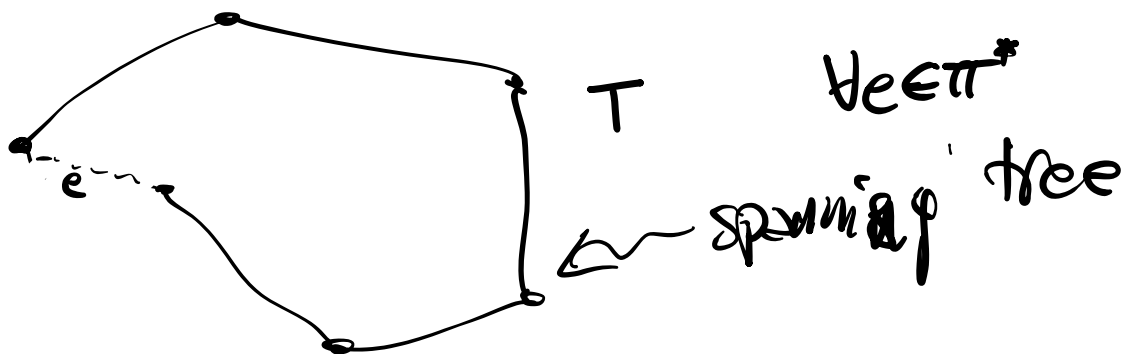


Lemma 1: $\delta(T) \leq \delta^*$

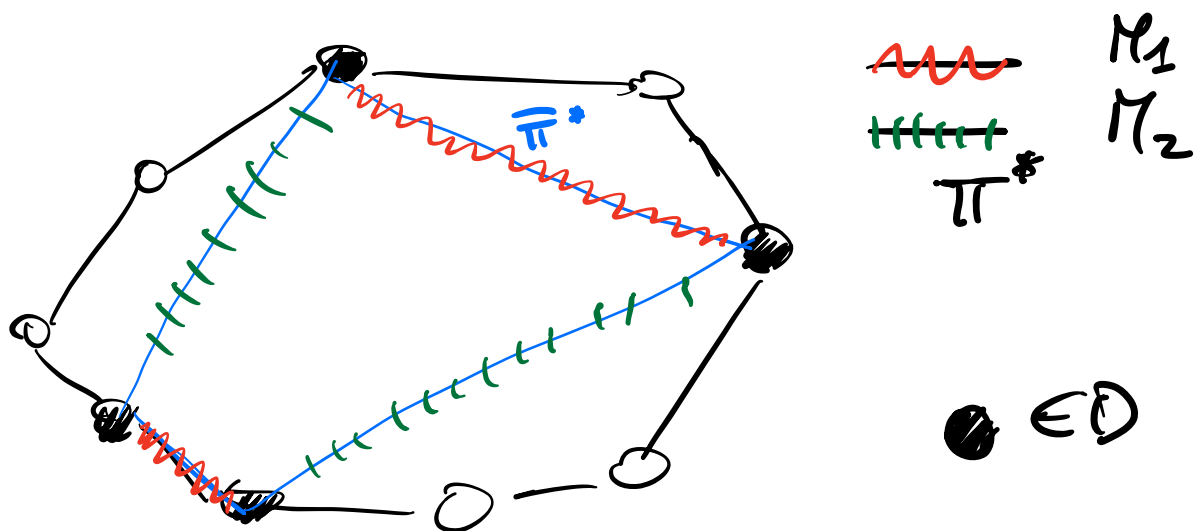
Dim: Sia π^* un TSP ottimo



$$\delta^* \geq \underbrace{\delta^* - \delta_e}_{\delta(T)} \geq \delta(T). \quad \square$$

Lemma 2: $\delta(M) \leq \frac{1}{2} \delta^*$

Dim: Prendiamo π^* (TSP ottimo) e ortocircuitiamo lo sui vertici di D.



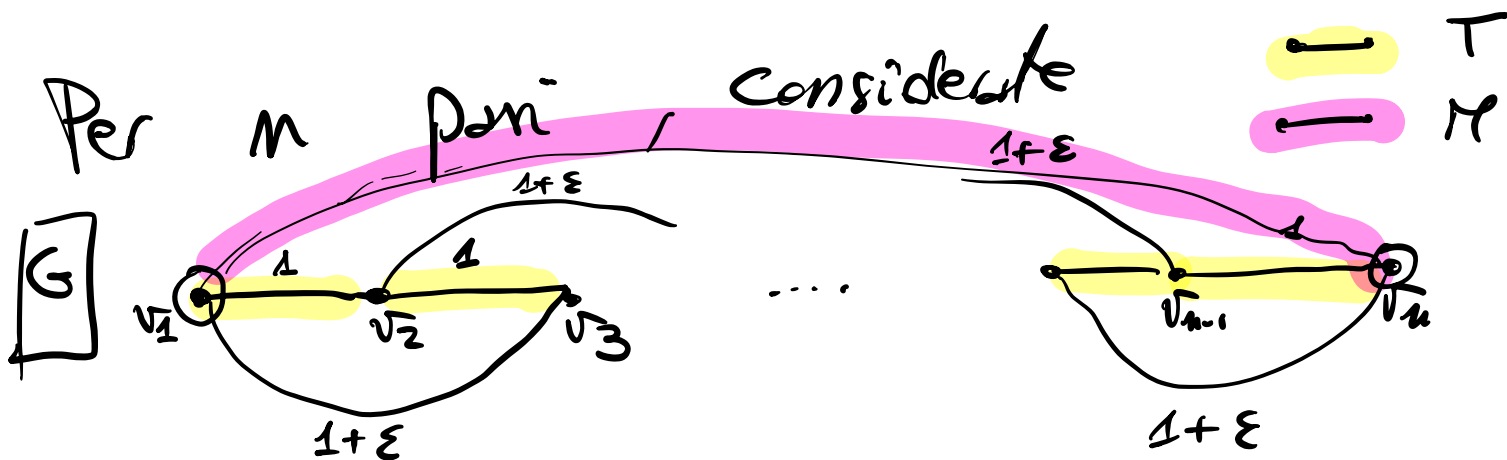
$$\delta(\pi^*) \leq \delta(\pi^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^* &\geq \delta(\pi^*) = \delta(M_1) + \delta(M_2) \geq \\ &\geq \delta(M) + \delta(M) = 2\delta(M) \\ &\Rightarrow \delta(M) \leq \frac{1}{2} \delta^* \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Teorema: L'algoritmo di Christofides
 è una $\frac{3}{2}$ -approssimazione per il
 TSP metrico

TUM

Dim.: $\delta(\pi) \leq \delta(\pi_{\text{Christofides}}) = \delta(T) + \delta(M) \leq$
 $\leq \delta^* + \frac{1}{2} \delta^* = \frac{3}{2} \delta^* \quad \square$
 Lemma 1 e 2



Completa G a una chiglia
 l'extra costo come

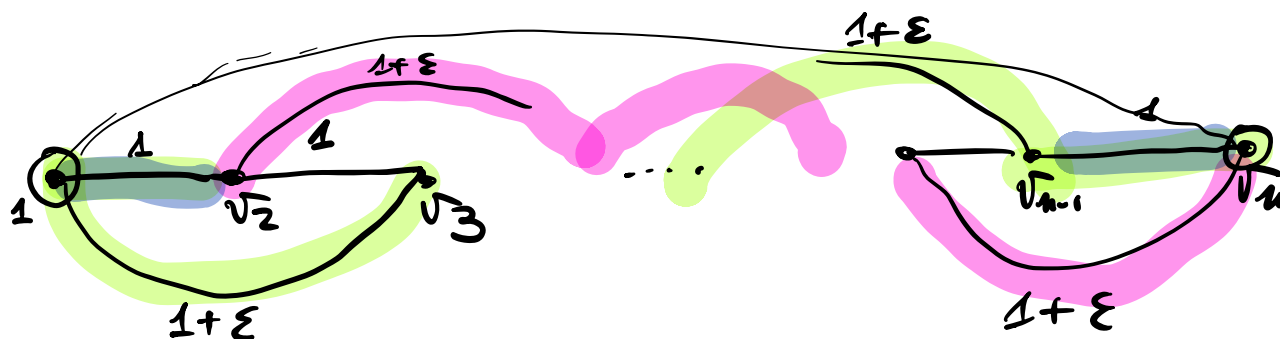
e...
il... minimo.

$$0 < \varepsilon < 1$$

Christofides.

$$11 \quad \text{ha peso} = (1+\varepsilon)\frac{n}{2} + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= (1+\varepsilon)\frac{n}{2} + 1 + (n-1) = \\ &= \frac{n}{2} + \varepsilon \frac{n}{2} + 1 + n - 1 = \\ &= \frac{3}{2}n + \varepsilon \frac{n}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \delta^* &= (1+\varepsilon)\frac{n}{2} + (1+\varepsilon)\frac{n}{2} + 2 = \\ &= (1+\varepsilon)n + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\delta^*}{\delta} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}n + \varepsilon \frac{n}{2}}{(1+\varepsilon)n + 2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

INAPPROSSIMABILITA' DI TSP

Teorema: Non esiste nessun $\alpha > 1$
 t.c. TSP sia α -approssimabile
 (neanche sulle clique).

