

W, 10/30/19

Fall'19 CSCE 629

# Analysis of Algorithms

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## Lecture 23

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- Remarks on Ford-Fulkerson
- Intro to linear programming

Credit: based on slides by A. Smith & K. Wayne

# Ford-Fulkerson augmenting-path algorithm

*Ford-Fulkerson*( $G, s, t, c$ )

For each  $e \in E$   $f(e) \leftarrow 0$ ,  $G_f \leftarrow$  residual graph

While there is an augmenting path  $P$  in  $G_f$

$f \leftarrow$  *Augment*( $f, c, P$ )

Update  $G_f$

return  $f$

**Theorem.** Ford-Fulkerson terminates in at most  $nC$  iterations.

**Running time.**  $O(mnC)$

Exponential in input size:  
 $\log C$  bits (to represent  $C$ )

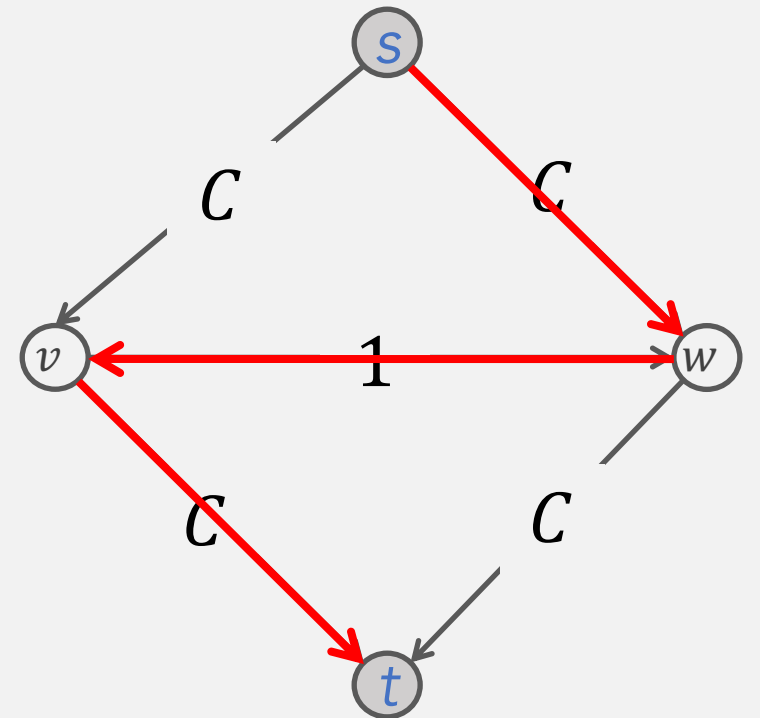
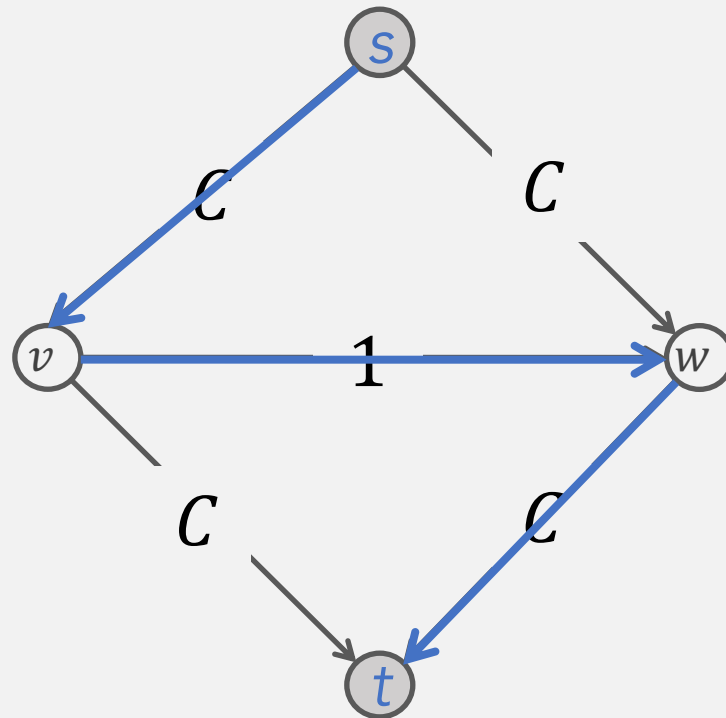
Can it be this bad?

# Ford-Fulkerson: exponential example

Obs. If max capacity is  $C$ , then FF can take  $\geq C$  iterations.

- $s \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \rightarrow t$
- $s \rightarrow w \rightarrow v \rightarrow t$
- $s \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \rightarrow t$
- $s \rightarrow w \rightarrow v \rightarrow t$
- ...
- $s \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \rightarrow t$
- $s \rightarrow w \rightarrow v \rightarrow t$

Each augmenting path  
sends only 1 unit of flow  
(# augmenting paths =  $2C$ )



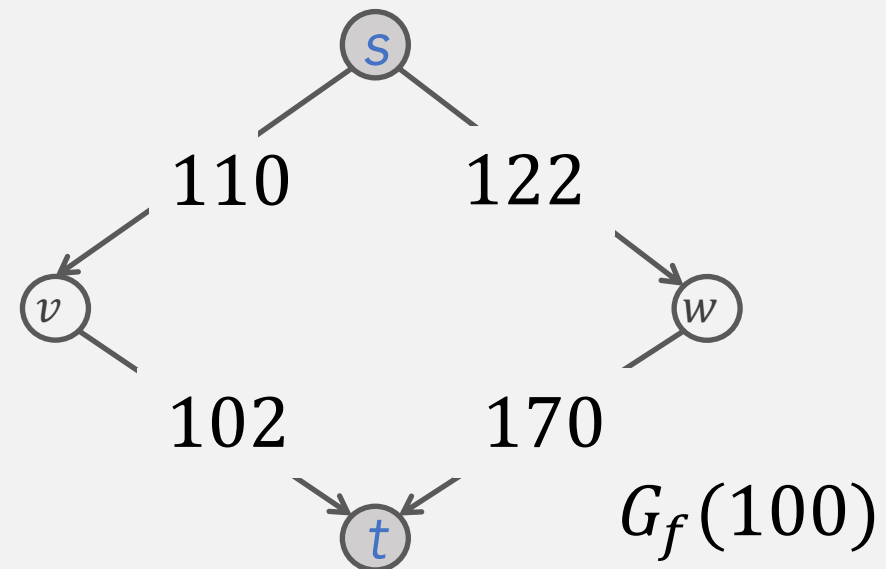
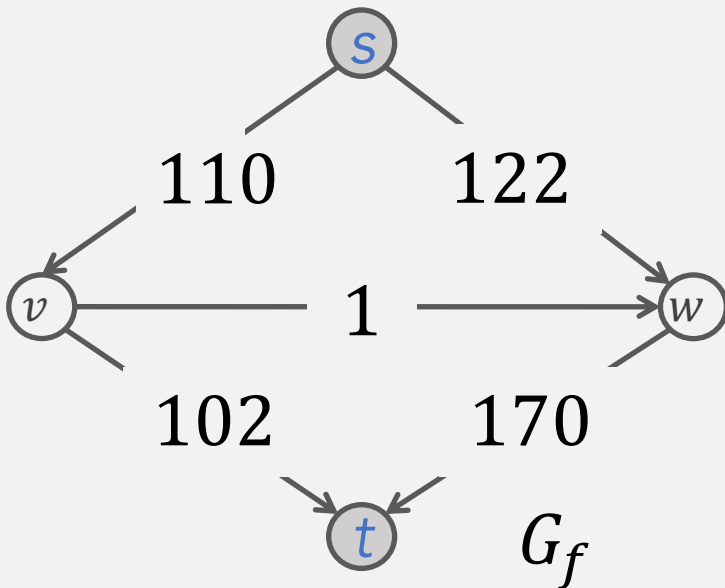
# Choosing good augmenting paths

- Use care when selecting augmenting paths
  - Some choices lead to exponential algorithms
  - Clever choices lead to polynomial algorithms
  - If capacities are **irrational**, algorithm not guaranteed to terminate!
- Good choices of augmenting paths [EdmondsKarp'72,Dinitz'70]
  - Max bottleneck capacity [Next]
  - Fewest edges (shortest) [CLRS 26.2]

# Capacity scaling

**Intuition.** Choosing path with highest bottleneck capacity increases the flow by max possible amount

- OK to choose sufficiently large bottleneck: scaling parameter  $\Delta$
- Let  $G_f(\Delta)$  be the subgraph of the residual graph consisting of only arcs with capacity **at least  $\Delta$**



# Capacity scaling algorithm

**Scaling–Max–Flow** ( $G, s, t, c$ )

For each  $e \in E$   $f(e) \leftarrow 0$ ,

$G_f \leftarrow$  residual graph

$\Delta \leftarrow$  smallest power of 2  $\& \geq C$

**While**  $\Delta \geq 1$

$G_f(\Delta) \leftarrow \Delta$ -residual graph

**While** there is an augmenting path  $P$  in  $G_f(\Delta)$

$f \leftarrow$  *Augment*( $f, c, P$ ) // augment flow by  $\geq \Delta$

Update  $G_f(\Delta)$

$\Delta \leftarrow \Delta/2$

**return**  $f$

**Exercise.** Prove correctness

# Capacity scaling algorithm: running time

While  $\Delta \geq 1$

$G_f(\Delta) \leftarrow \Delta$ -residual graph

While there is  $P$  in  $G_f(\Delta)$

$f \leftarrow \text{Augment}(f, c, P)$

Update  $G_f(\Delta)$

$\Delta \leftarrow \Delta/2$

...

