More network flow

10/17/24

Administrivia

- HW 5 (graph algorithms) is due tomorrow
- Exam 2 is out Saturday
 - more multithreaded, dynamic programming, graph algorithms, network flow
 - Same general format (multi-day takehome with open written material and course webpage, closed everything else)
 - No class Monday

Recall: Network flow

- Directed graph with distinguished vertices s (the source) and t (the sink)
- Edge (u,v) has capacity c(u,v)
- Flow f is function E -> numbers obeying:

– Capacity: 0 <= f(u,v) <= c(u,v) for every edge (u,v)</p>

- Conservation: $sum_u f(u,v) = sum_u f(v,u)$ for v != s,t

• We've been assuming that flow is integral if all capacities are integers

Exercise 24.1-7

Suppose that, in addition to edge capacities, a flow network has vertex capacities. That is, each vertex v has a limit l(v) on how much flow can pass through v. Show how to transform a flow network G=(V,E) with vertex capacities into an equivalent flow network G'=(V',E') without vertex capacities such that the maximum flow of G' is the same as the maximum flow of G.

Let G be an arbitrary flow network, with a source s, sink t, and an integer capacity for every edge. If flow f is a maximum s-t flow, is it guaranteed to saturate every edge out of s? (i.e. to assign each edge a flow equal to its capacity)

- A. Yes
- B. No

Let G be an arbitrary flow network, with a source s, sink t, and an integer capacity for every edge. If flow f is a maximum s-t flow, is it guaranteed to saturate every edge out of s? (i.e. to assign each edge a flow equal to its capacity)

- A. Yes
- B. <u>No</u>

Basic idea for finding max flow

Initialize flow to 0 while there is an augmenting path p from s to t, augment flow by minimum capacity along p

Basic idea for finding max flow

Initialize flow to 0

while there is an augmenting path p from s to t, augment flow by minimum capacity along p



Ford-Fulkerson algorithm

Initialize flow to 0

while there is an augmenting path p from s to t, augment flow by minimum capacity along p create residual graph

Cuts

• A *cut* is a partition of the vertices (A,B) with s ∈ A and t ∈ B

Cuts

- A *cut* is a partition of the vertices (A,B) with s ∈ A and t ∈ B
- Value of a flow f:
 v(f) = f^{out}(A) fⁱⁿ(A)

Cuts

- A cut is a partition of the vertices (A,B) with
 s ∈ A and t ∈ B
- Value of a flow f:
 v(f) = f^{out}(A) fⁱⁿ(A)

• Capacity of a cut:

c(A,B)=sum of edges crossing it from A to B

Part 1: For any flow f and cut (A,B), v(f) <= c(A,B)

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

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

$$\leq \sum_{e \text{ out of } A} c(e)$$

$$= c(A,B)$$

Part 2: Ford-Fulkerson finds flow f such that v(f) = c(A,B) for a cut (A,B); this must be the min cut

Part 2: Ford-Fulkerson finds flow f such that v(f) = c(A,B) for a cut (A,B); this must be the min cut

Consider last residual graph.

Let A = vertices reachable from s and B = V - A.

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

$$= \sum_{e \text{ out of } A} f(e) - \sum_{e \text{ into } A} f(e)$$
$$= \sum_{e \text{ out of } A} c(e) - 0$$

= c(A,B)

Let G be an arbitrary flow network, with a source s, sink t, and an integer capacity for every edge. Suppose (A,B) is a minimum s-t cut. Now suppose we add 1 to every edge capacity. Is (A,B) guaranteed to be a minimum s-t cut for the new network?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Let G be an arbitrary flow network, with a source s, sink t, and an integer capacity for every edge. Suppose (A,B) is a minimum s-t cut. Now suppose we add 1 to every edge capacity. Is (A,B) guaranteed to be a minimum s-t cut for the new network?

- A. Yes
- B. <u>No</u>