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Approximation and Parametrized Algorithms for Segment Set Cover

6

Master's thesis

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in COMPUTER SCIENCE

8

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9

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10 **Supervisor's statement**

11 Hereby I confirm that the presented thesis was prepared under my supervision and
12 that it fulfils the requirements for the degree of Master of Computer Science.

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15 Hereby I declare that the presented thesis was prepared by me and none of its contents
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Abstract

23 The work presents a study of different geometric set cover problems. It mostly focuses on
24 segment set cover and its connection to the polygon set cover.

25

Keywords

26 set cover, geometric set cover, FPT, $W[1]$ -completeness, APX-completeness, PCP theorem,
27 NP-completeness

28

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Tytuł pracy w języku polskim

36 Algorytmy parametryzowania i trudność aproksymacji problemu pokrywania zbiorów
37 odcinkami na płaszczyźnie

Contents

39	1. Introduction	5
40	2. Definitions	7
41	2.1. Geometric Set Cover	7
42	2.2. Approximation	7
43	2.3. δ -extensions	7
44	3. Geometric Set Cover with segments	9
45	3.1. FPT for segments	9
46	3.1.1. Axis-parallel segments	9
47	3.1.2. Segments in d directions	9
48	3.1.3. Segments in arbitrary direction	9
49	3.2. APX-completeness for segments parallel to axes	11
50	3.2.1. MAX-(3,3)-SAT and statement of reduction	11
51	3.2.2. Reduction construction	13
52	3.2.2.1. VARIABLE-gadget	13
53	3.2.2.2. OR-gadget	14
54	3.2.2.3. CLAUSE-gadget	15
55	3.2.2.4. Summary	17
56	3.2.3. Summary of construction	17
57	3.2.4. Construction lemmas and proof of Lemma 3.2.1	19
58	3.3. Weighted segments	20
59	3.3.1. FPT for weighted segments with δ -extensions	20
60	3.3.2. W[1]-completeness for weighted segments in 3 directions	21
61	3.3.3. What is missing	23
62	4. Geometric Set Cover with lines	25
63	4.1. Lines parallel to one of the axis	25
64	4.2. FPT for arbitrary lines	25
65	4.3. APX-completeness for arbitrary lines	25
66	4.4. 2-approximation for arbitrary lines	26
67	4.5. Connection with general set cover	26
68	5. Geometric Set Cover with polygons	27
69	5.1. State of the art	27
70	6. Conclusions	29

Chapter 1

Introduction

The Set Cover problem is one of the most common NP-complete problems. [tutaj referencja]
We are given a family of sets and have to choose the smallest subfamily of these sets that cover
all their elements. This problem naturally extends to settings where we put different weights
on the sets and look for the subfamily of the minimal weight. This problem is NP-complete
even without weights and if we put restrictions on what the sets can be. One of such variants
is Vertex Cover problem, where sets have size 2 (they are edges in a graph).

In this work we focus on another such variant where the sets correspond to some geometric
shapes and only some points of the plane have to be covered. When these shapes are rectangles
with edges parallel to the axis, the problem can be proven to be W[1]-complete (solution of
size k cannot be found in $n^o(k)$ time), APX-complete (for sufficiently small $\epsilon > 0$, the problem
does not admit $1 + \epsilon$ -approximation scheme) [referencje].

Some of these settings are very easy. Set cover with lines parallel to one of the axis can
be solved in polynomial time.

There is a notion of δ -expansions, which loosen the restrictions on geometric set cover. We
allow the objects to cover the points after δ -expansion and compare the result to the original
setting. This way we can produce both FPT and EPTAS for the rectangle set cover with
 δ -extensions [referencje].

Our contribution. In this work, we prove that unweighted geometric set cover with seg-
ments is fixed parameter tractable (FPT).

Moreover, we show that geometric set cover with segments is APX-complete for unweighted
axis-parallel segments, even with $1/2$ -extensions. So the problem for very thin rectangles
also can't admit PTAS. Therefore, in the efficient polynomial-time approximation scheme
(EPTAS) for *fat polygons* by [Har-Peled and Lee, 2009], the assumption about polygons
being fat is necessary.

Finally, we show that geometric set cover with weighted segments in 3 directions is
W[1]-complete. However, geometric set cover with weighted segments is FPT if we allow
 δ -extension.

This result is especially interesting, since it's counter-intuitive that the unweighted setting
is FPT and the weighted setting is W[1]-complete. Most of such problems (like vertex cover
or [wiecej przykladow]) are equally hard in both weighted and unweighted settings.

Chapter 2

Definitions

2.1. Geometric Set Cover

In the geometric set cover problem we are given \mathcal{P} – a set of objects, which are connected subsets of the plane, \mathcal{C} – a set of points in the plane. The task is to choose $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ such that every point in \mathcal{C} is inside some element from \mathcal{R} and $|\mathcal{R}|$ is minimized.

In the parametrized setting for a given k , we only look for a solution \mathcal{R} such that $|\mathcal{R}| \leq k$.

In the weighted setting, there is some given weight function $f : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, and we would like to find a solution \mathcal{R} that minimizes $\sum_{R \in \mathcal{R}} f(R)$.

2.2. Approximation

Let us recall some definitions related to optimization problems that are used in the following sections.

Definition 2.2.1. A **polynomial-time approximation scheme (PTAS)** for a minimization problem Π is a family of algorithms \mathcal{A}_ϵ for every $\epsilon > 0$ such that \mathcal{A}_ϵ takes an instance I of Π and in polynomial time finds a solution that is within a factor $(1 + \epsilon)$ of being optimal. That means the reported solution has weight at most $(1 + \epsilon)opt(I)$, where $opt(I)$ is the weight of an optimal solution for I .

Definition 2.2.2. A problem Π is **APX-hard** if assuming $P \neq NP$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that there is no polynomial-time $(1 + \epsilon)$ -approximation algorithm for Π .

2.3. δ -extensions

TODO PLACEHOLDER for introductory text

δ -extensions is one of the modifications to a problem, that makes geometric set cover problem easier, it has been already used in literature (place some refrence here).

Definition 2.3.1 (δ -extensions for center-symmetric objects). For any $\delta > 0$ and a center-symmetric object L with centre of symmetry $S = (x_s, y_s)$, the **δ -extension** of L is the object $L^{+\delta} = \{(1 + \delta) \cdot (x - x_s, y - y_s) + (x_s, y_s) : (x, y) \in L\}$, that is, $L^{+\delta}$ is the image of L under homothety centered at S which scale $(1 + \delta)$

The geometric set cover problem with δ -extensions is a modified version of geometric set cover where:

- We need to cover all the points in \mathcal{C} with objects from $\{P^{+\delta} : P \in \mathcal{P}\}$ (which always include no fewer points than the objects before δ -extensions);

- We look for a solution that is no larger than the optimum solution for the original problem. Note that it does not need to be an optimal solution in the modified problem.

Formally we have the following.

