

# Fluxo Máximo (1)

Zenilton Patrocínio

# Rede de Fluxo

Uma rede de fluxo é um grafo direcionado e ponderado  $G = (V, E)$  em que se associa a cada aresta  $e \in E$  um valor de capacidade  $u(e) > 0$ .

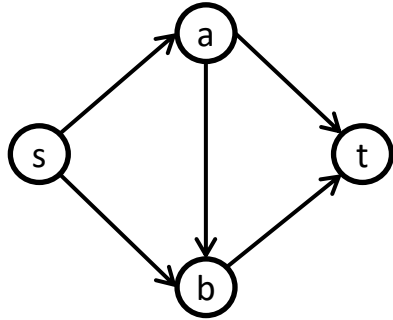
Existem dois vértices especiais em uma rede de fluxo:

- **Vértice  $s$ :** “*source*” (ou fonte) que representa a origem fluxo; e
- **Vértice  $t$ :** “*terminal*” (ou sumidouro) que representa o destino do fluxo.

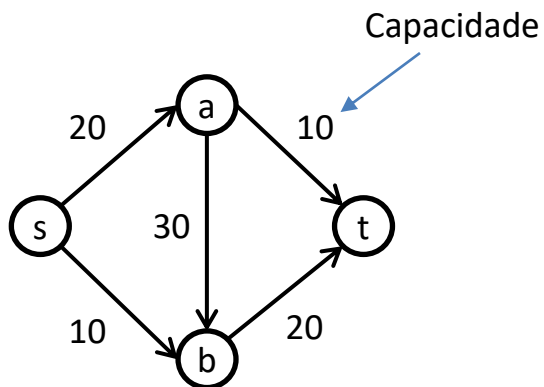
Os demais nós da rede são denominados nós internos.

Assume-se que não há arestas entrando em  $s$  nem saindo de  $t$ , que todo vértice possui pelo menos uma aresta incidente a ele e que as capacidades são inteiras.

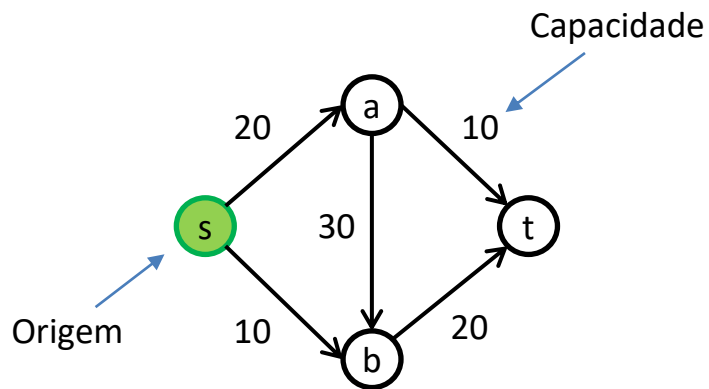
# Rede de Fluxo – Exemplo



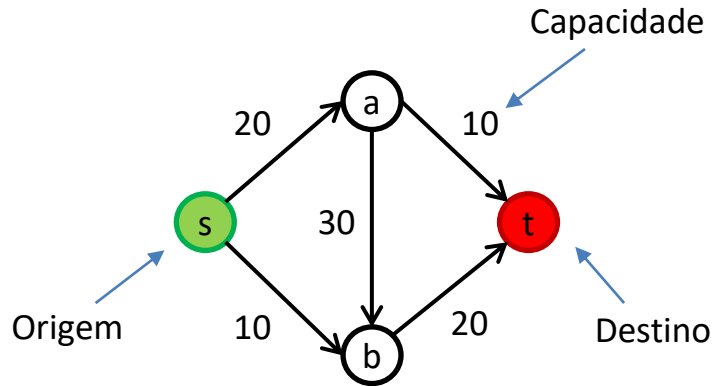
# Rede de Fluxo – Exemplo



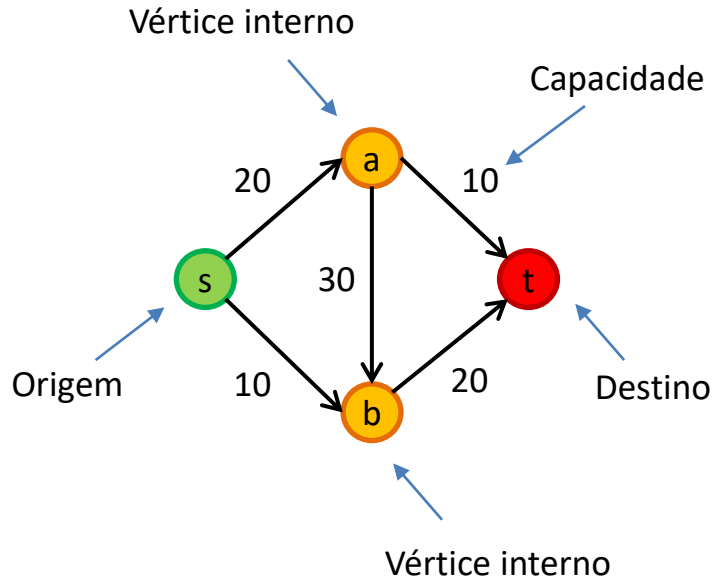
# Rede de Fluxo – Exemplo



# Rede de Fluxo – Exemplo



# Rede de Fluxo – Exemplo



# Fluxo

Um fluxo  $f$  de  $s$  a  $t$  em uma rede é uma função que associa a cada aresta  $e \in E$  um número real não negativo  $f(e)$  satisfazendo às seguintes condições:

- **Condição de capacidade:** Para toda aresta  $e \in E$ , seu valor de fluxo é não negativo e não pode exercer sua capacidade, isto é,

$$0 \leq f(e) \leq u(e)$$

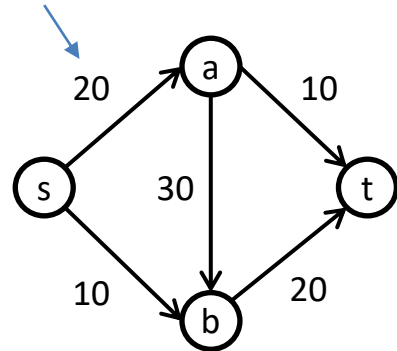
- **Condição de conservação:** Para todo vértice interno  $v$ , a soma dos fluxos das arestas que entram em  $v$  é igual ao total de fluxo das arestas que saem de  $v$ , isto é,

$$\sum_{e \in \Gamma^-(v)} f(e) = \sum_{e \in \Gamma^+(v)} f(e)$$



# Fluxo – Exemplo

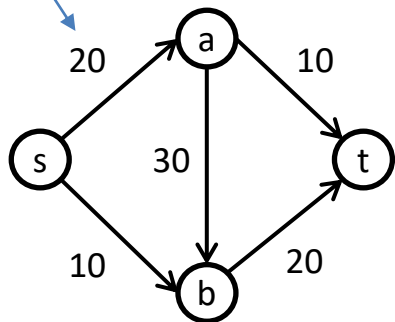
Capacidade



**Rede de Fluxo**

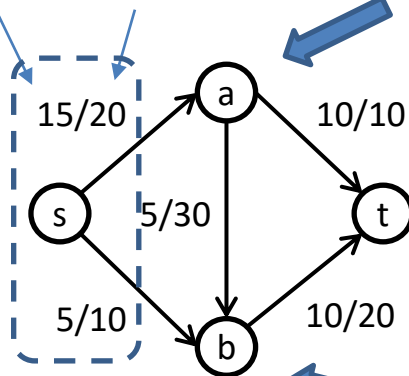
# Fluxo – Exemplo

Capacidade



Rede de Fluxo

Fluxo / Capacidade



**Fluxo = 20**

Fluxo Viável

$$\sum_{e \in \Gamma^-(a)} f(e) = \sum_{e \in \Gamma^+(a)} f(e)$$

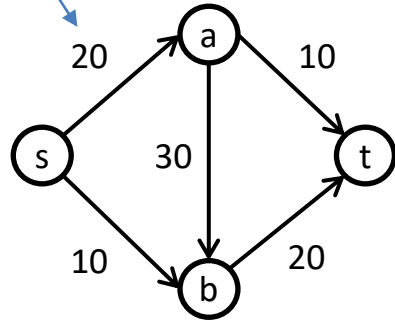


Valor total do fluxo  
=  
Fluxo que sai da origem

$$\sum_{e \in \Gamma^-(b)} f(e) = \sum_{e \in \Gamma^+(b)} f(e)$$

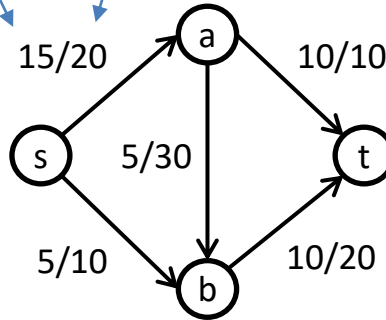
# Fluxo – Exemplo

Capacidade



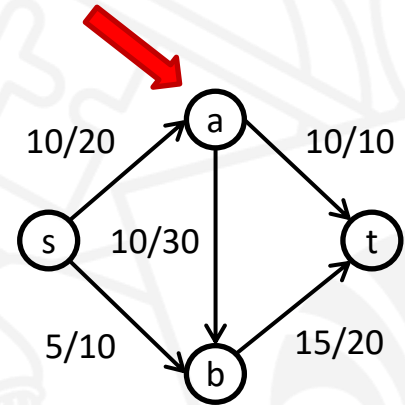
Rede de Fluxo

Fluxo / Capacidade



Fluxo Viável

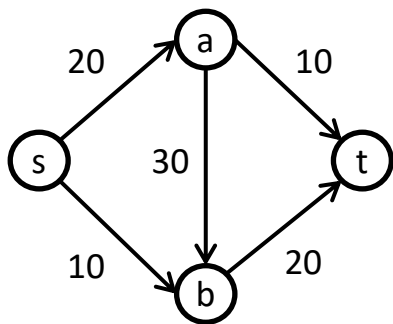
$$\sum_{e \in \Gamma^-(a)} f(e) \neq \sum_{e \in \Gamma^+(a)} f(e)$$



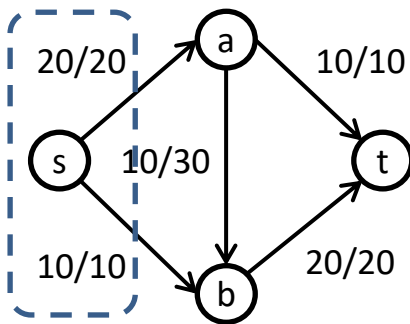
Fluxo Inviável

# Fluxo Máximo

Dada uma rede, o problema de fluxo máximo consiste em determinar o maior valor de fluxo viável entre a fonte **s** e o sumidouro **t**.



**Rede de Fluxo**



**Fluxo Máximo**



**Fluxo Máximo = 30**

# Método de Ford-Fulkerson



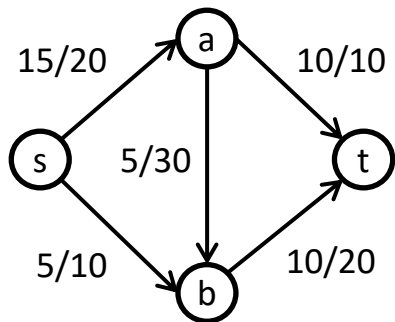
# Rede Residual

Dado um fluxo  $f$  em uma rede  $G = (V, E)$ , a **rede residual**  $G'(f)$  é um grafo direcionado ponderado que:

- Possui os mesmos vértices que  $G$ , isto é,  $V(G') = V(G)$ ;
- Para toda aresta  $e = (v, w) \in E$  tal que  $f(e) < u(e)$ ,  $G'(f)$  contém a **aresta direta  $(v, w)$**  com capacidade (residual) igual a  **$u_r(e) = u(e) - f(e)$** ;
- Para toda aresta  $e = (v, w) \in E$  tal que  $f(e) > 0$ ,  $G'(f)$  contém a **aresta reversa  $(w, v)$**  com capacidade (residual) igual a  **$u_r(e) = f(e)$** .

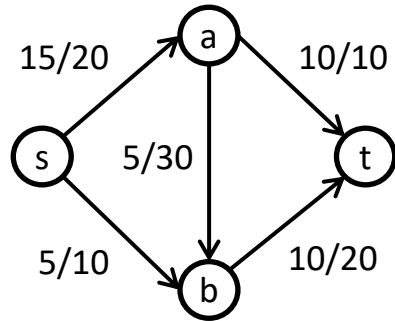
Um caminho na rede residual saindo da fonte  $s$  até o sumidouro  $t$  é chamado de **caminho aumentante** (ou caminho de aumento de fluxo).

