Geometric Spanner Networks

March 2010

Geometric Network

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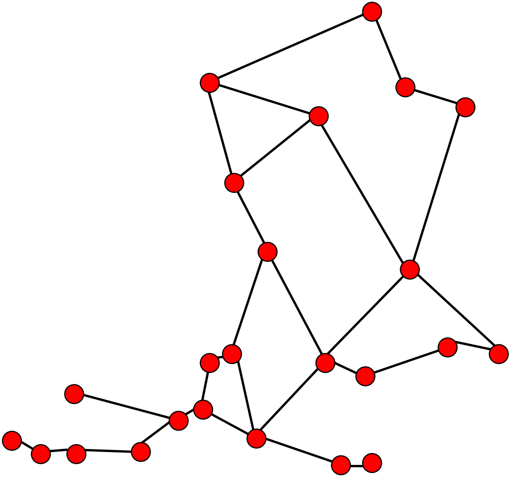

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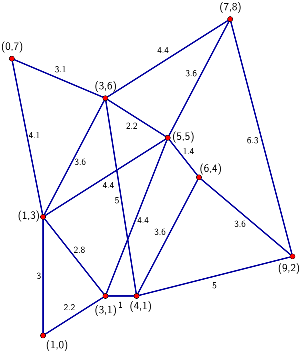


Geometric Network

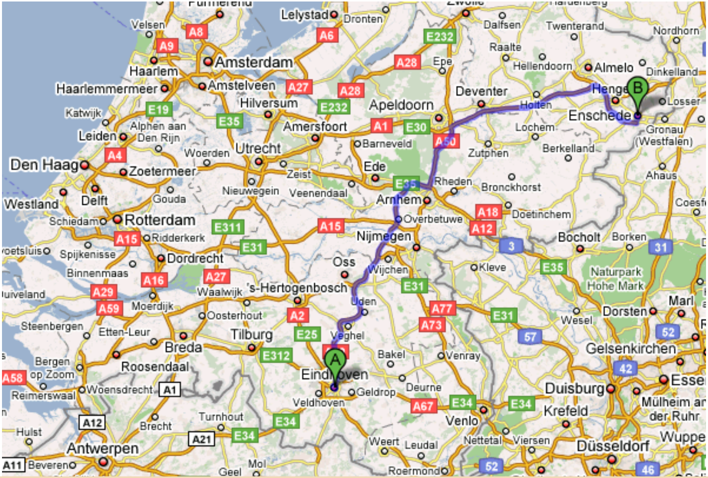
Weighted undirected graph $G(V,E)$ s.t.

- $V \subset \mathbb{R}^d$.
- $\forall e = (u,v) \in E,\ wt(e) = |uv|$.

Network Quality

- Driving distance: 256 km. Actual distance: 198 km.
- $\frac{\text{Driving distance}}{\text{Actual distance}} = 1.27.$

Network Quality

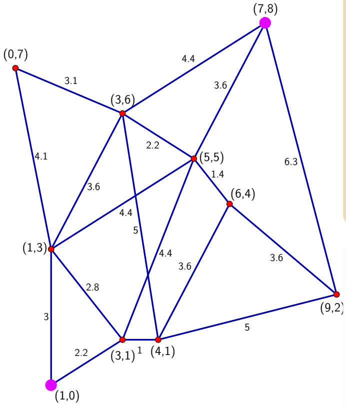


- Driving distance: 180 km. Actual distance: 136 km.
- $\frac{\text{Driving distance}}{\text{Actual distance}} = 1.32.$

Network Quality

- Driving distance: 143 km. Actual distance: 100 km.
- $\frac{\text{Driving distance}}{\text{Actual distance}} = 1.43.$

Network Quality



Dilation (stretch factor)

- between a pair of vertices=

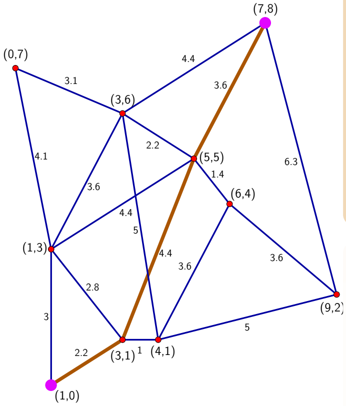
$$\frac{\text{Distance in the graph}}{\text{Euclidean distance}}$$

- of a network= maximum dilation between all pairs.

t-spanner

A network with dilation at most t, or $\forall u, v \in V$, there is a path between u and v of length $\leq t \times |uv|$. (t-path)

Network Quality



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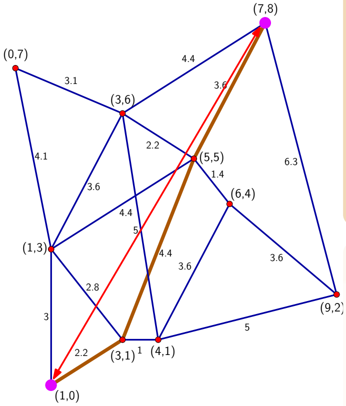

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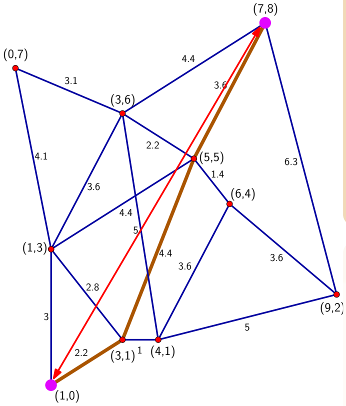

