VI. Approx. Algorithms: Randomisation and Rounding

Thomas Sauerwald

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Outline

Performance Ratios for Randomised Approximation Algorithms

Approximation Ratio

A randomised algorithm for a problem has approximation ratio $\rho(n)$, if for any input of size n, the expected cost C of the returned solution and optimal cost C^* satisfy:

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Approximation Schemes

An approximation scheme is an approximation algorithm, which given any input and $\epsilon > 0$, is a $(1+\epsilon)$-approximation algorithm.

- It is a polynomial-time approximation scheme (PTAS) if for any fixed $\epsilon > 0$, the runtime is polynomial in n. For example, $O(n^{2/\epsilon})$.
- It is a fully polynomial-time approximation scheme (FPTAS) if the runtime is polynomial in both $1/\epsilon$ and n. For example, $O((1/\epsilon)^2 \cdot n^3)$.

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Randomised Approximation

MAX-3-CNF

Weighted Vertex Cover

Weighted Set Cover

MAX-CNF

Conclusion

MAX-3-CNF Satisfiability

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Example:

$$(x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (x_1 \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_5}) \wedge (x_2 \vee \overline{x_4} \vee x_5) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_3})$$

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Idea: What about assigning each variable uniformly and independently at random?

Analysis

Theorem 35.6

Given an instance of MAX-3-CNF with n variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ and m clauses, the randomised algorithm that sets each variable independently at random is a randomised $8/7$-approximation algorithm.

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Follows from the previous Corollary.

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Algorithm: Assign x_1 so that the conditional expectation is maximized and recurse.

Expected Approximation Ratio

Theorem 35.6

Given an instance of MAX-3-CNF with n variables $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ and m clauses, the randomised algorithm that sets each variable independently at random is a polynomial-time randomised $8/7$-approximation algorithm.

One could prove that the probability to satisfy $(7/8) \cdot m$ clauses is at least $1/(8m)$

$$\mathbf{E}[\,Y\,] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{E}[\,Y \mid x_1 = 1\,] + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{E}[\,Y \mid x_1 = 0\,].$$

Y is defined as in the previous proof.

One of the two conditional expectations is at least $\mathbf{E}[\,Y\,]$!

GREEDY-3-CNF(ϕ, n, m)

for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$
    Compute $\mathbf{E}[\,Y \mid x_1 = v_1 \dots, x_{j-1} = v_{j-1}, x_j = 1\,]$
    Compute $\mathbf{E}[\,Y \mid x_1 = v_1, \dots, x_{j-1} = v_{j-1}, x_j = 0\,]$
    Let $x_j = v_j$ so that the conditional expectation is maximized
return the assignment $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$

Analysis of GREEDY-3-CNF(ϕ, n, m)

Theorem

GREEDY-3-CNF(ϕ, n, m) is a polynomial-time $8/7$-approximation.

Analysis of GREEDY-3-CNF(ϕ, n, m)

This algorithm is deterministic.

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computable in $O(1)$

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&\geq \mathbf{E}\left[\,Y \mid x_1 = v_1, \ldots, x_{j-2} = v_{j-2}\,\right] \\
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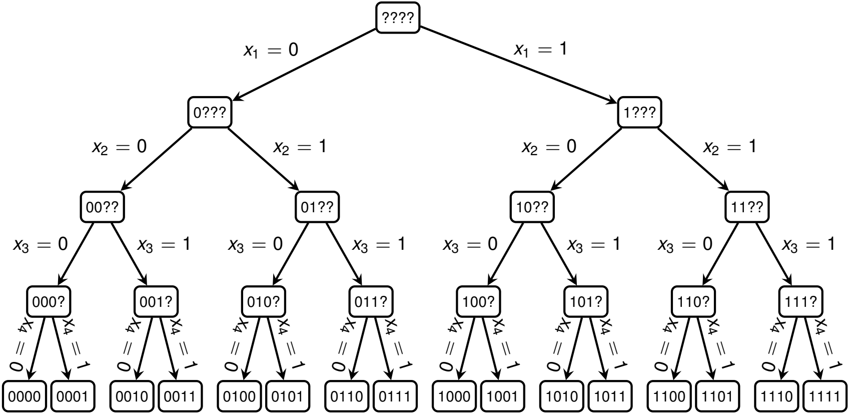
Run of GREEDY-3-CNF(φ, n, m)

$(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee x_4) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_4})$



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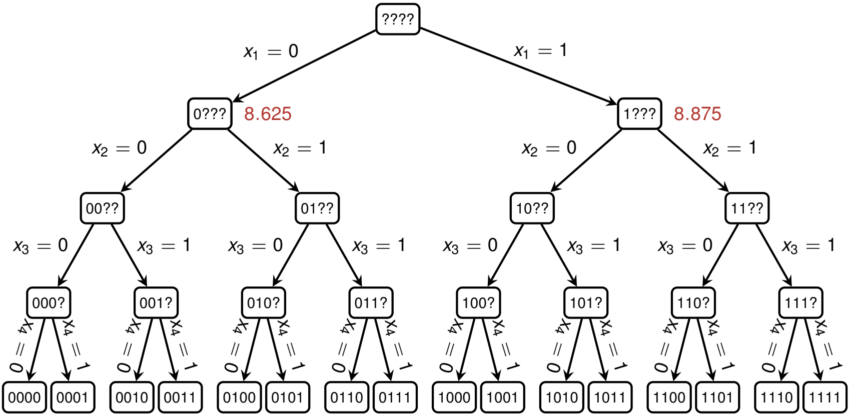
$(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee x_4) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_4})$



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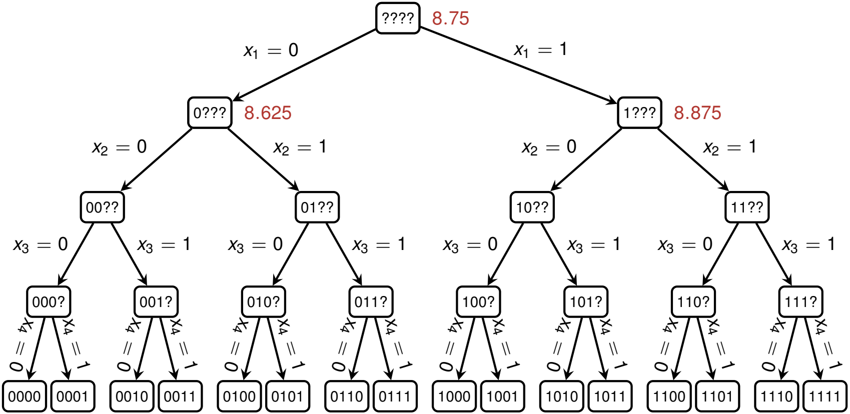
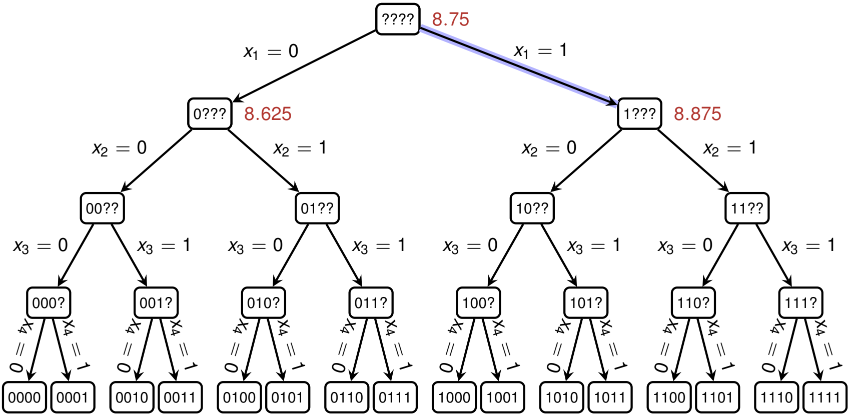
$(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee x_4) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_4})$



