

Competitive Algorithm Design and Practice Maximum Flow 2014/04/09

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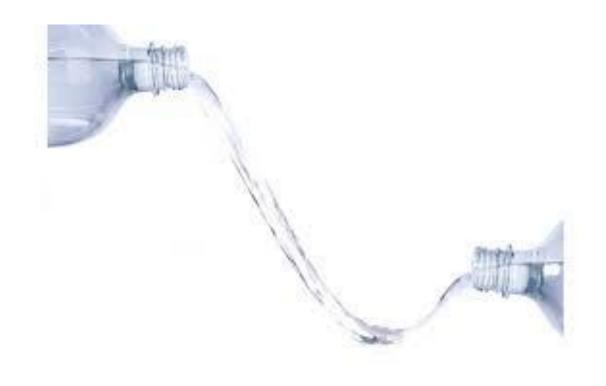
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Flow







Flow



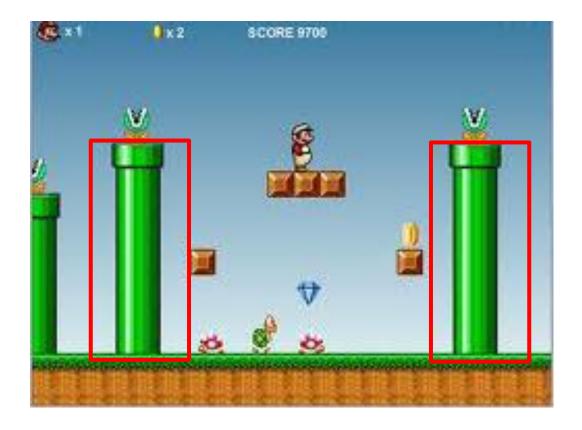






Capacity

pipe

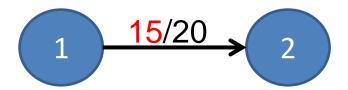


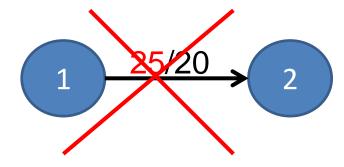




Capacity

 $C(u,v) \ge F(u,v)$

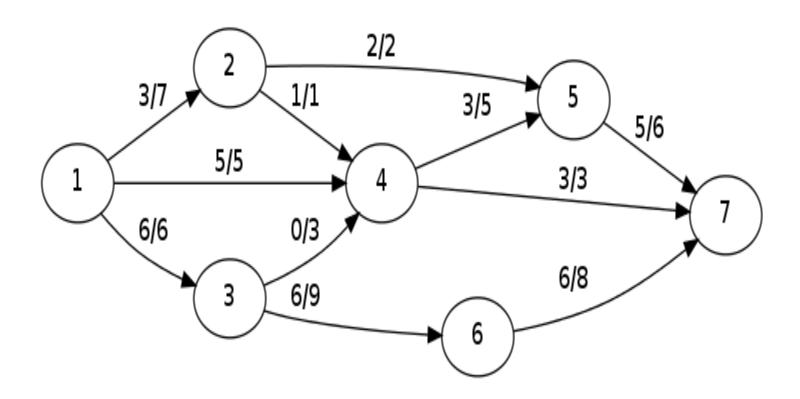








Flow Network







Flow Network

Definition:

A graph used to describe the flow.





Flow Network

- Information:
 - capacity
 - flow
- express:

flow / capacity





Flow network

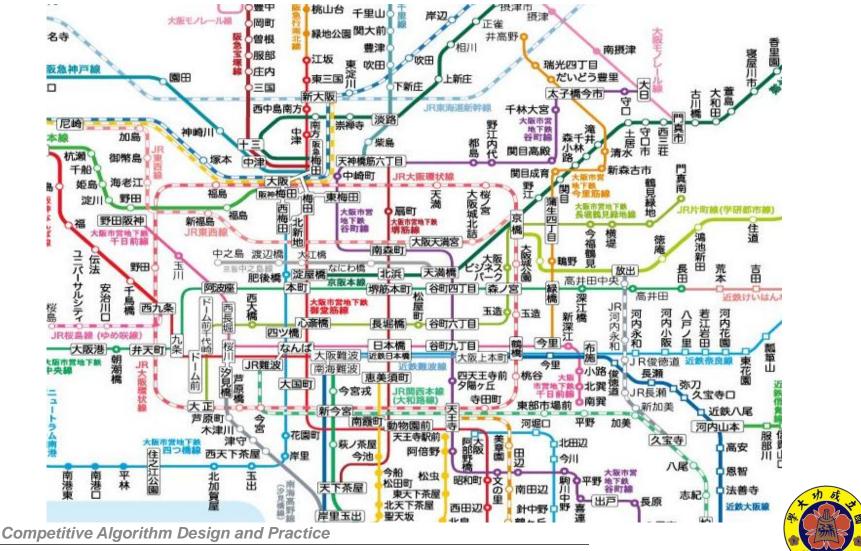
- pipe : edge (directional or bidirectional)
- capacity of pipe : weight of edge
- pipe joint : vertex (talk about it later)





Flow network







IBM.

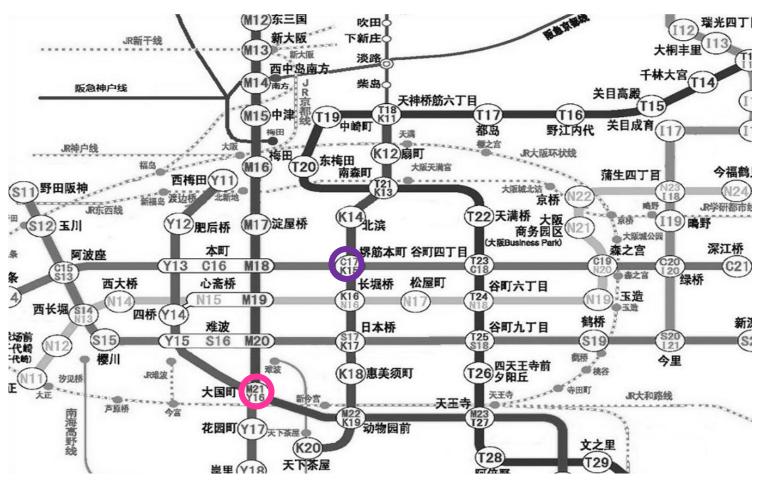
S-T Flow





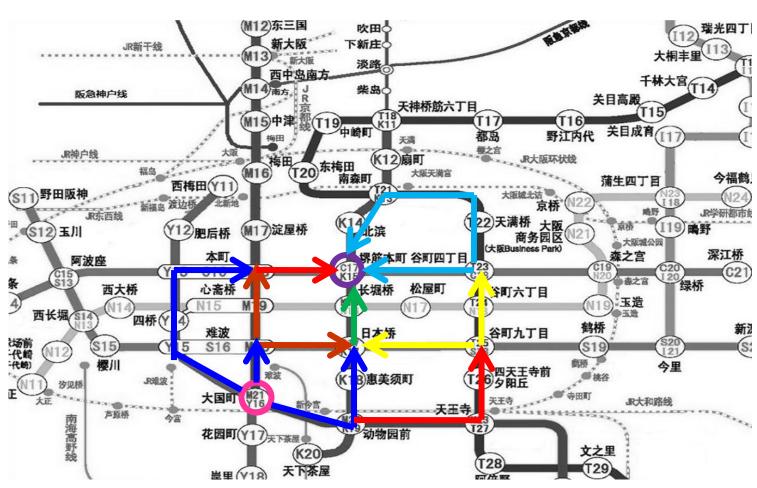














- Two vertice:
 - source (S)
 - sink (T)