Definition 2.3.2 (Geometric set cover problem with δ -extensions). The geometric set cover problem with δ -extensions is the problem where for an input instance $I = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$, the task is to output a solution $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$, such that the δ -extended set $\{R^{+\delta} : R \in \mathcal{R}\}$ covers \mathcal{C} and is no larger than the optimal solution for the problem without extensions, i.e. $|\mathcal{R}| \leq |\text{opt}(I)|$.

TODO: Some text

Definition 2.3.3 (Geometric set cover PTAS with δ -extensions). We define a PTAS for geometric set cover with δ -extensions as a family of algorithms $\{\mathcal{A}_{\delta, \epsilon}\}_{\delta, \epsilon > 0}$ that each take as an input instance $I = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$, and in polynomial time outputs a solution $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ such that the δ -extended set $\{R^{+\delta} : R \in \mathcal{R}\}$ covers \mathcal{C} and is within a $(1 + \epsilon)$ factor of the optimal solution for this problem without extensions, i.e. $(1 + \epsilon)|\mathcal{R}| \leq |\text{opt}(I)|$.

Chapter 3

Geometric Set Cover with segments

3.1. FPT for segments

3.1.1. Axis-parallel segments

You can find this in Platypus book. (TODO add referece)

We show $\mathcal{O}(2^k)$ branching algorithm. Let us take the point K which is the smallest under a lexicographic ordering on coordinates among points that are not covered yet. We need to cover K with some of the remaining segments.

We branch over choice of direction among the 2 axis-parallel directions. In this direction we greedily take the segment that covers the most points. As K was the smallest in lexicographical order, all points in \mathcal{C} colinear with K in both axis-parallel directions are only on one side of K , because their coordinates are larger. Therefore segments covering K in this direction create monotone sequence of sets and we can greedily take one segment that covers superset of all of these segments.

TODO: Maybe split it into theorem + algorithm + explanation like in section 3.1.3

3.1.2. Segments in d directions

The same algorithm as described in the previous section, but we branch over d directions and it runs in complexity $\mathcal{O}(d^k)$.

3.1.3. Segments in arbitrary direction

Theorem 3.1.1. (FPT for segment cover). *There exists an algorithm that given a family \mathcal{P} of n segments (in any direction), a set of m points \mathcal{C} and a parameter k , runs in time $f(k) \cdot (nm)^c$ for some computable function f and constant c , and outputs a subfamily $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ such that $|\mathcal{R}| \leq k$ and \mathcal{R} covers all points in \mathcal{C} or determines that the solution of size at most k doesn't exist.*

This theorem is proved by following lemmas.

Lemma 3.1.1. (Reduction). *Given a family \mathcal{P} of n segments (in any direction) and a set of m points \mathcal{C} for segment cover problem, without a loss of generality we can assume that no segment covers a superset of what another segment covers. That is, for any $A, B \in \mathcal{P}$, we have $A \neq B \Rightarrow A \not\subseteq B$.*

Proof. Trivial. □

Lemma 3.1.2. *Given an instance of a problem, if there exists a line L with at least $k + 1$ points on it, there exists a subset $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$, $|\mathcal{A}| \leq k$, such that every solution \mathcal{R} with $|\mathcal{R}| \leq k$ satisfies $|\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{R}| \geq 1$.*

Proof. First we use Lemma 3.1.1.

Let us name points from \mathcal{C} that lay on L , x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t in the order they appear on the line.

Every segment that is not colinear with L can cover at most one of these points. Therefore in any solution of size not larger than k , among any k of these points at least one must be covered with segment colinear with L .

Therefore we need to take one of the segments colinear with L that covers any of the points x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k . After using reduction from Lemma 3.1.1, there are at most k such segments that are distinct. □

Proof of theorem 3.1.1.

Algorithm. First we use Lemma 3.1.1.

We present a recursive algorithm. Given an instance of the problem:

- (1) If there exist a line with at least $k + 1$ points, we branch over adding to the solution one of at most k possible segments from Lemma 3.1.2, name this segment S . Then we find a solution \mathcal{R} for problem for points $\mathcal{C} - S$, segments $\mathcal{P} - \{S\}$ and parameter $k - 1$ and return $\mathcal{R} \cup \{S\}$.
- (2) If every line has at most k points on it and $|\mathcal{C}| > k^2$, then answer NO.
- (3) If $|\mathcal{C}| \leq k^2$, solve the problem by brute force algorithm.

Correctness. Lemma 3.1.2 proves that at least one segment that we branch over in (1) must be present in every solution \mathcal{R} with $|\mathcal{R}| \leq k$, therefore the recursive call can find the optimal solution.

In (2) the answer is no, because every line covers no more than k points from \mathcal{C} , which implies that every segment from \mathcal{P} covers at most k . Under this assumption we can cover only k^2 points with a solution of size k , which is less than $|\mathcal{C}|$.

Checking all possible solutions in (3) is trivially correct.

Complexity. In leaves of branching (3) $|\mathcal{C}| < k^2$, so $|\mathcal{P}| < k^4$, because every segments can be uniquely identified by 2 extreme points it covers (by Lemma 3.1.1). Therefore there are $\binom{k^4}{k}$ possible solutions to check, each can be checked in time $O(k|\mathcal{C}|)$. Therefore (3) takes time $O(f(k))$.

In this branching algorithm our parameter k is decreased with every recursive call, so we have at most k levels of recursion with branching over k possibilities. Candidates to branch over can be found on each level in time $O(nm \log(nm))$.

Reduction from Lemma 3.1.1 can be implemented in $O(n^2m)$.

Overall complexity is $O(n^2m + nm \log(nm) \cdot f(k))$ □

216 3.2. APX-completeness for segments parallel to axes

217 In this section we analyze whether there exists PTAS for geometric set cover for rectangles.
 218 We show that we can restrict this problem to a very simple setting: segments parallel to axes
 219 and allow $(1/2)$ -extension, and the problem is still APX-hard. Note that segments are just
 220 degenerated rectangles with one side being very narrow.

221 Our results can be summarized in the following theorem and this section aims to prove it.

222 **Theorem 3.2.1.** *(axis-parallel segment set cover with $1/2$ -extension is APX-hard).*
 223 *Unweighted geometric set cover with axis-parallel segments in 2D (even with $1/2$ -extension)*
 224 *is APX-hard. That is, assuming $P \neq NP$, there does not exist a PTAS for this problem.*

225 Theorem 3.2.1 implies the following.

226 **Corollary 3.2.1.** *(rectangle set cover is APX-hard).* *Unweighted geometric set cover*
 227 *with rectangles (even with $1/2$ -extension) is APX-hard.*

228 We prove Theorem 3.2.1 by taking a problem that is APX-hard and showing a reduction.
 229 For this problem we choose MAX-(3,3)-SAT which we define below.

230 3.2.1. MAX-(3,3)-SAT and statement of reduction

231 **Definition 3.2.1.** MAX-3SAT is the following maximization problem. We are given a
 232 3-CNF formula, and need to find an assignment of variables that satisfies the most clauses.

233 **Definition 3.2.2.** MAX-(3,3)-SAT is a variant of MAX-3SAT with an additional restric-
 234 tion that every variable appears in exactly 3 clauses. Note that thus, the number of clauses
 235 is equal to the number of variables.

