COMP251: Network flows (2)

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Based on slides from M. Langer (McGill)

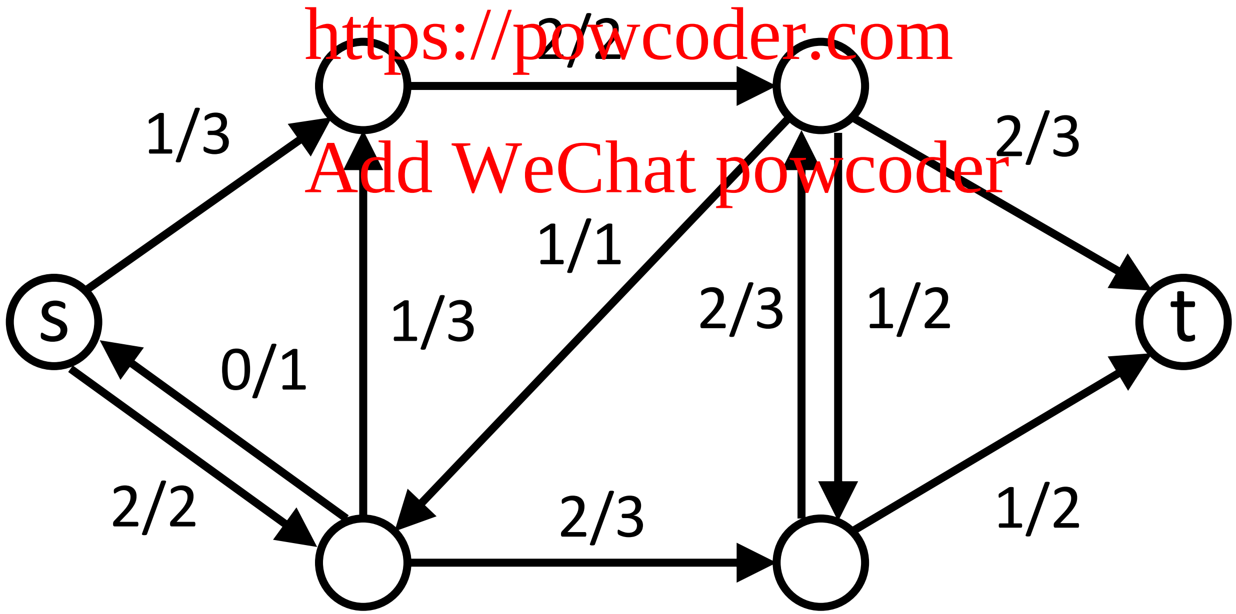
Recap Network Flows

$G = (V, E)$ directed.

Each edge (u, v) has a ***capacity*** $c(u, \mathrm{v}) \geq 0$.

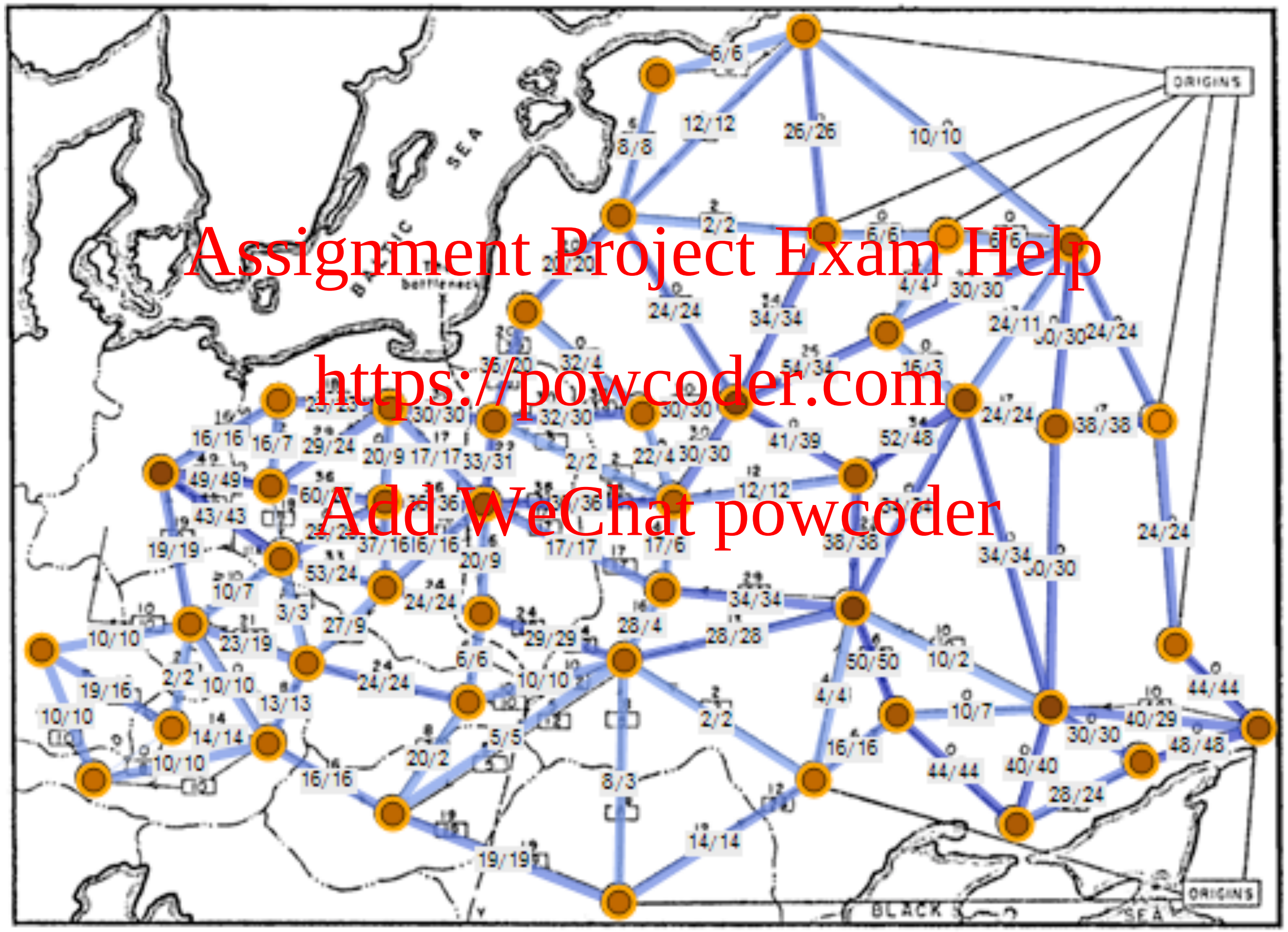
If $(u,\mathrm{v}) \notin E$, then $c(u,\mathrm{v}) = 0$.

Source vertex s, ***sink*** vertex t, assume $s \rightsquigarrow \mathrm{v} \rightsquigarrow t$ for all $\mathrm{v} \in V$.



Problem: Given G, s, t, and c, find a flow whose value is maximum.

