

# CSE 421 Algorithms

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Lecture 23  
Network Flow

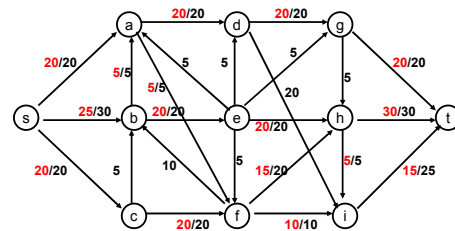
## Review

- Network flow definitions
- Flow examples
- Augmenting Paths
- Residual Graph
- Ford Fulkerson Algorithm
- Cuts
- Maxflow-MinCut Theorem

## Network Flow Definitions

- Flowgraph: Directed graph with distinguished vertices  $s$  (source) and  $t$  (sink)
- Capacities on the edges,  $c(e) \geq 0$
- Problem, assign flows  $f(e)$  to the edges such that:
  - $0 \leq f(e) \leq c(e)$
  - Flow is conserved at vertices other than  $s$  and  $t$ 
    - Flow conservation: flow going into a vertex equals the flow going out
  - The flow leaving the source is as large as possible

## Find a maximum flow

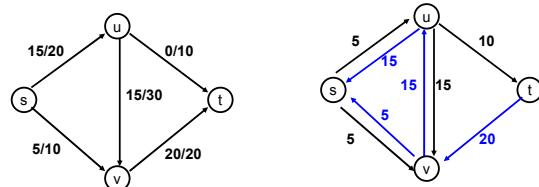


## Residual Graph

- Flow graph showing the remaining capacity
- Flow graph  $G$ , Residual Graph  $G_R$ 
  - $G$ : edge  $e$  from  $u$  to  $v$  with capacity  $c$  and flow  $f$
  - $G_R$ : edge  $e'$  from  $u$  to  $v$  with capacity  $c - f$
  - $G_R$ : edge  $e''$  from  $v$  to  $u$  with capacity  $f$

## Augmenting Path Lemma

- Let  $P = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k$  be a path from  $s$  to  $t$  with minimum capacity  $b$  in the residual graph.
- $b$  units of flow can be added along the path  $P$  in the flow graph.



## Proof

- Add  $b$  units of flow along the path  $P$
- What do we need to verify to show we have a valid flow after we do this?

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## Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm (1956)

while not done

Construct residual graph  $G_R$

Find an  $s$ - $t$  path  $P$  in  $G_R$  with capacity  $b > 0$

Add  $b$  units along in  $G$

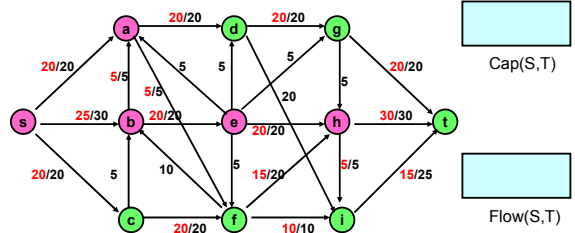
If the sum of the capacities of edges leaving  $S$  is at most  $C$ , then the algorithm takes at most  $C$  iterations

## Cuts in a graph

- Cut: Partition of  $V$  into disjoint sets  $S$ ,  $T$  with  $s$  in  $S$  and  $t$  in  $T$ .
- $\text{Cap}(S,T)$  – sum of the capacities of edges from  $S$  to  $T$
- $\text{Flow}(S,T)$  – net flow out of  $S$ 
  - Sum of flows out of  $S$  minus sum of flows into  $S$
- $\text{Flow}(S,T) \leq \text{Cap}(S,T)$

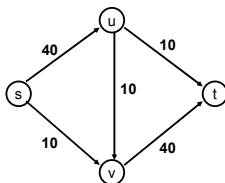
## What is $\text{Cap}(S,T)$ and $\text{Flow}(S,T)$

$S = \{s, a, b, e, h\}$ ,  $T = \{c, f, i, d, g, t\}$

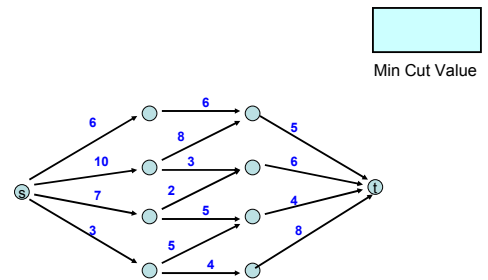


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## Minimum value cut

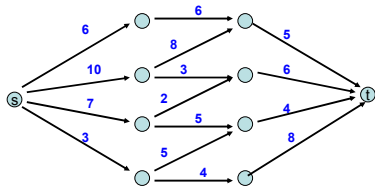


## Find a minimum value cut



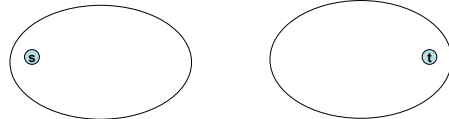
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## Find a minimum value cut

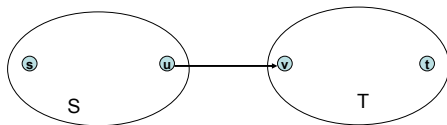


## MaxFlow – MinCut Theorem

- There exists a flow which has the same value of the minimum cut
- Proof: Consider a flow where the residual graph has no s-t path with positive capacity
- Let S be the set of vertices in  $G_R$  reachable from s with paths of positive capacity



Let S be the set of vertices in  $G_R$  reachable from s with paths of positive capacity



What is  $\text{Cap}(u,v)$  in  $G_R$ ?

What can you say about  $\text{Cap}(u,v)$  and  $\text{Flow}(u,v)$  in G?

What can you say about  $\text{Cap}(v,u)$  and  $\text{Flow}(v,u)$  in G?

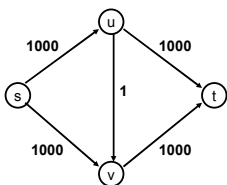
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## Max Flow - Min Cut Theorem

- Ford-Fulkerson algorithm finds a flow where the residual graph is disconnected, hence FF finds a maximum flow.
- If we want to find a minimum cut, we begin by looking for a maximum flow.

## Performance

- The worst case performance of the Ford-Fulkerson algorithm is horrible



## Better methods of finding augmenting paths

- Find the maximum capacity augmenting path
  - $O(m^2 \log(C))$  time
- Find the shortest augmenting path
  - $O(m^2 n)$
- Find a blocking flow in the residual graph
  - $O(mn \log n)$