网络流

最大流

Dinic 解

使用 Dinic 算法,理论最坏复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(N^2M)$,例题范围: $N=1200,\ m=5\times 10^3$ 。一般步骤: BFS 建立分层图,无回溯 DFS 寻找所有可行的增广路径。封装: 求从点 S 到点 T 的最大流。

```
1
    template<typename T> struct Flow_ {
 2
        const int n;
 3
        const T inf = numeric_limits<T>::max();
        struct Edge {
 4
 5
            int to;
 6
            Tw;
 7
             Edge(int to, T w) : to(to), w(w) {}
 8
        };
 9
        vector<Edge> ver;
10
        vector<vector<int>> h;
11
        vector<int> cur, d;
12
13
        Flow_(int n) : n(n + 1), h(n + 1) {}
14
        void add(int u, int v, T c) {
15
            h[u].push_back(ver.size());
16
             ver.emplace_back(v, c);
17
            h[v].push_back(ver.size());
             ver.emplace_back(u, 0);
18
19
        }
        bool bfs(int s, int t) {
20
21
            d.assign(n, -1);
22
            d[s] = 0;
23
             queue<int> q;
24
             q.push(s);
25
             while (!q.empty()) {
26
                 auto x = q.front();
27
                 q.pop();
28
                 for (auto it : h[x]) {
29
                     auto [y, w] = ver[it];
30
                     if (w \&\& d[y] == -1) {
31
                         d[y] = d[x] + 1;
                         if (y == t) return true;
32
33
                         q.push(y);
34
                     }
35
                 }
36
37
             return false;
38
39
        T dfs(int u, int t, T f) {
40
            if (u == t) return f;
            auto r = f:
41
42
             for (int &i = cur[u]; i < h[u].size(); i++) {
43
                 auto j = h[u][i];
```

```
auto \&[v, c] = ver[j];
44
45
                 auto \&[u, rc] = ver[j \land 1];
46
                 if (c \&\& d[v] == d[u] + 1) {
47
                      auto a = dfs(v, t, std::min(r, c));
48
                      c -= a;
49
                      rc += a;
50
                      r -= a;
                      if (!r) return f;
51
52
                 }
53
             }
             return f - r;
54
55
        T work(int s, int t) {
56
57
             T ans = 0;
             while (bfs(s, t)) {
58
59
                 cur.assign(n, 0);
60
                 ans += dfs(s, t, inf);
61
62
             return ans;
        }
63
64
    using Flow = Flow_<int>;
```