236 In our proof of Theorem 3.2.1 we use hardness of approximation of MAX-(3,3)-SAT proved
 237 in [Håstad, 2001] and described in Theorem 3.2.2 below.

238 **Definition 3.2.3** (α -satisfiable MAX-3SAT formula). MAX-3SAT formula of size n is at
 239 most α -satisfiable, if every assignment of variables does not satisfy more than αn clauses.

240 **Theorem 3.2.2.** [Håstad, 2001]

241 *For any $\epsilon > 0$, it is NP-hard to distinguish satisfiable (3,3)-SAT formulas from at most*
 242 *$(7/8 + \epsilon)$ -satisfiable (3,3)-SAT formulas.*

243 Given an instance I of MAX-(3,3)-SAT, we construct an instance J of axis-parallel seg-
 244 ment set cover problem, such that for a sufficiently small $\epsilon > 0$, a polynomial time $(1 + \epsilon)$ -
 245 approximation algorithm for J would be able to distinguish whether an instance I of MAX-
 246 (3,3)-SAT is fully satisfiable or is at most $(7/8 + \epsilon)$ -satisfiable. However, according to (The-
 247 orem 3.2.2) the latter problem is NP-hard. That would imply $P = NP$, contradicting the
 248 assumption.

249 The following lemma encapsulates the properties of the reduction described in this section,
 250 and it allows us to prove Theorem 3.2.1.

251 **Lemma 3.2.1.** *Given an instance S of MAX-(3,3)-SAT with n variables and optimum value*
 252 *$opt(S)$, we can construct an instance I of geometric set cover with axis-parallel segments in*
 253 *2D, such that:*

254 (1) *For every solution X of instance I , there exists a solution of S that satisfies at least*
 255 *$15n - |X|$ clauses.*

(2) For every solution of instance S that satisfies w clauses, there exists a solution of I of size $15n - w$.

(3) Every solution with $1/2$ -extensions of I is also a solution to the original instance I .

Therefore, the optimum size of a solution of I is $\text{opt}(I) = 15n - \text{opt}(S)$.

We prove Lemma 3.2.1 in subsequent sections, but meanwhile let us prove Theorem 3.2.1 using Lemma 3.2.1 and Theorem 3.2.2.

TODO: This below can't use current template

Proof of Theorem 3.2.1. Consider any $0 < \epsilon < 1/(15 \cdot 8)$.

Let us assume that there exists a polynomial-time $(1 + \epsilon)$ -approximation algorithm for unweighted geometric set cover with axis-parallel segments in 2D with $(1/2)$ -extensions. We construct an algorithm that solves the problem stated in Theorem 3.2.2, thereby proving that $P = NP$.

Take an instance S of MAX-(3,3)-SAT to be distinguished and construct an instance of geometric set cover I using Lemma 3.2.1. We now use the $(1 + \epsilon)$ -approximation algorithm for geometric set cover on I . Denote the size of the solution returned by this algorithm as $\text{approx}(I)$. We prove that if in S one can satisfy at most $(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon)n$ clauses, then $\text{approx}(I) \geq 15n - (\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon)n$ and if S is satisfiable, then $\text{approx}(I) < 15n - (\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon)n$.

Assume S satisfiable. From the definition of S being satisfiable, we have:

$$\text{opt}(S) = n.$$

From Lemma 3.2.1 we have:

$$\text{opt}(I) = 14n.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{approx}(I) &\leq (1 + \epsilon)\text{opt}(I) = 14n(1 + \epsilon) = 14n + 14\epsilon \cdot n = \\ &= 14n + (15\epsilon - \epsilon)n < 14n + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \epsilon\right)n = 15n - \left(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon\right)n \end{aligned}$$

Assume S is at most $(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon)$ satisfiable. From the definition of S being at most $(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon)n$ satisfiable, we have:

$$\text{opt}(S) \leq \left(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon\right)n$$

From Lemma 3.2.1 we have:

$$\text{opt}(I) \geq 15n - \left(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon\right)n$$

Since a solution to I with $\frac{1}{2}$ -extensions is also a solution without extensions, by Lemma 3.2.1 (3.), we have:

$$\text{approx}(I) \geq \text{opt}(I) = 15n - \left(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon\right)n$$

276 Therefore, by using the assumed $(1 + \epsilon)$ -approximation algorithm, it is possible to dis-
 277 tinguish the case when S is satisfiable from the case when it is at most $(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon)n$ satisfiable,
 278 it suffices to compute $\text{approx}(I)$ with $15n - (\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon)n$. Hence, the assumed approximation
 279 algorithm cannot exist, unless $P = NP$.
 280 □

281 3.2.2. Reduction construction

282 We show reduction from MAX-(3,3)-SAT problem to geometric set cover with segments par-
 283 allel to axis. Moreover the instance of geometric set cover will be robust to $1/2$ -extensions
 284 (have the same optimal solution after $1/2$ -extension).

285 The construction will be composed of 2 types of gadgets: **VARIABLE-gadgets** and
 286 **CLAUSE-gadgets**. **CLAUSE-gadgets** would be constructed using two **OR-gadgets** con-
 287 nected together.

288 3.2.2.1. VARIABLE-gadget

289 **VARIABLE-gadget** is responsible for choosing the value of a variable in a CNF formula. It
 290 allows two minimal solutions and every minimal solution must use exactly one of the (c_i, g_i)
 291 and (f_i, h_i) segments. These two choices correspond to the two Boolean values of the variable.

Points. Define points:

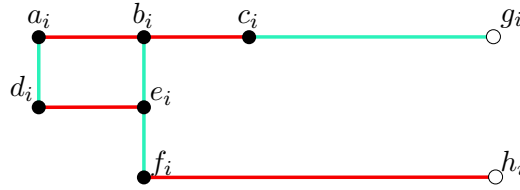


Figure 3.1: **VARIABLE-gadget**. We denote the set of points marked with black circles as C_{var}^i , and they need to be covered (are part of the set \mathcal{C}). Note that some of the points are not marked as black dots and exists only to name segments for further reference. We denote the set of red segments as X_{false}^i and the set of green segments as X_{true}^i .

292

293 With $L = 12n$:

$$294 \begin{aligned} a &= (-L, 0) & b &= (-\frac{2}{3}L, 0) & c &= (-\frac{1}{3}L, 0) & d &= (-L, 1) \\ e &= (-\frac{2}{3}L, 1) & f &= (-\frac{2}{3}L, 2) & g &= (L, 0) & h &= (L, 2) \end{aligned}$$

Let us define:

$$C_{var} = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$$

and

$$C_{var}^i = C_{var} + (0, 4i)$$

295 **Segments.** Let us define:

$$\begin{aligned} X_{true}^i &= \{(a_i, d_i), (b_i, f_i), (c_i, g_i)\} \\ X_{false}^i &= \{(a_i, c_i), (d_i, e_i), (f_i, h_i)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{var}^i = X_{true}^i \cup X_{false}^i$$

296 **Lemma 3.2.2.** For any $1 \leq i \leq n$, points C_{var}^i can be covered using 3 segments from P_{var}^i .

