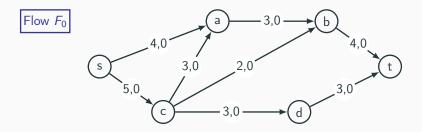
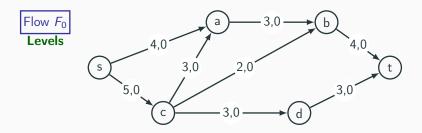
Discrete Mathematical Models

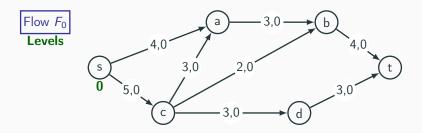
Lecture 27

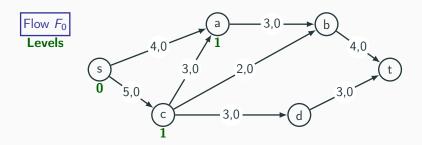
Kane Townsend Semester 2, 2024

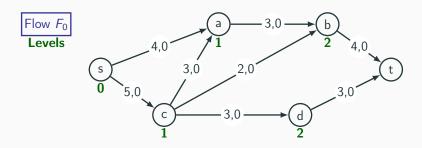
Maximal flow (cont)

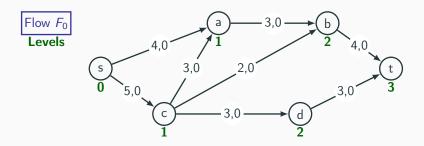


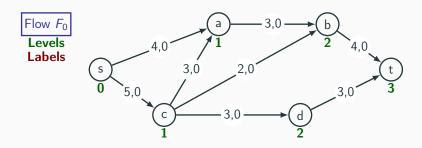


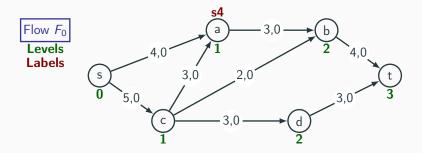


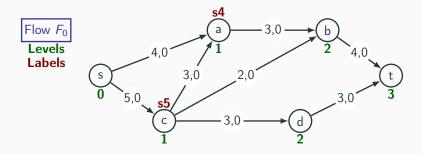


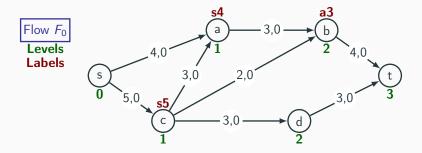


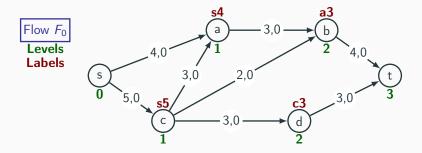




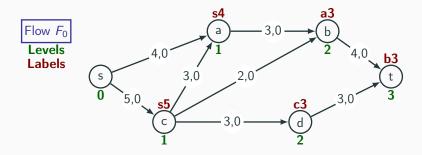


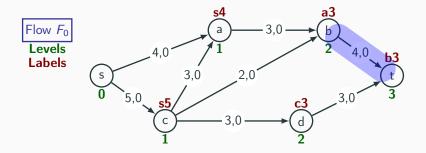


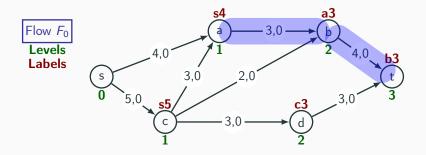


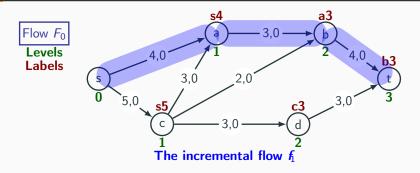


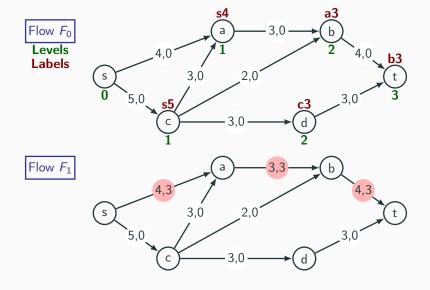
Vertex labelling algorithm, Example 2: Stage 1: F_0 to F_1