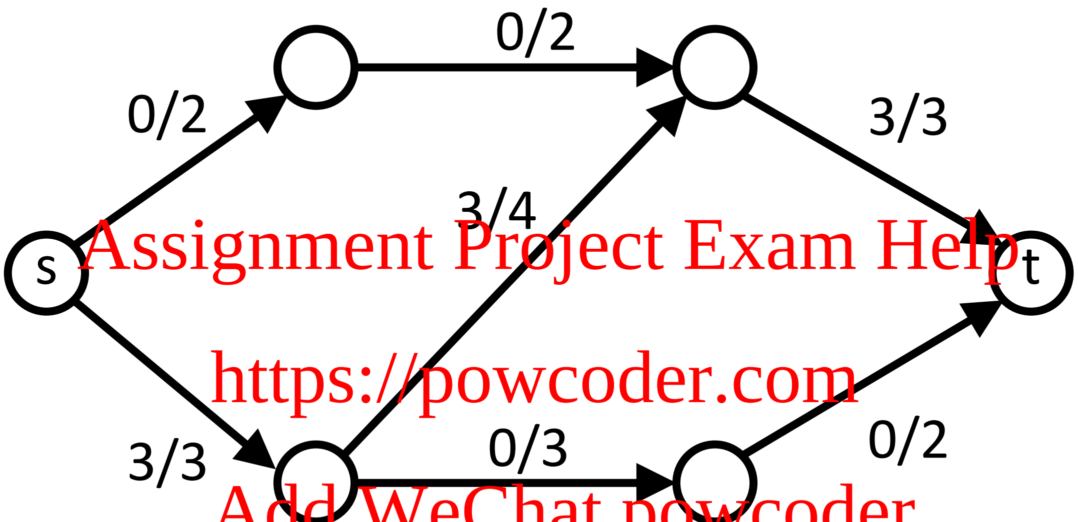
Application



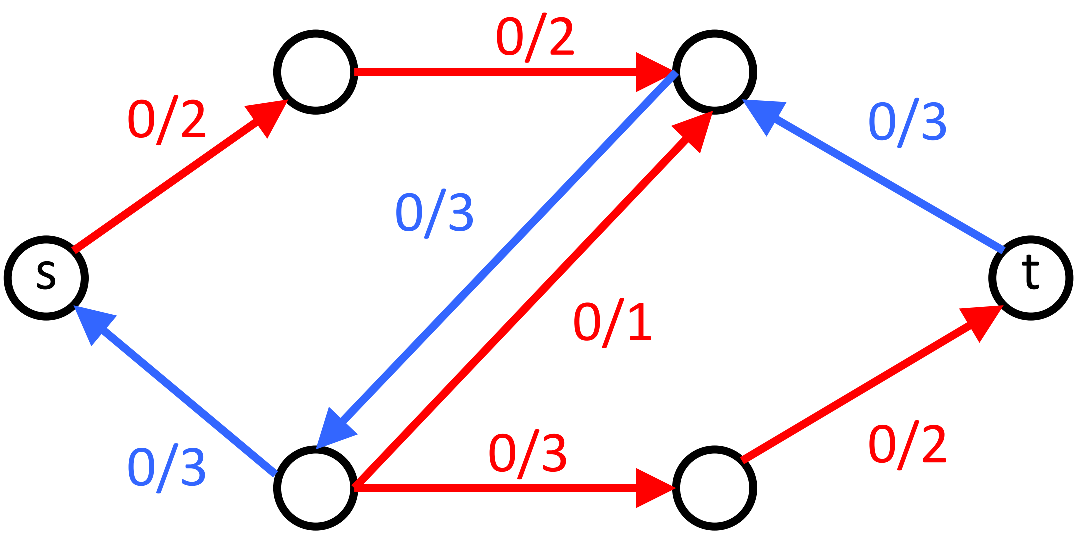
Maximize flow of supplies in eastern europe!

Recap (residual graphs)

Flow

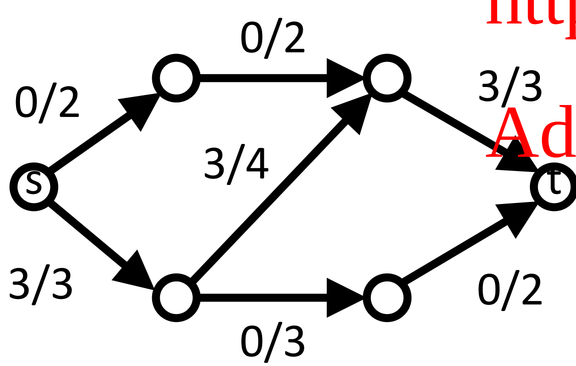


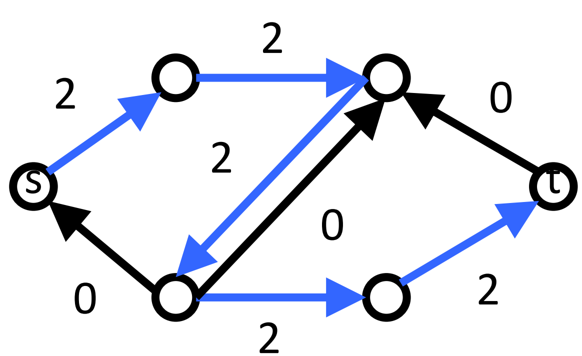
Residual graph

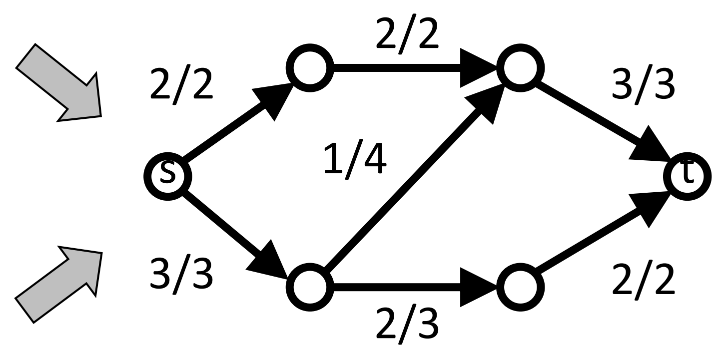


Recap (Ford-Fulkerson algorithm)


```
f ← 0
Gf ← G
while (there is a s-t path in Gf) do
    f.augment(P)
    update Gf based on new f
```

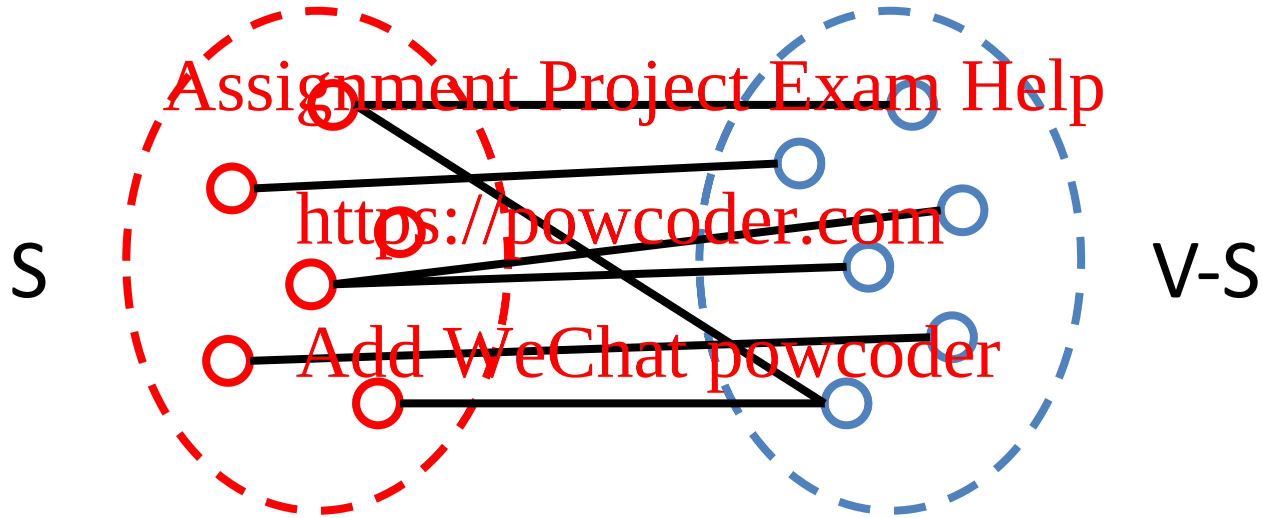







Recap graph cuts

A graph cut is a partition of the graph vertices into two sets.



