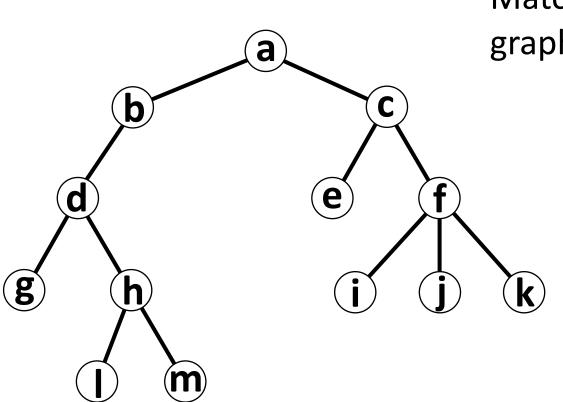
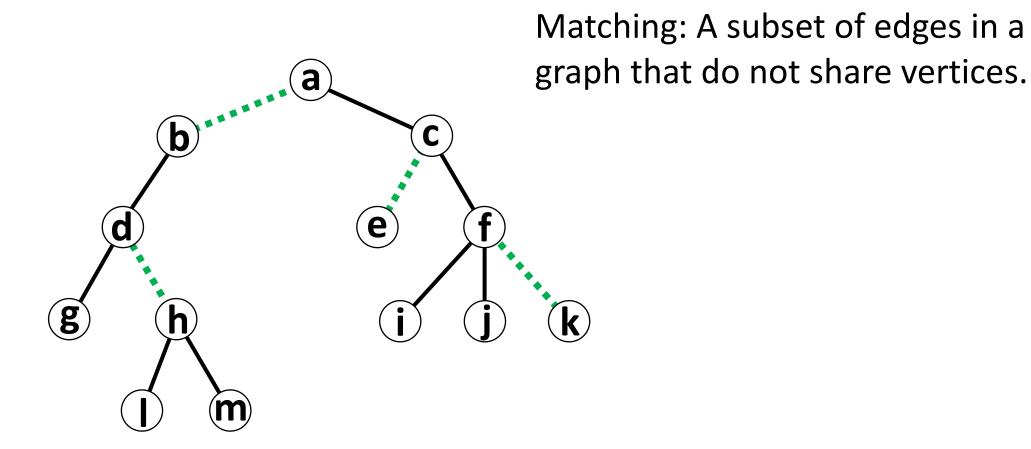
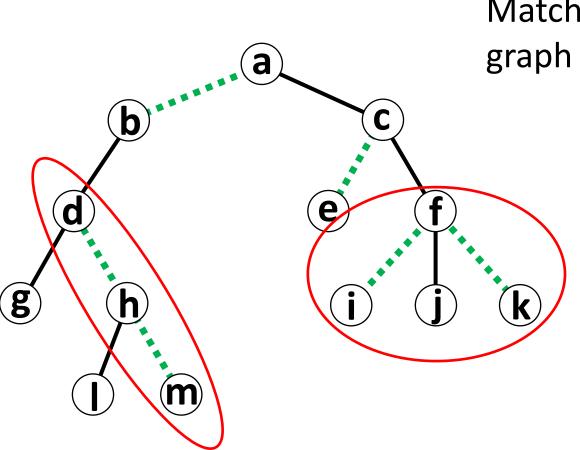
Flow Networks CSCI 532

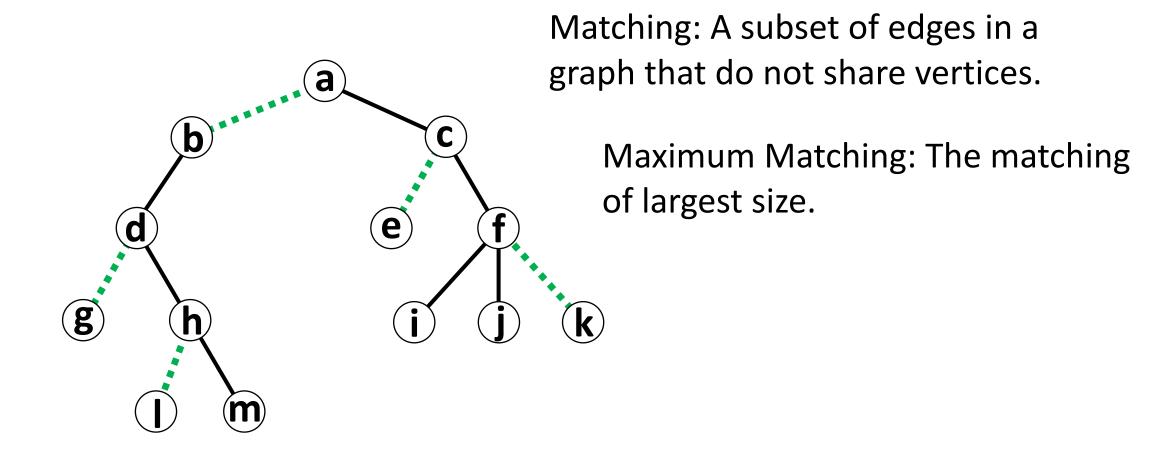


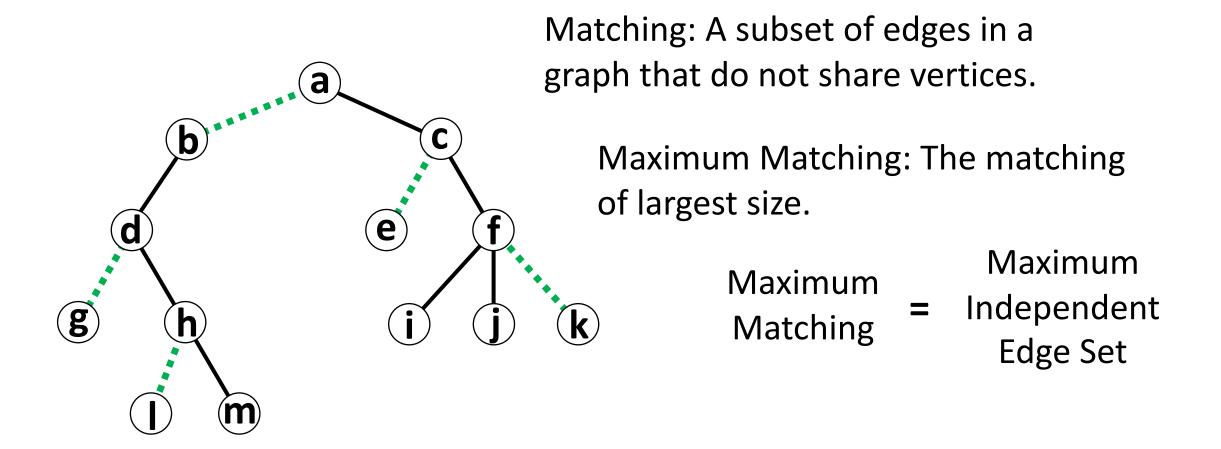
Matching: A subset of edges in a graph that do not share vertices.

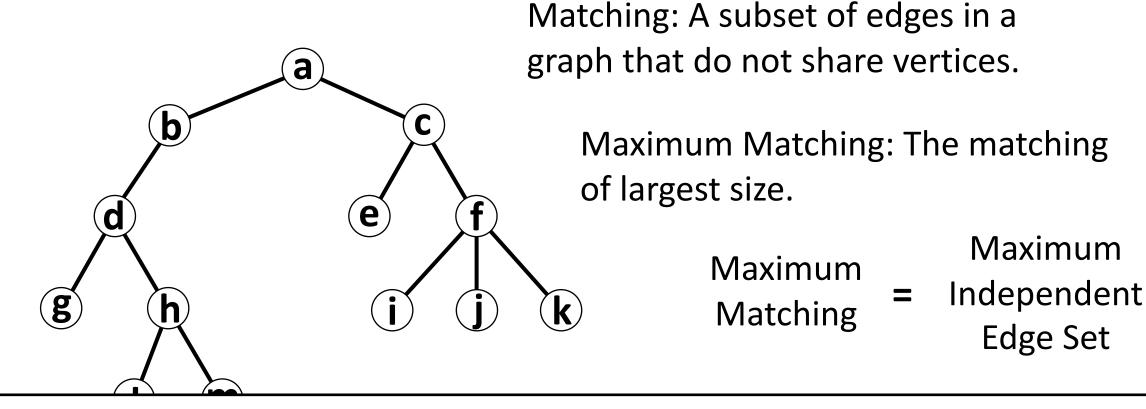




Matching: A subset of edges in a graph that do not share vertices.





