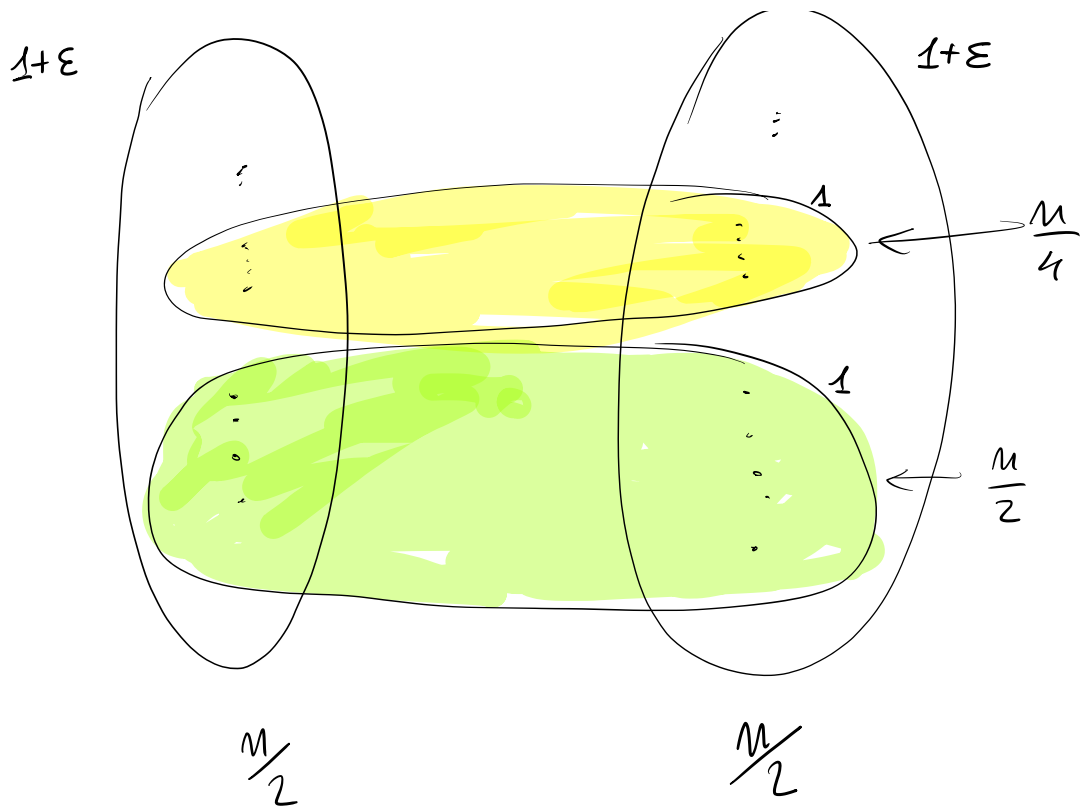


$$M = \max_i |S_i| \leq |U| = n$$

$$H(M) \leq H(n) = O(\ln n)$$

Corollario: GREEDY SET COVER fornisce  
una  $O(\ln n)$ -approximatione.

Questa analisi è tight.



$$W^* = 2 + 2\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{2}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n/4} = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{2 + 2\varepsilon}{n} \\ \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\frac{n}{2} - \frac{n}{4}} = \\ = \frac{4 + 4\varepsilon}{n} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\log n}{2 + 2\varepsilon}$$

# PROBLEMA DI VERTEX COVER

INPUT :  $G = (V, E)$  grafo non  
bipartito

$\langle w_i \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \rangle_{i \in V}$

SOL. AMM. :  $X \subseteq V$  t. c.  
 $\forall e \in E, e \cap X \neq \emptyset$

FUNZ. OBIETTIVO :

$$W = \sum_{i \in X} w_i$$

TIPO :  $NP(N)$

VERTEX COVER  $\leq_P$  SET COVER

?  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} G = (V, E), \langle w_i \rangle_{i \in V} \\ \exists \text{ vertex cover di costo } \leq W \end{array} \right]$

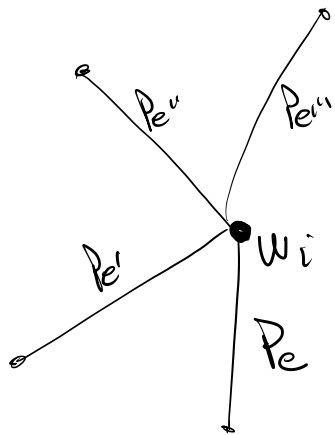
$\forall i \in V$

$S_i = \{e \in E \mid e \ni i\}$   
 $U = E$   
 $w_i = w_i$



Corollario : VERTEX COVER è  $H(n)$ -approximabile.

