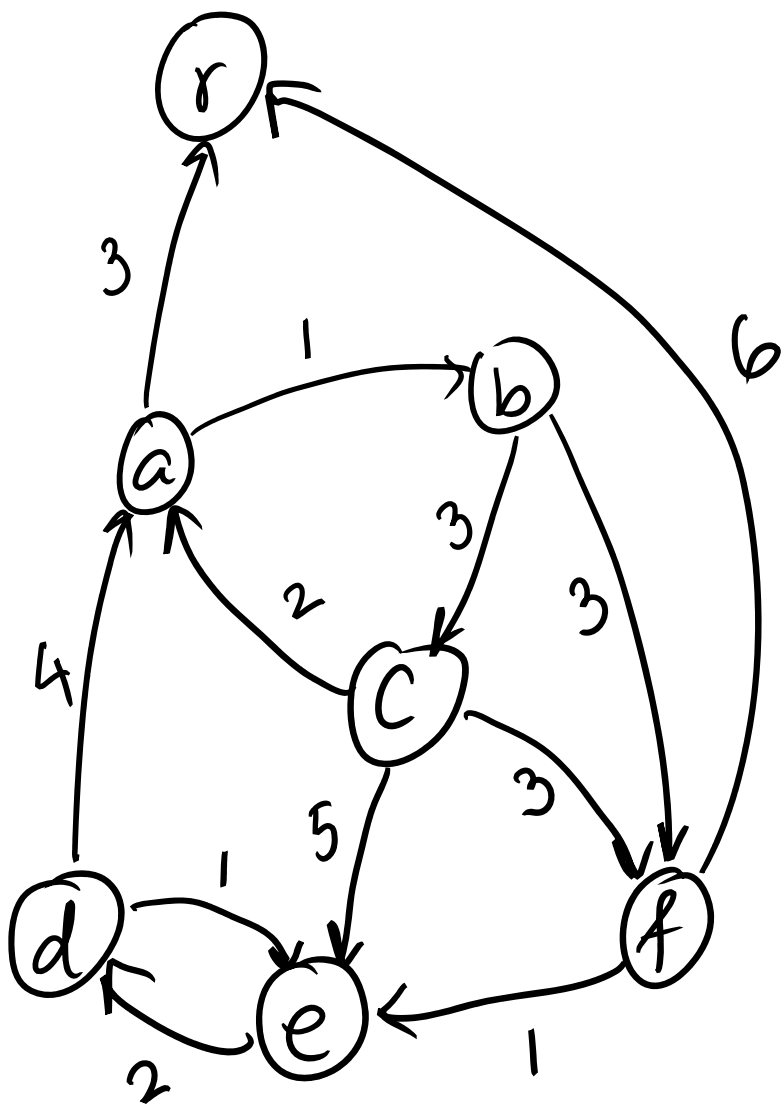
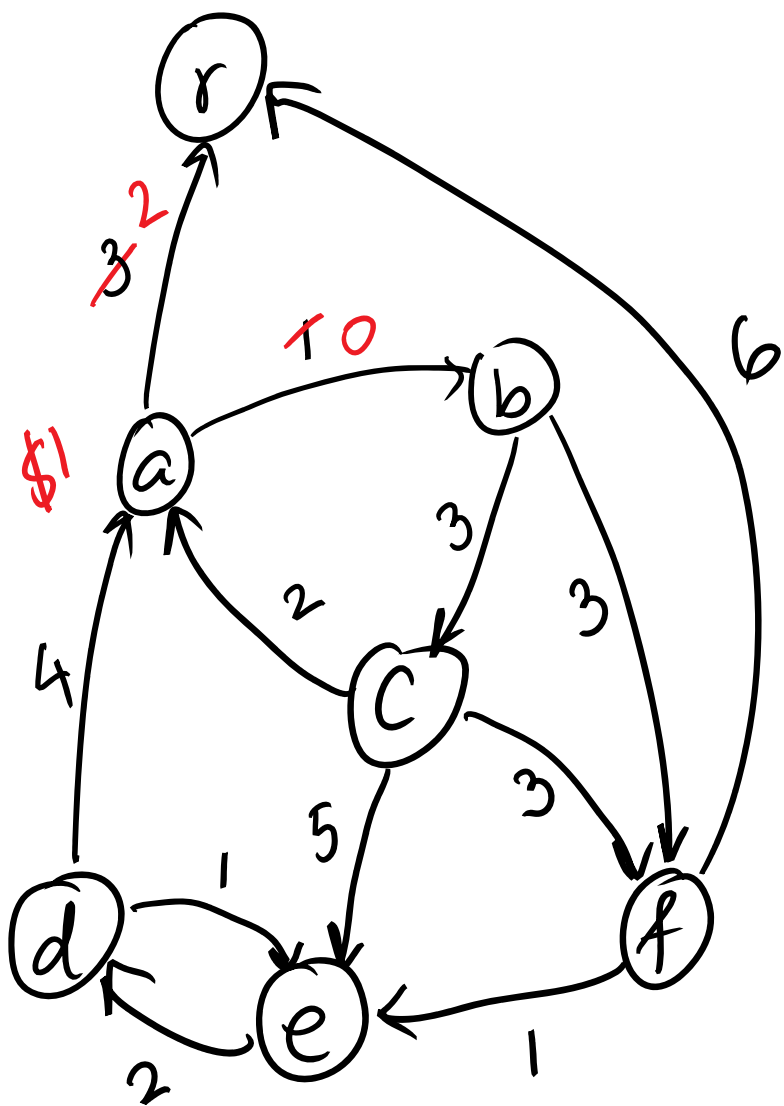
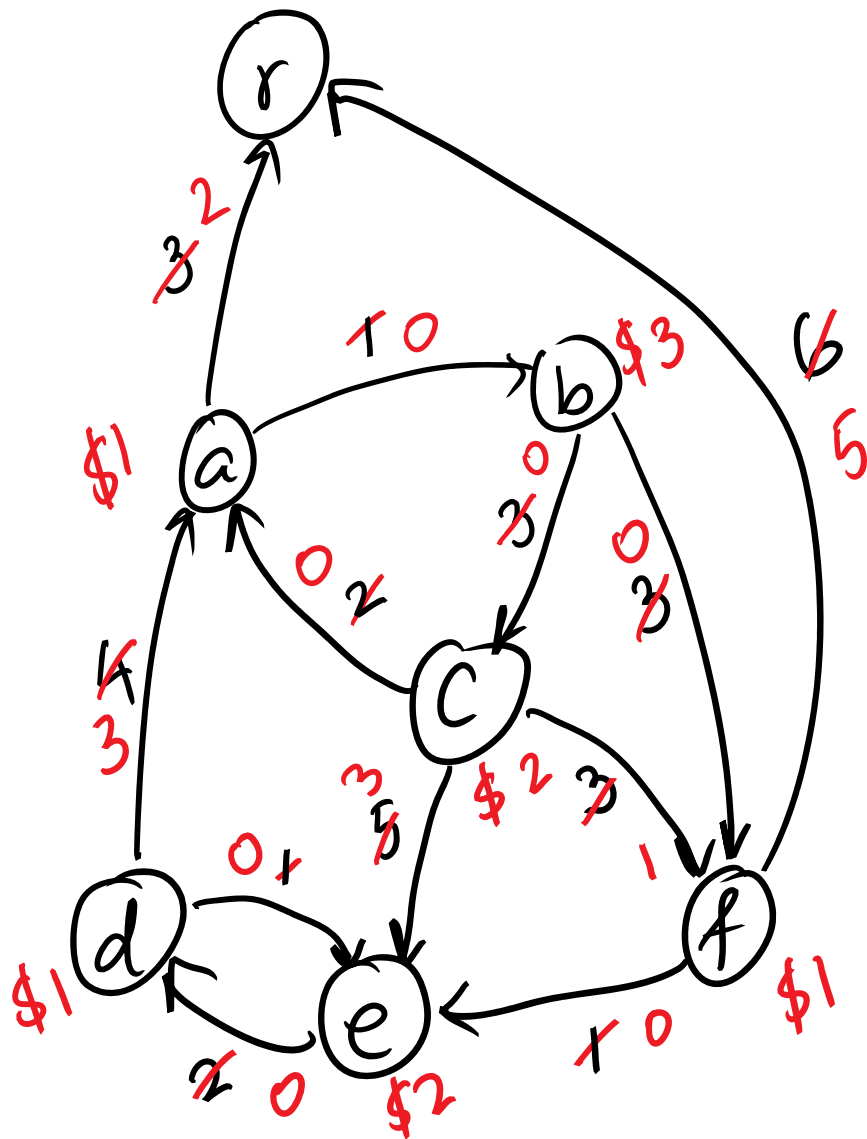


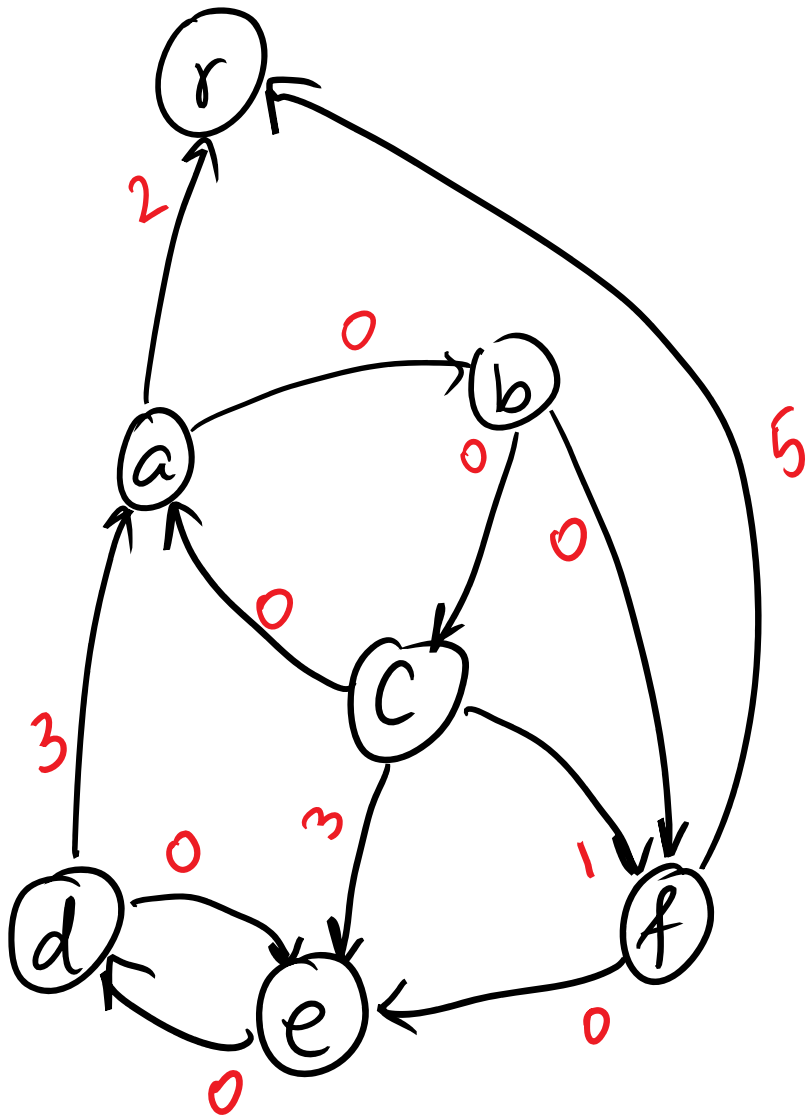
Animation of Edmonds' Min-cost Arborescence Algorithm



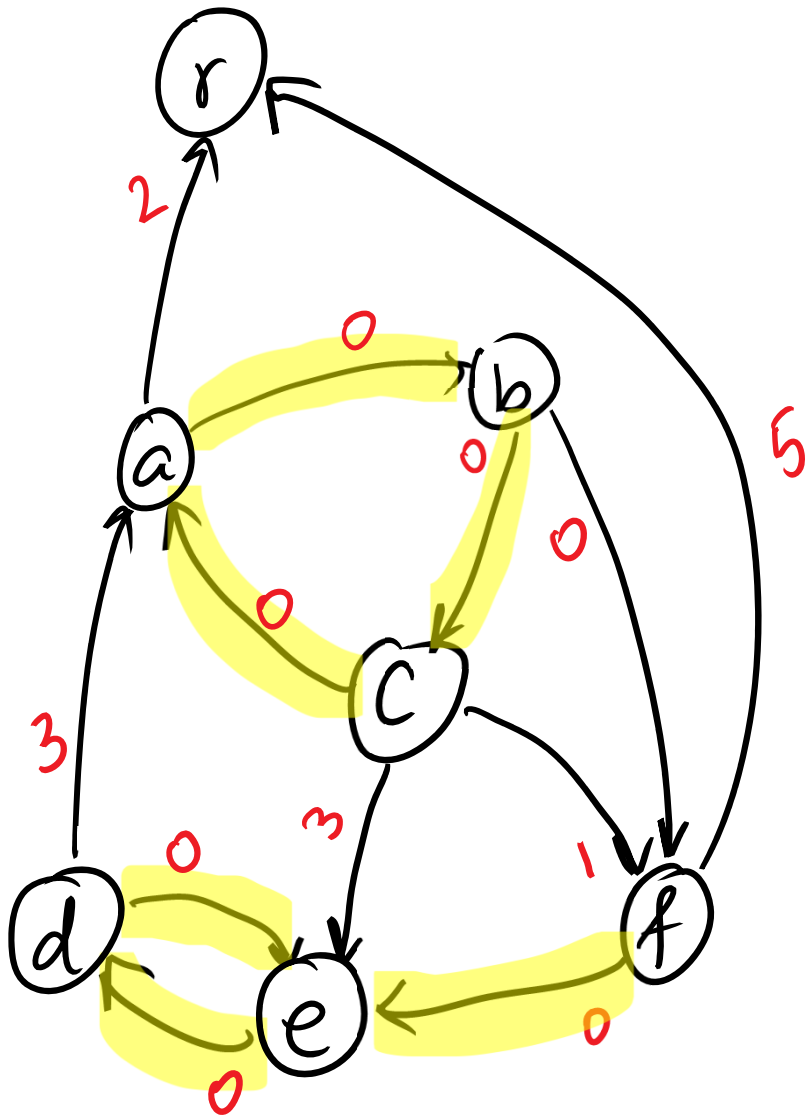




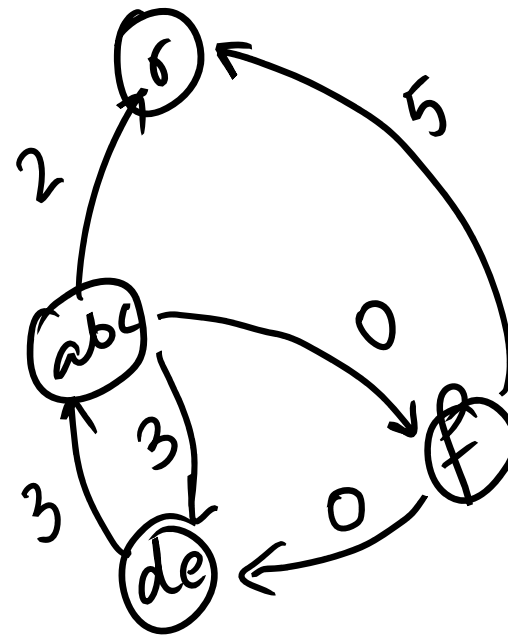
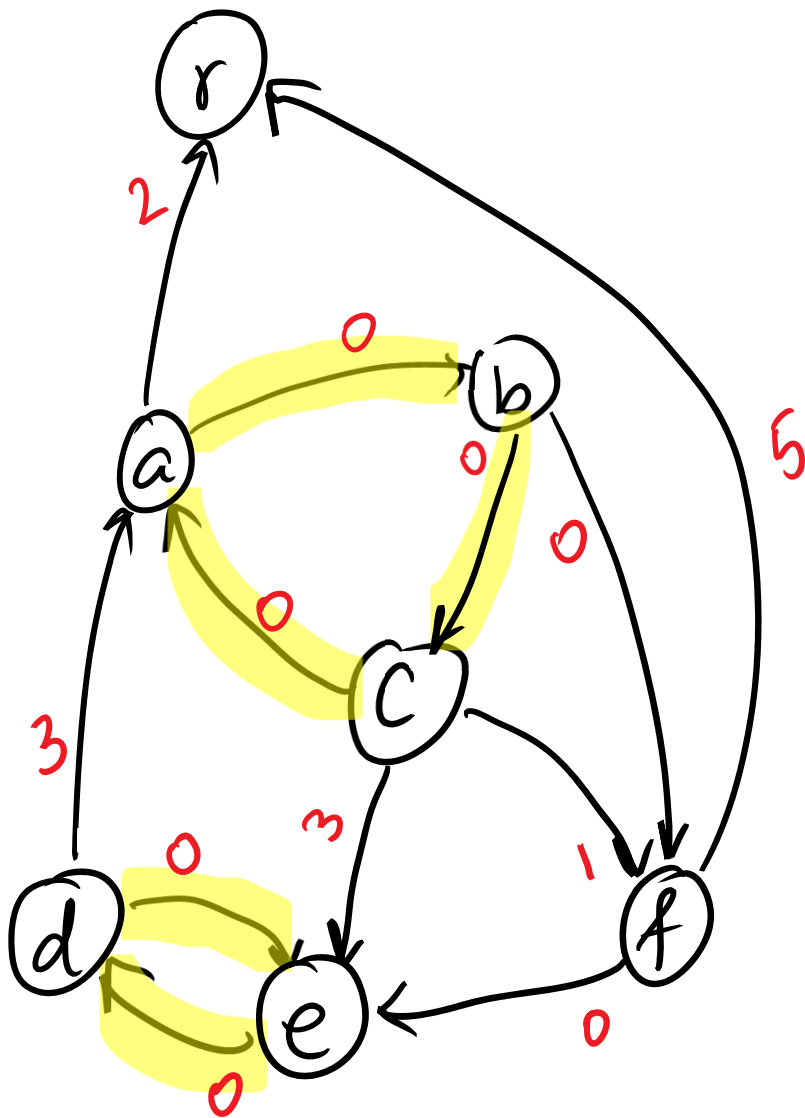
Now every node has at least one zero-cost edge leaving it



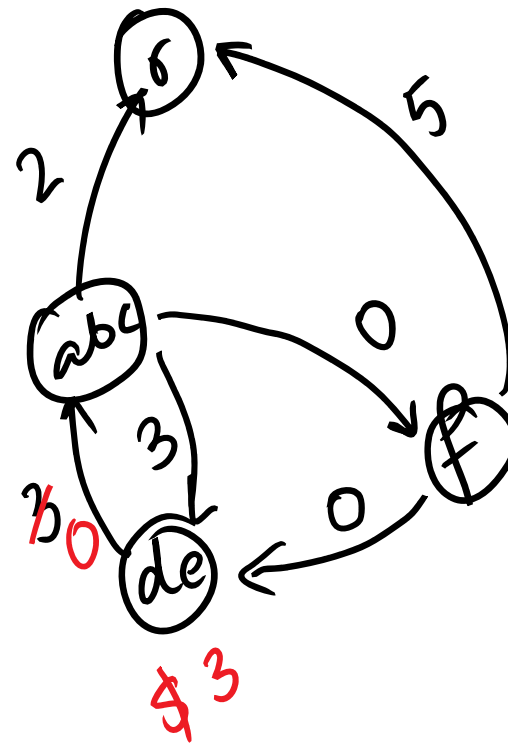
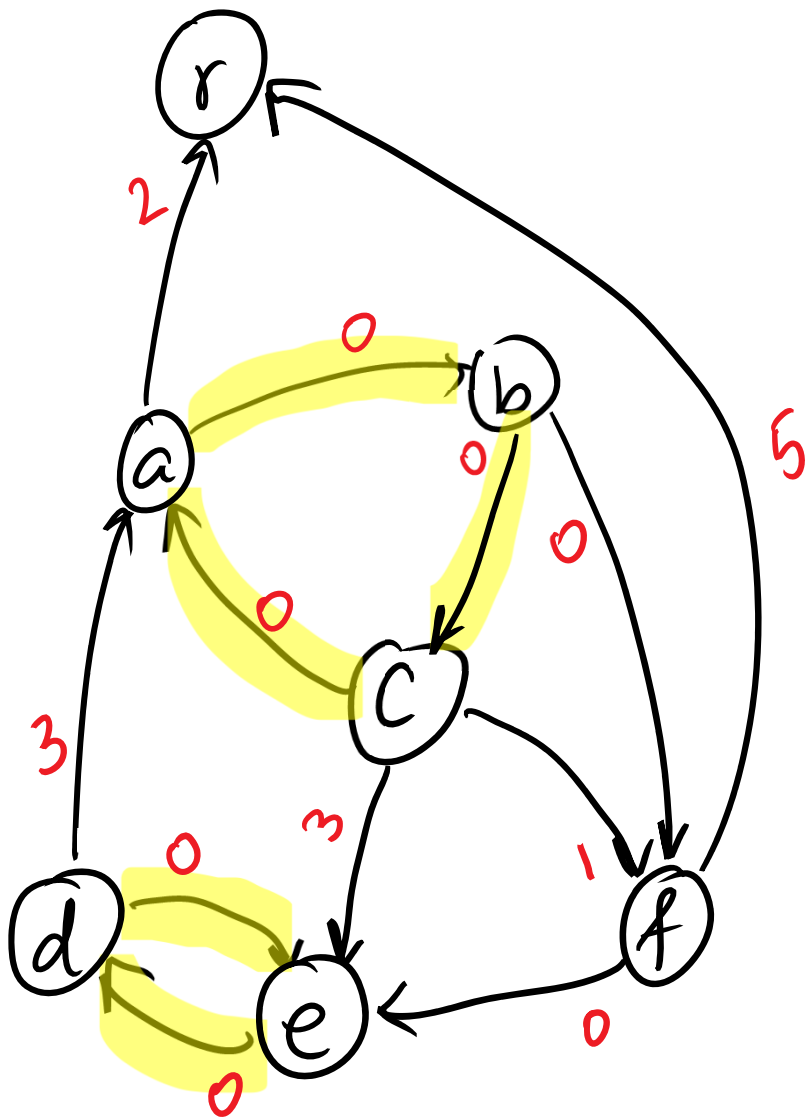
Just cleaned up the figure...



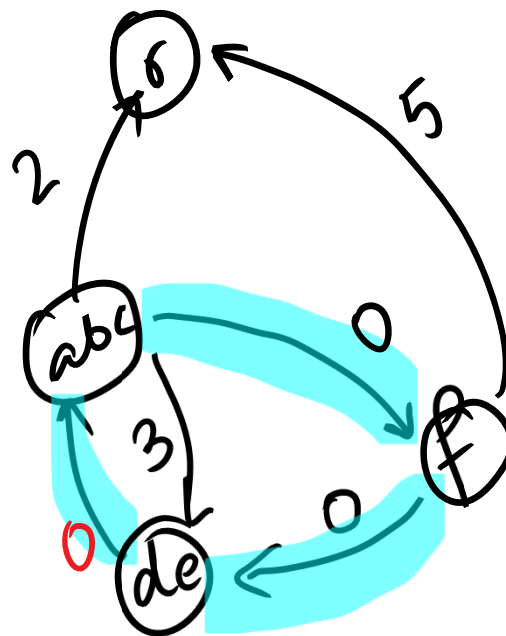
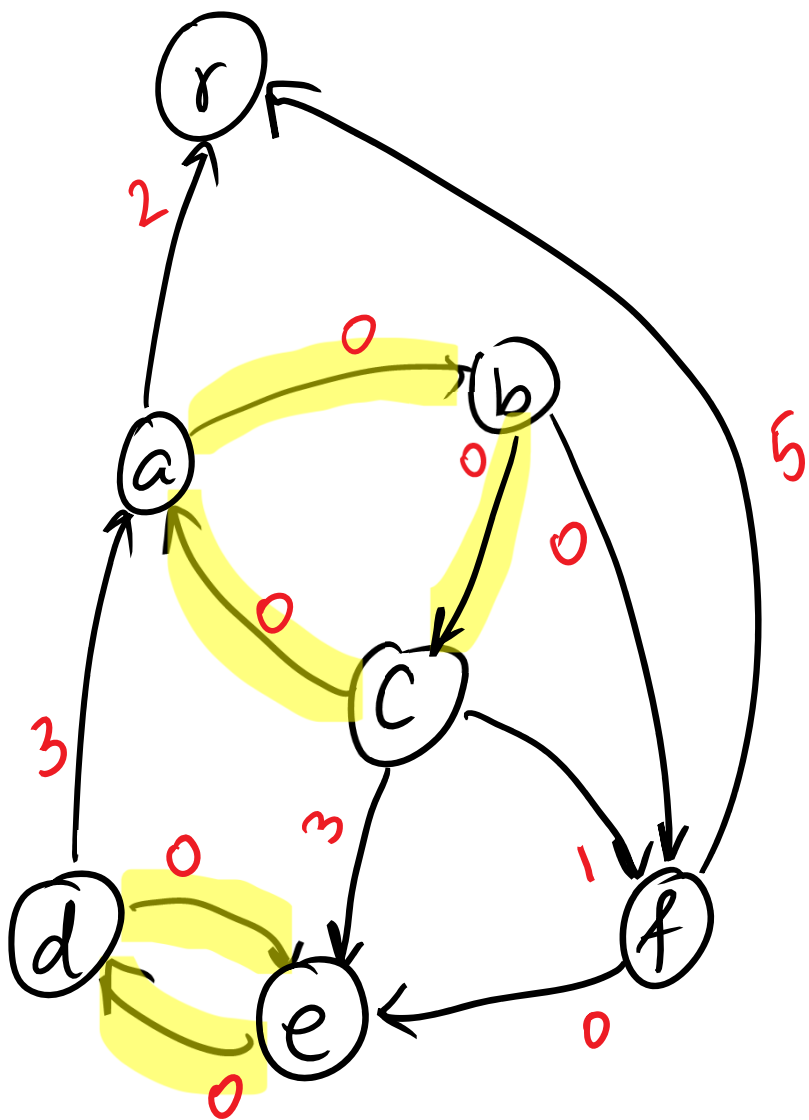
Each node picks one
zero-cost edge leaving it

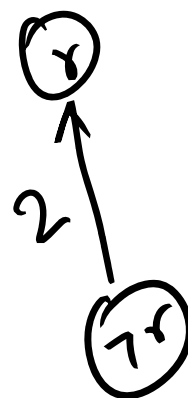
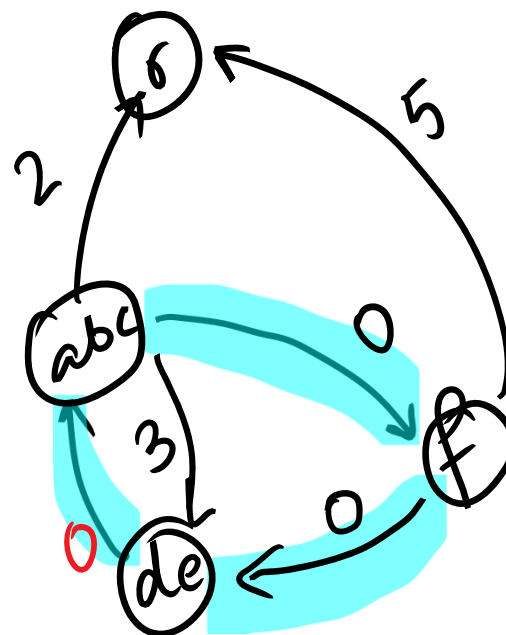
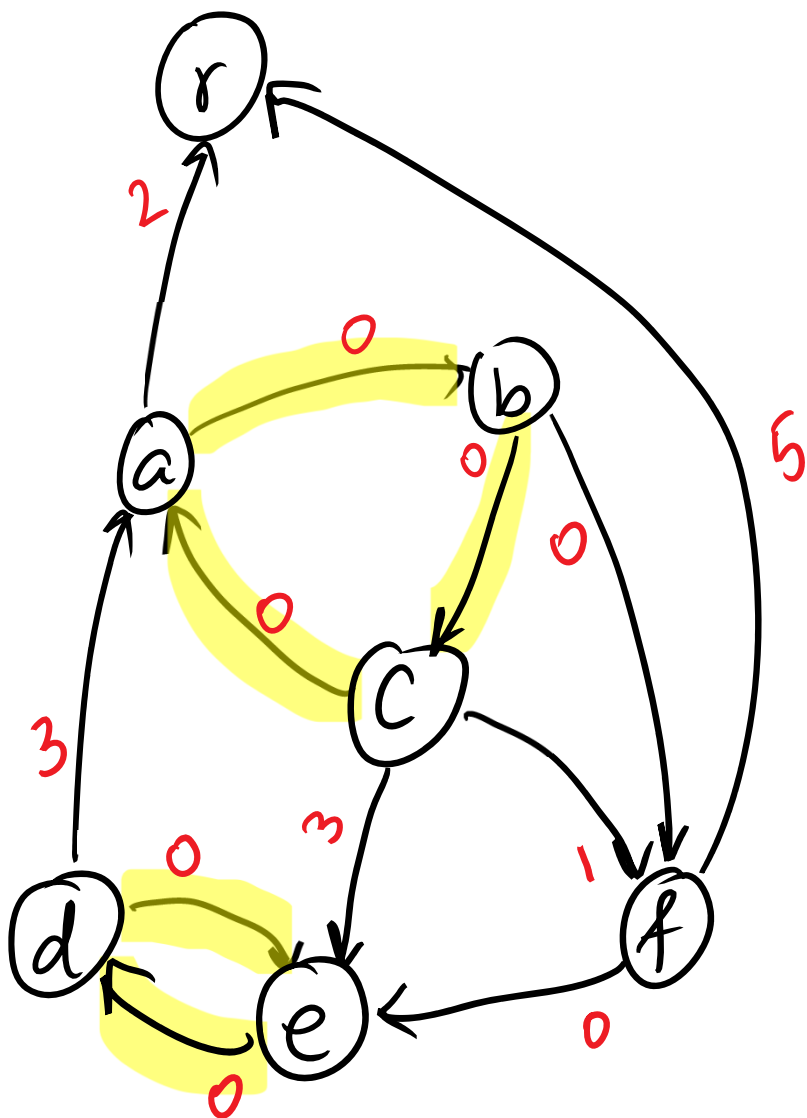


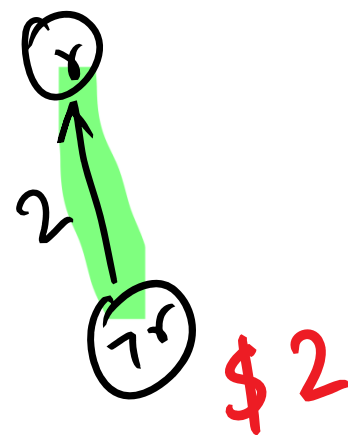
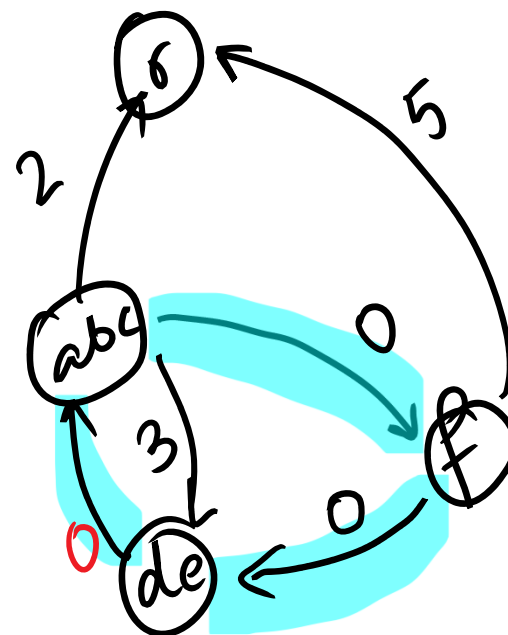
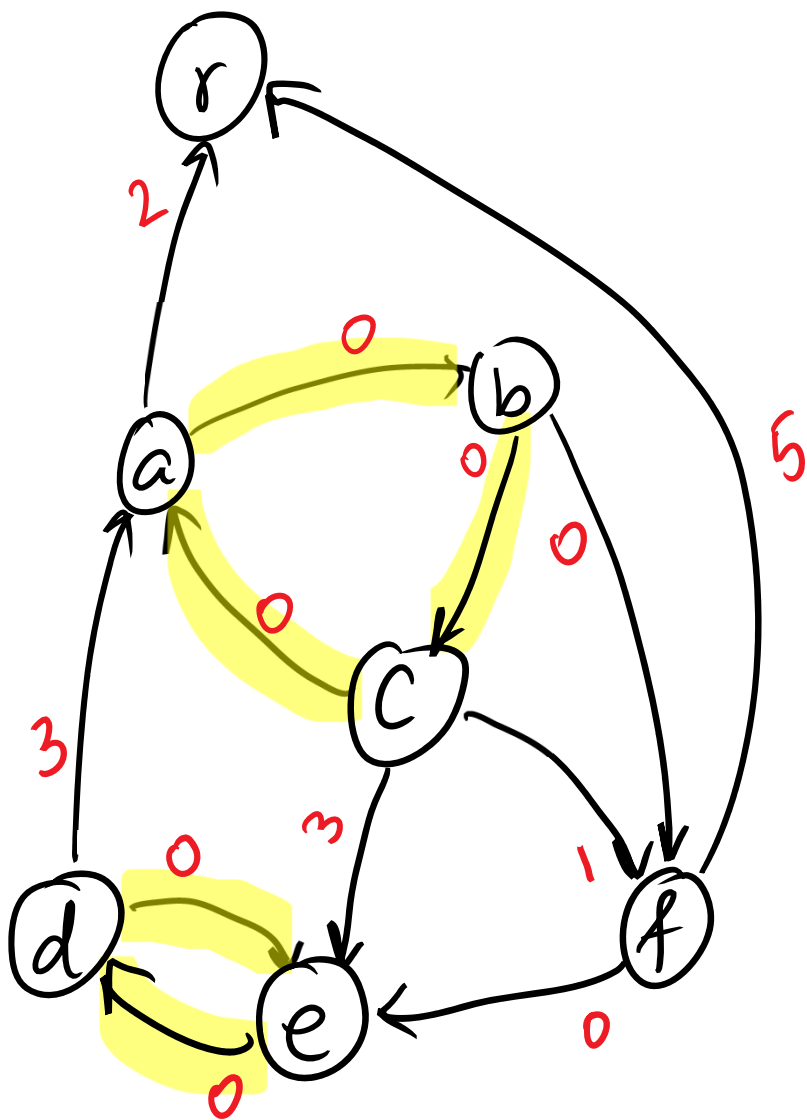
Contract zero-cost cycles



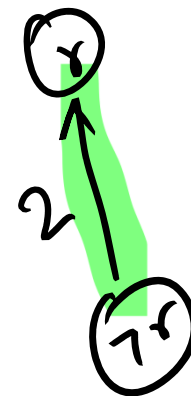
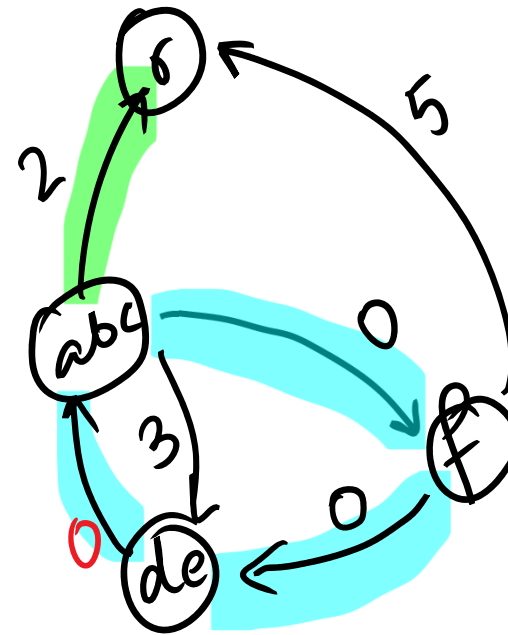
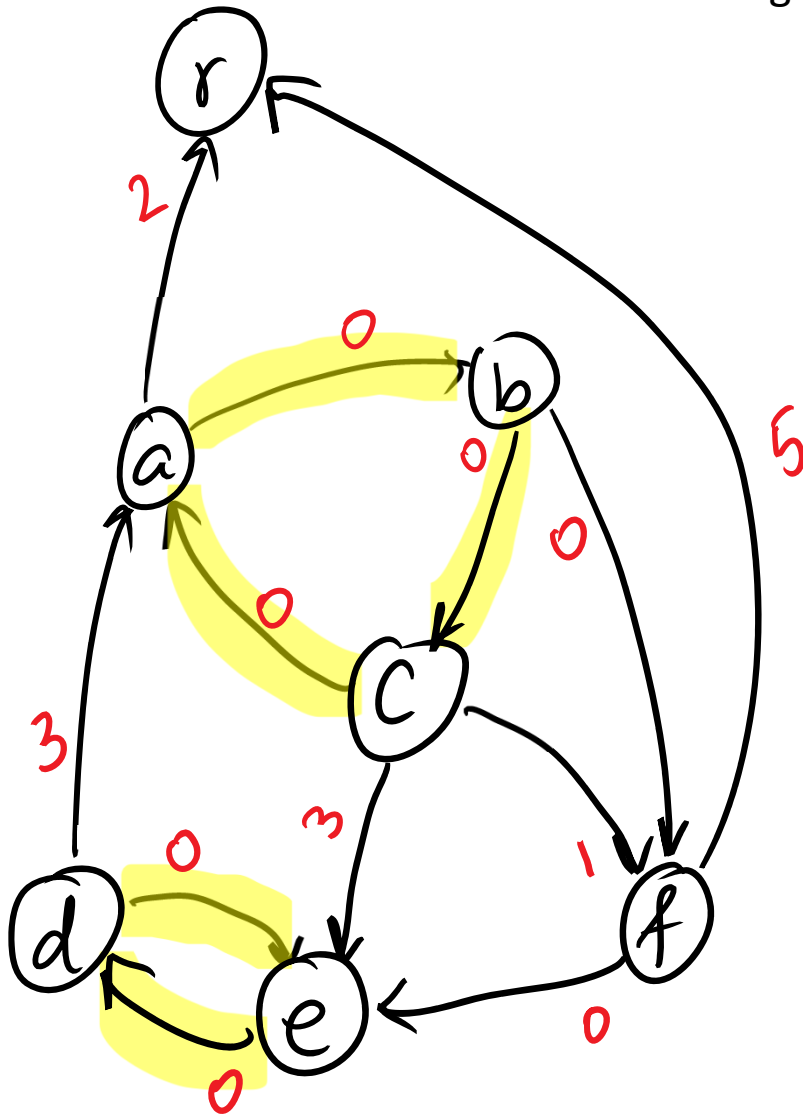
And repeat...