The crossing edges from S to V-S are $\{ (u,v) \mid u \in S, v \in V\text{-}S \}$, also called the cut set.

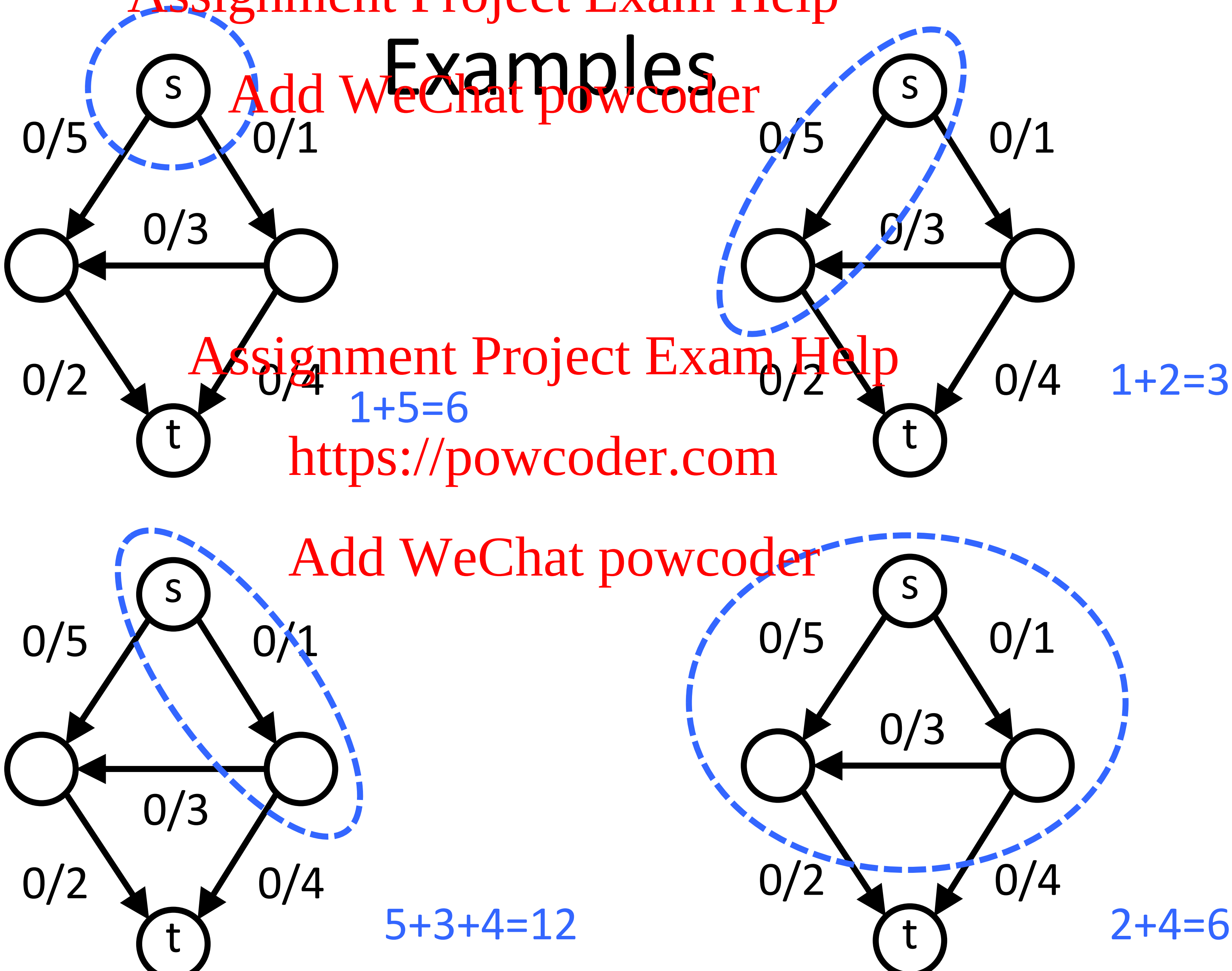
Cuts in flow networks

Definition: An s-t cut of a flow network is a cut A, B such that s∈A and t∈B.

Notation: We write **cut(A,B)** the set of edges from A to B.

Definition: The capacity of an s-t cut is $\sum_{e \in cut(A,B)} c(e)$

Examples


s
0/5
0/1
0/3
0/2
0/4
t
1+5=6
s
0/5
0/1
0/3
0/2
0/4
t
1+2=3
s
0/5
0/1
0/3
0/2
0/4
t
5+3+4=12
s
0/5
0/1
0/3
0/2
0/4
t
2+4=6

