

Approximation Algorithms for the Partial Degree Bounded Edge Packing (PDBEP) Problem

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- ▶ There exist polynomial time algorithms to find the maximum matching in graph G

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- ▶ Introduced by Peng Zhang in 2012

Example

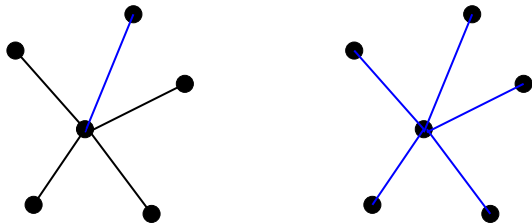


Figure: Matching Vs PDBEP

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 - ▶ The centers of these stars form a Dominating set
- ▶ Hence, PDBEP too is NP-hard [Zhang 2012]

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- ▶ Since $OPT \leq |V|$, we get $|F| \geq OPT/2$

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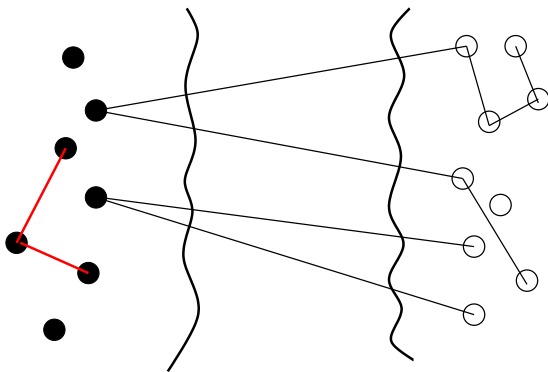
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 - ▶ $d : E \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
 - ▶ Find $F \subseteq E$ s.t. $\sum_{e=\{w,u\} \in E} d(e) \leq c(u)$ **OR** $\sum_{e=\{w,v\} \in E} d(e) \leq c(v)$ for all $\{u, v\} \in F$

$c : V \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad d, w : E \rightarrow 1$ [A.,Singh,Mehta]

Upper Bound on OPT



$$OPT \leq \sum_{w \in W} c(w) \leq \sum_{v \in V} c(v), \quad W = \{v \in V \mid \deg(v) \leq c(v)\}$$

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- ▶ We have a 2-approximation

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 - ▶ Else, add e to E_{max}^1

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 - ▶ Else, add e to E_{max}^1
 - ▶ $E_{max} = E_{max}^1 \cup E_{max}^2$

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- ▶ G' is a forest

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- ▶ Note that any edge $e = \{u, v\}$ added to E_{max}^2 belongs to both $N_{max}(u)$ and $N_{max}(v)$

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- ▶ Note that any edge $e = \{u, v\}$ added to E_{max}^2 belongs to both $N_{max}(u)$ and $N_{max}(v)$
- ▶ Hence, $\sum_{v \in V} w(e_{max}(v)) = \sum_{e \in E_{max}^1} w(e) + 2 \sum_{e \in E_{max}^2} w(e)$

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Upper Bound on OPT

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- ▶ Hence, $\sum_{v \in V} w(e_{max}(v)) = \sum_{e \in E_{max}^1} w(e) + 2 \sum_{e \in E_{max}^2} w(e)$
- ▶ That gives, $OPT \leq w(E_{max}^1) + 2w(E_{max}^2)$

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- ▶ Label the vertices in G' with distance from the root

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- ▶ Orient the edges in E_{max}^2 towards both the end-points
- ▶ Return $\max\{\vec{\delta}(X), \vec{\delta}(Y)\} \geq (w(E_{max}^1) + 2w(E_{max}^2))/2 \geq OPT/2$

$$c : V \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad w, d : E \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad [A., Jena, Raman]$$

The Knapsack Problem

- ▶ Given a knapsack of size $B \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and a set $S = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ of objects

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- ▶ It is a famous NP-hard problem
- ▶ There exists an algorithm that can find a solution that is at least $(1 - \epsilon)OPT$ in time polynomial in n and $1/\epsilon$

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- ▶ So we want to maximize the total weight of the edges that can be packed such that the total demand does not exceed the capacity

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- ▶ Using a simple randomized algorithm we can compute a DICUT of expected weight $w(E')/4$

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- ▶ This leads to a $(4 + \epsilon)$ -approximate solution

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Conclusion

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Conclusion

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- ▶ We know that the problem is APX-hard, so a PTAS is ruled out
- ▶ Does there exist a 2-approximation algorithm for the most general case?
- ▶ We will need better upper bounds

Thank you!
Questions?