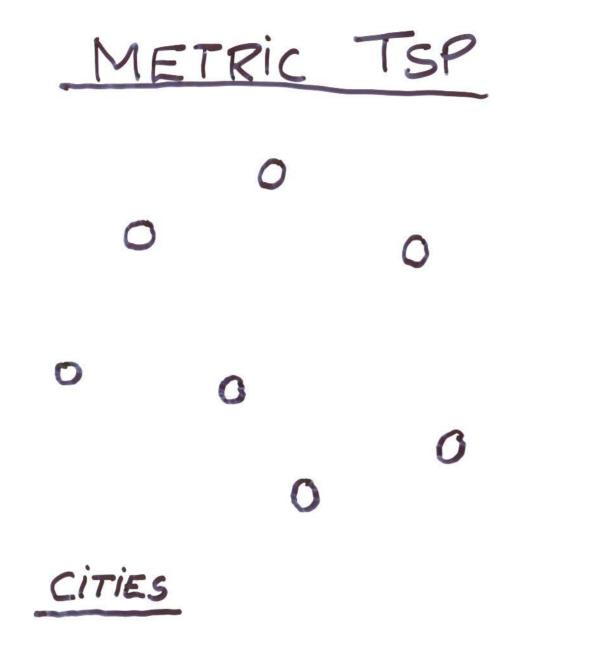
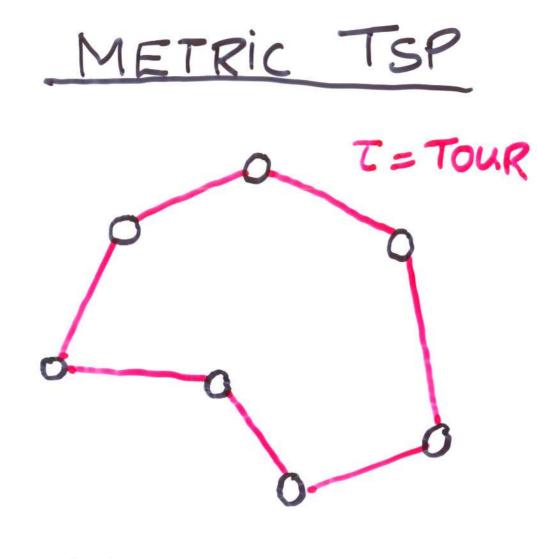
APPROXIMABILITY OF THE TSP ON POWER LAW GRAPHS

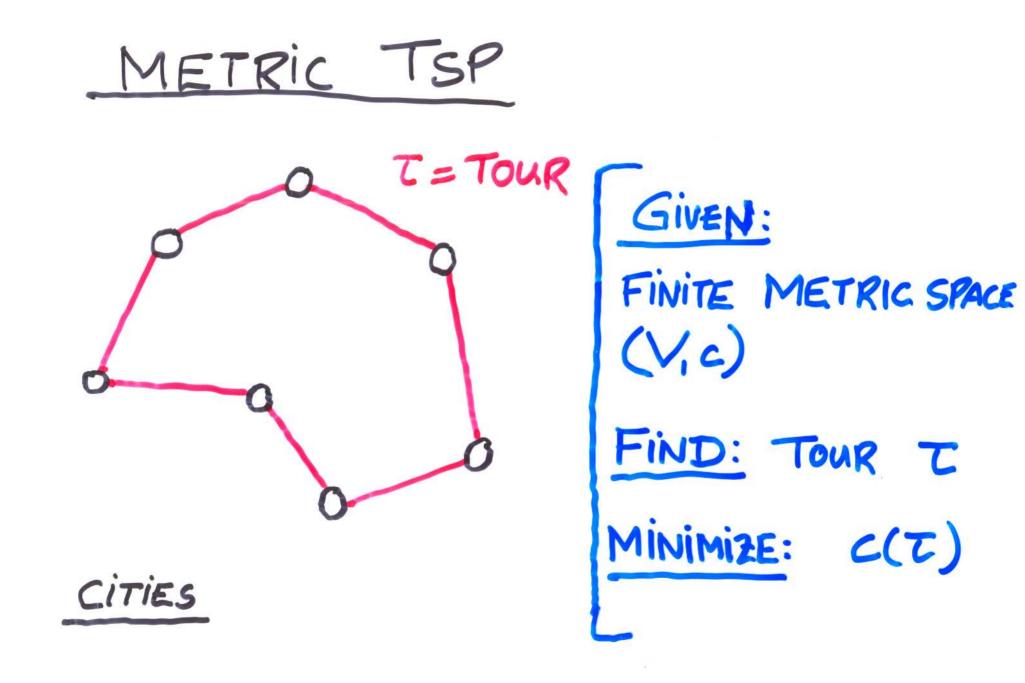
#### MATHIAS HAUPTMANN

#### JOINT WORK WITH MIKAEL GAST AND MAREK KARPINSKI





CITIES





#### • <u>3</u> - APPROXIMATION (CHRISTOFIDES '76) 2

STATUS OF METRIC TSP

# • 3 - APPROXIMATION (CHRISTOFIDES '76)

# • LOWER BOUND $\frac{123}{122}$

(KARPINSKI, LAMPIS, SCHMIED 43)

#### • GRAPHIC TSP

## • (1,2) -TSP

# GRAPHIC TSP (V,c), C = SHORTEST PATH METRIC OF GRAPH G=(V,E)

• (1,2) -TSP

 GRAPHIC TSP
 (V,c), C = SHORTEST PATH METRIC OF GRAPH G=(V,E)

• (1,2) -TSP •  $(:V \times V \rightarrow \{0,1,2\}$ 

 GRAPHIC TSP
 (V,c), C = SHORTEST PATH METRIC OF GRAPH G=(V,E)

• (1,2) -TSP • ...  $c: \vee \times \vee \rightarrow \{0,1,2\}$ • ... G=(V,E), E = Pairs ATDistance 1 STATUS OF GRAPHIC TSP, (1,2)-TSP



### • GRAPHIC TSP WHERE G=(V,E) is POWER LAW GRAPH



#### • GRAPHIC TSP WHERE G=(V,E) is POWER LAW GRAPH

# O (1,2)-TSP WITH G POWER LAW GRAPH



- 1 POWER-LAW GRAPHS
- 2 POWER-LAW GRAPHIC TSP
- 3 POWER-LAW (1,2)-TSP

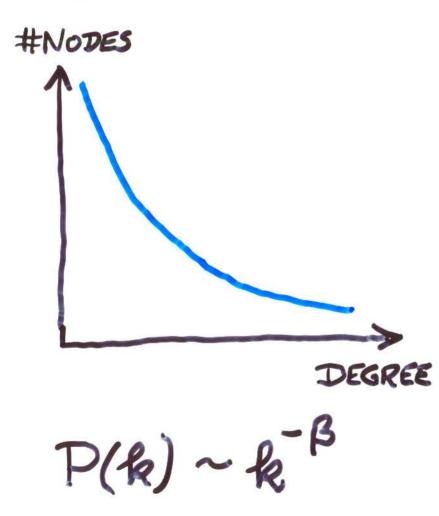


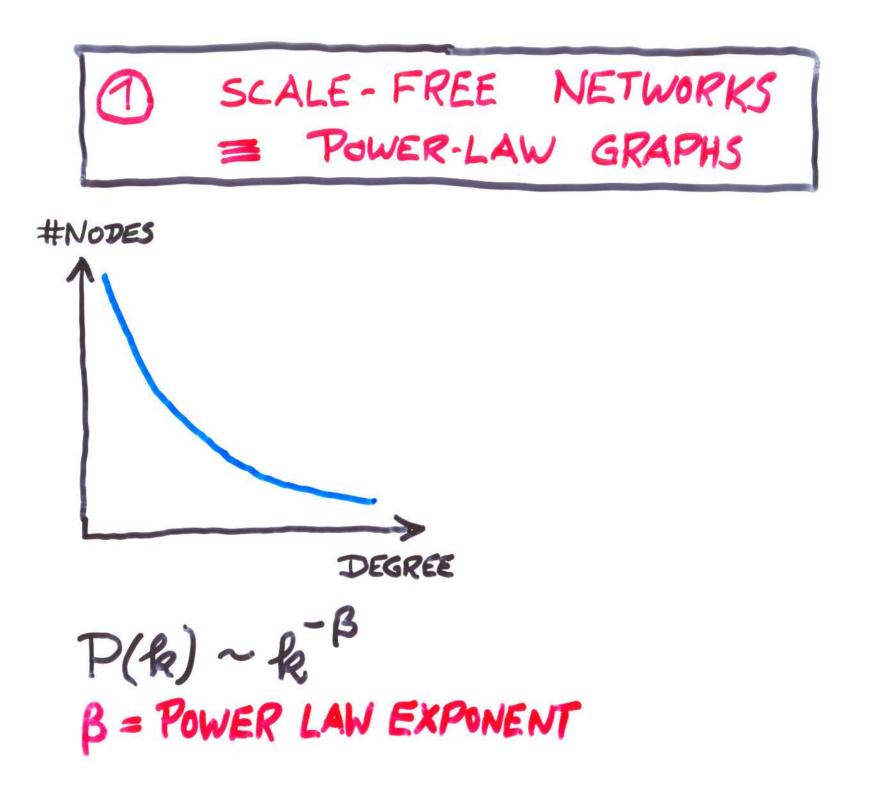
- 1 POWER-LAW GRAPHS
- 2 POWER-LAW GRAPHIC TSP
- 3 POWER-LAW (1,2)-TSP
  - > UPPER BOUNDS
  - RANDOM INSTANCES
  - LOWER BOUNDS

