

In every round the Greedy algorithm takes the set that covers remaining elements in the most cost-effective way.

We choose a set such that the ratio between cost and still uncovered elements in the set is minimized.



#### Lemma 4

Given positive numbers  $a_1, \ldots, a_k$  and  $b_1, \ldots, b_k$ , and  $S \subseteq \{1, \ldots, k\}$  then

$$\min_{i} \frac{a_i}{b_i} \le \frac{\sum_{i \in S} a_i}{\sum_{i \in S} b_i} \le \max_{i} \frac{a_i}{b_i}$$



Let  $n_{\ell}$  denote the number of elements that remain at the beginning of iteration  $\ell$ .  $n_1 = n = |U|$  and  $n_{s+1} = 0$  if we need s iterations.

In the  $\ell$ -th iteration

$$\min_{j} \frac{w_{j}}{|\hat{S}_{j}|} \leq \frac{\sum_{j \in \text{OPT}} w_{j}}{\sum_{j \in \text{OPT}} |\hat{S}_{j}|} = \frac{\text{OPT}}{\sum_{j \in \text{OPT}} |\hat{S}_{j}|} \leq \frac{\text{OPT}}{n_{\ell}}$$

since an optimal algorithm can cover the remaining  $n_\ell$  elements with cost OPT.

Let  $\hat{S}_j$  be a subset that minimizes this ratio. Hence,  $w_j/|\hat{S}_j| \leq \frac{\text{OPT}}{n_\ell}$ .



Adding this set to our solution means  $n_{\ell+1} = n_{\ell} - |\hat{S}_j|$ .

$$w_j \leq \frac{|\hat{S}_j|\text{OPT}}{n_\ell} = \frac{n_\ell - n_{\ell+1}}{n_\ell} \cdot \text{OPT}$$



$$\sum_{j \in I} w_j \le \sum_{\ell=1}^s \frac{n_\ell - n_{\ell+1}}{n_\ell} \cdot \text{OPT}$$
$$\le \text{OPT} \sum_{\ell=1}^s \left( \frac{1}{n_\ell} + \frac{1}{n_\ell - 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n_{\ell+1} + 1} \right)$$
$$= \text{OPT} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{i}$$
$$= H_n \cdot \text{OPT} \le \text{OPT}(\ln n + 1) \quad .$$



#### A tight example:



