

Раздел «Алгоритмы» . LiftToFrontCPP :

Поиск максимального потока в сети, алгоритм "поднять и в начало": C++

```
/*
 * An "honest" lift-to-front implementation. Done just as it's said
 * Daniel Shved, MIPT, 2009.
 */
#include <vector>
#include <list>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;

typedef vector<int> VInt;
typedef vector<VInt> VVInt;

typedef list<int> LInt;
typedef vector<LInt> VLInt;
typedef LInt::iterator LIter;
typedef vector<LIter> VLIter;

// Input: the network
int n, src, dest;
VVInt c;

// Output: the flow (preflow while the algo is running)
VVInt f;

// Additional data
VInt h, e;
VLInt nei;
VLIter current;

// Lift the vertex. Assumes that this is possible.
void lift(int u)
{
    int height = 2*n;
    for(LIter it = nei[u].begin(); it != nei[u].end(); it++)
        if(c[u][*it] > f[u][*it])
            height = min(height, h[*it]);
    h[u] = height + 1;
}

// Push the flow along the given edge. Assumes that this is possible.
void push(int u, int v)
{
    int value = min(c[u][v] - f[u][v], e[u]);
    f[u][v] += value;
    f[v][u] = -f[u][v];
    e[u] -= value;
    e[v] += value;
}

// Discharge the given vertex. Returns true if lifting occurred.
bool discharge(int u)
{
    bool lifted = false;
    while(e[u] > 0) {
        if(current[u] == nei[u].end()) {
            lift(u);

```

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Objective C

Logon>>

```

        lifted = true;
        current[u] = nei[u].begin();
        continue;
    }
    int v = *current[u];
    if(c[u][v] > f[u][v] && h[u] == h[v]+1)
        push(u, v);
    else
        current[u]++;
}
return lifted;
}

// The actual lift-to-front algo (with initialization)
// Returns the max flow value
int ltf()
{
    int u, v;

    // Build the neighbours lists
    nei.resize(n);
    current.resize(n);
    for(u=0; u<n; u++) {
        for(v=0; v<n; v++)
            if(c[u][v] > 0 || c[v][u] > 0)
                nei[u].push_back(v);
        current[u] = nei[u].begin();
    }

    // Initialize the preflow
    f.assign(n, VInt(n, 0));
    e.assign(n, 0);
    h.assign(n, 0);
    h[src] = n;
    for(u=0; u<n; u++)
        if(c[src][u] > 0) {
            e[u] = c[src][u];
            f[src][u] = c[src][u];
            f[u][src] = -f[src][u];
        }

    // lift-to-front
    LInt theList;
    for(u=0; u<n; u++)
        if(u != src && u != dest)
            theList.push_back(u);
    LIter cur = theList.begin();
    while(cur != theList.end()) {
        u = *cur;
        if(discharge(u)) {
            theList.erase(cur);
            cur = theList.insert(theList.begin(), u);
        }
        cur++;
    }
    return e[dest];
}

// A small demo
int main()
{
    int i, j, edgeCount;

    // read the input
    scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &edgeCount, &src, &dest);
    c.assign(n, VInt(n, 0));
    while(edgeCount--) {
        int val;
        scanf("%d%d", &i, &j, &val);
    }
}

```

```
    c[i][j] = val;
}

// find the max. flow
int result = ltf();

// print the results
printf("max flow value: %d\n", result);
for(i=0; i<n; i++)
    for(j=0; j<n; j++)
        if(f[i][j] > 0)
            printf("%d -> %d : %d\n", i, j, f[i][j]);
return 0;
}
```

-- DanielShved - 06 Apr 2009

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