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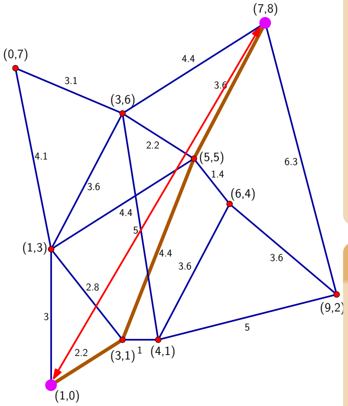

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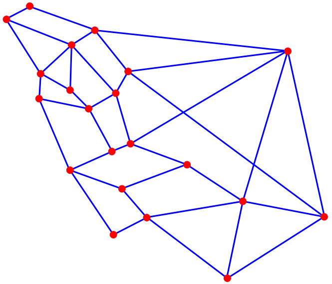
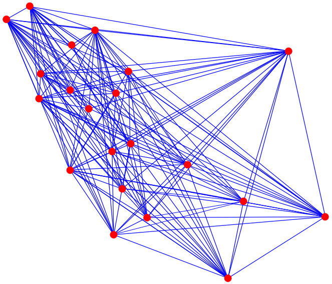
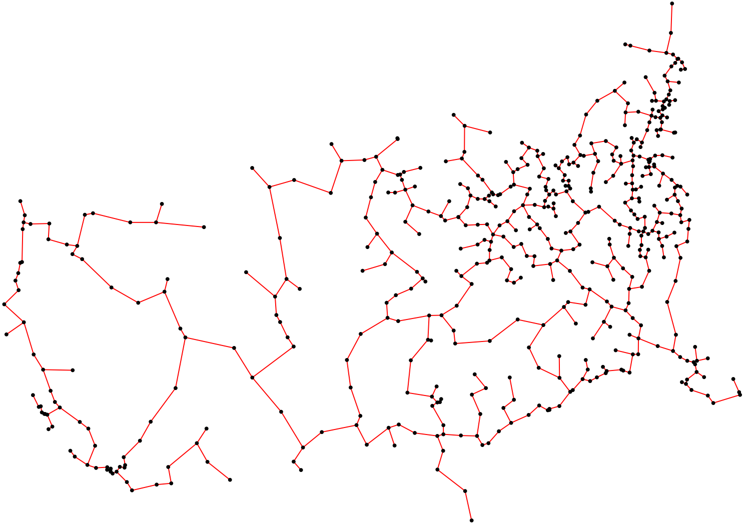
Network Quality

$(1+\varepsilon)$-Spanners approximate the complete graphs with error ε.



