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- However, good approximate solutions can often be found efficiently!
- **Techniques** for the design and analysis of approximation algorithms arise from studying specific optimization problems.

Overview

Combinatorial Algorithms

- Introduction (Vertex Cover)
- Set Cover via Greedy
- Shortest Superstring via reduction to SC
- Steiner Tree via MST
- Multiway Cut via Greedy
- *k*-Center via param. Pruning
- Min-Deg-Spanning-Tree& local search
- Knapsack via DP & Scaling
- Euclidean TSP via Quadtrees

Overview

Combinatorial Algorithms

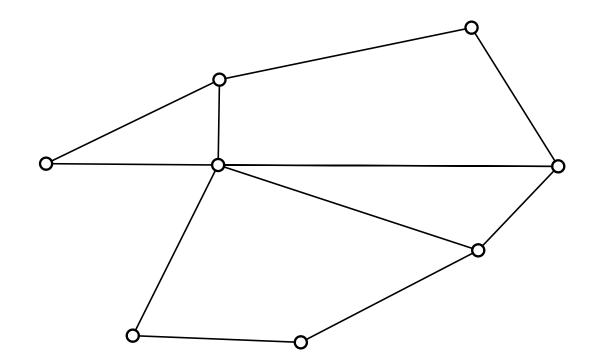
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LP-based Algorithms

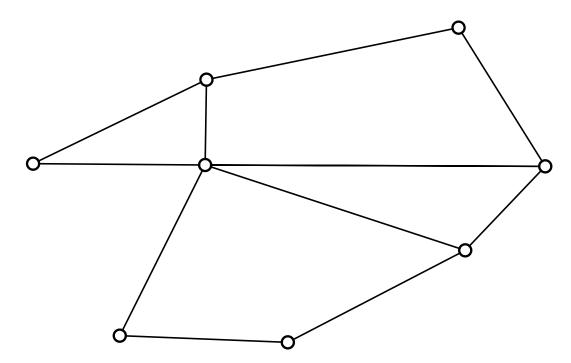
- introduction to LP-Duality
- Set Cover via LP Rounding
- Set Cover via Primal-Dual Schema
- Maximum Satisfiability
- Scheduling und Extreme Point Solutions
- Steiner Forest via Primal-Dual

In: Graph G = (V, E)

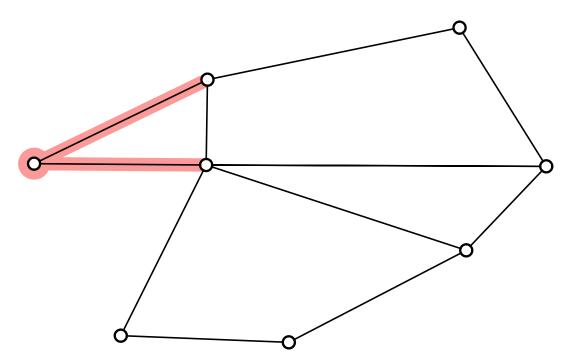
Out:



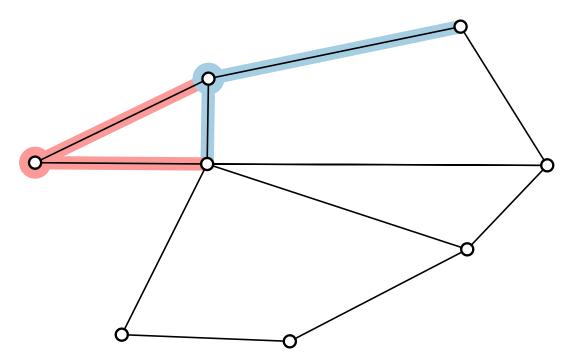
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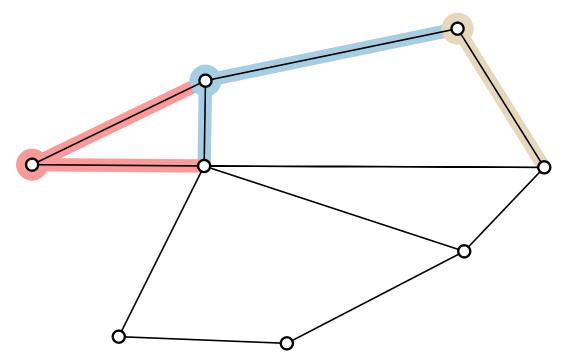
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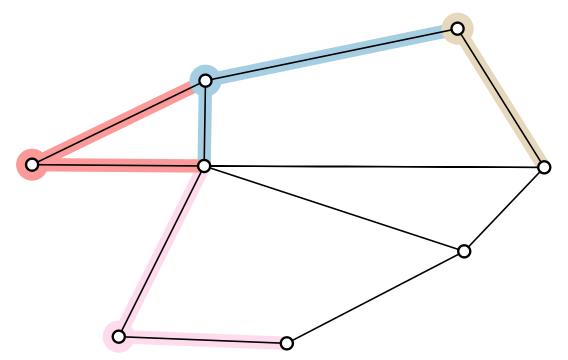
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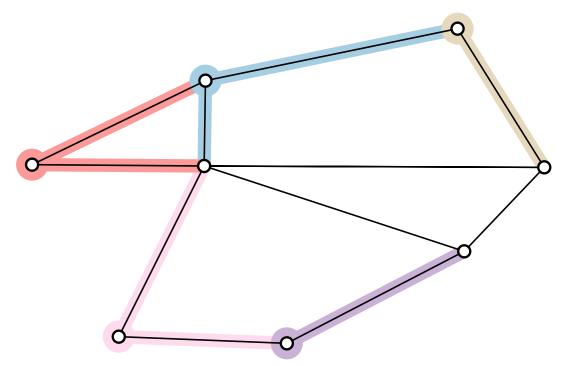
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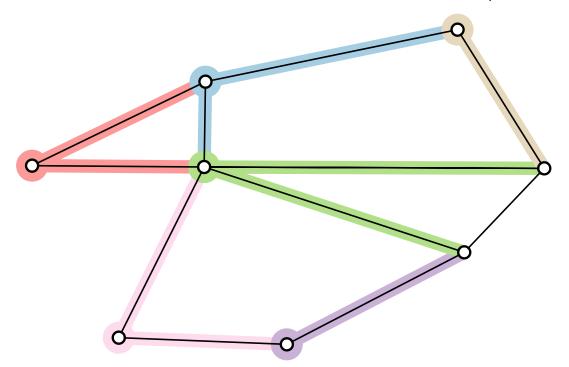
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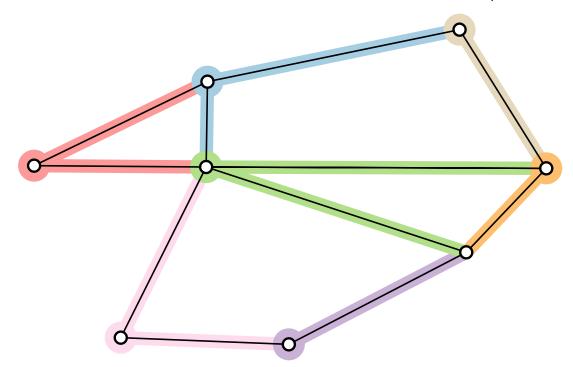
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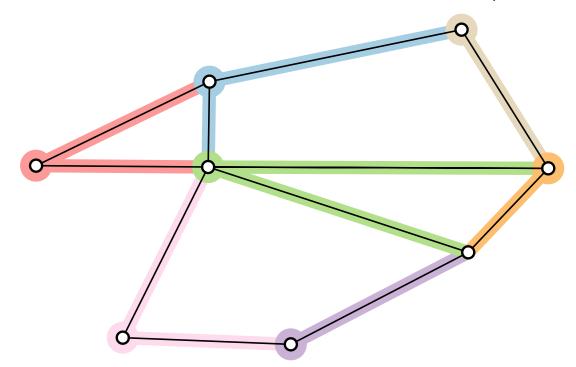


