

Directed Steiner Tree and the Lasserre Hierarchy

Thomas Rothvoß

Department of Mathematics, M.I.T.



**Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology**



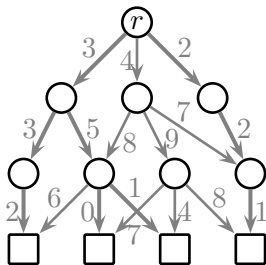
Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation

Directed Steiner Tree

Directed Steiner Tree

Input:

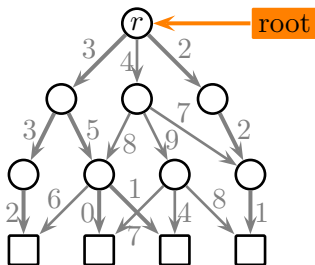
- ▶ directed weighted graph $G = (V, E, c)$



Directed Steiner Tree

Input:

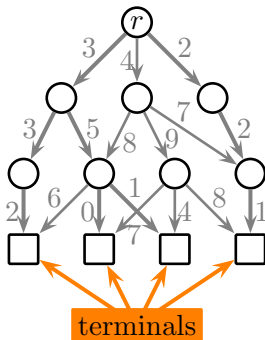
- ▶ directed weighted graph $G = (V, E, c)$
- ▶ **root** $r \in V$



Directed Steiner Tree

Input:

- ▶ directed weighted graph $G = (V, E, c)$
- ▶ root $r \in V$, terminals X

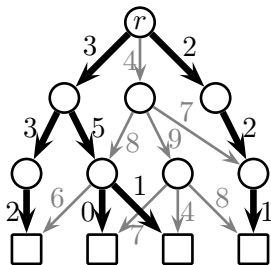


Directed Steiner Tree

Input:

- ▶ directed weighted graph $G = (V, E, c)$
- ▶ **root** $r \in V$, **terminals** X

Find: Tree T connecting r and X , minimizing $c(T)$

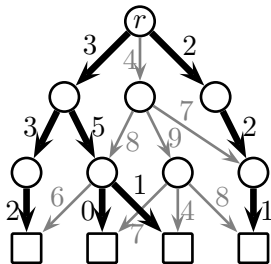


Directed Steiner Tree

Input:

- ▶ directed weighted graph $G = (V, E, c)$
- ▶ **root** $r \in V$, **terminals** X

Find: Tree T connecting r and X , minimizing $c(T)$



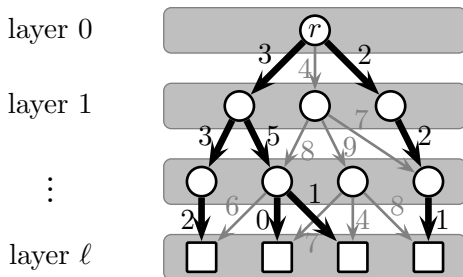
- ▶ W.l.o.g. G is **acyclic**

Directed Steiner Tree

Input:

- ▶ directed weighted graph $G = (V, E, c)$
- ▶ **root** $r \in V$, **terminals** X

Find: Tree T connecting r and X , minimizing $c(T)$



- ▶ W.l.o.g. G is **acyclic**
- ▶ Modulo $O(\log |X|)$ factor, may assume $\ell = \log |X|$ **levels**
($\exists \ell$ -level tree of cost $\ell \cdot |X|^{1/\ell} \cdot OPT$ [Zelikovsky '97])

What's known?

Generalizes:

- ▶ SET COVER
- ▶ (NON-METRIC / MULTI-LEVEL) FACILITY LOCATION
- ▶ GROUP STEINER TREE

What's known?

Generalizes:

- ▶ SET COVER
- ▶ (NON-METRIC / MULTI-LEVEL) FACILITY LOCATION
- ▶ GROUP STEINER TREE

Known results:

- ▶ $\Omega(\log^{2-\varepsilon} n)$ -hard [Halperin, Krauthgamer '03]

What's known?

Generalizes:

- ▶ SET COVER
- ▶ (NON-METRIC / MULTI-LEVEL) FACILITY LOCATION
- ▶ GROUP STEINER TREE

Known results:

- ▶ $\Omega(\log^{2-\varepsilon} n)$ -hard [Halperin, Krauthgamer '03]
- ▶ $|X|^\varepsilon$ -apx in polytime (for any $\varepsilon > 0$)
→ sophisticated greedy algo [Zelikovsky '97]

What's known?

Generalizes:

- ▶ SET COVER
- ▶ (NON-METRIC / MULTI-LEVEL) FACILITY LOCATION
- ▶ GROUP STEINER TREE

Known results:

- ▶ $\Omega(\log^{2-\varepsilon} n)$ -hard [Halperin, Krauthgamer '03]
- ▶ $|X|^\varepsilon$ -apx in polytime (for any $\varepsilon > 0$)
→ sophisticated greedy algo [Zelikovsky '97]
- ▶ $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time
→ (more) sophisticated greedy algo
[Charikar, Chekuri, Cheung, Goel, Guha and Li '99]

What's known?

Generalizes:

- ▶ SET COVER
- ▶ (NON-METRIC / MULTI-LEVEL) FACILITY LOCATION
- ▶ GROUP STEINER TREE

Known results:

- ▶ $\Omega(\log^{2-\varepsilon} n)$ -hard [Halperin, Krauthgamer '03]
- ▶ $|X|^\varepsilon$ -apx in polytime (for any $\varepsilon > 0$)
→ sophisticated greedy algo [Zelikovsky '97]
- ▶ $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time
→ (more) sophisticated greedy algo
[Charikar, Chekuri, Cheung, Goel, Guha and Li '99]

What about LPs?

A flow based LP

Variables:

- ▶ $y_e =$ “use edge e ?”
- ▶ $f_{s,e} =$ “ r - s flow uses e ?”

Constraints:

$$\min \sum_{e \in E} c_e y_e$$

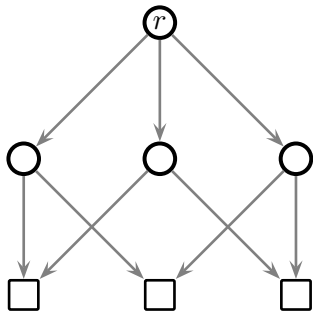
$$\sum_{e \in \delta^+(v)} f_{s,e} - \sum_{e \in \delta^-(v)} f_{s,e} = \begin{cases} 1 & v = r \\ -1 & v = s \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$f_{s,e} \leq y_e \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$

$$y(\delta^-(v)) \leq 1 \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$0 \leq y_e \leq 1 \quad \forall e \in E$$

$$0 \leq f_{s,e} \leq 1 \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$



A flow based LP

Variables:

- ▶ y_e = “use edge e ?”
- ▶ $f_{s,e}$ = “ r - s flow uses e ?”