**Lemma1** Outer loop runs  $1 + \log C$  times.

**Pf.** Initially  $C \leq \Delta \leq 2C$ , decreases by a factor of 2 each iteration

**Lemma2.** Let  $f$  be the flow at the end of a  $\Delta$ -scaling phase. Then the value of the maximum flow  $f^*$  is at most  $v(f) + m\Delta$ .

**Lemma3.** There are at most  $2m$  augmentations per scaling phase.

**Pf.** Let  $f$  be the flow at end of previous scaling

- [Lemma2]  $\Rightarrow v(f^*) \leq v(f) + m(2\Delta)$
- Each augmentation in  $\Delta$ -scaling increases  $f$  by  $\Delta$

**Theorem.** Scaling-max-flow finds a max flow in  $O(m^2 \log C)$  time.

# Completing the proof

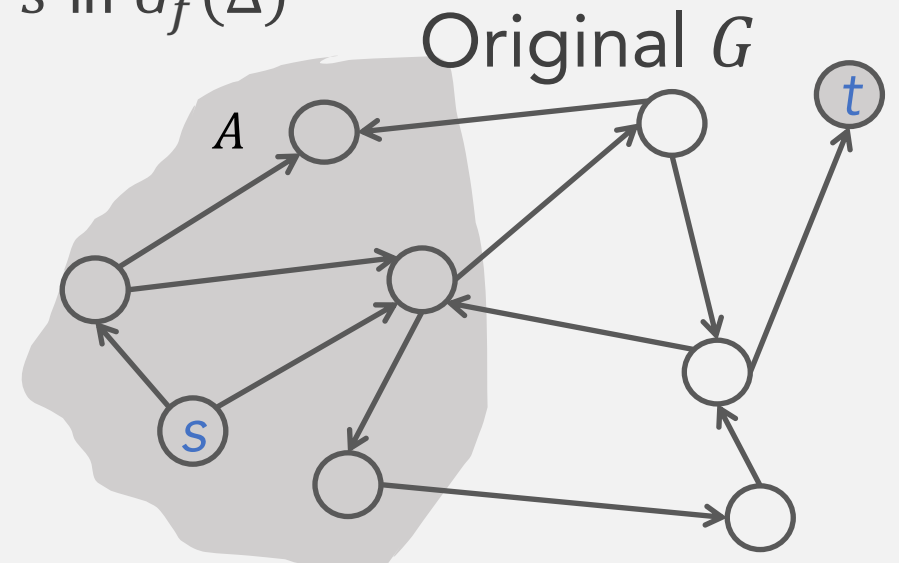
**Lemma2.** Let  $f$  be the flow at the end of a  $\Delta$ -scaling phase. Then the value of the maximum flow  $f^*$  is at most  $v(f) + m\Delta$ .

**Pf.** [Almost identical to proof of max-flow min-cut theorem]

Show cut  $(A, B)$  w.  $cap(A, B) \leq v(f) + m\Delta$  at the end of a  $\Delta$ -phase.

- Choose  $A$  to be the set of nodes reachable from  $s$  in  $G_f(\Delta)$
- By definition  $s \in A$  &  $t \notin A$

$$\begin{aligned}v(f) &= \sum_{e \text{ outof } A} f(e) - \sum_{e \text{ into } A} f(e) \\&\geq \sum_{e \text{ outof } A} (c(e) - \Delta) - \sum_{e \text{ into } A} \Delta \\&= \sum_{e \text{ outof } A} c(e) - \sum_{e \text{ outof } A} \Delta - \sum_{e \text{ into } A} \Delta \\&= cap(A, B) - m\Delta\end{aligned}$$





# Augmenting-path algorithms: summary

Year	Method	# augmentations	Running time
1955	Augmenting path	$nC$	$O(mnC)$
1972	Fattest path	$m \log mC$	$O(m^2 \log n \log mC)$
1972	Capacity scaling	$m \log C$	$O(m^2 \log C)$
1985	Improved CapS	$m \log C$	$O(mn \log C)$
1970	Shortest path	$mn$	$O(m^2n)$
1970	level graph	$mn$	$O(mn^2)$
1983	dynamic trees	$mn$	$O(mn \log n)$

