurilor accesibile dim  $\Delta$  return  $\mathcal{L}$ ,  $K = (X, \overline{X})$ .

 $K = (x, \bar{x})$  obtinut ca output este s-t taietura?  $S \in X$ ? V - daca  $t \in X$ , atuma f um s-t land musatura

20

FF + BFS => Edmonds Rouy: O(VE2)

## Couditudine:

(2) K-daietura de rapacitale minima 3) f = flust maxim

Zema File of flux  $f(x) = (x, \overline{x})$  x + taietura.

val (f) = f(x) - f(x)  $= \sum_{x \in \mathbf{X}} f(x, y) - \sum_{x \in \mathbf{X}} f$ - Zf(xy) - Zf(xx') - Zf(xx 7,exu1 494.))  $\sum_{x \in X} f(xy) - \sum_{x \in X} f(yx) = \sum_{x \in X} f(xy) - \left(\sum_{x \in X$  $-\sum_{x \in X} f(yx) = \sum_{y \in V} f(xy) + \sum_{x \in X \cap I} f(xy) - \sum_{x \in X \cap I} f(xy)$   $y \in X$   $y \in X$ 4+1×10738/+ 81/1 ≤ C(x, x) = val(1).  $K = (x, \bar{x})$  val  $(f) = f^{+}(x) - f^{-}(x) \not A$  $val(f) \in C(X, Z), \forall K = (x, \overline{x}) \lambda - t daieturi$ val  $(f) = C(x, \overline{x})$