## In the name of God

## Network Flows

## 5. Minimum Cost Flow Problem <br> 5.2. Cycle Canceling Algorithm An Example

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## A minimum cost flow problem



## The Original Capacities and Feasible Flow

The feasible flow can be found by solving a max flow.


## Capacities on the Residual Network



## Costs on the Residual Network

Find a negative cost cycle, if
 there is one.

## Send flow around the cycle

Send flow around the negative cost cycle

The capacity of this cycle is 15 .



Form the next residual network.

## Capacities on the residual network



## Costs on the residual network



Find a negative cost cycle, if there is one.

## Send flow around the cycle

Send flow around the negative cost cycle

The capacity of this cycle is 10 .


Form the next residual network.

## Capacities on the residual network



## Costs in the residual network



Find a negative cost cycle, if there is one.

## Send Flow Around the Cycle

Send flow around the negative cost cycle

The capacity of this cycle is 5 .


Form the next residual network.

## Capacities on the residual network



## Costs in the residual network



Find a negative cost cycle, if there is one.

## Send Flow Around the Cycle

Send flow around the negative cost cycle


Form the next residual network.

## Capacities on the residual network



## Costs in the residual network

Find a negative cost cycle, if there is one.


There is no negative cost cycle. But what is the proof?

## Compute shortest distances in the residual network



Next let $\pi(\mathrm{j})=-\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{j})$

And compute $\mathbf{c}^{\boldsymbol{\pi}}$

## Reduced costs in the residual network

The reduced costs in $G\left(x^{*}\right)$ for the optimal flow $\mathbf{x}^{*}$ are all nonnegative.


## The End

