

Hardness of Approximation meets Parameterized Complexity

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New York University

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Global Outline

Day 1: The Setting

Day 2: Gap Creation

Day 3: Applications

Part 1: Hardness of Approximating MaxCover

- Recap
- MaxCover with Projection Property
- Gap Creation

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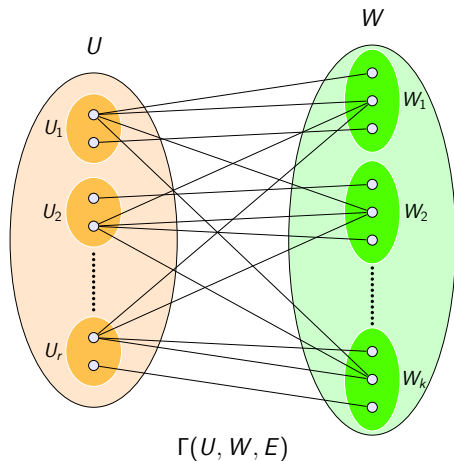
Part 2: Hardness of Approximating One-Sided Biclique

- Recap
- Gap Creation

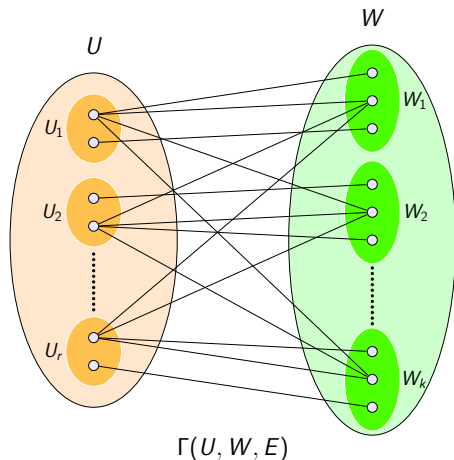
Part 1

Gap Creation in MaxCover

MaxCover: Recap

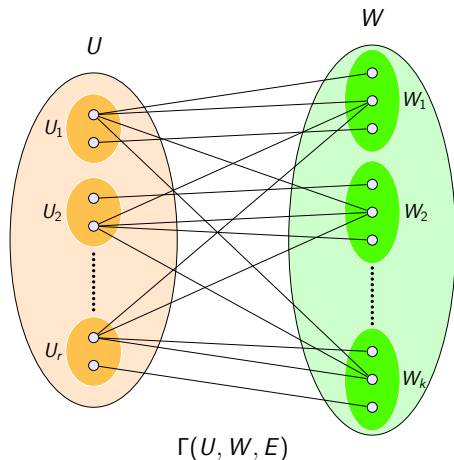


MaxCover: Recap



Each W_i is a Right Super Node
Each U_i is a Left Super Node

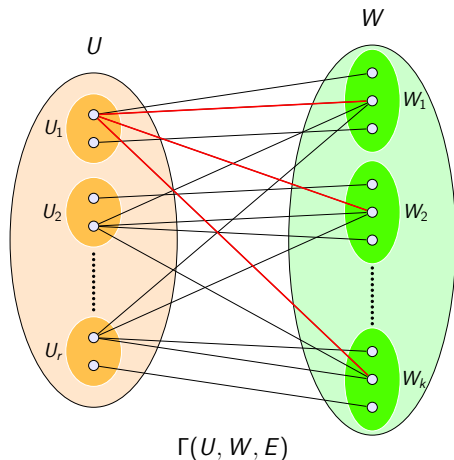
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$S \subseteq W$ is a **labeling** of W if
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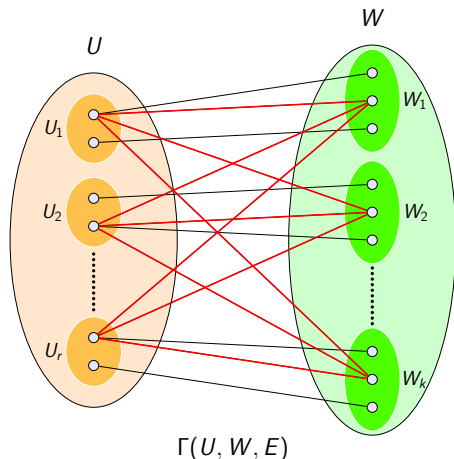