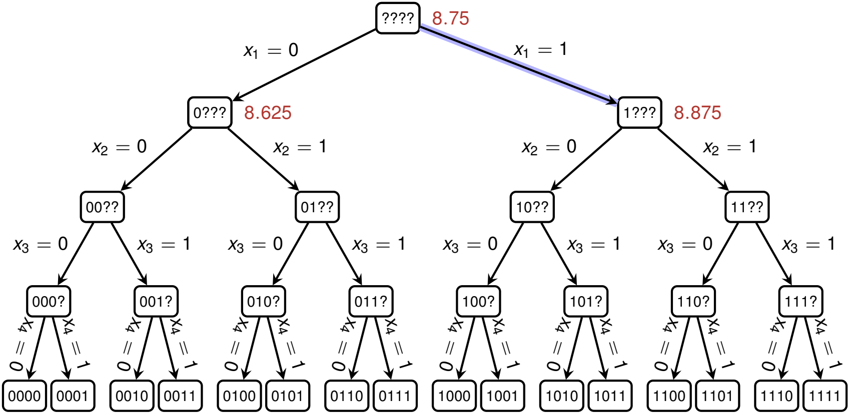
Run of GREEDY-3-CNF(φ, n, m)

$(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee x_4) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3}) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_4})$



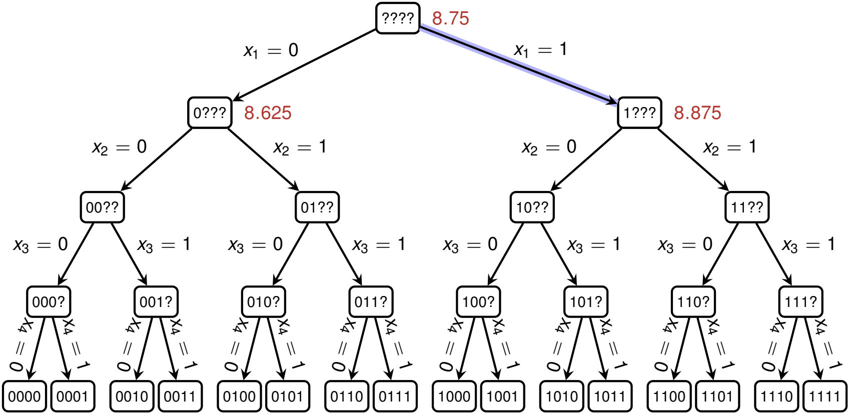
Run of GREEDY-3-CNF(φ, n, m)

$\cancel{(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3)} \wedge \cancel{(x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_4})} \wedge \cancel{(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_4})} \wedge (\cancel{\overline{x_1}} \vee \overline{x_3} \vee x_4) \wedge \cancel{(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{x_3})} \wedge (\cancel{\overline{x_1}} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3}) \wedge (\cancel{\overline{x_1}} \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\cancel{\overline{x_1}} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee x_3) \wedge \cancel{(x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \overline{x_4})} \wedge (x_2 \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_4})$



Run of GREEDY-3-CNF(φ, n, m)

$$1 \wedge 1 \wedge 1 \wedge (\overline{x_3} \vee x_4) \wedge 1 \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3}) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\overline{x_2} \vee x_3) \wedge 1 \wedge (x_2 \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_4})$$



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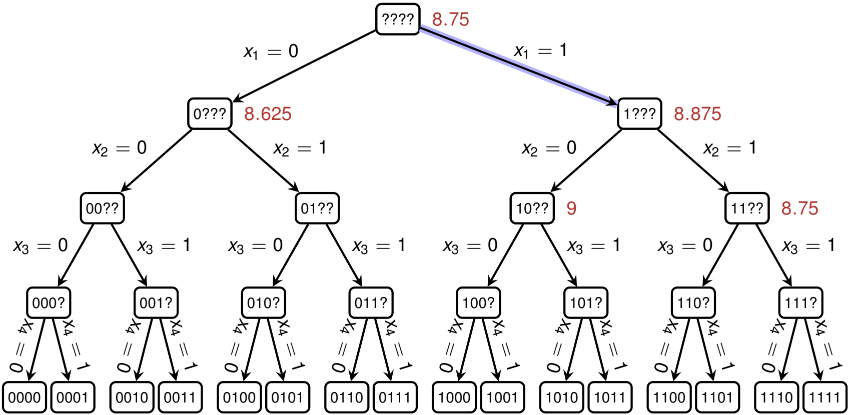

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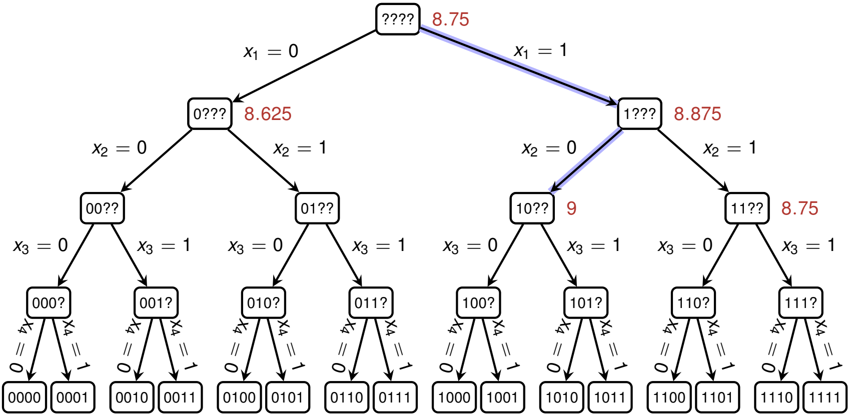

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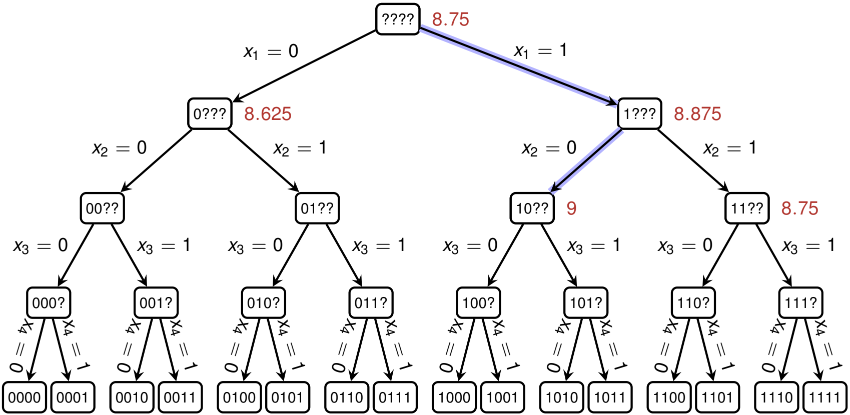

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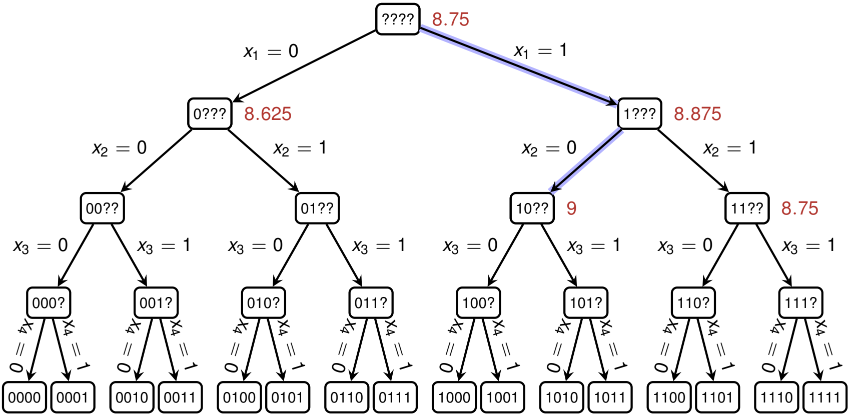

