

CS473 Algorithms: Lecture 9 (2024-02-13)

Logistics - Due Fri 2/23

Last lecture - Flows = cuts

- Max flow \leq min cut

- \exists $\text{cut } C^F \text{ no } s \rightarrow t \text{ path}$

- \exists $\text{cut } C^F \text{ FF area}$

- \exists $\text{cut } C^F \text{ for integral capacities}$

today = flows

Upcoming $\xrightarrow{\text{today}}$ KT 7.3

Q: Compute max flow?

Idea - repeated augment flow, via augmenting paths in residual graph

algo - (Ford-Fulkerson):

- $f_e \leftarrow 0, \forall e \in E$ $\xrightarrow{\text{init w/ zero flow}}$

- $\forall v \in G^F$ $\xrightarrow{\text{residual graph}}$

- while exists augmenting path $p \in G^F$

- $f \leftarrow f + p$

- $G^F \leftarrow G^F - p$

- return f

prop = any flow f , $|f| \leq \sum_e c_e = F$ $\xrightarrow{\text{increase flow} > 0 \text{ each iteration}}$

prop - Ford-Fulkerson takes $O(F)$ iterations $\xrightarrow{\text{if integer} \Rightarrow \geq 1}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{limit by } B}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{max per iteration}}$

def - (S, t) w/ C is partition $V = S \cup T$

capacities $|C| = \sum_{e: u \rightarrow v} c_e$

$\begin{matrix} e: u \rightarrow v \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ S \quad T \end{matrix}$

def - f flow, $S \subseteq V$, flow through S is $f(S) = f^{\text{out}}(S) - f^{\text{in}}(S)$

prop - f flow, $C = (S, T)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{source flow}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{congestion}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{IP}}$ $f(S) = \sum_{v \in S} f(v) = f(S) = f^{\text{out}}(S) - f^{\text{in}}(S) = |C|$ $\xrightarrow{\text{max flow}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{min cut}}$

$\Rightarrow \text{Max}_f |f| \leq \min_C |C|$

Q - $\xleftarrow{\text{?}} = \xrightarrow{\text{?}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{mathematically interesting}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{also application}}$

prop - f flow in G , $S = \{v: s \rightarrow v \text{ in } G^F\}$. equiv.

(1) G^F has no $s \rightarrow t$ path

(2) $C = (S, V \setminus S)$ is (S, t) -cut $\wedge |C| = |f|$

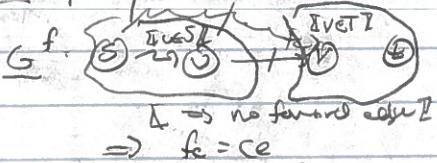
(3) f is max flow

vers.

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$$\text{sketch} = \neg(1) \Rightarrow \neg(3) : |f + p| \geq |f|$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow (3) : \max |f_i| \leq \min |c_j| \Rightarrow \boxed{I} \text{ equality then both opt}$$



$\Delta \Rightarrow \text{no forward edge}$

$$\Rightarrow f_e = c_e$$

$$0 \leftarrow V$$

$$0 \rightarrow V \quad \text{if no backward edge}$$

$$\dots \text{ if save } S \rightarrow T \text{ than } \Rightarrow f_e > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |f| = |c|$$

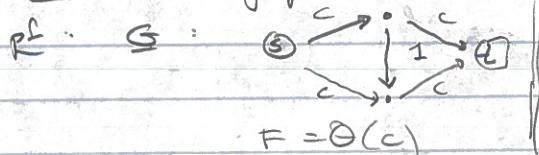
$\Leftrightarrow \text{no } S \rightarrow T \text{ path in } G^F$

cor.: FF terminates w/ Max flow

then f max flow min cut \bar{f} : $G \vdash \boxed{\text{integral}}$ capacities, $\max f_A = \min |C|$
 $f(G, t)$ flow $C(S, t)$ - cut

I end
p carried \Rightarrow Q: are we done?