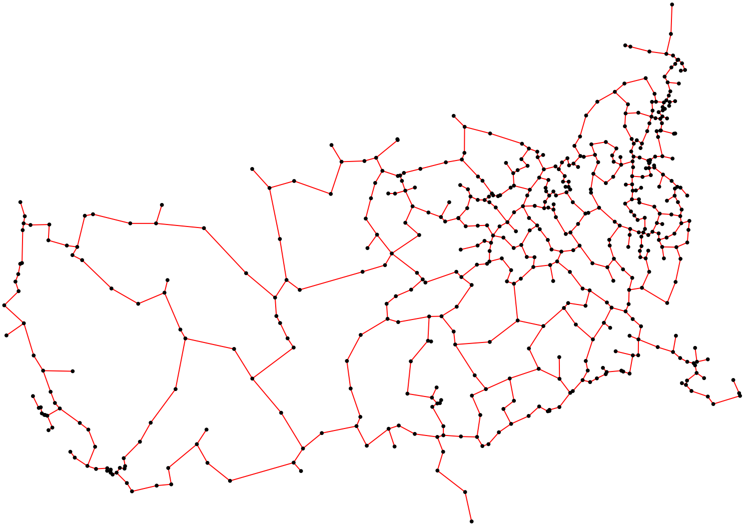


Example



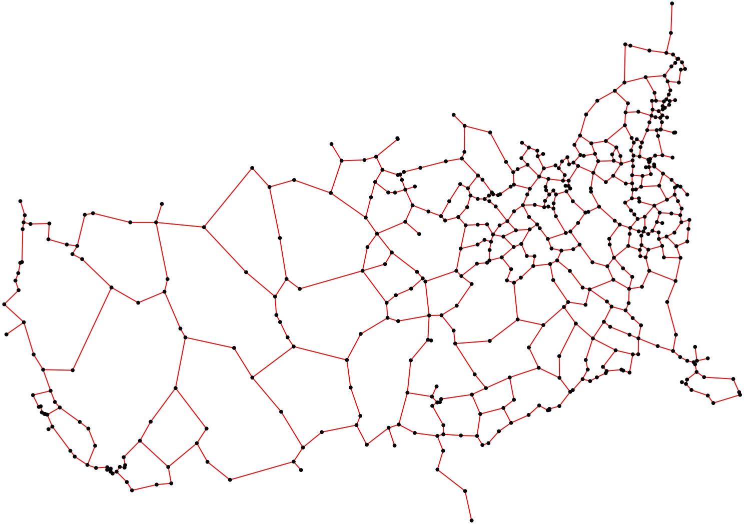
10-spanner for 532 US-cities

Example



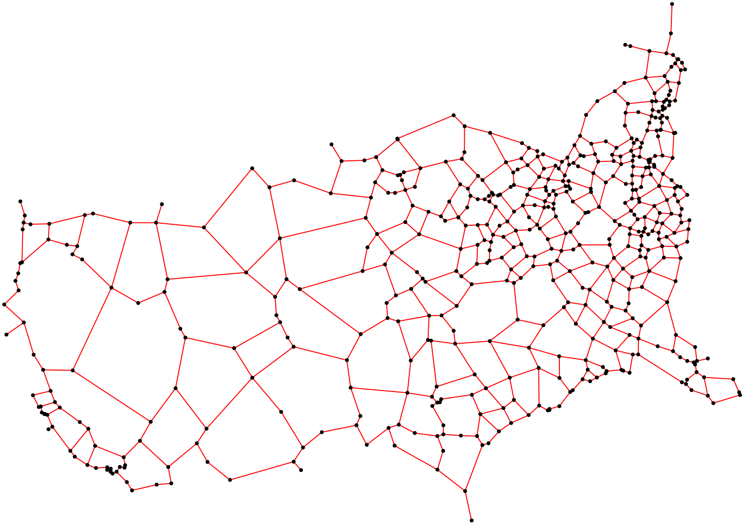
5-spanner for 532 US-cities

Example



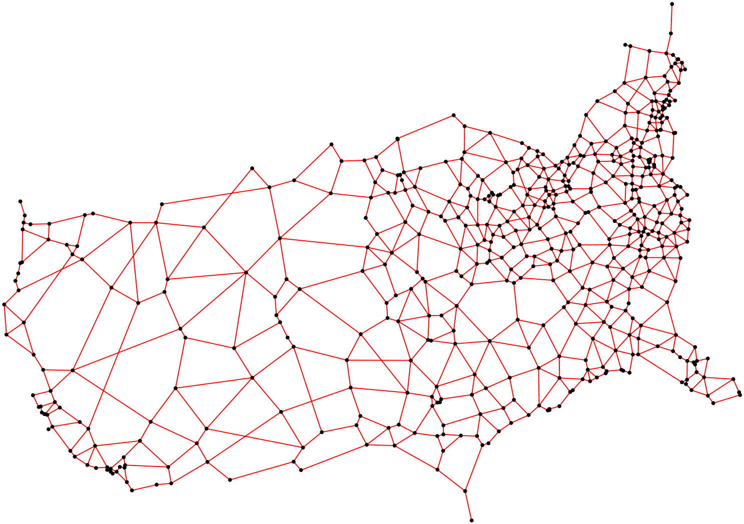
3-spanner for 532 US-cities

Example



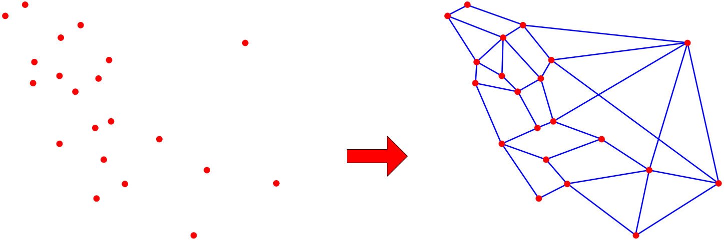
2-spanner for 532 US-cities

Example



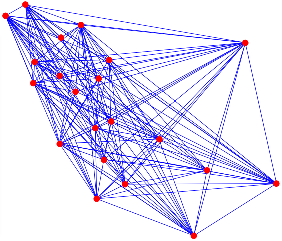
1.5-spanner for 532 US-cities

How to compute a good spanner?



Given a set V and $t > 1$

Sparse t-Spanner



Quality measurement:

- Number of edges (size)
- Weight (compared with MST)
- Maximum degree
- Diameter

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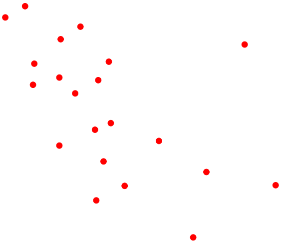

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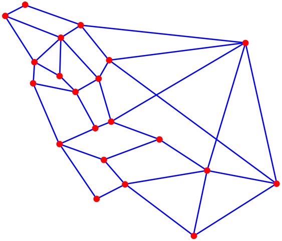

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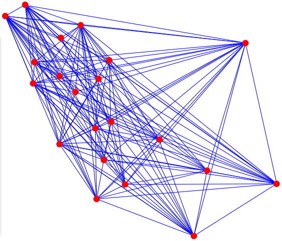
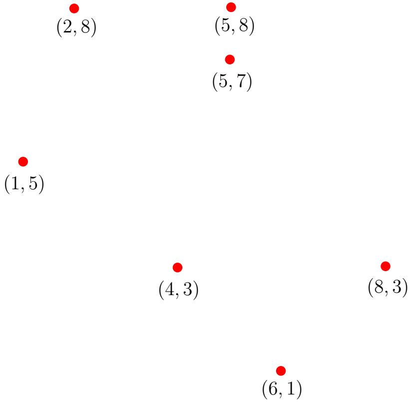


How to compute a good spanner?

Constructing sparse t-spanners:

- Greedy (Bern (1989) and Althöfer et al. (1993)).
- Θ-graph (Clarkson (1987) and Keil (1988)).
- Ordered Θ-graph (Bose et. al. (2004)).
- Well-Separated Pair Decomposition (Arya et. al. (1995)).