Constraints:

$$\min \sum_{e \in E} c_e y_e$$

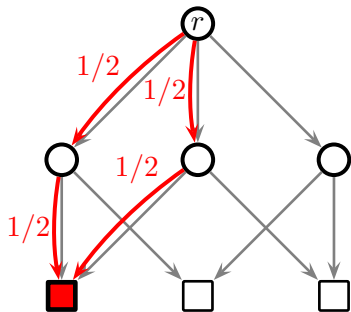
$$\sum_{e \in \delta^+(v)} f_{s,e} - \sum_{e \in \delta^-(v)} f_{s,e} = \begin{cases} 1 & v = r \\ -1 & v = s \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$f_{s,e} \leq y_e \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$

$$y(\delta^-(v)) \leq 1 \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$0 \leq y_e \leq 1 \quad \forall e \in E$$

$$0 \leq f_{s,e} \leq 1 \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$



A flow based LP

Variables:

- ▶ y_e = “use edge e ?”
- ▶ $f_{s,e}$ = “ r - s flow uses e ?”

Constraints:

$$\min \sum_{e \in E} c_e y_e$$

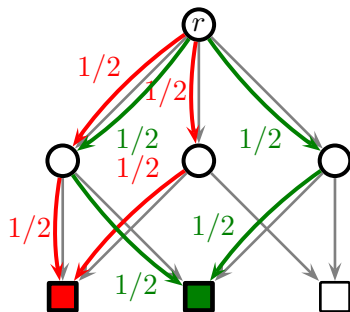
$$\sum_{e \in \delta^+(v)} f_{s,e} - \sum_{e \in \delta^-(v)} f_{s,e} = \begin{cases} 1 & v = r \\ -1 & v = s \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$f_{s,e} \leq y_e \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$

$$y(\delta^-(v)) \leq 1 \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$0 \leq y_e \leq 1 \quad \forall e \in E$$

$$0 \leq f_{s,e} \leq 1 \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$



A flow based LP

Variables:

- ▶ y_e = “use edge e ?”
- ▶ $f_{s,e}$ = “ r - s flow uses e ?”

Constraints:

$$\min \sum_{e \in E} c_e y_e$$

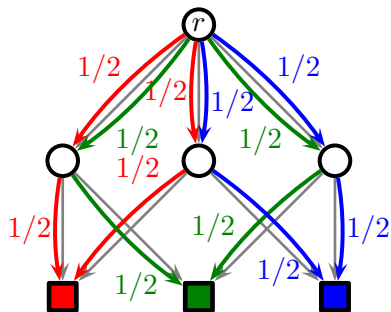
$$\sum_{e \in \delta^+(v)} f_{s,e} - \sum_{e \in \delta^-(v)} f_{s,e} = \begin{cases} 1 & v = r \\ -1 & v = s \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$f_{s,e} \leq y_e \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$

$$y(\delta^-(v)) \leq 1 \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$0 \leq y_e \leq 1 \quad \forall e \in E$$

$$0 \leq f_{s,e} \leq 1 \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$



A flow based LP

Variables:

- ▶ y_e = “use edge e ?”
- ▶ $f_{s,e}$ = “ r - s flow uses e ?”

Constraints:

$$\min \sum_{e \in E} c_e y_e$$

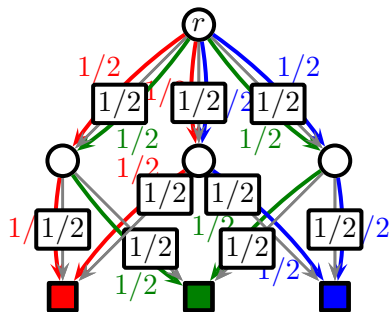
$$\sum_{e \in \delta^+(v)} f_{s,e} - \sum_{e \in \delta^-(v)} f_{s,e} = \begin{cases} 1 & v = r \\ -1 & v = s \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$f_{s,e} \leq y_e \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$

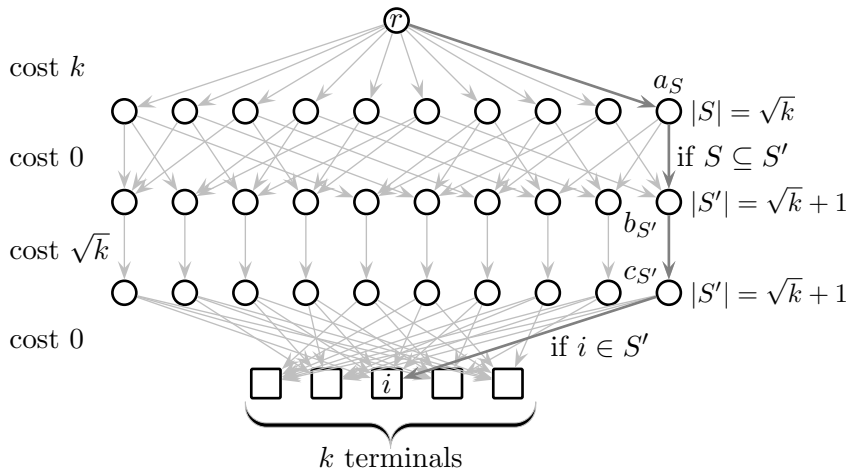
$$y(\delta^-(v)) \leq 1 \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$0 \leq y_e \leq 1 \quad \forall e \in E$$

$$0 \leq f_{s,e} \leq 1 \quad \forall s \in X \quad \forall e \in E$$

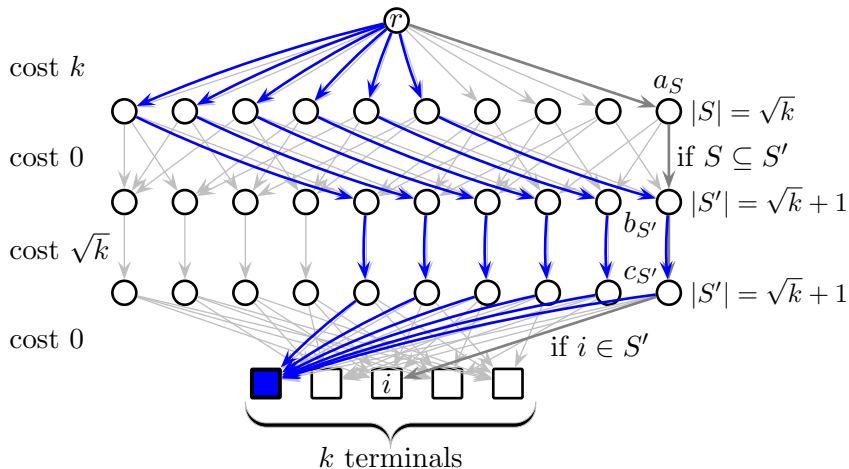


Integrality gap instance [Zosin - Khuller '02]