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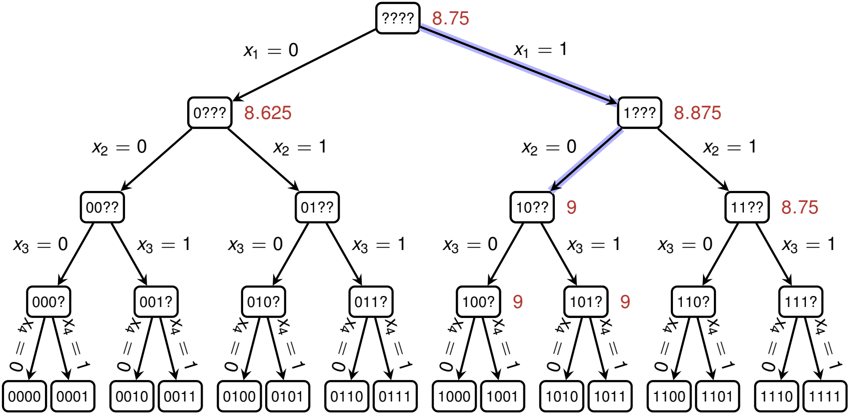

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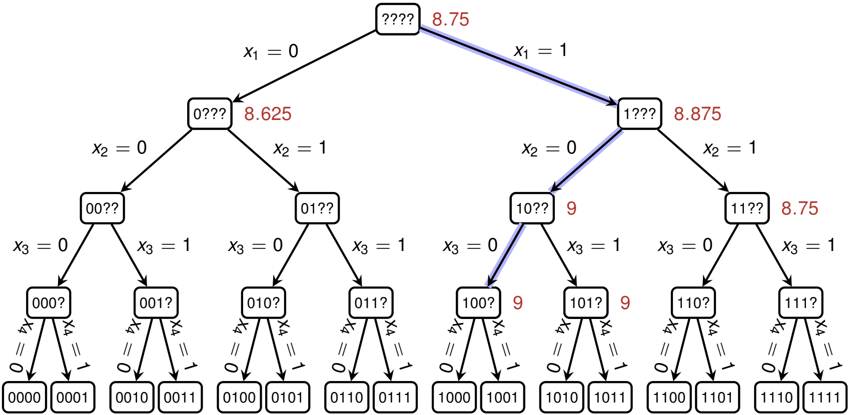

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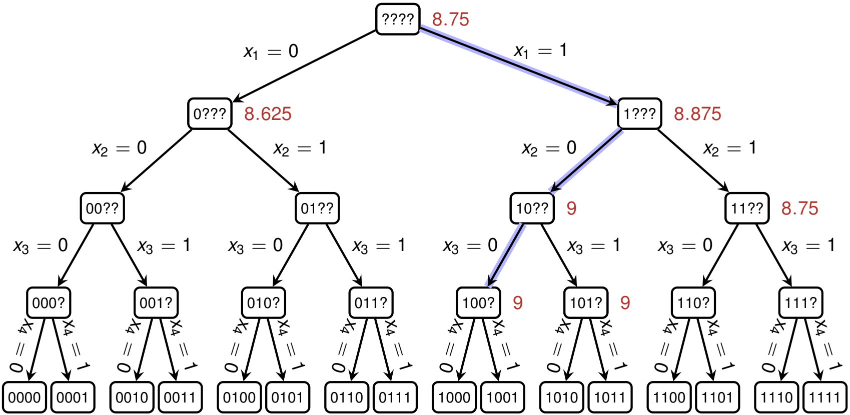
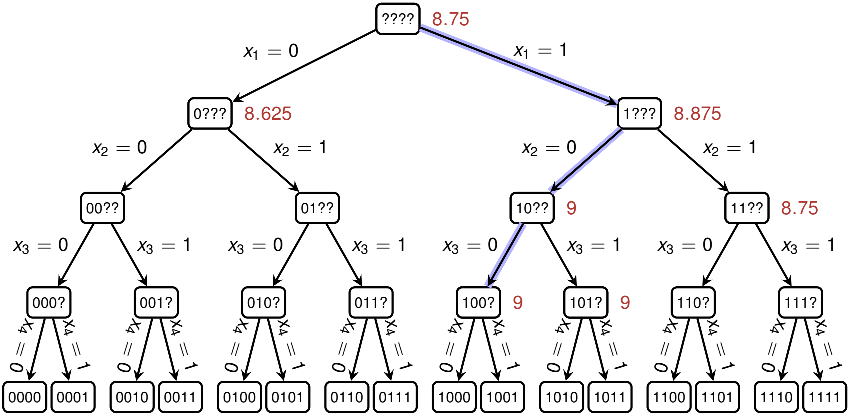


Run of GREEDY-3-CNF(φ, n, m)

$1 \wedge 1 \wedge 1 \wedge 1 \wedge 1 \wedge 1 \wedge 0 \wedge 1 \wedge 1 \wedge 1$



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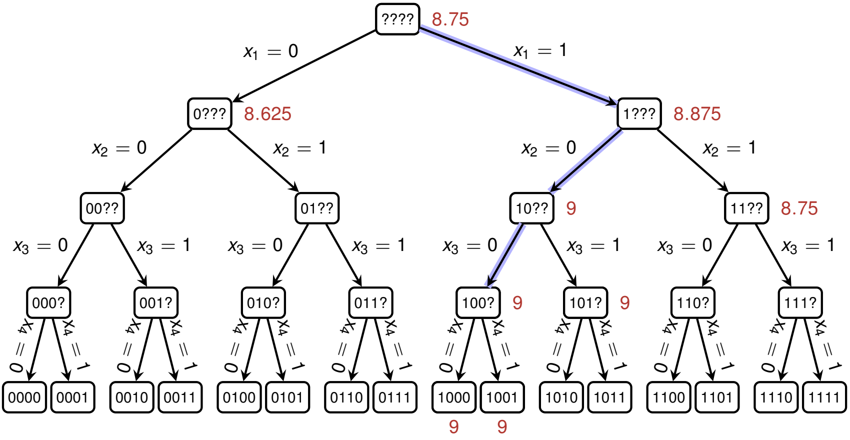

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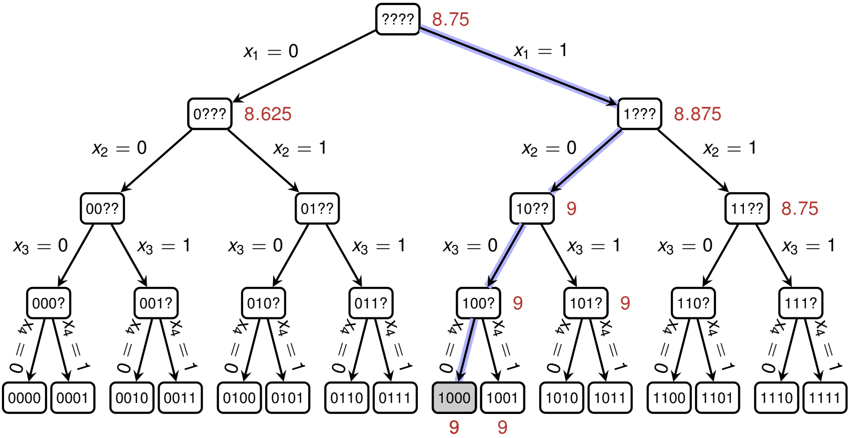

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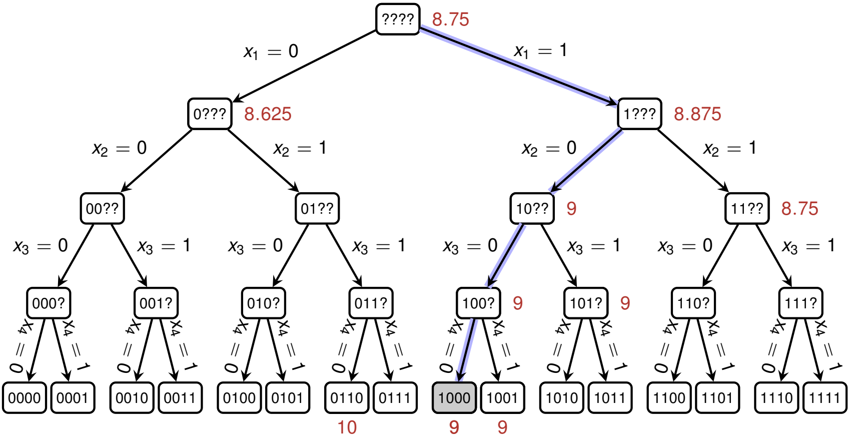

