

Lemma 1:

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

□

Lemma 2: Alla fine di PricingVertexCover

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

Dim:

$$W = \sum_{i \in \text{output}} w_i = \sum_{\substack{i: p_e \text{ non} \\ \text{è scelto} \\ \text{su } i}} w_i = \sum_{\substack{e \in E \\ i \in e}} p_e$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \text{output}} \sum_{\substack{e \in E \\ i \in e}} p_e \leq 2 \sum_{e \in E} p_e$$

□

ogni lato compare al massimo due volte

Teorema 2: PricingVertexCover è una

$$2\text{-approximation}$$

Dim:

$$2 \sum p_e \quad 2 \sum p_e$$

Proof:

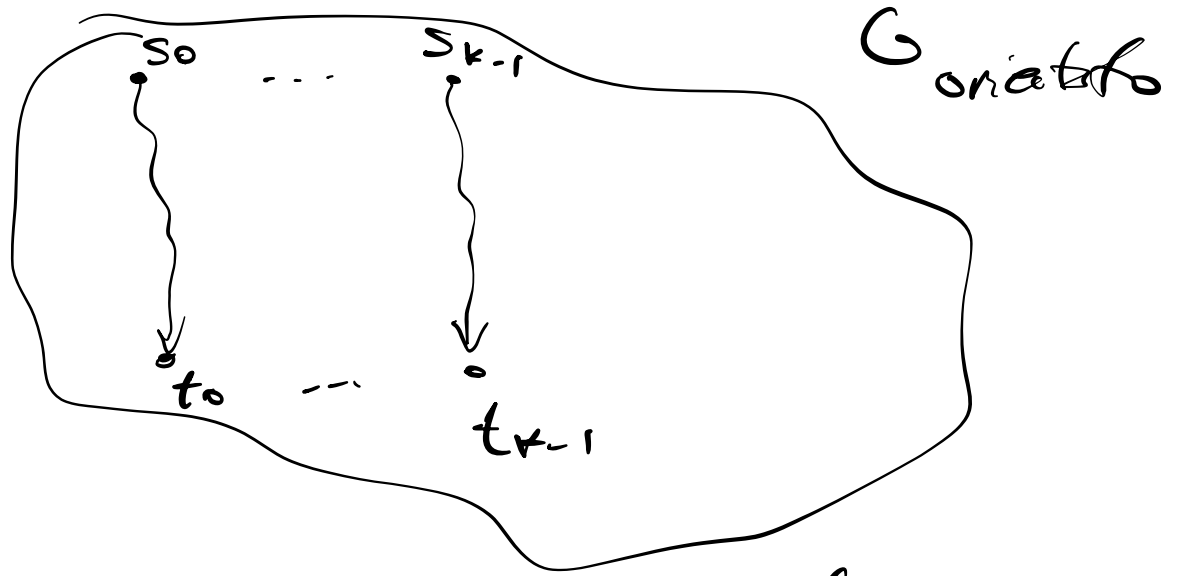
$$\frac{W}{W^*} \leq \frac{\sum_{e \in E} p_e}{\sum_{e \in E} p_e} = 2$$

$\uparrow$   $\leq$   $\uparrow$   
 $\log 2$   $\log 2$

□

NOTA: Non si conosce una  $\gamma$ -approssimazione con  $\gamma < 2$ .  
 Si sa che non esiste un PTAS.

# PROBLEMA DEI CAMMINI DISGIUNTI (DISJOINT PATHS)



INPUT:  $G = (N, A)$  orientato  
 $s_0, \dots, s_{k-1}, t_0, \dots, t_{k-1} \in V$   
 $c \in \mathbb{N}^+$

OUTPUT:  $I \leq k$   
 $c$  t.c. un cammino da  $s_i$  a  $t_i$   
 t.c. nessun arco di  $G$  sia  
 usato da più di  $c$   
 cammini  
 $\pi_i: s_i \rightarrow t_i$

