Microchallenge 7

Background:

- Let G be a flow network with integral capacities and without anti-parallel edges.
- An edge $e \in E$ is upper-binding if increasing its capacity by 1 also increases the maximum flow in *G*.
- An edge $e \in E$ is lower-binding if decreasing its capacity by 1 also decreases the maximum flow in *G*.

Task:

- 1. Develop an algorithm which, given *G* and a maximum flow f_{max} in *G* as input, computes all upper-binding edges in *G* in time O(E + V).
- 2. (\star) Develop an algorithm which, given *G* and a maximum flow f_{max} in *G* as input, computes all lower-binding edges in *G* as efficiently as possible.
- Apply your algorithm(s) to the graph and maximum flow below by writing a small program.







⇒ only edges which are used to their capacity can be upper-binding

 Intuitively: Only increasing the capacity of such an edge can help increasing the (maximum) flow





- Intuitively: Only increasing the capacity of such an edge can help increasing the (maximum) flow
- Formally: Only increasing the capacity of such an edge leads to a new edge in the residual graph G_f (and hence potentially to a new augmenting path from s to t)
















































































































































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 $(s,2)\sqrt{(s,3)}$ $(3,6)\sqrt{(6,t)}$ $(7,t)\sqrt{(5,2)}$





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(7, *t*)√





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2

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(*s*,2)√

(s,3)(3,6)(6,t)(7,t)





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(*s*, 2)√

(s,3) $(3,6)\checkmark$ (6,t) $(7,t)\checkmark$

Algorithm:

- 1. Let S be all vertices reachable from s (DFS on G_f from s)
- 2. Let T be all vertices that can reach t



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- 1. Let *S* be all vertices reachable from *s* (DFS on G_f from *s*)
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(*s*, 2)√

(\$,3) (3,6)√



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Algorithm:

- 1. Let S be all vertices reachable from s (DFS on G_f from s)
- 2. Let T be all vertices that can reach t (DFS on reversed G_f from t)

(s,3) (3,6)√

(*s*, 2)√





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Algorithm:

- 1. Let S be all vertices reachable from s (DFS on G_f from s)
- 2. Let T be all vertices that can reach t (DFS on reversed G_t from t)
- 3. Go through all candidates (u, v) and check if $u \in S$ and $v \in T$

(*s*,2)√ (*s*,3)

(3,6)√





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 $\begin{pmatrix} n & t \end{pmatrix} (s, 3) \\ (3, 6) \checkmark$

(*s*, 2)√





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(6, t)(7, *t*)√ 8 5 7,3 Gf 10 8 15 5 10 6 S 10 15 73 13

(*s*, 2)√

(5,3)

(3,6)



 An edge *e* ∈ *E* is lower-binding if decreasing its capacity by 1 also decreases the maximum flow in *G*.





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Each edge of any minimum cut is lower-binding (in fact these sets are equal due to the Max-Flow Min-Cut Theorem!)



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Given the maximum flow, we know **one** minimum cut (see proof of Key Lemma) but there could be other minimum cuts!



• Idea: An edge (*u*, *v*) is **not** lower-binding iff there is a "way" to reroute the flow












































































































Idea: An edge (u, v) is not lower-binding iff there is a "way" to reroute the flow (way = path from u to v in the residual graph)

Algorithm:

• For each candidate e = (u, v) check if \exists path from u to v in G_f (s, 2)

(3,6)√

If yes, edge (u, v) is not lower-binding, otherwise it is.















