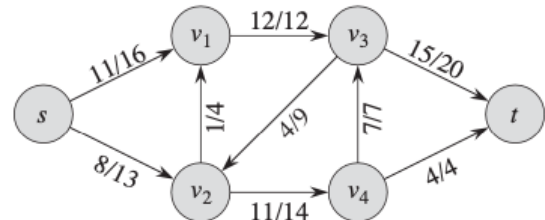
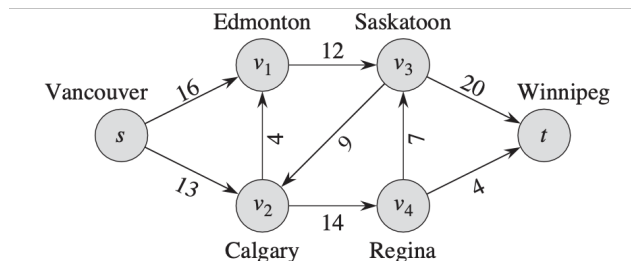


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Basics



1. *CLRS 3rd edition (p. 717)*. The figures above are a flow network G and a flow f . What is the flow value $v(f)$? What is the residual network G_f ?

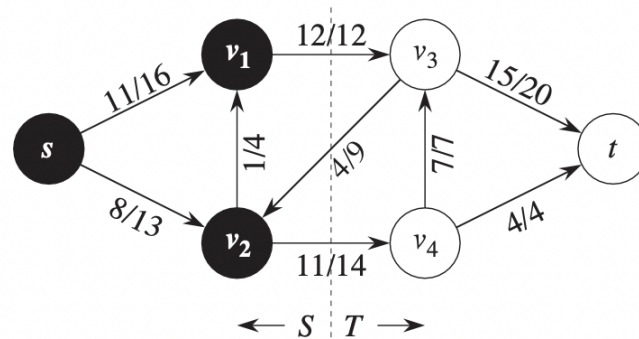
Solution:

2. Consider an augmenting path $p = (s, v_2, v_3, t)$ on G_f . What is $\text{bottleneck}(p, f)$? What does the flow network and residual network look like after $\text{augment}(f, p)$ (increase/augment the flow f along p by $\text{bottleneck}(p, f)$)?

Solution:

3. Execute basic Ford-Fulkerson algorithm on the graph.

Solution:



4. Consider a cut (S, T) in G . What is the cut capacity $c(S, T)$? What is the net flow $f(S, T) = \sum_{u \in S} \sum_{v \in T} f(u, v) - \sum_{u \in S} \sum_{v \in T} f(v, u)$?

Solution:

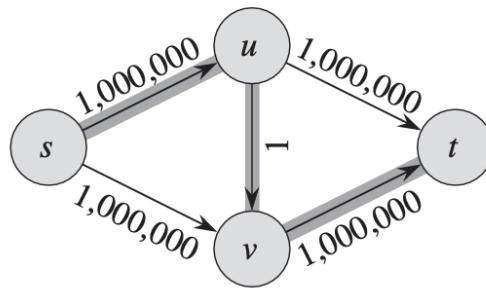
Claim 1. (CLRS p.721 Lemma 26.4) Let f be any $s - t$ flow and (S, T) be any $s - t$ cut. Then $v(f)$ equals the net flow from S to T . That is, $v(f) = f(S, T)$

Claim 2. (CLRS p.723 Lemma 26.5) The value of any flow is bounded above by the capacity of any cut. That is, $v(f) \leq c(S, T)$

Theorem 1. (CLRS p.723 Lemma 26.6) The following conditions are equivalent

1. f is a max flow of G .
2. G_f contains no augmenting path.
3. $v(f) = c(S, T)$ for some cut (S, T) .

Edmonds-Karp



5. What's wrong with running Ford-Fulkerson on the graph above? How does the Edmonds-Karp algorithm improve it?

Solution: