

Fluxo Máximo (2)

Zenilton Patrocínio

Método de Ford-Fulkerson – Análise

Complexidade do método de Ford-Fulkerson

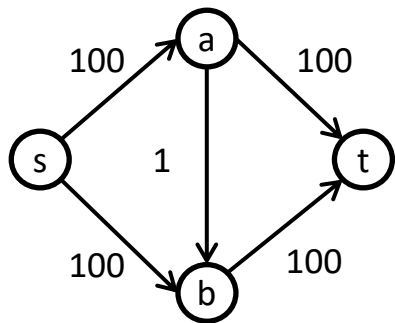
1. para toda aresta $e \in E(G)$ faça $f(e) \leftarrow 0$; // Inicializar fluxo
 2. Construir a rede residual $G'(f)$ // Construir rede residual inicial
 3. enquanto existir algum caminho aumentante P em $G'(f)$ efetuar
 - a. $\Delta = \min \{ u_r(e) \mid e \in P \}$; // Determinar “gargalo” de P
 - 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
- No máximo f repetições
- $\rightarrow 0(m)$
 $\rightarrow 0(m)$
 $\rightarrow 0(m)$
 $\rightarrow 0(1)$
 $\rightarrow 0(1)$
 $\rightarrow 0(1)$
 $\rightarrow 0(m)$
 $\rightarrow 0(m)$
- $0(mf)$

Método de Ford-Fulkerson – Análise

Complexidade do método de Ford-Fulkerson

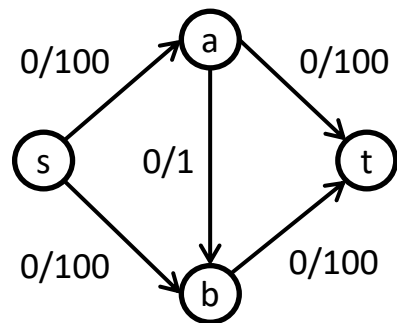
1. para toda aresta $e \in E(G)$ $\rightarrow O(m)$
 2. Construir a rede residual $G'(f)$ $\rightarrow O(m)$
 3. enquanto $e \in E(G)$ $\rightarrow O(m)$
 - a. $\Delta = \min_{e \in E(G)} \{c_e - f_e\}$ $\rightarrow O(m)$
 - b. para cada aresta $e \in E(G)$
 - i. se $f_e < c_e$ $\rightarrow O(1)$
 - ii. se $f_e > 0$ $\rightarrow O(1)$
 - c. Atualizar a rede residual $G'(f)$ $\rightarrow O(m)$
- Com capacidades inteiras é $O(m f)$,
sendo $m = |E(G)|$, f = fluxo máximo
- $\left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow O(m) \\ \rightarrow O(m) \\ \rightarrow O(m) \\ \rightarrow O(m) \\ \rightarrow O(m) \end{array} \right\} O(m f)$
- // Reduzir fluxo $\rightarrow O(1)$
// Construir nova rede residual $\rightarrow O(m)$

Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



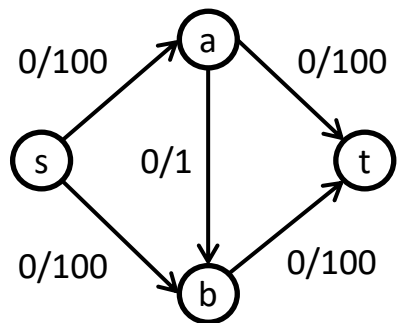
Rede de Fluxo

Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

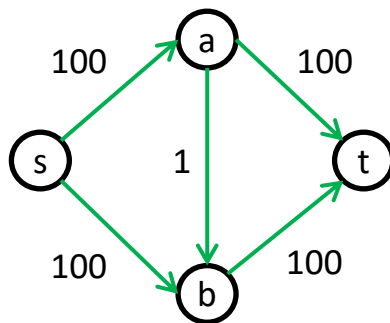


Fluxo Viável

Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

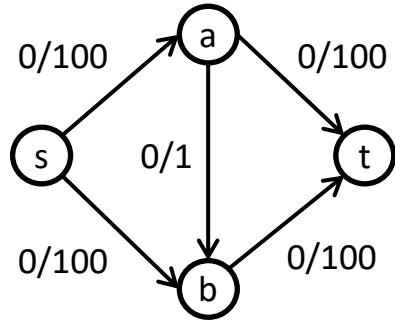


Fluxo Viável

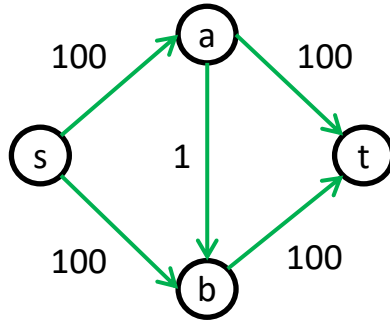


Rede Residual

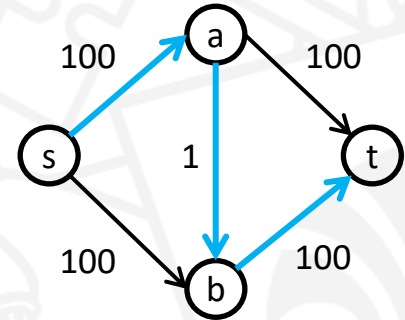
Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

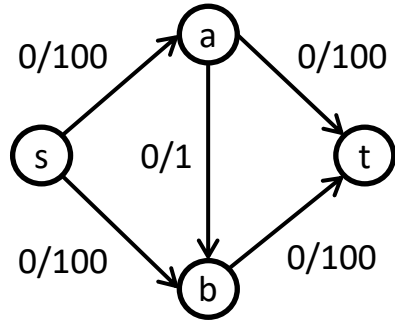


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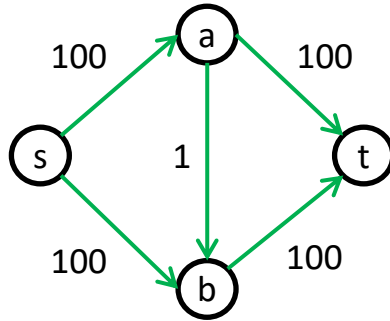


Caminho Aumentante

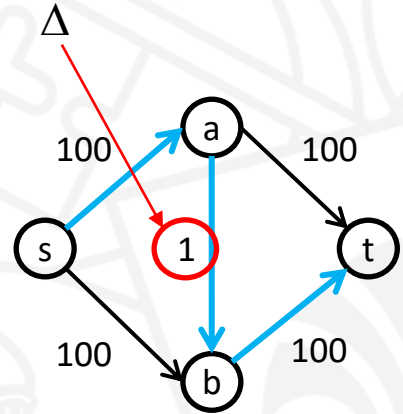
Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

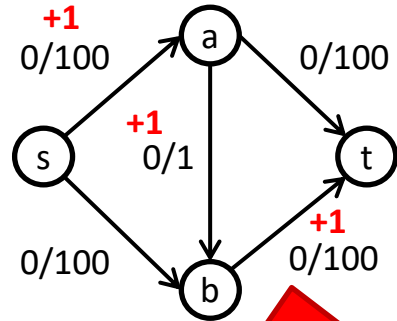


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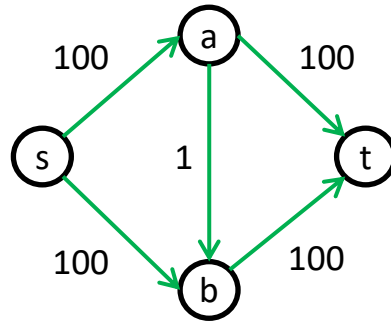


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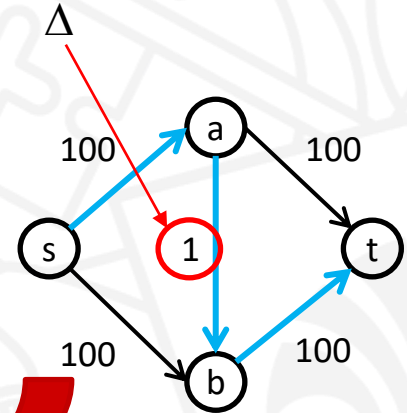
Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

