Constrained Flows in Networks

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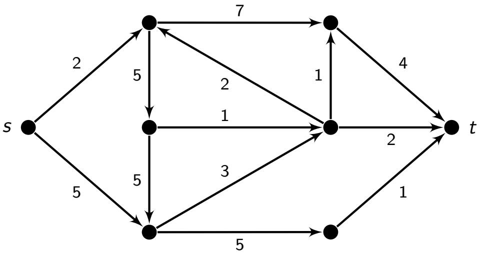
Networks

A **Network** is a quadruplet $\mathcal{N} = (D, s, t, c)$ where:

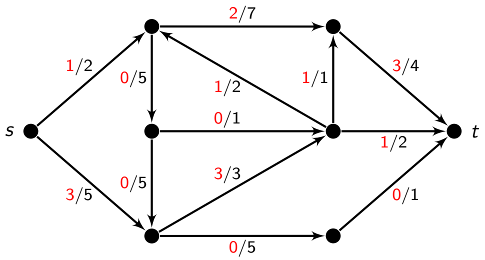
- $D = (V, A)$ is a **digraph**,
- $s \in V$ is a **source**,
- $t \in V$ is a **sink**, and
- $c : A \to \mathbb{N}$ is a **capacity function**.



Flows in networks

In a network $\mathcal{N} = (D = (V, A), s, t, c)$, a **flow** is a function $f : A \to \mathbb{N}$ such that:

- $\forall uv \in A, \quad f(uv) \leq c(uv)$, and
- $\forall v \in V \setminus \{s, t\}, \displaystyle\sum_{u \in N^-(v)} f(uv) = \sum_{w \in N^+(v)} f(vw)$.



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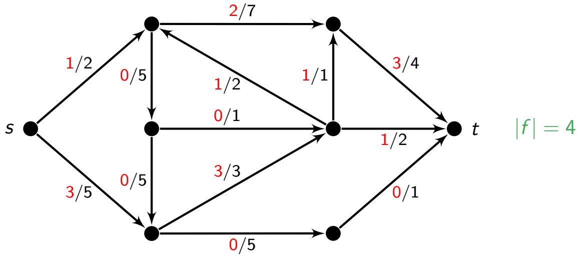
The **value** $|f|$: amount of flow leaving s (= entering t).



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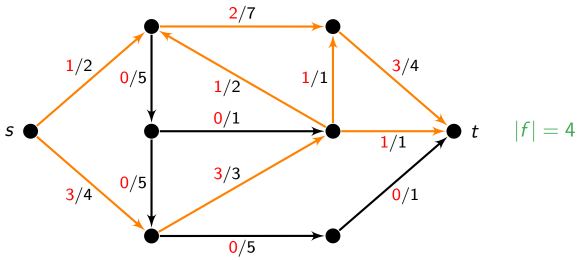
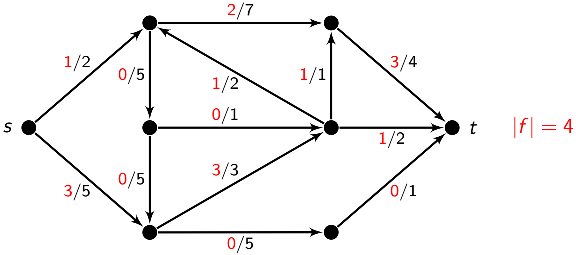
The **support** D_f : subdigraph of D with the arcs uv s.t. $f(uv) \geq 1$.



Max-flow Min-cut theorem

A **maximum flow** f^* is a flow with maximum value $|f^*|$.



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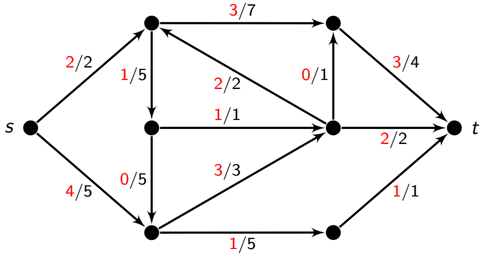

$|f^*| = 6$

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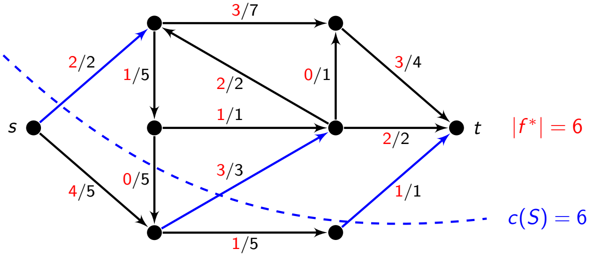
The value of a **maximum flow** is equal to the capacity of a **minimum cut** (Ford and Fulkerson 1962), and it can be computed in **polynomial time** (Edmonds and Karp 1972).



