

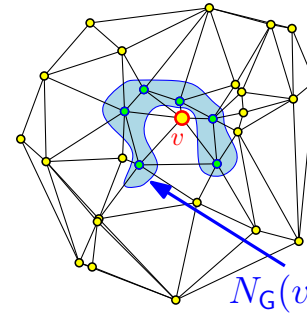
What if the vertex cover is small?

1. $G = (V, E)$ with n vertices
2. $K \leftarrow$ Approximate **VertexCoverMin** up to a factor of two.
3. Any vertex cover of G is of size $\geq K/2$.
4. Naively compute optimal in $O(n^{K+2})$ time.

Induced subgraph

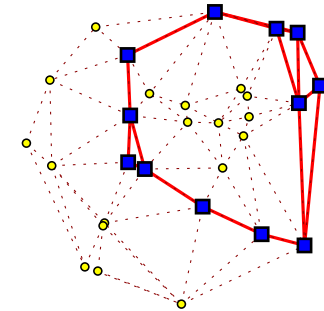
Definition

$N_G(v)$: **Neighborhood** of v – set of vertices of G adjacent to v .



Definition

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph. For a subset $S \subseteq V$, let G_S be the **induced subgraph** over S .



Exact fixed parameter tractable algorithm

Fixed parameter tractable algorithm for **VertexCoverMin**.

Computes minimum vertex cover for the induced graph G_X :

fpVCI (X, β)

// β : size of VC computed so far.

if $X = \emptyset$ or G_X has no edges then return β

$e \leftarrow$ any edge uv of G_X .

$\beta_1 = \text{fpVCI}(X \setminus \{u, v\}, \beta + 2)$

$\beta_2 = \text{fpVCI}(X \setminus (\{u\} \cup N_{G_X}(v)), \beta + |N_{G_X}(v)|)$

$\beta_3 = \text{fpVCI}(X \setminus (\{v\} \cup N_{G_X}(u)), \beta + |N_{G_X}(u)|)$

return $\min(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$.

algFPVertexCover ($G = (V, E)$)

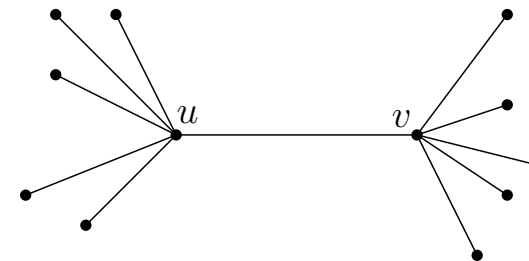
return **fpVCI**($V, 0$)

Depth of recursion

Lemma

The algorithm **algFPVertexCover** returns the optimal solution to the given instance of **VertexCoverMin**.

Proof...



Depth of recursion II

Lemma

The depth of the recursion of **algFPVertexCover**(**G**) is at most α , where α is the minimum size vertex cover in **G**.

Proof.

1. When the algorithm takes both u and v - one of them in opt. Can happen at most α times.
2. Algorithm picks $N_{G_x}(v)$ (i.e., β_2). Conceptually add v to the vertex cover being computed.
3. Do the same thing for the case of β_3 .
4. Every such call add one element of the opt to conceptual set cover. Depth of recursion is $\leq \alpha$.

□

Vertex Cover

Exact fixed parameter tractable algorithm

Theorem

G: graph with n vertices. Min vertex cover of size α . Then, **algFPVertexCover** returns opt. vertex cover.

Running time is $O(3^\alpha n^2)$.

Proof:

1. By lemma, recursion tree has depth α .
2. Rec-tree contains $\leq 2 \cdot 3^\alpha$ nodes.
3. Each node requires $O(n^2)$ work. ■

Algorithms with running time $O(n^c f(\alpha))$, where α is some parameter that depends on the problem are **fixed parameter tractable**.