

$$e(v) \leftarrow e(w) - \delta; \quad e(w) \rightarrow e(v) + \delta$$

$$f(v, w) \leftarrow f(v, w) + \delta; \quad f(w, v) = f(w, v) - \delta$$

action: $\delta \triangleq \min \{ e(v), r_f(v, w) \}$

applicability: v active, $r_f(v, w) > 0, d(v) = 1 + d(w)$

push(v, w)

$$d(s) = n, \quad v = (s)P, \quad s \neq v, \quad d(v) = 0$$

② $e(v) > 0$ or $d(v) > 0$:

① $\delta(\{s\})$ or $\delta(v)$ or $\delta(w)$:

first

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d(v) < \infty \\ e(v) > 0 \end{array} \right\} v \in V - \{s, t\}$$

or $\delta(v)$

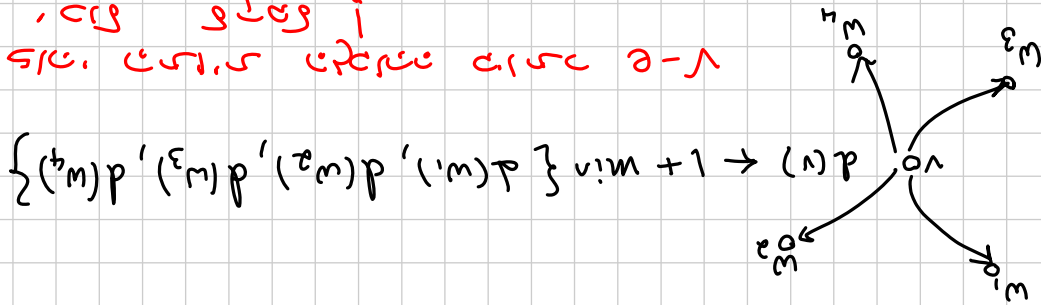
first time it is visited, push it into d , then visit $v-1, f-1$,
 then k , (push (v,w) into d and visit $v-1$ and $f-1$)
 (relabel (v) and visit d)

①

$r_f(v,w) = 0$ if v is the source, else $r_f(v,w) = \infty$

for push (v,w) into d if $r_f(v,w) < d(v)$

$v-1$ and $f-1$ are visited, then visit v



$\infty = \min \emptyset$

action: $d(v) \rightarrow 1 + \min\{d(w) \mid r_f(v,w) < d(v)\}$

v active and $r_f(v,w) > 0 \implies d(v) \leq d(w)$

applicability: v active and

relabel (v)

② \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ, \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ.

① \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ.

օրինակ: \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ, \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ.

օրինակ f օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n .

③ \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ N_f օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n .

① f օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n .

օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ:

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ օրինակ, \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ.

f օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ, \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ d օրինակ f օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n .

③ f օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n .

օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ.

օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ:

② \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n .

① \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n օրինակ \mathbb{R}^n .

\mathbb{R}^n օրինակ

$2n^2 > (n-2)(2n-1) \geq$ related with n on ∞
 $2n-1 \geq$ related with n , n for N

$\text{dist}_{N_f}^f(v, s) \leq n-1$ for $v \in S$, $\text{dist}_{N_f}^f(v, s) < \infty$
 for $v \in S$, $\text{dist}_{N_f}^f(v, s) < \infty$

for $v \in S$, $\text{dist}_{N_f}^f(v, s) < \infty$
 $\text{dist}_{N_f}^f(v, s) \leq d(v) - n$

$d(v) \leq 2n-1$: for $v \in S$

$d(v)$ is related with v , $v \in S$

for $v \in S$, $d(v) \leq 2n-1$

for $v \in S$

for $v \in S$, $d(v) \leq 2n-1$

$$\sum_{w \in S} f(u, w) = \sum_{w \in S} f(u, w) \geq 0$$

$$\sum_{w \in S} e(w) = \sum_{w \in S} e(w) \geq 0$$

\uparrow
 $\forall w \in S: e(w) \geq 0$

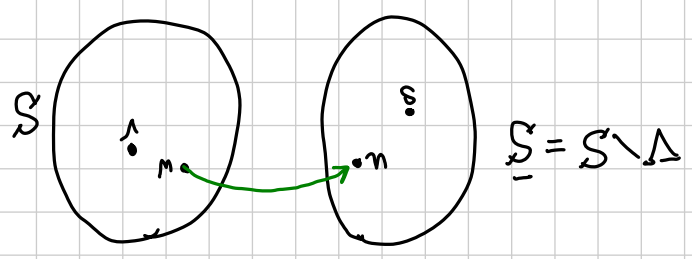
$$f(u, w) \geq 0$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$f(u, w) = 0$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$w \in S \text{ \& } u \notin S$$



$S \neq \bar{S}$ and $S \cap \bar{S} = \emptyset$

$S = \{w \mid \text{dist}_{N_f}^f(v, w) < \infty\}$

$\text{dist}_{N_f}^f(v, s) < \infty$ (circled in green)

for $v \in S$, $d(v) \leq 2n-1$

ϕ : $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is a linear map.

$$\|\phi(v)\| \leq \|v\|$$

$$\|\phi(v)\| \leq \|v\| \iff \|\phi(v)\|^2 \leq \|v\|^2$$

: push (v,w) into the norm

ϕ is a contraction map.

$$\phi = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i e_i^T$$

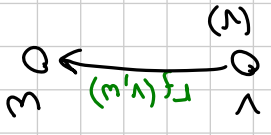
eigenvalues: λ_i

$\|v\| \geq \| \phi(v) \|$

The map ϕ is a contraction.

The eigenvalues of ϕ are λ_i .

$$\|v\| > \|\phi(v)\|$$



(2) ϕ is a contraction map.

contraction map

(1) ϕ is a contraction map.

contraction map

$\phi \stackrel{\text{erz}}{\sim} \phi + d(r) - d(r|e)(n)$
 $\phi \stackrel{\text{erz}}{\sim} \phi + 2n - 1$
 $\{ \text{relabel}(r) \} \stackrel{\text{erz}}{\sim} \phi$

: relabel(r) :
 ist ein

$(2n-1) \cdot n$

ist ein

$\phi \stackrel{\text{erz}}{\sim} \phi + d(w) + 2n - 1$
 $\phi \stackrel{\text{erz}}{\sim} \phi + 2n - 1$

: push(r,w) :

$2nm \times (2n-1)$

ist ein

$$\Rightarrow \#(\text{non sat push}) \leq O(n^2 m)$$

$$\leq (2n-1)n + 2nm \times (2n-1) - \#(\text{non sat push})$$

$$+ \sum_{\text{non sat push}} \Delta \phi(\text{non sat push})$$

$$= \sum_{\text{labels}} \Delta \phi(\text{label}) + \sum_{\text{sat. push}} \Delta \phi(\text{sat push})$$

$$0 = \phi = \phi_{\text{edge}} + \sum_{\text{edge}} \Delta \phi(\text{edge})$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_{\text{edge}} = 0 \\ \phi_{\text{label}} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\leq 4n^2 m$$

$$+ (2n-1) \cdot n$$

$$\leq (2n-1) \cdot 2nm$$

$$\phi_{\text{edge}} \leq 1$$

$$\phi_{\text{label}} \leq (n-1) \cdot n$$

$$\phi_{\text{edge}} \leq (n-1) \cdot 2nm$$

Q.E.D.