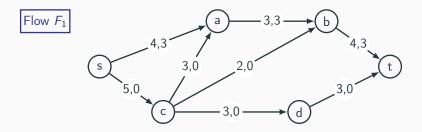


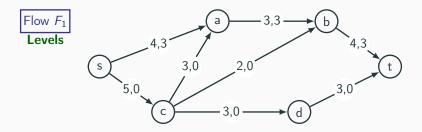


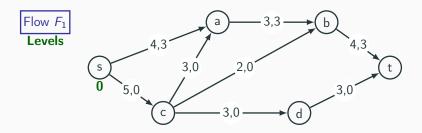


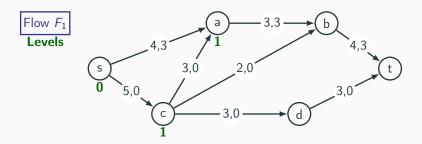


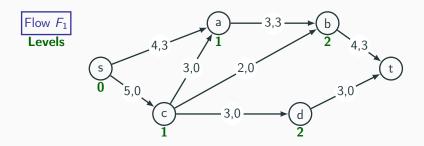


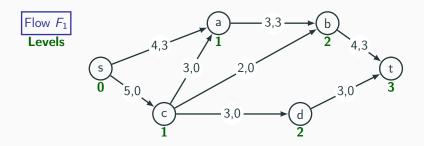


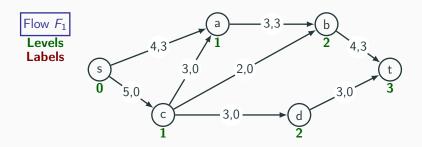


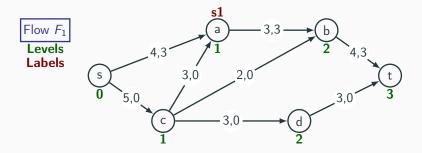


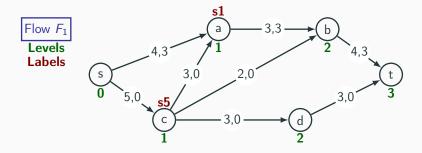


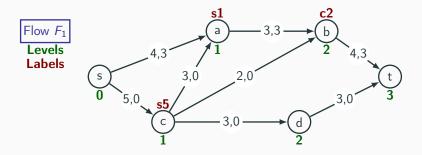


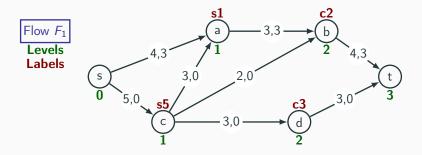


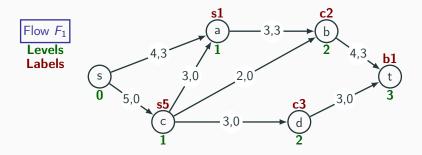


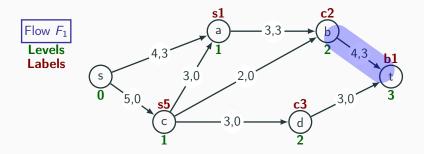


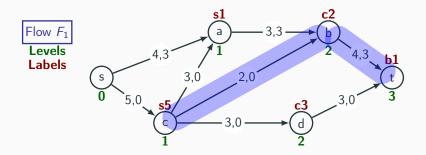


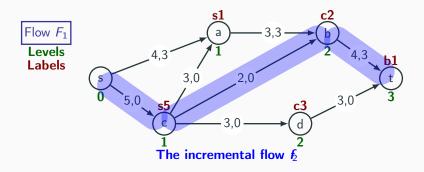


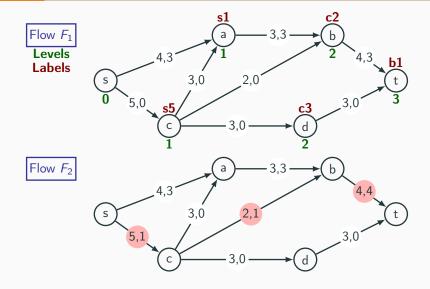


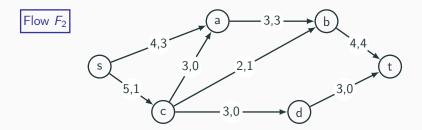