Constrained Flows

Given a property $\mathcal{P}$ on flows, we can consider the following problem.

$\mathcal{P}$-Maximum-Flow

Input : A network $\mathcal{N} = (D, s, t, c)$ and an integer ℓ

Question : Does there exist a flow $f \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $|f| \geq \ell$?

Our contributions:

- $f \in \mathcal{P}$ iff D_f has bounded out-degree,
- $f \in \mathcal{P}$ iff D_f is highly connected,
- $f \in \mathcal{P}$ iff it is persistent (*i.e.* removing any arc from D_f does not decrease the flow too much),
- $f \in \mathcal{P}$ iff it is decomposable into few path-flows, and
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An easy example: acyclic flows

$f \in \mathcal{P}$ iff D_f is acyclic.

Theorem

Given a network $\mathcal{N}$, for every flow f there exists a flow f' s.t. $|f'| = |f|$ and $D_{f'}$ is acyclic.

Proof: Every flow f decomposes into **path-flows** and **cycle-flows**. Remove the cycle-flows to obtain f'.

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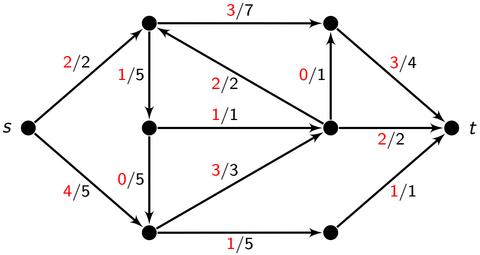

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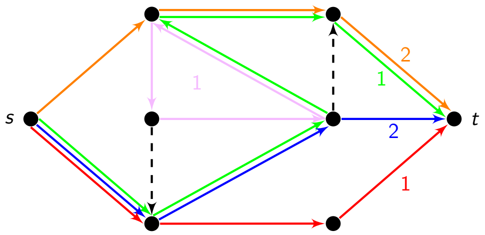

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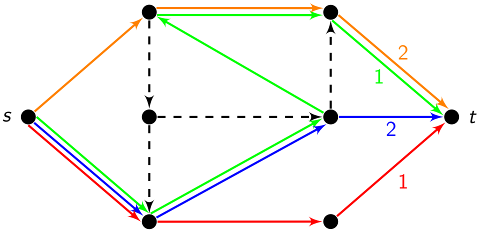

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Degree constrained flows

$(\Delta^+ \leq k)$-Maximum-Flow

Input	:	A network $\mathcal{N} = (D, s, t, c)$ and an integer ℓ
Question	:	Does there exist a flow f such that $\Delta^+(D_f) \leq k$ and $|f| \geq \ell$?

Trivial when $k = 1$.

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For every fixed $k \geq 2$, $(\Delta^+ \leq k)$-Maximum-Flow is NP-complete even when restricted to acyclic networks.

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For every fixed $k \geq 2$, $(\Delta^+ \leq k)$-MAXIMUM-FLOW is NP-complete even when restricted to acyclic networks.

NP-hardness of $(\Delta^+ \leq 2)$-Maximum-Flow

Reduction from 3-SAT. $\mathcal{F} = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3)$

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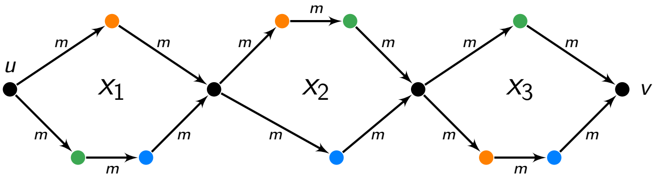