## PRICING TECHNIQUE



$$\langle p_e \rangle_{e \in E}$$

$$\sum_{e \text{ incidenti su } i} p_e > w_i$$

Def : Un pricing

$$\langle p_e \rangle_{e \in E} \\ \forall i \in V$$

è equo

$$\sum_{e \text{ incidenti su } i} p_e \leq w_i$$

Lemma 1: Se  $\langle p_e \rangle_{e \in E}$  è equo allora

$$\sum_{e \in E} p_e \leq w^*$$

Dati:

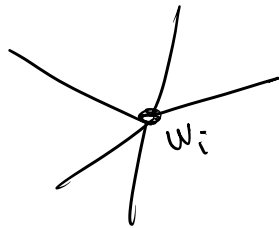
$\forall i \in V.$

$$\sum_{\substack{e \text{ incidente} \\ \text{su } i}} p_e \leq w_i$$

Sia  $X^* \subseteq V$  la soluzione ottima

$$\sum_{e \in E} p_e \leq \underbrace{\sum_{i \in X^*} \sum_{\substack{e \text{ incid.} \\ \text{su } i}} p_e}_{\leq \sum_{i \in X^*} w_i = w^*}$$

□



$$\sum_{\substack{e \text{ inc.} \\ \text{su } i}} p_e \leq w_i$$

Def:  $\langle p_e \rangle_{e \in E}$  è stretta su i

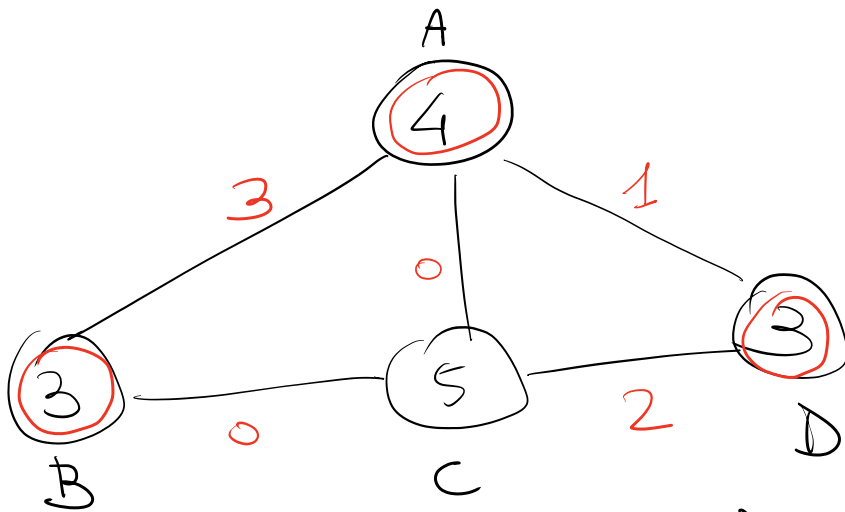
se

$$\sum_{\substack{e \text{ inc.} \\ \text{su } i}} p_e = w_i$$

$$p_e = w_i$$

# PRICE VERTEX COVER

$P_e \leftarrow 0$   $\forall e \in E$   
while  $\exists e = \{i, j\} \in E$  t.c.  $\langle P_e \rangle$   
 non è stretto né su  $i$   
 né su  $j$   
 . sia  $\bar{e} = \{\bar{i}, \bar{j}\}$  un tale lato  
 $\Delta \leftarrow \min \left( w_{\bar{i}} - \sum_{\substack{e \\ \text{inc. su } \bar{i}}} P_e, w_{\bar{j}} - \sum_{\substack{e \\ \text{inc. su } \bar{j}}} P_e \right)$   
 $P_{\bar{e}} \leftarrow P_{\bar{e}} + \Delta$   
 output  $P_e$  e i vertici su cui  
 è stretto



Lemma 2: Alla fine di PRICE SET COVER

$$W \leq 2 \sum_{e \in E} p_e$$

Dim:

$$W = \sum_{i \in X} w_i = \sum_{i \in X} \left[ \sum_{\substack{e \text{ inc.} \\ \text{su } i}} p_e \right] \leq 2 \sum_{e \in E} p_e. \quad \square$$

insieme dei vertici su cui  $\langle p_e \rangle$  è stretta

Teorema 3: PRICE VERTEX COVER dà una 2-approximazione di VERTEX COVER.

Dim:

$$\frac{W}{W^*} \stackrel{\text{Lemma 2}}{\leq} \frac{2 \sum_{e \in E} p_e}{W^*} \stackrel{\text{Lemma 1}}{\leq} \frac{2 \sum_{e \in E} p_e}{\sum_{e \in E} p_e} = 2. \quad \square$$