

## CS340 Analysis of Algorithms

**Handout:** 7  
**Title:** 3SAT $\leq_p$ IS  
**Date:**

**Professor:** Dianna Xu  
**E-mail:** dxu@cs.brynmawr.edu  
**URL:** <http://cs.brynmawr.edu/cs340>

---

Sample proof of correctness on the reduction from 3SAT to Independent Set. Please refer to lecture notes for details of the reduction construction.

Correctness: We will show that  $F$  is satisfiable if and only if  $G$  has an independent set of size  $k$

( $\implies$ ): If  $F$  is satisfiable, then each of the  $k$  clauses of  $F$  must have at least one true literal. Select such a literal from each clause. Let  $V'$  denote the corresponding set of vertices picked from each of the clause clusters (one from each cluster) in  $G$ . We claim that  $V'$  is an independent set of size  $k$ , for the follow reasons:

1. Since there are  $k$  clauses, and we pick one vertex from each clause cluster, clearly  $|V'| = k$
2. We only take one vertex from each clause cluster, and
3. Two conflicting literals can not be both in the solution set of  $F$ , which means that if  $x \in V'$  then  $\bar{x} \notin V'$

By construction, there are only two kinds of edges in  $G$ . The edges that connect all pairs of the clause cluster vertices and the conflict edges between a literal  $x$  and its negation  $\bar{x}$ . 2 and 3 above make sure that for each edge of  $G$ , at most one end point is in  $V'$ . Therefore  $V'$  is an independent set.

( $\impliedby$ ): Suppose  $G$  has an independent set  $V'$  of size  $k$ . By construction (because we put an edge between all pairs of vertices in any clause cluster in  $G$ ), two vertices from the same clause cluster can not both be in  $V'$  (or  $V'$  would not be an independent set). Since  $|V'| = k$ , and there are  $k$  clauses,  $V'$  has exactly one vertex from each clause cluster. Also note that if a vertex  $x \in V'$ , then  $\bar{x}$  is necessarily adjacent to  $x$  (via the conflict edges that we inserted into  $G$ ), and therefore  $\bar{x}$  can not be in  $V'$ . Therefore, there exists an assignment in which every literal corresponding to a vertex appearing in  $V'$  is set to 1. Such an assignment satisfies one literal in each clause in  $F$ , and therefore the entire formula is satisfied.