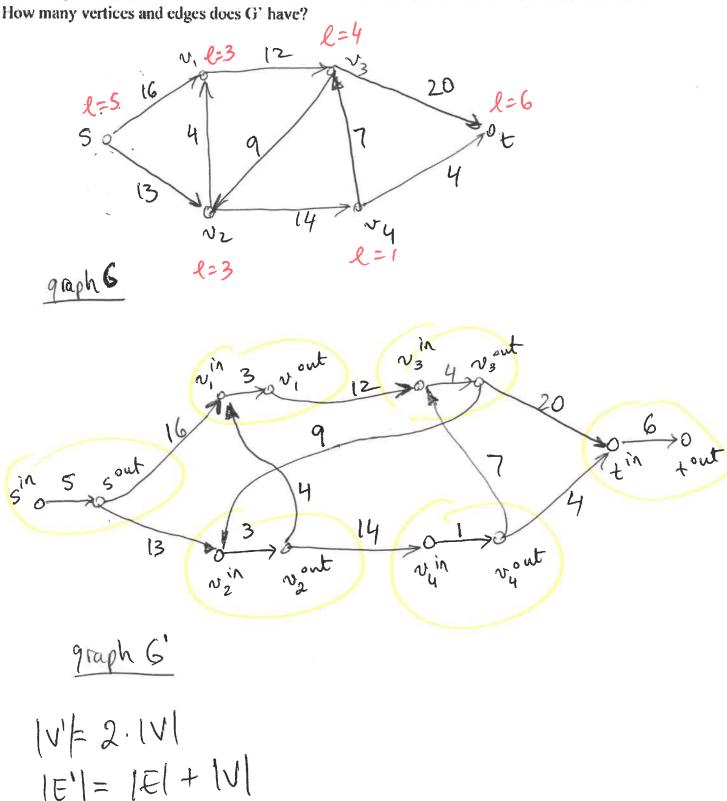


Suppose that in addition to edge capacities, a flow network has vertex capacities. That is, each vertex v has a limit l(v) on how much flow can pass through v. Show how to transform a flow network G = (V, E) with vertex capacities into an equivalent flow network G' = (V', E') without vertex capacities, such that a maximum flow in G' has the same value as a maximum flow in G. How many vertices and edges does G' have?

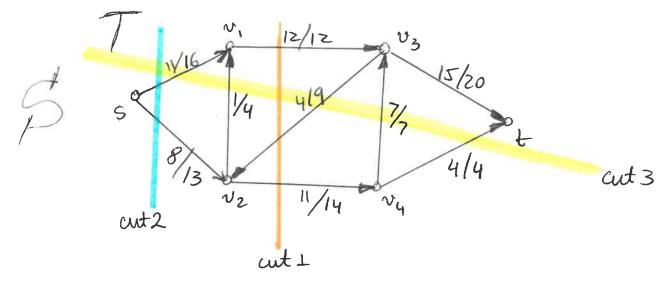


residual capacity $C_{f}(u,v) = \begin{cases} c(u,v) - f(u,v) & \text{if } (u,v) \in E \\ f(v,u) & \text{if } (v,u) \in E \end{cases}$ otherwise if (N, U) € E residual network flow network ~ >0 ~ ~ ~ 0-3/9 N

residual network Gf (V, Ef) IEf < 2. [E]

(flow-network) (residual network) 1f1=19 augmenting path p= < S, v2, v3, t> residual capacity Cf (p) = min (Cf (5, v2) $(v_2, v_3), (v_3, t) = \min \{5, 4, 5\} = 4$ (tp)=4 (residual network) - cannot find an flow f was augmented by fp augmenting path |f7fp|=|f|+|fp|=19+4=23 =) we reached the max-flow! the net flow is now since lel= cut(ST) 5= \ S, v, v2, v43 C(S,T) = 23flow is max! T= { t, v3 }

Cuts of flow networks



$$\frac{\text{cut 1}}{f(s,T)=19}$$

 $C(s,T)=26$

$$\frac{\text{cut 3}}{f(s_i \tau) = 19}$$

 $c(s_i \tau) = 3L$