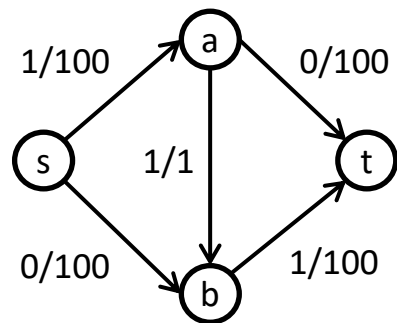


Rede Residual



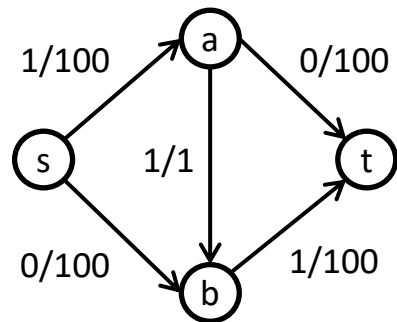
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Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

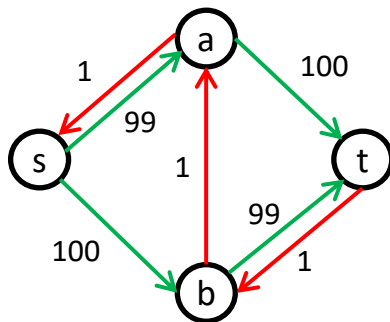


Fluxo Viável

Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

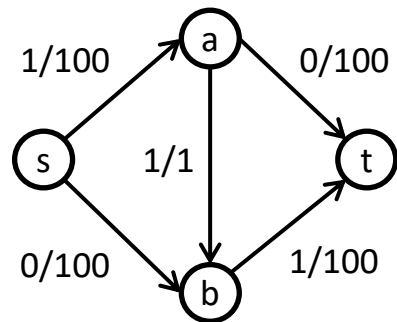


Fluxo Viável

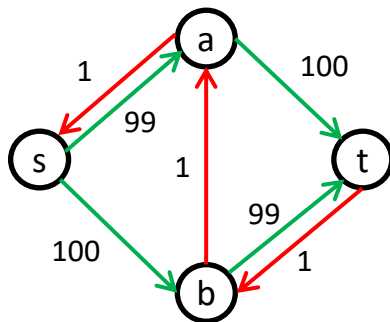


Rede Residual

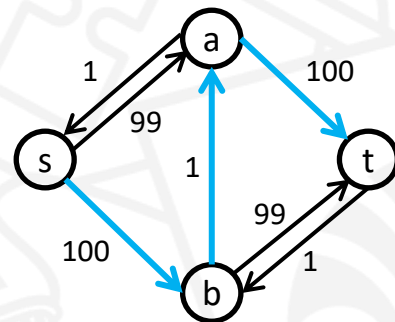
Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

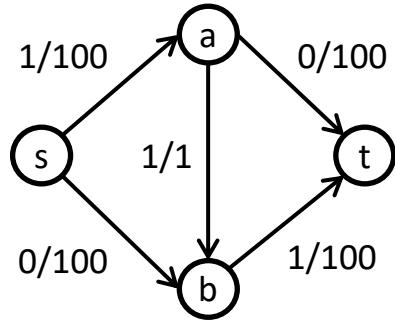


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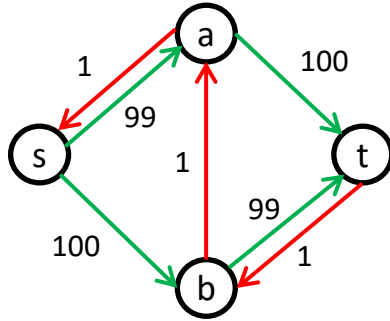


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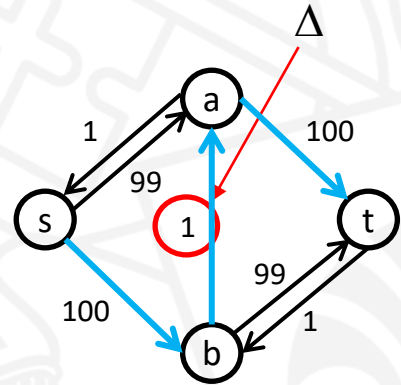
Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

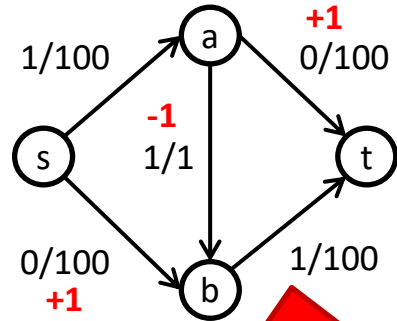


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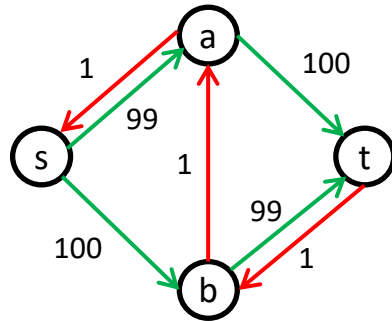


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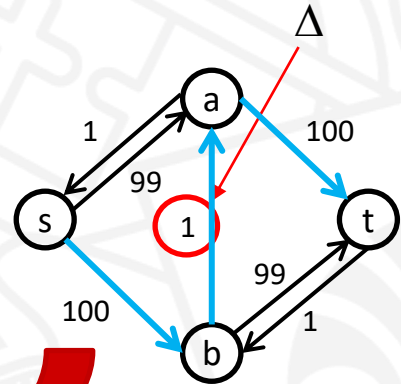
Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

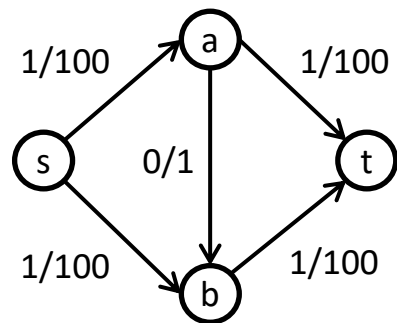


Rede Residual



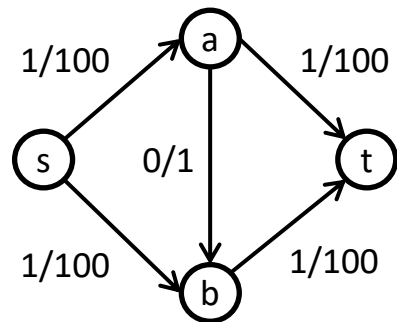
Caminho Aumentante

Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

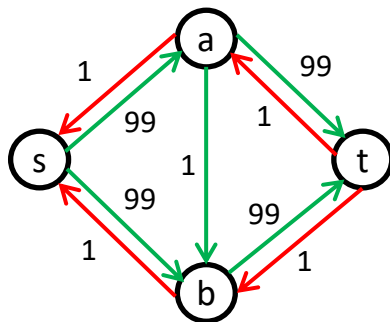


Fluxo Viável

Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

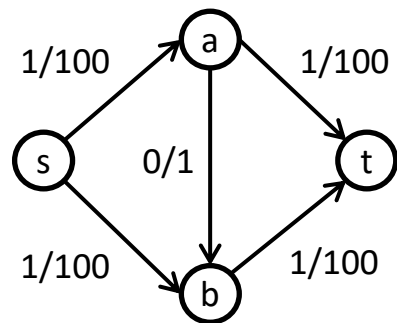


Fluxo Viável

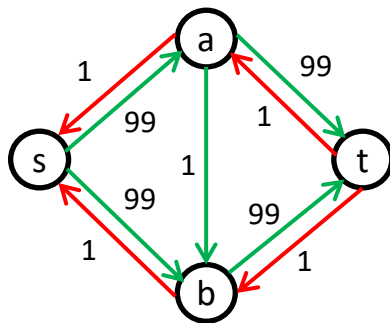


Rede Residual

Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo

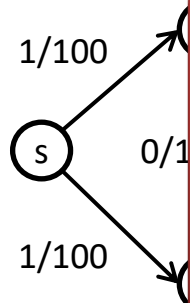


Fluxo Viável



Rede Residual

Problema com Ford-Fulkerson – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

No pior caso, o número de iterações pode ser $O(f)$ em que f representa o valor do fluxo máximo !