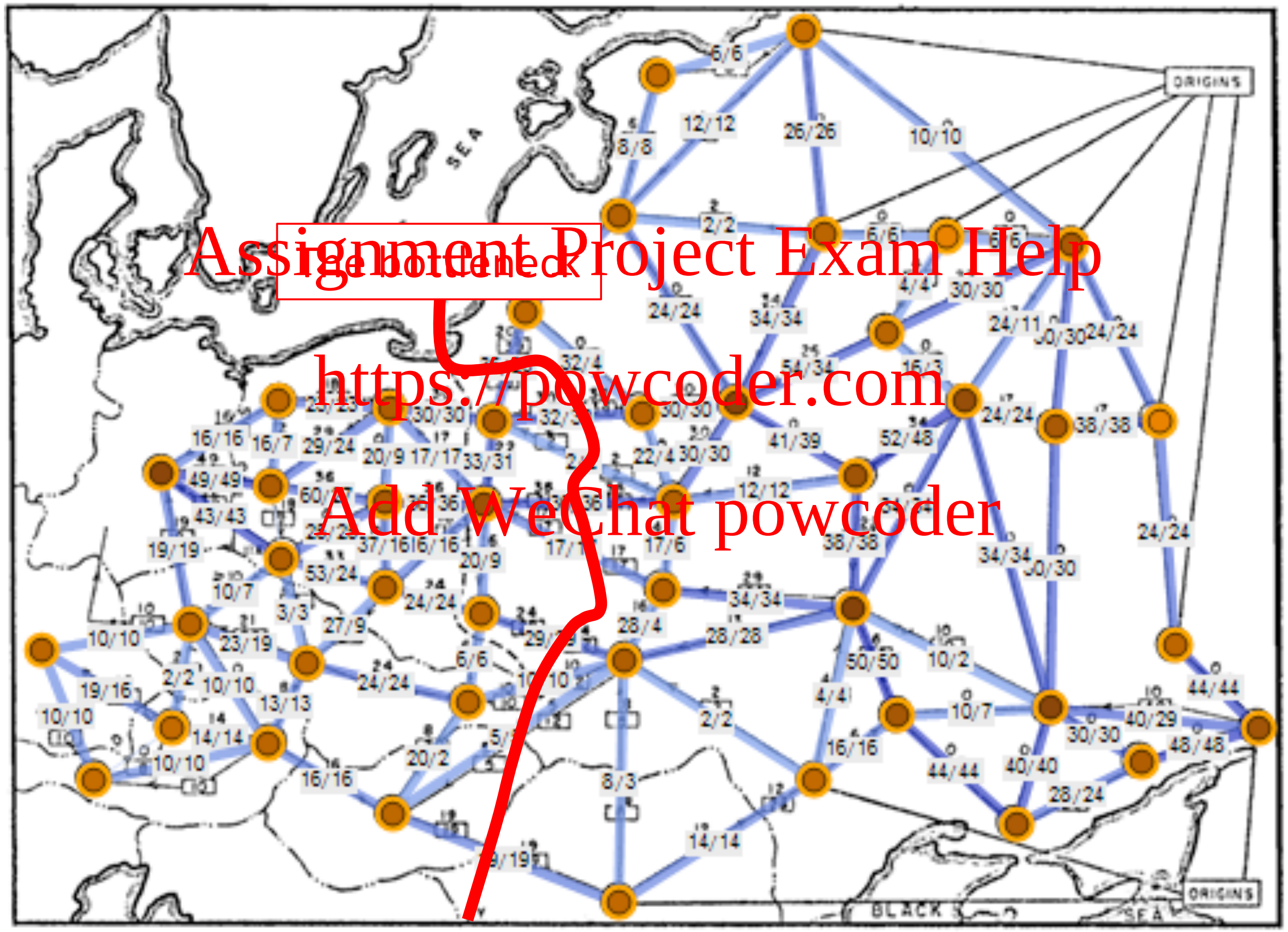
Objectives

For any flow network:

- Maximum value of a flow = the minimum capacity of any cut.

- Ford-Fulkerson gives the “max flow” and the “min cut”.

Application



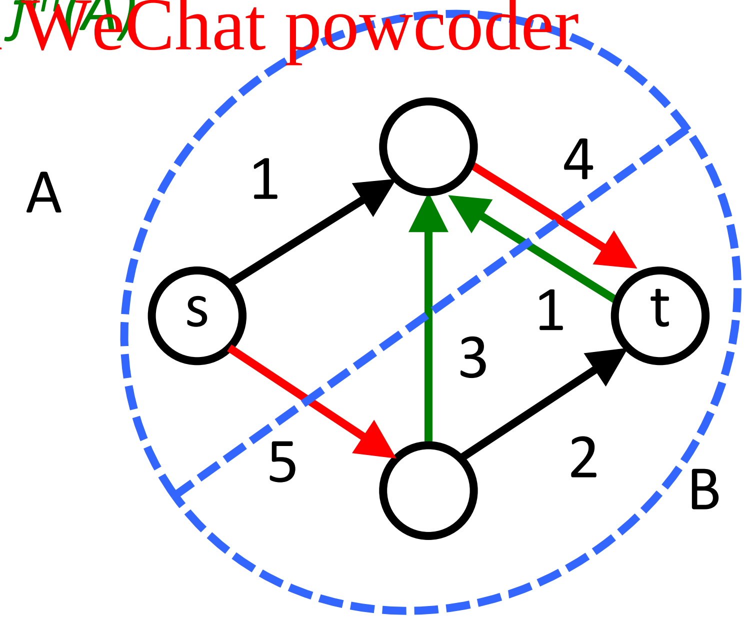
How to cut supplies if cold war turns into real war!

Flow through a cut

Claim: Given a flow network. Let f be a flow and A, B be a s-t cut. Then,

$$|f| = \sum_{e \in cut(A,B)} f(e) - \sum_{e \in cut(B,A)} f(e)$$

Notation: $|f| = f^{out}(A) - f^{in}(A)$



$|f|=9-4=5$

Flow through a cut

Proof:

- for any $u \in V-\{s,t\}$, we have $f^{out}(u)=f^{in}(u)$.

- Summing over $u \in A-\{s\}$: $\sum_{u\in A-\{s\}} f^{out}(u) = \sum_{u\in A-\{s\}} f^{in}(u)$

- $|f| = f^{out}(s) = \sum_{u\in A} f^{out}(u) - \sum_{u\in A} f^{in}(u)$

- Each edge $e=(u,v)$ with $u,v \in A$ contributes to both sums, and can be removed (Note: $f^{in}(s) = 0$).

$$|f| = \sum_{e\in cut(A,B)} f(e) - \sum_{e\in cut(B,A)} f(e)$$

$$\equiv f^{out}(A) - f^{in}(A)$$

Upper bound on flow through cuts

Claim: For any network flow *f*, and any s-t cut(A,B)

$$|f| \leq \sum_{e \in cut(A,B)} c(e)$$

Proof:

$$|f| = f^{out}(A) - f^{in}(A)$$

$$\leq f^{out}(A)$$

$$\leq \sum_{e \in cut(A,B)} c(e)$$

Observations

- Some cuts have greater capacities than others.
- Some flows are greater than others.

- **But every flow must be ≤ capacity of every s-t cut.**

- Thus, the value of the maximum flow is less than capacity of the minimum cut.

Value of flow in Ford-Fulkerson

- Ford-Fulkerson terminates when there is no augmenting path in the residual graph G_f.
- Let A be the set of vertices reachable from s in G_f, and B=V-A.
- A,B is a s-t cut in G_f.
- A,B is an s-t cut in G (G and G_f have the same vertices).
- $|f|=f^{out}(A)-f^{in}(A)$
- We want to show: $$|f| = \sum_{e \in cut(A,B)} c(e)$$
- And in particular:

1 $$f^{out}(A) = \sum_{e \in cut(A,B)} c(e)$$

2 $$f^{in}(A) = 0$$

Value of flow in Ford-Fulkerson

(1) For any $e=(u,v) \in cut(A,B)$, $f(e)=c(e)$.

- $f(e)<c(e) \Rightarrow e=(u,v)$ would be a forward edge in the residual graph G_f with capacity $c_f(e)=c(e)-f(e)>0$.

- v reachable from s in G_f $\Rightarrow$ contradiction. ■

(2) $f^{in}(A)=0$: $\forall$ $e=(v,u)\in E$ such that $v\in B$, $u\in A$, we have $f(e)=0$.

- $f(e)>0 \Rightarrow \exists$ backward edge (u,v) in G_f such that $c_f(e)=f(e)$
- v is reachable from s in $G_f \Rightarrow$ contradiction. ■

Max flow = Min cut

- Ford-Fulkerson terminates when there is no path s-t in the residual graph G_f
- This defines a cut in A,B in G (A = nodes reachable from s)

- $$|f| = f^{out}(A) - f^{in}(A)$$

$$= \sum_{e \in cut(A,B)} f(e) - \sum_{e \in cut(B,A)} f(e)$$

- Ford-Fulkerson flow = $\sum_{e \in cut(A,B)} c(e) - 0$

= capacity of cut(A,B)

Note: We did not proved uniqueness.

