

#### 4. Approximation algorithms for $(\text{Min}, +)$ problems

We still consider the task

$$\min_{S \in K^{V|V}} \mathcal{U}(S) = \min_{S \in K^{V|V}} \left[ \sum_{i \in V} u_i(s_i) + \sum_{j \in E} u_{ij}(s_i, s_j) \right]$$

##### 1A Iterated descent

- define a family of "neighbourhoods"

$$N_m(S) \subset K^{V|V}, \quad m=1, \dots, M$$

- repeatedly solve the restricted problem

$$S^{(m+1)} = \underset{S \in N_m(S^{(m)})}{\operatorname{argmin}} \mathcal{U}(S)$$

until

$$\underset{S \in N_m(S^{(m)})}{\operatorname{argmin}} \mathcal{U}(S) = S^{(m)} \quad \forall m=1, \dots, M$$

##### Iterated Conditional Modes (ICM)

- choose simple system of neighbourhoods  $N_i(S)$ ,  $i \in V$

$$N_i(S) = \{S' \in K^{V|V} \mid s'_j = s_j \quad \forall j \in V, j \neq i\}$$

- The task  $\underset{S' \in N_i(S)}{\operatorname{argmin}} \mathcal{U}(S')$  is easy to solve

However, the neighbourhoods  $N_i(S)$  are very small and there are no approximation bound guarantees

$\alpha$ -Expansions (Boykov et al., 2001)

For each label  $\alpha \in K$  define

$$N_\alpha(s) = \{s' \in K^{|V|} \mid s'_i = \alpha \text{ if } s'_i \neq s_i, \forall i \in V\}$$

Is the task

$$s_* = \operatorname{argmin}_{s' \in N_\alpha(s)} \mathcal{U}(s')$$

solvable in polynomial time? Yes, if

$$u_{ij}(k, k') + u_{ij}(\alpha, \alpha) \leq u_{ij}(k, \alpha) + u_{ij}(\alpha, k') \quad (*)$$

holds for  $\forall ij \in E, \forall k, k' \in K \setminus \alpha$ .

Example 1 Consider the Potts model

$$u_{ij}(k, k') = a_{ij}(1 - \delta_{kk'}), \quad a_{ij} > 0$$

It is not submodular if  $|K| > 2$ . However, it fulfills  $(*)$ .

Theorem 1 (w/o proof)

Let  $\tilde{s}$  be a fixpoint of  $\alpha$ -expansions ( $\forall \alpha \in K$ ).

Then  $\mathcal{U}(\tilde{s}) \leq 2c \min_s \mathcal{U}(s)$ , where  $c$  is defined as

$$c = \max_{ij \in E} \left[ \frac{\max_{k \neq k'} u_{ij}(k, k')}{\min_{k \neq k'} u_{ij}(k, k')} \right].$$

$\alpha\beta$ -Swaps (Boykov et al. 2001)

Define  $N_{\alpha\beta}(s)$  for each pair of labels  $\alpha, \beta \in K$

$$N_{\alpha\beta}(s) = \left\{ s' \in K^{|\mathcal{V}|} \mid s'_i = \begin{cases} s_i & \text{if } s_i \neq \alpha, \beta \\ \alpha, \beta & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \forall i \in \mathcal{V} \right\}$$

Is the task

$$s_* = \operatorname{argmin}_{s' \in N_{\alpha\beta}(s)} \mathcal{U}(s')$$

solvable in polynomial time? Yes, if the restriction of each  $u_{ij}: K^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  to  $\{\alpha, \beta\}^2 \subset K$  is submodular for every pair  $\alpha, \beta \in K$ .

Example 2 Consider the truncated metric for  $K \subset \mathbb{Z}$

$$u_{ij}(k, k') = a_{ij} \cdot \min(M, |k - k'|), \quad a_{ij} > 0$$

It is not submodular. It allows  $\alpha\beta$ -swaps (but not allows  $\alpha$ -expansion).  $\blacksquare$

B. Algorithms based on equivalent transformations

- loopy belief propagation: popular but not well grounded. See next section
- there are many better grounded algorithms based on LP relaxations and reparametrisations