ALGORITMO PSEUDOPOLINOMIAL

Rede Residual

Método de Edmonds-Karp

Método de Edmonds-Karp

Esse método foi publicado independentemente por Dinitz (ou Dinic), em 1970, e por Edmonds e Karp, em 1972.

Na verdade, pode ser visto como uma implementação eficiente do método de Ford-Fulkerson.

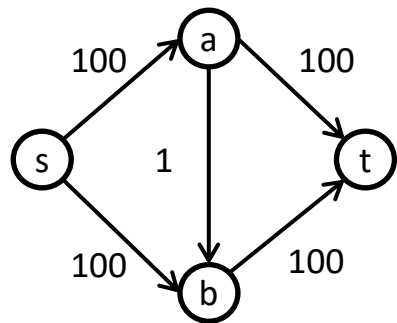
A cada iteração, seleciona-se o caminho de aumento de fluxo na rede residual que seja mais curto (utilizando menor número de arestas).

O caminho mais curto pode encontrado utilizando uma busca em largura.

Método de Edmonds-Karp – Algoritmo

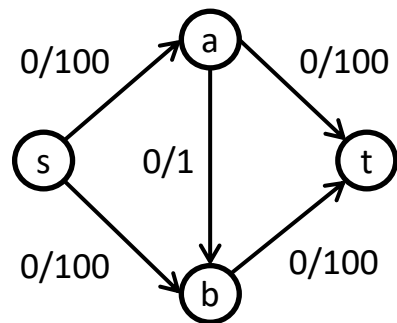
1. para toda aresta $e \in E(G)$ faça $f(e) \leftarrow 0$; // Inicializar fluxo
2. Construir a rede residual $G'(f)$ // Construir rede residual inicial
3. enquanto existir algum caminho aumentante P em $G'(f)$ efetuar
 - a. Seja P o caminho aumentante em $G'(f)$ com menor número de arestas
 - b. $\Delta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

Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo



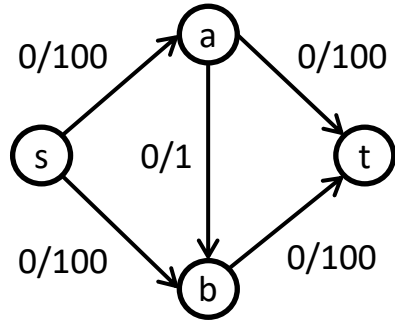
Rede de Fluxo

Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo

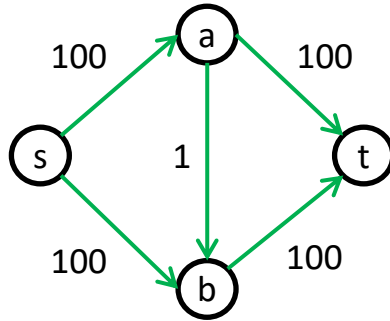


Fluxo Viável

Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo

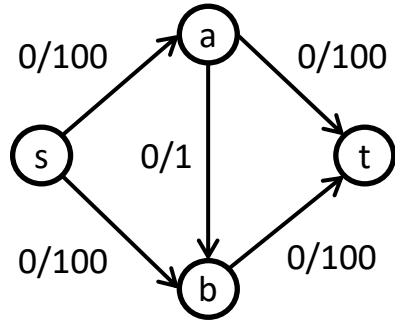


Fluxo Viável

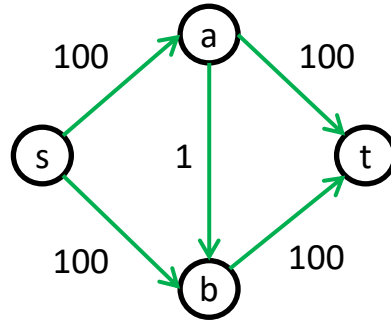


Rede Residual

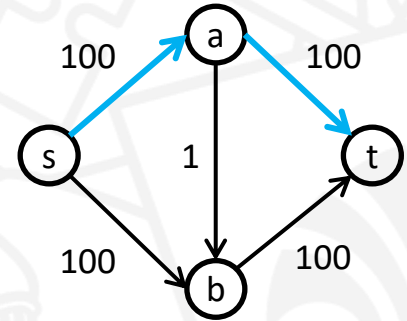
Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

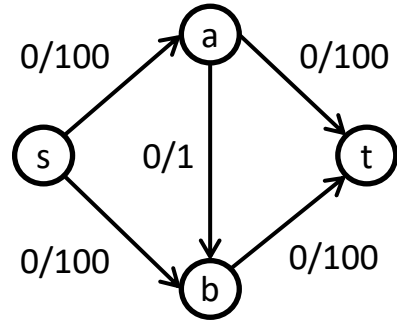


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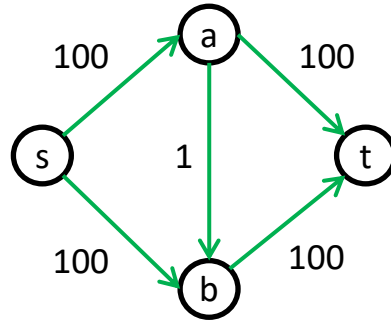


Caminho Aumentante

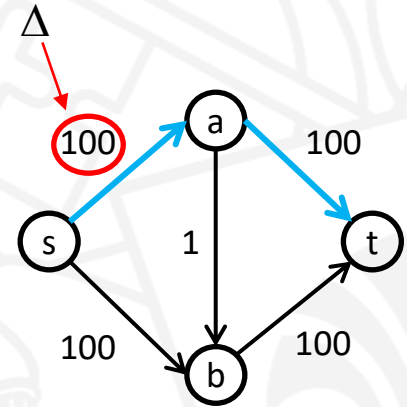
Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

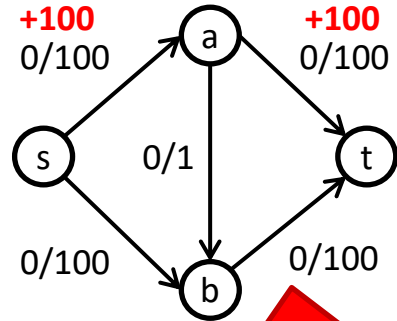


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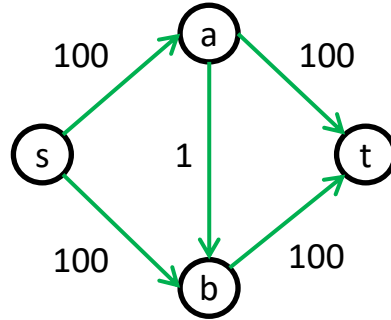


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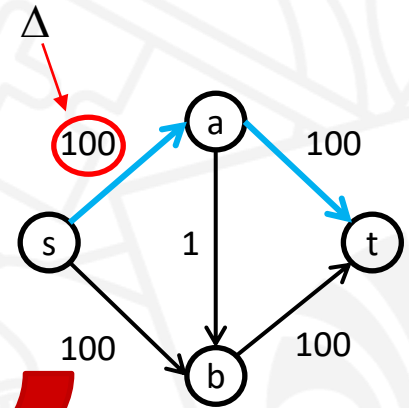
Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

