

## ITERATIVE ROUNDING APPROXIMATION ALGORITHMS FOR DEGREE-BOUNDED NODE-CONNECTIVITY NETWORK DESIGN\*

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**Abstract.** We consider the problem of finding a minimum edge cost subgraph of a graph satisfying both given node-connectivity requirements and degree upper bounds on nodes. We present an iterative rounding algorithm of the biset linear programming relaxation for this problem. For directed graphs and  $k$ -out-connectivity requirements from a root, our algorithm computes a solution that is a 2-approximation on the cost, and the degree of each node  $v$  in the solution is at most  $2b(v) + O(k)$ , where  $b(v)$  is the degree upper bound on  $v$ . For undirected graphs and element-connectivity requirements with maximum connectivity requirement  $k$ , our algorithm computes a solution that is a 4-approximation on the cost, and the degree of each node  $v$  in the solution is at most  $4b(v) + O(k)$ . These ratios improve the previous  $O(\log k)$ -approximation on the cost and  $O(2^k b(v))$ -approximation on the degrees. Our algorithms can be used to improve approximation ratios for other node-connectivity problems such as undirected  $k$ -out-connectivity, directed and undirected  $k$ -connectivity, and undirected rooted  $k$ -connectivity and subset  $k$ -connectivity.

**Key words.** iterative rounding, node-connectivity, network design, approximation algorithm

**AMS subject classifications.** 05C40, 05C85, 68Q25

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### 1. Introduction.

**1.1. Problem definition.** We consider the problem of finding a minimum edge cost subgraph that satisfies both degree bounds on nodes and certain connectivity requirements between nodes. More formally, the problem is defined as follows.

**DEGREE-BOUNDED SURVIVABLE NETWORK.** A directed/undirected graph  $G = (V, E)$  with edge costs  $c: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ , connectivity requirements  $r: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$ , and degree bounds  $b: B \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$  on a subset  $B$  of  $V$  are given. The goal is to find a minimum cost edge set  $F \subseteq E$  such that in the subgraph  $(V, F)$  of  $G$ , the  $uv$ -connectivity is at least  $r(u, v)$  for any  $(u, v) \in V \times V$ , and the out-degree/degree of each  $v \in B$  is at most  $b(v)$ .

In the case of digraphs, our algorithms easily extend to the case when we also have in-degree bounds  $b^-: B^- \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$  on  $B^- \subseteq V$ , and require that the in-degree of each  $v \in B^-$  is at most  $b^-(v)$ .

A node  $v \in V$  is called *terminal* if there exists  $u \in V \setminus \{v\}$  such that  $r(u, v) > 0$  or  $r(v, u) > 0$ . We let  $T$  denote the set of terminals. We denote  $\max_{u, v \in V} r(u, v)$  by  $k$  and  $|V|$  by  $n$  throughout the paper.

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If  $G$  is an undirected graph,  $B = V$ ,  $b(v) = 2$  for all  $v \in B$ , and a solution is required to be a connected spanning subgraph, then we get the Hamiltonian Path problem, and hence it is NP-hard even to find a feasible solution. Therefore we consider bicriteria approximations by relaxing the degree bounds. We say that an algorithm for Degree-Bounded Survivable Network is an  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ -approximation, or that it has ratio  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$  for  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+$  and a function  $\beta: \mathbb{Z}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ , if it always outputs a solution such that its cost is at most  $\alpha$  times the optimal value, and the degree (the out-degree, in the case of directed graphs) of each  $v \in B$  is at most  $\beta(b(v))$  for any instance which admits a feasible solution.

Notice that Degree-Bounded Survivable Network includes the problem of finding a minimum cost subgraph of required connectivity minimizing the maximum degree. This can be done by letting  $B = V$ , and defining  $b(v)$  as the uniform bound on the optimal value for all  $v \in B$ , which can be computed by binary search. For linear programming (LP) based algorithms, such as ours, when a lower bound is obtained by solving an LP relaxation, these algorithms also establish a “relaxed” integrality gap for the LP relaxation (relaxed since the solutions violate the exact degree requirements).

In this paper, we are interested in node-connectivity and element-connectivity requirements. The node-connectivity  $\kappa(u, v)$  is the maximum number of  $(u, v)$ -paths that are pairwise internally (node) disjoint. The definition of element connectivity assumes that a terminal set  $T$  is given. The element connectivity  $\lambda^T(u, v)$  between two terminals  $u, v \in T$  is the maximum number of  $(u, v)$ -paths that are pairwise disjoint in edges and in nonterminal nodes. The two main problems we consider are as follows.

**DEGREE-BOUNDED  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTED SUBGRAPH.** *This is a particular case of Degree-Bounded Survivable Network when it is required that  $(V, F)$  is  $k$ -out-connected from a given root  $s$ , namely, when  $\kappa(s, v) \geq k$  for each  $v \in V \setminus \{s\}$ .*

**DEGREE-BOUNDED ELEMENT-CONNECTIVITY SURVIVABLE NETWORK.** *This is a particular case of Degree-Bounded Survivable Network when the input graph is undirected, and it is required that  $\lambda^T(u, v) \geq r(u, v)$  for each  $u, v \in T$ , where  $T \subseteq V$  is a given terminal set.*

Our main results for Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph are for directed graphs. We also present similar results for undirected graphs, but these are derived from the ones for the directed case. Another fundamental problem that we consider for both directed and undirected graphs is as follows.

**DEGREE-BOUNDED  $k$ -CONNECTED SUBGRAPH.** *This is a particular case of Degree-Bounded Survivable Network, where it is required that  $(V, F)$  is  $k$ -connected, namely, that  $\kappa(u, v) \geq k$  for each  $u, v \in V$ .*

Other special cases of Degree-Bounded Survivable Network on undirected graphs are defined according to the connectivity requirements, as follows.

- Degree-Bounded Node-Connectivity Survivable Network requires  $\kappa(u, v) \geq r(u, v)$  for each  $u, v \in V$ .
- Degree-Bounded Rooted Survivable Network is a special case of Degree-Bounded Node-Connectivity Survivable Network, where a root node  $s$  is specified, and  $r(u, v) = 0$  holds if  $u \neq s$  and  $v \neq s$ .
- Degree-Bounded Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph is a special case of Degree-Bounded Node-Connectivity Survivable Network, where  $r(u, v) = k$  if  $\{u, v\} \subseteq T$ , and  $r(u, v) = 0$  otherwise, for a given terminal set  $T \subseteq V$ .

## 1.2. Previous work.

**1.2.1. Edge-Connectivity Survivable Network.** Survivable Network without degree bounds is a typical combinatorial optimization problem that was studied exten-

sively; cf. [15] for a survey on exact algorithms and [24] for a survey on approximation algorithms for various **Survivable Network** problems and their classification w.r.t. costs and requirements. One of the most important methods for these problems is iterative rounding that was invented in the context of a 2-approximation algorithm by Jain [18]. He showed that every basic optimal solution to an LP relaxation for the undirected **Edge-Connectivity Survivable Network** always has a variable of value at least  $1/2$ ; see [34] for a simplified proof. The 2-approximation algorithm is obtained by repeatedly rounding up such variables and iterating the procedure until the rounded subgraph is feasible.

**Degree-Bounded Survivable Network**, even with edge-connectivity requirements, was regarded as a difficult problem for a long time because of the abovementioned hardness on feasibility. A breakthrough was given by Lau et al. [27] and Singh and Lau [39]. They gave a  $(2, 2b(v) + 3)$ -approximation for the **Degree-Bounded Edge-Connectivity Survivable Network** problem, and a  $(1, b(v) + 1)$ -approximation algorithm for the **Degree-Bounded Spanning Tree** problem. The former result was improved (for large  $b(v)$ ) to a  $(2, b(v) + 6k + 3)$ -approximation by Lau and Singh [29] afterwards, which was followed by further improvements by Louis and Vishnoi [31] and Lau and Zhou [30].

After their work, many efficient algorithms have been proposed for various types of **Degree-Bounded Edge-Connectivity Survivable Network** problems, such as directed **Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph** problems [4], matroid base and submodular flow problems [23], and matroid intersection and optimization over lattice polyhedra [3]. All of them are based on iterative rounding. For applying iterative rounding to a problem with degree bounds, we need to show that every basic optimal solution to an LP relaxation has a high fractional variable or the subgraph induced by its support has a low degree node on which a degree bound is given. Once this property is proven, a bicriteria approximation algorithm can be obtained by repeatedly rounding up a high fractional variable or dropping the degree bound on a low degree node. See [28] for a survey on the iterative rounding method.

**1.2.2. Element-Connectivity and Node-Connectivity Survivable Network with-out degree bounds.** Fleischer, Jain, and Williamson [12] showed that iterative rounding achieves a ratio of 2 for **Element-Connectivity Survivable Network**, and also for **Node-Connectivity Survivable Network** with  $k = 2$ . Cheriyan, Vempala, and Vetta [6] discussed application of iterative rounding to  **$k$ -Connected Subgraph**. Aazami, Cheriyan, and Laekhanukit [1] presented an instance of undirected  **$k$ -Connected Subgraph** (without degree bounds) for which the basic optimal solution to the standard LP relaxation has all variables of value  $O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}})$ . Their instance belongs to a special case called the *augmentation version*, in which the given graph has a  $(k - 1)$ -connected subgraph of cost zero. On the other hand, several works showed that this augmentation version can be decomposed into a small number  $p$  of problems similar to  **$k$ -Out-connected Subgraph** each. The bound on  $p$  was subsequently improved [5, 10, 21], culminating in the currently best known bound  $O(\log \frac{n}{n-k})$  [35], that applies for both directed and undirected graphs. When one applies this method for the general version, an additional factor of  $O(\log k)$  is invoked, giving the approximation ratio  $O(\log k \log \frac{n}{n-k})$  [35]. Cheriyan and Véggh [7] showed that, for undirected graphs with  $n \geq k^3(k - 1) + k$ , this  $O(\log k)$  factor can be saved: after solving only two  **$k$ -Out-connected Subgraph** instances, iterative rounding gives a 2-approximation by the work of [12, 19]. This gives a ratio of 6 for undirected graphs with  $n \geq k^3(k - 1) + k$ .

The decomposition approach was also used for other Survivable Network problems. In [36] it is shown that the augmentation version of Rooted Node-Connectivity Survivable Network can be decomposed into  $p = O(k)$  instances of a problem that is similar to Element-Connectivity Survivable Network, while in [8] it is shown that Node-Connectivity Survivable Network can be decomposed into  $p = O(k^3 \log n)$  instances of Element-Connectivity Survivable Network. In [26, 37], it is shown that the augmentation version of Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph with  $k \leq (1 - \epsilon)T$  and  $0 < \epsilon < 1$  can be decomposed into  $\frac{1}{\epsilon}O(\log k)$  instances of Rooted Survivable Network.

Summarizing, many Survivable Network problems can be decomposed into  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph and Element-Connectivity Survivable Network problems. Thus algorithms for various Survivable Network problems can be derived from those for  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph and Element-Connectivity Survivable Network problems.

**1.2.3. Degree-Bounded Element-Connectivity and Node-Connectivity Survivable Network.** Despite the success of iterative rounding, Degree-Bounded Survivable Network with node- and element-connectivity requirements still remain difficult to address with this method. Both [27] and [29] mention that their algorithms for edge connectivity extend to element connectivity, but they assumed that degree bounds were given on terminals only. In [27] it is also shown that undirected Degree-Bounded Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph with  $k = \Omega(n)$  admits no  $2^{\log^{1-\epsilon} nb(v)}$  degree approximation unless  $\text{NP} \subseteq \text{DTIME}(n^{\text{polylog}(n)})$ . For the Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Connected Subgraph problem without costs, Feder, Motwani, and Zhu [11] presented an  $O(k \log n \cdot b(v))$ -approximation algorithm, which runs in  $n^{O(k)}$  time. Khandekar, Kortsarz, and Nutov [22] proposed a  $(4, 6b(v)+6)$ -approximation algorithm for Degree-Bounded 2-Connected Subgraph, using iterative rounding. Nutov [38] extended the idea of [22] to obtain a ratio of  $(O(\log k), O(2^k) \cdot b(v))$  for Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph and Degree-Bounded Element-Connectivity Survivable Network.

As in the problems without degree bounds, many Survivable Network problems with degree bounds are decomposed into Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph and Element-Connectivity Survivable Network problems. However, as indicated in [38], compared to edge-connectivity problems, there is a substantial difficulty in proving that iterative rounding achieves a good result for these problems. We resolve this difficulty by introducing several novel ideas. Moreover, we believe that it is worthwhile investigating the iterative rounding approach for node-connectivity requirements. One reason is that iterative rounding seems to be a promising approach for Degree-Bounded Survivable Network problems, as we demonstrate in this paper. A second reason is that it may give new insights for improving the approximability of Node-Connectivity Survivable Network problems (without degree bounds) with rooted requirements, subset  $k$ -connectivity requirements, and general requirements.

### 1.3. Our results.

**1.3.1. New analysis of iterative rounding.** We show that iterative rounding works well for Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph and Degree-Bounded Element-Connectivity Survivable Network problems. Our main results for these two problems are summarized in the following two theorems.

**THEOREM 1.1.** *Degree-Bounded Directed  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph admits approximation ratio  $(\alpha, \alpha b(v) + \lceil \frac{2(k-1)}{\alpha-1} \rceil + 1)$  for any integer  $\alpha \geq 2$ .*

**THEOREM 1.2.** *Degree-Bounded Element-Connectivity Survivable Network admits the following approximation ratios:*

- (i)  $(\alpha, \alpha b(v) + \lceil 4 \frac{k+1}{\alpha-2} \rceil + 4)$  for any integer  $\alpha \geq 4$ ;
- (ii)  $(\infty, 2b(v) + 1.5k^2 + 4.5k + 9)$ .

Note that in Theorem 1.2, the degree approximation in part (ii) may be better than the one in part (i) if  $b(v) > k^2$ . The ratios in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 improve the ratio  $(O(\log k), O(2^k b(v)))$  of [38]. In a preliminary version [17] of this paper, we gave a result similar to Theorem 1.1 with  $\alpha = 2$ , but the additive term in the degree bounds is slightly improved in Theorem 1.1. For Degree-Bounded Element-Connectivity Survivable Network, [17] also gave approximation ratios  $(4k - 1, (4k - 1)b(v) + O(k))$  and  $(\infty, 6b(v) + O(k^2))$ . Thus, part (i) of Theorem 1.2 improves the former ratio even if  $\alpha = 4k - 1$ , and part (ii) of Theorem 1.2 improves the coefficient of  $b(v)$  in the latter ratio.

All results in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 also bound the integrality gaps of the LP relaxations in the same ratios. Lau and Singh [29] gave an example that indicates that the integrality gap of an LP relaxation for the Degree-Bounded Edge-Connectivity Survivable Network is at least  $(2, b(v) + \Omega(k))$ . In this example, all nodes are terminals, and hence the element connectivity is equivalent to the edge connectivity. Thus the integrality gap given by part (i) of Theorem 1.2 is tight up to a constant factor.

In [38] it is shown that the ratio  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$  for Degree-Bounded Directed  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph implies the ratio  $(2\alpha, \beta(b(v)) + k)$  for the undirected case. Thus Theorem 1.1 implies for the undirected case the ratio  $(2\alpha, \alpha b(v) + O(k))$  for any integer  $\alpha \geq 2$ . In particular, for  $\alpha = 2$  the ratio is  $(4, 2b(v) + O(k))$ .

In addition, using known decompositions, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 present the following results for several undirected variants of Degree-Bounded Survivable Network problems.

