

The background features a complex pattern of overlapping circles in various colors including yellow, blue, red, and pink. A black path with red circular nodes is overlaid on this pattern, connecting several of the nodes.

Lecture: Approximation Algorithms

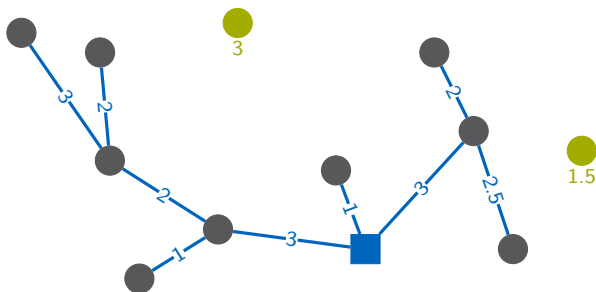
Jannik Matuschke

TUM

November 14, 2018

**Previously:
LP Rounding for
Prize-collecting Steiner Tree**

Approximation for PC Steiner Tree



Algorithm D (Deterministic Rounding)

- 1 Compute optimal solution (x^*, y^*) to LP.
- 2 Let $U := \{v \in V : y^*(v) \geq \alpha\}$.
- 3 Compute min spanning tree T on $U \cup \{r\}$.
- 4 Return T and U .

Algorithm B (Best of Many): select best $\alpha \in \{y^*(v) : v \in V\}$

Algorithm R (Randomized): $\alpha \in [\gamma, 1]$ uniformly at random

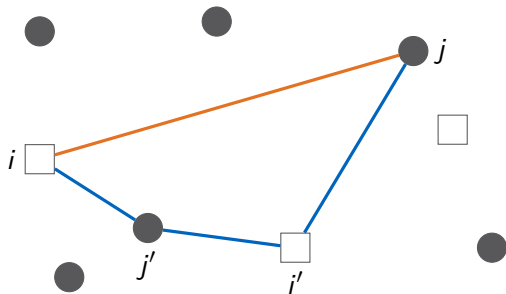
\rightsquigarrow Algorithms B & R are 2.54-approximations

**Now:
LP Rounding for Uncapacitated
Facility Location**

(Metric) Uncapacitated Facility Location

Input: facilities F , clients C , opening cost f_i for $i \in F$,
metric distances d_{ij} for $i \in F$ and $j \in C$

Task: find $S \subseteq F$, minimizing $\sum_{i \in S} f_i + \sum_{j \in C} \min_{i \in S} d_{ij}$

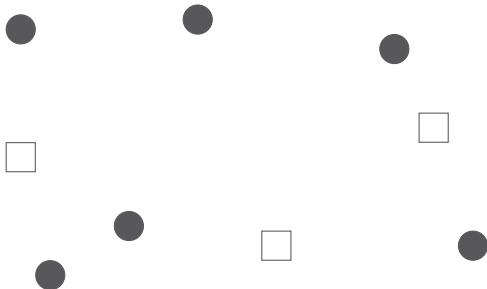


metric: $d_{ij} \leq d_{ij'} + d_{i'j'} + d_{i'j}$

(Metric) Uncapacitated Facility Location

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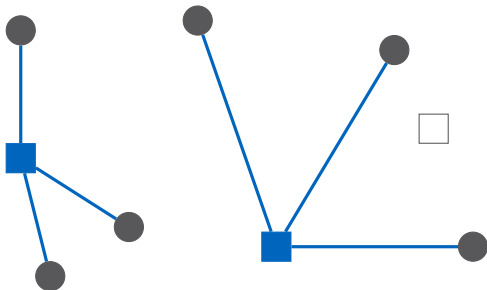
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(Metric) Uncapacitated Facility Location

Input: facilities F , clients C , opening cost f_i for $i \in F$,
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LP relaxation

$$\min \sum_{i \in F} \sum_{j \in C} d_{ij} x_{ij} + \sum_{i \in F} f_i y_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in F} x_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall j \in C$$

$$y_i - x_{ij} \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in F, j \in C$$

$$x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in F, j \in C$$

$$y_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in F$$

variables:

$$x_{ij} = 1 \Leftrightarrow i \text{ serves } j$$

$$y_i = 1 \Leftrightarrow i \in S$$

LP relaxation

$$\min \sum_{i \in F} \sum_{j \in C} d_{ij} x_{ij} + \sum_{i \in F} f_i y_i$$

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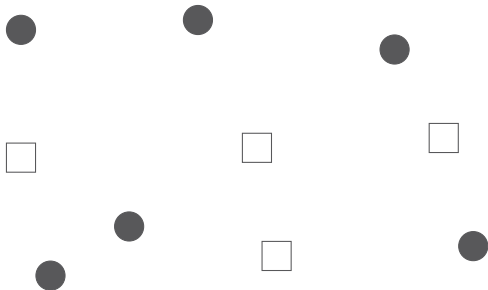
$$x_{ij} \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in F, j \in C$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in F$$

variables:

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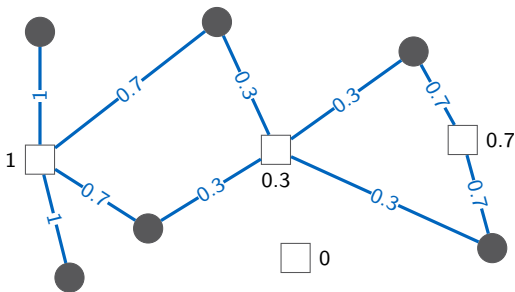
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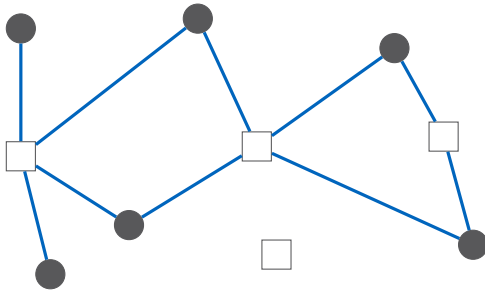
$$y_i \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in F$$

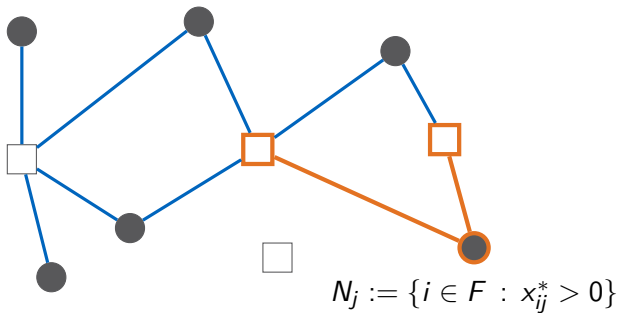
variables:

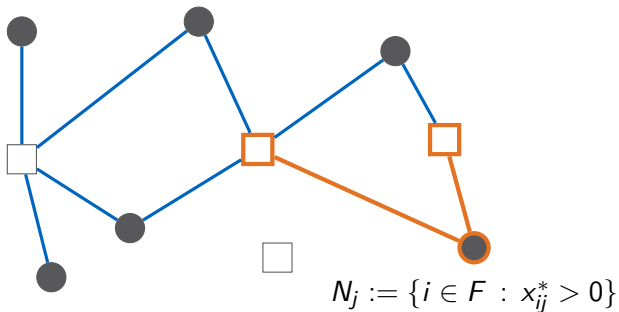
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$$y_i = 1 \Leftrightarrow i \in S$$







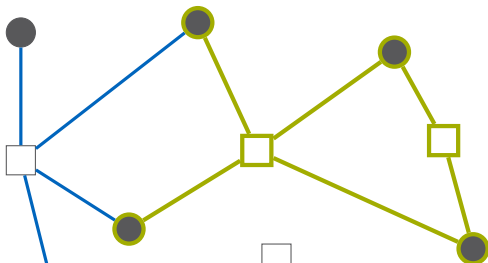


Lemma 6.4

Let $i \in N_j$, then $d_{ij} \leq v_i^*$.

Lemma 6.5

Let $i' \in N_j$ with $f_{i'} = \min_{i \in N_j} f_i$, then $f_{i'} \leq \sum_{i \in N_j} f_i y_i^*$.



$$N_j := \{i \in F : x_{ij}^* > 0\}$$

$$N_j^2 := \{j' \in C : N_j \cap N_{j'} \neq \emptyset\}$$

Lemma 6.4

Let $i \in N_j$, then $d_{ij} \leq v_i^*$.

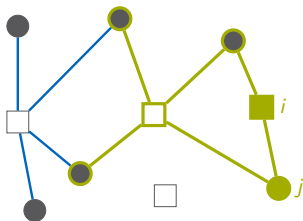
Lemma 6.5

Let $i' \in N_j$ with $f_{i'} = \min_{i \in N_j} f_i$, then $f_{i'} \leq \sum_{i \in N_j} f_i y_i^*$.