预流推进 HLPP

理论最坏复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(N^2\sqrt{M})$,例题范围: $N=1200,\,m=1.2 imes10^5$ 。

```
template <typename T> struct PushRelabel {
 1
 2
        const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
 3
        const T INF = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f;
 4
        struct Edge {
 5
            int to, cap, flow, anti;
            Edge(int v = 0, int w = 0, int id = 0) : to(v), cap(w), flow(0), anti(id) {}
 6
 7
        };
 8
        vector<vector<Edge>> e;
 9
        vector<vector<int>> gap;
10
        vector<T> ex; // 超额流
        vector<bool> ingap;
11
12
        vector<int> h;
        int n, gobalcnt, maxH = 0;
13
14
        T maxflow = 0;
15
16
        PushRelabel(int n): n(n), e(n + 1), ex(n + 1), gap(n + 1) {}
        void addedge(int u, int v, int w) {
17
            e[u].push_back({v, w, (int)e[v].size()});
18
19
            e[v].push_back({u, 0, (int)e[u].size() - 1});
20
        void PushEdge(int u, Edge &edge) {
21
            int v = edge.to, d = min(ex[u], 1LL * edge.cap - edge.flow);
22
23
            ex[u] -= d;
            ex[v] += d;
24
            edge.flow += d;
25
26
            e[v][edge.anti].flow -= d;
```

```
if (h[v] != \inf \&\& d > 0 \&\& ex[v] == d \&\& !ingap[v]) {
27
28
                 ++gobalcnt;
29
                 gap[h[v]].push_back(v);
30
                 ingap[v] = 1;
31
            }
32
        }
        void PushPoint(int u) {
33
            for (auto k = e[u].begin(); k != e[u].end(); k++) {
34
                 if (h[k->to] + 1 == h[u] \& k->cap > k->flow) {
35
36
                     PushEdge(u, *k);
                     if (!ex[u]) break;
37
38
                 }
39
40
            if (!ex[u]) return;
            if (gap[h[u]].empty()) {
41
                 for (int i = h[u] + 1; i \leftarrow min(maxH, n); i++) {
42
43
                     for (auto v : gap[i]) {
                         ingap[v] = 0;
44
45
46
                     gap[i].clear();
47
                 }
48
            }
49
            h[u] = inf;
50
             for (auto [to, cap, flow, anti] : e[u]) {
                 if (cap > flow) {
51
52
                     h[u] = min(h[u], h[to] + 1);
53
                 }
54
            }
55
            if (h[u] >= n) return;
            maxH = max(maxH, h[u]);
56
57
            if (!ingap[u]) {
58
                 gap[h[u]].push_back(u);
59
                 ingap[u] = 1;
60
            }
61
62
        void init(int t, bool f = 1) {
             ingap.assign(n + 1, 0);
63
             for (int i = 1; i \le maxH; i++) {
64
65
                 gap[i].clear();
             }
66
             gobalcnt = 0, maxH = 0;
67
68
             queue<int> q;
69
            h.assign(n + 1, inf);
70
            h[t] = 0, q.push(t);
            while (q.size()) {
71
72
                 int u = q.front();
73
                 q.pop(), maxH = h[u];
74
                 for (auto &[v, cap, flow, anti] : e[u]) {
75
                     if (h[v] == \inf \&\& e[v][anti].cap > e[v][anti].flow) {
76
                         h[v] = h[u] + 1;
77
                         q.push(v);
78
                         if (f) {
79
                              gap[h[v]].push_back(v);
```

```
80
                               ingap[v] = 1;
 81
                          }
 82
                      }
 83
                  }
 84
              }
 85
         }
         T work(int s, int t) {
 86
 87
              init(t, 0);
 88
              if (h[s] == inf) return maxflow;
 89
              h[s] = n;
              ex[s] = INF;
 90
              ex[t] = -INF;
 91
              for (auto k = e[s].begin(); k != e[s].end(); k++) {
 92
 93
                  PushEdge(s, *k);
 94
              }
              while (maxH > 0) {
 95
 96
                  if (gap[maxH].empty()) {
 97
                      maxH--;
 98
                      continue;
 99
                  }
100
                  int u = gap[maxH].back();
101
                  gap[maxH].pop_back();
102
                  ingap[u] = 0;
                  PushPoint(u);
103
104
                  if (gobalcnt >= 10 * n) {
105
                      init(t);
106
                  }
107
              }
108
              ex[s] -= INF;
109
              ex[t] += INF;
              return maxflow = ex[t];
110
111
         }
112
     };
```

最小割

基础模型:构筑二分图,左半部 n 个点代表盈利项目,右半部 m 个点代表材料成本,收益为盈利之和减去成本之和,求最大收益。

建图:建立源点 S 向左半部连边,建立汇点 T 向右半部连边,如果某个项目需要某个材料,则新增一条容量 $+\infty$ 的跨部边。

割边:放弃某个项目则断开 S 至该项目的边,购买某个原料则断开该原料至 T 的边,最终的图一定不存在从 S 到 T 的路径,此时我们得到二分图的一个 S-T 割。此时最小割即为求解最大流,边权之和减去最大流即为最大收益。

```
1  signed main() {
2    int n, m;
3    cin >> n >> m;
4  
5    int S = n + m + 1, T = n + m + 2;
6    Flow flow(T);
7    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
8        int w;</pre>
```

```
cin >> w;
10
             flow.add(s, i, w);
11
         }
12
13
         int sum = 0;
         for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
14
15
             int x, y, w;
             cin >> x >> y >> w;
16
             flow.add(x, n + i, 1E18);
17
18
             flow.add(y, n + i, 1E18);
19
             flow.add(n + i, T, w);
20
             sum += w;
21
22
         cout << sum - flow.work(S, T) << endl;</pre>
23
    }
```

最小割树 Gomory-Hu Tree

无向连通图抽象出的一棵树,满足任意两点间的距离是他们的最小割。一共需要跑 n 轮最小割,总复杂度 $\mathcal{O}(N^3M)$,预处理最小割树上任意两点的距离 $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$ 。