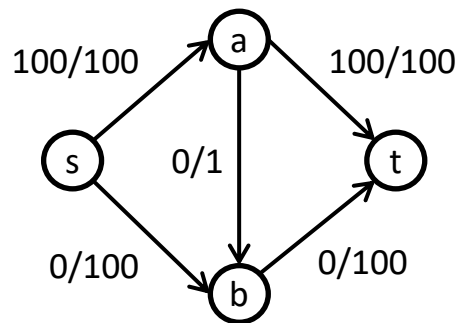


Rede Residual



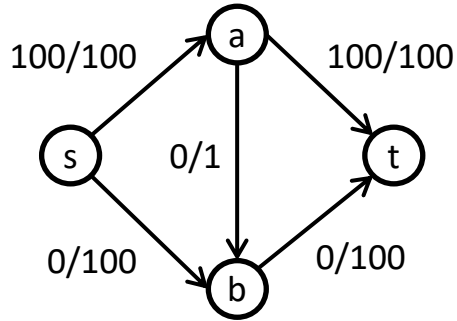
Caminho Aumentante

Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo

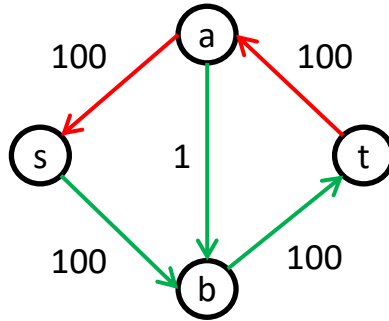


Fluxo Viável

Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo

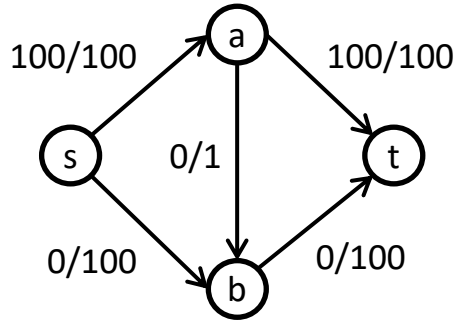


Fluxo Viável

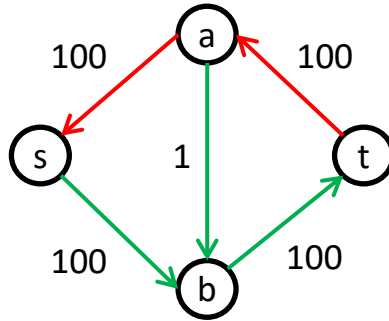


Rede Residual

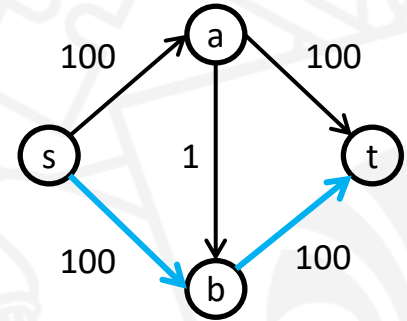
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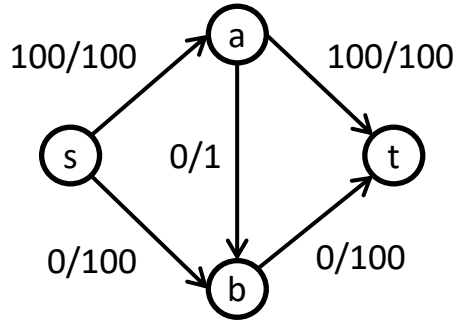


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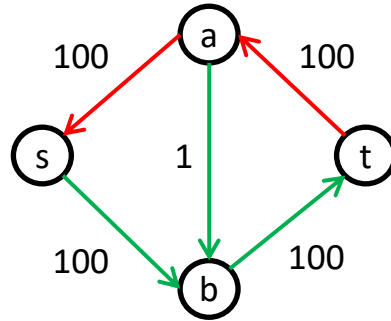


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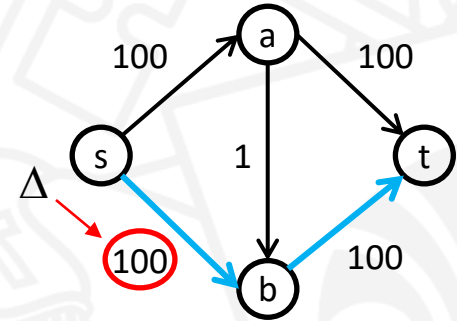
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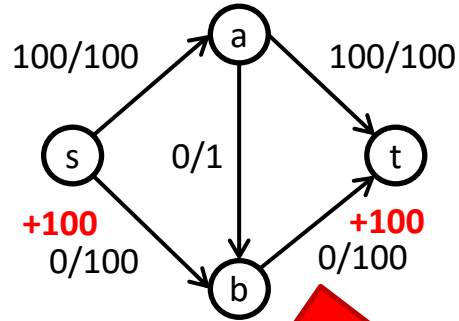


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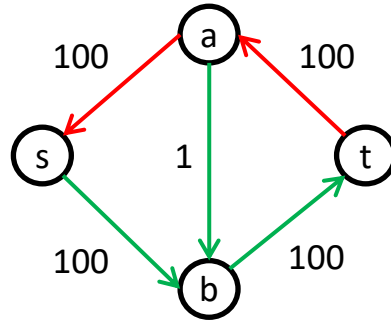


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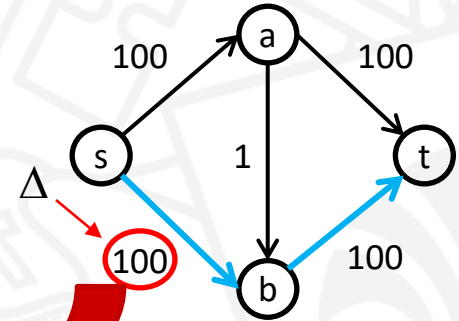
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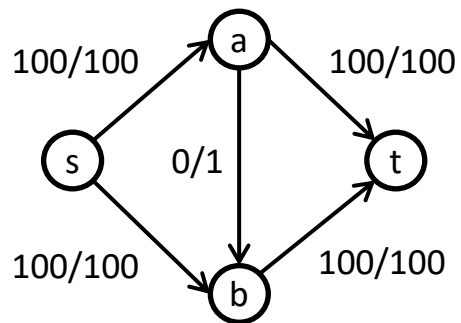


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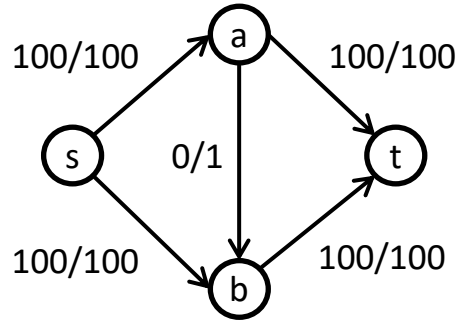
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Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo

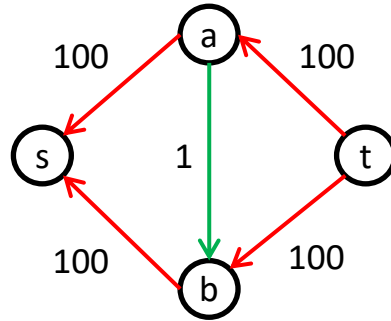


Fluxo Viável

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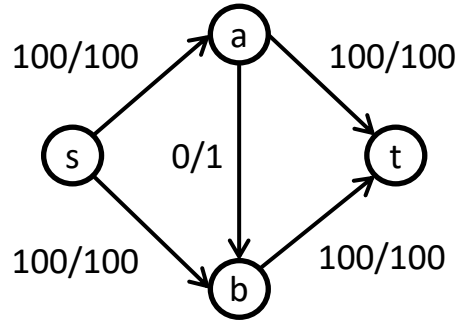