(Org.) Greedy Algorithm



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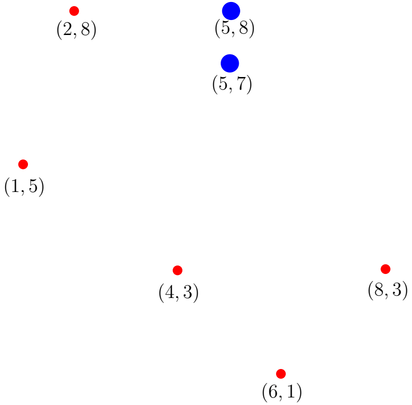

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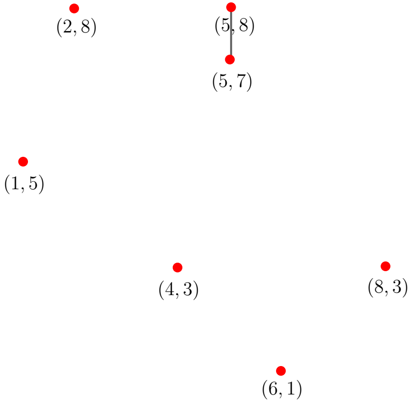

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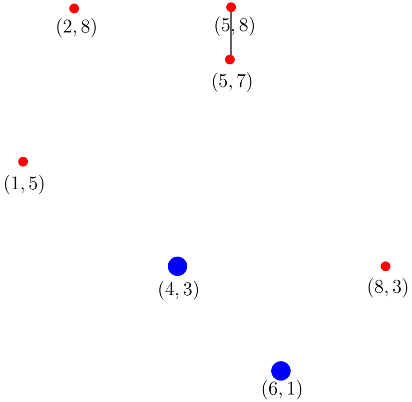

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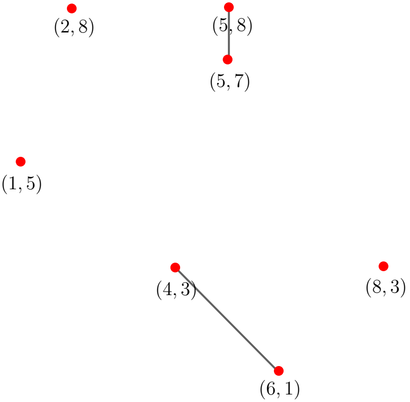

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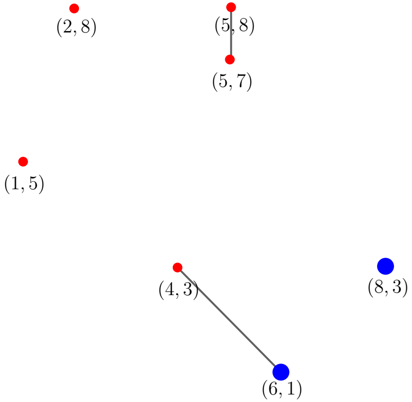

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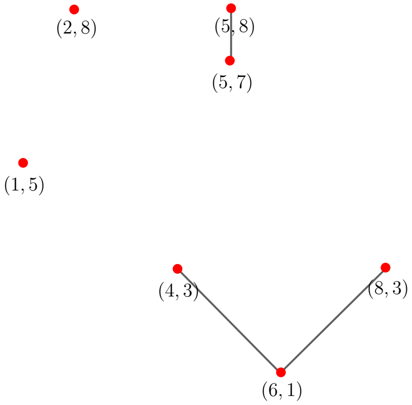

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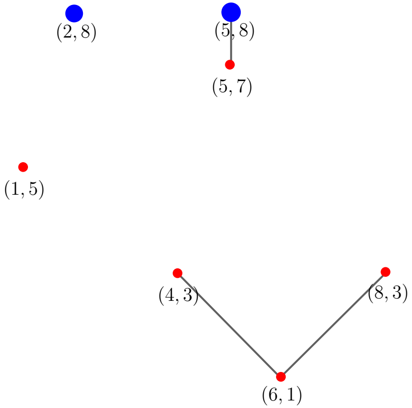

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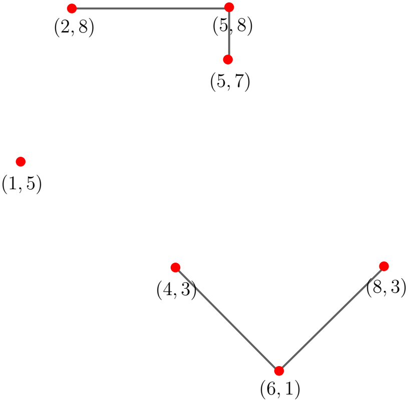

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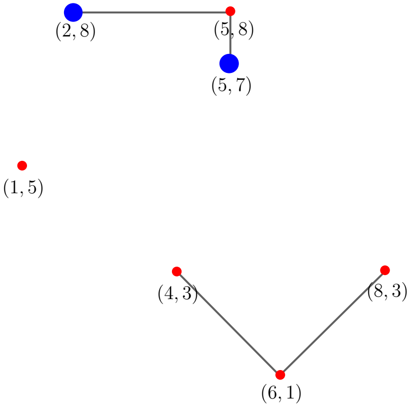

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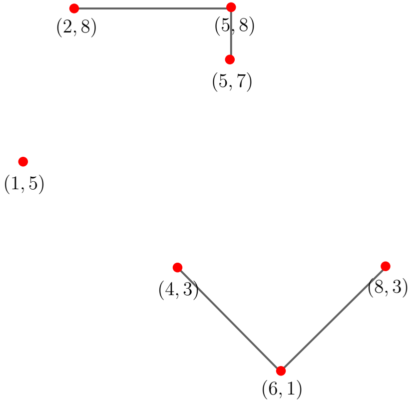