# Rede Residual – Exemplo

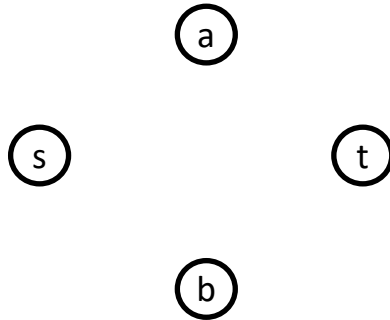


**Fluxo Viável**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo



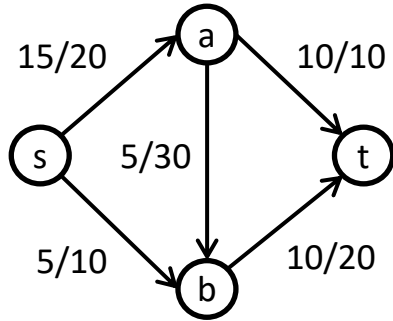
**Fluxo Viável**



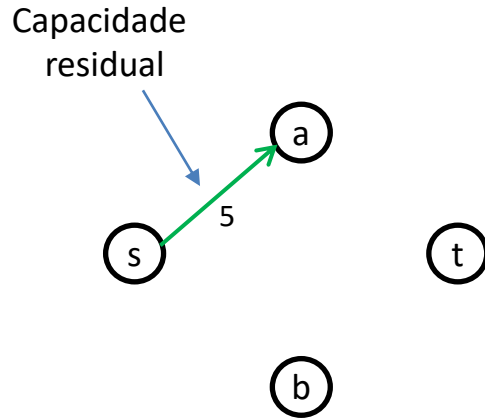
**Rede Residual**



# Rede Residual – Exemplo

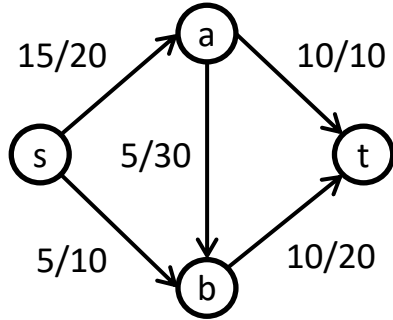


**Fluxo Viável**

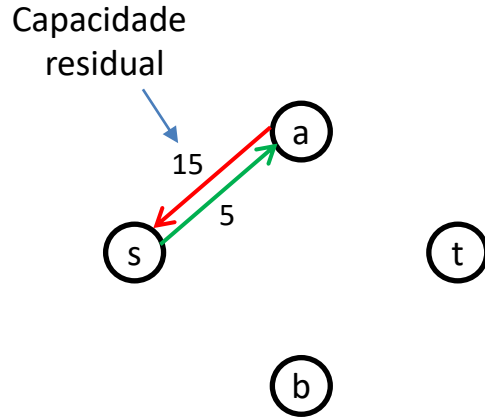


**Rede Residual**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo

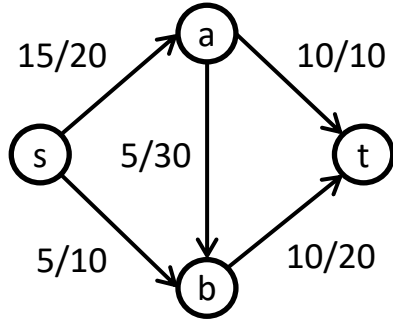


**Fluxo Viável**

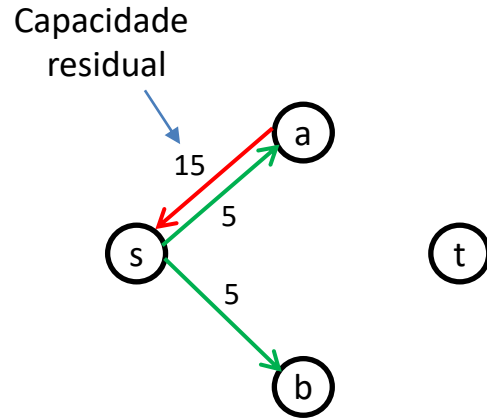


**Rede Residual**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo

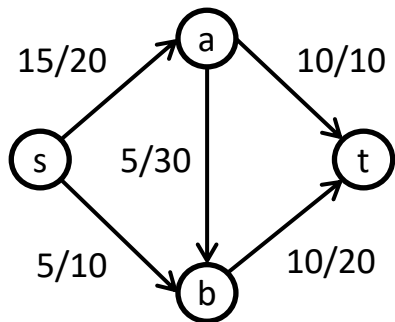


**Fluxo Viável**

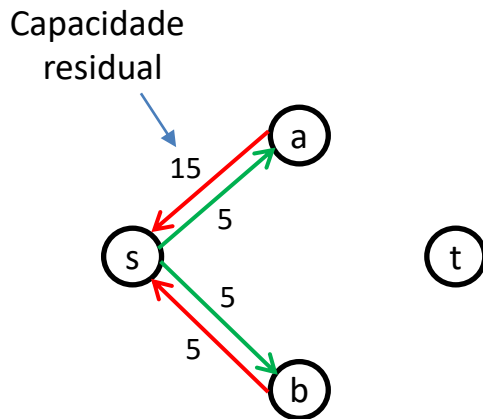


**Rede Residual**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo

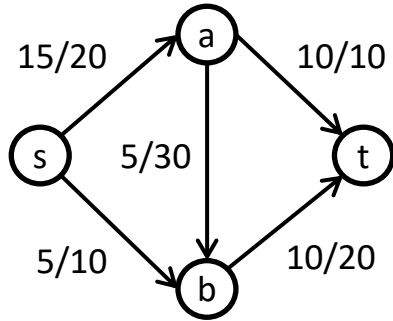


**Fluxo Viável**

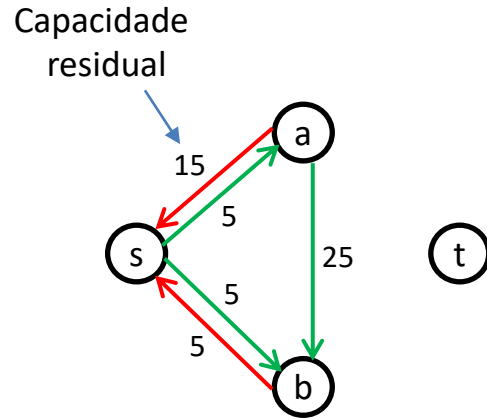


**Rede Residual**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo

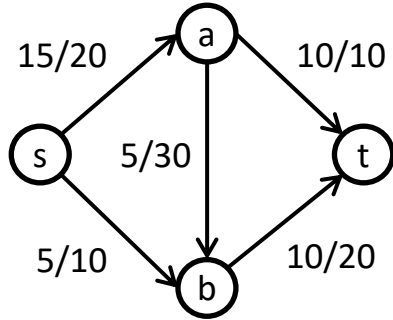


**Fluxo Viável**

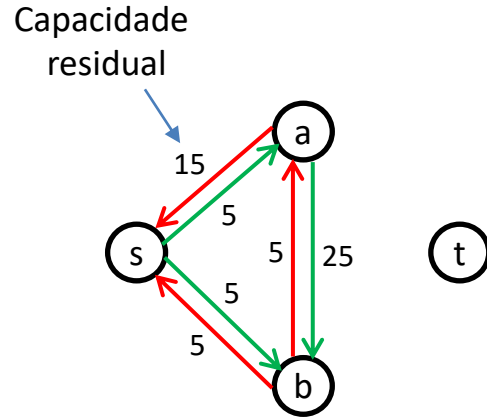


**Rede Residual**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo

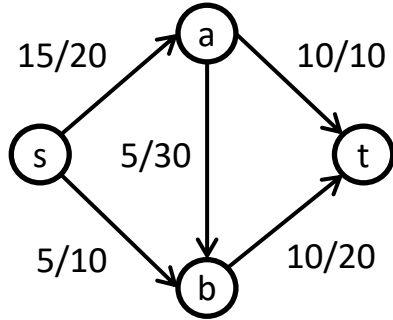


**Fluxo Viável**

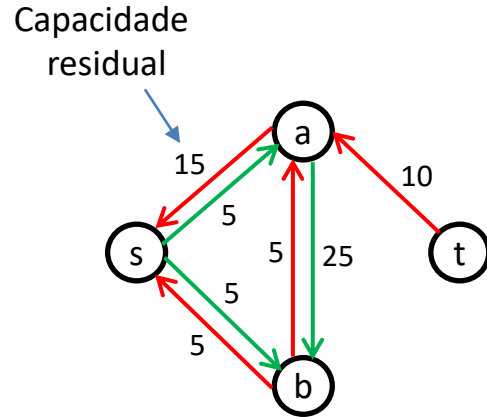


**Rede Residual**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo

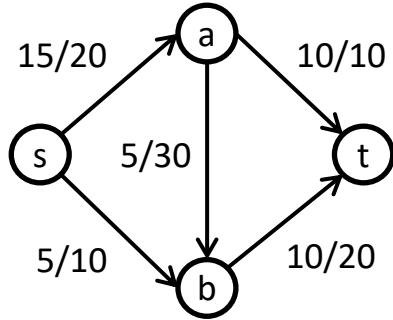


**Fluxo Viável**



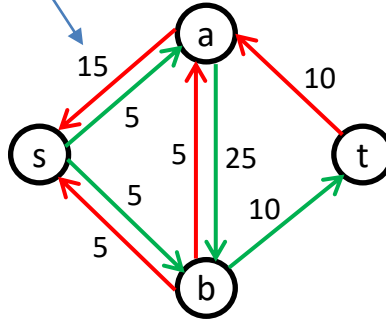
**Rede Residual**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo



**Fluxo Viável**

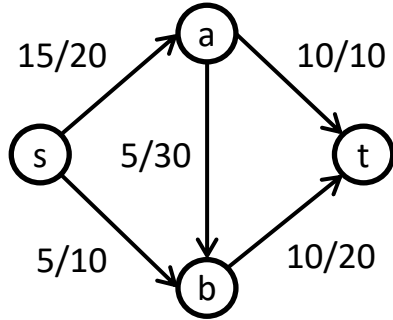
Capacidade residual



**Rede Residual**

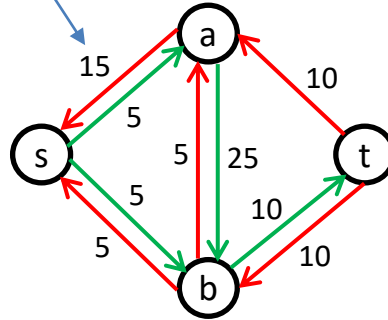


# Rede Residual – Exemplo



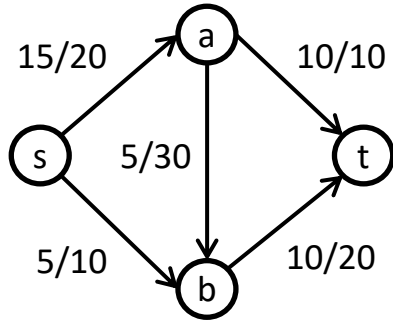
**Fluxo Viável**

Capacidade residual



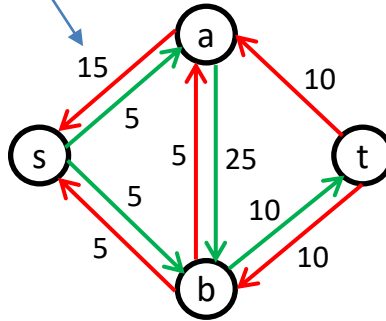
**Rede Residual**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo

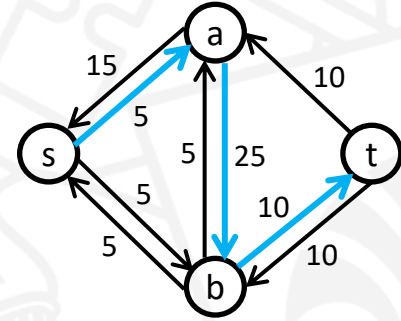


**Fluxo Viável**

Capacidade residual

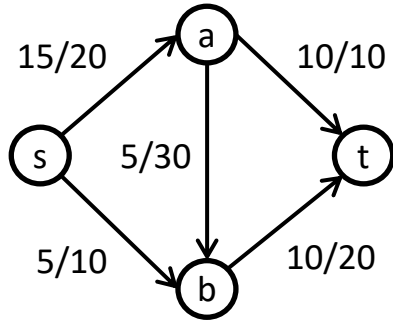


**Rede Residual**



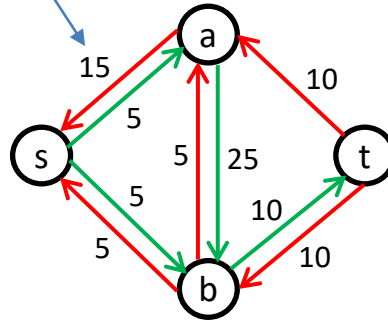
**Caminho Aumentante**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo



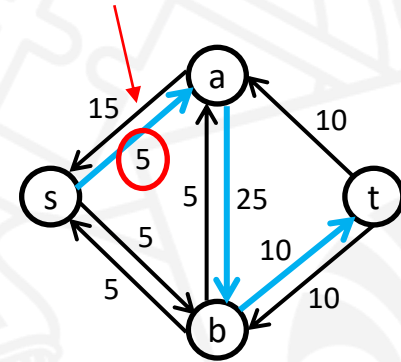
**Fluxo Viável**

Capacidade residual



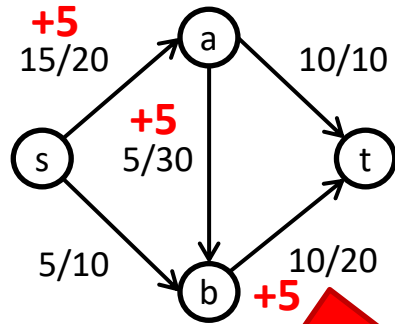
**Rede Residual**

Menor capacidade do caminho aumentante – “Gargalo” ou  $\Delta$



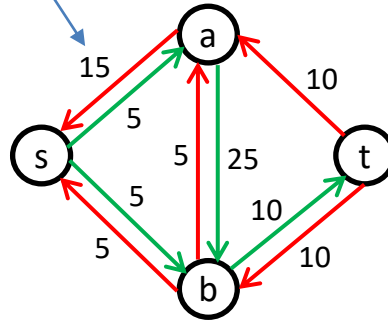
**Caminho Aumentante**

# Rede Residual – Exemplo



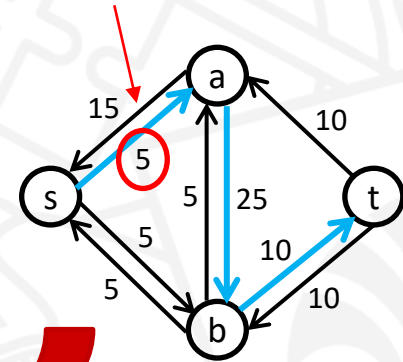
Fluxo Viável

Capacidade residual



Rede Residual

Menor capacidade do caminho  
aumentante – “Gargalo” ou  $\Delta$

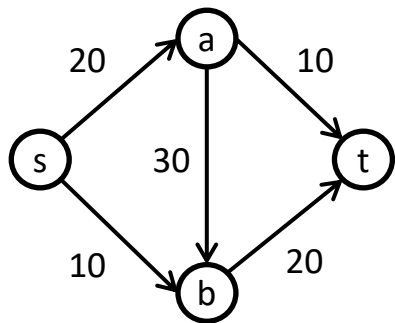


Caminho Aumentante

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Algoritmo

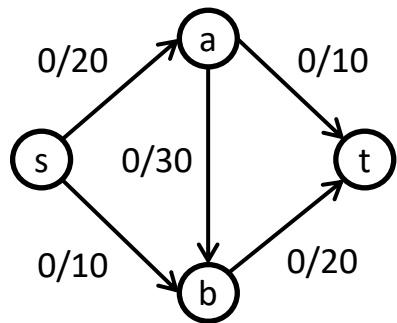
1. para toda aresta  $e \in E(G)$  faça  $f(e) \leftarrow 0$ ; // Inicializar fluxo
2. Construir a rede residual  $G'(f)$  // Construir rede residual inicial
3. enquanto existir algum caminho aumentante  $P$  em  $G'(f)$  efetuar
  - a.  $\Delta = \min \{ u_r(e) \mid e \in P \}$ ; // Determinar “gargalo” de  $P$
  - b. para cada aresta  $(v, w) \in P$  faça
    - i. se  $(v, w)$  for aresta direta então  
 $f(v, w) \leftarrow f(v, w) + \Delta$  // Aumentar fluxo
    - ii. senão  
 $f(w, v) \leftarrow f(w, v) - \Delta$  // Reduzir fluxo
  - c. Atualizar a rede residual  $G'(f)$  // Construir nova rede residual

