

On the Fixed-Parameter Tractability of Capacitated Clustering

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Joint work with

Vincent Cohen-Addad

(CNRS & Sorbonne Université)

ICALP 2019

(Capacitated) k-median problem

k-median: metric space (V, d)

clients $C \subseteq V$, facilities $F \subseteq V$

Find set F of k facilities minimizing

$$\sum_{v \in C} \min_{f \in F} d(v, f)$$

Capacitated k-median: facilities have capacities

Find set F of k facilities and

assignment of clients to facilities s.t.

• Every facility f is assigned $\leq \text{cap}(f)$ clients

• Minimize $\sum_{v \in C} d(v, \text{assignment}(v))$.

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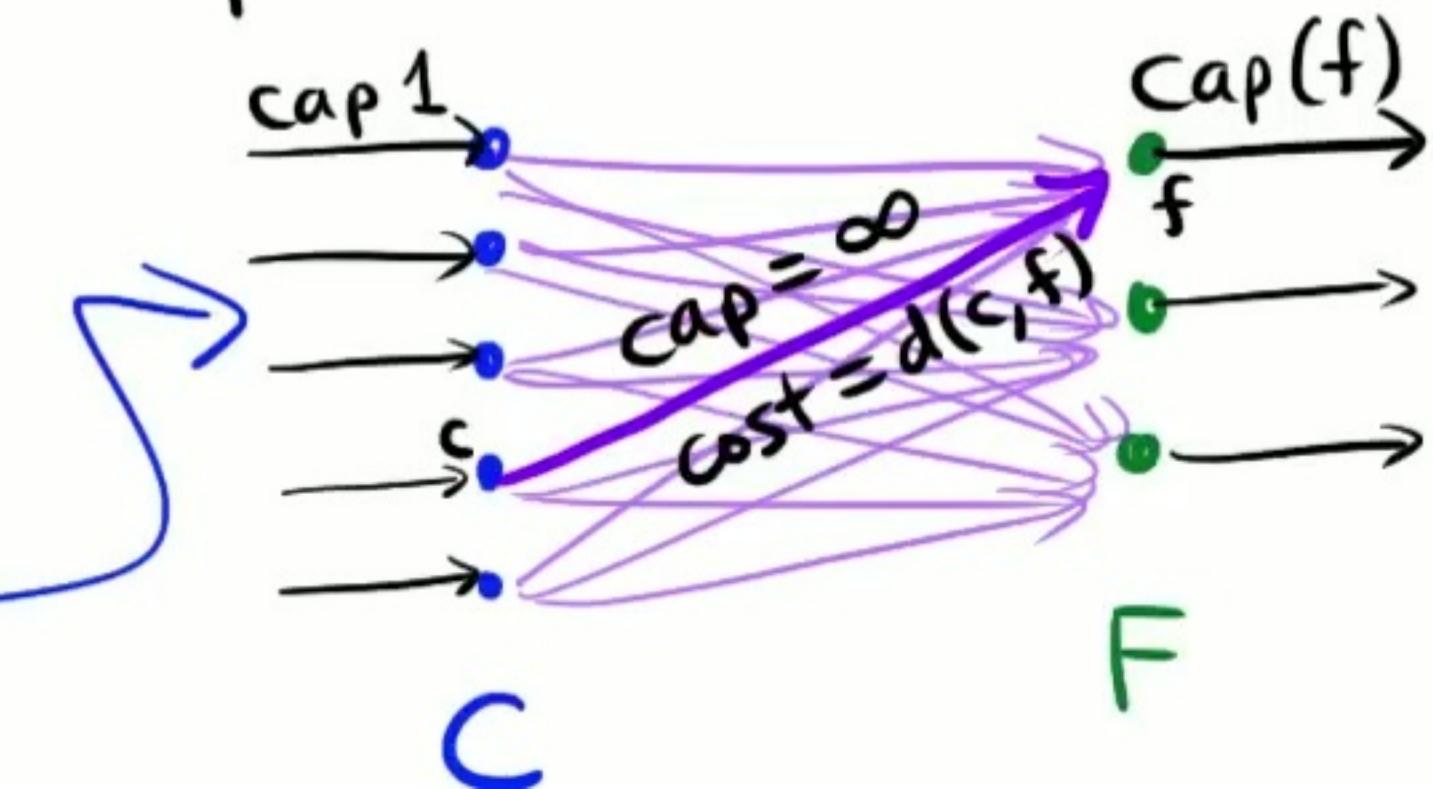
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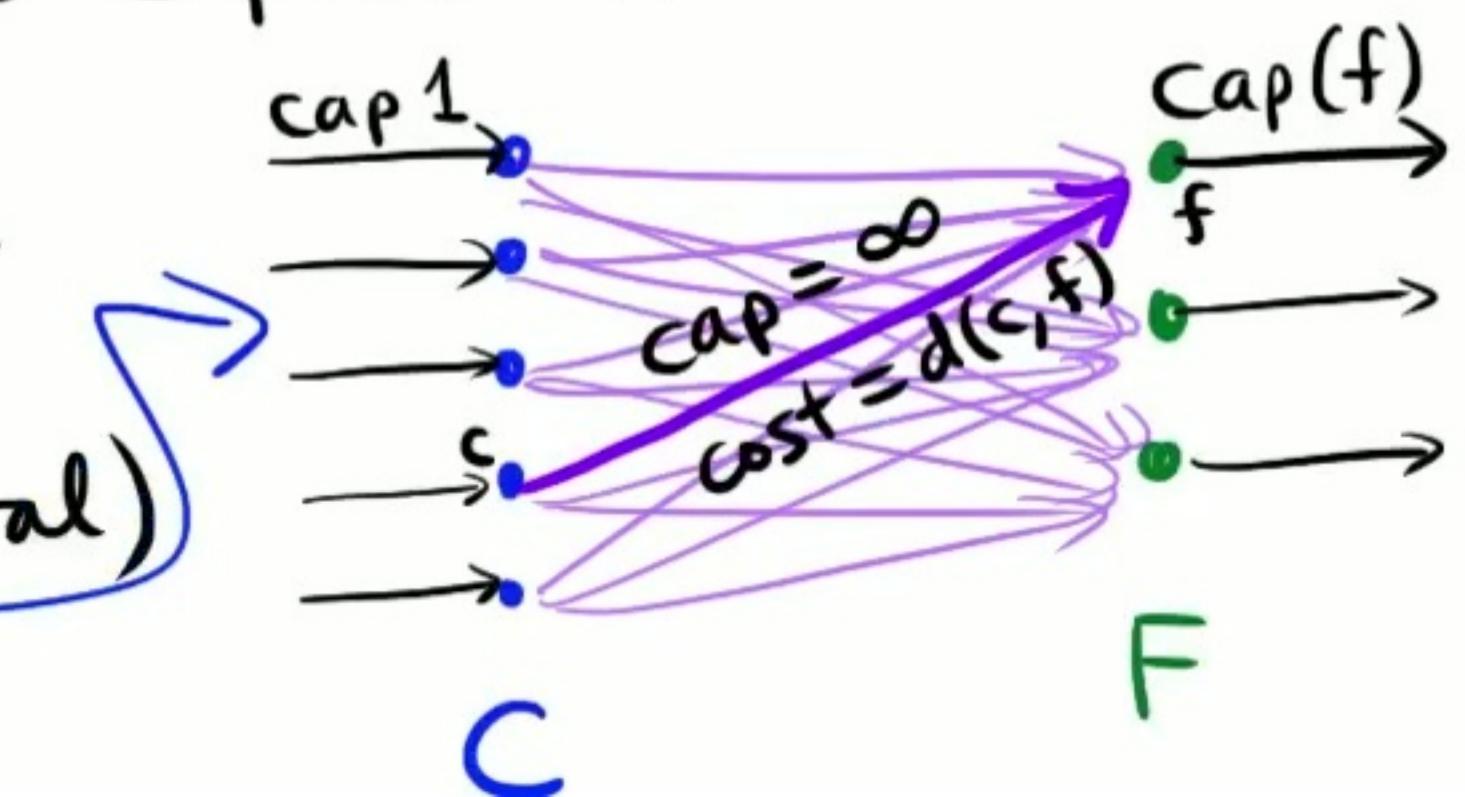
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• Every facility f is assigned $\leq \text{cap}(f)$ clients

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= Min Cost Flow(C, F) (integral)



Prior Work

k-median: ≈ 2.6 apx, $(1 + \frac{2}{e}) - \text{apx hard}$,
tight $(1 + \frac{2}{e})$ in FPT(k) time ($f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time)
[CGKLL'19]

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Main Technical Contribution: core set for Capacitated k-median

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Main Technical Contribution: core set for Capacitated k -median
Then, use FPT algo to get $(3 + \varepsilon)$ -apx

Core-sets

Def[coreset]: a subset $S \subseteq C$ with weights $w(v) : v \in S$
(for cap-k-med) s.t.

\mathcal{HF} set of k facilities:

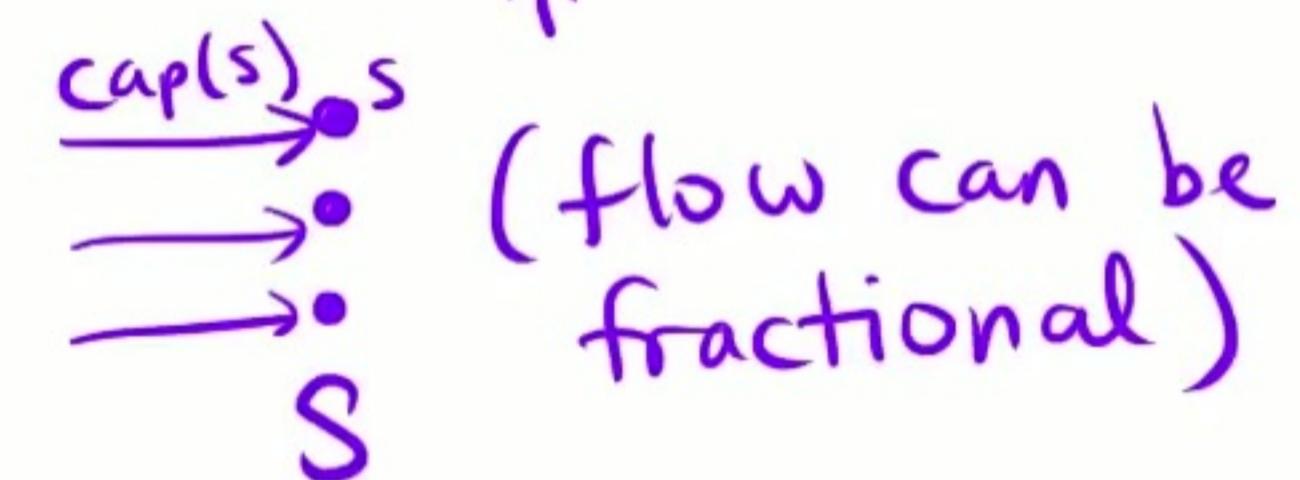
$$\text{Min Cost Flow}(S, F) \in (1 \pm \varepsilon) \text{Min Cost Flow}(C, F)$$

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$\xrightarrow{\text{cap}(s)}$ \bullet^S
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 S
(flow can be
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$$\Rightarrow \min_{|F|=k} \text{Min Cost Flow}(S, F) \in \min_{|F|=k} (1 \pm \varepsilon) \text{Min Cost Flow}(C, F)$$

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$$\Rightarrow \min_{|F|=k} \text{Min Cost Flow}(S, F) \in \min_{|F|=k} (1 \pm \varepsilon) \text{Min Cost Flow}(C, F)$$

Suffices to solve : $|S|$ many weighted clients
(ideally $|S| \ll |C|$)

Core-sets

Def [Coreset]: a subset $S \subseteq C$ with weights $w(v) : v \in S$
~~(for cap-k-med)~~ s.t.
k-median

HF set of k facilities:

$$\frac{\text{Min Cost Flow}(S, F)}{\sum_{v \in C} \min_{f \in F} d(v, f)} \in (1 \pm \epsilon) \frac{\text{Min Cost Flow}(C, F)}{\sum_{v \in C} \min_{f \in F} d(v, f)}$$

Thm [Chen; Feldman-Langberg]: \exists coresets for k-median
size $\text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$.

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Thm [Chen; Feldman-Langberg]: \exists coresets for k-median
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This work: \exists coresets for cap-k-med (and cap-k-means)
size $\text{poly}(k \log \epsilon^{-1})$.

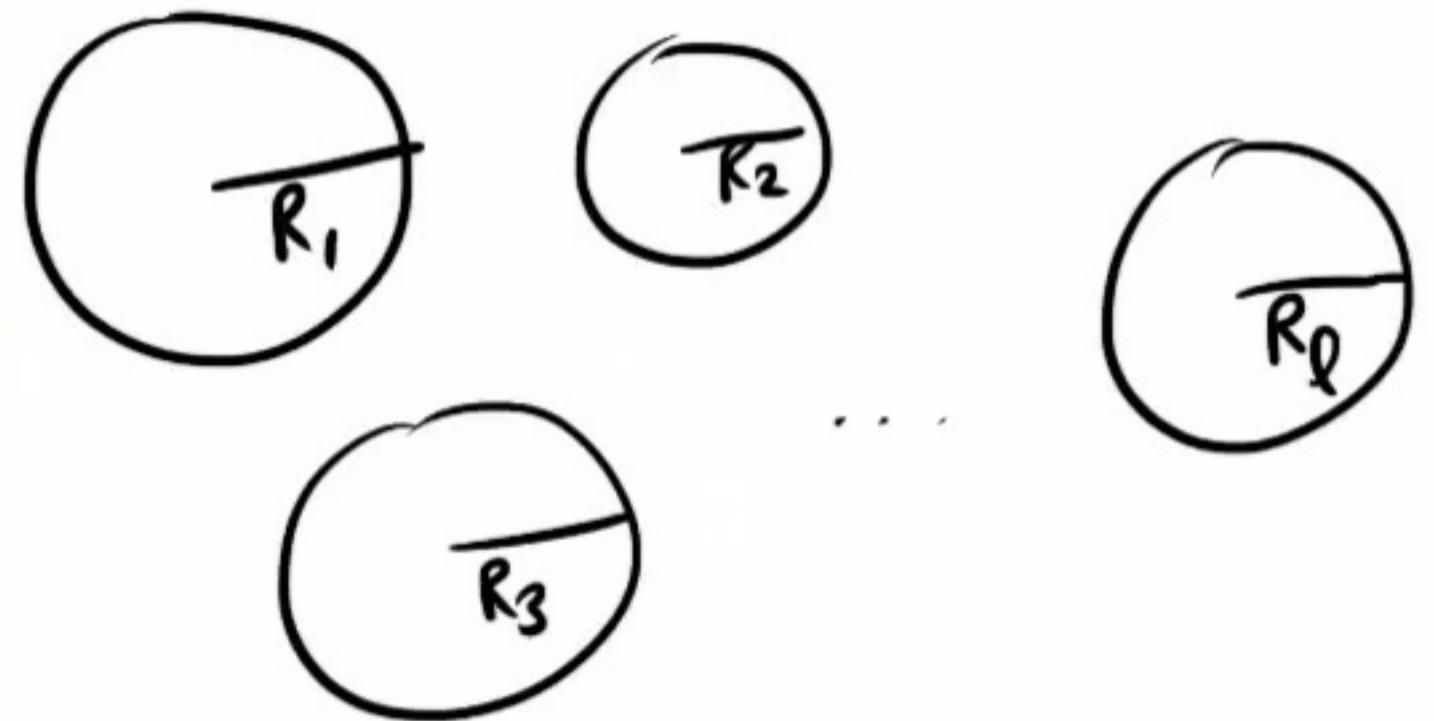
Chen's Coreset Algorithm

- Random sampling
- For each F ($|F|=k$),
 $\Pr\left[\sum_{v \in S} w(v) d(v, F) \in (1 \pm \epsilon) \sum_{v \in C} d(v, F)\right] \gg 1 - n^{-k}$

