Approximating the Sparsest k-Subgraph in Chordal Graphs

Rémi Watrigant, Marin Bougeret and Rodolphe Giroudeau

LIRMM, Montpellier, France



Workshop on Approximation and Online Algorithms Sophia Antipolis, France September 05-06, 2013

Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)

Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)



Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)



k = 6: sparsest 6-subgraph =

Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)



k = 6: sparsest 6-subgraph = 3 edges

Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)



k = 6: sparsest 6-subgraph = 3 edges

k = 4: sparsest 4-subgraph = 0 edges

Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)

• Generalization of INDEPENDENT SET

 \Rightarrow SkS NP-hard in general graphs (+ inapproximable)

Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)

• Generalization of INDEPENDENT SET

 \Rightarrow SkS NP-hard in general graphs (+ inapproximable)

Related problems:

Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)

• Generalization of INDEPENDENT SET

 \Rightarrow SkS NP-hard in general graphs (+ inapproximable)

- Related problems:
 - maximisation version: Densest k-Subgraph (DkS)

exact result for DkS on the class C

exact result for SkS on the class \bar{C}

Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)

• Generalization of INDEPENDENT SET

 \Rightarrow SkS NP-hard in general graphs (+ inapproximable)

- Related problems:
 - maximisation version: Densest k-Subgraph (DkS)

exact result for $\mathsf{D}k\mathsf{S}$ on the class \mathcal{C}

exact result for SkS on the class \bar{C}

► dual version: Maximum Vertex Coverage (MVC) k vertices covering the max. number of edges (n-k) vertices inducing the min. number of edges

Input: a simple undirected graph G = (V, E), $k \le |V|$. **Output:** a set $S \subseteq V$ of size exactly k. **Goal:** minimize E(S) (the number of edges induced by S)

• Generalization of INDEPENDENT SET

 \Rightarrow SkS NP-hard in general graphs (+ inapproximable)

- Related problems:
 - maximisation version: Densest k-Subgraph (DkS)

exact result for
$$\mathsf{D}k\mathsf{S}$$
 on the class \mathcal{C}

exact result for ${\sf S}k{\sf S}$ on the class $\bar{\cal C}$

but approximation do not transfer...

Densest k-Subgraph

Densest k-Subgraph

• General graphs:

 \overline{NP} -hard, no PTAS [Khot,'04], $\overline{APX} = \overline{OPEN}$ $O(n^d)$ approx. for some $d \le 1/3$ [Feige,'01]

Sparsest k-Subgraph

 General graphs: *NP*-hard (from Independent Set) no approx. (unbounded ratio)

Watrigant, Bougeret, Giroudeau Approximating the Sparsest k-Subgraph in Chordal Graphs

Densest k-Subgraph

- General graphs: \overline{NP} -hard, no PTAS [Khot,'04], APX = OPEN $O(n^d)$ approx. for some $d \le 1/3$ [Feige,'01]
- Perfect graphs:

NP-hard [Corneil, Perl,'84]

- General graphs: <u>NP-hard</u> (from Independent Set) no approx. (unbounded ratio)
- Perfect graphs: <u>NP-hard</u> [Corneil, Perl, '84]

Densest k-Subgraph

- General graphs: \overline{NP} -hard, no PTAS [Khot,'04], APX = OPEN $O(n^d)$ approx. for some $d \le 1/3$ [Feige,'01]
- Perfect graphs: <u>NP-hard</u> [Corneil,Perl,'84]
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]</u> 3-approx. [Liazi,Milis,Zissimopoulos,'08]

- General graphs: <u>NP-hard (from Independent Set)</u> no approx. (unbounded ratio)
- Perfect graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]</u>
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]</u> 2-approx. [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]

Densest k-Subgraph

- General graphs: \overline{NP} -hard, no PTAS [Khot,'04], APX = OPEN $O(n^d)$ approx. for some $d \le 1/3$ [Feige,'01]
- Perfect graphs: NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]</u> 3-approx. [Liazi,Milis,Zissimopoulos,'08]
- Interval graphs: *NP*-h/Poly : OPEN

PTAS [Nonner,'11]

- General graphs: <u>NP-hard (from Independent Set)</u> no approx. (unbounded ratio)
- Perfect graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]</u>
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]</u> 2-approx. [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]
- Interval graphs: *NP*-h/Poly : OPEN

Densest k-Subgraph

- General graphs: \overline{NP} -hard, no PTAS [Khot,'04], APX = OPEN $O(n^d)$ approx. for some $d \le 1/3$ [Feige,'01]
- Perfect graphs: NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]</u> 3-approx. [Liazi,Milis,Zissimopoulos,'08]
- Interval graphs: <u>NP-h/Poly : OPEN</u> <u>PTAS [Nonner,'11]</u>
- Proper interval graphs: <u>NP-h/Poly</u> : OPEN

- General graphs: <u>NP-hard (from Independent Set)</u> no approx. (unbounded ratio)
- Perfect graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil, Perl, '84]</u>
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]</u> 2-approx. [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]
- Interval graphs: <u>NP-h/Poly</u> : OPEN
- Proper interval graphs: <u>NP-h/Poly : OPEN</u> PTAS [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]

Densest k-Subgraph

- General graphs: \overline{NP} -hard, no PTAS [Khot,'04], APX = OPEN $O(n^d)$ approx. for some $d \le 1/3$ [Feige,'01]
- Perfect graphs: NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]</u> 3-approx. [Liazi,Milis,Zissimopoulos,'08]
- Interval graphs: <u>NP-h/Poly : OPEN</u> <u>PTAS</u> [Nonner,'11]
- Proper interval graphs:
 NP-h/Poly : OPEN
- Bipartite graphs: NP-h [Corneil,Perl,1984]

- General graphs: <u>NP-hard (from Independent Set)</u> no approx. (unbounded ratio)
- Perfect graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]</u>
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]</u> 2-approx. [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]
- Interval graphs: *NP*-h/Poly : OPEN
- Proper interval graphs: <u>NP-h/Poly</u> : OPEN PTAS [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]
- Bipartite graphs: NP-h [Joret et al.,'13][Apollonio et al.,'13]

Densest k-Subgraph

- General graphs: \overline{NP} -hard, no PTAS [Khot,'04], APX = OPEN $O(n^d)$ approx. for some $d \le 1/3$ [Feige,'01]
- Perfect graphs: NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]</u> 3-approx. [Liazi,Milis,Zissimopoulos,'08]
- Interval graphs: <u>NP-h/Poly : OPEN</u> <u>PTAS [Nonner,'11]</u>
- Proper interval graphs:
 NP-h/Poly : OPEN
- Bipartite graphs: NP-h [Corneil,Perl,1984]
- Planar graphs: <u>NP-h/Poly</u> : OPEN

- General graphs: <u>NP-hard (from Independent Set)</u> no approx. (unbounded ratio)
- Perfect graphs: <u>NP-hard [Corneil,Perl,'84]</u>
- Chordal graphs: <u>NP-hard [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]</u> 2-approx. [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]
- Interval graphs: *NP*-h/Poly : OPEN
- Proper interval graphs: <u>NP-h/Poly</u> : OPEN PTAS [Bougeret,Giroudeau,W.,'13]
- Bipartite graphs: NP-h [Joret et al.,'13][Apollonio et al.,'13]
- <u>Planar graphs:</u> <u>NP-h (from Independent Set)</u>

Definition

A graph G is chordal if it does not contain any cycle of length four or more as an induced subgraph.



Definition

A graph G is chordal if it does not contain any cycle of length four or more as an induced subgraph.



Definition

A graph G is chordal if it does not contain any cycle of length four or more as an induced subgraph.



Definition

A graph G is chordal if it does not contain any cycle of length four or more as an induced subgraph.

Folklore

A graph is chordal iff it admits a simplicial elimination order.

$v_1 \quad \ldots \quad v_i \quad \ldots \quad v_j \quad \ldots \quad v_k \quad \ldots \quad v_l \quad \ldots \quad v_n$

Definition

A graph G is chordal if it does not contain any cycle of length four or more as an induced subgraph.

Folklore

A graph is chordal iff it admits a simplicial elimination order.

$v_1 \ldots v_i \ldots v_j \ldots v_k \ldots v_l \ldots v_n$

For all $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$, the neighbourhood of v_i in $G[v_i, ..., v_n]$ is a clique

Definition

A graph G is chordal if it does not contain any cycle of length four or more as an induced subgraph.

Folklore

A graph is chordal iff it admits a simplicial elimination order.



For all $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$, the neighbourhood of v_i in $G[v_i, ..., v_n]$ is a clique

Definition

A graph G is chordal if it does not contain any cycle of length four or more as an induced subgraph.

Folklore

A graph is chordal iff it admits a simplicial elimination order.



For all $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$, the neighbourhood of v_i in $G[v_i, ..., v_n]$ is a clique

Definition

A graph G is chordal if it does not contain any cycle of length four or more as an induced subgraph.

Folklore

A graph is chordal iff it admits a simplicial elimination order. Such an ordering can be found in polynomial time.

Idea of the algorithm:

• 1. first pick a maximum independent set

- 1. first pick a maximum independent set
- 2. pick another maximum independent set... etc. until we have k vertices

- 1. first pick a maximum independent set
- 2. pick another maximum independent set... etc. until we have k vertices

- 1. first pick a maximum independent set
- 2. pick another maximum independent set... etc. until we have k vertices
- 2. put weights on remaining vertices (neighborhood in the partial solution)

- 1. first pick a maximum independent set
- 2. pick another maximum independent set... etc. until we have k vertices
- 2. put weights on remaining vertices (neighborhood in the partial solution)
- 3. pick a maximum independent set among vertices of minimum weight
- 4. go back to 2. until we have k vertices

Idea of the algorithm:

- 1. first pick a maximum independent set
- 2. pick another maximum independent set... etc. until we have k vertices
- 2. put weights on remaining vertices (neighborhood in the partial solution)
- 3. pick a maximum independent set among vertices of minimum weight
- 4. go back to 2. until we have k vertices

Output of the algorithm:

- sequence of layers L_0, \cdots, L_t
- each layer L_i is an independent set of vertices of weight i

(having *i* neighbors in the partial solution)

Idea of the analysis:

Idea of the algorithm:

- 1. first pick a maximum independent set
- 2. pick another maximum independent set... etc. until we have k vertices
- 2. put weights on remaining vertices (neighborhood in the partial solution)
- 3. pick a maximum independent set among vertices of minimum weight
- 4. go back to 2. until we have k vertices

Output of the algorithm:

- sequence of layers L_0, \cdots, L_t
- each layer L_i is an independent set of vertices of weight i

(having *i* neighbors in the partial solution)

Idea of the analysis:

- restructuration of an optimal solution $OPT = OPT_0 \rightarrow OPT_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow OPT_{i-1} \rightarrow OPT_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow OPT_t = ALGO$
- how: layer by layer

Idea of the algorithm:

- 1. first pick a maximum independent set
- 2. pick another maximum independent set... etc. until we have k vertices
- 2. put weights on remaining vertices (neighborhood in the partial solution)
- 3. pick a maximum independent set among vertices of minimum weight
- 4. go back to 2. until we have k vertices

Output of the algorithm:

- sequence of layers L_0, \cdots, L_t
- each layer L_i is an independent set of vertices of weight i

(having *i* neighbors in the partial solution)

Idea of the analysis:

- restructuration of an optimal solution $OPT = OPT_0 \rightarrow OPT_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow OPT_{i-1} \rightarrow OPT_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow OPT_t = ALGO$
- how: layer by layer
- restructuration $OPT_{i-1} \rightarrow OPT_i$: suppose that layers $L_0, ..., L_{i-1}$ are the same for OPT_{i-1} and ALGO





• idea : to "bring" the layer L_i into OPT_{i-1}



• idea : to "bring" the layer L_i into OPT_{i-1} • $L_i = N_i \cup M_i$, with $M_i = L_i \cap OPT_{i-1}$

Watrigant, Bougeret, Giroudeau Approximating the Sparsest k-Subgraph in Chordal Graphs



- idea : to "bring" the layer L_i into OPT_{i-1}
- $L_i = N_i \cup M_i$, with $M_i = L_i \cap OPT_{i-1}$
- goal: to find a set $D_i \subseteq OPT_{i-1}$



- idea : to "bring" the layer L_i into OPT_{i-1}
- $L_i = N_i \cup M_i$, with $M_i = L_i \cap OPT_{i-1}$
- goal: to find a set $D_i \subseteq OPT_{i-1}$
- replace D_i by N_i

































 $\forall u \in R_i$ we have $c(u, L_i) \leq c(u, L_i^*) + 1$



 $\forall u \in R_i \text{ we have } c(u, L_i) \leq c(u, L_i^*) + 1 \leq_{hyp} 2 \cdot c(u, L_i^*)$



 $\forall u \in R_i \text{ we have } c(u, L_i) \leq c(u, L_i^*) + 1 \leq_{hyp} 2 \cdot c(u, L_i^*) \Rightarrow c(R_i, L_i) \leq 2 \cdot c(u, L_i^*)$



 $\forall u \in R_i \text{ we have } c(u, L_i) \leq c(u, L_i^*) + 1 \leq_{hyp} 2 \cdot c(u, L_i^*) \Rightarrow c(R_i, L_i) \leq 2 \cdot c(u, L_i^*)$ Then we can show:

$$c(OPT_i) \leq c(OPT_{i-1}) + c(R_i, L_i^*)$$



 $\forall u \in R_i \text{ we have } c(u, L_i) \leq c(u, L_i^*) + 1 \leq_{hyp} 2 \cdot c(u, L_i^*) \Rightarrow c(R_i, L_i) \leq 2 \cdot c(u, L_i^*)$ Then we can show:

$$c(OPT_i) \leq c(OPT_{i-1}) + c(R_i, L_i^*)$$

Thus:

$$c(OPT_t) \leq c(OPT_0) + \sum_{i=1}^t c(R_i, L_i^*)$$



 $\forall u \in R_i \text{ we have } c(u, L_i) \leq c(u, L_i^*) + 1 \leq_{hyp} 2 \cdot c(u, L_i^*) \Rightarrow c(R_i, L_i) \leq 2 \cdot c(u, L_i^*)$ Then we can show:

$$c(OPT_i) \leq c(OPT_{i-1}) + c(R_i, L_i^*)$$

Thus:

$$c(OPT_t) \le c(OPT_0) + \sum_{i=1}^t c(R_i, L_i^*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c(ALGO) \le c(OPT) + c(OPT)$$



Theorem:

There is a (tight) 2-approximation for Sparsest k-Subgraph in chordal graphs.

Conclusion

Conclusion

What is known:

- SkS and DkS NP-hard in chordal graphs
- SkS and DkS approximable in chordal graphs (constant ratio)
- PTAS for DkS in interval graphs
- PTAS for SkS in proper interval graphs

Conclusion

What is known:

- SkS and DkS NP-hard in chordal graphs
- SkS and DkS approximable in chordal graphs (constant ratio)
- PTAS for DkS in interval graphs
- PTAS for SkS in proper interval graphs

What is OPEN:

- approximation schemes/lower bounds in chordal graphs ?
- complexity status in (proper) interval graphs for SkS and DkS ?
- complexity status in planar graphs for DkS ?

Merci de votre attention !

Questions ?