

Approximation and parameterization of Segment Set Cover

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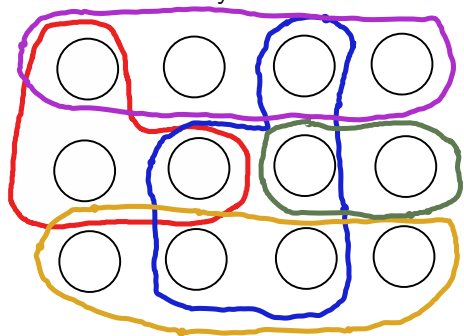
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 - GEOMETRIC SET COVER
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Problem Statement: SET COVER

Input: universe \mathcal{U} , family S of subsets of \mathcal{U}

Output: $C \subseteq S$ such that $|C|$ is minimal and $\bigcup C = \mathcal{U}$

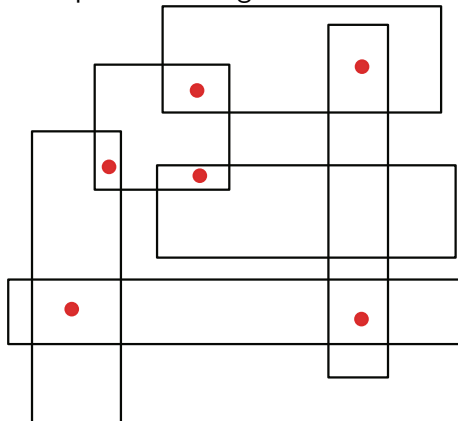
Minimal subfamily that covers all elements in \mathcal{U} .



Problem Statement: GEOMETRIC SET COVER

- Universe \mathcal{U} is set of points in the plane
- Sets S are some geometric shapes
- Formally, each set in S is intersection of \mathcal{U} with some geometric shape.

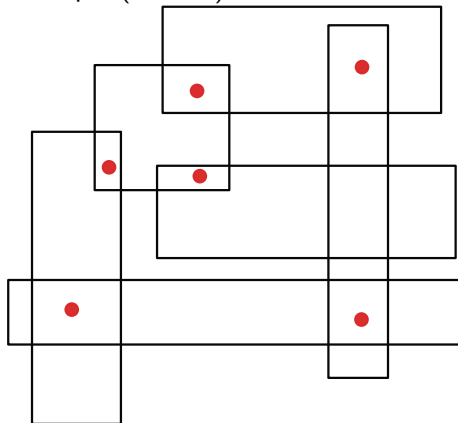
Example for rectangles:



Problem Statement: SEGMENT SET COVER

- Universe \mathcal{U} is set of points in the plane
- Sets S are segments.

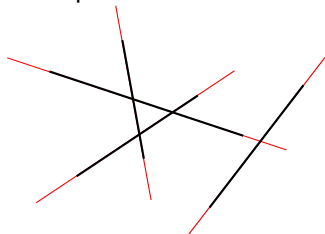
Example (TODO):



δ -extension for SEGMENT SET COVER

- δ -extension for a segment is a segment which is longer by δ fraction at both ends
- We accept solution in which segments cover solution after δ -extension
- The solution is compared to optimal solution without extension.

Example:

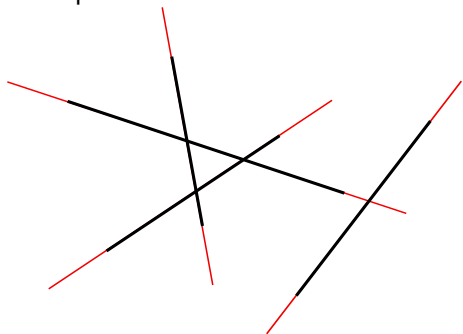


It is based on similar concept of δ -shrinking, which helped to provide FPT algorithm and EPTAS for (originally W[1]-hard and APX-hard) MAXIMUM WEIGHT INDEPENDENT SET OF RECTANGLES.

δ -extensions for SEGMENT SET COVER

- We are given universe \mathcal{U} and set of segments S
- We construct set $S^{+\delta}$ consisting of segments longer by δ fraction at both ends
- We look for $C \subseteq S^{+\delta}$ that $\bigcup C = \mathcal{U}$
- solution C is compared with optimal solution for S without extensions for both parameterized and approximation setting

Example:



Preliminaries: Approximation

Given:

- instance I of the optimization problem (looking for minimal solution)
- weight of the optimal solution $\text{opt}(I)$

p -approximation is algorithm that yields solution of weight not larger than $p \cdot \text{opt}(I)$

PTAS – polynomial time approximation scheme

For every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $(1 + \epsilon)$ -approximation algorithm running in time $n^{f(\epsilon)}$ for any computable function f .

Example: KNAPSACK.

APX-hardness

For sufficiently small $\epsilon > 0$, if $(1 + \epsilon)$ -approximation exists, then $P = NP$.
Example: MAX-3-SAT (how many clauses in 3-SAT can be solved)

Approximation results for SET COVER from literature

SET COVER

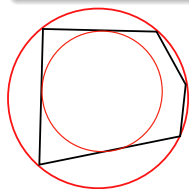
- $\log n$ approximation, no $o(\log n)$ approximation assuming $P \neq NP$

GEOMETRIC SET COVER

- with fat rectangles is APX-hard
- EPTAS for FAT polygons with δ -extensions [**Har-Peled and Lee, 2012**]

Definition

Fatness of polygons τ is a ratio between a radius of circle circumscribed on this polygon and inscribed in this polygon.



MAX-(3,3)-SAT

How do we prove that there doesn't exist $(1 + \epsilon)$ -approximation?