Union bound over all F

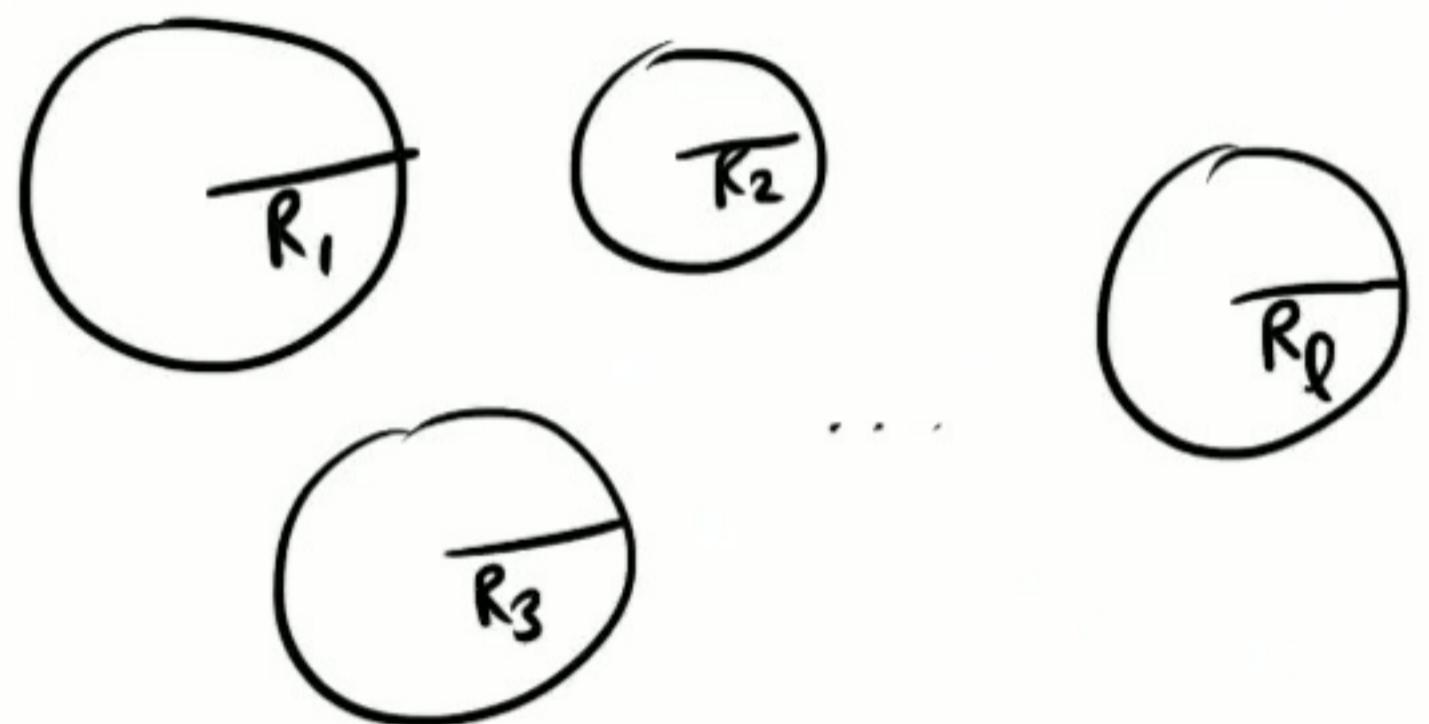
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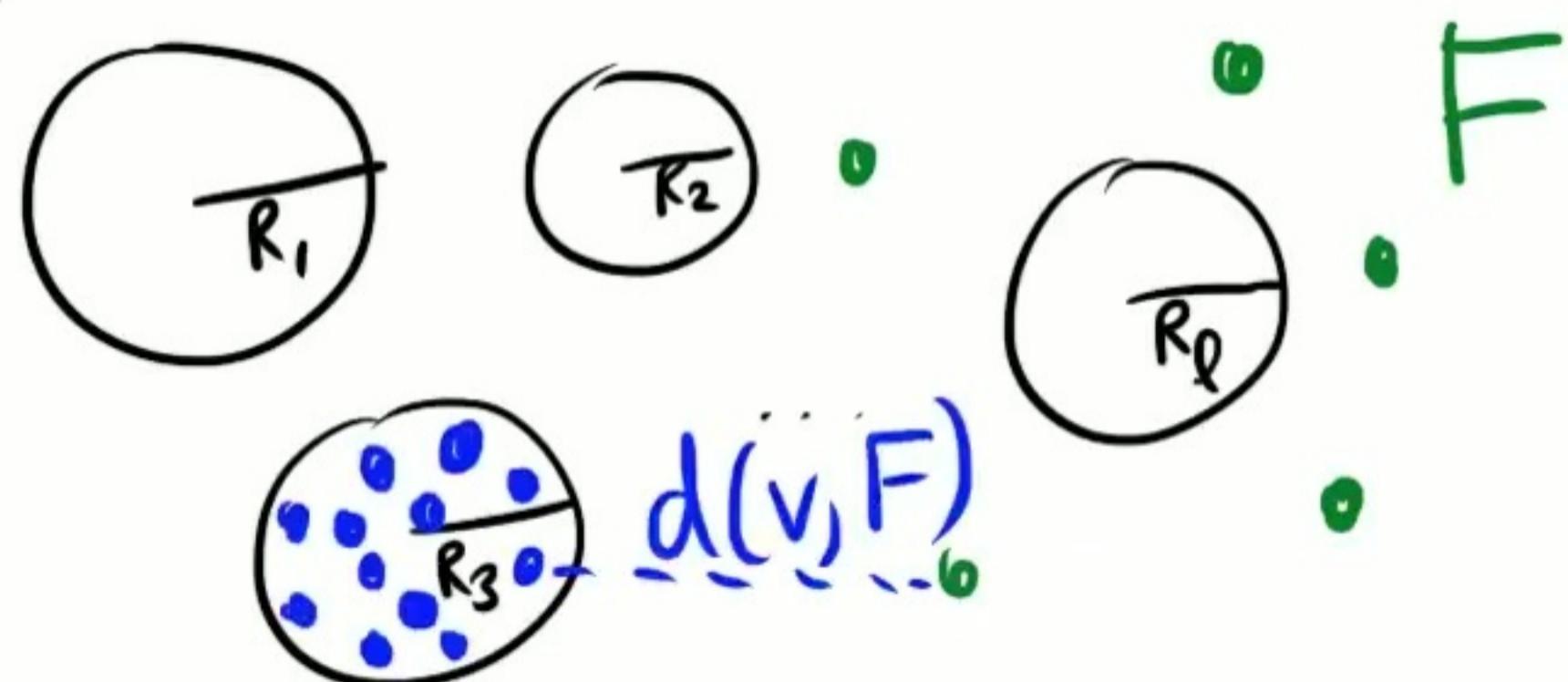
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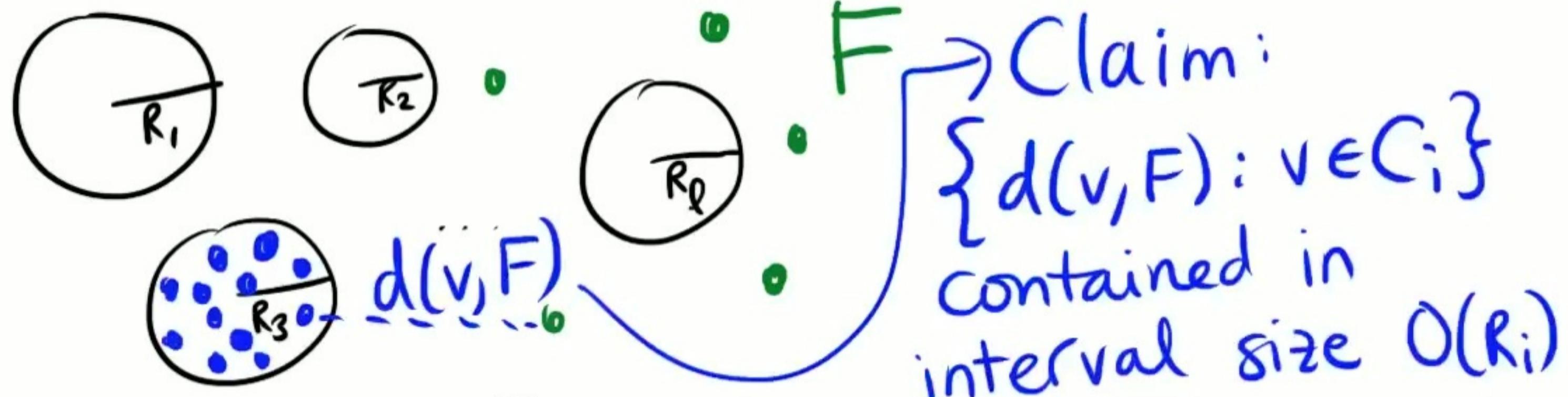
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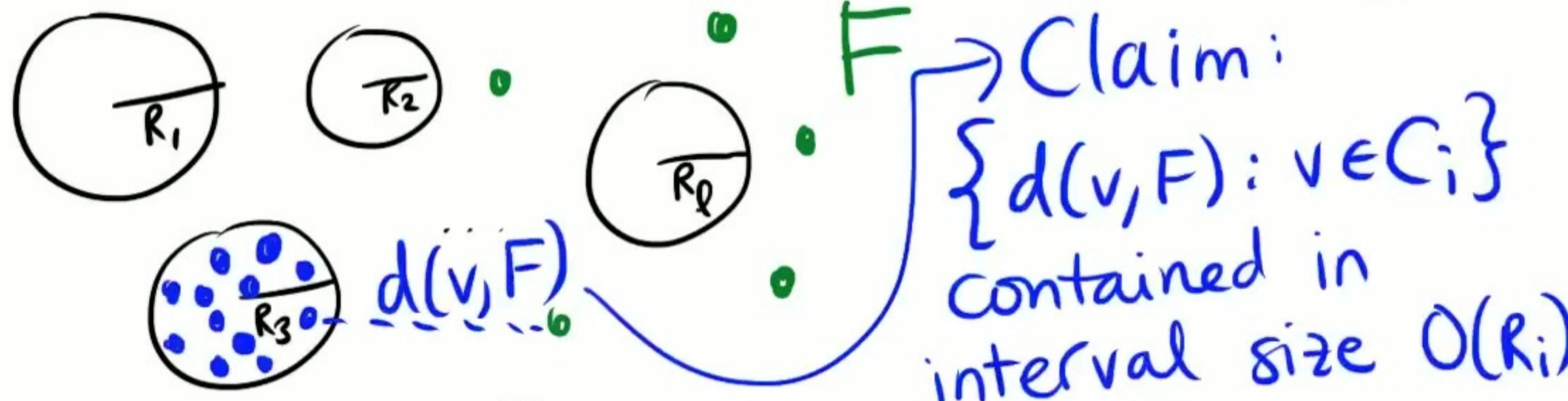
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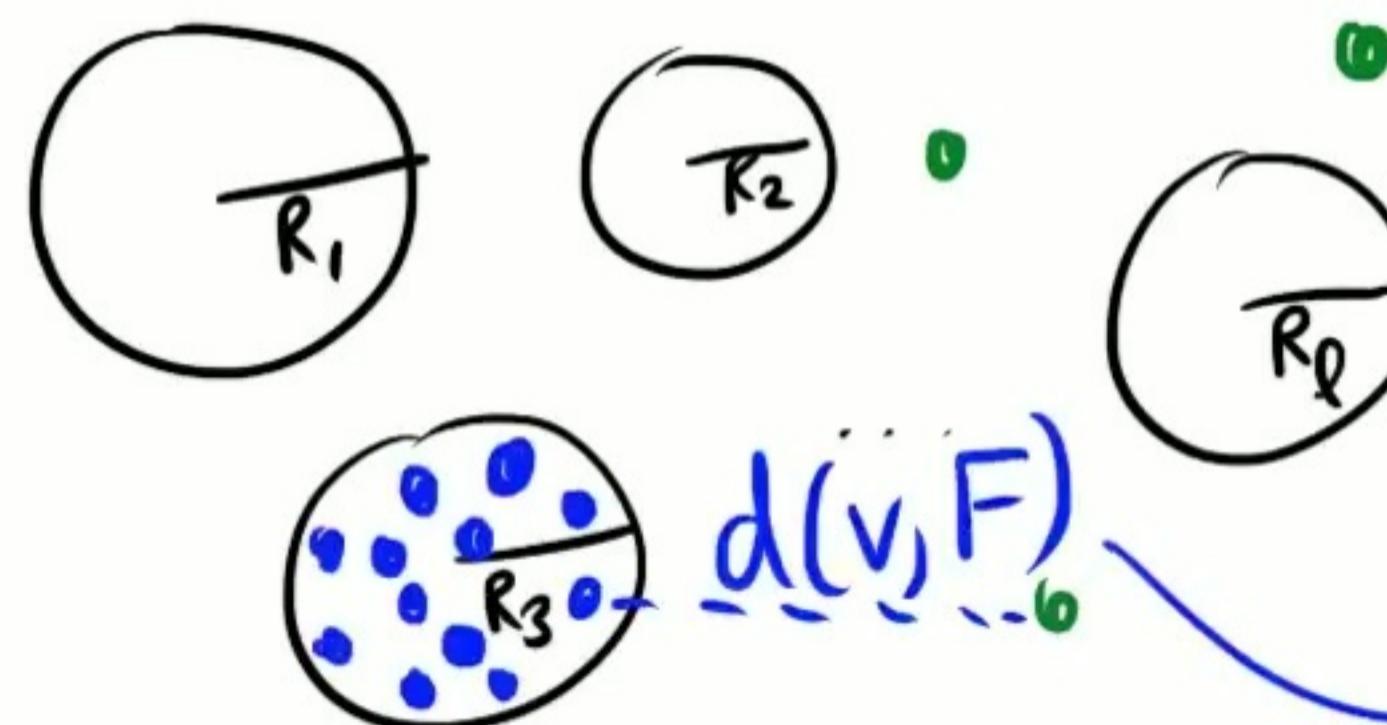
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 $\{d(v, F) : v \in C_i\}$
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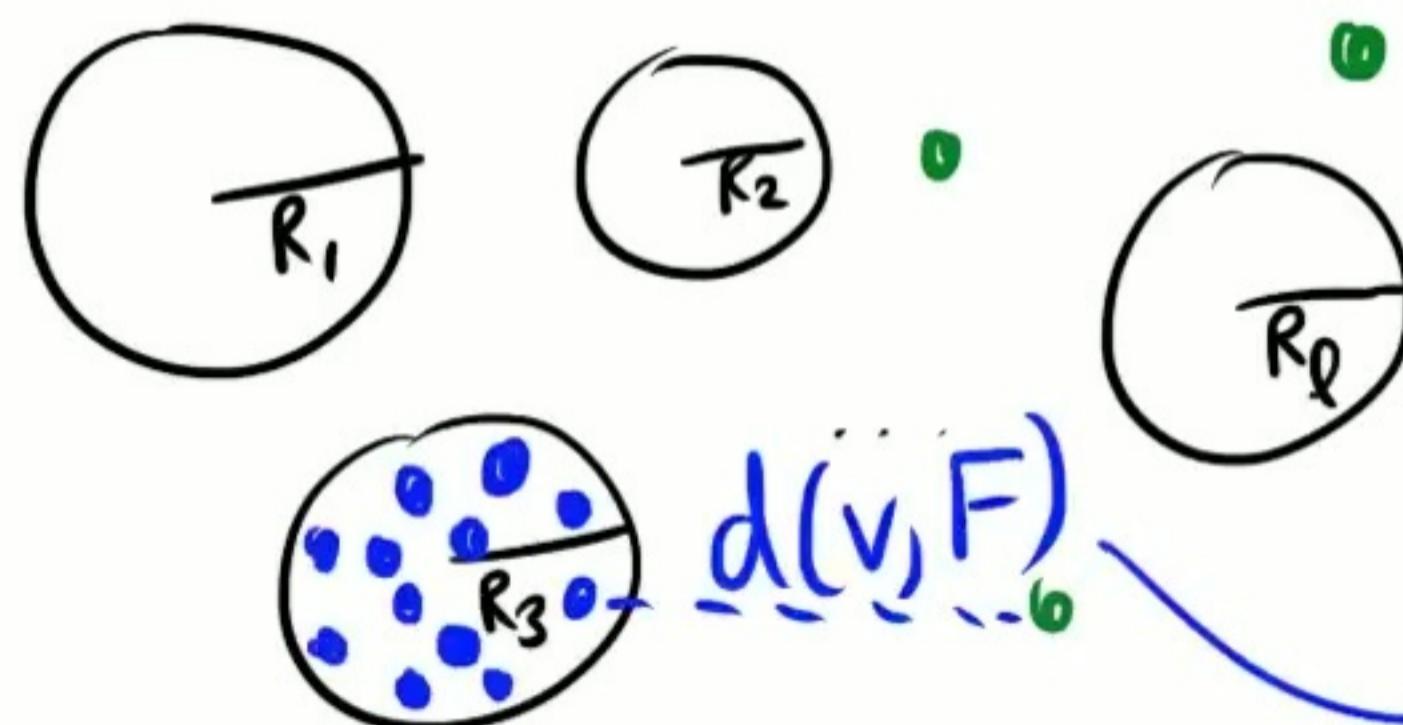
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$$\sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot \epsilon R_i = \epsilon \sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot R_i$$

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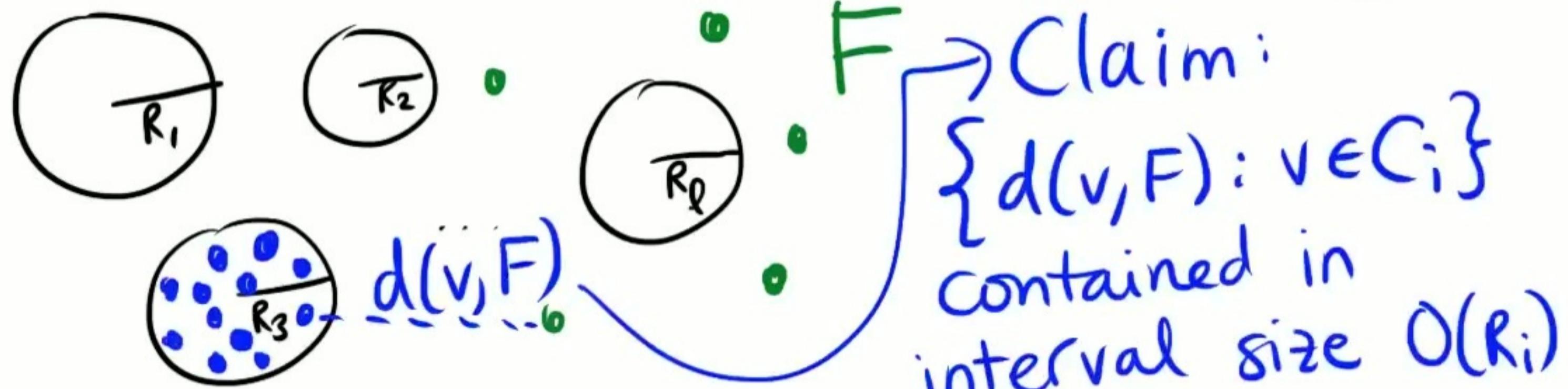
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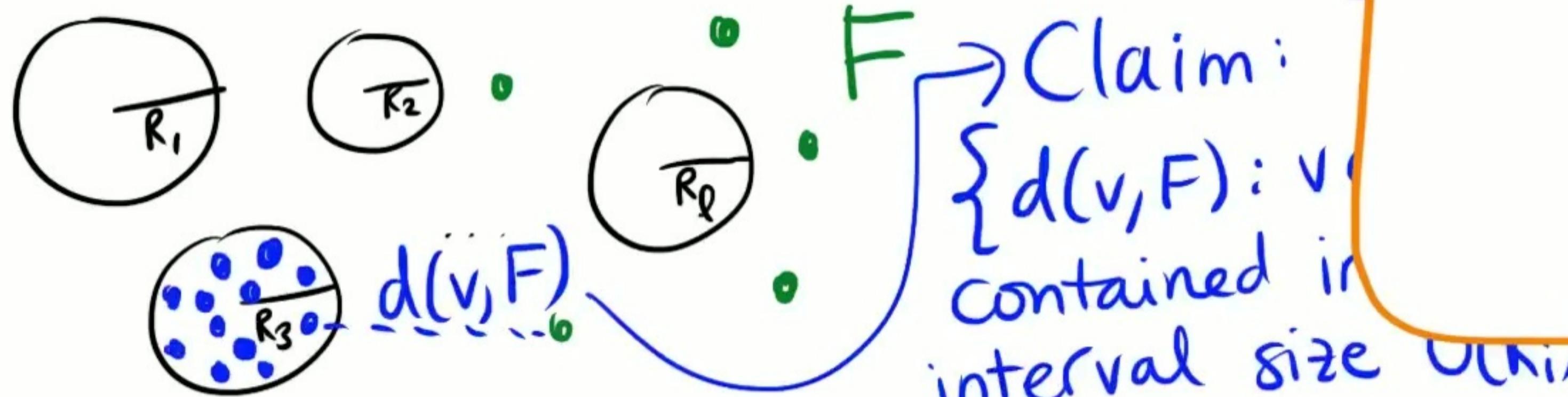
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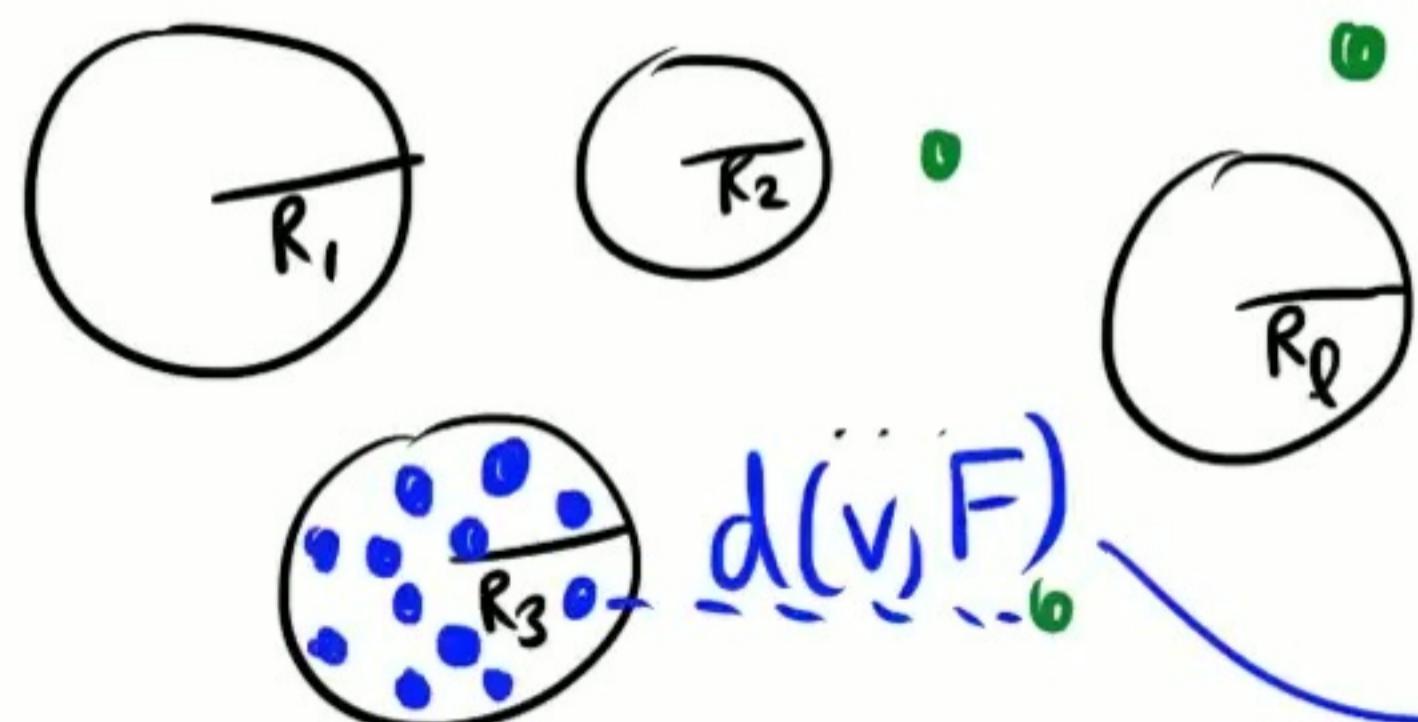
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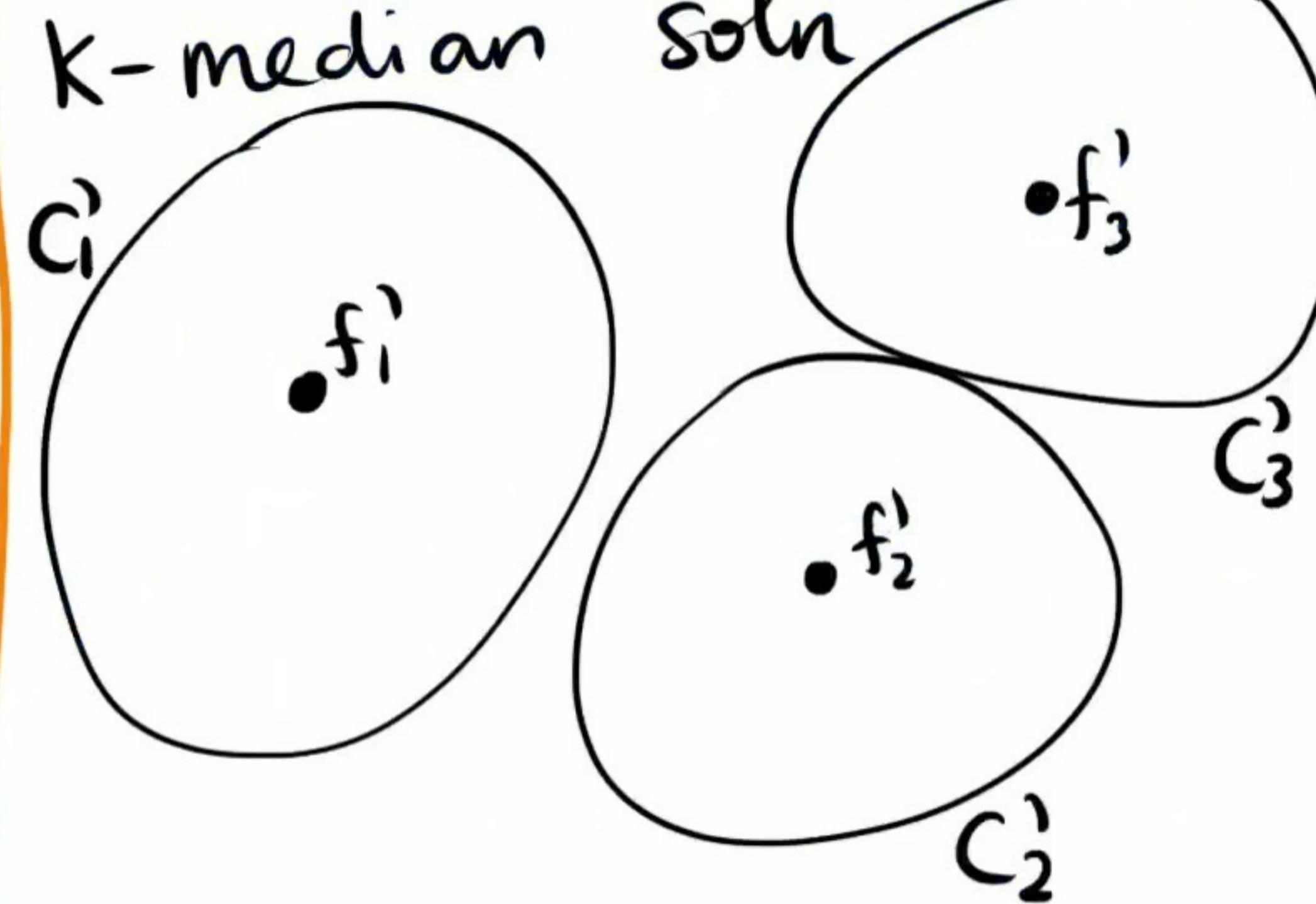
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Let F' be 3-approx soln



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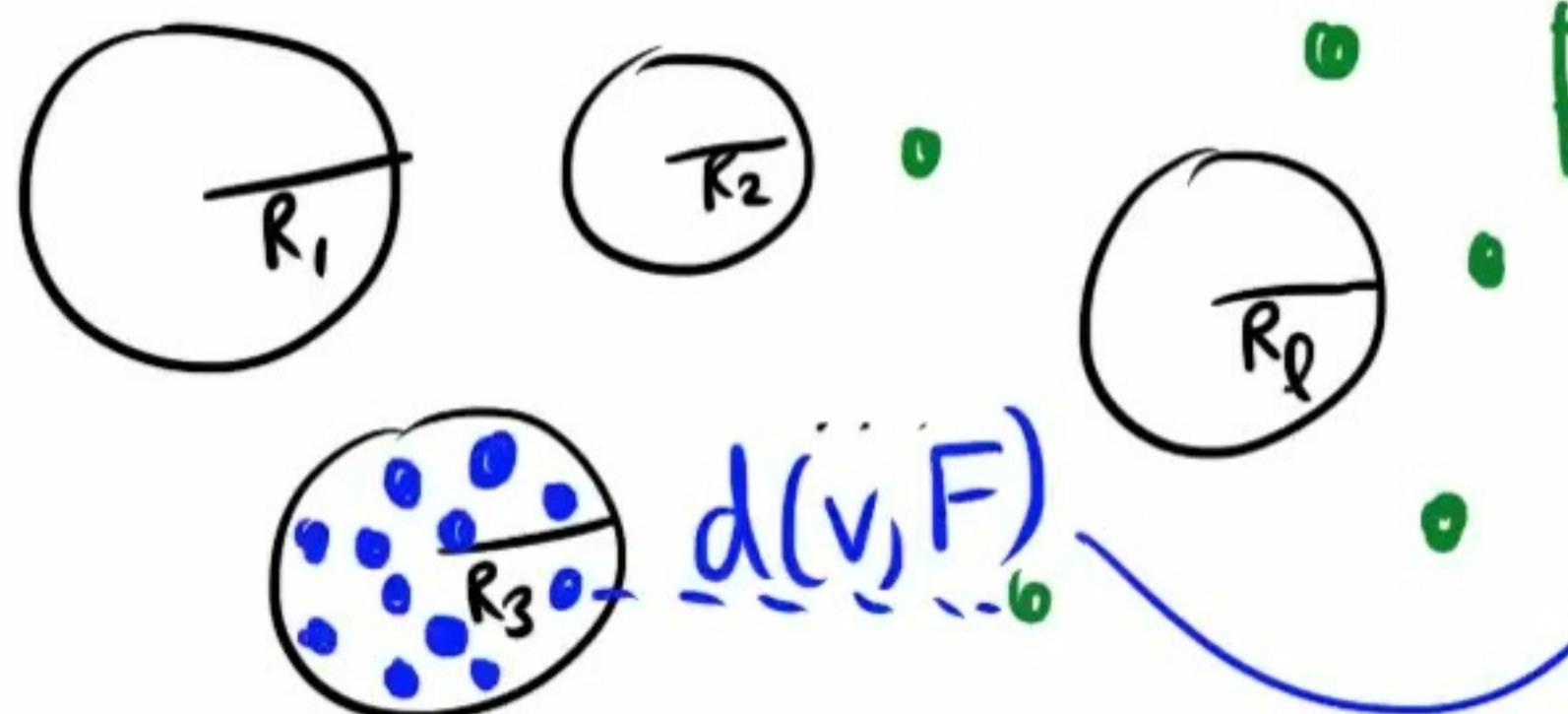
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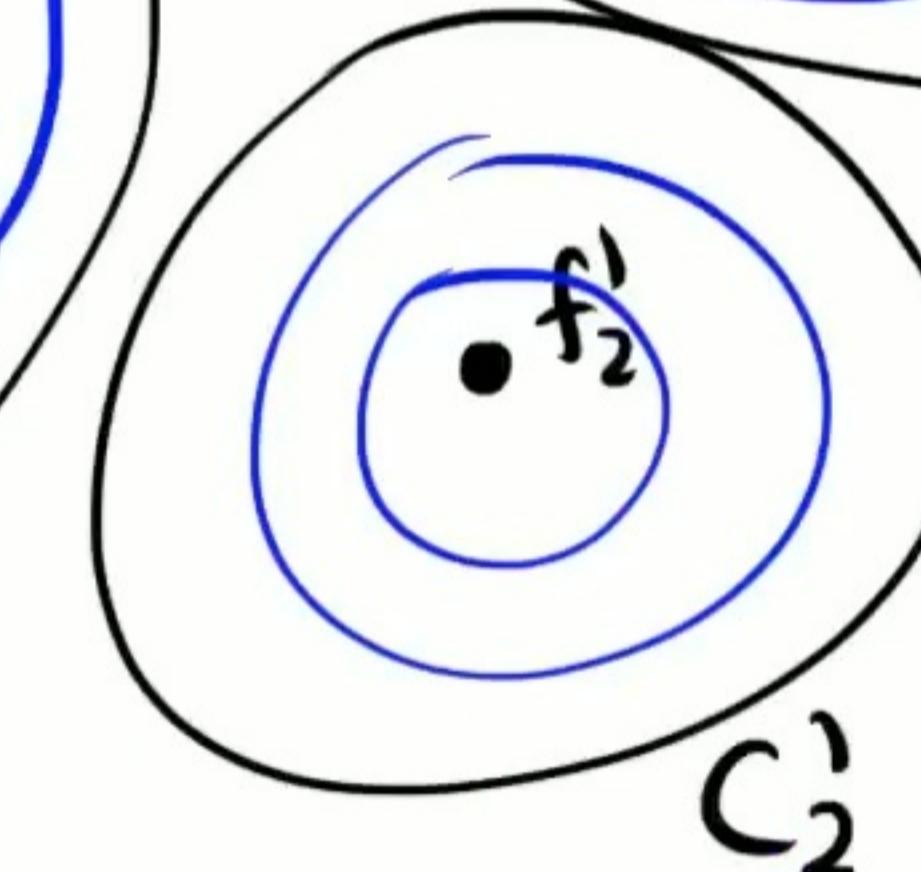
C_i

f'_1

f'_2

f'_3

C_3



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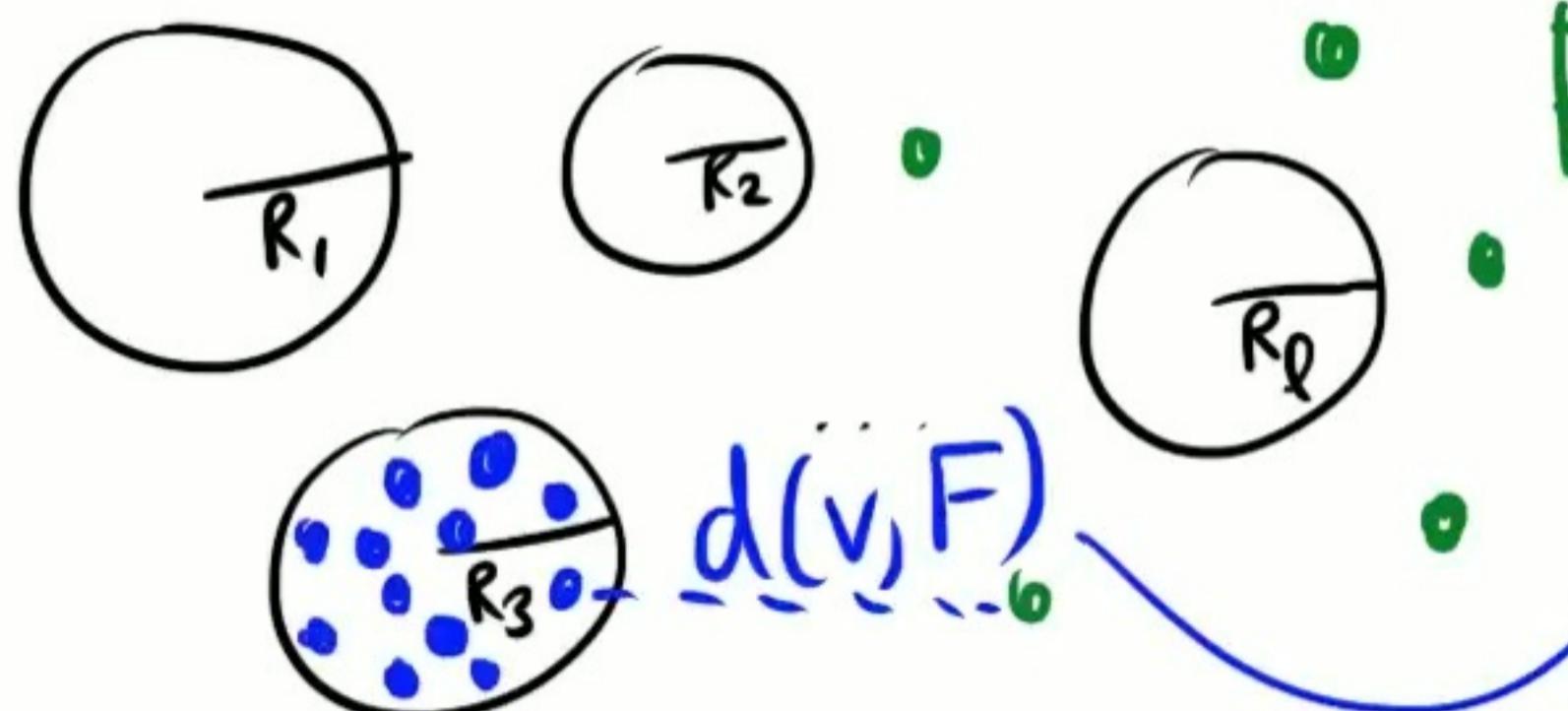
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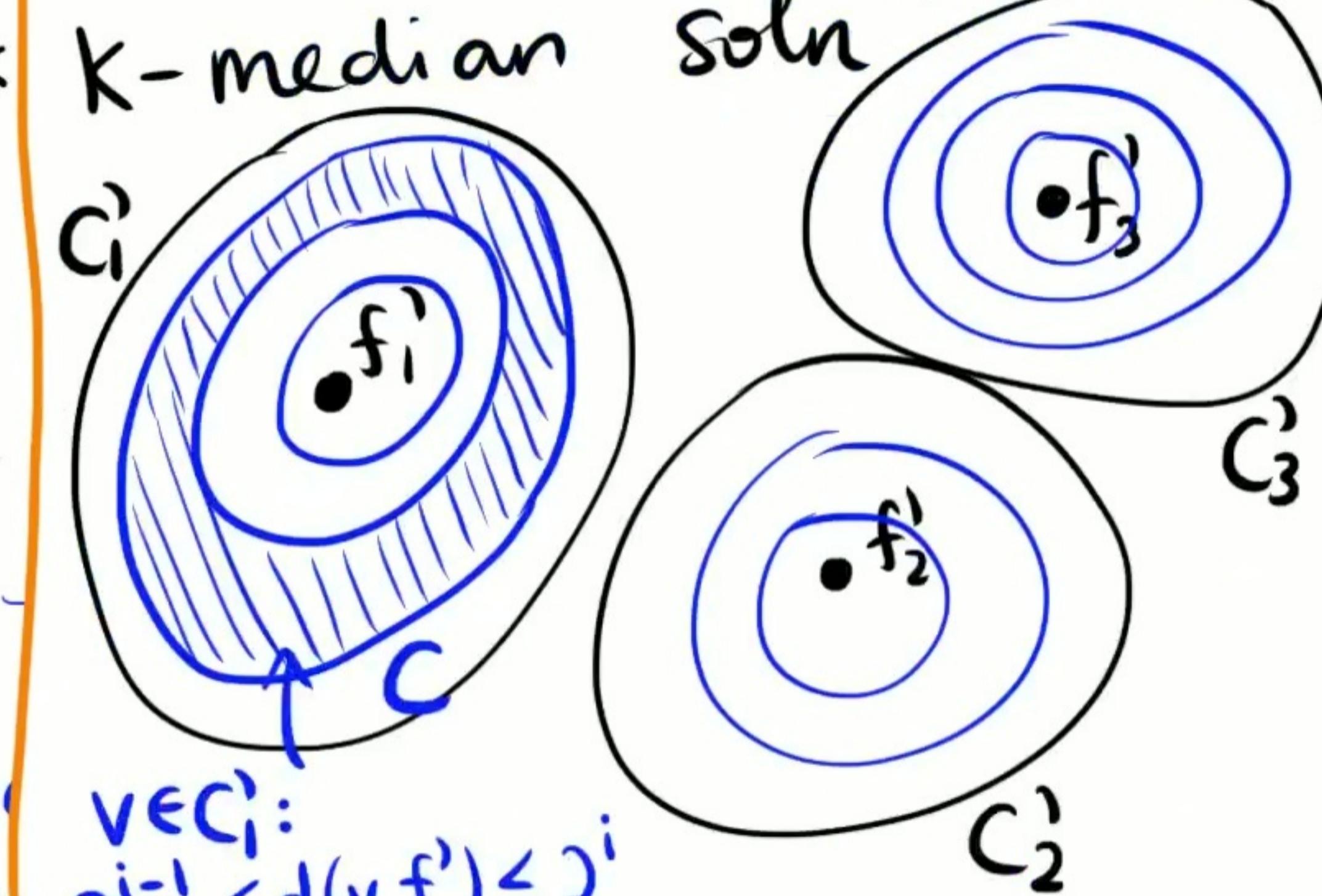
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Claim:
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 $\forall C_i : 2^{i-1} \leq d(v, f_i) \leq 2^i$
 contained in interval size $O(n)$

Let F' be 3-approx soln



Total error:

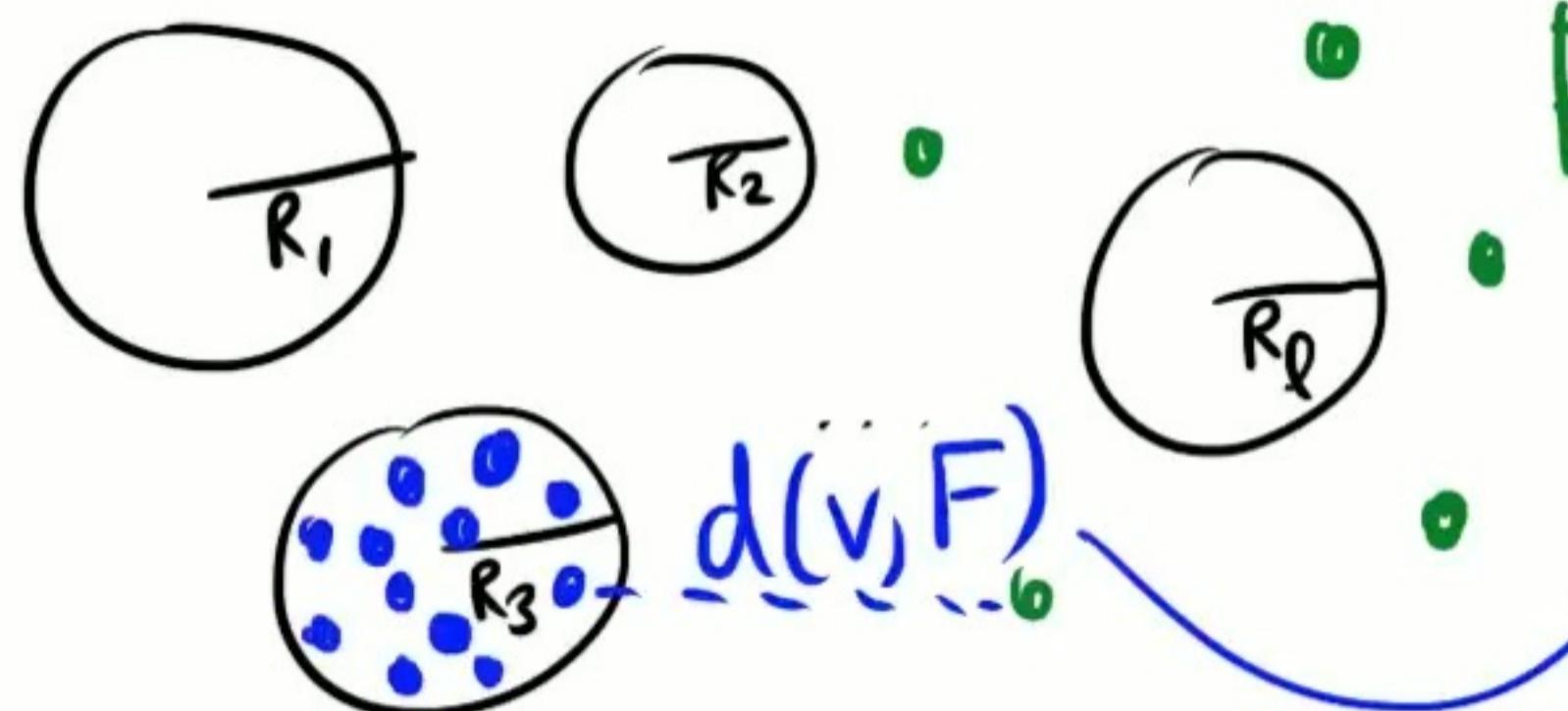
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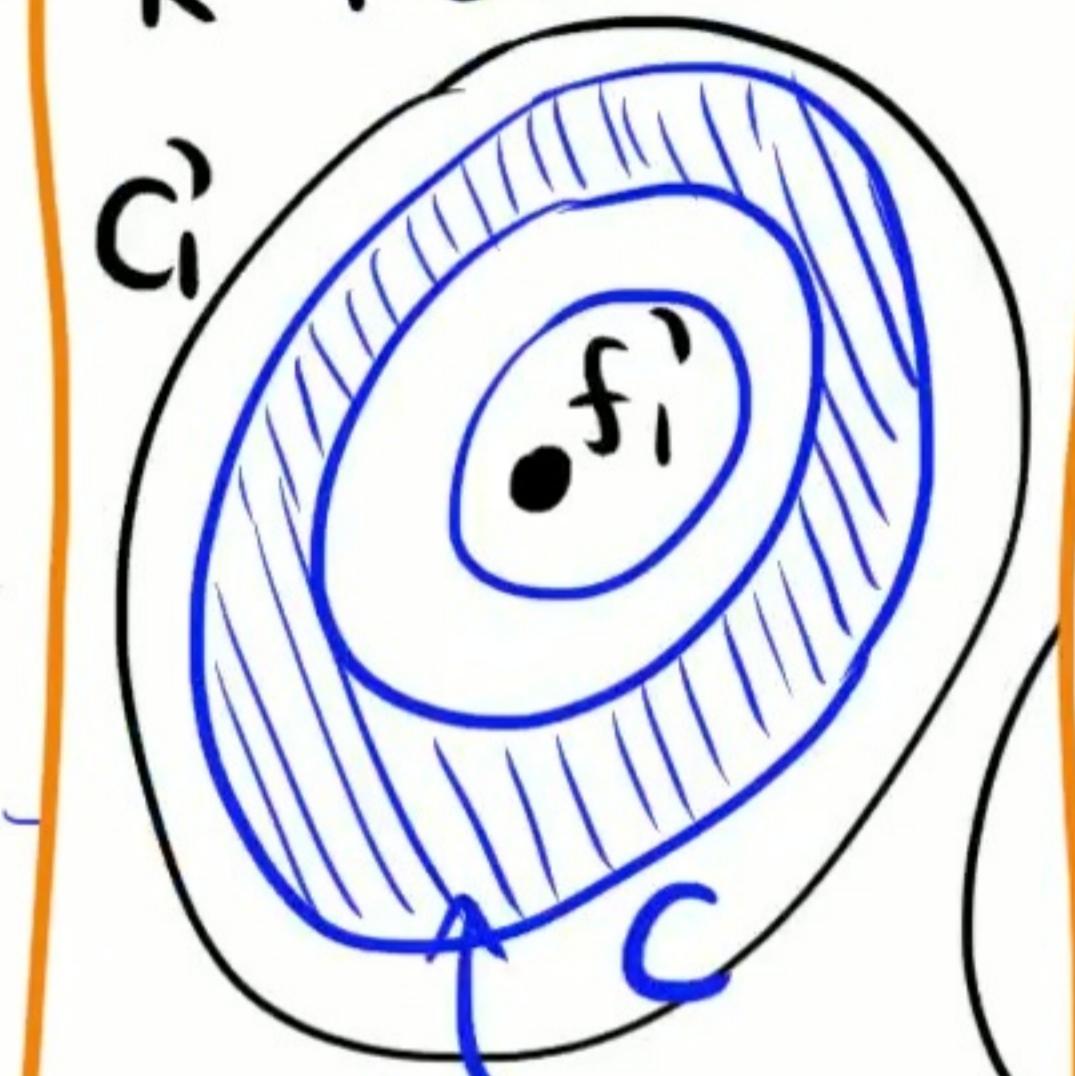
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 $\{d(v, F) : v \in C_i\}$
contained in interval size $O(\epsilon R_i)$
 $2^{i-1} \leq d(v, f_i) \leq 2^i$

Let F' be 3-approx soln

$$R \leq 2 \cdot 2^i$$
$$\text{error} \leq |C| \cdot \epsilon \cdot 2^{i+1}$$



Total error:

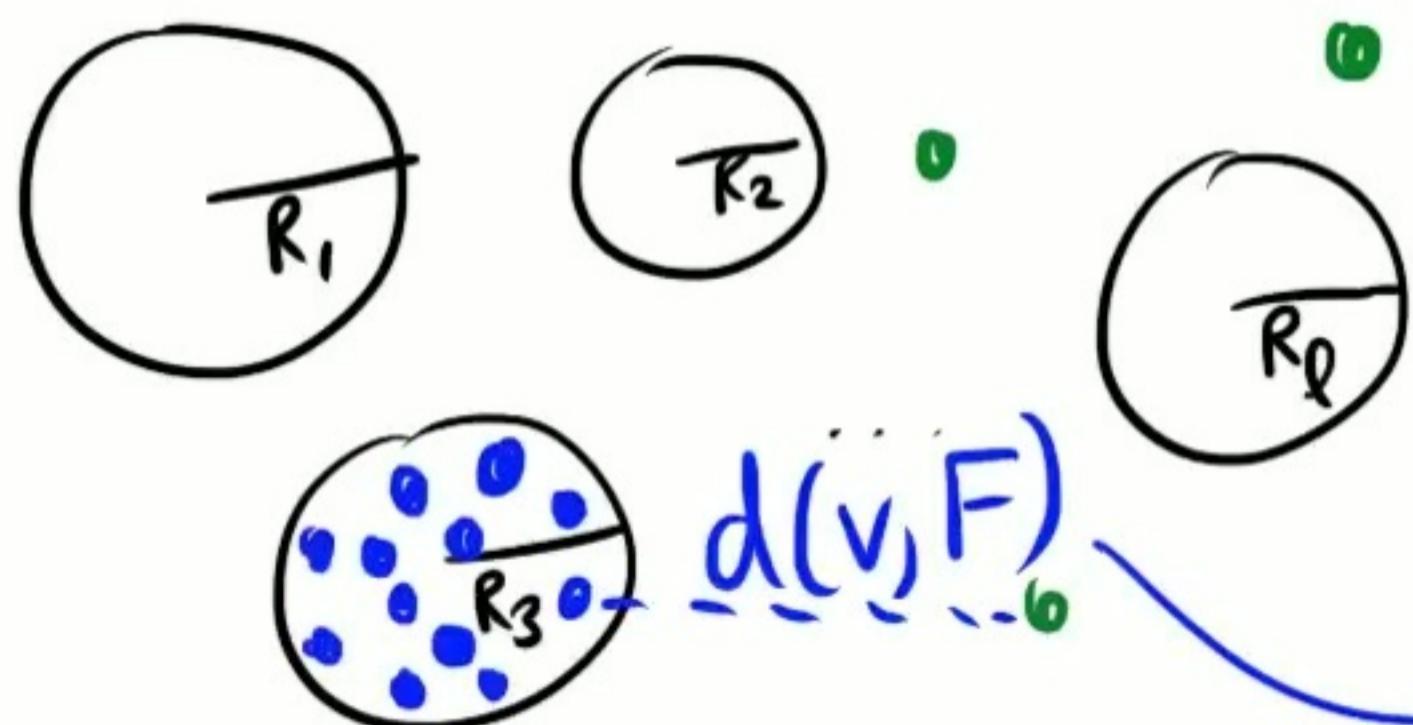
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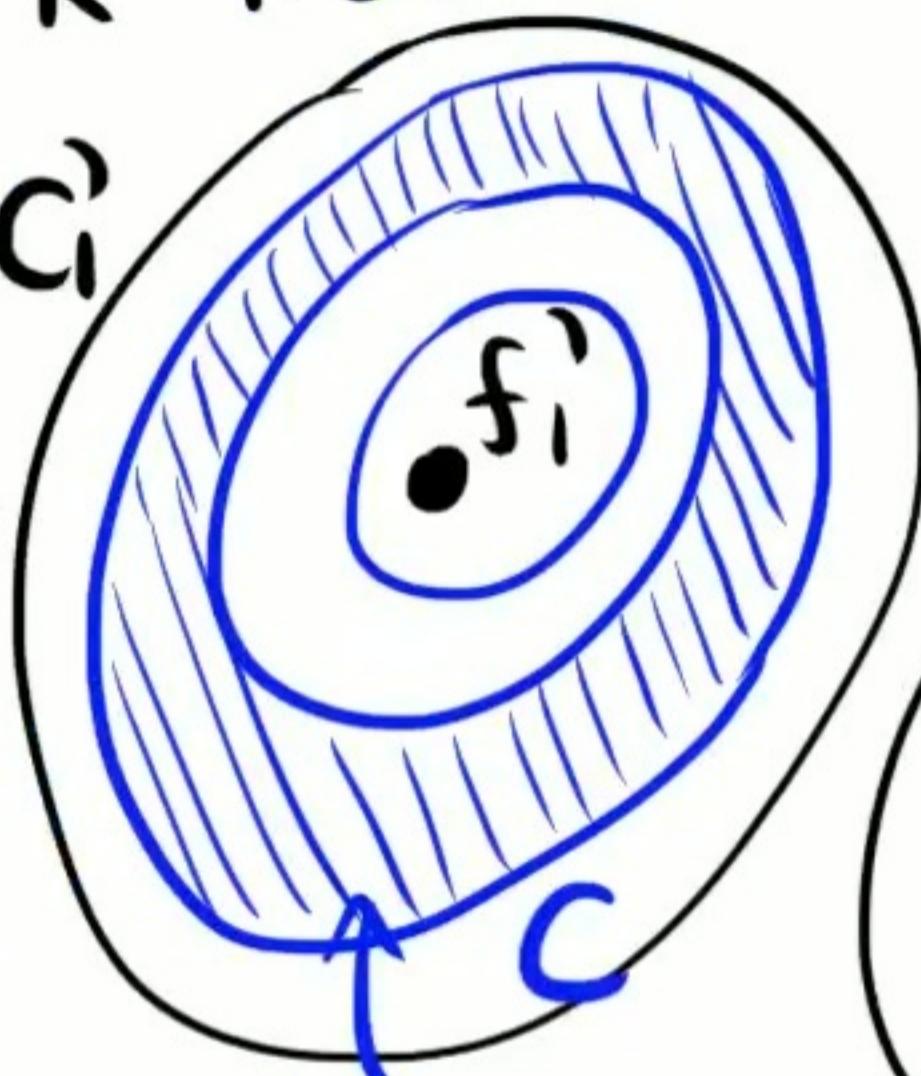
Chen's Coreset Algorithm

- Random sampling
- For each F ($|F|=k$),
 $\Pr\left[\sum_{v \in S} w(v) d(v, F) \in (1 \pm \epsilon) \sum_{v \in C} d(v, F)\right] \gg 1 - n^{-k}$
 Union bound over all F
- Suppose can cluster C into l clusters



Claim:
 $\{d(v, F) : v \in C_i\}$:
 contained in interval size $2^{i-1} \leq d(v, f_i) \leq 2^i$

Let F' be 3-approx soln



$\Rightarrow R \leq 2 \cdot 2^i$
 $\text{error} \leq |C_i| \cdot \epsilon \cdot 2^{i+1}$
 • Contribution to soln $\geq |C_i| \cdot 2^{i-1}$

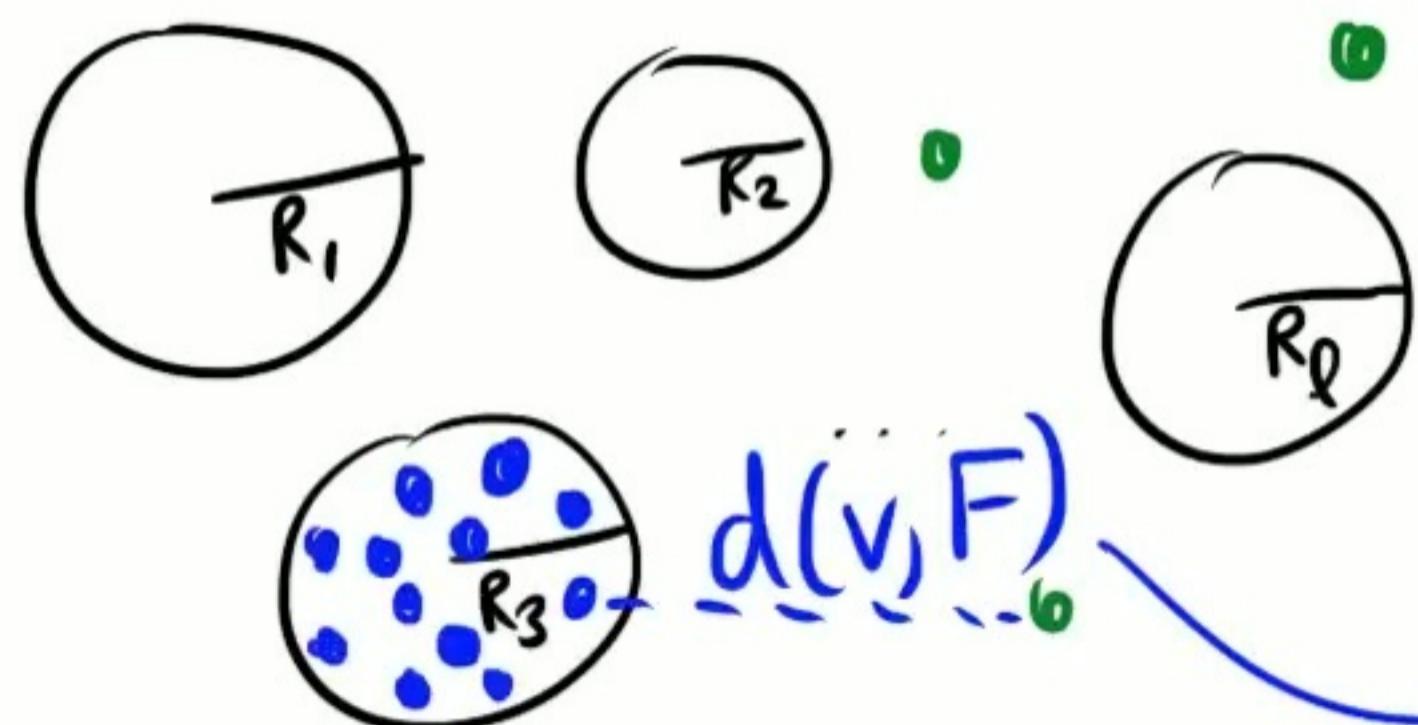
Total error:
 $\sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot \epsilon R_i = \epsilon \sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot R_i$
 $\underbrace{\sum_{C_i} |C_i|}_{=O(OPT)}$?

- Within each cluster C_i :
 - sample $s := \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$ vertices
 - each has weight $|C_i|/s$

Chen's Coreset Algorithm

- Random sampling
- For each F ($|F|=k$),
 $\Pr\left[\sum_{v \in S} w(v) d(v, F) \in (1 \pm \epsilon) \sum_{v \in C} d(v, F)\right] \gg 1 - n^{-k}$
 Union bound over all F

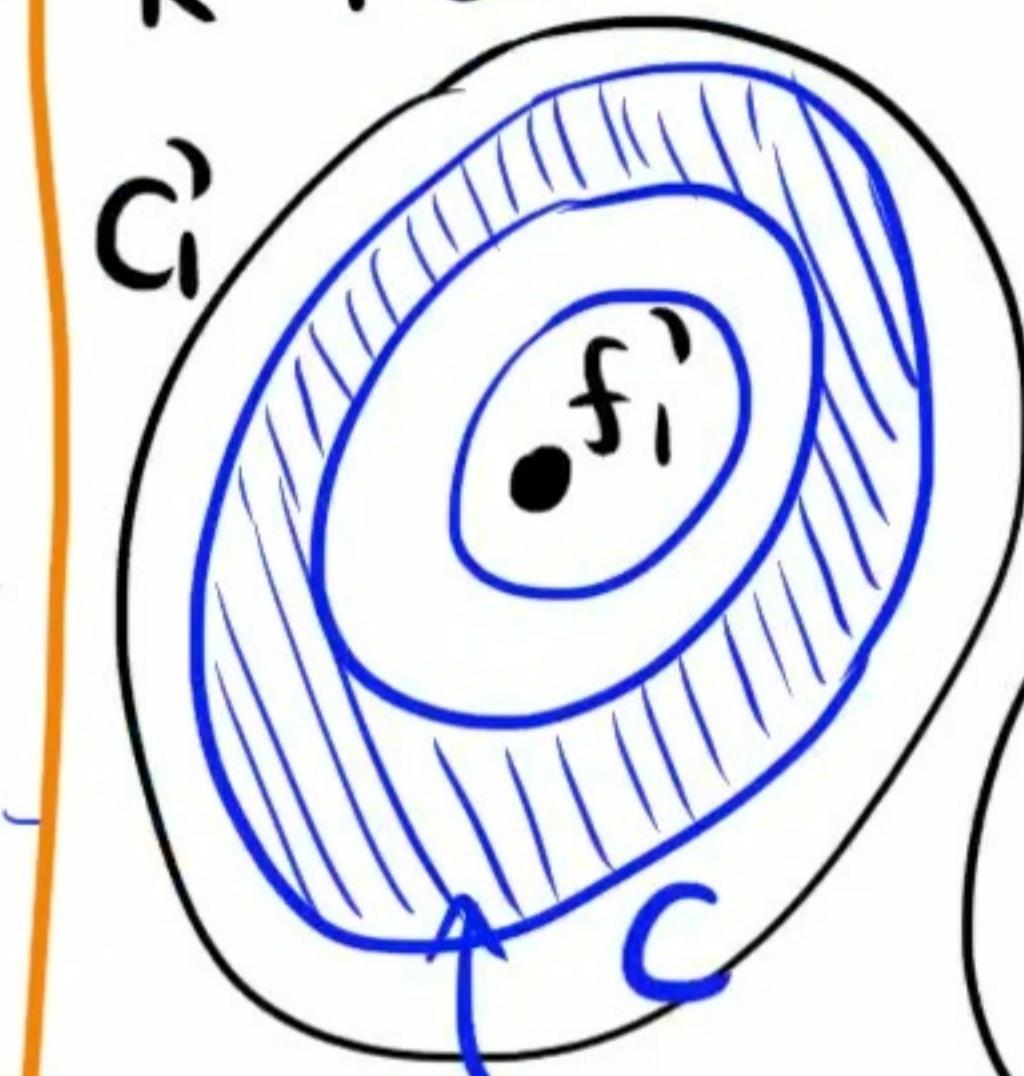
- Suppose can cluster C into l clusters



- Within each cluster C_i :
 - sample $s = \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$ vertices
 - each has weight $|C_i|/s$

Claim:
 $\{d(v, F) : v \in C_i\}$:
 contained in interval size $O(\epsilon)$
 interval size $2^{i-1} \leq d(v, f_i) \leq 2^i$

Let F' be 3-approx soln



$\Rightarrow R \leq 2 \cdot 2^i$
 $\text{error} \leq |C_i| \cdot \epsilon \cdot 2^{i+1}$

- Contribution to soln $\geq |C_i| \cdot 2^{i-1}$
- Total error
 $\leq \sum_C |C| \epsilon 2^{i+1}$
 $= 4\epsilon \sum_C |C| 2^{i-1}$

Total error:

$$\sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot \epsilon R_i = \epsilon \sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot R_i$$

$= O(OPT)$

Chen's Coreset Algorithm

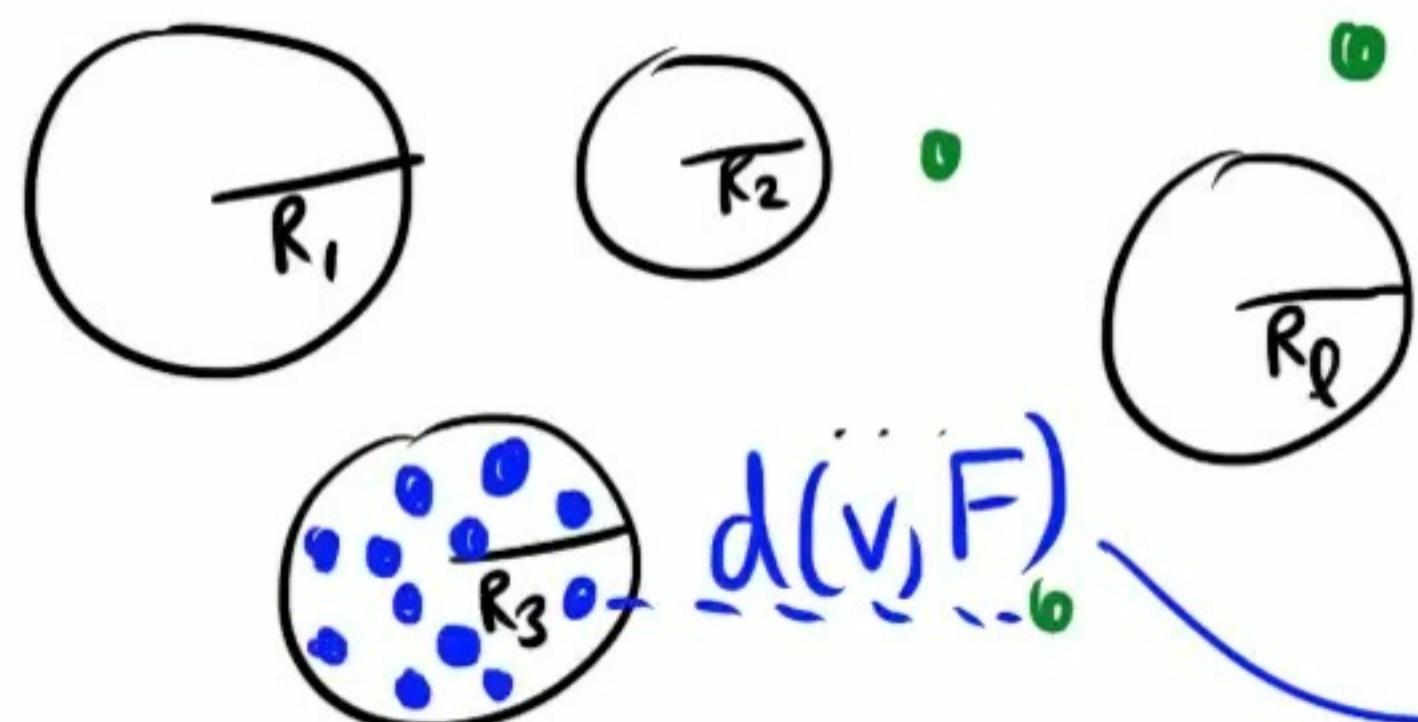
- Random sampling

- For each F ($|F|=k$),

$$\Pr\left[\sum_{v \in S} w(v) d(v, F) \in (1 \pm \epsilon) \sum_{v \in C} d(v, F)\right] \gg 1 - n^{-k}$$

Union bound over all F

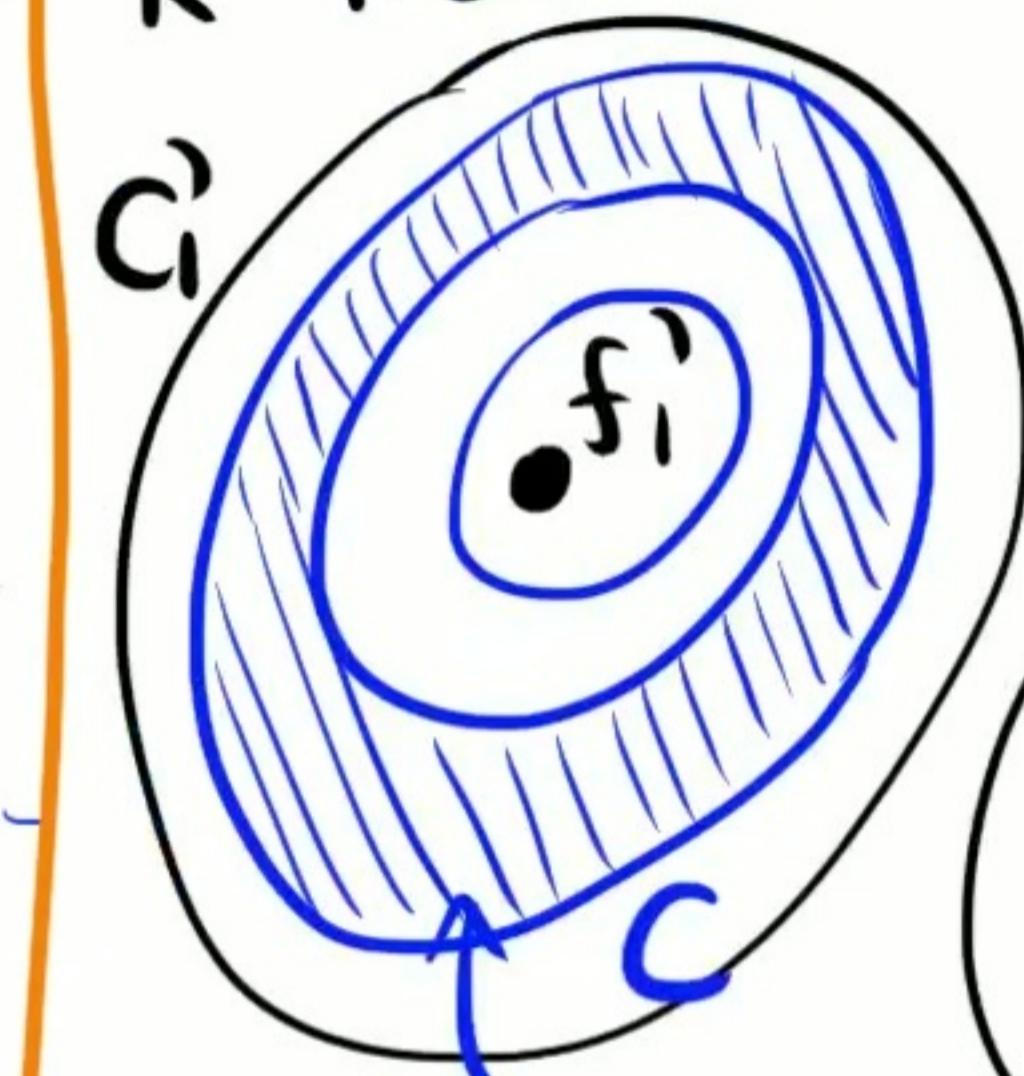
- Suppose can cluster C into l clusters



- Within each cluster C_i :
 - sample $s = \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$ vertices
 - each has weight $|C_i|/s$

Claim:
 $\{d(v, F) : v \in C_i\}$
 contained in interval size $O(\epsilon R_i)$

Let F' be 3-approx soln



$$\begin{aligned} & R \leq 2 \cdot 2^i \\ & \text{error} \leq |C_i| \cdot \epsilon \cdot 2^{i+1} \\ & \text{Contribution to soln} \geq |C_i| \cdot 2^{i-1} \\ & \text{Total error} \leq \sum_C |C_i| \epsilon 2^{i+1} \\ & = 4\epsilon \sum_C |C_i| 2^{i-1} \\ & \leq 4\epsilon (\text{soln}) \leq 12\epsilon \text{OPT} \end{aligned}$$

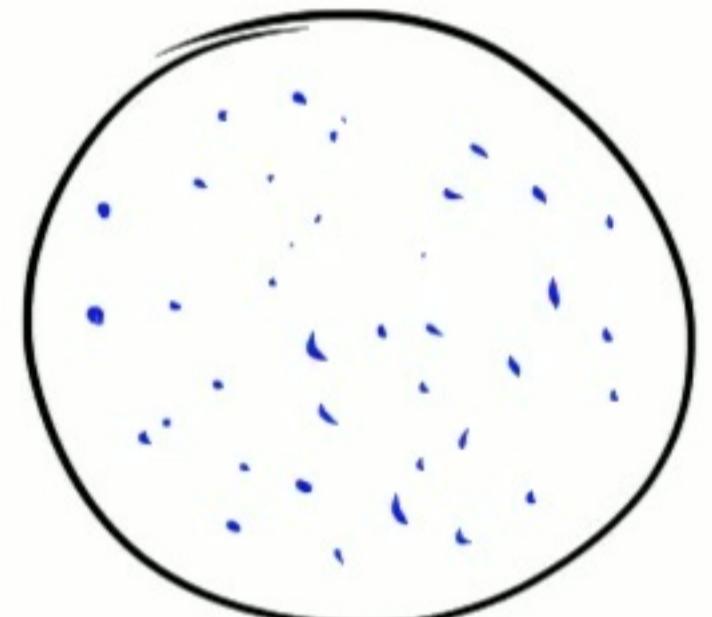
Total error:

$$\sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot \epsilon R_i = \epsilon \sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot R_i$$

$= O(\text{OPT})$

Extending to Capacitated

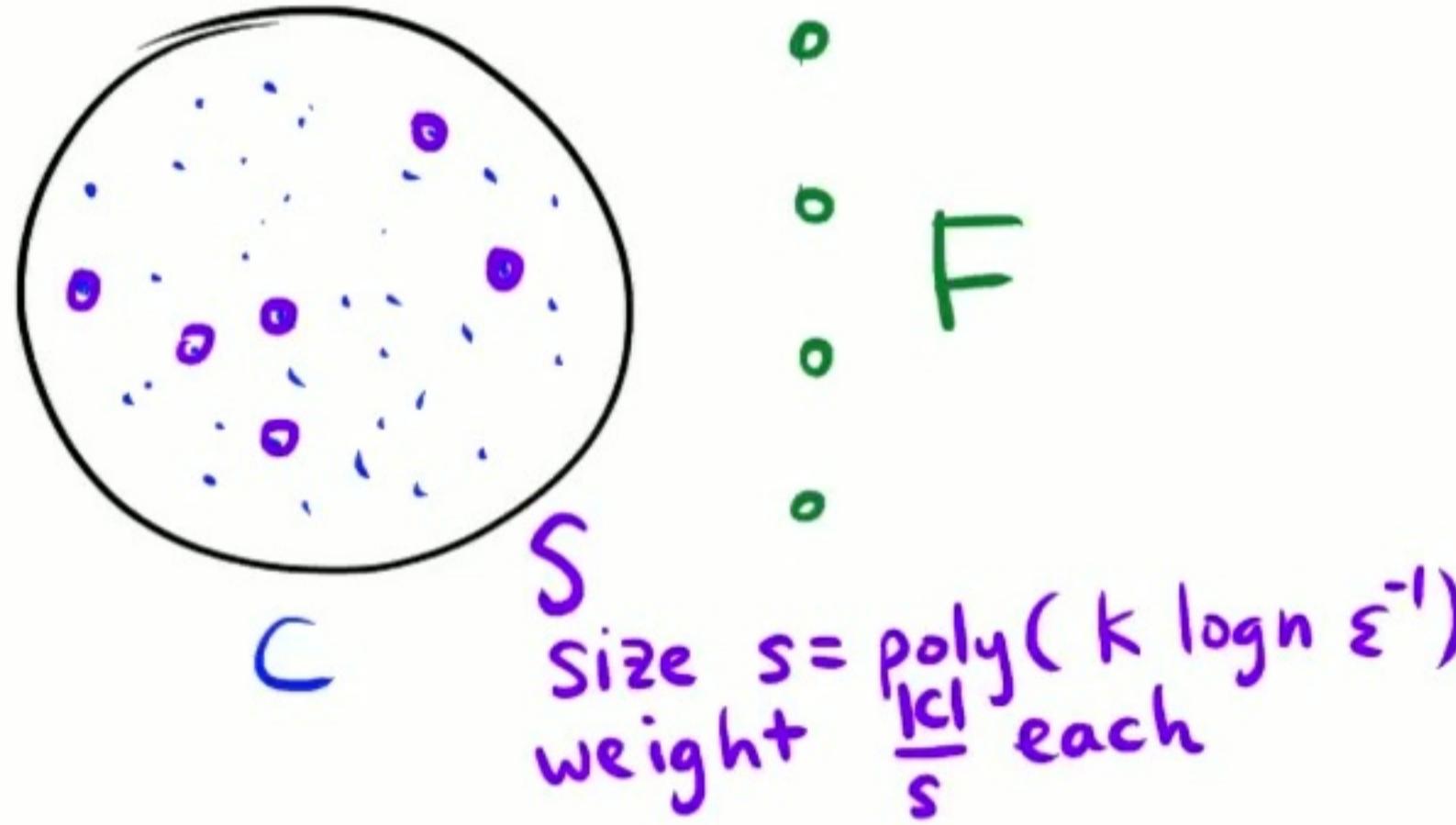
- This talk: single cluster



C

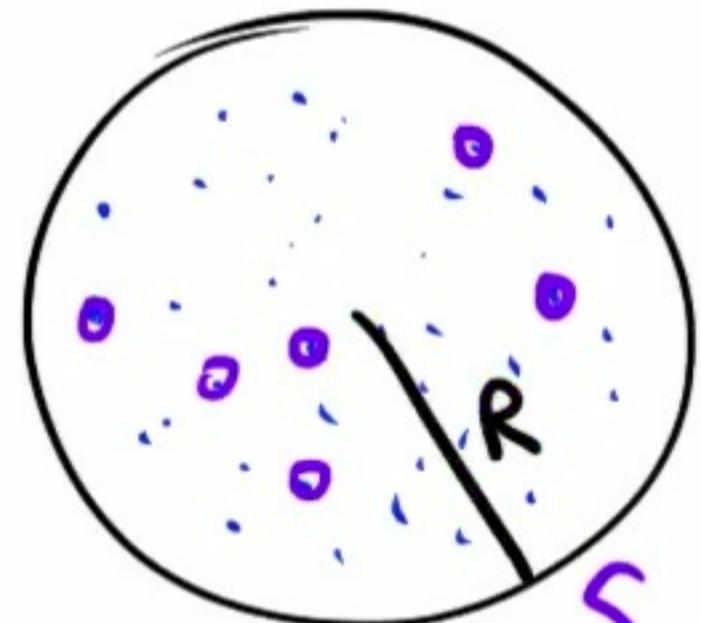
Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



F

S
size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon^{-1})$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

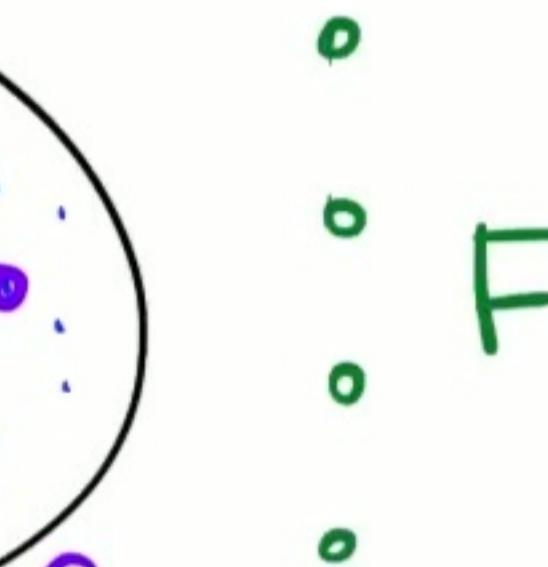
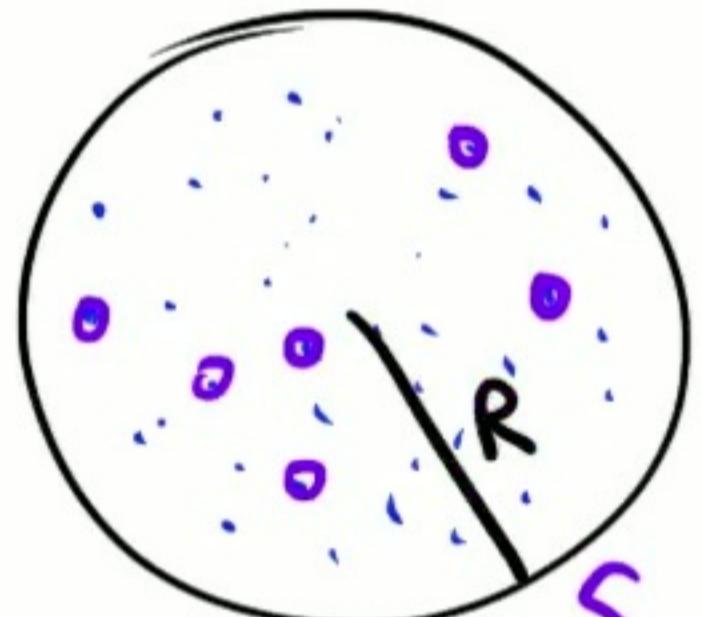
To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

$$\text{w.p. } \geq 1 - n^{-k}.$$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon^{-1})$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