297 *Proof.* We can use either set X_{true}^i or X_{false}^i . □

298 **Lemma 3.2.3.** For any $1 \leq i \leq n$, points C_{var}^i can not be covered with less than 3 segments
 299 from P_{var}^i .

300 *Proof.* No segment of P_{var}^i covers more than one point from $\{d_i, f_i, c_i\}$, therefore C_{var}^i can not
 301 be covered with less than 3 segments. □

302 **Lemma 3.2.4.** If both segments (c_i, g_i) and (f_i, h_i) are chosen, then the covering the remain-
 303 ing points from C_{var}^i requires at least 2 different segments from P_{var}^i .

304 *Proof.* No segment of P_{var}^i covers more than one point from $\{a_i, e_i\}$, therefore $C_{var}^i - \{c_i, f_i, g_i, h_i\}$
 305 can not be covered with less than 2 segments. □

306 3.2.2.2. OR-gadget

307 OR-gadget has 3 important segments – $x, y, result$. x and y don't count to the weight of
 308 solution of OR-gadget (they are part of different gadgets). It has a minimal solution of weight
 309 w and $result$ can be chosen only if x or y are also chosen for the solution. If none of them
 310 are chosen, then solution choosing $result$ segment has weight at least $w + 1$. Therefore the
 311 following formula holds for a solution R assuming that R uses only w from this OR-gadget:

$$(x \in R) \vee (y \in R) \iff result \in R$$

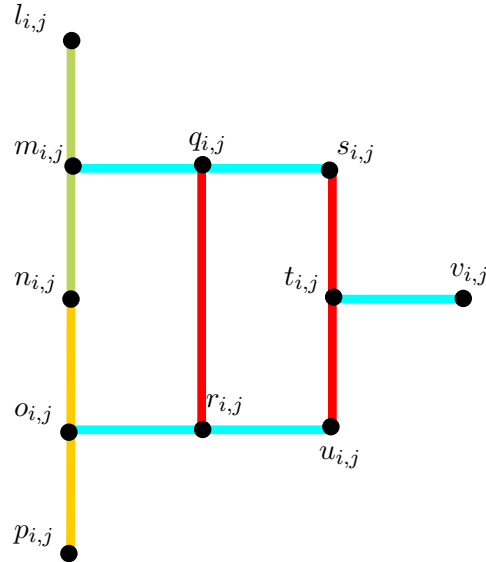


Figure 3.2: **OR-gadget.** We denote these point as $or_gadget_{i,j}$. We denote set of red segments as $or_{i,j}^{false}$, set of blue segments as $or_{i,j}^{true}$, green and yellow segments as $or_move_variable_{i,j}$.

312 **Points.**

$$\begin{array}{llll}
l_0 = (0, 0) & m_0 = (0, 1) & n_0 = (0, 2) & o_0 = (0, 3) \\
p_0 = (0, 4) & q_0 = (1, 1) & r_0 = (1, 3) & s_0 = (2, 1) \\
t_0 = (2, 2) & u_0 = (2, 3) & v_0 = (3, 2) &
\end{array}$$

$$vec_{i,j} = (10i + 3 + 3j, 4n + 2j)$$

314 Define $\{l_{i,j}, m_{i,j} \dots v_{i,j}\}$ as $\{l_0, m_0 \dots v_0\}$ shifted by $vec_{i,j}$

315 Note that $v_{i,0} = l_{i,1}$ (see Figure 3.3)

$$C_or_gadget_{i,j} = \{l_{i,j}, m_{i,j}, n_{i,j}, o_{i,j}, p_{i,j}, q_{i,j}, r_{i,j}, s_{i,j}, t_{i,j}, u_{i,j}\}$$

316 **Segments.** We define names subsets of segments, to refer to them in lemmas.

$$or_{i,j}^{false} = \{(q_{i,j}, r_{i,j}), (s_{i,j}, u_{i,j})\}$$

$$or_{i,j}^{true} = \{(m_{i,j}, s_{i,j}), (o_{i,j}, u_{i,j}), (t_{i,j}, v_{i,j})\}$$

$$or_move_variable_{i,j} = \{(l_{i,j}, n_{i,j}), (n_{i,j}, p_{i,j})\}$$

317 Segments in OR-gadget:

$$P_or_gadget_{i,j} = or_{i,j}^{false} \cup or_{i,j}^{true} \cup or_move_variable_{i,j}$$

318 **Lemma 3.2.5.** For any $1 \leq i \leq n, j \in \{0, 1\}$ and $x \in \{l_{i,j}, p_{i,j}\}$ we can cover points in
319 $C_or_gadget_{i,j} - \{x\} \cup \{v_{i,j}\}$ with 4 segments.

320 *Proof.* We can do that using one segment from $or_move_variable_{i,j}$ (chosen depending on
321 the value of x) and all segments from $or_{i,j}^{true}$. \square

322 **Lemma 3.2.6.** For any $1 \leq i \leq n, j \in \{0, 1\}$, we can cover points in $C_or_gadget_{i,j}$ with 4
323 segments from $P_or_gadget_{i,j}$.

324 *Proof.* We can do that using $or_move_variable_{i,j}$ and $or_{i,j}^{false}$. \square

325 3.2.2.3. CLAUSE-gadget

326 CLAUSE-gadget is responsible for calculating if choice of the variable values meets the clause
327 in formula. It has minimal solution of weight w if at least one variable in the clause has a
328 correct value. Otherwise it has minimal solution $w + 1$. This way by the minimal solution for
329 the whole problem, we can tell how many clauses were satisfiable.

330 The CLAUSE-gadgets consist of two OR-gadgets. We don't want the CLAUSE-gadgets
331 to be crammed somewhere between the very long variable segments. That's why we have a
332 simple gadget to *pass* the value of the segment, ie. segments $(x_{i,0}, x_{i,1}), (y_{i,0}, y_{i,1}), (z_{i,0}, z_{i,1})$.
333 Two segments and one of them is chosen if x was chosen in the solution and the other one if
334 x wasn't.



Figure 3.3: **CLAUSE-gadget**. We denote set of these points as C_clause_i . Every green rectangle is an OR-gadget. y -coordinates of $x_{i,0}$, $y_{i,0}$ and $z_{i,0}$ depend on the values of variables in the i -th clause.