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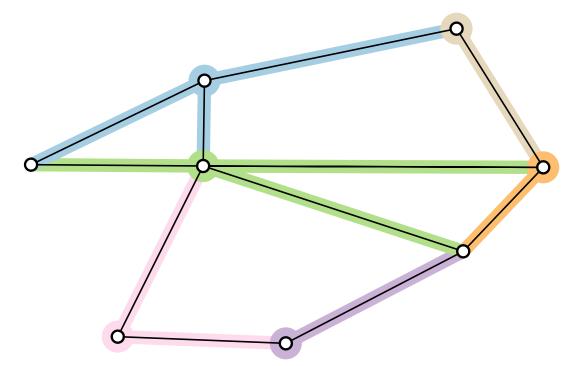
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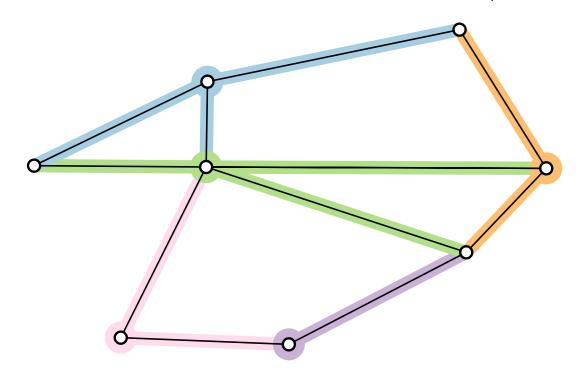
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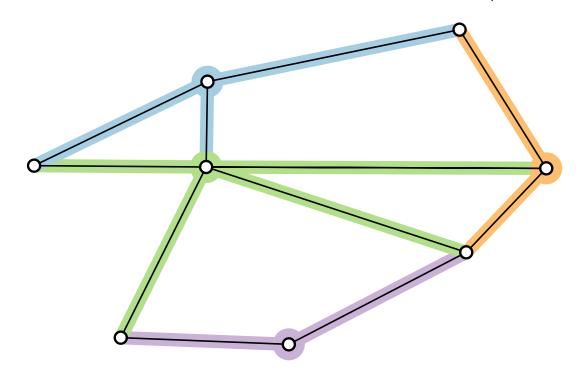
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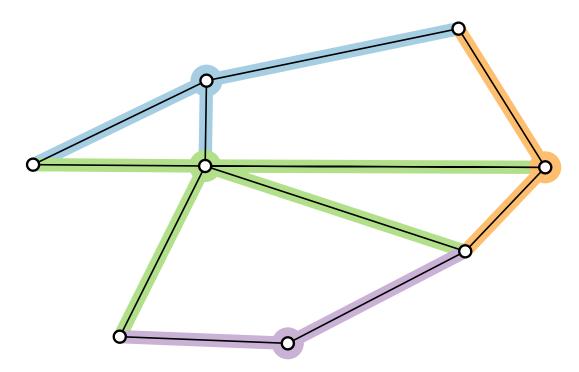
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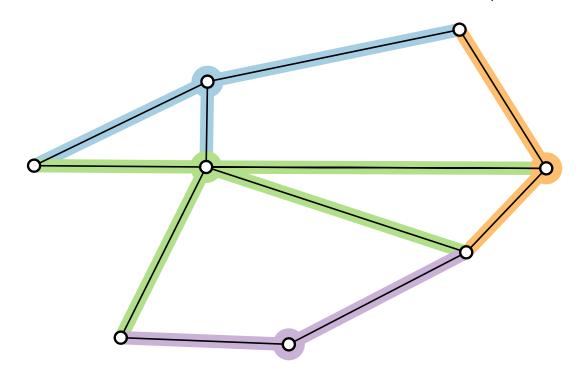
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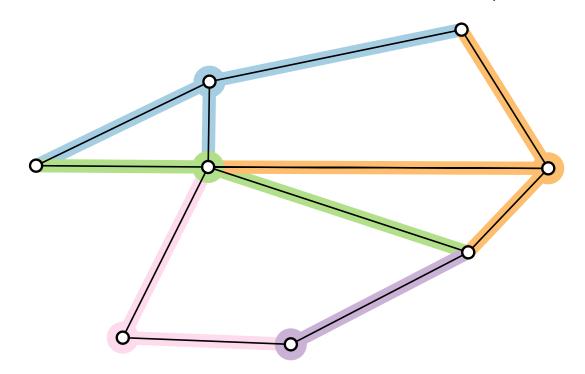
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Optimum (OPT = 4) – but in general NP-hard to find :-(

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"good" approximate solution (5/4-approximation)

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- \blacksquare I is either a minimization or maximization problem.

Task: Fill in the gaps for $\Pi = \text{Vertex Cover}$.

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For $I \in D_{\Pi}$: $|I| =$
 $S_{\Pi}(I) =$

- Why is $|s| \in \text{poly}(|I|)$ for every $s \in S_{\Pi}(I)$?
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The optimal value $\operatorname{obj}_{\Pi}(I, s^*)$ of the objective function is also denoted by $\operatorname{OPT}_{\Pi}(I)$ or simply OPT in context.

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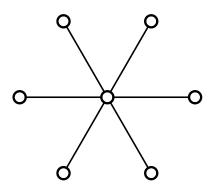
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Ideas?

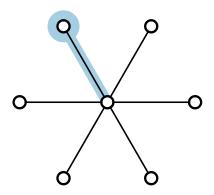
Edge-Greedy

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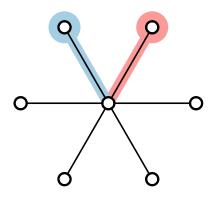
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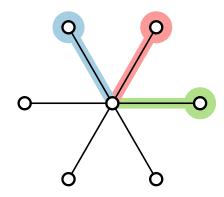
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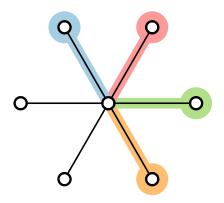
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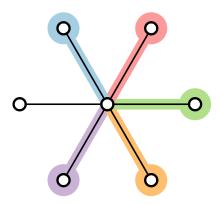
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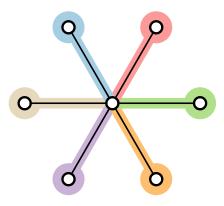
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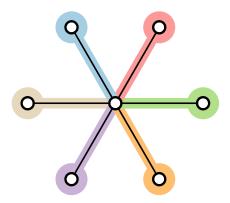


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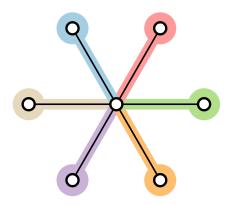
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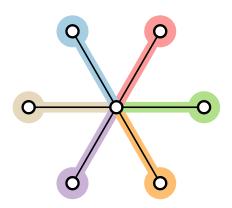


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Problem: How can we estimate $obj_{\Pi}(I,s)/OPT$, when it is hard to calculate OPT?

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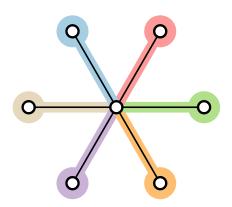
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Idea: Find a "good" lower bound $L \leq OPT$ for OPT

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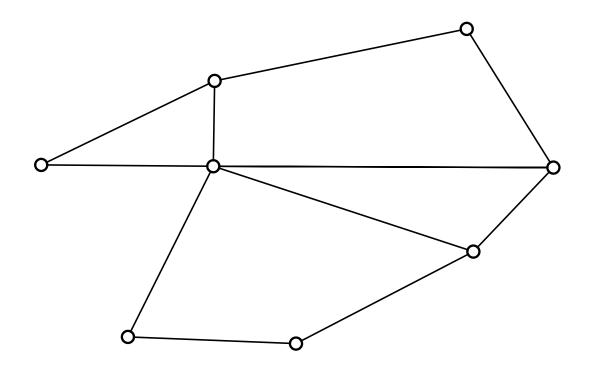
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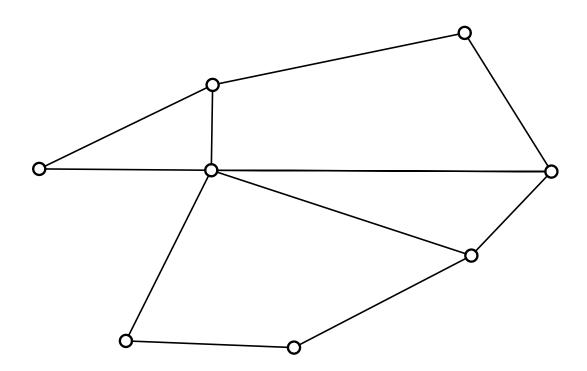
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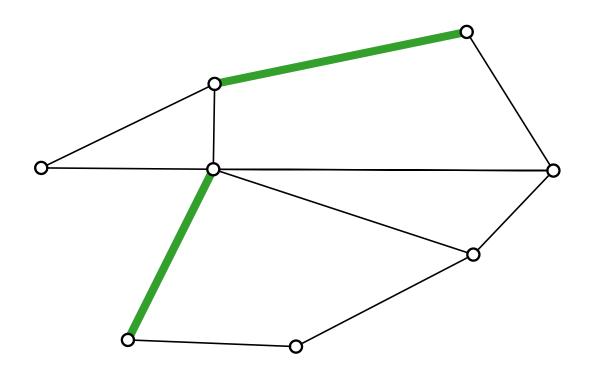
$$\frac{\operatorname{obj}_{\Pi}(I,s)}{\operatorname{OPT}} \leq \frac{\operatorname{obj}_{\Pi}(I,s)}{L}$$



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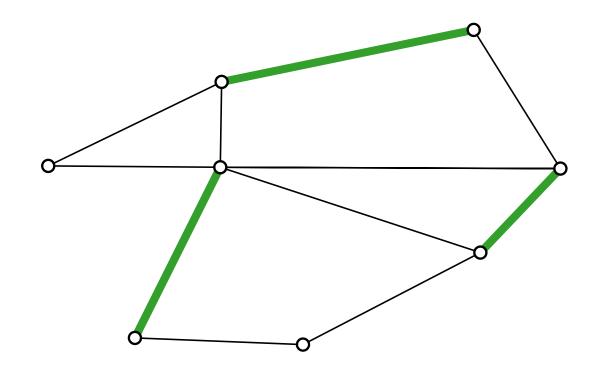


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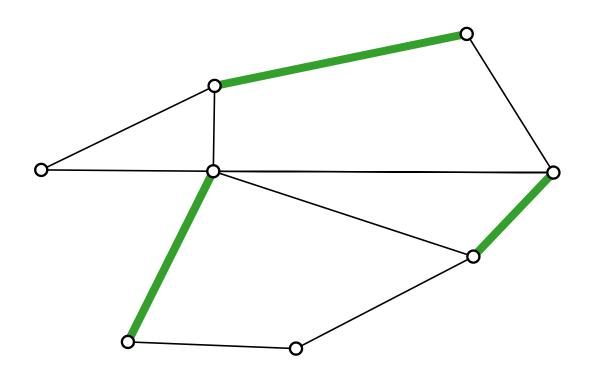
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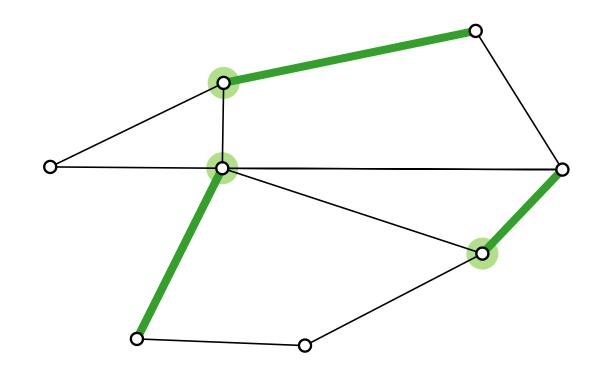
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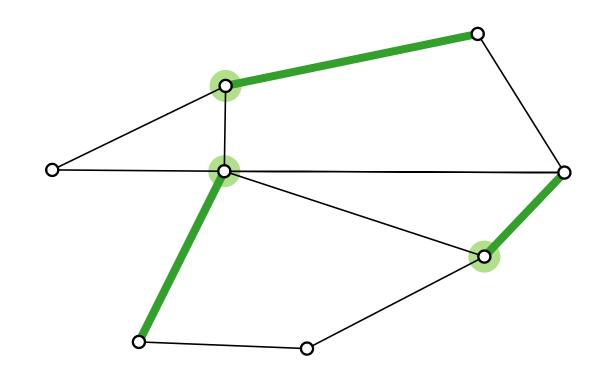
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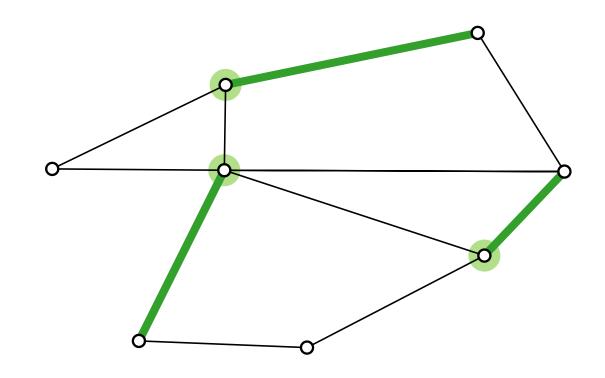


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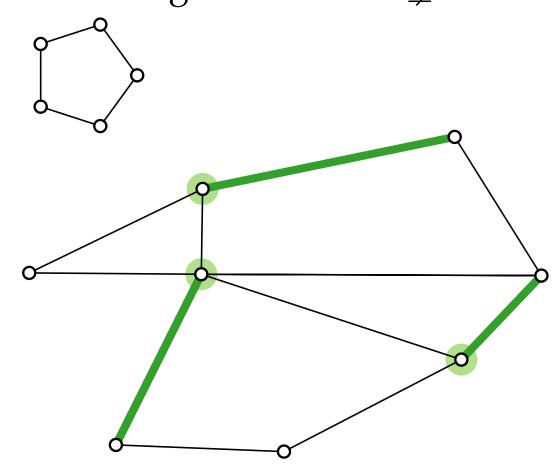


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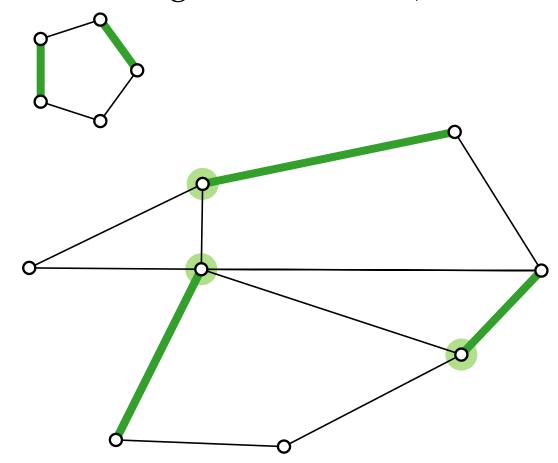
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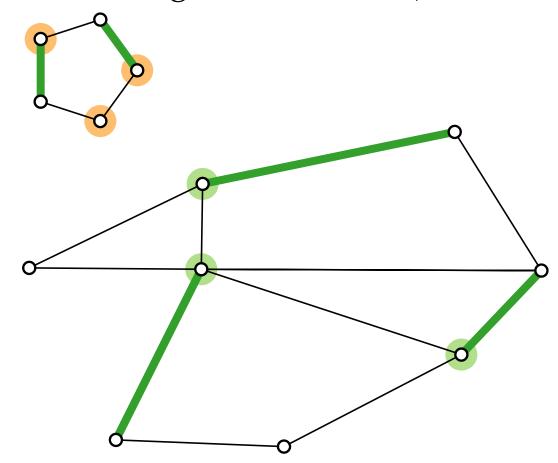
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Vertex cover of M

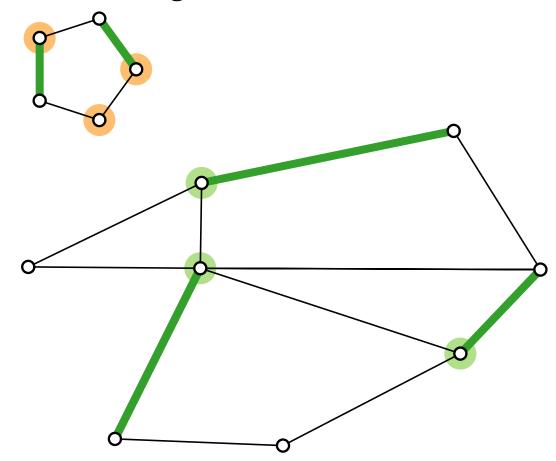


An edge set $M \subseteq E$ of a graph G = (V, E) is a **matching** if no two edges of M are adjacent (i.e., share an end vertex).

M is **maximal** if there is no matching M' with $M' \supseteq M$.