Computing the min cut

Q: Given a flow network, how can we compute a minimum cut?

Answer:

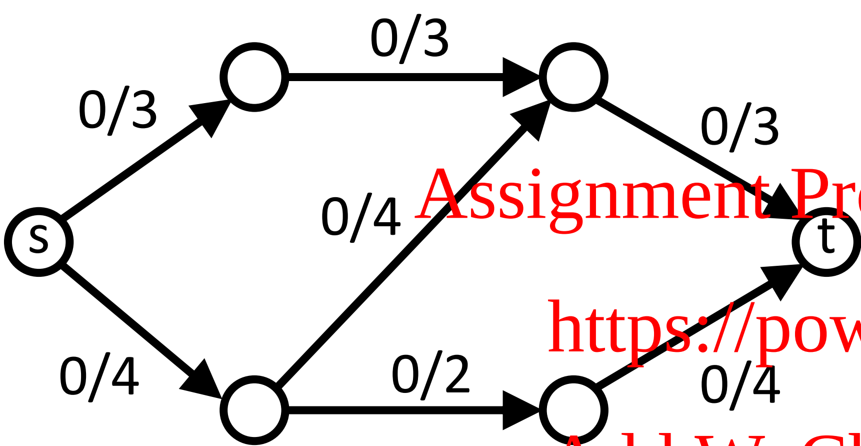
- Run Ford-Fulkerson to compute a maximum flow (it gives us G_f)

- Run BFS or DFS of s.

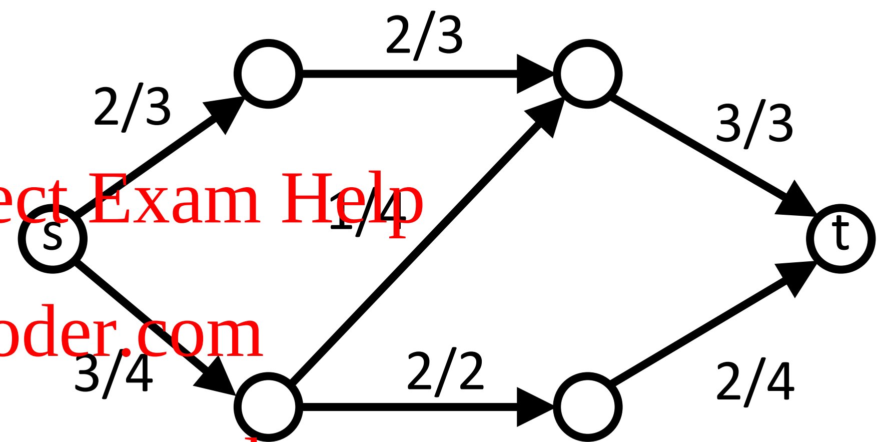
- The reachable vertices define the set A for the cut

Example (min cut with Ford-Fulkerson)

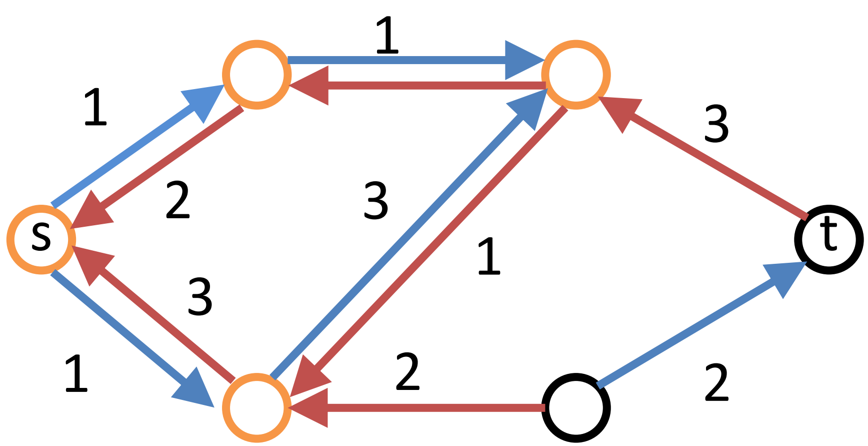
(1) Initial flow net G



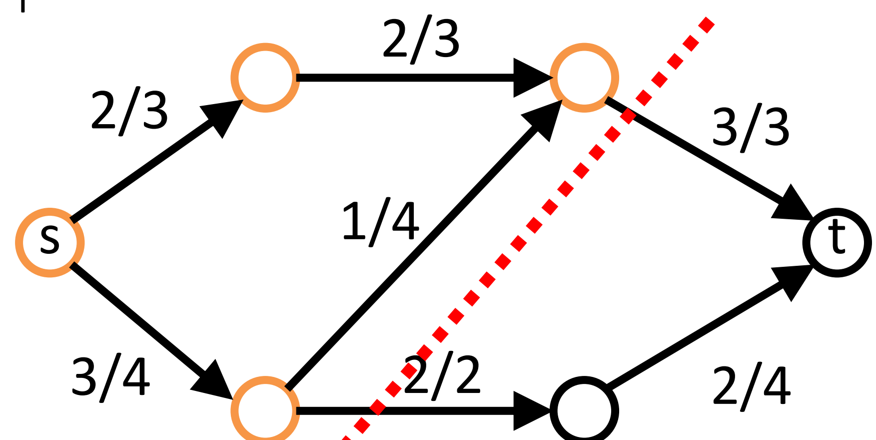
(2) Compute max flow (FF)



(3) Compute G_f and vertices accessible from s

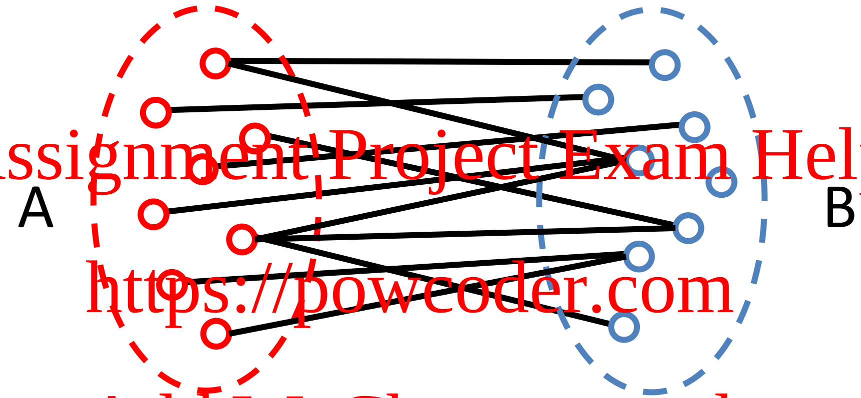


(4) Vertices accessible from s in G_f determine the min cut

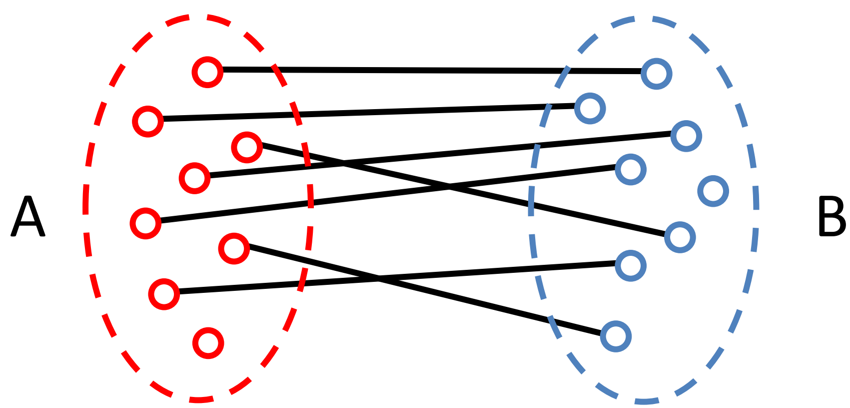


Bipartite matching

Suppose we have an undirected graph bipartite graph G=(V,E).