MAX-(3,3)-SAT problem

Given 3-SAT instance with n variables, n clauses and every variable appears in exactly 3 clauses, find an assignment that satisfies the maximum number of clauses (not necessarily all of them).

MAX-(3,3)-SAT is NP-complete, therefore:

NP-completeness

Distinguishing if result of MAX-(3,3)-SAT is n or less than n is NP-complete.

PCP theorem

PCP Theorem

$\text{NP} = \text{PCP}(\log n, \mathcal{O}(1))$.

Remark

Result of MAX-(3,3)-SAT is not less than $\frac{7}{8}n$

PCP theorem implication

Distinguishing if result of MAX-(3,3)-SAT is n or at most $(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon)n$ is NP-hard.

Therefore MAX-(3,3)-SAT does not have $(\frac{7}{8} + \epsilon)$ -approximation

Approximation of SEGMENT SET COVER

Theorem 1

SEGMENT SET COVER is APX-hard, i.e. there exists such $\epsilon > 0$ that $(1 + \epsilon)$ -approximation does not exist unless $P = NP$.

How can we make this problem *easier*?

- Allow only segments in 2 directions (parallel to the two axes)
- Allow segments to *almost* cover the points, i.e. δ -extensions

Theorem [Har-Peled and Lee, 2012]

Set cover with polygons of bounded fatness (at least τ) with δ -extension has EPTAS.

Theorem 1 (rephrased)

SEGMENT SET COVER is APX-hard, even if segments are axis-parallel and problem is relaxed with $\frac{1}{2}$ -extension.

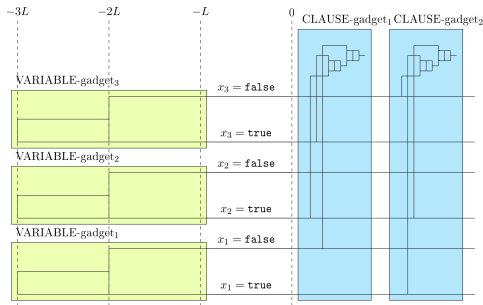


Figure: Scheme of the construction.

Results for approximation of GEOMETRIC SET COVER

	exact	δ -extensions
fat polygons	APX-hard [Chan and Grant, 2014]	EPTAS [Har-Peled and Lee, 2012]
segments	APX-hard*	APX-hard (Theorem 1)
any polygons	APX-hard*	APX-hard*

Results marked with * follow from results for more restricted settings.

Parameterized algorithms vs. $W[1]$ -hardness

Given:

- parameter k (usually size of the solution)
- size of the instance n

Class	Upper Bound of Complexity	Example
$W[1]$ -hard	$n^{O(k)}$	k -CLIQUE, GRID TILING
FPT	$f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$	VERTEX COVER

SET COVER is:

- $W[2]$ -complete
- no algorithm with running time $n^{k-\epsilon}$ for any $\epsilon > 0$

Theorem 2

SEGMENT SET COVER parameterized by the solution size k can be solved in time $k^k \cdot n^{O(1)}$.

Technique: Branching over at most $k + 1$ segments on the lines with more than k points on them.

Definition of WEIGHTED SEGMENT SET COVER

Input: universe \mathcal{U} , subfamily S of subsets of \mathcal{U} and function of weights assigned to sets $w : S \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

Output: $C \subseteq S$ such that $\sum_{c \in C} w(c)$ is minimal and $\bigcup C = \mathcal{U}$
Minimal subfamily that covers all elements in \mathcal{U} .

In parameterized setting: We look for the *best* solution with restricted size $|C| \leq k$.

In approximation setting: It is still APX-hard, nothing interesting

FPT results for weighted problems in literature:

- general weighted FPT framework [Shachnai and Zehavi, 2017]
- kernels for WEIGHTED SUBSET SUM, WEIGHTED KNAPSACK [Etscheid et al., 2017]
- WEIGHTED *st*-CUT WEIGHTED DIRECTED FEEDBACK SET [Kim et al., 2021]

Theorem 3

WEIGHTED SEGMENT SET COVER is $W[1]$ -hard and there does not exist an algorithm running in time $n^{o(\sqrt{k})}$.

How can we make this problem easier?

- Allow less directions (maybe just two parallel to axes)
- Allow δ -extension

Theorem 4

WEIGHTED SEGMENT SET COVER relaxed with δ -extensions has an FPT algorithm.

It can be solved with algorithm running in time $\mathcal{O}((2 + k/\delta)^k \cdot n^{O(1)})$.

Technique intuition: Provide a kernel where we choose **k -good** set of points of size at most $f(k, \delta)$ on each line with more than $k + 1$ points on them.

Subset of a set of collinear points S is **k -good** if no matter how we cover it with k segments, then these segments after δ -extension cover all points from the original set of points S .

Theorem 3

WEIGHTED SEGMENT SET COVER is $W[1]$ -hard and there does not exist an algorithm running in time $n^{o(\sqrt{k})}$ even when segments are limited to 3 directions.

This result is particularly interesting, because unweighted problem has an FPT algorithm.

Future work:

- prove Theorem 3 for axis-parallel segments (2 directions);
- remove the gap between the lower bound of complexity $n^{o(\sqrt{k})}$ and algorithm in $n^{O(k)}$.

Results of parameterization of SEGMENT SET COVER

	exact	δ -extensions
unweighted	FPT (Theorem 2)	FPT*
weighted 2 directions	???	FPT*
weighted 3 directions	W[1]-hard (Theorem 3)	FPT*
weighted any directions	W[1]-hard*	FPT (Theorem 4)