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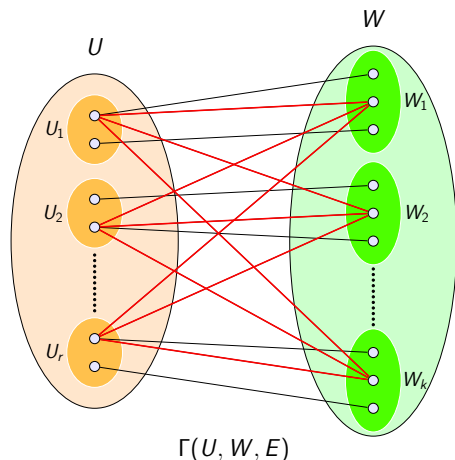
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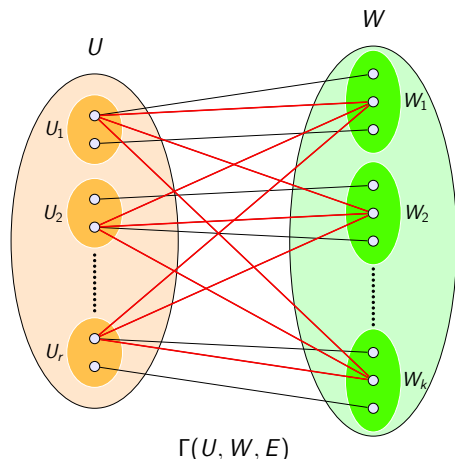
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$\text{MaxCover}(\Gamma) = \max_S \text{MaxCover}(\Gamma, S)$

MaxCover: Recap



Determine if $\text{MaxCover}(\Gamma) = 1$
or $\text{MaxCover}(\Gamma) \leq s$

Each W_i is a **Right Super Node**
Each U_i is a **Left Super Node**

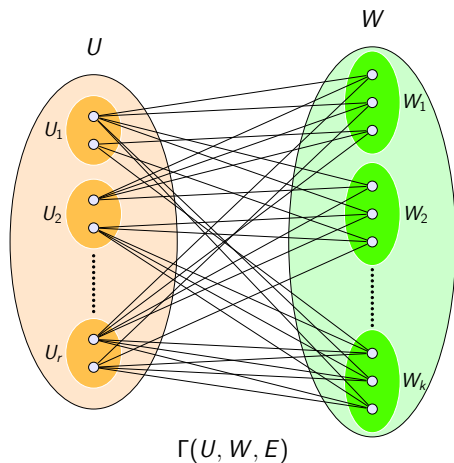
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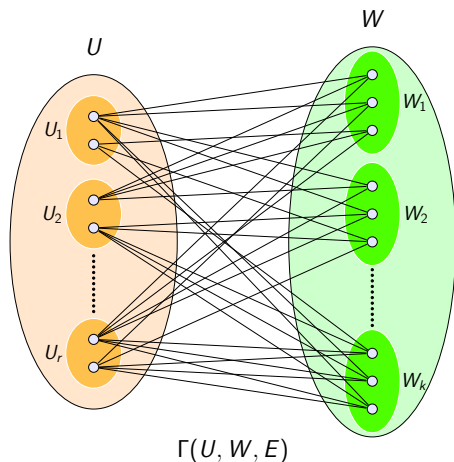
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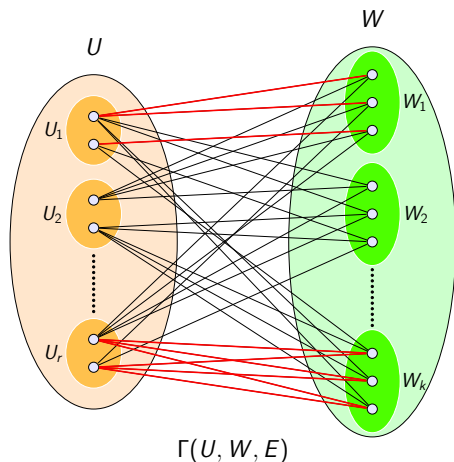


Γ has **projection** property:

For **every** U_i and W_j ,
Induced subgraph of (U_i, W_j) is:

- **complete** bipartite graph
(i.e., irrelevant), or,
- $\forall w \in W_j, \deg(w)=1$
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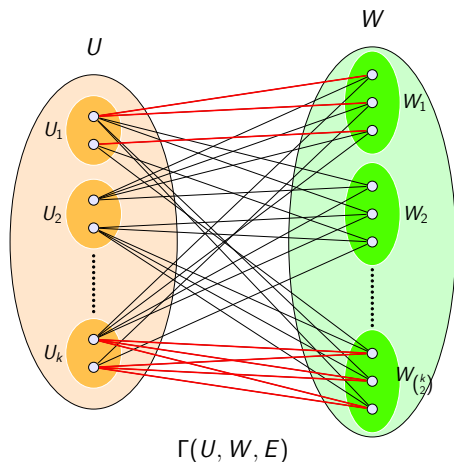
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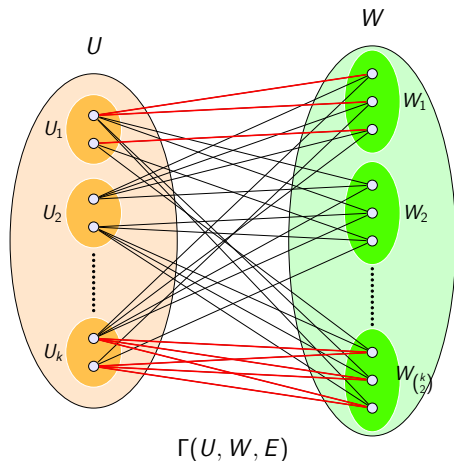
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MaxCover with Projection Property is $W[1]$ -Hard



Input: $G([n], E_0)$

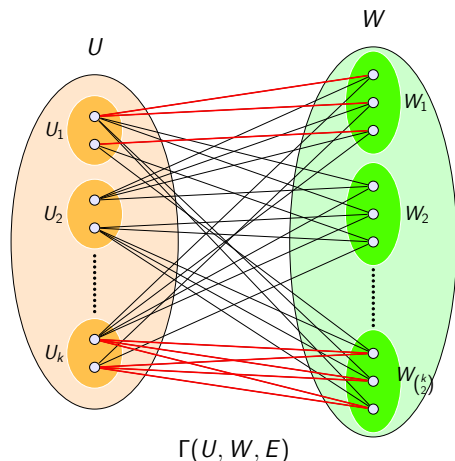
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MaxCover with Projection Property is $W[1]$ -Hard



Input: $G([n], E_0)$

$U_i = [n]$ and $W_{j,j'} = E_0$

$W_{j,j'}$ has projection to U_j and $U_{j'}$

MaxCover: Gap Creation

Inapproximability of MaxCover [K-LivniNavon'21]

There is a FPT reduction from MaxCover instance $\Gamma_0 = \left(U_0 = \bigcup_{j=1}^r U_j^0, W = \bigcup_{j=1}^k W_j, E_0 \right)$ with projection property to a MaxCover instance $\Gamma = \left(U = \bigcup_{j=1}^{O(\log |U_0|)} U_j, W = \bigcup_{j=1}^k W_j, E \right)$ such that

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- $|\Gamma| = \tilde{O}(2^r \cdot |W| \cdot \log |U_0|)$
- The reduction runs in time $2^{O(r)} \cdot \text{poly}(|\Gamma_0|)$.

Coding Theory: Recap

- $C \subseteq [q]^L$
- Distance of C :

$$\Delta(C) := \min_{x,y \in C} \|x - y\|_0$$

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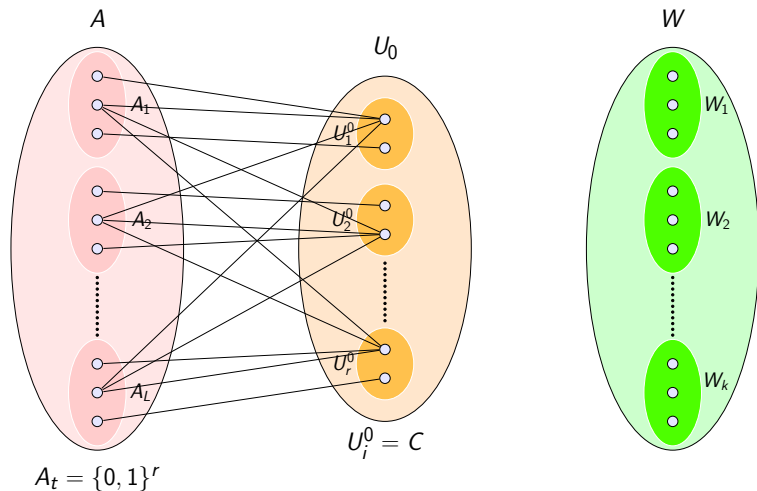
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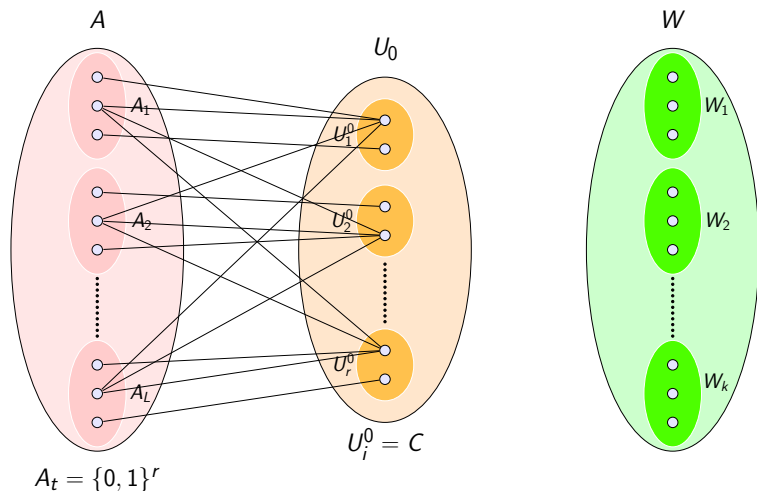
$$\Delta(C) := \min_{x, y \in C} \|x - y\|_0$$

- For some constant $\rho > 0$, collection of $2^{\rho L}$ Random Binary Strings is a code with distance $L/4$
- Reed Solomon Codes:
 - Evaluations of degree d univariate polynomials over \mathbb{F}_q
 - $|\text{RS}| = q^{d+1}$
 - $\Delta(\text{RS}) = q - d$
 - q^{d+1} codewords in $[q]^q$ with distance $q - d$

Threshold Graph Construction



Threshold Graph Construction



$(u, (q_1, \dots, q_r)) \in U_i^0 \times A_t$ is an edge $\Leftrightarrow u_t = q_i$

Threshold Graph Properties

Completeness

For every $(u^1, \dots, u^r) \in U_1^0 \times \dots \times U_r^0$ and every A_t there exists a unique common neighbor of (u^1, \dots, u^r) in A_t

Threshold Graph Properties

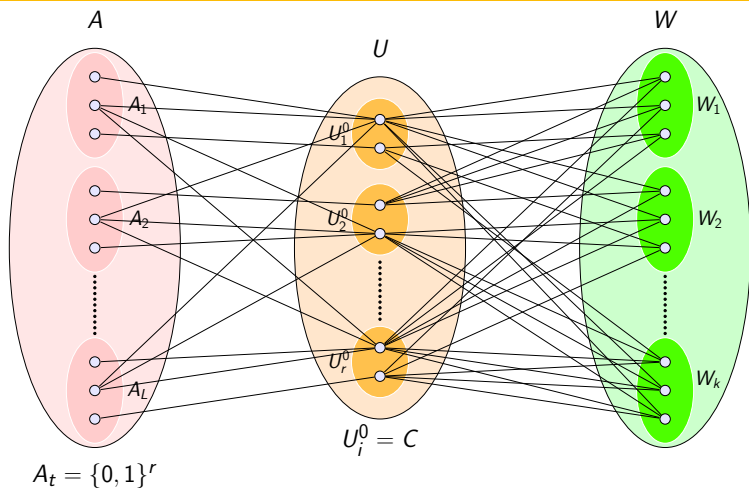
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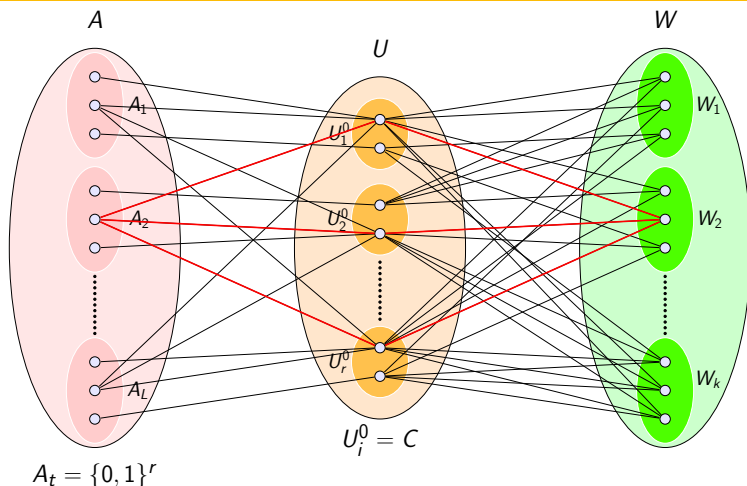
Soundness

For every $u, u' \in U_i^0$, there are at most $L - \Delta(C)$ many supernodes in A which have a common neighbor of u and u'

Threshold Graph Composition



Threshold Graph Composition



$(w, (q_1, \dots, q_r)) \in W_j \times A_t$ is an edge $\Leftrightarrow \exists (u^1, \dots, u^r) \in U_1^0 \times \dots \times U_r^0$ such that $\forall i \in [k], (w, u^i)$ and $(u^i, (q_1, \dots, q_r))$ are both edges

Completeness of Reduction

- Let $(w_1, \dots, w_k) \in W_1 \times \dots \times W_k$ be **optimal** labeling of Γ_0
- Let $(u^1, \dots, u^r) \in U_1^0 \times \dots \times U_r^0$ be **common neighbors** of (w_1, \dots, w_k) in Γ_0

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Completeness of Threshold Graph

For every $(u^1, \dots, u^r) \in U_1^0 \times \dots \times U_r^0$ and every A_t there exists a unique common neighbor of (u^1, \dots, u^r) in A_t

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- If $a \in A$ is common neighbor of w_j and $w_{j'}$ in Γ then u and u' are common neighbors of a in Threshold graph

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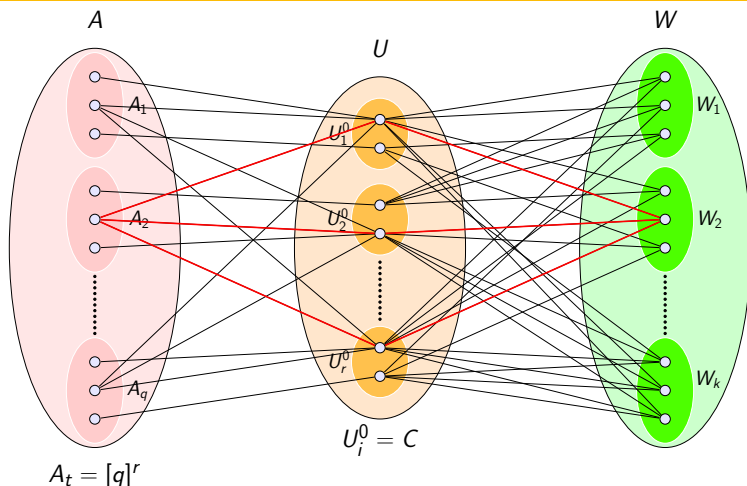
MaxCover: Gap Creation

Inapproximability of MaxCover using Random Binary Codes

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Threshold Graph Composition with Reed Solomon Codes



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Soundness

For every $u, u' \in U_i^0$, there are at most $\log_q |U_0|$ many supernodes in A which have a common neighbor of u and u'

MaxCover: Gap Creation

Inapproximability of MaxCover using Reed Solomon Codes

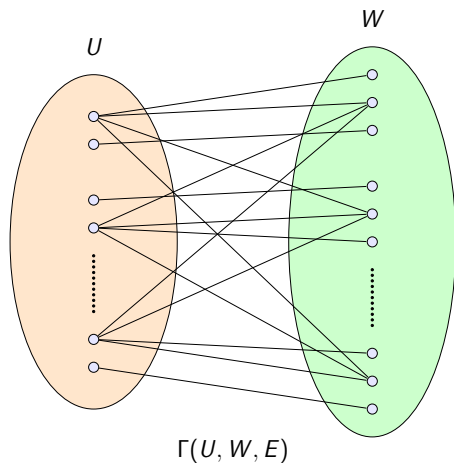
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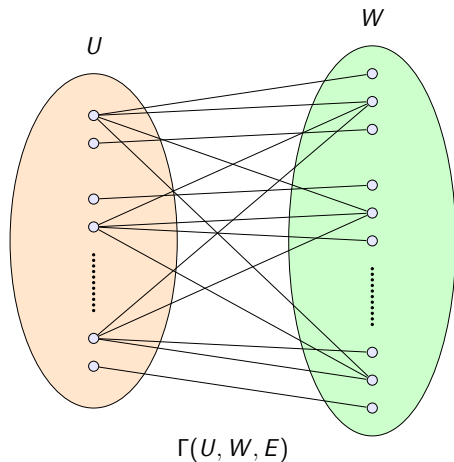
Part 2

Gap Creation in One-Sided Biclique

One-Sided Biclique: Recap

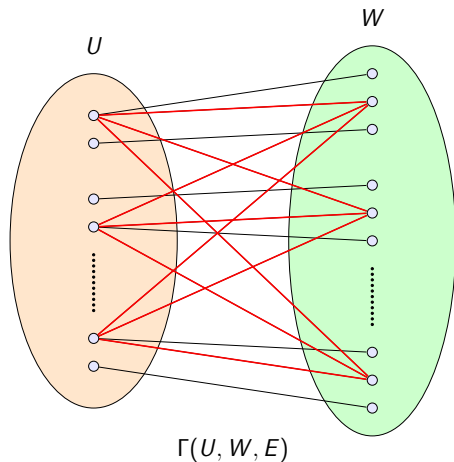


One-Sided Biclique: Recap



Find k vertices in W
with most **common** neighbors

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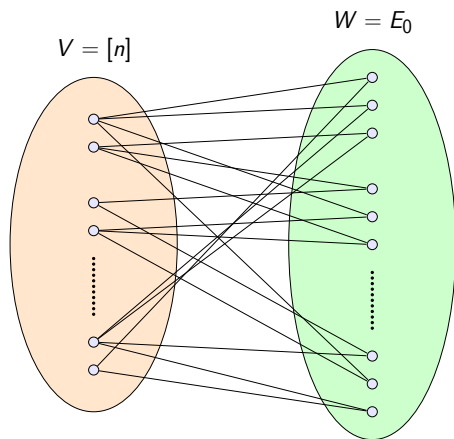
One-Sided Biclique: Gap Creation

Inapproximability of One-Sided Biclique (Lin'18)

There is a FPT reduction from k -Clique instance $G([n], E_0)$ to a One-Sided Biclique instance $\Gamma = (U, W, E)$ such that

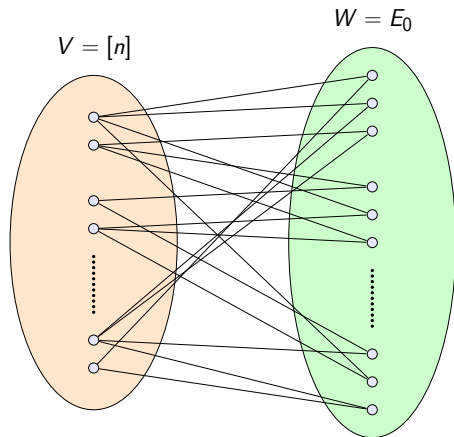
- If G has a k -clique then there are $\binom{k}{2}$ vertices in W which have $n^{1/k}$ common neighbors in U
- If G has no k -clique then for every $\binom{k}{2}$ vertices in W they have at most $(k+1)!$ common neighbors in U
- $|\Gamma| = n^3$
- The reduction runs in time $\text{poly}(n)$

Starting from k -Clique



Input: $G([n], E_0)$

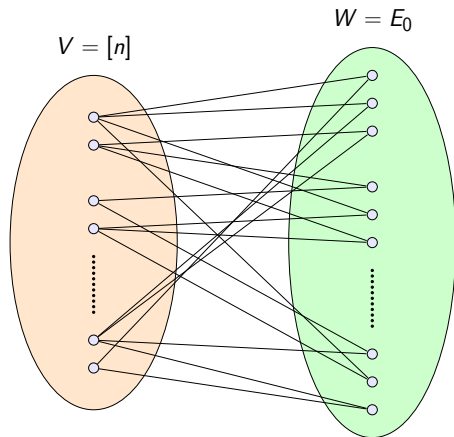
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Input: $G([n], E_0)$

If G has a k -clique then
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Starting from k -Clique

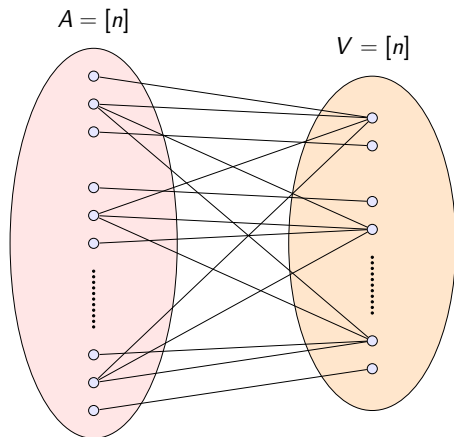


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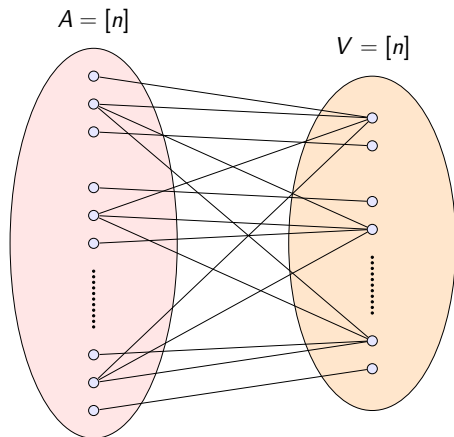
If G has a k -clique then
there are $\binom{k}{2}$ vertices in W
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If G has no k -clique then
any $\binom{k}{2}$ vertices in W
has totally at least $k+1$ neighbors

Threshold Graph

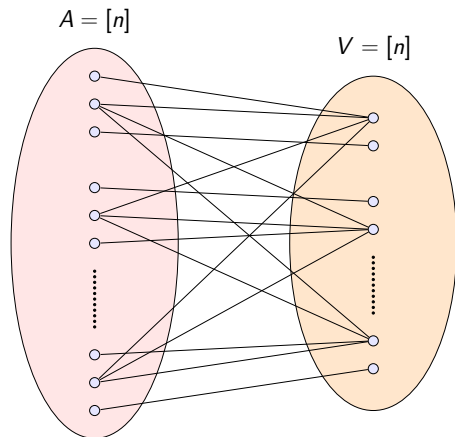


Threshold Graph



Every k vertices in V has at least $n^{1/k}$ **common** neighbors in A

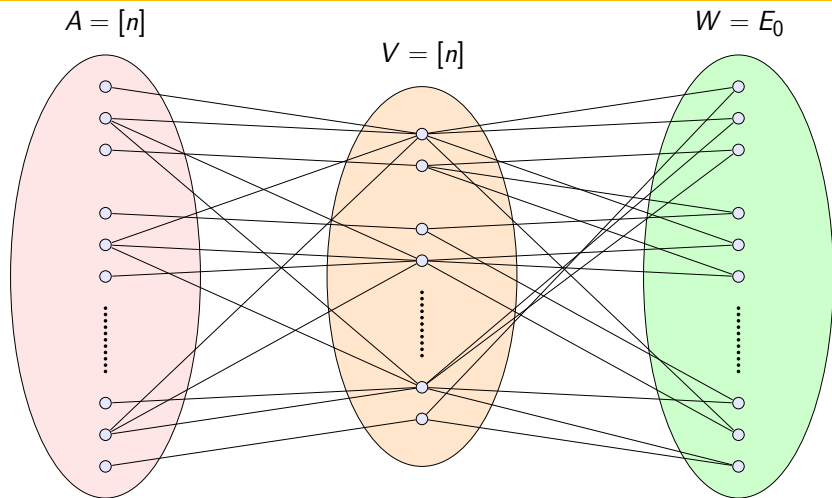
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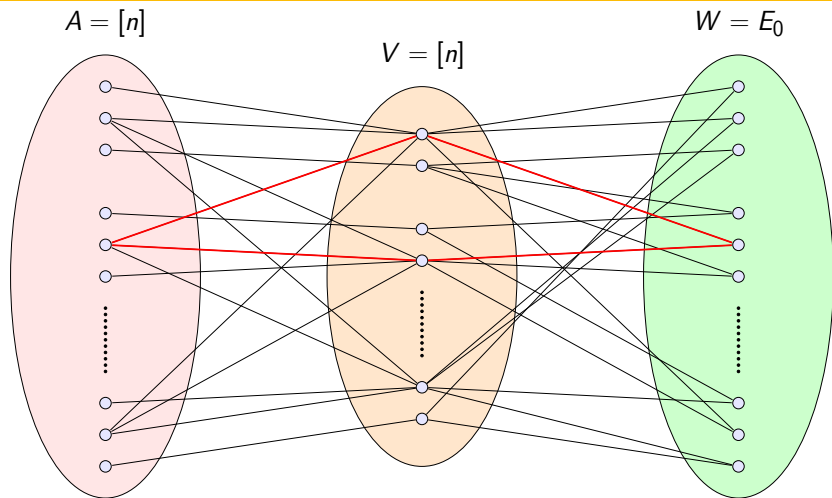
Every k vertices in V has at least $n^{1/k}$ **common** neighbors in A