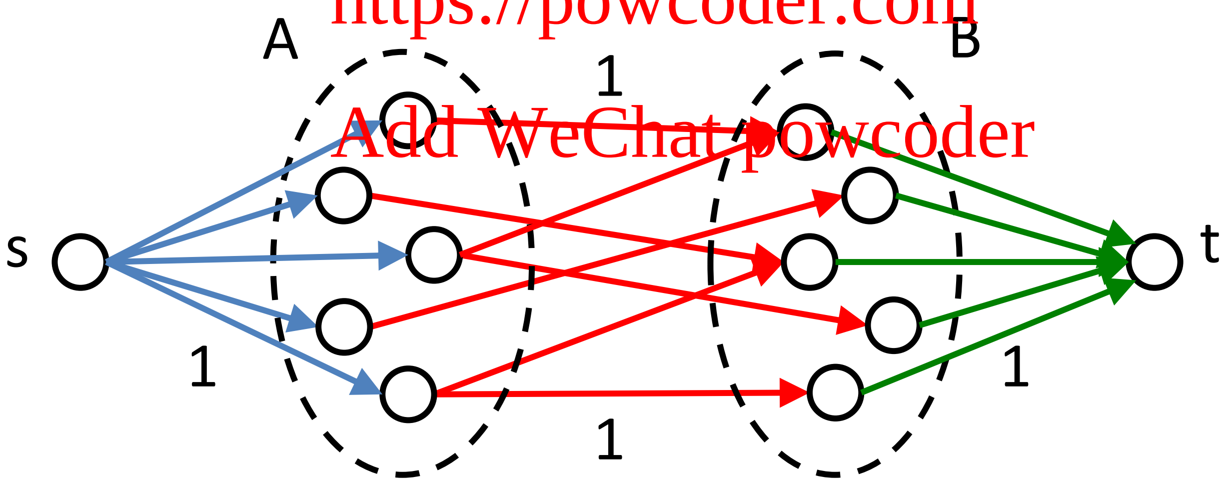
Q: How can we find the maximal matching? (Recall Lecture 11)



Bipartite matching with network flows

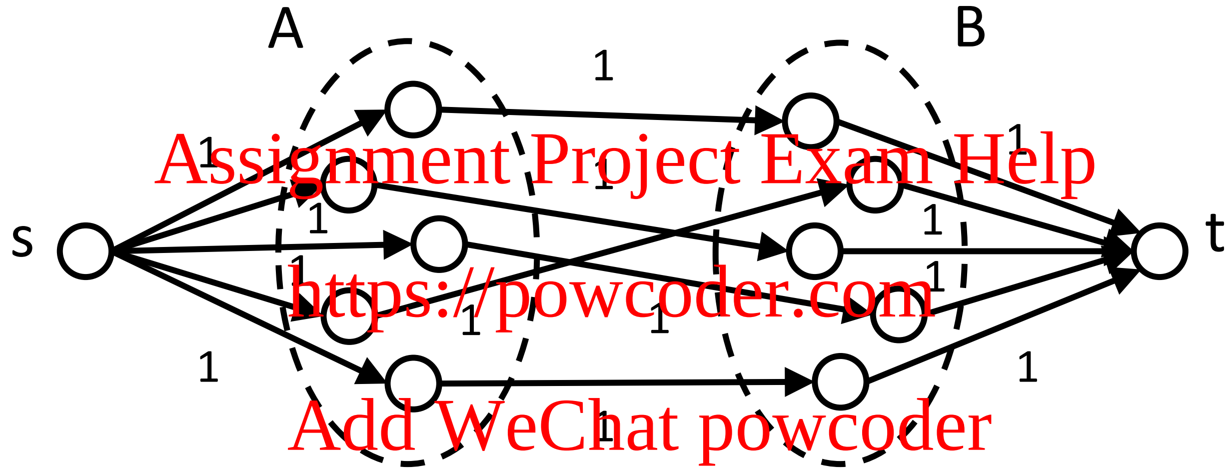
Define a flow network G'=(V',E') such that:

- V' = V ∪ {s,t}
- E' = { (u,v) | u∈A, v∈B, (u,v) ∈E} ∪ { (s,u) | u∈A} ∪ { (v,t) | v∈B}
- Capacities of every edge = 1.



Motivation: Max flow ⇒ max matching.

Max flow in bipartite graphs

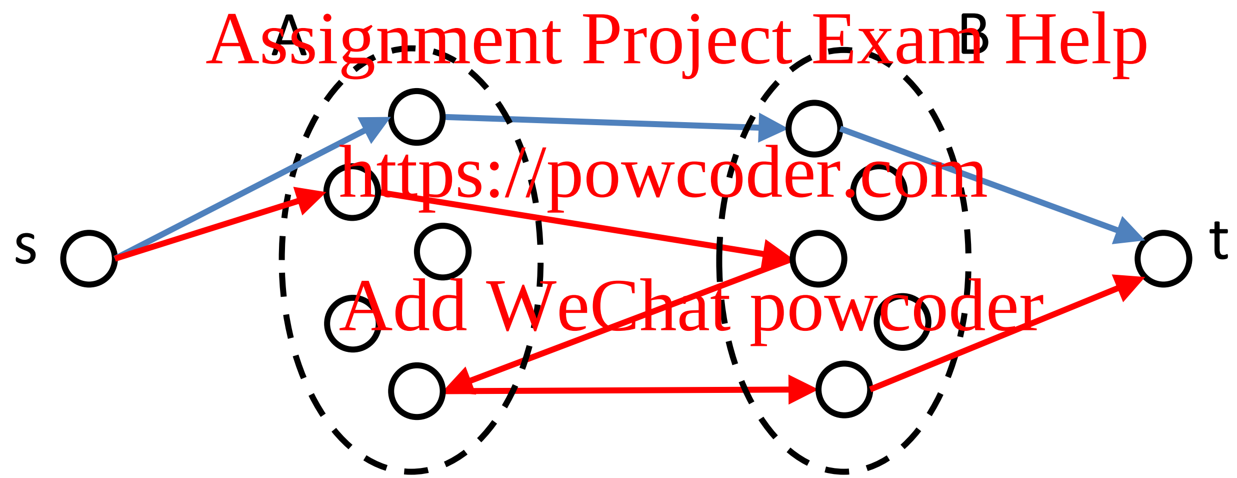


Exercise: The maximal flow found by Ford-Fulkerson defines a maximal matching in the original graph G (the maximal set of edges (u,v) u∈A & v∈B such that f(u,v)=1).

Max matching with Ford-Fulkerson

Ford-Fulkerson will find an augmenting path with β=1 at each iteration. They are of the form:

G'_f



Or have more than one zig-zag in G_f

Note:

- No edge from B to A in E'. The back edges are in the residual graph.
- Edges e such that c(e)=0 are not shown.

Running time

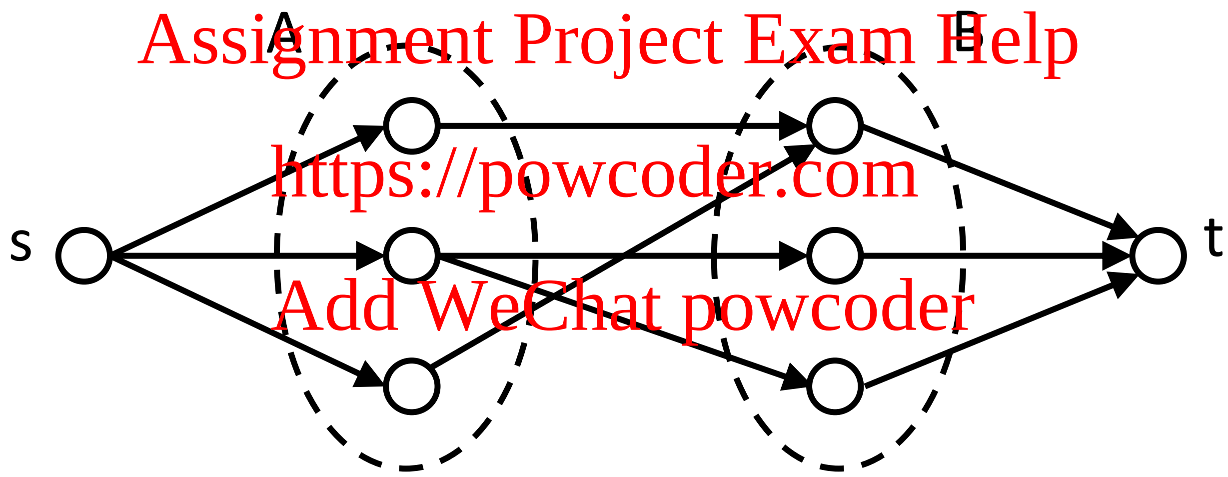
Q: How long will it take to find a maximal matching with Ford-Fulkerson?

- The general complexity of Ford-Fulkerson is O(C.|E|), where $C = \sum_u c(s,u)$

- Suppose |A|=|B|=n
- Then, C=|A|=n and |E'|= |E|+2n = m+2n (Assume m>n)
- Thus, C . |E'| = n . (m + 2n)
- Running time is O(nm)

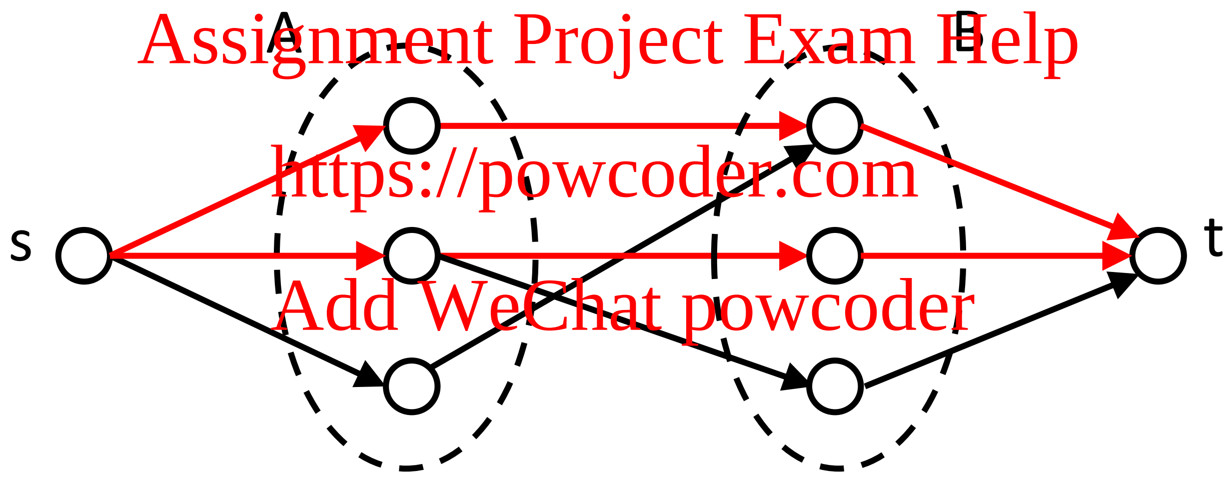
Example

What is max flow? What is min cut?



Example

What is the max flow? What is the min cut?



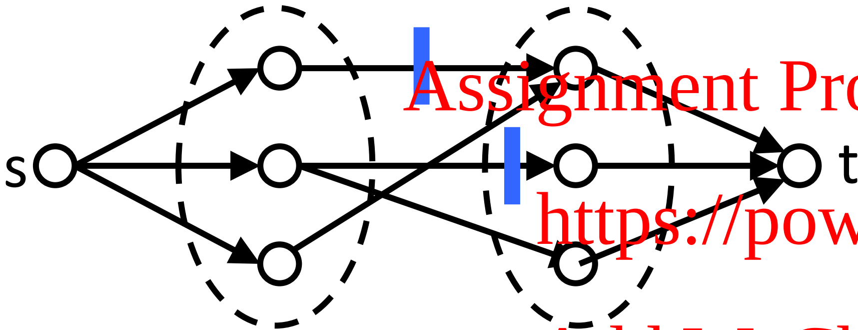
Max flow |f|=2.

Note: there are other flows with |f|=2.

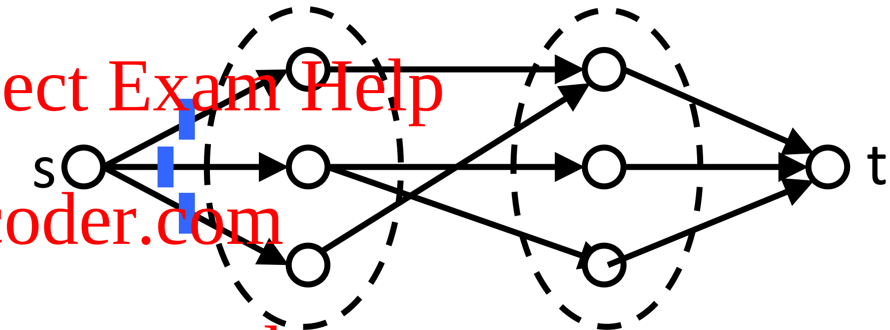
What is the minimum cut?

Example

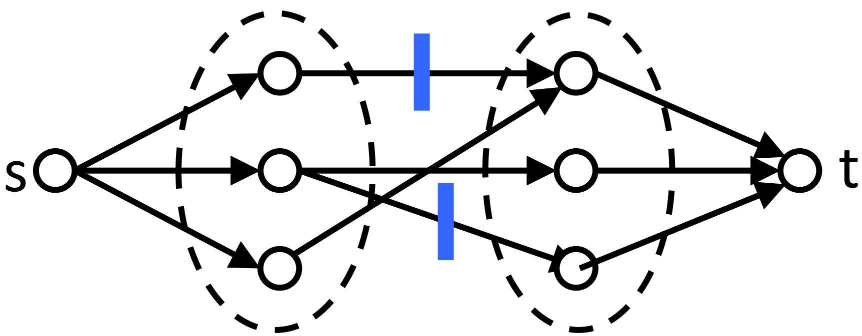
Find any min cut with capacity 2.



