

# A Simple and Fast Reduction from Gomory-Hu Trees to Polylog Maxflows

Maximilian Probst Gutenberg

Rasmus Kyng

Weixuan Yuan

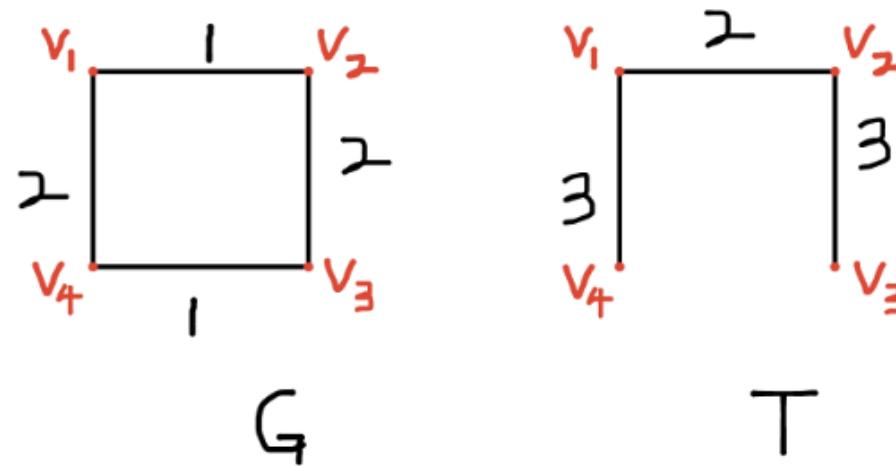
Wuwei Yuan

ETH Zurich

SODA'2026

# Gomory-Hu Tree

- Let  $G = (V, E, w)$  be an undirected weighted graph with  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges.
- A Gomory-Hu tree of  $G$  is a tree defined on  $V$  such that  $\forall s, t \in V, \text{mincut}_T(s, t) = \text{mincut}_G(s, t)$



# Prior Works

- Max-flow takes rand. [CKLPPS'22] / deter. [BCKLPPSS'23][BCKLMGS'24]  $m^{1+o(1)}$  time.
- 

Reference	Rand./Deter.	Time
Gomory-Hu'61	Deter.	$nm^{1+o(1)}$
AKLPST'21	Rand.	$\tilde{O}(n^{2.875})$
Zhang'21	Rand.	$\tilde{O}(n^2)$
AKLPST'21, ALPS'23	Rand.	$m^{1+o(1)}$
AGKLPSYY'25	Deter.	$m^{1+o(1)}$

$\tilde{O}()$  hides polylog factors.

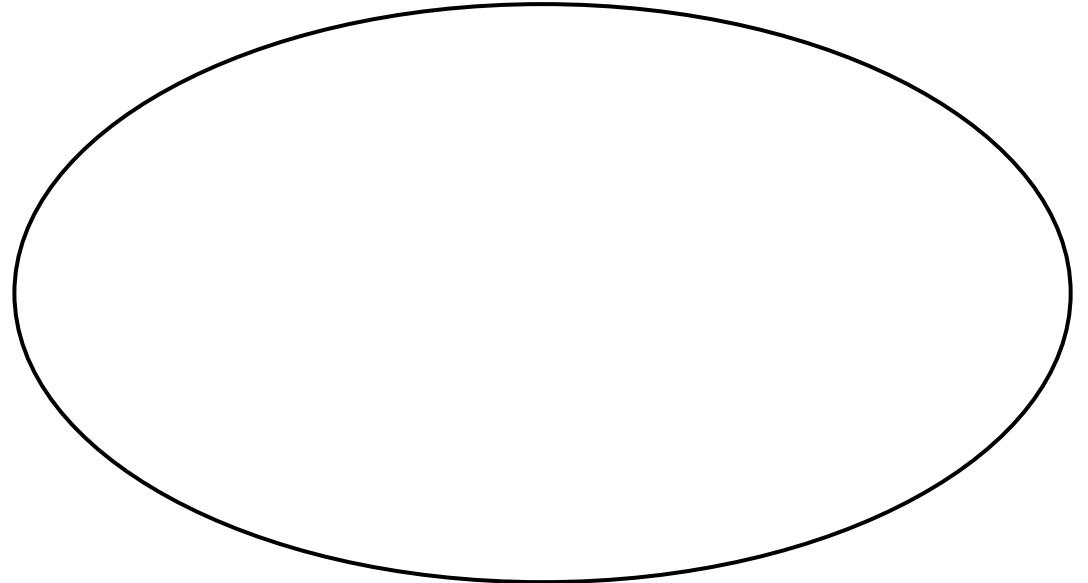
# What is Missing?

- 20+ pages subroutine SSMC (single source mincut)
- Fastest algorithm :  $\tilde{O}(T(n, m)) + n^{1+o(1)}$  still has a  $n^{1+o(1)}$  overhead

# Our Contribution

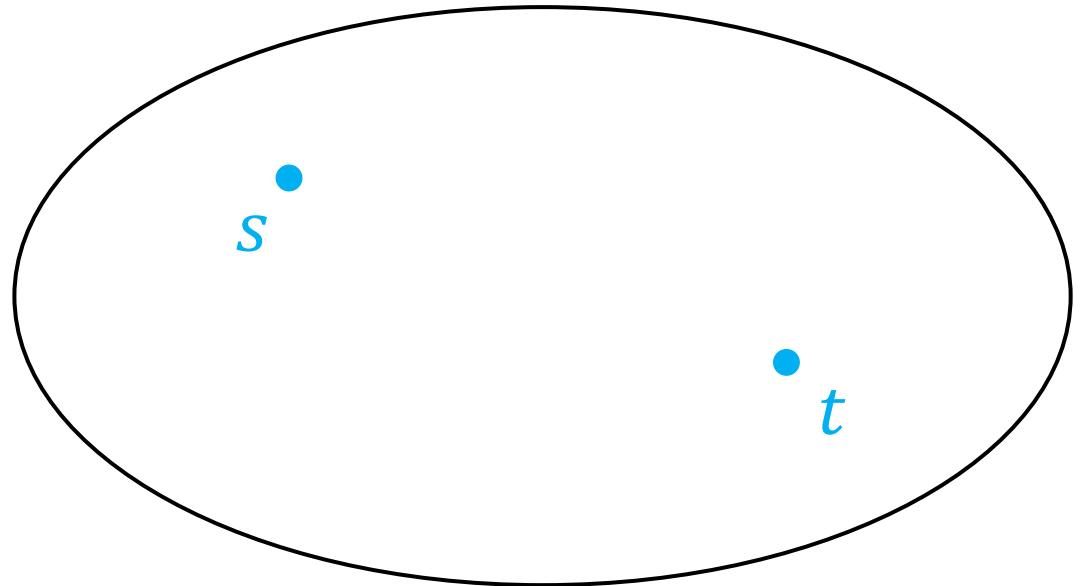
- An optimal algorithm up to  $\text{polylog}(n)$  factors for unweighted graphs, i.e., a running time  $O(T(n, m) \log^6 n)$
- Very simple algorithm without SSMC
- Follow-up work [PY'25]: a de-randomization of this work

# Gomory and Hu's Algorithm [GH'61]



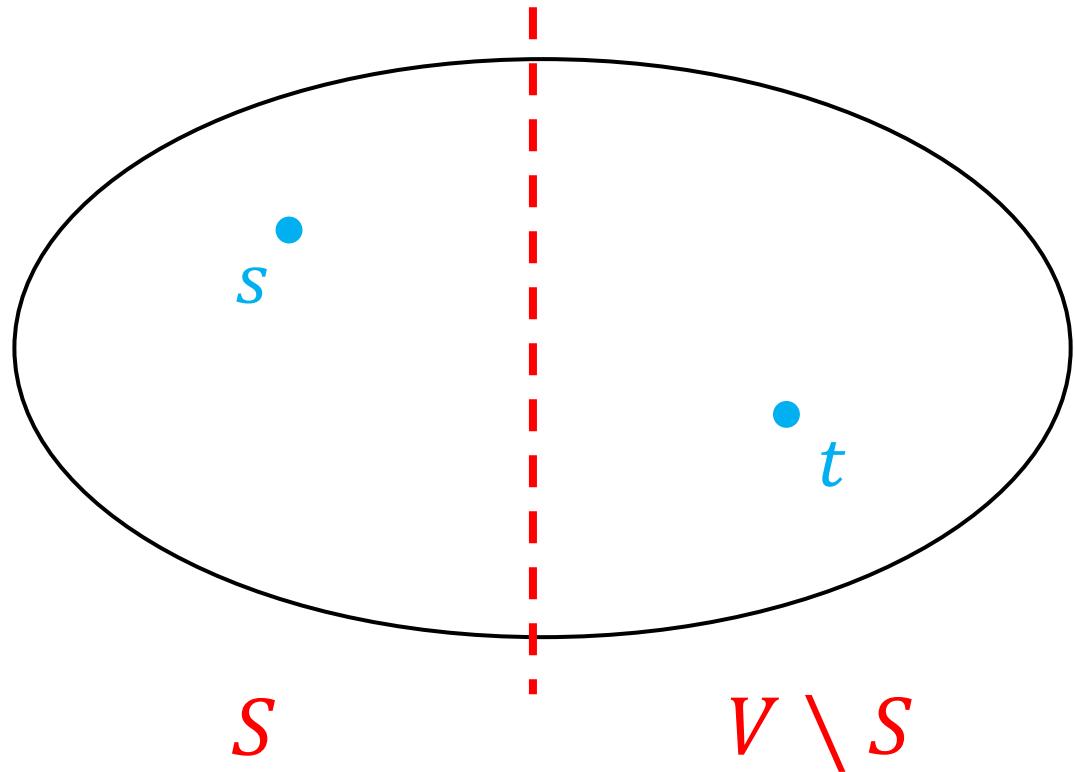
# Gomory and Hu's Algorithm [GH'61]

- Pick arbitrary  $s, t \in V$ .



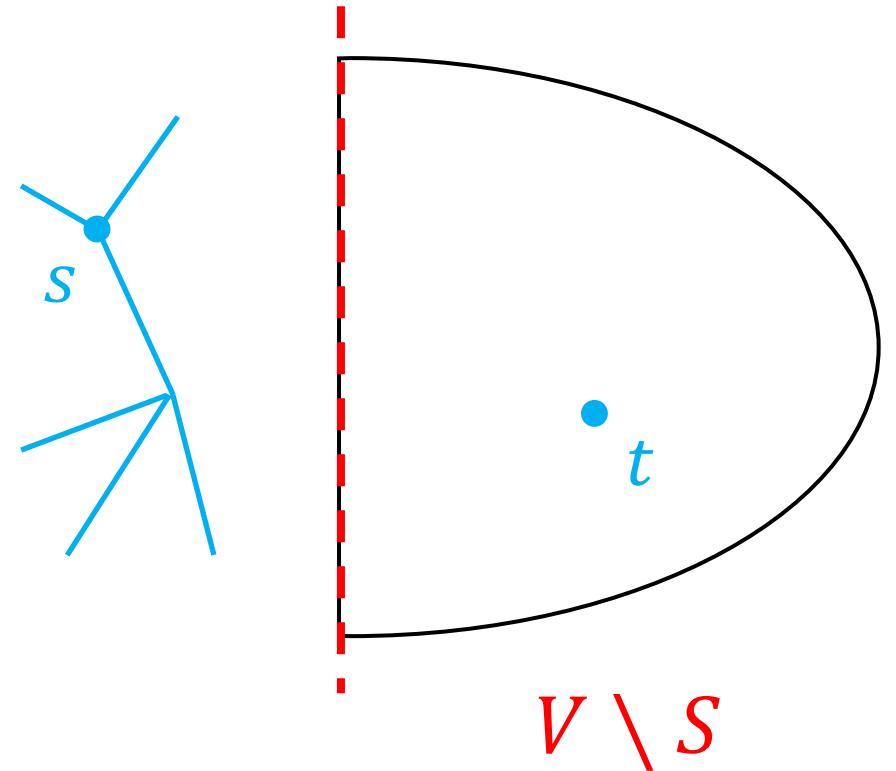
# Gomory and Hu's Algorithm [GH'61]

- Pick arbitrary  $s, t \in V$ .
- Find  $(s, t)$ -mincut  $(S, V \setminus S)$ .



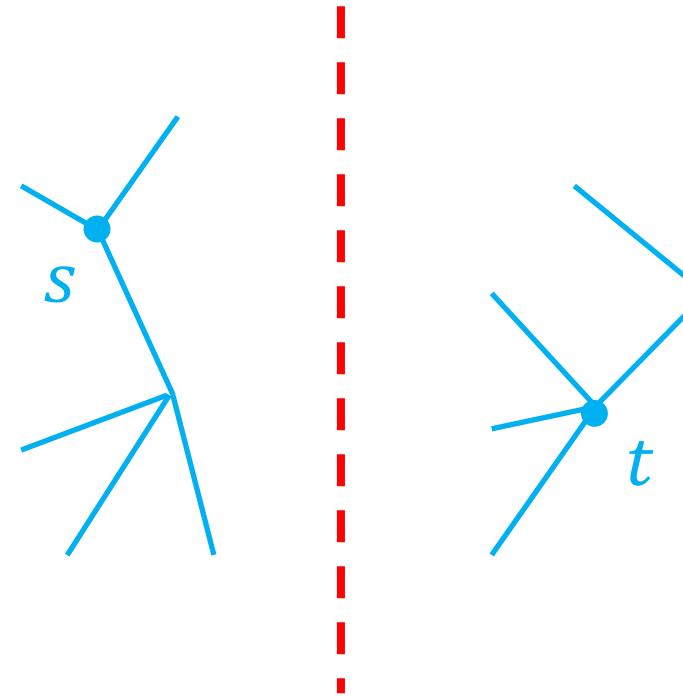
# Gomory and Hu's Algorithm [GH'61]

- Pick arbitrary  $s, t \in V$ .
- Find  $(s, t)$ -mincut  $(S, V \setminus S)$ .
- Recurse on each side.



# Gomory and Hu's Algorithm [GH'61]

- Pick arbitrary  $s, t \in V$ .
- Find  $(s, t)$ -mincut  $(S, V \setminus S)$ .
- Recurse on each side.

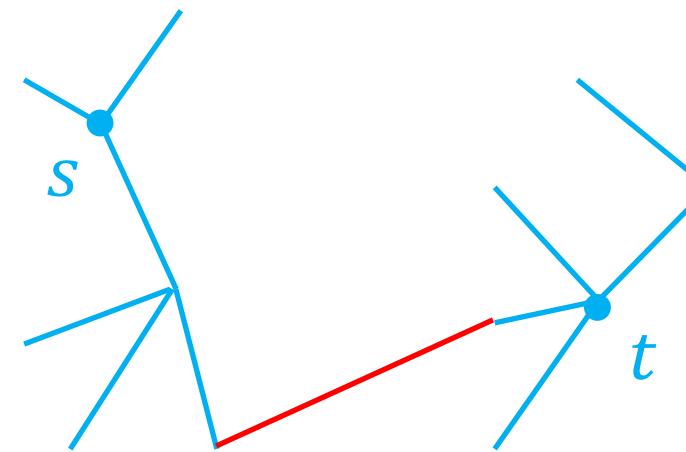


# Gomory and Hu's Algorithm [GH'61]

- Pick arbitrary  $s, t \in V$ .
- Find  $(s, t)$ -mincut  $(S, V \setminus S)$ .
- Recurse on each side.
- Merge two parts together.

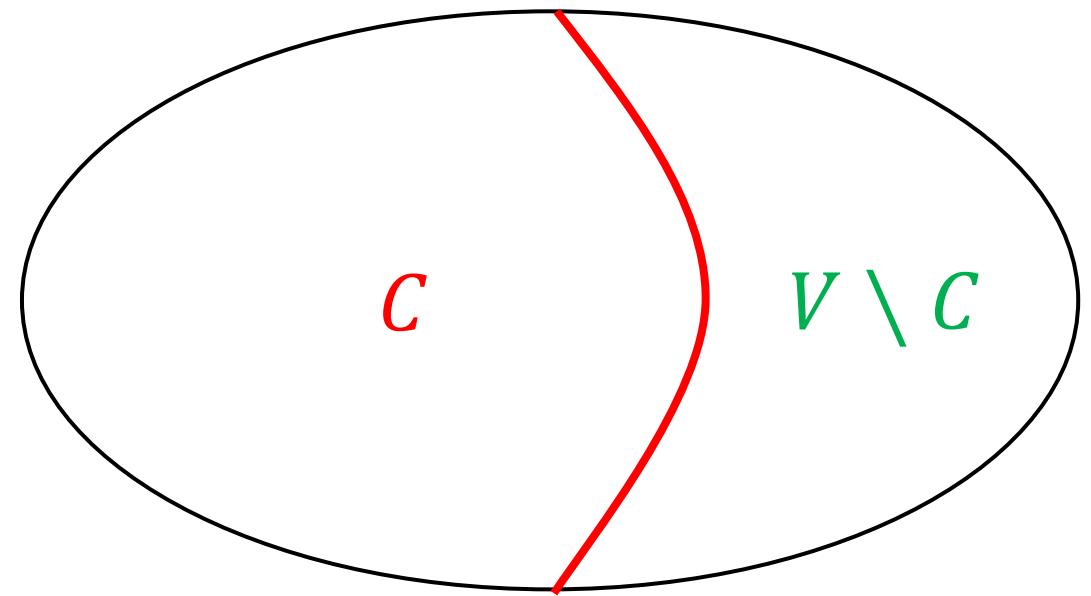
  

- Each level: max-flow takes  $\Omega(m)$  time.
- #levels can be  $\Omega(n)$ .
- Total time:  $\Omega(nm)$ . Too slow!



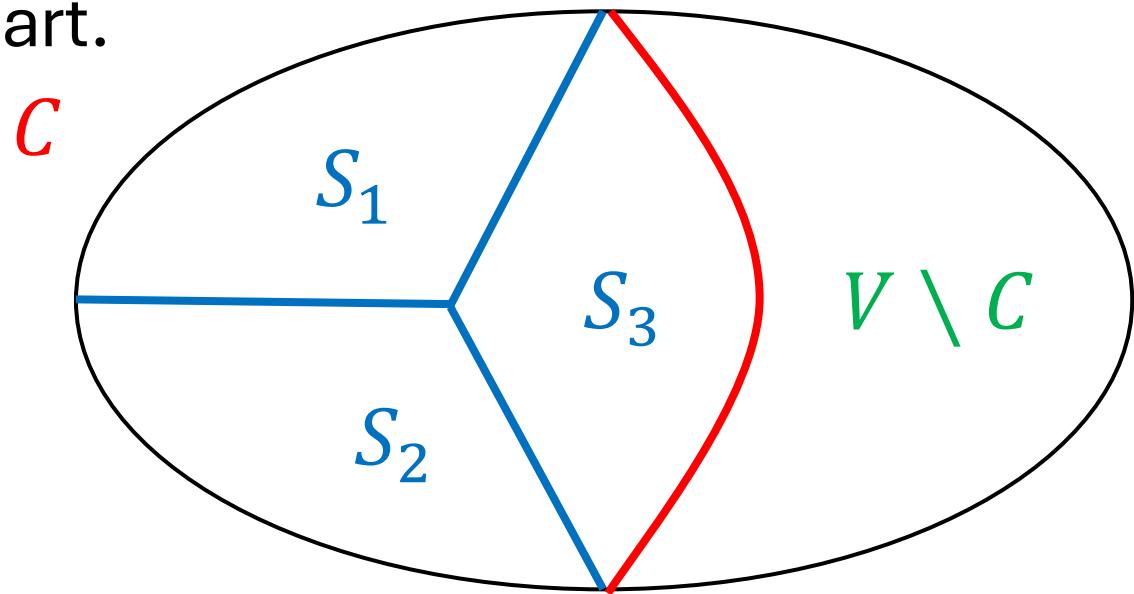
# Core Idea: Find Balanced Decomposition

- Find threshold  $\tau$  s.t.:
- Largest  $\tau$ -connected component  $C$  contains  $\geq |V|/2$  vertices, and



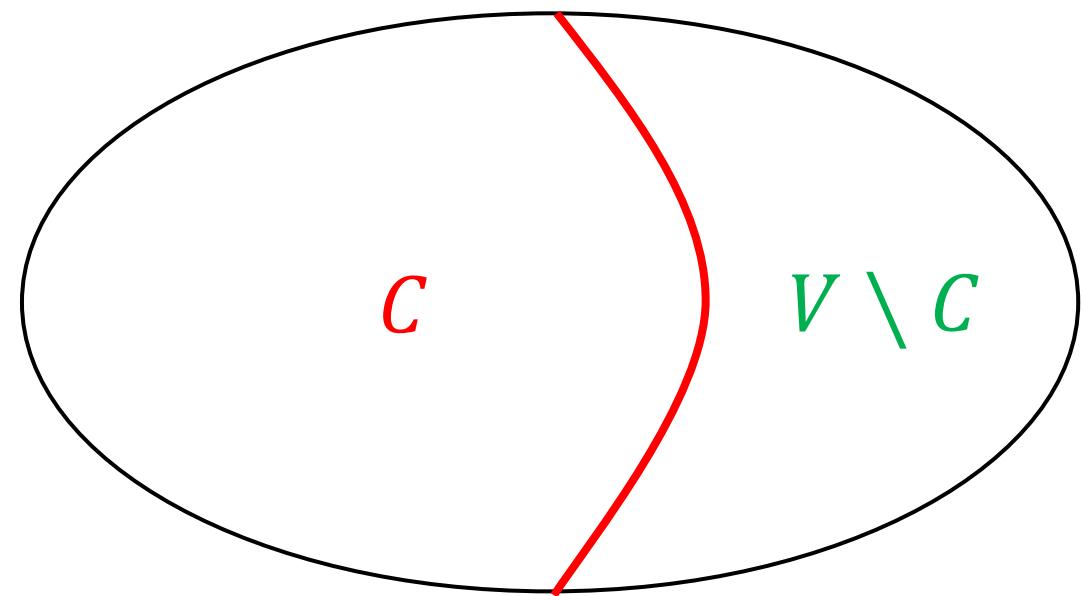
# Core Idea: Find Balanced Decomposition

- Find threshold  $\tau$  s.t.:  $\Rightarrow |V \setminus C| \leq |V|/2$
- **Largest  $\tau$ -connected component  $C$**  contains  $\geq |V|/2$  vertices, and
- Every  $(\tau + 1)$ -connected component  $S_i$  contains  $< |V|/2$  vertices.
- Computing GH-tree on each part.
- Merge them together.



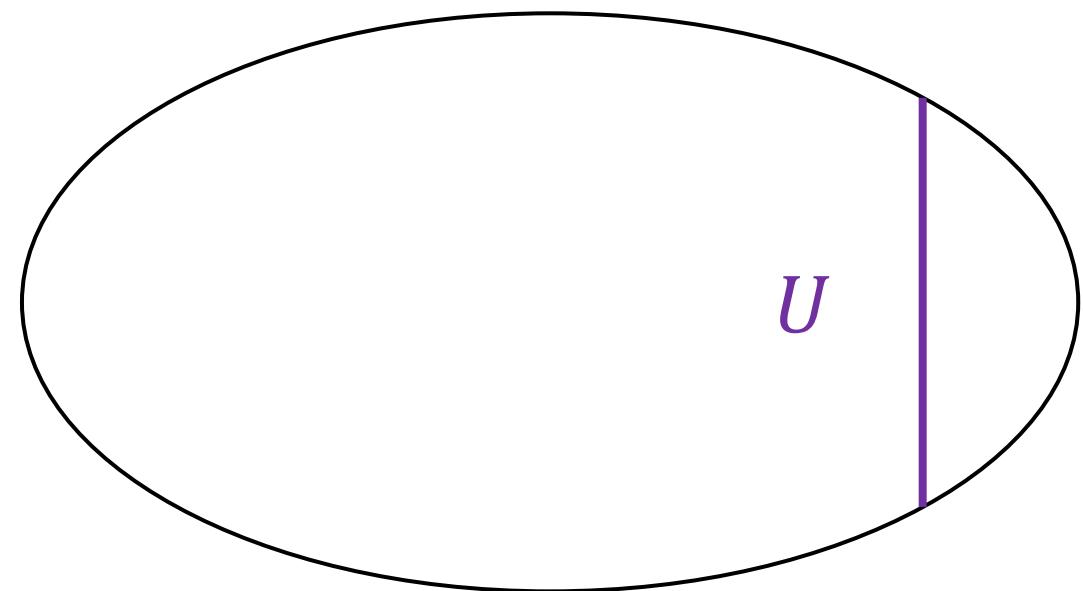
# Find $\tau$ and Largest $\tau$ -Connected Component $C$

- Do binary search on  $\tau$ .
- Assume largest  $\tau$ -connected component  $C$  contains  $\geq |V|/2$  vertices.



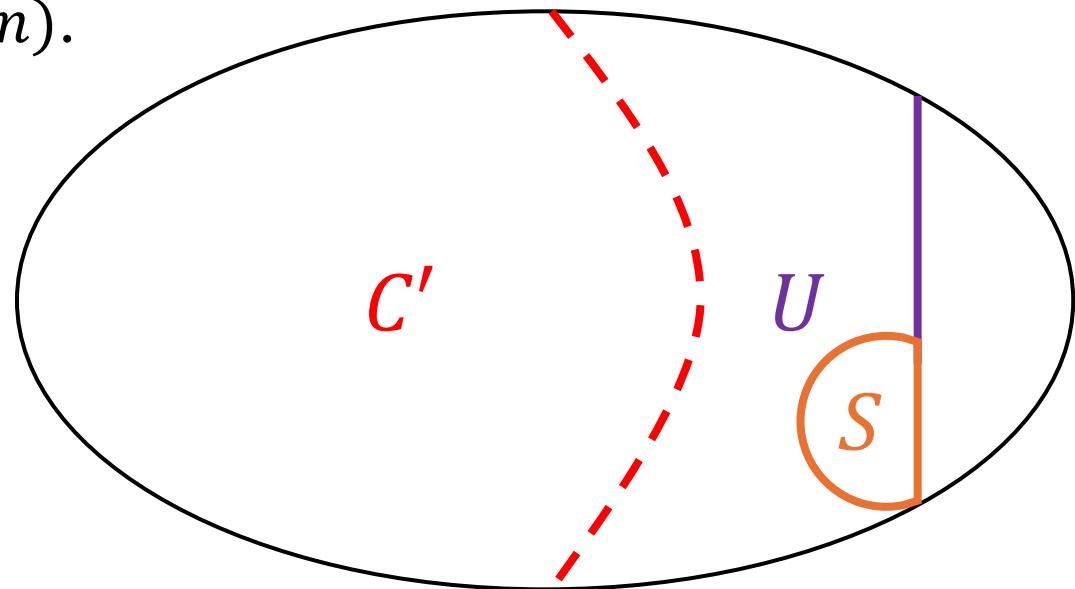
# Balanced Partition Lemma

- Lemma: given  $\tau'$  and terminals  $U \subseteq V$ ,



# Balanced Partition Lemma

- Lemma: given  $\tau'$  and terminals  $U \subseteq V$ , there is algorithm finds collection  $\mathcal{S}$  of disjoint vertex sets s.t.
  - Each vertex set  $S \in \mathcal{S}$  satisfies  $|E(S, V \setminus S)| < \tau'$  and  $|S \cap U| \leq |U|/2$ ,
  - Let  $C'$  be largest  $\tau'$ -connected component in  $G$  w.r.t.  $U$ , we have  $\mathbb{E}(|\cup_{S \in \mathcal{S}} S \cap U|) \geq \Omega(|U \setminus C'|/\log n)$ .
- Via isolating mincut [LP'20].

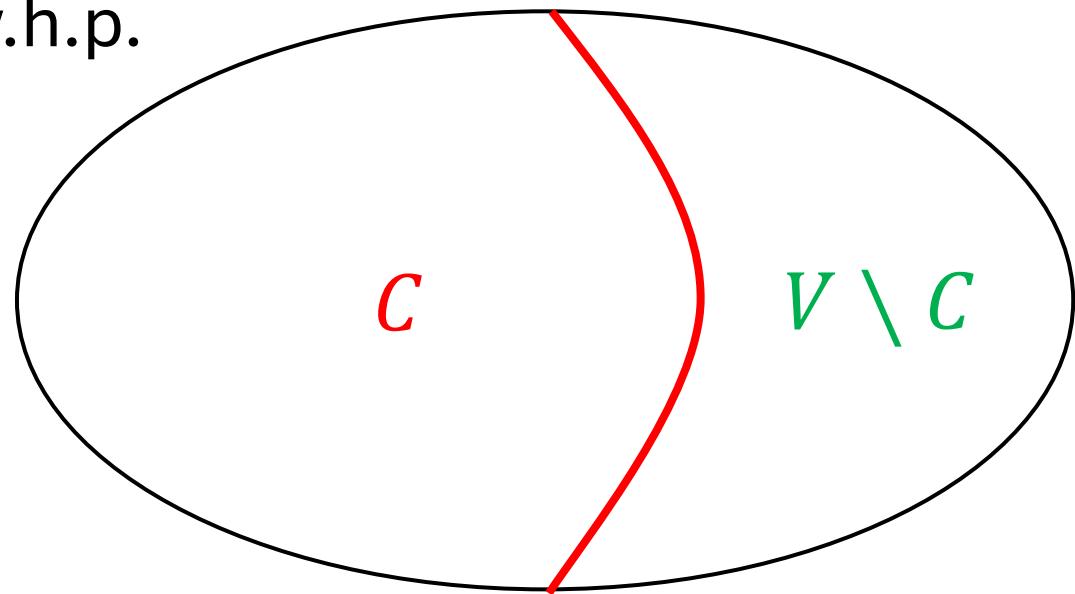


# Find $\tau$ and $C$ (Cont.)

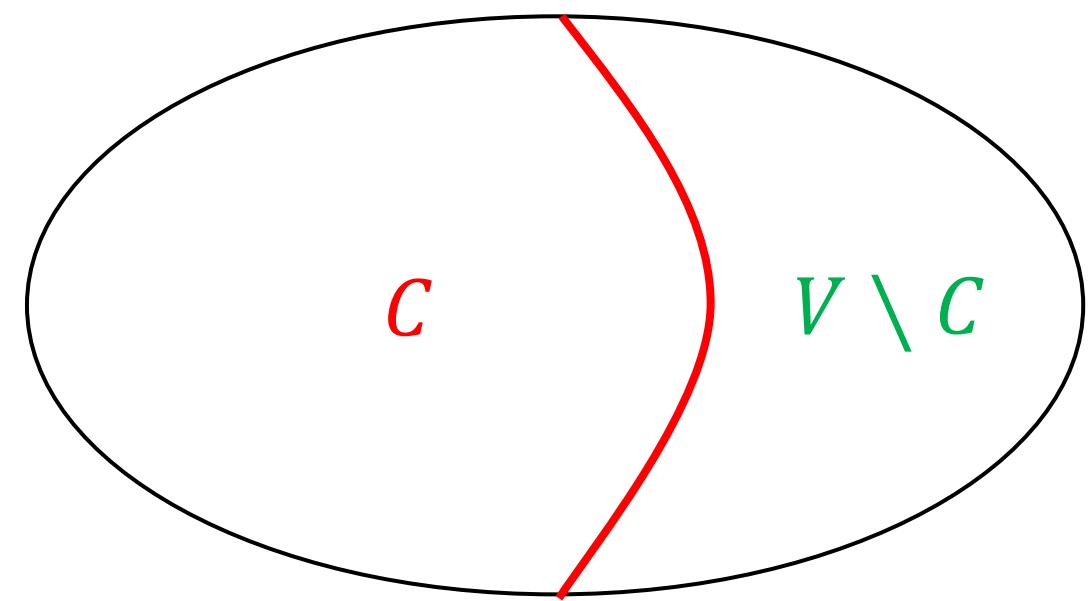
**Balanced partition lemma:** given  $\tau'$  and terminals  $U \subseteq V$ , there is algorithm finds collection  $\mathcal{S}$  of disjoint vertex sets s.t.

- Each  $S \in \mathcal{S}$  satisfies  $|E(S, V \setminus S)| < \tau'$  and  $|S \cap U| \leq |U|/2$ ,
- Let  $C'$  be largest  $\tau'$ -connected component in  $G$  w.r.t.  $U$ , we have  $\mathbb{E}(|\bigcup_{S \in \mathcal{S}} S \cap U|) \geq \Omega(|U \setminus C'|/\log n)$ .

- Do binary search on  $\tau$ . Set  $\tau' = \tau$  and  $U = V$ .
- Assume largest  $\tau$ -connected component  $C$  contains  $\geq |V|/2$  vertices.
- In each round, remove  $\Omega(1/\log n)$  fraction of vertices from  $U \setminus C$ .
- After  $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$  rounds,  $U = C$  w.h.p.

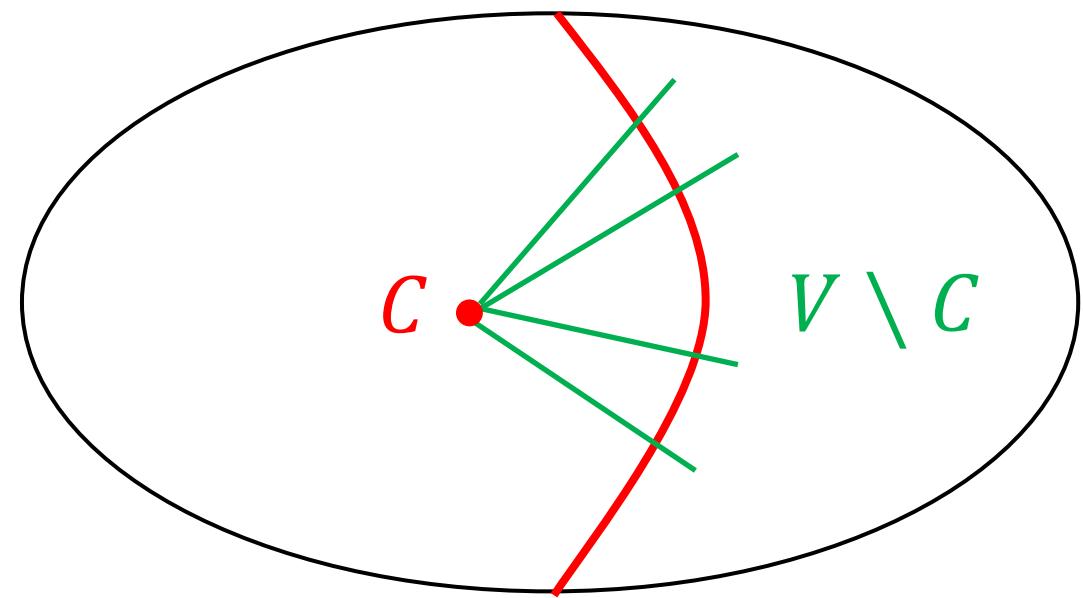


# Gomory-Hu Tree on $V \setminus C$



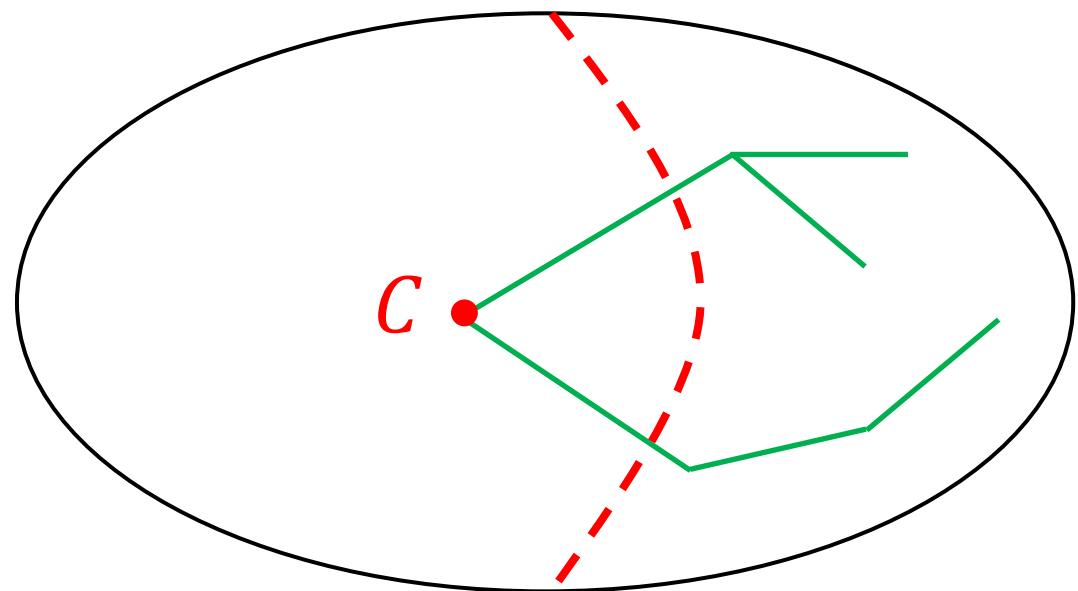
# Gomory-Hu Tree on $V \setminus C$

- Contract  $C$  into one vertex.

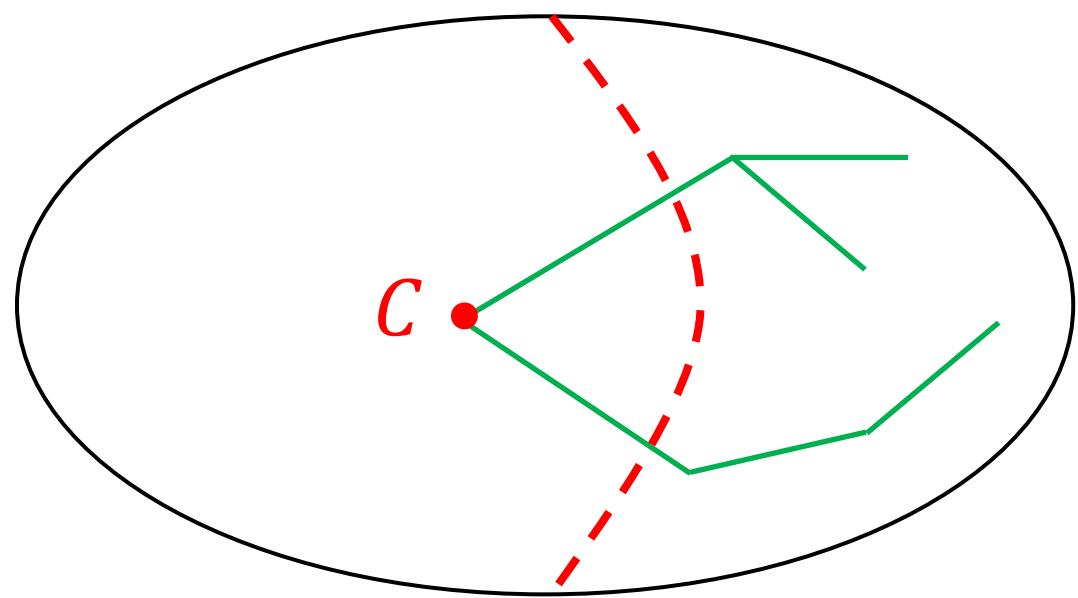


# Gomory-Hu Tree on $V \setminus C$

- Contract  $C$  into one vertex.  $\Rightarrow |V(G/C)| \leq |V|/2 + 1$
- Recursively compute GH-Tree on  $G/C$ .  $\Rightarrow T_{small}$



Find  $S_i$   
 $(\tau + 1)$ -connected component

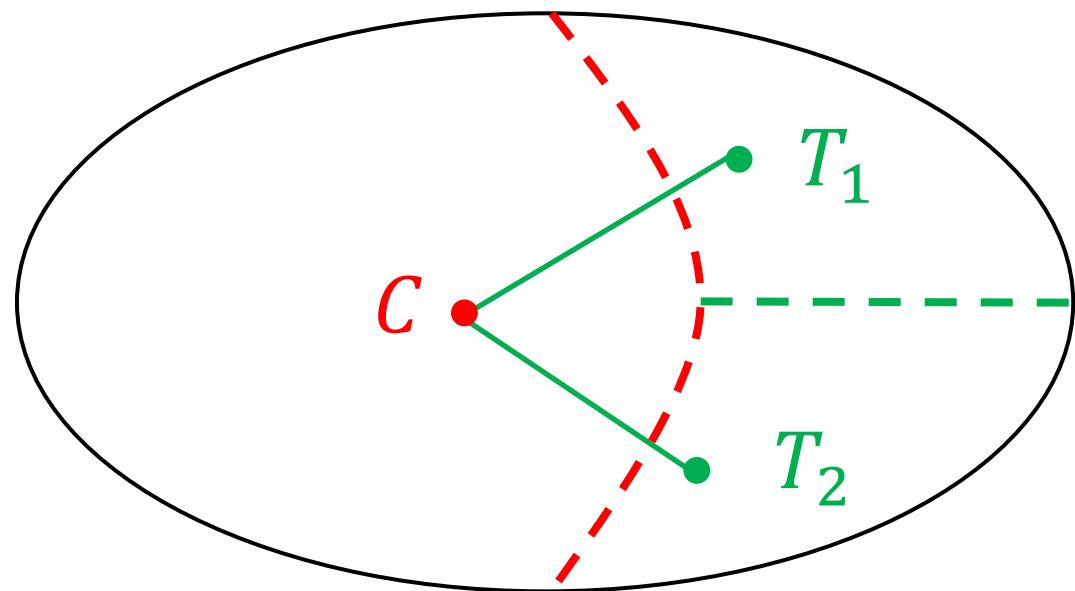


# Find $S_i$ $(\tau + 1)$ -connected component

**Balanced partition lemma:** given  $\tau'$  and terminals  $U \subseteq V$ , there is algorithm finds collection  $\mathcal{S}$  of disjoint vertex sets s.t.

- Each  $S \in \mathcal{S}$  satisfies  $|E(S, V \setminus S)| < \tau'$  and  $|S \cap U| \leq |U|/2$ ,
- Let  $C'$  be largest  $\tau'$ -connected component in  $G$  w.r.t.  $U$ , we have  $\mathbb{E}(|U_{S \in \mathcal{S}} S \cap U|) \geq \Omega(|U \setminus C'|/\log n)$ .

- Contract each "subtree" in  $T_{small}$ .
- Use balanced partition lemma with  $\tau' = \tau + 1$  and  $U = C$ .

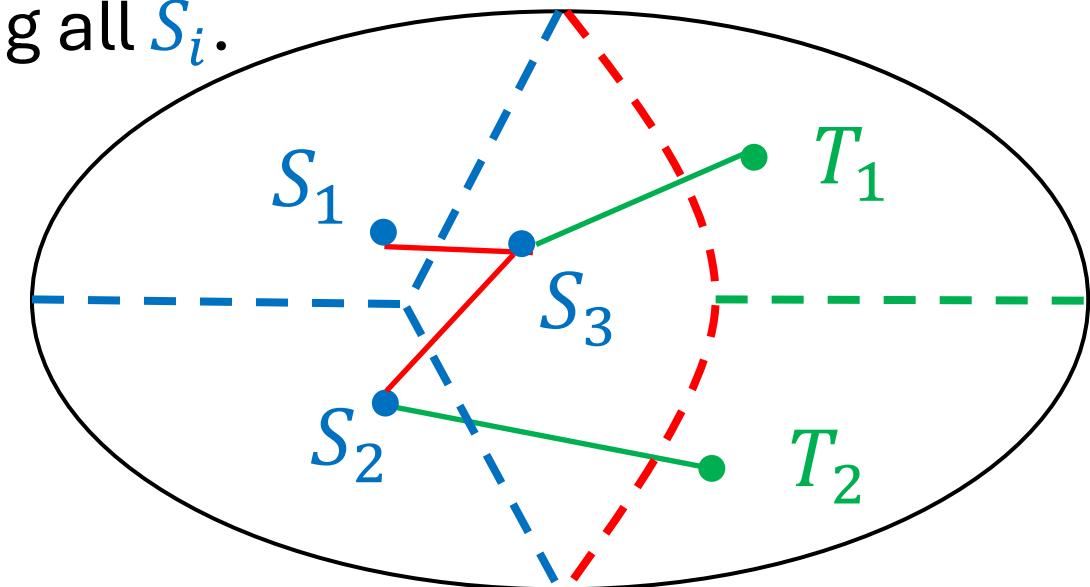


# Find $S_i$ $(\tau + 1)$ -connected component

**Balanced partition lemma:** given  $\tau'$  and terminals  $U \subseteq V$ , there is algorithm finds collection  $\mathcal{S}$  of disjoint vertex sets s.t.

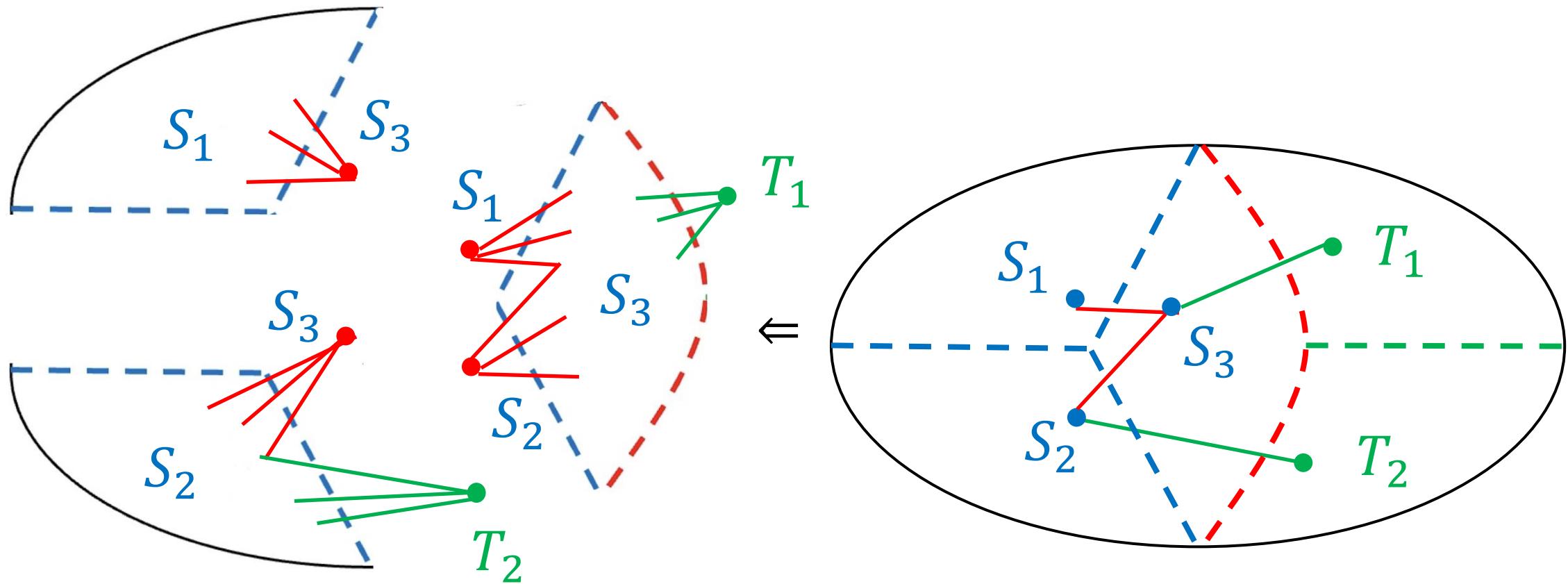
- Each  $S \in \mathcal{S}$  satisfies  $|E(S, V \setminus S)| < \tau'$  and  $|S \cap U| \leq |U|/2$ ,
- Let  $C'$  be largest  $\tau'$ -connected component in  $G$  w.r.t.  $U$ , we have  $\mathbb{E}(|U_{S \in \mathcal{S}} S \cap U|) \geq \Omega(|U \setminus C'|/\log n)$ .

- Contract each "subtree" in  $T_{small}$ .
- Use balanced partition lemma with  $\tau' = \tau + 1$  and  $U = C$ .
- Recurse on  $U \setminus \bigcup_{S \in \mathcal{S}} S$  and each  $S$ , until reaching  $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$  levels.
- Also find "GH-Tree"  $T_{large}$  linking all  $S_i$ .



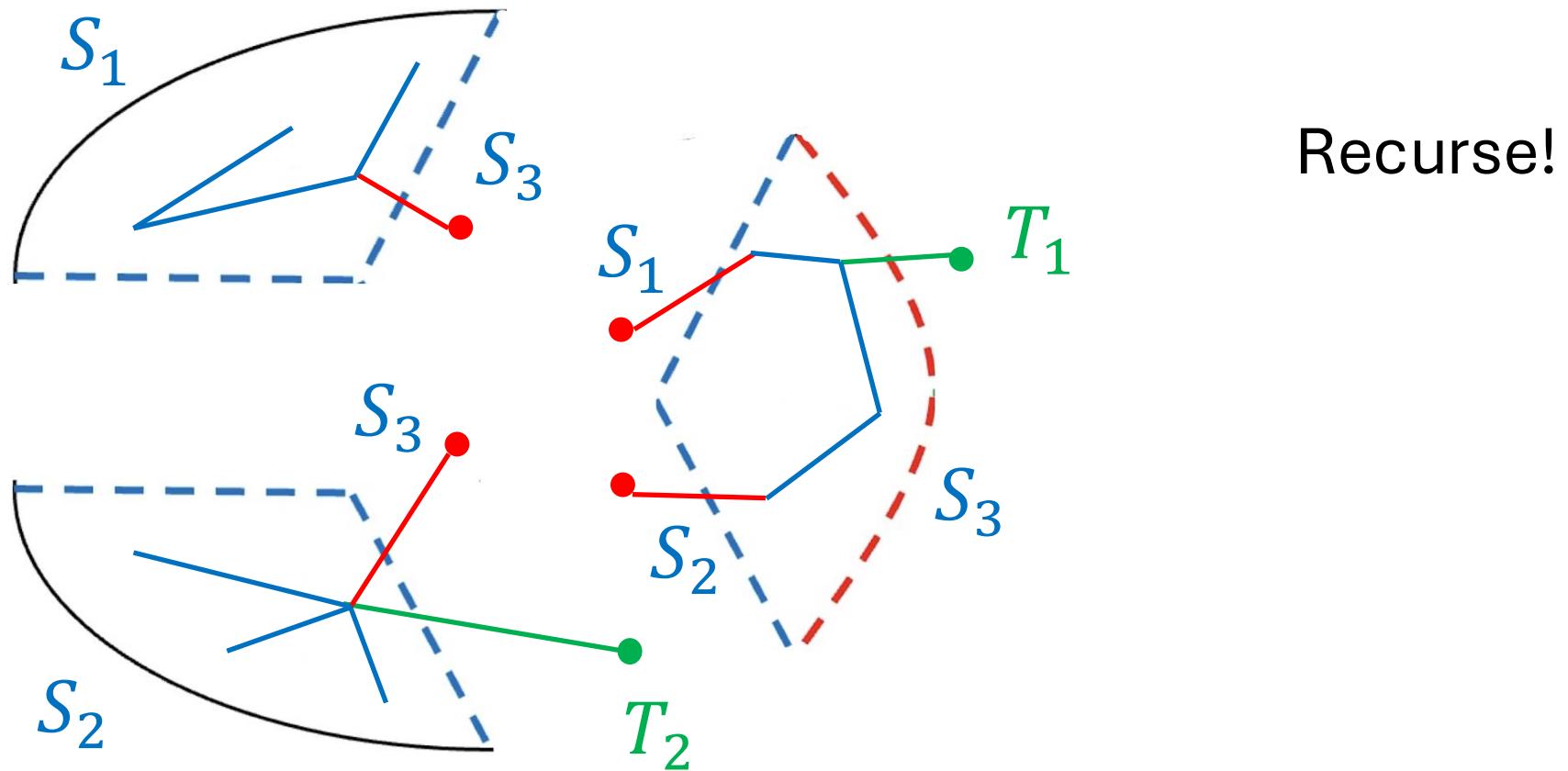
# Gomory-Hu Tree on $S_i$

- For each  $S_i$ , contract every “subtree” in  $T_{large}$ .

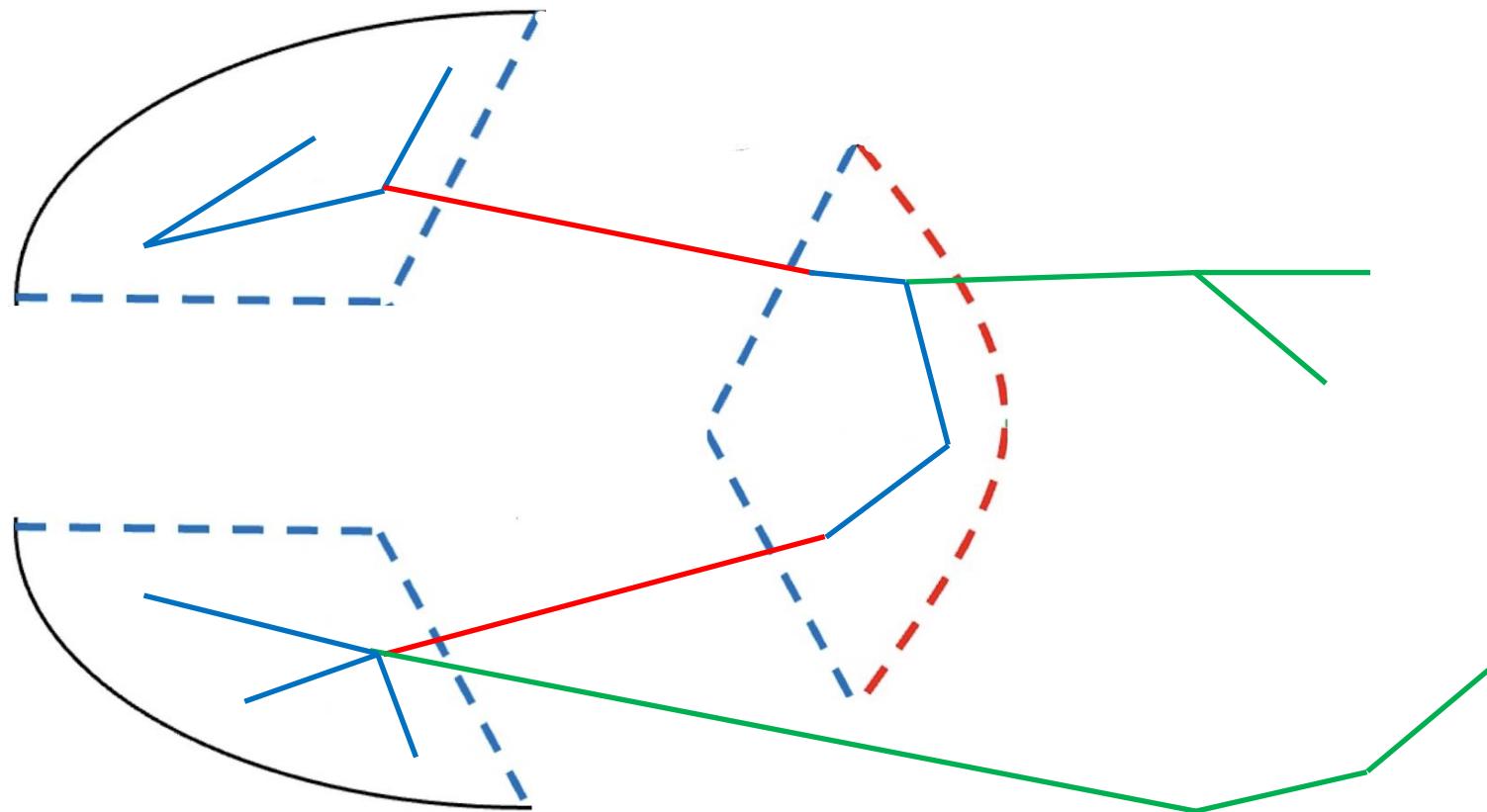


# Gomory-Hu Tree on $S_i$

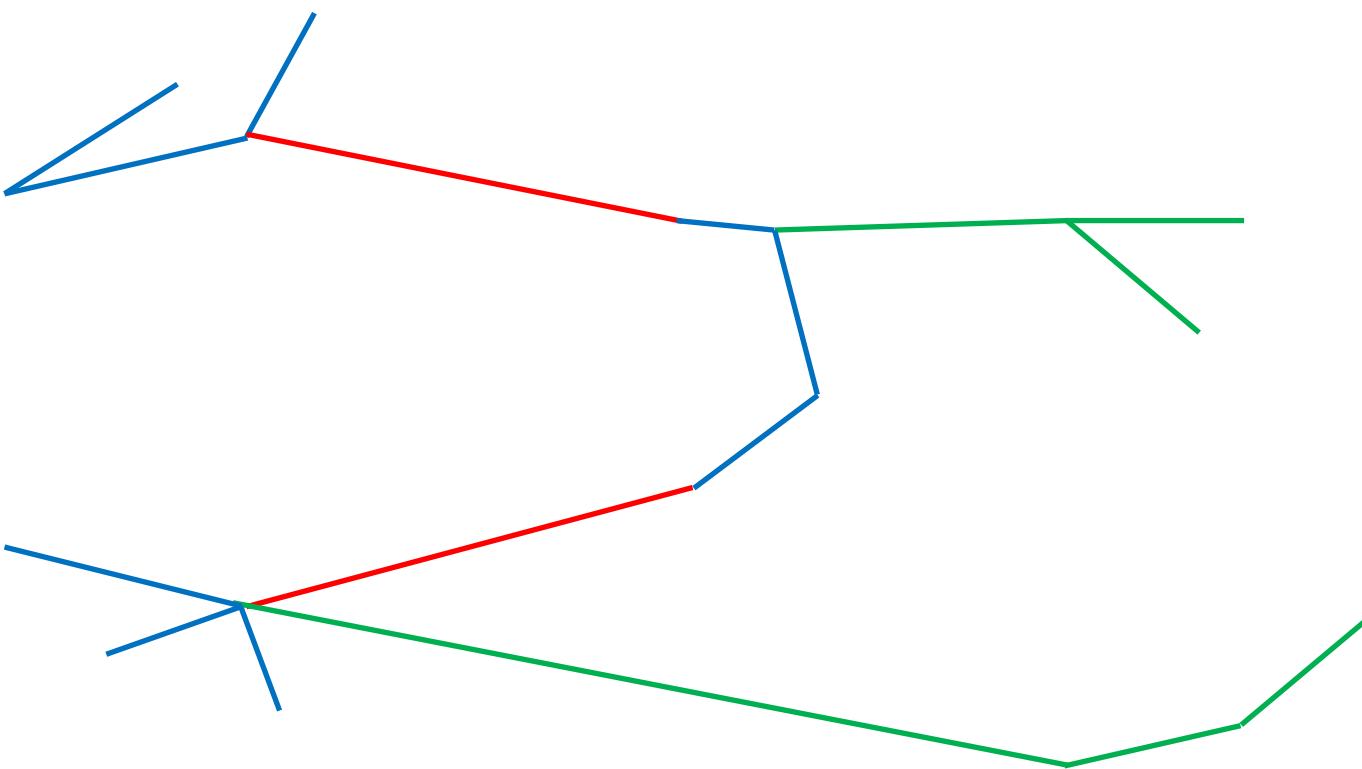
- For each  $S_i$ , contract every “subtree” in  $T_{large}$ .



# Merge All Together



# Merge All Together



# Summary

- (Randomized) reduction from Gomory-Hu tree to  $\mathcal{O}(\log^6 n)$  maxflows on unweighted graphs.
- Simple algorithm. Also works for hypergraphs.
- See also: [PY'25] deter. reduction to maxflows and expander decompositions with total size  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(m)$  on unweighted graphs.
- Open problems:
  - Weighted graphs?
  - Element connectivity?
  - Maxflow in  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(m)$  time?

Thanks!