

Today

Max Flow

Maximum flow

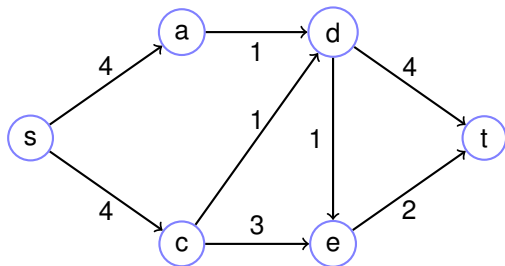
Flow network $G = (V, E)$, source s , sink $t \in V$, capacities $c_e > 0$.

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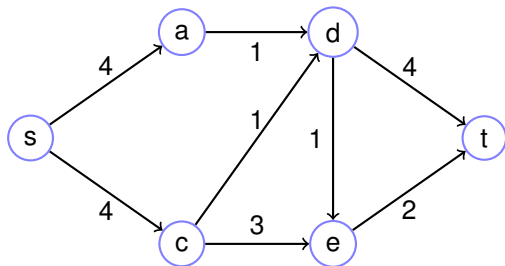
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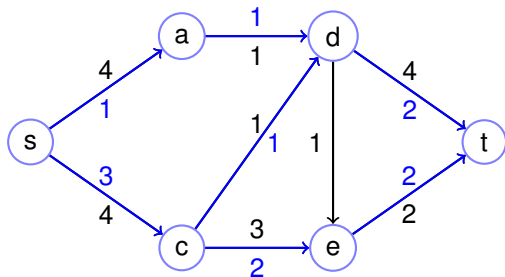
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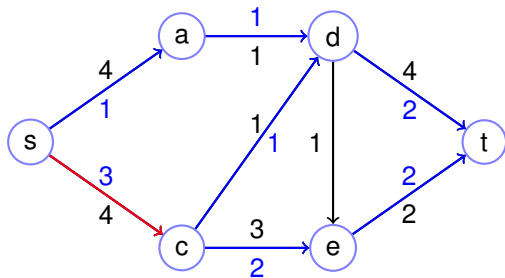
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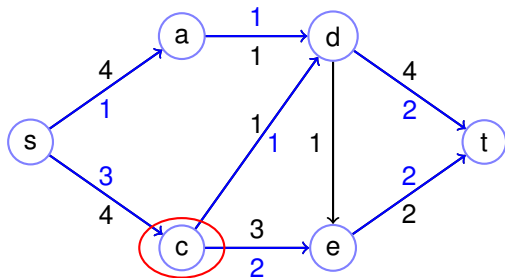
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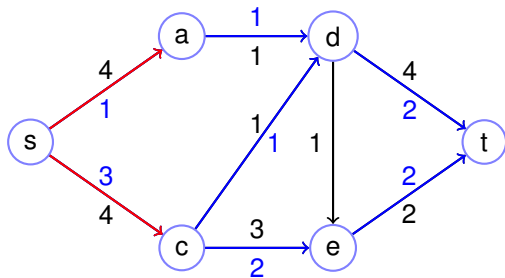
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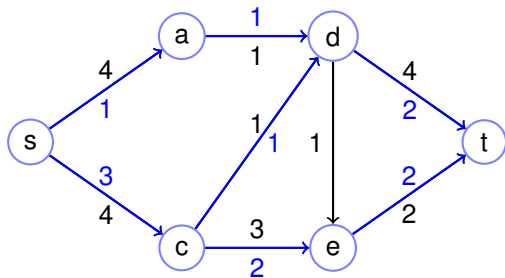
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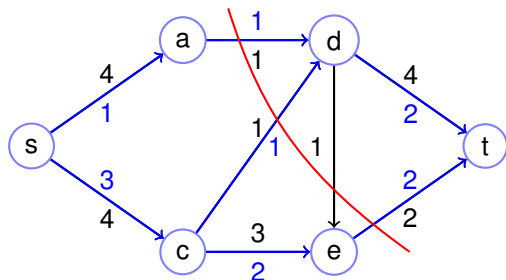
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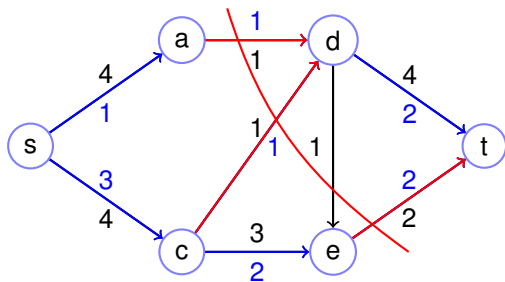
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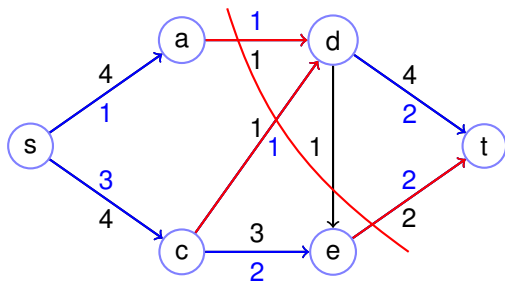
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Optimal? $c_{ad} + c_{cd} + c_{et} = 1 + 1 + 2 = 4$.

