

# Ford Fulkerson (Max Flow)

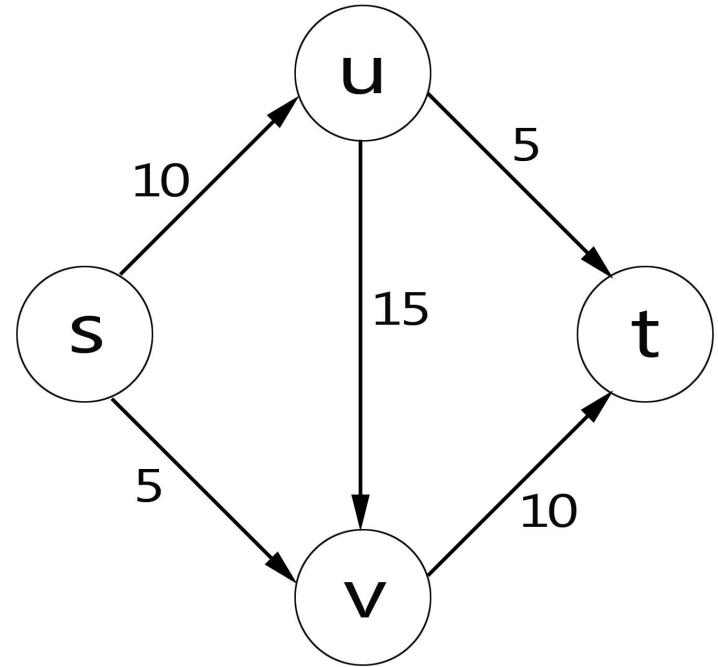


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# Introduction

- ❖ What are Network Flow Problems
- ❖ What is Max Flow Problem
- ❖ Where is this useful



# Problem Setting

**Capacity constraints:**  $\forall (u, v) \in E \ f(u, v) \leq c(u, v)$

**Skew symmetry:**  $\forall (u, v) \in E \ f(u, v) = -f(v, u)$

**Flow conservation:**  $\forall u \in V : u \neq s \text{ and } u \neq t \Rightarrow \sum_{w \in V} f(u, w) = 0$

**Value(f):**  $\sum_{(s, u) \in E} f(s, u) = \sum_{(v, t) \in E} f(v, t)$

# Solutions

- ❖ Ford Fulkerson Algorithm
- ❖ Edmond Karp Algorithm

# Residual Graph

Given a flow network  $G$ , and a flow  $f$  on  $G$ , we define the residual graph  $G_f$  of  $G$  with respect to  $f$  as follows.

1. The node set of  $G_f$  is the same as that of  $G$ .
2. Each edge  $e = (u, v)$  of  $G_f$  is with a capacity of  $c_e - f(e)$ .
3. Each edge  $e' = (v, u)$  of  $G_f$  is with a capacity of  $f(e)$ .

# Residual Graph Example

# Ford Fulkerson Algorithm - 1956

1.  $f(u, v) \leftarrow 0$  for all edges  $(u, v)$
2. While there is a path  $p$  from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G_f$ , such that  $c_f(u, v) > 0$  for all edges  $(u, v) \in p$  :
  1. Find  $c_f(p) = \min\{c_f(u, v) : (u, v) \in p\}$
  2. For each edge  $(u, v) \in p$ 
    1.  $f(u, v) \leftarrow f(u, v) + c_f(p)$  (*Send flow along the path*)
    2.  $f(v, u) \leftarrow f(v, u) - c_f(p)$  (*The flow might be "returned" later*)

**Augmenting path.** Find an undirected path from  $s$  to  $t$  such that:

- Can increase flow on forward edges (not full).
- Can decrease flow on backward edge (not empty).

# Ford Fulkerson Algorithm Example



# Running Time Analysis for Integral Case

Running Time = Time Taken for 1 iteration \* #Iterations

# Non Terminating Case

# Edmond Karp Algorithm

EDMONDS-KARP ALGORITHM( $G, s, t$ )

**begin**

    initialise flow  $f$  to 0

**while** there exists a shortest augmenting path  $p$  in  
    the residual network  $G_f$  **do**

        augment flow  $f$  along  $p$

**end**

**end**

# Edmonds-Karp Algorithm Example

# Proof Of Termination in Polynomial Time

Running Time = Time Taken for 1 iteration \* #Iterations

# Citations

<http://cms.math.ca/openaccess/cjm/v8/cjm1956v08.0399-0404.pdf>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum\\_flow\\_problem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum_flow_problem)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ford%E2%80%93Fulkerson\\_algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ford%E2%80%93Fulkerson_algorithm)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmonds%E2%80%93Karp\\_algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmonds%E2%80%93Karp_algorithm)