Advanced Algorithms (Fall 2026)

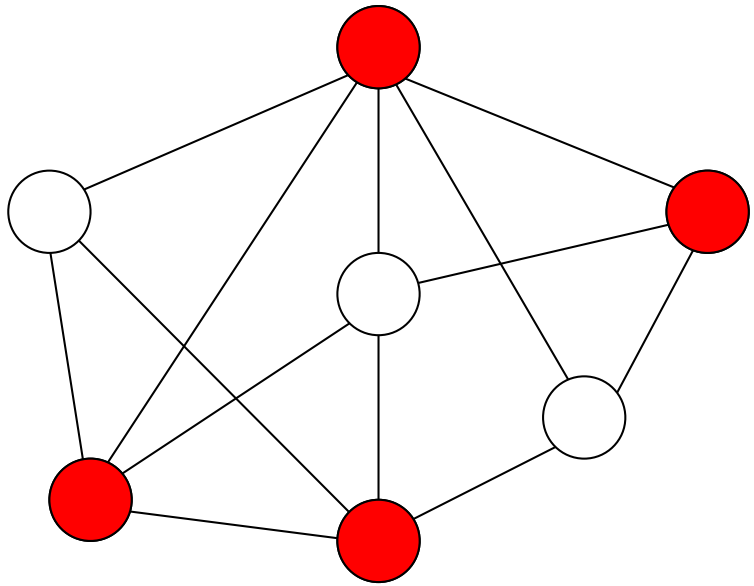
Primal-Dual Algorithms（原始对偶算法）

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Outline

1. Primal-Dual（原始对偶） Vertex Cover（顶点覆盖）
2. Facility Location（设施选址）: Formulations
3. Facility Location: Algorithm and Analysis



Weighted Vertex Cover（顶点覆盖） Problem

Input: graph（图） $G = (V, E)$, vertex weights（点权） $w \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}^{V}$

Output: vertex cover S of G, to minimize $\sum_{v \in S} w_v$

LP Relaxation（线性规划松弛）

$$\min \quad \sum_{v \in V} w_v x_v$$

$$x_u + x_v \geq 1 \qquad \forall (u,v) \in E$$

$$x_v \geq 0 \qquad \forall v \in V$$

Dual LP（对偶线性规划）

$$\max \quad \sum_{e \in E} y_e$$

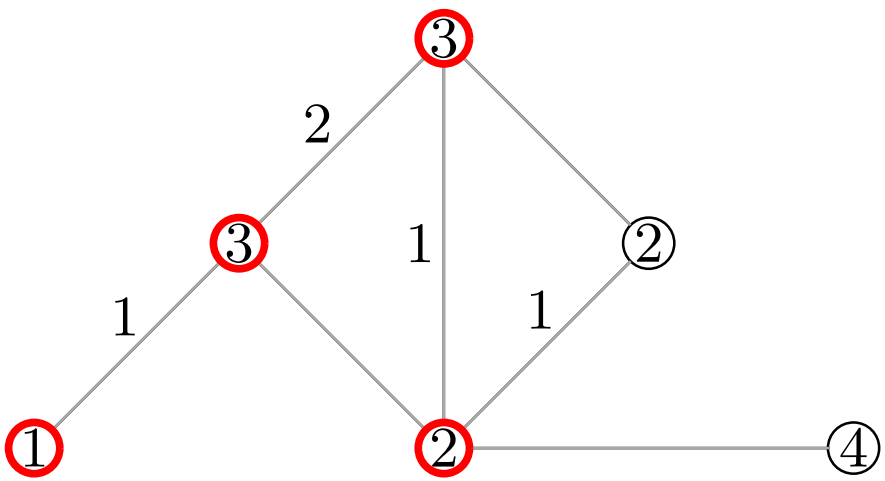
$$\sum_{e \in \delta(v)} y_e \leq w_v \qquad \forall v \in V$$

$$y_e \geq 0 \qquad \forall e \in E$$

- We omit $x_v \leq 1$ from Lecture 4: truncating x_v to $\min\{x_v, 1\}$ preserves feasibility and cannot increase cost. The LP（线性规划） optimum is unchanged.
- Algorithm constructs integral primal solution（原始整数解） x and dual solution（对偶解） y simultaneously.

Primal-Dual Algorithm（原始对偶算法） for Weighted Vertex Cover（加权顶点覆盖） Problem

1: $x \leftarrow 0, y \leftarrow 0$, all edges（边） said to be uncovered
2: **while** there exists at least one uncovered edge **do**
3: take such an edge e arbitrarily
4: increasing y_e until the dual constraint（对偶约束） for one end-vertex（顶点） v of e becomes tight（紧的）
5: $x_v \leftarrow 1$, claim all edges incident to v are covered
6: **return** x



Lemma

1. x satisfies all primal constraints（原始约束）
2. y satisfies all dual constraints
3. $P \leq 2D \leq 2D^* \leq 2 \cdot \text{opt}$
   $P := \sum_{v \in V} w_v x_v$: value of x
   $D := \sum_{e \in E} y_e$: value of y
   D^* : dual LP value

Proof of $P \leq 2D$.

$$P = \sum_{v \in V} w_v x_v = \sum_{v \in V} x_v \sum_{e \in \delta(v)} y_e = \sum_{(u,v) \in E} y_{(u,v)}(x_u + x_v)$$
$$\leq 2 \sum_{e \in E} y_e = 2D.$$

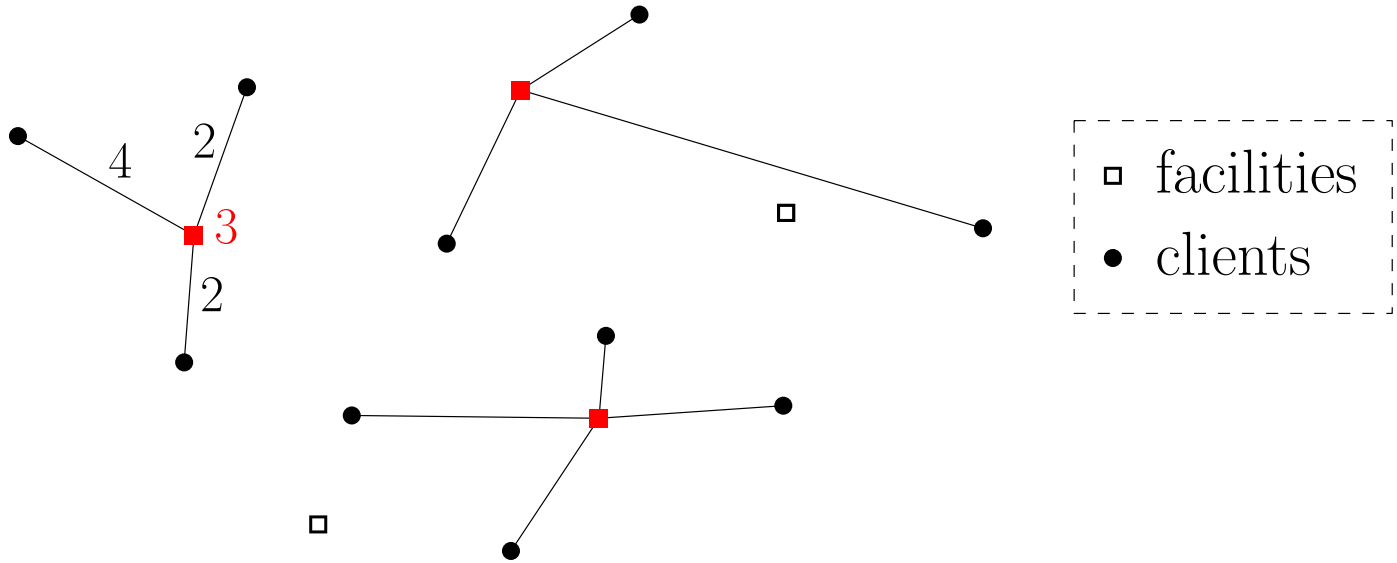
□

- a more general framework: construct an arbitrary maximal（极大的） dual solution y; choose the vertices whose dual constraints are tight
- y is maximal: increasing any coordinate y_e makes y infeasible

- primal-dual algorithms do not need to solve LPs
- LPs are used in analysis only
- faster than LP-rounding（线性规划舍入） algorithm in general

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Uncapacitated Facility Location（无容量限制设施选址） Problem

Input: F: potential facilities C: clients
d: (symmetric) metric（度量） over $F \cup C$ $(f_i)_{i \in F}$: nonnegative facility opening costs

Output: $S \subseteq F$, so as to minimize $\sum_{i \in S} f_i + \sum_{j \in C} d(j, S)$

- 1.488-approximation [Li, 2011]
- 1.463-hardness of approximation, $1.463 \approx$ root of $x = 1 + 2e^{-x}$

- y_i: open facility i?
- $x_{i,j}$: connect client j to facility i?

Basic LP Relaxation

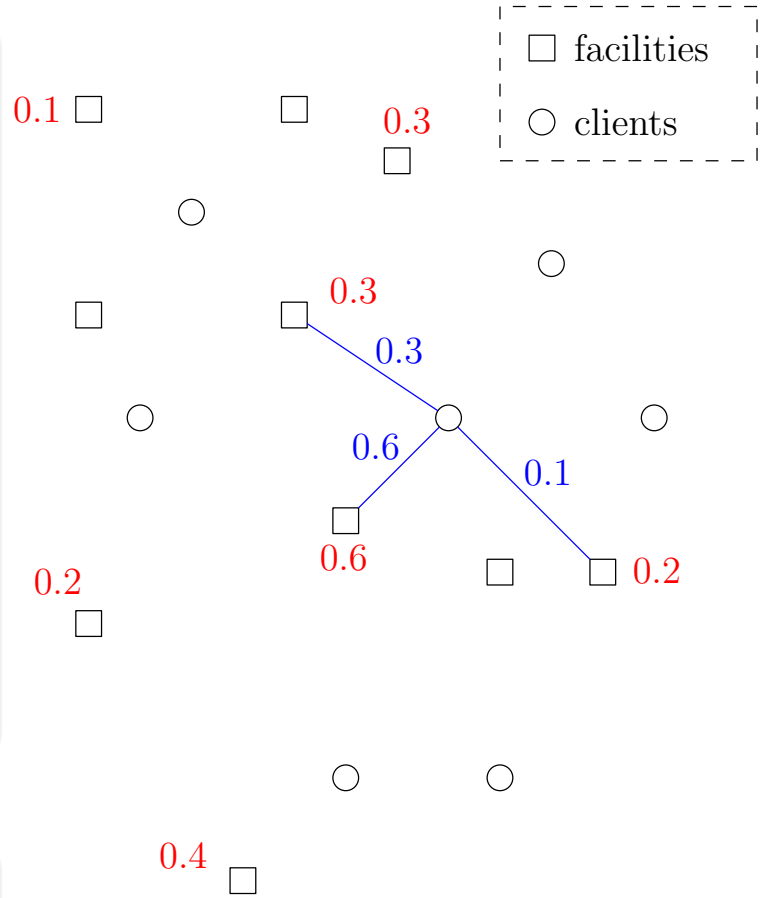
$$\min \quad \sum_{i \in F} f_i y_i + \sum_{i \in F, j \in C} d(i,j) x_{i,j}$$

$$\sum_{i \in F} x_{i,j} \geq 1 \qquad \forall j \in C$$

$$x_{i,j} \leq y_i \qquad \forall i \in F, j \in C$$

$$x_{i,j} \geq 0 \qquad \forall i \in F, j \in C$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \qquad \forall i \in F$$



Obs. When $(y_i)_{i \in F}$ is determined, $(x_{i,j})_{i \in F, j \in C}$ can be determined automatically.

Basic LP Relaxation

$$\min \quad \sum_{i \in F} f_i y_i + \sum_{i \in F, j \in C} d(i,j) x_{i,j}$$

$$\sum_{i \in F} x_{i,j} \geq 1 \qquad \forall j \in C$$

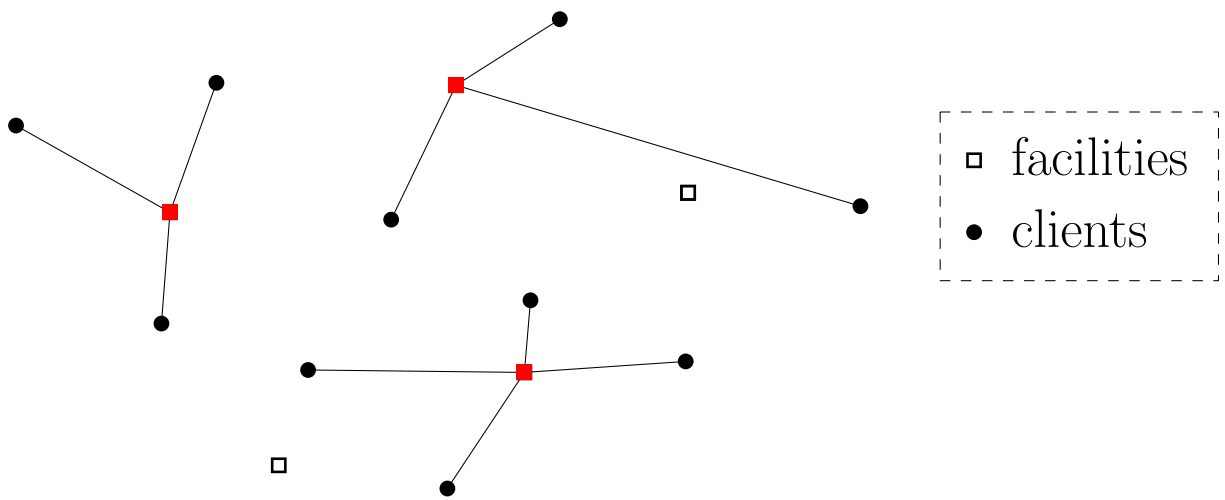
$$x_{i,j} \leq y_i \qquad \forall i \in F, j \in C$$

$$x_{i,j} \geq 0 \qquad \forall i \in F, j \in C$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \qquad \forall i \in F$$

- LP is not of covering type（覆盖型）
- harder to understand the dual（对偶问题）

- consider an equivalent covering LP（覆盖型线性规划）
- idea: treat a solution as a set of stars（星形子图）



- $(i, J), i \in F, J \subseteq C$: star with center i and leaves（叶节点） J
- $\text{cost}(i, J) := f_i + \sum_{j \in J} d(i, j)$: cost of star (i, J)
- $x_{i,J} \in \{0, 1\}$: if star (i, J) is chosen

Equivalent LP

$$\min \quad \sum_{(i,J)} \text{cost}(i, J) \cdot x_{i,J}$$

$$\sum_{(i,J):j \in J} x_{i,J} \geq 1 \qquad \forall j \in C$$

$$x_{i,J} \geq 0 \qquad \forall (i, J)$$

Dual LP

$$\max \quad \sum_{j \in C} \alpha_j$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} \alpha_j \leq \text{cost}(i, J) \qquad \forall (i, J)$$

$$\alpha_j \geq 0 \qquad \forall j \in C$$

- both LPs have exponential size, but the final algorithm can run in polynomial time（多项式时间）

$$\min \quad \sum_{(i,J)} \text{cost}(i,J) \cdot x_{i,J}$$

$$\sum_{(i,J):j \in J} x_{i,J} \geq 1 \qquad \forall j \in C$$

$$x_{i,J} \geq 0 \qquad \forall (i,J)$$

$$\max \quad \sum_{j \in C} \alpha_j$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} \alpha_j \leq \text{cost}(i,J) \qquad \forall (i,J)$$

$$\alpha_j \geq 0 \qquad \forall j \in C$$

- α_j: budget of j
- dual constraints: total budget in any star is $\leq$ its cost
- $\Longrightarrow$ opt $\geq$ total budget $=$ dual value

$$\min \quad \sum_{i \in F} f_i y_i + \sum_{i \in F, j \in C} d(i,j) x_{i,j}$$

$$\sum_{i \in F} x_{i,j} \geq 1 \qquad \forall j \in C$$

$$x_{i,j} \leq y_i \qquad \forall i \in F, j \in C$$

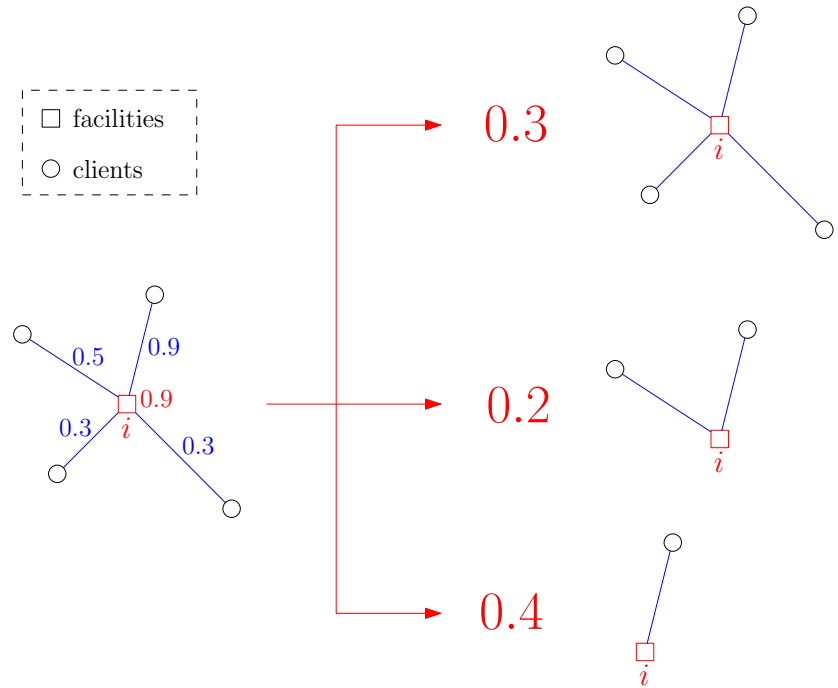
$$x_{i,j} \geq 0 \qquad \forall i \in F, j \in C$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \qquad \forall i \in F$$

$$\min \quad \sum_{(i,J)} \text{cost}(i,J) \cdot x_{i,J}$$

$$\sum_{(i,J): j \in J} x_{i,J} \geq 1 \qquad \forall j \in C$$

$$x_{i,J} \geq 0 \qquad \forall (i,J)$$

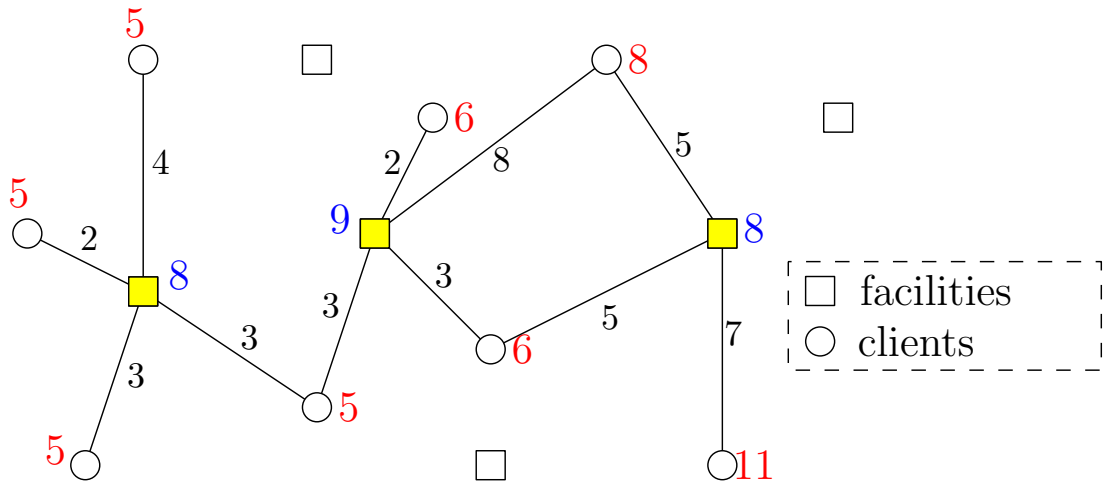


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Construction of Dual Solution α

- α_j's can only increase
- α is always feasible
- if a dual constraint becomes tight, freeze all clients in star
- unfrozen clients are called active clients

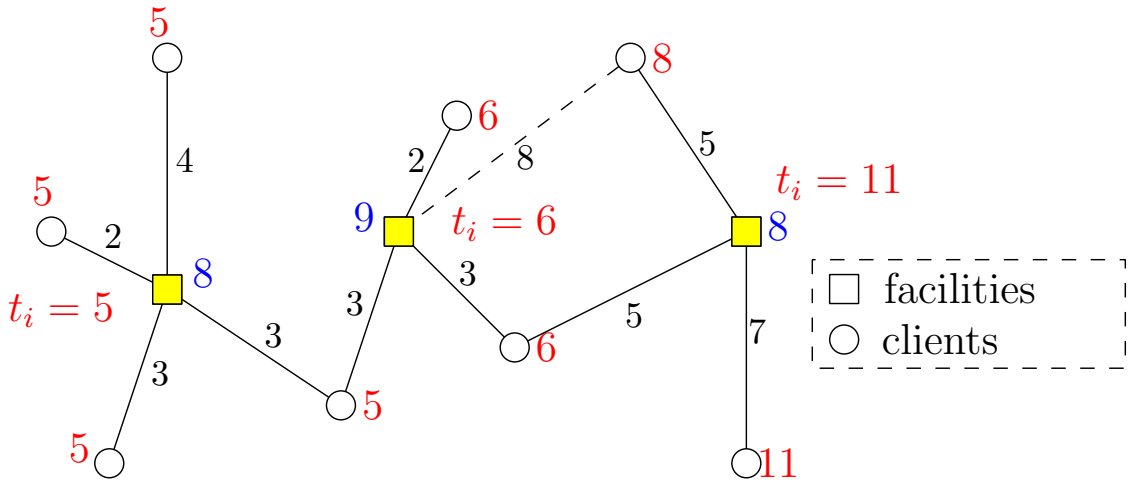


Construction of Dual Solution α

1: $\alpha_j \leftarrow 0, \forall j \in C$
2: **while** exists at least one active client **do**
3: increase the budgets α_j for all active clients j at uniform rate, until (at least) one new client is frozen

Construction of Dual Solution α

- ■: tight facilities; they are temporarily open
- □: permanently closed
- t_i: time when facility i becomes tight
- construct a bipartite graph（二分図）: (i, j) exists $\Longleftrightarrow \alpha_j > d(i, j)$,

