### 15.082J and 6.855J and ESD.78J

Cycle Canceling Algorithm

## 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 <br> The capacity of this 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.

## 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

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.


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

## Compute shortest distances in the residual network

Let $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{j})$ be the shortest path distance from node 1 to node $j$.


Next let $\pi(\mathrm{j})=-\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{j})$
And compute $\mathbf{c}^{\pi}$

## Reduced costs in the residual network

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


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Fall 2010

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