# and the show goes on ...

Year	Method	Worst case	Discovered by
1951	Simplex	$O(mn^2C)$	Dantzig
1955	Augmenting path	$O(mn^2W)$	Ford-Fulkerson
...			
1988	Push-relabel	$O(mn \log(n^2/m))$	Goldberg-Tarjan
...			
2013	Compact networks	$O(mn)$	Orlin
2016	Electrical flows	$\tilde{O}(m^{10/7}C^{1/7})$	Madry
20XX			

To keep it simple, cite below when you invoke a max-flow subroutine in hw/exam

Maximum flows can be computed in  $O(mn)$  time

# Another formulation of max-flow problem

Recall. An  $s-t$  flow is a function  $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfying

- [Capacity]  $\forall e \in E: 0 \leq f(e) \leq c(e)$
- [Conservation]  $\forall v \in V \setminus \{s, t\}: \sum_{e \text{ into } v} f(e) = \sum_{e \text{ out of } v} f(e)$

The value of a flow  $f$  is  $v(f) := \sum_{e \text{ out of } s} f(e)$

## Max-Flow Problem

Real-value variables  $\vec{f} = \{f_e: e \in E\}$

Maximize:  $v(\vec{f})$

Subject to:

$$0 \leq f_e \leq c(e), \forall e \in E$$

$$\sum_{e \text{ into } v} f_e - \sum_{e \text{ out of } v} f_e = 0, \forall v \in V \setminus \{s, t\}$$

Linear constraints: no  $x^2, xy, \sin(x), \dots$

# Grade maximization

**Input.** HW from two courses (xxx & 629) due in one day

- Every hour you spend, you earn 1pts on xxx or 5pts on 629
- Your brain will explode if you work more than 12hrs on xxx or 15hrs on 629
- Of course, there are only 24 hrs in a day

**Goal.** Maximize the total pts you can earn

## Grade–Maximization

**Variables:**  $x_1$  (xxx hrs);  $x_2$  (629 hrs)

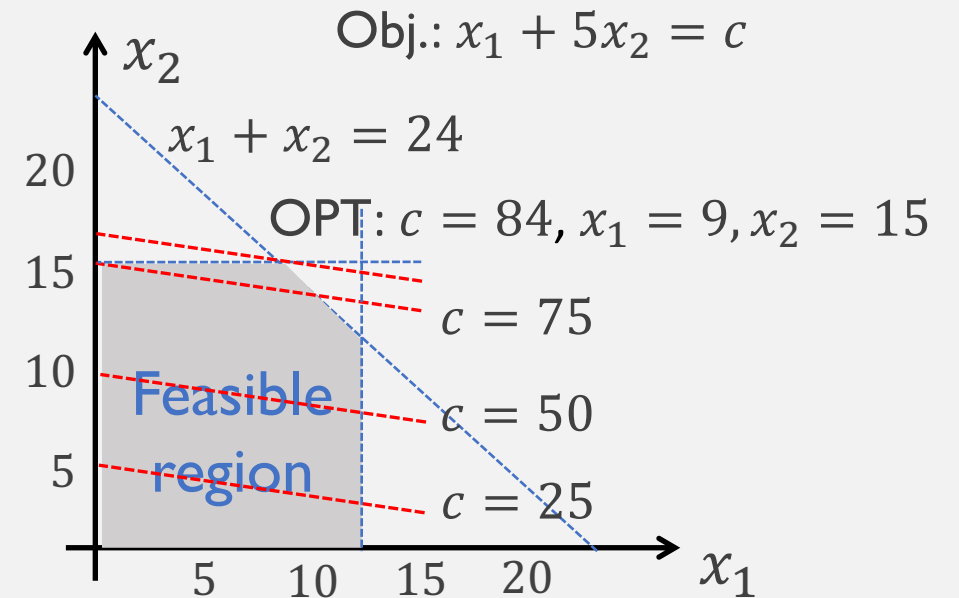
**Maximize:**  $x_1 + 5x_2$

**Subject to:** // linear constraints

$$0 \leq x_1 \leq 12$$

$$0 \leq x_2 \leq 15$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 24$$



# Linear programming

**Linear programming.** Optimize a **linear** objective function subject to **linear** inequalities.

- Formal definition and representations
- Duality
- Algorithms: simplex, ellipsoid, interior point

## Why significant?

- Design poly-time algorithms & approximation algorithms
- Wide applications: math, economics, business, transportation, energy, telecommunications, and manufacturing

Ranked among most important scientific advances of 20th century



# Happy Halloween! & Enjoy the treats!

Ozzy - Mr Crowley [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vDVLMS\\_Yhe4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vDVLMS_Yhe4)

葬尸湖 - 弈秋 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hb2OgPoZGIY>

Uaral - Lament <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=azZz8Oyz-O0>

Saturnus - All alone [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FID\\_X6hfmc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FID_X6hfmc)

Forest of Shadows - Eternal Autumn <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=usGGX6ZqQv0>