There are many practically important optimization problems that are NP-hard.

What can we do?

- Heuristics.
- Exploit special structure of instances occurring in practise.
- Consider algorithms that do not compute the optimal solution but provide solutions that are close to optimum.

Definition 2

An α-approximation for an optimization problem is a polynomial-time algorithm that for all instances of the problem produces a solution whose value is within a factor of α of the value of an optimal solution.

Why approximation algorithms?

- We need algorithms for hard problems.
- It gives a rigorous mathematical base for studying heuristics.
- It provides a metric to compare the difficulty of various optimization problems.
- Proving theorems may give a deeper theoretical understanding which in turn leads to new algorithmic approaches.

Why not?

- Sometimes the results are very pessimistic due to the fact that an algorithm has to provide a close-to-optimum solution on every instance.

Definition 3

An optimization problem $P = (\mathcal{I}, \mathrm{sol}, m, \mathrm{goal})$ is in **NPO** if

- $x \in \mathcal{I}$ can be decided in polynomial time
- $y \in \mathrm{sol}(\mathcal{I})$ can be verified in polynomial time
- m can be computed in polynomial time
- $\mathrm{goal} \in \{\min, \max\}$

In other words: the decision problem is there a solution y with $m(x, y)$ at most/at least z is in NP.

- x is problem instance
- y is candidate solution
- $m^*(x)$ cost/profit of an optimal solution

Definition 4 (Performance Ratio)

$$R(x,y) := \max\left\{\frac{m(x,y)}{m^*(x)}, \frac{m^*(x)}{m(x,y)}\right\}$$

Definition 5 (r-approximation)
An algorithm A is an r-approximation algorithm iff

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{I} : R(x, A(x)) \le r \ ,$$

and A runs in polynomial time.

Definition 6 (PTAS)
A PTAS for a problem P from NPO is an algorithm that takes as input $x \in \mathcal{I}$ and $\epsilon > 0$ and produces a solution y for x with

$$R(x,y) \le 1 + \epsilon \ .$$

The running time is polynomial in $|x|$.

approximation with arbitrary good factor... fast?

Problems that have a PTAS

Scheduling. Given m jobs with known processing times; schedule the jobs on n machines such that the MAKESPAN is minimized.

Definition 7 (FPTAS)

An FPTAS for a problem P from NPO is an algorithm that takes as input $x \in \mathcal{I}$ and $\epsilon > 0$ and produces a solution y for x with

$$R(x,y) \le 1 + \epsilon \ .$$

The running time is polynomial in $|x|$ and $1/\epsilon$.

approximation with arbitrary good factor... fast!

Problems that have an FPTAS

KNAPSACK. Given a set of items with profits and weights choose a subset of total weight at most W s.t. the profit is maximized.

Definition 8 (APX – approximable)

A problem P from NPO is in APX if there exist a constant $r \ge 1$ and an r-approximation algorithm for P.

constant factor approximation...

Problems that are in APX

MAXCUT. Given a graph $G = (V,E)$; partition V into two disjoint pieces A and B s.t. the number of edges between both pieces is maximized.

MAX-3SAT. Given a 3CNF-formula. Find an assignment to the variables that satisfies the maximum number of clauses.

Problems with polylogarithmic approximation guarantees

- Set Cover
- Minimum Multicut
- Sparsest Cut
- Minimum Bisection

There is an r-approximation with $r \leq \mathcal{O}(\log^c(|x|))$ for some constant c.

Note that only for some of the above problem a matching lower bound is known.

There are really difficult problems!

Theorem 9
For any constant $\epsilon > 0$ there does not exist an $\Omega(n^{1-\epsilon})$-approximation algorithm for the maximum clique problem on a given graph G with n nodes unless $\mathrm{P} = \mathrm{NP}$.

Note that an n-approximation is trivial.

There are weird problems!
Asymmetric k-Center admits an $\mathcal{O}(\log^* n)$-approximation.

There is no $o(\log^* n)$-approximation to Asymmetric k-Center unless $NP \subseteq DTIME(n^{\log\log\log n})$.

Class APX not important in practise.

Instead of saying problem P is in APX one says problem P admits a 4-approximation.

One only says that a problem is APX-hard.