Fluxo Viável

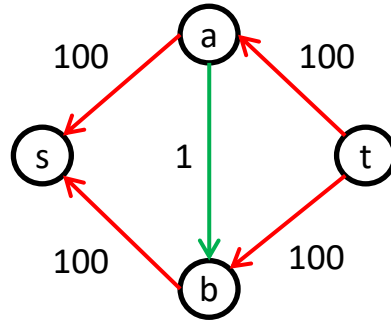


Rede Residual

Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

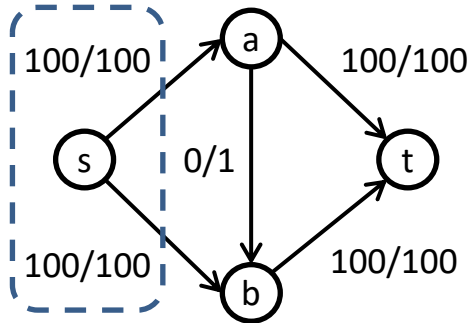


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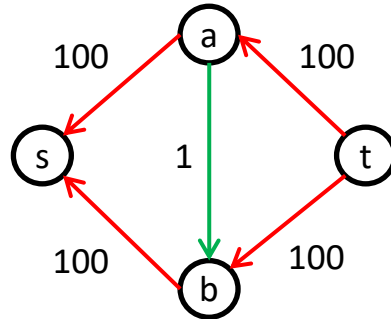


Não existe caminho
aumentante

Método de Edmonds-Karp – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável



Rede Residual



Não existe caminho
aumentante

Fluxo máximo = 200

Método de Dinic

Rede de Níveis

Dada uma rede residual $G'(f)$, uma rede em níveis G_L é um grafo direcionado ponderado que:

- Possui os mesmos vértices que $G'(f)$, isto é, $V(G_L) = V(G')$;
- Para toda aresta $e = (v, w) \in E(G')$ com capacidade igual a $u_r(e)$, G_L contém a aresta (v, w) com a mesma capacidade **se $\text{dist}(w) = \text{dist}(v) + 1$** , em que $\text{dist}(v)$ representa a menor distância geodésica entre a fonte e o vértice v (em número de arestas).

Um fluxo de bloqueio (ou bloqueante) f_b representa um fluxo em G_L que se mantidas apenas as arestas que possuem capacidade maior que f_b não exista mais um caminho aumentante em G_L .

Método de Dinic

Esse método foi publicado independentemente por Dinitz (ou Dinic), em 1970.

Semelhante ao método de Edmonds-Karp, se o caminho aumentante escolhido for o mais curto, então os tamanhos de caminhos são não decrescentes e o método termina mesmo que as capacidades não sejam inteiras.

A cada iteração, determina-se o fluxo de bloqueio na rede de níveis.

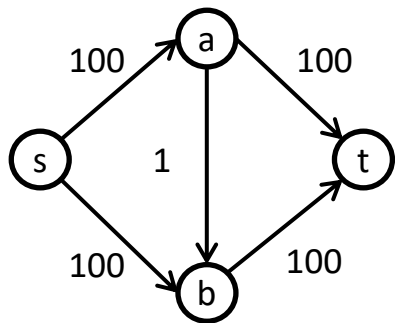
Pode-se mostrar que o número de níveis de um fluxo de bloqueio aumenta de pelo menos uma unidade a cada iteração (logo existem $|V| - 1$ fluxos de bloqueio, no máximo).

Um fluxo de bloqueio pode ser encontrado em $O(|V| \times |E|)$.

Método de Dinic – Algoritmo

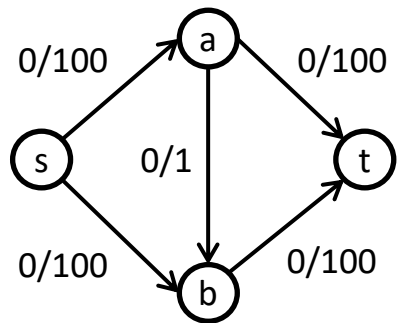
1. para toda aresta $e \in E(G)$ faça $f(e) \leftarrow 0$; // Inicializar fluxo
2. Construir a rede residual $G'(f)$ // Construir rede residual inicial
3. Construir a rede em níveis G_L a partir de $G'(f)$ // Construir rede em níveis inicial
4. enquanto $\text{dist}(t) < \infty$ efetuar
 - a. Determinar um fluxo de bloqueio f_b em G_L
 - b. Atualizar o fluxo f usando f_b
 - c. Atualizar a rede residual $G'(f)$ // Construir nova rede residual
 - d. Construir a rede em níveis G_L a partir de $G'(f)$ // Construir nova rede em níveis

Método de Dinic – Exemplo



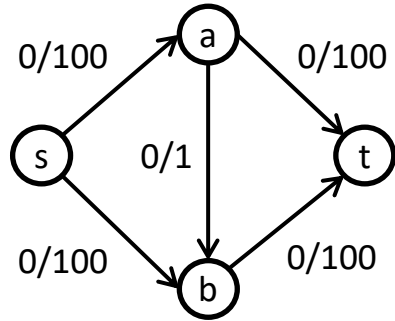
Rede de Fluxo

Método de Dinic – Exemplo

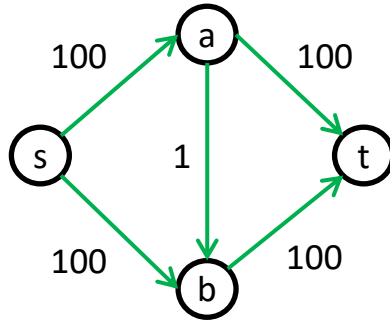


Fluxo Viável

Método de Dinic – Exemplo

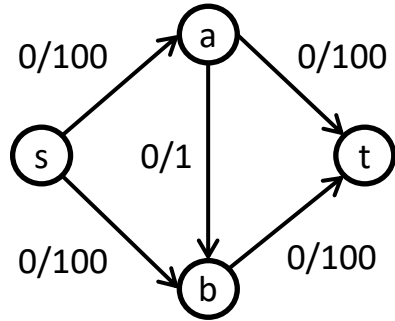


Fluxo Viável

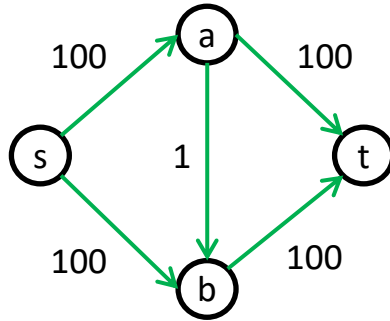


Rede Residual

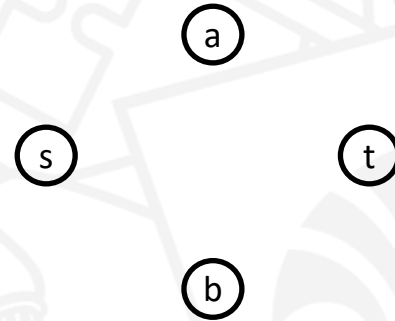
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

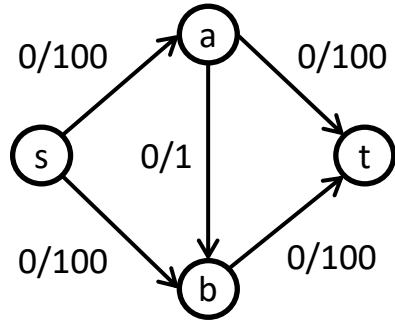


Rede Residual

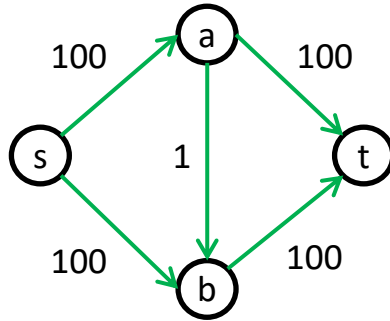


Rede em Níveis

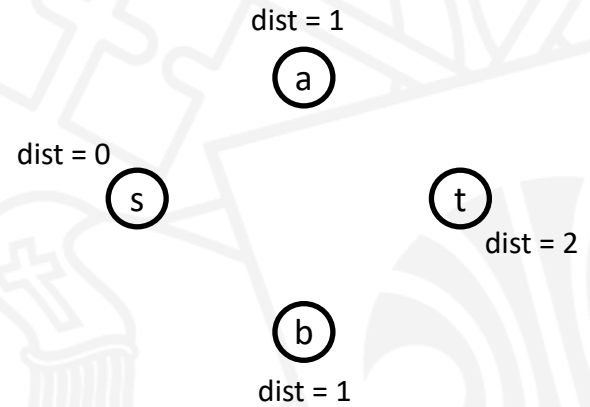
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