Any cut gives an upper bound.

Algorithms.

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Cool!

S-T cut.

An $s - t$ cut is a partition of V into S and T where $s \in S$ and $t \in T$. Its capacity is the total capacity of edges from S to T .

Do you know the definition?

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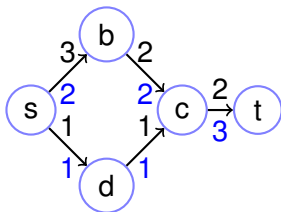
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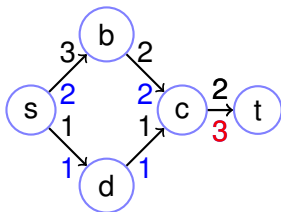
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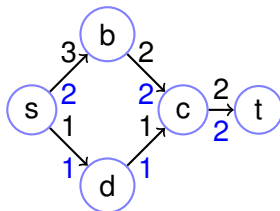
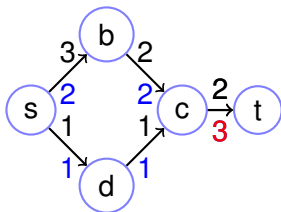
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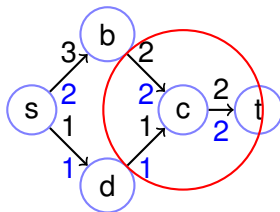
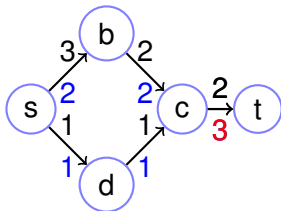
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$$2 + 1 \neq 2$$

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Vertex solution to linear program (for this problem) must be integral!

