

# CS 218 Design and Analysis of Algorithms

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Module 2: Flow networks, Max-flow, Min-cut and applications

# Value of the flow

## Lemma

$$|f| = \sum_{v \in V, (s,v) \in E} f(s,v) = f^{\rightarrow}(s) = \sum_{v \in V, (v,t) \in E} f(v,t) = f^{\leftarrow}(t)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} |f| &= f^{\rightarrow}(s) + \sum_{v \in V \setminus \{s,t\}} (f^{\rightarrow}(v) - f^{\leftarrow}(v)) \\ &= \sum_{v \in V \setminus \{t\}} (f^{\rightarrow}(v) - f^{\leftarrow}(v)) \\ &= f^{\rightarrow}(V \setminus \{t\}) - f^{\leftarrow}(V \setminus \{t\}) \end{aligned}$$

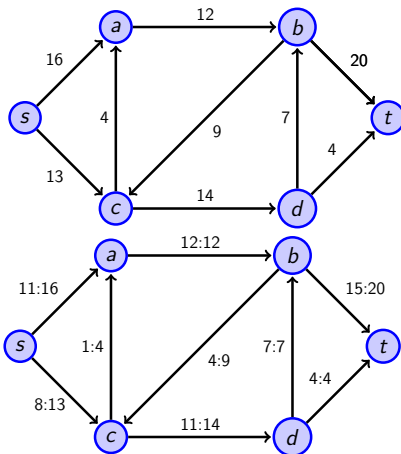
Each edge of the graph appears twice (once +vely and once -vely). Except the edges entering  $t$  which appear once -vely.

$$= f^{\leftarrow}(t)$$

## Example

We will now see an example of a flow network, a flow and the value of a flow.

Flow network.



A flow in the network with value  $|f| = 19$ .

# Maximum Flow Problem

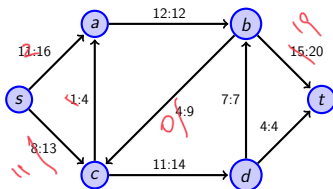
## Problem description

Input: a flow network  $G = (V, E)$  along with capacity function  $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ .

Output: the maximum valued flow that can be transferred in the network.

## Recall

The flow must satisfy the capacity constraints and must be conserved at all internal nodes.



## An $(s, t)$ -Cut

What is an  $(s, t)$ -Cut (or a Cut for brevity).

Given a directed graph  $G = (V, E)$  with designated source  $s$ , sink  $t$  and capacities on the edges given by  $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ .

An  $(s, t)$ -Cut is given by  $S, T \subseteq V$  such that

- ▶  $s \in S, t \in T$ .
- ▶  $S \cup T = V$  and  $S \cap T = \emptyset$ .

Capacity of a cut.

### Definition

Given a graph  $G = (V, E)$  with capacity function  $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ , the capacity of an  $(s, t)$ -Cut  $(S, T)$  is given by

$$\text{cap}(S, T) = \sum_{u \in S, v \in T \text{ s. t. } (u, v) \in E} c(u, v)$$

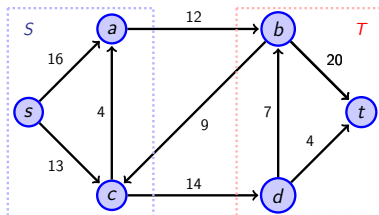
# Minimum Cut Problem

## Problem description

Input: a network  $G = (V, E)$  along with capacity function  $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ .

Output: an  $(s, t)$ -cut with as small capacity as possible.

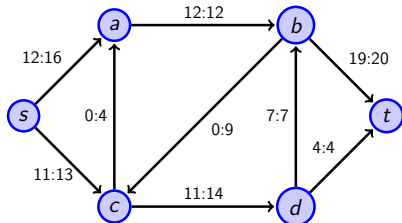
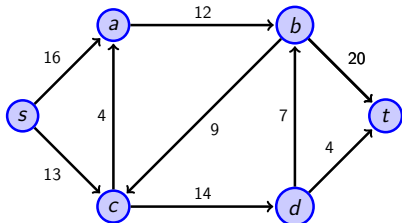
Example.



$$\text{cap}(S, T) = 12 + 14 = 26.$$

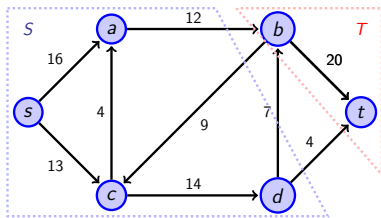
# Maxflow and Mincut

Value of the maximum flow.



Value of the flow = 23.

Value of the minimum cut



Value of the cut = 23

# Weak duality

## Lemma (Max Flow is at most as much as the Min Cut)

Let  $f$  be any flow in the flow network  $G$ . Let  $(S, T)$  be any  $(s, t)$ -Cut in  $G$ . Then  $|f| \leq \text{cap}(S, T)$ . Moreover,  $|f| = \text{cap}(S, T)$  if and only if  $f$  **saturates** every edge from  $S$  to  $T$  and **avoids** every edge from  $T$  to  $S$ .

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} |f| &= f^{\rightarrow}(s) \\ &= f^{\rightarrow}(S) - f^{\leftarrow}(S) && \text{due to the conservation constraint} \\ &\leq \sum_{u \in S} \sum_{v \in T} f(u, v) && \text{recall, if } (u, v) \notin E \text{ then } f(u, v) = 0 \\ &\leq \sum_{u \in S} \sum_{v \in T} c(u, v) && \text{due to the capacity constraint} \\ &= \text{cap}(S, T) \end{aligned}$$