**THEOREM 1.3.** *Degree-Bounded Survivable Network problems on undirected graphs admit the following approximation ratios for any integer  $\alpha \geq 1$ :*

- (i)  $O(k^3 \log |T|) \cdot (\alpha, \alpha b(v) + k/\alpha)$  for Degree-Bounded Node-Connectivity Survivable Network;
- (ii)  $O(k \log k) \cdot (\alpha, \alpha b(v) + k/\alpha)$  for Degree-Bounded Rooted Survivable Network;
- (iii)  $\frac{1}{\epsilon} O(k \log^2 k) \cdot (\alpha, \alpha b(v) + k/\alpha)$  for Degree-Bounded Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph with  $k \leq (1 - \epsilon)|T|$  and  $0 < \epsilon < 1$ .

**1.3.2. Improving reduction of Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Connected Subgraph problem.** Next, we consider the Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Connected Subgraph problem. In [38], it is shown that if Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph admits approximation ratio  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ , then Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Connected Subgraph admits approximation ratio  $(\alpha + O(k), \beta(b(v)) + O(k^2))$ . We improve this reduction as follows.

**THEOREM 1.4.** *If Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph admits approximation ratio  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ , then Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Connected Subgraph admits approximation ratio  $(\mu\alpha + O(k), \beta(b(v)) + O(k\sqrt{k}))$ , where  $\mu = 1$  for undirected graphs and  $\mu = 2$  for digraphs. Consequently, Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Connected Subgraph admits approximation ratio  $(2\mu + O(k), 2b(v) + O(k\sqrt{k}))$ .*

**1.3.3. Improving the constant approximation algorithm for  $k$ -Connected Subgraph.** Cheriyan and Végé [7] showed that  $k$ -Connected Subgraph admits a 6-approximation algorithm if the given graph is undirected and  $n \geq k^3(k - 1) + k$ . Their algorithm uses an algorithm for Undirected  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph as a subroutine.

It is not difficult to see that their results can be extended to the degree-bounded setting. Our  $(4, 2b(v) + O(k))$ -approximation algorithm for Degree-Bounded Undirected  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph presents a  $(12, 8b(v) + O(k))$ -approximation algorithm for

Degree-Bounded Undirected  $k$ -Connected Subgraph under the same assumption as [7]. We will explain this in section 8.1.

In addition, we prove that the assumption  $n \geq k^3(k-1)+k$  in [7] can be weakened; the bound  $k^3(k-1)+k = O(k^4)$  is improved to  $k(k-1)(k-1.5)+k = O(k^3)$  if we have no degree bounds, and to  $2k(k-1)(k-0.5)+k$  in the degree-bounded setting. Thus we obtain the following results.

**THEOREM 1.5.** *For undirected graphs with  $n \geq k(k-1)(k-1.5)+k$ ,  $k$ -Connected Subgraph admits a 6-approximation algorithm, and if  $n \geq 2k(k-1)(k-0.5)+k$ , then Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Connected Subgraph admits approximation ratio  $(12, 8b(v)+O(k))$ .*

*Remark.* When this paper was in submission, Ene and Vakilian [9] published a paper that presents several improved results for Degree-Bounded Survivable Network. They gave a  $(3, 6b(v)+5)$ -approximation for Degree-Bounded Edge-Connectivity Survivable Network,  $(3, 6b(v)+3)$ -approximation for Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph, and  $(15, 34b(v)+17)$  for Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Connected Subgraph with  $|V| = \Omega(k^3)$ .

**1.4. Organization.** The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we formulate Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 in terms of biset functions; see Theorems 2.1 and 2.2, respectively. In section 3 we describe the iterative rounding algorithm that we use, and formulate the latter two theorems in terms of extreme points of appropriate polytopes; see Theorems 3.1 and 3.2, respectively. These two theorems are the key ingredients in proving Theorems 1.1 and 1.2, respectively; we prepare some tools for proving them in section 4 and prove them formally in section 5. In section 6, we show that Theorem 1.3 follows from Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. In the subsequent two sections 7 and 8, we prove Theorems 1.4 and 1.5, respectively.

## 2. Biset edge-covering formulation of Survivable Network problems (Theorems 1.1 and 1.2).

**2.1. Biset LP relaxation.** We use a standard setpair LP relaxation, due to Frank and Jordán [13], but we formulate it in equivalent but more convenient terms of *bisets*, as was suggested by Frank [14], and used in several other recent papers [35, 36, 37, 38].

A *biset* is an ordered pair  $\hat{S} = (S, S^+)$  of subsets of  $V$  such that  $S \subseteq S^+$ .  $S$  is called the *inner-part* of  $\hat{S}$  and  $S^+$  is called the *outer-part* of  $\hat{S}$ . We call  $S^+ \setminus S$  the *boundary* of  $\hat{S}$ , denoted by  $\Gamma(\hat{S})$ . In the case of undirected graphs, an edge  $e$  covers a biset  $\hat{S}$  if it has one end-node in  $S$  and the other in  $V \setminus S^+$ , and we denote by  $\delta_E(\hat{S})$  the set of edges in  $E$  covering  $\hat{S}$ . In the case of directed graphs, an edge  $e$  covers  $\hat{S}$  if it enters  $\hat{S}$ , namely, if  $e$  has tail in  $V \setminus S^+$  and head in  $S$ ; we denote by  $\delta_E^-(\hat{S})$  the set of edges in  $E$  that cover  $\hat{S}$ . We also denote by  $\delta_E^+(\hat{S})$  the set of edges in  $E$  that leave  $\hat{S}$ , namely, edges in  $E$  with tail in  $S$  and head in  $V \setminus S^+$ .

Let  $\mathcal{V}$  denote the set of all bisets of a groundset  $V$ . A graph  $(V, F)$  satisfies the connectivity requirements if  $|\delta_F(\hat{S})| \geq f(\hat{S})$  for each  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}$  in undirected graphs, and  $|\delta_F^-(\hat{S})| \geq f(\hat{S})$  for each  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}$  in directed graphs, where  $f$  is the biset function derived from the connectivity requirements; in this case we say that the graph  $(V, F)$  is *f-connected*.

Every set  $S$  can be considered as the biset  $(S, S)$ . Hence degree constraints can be represented by using bisets. For a node  $v$ , define a biset  $\hat{S}_v = (\{v\}, \{v\})$ . Then the degree constraint on a node  $v$  in undirected graphs is represented by  $|\delta_F(\hat{S}_v)| \leq b(v)$ . In digraphs, the out-degree constraint on  $v$  is  $|\delta_F^+(\hat{S}_v)| \leq b(v)$ , and the in-degree

constraint on  $v$  is  $|\delta_F^-(\hat{S}_v)| \leq b^-(v)$ . We sometimes abuse the notation to identify a node  $v \in V$  as the biset  $(\{v\}, \{v\})$ .

We consider the following generic problem.

**DEGREE BOUNDED  $f$ -CONNECTED SUBGRAPH.** A graph  $G = (V, E)$  with edge/arc costs  $c: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ , a biset function  $f$  on  $\mathcal{V}$ , and degree bounds  $b: B \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$  on a subset  $B$  of  $V$  are given. The goal is to find a minimum cost edge set  $F \subseteq E$  such that  $(V, F)$  is  $f$ -connected, and the degree/out-degree of each  $v \in B$  is at most  $b(v)$ .

Let  $x(e) \in [0, 1]$  be a variable indicating whether an edge  $e \in E$  is chosen to the solution or not. Given an edge set  $F$  let  $x(F) = \sum_{e \in F} x(e)$ . Our LP relaxation for the degree-bounded  $f$ -connected subgraph problem is  $\min\{c \cdot x : x \in P(f, b, E)\}$ , where  $P(f, b, E)$  is a polytope defined as follows. In the case of directed graphs  $P(f, b, E)$  is defined by the constraints

$$\begin{aligned} x(\delta_E^-(\hat{S})) &\geq f(\hat{S}) && \text{for each } \hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}, \\ x(\delta_E^+(v)) &\leq b(v) && \text{for each } v \in B, \\ 0 \leq x(e) &\leq 1 && \text{for each } e \in E. \end{aligned}$$

In the case of undirected graphs,  $P(f, b, E)$  is defined by replacing both  $\delta_E^-(\hat{S})$  and  $\delta_E^+(\hat{S})$  with  $\delta_E(\hat{S})$ .

Given a biset function  $f$  we denote  $\gamma = \gamma_f = \max_{f(\hat{S}) > 0} |\Gamma(\hat{S})|$ . Given a biset function  $f$  and an edge set  $J$  the residual biset function of  $f$  is  $f_J(\hat{S}) = f(\hat{S}) - |\delta_J^-(\hat{S})|$  in the case of directed graphs and  $f_J(\hat{S}) = f(\hat{S}) - |\delta_J(\hat{S})|$  in the case of undirected graphs. Given a parameter  $\alpha \geq 1$  the residual degree bounds are  $b_J^\alpha(v) = b(v) - |\delta_J^+(v)|/\alpha$  in the case of directed graphs and  $b_J^\alpha(v) = b(v) - |\delta_J(v)|/\alpha$  in the case of undirected graphs.

**2.2. Intersecting supermodularity and Directed  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph.** Let  $\hat{X} = (X, X^+)$  and  $\hat{Y} = (Y, Y^+)$  be two bisets. Define

$$\hat{X} \cap \hat{Y} = (X \cap Y, X^+ \cap Y^+) \text{ and } \hat{X} \cup \hat{Y} = (X \cup Y, X^+ \cup Y^+).$$

For a biset function  $f$  and bisets  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ , the supermodular inequality is defined as

$$(2.1) \quad f(\hat{X}) + f(\hat{Y}) \leq f(\hat{X} \cap \hat{Y}) + f(\hat{X} \cup \hat{Y}).$$

A biset function  $f: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  is intersecting supermodular if any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y}$  with  $X \cap Y \neq \emptyset$  satisfy the supermodular inequality (2.1).

We assume that for any  $G = (V, E)$ ,  $J$ , and  $\alpha \geq 1$ , one can find an extreme point solution to  $\min\{c \cdot x : x \in P(f_J, b_J^\alpha, E)\}$ . Under this assumption, we prove the following theorem.

**THEOREM 2.1** (implies Theorem 1.1). *If  $f$  is intersecting supermodular then directed Degree-Bounded  $f$ -Connected Subgraph admits approximation ratio  $(\alpha, \alpha b(v) + \lceil \frac{2\gamma}{\alpha-1} \rceil + 1)$  for any integer  $\alpha \geq 2$ , where  $\gamma = \gamma_f = \max_{f(\hat{S}) > 0} |\Gamma(\hat{S})|$ .*

This theorem implies Theorem 1.1. For  $s \in V$  and an integer  $k \geq 1$ , define a biset function  $g: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  as

$$g(\hat{S}) = \begin{cases} k - |\Gamma(\hat{S})| & \text{if } S \neq \emptyset \text{ and } s \notin S^+, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then a digraph  $(V, F)$  is  $k$ -out-connected from  $s$  (namely, satisfies  $\kappa(s, v) \geq k$  for each

$v \in V \setminus \{s\}$ ) if and only if  $|\delta_F^-(\hat{S})| \geq g(\hat{S})$  for each  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}$ , namely, if and only if  $(V, F)$  is  $g$ -connected. Thus  $g$  represents the  $k$ -out-connectivity requirements.

It is known that  $g$  is intersecting supermodular [14]. Observe that  $\gamma_g \leq k - 1$ . Moreover, an extreme point solution to  $\min\{c \cdot x : x \in P(g_J, b_J^\alpha, E)\}$  can be computed in polynomial time (we omit the somewhat standard implementation details). Therefore, Theorem 1.1 is obtained by applying Theorem 2.1 to  $g$ .

### 2.3. Skew supermodularity and Element-Connectivity Survivable Network.

For two bisets  $\hat{X} = (X, X^+)$  and  $\hat{Y} = (Y, Y^+)$ , define

$$\hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y} = (X \setminus Y^+, X^+ \setminus Y).$$

For a biset function  $f$  and bisets  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ , the *negamodular inequality* is defined as

$$(2.2) \quad f(\hat{X}) + f(\hat{Y}) \leq f(\hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y}) + f(\hat{Y} \setminus \hat{X}).$$

$f$  is called (*positively*) *skew supermodular* if the supermodular inequality (2.1) or the negamodular inequality (2.2) holds for any bisets  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y}$  with  $f(\hat{X}) > 0$  and  $f(\hat{Y}) > 0$ .

We prove the following theorem under the same assumption as Theorem 2.1.

**THEOREM 2.2** (implies Theorem 1.2). *If  $f$  is skew supermodular then undirected Degree-Bounded  $f$ -Connected Subgraph admits the following approximation ratios:*

(i)  $(\alpha, \alpha b(v) + \lceil 4 \frac{\gamma+2}{\alpha-2} \rceil + 4)$  for any integer  $\alpha \geq 4$ ;

(ii)  $(\infty, 2b(v) + 1.5\gamma^2 + 7.5\gamma + 15)$ .

Here,  $\gamma = \gamma_f = \max_{f(\hat{S}) > 0} |\Gamma(\hat{S})|$ .

For  $T \subseteq V$  and  $r: T \times T \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$  define a biset function  $h: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  as

$$h(\hat{S}) = \begin{cases} \max_{u \in S \cap T, v \in T \setminus S^+} r(u, v) - |\Gamma(\hat{S})| & \text{if } S \cap T \neq \emptyset \neq T \setminus S^+ \text{ and } T \cap \Gamma(\hat{S}) = \emptyset, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By a “mixed-connectivity” version of Menger’s theorem (see, e.g., [24]), an undirected graph  $(V, F)$  satisfies  $\lambda^T(u, v) \geq r(u, v)$  for each  $u, v \in T$  if and only if  $|\delta_F(\hat{S})| \geq h(\hat{S})$  for each  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}$ , namely, if and only if  $(V, F)$  is  $h$ -connected. Thus  $h$  represents element-connectivity requirements.

By [12],  $h$  is skew supermodular. Moreover,  $\gamma_h \leq k - 1$  holds, and an extreme point solution to  $\min\{c \cdot x : x \in P(g_J, b_J^\alpha, E)\}$  can be computed in polynomial time. Therefore, Theorem 1.2 is obtained by applying Theorem 2.2 to  $h$ .

**3. Iterative rounding algorithms (Theorems 2.1 and 2.2).** Here we describe the version of the iterative rounding method we use, and formulate Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 in terms of extreme points of appropriate polytopes. To apply iterative rounding, we define  $J \subseteq E$  as the set of edges that have already been chosen as a part of the current solution by the algorithm. We also denote by  $\deg_E(v)$  the out-degree/degree of  $v$  w.r.t.  $E$ , so  $\deg_E(v) = |\delta_E^+(v)|$  in the case of digraphs and  $\deg_E(v) = |\delta_E(v)|$  in the case of undirected graphs. The algorithms have three parameters  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\sigma$ . Parameter  $\sigma$  must satisfy  $\sigma \leq \alpha$ , and is usually set to  $\alpha$  or 0.



ALGORITHM. ITEROUNDING.

**Input:** A graph  $G = (V, E)$ ,  $B \subseteq V$ , degree bounds  $b: B \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$ , edge costs  $c: E \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$ , a biset function  $f: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ , and integers  $\alpha \geq 1$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$ , and  $\sigma \leq \alpha$ .

**Output:** An  $f$ -connected subgraph  $(V, J)$  of  $G$ .

**Step 1:**  $J := \emptyset$ .

**Step 2:** Compute a basic optimal solution  $x^*$  to  $\min\{c \cdot x: x \in P(f_J, b_J^\alpha, E)\}$ .

**Step 3:** If there is  $e \in E$  such that  $x^*(e) = 0$  then remove  $e$  from  $E$ .

**Step 4:** If there is  $e \in E$  such that  $x^*(e) \geq 1/\alpha$  then move  $e$  from  $E$  to  $J$ .

**Step 5:** If there is  $v \in B$  such that  $\deg_E(v) \leq \sigma b_J^\alpha(v) + \beta$  then remove  $v$  from  $B$ .

**Step 6:** If  $E \neq \emptyset$ , return to Step 2. Otherwise, output  $(V, J)$ .

The performance of various versions of this algorithm are analyzed in several papers; cf. [4, 27, 28, 29, 38]. Assume that at each iteration, there exists an edge  $e \in E$  as in Step 3 or 4, or a node  $v \in B$  as in Step 5. Then the algorithm ITEROUNDING computes an edge set  $J$  of cost at most  $\alpha$  times the optimal, such that  $\deg_J(v) \leq \alpha b(v) + \beta$  for every  $v \in B$  and if  $\sigma = 0$  then  $\deg_J(v) \leq \alpha b(v) + \max\{\beta - 1, 0\}$  for every  $v \in B$  (since  $b(v) \geq 1$  for  $v \in B$ ; for details see, e.g., [38]).

We say that  $x$  is *maximal* in a polyhedron if the polyhedron contains no point  $y$  such that  $x(e) \leq y(e)$  for all  $e \in E$  and  $x(e') < y(e')$  holds for some  $e' \in E$ . If we care only about the degree approximation, as in part (ii) of Theorems 1.2 and 2.2, then we define  $x^*$  computed in Step 2 as a basic optimal solution to  $\max\{\sum_{e \in E} x(e): x \in P(f_J, b_J^\alpha, E)\}$ ; thus,  $x^*$  is maximal in  $P(f_J, b_J^\alpha, E)$  in this case. Note that at Step 4 we can move from  $E$  to  $J$  any edge  $e$  that has no tail/end-node in  $B$ , without changing the approximability of the degrees.

Note that an arbitrary set  $F$  of directed edges satisfies  $|\delta_F^-(\hat{X})| + |\delta_F^-(\hat{Y})| \geq |\delta_F^-(\hat{X} \cap \hat{Y})| + |\delta_F^-(\hat{X} \cup \hat{Y})|$  for any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{V}$ . Similarly, an arbitrary set  $F$  of undirected edges satisfies both  $|\delta_F(\hat{X})| + |\delta_F(\hat{Y})| \geq |\delta_F(\hat{X} \cap \hat{Y})| + |\delta_F(\hat{X} \cup \hat{Y})|$  and  $|\delta_F(\hat{X})| + |\delta_F(\hat{Y})| \geq |\delta_F(\hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y})| + |\delta_F(\hat{Y} \setminus \hat{X})|$  for any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{V}$ . These facts can be verified by counting contributions of edges in both sides (see, e.g., [28]). Hence if  $f$  is intersecting supermodular and the graph is directed, or if  $f$  is skew supermodular and the graph is undirected, so is its residual function  $f_J$ .

We will prove the following property of extreme points solutions.

**THEOREM 3.1** (implies Theorem 2.1). *Let  $x^*$  be an extreme point of  $P(f, b, E)$ , where  $G$  is a directed graph and  $f$  is an intersecting supermodular biset function on  $V$ . Then for any integer  $\alpha \geq 2$ , there is  $e \in E$  with  $x^*(e) = 0$  or  $x^*(e) \geq 1/\alpha$ , or there is  $v \in B$  with  $|\delta_E^+(v)| \leq \alpha b(v) + \lceil \frac{2\gamma}{\alpha-1} \rceil + 1$ . Here,  $\gamma = \gamma_f = \max_{f(\hat{S}) > 0} |\Gamma(\hat{S})|$ .*

**THEOREM 3.2** (implies Theorem 2.2). *Let  $x^*$  be an extreme point of  $P(f, b, E)$ , where  $G = (V, E)$  is an undirected graph and  $f$  is a skew supermodular biset function on  $V$ . Recall that  $\gamma = \gamma_f = \max_{f(\hat{S}) > 0} |\Gamma(\hat{S})|$ . Then the following holds.*

- (i) *For any integer  $\alpha \geq 4$ , there is  $e \in E$  with  $x^*(e) = 0$  or  $x^*(e) \geq 1/\alpha$ , or there is  $v \in B$  with  $|\delta_E(v)| \leq \lceil 4\frac{\gamma+2}{\alpha-2} \rceil + 5$ .*
- (ii) *If  $x^*$  is maximal in  $P(f, b, E)$  and every edge in  $E$  is incident to some node in  $B$ , then there is  $e \in E$  with  $x^*(e) = 0$  or  $x^*(e) \geq 1/2$ , or there is  $v \in B$  with  $|\delta_E(v)| \leq 1.5\gamma^2 + 7.5\gamma + 16$ .*

**Proof ideas in Theorems 3.1 and 3.2.** Roughly speaking, Theorems 3.1 and 3.2 are based on two new ideas. One is a structural result on laminar biset families. In the edge-connectivity problems, each extreme point solution of an LP relaxation is characterized by a laminar set family, and this fact always plays a key role in

the analysis of iterative rounding algorithms. For proving Theorems 3.1 and 3.2, we extend the concept of laminarity to biset families. Indeed, we have two definitions of laminar biset families, we call one of them simply a laminar family, and the other a strongly laminar family. We will show in Lemma 4.2 that an extreme point of  $P(f, b, E)$  is defined by a laminar biset family if  $f$  is intersecting supermodular and the graph is directed, and by a strongly laminar biset family if  $f$  is skew supermodular and the graph is undirected. Despite this observation, we still have some difficulty in proving Theorems 3.1 and 3.2. This is because a node is possibly shared by more than one biset even in these biset families. This is the main reason why Lau et al. [27] and Lau and Singh [29] needed to assume that the degree bounds are given on terminals only, and [38] needed an exponential approximation ratio in the degree bounds. We overcome this by presenting a bound on the number of bisets that share degree-bounded nodes (Lemma 4.5).

The other new idea is to use two token counting strategies depending upon the size of the laminar biset family and the number of tight degree nodes. A standard way to analyze iterative rounding is to compare the number of variables and the number of constraints that define an extreme point solution. In our problem, each variable corresponds to an edge, and an extreme point solution is defined by constraints corresponding to a biset in a laminar or strongly laminar family, or to a tight degree node. Hence we assign tokens to each edge, and count the number of tokens in terms of the size of the biset family and the number of tight degree nodes. In Theorem 3.1 and part (i) of Theorem 3.2, if the number of tight degree nodes is smaller compared with the number of leaf bisets in the biset family, we can almost ignore the tight degree nodes, and hence the token counting for the problem without degree bounds can be modified for such a case. For the other case, we apply a token counting using the above structural result on a laminar or strongly laminar biset family. As for part (ii) of Theorem 3.2, we do the opposite. If the number of tight degree nodes is smaller, we apply a known token distribution after careful redistribution of tokens. If the number of tight degree nodes is larger, we use the fact that each edge is incident to some node in  $B$ .

These ideas have been already given in a preliminary version [17] of this paper. By generalizing and simplifying them, the ratios were slightly improved in Theorem 3.1 and part (ii) of Theorem 3.2. In [17], we did not apply the idea of using two token strategies for bicriteria approximation of **Degree-Bounded Element-Connectivity Survivable Network**. This is why [17] did not have a result corresponding to part (i) of Theorem 3.2 with a constant  $\alpha$ .

Proofs of Theorems 3.1 and 3.2 will be presented in the subsequent two sections. In section 4, we discuss laminarity of biset families. In section 5, we prove the theorems by giving token counting arguments.

**4. Laminar biset families.** A set family  $\mathcal{F}$  is *laminar* if for any  $X, Y \in \mathcal{F}$ , either  $X \subseteq Y$ ,  $Y \subseteq X$ , or  $X \cap Y = \emptyset$ . Note that  $X \subseteq Y$  or  $Y \subseteq X$  holds if and only if  $\{X \cap Y, X \cup Y\} = \{X, Y\}$ , and that  $X \cap Y = \emptyset$  holds if and only if  $\{X \setminus Y, Y \setminus X\} = \{X, Y\}$ . Our aim is to establish that any extreme point of  $P(f, b, E)$  with intersecting supermodular  $f$  or with skew supermodular  $f$  is defined by a “laminar” family of bisets. But how to define “laminarity” of bisets?

In the case of an intersecting supermodular  $f$ , it is natural to say that  $\mathcal{F}$  is laminar if  $\{\hat{X} \cap \hat{Y}, \hat{X} \cup \hat{Y}\} = \{\hat{X}, \hat{Y}\}$  for any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{F}$  with  $X \cap Y \neq \emptyset$ . In the case of a skew supermodular  $f$ , it is natural to say that  $\mathcal{F}$  is laminar if  $\{\hat{X} \cap \hat{Y}, \hat{X} \cup \hat{Y}\} = \{\hat{X}, \hat{Y}\}$  or  $\{\hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y}, \hat{Y} \setminus \hat{X}\} = \{\hat{X}, \hat{Y}\}$  for any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{F}$ ; we refer to this property as “strong

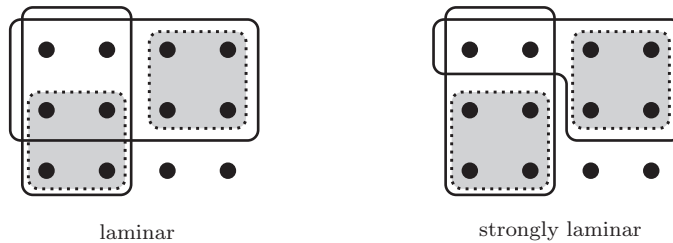


FIG. 1. A laminar family and a strongly laminar family of bisets on twelve nodes. A filled region surrounded by a dotted line represents the inner-part of a biset, and a region surrounded by a solid line represents the outer-part.

laminarity.” Laminar biset families are used in [14], while strongly laminar biset families are defined in [12] in terms of setpairs. Following [38], we formulate both these concepts in terms of bisets, by establishing an inclusion order (namely, a partial order) on bisets.

DEFINITION 4.1. We say that a biset  $\hat{Y}$  contains a biset  $\hat{X}$  and write  $\hat{X} \subseteq \hat{Y}$  if  $X \subseteq Y$  and  $X^+ \subseteq Y^+$ ; if also  $\hat{X} \neq \hat{Y}$  then  $\hat{X} \subset \hat{Y}$  and  $\hat{Y}$  properly contains  $\hat{X}$ . A biset family  $\mathcal{F}$  is laminar (resp., strongly laminar) if for any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{F}$  either  $\hat{X} \subseteq \hat{Y}$ ,  $\hat{Y} \subseteq \hat{X}$ , or  $X \cap Y = \emptyset$  (resp.,  $X \cap Y^+ = \emptyset$  and  $Y \cap X^+ = \emptyset$ ).

Figure 1 illustrates examples of laminar and strongly laminar biset families, each of which consists of two bisets. The family illustrated in the left is not strongly laminar because the outer-part of a biset intersects the inner-part of the other.

Note that a strongly laminar biset family is laminar, and that the family of inner-parts of a laminar biset family is a laminar set family. The above inclusion order on bisets defines a forest structure of a laminar biset family. In the rest of this paper, “minimal” and “maximal” are defined with respect to this inclusion order. For a laminar biset family  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{F}$ , we say that  $\hat{Y}$  is the *parent* of  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{X}$  is a *child* of  $\hat{Y}$  if  $\hat{Y}$  is the minimal biset with  $\hat{X} \subset \hat{Y}$ . A minimal biset in  $\mathcal{F}$  is called a *leaf*.

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph, and let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a biset family on  $V$ . For  $E' \subseteq E$  the characteristic vector of  $E'$  is an  $|E|$ -dimensional vector whose component corresponding to  $e \in E$  is 1 if  $e \in E'$ , and 0 otherwise. If  $G$  is a directed graph, then let  $\chi_E^+(\mathcal{F})$  denote the set of characteristic vectors of the edge sets in  $\{\delta_E^+(\hat{S}) : \hat{S} \in \mathcal{F}\}$  and  $\chi_E^-(\mathcal{F})$  is the set of characteristic vectors of the edge sets in  $\{\delta_E^-(\hat{S}) : \hat{S} \in \mathcal{F}\}$ . If  $G$  is an undirected graph, let  $\chi_E(\mathcal{F})$  denote the set of characteristic vectors of the edge sets in  $\{\delta_E(\hat{S}) : \hat{S} \in \mathcal{F}\}$ . For  $C \subseteq V$ ,  $\chi_E(C) = \chi_E(\{(v, v) : v \in C\})$ , and similarly  $\chi_E^+(C)$  and  $\chi_E^-(C)$  are defined. The following statement was proved for set functions in [4, 27], and the proof for biset functions is similar (e.g., see [38] for the case of a skew supermodular  $f$ ).

LEMMA 4.2. Let  $x$  be an extreme point of  $P(f, b, E)$  with  $0 < x_e < 1$  for all  $e \in E \neq \emptyset$ . Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a family of bisets,  $C \subseteq B$ , and suppose that they satisfy the following conditions.

- (i) If  $G$  is a directed graph and  $f$  is intersecting supermodular, then  $x(\delta_E^-(\hat{S})) = f(\hat{S}) \geq 1$  for all  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ ,  $x(\delta_E^+(v)) = b(v)$  for all  $v \in C$ , the vectors in  $\chi_E^-(\mathcal{L}) \cup \chi_E^+(C)$  are linearly independent, and  $\mathcal{L}$  is laminar.
- (ii) If  $G$  is an undirected graph and  $f$  is skew supermodular, then  $x(\delta_E(\hat{S})) = f(\hat{S}) \geq 1$  for all  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ ,  $x(\delta_E(v)) = b(v)$  for all  $v \in C$ , the vectors in  $\chi_E(\mathcal{L}) \cup \chi_E(C)$  are linearly independent, and  $\mathcal{L}$  is strongly laminar.

If  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $C$  are inclusionwise maximal, then  $|\mathcal{L}| + |C| = |E|$ .

The following parameter is defined in [38].

DEFINITION 4.3. Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a laminar biset family on  $V$ , let  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ , and let  $v \in V$ . We say that  $\hat{S}$  owns  $v$  if  $\hat{S}$  is the minimal biset in  $\mathcal{L}$  with  $v \in S$ . We say that  $\hat{S}$  shares  $v$  if  $\hat{S}$  is a minimal biset in  $\mathcal{L}$  with  $v \in \Gamma(\hat{S})$ . Let  $\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v)$  denote the number of bisets in  $\mathcal{L}$  that share  $v$ .

From the definition it follows that every node  $v$  is owned by at most one biset in a laminar family, and that if two bisets in a laminar family share the same node  $v$  then they are incomparable, namely, that neither of them contains the other. The definition also motivates the following lemma, which we need for proving our structural result described in Lemma 4.5.

LEMMA 4.4. Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a laminar biset family, and let  $v \in V$ . Let  $\mathcal{X}$  be a subfamily of  $\mathcal{L}$  such that  $v \in \Gamma(\hat{X})$  for each  $\hat{X} \in \mathcal{X}$ , and the bisets in  $\mathcal{X}$  are pairwise incomparable. For each  $\hat{X} \in \mathcal{X}$ , let  $\hat{X}'$  be a biset in  $\mathcal{L}$  such that  $\hat{X} \subseteq \hat{X}'$  and  $\hat{X}'$  contains no biset in  $\mathcal{X} \setminus \{\hat{X}\}$  (possibly  $\hat{X}' = \hat{X}$ ). Then  $v \in \Gamma(\hat{X}')$  or  $v \in X'$  holds, and the latter holds for at most one biset in  $\mathcal{X}' = \{\hat{X}' : \hat{X} \in \mathcal{X}\}$ . Furthermore, if  $\mathcal{L}$  is strongly laminar then the former holds for all bisets in  $\mathcal{X}'$ .

*Proof.* Since  $\Gamma(\hat{X})$  is contained by the outer-part of  $\hat{X}'$ ,  $v \in \Gamma(\hat{X})$  is either in  $\Gamma(\hat{X}')$  or in  $X'$ . Any two bisets  $\hat{X}'$  and  $\hat{Y}'$  in  $\mathcal{X}'$  are incomparable, and hence  $X' \cap Y' = \emptyset$  by the laminarity of  $\mathcal{L}$ . It follows from this fact that  $v$  is contained by the inner-part of at most one biset in  $\mathcal{X}'$ . When  $\mathcal{L}$  is strongly laminar,  $X' \cap \Gamma(\hat{Y}') = \Gamma(\hat{X}') \cap Y' = \emptyset$  holds for any  $\hat{X}', \hat{Y}' \in \mathcal{X}'$ , and hence  $v \in \Gamma(X')$  holds for all  $\hat{X}' \in \mathcal{X}'$ .  $\square$

The following key statement will be used in our token countings.

LEMMA 4.5 (structural lemma). Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a biset family on  $V$ , let  $C \subseteq V$ , let  $\mathcal{E}$  be the set of leaves of  $\mathcal{L}$ , and let  $\gamma = \max_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}} |\Gamma(\hat{S})|$ . Then

$$(4.1) \quad \sum_{v \in C} \max\{\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v), 1\} \leq 2\gamma(|\mathcal{E}| - 1) + |C| \quad \text{if } \mathcal{L} \text{ is laminar,}$$

$$(4.2) \quad \sum_{v \in C} \max\{\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v), 1\} \leq \gamma|\mathcal{E}| + |C| \quad \text{if } \mathcal{L} \text{ is strongly laminar.}$$

*Proof.* We may assume that  $|\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v)| \geq 2$  for every  $v \in C$ , as if  $\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v) \leq 1$  for some  $v \in C$ , then excluding  $v$  from  $C$  decreases both sides of each of (4.1) and (4.2) by exactly one. We also assume that exactly one biset is maximal in  $\mathcal{L}$ ; otherwise, we add the biset  $(V, V)$  to  $\mathcal{L}$ , which has no effect on the claim.

We prove (4.1). Let  $\mathcal{L}'$  be the family of bisets in  $\mathcal{L}$  whose parent has at least two children. It is known and easy to prove by induction that  $|\mathcal{L}'| \leq 2|\mathcal{E}| - 2$ . Let  $v \in C$ .  $\mathcal{L}$  includes  $\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v)$  incomparable bisets that contain  $v$  in their boundaries. Let  $\mathcal{X}$  denote a family of such bisets. For each biset  $\hat{X} \in \mathcal{X}$ , let  $\hat{X}'$  be the minimal biset in  $\mathcal{L}'$  with  $\hat{X} \subseteq \hat{X}'$ . Note that  $\hat{X}'$  includes no biset in  $\mathcal{X} \setminus \{\hat{X}\}$ . Lemma 4.4 indicates that at most one biset in  $\{\hat{X}' : \hat{X} \in \mathcal{X}\}$  includes  $v$  in its inner-part. Thus  $v$  belongs to the boundaries of at least  $\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v) - 1$  bisets in  $\mathcal{L}'$ . This implies

$$\sum_{v \in C} \max\{\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v), 1\} - |C| = \sum_{v \in C} (\max\{\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v), 1\} - 1) \leq \gamma|\mathcal{L}'| \leq 2\gamma(|\mathcal{E}| - 1).$$

We prove (4.2) by induction on  $|\mathcal{E}|$ . Assume therefore that  $|\mathcal{E}| \geq 2$ , as otherwise  $|\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v)| \leq 1$  for every  $v \in C$ . Then there exists  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$  such that  $\hat{S}$  has at least two children, but every proper descendant of  $\hat{S}$  has at most one child. Let  $\hat{R}$  be a child of  $\hat{S}$ , let  $\hat{Z} \subseteq \hat{R}$  be a leaf of  $\mathcal{L}$  (possibly  $\hat{R} = \hat{Z}$ ), and let  $\mathcal{P} = \{\hat{Y} \in \mathcal{L} : \hat{Z} \subseteq \hat{Y} \subseteq \hat{R}\}$  be the “chain” from the child  $\hat{R}$  of  $\hat{S}$  to  $\hat{Z}$ . Since we assume that  $|\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v)| \geq 2$  for every

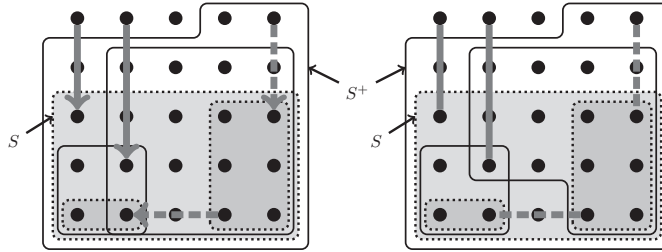


FIG. 2. Examples of edges in  $E_S^+$  and  $E_S^-$ . In the left example, edges are directed, and bisets are  $\hat{S}$  and its two children that form a laminar family. In the right, edges are undirected and bisets are  $\hat{S}$  and its two children that form a strongly laminar family. Edges in  $E_S^+$  and in  $E_S^-$  are represented by gray solid lines and gray dotted lines, respectively.

$v \in C$ , then by Lemma 4.4, every node that is shared by some biset in  $\mathcal{P}$  belongs to  $\Gamma(\hat{R})$ , so there are at most  $|\Gamma(\hat{R})| \leq \gamma$  such nodes. Hence excluding the bisets in  $\mathcal{P}$  from  $\mathcal{L}$  decreases the left-hand side of (4.2) by at most  $\gamma$ , while  $|\mathcal{E}|$  decreases by 1, hence the right-hand side of (4.2) decreases by  $\gamma$ .  $\square$

**5. Proof of Theorems 3.1 and 3.2.** Let  $x = x^*$  be an extreme point solution to the corresponding biset LP relaxation, and let  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $C$  be as in Lemma 4.2. Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be the set of leaf bisets in  $\mathcal{L}$ . For a biset  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ , denote by  $\mathcal{C}_S$  the set of children of  $\hat{S}$ , by  $E_S^+$  the set of edges in  $E$  that cover  $\hat{S}$  but not a child of  $\hat{S}$ , and by  $E_S^-$  the set of edges in  $E$  that cover a child of  $\hat{S}$  but not  $\hat{S}$ ; see examples in Figure 2. If  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{E}$ , then  $E_S^+ = \delta_E^-(\hat{S})$  when  $E$  is the set of arcs, and  $E_S^+ = \delta_E(\hat{S})$  when  $E$  is the set of undirected edges.  $E_S^- = \emptyset$  if  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{E}$ . If  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \mathcal{E}$ , then  $E_S^+ \cup E_S^- \neq \emptyset$  since otherwise the vectors in  $\chi_E(\{\hat{S}\} \cup \mathcal{C}_S)$  are linearly dependent.

**5.1. Intersecting supermodular  $f$  and directed graphs (Theorem 3.1).**

Assume for the sake of contradiction that  $0 < x(e) < 1/\alpha$  for every  $e \in E$ . Assign one token to every edge  $e = uv \in E$ , putting  $1 - \alpha x(e) > 0$  “tail-tokens” at  $u$  and  $\alpha x(e) > 0$  “head-tokens” at  $v$ . We will show that these tokens can be distributed such that every member of  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$  gets one token, and some tokens are not assigned. This gives the contradiction  $|E| > |\mathcal{L}| + |C|$ .

For every  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ , the number of head-tokens of edges in  $E_S^+$  and tail-tokens of edges in  $E_S^-$  is  $\alpha x(E_S^+) + |E_S^-| - \alpha x(E_S^-)$ . Note that this is an integer, since  $\alpha$  is an integer, and since  $x(E_S^+) - x(E_S^-) = f(\hat{S}) - \sum_{\hat{R} \in \mathcal{C}_S} f(\hat{R})$  follows from  $\delta_E^-(\hat{S}) \setminus (\bigcup_{\hat{R} \in \mathcal{C}_S} \delta_E^-(\hat{R})) = E_S^+$  and  $(\bigcup_{\hat{R} \in \mathcal{C}_S} \delta_E^-(\hat{R})) \setminus \delta_E^-(\hat{S}) = E_S^-$ . It is a positive integer since  $x(E_S^+) > 0$  if  $E_S^+ \neq \emptyset$ , and  $|E_S^-| - \alpha x(E_S^-) > 0$  if  $E_S^- \neq \emptyset$ . Thus if we assign to every  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$  the head-tokens of edges in  $E_S^+$  and the tail-tokens of edges in  $E_S^-$ , then every member of  $\mathcal{L}$  will get at least one token, and the tail-tokens entering the maximal members of  $\mathcal{L}$  are not assigned. An edge belongs to  $E_S^+$  for at most one biset  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ . Thus each head-token is not counted twice. The same goes for tail-tokens.

We note that we did not use the assumption  $\alpha \geq 2$  above, and hence this token distribution is possible even if  $\alpha = 1$ . Hence, if  $C = \emptyset$ , and in particular if there are no degree bounds, then this implies that the extreme points of the polytope  $P(f, b, E)$  are all integral.

LEMMA 5.1. *If  $(\alpha - 1)|\mathcal{E}| \geq |C|$ , then there is  $e \in E$  with  $x(e) \geq 1/\alpha$ .*

*Proof.* Every leaf  $\hat{S}$  gets  $\alpha x(\delta_E^-(\hat{S})) = \alpha f(\hat{S}) \geq \alpha$  head-tokens from edges in  $E_S^+$ . Hence we have  $\alpha|\mathcal{E}|$  tokens at leaves. By the assumption  $(\alpha - 1)|\mathcal{E}| \geq |C|$  we have

$|\mathcal{E}| + |C| \leq \alpha|\mathcal{E}|$ , hence the  $\alpha|\mathcal{E}|$  tokens at leaves suffice to give one token to each member of  $\mathcal{E} \cup C$ . Every nonleaf biset  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$  gets the head-tokens from edges in  $E_S^+$  and the tail-tokens from edges in  $E_S^-$ , so at least one token. Consequently, every member of  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$  gets one token, and the tail-tokens of the edges entering the maximal members of  $\mathcal{L}$  are not assigned. This gives the contradiction  $|E| > |\mathcal{L}| + |C|$ .  $\square$

LEMMA 5.2. *If  $|C| > (\alpha - 1)|\mathcal{E}|$ , then there is  $e \in E$  with  $x(e) \geq 1/\alpha$  or there is  $v \in C$  with  $|\delta_E^+(v)| \leq \alpha b(v) + \beta$ , where  $\beta = \lceil \frac{2\gamma}{\alpha-1} \rceil + 1$ .*

*Proof.* Assume that  $|\delta_E^+(v)| \geq \alpha b(v) + \beta + 1$  for every  $v \in C$ . Then the number of tail-tokens at each  $v \in C$  is at least  $\alpha b(v) + \beta + 1 - \alpha x(\delta_E^+(v)) = \beta + 1$ . Hence we have at least  $\alpha|\mathcal{E}| + (\beta + 1)|C|$  tokens at leaves and nodes in  $C$ . From these tokens, we give one token to every leaf and  $\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v) + 2$  tokens to every  $v \in C$ , and spare tokens remain. This is possible, since by (4.1) of Lemma 4.5 and the assumption  $|C| > (\alpha - 1)|\mathcal{E}|$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{E}| + \sum_{v \in C} (\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v) + 2) &\leq |\mathcal{E}| + 3|C| + 2\gamma(|\mathcal{E}| - 1) \\ &= \alpha|\mathcal{E}| + (2\gamma + 1 - \alpha)|\mathcal{E}| + 3|C| - 2\gamma \\ &= \alpha|\mathcal{E}| + |C| \left( (2\gamma + 1 - \alpha) \frac{|\mathcal{E}|}{|C|} + 3 \right) - 2\gamma \\ &< \alpha|\mathcal{E}| + |C| \left( \frac{2\gamma}{\alpha - 1} + 2 \right) - 2\gamma \\ &\leq \alpha|\mathcal{E}| + |C|(\beta + 1). \end{aligned}$$

Every  $v \in C$  will keep one token, and from the remaining at least  $\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v) + 1$  tokens  $v$  will give one token to every biset that owns or shares  $v$ . Now let  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$  be a biset that is not a leaf and that does not own or share any node in  $C$ . Then  $\hat{S}$  gets the head-tokens from edges in  $E_S^+$  and the tail-tokens from edges in  $E_S^-$ , so at least one token as argued above. Consequently, every members of  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$  gets one token. This gives the contradiction  $|E| > |\mathcal{L}| + |C|$ .  $\square$

Theorem 3.1 follows by combining Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2.

**5.2. Skew supermodular  $f$  and undirected graphs (part (i) of Theorem 3.2).** We now consider Theorem 3.2. Recall that edges are undirected and  $\mathcal{L}$  is strongly laminar in this theorem. We deduce part (i) of Theorem 3.2 from the following two lemmas.

LEMMA 5.3. *If  $(\theta - 1)|\mathcal{E}| \geq |C|$  for an integer  $\theta \geq 2$ , then there is  $e \in E$  with  $x(e) \geq \frac{1}{2\theta}$ .*

*Proof.* We generalize the approach from [34]. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that  $0 < x(e) < \frac{1}{2\theta}$  for every  $e \in E$ . Assign one token to every  $e = uv \in E$ , putting  $\theta x(e) > 0$  “end-tokens” at each of  $u$  and  $v$ , and  $1 - 2\theta x(e) > 0$  “middle-tokens” at  $e$ . We will show that these tokens can be distributed such that every member of  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$  gets one token, and the middle-tokens of the edges entering the maximal members of  $\mathcal{L}$  are not assigned. This gives the contradiction  $|E| > |\mathcal{L}| + |C|$ .

Every leaf  $\hat{S}$  gets  $\theta x(\delta_E(\hat{S})) = \theta f(\hat{S}) \geq \theta$  end-tokens from edges in  $E_S^+$ . Hence we have  $\theta|\mathcal{E}|$  tokens at leaves. By the assumption  $(\theta - 1)|\mathcal{E}| \geq |C|$ , we have  $|\mathcal{E}| + |C| \leq \theta|\mathcal{E}|$ , so these tokens suffice to give one token to each member of  $\mathcal{E} \cup C$ .

Now let  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$  be a nonleaf biset. Denote by  $t(\hat{S})$  the number of the following tokens:

- end-tokens of edges in  $E_S^+$  at nodes owned by  $\hat{S}$  (these tokens always exist if  $E_S^+ \neq \emptyset$ );
- middle-tokens of edges in  $E_S^-$  (these tokens always exist if  $E_S^- \neq \emptyset$ );

- end-tokens of edges in  $E_S^-$  at nodes owned or shared by  $\hat{S}$  (these tokens exist if there exists an edge in  $E_S^- \neq \emptyset$  that covers exactly one child of  $\hat{S}$ ).

Note that  $t(\hat{S}) > 0$ , by the linear independence. We claim that  $t(\hat{S})$  is an integer, hence  $t(\hat{S}) \geq 1$ . Let  $E_1$  be the set of edges in  $E_S^-$  that cover exactly one child of  $\hat{S}$  and let  $E_2 = E_S^- \setminus E_1$  be the set of edges in  $E_S^-$  that cover two distinct children of  $\hat{S}$ . Let  $E'$  be the set of edges in  $E$  that cover both  $\hat{S}$  and some child of  $\hat{S}$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} t(\hat{S}) &= \theta x(E_S^+) + (|E_1| - \theta x(E_1)) + (|E_2| - 2\theta x(E_2)) \\ &= \theta[x(E_S^+) + x(E')] - \theta[x(E_1) + 2x(E_2) + x(E')] + |E_1| + |E_2| \\ &= \theta x(\delta_E(\hat{S})) - \theta \sum_{\hat{R} \in \mathcal{C}_S} x(\delta_E(\hat{R})) + |E_S^-| = \theta \left( f(\hat{S}) - \sum_{\hat{R} \in \mathcal{C}_S} f(\hat{R}) \right) + |E_S^-|. \end{aligned}$$

To each nonleaf biset  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ , we distribute tokens counted in  $t(\hat{S})$ . Consequently, every members of  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$  gets one token, and the middle-tokens of the edges entering the maximal members of  $\mathcal{L}$  are not assigned. We note that no tokens are counted more than once because  $E_S^+ \cap E_{S'}^+ = \emptyset$  and  $E_S^- \cap E_{S'}^- = \emptyset$  hold for any distinct bisets  $\hat{S}, \hat{S}' \in \mathcal{L}$ . This gives the contradiction  $|E| > |\mathcal{L}| + |C|$ .  $\square$

We note that if  $C = \emptyset$ , i.e., if there are no degree bounds, then the same proof applies for  $\theta = 1$  to show that any extreme point of  $P(f, b, E)$  has an edge  $e \in E$  with  $x(e) \geq 1/2$ . This coincides with the simple proof of the result of [12] given in [34].

LEMMA 5.4. *If  $|C| > (\alpha/2 - 1)|\mathcal{E}|$ , then there is  $e \in E$  with  $x(e) \geq 1/\alpha$  or there is  $v \in C$  with  $|\delta_E(v)| \leq \beta$ , where  $\beta = \lceil 4\frac{\gamma+2}{\alpha-2} \rceil + 5$ .*

*Proof.* Assume for a contradiction that  $0 < x(e) < 1/\alpha$  for every  $e \in E$  and that  $|\delta_E(v)| \geq \beta + 1$  for every  $v \in C$ . We give one token to each end-node of every edge in  $E$ . We will show that these tokens can be distributed such that every member of  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$  gets two tokens, and each maximal member of  $\mathcal{L}$  gets four tokens leading to the contradiction that  $|E| > |\mathcal{L}| + |C|$ .

The number of tokens at each  $v \in C$  is at least  $\beta + 1$ . Hence we have at least  $(\beta + 1)|C|$  tokens at the nodes in  $C$ . From these tokens, we give four tokens to every leaf and  $2(\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v) + 2)$  tokens to every  $v \in C$ . This is possible by (4.2) of Lemma 4.5 and the assumption  $|C| > (\alpha/2 - 1)|\mathcal{E}|$ , as we verify below:

$$\begin{aligned} 4|\mathcal{E}| + 2 \sum_{v \in C} (\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v) + 2) &\leq 4|\mathcal{E}| + 2(\gamma|\mathcal{E}| + 3|C|) = 2|\mathcal{E}|(\gamma + 2) + 6|C| \\ &= |C| \left( 6 + 2\frac{|\mathcal{E}|}{|C|}(\gamma + 2) \right) < |C| \left( 6 + 2(\gamma + 2)\frac{2}{\alpha - 2} \right) \\ &\leq |C|(1 + \beta). \end{aligned}$$

Every  $v \in C$  will keep two tokens. From the remaining  $2(\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v) + 1)$  tokens,  $v$  will give two tokens to every biset that owns or shares  $v$ . Now we discuss the tokens given to bisets in  $\mathcal{L}$ . We show that the tokens can be rearranged as claimed by induction on the height of the forest corresponding to  $\mathcal{L}$ .

Let  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$  be a biset that is not a leaf. By the induction hypothesis, we assume that each descendant of  $\hat{S}$  has at least two tokens, and each child of  $\hat{S}$  has four tokens. We move two tokens from each child to  $\hat{S}$ . If  $\hat{S}$  has at least two children then we are done. If  $\hat{S}$  has one child and owns or shares a node  $v \in C$ , then  $\hat{S}$  gets two tokens from its child and two tokens from  $v$ . Let us consider the other case (i.e.,  $\hat{S}$  has one child and owns or shares no node in  $C$ ). In this case, each edge in  $E_S^+ \cup E_S^-$  has

one end-node that is owned or shared by  $\hat{S}$ , and this end-node is not contained by  $C$ . We give the tokens of these end-nodes to  $\hat{S}$ . Note that  $|E_S^+ \cup E_S^-| \geq 2$ , by linear independence and the integrality of  $f$ . Hence  $\hat{S}$  gets two tokens from its child and two tokens from end-nodes of edges in  $E_S^+ \cup E_S^-$ . Consequently, we can always give four tokens to  $\hat{S}$ , keeping two tokens for each descendant of  $\hat{S}$ .  $\square$

Applying Lemma 5.3 with  $\theta = \lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor$ , we get that if  $(\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor - 1)|\mathcal{E}| \geq |C|$  and, in particular, if  $(\alpha/2 - 1)|\mathcal{E}| \geq |C|$ , then there is  $e \in E$  with  $x(e) \geq \frac{1}{2\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} \geq \frac{1}{\alpha}$ . Together with Lemma 5.4 this implies Theorem 3.2.

**5.3. Degree approximation only (part (ii) of Theorem 3.2).** We call a biset in  $\mathcal{L}$  *strictly black* if it owns a node in  $C$ , *black* if one of its descendants is strictly black (i.e., its inner-part contains a node in  $C$ ), and *white* otherwise (i.e., its inner-part contains no node in  $C$ ). Let  $\mathcal{E}_b$  and  $\mathcal{E}_w$  denote the family of strictly black bisets and white bisets in  $\mathcal{E}$ , respectively.

LEMMA 5.5. *If  $|\mathcal{E}| \leq (\gamma + 4)|C|$ , then there is  $e \in E$  with  $x(e) \geq 1/2$ , or there is  $v \in C$  with  $|\delta_E(v)| \leq 1.5\gamma^2 + 7.5\gamma + 16$ .*

*Proof.* Assume for a contradiction that  $0 < x(e) < 1/2$  for every  $e \in E$  and  $|\delta_E(v)| \geq 1.5\gamma^2 + 7.5\gamma + 17$  for every  $v \in C$ . Identifying a node  $v \in C$  as a biset  $(\{v\}, \{v\})$ , we regard  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$  as a biset family.  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$  may not be strongly laminar, but it is laminar. Therefore we can define the inclusion order on  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$ .

We assign two tokens to every edge in  $E$ , putting one end-token at each of its end-nodes. We will show that these tokens can be distributed such that every member of  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$  gets two tokens, and an extra token remains. This gives the contradiction that  $|E| > |\mathcal{L}| + |C|$ .

Let  $e = uv \in E$ . Note that there always exists a biset  $\hat{X} \in \mathcal{L} \cup C$  such that  $e \in \delta_E(\hat{X})$ . Suppose that  $\hat{X}$  is a minimal one among such bisets. Without loss of generality, let  $u \in X$ . We give the end-token of  $e$  at  $u$  to  $\hat{X}$ . If there also exists a biset  $\hat{Y} \in \mathcal{L} \cup C$  such that  $e \in \delta_E(\hat{Y})$  and  $v \in Y$ , then we give the end-token of  $e$  at  $v$  to the minimal such biset  $\hat{Y}$ . Otherwise, the end-token of  $e$  at  $v$  is given to the minimal biset  $\hat{X}'$  such that  $\hat{X} \subset \hat{X}'$  and  $e \notin \delta_E(\hat{X}')$ .

Since bisets in  $\mathcal{E}_w$  and nodes in  $C$  are leaves of  $\mathcal{L} \cup C$ , they obtain one token from each edge incident to them after this distribution. Hence each biset  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{E}_w$  has three tokens and each node  $v \in C$  has  $|\delta_E(v)|$  tokens. We make each  $v \in C$  keep only two tokens, return  $1/3$  tokens to each edge in  $\delta_E(v)$ , and release the other tokens. Then the total number of released tokens is

$$\sum_{v \in C} \left( \frac{2}{3} |\delta_E(v)| - 2 \right) > |C|(\gamma^2 + 5\gamma + 9) \geq (1 + \gamma)|\mathcal{E}| + 5|C|,$$

where the first inequality follows from  $|\delta_E(v)| > 1.5\gamma^2 + 7.5\gamma + 16.5$ ,  $v \in C$ , and the last one follows from  $|\mathcal{E}| \leq (\gamma + 4)|C|$ . We redistribute these tokens to bisets as follows:

- one token is given to each biset in  $\mathcal{E}_w$ ;
- four tokens are given to each biset in  $\mathcal{E}_b$ ;
- if  $v \in C$  is shared by a biset  $\hat{X}$ , then one token is given to  $\hat{X}$ ;
- if  $v \in C$  is owned by a biset  $\hat{X}$  and  $v$  is shared by no biset in  $\mathcal{L}$ , then two tokens are given to  $\hat{X}$ ;
- if  $v \in C$  is owned by a biset  $\hat{X}$  and  $v$  is shared by some bisets in  $\mathcal{L}$ , then one token is given to  $\hat{X}$ .

If a biset owns or shares more than one node in  $C$ , it obtains tokens from each of those nodes in  $C$  following the last three rules. This redistribution is possible because



the number of tokens we need is

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathcal{E}_w| + 4|\mathcal{E}_b| + \sum_{v \in C} (1 + \max\{1, \Delta_{\mathcal{L}}(v)\}) &\leq (|\mathcal{E}| - |C|) + 4|C| + |C| + \gamma|\mathcal{E}| + |C| \\
 &= (1 + \gamma)|\mathcal{E}| + 5|C|,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the above inequality follows from  $|\mathcal{E}_w| + |\mathcal{E}_b| = |\mathcal{E}|$ ,  $|\mathcal{E}_b| \leq |C|$ , and (4.2).

Now all tokens given to bisets in  $\mathcal{E}$  and nodes in  $C$  have been redistributed such that

- each node in  $C$  has two tokens,
- each biset in  $\mathcal{E}$  has four tokens,
- each pair of  $v \in C$  and  $e \in \delta_E(v)$  has  $1/3$  tokens,
- each biset  $\hat{X} \in \mathcal{L}$  has at least one token from each owning node in  $C$ , and one token from each sharing node in  $C$ . If a node  $v$  owned by  $\hat{X}$  is shared by no biset, then  $\hat{X}$  has two tokens from  $v$ .

Let  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}$ , and let  $\mathcal{L}'$  be the family of  $\hat{S}$  and its proper descendants. In what follows, we make each biset in  $\mathcal{L}'$  receive at least two tokens, and  $\hat{S}$  receive four tokens. For this, we redistribute tokens that were given to the bisets in  $\mathcal{L}'$ , and those kept by pairs of edge  $e$  and its end-node  $v \in C$  such that  $e$  is incident to a biset in  $\mathcal{L}'$  and  $v$  is shared or owned by this biset. We prove that this redistribution is possible by induction on the height of the tree defined from  $\mathcal{L}'$ . If the height is one, the claim follows from that each biset in  $\mathcal{E}$  has four tokens. Hence let us consider the case where the height of the tree is more than one.

By the induction hypothesis, we can assume that each descendant has at least two tokens, and each child of  $\hat{S}$  has four tokens.  $\hat{S}$  can obtain two tokens from each of its children. Thus  $\hat{S}$  can collect four tokens in each of the following cases:

- $\hat{S}$  has more than one child;
- $\hat{S}$  owns a node in  $C$  that is shared by no biset in  $\mathcal{L}$ ;
- $\hat{S}$  owns or shares at least two nodes in  $C$ .

In the rest, we discuss the other case, and show that  $\hat{S}$  collects at least two tokens in addition to the tokens given from the child. Let  $\hat{Y}$  be the child of  $\hat{S}$ .

By the linear independence,  $|E_S^+ \cup E_S^-| \geq 2$  always holds, and  $|E_S^+ \cup E_S^-| \geq 3$  holds when either  $E_S^+$  or  $E_S^-$  is empty by the assumption that  $x(e) < 1/2$ ,  $e \in E$ . Let us discuss how many tokens are given to  $\hat{S}$  from the end-nodes of edges in  $E_S^+ \cup E_S^-$ .

Let  $e = uv \in E_S^+$ . Without loss of generality, we let  $u \in S$  and  $v \in V \setminus S^+$ . Notice that  $\hat{S}$  owns  $u$ . Hence if  $u \in C$ , then  $\hat{S}$  receives one or two tokens from  $u$ . If  $u \notin C$ ,  $\hat{S}$  obtains the end-token of  $e$  at  $u$ . Let  $e' = u'v' \in E_S^-$ . We let  $u' \in S$  be the end-node which is within  $Y$  and, consequently,  $v' \in S^+ \setminus Y^+$ . By the strong laminarity of  $\mathcal{L}$ , no biset  $\hat{X} \in \mathcal{L}$  with  $e' \in \delta_E(\hat{X})$  contains  $v'$  in its inner-part. This implies that, if  $v' \notin C$ ,  $\hat{S}$  obtains the end-token of  $e'$  at  $v'$ . If  $v' \in C$ , then  $\hat{S}$  owns or shares  $v'$ , and obtains one or two tokens from  $v'$ . Summing up, if there is more than one node such as  $u$  or  $v'$ , then we are done. Even if there exists exactly one such node,  $\hat{S}$  receives at least two tokens unless the node is in  $C$  and is shared by some bisets.

Consider the case  $E_S^- \neq \emptyset \neq E_S^+$ . We define  $e = uv$  and  $e' = u'v'$  as above. The above discussion shows that  $\hat{S}$  receives two tokens unless  $u = v' \in C$ . If  $u = v' \in C$ , this node is not contained by  $Y^+$ , and hence no biset in  $\mathcal{L}$  shares it. This means that  $\hat{S}$  always receives at least two tokens in this case.

Next, consider the case of  $E_S^+ = \emptyset$ . Then  $|E_S^-| \geq 3$ , and all edges in  $E_S^-$  are incident to the same node  $v'$  in  $C \cap (S^+ \setminus Y^+)$ . Each of the edges in  $E_S^-$  has  $1/3$  tokens corresponding to  $v'$ .  $\hat{S}$  collects one token from these edges, and another token from  $v'$ . Therefore, we are done. The claim is proven similarly when  $E_S^- = \emptyset$ .  $\square$

We next discuss the case where  $|\mathcal{E}| \geq (\gamma + 4)|C|$ , and prove the following lemma.

LEMMA 5.6. *If  $x$  is maximal in  $P(f, b, E)$  and every edge in  $E$  is incident to some node in  $B$ , and  $|\mathcal{E}| \geq (\gamma + 4)|C|$ , then there is  $e \in E$  with  $x(e) \geq 1/2$ .*

Under the assumption in Lemma 5.6, each edge  $e \in E$  is incident to a node in  $\{v \in B: x(\delta_E(v)) = b(v)\}$  since otherwise we can increase  $x^*(e)$ . Since Lemma 4.2 holds for arbitrary  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $C$  that satisfy the conditions described in the lemma, we can define  $C$  as an inclusionwise maximal subset of  $\{v \in B: x(\delta_E(v)) = b(v)\}$  such that the vectors in  $\chi_E(C)$  are linearly independent. If  $C$  contains no end-node of  $e \in E$ , then the incidence vector of  $\delta_E(v)$  defined from an end-node  $v$  of  $e$  is linearly independent from those in  $\chi_E(C)$ . Since this contradicts the maximality of  $C$ , we can observe that each edge  $e \in E$  is incident to at least one node in  $C$ .

We again count bisets in  $\mathcal{L}$  and nodes in  $C$  for proving Lemma 5.6, but the way of distributing tokens is different here. Let  $e = uv \in E$ . By the assumption, at least one of the end-nodes of  $e$  is in  $C$ . If  $C$  contains both end-nodes of  $e$ , then we assign no token to  $e$ . If  $C$  contains exactly one end-node, say  $v$ , of  $e$ , then we assign one token. This token will be given to a biset in  $\mathcal{L}$  as follows. If  $\mathcal{L}$  contains a biset  $\hat{S}$  such that  $e \in \delta_E(\hat{S})$  and  $u \in S$ , then the token is given to such a minimal biset. If there exists no such bisets and  $\mathcal{L}$  contains a biset  $\hat{X}$  such that  $e \in \delta_E(\hat{X})$  and  $v \in X$ , then the token is given to the minimal biset in  $\{\hat{Y} \in \mathcal{L}: \hat{X} \subset \hat{Y}, u \in Y^+\}$ . Since the total number of tokens is at most  $|E|$ , it suffices to show that an extra token remains after redistributing tokens so that each biset in  $\mathcal{L}$  and each node in  $C$  owns one token.

Let  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{E}_w$ . Since  $x(e) < 1/2$  for each  $e \in E$ ,  $|\delta_E(\hat{S})| \geq 2f(\hat{S}) + 1$ . Since  $S$  contains no nodes in  $C$ , each edge in  $\delta_E(\hat{S})$  gives a token to  $\hat{S}$ . Thus  $\hat{S}$  has  $2f(\hat{S}) + 1 \geq f(\hat{S}) + 2$  tokens. We make each  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{E}_w$  release one token. Then the number of released tokens is at least  $|\mathcal{E}_w| \geq |\mathcal{E}| - |C| \geq (\gamma + 3)|C|$ . Recall that the number of strictly black bisets is at most  $|C|$ . We redistribute the released token to the nodes in  $C$  and the strictly black bisets so that each  $v \in C$  has one token, and each strictly black biset has  $\gamma + 2$  tokens. Note that each  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{E}_w$  still has at least  $f(\hat{S}) + 1$  tokens after this redistribution.

We first count tokens in a tree which consists of only white bisets.

LEMMA 5.7. *Let  $\hat{R} \in \mathcal{L}$  be a white biset, and  $\mathcal{L}' = \{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L}: \hat{S} \subseteq \hat{R}\}$ . We can distribute tokens owned by bisets in  $\mathcal{L}'$  so that each biset in  $\mathcal{L}'$  has at least one token, and  $\hat{R}$  has at least  $1 + f(\hat{R})$  tokens when  $0 < x(e) < 1/2$  for each  $e \in E$ .*

*Proof.* We prove this by induction on the height of the tree representing  $\mathcal{L}'$ . If the height is one, then  $\mathcal{L}' = \{\hat{R}\}$  and  $\hat{R} \in \mathcal{E}_w$ . Thus the lemma follows in this case.

Assume that the height is at least two. Applying the induction hypothesis to the trees rooted at the children of  $\hat{R}$ , we can allocate tokens so that each biset below the children of  $\hat{R}$  has one token, and each child  $\hat{S}$  of  $\hat{R}$  has  $1 + f(\hat{S})$  tokens. We can move  $\sum_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{C}_R} f(\hat{S})$  tokens from the children to  $\hat{R}$ .

If  $\sum_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{C}_R} f(\hat{S}) > f(\hat{R})$ , then we are done. Hence consider the other case. When  $\sum_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{C}_R} f(\hat{S}) = f(\hat{R})$ ,  $|E_R^+| \geq 1$  holds by the linear independence. When  $\sum_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{C}_R} f(\hat{S}) < f(\hat{R})$ ,  $|E_R^+| \geq 1 + 2(f(\hat{R}) - \sum_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{C}_R} f(\hat{S}))$  holds by  $x^*(e) < 1/2$ ,  $e \in E$ . In either case,  $|E_R^+| \geq 1 + f(\hat{R}) - \sum_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{C}_R} f(\hat{S})$ .  $\hat{R}$  is given a token from each  $e \in E_R^+$  because  $e$  has an end-node  $v \in R$  such that  $\hat{R}$  is a minimal biset with  $e \in \delta_E(\hat{R})$  and  $v \in R$ , and  $v \notin C$  by  $R \cap C = \emptyset$ . Thus  $\hat{R}$  has already owned  $1 + f(\hat{R}) - \sum_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{C}_R} f(\hat{S})$  tokens. With the tokens from the children,  $\hat{R}$  obtains  $1 + f(\hat{R})$  tokens.  $\square$

We next give a token distribution scheme for trees in which the maximal bisets are black. Together with Lemma 5.7, this finishes the proof of Lemma 5.6.

LEMMA 5.8. Let  $\hat{R} \in \mathcal{L}$  be a black biset, and  $\mathcal{L}' = \{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{L} : \hat{S} \subseteq \hat{R}\}$ . We can distribute tokens owned by bisets in  $\mathcal{L}'$  so that each biset in  $\mathcal{L}'$  has at least one token, and  $\hat{R}$  has at least 2 tokens when  $0 < x(e) < 1/2$  for each  $e \in E$ .

*Proof.* We show how to rearrange the tokens so that each biset in  $\mathcal{L}'$  obtains at least one token, and  $\hat{R}$  obtains at least  $2 + \gamma - |\Gamma(\hat{R}) \cap C| \geq 2$  tokens. Our proof is by induction on the height of the tree. If the height is one, then the claim holds because it consists of a strictly black biset. Hence suppose that the height is at least two.

Let  $\mathcal{B}$  be the set of black children of  $\hat{R}$ , and  $\mathcal{W}$  be the set of white children of  $\hat{R}$ . Apply the induction hypothesis to the subtrees rooted at the black children, and Lemma 5.7 to the subtrees rooted at the white children. Then each biset below the children has one token, each  $\hat{X} \in \mathcal{B}$  has  $2 + \gamma - |\Gamma(\hat{X}) \cap C|$  tokens, and each  $\hat{Y} \in \mathcal{W}$  has  $1 + f(\hat{Y}) \geq 2$  tokens. If  $\mathcal{B} = \emptyset$ , then  $\hat{R}$  is strictly black, and it has already given  $\gamma + 2$  tokens. Since this finishes the claim, suppose that  $\mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$ . Since each child of  $\hat{R}$  needs only one token, we can move extra tokens from the children to  $\hat{R}$ . The number of tokens  $\hat{R}$  obtains is at least

$$(5.1) \quad |\mathcal{W}| + \sum_{\hat{X} \in \mathcal{B}} (1 + \gamma - |\Gamma(\hat{X}) \cap C|).$$

Let  $\hat{S}$  be an arbitrary biset in  $\mathcal{B}$ . A node  $v \in \Gamma(\hat{S}) \cap C$  is either in  $R$  or  $\Gamma(\hat{R})$ . If  $v$  is in  $R$ , then we are done because  $\hat{R}$  is a strictly black biset that owns  $v$ . Therefore assume that each  $v \in \Gamma(\hat{S}) \cap C$  is in  $\Gamma(\hat{R})$ . This means that  $\Gamma(\hat{S}) \cap C \subseteq \Gamma(\hat{R}) \cap C$ , and hence  $|\Gamma(\hat{S}) \cap C| \leq |\Gamma(\hat{R}) \cap C|$ . Hence (5.1) is at least the required number of tokens if  $|\mathcal{W}| \geq 1$ , if  $|\mathcal{B}| \geq 2$ , or if  $\Gamma(\hat{S}) \cap C \subset \Gamma(\hat{R}) \cap C$ .

Let  $|\mathcal{B}| = 1$ ,  $|\mathcal{W}| = 0$ , and  $\Gamma(\hat{S}) \cap C = \Gamma(\hat{R}) \cap C$ . Notice that  $\hat{S}$  is the only child of  $\hat{R}$  in this case. It suffices to find one more token for  $\hat{R}$ . The linear independence between  $\chi_E(\hat{R})$  and  $\chi_E(\hat{S})$  implies that at least one of  $E_R^+$  and  $E_R^-$  is not empty.

Let  $e \in E_R^+$ . Then  $e$  has an end-node  $v$  in  $R \setminus S$ . If  $v \in C$ , then  $\hat{R}$  is a strictly black biset that owns  $v$ , and hence  $\hat{R}$  has the required number of tokens in this case as mentioned above. If  $v \notin C$ , then  $e$  gives a token to  $\hat{R}$ . Thus we are done when  $E_R^+ \neq \emptyset$ .

Let  $e' = u'v' \in E_R^-$ . Then  $e'$  has an end-node, say  $u'$ , in  $R^+ \setminus S^+$ . If  $u' \in C$ , then  $\Gamma(\hat{S}) \cap C = \Gamma(\hat{R}) \cap C$  implies that  $u' \in R$  and, hence,  $\hat{R}$  is a strictly black biset. Let  $u' \notin C$ . Then  $v' \in C$ .  $\mathcal{L}$  has no biset  $\hat{Z}$  with  $e' \in \delta_E(\hat{Z})$  and  $u' \in Z$  by the strong laminarity of  $\mathcal{L}$ .  $e' \in \delta_E(\hat{S})$ ,  $v' \in S \cap C$ , and  $\hat{R}$  is the minimal biset such that  $\hat{S} \subset \hat{R}$  and  $u' \in R^+$ . Hence,  $e'$  gives one token to  $\hat{R}$  in this case, which completes the proof.  $\square$

**6. Proof of Theorem 1.3.** Here we prove Theorem 1.3, stating that Survivable Network on undirected graphs admits the following approximation ratios for any integer  $\alpha \geq 1$ :

- (i)  $O(k^3 \log |T|) \cdot (\alpha, \alpha b(v) + k/\alpha)$  for Degree-Bounded Node-Connectivity Survivable Network;
- (ii)  $O(k \log k) \cdot (\alpha, \alpha b(v) + k/\alpha)$  for Degree-Bounded Rooted Survivable Network;
- (iii)  $\frac{1}{\epsilon} O(k \log^2 k) \cdot (\alpha, \alpha b(v) + k/\alpha)$  for Degree-Bounded Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph with  $k \leq (1 - \epsilon)|T|$  and  $0 < \epsilon < 1$ .

Part (i) follows from Theorem 1.2 and the decomposition of Node-Connectivity Survivable Network into  $O(k^3 \log |T|)$  instances of Element-Connectivity Survivable Network due to Chuzhoy and Khanna [8].

For proving (ii), we need to explain the algorithm of [36] for Rooted Survivable Network without degree bounds. By the augmentation version, we denote instances of

the problem in which  $G$  contains a subgraph  $J$  of zero edge cost such that  $\kappa(s, v) \geq r(s, v) - 1$  for every  $v \in T$ . In [36] it is shown that the augmentation version can be decomposed into  $O(k)$  instances of Degree-Bounded  $f$ -Connected Subgraph with skew supermodular  $f$ . The algorithm for the general version has  $k$  iterations. At iteration  $\ell$ , one adds to  $J$  an edge set that increases the connectivity by one for each node  $v$  such that  $\kappa(s, v) = r(s, v) - k + \ell - 1$ . After iteration  $\ell$  we have  $\kappa(s, v) \geq r(s, v) - k + \ell$ , hence after  $k$  iterations the solution becomes feasible. In [36] it is shown that if the augmentation version admits an algorithm that computes a solution of cost at most  $\alpha$  times the optimal value of the corresponding biset LP relaxation, then the general version admits ratio  $O(\alpha \log k)$ . This is because if  $x$  is a feasible solution to LP relaxation derived from an instance of Rooted Survivable Network, then  $\frac{x}{k-\ell+1}$  is feasible to the LP relaxation derived from the augmentation version. For the case with degree bounds, we proceed in the same way. When we solve an augmentation version instance, the degree bounds  $b'$  are defined by  $b'(v) = \lceil \frac{b(v)}{k-\ell+1} \rceil$  for  $v \in B$ . Then we claim that if there exists an  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ -approximation algorithm for Degree-Bounded  $f$ -Connected Subgraph with skew supermodular  $f$ , then Degree-Bounded Rooted Survivable Network admits ratio  $O(k \log k) \cdot (\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ . This and Theorem 2.2 prove (ii).

We prove (iii). In the augmentation version of Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph, the goal is to increase the connectivity between the terminals from  $k - 1$  to  $k$ , namely,  $G$  contains a subgraph  $J$  of zero edge cost such that  $\kappa(u, v) \geq k - 1$  for all  $u, v \in T$ . We use a result of [37] that the augmentation version of Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph with  $k \leq (1 - \epsilon)|T|$  is decomposed into  $\frac{1}{\epsilon}O(\log k)$  instances of augmentation versions of Rooted Survivable Network with  $r(s, v) = k$  for all  $v \in T$ . To solve the general version of Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph, we repeatedly solve  $k$  augmentation versions, at iteration  $\ell$  increasing the connectivity between the nodes in  $T$  from  $\ell - 1$  to  $\ell$ . As in the rooted case, if  $x$  is a feasible solution to LP relaxation derived from an instance of Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph, then  $\frac{x}{k-\ell+1}$  is feasible to the LP relaxation derived from the augmentation version. Hence if the augmentation version admits an algorithm that computes a solution of cost at most  $\alpha$  times the optimal value of the corresponding biset LP relaxation, then the general version admits ratio  $O(\alpha \log k)$ . This extends to the degree-bounded setting, if at iteration  $\ell$  we scale the degree bounds to  $b'(v) = \lceil \frac{b(v)}{k-\ell+1} \rceil$  for each  $v \in B$ . Then we claim that if the augmentation version of Degree-Bounded Rooted Survivable Network admits ratio  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$  then Degree-Bounded Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph admits ratio  $\frac{1}{\epsilon}O(\log^2 k) \cdot (\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ . By [36] the augmentation version of Rooted Survivable Network can be decomposed into  $O(k)$  instances of  $f$ -Connected Subgraph with skew supermodular  $f$ , and this also extends to the degree-bounded setting. Overall, we obtain that if Degree-Bounded  $f$ -Connected Subgraph with skew supermodular  $f$  admits ratio  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ , then Degree-Bounded Subset  $k$ -Connected Subgraph admits ratio  $\frac{1}{\epsilon}O(k \log^2 k) \cdot (\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ . This and Theorem 2.2 prove (iii).

Part (iii) does not mention the case  $k > (1 - \epsilon)|T|$ . In this case, compute a minimum cost set of  $k$  internally disjoint  $(u, v)$ -paths for each pair of  $u, v \in T$ , and define a solution as the union of these paths. Note that the  $k$  internally disjoint  $(u, v)$ -paths can be computed by a minimum cost flow algorithm. The edge cost of this solution is  $O(k^2)$  times the optimal, and the degree of each node is  $O(k^2)$  because  $|T| = O(k)$ .

**7. Proof of Theorem 1.4.** We need to describe the algorithm of [38] for Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Connected Subgraph. The algorithm uses the following procedure due to Khuller and Raghavachari [25], that is also used in the next section.

**Procedure** EXTERNAL  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTIVITY**Input:** A graph  $G = (V, E)$ , an integer  $k$ , and  $R \subseteq V$  with  $|R| = k$ .**Output:** A subgraph  $J$  of  $G$ .**Step 1:** Let  $G'$  be obtained from  $G$  by adding a new node  $s$  and all edges between  $s$  and  $R$ , of cost zero each.**Step 2:** Compute a  $k$ -out-connected from  $s$  spanning subgraph  $J'$  of  $G'$ .**Step 3:** Return  $J = (J' \setminus \{s\})$ .

Assume that Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph admits an  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ -approximation algorithm. For undirected graphs, the algorithm of [38] is as follows.

**Algorithm.** DEGREE BOUNDED  $k$ -CONNECTIVITY.**Step 1:** Apply Procedure EXTERNAL  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTIVITY, where  $J'$  is computed using the  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ -approximation algorithm for Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph with degree bounds  $b'(v) = b(v) + 1$  if  $v \in R$  and  $b'(v) = b(v)$  otherwise.**Step 2:** Let  $F$  be a set of edges on  $V$  such that  $J \cup F$  is  $k$ -connected.**Step 3:** For every  $ut \in F$  compute a minimum cost inclusion-minimal edge set  $I_{ut} \subseteq E \setminus J$  such that  $J \cup I_{ut}$  contains  $k$  internally disjoint  $ut$ -paths.**Step 4:** Return  $J \cup I$ , where  $I = \cup_{ut \in F} I_{ut}$ .

In the case of directed graphs, Procedure EXTERNAL  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTIVITY computes a subgraph  $J' = J^- \cup J^+$ , where  $J^+$  is  $k$ -out-connected from  $s$  and is computed by the  $(\alpha, \beta(b(v)))$ -approximation algorithm, while  $J^-$  is a minimum cost subgraph which is  $k$ -in-connected to  $s$ , namely,  $\kappa_{J^-}(v, s) \geq k$  for each  $v \in V \setminus \{s\}$ .

LEMMA 7.1 (see [38]). *Algorithm* DEGREE BOUNDED  $k$ -CONNECTIVITY *has ratio*  $(\alpha + |F|, \beta(b(v)) + 2|F| + kd/2)$  *for undirected graphs, and*  $(\alpha + 1 + |F|, \beta(b(v)) + k + |F| + kd/2)$  *for digraphs, where*  $F$  *is the edge set computed at Step 2,  $d = \max_{v \in V} |\delta_F(v)|$  for undirected graphs, and  $d = \max_{v \in V} |\delta_F^+(v)|$  for digraphs.*

Let  $F$  be an edge set that satisfies the condition at Step 2 of Algorithm DEGREE BOUNDED  $k$ -CONNECTIVITY. In [20, 38], it is shown that there exists such an edge set  $F$  on  $R$ . Moreover, if  $F$  is an inclusion-minimal such edge set, then  $F$  is a forest in the undirected case, and  $F$  contains no alternating cycle (a cycle such that every two successive arcs have opposite directions) in the directed case. The latter property is a known consequence from the undirected and directed critical cycle theorems of Mader [32, 33]. In addition, the latter property implies  $|F| \leq 2|R| - 1$ . This can be seen as follows. We make a copy  $R'$  of  $R$ , and replace each arc  $uv \in F$  by an undirected edge  $uv'$ , where  $v'$  is the copy of  $v$ . Then we obtain an undirected edge set on  $R \cup R'$ . This edge set is a forest if  $F$  contains no alternating cycle. Thus  $|F| \leq 2|R| - 1$ .

Therefore, we can find in polynomial time  $F$  with  $|F| \leq |R| - 1 = k - 1$  in the undirected case, and  $|F| \leq 2|R| - 1 = 2k - 1$  in the directed case. We improve this by showing that  $F$  as above can be converted in polynomial time into an edge set  $F'$  such that  $|F'| \leq |F|$ ,  $\max_{v \in V} |\delta_{F'}(v)| = O(\sqrt{k})$  for undirected graphs, and  $\max_{v \in V} |\delta_{F'}^+(v)| = O(\sqrt{k})$  for digraphs.

**7.1. Undirected graphs.** We start by proving the following.

LEMMA 7.2. *Let*  $G = (V, E \cup F)$  *be a simple*  $k$ -*connected undirected graph such that*  $|\delta_E(v)| \geq p$  *for all*  $v \in V$ , *and*  $G \setminus \{e'\}$  *is not*  $k$ -*connected for each*  $e' \in F$ . *Let*  $d = \max_{v \in V} |\delta_F(v)| \geq 4$ , *let*  $u \in V$  *with*  $|\delta_F(u)| = d$ , *and let*  $e = ut \in \delta_F(u)$ . *Suppose that for every*  $v \in V$  *with*  $|\delta_F(v)| \leq d - 2$  *the graph*  $G \setminus \{ut\} \cup \{vt\}$  *is not*  $k$ -*connected. Then*  $d(d + p - k - 2) \leq 3p - k + 1$ .

*Proof.*  $F$  is a forest by Mader's critical cycle theorem for undirected graphs. Consider the graph  $G \setminus \{e\}$  and the biset family

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}: u \in S, t \in V \setminus S^+, |\Gamma(\hat{S})| = k - 1, \delta_{E \cup F}(\hat{S}) = \{e\}\}.$$

$\mathcal{F}$  is a ring biset family, namely, that (i) the intersection of the inner-parts of the members of  $\mathcal{F}$  is nonempty, and (ii)  $\hat{X} \cap \hat{Y}, \hat{X} \cup \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{F}$  for any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{F}$ . Indeed, (i) is obvious because the inner-part of each biset in  $\mathcal{F}$  includes  $t$ . (ii) follows from the fact that the functions  $|\Gamma(\cdot)|$  and  $|\delta_{E \cup F}(\cdot)|$  satisfy the submodular inequality (the reverse of (2.1)), and the biset family  $\{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}: u \in S, t \in V \setminus S^+\}$  is closed under union and intersection. This implies that  $\mathcal{F}$  has a unique minimal member  $\hat{S}$ , and that for every  $v \in S$  the graph  $G \setminus \{ut\} \cup \{vt\}$  is  $k$ -connected. Thus  $|\delta_F(v)| \geq d - 1$  for every  $v \in S$ , implying that  $|\delta_{E \cup F}(v)| \geq p + d - 1$ .

Let  $K = \Gamma(\hat{S})$ , so  $|K| = k - 1$ . Let  $I$  be the set of edges in  $F$  with at least one end-node in  $S$ . Every edge in  $I \setminus \{e\}$  has both of its end-nodes in  $S \cup K$  because  $\delta_{E \cup F}(\hat{S}) = \{e\}$ . In  $G$ , every  $v \in S \setminus \{u\}$  has at least  $p + d - 1$  neighbors in  $(S \setminus \{v\}) \cup K$ , implying  $(|S| - 1) + (k - 1) \geq p + d - 1$ , so  $p + d - k + 1 \leq |S|$ . Since  $I$  is a forest on a set  $S \cup K \cup \{t\}$  of  $|S| + k$  nodes,  $|I| \leq |S| + k - 1$ . Let  $\zeta_I(S)$  be the set of edges in  $I$  with both end-nodes in  $S$ , so  $I$  is a disjoint union of  $\delta_I(S)$  and  $\zeta_I(S)$ . Hence  $|\delta_I(S)| + |\zeta_I(S)| = |I| \leq |S| + k - 1$ . On the other hand,  $(d - 1)|S| \leq \sum_{v \in S} |\delta_I(v)| = |\delta_I(S)| + 2|\zeta_I(S)|$ . Summarizing, we have the following:

$$(7.1) \quad p + d - k + 1 \leq |S|,$$

$$(7.2) \quad |\delta_I(S)| + |\zeta_I(S)| \leq |S| + k - 1,$$

$$(7.3) \quad |\delta_I(S)| + 2|\zeta_I(S)| \geq (d - 1)|S|.$$

Subtracting (7.2) from (7.3) gives  $|\zeta_I(S)| \geq (d - 2)|S| - k + 1$  and thus  $|\delta_I(S)| \leq 2k - 2 - (d - 3)|S|$ . Since  $|\delta_I(S)| \geq 0$  we get  $(d - 3)|S| \leq 2k - 2$ . Combining with (7.1) we get

$$p + d - k + 1 \leq |S| \leq \frac{2k - 2}{d - 3}.$$

Multiplying by  $d - 3$  and rearranging terms we obtain  $d(d + p - k - 2) \leq 3p - k + 1$ , as claimed.  $\square$

**COROLLARY 7.3.** *Let  $G = (V, E \cup F)$  be a simple  $k$ -connected undirected graph such that  $|\delta_E(v)| \geq k - 1$  for all  $v \in V$ . Then there exists a polynomial time algorithm that finds a set  $F'$  of edges on  $V$  with  $|F'| \leq |F|$  such that  $G' = (V, E \cup F')$  is  $k$ -connected and such that  $|\delta_{F'}(v)| \leq \max\{3, \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{2k + \frac{1}{4}}\}$  for all  $v \in V$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $u \in V$  be a node that maximizes  $|\delta_F(u)|$ . Lemma 7.2 with  $p = k - 1$  implies that if  $|\delta_F(u)|$  is larger than the required value, then we can replace an edge  $ut \in \delta_F(u)$  by another edge  $vt$  such that  $|\delta_F(v)|$  is at most  $|\delta_F(u)| - 2$ , keeping the graph  $k$ -connected. By repeating this replacement, we can obtain a required edge set  $F'$ .  $\square$

The undirected part of Theorem 1.4 follows from Lemma 7.1, Corollary 7.3, and our ability to find in polynomial time an edge set  $F$  with  $|F| \leq k - 1$  at Step 2 of Algorithm DEGREE BOUNDED  $k$ -CONNECTIVITY.

**7.2. Digraphs.** We start by proving the directed counterpart of Lemma 7.2.

**LEMMA 7.4.** *Let  $G = (V, E \cup F)$  be a simple  $k$ -connected digraph such that  $|\delta_E^\pm(v)| \geq p$  for all  $v \in V$ , and  $G \setminus \{e'\}$  is not  $k$ -connected for each  $e' \in F$ . Let*

$d = \max_{v \in V} |\delta_F^+(v)| \geq 4$ , let  $u \in V$  with  $|\delta_F^+(u)| = d$ , and let  $e = ut \in \delta_F^+(u)$ . Suppose that for every  $v \in V$  with  $|\delta_F^+(v)| \leq d - 2$  the graph  $G \setminus \{e\} \cup \{vt\}$  is not  $k$ -connected. Then  $d(d + p - k - 2) \leq 3p - k + 2$ .

*Proof.* Consider the graph  $G \setminus \{e\}$  and the biset family

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}: u \in S, t \in V \setminus S^+, |\Gamma(\hat{S})| = k - 1, \delta_{E \cup F}^+(\hat{S}) = \{e\}\}.$$

As in Lemma 7.2, it can be shown that  $\mathcal{F}$  is a ring biset family, so  $\mathcal{F}$  has a unique minimal member  $\hat{S}$ , and that for every  $v \in S$  the graph  $G \setminus \{ut\} \cup \{vt\}$  is  $k$ -connected. Thus  $|\delta_F^+(v)| \geq d - 1$  for every  $v \in S$ , implying that  $|\delta_{E \cup F}^+(v)| \geq p + d - 1$  for every  $v \in S$ .

Let  $K = \Gamma(\hat{S})$ , so  $|K| = k - 1$ . Let  $I$  be the set of arcs in  $F$  with tail in  $S$ . Every edge in  $I \setminus \{e\}$  has its head in  $S \cup K$ . In  $G$ , every  $v \in S \setminus \{u\}$  has at least  $p + d - 1$  neighbors in  $(S \setminus \{v\}) \cup K$ , implying  $(|S| - 1) + (k - 1) \geq p + d - 1$ , so  $d - k + p + 1 \leq |S|$ . Since  $F$  has no alternating cycle,  $I$  is an arc set without alternating cycle on a set  $S \cup K \cup \{t\}$  of  $|S| + k$  nodes. This implies that  $|I| \leq 2(|S| + k) - 1$ . On the other hand,  $(d - 1)|S| \leq \sum_{v \in S} |\delta_I^+(v)| = |I|$ . Summarizing, we have the following:

$$(7.4) \quad d - k + p + 1 \leq |S|,$$

$$(7.5) \quad |I| \leq 2(|S| + k) - 1,$$

$$(7.6) \quad |I| \geq (d - 1)|S|.$$

From (7.5) and (7.6) we get  $(d - 1)|S| \leq 2(|S| + k) - 1$  so  $|S|(d - 3) \leq 2k - 1$ . Combining with (7.4) we get

$$d - k + p + 1 \leq |S| \leq \frac{2k - 1}{d - 3}.$$

Multiplying by  $d - 3$  and rearranging terms we obtain  $d(d + p - k - 2) \leq 3p - k + 2$ , as claimed.  $\square$

**COROLLARY 7.5.** *Let  $G = (V, E \cup F)$  be a simple  $k$ -connected digraph such that  $\min_{v \in V} |\delta_E^-(v)| \geq k - 1$  and  $\min_{v \in V} |\delta_E^+(v)| \geq k - 1$ . Then there exists a polynomial time algorithm that finds a set  $F'$  of arcs on  $V$  with  $|F'| \leq |F|$  such that  $G' = (V, E \cup F')$  is  $k$ -connected and such that  $|\delta_{F'}^+(v)|$  and  $|\delta_{F'}^-(v)|$  are both at most  $\max\{3, 1.5 + \sqrt{2k + 1.25}\}$  for all  $v \in V$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $u \in V$  be a node that maximizes  $|\delta_F^+(u)|$ . Lemma 7.4 with  $p = k - 1$  implies that if  $|\delta_F^+(u)|$  is larger than the required value, then we can replace an edge  $ut \in \delta_F^+(u)$  by another edge  $vt$  such that  $|\delta_F^+(v)|$  is at most  $|\delta_F^+(u)| - 2$ , keeping the graph  $k$ -connected. By repeating this replacement, we can obtain  $F''$  that satisfies the conditions on connectivity and out-degree. Notice that  $|\delta_{F''}^-(v)| = |\delta_F^-(v)|$  for all  $v \in V$ . Similarly we can decrease the in-degree of a node in  $V$  if it is larger than the required value, by applying Lemma 7.4 to the graph obtained by reversing the directions of all arcs. This gives the required edge set  $F'$ .  $\square$

The directed part of Theorem 1.4 follows from Lemma 7.1, Corollary 7.5, and our ability to find in polynomial time an edge set  $F$  with  $|F| \leq 2k - 1$  at Step 2 of Algorithm DEGREE BOUNDED  $k$ -CONNECTIVITY.

**8. Proof of Theorem 1.5.** First, we overview the algorithm of Cheriyan and Végé [7], and show that it can be extended to the degree-bounded setting. Then, we improve the bound on the number of nodes.

**8.1. Extension to the degree-bounded setting.** Define a biset function  $f^k: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  as

$$f^k(\hat{S}) = \begin{cases} k - |\Gamma(\hat{S})| & \text{if } S \neq \emptyset \text{ and } S^+ \neq V, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By the node-connectivity version of Menger's theorem, an undirected graph  $(V, F)$  is  $k$ -connected if and only if  $|\delta_F(\hat{S})| \geq f^k(\hat{S})$  for each  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}$ . Now suppose that our goal is to augment a given graph  $(V, J)$  by a minimum cost edge set  $F$  such that  $(V, J \cup F)$  is  $k$ -connected. A natural LP relaxation for this problem is as follows (see [13]):

$$(8.1) \quad \tau^* = \min \left\{ \sum_{e \in E} c(e)x(e) : x(\delta_E(\hat{S})) \geq f_J^k(\hat{S}) \quad \forall \hat{S} \in \mathcal{V}, 0 \leq x(e) \leq 1 \quad \forall e \in E \right\},$$

where  $f_J^k(\hat{S}) = f^k(\hat{S}) - |\delta_J(\hat{S})|$  is the residual biset function of  $f^k$ . We will denote  $\mathcal{S}_J = \{\hat{S} : f_J^k(\hat{S}) > 0\}$ . Recall also that we denote  $\gamma = \max_{f(\hat{S}) > 0} |\Gamma(\hat{S})|$ , and note that  $\gamma \leq k - 1$  for  $f = f_J^k$ . In what follows, we assume that  $k \geq 2$ .

Two bisets  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$  *cross* if  $X \cap Y \neq \emptyset$  and  $X^+ \cup Y^+ \neq V$ , and *negacross* if  $X \setminus Y^+ \neq \emptyset$  and  $Y \setminus X^+ \neq \emptyset$ . A biset function  $f$  is *crossing supermodular* if any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{V}$  that cross satisfy the supermodular inequality (2.1).  $f$  is *symmetric* if  $f(S, S^+) = f(V \setminus S^+, V \setminus S)$  for any biset  $\hat{S} = (S, S^+) \in \mathcal{V}$ . It is known that the function  $f_J^k$  is crossing supermodular and symmetric for any edge set  $J$ .

A biset family  $\mathcal{F}$  is *independence free* if any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{F}$  cross or negacross. We say that a biset function  $f$  is independence free if the family  $\{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{V} : f(\hat{S}) > 0\}$  is independence free, and that an edge set  $J$  is independence free if the biset function  $f_J^k$  is independence free (namely, if the family  $\mathcal{S}_J$  is independence free). The idea of Cheriyan and Vég h is to find a "cheap" independence free edge set  $J$ . They also showed that if  $J$  is independence free, the iterative rounding algorithm of [12] for skew supermodular biset functions computes an edge set  $F \subseteq E$  with  $c(F) \leq 2\tau^*$  such that  $(V, J \cup F)$  is  $k$ -connected.

The step for finding such  $J$  is based on the following statement.