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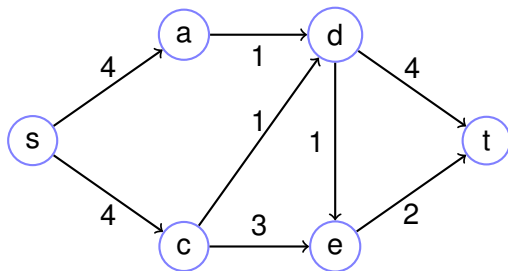
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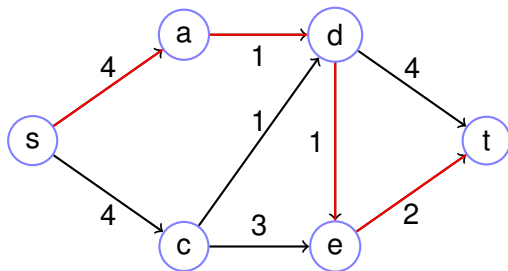
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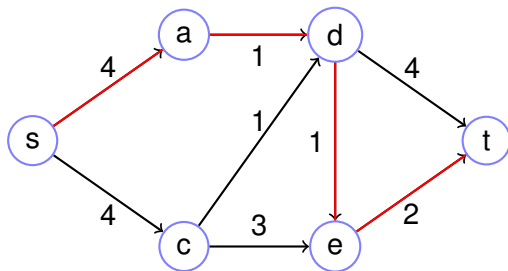
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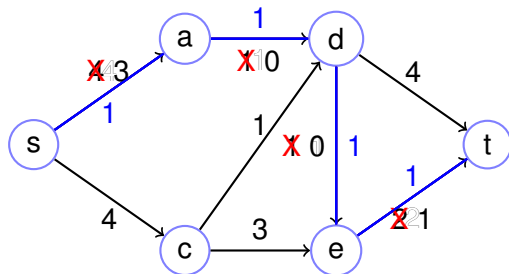
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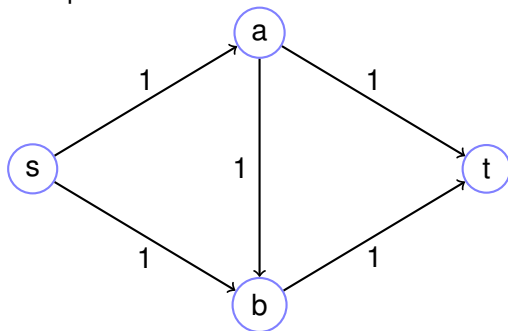
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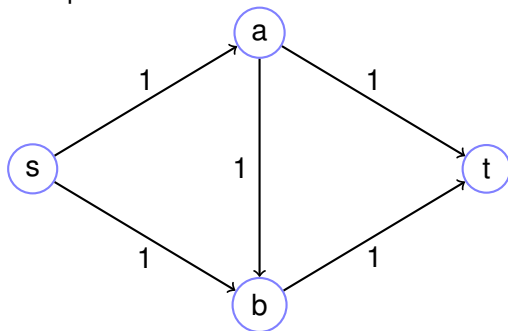
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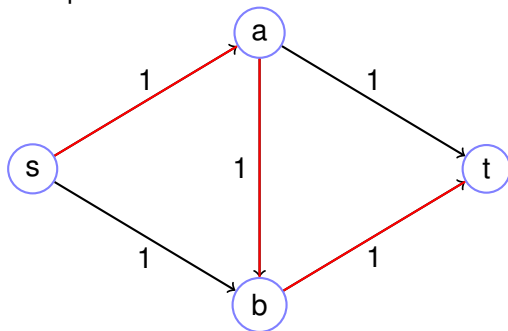
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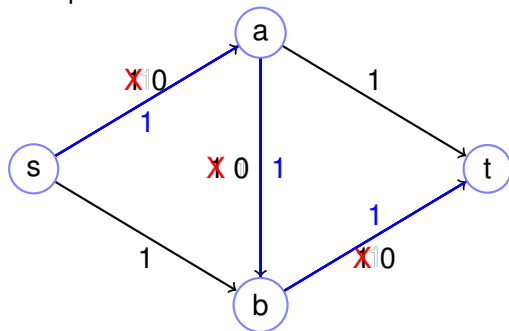
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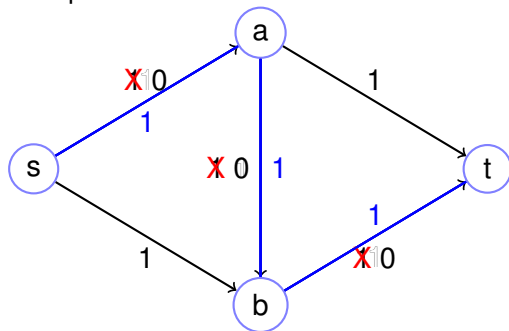
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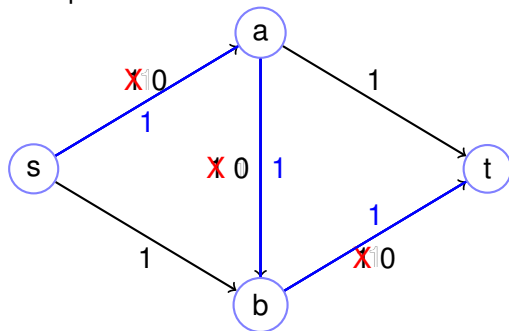
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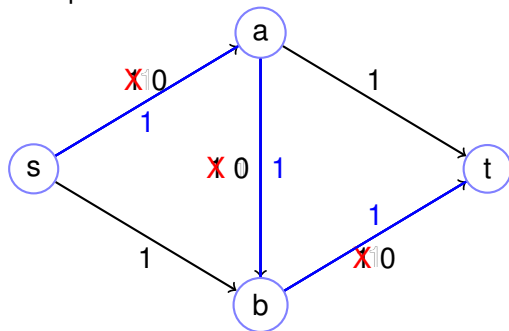
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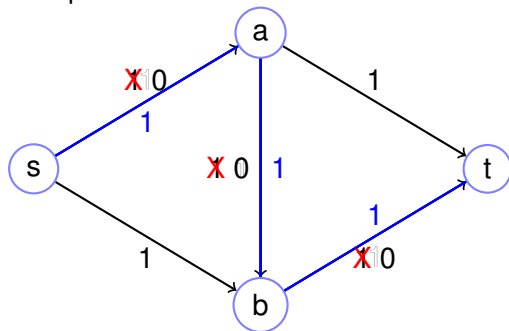
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Add to flow along path. Or reduce flow on reverse edge.