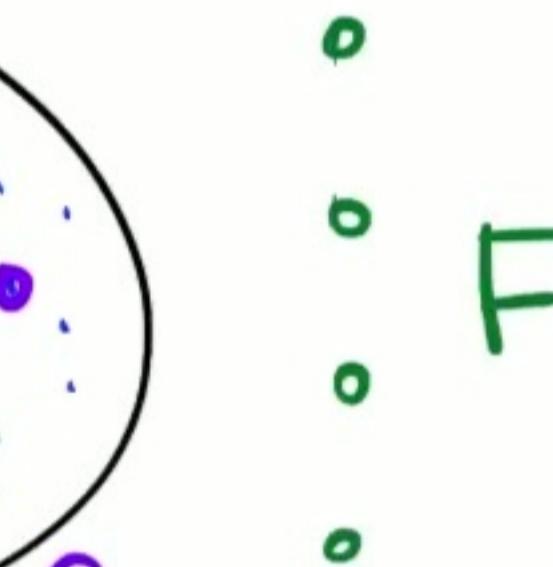
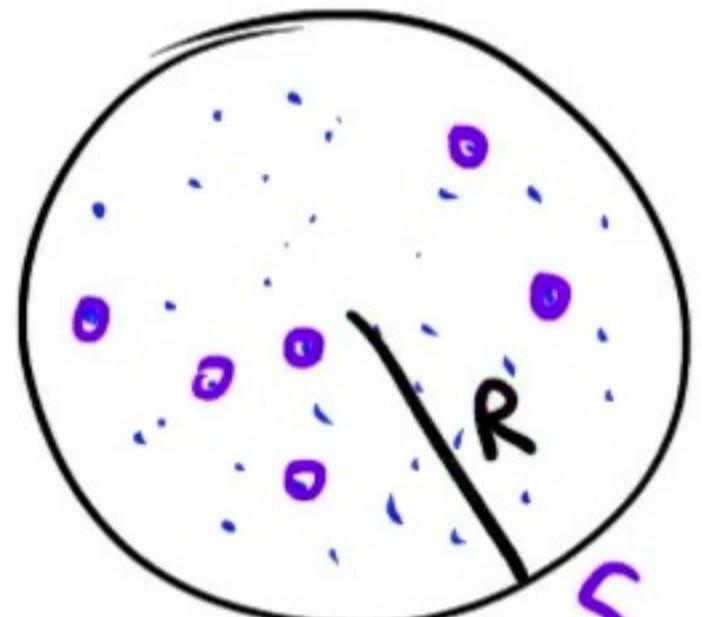
$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

$$\text{w.p. } \geq 1 - n^{-k}.$$

- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



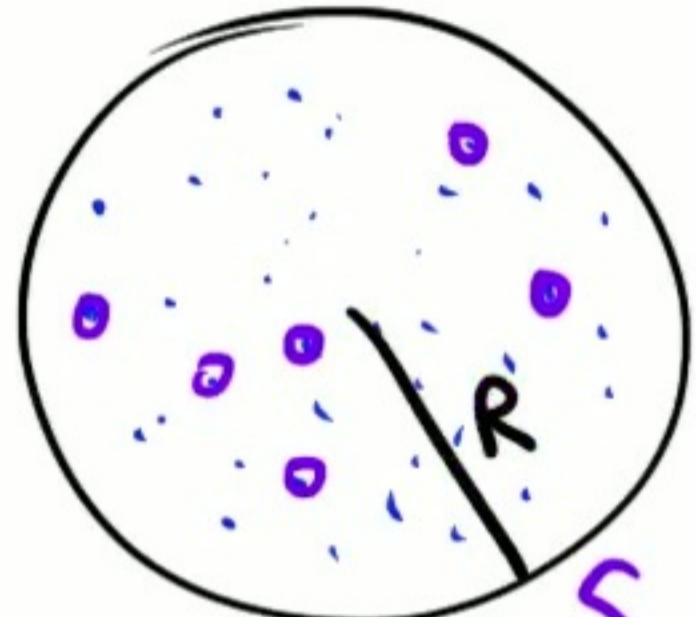
size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon^{-1})$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:
 $\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$
w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.
- Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



S
size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon^{-1})$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

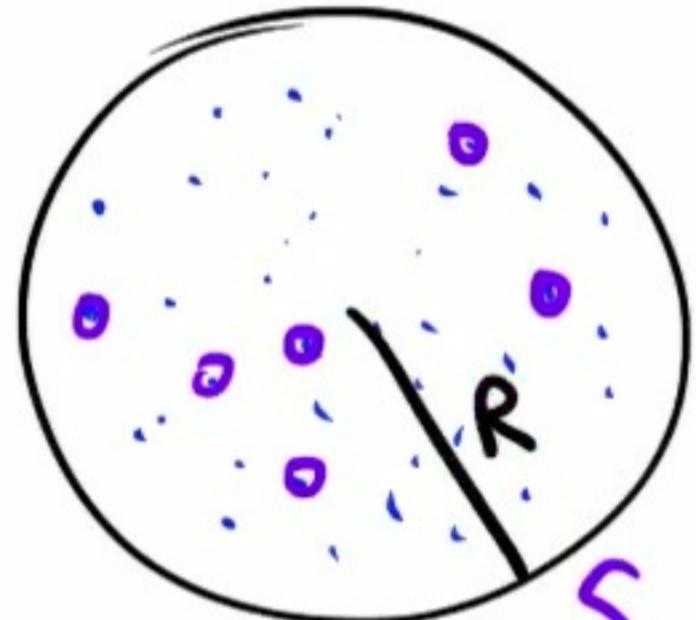
w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

Suppose sample each v_C w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.
- Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon^{-1})$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$
w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.
- Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

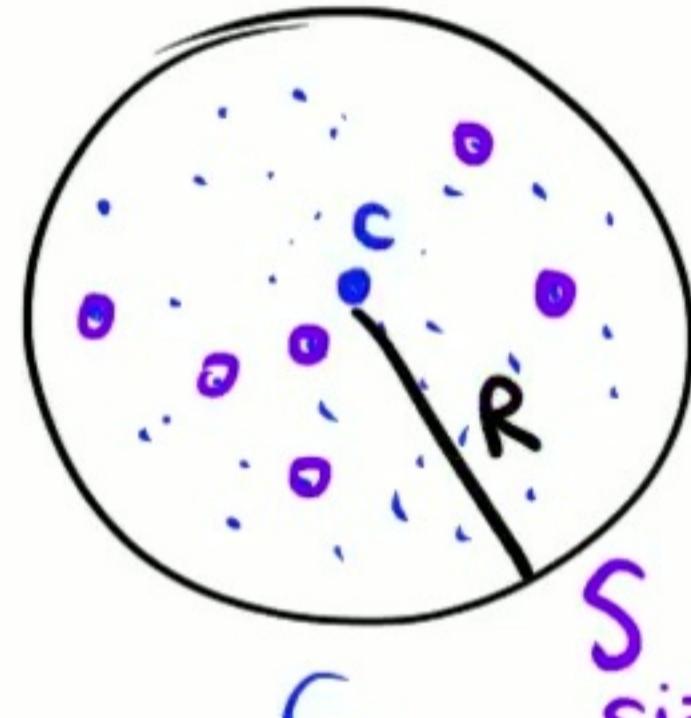
Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



• F

size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon')$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.
- Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

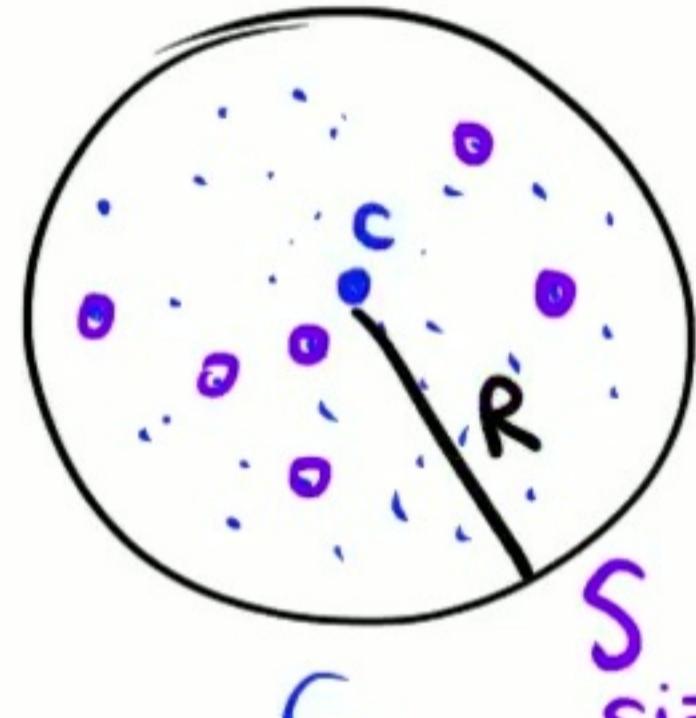
$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

$g(d)$:
• demand $+d_v$ at each $v \in C$
• demand $|C| - \sum_v d_v$ at center C

$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$
- $\uparrow \text{cap}(f)$ demand
at each $f \in F$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



• F

size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon')$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

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- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.
- Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
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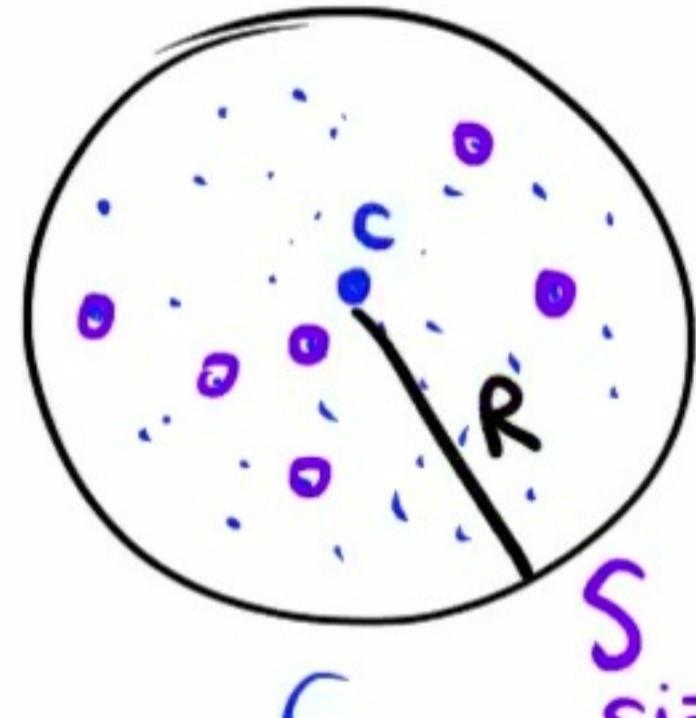
$g(d)$:
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$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$

Claim: $g(d)$ is R -Lipschitz:
 $|g(d_1) - g(d_2)| \leq R \|d_1 - d_2\|_1$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



- F

size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon')$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

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- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.
- Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
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Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

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$$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$$

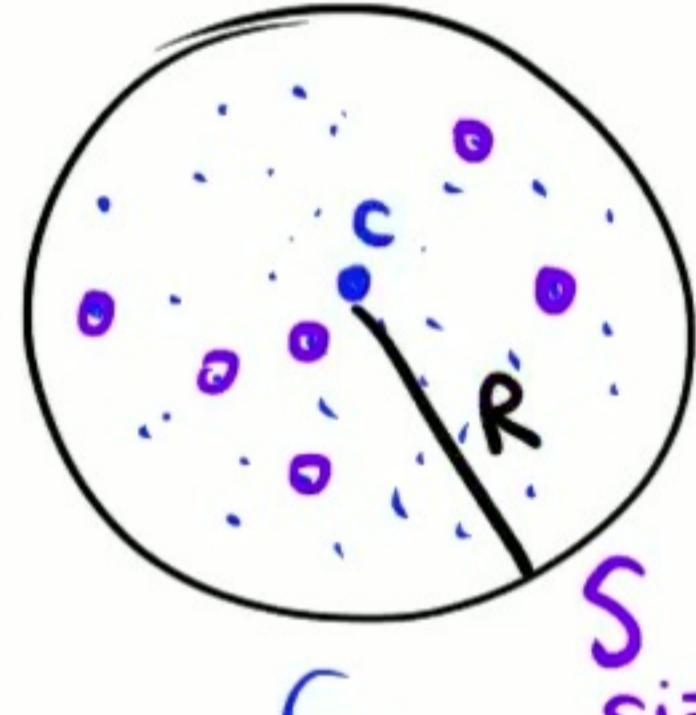
Claim: $g(d)$ is R -Lipschitz: $\frac{-\text{cap}(f)}{R}$ demand at each $f \in F$

$$|g(d_1) - g(d_2)| \leq R \|d_1 - d_2\|_1$$

Pf: $g(d + \delta \mathbf{1}_v) \leq g(d) + \delta R$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



• F

size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon')$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.

- Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

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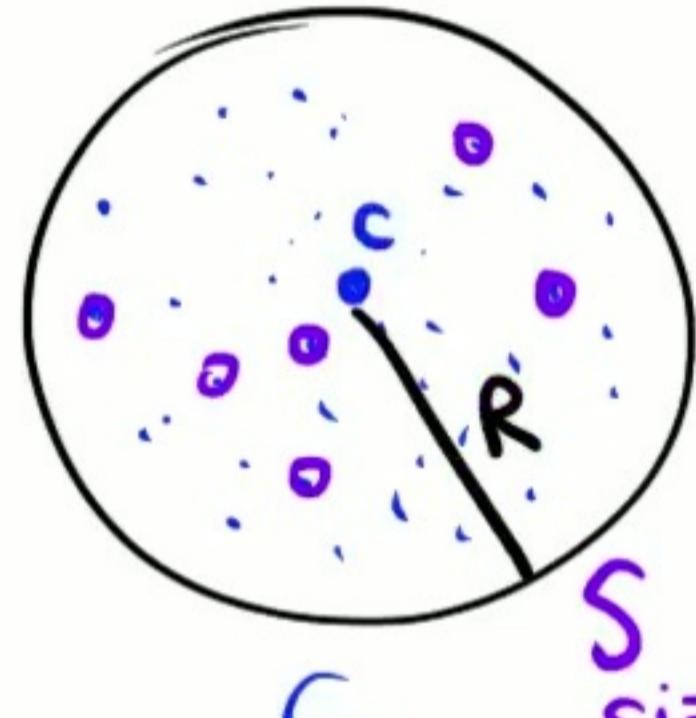
$$|g(d_1) - g(d_2)| \leq R \|d_1 - d_2\|_1$$

Pf: $g(d + \delta \mathbf{1}_v) \leq g(d) + \delta R$

- Consider opt MinCostFlow for d

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



- F

size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon')$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.
- Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

$g(d)$:
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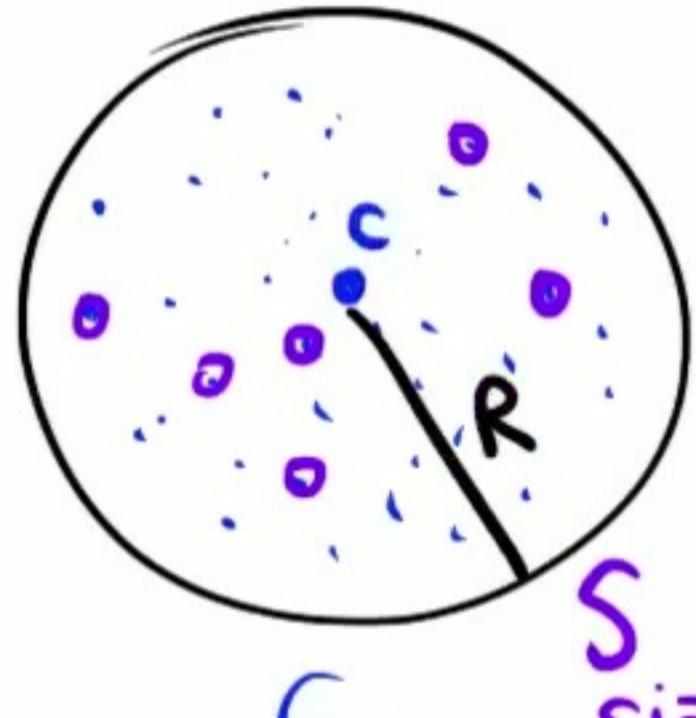
$$|g(d_1) - g(d_2)| \leq R \|d_1 - d_2\|_1$$

Pf: $g(d + \delta \mathbf{1}_v) \leq g(d) + \delta R$

- Consider opt MinCostFlow for d
- Only difference between demands d and $d + \delta \mathbf{1}_v$: δ more demand at v , δ less demand at C

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



size $s = \text{poly}(k \log n \varepsilon^{-1})$
 weight $\frac{|c|}{s}$ each

To show:

To show:
 $\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C| R$

$$\text{w.p.} \geq 1 - n^{-k}.$$

- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.
 - Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

Suppose sample each vEC w.p. $\frac{3}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{S} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

$g(d)$:
 • demand $+ d_v$ at each $v \in C$
 • demand $|C| - \sum d_v$ at center c)
 } total demand $|C|$

$$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$$

Claim: $g(d)$ is R -Lipschitz: $\frac{\|g(d) - g(f)\|}{\|d - f\|} \leq R$ at each $f \in F$

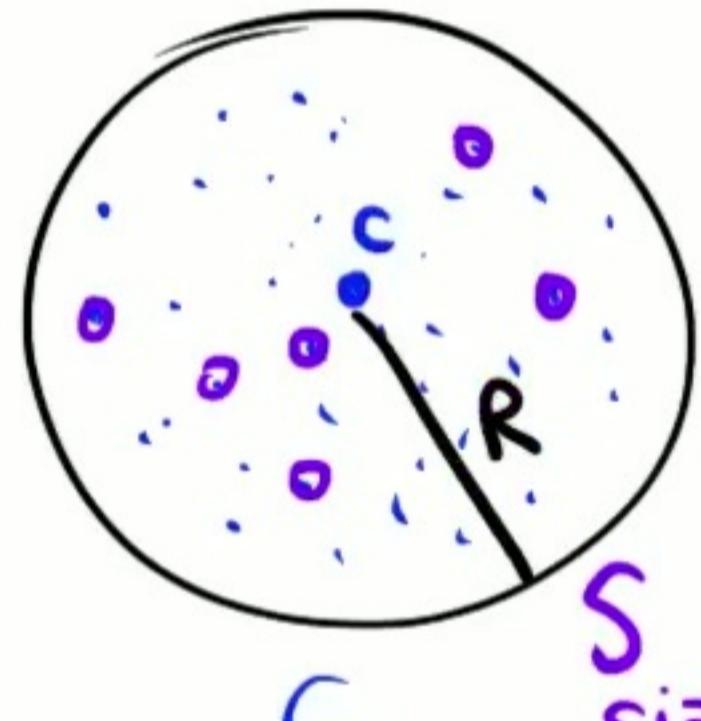
$$|g(d_1) - g(d_2)| \leq R \|d_1 - d_2\|_1$$

$$\text{Pf: } g(d + \delta 1_v) \leq g(d) + \delta R$$

- Consider opt MinCost Flow for d
 - Only difference between demands d and $d + \delta$: δ more demand at v , δ less demand at c
 - Start from , reroute δ flow $v \leftrightarrow c$, costs $\leq \delta R$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



