

$\alpha$ -approximation algorithm

computes a solution  $A(x)$  for input  $X$   
such that

$$\frac{A(x)}{\text{OPT}(x)} \leq \alpha \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\text{OPT}(x)}{A(x)} \leq \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 1.5$$

$\alpha$ -approx computes solution  $\leq 50\%$  bigger  
than optimal

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Minimum-makespan scheduling

Greedy: 2-approx

Sort + greedy:  $\frac{3}{2}$ -approx

actually  $\frac{4}{3}$ -approx

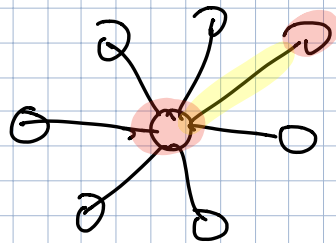
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Vertex Cover

Greedy:  $O(\log n)$ -approx  $n = |V|$

Stupid: 2-approx

for all edges  $uv$   
if  $u$  and  $v$  both unmarked  
mark  $u$  and  $v$



Greedy VC(G):

$C \leftarrow \emptyset$   
 $G_0 \leftarrow G$   
 $i \leftarrow 0$

while  $G_i$  has an edge

$i \leftarrow i+1$   
 $d_i \leftarrow \max \text{ degree in } G_{i-1}$   
 $v_i \leftarrow \text{any vertex with degree } d_i$   
 $G_i \leftarrow G_{i-1} \setminus v_i$   
 $C \leftarrow C + v_i$

return  $C$

$$A(x) \leq F(x) \leq \alpha \cdot \text{OPT}(x)$$

$C^*$  = optimal vertex cover

$$\sum_{v \in C^*} \deg(v) \geq E(G) \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{average } \deg(v) \\ \text{over all } v \in C^* \end{matrix} \geq \frac{E(G)}{\text{OPT}}$$

↑  
max degree

$$d_i \geq \frac{E(G_{i-1})}{\text{OPT}} \geq \frac{E(G_{\text{OPT}})}{\text{OPT}} \text{ for all } i \leq \text{OPT}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\text{OPT}} d_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^{\text{OPT}} \frac{E(G_{\text{OPT}})}{\text{OPT}} = E(G_{\text{OPT}}) = E(G) - \sum_{i=1}^{\text{OPT}} d_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\text{OPT}} d_i \geq \frac{E(G)}{2}$$

After  $\lceil 2 \ln n \cdot \text{OPT} \rceil$  iterations

$$\# \text{ edges left} \leq \frac{E(G)}{2 \ln n} < 1$$

$$|C| \leq 2 \lg n \cdot \text{OPT} \quad \square$$

TSP

undir.

Given Graph  $G=(V, E)$

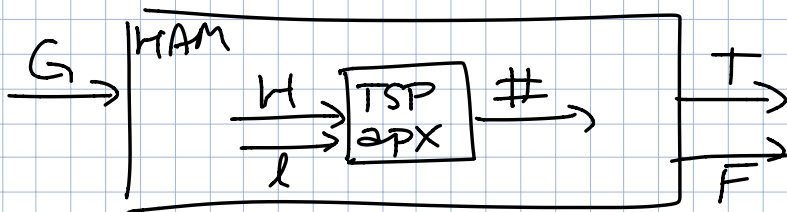
$$l: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

Find length of shortest Ham. cycle.

**BAD News: NO approx algo (unless  $P=NP$ )**

Claim: Full-approx TSP is NP-hard

Proof: Reduce from Ham. cycle



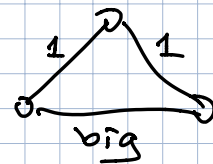
$H =$  complete graph with  $n$  vertices

$$l(uv) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } uv \in E(G) \\ F(n) \cdot n + 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

①  $\text{OPT TSP}(H) = n \Leftrightarrow G$  is Hamiltonian

②  $\text{OPT TSP}(H) \geq F(n) \cdot n + 1 \Leftrightarrow G$  is not Hamiltonian

Concorde TSP solver



Triangle  $\neq$   $l(uw) \leq l(uv) + l(vw)$

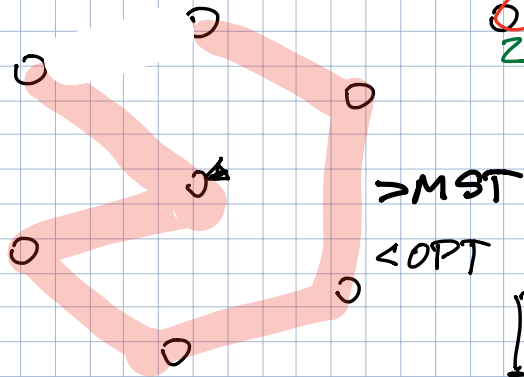
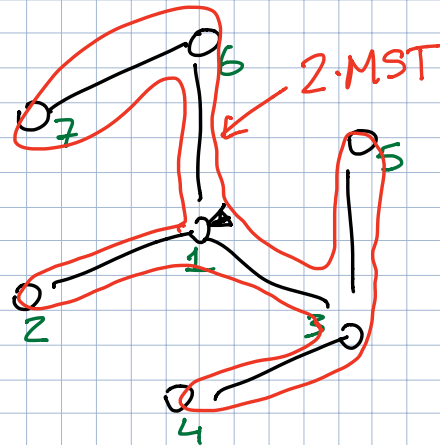
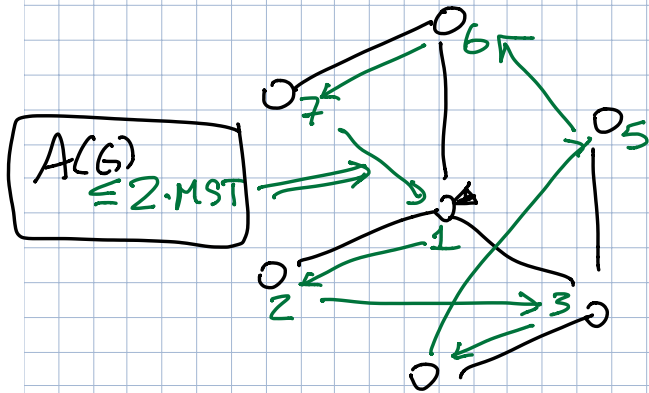
Metric TSP  $\Uparrow$  For all  $u, v, w$

2-approximation algo:

① Compute  $MST(G)$

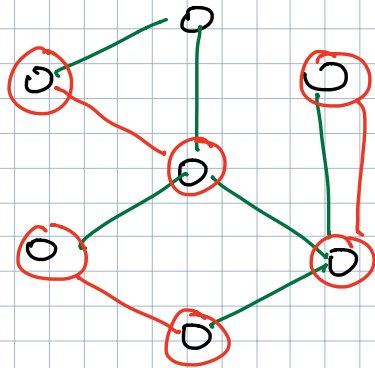
② DFS numbering

Done



$MST \leq OPT$

Christofides ('79) =  $3/2$ -approximation



1.  $MST \leq OPT$

2. Min cost matching  $M$   
of odd vertices  
in MST

$$M \leq OPT/2$$

Best known in 2016

conjecture:  $\frac{4}{3}$ -approx