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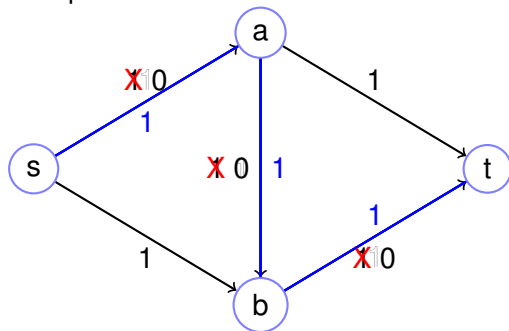
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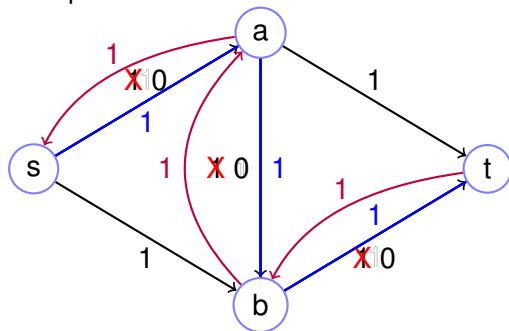
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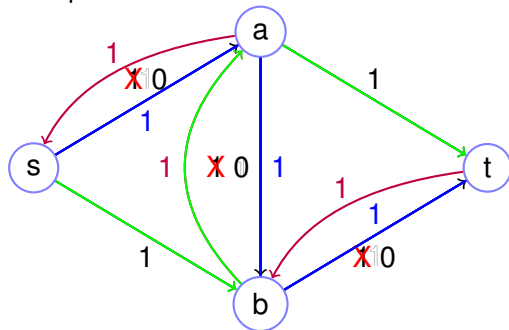
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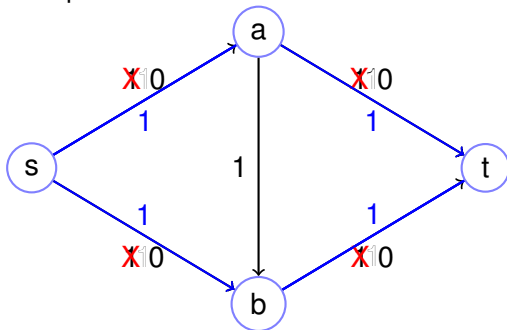
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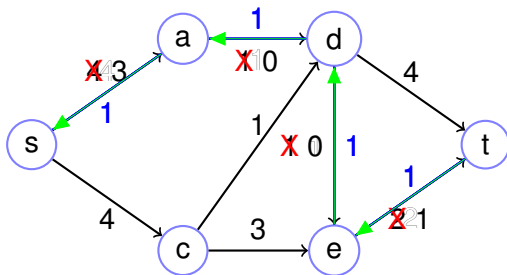
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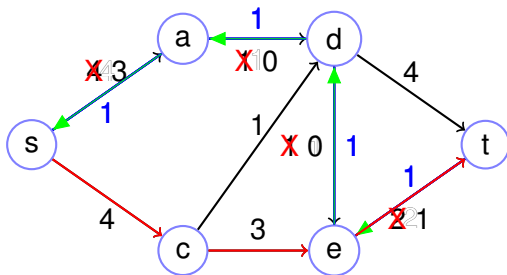
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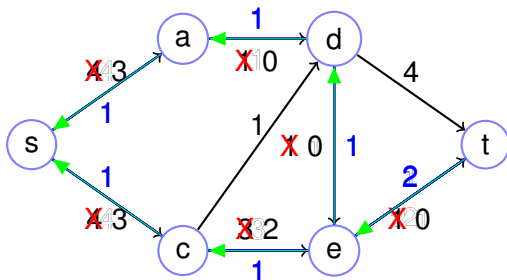
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Find s to t path with remaining capacity.

Add to flow along path.

Update residual capacities: $r_e = c_e - f_e$; $r_{uv} = f_{vu}$.

Repeat.



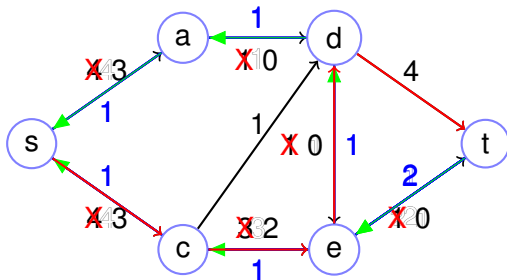
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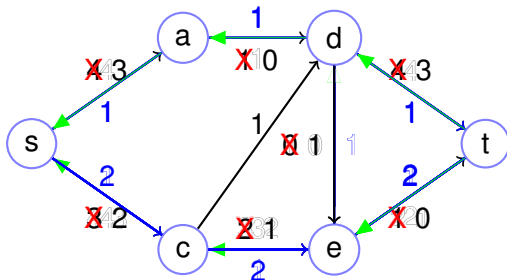
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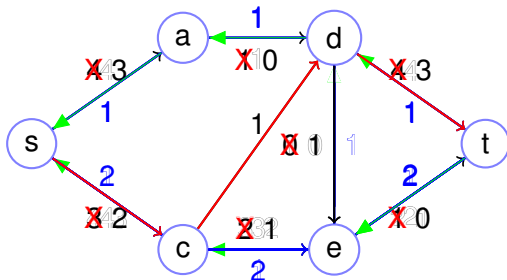
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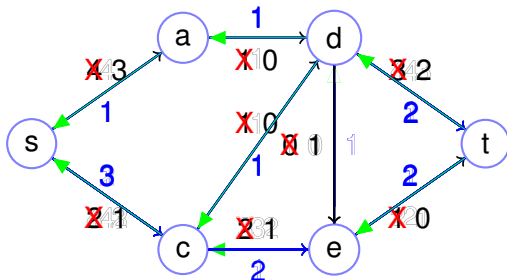
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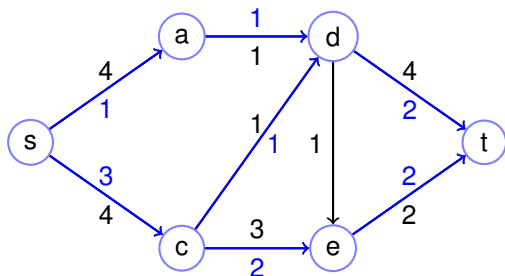
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Repeat.



