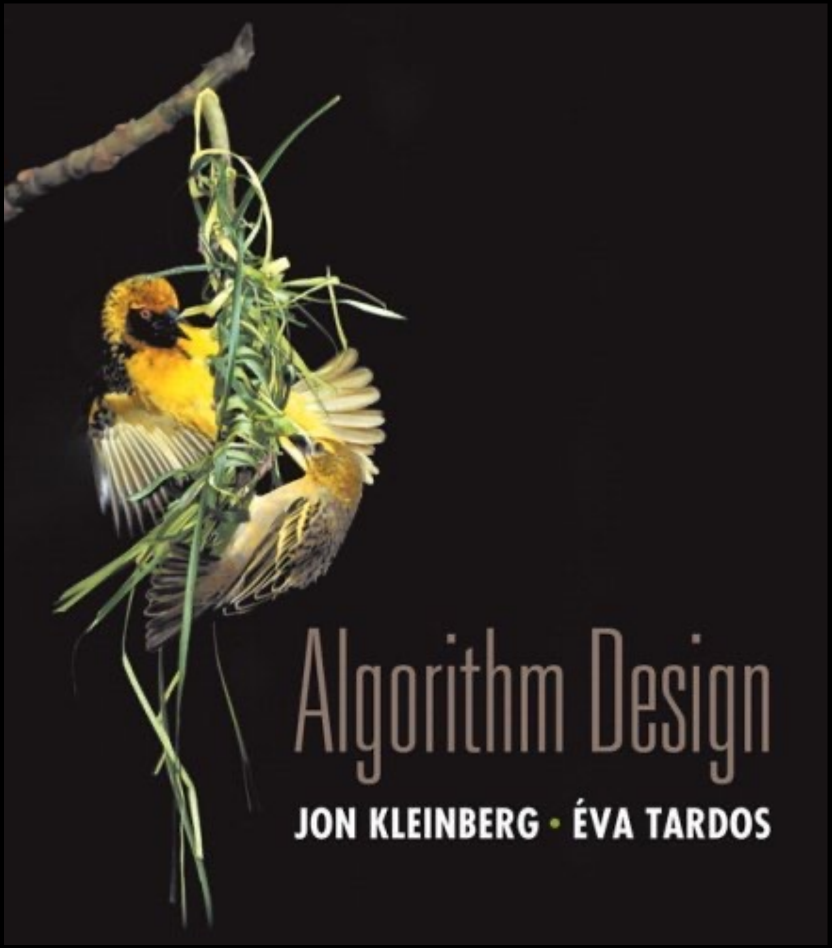


Chapter 8

Important NP-Complete

Important NP-Complete

Basic genres.

- Packing problems: INDEPENDENT SET.
- Covering problems: SET-COVER, VERTEX-COVER.
- Constraint satisfaction problems: SAT, 3-SAT.
- Sequencing problems: HAMILTONIAN-CYCLE
- Partitioning problems: 3D-MATCHING, 3-COLOR.
- Numerical problems: SUBSET-SUM

Reduction By Simple Equivalence

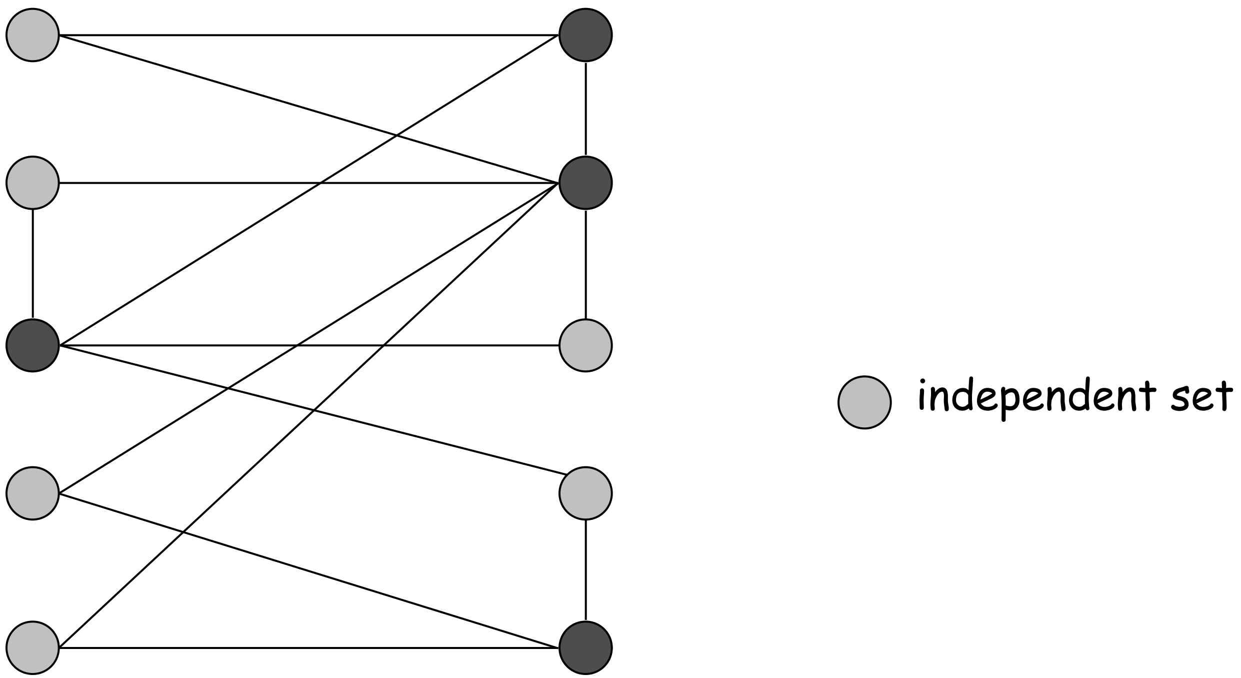
Basic reduction strategies.

- Reduction by simple equivalence.
- Reduction from special case to general case.
- Reduction by encoding with gadgets.

Independent Set

INDEPENDENT SET: Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ and an integer k, is there a subset of vertices $S \subseteq V$ such that $|S| \geq k$, and for each edge at most one of its endpoints is in S?

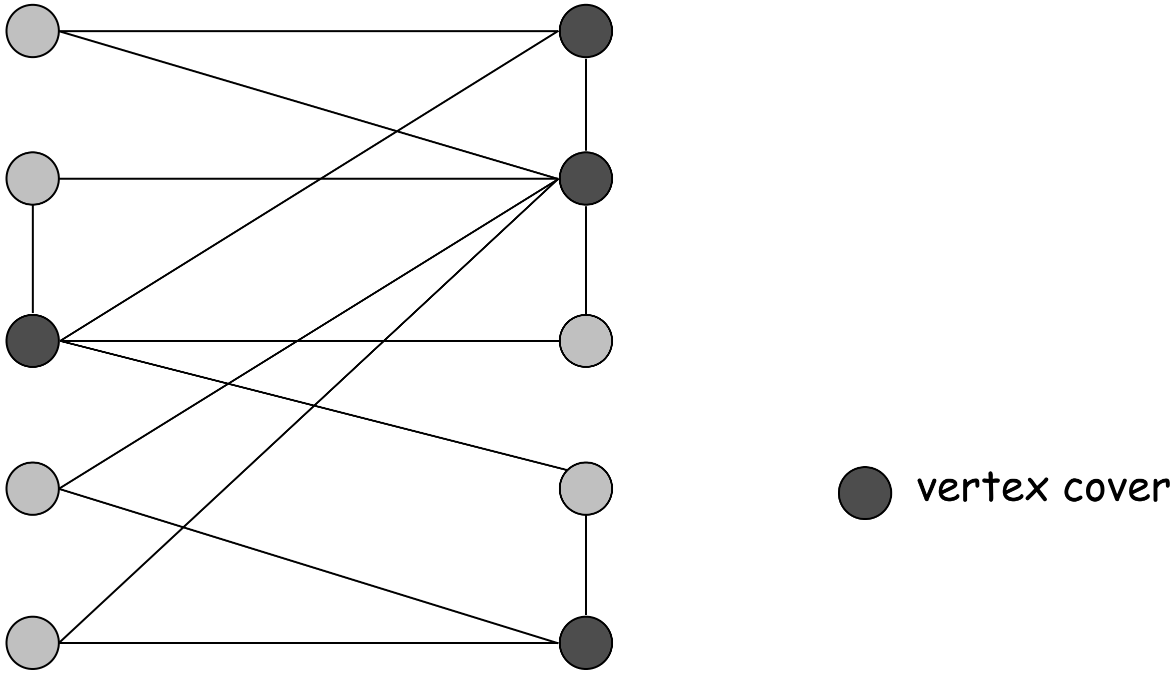
Ex. Is there an independent set of size ≥ 6? Yes.
Ex. Is there an independent set of size ≥ 7? No.



Vertex Cover

VERTEX COVER: Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ and an integer k, is there a subset of vertices $S \subseteq V$ such that $|S| \leq k$, and for each edge, at least one of its endpoints is in S?

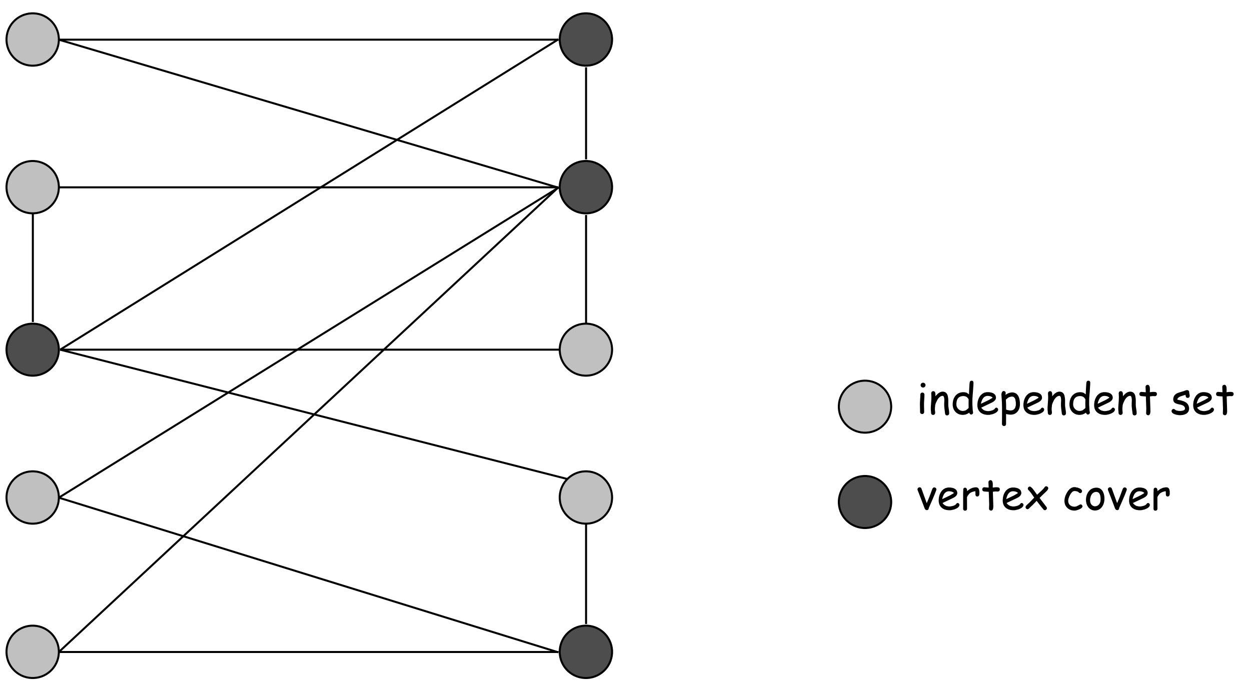
Ex. Is there a vertex cover of size ≤ 4? Yes.
Ex. Is there a vertex cover of size ≤ 3? No.



Vertex Cover and Independent Set

Claim. VERTEX-COVER $\equiv_P$ INDEPENDENT-SET.

Pf. We show S is an independent set iff V – S is a vertex cover.



Vertex Cover and Independent Set

Claim. VERTEX-COVER $\equiv_P$ INDEPENDENT-SET.

Pf. We show S is an independent set iff V – S is a vertex cover.

$\Rightarrow$

- Let S be any independent set.
- Consider an arbitrary edge (u, v).
- S independent $\Rightarrow$ u $\notin$ S or v $\notin$ S $\Rightarrow$ u $\in$ V – S or v $\in$ V – S.
- Thus, V – S covers (u, v).

$\Leftarrow$

- Let V – S be any vertex cover.
- Consider two nodes u $\in$ S and v $\in$ S.
- Observe that (u, v) $\notin$ E since V – S is a vertex cover.
- Thus, no two nodes in S are joined by an edge $\Rightarrow$ S independent set. ▪

Reduction from Special Case to General Case

Basic reduction strategies.

- Reduction by simple equivalence.
- Reduction from special case to general case.
- Reduction by encoding with gadgets.

Set Cover

SET COVER: Given a set U of elements, a collection $S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_m$ of subsets of U, and an integer k, does there exist a collection of $\leq k$ of these sets whose union is equal to U?

Sample application.

- m available pieces of software.
- Set U of n capabilities that we would like our system to have.
- The ith piece of software provides the set $S_i \subseteq U$ of capabilities.
- Goal: achieve all n capabilities using fewest pieces of software.

Ex:

$U = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \}$
$k = 2$

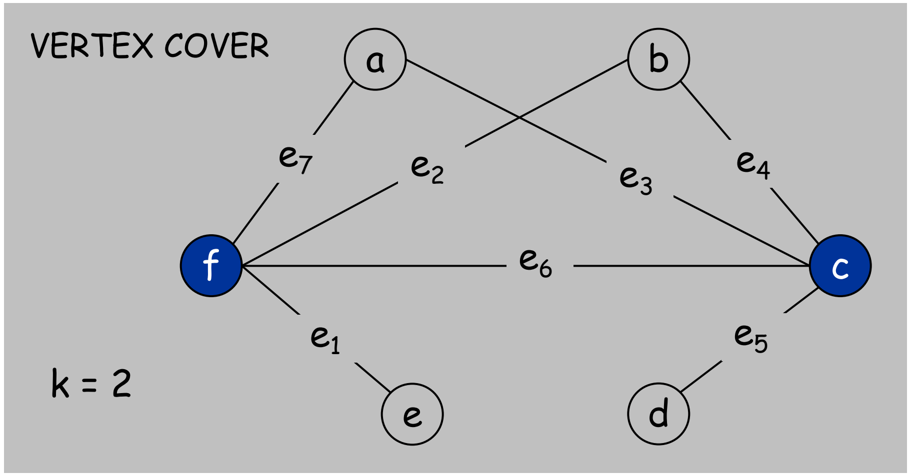
$S_1 = \{3, 7\}$	$S_4 = \{2, 4\}$
$S_2 = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$	$S_5 = \{5\}$
$S_3 = \{1\}$	$S_6 = \{1, 2, 6, 7\}$

Vertex Cover Reduces to Set Cover

Claim. VERTEX-COVER $\leq_P$ SET-COVER.
Pf. Given a VERTEX-COVER instance $G = (V, E)$, k, we construct a set cover instance whose size equals the size of the vertex cover instance.

Construction.

- Create SET-COVER instance:
  - $k = k$, $U = E$, $S_v = \{e \in E : e \text{ incident to } v\}$
- Set-cover of size $\leq k$ iff vertex cover of size $\leq k$. ▪



SET COVER

$U = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \}$
$k = 2$
$S_a = \{3, 7\}$ $S_b = \{2, 4\}$
$S_c = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $S_d = \{5\}$
$S_e = \{1\}$ $S_f = \{1, 2, 6, 7\}$

Polynomial-Time Reduction

Basic strategies.

- Reduction by simple equivalence.
- Reduction from special case to general case.
- Reduction by encoding with gadgets.

8.2 Reductions via "Gadgets"

Basic reduction strategies.

- Reduction by simple equivalence.
- Reduction from special case to general case.
- Reduction via "gadgets."

Satisfiability

Literal: A Boolean variable or its negation. x_i or $\overline{x_i}$

Clause: A disjunction of literals. $C_j = x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee x_3$

Conjunctive normal form: A propositional formula Φ that is the conjunction of clauses. $\Phi = C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge C_3 \wedge C_4$

SAT: Given CNF formula Φ, does it have a satisfying truth assignment?

3-SAT: SAT where each clause contains exactly 3 literals.

each corresponds to a different variable

Ex: $\left(\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_3\right) \wedge \left(x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee x_3\right) \wedge \left(x_2 \vee x_3\right) \wedge \left(\overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3}\right)$

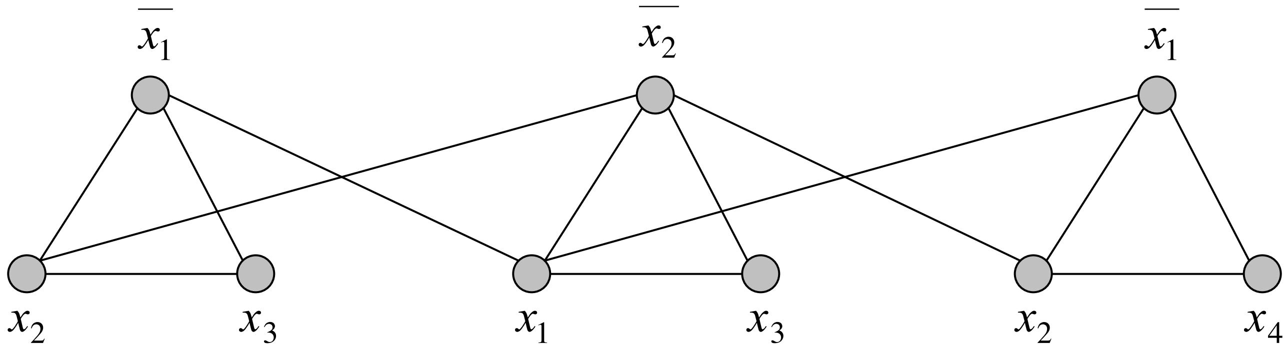
Yes: x_1 = true, x_2 = true x_3 = false.

3 Satisfiability Reduces to Independent Set

Claim. 3-SAT $\leq_P$ INDEPENDENT-SET.
Pf. Given an instance Φ of 3-SAT, we construct an instance (G, k) of INDEPENDENT-SET that has an independent set of size k iff Φ is satisfiable.

Construction.
- G contains 3 vertices for each clause, one for each literal.
- Connect 3 literals in a clause in a triangle.
- Connect literal to each of its negations.

G



k = 3

$$\Phi = \left(\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_3\right) \wedge \left(x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee x_3\right) \wedge \left(\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_4\right)$$

3 Satisfiability Reduces to Independent Set

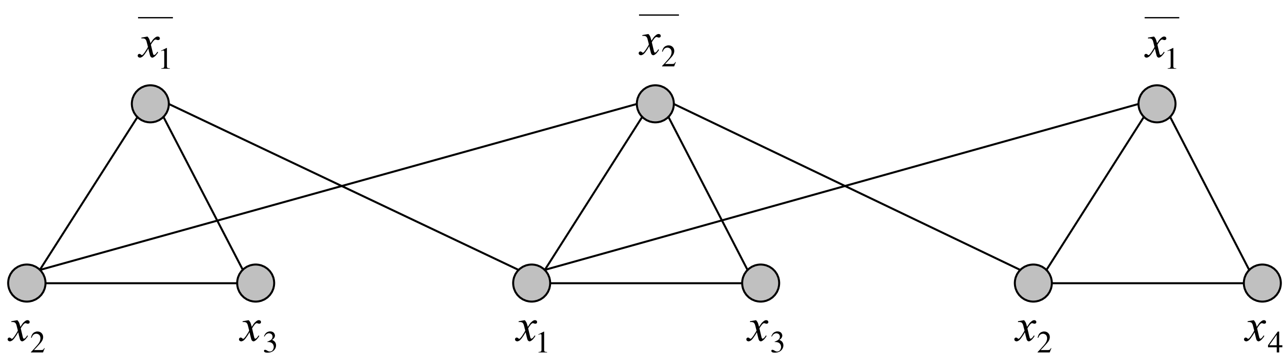
Claim. G contains independent set of size k = $|\Phi|$ iff Φ is satisfiable.

Pf. $\Rightarrow$ Let S be independent set of size k.

- S must contain exactly one vertex in each triangle.
- Set these literals to true. $\leftarrow$ and any other variables in a consistent way
- Truth assignment is consistent and all clauses are satisfied.

Pf $\Leftarrow$ Given satisfying assignment, select one true literal from each triangle. This is an independent set of size k. ▪

G

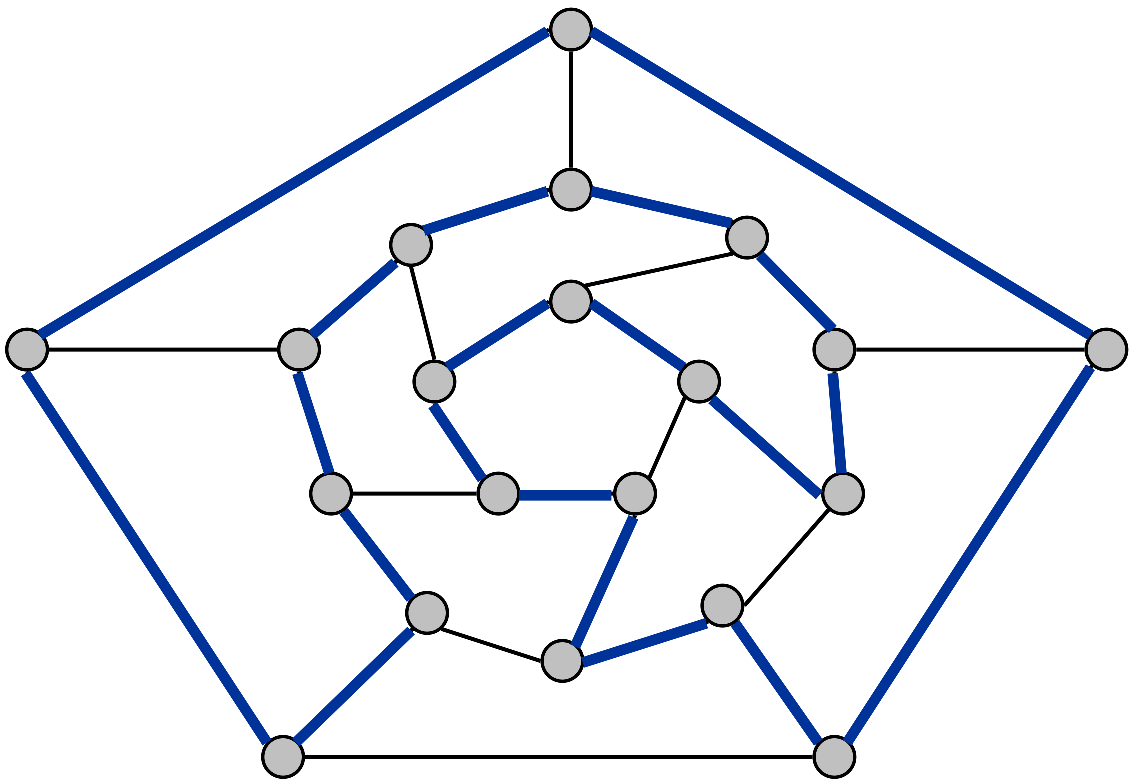


k = 3

$$\Phi = \left(\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_3\right) \wedge \left(x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee x_3\right) \wedge \left(\overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_4\right)$$

Hamiltonian Cycle

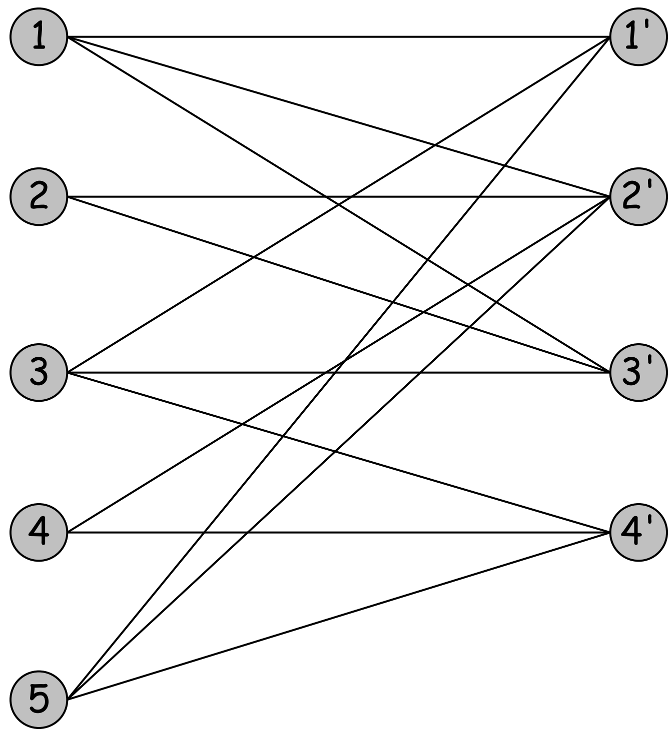
HAM-CYCLE: given an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$, does there exist a simple cycle Γ that contains every node in V.



YES: vertices and faces of a dodecahedron.

Hamiltonian Cycle

HAM-CYCLE: given an undirected graph G = (V, E), does there exist a simple cycle Γ that contains every node in V.



NO: bipartite graph with odd number of nodes.

8.6 Partitioning Problems

Basic genres.

- Packing problems: SET-PACKING, INDEPENDENT SET.
- Covering problems: SET-COVER, VERTEX-COVER.
- Constraint satisfaction problems: SAT, 3-SAT.
- Sequencing problems: HAMILTONIAN-CYCLE, TSP.
- Partitioning problems: 3D-MATCHING, 3-COLOR.
- Numerical problems: SUBSET-SUM, KNAPSACK.

3-Dimensional Matching

3D-MATCHING. Given n instructors, n courses, and n times, and a list of the possible courses and times each instructor is willing to teach, is it possible to make an assignment so that all courses are taught at different times?

Instructor	Course	Time
Wayne	COS 423	MW 11-12:20
Wayne	COS 423	TTh 11-12:20
Wayne	COS 226	TTh 11-12:20
Wayne	COS 126	TTh 11-12:20
Tardos	COS 523	TTh 3-4:20
Tardos	COS 423	TTh 11-12:20
Tardos	COS 423	TTh 3-4:20
Kleinberg	COS 226	TTh 3-4:20
Kleinberg	COS 226	MW 11-12:20
Kleinberg	COS 423	MW 11-12:20

3-Dimensional Matching

3D-MATCHING. Given disjoint sets X, Y, and Z, each of size n and a set $T \subseteq X \times Y \times Z$ of triples, does there exist a set of n triples in T such that each element of $X \cup Y \cup Z$ is in exactly one of these triples?

Claim. 3-SAT $\leq_P$ INDEPENDENT-COVER.

Pf. Given an instance Φ of 3-SAT, we construct an instance of 3D-matching that has a perfect matching iff Φ is satisfiable.

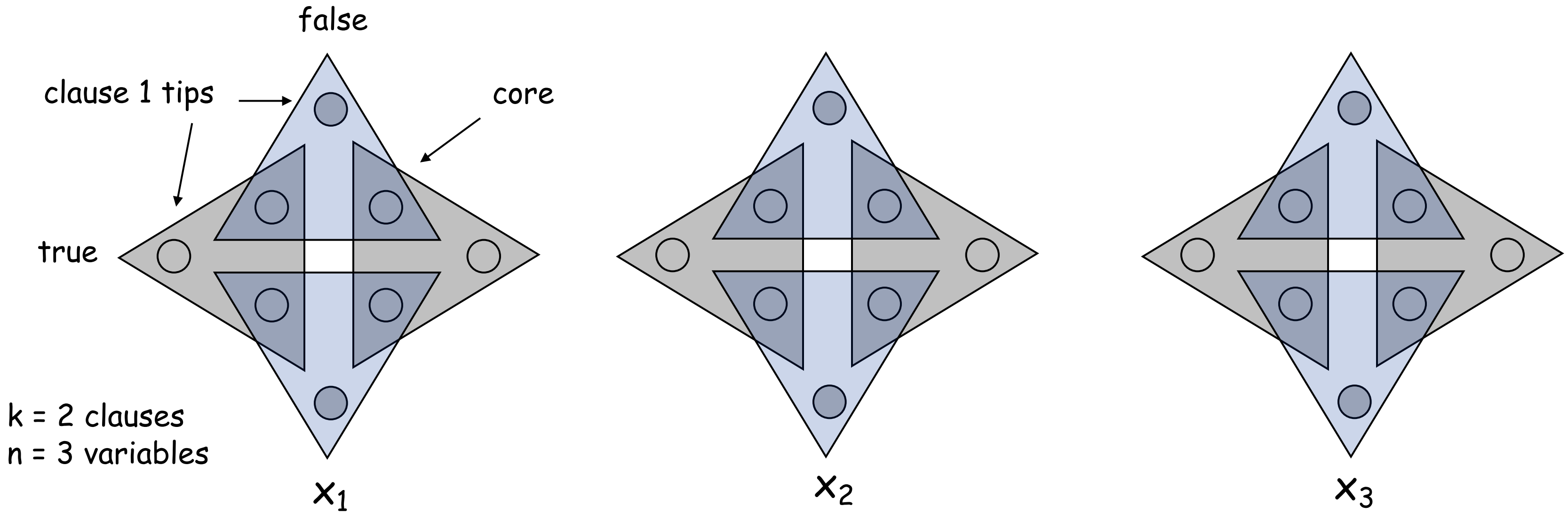
3-Dimensional Matching

Construction. (part 1)

number of clauses

- Create gadget for each variable x_i with 2k core and tip elements.
- No other triples will use core elements.
- In gadget i, 3D-matching must use either both grey triples or both blue ones.

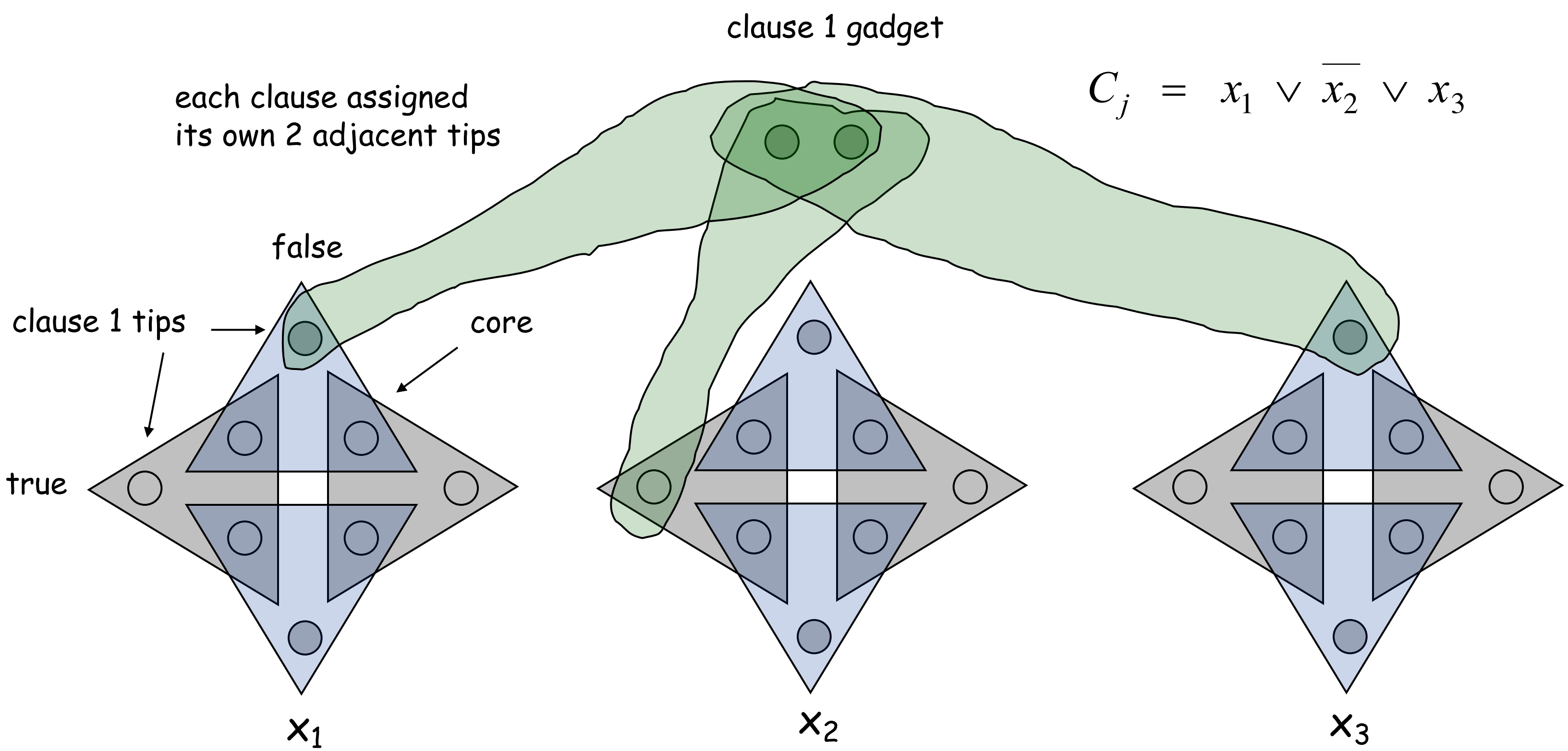
set x_i = true　　set x_i = false



3-Dimensional Matching

Construction. (part 2)

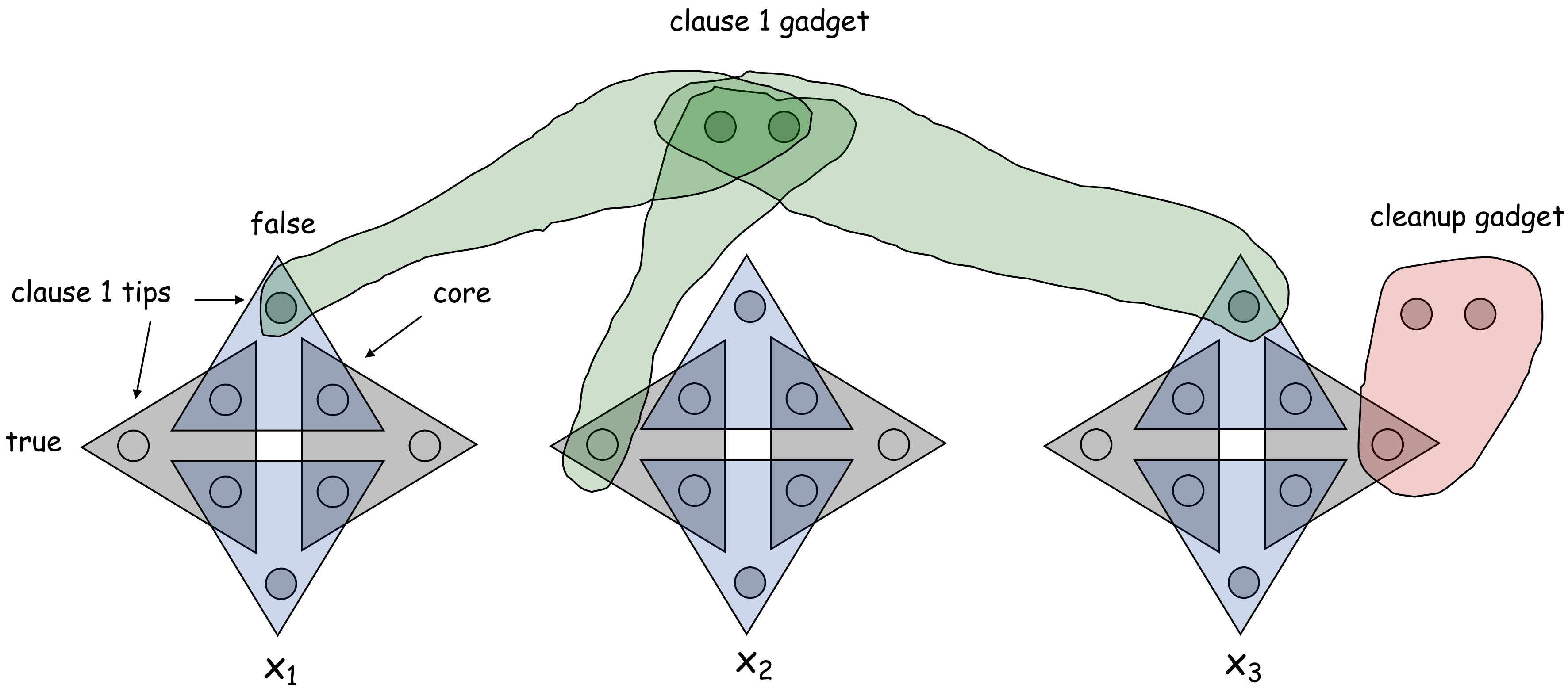
- For each clause C_j create two elements and three triples.
- Exactly one of these triples will be used in any 3D-matching.
- Ensures any 3D-matching uses either (i) grey core of x_1 or (ii) blue core of x_2 or (iii) grey core of x_3.



3-Dimensional Matching

Construction. (part 3)

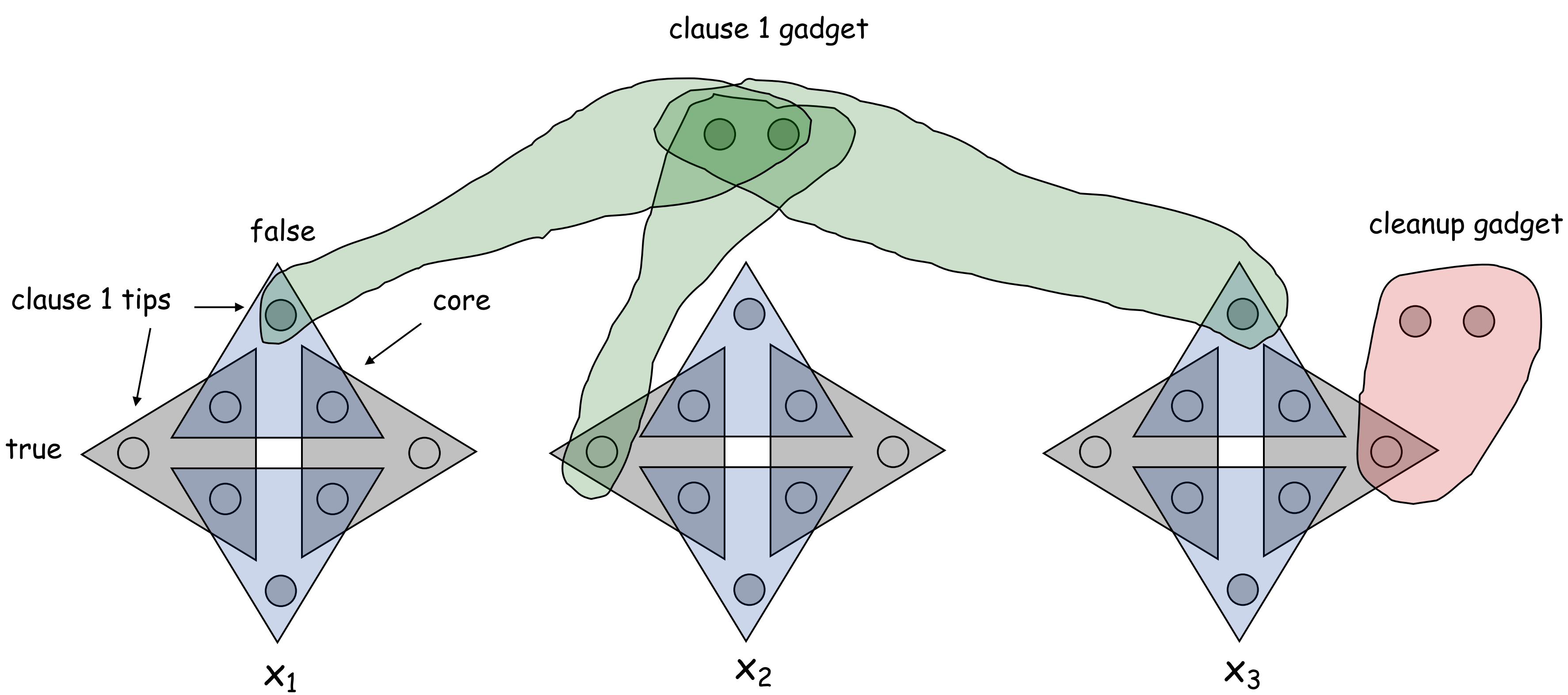
- For each tip, add a cleanup gadget.



3-Dimensional Matching

Claim. Instance has a 3D-matching iff Φ is satisfiable.

Detail. What are X, Y, and Z? Does each triple contain one element from each of X, Y, Z?



3-Dimensional Matching

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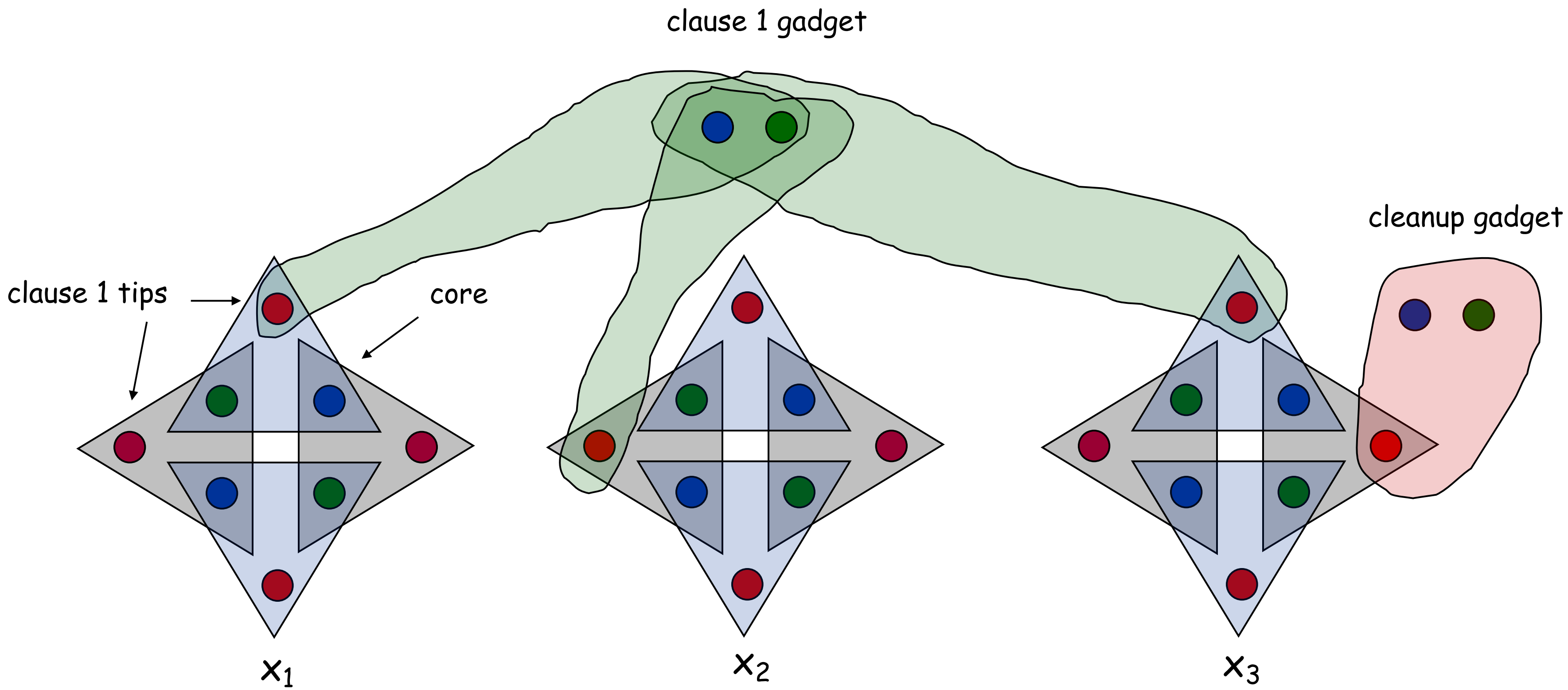


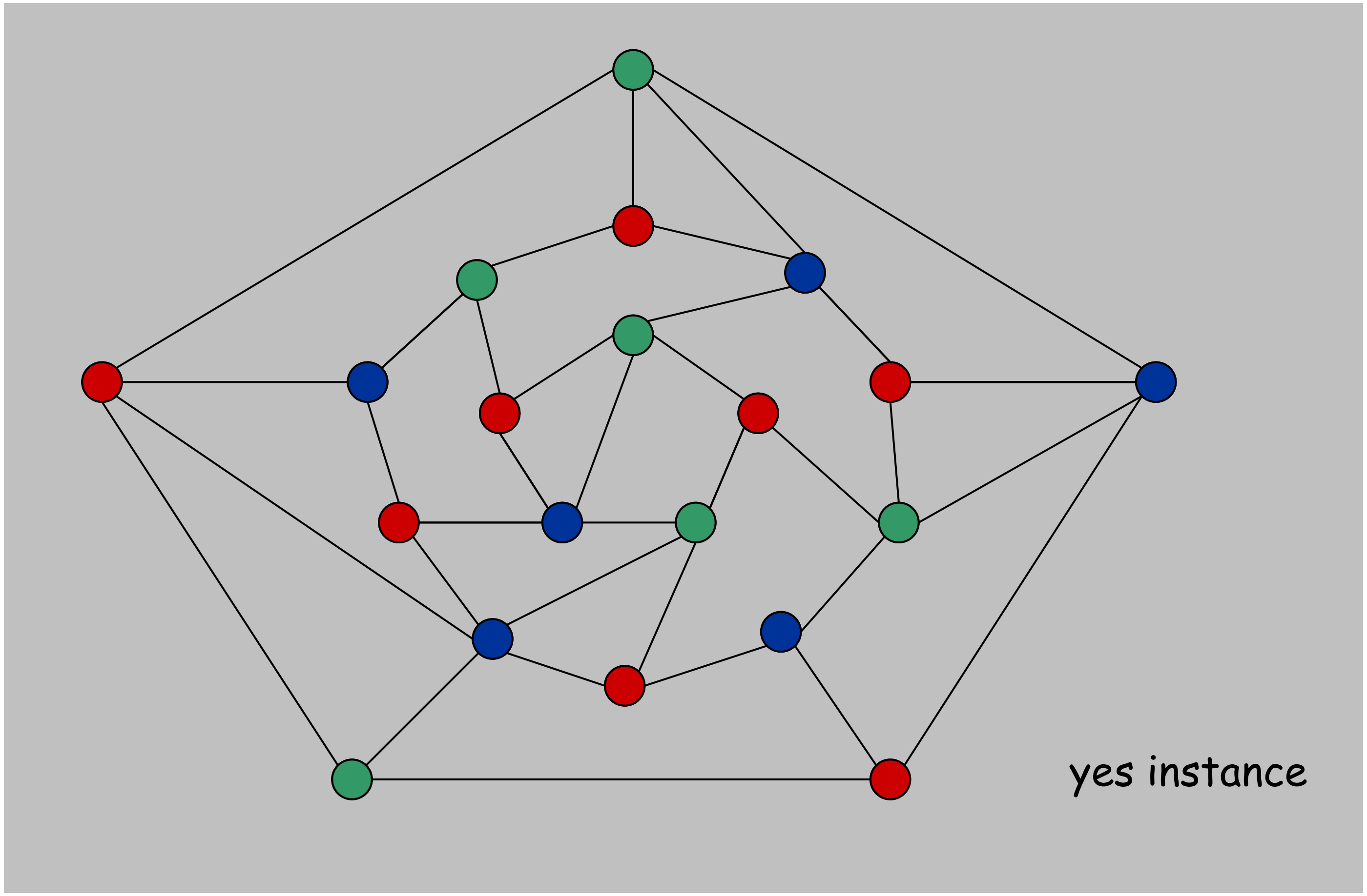
8.7 Graph Coloring

Basic genres.

- Packing problems: SET-PACKING, INDEPENDENT SET.
- Covering problems: SET-COVER, VERTEX-COVER.
- Constraint satisfaction problems: SAT, 3-SAT.
- Sequencing problems: HAMILTONIAN-CYCLE, TSP.
- Partitioning problems: 3D-MATCHING, 3-COLOR.
- Numerical problems: SUBSET-SUM, KNAPSACK.

3-Colorability

3-COLOR: Given an undirected graph G does there exists a way to color the nodes red, green, and blue so that no adjacent nodes have the same color?



3-Colorability

Claim. 3-SAT $\leq_P$ 3-COLOR.

Pf. Given 3-SAT instance Φ, we construct an instance of 3-COLOR that is 3-colorable iff Φ is satisfiable.

Construction.

i. For each literal, create a node.
ii. Create 3 new nodes T, F, B; connect them in a triangle, and connect each literal to B.
iii. Connect each literal to its negation.
iv. For each clause, add gadget of 6 nodes and 13 edges.

↑ to be described next

8.8 Numerical Problems

Basic genres.

- Packing problems: SET-PACKING, INDEPENDENT SET.
- Covering problems: SET-COVER, VERTEX-COVER.
- Constraint satisfaction problems: SAT, 3-SAT.
- Sequencing problems: HAMILTONIAN-CYCLE, TSP.
- Partitioning problems: 3-COLOR, 3D-MATCHING.
- Numerical problems: SUBSET-SUM, KNAPSACK.

Subset Sum

SUBSET-SUM. Given natural numbers $w_1, \ldots, w_n$ and an integer W, is there a subset that adds up to exactly W?

Ex: { 1, 4, 16, 64, 256, 1040, 1041, 1093, 1284, 1344 }, W = 3754.
Yes. 1 + 16 + 64 + 256 + 1040 + 1093 + 1284 = 3754.

Remark. With arithmetic problems, input integers are encoded in binary. Polynomial reduction must be polynomial in binary encoding.

Claim. 3-SAT $\leq_P$ SUBSET-SUM.
Pf. Given an instance Φ of 3-SAT, we construct an instance of SUBSET-SUM that has solution iff Φ is satisfiable.

Subset Sum

Construction. Given 3-SAT instance Φ with n variables and k clauses, form 2n + 2k decimal integers, each of n+k digits, as illustrated below.

Claim. Φ is satisfiable iff there exists a subset that sums to W.

Pf. No carries possible.

$$C_1 = \bar{x} \vee y \vee z$$
$$C_2 = x \vee \bar{y} \vee z$$
$$C_3 = \bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee \bar{z}$$

	x	y	z	C_1	C_2	C_3	
x	1	0	0	0	1	0	100,110
¬ x	1	0	0	1	0	1	100,001
y	0	1	0	1	0	0	10,000
¬ y	0	1	0	0	1	1	10,111
z	0	0	1	1	1	0	1,010
¬ z	0	0	1	0	0	1	1,101
	0	0	0	1	0	0	100
	0	0	0	2	0	0	200
	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
	0	0	0	0	2	0	20
	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
W	1	1	1	4	4	4	111,444

dummies to get clause columns to sum to 4