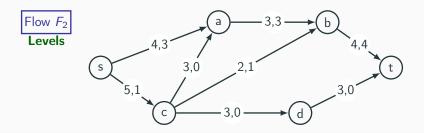


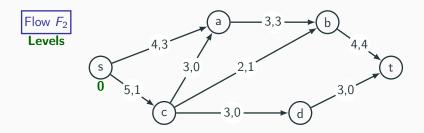


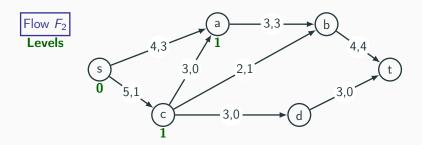


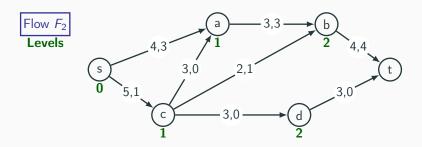


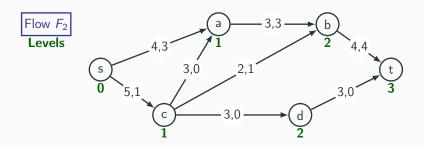


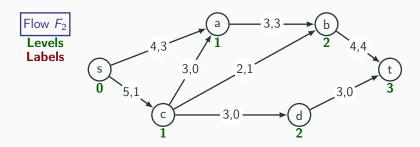


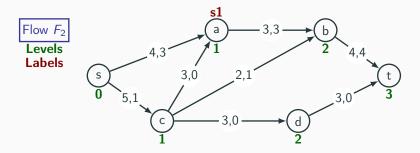




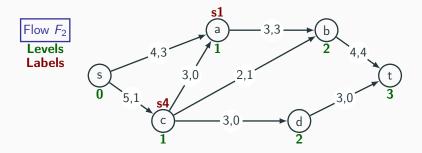




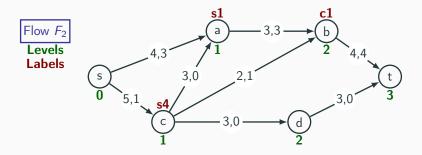




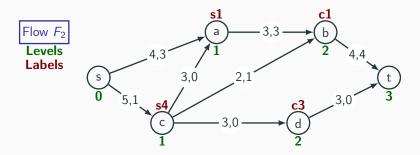
Vertex labelling algorithm, Example 2: Stage 3: F_2 to F_3



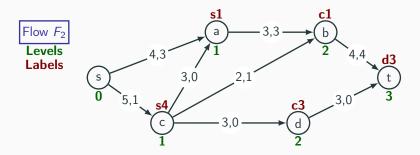
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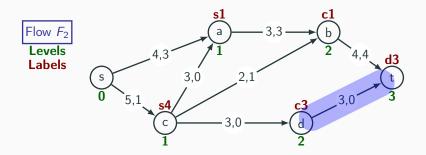


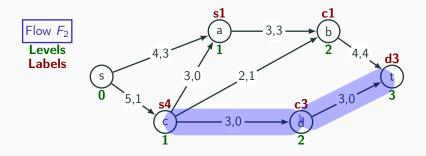
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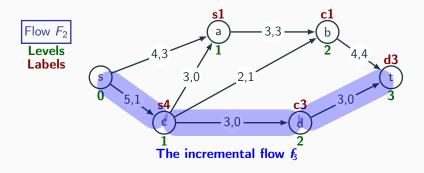


