

Combinatorial algorithms for some multiflow problems and related network designs

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We address

- I. Mincost node-demand multiflow problem
- II. Maximum node-capacitated multiflow problem

Our result

First combinatorial polytime algo for I

First combinatorial strongly-polytime algo for II

Feature

Build on Discrete Convex Analysis beyond \mathbf{Z}^n

Application

Approx. of terminal backup & node-multiflow cut

I. Mincost node-demand multiflow problem

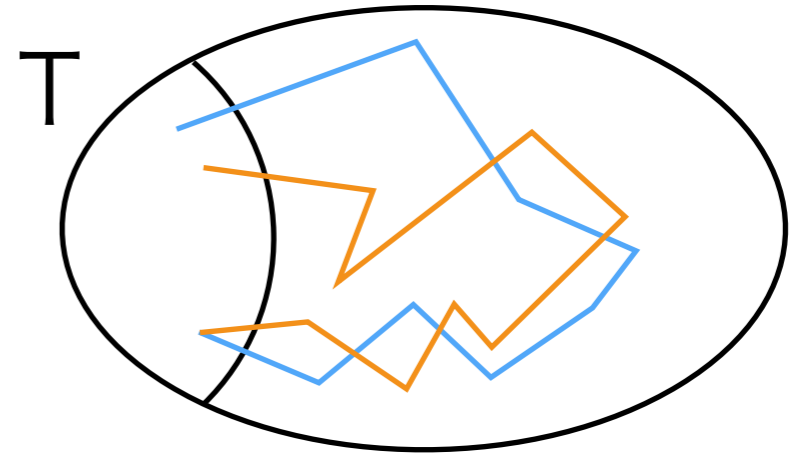
$N = (V, E, c, a, T)$: undirected network

$c: E \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$: edge-capacity

$a: E \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$: edge-cost

T : terminal set ($\subset V$)

$r: T \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$: demand



Def: Multiflow $\Leftrightarrow f: \{ T\text{-paths} \} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ s.t.

$$f(e) := \sum \{ f(P) \mid P: e \in P \} \leq c(e) \quad (e \in E)$$

feasible $\Leftrightarrow (s, T\text{-}s)\text{-flow in } f \geq r(s) \quad (\forall s \text{ in } T)$

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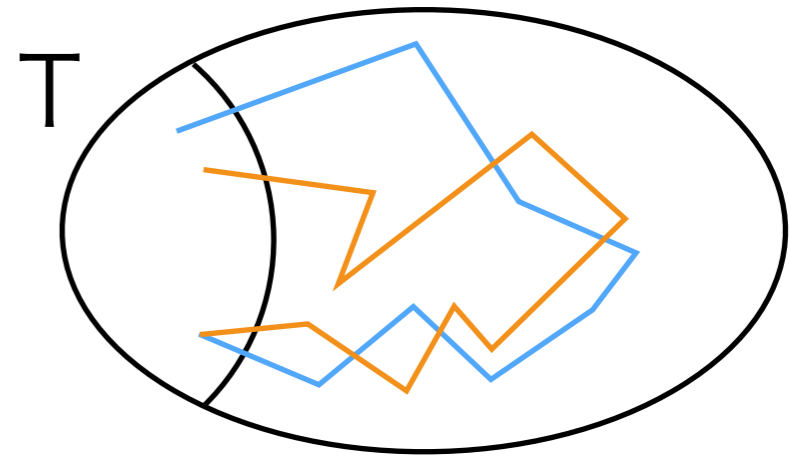
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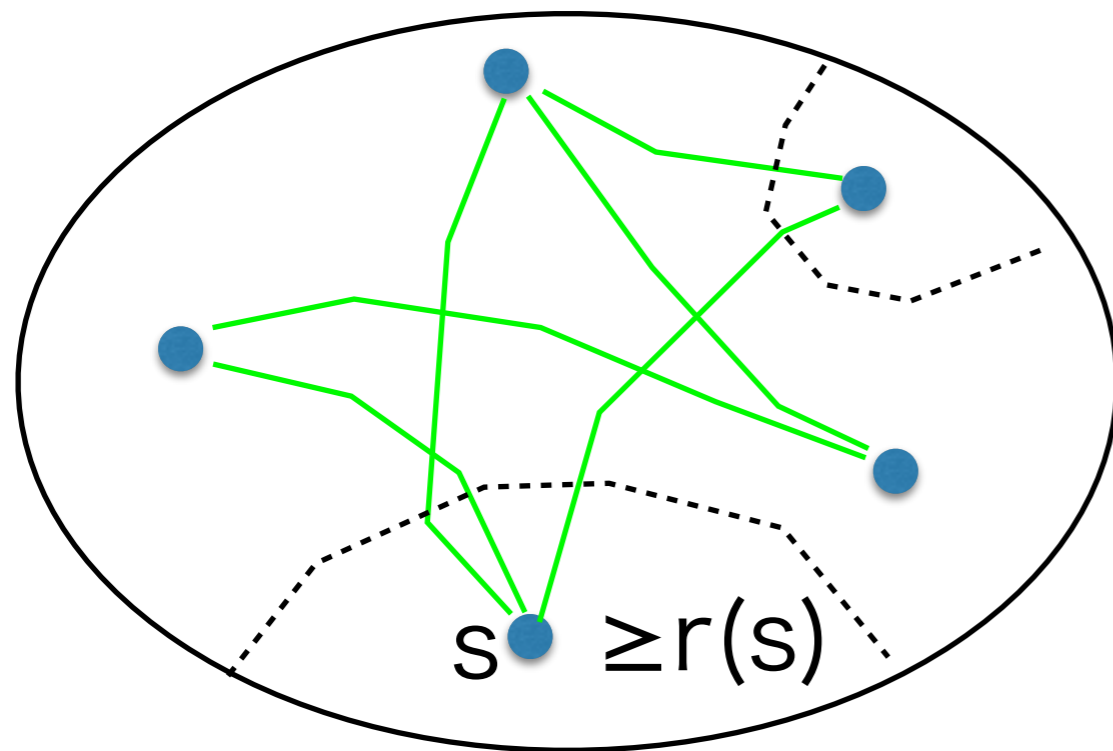
$$f(e) := \sum \{ f(P) \mid P: e \in P \} \leq c(e) \quad (e \in E)$$

feasible $\Leftrightarrow (s, T\text{-}s)$ -flow in $f \geq r(s) \quad (\forall s \text{ in } T)$

Find a feasible multiflow f
of minimum total cost $\sum a(e)f(e)$

Introduced by Fukunaga (2014)

as LP-relaxation of a class of network designs



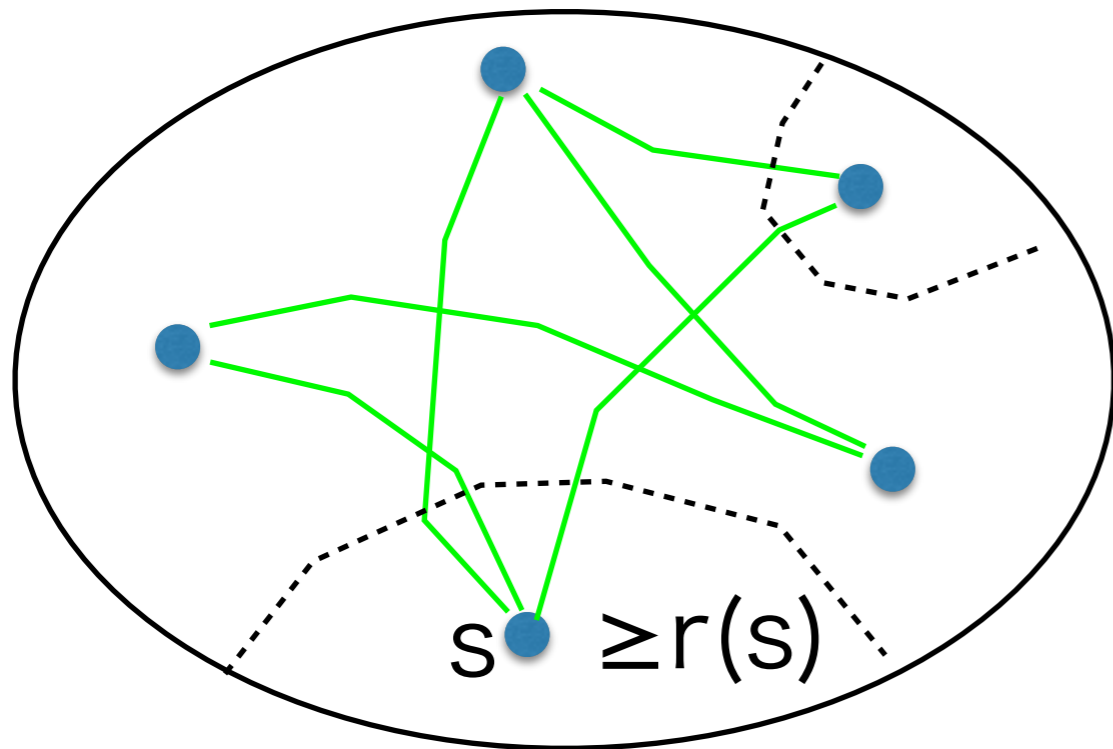
Min. $\sum a(e) f(e)$

s.t. f : multiflow

$(s, T-s)$ -flow in $f \geq r(s)$

$(s \in T)$

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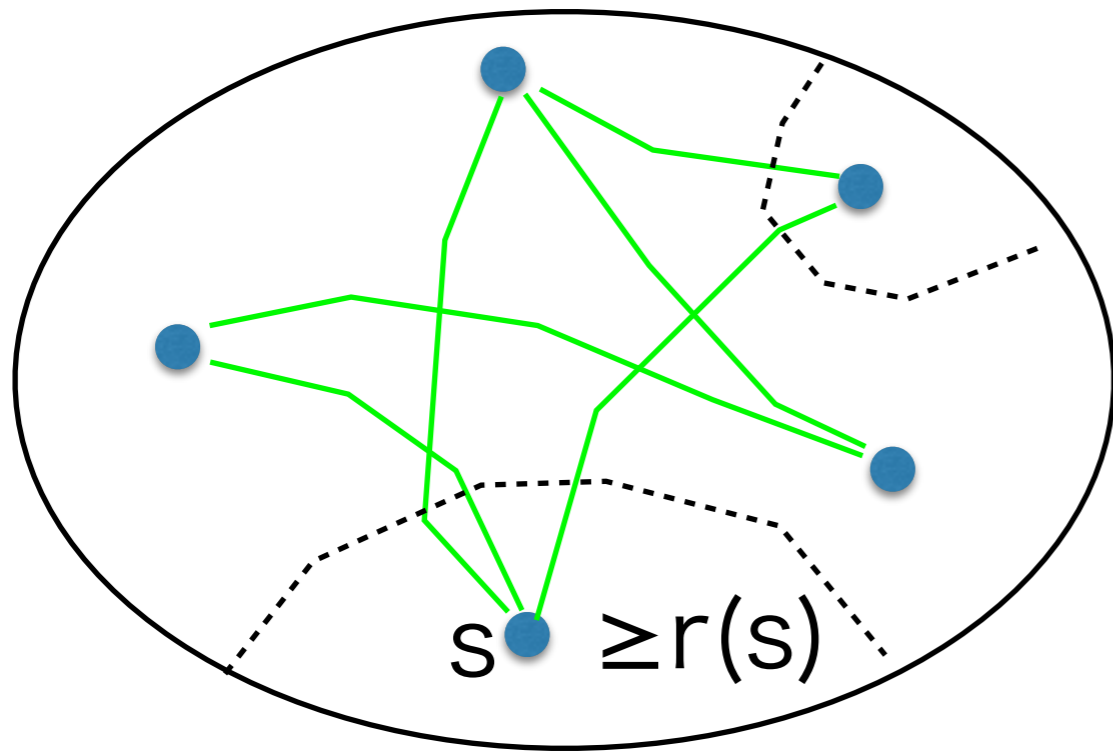


$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Min. } \sum a(e) f(e) \\ & \text{s.t. } f: \text{multiflow} \\ & \quad (s, T-s)\text{-flow in } f \geq r(s) \\ & \quad \quad \quad (s \in T) \end{aligned}$$

$$\swarrow x(e) = f(e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Min. } \sum a(e) x(e) \\ & \text{s.t. } \sum \{x(e) \mid e \in \partial X\} \geq r(s) \quad (s \in T, (s, T-s)\text{-cut } X) \\ & \quad 0 \leq x(e) \leq c(e) \quad (e \in E) \end{aligned}$$

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Lovasz-Cherkassky \rightleftarrows $x(e) = f(e)$

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Terminal backup problem very special class of skew-supermodular covering

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$$x(e) \text{ in } \{0, 1, 2, \dots, c(e)\} \quad (e \in E)$$

Anshelevich-Karagiozova 11: $r = 1 \rightarrow c = 1$ **P**

Bernath-Kobayashi-Matsuoka 13: $c = \infty$ **P**

P or NP-hard ??

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Fukunaga 14:

half-integrality of LP-relax. (= Multiflow-relax.)

half-integral opt. $\xrightarrow{\text{naive}}$ 2-approx. $\xrightarrow{\text{naive}}$ 4/3-approx.

obtained by
ellipsoid method

Result

$O(n \log (n AC) MF(kn, km))$ time algorithm
to find half-integral opt. of

Min. $\sum a(e) f(e)$

s.t. f : multiflow

$(s, T-s)$ -flow in $f \geq r(s)$ ($s \in T$)

$n = |V|$, $m = |E|$, $k = |T|$, $A = \max a(e)$, $C = \sum c(e)$

—> combinatorial implementation of
4/3-approx. of terminal backup

Remark

Our multifold problem generalizes
mincost maximum free multifold problem (Karzanov 79)

Karzanov 94: strongly polynomial time algorithm
... ellipsoid

Goldberg, Karzanov 97:
combinatorial weakly polynomial time algorithms
... $O(??)$

Open problem:
combinatorial strongly polynomial time algorithm ?

Idea

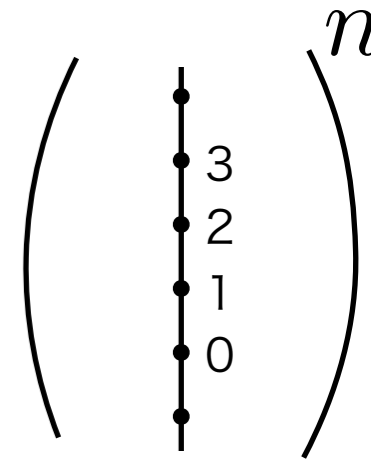
Discrete Convex Analysis (Murota)

~ theory of “convex” optimization over \mathbf{Z}^n

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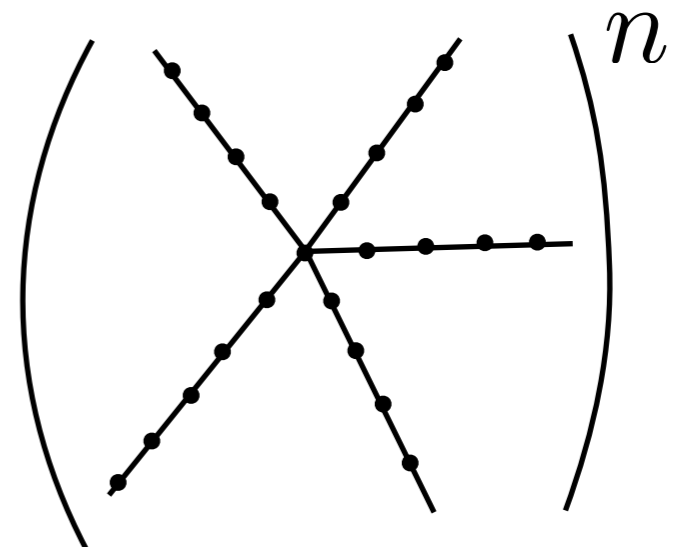
Discrete Convex Analysis (Murota)

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Dual of our multiflow problem

~ “convex” optimization over



Adapting DCA algorithm & technique

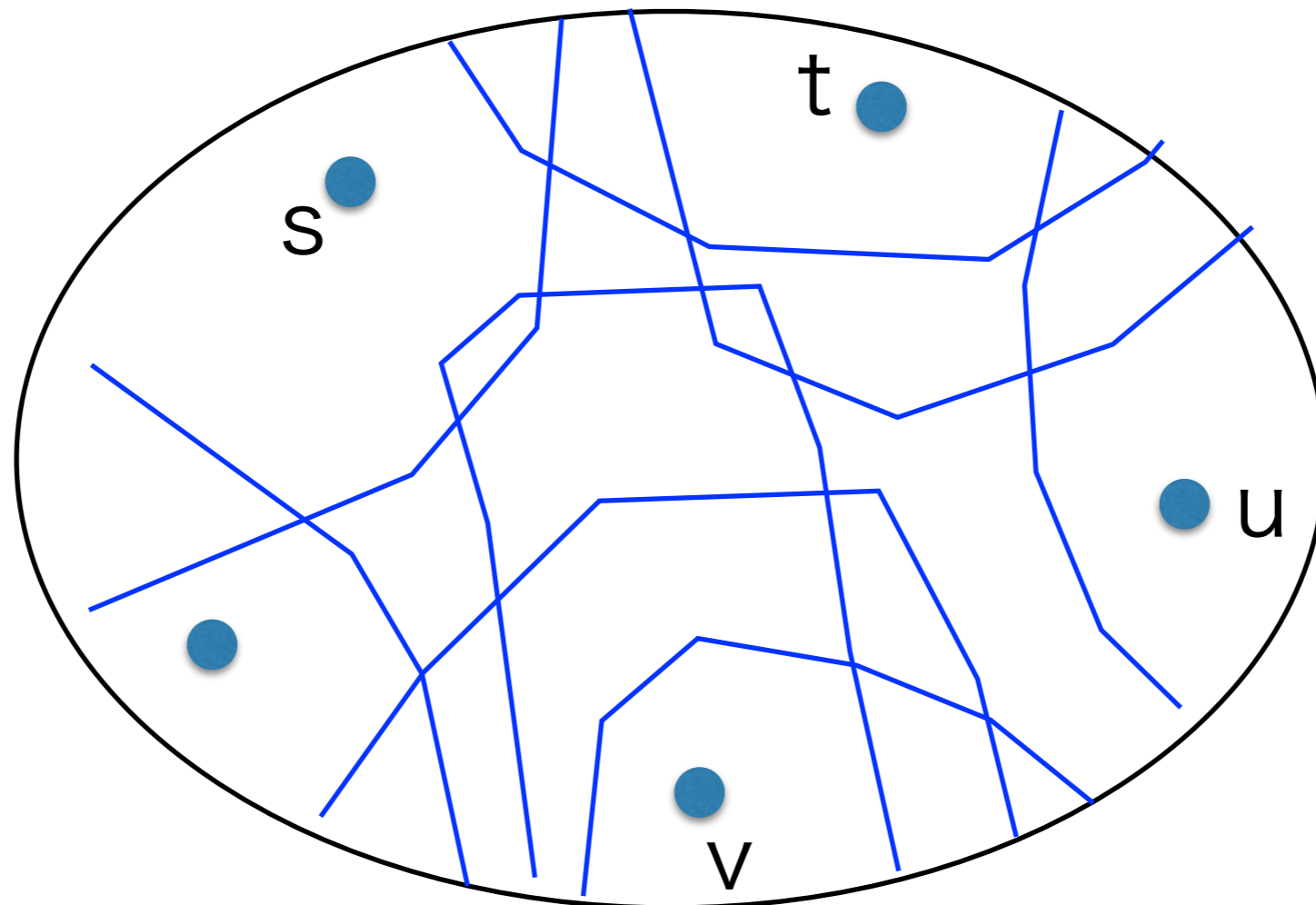
(steepest descent algo. & proximity scaling)

LP-dual (~~ cut packing)

$$\text{Max.} \quad \sum_{s \in T, X: (s, T \setminus s)\text{-cut}} r(s) \lambda(X) - \sum_{ij \in E} c(ij) \max\{0, \sum_X \lambda(X) [\partial X](ij) - a(ij)\}$$

characteristic vector

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \lambda(X) \geq 0 \quad (s \in T, X : (s, T \setminus s)\text{-cut})$$

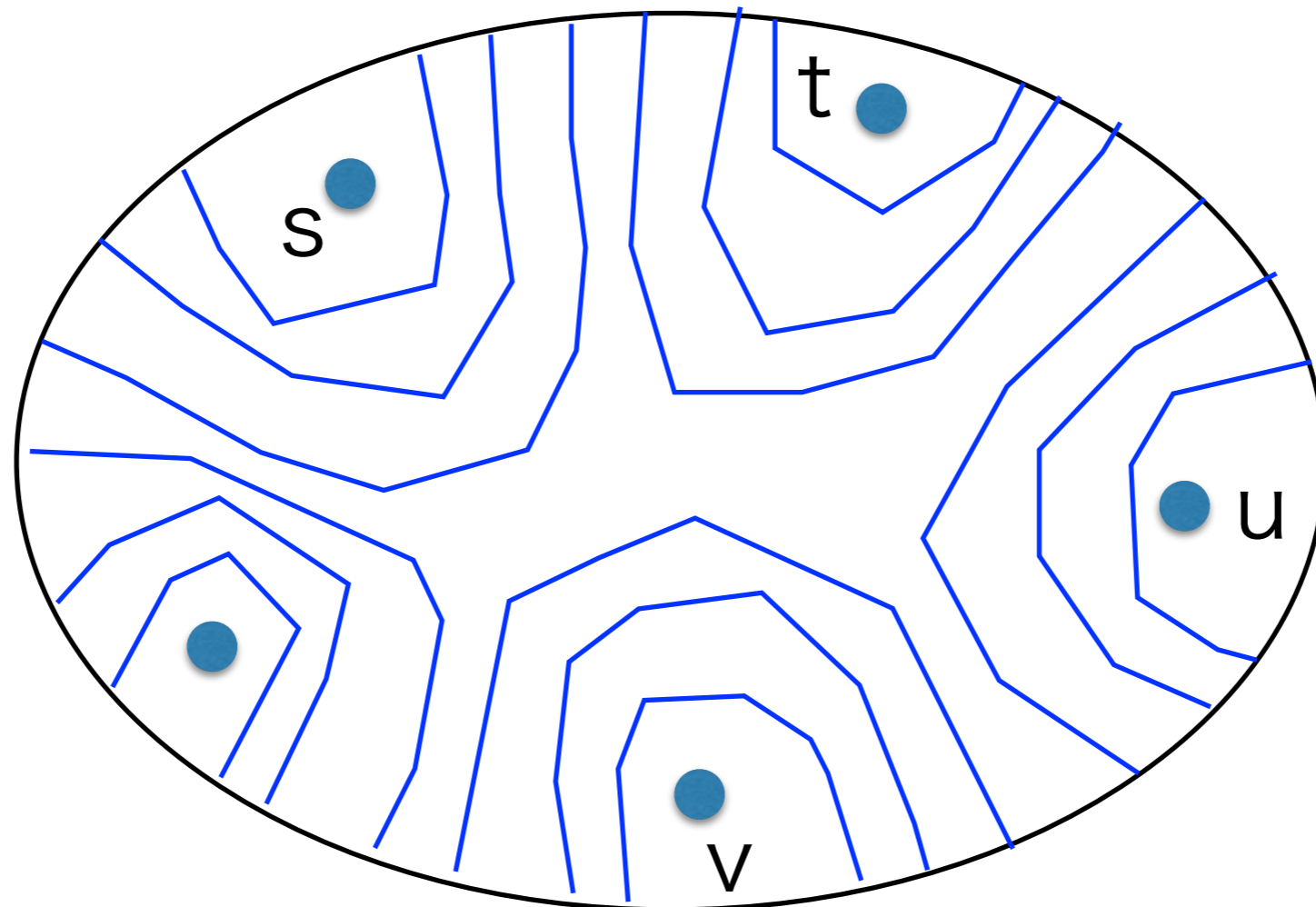


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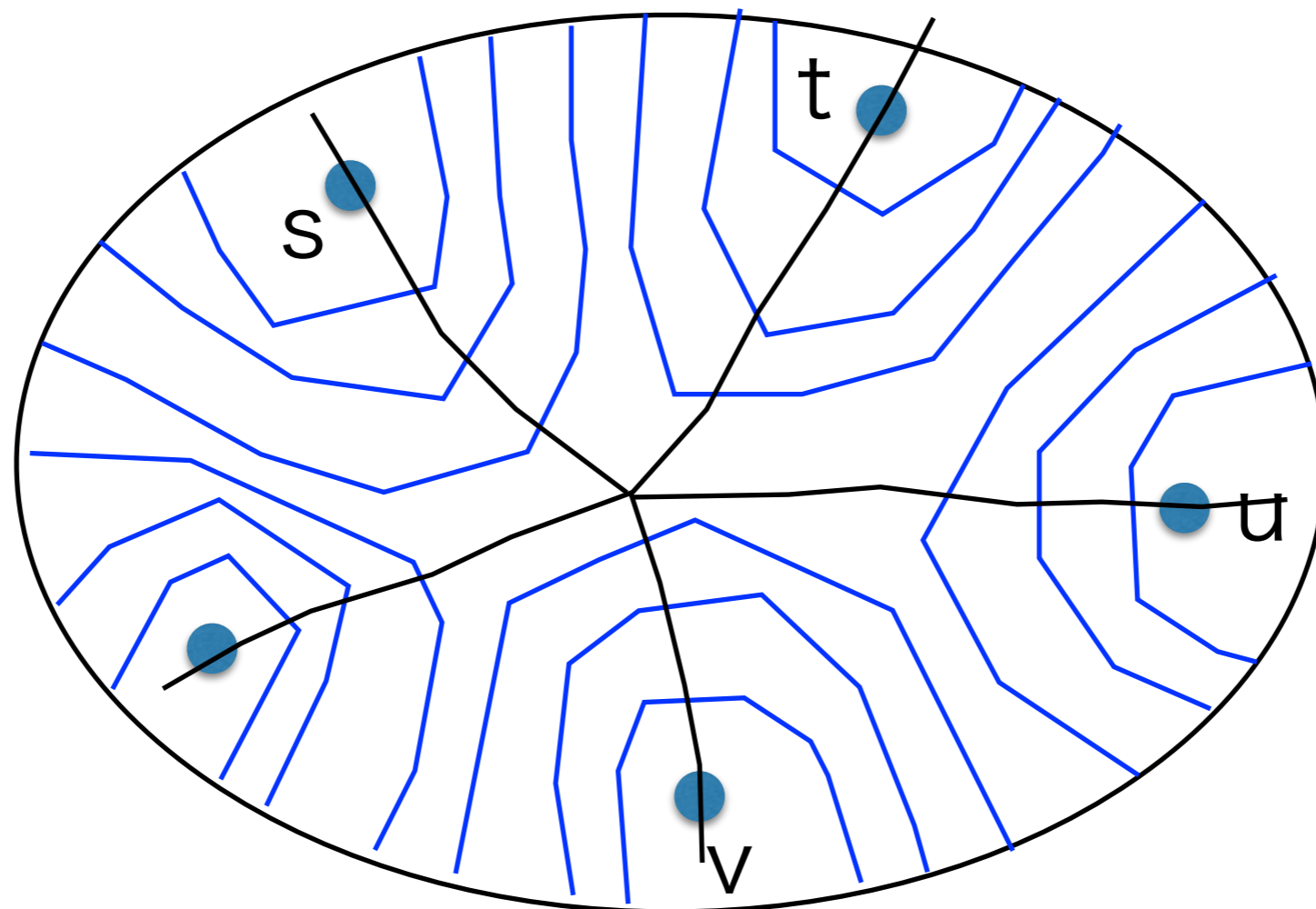


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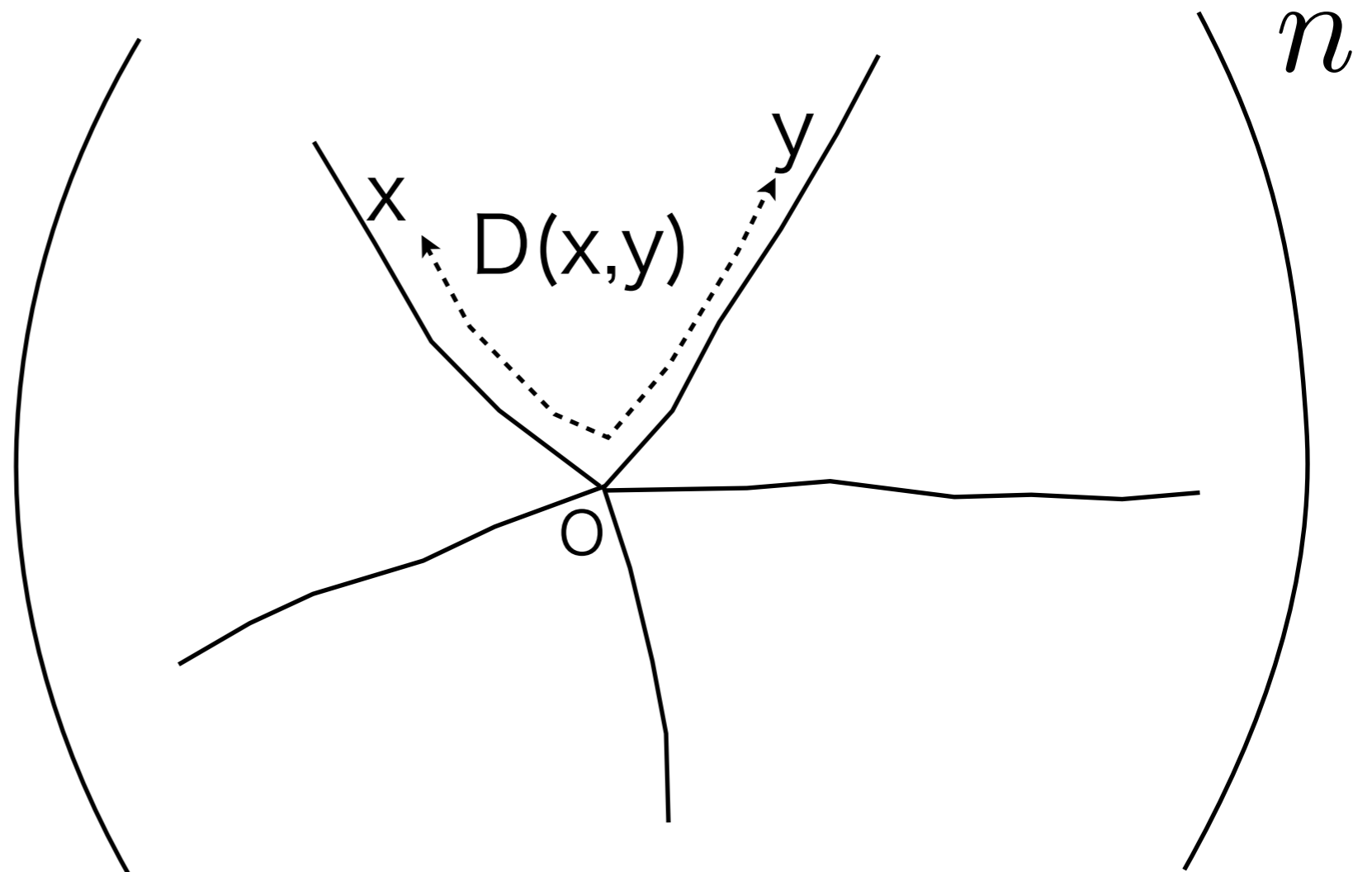
$$\text{Max.} \quad \sum_{s \in T} r(s) D(x_s, O) - \sum_{ij \in E} c(ij) \max\{0, D(x_i, x_j) - a(ij)\}$$

s.t.

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in$$

x_s in s -th branch
(s in T)

$$V = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$



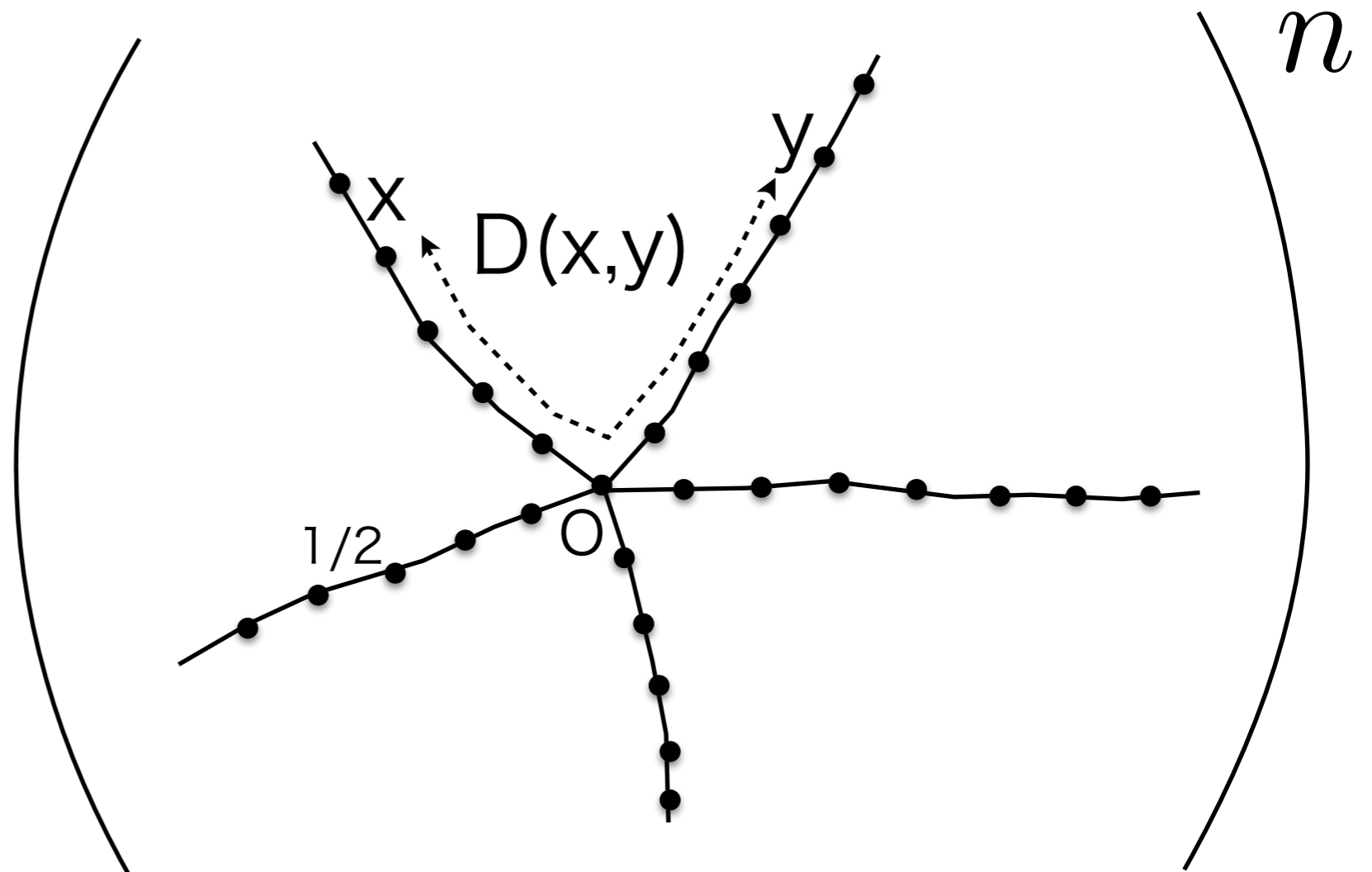
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half-integrality

“discretely concave”

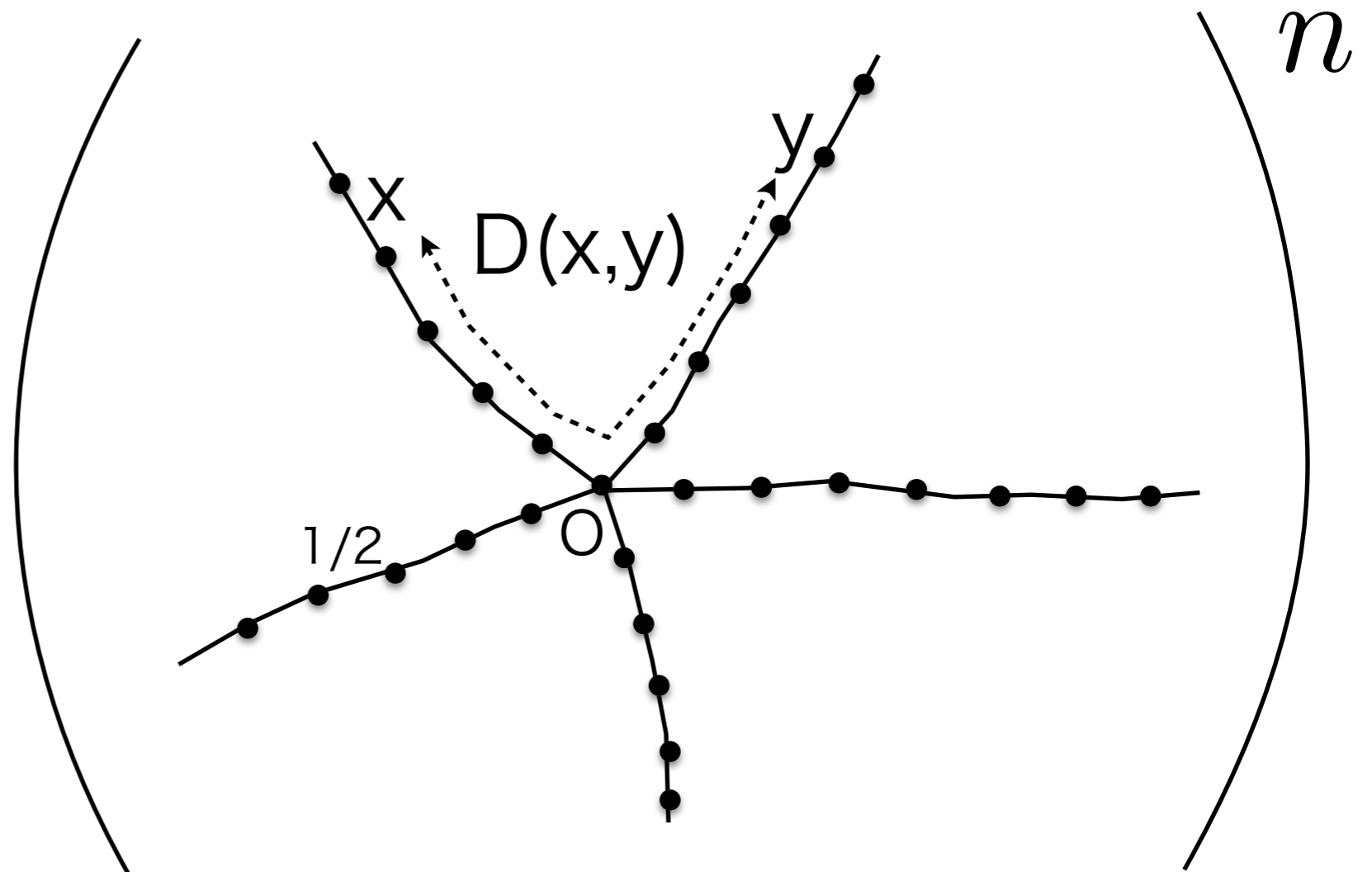
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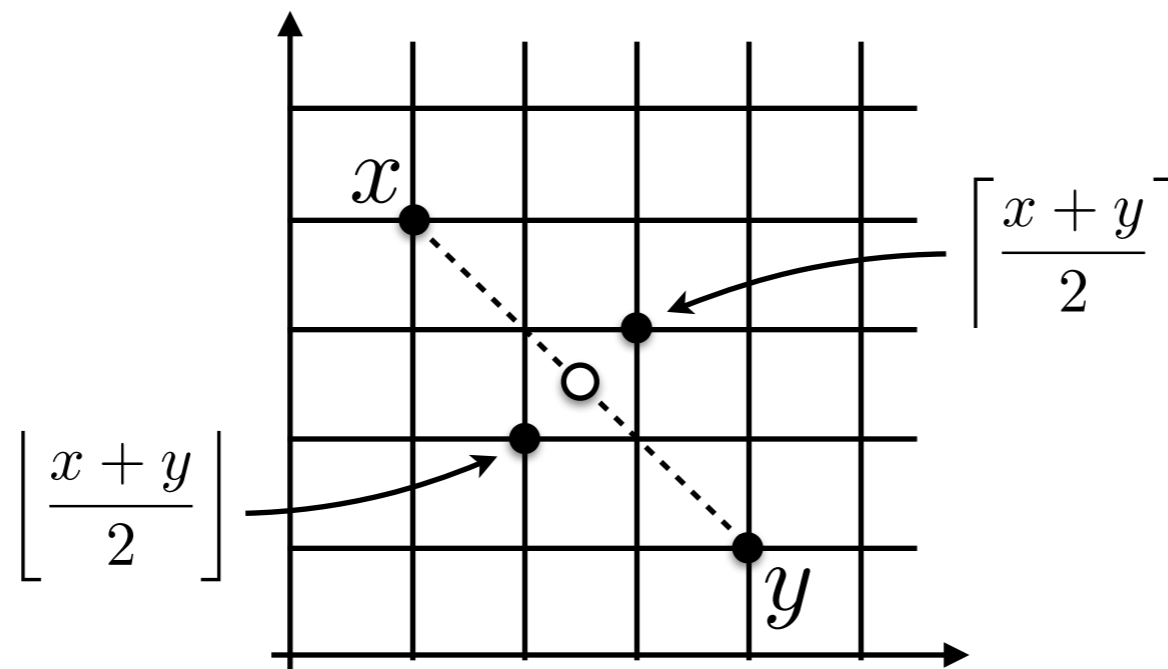
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half-integrality

$\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ -convex function: (Murota, Murota-Fujishige, Favati-Tardella)

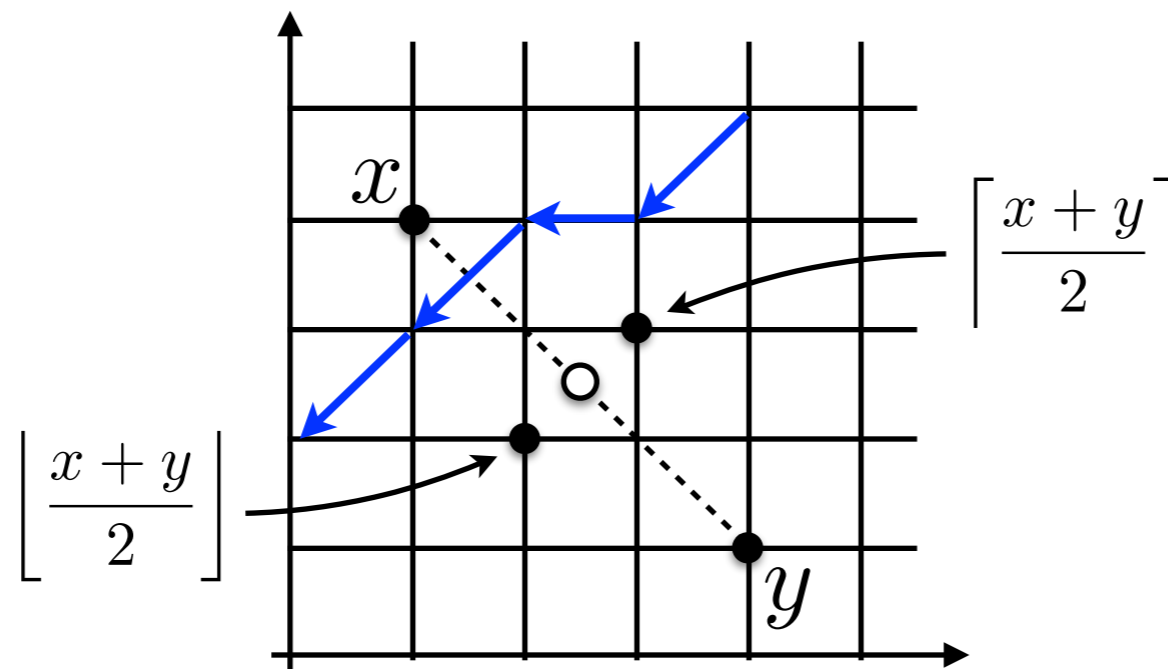
$$g(x) + g(y) \geq g\left(\left\lfloor \frac{x+y}{2} \right\rfloor\right) + g\left(\left\lceil \frac{x+y}{2} \right\rceil\right) \quad (x, y \in \mathbf{Z}^n)$$



- Optimality check \rightarrow Submodular Func. Min.
- Steepest Descent Algorithm by successive SFMs
- l_∞ -bound of # iterations of SDA (Kolmogorov-Shioura 04)
- Proximity & domain scaling technique

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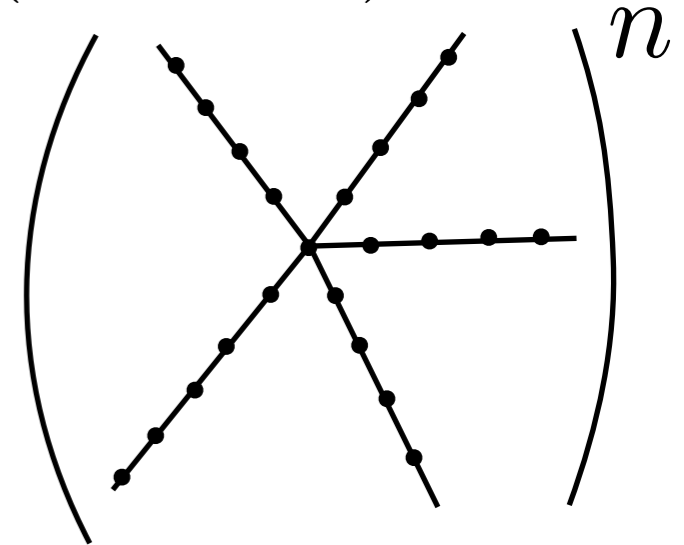
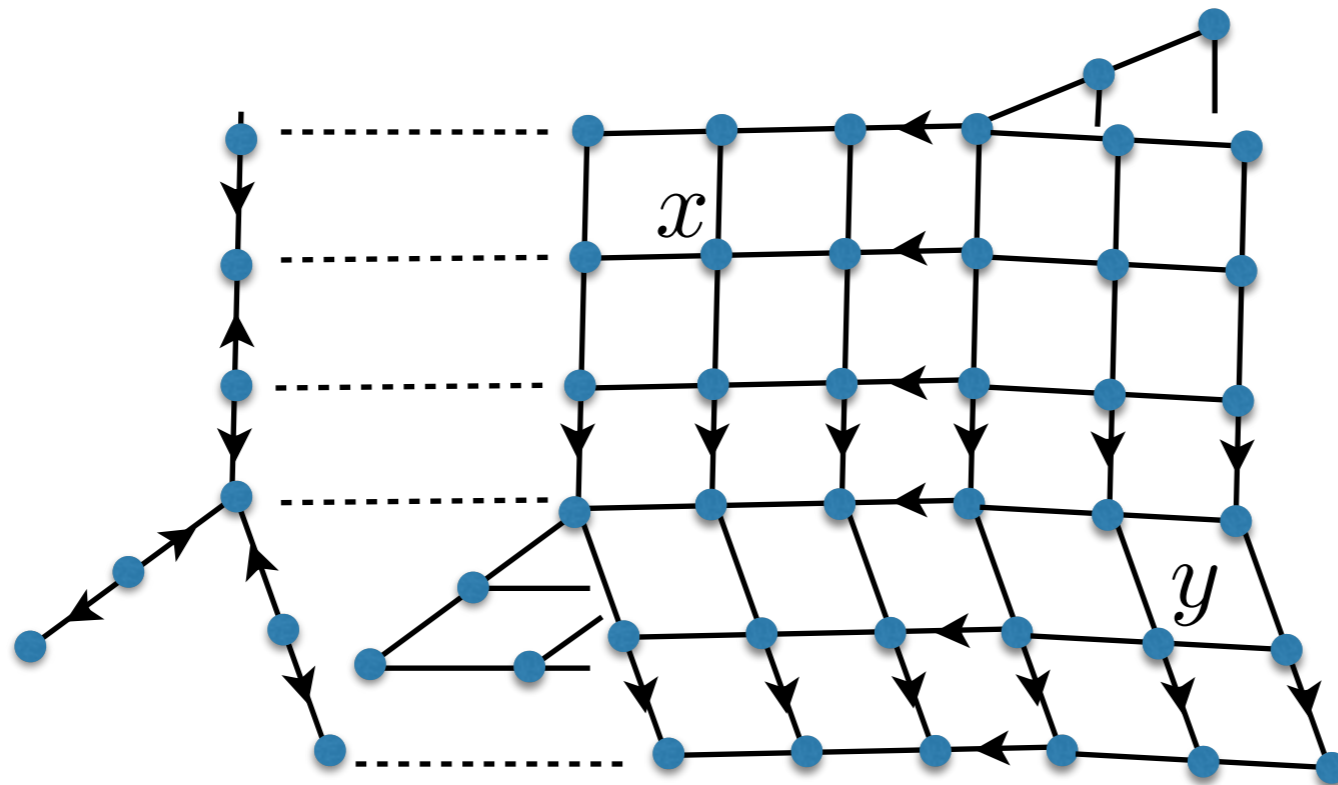
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(negative of) our dual objective satisfies

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(Huber, Kolmogorov 12)

- Optimality check \rightarrow k-Submodular Func. Min.
- Steepest Descent Algorithm by successive k-SFMs
- l_∞ -bound of # iterations of SDA
- Proximity & domain scaling technique

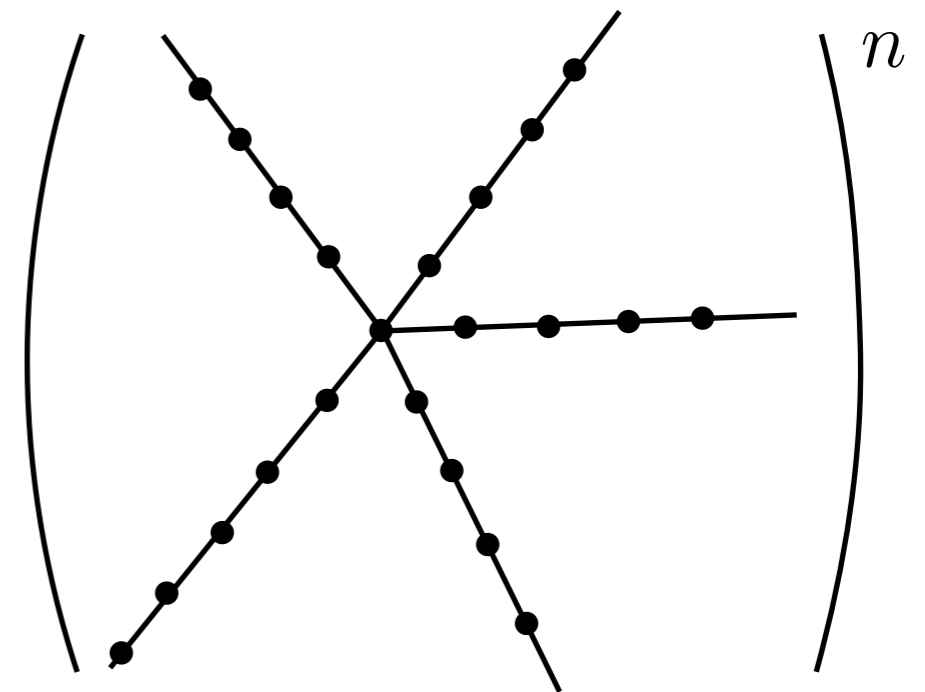
- k -SFM in oracle model $\sim\sim$ P or NP-hard ??
- k -SFM in VCSP model $\sim\sim$ P (Thapper, Zivny 12)
- Our special case $\sim\sim$ $O(\text{MF}(kn, km))$

(Iwata, Wahlstrom, Yoshida 14)

SDA + scaling

\rightarrow dual opt x^* in $O(n \log(n AC) \text{MF}(kn, km))$ time

$\min g(x)$ s.t. $x \in$



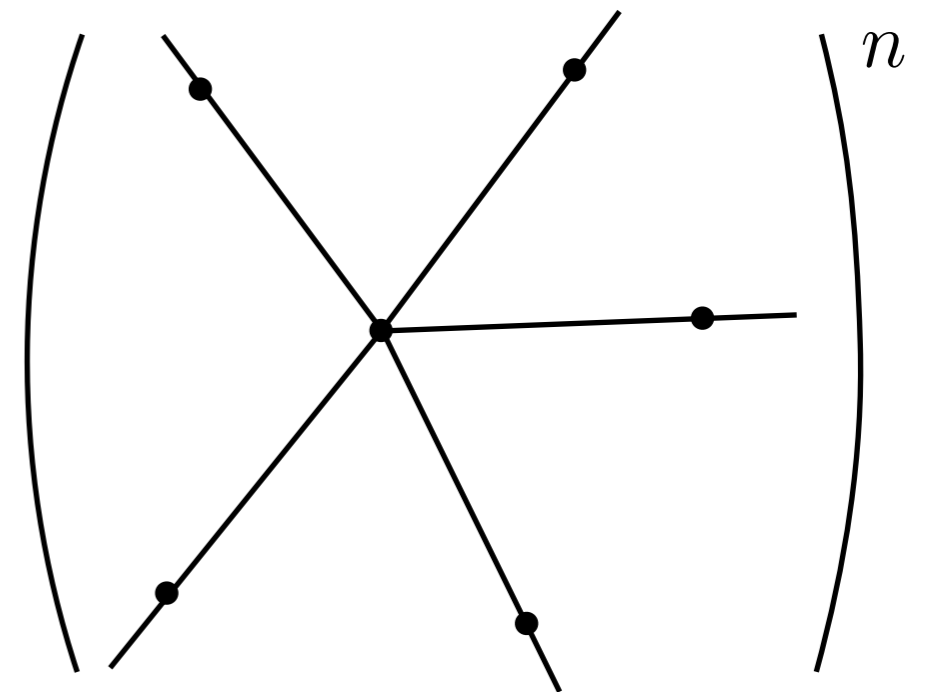
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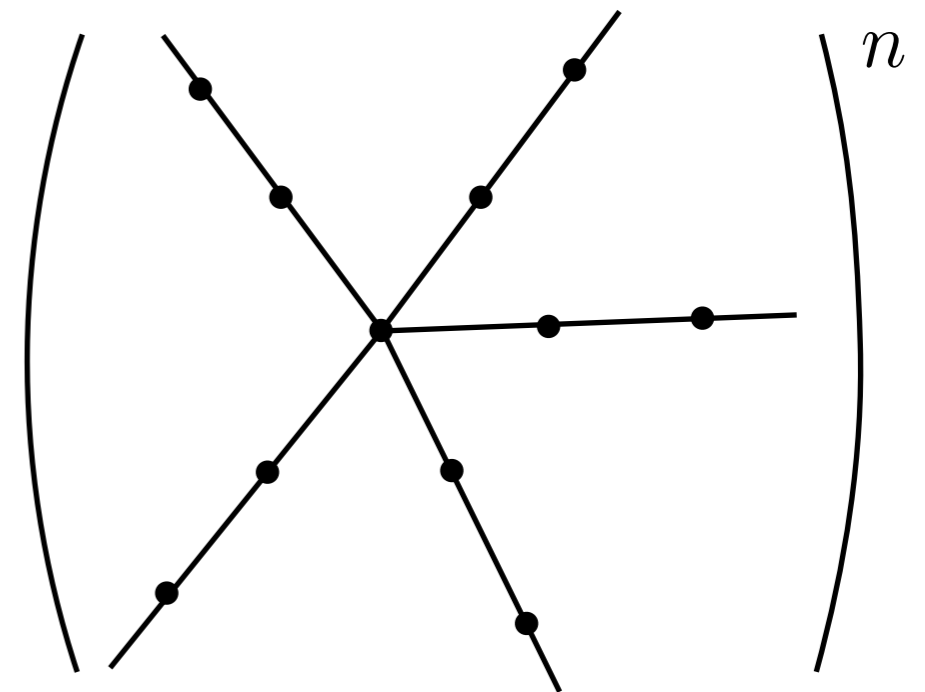
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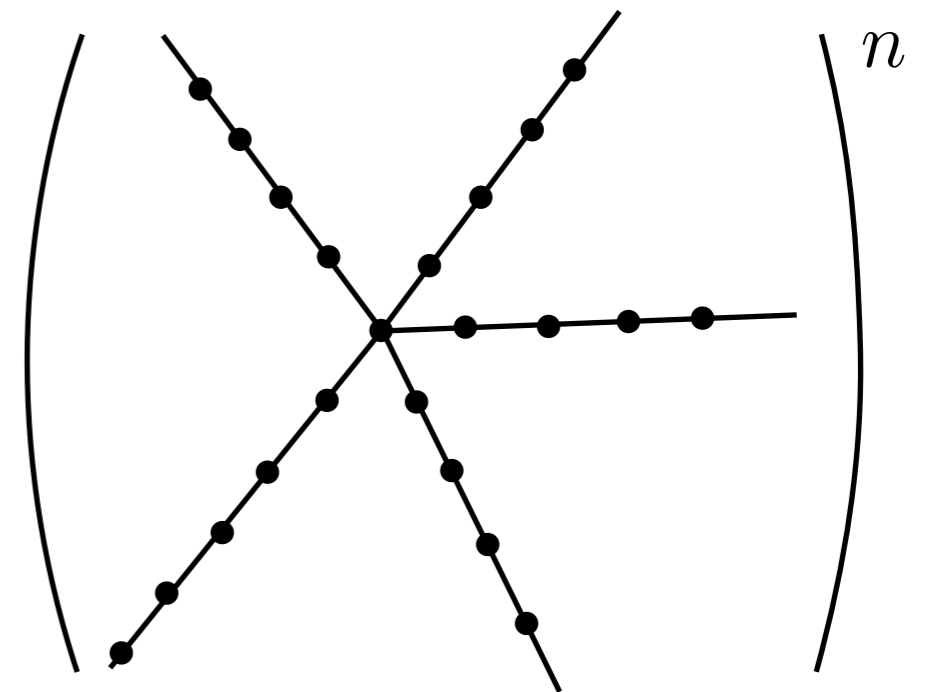
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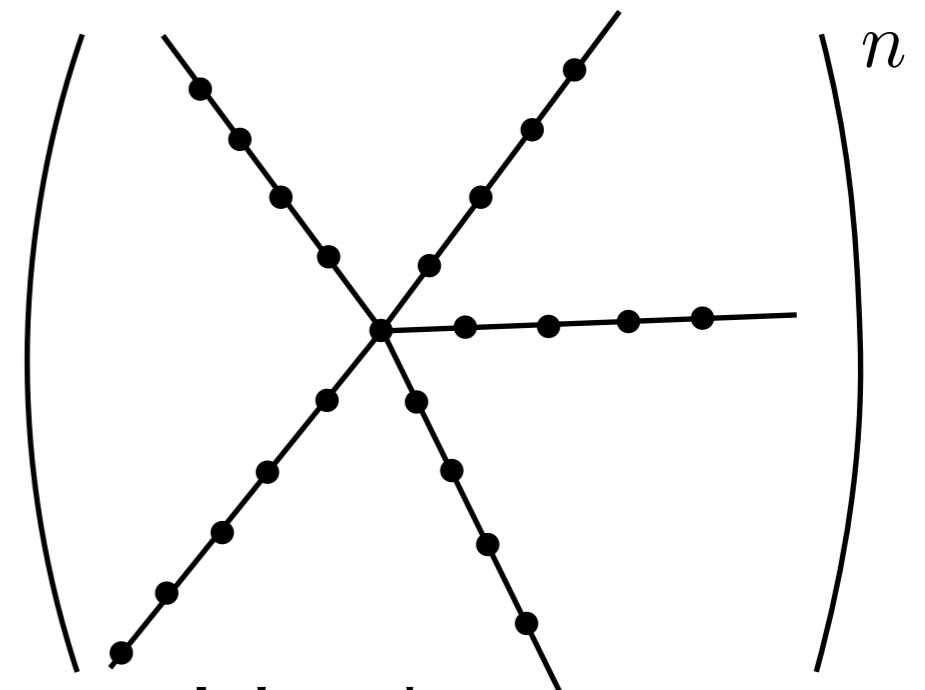
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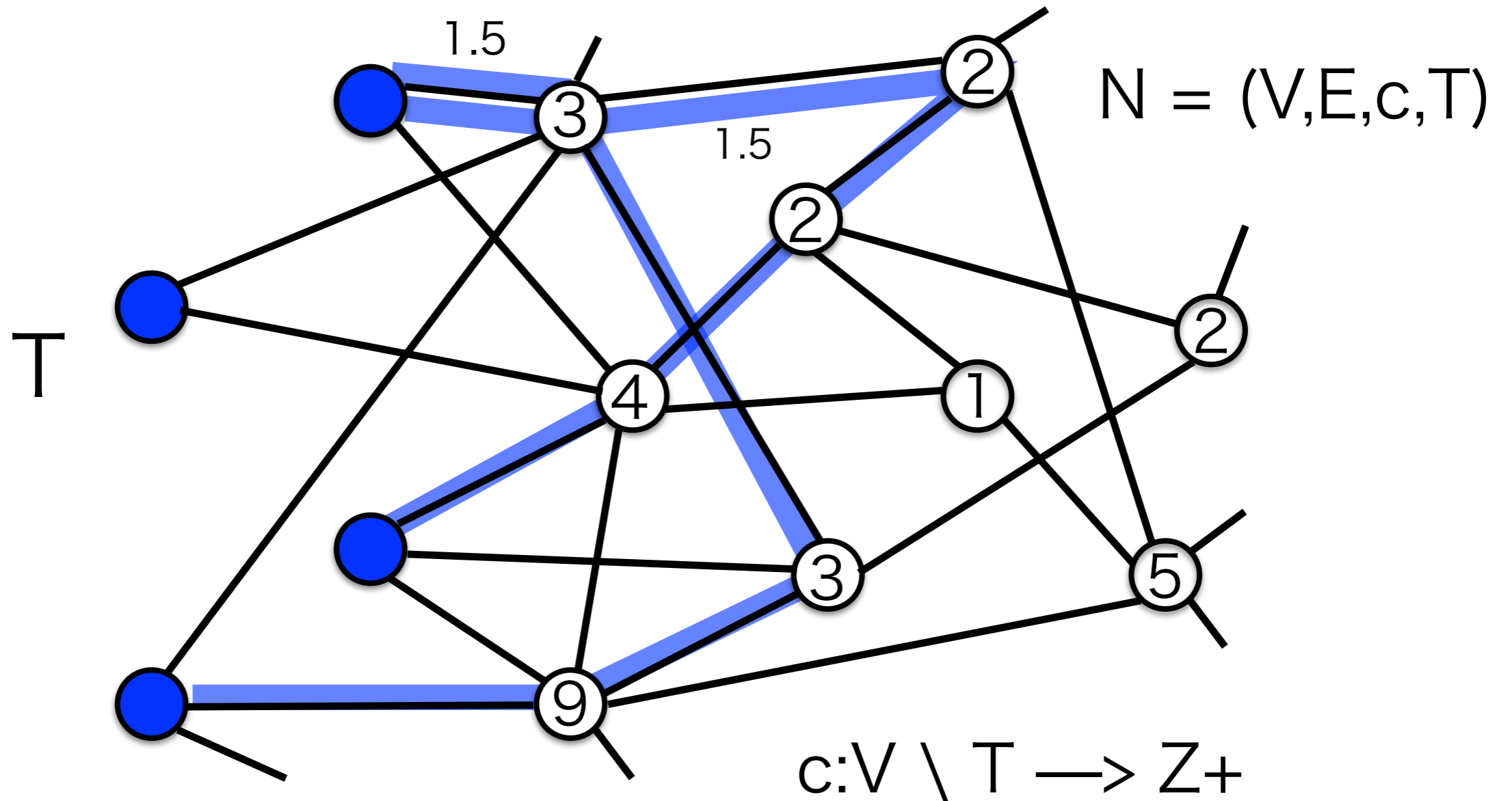


$x^* \rightarrow$ primal opt f^*

by complementary slackness with x^*

one circulation problem

II. Maximum node-capacitated free multiflow problem



Max. $\sum f(P)$ s.t. f : multiflow

Garg, Vazirani, Yannakakis 04

- dual of LP-relaxation of node-multiway cut
- dual half-integrality \rightarrow 2-approximation

Pap 07,08

Mader's openly-disjoint T-path thm

- primal half-integrality
- strong polynomial time solvability (ellipsoid)

Babenko, Karzanov 08

- combinatorial $O(MF(n, m, C) n^2 (\log n)^2 \log C)$ time

Result

$O(m (\log k) \text{MSF}(n, m, 1))$ time algorithm
to find half-integral primal & dual opt.

$\text{MSF}(n, m, h)$: max. submodular flow on network of
n nodes, m edges,

time complexity h of computing exchange capacity

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Fujishige, Zhang 92: $O(n^3 h)$

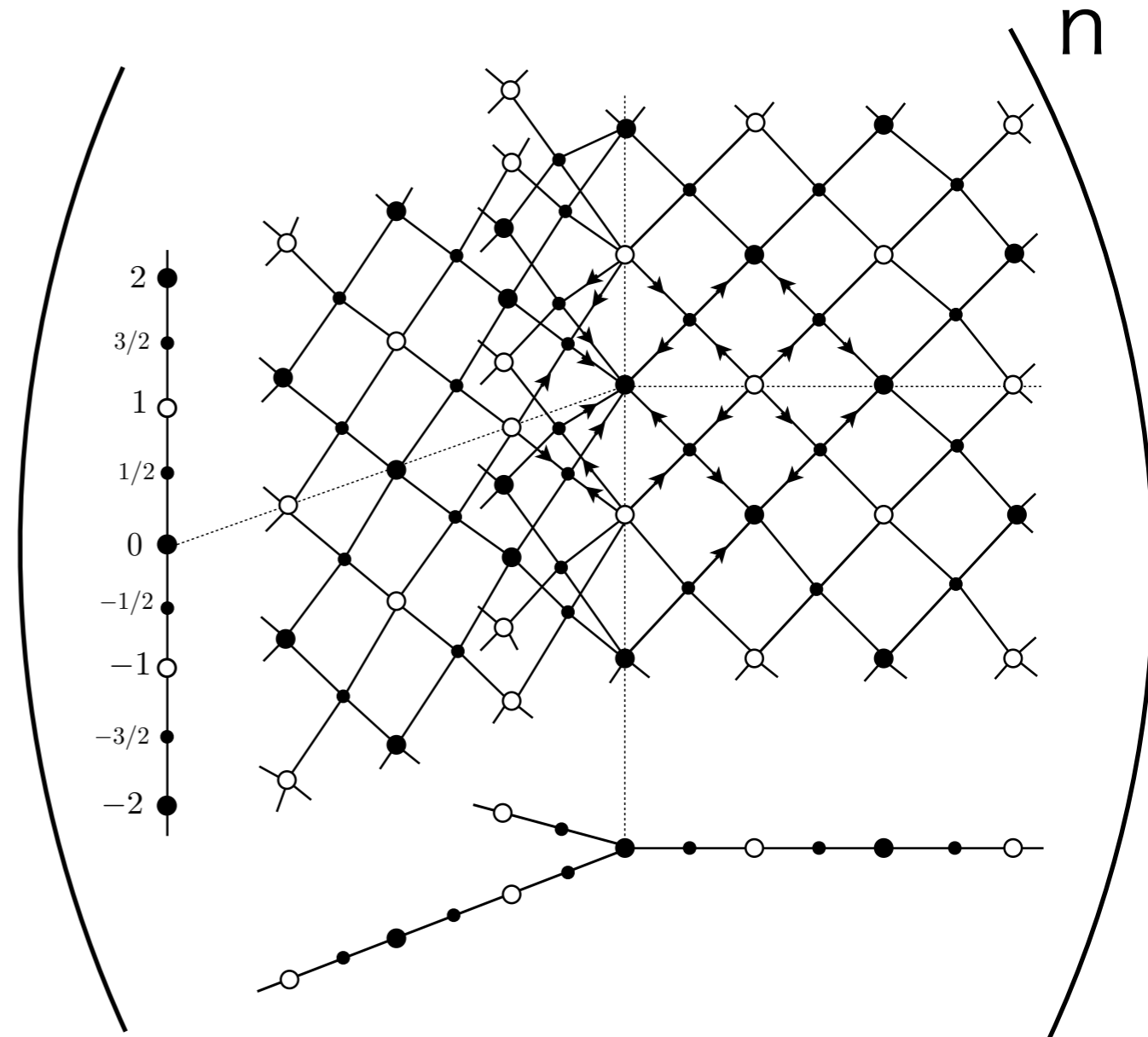
→ $O(m n^3 \log k)$

→ 2-approx. of node-multiway cut in $O(m n^3 \log k)$ time

c.f. Madan-Chekuri 15: $(2 + \varepsilon)$ -approx. in $\tilde{O}(mn / \varepsilon^2)$ time

Sketch

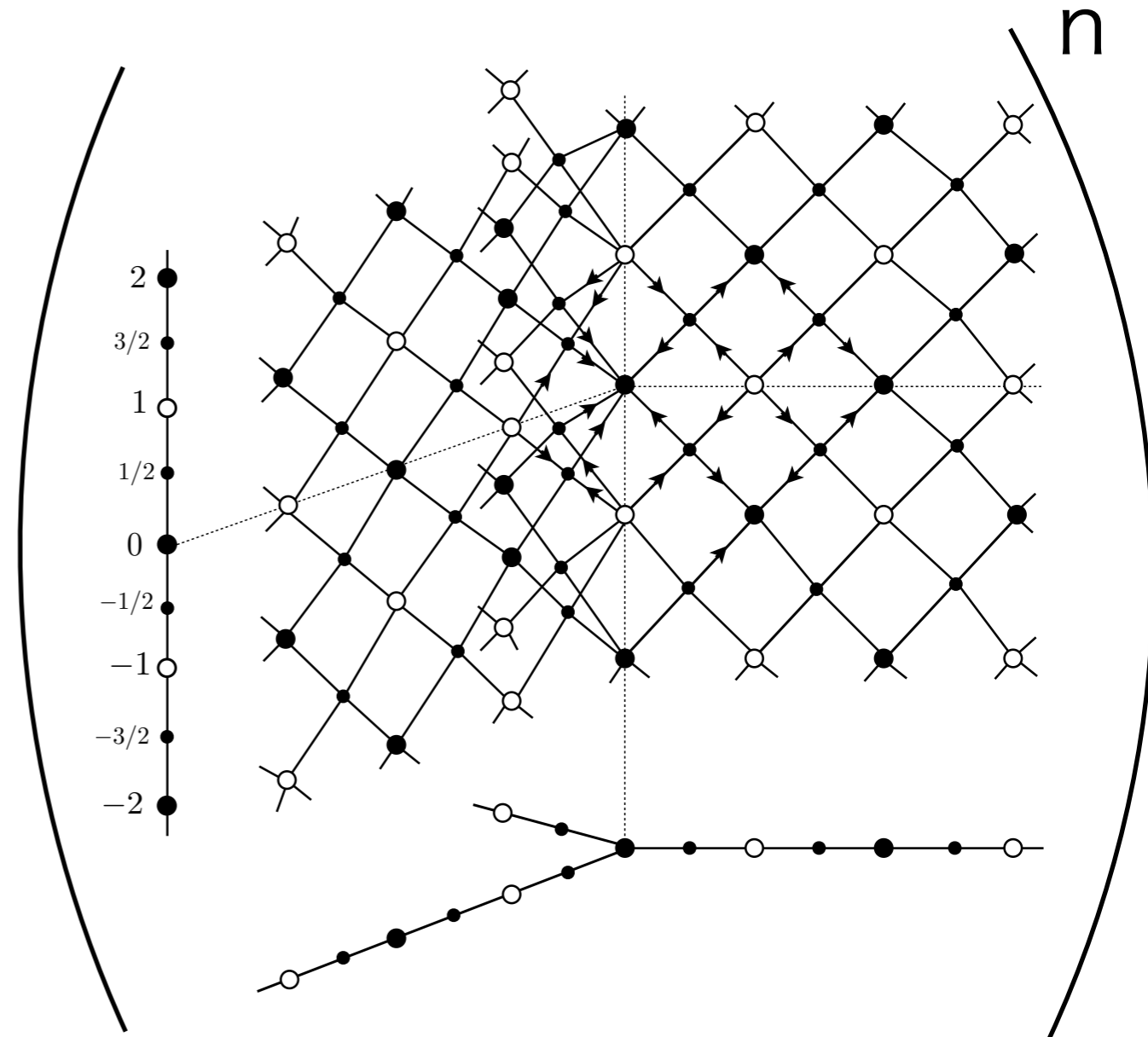
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Sketch

Dual objective is again “L-convex” on

- Steepest descent algo.
- l_∞ -bound
- Steepest direction
 \leftarrow Max. subflow
- Dual opt \longrightarrow primal opt
 subflow feasibility



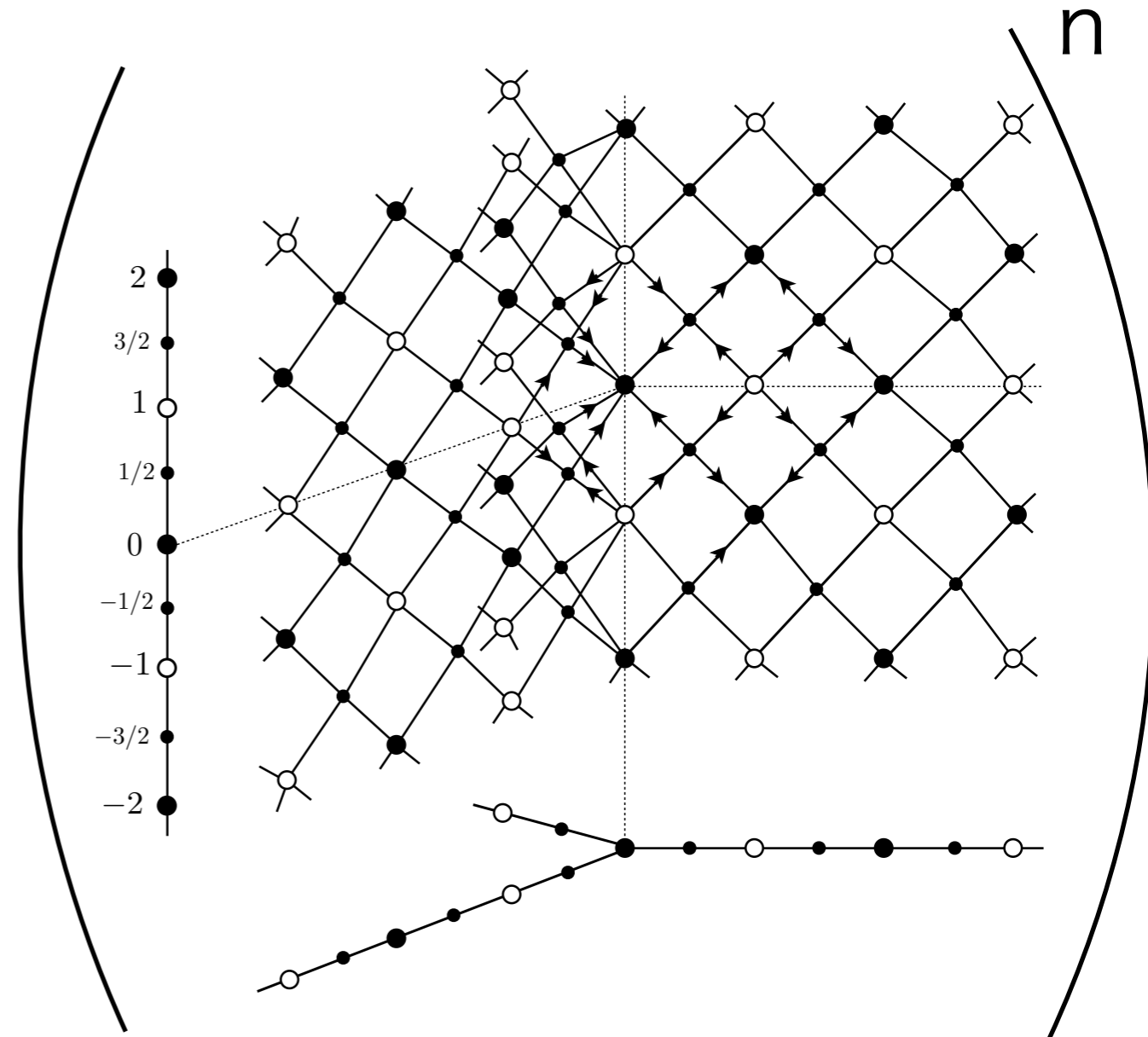
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 \leftarrow Max. subflow
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 subflow feasibility

perturbation

bisubflow \rightarrow subflow



- H. Hirai: L-extendable functions and a proximity scaling algorithm for minimum cost multiflow problem, *Discrete Optimization*, 18 (2015), 1-37.
- H. Hirai: A dual descent algorithm for node-capacitated multiflow problems and its applications, 2015, arXiv:1508.07065.

Thank you for your attention !

<http://www.misojiro.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~hirai/>