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IMPROVED APPROXIMATIONS FOR GUARDING 1.5-DIMENSIONAL TERRAINS

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ABSTRACT. We present a 4-approximation algorithm for the problem of placing the fewest guards on a 1.5D terrain so that every point of the terrain is seen by at least one guard. This improves on the currently best approximation factor of 5 (see [14]). Unlike most of the previous techniques, our method is based on rounding the linear programming relaxation of the corresponding covering problem. Besides the simplicity of the analysis, which mainly relies on decomposing the constraint matrix of the LP into totally balanced matrices, our algorithm, unlike previous work, generalizes to the weighted and partial versions of the basic problem.

1. Introduction

In the *1.5D terrain guarding* problem we are given a polygonal region in the plane determined by an x -monotone polygonal chain, and the objective is to find the minimum number of guards to place on the chain such that every point in the polygonal region is guarded. This kind of guarding problems and its generalizations to 3-dimensions are motivated by optimal placement of antennas for communication networks; for more details see [4, 1] and the references therein.

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This paper combines the results of [7] and [19], which were obtained independently: the first gave a 4-approximation for the weighted version of the guarding problem and an extension to partial covering, and the second gave a 4-approximation for the unweighted version.

One can easily see that one point is enough to guard the polygonal region if we are allowed to select guards anywhere in the plane. However, the problem becomes interesting if guards can only be placed on the boundary chain. Under this restriction, two natural versions of the problem arise: in the *continuous* version the guards can be placed anywhere along the chain and all points in the terrain must be guarded, while in the *discrete* version the guards and points to be guarded are arbitrary subsets of the chain.

1.1. Previous Work

Chen et al. [4] claimed that the 1.5D-terrain guarding problem is NP-hard, but a complete proof of the claim was never published [6, 14, 1]. They also gave a linear time algorithm for the *left-guarding* problem, that is, the problem of placing the minimum number of guards on the chain such that each point of the chain is guarded from its left. Based on purely geometric arguments, Ben-Moshe *et al.* [1] gave the first constant-factor approximation algorithm for the 1.5D-terrain guarding problem. Although they did not state the value of the approximation ratio explicitly, it was claimed to be at least 6 in [14]. Clarkson et al. [5] gave constant factor approximation algorithms for a more general class of problems using ϵ -nets and showed that their technique can be used to get a constant approximation for the 1.5D-terrain guarding problem. Most recently, King [14] claimed that the problem can be approximated with a factor of 4, but the analysis turned out to have an error that increases the approximation factor to 5 [13].

1.2. Our results and outline of the paper

The main building block of our algorithms is an LP-rounding algorithm for one-sided guarding: A version of the problem where a guard can see either to the left or to the right. Guided by an optimal fractional solution, we can partition the points into those that should be guarded from the left, and those that should be guarded from right. This turns out to be a very useful information since we can show that the LPs for the left-guarding and right-guarding problems are integral. We prove this by establishing a connection between the guarding problem and totally balanced covering problems that is of independent interest. Altogether, this leads to a factor 2 approximation for one-sided guarding. Then we show how to reduce other variants of the problem to the one-sided case by incurring an extra multiplicative factor of 2 in the approximation ratio.

A nice feature of this framework is that the algorithms emanating from it, are very simple applications of linear programming and are very simple to analyze. This comes in contrast with the relatively complicated algorithms of [1, 14] whose description/analysis involves a fairly long list of cases. In addition, our framework allows us to tackle more general versions of the problem than those considered in the literature thus far; for example, guards can have weights and we want to minimize the weight of the chosen guards, or where we are not required to cover all the terrain, but only a prescribed fraction of it. It seems that such variants are very difficult to deal with, if one tries to use only geometric techniques as the ones used in [1, 14] for the basic problem. We remark also that, for many geometric set covering problems for which constant factor approximations exist (e.g., covering points in the plane by arbitrary radii disks [3]), it is not clear how to extend these results to the weighted case. So this paper gives one example where such an extension is possible.

It is worth noting that the idea of using the fractional solution to the LP-covering problem to partition the problem into several integral subproblems has been used before [11, 20, 9].

In the next section, we define the basic guarding problem and its variants more formally. In Section 3 we focus on the left guarding problem and show that this is a totally balanced covering problem. Section 4 shows how to get a 2-approximation for one-sided guarding. Finally, in Section 5 we apply these results to obtain constant-factor approximation algorithms for more general variants of the guarding problem.

2. Preliminaries

A *terrain* T is an x -monotone polygonal chain with n vertices, i.e., a piecewise linear curve intersecting any vertical line in at most one point. Denote by V the vertices of T and by $n = |V|$ the complexity of the chain. The terrain polygon P_T determined by T is the closed region in the plane bounded from below by T .

For two points p and q in P_T , we say that p *sees* q and write $p \sim q$, if the line segment connecting p and q is contained in P_T , or equivalently, if it never goes strictly below T . We will also write $p < q$ if p lies to the left of q .

The 1.5D-terrain guarding problem for T is to place guards on T such that every point $p \in P_T$ is seen by some guard. One can easily see, by the monotonicity of T , that any set of guards that guards T is also enough to guard P_T . Henceforth we restrict our attention to the case when the requirement is to guard all points of T .

The *continuous* 1.5D-terrain guarding problem is to select a smallest set of guards $A \subseteq T$ that sees every point in T ; in other words, for every $p \in T$ there exists $g \in A$ such that $g \sim p$. We also consider the following variants of this basic problem:

- (1) In the *discrete* version we are given a set of possible guards $G \subseteq T$ with weights $w : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ and a set of points $N \subseteq T$. The goal is to select a minimum weight set of guards $A \subseteq G$ to guard N .
- (2) In the *partial* version we are given a profit function $p : N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ and a budget b . The goal is to find a minimum weight set of guards such that the profit of unguarded points is at most b . In the continuous variant, b is the length of T that can be left unguarded.
- (3) In the *one-sided guarding* version the guards can see in only one of two directions: left or right. Specifically, given 3 sets of points N , G_L and G_R , we want to find sets $A_L \subseteq G_L$ and $A_R \subseteq G_R$ of guards such that for all $p \in N$ there is $g \in A_L$ such that $g < p$ and $g \sim p$, or $g \in A_R$ such that $g > p$ and $g \sim p$. The sets G_L and G_R , and hence A_L and A_R need not be disjoint. The overall cost of the solution is $w(A_L) + w(A_R)$.

This includes both the *left-* and *right-guarding* versions where guards in the given set G can see only from the left, respectively, right (setting $G_L = G$ and $G_R = \emptyset$ we get the left-guarding problem, while setting $G_R = G$ and $G_L = \emptyset$ gives the right-guarding problem).

Using a unified framework we get 4-approximations for nearly all¹ of these variants. Our approach is based on linear programming, totally balanced matrices, and the paradigm of rounding to an integral problem [9, 11]. We progressively build our approximations

¹The only exception is instances of the discrete variant when $G \cap N \neq \emptyset$. Here we get a 5-approximation.

by reducing each variant to a simpler problem. First, we start establishing a connection between the left-guarding problem and totally balanced matrices. Then, we show how to use this to get a 2-approximation for the one-sided guarding. Finally, we show how the latter implies a 4-approximation for other variants.

Throughout the paper we will make frequent use of the following easy-to-prove claim.

Lemma 2.1 ([1]). *Let $a < b < c < d$ be four points on T . If $a \sim c$ and $b \sim d$, then $a \sim d$.*

Let $S(p) = \{g \in G \mid g \sim p\}$ be the set of guards that see point $p \in N$. Denote by $S_L(p) = \{g \in G \mid g < p \text{ and } g \sim p\}$ the set of guards that see p strictly from the left, and analogously by $S_R(p)$ the set of guards that see p strictly from the right.

3. Left-guarding and totally balanced matrices

Even though this section deals exclusively with the left-guarding version, it should be noted that everything said applies, by symmetry, to the right-guarding version. Recall in this case that we are given two sets of points N, G , where each point in N has to be guarded using only guards from G that lie strictly to its left.

Consider the following integer linear programming formulation.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \sum_{g \in G} w_g x_g && \text{(LP1)} \\ \text{subject to } & && \\ & \sum_{g \in S_L(p)} x_g \geq 1 && \forall p \in N && \text{(3.1)} \\ & x_g \in \{0, 1\} && \forall g \in G \end{aligned}$$

Variable x_g indicates whether g is chosen as a guard. Constraint (3.1) asks that every point is seen by some guard from the left. In the following we will show that the solution of the relaxation of (LP1) will always be integral.

Let $A \in \{0, 1\}^{|N| \times |G|}$ be a binary matrix. Call A a *left-visibility* matrix if it corresponds to the guard-point incidence matrix of the coverage problem defined by (LP1) for some instance of the left-guarding problem. Also, A is said to be *totally balanced* [2] if it does not contain a square submatrix with all row and column sums equal to 2 and no identical columns. Finally, A is in standard greedy form if it does not contain as an induced submatrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3.2)$$

An equivalent characterization [12] is that A is totally balanced if and only if A can be put into greedy standard form by permuting its rows and columns.

Lemma 3.1. *Any left-visibility matrix is totally balanced.*

Proof. Let A be a left-visibility matrix. We show how to put A into standard greedy form. Permute the rows and columns of A such that the rows from top to bottom correspond to the points ordered from left to right, and the columns from left to right correspond to the guards ordered from right to left. Suppose that there exists an induced 2×2 sub-matrix of the form (3.2), whose rows are indexed by $p_1, p_2 \in N$, and whose columns are indexed by $g_1, g_2 \in G$. Then we have the following order: $g_2 < g_1 < p_1 < p_2$. Now we apply Lemma 2.1 with $a = g_2$, $b = g_1$, $c = p_1$ and $d = p_2$ to arrive at the contradiction $p_2 \sim g_2$. ■

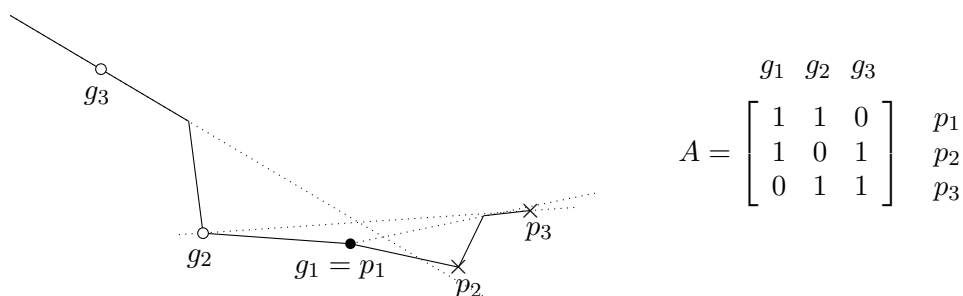


Figure 1: Consider the set $G = \{g_1, g_2, g_3\}$ of guards and the set $N = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ of points as above. Visibility matrix A is shown to the right of the example. Note that the guard g_1 guards the point on which it lies, i.e. g_1 guards p_1 . Vertices of the polyhedron $\{x \geq 0 : Ax \geq 1\}$ are $(0, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 0)$, $(1, 0, 1)$ and $(1/2, 1/2, 1/2)$.

It is known that for a totally balanced matrix A , the polyhedron $\{x \geq 0 : Ax \geq 1\}$ is integral. Furthermore, there is an efficient purely combinatorial algorithm for finding an optimal integral solution to (LP1) due to Kolen [16]. Indeed, in the next subsection we show that this algorithm translates into an extremely simple procedure for the uniform weight case, i.e., when $w_g = 1$ for all $g \in G$.

3.1. Uniform left-guarding

For each point $p \in N$ let $L(p)$ denote the left-most guard that sees p . Consider the simple greedy algorithm on the set of points N shown below: points in N are scanned from left to right and when we find an unguarded point p , we select $L(p)$ as a guard.

```

LEFT-GUARDING ( $T, N, G$ )
 $A \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
for  $p \in N$  processed from left to right
    if  $p$  is not yet seen by  $A$  then
         $A \leftarrow A \cup \{L(p)\}$ 
return  $A$ 
    
```

The algorithm can be implemented in $O(|N| \log |G|)$ time using a procedure similar to Graham’s scan [10] for convex-hull computation. To see that it returns an optimal solution, let $X \subseteq N$ be those points that force the algorithm to add a guard. Suppose, for the sake of contradiction, that there exist two points p' and p'' in X that are seen from the left by the same guard $g \in G$, in other words, $g < p' < p''$ and $g \sim p'$ and $g \sim p''$. Let $g' = L(p')$, and note that $g' \leq g$. If $g' = g$ then $g' \sim p''$ and therefore p'' would have not been unguarded when it was processed. Hence $g' < g$, but Lemma 2.1 tells us that $g' \sim p''$ and we get a contradiction. Therefore, each guard in G can see at most one point in X , which means $|X|$ is a lower bound on the optimal solution. Since the cardinality of A equals that of X , it follows that A is optimum, and hence by, Lemma 3.1, it returns an optimal solution of (LP1).

Remark: Note that in our definition of left-guarding or right-guarding the guard does not see the point on which it lies. With the following example (see Figure 1) we demonstrate that without that condition the polyhedron is not necessarily integral any more.

4. A 2-approximation for one-sided guarding

In this section we study discrete weighted one-sided guarding. Recall that in this variant, we are given a set of points N and two sets of guards G_L and G_R , where each guard in G_L (respectively, G_R) can only guard points from N strictly to its right (respectively, strictly to its left). We assume without loss of generality that each point in N can be seen by a guard on its left or by a guard on its right. Otherwise it must be guarded by itself and the system is infeasible, a situation which can be discovered in a preprocessing step.

We state our main result and then describe the algorithm.

Theorem 4.1. *There is a 2-approximation algorithm for discrete one-sided guarding.*

Consider the following LP for finding the optimal set of left and right guards:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && \sum_{g \in G_L} w_g x_{g,L} + \sum_{g \in G_R} w_g x_{g,R} && \text{(LP2)} \\
 \text{subject to} &&& && \\
 & \sum_{g \in S_L(p) \cap G_L} x_{g,L} + \sum_{g \in S_R(p) \cap G_R} x_{g,R} \geq 1 && \forall p \in N && \text{(4.1)} \\
 & x_{g,L} \geq 0 && \forall g \in G_L && \\
 & x_{g,R} \geq 0 && \forall g \in G_R &&
 \end{aligned}$$

Variable $x_{g,L}$ indicates whether g is chosen in A_L and $x_{g,R}$ indicates whether g is chosen in A_R . Constraint (4.1) asks that every point is seen by some guard, either from the left or from the right.

The algorithm first finds an optimal fractional solution x^* to (LP2). Guided by x^* , we divide the points into two sets

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_L &= \left\{ p \in N \mid \sum_{g \in S_L(p) \cap G_L} x_{g,L}^* \geq \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \text{ and} \\
 N_R &= \left\{ p \in N \mid \sum_{g \in S_R(p) \cap G_R} x_{g,R}^* \geq \frac{1}{2} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results from Section 3, we solve optimally the left-guarding problem for the pair (N_L, G_L) and the right-guarding problem for the pair (N_R, G_R) . This gives us two sets of guards A_L^* and A_R^* . The final solution is a combination of these two.

It is easy to construct examples where solving separately the left-guarding and right-guarding problems and then taking the minimum of these two solutions is arbitrarily far from the optimal value. The intuition behind the algorithm is to use the LP solution to determine which points should be guarded from the left and which should be guarded from the right. The fractional solution also allows us to bound the cost of A_L^* and A_R^* .

Lemma 4.2. *Let A_L^* and A_R^* be optimal solutions for the pairs (N_L, G_L) and (N_R, G_R) respectively. Then $w(A_L^*) \leq 2 \sum_{g \in G_L} w_g x_g^*$ and $w(A_R^*) \leq 2 \sum_{g \in G_R} w_g x_g^*$.*

Proof. We only prove the first inequality as the second is symmetrical. Setting $x_{g,L} = 2x_g^*$ we get a fractional solution for (LP1) for guarding N_L . The solution x is feasible, by definition of N_L , and its cost is $2 \sum_{g \in G_L} w_g x_g^*$. Therefore, the optimal fractional solution can only be smaller than that. Lemma 3.1 tells us that the cost of an optimal fractional solution is the same as the cost of an optimal integral solution, namely, $w(A_L^*)$. ■

Since $\sum_{g \in G_L} w_g x_{g,L}^* + \sum_{g \in G_R} w_g x_{g,R}^*$ is a lower bound on the cost of an optimal solution for guarding N , it follows that the cost of (A_L^*, A_R^*) is at most twice the optimum. To see that this is feasible, consider some point $p \in N$. Because of (4.1) and our assumption that each point is seen by some guard on its left or on its right, it must be the case that $p \in N_L$ or $p \in N_R$. Therefore p must be covered, either from the left by A_L^* or from the right by A_R^* .

To compute A_L^* and A_R^* we can take the fractional solution to (LP1) and turn it into a basic, and therefore integral, solution without increasing its cost. Alternatively, we can run Kolen’s algorithm [16] for matrices in greedy standard form. This finishes the proof of Theorem 4.1.

4.1. Partial covering

In this section we focus on the partial version of the one-sided guarding problem.

Theorem 4.3. *There is a polynomial $(2 + \epsilon)$ -approximation and a quasi-polynomial time 2-approximation for partial discrete one-sided guarding.*

Our approach is based on the framework of Mestre [20]. We say A is a *one-sided-visibility* matrix if it is the guard-point incidence matrix of the covering problem defined by (LP2) for some instance of the one-sided guarding problem. Also, A is said to be *2-separable* if there exist binary matrices A_1 and A_2 such that $A = A_1 + A_2$ and every matrix B formed by taking rows from A_1 or A_2 is totally balanced (the i th row of B is the i th row of A_1 or the i th row of A_2 , for all i).

Proposition 4.4 ([20]). *Let A be a 2-separable matrix. Then there is a $(2+\epsilon)$ -approximation and a quasi-polynomial time 2-approximation for the partial problem defined by A .*

Therefore, all we need to do to prove Theorem 4.3 is to argue that every one-sided visibility matrix is 2-separable.

Lemma 4.5. *Any one-sided visibility matrix is 2-separable.*

Proof. Let A be a one-sided visibility matrix and assume, without loss of generality, that A has the form $[C_1 \ C_2]$ where the columns of C_1 correspond to left guards G_L and the columns of C_2 correspond to the right guards G_R .

Our decomposition of A uses $A_1 = [C_1 \ 0]$ and $A_2 = [0 \ C_2]$. Suppose that a matrix B is formed by taking rows from A_1 and A_2 . Let N_L be the set of rows originating from A_1 and N_R the set of rows originating from A_2 (note that N_L and N_R constitute a partition of N). Permute the rows of B so that rows in N_L appear before rows in N_R . This gives rise to the following block matrix

$$B' = \begin{bmatrix} D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & D_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where the rows of D_1 correspond to points in N_L and its columns to left guards, and the rows of D_2 correspond to points in N_R and its columns to right guards. By Lemma 3.1

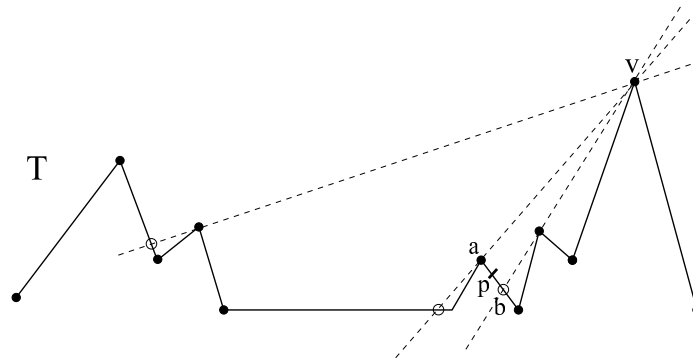


Figure 2: Example of additional set of points/guards for a vertex v of T . Point p is the point selected from the essential segment \overline{ab} .

both D_1 and D_2 are totally balanced. Therefore we can permute the rows and columns of B' to get a new matrix

$$B'' = \begin{bmatrix} D'_1 & 0 \\ 0 & D_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where D'_1 and D'_2 are in standard greedy form, which in turn implies that B'' is also in standard greedy form. It follows that B'' , B' , and B are totally balanced. ■

This finishes the proof of Theorem 4.3.

5. Applications

In this section we show how to use the 2-approximations for one-sided guarding to design good approximation algorithms for more general variants.

5.1. The continuous case

We assume that the weights are uniform². Recall that in this variant guards can be placed anywhere on the terrain and we are to guard all the points. We will reduce the problem to the discrete case, where $G \cap N = \emptyset$. Our reduction follows the approach of Ben-Moshe et al. [1].

Theorem 5.1. *There is a 4-approximation algorithm for the continuous case and a $(4 + \epsilon)$ -approximation for its partial version.*

Let A^* be an optimum set of guards for a given instance T of the continuous problem. Consider a guard g in A^* . If g is not a vertex of T then it must lie on a segment \overline{pq} of T . Suppose without loss of generality that $p < q$, then a left guard at p and a right guard at q can see at least as much as g does. If g is a vertex of T then a left guard and a right guard at g together can see the same as g does minus g itself. Therefore there exists a solution A' that uses only left and right guards on the vertices of T that covers $T \setminus V$ such that $|A'| = 2|A^*|$.

²This assumption can be removed using standard discretization techniques at the expense of a small increase in the approximation factor

To deal with the fact that every point must be guarded, consider the line through each pair of vertices $v_1, v_2 \in V$ such that v_1 see v_2 and introduce at most two new points that see v_1 and v_2 at the place where the line intersects the terrain. These points partition T into $O(n^2)$ essential segments. In the strict interior of each segment introduce an additional point p that is responsible for the segment. Let M be the set of all such points. (See Figure 2 for an illustration.) The key realization is that for every guard $g \in V$ and essential segment \overline{ab} , either g can see the whole segment or nothing of it.

Hence, a feasible solution to the one-sided discrete version with $G_L = G_R = V$ and $N = M$ also constitutes a feasible solution to the continuous case. Let A'' be an optimal solution for this discrete problem, and A''' be the solution returned by Theorem 4.1. Since A' is feasible for the discrete instance, we get $|A'''| \leq 2|A''| \leq 2|A'| = 4|A^*|$ and we get an overall approximation factor of 4.

For the partial version where we want at most a fraction of the length to be left unguarded we give to each point in $p \in M$ a profit equal to the length of the essential segment it is responsible for.

5.2. The discrete case

We consider the discrete version where we are given a set of guards G and set of points N to guard. In this case, guards can see in both directions.

Theorem 5.2. *There is a 4-approximation for the weighted discrete case and $(4 + \epsilon)$ -approximation for its partial version when $G \cap N = \emptyset$. Otherwise, we get 5 and $(5 + \epsilon)$ -approximations respectively.*

The case where $G \cap N = \emptyset$ is easily handled by replacing a guard that can see in both directions with a left guard and a right guard. Thus we pay a factor 2 to reduce the general problem to one-sided guarding. This also holds for the partial version.

Notice that if $G \cap N \neq \emptyset$ then the reduction above must pay a factor of 3 since a point guarding itself must be guarded by some other point strictly from the left or the right, and thus it only leads to a 6-approximation. To get the ratio of 5 we need to use yet another linear program.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize } \sum_{g \in G} w_g x_g && \text{(LP3)} \\
 \text{subject to} & && \\
 & \sum_{g \in S(p)} x_g \geq 1 && \forall p \in N \\
 & x_g \geq 0 && \forall g \in G
 \end{aligned}$$

Let x^* be an optimal fractional solution to (LP3). As in the one-sided case we will let the solution x dictate which points should be self-guarded and which should be guarded by others. Define

$$A_0 = \left\{ g \in N \cap G \mid x_g^* \geq \frac{1}{5} \right\}.$$

We place guards at A_0 at a cost of most

$$w(A_0) \leq 5 \sum_{g \in A_0} w_g x_g^*. \tag{5.1}$$

Let N' be the set of points in N not seen by A_0 and let $G' = G \setminus A_0$. We will construct a fractional solution for the one-sided guarding problem for N' and $G_L = G_R = G'$. For each $g \in G'$ let $x_{g,L} = x_{g,R} = \frac{5}{4}x_g^*$. The fractional solution x is feasible for (LP2) since for all $p \in N'$

$$\sum_{g \in S_L(p) \cap G_L} x_{g,L} + \sum_{g \in S_R(p) \cap G_R} x_{g,R} = \frac{5}{4} \sum_{g \in S(p) \setminus \{p\}} x_g^* \geq \frac{5}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) = 1,$$

Let (A_L^*, A_R^*) be the solution found for the one-sided problem. The cost of these sets of guards is guaranteed to be at most twice that of x , which in turn is $\frac{5}{2} \sum_{g \in G \setminus A_0} w_g x_g^*$. Thus the overall cost is

$$w(A_L^*) + w(A_R^*) \leq 5 \sum_{g \in G \setminus A_0} w_g x_g^*. \quad (5.2)$$

Hence, the second part of Theorem 5.2 follows from (5.1) and (5.2). Finally, for the partial version we note the proof of Proposition 4.4 uses as a lower bound the cost of the optimal fractional solution, so the cost of the solution returned can still be related to the cost of x , which is necessary to get the stated approximation guarantee.

6. Concluding remarks

We gave a 4-approximation for the continuous 1.5D terrain guarding problem as well as several variations of the basic problem. Our results rely, either explicitly or implicitly, on the LP formulation (LP3) for the discrete case. For the unweighted version of the problem, there is a very simple $O(|N| \log |G|)$ -algorithm for solving the left-guarding LP (LP1). Furthermore, at the loss of factor $(1 + \epsilon)$ in the approximation ratios, one can use fast techniques for covering LPs (see e.g. [8, 21]) to solve (LP2). In particular, using the recent results of [17, 18], a $(1 + \epsilon)$ -approximation for (LP2) can be found in time $O(|N||G| \log(|N| + |G|)/\epsilon^2)$, which is only a polylogarithmic factor slower than the purely combinatorial algorithms for the uniform weight case (see e.g. [14]).

Very recently, King [15] showed that the VC dimension of the discrete case is exactly 4. More precisely, he showed a terrain with 4 guards and 16 points (these sets are disjoint) such that each point is seen by a different subset of the guards. If we have to cover the points that are seen by pairs of guards, we get precisely a vertex cover problem on the complete graph with 4 vertices. An integral solution must pick 3 vertices, while a fractional solution can pick a half of all vertices. It follows that the integrality gap of (LP3) is at least $3/2$, even when $G \cap N = \emptyset$. On the other hand, our analysis shows that the gap is at most 4. We leave as an open problem to determine the exact integrality gap of (LP3).

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