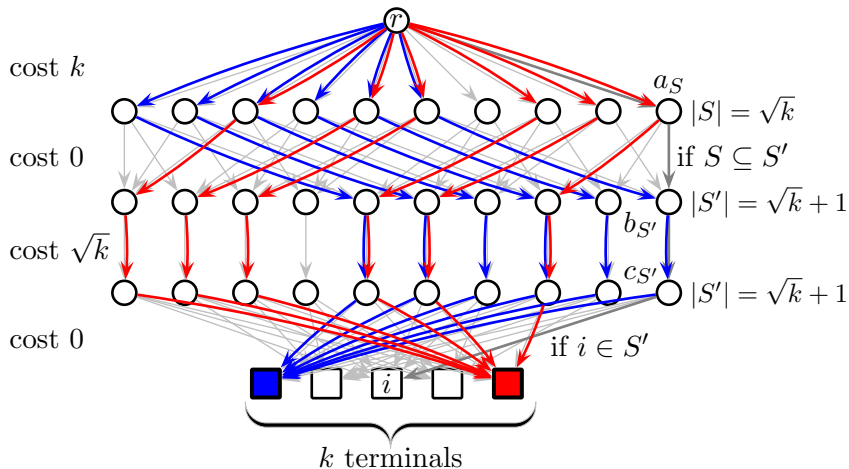
- ▶ Integrality gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{k})$ already for 5 layers.
(though $n = 2^{\tilde{\Theta}(\sqrt{k})}$; no $\omega(\log^2 n)$ gap instance known)

Integrality gap instance [Zosin - Khuller '02]



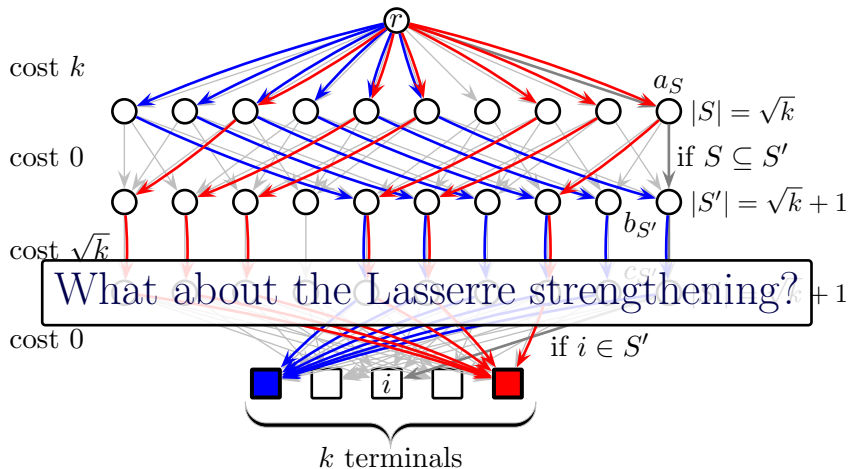
- ▶ Integrality gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{k})$ already for 5 layers.
(though $n = 2^{\tilde{\Theta}(\sqrt{k})}$; no $\omega(\log^2 n)$ gap instance known)

Integrality gap instance [Zosin - Khuller '02]



- ▶ Integrality gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{k})$ already for 5 layers.
(though $n = 2^{\tilde{\Theta}(\sqrt{k})}$; no $\omega(\log^2 n)$ gap instance known)

Integrality gap instance [Zosin - Khuller '02]



- ▶ Integrality gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{k})$ already for 5 layers.
(though $n = 2^{\tilde{\Theta}(\sqrt{k})}$; no $\omega(\log^2 n)$ gap instance known)

Round- t Lasserre relaxation

- ▶ Given: $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$.

Round- t Lasserre relaxation

- ▶ Given: $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$.
- ▶ Introduce variables $y_I \equiv \bigwedge_{i \in I} (x_i = 1)$ for $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $|I| \leq 2t + 2$

Round- t Lasserre relaxation

- ▶ Given: $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$.
- ▶ Introduce variables $y_I \equiv \bigwedge_{i \in I} (x_i = 1)$ for $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $|I| \leq 2t + 2$

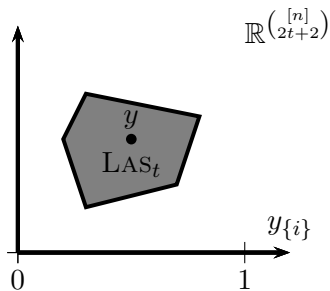
Round- t Lasserre relaxation

$$\begin{aligned} & (y_{I \cup J})_{|I|, |J| \leq t+1} \preceq 0 \\ \left(\sum_{i \in [n]} A_{\ell i} y_{I \cup J \cup \{i\}} - b_{\ell} y_{I \cup J} \right)_{|I|, |J| \leq t} & \preceq 0 \quad \forall \ell \in [m] \\ & y_{\emptyset} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Properties of Lasserre hierarchy

Theorem

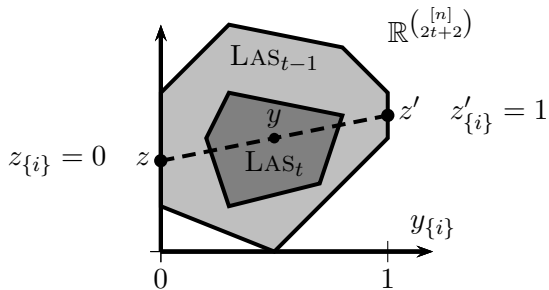
Let $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$; $y \in \text{LAS}_t(K)$; $|I|, |J| \leq t$



Properties of Lasserre hierarchy

Theorem

Let $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$; $y \in \text{LAS}_t(K)$; $|I|, |J| \leq t$



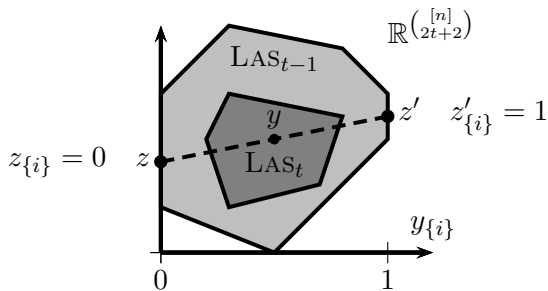
Properties of Lasserre hierarchy

Theorem

Let $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$; $y \in \text{LAS}_t(K)$; $|I|, |J| \leq t$

(a) **Local consistency:**

$$y \in \text{conv}\{z \in \text{LAS}_{t-|I|}(K) \mid z_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\} \forall i \in I\}$$



Properties of Lasserre hierarchy

Theorem

Let $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$; $y \in \text{LAS}_t(K)$; $|I|, |J| \leq t$

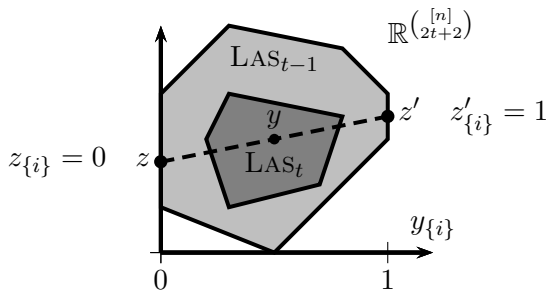
(a) **Local consistency:**

$y \in \text{conv}\{z \in \text{LAS}_{t-|I|}(K) \mid z_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\} \forall i \in I\}$

(b) **Decomposition: [Karlin-Mathieu-Nguyen '11]**

Let $S \subseteq [n]$; $k := \max\{|I| : I \subseteq S; x \in K; x_i = 1 \forall i \in I\} \leq t$.

Then $y \in \text{conv}\{z \in \text{LAS}_{t-k}(K) \mid z_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\} \forall i \in S\}$.



Properties of Lasserre hierarchy

Theorem

Let $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$; $y \in \text{LAS}_t(K)$; $|I|, |J| \leq t$

(a) **Local consistency:**

$$y \in \text{conv}\{z \in \text{LAS}_{t-|I|}(K) \mid z_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\} \forall i \in I\}$$

(b) **Decomposition: [Karlin-Mathieu-Nguyen '11]**

Let $S \subseteq [n]$; $k := \max\{|I| : I \subseteq S; x \in K; x_i = 1 \forall i \in I\} \leq t$.

Then $y \in \text{conv}\{z \in \text{LAS}_{t-k}(K) \mid z_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\} \forall i \in S\}$.

► **Example:** For KNAPSACK take $S := \{\text{large items}\}$

Properties of Lasserre hierarchy

Theorem

Let $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$; $y \in \text{LAS}_t(K)$; $|I|, |J| \leq t$

(a) **Local consistency:**

$$y \in \text{conv}\{z \in \text{LAS}_{t-|I|}(K) \mid z_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\} \forall i \in I\}$$

(b) **Decomposition:** [Karlin-Mathieu-Nguyen '11]

Let $S \subseteq [n]$; $k := \max\{|I| : I \subseteq S; x \in K; x_i = 1 \forall i \in I\} \leq t$.

Then $y \in \text{conv}\{z \in \text{LAS}_{t-k}(K) \mid z_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\} \forall i \in S\}$.

- ▶ **Example:** For KNAPSACK take $S := \{\text{large items}\}$
- ▶ Decomposition **not true** for *Sherali-Adams* or *Lovász-Schrijver* hierarchies

Properties of Lasserre hierarchy

Theorem

Let $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax \geq b\}$; $y \in \text{LAS}_t(K)$; $|I|, |J| \leq t$

(a) **Local consistency:**

$$y \in \text{conv}\{z \in \text{LAS}_{t-|I|}(K) \mid z_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\} \forall i \in I\}$$

(b) **Decomposition: [Karlin-Mathieu-Nguyen '11]**

Let $S \subseteq [n]$; $k := \max\{|I| : I \subseteq S; x \in K; x_i = 1 \forall i \in I\} \leq t$.

Then $y \in \text{conv}\{z \in \text{LAS}_{t-k}(K) \mid z_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\} \forall i \in S\}$.

(c) **Convergence:** $\text{conv}(K \cap \{0, 1\}^n) = \text{LAS}_n^{\text{proj}}(K)$

(d) **Monotonicity:** $I \supseteq J \implies 0 \leq y_I \leq y_J \leq 1$

(e) $y_I = 1 \iff \bigwedge_{i \in I} (y_{\{i\}} = 1)$.

(f) $(\forall i \in I : y_{\{i\}} \in \{0, 1\}) \implies y_I = \prod_{i \in I} y_{\{i\}}$.

(g) $y_I = 1 \implies y_{I \cup J} = y_J$.

Our contribution

Theorem

The integrality gap of an $O(\ell)$ -round Lasserre solution for an ℓ -level DIRECTED STEINER TREE instance is $O(\ell \log |X|)$.

- ▶ Recall: gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{|X|})$ (for $\ell = 4$) without strengthening.
- ▶ This gives an $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time (matching the greedy algo of [Charikar et al. '99])

Our contribution

Theorem

The integrality gap of an $O(\ell)$ -round Lasserre solution for an ℓ -level DIRECTED STEINER TREE instance is $O(\ell \log |X|)$.

- ▶ Recall: gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{|X|})$ (for $\ell = 4$) without strengthening.
- ▶ This gives an $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time (matching the greedy algo of [Charikar et al. '99])
- ▶ **Garg-Konjevod-Ravi rounding:**

Our contribution

Theorem

The integrality gap of an $O(\ell)$ -round Lasserre solution for an ℓ -level DIRECTED STEINER TREE instance is $O(\ell \log |X|)$.

- ▶ Recall: gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{|X|})$ (for $\ell = 4$) without strengthening.
- ▶ This gives an $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time (matching the greedy algo of [Charikar et al. '99])
- ▶ **Garg-Konjevod-Ravi rounding:**

Input: GROUP STEINER TREE instance

Our contribution

Theorem

The integrality gap of an $O(\ell)$ -round Lasserre solution for an ℓ -level DIRECTED STEINER TREE instance is $O(\ell \log |X|)$.

- ▶ Recall: gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{|X|})$ (for $\ell = 4$) without strengthening.
- ▶ This gives an $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time (matching the greedy algo of [Charikar et al. '99])
- ▶ **Garg-Konjevod-Ravi rounding:**

Input: GROUP STEINER TREE instance



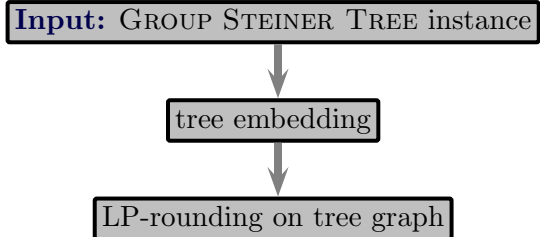
tree embedding

Our contribution

Theorem

The integrality gap of an $O(\ell)$ -round Lasserre solution for an ℓ -level DIRECTED STEINER TREE instance is $O(\ell \log |X|)$.