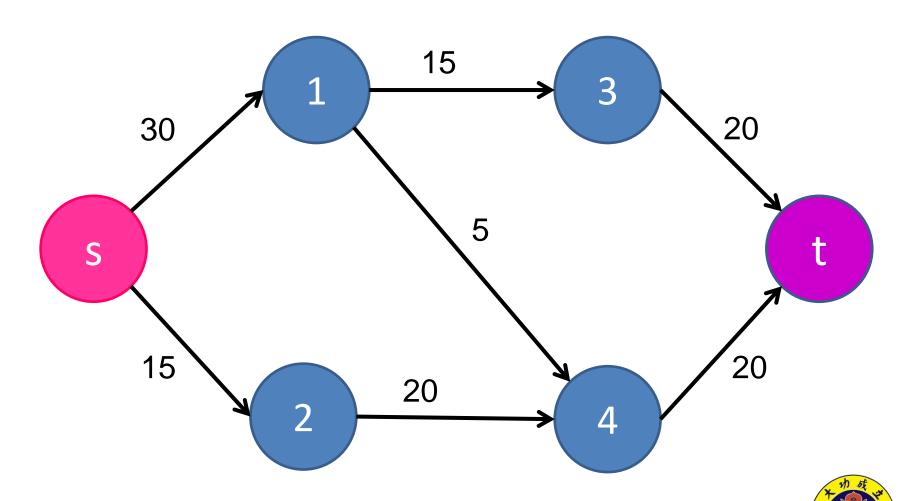
- Two vertice:
 - source (S)
 - sink **(T)**

enter from source and leave from sink.



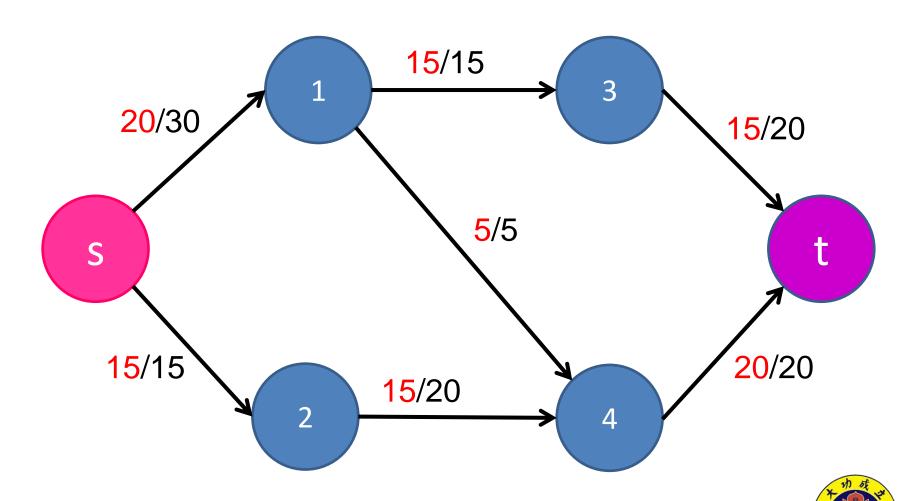


S-T Flow example



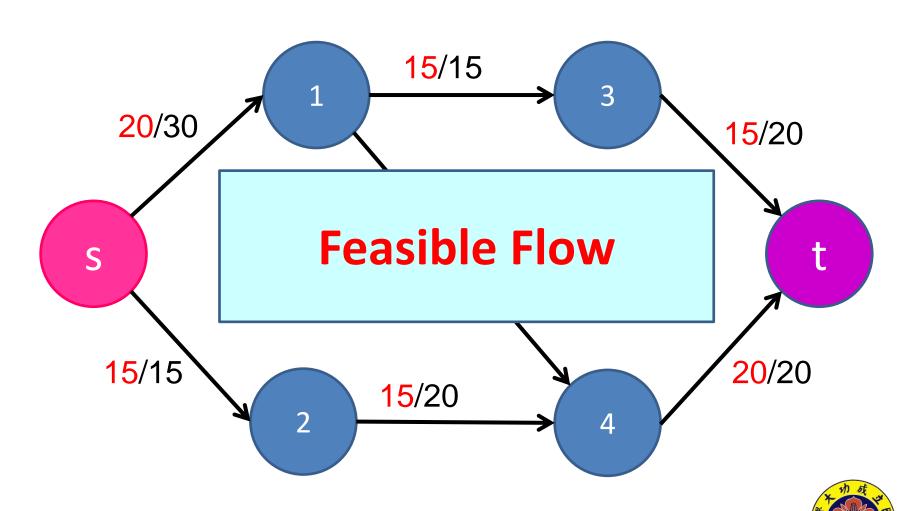
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S-T Flow example



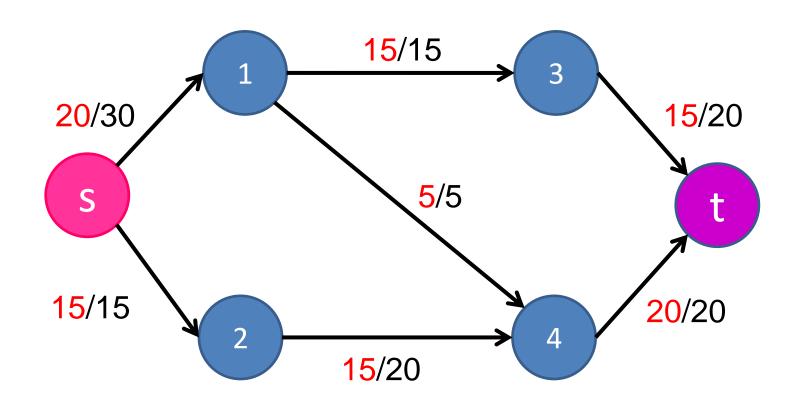


S-T Flow example





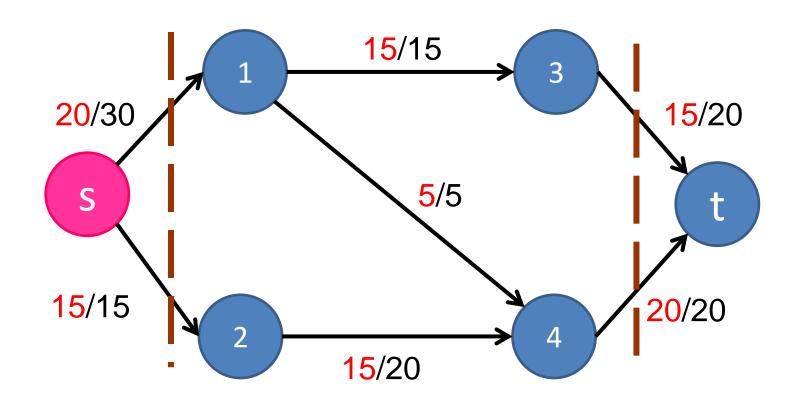
Flow conservation







Flow conservation

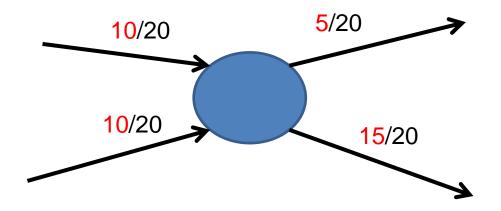


Flow leave from source = Flow enter into sink





Flow conservation



Flow enter into one node = Flow leave from one node





Residual Network

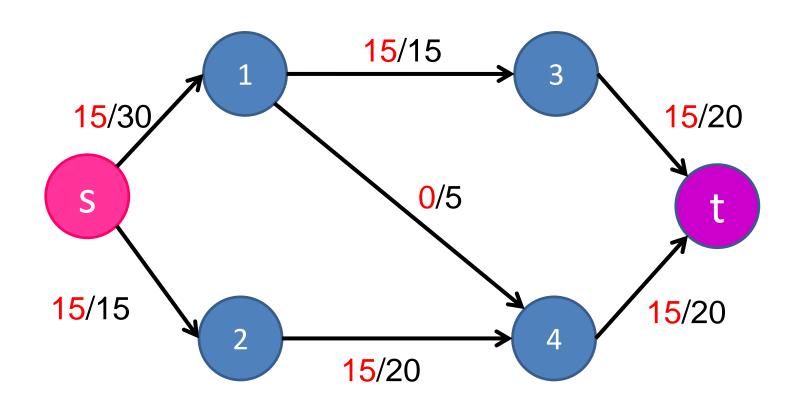
Definition:

a graph used to describe the remaining capacity of all edges.





