

Transshipment

The Transshipment Problem: Given m suppliers and n customers, Is it possible for the customers (suppliers) to have their orders filled?

Transshipment

The Transshipment Problem: Given m suppliers and n customers, Is it possible for the customers (suppliers) to have their orders filled?

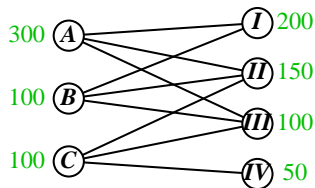
- ▶ Each supplier has some amount of product.
- ▶ Each customer desires some amount of product.
- ▶ Not all suppliers deliver to each customer.

Transshipment

The Transshipment Problem: Given m suppliers and n customers, Is it possible for the customers (suppliers) to have their orders filled?

- ▶ Each supplier has some amount of product.
- ▶ Each customer desires some amount of product.
- ▶ Not all suppliers deliver to each customer.

Example. Suppliers A, B, C have 300, 100, 100 units of product. Customers I, II, III, IV , desire 200, 150, 100, 50 units of product. Neither A nor B delivers to IV , and C does not deliver to I .

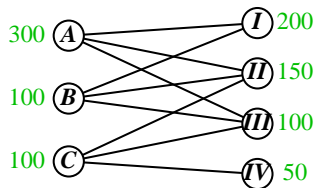


Transshipment

The Transshipment Problem: Given m suppliers and n customers, Is it possible for the customers (suppliers) to have their orders filled?

- ▶ Each supplier has some amount of product.
- ▶ Each customer desires some amount of product.
- ▶ Not all suppliers deliver to each customer.

Example. Suppliers A , B , C have 300, 100, 100 units of product. Customers I , II , III , IV , desire 200, 150, 100, 50 units of product. Neither A nor B delivers to IV , and C does not deliver to I .



Q: Is there a transshipment that satisfies all the suppliers?

Transshipment

Key: Convert the transshipment problem to a network flow problem.

Transshipment

- Key:** Convert the transshipment problem to a network flow problem.
- ▶ Start with G , with edges **from** suppliers x **to** customers y .

Transshipment

- Key:** Convert the transshipment problem to a network flow problem.
- ▶ Start with G , with edges **from** suppliers x **to** customers y .
 - ▶ Create a network \hat{G} by adding two vertices:

Transshipment

Key: Convert the transshipment problem to a network flow problem.

- ▶ Start with G , with edges **from** suppliers x **to** customers y .
- ▶ Create a network \hat{G} by adding two vertices:
 - ▶ A “super-source” s that is **adjacent to** every supplier x .
 - ▶ A “super-sink” t that is **adjacent from** every customer y .

Transshipment

Key: Convert the transshipment problem to a network flow problem.

- ▶ Start with G , with edges **from** suppliers x **to** customers y .
- ▶ Create a network \widehat{G} by adding two vertices:
 - ▶ A “super-source” s that is **adjacent to** every supplier x .
 - ▶ A “super-sink” t that is **adjacent from** every customer y .
- ▶ Assign capacities to the edges as follows:

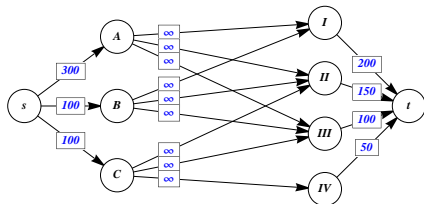
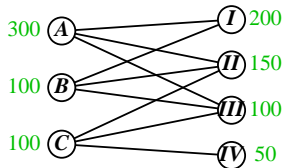
$$\begin{cases} \text{if } e : s \rightarrow x, \text{ set } & c_e = \text{supplier } x\text{'s supply} \\ \text{if } e : x \rightarrow y, \text{ set } & c_e = \infty \\ \text{if } e : y \rightarrow t, \text{ set } & c_e = \text{customer } y\text{'s demand} \end{cases}$$

Transshipment

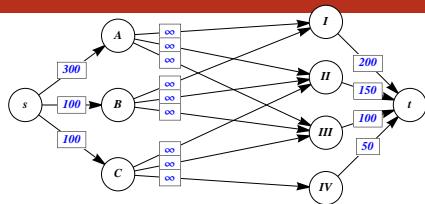
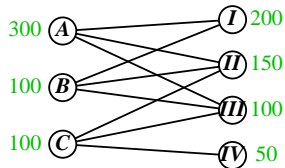
Key: Convert the transshipment problem to a network flow problem.

- ▶ Start with G , with edges **from** suppliers x **to** customers y .
- ▶ Create a network \hat{G} by adding two vertices:
 - ▶ A “super-source” s that is **adjacent to** every supplier x .
 - ▶ A “super-sink” t that is **adjacent from** every customer y .
- ▶ Assign capacities to the edges as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \text{if } e : s \rightarrow x, \text{ set } & c_e = \text{supplier } x\text{'s supply} \\ \text{if } e : x \rightarrow y, \text{ set } & c_e = \infty \\ \text{if } e : y \rightarrow t, \text{ set } & c_e = \text{customer } y\text{'s demand} \end{cases}$$

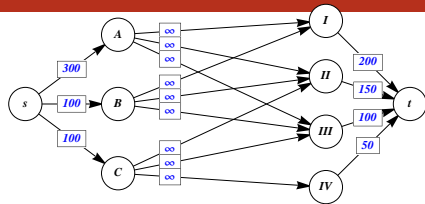
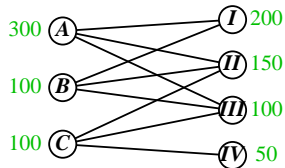


Transshipment



Important: a transshipment in $G \iff$ a flow in \hat{G} .

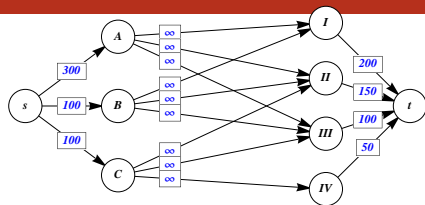
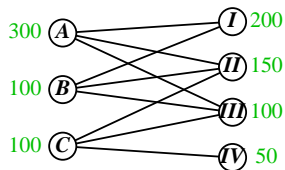
Transshipment



Important: a transshipment in $G \iff$ a flow in \hat{G} .

\therefore a maximum transshipment in $G \iff$ a maximum flow in \hat{G} .

Transshipment

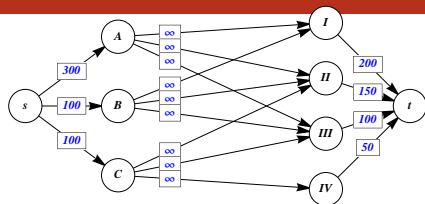
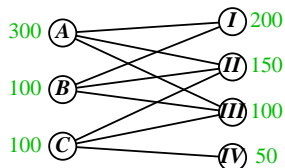


Important: a transshipment in $G \iff$ a flow in \hat{G} .

\therefore a maximum transshipment in $G \iff$ a maximum flow in \hat{G} .

Run the Ford-Fulkerson algorithm. **Interpret the min cut.**

Transshipment



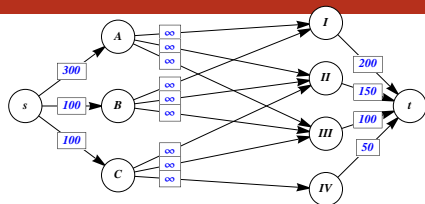
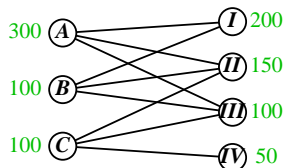
Important: a transshipment in $G \iff$ a flow in \hat{G} .

\therefore a maximum transshipment in $G \iff$ a maximum flow in \hat{G} .

Run the Ford-Fulkerson algorithm. **Interpret the min cut.**

- When all suppliers are satisfied in G , the min cut in \hat{G} is _____.

Transshipment



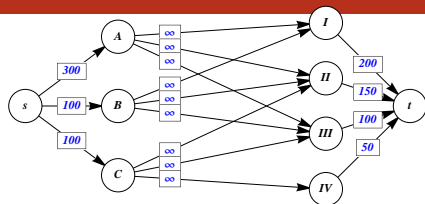
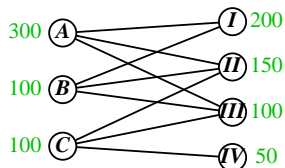
Important: a transshipment in $G \iff$ a flow in \hat{G} .

\therefore a maximum transshipment in $G \iff$ a maximum flow in \hat{G} .

Run the Ford-Fulkerson algorithm. **Interpret the min cut.**

- ▶ When all suppliers are satisfied in G , the min cut in \hat{G} is _____.
- ▶ Otherwise, the min cut tells the problem: there exists a set of suppliers whose customers demand less than the suppliers supply.

Transshipment



Important: a transshipment in $G \iff$ a flow in \hat{G} .

\therefore a maximum transshipment in $G \iff$ a maximum flow in \hat{G} .

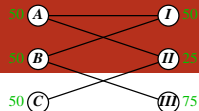
Run the Ford-Fulkerson algorithm. **Interpret the min cut.**

- ▶ When all suppliers are satisfied in G , the min cut in \hat{G} is _____.
- ▶ Otherwise, the min cut tells the problem: there exists a set of suppliers whose customers demand less than the suppliers supply.

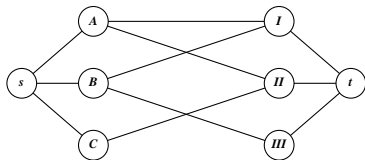
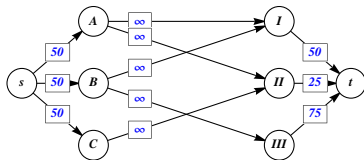
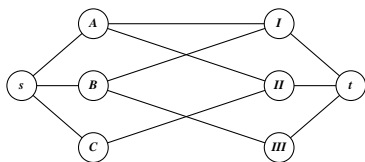
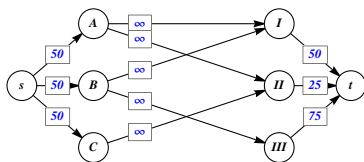
If you are customer-centric, orient the edges from right to left.

Gives a set of customers who can not be satisfied by their suppliers.

Transshipment Example

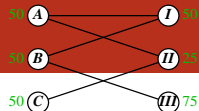


Supplier-centric:

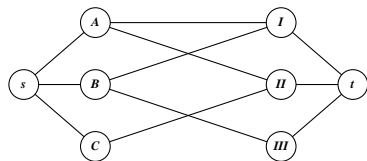
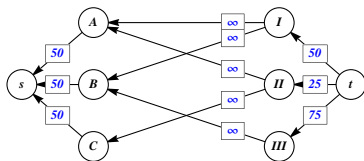
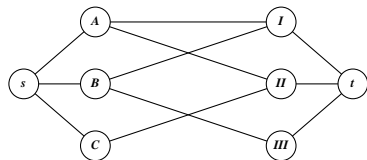
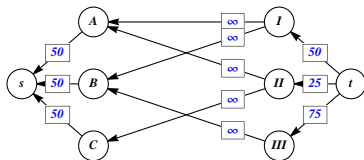


Problem:

Transshipment Example



Customer-centric:



Problem:

Dynamic Networks

- ▶ Ford–Fulkerson gives the max throughput of a static network.
- ▶ Use dynamic networks to model the act of sending shipments.

Dynamic Networks

- ▶ Ford–Fulkerson gives the max throughput of a static network.
- ▶ Use dynamic networks to model the act of sending shipments.

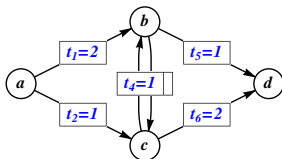
Definition: In a **dynamic network**, every edge e has both a capacity c_e and a travel time t_e .

Dynamic Networks

- ▶ Ford–Fulkerson gives the max throughput of a static network.
- ▶ Use dynamic networks to model the act of sending shipments.

Definition: In a **dynamic network**, every edge e has both a capacity c_e and a travel time t_e .

Example. Consider four cities with warehouses (a , b , c , and d) such that one truck per day can leave along any route, and the travel time for each route is given by:

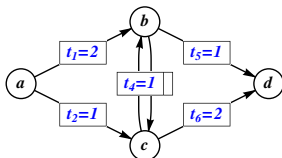


Dynamic Networks

- ▶ Ford–Fulkerson gives the max throughput of a static network.
- ▶ Use dynamic networks to model the act of sending shipments.

Definition: In a **dynamic network**, every edge e has both a capacity c_e and a travel time t_e .

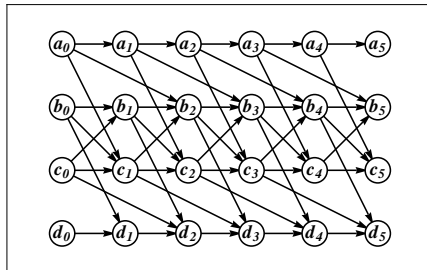
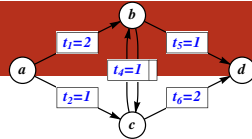
Example. Consider four cities with warehouses (a , b , c , and d) such that one truck per day can leave along any route, and the travel time for each route is given by:



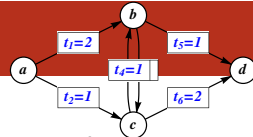
We wish to determine the maximum number of shipments which can make it from city a on day 0 and arrive at city d by day 5.

Dynamic Networks

Create a new, static network.

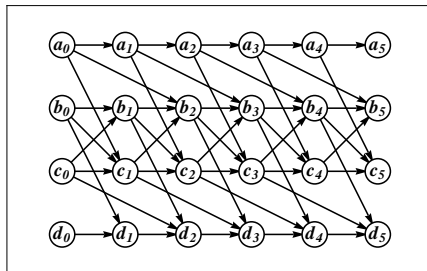


Dynamic Networks

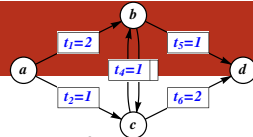


Create a new, static network.

- ▶ Create a vertex v_i for every warehouse v and every time i .

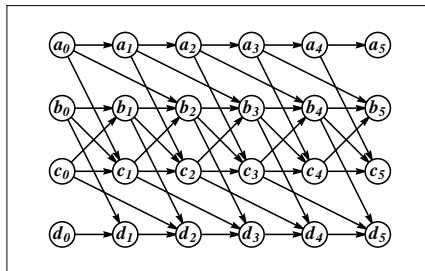


Dynamic Networks

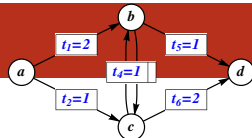


Create a new, static network.

- ▶ Create a vertex v_i for every warehouse v and every time i .
- ▶ For all original edges $e : v \rightarrow w$ with capacity c_e and time t_e , create edges from $v_i \rightarrow w_{i+t_e}$ with capacity c_e for all i .

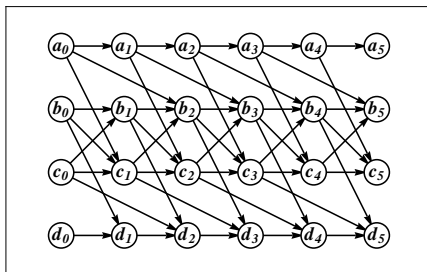


Dynamic Networks

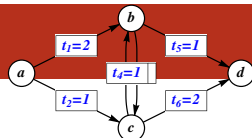


Create a new, static network.

- ▶ Create a vertex v_i for every warehouse v and every time i .
- ▶ For all original edges $e : v \rightarrow w$ with capacity c_e and time t_e , create edges from $v_i \rightarrow w_{i+t_e}$ with capacity c_e for all i .
- ▶ For all v and i , create an edge from v_i to v_{i+1} with ∞ capacity. This represents shipping no product.

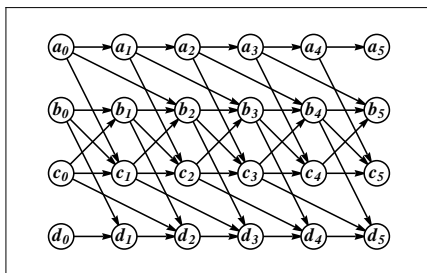


Dynamic Networks

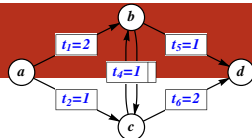


Create a new, static network.

- ▶ Create a vertex v_i for every warehouse v and every time i .
- ▶ For all original edges $e : v \rightarrow w$ with capacity c_e and time t_e , create edges from $v_i \rightarrow w_{i+t_e}$ with capacity c_e for all i .
- ▶ For all v and i , create an edge from v_i to v_{i+1} with ∞ capacity. This represents shipping no product.
- ▶ Find the max flow from source(s) at time 0 to sink(s) at time n .



Dynamic Networks



Create a new, static network.

- ▶ Create a vertex v_i for every warehouse v and every time i .
- ▶ For all original edges $e : v \rightarrow w$ with capacity c_e and time t_e , create edges from $v_i \rightarrow w_{i+t_e}$ with capacity c_e for all i .
- ▶ For all v and i , create an edge from v_i to v_{i+1} with ∞ capacity. This represents shipping no product.
- ▶ Find the max flow from source(s) at time 0 to sink(s) at time n .

Example. In the graph below, calculate the max flow from a_0 to d_5 .

