

# assignment 2

## tdt4125 - algorithm construction

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### task 1

this sounds like the [vertex cover problem](#), but with additional vertex weights to minimize.

a) recall the general key components of a linear program

- problem input vector  $x$
- coefficient vector  $c$
- constraint matrix  $A$
- target vector  $b$

such that we minimize  $c^T x$  with respect to  $Ax \geq b$ .

here we can interpret the input vector  $x$  as a binary vector where the  $i$ -th bit encodes the inclusion of a given node  $v_i \in V$  in the subset  $C$ .  $x$  has as many bits as there are vertices.

furthermore, the vector  $c$  represents the weights of the vertices such that

$$c^T x = \sum_{v \in V} c_v x_v = \sum_{v \in C} c_v$$

becomes the minimization goal.

we can express the binary string  $x$  through constraints

- $x_u + x_v \geq 1 \quad \forall (u, v) \in E$
- $x_v \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall v \in V$

the former constraint ensures that every edge is covered by at least one endpoint.

bringing it all together

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{v \in V} c_v x_v \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_u + x_v \geq 1 \quad \forall (u, v) \in E \\ & x_v \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall v \in V \end{aligned}$$

is our complete linear integer program.

we have implicitly defined  $A$  to be the  $|E| \times |V|$ -matrix that has 1-entries for vertices  $v$  where  $e = (u, v)$ . it is zero otherwise.

b) by relaxing the linear integer program we let  $0 \leq x_v \leq 1$ . this can be shortened to saying  $x_v \geq 0$  since the first constraint forces  $x_v \leq 1$ . requiring a positive value is a common restriction on linear programs and allows us to take the dual.

we then obtain the dual program

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \mathbf{1}^T y = \sum_{e \in E} y_e \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & A^T y \leq c \\ & \Leftrightarrow \sum_{v \in e} y_e \leq c_v \\ & \forall v \in V, \quad y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

c) to construct a primal-dual algorithm to approximate this problem, we use the formulations given previously.

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### Algorithm 1: Primal-Dual Weighted Vertex Cover Approximation

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1: procedure VERTEX-COVER( $G, c$ )
2:    $\triangleright$  initialize primal ( $x$ ) and dual ( $y$ ) variables
3:   for  $v \in V, e \in E$  do
4:      $y_e \leftarrow 0$ 
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5:   |  $x_v \leftarrow 0$ 
6:   end
7:
8:   while there exists an uncovered
   edge  $e = (u, v)$  do
9:       ▷ calculate minimum slack
10:       $\text{slack}_u \leftarrow c_u - \sum_{e' \in \delta(u)} y_{e'}$ 
11:       $\text{slack}_v \leftarrow c_v - \sum_{e' \in \delta(v)} y_{e'}$ 
12:       $\alpha \leftarrow \min(\text{slack}_u, \text{slack}_v)$ 
13:
14:      ▷ increase dual variable for
   edge  $e$ 
15:       $y_e \leftarrow y_e + \alpha$ 
16:
17:      ▷ Update primal if constraint
   becomes tight
18:      if  $\sum_{e' \in \delta(u)} y_{e'} = c_u$  then
19:          |  $x_u \leftarrow 1$ 
20:      end
21:      if  $\sum_{e' \in \delta(v)} y_{e'} = c_v$  then
22:          |  $x_v \leftarrow 1$ 
23:      end
24:   end
25:   return  $C = \{v \in V \mid x_v = 1\}$ 
26: end

```

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where  $\delta(u)$  means the set of all edges going out of vertex  $u$ .

### *other*

the rest of the tasks are attached or can be found at <https://git.pvv.ntnu.no/frero-uni/TDT4125/src/branch/main/assignment-2>