

On the Fixed-Parameter Tractability of Capacitated Clustering

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Joint work with

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(CNRS & Sorbonne Université)

ICALP 2019

(Capacitated) k-median problem

k-median: metric space (V, d)

clients $C \subseteq V$, facilities $F \subseteq V$

Find set F of k facilities minimizing

$$\sum_{v \in C} \min_{f \in F} d(v, f)$$

Capacitated k-median: facilities have capacities
Find set F of k facilities and
assignment of clients to facilities s.t.

- Every facility f is assigned $\leq \text{cap}(f)$ clients
- Minimize $\sum_{v \in C} d(v, \text{assignment}(v))$.

(Capacitated) k-median problem

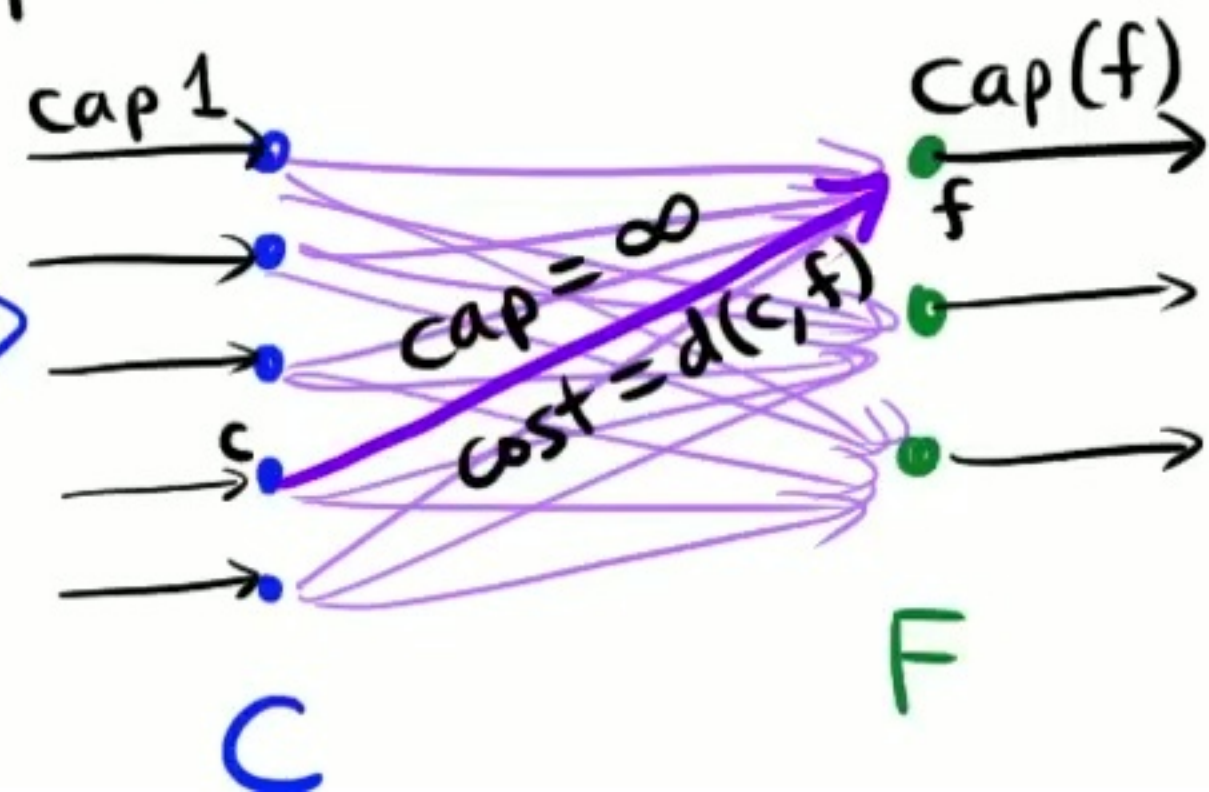
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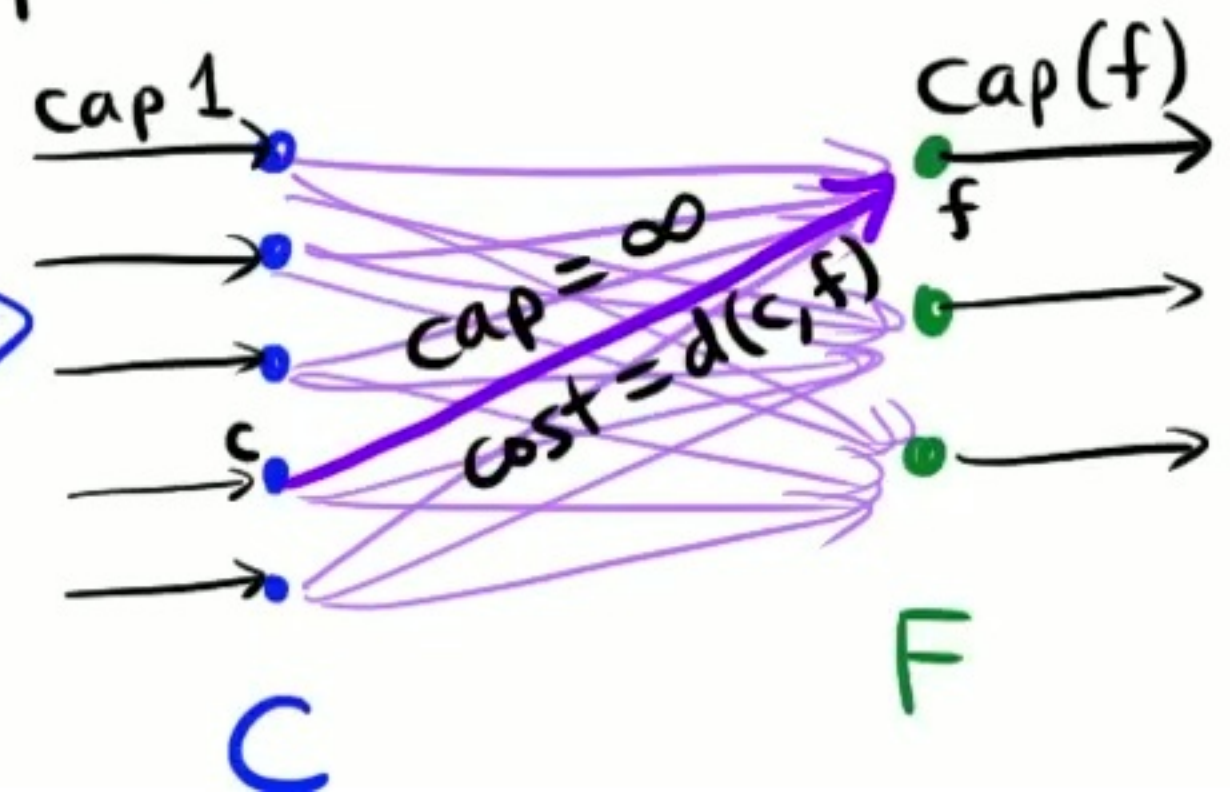
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• Minimize $\sum_{v \in C} d(v, \text{assignment}(v))$.

= Min Cost Flow (C, F) (integral)



Prior Work

k -median: ≈ 2.6 apx, $(1+2/e)$ -apx hard,
tight $(1+2/e)$ in FPT(k) time ($f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time)
[CGKLL'19]

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Bicriteria: violate caps by $(1 + \epsilon)$, or
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 $\Rightarrow O(1)$ -apx [Li 15, 16, 17]

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This talk: $(3+\epsilon)$ " " " "

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Main Technical Contribution: core set for capacitated k -median

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Main Technical Contribution: core set for capacitated k -median

Then, use FPT algo to get $(3+\epsilon)$ -apx

Core-sets

Def [Core-set]: a subset $S \subseteq C$ with weights $w(v) : v \in S$
(for cap-k-med) s.t.

$\forall F$ set of k facilities:

$$\text{Min Cost Flow}(S, F) \in (1 \pm \epsilon) \text{Min Cost Flow}(C, F)$$

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(flow can be fractional)

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Suffices to solve \uparrow : $|S|$ many weighted clients
(ideally $|S| \ll |C|$)

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$$\sum_{v \in C} \min_{f \in F} d(v, f) \in (1 \pm \epsilon) \sum_{v \in C} \min_{f \in F} d(v, f)$$

Thm [Chen; Feldman-Langberg]: \exists core-set for k -median
size $\text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$.

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This work: \exists core-set for cap- k -med (and cap- k -means)
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Chen's Coreset Algorithm

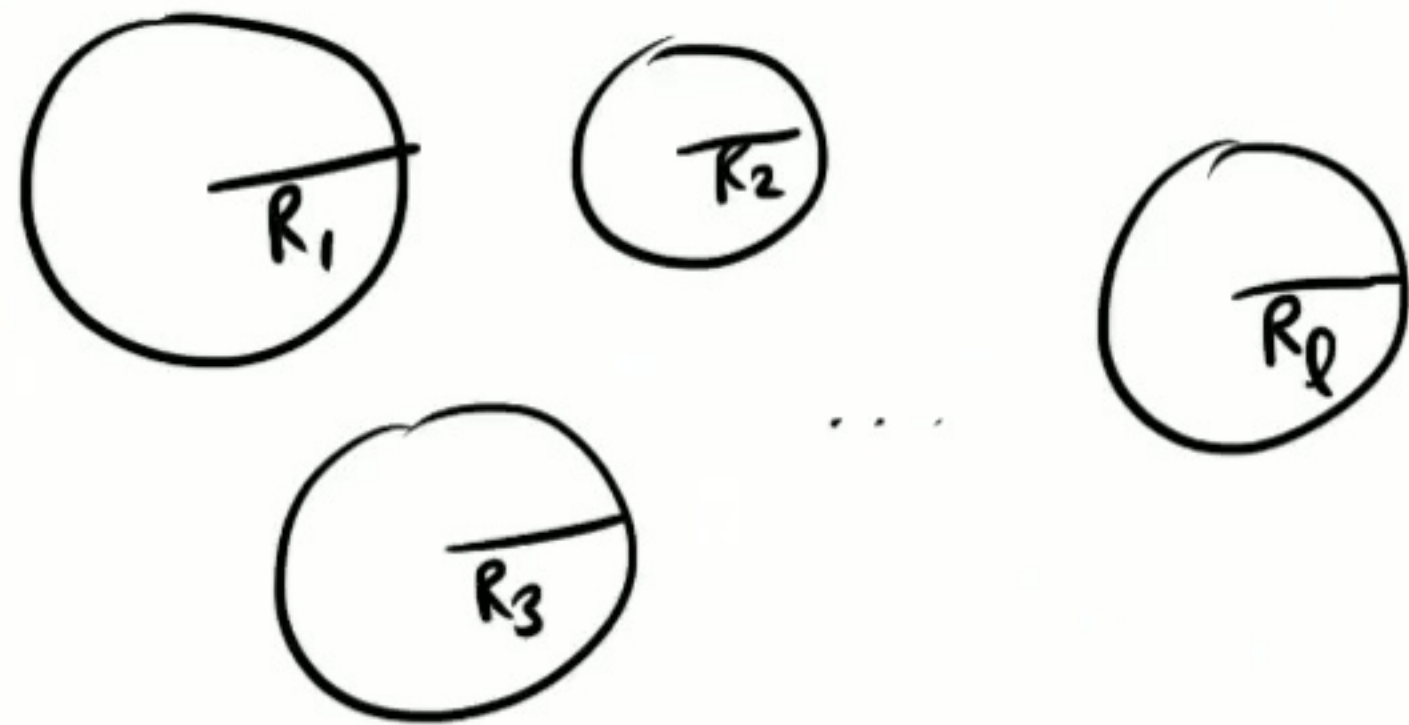
- Random sampling
 - For each F ($|F|=k$),
 $\Pr\left[\sum_{v \in S} w(v) d(v, F) \in (1 \pm \epsilon) \sum_{v \in C} d(v, F)\right] \gg 1 - n^{-k}$
- Union bound over all F

