

## Technique 2: Rounding the Dual Solution.

### Relaxation for Set Cover

#### Primal:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & \sum_{i \in I} w_i x_i \\ \text{s.t. } \forall u & \sum_{i: u \in S_i} x_i \geq 1 \\ & x_i \geq 0 \end{array}$$

#### Dual:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & \sum_{u \in U} y_u \\ \text{s.t. } \forall i & \sum_{u: u \in S_i} y_u \leq w_i \\ & y_u \geq 0 \end{array}$$

## Technique 2: Rounding the Dual Solution.

### Rounding Algorithm:

Let  $I$  denote the index set of sets for which the dual constraint is tight. This means for all  $i \in I$

$$\sum_{u: u \in S_i} y_u = w_i$$

## Technique 2: Rounding the Dual Solution.

### Lemma 3

*The resulting index set is an  $f$ -approximation.*

#### Proof:

Every  $u \in U$  is covered.

- ▶ Suppose there is a  $u$  that is not covered.
- ▶ This means  $\sum_{u: u \in S_i} y_u < w_i$  for all sets  $S_i$  that contain  $u$ .
- ▶ But then  $y_u$  could be increased in the dual solution without violating any constraint. This is a contradiction to the fact that the dual solution is optimal.

## Technique 2: Rounding the Dual Solution.

### Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in I} w_i &= \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{u: u \in S_i} y_u \\ &= \sum_u |\{i \in I : u \in S_i\}| \cdot y_u \\ &\leq \sum_u f y_u \\ &\leq f \sum_u y_u \\ &\leq f \text{cost}(x^*) \\ &\leq f \cdot \text{OPT} \end{aligned}$$

Let  $I$  denote the solution obtained by the first rounding algorithm and  $I'$  be the solution returned by the second algorithm. Then

$$I \subseteq I' .$$

This means  $I'$  is never better than  $I$ .

- ▶ Suppose that we take  $S_i$  in the first algorithm. I.e.,  $i \in I$ .
- ▶ This means  $x_i \geq \frac{1}{f}$ .
- ▶ Because of **Complementary Slackness Conditions** the corresponding constraint in the dual must be tight.
- ▶ Hence, the second algorithm will also choose  $S_i$ .

## Technique 3: The Primal Dual Method

The previous two rounding algorithms have the disadvantage that it is necessary to solve the LP. The following method also gives an  $f$ -approximation without solving the LP.

For estimating the cost of the solution we only required two properties.

1. The solution is dual feasible and, hence,

$$\sum_u y_u \leq \text{cost}(x^*) \leq \text{OPT}$$

where  $x^*$  is an optimum solution to the primal LP.

2. The set  $I$  contains only sets for which the dual inequality is tight.

Of course, we also need that  $I$  is a cover.

## Technique 3: The Primal Dual Method

### Algorithm 1 PrimalDual

```

1:  $y \leftarrow 0$ 
2:  $I \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
3: while exists  $u \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} S_i$  do
4:   increase dual variable  $y_u$  until constraint for some
   new set  $S_\ell$  becomes tight
5:    $I \leftarrow I \cup \{\ell\}$ 

```

## Technique 4: The Greedy Algorithm

### Algorithm 1 Greedy

```

1:  $I \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
2:  $\hat{S}_j \leftarrow S_j$  for all  $j$ 
3: while  $I$  not a set cover do
4:    $\ell \leftarrow \arg \min_{j: \hat{S}_j \neq \emptyset} \frac{w_j}{|\hat{S}_j|}$ 
5:    $I \leftarrow I \cup \{\ell\}$ 
6:    $\hat{S}_j \leftarrow \hat{S}_j - S_\ell$  for all  $j$ 

```

In every round the Greedy algorithm takes the set that covers remaining elements in the most **cost-effective** way.

We choose a set such that the ratio between cost and still uncovered elements in the set is minimized.