东南大学计算机学院 方效林

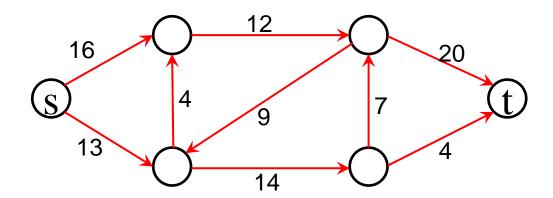
本章内容

■ 网络流



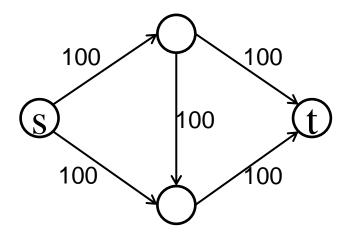
本章内容

• 给定有向图G = (V, E),边上权值表示容量, 给定源点s和汇点t,求s到t可流过的最大流量 是多少?



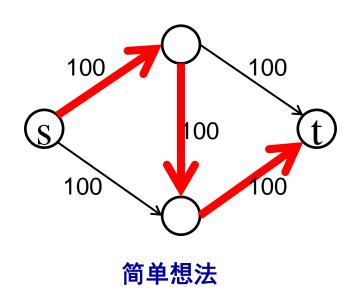


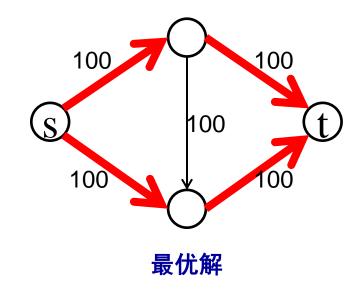
• 给定有向图G = (V, E),边上权值表示容量, 给定源点s和汇点t,求s到t可流过的最大流量 是多少?





- 简单想法
 - □ 从源到汇找一条可行路径, 塞满流量



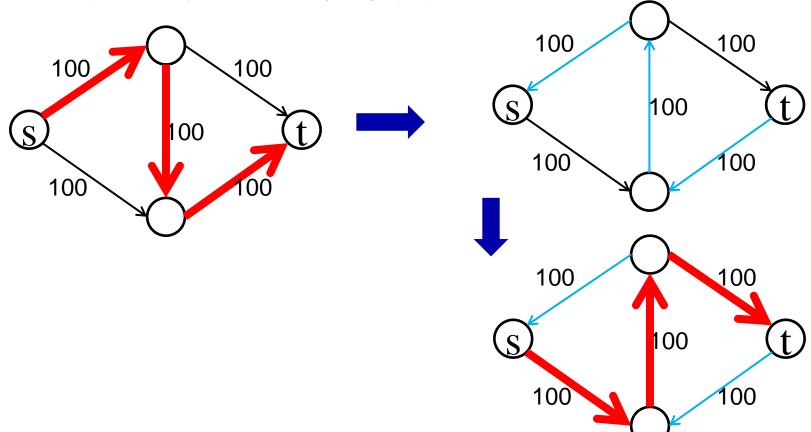


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网络流

■ 取消部分设置好的流

□ 对一些设置好的流可能反悔

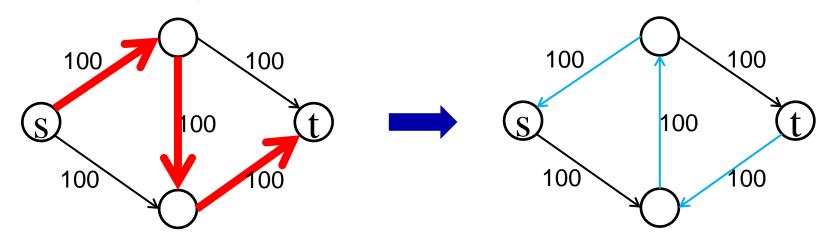




■ 残留网络

$$c_f(u,v) = \begin{cases} c(u,v) - f(u,v), \ddot{\pi}(u,v) \in E \\ f(v,u), & \ddot{\pi}(v,u) \in E \end{cases}$$

某一条边使用了多少流量,则其反方向设置多少可 反悔的流量

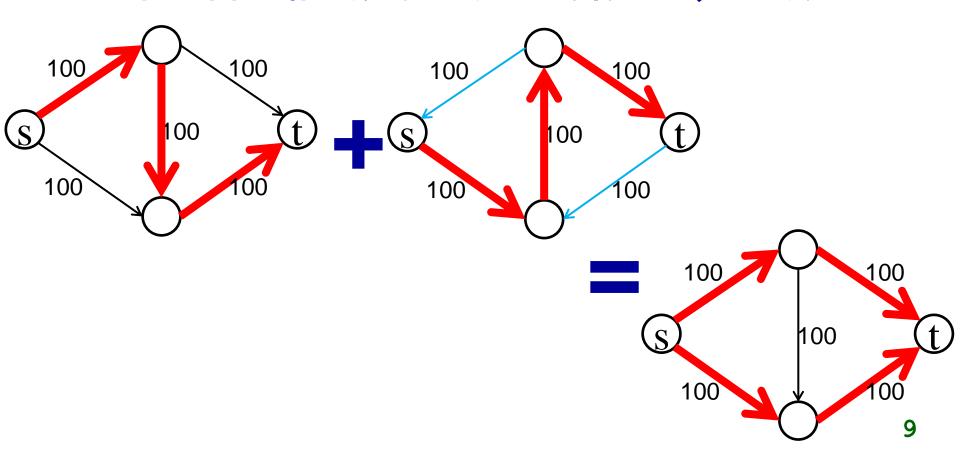




■ Fold-Fulkerson算法 $c_f(u,v) = \begin{cases} c(u,v) - f(u,v), \Xi(u,v) \in E \\ f(v,u), \end{cases}$ $\Xi(v,u) \in E$

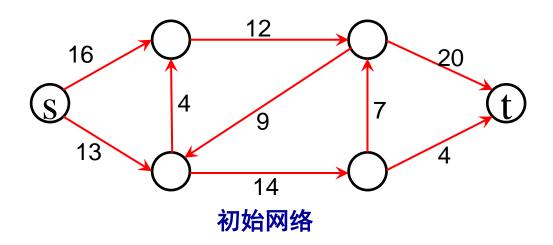
□ 在残留网络从源到汇找一条可行路径 및 塞满流量

- Fold-Fulkerson算法 $c_f(u,v) = \begin{cases} c(u,v) f(u,v), \ddot{\pi}(u,v) \in E \\ f(v,u), & \ddot{\pi}(v,u) \in E \end{cases}$
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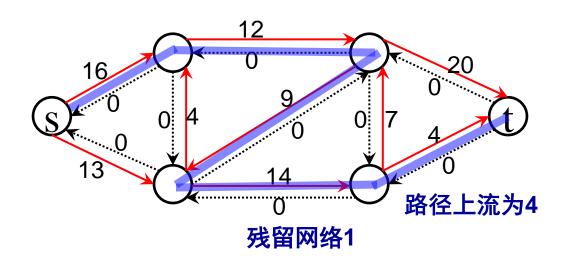


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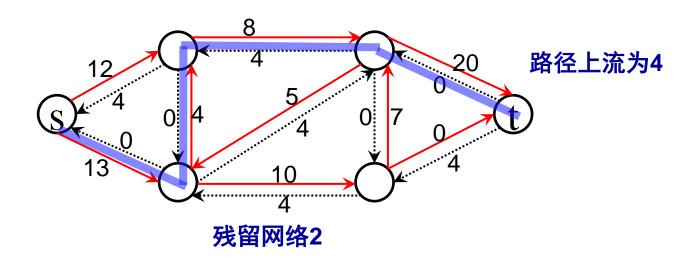


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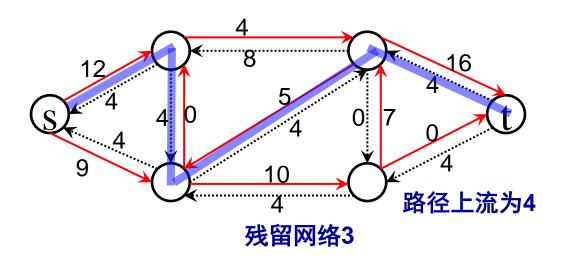


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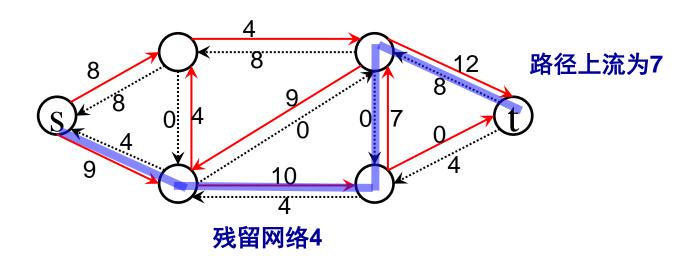