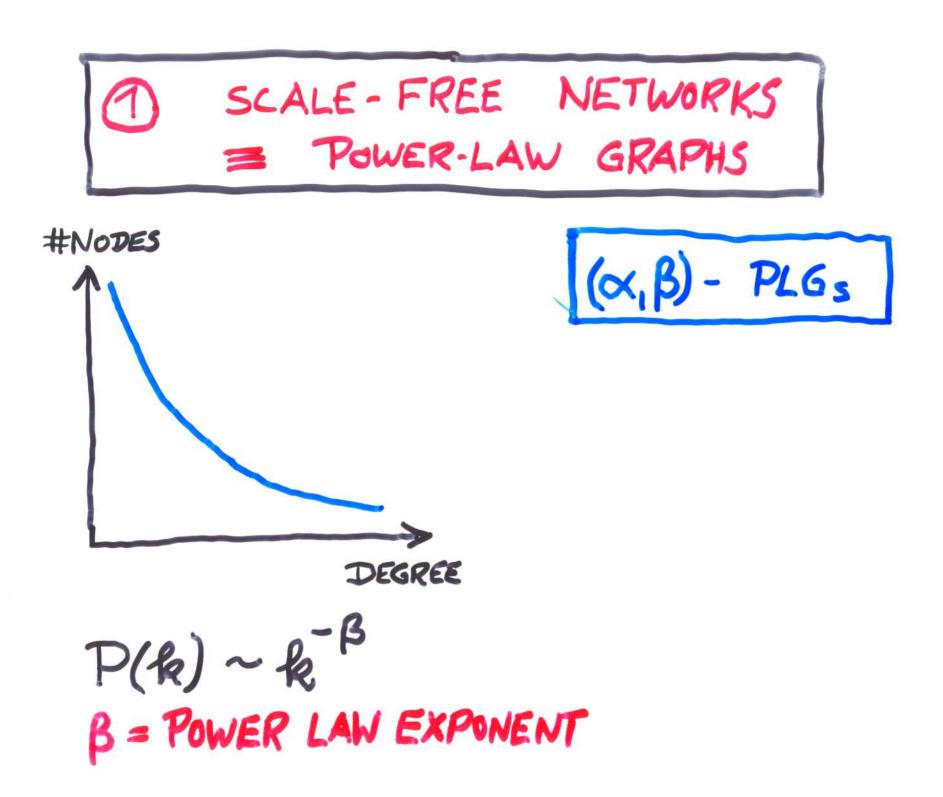


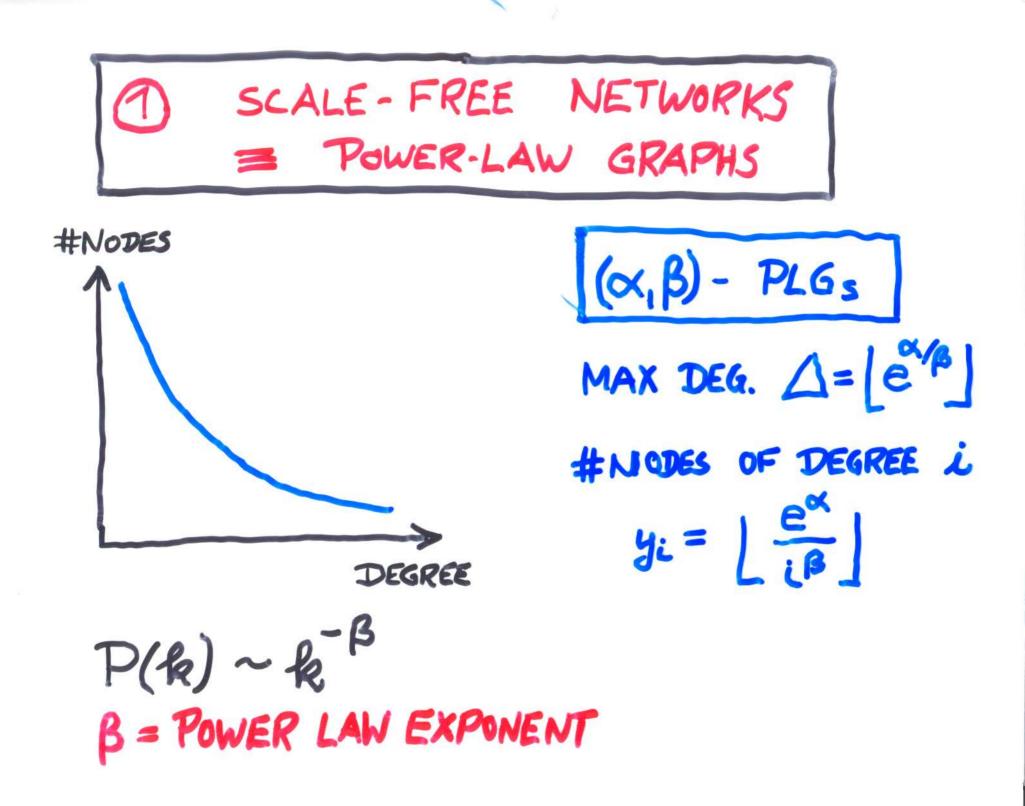
- 1 POWER-LAW GRAPHS
- 2 POWER-LAW GRAPHIC TSP
- 3 POWER-LAW (1,2)-TSP
  - > UPPER BOUNDS
  - > RANDOM INSTANCES
  - LOWER BOUNDS
  - (4) OPEN PROBLEMS



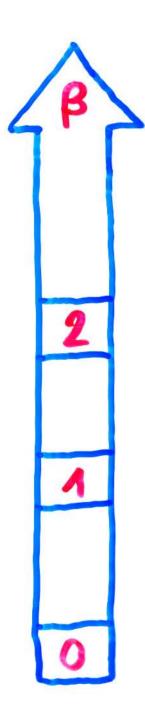




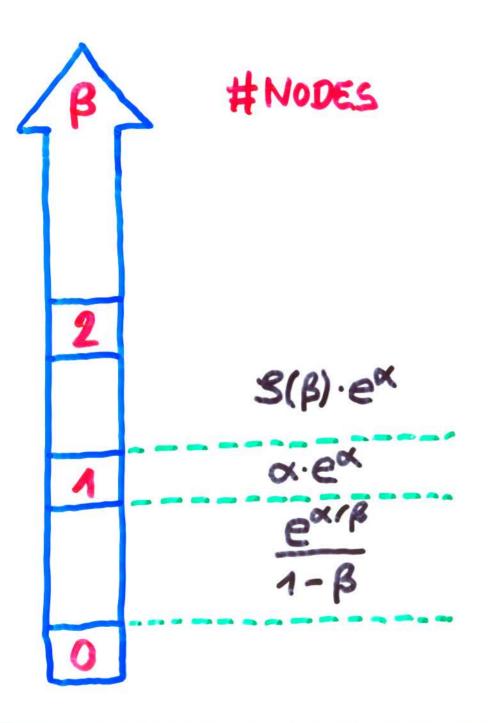


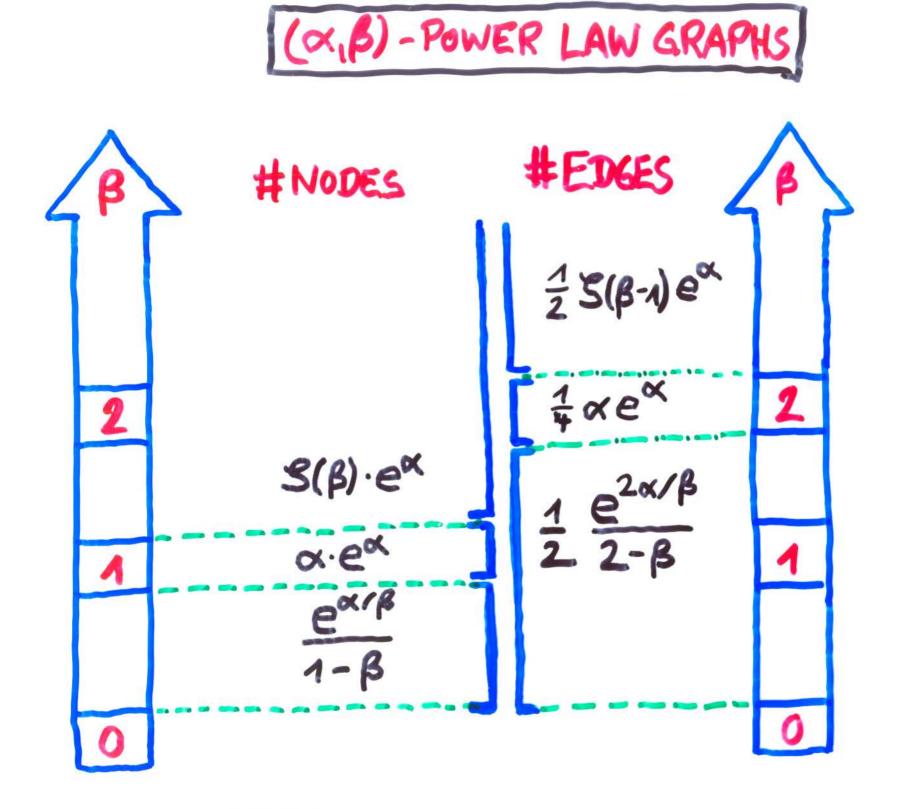














# BOYD, SITTERS, VAN DER STER, STOUGIE (2011) 4/3 FOR CUBIC GRAPHS



- BOYD, SITTERS, VAN DER STER, STOUGIE (2011) 4/3 FOR CUBIC GRAPHS
- MÖMKE, SVENSSON (2011) 4/3 FOR SUBCUBIC GRAPHS

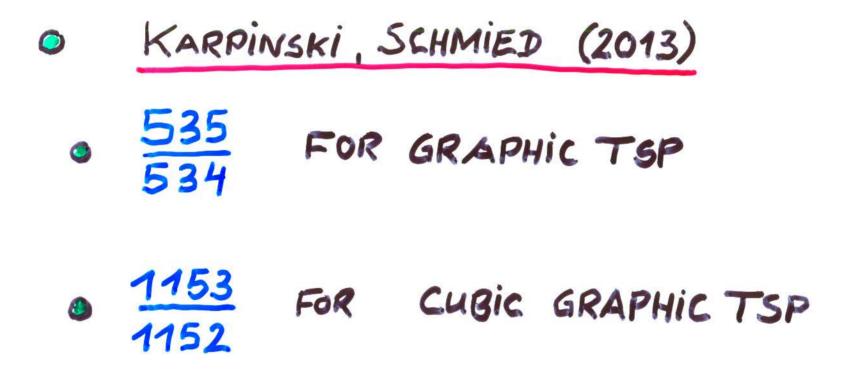


- BOYD, SITTERS, VAN DER STER, STOUGIE (2011) 4/3 FOR CUBIC GRAPHS
- MÖMKE, SVENSSON (2011) 4/3 FOR SUBCUBIC GRAPHS
- Mucha (2012): 13/9 FOR GRAPHIC TSP