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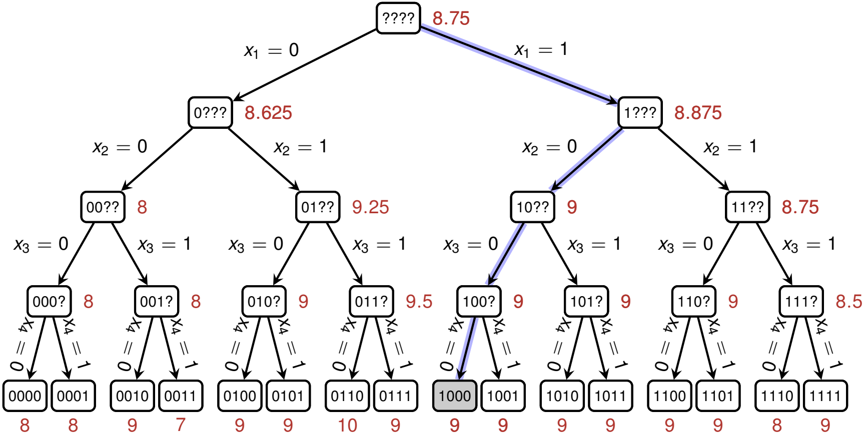

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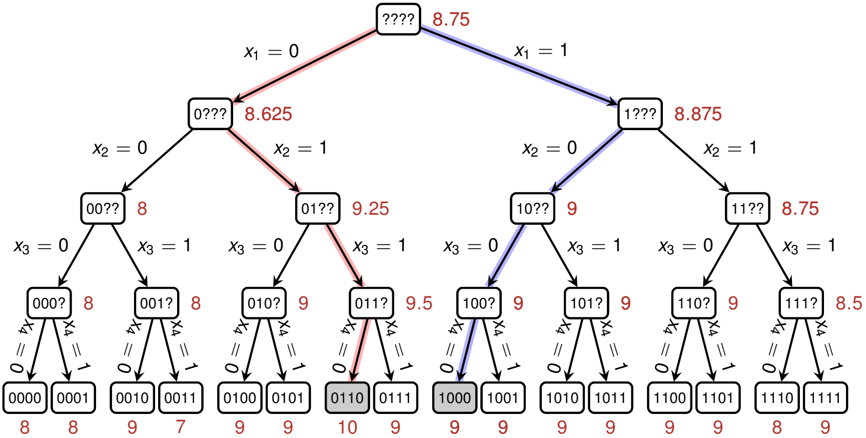

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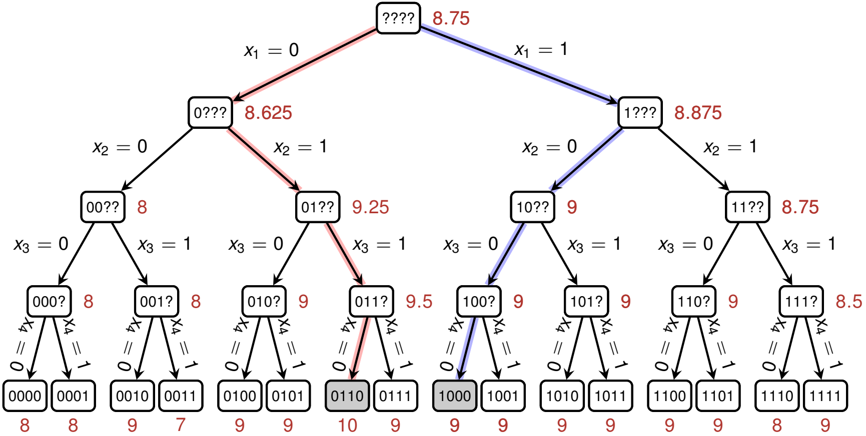

Returned solution satisfies 9 out of 10 clauses, but the formula is satisfiable.

MAX-3-CNF: Concluding Remarks

Theorem 35.6

Given an instance of MAX-3-CNF with n variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ and m clauses, the randomised algorithm that sets each variable independently at random is a randomised $8/7$-approximation algorithm.

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Theorem (Hastad'97)

For any $\epsilon > 0$, there is no polynomial time $8/7 - \epsilon$ approximation algorithm of MAX3-CNF unless P=NP.

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For any $\epsilon > 0$, there is no polynomial time $8/7 - \epsilon$ approximation algorithm of MAX3-CNF unless P=NP.

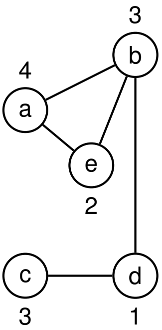
Essentially there is nothing smarter than just guessing!

Outline

The Weighted Vertex-Cover Problem

Vertex Cover Problem

- Given: Undirected, vertex-weighted graph $G = (V, E)$
- Goal: Find a minimum-weight subset $V' \subseteq V$ such that if $(u, v) \in E(G)$, then $u \in V'$ or $v \in V'$.



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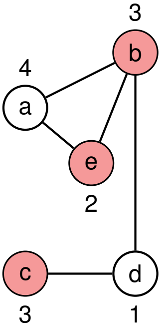

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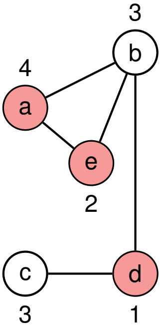

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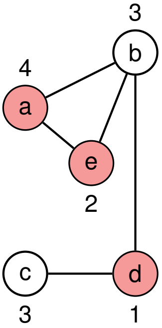

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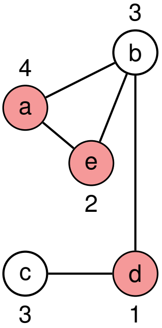

Applications:

The Weighted Vertex-Cover Problem

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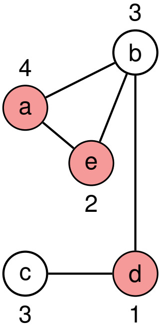

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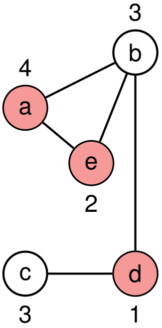

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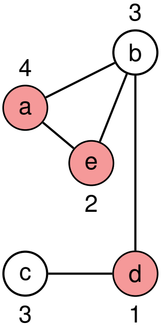

Applications:

- Every edge forms a task, and every vertex represents a person/machine which can execute that task
- Weight of a vertex could be salary of a person
- Perform all tasks with the minimal amount of resources

The Greedy Approach from (Unweighted) Vertex Cover

APPROX-VERTEX-COVER(G)

```
C = ∅
E' = G.E
while E' ≠ ∅
    let (u, v) be an arbitrary edge of E'
    C = C ∪ {u, v}
    remove from E' every edge incident on either u or v
return C
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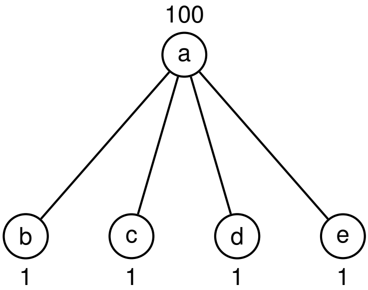

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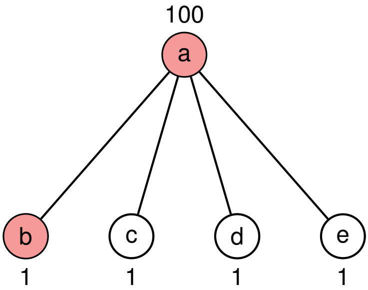
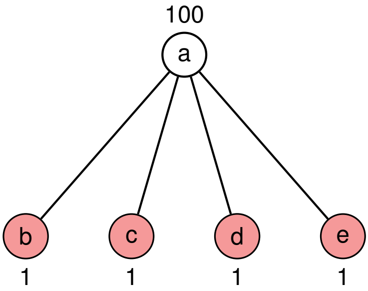


Computed solution has weight 101

The Greedy Approach from (Unweighted) Vertex Cover

APPROX-VERTEX-COVER(G)

$C = \emptyset$
$E' = G.E$
while $E' \neq \emptyset$
    let (u, v) be an arbitrary edge of E'
    $C = C \cup \{u, v\}$
    remove from E' every edge incident on either u or v
return C



Optimal solution has weight 4

Invoking an (Integer) Linear Program

Idea: Round the solution of an associated linear program.

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0-1 Integer Program

$$\begin{array}{llcll} \text{minimize} & \sum_{v \in V} w(v)x(v) & & & \\ \text{subject to} & x(u) + x(v) & \geq & 1 & \text{for each } (u,v) \in E \\ & x(v) & \in & \{0,1\} & \text{for each } v \in V \end{array}$$

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optimum is a lower bound on the optimal weight of a minimum weight-cover.

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Rounding Rule: if $x(v) \geq 1/2$ then round up, otherwise round down.

The Algorithm