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



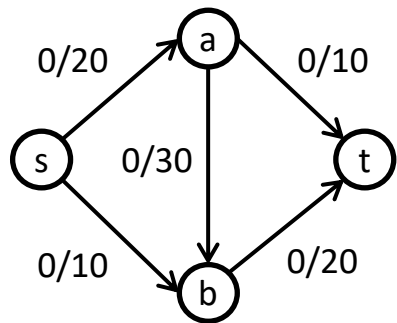
**Rede de Fluxo**

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

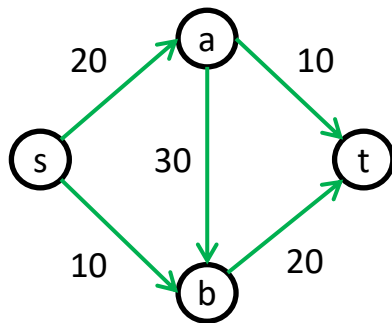


**Fluxo Viável**

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



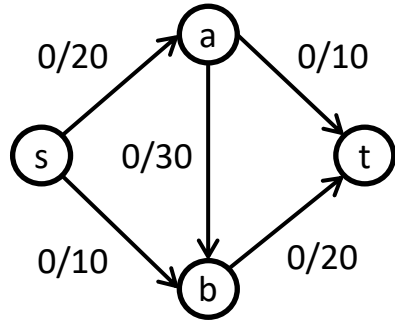
**Fluxo Viável**



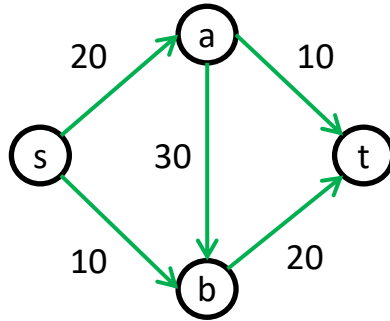
**Rede Residual**



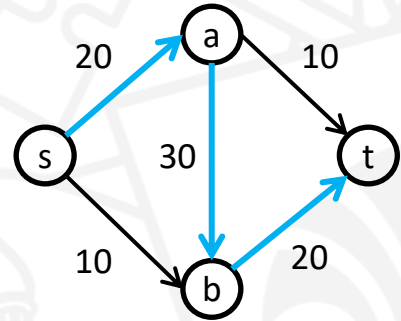
# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



**Fluxo Viável**

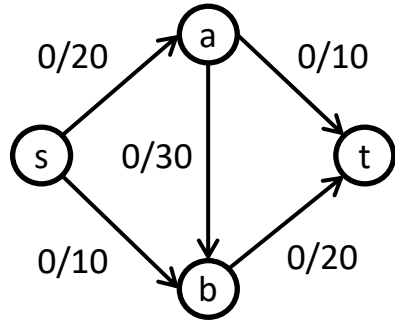


**Rede Residual**

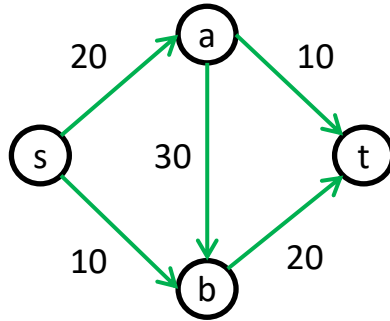


**Caminho Aumentante**

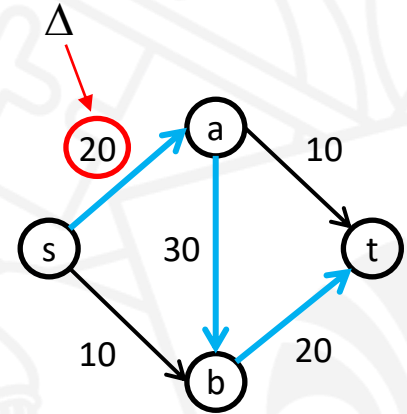
# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



**Fluxo Viável**

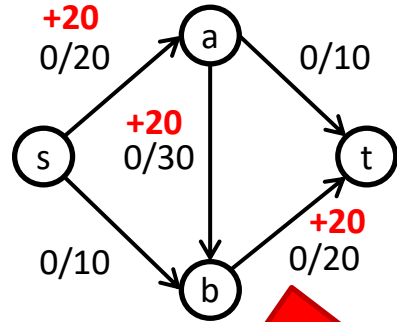


**Rede Residual**

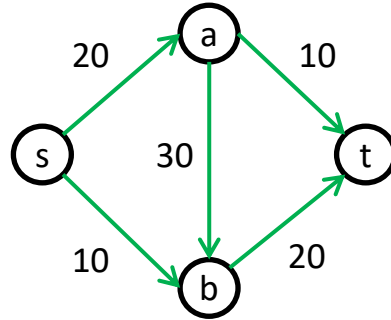


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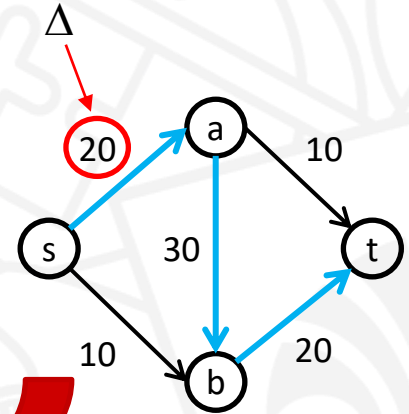
# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