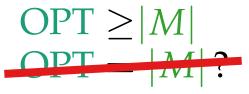
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
OPT \ge |M| \\
OPT - |M|?
\end{array}$$

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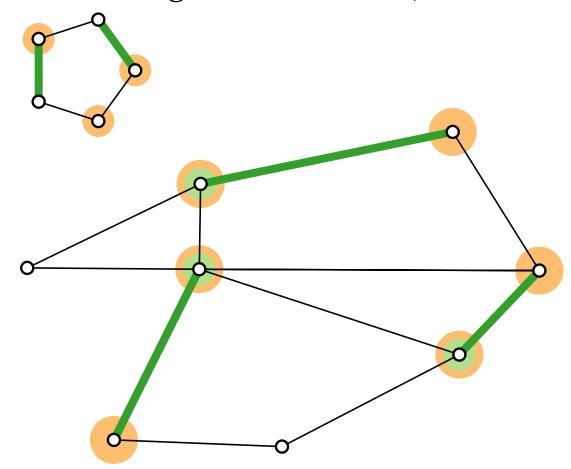


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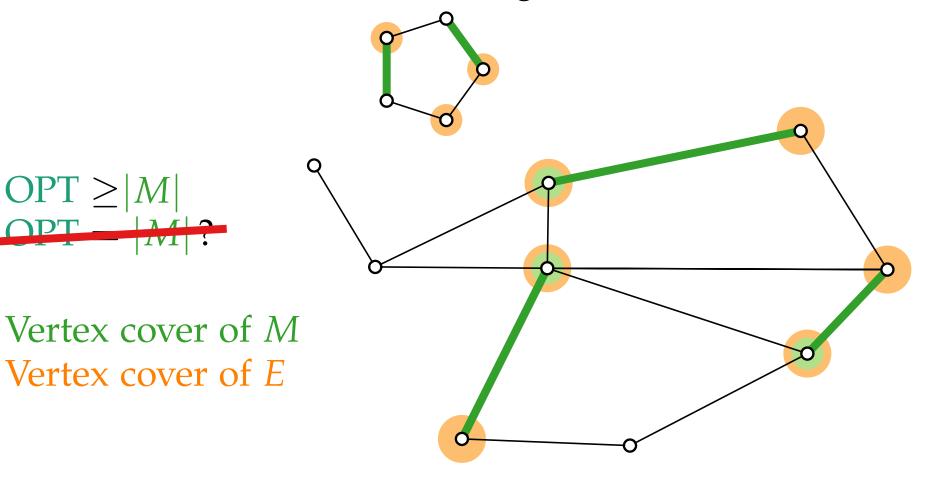
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Vertex cover of *M* Vertex cover of *E*