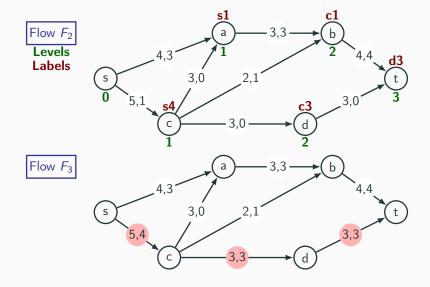
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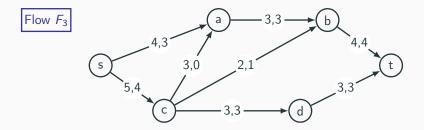


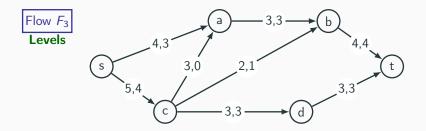


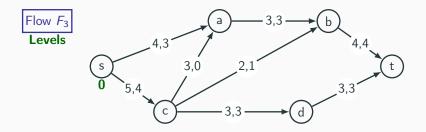


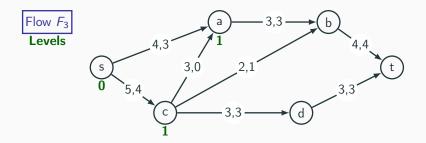


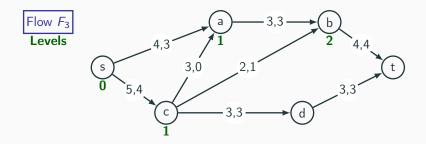




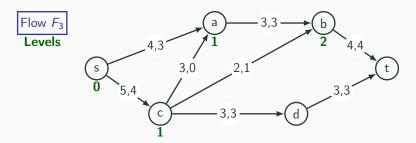






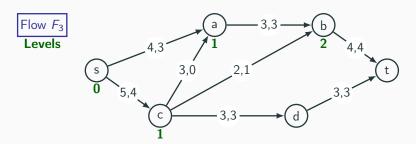


Vertex labelling algorithm, Example 2: Stage 4: F_3 is F_{max}



No level can be assigned to t!

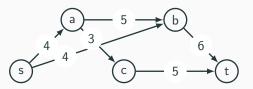
Vertex labelling algorithm, Example 2: Stage 4: F_3 is F_{max}



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So the algorithm terminates with $F_{\text{max}} = F_3$.

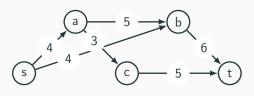
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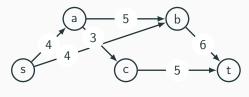
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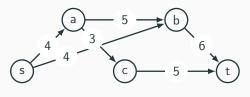
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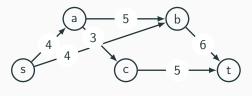
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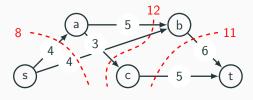
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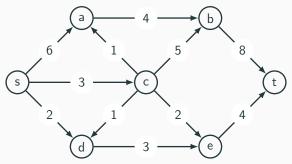
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Though highly plausible, this theorem is little tricky to prove, and the proof will be omitted, as will the proof that the vertex labelling algorithm always finds a maximum flow.

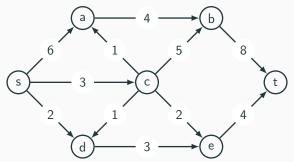
Max flow min cut: Class example 1

What is the maximum flow value for this transport network?



