

# PTASes for (subset) TSP in minor-free graphs

*Hung Le*



partly joint with

*Glencora Borradaile*



*Christian Wulff-Nilsen*

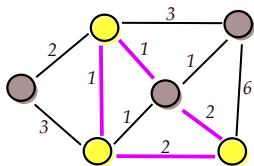
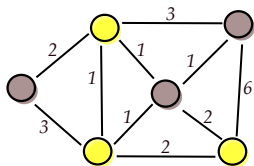
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COPENHAGEN



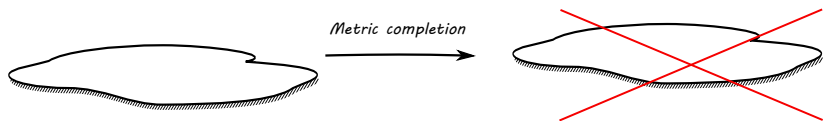
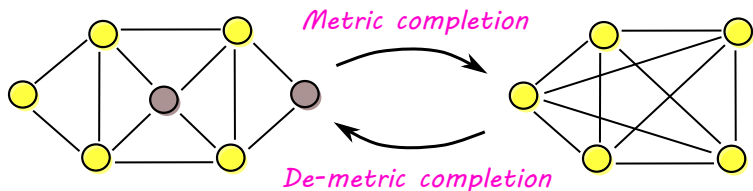
# Subset TSP

## Definition

Given an edge weighted graph  $G$  and a set  $S \subseteq V(G)$ , find a **shortest tour** going through all vertices of  $S$ .

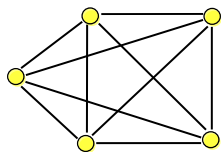


# Subset TSP vs TSP

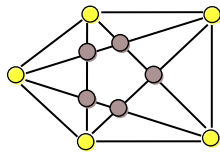


2D Euclidean TSP

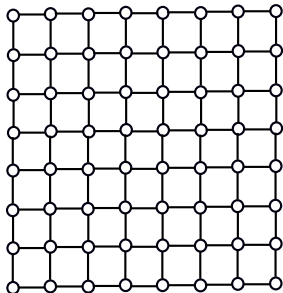
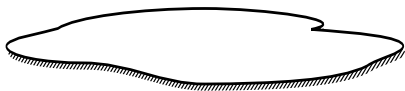
planar subset TSP



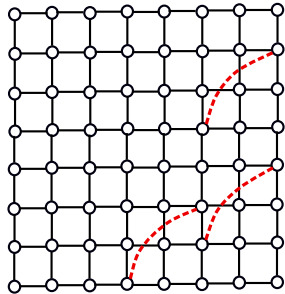
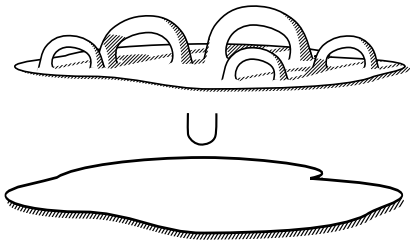
reducible to



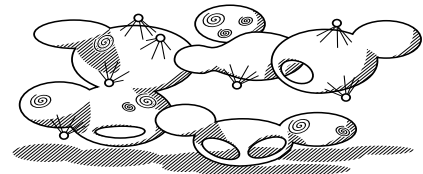
# Planar graphs

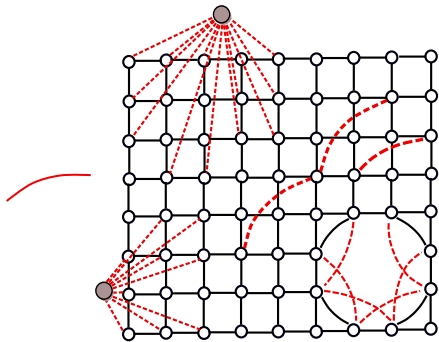
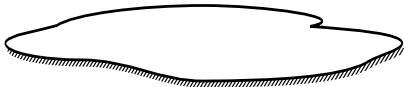


# Bounded genus graphs



# Minor-free graphs


 $\cup$ 

 $\cup$ 


local perturbation

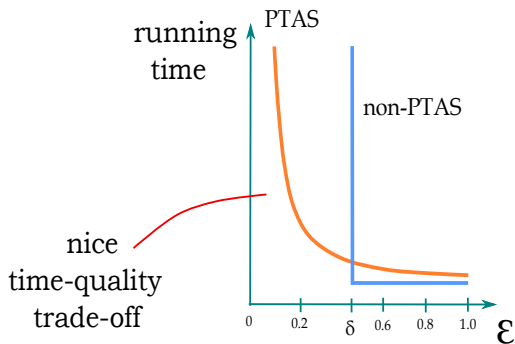
# Polynomial Time Approximation Scheme

PTAS: find  $(1+\epsilon)O_{PT}$  in poly-time

fixed  $< 1$

$O(n^{1/\epsilon})$

$O(2^{1/\epsilon} \cdot n)$



Efficient PTAS

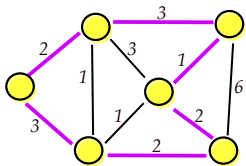
# Main Results

## Theorem (BLW17)

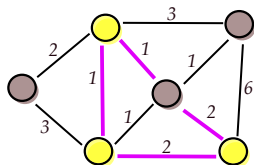
There is an **efficient** PTAS for TSP in minor-free graphs

## Theorem (Le18)

There is a PTAS for **Subset TSP** in minor-free graphs



Efficient PTAS  $O(2^{1/\epsilon} \cdot n)$



PTAS  $O(n^{1/\epsilon})$

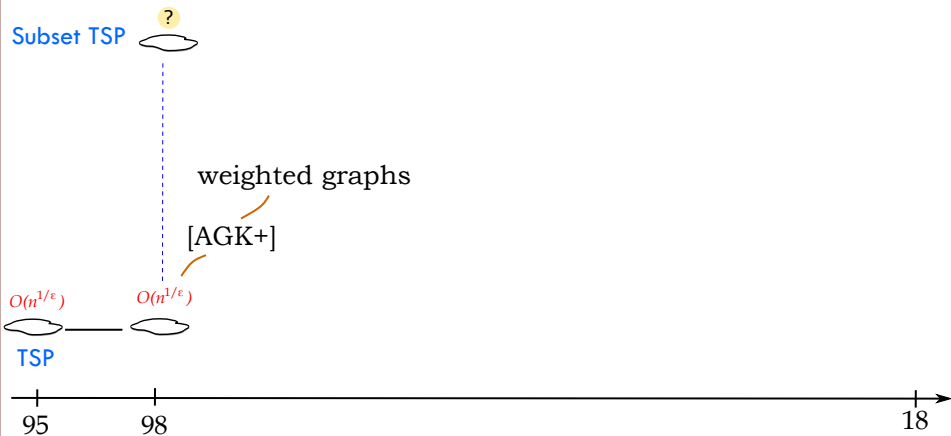


# History



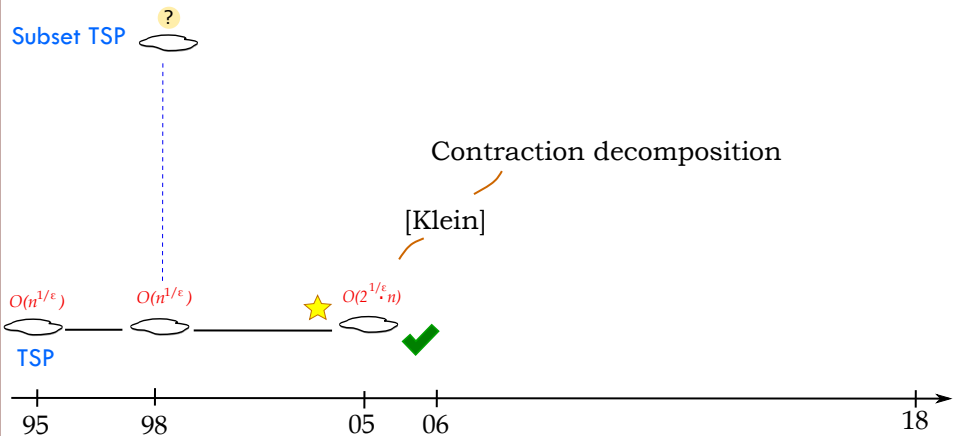
[GKP] M. Grigni, E. Koutsoupias, and C. H. Papadimitriou, "An approximation scheme for planar graph TSP," FOCS'95.

# History



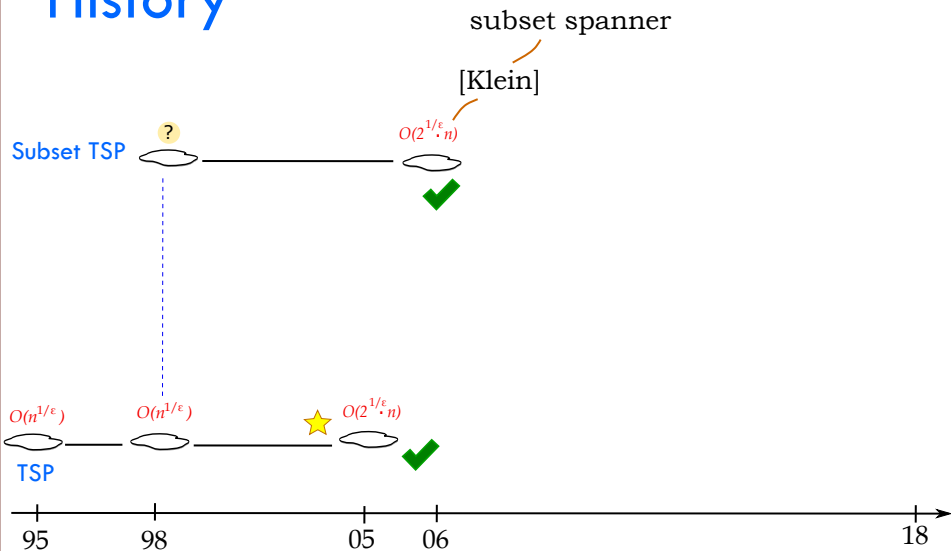
[AGK+] S. Arora, M. Grigni, D. R. Karger, P. N. Klein, A. Woloszyn "A polynomial-time approximation scheme for weighted planar graph TSP," SODA'98.

# History



[Klein] P. N. Klein, "A linear-time approximation scheme for planar weighted tsp", FOCS'05.

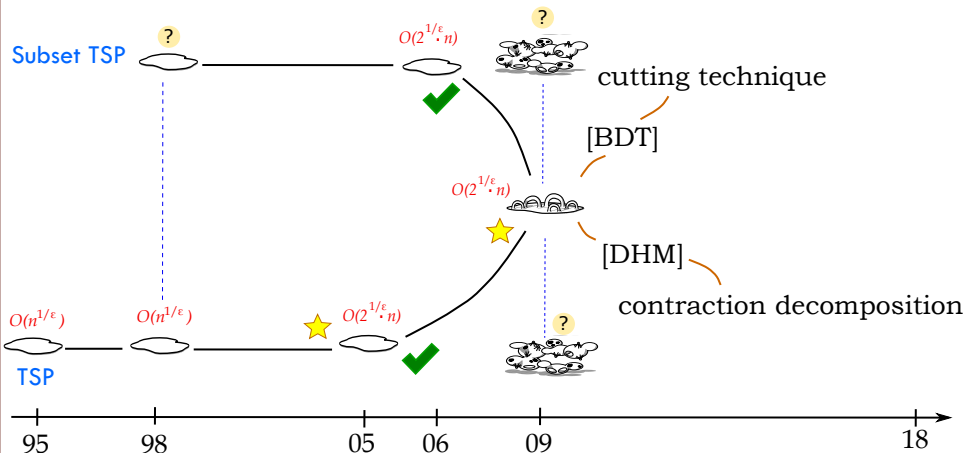
# History



[Klein] P. N. Klein, "A Subset Spanner for Planar Graphs, with Application to Subset TSP"

STOC'06.

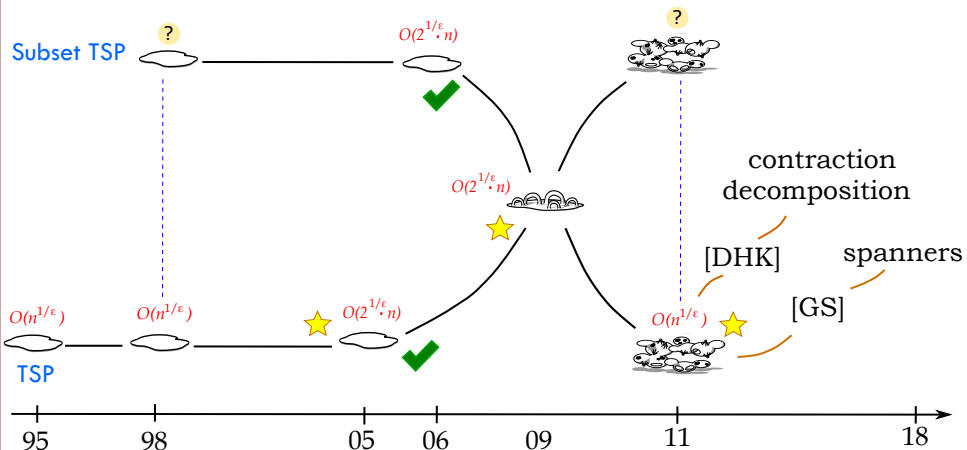
# History



[BDT] M. Borradaile, E. Demaine, and S. Tazari, "A polynomial-time approximation scheme for subset connectivity problems in bounded genus graphs", STACS'09.

[DHM] E. Demaine, M. Hajiaghayi and B. Mohar, "Approximation algorithms via contraction decomposition", SODA'07.

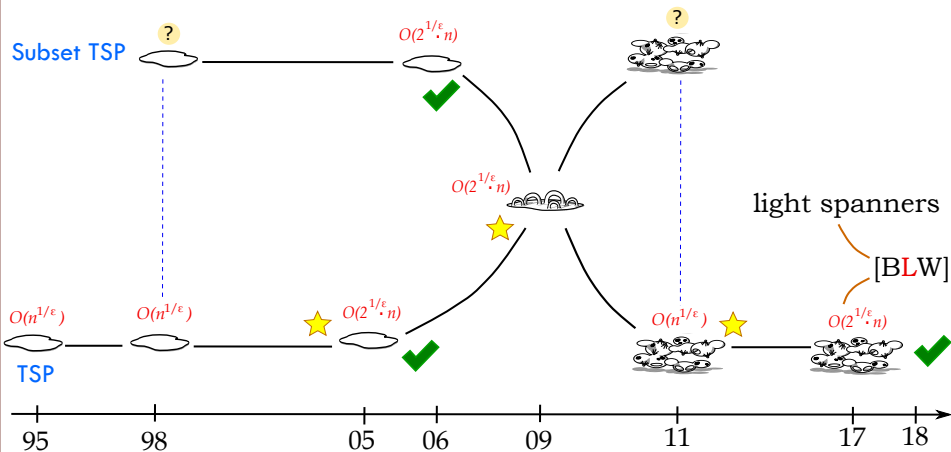
# History



[BDT] E. Demaine, M. Hajiaghayi and K. Kawarabayashi, "Contraction decomposition in  $H$ -minor-free graphs and algorithmic applications", STOC'11.

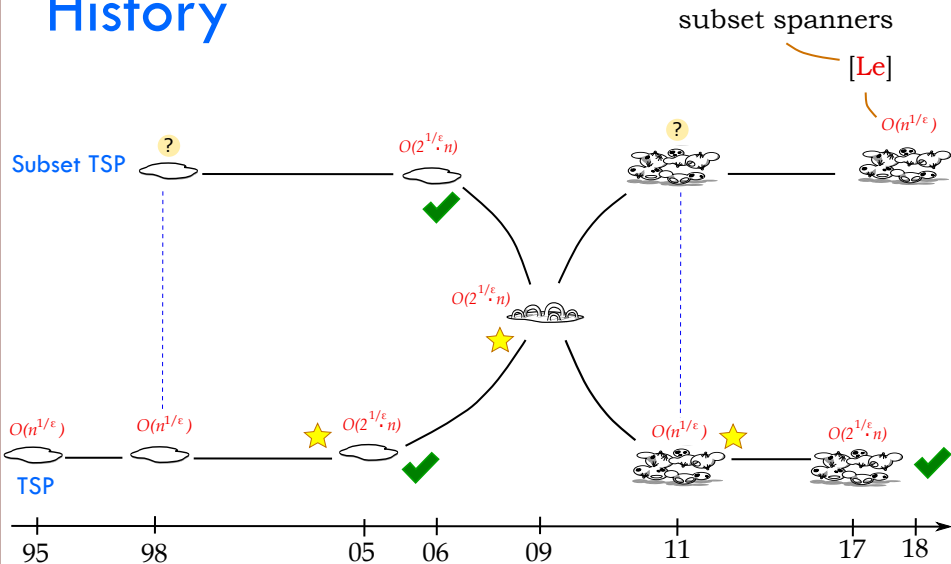
[GS] M. Grigni, and P. Sissokho, "Light spanners and approximate TSP in weighted graphs with forbidden minors", SODA'02.

# History



[BLW] G. Borradaile, H. Le, and C. Wulff-Nilsen, "Minor-free graphs have light spanners," FOCS'17.

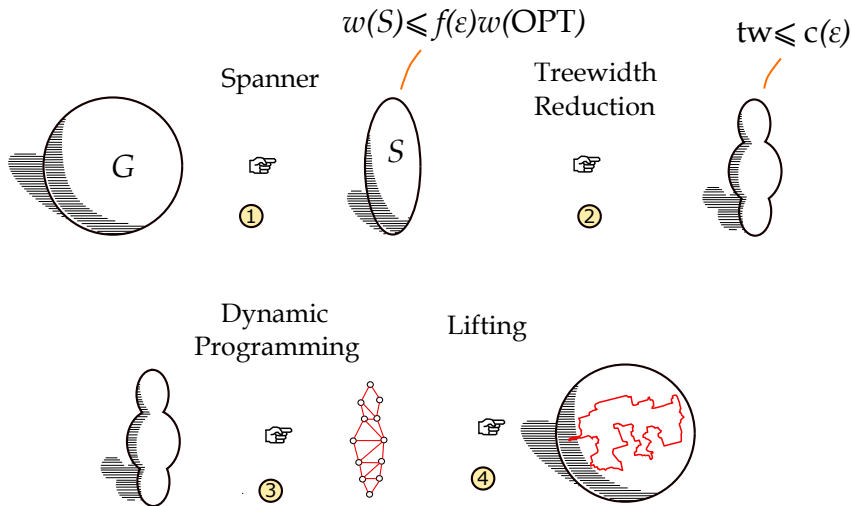
# History



[Le] H. Le, "A PTAS for subset TSP in minor-free graphs", preprint 2018.

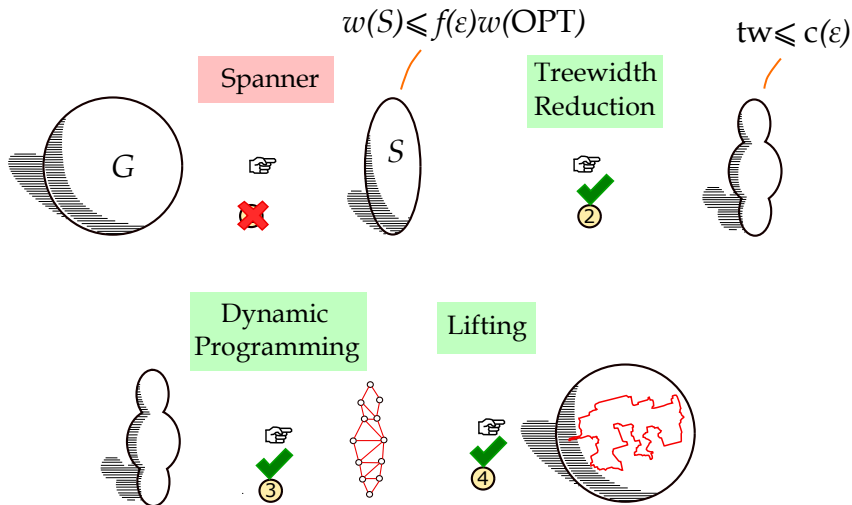


# Contraction Decomposition



[Klein] P. N. Klein, "A linear-time approximation scheme for planar weighted tsp", FOCS'05.

# Contraction Decomposition



[Klein] P. N. Klein, "A linear-time approximation scheme for planar weighted tsp", FOCS'05.

# Spanners

## TSP spanners

A spanning subgraph  $S$  is an  $(1+\epsilon)$ -spanner of  $G$  iff:

$$d_G(u,v) \leq d_S(u,v) \leq (1+\epsilon)d_G(u,v) \quad \forall u \neq v \in V(G)$$

## Subset TSP Spanners

A subgraph  $S$  is a **subset spanner** of  $G$  for a set of terminals  $T \subseteq V(G)$  iff:

$$d_G(u,v) \leq d_S(u,v) \leq (1+\epsilon)d_G(u,v) \quad \forall u \neq v \in T$$

# Spanners

## Theorem [BLW17]

Any minor-free graph  $G$  has an  $(1+\varepsilon)$ -spanner  $S$  s.t:

$$w(S) \leq \tilde{O}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3}\right)w(\text{MST})$$

## Theorem [Le18]

Any minor-free graph  $G$  and any set  $T$  of  $k$  terminals has a subset spanner  $S$  s.t:

$$w(S) \leq O\left(\frac{1}{\text{poly}(\varepsilon)} \log(k)\right) w(\text{ST})$$

MST = Minimum Spanning Tree

ST = Minimum Steiner Tree for  $T$

# Spanners

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## Greedy spanners



GREEDYSPANNER( $G, w, \epsilon$ )

$S \leftarrow \emptyset$

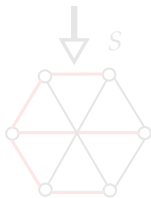
Sort edges of  $G$  in  $\uparrow$  of weight

For each edge  $uv$  in sorted order

if  $(1+\epsilon)w(uv) < d_S(u,v)$

$S \leftarrow S \cup \{uv\}$

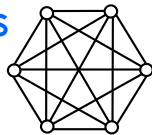
return  $S$



$w(S) > w(MST)$

How much bigger?

Old question dated back to 90s



KRUSKALMST( $G, w$ )

$S \leftarrow \emptyset$

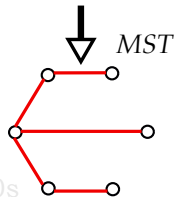
Sort edges of  $G$  in  $\uparrow$  of weight

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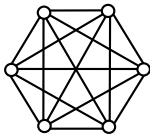
if  $S \cup \{uv\}$  is acyclic

$S \leftarrow S \cup \{uv\}$

return  $S$



## Greedy spanners



GREEDYSPANNER( $G, w, \epsilon$ )

$S \leftarrow \emptyset$

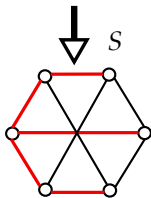
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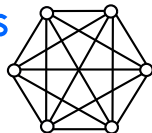
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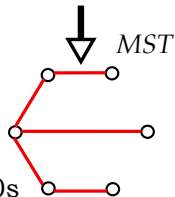
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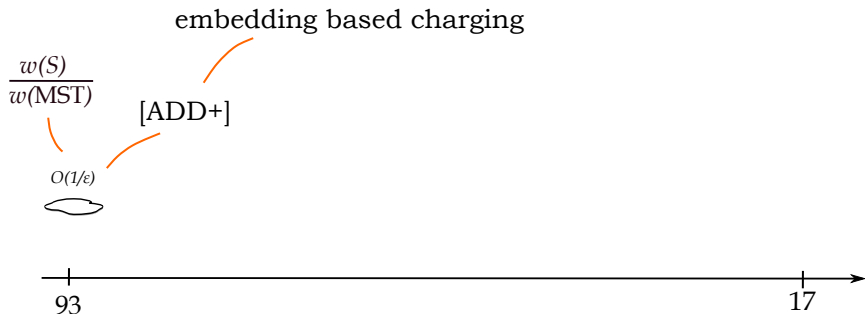
if  $S \cup \{uv\}$  is acyclic

$S \leftarrow S \cup \{uv\}$

return  $S$



# History



[ADD+] I. Althöfer, G. Das, D Dobkin, D. Joseph, and J. Soares, "On sparse spanners of weighted graphs", Discrete Computational Geometry, 1993.



# History

embedding based charging

$$\frac{w(S)}{w(\text{MST})}$$

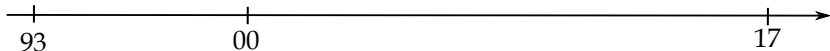
$O(1/\epsilon)$



$O(g/\epsilon)$

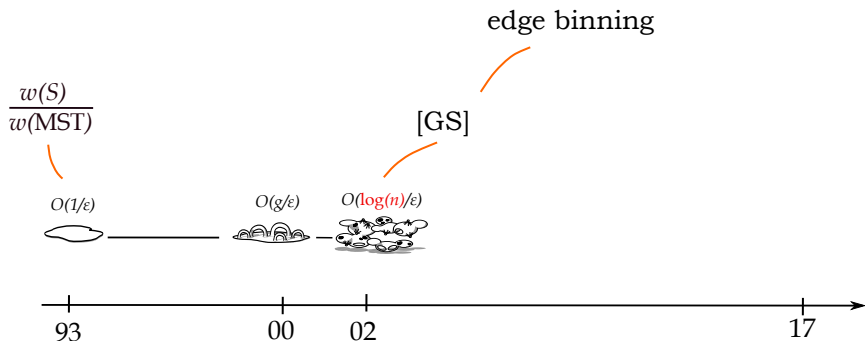


[Grigni]



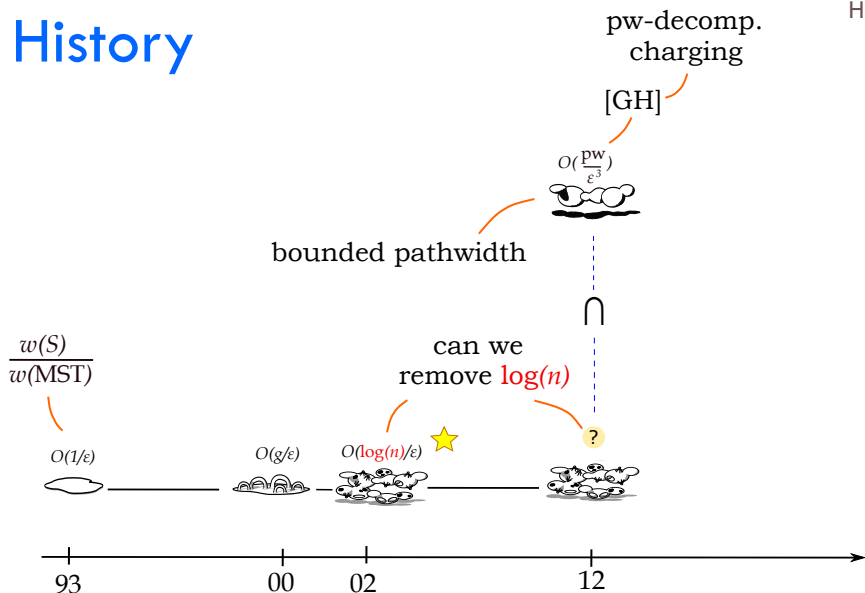
[Grigni] M. Grigni, "Approximate TSP in graphs with forbidden minors", ICAL'00.

# History



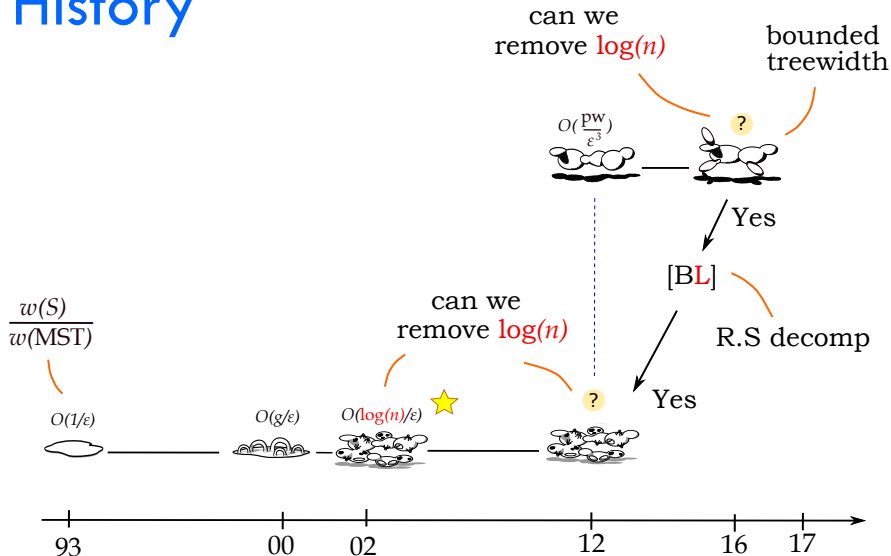
[GS] M. Grigni, and P. Sissokho, "Light spanners and approximate TSP in weighted graphs with forbidden minors", SODA'02.

# History



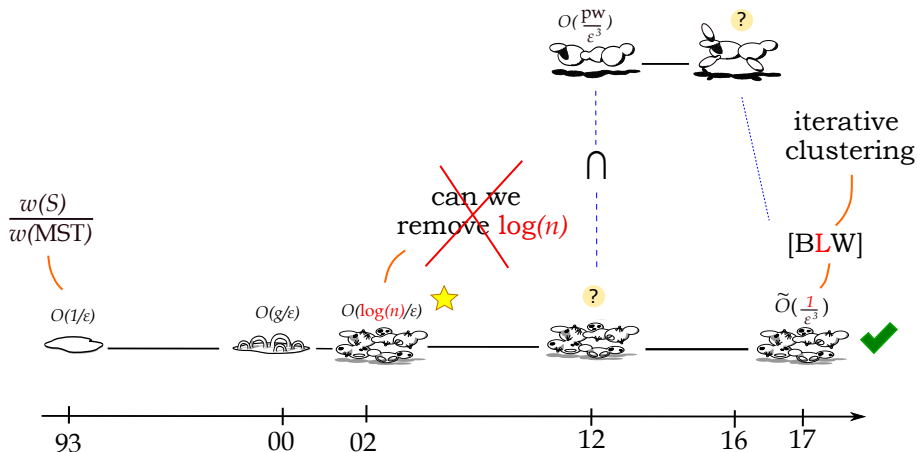
[GH] M. Grigni and H. Hung, "Light spanners in bounded pathwidth graphs", MFCS'12.

# History



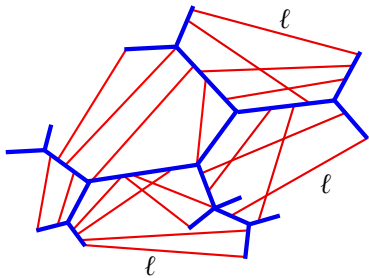
[BL] G. Borradaile, and H. Le, "Light spanners for bounded treewidth graphs implies light spanners for  $H$ -minor-free graphs", preprint 2017.

# History



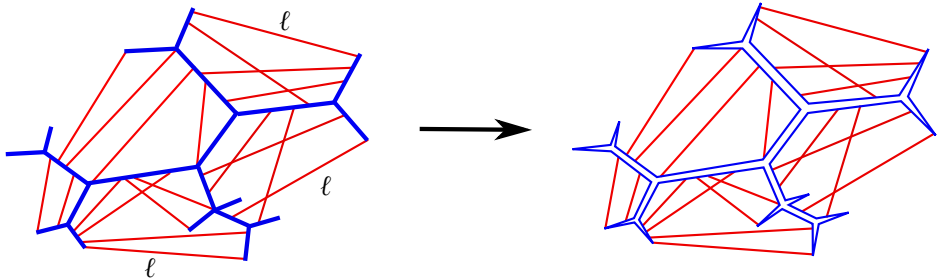
[BLW] G. Borradaile, **H. Le**, and C. Wulff-Nilsen, "Minor-free graphs have light spanners," FOCS'17.

