#### Lemma 12 (Chernoff Bounds)

Let  $X_1, ..., X_n$  be *n* independent 0-1 random variables, not necessarily identically distributed. Then for  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and  $\mu = E[X], L \le \mu \le U$ , and  $\delta > 0$ 

$$\Pr[X \ge (1+\delta)U] < \left(\frac{e^{\delta}}{(1+\delta)^{1+\delta}}\right)^U$$
,

and

$$\Pr[X \le (1-\delta)L] < \left(\frac{e^{-\delta}}{(1-\delta)^{1-\delta}}\right)^L ,$$



20.1 Chernoff Bounds

### **Lemma 13** *For* $0 \le \delta \le 1$ *we have that*

$$\left(\frac{e^{\delta}}{(1+\delta)^{1+\delta}}\right)^U \le e^{-U\delta^2/3}$$

and

$$\left(\frac{e^{-\delta}}{(1-\delta)^{1-\delta}}\right)^L \le e^{-L\delta^2/2}$$



20.1 Chernoff Bounds

- Given  $s_i$ - $t_i$  pairs in a graph.
- Connect each pair by a paths such that not too many path use any given edge.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \min & W \\ \text{s.t.} & \forall i \quad \sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_i} x_p &= 1 \\ & \sum_{p:e \in p} x_p &\leq W \\ & & x_p \quad \in \quad \{0,1\} \end{array}$$



### **Randomized Rounding:**

For each i choose one path from the set  $\mathcal{P}_i$  at random according to the probability distribution given by the Linear Programming Solution.



### Theorem 14

If  $W^* \ge c \ln n$  for some constant c, then with probability at least  $n^{-c/3}$  the total number of paths using any edge is at most  $W^* + \sqrt{cW^* \ln n}$ .



Let  $X_e^i$  be a random variable that indicates whether the path for  $s_i$ - $t_i$  uses edge e.

Then the number of paths using edge *e* is  $Y_e = \sum_i X_e^i$ .

$$E[Y_e] = \sum_i \sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_i: e \in p} x_p^* = \sum_{p: e \in P} x_p^* \le W^*$$



20.1 Chernoff Bounds

Choose  $\delta = \sqrt{(c \ln n)/W^*}$ .

Then

$$\Pr[Y_e \ge (1+\delta)W^*] < e^{-W^*\delta^2/3} = \frac{1}{n^{c/3}}$$