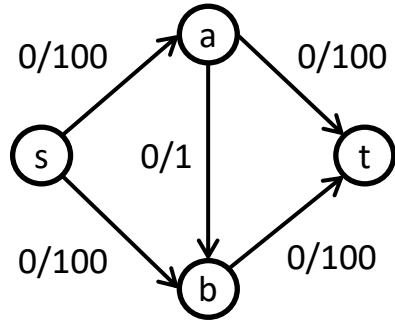


Rede Residual

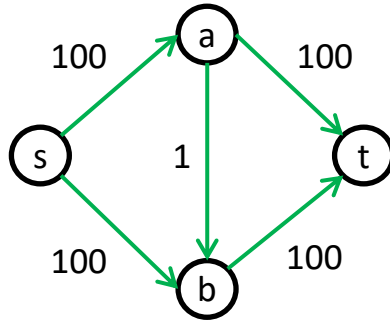


Rede em Níveis

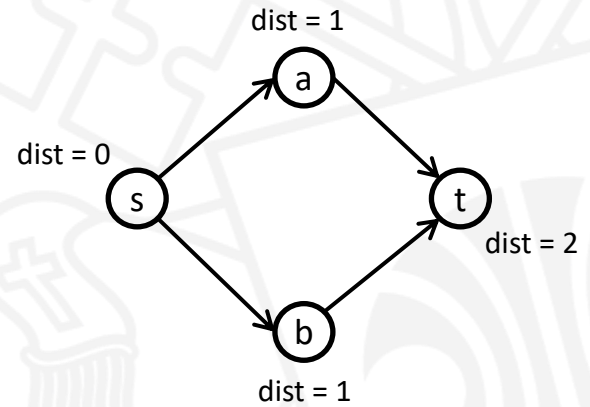
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

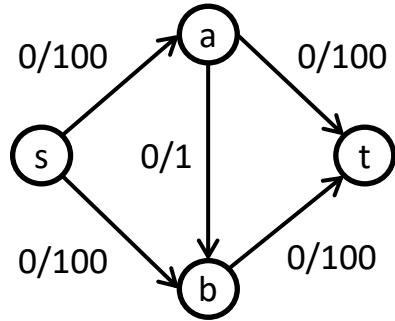


Rede Residual

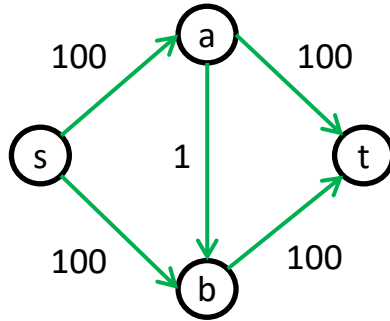


Rede em Níveis

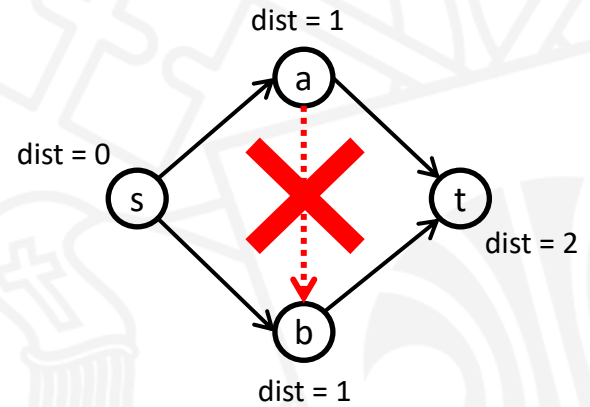
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

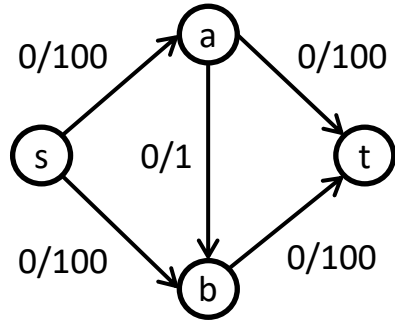


Rede Residual

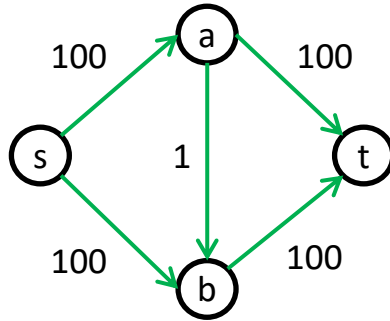


Rede em Níveis

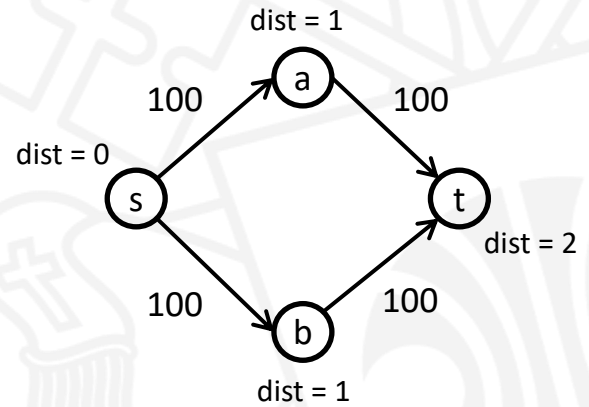
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

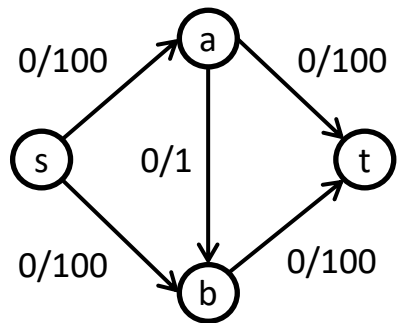


Rede Residual

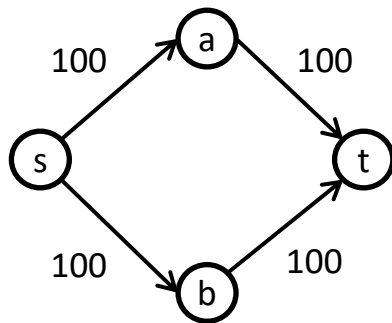


Rede em Níveis

Método de Dinic – Exemplo

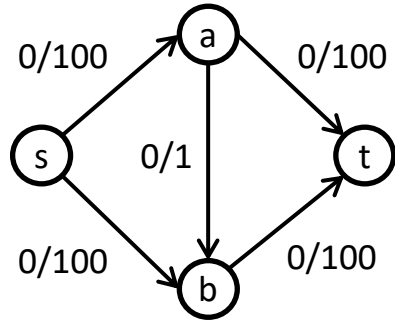


Fluxo Viável

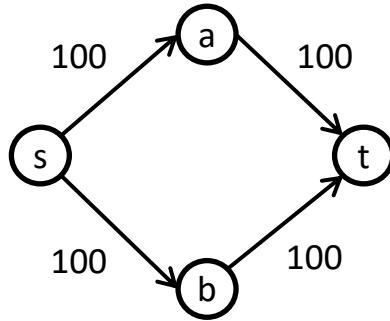


Rede em Níveis

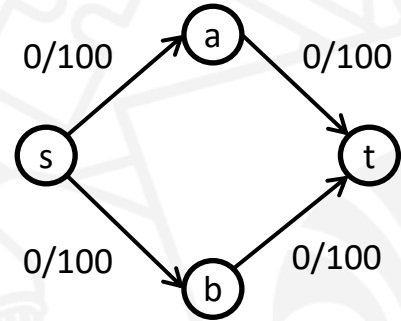
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

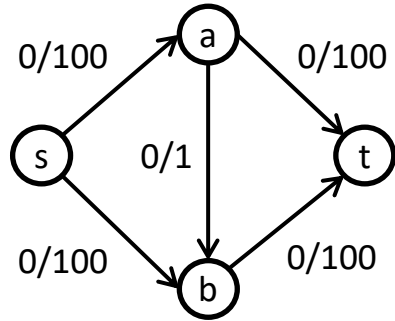


Rede em Níveis

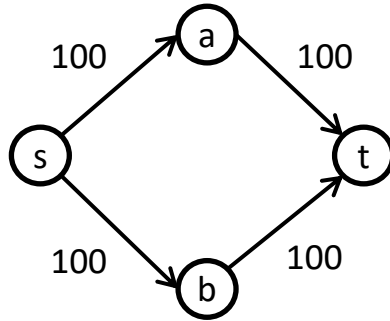


Fluxo de Bloqueio

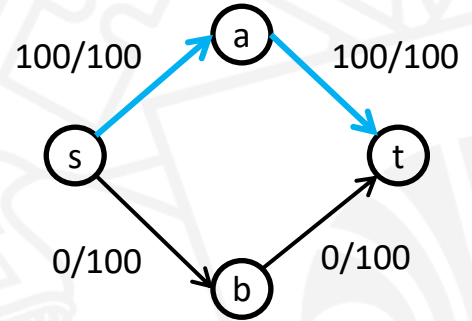
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

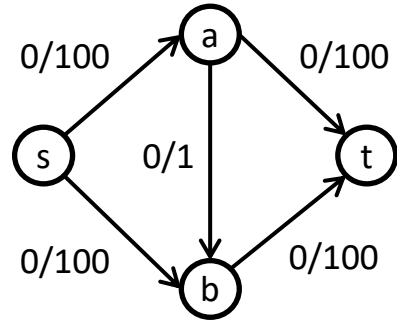


Rede em Níveis

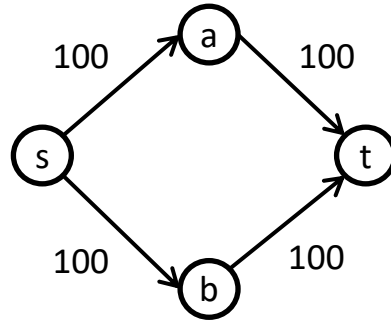


Fluxo de Bloqueio

Método de Dinic – Exemplo

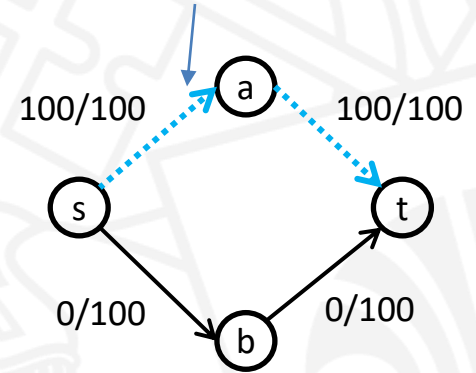


Fluxo Viável



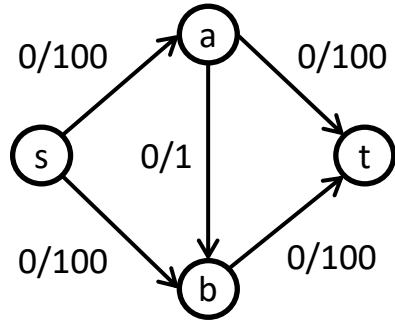
Rede em Níveis

A partir desse momento, desconsidera-se essa capacidade

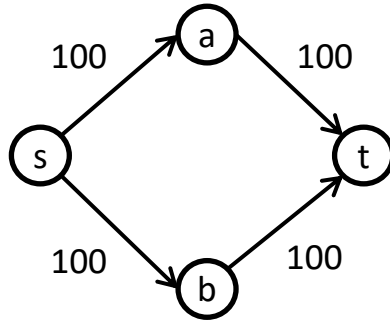


Fluxo de Bloqueio

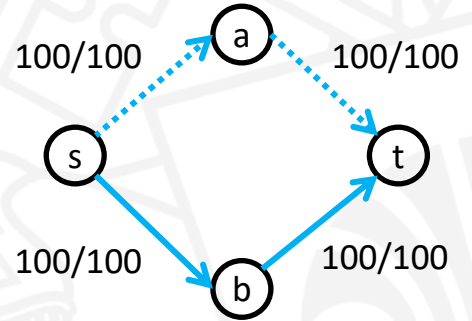
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

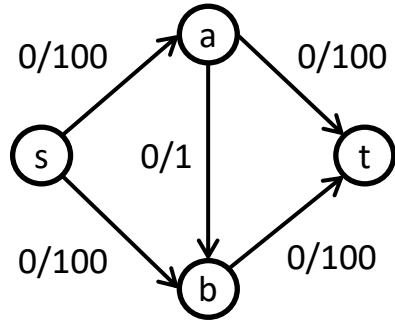


Rede em Níveis

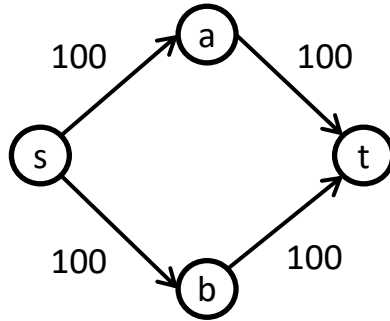


Fluxo de Bloqueio

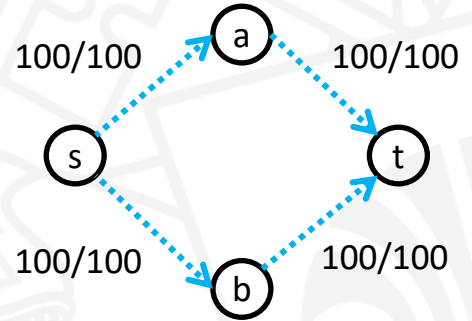
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

