Definition 1
An \((s, t)\)-preflow is a function \(f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+\) that satisfies

1. For each edge \(e\),
   \[0 \leq f(e) \leq c(e)\]
   (capacity constraints)

2. For each \(v \in V \setminus \{s,t\}\),
   \[\sum_{e \in \text{out}(v)} f(e) \leq \sum_{e \in \text{into}(v)} f(e)\]
   (flow conservation)
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   \]
Example 2

A node that has $\sum_{e \in \text{out}(v)} f(e) < \sum_{e \in \text{into}(v)} f(e)$ is called an active node.
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Preflows

Definition: A labelling is a function \( \ell : V \rightarrow N \). It is valid for preflow \( f \) if \( \ell(u) \leq \ell(v) + 1 \) for all edges \((u,v)\) in the residual graph \( G_f \) (only non-zero capacity edges!!!).\( \ell(s) = n \) \( \ell(t) = 0 \)

Intuition: The labelling can be viewed as a height function. Whenever the height from node \( u \) to node \( v \) decreases by more than 1 (i.e., it goes very steep downhill from \( u \) to \( v \)), the corresponding edge must be saturated.
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Preflows

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]
Preflows

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke
Lemma 3

A preflow that has a valid labelling saturates a cut.

Proof:

There are $n$ nodes but $n+1$ different labels from $0, \ldots, n$.

There must exist a label $d \in \{0, \ldots, n\}$ such that none of the nodes carries this label.

Let $A = \{v \in V | \ell(v) > d\}$ and $B = \{v \in V | \ell(v) < d\}$.

We have $s \in A$ and $t \in B$ and there is no edge from $A$ to $B$ in the residual graph $G_f$; this means that $(A, B)$ is a saturated cut.

Lemma 4

A flow that has a valid labelling is a maximum flow.
Lemma 3

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A flow that has a valid labelling is a maximum flow.
Push Relabel Algorithms

Idea:
▶ start with some preflow and some valid labelling
▶ successively change the preflow while maintaining a valid labelling
▶ stop when you have a flow (i.e., no more active nodes)
Push Relabel Algorithms

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- start with some preflow and some valid labelling
- successively change the preflow while maintaining a valid labelling
- stop when you have a flow (i.e., no more active nodes)
Changing a Preflow

An arc \((u, v)\) with \(c_f(u, v) > 0\) in the residual graph is admissible if \(\ell(u) = \ell(v) + 1\) (i.e., it goes downwards w.r.t. labelling \(\ell\)).

The push operation

Consider an active node \(u\) with excess flow \(f(u) = \sum_{e \in \text{into}(u)} f(e) - \sum_{e \in \text{out}(u)} f(e)\) and suppose \(e = (u, v)\) is an admissible arc with residual capacity \(c_f(e)\).

We can send flow \(\min\{c_f(e), f(u)\}\) along \(e\) and obtain a new preflow. The old labelling is still valid (!!!).

- **saturating push:** \(\min\{f(u), c_f(e)\} = c_f(e)\) the arc \(e\) is deleted from the residual graph
- **non-saturating push:** \(\min\{f(u), c_f(e)\} = f(u)\) the node \(u\) becomes inactive
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Consider an active node \(u\) with excess flow 
\[ f(u) = \sum_{e \in \text{into}(u)} f(e) - \sum_{e \in \text{out}(u)} f(e) \]
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Special cases:
- **saturating push**: \(\min\{f(u), c_f(e)\} = c_f(e)\) the arc \(e\) is deleted from the residual graph
- **non-saturating push**: \(\min\{f(u), c_f(e)\} = f(u)\) the node \(u\) becomes inactive
Changing a Preflow

An arc \((u, v)\) with \(c_f(u, v) > 0\) in the residual graph is \textbf{admissible} if \(\ell(u) = \ell(v) + 1\) (i.e., it goes downwards w.r.t. labelling \(\ell\)).

The push operation
Consider an active node \(u\) with \textbf{excess flow} \(f(u) = \sum_{e \in \text{into}(u)} f(e) - \sum_{e \in \text{out}(u)} f(e)\) and suppose \(e = (u, v)\) is an admissible arc with residual capacity \(c_f(e)\).

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\begin{itemize}
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An arc \((u, v)\) with \(c_f(u, v) > 0\) in the residual graph is **admissible** if \(\ell(u) = \ell(v) + 1\) (i.e., it goes downwards w.r.t. labelling \(\ell\)).

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  the node \(u\) becomes inactive
Push Relabel Algorithms

The relabel operation

Consider an active node $u$ that does not have an outgoing admissible arc. Increasing the label of $u$ by 1 results in a valid labelling.

$\boxed{\text{Edges } (w,u) \text{ incoming to } u \text{ still fulfill their constraint } \ell(w) \leq \ell(u) + 1.}$

$\boxed{\text{An outgoing edge } (u,w) \text{ had } \ell(u) < \ell(w) + 1 \text{ before since it was not admissible. Now: } \ell(u) \leq \ell(w) + 1.}$
Push Relabel Algorithms

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Consider an active node $u$ that does not have an outgoing admissible arc.
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The relabel operation
Consider an active node $u$ that does not have an outgoing admissible arc.

Increasing the label of $u$ by 1 results in a valid labelling.

▶ Edges $(w, u)$ incoming to $u$ still fulfill their constraint $\ell(w) \leq \ell(u) + 1$.

▶ An outgoing edge $(u, w)$ had $\ell(u) < \ell(w) + 1$ before since it was not admissible. Now: $\ell(u) \leq \ell(w) + 1$. 
Push Relabel Algorithms

**Intuition:**
We want to send flow downwards, since the source has a height/label of \( n \) and the target a height/label of 0. If we see an active node \( u \) with an admissible arc we push the flow at \( u \) towards the other end-point that has a lower height/label. If we do not have an admissible arc but excess flow into \( u \) it should roughly mean that the level/height/label of \( u \) should rise. (If we consider the flow to be water then this would be natural.)

Note that the above intuition is very incorrect as the labels are integral, i.e., they cannot really be seen as the height of a node.
In a preflow nodes may not fulfill conservation constraints; a node may have more incoming flow than outgoing flow. Such a node is called active.

A labelling is valid if for every edge \((u, v)\) in the residual graph \(\ell(u) \leq \ell(v) + 1\).

An arc \((u, v)\) in residual graph is admissible if \(\ell(u) = \ell(v) + 1\).

A saturating push along \(e\) pushes an amount of \(c(e)\) flow along the edge, thereby saturating the edge (and making it disappear from the residual graph).

A non-saturating push along \(e = (u, v)\) pushes a flow of \(f(u)\), where \(f(u)\) is the excess flow of \(u\). This makes \(u\) inactive.
Algorithm 3 maxflow\((G, s, t, c)\)

1: find initial preflow \(f\)

2: while there is active node \(u\) do

3: if there is admiss. arc \(e\) out of \(u\) then

4: push\((G, e, f, c)\)

5: else

6: relabel\((u)\)

7: return \(f\)
In the following example we always stick to the same active node $u$ until it becomes inactive but this is not required.
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel

$G$

$G_f$

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13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

**push**

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

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Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

push
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

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Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel 6 times

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]
Preflow Push Algorithm

non-saturated push

$G$

$G_f$
Preflow Push Algorithm

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]
Preflow Push Algorithm

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Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke
Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel

\[
G
\]

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G_f
\]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

The push operation is shown in the diagram. The source node is denoted by 's' and the sink node by 't'. Edges are labeled with capacities and residual capacities. The residual graph $G_f$ is also shown, highlighting the flow paths.

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Preflow Push Algorithm

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

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Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel 6 times

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

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Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke
Preflow Push Algorithm

non-saturated push

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]
Preflow Push Algorithm

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13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

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13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel

\( G \)

\( G_f \)

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$
Preflow Push Algorithm

non-saturated push

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Preflow Push Algorithm

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Preflow Push Algorithm

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13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

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$G_f$

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Preflow Push Algorithm

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13.1 Generic Push Relabel

Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke
**Preflow Push Algorithm**

\[G\]

\[G_f\]

**push**
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke
Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

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$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

push

$G$

$G_f$

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Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke
Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel 6 times

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

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11. Apr. 2018

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Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

non-saturated push

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

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Preflow Push Algorithm

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$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

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Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel 7 times

\( G \)

\( G_f \)

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

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11. Apr. 2018

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Preflow Push Algorithm
Preflow Push Algorithm

push

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]
Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

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Preflow Push Algorithm

$G$

$G_f$
Preflow Push Algorithm

**non-saturated push**

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke
Preflow Push Algorithm

non-saturated push

$G$

$G_f$
Preflow Push Algorithm

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

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13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

non-saturated push

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Preflow Push Algorithm

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$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

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$G_f$

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

non-saturated push

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Preflow Push Algorithm

\[ G \]

\[ G_f \]

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
Lemma 5

An active node has a path to $s$ in the residual graph.
Lemma 5
An active node has a path to \( s \) in the residual graph.

Proof.
- Let \( A \) denote the set of nodes that can reach \( s \), and let \( B \) denote the remaining nodes. Note that \( s \in A \).
Lemma 5

An active node has a path to \( s \) in the residual graph.

Proof.

- Let \( A \) denote the set of nodes that can reach \( s \), and let \( B \) denote the remaining nodes. Note that \( s \in A \).
- In the following we show that a node \( b \in B \) has excess flow \( f(b) = 0 \) which gives the lemma.
Lemma 5

An active node has a path to $s$ in the residual graph.

Proof.

Let $A$ denote the set of nodes that can reach $s$, and let $B$ denote the remaining nodes. Note that $s \in A$.

In the following we show that a node $b \in B$ has excess flow $f(b) = 0$ which gives the lemma.

In the residual graph there are no edges into $A$, and, hence, no edges leaving $A$/entering $B$ can carry any flow.
Lemma 5

An active node has a path to $s$ in the residual graph.

Proof.

- Let $A$ denote the set of nodes that can reach $s$, and let $B$ denote the remaining nodes. Note that $s \in A$.

- In the following we show that a node $b \in B$ has excess flow $f(b) = 0$ which gives the lemma.

- In the residual graph there are no edges into $A$, and, hence, no edges leaving $A$/entering $B$ can carry any flow.

- Let $f(B) = \sum_{v \in B} f(v)$ be the excess flow of all nodes in $B$. 
Let \( f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0^+ \) be a preflow. We introduce the notation

\[
  f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
    0 & (x, y) \notin E \\
    f((x, y)) & (x, y) \in E 
  \end{cases}
\]

We have

\[
  f(B) = \sum_{b \in B} f(b) = \sum_{b \in B} \left( \sum_{v \in V} f(v, b) - \sum_{v \in V} f(b, v) \right) = \sum_{b \in B} \left( \sum_{v \in A} f(v, b) + \sum_{v \in B} f(v, b) - \sum_{v \in A} f(b, v) - \sum_{v \in B} f(b, v) \right) \leq 0
\]

Hence, the excess flow \( f(b) \) must be 0 for every node \( b \in B \).
Let \( f : E \to \mathbb{R}_0^+ \) be a preflow. We introduce the notation

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\]

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\[
f(B)
\]

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\end{cases}$$

We have

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\end{cases}$$

We have

$$f(B) = \sum_{b \in B} f(b)$$

$$= \sum_{b \in B} \left( \sum_{v \in V} f(v, b) - \sum_{v \in V} f(b, v) \right)$$

Hence, the excess flow $f(b)$ must be 0 for every node $b \in B$. 

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke
Let $f : E \to \mathbb{R}_0^+$ be a preflow. We introduce the notation

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\end{cases}$$

We have

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$$= \sum_{b \in B} \left( \sum_{v \in V} f(v, b) - \sum_{v \in V} f(b, v) \right)$$

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Hence, the excess flow $f(b)$ must be 0 for every node $b \in B$. 

13.1 Generic Push Relabel

Ernst Mayr, Harald Räcke

11. Apr. 2018

460/467
Let $f : E \to \mathbb{R}_0^+$ be a preflow. We introduce the notation

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
0 & (x, y) \notin E \\
 f((x, y)) & (x, y) \in E
\end{cases}$$

We have

$$f(B) = \sum_{b \in B} f(b)$$

$$= \sum_{b \in B} \left( \sum_{v \in V} f(v, b) - \sum_{v \in V} f(b, v) \right)$$

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$$= \sum_{b \in B} \sum_{v \in A} f(v, b) - \sum_{b \in B} \sum_{v \in A} f(b, v) + \sum_{b \in B} \sum_{v \in B} f(v, b) - \sum_{b \in B} \sum_{v \in B} f(b, v)$$

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Hence, the excess flow $f(b)$ must be $0$ for every node $b \in B$. 

13.1 Generic Push Relabel
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Hence, the excess flow $f(b)$ must be $0$ for every node $b \in B$. 
Lemma 6

The label of a node cannot become larger than $2n - 1$. 

Proof.

When increasing the label at a node $u$ there exists a path from $u$ to $s$ of length at most $n - 1$. Along each edge of the path the height/label can at most drop by 1, and the label of the source is $n$. 

Lemma 7

There are only $O(n^2)$ relabel operations.
Analysis

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- When increasing the label at a node $u$ there exists a path from $u$ to $s$ of length at most $n - 1$. Along each edge of the path the height/label can at most drop by 1, and the label of the source is $n$. 
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The number of *saturating pushes* performed is at most $O(mn)$. 
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The number of saturating pushes performed is at most $\Theta(mn)$.

