

a) *FindMinCut_MinS*(G, s, t):
 Ford – Fulkerson(G, s, t) #first make N have max $|f|$
 $S \leftarrow \emptyset; \quad T \leftarrow \emptyset$
 $S \leftarrow S \cup \{s\}; \quad T \leftarrow V - S$
 For every edge $(u, v) \in G.E$:
 #can get the flow of an edge with f just like in the textbook
 #first move forward edges from T to S that aren't fully used
 If $u \in S \wedge v \in T \wedge (u, v).f < c_f(u, v)$:
 $S \leftarrow S \cup \{v\}; \quad T \leftarrow T - \{v\}$

 #now move backward edges from T to S that are used
 If $u \in T \wedge v \in S \wedge (u, v).f > 0$:
 $S \leftarrow S \cup \{u\}; \quad T \leftarrow T - \{u\}$

 Return (S, T)

This algorithm finds a minimum cut with minimum $|S|$ in $O(E)$ because we are only analysing edge exactly once and since *Ford – Fulkerson*() only takes $O(E)$ time.

b) *FindMinCut_MinT*(G, s, t):
 $S \leftarrow \emptyset; \quad T \leftarrow \emptyset$
 $S \leftarrow V - T; \quad T \leftarrow T \cup \{t\}$
 For every edge $(u, v) \in G.E$:
 #can get the flow of an edge with f just like in the textbook
 #first move forward edges from S to T that aren't fully used
 If $u \in S \wedge v \in T \wedge (u, v).f < c_f(u, v)$:
 $T \leftarrow T \cup \{v\}; \quad S \leftarrow S - \{v\}$

 #now move backward edges from S to T that are used
 If $u \in T \wedge v \in S \wedge (u, v).f > 0$:
 $T \leftarrow T \cup \{u\}; \quad S \leftarrow S - \{u\}$

 Return (S, T)

This algorithm finds a minimum cut with minimum $|T|$, this is essentially a mirrored version of the first algorithm, first T starts off as small as possible and only vertices that satisfy the first two if conditions are transferred over from S to T . This keeps unnecessary vertices out of T unlike the first algorithm.