最大流

Maximum Flow

Ford-Fulkerson 方法

Concepts:

- 剩余容量 Residual Capacity: 一条边的容量与流量之差, $c_f(u,v)=c(u,v)-f(u,v)$
- 残量网络 Residual Network: 所有剩余容量大于 0 的边的生成子图
- 增广路 Augmenting Path: 原图 G 中,一条从源点到汇点的由剩余容量都大于 0 的边构成的路径

Idea: 不断寻找增广路直到找不到为止。

Edmonds-Karp

Idea: bfs 寻找增广路。
Complexity: $O(VE^2)$

ATT:链式前向星存储时,edgeNum 初始化为1;建图时建流为0的反向边。

Code:

```
int pre[N], minFlow[N];
     int bfs(){
 3
         queue<int> q;
         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
    pre[i] = 0;
 4
 5
             minFlow[i] = INF;
 6
 7
 8
         q.push(src);
         while(!q.empty()){
9
10
             int cur = q.front(); q.pop();
             for(int i = head[cur]; i; i = edge[i].nxt){
11
                  if(edge[i].flow && !pre[edge[i].to]){
12
13
                      pre[edge[i].to] = i;
                      minFlow[edge[i].to] = min(minFlow[cur], edge[i].flow);
14
15
                      q.push(edge[i].to);
16
                 }
             }
17
18
         if(pre[dst] == 0) return -1;
19
20
         return minFlow[dst];
21
     }
22
     int EK(){
23
         int flow = 0, maxflow = 0;
24
25
         while((flow = bfs()) != -1){
             int t = dst;
26
27
             while(t != src){
28
                  edge[pre[t]].flow -= flow;
29
                  edge[pre[t]^1].flow += flow;
30
                  t = edge[pre[t]^1].to;
             }
31
32
             maxflow += flow;
33
34
         return maxflow;
35
    }
```

Dinic

Idea: bfs 将图分层,dfs 按分层图寻找增广路。

Optimization: 当前弧优化。

Complexity: $O(V^2E)$

ATT:链式前向星存储时,edgeNum 初始化为1;建图时建流为0的反向边。

Code (当前弧优化):

```
1
     namespace FLOW{
2
3
         int n, S, T;
         struct Edge{
4
5
             int nxt, to;
6
             LL flow;
7
         }edge[M<<1];
8
         int head[N], edgeNum = 1;
         \verb"void addEdge" (int from, int to, LL flow){} \{
9
             edge[++edgeNum] = (Edge){head[from], to, flow};
10
11
             head[from] = edgeNum;
12
         }
13
         bool inq[N];
14
15
         int dep[N], curArc[N];
         inline bool bfs(){
16
17
             for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
                 dep[i] = 1e9, inq[i] = 0, curArc[i] = head[i];
18
19
             queue<int> q;
             q.push(S);
20
2.1
             inq[S] = 1;
22
             dep[S] = 0;
23
             while(!q.empty()){
24
                  int cur = q.front(); q.pop();
25
                  inq[cur] = 0;
                  for(int i = head[cur]; i; i = edge[i].nxt){
26
27
                      if(dep[edge[i].to] > dep[cur] + 1 && edge[i].flow){
                          dep[edge[i].to] = dep[cur] + 1;
28
29
                          if(!inq[edge[i].to]){
                              q.push(edge[i].to);
30
31
                              inq[edge[i].to] = 1;
32
33
                     }
34
                 }
35
             if(dep[T] != 1e9)    return 1;
36
37
             return 0;
38
39
         LL dfs(int x, LL minFlow){
             LL flow = 0;
40
41
             if(x == T) return minFlow;
42
             for(int i = curArc[x]; i; i = edge[i].nxt){
43
                  curArc[x] = i;
                  if(dep[edge[i].to] == dep[x] + 1 && edge[i].flow){
44
45
                      flow = dfs(edge[i].to, min(minFlow, edge[i].flow));
46
                          edge[i].flow -= flow;
47
48
                          edge[i^1].flow += flow;
49
                          return flow;
50
                     }
51
                 }
52
             }
53
             return 0;
54
55
         inline LL Dinic(){
56
             LL maxFlow = 0, flow = 0;
57
             while(bfs()){
58
                 while(flow = dfs(S, INF))
59
                     maxFlow += flow;
60
61
             return maxFlow;
62
         }
63
    }
```

ISAP

Idea: 依旧是分层,不过只从汇点到源点 bfs 一次,在后续 dfs 的过程中不断更新每个点的层数,从而避免了多次 bfs 来分层。如何更新层数呢?如果dfs 时能到某点的流量大于它能往下一层流出的流量,说明它要把剩余的流量流出去,就必须增加层数。

Optimization: 当前弧优化; GAP 优化。

Complexity: $O(V^2E)$ (但是表现优于 **Dinic**)

ATT:链式前向星存储时,edgeNum 初始化为1;建图时建流为0的反向边。

Code (当前弧优化+GAP优化):

```
namespace FLOW{
2
3
         int n, S, T;
         struct Edge{
4
5
             int nxt, to;
 6
              LL flow;
7
         }edge[M<<1];
8
         int head[N], edgeNum = 1;
         void addEdge(int from, int to, LL flow){
   edge[++edgeNum] = (Edge){head[from], to, flow};
9
              head[from] = edgeNum;
11
         }
12
13
         int dep[N], gap[N], curArc[N];
14
15
         void bfs(){
16
              for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) dep[i] = -1, gap[i] = 0;
              dep[T] = 0, gap[0] = 1;
              queue<int> q;
18
19
              q.push(T);
20
              while(!q.empty()){
                  int cur = q.front(); q.pop();
21
22
                  for(int i = head[cur]; i; i = edge[i].nxt){
23
                      if(dep[edge[i].to] != -1)
                                                   continue;
2.4
                      dep[edge[i].to] = dep[cur] + 1;
                      gap[dep[edge[i].to]]++;
25
26
                      q.push(edge[i].to);
27
                  }
              }
28
29
         LL dfs(int x, LL minFlow){
30
              if(x == T) return minFlow;
31
              LL outFlow = 0;
33
              for(int i = curArc[x]; i; i = edge[i].nxt){
34
                  curArc[x] = i;
                  if(dep[edge[i].to] + 1 == dep[x] \&\& edge[i].flow){
35
                      LL flow = dfs(edge[i].to, min(minFlow - outFlow, edge[i].flow));
36
37
                          edge[i].flow -= flow;
38
39
                           edge[i^1].flow += flow;
40
                          outFlow += flow;
41
42
                      if(outFlow == minFlow) return minFlow;
43
                  }
44
              if(--gap[dep[x]] == 0) dep[S] = n + 1;
45
46
              gap[++dep[x]]++;
47
              return outFlow;
48
49
         inline LL ISAP(){
5.0
              LL maxFlow = 0;
51
52
              while(dep[S] < n){
53
                  for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) curArc[i] = head[i];</pre>
54
                  maxFlow += dfs(S, INF);
55
56
              return maxFlow;
57
         }
58
    }
```

预流推进 Push-Relable

Idea: 预流推进算法弱化了流守恒性质,流入节点的流可以大于流出节点的流,多余的流被称作"超额流"。同时每一个节点都有一个高度,我们只能 从高处向低处推送流。

定义高度函数,满足对于残存网络中的边 (u,v),有 $h(u) \leq h(v) + 1$,且 h(S) = |V|, h(T) = 0

- 推送(push): 若节点 u 溢出,且边 (u,v) ∈ E_f 满足容量 > 0, h(u) = h(v) + 1,则可从 u 推送 min(extra(u), c(u,v))到 v.
- 雅宏(push) 日 月 点 u 溫山, 且之 (u,v) \subset I_f u \subset u \subset

