

# Advanced Algorithms & Data Structures

## Assignment 1

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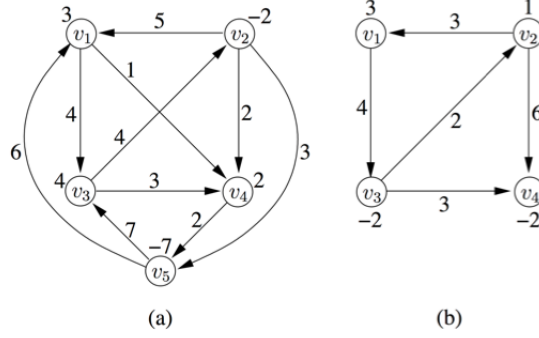
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# 1 $b$ -flow

Find for each of the two graphs in Figure 1, a  $b$ -flow for the graph or argue that the graph has no  $b$ -flow



For a directed graph  $G = (V, E)$ . For each vertex  $v \in V$  let  $\delta^+(v)$  be the set of outgoing edges from  $v$  and  $\delta^-(v)$  be the set of incoming edges to  $v$ . Given is that each a  $b$ -flow under the following constraints

$$\sum_{e \in \delta^-(v)} x_e - \sum_{e \in \delta^+(v)} x_e = b_v, \forall v \in V \quad (1)$$

$$0 \leq x_e \leq u_e, \forall e \in E \quad (2)$$

Given these constraints we find that the following  $b$ -flows exist for graph (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(v_2 v_4) &= 2 \\ \delta(v_5 v_3) &= 4 \\ \delta(v_5 v_1) &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

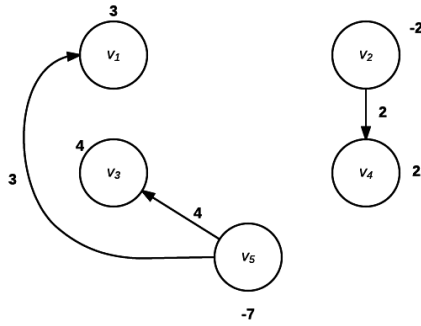


Figure 1: Graph 1A  $b$ -flow

We find that there is no  $b$ -flow in graph (b) as there is no outgoing edge from  $v_4$  and we do not allow for negative flows. Thus only some of the nodes can satisfy equations (1) and (2) resulting in no existing  $b$ -flow.

## 2 Rectilinear Planar Embedding

### 2.1 Exercise 2.1

Table 1 shows the values for  $x_{vf}$  that correspond to Figure 3 from the Assignment Document.

$x_{vf}$	a	b	c	d	e
$v_1$	0	1	1	0	0
$v_2$	0	0	1	1	0
$v_3$	1	0	1	1	1
$v_4$	0	0	0	-1	1
$v_5$	1	0	0	0	-1
$v_6$	1	1	0	1	1
$v_7$	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1:  $x_{vf}$  values for Figure 3 in Assignment Document

Table 2 shows the values for  $z_{fg}$  that correspond to Figure 3 from the Assignment Document. There are 13 break-points in this graph.

$z_{fg}$	a	b	c	d	e
a	-	0	0	0	0
b	2	-	1	1	0
c	1	1	-	0	0
d	0	1	0	-	
e	4	0	0	0	-

Table 2:  $z_{fg}$  values for Figure 3 in Assignment Document