CSE 421 Algorithms

Lecture 22 Network Flow, Part 1

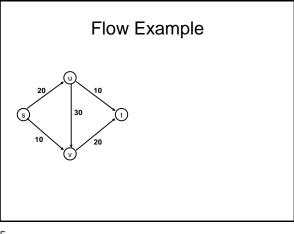


<section-header><section-header><section-header><image><image><image><image><image><image><image><image>

Outline

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

3



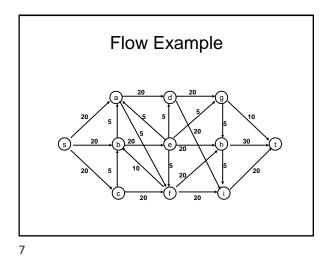
Network Flow Definitions

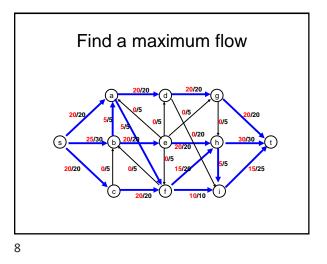
- Capacity
- · Source, Sink
- Capacity Condition
- Conservation Condition
- · Value of a flow

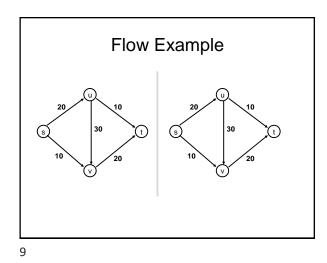
4

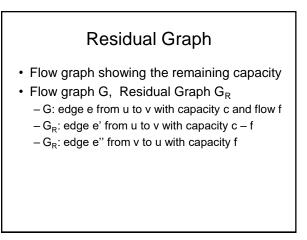
Network Flow Definitions Flowgraph: Directed graph with distinguished vertices s (source) and t (sink) Capacities on the edges, c(e) >= 0 Problem, assign flows f(e) to the edges such

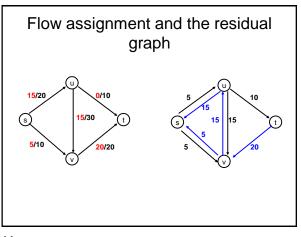
- that:
- $-0 \le f(e) \le c(e)$
- Flow is conserved at vertices other than s and t
 Flow conservation: flow going into a vertex equals the flow going out
- The flow leaving the source is a large as possible

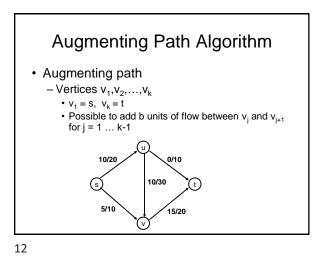


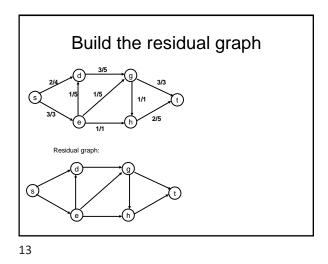


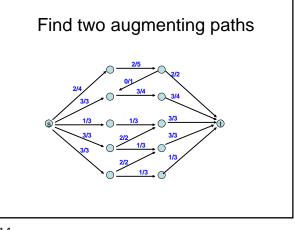




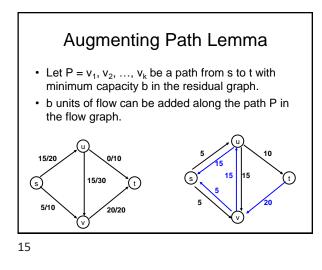








14

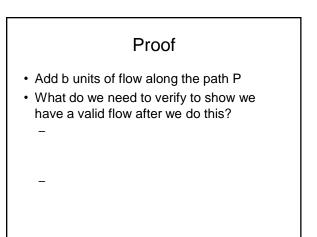


Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm (1956)

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



16