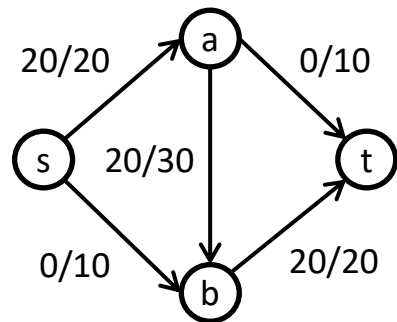


Rede Residual



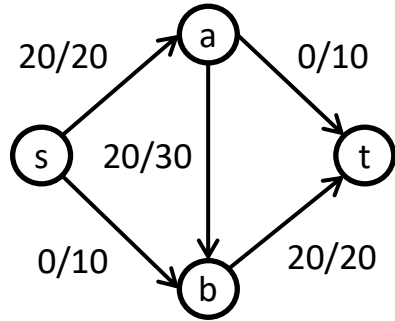
Caminho Aumentante

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

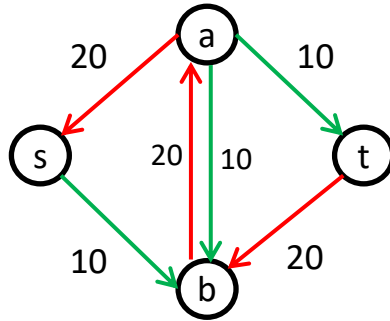


**Fluxo Viável**

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

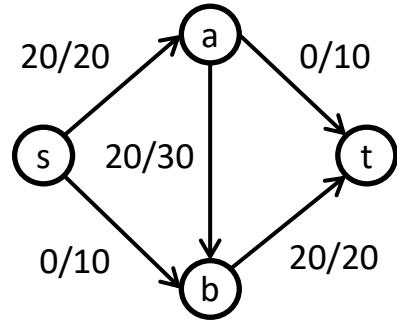


**Fluxo Viável**

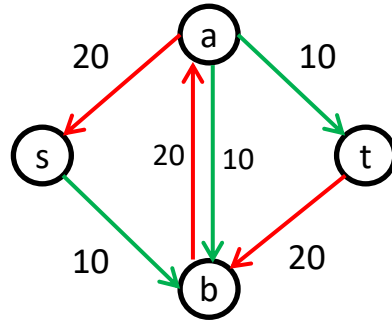


**Rede Residual**

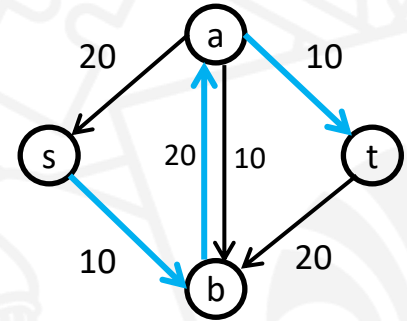
# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



**Fluxo Viável**

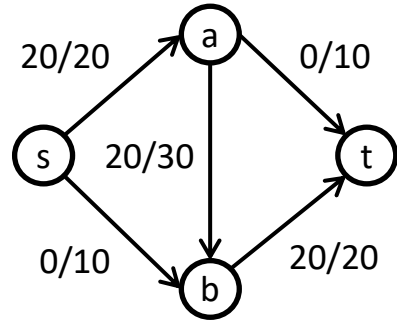


**Rede Residual**

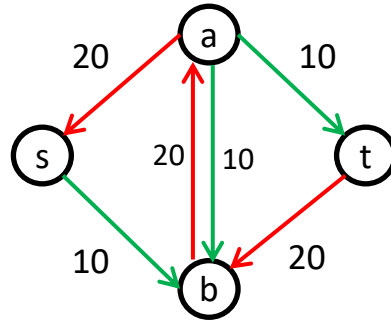


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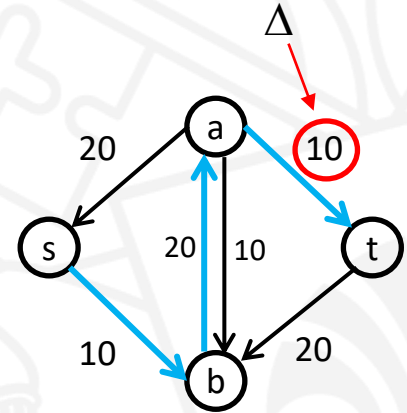
# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



**Fluxo Viável**

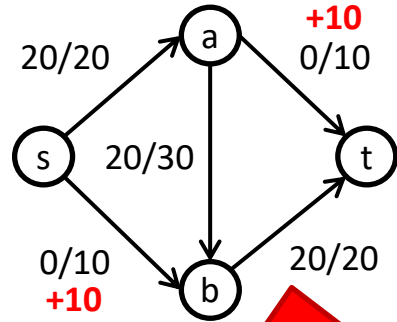


**Rede Residual**

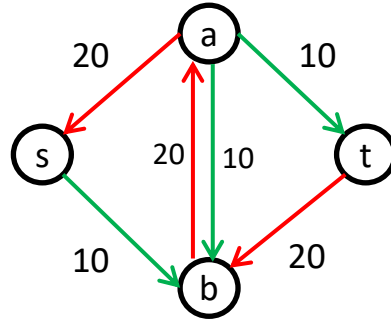


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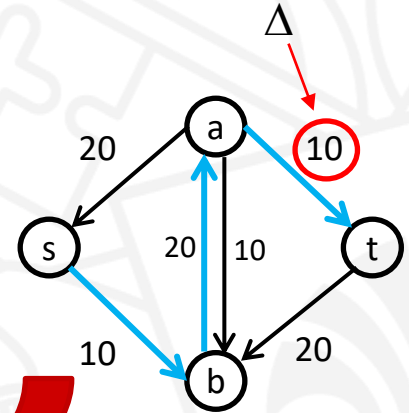
# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável



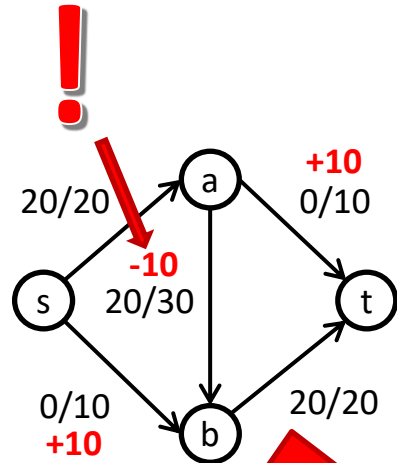
Rede Residual



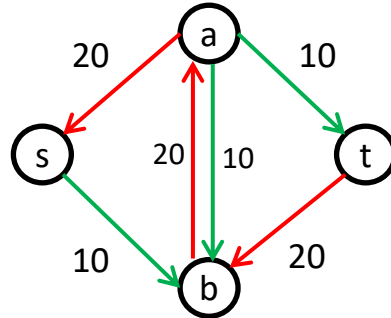
Caminho Aumentante



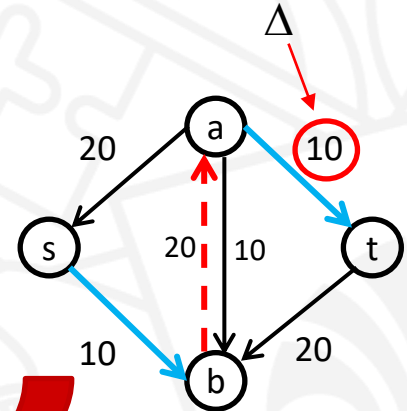
# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