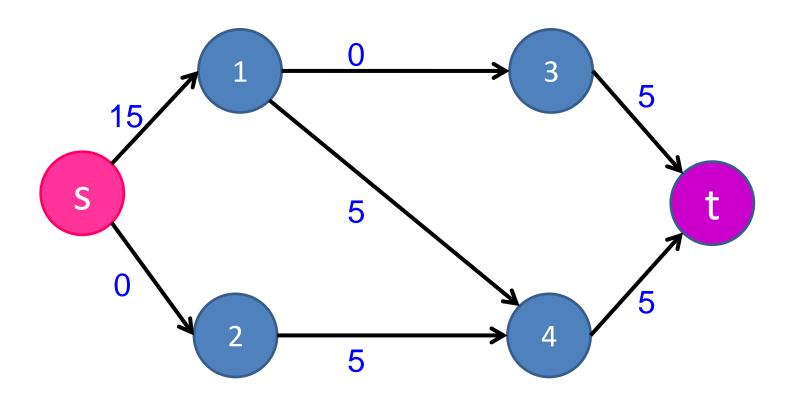
Residual Network







Residual Network







Augmenting Path

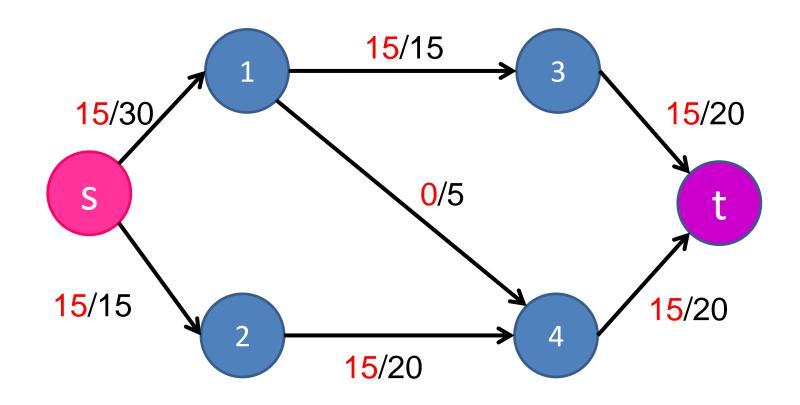
Definition:

A path form source to sink in residual network that all capacity of edges are greater than zero.