The algorithm

Algorithm D (Deterministic Rounding)

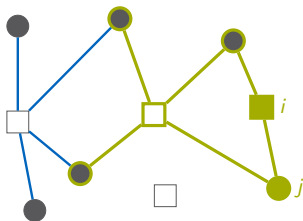
- 1 Compute optimal solutions (x^*, y^*) and (v^*, w^*) to LP relaxation and its dual.
- 2 Initialize $S := \emptyset$, $C' := C$.
- 3 while $(C' \neq \emptyset)$
 - Choose $j \in C'$ minimizing v_j^* .
 - Choose $i \in N_j$ minimizing f_i .
 - $C' := C' \setminus N_j^2$ and $S := S \cup \{i\}$.
- 4 Return S .



The algorithm

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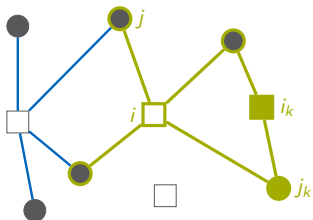
Theorem 6.6

Algorithm D is a 4-approximation algorithm for Uncapacitated Facility Location.

The algorithm

Algorithm D (Deterministic Rounding)

- 1 Compute optimal solutions (x^*, y^*) and (v^*, w^*) to LP relaxation and its dual.
- 2 Initialize $S := \emptyset$, $C' := C$.
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- 4 Return S .



Theorem 6.6

Algorithm D is a 4-approximation algorithm for Uncapacitated Facility Location.

Algorithm D* (Improved Deterministic Rounding)

- 1 Compute optimal solutions (x^*, y^*) and (v^*, w^*) to LP relaxation and its dual.
- 2 Initialize $S := \emptyset$, $C' := C$.
- 3 while ($C' \neq \emptyset$)
 - Choose $j \in C'$ minimizing v_j^* .
 - Choose $i \in N_j$ minimizing $f_i + \sum_{j' \in N_j^2} d_{ij'}$.
 - $C' := C' \setminus N_j^2$ and $S := S \cup \{i\}$.
- 4 Return S .

Improved algorithm

Algorithm D* (Improved Deterministic Rounding)

1 Compute optimal solutions (x^*, y^*) and (v^*, w^*) to LP relaxation and its dual.

2 Initialize $S := \emptyset$, $C' := C$.

3 while $(C' \neq \emptyset)$

 Choose $j \in C'$ minimizing $v_j^* + \Delta_j$.

 Choose $i \in N_j$ minimizing $f_i + \sum_{j' \in N_j^2} d_{ij'}$.

$C' := C' \setminus N_j^2$ and $S := S \cup \{i\}$.

$$\Delta_j := \sum_{i \in F} d_{ij} x_{ij}$$

4 Return S .

Algorithm R (Randomized Rounding)

1 Compute optimal solutions (x^*, y^*) and (v^*, w^*) to LP relaxation and its dual.

2 Initialize $S := \emptyset$, $C' := C$.

3 while $(C' \neq \emptyset)$

 Choose $j \in C'$ minimizing $v_j^* + \Delta_j$.

 Choose $i \in N_j$ randomly according to probabilities x_{ij}^* .

$C' := C' \setminus N_j^2$ and $S := S \cup \{i\}$.

$$\Delta_j := \sum_{i \in F} d_{ij} x_{ij}^*$$

4 Return S .

Algorithm R (Randomized Rounding)

1 Compute optimal solutions (x^*, y^*) and (v^*, w^*) to LP relaxation and its dual.

2 Initialize $S := \emptyset$, $C' := C$.

3 while $(C' \neq \emptyset)$

 Choose $j \in C'$ minimizing $v_j^* + \Delta_j$.

 Choose $i \in N_j$ randomly according to probabilities x_{ij}^* .

$C' := C' \setminus N_j^2$ and $S := S \cup \{i\}$.

$$\Delta_j := \sum_{i \in F} d_{ij} x_{ij}^*$$

4 Return S .

Theorem 6.9

Algorithm R is a randomized 3-approximation algorithm for UFL.

Corollary 6.10

Algorithm D^* is a 3-approximation algorithm for UFL.

