Baseball Elimination

Proof (⇒)

- Suppose we have a flow that saturates all source edges.
- We can assume that this flow is integral.
- For every pairing x-y it defines how many games team x and team y should win.
- The flow leaving the team-node x can be interpreted as the additional number of wins that team x will obtain.
- This is less than $M - w_x$ because of capacity constraints.
- Hence, we found a set of results for the remaining games, such that no team obtains more than M wins in total.
- Hence, team z is not eliminated.

Project Selection

Project selection problem:

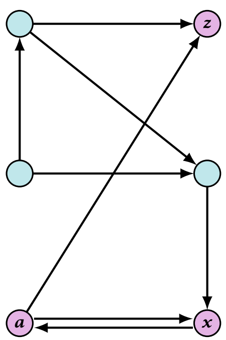
- Set P of possible projects. Project v has an associated profit p_v (can be positive or negative).
- Some projects have requirements (taking course EA2 requires course EA1).
- Dependencies are modelled in a graph. Edge (u, v) means "can't do project u without also doing project v."
- A subset A of projects is feasible if the prerequisites of every project in A also belong to A.

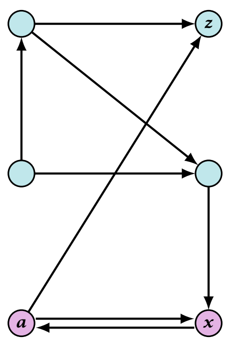
Goal: Find a feasible set of projects that maximizes the profit.

Project Selection

The prerequisite graph:

- $\{x, a, z\}$ is a feasible subset.
- $\{x, a\}$ is infeasible.

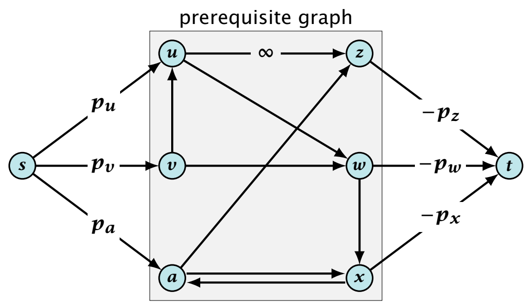




Project Selection

Mincut formulation:

- Edges in the prerequisite graph get infinite capacity.
- Add edge (s, v) with capacity p_v for nodes v with positive profit.
- Create edge (v, t) with capacity $-p_v$ for nodes v with negative profit.

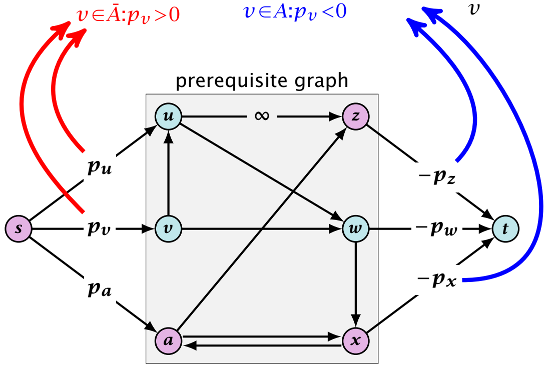


Theorem 84

A is a mincut if $A \setminus \{s\}$ is the optimal set of projects.

Proof.

- A is feasible because of capacity infinity edges.
- $\mathrm{cap}(A, V \setminus A) = \displaystyle\sum_{v \in \bar{A}: p_v > 0} p_v + \sum_{v \in A: p_v < 0} (-p_v) = \sum_v p_v - \sum_{v \in A} p_v$



For the formula we define $p_s := 0$.
Note that minimizing the capacity of the cut $(A, V \setminus A)$ corresponds to maximizing profits of projects in A.