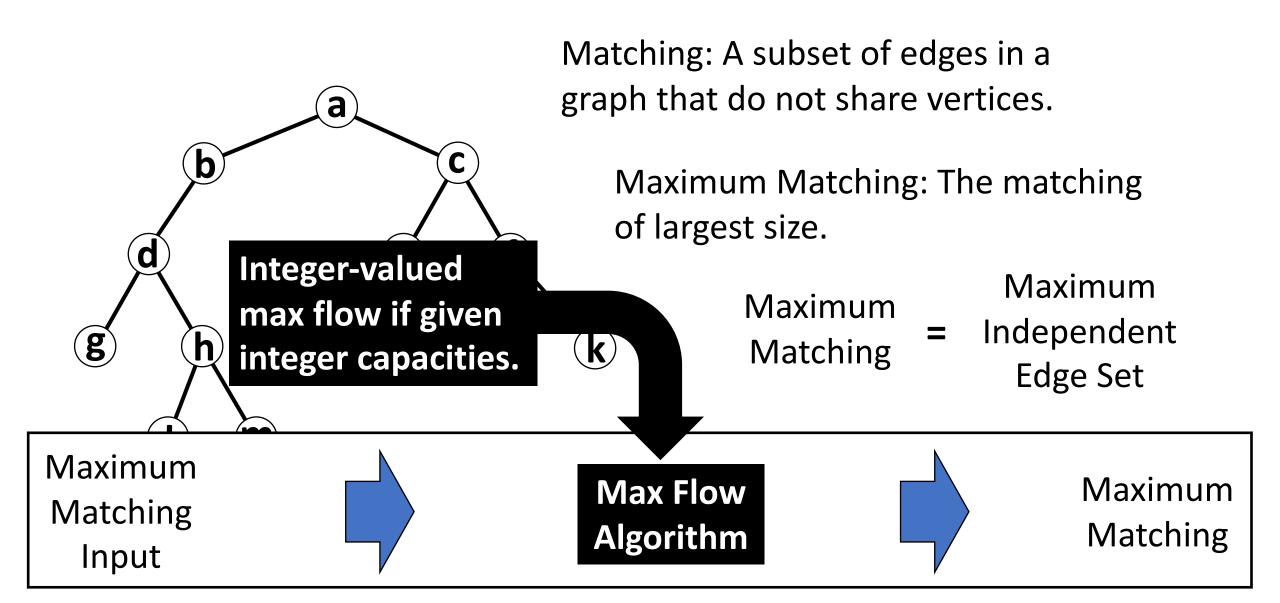


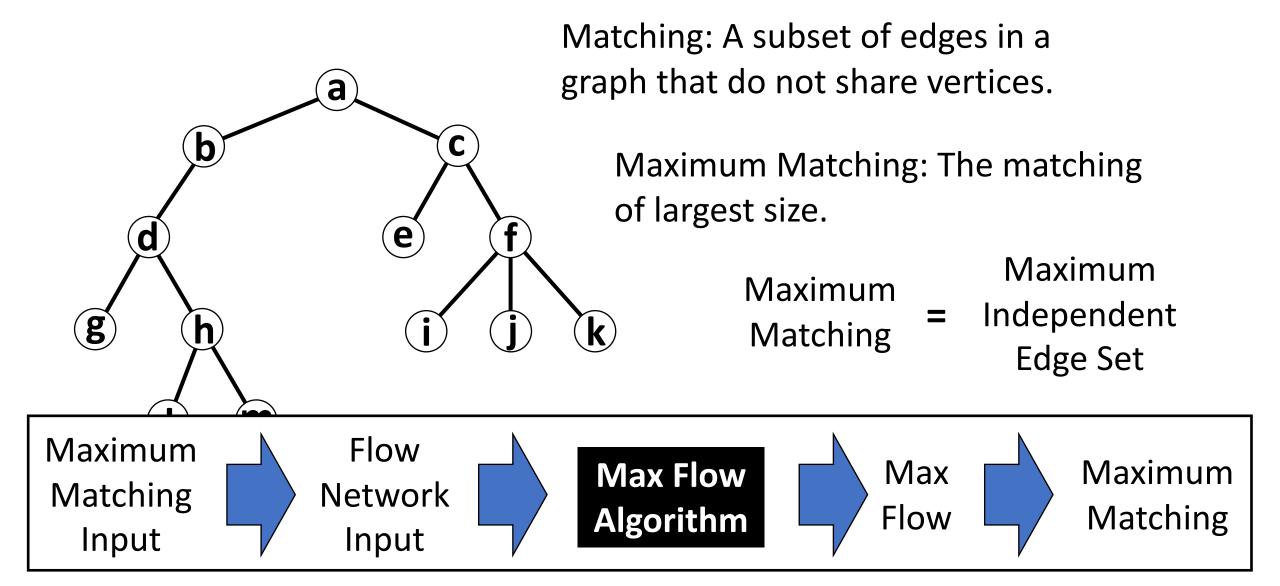
Maximum Matching Input

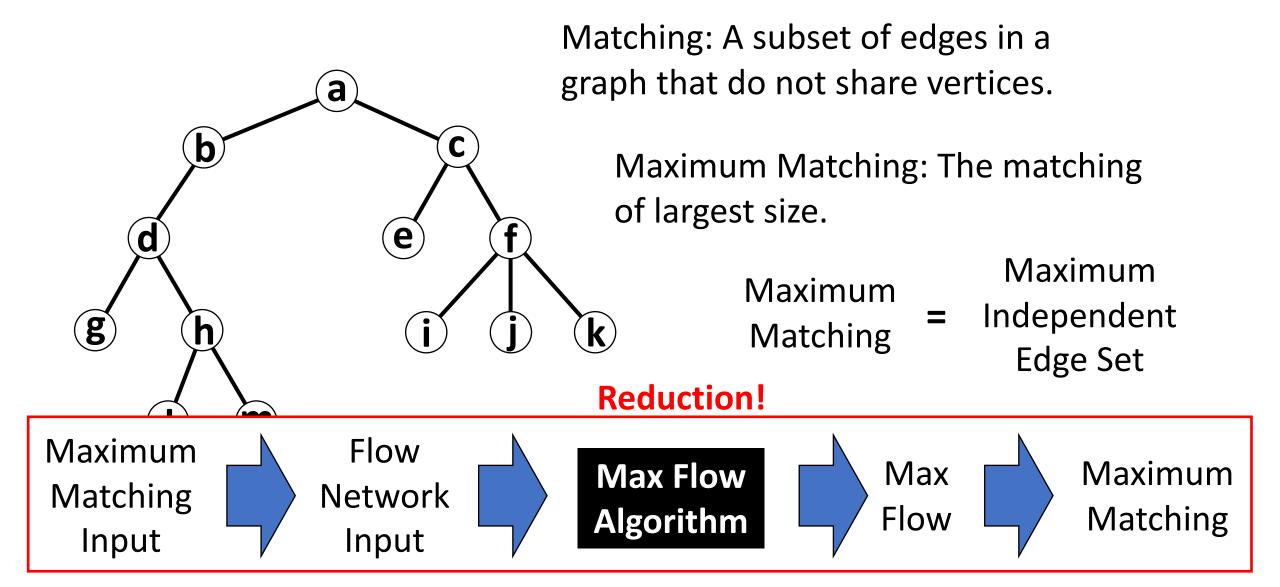


Max Flow Algorithm

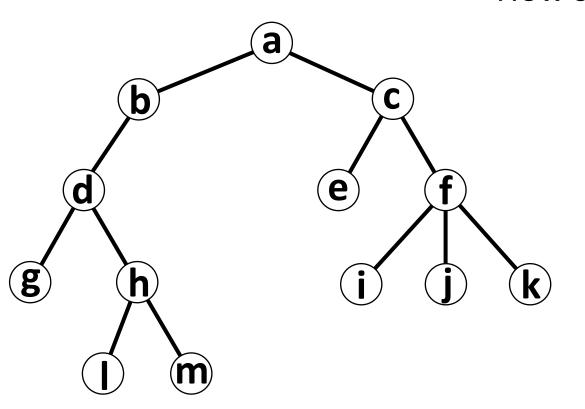


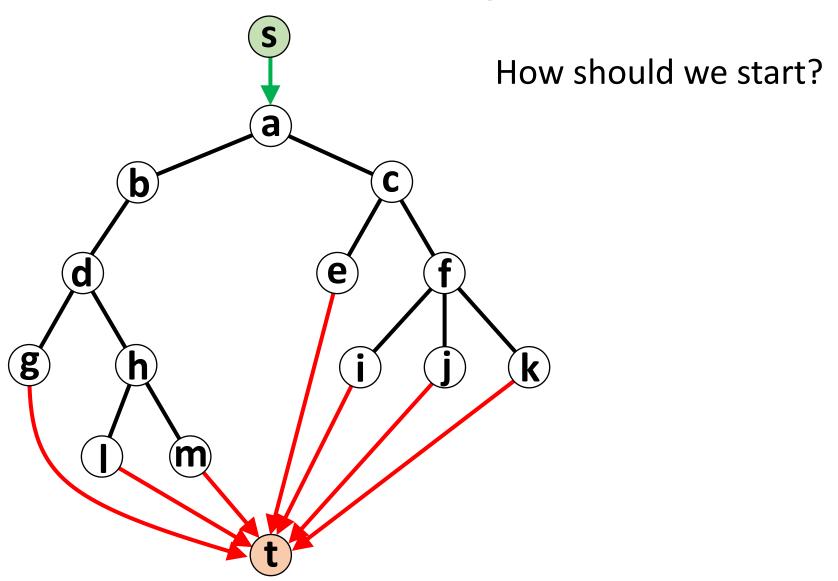


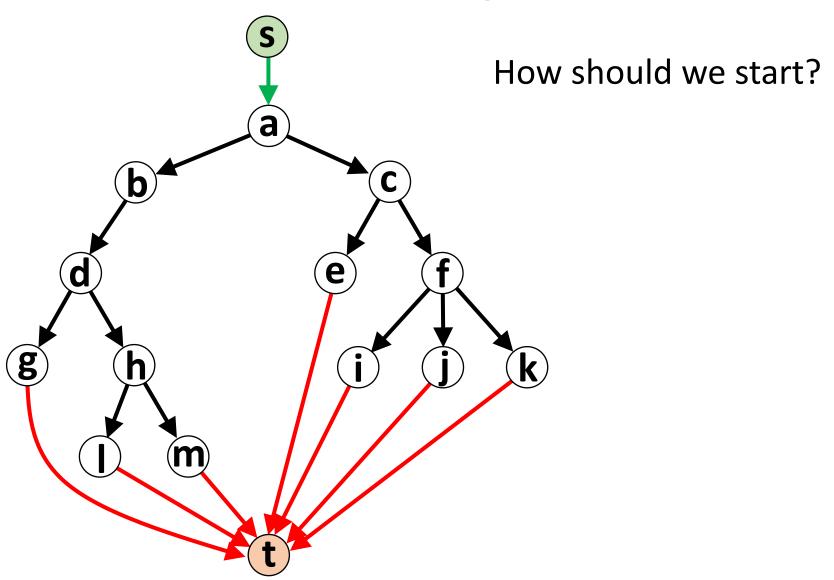


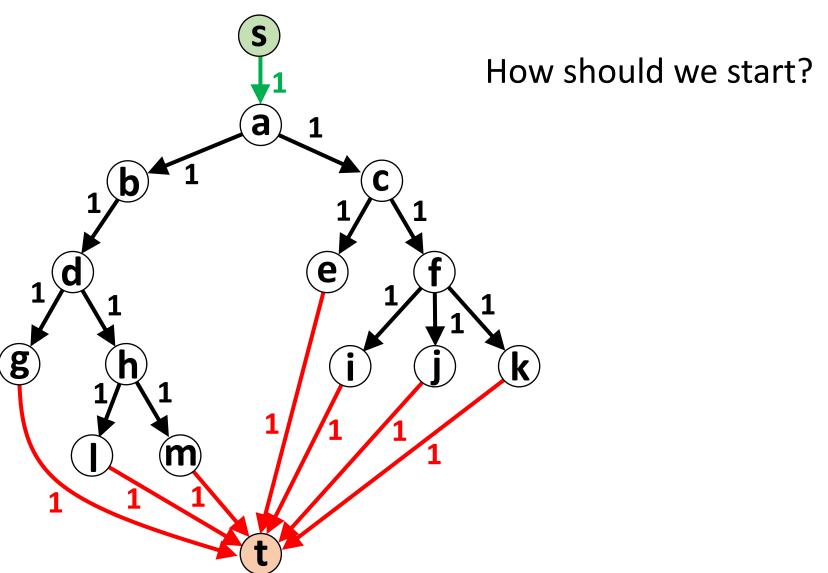


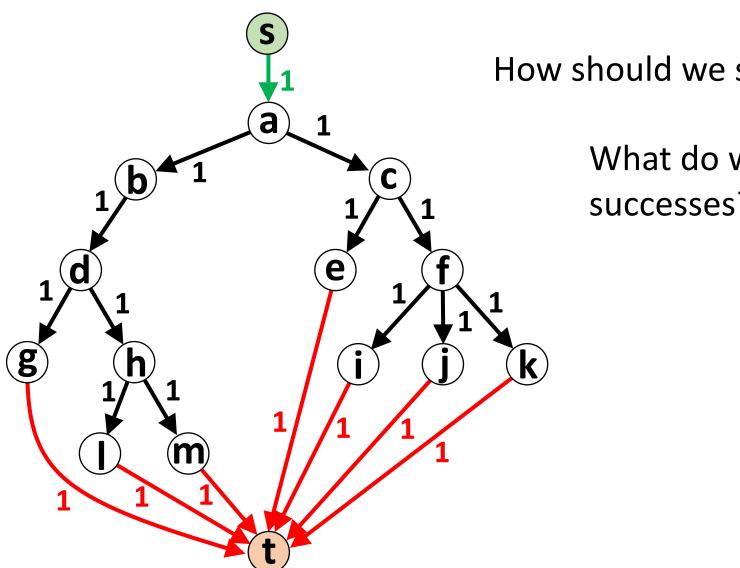
How should we start?