过程:分治n轮,每一轮在图上随机选点,跑一轮最小割后连接树边;这一网络的残留网络会将剩余的点分为两组,根据分组分治。

```
void reset() { // struct需要额外封装退流
 2
        for (int i = 0; i < ver.size(); i += 2) {
 3
            ver[i].w += ver[i \land 1].w;
 4
            ver[i \land 1].w = 0;
 5
        }
 6
    }
 7
 8
    signed main() { // Gomory-Hu Tree
 9
        int n, m;
10
        cin >> n >> m;
11
12
        Flow<int> flow(n);
13
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
14
            int u, v, w;
15
            cin >> u >> v >> w;
16
            flow.add(u, v, w);
17
            flow.add(v, u, w);
18
        }
19
20
        vector<int> vis(n + 1), fa(n + 1);
        vector ans(n + 1, vector<int>(n + 1, 1E9)); // N^2 枚举出全部答案
21
22
        vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> adj(n + 1);
23
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) { // 分治 n 轮
24
            int s = 0; // 本质是在树上随机选点、跑最小割后连边
25
            for (; s <= n; s++) {
26
                if (fa[s] != s) break;
27
            }
28
            int t = fa[s];
```

```
29
30
            int ans = flow.work(s, t); // 残留网络将点集分为两组, 分治
31
            adj[s].push_back({t, ans});
32
            adj[t].push_back({s, ans});
33
34
            vis.assign(n + 1, 0);
35
            auto dfs = [\&] (auto dfs, int u) -> void {
36
                 vis[u] = 1;
                 for (auto it : flow.h[u]) {
37
38
                     auto [v, c] = flow.ver[it];
39
                     if (c && !vis[v]) {
                         dfs(dfs, v);
40
41
                     }
42
                 }
43
            };
            dfs(dfs, s);
44
45
            for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {
46
                 if (vis[j] && fa[j] == t) {
47
                     fa[j] = s;
48
                 }
49
             }
50
        }
51
52
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
53
             auto dfs = [\&] (auto dfs, int u, int fa, int c) -> void {
54
                 ans[i][u] = c;
55
                 for (auto [v, w] : adj[u]) {
56
                     if (v == fa) continue;
57
                     dfs(dfs, v, u, min(c, w));
58
                 }
59
            };
60
            dfs(dfs, i, -1, 1E9);
61
        }
62
63
        int q;
        cin >> q;
65
        while (q--) {
66
            int u, v;
            cin >> u >> v;
            cout << ans[u][v] << "\n"; // 预处理答数组
69
        }
70
    }
```

费用流

给定一个带费用的网络,规定 (u,v) 间的费用为 $f(u,v) \times w(u,v)$,求解该网络中总花费最小的最大流称之为**最小 费用最大流**。总时间复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(NMf)$,其中 f 代表最大流。

```
1 struct MinCostFlow {
2    using LL = long long;
3    using PII = pair<LL, int>;
4    const LL INF = numeric_limits<LL>::max();
```

```
5
        struct Edge {
 6
             int v, c, f;
 7
             Edge(int v, int c, int f) : v(v), c(c), f(f) {}
 8
        };
 9
        const int n;
10
        vector<Edge> e;
11
        vector<vector<int>> g;
12
        vector<LL> h, dis;
13
        vector<int> pre;
14
        MinCostFlow(int n) : n(n), g(n) {}
15
        void add(int u, int v, int c, int f) { // c 流量, f 费用
16
             // \text{ if } (f < 0)  {
17
                    g[u].push_back(e.size());
18
             //
19
             //
                    e.emplace_back(v, 0, f);
20
            //
                    g[v].push_back(e.size());
21
                    e.emplace_back(u, c, -f);
             //
             // } else {
22
23
                 g[u].push_back(e.size());
24
                 e.emplace_back(v, c, f);
25
                 g[v].push_back(e.size());
26
                 e.emplace_back(u, 0, -f);
27
             // }
        }
28
29
         bool dijkstra(int s, int t) {
30
            dis.assign(n, INF);
31
             pre.assign(n, -1);
32
             priority_queue<PII, vector<PII>, greater<PII>>> que;
33
             dis[s] = 0;
34
             que.emplace(0, s);
35
             while (!que.empty()) {
                 auto [d, u] = que.top();
36
37
                 que.pop();
38
                 if (dis[u] < d) continue;</pre>
39
                 for (int i : g[u]) {
40
                     auto [v, c, f] = e[i];
                     if (c > 0 \&\& dis[v] > d + h[u] - h[v] + f) {
41
42
                         dis[v] = d + h[u] - h[v] + f;
43
                         pre[v] = i;
44
                         que.emplace(dis[v], v);
45
                     }
46
                 }
47
             }
48
             return dis[t] != INF;
49
50
         pair<int, LL> flow(int s, int t) {
51
             int flow = 0;
52
            LL cost = 0;
53
            h.assign(n, 0);
54
             while (dijkstra(s, t)) {
55
                 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) h[i] += dis[i];
                 int aug = numeric_limits<int>::max();
56
57
                 for (int i = t; i != s; i = e[pre[i] \land 1].v) aug = min(aug, e[pre[i]].c);
```

```
58
                 for (int i = t; i != s; i = e[pre[i] \land 1].v) {
59
                     e[pre[i]].c -= aug;
60
                     e[pre[i] \land 1].c += aug;
61
                 }
62
                 flow += aug;
                 cost += LL(aug) * h[t];
63
64
65
            return {flow, cost};
66
        }
67 };
```

/END/