FUNZ. OBIETTIVO:  $|I|$

TIPO: MAX

$$l: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{>0} \quad \left| \quad m = |A| \right|$$

$$\pi = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i \rangle$$

$$l(\pi) = l(x_1, x_2) + l(x_2, x_3) + \dots + l(x_{i-1}, x_i)$$

## GREEDY PATHS $[B > 1]$

INPUT:  $G = (N, A)$

$s_0, \dots, s_{k-1}, t_0, \dots, t_{k-1} \in N$

$c \in \mathbb{N}^+$   
 \* Copie già collegata \*/  
 $\forall a \in A$

•  $P \leftarrow \emptyset$

•  $I \leftarrow \emptyset$

•  $l(a) \leftarrow 1$

• forever

• find the shortest path  $\pi_i: s_i \rightarrow t_i$   
 with  $i \notin I$   
 • if such path does not exist  
 break

•  $I \leftarrow I \cup \{i\}$

$P \leftarrow P \cup \{\pi_i\}$

$\forall a \in \pi_i$

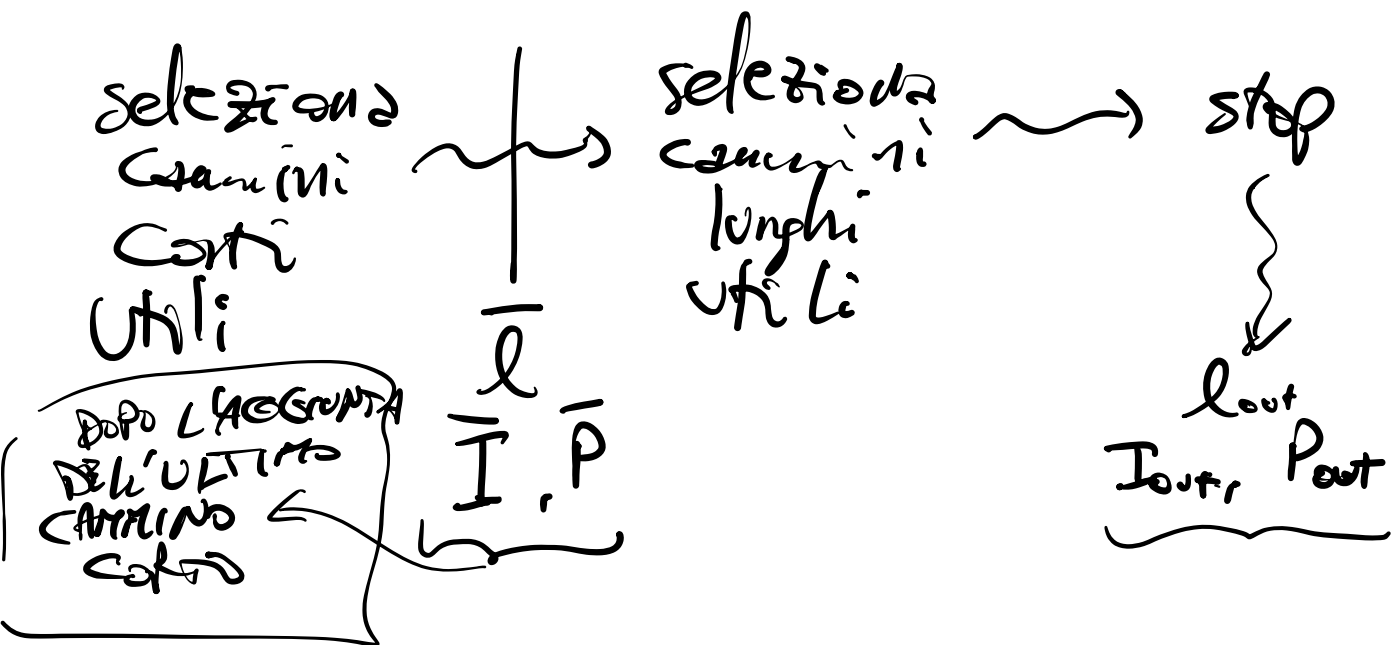
$l(a) \leftarrow l(a) * \beta$

if  $l(a) = \beta^c$ , remove  $a$

output  $I, P$

Def: In un certo istante dell'esecuzione, un cammino  $\pi$  è certo se  $l(\pi) < \beta^c$ .

Def: In un certo istante un cammino  $\pi$  è utile se collega una coppia  $i \in I$ .



Lemma 1: Sia  $i \in I^* \setminus I_{out}$ . Allora  $\bar{l}(\pi_i^*) \geq \beta^c$

Dim:  $i \in I^* \setminus I_{out}$   $\bar{l}(\pi_i^*) < \beta^c$   
IMPOSSIBILE

(non sarebbero finiti i cammini Certi utili)  $\square$

Lemma 2:  $\sum_{a \in A} \bar{l}(a) \leq \underbrace{\beta^{c+1}}_{\sim} \underbrace{|\bar{I}|}_{\downarrow} + m$

Diam: All'inizio

$$\sum_{a \in A} l(a) = m \leq \underbrace{\beta^{c+1}}_{\sim} \underbrace{|\bar{I}|}_{\uparrow} + m$$

Supponiamo che

$$l_1 \xrightarrow{i, \pi_i} l_2$$

$$l_2(a) = \begin{cases} l_1(a) & a \notin \pi_i \\ l_1(a) \beta & a \in \pi_i \end{cases}$$

$a \notin \pi_i$

$a \in \pi_i$

$$\sum_{a \in A} l_2(a) - \sum_{a \in A} l_1(a) =$$

$$= \sum_{a \notin \pi} \overbrace{(l_2(a) - l_1(a))} +$$

$$\sum_{a \in \pi} \boxed{(l_2(a) - l_1(a))} =$$

$$= \sum_{a \in \pi} (\beta l_1(a) - l_1(a)) =$$

$$= (\beta - 1) \sum_{a \in \pi} l_1(a) = (\beta - 1) l_1(\pi) <$$

$$< (\beta-1) \beta^c \leq (\beta^{c+1}) \quad \square$$

Osservazioni:

$$1) \sum_{i \in I^* \setminus I_{out}} \bar{\ell}(\pi_i^*) \stackrel{\text{Lem 1}}{\geq} \beta^c |I^* \setminus I_{out}|$$

2) Nella soluzione ottima, nessun arco è usato più di  $c$  volte.

$$\sum_{i \in I^* \setminus I_{out}} \bar{\ell}(\pi_i^*) \leq c \sum_{a \in A} \bar{\ell}(a) \stackrel{\text{Lem 2}}{\leq} c (\beta^{c+1} |\bar{I}| + m)$$

$$\beta^c |I^*| \leq \underbrace{\beta^c |I^* \setminus I_{out}|}_{\text{Oss. 1}} + \underbrace{\beta^c |I^* \cap I_{out}|}_{\text{Oss. 1}} \leq$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\sum_{i \in I^* \setminus I_{out}} \bar{\ell}(\pi_i^*)}_{\text{Oss. 2}} + \beta^c |I_{out}| \leq$$

$$\leq c (\beta^{c+1} |\bar{I}| + m) + \beta^c |I_{out}|$$

$$\leq c (\beta^{c+1} |I_{out}| + m) + \beta^c |I_{out}|$$

Divido per  $\beta^c$ :

$$|I^*| \leq c \beta |I_{out}| + \frac{cm}{\beta^c} + |I_{out}| \leq$$

$$\leq c\beta |I_{out}| + \frac{cm}{\beta^c} |I_{out}| + |I_{out}|$$

$$= |I_{out}| \left( c\beta + \frac{cm}{\beta^c} + 1 \right)$$

Quindi

$$\frac{|I^*|}{|I_{out}|} \leq \underbrace{c \left( \beta + m\beta^{-c} \right) + 1}_{\neq}$$

Ponendo

$$\beta = m^{\frac{1}{c+1}}$$

$$\frac{|I^*|}{|I_{out}|} \leq c \left( m^{\frac{1}{c+1}} + m^{1 - \frac{c}{c+1}} \right) + 1 =$$

$$= c \left( m^{\frac{1}{c+1}} + m^{\frac{1}{c+1}} \right) + 1 =$$

$$= 2c m^{\frac{1}{c+1}} + 1$$

Teorema: GREEDY PATH fornisce una

$\left( 2c m^{\frac{1}{c+1}} + 1 \right)$ -approssimazione  
per DISJOINT PATHS

c |



1

$$2\sqrt{n} + 1$$

2

$$4\sqrt[3]{n} + 1$$

3

$$6\sqrt[4]{n} + 1$$

...

...