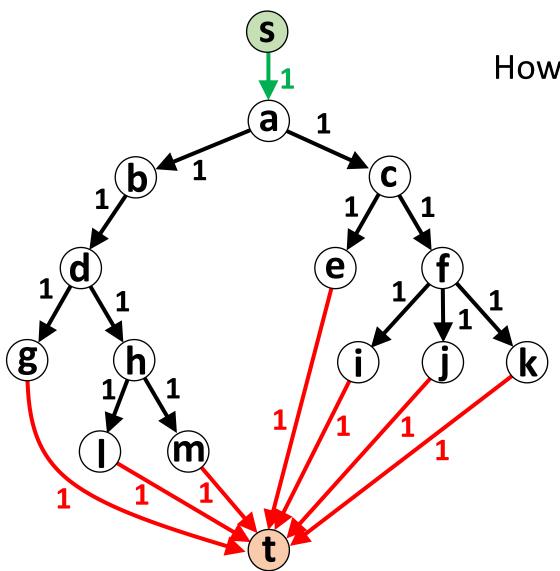






How should we start?

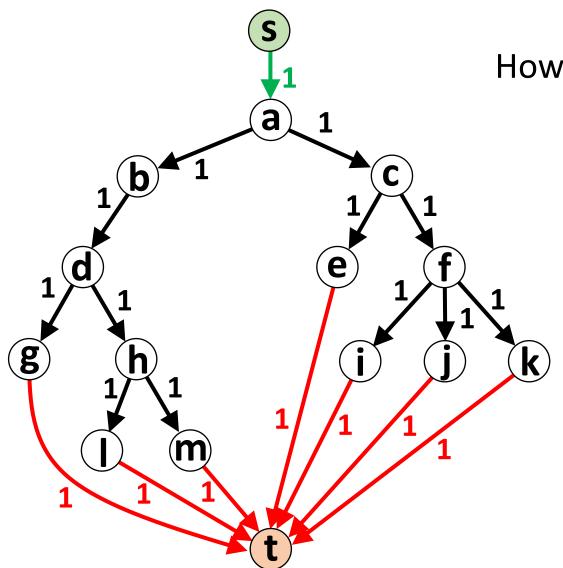
What do we think? Any successes? Failures?



How should we start?

What do we think? Any successes? Failures?

- + It's a flow network.
- Conservation of flow means neighboring edges will host flow.

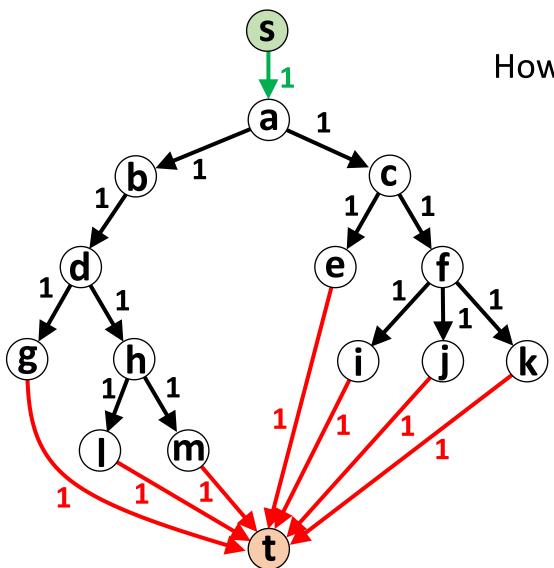


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Lessons?



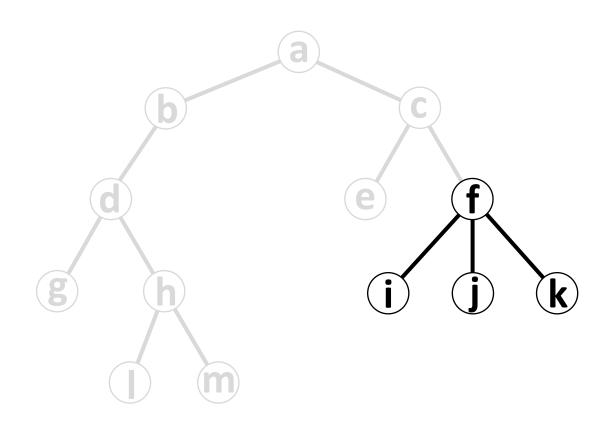
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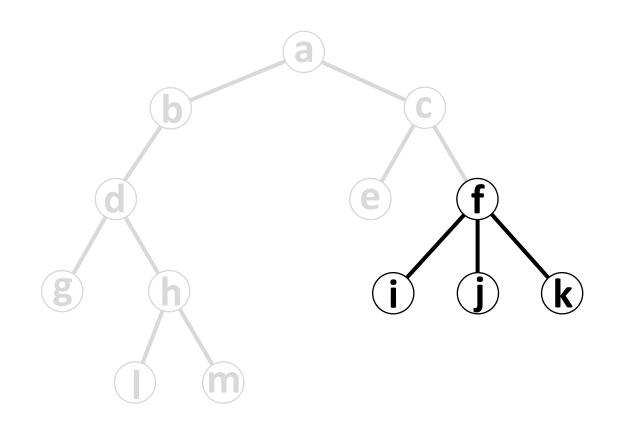
- + It's a flow network.
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Lessons?

Need a way to select individual edges, not paths of edges.

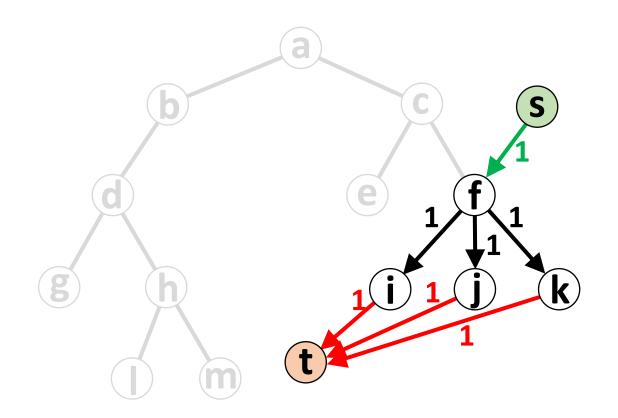


How many edges can be selected here?



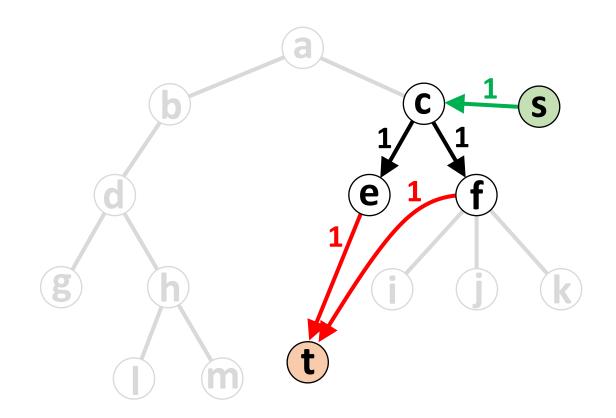
How many edges can be selected here?

How can we turn this into a flow network so that only one of the edges is selected?



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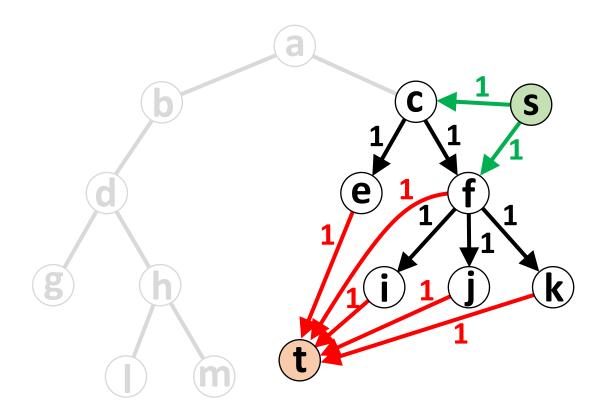
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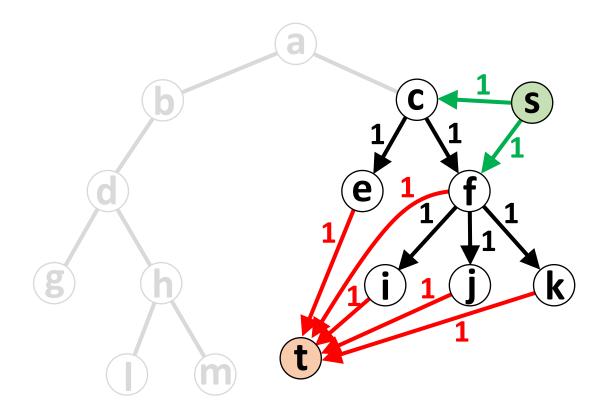


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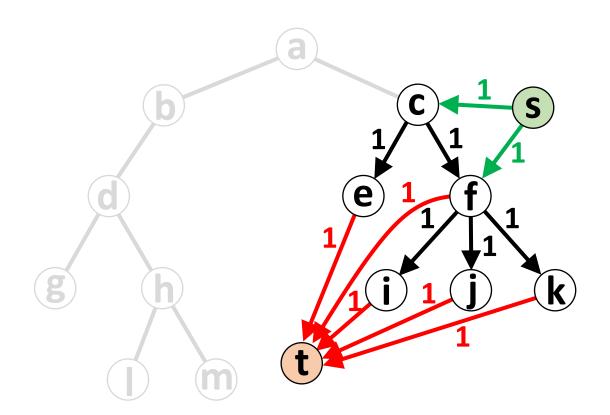
Any problems?





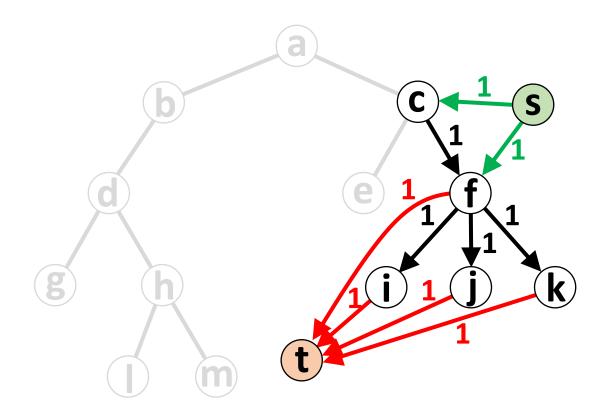
Any problems?

- We can deploy incompatible edges at the same time (with 1 unit of flow nonetheless!).
- We can push flow without deploying edges.



