

演習問題

入力: ブール変数 U , クローズ集合 Γ (各クローズはリテラルを丁度3個含む),
非負整数のクローズ重み $w: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$

下記の問題を01整数計画に定式化し, 丸め法を用いた近似解法を構築し, その近似比率を算定しなさい.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P1: min. } & \sum_{\{b,b',b''\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) (x(b) + x(b') + x(b''))^2 \\ \text{s. t. } & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P2: min. } & \sum_{\{b,b',b''\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) \min\{2, x(b) + x(b') + x(b'')\} \\ \text{s. t. } & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P3: max. } & \sum_{\{b,b',b''\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) \min\{2, x(b) + x(b') + x(b'')\} \\ \text{s. t. } & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

P1 目的関数値

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P1: min. } & \sum_{\{e, f, g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2 \\ \text{s. t. } & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

$C = \{e, f, g\}$ とすると $x_i \in \{0,1\} (\forall i)$ ならば

$$\begin{aligned} & (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2 \\ &= (x(e))^2 + (x(f))^2 + (x(g))^2 + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \\ &= x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \end{aligned}$$

P1 独立丸め法(IR)の適用

IR を使うことにしよう！

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ を満たすベクトル.

$X: x$ を用いてIRで得られる確率変数ベクトル.

Z : 解 X に対応する目的関数値を表す確率変数.

$$Z = \sum_{\{e, f, g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) \left(\begin{array}{c} X(e) + X(f) + X(g) \\ + 2X(e)X(f) + 2X(f)X(g) + 2X(g)X(e) \end{array} \right)$$

$$E[Z] = \sum_{\{e, f, g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) \left(\begin{array}{c} x(e) + x(f) + x(g) \\ + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \end{array} \right)$$

が成り立つ.

P1 凸2次緩和

$$\text{P1-1: min. } \sum_{C \in \Gamma} w(C)z(C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s. t. } \quad & z(C) \geq (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2, \quad (\forall C = \{e, f, g\} \in \Gamma), \\ & z(C) \geq x(e) + x(f) + x(g), \quad (\forall C = \{e, f, g\} \in \Gamma), \\ & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0, 1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

上記の連続緩和問題の最適値を z^* とし, 最適解 (x, z) を用いてIRを行う.

$$\begin{aligned} & x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \\ & \leq x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \\ & \quad + (x(e))^2 + (x(f))^2 + (x(g))^2 \\ & \leq x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2 \leq 2z(C) \end{aligned}$$

$$E[Z] = \sum_{C \in \Gamma} w(C)2z(C) \leq 2z^* \rightarrow \text{2-近似}$$

P1 最悪ケースは？

$x(e) + x(f) + x(g) = \alpha$ と書くと,

$2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e)$ が最大となるのは

$x(e) = x(f) = x(g) = \alpha/3$ のときで $3 \times 2(\alpha/3)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \alpha^2$

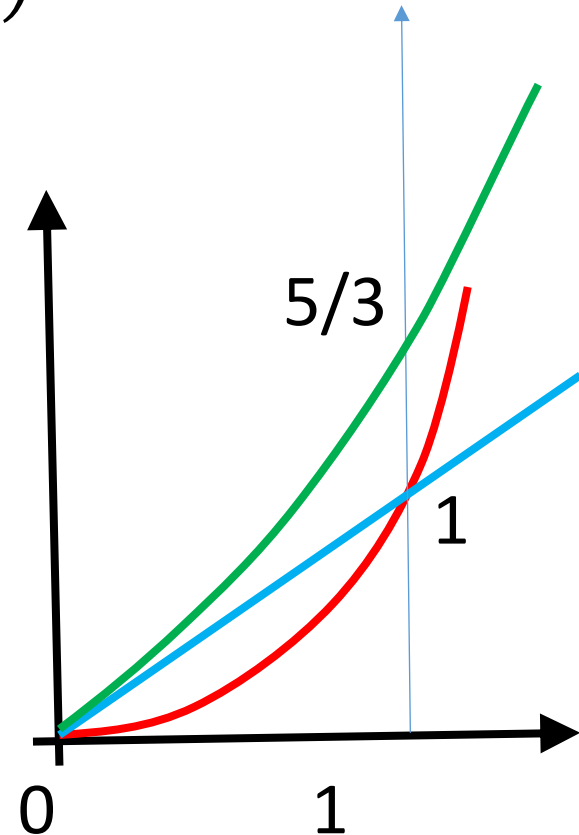
目的関数: $x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \alpha^2 = \alpha + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \alpha^2$

最悪ケース解析なので, このときがネックになるのでは？

$$z(C) \geq (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2 = \alpha^2$$

$$z(C) \geq x(e) + x(f) + x(g) = \alpha$$

$$\alpha + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \alpha^2 \leq \left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \max\{\alpha^2, \alpha\} \quad 2\text{-近似は算定が甘い？}$$



P1 マクローリンの不等式

$$x(e) = x(f) = x(g) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad z(C) = 1 \quad \text{のときは?}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \rightarrow 1 + (2/3) = 5/3 \\ & \leq x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \\ & \quad + (x(e))^2 + (x(f))^2 + (x(g))^2 \rightarrow 1/3 + 5/3 = 6/3 = 2 \\ & \leq x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2 \leq 2z(C) \rightarrow 2 \times 1 \end{aligned}$$

対称関数を扱うとき便利なマクローリンの不等式 (相加相乗平均を含む)

$$\sqrt[3]{pqr} \leq \sqrt[2]{\frac{pq+qr+pr}{3}} \leq \frac{p+q+r}{3} \quad (p = q = r \text{ のとき, すべて等号})$$

$$\sqrt[4]{pqrs} \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{pqr+pqs+prs+qrs}{4}} \leq \sqrt[2]{\frac{pq+pr+ps+qr+qs+rs}{6}} \leq \frac{p+q+r+s}{4}$$

P1 近似比率

$$\sqrt[3]{pqr} \leq \sqrt[2]{\frac{pq + qr + pr}{3}} \leq \frac{p + q + r}{3}$$

$$x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e)$$

$$\leq x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + 2 \times 3 \left(\frac{x(e) + x(f) + x(g)}{3} \right)^2$$

$$\leq x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2$$

$$\leq z(C) + \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) z(C) = \left(\frac{5}{3} \right) z(C)$$

$$E[Z] = \sum_{C \in \Gamma} w(C) \left(\frac{5}{3} \right) z(C) \leq \left(\frac{5}{3} \right) z^* \rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)\text{-近似}$$

ちなみにn個の和の2乗ならば

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2 \sum_{i < j} x_i x_j \leq \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2 \binom{n}{2} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \right)^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2 \leq z(C) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) z(C) = \left(2 - \frac{1}{n} \right) z(C)$$

$$\sqrt[2]{\frac{\sum_{i < j} x_i x_j}{\binom{n}{2}}} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

P1 問題から2乗項を無くす！

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P1: min. } & \sum_{\{e, f, g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2 \\ \text{s. t. } & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

$C = \{e, f, g\}$ とすると $x_i \in \{0,1\} (\forall i)$ ならば

$$\begin{aligned} & (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2 \\ &= (x(e))^2 + (x(f))^2 + (x(g))^2 + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \\ &= x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \end{aligned}$$

以下のようにも書ける筈！

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P1-2: min. } & \sum_{\{e, f, g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) \left(\begin{array}{c} x(e) + x(f) + x(g) \\ + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \end{array} \right) \\ \text{s. t. } & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

P1 目的関数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P1-2: min. } & \sum_{\{e, f, g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) \begin{pmatrix} x(e) + x(f) + x(g) \\ + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{\{e, f, g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(e) + 2x(e)x(f) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(f) \\ + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(g) \\ + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(e) + 2x(e)x(g) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(g) \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{s. t. } & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

P1 下側凸包の記述

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(e) + 2x(e)x(f) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(f)$$

$$z1(C) \geq (1/2)(x(e) + x(f))$$

$$z1(C) \geq (5/2)(x(e) + x(f)) - 2$$

$$\text{P1-3: min. } \sum_{\{e, f, g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C)(z1(C) + z2(C) + z3(C))$$

$$\text{s. t. } z1(C) \geq (1/2)(x(e) + x(f))$$

$$z1(C) \geq (5/2)(x(e) + x(f)) - 2$$

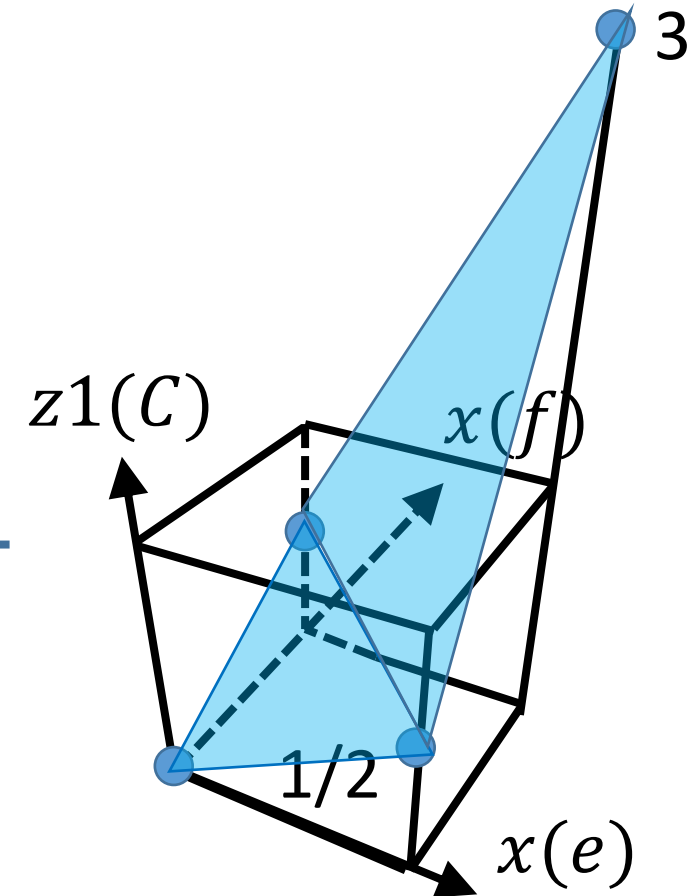
$$z2(C) \geq (1/2)(x(f) + x(g))$$

$$z2(C) \geq (5/2)(x(f) + x(g)) - 2$$

$$z3(C) \geq (1/2)(x(e) + x(g))$$

$$z3(C) \geq (5/2)(x(e) + x(g)) - 2$$

$$x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U).$$



P1 独立丸め法

$$\begin{aligned} z_1(C) &\geq (1/2)(x(e) + x(f)) \\ z_1(C) &\geq (5/2)(x(e) + x(f)) - 2 \end{aligned}$$

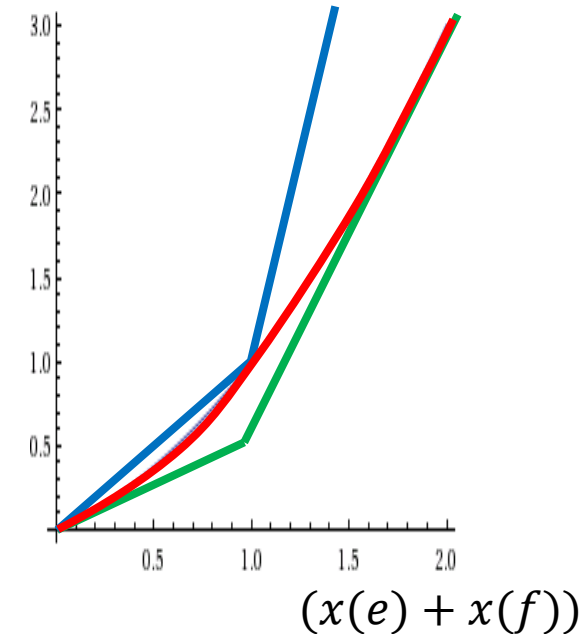
P1-3の連続緩和の最適値を z^* とし, 最適解 (x, z) を用いてIRを行う.

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(e) + 2x(e)x(f) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x(f) \quad \text{相加相乗平均}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x(e) + x(f)) + 2\left(\frac{x(e)+x(f)}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x(e) + x(f)) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x(e) + x(f))^2 \\ &\leq 2\max\left\{\begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x(e) + x(f)), \\ (5/2)(x(e) + x(f)) - 2 \end{array}\right\} \leq 2z_1(C) \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1(C) \geq \max\left\{\begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x(e) + x(f)), \\ (5/2)(x(e) + x(f)) - 2 \end{array}\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z] &= \sum_{C \in \Gamma} w(C)(2z_1(C) + 2z_2(C) + 2z_3(C)) \\ &\leq 2z^* \rightarrow \text{2-近似} \end{aligned}$$



P1 制約式を集める

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P1-4: min. } & \sum_{\{e, f, g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C)(z1(C) + z2(C) + z3(C)) \\ \text{s. t. } & z1(C) \geq (1/2)(x(e) + x(f)) \\ & z1(C) \geq (5/2)(x(e) + x(f)) - 2 \\ & z2(C) \geq (1/2)(x(f) + x(g)) \\ & z2(C) \geq (5/2)(x(f) + x(g)) - 2 \quad (\forall C = \{e, f, g\} \in \Gamma), \\ & z3(C) \geq (1/2)(x(e) + x(g)) \\ & z3(C) \geq (5/2)(x(e) + x(g)) - 2 \\ & z1(C) + z2(C) + z3(C) \geq (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2, \\ & z1(C) + z2(C) + z3(C) \geq x(e) + x(f) + x(g) \\ & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

こうしたら、もっとなんとかなる？

P1 最悪ケース

$C = \{e, f, g\}$ とし, $x(e) = x(f) = x(g) = 1/3$ のとき

目的関数

$$x(e) + x(f) + x(g) + 2x(e)x(f) + 2x(f)x(g) + 2x(g)x(e) = 5/3$$

制約

$$z1(C) + z2(C) + z3(C) \geq (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))^2 = 1$$

$$z1(C) + z2(C) + z3(C) \geq x(e) + x(f) + x(g) = 1$$

$$z1(C) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x(e) + x(f)) = 1/3 \quad \cdots \quad z2(C), z3(C) \text{ も同様}$$

$$z1(C) \geq \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)(x(e) + x(f)) - 2 = -1/3 \quad \cdots \quad z2(C), z3(C) \text{ も同様}$$

ゆえに $z1(C) = z2(C) = z3(C) = 1/3$ であり,

$$z1(C) + z2(C) + z3(C) = 1$$

(5/3)-近似より低くすることは難しそう！

P2 まずはやってみよう

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P2: min. } & \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) \min\{2, x(e) + x(f) + x(g)\} \\ \text{s. t. } & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P2-1: min. } & \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) z(C) \\ \text{s. t. } & z(C) \geq \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g)) \quad (\forall C = \{e, f, g\} \in \Gamma), \\ & z(C) \in \{0,1,2\} \quad (\forall C \in \Gamma), \\ & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

P2 まずはやってみよう

$$\text{P2-1-R: min. } \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C)z(C)$$

$$\text{s. t. } z(C) \geq \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g)) \quad (\forall C = \{e, f, g\} \in \Gamma),$$

$$z(C) \geq 0 \quad (\forall C \in \Gamma),$$

$$x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad 0 \leq x(a), x(\neg a) \quad (\forall a \in U).$$

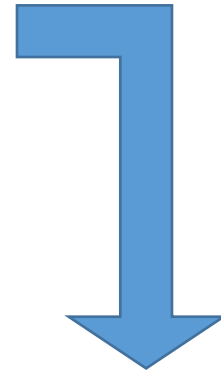
上記の連続緩和の最適値を z^* とし、最適解 (x, z) を用いてIRを行う。

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z] &= E\left[\sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C)(X(e) + X(f) + X(g) - X(e)X(f)X(g))\right] \\ &= \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C)(x(e) + x(f) + x(g) - x(e)x(f)x(g)) \\ &\leq \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C)(x(e) + x(f) + x(g)) \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \sum_{C \in \Gamma} w(C)z(C) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)z^* \end{aligned}$$

(3/2)-近似

P2 もっと良くできるの？

- (1) IRで得られる解の算定を良くする
- (2) 丸め法をもっと良くする
- (3) 制約式をもっと良くする



$$\begin{aligned} E[Z] &= E \left[\sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) (X(e) + X(f) + X(g) - X(e)X(f)X(g)) \right] \\ &= \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g) - x(e)x(f)x(g)) \\ &\leq \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g)) \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \sum_{C \in \Gamma} w(C) z(C) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) z^* \end{aligned}$$

P2 解の算定が悪いんじゃないのか？

(1) IRで得られる解の算定

例えば $C = \{e, f, g\}$ で $x(e) = x(f) = x(g) = \varepsilon$ ならば,

$$z(C) = \binom{2}{3} (\varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon) = 2\varepsilon$$

$$E[X(e) + X(f) + X(g) - X(e)X(f)X(g)]$$

$$= x(e) + x(f) + x(g) - x(e)x(f)x(g) = 3\varepsilon - \varepsilon^3$$

$$\frac{3\varepsilon - \varepsilon^3}{z(C)} = \frac{3\varepsilon - \varepsilon^3}{2\varepsilon} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \cong \frac{3}{2}$$

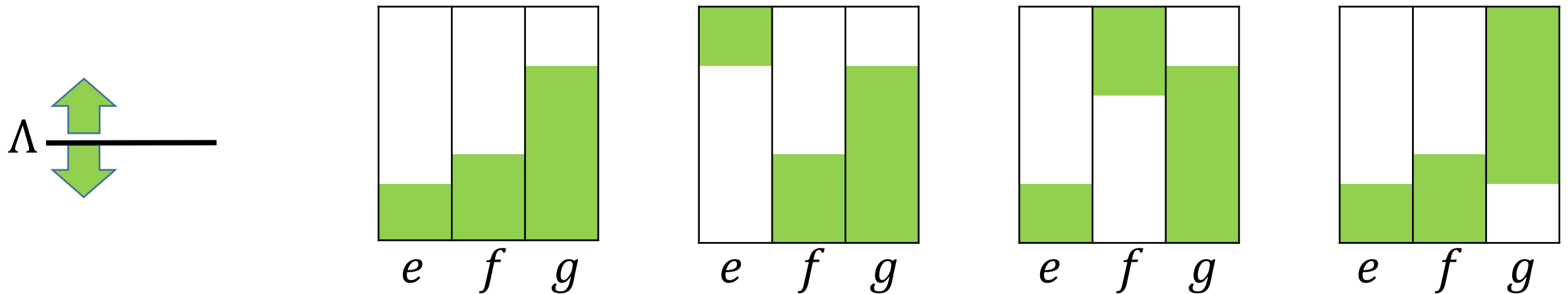
多分 (3/2)-近似 という推定は, そんなに悪くない !

P2 丸め法が悪いんじゃないのか？

(2) 丸め法をもっと良くする → 従属丸め法を使ってみよう！

例えば, $C = \{e, f, g\}$ で $x(e) \leq x(f) \leq x(g)$ としよう.

(上下を無視すると, 下記の4つが等確率(1/4)で出現)



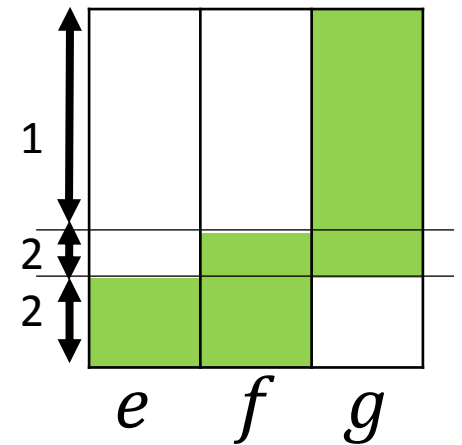
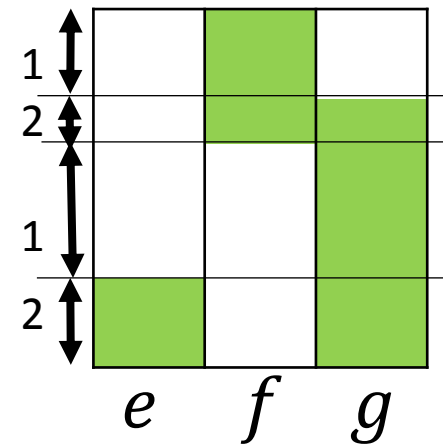
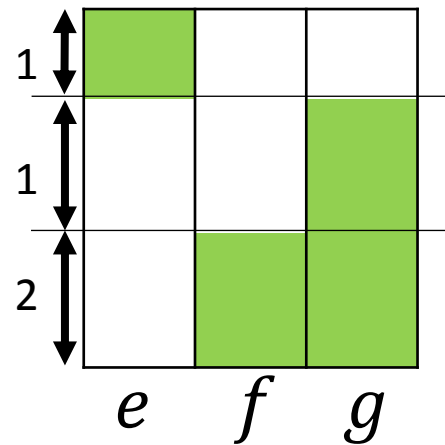
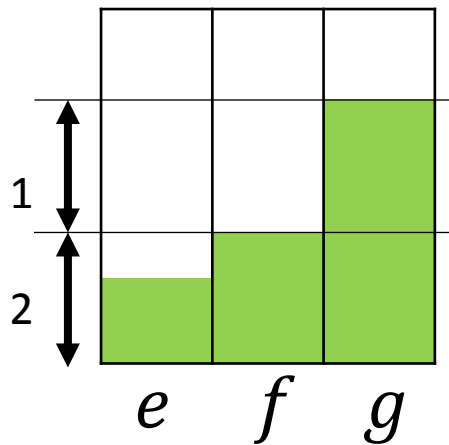
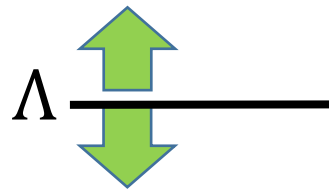
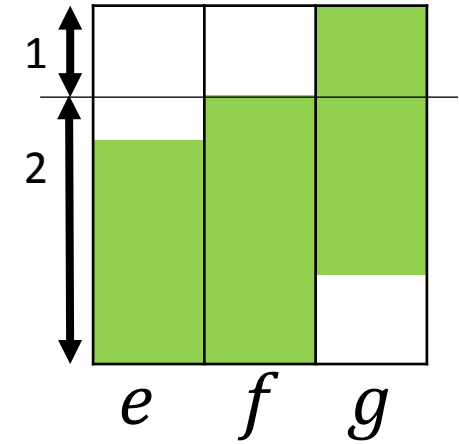
$$\begin{aligned} \text{DRで得られる値} &\leq \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left((x(f) + x(g)) + 3(x(e) + x(f) + x(g)) \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) (3x(e) + 4x(f) + 4x(g)) \end{aligned}$$

P2 丸め法が悪いんじゃないのか？

(2) 丸め法をもっと良くする → 従属丸め法を使ってみよう！

例えば, $C = \{e, f, g\}$ で $x(e) \leq x(f) \leq x(g)$ としよう.

(上下を無視すると, 下記の4つが等確率(1/4)で出現)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{DRで得られる値} &\leq \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left((x(f) + x(g)) + 3(x(e) + x(f) + x(g)) \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) (3x(e) + 4x(f) + 4x(g)) \end{aligned}$$

P2 従属丸め法を使ってみよう

$C = \{e, f, g\}$ で $x(e) \leq x(f) \leq x(g)$ としよう.

DRで得られる値 $\leq \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) (3x(e) + 4x(f) + 4x(g))$

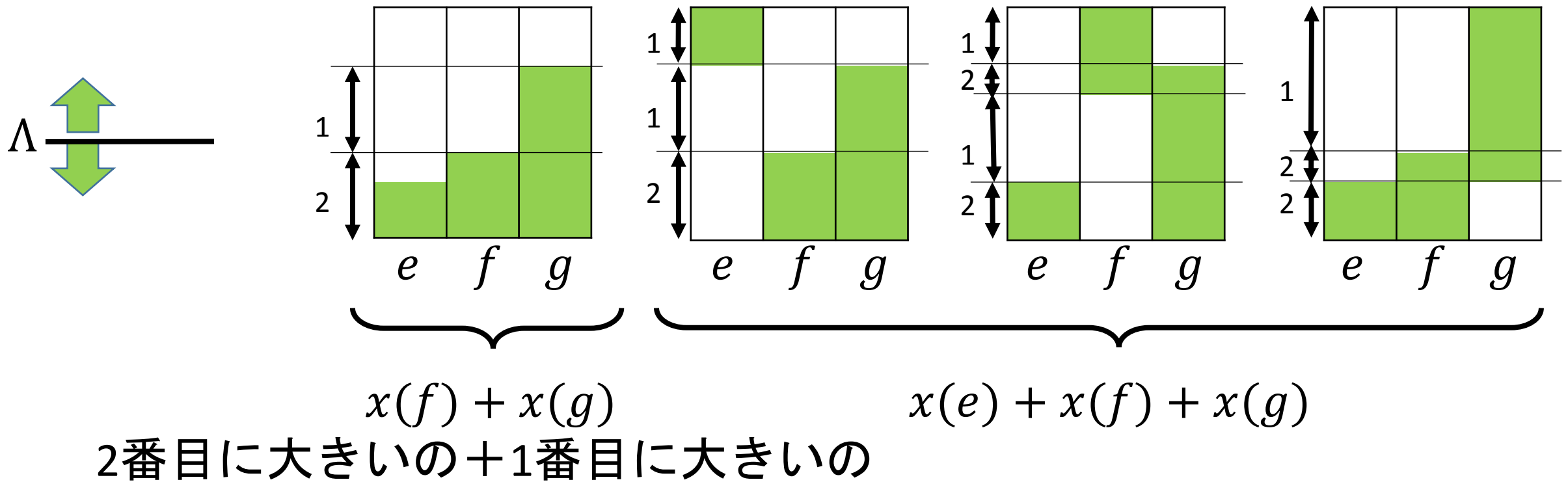
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) (3x(e) + 4x(f) + 4x(g))}{z(C)} \leq \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) (3x(e) + 4x(f) + 4x(g))}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))} \\ & = \left(\frac{4}{4}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \frac{x(e)}{x(e)+x(f)+x(g)} \leq \frac{3}{2} \quad (x(e) = 0 \text{ のとき}) \end{aligned}$$

やっぱり $(3/2)$ -近似

P2 従属丸め法を使ったとき

例えば, $C = \{e, f, g\}$ で $x(e) \leq x(f) \leq x(g)$ としよう.

(上下を無視すると, 下記の4つが等確率(1/4)で出現)



P2 「1番目に大きい」と「2番目に大きい」

(3) 制約式をもっと良くする

$$\text{P2-2: min. } \sum_{C \in \Gamma} w(C)(z(C))$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{s. t.} & \left. \begin{array}{l} z(C) \geq x(e) + x(f), \\ z(C) \geq x(f) + x(g), \\ z(C) \geq x(g) + x(e), \end{array} \right\} (\forall C = \{e, f, g\} \in \Gamma), \\ & z(C) \in \{0, 1\} \quad (\forall C \in \Gamma), \\ & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0, 1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{array}$$

$z(C) \geq \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))$ は自動的に満たされる

P2 「1番目に大きい」と「2番目に大きい」

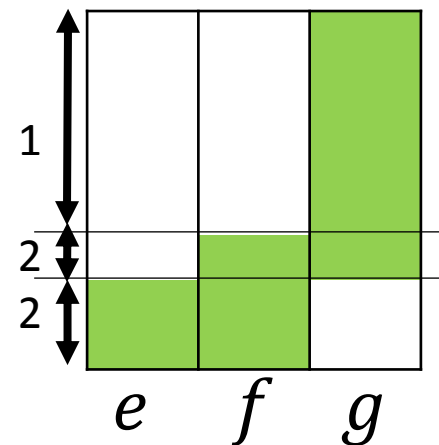
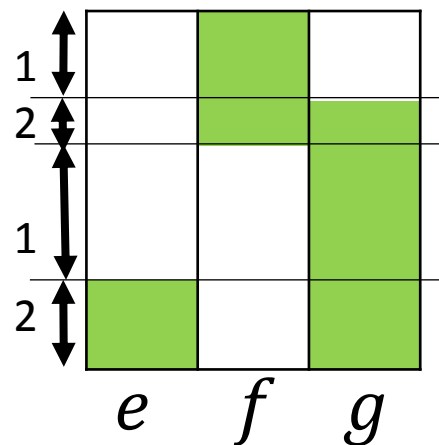
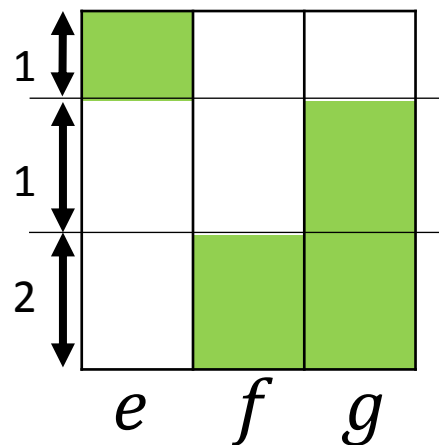
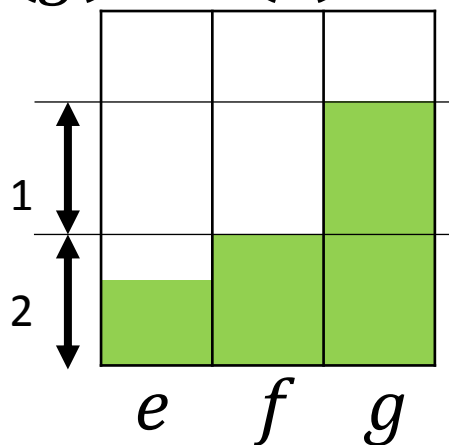
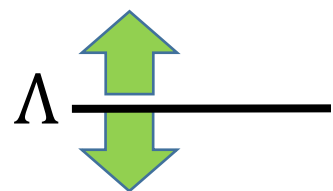
(3) 制約式をもっと良くする

$$z(C) \geq x(e) + x(f),$$

$$z(C) \geq x(f) + x(g), \rightarrow z(C) \geq \text{1番目に大きい} + \text{2番目に大きい}$$

$$z(C) \geq x(g) + x(e),$$

$$z(C) \geq \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) (x(e) + x(f) + x(g))$$

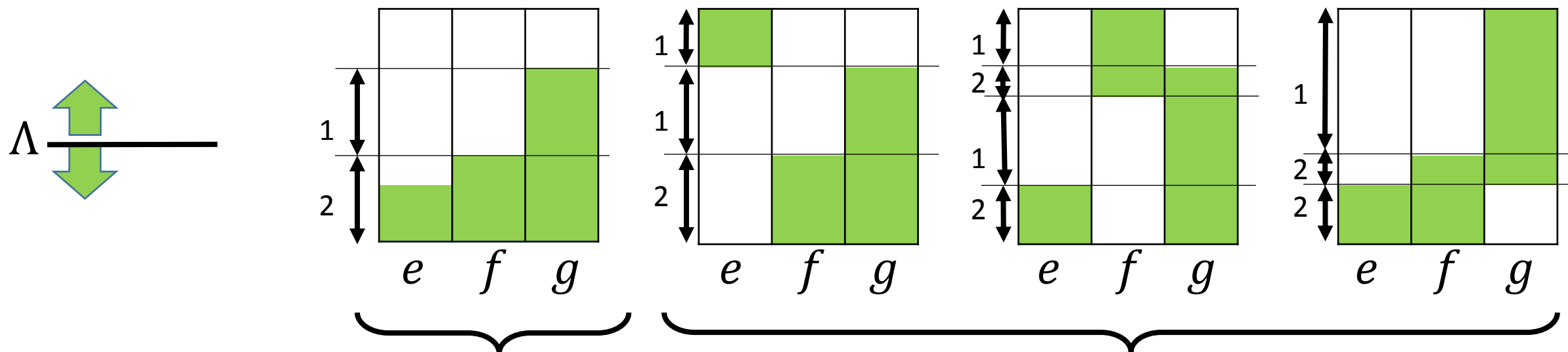


1番目に大きい + 2番目に大きい
 $\leq z(C)$

$$\text{総和} \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) z(C)$$

P2「1番目に大きい」と「2番目に大きい」

(3) 制約式をもっと良くする



1番目に大きい + 2番目に大きい
 $\leq z(C)$

総和 $\leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) z(C)$

DRで得られる値 $\leq \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) z + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) z(C) = \left(\frac{11}{8}\right) z(C) \rightarrow (11/8)\text{-近似}$

P3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P3: max. } & \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) \min\{2, x(e) + x(f) + x(g)\} \\ \text{s. t. } & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

MAX SAT みたい！

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P3-1: max. } & \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C) z(C) \\ \text{s. t. } & x(e) + x(f) + x(g) \geq z(C) \quad (\forall C = \{e, f, g\} \in \Gamma), \\ & z(C) \in \{0,1,2\} \quad (\forall C \in \Gamma), \\ & x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad x(a), x(\neg a) \in \{0,1\} \quad (\forall a \in U). \end{aligned}$$

P3

$$\text{P3-1-R: max. } \sum_{\{e,f,g\}=C \in \Gamma} w(C)z(C)$$

$$\text{s. t. } x(e) + x(f) + x(g) \geq z(C) \quad (\forall C = \{e, f, g\} \in \Gamma),$$

$$0 \leq z(C) \leq 2 \quad (\forall C \in \Gamma),$$

$$x(a) + x(\neg a) = 1, \quad 0 \leq x(a), x(\neg a) \quad (\forall a \in U).$$

上記の連続緩和の最適値を z^* とし, 最適解 (x, z) を用いてIRを行う.

$$E[X(e) + X(f) + X(g) - X(e)X(f)X(g)]$$

$$= x(e) + x(f) + x(g) - x(e)x(f)x(g)$$

$$\geq (x(e) + x(f) + x(g)) - \left(\frac{x(e) + x(f) + x(g)}{3} \right)^3$$

$$\sqrt[3]{pqr} \leq \sqrt[2]{\frac{pq + qr + pr}{3}} \leq \frac{p + q + r}{3}$$

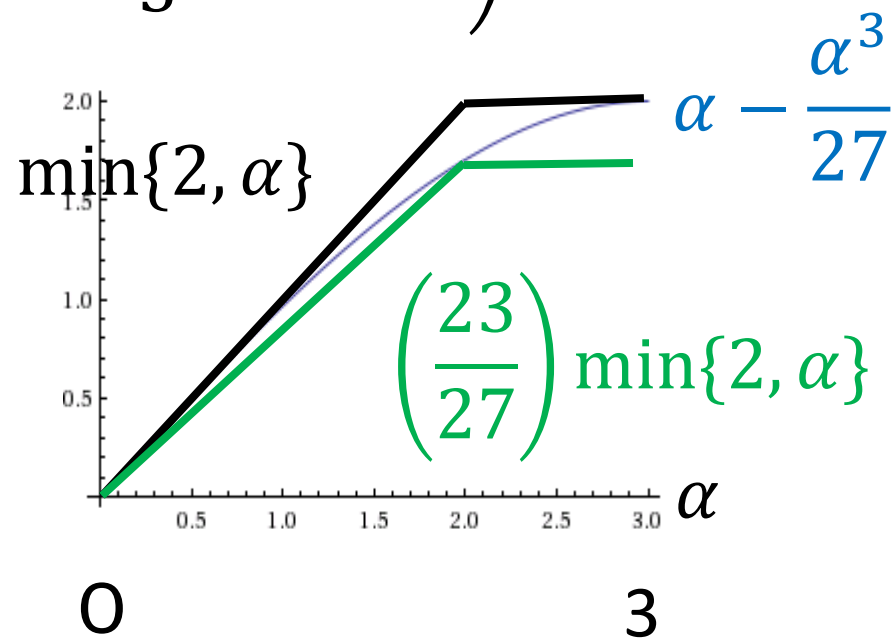
P3 の目的関数値の期待値

$$\begin{aligned} E[X(e) + X(f) + X(g) - X(e)X(f)X(g)] \\ \geq (x(e) + x(f) + x(g)) - \left(\frac{x(e) + x(f) + x(g)}{3} \right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\min\{2, x(e) + x(f) + x(g)\} \geq z(C)$$

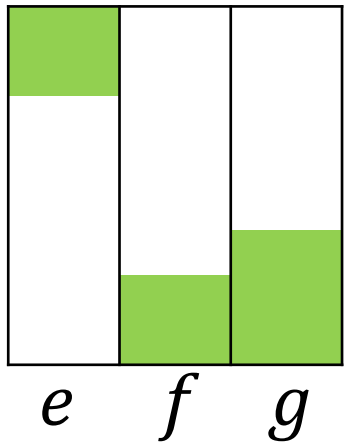
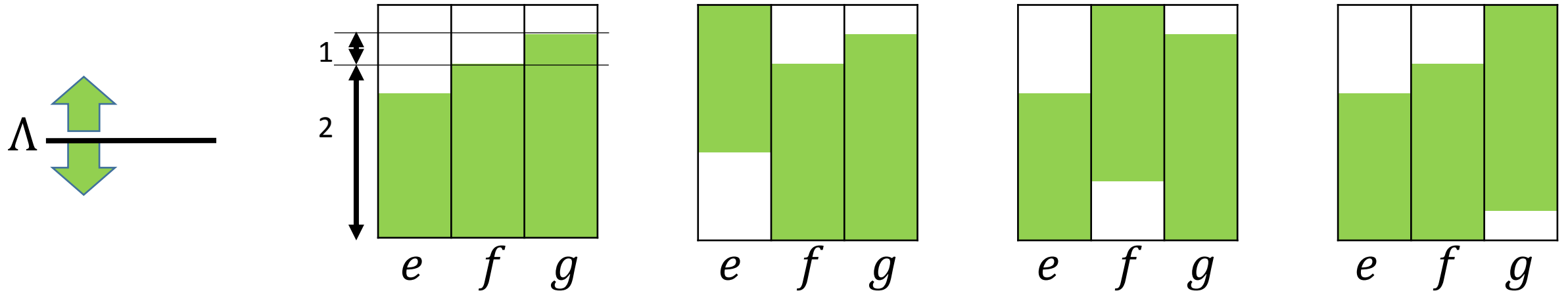
$\alpha = x(e) + x(f) + x(g)$ とすると

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\alpha - \left(\frac{\alpha}{3}\right)^3}{\min\{2, \alpha\}} &= \frac{\alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{27}}{\min\{2, \alpha\}} \geq \frac{2 - \frac{8}{27}}{2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{4}{27} = \frac{23}{27} = 0.851 \end{aligned}$$



P3 従属丸め法は？

下記が等確率(1/4)で出現



隙間があるケースも……

すいません， 分かりません