# Algoritem potisni-povišaj za iskanje maksimalnih pretokov

Zagovor dela diplomskega seminarja

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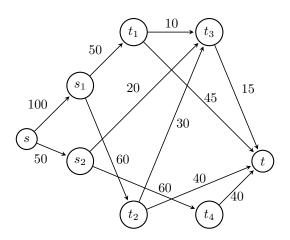
# Graf in omrežje

#### Definicija

**Graf** G je par množic G = (V, E), kjer je V množica vozlišč grafa,  $E \subseteq V \times V$  pa je množica usmerjenih povezav grafa G.

#### Definicija

Naj bo G = (V, E) graf. **Omrežje** na grafu G je par (G, c), kjer je  $c \colon V \times V \to \mathbb{R}_0^+ \cup \{\infty\}$  **funkcija prepustnosti**, ki vsakemu paru vozlišč (u, v) priredi prepustnost c(u, v) povezave od u do v. Prepustnost  $c(u, v) = \infty$  natanko tedaj, ko prepustnost povezave ni omejena. Velja še, da c(u, v) = 0 natanko tedaj, ko povezava ne obstaja v G. **Pretočno omrežje** na omrežju (G, c) je četverica (G, c, s, t), kjer je  $s \in V$  začetno vozlišče pretočnega omrežja, rečemo mu **izvir**,  $t \in V$  pa končno vozlišče pretočnega omrežja, ki mu pravimo **ponor**.



# (Maksimalni) pretok

#### Definicija

**Pretok** f je taka funkcija f :  $V \times V \to \mathbb{R}$ , da velja naslednje.

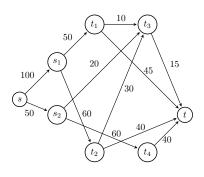
- **1** Za vsaki vozlišči  $u, v \in V$  velja f(u, v) = -f(v, u).
- 2 Za vsaki vozlišči  $u, v \in V$  velja  $f(u, v) \leq c(u, v)$ , kjer je c funkcija prepustnosti.
- 3 Za vsak  $v \in V \setminus \{s, t\}$  velja, da je neto tok, ki priteče v vozlišče v, enak nič, torej da velja  $e_f(v) = 0$ .

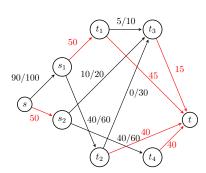
#### Definicija

Maksimalni pretok je pretok f, za katerega velja

$$|f|=\max_{f_i}|f_i|,$$

kjer f<sub>i</sub> teče po vseh možnih pretokih skozi omrežje.





# Pregled algoritmov

algoritem	časovna zahtevnost	leto
Ford-Fulkerson	O(E f )	1956
Edmonds-Karp	$\mathcal{O}(VE^2)$	1972
Dinic	$\mathcal{O}(VE \log V)$	1970
potisni-povišaj (gen.)	$\mathcal{O}(V^2E)$	1986
potisni-povišaj	$\mathcal{O}(V^3)$	1988
KRT	$\mathcal{O}(VE \log_{\frac{E}{V \log V}} V)$	1994
Orlin + KRT	$\mathcal{O}(VE)$	2013

## Osnovni algoritem

```
POTISNI-POVIŠAJ(G,s)

1 INICIALIZIRAJ_PREDPRETOK(G,s)

2 DOKLER obstaja mogoča operacija POTISNI ali POVIŠAJ

3 izvedi mogočo operacijo
```

# Operacija POTISNI

# Operacija POVIŠAJ

```
POVIŠAJ (u)
1    // Vozlišče u povišamo, če je e(u) > 0 in
2    // za vsak v iz V, (u,v) v E_f, velja h(u) <= h(v).
3    h(u) = min{ h(v) : (u,v) v E_f } + 1</pre>
```

## Operacija INICIALIZIRAJ\_PREDPRETOK

```
INICIALIZIRAJ PREDPRETOK(G,s)
    // V grafu G z izbranim izvirom s
2 // inicializiramo predpretok.
3 7A vsak v v V(G)
        h(v) = 0
5
        e(v) = 0
6
   ZA vsak (u,v) v E(G)
         f(u,v) = 0
   h(s) = |V|
8
    ZA vsak v, za katerega obstaja (s,v) v E(G)
10
         f(s,v) = c(s,v)
11
         f(v,s) = -f(s,v)
12
        e(v) = f(s,v)
```

## Časovna zahtevnost

#### Število operacij

- POVIŠAJ je kvečjemu  $2|V|^2$ ;
- POTISNI je kvečjemu  $2|V||E| + 4|V|^2(|V| + |E|)$ .