- BOYD, SITTERS, VAN DER STER, STOUGIE (2011) 4/3 FOR CUBIC GRAPHS
- MÖMKE, SVENSSON (2011) 4/3 FOR SUBCUBIC GRAPHS
- Mucha (2012): 13/9 FOR GRAPHIC TSP
- SEBÖ, VYGEN (2012): 35 FOR GRAPHIC TSP





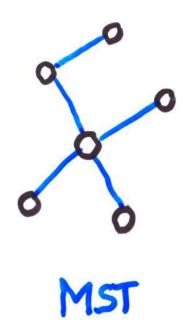


#### (a) PERFORMANCE OF MST HEURISTIC

°°°°

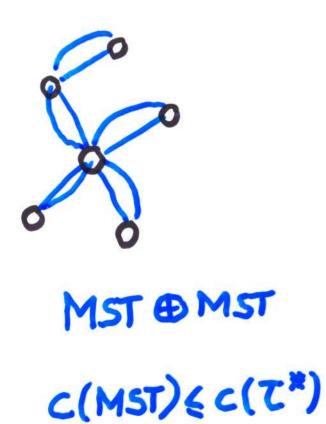


## (D) PERFORMANCE OF MST HEURISTIC



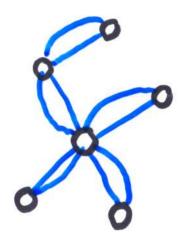


## (D) PERFORMANCE OF MST HEURISTIC





## (a) PERFORMANCE OF MST HEURISTIC

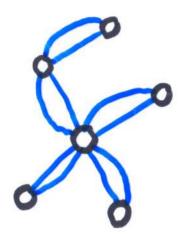


 $\frac{\text{IN PLGs}}{\text{O} C(MST)} = 5(\beta)e^{\alpha} - 1$ 

MST ⊕ MST C(MST) € C(T\*)



### (a) PERFORMANCE OF MST HEURISTIC

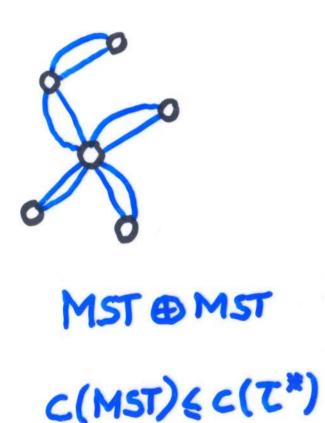


 $\frac{IN PLGs:}{O C(MST)} = S(\beta)e^{\alpha} - 1$  $O C(Z^*) \ge (S(\beta) + \frac{1}{2})e^{\alpha}$ 

MST ⊕ MST C(MST) € C(T\*)



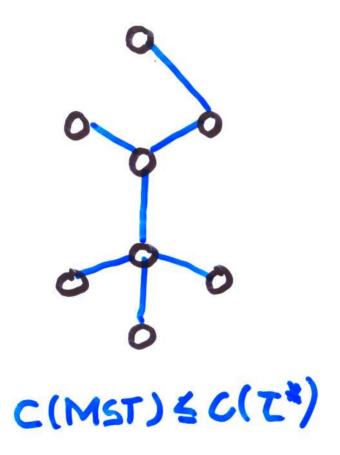
## (D) PERFORMANCE OF MST HEURISTIC

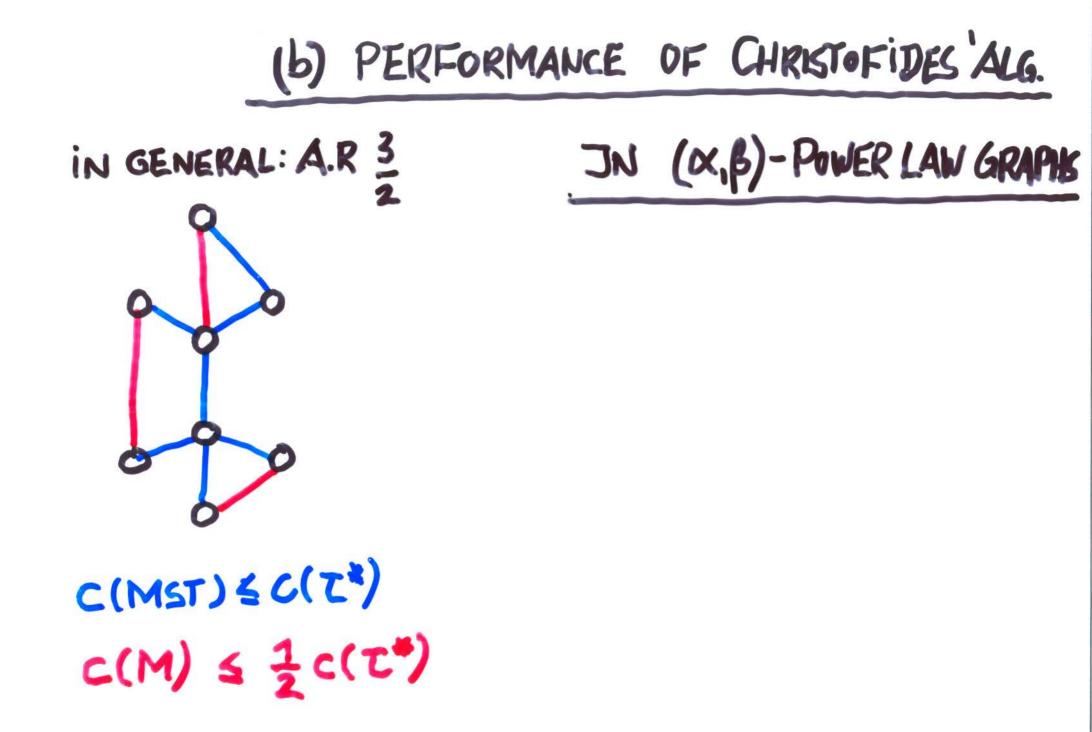


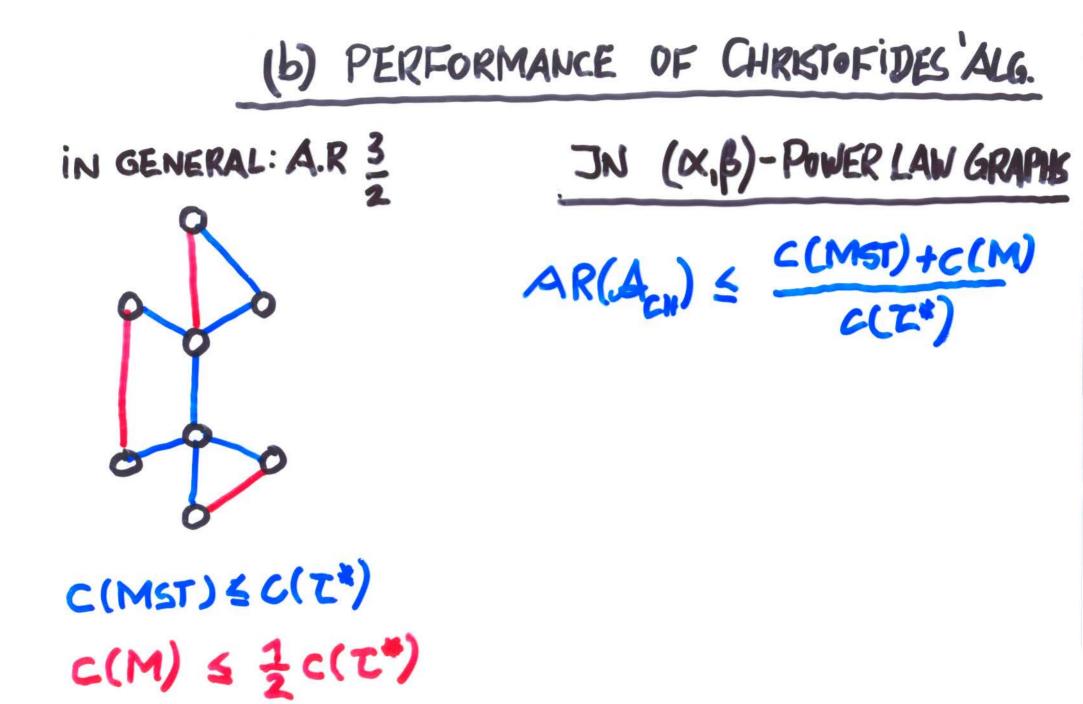
IN PLGS: O C(MST) =  $5(\beta)e^{\alpha} - 1$  $\circ C(\mathcal{I}^*) \geq \left(S(\beta) + \frac{1}{2}\right) e^{\alpha}$ 23(B)

(b) PERFORMANCE OF CHRISTOFIDES ALG.

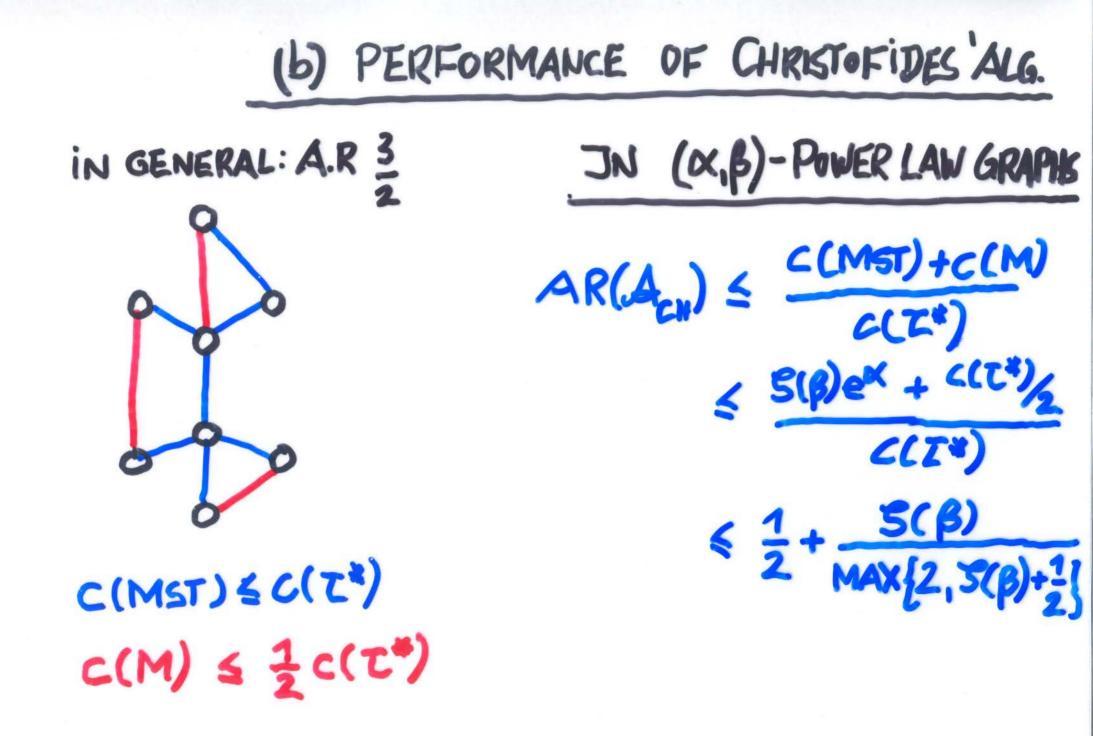
(b) PERFORMANCE OF CHRISTOFIDES ALG.