335 **Points.** TODO: Rephrase it

336 Assuming clause $C_i = x_i \vee y_i \vee z_i$, function $idx(w)$ is returning index of the variable w ,
 337 function $neg(w)$ is returning whether variable w is negated in a clause.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{i,0} &= (10i + 1, 4 \cdot idx(x_i) + 2 \cdot neg(x_i)) & x_{i,1} &= (10i + 1, 4n) \\
 y_{i,0} &= (10i + 2, 4 \cdot idx(y_i) + 2 \cdot neg(y_i)) & y_{i,1} &= (10i + 2, 4n + 4) \\
 z_{i,0} &= (10i + 3, 4 \cdot idx(z_i) + 2 \cdot neg(z_i)) & z_{i,1} &= (10i + 3, 4n + 6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$move_variable_i = \{x_{i,j} : j \in \{0, 1\}\} \cup \{y_{i,j} : j \in \{0, 1\}\} \cup \{z_{i,j} : j \in \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$C_clause_i = move_variable_i \cup C_or_gadget_{i,0} \cup C_or_gadget_{i,1} \cup \{v_{i,1}\}$$

Segments.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_clause_i &= \{(x_{i,0}, x_{i,1}), (y_{i,0}, y_{i,1}), (z_{i,0}, z_{i,1}), (x_{i,1}, l_{i,0}), (y_{i,1}, p_{i,0}), (z_{i,1}, p_{i,1}), \} \cup \\
 &\cup P_or_gadget_{i,0} \cup P_or_gadget_{i,1}
 \end{aligned}$$

339 **Lemma 3.2.7.** For any $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $a \in \{x_{i,0}, y_{i,0}, z_{i,0}\}$, points $C_clause_i - \{a\}$ can be
 340 covered using 11 segments from P_clause_i .

341 *Proof.* For $a = x_{i,0}$ (analogous proof for $y_{i,0}$): First we use Lemma 3.2.5 twice with excluded
 342 $x = l_{i,0}$ and $x = l_{i,1} = v_{i,0}$, resulting with 8 segments $or_{i,0}^{true} \cup or_{i,1}^{true}$ which cover all required

points apart from $x_{i,1}, y_{i,0}, y_{i,1}, z_{i,0}, z_{i,1}, l_{i,0}$. We cover those using additional 3 segments:
 $\{(x_{i,1}, l_{i,0}), (y_{i,0}, y_{i,1}), (z_{i,0}, z_{i,1})\}$

For $a = z_{0,i}$: Using Lemma 3.2.6 and Lemma 3.2.5 with $x = p_{i,1}$, resulting with 8 segments
 $or_{i,0}^{false} \cup or_{i,1}^{true}$ which cover all required points apart from $x_{i,0}, x_{i,1}, y_{i,0}, y_{i,1}, z_{i,1}, p_{i,1}$. We cover
those using additional 3 segments: $\{(x_{i,0}, x_{i,1}), (y_{i,0}, y_{i,1}), (z_{i,1}, p_{i,1})\}$. \square

Lemma 3.2.8. *Points C_clause_i can be covered with 12 segments from P_clause_i .*

Proof. Using Lemma 3.2.6 twice we can cover $or_gadget_{i,0}$ and $or_gadget_{i,1}$ with 8 segments.

To cover the remaining points we additionally use: $\{(x_{i,0}, x_{i,1}), (y_{i,0}, y_{i,1}), (z_{i,0}, z_{i,1}), (t_{i,1}, v_{i,1})\}$
 \square

Lemma 3.2.9. *For any $1 \leq i \leq n$, points $C_clause_i - \{x_{i,0}, y_{i,0}, z_{i,0}\}$ can not be covered using less than 11 segments from P_clause_i .*

All points C_clause_i can not be covered with less than 12 segments from P_clause_i .

Proof of no cover with less than 12 segments. There is independent set of 12 points in $C_clause_i \supseteq$
 $\{x_{i,0}, y_{i,0}, z_{i,0}, l_{i,0}, p_{i,0}, q_{i,0}, u_{i,0}, v_{i,0} = l_{i,1}, p_{i,1}, q_{i,1}, u_{i,1}, v_{i,1}\}$. \square

Proof of no cover with less than 11 segments. We can choose disjoint sets X, Y, Z such that
 $X \cup Y \cup Z \subseteq C_clause_i - \{x_{i,0}, y_{i,0}, z_{i,0}\}$ and there are no segments covering points from
different sets. And we prove lower bounds for each of these sets.

$$X = \{x_{i,1}, y_{i,1}, z_{i,1}\}$$

Set X is an indendent set, so it must be covered with 3 segments.

$$Y = or_gadget_{i,0} - \{l_{i,0}, p_{i,0}\}$$

$$Z = or_gadget_{i,1} - \{l_{i,1}, p_{i,1}\}$$

For both Y and Z we can check all of the subsets of 3 segments with brutforce that none
of them cover, so they have to be covered with 4 segments.

TODO: Funny fact, neither Y nor Z doesn't have independent set of size 4.

Therefore C_clause_i must be covered with at least $3 + 4 + 4 = 11$ segments. \square

3.2.2.4. Summary

Add some smart lemmas that sets will be exclusive to each other.

Lemma 3.2.10. Robustness to 1/2-extensions. *For every segment $s \in \mathcal{P}$, s and $s^{+1/2}$ cover the same points from \mathcal{C} .*

3.2.3. Summary of contruction

We define:

$$\mathcal{C} := \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} C_variable_i \cup C_clause_i$$

$$\mathcal{P} := \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} P_variable_i \cup P_clause_i$$

The subsequent sections define these sets.

We prove some properties of different gadgets. Every segment for a gadget will only cover
points in this gadget (won't interact with any diferent gadget), so we can prove lemmas *locally*.

TODO: y axis is increasing values downward on figures (not upwards like in normal).

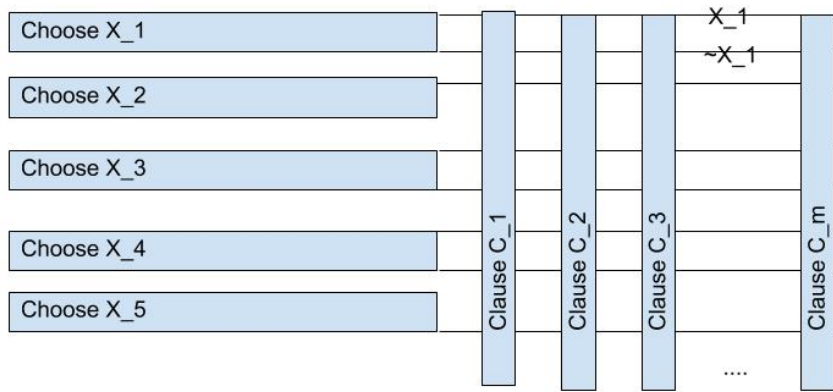


Figure 3.4: **General schema.**

General layout of VARIABLE-gadget and CLAUSE-gadget and how they interact with each other.

TODO: Rename Choose X to VARIABLE-gadget and Clause C to CLAUSE-gadget.

374 3.2.4. Construction lemmas and proof of Lemma 3.2.1

375 **Lemma 3.2.11.** *Given an instance S of MAX-(3,3)-SAT of size n with optimum solution*
 376 *satisfying k clauses. Instance of geometric cover, constructed for S according to Lemma 3.2.1,*
 377 *can be solved with a solution of weight $15n - k$.*

378 *Proof.* Let us name the assignments of the variables in MAX-(3,3)-SAT instance, that achieve
 379 the optimal solution, $y_1, y_2 \dots y_n$, Let's cover every VARIABLE-gadget with solution de-
 380 scribed in Lemma 3.2.2, in the i -th gadget choosing the set of segments responsible for the
 381 value of y_i (true - x_i^{true} or false - x_i^{false}).

382 Cover every satisfied CLAUSE-gadget with solution described in Lemma 3.2.7 and unsat-
 383 isfied CLAUSE-gadget with solution from Lemma 3.2.8.