```
APPROX-MIN-WEIGHT-VC(G, w)
C = ∅
compute x̄, an optimal solution to the linear program
for each v ∈ V
    if x̄(v) ≥ 1/2
        C = C ∪ {v}
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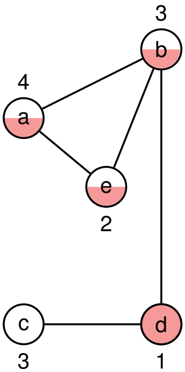
is polynomial-time because we can solve the linear program in polynomial time

Example of APPROX-MIN-WEIGHT-VC

$\overline{x}(a) = \overline{x}(b) = \overline{x}(e) = \frac{1}{2}, \overline{x}(d) = 1, \overline{x}(c) = 0$



fractional solution of LP
with weight $= 5.5$

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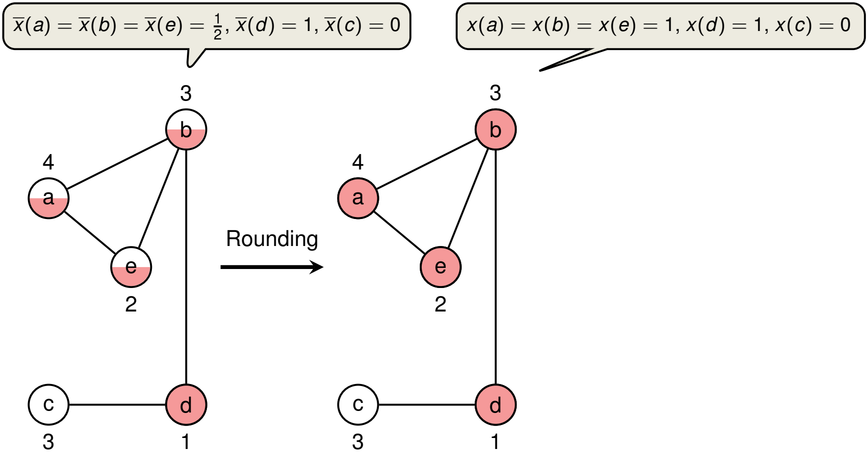

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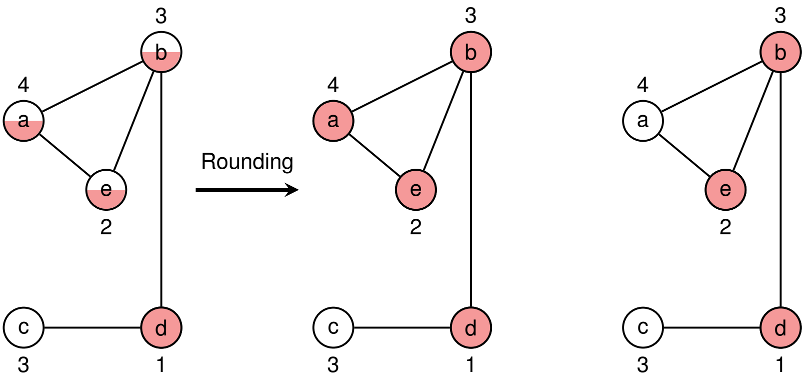

fractional solution of LP
with weight = 5.5

rounded solution of LP
with weight = 10

optimal solution
with weight = 6

Approximation Ratio

Proof (Approximation Ratio is 2 and Correctness):

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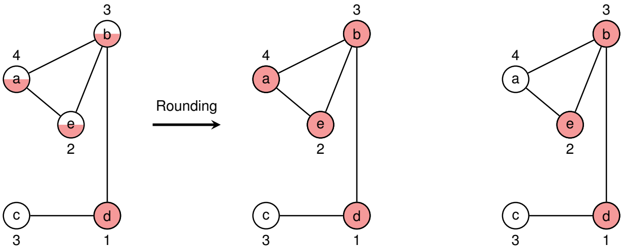

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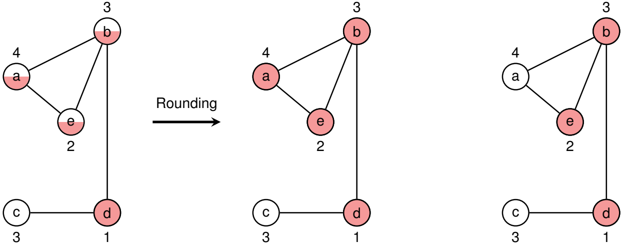

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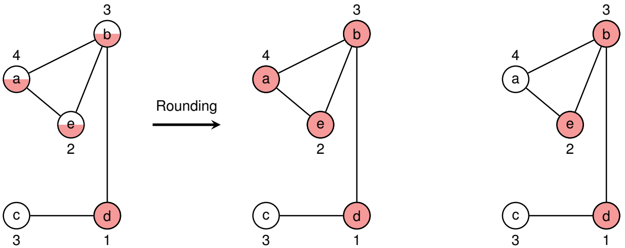

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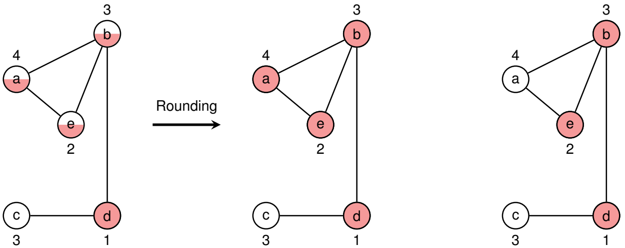

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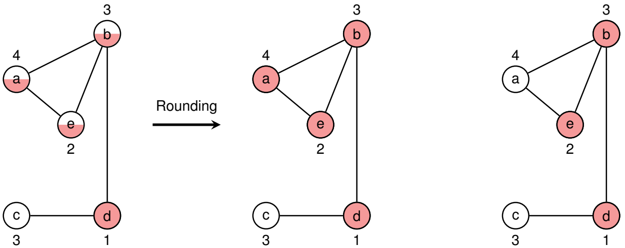

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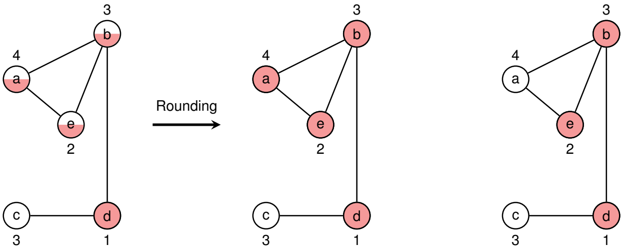

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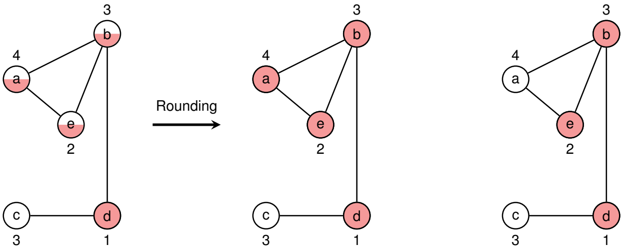

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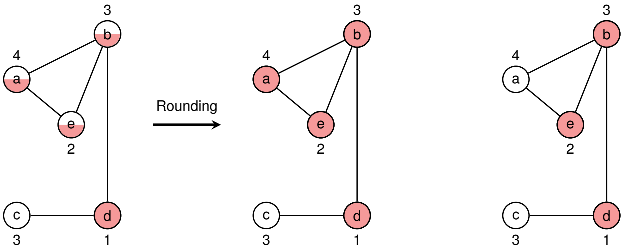