#### Časovna zahtevnost

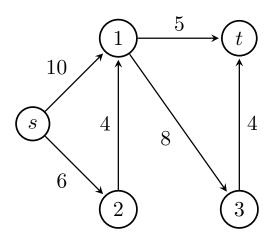
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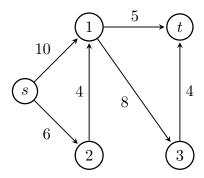
#### Izrek

Časovna zahtevnost algoritma POTISNI-POVIŠAJ je  $\mathcal{O}(V^2E)$ .

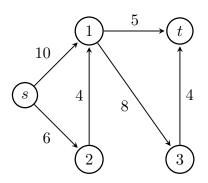
# Začetno omrežje

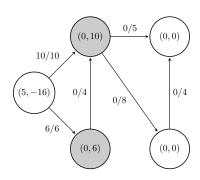


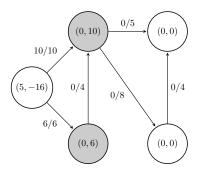
# Inicializacija predpretoka

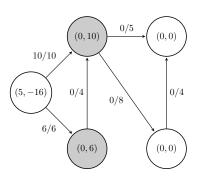


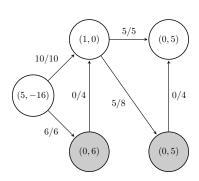
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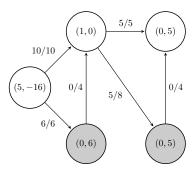