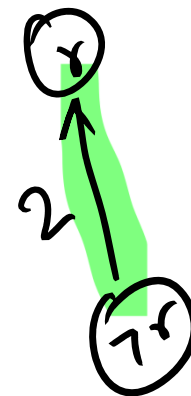
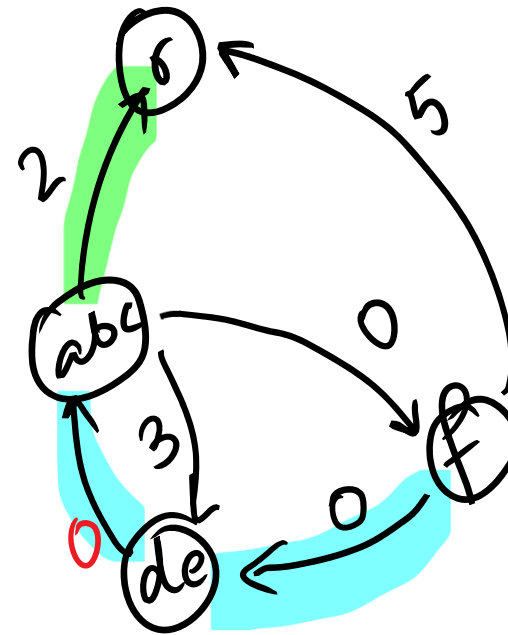
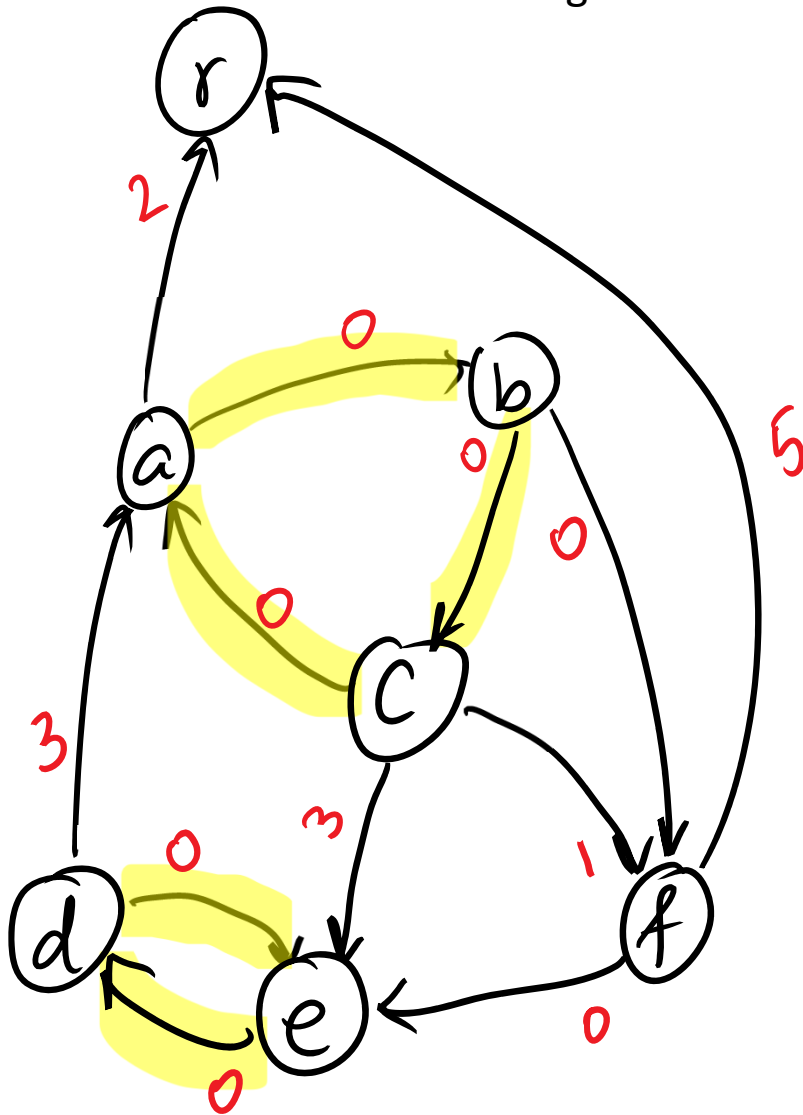




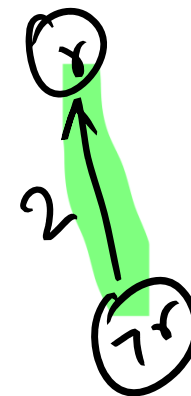
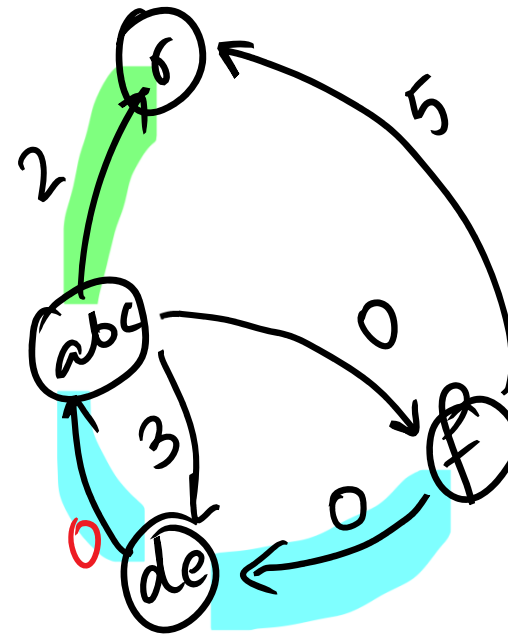
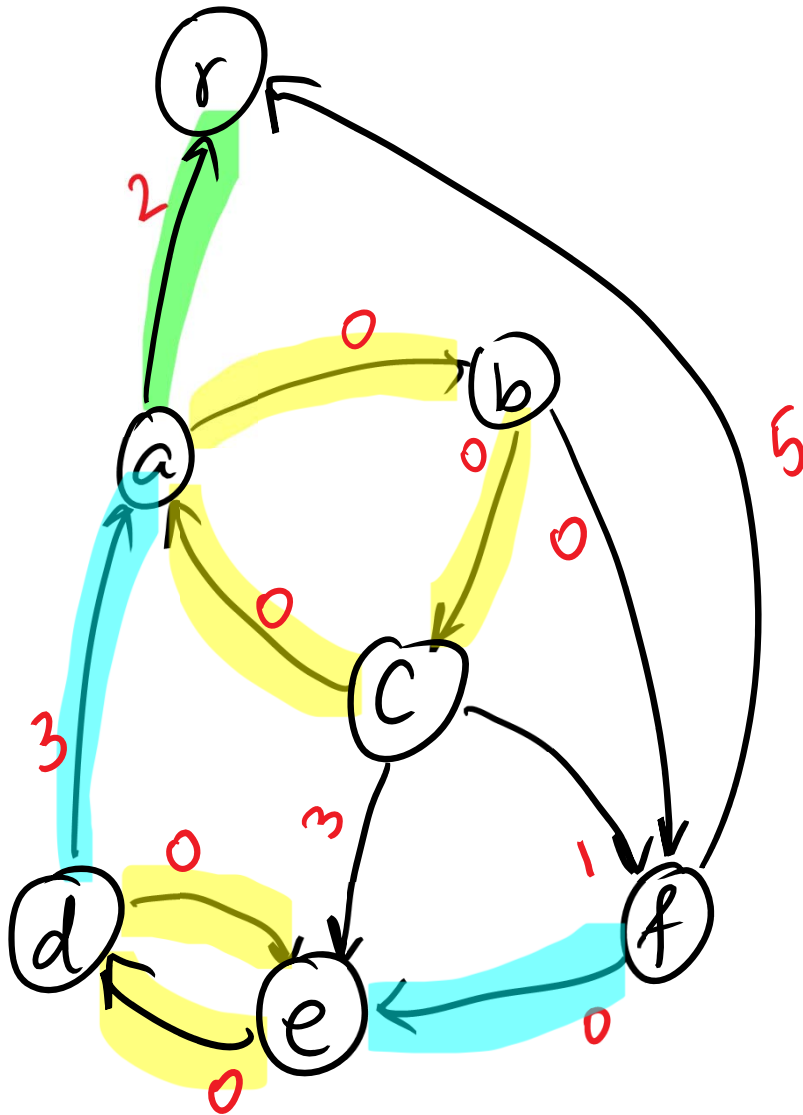
“Lift” solution
from smaller instance
back to larger one



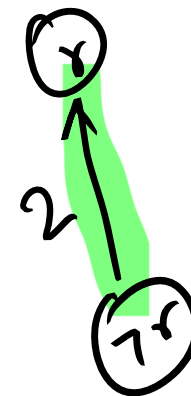
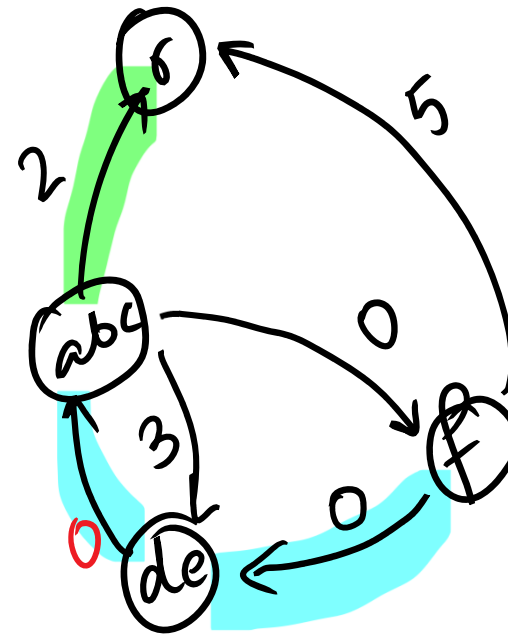
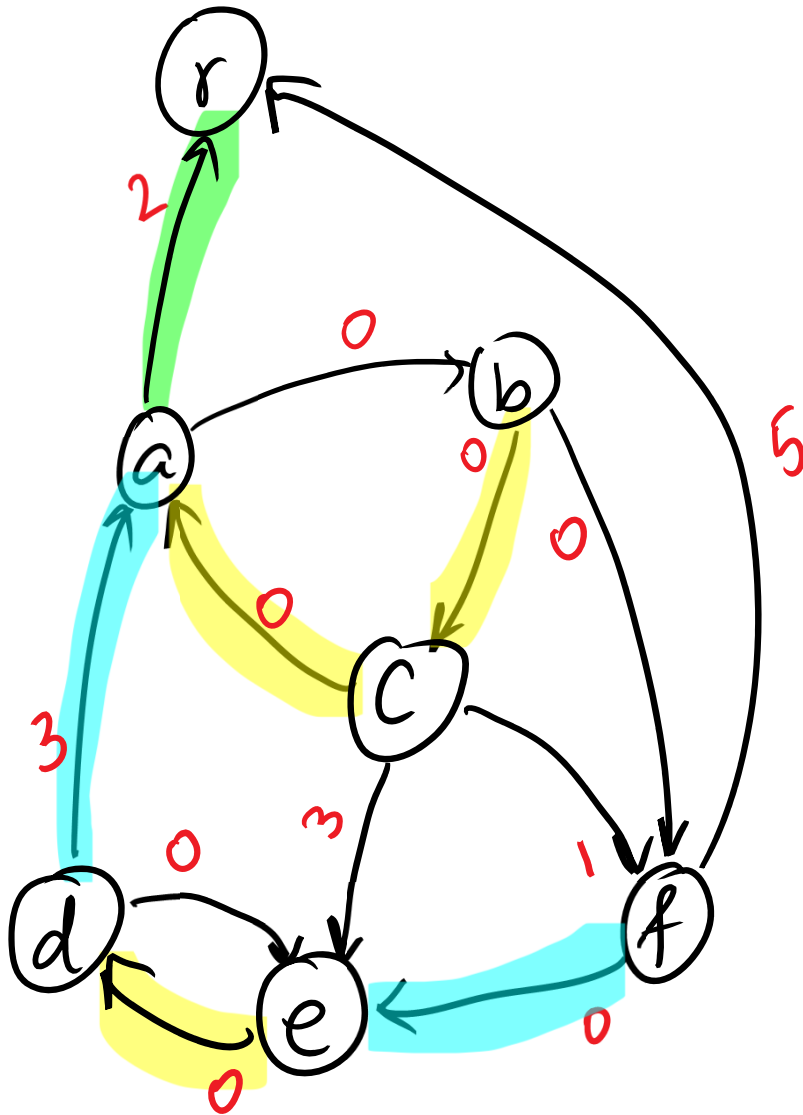
And remove useless
zero-cost edge(s) to
get back solution



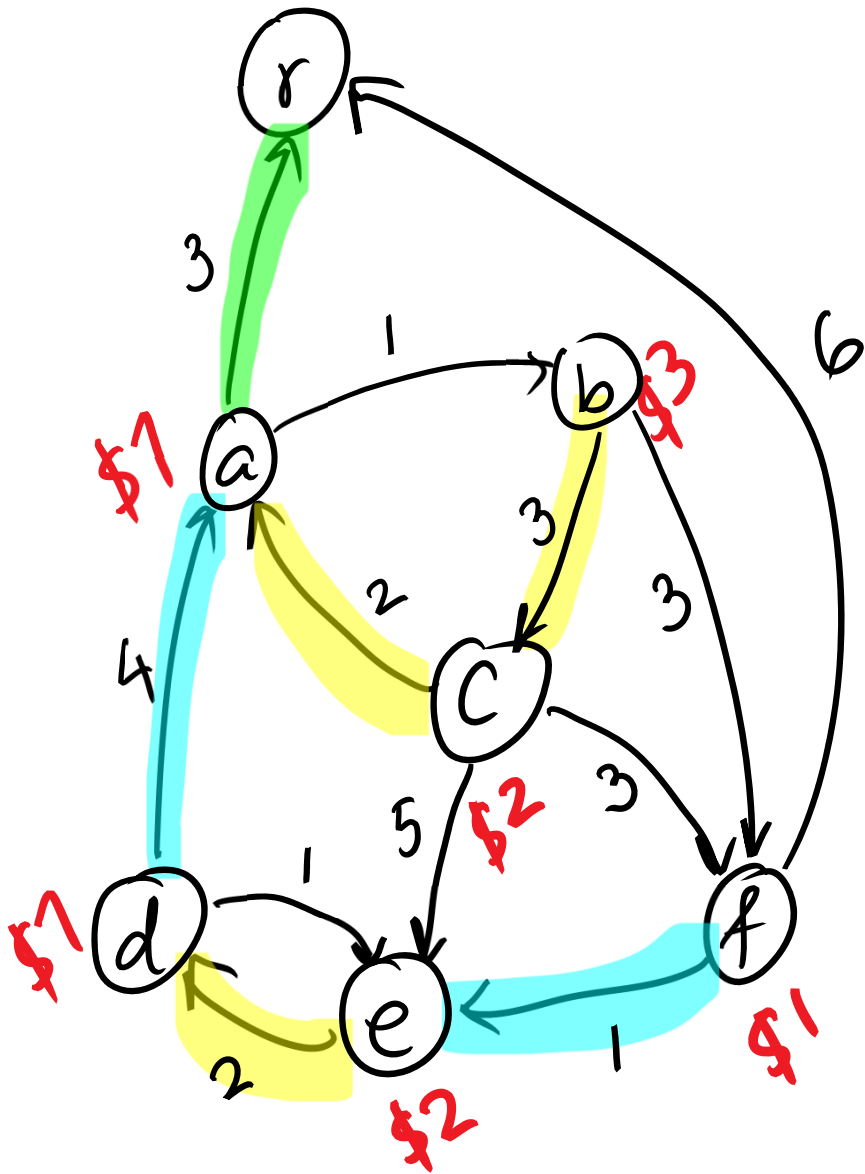
“Lift” solution
from smaller instance
back to larger one



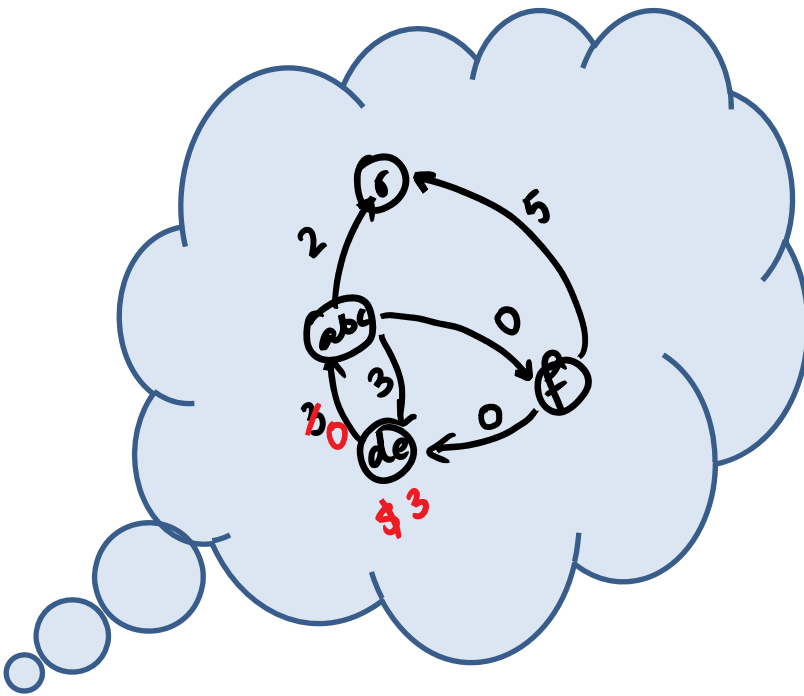
And remove useless
zero-cost edge(s) to
get back solution



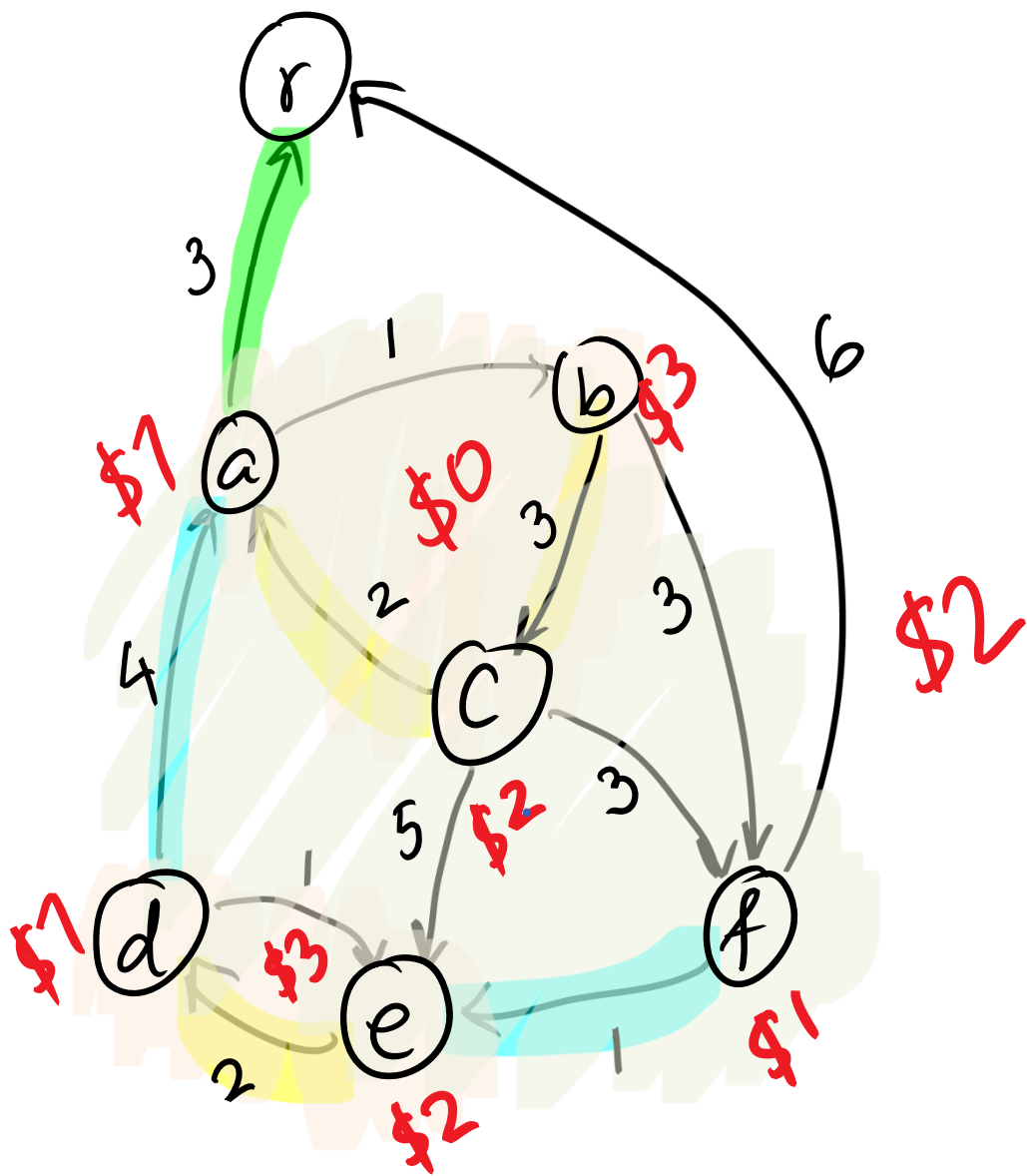
Setting the dual variables a.k.a. “prices”



Each node pays cost of cheapest arc leaving it



And now each zero-cost cycle
pays for the cheapest arc leaving it
(in graph with reduced costs)



Cost = 15

= total payments