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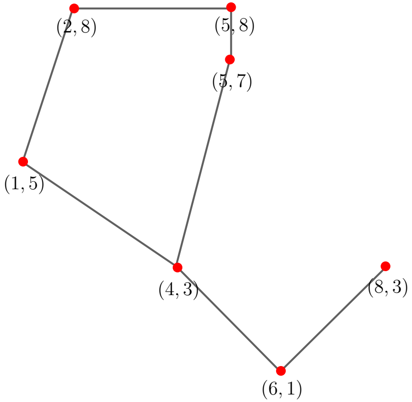

(Org.) Greedy Algorithm

ORG. GREEDY

```
Input: $V$ and $t > 1$
Output: $t$-spanner $G(V, E)$
Sort pairs of points by non-decreasing order of distance;
$E := \emptyset$;
$G := (V, E)$ ;
for each pair $(u, v)$ of points (in sorted order) do
    if SHORTESTPATH$(G, u, v) > t \cdot |uv|$ then
        Add $(u, v)$ to $E$;
    end
end
return $G(V, E)$;
```

Time Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n^3 \log n)$.

Storage Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$.

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Number of shortest path queries: $\Theta(n^2)$.

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Number of shortest path queries: $\Theta(n^2)$.

Observations:

- We only want to know if there is a t-path between u and v.
- The graph is only updated $\mathcal{O}(n)$ times.

Imp. Greedy Algorithm

IMP. GREEDY

```
Input: $V$ and $t > 1$
Output: $t$-spanner $G(V, E)$
for each pair $(u, v) \in V^2$ do Set Weight$(u, v) := \infty$;
Sort pairs of points by non-decreasing order of distance;
$E := \emptyset$; $G := (V, E)$ ;
for each pair $(u, v)$ of points (in sorted order) do
    if Weight$(u, v) \leq t \cdot |uv|$ then
        Skip $(u, v)$;
    else
        Compute single source shortest path with source $u$;
        for each $w$ do update Weight$(u, w)$ and Weight$(w, u)$;
        if Weight$(u, v) \leq t \cdot |uv|$ then Skip $(u, v)$;
        else Add $(u, v)$ to $E$;
    end
end
return $G(V, E)$;
```

Imp. Greedy Algorithm

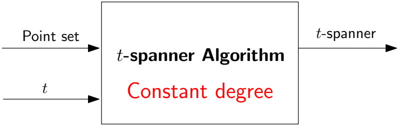
Conjecture:

The running time of IMP. GREEDY is $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log n)$.

Bose, Carmi, Farshi, Maheshvari and Smid (2008)

- The conjecture is wrong!
- They presented an algorithm which computes the greedy spanner in $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log n)$ time (even for points from some metric spaces).

Apx. Greedy Algorithm



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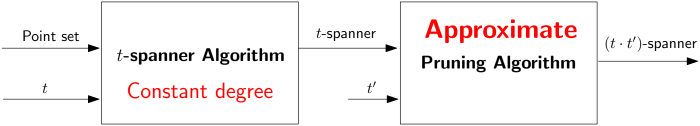

Point set

t

t**-spanner Algorithm**

Constant degree

t-spanner

t'

Approximate

Pruning Algorithm

$(t \cdot t')$-spanner

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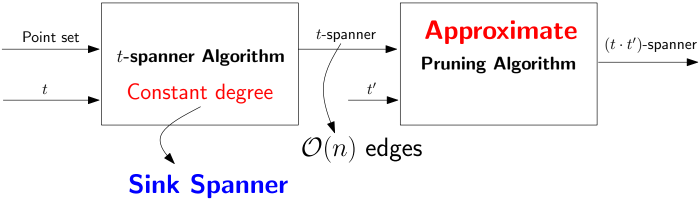

Point set

t

t-spanner Algorithm

Constant degree

Sink Spanner

t-spanner

t'

$\mathcal{O}(n)$ edges

Approximate

Pruning Algorithm

$(t \cdot t')$-spanner

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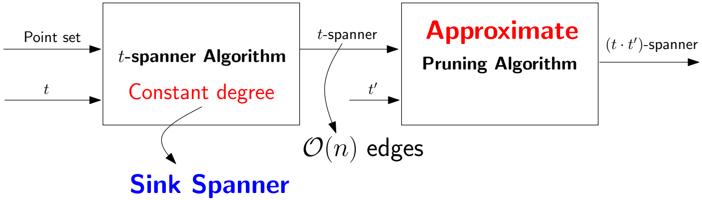

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Θ-Graph Algorithm

$t = 3, \Theta = \pi/6$

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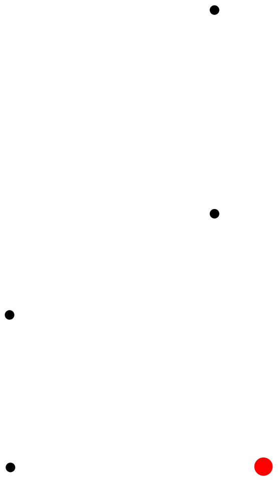

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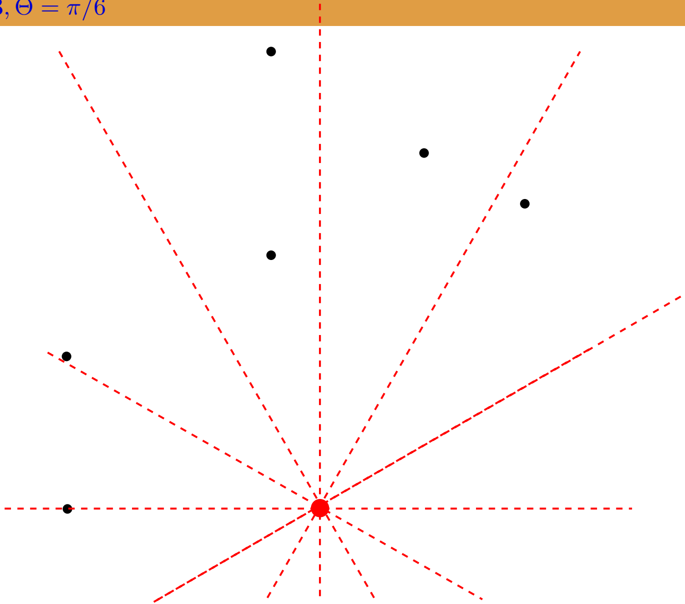

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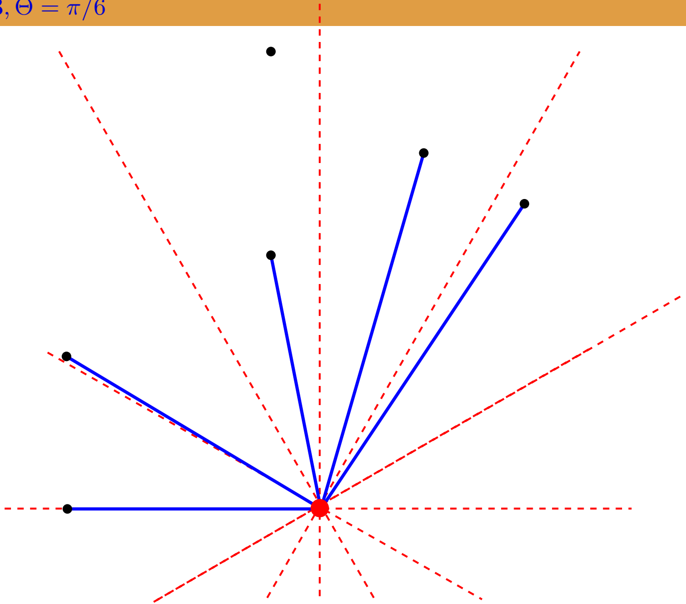

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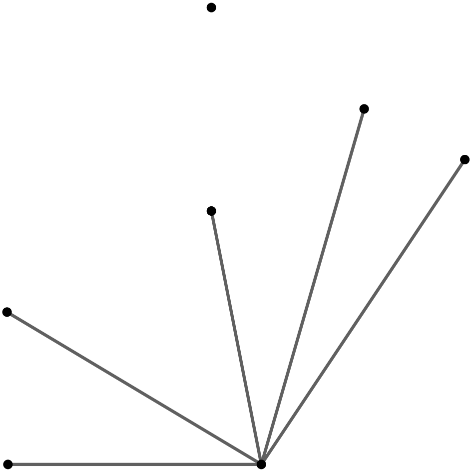

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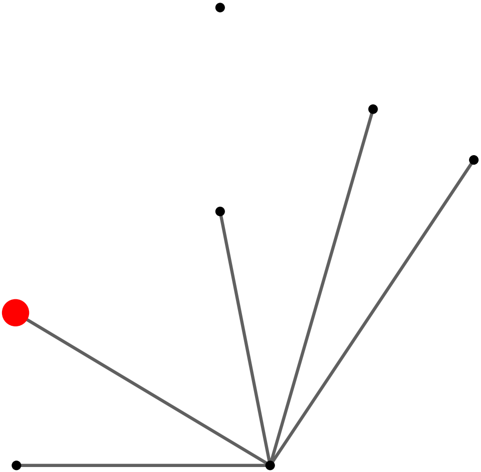

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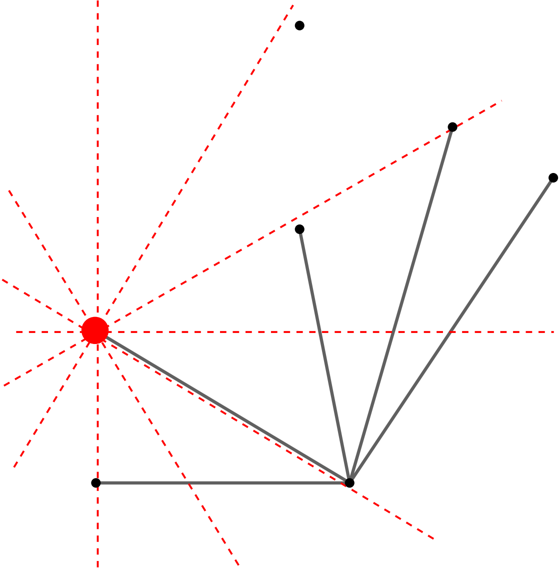

