

COL351: Analysis and Design of Algorithms

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Network Flow

Main Idea in terms of Bipartite Matching

- Main Idea: Reduction

- ① We will obtain an algorithm A for a *Network Flow* problem.
 - We discussed Ford-Fulkerson and there are many more.
- ② Given a new problem, we will *rephrase* this problem as a Network Flow problem.
 - Given a bipartite graph, we constructed a network graph by adding edges from a source to vertices in the left and edges from vertices on the right to a sink etc.
- ③ We will then use algorithm A to solve the rephrased problem and obtain a solution.
 - We used Ford-Fulkerson to obtain a flow with maximum value for the network graph constructed.
- ④ Finally, we build a solution for the original problem using the solution to the rephrased problem.
 - We used the flow to construct a matching and then argued that this will be a maximum matching.

Definition (Perfect Matching)

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- Claim 3: If there is a perfect matching, then for all subsets $A \subseteq X$, $|A| \leq |N(A)|$.

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- Claim 3: If there is a perfect matching, then for all subsets $A \subseteq X$, $|A| \leq |N(A)|$.
- Claim 4: If there is no perfect matching, then there is a subset $A \subseteq X$ such that $|A| > |N(A)|$.



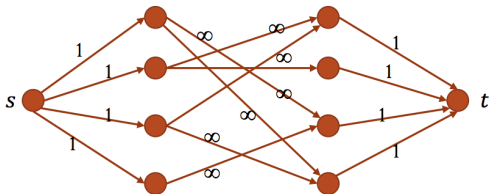
Network Flow

Hall's Theorem

- Claim 4: If there is no perfect matching, then there is a subset $A \subseteq X$ such that $|A| > |N(A)|$.

Proof of Claim 4

- Consider the flow network in figure below constructed using the bipartite graph.
- Claim 4.1: The max-flow in the network is equal to the maximum matching in G .



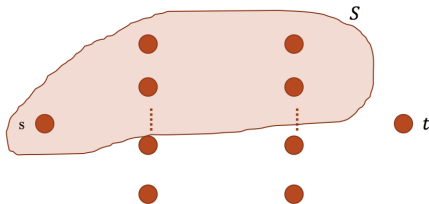
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- Consider the flow network in figure below constructed using the bipartite graph.
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- Let f be the max integer flow in the network. Consider the residual graph G_f . Let S be the set of vertices reachable from s in G_f . Let A' be vertices of X in S and B' be vertices of Y in S .



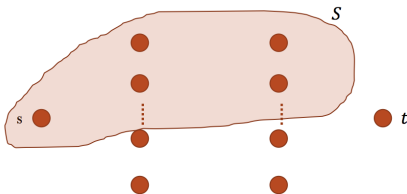
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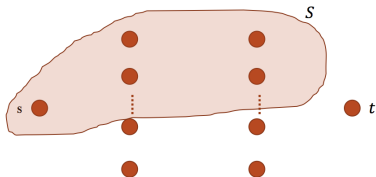
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- Capacity of the cut $(S, T) = n - |A'| + |N(A')|$.



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$$n - |A'| + |N(A')| = \max \text{ flow} < n \Rightarrow |A'| > |N(A')|.$$



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- From Max-flow-min-cut argument (Slide 4 of this lecture), we have:
$$n - |A'| + |N(A')| = \text{max flow} < n \Rightarrow |A'| > |N(A')|.$$



- This is a constructive proof since we can find a subset A' such that $|A'| > |N(A')|$.
- Such an A' may be interpreted as a *certificate* of the fact that there is no perfect matching in G .

- Suppose there are four teams in IPL with their current number of wins:
 - Daredevils: 10
 - Sunrisers: 10
 - Lions: 10
 - Supergiants: 8
- There are 7 more games to be played. These are as follows:
 - Supergiants plays all other 3 teams.
 - Daredevils Vs Sunrisers, Sunrisers Vs Lions, Daredevils Vs Lions, Sunrisers Vs Daredevils

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- A team is said to be eliminated if it cannot end with maximum number of wins.
- Can we say that Supergiants have been eliminated give the current scenario?

