

MORE ON LP RELAXATION

weight
maximum bipartite matching

given a bipartite graph $G(V, E)$ with $|X| = |Y|$

$$\max \sum_{e \in E} w_e x_e$$

$$\text{st } \sum_{e \in E} x_e = 1 \quad \forall v \in V;$$

$$x_e \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall e \in E$$

min vertex cover

find $\min |V'|$, $V' \subseteq V$

such that $\forall (u, v) \in e \quad e \in E$

either $u \in V'$ or $v \in V'$ or both.

$$\min. \sum_{v \in V} x_v$$

$$\text{st. } x_u + x_v \geq 1 \quad \forall (u, v) \in E$$

$$x_u \in \{0, 1\}.$$

Maximum independent set

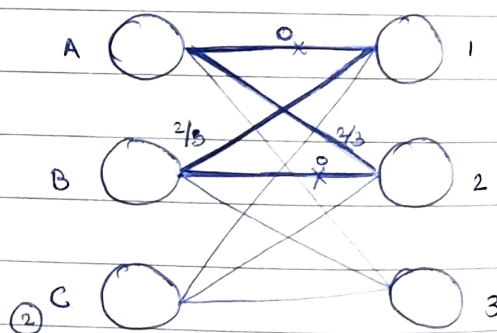
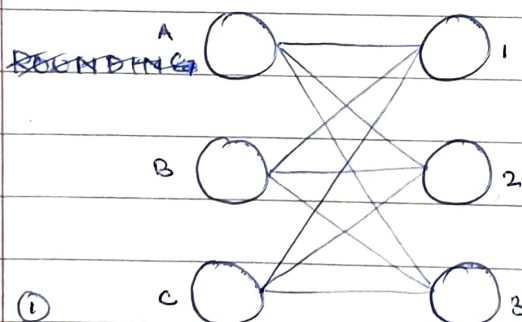
$$\max_{v \in V} x_v$$

$$\text{st. } x_u + x_v \leq 1 \quad \forall (u, v) \in E$$

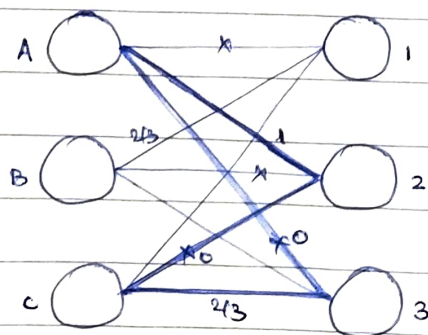
$$x_v \in \{0, 1\}$$

i.e., maximum size set such that no 2 vertices in it are connected by an edge.

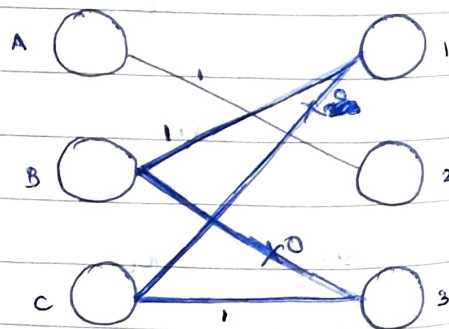
$$w_0 = 1 \quad x_0 = V_3$$



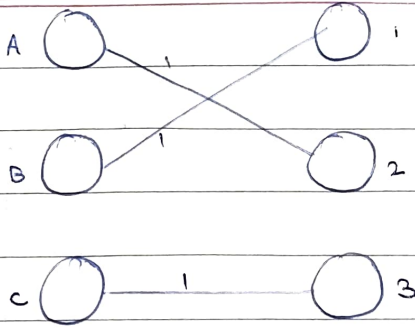
B1A2B



A2C3A



B1C3B



⑤

ROUNDING FOR OTHER TWO PROBLEMS

minimum vertex cover

$$x_v \in [0, 1] \quad (\text{LP-R}) \quad Z_{LP}^* \quad x^*$$

$S_{LP} = \{x_v^* \geq 1/2\} \rightarrow$ vertex cover may not be optimal.

$$S_{LP} = \{v \in V \mid x_v^* \geq 1/2\}$$

$$|S_{LP}| = \sum_{v \in S_{LP}} 1 \leq \sum_{v \in S_{LP}} 2 \cdot x_v^*$$

$$\leq \sum_{v \in V} 2 \cdot x_v^* \quad (2 \cdot \text{LP})$$

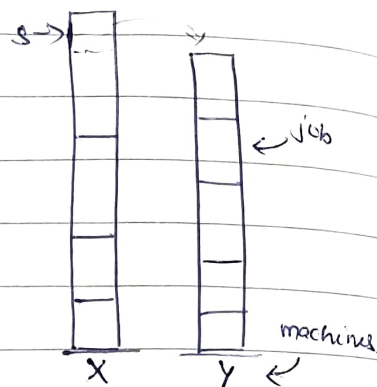
$$\leq 2 \sum_{v \in V} y_v = 2 |S_{OPT}|$$

$$|S_{OPT}| \leq |S_{LP}| \leq 2 |S_{OPT}|$$

maximum independent set : no useful bounds.

(depends on size of graph)

LP RELAXATION FOR 2 MACHINES

2 machines and J jobs. $d_{ij} \rightarrow$ time for job j to run on machine i .

we know that max time is the time taken by the machine ends last.

$$\min \quad t$$

$$s.t. \quad x_{ij}$$

$$s.t. \quad \sum_j x_{ij} d_{ij} \leq t \quad \forall i \in M$$

$$\sum_i x_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall j \in J \quad ; \quad x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$$

if we LP-relax $x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

only 1 job will get split. why?

let s be the job that gets split.we assign s to m_1 if $x_{1s} > x_{2s}$ otherwise, assign to m_2 .if this leads to T_{approx} and T^* is the optimal soln, then.

$$T_{\text{approx}} \leq 2T^*$$

$$T_{\text{approx}} \leq T' + T_s$$

$$T' \leq T^* \quad T_s \leq T^*$$

$$T_{\text{approx}} \leq 2T^*$$

where T' be optimal soln. before assigning s to one machine.

WHEN DOES AN LP LEAD TO INTEGER SOLUTION?

note:

the constraints $Ax \leq b$ can be converted to $A'x \leq b'$ with additional variables.

a matrix is totally unimodular (TU) if all its square submatrices have a determinant in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

note:

if A is TU

$A' = [A, I]$ is also TU

if A is TU

and b is integral, LP gives integral soln.

WHEN DOES AN LP LEAD TO INTEGER SOLUTION?

for BPG, A is TU

consider a matrix A $(|I| \times |E|)$.

A has only two 1 in every column.

we can prove by induction. sketch.

Q is 1×1 . Q is TU. why?

if sub matrices of $(I-1) \times (I-1)$ are TU,

Q then Q of $I \times I$ is also TU. why?

Q has a column of no 1.

Q has a column of one 1.

all columns of Q have 2 1s.

numerical example.