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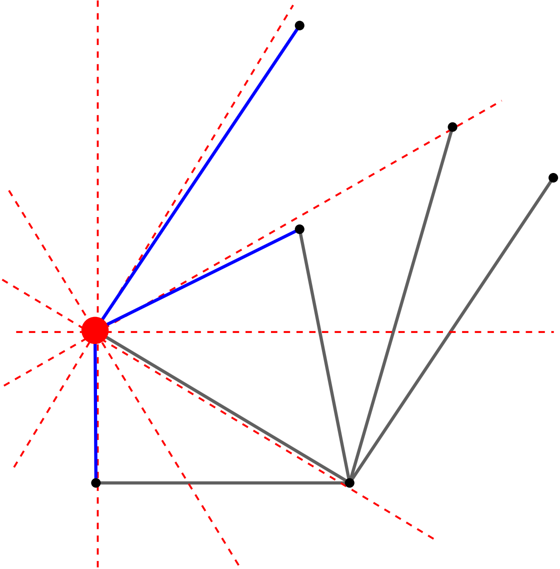

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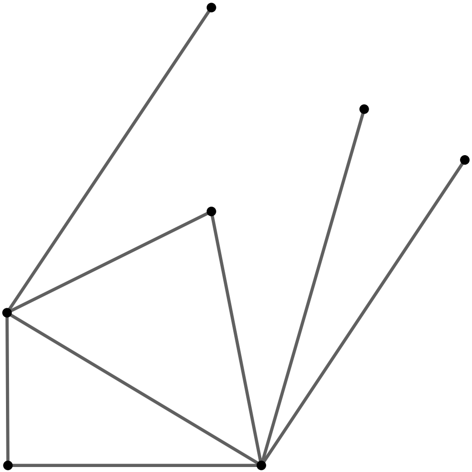

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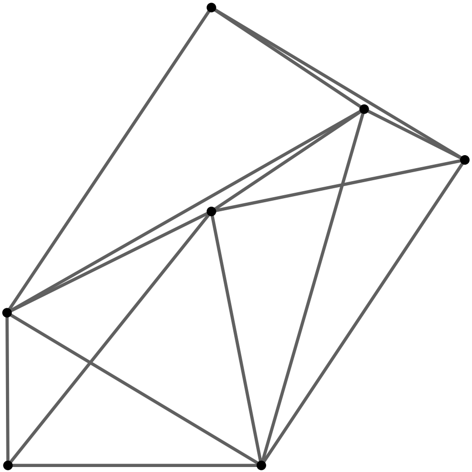

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Time Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$.

Storage Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n)$.

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Variants of Θ-Graph Algorithm

Ordered Θ-Graph– $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ maximum degree

Same as the Θ-graph algorithm, except we add points one by one in a special order.

Random Ordered Θ-Graph– $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ spanner diameter

We add points one by one in a random order.

Sink Spanner– bounded degree

Decrease the degree of nodes by replacing some edges by paths within other nodes.

Skip-List Spanner– $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ spanner diameter

Decrease the diameter of Θ-graph by adding some extra edges.

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Ordered Θ-Graph– $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ maximum degree

Same as the Θ-graph algorithm, except we add points one by one in a special order.

Random Ordered Θ-Graph– $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ spanner diameter

We add points one by one in a random order.

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$A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ are s-well separated ($s > 0$), if $\exists$ disjoint balls, D_A and D_B such that

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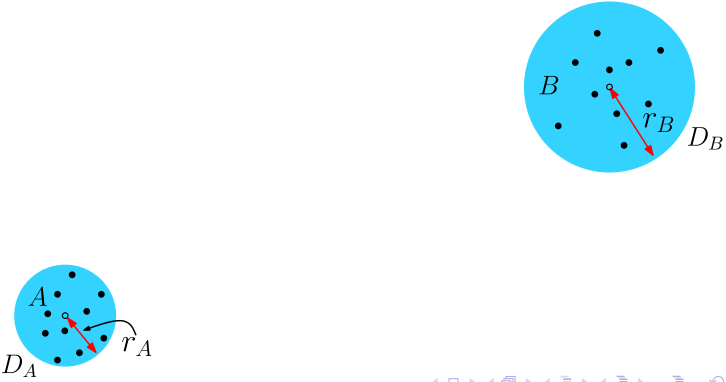

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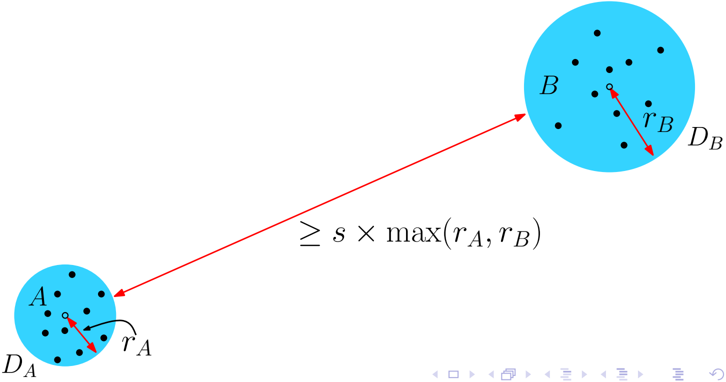

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Let $V \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and $s > 0$. A WSPD for V with respect to s is a set $\{(A_i, B_i)\}_{i=1}^{m}$ of pairs of non-empty subsets of V such that

- $\forall i$, A_i and B_i are s-well separated,
- $\forall p, q \in V$, there is exactly one index i s. t.
  - $p \in A_i$ and $q \in B_i$ or
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m : Size of WSPD.

