



Demostración Partition NP-Completo

¿Quiénes somos?



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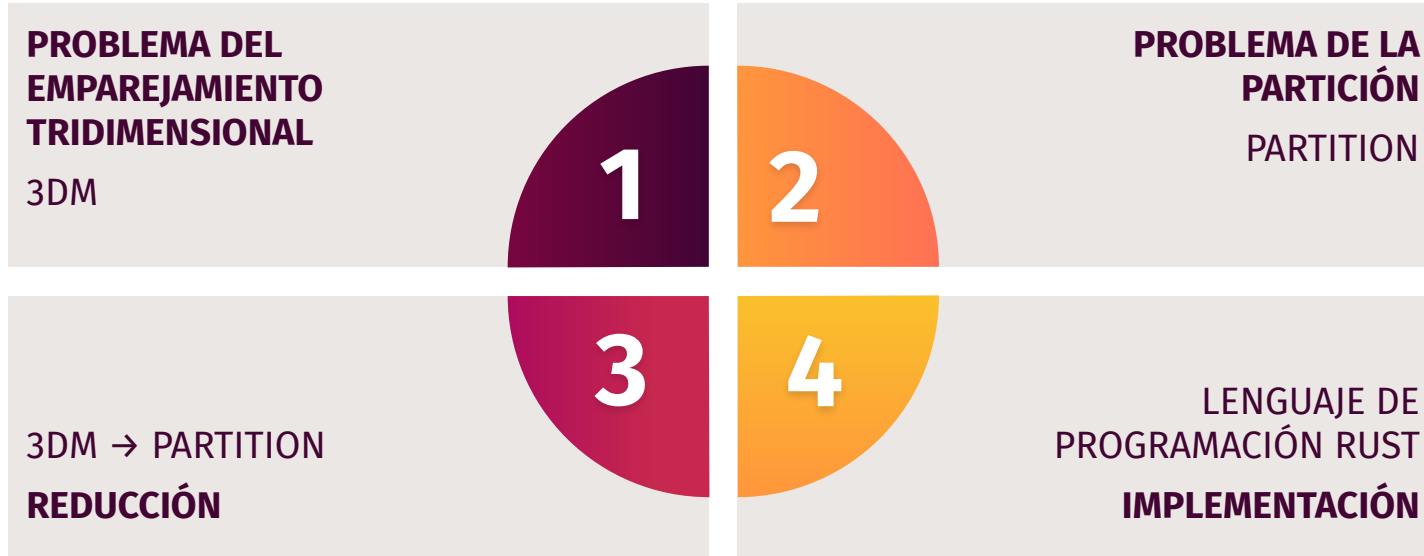
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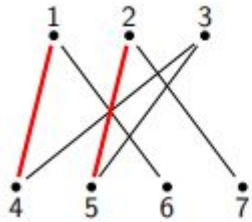


Problema del Emparejamiento Tridimensional



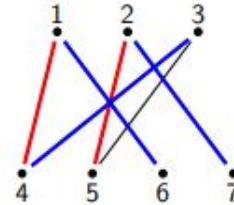
Problema del emparejamiento bidimensional

¿Es posible organizar un conjunto de forma que se evite que se repitan los elementos dentro de la t-upla?



$$M_1 = \{(1, 4), (2, 5)\}$$

$$M_2 = \{(1, 6), (2, 7), (3, 4)\}$$



$$M_1 = \{(1, 4), (2, 5)\}$$

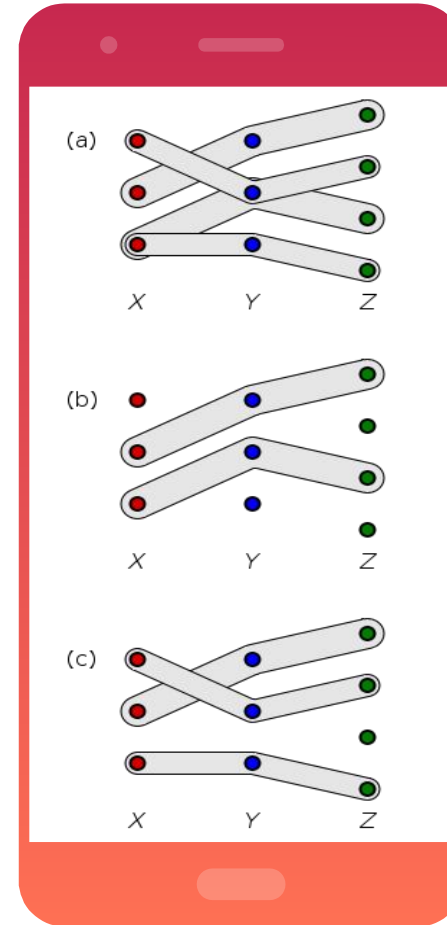
$$M_2 = \{(1, 6), (2, 7), (3, 4)\}$$

Problema del Emparejamiento Tridimensional

La figura (a) muestra el conjunto T.

La figura (b) muestra una coincidencia tridimensional M con $|m| = 2$.

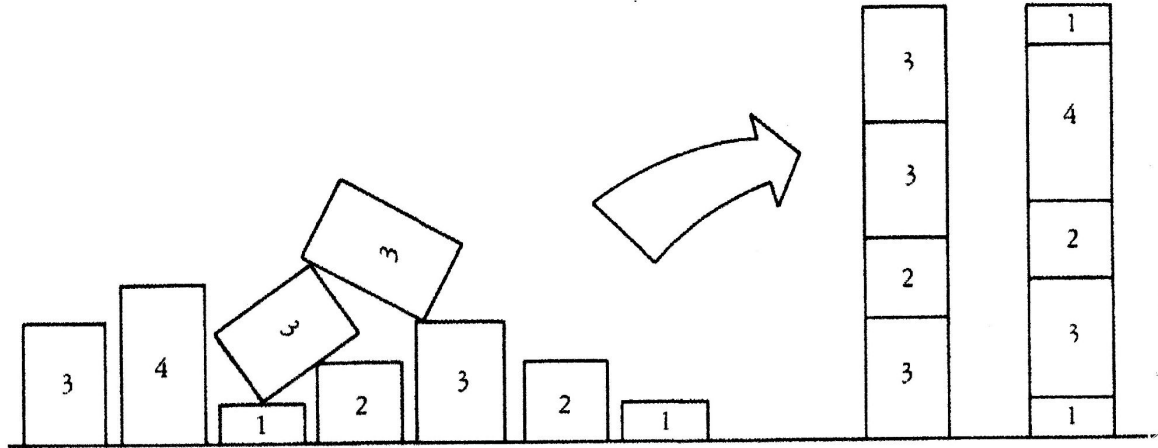
La figura (c) muestra una coincidencia tridimensional M con $|m| = 3$.



Problema de La Partición



Problema de la Partición



Reducción

3DM → PARTITION

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Pasos Iniciales

Tenemos los conjuntos:

$$W = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_q\}$$

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_q\}$$

$$Y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_q\}$$

$$M = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k\}$$

$$k = |M|$$

Donde:

$$q = |W| = |X| = |Y|$$

Objetivo

Queremos un conjunto A y determinar tamaños $s(a)$ para cada elemento.

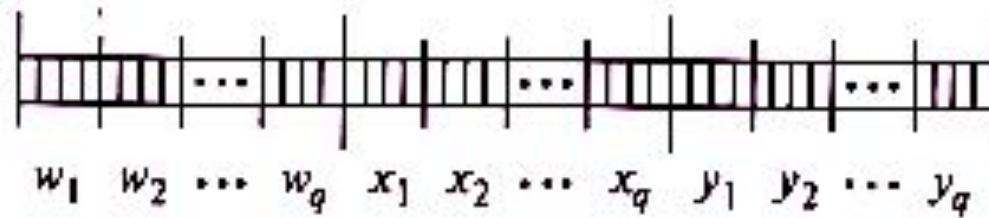
Tal que A tenga un subconjunto A' donde:

$$\sum_{a \in A'} s(a) = \sum_{a \in A - A'} s(a)$$

Representación en Binario

3q zonas de tamaño p

$$p = \lceil \log_2(k + 1) \rceil$$



Ejemplo

	w1	w2	w3	w4	x1	x2	x3	x4	y1	y2	y3	y4	m _i
s(0)	x				x					x			{w1, x1, y2}
s(1)		x				x			x				{w2, x2, y1}
s(2)			x					x				x	{w3, x4, y4}
s(3)			x		x						x		{w3, x1, y3}
s(4)			x		x							x	{w3, x1, y4}
s(5)		x				x			x				{w2, x2, y1}
s(6)			x			x			x				{w3, x2, y1}

$$M = \{\{w1, x1, y2\}, \{w2, x2, y1\}, \{w3, x4, y4\}, \dots, \{w3, x2, y1\}\}$$

Ejemplo

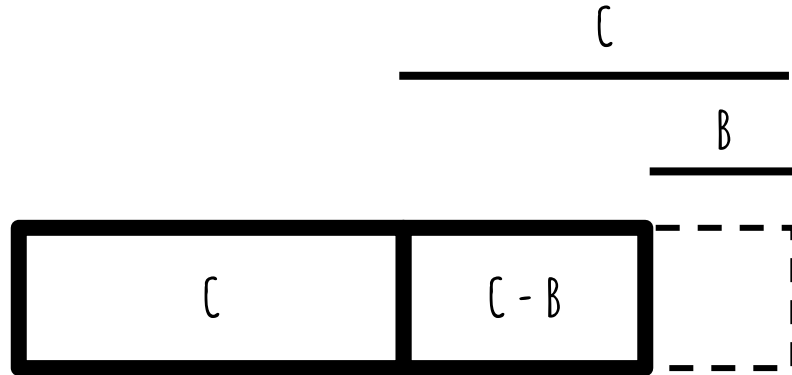
	w1	w2	w3	w4	x1	x2	x3	x4	y1	y2	y3	y4	Decimal
s(0)	00 1	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	8592031808
s(1)	000	00 1	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	1074004480
s(2)	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	00 1	134221825
s(3)	000	000	00 1	000	00 1	000	000	000	000	000	00 1	000	16809992
s(4)	000	000	00 1	000	00 1	000	000	000	000	000	000	00 1	136314881
s(5)	000	00 1	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	1074004480
s(6)	000	000	00 1	000	000	00 1	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	134480384

Ejemplo

	w1	w2	w3	w4	x1	x2	x3	x4	y1	y2	y3	y4	Decimal
s(0)	00 1	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	8592031808
s(1)	000	00 1	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	1074004480
s(2)	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	00 1	134221825
s(3)	000	000	00 1	000	00 1	000	000	000	000	000	00 1	000	16809992
s(4)	000	000	00 1	000	00 1	000	000	000	000	000	000	00 1	136314881
s(5)	000	00 1	000	000	000	00 1	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	1074004480
s(6)	000	000	00 1	000	000	00 1	000	000	00 1	000	000	000	134480384
C	001	010	011	001	010	011	001	001	011	001	001	010	11161867850
B	00 1	00 1	00 1	00 1	00 1	00 1	00 1	00 1	00 1	00 1	00 1	00 1	9817068105

Cálculo de b1 y b2

$$s(b1) = 2 * C - B$$



$$s(b2) = C + B$$



Implementación

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Clase Partition

```
class Partition

use serde::{Deserialize, Serialize};

#[derive(Debug, Deserialize, Serialize)]
pub struct Partition {
    pub values: Vec<usize>,
}
```

partition.ron

```
(
  values: [
    16781313,
    2129984,
    262664,
    16810048,
    2101256,
    266241,
    266304,
    58061659,
    57791771,
  ],
)
```

Clase TDM

```
class TDM

use super::utility;
use serde::{Deserialize, Serialize};

#[derive(Debug, Deserialize, Serialize)]
pub struct TDM {
    cardinality: usize,
    m: Vec<(usize, usize, usize)>,
}
```

```
tdm.ron

TDM(
  cardinality: 3,
  m: [
    (1, 2, 3),
    (2, 1, 1),
    (3, 3, 2),
    (1, 1, 1),
    (2, 2, 2),
    (3, 2, 3),
    (3, 2, 1),
  ]
)
```

Reducción

```
class TDM

#[derive(Debug)]
struct BinaryVector {
    values: Vec<u8>,
    p: usize,
}

impl BinaryVector {
    fn new(n: usize, p: usize, (x, y, z): (usize, usize, usize)) -> Self {
        let mut values = vec![0; 3 * n * p];
        let groups = [x, y, z];
        for (index, item) in groups.iter().enumerate() {
            values[((item * p) - 1) + p * n * index] = 1;
        }
        Self { values, p }
    }

    fn empty(n: usize, p: usize) -> Self {
        let values = vec![0; 3 * n * p];
        Self { values, p }
    }

    fn create_b(n: usize, p: usize) -> Self {
        let mut values = vec![0; 3 * n * p];
        for index in 0..values.len() {
            if index % p == p - 1 {
                values[index] = 1;
            }
        }
        Self { values, p }
    }

    fn to_decimal(&self) -> usize {
        self.values.iter().fold(0, |acc, x| acc * 2 + *x as usize)
    }
}

fn add(self, second_summand: &BinaryVector) -> BinaryVector
```

Reducción

```
class TDM

pub fn tdm_to_partition(tdm: &TDM, verbose: bool) -> Partition {
    let p = ((tdm.get_m().len() + 1) as f64).log2().ceil() as usize;
    let mut binary_rows = vec![];
    for (index, tuple) in tdm.get_m().iter().enumerate() {
        binary_rows.push(BinaryVector::new(tdm.get_cardinality(), p,
            *tuple));
    }
    let c = binary_rows
        .iter()
        .fold(BinaryVector::empty(tdm.get_cardinality(), p), |acc, x| {
            &acc + &x
        });

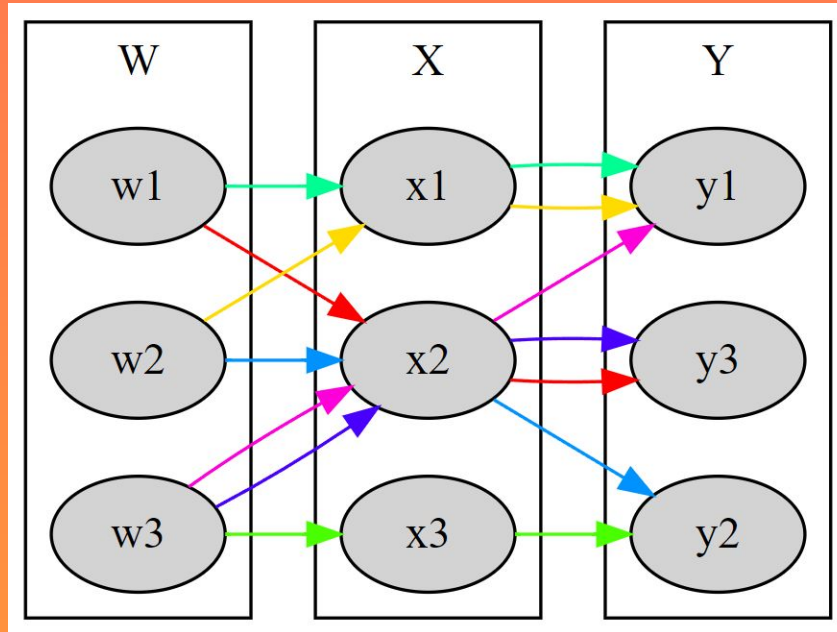
    let b = BinaryVector::create_b(tdm.get_cardinality(), p);
    let b1 = c.to_decimal() * 2 - b.to_decimal();
    let b2 = c.to_decimal() + b.to_decimal();

    let mut values: Vec<usize> = binary_rows.iter().map(|x|
        x.to_decimal()).collect();
    values.push(b1);
    values.push(b2);
    Partition { values }
}
```

Representación de 3DM

```
digraph G {
  rankdir = LR;
  subgraph cluster_0 {
    node [style=filled];
    w1 w2 w3;
    label = "W";
  }
  subgraph cluster_1 {
    node [style=filled];
    x1 x2 x3;
    label = "X";
  }
  subgraph cluster_2 {
    node [style=filled];
    y1 y2 y3;
    label = "Y";
  }

  w1 -> x2 -> y3 [color="#ff0000"];
  w2 -> x1 -> y1 [color="#ffdb00"];
  w3 -> x3 -> y2 [color="#49ff00"];
  w1 -> x1 -> y1 [color="#00ff92"];
  w2 -> x2 -> y2 [color="#0092ff"];
  w3 -> x2 -> y3 [color="#4900ff"];
  w3 -> x2 -> y1 [color="#ff00db"];
}
```



Referencias

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¡Gracias!

¿Alguna pregunta?