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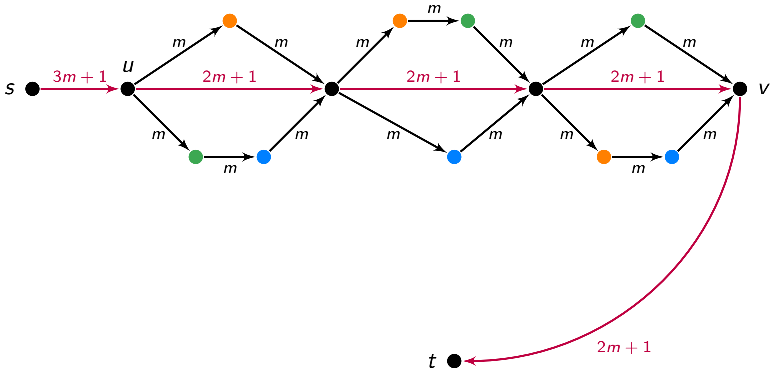

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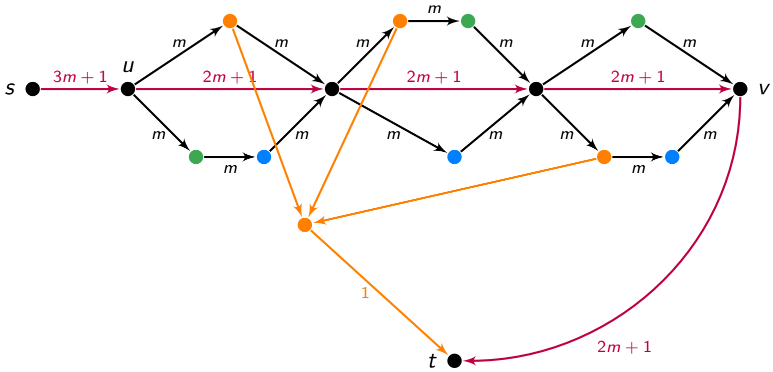

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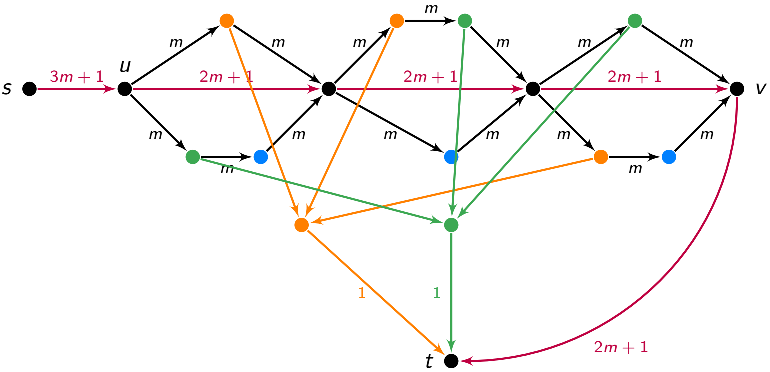

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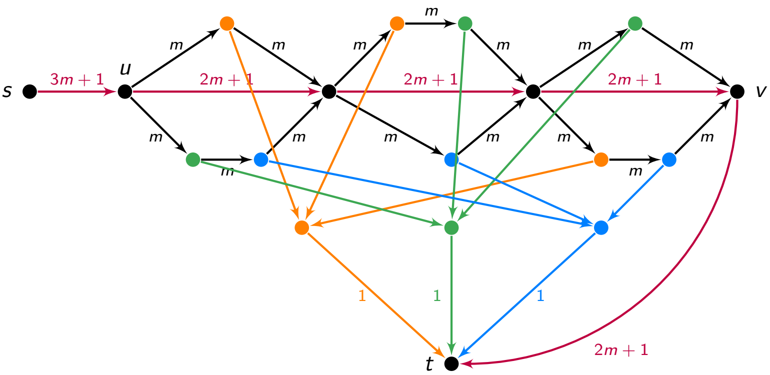

$\mathcal{F}$ is satisfiable iff there exists a flow f with $\Delta^+(D_f) \leq 2$ and $|f| \geq 3m+1$.