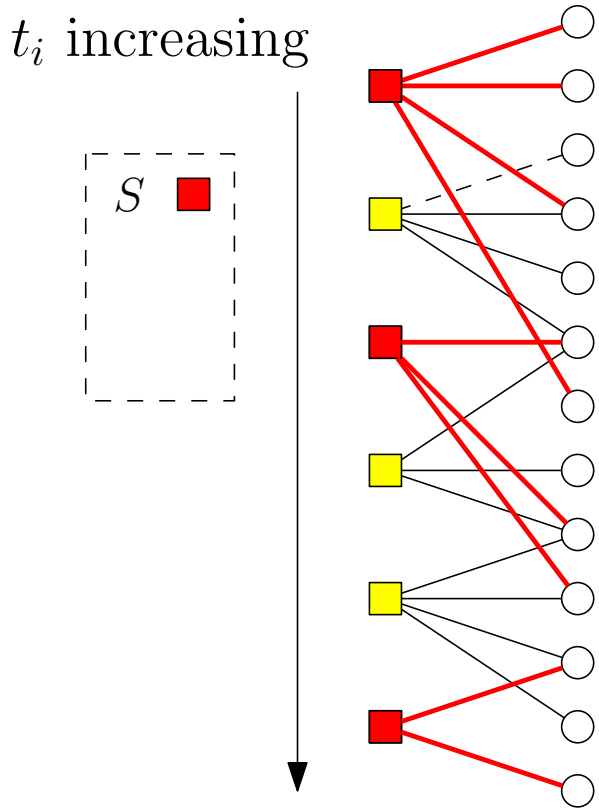


$\alpha_j > d(i, j)$: j contributes to i, (solid lines)
$\alpha_j = d(i, j)$: j does not contribute to i, but its budget is just enough for it to connect to i (dashed lines)
$\alpha_j < d(i, j)$: budget of j is not enough to connect to i

Construction of Integral Primal Solution

Construction of Integral Primal Solution

1: $S \leftarrow \emptyset$, all clients are unowned
2: **for** every temporarily open facility i, in increasing order of t_i **do**
3: **if** all (solid-line) neighbors of i are unowned **then**
4: $S \leftarrow S \cup \{i\}$, open facility i
5: connect all its solid-line neighbors to i
6: let i own them
7: connect unconnected clients to their nearest facilities in S

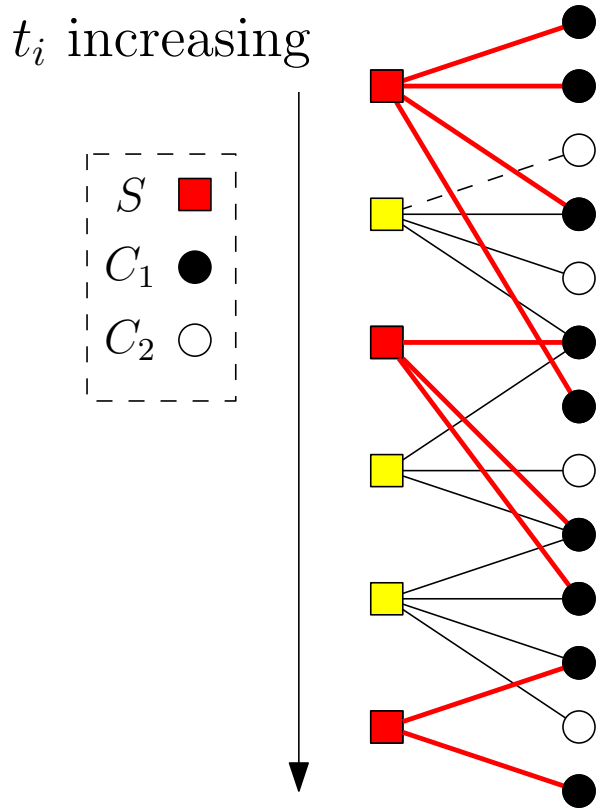


- S: set of open facilities
- C_1: clients contributing to facilities in S
- $C_2 := C \setminus C_1$

- f: total facility cost
- c_j: connection cost of client j
- $c = \sum_{j \in C} c_j$: total connection cost
- $D = \sum_{j \in C} \alpha_j$: value of α

Lemma

- $f + \sum_{j \in C_1} c_j \leq \sum_{j \in C_1} \alpha_j$
- for any client $j \in C_2$, we have $c_j \leq 3\alpha_j$



