Iterative Improvement

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- Only applicable to optimization problems
- Constructs a solution through a sequence of steps:
- Start with some feasible solution
- Which satisfies the constraints of the problem
- Improve it by repeated application of some simple steps

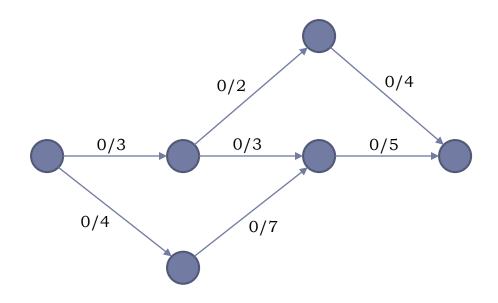
The Maximum-Flow Problem

- Maximizing the flow of a material
- Through a transportation network
- Pipeline system
- Communication system
- Electrical distribution system

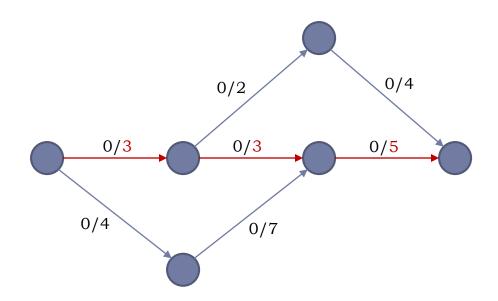
The Maximum-Flow Problem

- Flow network is:
- \triangleright A connected, weighted graph with n nodes and e edges
- ▶ source→ exactly one node with no entering edge
- ▶ sink→ exactly one node with no leaving edge
- ▶ Capacity u_{ij} → capacity of edge from node i to node j
- All the flow starts from source
- All the flow ends up in sink
- Other nodes can be used to direct the flow
- Flow conservation→ flow entering is equal to flow leaving

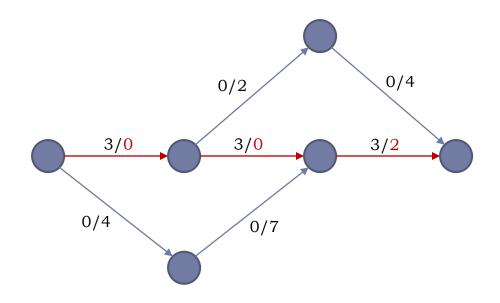
- Start with 0 flow on all edges
- On each iteration find an augmented path from source to sink
- Each edge on augmented path should have some capacity
- Send as much flow as possible through the path
- Adjust used and remaining capacity on each edge
- In finding augmented path, think of graph as undirected
- In such path we could travel on edges in two directions:
- ▶ going in direction → forward edge
- ▶ Going in wrong direction → backward edge
- When adjusting the remaining capacity:
- Forward edge→ use the free capacity
- ▶ Backward edge → free the used capacity

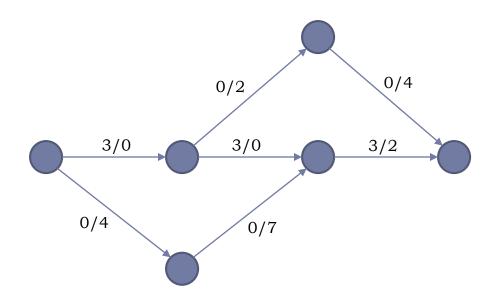


How much can we pass at most? min(3,3,5) = 3

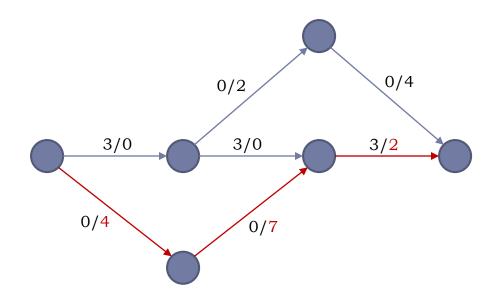


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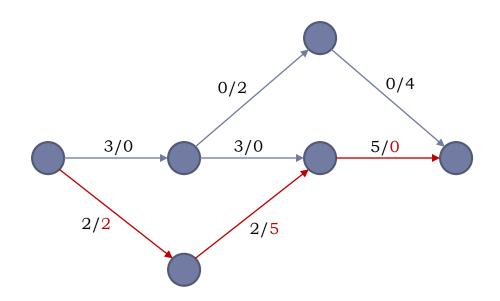


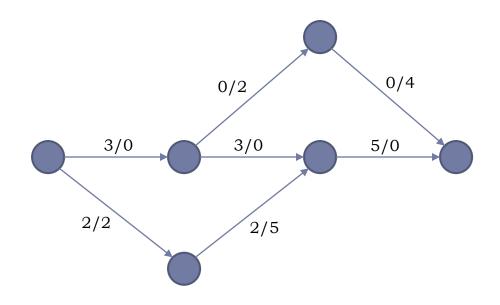


How much can we pass at most? min(4,7,2) = 2

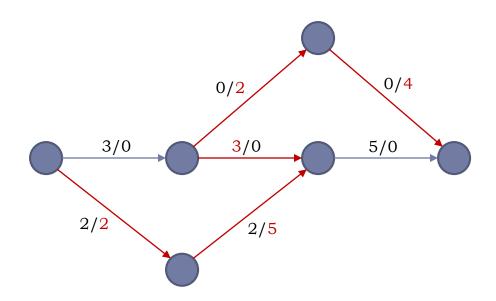


How much can we pass at most? min(4,7,2) = 2

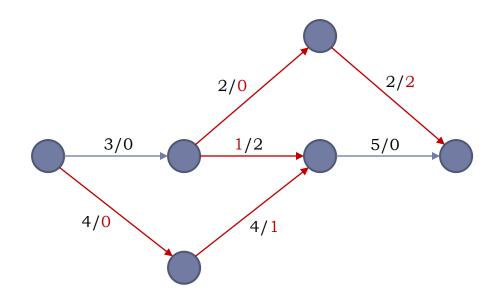




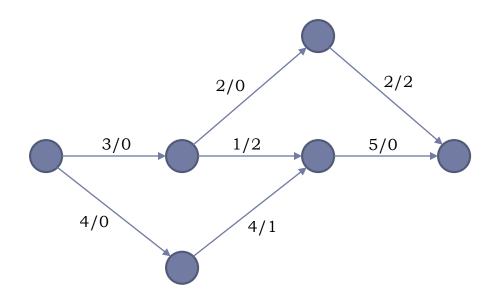
How much can we pass at most? min(2,5,3,2,4) = 2



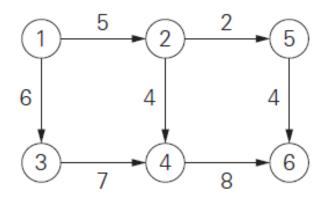
How much can we pass at most? min(2,5,3,2,4) = 2



Network flow = 7



a.



b.