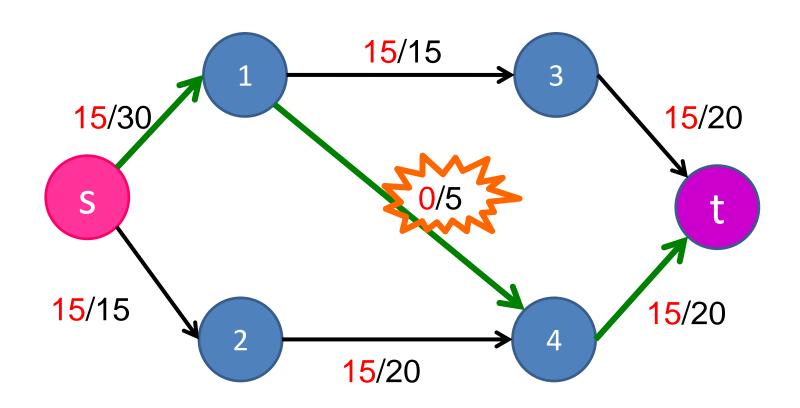
Augmenting Path







Augmenting Path

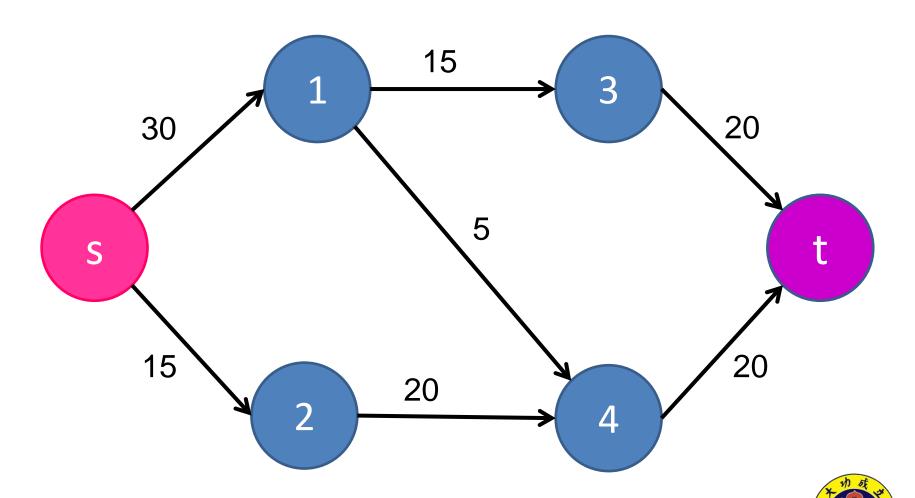


Still capable of a flow with 5



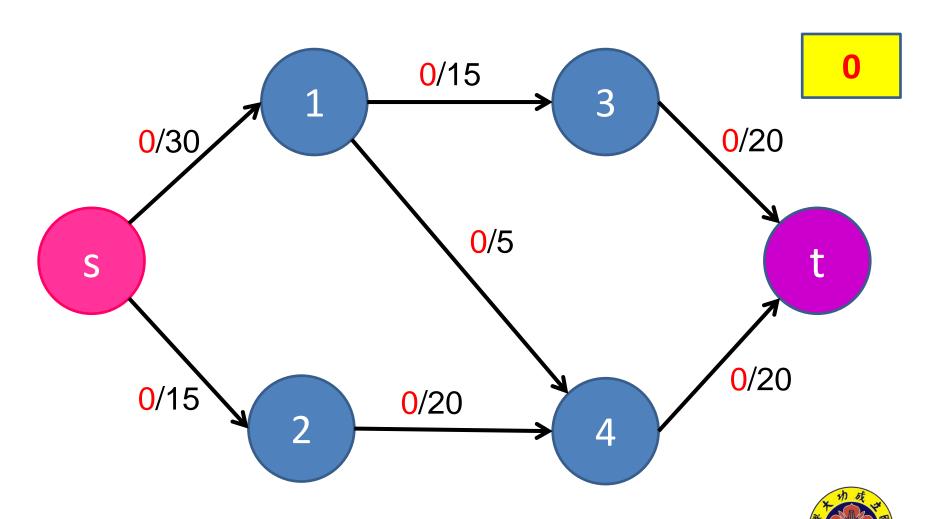


Maximum Flow



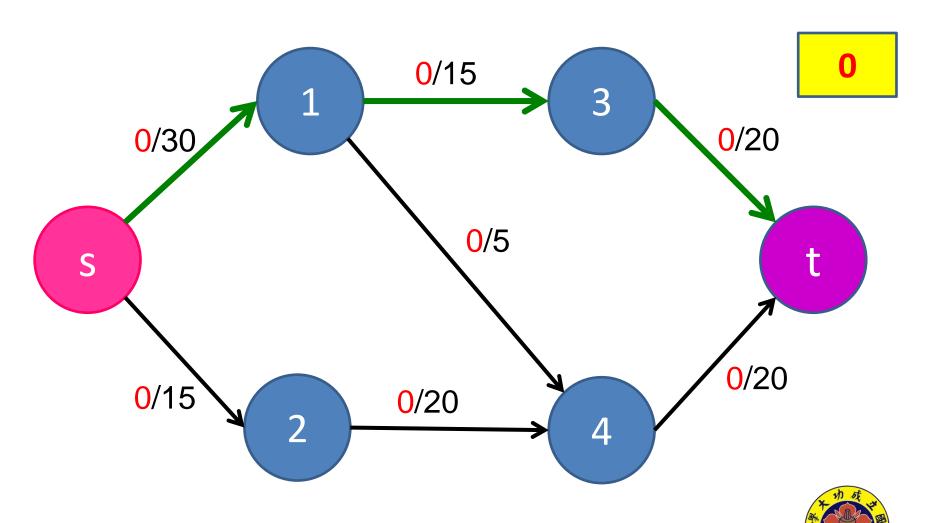
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Maximum Flow



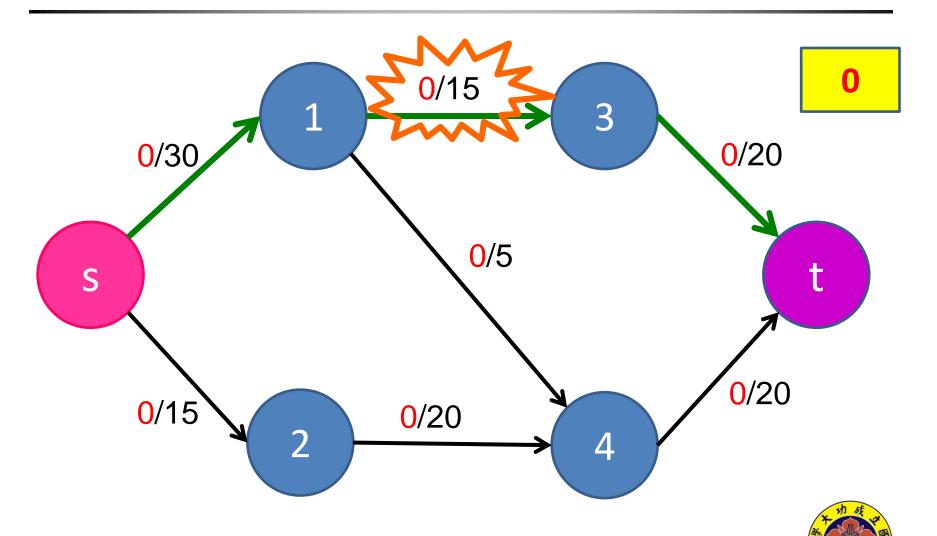
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Find augmenting path



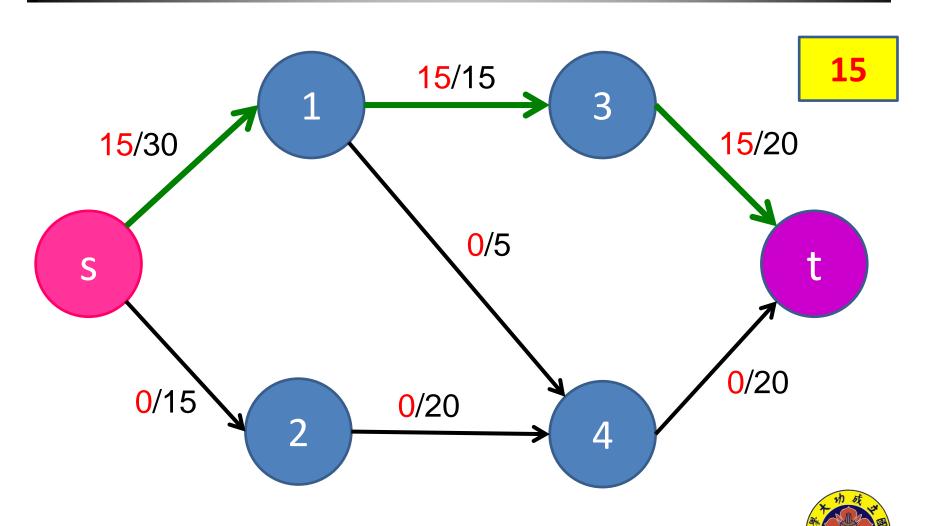
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Find bottleneck



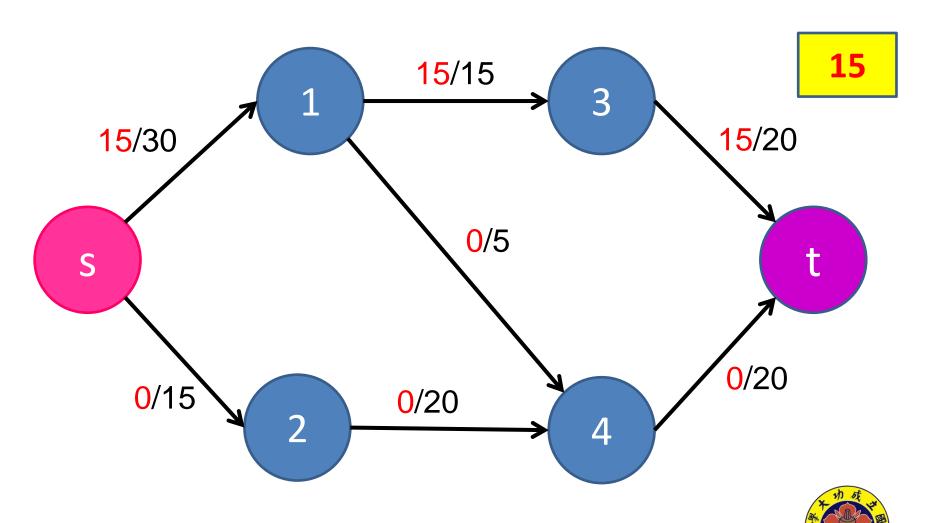


Flow pass



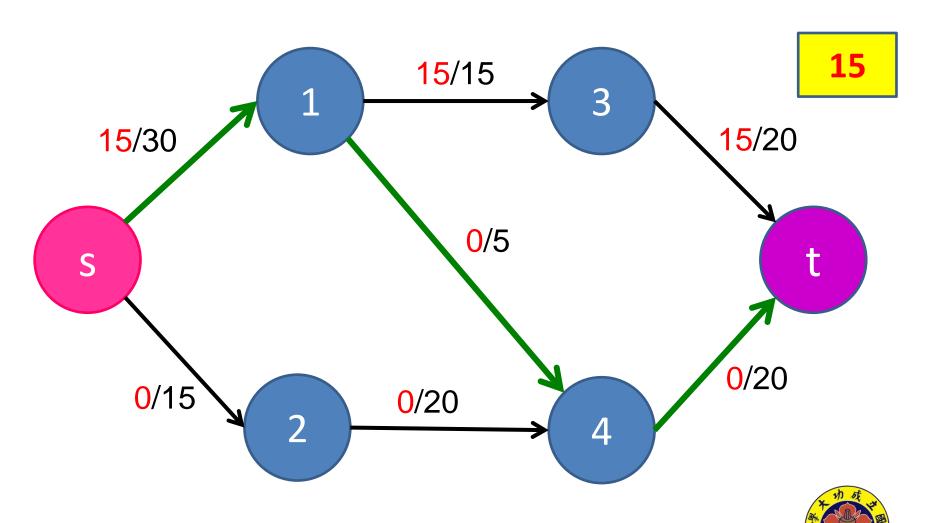
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Find augmenting path



