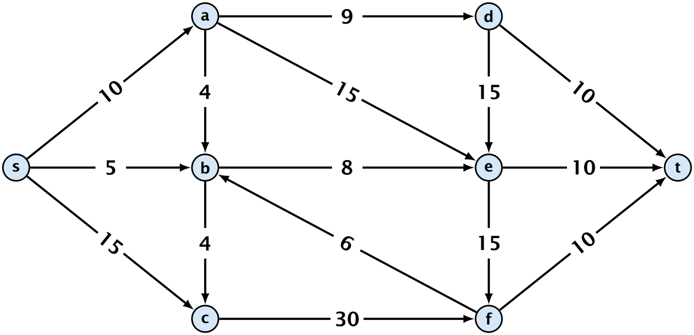
10 Introduction

Flow Network

- directed graph $G = (V, E)$; edge capacities $c(e)$



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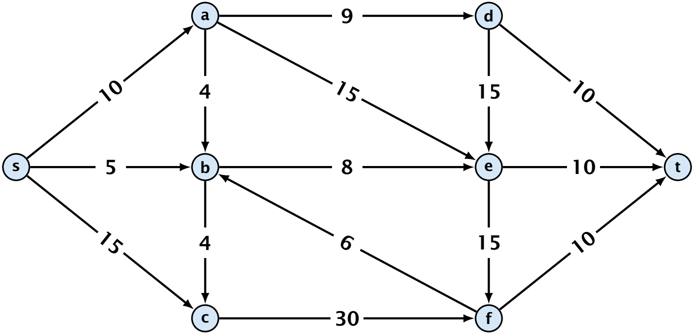

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- directed graph $G = (V, E)$; edge capacities $c(e)$
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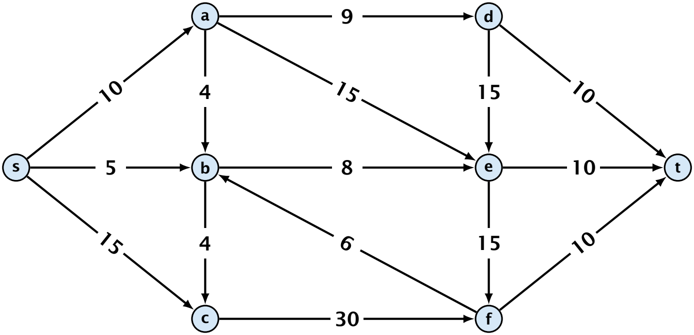
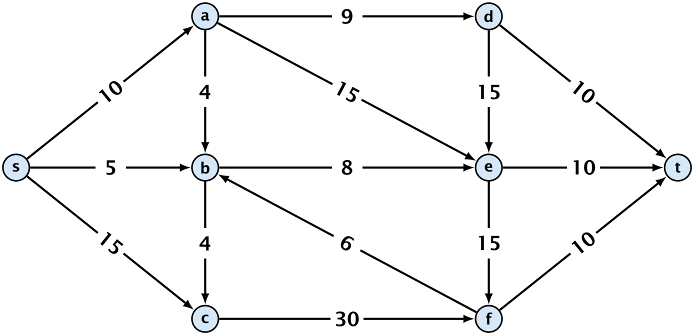
- no edges entering s or leaving t;



10 Introduction

Flow Network

- directed graph $G = (V, E)$; edge capacities $c(e)$
- two special nodes: source s; target t;
- no edges entering s or leaving t;
- at least for now: no parallel edges;



Cuts

Definition 1
An (s,t)-cut in the graph G is given by a set $A \subset V$ with $s \in A$ and $t \in V \setminus A$.

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Definition 2
The capacity of a cut A is defined as

$$\operatorname{cap}(A, V \setminus A) := \sum_{e \in \operatorname{out}(A)} c(e) \;,$$

where $\operatorname{out}(A)$ denotes the set of edges of the form $A \times V \setminus A$ (i.e. edges leaving A).

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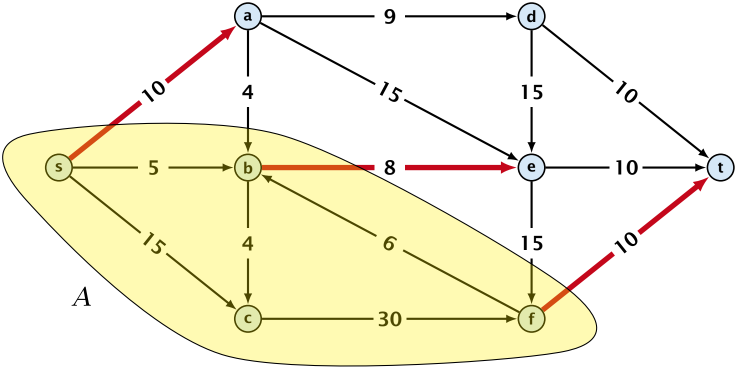
Minimum Cut Problem: Find an (s,t)-cut with minimum capacity.

