

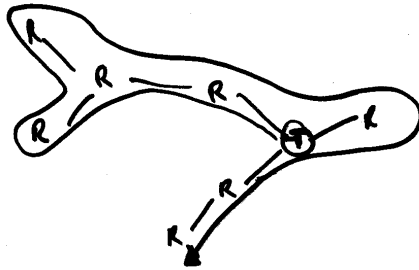
Theorem 2

$|R| = r$  with  $R =$  set of simultaneous requests.

$cost = \sum_R \text{latencies}$

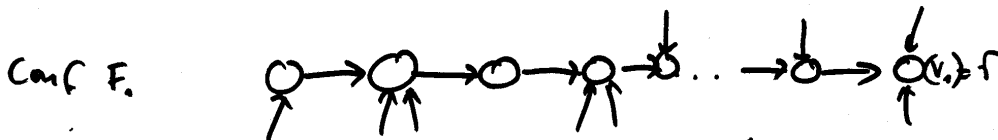
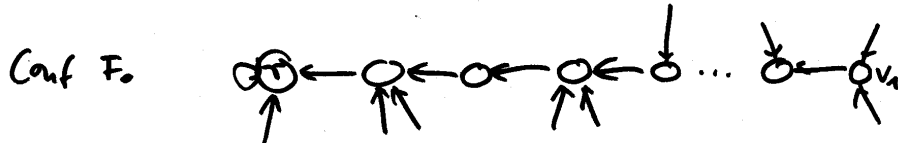
↑  
 'find' : find token  
 'rest' : find predecessor.

$cost_{ARROW}(R) \leq c \cdot cost_{opt}(R)$  [c const]



Proof: lokale Suche gibt  $\Gamma \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_r$

(A)  $cost_{ARROW}(R) \stackrel{!}{=} cost_{N.N.H.T.S.P.}(R)$



Ununterscheidbar für alle ans  $v_i \Rightarrow$  (A) ✓

10/31b

(B)  $cost_{N.N.H.T.S.P.}(R) \leq \log |R| \cdot cost_{TSPORT}(R) / 2$

Rosenkrantz, Stearns, Lewis [1978]  
 [Report on Utility of  
 TSP-Heuristics...]

(C)  $cost_{opt}(R) \geq cost_{TSPORT}(R) / 2$

↑  
 $cost_{TSPORT}(R) \leq cost_{TSP}(R) = cost_{opt}(R) + latency(v_r, \dots)$   
 $\leq 2 \cdot cost_{opt}(R)$

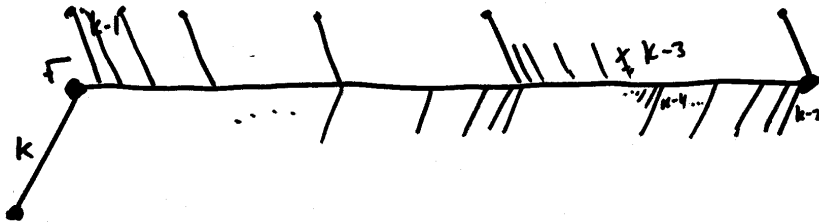
Th. 2 continued

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cost}_{\text{ARROW}} \stackrel{\textcircled{A}}{=} \text{Cost}_{\text{DNHTSP}} \stackrel{\textcircled{A}}{\leq} \log r \cdot \text{Cost}_{\text{TSTOPT}} / 2 \stackrel{\textcircled{C}}{\leq} \log r \cdot \text{Cost}_{\text{OPT}}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \leq \log r.$$

But:  $\log r$  result is for general graphs  
 maybe it is much better for trees?!?

Answer: Maybe... but not much.



(i) size of stem = total size of branches

(ii)  $k = \Theta\left(\frac{\log r}{\log \log r}\right) \rightarrow$  travel stem  $k$  times  $\rightarrow$  cost =  $\Theta\left(\frac{\log r}{\log \log r}\right)$

~~Cost of stem~~ cost =

- cost of stem

$$\rightarrow \Theta\left(\frac{\log r}{\log \log r}\right) \leq g \leq \log r. \quad g \text{ exactly?!?}$$