Check Result...

Check Result...



Find Flow: f_e

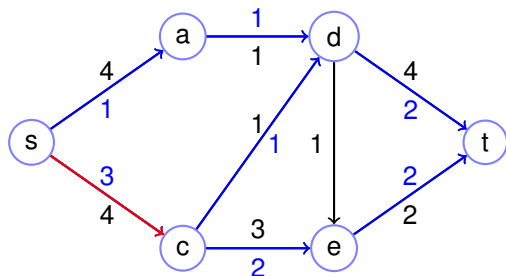
1 $0 \leq f_e \leq c_e$. “Capacity constraints.”

2 If u is not s or t

$$\sum_{(w,u) \in E} f_{wu} = \sum_{(u,w) \in E} f_{uw}.$$

$$\text{Maximize: } \text{size}(f) = \sum_{(s,u) \in E} f_{su}.$$

Check Result...



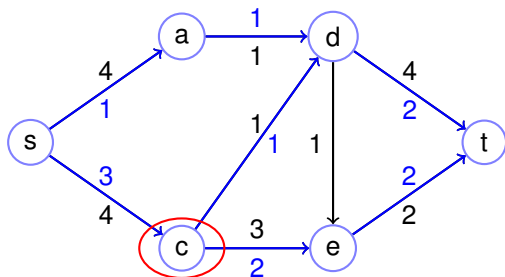
Find Flow: f_e

① $0 \leq f_e \leq c_e$. "Capacity constraints." $3 = f_{s,c} \leq c_{s,c} = 4$.

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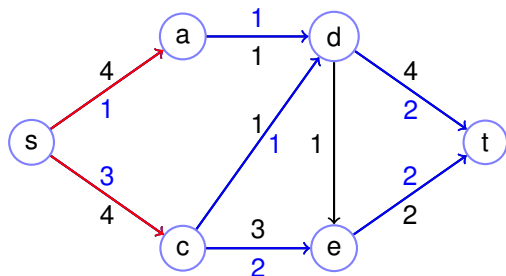


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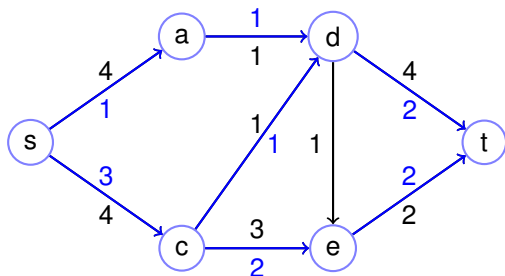


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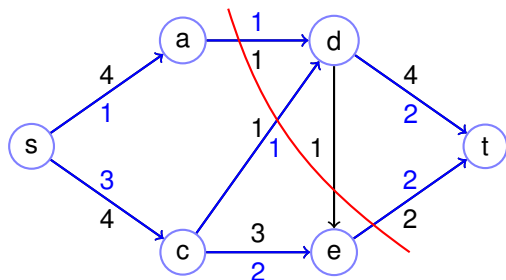
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Optimal?

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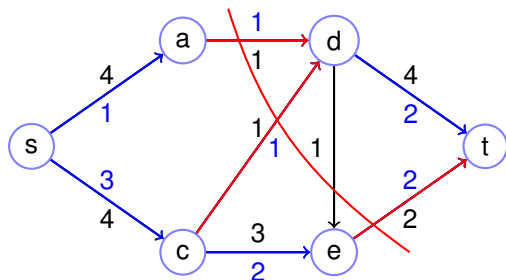
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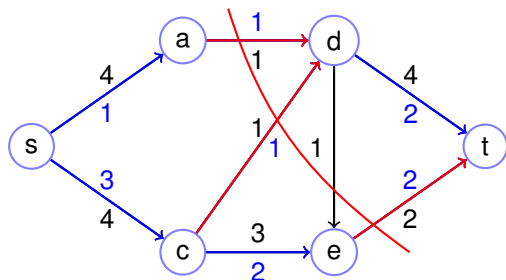
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Optimal? $c_{ad} + c_{cd} + c_{et} = 1 + 1 + 2 = 4$.

Any $s - t$ cut gives an upper bound.

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Algorithm adds flow, say f , to path from s to t .

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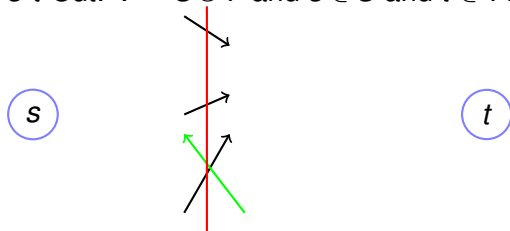
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Algorithm adds flow, say f , to path from s to t .

Each internal node has f in, and f out.