384 This solution uses $3n + (11m + (m - k)) = 15n - k$ segments.

385 □

386 **Lemma 3.2.12.** *Given an instance S of MAX-(3,3)-SAT of size n and a solution of size w*
 387 *to the instance of geometric cover, constructed for S according to Lemma 3.2.1. There exists*
 388 *a solution to MAX-(3,3)-SAT of size at least $15n - w$.*

389 *Proof.* Among $x_i^{true} \cup x_i^{false}$, we need to use at least 3 segments (Lemma 3.2.3). If we have
 390 chosen both segments (c_i, g_i) and (f_i, h_i) , then we have used at least 4 segments (Lemma 3.2.4).

391 If we chose at most one of the segments (c_i, g_i) and (f_i, h_i) , choose the corresponding
 392 variable value to the solution. If we chose both segments, choose the value that appears in
 393 most (at least 2) clauses. If we have chosen none of the segments, choose any value.

394 To cover $\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} C_variable_i$ we have used at least $3n + a$ segments, where a is the number
 395 of i such that we have chosen both values (c_i, g_i) and (f_i, h_i) .

396 Among the segments responsible for the clause $C_i = x \vee y \vee z$ we need to use at least 11
 397 segments (Lemma 3.2.9) and if we can cover it with 11 segments, then we have earlier chosen
 398 segment responsible for the value of variable x, y or z that satisfies C_i .

399 So we have at least 11 segments for satisfied clauses and at least 12 segments for unsatisfied
 400 clauses, so we cover it with at least $11n + b$ segments, where b is number of clauses where
 401 none of the variables x, y, z were chosen. If the segment responsible for value of x was taken,
 402 but this variable is set to have different value, then we have chosen segments for both x and
 403 $\neg x$ for this variable, so "we cheated" and this maybe clause is not met, but we assigned the
 404 value for this x_i that meets the most clauses, so for each of such "cheated" variables, at most
 405 one of the clauses isn't met.

406 So there are at most $a + b$ unsatisfied clauses in this instance, so we have shown the
 407 assignment with at least $n - (a + b)$ satisfied clauses.

$$w \geq 3n + a + 11n + b = 14n + a + b$$

$$15n - w \leq 15n - 14n - a - b = n - (a + b)$$

408 □

409 *Proof of Lemma 3.2.1.* Given an instance S of MAX-(3,3)-SAT of size n with optimum solu-
 410 tion satisfying k clauses. Let us construct an instance of geometric cover for S , constructed
 411 in aforementioned manner and name it I .

412 Given the Lemma 3.2.11, we know the optimum solution for I has size at most $15n - k$.
 413 Since k is the optimum solution for S , then according to Lemma 3.2.12 there does not exist
 414 any solution for I with size less than $15n - k$. □

3.3. Weighted segments

3.3.1. FPT for weighted segments with δ -extensions

Theorem 3.3.1. (*FPT for weighted segment cover with δ -extensions*). *There exists an algorithm that given a family \mathcal{P} of n weighted segments (in any direction), a set of m points \mathcal{C} and a parameter k , runs in time $f(k) \cdot (nm)^c$ for some computable function f and constant c , and outputs a subfamily $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ such that $|\mathcal{R}| \leq k$ and $\mathcal{R}^{+\delta}$ covers all points in \mathcal{C} .*

To solve this problem we will introduce kernel for slightly different problem: Weighted segment cover of points and segments. In shortcut: WSCPS.

Lemma 3.3.1. (*Algorithm for kernel of WSCPS*). *There exists an algorithm that given a family \mathcal{P} of n weighted segments (in any direction), a set of m_1 points \mathcal{C}_1 and m_2 segments \mathcal{C}_2 and a parameter k , runs in time $f(k) \cdot g(m_1, m_2) \cdot n^c$ for some computable functions f, g and constant c , and outputs a subfamily $\text{sol} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ such that $|\mathcal{R}| \leq k$ and \mathcal{R} covers all points in \mathcal{C}_1 and all segments in \mathcal{C}_2 .*

Proof Only sketch for now.

We can compute dynamic programming $dp(A, B, z)$ – the best cost to cover at least whole segment A, B using at most z segments. A, B are all interesting points – ends of any segment given on the input or points given on the input. We can compute it in polynomial time.

Then we can create a new double weighted set (original weight, number of used segments from \mathcal{P}) – \mathcal{P}_2 that has only segments which never cover partially any segment from \mathcal{C}_2 (covers the whole segment or doesn't cover at all). In such \mathcal{P}_2 we can find solution \mathcal{R} where any 2 segments have empty intersection (don't cover each other and don't meet at the ends). Because if we had such solution, we can merge these two segments and such segment there's also in \mathcal{P}_2 .

In that case we can find kernel of \mathcal{P}_2 of size $k \cdot (m_1 + 2m_2)^2$, because we only need to take the best weight covering some subset of $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2$.

Lemma 3.3.2. *Kernel in WSCPS.* *TODO: formulate it properly*

For segment cover, there is a kernel of size $f(k)$ in WSCPS.

Claim 3.3.1. *If there are more than k lines with at least $k+1$ points on them, then they can't be covered with k segments.*

Claim 3.3.2. *If there is more than k^2 points that don't lie on any line with more than k points on it, then they can't be covered with k segments.*

Claim 3.3.3. *For every long line L (with more than k points on them) we can choose $f(k)$ points on them, that if we cover all of these points with at most k segments, then the rest of the points with δ -extensions will be covered by segments in the direction of line L .*

Proof of Lemma 3.3.2. After applying the previous lemmas, we have at most $k^2 + k \cdot f(k)$ points that can be covered in any direction and for the rest of the points we can draw at most $k \cdot f(k)$ segments along their respective long lines that have to be covered by segments after δ -extensions.

Then we extend every available segment by δ -extension and we achieve the kernel in WSCPS for this instance of problem.

Lemma 3.3.3. *If all the points are covered with k segments and the biggest $2(1 + 1/\delta)^{k+1}$ spaces between points are filled, the whole segment is filled after δ -extensions of these segments.*

457 **Proof.** Let's name the $2(1+1/\delta)^{k+1}$ -st biggest space between points as y . We have guarantee
458 that all segments of length $x > y$ are covered without δ -extensions.

459 Let's take one space between points that is not covered before δ -extension and we will
460 prove it will be covered after δ -extensions. Let's assume it isn't.

461 This space has length x . Since it's uncovered, $x \leq y$.

462 Let's take side where the sum of lengths of segments covering the points is greater (left or
463 right). Without loss of generality, let us assume it's right.

464 There are at most k segments to the right of this space between points. Name their lengths
465 $l_1, l_2 \dots l_k$. If the point is covered in the other direction, the segment is degenerated to the
466 point and $l_i = 0$. Name the space between endpoints of l_i and $l_{i+1} - x_i$. Of course, x_i is
467 uncovered space between two points, therefore $x_i \leq y$.

468 TUTAJ BEDZIE PEWNIE RYSUNEK Z TYMI SUPER RZECZAMI DO PRZERW

469 Let's write equations meaning that i -th segment doesn't cover space x after δ -expansion.

$$l_1\delta < x \leq y \Rightarrow l_1 < y/\delta$$

$$l_2\delta < x + l_1 + x_1 < 2y + y/\delta \Rightarrow l_2 < 2y/\delta + y/\delta^2$$

$$l_3\delta < x + l_1 + x_1 + l_2 + x_2 < 3y + 3y/\delta + y/\delta^2 \Rightarrow l_3 < 3y/\delta + 3y/\delta^2 + y/\delta^3$$

470 From this we can "guess" induction $l_i < y((1 + 1/\delta)^i - 1)$

471 Trivially for $l_1 < y/\delta$.

Assume that for all $j < i$:

$$l_j < y((1 + 1/\delta)^j - 1)$$

472 .

$$\begin{aligned} 473 \quad l_i\delta &< x + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (l_j + x_j) < iy \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_j < iy + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} j = 1^{i-1}y((1 + 1/\delta)^j - 1) = iy - (i - \\ 474 \quad 1)y + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} j &= 1^{i-1}y(1 + 1/\delta)^j = y(1 + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 + 1/\delta)^j) = y(2 + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 + 1/\delta)^j - 1) = \\ 475 \quad y(\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (1 + 1/\delta)^j - 1) &= y((1 + 1/\delta)^i / (1 - (1 + 1/\delta)) - 1) = y((1 + 1/\delta)^i \delta - 1) < y((1 + 1/\delta)^i \delta - \delta) \end{aligned}$$

Of course we also know that (since we have chosen the side with greater sum of the width of segments):

$$\sum_{i=1}^k l_i \geq 1/2 \cdot y \cdot 2(1 + 1/\delta)^{k+1} = y \cdot (1 + 1/\delta)^{k+1}$$

476 But $\sum_{i=1}^k l_i < \sum_{i=1}^k y((1 + 1/\delta)^i - 1) = y((1 + 1/\delta)^{k+1} / (1 - (1 + 1/\delta)) - k) = y((1 +$
477 $1/\delta)^{k+1} \delta - k) < y(1 + 1/\delta)^{k+1}$

478 Therefore the space must have been covered after δ -expansions.

479 3.3.2. W[1]-completeness for weighted segments in 3 directions

480 **Theorem 3.3.2.** *W[1]-completeness for weighted segments in 3 directions.* Consider
481 the problem of covering a set \mathcal{C} of points by selecting k axis-pararell or right-diagonal weighted
482 segments with weights from a set \mathcal{P} with minimal weight. Assuming ETH, there is no algorithm
483 for this problem with running time $f(k) \cdot (|\mathcal{C}| + |\mathcal{P}|)^{o(\sqrt{k})}$ for any computable function f .

484 We will show reduction from grid tiling problem.

485 Let's have an instance of grid tiling problem – size of the grid k , number of elements
486 available n and k^2 sets of available pairs in every tile $S_{i,j} \subseteq \{1, n\} \times \{1, n\}$.

487 **Construction.** We construct a set \mathcal{P} of segments and a set \mathcal{C} of points.

488 First let's choose any ordering of n^2 elements $\{1, n\} \times \{1, n\}$ and name this sequence

489 $a_1 \dots a_{n^2}$.

$$match_v(i, j) \iff a_i = \{x_i, y_i\} \wedge a_j = \{x_j, y_j\} \wedge x_i = x_j$$

$$match_h(i, j) \iff a_i = \{x_i, y_i\} \wedge a_j = \{x_j, y_j\} \wedge y_i = y_j$$

Points. Define points:

$$h_{i,j,t} = (j \cdot (n^2 + 1) + t, (n^2 + 1) \cdot i)$$

$$v_{i,j,t} = ((n^2 + 1) \cdot i, j \cdot (n^2 + 1) + t)$$

Let's define sets H and V as:

$$H = \{h_{i,j,t} : 1 \leq i, j \leq k, 1 \leq t \leq n^2\}$$

$$V = \{v_{i,j,t} : 1 \leq i, j \leq k, 1 \leq t \leq n^2\}$$

490 Let's define $\epsilon = 0.1$. For a point $\{x, y\} = p$ we define points $p^L = \{x - \epsilon, y\}$, $p^R = \{x + \epsilon, y\}$,

491 $p^U = \{x, y - \epsilon\}$, and $p^D = \{x, y + \epsilon\}$.

Then we define:

$$\mathcal{C} := H \cup \{p^L : p \in H\} \cup \{p^R : p \in H\} \cup V \cup \{p^U : p \in V\} \cup \{p^D : p \in V\}$$

492 **Segments.** Define horizontal segments.

$$hor_{i,j,t_1,t_2} = (h_{i,j,t_1}^R, h_{i,j+1,t_2}^L)$$

$$ver_{i,j,t_1,t_2} = (v_{i,j,t_1}^D, v_{i,j+1,t_2}^U)$$

$$horbeg_{i,t} = (h_{i,1,1}^L, h_{i,1,t}^L)$$

$$horend_{i,t} = (h_{i,n,t}^R, h_{i,n,n^2}^R)$$

$$verbeg_{i,t} = (v_{i,1,1}^U, v_{i,1,t}^U)$$

$$verend_{i,t} = (v_{i,n,t}^D, v_{i,n,n^2}^D)$$

$$\begin{aligned} HOR &= \{hor_{i,j,t_1,t_2} : 1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq j < k, 1 \leq t_1, t_2 \leq n^2, match_h(t_1, t_2)\} \\ &\cup \{horbeg_{i,t} : 1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq t \leq n^2\} \\ &\cup \{horend_{i,t} : 1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq t \leq n^2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} VER &= \{ver_{i,j,t_1,t_2} : 1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq j < k, 1 \leq t_1, t_2 \leq n^2, match_v(t_1, t_2)\} \\ &\cup \{verbeg_{i,t} : 1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq t \leq n^2\} \\ &\cup \{verend_{i,t} : 1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq t \leq n^2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$DIAG := \{(h_{i,j,t}, v_{j,i,t}) : 1 \leq i, j \leq k, 1 \leq t \leq n^2, a_t \in S_{i,j}\}$$

493 TODO: explain that these segments are in fact diagonal

$$\mathcal{P} := HOR \cup VER \cup DIAG$$

494 **Lemma 3.3.4.** *If there exists solution for grid tiling, then there exists solution for our construction using $2(k+1)k + k^2$ segments with weight exactly $2k \cdot (k(n^2 + 1) - 2 - 2\epsilon(k-1))$.*

Claim 3.3.4. *If there exists a solution to the grid tiling $c_1 \dots c_k$ and $r_1 \dots r_k$, then there exists a solution covering all points*

$$\{h_{i,j,t} : 1 \leq i, j \leq k, t = (c_i, r_j)\} \cup \{v_{i,j,t} : 1 \leq i, j \leq k, t = (c_j, r_i)\}$$

496 *with segments in DIAG and the rest in VER or HOR and has weight $2k \cdot (k(n^2 + 1) - 2 - 2\epsilon(k-1))$.*

