

Approximation Algorithms

Lecture 3:

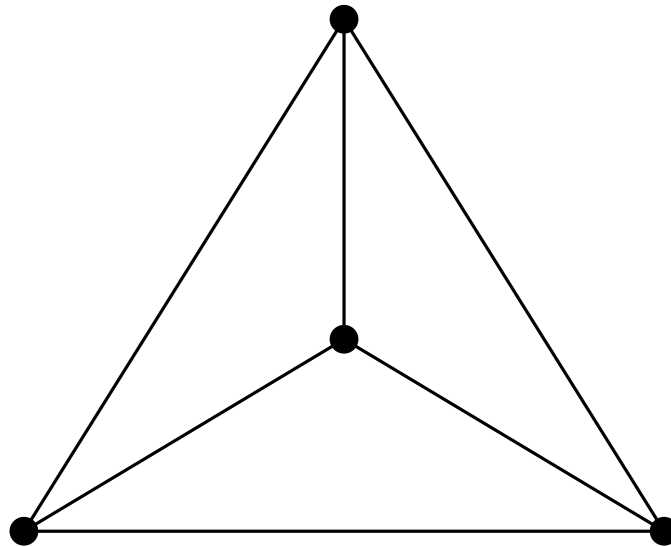
STEINERTREE and MULTIWAYCUT

Part I:

STEINERTREE

STEINERTREE

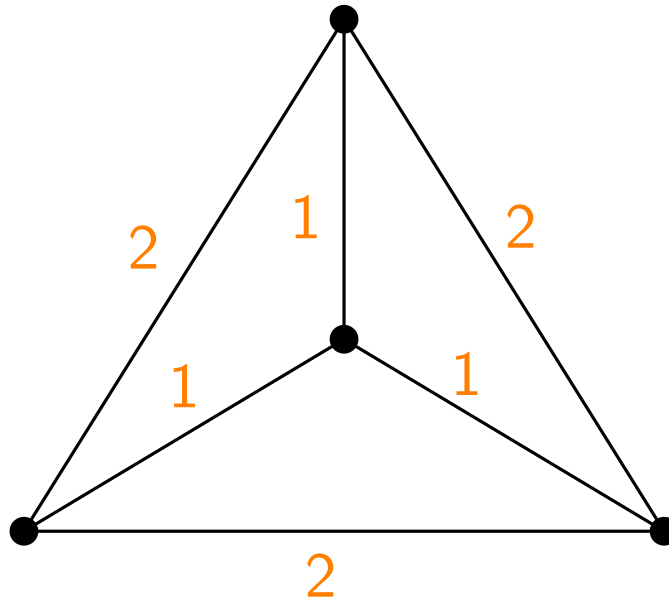
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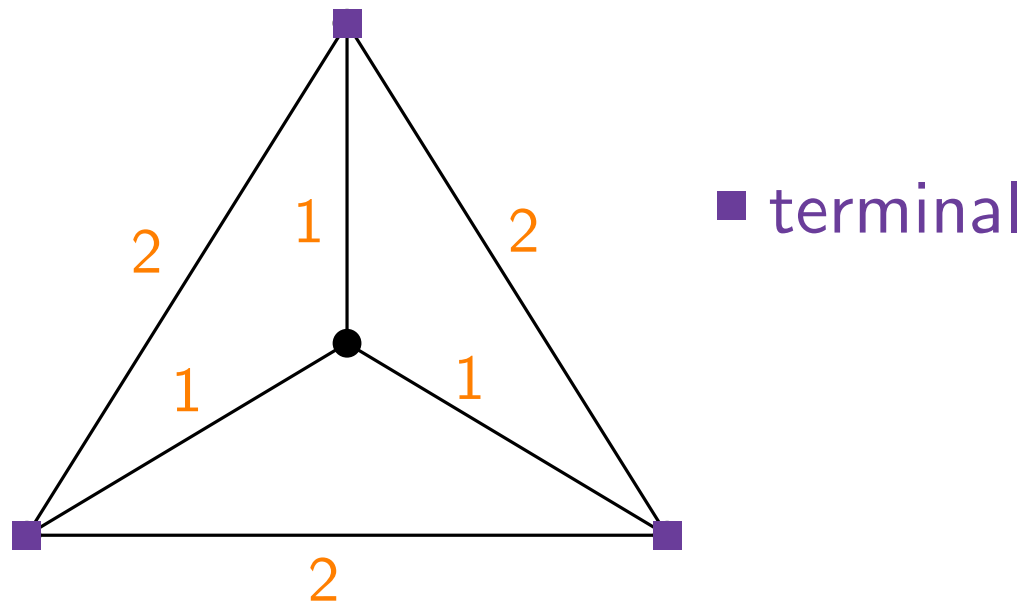
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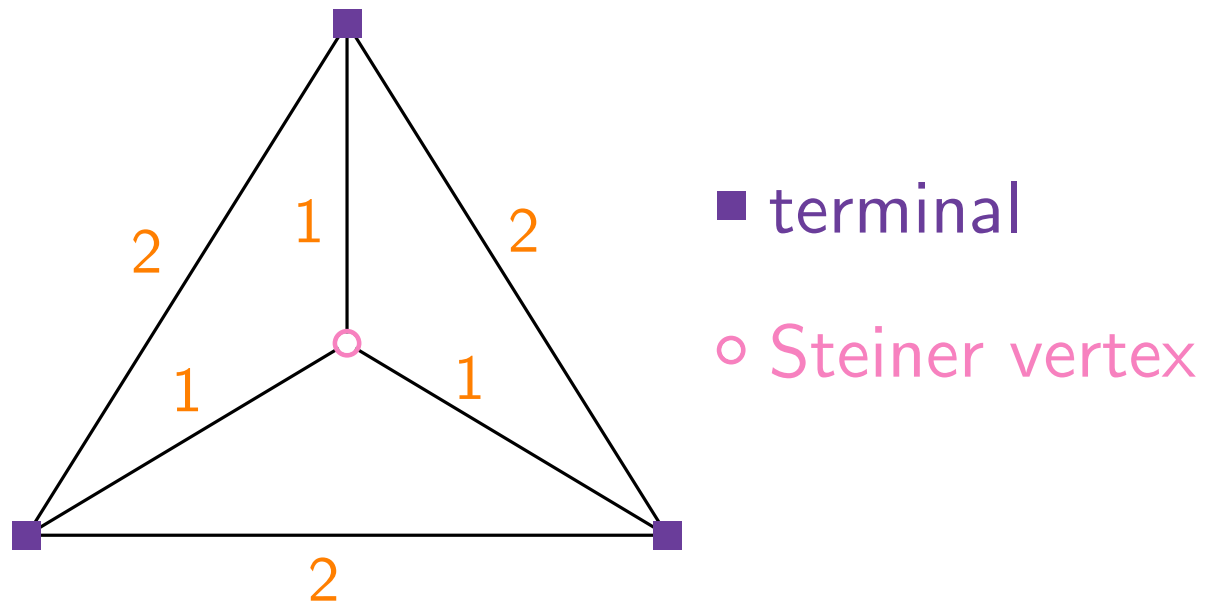
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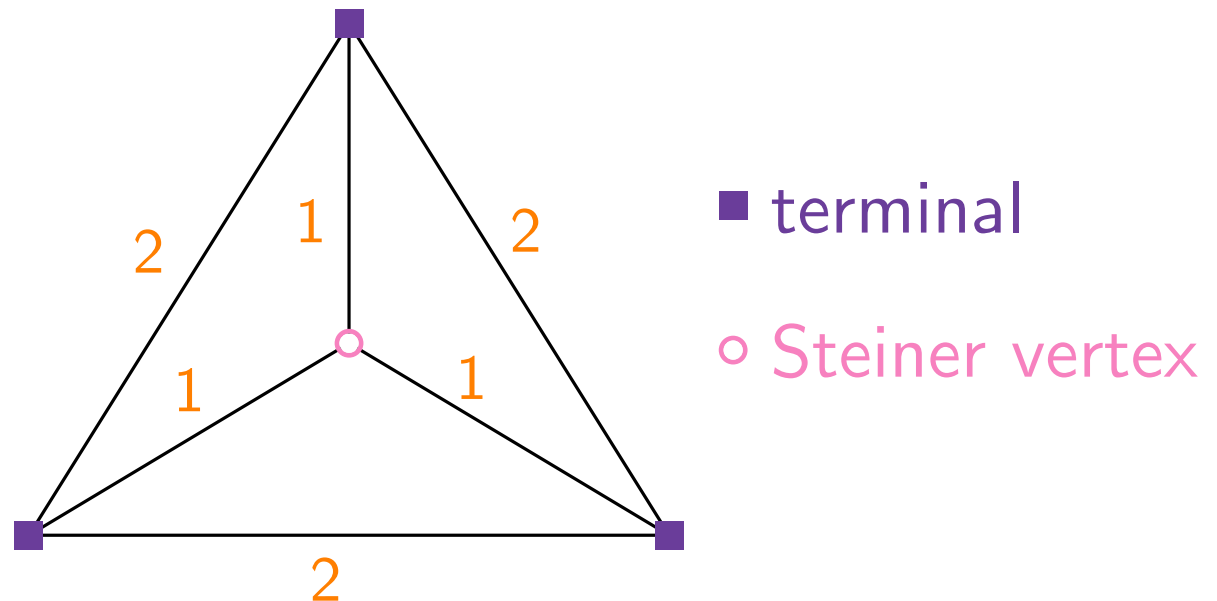


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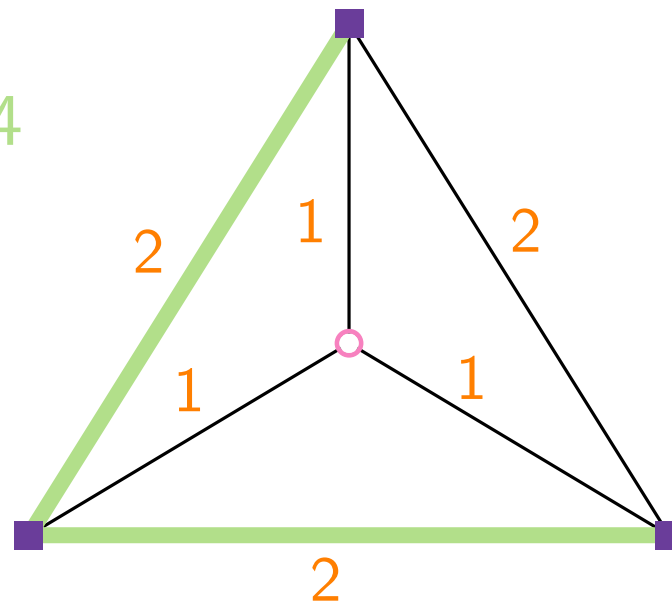
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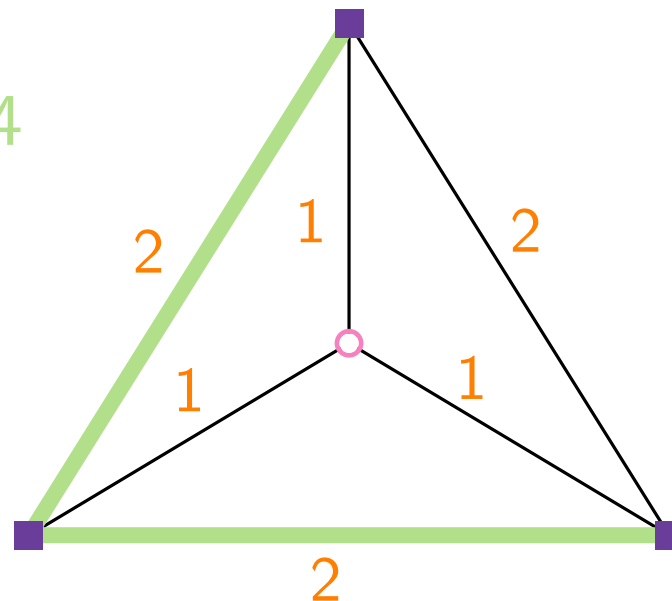
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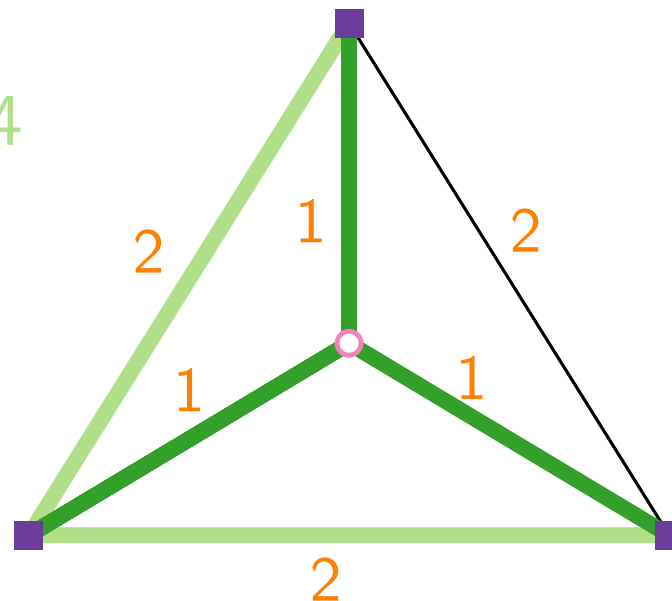
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METRICSTEINERTREE

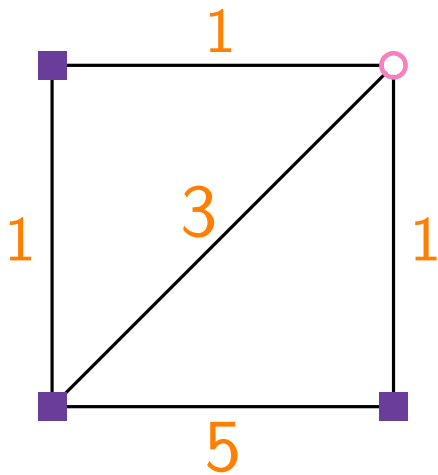
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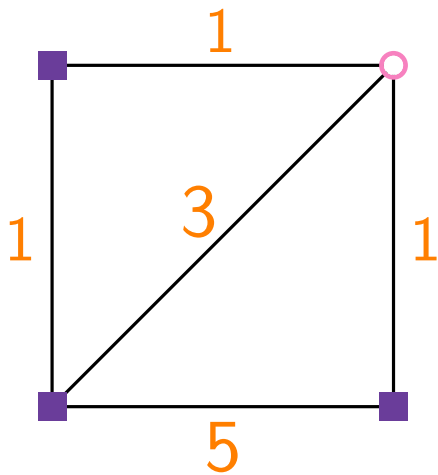
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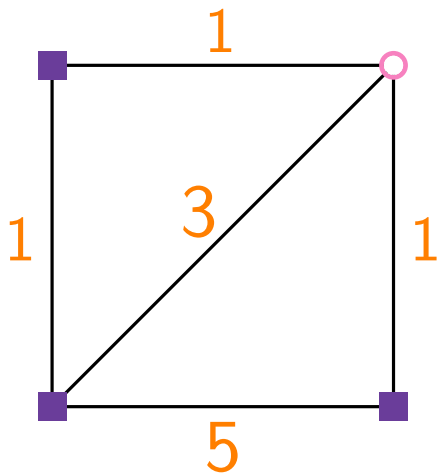
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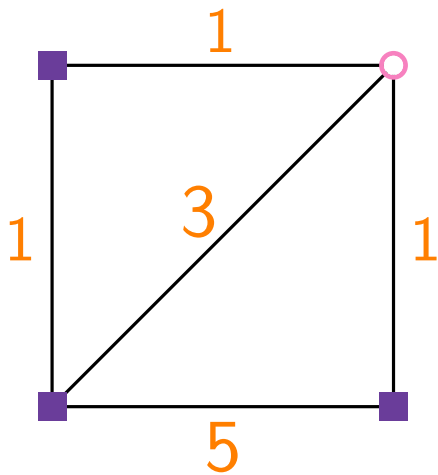
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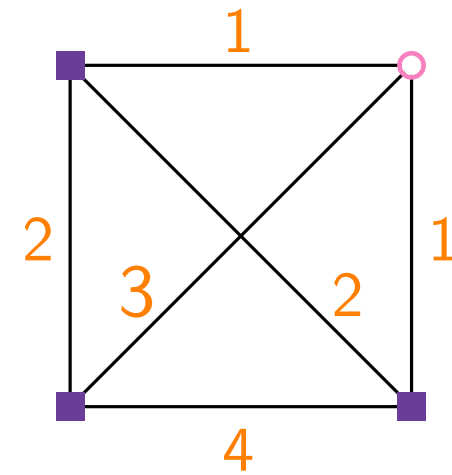
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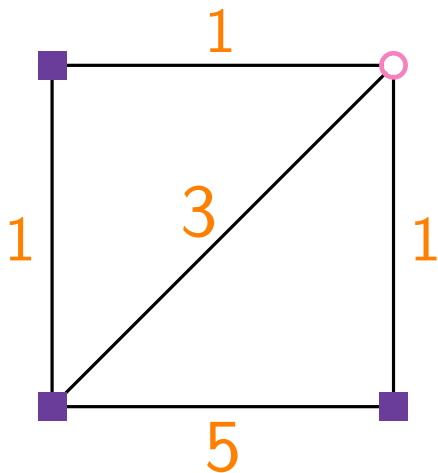


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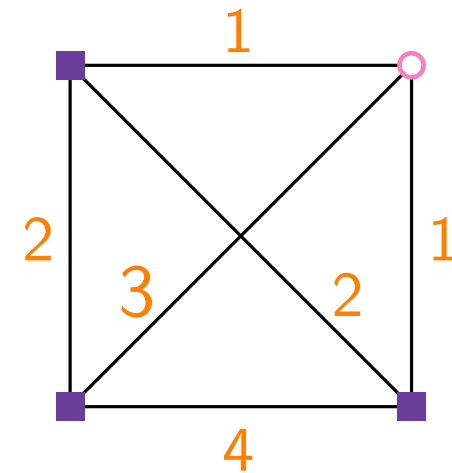


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Approximation Algorithms

Lecture 3:

STEINERTREE and MULTIWAYCUT

Part II:

Approximation Preserving Reduction

Approximation-Preserving Reduction

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problems

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Π_2

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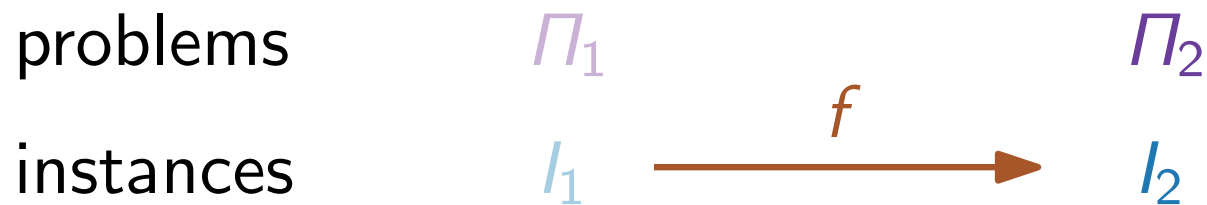
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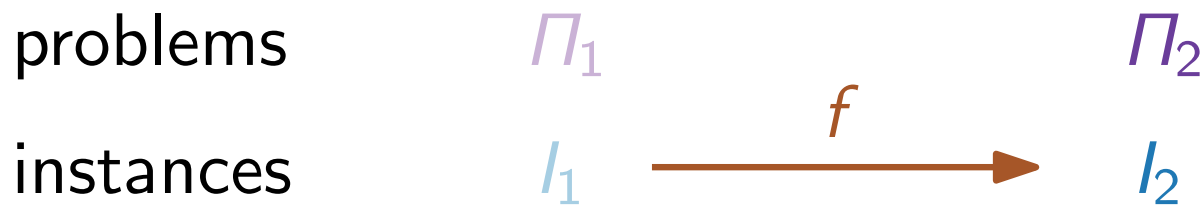
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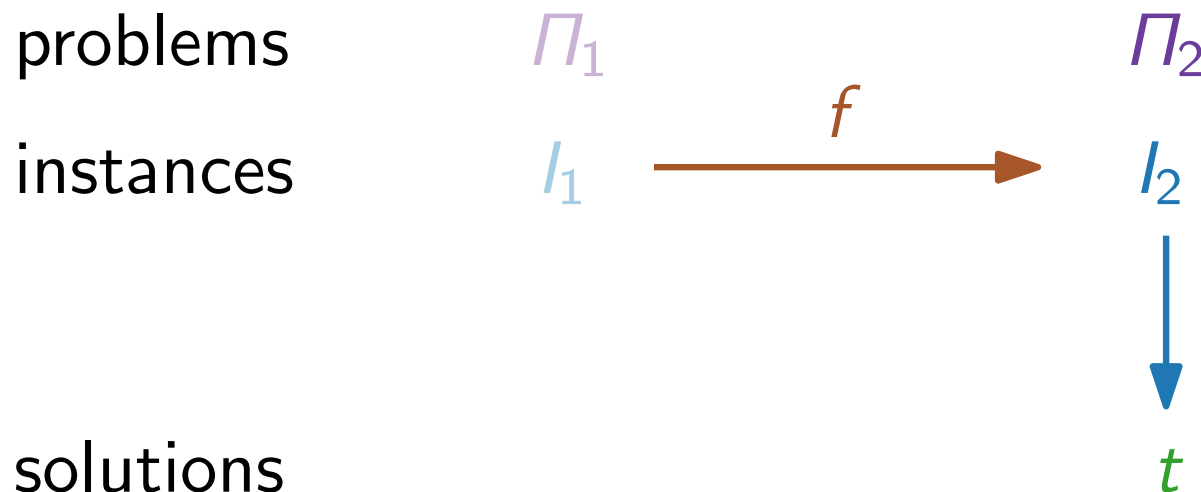
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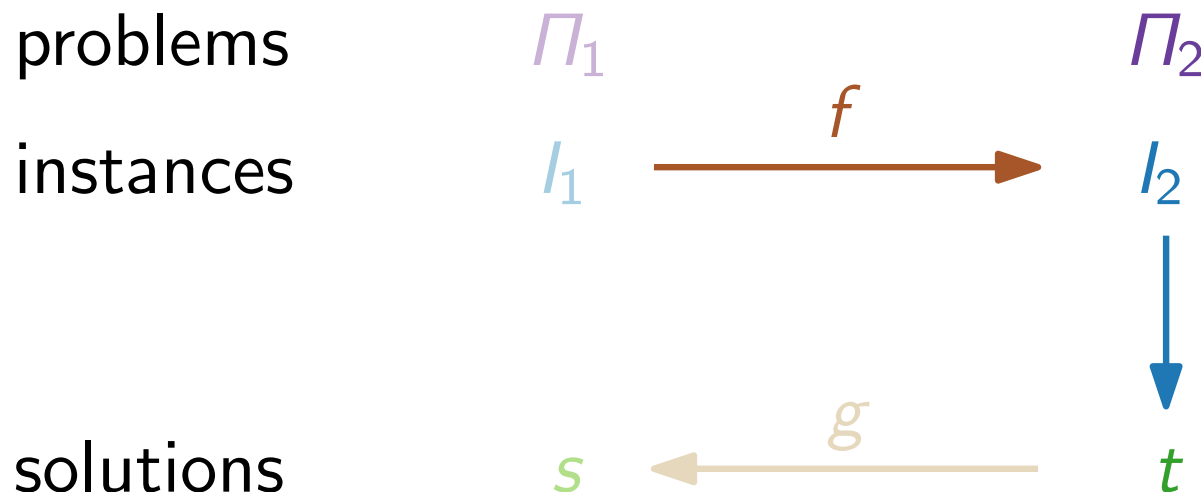
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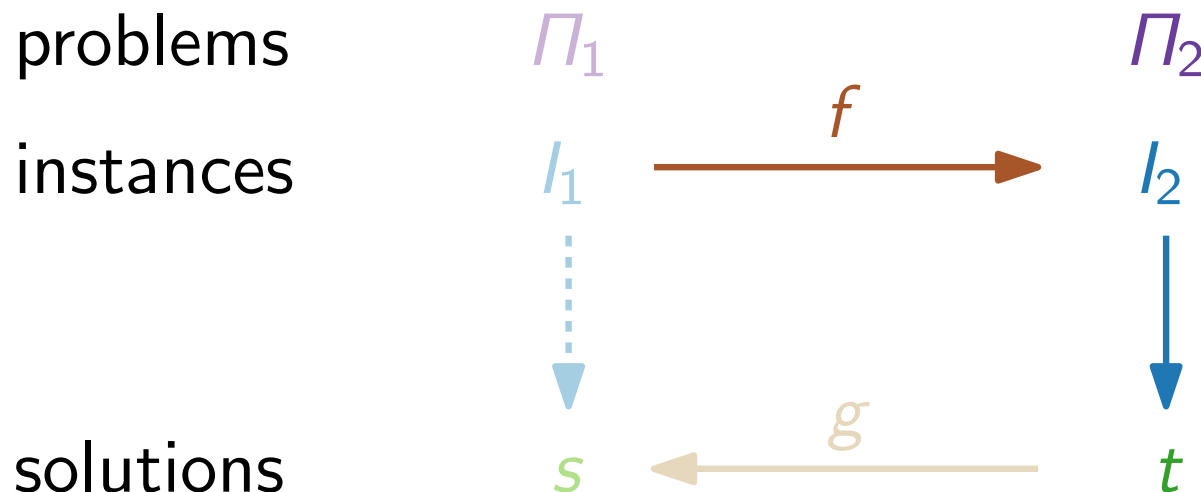
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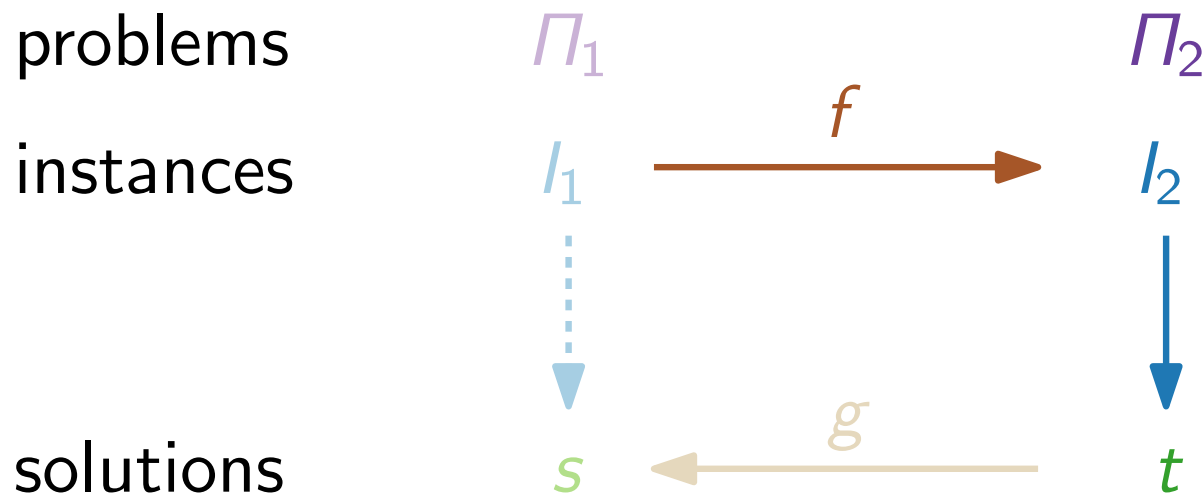
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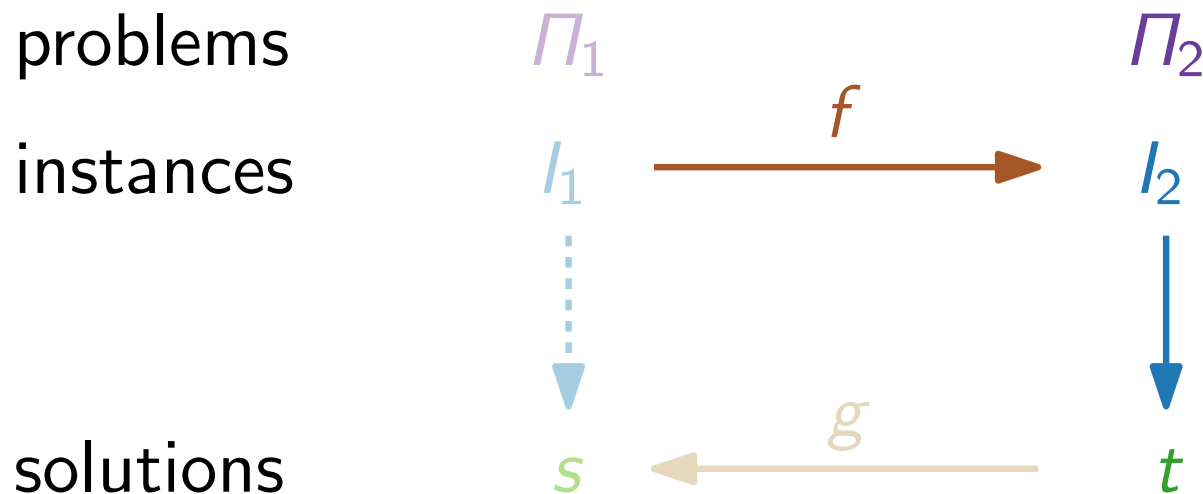
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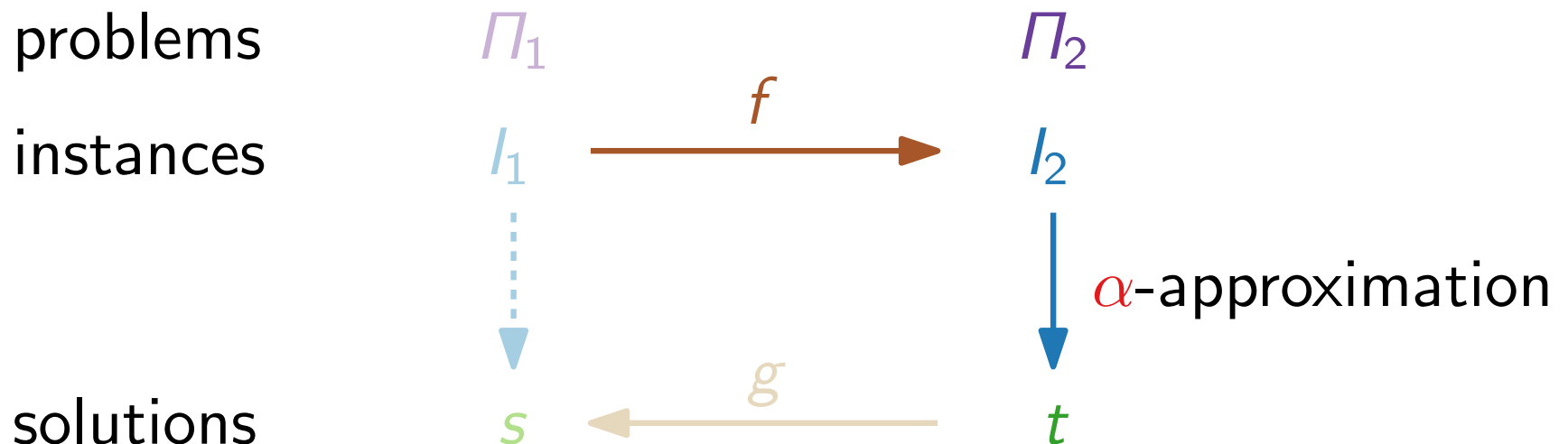
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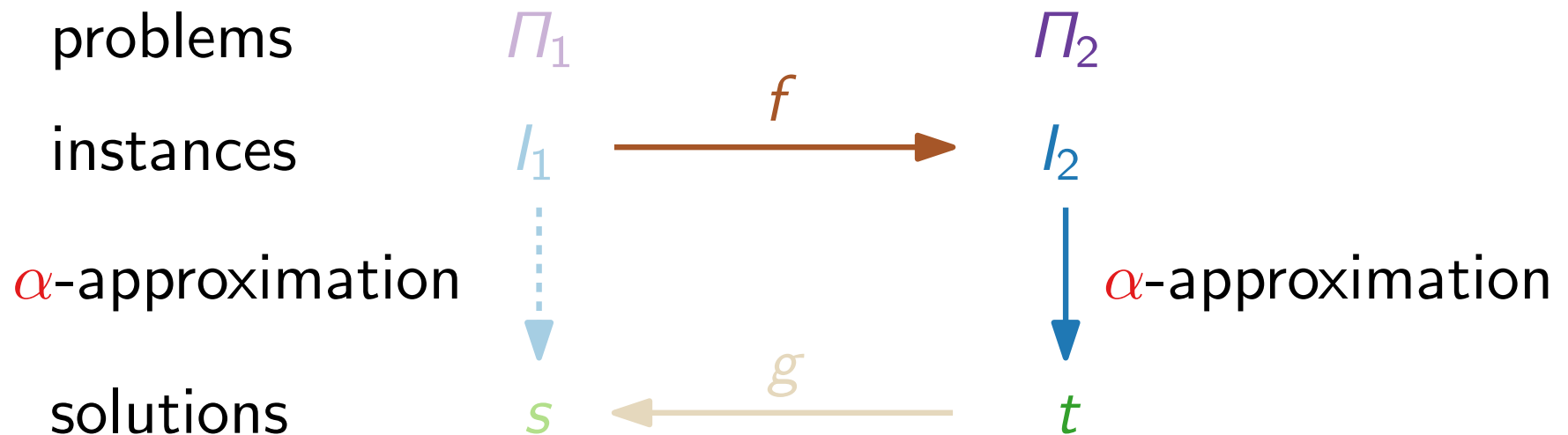
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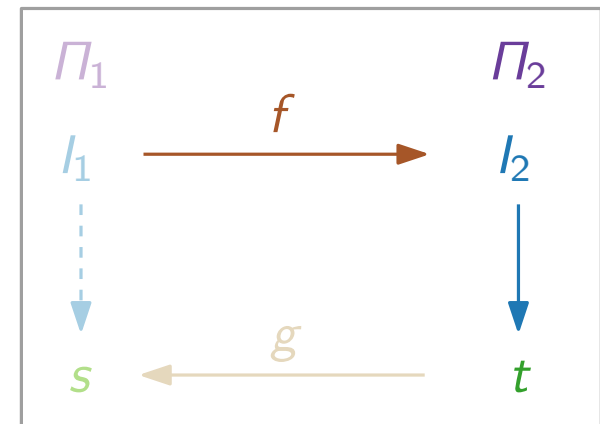