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Union bound over all F

- Suppose can cluster C into l clusters

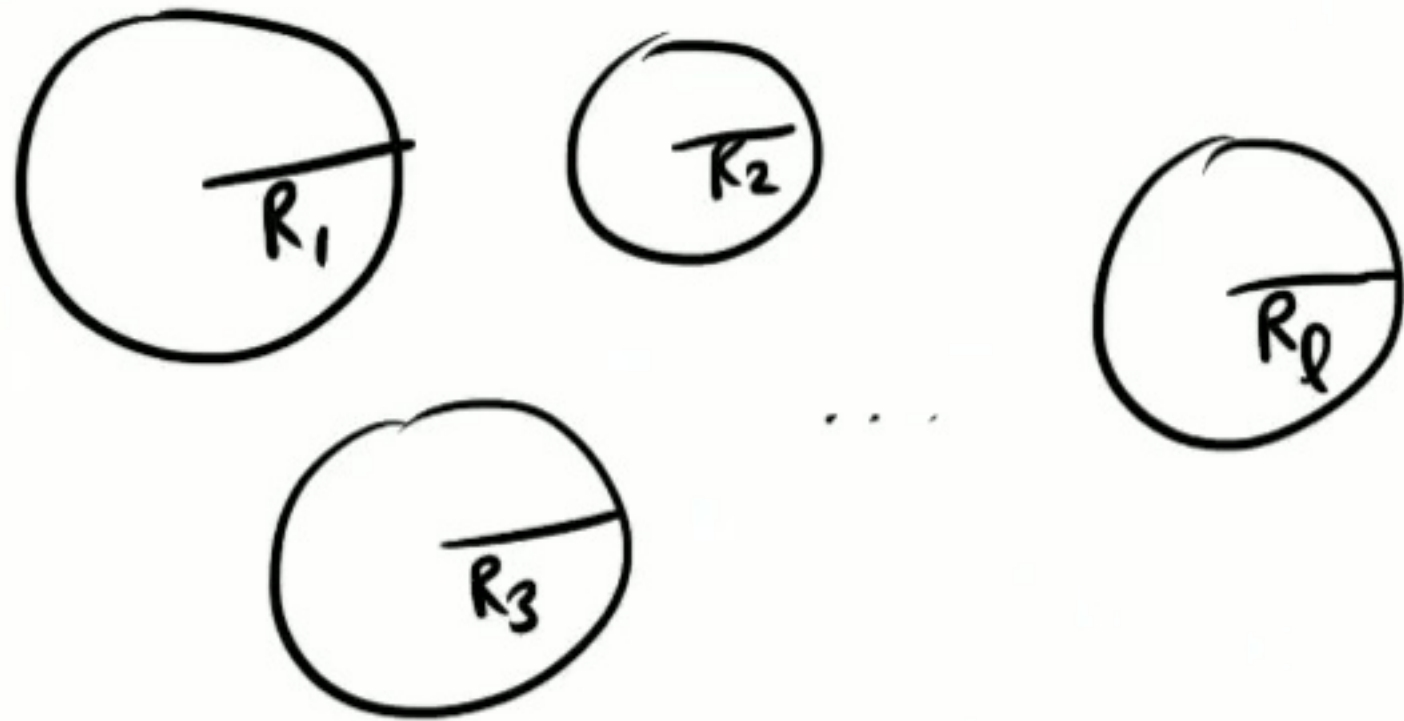


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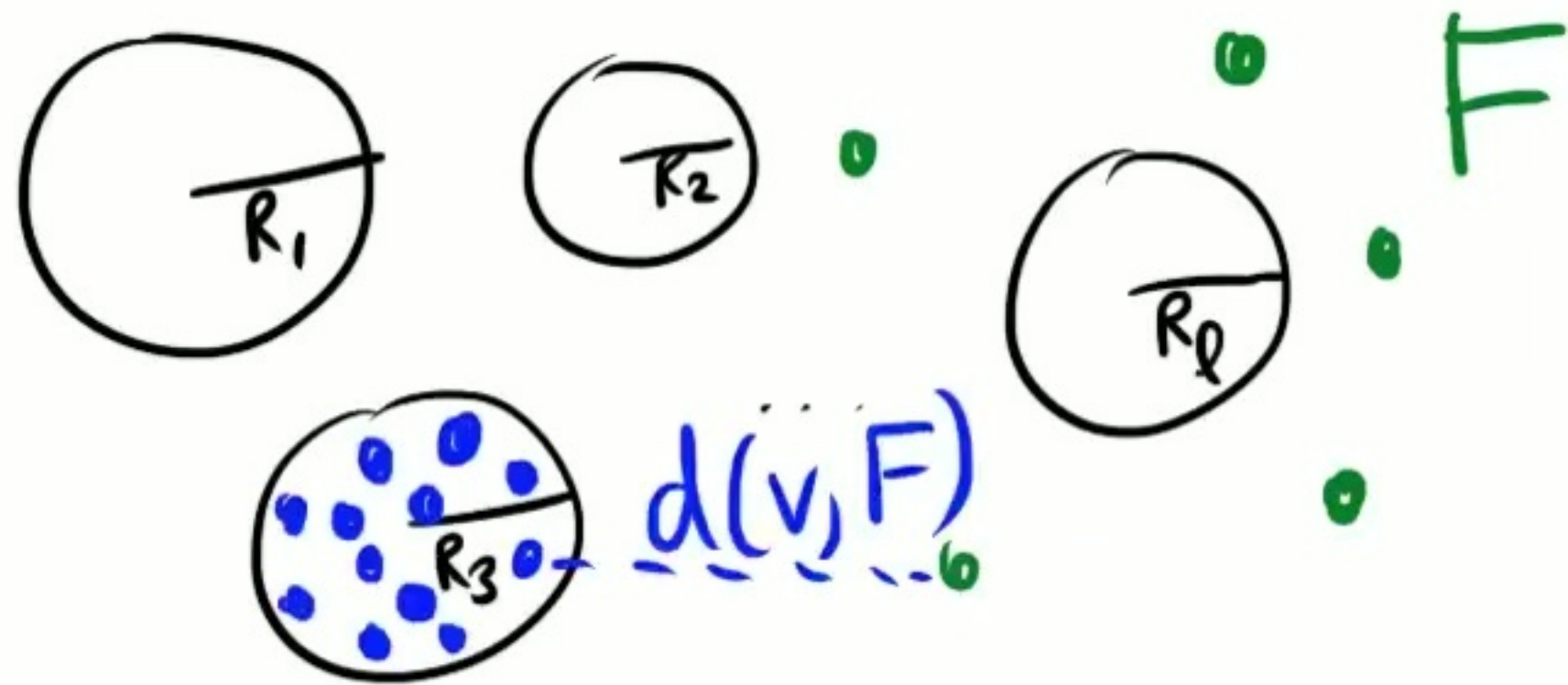
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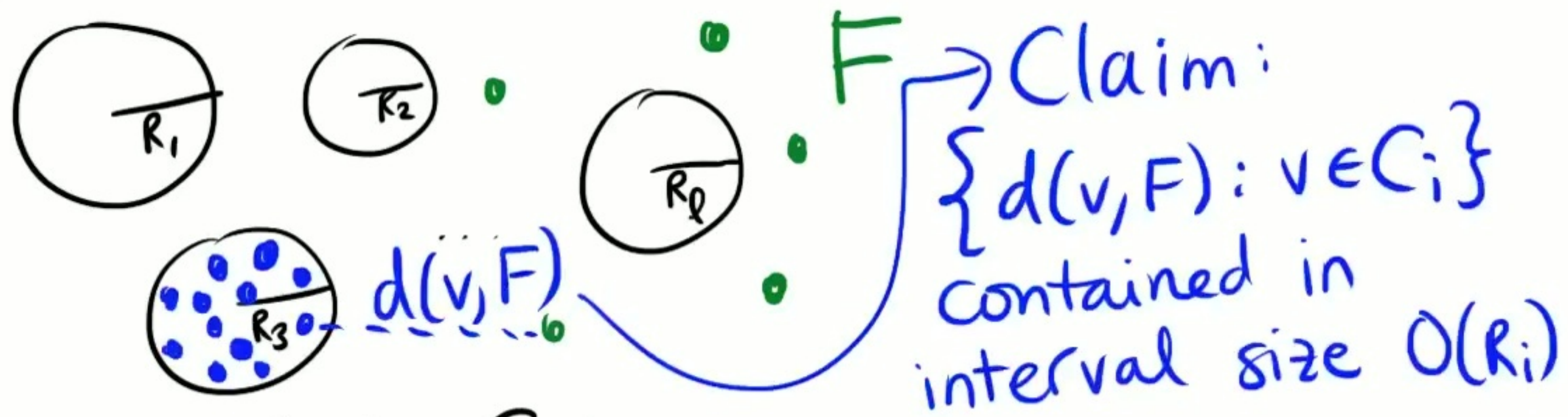
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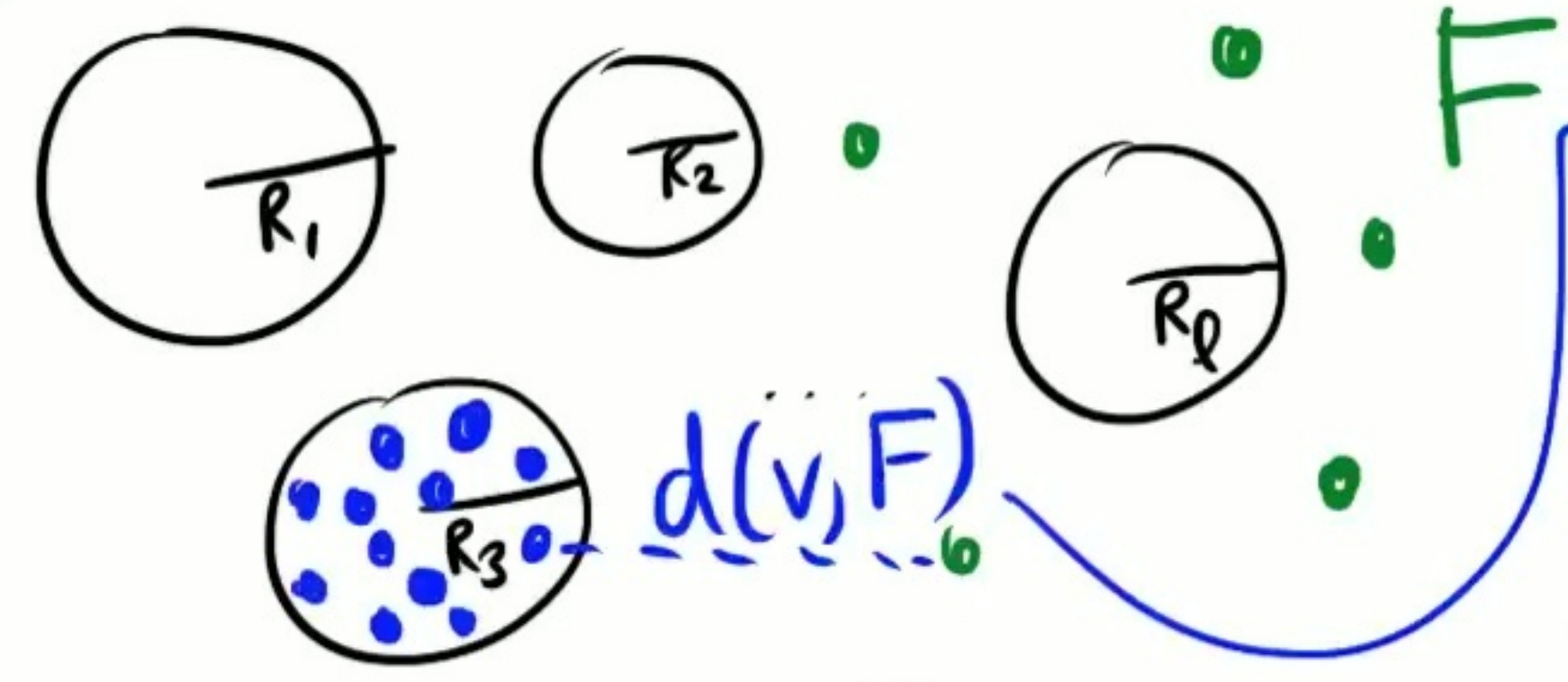
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Claim:
 $\{d(v, F) : v \in C_i\}$
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Chernoff bound:

$$\text{avg}_{v \in S} (d(v, F)) \in \text{avg}_{v \in C_i} (d(v, F)) \pm \epsilon R_i$$

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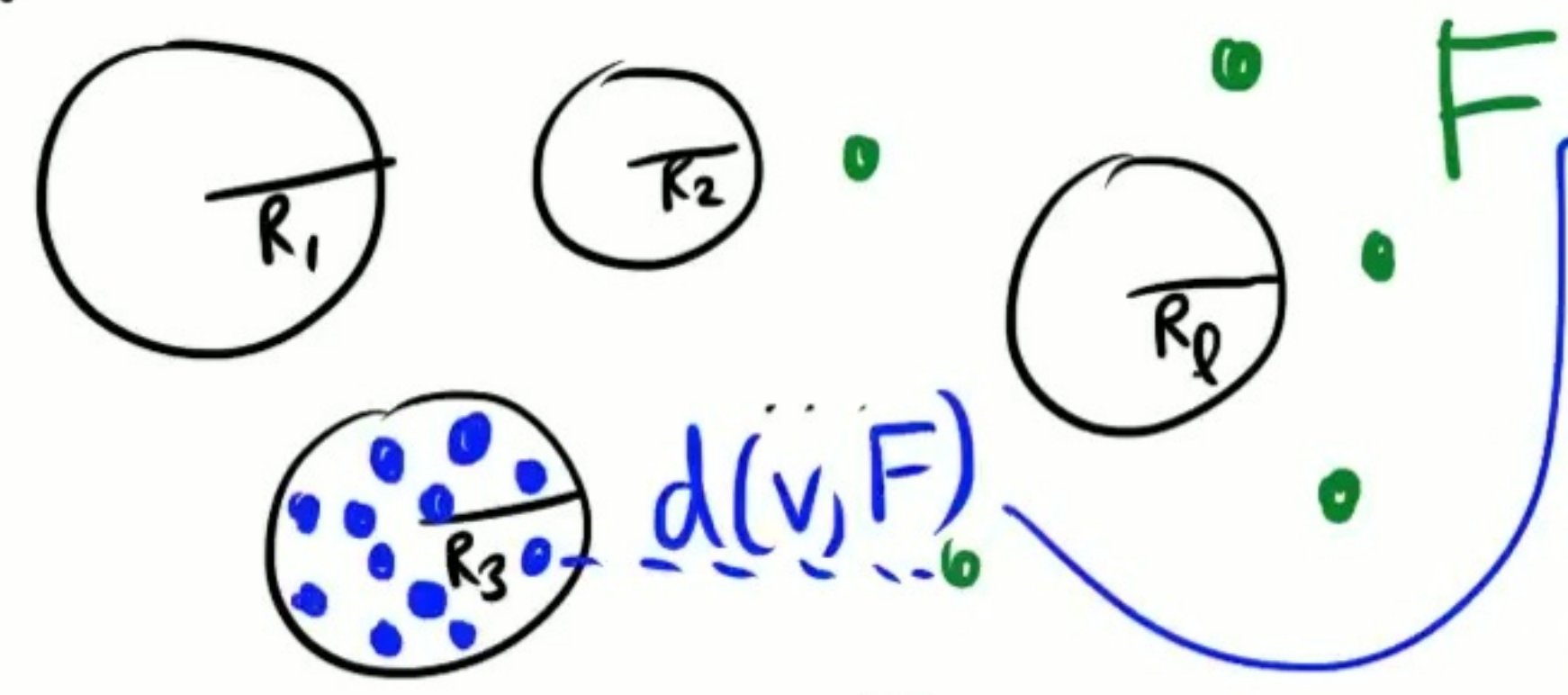
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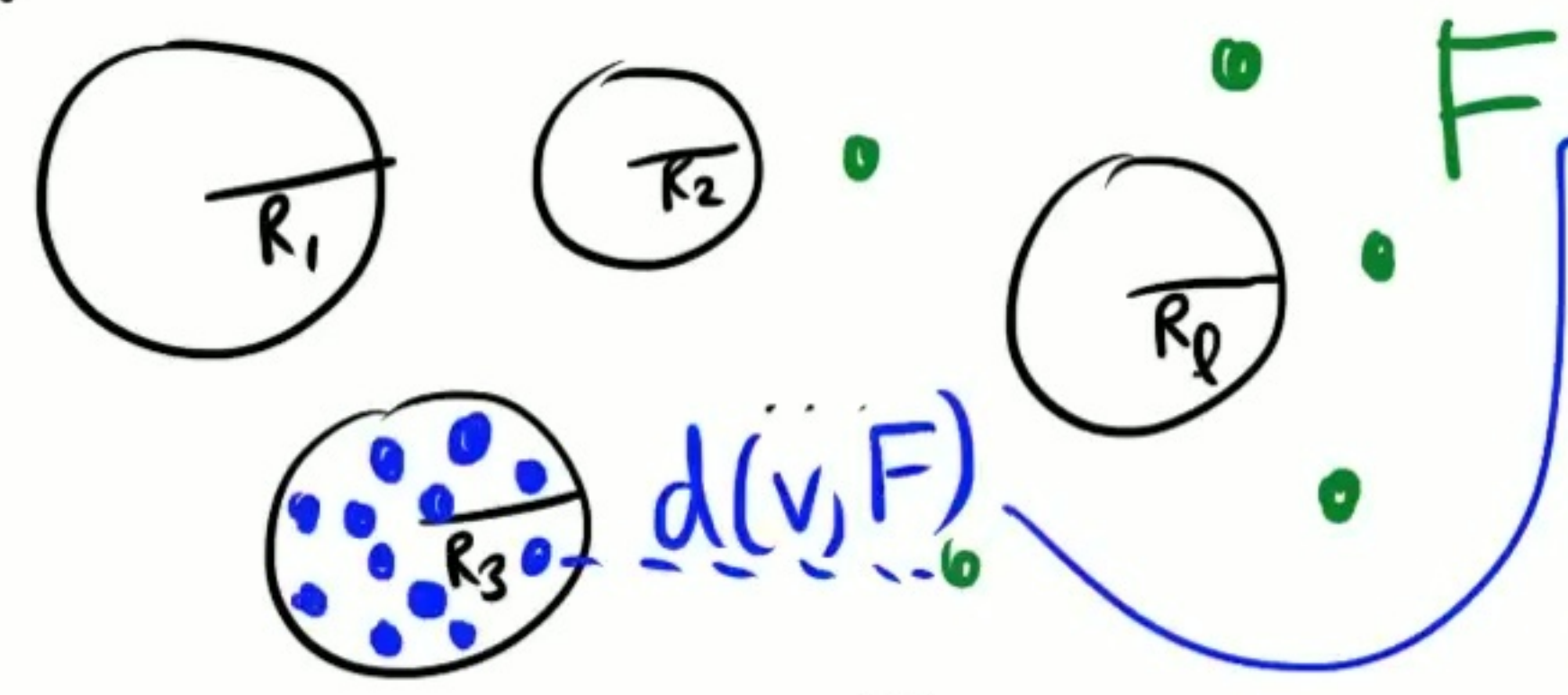
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Total error:
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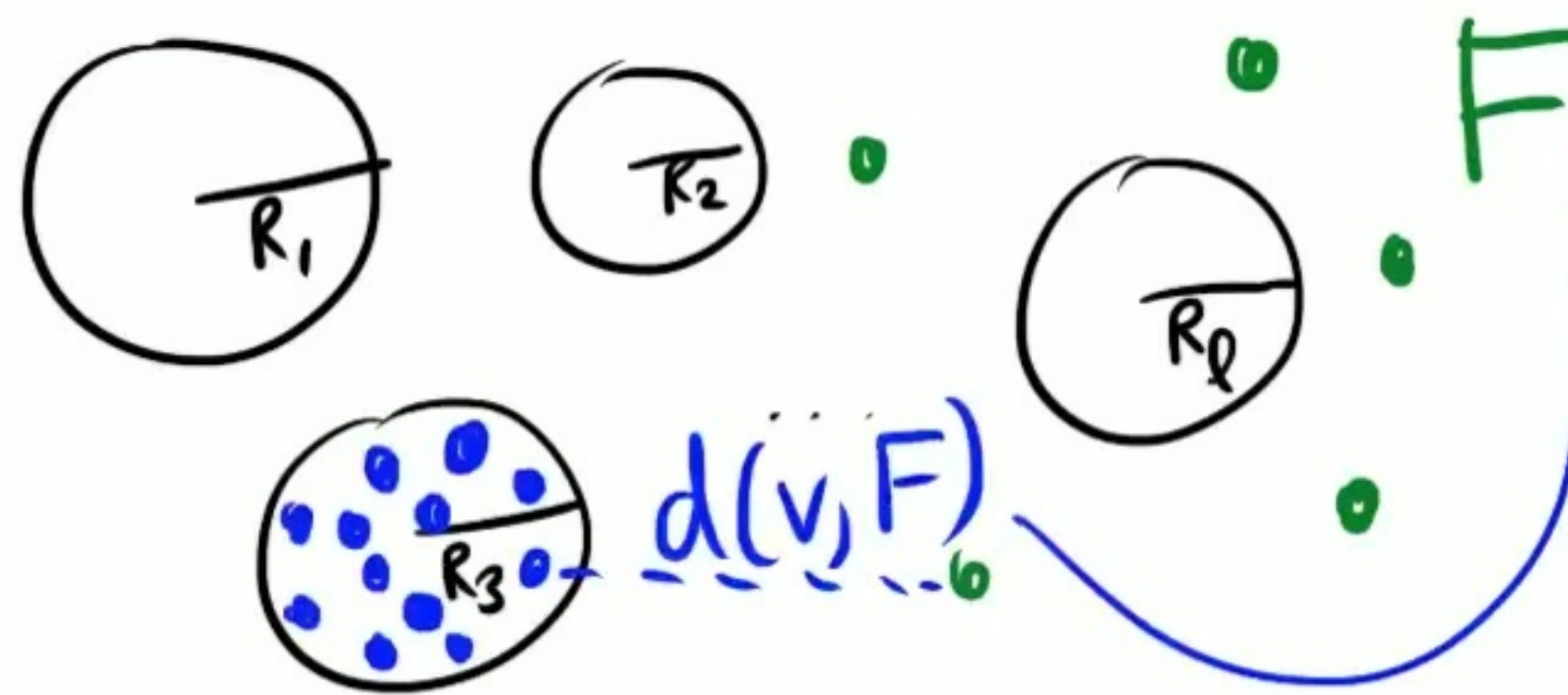
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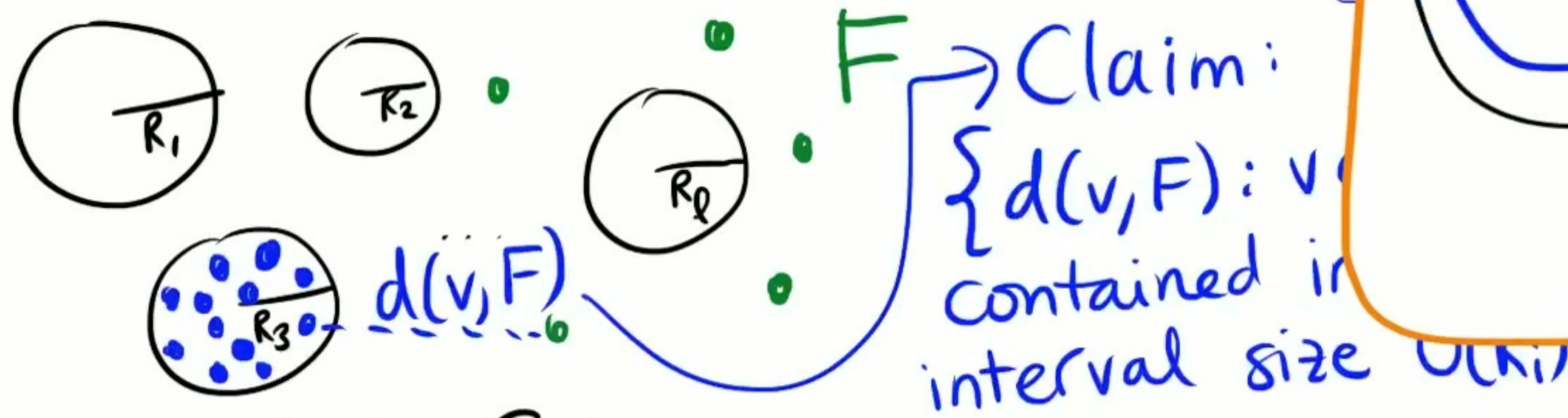
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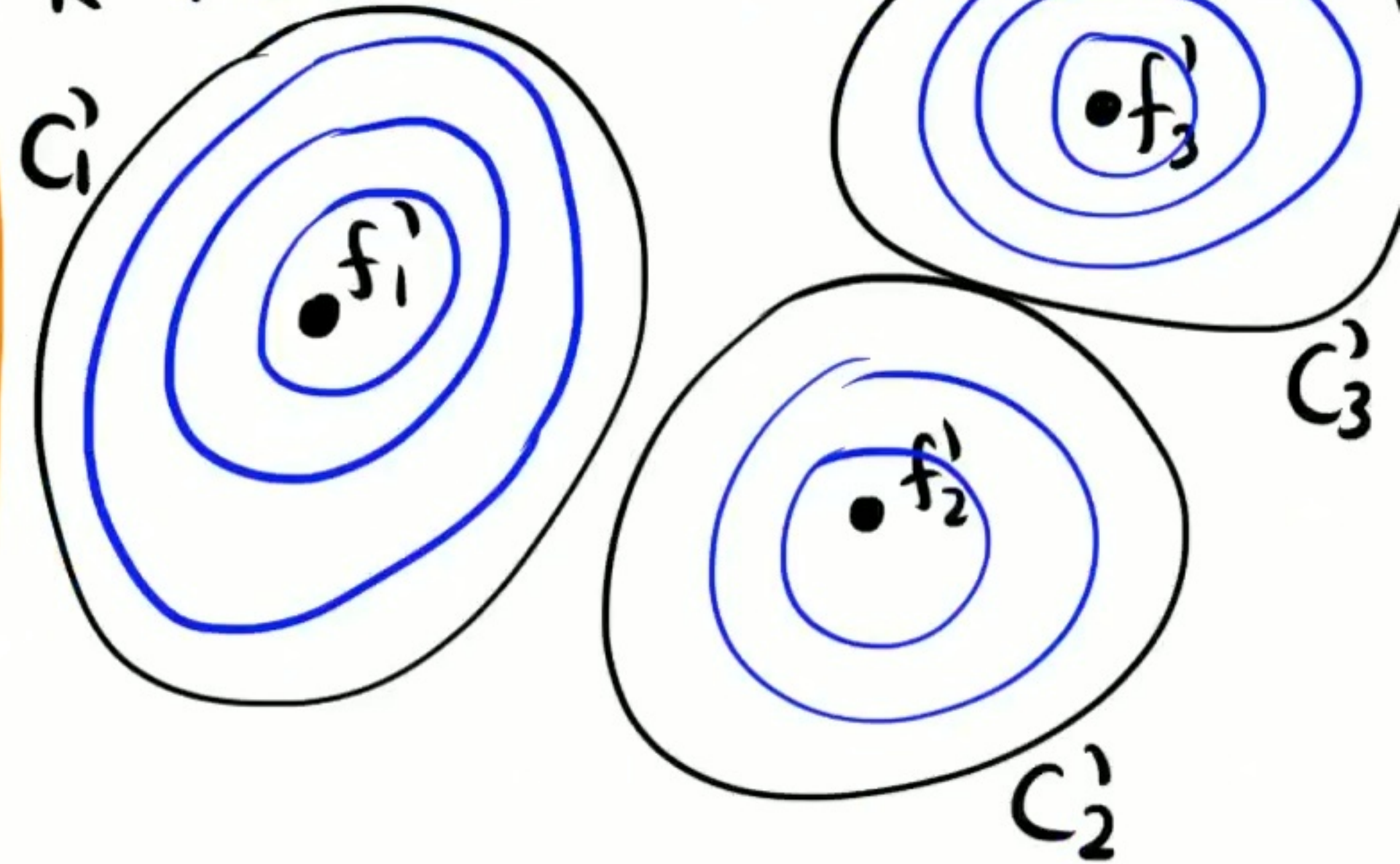
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Union bound over all F

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Let F' be 3-approx
 k -median soln



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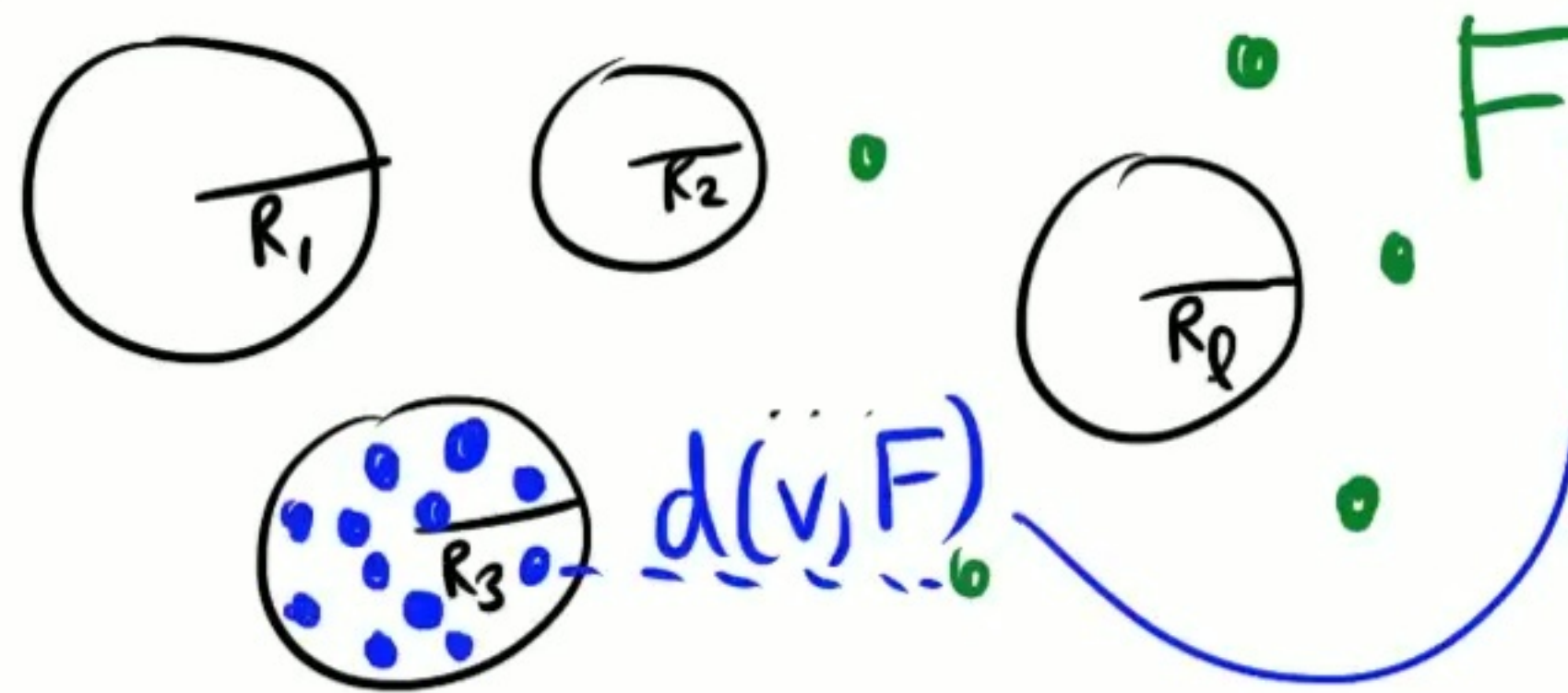
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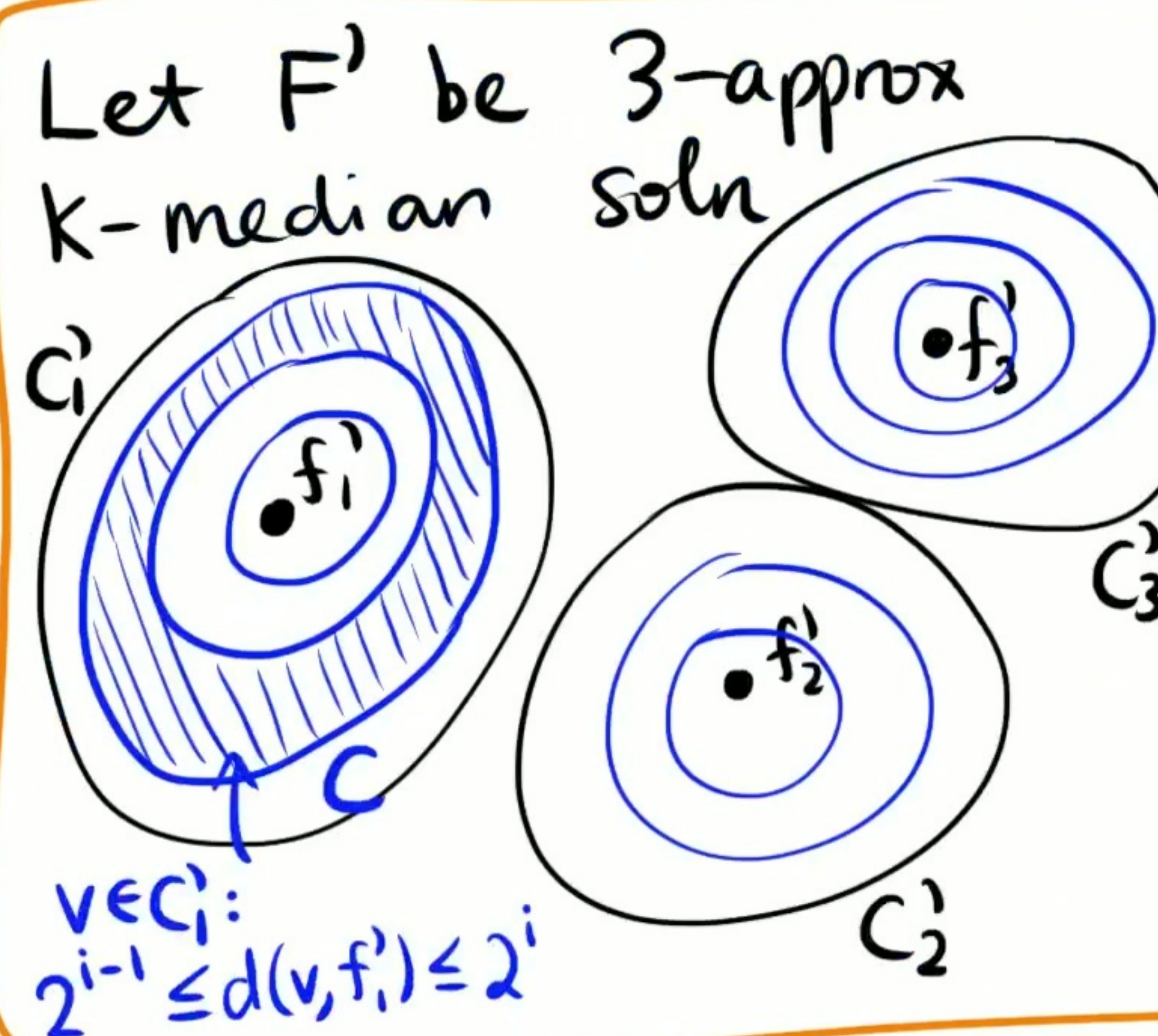
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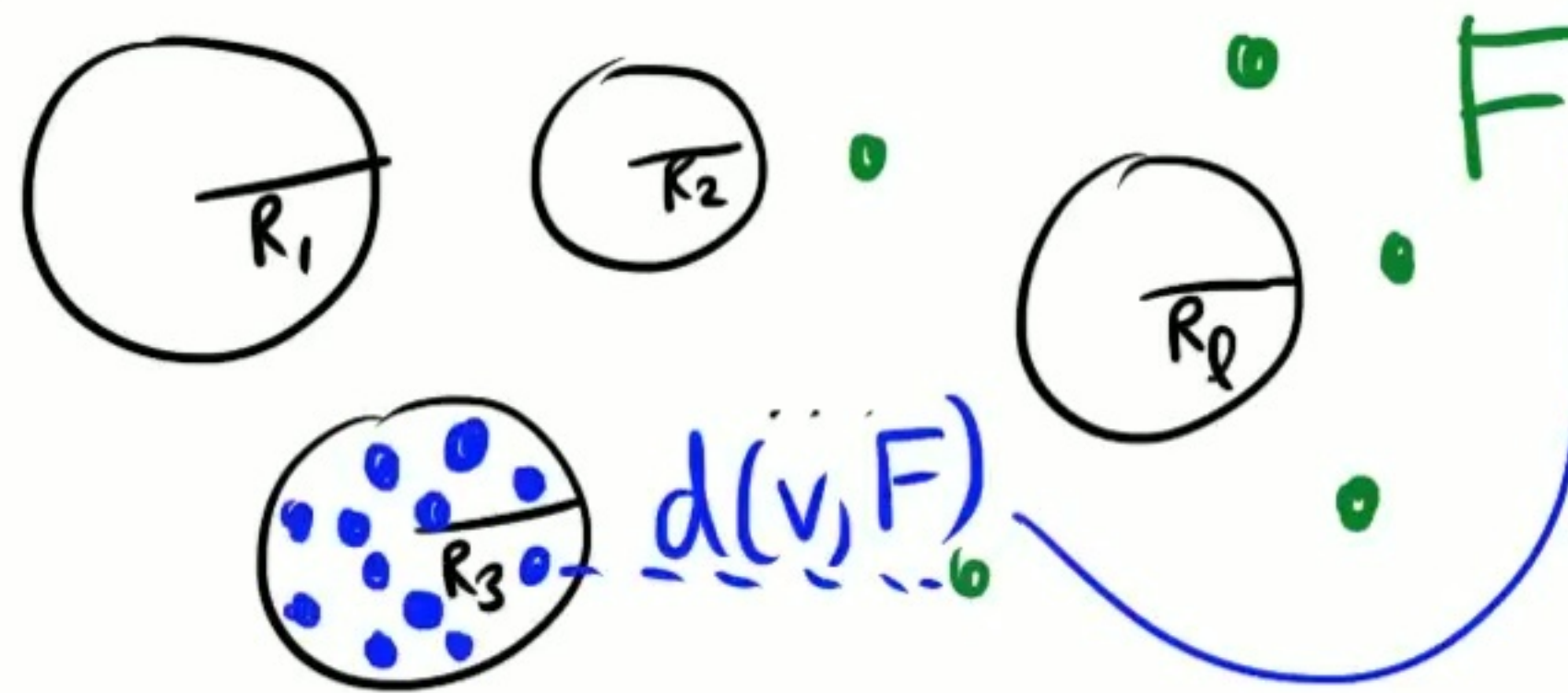
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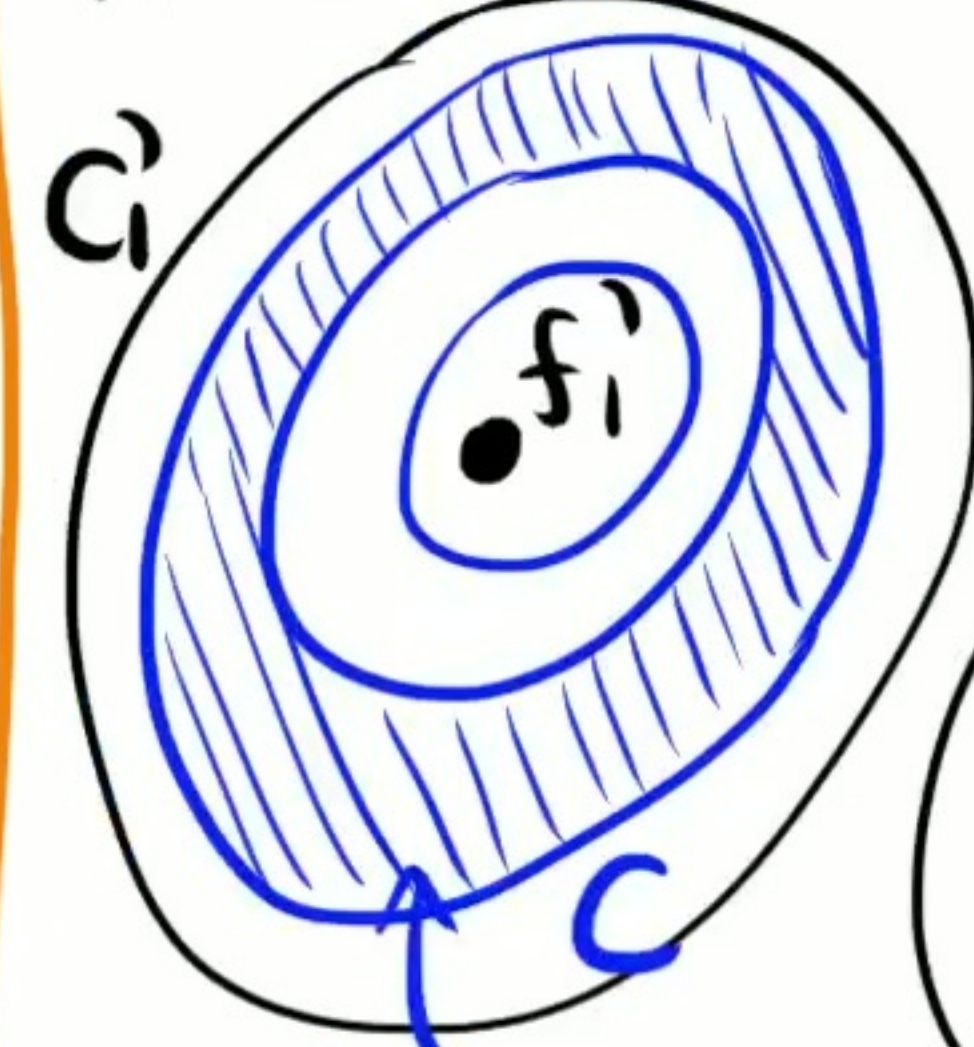
Union bound over all F

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Claim:
 $\{d(v, F) : v \in C\}$
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Let F' be 3-approx
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$\rightarrow R \leq 2 \cdot 2^i$
 error $\leq |C_i| \cdot \epsilon \cdot 2^{i+1}$

$\forall v \in C_i: 2^{i-1} \leq d(v, f_i') \leq 2^i$

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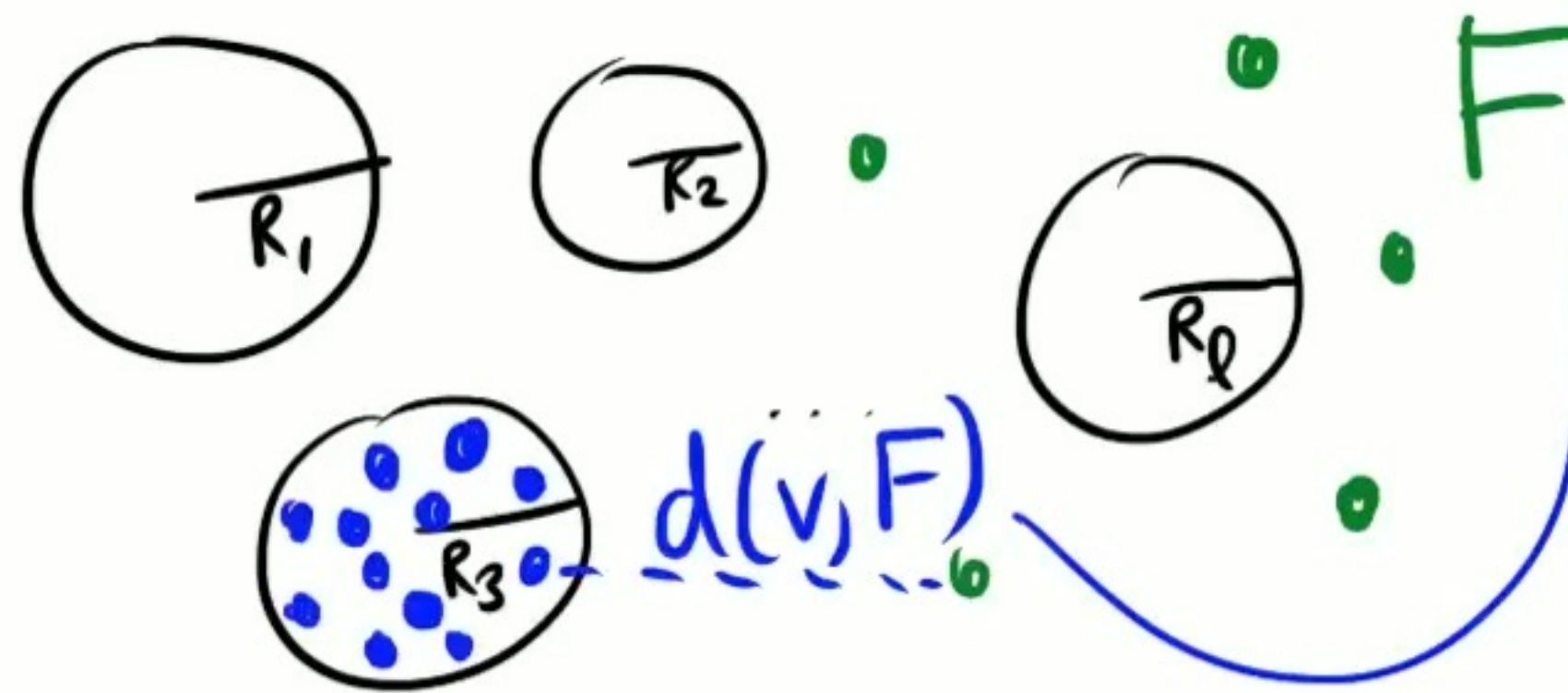
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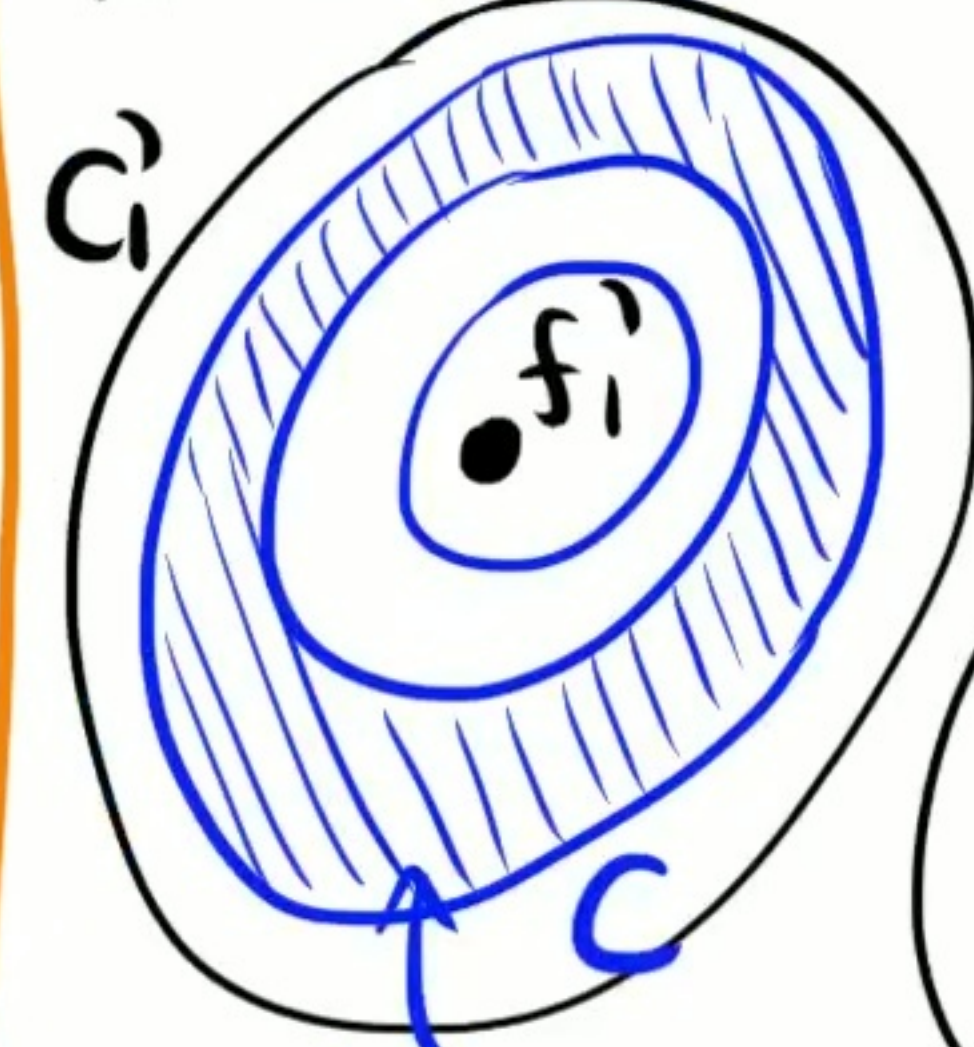
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 • Contribution to soln $\geq |C| \cdot 2^{i-1}$

$\forall v \in C_i:$
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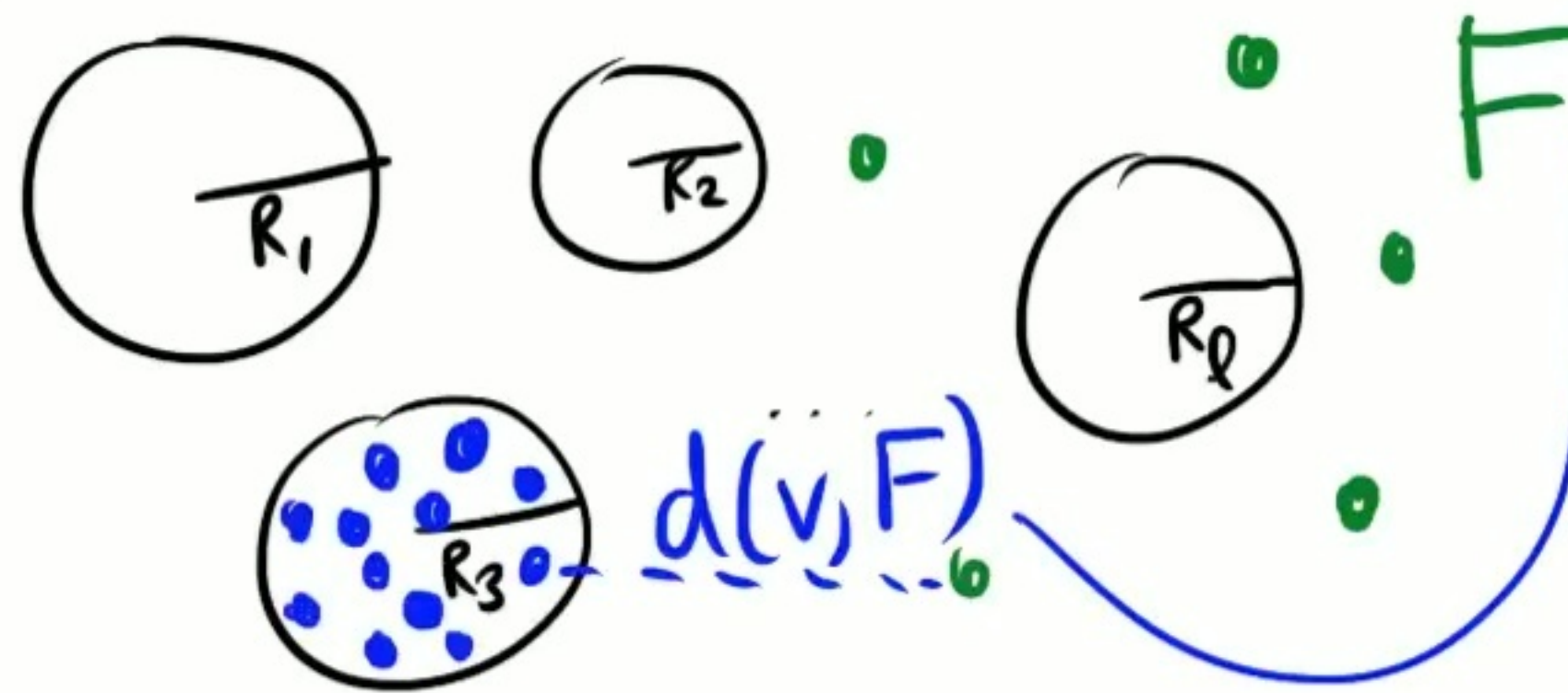
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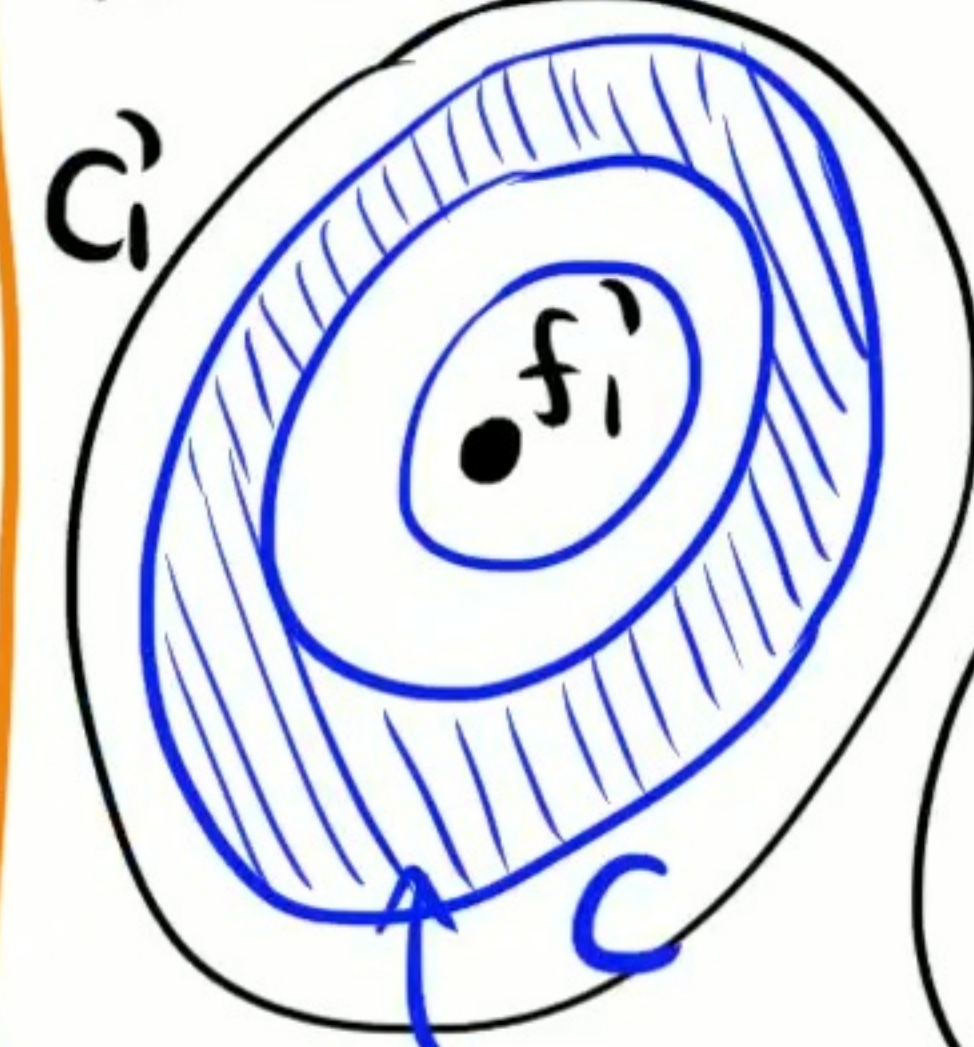
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$\rightarrow R \leq 2 \cdot 2^i$
 error $\leq |C_i| \cdot \epsilon \cdot 2^{i+1}$
 • Contribution to soln $\geq |C_i| \cdot 2^{i-1}$
 • Total error $\leq \sum_C |C_i| \epsilon 2^{i+1} = 4\epsilon \sum_C |C_i| 2^{i-1}$

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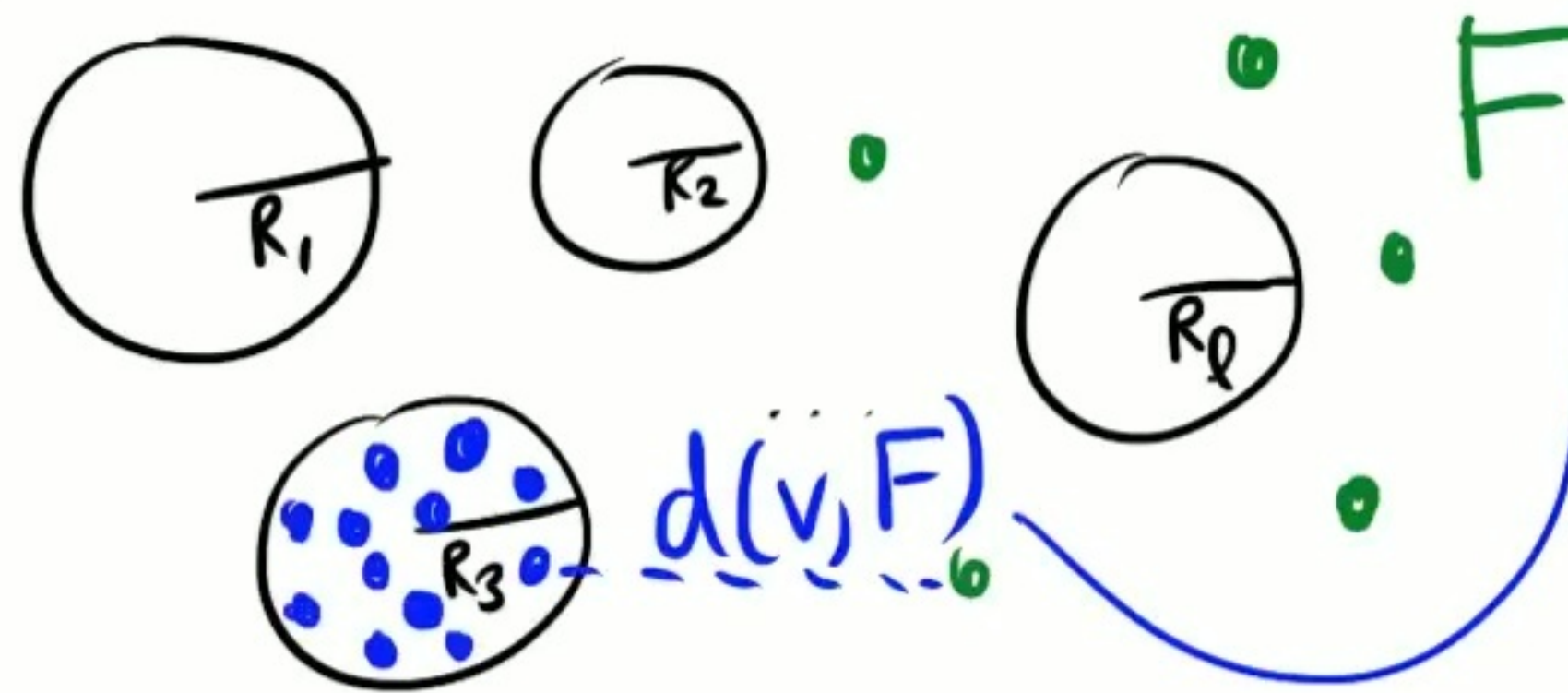
Total error:
 $\sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot \epsilon R_i = \epsilon \sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot R_i = O(\text{OPT})?$

Chen's Coreset Algorithm

- Random sampling
- For each F ($|F|=k$),
 $\Pr\left[\sum_{v \in S} w(v) d(v, F) \in (1 \pm \epsilon) \sum_{v \in C} d(v, F)\right] \gg 1 - n^{-k}$

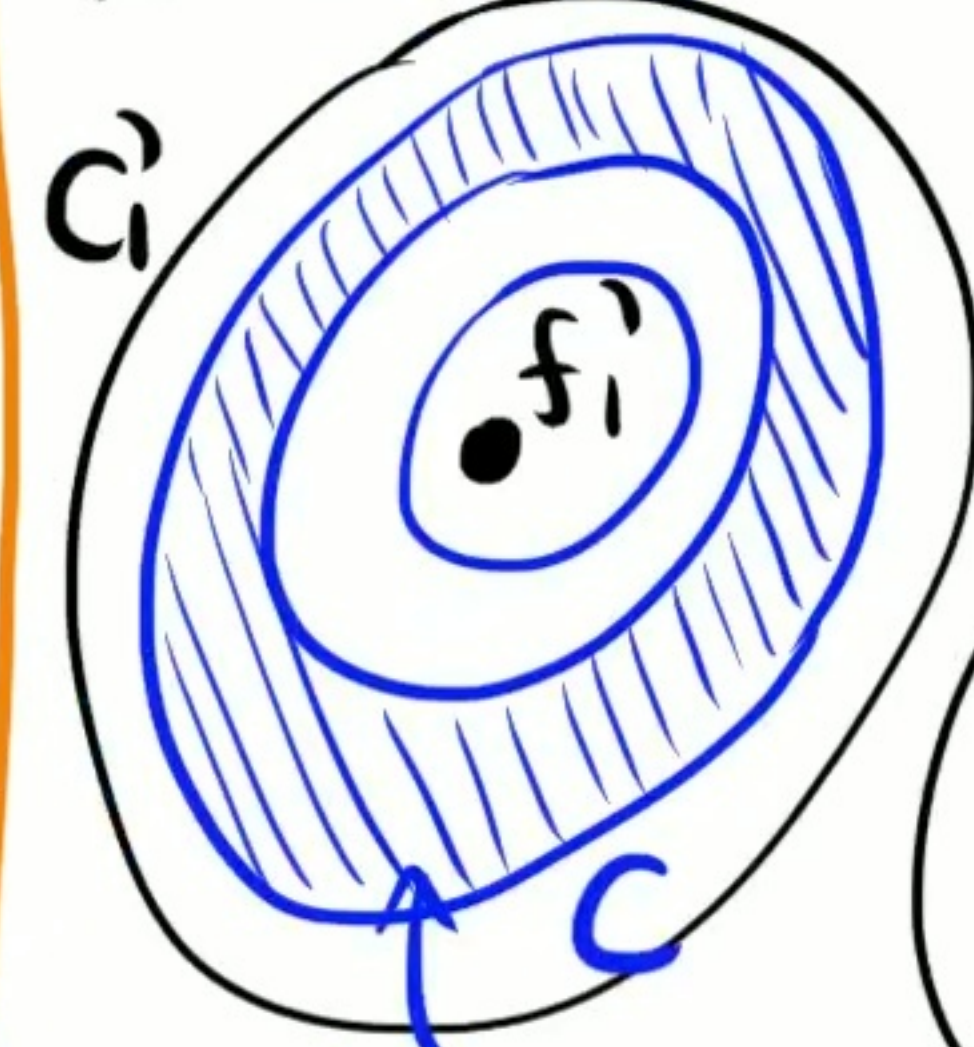
Union bound over all F

- Suppose can cluster C into l clusters



Claim:
 $\{d(v, F) : v \in C_i\}$
 contained in interval size $O(R_i)$

Let F' be 3-approx
 k -median soln



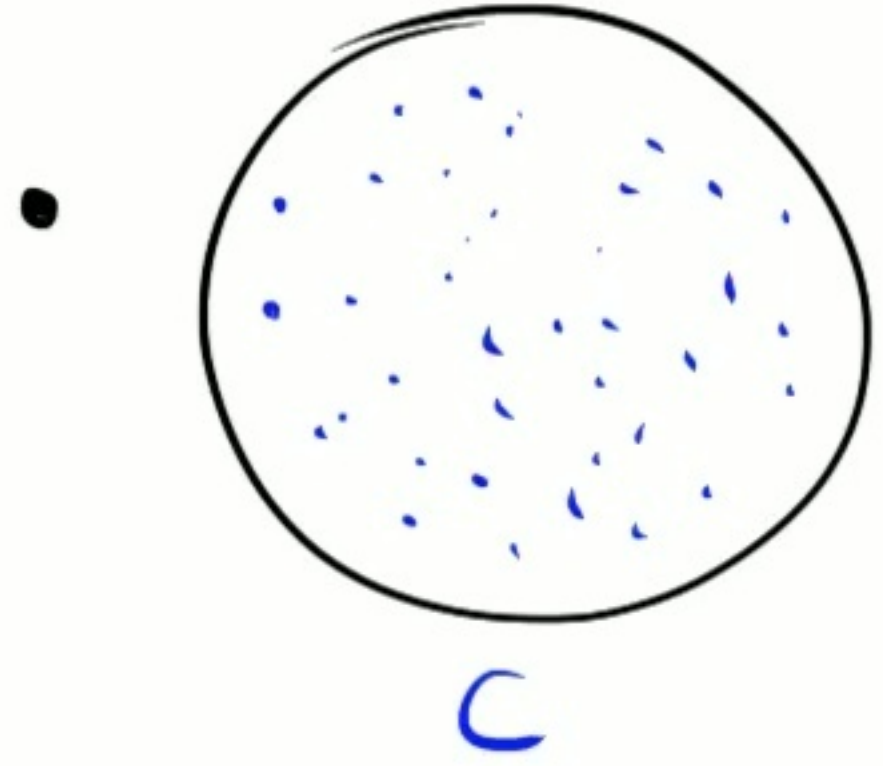
$\rightarrow R \leq 2 \cdot 2^i$
 error $\leq |C_i| \cdot \epsilon \cdot 2^{i+1}$
 • Contribution to soln $\geq |C_i| \cdot 2^{i-1}$
 • Total error $\leq \sum_C |C_i| \epsilon 2^{i+1}$
 $= 4\epsilon \sum_C |C_i| 2^{i-1}$
 $\leq 4\epsilon (\text{soln}) \leq 12\epsilon \text{OPT}$

- Within each cluster C_i :
 - sample $s := \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$ vertices
 - each has weight $|C_i|/s$

Total error:
 $\sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot \epsilon R_i = \epsilon \sum_{C_i} |C_i| \cdot R_i$
 $= O(\text{OPT})?$

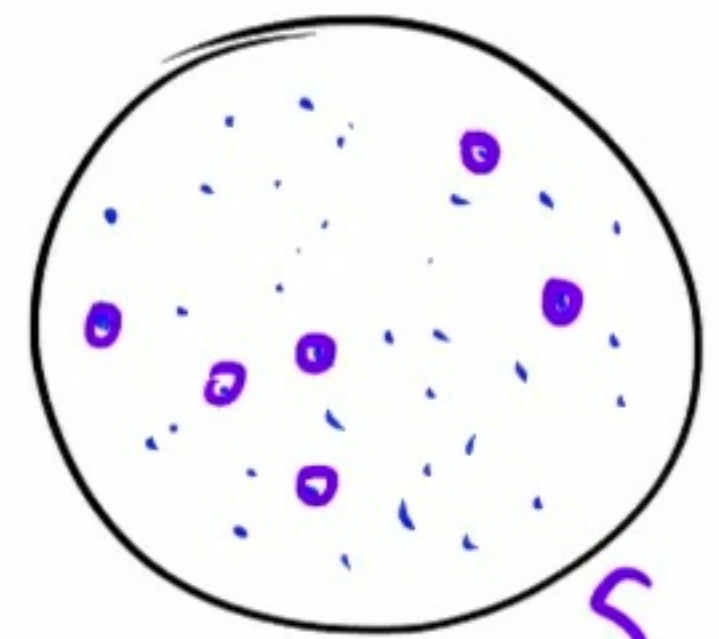
Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



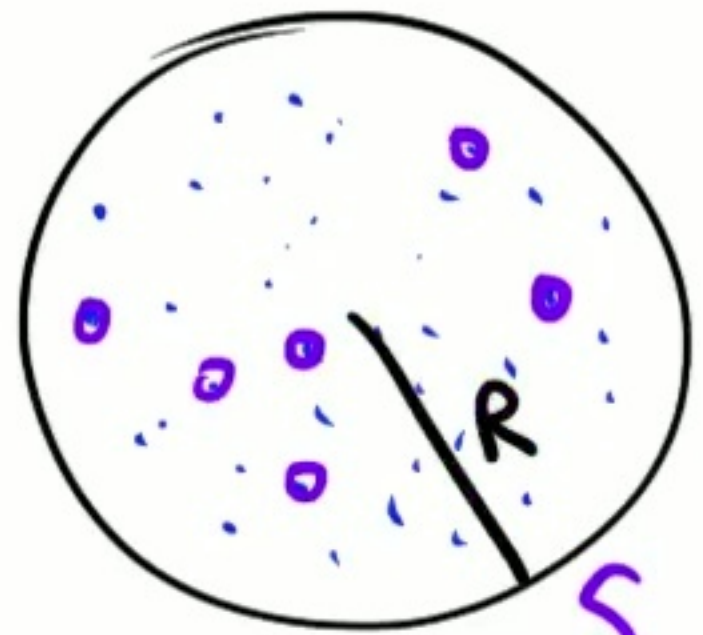
C

S
Size $s = \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each



Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



Size $s = \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$
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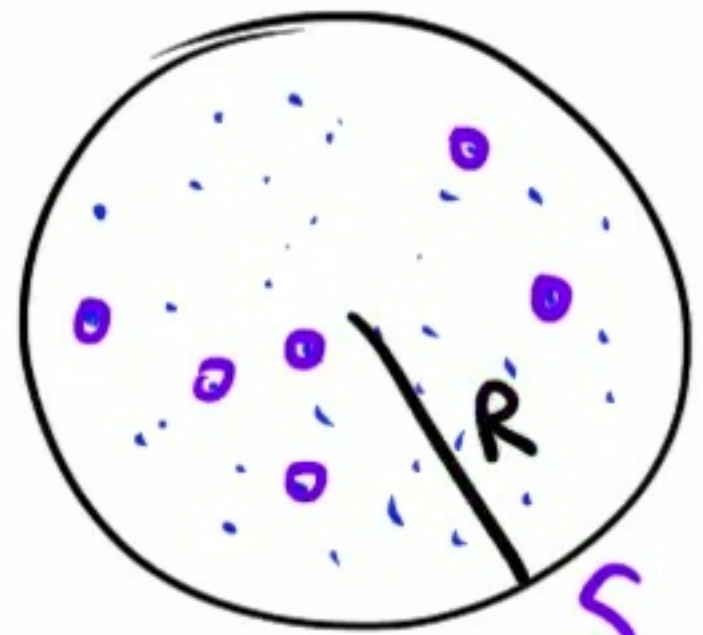
To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCostFlow}(S, F) \pm \epsilon |C| R$$

$$\text{w.p.} \geq 1 - n^{-k}$$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



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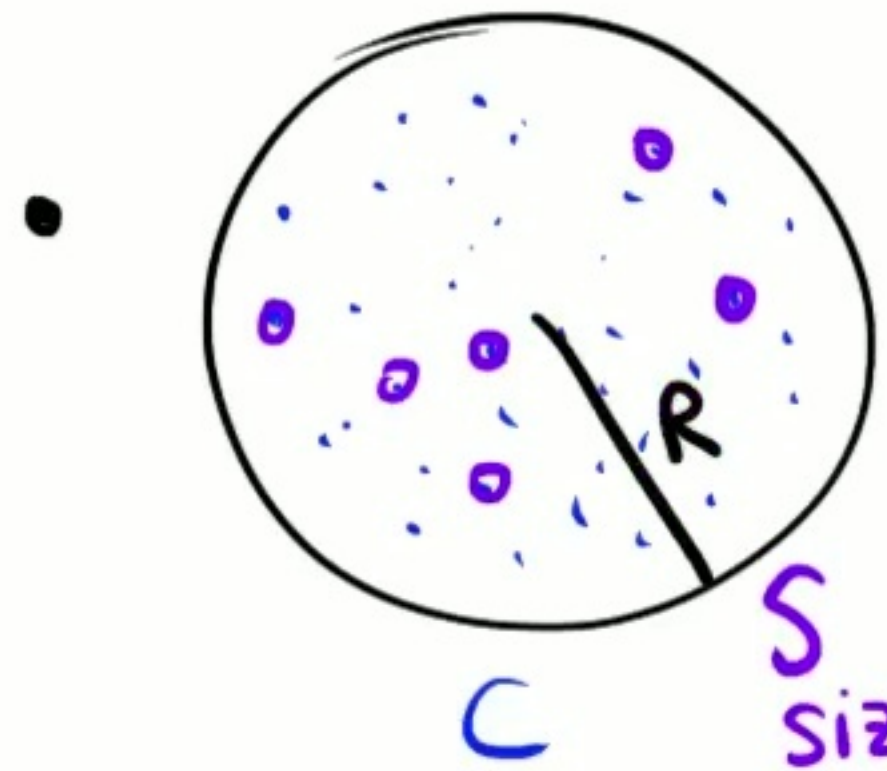
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- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



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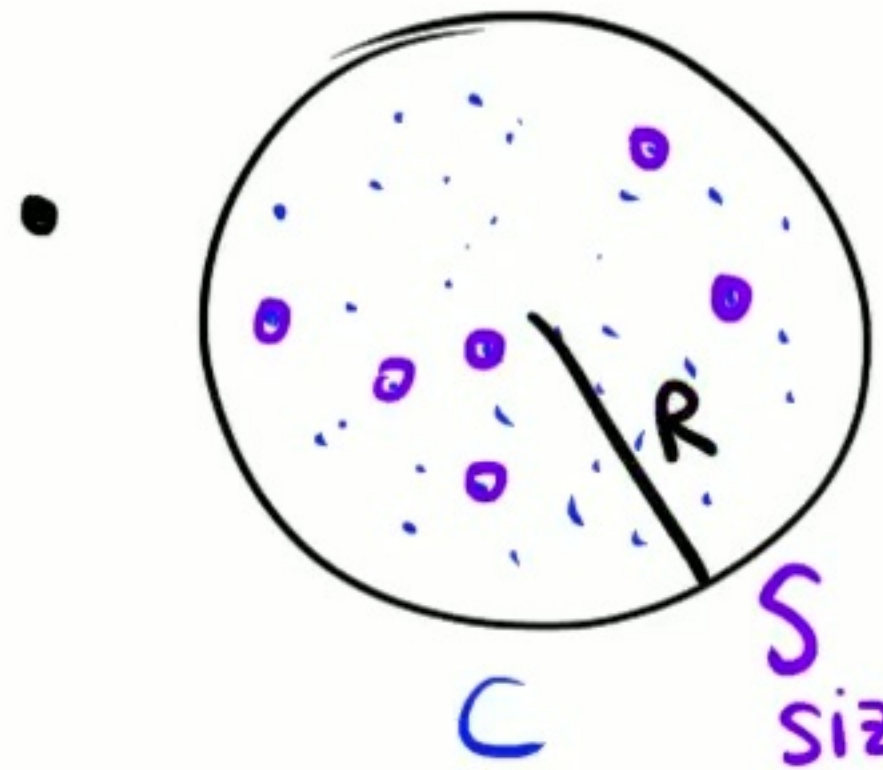
w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

- Want corresponding Chernoff bound for min-cost flow.
- Construct Lipschitz function for concentration

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$ independently



Size $s = \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$
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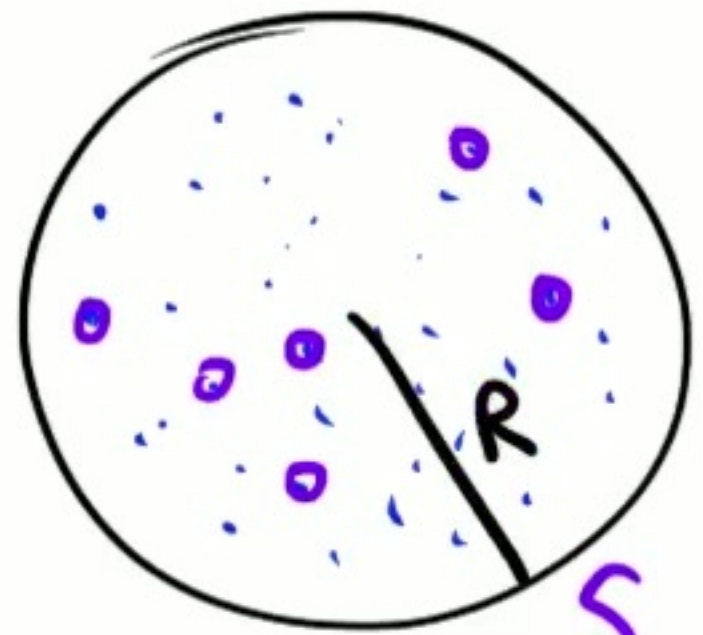
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Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



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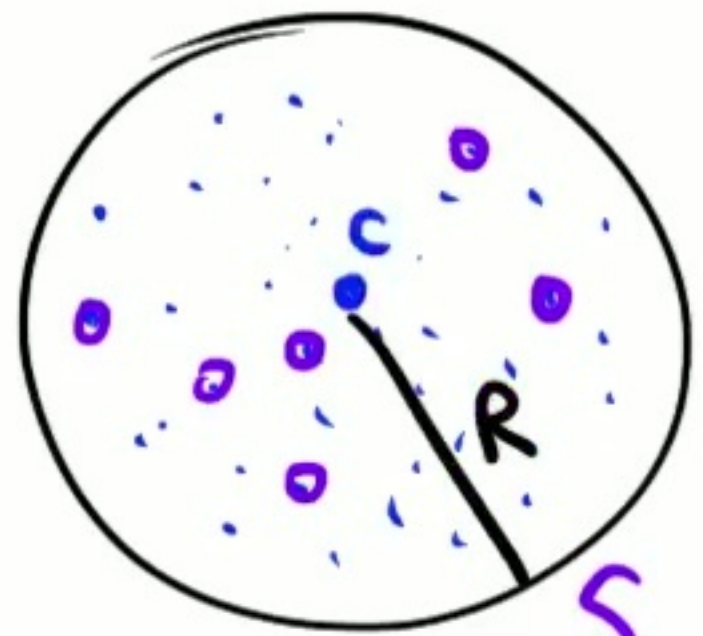
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$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



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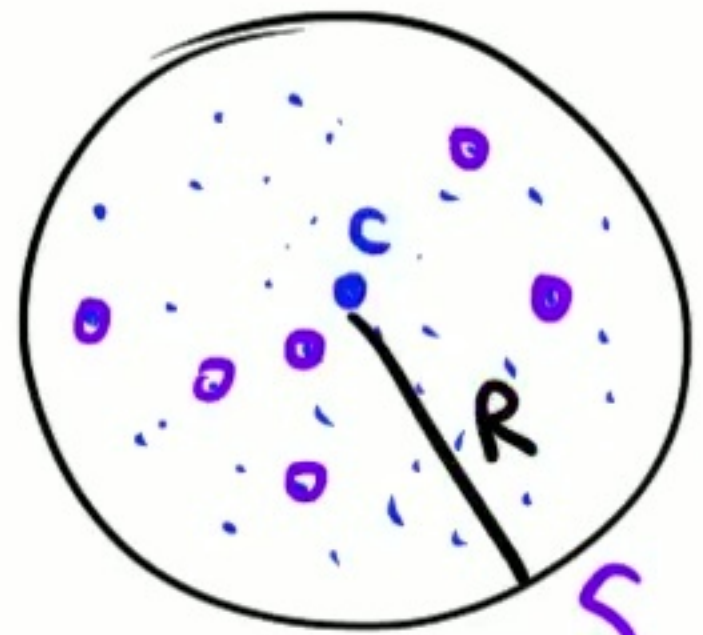
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• demand $|C| - \sum_v d_v$ at center c

$$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$$

↑ $\text{cap}(f)$ demand at each $f \in F$

Extending to Capacitated

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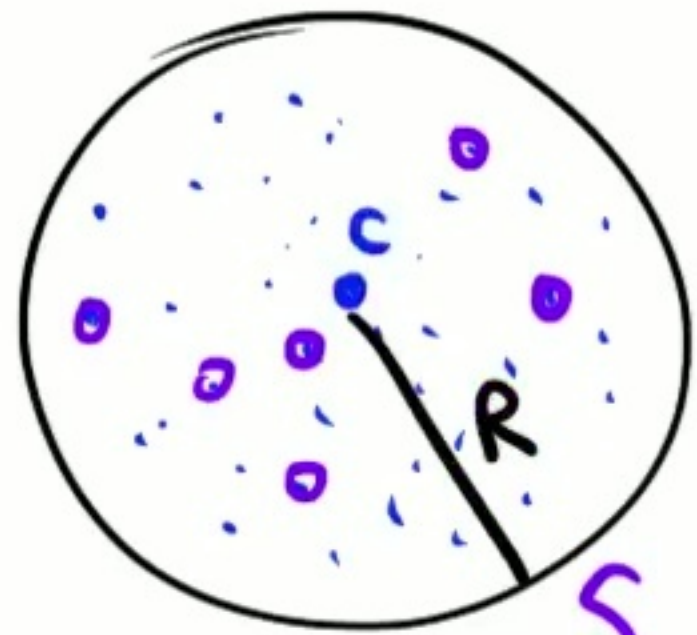
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Claim: $g(d)$ is R -Lipschitz: \uparrow $\text{cap}(f)$ demand at each $f \in F$

$$|g(d_1) - g(d_2)| \leq R \|d_1 - d_2\|_1$$

Extending to Capacitated

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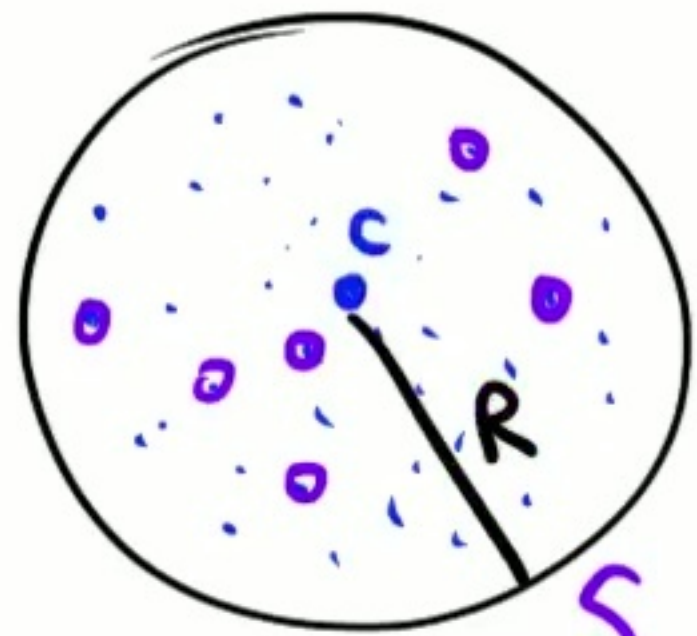
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Pf: $g(d + \delta \mathbb{1}_v) \leq g(d) + \delta R$

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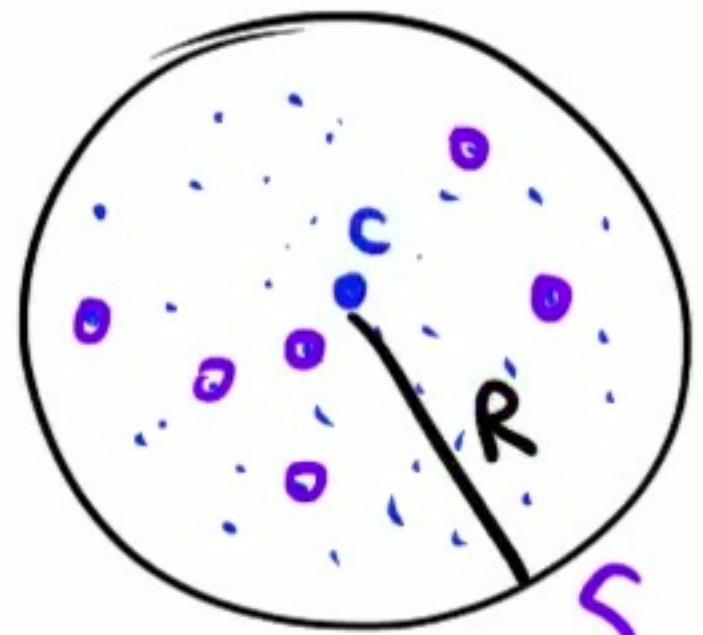
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Extending to Capacitated

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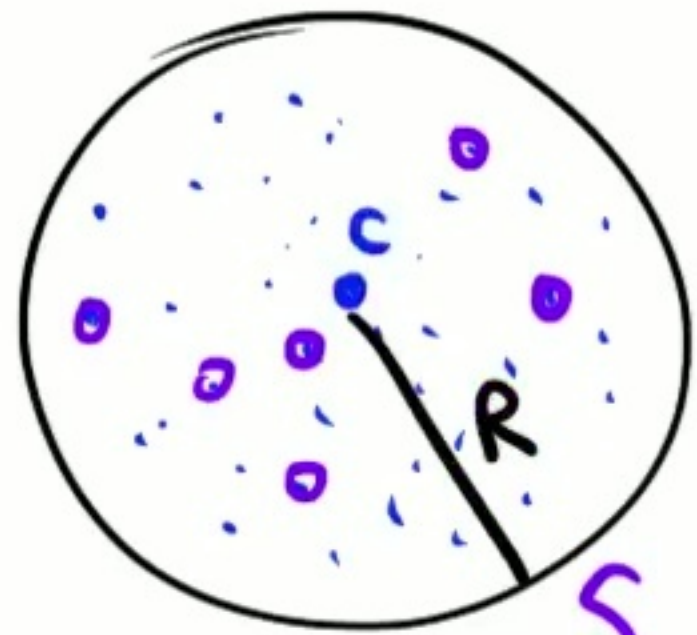
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Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



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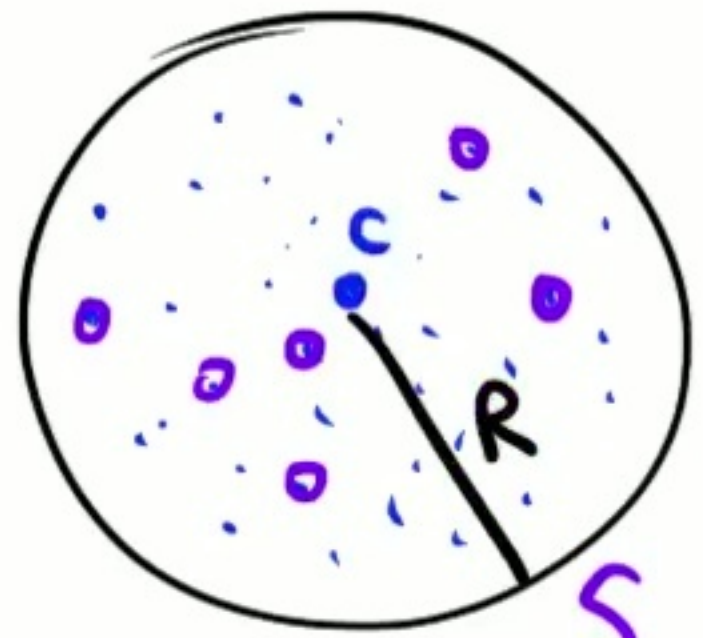
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- Start from \uparrow , reroute δ flow $v \leftrightarrow c$, costs $\leq \delta R$

Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



Size $s = \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$
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F

To show:

$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCostFlow}(S, F) \pm \epsilon |C| R$

w.p. $\geq 1 - n^{-k}$.

Concentration:

$$\Pr[|g(d) - \mathbb{E}[g(d)]| > \epsilon |C| R] \ll n^{-k}$$

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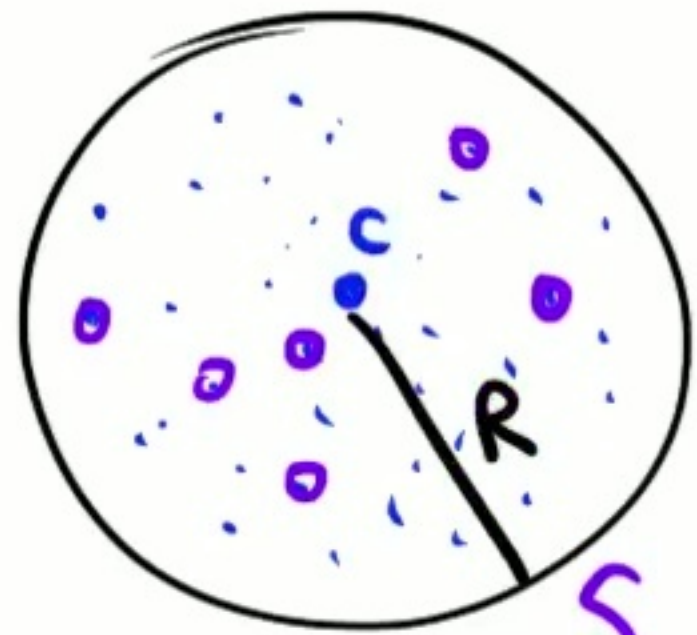
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Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



Size $s = \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$
weight $\frac{|C|}{s}$ each



To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \frac{\text{MinCostFlow}(S, F) \pm \epsilon |C| R}{\text{w.p. } \geq 1 - n^{-k}}$$

Concentration: $\boxed{= g(\mathbb{1}) = g(\mathbb{E}[d])}$

$$\Pr[|g(d) - \mathbb{E}[g(d)]| > \epsilon |C| R] \ll n^{-k}$$

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$ independently

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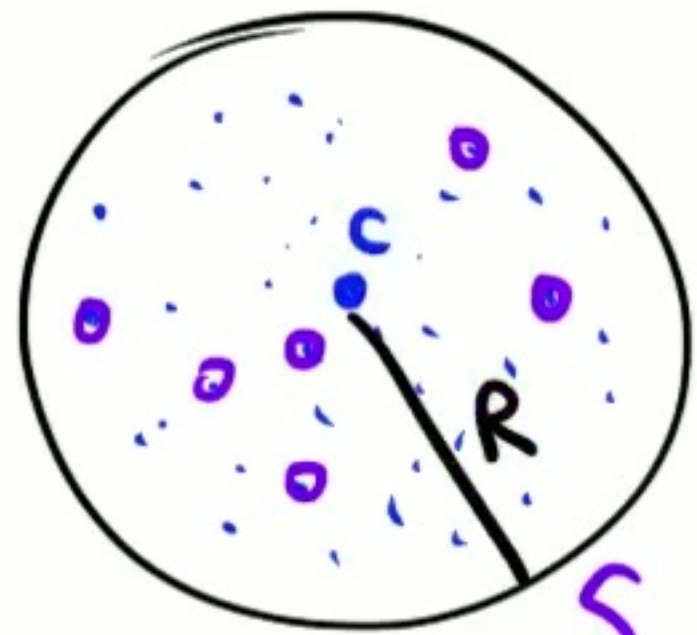
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Extending to Capacitated

- This talk: single cluster



Size $s = \text{poly}(k \log n \epsilon^{-1})$
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To show:

$$\text{MinCostFlow}(C, F) \in \text{MinCostFlow}(S, F) \pm \epsilon |C| R$$

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$$\Pr[|g(d) - \mathbb{E}[g(d)]| > \epsilon |C| R] \ll n^{-k}$$

To show: $\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \approx g(\mathbb{E}[d])$

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$ independently

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$$\underline{\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \approx g(\mathbb{E}[d]) = g(\mathbf{1})}$$

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$
independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

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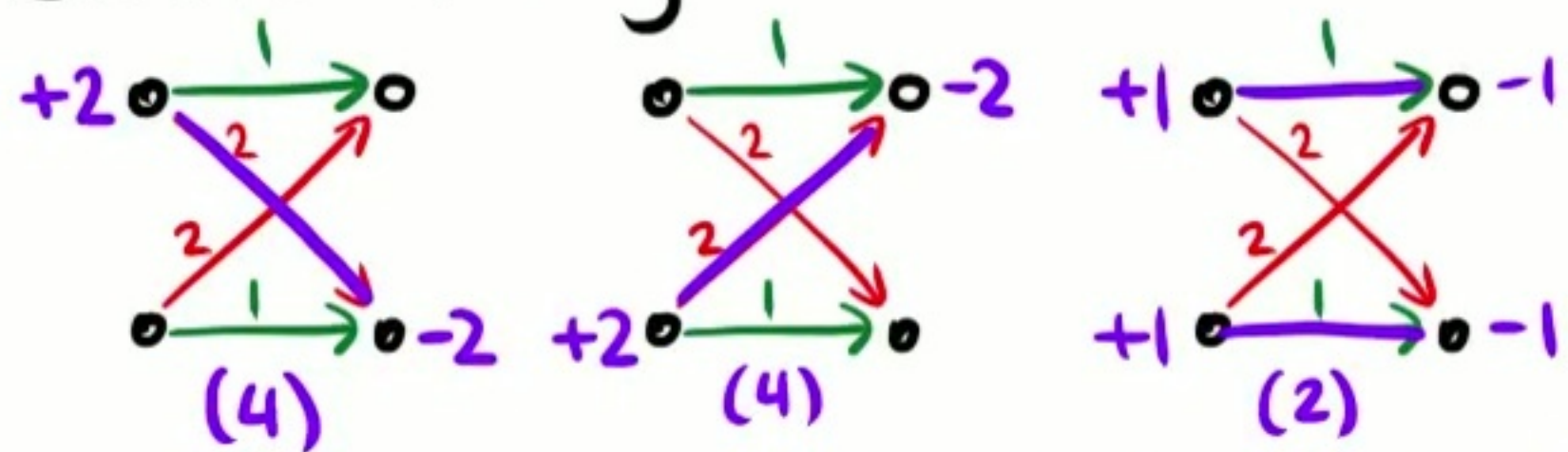
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• Convexity of MinCostFlow:



$$\Rightarrow g(\mathbb{E}[d]) \leq \mathbb{E}[g(d)]$$

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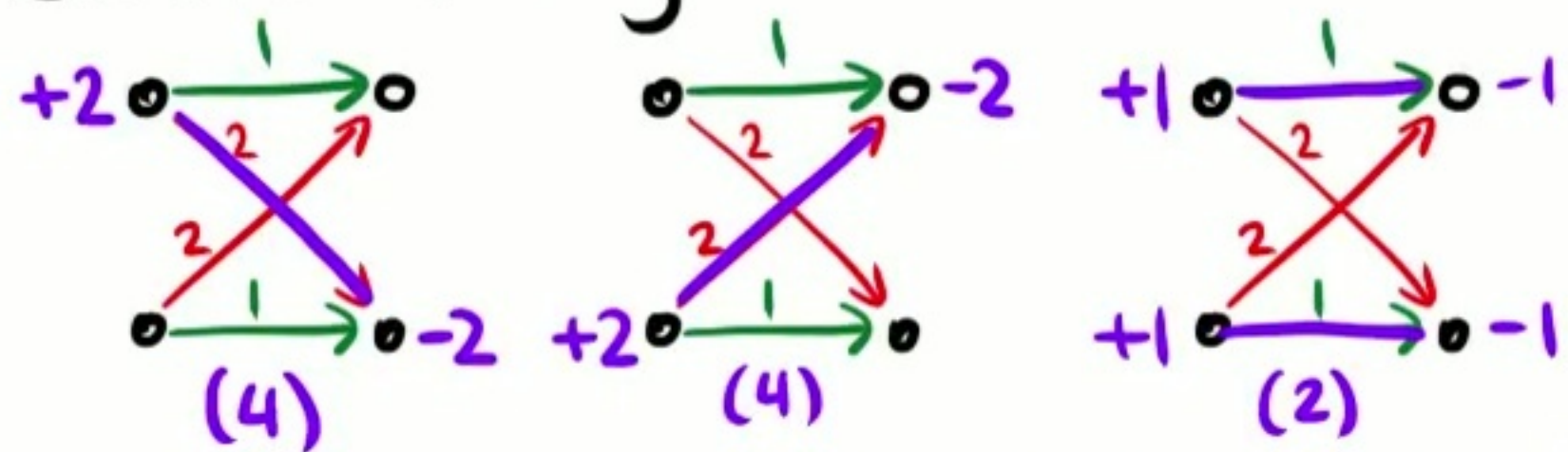
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$$\Rightarrow g(\mathbb{E}[d]) \leq \mathbb{E}[g(d)]$$

- Other direction: $\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \stackrel{?}{\leq} g(\mathbb{E}[d]) + \epsilon |C| R$

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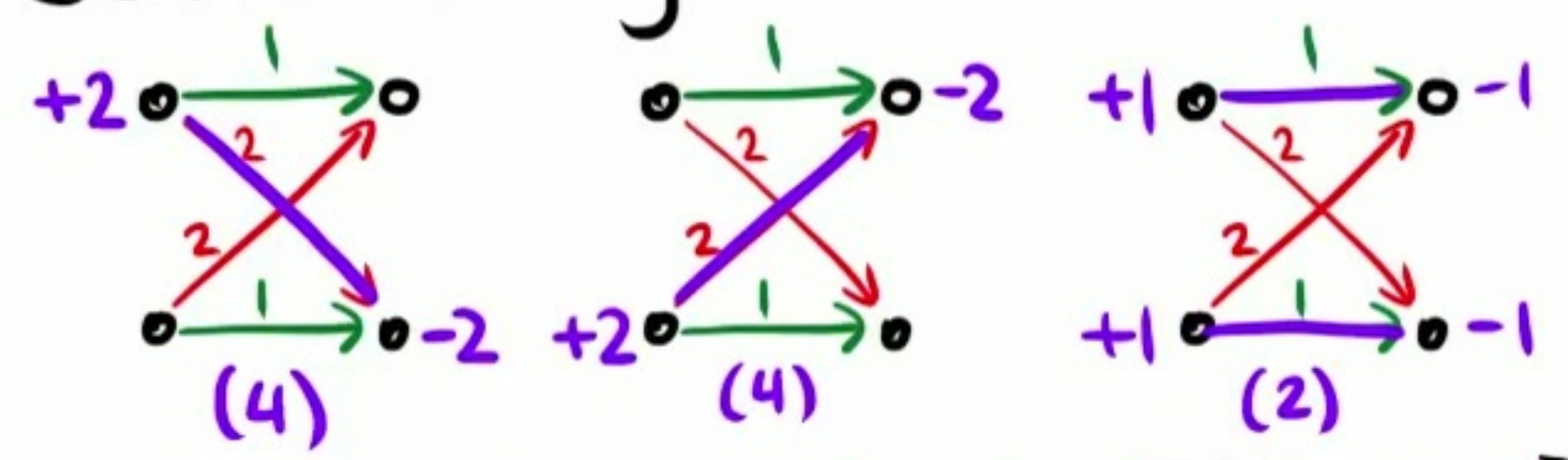
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• Idea: look at $g(\mathbb{E}[d])$; construct flow not much worse for "most" d

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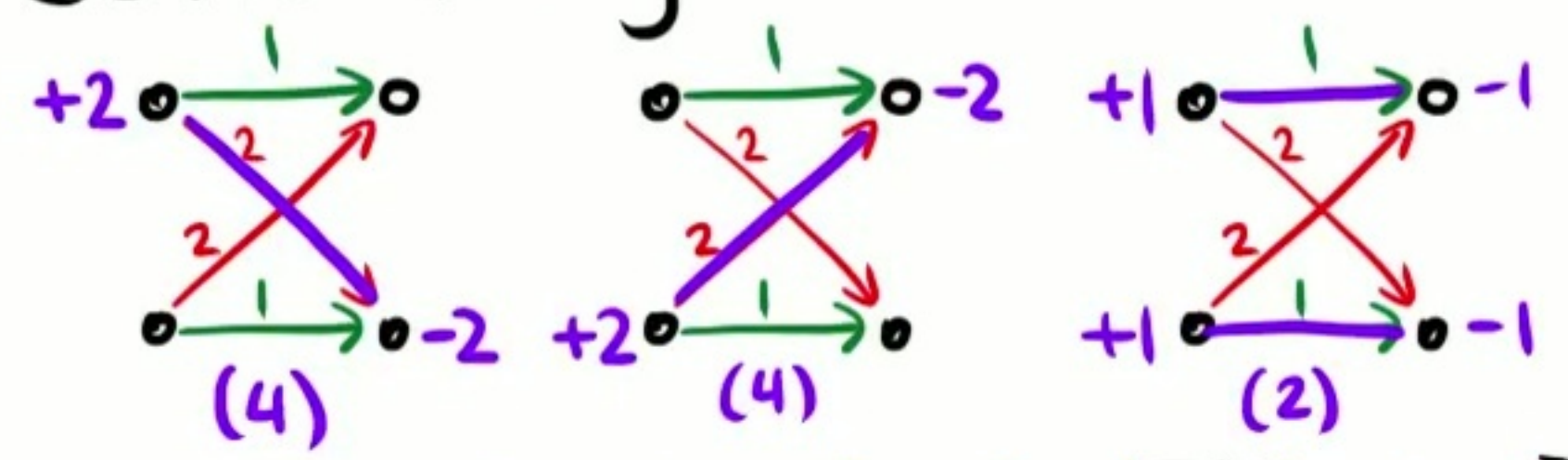
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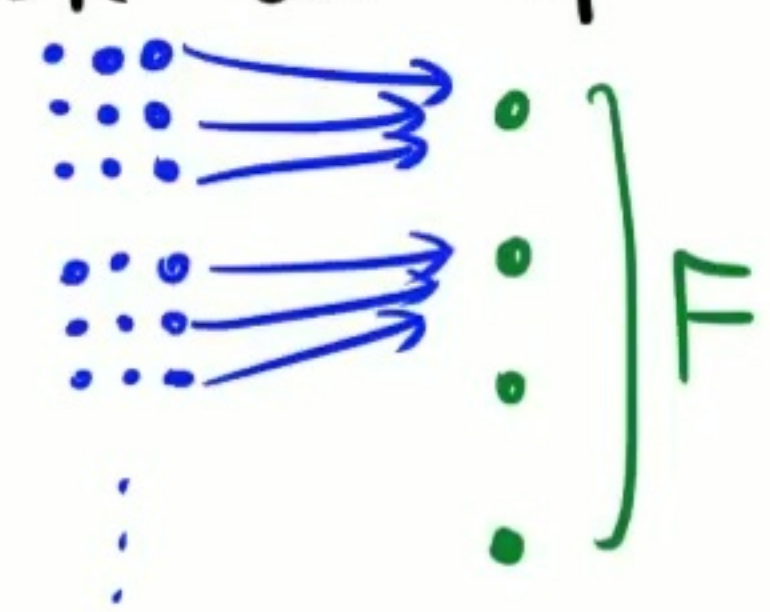


$$\Rightarrow g(\mathbb{E}[d]) \leq \mathbb{E}[g(d)]$$

• Other direction: $\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \stackrel{?}{\leq} g(\mathbb{E}[d]) + \epsilon |C| R$

• Idea: look at $g(\mathbb{E}[d])$; construct flow not much worse for "most" d

• Look at opt flow for $\mathbb{E}[d] = \mathbf{1}$:



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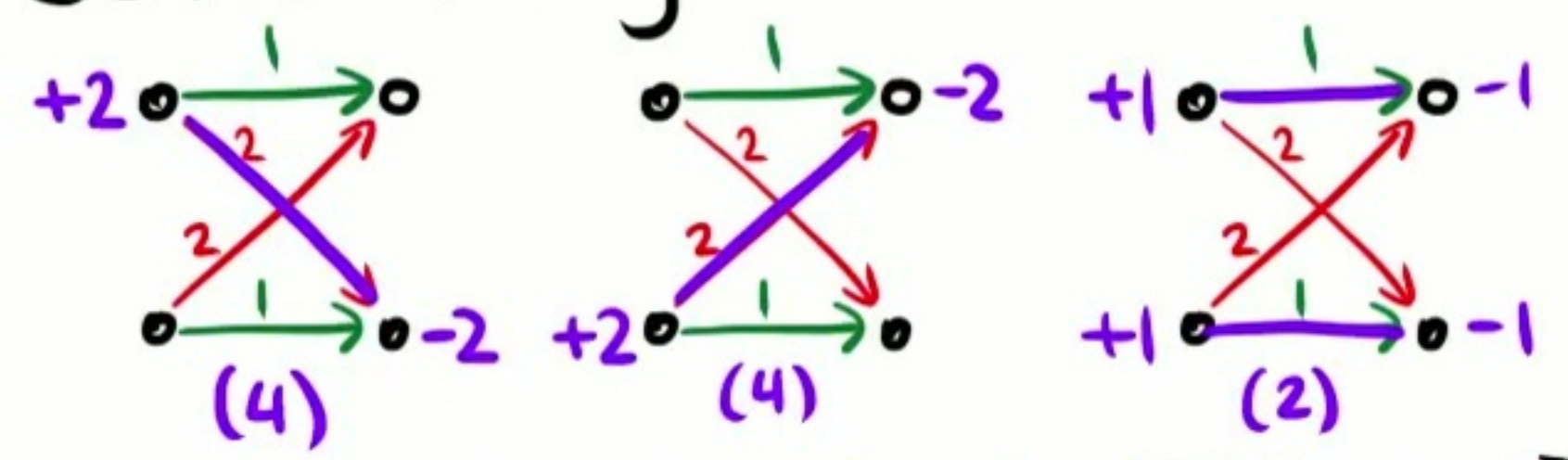
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• Convexity of MinCost Flow:

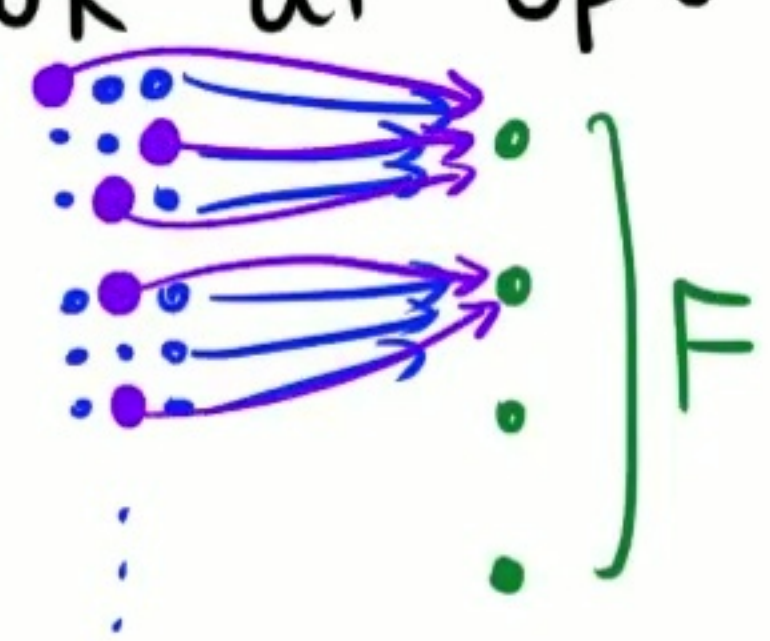


$$\Rightarrow g(\mathbb{E}[d]) \leq \mathbb{E}[g(d)]$$

• Other direction: $\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \stackrel{?}{\leq} g(\mathbb{E}[d]) + \epsilon |C| R$

• Idea: look at $g(\mathbb{E}[d])$; construct flow not much worse for "most" d

• Look at opt flow for $\mathbb{E}[d] = \mathbb{1}$:



Route sampled clients to same facility in F

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$ independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

$$d_v = \frac{|C|}{s} \text{ if } v \text{ sampled, else } d_v = 0$$

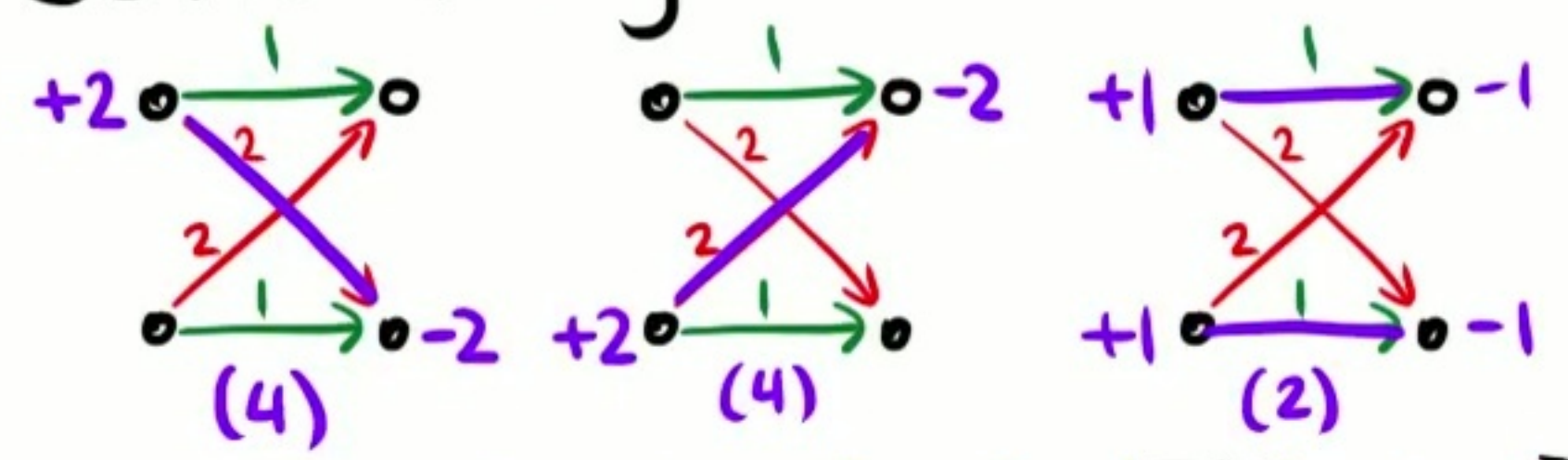
$g(d)$: • demand $+d_v$ at each $v \in C$ } total demand $|C|$
 • demand $|C| - \sum_v d_v$ at center c

$g(d) := \text{MinCostFlow}(\text{demands}, F)$

↑
-cap(f) demand at each $f \in F$

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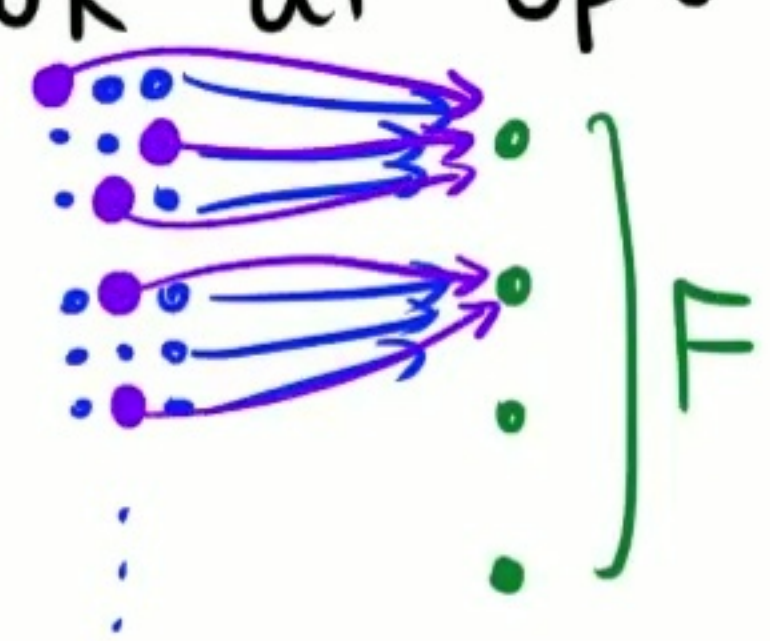


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Route sampled clients to same facility in F

$$1 \cdot \dots \cdot \approx \frac{|C|}{s} \cdot \dots \cdot (\pm \epsilon |C| R)$$

for most d (concentration)

Suppose sample each $v \in C$ w.p. $\frac{s}{|C|}$ independently

Demand vector $d \in \mathbb{R}_+^C$:

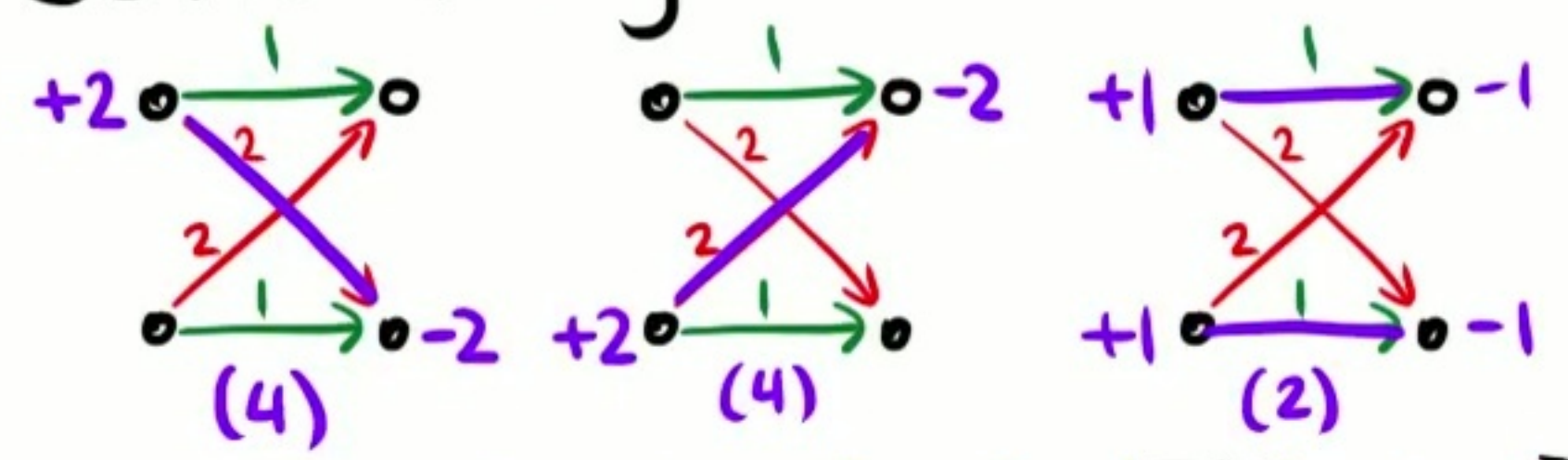
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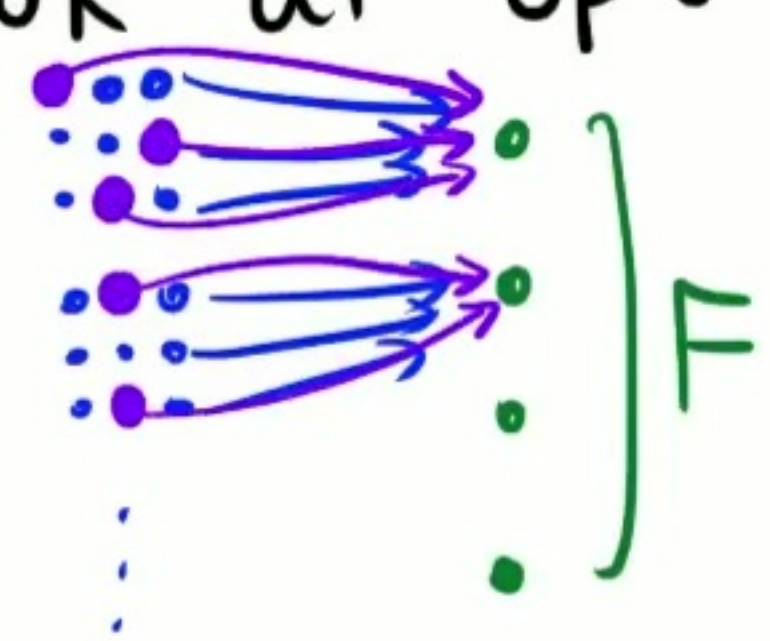


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Route sampled clients to same facility in F
 $\approx \frac{|C|}{s}$
 for most d (concentration) $(\pm \epsilon |C| R)$

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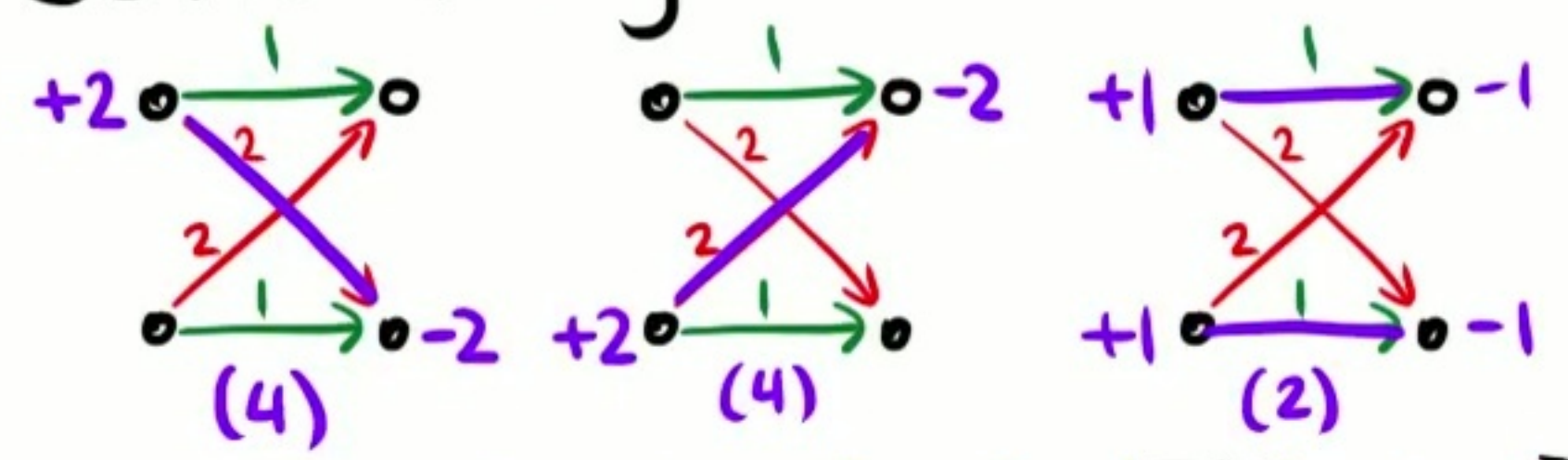
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\uparrow
 $-\text{cap}(f)$ demand at each $f \in F$

• For most d , sampled $\approx \text{size}(\cdot) \cdot \frac{s}{|C|}$
 many \Rightarrow demands almost preserved

$$\mathbb{E}[g(d)] \approx g(\mathbb{E}[d]) = g(\mathbb{1})$$

• Convexity of MinCost Flow:

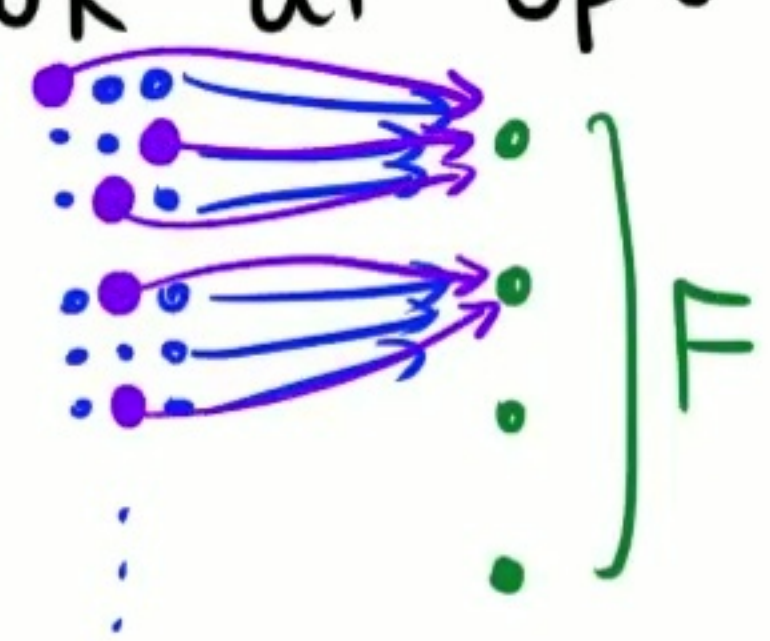


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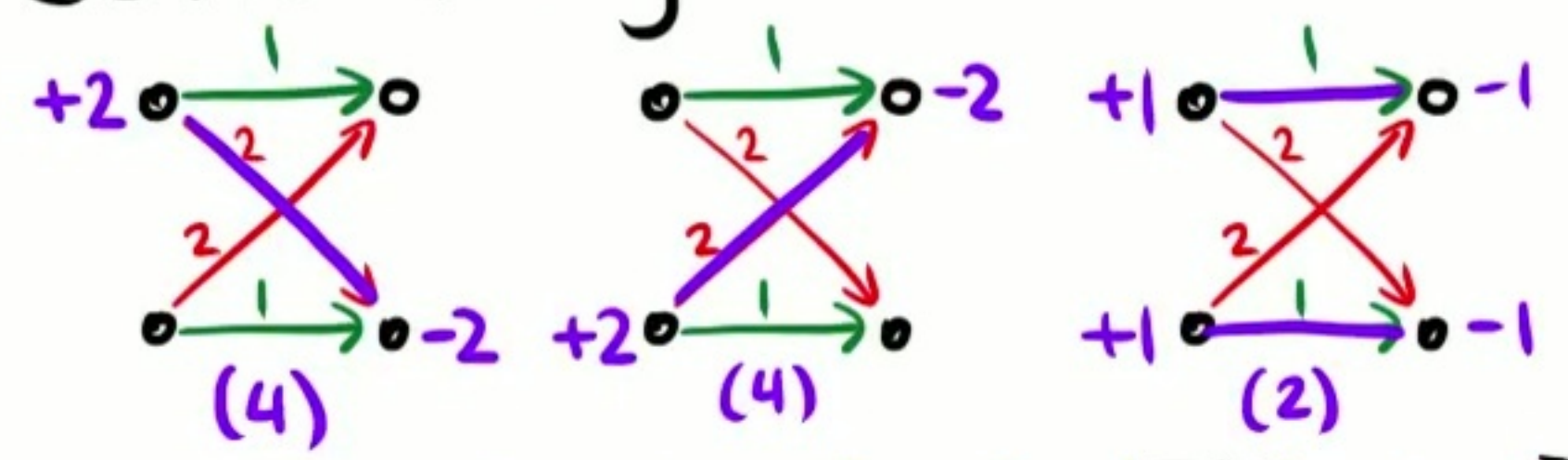
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• Re-route surplus in demand ($\leq \epsilon |C|$) to different • (cost $\leq \epsilon |C| R$)

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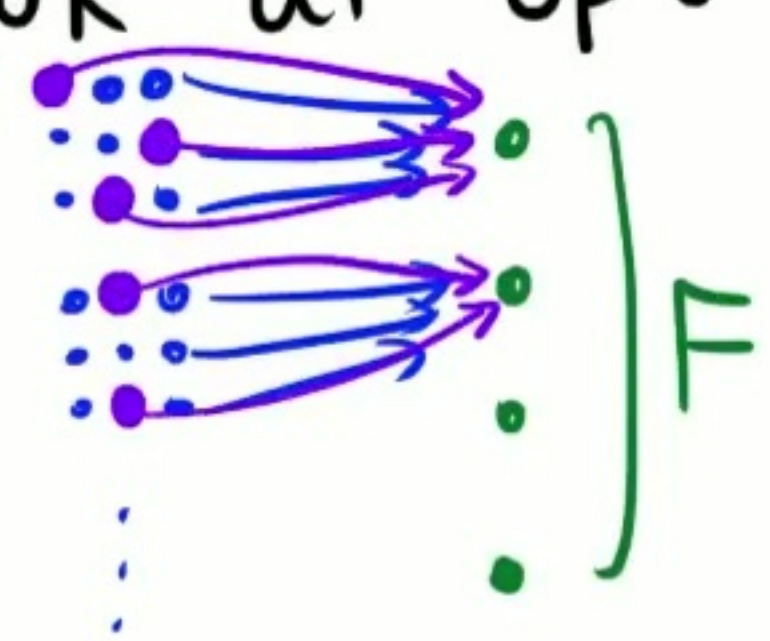


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 many \Rightarrow demands almost preserved

• Re-route surplus in demand ($\leq \epsilon |C|$) to different f (cost $\leq \epsilon |C| R$)

• Total error $\leq O(\epsilon |C| R) \cdot k$ over all
 Reset $\epsilon \leftarrow \theta(\epsilon/k)$

Open problems

- Improve $(3+\epsilon)$ -approx in FPT?
(Lower bound $1+2/e$ even for k -median in FPT)
- Hardness $> (1+2/e)$, even for polytime?
- More problems where FPT improves approximation?