13.2 Relabel to Front

Algorithm 21 relabel-to-front($G, s, t$)

1: initialize preflow
2: initialize node list $L$ containing $V \setminus \{s, t\}$ in any order
3: foreach $u \in V \setminus \{s, t\}$ do
4: \hspace{1em} $u$.current-neighbour $\leftarrow u$.neighbour-list-head
5: \hspace{1em} $u \leftarrow L$.head
6: while $u \neq \text{null}$ do
7: \hspace{1em} old-height $\leftarrow \ell(u)$
8: \hspace{1em} discharge($u$)
9: \hspace{1em} if $\ell(u) >$ old-height then // relabel happened
10: \hspace{2em} move $u$ to the front of $L$
11: \hspace{1em} $u \leftarrow u$.next
Lemma 1 (Invariant)

In Line 6 of the relabel-to-front algorithm the following invariant holds.

1. The sequence $L$ is topologically sorted w.r.t. the set of admissible edges; this means for an admissible edge $(x, y)$ the node $x$ appears before $y$ in sequence $L$.

2. No node before $u$ in the list $L$ is active.
Proof:

- **Initialization:**
  1. In the beginning \( s \) has label \( n \geq 2 \), and all other nodes have label \( 0 \). Hence, no edge is admissible, which means that any ordering \( L \) is permitted.
  2. We start with \( u \) being the head of the list; hence no node before \( u \) can be active

- **Maintenance:**
  1. Pushes do no create any new admissible edges. Therefore, if discharge() does not relabel \( u \), \( L \) is still topologically sorted.
  2. After relabeling, \( u \) cannot have admissible incoming edges as such an edge \((x, u)\) would have had a difference \( \ell(x) - \ell(u) \geq 2 \) before the re-labeling (such edges do not exist in the residual graph).
Hence, moving \( u \) to the front does not violate the sorting property for any edge; however it fixes this property for all admissible edges leaving \( u \) that were generated by the relabeling.
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Proof:

- Maintenance:
  
  2. If we do a relabel there is nothing to prove because the only node before $u'$ ($u$ in the next iteration) will be the current $u$; the discharge($u$) operation only terminates when $u$ is not active anymore.

  For the case that we do not relabel, observe that the only way a predecessor could be active is that we push flow to it via an admissible arc. However, all admissible arc point to successors of $u$.

Note that the invariant means that for $u = \text{null}$ we have a preflow with a valid labelling that does not have active nodes. This means we have a maximum flow.
Lemma 2

There are at most $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ calls to discharge($u$).

Every discharge operation without a relabel advances $u$ (the current node within list $L$). Hence, if we have $n$ discharge operations without a relabel we have $u = \text{null}$ and the algorithm terminates.

Therefore, the number of calls to discharge is at most $n(#\text{relabels} + 1) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$. 
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Lemma 3

*The cost for all relabel-operations is only $\Theta(n^2)$.*

A relabel-operation at a node is constant time (increasing the label and resetting $u.current-neighbour$). In total we have $\Theta(n^2)$ relabel-operations.
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Note that by definition a saturating push operation 
\[ \min\{c_f(e), f(u)\} = c_f(e) \] 
can at the same time be a non-saturating push operation 
\[ \min\{c_f(e), f(u)\} = f(u) \].

**Lemma 4**

The cost for all saturating push-operations that are **not also** non-saturating push-operations is only \( \Theta(mn) \).

Note that such a push-operation leaves the node \( u \) active but makes the edge \( e \) disappear from the residual graph. Therefore the push-operation is immediately followed by an increase of the pointer \( u.current-neighbour \). This pointer can traverse the neighbour-list at most \( \Theta(n) \) times (upper bound on number of relabels) and the neighbour-list has only degree(\( u \)) + 1 many entries (+1 for null-entry).
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Lemma 5

The cost for all non-saturating push-operations is only $O(n^3)$.

A non-saturating push-operation takes constant time and ends the current call to discharge(). Hence, there are only $O(n^3)$ such operations.

Theorem 6

The push-relabel algorithm with the rule relabel-to-front takes time $O(n^3)$. 