初始化: S 的高度设为 |V|, 其余为 0; 随后将从 S 发出的所有边都充满流, 其他边上都没有流。

步骤:选取能进行 push 或 relabel 的节点进行相应操作,当没有能够 push 或 relabel 的节点时算法结束,此时 T 的超额流就是答案。

最高标号预流推进 HLPP

Idea:每次选择高度最高的超额流不为0的节点进行推送或重贴标签。使用优先队列维护即可。

Optimization: bfs 优化; GAP 优化。

Complexity: $O(V^2\sqrt{E})$

ATT:链式前向星存储时,edgeNum 初始化为1;建图时建流为0的反向边。

Code (bfs优化+GAP优化):

```
namespace FLOW{
2
         int n, S, T;
         struct Edge{
4
5
             int nxt, to;
             LL flow;
6
7
         }edge[M<<1];
8
         int head[N], edgeNum = 1;
         \verb"void addEdge" (int from, int to, LL flow)" \{
9
10
             edge[++edgeNum] = (Edge){head[from], to, flow};
             head[from] = edgeNum;
11
12
         }
13
         LL extra[N], h[N], gap[N];
14
         inline bool bfs(){
15
             for(int i = 1; i \leftarrow n; i++) h[i] = INF;
16
17
             h[T] = 0, gap[0] = 1;
             queue<int> q;
18
19
             q.push(T);
20
             while(!q.empty()){
                  int cur = q.front(); q.pop();
21
                  for(int i = head[cur]; i; i = edge[i].nxt){
22
23
                      if(edge[i^1].flow && h[edge[i].to] == INF){
24
                          h[edge[i].to] = h[cur] + 1;
                          gap[h[edge[i].to]]++;
25
26
                          q.push(edge[i].to);
27
                      }
2.8
                  }
29
30
             return h[S] != INF;
31
32
         struct cmp{ bool operator ()(int a, int b){ return h[a] < h[b]; } };</pre>
33
         priority_queue<int, vector<int>, cmp> pq;
34
         bool inq[N];
35
         inline void Push(int x){
36
             for(int i = head[x]; i; i = edge[i].nxt){
37
                 if(h[x] == h[edge[i].to] + 1 && edge[i].flow){
38
                      LL mn = min(edge[i].flow, extra[x]);
39
                      edge[i].flow -= mn, edge[i^1].flow += mn;
40
                      extra[x] -= mn, extra[edge[i].to] += mn;
41
                      if(!inq[edge[i].to] && edge[i].to != T && edge[i].to != S)
42
                          pq.push(edge[i].to), inq[edge[i].to] = true;
43
                      if(!extra[x]) break;
44
                 }
```

```
45
             }
46
         inline void Relabel(int x){
47
             h[x] = INF;
48
             for(int i = head[x]; i; i = edge[i].nxt)
49
50
                 if(edge[i].flow)
51
                     h[x] = min(h[x], h[edge[i].to] + 1);
52
         inline LL HLPP(){
53
             if(!bfs()) return 0;
54
55
             h[S] = n;
             for(int i = head[S]; i; i = edge[i].nxt){
56
57
                 if(edge[i].flow){
58
                     extra[S] -= edge[i].flow, extra[edge[i].to] += edge[i].flow;
59
                     edge[i^1].flow += edge[i].flow, edge[i].flow = 0;
                     if(!inq[edge[i].to] && edge[i].to != T && edge[i].to != S)
60
61
                          pq.push(edge[i].to), inq[edge[i].to] = true;
62
                 }
             }
63
64
             while(!pq.empty()){
                 int cur = pq.top(); pq.pop();
inq[cur] = false;
65
66
                 Push(cur);
67
68
                 if(extra[cur]){
69
                     if(--gap[h[cur]] == 0)
70
                          for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
71
                              if(i != S && i != T && h[i] > h[cur] && h[i] < n + 1)
72
                                 h[i] = n + 1;
                     Relabel(cur);
73
                     gap[h[cur]]++;
74
75
                     pq.push(cur), inq[cur] = true;
76
                 }
77
             }
78
             return extra[T];
79
         }
80
```