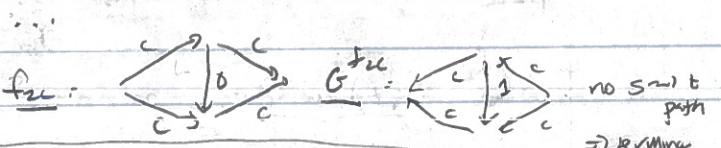
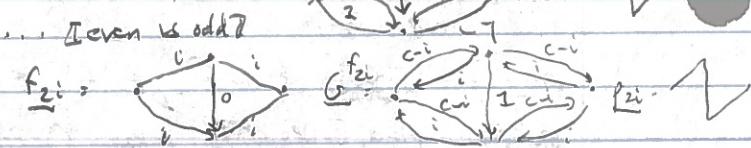
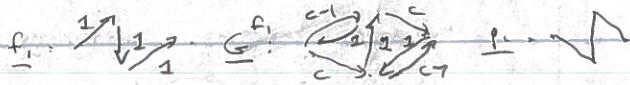
ch - exists graphs where FF takes $\Sigma(F)$ vectors



$$F = \Theta(C)$$

VNK: $\boxed{\text{but}}$ 2 vectors suffice

$\Rightarrow \sum c_i + \sum c_j$
 \Rightarrow some augmenting path choice left



\Rightarrow no sum to path

\Rightarrow return

def - for problem on n integers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , algo is

polynomial time if it runs in $\text{poly}(\sum \lg a_i)$ + time $\boxed{\text{if } a_i \text{ in binary}}$

$\text{poly}(\sum a_i)$ + time $\boxed{\text{if } a_i \text{ in unary}}$

pseudo

inv - often pseudo poly not efficient = $1000000000 \times 100000000$

- sometimes pseudo poly can be reasonable

- knapsack DP was pseudo poly

Δ and min cut \bar{f}

cor - max flow was pseudo polynomial algo

\Rightarrow polytime?

\Rightarrow FF good if save close \bar{f} (max flow)

prep - given f flow in G , w/ $|f| \geq |\bar{f}| - B$, can find max flow in $O(m \cdot B)$ / time

sketch - run FF starting w/ f , only $\leq B$ versions needed

← integrality

notation
 f^* vs OPT

car: max flow in $O(m \cdot |f^*|)$ time

rank: many natural problems have $|f^*| \leq \text{poly}(n, m)$ II next because $\Pi \Rightarrow \text{polynomial}$

Q: polytime also in general?

idea: find good augmenting path
 \hookrightarrow large value

idea: reduce to

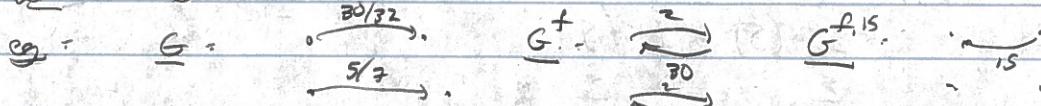
def: f flow in G , $\Delta \in \mathbb{N}$ II modify G^f
 the Δ -bottleneck residual graph $G^{f,\Delta}$

$$V^{f,\Delta} = V$$

$$E^{f,\Delta} = \{e \in E^f, (c_e^f) \geq \Delta\} \quad \text{II discard } \underline{\text{bottleneck edges}}$$

$$(c_e^{f,\Delta})_e = (c_e^f)_e \quad \text{for } e \in E^{f,\Delta}$$

lem: $G^{f,1} = G^f$ II integral capacities



prop: $s \rightsquigarrow t$ paths in $G^{f,\Delta}$

- are $s \rightsquigarrow t$ paths in G^f II $E^{f,\Delta} \subseteq E^f$
- are augmenting paths $p \Rightarrow |p| = \Delta$ II so can use FF II all edges residual capacity $\geq \Delta$

Q: what is Δ ?

idea [scaling]: start with large Δ , make smaller over time

algo (Scaling FF):

- init f, G^f II as before

- $F = \sum_e c_e$ II based on max flow

- $\Delta = 2^{\lfloor \lg F \rfloor}$

- init $G^{f,\Delta}$

- while $\Delta \geq 1$

- while $s \rightsquigarrow t$ path p in $G^{f,\Delta}$

- for $f \leftarrow f + p$

- update $G^f, G^{f,\Delta}$

- $\Delta \leftarrow \Delta/2$

- return f

prop: scaling FF terminates in maxflow

sketch: scaling FF insures FF w/ rule for choosing "good" augmenting path

eventually $\Delta = 1 \Rightarrow$ all augmenting paths considered in $G^{f,1} = G^f$

\Rightarrow any run of scaling-FF is a run of FF \leftarrow terminate by maxflow

Q: complexity?