Lemma

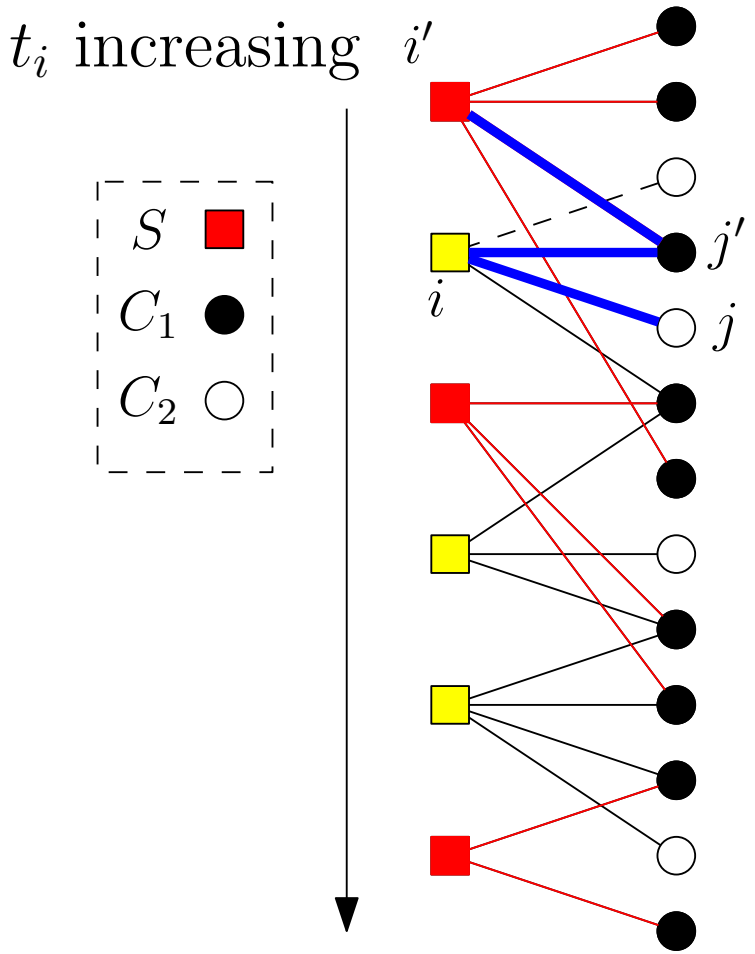
- $f + \sum_{j \in C_1} c_j \leq \sum_{j \in C_1} \alpha_j$
- for any client $j \in C_2$, we have $c_j \leq 3\alpha_j$

- So, $f + c = f + \sum_{j \in C} c_j \leq 3 \sum_{j \in C} \alpha_j = 3D \leq 3 \cdot \mathrm{opt}.$
- stronger statement:

$$3f + c = 3f + \sum_{j \in C} c_j \leq 3 \sum_{j \in C} \alpha_j = 3D \leq 3 \cdot \mathrm{opt}.$$

Proof of $\forall j \in C_2, c_j \leq 3\alpha_j$

- at time α_j, j is frozen.
- let i be the temporarily open facility it connects to
- $i \in S$: then $c_j \leq \alpha_j$. assume $i \notin S$.
- there exists a client j', which made contribution to i, and owned by another facility $i' \in S$
- $d(j,i) \leq \alpha_j$
- $d(j',i) < \alpha_{j'}, d(j',i') < \alpha_{j'}$
- $\alpha_{j'} \leq t_{i'} \leq t_i \leq \alpha_j$
- $d(j,i') \leq d(j,i) + d(i,j') + d(j',i') \leq \alpha_j + \alpha_j + \alpha_j = 3\alpha_j$



Appendix: 英汉术语对照 (1/1)

English	中文	English	中文
bipartite graph	二分图	covering LP	覆盖型线性规划
covering type	覆盖型	dual	对偶问题
dual constraint	对偶约束	dual LP	对偶线性规划
dual solution	对偶解	edge	边
facility location	设施选址	graph	图
integral primal solution	原始整数解	leaf	叶节点
linear programming	线性规划	LP relaxation	线性规划松弛
LP rounding	线性规划舍入	maximal	极大的
metric	度量	polynomial time	多项式时间
primal constraint	原始约束	primal-dual	原始对偶
primal-dual algorithm	原始对偶算法	star	星形子图
tight	紧的	uncapacitated facility location	无容量限制设施选址
vertex	顶点	vertex cover	顶点覆盖
vertex weight	点权	weighted vertex cover	加权顶点覆盖