Dom:

Determinare se un grafo ha
 un circuito hamiltoniano è
 NP-completo

Supponiamo p.p. che esista un
 algoritmo A che α -approssima
 TSP sulle
 clique. (per qualche $\alpha > 1$)
 con n nodi.

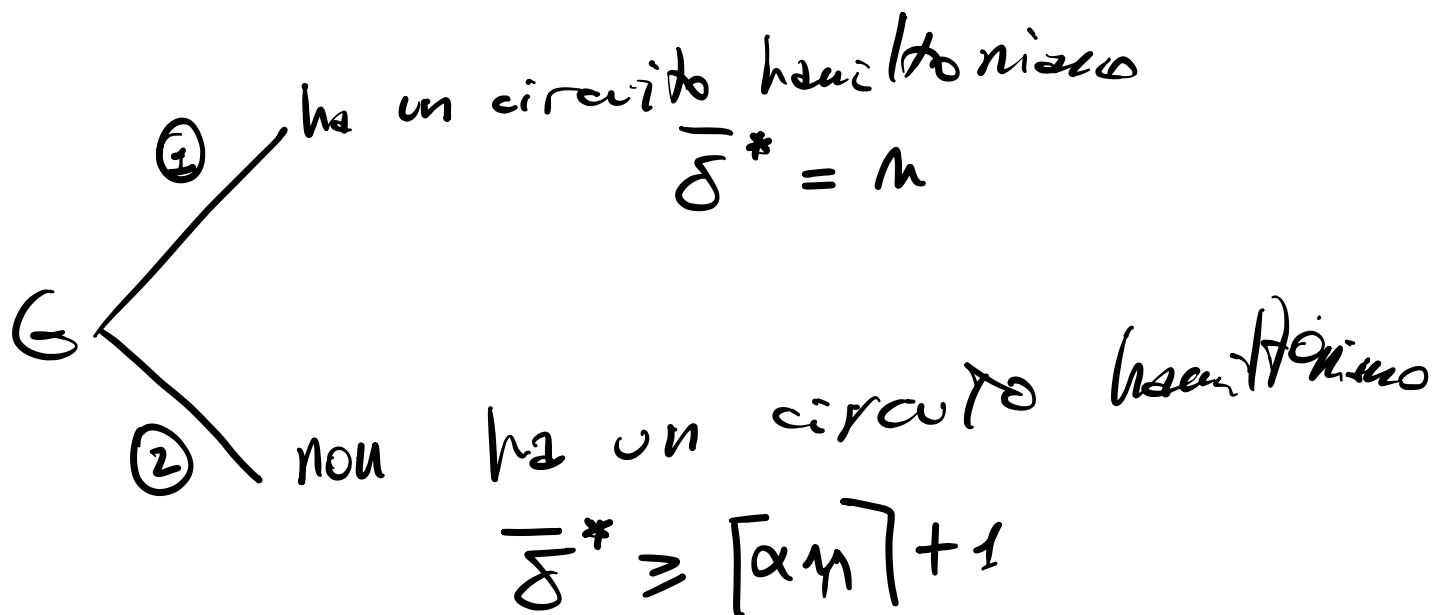
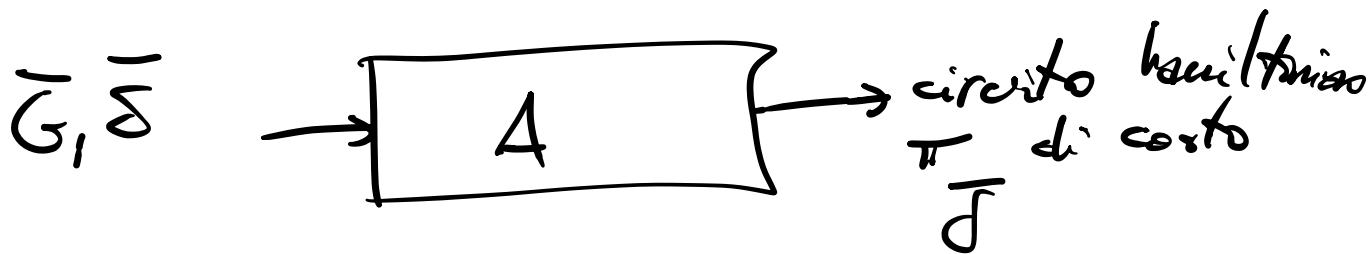
Dato un grafo G con n nodi

$$\bar{G} = (V, \binom{V}{2})$$

$$\bar{\delta}_{\{x,y\}} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ \lceil \alpha n \rceil + 1 \end{cases}$$

se $\{x,y\} \in E$

altrim.



$\textcircled{2} \leq \bar{\delta} \leq \alpha \bar{\delta}^* \quad \textcircled{1} \leq \alpha n$

$\lceil \alpha n \rceil + 1$

$\bar{\delta} \leq \alpha n$

G ha un circ. ham.

