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→ symmetric diagonally dominant matrices by reduction.

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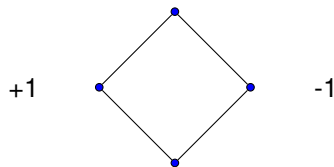
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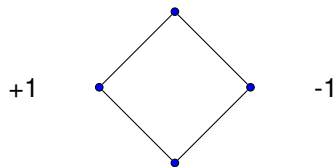
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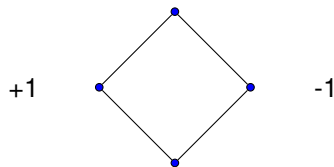
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Flow corresponds to flow induced by a set of potentials.

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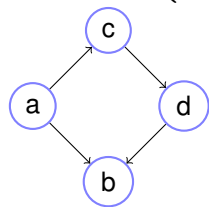
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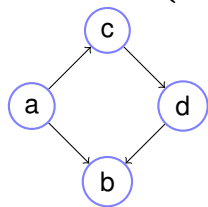
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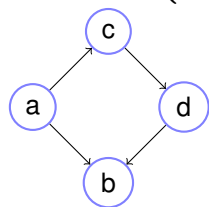
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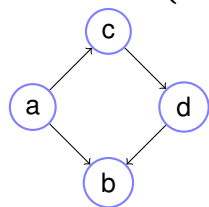
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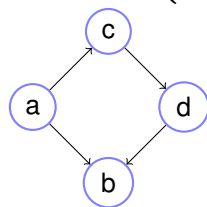


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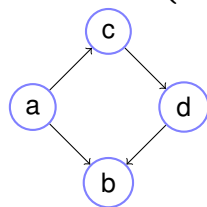
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Minimize Squared Potential differences!



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Dual value:  $2\phi\chi - \phi^T L\phi$

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$L\phi = \chi$  at optimal point!

Optimal potential is solution to a Laplacian linear system.

Also useful for convergence.

Algorithm maintains feasible  $\phi, f$ ,

Primal value:  $|f|^2$ .

Dual value:  $2\phi\chi - \phi^T L\phi$

Duality gap is “distance” from optimal!

# Why did we take dual?

Dual problem:

Find  $\phi$  that maximizes ...

$$\max_{\phi} 2\phi\chi - \phi L\phi$$

Take the derivative:

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Duality gap is “distance” from optimal!

Algorithm: Work on flow and potentials.

To drive gap to 0.

Alg.

Given:  $\chi, G$

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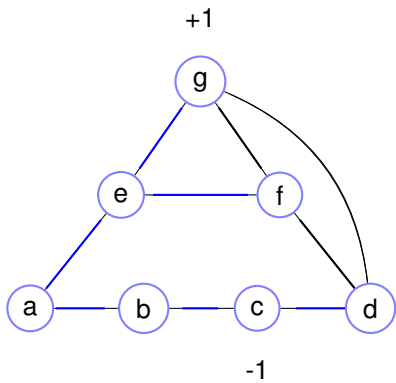
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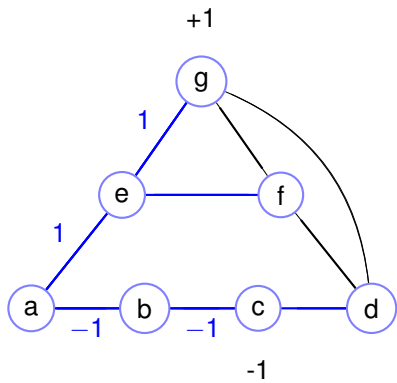
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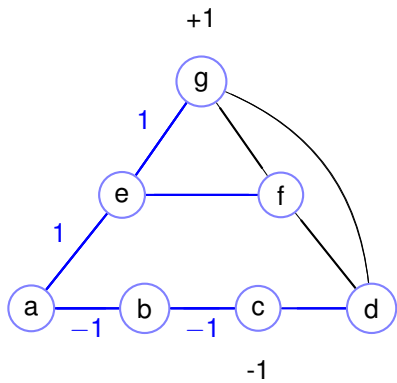
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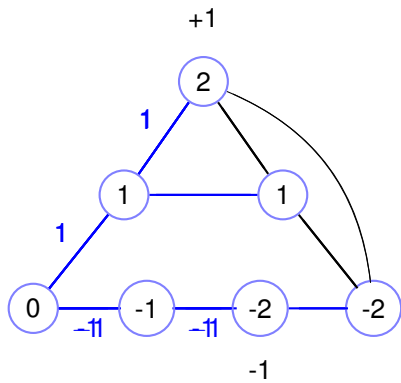
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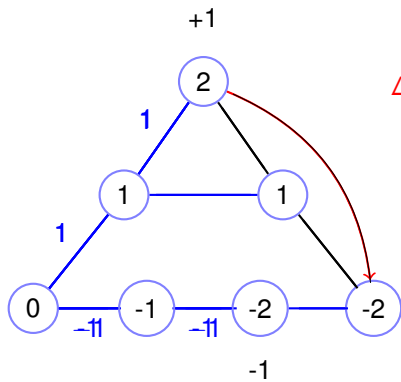
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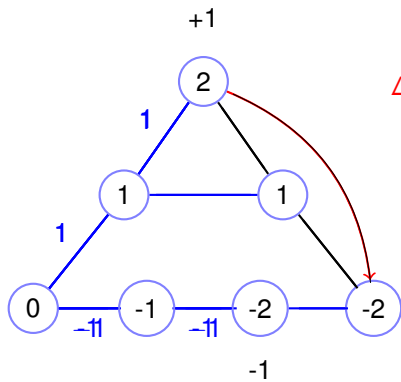




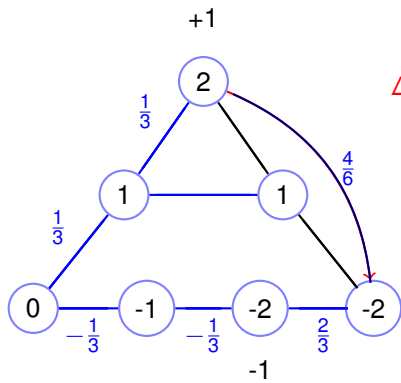




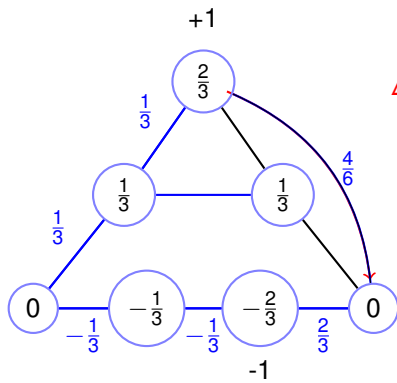




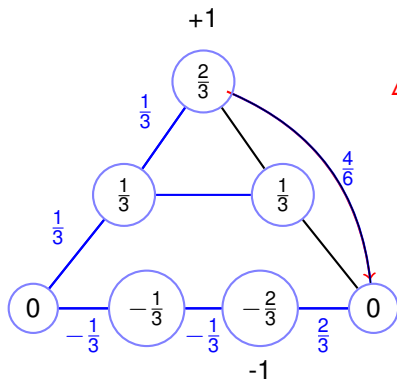




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For  $e \in T$ ,  $\Delta_\phi(e) = 0$ . For  $e \notin T$   $f(e) + \sum_{e \in P_e} f(e) = \Delta_{c_e}(f)$

Duality Gap:  $\sum_{e \notin T} \sum_e \Delta_{c_e}(f)^2$

Total distance from optimal is cycle violations!



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See you ...

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