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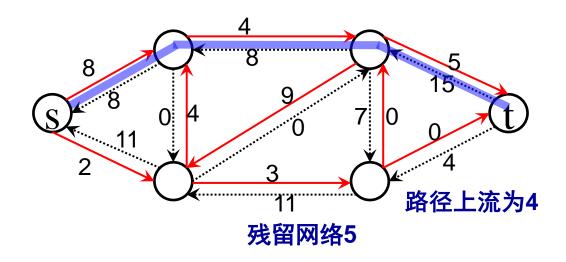


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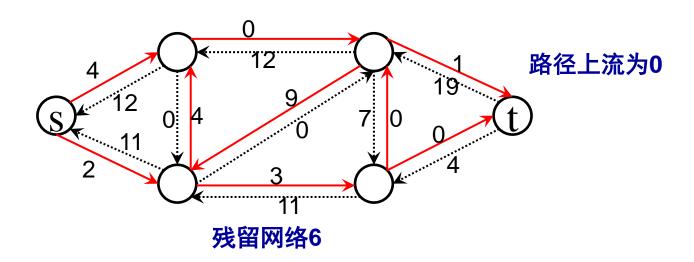


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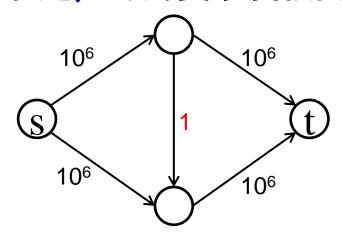


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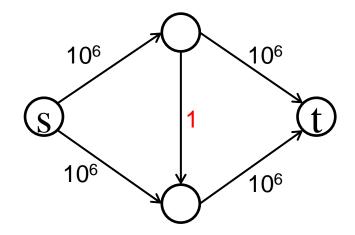
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 - □ 在残留网络从源到汇找一条可行路径, 塞满流量
 - 遇到下面这个图,再遇到搜索可行路径时每次都经过权值为1那条边,时间复杂度很高



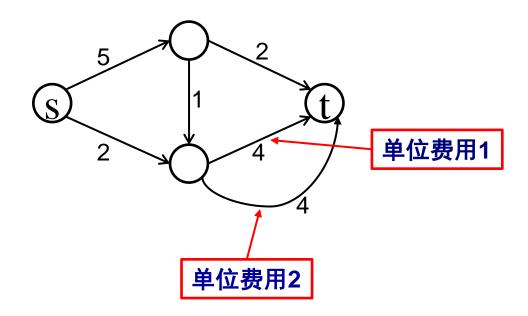


- Edmonds-Karp算法
 - 。使用BFS搜索可行路径,时间复杂度 $O(VE^2)$





■ 最小费用最大流

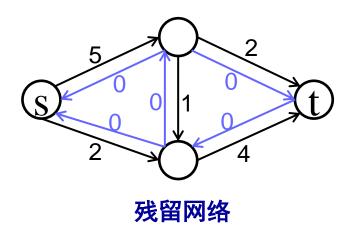


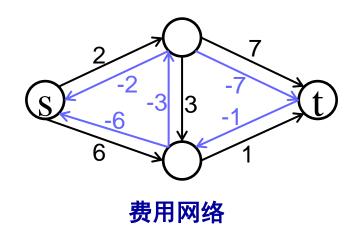


S 2/7 1/3 t) 2/7 4/1

边上的(c/b)表示(容量/单位费用)





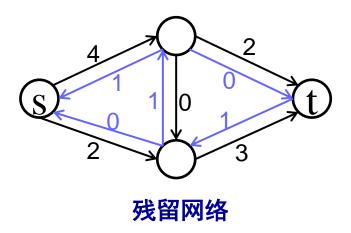


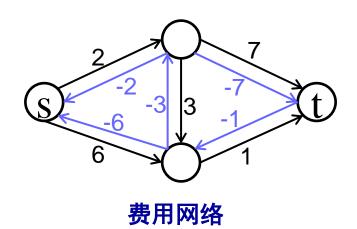


5/2 2/7 S 1/3 t

边上的(c/b)表示(容量/单位费用)





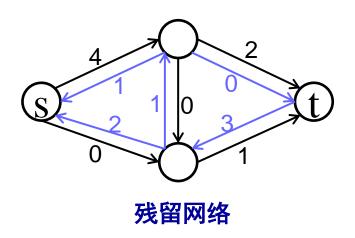


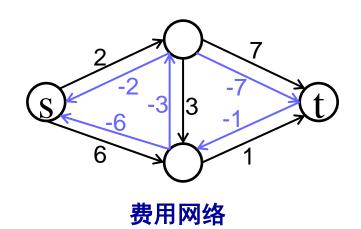


5/2 2/7 S 2/6 4/1

■ 最小费用最大流

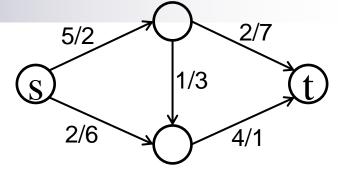
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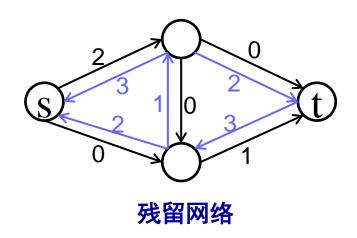


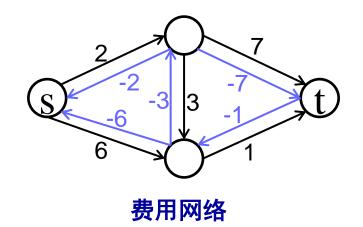


■ 最小费用最大流



边上的(c/b)表示(容量/单位费用)







最短路径Bellman-ford算法

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BELLMAN-FORD (G, w, s)

1 INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE (G, s)

2 for i \leftarrow 1 to |V[G]| - 1

3 do for each edge (u, v) \in E[G]

4 do RELAX (u, v, w)

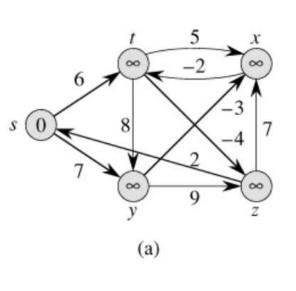
5 for each edge (u, v) \in E[G]

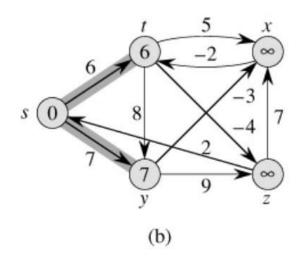
6 do if d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)

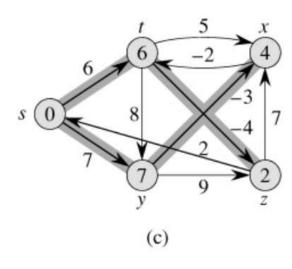
7 then return FALSE

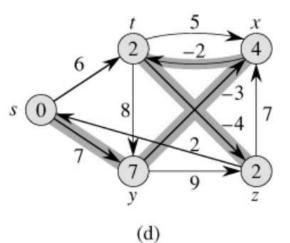
8 return TRUE
```

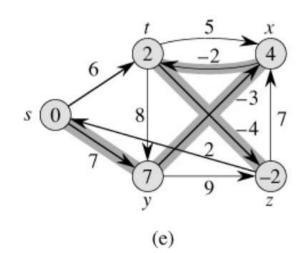
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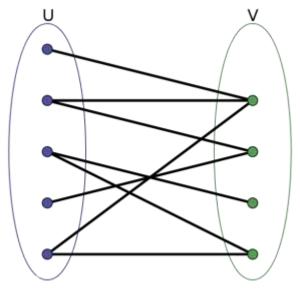






二分图匹配匈牙利算法

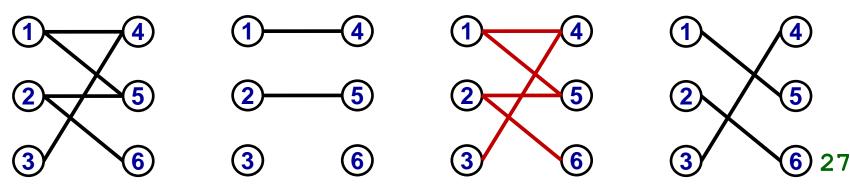
■ 匈牙利算法是由匈牙利数学家Edmonds于 1965年提出,因而得名



https://blog.csdn.net/tzm18942553857

二分图匹配匈牙利算法

- 匈牙利算法是由匈牙利数学家Edmonds于 1965年提出,因而得名
 - 介绍匈牙利算法前必须了解增广路径,匹配边,未 匹配边,匹配点,未匹配点的概念
 - ▶ 增广路径就是在二分图中从未匹配点开始,按照未匹配边, 匹配边交替的模式找到一个未匹配点结束。
 - > 将增广路径上已匹配边断开
 - ▶ 不断寻找增广路径



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