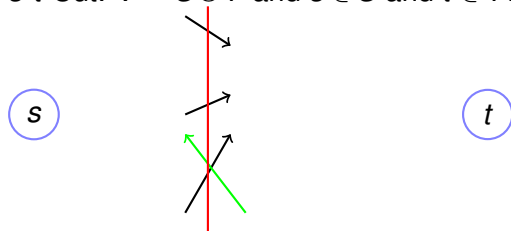
Optimality: upper bound.

s - t Cut: $V = S \cup T$ and $s \in S$ and $t \in T$.



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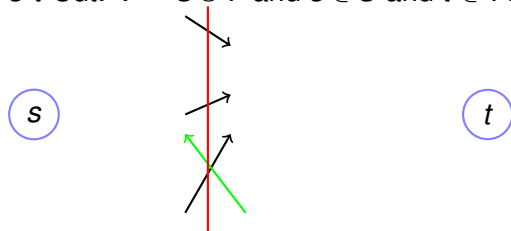
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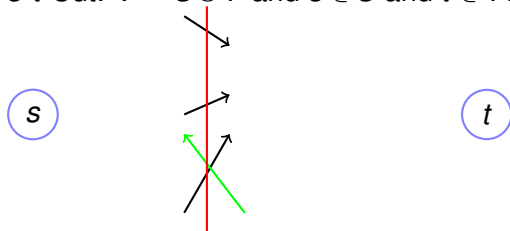


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$C(S, T)$ - sum of capacities of all arcs from S to T

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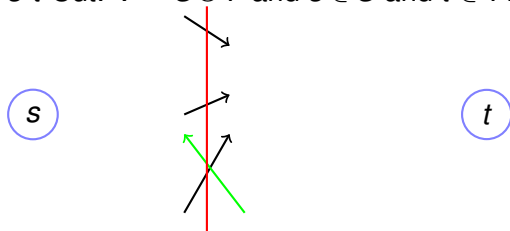
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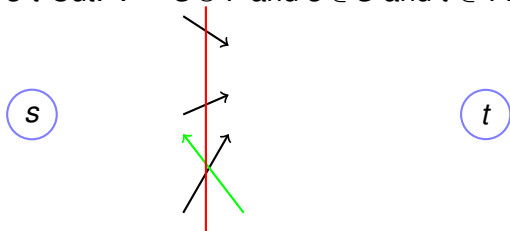
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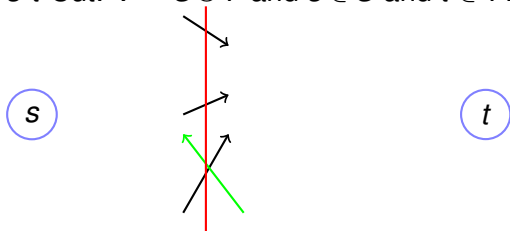
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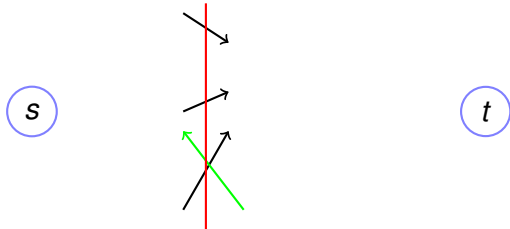
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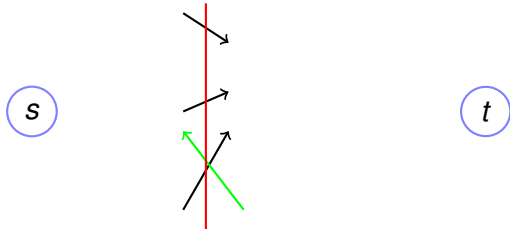
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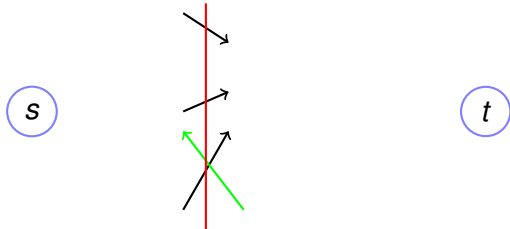
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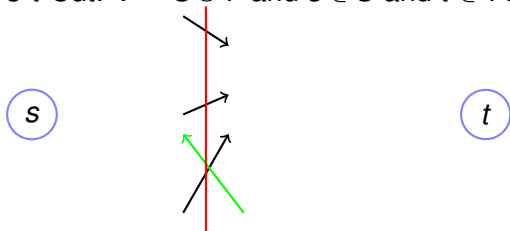
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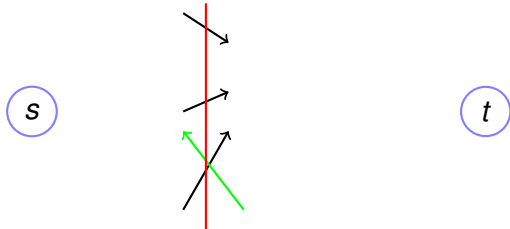
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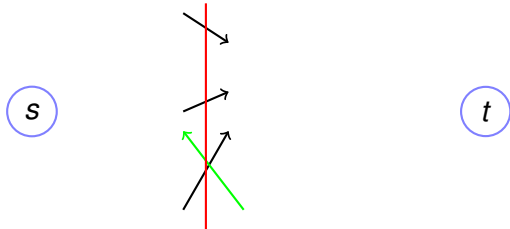
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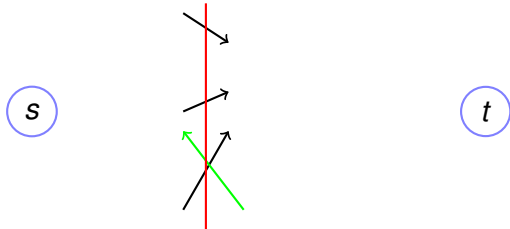
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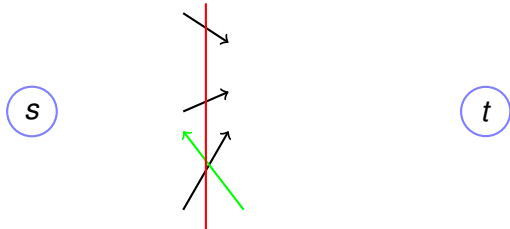
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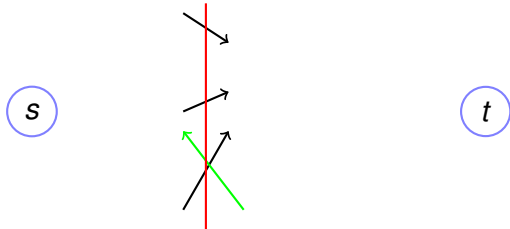
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→ The value of any valid flow is at most $C(S, T)$!

