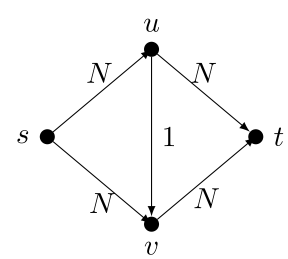
Network flows - First Algorithm

Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm
Input: Network (G, u, s, t).
Output: and s-t-flow f of maximum value

1. $f(e) = 0$ for all $e \in E(G)$
2. while f-augmenting path P exists:
3. compute $\gamma := \min_{e \in E(P)} u_f(e)$
4. augment f along P by γ (as much as possible)

1: How many iterations (at most) the algorithm needs at the following network:



(N is a big integer. Try to trick the algorithm to do many steps by picking unlucky P.)

2: Show that s-t-flow f is maximum if and only if there is no f-augmenting path. (That is, Ford-Fulkerson algorithm is correct.)

The question gives proof to
Theorem (Ford Fulkerson) Maximum value of an s-t-flow equals minimum capacity of an s-t-cut.

3: If $c : E \to \mathbb{Z}$, is it true that the flow produced from Ford-Fulekrson is integral and that the algorithm finishes in a finite time?

This proves
Theorem Dantzig Fulkerson: If the capacities are integral, then there exists an integral maximum flow.

4: If capacities are integral, is it true that every maximum flow is integral?

Theorem Gallai; Ford and Fulerson
Every flow f can be decomposed into s-t-paths $\mathcal{P}$ and circuits $\mathcal{C}$ with weight function $w : \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{C} \to \mathbb{R}^+$ such that

- $f(e) = \sum_{e \in P \in \mathcal{P}} w(P) + \sum_{e \in C \in \mathcal{C}} w(C)$
- $value(f) = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}} w(P)$.
- $|\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{C}| \leq |E(G)|$.

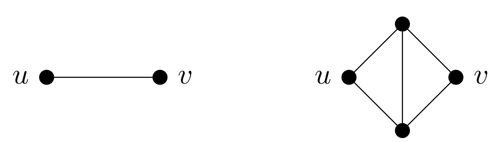
5: Prove the theorem. Hint, use induction on number of edges e, where $f(e) > 0$.

Network flows - Menger's theorem

Theorem Menger: Let G be a graph (directed or undirected), let $s, t \in V(G)$, and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then there are k edge-disjoint s-t-paths iff after deleting any $k-1$ edges t is still reachable from s.

6: Use flows to prove the theorem in directed case.

7: Use the directed case to prove undirected case. Replacing an edge by a pair of opposite directed edges does not work. (Why?) Replace edge uv by a suitable orientation of the following gadget



Paths P_1 and P_2 are called *internally disjoint* if they do not share more than the endvertices.

Theorem Menger: Let G be a graph (directed or undirected), let s and t be two non-adjacent vertices, and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then there are k pairwise internally disjoint s-t-paths iff after deleting any $k-1$ vertices (distinct from s and t) t is still reachable from s.

8: Prove the directed case. Use the edge case.