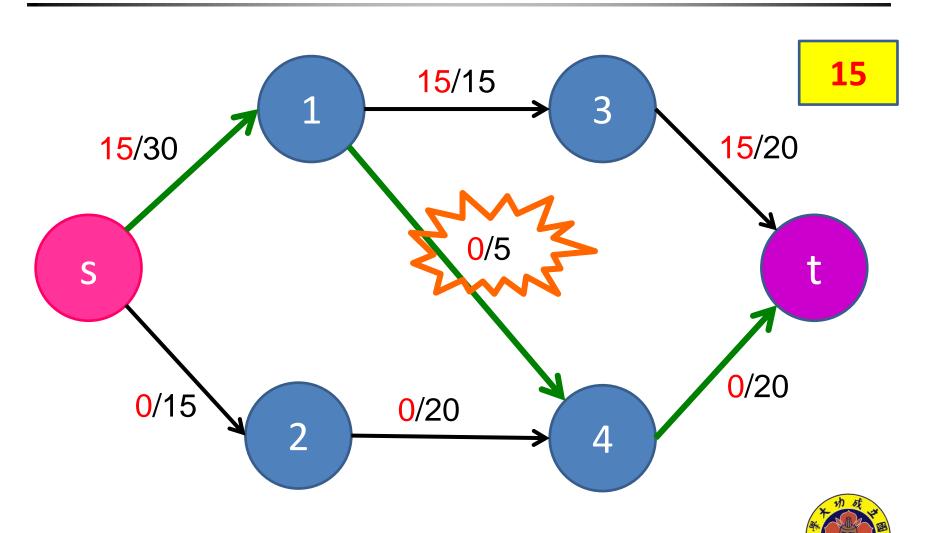
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Find augmenting path



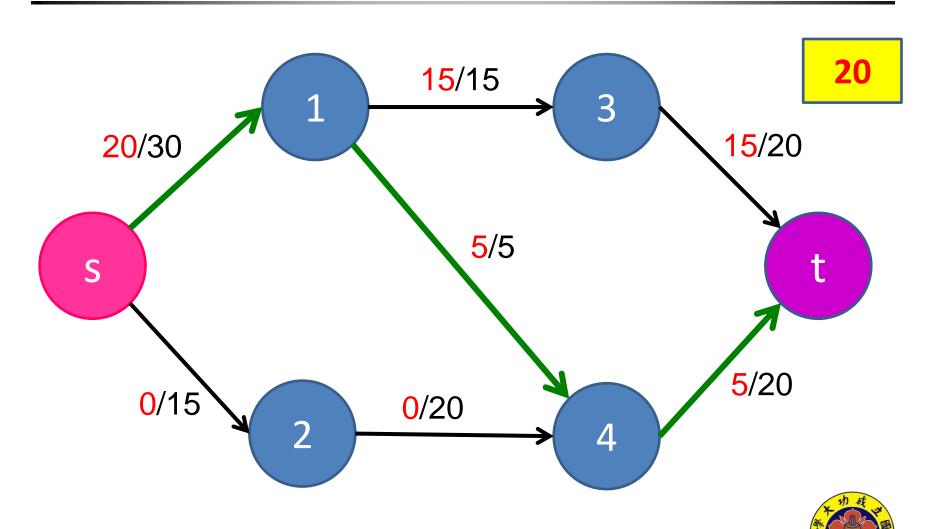


Find bottleneck



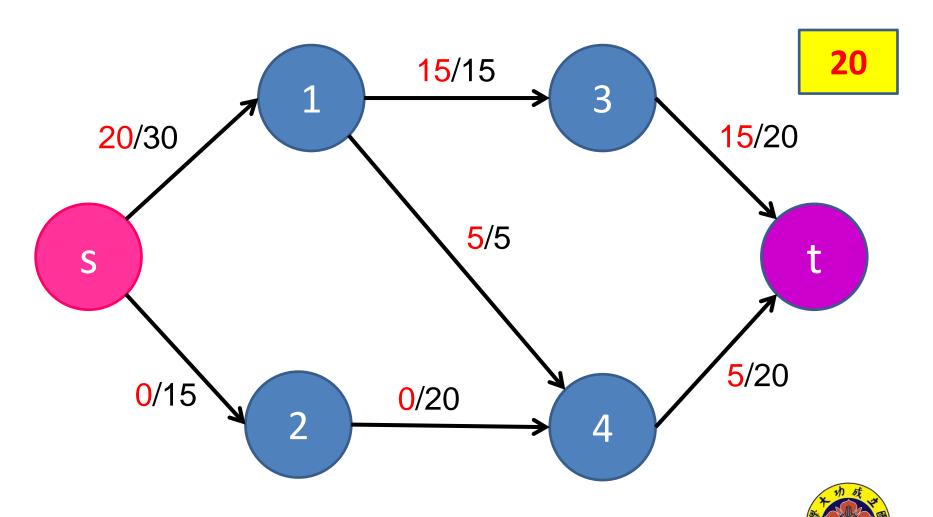


Flow pass



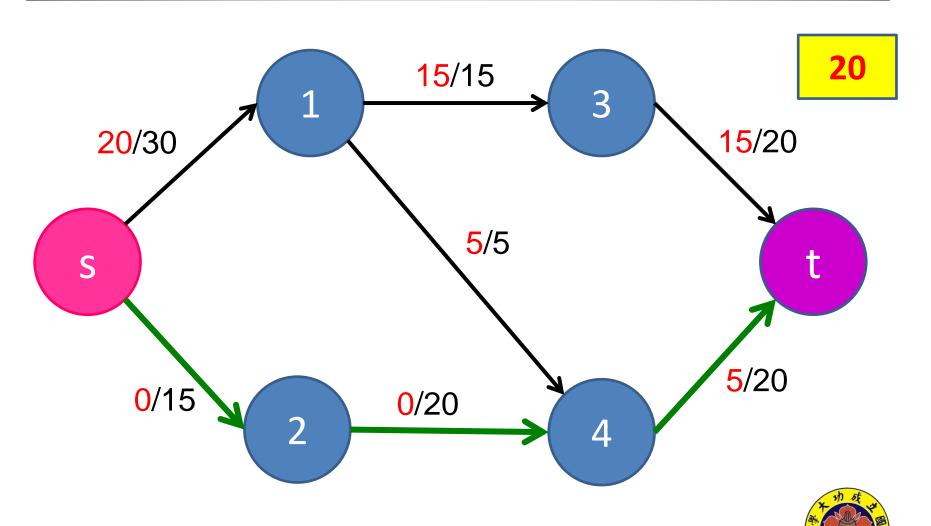
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Find augmenting path



