
The Gromov–Hausdorff distances measure the difference in shape between metric spaces. While computing the distances poses a hard combinatorial problem, their approximations are used for matching deformable shapes, comparing brain and computer networks, and analyzing hierarchical clustering trees. We propose an approach to approximating one of the Gromov–Hausdorff distances by solving a sequence of tractable assignment problems. The performance and error bounds of the method are demonstrated using real-world data. (Received August 26, 2020)