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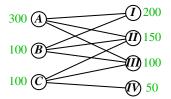
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Example. Suppliers A, B, C have 300, 100, 100 units of product. Customers I, II, III, IV, desire 200, 150, 100, 50 units of product. Neither A nor B delivers to IV, and C does not deliver to I.

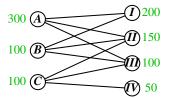


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Q: Is there a transshipment that satisfies all the suppliers?

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

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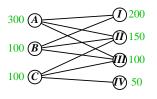
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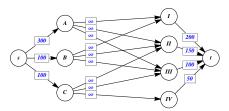
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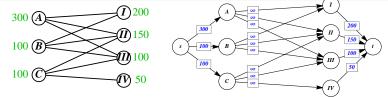
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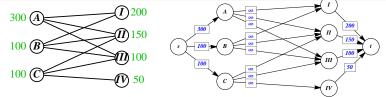


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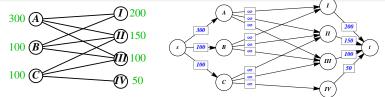
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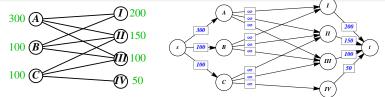


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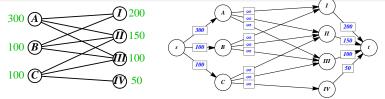
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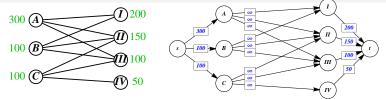
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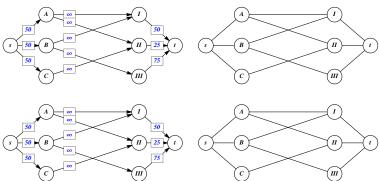
If you are customer-centric, orient the edges from right to left.

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

# Transshipment Example



## Supplier-centric:

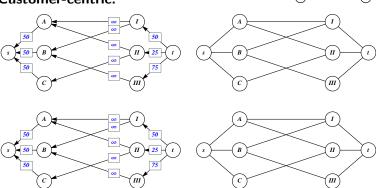


Problem:

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#### **Customer-centric:**



Problem:

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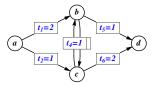
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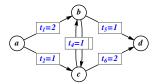


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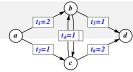
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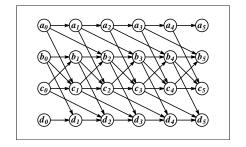


We wish to determine the maximum number of shipments which can make it from city a on day 0 and arrive at city d by day 5.

## Dynamic Networks

Create a new, static network.





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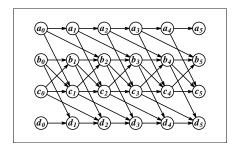
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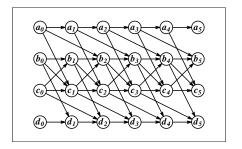
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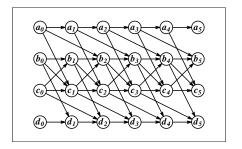
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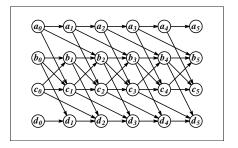
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- Find the max flow from source(s) at time 0 to sink(s) at time n.



 $\begin{array}{c|c} b \\ \hline \\ t_1=2 \\ \hline \\ t_2=1 \\ \hline \\ t_3=1 \\ \hline \\ t_6=2 \\ \end{array}$ 

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