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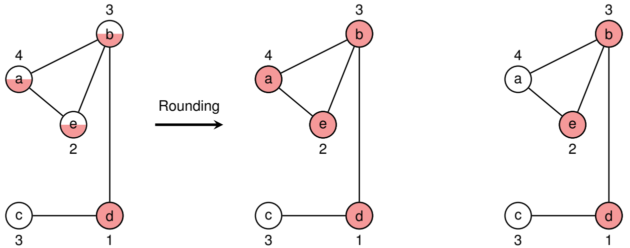

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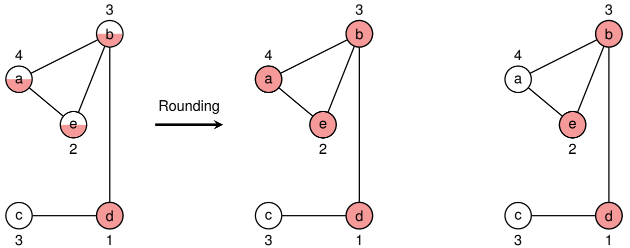

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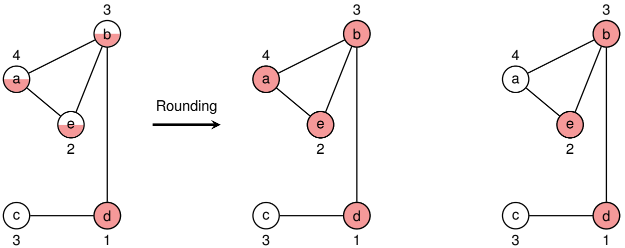

Approximation Ratio

Proof (Approximation Ratio is 2 and Correctness):

- Let C^* be an optimal solution to the minimum-weight vertex cover problem
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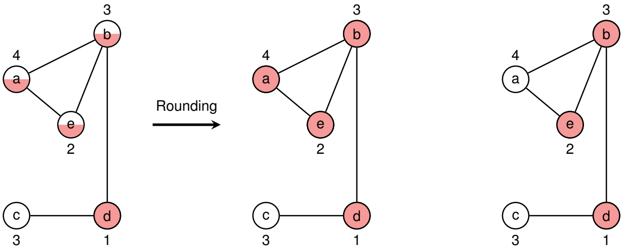

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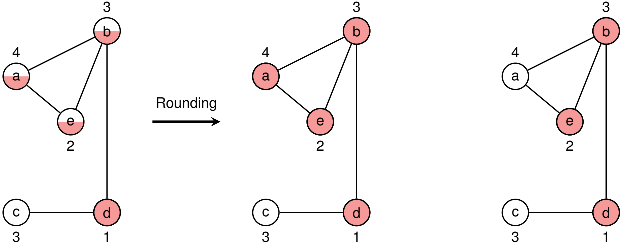

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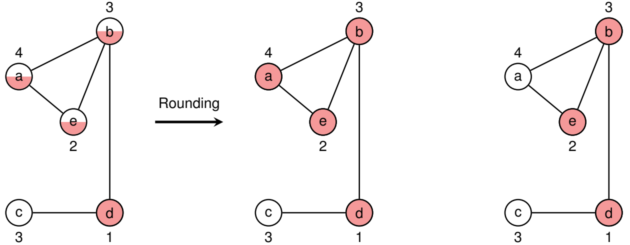

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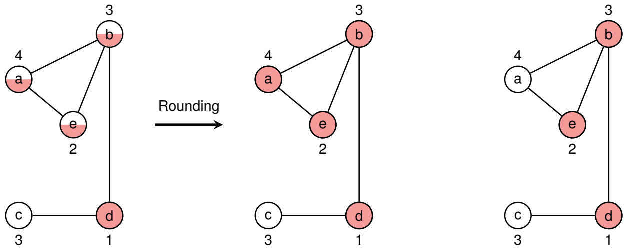

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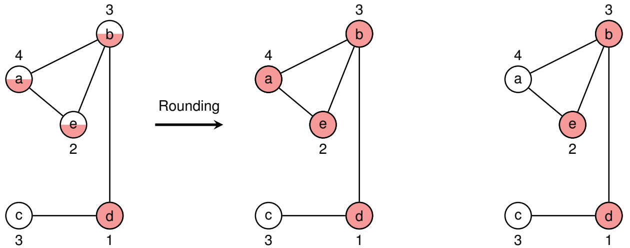

Outline

The Weighted Set-Covering Problem

Set Cover Problem

- Given: set X and a family of subsets $\mathcal{F}$, and a cost function $c : \mathcal{F} \to \mathbb{R}^+$
- Goal: Find a minimum-cost subset $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$

$$\text{s.t.} \qquad X = \bigcup_{S \in \mathcal{C}} S.$$

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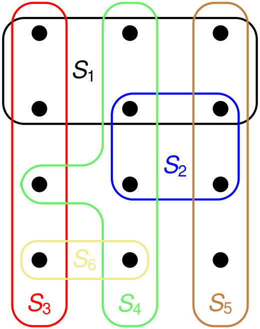

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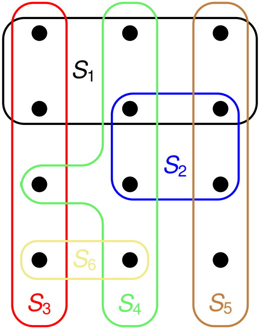

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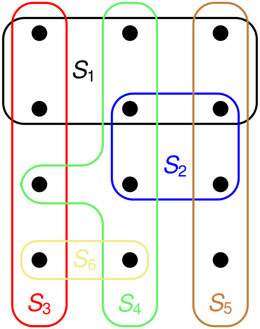

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Remarks:

- generalisation of the weighted vertex-cover problem
- models resource allocation problems

Exercise: Try to formulate the integer program and linear program of the weighted SET-COVER problem (solution on next slide!)

Setting up an Integer Program

0-1 Integer Program

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{minimize} & \sum_{S \in \mathcal{F}} c(S) y(S) & & \\ \text{subject to} & \sum_{S \in \mathcal{F} \colon x \in S} y(S) \geq 1 & & \text{for each } x \in X \\ & y(S) \in \{0,1\} & & \text{for each } S \in \mathcal{F} \end{array}$$

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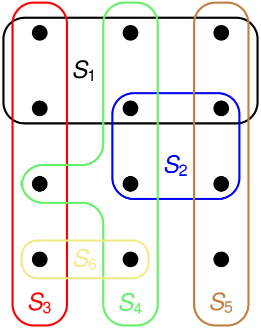
Back to the Example



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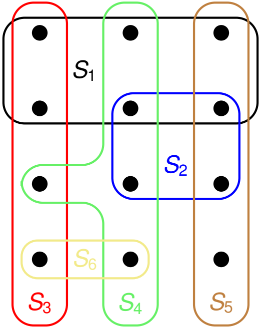

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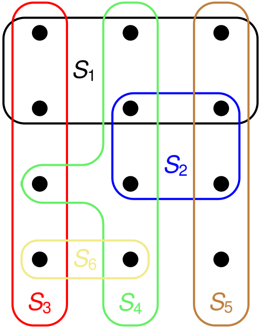

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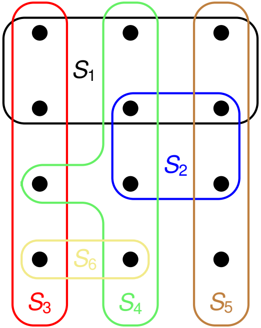

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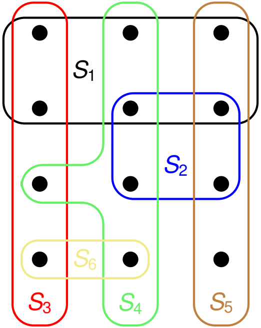

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Even worse: If all y's were below $1/2$, we would not even return a valid cover!