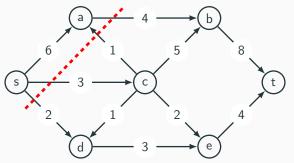
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Answer:

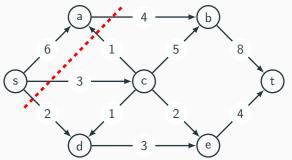
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Answer: After some searching we find the minimum cut shown, for which $S = \{s, a\}$ and $T = \{b, c, d, e, t\}$. This is given by cut $K = \{(s, d), (s, c), (a, b)\}$

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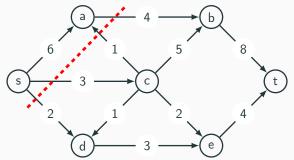
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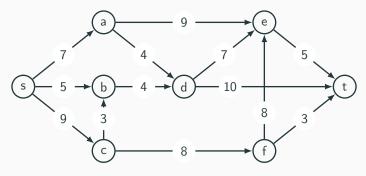


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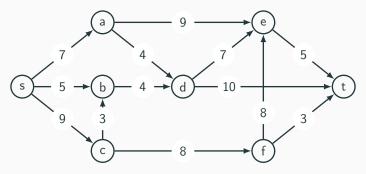
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Note: Make sure $K = E(D) \cap (S \times T)$

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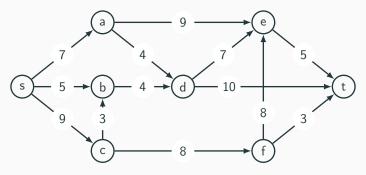


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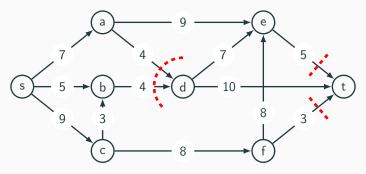
Hint:

What is the maximum flow value for this transport network?



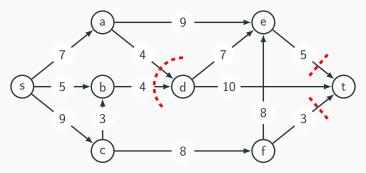
Hint: This time the minimum cut cannot be drawn as a single line!

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Hint: This time the minimum cut cannot be drawn as a single line! **Answer:** Use all the edges from $S = \{s, a, b, c, e, f\}$ to $T = \{d, t\}$. This is given by cut $K = \{(a, d), (b, d), (f, t), (e, t)\}$

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The capacity of this cut is 4+4+5+3=16, so this is the max flow.

Virtual flows

The next example (Example 3) will show that in order to always achieve a maximum flow the labelling algorithm needs a modification.

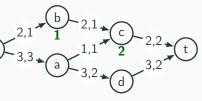
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What happens after that is shown as Stage 4 unfolds in the full description of the use of the algorithm in Example 3 that follows.

The next example (Example 3) will show that in order to always achieve a maximum flow the labelling algorithm needs a modification.

Part way through assigning levels in Stage 4 (of Example 3) the situation becomes as shown at right. We are 'stuck' at vertex c, but so far we only have a flow value of 4, whereas the min cut value is 5.

To escape from this we need to 'divert' the flow $a \rightarrow c \rightarrow t$ to $a \rightarrow d \rightarrow t$, thereby allowing another 1 unit of flow $s \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow t$.

The algorithm accomplishes this diversion by allowing a 'virtual flow' of 1 unit $c\rightarrow a$ so that, in particular, vertex a becomes level 3.

What happens after that is shown as Stage 4 unfolds in the full description of the use of the algorithm in Example 3 that follows.

First, the definition and an explanation of how the algorithm is modified.

Let (u,v) be a (directed) edge in a transport network D, and suppose there is currently a flow of f>0 along this edge. The vertex labelling algorithm can reduce this flow to g< f by introducing a **virtual flow** of f-g in the opposite direction, *i.e.* from v to u.

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The modification to the algorithm, affecting the assignment of levels and labels, is an amendment to the definition of spare capacity.

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For vertices u,v of D, where D has capacity and flow functions C, F:

$$S((u,v)) = \begin{cases} C((u,v)) - F((u,v)) & \text{if } (u,v) \in E(D) \\ F((v,u)) & \text{if } (v,u) \in E(D) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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When $(v,u) \in E(D)$, S((u,v)) is called a **virtual capacity**.