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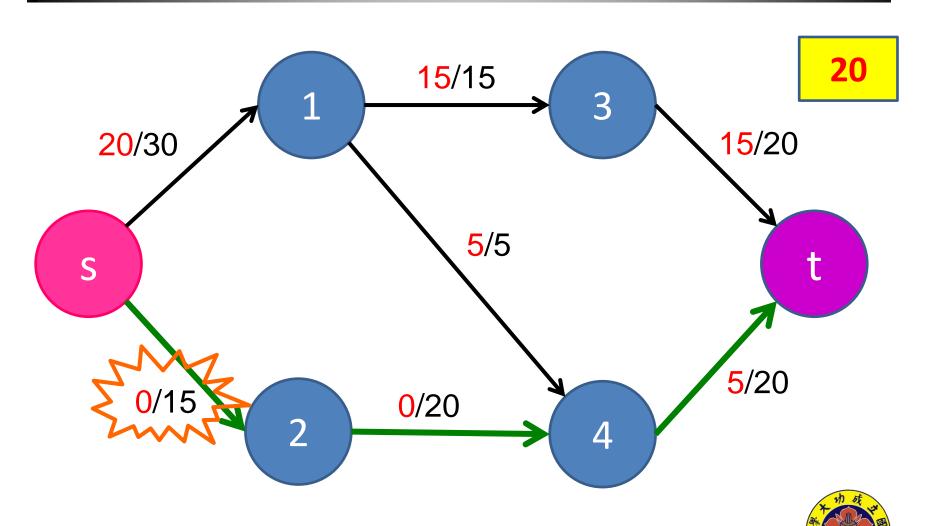
Find augmenting path



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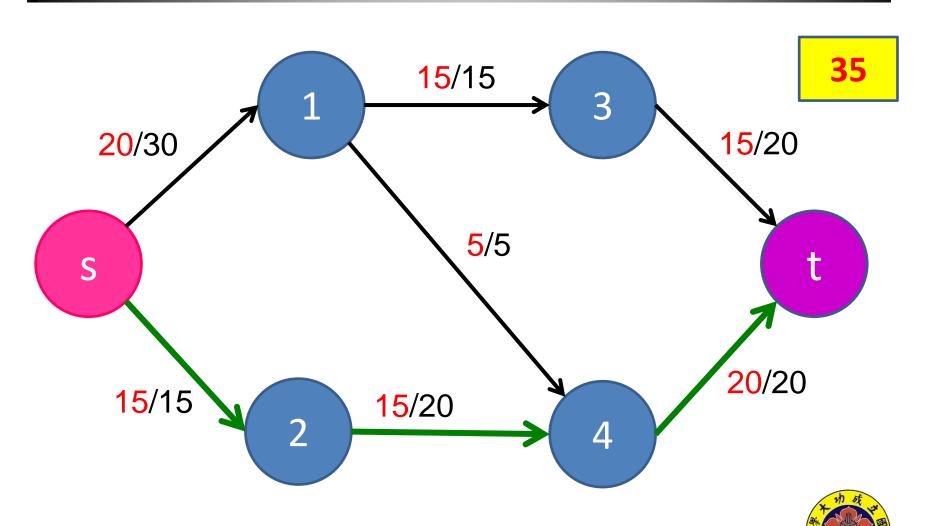
Find bottleneck



Competitive Algorithm Design and Practice

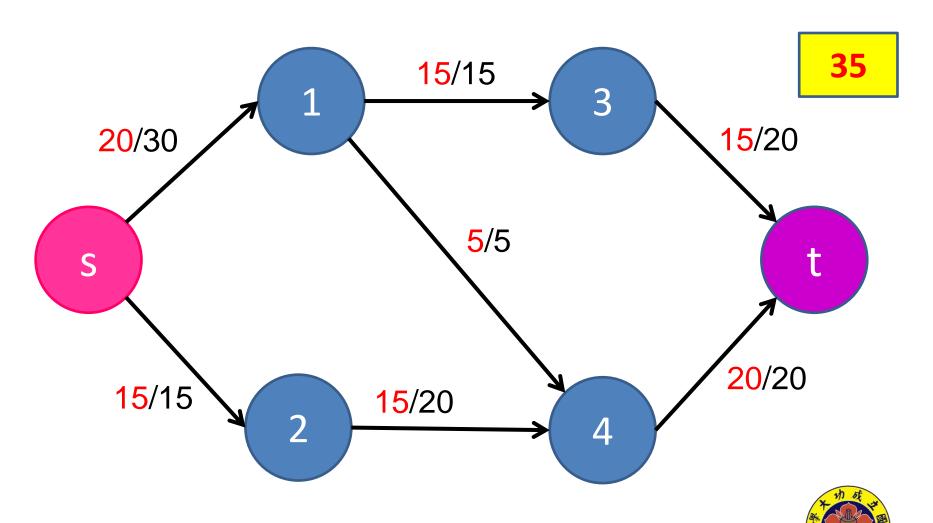
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Flow pass



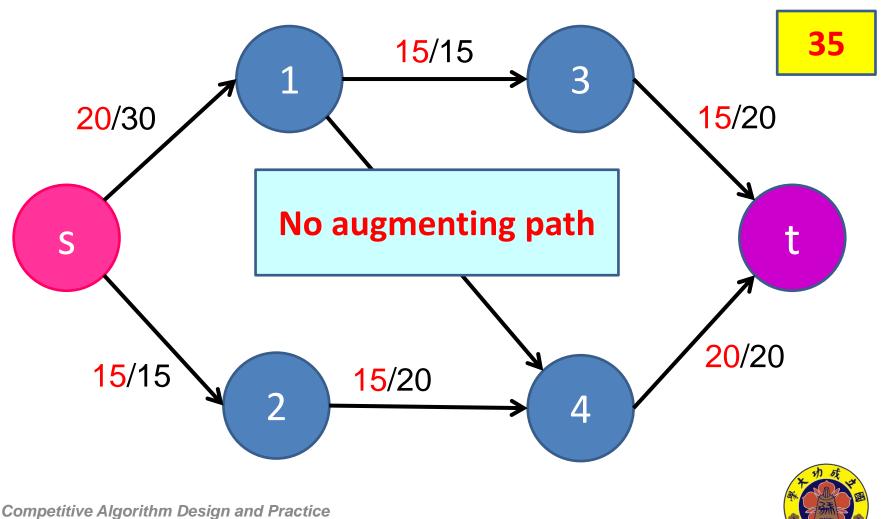
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Find augmenting path



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Find augmenting path



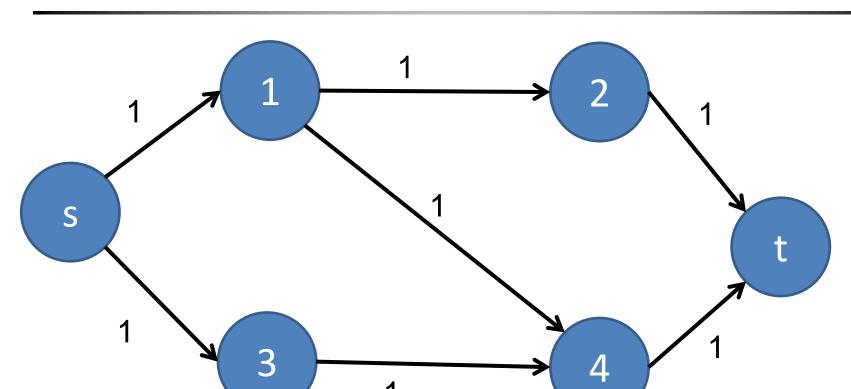


Maximum Flow

Just DFS?

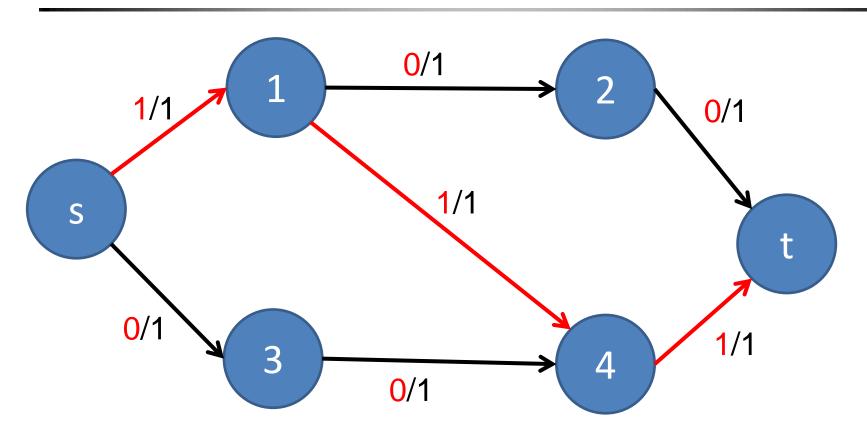








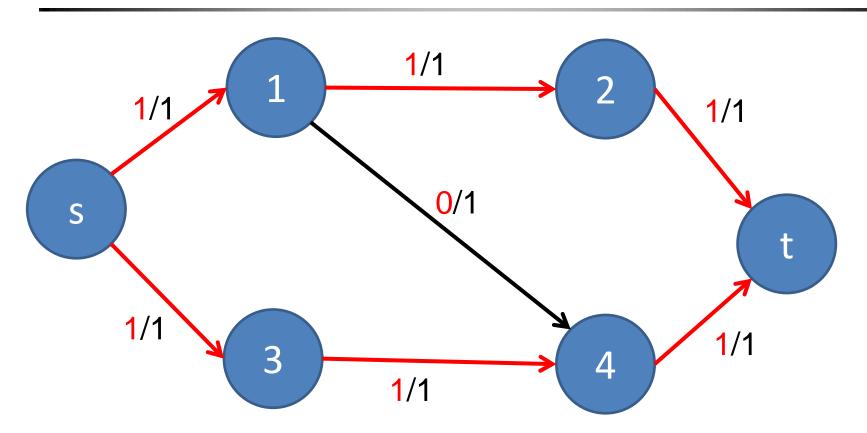




Maximum flow = 1????



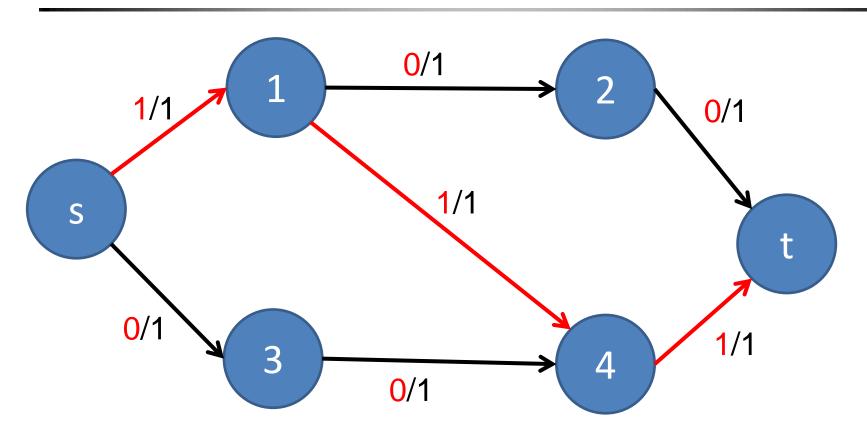




Maximum flow = 2!!!



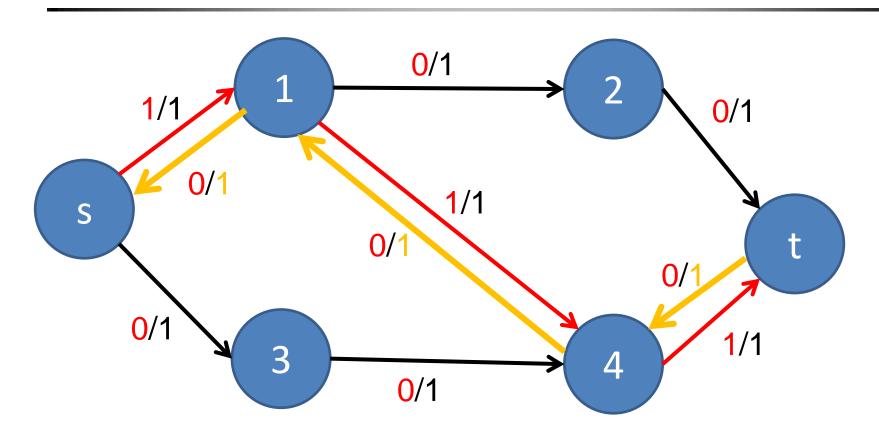




Maximum flow = 1????

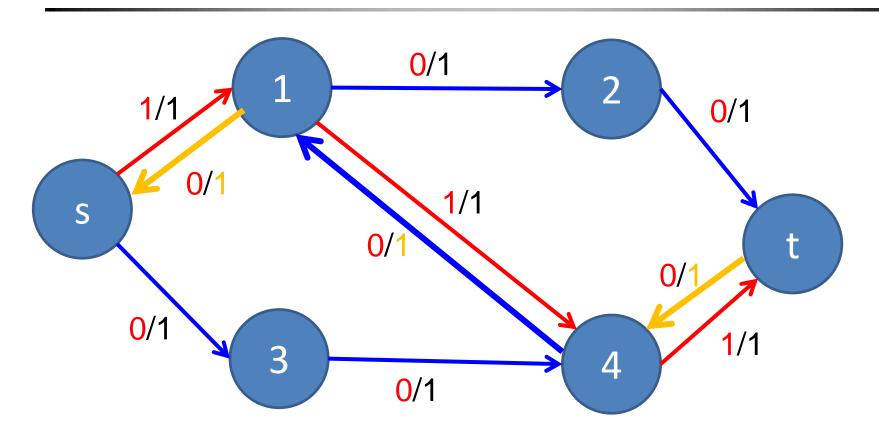






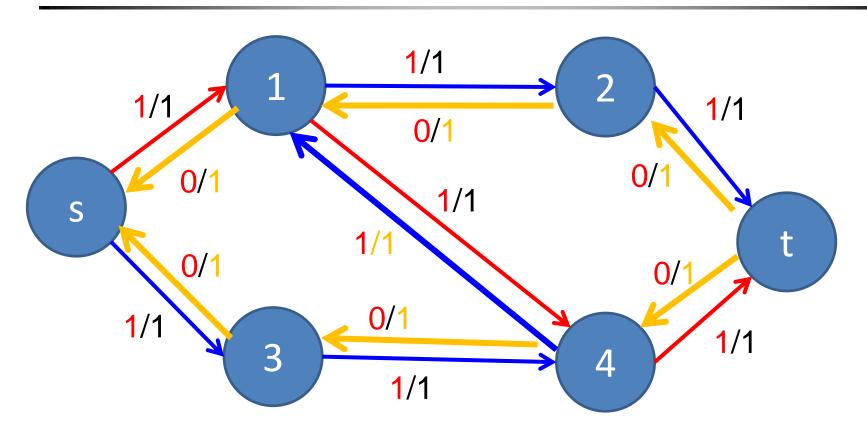








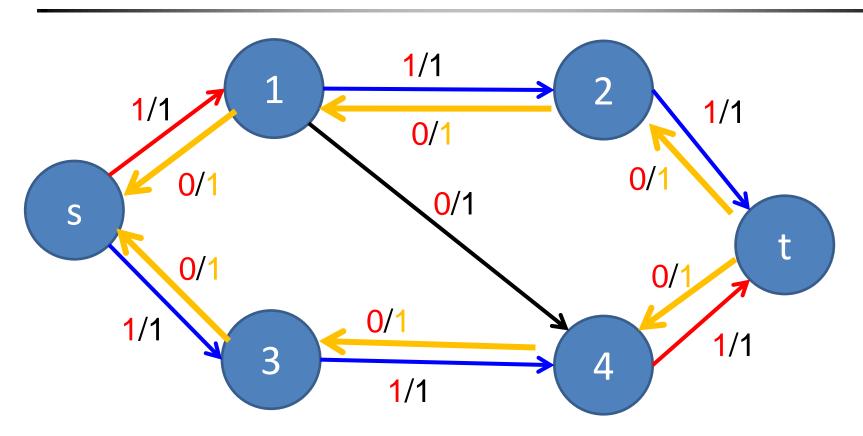




Maximum flow = 2 !!!







