

# Preflows

## Definition 64

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

1. For each edge  $e$

$$0 \leq f(e) \leq c(e)$$

(capacity constraint)

2. For each  $v \in V \setminus \{s, t\}$

$$\sum_{e \in \text{in}(v)} f(e) = \sum_{e \in \text{out}(v)} f(e)$$

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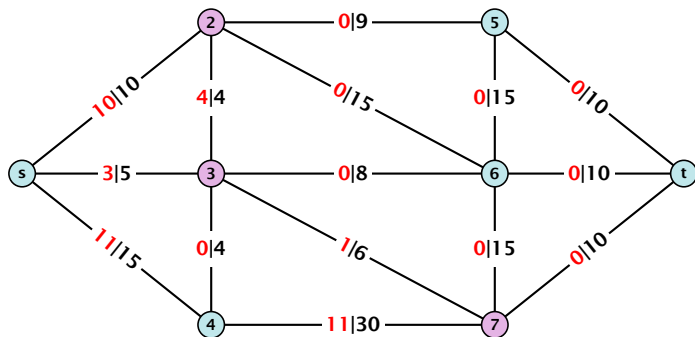
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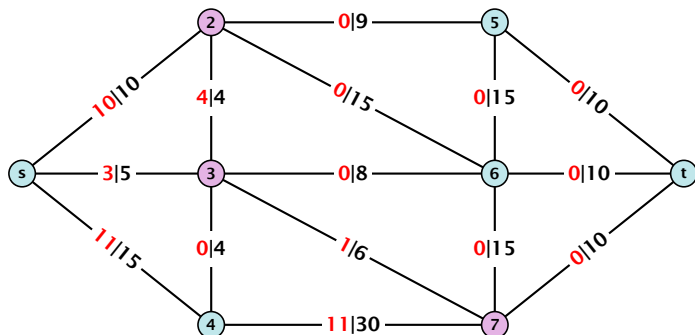
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## Example 65



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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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A **labelling** is a function  $\ell : V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . It is **valid** for preflow  $f$  if

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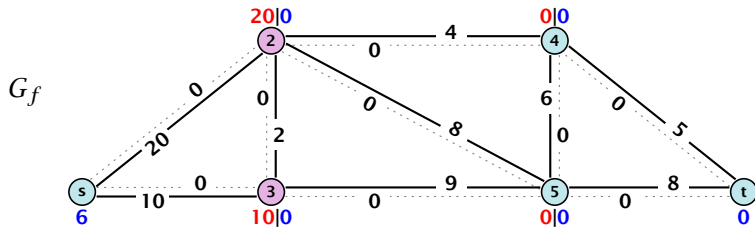
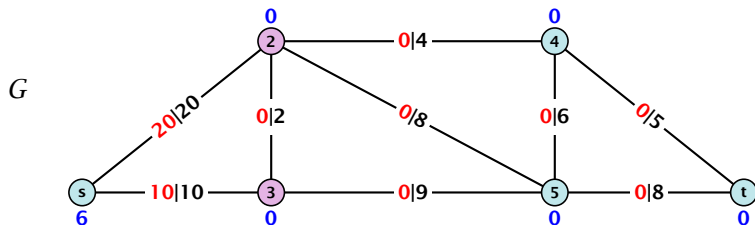
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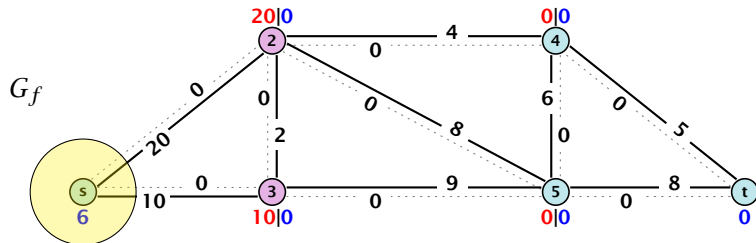
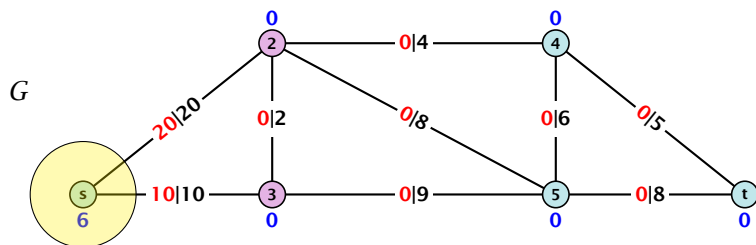
## Intuition:

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.

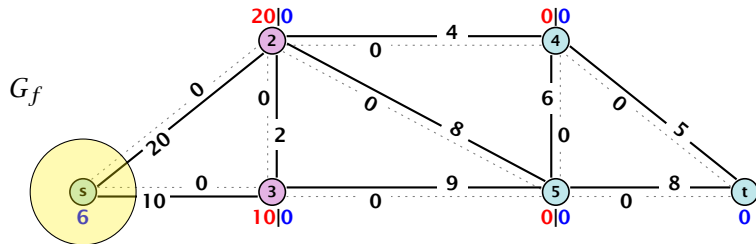
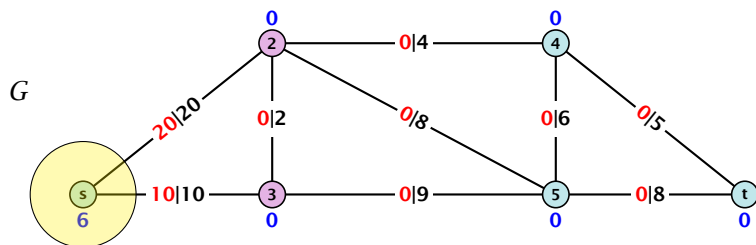
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## Lemma 66

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

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- ▶ 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.

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## Lemma 67

A *flow* that has a valid labelling is a maximum flow.

# Push Relabel Algorithms

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- ▶ start with some preflow and some valid labelling

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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 (!!!).

→  $f(u) \leftarrow f(u) - \min\{f(u), c_f(e)\} = c_f(e)$

→ the arc  $e$  is deleted from the residual graph

→  $f(v) \leftarrow f(v) + \min\{f(u), c_f(e)\} = f(v)$

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new flow  $f'(u) = \min\{c_f(e), f(u)\} - c_f(e) = f(u) - c_f(e)$

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new flow  $f'(v) = c_f(e) + f(v)$

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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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- ▶ 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 than 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.

# Push Relabel Algorithms

**Algorithm 47**  $\text{maxflow}(G, s, t, c)$

```
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:          $\text{push}(G, e, f, c)$ 
5:     else
6:          $\text{relabel}(u)$ 
7: return  $f$ 
```

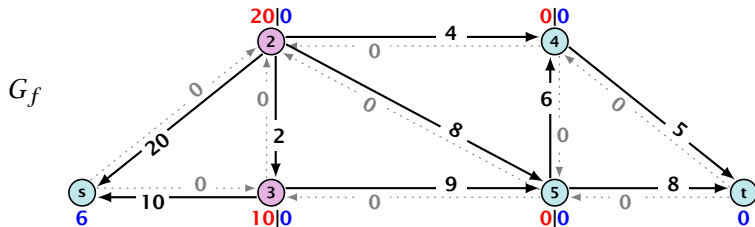
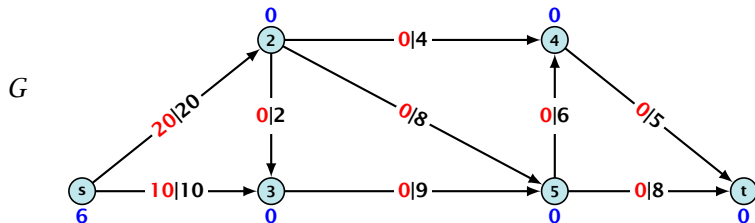
# Push Relabel Algorithms

## Algorithm 47 $\text{maxflow}(G, s, t, c)$

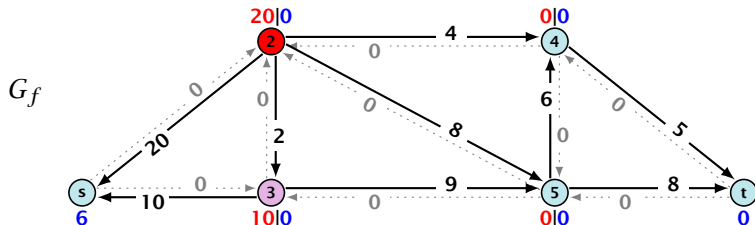
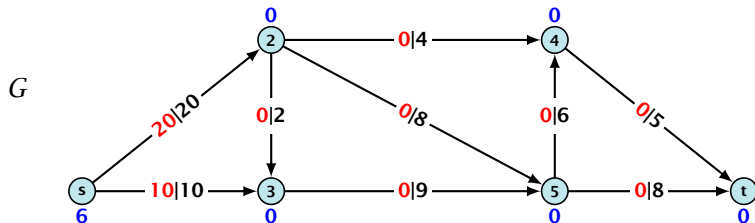
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In the following example we always stick to the same active node  $u$  until it becomes inactive but this is not required.

# Preflow Push Algorithm



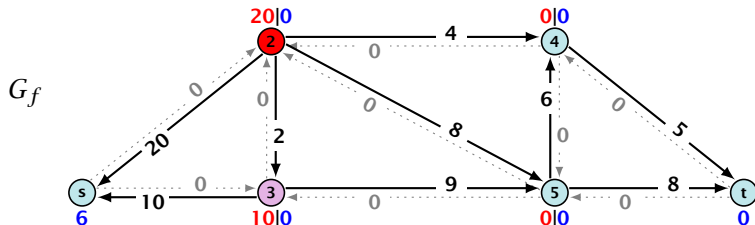
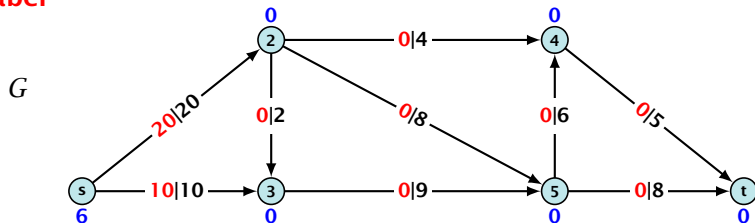
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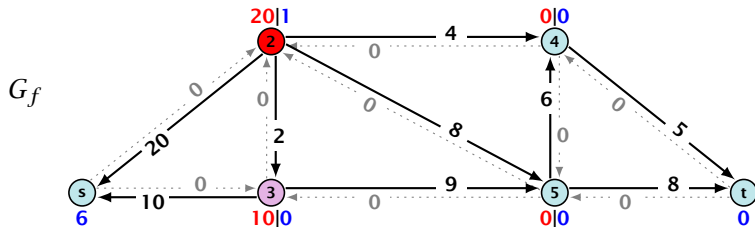
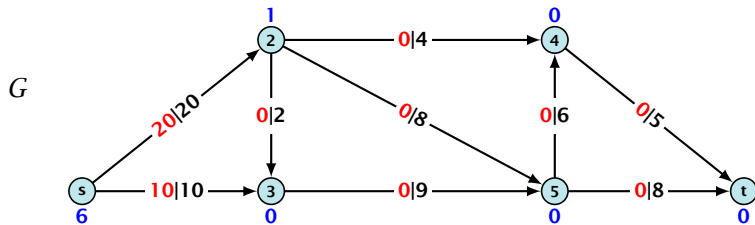


# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel

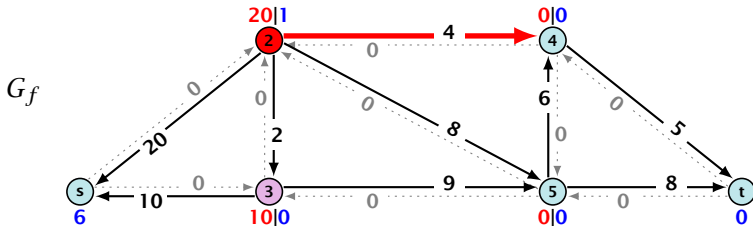
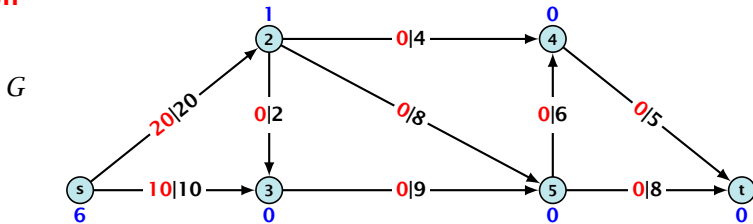


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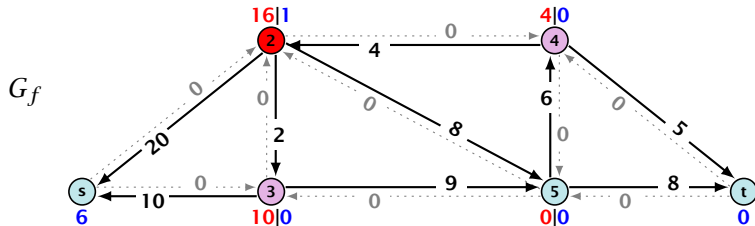
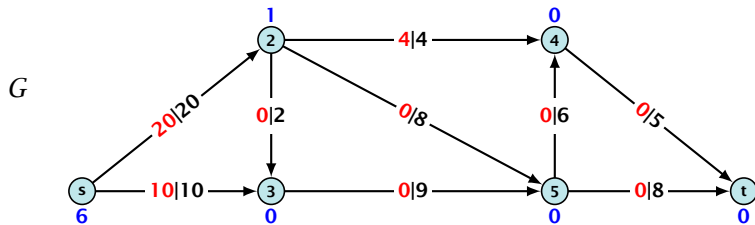


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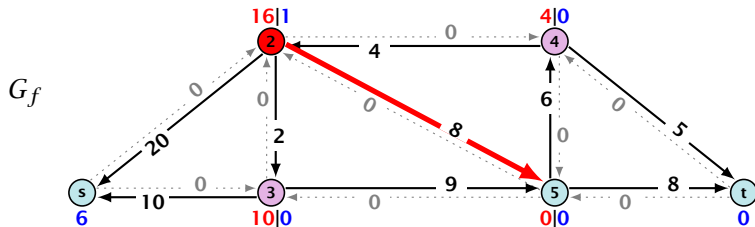
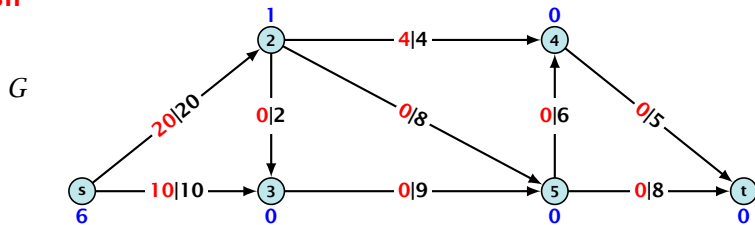


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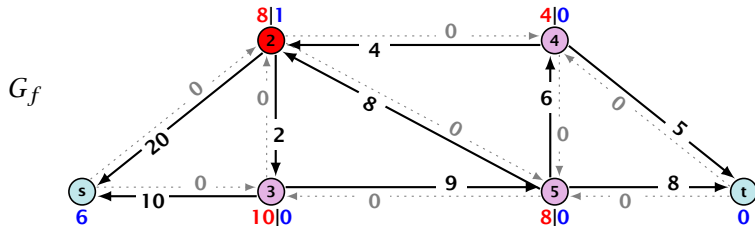
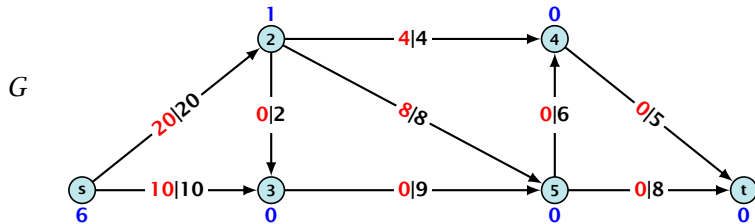


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push

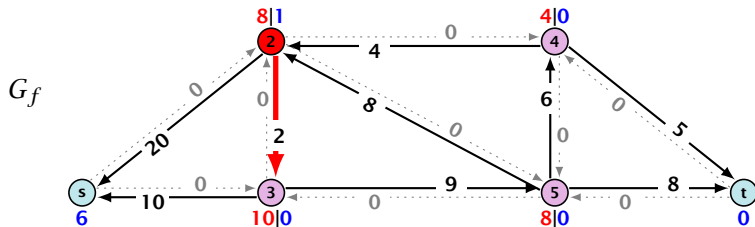
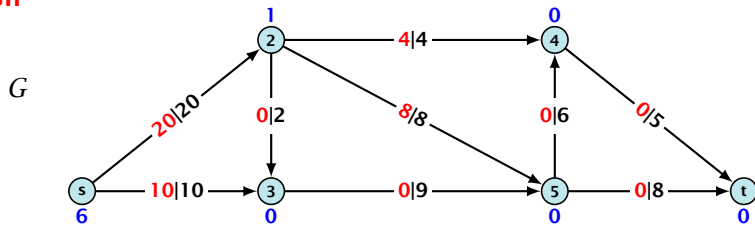


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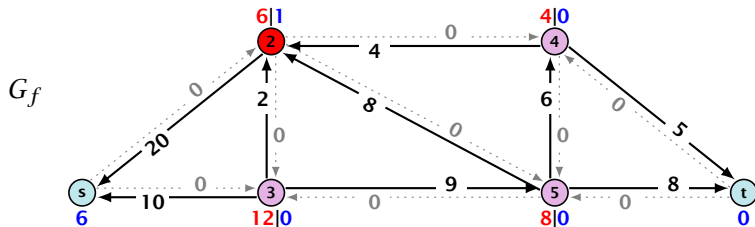
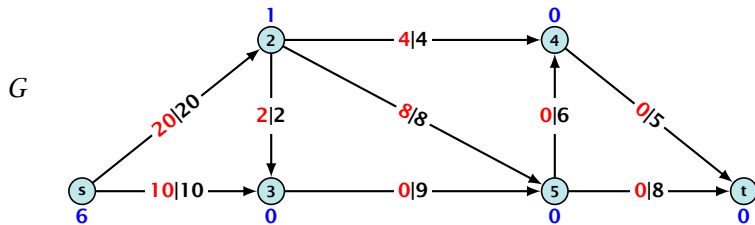


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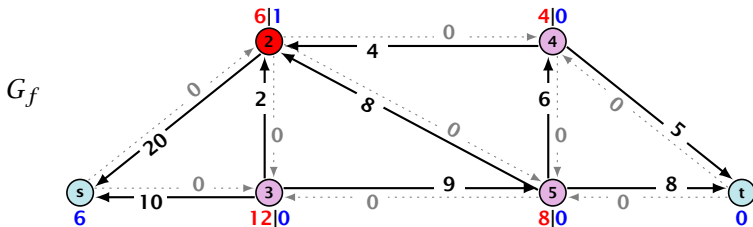
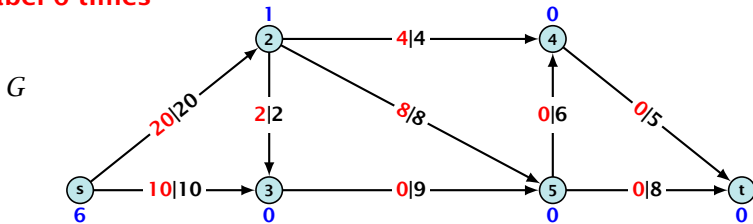
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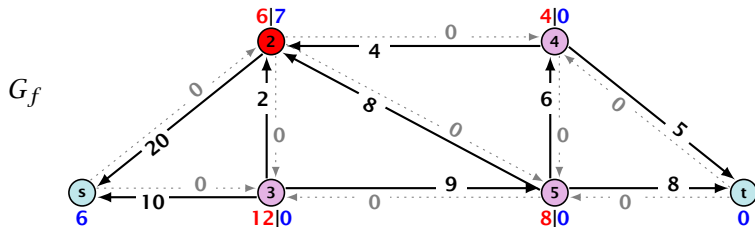
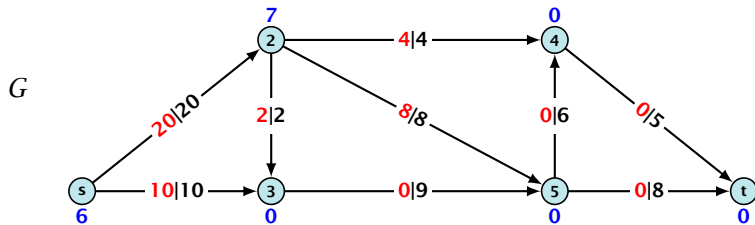


# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel 6 times

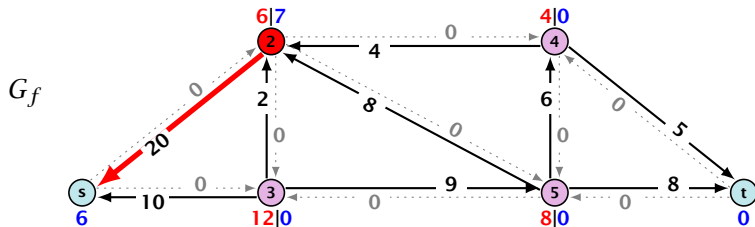
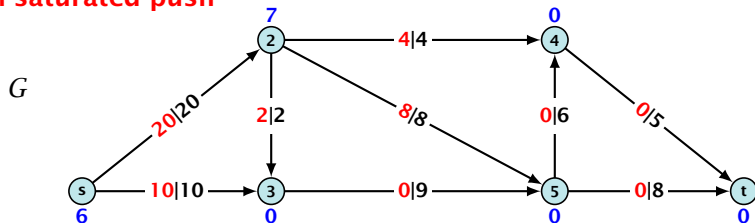


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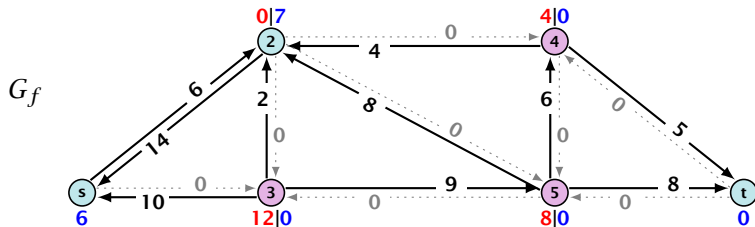
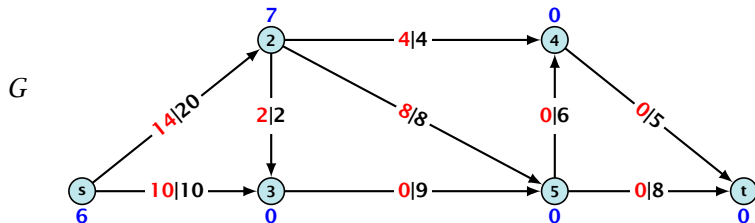


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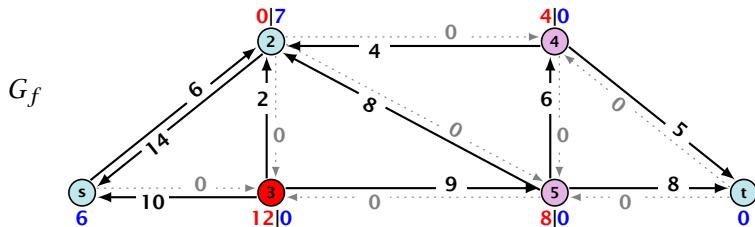
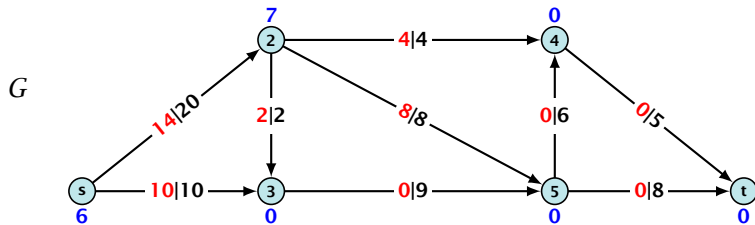
## non-saturated push



# Preflow Push Algorithm

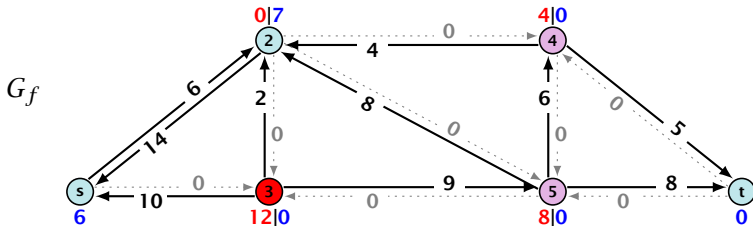
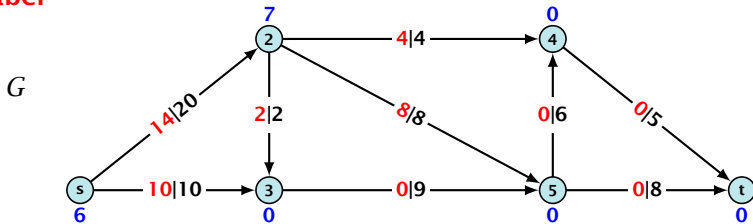


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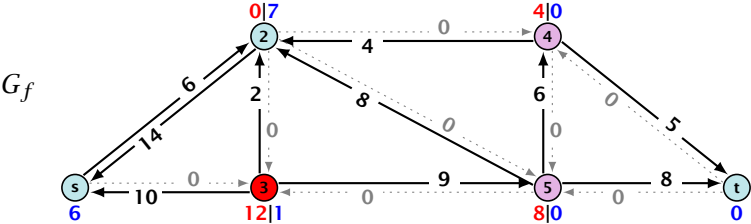
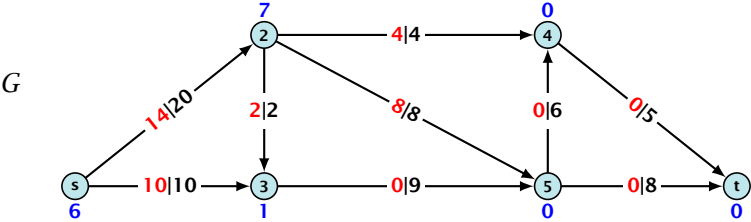


# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel

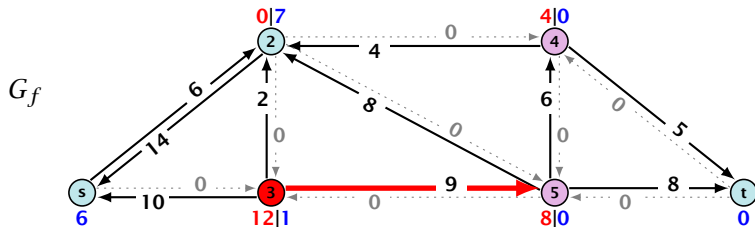
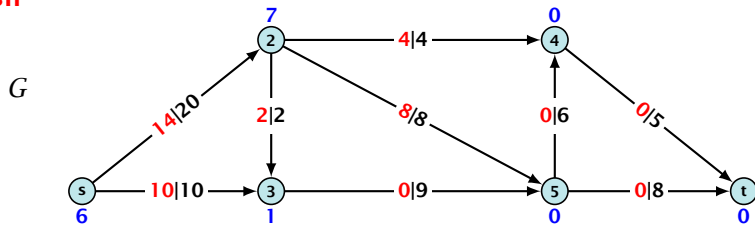


# Preflow Push Algorithm



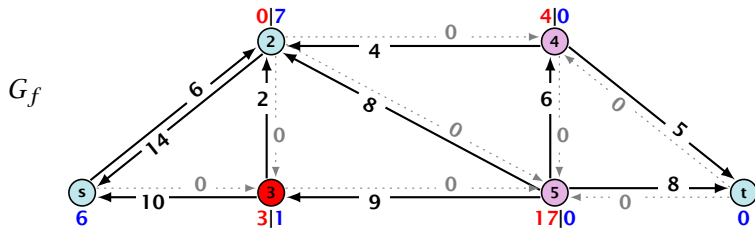
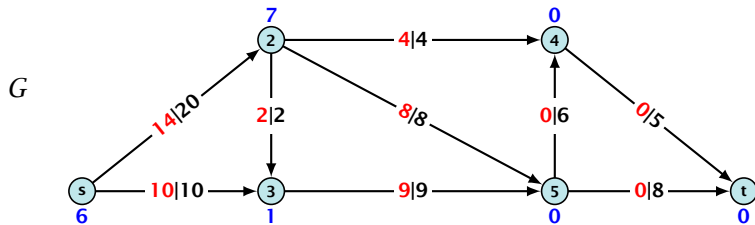
# Preflow Push Algorithm

push



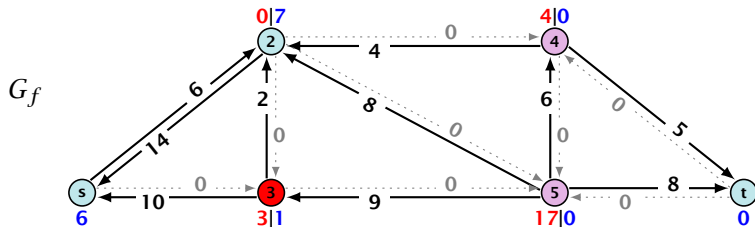
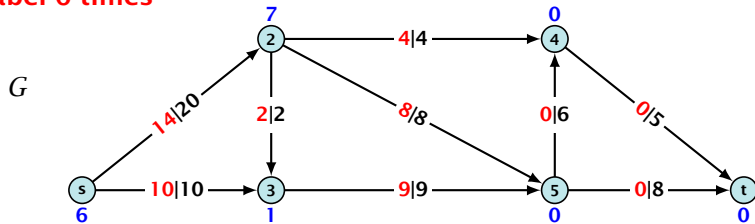


# Preflow Push Algorithm

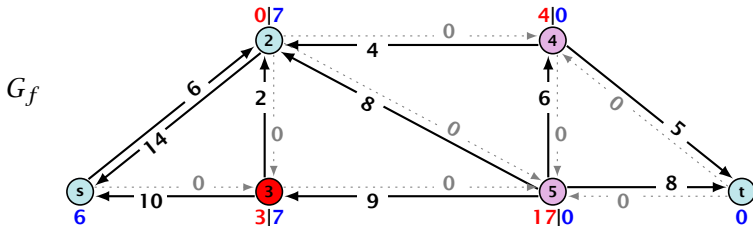
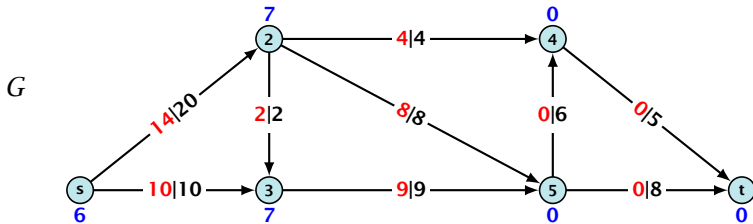


# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel 6 times

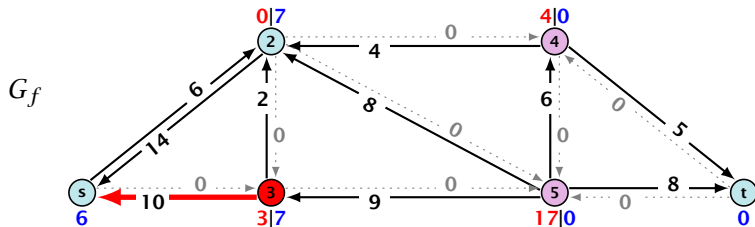
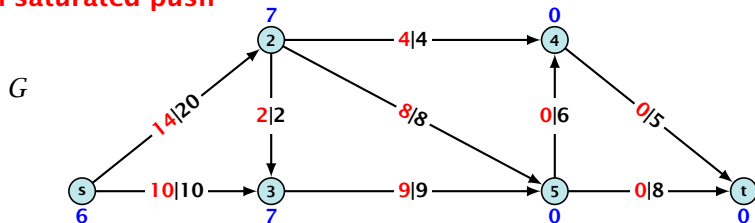


# Preflow Push Algorithm

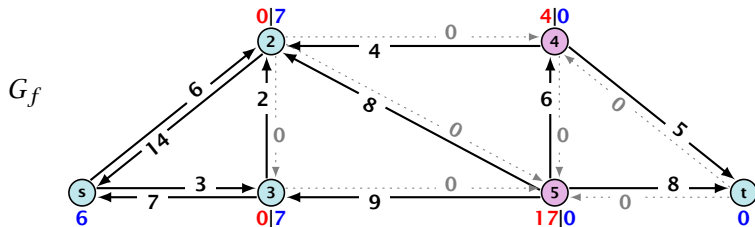
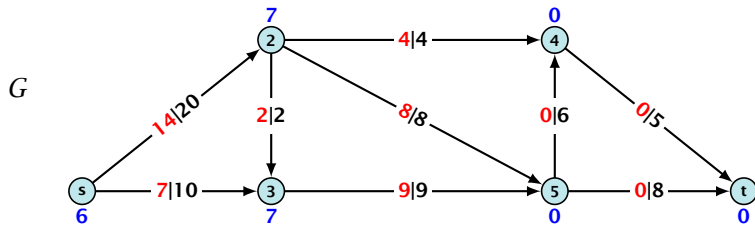


# Preflow Push Algorithm

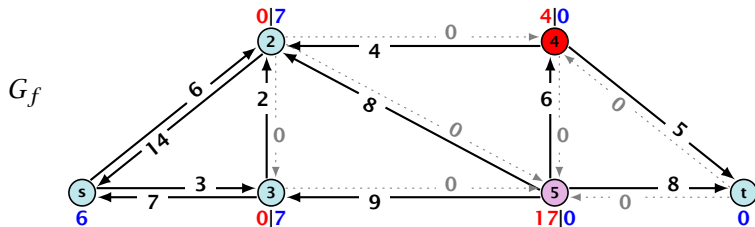
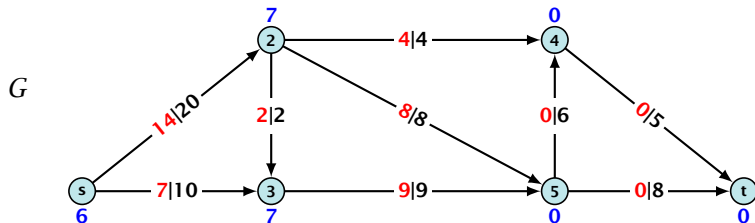
## non-saturated push



# Preflow Push Algorithm

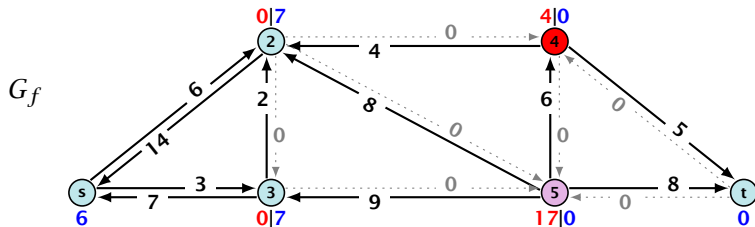
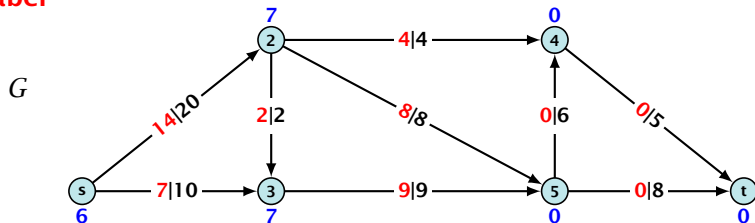


# Preflow Push Algorithm

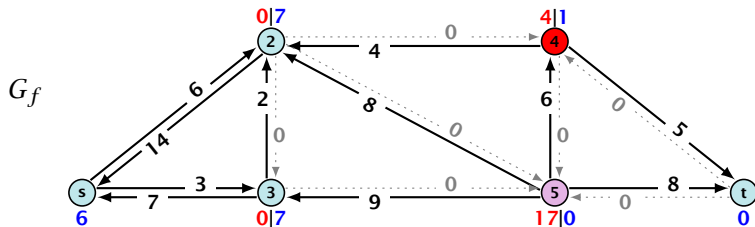
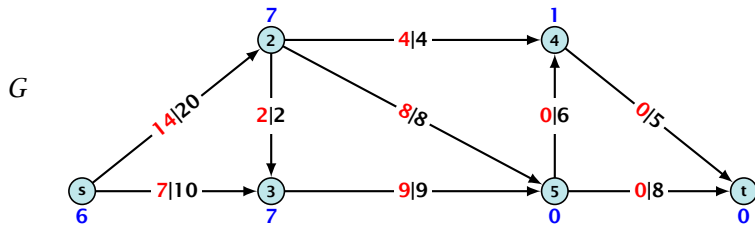


# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel



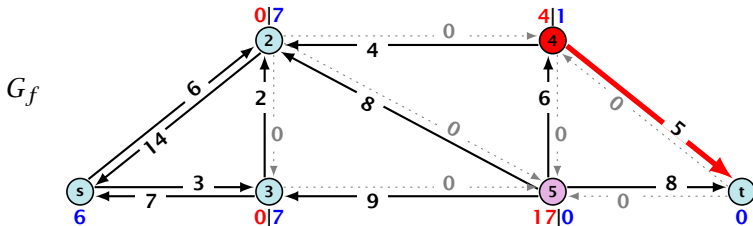
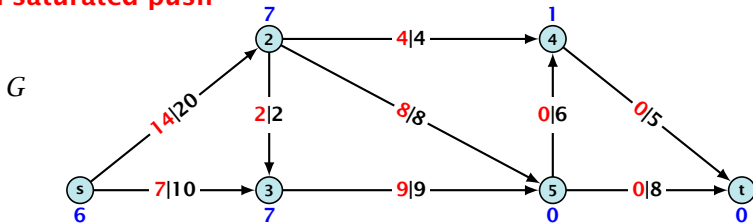
# Preflow Push Algorithm



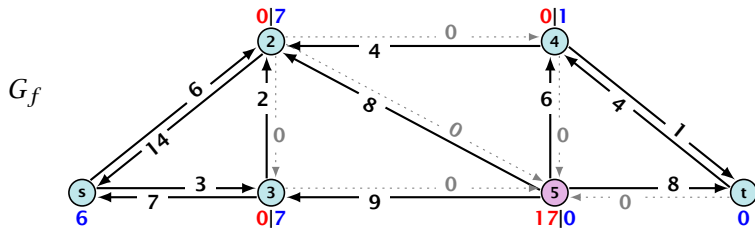
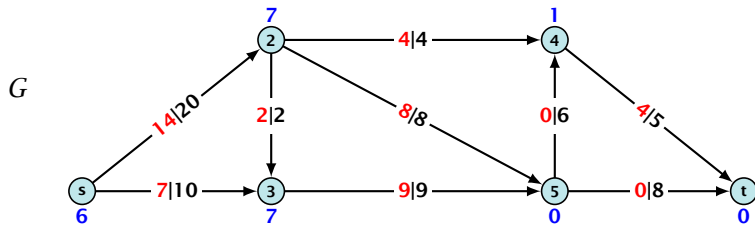


# Preflow Push Algorithm

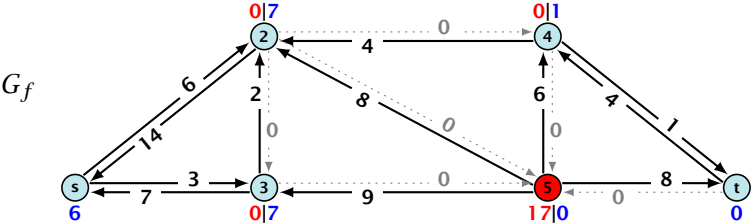
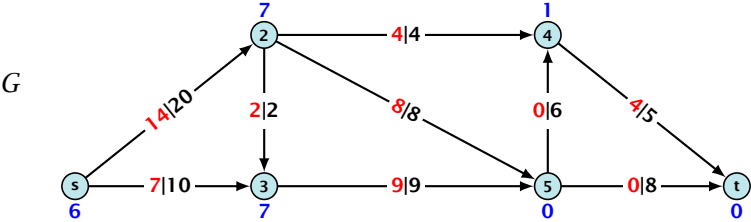
## non-saturated push



# Preflow Push Algorithm

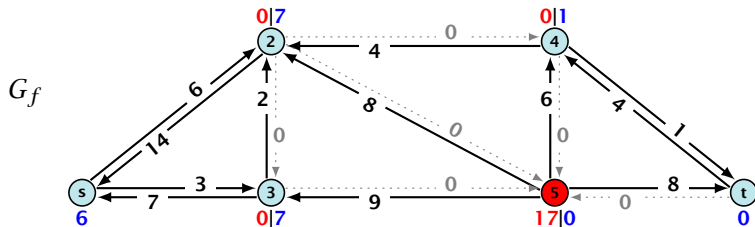
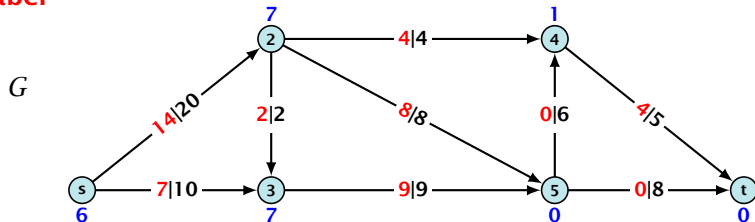


# Preflow Push Algorithm

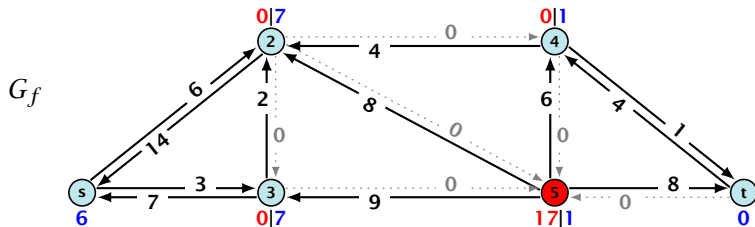
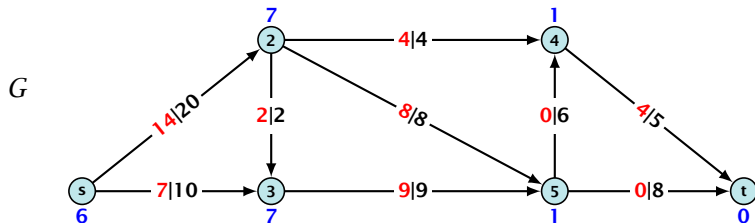


# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel

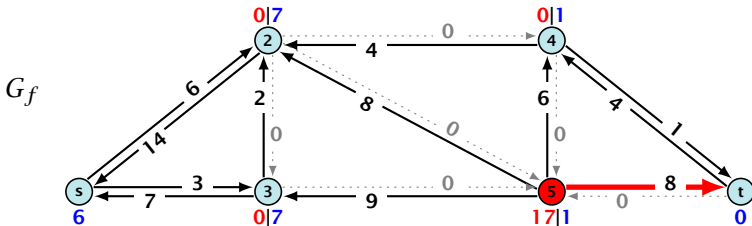
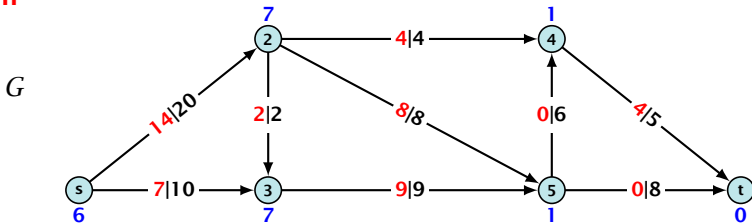


# Preflow Push Algorithm

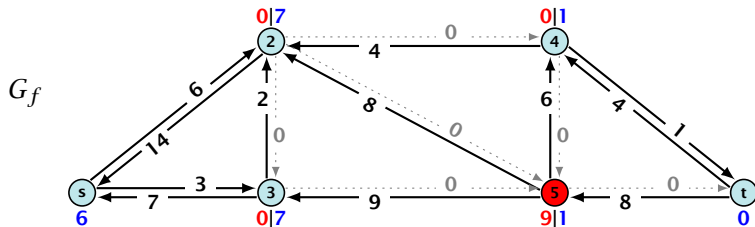
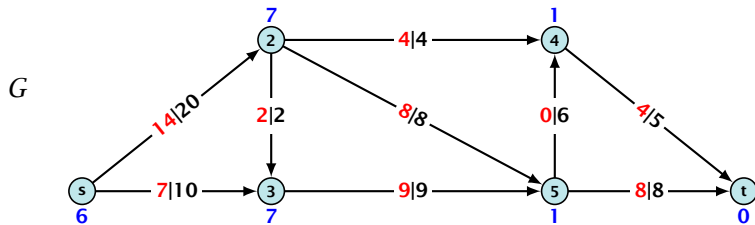


# Preflow Push Algorithm

push

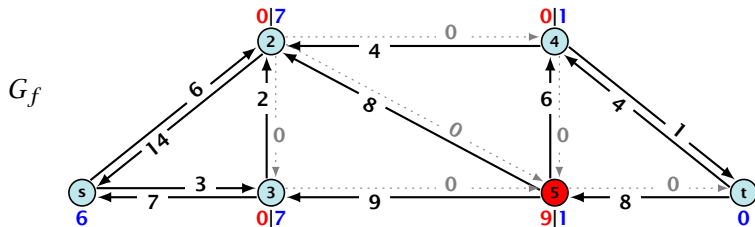
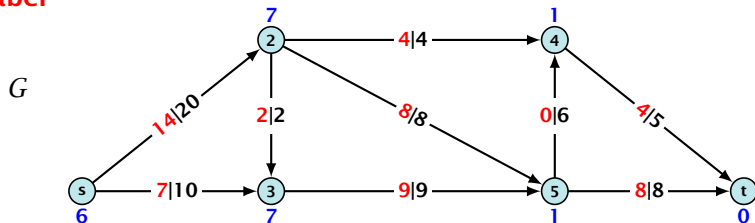


# Preflow Push Algorithm



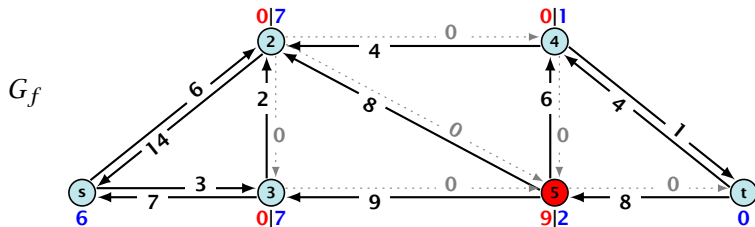
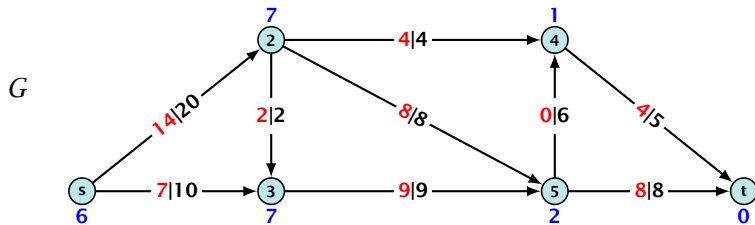
# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel



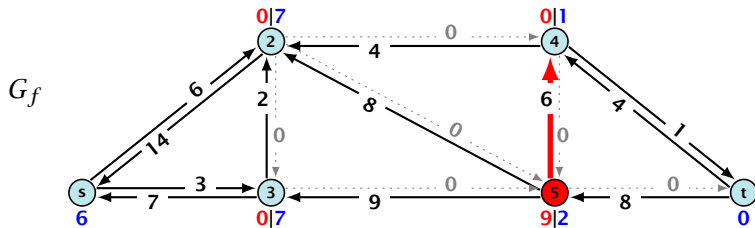
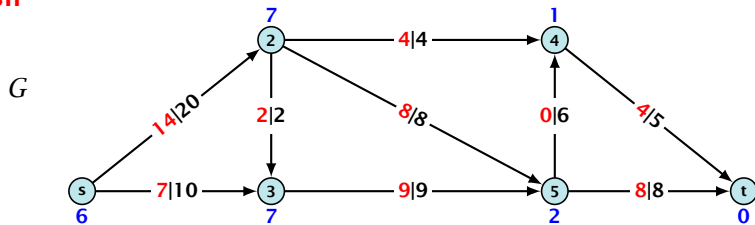


# Preflow Push Algorithm

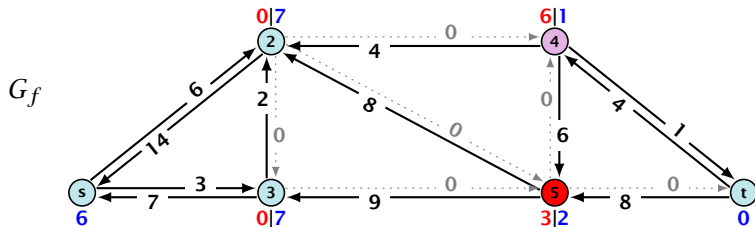
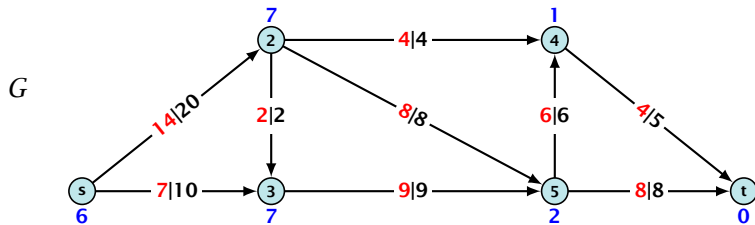


# Preflow Push Algorithm

push

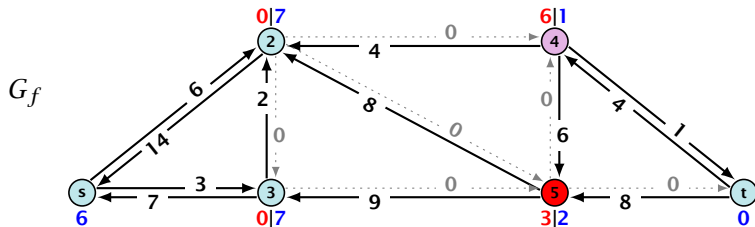
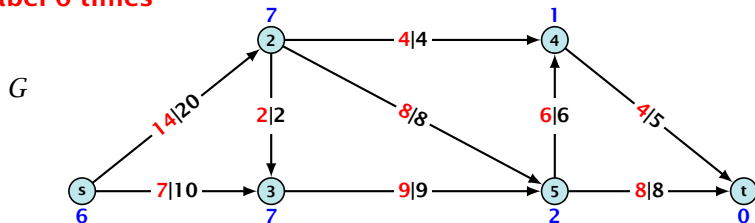


# Preflow Push Algorithm

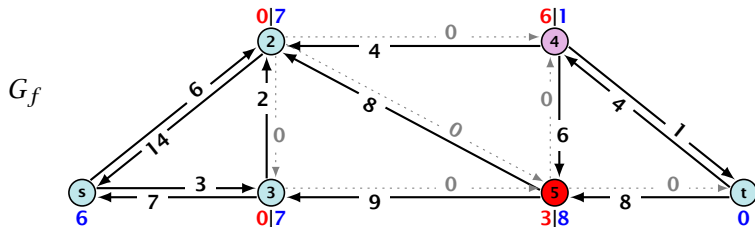
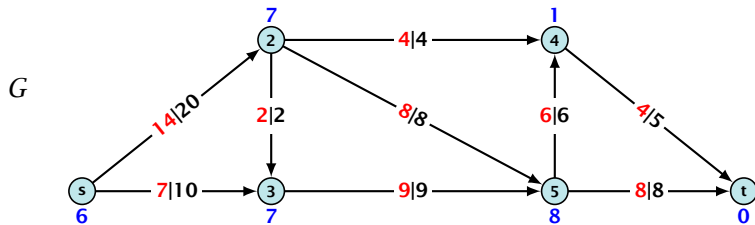


# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel 6 times

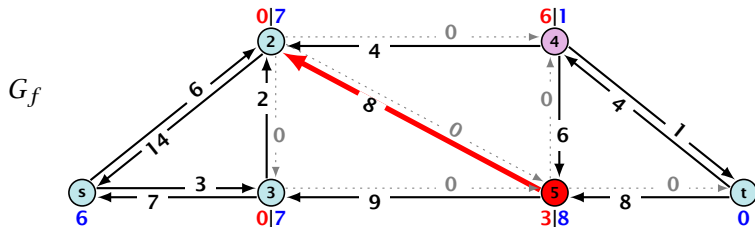
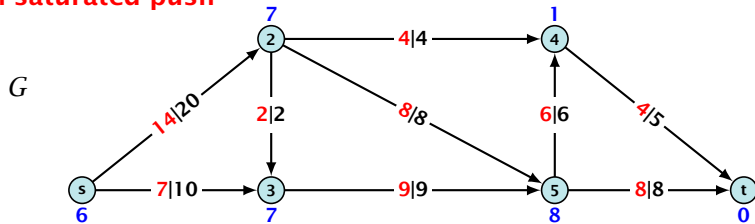


# Preflow Push Algorithm

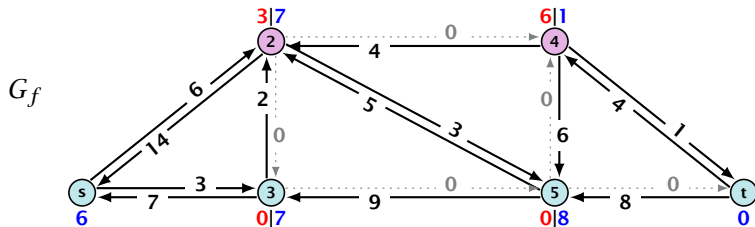
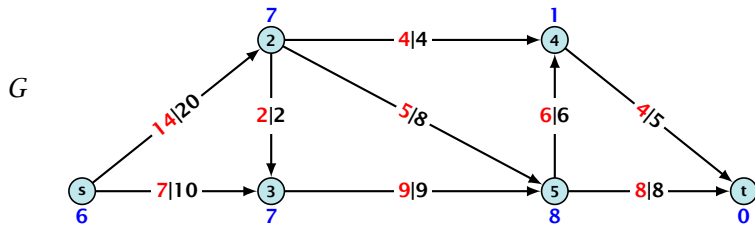


# Preflow Push Algorithm

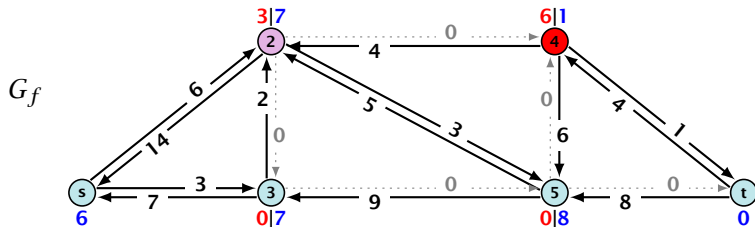
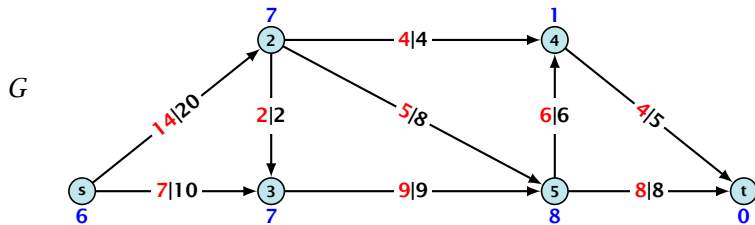
## non-saturated push



# Preflow Push Algorithm



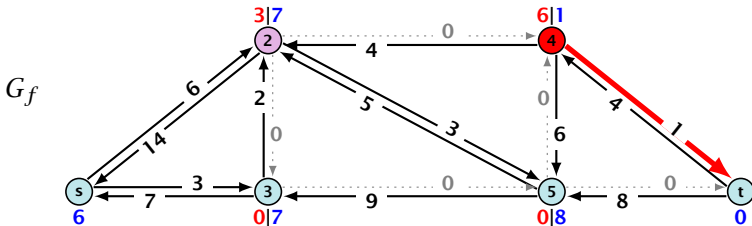
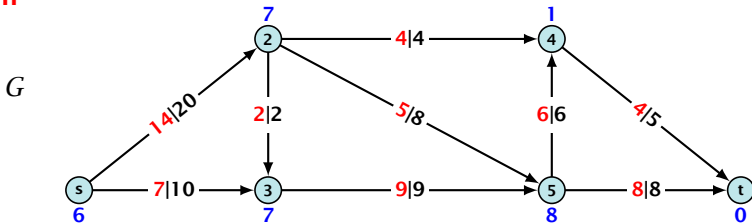
# Preflow Push Algorithm



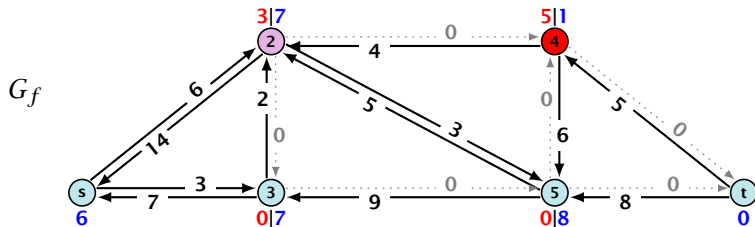
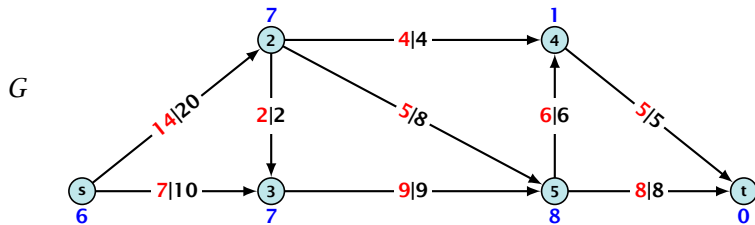


# Preflow Push Algorithm

push

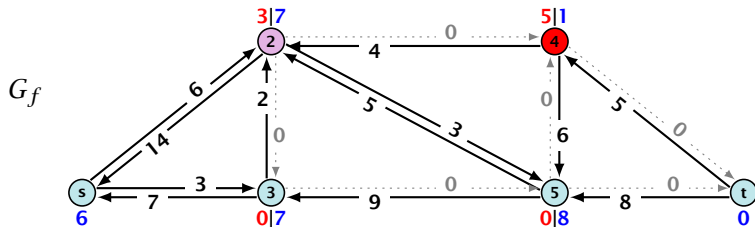
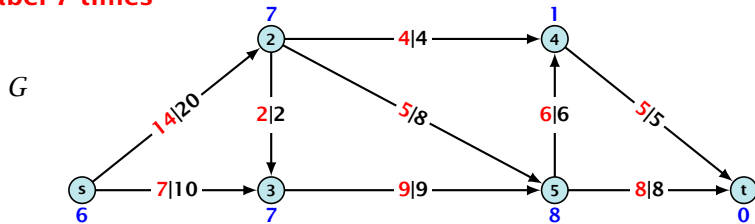


# Preflow Push Algorithm

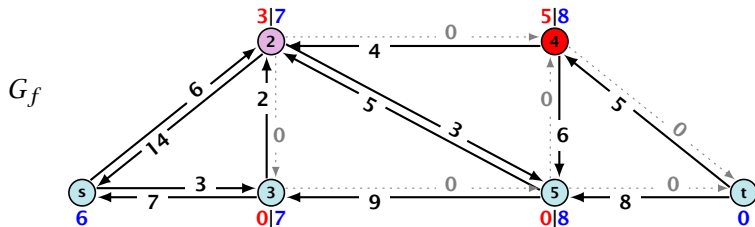
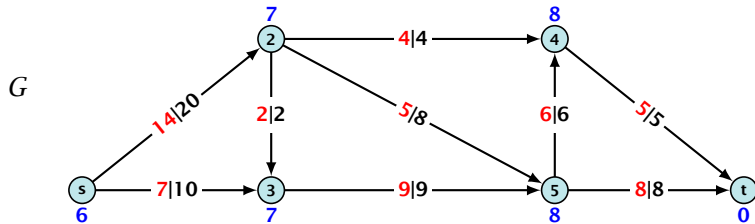


# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel 7 times

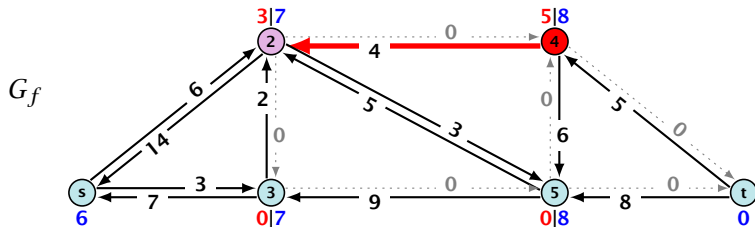
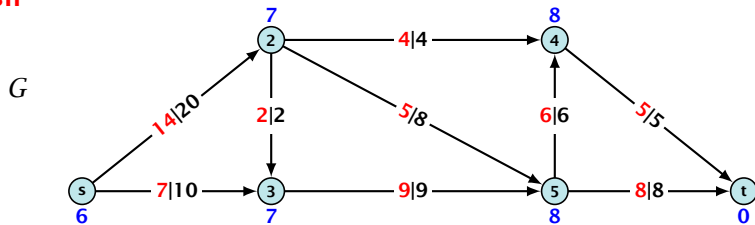


# Preflow Push Algorithm

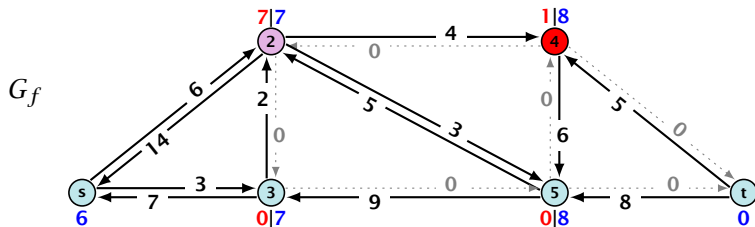
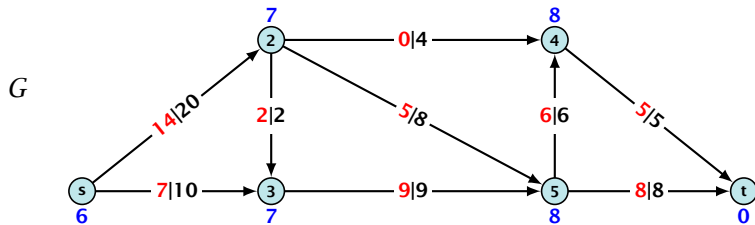


# Preflow Push Algorithm

push

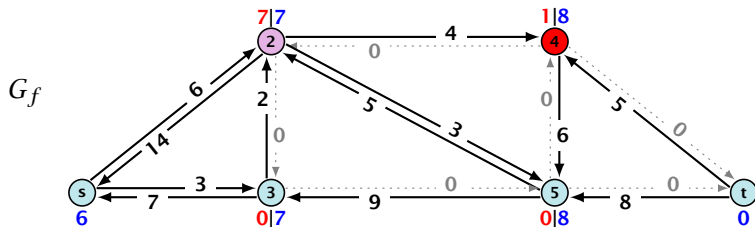
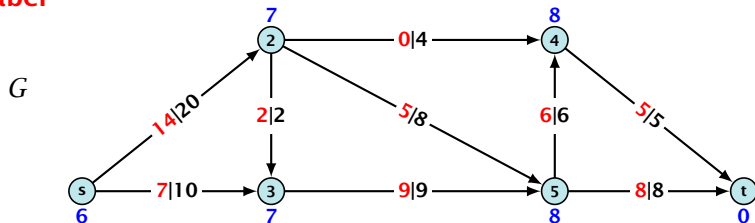


# Preflow Push Algorithm

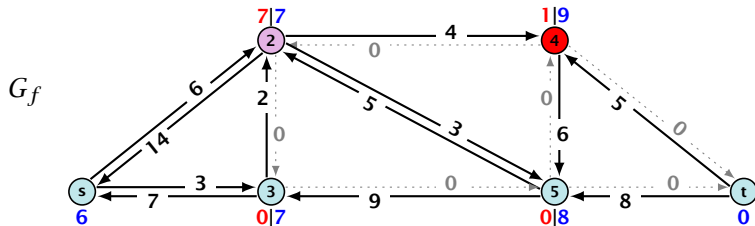
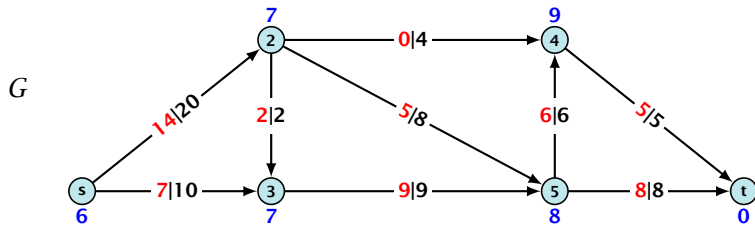


# Preflow Push Algorithm

relabel



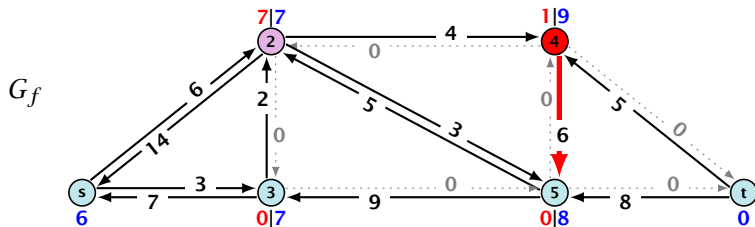
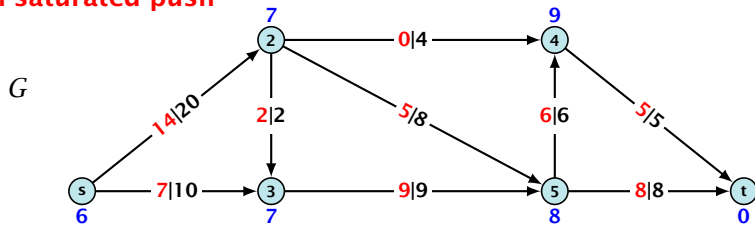
# Preflow Push Algorithm



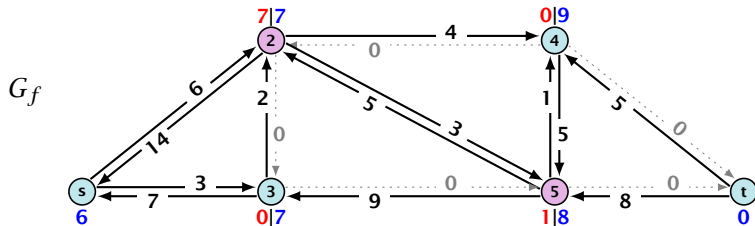
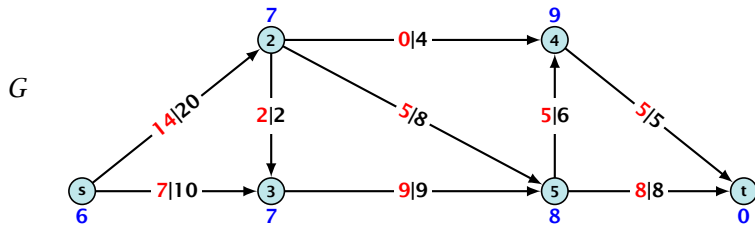


# Preflow Push Algorithm

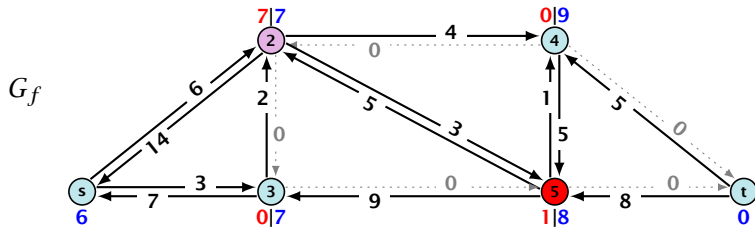
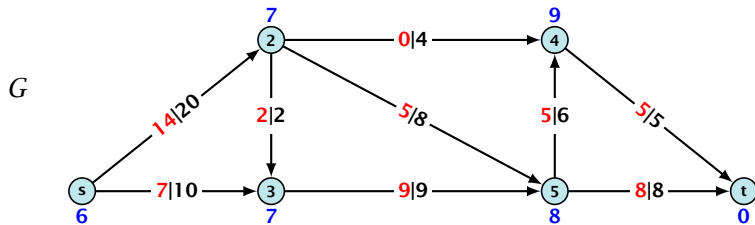
## non-saturated push



# Preflow Push Algorithm

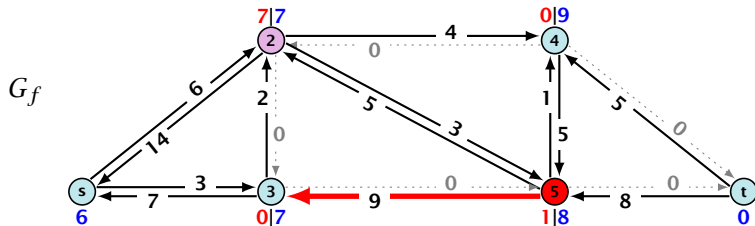
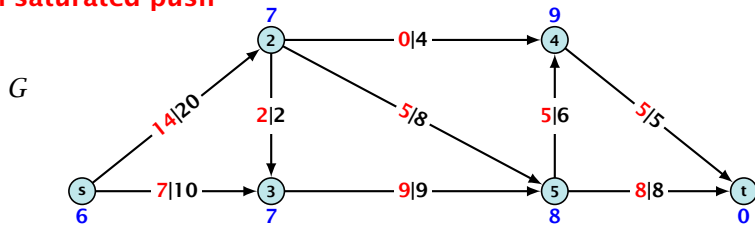


# Preflow Push Algorithm

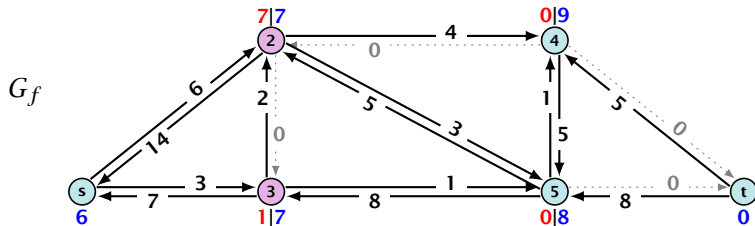
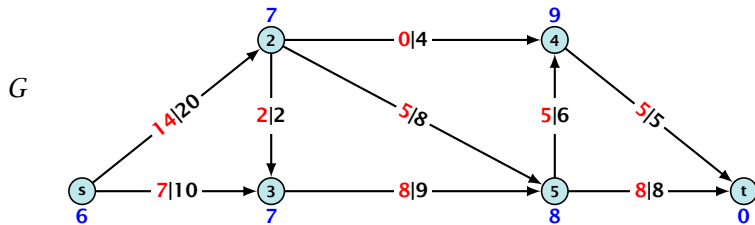


# Preflow Push Algorithm

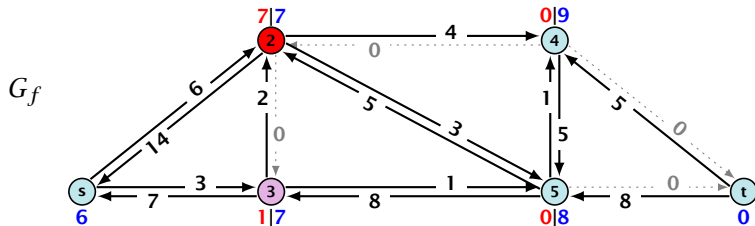
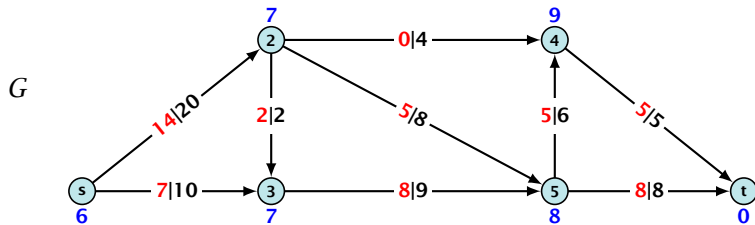
## non-saturated push



# Preflow Push Algorithm

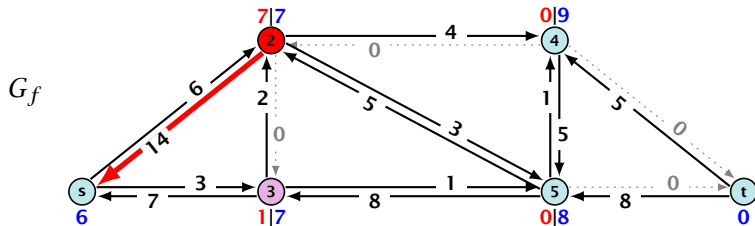
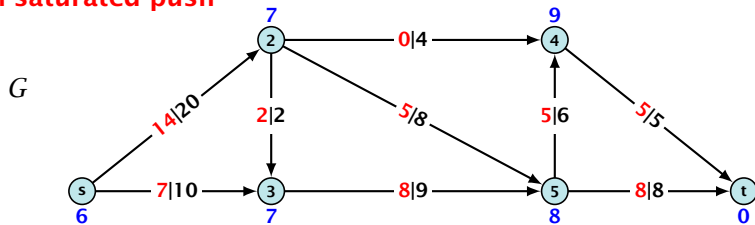


# Preflow Push Algorithm

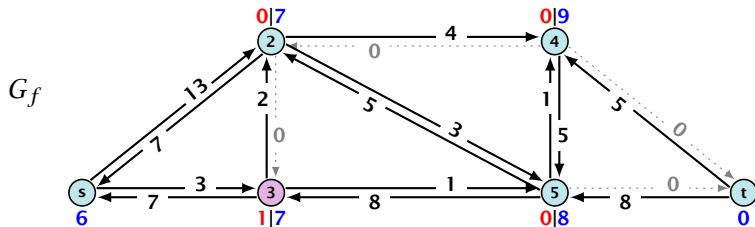
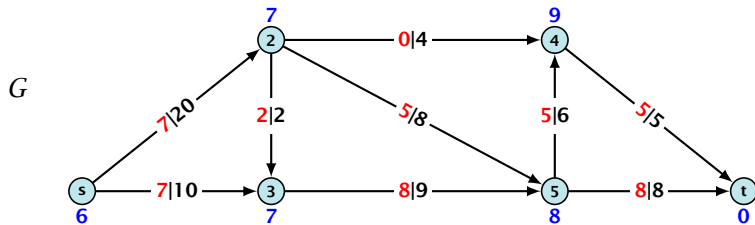


# Preflow Push Algorithm

## non-saturated push

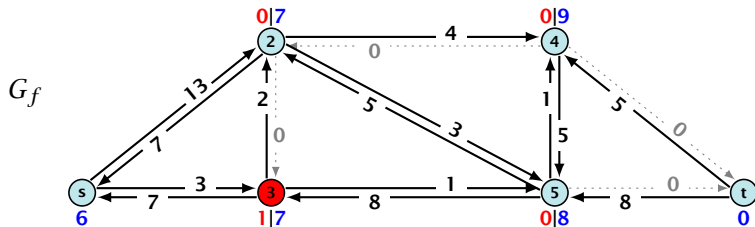
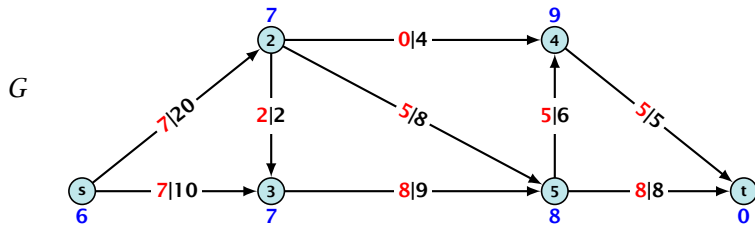


# Preflow Push Algorithm



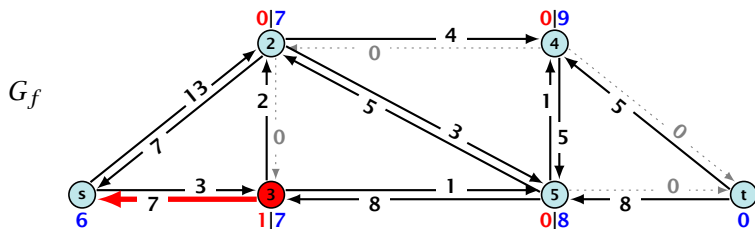
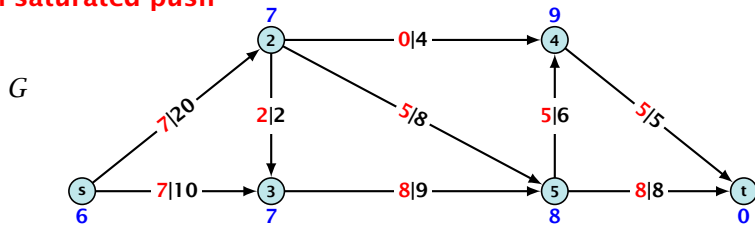


# Preflow Push Algorithm

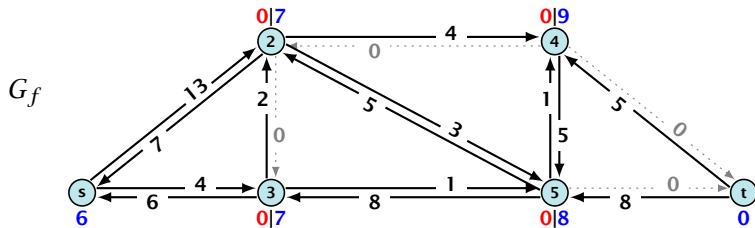
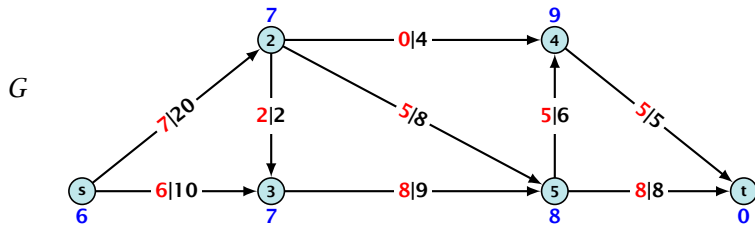


# Preflow Push Algorithm

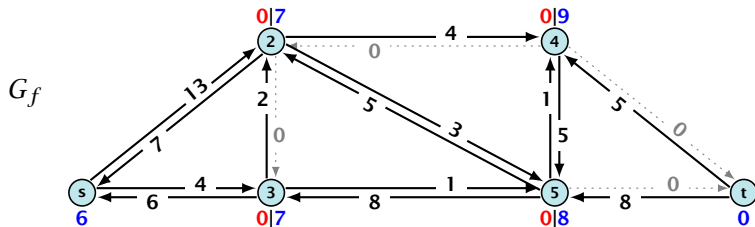
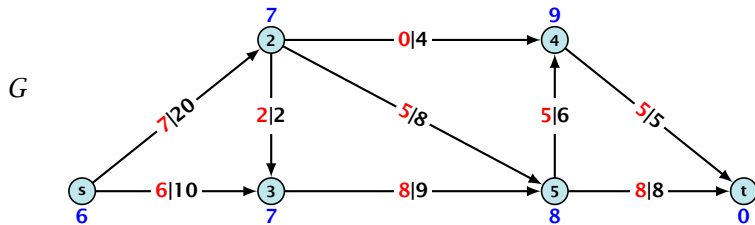
## non-saturated push



# Preflow Push Algorithm



# Preflow Push Algorithm



# Analysis

## Lemma 68

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

# Analysis

## Lemma 68

*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  $s \in A$ .

# Analysis

## Lemma 68

*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.

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- ▶ 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

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

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

# Analysis

## Lemma 69

*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  $n$ .



# Analysis

## Lemma 70

*There are only  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$  calls to discharge when using the relabel-to-front heuristic.*

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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  $(u, v)$ .



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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,

$$\begin{aligned} \# \text{non-saturating\_pushes} &\leq \# \text{relabels} + 2n \cdot \# \text{saturating\_pushes} \\ &\leq \mathcal{O}(n^2m) . \end{aligned}$$

# Analysis

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

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  $E$
- 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  $\mathcal{O}(n)$

- check for all outgoing edges if they became admissible
- check for all incoming edges if they became non-saturating

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- check whether edge  $(u, v)$  needs to be added to  $A(u)$
- check whether  $(u, v)$  needs to be deleted (active nodes)
- push  $\min(c(u, v), f(u) - f(v))$  units of flow from  $u$  to  $v$
- update  $f(u)$  and  $f(v)$
- update  $A(u)$  and  $A(v)$

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

- check for all outgoing edges if they become admissible
- check for all incoming edges if they become inadmissible



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

- ▶ check whether edge  $(v, u)$  needs to be added to  $G_f$
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## 13.2 Relabel to front

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 48 discharge( $u$ )

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

## 13.2 Relabel to front

### Lemma 73

*If  $v = \text{null}$  in line 3, then there is no outgoing admissible edge from  $u$ .*

The lemma holds because push- and relabel-operations on nodes different from  $u$  cannot make edges outgoing from  $u$  admissible.

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

## 13.2 Relabel to front

### Algorithm 49 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:    $u.current\text{-neighbour} \leftarrow u.neighbour\text{-list}\text{-head}$ 
5:  $u \leftarrow L.head$ 
6: while  $u \neq \text{null}$  do
7:    $old\text{-height} \leftarrow \ell(u)$ 
8:   discharge( $u$ )
9:   if  $\ell(u) > old\text{-height}$  then
10:     move  $u$  to the front of  $L$ 
11:    $u \leftarrow u.next$ 
```



## 13.2 Relabel to front

### Lemma 74 (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 not create any new admissible edges. Therefore, not relabeling  $u$  leaves  $L$  topologically sorted.
  - 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.

## 13.2 Relabel to front

### 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  $\text{discharge}(u)$  operation only terminates when  $u$  is not active anymore.

For the case that we do a 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 arcs point to successors of  $u$ .

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

## 13.2 Relabel to front

### Lemma 75

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

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  $n(\#\text{relabels} + 1) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$ .

## 13.2 Relabel to front

### Lemma 76

*The cost for all relabel-operations is only  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ .*

A relabel-operation at a node is constant time (increasing the label and resetting *u.current-neighbour*). In total we have  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$  relabel-operations.

## 13.2 Relabel to front

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 77

*The cost for all saturating push-operations that are **not** also non-saturating push-operations is only  $\mathcal{O}(mn)$ .*

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  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  times (upper bound on number of relabels) and the neighbour-list has only  $degree(u) + 1$  many entries (+1 for null-entry).

## 13.2 Relabel to front

### Lemma 78

*The cost for all non-saturating push-operations is only  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ .*

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

### Theorem 79

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

## 13.3 Highest label

### Algorithm 50 highest-label( $G, s, t$ )

- 1: initialize preflow
- 2: **foreach**  $u \in V \setminus \{s, t\}$  **do**
- 3:      $u.current-neighbour \leftarrow u.neighbour-list-head$
- 4: **while**  $\exists$  active node  $u$  **do**
- 5:     select active node  $u$  with highest label
- 6:     discharge( $u$ )



## 13.3 Highest label

### Lemma 80

*When using highest label the number of non-saturating pushes is only  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ .*

After a non-saturating push from  $u$  a relabel is required to make a currently non-active node  $x$ , with  $\ell(x) \geq \ell(u)$  active again (note that this includes  $u$ ).

Hence, after  $n$  non-saturating pushes without an intermediate relabel there are no active nodes left.

Therefore, the number of non-saturating pushes is at most  $n(\#relabels + 1) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$ .

## 13.3 Highest label

Since a discharge-operation is terminated by a non-saturating push this gives an upper bound of  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$  on the number of discharge-operations.

The cost for relabels and saturating pushes can be estimated in exactly the same way as in the case of relabel-to-front.

### Question:

How do we find the next node for a discharge operation?

## 13.3 Highest label

Maintain lists  $L_i$ ,  $i \in \{0, \dots, 2n\}$ , where list  $L_i$  contains active nodes with label  $i$  (maintaining these lists induces only constant additional cost for every push-operation and for every relabel-operation).

After a discharge operation terminated for a node  $u$  with label  $k$ , traverse the lists  $k - 1, \dots, 0$ , (in that order) until you find a non-empty list.

Unless the last (non-saturating) push was to  $s$  or  $t$  the list  $k - 1$  must be non-empty (i.e., the search takes constant time).

## 13.3 Highest label

Hence, the total time required for searching for active nodes is at most

$$\mathcal{O}(n^3) + n(\#non-saturating-pushes-to-s-or-t)$$

### Lemma 81

*The number of non-saturating pushes to  $s$  or  $t$  is at most  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ .*

With this lemma we get

### Theorem 82

*The push-relabel algorithm with the rule highest-label takes time  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ .*

## 13.3 Highest label

### Proof of the Lemma.

- ▶ We only show that the number of pushes to the source is at most  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ . A similar argument holds for the target.
- ▶ After a node  $v$  (which must have  $\ell(v) = n + 1$ ) made a non-saturating push to the source there needs to be another node whose label is increased from  $\leq n + 1$  to  $n + 2$  before  $v$  can become active again.
- ▶ This happens for every push that  $v$  makes to the source. Since, every node can pass the threshold  $n + 2$  at most once,  $v$  can make at most  $n$  pushes to the source.
- ▶ As this holds for every node the total number of pushes to the source is at most  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ .