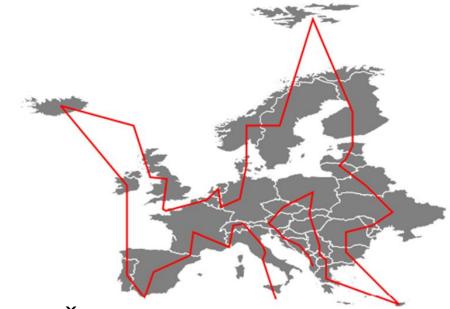
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# **Approximation Algorithms**



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Analysis of Algorithms and Heuristic Problem Solving Edition 2024

### Contents

- performance ratios
- examples of approximation algorithms
- non-existance of approximation algorithms

#### • Literature:

Cormen et al.: Introduction to algorithms, 2009/2022, Chapter 35

 to better understand the context of approximation algorithms,. refresh your knowledge about NP-completeness in Cormen et al.: Introduction to algorithms, 2009, Chapter 34

## Performance ratios

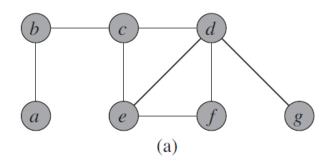
- approximation ratio is a ratio between the cost of approximate and optimal solution of a problem
- see Cormen et al: Introduction to algorithms, 2009/2022, Chapter 35

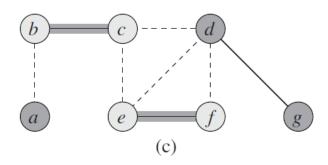
### Vertex-cover

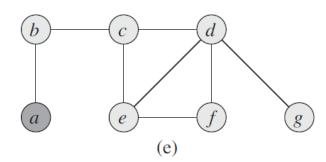
Vertex cover of a graph G=(V, E) is a set of vertices that cover all edges of the graph.

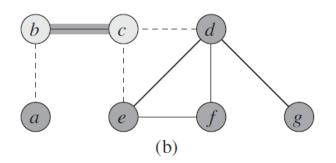
APPROX-VERTEX-COVER (G) 1  $C = \emptyset$ 2 E' = G.E3 while  $E' \neq \emptyset$ 4 let (u, v) be an arbitrary edge of E'5  $C = C \cup \{u, v\}$ 6 remove from E' every edge incident on either u or v7 return C

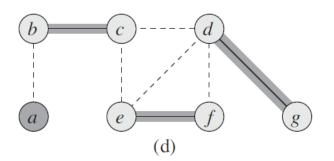
# Illustration of Approx-Vertex-Cover algorithm

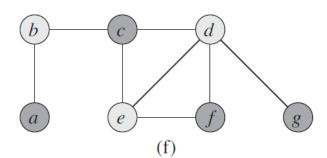












### General TSP

• Non-existence of approximation algorithm for general TSP

### MAX-3CNF-SAT

- expected approximation ratio is an expected ratio between the cost of approximate and optimal solution of a problem of a randomized algorithm
- randomized algorithm: randomly assign each of the variables with 0 or 1 with probability 0.5
- this algorithm is 8/7-approximation algorithm