$\bar{\delta} \geq \lceil \alpha n \rceil + 1$

G non ha circ. hamiltoniano



UN PTAS PER 2-LOAD BALANCING

2-LOAD BALANCING = LOAD BALANCING
con $m=2$

INPUT: $t_0, \dots, t_{n-1} \in \mathbb{N}^+$
 $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q}^+$ ($\varepsilon > 0$)

if $\varepsilon \geq 1$
 └─ Assegna tutti i task a una
 macchina
 Stop

- Ordiniamo t_i in ordine
 non crescente
 $t_0 \geq t_1 \geq \dots \geq t_{n-1}$

Se $k = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 \right\rceil$
 └─ Assegna mo in modo ottimo
 + + +

L i task $t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{k-1}$
 Phase 2 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{I restati task } t_k, t_{k+1}, \dots, t_{n-1} \\ \text{sono assegnati in modo greedy} \end{array} \right.$

Teorema: L'algoritmo è una
 $(1+\varepsilon)$ -approximatione per
 LOAD BALANCING.

Dim: $T = \sum_{i \in n} t_i$

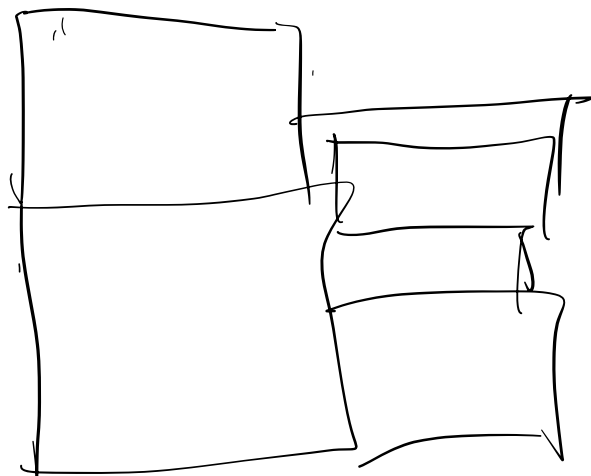
$(**) \quad L^* \geq \frac{T}{2}$

$\boxed{ASO \ 1} \quad \varepsilon \geq 1$

$L = T$

$\frac{L}{L^*} \leq \frac{T}{T/2} = 2 \leq 1 + \varepsilon$

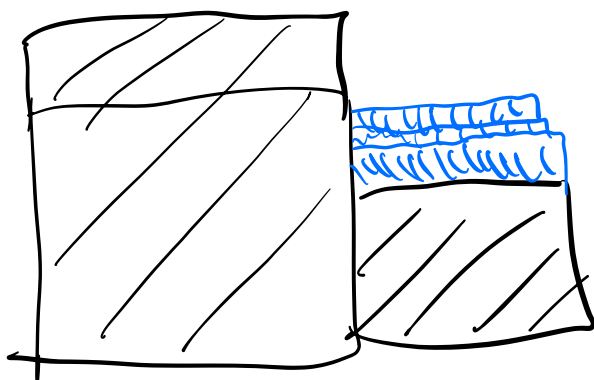
Caso 2 $0 < \varepsilon < 1$



S.p.g. $L_1 \geq L_2$

SOTTOCASO 2A

Alla macchina 1 non
ho più assegnato task
nella fase 2.



SAV

L_1 L_2
 $\Rightarrow$ OTTIMA

SOTTO CASO 2B

sono stati assegnati
task durante la
fase 2 anche alla
prima macchina.

$t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{k-1}$ $t_k, t_{k+1}, \dots, t_n$
FASE 1 FASE 2

t_n sia l'ultimo task
assegnato a 1.

$$L_1 - t_n \leq L_2' \leq L_2$$

$$2L_1 - t_h \leq L_1 + L_2 = T$$

(*)

$$L = L_1 \leq \frac{t_h}{2} + \frac{T}{2}$$

$$T = \sum_{i \in n} t_i = t_0 + t_1 + \dots + t_{k-1} + t_k + \dots + t_{n-1} \geq$$

$$\geq t_h(k+1)$$

$$\frac{L}{L^*} \leq \frac{L}{T/2} \leq \frac{\frac{t_h}{2} + \frac{T}{2}}{T/2} =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{t_h}{T} \leq 1 + \frac{t_h}{t_h(k+1)}$$

(***)

k > 1

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{k+1} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\leq 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 + 1} =$$

$$= 1 + \varepsilon \quad \square$$

SAV

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} L_1 - L_2^{\text{PF}} \leq \sum_{i=k}^{n-1} t_i \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ \quad \quad \quad L_1^* \quad L_2^* \end{array} \right.$$