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At termination of augmenting path algorithm.

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S be reachable nodes.



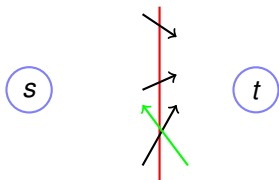
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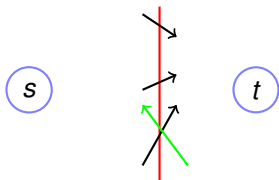


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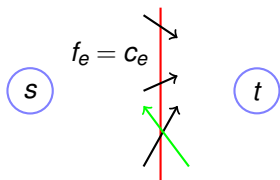
No arc with positive residual capacity leaving S

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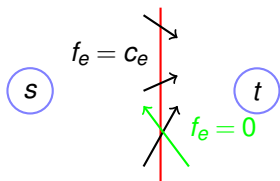
\Rightarrow All arcs leaving S are full.

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S be reachable nodes.

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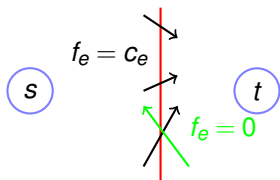
\implies No arcs into S have flow.

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S be reachable nodes.

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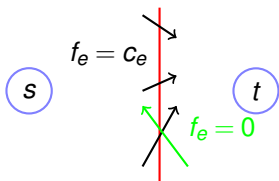
Total flow leaving S is $C(S, T)$.

Optimality: max flow = min cut.

At termination of augmenting path algorithm.

No path with residual capacity!

Depth first search only starting at s does not reach t .



S be reachable nodes.

No arc with positive residual capacity leaving S

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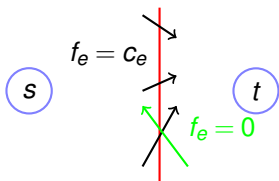
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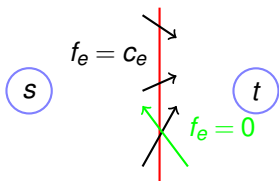
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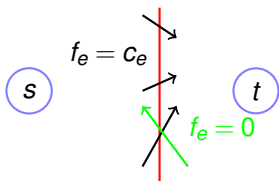
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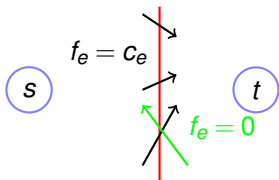
Value of flow equals value of $C(S, T)$. and Optimal is $\leq C(S, T)$.

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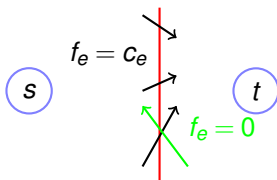
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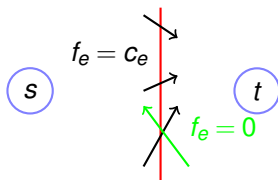
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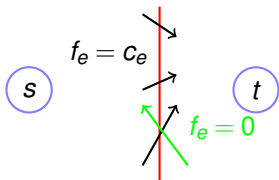
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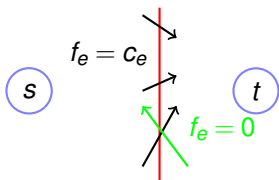
“any flow” \leq “any cut”

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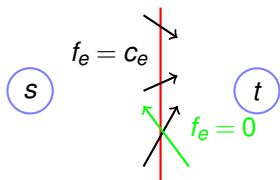
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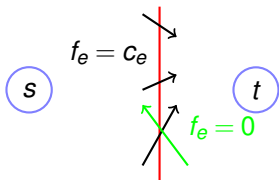
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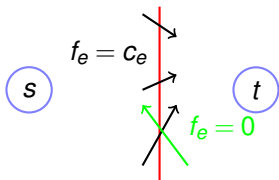
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“any flow” \leq “any cut” and this flow = this cut.