Size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \epsilon^{-1})$
weight $\frac{|c|}{s}$ each

To show:

To show: $\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCost Flow}(S, F) \pm \varepsilon |C| R$

Concentration:

$$\Pr[|g(d) - \mathbb{E}[g(d)]| > \varepsilon | C|R] \ll n^{-k}$$

Suppose sample each $\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{C}$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|\mathcal{C}|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^c$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{S} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

$g(d) :$ $\begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{demand } + d_v \text{ at each } v \in C \\ \cdot \text{demand } |C| - \sum d_v \text{ at center } c \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{total demand} \\ |C| \end{array} \right\}$

$$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$$

Claim: $g(d)$ is R -Lipschitz: $\frac{-\text{cap}(f)}{\text{demand}}$ at each $f \in F$

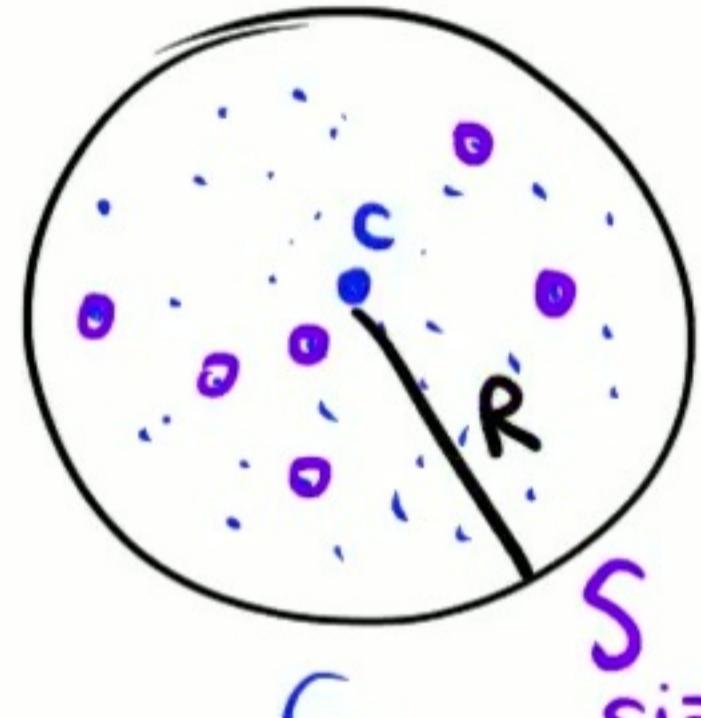
$$|g(d_1) - g(d_2)| \leq R \|d_1 - d_2\|_1$$

$$\text{Pf: } g(d + \delta \mathbf{1}_V) \leq g(d) + \delta R$$

- Consider opt MinCost Flow for d
 - Only difference between demands
 d and $d + \delta$: δ more demand at v ,
 δ less demand at c
 - Start from , reroute δ flow $v \leftrightarrow c$, costs $\leq \delta R$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



Size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon')$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \underline{\text{MinCostFlow}(S, F)} \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

Concentration: $= g(\mathbf{1}) = g(\mathbb{E}[d])$

$$\Pr[|g(d) - \mathbb{E}[g(d)]| > \varepsilon |C|R] \ll n^{-k}$$

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

$g(d)$: $\begin{cases} \cdot \text{demand } + d_v \text{ at each } v \in C \\ \cdot \text{demand } |C| - \sum_v d_v \text{ at center } c \end{cases}$ total demand $|C|$

$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$

Claim: $g(d)$ is R -Lipschitz: $\frac{-\text{cap}(f)}{R}$ demand at each $f \in F$

$$|g(d_1) - g(d_2)| \leq R \|d_1 - d_2\|_1$$

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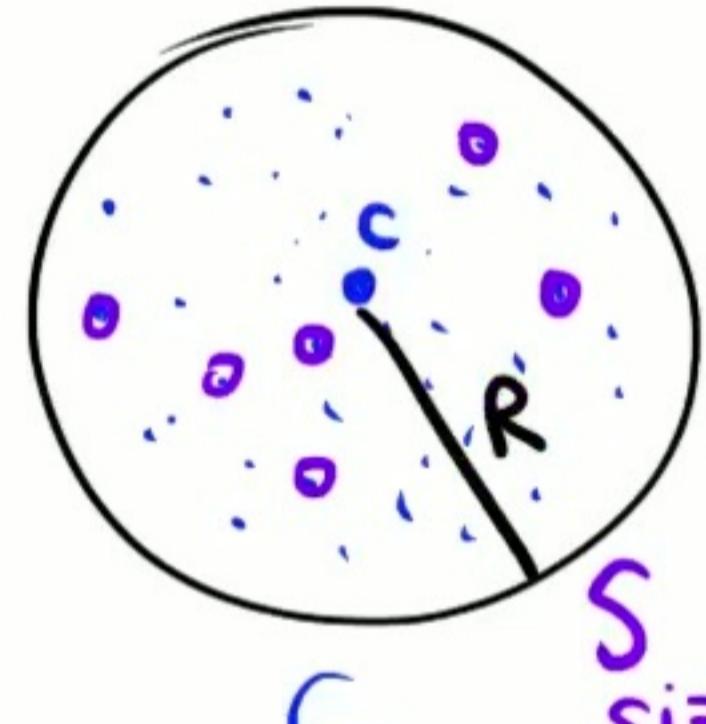
• Consider opt MinCostFlow for d

• Only difference between demands d and $d + \delta \mathbf{1}_v$: δ more demand at v , δ less demand at c

• Start from d , reroute δ flow $v \leftrightarrow c$, costs $\leq \delta R$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



Size $s = \text{poly}(k \log \varepsilon')$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each

To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \underline{\text{MinCost Flow}(S, F)} \pm \varepsilon |C|R$$

w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

Concentration: $|= g(\mathbf{1}) = g(\mathbb{E}[d])$

$$\Pr[|\mathbb{E}[g(d)] - g(\mathbf{1})| > \varepsilon |C|R] \ll n^{-k}$$

To Show: $\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \approx g(\mathbb{E}[d])$

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

$g(d)$: $\begin{cases} \cdot \text{demand } + d_v \text{ at each } v \in C \\ \cdot \text{demand } |C| - \sum_v d_v \text{ at center } c \end{cases}$ total demand $|C|$

$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$

Claim: $g(d)$ is R -Lipschitz: $\frac{-\text{cap}(f)}{R}$ demand at each $f \in F$

$$|g(d_1) - g(d_2)| \leq R \|d_1 - d_2\|_1$$

Pf: $g(d + \delta \mathbf{1}_v) \leq g(d) + \delta R$

• Consider opt MinCostFlow for d

• Only difference between demands d and $d + \delta \mathbf{1}_v$: δ more demand at v , δ less demand at c

• Start from d , reroute δ flow $v \leftrightarrow c$, costs $\leq \delta R$

$$\underline{\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \approx g(\mathbb{E}[d]) = g(1)}$$

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

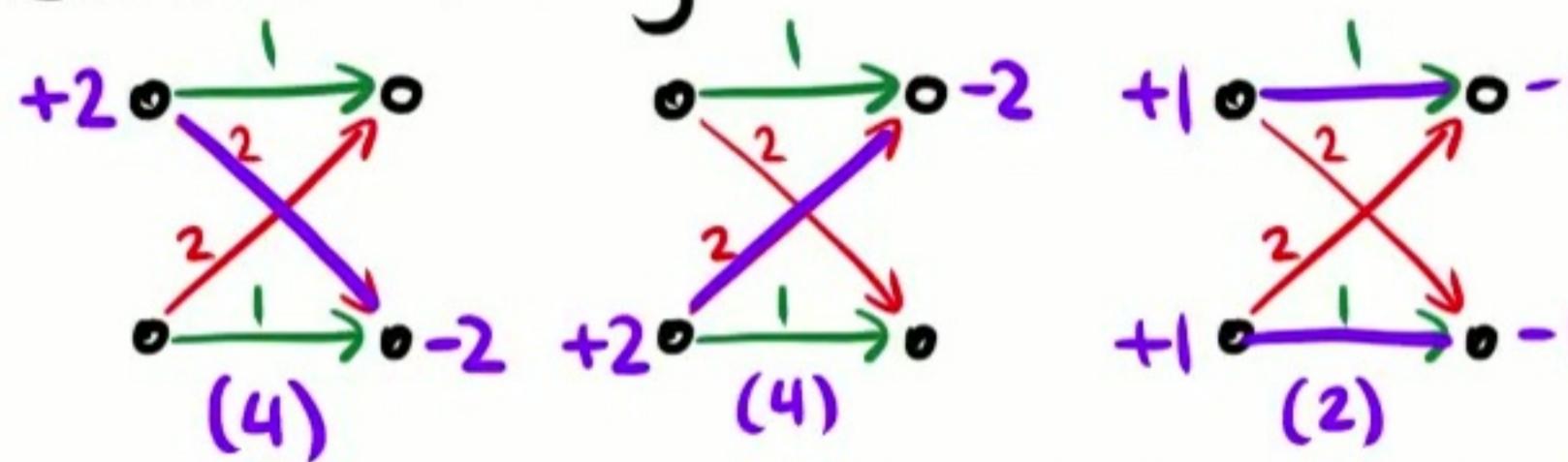
$g(d)$:
• demand $+d_v$ at each $v \in C$
• demand $|C| - \sum_v d_v$ at center c

$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$

- $\uparrow \text{cap}(f)$ demand
at each $f \in F$

$$\underline{\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \approx g(\mathbb{E}[d]) = g(1)}$$

• Convexity of MinCostFlow:



$$\Rightarrow g(\mathbb{E}[d]) \leq \mathbb{E}[g(d)]$$

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

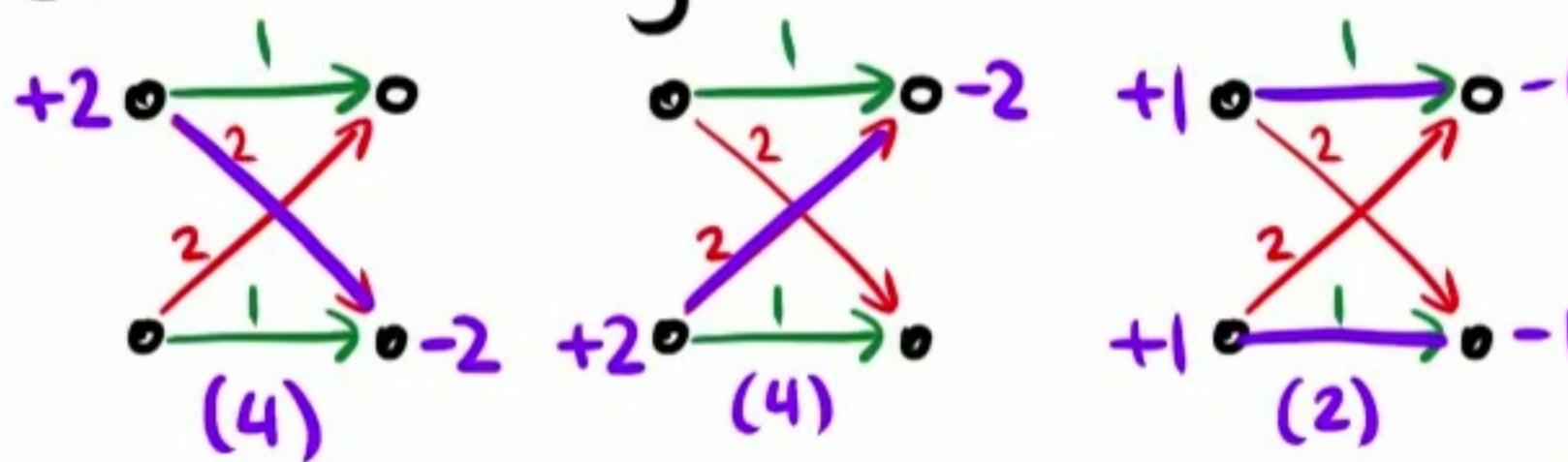
$g(d)$: total demand
 • demand $+d_v$ at each $v \in C$
 • demand $|C| - \sum_v d_v$ at center c

$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$

- $\text{cap}(f)$ demand
at each $f \in F$

$$\underline{\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \approx g(\mathbb{E}[d]) = g(1)}$$

- Convexity of MinCostFlow:



$$\Rightarrow g(\mathbb{E}[d]) \leq \mathbb{E}[g(d)]$$

- Other direction: $\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \geq g(\mathbb{E}[d]) + \varepsilon |C| R$

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

$g(d)$:

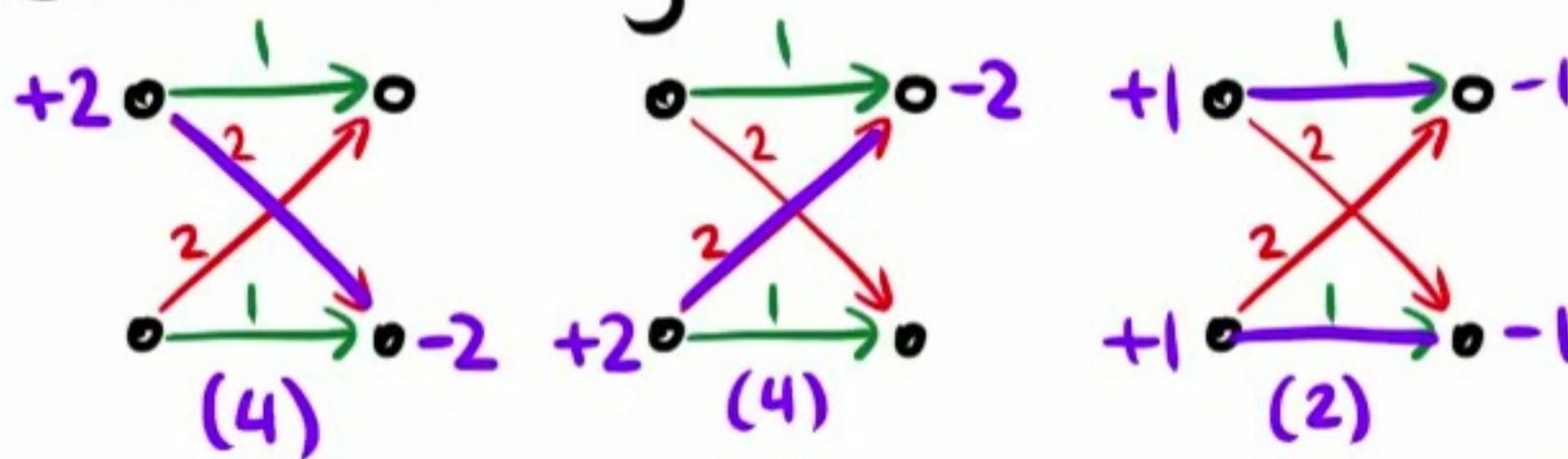
- demand $+d_v$ at each $v \in C$
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- $\text{cap}(f)$ demand
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$$\underline{\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \approx g(\mathbb{E}[d]) = g(1)}$$

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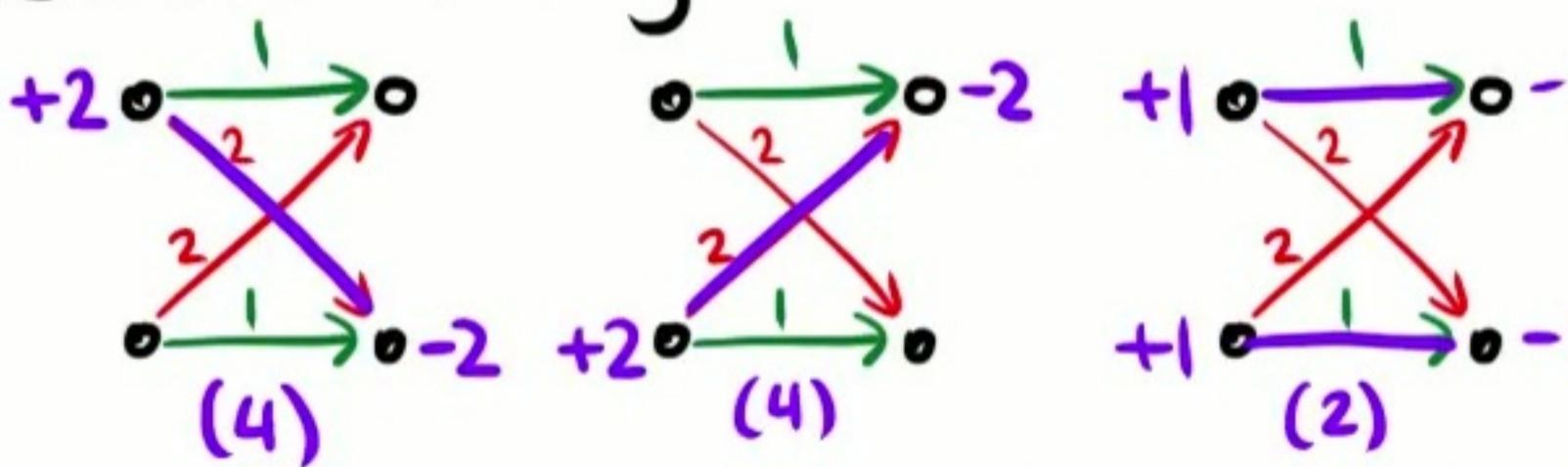
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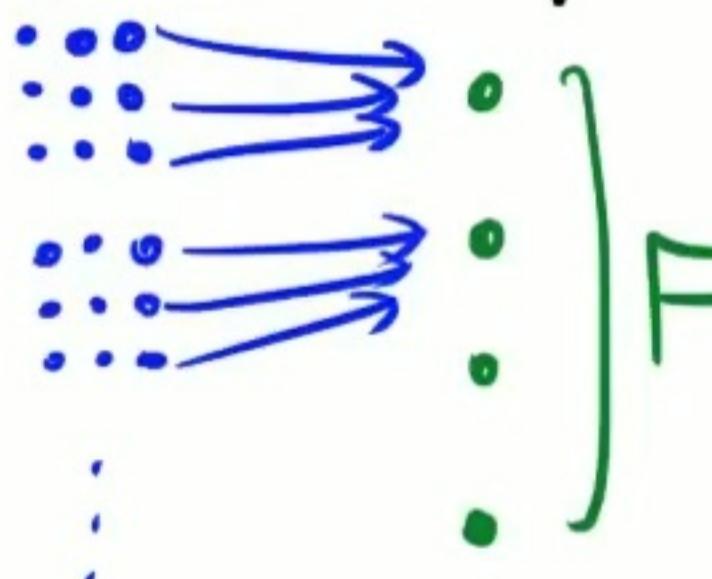
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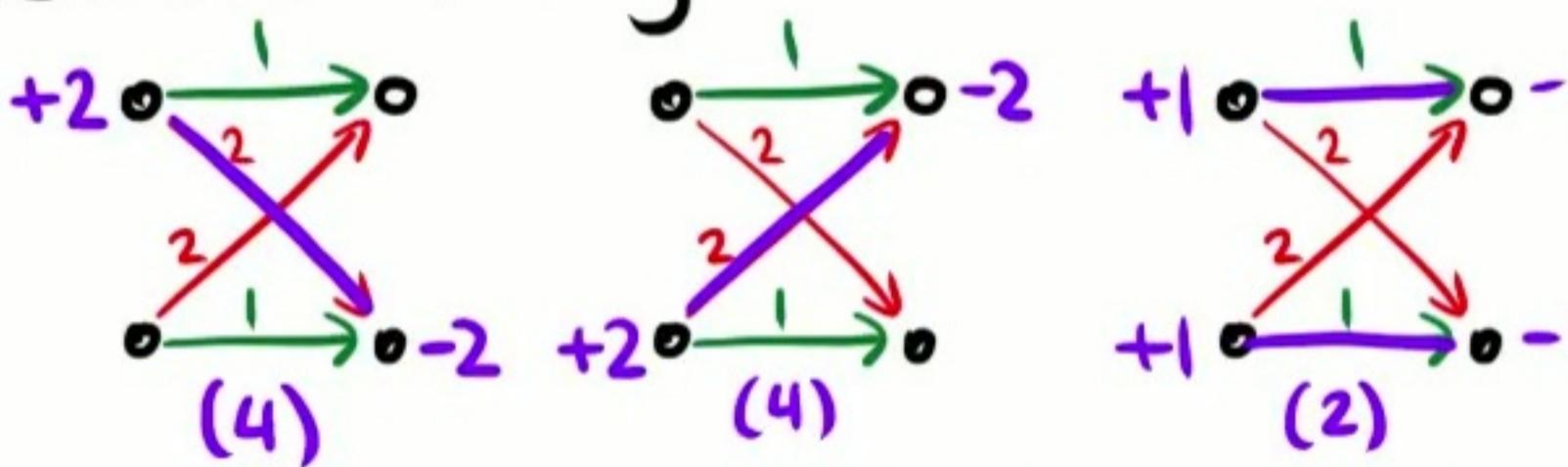
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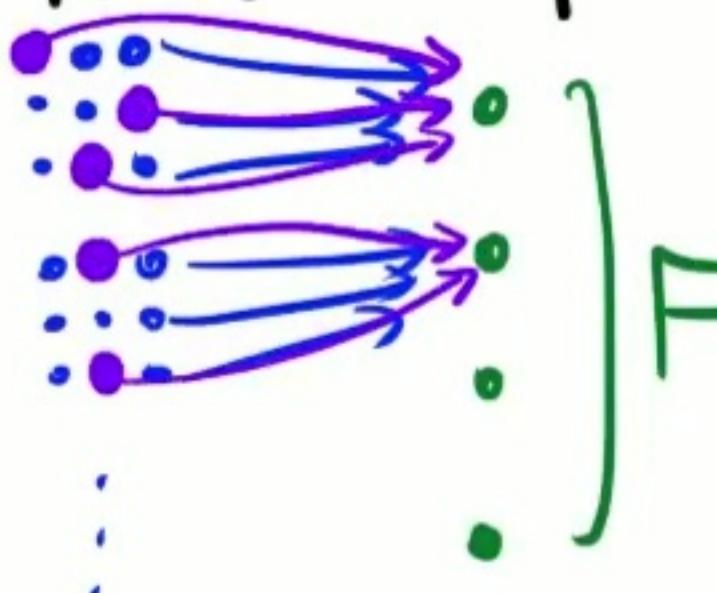
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Route sampled clients
to same facility in F