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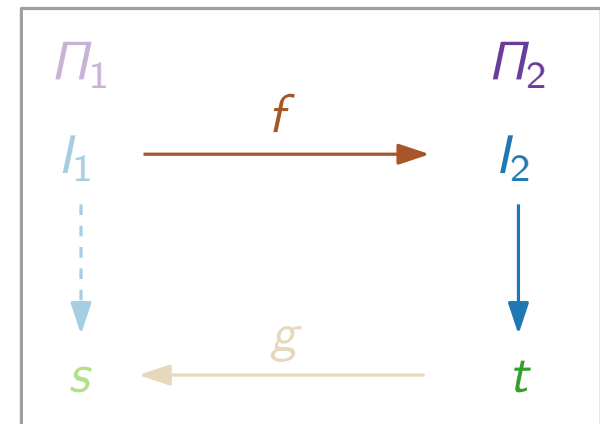
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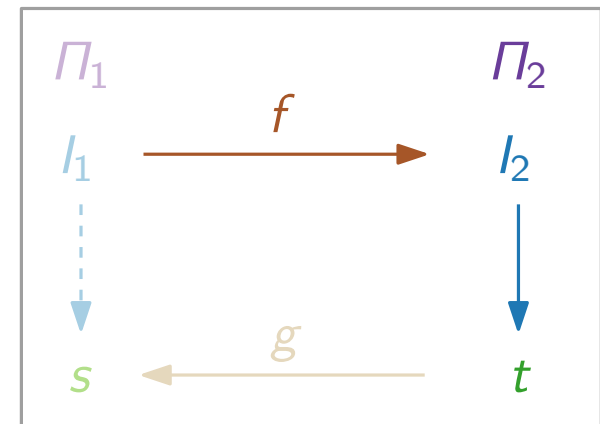
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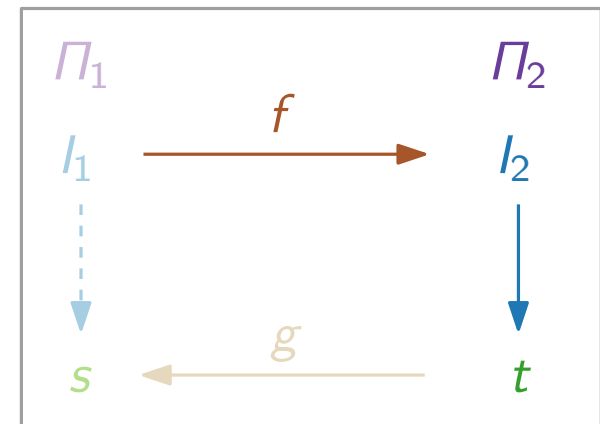
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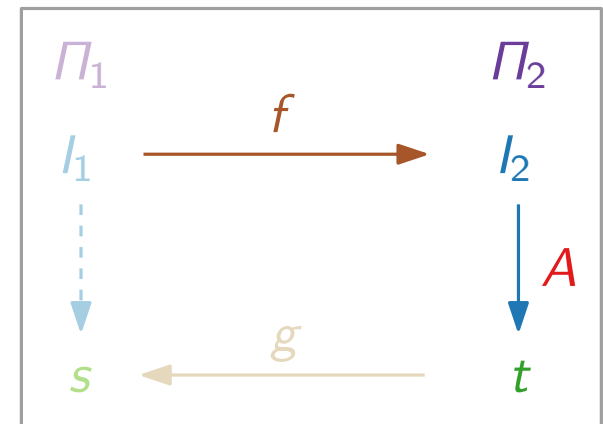
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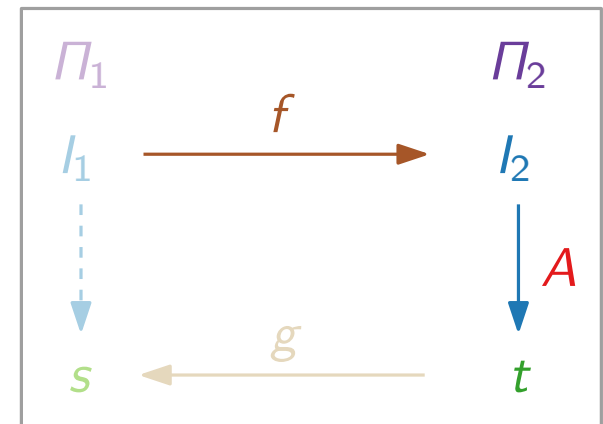
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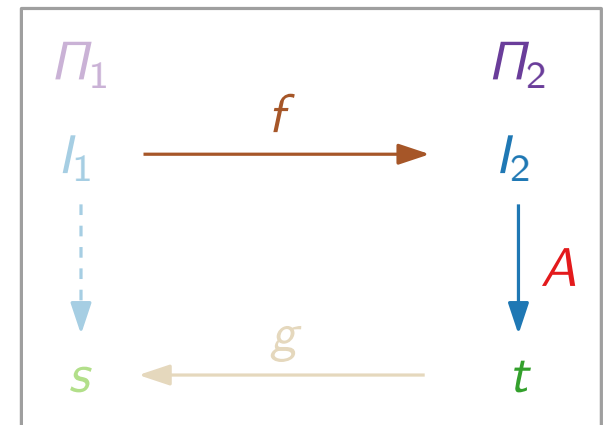
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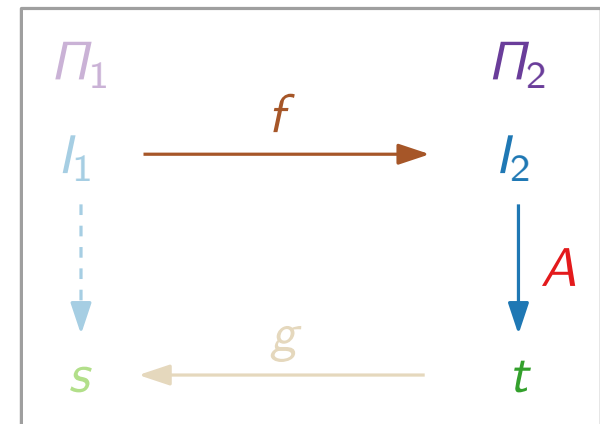
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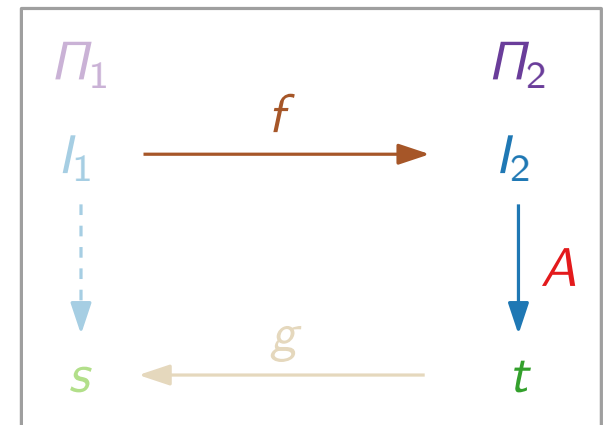
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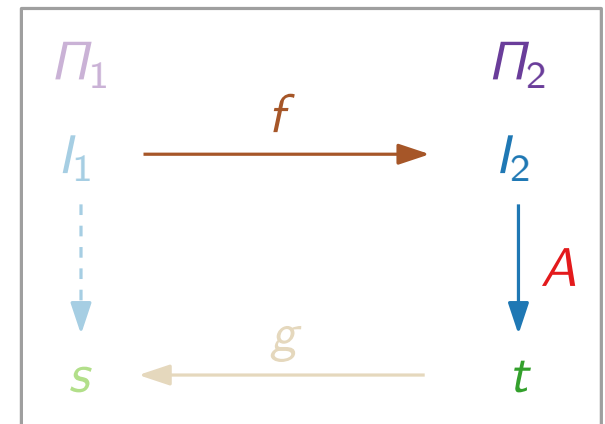
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STEINERTREE and MULTIWAYCUT

Part III:

Reduction to METRICSTEINERTREE

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Instance I_1 of STEINERTREE:

Graph $G_1 = (V, E_1)$, edge weights c_1 , partition $V = T \cup S$

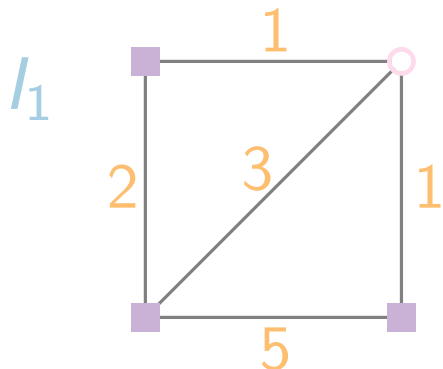
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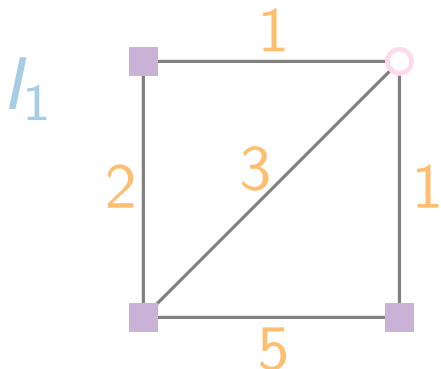
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Complete graph $G_2 = (V, E_2)$, partition T, S as in l_1



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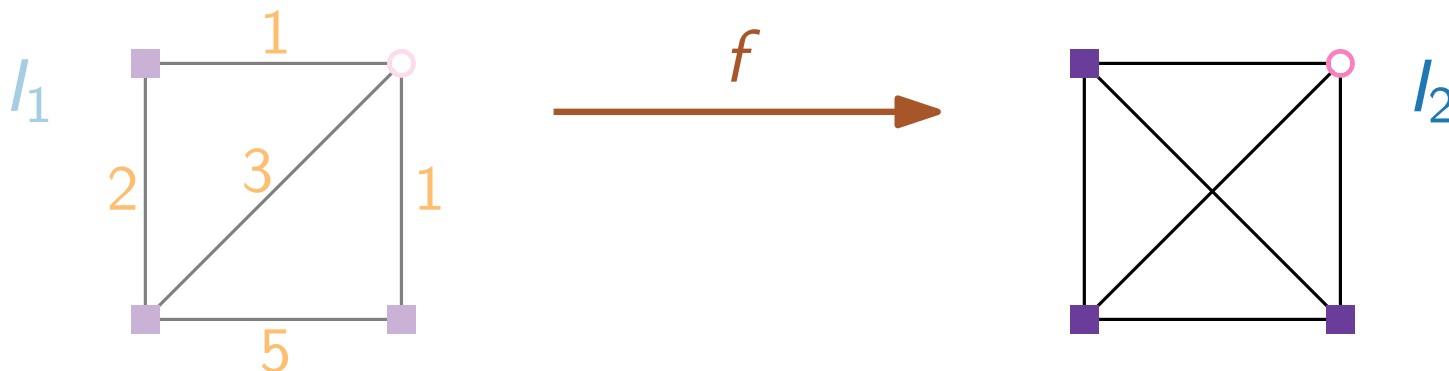
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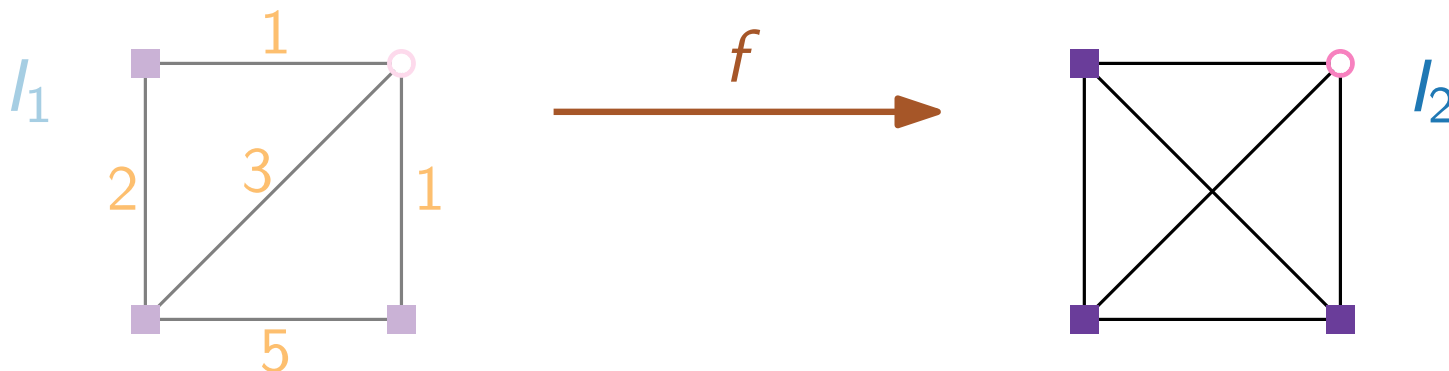
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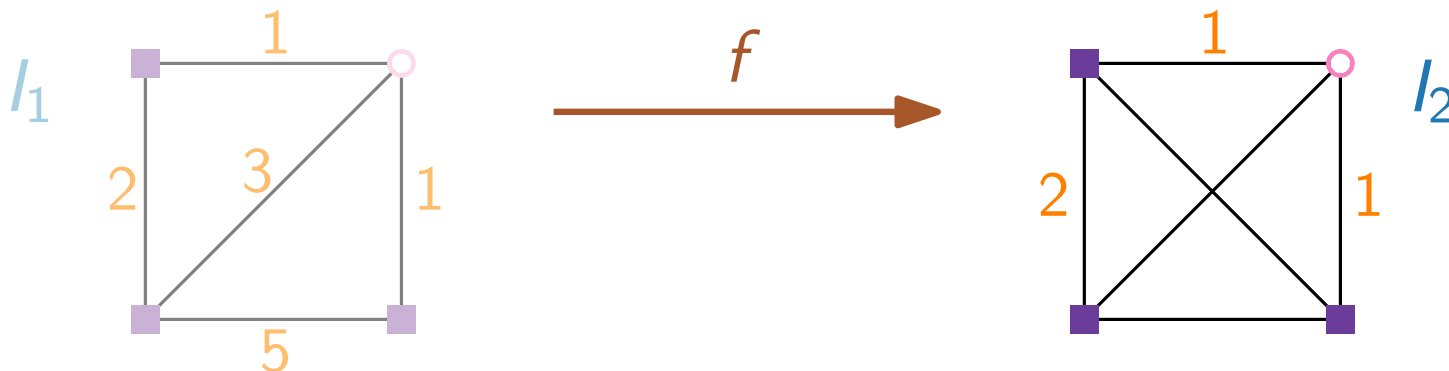
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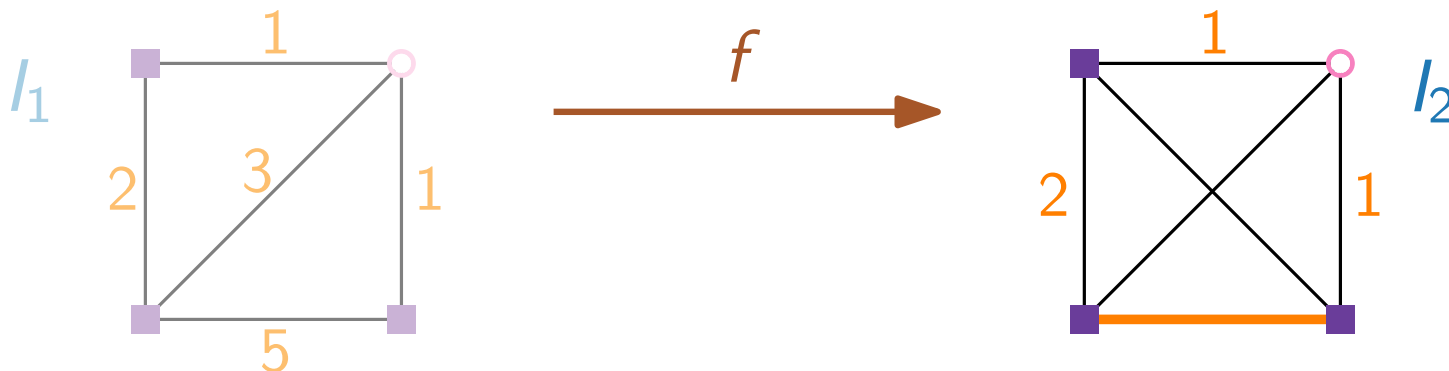
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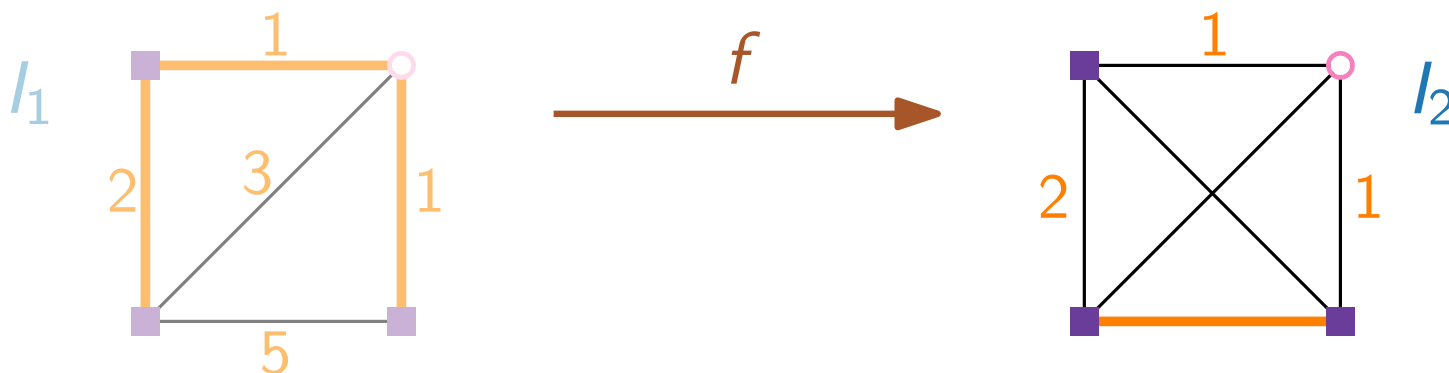
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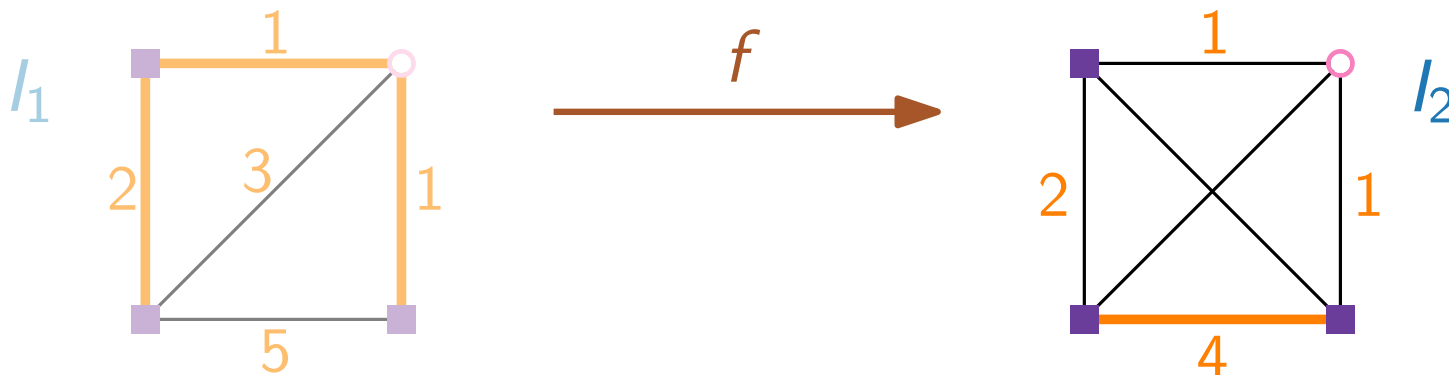
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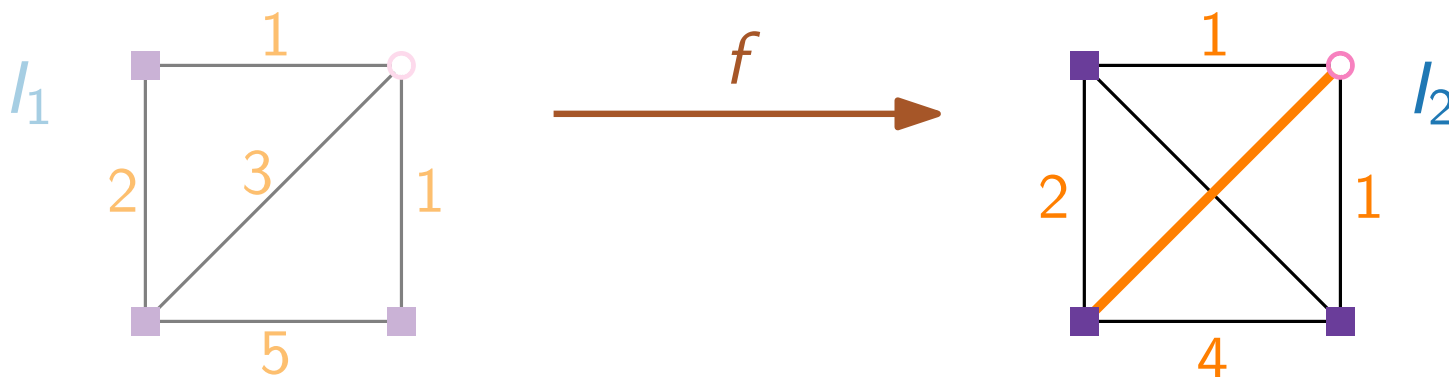
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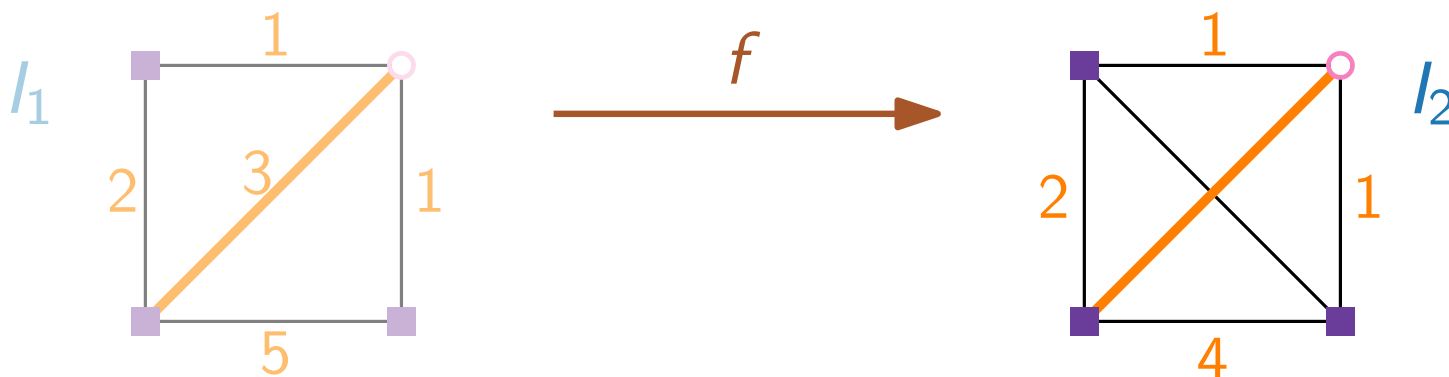
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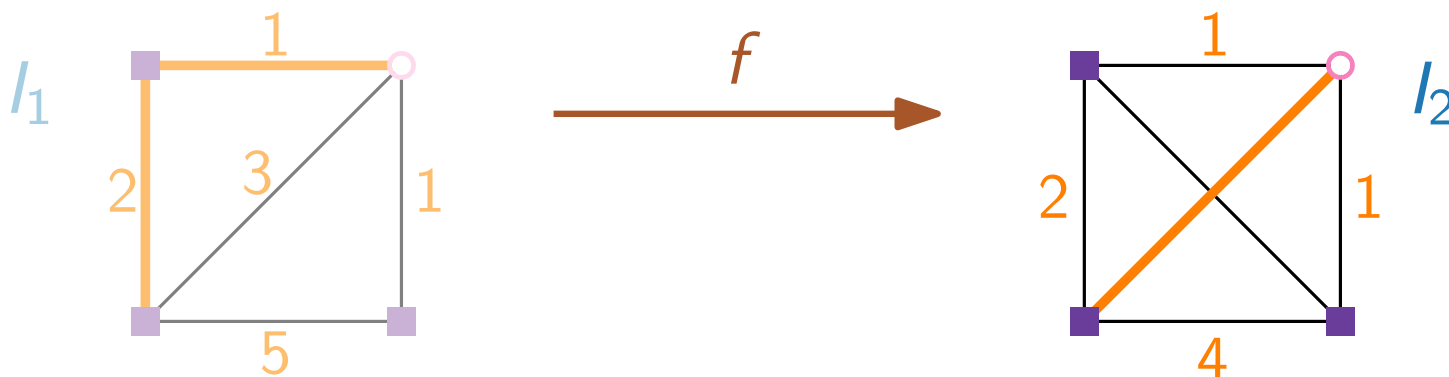
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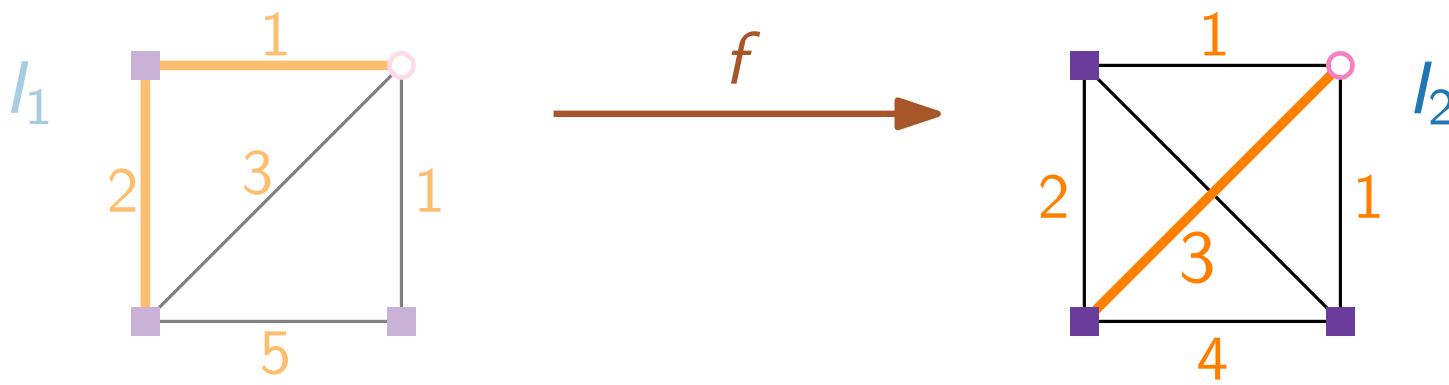
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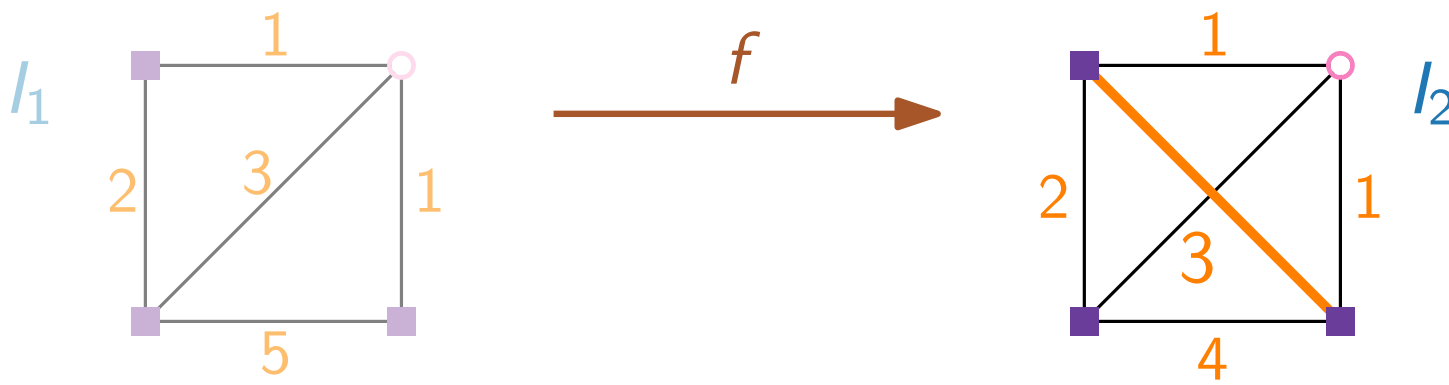
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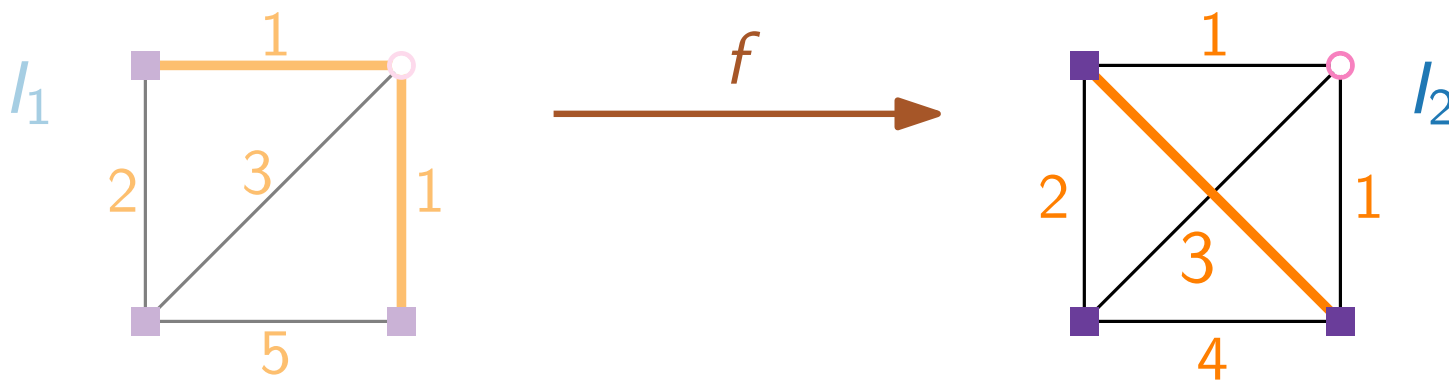
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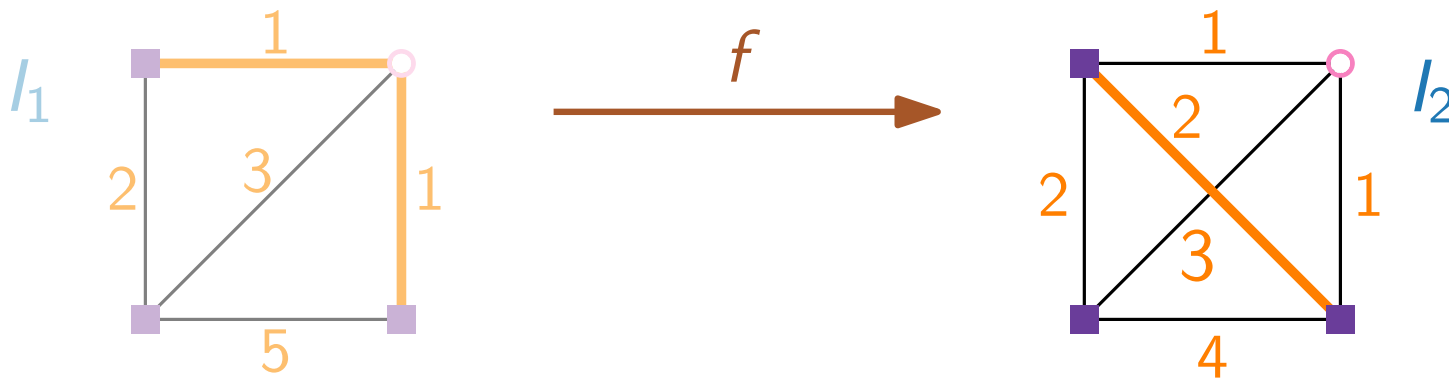
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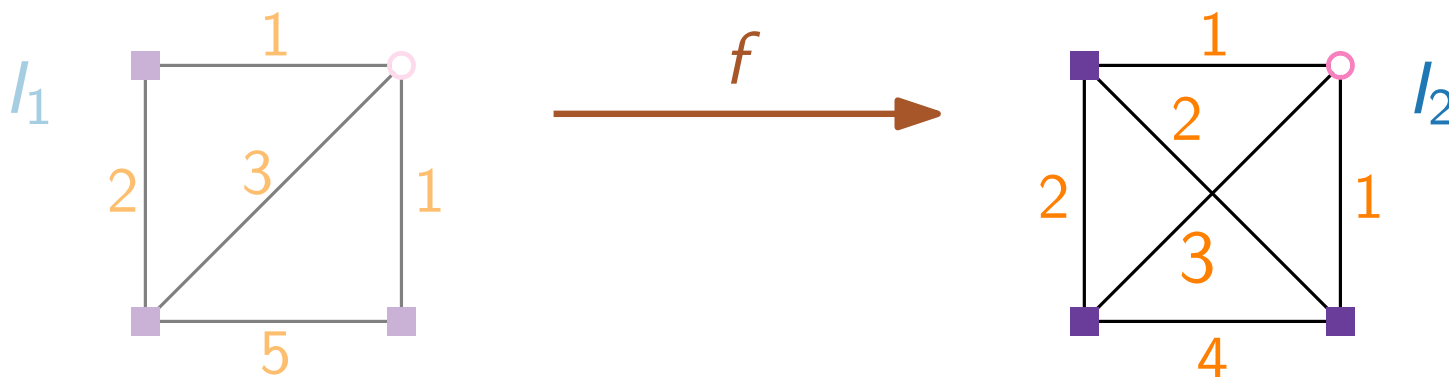
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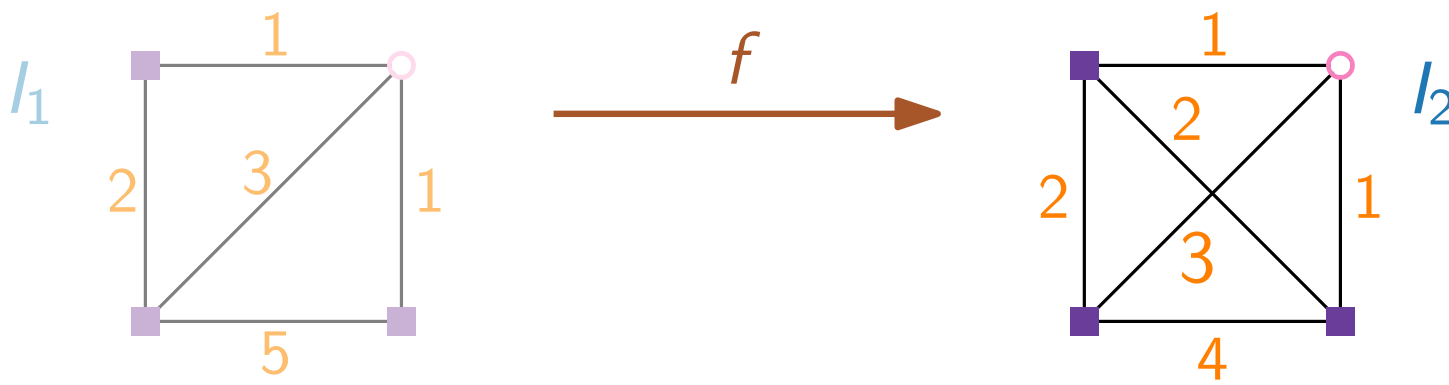
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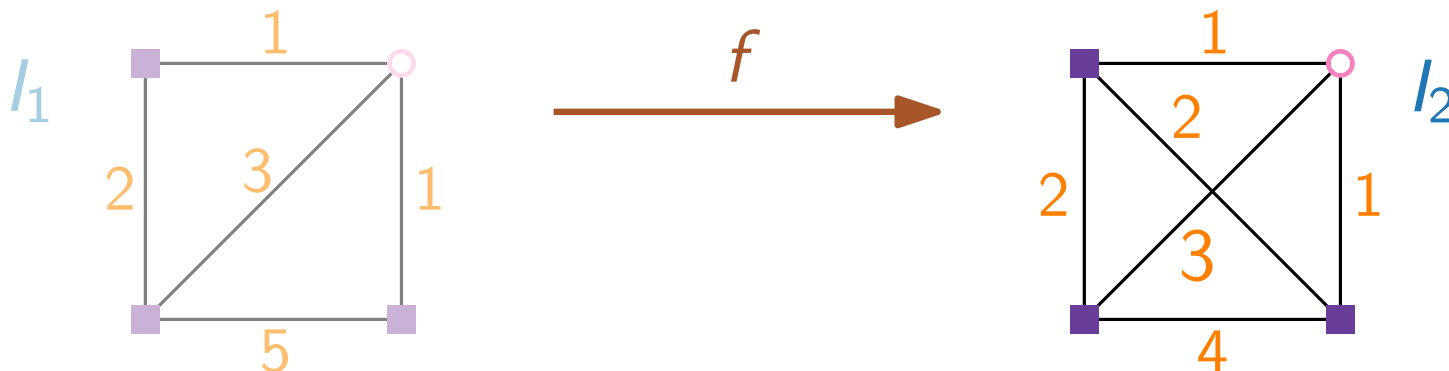
$c_2(u, v) \leq c_1(u, v)$ for every edge $(u, v) \in E_1$.



METRICSTEINERTREE

Theorem. There is an approximation-preserving reduction from STEINERTREE to METRICSTEINERTREE.

Proof. (2) $\text{OPT}(I_2) \leq \text{OPT}(I_1)$

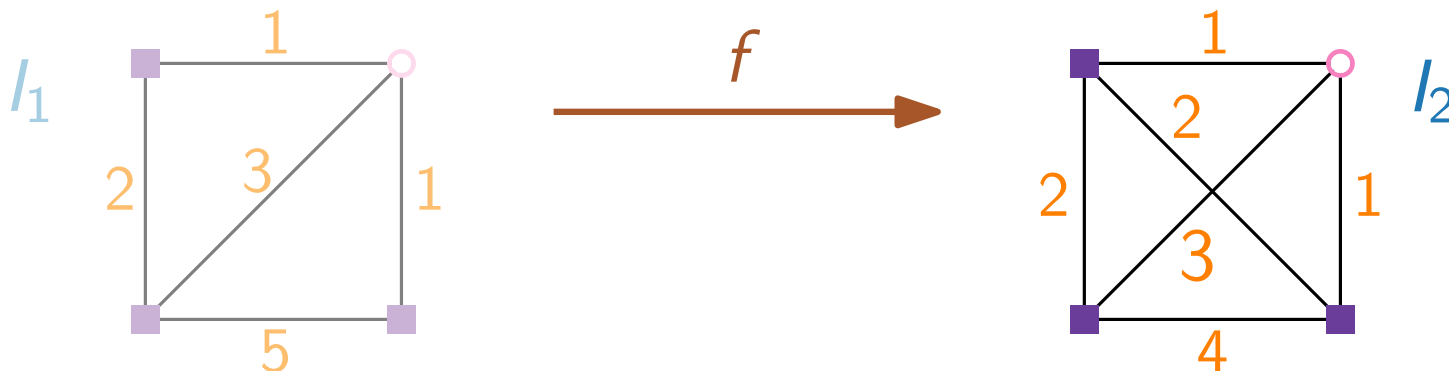


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Let B^* be an optimal Steiner tree for I_1 .

