The Primal-Dual Scheme

Outline

- What is a Primal and a Dual?
 - A mechanical way to find a dual
- Why...?
 - Weak duality
- The Primal Dual method
 - Vertex Cover

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- What is a Primal and a Dual?
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Learning objectives:

You are able to

- describe how to create a dual LP from a primal LP
- restate the statement of weak duality
- apply the primal dual method to obtain an approximate vertex cover

Minimize x

Objective function f(x)

Subject to

Constraints $g_1(x)$ $g_2(x)$... $g_m(x)$

Minimize x

$$c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + \dots + c_nx_n$$

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \ge b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n \ge b_2$$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \ge b_m$$

$$x_i \ge 0$$
, for all $1 \le i \le n$

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: CX

Subject to

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &\geq b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n &\geq b_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \ge b_m$$

$$x_i \ge 0$$
, for all $1 \le i \le n$

: $Ax \geq b$

Maximize *y*

$$b_1 y_1 + b_2 y_2 + \dots + b_m y_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}y_1 + a_{21}y_2 + \cdots + a_{m1}y_m &\leq c_1 \\ a_{12}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 + \cdots + a_{m2}y_m &\leq c_2 \\ &\vdots \\ a_{1n}y_1 + a_{2n}y_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}y_m &\leq c_n \\ y_i &\geq 0 \text{, for all } 1 \leq i \leq m \end{aligned}$$

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Maximize *y*

$$b_1 y_1 + b_2 y_2 + \dots + b_m y_m$$

Subject to

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}y_1 \\ a_{12}y_1 \\ + a_{21}y_2 + \dots + a_{m1}y_m \le c_1 \\ + a_{22}y_2 + \dots + a_{m2}y_m \le c_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{1n}y_1 \\ + a_{2n}y_2 + \dots + a_{mn}y_m \le c_n$$

$$y_i \ge 0 \text{, for all } 1 \le i \le m$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n \ge b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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Primal:

CX

 $Ax \geq b$

Maximize *y*

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= by

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$$: A^T y \leq c$$

Primal:

CX

 $Ax \ge b$

Dual:

 $by \\ A^T y \le c$

Primal:

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 $Ax \geq b$

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Theorem:

Let \overline{y} be a feasible solution to the dual problem.

Then, $\Sigma_{\overline{y}} b_i y_i \leq \Sigma_{\overline{x}} c_j x_j$ for any feasible solution \overline{x} to the primal problem.

Claim: $\Sigma_{\overline{y}} b_i y_i \leq \Sigma_{\overline{x}} c_j x_j$

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$$\sum_{i} y_i a_{1i} \le c_1$$

$$\sum_{i} y_i a_{ni} \le c_n$$

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$$y_i \ge 0$$
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$$\sum_{i} a_{ij} y_i \le c_j$$

$$\sum_{i} y_i a_{i1} \le c_1$$

$$\sum_{i} y_i a_{n1} \le c_n$$

Dual

Claim: $\Sigma_{\overline{y}} b_i y_i \leq \Sigma_{\overline{x}} c_j x_j$

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Obs:

$$b_i \leq \Sigma_j x_j a_{ij}$$

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Primal

Obs:

$$\sum_{i} a_{ij} y_i \leq c_j$$

Obs:

$$b_i \leq \Sigma_j x_j a_{ij}$$

Use Obs:

$$\Sigma_i b_i y_i \leq \Sigma_i (\Sigma_j (a_{ij} x_j) y_i)$$

Claim: $\Sigma_{\overline{y}} b_i y_i \leq \Sigma_{\overline{x}} c_i x_i$

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$$\Sigma_{\bar{y}} b_i y_i \leq \Sigma_i (\Sigma_j (a_{ij} x_j) y_i)$$

= $\Sigma_j (\Sigma_i (a_{ij} y_i) x_j)$

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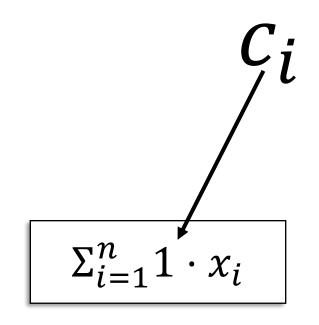
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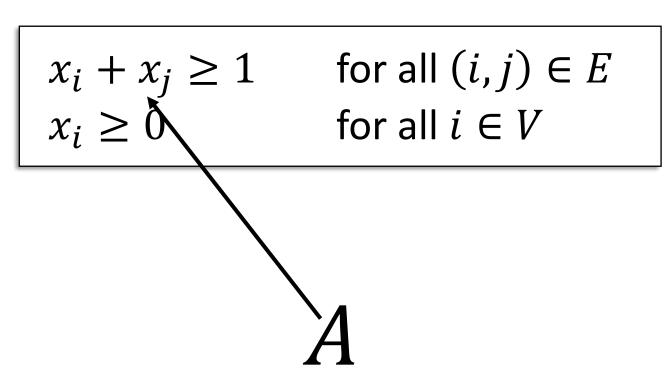
$$\leq \Sigma_{\overline{x}} c_j x_j$$