Random Sampling: The Maximum Satisfiability Problem

MAX SAT

Input: variables x_1, \dots, x_n , disjunctive clauses C_1, \dots, C_m ,
weights $w_1, \dots, w_m \in \mathbb{R}_+$

Task: find a truth assignment maximizing $\sum_{j: C_j \text{ is satisfied}} w_j$

$$\underbrace{x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3}_{C_1}$$

$$\underbrace{\neg x_1 \vee x_3}_{C_2}$$

$$\underbrace{\neg x_3}_{C_3}$$

$$\underbrace{x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4}_{C_4}$$

$$\underbrace{x_2 \vee \neg x_4}_{C_5}$$

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$$\underbrace{x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3}_{C_1}$$

$$w_1 = 2$$

$$\underbrace{\neg x_1 \vee x_3}_{C_2}$$

$$w_2 = 3$$

$$\underbrace{\neg x_3}_{C_3}$$

$$w_3 = 1$$

$$\underbrace{x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4}_{C_4}$$

$$w_4 = 2$$

$$\underbrace{x_2 \vee \neg x_4}_{C_5}$$

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$$\underbrace{x_2 \vee \neg x_4}_{C_5}$$

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assignment:

$x_1 = \text{true}$

$x_2 = \text{true}$

$x_3 = \text{false}$

$x_4 = \text{true}$

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$w_1 = 2$

$$\frac{\neg x_1 \vee x_3}{C_2} \quad \times$$

$w_2 = 3$

$$\frac{\neg x_3}{C_3} \quad \checkmark$$

$w_3 = 1$

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$w_4 = 2$

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$w_5 = 1$

assignment:

$$x_1 = \text{true}$$

$$x_2 = \text{true}$$

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$$\frac{\neg x_3}{C_3} \quad \checkmark$$

$w_3 = 1$

$$\frac{x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4}{C_4} \quad \checkmark$$

$w_4 = 2$

$$\frac{x_2 \vee \neg x_4}{C_5} \quad \checkmark$$

$w_5 = 1$

assignment:

weight: 6

$$x_1 = \text{true}$$

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$$x_4 = \text{true}$$

Random Sampling

Algorithm 1: set each x_i to true with probability $1/2$ (independently)

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Algorithm 1 is a randomized $1/2$ -approximation for MAX SAT.

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Algorithm 1 is a $1 - (1/2)^\ell$ -approximation, where $\ell := \min_j |C_j|$.

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Theorem 7.2

There is no $(7/8 + \varepsilon)$ -approximation for MAX E3-SAT \leftarrow
for any $\varepsilon > 0$, unless $P = NP$. ($|C_j| = 3$ for all j)

Derandomization

Can we make Algorithm 1 deterministic?

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$$X_i := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Alg. 1 sets } x_i = \text{true} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$W := \sum_{j: C_j \text{ is satisfied}} w_j$$

Derandomization

Can we make Algorithm 1 deterministic?

$$X_i := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Alg. 1 sets } x_i = \text{true} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad W := \sum_{j: C_j \text{ is satisfied}} w_j$$

Idea: If $\mathbb{E}[W \mid X_1 = 1] > \mathbb{E}[W \mid X_1 = 0]$, we should set x_1 to true.
↪ method of conditional expectations

Can we make Algorithm 1 deterministic?

$$X_i := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Alg. 1 sets } x_i = \text{true} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$W := \sum_{j: C_j \text{ is satisfied}} w_j$$

Algorithm 2

For $i = 1$ to n :

- 1 $W_0 := \mathbb{E}[W \mid X_1 = b_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_{i-1} = b_{i-1} \wedge X_i = 0]$
- 2 $W_1 := \mathbb{E}[W \mid X_1 = b_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_{i-1} = b_{i-1} \wedge X_i = 1]$
- 3 If $W_1 \geq W_0$ then set $b_i := 1$ and $x_i := \text{true}$,
otherwise set $b_i := 0$ and $x_i := \text{false}$.

Can we make Algorithm 1 deterministic?

$$X_i := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Alg. 1 sets } x_i = \text{true} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$W := \sum_{j: C_j \text{ is satisfied}} w_j$$

Algorithm 2

For $i = 1$ to n :

- 1 $W_0 := \mathbb{E}[W \mid X_1 = b_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_{i-1} = b_{i-1} \wedge X_i = 0]$
- 2 $W_1 := \mathbb{E}[W \mid X_1 = b_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_{i-1} = b_{i-1} \wedge X_i = 1]$
- 3 If $W_1 \geq W_0$ then set $b_i := 1$ and $x_i := \text{true}$,
otherwise set $b_i := 0$ and $x_i := \text{false}$.

Theorem 7.3

Algorithm 2 is a $1/2$ -approximation algorithm for MAX SAT.

Today you learnt ...



You need good bounds on
what you can lose in a coin toss.