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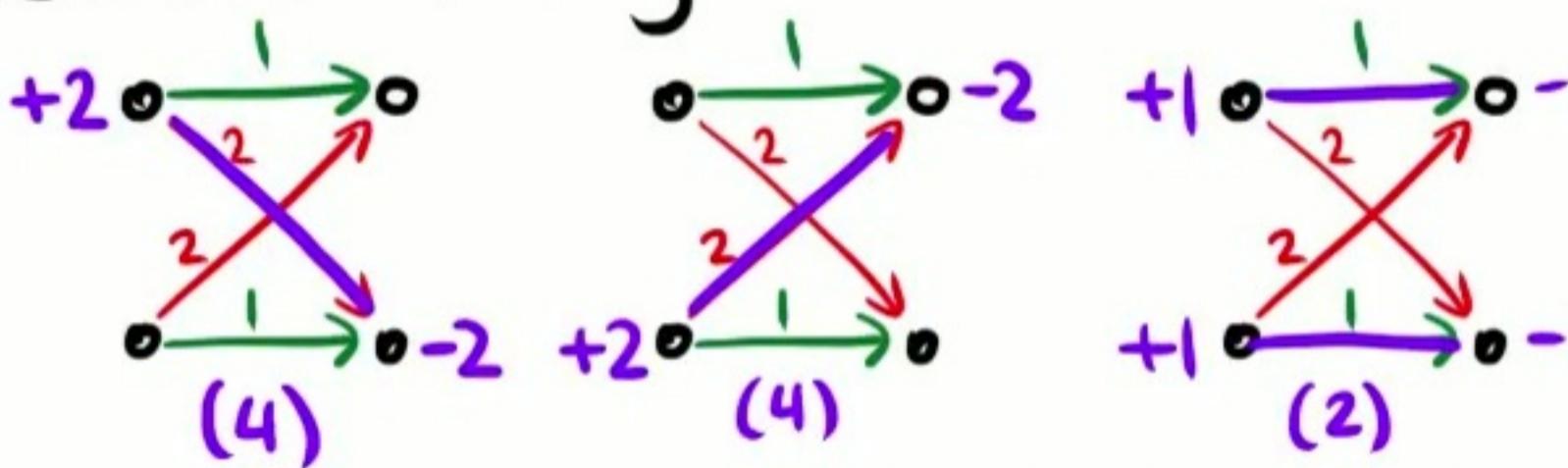
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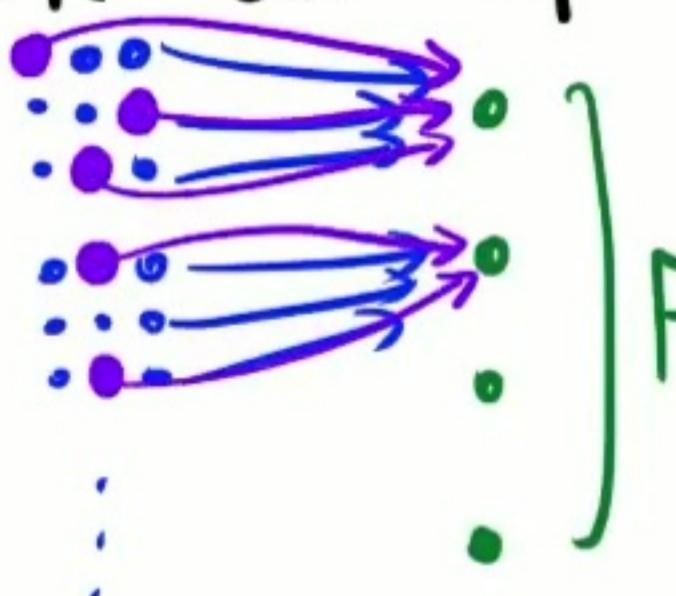
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Route sampled clients
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$$\xrightarrow{\text{1...1}} \approx \frac{|C|}{s} \xrightarrow{\text{---}} (\pm \varepsilon |C|R)$$

for most d (concentration)

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
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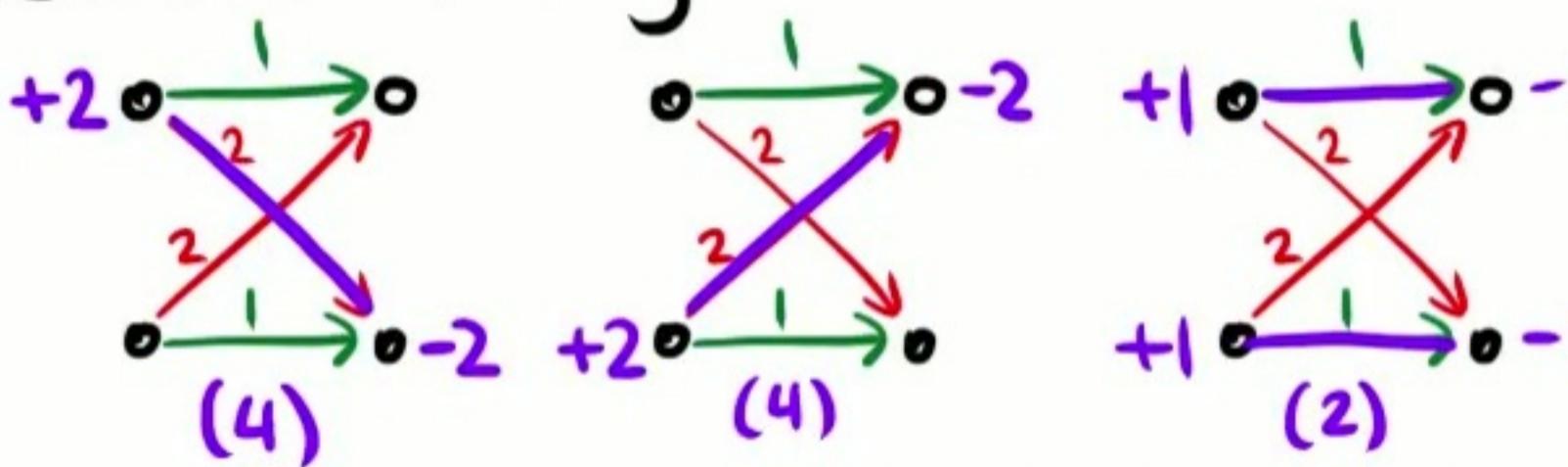
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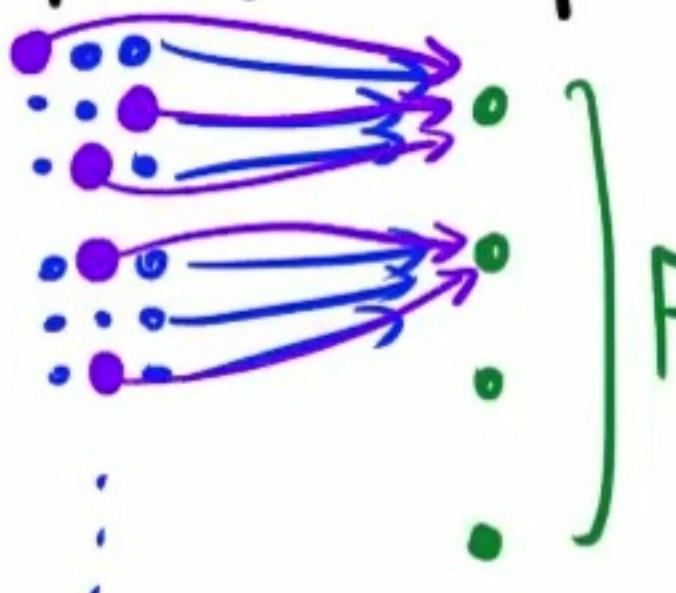
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not much worse for "most" d

Look at opt flow for $\mathbb{E}[d] = 1$:



Route sampled clients
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$$\underbrace{\dots}_{1 \dots} \approx \underbrace{\dots}_{\frac{|C|}{S}} \cdot (\pm \varepsilon |C|R)$$

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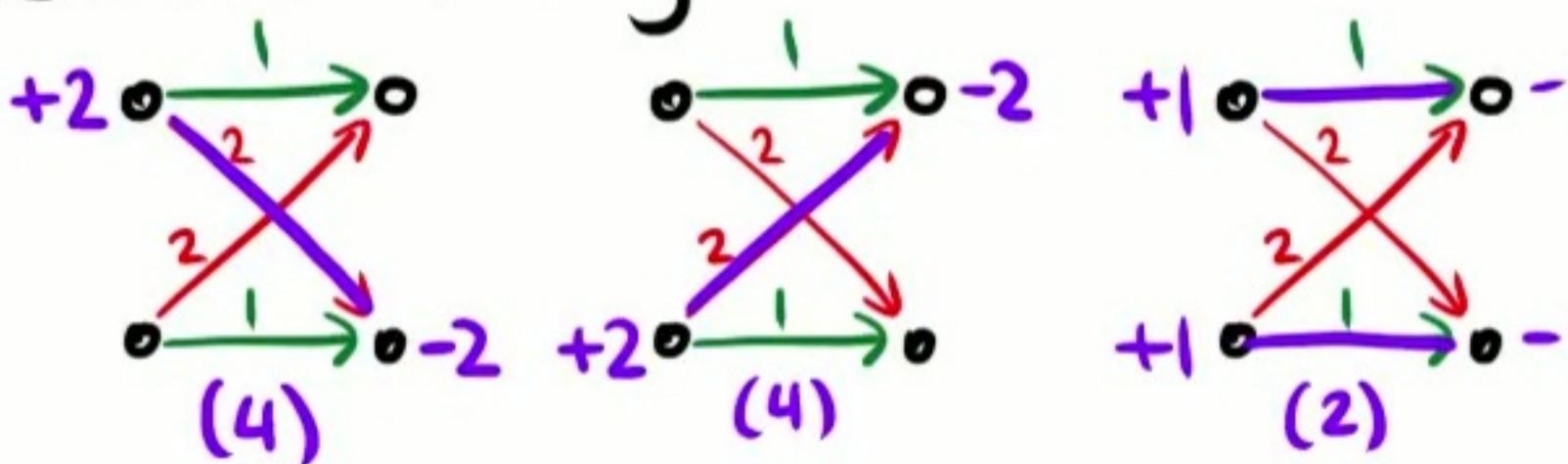
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- For most d , sampled $\approx \text{size}(\dots) \cdot \frac{s}{|C|}$
- many \Rightarrow demands almost preserved

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Convexity of MinCostFlow:



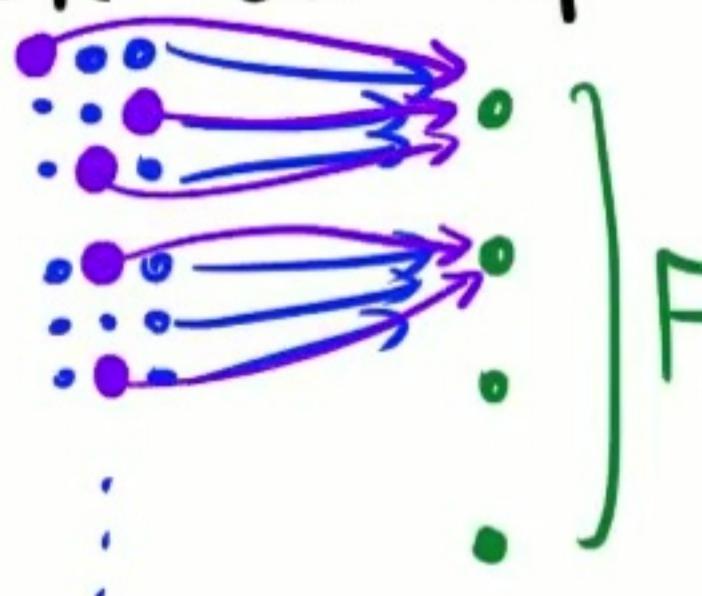
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Route sampled clients
to same facility in F

$$\approx \frac{|C|}{s} (\pm \varepsilon |C|R)$$

for most d (concentration)

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
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Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

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- demand $+d_v$ at each $v \in C$
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 total demand $|C|$

$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$

-cap(f) demand
at each $f \in F$

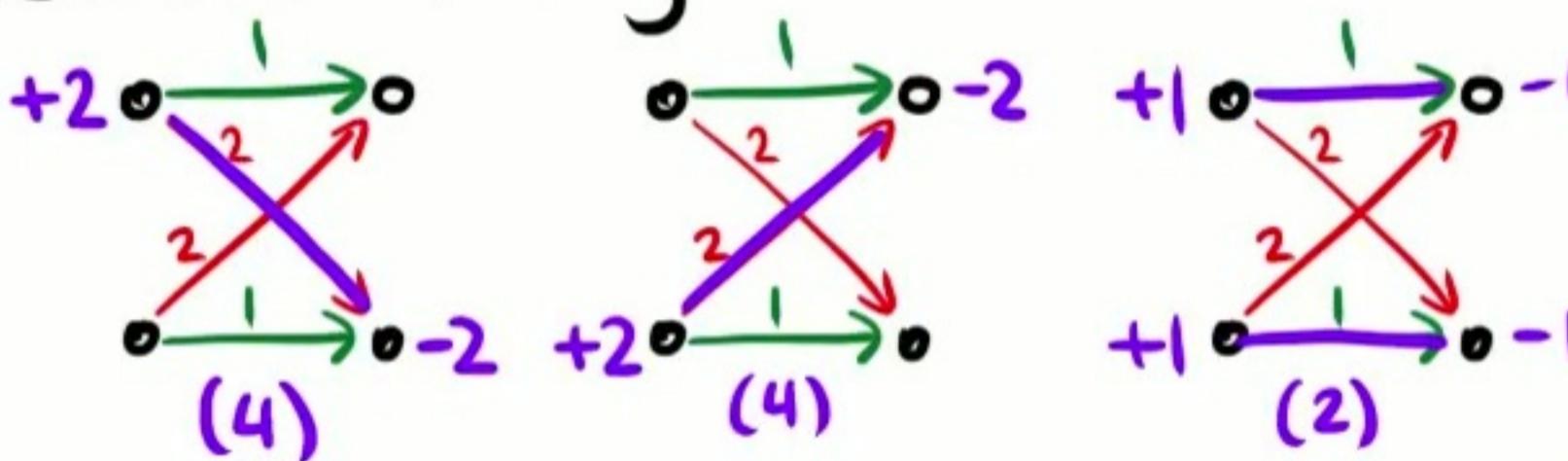
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many \Rightarrow demands almost preserved

Re-route surplus in demand ($\leq \varepsilon |C|$)
to different \bullet (cost $\leq \varepsilon |C|R$)

$$\underline{\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \approx g(\mathbb{E}[d]) = g(1)}$$

- Convexity of MinCostFlow:



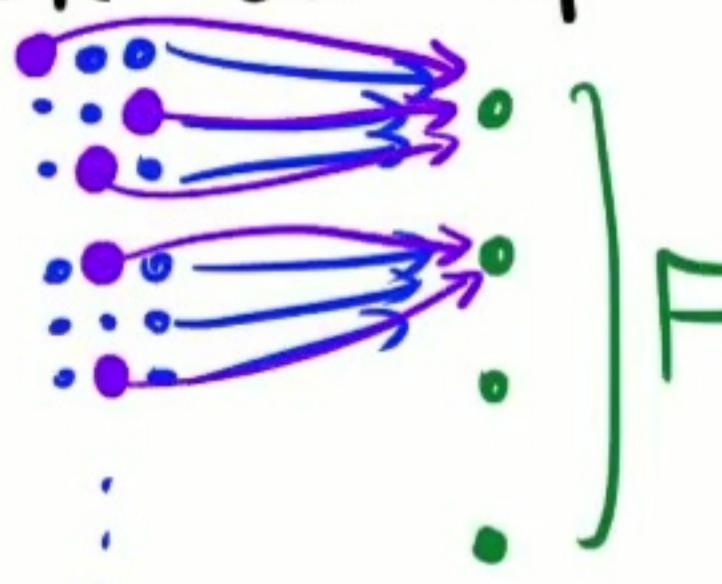
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many \Rightarrow demands almost preserved

- Re-route surplus in demand ($\leq \varepsilon |C|$)
to different f (cost $\leq \varepsilon |C|R$)

- Total error $\leq O(\varepsilon |C|R) \cdot k$ over all f
Reset $\varepsilon \leftarrow \Theta(\varepsilon/k)$

Open problems

- Improve $(3+\epsilon)$ -approx in FPT?
**(Lower bound $1+2/e$ even for
k-median in FPT)**
- Hardness $> (1+2/e)$, even for polytime?
- More problems where FPT improves
approximation?