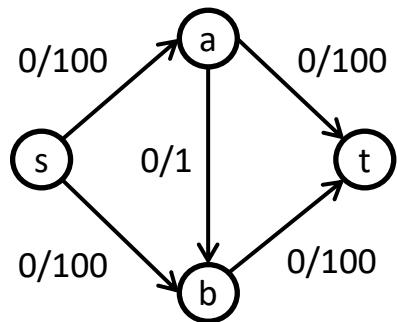


Rede em Níveis

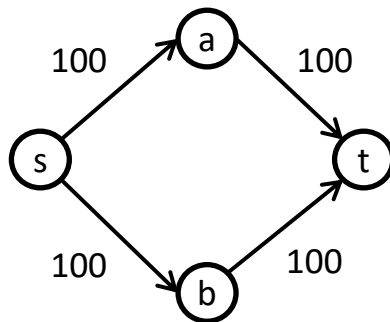


Fluxo de Bloqueio

Método de Dinic – Exemplo

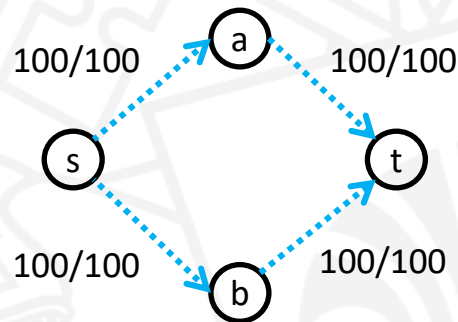


Fluxo Viável



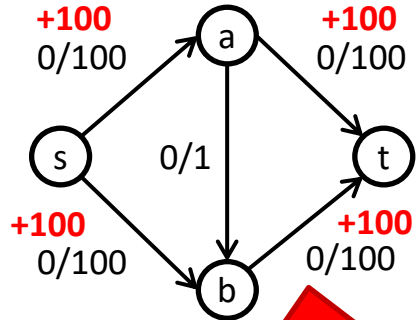
Rede em Níveis

A partir desse momento,
não há caminho aumentante

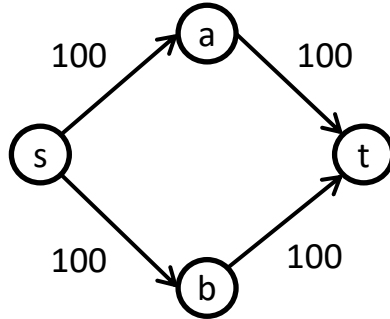


Fluxo de Bloqueio

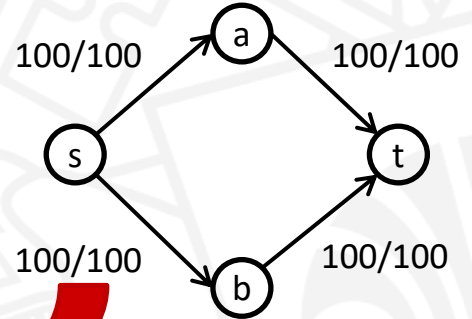
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

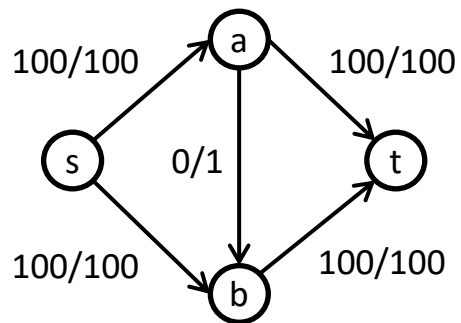


Rede em Níveis



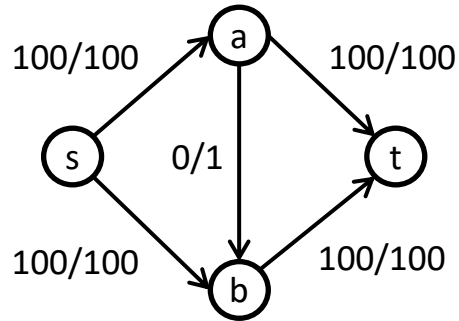
Fluxo de Bloqueio

Método de Dinic – Exemplo

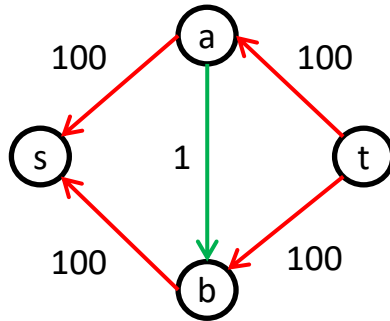


Fluxo Viável

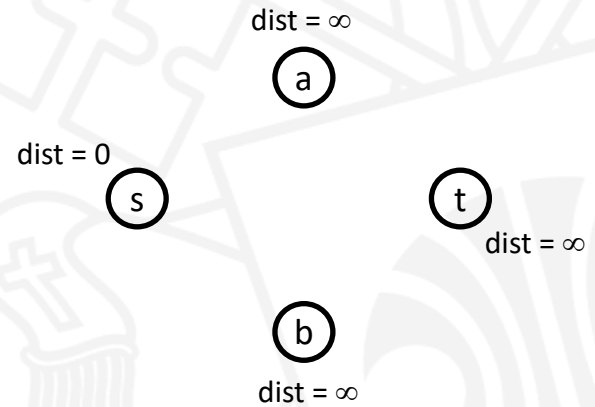
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

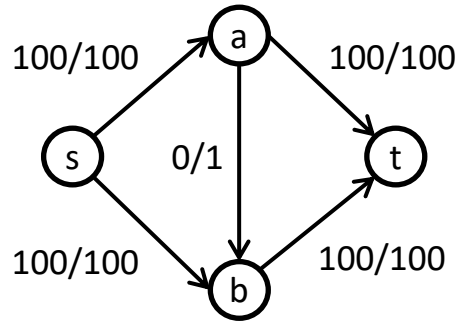


Rede Residual

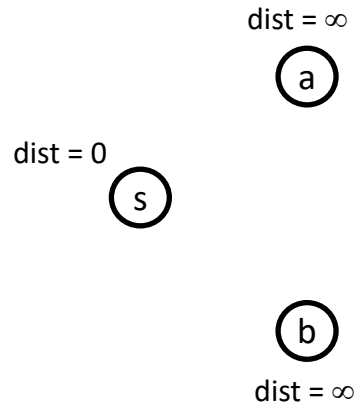


Rede em Níveis

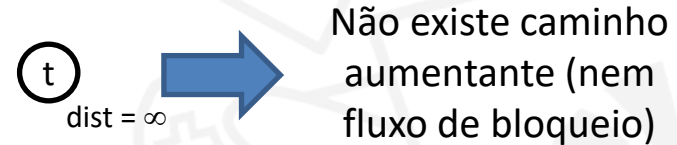
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável

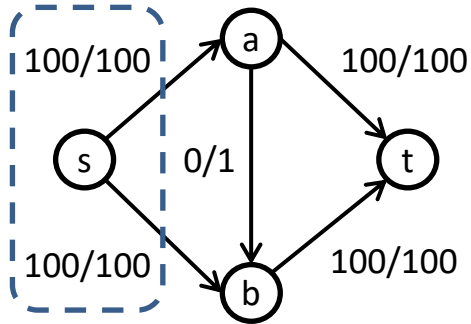


Rede em Níveis

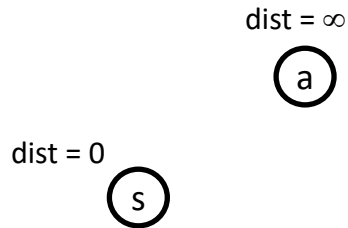


Não existe caminho
aumentante (nem
fluxo de bloqueio)

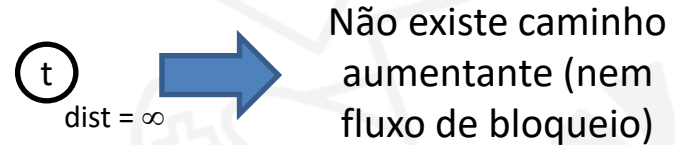
Método de Dinic – Exemplo



Fluxo Viável



Rede em Níveis



Fluxo máximo = 200

Fluxo Máximo - Comparação

Algoritmo pseudopolinomial

| Método | Tempo |
|----------------|----------|
| Ford-Fulkerson | $O(m f)$ |
| | |
| | |

m = # de arestas
 f = fluxo máximo

Fluxo Máximo - Comparação

| Método | Tempo |
|----------------|------------|
| Ford-Fulkerson | $O(m f)$ |
| Edmonds-Karp | $O(n m^2)$ |
| | |

m = # de arestas
 f = fluxo máximo
 n = # de vértices

Algoritmo pseudopolinomial

Número máximo de caminhos aumentante é $O(n m)$ e cada caminho pode ser encontrado em $O(m)$

Fluxo Máximo - Comparação

| Método | Tempo |
|----------------|------------|
| Ford-Fulkerson | $O(m f)$ |
| Edmonds-Karp | $O(n m^2)$ |
| Dinic | $O(n^2 m)$ |

m = # de arestas
 f = fluxo máximo
 n = # de vértices

Algoritmo pseudopolinomial

Número máximo de caminhos aumentante é $O(n m)$ e cada caminho pode ser encontrado em $O(m)$

Número máximo de fluxos de bloqueio é $n - 1$ e cada fluxo de bloqueio pode ser encontrado em $O(n m)$

