Network Flow Applications

Bicycle Sharing



Ever wonder why they don't all end up at the bottom of a hill somewhere?

Bicycle Sharing Problem

Let d(v) be the number of additional bikes needed at location v for the following morning's commute

d(v) > 0: demand

d(v) < 0: supply

For certain location pairs e = (u, v), a van is available to transport up to c(e) bicycles from u to v

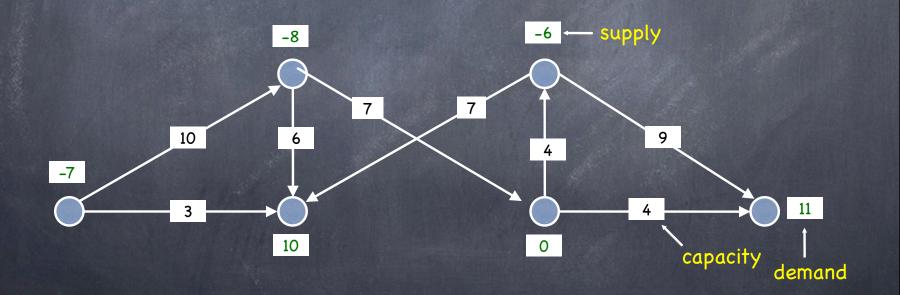
Do you have enough vans to move the bikes?

Circulation with Demands

- Directed graph G = (V, E).
- \odot Edge capacities c(e), e \in E.
- Node supply/demand d(v), $v \in V$.

 $d(v) > 0 \rightarrow "demand node"$

 $d(v) < 0 \rightarrow "supply node"$



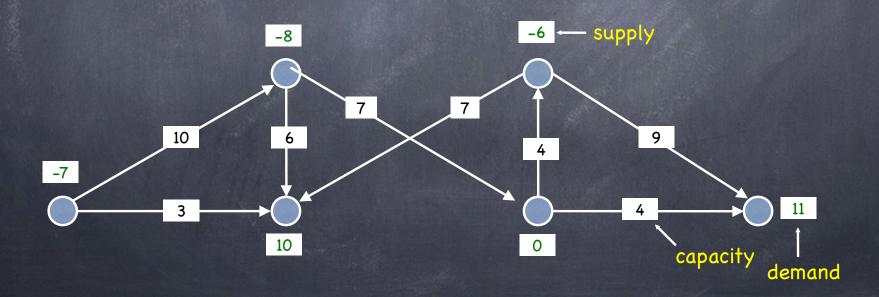
Circulation with Demands

- A feasible circulation satisfies:
 - © Capacity condition: For each $e \in E$: $0 \le f(e) \le c(e)$
 - \odot Conservation condition: For each $v \in V$:

$$\sum f(e) - \sum f(e) = d(v)$$

e into V e out of V

© Circulation problem: does there exist a feasible circulation?

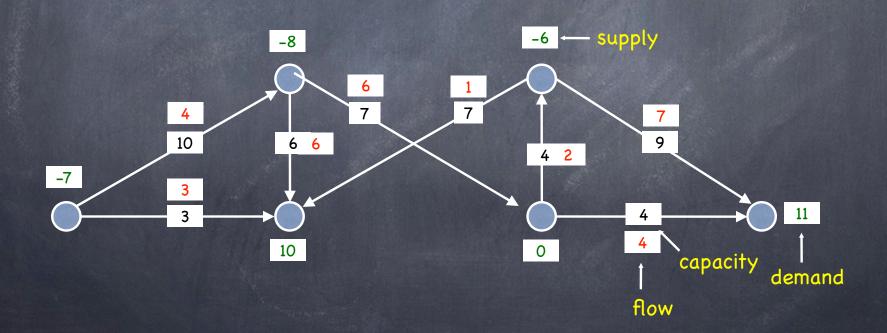


Note

This is a flow network, but flow can enter and leave at many places.

Circulation with Demands

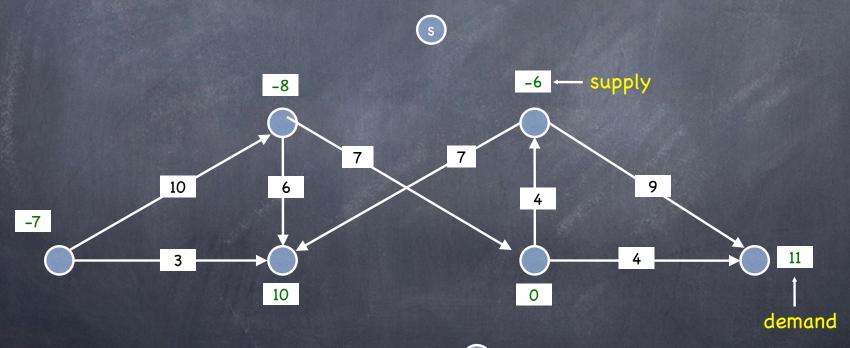
Necessary condition: sum of supplies = sum of demands. $D = \sum d(v) = \sum -d(v)$ v: d(v) > 0 v: d(v) < 0



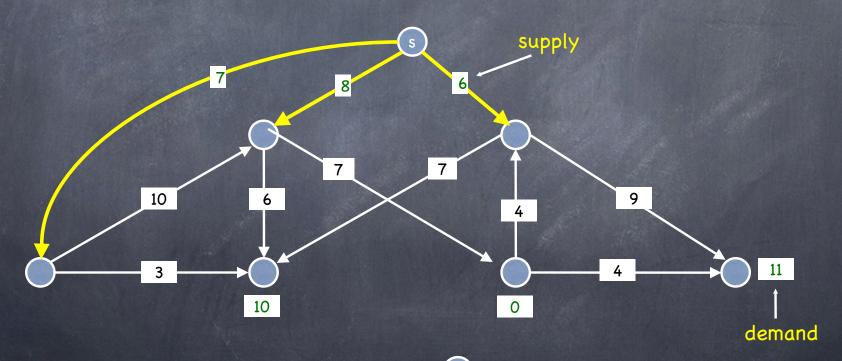
Exercise

- © Can you solve the circulation problem using max flow?
- How to transform this into a flow network?
- How to use max. flow value to decide if there is a feasible circulation?

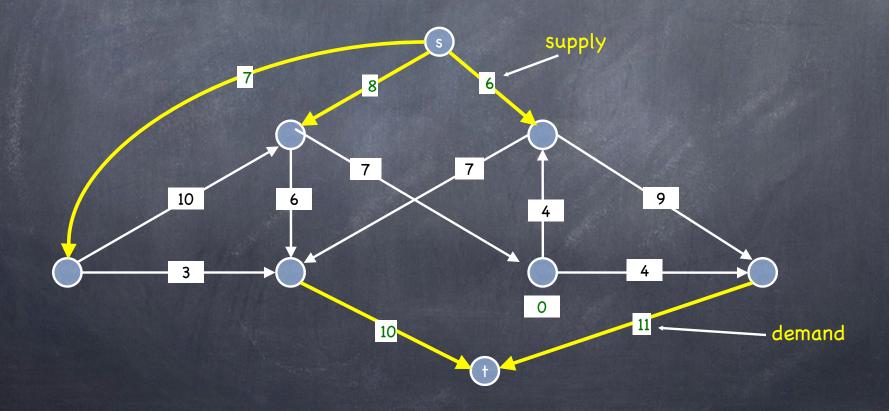
- Add new source s and sink t.
- For each supply node, add edge (s, v) with capacity -d(v).
- For each demand node, add edge (v, t) with capacity d(v).
- Oclaim: G has feasible circulation iff G' has max flow of value D.



- Add new source s and sink t.
- For each supply node, add edge (s, v) with capacity -d(v).
- For each demand node, add edge (v, t) with capacity d(v).
- Oclaim: G has feasible circulation iff G' has max flow of value D.



- Add new source s and sink t.
- For each supply node, add edge (s, v) with capacity -d(v).
- For each demand node, add edge (v, t) with capacity d(v).
- Oclaim: G has feasible circulation iff G' has max flow of value D.



Claim: G has feasible circulation iff G' has max flow of value D.

Proof sketch

- Max flow in G' is at most D (=total supply). Why?
- ⊕ (←) Let f be a max flow of value D. Ignore flow on edges from source/sink to get a valid circulation.

Integrality

Corollary: if there is a feasible circulation, then there is one that is integer-valued (*)

(*) assuming capacities and demands are integers

Circulation with Demands and Lower Bounds

One more twist is very useful in applications. Require at least ℓ (e) units of flow on edge e

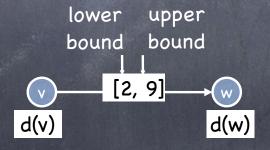
New capacity condition: $\ell(e) \leq f(e) \leq c(e)$, $e \in E$

Conservation condition: same

Problem: Does there exist a feasible circulation?

Circulation with Demands and Lower Bounds

This problem can be reduced to circulation problem without lower bounds in a couple different ways. (Further details omitted!)



Airline Scheduling

- © Can you fulfill all of these flight segments with at most k planes?
 - Boston (6 AM) → DC (7 AM)
 - Philadelphia (7 AM) → Pittsburgh (8 AM)
 - \odot DC (8 AM) \rightarrow LA (11 AM)
 - Philadelphia (11 AM) → San Francisco (2 PM)
 - San Francisco (2:15 PM) → Seattle (3:15 PM)
- Assume 1 hour for maintenance

Airline Scheduling

Input: list of m flight segments (starting and ending airports and times)

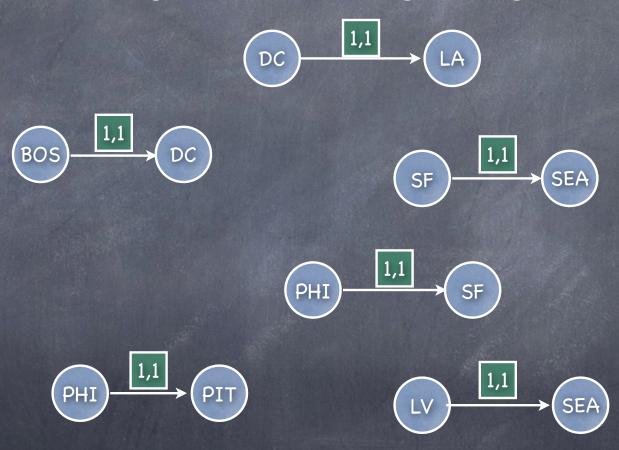
Rules

- One hour maintenance required before each flight
- It's ok to add a flight segment to get a plane to a different airport

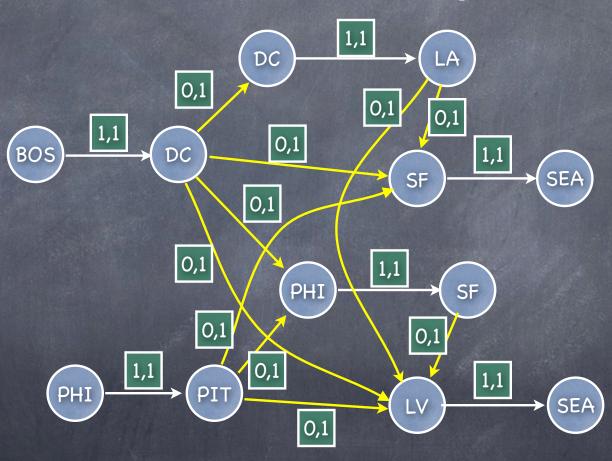
Problem: Can you schedule all the flights with k planes?

Exercise

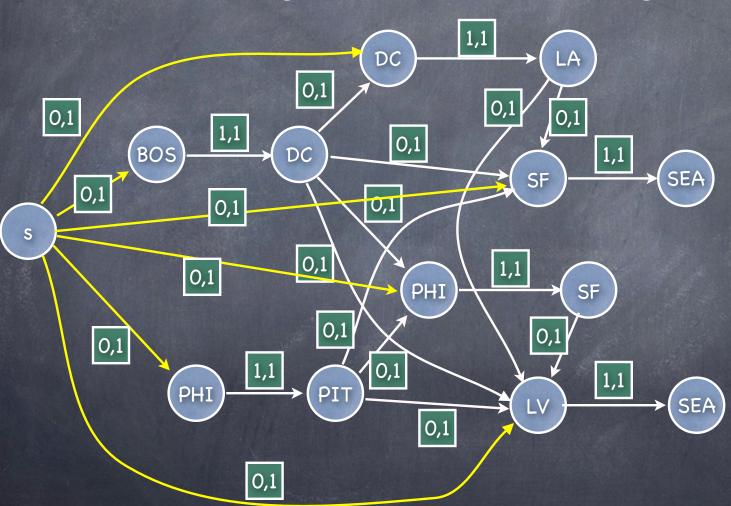
Add edge for each flight segment.



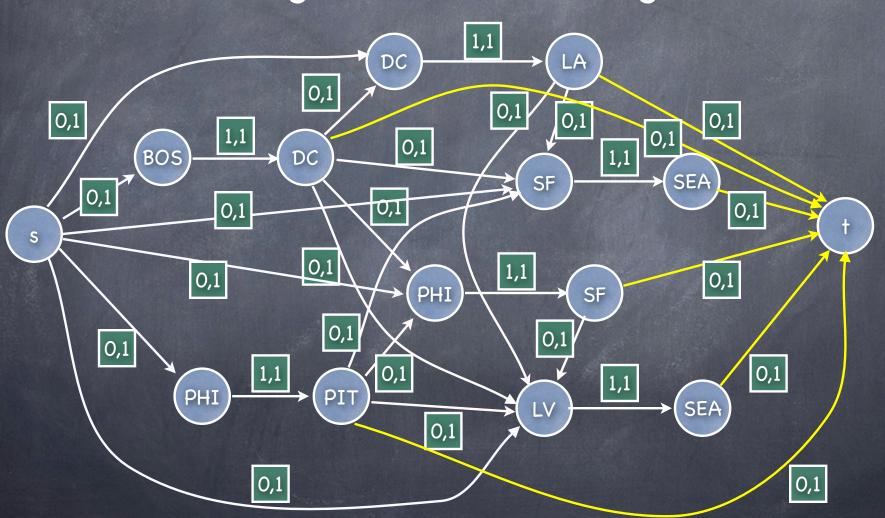
Add reachability edges.



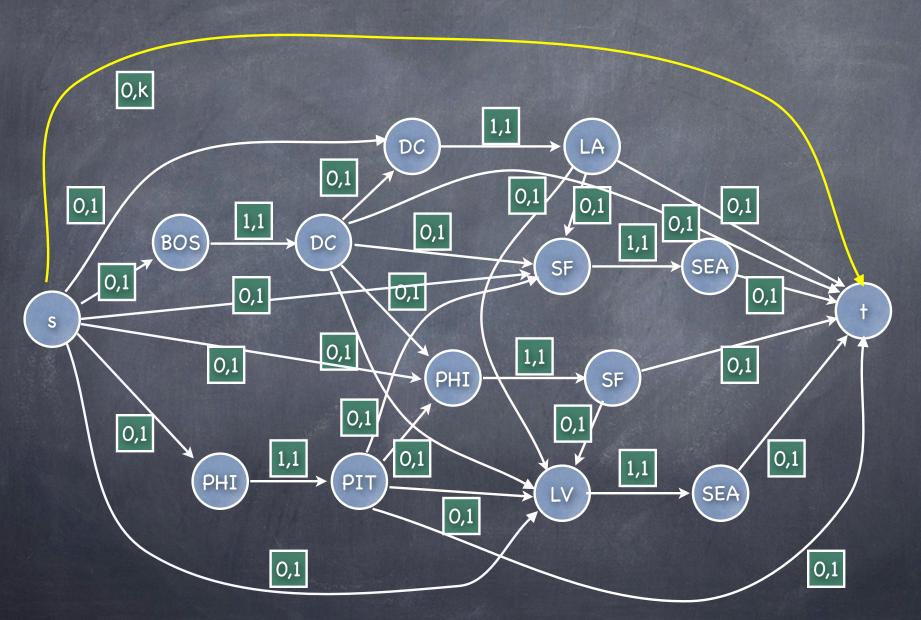
Add edges to model first flights.



Add edges to model last flights.



Add edge for excess planes.



Add demands for all planes.