(b) PERFORMANCE OF CHRISTOFIDES ALG. JN (X,B)-POWER LAW GRAPHS IN GENERAL: A.R 3  $AR(A_{cn}) \leq \frac{C(MST) + C(M)}{C(T^*)}$  $\leq S(\beta)e^{x} + C(T^*)/2$ CLI  $C(MST) \leq C(Z^*)$  $C(M) \leq \frac{1}{2}C(T^*)$ 

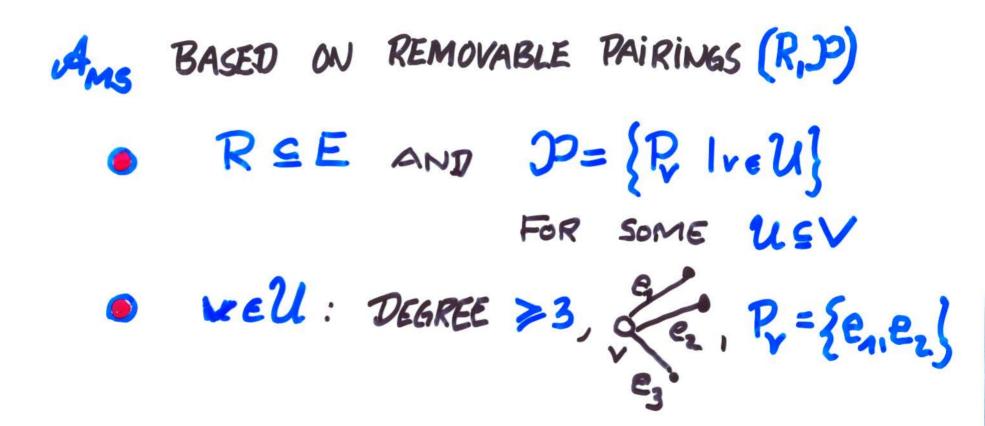




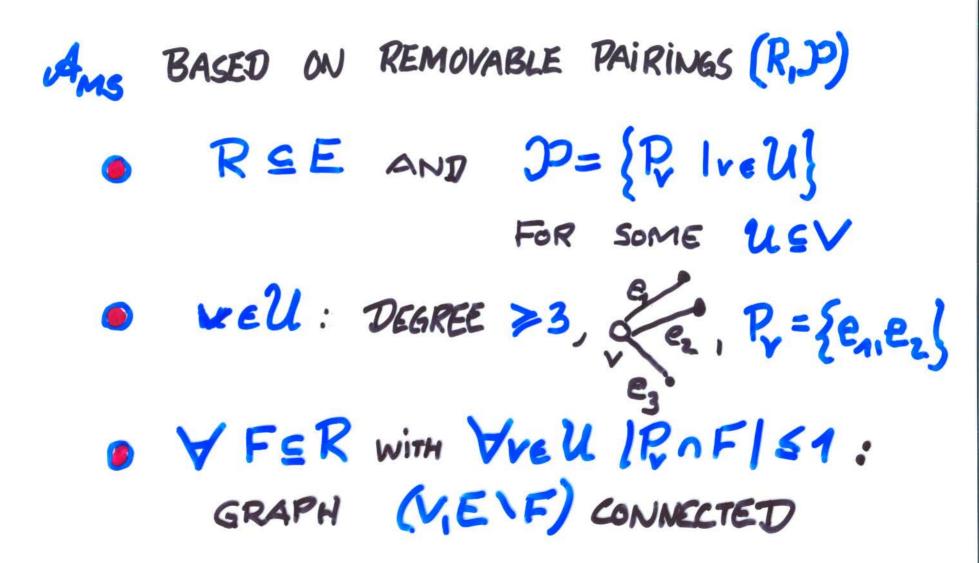




(C) PERFORMANCE OF MÖMKE-SVENSSON ALG. AMS ON PLG



(C) PERFORMANCE OF MÖMKE-SVENSSON ALG. Ams ON PLG



# <u>LEMMA</u> (M-S 2011) $\exists$ TOUR T OF COST $\leq \frac{4}{3}c(E) - \frac{2}{3}c(R)$

# LEMMA (M-S 2011) $\exists$ TOUR T OF COST $\leq \frac{4}{3}c(E) - \frac{2}{3}c(R)$ OUR RESULT FOR $(\alpha, \beta) - PLG$ :

LEMMA (M-S 2011)  

$$\exists Tour T OF COST \leq \frac{4}{3}c(E) - \frac{2}{3}c(R)$$
  
Our RESULT FOR  $(\alpha, \beta) - PLG$ :  
• L. BOUND ON [R]

$$\frac{\text{LEMMA}}{3} (M-S 2011)$$

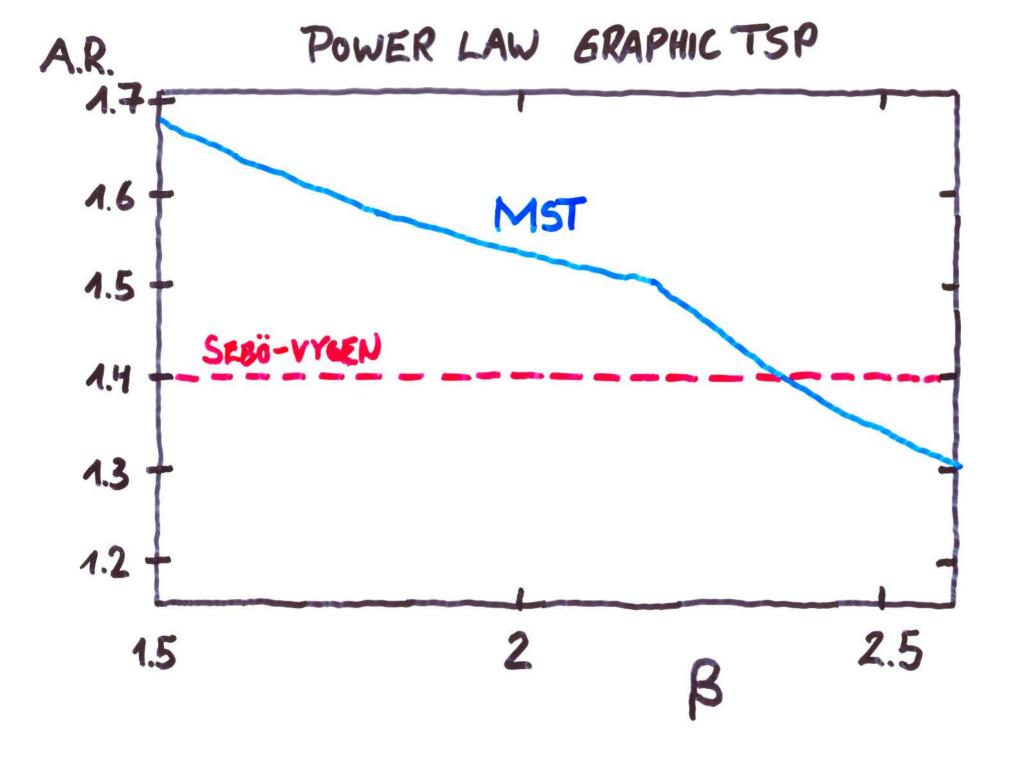
$$= \text{TOUR T OF COST} \leq \frac{4}{3}c(E) - \frac{2}{3}c(R)$$

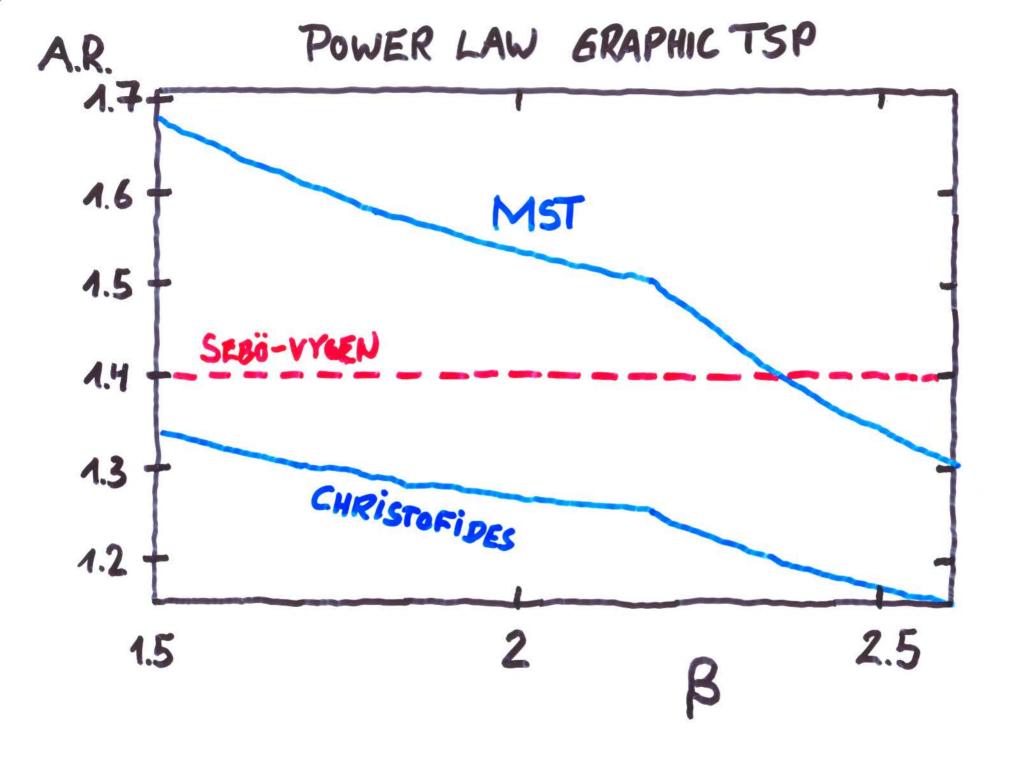
$$\frac{\text{OUR RESULT FOR } (\alpha, \beta) - \text{PLG}}{3}:$$