498 **Proof.** TODO: jakiś prosty z definicji

499 **Lemma 3.3.5.** *If there exists solution for our construction using $2(k+1)k + k^2$ segments with weight exactly $2k \cdot (k(n^2 + 1) - 2 - 2\epsilon(k-1))$, then there exists a solution for grid tiling*

501 **Proof.** This follows from Lemma 3.3.6, because we just take which points are covered with
502 *DIAG.*

503 **Claim 3.3.5.** *Points p^L, p^R, p^U, p^D cannot be covered with DIAG.*

504 **Claim 3.3.6.** *Points in $H \cup \{p^L : p \in H\} \cup \{p^R : p \in H\}$ cannot be covered with VER.*

505 *Points in $V \cup \{p^U : p \in V\} \cup \{p^D : p \in V\}$ cannot be covered with HOR.*

506 **Claim 3.3.7.** *For given i, j if none of the points $h_{i,j,t}$ ($v_{i,j,t}$) for $1 \leq t \leq n^2$ are covered with
507 *DIAG, then some spaces between neighbouring points were covered twice.**

508 **Claim 3.3.8.** *For given i, j two points h_{i,j,t_1}, h_{i,j,t_2} (v_{i,j,t_1}, v_{i,j,t_2}) for $1 \leq t_1 < t_2 \leq n^2$ are
509 *covered with DIAG, then one of them had to be also covered with a segment from HOR*
510 *(VER).**

511 **Proof.** Point v_{i,j,t_2}^L had to be covered with VER from Claims 3.3.5 and 3.3.6. And every
512 segment in VER covering v_{i,j,t_2}^L , covers also v_{i,j,t_1}^L .

513 **Lemma 3.3.6.** *If there exists solution for our construction with weight at most (exactly)
514 $2k \cdot (k(n^2 + 1) - 2 - 2\epsilon(k-1))$, then for every i, j there must be exactly one t such that
515 $h_{i,j,t}$ ($v_{i,j,t}$) is covered with DIAG and moreover if h_{i,j,t_1} and $h_{i,j+1,t_2}$ are uncovered, then
516 $math_h(t_1, t_2)$. Analogically for v .*

517 **Proof.** Only k^2 points can be covered only in DIAG, the rest has to be covered with
518 *VER \cup HOR.* Therefore every result must be at least *ALL_LINES* - $2k^2\epsilon$, because only
519 $2k^2$ spaces of length ϵ can be uncovered in this axis.

520 Of course if h_{i,j,t_1} and $h_{i,j+1,t_2}$ are uncovered, then there must exist a segment in HOR
521 between h_{i,j,t_1}^R and $h_{i,j+1,t_2}^L$, so $math_h(t_1, t_2)$ must be true.

522 3.3.3. What is missing

523 We don't know FPT for axis-pararell segments without δ -extensions.

524 Chapter 4

525 Geometric Set Cover with lines

526 4.1. Lines parallel to one of the axis

527 When \mathcal{R} consists only of lines parallel to one of the axis, the problem can be solved in
528 polynomial time.

529 We create bipartial graph G with node for every line on the input split into sets: H –
530 horizontal lines and V – vertical lines. If any two lines cover the same point from \mathcal{C} , then we
531 add edge between them.

532 Of course there will be no edges between nodes inside H , because all of them are pararell
533 and if they share one point, they are the same lines. Similar argument for V . So the graph is
534 bipartial.

535 Now Geometric Set Cover can be solved with Vertex Cover on graph G . Since Vertex
536 Cover (even in weighted setting) on bipartial graphs can be solved in polynomial time.

537 Short note for myself just to remember how to this in polynomial time:

538 Non-weighted setting - Konig theorem + max matching

539 Weighted setting - Min cut in graph of $\neg A$ or $\neg B$ (edges directed from V to H)

540 4.2. FPT for arbitrary lines

541 You can find this is Platypus book. We will show FPT kernel of size at most k^2 .

542 (Maybe we need to reduce lines with one point/points with one line).

543 For every line if there is more than k points on it, you have to take it. At the end, if there
544 is more than k^2 points, return NO. Otherwise there is no more than k^4 lines.

545 In weighted settings among the same lines with different weights you leave the cheapest
546 one and use the same algorithm.

547 4.3. APX-completeness for arbitrary lines

548 We will show a reduction from Vertex Cover problem. Let's take an instance of the Vertex
549 Cover problem for graph G . We will create a set of $|V(G)|$ pairwise non-pararell lines, such
550 that no three of them share a common point.

551 Then for every edge in $(v, w) \in E(G)$ we put a point on crossing of lines for vertices v
552 and w . They are not pararell, so there exists exactly one such point and any other line don't
553 cover this point (any three of them don't cross in the same point).

Solution of Geometric Set Cover for this instance would yield a sound solution of Vertex Cover for graph G . For every point (edge) we need to choose at least one of lines (vertices) v or w to cover this point.

Vertex Cover for arbitrary graph is APX-complete, so this problem is also APX-complete.

4.4. 2-approximation for arbitrary lines

Vertex Cover has an easy 2-approximation algorithm, but here very many lines can cross through the same point, so we can do d -approximation, where d is the biggest number of lines crossing through the same point. So for set where any 3 lines don't cross in the same point it yields 2-approximation.

The problematic cases are where through all points cross at least k points and all lines have at least k points on them. It can be created by casting k -grid in k -D space on 2D space.

Greedy algorithm yields $\log |\mathcal{R}|$ -approximation, but I have example for this for bipartial graph and reduction with taking all lines crossing through some point (if there are no more than k) would solve this case. So maybe it works.

Unfortunately I haven't done this :(

I can link some papers telling it's hard to do.

4.5. Connection with general set cover

Problem with finite set of lines with more dimensions is equivalent to problem in 2D, because we can project lines on the plane which is not perpendicular to any plane created by pairs of (point from \mathcal{C} , line from \mathcal{P}).

Of course every two lines have at most one common point, so is every family of sets that have at most one point in common equivalent to some geometric set cover with lines?

No, because of Desargues's theorem. Have to write down exactly what configuration is banned.

578 Chapter 5

579 Geometric Set Cover with polygons

580 5.1. State of the art

581 Covering points with weighted discs admits PTAS [Li and Jin, 2015] and with fat polygons
582 with δ -extensions with unit weights admits EPTAS [Har-Peled and Lee, 2009].

583 Although with thin objects, even if we allow δ -expansion, the Set Cover with rectangles is
584 APX-complete (for $\delta = 1/2$), it follows from APX-completeness for segments with δ -expansion
585 in Section 3.2.

586 Covering points with squares is W[1]-hard [Marx, 2005]. It can be proven that assuming
587 *SETH*, there is no $f(k) \cdot (|\mathcal{C}| + |\mathcal{P}|)^{k-\epsilon}$ time algorithm for any computable function f and
588 $\epsilon > 0$ that decides if there are k polygons in \mathcal{P} that together cover \mathcal{C} , *Theorem 1.9* in [Marx
589 and Pilipczuk, 2015].

⁵⁹⁰ Chapter 6

⁵⁹¹ Conclusions

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