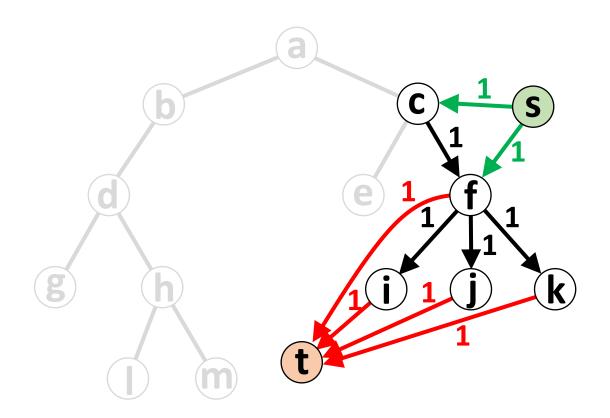
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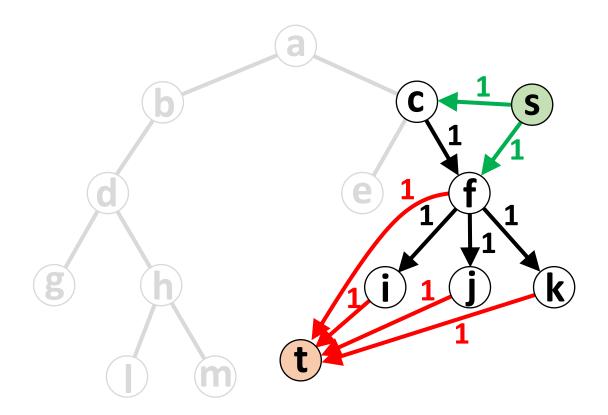
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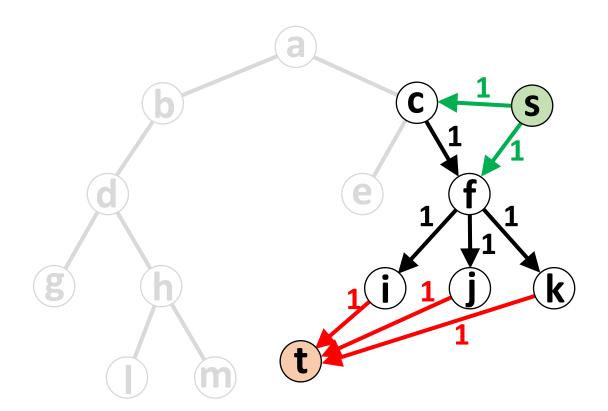
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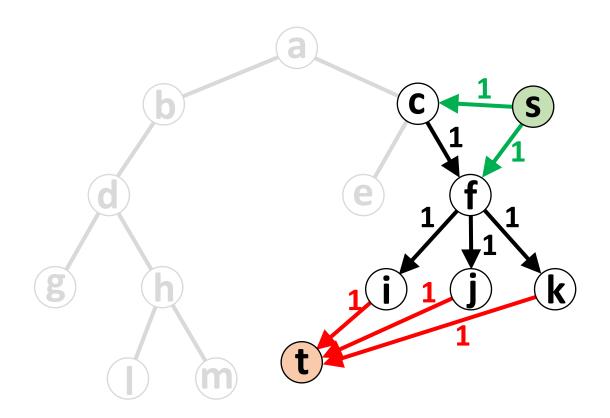
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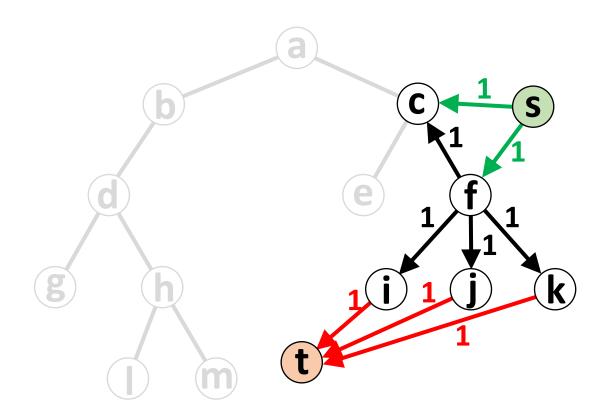


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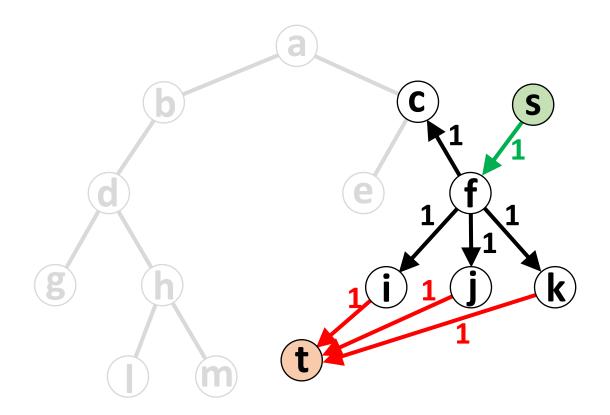


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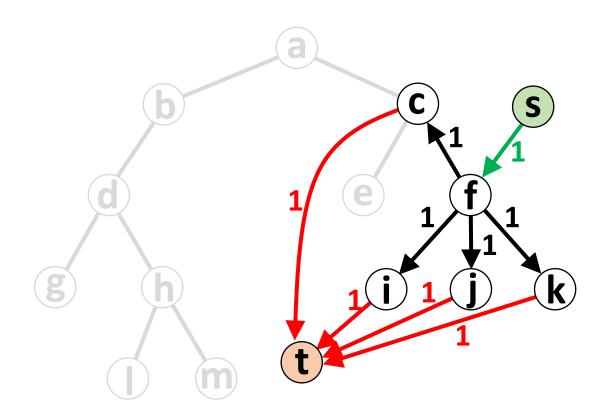


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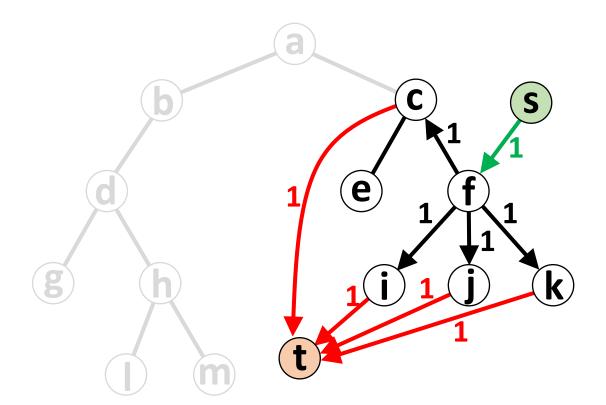


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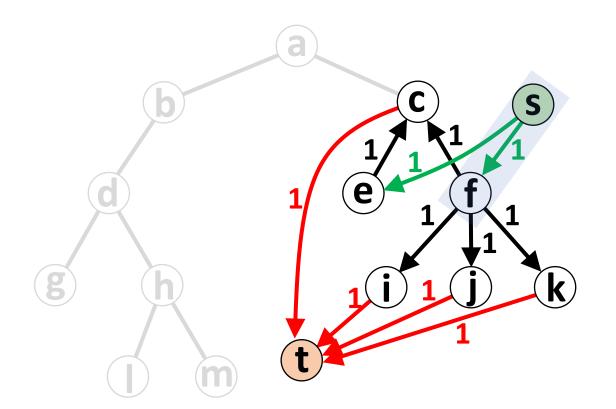
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How can we incorporate e?

How can we incorporate **e**?

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No way for f to connect to > 1 edge

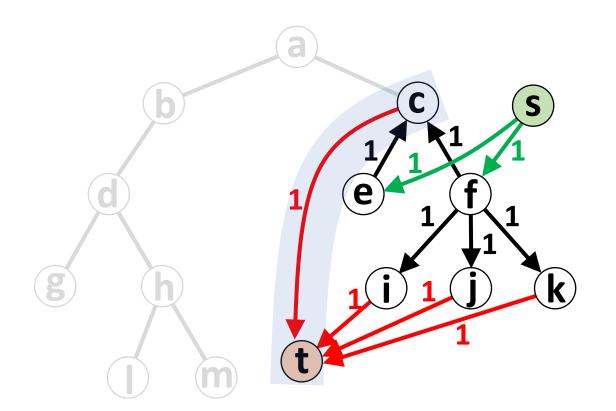
+

No way for c to connect to > 1 edge

=

(e,c) and (f,c) can't both deploy.

How can we incorporate **e**?

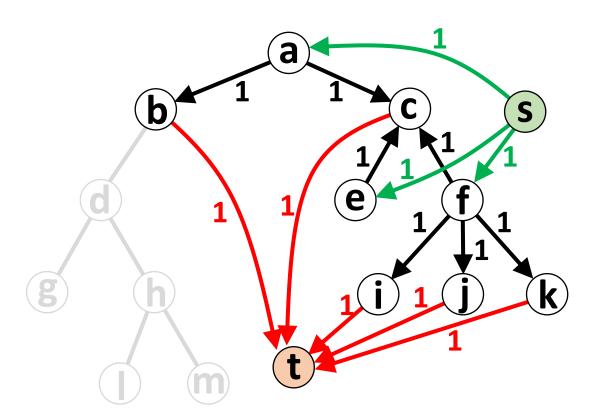


No way for f to connect to > 1 edge

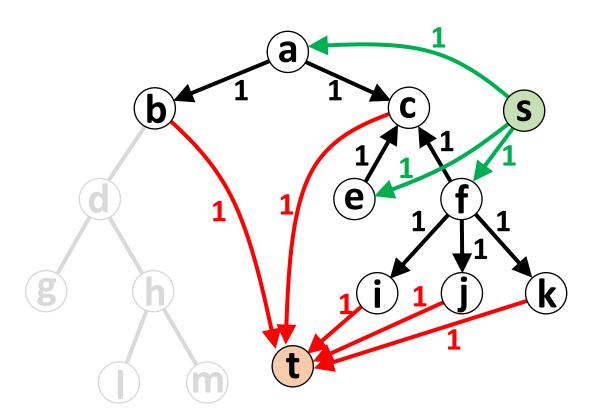
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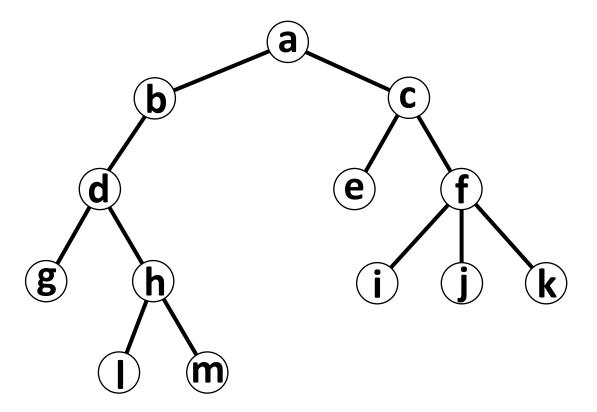
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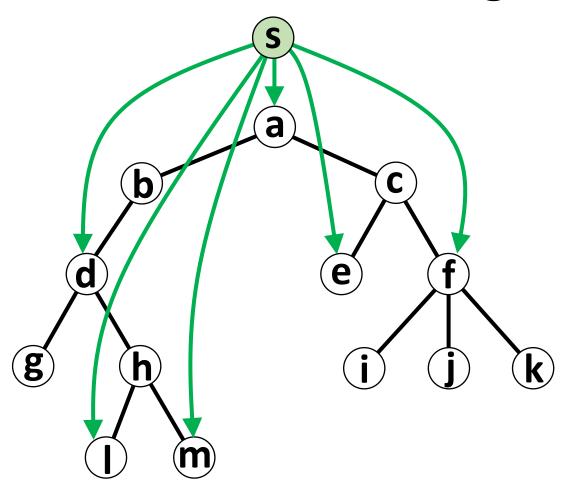
How can we incorporate a?



(S)



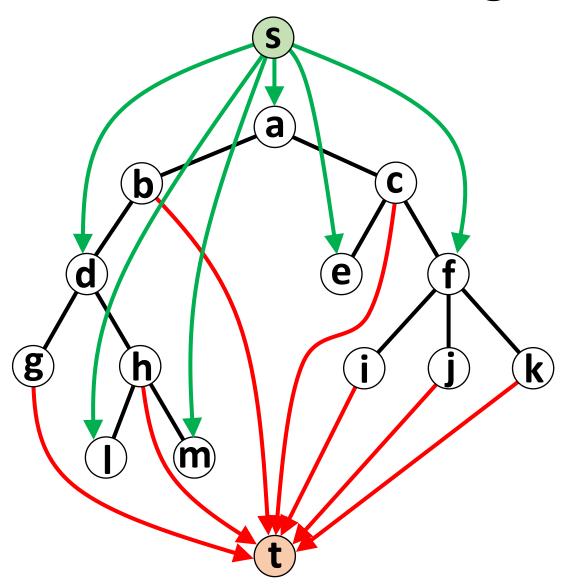




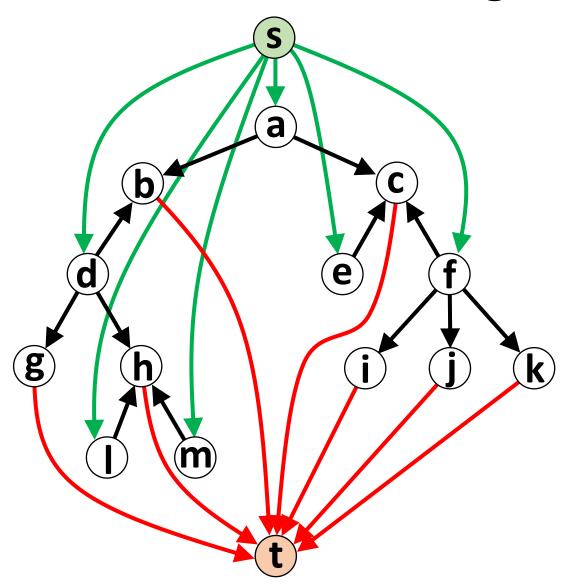
How do we do this in general?

1. Starting at the root, connect every other generation with edge from **s**.

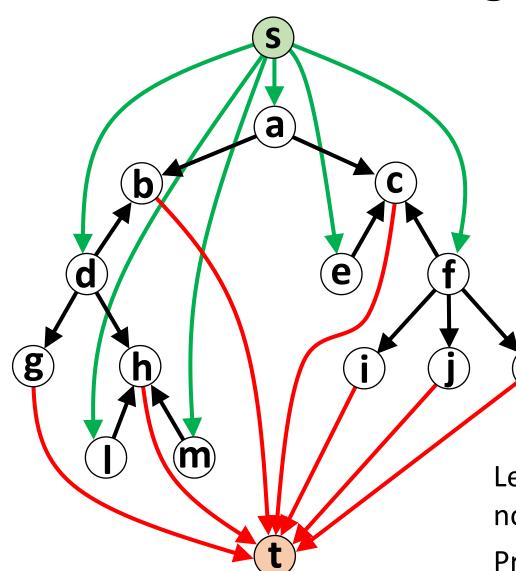




- 1. Starting at the root, connect every other generation with edge from **s**.
- 2. Connect other generations with edge to **t**.



- 1. Starting at the root, connect every other generation with edge from **s**.
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- 3. Make edges go from **s**-connected node to **t**-connected node.

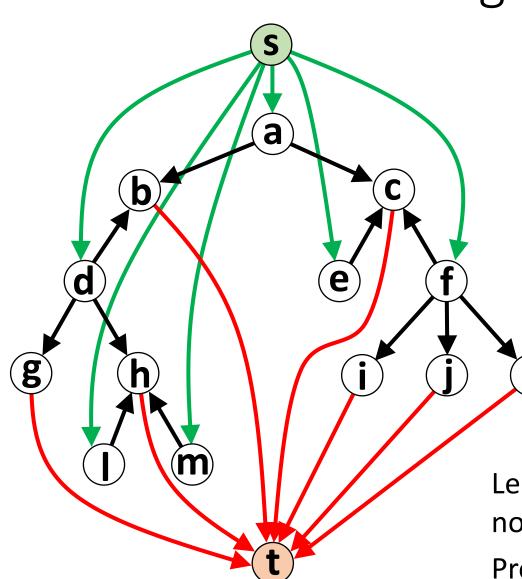


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Lemma: Every edge in the tree has an **s**-connected node and a **t**-connected node.

Proof: ?

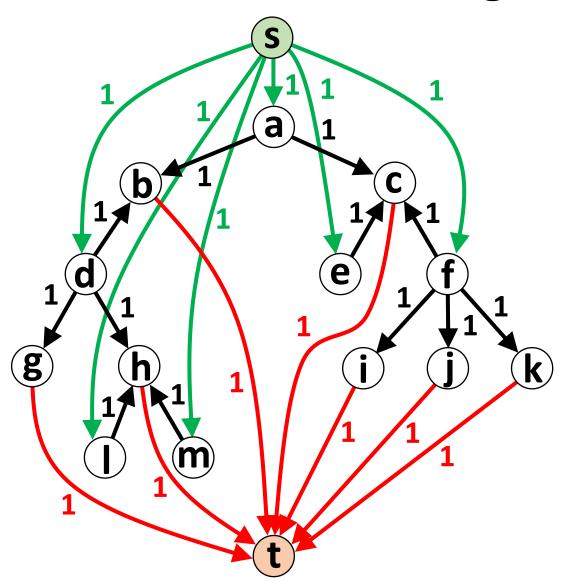


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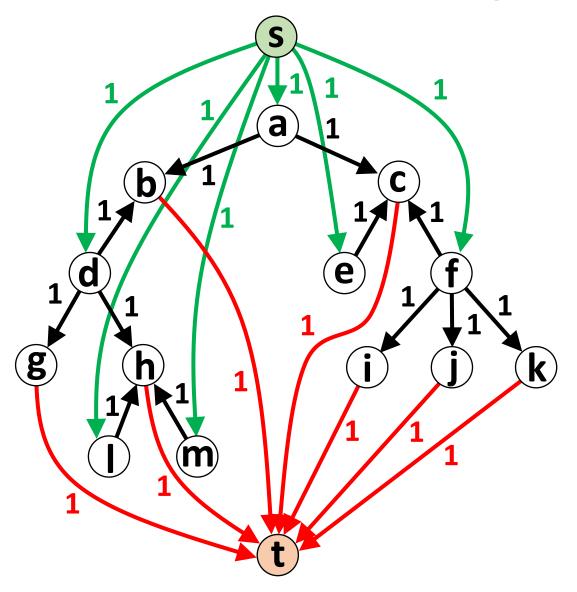
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Lemma: Every edge in the tree has an **s**-connected node and a **t**-connected node.

Proof: Edges define generations (parent-child), so they cannot be connected to the same **s/t** node.

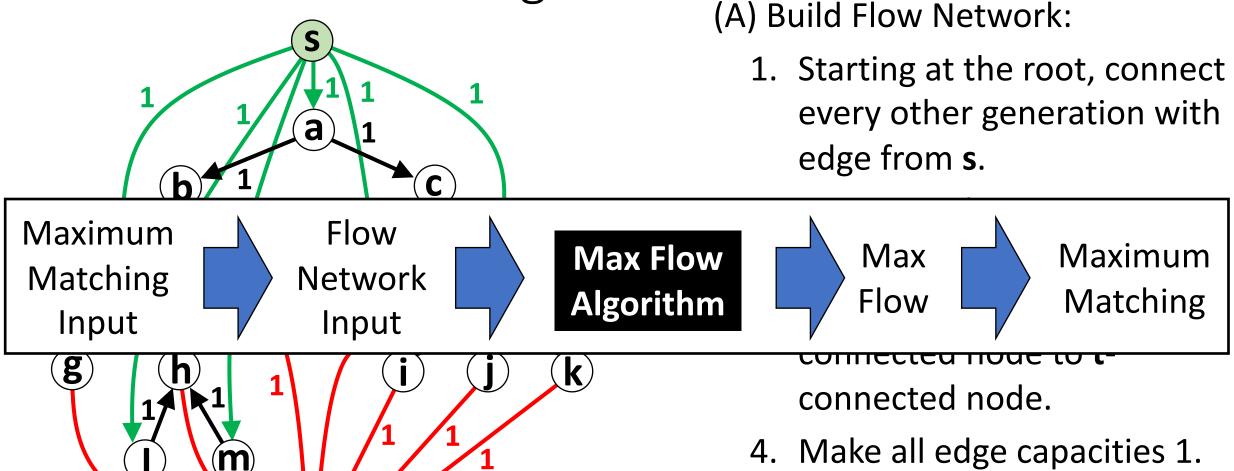


- 1. Starting at the root, connect every other generation with edge from **s**.
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- 4. Make all edge capacities 1.



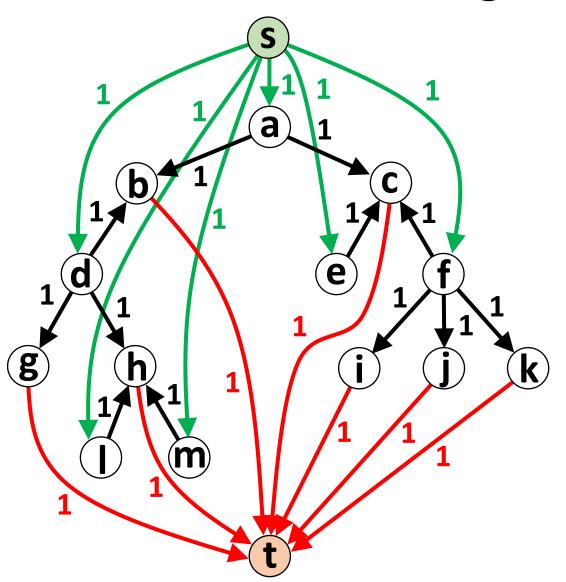
(A) Build Flow Network:

- 1. Starting at the root, connect every other generation with edge from **s**.
- 2. Connect other generations with edge to **t**.
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- 4. Make all edge capacities 1.
- (B) Find Max Flow.
- (C) If edge carries flow, select it.

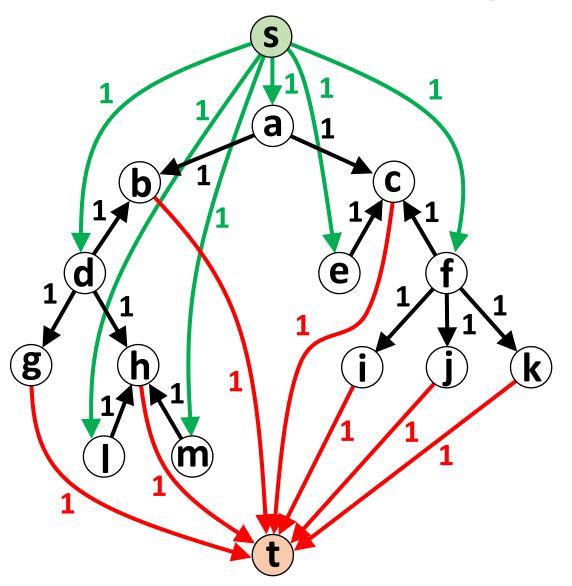


(C) If edge carries flow, select it.

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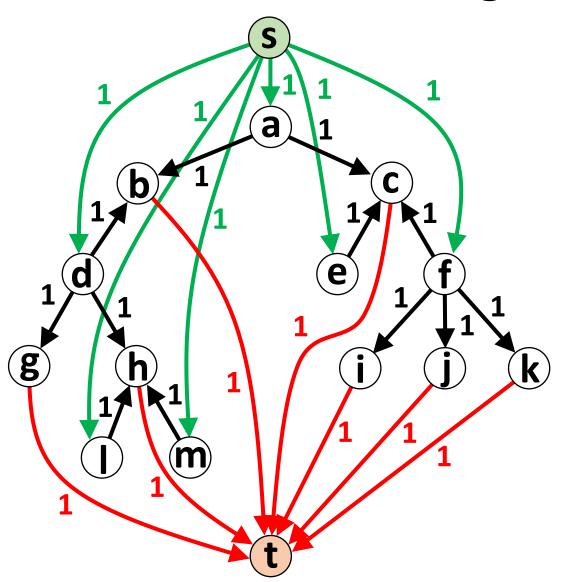


How do we know the resulting set of edges is a matching?



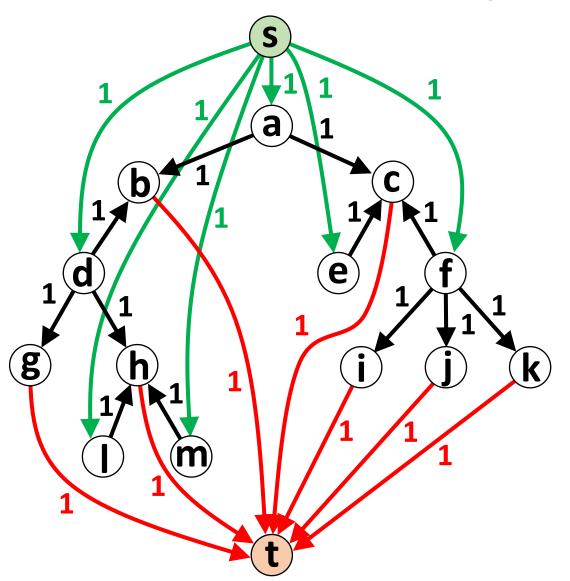
How do we know the resulting set of edges is a matching?

Suppose it is not. Suppose two edges share a node.



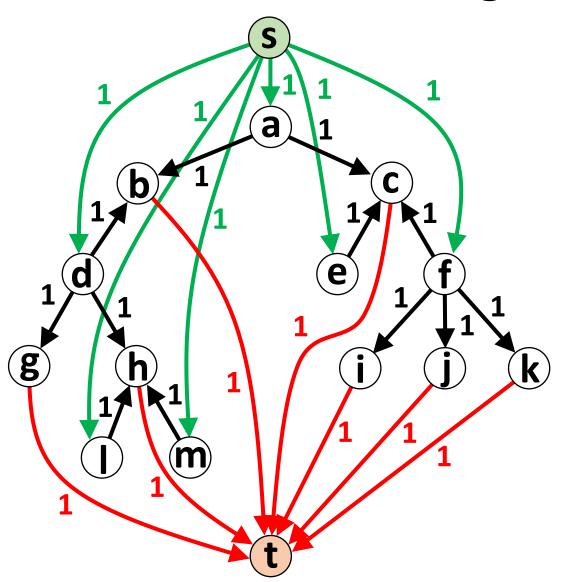
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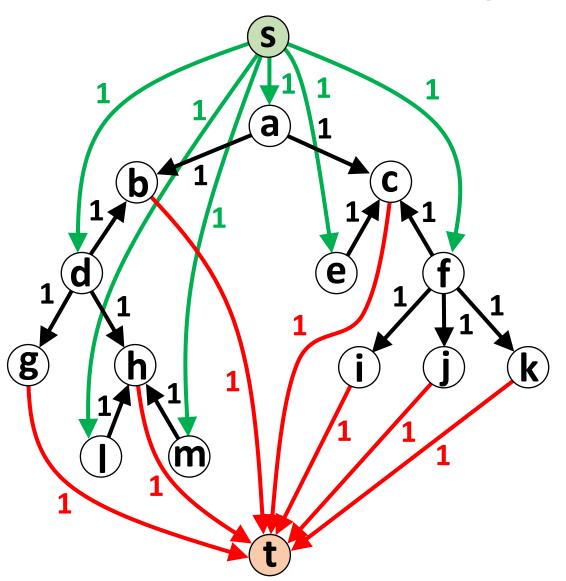
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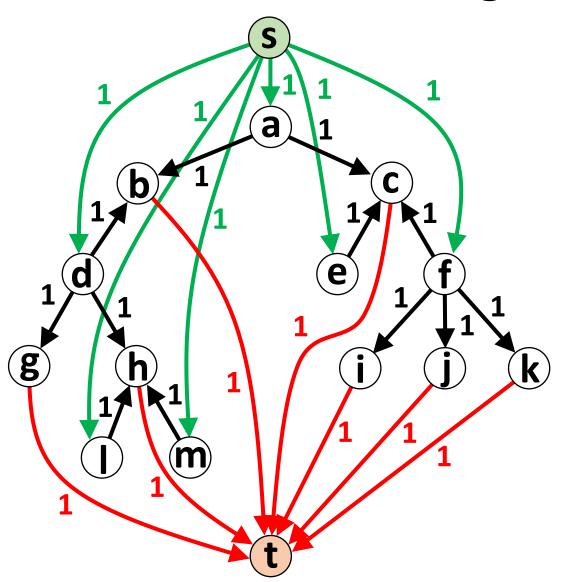


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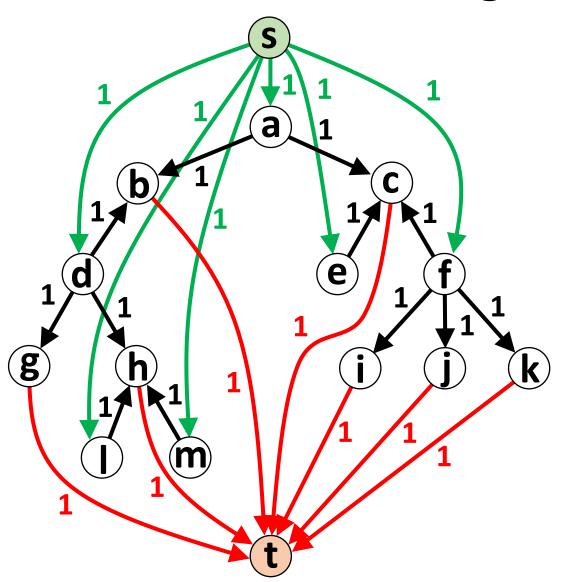


How do we know the resulting set of edges is optimal?



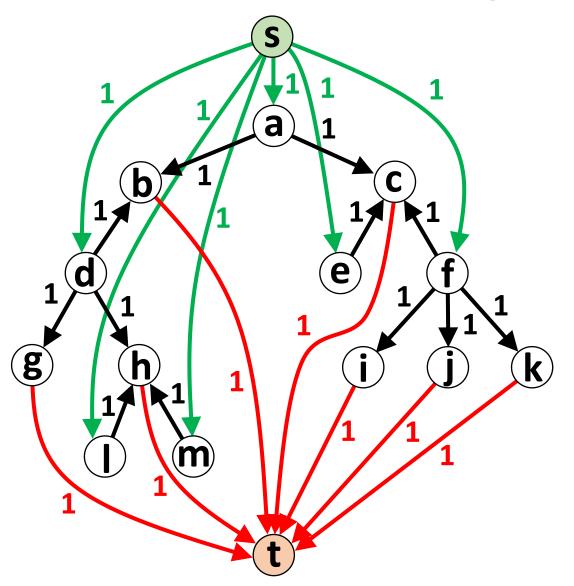
How do we know the resulting set of edges is optimal?

Suppose the set of edges found S is smaller than the optimal set S'.



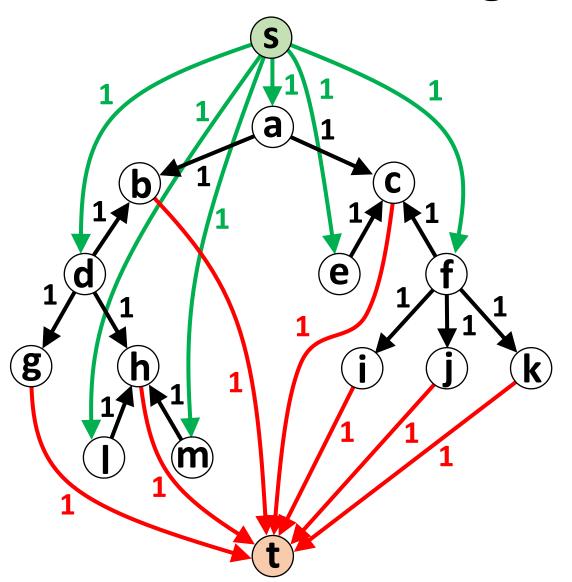
How do we know the resulting set of edges is optimal?

Suppose the set of edges found S is smaller than the optimal set S'. Since S' edges are independent, none share a node,



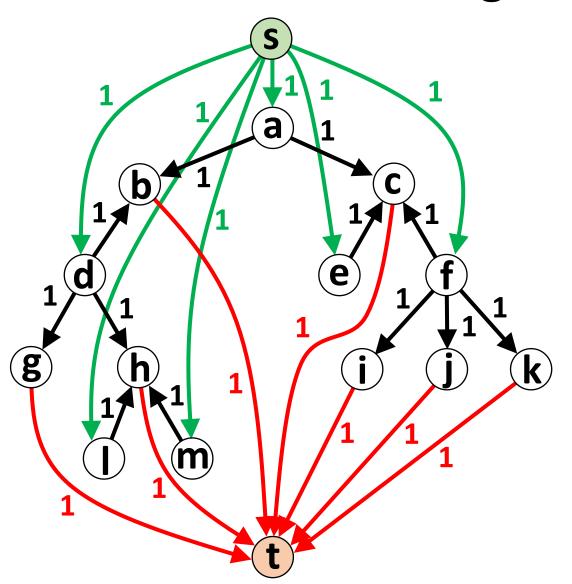
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Suppose the set of edges found S is smaller than the optimal set S'. Since S' edges are independent, none share a node, so 1 unit of flow can be put on each path: $S \rightarrow e \in S' \rightarrow t$.



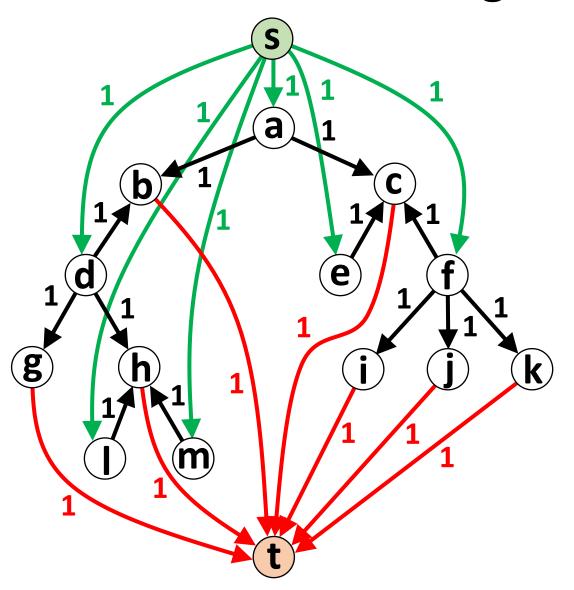
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Suppose the set of edges found S is smaller than the optimal set S'. Since S' edges are independent, none share a node, so 1 unit of flow can be put on each path: $s \rightarrow e \in S' \rightarrow t$. This gives a flow (capacity?, conservation of flow?)



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