- ▶ Recall: gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{|X|})$ (for $\ell = 4$) without strengthening.
- ▶ This gives an $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time (matching the greedy algo of [Charikar et al. '99])
- ▶ **Garg-Konjevod-Ravi rounding:**

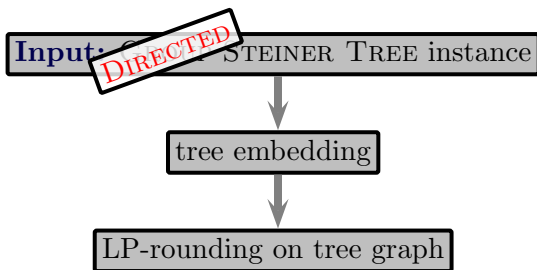


Our contribution

Theorem

The integrality gap of an $O(\ell)$ -round Lasserre solution for an ℓ -level DIRECTED STEINER TREE instance is $O(\ell \log |X|)$.

- ▶ Recall: gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{|X|})$ (for $\ell = 4$) without strengthening.
- ▶ This gives an $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time (matching the greedy algo of [Charikar et al. '99])
- ▶ **Garg-Konjevod-Ravi rounding:**

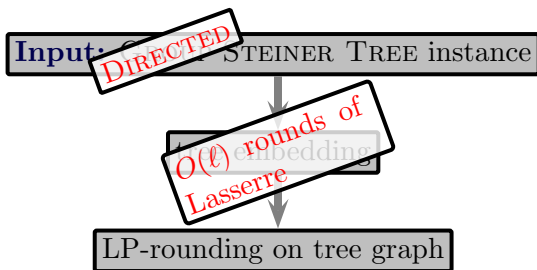


Our contribution

Theorem

The integrality gap of an $O(\ell)$ -round Lasserre solution for an ℓ -level DIRECTED STEINER TREE instance is $O(\ell \log |X|)$.

- ▶ Recall: gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{|X|})$ (for $\ell = 4$) without strengthening.
- ▶ This gives an $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time (matching the greedy algo of [Charikar et al. '99])
- ▶ **Garg-Konjevod-Ravi rounding:**

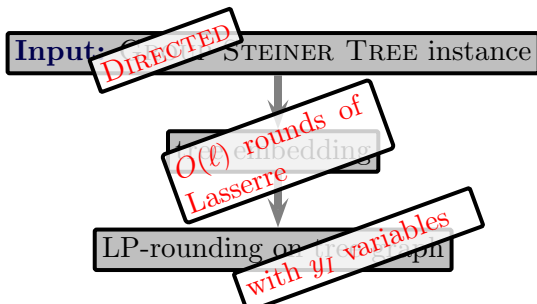


Our contribution

Theorem

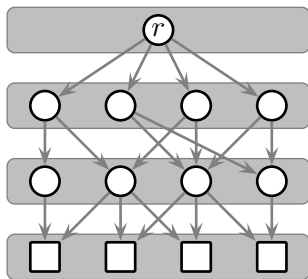
The integrality gap of an $O(\ell)$ -round Lasserre solution for an ℓ -level DIRECTED STEINER TREE instance is $O(\ell \log |X|)$.

- ▶ Recall: gap is $\Omega(\sqrt{|X|})$ (for $\ell = 4$) without strengthening.
- ▶ This gives an $O(\log^3 |X|)$ -apx in $n^{O(\log |X|)}$ time (matching the greedy algo of [Charikar et al. '99])
- ▶ **Garg-Konjevod-Ravi rounding:**



The rounding algorithm

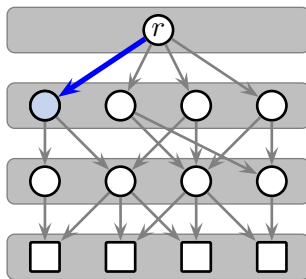
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } \{e\}] = y_{\{e\}}$$

The rounding algorithm

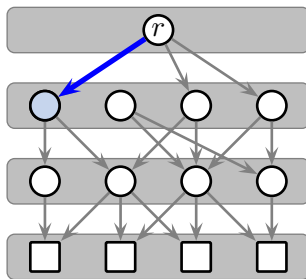
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } \{e\}] = y_{\{e\}}$$

The rounding algorithm

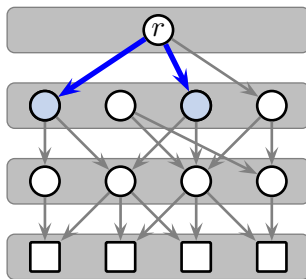
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } \{e\}] = y_{\{e\}}$$

The rounding algorithm

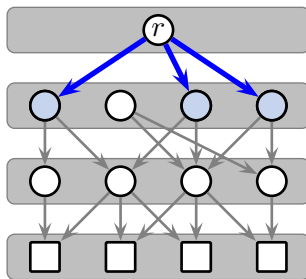
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } \{e\}] = y_{\{e\}}$$

The rounding algorithm

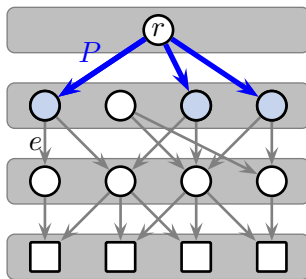
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } \{e\}] = y_{\{e\}}$$

The rounding algorithm

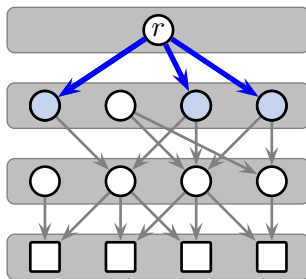
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

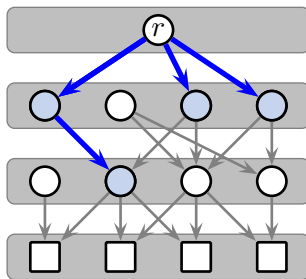
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

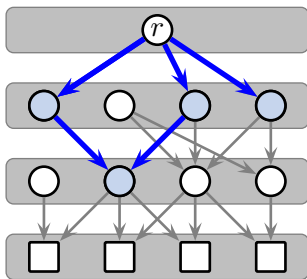
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

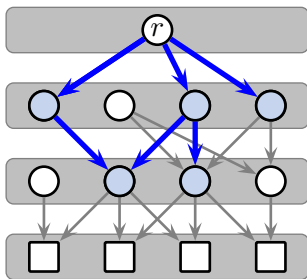
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

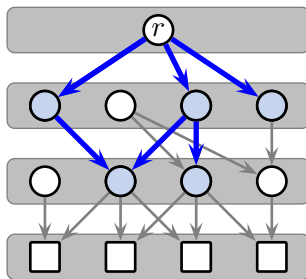
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

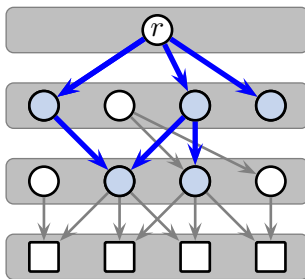
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

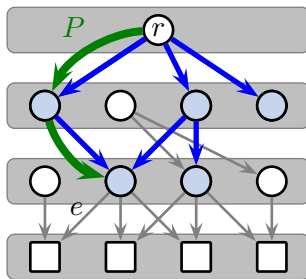
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

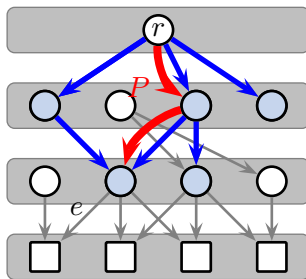
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

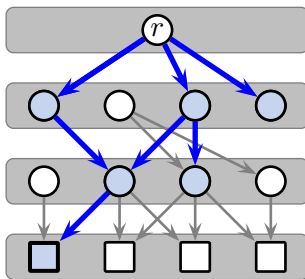
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

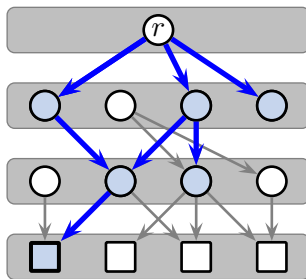
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

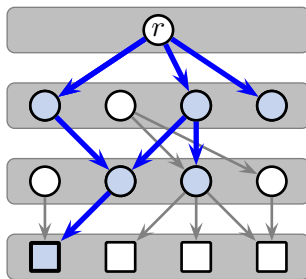
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

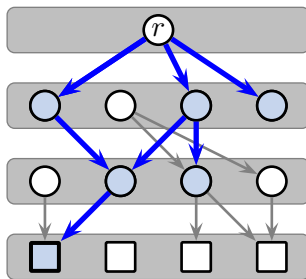
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

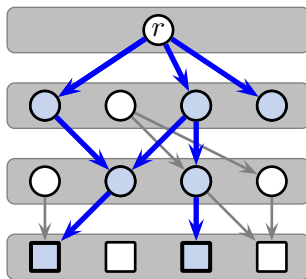
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

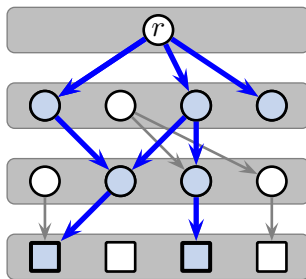
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

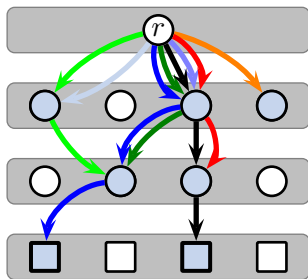
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$$\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\}] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$$

The rounding algorithm

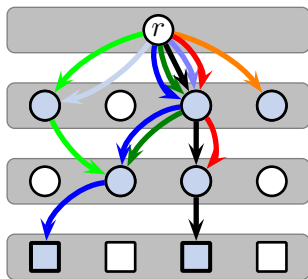
- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$T = \{\text{sampled paths}\}$

The rounding algorithm

- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
 - (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



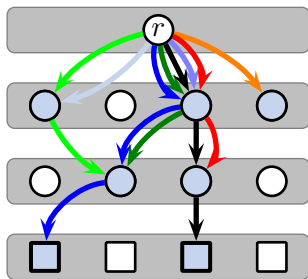
$T = \{\text{sampled paths}\}$

Road map:

- ▶ Show $\Pr[e \in T] = y_{\{e\}}$

The rounding algorithm

- ▶ Let $Y \in \text{LAS}_{O(\ell)}(\text{LP})$ (y_P value for $\{y_e \mid e \in P\}$ -variables)
- (1) $T := \{\emptyset\}$
- (2) FOR all $P \in T$ and incident $e \in E$ DO
 - (3) $\Pr[\text{add } P \cup \{e\} \text{ to } T] = \frac{y_{P \cup \{e\}}}{y_P}$



$T = \{\text{sampled paths}\}$

Road map:

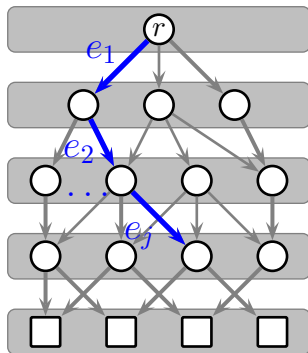
- ▶ Show $\Pr[e \in T] = y_{\{e\}}$
- ▶ $\Pr[s \text{ connected}] \geq \Omega\left(\frac{1}{\#\text{levels}}\right)$ for each terminal s

Probability to sample a particular path

Lemma

For any root-path P : $\Pr[P \in T] = y_P$.

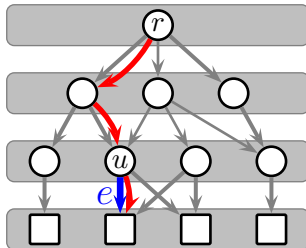
$$\Pr[P \in T] = y_{\{e_1\}} \cdot \frac{y_{\{e_1, e_2\}}}{y_{\{e_1\}}} \cdot \frac{y_{\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}}}{y_{\{e_1, e_2\}}} \cdots \frac{y_P}{y_{P \setminus \{e_j\}}} = y_P.$$



Upper bounding the expected cost

Lemma

$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e} y_P \leq y_{\{e\}}$$

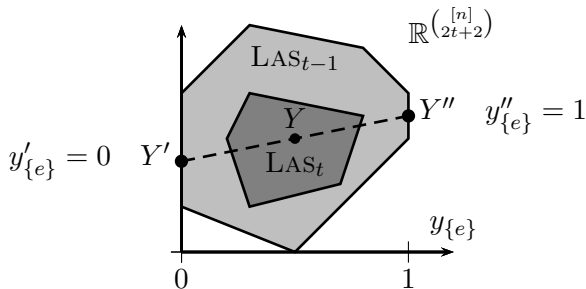


Upper bounding the expected cost

Lemma

$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e} y_P \leq y_{\{e\}}$$

- ▶ It suffices to consider case $y_{\{e\}} \in \{0, 1\}$ (costs 1 level).

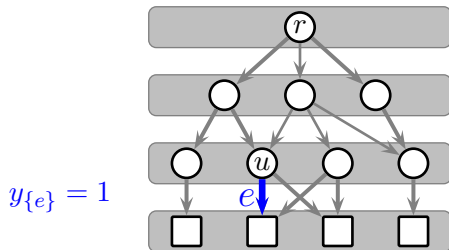


Upper bounding the expected cost

Lemma

$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e} y_P \leq y_{\{e\}}$$

- ▶ It suffices to consider case $y_{\{e\}} \in \{0, 1\}$ (costs 1 level).

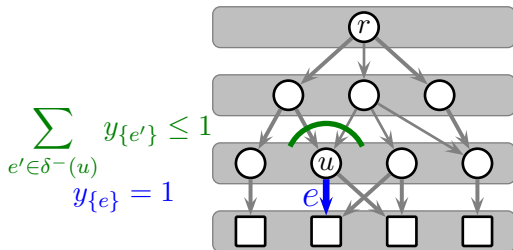


Upper bounding the expected cost

Lemma

$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e} y_P \leq y_{\{e\}}$$

- ▶ It suffices to consider case $y_{\{e\}} \in \{0, 1\}$ (costs 1 level).

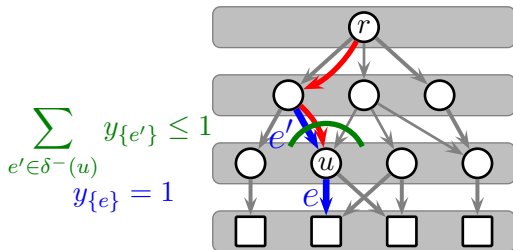


Upper bounding the expected cost

Lemma

$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e} y_P \leq y_{\{e\}}$$

- ▶ It suffices to consider case $y_{\{e\}} \in \{0, 1\}$ (costs 1 level).
- ▶ By induction $\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e'} y_P \leq y_{\{e'\}}$



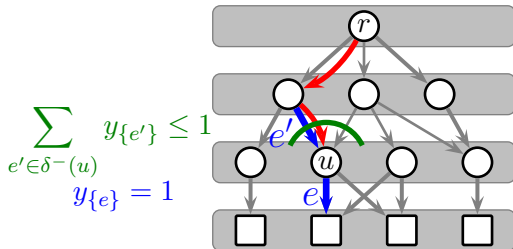
Upper bounding the expected cost

Lemma

$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e} y_P \leq y_{\{e\}}$$

- ▶ It suffices to consider case $y_{\{e\}} \in \{0, 1\}$ (costs 1 level).
- ▶ By induction $\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e'} y_P \leq y_{\{e'\}}$
- ▶ Since $y_{\{e\}} = 1 \implies y_{P \cup \{e\}} = y_P$,

$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e} y_P = \sum_{e' \in \delta^-(v)} \sum_{P \text{ ending in } e'} y_P \leq 1 \quad \square$$



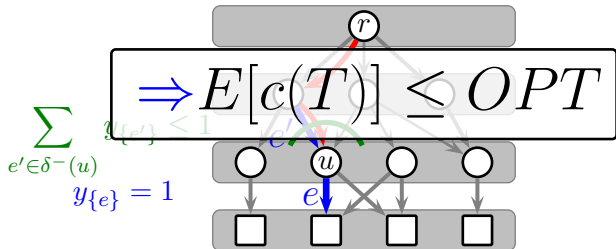
Upper bounding the expected cost

Lemma

$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e} y_P \leq y_{\{e\}}$$

- ▶ It suffices to consider case $y_{\{e\}} \in \{0, 1\}$ (costs 1 level).
- ▶ By induction $\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e'} y_P \leq y_{\{e'\}}$
- ▶ Since $y_{\{e\}} = 1 \implies y_{P \cup \{e\}} = y_P$,

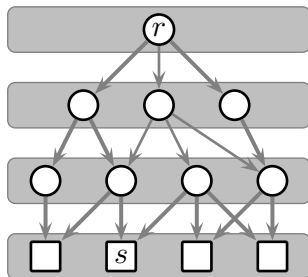
$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } e} y_P = \sum_{e' \in \delta^-(v)} \sum_{P \text{ ending in } e'} y_P \leq 1 \quad \square$$



Each terminal connected once in expectation

Lemma

For terminal s :
$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } s} y_P = 1.$$

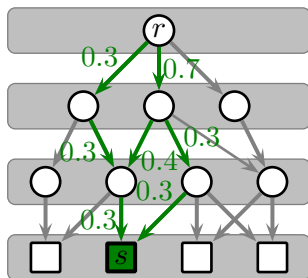


Each terminal connected once in expectation

Lemma

For terminal s :
$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } s} y_P = 1.$$

- ▶ No feasible frac. flow with $|\{e : f_{s,e} = 1\}| > \ell$

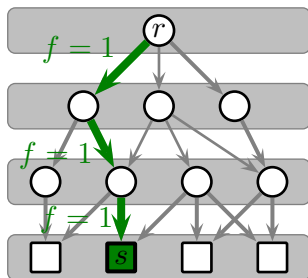


Each terminal connected once in expectation

Lemma

For terminal s :
$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } s} y_P = 1.$$

- ▶ No feasible frac. flow with $|\{e : f_{s,e} = 1\}| > \ell$
- ▶ **Decomposition:** Write sol. as convex comb. of sol. that are integral on $f_{s,*}$ (costs ℓ levels)

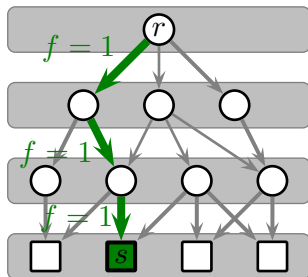


Each terminal connected once in expectation

Lemma

For terminal s :
$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } s} y_P = 1.$$

- ▶ No feasible frac. flow with $|\{e : f_{s,e} = 1\}| > \ell$
- ▶ **Decomposition:** Write sol. as convex comb. of sol. that are integral on $f_{s,*}$ (costs ℓ levels)
- ▶ Suffices to show claim if $f_{s,e} \in \{0, 1\} \forall e \in E$

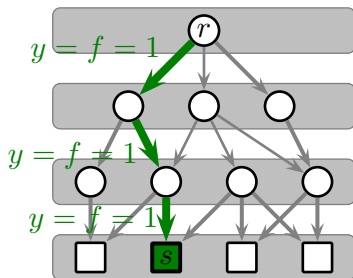


Each terminal connected once in expectation

Lemma

For terminal s :
$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } s} y_P = 1.$$

- ▶ No feasible frac. flow with $|\{e : f_{s,e} = 1\}| > \ell$
- ▶ **Decomposition:** Write sol. as convex comb. of sol. that are integral on $f_{s,*}$ (costs ℓ levels)
- ▶ Suffices to show claim if $f_{s,e} \in \{0, 1\} \forall e \in E$

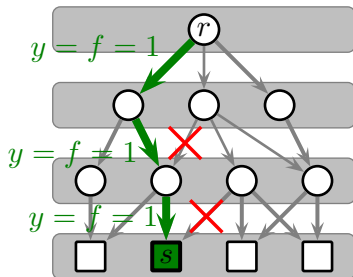


Each terminal connected once in expectation

Lemma

For terminal s :
$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } s} y_P = 1.$$

- ▶ No feasible frac. flow with $|\{e : f_{s,e} = 1\}| > \ell$
- ▶ **Decomposition:** Write sol. as convex comb. of sol. that are integral on $f_{s,*}$ (costs ℓ levels)
- ▶ Suffices to show claim if $f_{s,e} \in \{0, 1\} \forall e \in E$
- ▶ Use LP-constraint: “Incoming capacity ≤ 1 ”

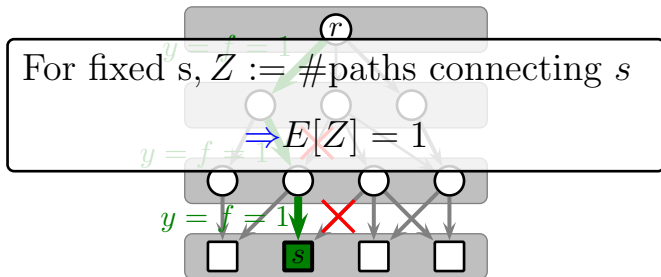


Each terminal connected once in expectation

Lemma

For terminal s :
$$\sum_{P \text{ ending in } s} y_P = 1.$$

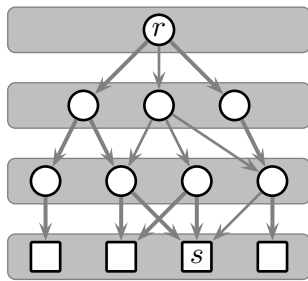
- ▶ No feasible frac. flow with $|\{e : f_{s,e} = 1\}| > \ell$
- ▶ **Decomposition:** Write sol. as convex comb. of sol. that are integral on $f_{s,*}$ (costs ℓ levels)
- ▶ Suffices to show claim if $f_{s,e} \in \{0, 1\} \forall e \in E$
- ▶ Use LP-constraint: “Incoming capacity ≤ 1 ”



Upper bounding the conditional expectation

Lemma

$$E[Z \mid Z \geq 1] \leq \ell + 1.$$

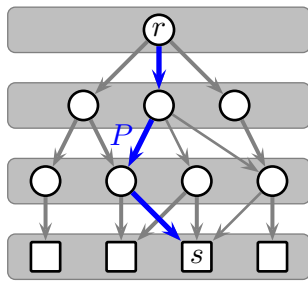


Upper bounding the conditional expectation

Lemma

$$E[Z \mid Z \geq 1] \leq \ell + 1.$$

- ▶ $E[Z \mid Z \geq 1] \leq E[Z \mid P \in T]$ for some P

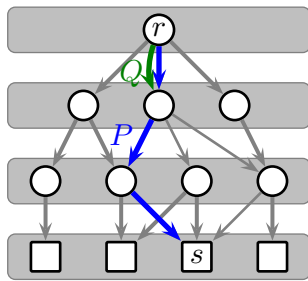


Upper bounding the conditional expectation

Lemma

$$E[Z \mid Z \geq 1] \leq \ell + 1.$$

- ▶ $E[Z \mid Z \geq 1] \leq E[Z \mid P \in T]$ for some P

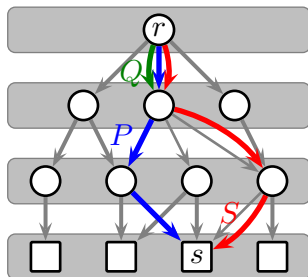


Upper bounding the conditional expectation

Lemma

$$E[Z \mid Z \geq 1] \leq \ell + 1.$$

- ▶ $E[Z \mid Z \geq 1] \leq E[Z \mid P \in T]$ for some P
- ▶ Suffices to prove $E[\#S : S \supseteq Q, s \in S \mid Q \in T] \leq 1$.



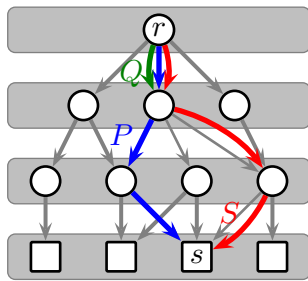
Upper bounding the conditional expectation

Lemma

$$E[Z \mid Z \geq 1] \leq \ell + 1.$$

- ▶ $E[Z \mid Z \geq 1] \leq E[Z \mid P \in T]$ for some P
- ▶ Suffices to prove $E[\#S : S \supseteq Q, s \in S \mid Q \in T] \leq 1$.

$$\sum_{S: S \supseteq Q, s \in S} \Pr[S \in T \mid Q \in T] \stackrel{\text{cond. prob.}}{\leq} \sum_{S: S \supseteq Q, s \in S} \frac{y_S}{y_Q} \stackrel{\text{as in previous lemma}}{\leq} 1 \quad \square$$



Done...

- ▶ Recall: $Z = \#$ paths connecting a fixed terminal s

Lemma

$$\Pr[Z \geq 1] \geq \frac{1}{\ell+1}.$$

Done...

- ▶ Recall: $Z = \#$ paths connecting a fixed terminal s

Lemma

$$\Pr[Z \geq 1] \geq \frac{1}{\ell+1}.$$

$$1 = E[Z]$$

Done...

- ▶ Recall: $Z = \#$ paths connecting a fixed terminal s

Lemma

$$\Pr[Z \geq 1] \geq \frac{1}{\ell+1}.$$

$$1 = E[Z] = \Pr[Z = 0] \cdot \underbrace{E[Z \mid Z = 0]}_{=0} + \Pr[Z \geq 1] \cdot \underbrace{E[Z \mid Z \geq 1]}_{\leq \ell+1} \quad \square$$

Open problems

Open problem

Is there a convex relaxation for DIRECTED STEINER TREE that

- ▶ has $\text{polylog}(|\mathbf{X}|)$ integrality gap
- ▶ can be solved in **polytime**?

Open problems

Open problem

Is there a convex relaxation for DIRECTED STEINER TREE that

- ▶ has $\text{polylog}(|\mathbf{X}|)$ integrality gap
- ▶ can be solved in **polytime**?

Thanks for your attention