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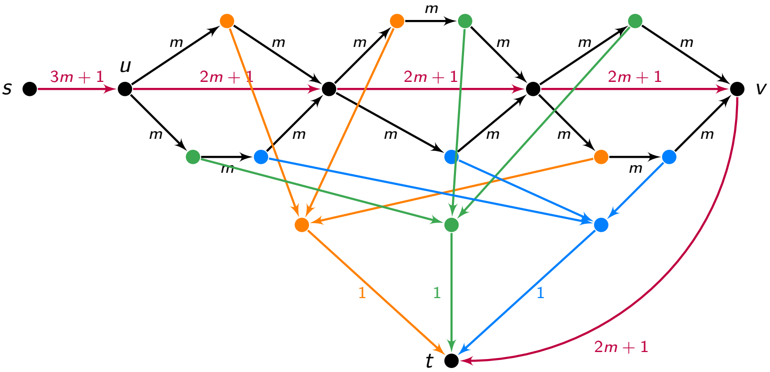

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Question: What if we have bounded capacities?

$(\Delta^+ \leq k)$-Flow of Value $k+1$ is solvable in polynomial time

1. Clean the network: for each arc uv, we set $c(uv) \leftarrow \min(c(uv), \mathit{maxflow}(v,t))$.
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Flows decomposable into few path-flows

p-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow

Input : A network $\mathcal{N} = (D, s, t, c)$
Output : The maximum value of a flow f s.t. f decomposes into at most p path-flows.

Theorem (Baier, Köhler, and Skutella 2005)

2-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow *is NP-hard and cannot be approximated by any ratio larger than* $\frac{2}{3}$.

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p-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow *can be approximated by a ratio* $\rho = \frac{2}{3}$ *when* $p \in \{2, 3\}$ *and by a ratio* $\rho = \frac{1}{2}$ *when* $p \geq 4$.

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Flows decomposable into few path-flows : Hardness

Theorem

For every fixed $p \geq 2$*, the* p-DECOMPOSABLE-MAX-FLOW *problem is NP-hard. Moreover, unless P=NP, it cannot be approximated by any ratio larger than* $\rho(p) = \min(\rho_1(p), \rho_2(p))$*, where* $\rho_1(p), \rho_2(p)$ *are defined as follows:*

$$\rho_1(p) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{6} & \text{if } p = 0 \mod 4 \\ \frac{5p-1}{6p-2} & \text{if } p = 1 \mod 4 \\ \frac{5p-2}{6p} & \text{if } p = 2 \mod 4 \\ \frac{5p-3}{6p-2} & \text{if } p = 3 \mod 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\rho_2(p) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{5} & \text{if } p \text{ is even} \\ \frac{4p-2}{5p-3} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, $\rho(2) = \frac{2}{3}$, $\rho(3) = \frac{3}{4}$, $\rho(p) \xrightarrow[p \to +\infty]{} \frac{4}{5}$*, and* $\rho(p) \leq \frac{9}{11}$ *in general.*

Flows decomposable into few disjoint path-flows.

p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow

Input : A network $\mathcal{N} = (D, s, t, c)$
Output : The maximum value of a flow f s.t. f decomposes into at most p path-flows intersecting exactly on $\{s, t\}$.

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For every fixed $p \geq 2$, p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow is NP-hard and cannot be approximated by any ratio larger than $\frac{2}{3}$.

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For every fixed $p \geq 2$, p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow can be approximated by a ratio $\rho = \frac{1}{H(p)}$ where $H(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{1}{i} \sim_p \ln(p)$.

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$\frac{1}{H(p)}$-approximation for p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow

Algorithm:

1. for every $i \in \{1, \ldots, p\}$, find the largest capacity c_i s.t. $D \setminus \{uv \in A \mid c(uv) < c_i\}$ contains i disjoint (s, t)-paths.
2. return $\max\{i \cdot c_i \mid i \in \{1, \ldots, p\}\}$.

Proof:

- Let f^* be an optimal solution with path-flows $P_1^*, \ldots, P_p^*$ of values respectively $c_1^* \geq \cdots \geq c_p^*$ and f be the flow computed by the algorithm above.
- For every $i \in \{1, \ldots, p\}$, $|f| \geq i \cdot c_i \geq i \cdot c_i^*$.
- Summing the inequalities above for every i we obtain:

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p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow on acyclic networks

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When p is part of the input, p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow on acyclic networks is NP-hard, even when the capacities are in $\{1,2\}$.

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p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow on acyclic networks is solvable in time $O\left(n^{f(p)}\right)$ for some computable function f.

