

CPSC 420 Lecture 21: Today's announcements:

- ▶ HW3 is on Gradescope, due Mar 9, 23:59
- ▶ Examlet 3 on Mar 17 in class. Closed book & no notes
- ▶ Reading: Approximation Algorithms [Intro to Algs 4th Ed. by Cormen, Leiserson, Rivest, Stein Ch. 35]

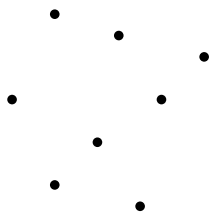
Today's Plan

- ▶ Approximation algorithms
 - ▶ Vertex Cover ✓
 - ▶ List Scheduling ✓
 - ▶ Δ TSP
- ▶ Hardness of approximation

Approximating Δ TSP [Christofides '76]

MinTSP: Given graph G with positive weights on the edges, find a Hamiltonian cycle of minimum total weight

Δ TSP is MinTSP where the edge weights obey the triangle inequality: $w(a, c) \leq w(a, b) + w(b, c)$ for all vertices a, b, c .



$O(n \lg n)$
↑
using Delaunay
triangulation
 $= \Theta(n^2 \lg n)$

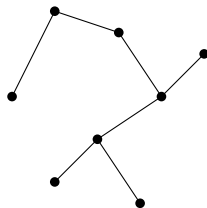
1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G . $\Theta(E \log E)$
2. Let M be a min length complete matching in the complete graph on odd degree vertices of T .
3. Let E be Euler tour in $T \cup M$.
4. Eliminate repeated vertices in E to get approx TSP.

Approximating Δ TSP [Christofides '76]

MinTSP: Given graph G with positive weights on the edges, find a Hamiltonian cycle of minimum total weight

Δ TSP is MinTSP where the edge weights obey the triangle inequality: $w(a, c) \leq w(a, b) + w(b, c)$ for all vertices a, b, c .

min spanning tree T



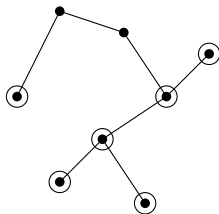
1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G .
2. Let M be a min length complete matching in the complete graph on odd degree vertices of T .
3. Let E be Euler tour in $T \cup M$.
4. Eliminate repeated vertices in E to get approx TSP.

Approximating Δ TSP [Christofides '76]

MinTSP: Given graph G with positive weights on the edges, find a Hamiltonian cycle of minimum total weight

Δ TSP is MinTSP where the edge weights obey the triangle inequality: $w(a, c) \leq w(a, b) + w(b, c)$ for all vertices a, b, c .

min spanning tree T
odd degree vertices in T \bigcirc



$O(EV^2)$
Edmonds
 $O(EV)$
Micali-Vazirani

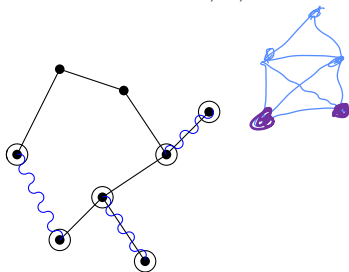
1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G .
2. Let M be a min length complete matching in the complete graph on odd degree vertices of T . \Rightarrow even # of vertices to match
3. Let E be Euler tour in $T \cup M$.
4. Eliminate repeated vertices in E to get approx TSP.

Approximating Δ TSP [Christofides '76]

MinTSP: Given graph G with positive weights on the edges, find a Hamiltonian cycle of minimum total weight

Δ TSP is MinTSP where the edge weights obey the triangle inequality: $w(a, c) \leq w(a, b) + w(b, c)$ for all vertices a, b, c .

min spanning tree T
odd degree vertices in T \bigcirc
min weight matching M



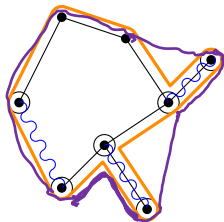
1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G .
2. Let M be a min length complete matching in the complete graph on odd degree vertices of T .
3. Let E be Euler tour in $T \cup M$. $O(E)$
4. Eliminate repeated vertices in E to get approx TSP.

Approximating Δ TSP [Christofides '76]

MinTSP: Given graph G with positive weights on the edges, find a Hamiltonian cycle of minimum total weight

Δ TSP is MinTSP where the edge weights obey the triangle inequality: $w(a, c) \leq w(a, b) + w(b, c)$ for all vertices a, b, c .

min spanning tree T
odd degree vertices in T \bigcirc
min weight matching M
Euler tour E



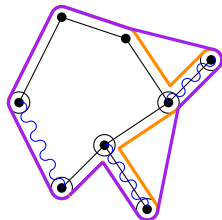
1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G .
2. Let M be a min length complete matching in the complete graph on odd degree vertices of T .
3. Let E be Euler tour in $T \cup M$.
4. Eliminate repeated vertices in E to get approx TSP.

Approximating Δ TSP [Christofides '76]

MinTSP: Given graph G with positive weights on the edges, find a Hamiltonian cycle of minimum total weight

Δ TSP is MinTSP where the edge weights obey the triangle inequality: $w(a, c) \leq w(a, b) + w(b, c)$ for all vertices a, b, c .

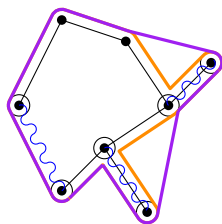
min spanning tree T
odd degree vertices in T \bigcirc
min weight matching M
Euler tour E
approximate TSP P



1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G .
2. Let M be a min length complete matching in the complete graph on odd degree vertices of T .
3. Let E be Euler tour in $T \cup M$.
4. Eliminate repeated vertices in E to get approx TSP.

Christofides Alg. is a $3/2$ -approximation for Δ TSP

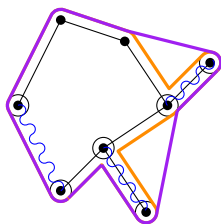
min spanning tree T
odd degree vertices in T \bigcirc
min weight matching M
Euler tour E
approximate TSP P



1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G . $|T| \leq |TSP(G)|$

Christofides Alg. is a $3/2$ -approximation for Δ TSP

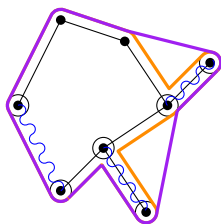
min spanning tree T
odd degree vertices in T \bigcirc
min weight matching M
Euler tour E
approximate TSP P



1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G . $|T| \leq |TSP(G)|$
2. Let M be a min length complete matching in the complete graph on odd degree vertices of T . $|M| \leq \frac{1}{2}|TSP(G)|$

Christofides Alg. is a $3/2$ -approximation for Δ TSP

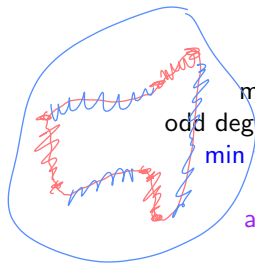
min spanning tree T
odd degree vertices in T \bigcirc
min weight matching M
Euler tour E
approximate TSP P



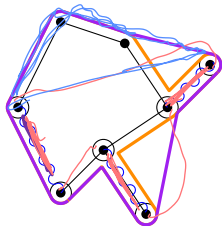
1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G . $|T| \leq |\text{TSP}(G)|$
2. Let M be a min length complete matching in the complete graph on odd degree vertices of T . $|M| \leq \frac{1}{2}|\text{TSP}(G)|$
3. Let E be Euler tour in $T \cup M$. $|E| \leq |T| + |M| \leq \frac{3}{2}|\text{TSP}(G)|$

Christofides Alg. is a $3/2$ -approximation for Δ TSP

10^{-36}



min spanning tree T
odd degree vertices in T \bigcirc
min weight matching M
Euler tour E
approximate TSP P

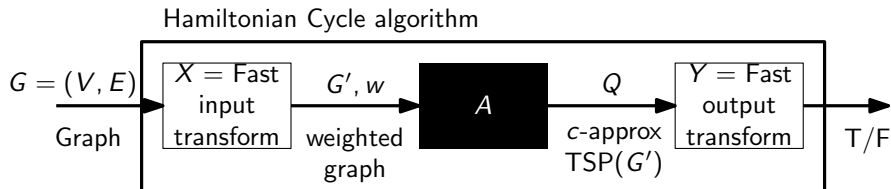


1. Let T be a Minimum Spanning Tree of G . $|T| \leq |\text{TSP}(G)|$
2. Let M be a min length complete matching in the complete graph on odd degree vertices of T . $|M| \leq \frac{1}{2}|\text{TSP}(G)|$
3. Let E be Euler tour in $T \cup M$. $|E| \leq |T| + |M| \leq \frac{3}{2}|\text{TSP}(G)|$
4. Eliminate repeated vertices in E to get approx TSP. $|P| \leq |E|$

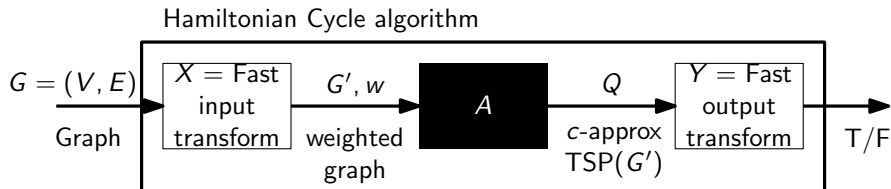
Hardness of Approximation

Claim: General TSP is NP-hard to approximate within a constant factor.

Proof: Suppose A is a polytime c -approximation algorithm for general TSP. We show how to use A to solve Ham. Cycle (an NP-hard decision problem) in polytime.



Hardness of Approximation



Transform X : G' is complete graph on V .

$$w(u, v) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (u, v) \in E \\ c|V| + 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Transform Y : If $|Q| \leq c|V|$ then output "T" else output "F"

Why does this work?

Edges not in the original graph are so costly that there is a **gap** between cost of tour if G contains Ham Cycle (cost = $|V|$) versus when it does not (cost $> c|V|$). A c -approx. alg is sensitive enough to detect this difference.