Randomized techniques for parameterized algorithms

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Why randomized?

- A guaranteed error probability of 10^{-100} is as good as a deterministic algorithm.
  (Probability of hardware failure is larger!)
- Randomized algorithms can be more efficient and/or conceptually simpler.
- Can be the first step towards a deterministic algorithm.

Fixed-parameter tractability

Definition

A parameterized problem is **fixed-parameter tractable (FPT)** if it can be solved in time $f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$ for some computable function f.

Main goal of parameterized complexity: to find FPT problems.

Examples of NP-hard problems that are FPT:

- Finding a vertex cover of size k.
- Finding a path of length k.
- Finding k disjoint triangles.
- Drawing the graph in the plane with k edge crossings.
- Finding disjoint paths that connect k pairs of points.
- ...

Polynomial-time vs. FPT randomization

Definition

A parameterized problem is **fixed-parameter tractable (FPT)** if it can be solved in time $f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$ for some computable function f.

Polynomial-time randomized algorithms

- Randomized selection to pick a **typical**, **unproblematic**, **average** element/subset.
- Success probability is constant or at most polynomially small.

Randomized FPT algorithms

- Randomized selection to satisfy a **bounded number** of (unknown) constraints.
- Success probability might be exponentially small.

Randomization

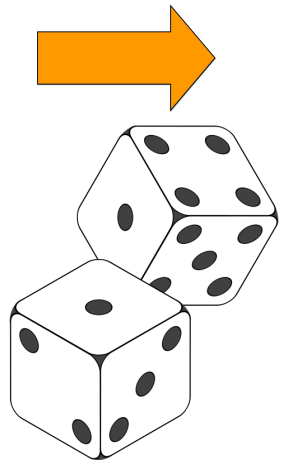
There are two main ways randomization appears:

- Algebraic techniques
  - Schwartz-Zippel Lemma
  - Linear matroids
- Combinatorial techniques.
  This talk.

Randomization as reduction

Problem A
(what we want to solve)

Randomized magic



Problem B
(what we can solve)

Color Coding

k-Path

Input: A graph G, integer k.
Find: A simple path of length k.

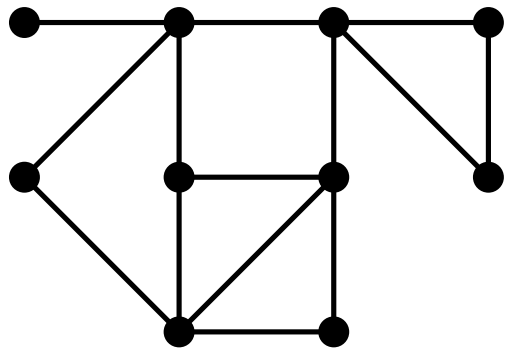
Note: The problem is clearly NP-hard, as it contains the Hamiltonian Path problem.

Theorem [Alon, Yuster, Zwick 1994]

k-Path can be solved in time $2^{O(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$.

Color Coding

- Assign colors from $[k]$ to vertices $V(G)$ uniformly and independently at random.



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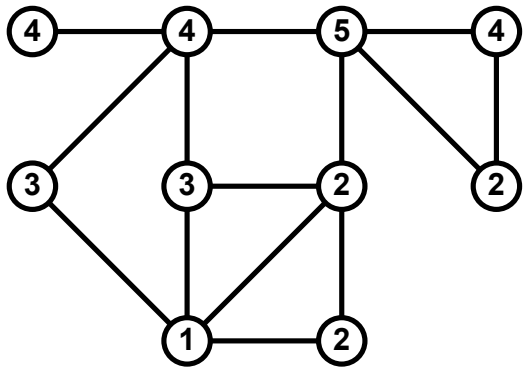

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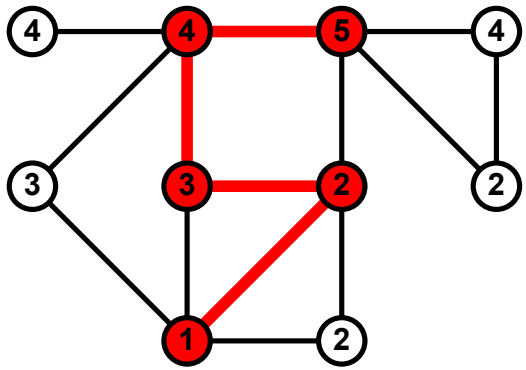

- Check if there is a path colored $1 - 2 - \cdots - k$; output "YES" or "NO".
  - If there is no k-path: no path colored $1 - 2 - \cdots - k$ exists $\Rightarrow$ "NO".
  - If there is a k-path: the probability that such a path is colored $1 - 2 - \cdots - k$ is k^{-k} thus the algorithm outputs "YES" with at least that probability.

Error probability

Useful fact

If the probability of success is at least p, then the probability that the algorithm **does not** say "YES" after $1/p$ repetitions is at most

$$(1-p)^{1/p} < \left(e^{-p}\right)^{1/p} = 1/e \approx 0.38$$

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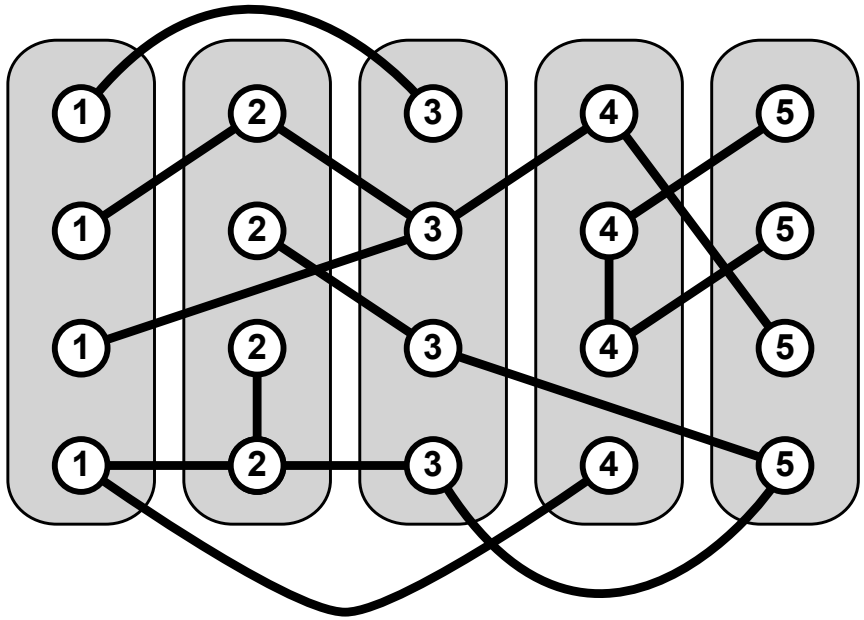
$$(1-p)^{1/p} < \left(e^{-p}\right)^{1/p} = 1/e \approx 0.38$$

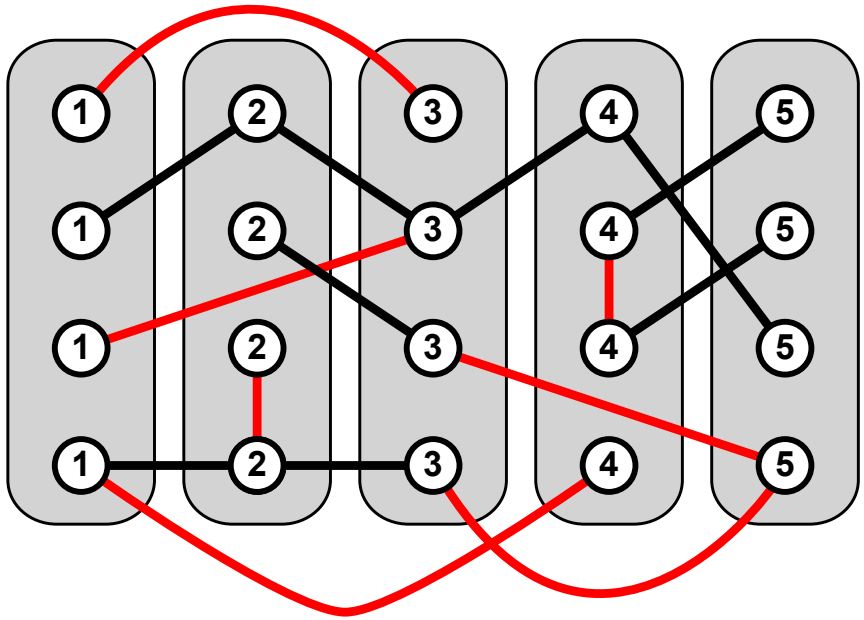
- Thus if $p > k^{-k}$, then error probability is at most $1/e$ after k^k repetitions.
- Repeating the whole algorithm a constant number of times can make the error probability an arbitrary small constant.
- For example, by trying $100 \cdot k^k$ random colorings, the probability of a wrong answer is at most $1/e^{100}$.

Finding a path colored $1 - 2 - \cdots - k$



- Edges connecting nonadjacent color classes are removed.
- The remaining edges are directed towards the larger class.
- All we need to check if there is a directed path from class 1 to class k.

Finding a path colored $1 - 2 - \cdots - k$



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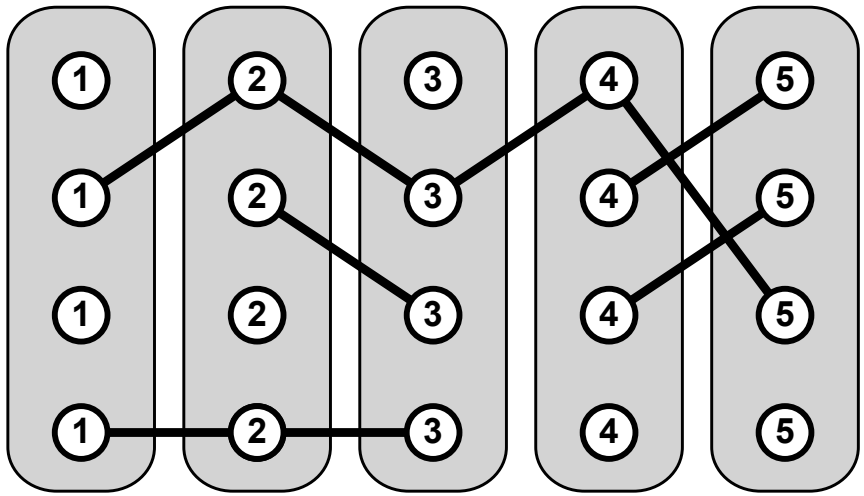

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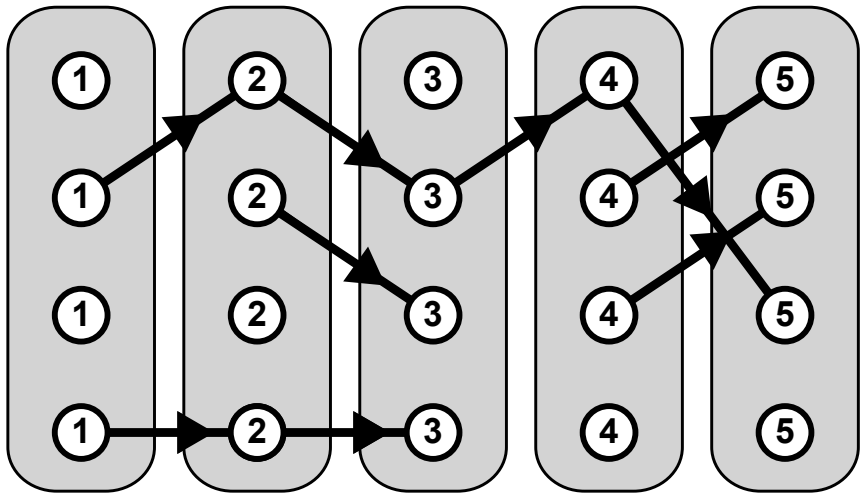

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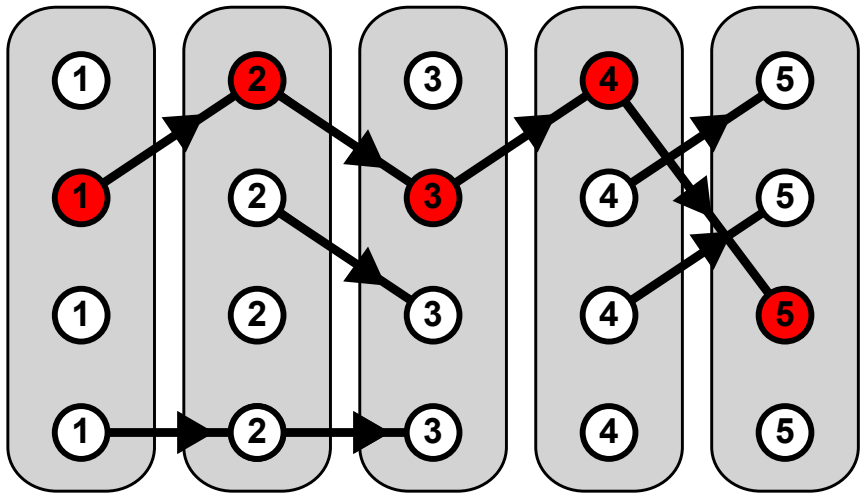

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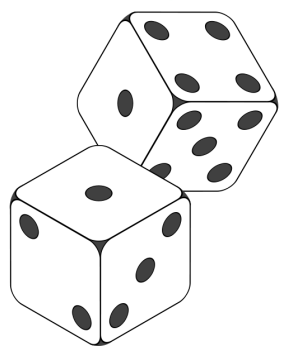
Color Coding

k-PATH

Color Coding
success probability:
k^{-k}

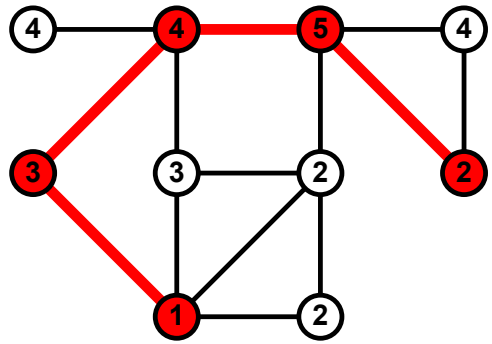


Finding a
$1 - 2 - \cdots - k$
colored path

polynomial-time
solvable

Improved Color Coding

- Assign colors from $[k]$ to vertices $V(G)$ uniformly and independently at random.



- Check if there is a **colorful** path where each color appears exactly once on the vertices; output "YES" or "NO".

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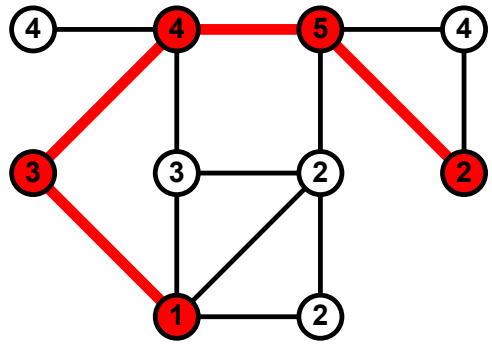

- Check if there is a **colorful** path where each color appears exactly once on the vertices; output "YES" or "NO".
  - If there is no k-path: no **colorful** path exists $\Rightarrow$ "NO".
  - If there is a k-path: the probability that it is **colorful** is

$$\frac{k!}{k^k} > \frac{(\frac{k}{e})^k}{k^k} = e^{-k},$$

thus the algorithm outputs "YES" with at least that probability.

Improved Color Coding

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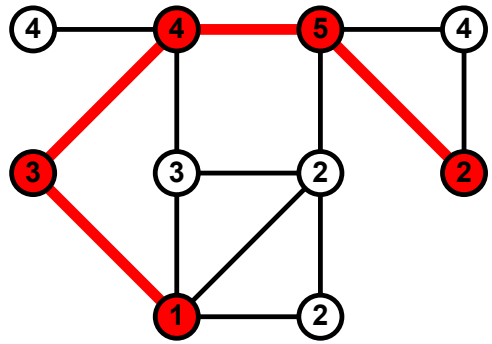


- Repeating the algorithm $100e^k$ times decreases the error probability to e^{-100}.

How to find a colorful path?

- Try all permutations ($k! \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time)
- Dynamic programming ($2^k \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time)

Finding a colorful path

Subproblems:

We introduce $2^k \cdot |V(G)|$ Boolean variables:

$x(v, C) = \text{TRUE}$ for some $v \in V(G)$ and $C \subseteq [k]$

$\Updownarrow$

There is a path P ending at v such that each color in C appears on P exactly once and no other color appears.

Answer:

There is a colorful path $\iff$ $x(v, [k]) = \text{TRUE}$ for some vertex v.

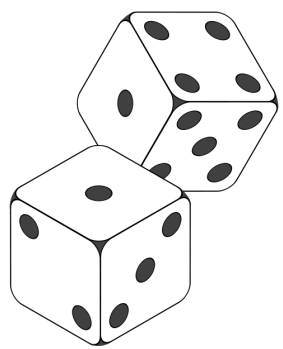
Initialization & Recurrence:

Exercise.

Improved Color Coding

k-PATH

Color Coding
success probability:
e^{-k}



Finding a colorful path

Solvable in time
$2^k \cdot n^{O(1)}$

Derandomization

Definition

A family $\mathcal{H}$ of functions $[n] \to [k]$ is a k-**perfect** family of hash functions if for every $S \subseteq [n]$ with $|S| = k$, there is an $h \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $h(x) \neq h(y)$ for any $x, y \in S$, $x \neq y$.

Theorem [Alon, Yuster, Zwick 1994]

There is a k-perfect family of functions $[n] \to [k]$ having size $2^{O(k)} \log n$ (and can be constructed in time polynomial in the size of the family).

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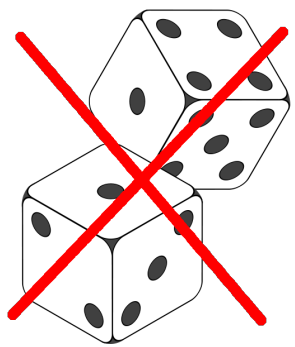
Instead of trying $O(e^k)$ **random colorings,** we go through a k-**perfect family** $\mathcal{H}$ of functions $V(G) \to [k]$.

If there is a solution S
$\Rightarrow$ The vertices of S are colorful for at least one $h \in \mathcal{H}$
$\Rightarrow$ Algorithm outputs "YES".
$\Rightarrow$ k-Path can be solved in **deterministic** time $2^{O(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$.

Derandomized Color Coding

k-PATH

k-perfect family
$2^{O(k)} \log n$ functions



Finding a colorful path

Solvable in time
$2^k \cdot n^{O(1)}$

Bounded-degree graphs

Meta theorems exist for bounded-degree graphs, but randomization is usually simpler.

Dense k-vertex Subgraph

Input: A graph G, integers k, m.
Find: A set of k vertices inducing $\geq m$ edges.

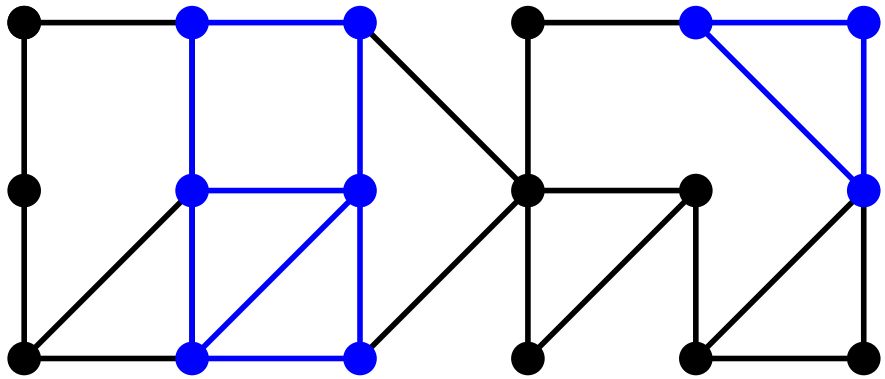
Note: on general graphs, the problem is W[1]-hard parameterized by k, as it contains k-Clique.

Theorem [Cai, Chan, Chan 2006]

Dense k-vertex Subgraph can be solved in randomized time $2^{k(d+1)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$ on graphs with maximum degree d.

Dense k-vertex Subgraph

- Remove each vertex with probability $1/2$ independently.



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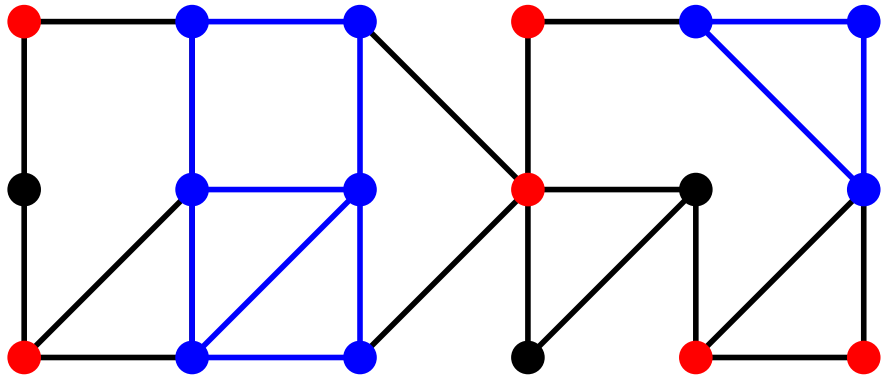

- With probability 2^{-k} no vertex of the solution is removed.
- With probability 2^{-kd} every neighbor of the solution is removed.
- $\Rightarrow$ We have to find a solution that is the union of connected components!

Dense k-vertex Subgraph

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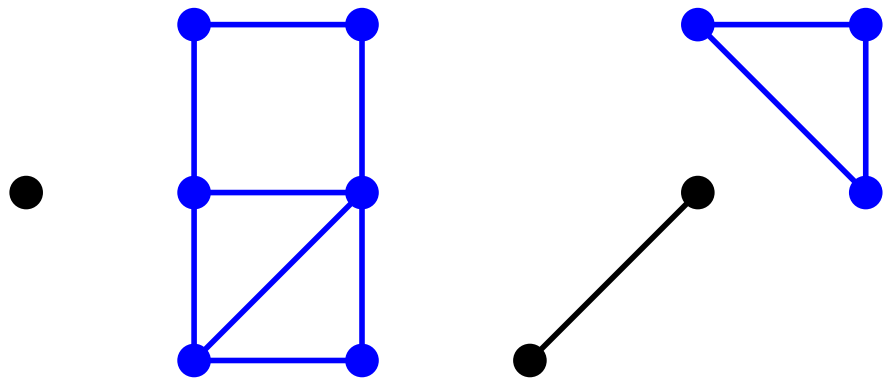

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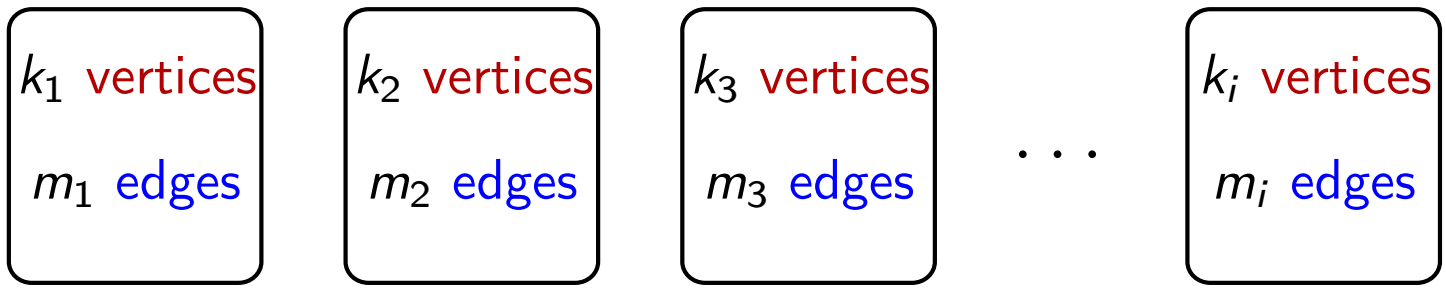


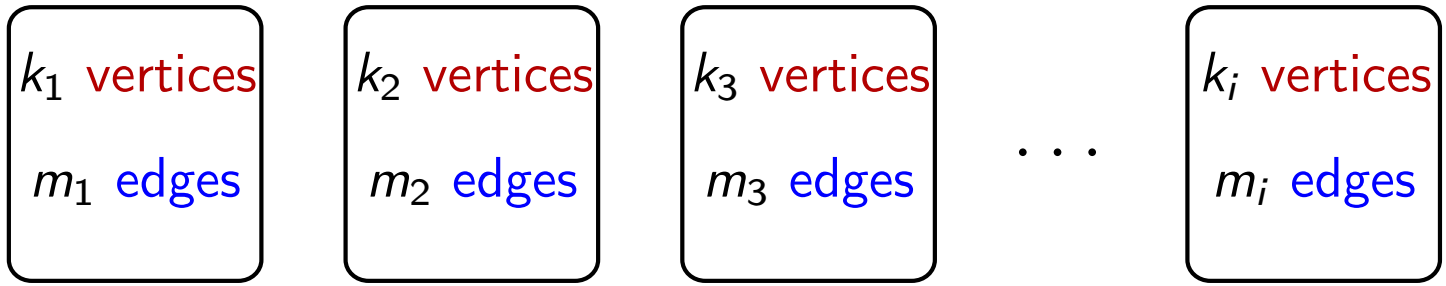
Select connected components with

- at most k vertices and
- at least m edges.

What problem is this?

Dense k-vertex Subgraph

- Remove each vertex with probability $1/2$ independently.



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KNAPSACK!

Dense k-vertex Subgraph

Select connected components with

- at most k vertices and
- at least m edges.

This is exactly KNAPSACK!
(I.e., pick objects of total weight at most S and value at least V.)

We can interpret

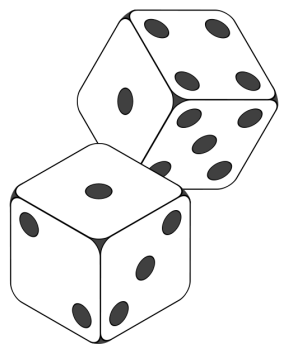
- number of vertices = weight of the items
- number of edges = value of the items

If the weights are integers, then DP solves the problem in time polynomial in the number of objects and the maximum weight.

Dense k-vertex Subgraph

DENSE k-VERTEX SUBGRAPH

Random deletions
success probability:
$2^{-k(d+1)}$



KNAPSACK

Polynomial time

Balanced Separation

Useful problem for recursion:

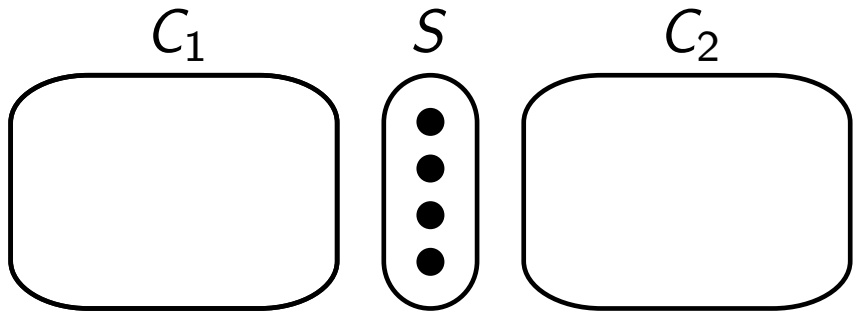
Balanced Separation

Input: A graph G, integers k, q.
Find: A set S of at most k vertices such that $G \setminus S$ has **at least two** components of size at least q each.

Theorem [Chitnis et al. 2012]

Balanced Separation can be solved in randomized time $2^{O(q+k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$.

Balanced Separation



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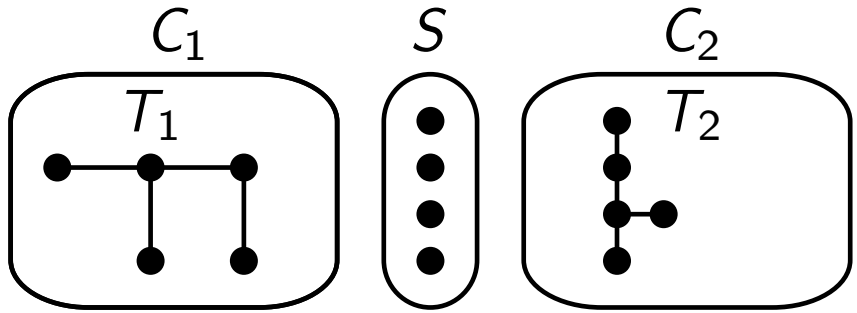
Balanced Separation



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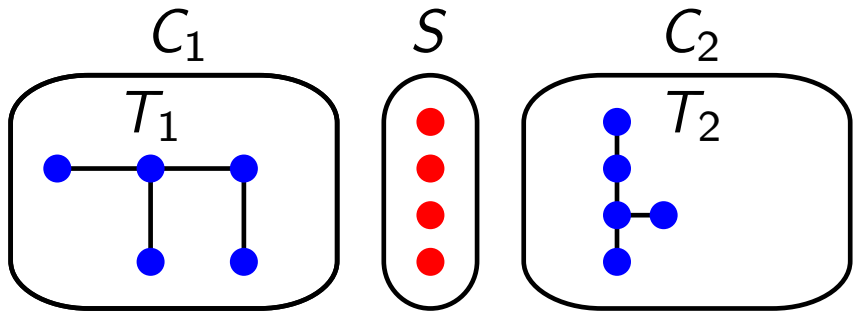

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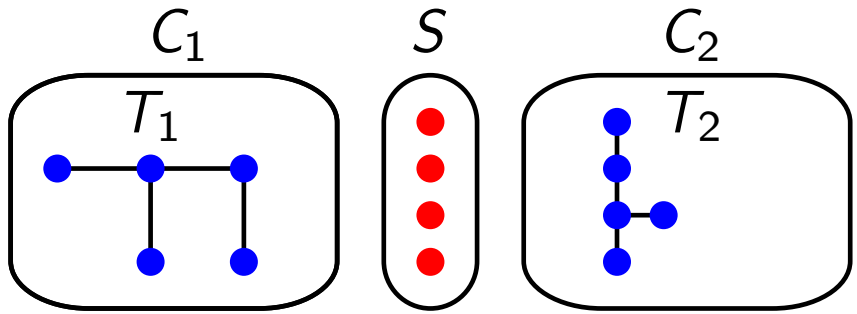
- With probability 2^{-q} no vertex of T_1 is removed.
- With probability 2^{-q} no vertex of T_2 is removed.

Balanced Separation



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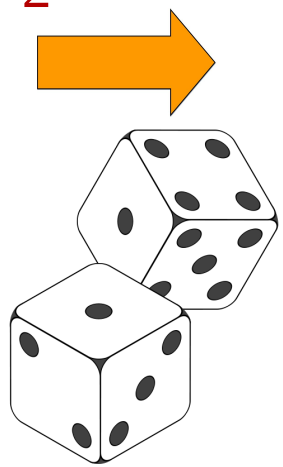
- $\Rightarrow$ The reduced graph G' has two components of size $\geq q$ that can be separated in the original graph G by k vertices.
- For any pair of large components of G', we find a minimum $s-t$ cut in G.

Balanced Separation

BALANCED SEPARATION

Random deletions
success probability:
$2^{-(k+2q)}$



MINIMUM $s-t$ CUT

Polynomial time

Randomized sampling of important separators

A new technique used by several results:

- Multicut [M. and Razgon STOC 2011]
- Clustering problems [Lokshtanov and M. ICALP 2011]
- Directed Multiway Cut
  [Chitnis, Hajiaghayi, M. SODA 2012]
- Directed Multicut in DAGs
  [Kratsch, Pilipczuk, Pilipczuk, Wahlström ICALP 2012]
- Directed Subset Feedback Vertex Set
  [Chitnis, Cygan, Hajiaghayi, M. ICALP 2012]
- Parity Multiway Cut [Lokshtanov, Ramanujan ICALP 2012]
- ... more work in progress.

Clustering

We want to partition objects into clusters subject to certain requirements (typically: related objects are clustered together, bounds on the number or size of the clusters etc.)

(p, q)-CLUSTERING

Input: A graph G, integers p, q.
Find: A partition $(V_1, \ldots, V_m)$ of $V(G)$ such that for every i

- $|V_i| \leq p$ and
- $d(V_i) \leq q$.

$d(V_i)$: number of edges leaving V_i.

Theorem [Lokshtanov and M. 2011]

(p, q)-CLUSTERING can be solved in time $2^{O(q)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$.

A sufficient and necessary condition

Good cluster: size at most p and at most q edges leaving it.

Necessary condition:

Every vertex is contained in a good cluster.

A sufficient and necessary condition

Good cluster: size at most p and at most q edges leaving it.

Necessary condition:

Every vertex is contained in a good cluster.

But surprisingly, this is also a **sufficient condition!**

Lemma

Graph G has a (p, q)-clustering if and only if every vertex is in a good cluster.

A sufficient and necessary condition

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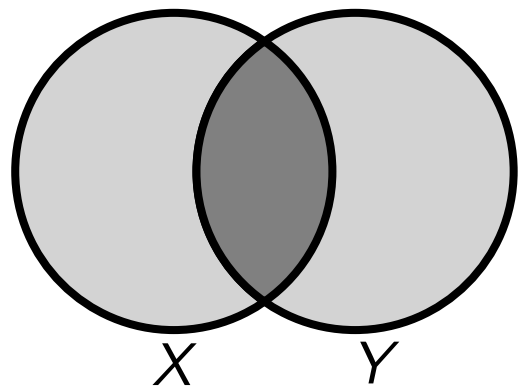
Proof: Find a collection of good clusters covering every vertex and having minimum total size. Suppose two clusters intersect.



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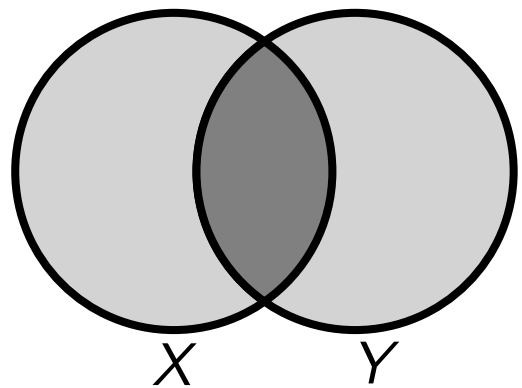

$$d(X) + d(Y) \geq d(X \setminus Y) + d(Y \setminus X)$$

$\Rightarrow$ either $d(X) \geq d(X \setminus Y)$ or $d(Y) \geq d(Y \setminus X)$ holds.

A sufficient and necessary condition

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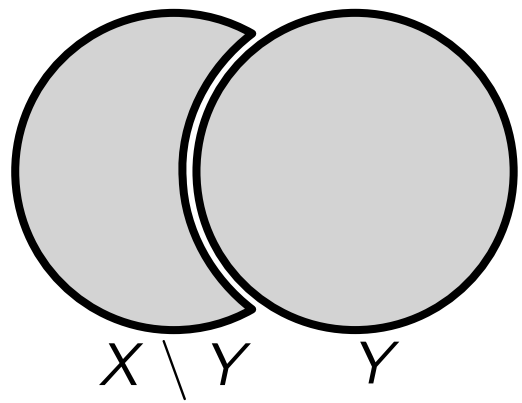

$$d(X) + d(Y) \geq d(X \setminus Y) + d(Y \setminus X)$$

If $d(X) \geq d(X \setminus Y)$, replace X with $X \setminus Y$,
strictly decreasing the total size of the clusters.

A sufficient and necessary condition

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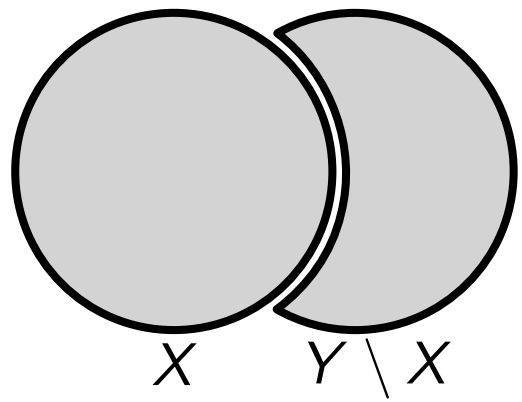
Graph G has a (p, q)-clustering if and only if every vertex is in a good cluster.

Proof: Find a collection of good clusters covering every vertex and having minimum total size. Suppose two clusters intersect.



$$d(X) + d(Y) \geq d(X \setminus Y) + d(Y \setminus X)$$

If $d(Y) \geq d(Y \setminus X)$, replace Y with $Y \setminus X$,
strictly decreasing the total size of the clusters. QED ■

Finding a good cluster

We have seen:

Lemma

Graph G has a (p, q)-clustering if and only if every vertex is in a good cluster.

All we have to do is to check if a given vertex v is in a good cluster. Trivial to do in time $n^{O(q)}$.

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All we have to do is to check if a given vertex v is in a good cluster. Trivial to do in time $n^{O(q)}$.

We prove next:

Lemma

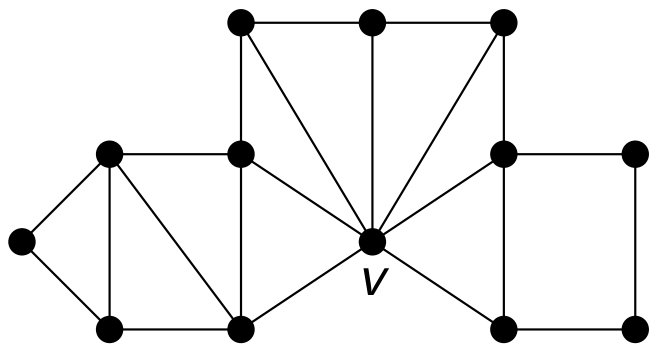
We can check in time $2^{O(q)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$ if v is in a good cluster.

Important sets

Definition

Fix a distinguished vertex v in a graph G. A set $X \subseteq V(G)$ is an **important set** if

- $v \notin X$,
- there is no set $X \subset X'$ with $v \notin X$ and $d(X') \leq d(X)$.



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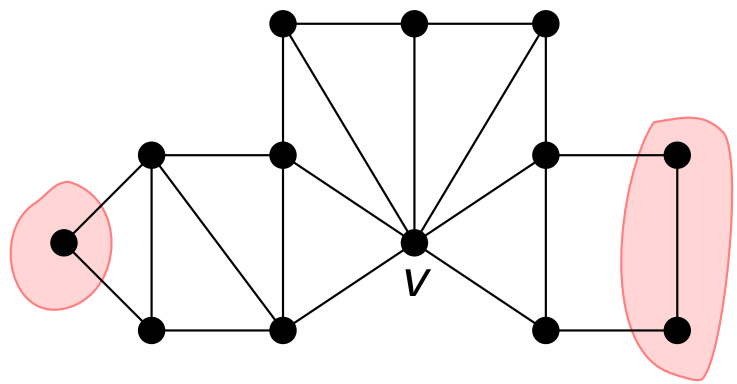

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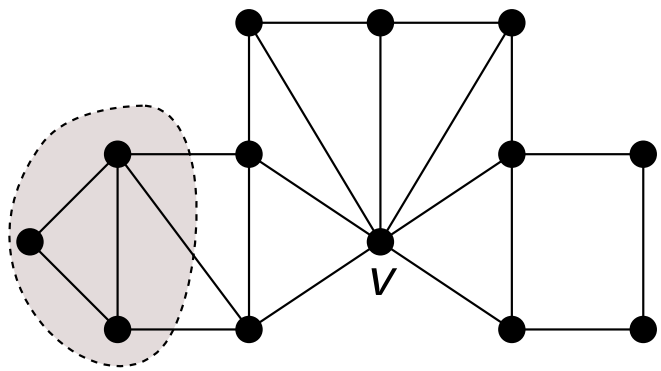

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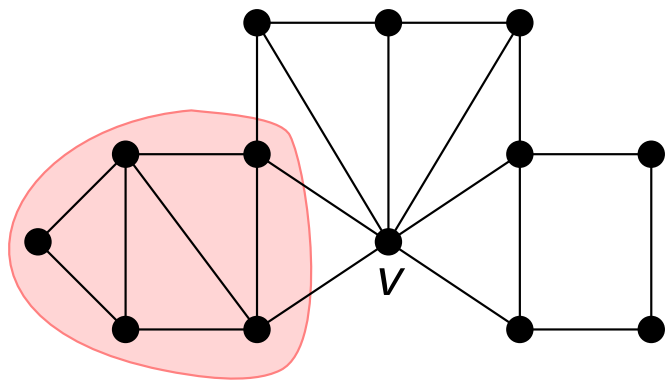

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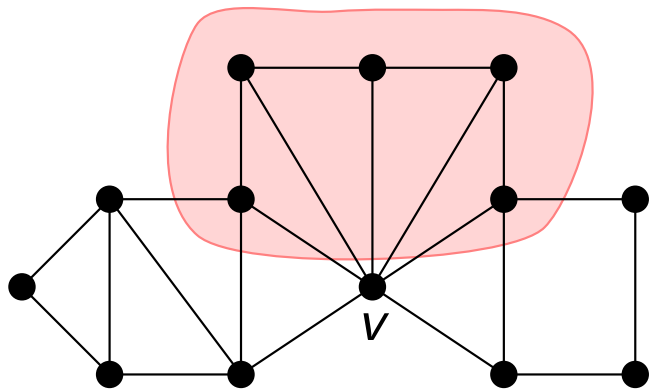

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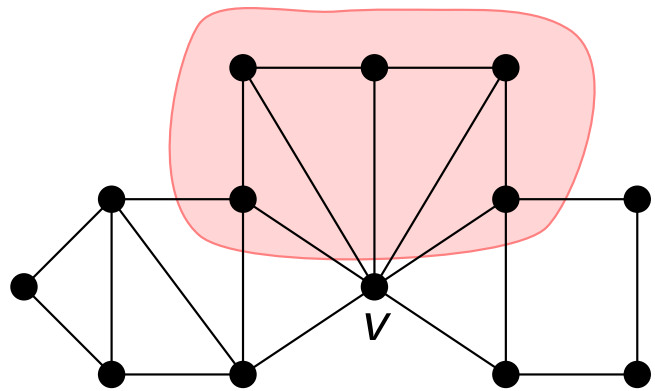


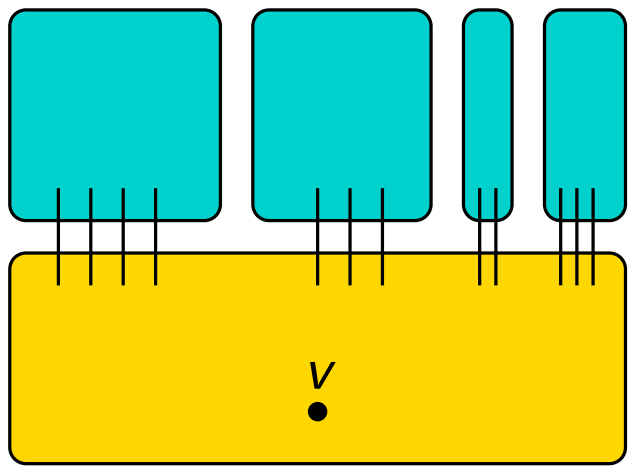
Theorem [Chen, Liu, Lu 2007]

The number of important sets of boundary size at most k containing a vertex x is at most 4^k. Furthermore, they can be enumerated in time $4^k \cdot n^{O(1)}$.

Pushing argument

Lemma

If C is a good cluster of minimum size containing v, then every component of $G \setminus C$ is an important set.



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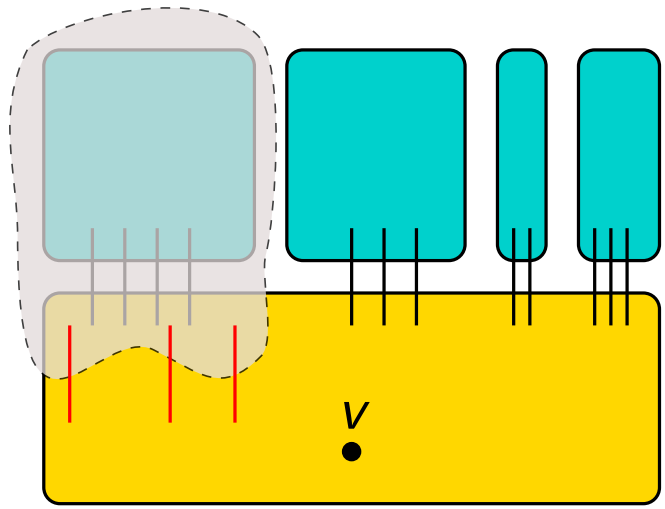

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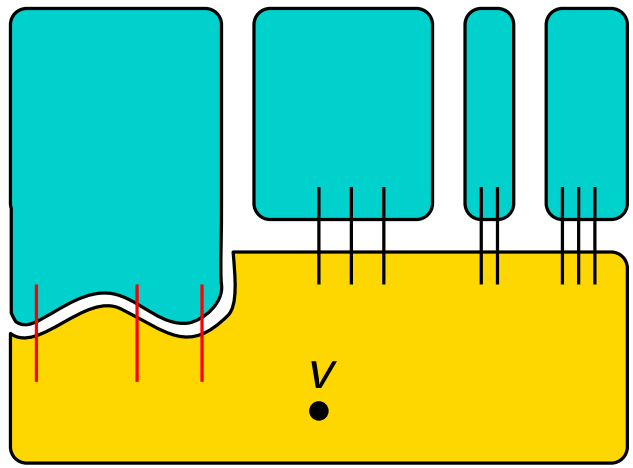

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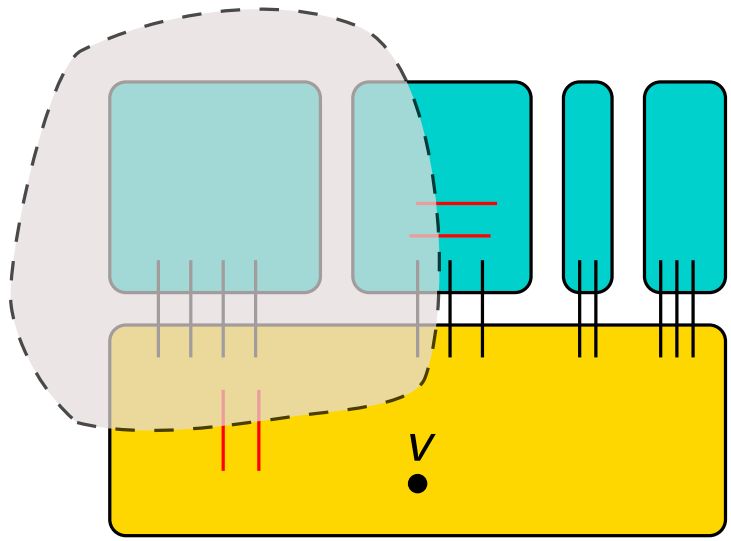

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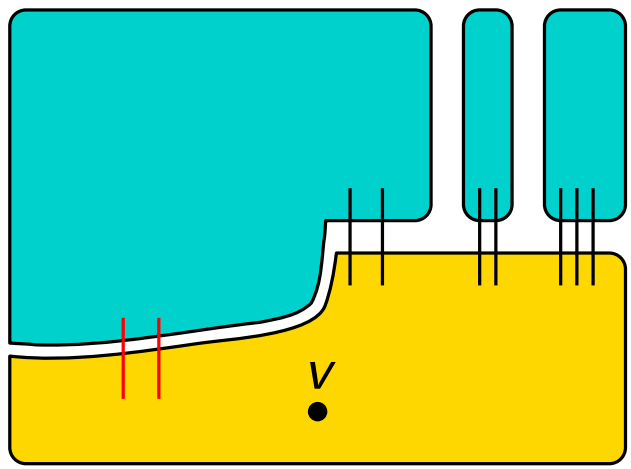

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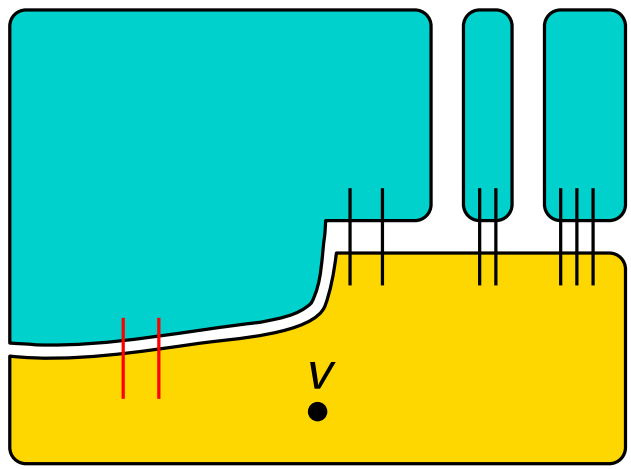


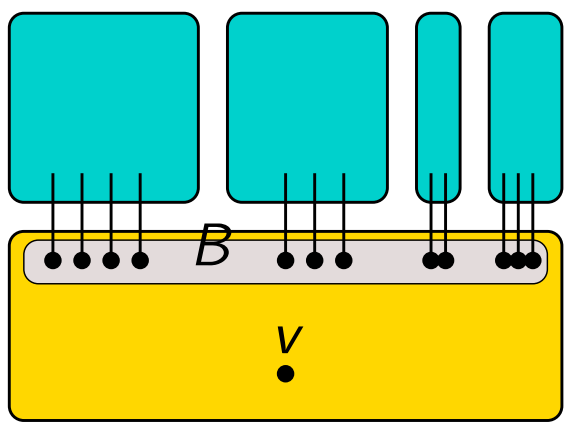
Thus C can be obtained by removing at most q important sets from $V(G)$ (but there are $n^{O(q)}$ possibilities, we cannot try all of them).

Random sampling

- Let $\mathcal{X}$ be the set of all important sets of boundary size at most q in G.
- Let $\mathcal{X}' \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ contain each set with probability $\frac{1}{2}$ independently.
- Let $Z = \bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}'} X$.
- Let B be the set of vertices in C with neighbors outside C.

Lemma

Let C be a good cluster of minimum size containing v. With probability $2^{-2^{O(q)}}$, Z covers $G \setminus C$ and is disjoint from B.



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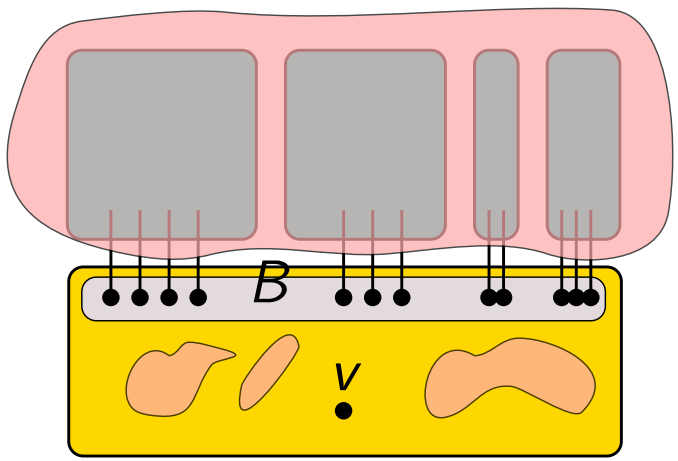

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Two events:

(E1) Z covers $G \setminus C$.
Each of the at most q components is an important set
$\Rightarrow$ all of them are selected by probability at least 2^{-q}.

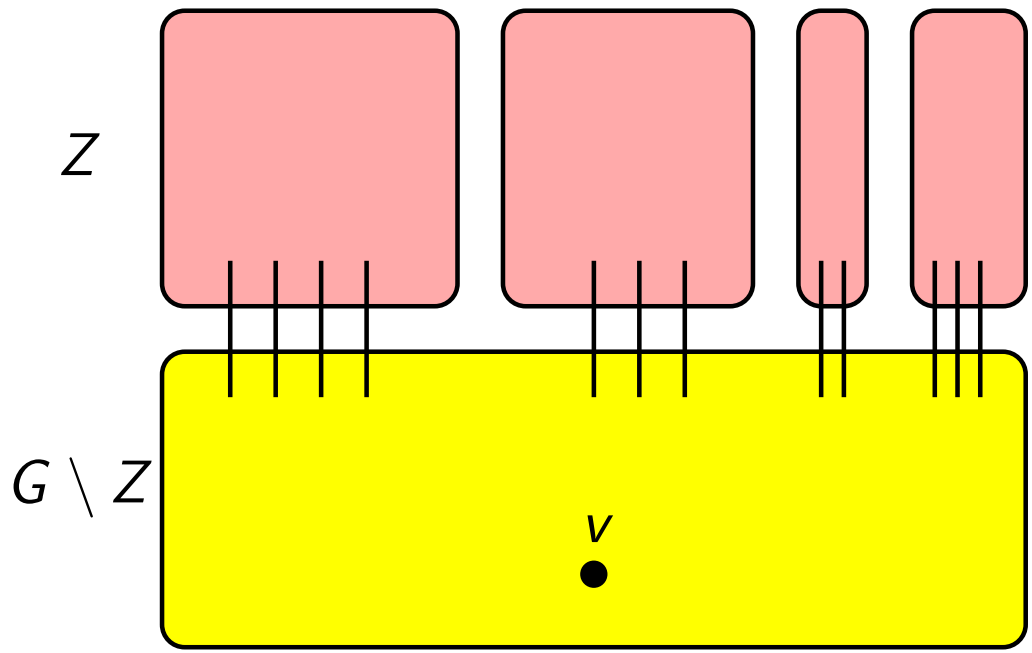
(E2) Z is disjoint from B.
Each vertex of B is in at most 4^q members of $\mathcal{X}$
$\Rightarrow$ all of them are selected by probability at least 2^{-q4^q}.

The two events are independent (involve different sets of $\mathcal{X}$), thus the claimed probability follows.

Finding good clusters

Let C be a good cluster of minimum size containing v and assume

- $G \setminus C$ is covered by Z, and
- Z is disjoint from B (hence no edge going out of C is contained in Z).



Where is the good cluster C in the figure?

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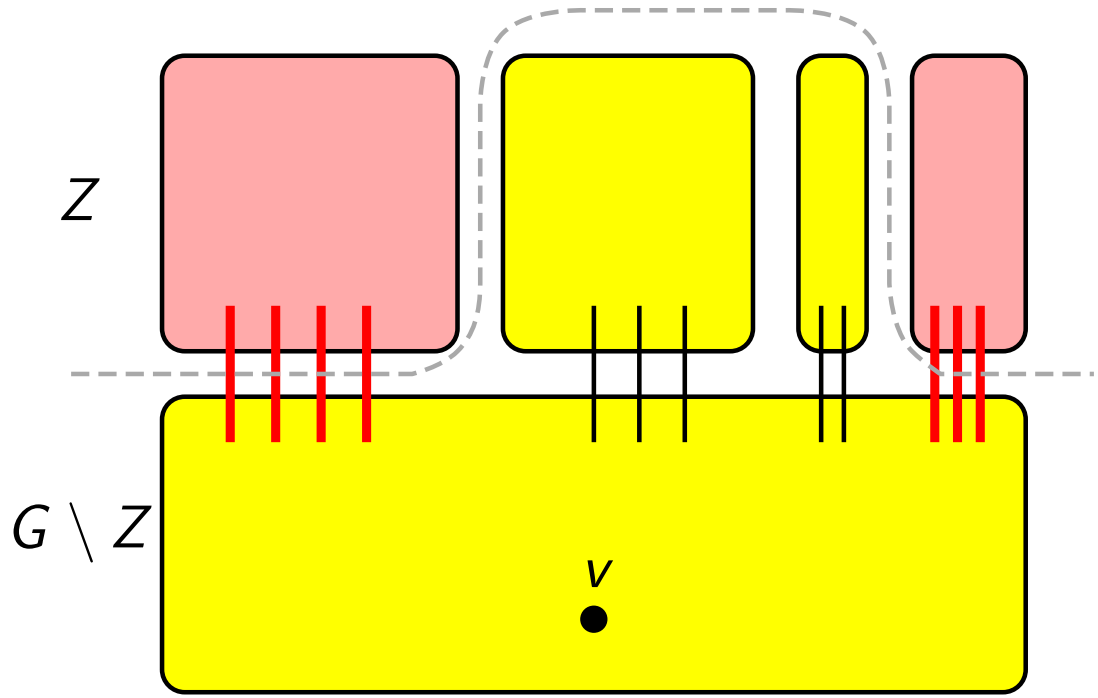

Where is the good cluster C in the figure?

Observe: Components of Z are either fully in the cluster or fully outside the cluster. What is this problem?

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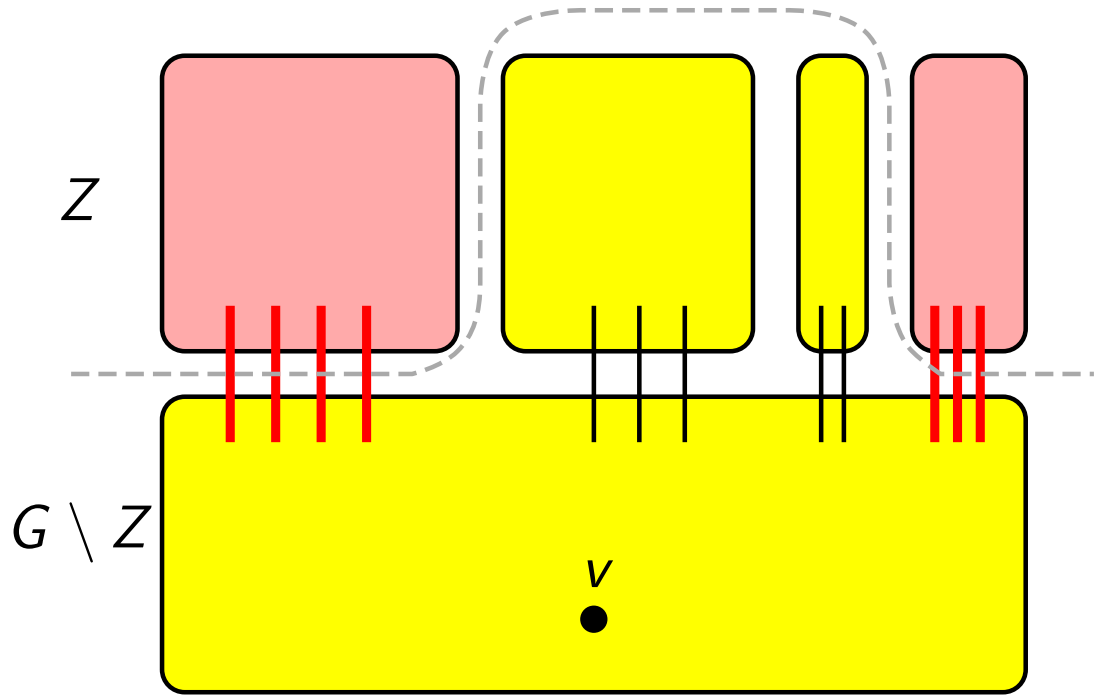


KNAPSACK!

Summary of algorithm

(p, q)-CLUSTERING

Input: A graph G, integers p, q.

Find: A partition $(V_1, \ldots, V_m)$ of $V(G)$ such that for every i

- $|V_i| \leq p$ and
- $d(V_i) \leq q$.

- It is sufficient to check for each vertex v if it is in a good cluster.
- Enumerate all the important sets.
- Let Z be the union of random important sets.
- The solution is obtained by extending $G \setminus Z$ with some of the components of $G[Z]$.
- Knapsack.

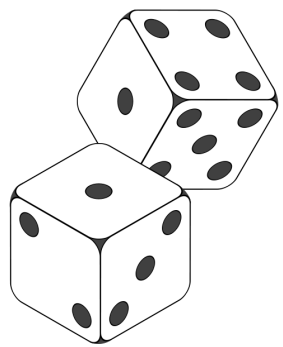
(p, q)-CLUSTERING

- With a slightly different probability distribution, one can reduce the error probability to $2^{-O(q)}$.
- Derandomization is possible using standard techniques, but nontrivial to obtain $2^{O(q)}$ running time.
- Other variants: maximum degree in the cluster is at most p, etc.

(p, q)-CLUSTERING

(p, q)-
CLUSTERING

Random set Z
success probability:
$2^{-O(k)}$



KNAPSACK

Polynomial time

Cut and count

A very powerful technique for many problems on graphs of bounded-treewidth.

Classical result:

Theorem

Given a tree decomposition of width k, Hamiltonian Cycle can be solved in time $k^{O(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)} = 2^{O(k \log k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$.

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Very recently:

Theorem [Cygan, Nederlof, Pilipczuk, Pilipczuk, van Rooij, Wojtaszczyk 2011]

Given a tree decomposition of width k, Hamiltonian Cycle can be solved in time $4^k \cdot n^{O(1)}$.

Isolation Lemma

Isolation Lemma [Mulmuley, Vazirani, Vazirani 1987]

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a nonempty family of subsets of U and assign a weight $w(u) \in [N]$ to each $u \in U$ uniformly and independently at random. The probability that there is a **unique** $S \in \mathcal{F}$ having minimum weight is at least

$$1 - \frac{|U|}{N}.$$

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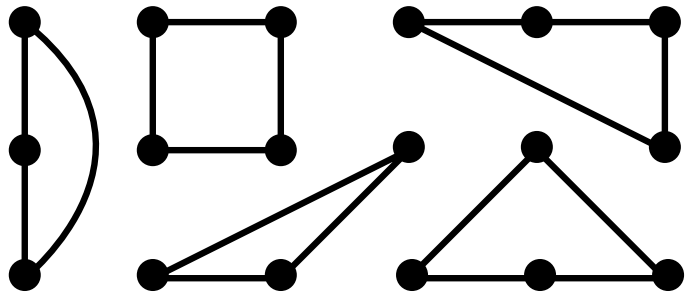
Let $U = E(G)$ and $\mathcal{F}$ be the set of all Hamiltonian cycles.

- By setting $N := |V(G)|^{O(1)}$, we can assume that there is a unique minimum weight Hamiltonian cycle.
- If N is polynomial in the input size, we can guess this minimum weight.
- So we are looking for a Hamiltonian cycle of weight **exactly** C, under the assumption that there is a **unique** such cycle.

Cycle covers

- **Cycle cover:** A subgraph having degree exactly two at each vertex.



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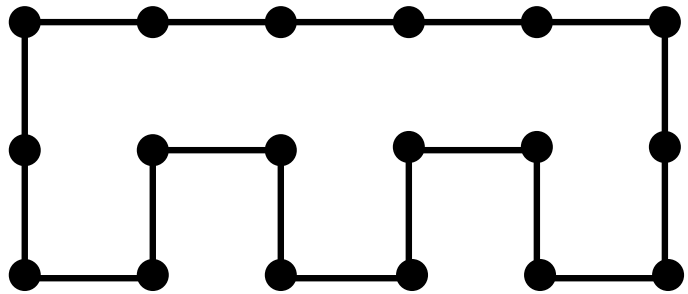

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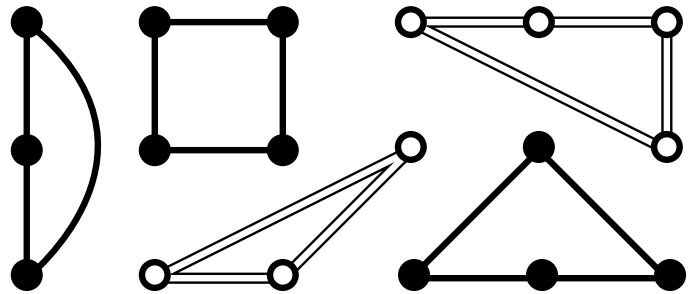

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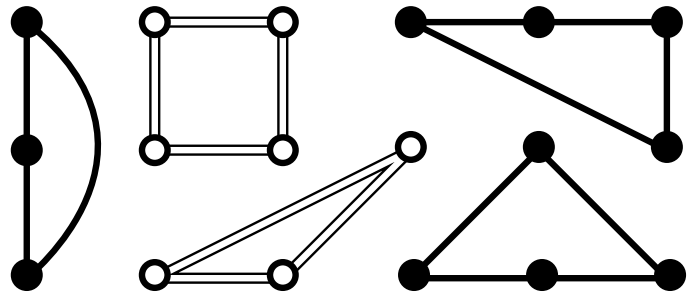

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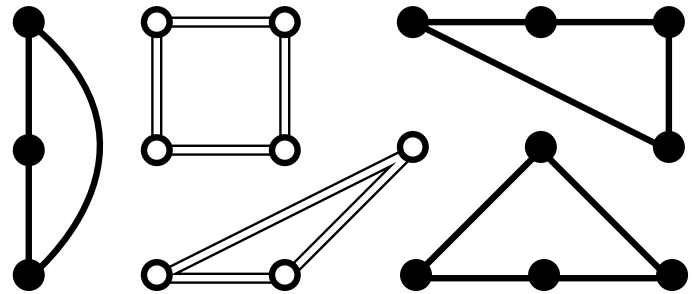

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- **Colored cycle cover:** each component is colored black or white.
- A cycle cover with k components gives rise to 2^k colored cycle covers.
  - If there is no weight-C Hamiltonian cycle: the number of weight-C colored cycle covers is $0 \bmod 4$.
  - If there is a unique weight-C Hamiltonian cycle: the number of weight-C colored cycle covers is $2 \bmod 4$.

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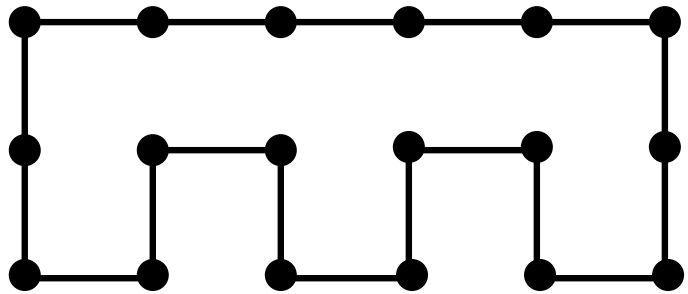

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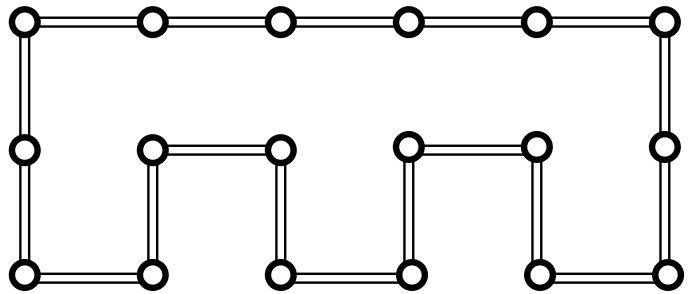

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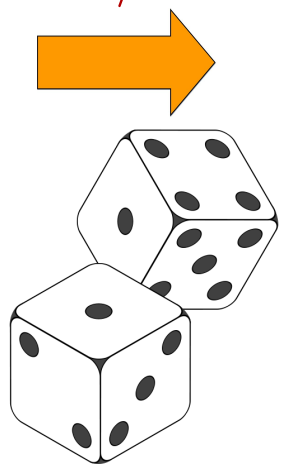
Cut and Count

- Assign random weights $\leq 2|E(G)|$ to the edges.
- If there is a Hamiltonian cycle, then with probability $1/2$, there is a C such that there is a **unique** weight-C Hamiltionian cycle.
- Try all possible C.
- Count the number of weight-C colored cycle covers: can be done in time $4^k \cdot n^{O(1)}$ if a tree decomposition of width k is given.
- Answer YES if this number is $2 \bmod 4$.

Cut and Count

HAMILTONIAN CYCLE

Random weights
success probability:
$1/2$



Counting weighted colored cycle covers

$4^k \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time

Conclusions

- Randomization gives elegant solution to many problems.
- Derandomization is sometimes possible (but less elegant).
- Small (but $f(k)$) success probability is good for us.
- Reducing the problem we want to solve to a problem that is easier to solve.