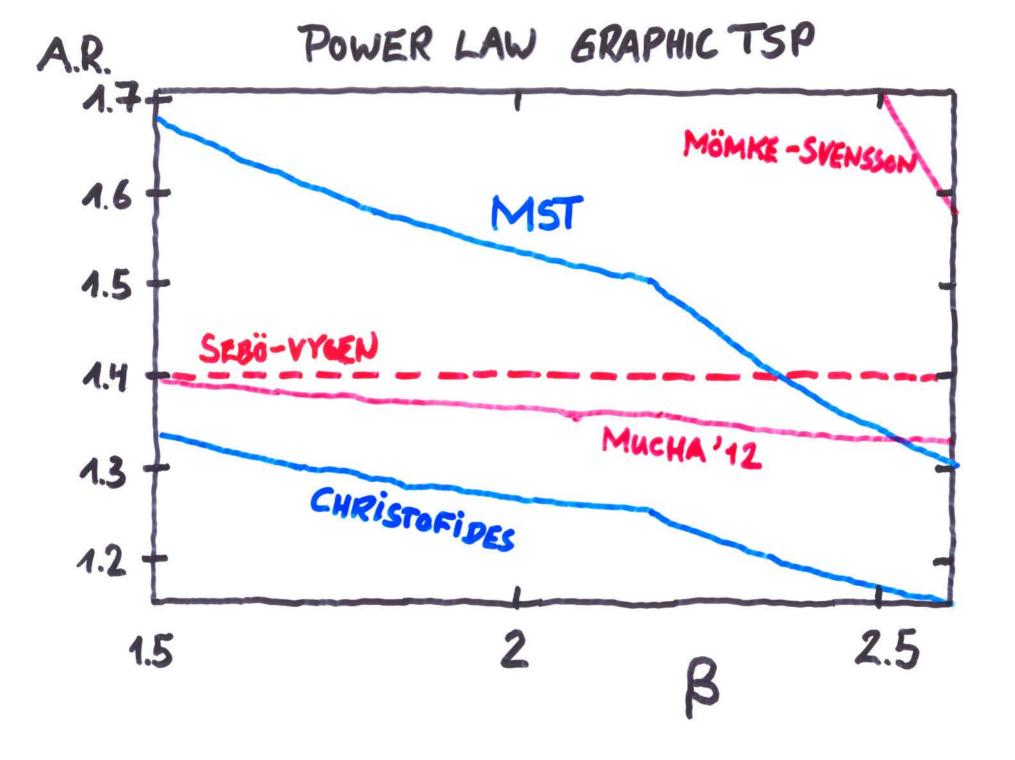
$$= \text{L.BOUND ON |R|}$$

$$= \text{TOUR OF COST} \leq e^{x}(\frac{2}{3}5(\beta-1) + \frac{2}{3}5(\beta) + \frac{5}{6})$$

$$= \text{A.R.} \quad \frac{\frac{2}{3}5(\beta-1)}{Max\{5(\beta)+\frac{1}{2}, 2\}}$$







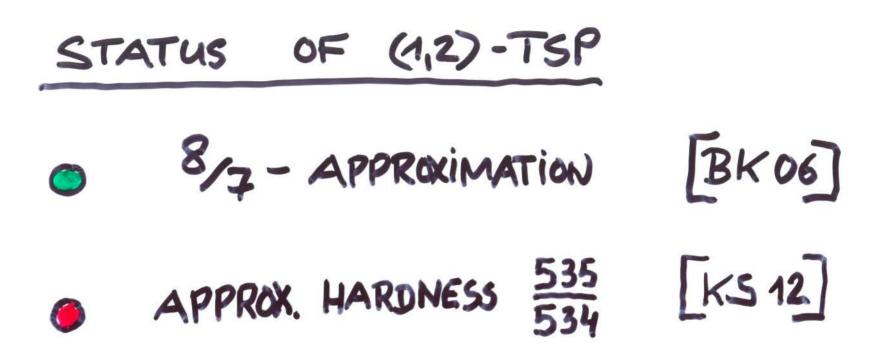
3 POWER LAW (1,2)-TSP

### STATUS OF (1,2)-TSP

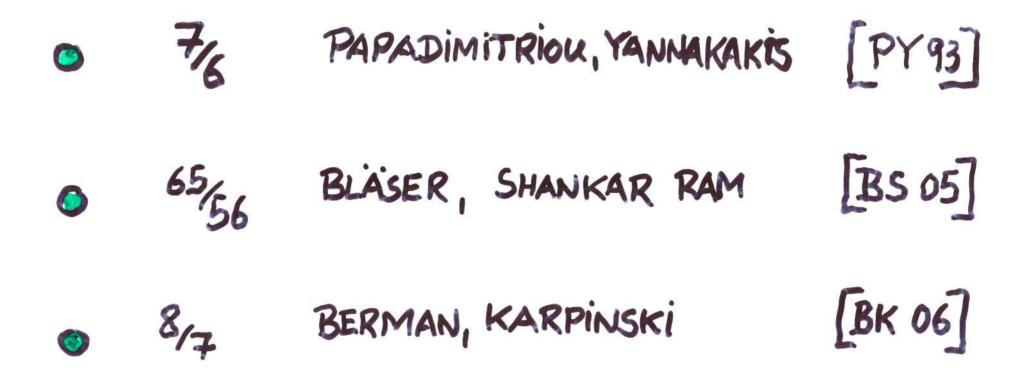
3 POWER LAW (1,2)-TSP

## STATUS OF (1,2)-TSP

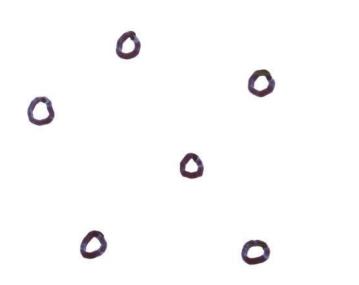




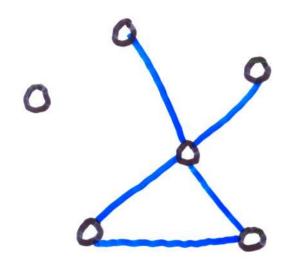
APPROXIMATION ALGORITHMS FOR (1,2)-TSP



POWER LAW (1,2)-TSP



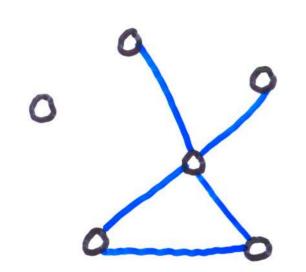




#### G = GRAPH OF 1-EDGES

# <u>HERE</u>: G $(\alpha, \beta)$ -PLG

G = GRAPH OF 1-EDGES

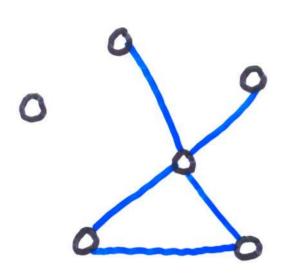






<u>HERE</u>: G  $(\alpha, \beta)$ -PLG

G = GRAPH OF 1-EDGES



POWER LAW (1,2)-TSP

OUR RESULTS  
A.R. 
$$\frac{11}{9}S(\beta) + \frac{29}{72}$$
  
 $S(\beta) + \frac{1}{2}$   
FOR  $\beta > 1$ 

POWER LAW (1,2)-TSP  
OUR RESULTS  
S(
$$\beta$$
) +  $\frac{29}{72}$   
S( $\beta$ ) +  $\frac{11}{3}$   
S( $\beta$ ) +  $\frac{11}{3}$   
FOR  $\beta > 1$   
FOR  $\beta > 1$   
MERE: G ( $\alpha_1\beta$ )-PLG  
FOR RANDOM INSTANCES

(1))

EXPECTED A.R.



APPROACH



APPROACH BASED ON [PY93]

# • C = CYCLE (OVER (2.- MATCHING) with NO CYCLES OF LENGTH <4 </p>



- C = CYCLE COVER (2-MATCHING)
  with NO CYCLES OF LENGTH <4
  </p>
- = #2-EDGES in C

POWER LAW (9,2)-TSP

• C = CYCLE COVER (2-MATCHING)
with NO CYCLES OF LENGTH <4
</p>

• 
$$k = #2-EDGES in C$$

• 
$$A.R. = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n} + (\sqrt[n]{n} + \sqrt[n]{36})k}{n+k}$$