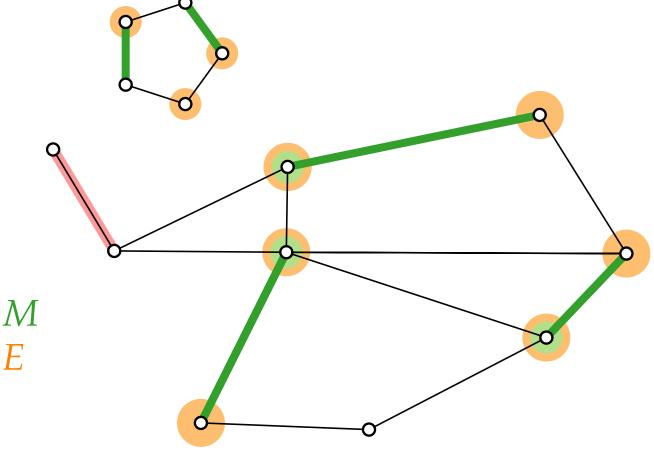


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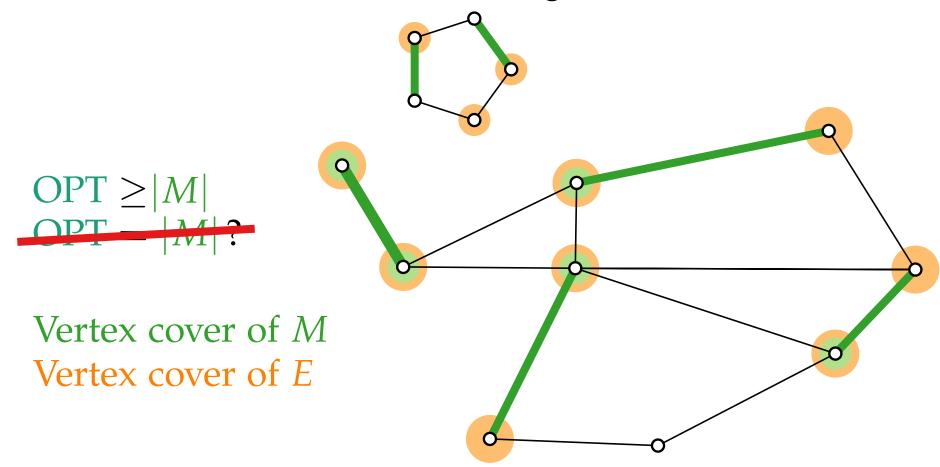
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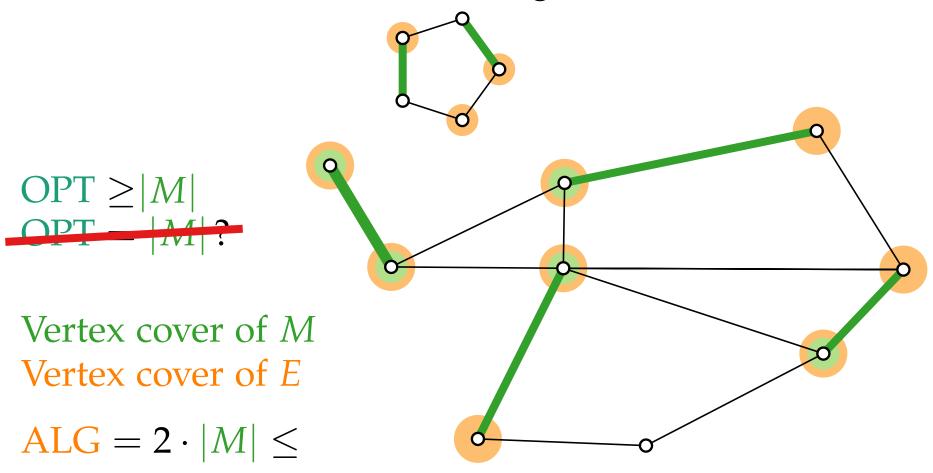
 $\frac{\text{OPT} \ge |M|}{\text{OPT} - |M|}$?

Vertex cover of *M* Vertex cover of *E*

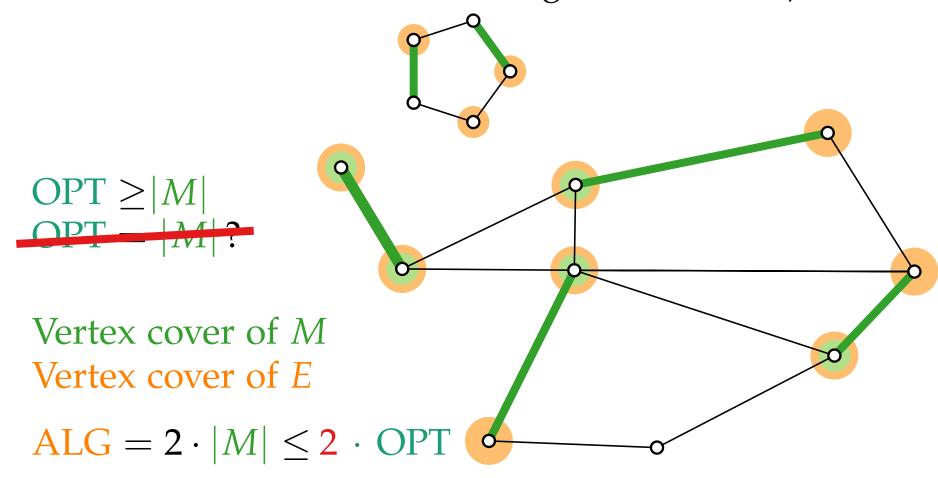
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VERTEXCOVER cannot be approximated within factor $2 - \Theta(1)$, if "Unique Games Conjecture" holds.