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 - Supergiants plays all other 3 teams.
 - 4 games between Daredevils and Sunrisers.
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Problem

There are n teams. Each team i has a current number of wins denoted by $w(i)$. There are $G(i, j)$ games yet to be played between team i and j . Design an algorithm to determine whether a given team x has been eliminated.

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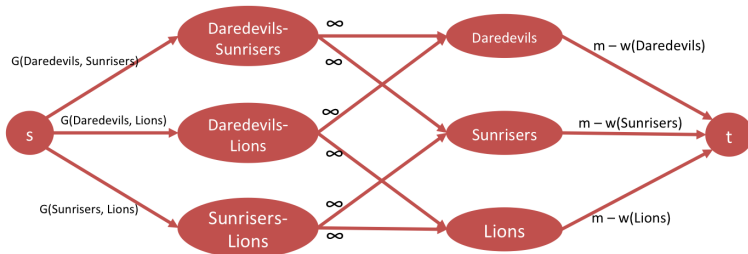


Figure: Team x can end with at most m wins, i.e., $m = w(x) + \sum_j G(x, j)$

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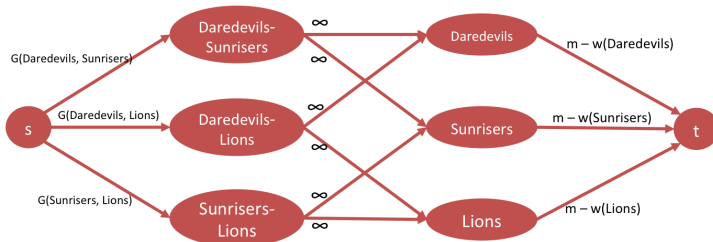


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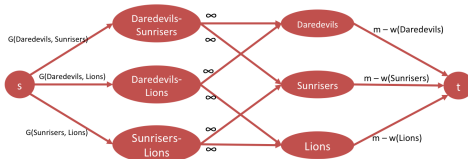
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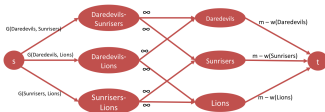
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- Can we find such a subset T ?



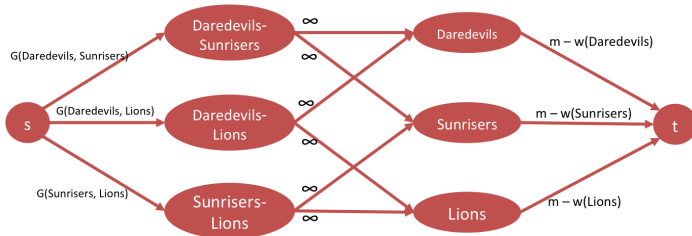
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Proof.

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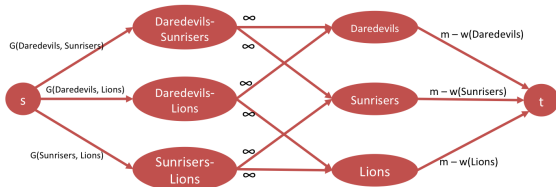
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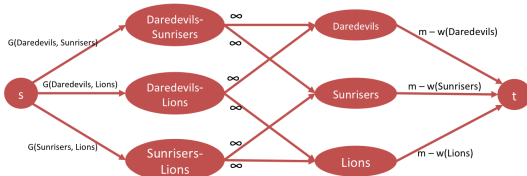
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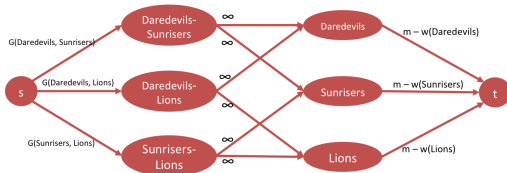
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- Let T be the set of teams such that $i \in T$ **iff** $v_i \in A$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} C(A, B) &= \sum_{i \in T} (m - w(i)) + \sum_{\{i,j\} \not\subset T} G(i,j) < g^* \\ \Rightarrow m \cdot |T| - \sum_{i \in T} w(i) + (g^* - \sum_{\{i,j\} \subset T} G(i,j)) &< g^* \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{i \in T} w(i) + \sum_{\{i,j\} \subset T} G(i,j) &> m \cdot |T| \quad \square \end{aligned}$$



End