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## Online and Approximation Algorithms

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*Due June 24, 2016 before 10:00*

### **Exercise 1 (Minimum cost perfect matching - 10 points)**

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph with edge costs satisfying the triangle inequality, and  $V' \subseteq V$  be a set of even cardinality (and let  $|V|$  be even as well).

Prove or disprove: The cost of a minimum cost perfect matching on  $V'$  is bounded from above by the cost of a minimum cost perfect matching on  $V$ .

### **Exercise 2 (1,2-TSP - 10 points)**

Let  $G$  be a complete undirected graph in which all edge lengths are either 1 or 2. Note that  $G$  clearly satisfies the triangle inequality.

Give a  $4/3$ -approximation algorithm for TSP on this special class of graphs.

*Hint: Start by finding a minimum 2-matching in  $G$ . A 2-matching is a subset  $S$  of edges such that every vertex is incident to exactly 2 edges of  $S$ .*

### **Exercise 3 (Sorted List Scheduling - 10 points)**

In the lecture, it was shown that the Sorted List Scheduling algorithm achieves an approximation ratio of  $\frac{4}{3}$  for the problem of makespan minimization. Show that this factor is tight for  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

### **Exercise 4 (Makespan Minimization - 10 points)**

We consider the problem of scheduling  $n$  jobs with processing times  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$  on  $m$  machines, where the goal is to minimize the makespan.

Consider the algorithm which starts from an arbitrary schedule  $\sigma$  and modifies the schedule iteratively as follows. It identifies a job  $j$  currently assigned to machine  $p$  and it moves  $j$  to machine  $q$  if the new completion time of  $q$  after the move is smaller than the initial completion time of machine  $p$ . The algorithm terminates if it is not possible to perform such a move for any job.

- (a) Show that this algorithm terminates.
- (b) Show that this algorithm has an approximation ratio of 2.