Maximum flow = 2 !!!





Ford-Fulkerson

- 1. Find an augmenting path from source to sink
- 2. Find the bottleneck on augmenting path
- **3.** Let the flow pass
- 4. Repeat step 1 to step 3 until no augmenting path found





Source Code

```
int FordFulkerson(int n)
{
   int i,j,k;
   int ret=0;

   while(1)
   {
      memset(v,0,sizeof(v));
      if(!DFS(1,n,n)) break;
      ret+=FindFlow(1,n,n);
   }
   return ret;
}
```





Source Code

```
bool DFS(int cur,int t,int n)
    int i,j,k;
    v[cur]=1;
    if(cur==t) return true;
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        if(v[i]) continue;
        if(cap[cur][i]-flow[cur][i]>0 || flow[i][cur]>0)
            pa[i]=cur;
            if(DFS(i,t,n)) return true;
    return false;
```





Source Code

```
int FindFlow(int s,int t,int n)
    int i,j,k,pre;
    int f=INF;
    for(i=t;i!=s;i=pa[i])
        pre=pa[i];
        if(cap[pre][i]-flow[pre][i]>0)
            f=min(f,cap[pre][i]-flow[pre][i]);
        else f=min(f,flow[i][pre]);
    for(i=t;i!=s;i=pa[i])
        pre=pa[i];
        if(cap[pre][i]-flow[pre][i]>0)
            flow[pre][i]+=f;
        else flow[i][pre]-=f;
    return f;
```





Maximum Flow

Time complexity: O(EF)

E: number of edges

F: value of maximum flow



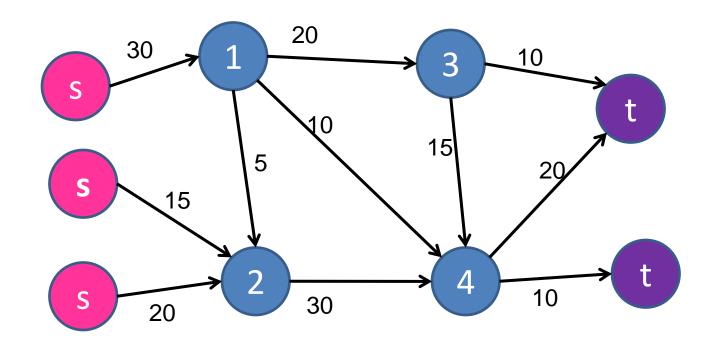


Learn more ~





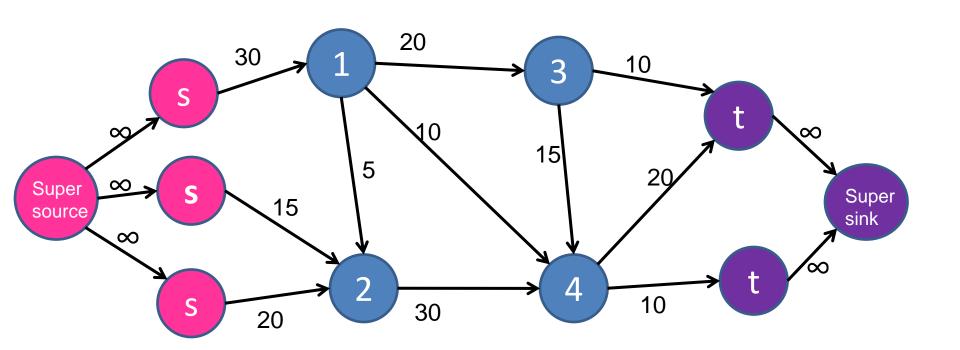
Multi-source & Multi sink





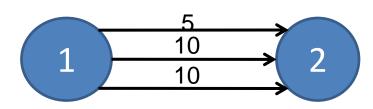


Multi-source & Multi sink



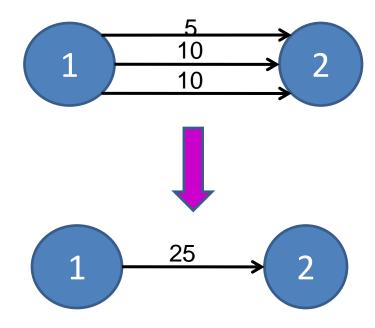






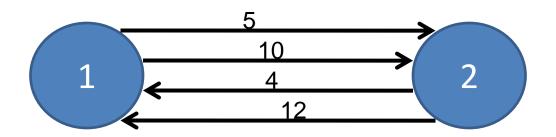






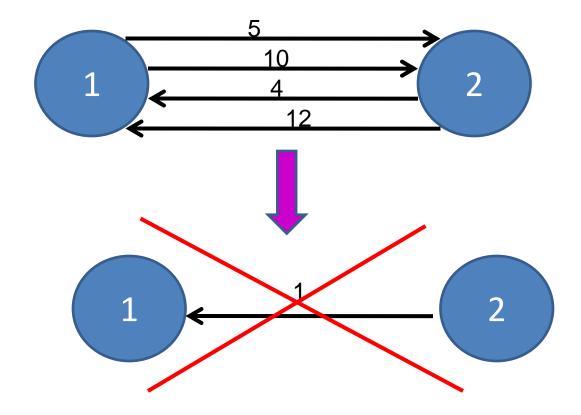






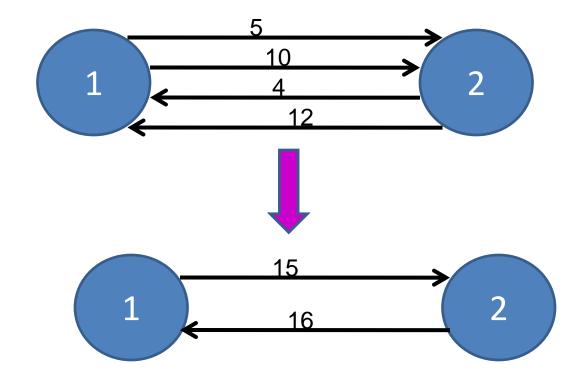








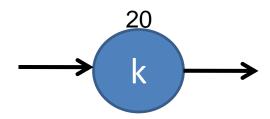








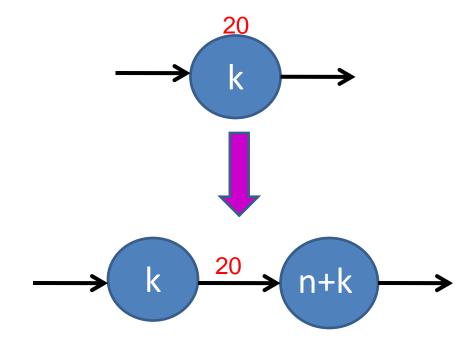
Capacity on node







Capacity on node







Practice

POJ -2455: Secret Milking Machine





Thank you for your attention!