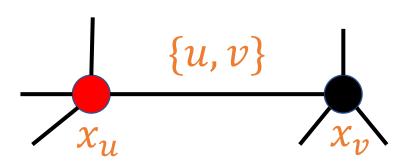
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 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Minimize} \\ \chi \end{array}$





Minimize χ

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1 \cdot x_i$$

Subject to

$$x_i + x_j \ge 1$$
 for all $(i, j) \in E$
 $x_i \ge 0$ for all $i \in V$

In the primal, there is exactly one constraint per edge $\{i, j\}$. Each row in the LP corresponds to one such constraint.

Think of the row as a vector with *n* entries and only entries for nodes *i* and *j* are non-zero.

Minimize x

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1 \cdot x_i$$

Subject to

$$x_i + x_j \ge 1$$
 for all $(i, j) \in E$
 $x_i \ge 0$ for all $i \in V$

In the dual, each row corresponds to a node u.

For each j, the non-zero entry from the primal turns into a non-zero entry in this row. These correspond to the edges incident on u.

Minimize x

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1 \cdot x_i$$

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We get:

$$\Sigma_{u \in N(v)} y_{vu} \le 1$$
 for all $v \in V$
 $y_{uv} \ge 0$ for all $\{u, v\} \in E$

$$A^{T} = \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{u \in N(v)} y_{vu} \le 1 & \text{for all } v \in V \\ y_{uv} \ge 0 & \text{for all } \{u, v\} \in E \end{vmatrix}$$

Minimize x

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1 \cdot x_i$$

$$x_i + x_j \ge 1$$
 for all $(i, j) \in E$
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Vertex Cover

$$A^{T} = \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{u \in N(v)} y_{vu} \le w_{v} & \text{for all } v \in V \\ y_{uv} \ge 0 & \text{for all } \{u, v\} \in E \end{vmatrix}$$

Minimize x

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{w_i} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i$$

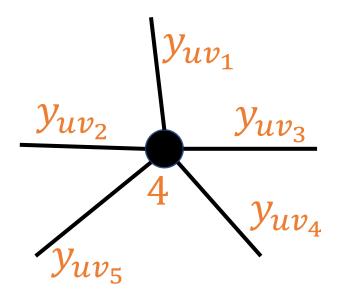
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Vertex Cover

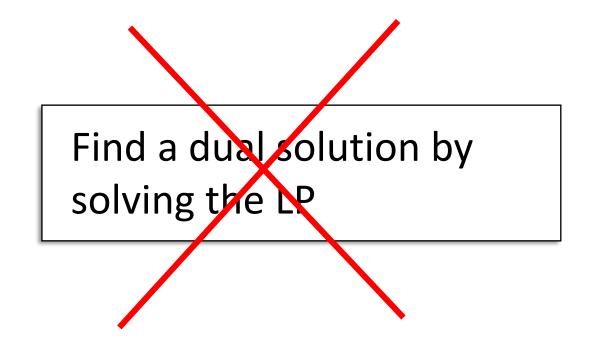
```
\Sigma_{u \in N(v)} y_{vu} \le w_v for all v \in V

y_{uv} \ge 0 for all \{u, v\} \in E
```



Find a dual solution by solving the LP

The Primal-Dual method



The Primal-Dual method

The Primal-Dual method

$$\Sigma_{u \in N(v)} y_{vu} \le w_v$$
 for all $v \in V$
 $y_{uv} \ge 0$ for all $\{u, v\} \in E$

Dual

The Primal-Dual method

Algorithm:

Iteratively pick edges $\{u, v\} \in E$

1. Increase y_{uv} until constraint for at least one endpoint becomes tight.

$$\sum_{u \in N(v)} y_{vu} \le w_v \quad \text{for all } v \in V$$
$$y_{uv} \ge 0 \quad \text{for all } \{u, v\} \in E$$

Dual

The Primal-Dual method

Algorithm:

Iteratively pick edges $\{u, v\} \in E$

- 1. Increase y_{uv} until constraint for at least one endpoint becomes tight
- 2. Add tight endpoints to the cover

$$\Sigma_{u \in N(v)} y_{vu} \le w_v$$
 for all $v \in V$
 $y_{uv} \ge 0$ for all $\{u, v\} \in E$

Dual

The Primal-Dual method

Algorithm:

Iteratively pick edges $\{u, v\} \in E$

- 1. Increase y_{uv} until constraint for at least one endpoint becomes tight.
- 2. Add tight endpoints to the cover

Claim:

At least one endpoint of each edge becomes tight.

Proof:

If not, we could increase the variable on the non-tight edge.

The Primal-Dual method

Algorithm:

Iteratively pick edges $\{u, v\} \in E$

- 1. Increase y_{uv} until constraint for at least one endpoint becomes tight.
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Claim:

At least one endpoint of each edge becomes tight.

Proof:

If not, we could increase the variable on the non-tight edge.

In O(E) time, at least one endpoint per edge is tight.

The Primal-Dual method

Algorithm:

Iteratively pick edges $\{u, v\} \in E$

- 1. Increase y_{uv} until constraint for at least one endpoint becomes tight
- 2. Add tight endpoints to the cover

Approximation:

Let $C \subseteq V$ be the resulting set cover.

The cost of the cover is at most

 $\Sigma_{u \in C} y_{uv}$

The Primal-Dual method

Algorithm:

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Approximation:

Let $C \subseteq V$ be the resulting set cover.

The cost of the cover is at most

$$\Sigma_{u \in C} y_{uv}$$

In the worst case, each y_{uv} is counted twice, from both endpoints. Thus,

$$\Sigma_{u \in C} y_{uv} \le 2 \cdot \Sigma_{\bar{y}} y_{uv}$$

The Primal-Dual method

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Approximation:

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Weak Duality:

$$\Sigma_{u \in C} y_{uv} \le 2 \cdot \Sigma_{\bar{y}} y_{uv} \le 2 \cdot OPT$$

The Primal-Dual method

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Iteratively pick edges $\{u, v\} \in E$

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Approximation:

$$\Sigma_{u \in C} y_{uv} \le 2 \cdot \Sigma_{\bar{y}} y_{uv}$$

Weak Duality:

$$\Sigma_{u \in C} y_{uv} \le 2 \cdot \Sigma_{\bar{y}} y_{uv} \le 2 \cdot OPT$$

Optimum for vertex cover

Strong Duality

Even stronger conditions hold

Strong Duality

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Strong Duality:

OPT primal x^* equals OPT Dual y^*

$$\sum c_j x_j^* = \sum b_i y_i^*$$

Strong Duality

Even stronger conditions hold

Strong Duality:

OPT primal x^* equals OPT Dual y^*

$$\sum c_j x_j^* = \sum b_i y_i^*$$

Complementary Slackness:

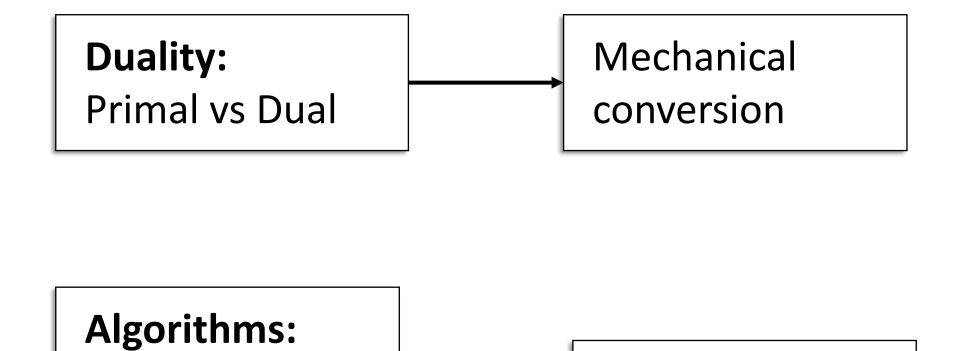
Primal feasible x^* and dual feasible y^* are both optimal iff

- 1. For each $1 \le j \le n$: either $x_j = 0$ or $\Sigma_i \ a_{ij} y_i = c_j$
- 2. For each $1 \le i \le m$: either $y_i = 0$ or $\Sigma_j \ a_{ij} x_j = b_i$

Wrap-up

Primal-Dual

Method



Vertex Cover

Sales pitch:

In research, one often runs into LP:s