\rightarrow Maximum flow and minimum $s - t$ cut!

Celebrated max flow -minimum cut theorem.

Theorem: In any flow network, the maximum s - t flow is equal to the minimum cut.

Back to business: Algorithm Terminates?

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It will!!

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It will!!

Flow keeps increasing.

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How long?

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One more unit every step!

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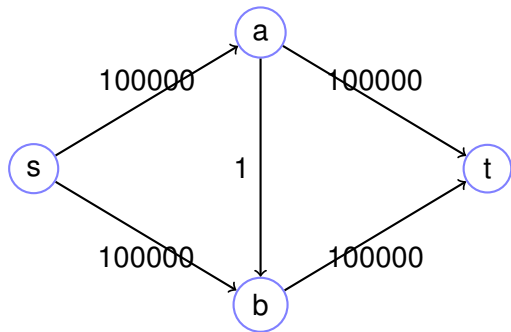
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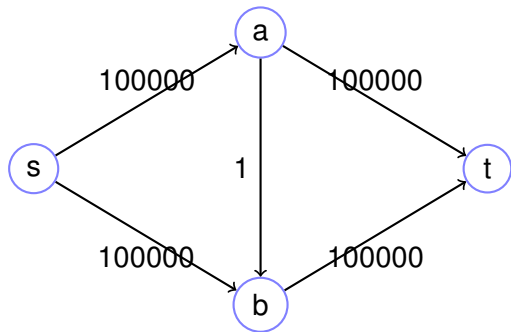
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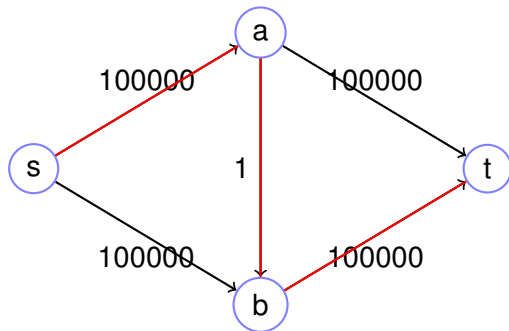
Efficiency.



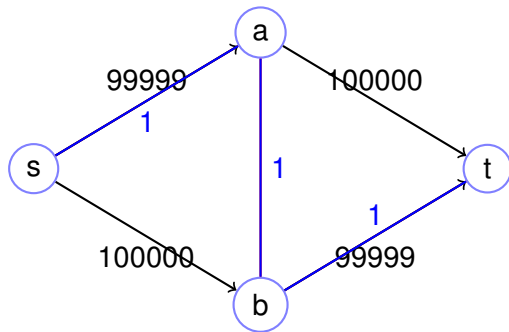
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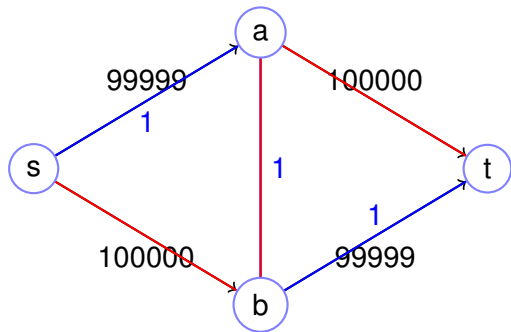
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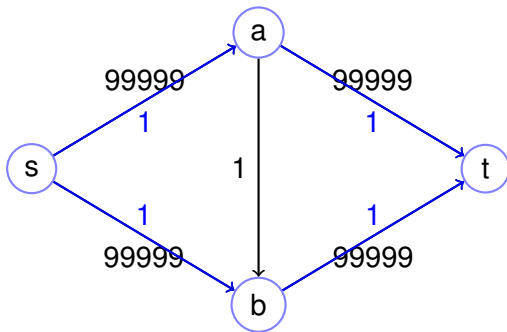
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Efficiency.



Edmonds-Karp

Augment along shortest path.

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Breadth first search!

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$O(|V||E|)$ augmentations.

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Analysis idea.

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$d(v)$ is distance to sink.

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$d(v)$ is distance to sink.

Only route flow on (u, v) if $d(u) \geq d(v)$.

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Distances only go up. (To prove!)

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$O(|V||E|)$ removals.

$O(|V||E|^2)$ time.