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When parameterized by p, p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow on acyclic networks is $W[1]$-hard.

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When parameterized by p, p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow on acyclic networks is $W[1]$-hard.

p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow on acyclic networks

Theorem

When p is part of the input, p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow on acyclic networks is NP-hard, even when the capacities are in $\{1, 2\}$.

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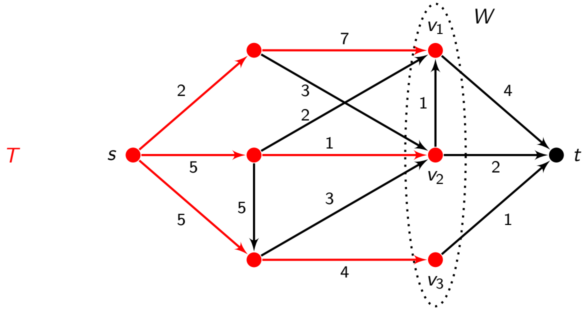
$W \subseteq V(D) \setminus \{s, t\}$: an ordered set of p vertices $(v_1, \ldots, v_p)$.

- A W-tricot T is a sequence of paths $(Q_1, \ldots, Q_p)$ pairwise intersecting exactly on $\{s\}$ s.t. $\mathrm{end}(Q_i) = v_i$.



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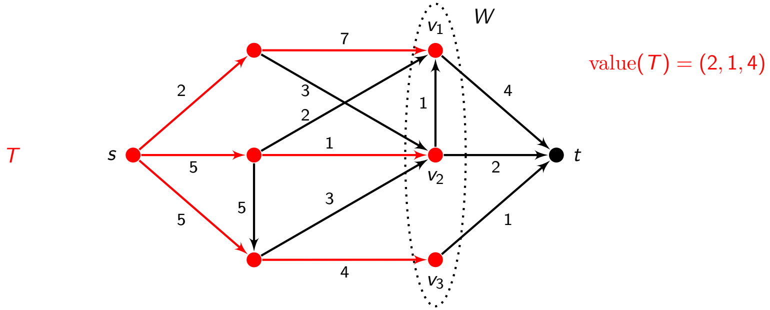

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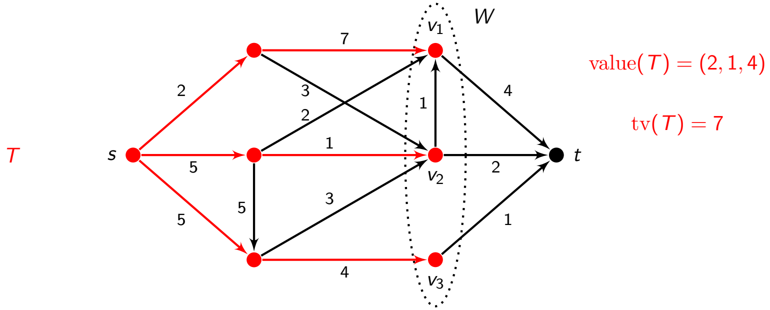

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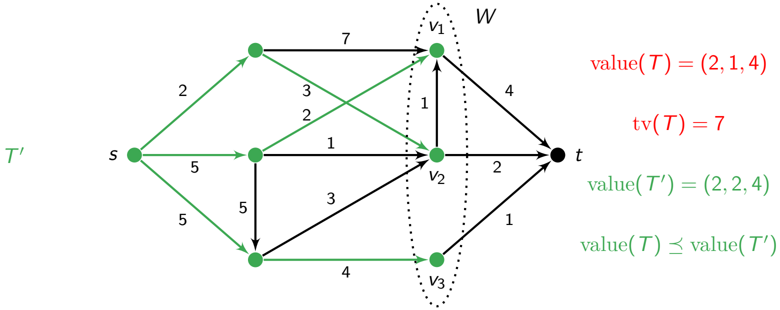

Properties of the W-tricots

- After subdividing every arc vt, the optimal solution of p-Vertex-Decomposable-Maximum-Flow is exactly:

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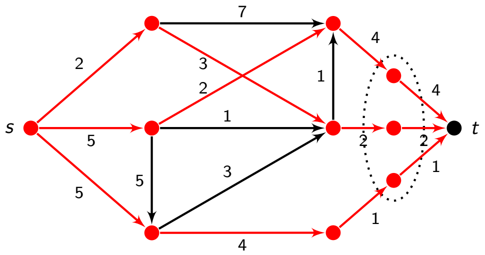