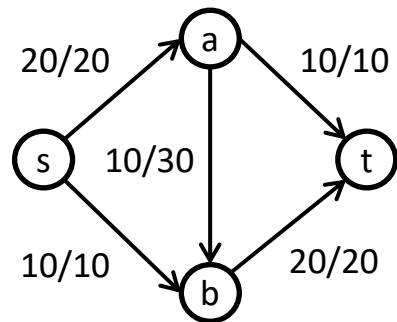


Rede Residual



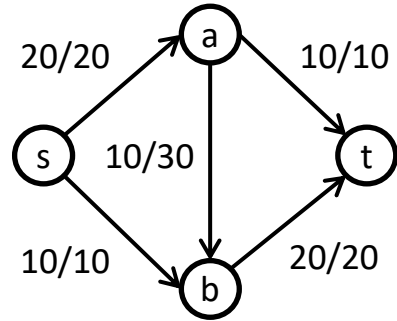
Caminho Aumentante

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

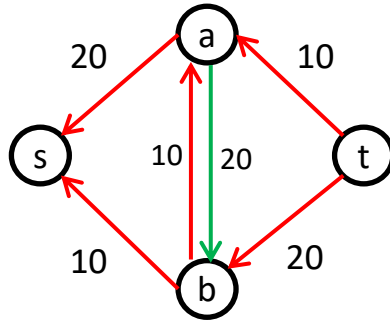


**Fluxo Viável**

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

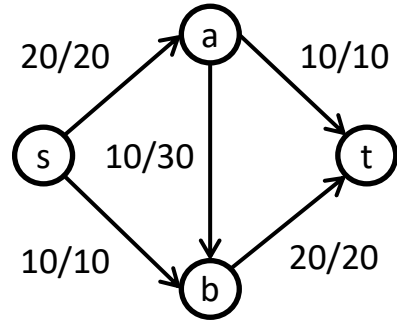


**Fluxo Viável**

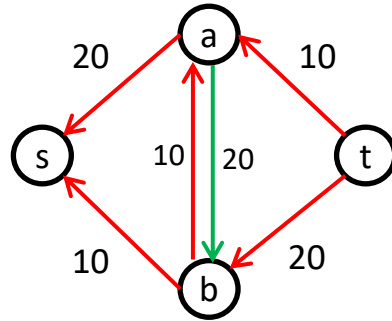


**Rede Residual**

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



**Fluxo Viável**

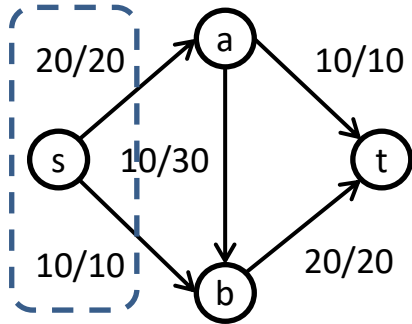


**Rede Residual**

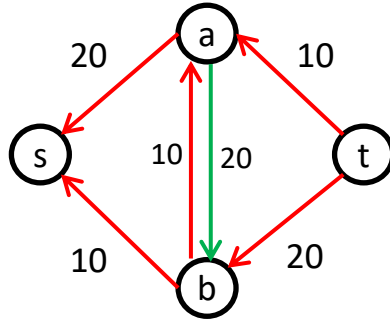


Não existe caminho  
aumentante

# Método Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



**Fluxo Viável**



**Rede Residual**



Não existe caminho  
aumentante

Fluxo máximo = 30

# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo

# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo

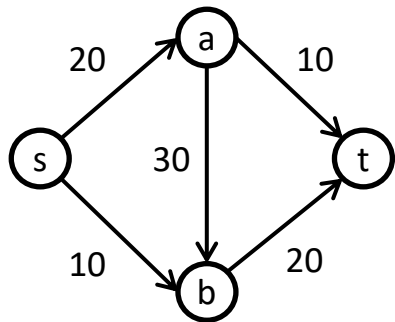
Dada uma rede  $G = (V, E)$  e um subconjunto  $S \subset V$ , tal que a fonte  $s \in S$  e o sumidouro  $t \notin S$ .

O corte( $S$ ) – chamado de corte  $s$ - $t$  da rede de fluxo – contém as arestas  $(v, w)$  em que vértice  $v \in S$  e o vértice  $w \notin S$ .

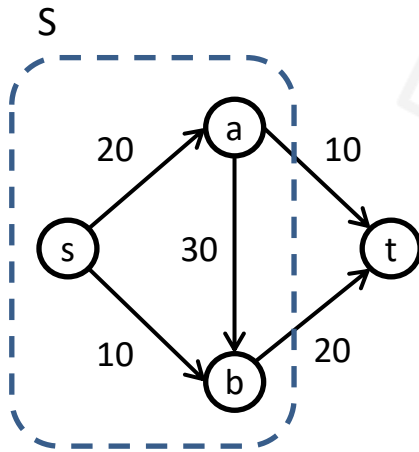
A capacidade do corte( $S$ ) é dada pela soma das capacidades de suas arestas.

**TEOREMA:** Em qualquer rede de fluxo, o valor do fluxo máximo entre a fonte  $s$  e o sumidouro  $t$  é igual à capacidade do corte  $s$ - $t$  mínimo da rede.

# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo

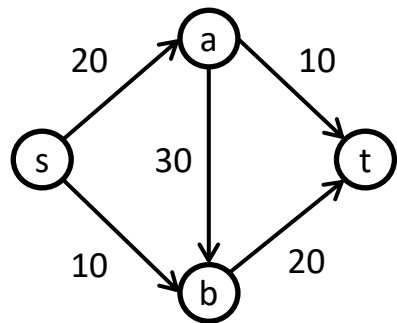


**Rede de Fluxo**

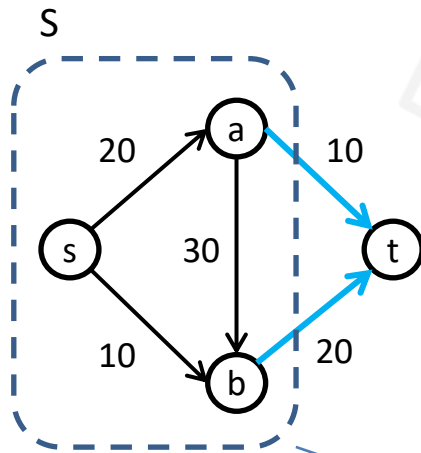




# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo

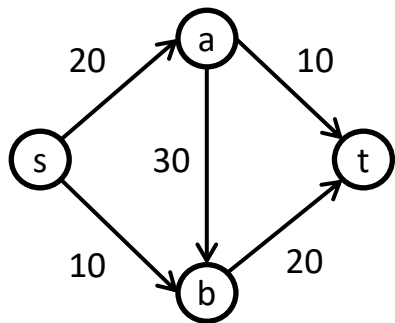


**Rede de Fluxo**

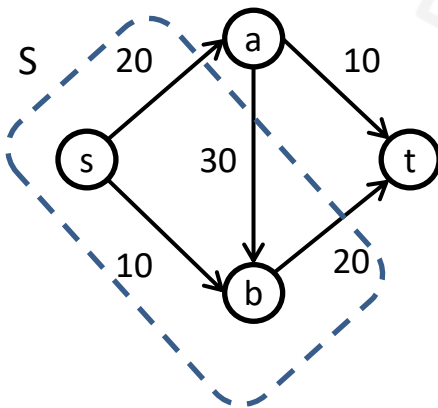


Capacidade corte(S) = 30

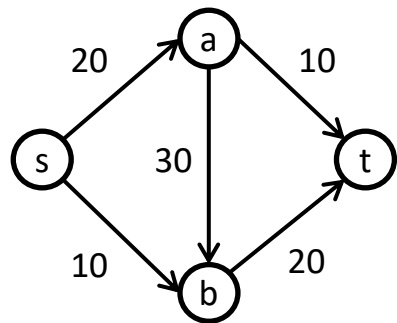
# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo



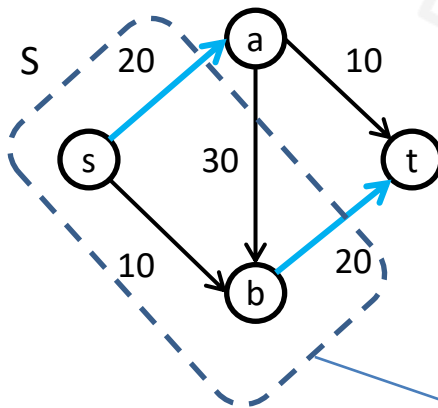
**Rede de Fluxo**



# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo

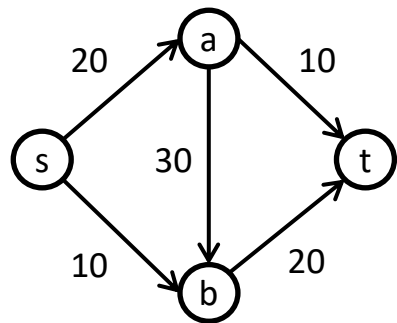


**Rede de Fluxo**

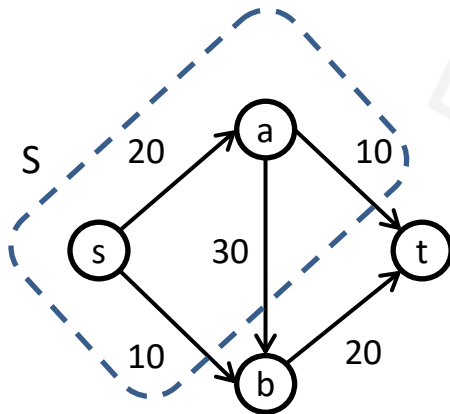


Capacidade corte(S) = 40

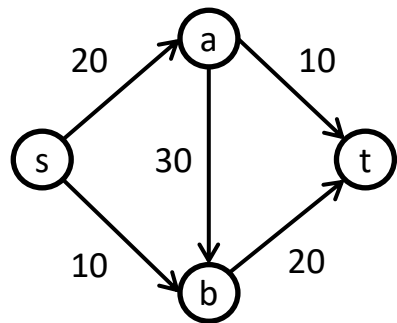
# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo



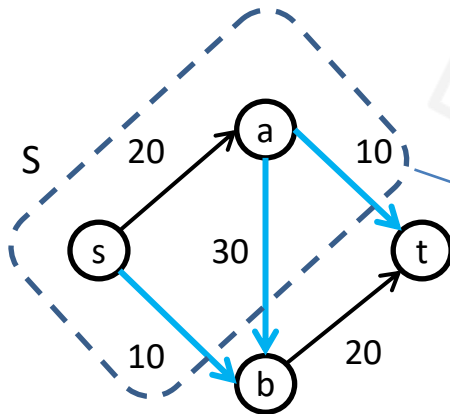
**Rede de Fluxo**



# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo

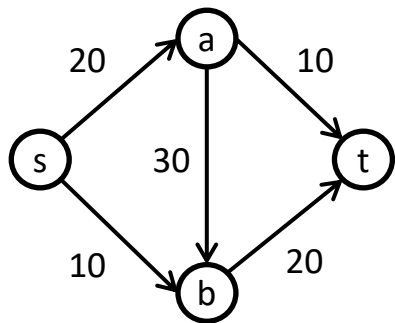


Rede de Fluxo

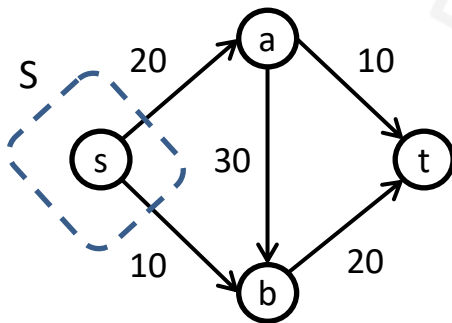


Capacidade corte( $S$ ) = 50

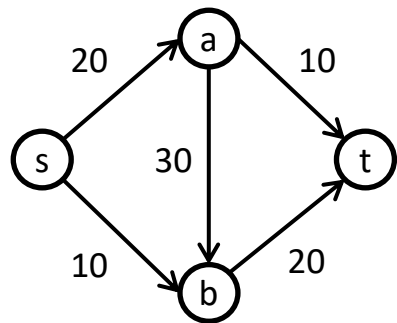
# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo



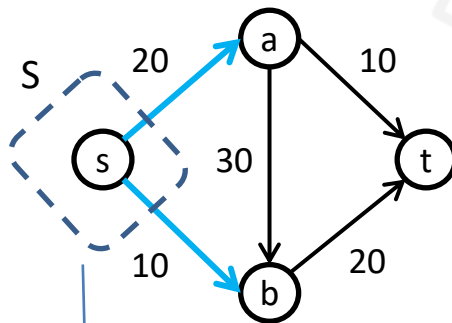
Rede de Fluxo



# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo

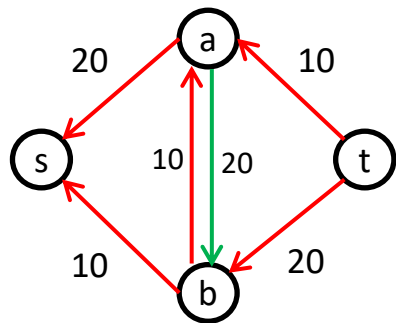


**Rede de Fluxo**



Capacidade corte( $S$ ) = 30

# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo



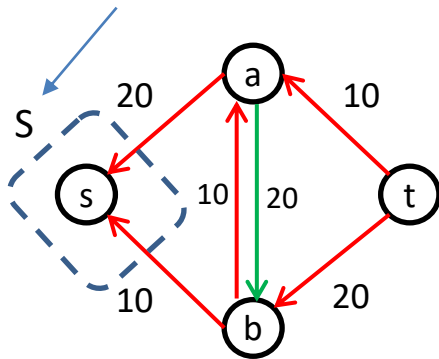
**Rede Residual**

Fluxo máximo = 30



# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo

Na solução ótima,  $S$  é o conjunto dos elementos alcançáveis a partir da fonte  $s$

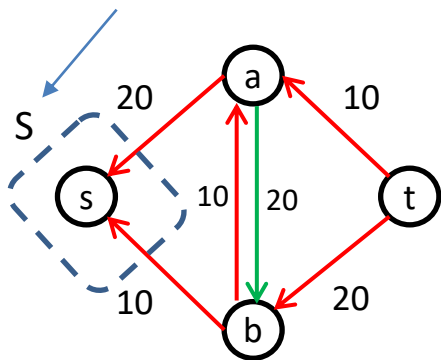


**Rede Residual**

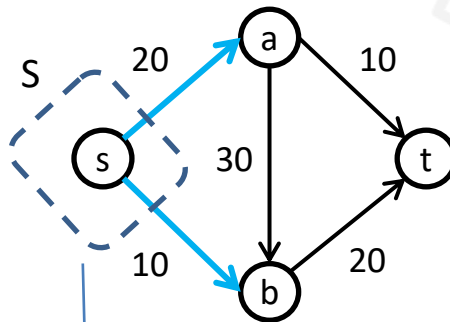
Fluxo máximo = 30

# Teorema do Fluxo Máximo e Corte Mínimo

Na solução ótima,  $S$  é o conjunto dos elementos alcançáveis a partir da fonte  $s$



**Rede Residual**



Capacidade corte( $S$ ) = 30

Fluxo máximo = 30

