Exercises: show that: - Vertex cover <p ind. set - clique <p vertex cover - "same" as ind. net <p vertex cover 6 has a dique of size K (=) G has a vertex cover of size n-K proof: ree the book Exercise: modify Approx-vutex-cover so osto select only one ventex of the chosen edge instrad of both of them. f=?"stor graph"

OPT= 1

$$ALG = n-1$$
 $\longrightarrow P > n-1$

Exercise: NP-hardness of Metric TSP

1) $w'(v,v) \stackrel{?}{\leq} w'(v,w) + w'(w,v)$ $w(v,v) + W \stackrel{?}{\leq} w(v,w) + w(w,v) + 2W$ $w(v,v) \stackrel{?}{\leq} w(v,w) + w(w,v) + W$ $w(v,v) + w(v,v) + W - w(v,v) \stackrel{?}{>} 0$ $w(v,w) + w(w,v) + W - w(v,v) \stackrel{?}{>} 0$

2) => Hom. circuit of cost k in G => the same circuit introduces a +W Y edge => in G' its cost is k +n W

Just remove the +W tedge to obtain a Ham. circuit of cost K in G

Metric TSP: a 2-approximation algorithm

vertex cover matching metric TSP mothing

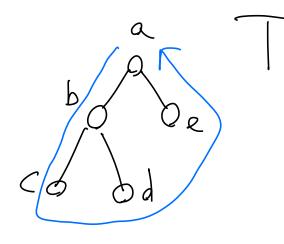
Intuition:

tree -> cycle?

if internal (v) do for each $U \in children(V)$ do PREORDER (U)

return

Example:



 $\rightarrow a, b, c, d, e$

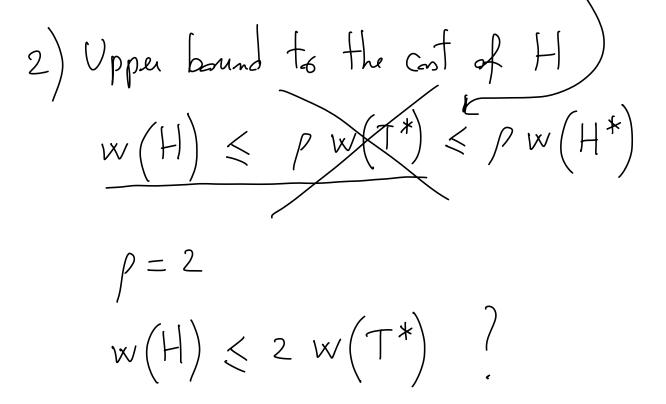
idea: add to the preader list the root ->
Ham. cycle of the original graph

APPROX-Netric-TSP (6) $V = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n\}$ $Y = V_1 \qquad \text{|| root, from which PRITI is run}$ $T^* = PRITI(G, Y)$ $H^! = \langle V_{i_1}, V_{i_1}, \dots, V_{i_n} \rangle = PREORDER(T^*, Y)$ $return H = \langle H', V_{i_1} \rangle$

of the cost of H Andysis 1) cost of T* is "low" (actually, the lowest) intuition: 2) triangle ineq. => "shortcuts" do not increase the cost 1) Lower bound to the cost of H* (=optimal tom)

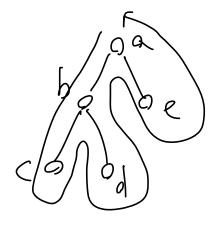
(for v.c.: |V*| > |A|) $W(H^*)$ >, $W(H^*)$ >, W(T') W(T') >, $W(T^*)$

 $w(H^*) \nearrow w(T^*)$



Definition: given a tree, a full preadur chain is a list with reputitions of the vertices of the tree which identifies the vertices readed from the recursive calls of PREORDER (T, V)

Example:



A.p.c.: a,b,c,b,d,b,a,e,a

Property:
$$w(f, p, c) = 2 w(T^*)$$

Nince every edge of T^* appears time in a $f \cdot p \cdot c$.

$$2 w(T^*) = w(\langle a, b, c, b, d, b, a, e, a \rangle)$$

To w(\lambda a, b, c, d, \lambda, a, e, a \rangle)

To w(\lambda a, b, c, d, \lambda, e, a \rangle)

To w(\lambda a, b, c, d, \lambda, e, a \rangle)

To w(\lambda a, b, c, d, \lambda, e, a \rangle)

To w(\lambda a, b, c, d, \lambda, e, a \rangle)

To w(\lambda a, b, c, d, \lambda, e, a \rangle)

Putting pieces together:

1)
$$w(H^*) > w(T^*)$$

2) $2w(T^*) > w(H)$

$$2 w(H^*) > 2 w(F^*) > w(H)$$

$$= > \frac{w(H)}{w(H^*)} \le 2$$

Exercise: show that the above analysis is tight by giving an example of a graph where Approx-metric-TSP returns a solution of cost 2. w (H*)