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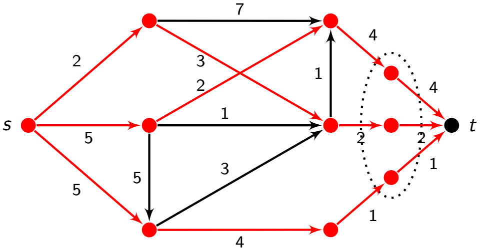

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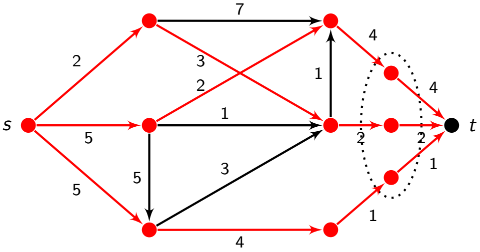
- **Goal:** compute $\{\mathrm{value}(T) \mid T \text{ is a } W\text{-tricot}\}$ for every W, and return $(\star)$.



Polynomial-Time Algorithm for exactly p path-flows:

L : list indexed by the p-tuples of $V(D) \setminus \{s\}$. Each cell $L[W]$ is a set of W-tricots.

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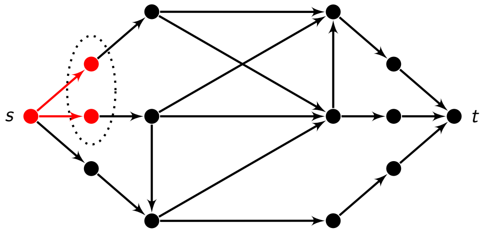

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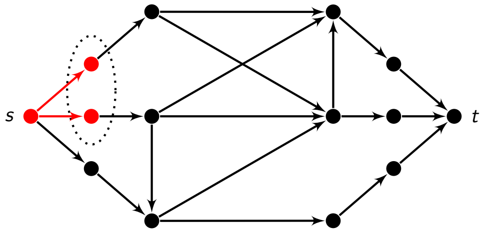

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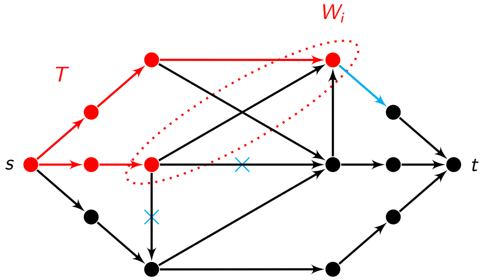

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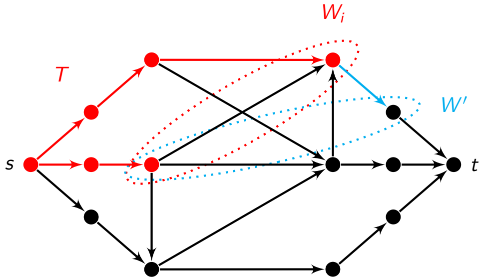

Validity of the algorithm

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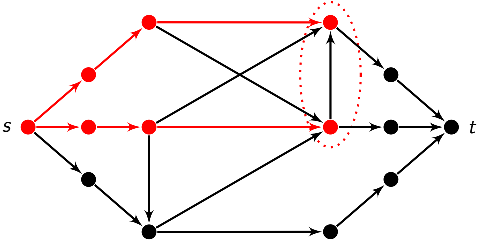

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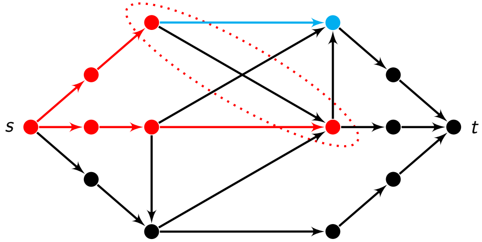

Open questions

Question: Is there a way to approximate the $(\Delta^+ \leq k)$-MAXIMUM-FLOW problem?

Question: What is the best approximation guarantee one can obtain for the p-DECOMPOSABLE-MAXIMUM-FLOW problem when $p > 2$?

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