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- Suppose that we just made a saturating push along $(u, v)$.
- Hence, the edge $(u, v)$ is deleted from the residual graph.
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- Suppose that we just made a saturating push along $(u, v)$.
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- For the edge to appear again, a push from $v$ to $u$ is required.
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- Currently, $\ell(u) = \ell(v) + 1$, as we only make pushes along admissible edges.
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- For a push from $v$ to $u$ the edge $(v, u)$ must become admissible. The label of $v$ must increase by at least 2.
- Since the label of $v$ is at most $2n - 1$, there are at most $n$ pushes along $(u, v)$. 
Lemma 9
The number of non-saturating pushes performed is at most $O(n^2 m)$. 
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Proof.
- Define a potential function $\Phi(f) = \sum_{\text{active nodes } v} \ell(v)$.
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- Define a potential function $\Phi(f) = \sum_{\text{active nodes} v} \ell(v)$
- A saturating push increases $\Phi$ by $\leq 2n$ (when the target node becomes active it may contribute at most $2n$ to the sum).
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The number of non-saturating pushes performed is at most $O(n^2 m)$.

Proof.

- Define a potential function $\Phi(f) = \sum_{\text{active nodes}} v \ell(v)$
- A saturating push increases $\Phi$ by $\leq 2n$ (when the target node becomes active it may contribute at most $2n$ to the sum).
- A relabel increases $\Phi$ by at most 1.
- A non-saturating push decreases $\Phi$ by at least 1 as the node that is pushed from becomes inactive and has a label that is strictly larger than the target.

Hence, \#non-saturating_pushes $\leq$ \#relabels $+ 2n \cdot$ \#saturating_pushes $\leq O(n^2 m)$.
**Lemma 9**

The number of *non-saturating pushes performed* is at most $O(n^2m)$.

**Proof.**

- Define a potential function $\Phi(f) = \sum_{\text{active nodes} v} \ell(v)$
- A saturating push increases $\Phi$ by $\leq 2n$ (when the target node becomes active it may contribute at most $2n$ to the sum).
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- A non-saturating push decreases $\Phi$ by at least 1 as the node that is pushed from becomes inactive and has a label that is strictly larger than the target.
- Hence,

$$
\#\text{non-saturating\_pushes} \leq \#\text{relabels} + 2n \cdot \#\text{saturating\_pushes} \leq O(n^2m) .
$$
Theorem 10

There is an implementation of the generic push relabel algorithm with running time $O(n^2 m)$. 
Analysis

Proof:

For every node maintain a list of admissible edges starting at that node. Further maintain a list of active nodes.

A push along an edge $(u, v)$ can be performed in constant time

- check whether edge $(v, u)$ needs to be added to $G$
- check whether $(u, v)$ needs to be deleted (saturating push)
- check whether $u$ becomes inactive and has to be deleted from the set of active nodes

A relabel at a node $u$ can be performed in time $O(n)$

- check for all outgoing edges if they become admissible
- check for all incoming edges if they become non-admissible
Analysis

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For every node maintain a list of admissible edges starting at that node. Further maintain a list of active nodes.

A push along an edge \((u, v)\) can be performed in constant time:
- check whether edge \((v, u)\) needs to be added to \(G\)
- check whether \((u, v)\) needs to be deleted (saturating push)
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A relabel at a node \(u\) can be performed in time \(\Theta(n)\):
- check for all outgoing edges if they become admissible
- check for all incoming edges if they become non-admissible
Analysis

Proof:

For every node maintain a list of admissible edges starting at that node. Further maintain a list of active nodes.

A push along an edge \((u, v)\) can be performed in constant time

- check whether edge \((v, u)\) needs to be added to \(G_f\)
- check whether \((u, v)\) needs to be deleted (saturating push)
- check whether \(u\) becomes inactive and has to be deleted from the set of active nodes

A relabel at a node \(u\) can be performed in time \(\Theta(n)\)

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Analysis
For special variants of push relabel algorithms we organize the neighbours of a node into a linked list (possible neighbours in the residual graph $G_f$). Then we use the discharge-operation:

```
Algorithm 4 discharge(u)
1: while u is active do
2:    v ← u.current-neighbour
3:    if $v = \text{null}$ then
4:       relabel(u)
5:       u.current-neighbour ← u.neighbour-list-head
6:    else
7:       if $(u, v)$ admissible then push(u, v)
8:       else u.current-neighbour ← v.next-in-list
```

Note that $u.current-neighbour$ is a global variable. It is only changed within the discharge routine, but keeps its value between consecutive calls to discharge.
Lemma 11

If \( v = \text{null} \) in Line 3, then there is no outgoing admissible edge from \( u \).

Proof.

- While pushing from \( u \) the current-neighbour pointer is only advanced if the current edge is not admissible.
- The only thing that could make the edge admissible again would be a relabel at \( u \).
- If we reach the end of the list (\( v = \text{null} \)) all edges are not admissible.

This shows that \( \text{discharge}(u) \) is correct, and that we can perform a relabel in Line 4.