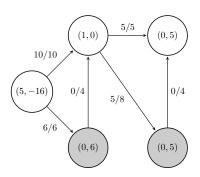


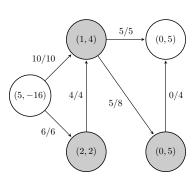


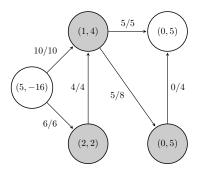


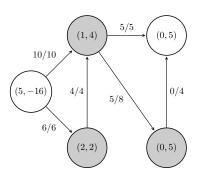


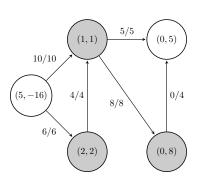


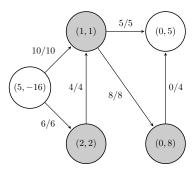


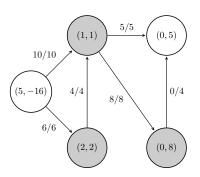


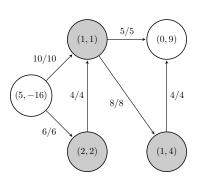


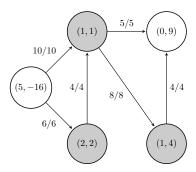


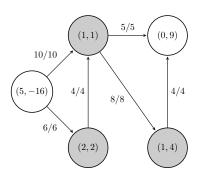


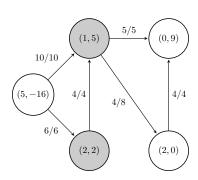


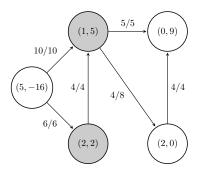


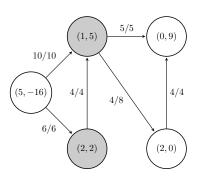


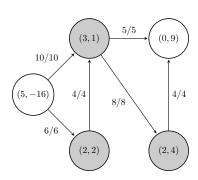


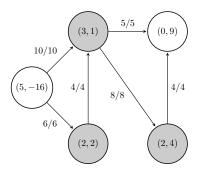


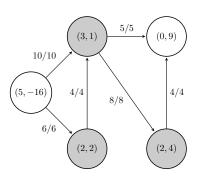


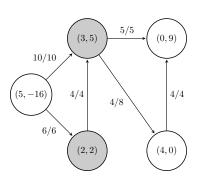


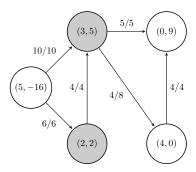


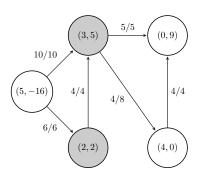


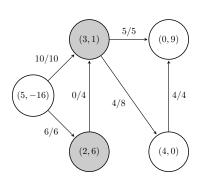


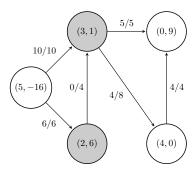


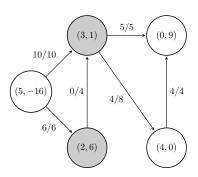


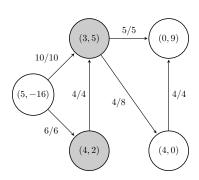


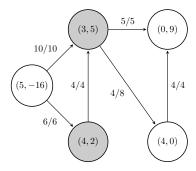


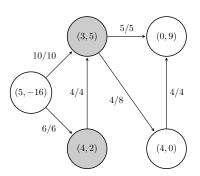


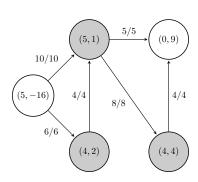


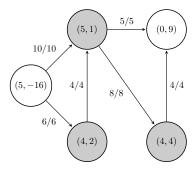


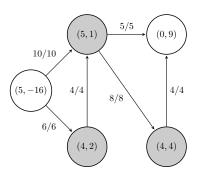


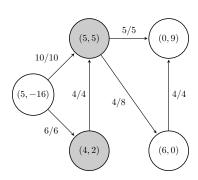


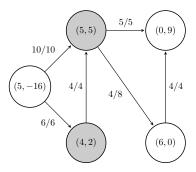


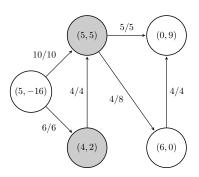


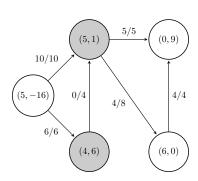


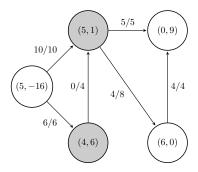


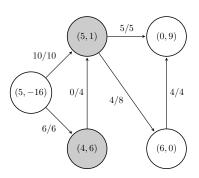


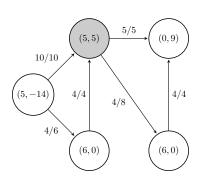


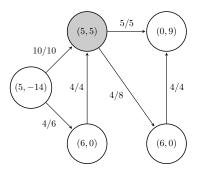


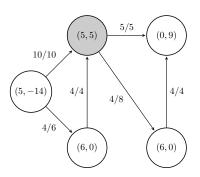


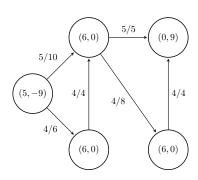








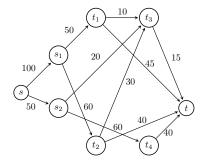




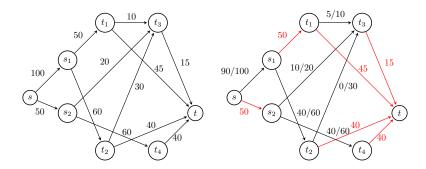
# Problem ponudbe in povpraševanja



# Problem ponudbe in povpraševanja



# Problem ponudbe in povpraševanja



#### Baseball elimination

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