

$$n = 2 \quad \Delta = \{ \{1\}, \{2\} \}$$

2	7	3	12
12	9	1	22
4	8	0	12
18	24	4	

$x_{00}$	$x_{01}$	$x_{02}$	12
$x_{10}$	$x_{11}$	$x_{12}$	22
$x_{20}$	$x_{21}$	$x_{22}$	12
18	24	4	

TABLE ENTRY DATA SET. PROBLEM

"Can  $x_{00}$  BE REAS. APPROX. FROM

$$\begin{aligned} \min/\max \{x_{00} : & x_{00} + x_{01} + x_{02} = 12 \\ & \vdots \\ & x_{02} + x_{12} + x_{22} = 4 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & x_{ij} \geq 0 \\ & \text{integral} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



Note 1)  $A_{\Delta}$  is  $\{0,1\}$  matrix

2) LOTS of problems from  
comb. opt. where  $IP^- = LP^-$   
- these matrices are  $\{0,1\}$  w/  $\{0,1\}$   
cost vectors.

A measure of discrep. b/w  $LP^-$  &  $IP^-$

$gap_{\emptyset}^-(\underline{b}) = \text{opt value of } IP^-(\underline{b}) - \text{opt value of } LP^-(\underline{b})$

~~$gap_{\emptyset}^-$~~   $:= \max \{ gap(\underline{b}) : \underline{b} \in IN A_{\Delta} \}$

How to : compute gap alg.

Sum : instances where  $\Delta$  is on  $n$  vertices  
 $\Delta \quad \text{gap} \geq 2^{n-3} - 1.$

$$\begin{aligned} M^- &= \langle \underline{x}^u : \underline{u} \text{ non-opt sol}^n \text{ to IP}(Au) \rangle \\ &= \text{irred. decomp. of } M^- \\ &= \bigcap_{\text{finite}} \langle \underline{x}_i : i \in \sigma \subseteq [n] \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$g_{\gamma}(I_{A_{\Delta}}) = \{x^u - x^v\}$$

with  $u_0 \geq v_0$

if  $u_0 > v_0 = 0$   
 $\parallel$   
 $\alpha$

$$\text{gap}^- \geq \alpha - 1 \geq 1$$

Problem

perhaps this happens for very few  $b$ 's

i.e.  $\frac{\#\{b\text{'s} : \text{gap}^-(b) \geq 1\}}{\text{all margins } b} = 0$

Problem  
Construct  $\Delta$  w/ a Markov element

$$\chi_a \underline{\chi}^{u'} - \underline{\chi}^{v'} \quad \text{s.t.}$$

- 1)  $d \geq 2$
- 2)  $|\text{supp}(u') \cup \text{supp}(v')| \geq \dim(\Delta)$