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- Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ be a random set with each set S being included independently with probability $y(S)$.
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- Therefore, $\mathbf{E}\left[\,\bar{y}(S)\,\right] = y(S)$.

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compute y, an optimal solution to the linear program
C = ∅
repeat 2 ln n times
    for each S ∈ F
        let C = C ∪ {S} with probability y(S)
return C
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repeat $2 \ln n$ times
  for each $S \in \mathcal{F}$
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return $\mathcal{C}$

clearly runs in polynomial-time!

Analysis of WEIGHTED SET COVER-LP

Theorem

- With probability at least $1 - \frac{1}{n}$, the returned set $\mathcal{C}$ is a valid cover of X.
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Typical Approach for Designing Approximation Algorithms based on LPs

Outline

MAX-CNF

Recall:

MAX-3-CNF Satisfiability

- Given: 3-CNF formula, e.g.: $(x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \overline{x_4}) \wedge (x_2 \vee \overline{x_3} \vee \overline{x_5}) \wedge \cdots$
- Goal: Find an assignment of the variables that satisfies as many clauses as possible.

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Why study this generalised problem?

- Allowing arbitrary clause lengths makes the problem more interesting (we will see that simply guessing is not the best!)
- a nice concluding example where we can practice previously learned approaches

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Assign each variable true or false uniformly and independently at random.

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First solve a linear program and use fractional values for a **biased** coin flip.

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- In the corresponding LP each $\in \{0, 1\}$ is replaced by $\in [0, 1]$
- Let (y^*, z^*) be the optimal solution of the LP
- Obtain an integer solution y through randomised rounding of y^*

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Lemma

For any clause i of length ℓ,

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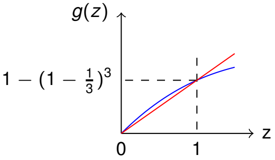

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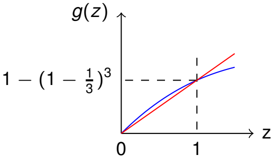

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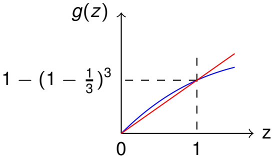

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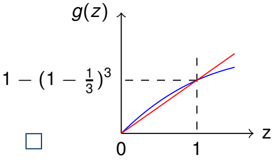

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LP solution at least as good as optimum

Approach 3: Hybrid Algorithm

Summary

- Approach 1 (Guessing) achieves better guarantee on longer clauses
- Approach 2 (Rounding) achieves better guarantee on shorter clauses

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HYBRID-MAX-CNF(φ, n, m)

1: Let $b \in \{0, 1\}$ be the flip of a fair coin
2: **If** $b = 0$ **then** perform random guessing
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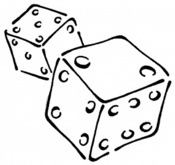

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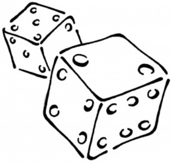

Algorithm sets each variable x_i to TRUE with prob. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_i^*$.
Note, however, that variables are **not** independently assigned!

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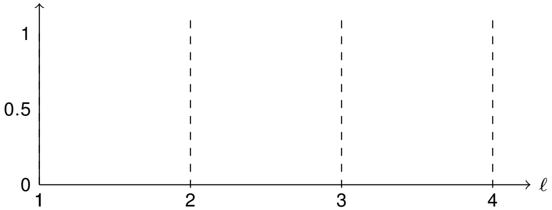

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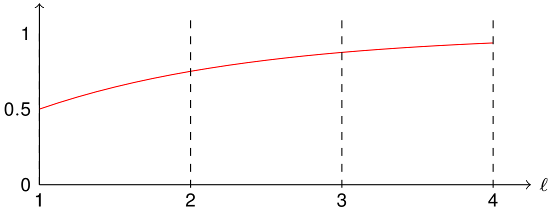

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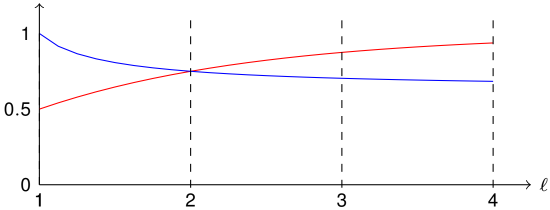

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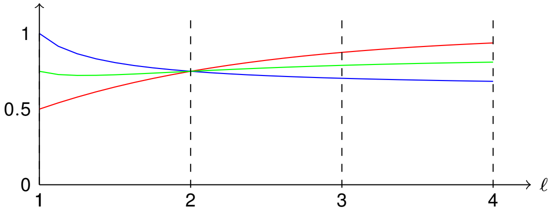

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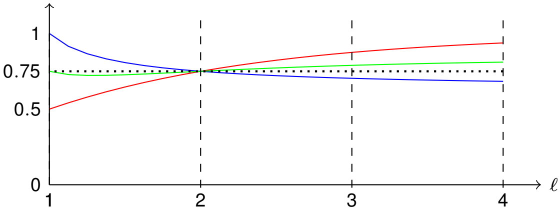

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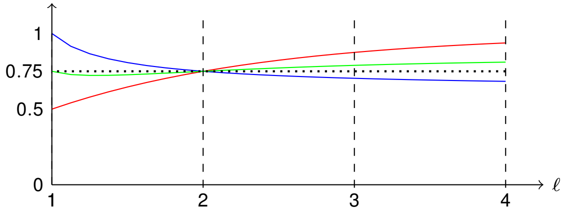

MAX-CNF Conclusion

Summary

- Since $\alpha_2 = \beta_2 = 3/4$, we cannot achieve a better approximation ratio than $4/3$ by combining Algorithm 1 & 2 in a different way
- The $4/3$-approximation algorithm can be easily derandomised
  - Idea: use the conditional expectation trick for both Algorithm 1 & 2 and output the better solution
- The $4/3$-approximation algorithm applies unchanged to a weighted version of MAX-CNF, where each clause has a non-negative weight
- Even MAX-2-CNF (every clause has length 2) is NP-hard!

Exercise (easy): Consider any minimsation problem, where x is the optimal cost of the LP relaxation, y is the optimal cost of the IP and z is the solution obtained by rounding up the LP solution. Which of the follwing statements are true?

1. $x \leq y \leq z$,
2. $y \leq x \leq z$,
3. $y \leq z \leq x$.

Exercise (trickier): Consider a version of the SET-COVER problem, where each element $x \in X$ has to be covered by **at least two** subsets. Design and analyse an efficient approximation algorithm.

Hint: You may use the result that if $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ are independent Bernoulli random variables with $X := \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$, $\mathbf{E}[X] \geq 2$, then

$$\mathbf{Pr}[X \geq 2] \geq 1/4 \cdot (1 - e^{-1}).$$

Outline

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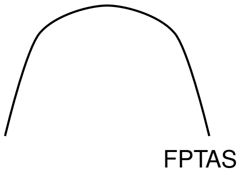

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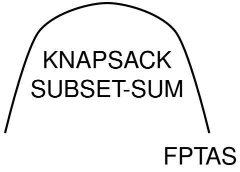

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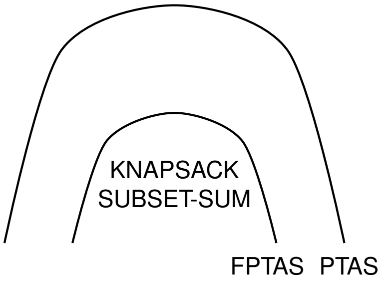

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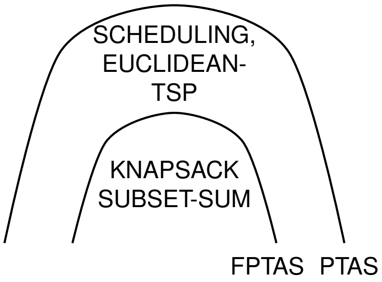

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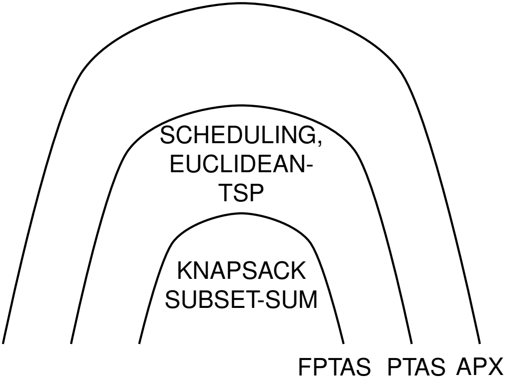

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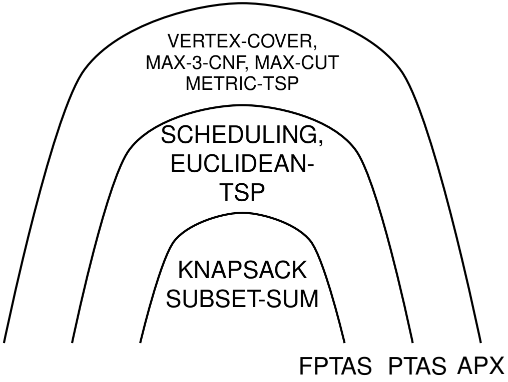
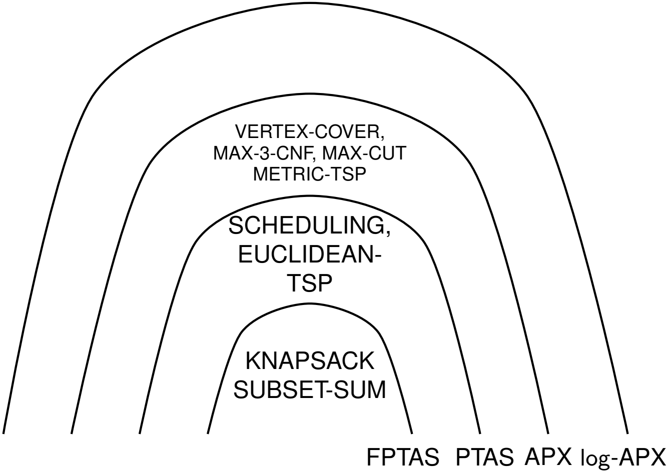
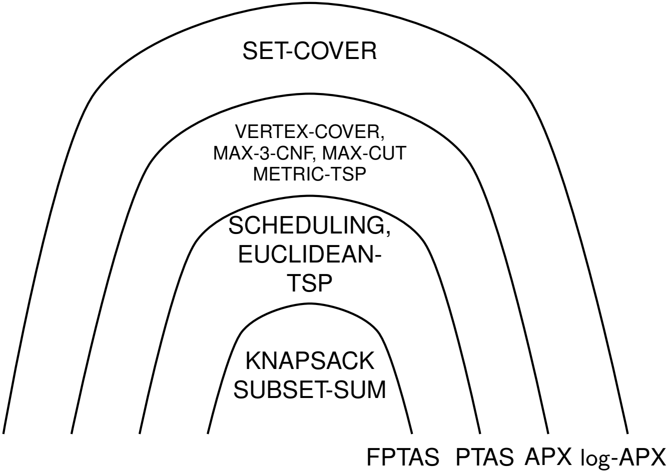


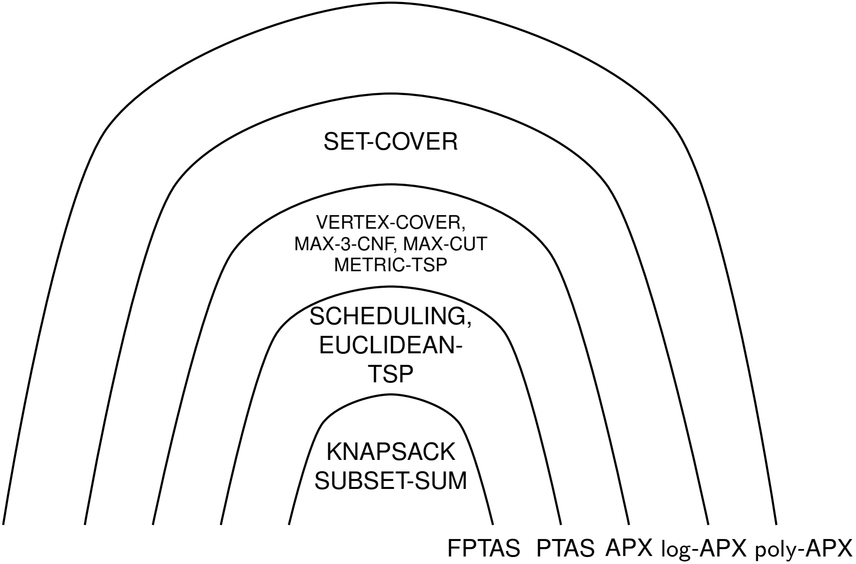
Spectrum of Approximations



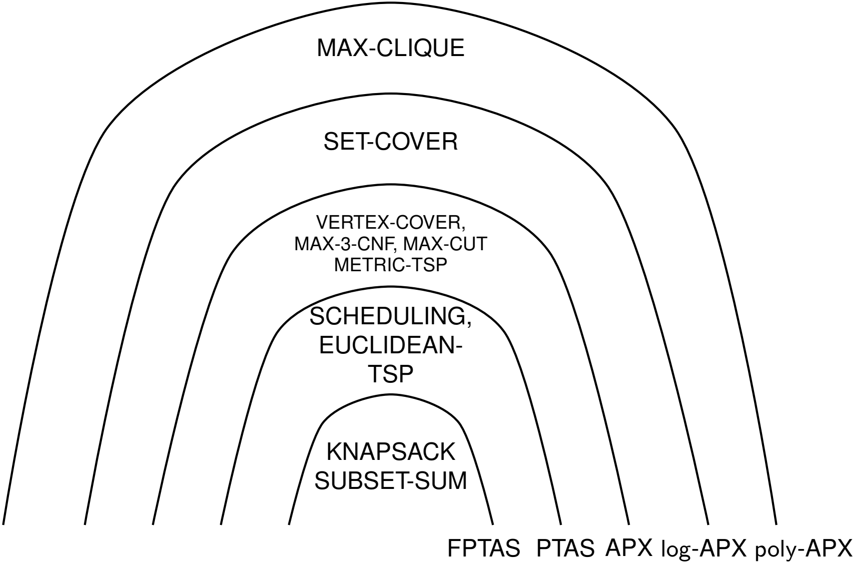
Spectrum of Approximations



Spectrum of Approximations



Spectrum of Approximations



Topics Covered

I. Sorting and Counting Networks
- 0/1-Sorting Principle, Bitonic Sorting, Batcher's Sorting Network
  Bonus Material: A Glimpse at the AKS network
- Balancing Networks, Counting Network Construction, Counting vs. Sorting

II. Linear Programming
- Geometry of Linear Programs, Applications of Linear Programming
- Simplex Algorithm, Finding a Feasible Initial Solution
- Fundamental Theorem of Linear Programming

III. Approximation Algorithms: Covering Problems
- Intro to Approximation Algorithms, Definition of PTAS and FPTAS
- (Unweighted) Vertex-Cover: 2-approx. based on Greedy
- (Unweighted) Set-Cover: $O(\log n)$-approx. based on Greedy

IV. Approximation Algorithms via Exact Algorithms
- Subset-Sum: FPTAS based on Trimming and Dynamic Programming
- Scheduling: 2-approx. based on Simple Greedy, $4/3$-approx. using LPT
  Bonus Material: A PTAS for Machine Scheduling based on Rounding and Dynamic Programming

V. The Travelling Salesman Problem
- Inapproximability of the General TSP problem
- Metric TSP: 2-approx. based on MST, $3/2$-approx. based on MST + matching

VI. Approximation Algorithms: Rounding and Randomisation
- MAX3-CNF: $8/7$-approx. based on Guessing, Derandomisation with Greedy
- (Weighted) Vertex-Cover: 2-approx. based on Deterministic Rounding
- (Weighted) Set-Cover: $O(\log n)$-approx. based on Randomised Rounding
- MAX-CNF: $4/3$-approx. based on Guessing + Randomised Rounding

Thank you and Best Wishes for the Exam!