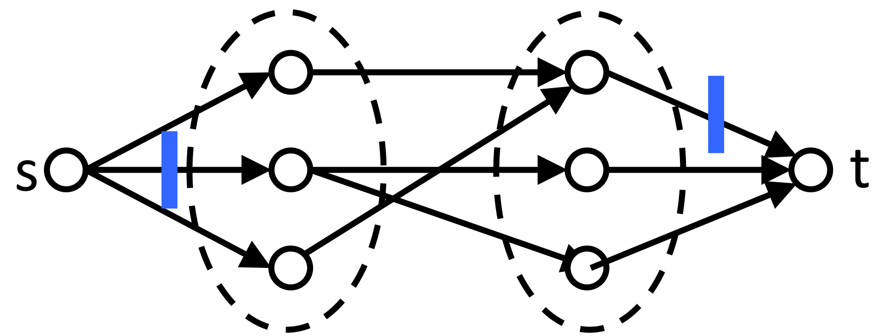
Not a cut!



Not a min cut!



Not a cut!

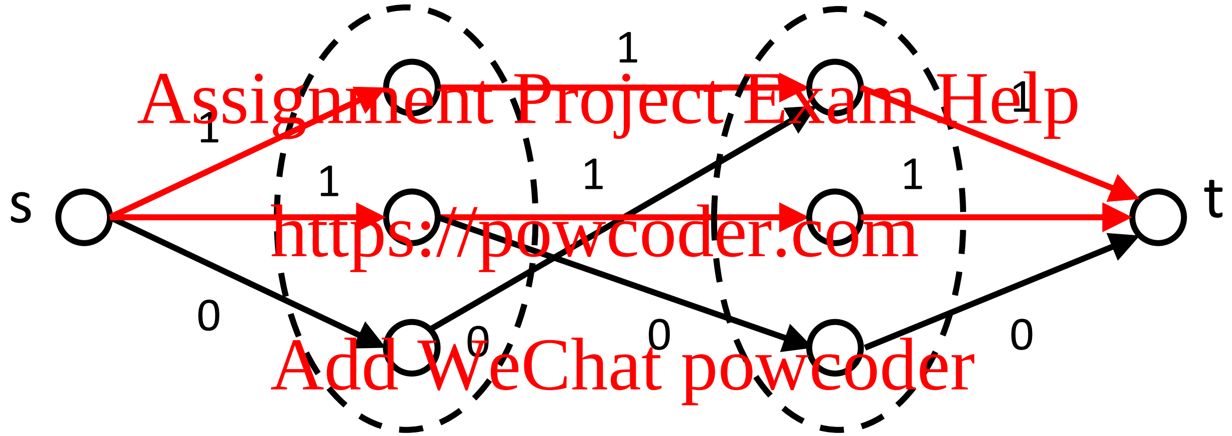


min cut!

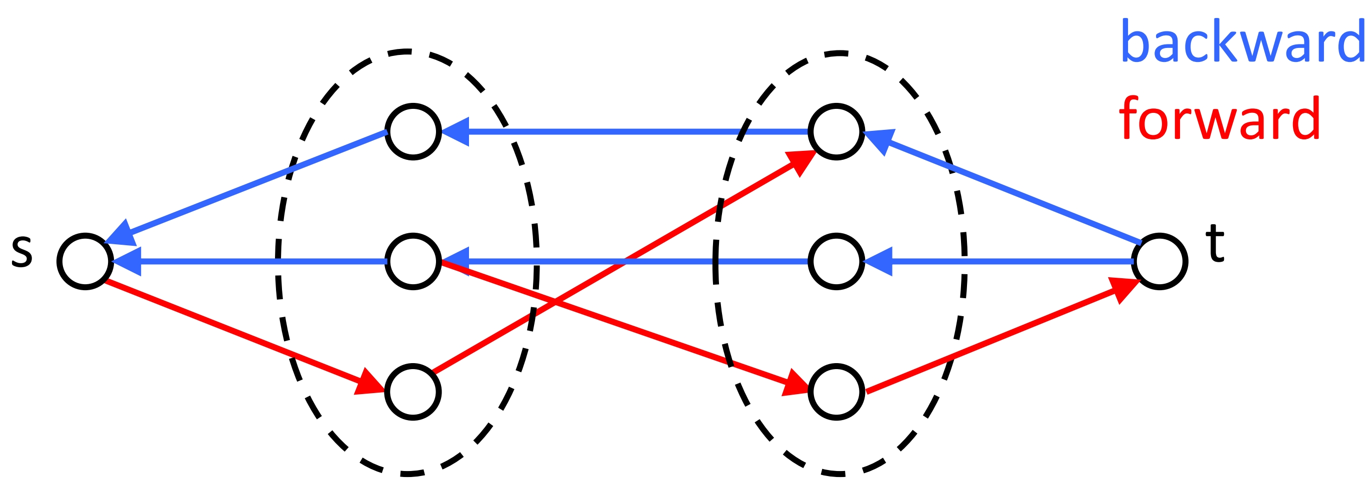
Example

To find a min cut compute a max flow.

Flow



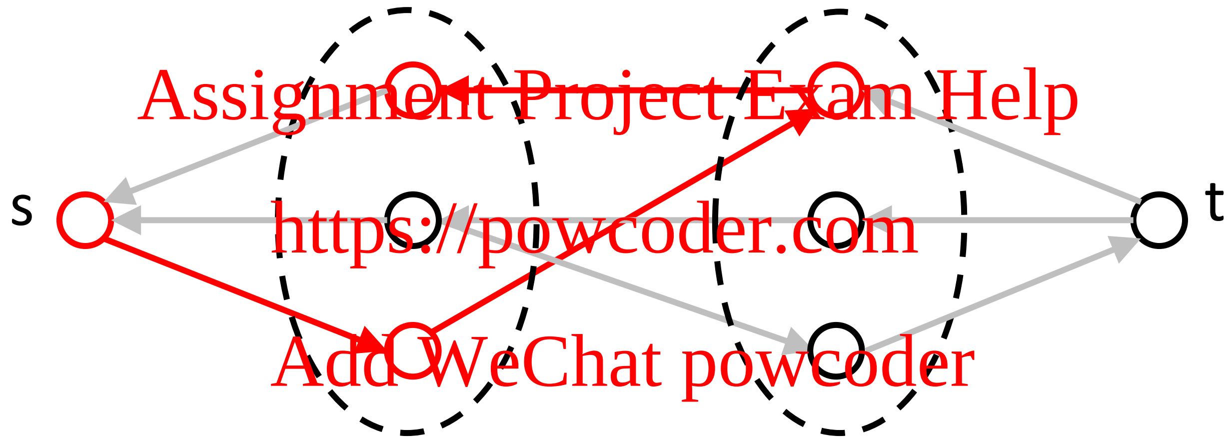
Residual graph



Example

To find the cut run BFS (or DFS) from s on the residual graph.
The reachable vertices define the (min) cut.

Residual graph
with DFS



Min cut
(in G!)