Callahan & Kosaraju (1995)

For each set of n points, we can construct a WSPD of size $\mathcal{O}(s^d \cdot n)$ in $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ time using $\mathcal{O}(s^d \cdot n)$ space.

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WSPD-based Algorithm

WSPD Algorithm

```
Input: $V$ and $t > 1$
Output: $t$-spanner $G(V, E)$
Set $\mathcal{W}$ := WSPD of $V$ w.r.t. $s := \frac{4(t+1)}{t-1}$;
Set $E = \emptyset$;
for each $(A_i, B_i) \in \mathcal{W}$ do
    Select an arbitrary node $u \in A_i$ and an arbitrary node $v \in B_i$;
    Add edge $(u, v)$ to $E$.
end
return $G(V, E)$.
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Time Complexity: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$.

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Theoretical bounds

-	Size	Weight	Degree	Time
Greedy spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(wt(\mathrm{MST}))$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log n)$
Apx. greedy spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(wt(\mathrm{MST}))$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$
Θ-graph	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\Theta(n \cdot wt(\mathrm{MST}))$	$\Theta(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$
O. Θ-graph	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \cdot wt(\mathrm{MST}))$	$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$
WSPD spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(\log n \cdot wt(\mathrm{MST}))$	$\Theta(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$
Sink-spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \cdot wt(\mathrm{MST}))$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$
Skip-list spanner	$\mathcal{O}(n)^*$	$\Theta(n \cdot wt(\mathrm{MST}))^*$	$\Theta(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)^*$

(*): Expected with high probability

Applications

Applications

Designing approximation algorithms with spanners

Traveling Salesperson Problem (TSP)

Find the shortest tour that visits each point exactly once and return to the starting point.

Known results:

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Designing approximation algorithms with spanners

Traveling Salesperson Problem (TSP)

Find the shortest tour that visits each point exactly once and return to the starting point.

Known results:

- The problem is NP-hard even in $\mathbb{R}^d$.
- A 2-approximation algorithm for metric spaces by Rosenkrantz *et al.* (1977).
- A 1.5-approximation algorithm by Christofides *et al.* (1976).
- A PTAS ($(1+\varepsilon)$-approx. Alg.) for geometric case by Arora (1998) and Mitchell (1999).
- A PTAS for geometric case using spanners by Rao and Smith (1998).

Applications

Designing approximation algorithms with spanners

Definition:

If G is a graph with vertex set P, then a tour of P in G is a (possibly non-simple) cycle in G that visits each point of P at least once.

Observation:

For any t-spanner G for P, there is a tour of P in G, whose weight is at most $t \cdot wt(\mathrm{TSP}(P))$.

Theorem (Rao and Smith, 1998)

Given a $(1+\varepsilon)$-spanner of a set of n points with $\mathcal{O}(n)$ size and $\mathcal{O}(wt(\mathrm{MST}))$ weight, we can compute a $(1+\varepsilon)$-approximation of $\mathrm{TSP}(P)$ in $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ time.

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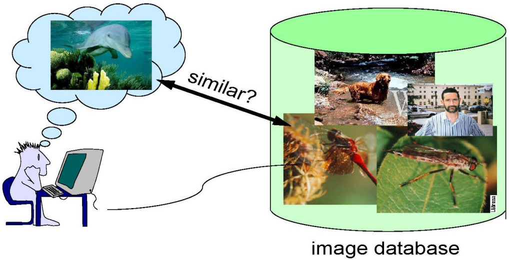
S. B. Rao and W. D. Smith, **Approximating Geometrical Graphs via "Spanners" and "Banyans"**, STOC'98, pp. 540–550, 1998.

Applications

Metric space searching



Approximate proximity searching:

- Multimedia information retrieval,
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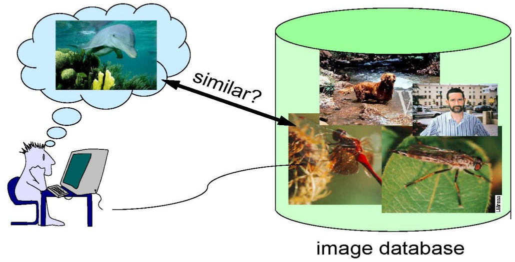

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What is the role of spanners?

- A meter show the similarity between any two objects.
- But evaluating the distances are expensive.
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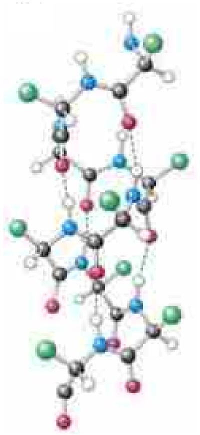
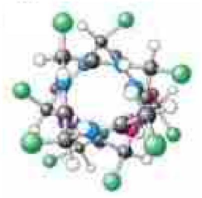
G. Navarro, R. Paredes, and E. Chávez, **t-Spanners for metric space searching**, Data & Knowledge Engineering, pp. 820-854, 2007.

Applications

Protein Visualization





D. Russel and L. Guibas, **Exploring Protein Folding Trajectories Using Geometric Spanners**, Pacific Symposium on Biocomputing, pp. 40-51, 2005.

Research Topics

Current and Future Works:

- Dynamic spanners (insert and remove nodes).
- Kinetic spanners (when points move and we want to maintain an spanner all the time).
- Fault-tolerant spanners (vertex/edge fault tolerant or region fault tolerant).
- Spanners among obstacles.
- Optimization problems.
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