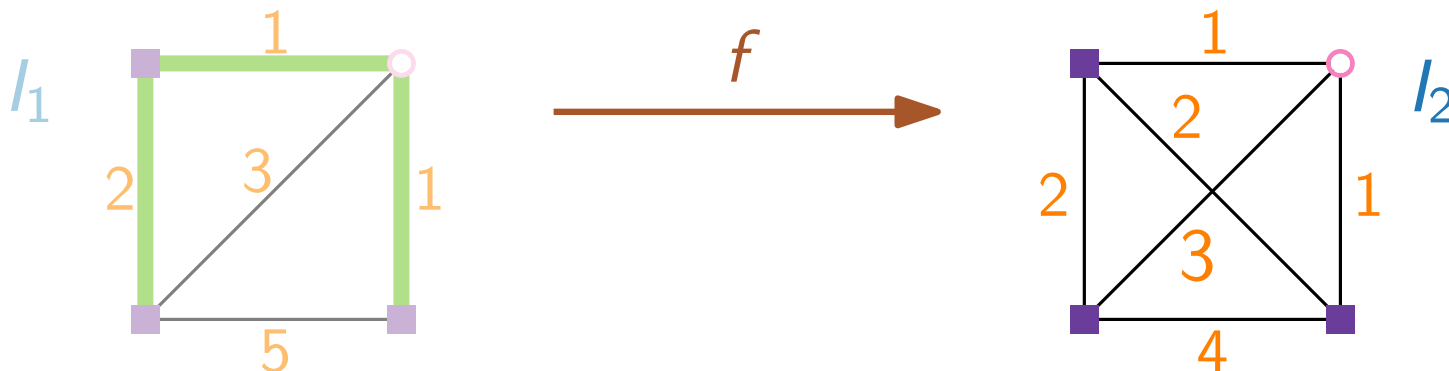


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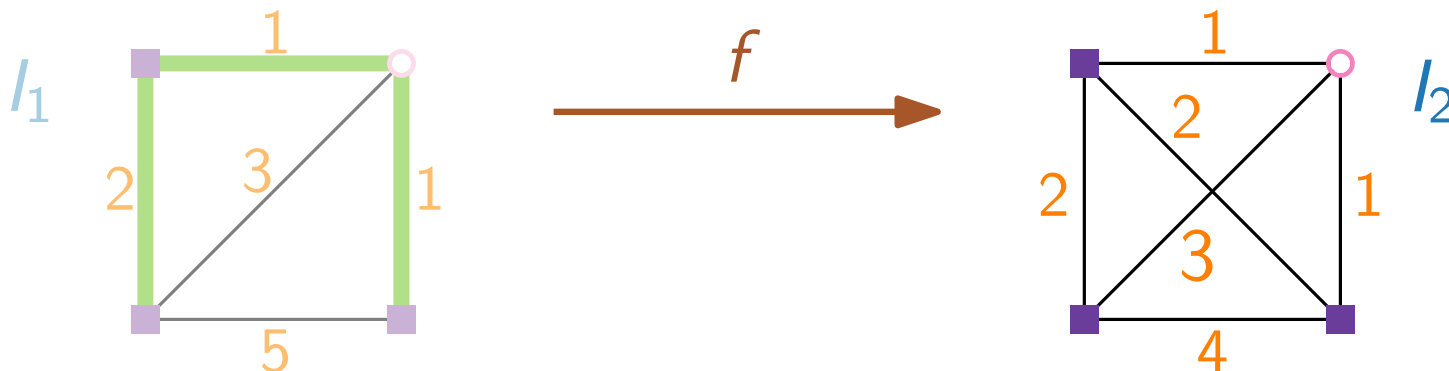
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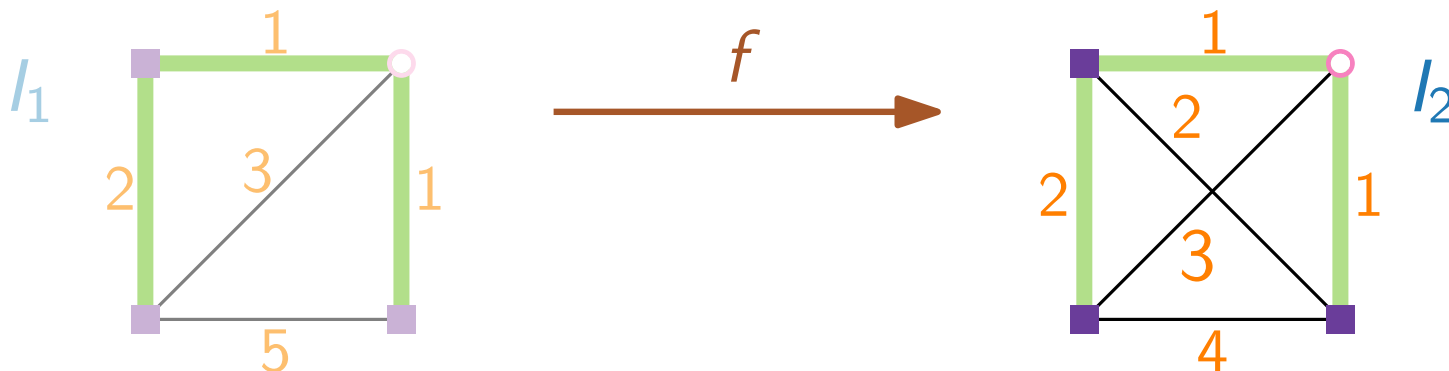
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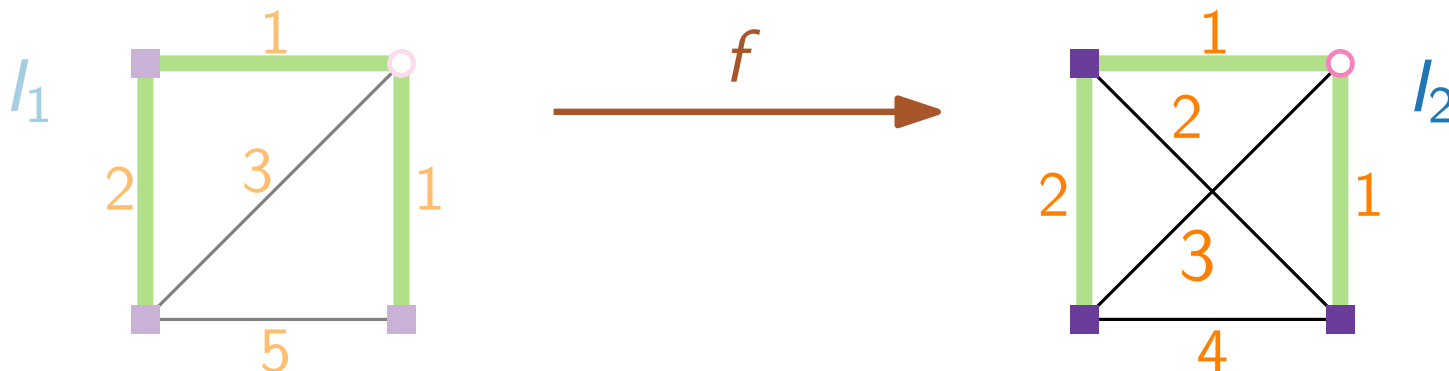
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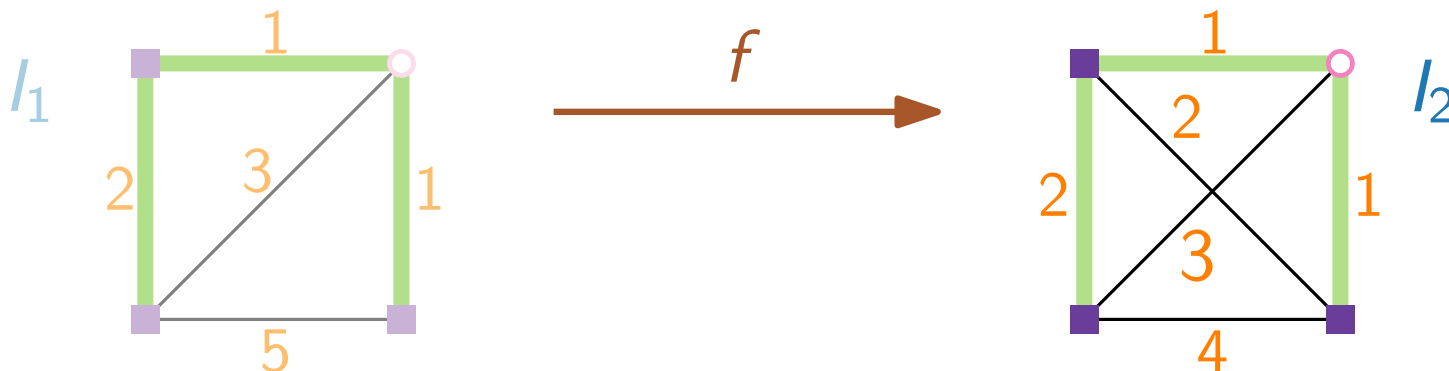
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$OPT(I_2) \leq c_2(B^*)$



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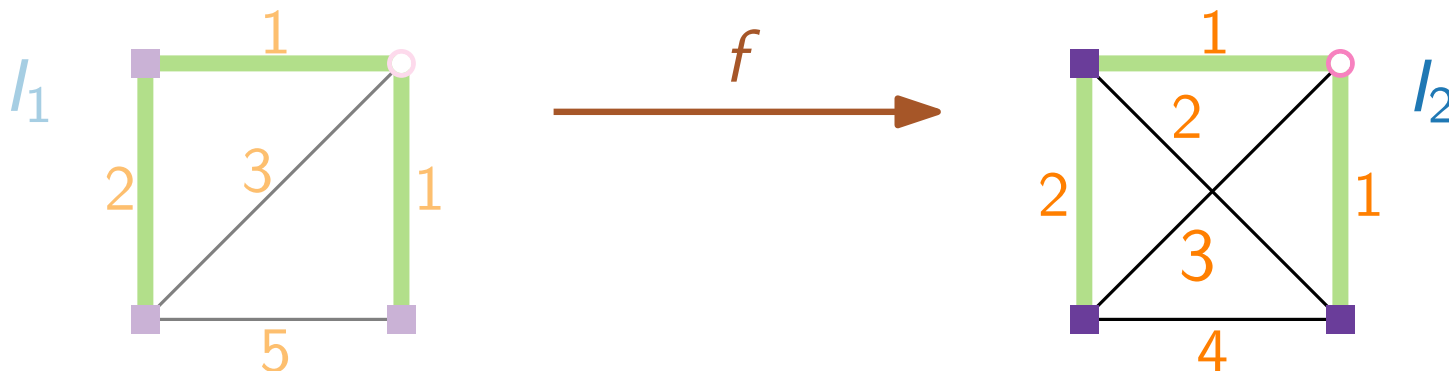
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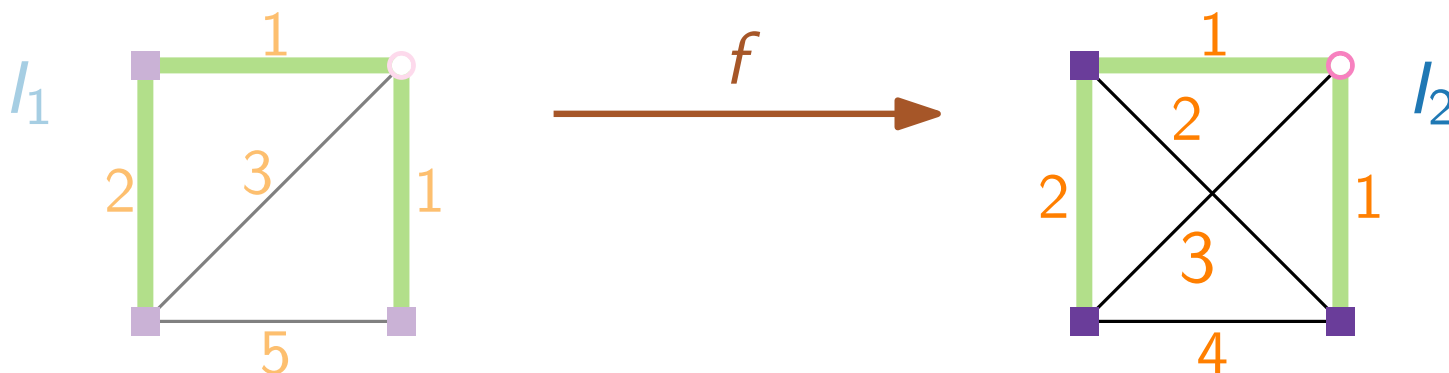
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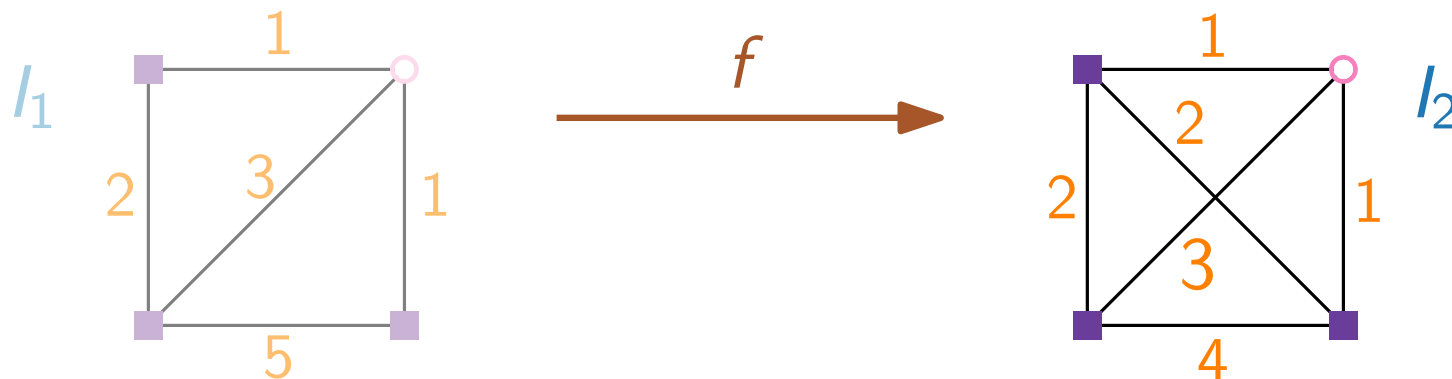
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Proof. (3) Mapping g 

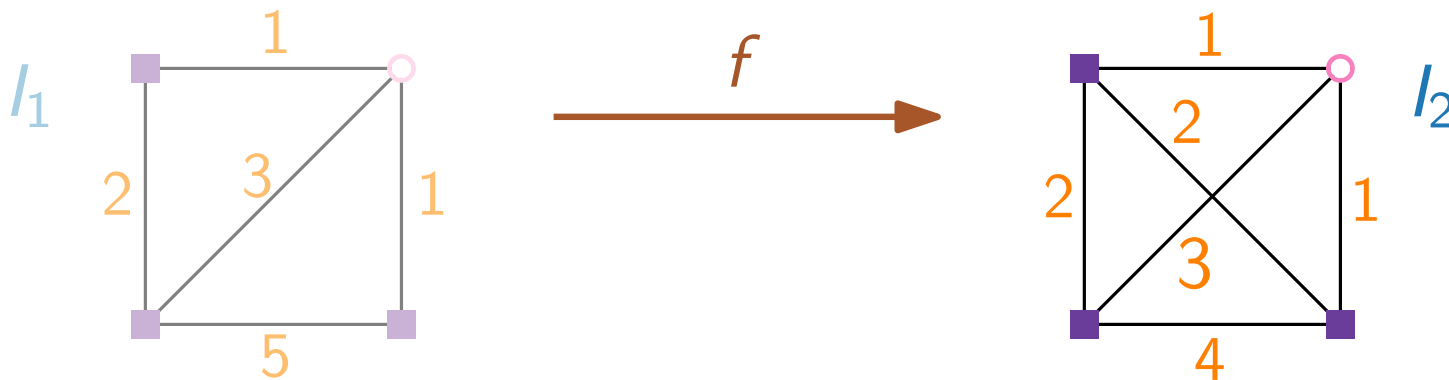


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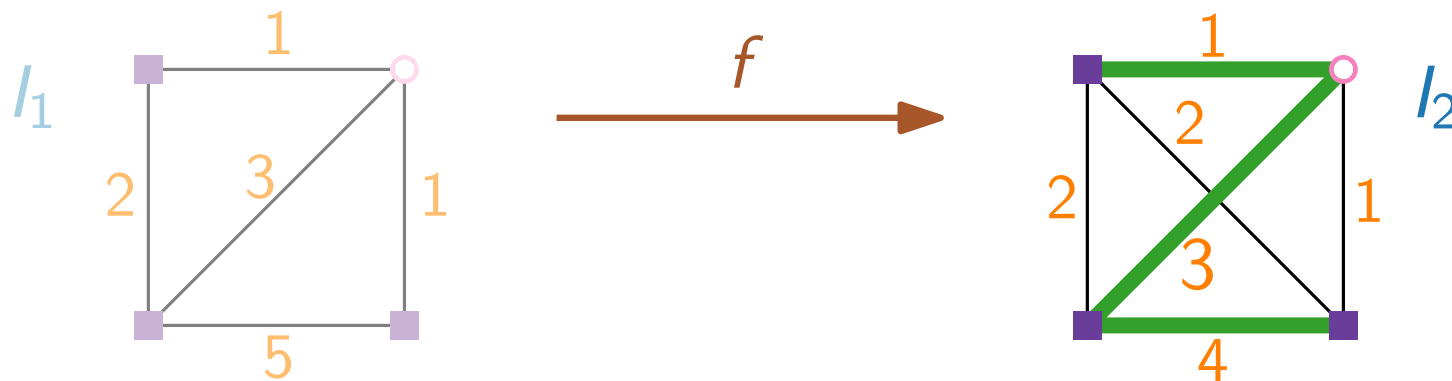


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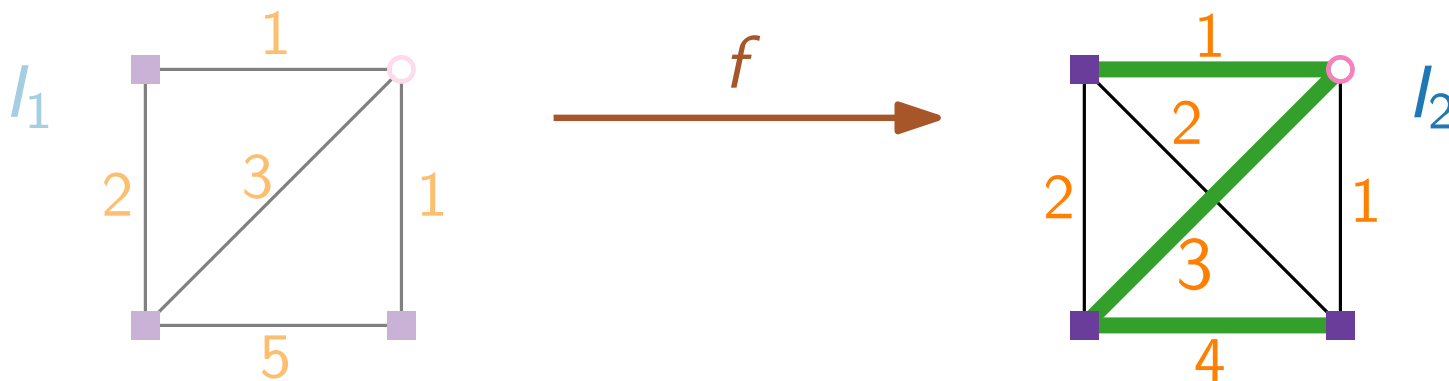
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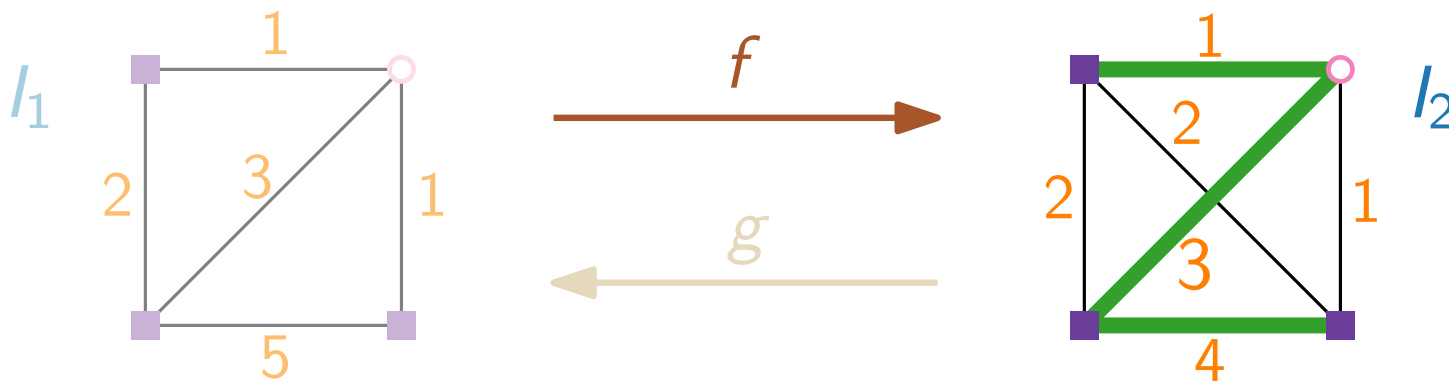
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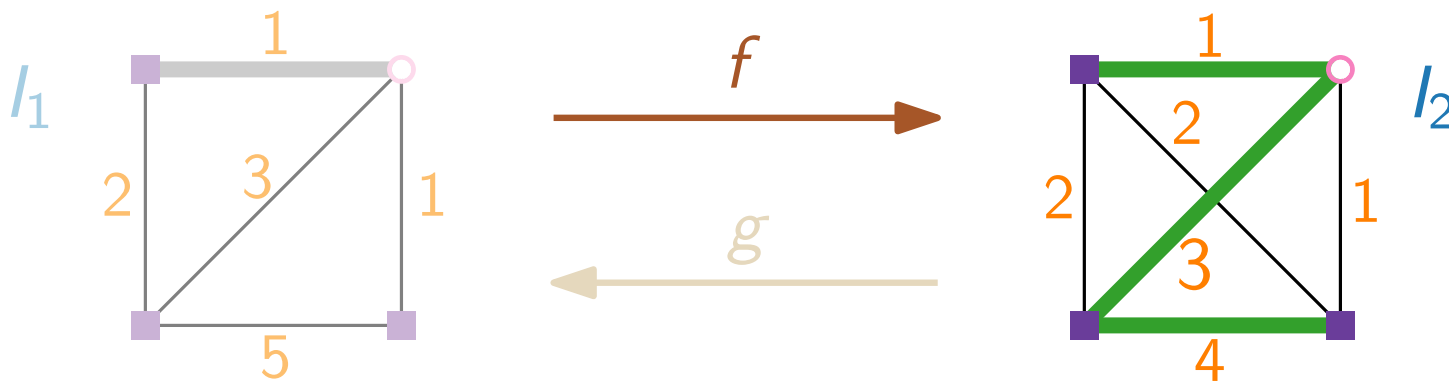
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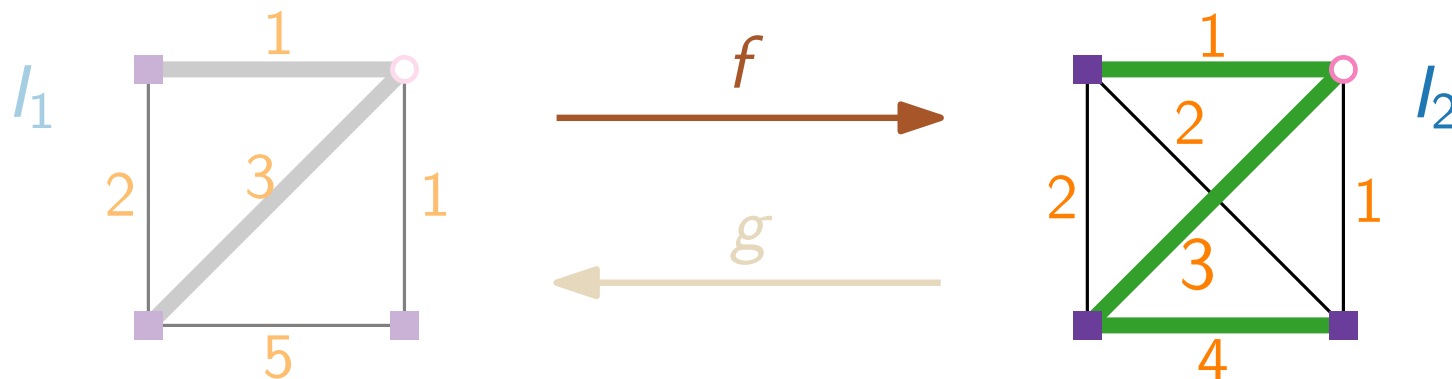
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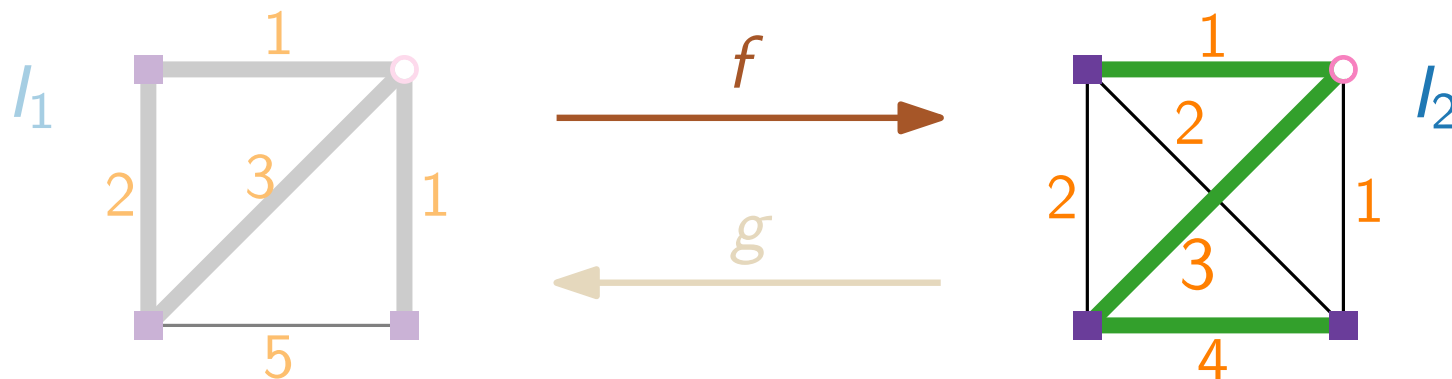
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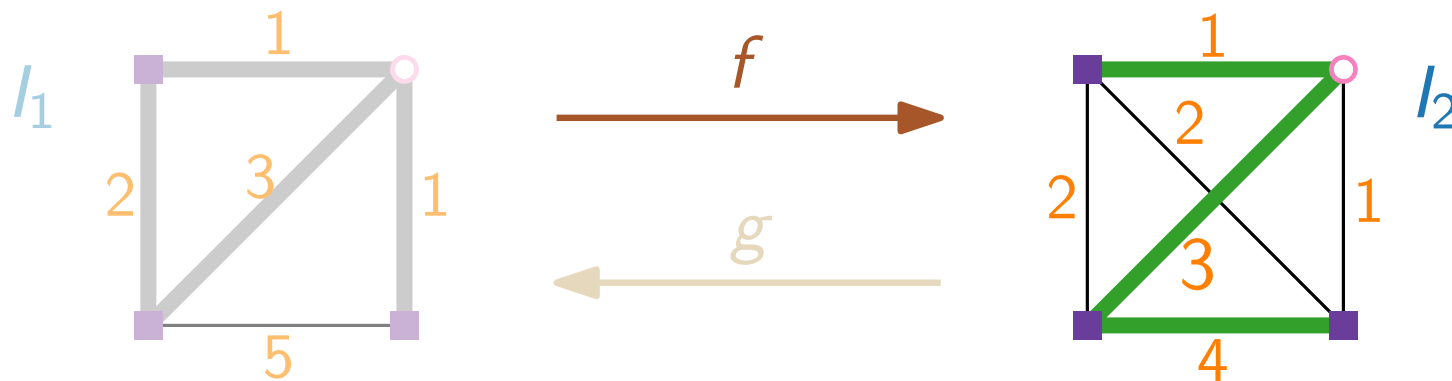
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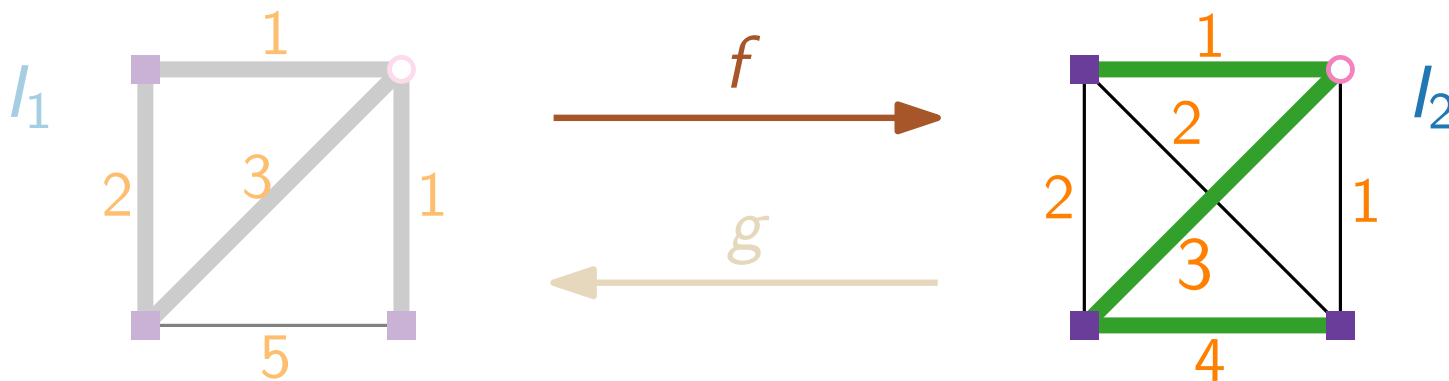
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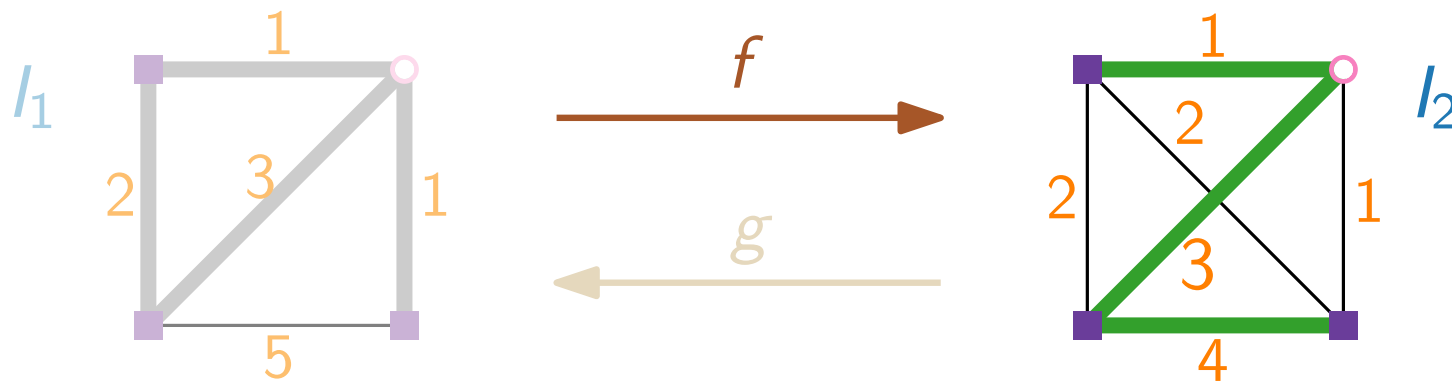
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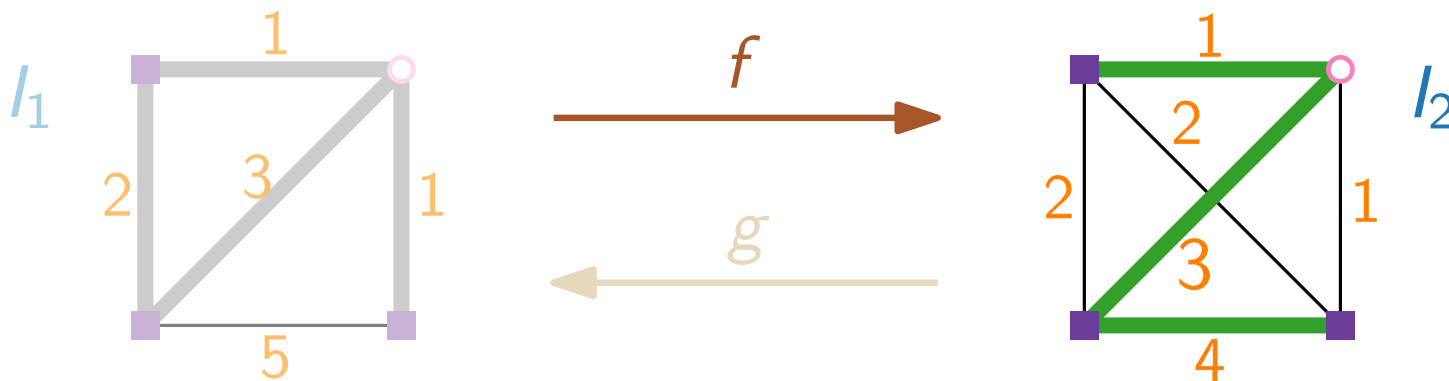
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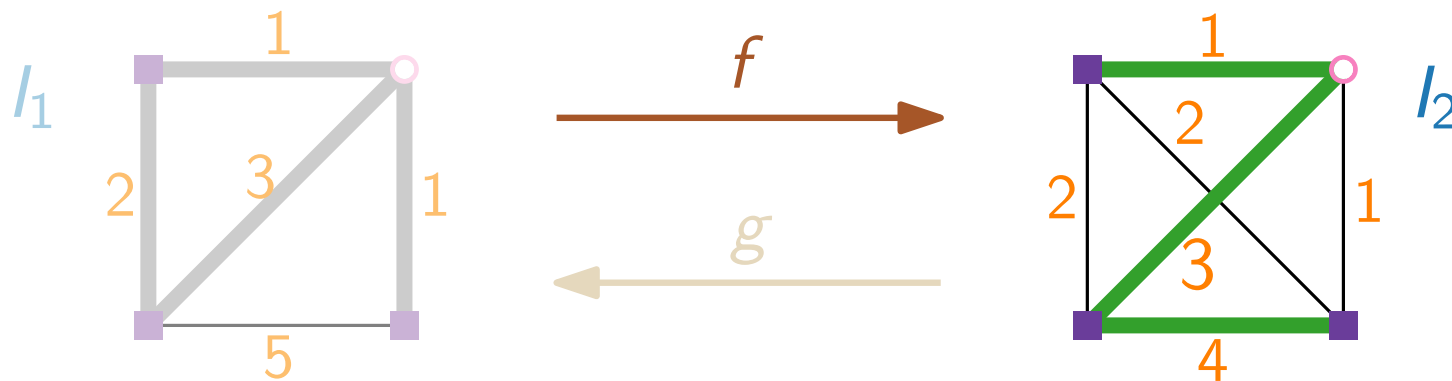
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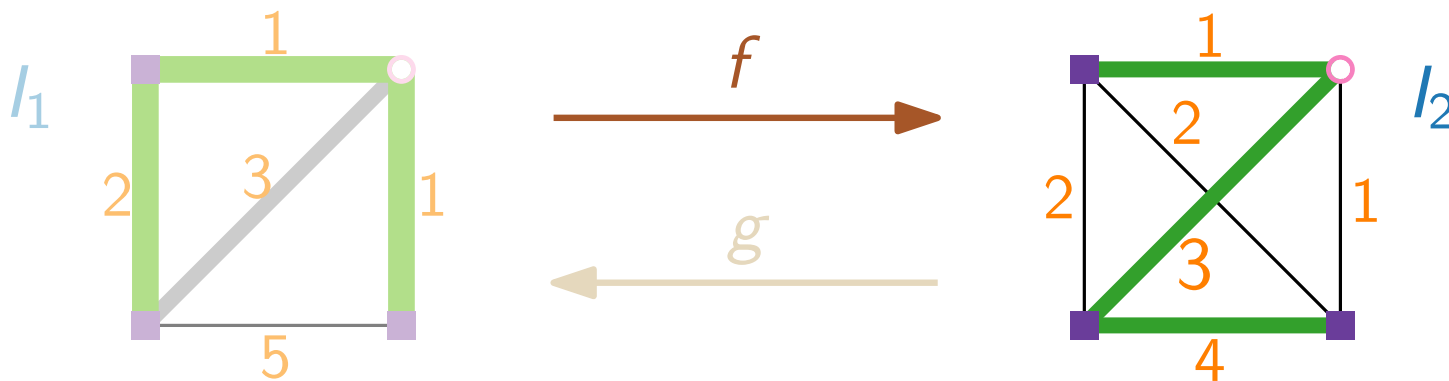
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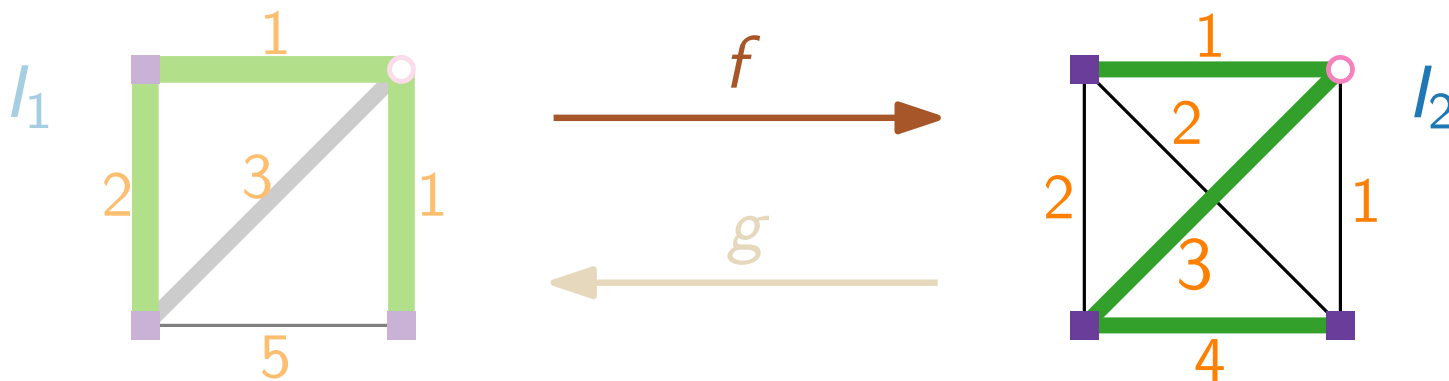
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Construct $G'_1 \subseteq G_1$ from B_2 by replacing each edge (u, v) of B_2 by a shortest $u-v$ path in G_1 . Keep ≤ 1 copy per edge.

$c_1(G'_1) \leq c_2(B_2)$; G'_1 connects all terminals; maybe not a tree.

Consider spanning tree B_1 of $G'_1 \rightsquigarrow$ Steiner tree B_1 of G_1



METRICSTEINERTREE

Theorem. There is an approximation-preserving reduction from STEINERTREE to METRICSTEINERTREE.

Proof. (3) Mapping g 

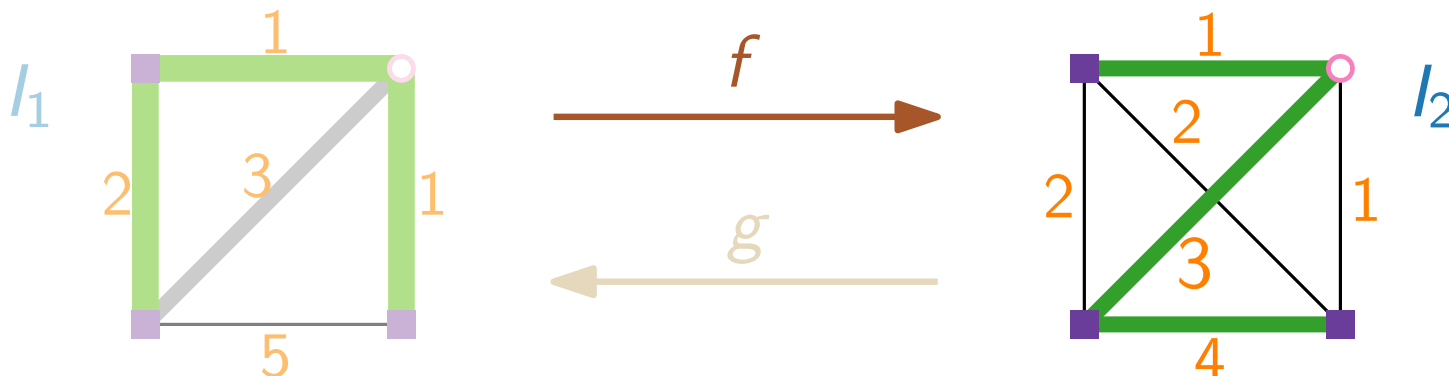
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Note that $c_1(B_1) \leq c_1(G'_1) \leq c_2(B_2)$.



Approximation Algorithms

Lecture 3:

STEINERTREE and MULTIWAYCUT

Part IV:

2-Approximation for STEINERTREE

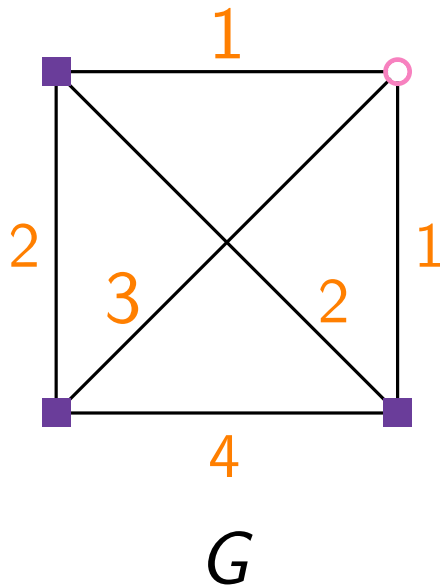
2-Approximation for STEINERTREE

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Theorem. For an instance of METRICSTEINERTREE, let B be a minimum spanning tree (MST) of the subgraph $G[T]$ induced by the terminal set T . Then $c(B) \leq 2 \cdot \text{OPT}$.

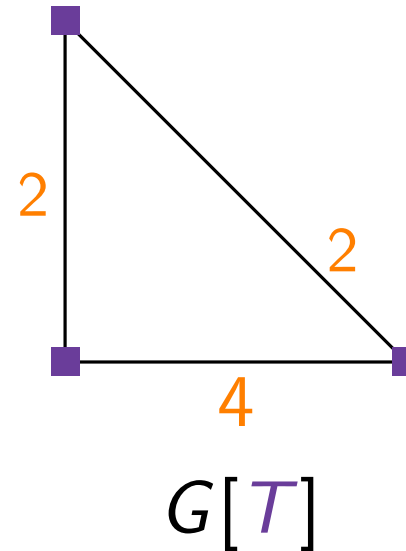
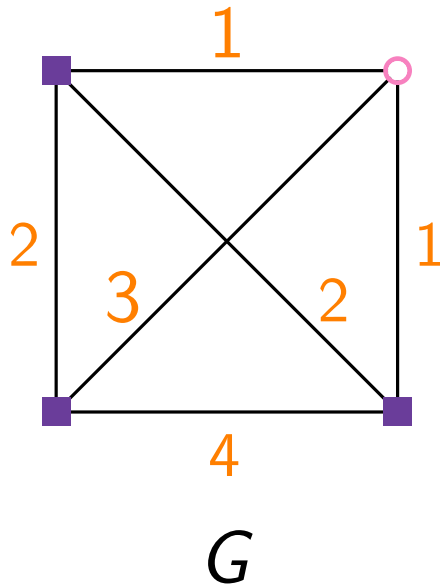
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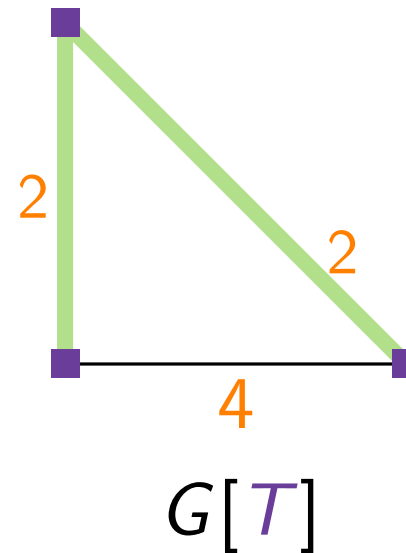
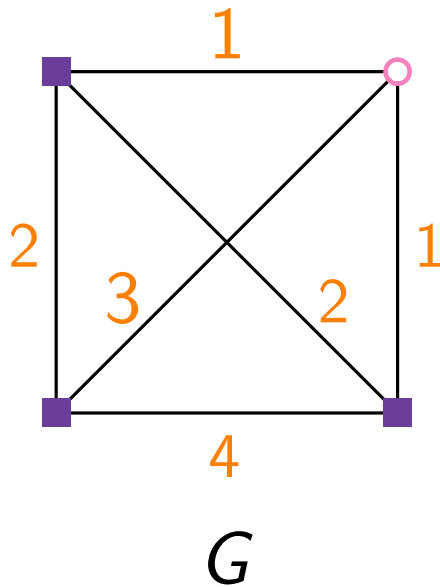
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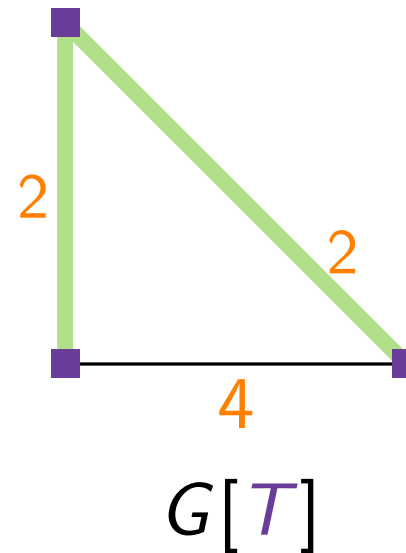
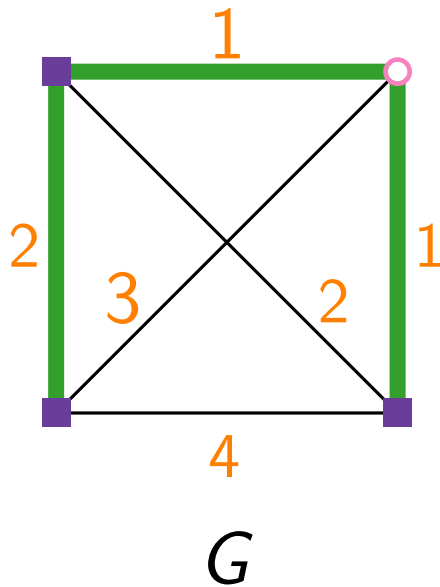
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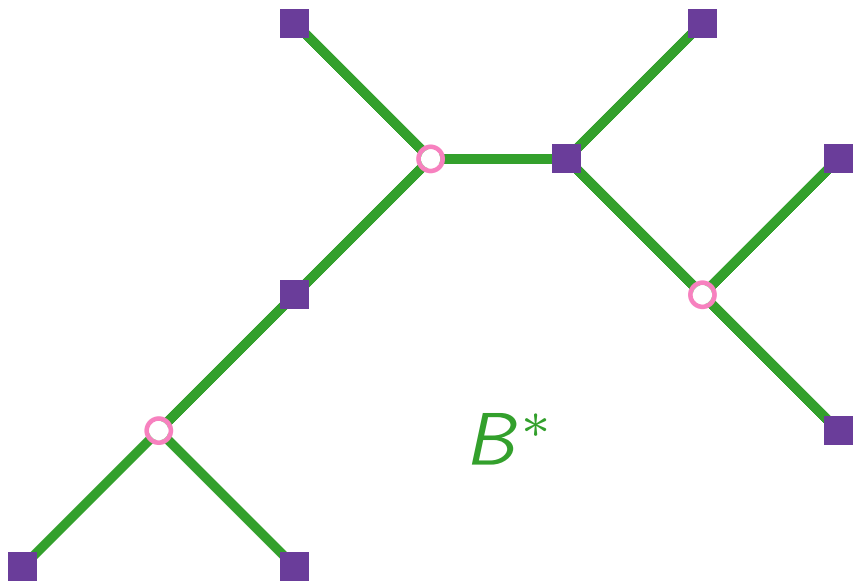


Proof of Approximation Factor

Consider an optimal Steiner tree B^* .

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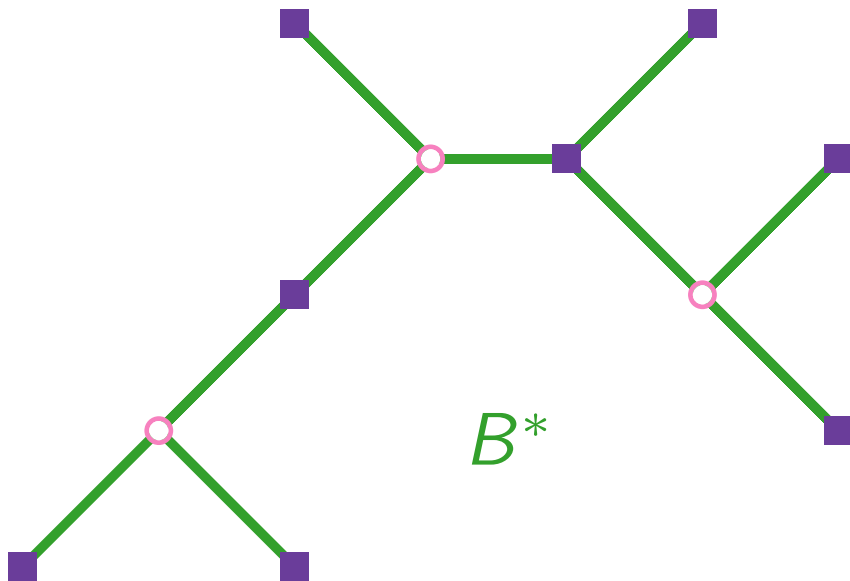


Proof of Approximation Factor

Consider an optimal Steiner tree B^* .

Duplicate all edges of B^* .

\Rightarrow Eulerian (multi-)graph B' with cost $c(B') = 2 \cdot \text{OPT}$.

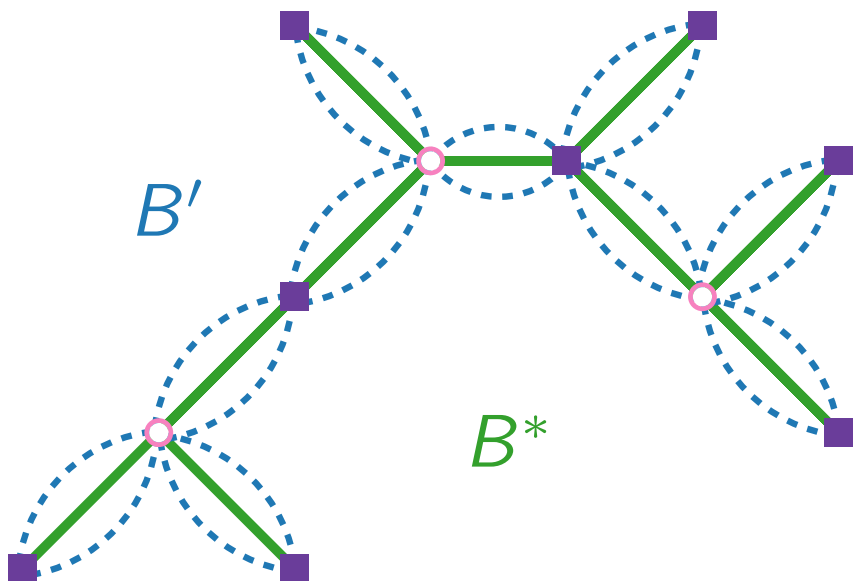


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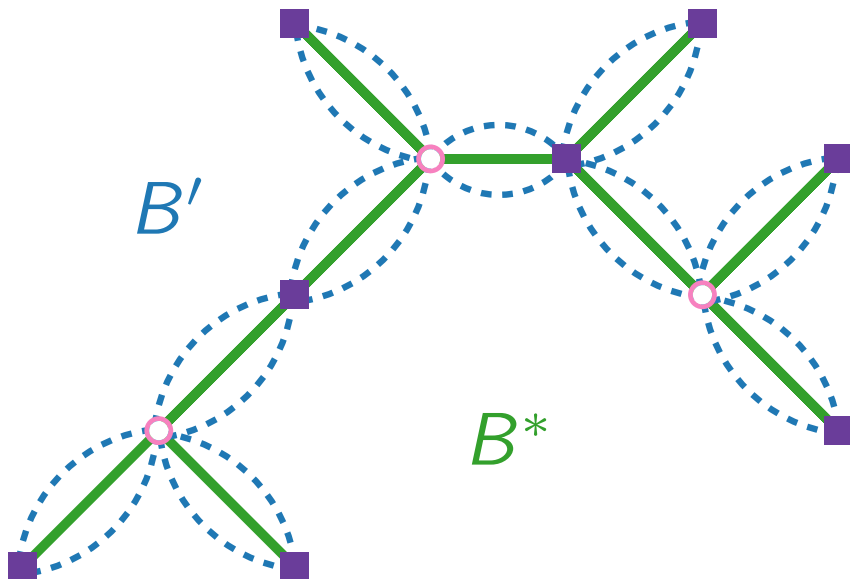
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Find a Eulerian tour T' in B'



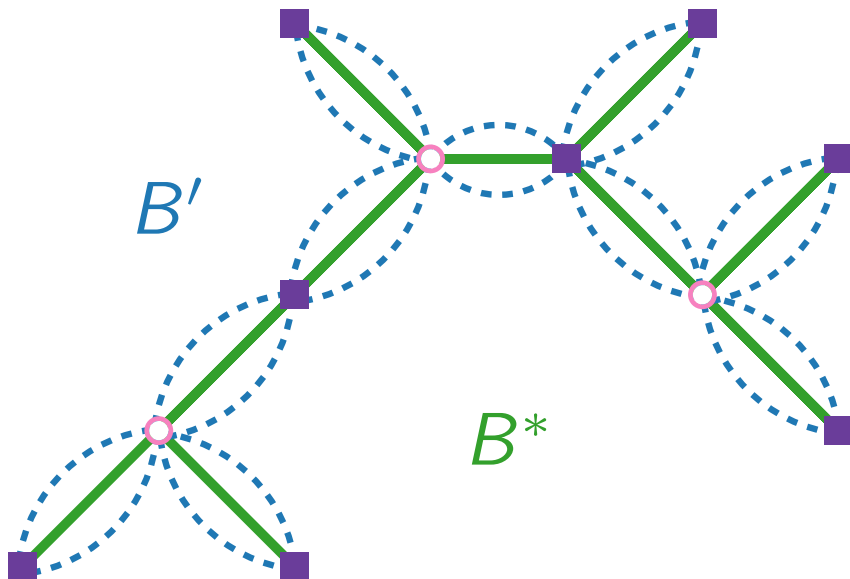
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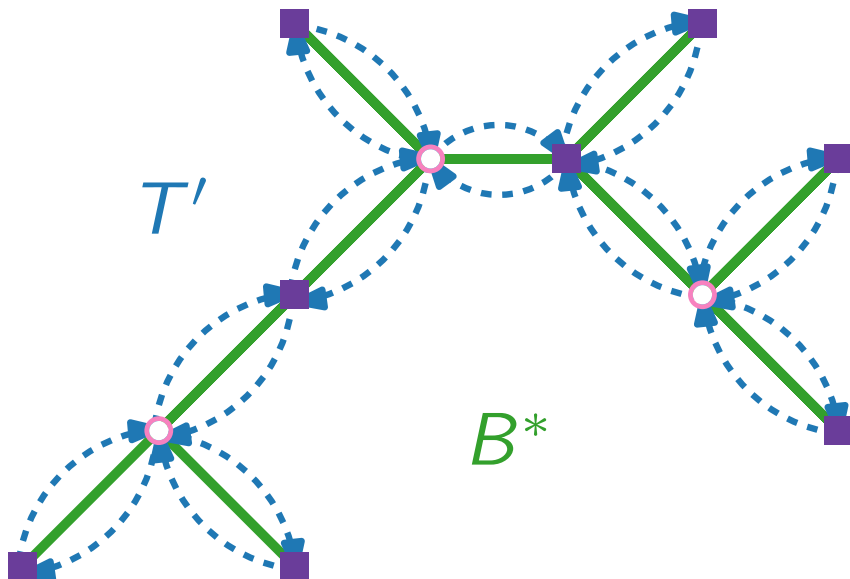
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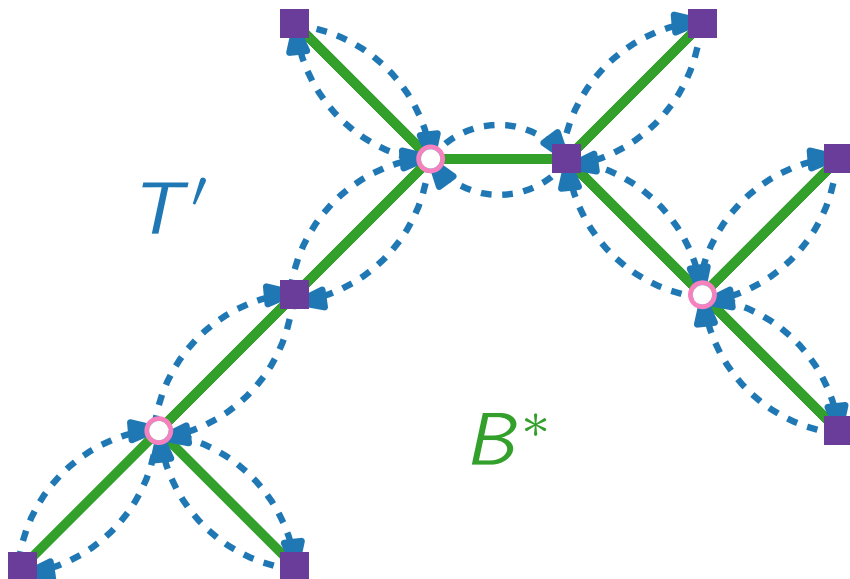
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Find a Hamiltonian path H in $G[T]$ by “short-cutting” Steiner vertices and previously visited terminals.



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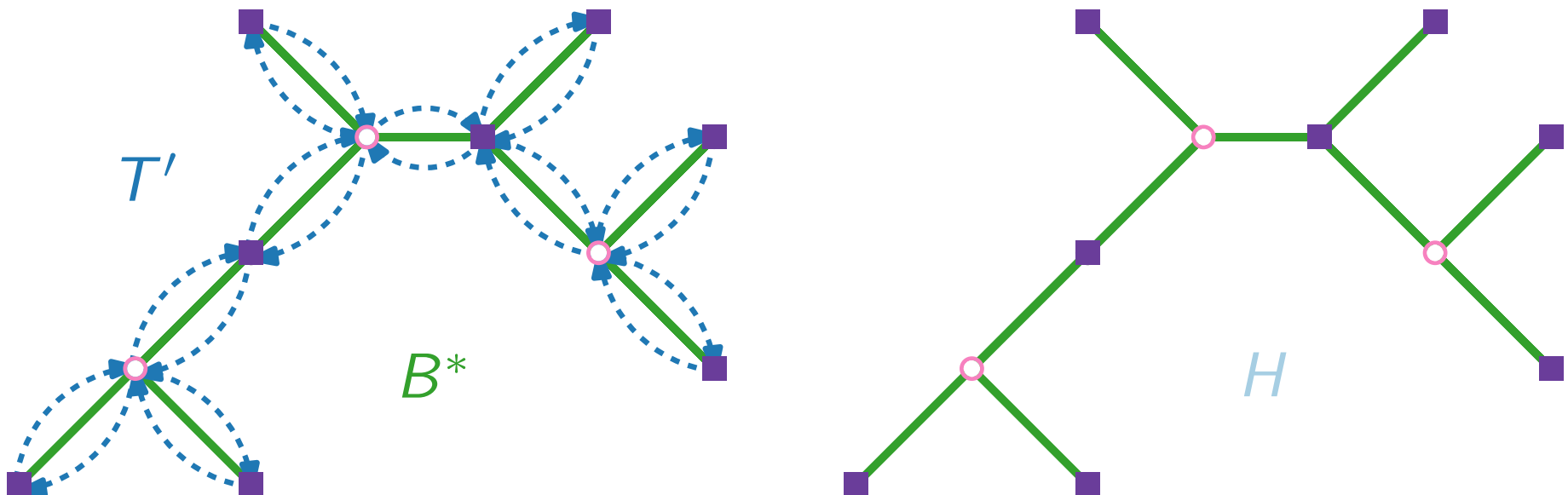
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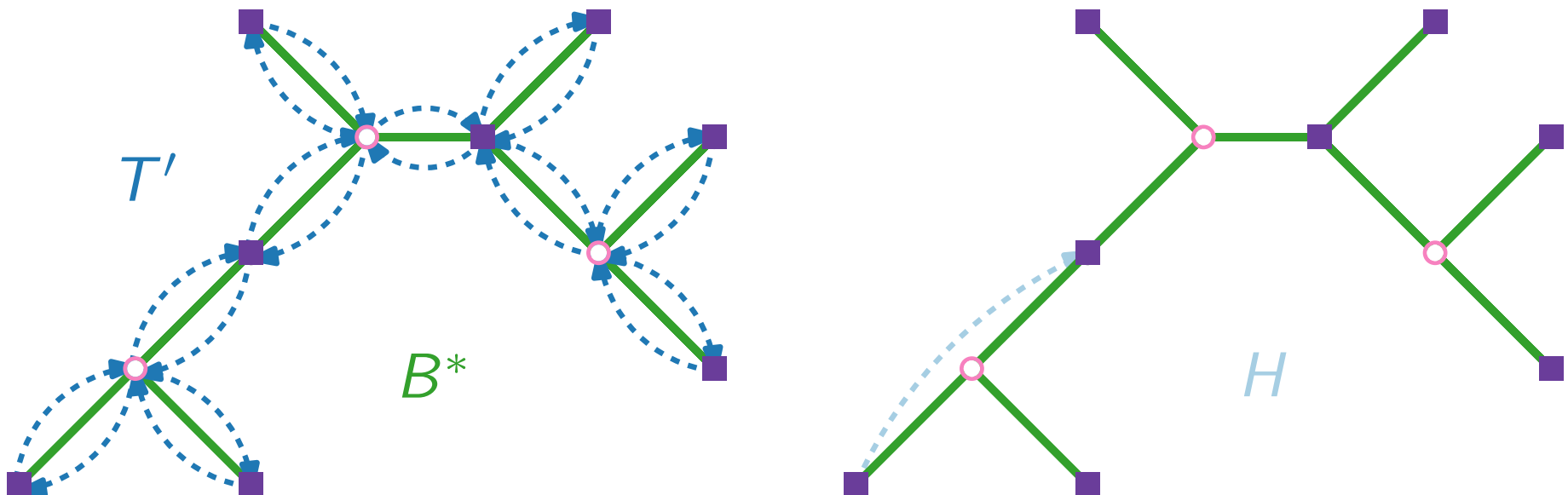
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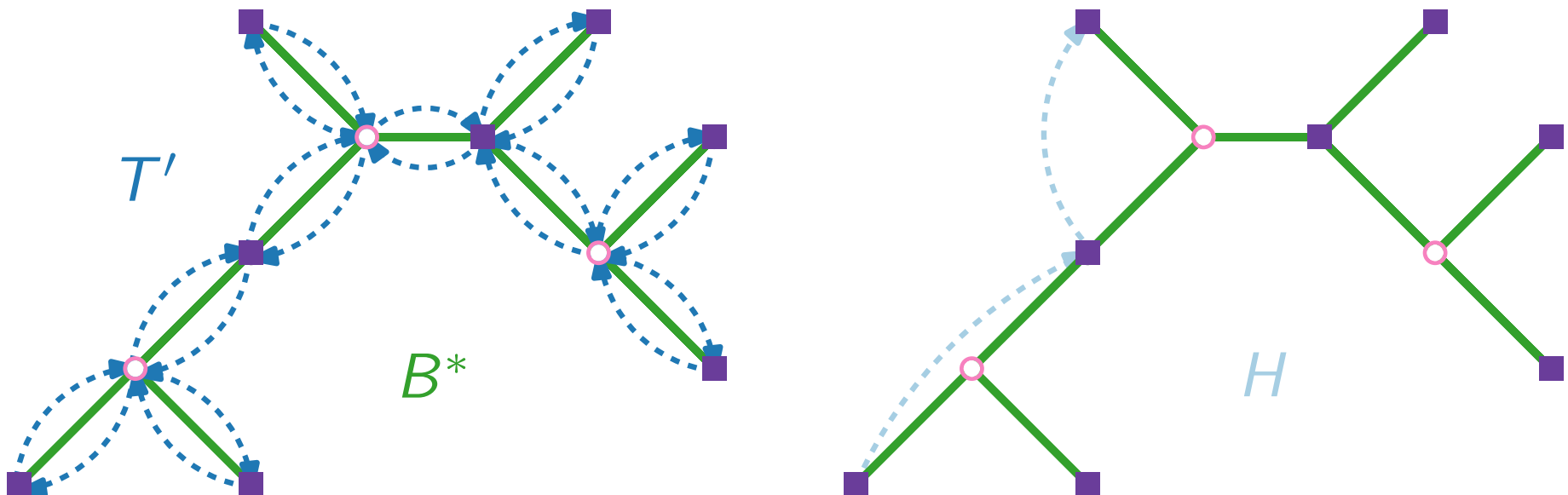
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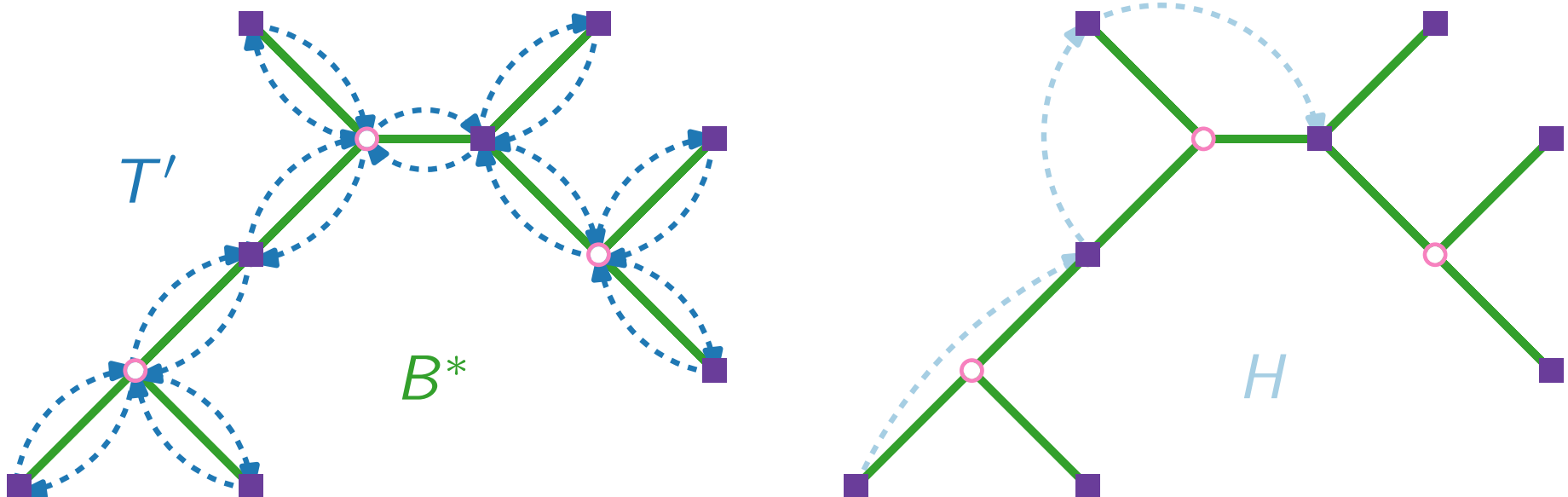
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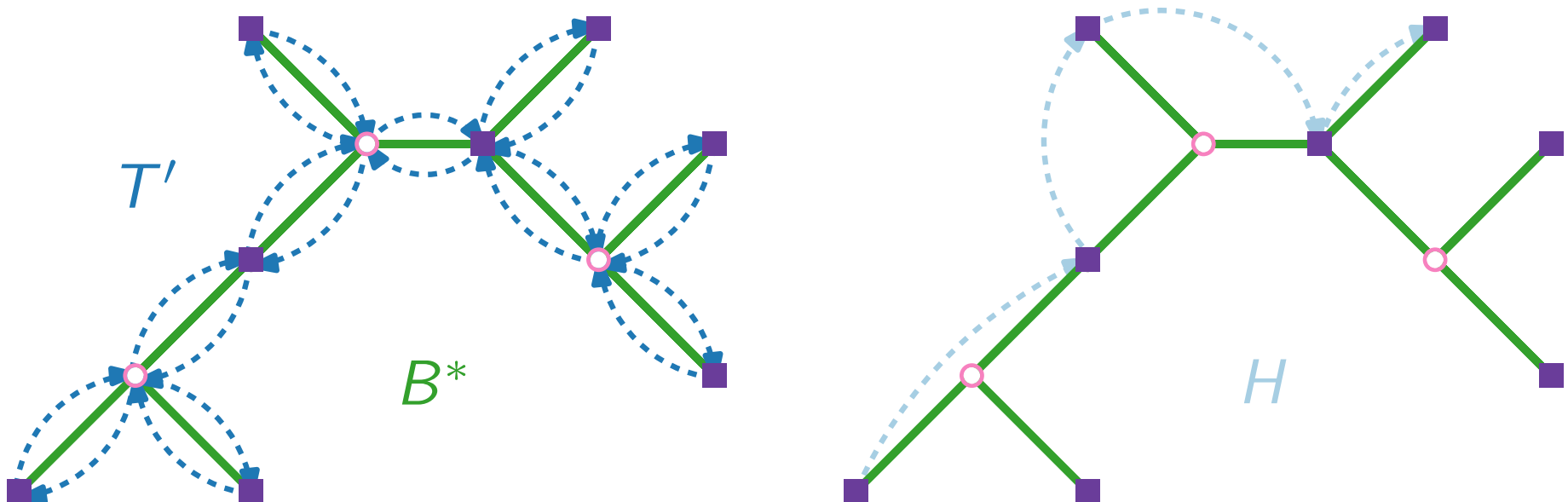
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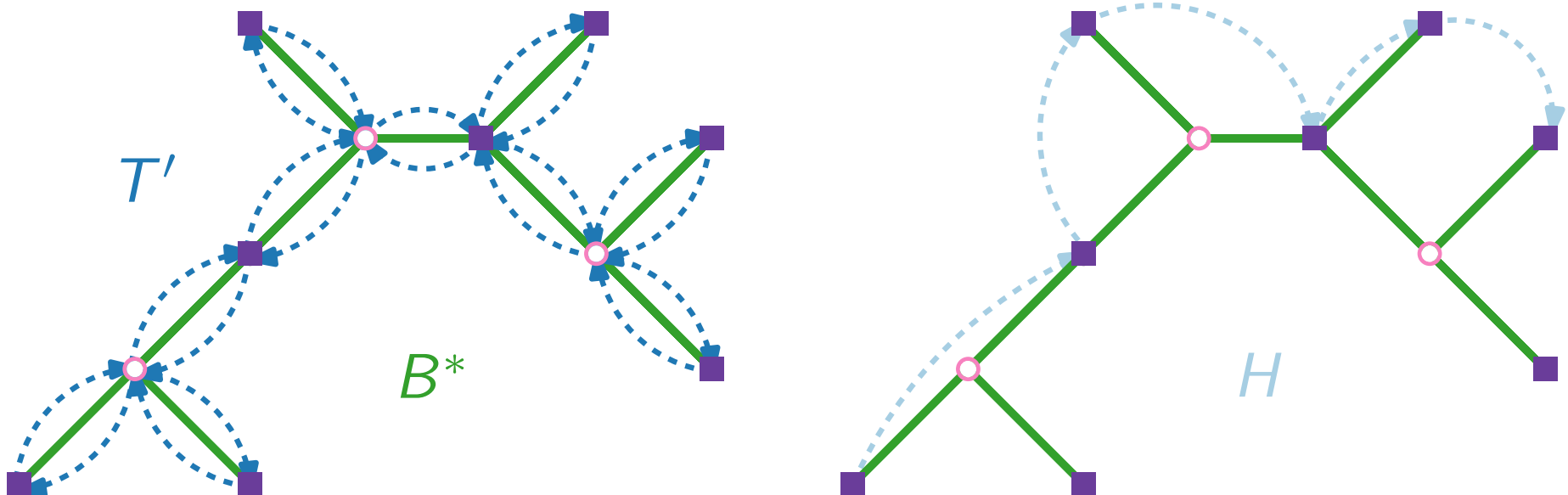
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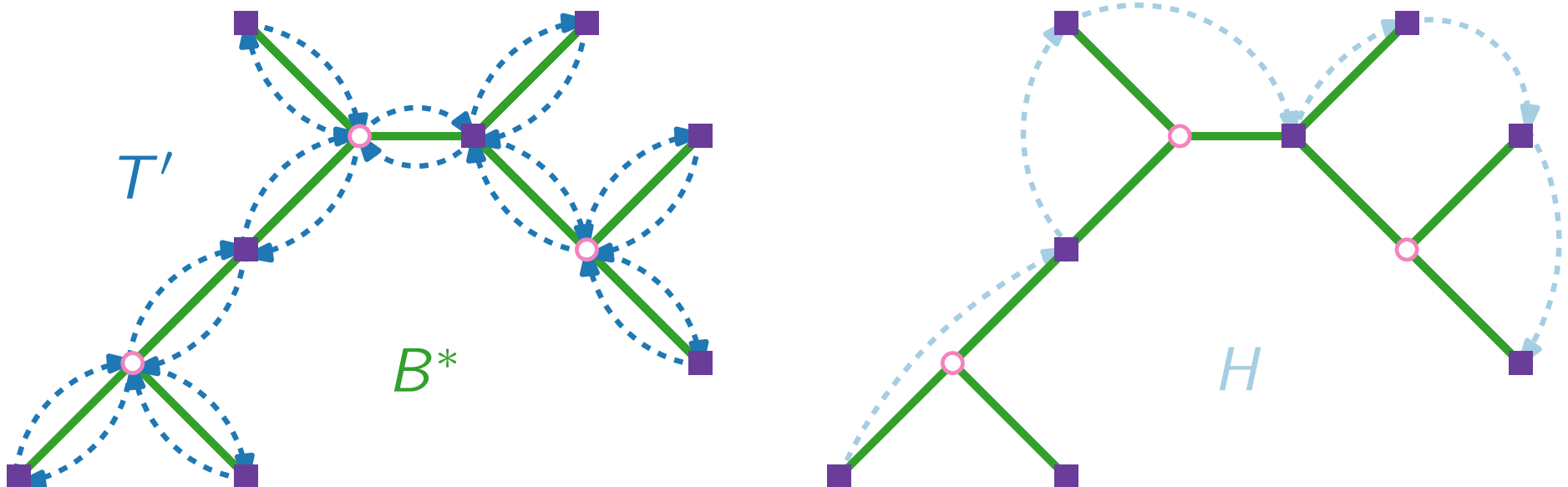
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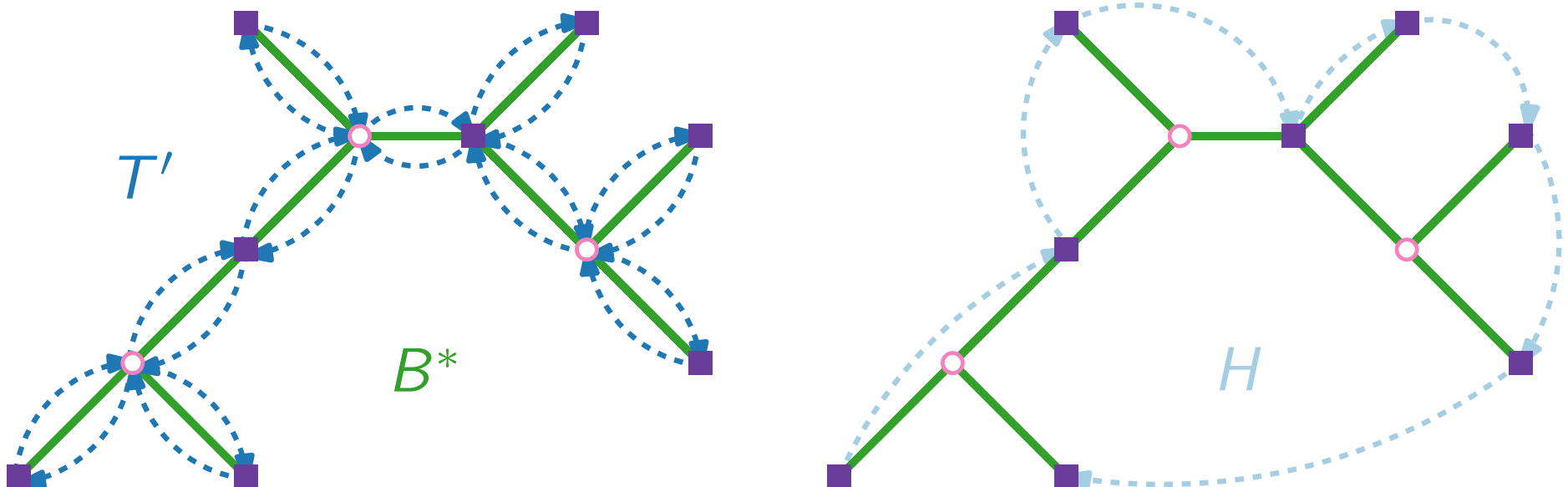
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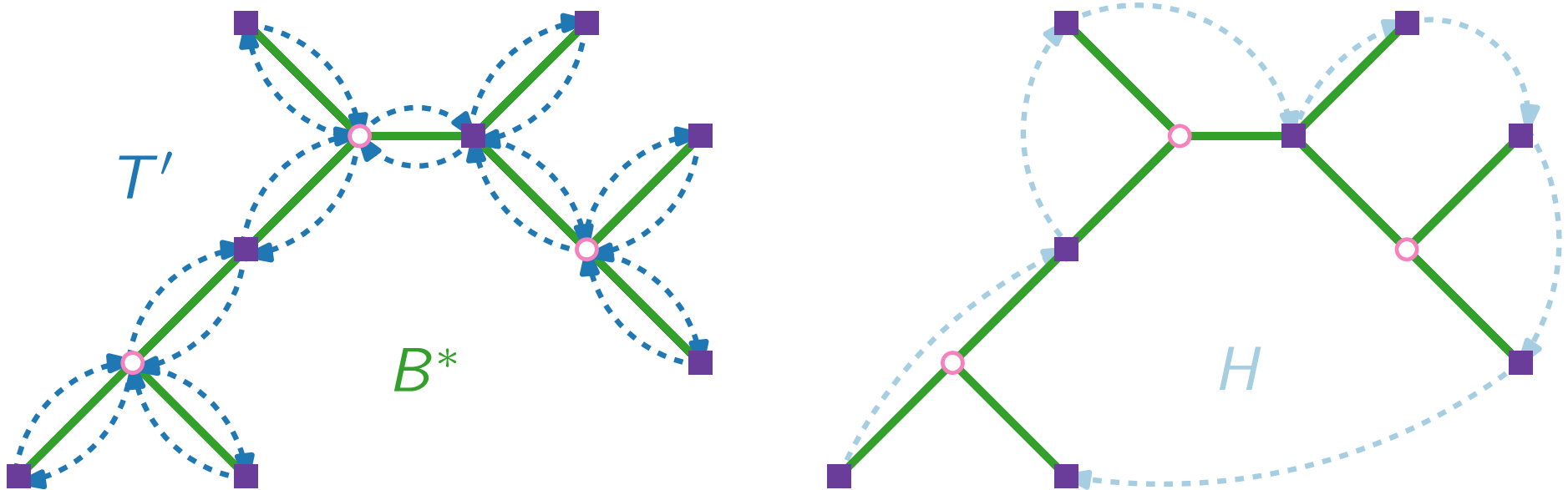
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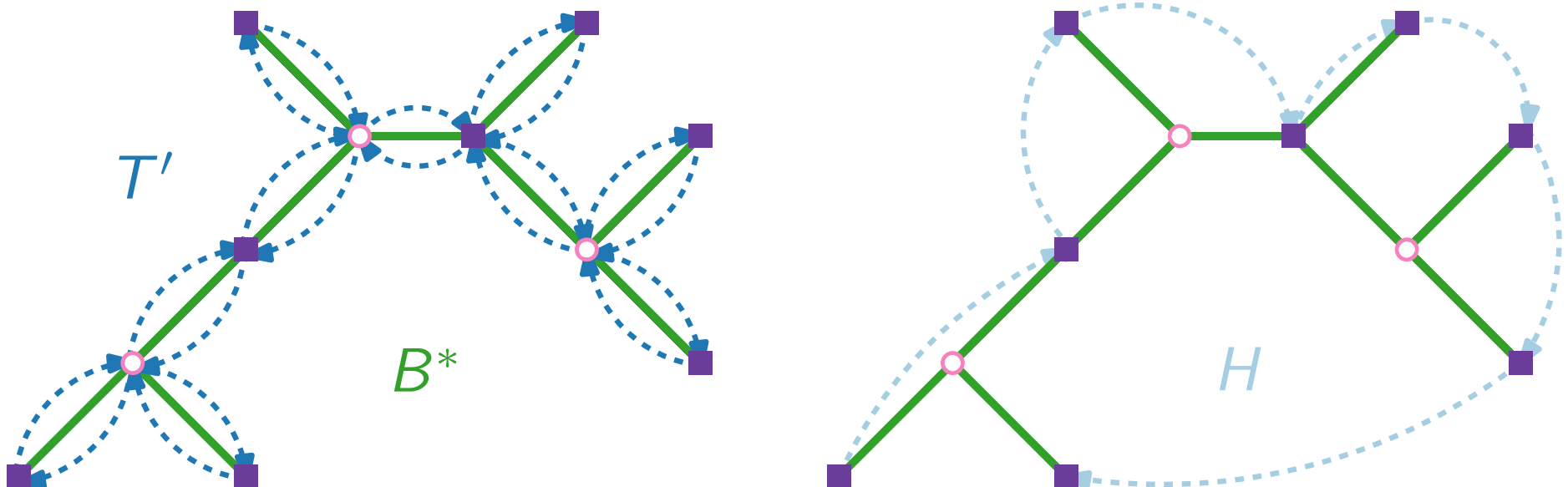
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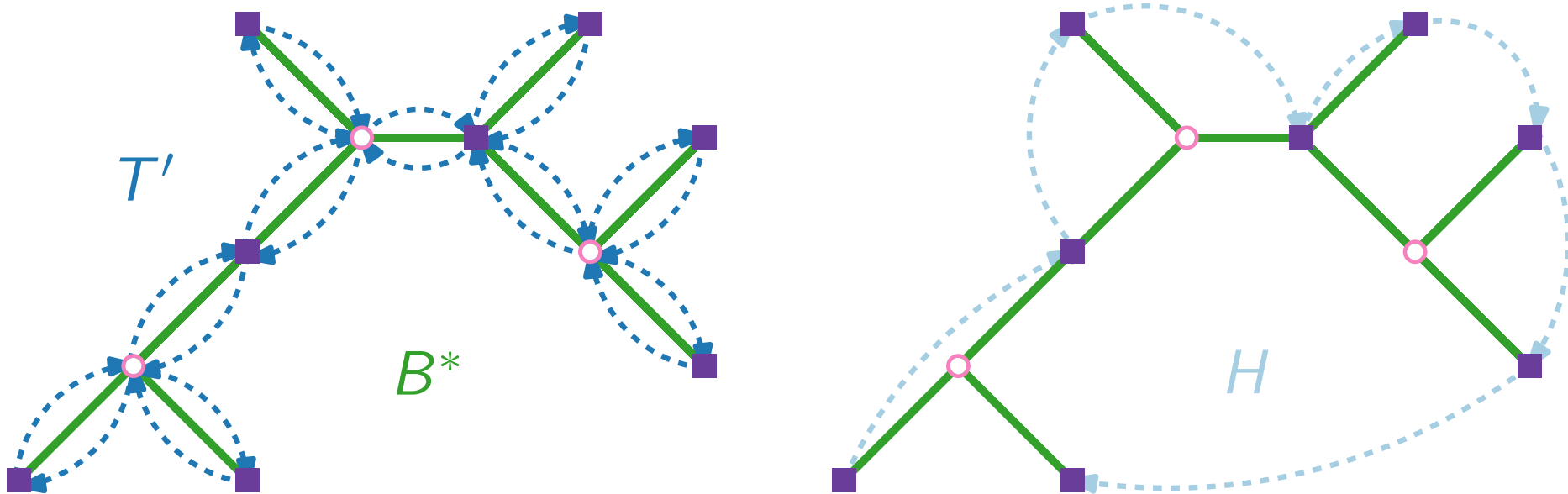
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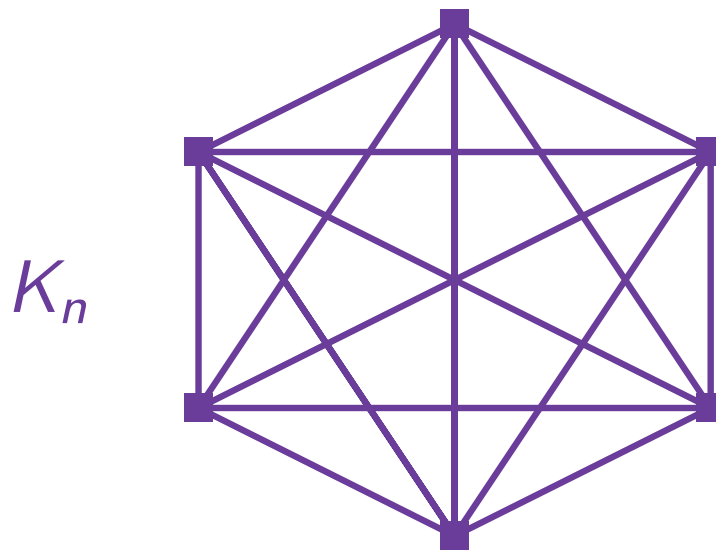
MST B of $G[T]$ has $c(B) \leq c(H) \leq 2 \cdot \text{OPT}$
since H is a spanning tree of $G[T]$.



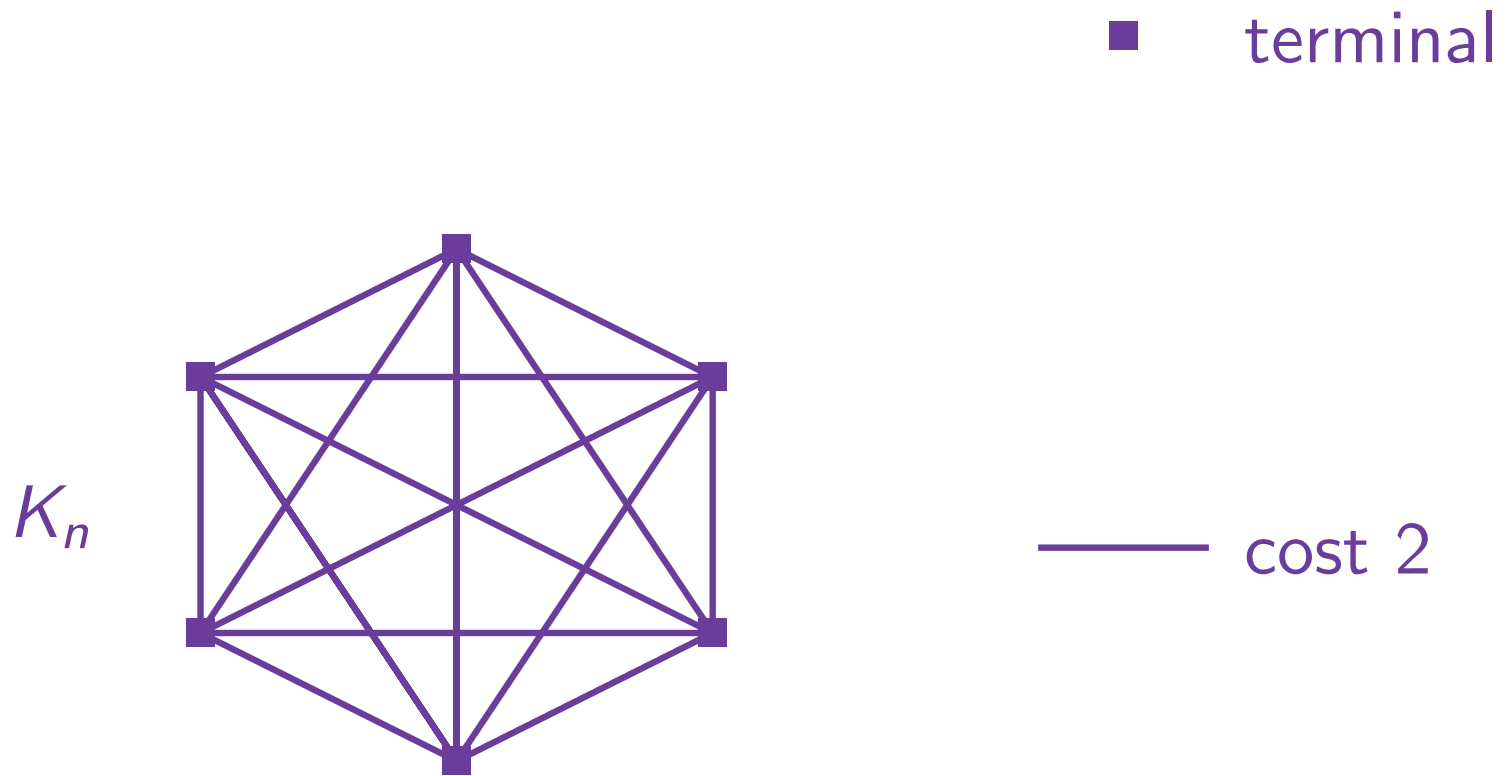
Analysis Tight?

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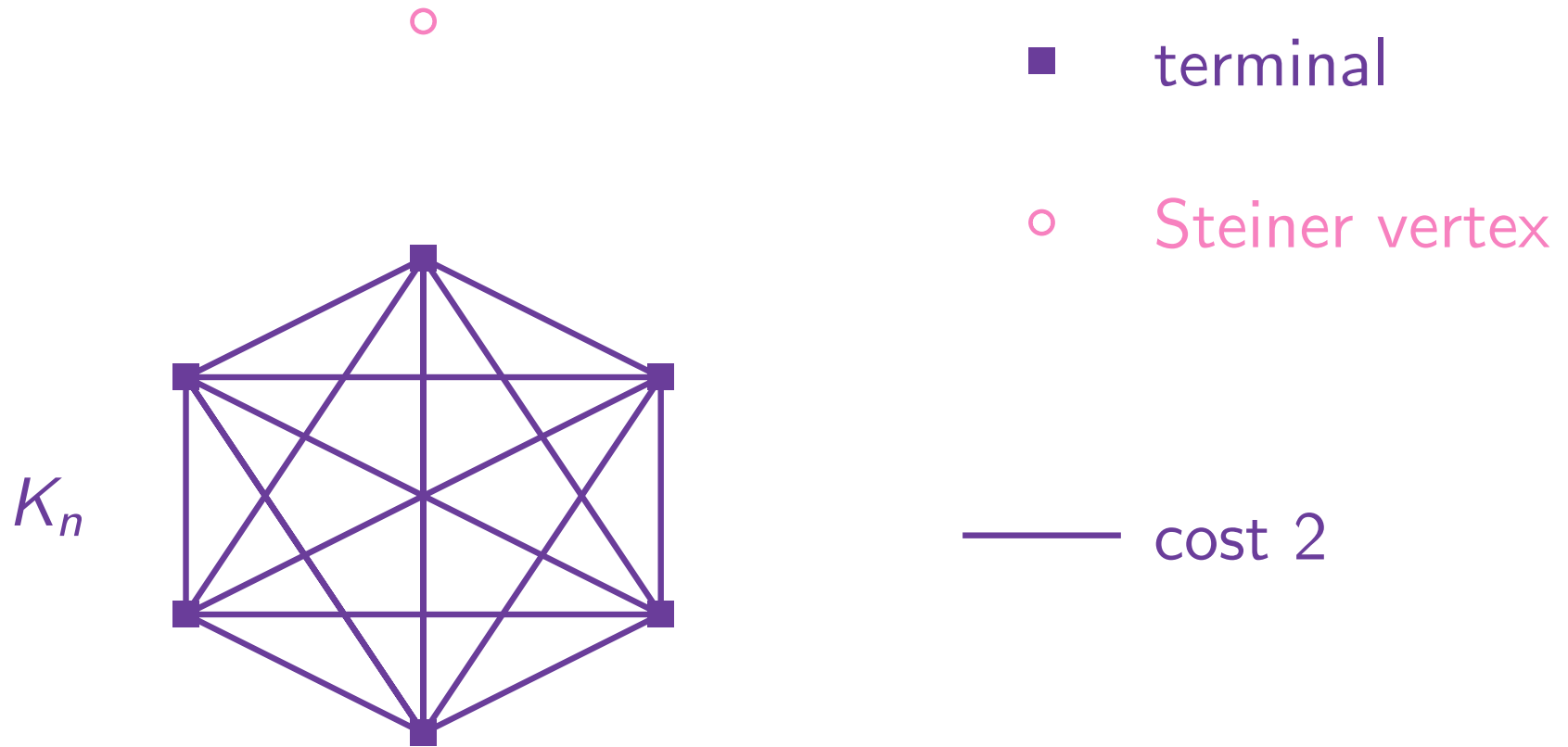
- terminal



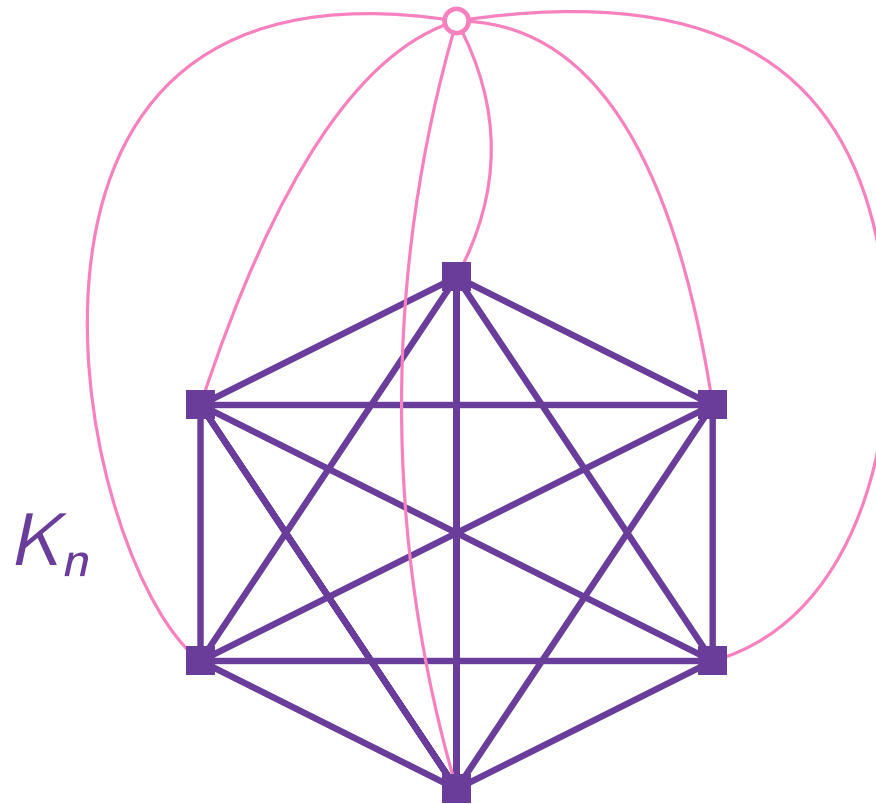
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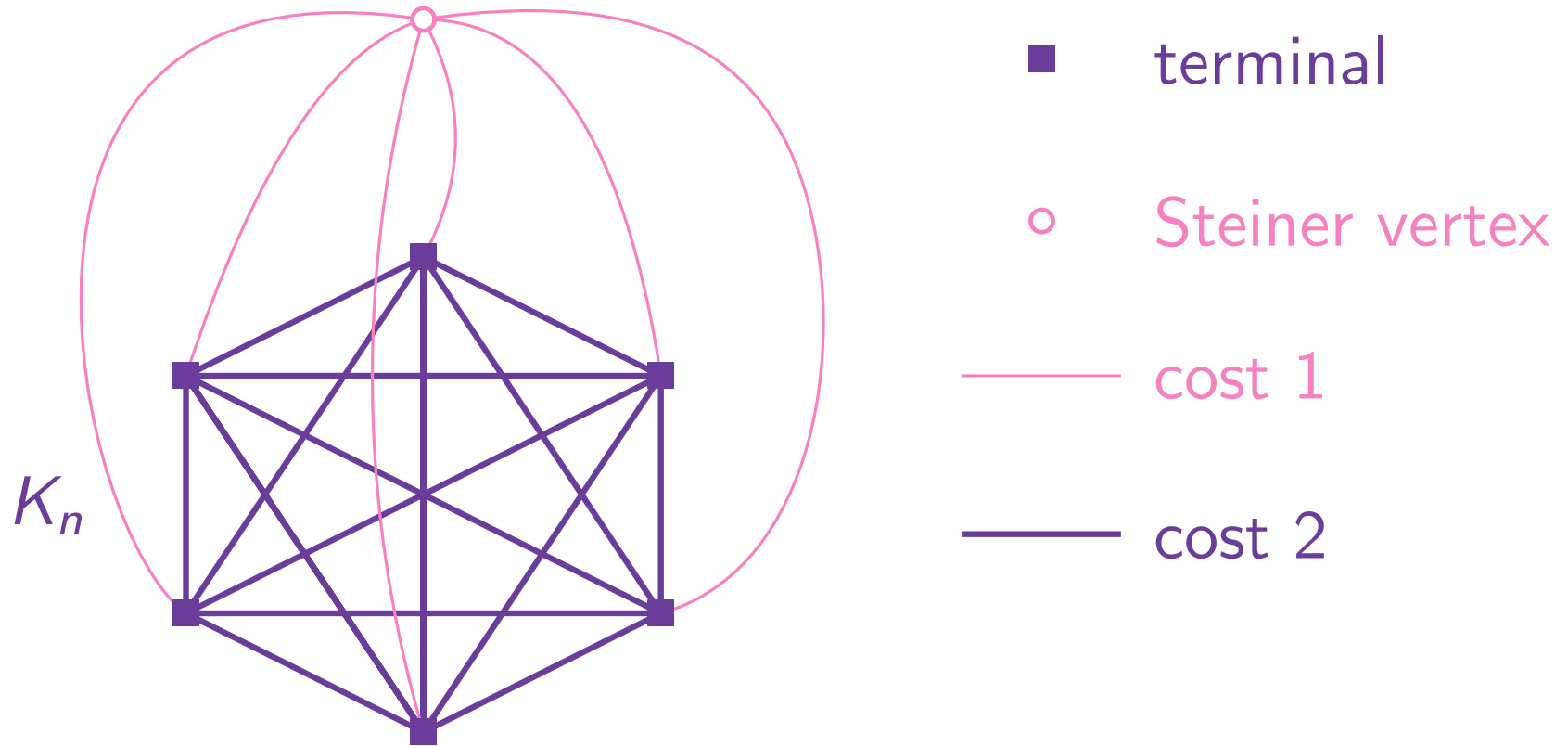


■ terminal

○ Steiner vertex

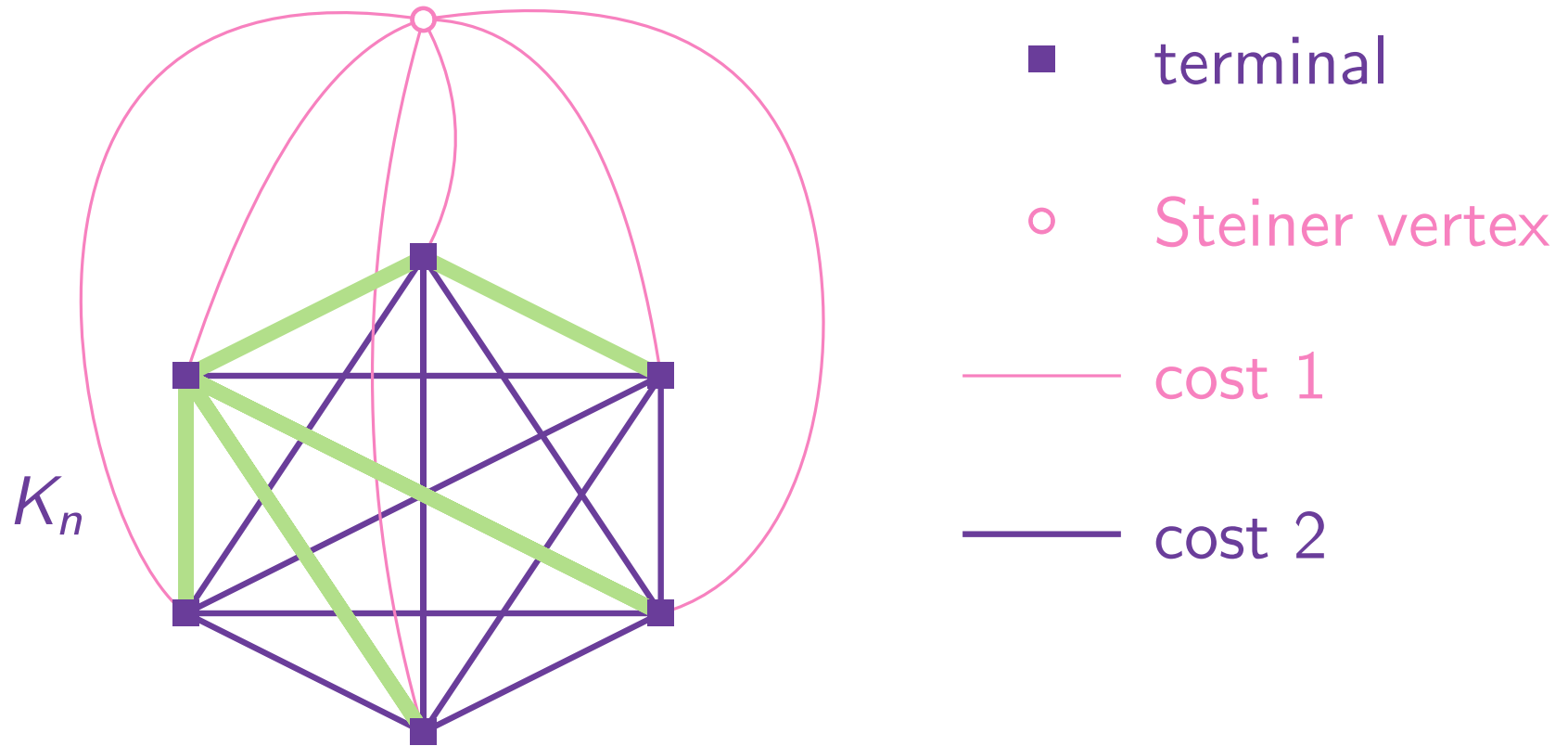
— cost 2

Analysis Tight?



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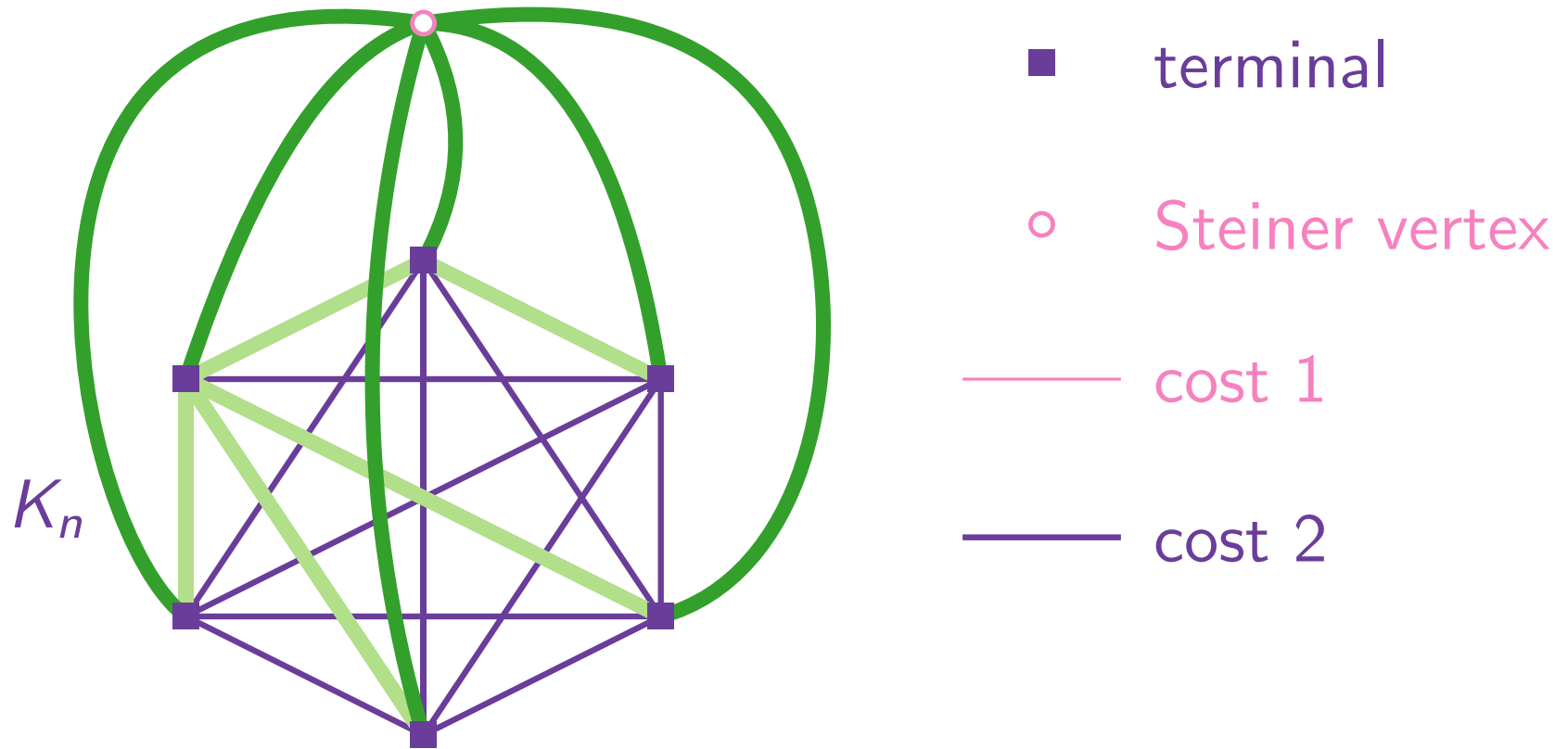
MST of $G[T]$ with cost $2(n - 1)$



Analysis Tight?

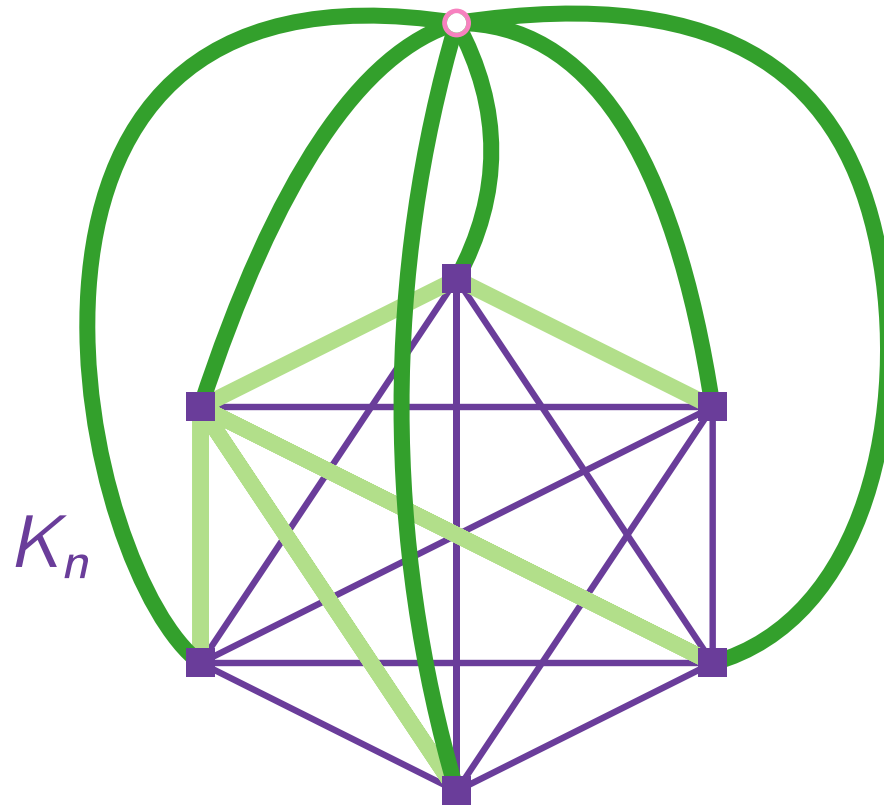
MST of $G[T]$ with cost $2(n-1)$

Optimal solution with cost n



Analysis Tight?

MST of $G[T]$ with cost $2(n-1)$
 Optimal solution with cost n



$$\frac{2(n-1)}{n} \rightarrow 2$$

■ terminal

○ Steiner vertex

— cost 1

— cost 2

Analysis Tight?

MST of $G[T]$ with cost $2(n-1)$
 Optimal solution with cost n

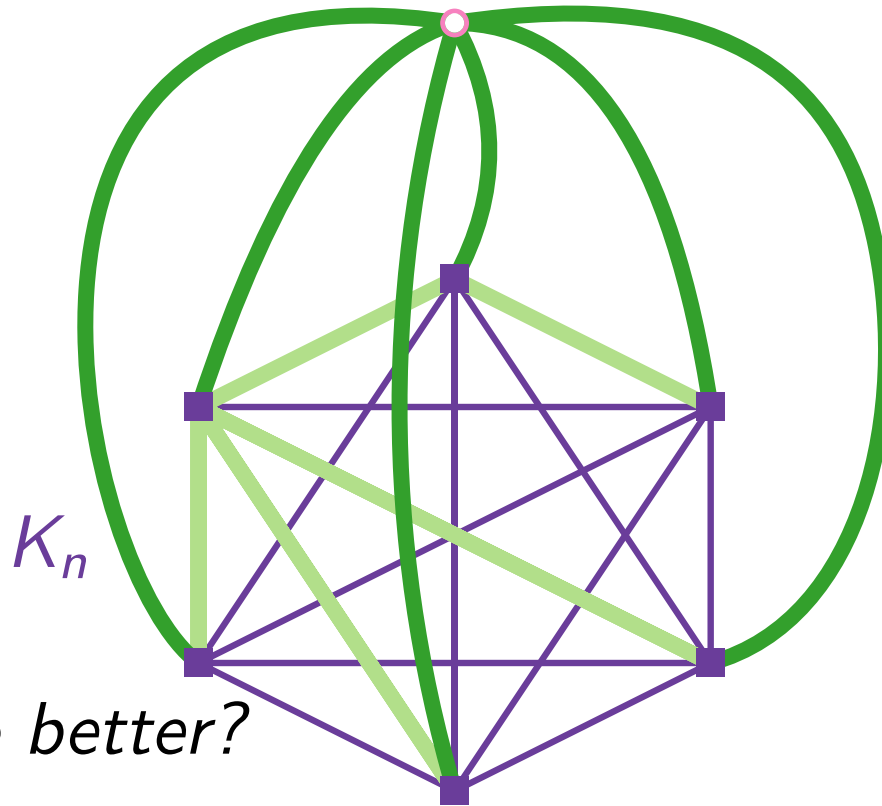
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○ Steiner vertex

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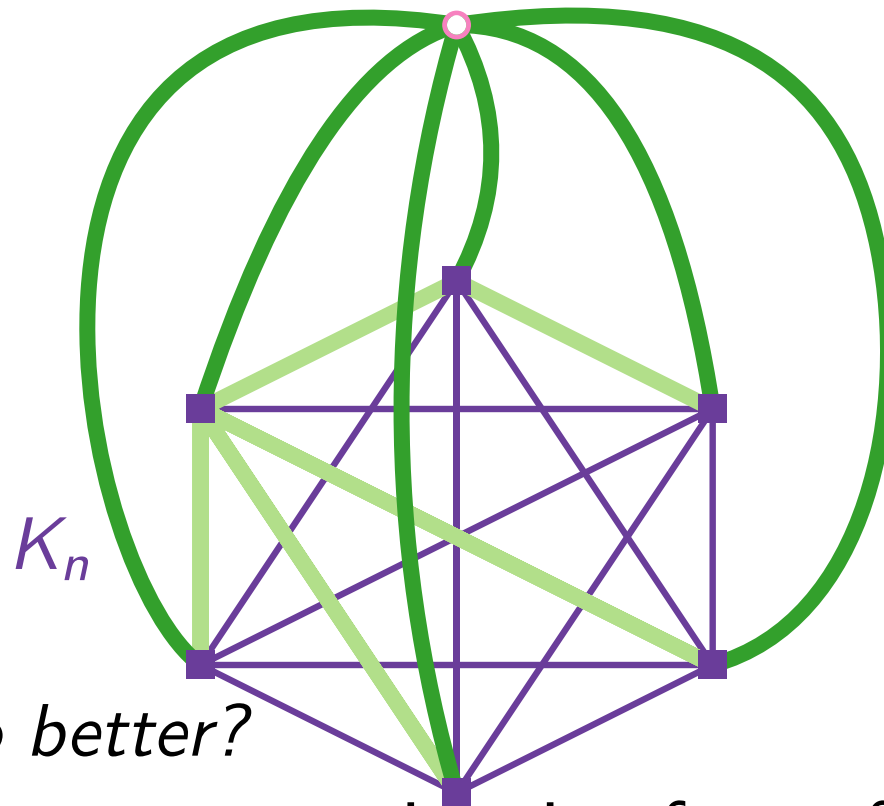


Can we do better?

Analysis Tight?

MST of $G[T]$ with cost $2(n-1)$
 Optimal solution with cost n

$$\frac{2(n-1)}{n} \rightarrow 2$$



■ terminal
 ○ Steiner vertex

— cost 1

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Can we do better?

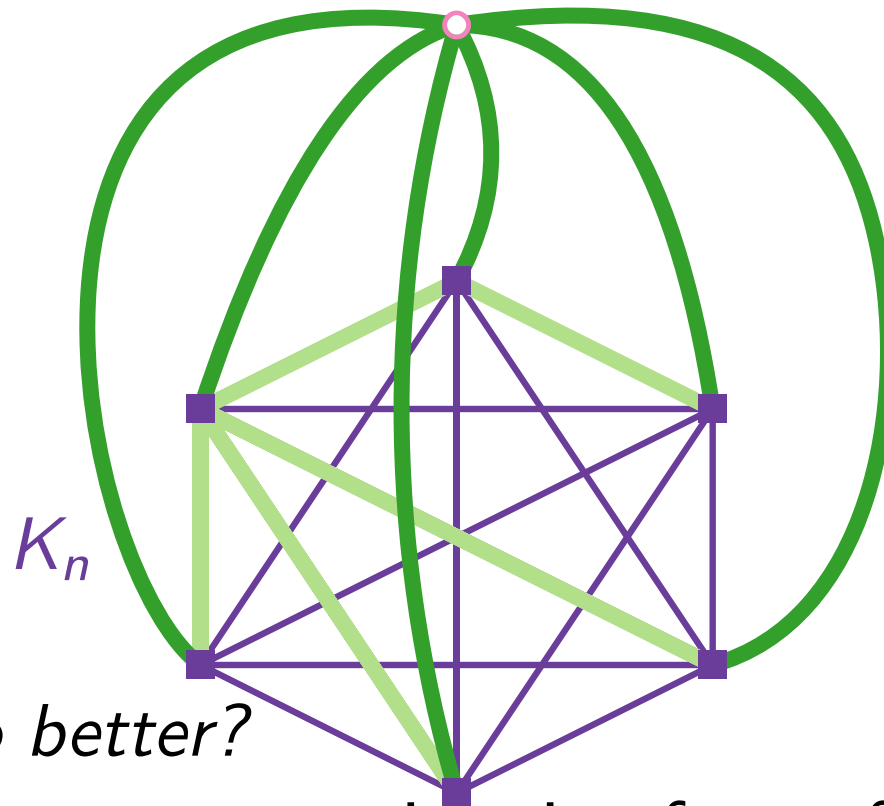
The best known approximation factor for
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[Byrka, Grandoni, Rothvoß & Sanità, J. ACM'13]

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Can we do better?

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STEINERTREE cannot be approximated within factor

$\frac{96}{95} \approx 1.0105$ (unless $P=NP$)

[Chlebík & Chlebíková, TCS'08]

Approximation Algorithms

Lecture 3:

STEINERTREE and MULTIWAYCUT

Part V:

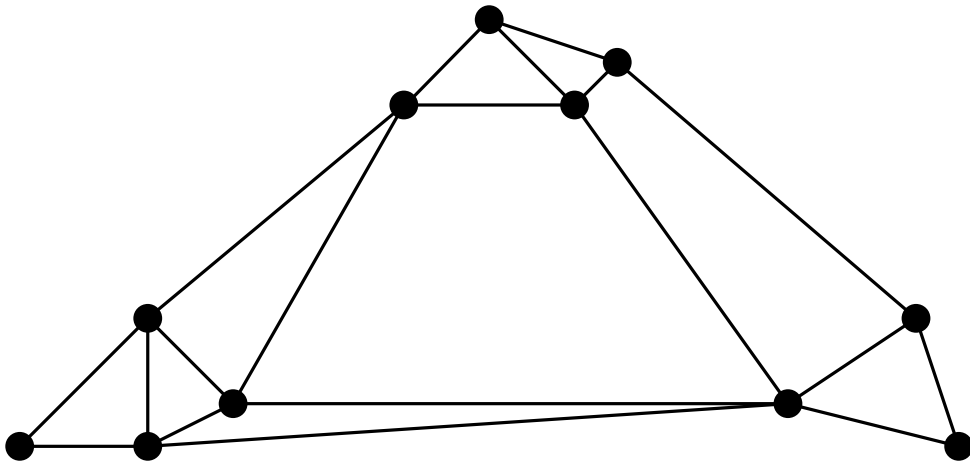
MULTIWAYCUT

MULTIWAYCUT

Given: A connected graph G

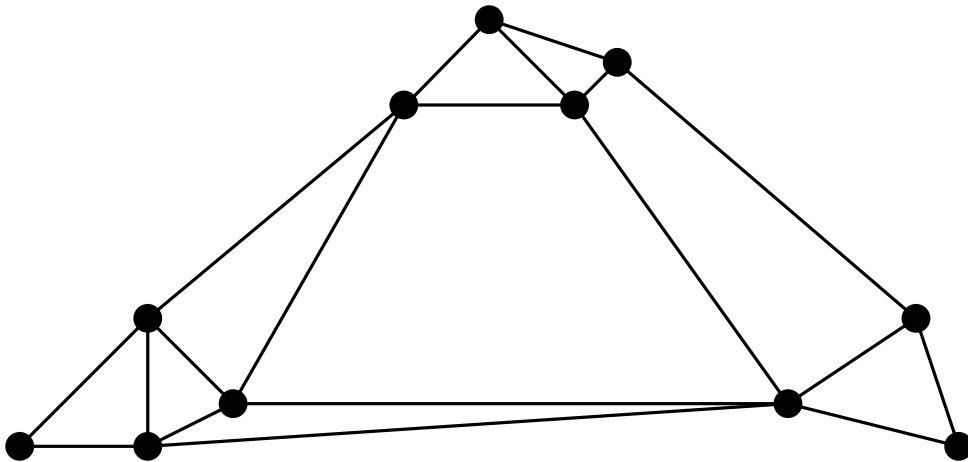
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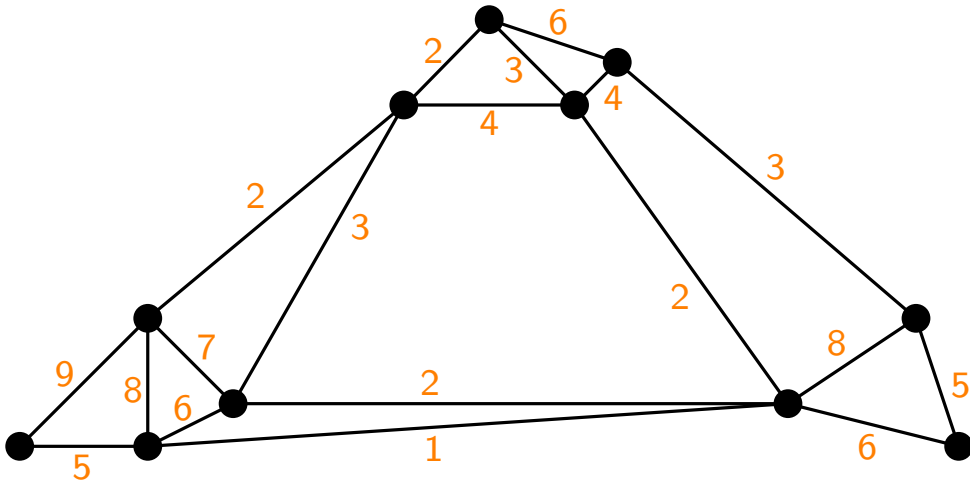
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Given: A connected graph G with edge costs $c: E(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^+$



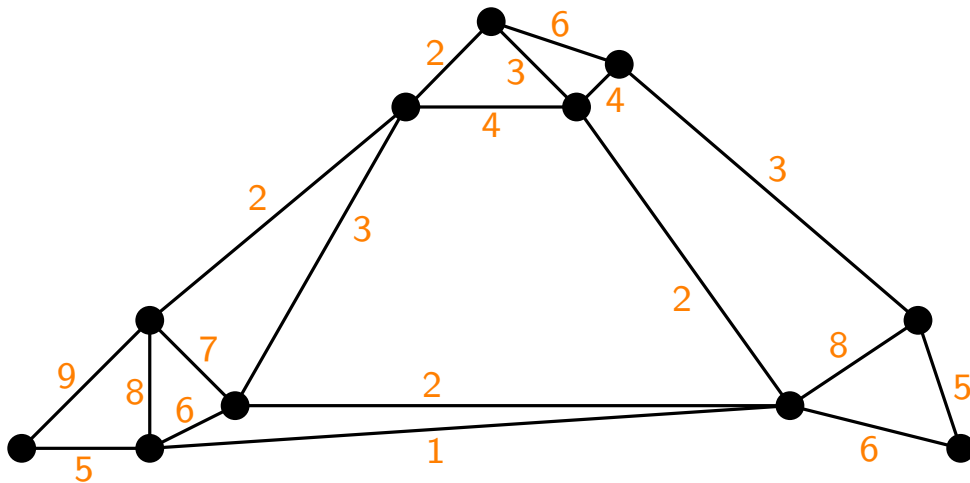
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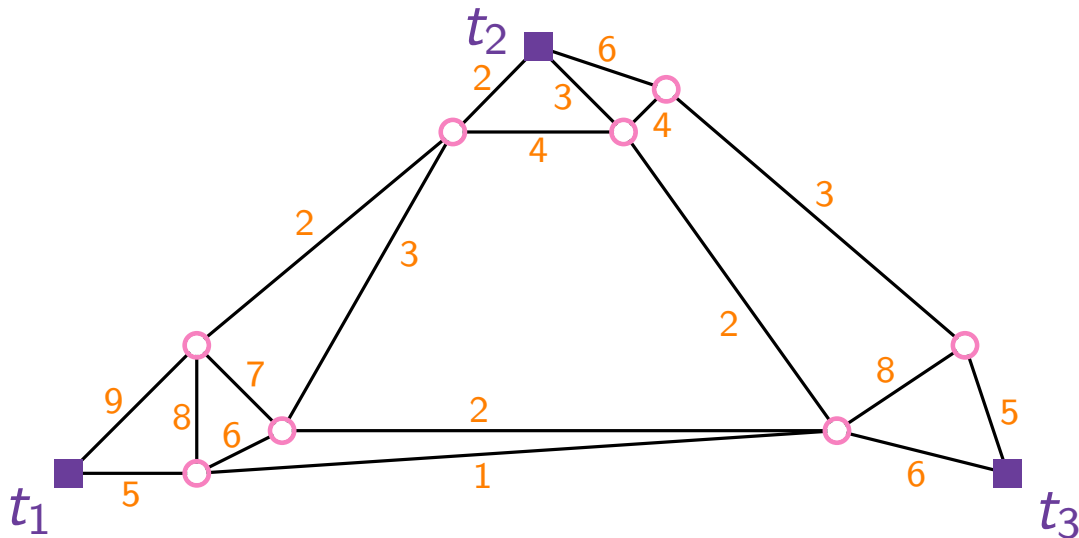
MULTIWAYCUT

Given: A connected graph G with edge costs $c: E(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^+$ and a set $T = \{t_1, \dots, t_k\} \subseteq V(G)$ of **terminals**.



MULTIWAYCUT

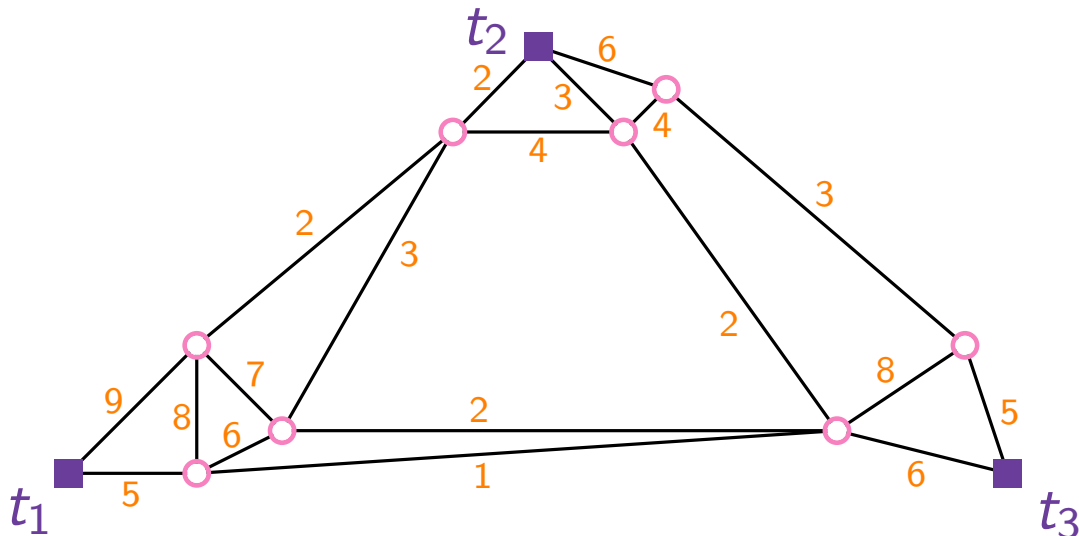
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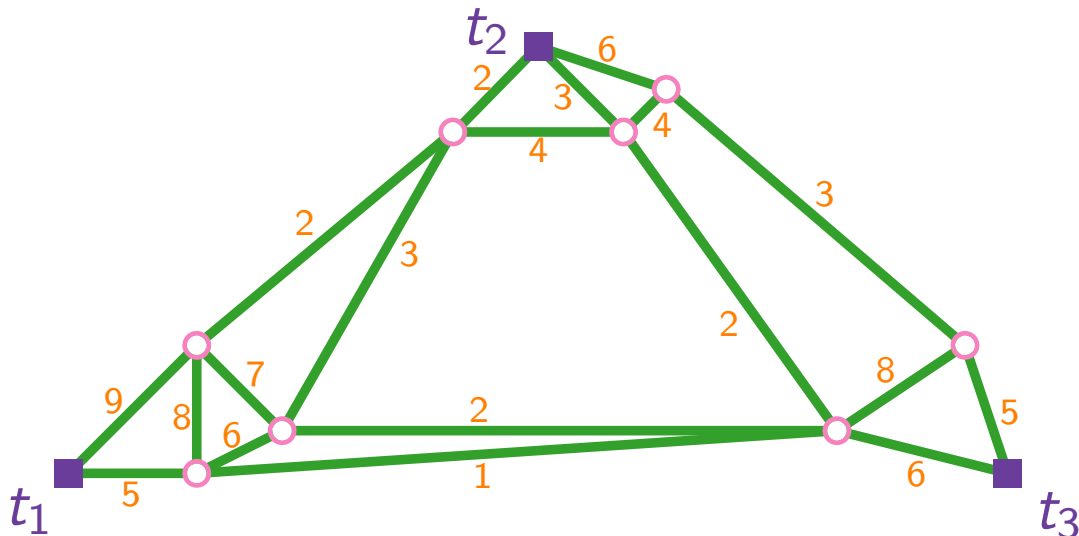
A **multiway cut** of T is a subset E' of edges such that no two terminals in the graph $(V(G), E(G) - E')$ are connected.



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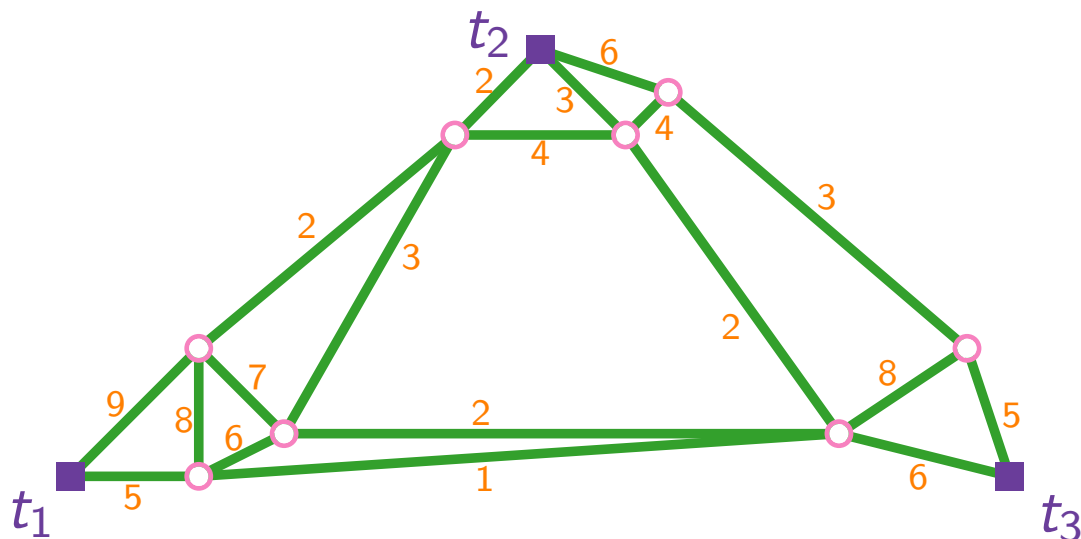


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Find: A **minimum-cost multiway cut** of T .

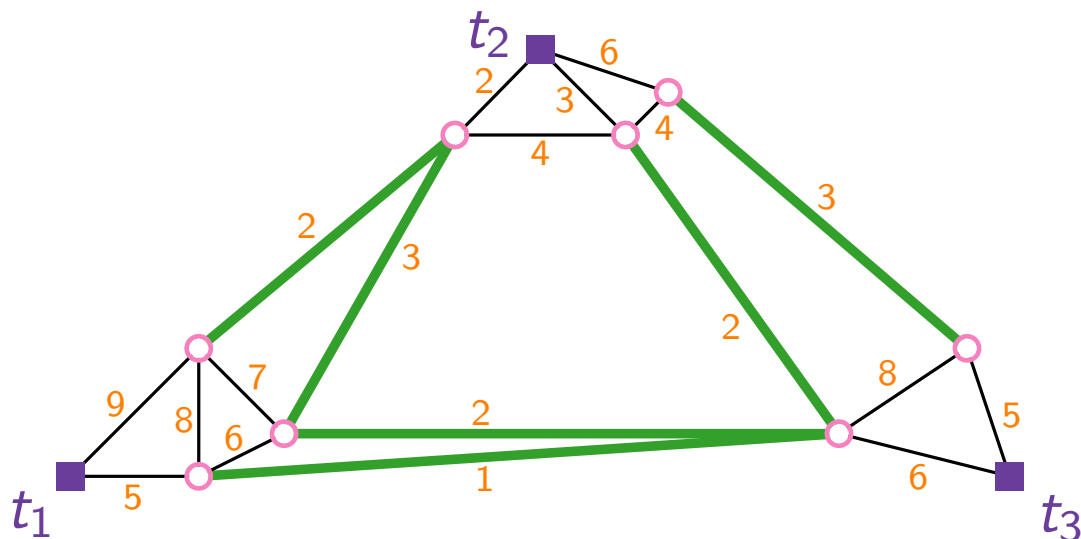


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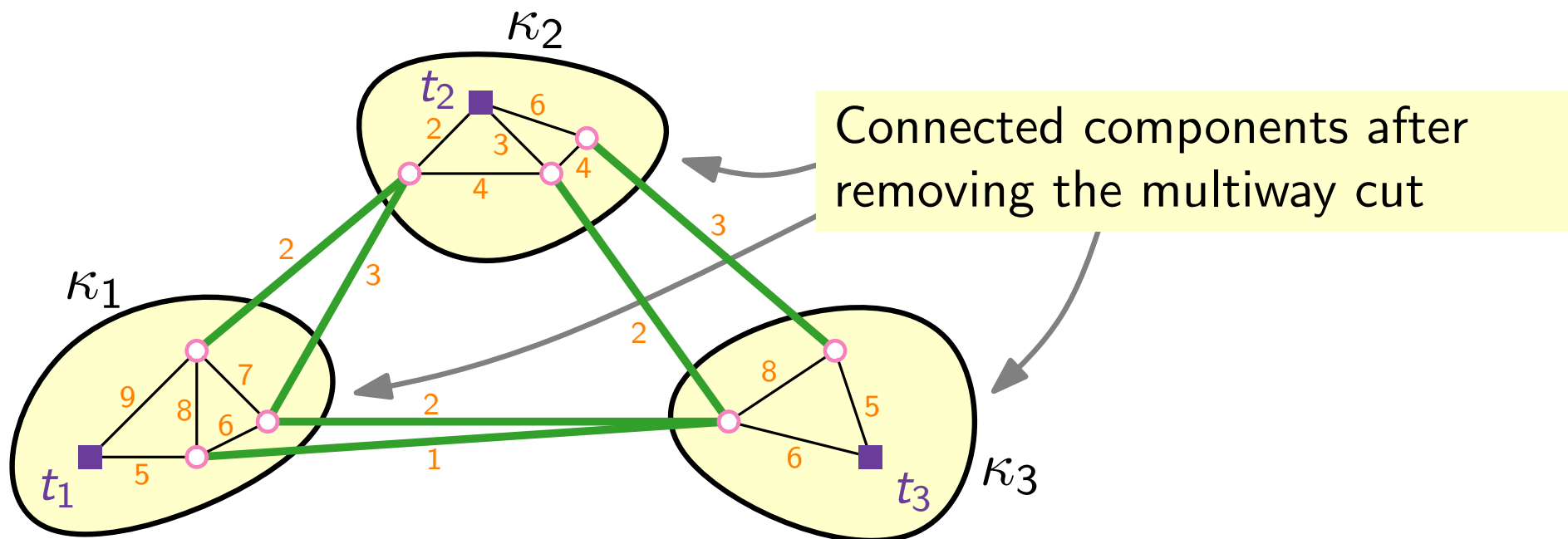


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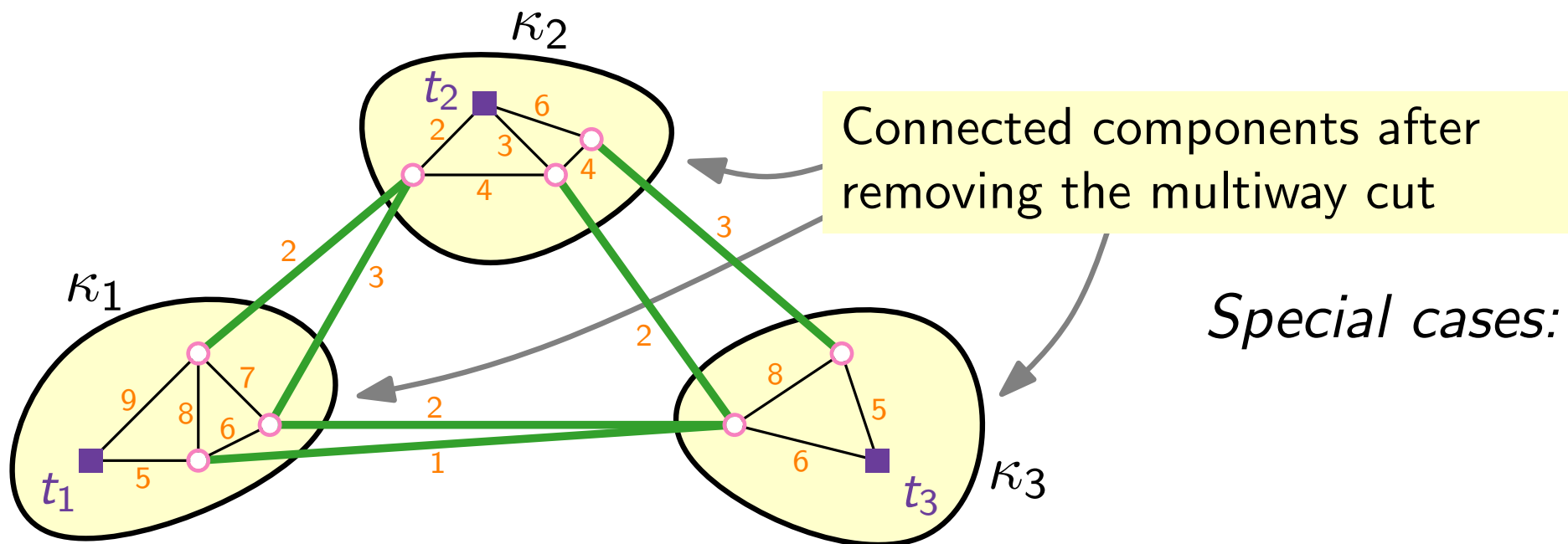


MULTIWAYCUT

Given: A connected graph G with **edge costs** $c: E(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^+$ and a set $T = \{t_1, \dots, t_k\} \subseteq V(G)$ of **terminals**.

A **multiway cut** of T is a subset E' of edges such that no two terminals in the graph $(V(G), E(G) - E')$ are connected.

Find: A **minimum-cost multiway cut** of T .

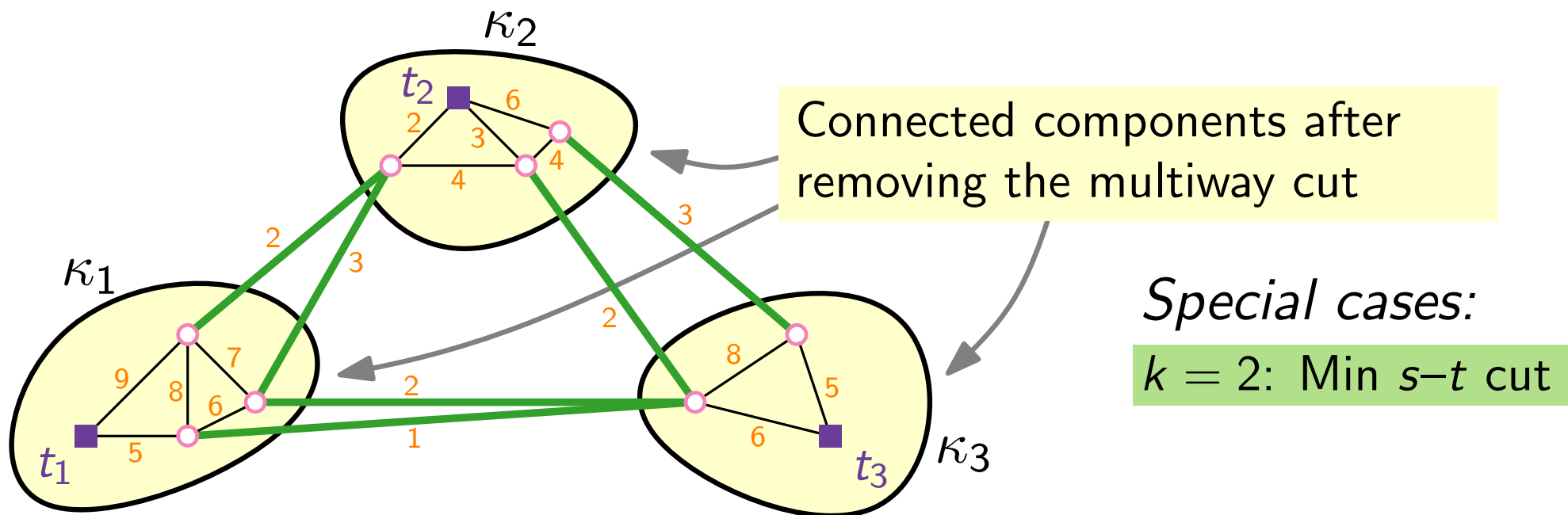


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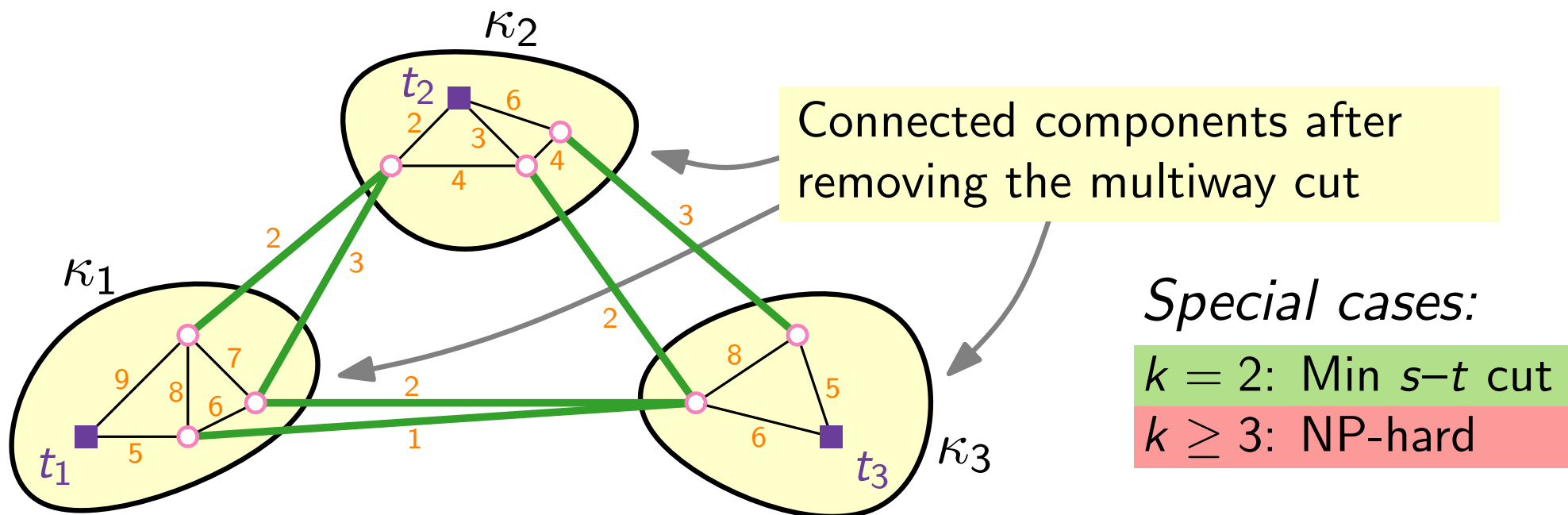


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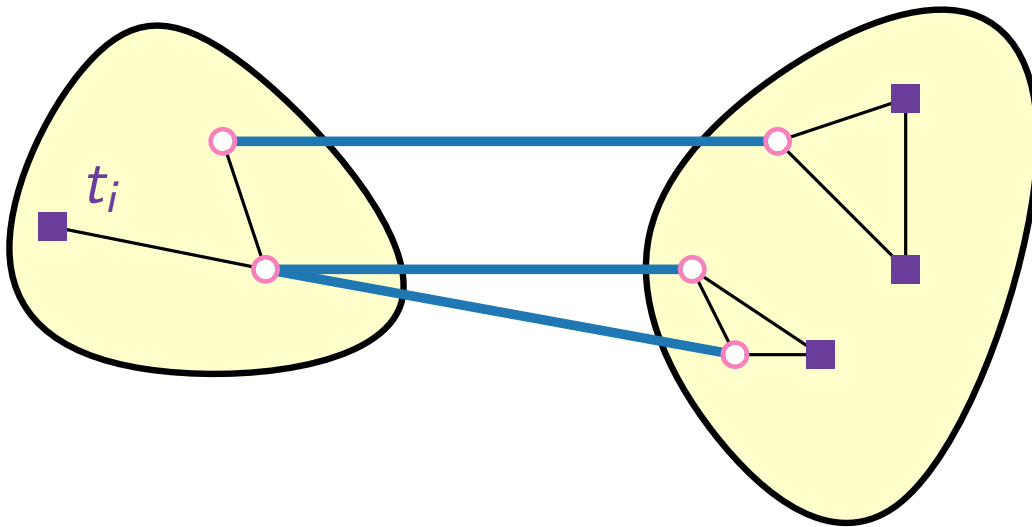


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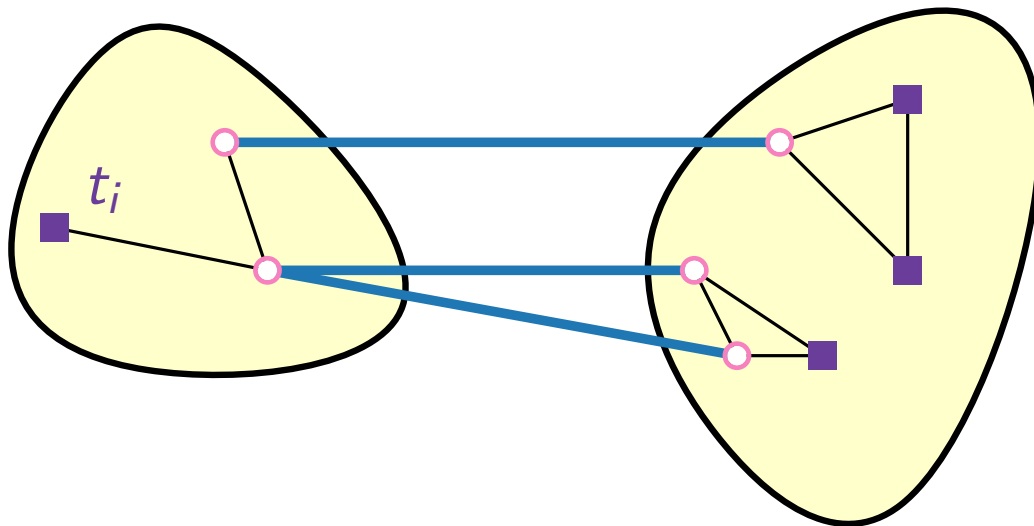
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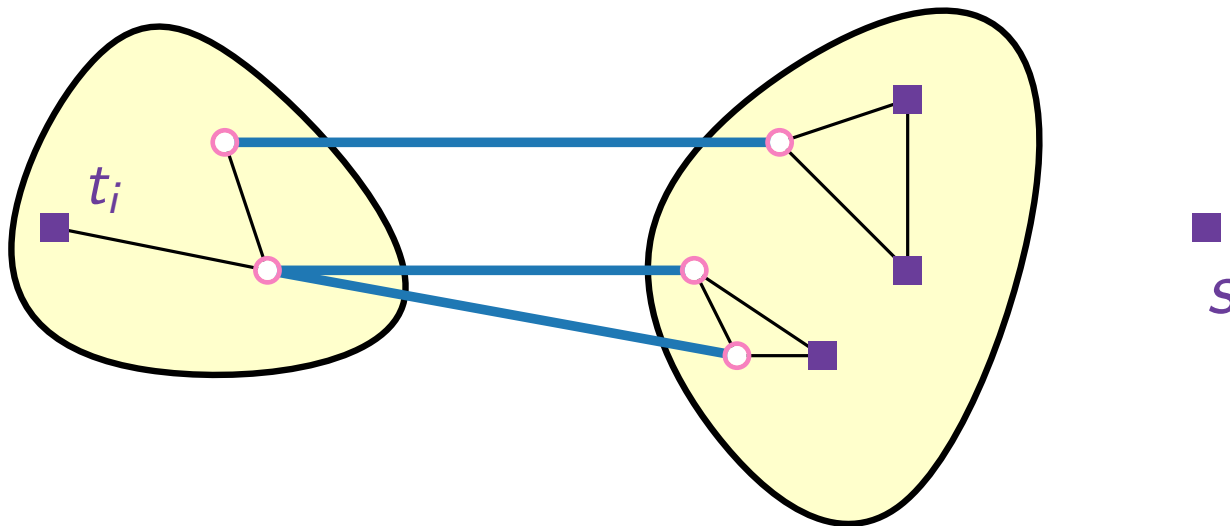
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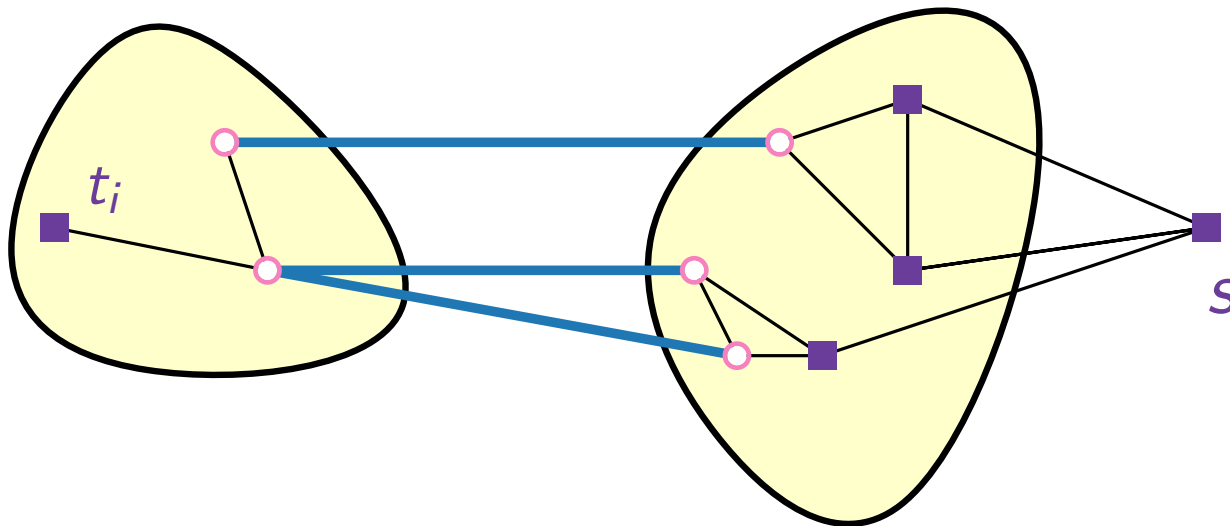


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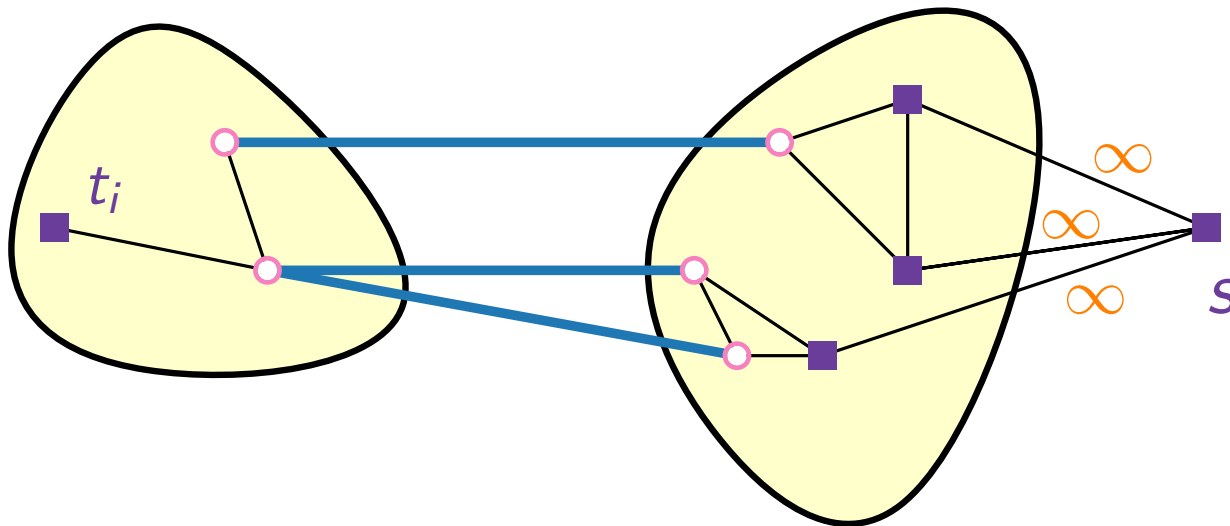


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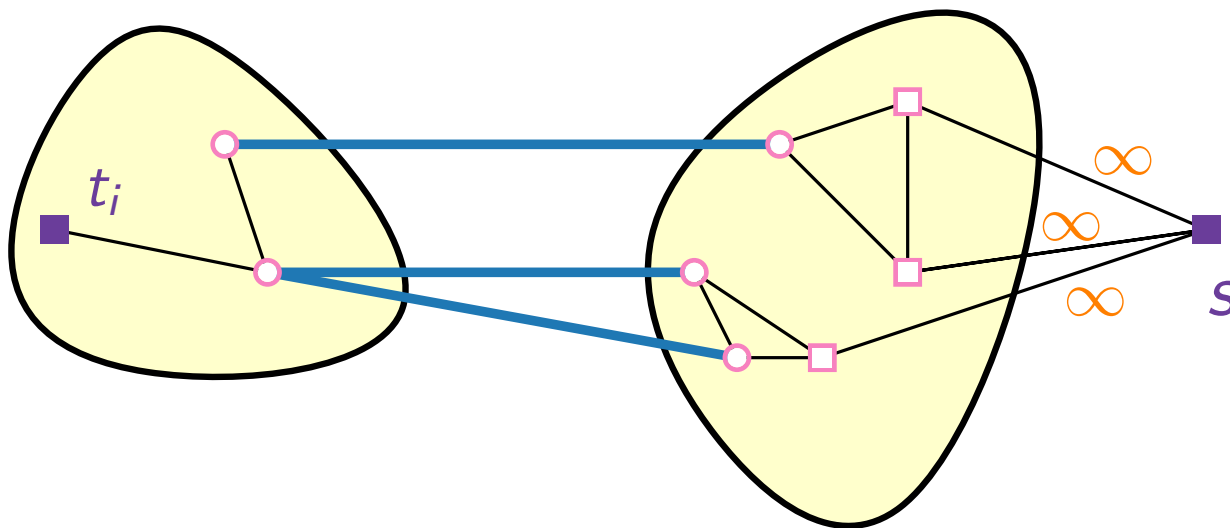


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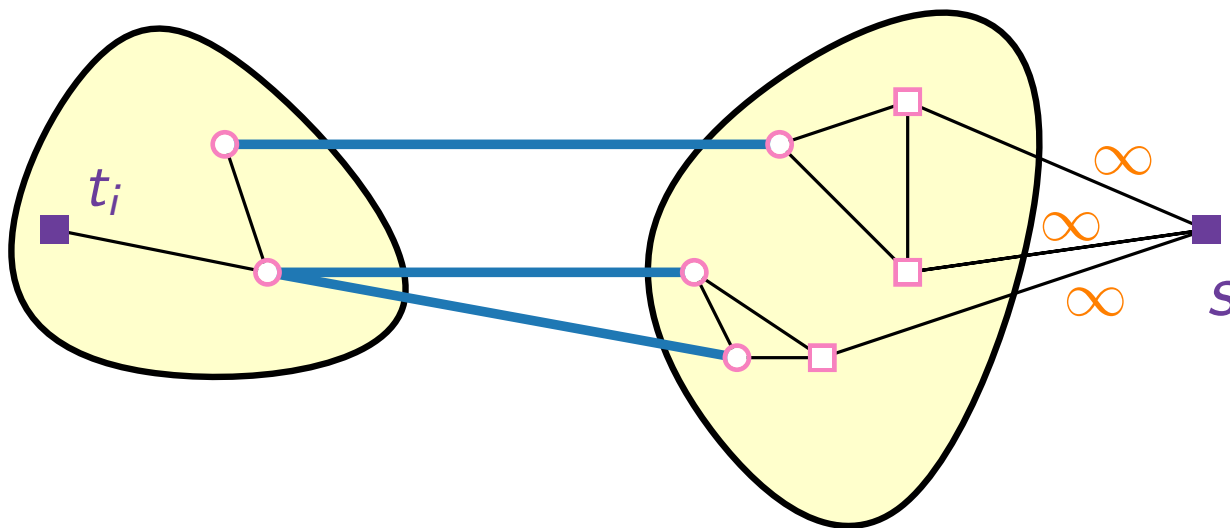


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Add dummy terminal s and find a minimum-cost $s-t_i$ cut.

Approximation Algorithms

Lecture 3:

STEINERTREE and MULTIWAYCUT

Part VI:

Algorithm for MULTIWAYCUT

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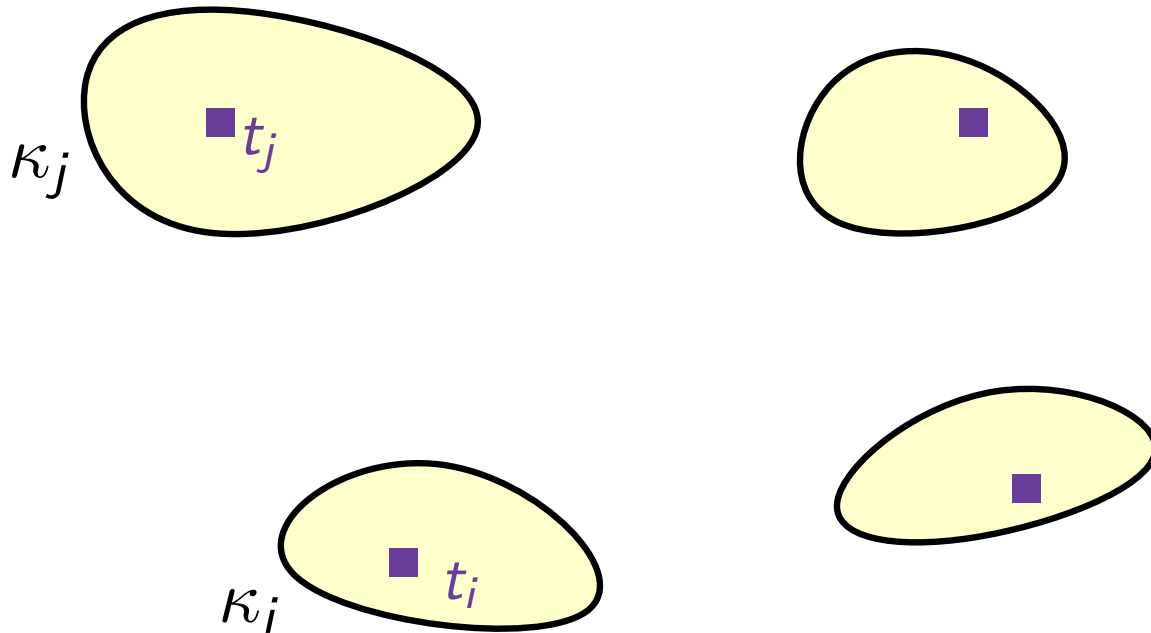
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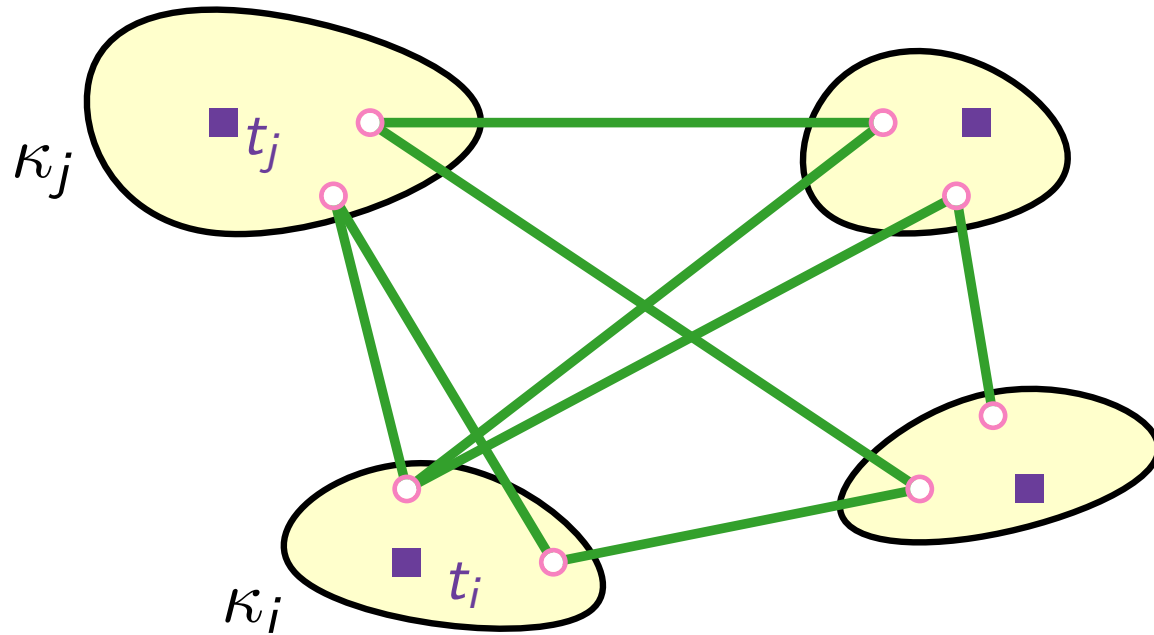
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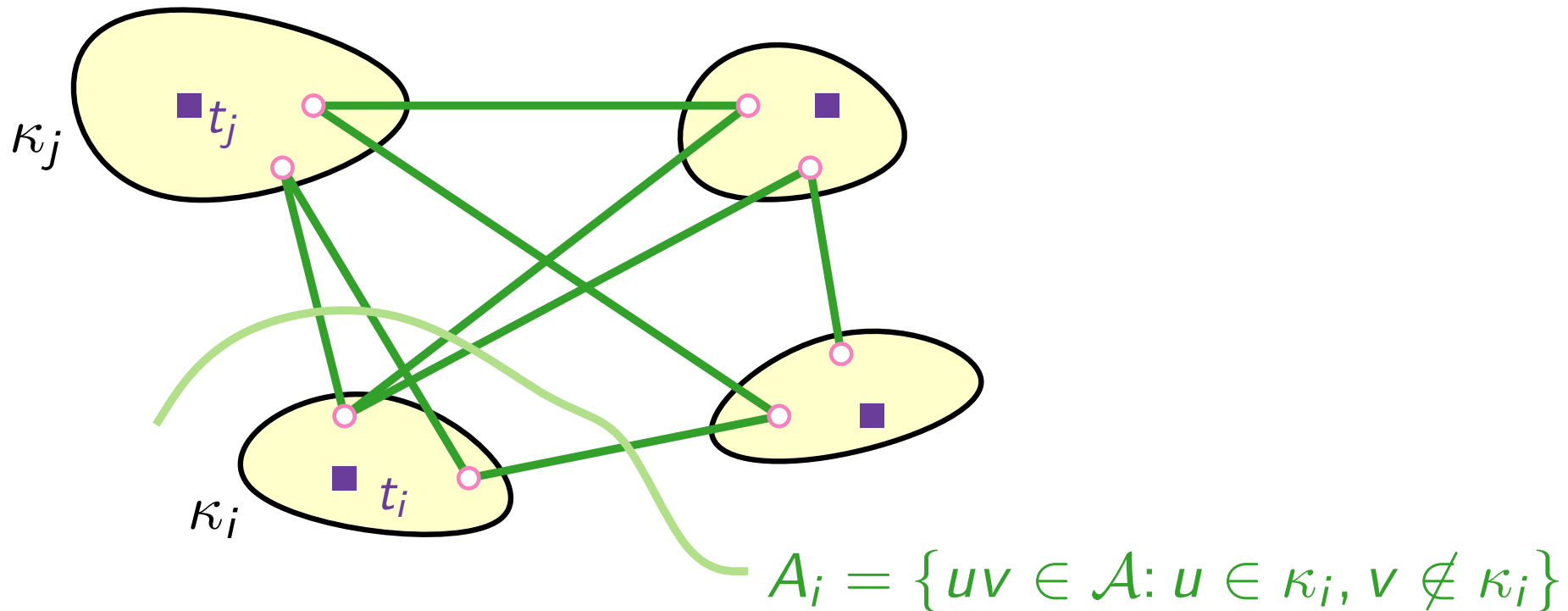
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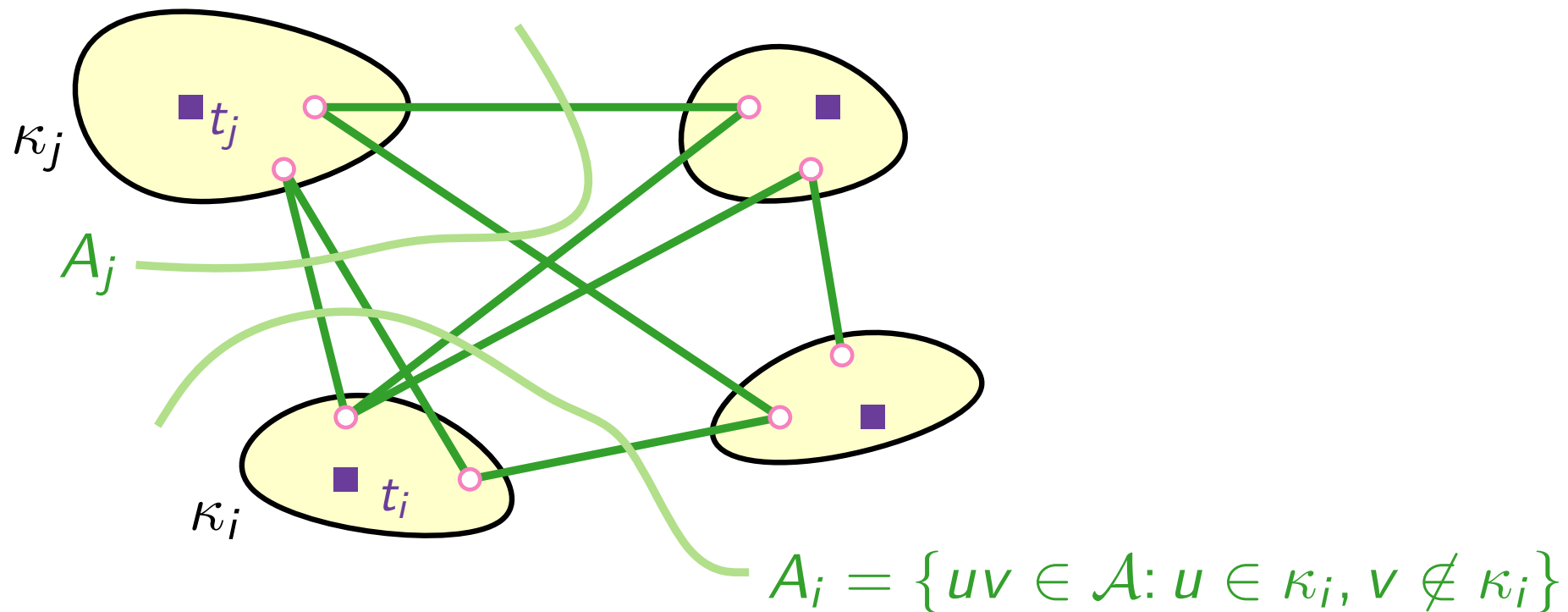
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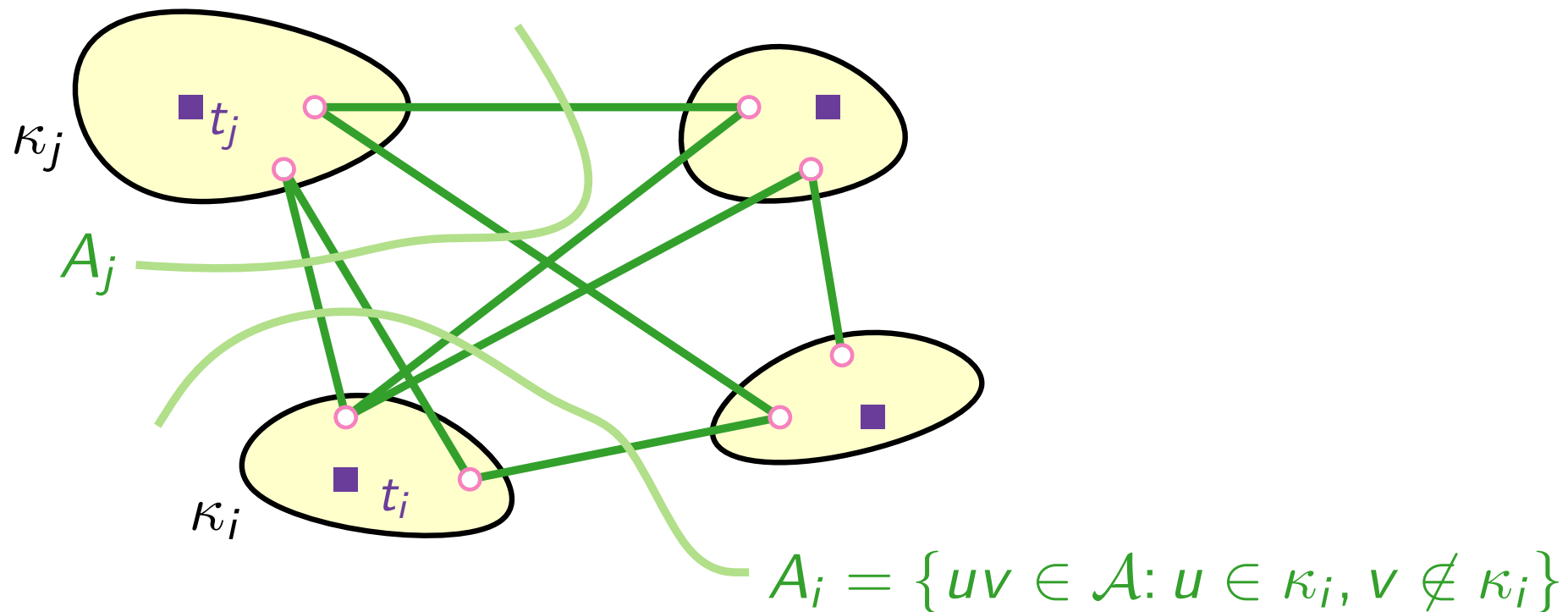
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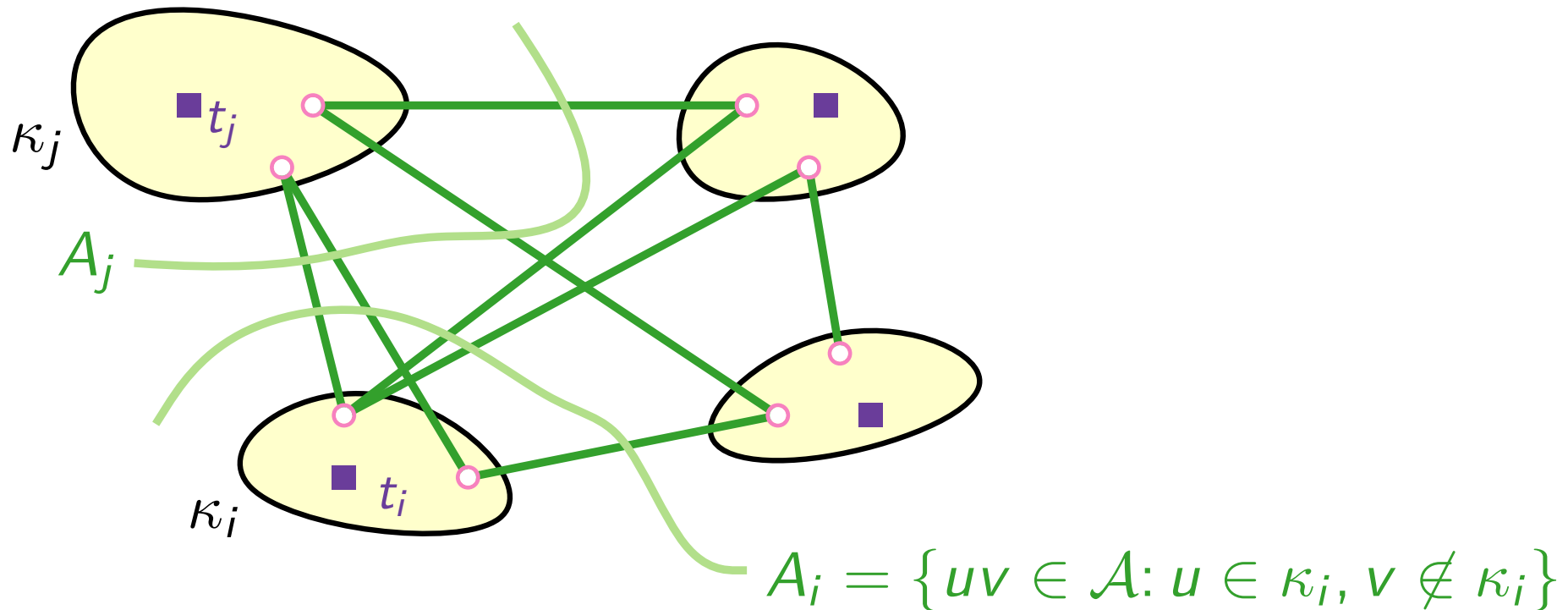


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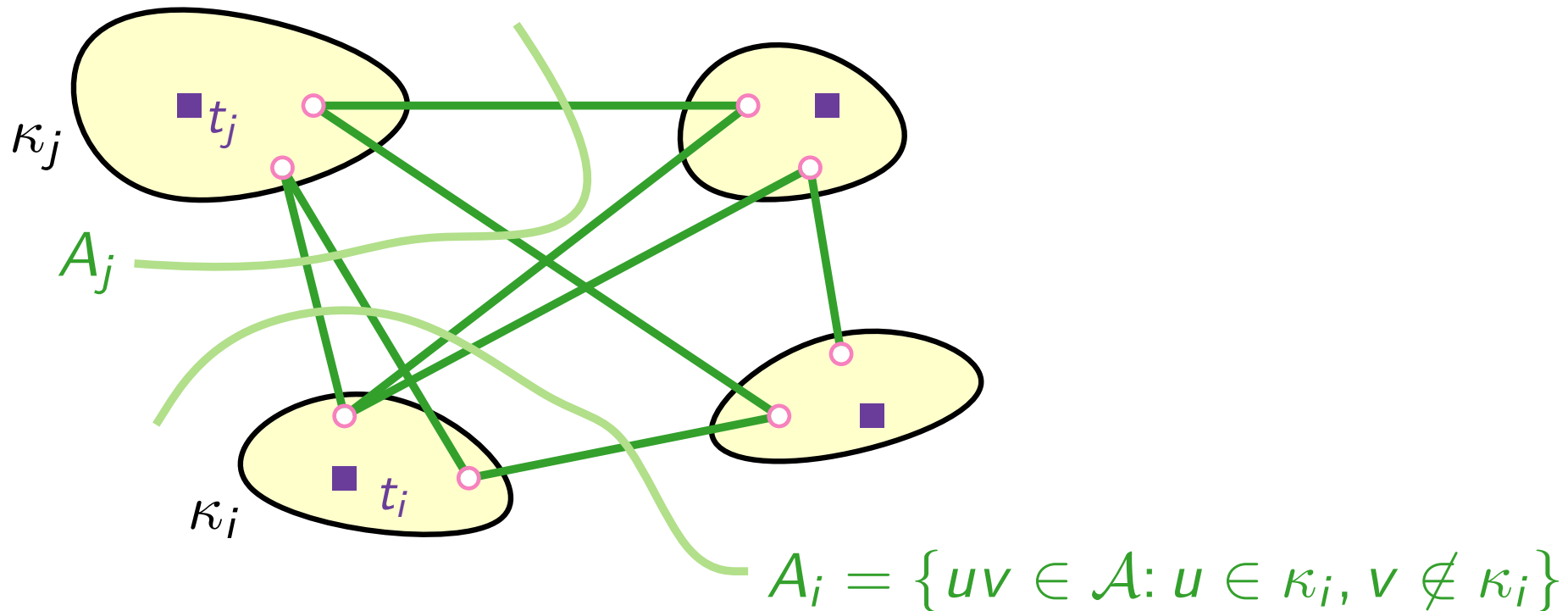


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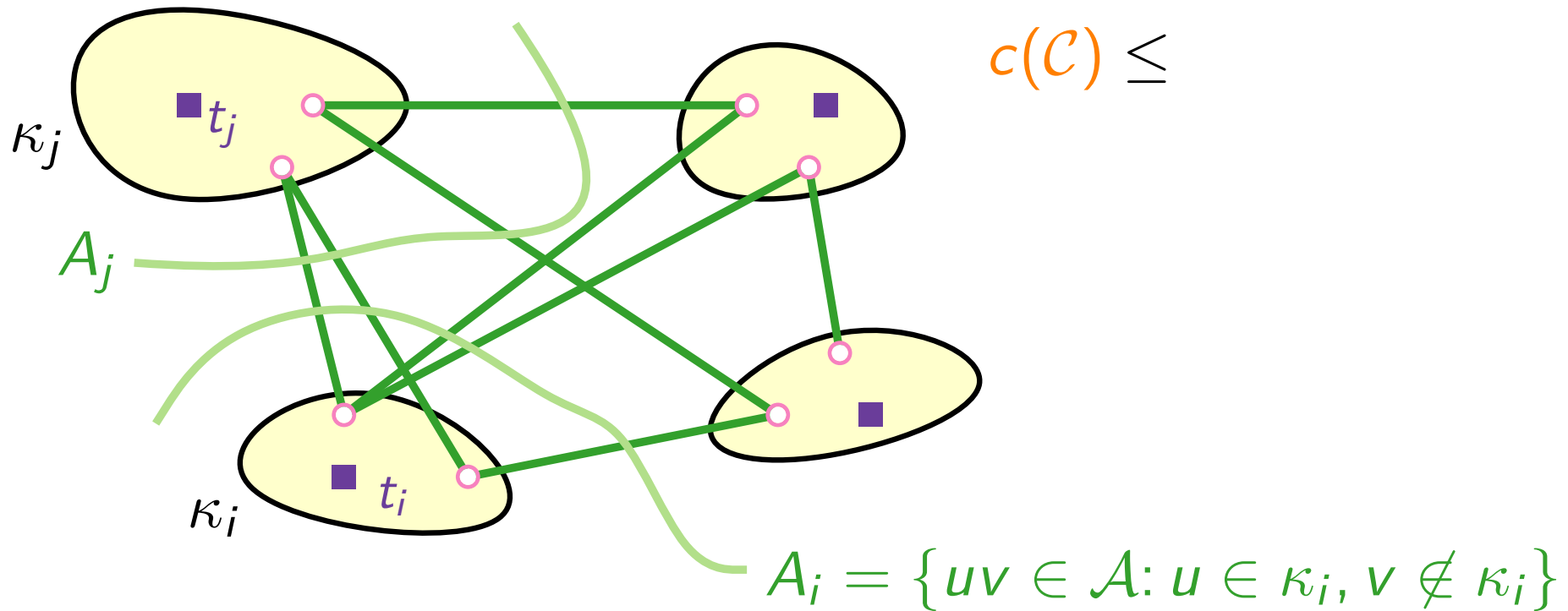


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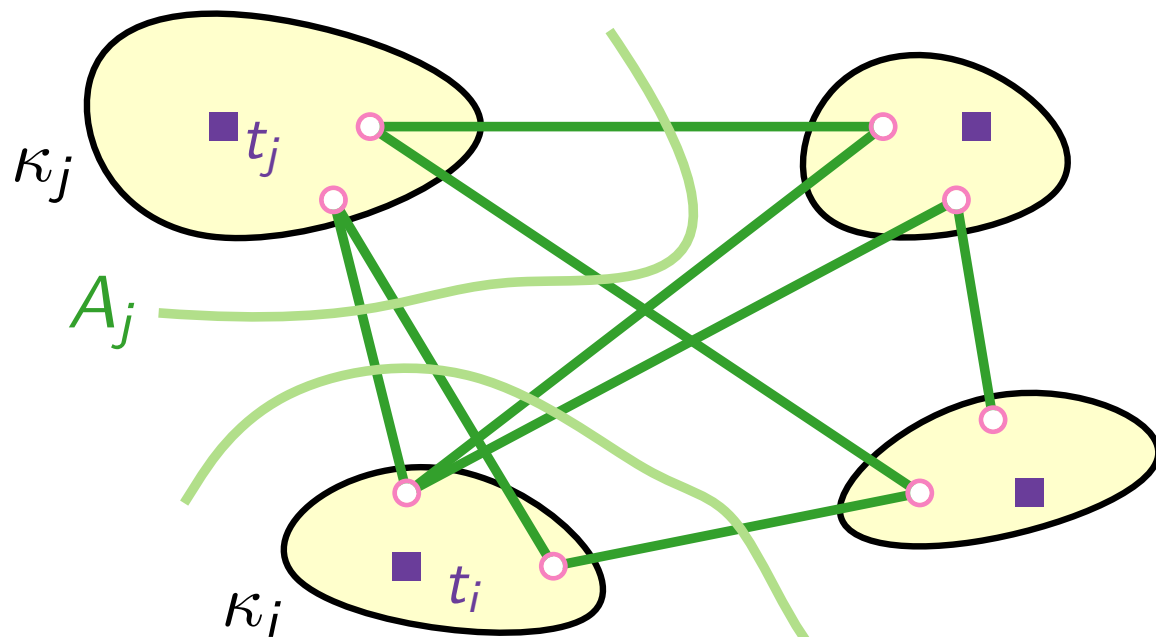
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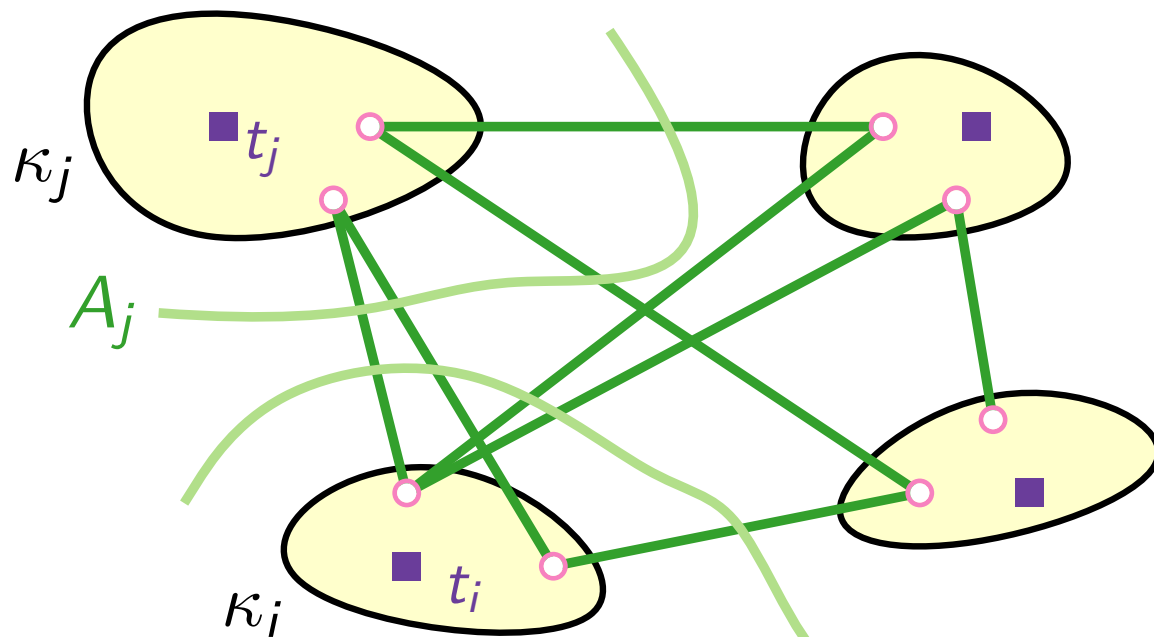
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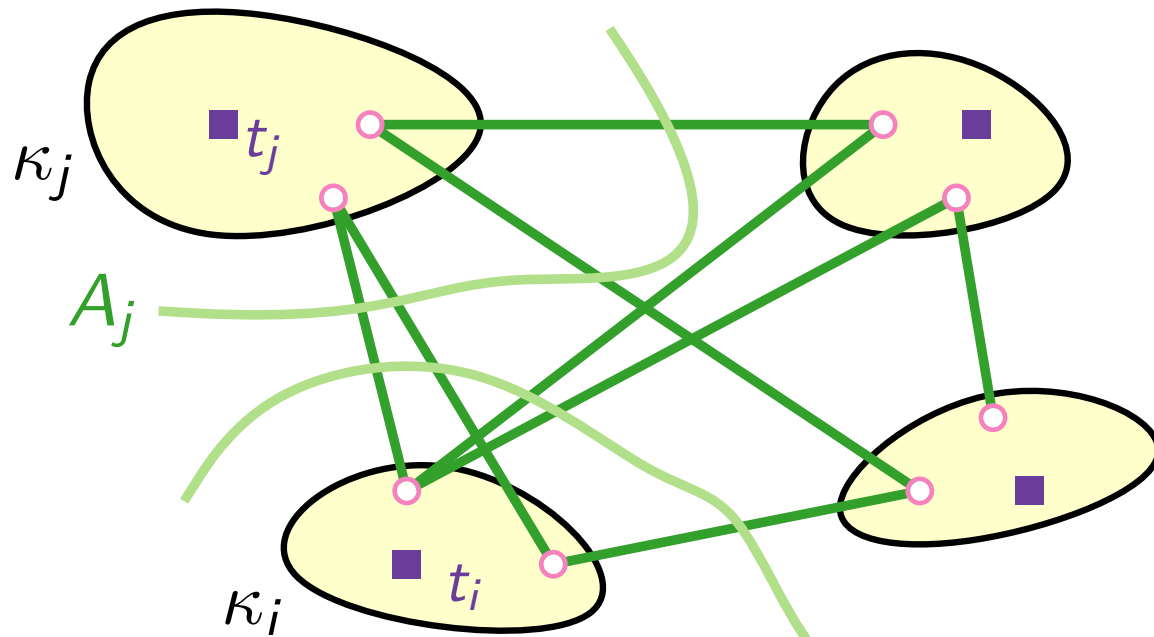
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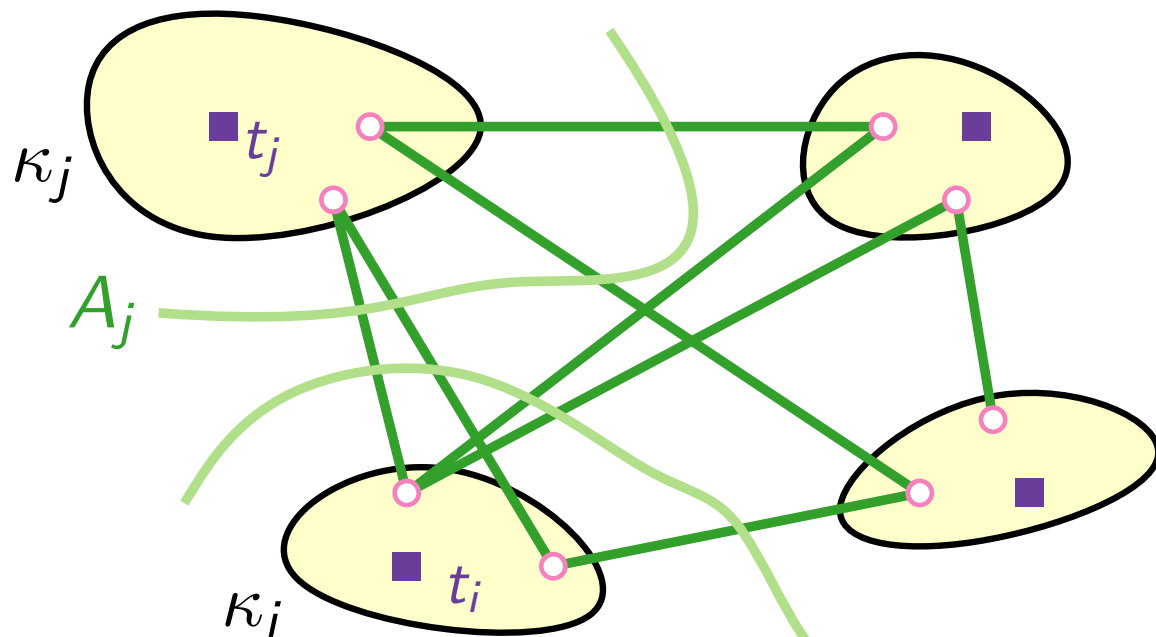
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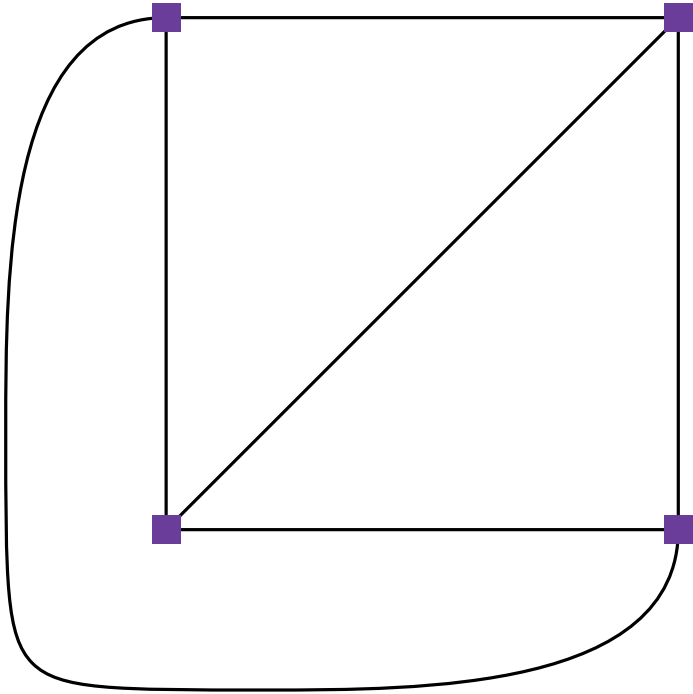
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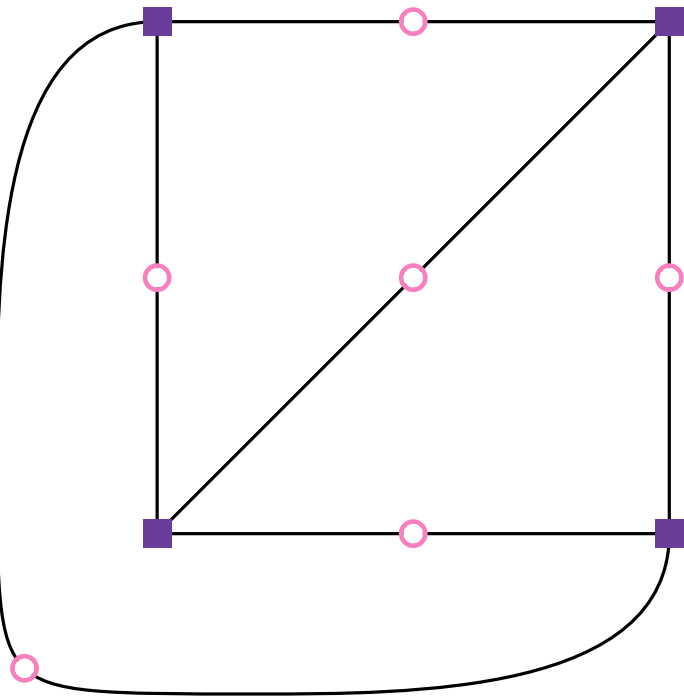
Analysis Tight?

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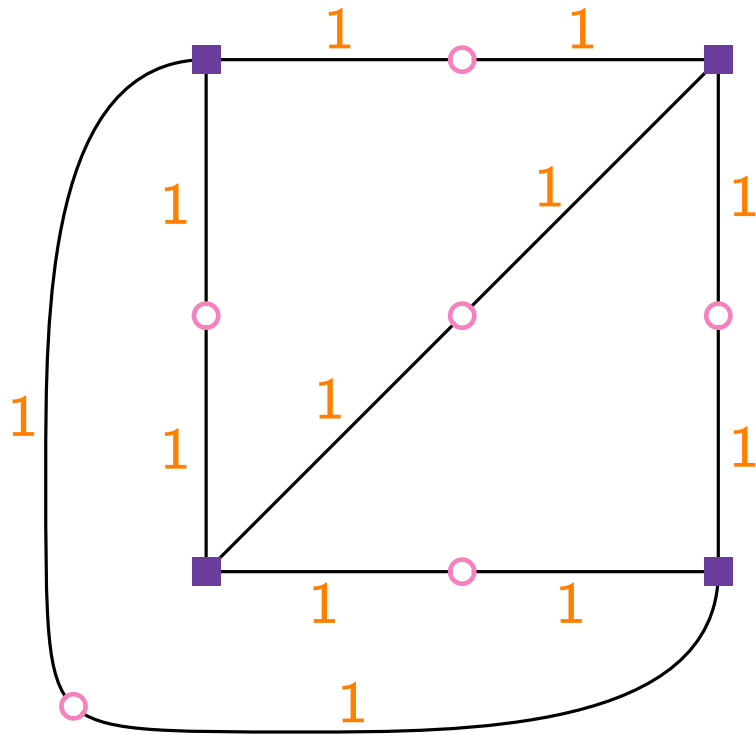
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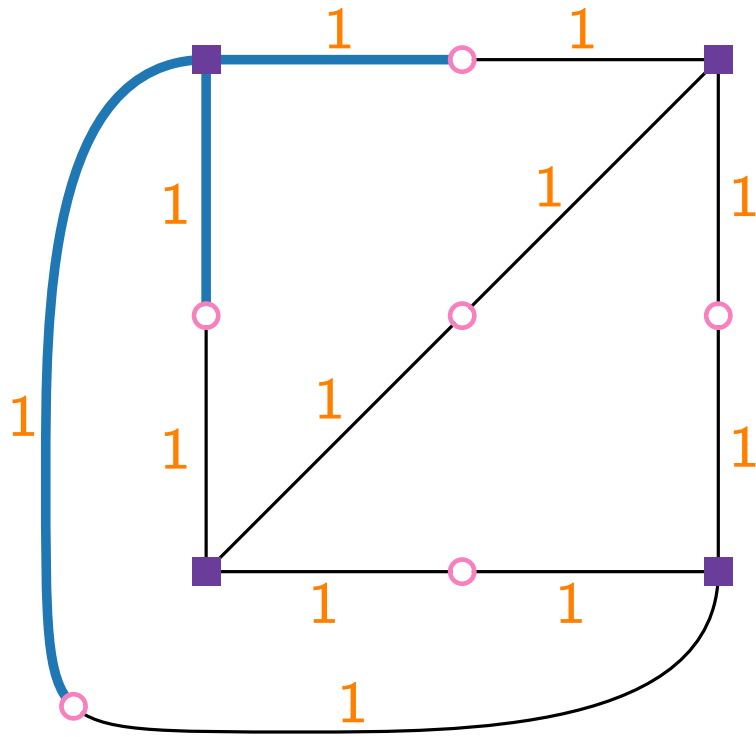
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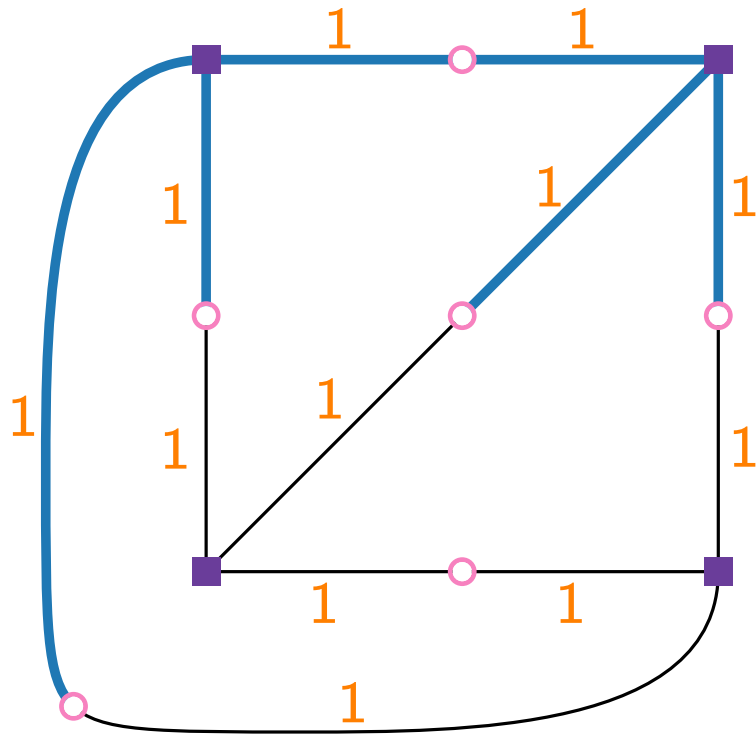
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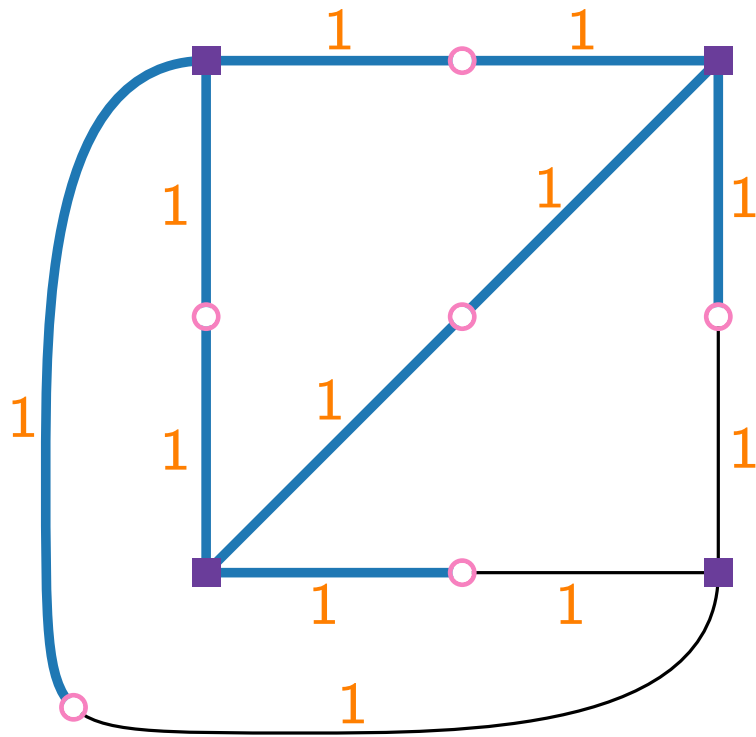
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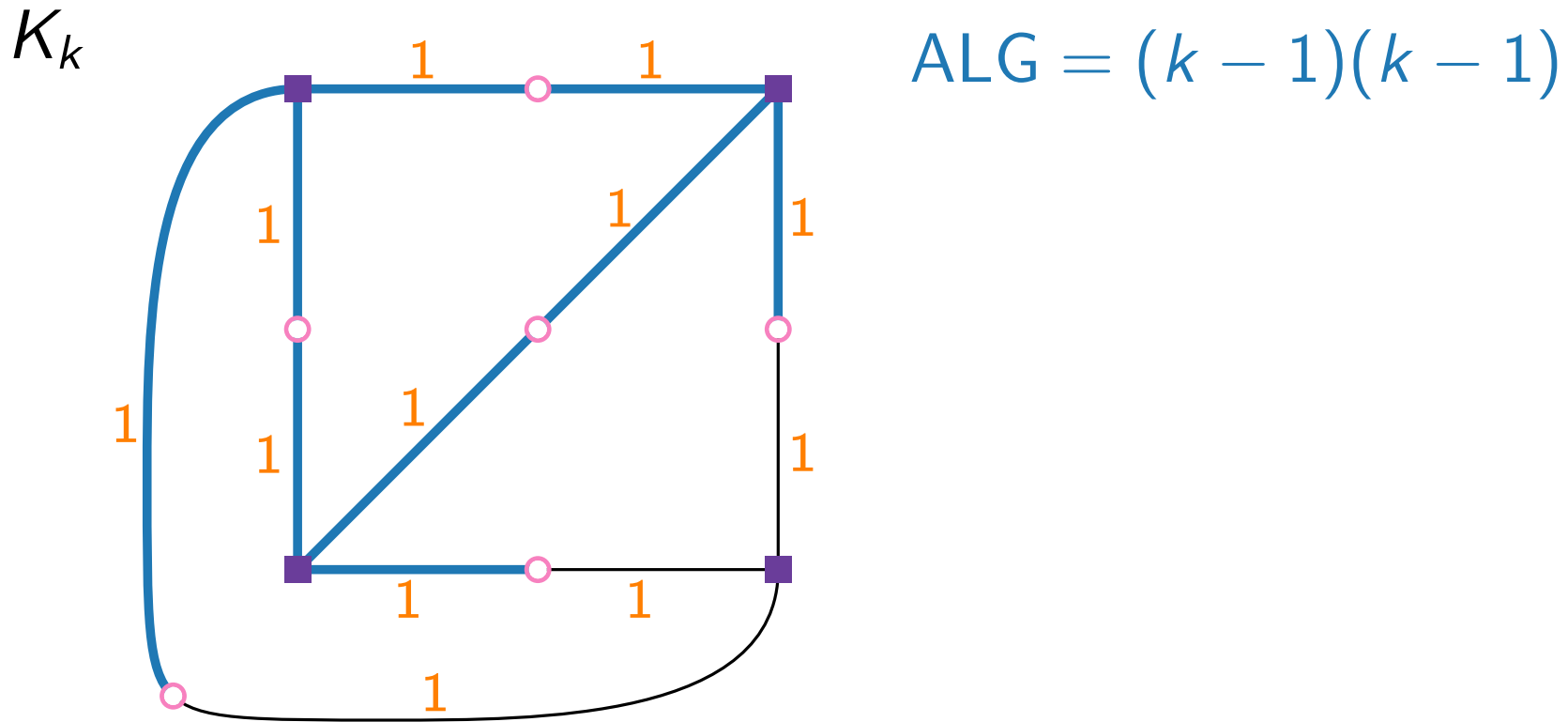
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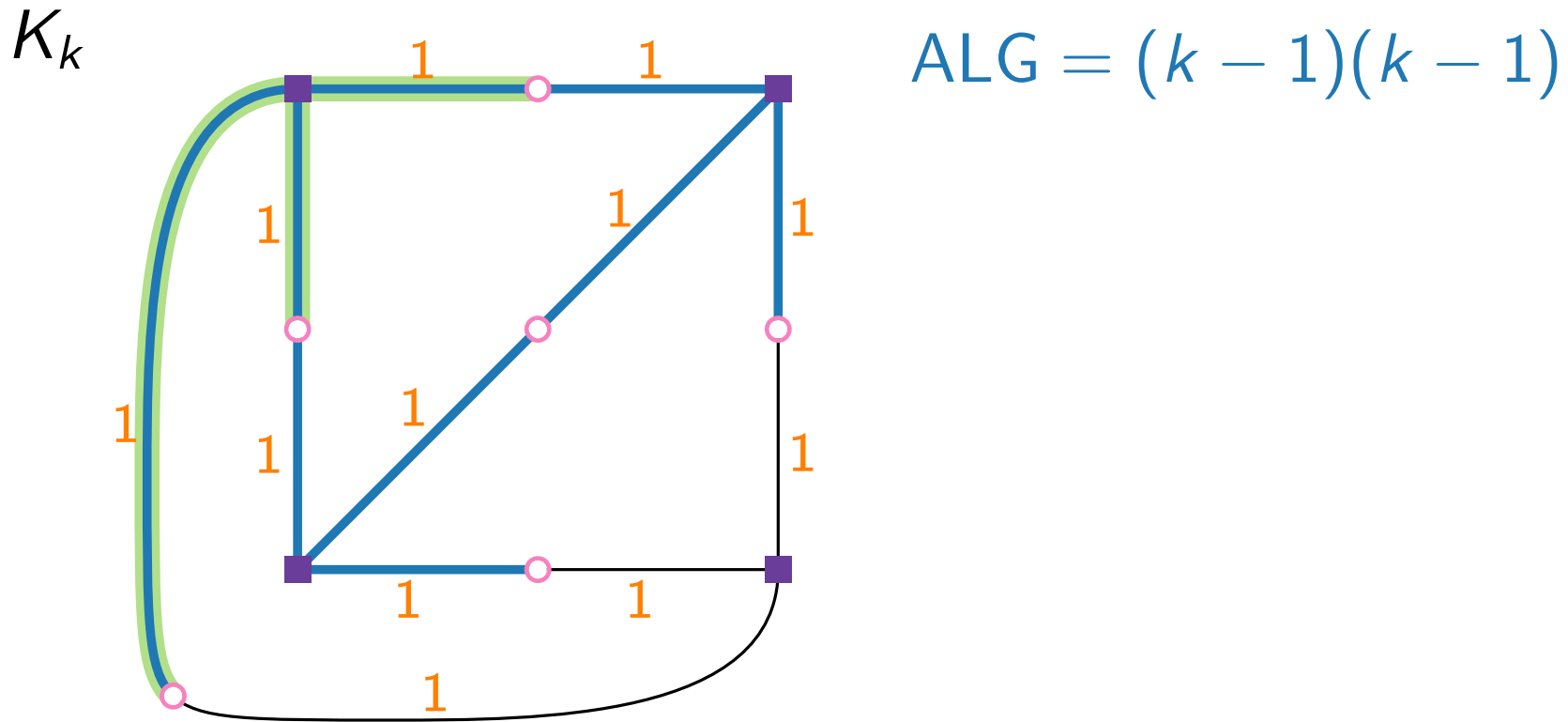
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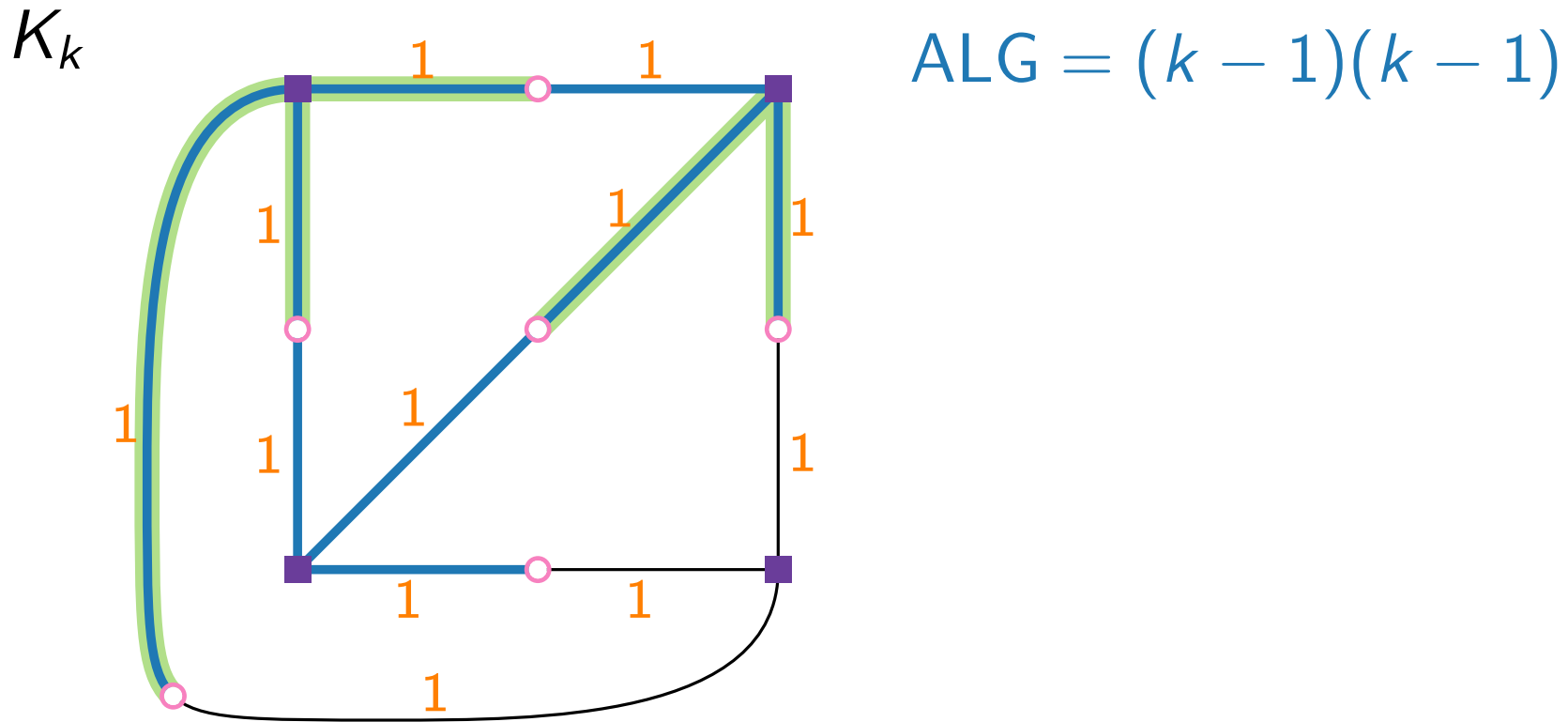
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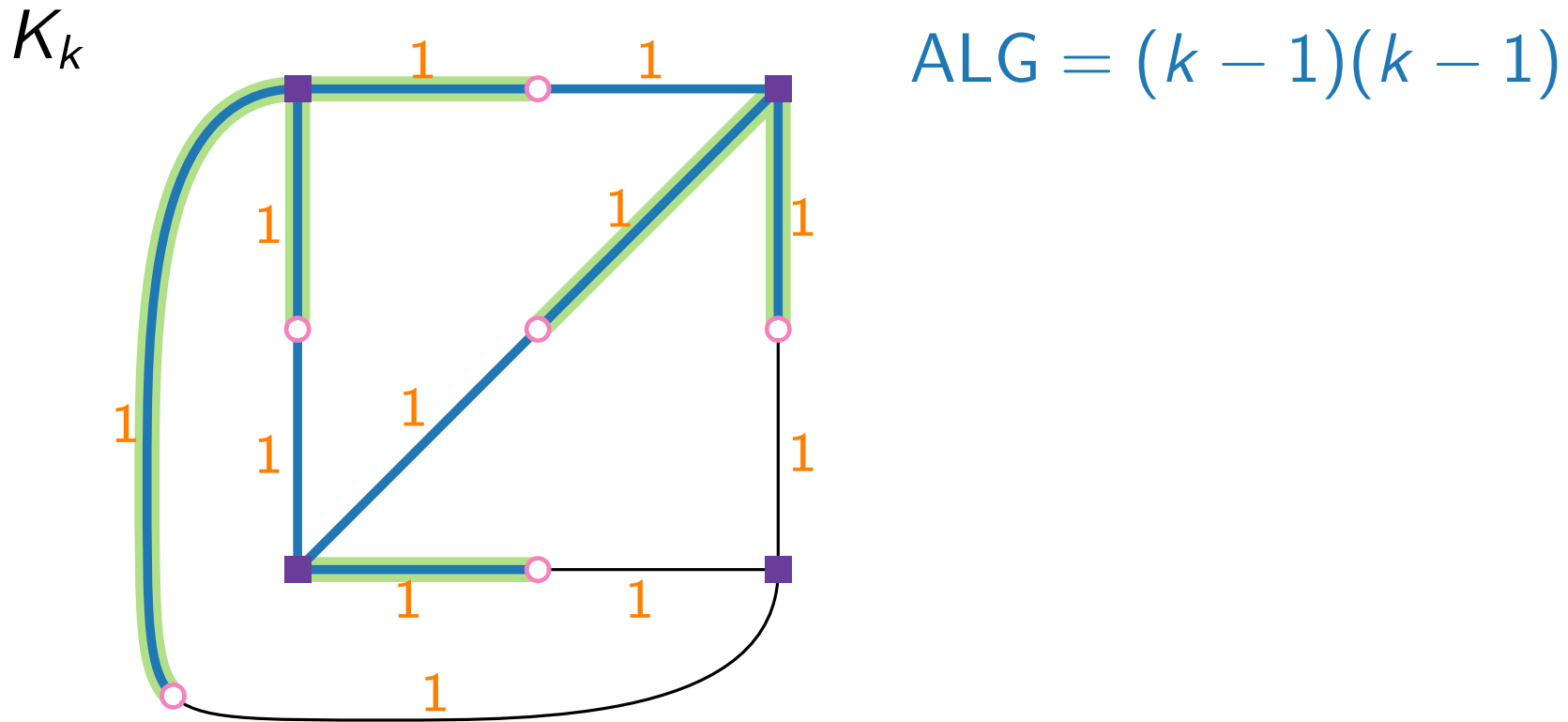
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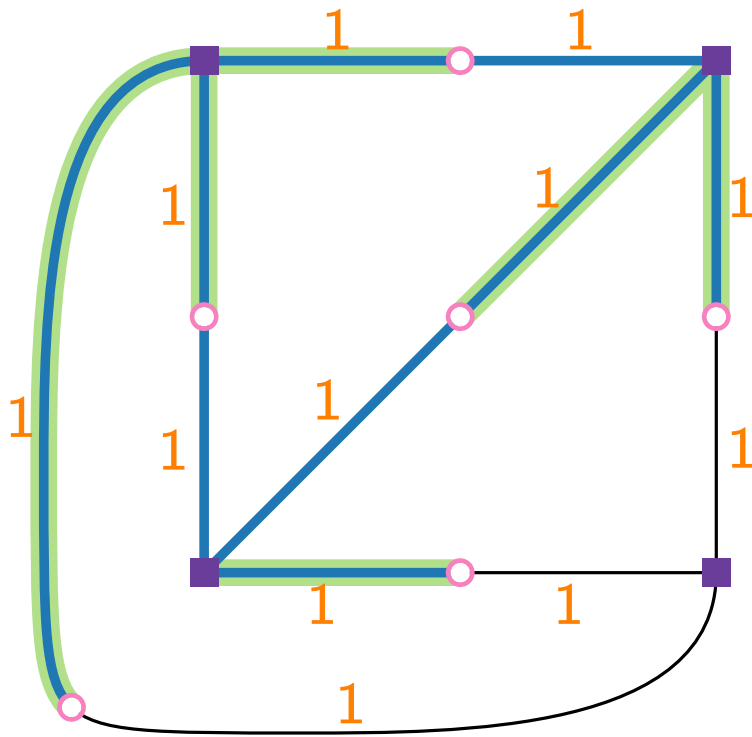
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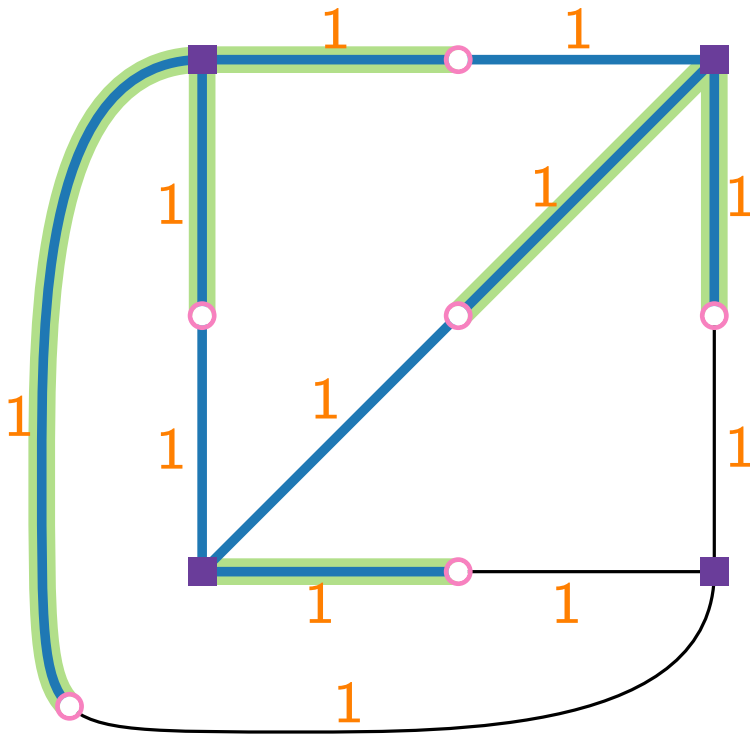
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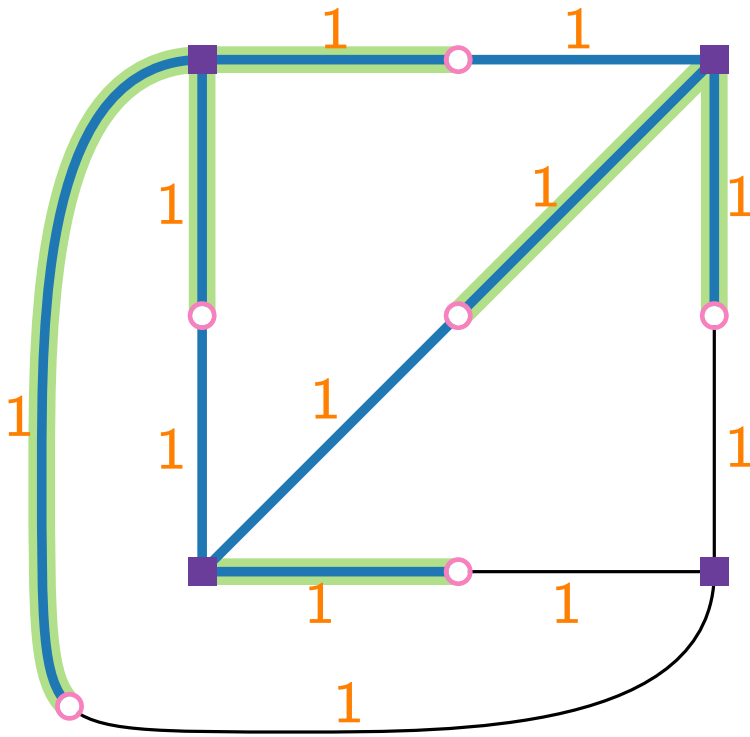
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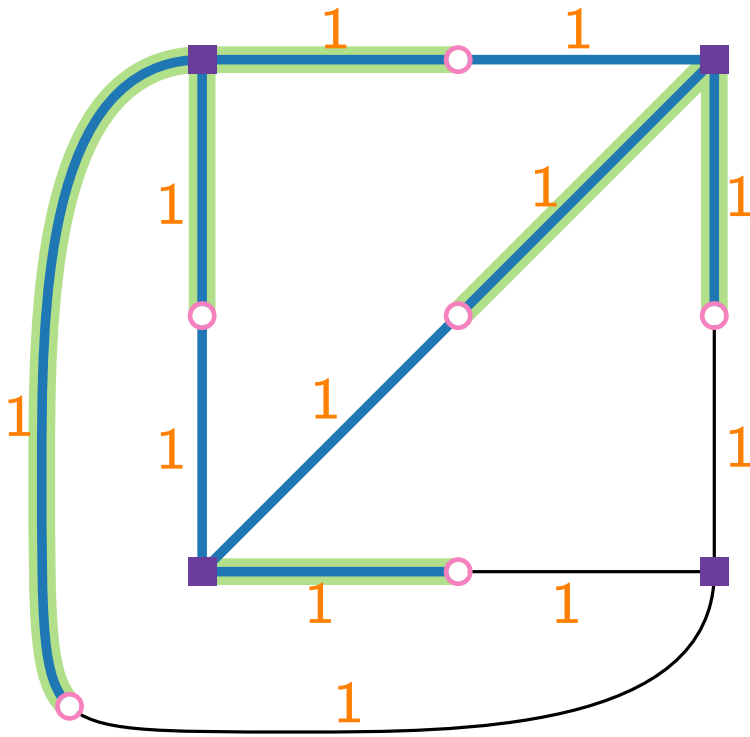
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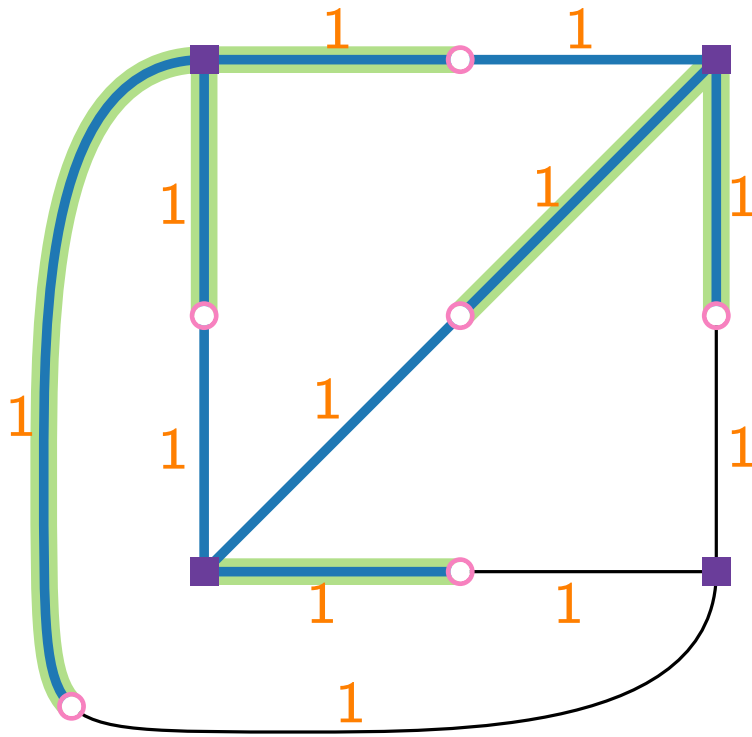
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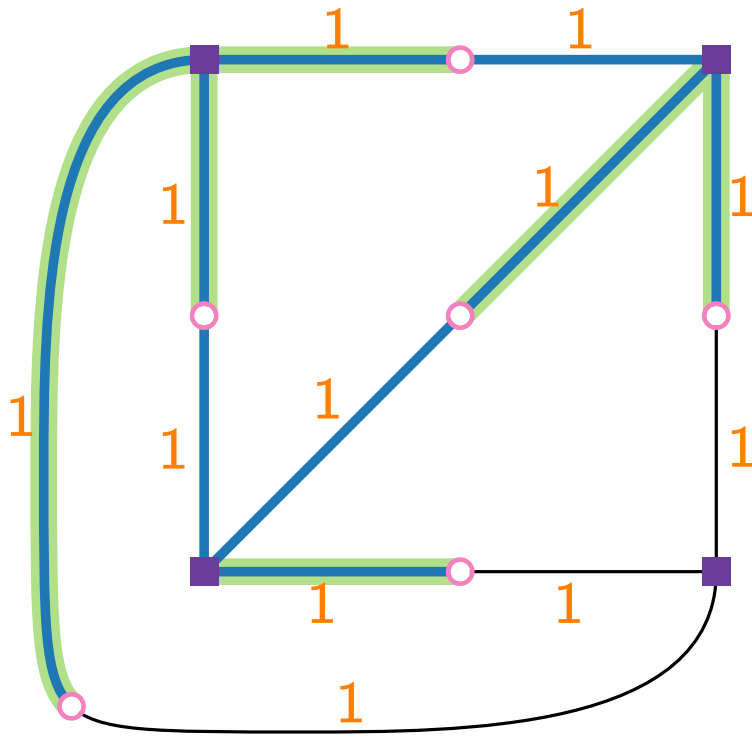
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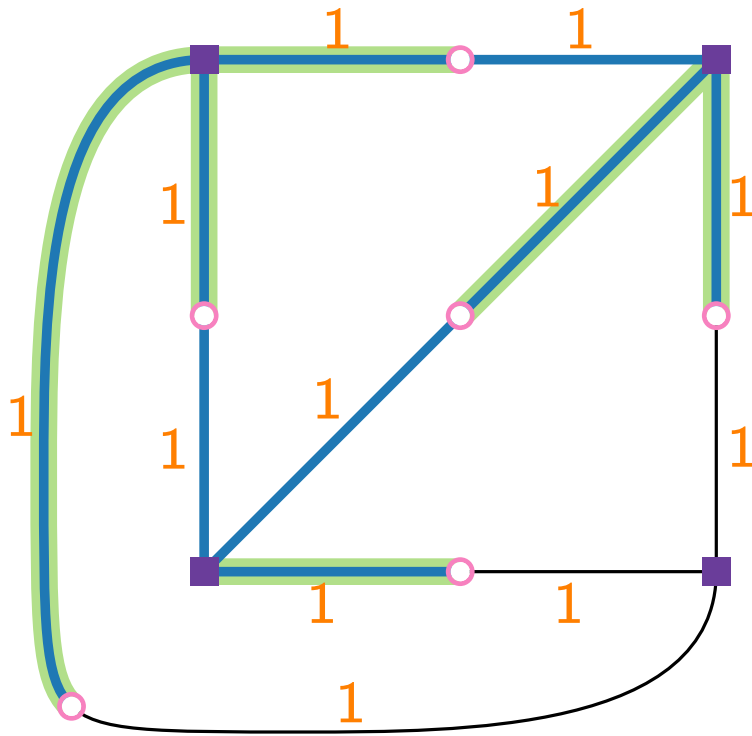
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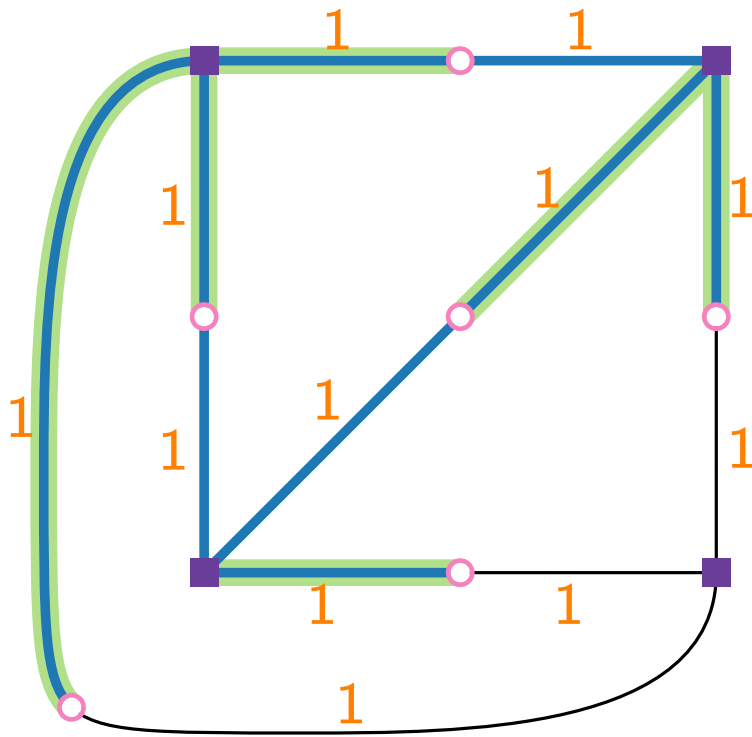
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 [Sharma & Vondrák, STOC'14]

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`MULTIWAYCUT` cannot be approximated within factor $1.20016 - O(1/k)$
 (unless $P = NP$).
 [Bérczi, Chandrasekaran, Király & Madan, MP'18]