

VERTEX COVER VIA ROUNDING

PROGRAMMAZIONE LINEARE (LP)

INPUT: $A \in \mathbb{Q}^{m \times n}$, $\underline{b} \in \mathbb{Q}^m$, $\underline{c} \in \mathbb{Q}^n$

SOL. AMMISSIBILI: $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{Q}^n$ f.c.

FUNZ. OBIETTIVO: $\underline{c}^T \underline{x}$

TIPO: MIN

LP \in PO

(Algoritmo di Karmarkar 1984)

PROGRAMMAZIONE LINEARE INTEGRA (ILP)

INPUT: $A \in \mathbb{Q}^{m \times n}$, $\underline{b} \in \mathbb{Q}^m$, $\underline{c} \in \mathbb{Q}^n$

SOL. AMMISSIBILI: $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ f.c.

FUNZ. OBIETTIVO: $\underline{c}^T \underline{x}$

TIPO: MIN

ILP ∈ NPOc

PROGRAMMAZIONE LINEARE
PER VERTEX COVER

INPUT: $\pi \quad G = (V, E)$
 $w_i \in \mathbb{Q}^+$

non orientato
 $i \in V$

ILP(π) $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^m$

$$\begin{cases} x_i + x_j \geq 1 \\ x_i \geq 0 \\ x_i \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

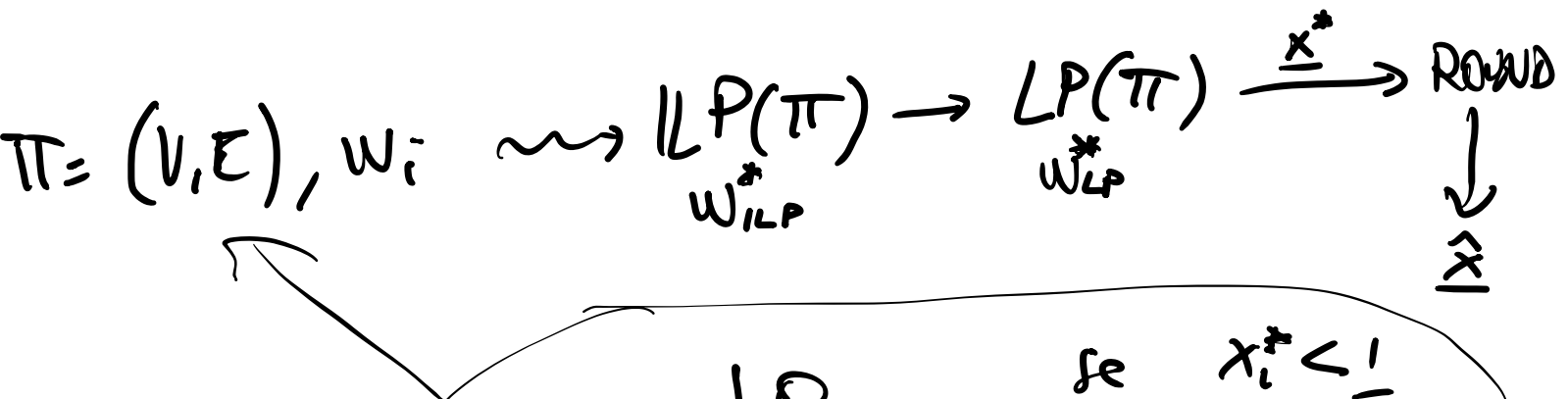
$\forall \{i, j\} \in E$
 $\forall i \in V$
 $\forall i \in V$

$$\sum_{i \in V} w_i x_i$$

MIN

LP(π) $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{Q}^m$

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$$\hat{x}_i = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases} \text{ se } x_i^* \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

Lemma 1: $W_{LP}^* \leq W_{ILP}^*$.

Dim: Il problema rilassato ha un superinsieme di soluzioni ammissibili. \square

Lemma 2: \hat{x} è una soluzione ammissibile di $ILP(\pi)$.

Dim: $\hat{x}_i + \hat{x}_j \geq 1 \quad \forall \{i, j\} \in E$
 $0 \leq \hat{x}_i \leq 1 \quad \forall i \in V$

$\hat{x}_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x_i^* < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \text{se } x_i^* \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

so che $\begin{cases} x_i^* + x_j^* \geq 1 \\ 0 \leq x_i^* \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \forall \{i, j\} \in E, \forall i \in V$

l'unico caso in cui...

$$\hat{x}_i + \hat{x}_j \neq 1$$

$\{i, j\} \in E$

→ the

$$\hat{x}_i + \hat{x}_j = 0$$

$\{i, j\} \in E$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_i = 0 \quad \hat{x}_j = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i^* < \frac{1}{2} \quad x_j^* < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i^* + x_j^* < 1 \quad \text{IMPOSSIBLE.}$$

□

Lemma 3 : $\forall i \quad \hat{x}_i \leq 2x_i^*$

Dir: $\hat{x}_i = 0 \Rightarrow x_i^* < \frac{1}{2}$
 $0 \leq 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$$\hat{x}_i = 1 \Rightarrow x_i^* \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x_i^* \geq 1 = \hat{x}_i$$

□

Lemma 3

Lemma 5

$$W = \sum_i w_i \hat{x}_i \leq 2 \underbrace{\sum_i w_i x_i^*}_{\text{Lemma 4}} = 2W_{LP}^*$$

Lemma 4

$$\frac{W}{W_{LP}^*} \stackrel{\text{Lemma 1}}{\leq} \frac{W}{W_{LP}^*} \leq \frac{2W_{LP}^*}{W_{LP}^*} = 2$$

$$W_{LP}^* \leq W_{ILP}^*$$

Algoritmo di approccimento per
 una 2-approximazione per
 VERTEX COVER.