Cuts

Example 3



The capacity of the cut is $\mathrm{cap}(A, V \setminus A) = 28$.

Flows

Definition 4
An (s,t)-flow is a function $f : E \mapsto \mathbb{R}^+$ that satisfies

1. For each edge e

$$0 \leq f(e) \leq c(e) \ .$$

(capacity constraints)

Flows

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An (s,t)-flow is a function $f : E \mapsto \mathbb{R}^+$ that satisfies

1. For each edge e
$$0 \leq f(e) \leq c(e) \ .$$
(capacity constraints)
2. For each $v \in V \setminus \{s,t\}$
$$\sum_{e \in \text{out}(v)} f(e) = \sum_{e \in \text{into}(v)} f(e) \ .$$
(flow conservation constraints)

Flows

Definition 5
The value of an (s,t)-flow f is defined as

$$\mathrm{val}(f) = \sum_{e \in \mathrm{out}(s)} f(e) \enspace .$$

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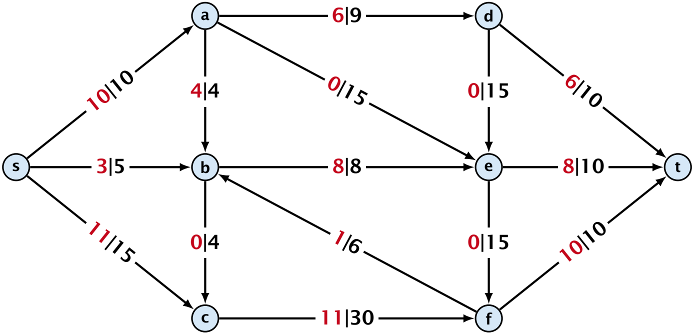
Maximum Flow Problem: Find an (s,t)-flow with maximum value.

Flows

Example 6



The value of the flow is $\text{val}(f) = 24$.

Flows

Lemma 7 (Flow value lemma)

Let f be a flow, and let $A \subseteq V$ be an (s,t)-cut. Then the net-flow across the cut is equal to the amount of flow leaving s, i.e.,

$$\mathrm{val}(f) = \sum_{e \in \mathrm{out}(A)} f(e) - \sum_{e \in \mathrm{into}(A)} f(e) \ .$$

Proof.

$$\mathrm{val}(f)$$

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$$\mathrm{val}(f) = \sum_{e \in \mathrm{out}(s)} f(e)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{val}(f) &= \sum_{e\in\mathrm{out}(s)} f(e)\\ &= \sum_{e\in\mathrm{out}(s)} f(e) + \sum_{v\in A\setminus\{s\}}\Bigg(\sum_{e\in\mathrm{out}(v)} f(e) - \sum_{e\in\mathrm{in}(v)} f(e)\Bigg)\end{aligned}$$

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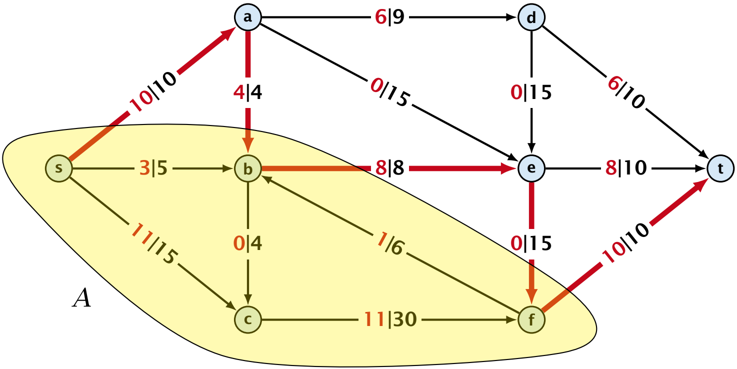
&= \sum_{e\in\mathrm{out}(A)} f(e) - \sum_{e\in\mathrm{into}(A)} f(e)
\end{aligned}
$$

The last equality holds since every edge with both end-points in A contributes negatively as well as positively to the sum in Line 2. The only edges whose contribution doesn't cancel out are edges leaving or entering A. □

Example 8



The net-flow across the cut is $\mathrm{val}(f) = 24$.

Corollary 9

Let f be an (s,t)-flow and let A be an (s,t)-cut, such that

$$\mathrm{val}(f) = \mathrm{cap}(A, V \setminus A).$$

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$$\mathrm{cap}(A, V \setminus A) < \mathrm{val}(f')$$

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Suppose that there is a flow f' with larger value. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{cap}(A, V \setminus A) &< \mathrm{val}(f') \\ &= \sum_{e \in \mathrm{out}(A)} f'(e) - \sum_{e \in \mathrm{into}(A)} f'(e) \end{aligned}$$

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&\le \sum_{e \in \mathrm{out}(A)} f'(e) \\
&\le \mathrm{cap}(A, V \setminus A)
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□