Network Flows

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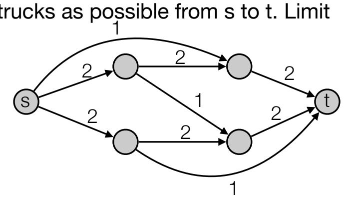
CLRS Chapter 26.0-26.2

Network Flow

- Truck company: Wants to send as many trucks as possible from s to t. Limit of number of trucks on each road.



Network Flow

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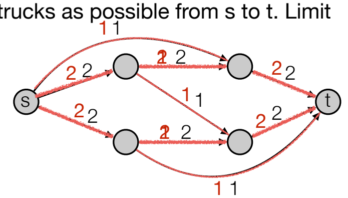
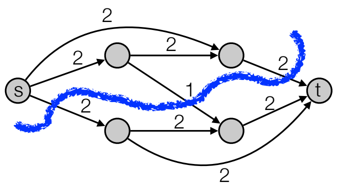
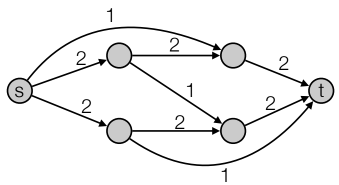


- Example 1:
  - Solution 1: 4 trucks
  - Solution 2: 5 trucks
- Example 2:
  - 5 trucks (need to cross river).

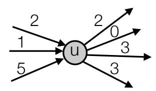


Network Flow

- Network flow:
  - graph G=(V,E).
  - Special vertices s (source) and t (sink).
  - s has no edges in and t has no edges out.
  - Every edge (e) has a (integer) capacity c(e) ≥ 0.
  - Flow:
    - **capacity constraint:** every edge e has a flow 0 ≤ f(e) ≤ c(e).
    - **flow conservation:** for all u ≠ s, t: flow into u equals flow out of u.



$$\sum_{v:(v,u)\in E} f(v,u) = \sum_{v:(u,v)\in E} f(u,v)$$



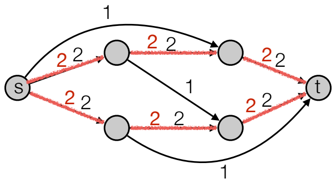
- Value of flow f is the sum of flows out of s:

$$v(f) = \sum_{v:(s,v)\in E} f(e) = f^{out}(s)$$

  - **Maximum flow problem:** find s-t flow of maximum value

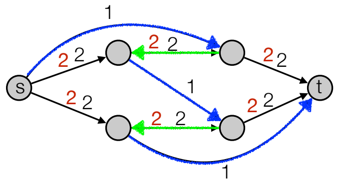
Algorithm

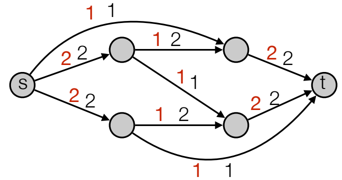
- Find path where we can send more flow.



Algorithm

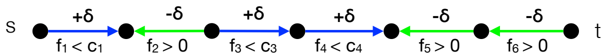
- Find path where we can send more flow.
- Send flow back (cancel flow).



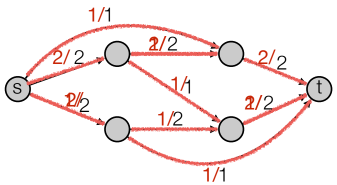


Augmenting Paths

- Augmenting path: s-t path P where
  - forward edges have leftover capacity
  - backwards edges have positive flow

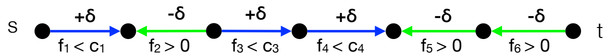


  - Can add extra flow: $\min(c_1 - f_1, f_2, c_3 - f_3, c_4 - f_4, f_5, f_6) = \delta = \text{bottleneck}(P)$.



Augmenting Paths

- Augmenting path (definition different than in CLRS): s-t path where
  - forward edges have leftover capacity
  - backwards edges have positive flow

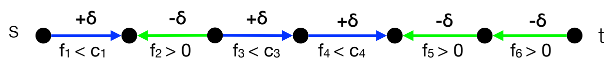


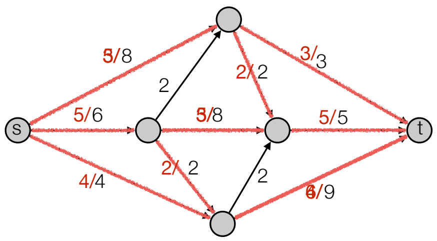
  - Can add extra flow: $\min(c_1 - f_1, f_2, c_3 - f_3, c_4 - f_4, f_5, f_6) = \delta =$ bottleneck®.