LEMMA 8.1 (see [7]). *Let  $J'$  be an undirected graph on a node set  $V \cup \{s\}$  such that  $J'$  is  $k$ -out-connected from  $s$ . Let  $R$  be the set of neighbors of  $s$  in  $J'$ , and let  $J = J' \setminus \{s\}$ . Let  $U = \bigcup \{S : \hat{S} \in \mathcal{S}_J, |S| \leq k - 1\}$ . Then  $|U| \leq |R|k^2(k - 1)$ . Furthermore, if  $|V| \geq |U| + k$ , then there exists a polynomial time algorithm that given an edge set  $E$  on  $V$  with costs returns one of the following:*

- (i) *an edge set  $F \subseteq E$  with  $c(F) \leq 2\tau^*$  such that  $J \cup F$  is  $k$ -connected;*
- (ii) *the set  $U$ .*

The algorithm constructs an edge set that corresponds to  $J'$  in Lemma 8.1 by applying Procedure EXTERNAL  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTIVITY from the beginning of section 7. Frank and Tardos [16] gave a polynomial-time algorithm for computing a subgraph that is spanning  $k$ -out-connected from a root node in a directed graph. This implies a 2-approximation algorithm for the same problem in undirected graphs [25]; then it computes a subgraph of cost at most  $2\tau^*$ . Procedure EXTERNAL  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTIVITY uses this 2-approximation algorithm in its Step 2.

The algorithm of Cheriyan and Vég h has four steps. At every step, a certain edge set of cost at most  $2\tau^*$  is computed. If the algorithm terminates at Step 2, then it returns the union of the edge sets computed at Steps 1 and 2, of overall cost at most  $4\tau^*$ . Else, the algorithm returns the union of the edge sets computed at Steps 1, 3, and 4, of overall cost at most  $6\tau^*$ .



ALGORITHM OF CHERIYAN AND VÉGH.

**Step 1:** Compute a subgraph  $J_{CV}$  of  $G$  by applying Procedure EXTERNAL  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTIVITY for some  $R \subseteq V$  with  $|R| = k$ .

**Step 2:** Apply the algorithm from Lemma 8.1. If the algorithm returns an edge set  $F$  as in Lemma 8.1(i) then return  $J_{CV} \cup F$  and STOP.

**Step 3:** If the algorithm from Lemma 8.1 returns  $U_{CV}$ , then apply Procedure EXTERNAL  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTIVITY for some  $R \subseteq V \setminus U_{CV}$  with  $|R| = k$ , and add the computed edge set to  $J_{CV}$ . (Then, the graph  $J_{CV}$  is independence free.)

**Step 4:** Apply the iterative rounding algorithm of [12] to compute an edge set  $F \subseteq E$  such that  $J_{CV} \cup F$  is  $k$ -connected.

Step 3 of this algorithm needs a condition  $|V| \geq |U_{CV}| + k$  to find  $R$ . Lemma 8.1 shows that  $|U_{CV}| \leq k^3(k-1)$ , and hence  $n \geq k^3(k-1) + k$  suffices to guarantee the condition.

The algorithm can be extended to the degree-bounded setting as follows. At Steps 1 and 3, we apply Procedure EXTERNAL  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTIVITY with degree bounds  $b'(v) = b(v) + 1$  if  $v \in R$  and  $b'(v) = b(v)$ ; otherwise, using our algorithm for undirected Degree-Bounded  $k$ -Out-connected Subgraph. At Steps 2 and 4, we use our algorithm for Degree-Bounded  $f$ -Connected Subgraph with skew supermodular  $f$ . If  $|V| \geq |U| + k$ , then following [7], we can design a polynomial-time algorithm that returns either the set  $U$ , or an edge set  $F \subseteq E$  such that  $J \cup F$  is  $k$ -connected, within the same ratio as our algorithm for Degree-Bounded  $f$ -Connected Subgraph with skew supermodular  $f$  (with  $\gamma = k - 1$ ). These give  $(12, 8b(v) + O(k))$ -approximation algorithm for Degree-Bounded Undirected  $k$ -Connected Subgraph.

**8.2. Improving the bound on the number of nodes.** In the rest of the paper, we improve the bound on  $n$  as described in Theorem 1.5. For the degree-bounded setting, we simply improve the statement  $|U| \leq |R|k^2(k-1)$  ( $= k^3(k-1)$ ) in Lemma 8.1 to  $|U| \leq 2k(k-1)(k-0.5)$ . Since the last claim in Lemma 8.1 requires  $|V| \geq |U| + k$ , this improvement proves our claim.

For the setting without degree bounds, we slightly modify the algorithm of Cheriyan and Végé. Auletta et al. [2] gave a procedure for computing a spanning subgraph  $J'$  of an undirected graph  $G$  such that  $J'$  is  $k$ -out-connected from some node  $r$  in  $G$ ,  $|\delta_{J'}(r)| = k$ , and  $c(J') \leq 2\tau^*$  (this procedure does not apply in the degree-bounded setting, if we care about the cost). We apply this procedure at Step 1, instead of the EXTERNAL  $k$ -OUT-CONNECTIVITY procedure to obtain a subgraph  $J'$  (instead of  $J_{CV}$ ). Define  $U'$  as  $\bigcup\{S: \hat{S} \in \mathcal{S}_{J'}, |S| \leq k-1\}$ . We apply Steps 2, 3, and 4 with  $J'$  and  $U'$  instead of  $J_{CV}$  and  $U_{CV}$ . We will prove that  $|U'| + k \leq k(k-1)(k-1.5) + k$  holds, and hence we can weaken the assumption on  $|V|$  to  $|V| \geq k(k-1)(k-1.5) + k$ .

Now we describe the main result in this subsection.

LEMMA 8.2. *Let  $J'$  be an undirected graph such that  $J'$  is  $k$ -out-connected from some node  $s$  with  $|\delta_{J'}(s)| = k$  and let  $J = J' \setminus \{s\}$ . Let  $U' = \bigcup\{S: \hat{S} \in \mathcal{S}_{J'}, |S| \leq p\}$  and  $U = \bigcup\{S: \hat{S} \in \mathcal{S}_J, |S| \leq p\}$ . Then  $|U'| \leq pk(k-1.5)$  and  $|U| \leq 2pk(k-0.5)$ . In particular, for  $p = k-1$ ,*

$$|U'| + k \leq k(k-1)(k-1.5) + k \quad \text{and} \quad |U| + k \leq 2k(k-1)(k-0.5) + k .$$

Let us say that a biset family  $\mathcal{F}$  is *weakly nega-uncrossable* if for any  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{F}$  with  $X \setminus Y^+, Y \setminus X^+ \neq \emptyset$ , one of the bisets  $\hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y}, \hat{Y} \setminus \hat{X}$  is in  $\mathcal{F}$ . We have the following lemma on weakly nega-uncrossable families.

LEMMA 8.3. *If  $f$  is crossing supermodular and symmetric, then the biset family  $\mathcal{F} = \{\hat{S} : f(\hat{S}) > 0\}$  is weakly nega-uncrossable.*

*Proof.* Suppose that  $\hat{X}, \hat{Y} \in \mathcal{F}$  satisfy  $X \setminus Y^+ \neq \emptyset$  and  $Y \setminus X^+ \neq \emptyset$ . Let  $\hat{X}'$  be  $(V \setminus X^+, V \setminus X)$ . Then,  $f(\hat{X}') + f(\hat{Y}) = f(\hat{X}) + f(\hat{Y}) > 0$  holds because  $f$  is symmetric. Since  $\hat{X}'$  and  $\hat{Y}$  are crossing, we have  $f(\hat{X}') + f(\hat{Y}) \leq f(\hat{X}' \cap \hat{Y}) + f(\hat{X}' \cup \hat{Y})$  by the crossing supermodularity of  $f$ . Note that  $\hat{X}' \cap \hat{Y} = \hat{Y} \setminus \hat{X}$  and  $\hat{X}' \cup \hat{Y} = \hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y}$ . Thus combining these gives  $f(\hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y}) + f(\hat{Y} \setminus \hat{X}) > 0$ , and hence  $f(\hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y}) > 0$  or  $f(\hat{Y} \setminus \hat{X}) > 0$  holds.  $\square$

Two bisets  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$  are *strongly disjoint* if  $\hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y} = \hat{X}$  or  $\hat{Y} \setminus \hat{X} = \hat{Y}$  (note that this is equivalent to  $\hat{X} \setminus \hat{Y} = \hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y} \setminus \hat{X} = \hat{Y}$ ; in particular,  $X \subseteq V \setminus Y^+$  and  $Y \subseteq V \setminus X^+$ ). Given a biset family  $\mathcal{F}$ , let  $\nu_{\mathcal{F}}$  denote the maximum number of pairwise strongly disjoint bisets in  $\mathcal{F}$ .

LEMMA 8.4. *Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a weakly nega-uncrossable biset family. Denote  $p = \max_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{F}} |S|$  and  $\gamma = \max_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{F}} |\Gamma(\hat{S})|$ . Then  $|\bigcup_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{F}} S| \leq p(2\gamma + 1)\nu_{\mathcal{F}}$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\mathcal{F}' = \{\hat{S}_1, \hat{S}_2, \dots, \hat{S}_\ell\}$  be a minimum size subfamily of  $\mathcal{F}$  such that  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\ell} S_i = \bigcup_{\hat{S} \in \mathcal{F}} S$ . We prove that  $|\mathcal{F}'| \leq (2\gamma + 1)\nu_{\mathcal{F}}$ . For every  $\hat{S}_i \in \mathcal{F}'$ , there is  $v_i \in S_i$  such that  $v_i \notin S_j$  for every  $j \neq i$ . Among all bisets in  $\mathcal{F}$  that are contained in  $\hat{S}_i$  and that includes  $v_i$  in its inner-part, let  $\hat{C}_i$  be a minimal one. Since  $\mathcal{F}$  is weakly nega-uncrossable, the minimality of  $\hat{C}_i$  implies that one of the following must hold for any distinct  $\hat{C}_i$  and  $\hat{C}_j$ :

- $v_i \in \Gamma(\hat{C}_j)$  or  $v_j \in \Gamma(\hat{C}_i)$ ;
- $\hat{C}_i = \hat{C}_i \setminus \hat{C}_j$  or  $\hat{C}_j = \hat{C}_j \setminus \hat{C}_i$ , namely,  $\hat{C}_i, \hat{C}_j$  are strongly disjoint.

Construct an auxiliary directed graph  $\mathcal{J}$  on node set  $\mathcal{C} = \{\hat{C}_1, \hat{C}_2, \dots, \hat{C}_\ell\}$ . Add an arc  $\hat{C}_i \hat{C}_j$  if  $v_i \in \Gamma(\hat{C}_j)$ . The in-degree in  $\mathcal{J}$  of a node  $\hat{C}_i$  is at most  $|\Gamma(\hat{C}_i)| \leq \gamma$ . This implies that every subgraph of the underlying graph of  $\mathcal{J}$  has a node of degree  $\leq 2\gamma$ . A graph is  $d$ -degenerate if every subgraph of it has a node of degree  $\leq d$ . It is known that any  $d$ -degenerate graph is  $(d + 1)$ -colorable. Hence  $\mathcal{J}$  is  $(2\gamma + 1)$ -colorable, so its node set can be partitioned into  $2\gamma + 1$  independent sets. The members of each independent set are pairwise strongly disjoint, hence their number is at most  $\nu_{\mathcal{C}}$ . Consequently,  $\ell \leq (2\gamma + 1)\nu_{\mathcal{C}} \leq (2\gamma + 1)\nu_{\mathcal{F}}$ , as claimed.  $\square$

To prove Lemma 8.2, we need the following lemma, which is also used for proving Lemma 8.1 in [7].

LEMMA 8.5 (see [25]). *Let  $J'$  be an undirected graph such that  $J'$  is  $k$ -out-connected from some node  $s$ , let  $R$  be the set of neighbors of  $s$  in  $J'$ , and let  $J = J' \setminus \{s\}$ . Then  $S \cap R \neq \emptyset$  for any  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{S}_J$ .*

The following version of Lemma 8.5 is proved in [2]; we provide a proof sketch for completeness of exposition.

LEMMA 8.6. *Let  $J'$  be an undirected graph such that  $J'$  is  $k$ -out-connected from some node  $s$  and let  $R$  be the set of neighbors of  $s$  in  $J'$ . Then  $s \in \Gamma(\hat{S})$  and  $|S \cap R| \geq 2$  for any  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{S}_{J'}$ . Hence  $\nu_{\mathcal{S}_{J'}} \leq \lfloor |R|/2 \rfloor$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\hat{S} \in \mathcal{S}_{J'}$ . If  $s \notin \Gamma(\hat{S})$  then  $s \in S$  or  $s \in V \setminus S^+$ . Since  $S \neq \emptyset$  and  $S^+ \neq V$ , and since  $J'$  is  $k$ -out-connected from  $s$ , we easily obtain a contradiction to Menger's theorem. We prove that  $|S \cap R| \geq 2$ . Let  $v \in S$ ,  $C = \delta_{J'}(\hat{S}) \cup \Gamma(\hat{S})$ , and  $\ell = |\delta_{J'}(\hat{S})| + |\Gamma(\hat{S})| (\leq k - 1)$ . Consider a set of  $k$  internally disjoint paths from  $s$  to  $v$  in  $J'$ . At most  $|S \cap R|$  of these paths may not contain a member in  $C$ . This implies that each of the other at least  $k - |S \cap R|$  paths must contain an element from  $C \setminus \{s\}$ . Hence  $\ell - 1 \geq k - |S \cap R|$ . This implies  $|S \cap R| \geq k - (\ell - 1) \geq 2$ .  $\square$

Now let us prove Lemma 8.2. Let  $\mathcal{S}_J^p = \{\hat{S} : \hat{S} \in \mathcal{S}_J, |S| \leq p\}$ . Since  $\mathcal{S}_{J'}$  and  $\mathcal{S}_J$  are weakly nega-uncrossable by Lemma 8.3, so are  $\mathcal{S}_{J'}^p$  and  $\mathcal{S}_J^p$ . We have  $|R| \leq k$

because  $\delta_{J'}(s) = k$ . Thus Lemmas 8.5 and 8.6 imply  $\nu_{S_J^p} \leq k$  and  $\nu_{S_{J'}^p} \leq \lfloor k/2 \rfloor$ , respectively. Applying Lemma 8.4 to  $S_{J'}^p$ , we obtain

$$|U| \leq p(2(k-1) + 1)\nu_{S_{J'}^p} \leq p(2k-1)k = 2pk(k-0.5).$$

When we apply Lemma 8.4 to  $S_{J'}^p$ , we may assume  $\gamma \leq k-2$ . This is because, by Lemma 8.6,  $s \in \Gamma(\hat{S})$  holds for any  $\hat{S} \in S_{J'}$ , and hence we can apply Lemma 8.4 after removing  $s$  from the boundary of every biset in  $S_{J'}^p$ . Hence we have

$$|U'| \leq p(2(k-2) + 1)\nu_{S_{J'}^p} \leq p(2k-3)\lfloor k/2 \rfloor \leq pk(k-1.5).$$

This concludes the proof of Lemma 8.2.

The claim on the degree-bounded setting of Theorem 1.5 is immediate from section 8.1 and Lemma 8.2. As for the setting without degree bounds, we have to verify that the above modification of the algorithm has no effect on the claim. More specifically, we need to show that the algorithm claimed in Lemma 8.1 exists even if  $U$  is replaced by  $U'$  and  $J$  is replaced by  $J'$ . We note that the proof in [7] still holds even after the replacement. Since it is not our main focus, we leave it to the readers.

**9. Conclusion.** We have presented iterative rounding algorithms and decomposition results for various Degree-Bounded Survivable Network problems. We introduced several novel ideas in the field, which may be applicable also to Node-Connectivity Survivable Network problems without degree bounds. We believe that this is an important direction for future work.

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