

ALGORITHM DESIGN - APPROXIMATION

Approximation Algorithms

- Approximation Class **APX**
- Limits of Relative Approximation and **NPO - APX**

CLASS \mathcal{APX}

- \mathcal{APX} is the class of all \mathcal{NPO} problems π such that,
 - for some constant $r > 1$, there exists a polynomial-time r -approximation algorithm for π
- Examples:
 - Bin Packing, Planar Graph Coloring, Cardinality Vertex Cover, Metric TSP are all in \mathcal{APX}
 - We have seen polynomial time r -approximate algorithms for each of these.
- TSP is not in \mathcal{APX}

GRAPH COLORING

- Consider Graph Coloring as an example:
 1. **3-coloring of planar graphs** is NP-complete.
 2. But every planar graph can be colored with at most 4 colors.
- Thus, no ***r*-approximate algorithm exists for planar graph coloring for $r < 4/3$** unless $P=NP$.
 - As a generalization no r -approximate algorithm exists for graph coloring, for $r < 4/3$ unless $P=NP$.
- As it turns out
 - (General) Graph Coloring, like TSP, is in **NPO – APX**

RELATIVE APPROXIMATION

- For a given NP-complete problem, what is the best approximation ratio obtainable?
 - In practice, even 2 may not be a “good” ratio:
 - an approximation ratio of 2 implies that the solution could be 100% worse than the optimal solution
 - So, can we obtain better than factor of 2 solutions?
 - In particular, can we find algorithms with an approximation ratio of $1+\epsilon$ where ϵ can be arbitrarily small?
 - Note that ϵ must be positive:
 - $\epsilon = 0$ would imply an exact solution for a NP hard problem.