

The Max-Flow Min-Cut Theorem

CSCI 4113/6101



Cuts

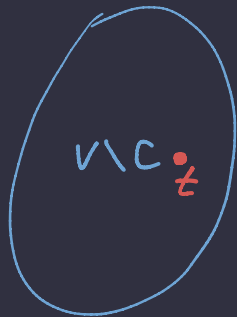
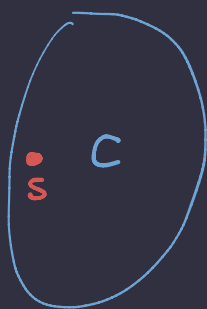
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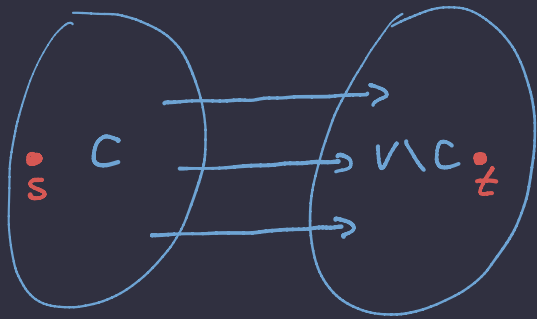


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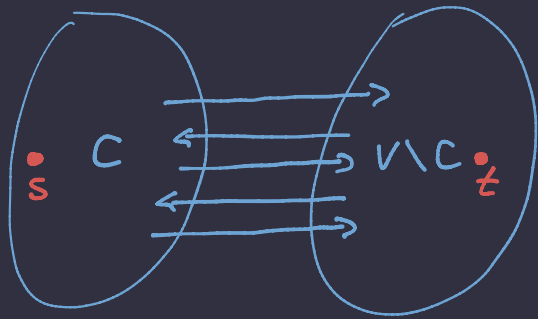


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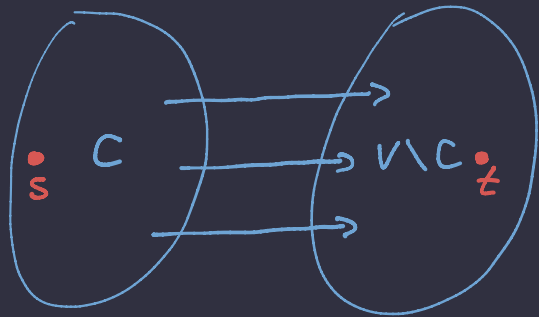
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Flow across cut

$$f(C) = \sum_{u \in C} \sum_{v \notin C} (f(u, v) - f(v, u)) \leq c(C)$$

Max-Flow Min-Cut Theorem



Minimum st-cut = st-cut of minimum capacity

Min-cost max-flow theorem: The value of a maximum st-flow in G equals the capacity of a minimum st-cut C in G :

$$f(s) = c(C).$$

Proof Outline

f = st-flow f^* = max st. flow C = st-cut C^* = min st-cut

$$f(s) = f(C) \leq c(C)$$



$$f^*(s) \leq c(C^*)$$



$$f^*(s) = c(C^*)$$

There is no augmenting path
in G_f^*



There exists a cut C s.t.

$$f^*(s) = f^*(C) = c(C) \geq c(C^*)$$



Correctness of Ford-Fulkerson

Corollary: Once G_f has no augmenting path, f is a maximum st -flow.

Corollary: If Ford-Fulkerson terminates, it computes a maximum st -flow.

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Equal Flow Across All Cuts

$$\begin{aligned} f(s) &= \sum_{v \in V} (f(s, v) - f(v, s)) \\ &= \sum_{v \in V} (f(s, v) - f(v, s)) + \sum_{u \in C \setminus \{s\}} \sum_{v \in V} (f(u, v) - f(v, u)) \quad (\text{flow conservation}) \\ &= \sum_{u \in C} \sum_{v \in V} (f(u, v) - f(v, u)) \\ &= \sum_{u \in C} \sum_{v \in C} (f(u, v) - f(v, u)) + \sum_{u \in C} \sum_{v \notin C} (f(u, v) - f(v, u)) \\ &= \quad 0 \quad + \quad f(C) \end{aligned}$$

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A Flow Without Augmenting Paths Matches Some Cut

C = all vertices reachable from $s \in G$ if

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