- Ford-Fulkerson:
  - Find augmenting path, use it
  - Find augmenting path, use it
  - Find augmenting path, use it
  - ....

Ford Fulkerson

- Augmenting path: s-t path P where
  - forward edges have leftover capacity
  - backwards edges have positive flow

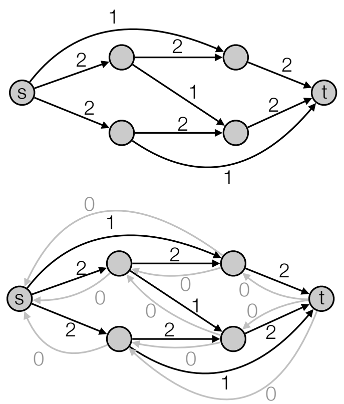




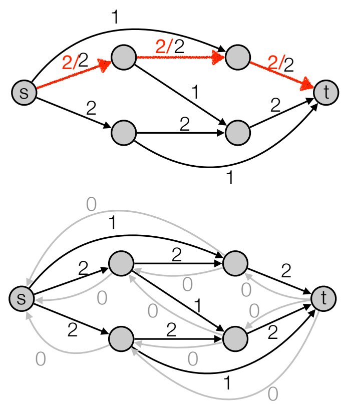
Analysis of Ford-Fulkerson

- Integral capacities implies theres is a maximum flow where all flow values f(e) are integers.
- Number of iterations:
  - Always increment flow by at least 1: #iterations ≤ max flow value f^*
- Time for one iteration:
  - Can find augmenting path in linear time: One iteration takes O(m) time.
- Total running time = $O(|f^*|\, m)$.

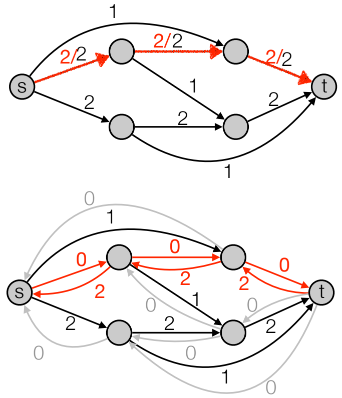
Residual networks



Residual networks



Residual networks



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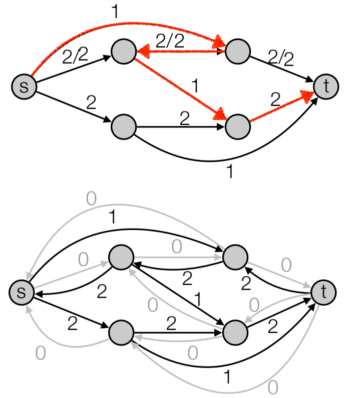

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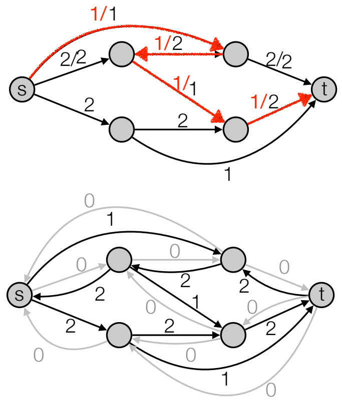

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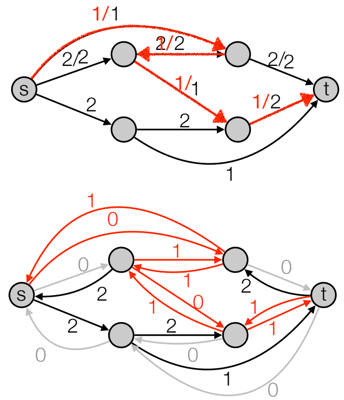