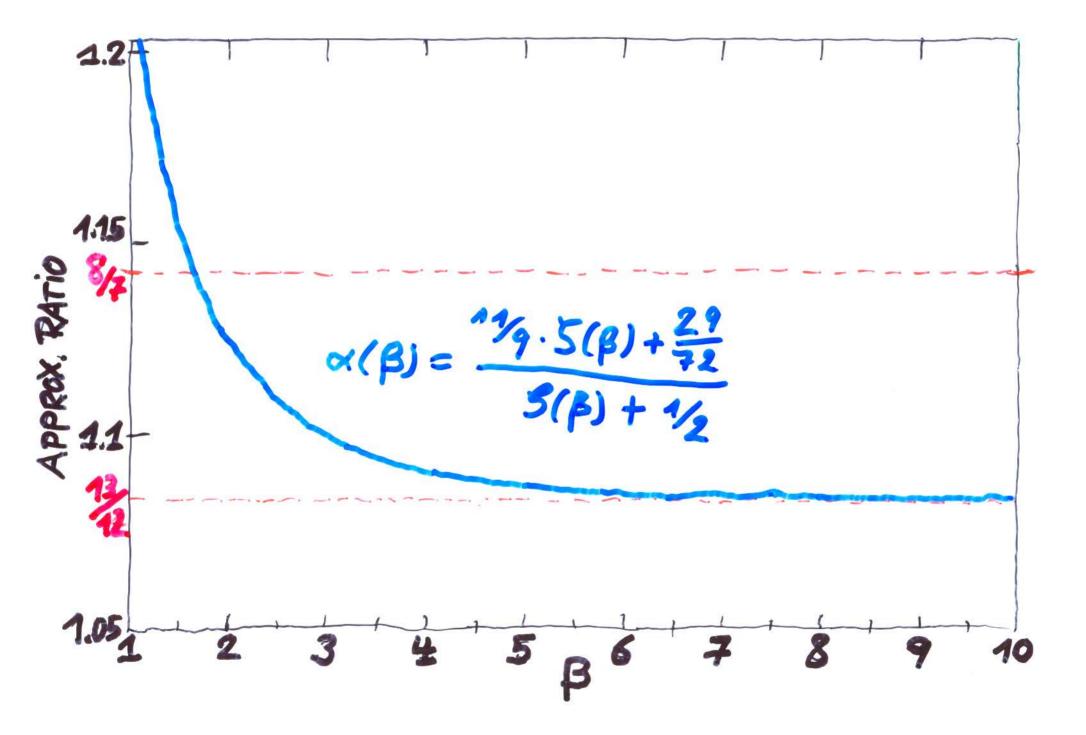
POWER LAW (1,2)-TSP

• C = CYCLE COVER (2-MATCHING)
with NO CYCLES OF LENGTH <4
</p>

$$k = \#2-EDGES in C$$

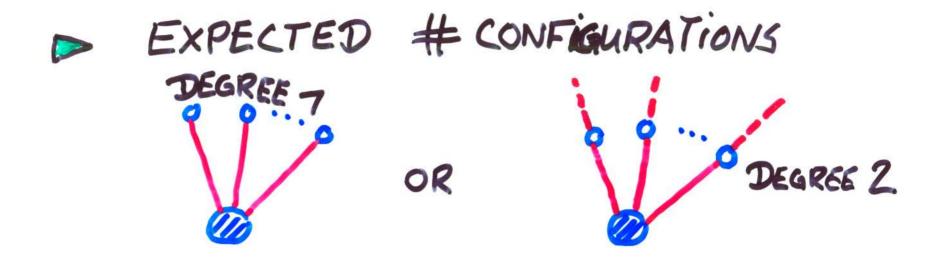
• A.R. 
$$\frac{17_{q}n + (3q + 1_{36})k}{n+k}$$

► SHOW: FOR PLGS, 1/2 is LARGE

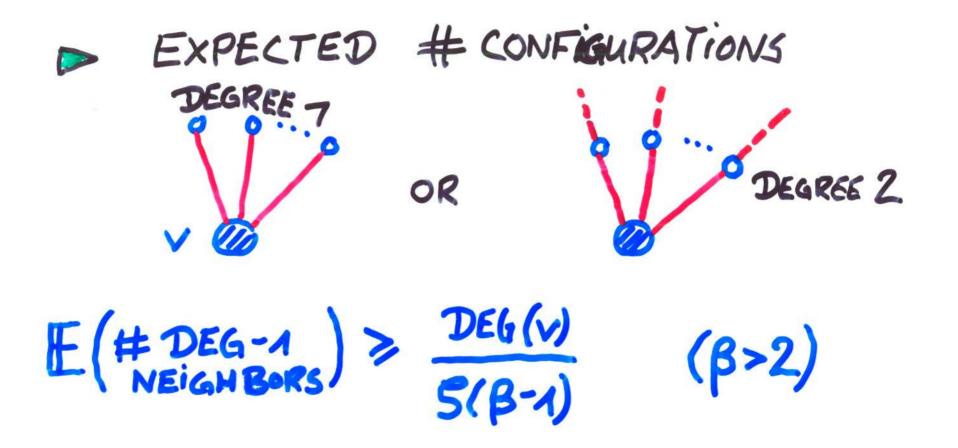


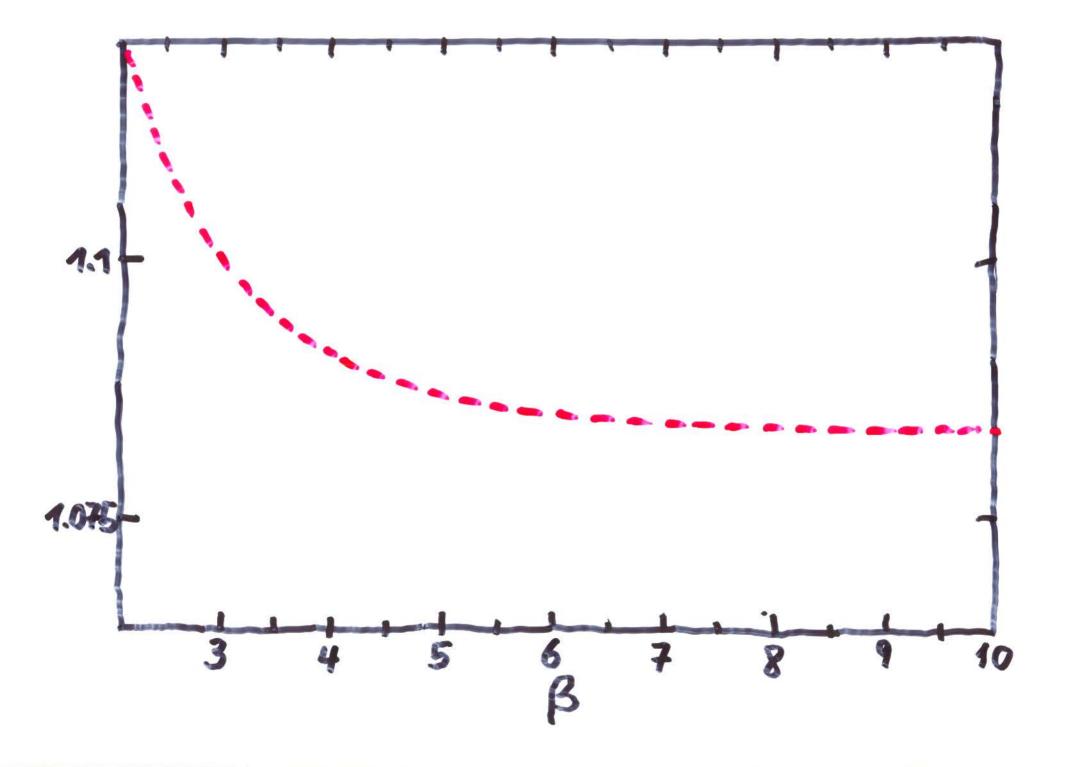
## RANDOM PLG (1,2)-TSP

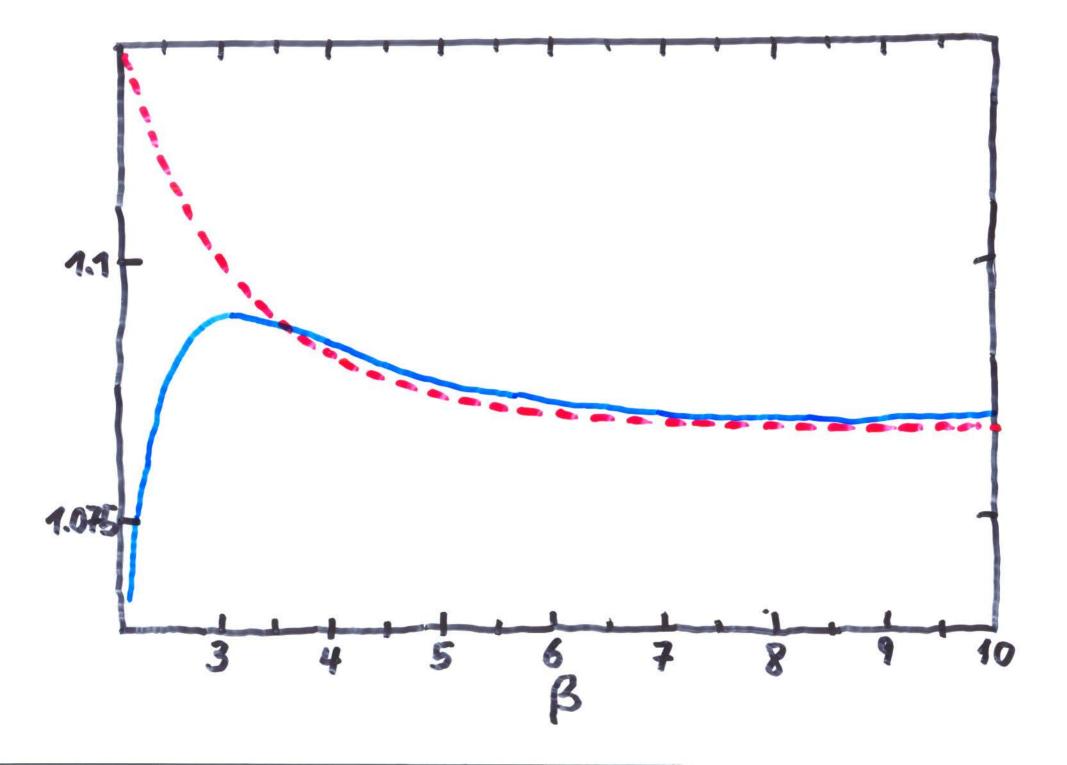
RANDOM PLG (1,2)-TSP

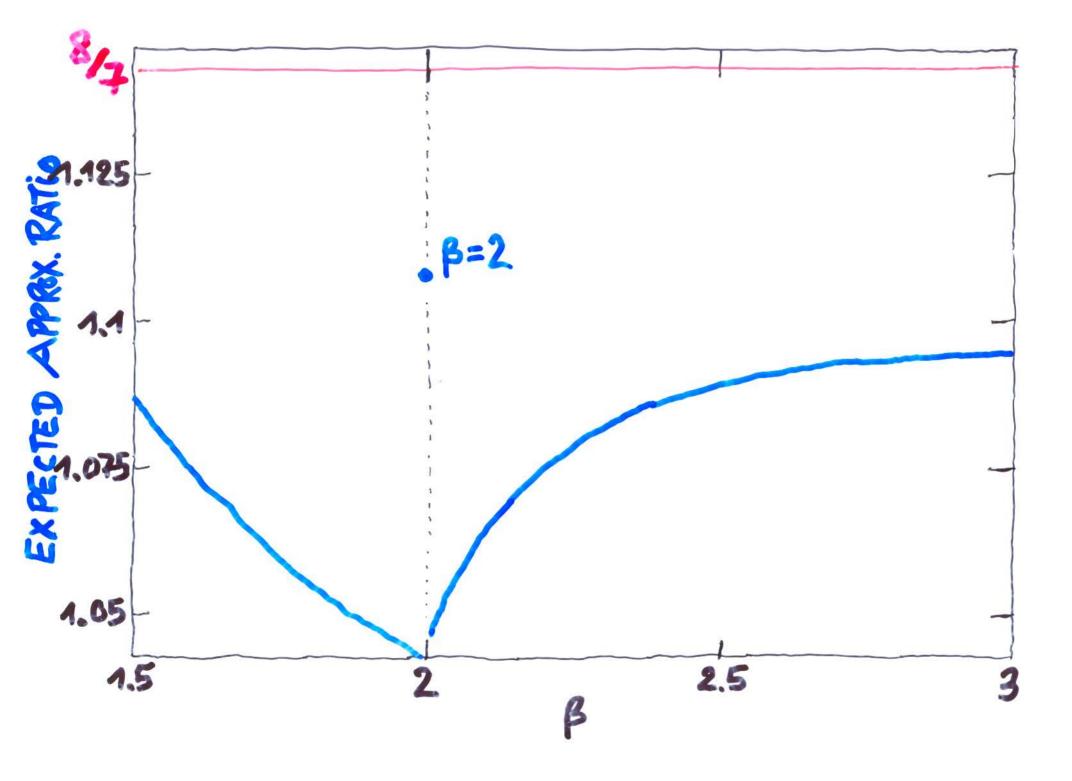


RANDOM PLG (1,2)-TSP

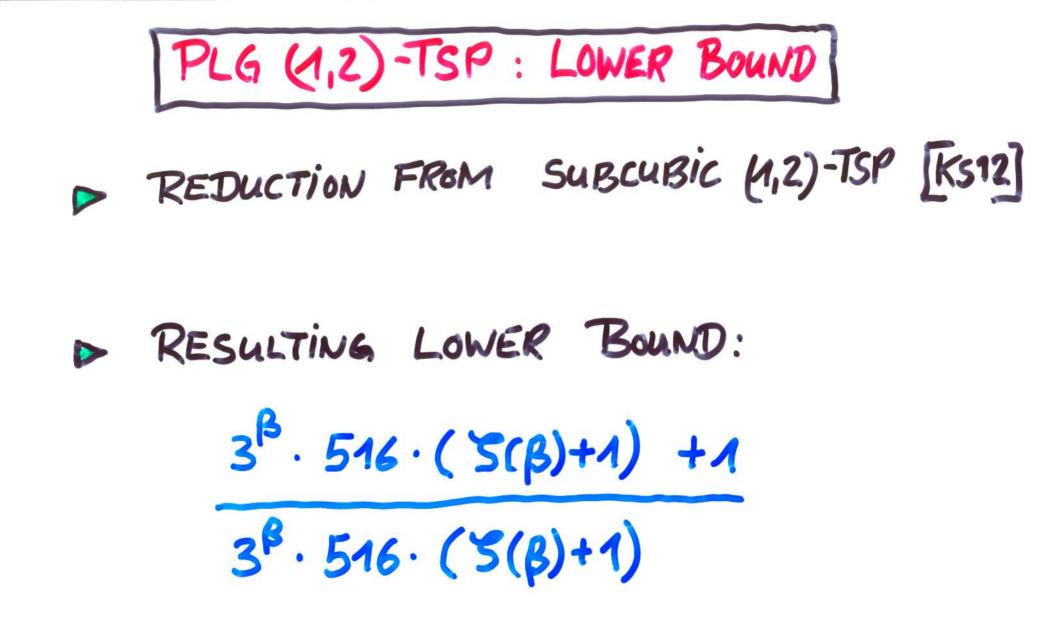






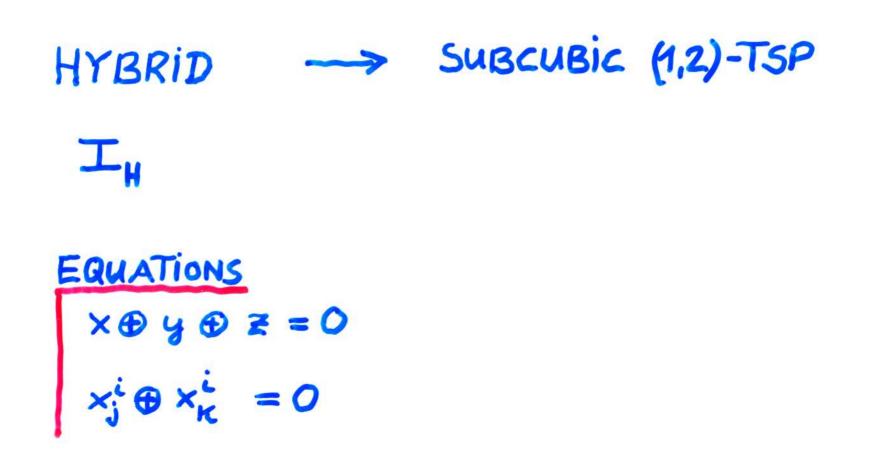


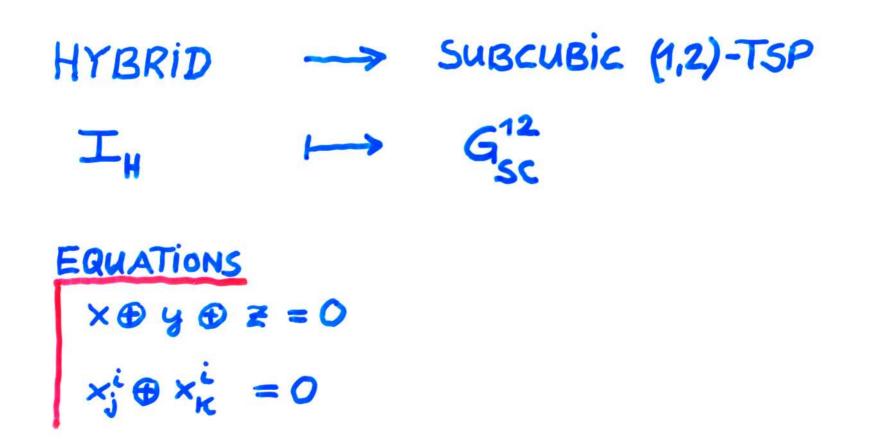


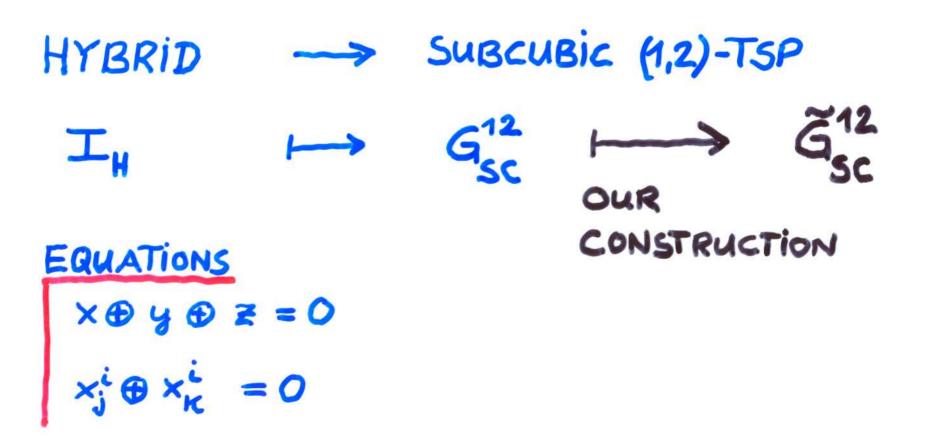


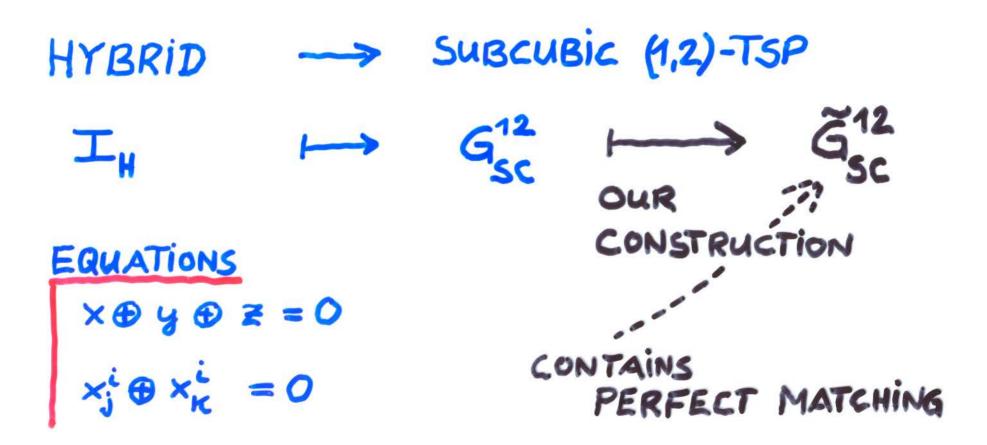
KARPINSKI, SCHMIED (2012)

HYBRID -> SUBCUBIC (1,2)-TSP

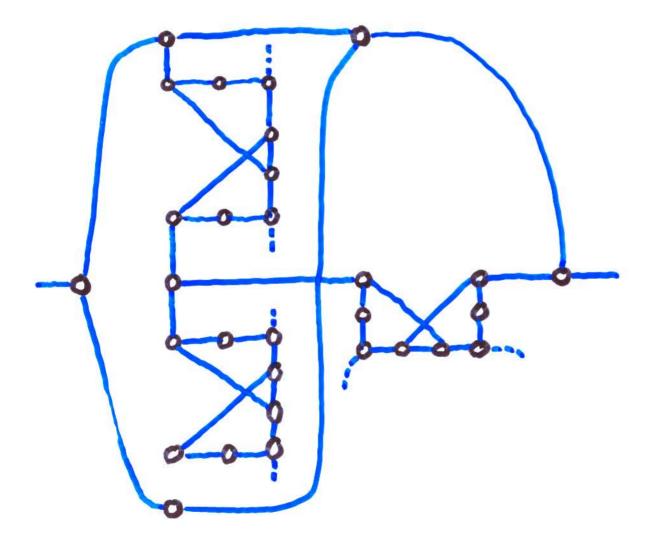






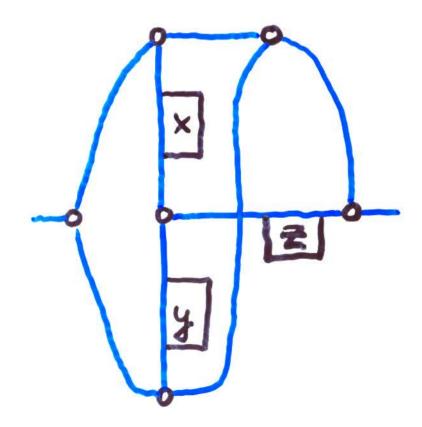


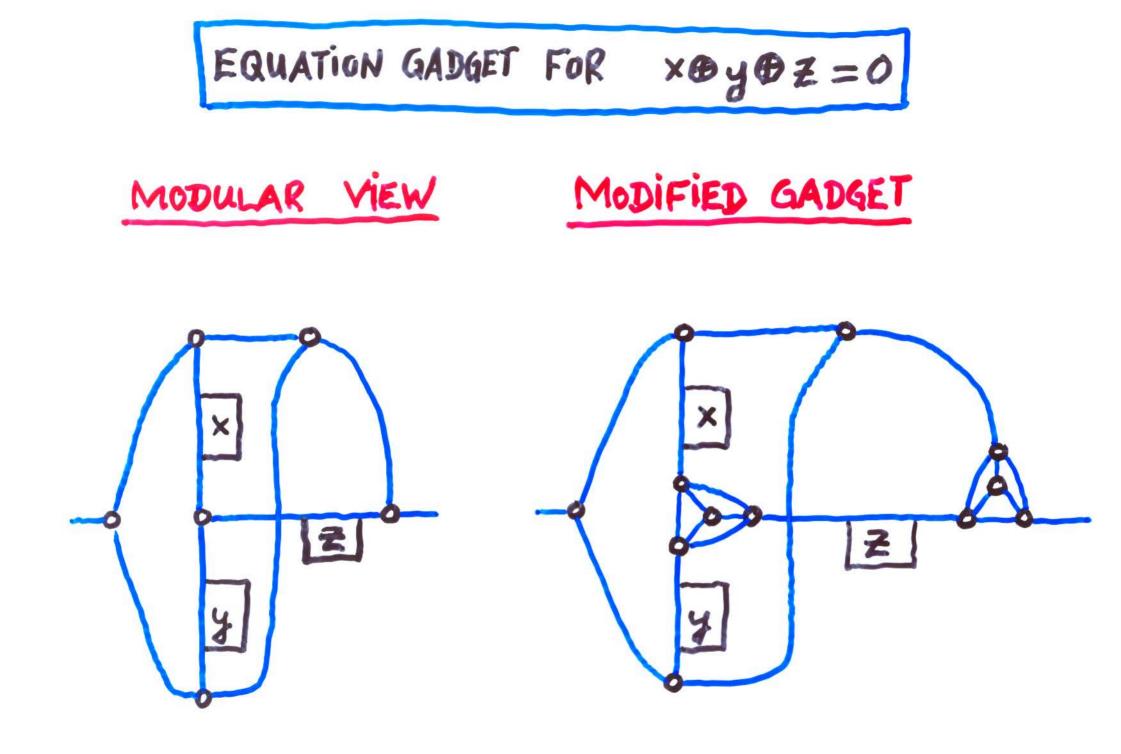
EQUATION GADGET FOR X DY DZ = 0

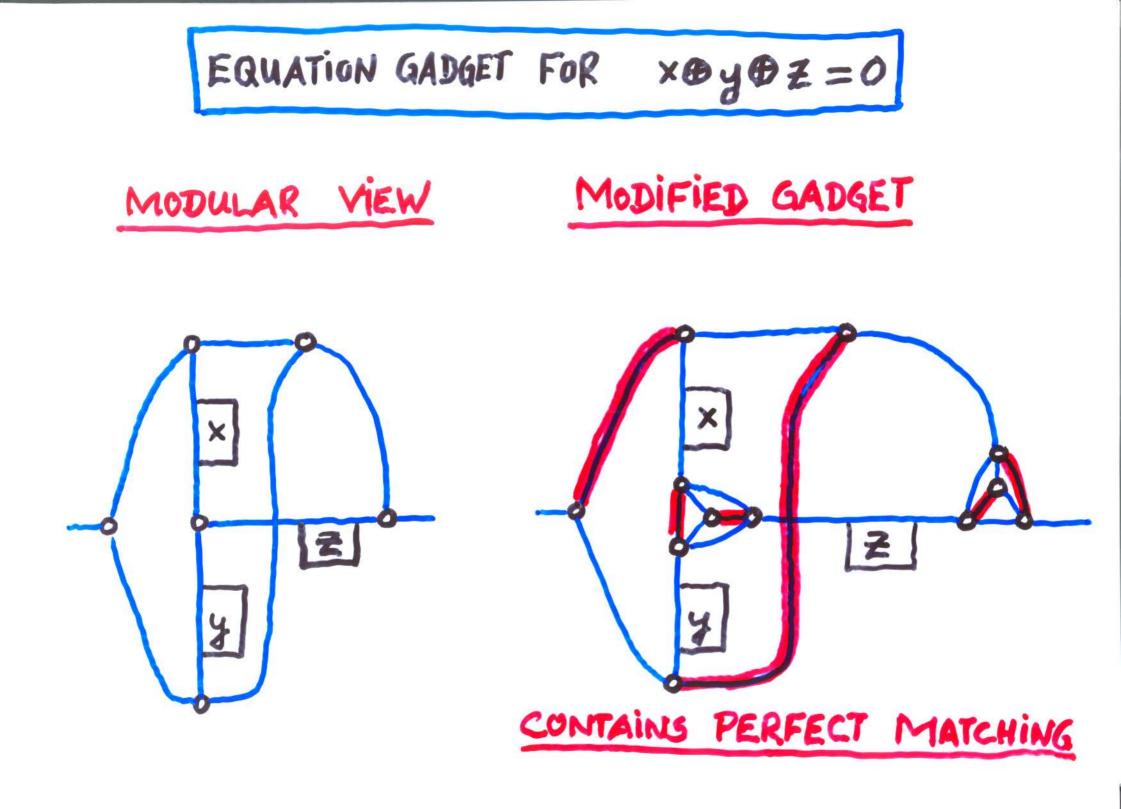


EQUATION GADGET FOR XBYBZ=0













## · POWER-LAW GRAPHIC TSP FOR B<2.48



# POWER-LAW GRAPHIC TSP FOR β<2.48</li> CHRISTOFIDES -ALG. A.R. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> + <sup>S(β)</sup>/<sub>MAX(2,5(β)+<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>)</sub>



POWER-LAW GRAPHIC TSP FOR β<2.48</li>
 CHRISTOFIDES -ALG. , A.R. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> + <sup>S(β)</sup>/<sub>MAX</sub>(2, 5(β)+<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>)

## PLG (1,2) - TSP



- POWER-LAW GRAPHIC TSP FOR β<2.48</li>
   CHRISTOFIDES -ALG. , A.R. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> + <sup>S(β)</sup>/<sub>MAX(2,5(β)+<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>)</sub>
- PLG (1,2) -TSP UPPER BOUNDS, LOWER BOUNDS, RANDOM INSTANCES



- POWER-LAW GRAPHIC TSP FOR β<2.48</li>
   CHRISTOFIDES -ALG. A.R. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> + <sup>S(β)</sup>/<sub>MAX(2,5(β)+<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>)</sub>
- PLG (1,2) TSP UPPER BOUNDS, LOWER BOUNDS, RANJOM INSTANCES
- (?)
- BERMAN-KARPINSKI ALG. ON PLG (1,2)-TSP 2



POWER-LAW GRAPHIC TSP FOR \$42.48 CHRISTOFIDES -ALG., A.R. 1 + S(B) MAX(2, 5(B)+1)



YLG (1,2) - ISP UPPER BOUNDS, LOWER BOUNDS, RANDOM INSTANCES



BERMAN-KARPINSKI ALG. ON PLG (1,2)-TSP 2



RANDOM POWER LAW GRAPHIC TSP 2

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[Mu12] 13 APPROXIMATION FOR GRAPHIC TSP 9 PROC. STACS 2012, 30-41

[SV 12] A.SEBÖ, J.VYGEN SHORTER TOURS BY NICER EARS: 7/5-APPROX. FOR GRAPHIC TSP, 3/2 FOR THE PATH VERSION, AND 4/3 FOR TWO-EDGE-CONNECTED SUBGRAPHS, COMBINATORICA 34.5, 2014, 597-629



#### (PY93) C.H. PAPADIMITRIOU, M. YANNAKAKIS, THE TRAVELING SALESMAN PROBLEM WITH DISTANCES ONE AND TWO, MATHEMATICS OF OPERATIONS RESEARCH 18.1, 1993, 1-11

## [BK06] P.BERMAN, M. KARPINSKI 8/7-APPROXIMATION ALGORITHM FOR (1,2)-TSP, PROC. 17TH SODA, 2006, 641-648

HARDNESS RESULTS

[KLS13] M.KARPINSKI, M.LAMPIS, R.SCHMIED NEW INAPPROXIMABILITY BOUNDS FOR TSP PROC. 24TH ISAAC (2013), LNCS 8283, 568-578

[KS 13a] M.KARPINSKI, R.SCHMIED, IMPROVED LOWER BOUNDS FOR THE SHORTEST SUPERSTRING AND RELATED PROBLEMS, PROC. 19TH CATS (2013), CRPIT 141, 27-36

[KS136]

M.KARPINSKI, R.SCHMIED APPROXIMATION HARDNESS OF GRAPHIC TSP ON CUBIC GRAPHS, arXiv: 1304.6800,2013 J.VERS. RAIRO-OPERATIONS RESEARCH 49,651-668,2015