# Warm up: equi-long case

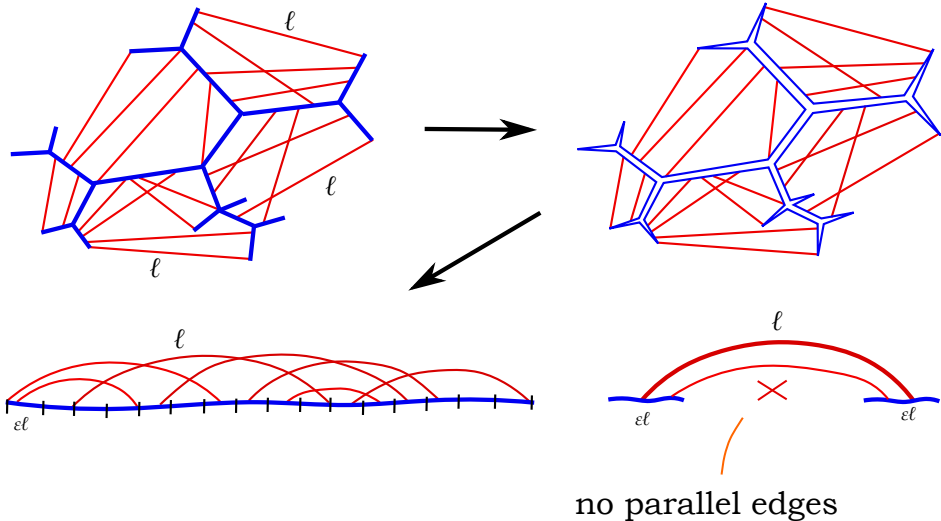


spanner edges have  
the same length  $\ell$

# Warm up: equi-long case

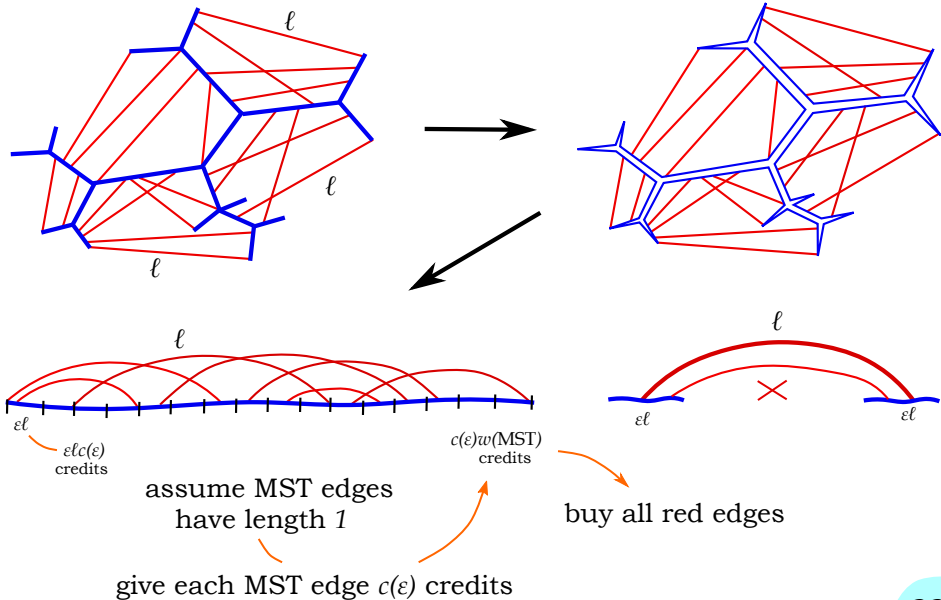


# Warm up: equi-long case

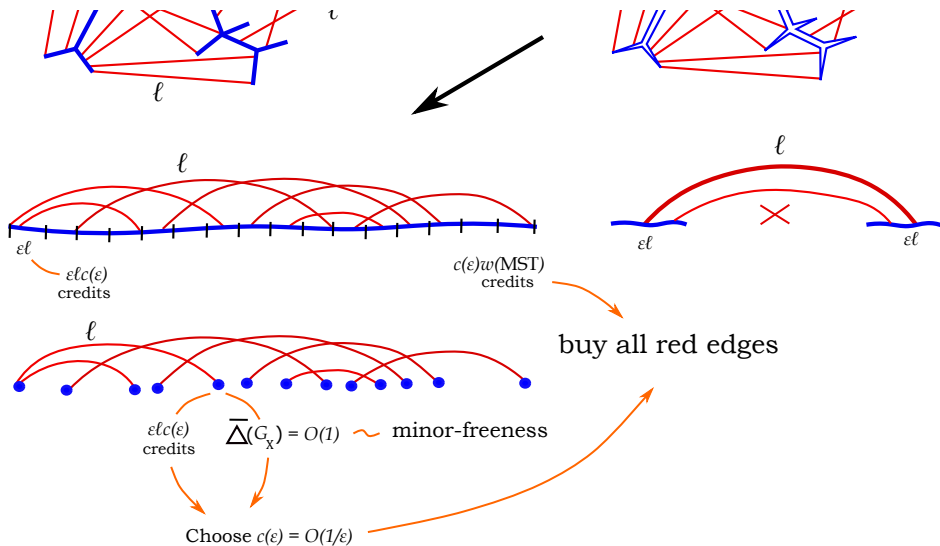




# Warm up: equi-long case



# Warm up: equi-long case



# Warm up:

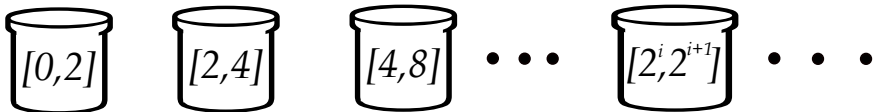
## Lemma

$w(S) \leq O\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)w(\text{MST})$  if every edge of  $S$  has length  $\Theta(\ell)$

## Theorem [GH]

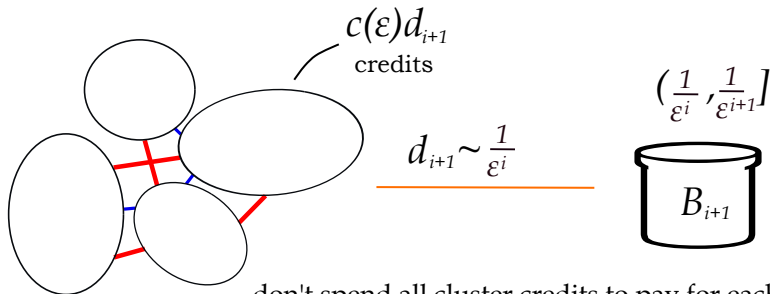
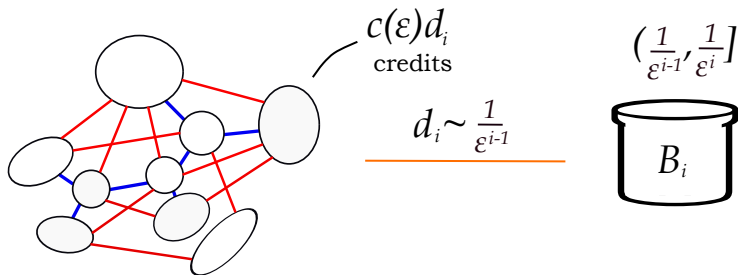
$w(S) \leq O\left(\frac{\log n}{\varepsilon}\right)w(\text{MST})$  if  $G$  is minor-free

$\log(n)$  bins



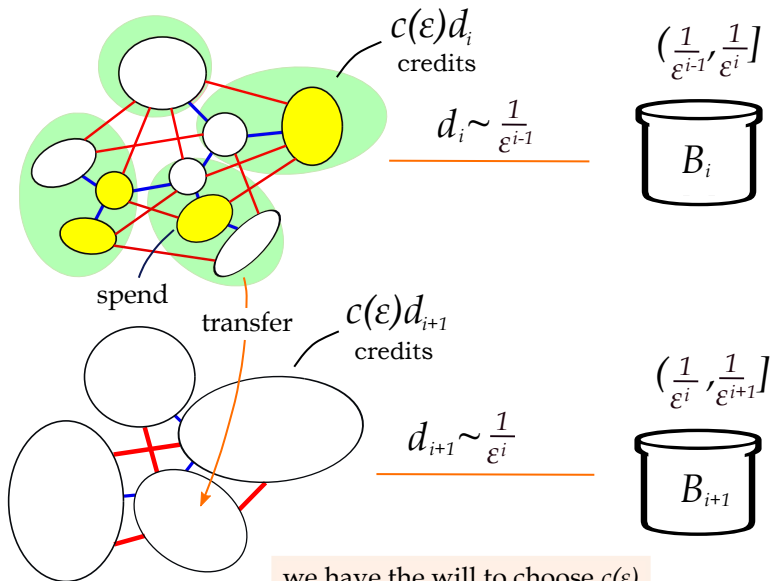
dependency between bins?

# Iterative clustering



don't spend all cluster credits to pay for each level

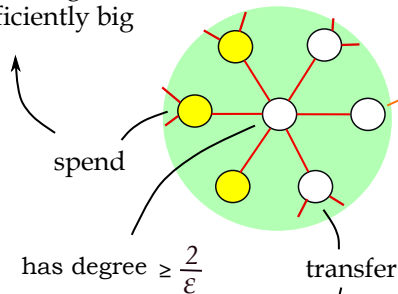
# Iterative clustering



# Cluster construction

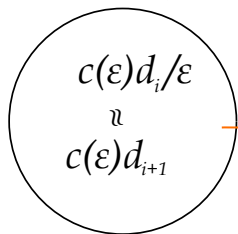
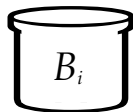
choosing  $c(\epsilon)$   
sufficiently big

inductive assumption



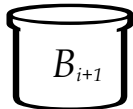
$$d_i \sim \frac{1}{\epsilon^{i-1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^{i-1}}, \frac{1}{\epsilon^i}\right]$$



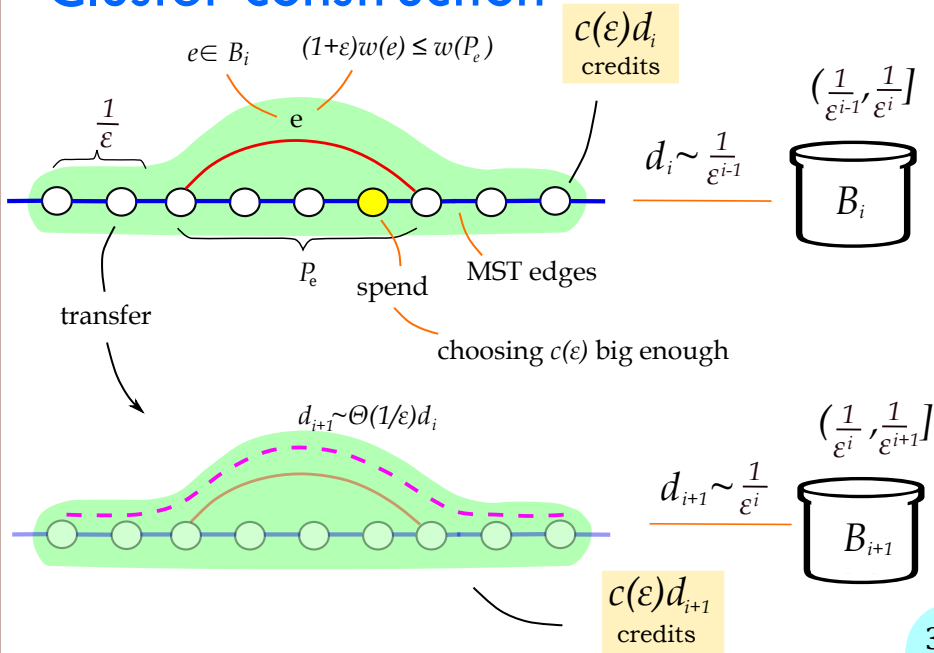
$$d_{i+1} \sim \frac{1}{\epsilon^i}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^i}, \frac{1}{\epsilon^{i+1}}\right]$$



need to guarantee

# Cluster construction



# Spanners

## Theorem [BLW17]

Any minor-free graph  $G$  has an  $(1+\varepsilon)$ -spanner  $S$  s.t:

$$w(S) \leq \tilde{O}\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3}\right)w(\text{MST})$$

MST = Minimum Spanning Tree

## Corrolary [BLW17]

TSP in minor-free graphs has a PTAS of running time:

$$O\left(2^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^4}} \text{poly}(n)\right)$$



# Subset Spanners

## Subset TSP Spanners

A subgraph  $S$  is a **subset spanner** of  $G$  for a set of terminals  $T \subseteq V(G)$  iff:

$$d_G(u,v) \leq d_S(u,v) \leq (1+\epsilon)d_G(u,v) \quad \forall u \neq v \in T$$

## Theorem [Le18]

Any minor-free graph  $G$  and any set  $T$  of  $k$  terminals has a subset spanner  $S$  s.t:

$$w(S) \leq O\left(\frac{1}{\text{poly}(\epsilon)} \log(k)\right) w(\text{ST})$$

ST = Minimum Steiner Tree for  $T$


# Remarks

## Theorem [Le 18]

Any edge-weighted minor-free graph  $G$  and any set  $T$  of  $k$  terminals has a subset spanner  $S$  s.t:

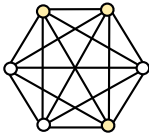
$$w(S) \leq O\left(\frac{1}{\text{poly}(\epsilon)} \log(k)\right) w(\text{ST})$$

- ◆ Non-trivial even in **unweighted** graphs
- ◆  $c(\epsilon)w(\text{ST})$  subset spanners for unweighted graphs.


 $c(\epsilon)w(\text{MST})$  spanners for weighted graphs.

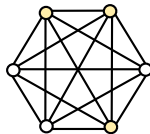
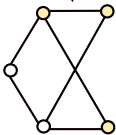
by subdividing edges

# Construction



SUBSETSPANNER( $G, w, \epsilon$ )

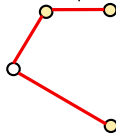
Not enough space



STEINERTREE( $G, w$ )



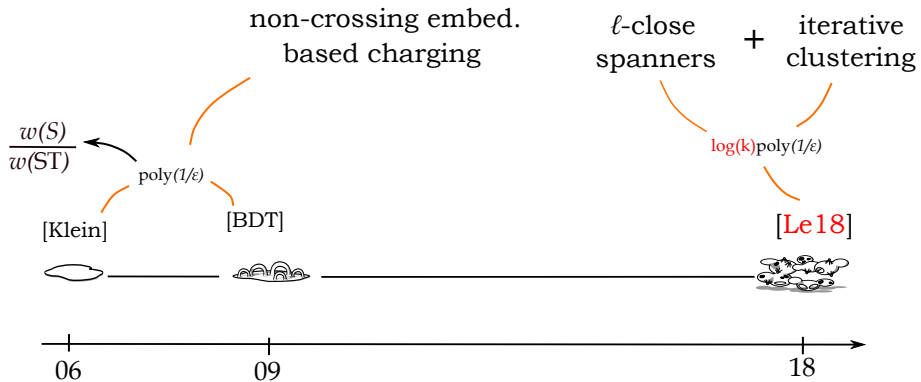
NP-HARD



$$w(S) > w(ST)$$

How much bigger?

# History



# $\ell$ -close spanners

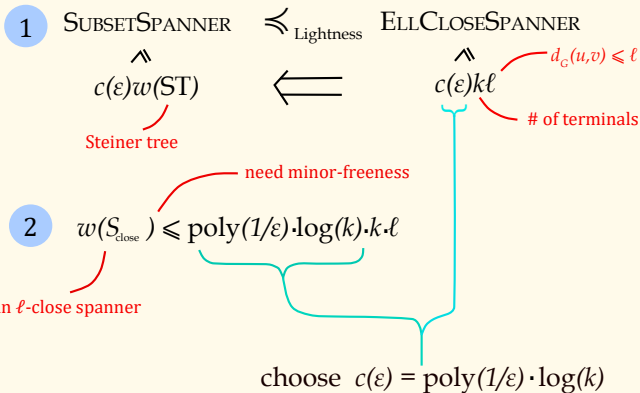
## $\ell$ -close spanners

A subgraph  $S$  is an  $\ell$ -close spanner of  $G$  for a set of terminals  $T \subseteq V(G)$  iff:

$$d_G(u,v) \leq d_S(u,v) \leq (1+\varepsilon)d_G(u,v) \quad \forall u \neq v \in T$$

and  $d_G(u,v) \leq \ell$

$\ell$ -close terminals

SUBSETSPANNER( $G, w, \epsilon$ )

$$w(S) \leq O(\text{poly}(1/\epsilon) \log(k)) w(\text{ST})$$

# $\ell$ -close spanners

## Theorem

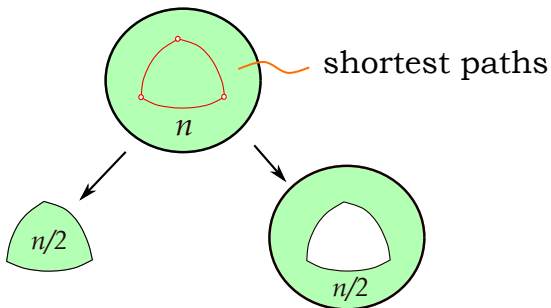
$$w(S_{\text{close}}) \leq \text{poly}(1/\varepsilon) \log(k) \cdot k \cdot \ell$$

$w(S_{\text{close}}) \leq O(k^2)\ell$  is trivial because we have at most  $O(k^2)$   $\ell$ -close terminal pairs

1<sup>st</sup> idea: shortest path separator

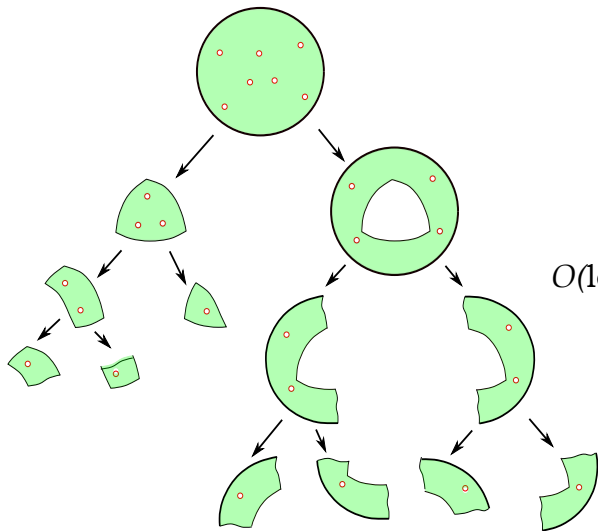
## Theorem [AG06]

Minor-free graphs of size  $n$  can be divided into subgraphs of size at most  $n/2$  each using  $O(1)$  shortest paths.



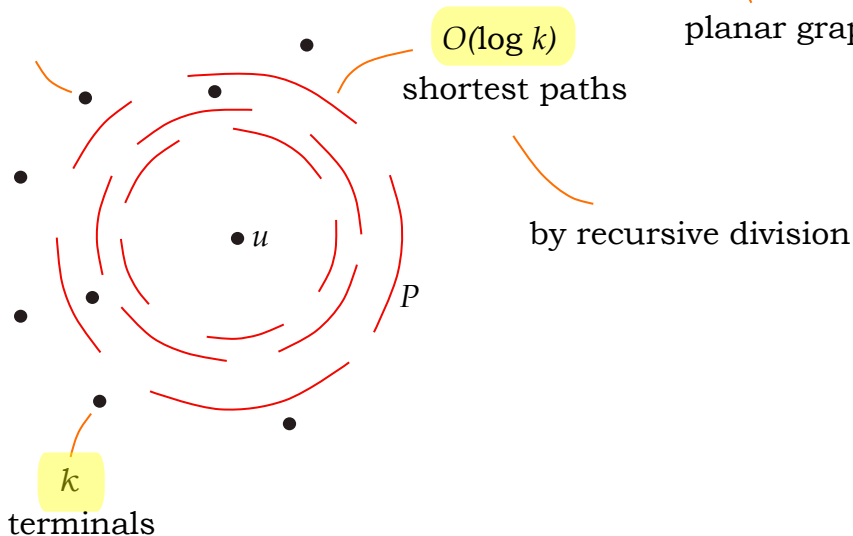


2<sup>nd</sup> idea: recursive division

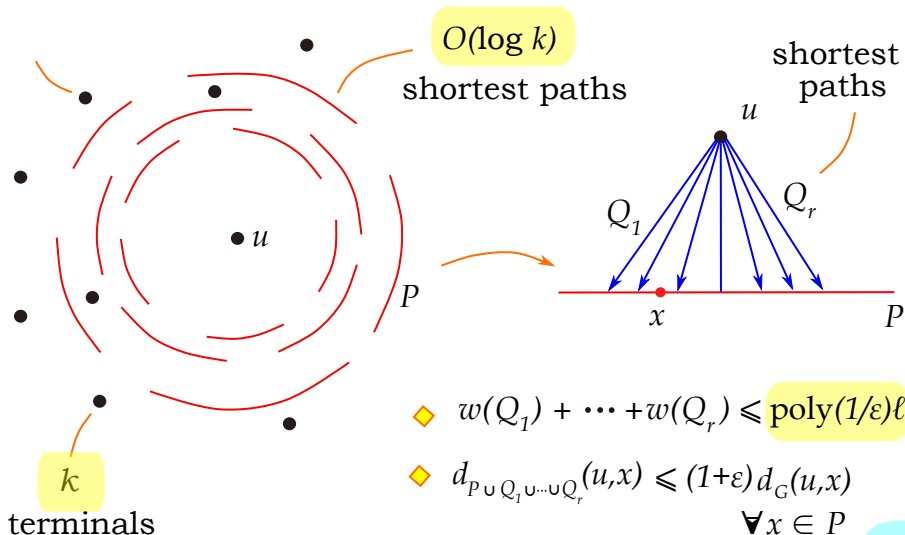


$O(\log k)$  levels

### 3<sup>rd</sup> idea: single source spanners [Klein06]



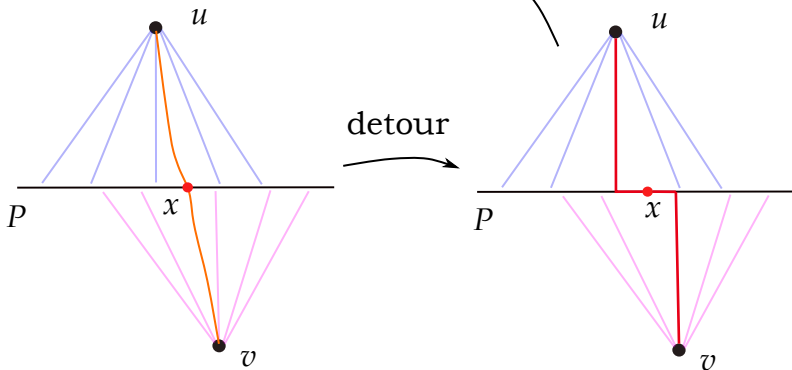
### 3<sup>rd</sup> idea: single source spanners [Klein06]



### 3<sup>rd</sup> idea: single source spanners [Klein06]

◆  $w(S_{\text{close}}) \leq \text{poly}(1/\epsilon) \log(k) \cdot k \cdot \ell$  ✓

◆  $d_{S_{\text{close}}}(u, v) \leq (1+\epsilon)d_G(u, v)$  ?



# Recap

## Theorem [Le 18]

Any minor-free graph  $G$  and any set  $T$  of  $k$  terminals has a subset spanner  $S$  s.t:

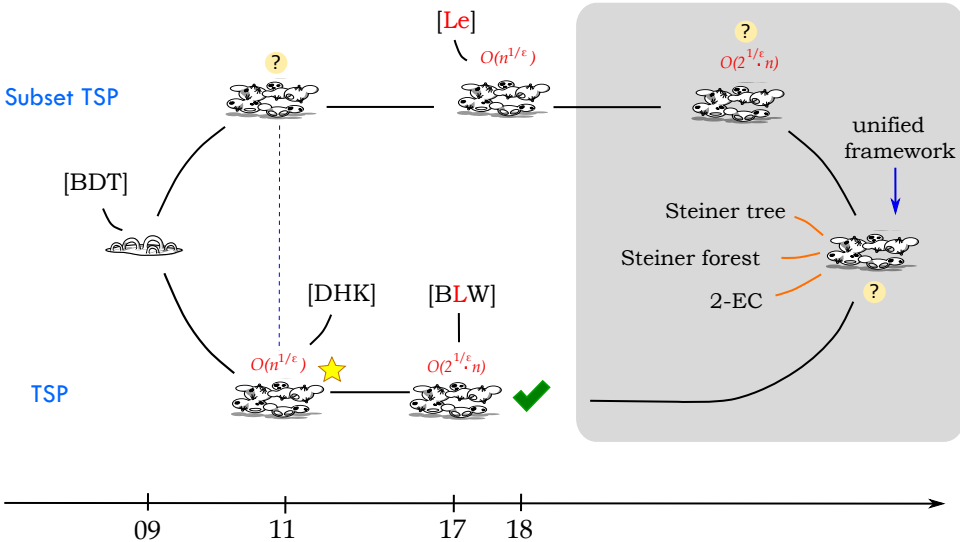
$$w(S) \leq O\left(\frac{1}{\text{poly}(\epsilon)} \log(k)\right) w(ST)$$

## Corrolary [Le 18]

Subset TSP in minor-free graphs has a PTAS with running time:

$$O(n^{\text{poly}(1/\epsilon)})$$

# Open problems



# Thank you



University  
of Victoria