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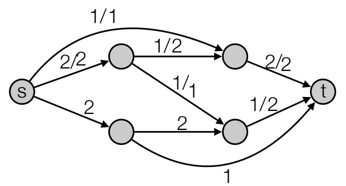
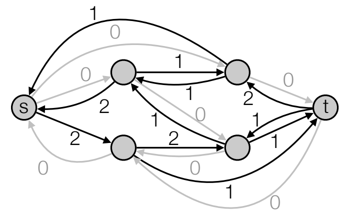
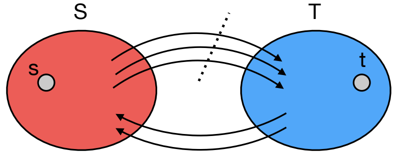


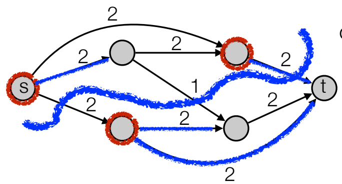


s-t Cuts

- Cut: Partition of vertices into S and T, such that s ∈ S and t ∈ T.



- Capacity of cut: total capacity of edges going *from* S to T.

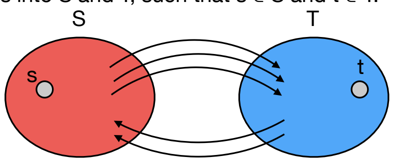


c(S,T) = 5

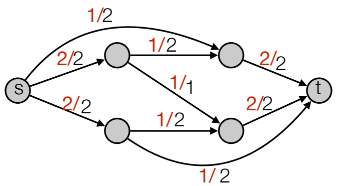
c(S,T) = 8

s-t Cuts

- Cut: Partition of vertices into S and T, such that s ∈ S and t ∈ T.



- Flow across cut: = flow *from* S to T *minus flow from* T to S.



s-t Cuts

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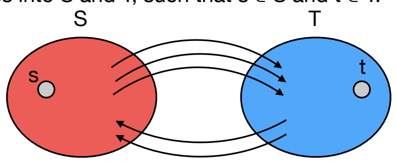
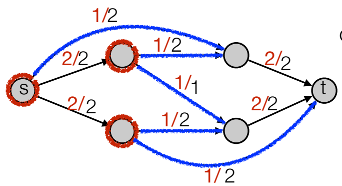


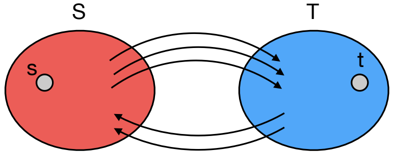
- Flow across cut: = flow *from* S to T *minus flow from* T to S.



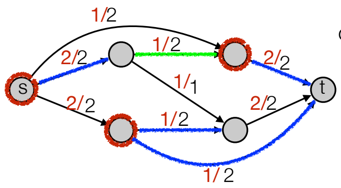
c(S,T) = 9 f(S,T) = 5

s-t Cuts

- Cut: Partition of vertices into S and T, such that s ∈ S and t ∈ T.



- Flow across cut: = flow *from* S to T *minus flow from* T to S.

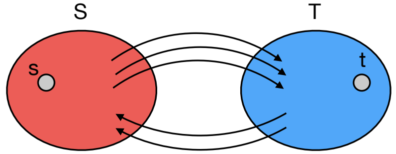


c(S,T) = 8

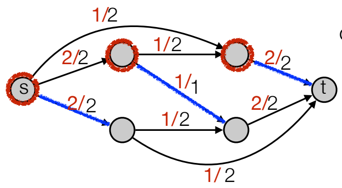
f(S,T) = 6 - 1 = 5

s-t Cuts

- Cut: Partition of vertices into S and T, such that s ∈ S and t ∈ T.



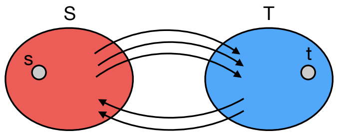
- Flow across cut: = flow *from* S to T *minus flow from* T to S.



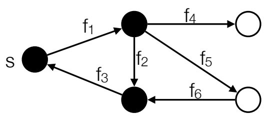
c(S,T) = 5   f(S,T) = 5

s-t Cuts

- Cut: Partition of vertices into S and T, such that s ∈ S and t ∈ T.