Every $k+1$ vertices in V has at most $(k+1)!$ **common** neighbors in A

Threshold Graph Composition



Threshold Graph Composition



$(w, a) \in W \times A$ is an edge $\Leftrightarrow \exists v, v' \in V$ such that
 a and w are common neighbors of v and v'

Completeness of Reduction

- Let $v_1, \dots, v_k \in V$ be vertices of k -clique in G
- Let $A' \subseteq A$ be **common neighbors** of v_1, \dots, v_k in Threshold graph

Completeness of Reduction

- Let $v_1, \dots, v_k \in V$ be vertices of k -clique in G
- Let $A' \subseteq A$ be **common neighbors** of v_1, \dots, v_k in Threshold graph
- Every $a \in A'$ is also a common neighbor of $e_{v_i, v_j} \in W$ in Γ

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Soundness of Reduction

- Fix $(w_1, \dots, w_{\binom{k}{2}}) \in W$ and let $A' \subseteq A$ be its set of **common** neighbors in Γ

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- Fix $(w_1, \dots, w_{\binom{k}{2}}) \in W$ and let $A' \subseteq A$ be its set of **common** neighbors in Γ
- Let $V' \subseteq V$ be set of **total** neighbors of $(w_1, \dots, w_{\binom{k}{2}})$ in V
- $|V'| \geq k + 1$

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Soundness of Threshold Graph

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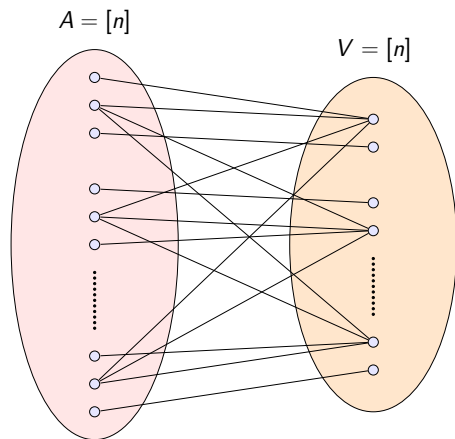
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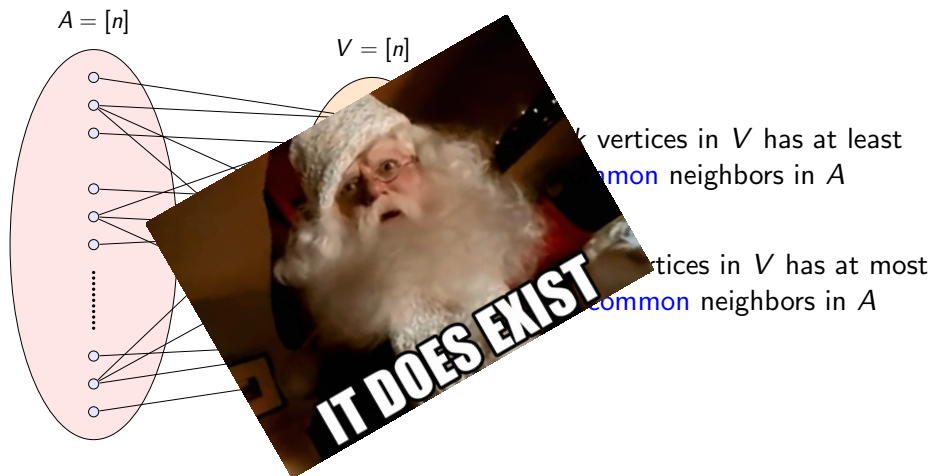
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Every $k+1$ vertices in V has at most $(k+1)!$ **common** neighbors in A

Threshold Graph



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Random Algebraic Constructions

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- Normed graphs provide semi-explicit construction

Take-away Intuition and Remarks

- Threshold Graph Composition Technique Ingredients:
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 - Composition of Input Graph with Threshold Graph

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 - Threshold Graph
 - Composition of Input Graph with Threshold Graph
- Threshold Graph
 - What are the required threshold properties?
 - Does the graph with above properties exist?
- Tweak 'Composition of Input Graph with Threshold Graph' in order to require weaker/more realistic threshold properties
- Start from more structured Input problem

Tomorrow's plan

- Set Cover
- Biclique
- Clique