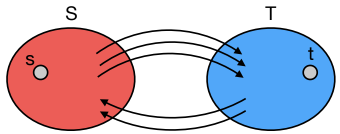
- Capacity of cut: total capacity of edges going *from* S to T.
- Flow across cut = flow *from* S to T *minus flow from* T to S.
- Flow across cut: $f_4 + f_5 - f_6 = ?$
  - $f_2 + f_4 + f_5 - f_1 = 0$
  - $f_3 - f_2 - f_6 = 0$
  - $f_1 - f_3 = |f|$
  - $(f_2 + f_4 - f_1 + f_5) + (f_3 - f_2 - f_6) + (f_1 - f_3) = |f|$
  - $f_4 + f_5 - f_6 = |f|$



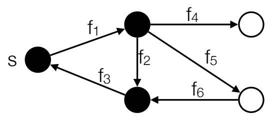
- Net flow across cut is |f| for all cuts => net flow out of s = net flow into t.

s-t Cuts

- Cut: Partition of vertices into S and T, such that s ∈ S and t ∈ T.



- Capacity of cut: total capacity of edges going from S to T.
- Flow across cut = flow from S to T minus flow from T to S.
- Net flow across cut is |f| for all cuts => net flow out of s = net flow into t.
- $|f| \le c(S,T)$:
  - $|f| = f_4 + f_5 - f_6 \le f_4 + f_5 \le c_4 + c_5 = c(S,T)$



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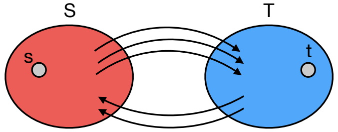
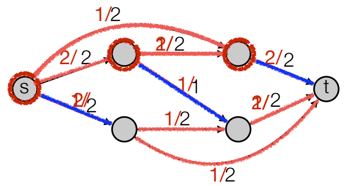


- Capacity of cut: total capacity of edges going from S to T.
- Flow across cut = flow from S to T minus flow from T to S.
- $|f| \leq c(S,T)$.
- Suppose we have found flow f and cut (S,T) such that $|f| = c(S,T)$. Then f is a maximum flow and (S,T) is a minimum cut.
  - Let f* be the maximum flow and the (S*,T*) minimum cut:
  - $|f| \leq |f^*| \leq c(S^*,T^*) \leq c(S,T)$.
  - Since $|f| = c(S,T)$ this implies $|f| = |f^*|$ and $c(S,T) = c(S^*,T^*)$.

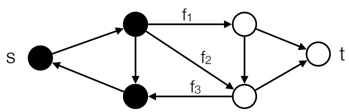
Finding minimum cuts

- Use Ford-Fulkerson to find a max-flow (finding augmenting paths).
- When no augmenting s-t path:
  - Let S be all vertices to which there exists an augmenting path from s.



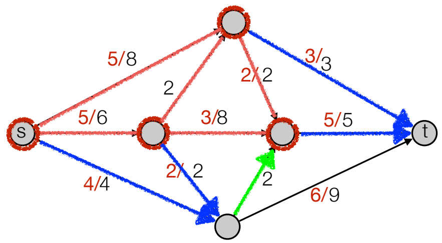
Use of Max-flow min-cut theorem

- There is no augmenting path <=> f is a maximum flow.
  - *f maximum flow => no augmenting path:*
    - Show that exists augmenting path => f not maximum flow.
  - *no augmenting path => f maximum flow*
    - no augmenting path => exists cut (S,T) where $|f| = c(S,T)$:
      - Let S be all vertices to which there exists an augmenting path from s.
      - t not in S (since there is no augmenting s-t path).
      - Edges from S to T: $f_1 = c_1$ and $f_2 = c_2$.
      - Edges from T to S: $f_3 = 0$.
      - => $|f| = f_1 + f_2 - f_3 = f_1 + f_2 = c_1 + c_2 = c(S,T)$.
      - => f a maximum flow and (S,T) a minimum cut.



Finding minimum cuts

- Use Ford-Fulkerson to find a max-flow (finding augmenting paths).
- When no augmenting s-t path:
  - Let S be all vertices to which there exists an augmenting path from s.
- Remember:
  - All forward edges in the minimum cut are "full" (flow = capacity)
  - All backwards edges in minimum cut have 0 flow.



Removing assumptions

- Edges into s and out of t:

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

- Capacities not integers.

Network Flow

- Multiple sources and sinks: