

CSCC63 TUT 0002

Tutorial 10

3SAT to Subset-Sum

3SAT = { <p> | p is a 3CNF formulat that can be satisfied }
Subset-Sum = { <S, t> | S is a multiset of integers, t is an integer, a subset of S sums to t }

3CNF Formula:  
(x1' or x2' or x3) and (x1' or x2 or x3') and (x1 or x2' or x3')  
and (x1 or x2 or x3')

	x1	x2	x3	c1	c2	c3	c4
x1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
x1'	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
x2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
x2'	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
x3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
x3'	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
				1	0	0	0
				1	0	0	0
				0	1	0	0
				0	1	0	0
				0	0	1	0
				0	0	1	0
				0	0	0	1
				0	0	0	1
	1	1	1	3	3	3	3

not parsimonious, has many  
possible solutions

3CNF Formula:  
(x1' or x2' or x3) and (x1' or x2 or x3') and (x1 or x2' or x3')  
and (x1 or x2 or x3')

	x1	x2	x3	c1	c2	c3	c4
x1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
x1'	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
x2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
x2'	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
x3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
x3'	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
				1	0	0	0
				2	0	0	0
				0	1	0	0
				0	2	0	0
				0	0	1	0
				0	0	2	0
				0	0	0	1
				0	0	0	2
	1	1	1	4	4	4	4

parsimonious, only has one solution

### Q3 Help:

- a) Give a reduction from some NP-hard language (consider Clique)
- b) Give a reduction from some co-NP hard language (or reduce reduce NP-hard to co-Many-Cliques)

Co-Many-Cliques =  $\{ \langle G, r, k \rangle \mid \text{exists a size } r \text{ subgraph of } G \text{ that doesn't contain a } k\text{-clique} \}$

- c) Write a solver, justify that it is ran in PSPACE (Decider), always halts, and returns whether a given input belongs to Many-Cliques.

Example: 3COLOR, show that SOLVE-3COL is in PSPACE

Input  $\langle G \rangle$ , output: whether or not the graph is 3 colorable.

COLOR on input  $\langle G \rangle$ :

define COLOR-SOLVER input  $\langle G = (V, E), M \rangle$ : # M is a hashmap mapping nodes to their color

if  $|V| = |M|$  accept;

for node  $v$  in  $V$ :

if  $M[v]$  exists:

continue

for color in  $[r, g, b]$

if none of  $v$ 's neighbours has the same color

$M[v] = \text{color}$

accept if COLOR-SOLVER( $G, M$ ) accepts

$M[v] = \text{nil}$  #none of the previous coloring choices lead to a colorable graph, we must backtrack

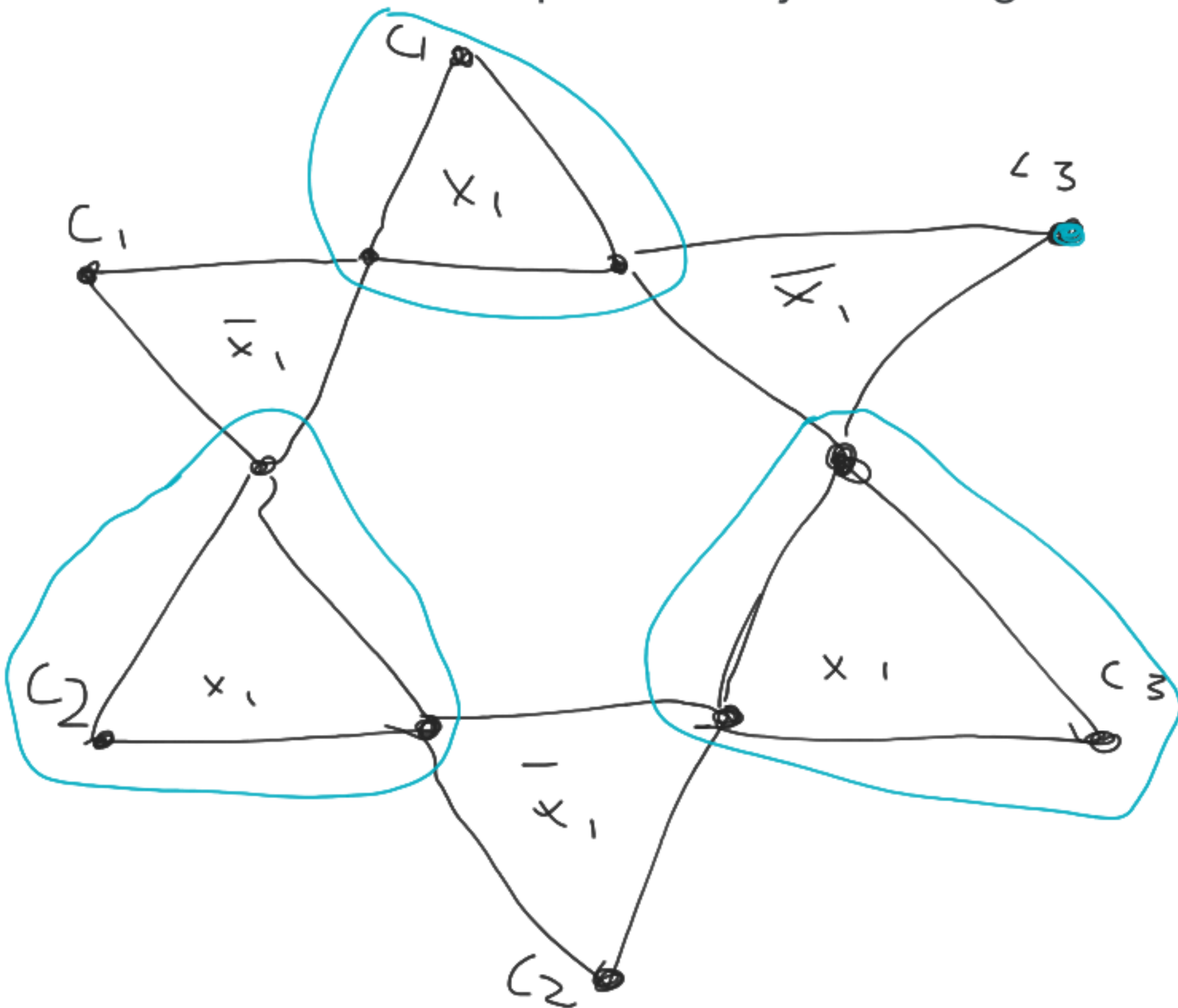
return

In total  $|V|$  max recursive depth,

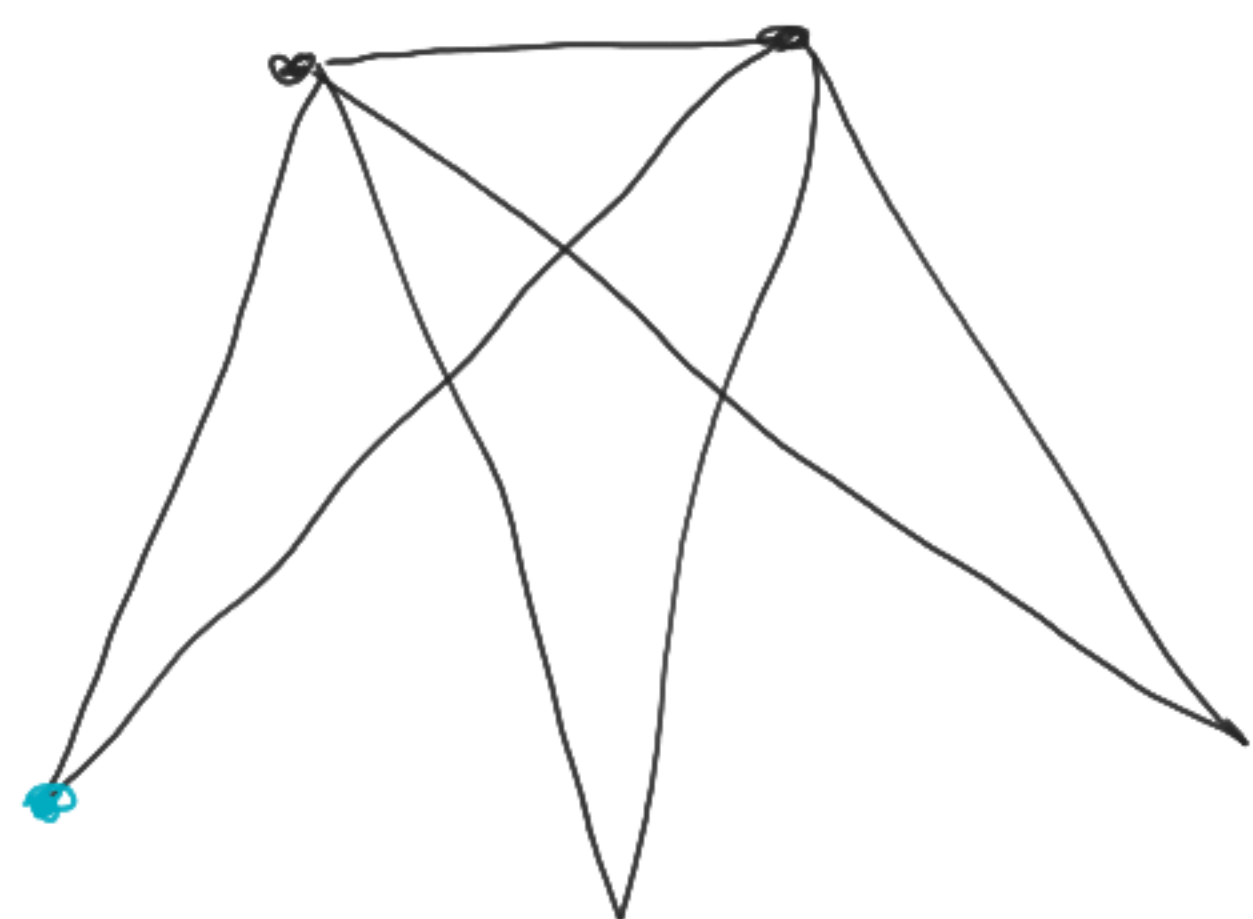
# Partition-Into-Triangles

Input: A graph  $G$

Question: Can  $G$  be split into disjoint triangles?



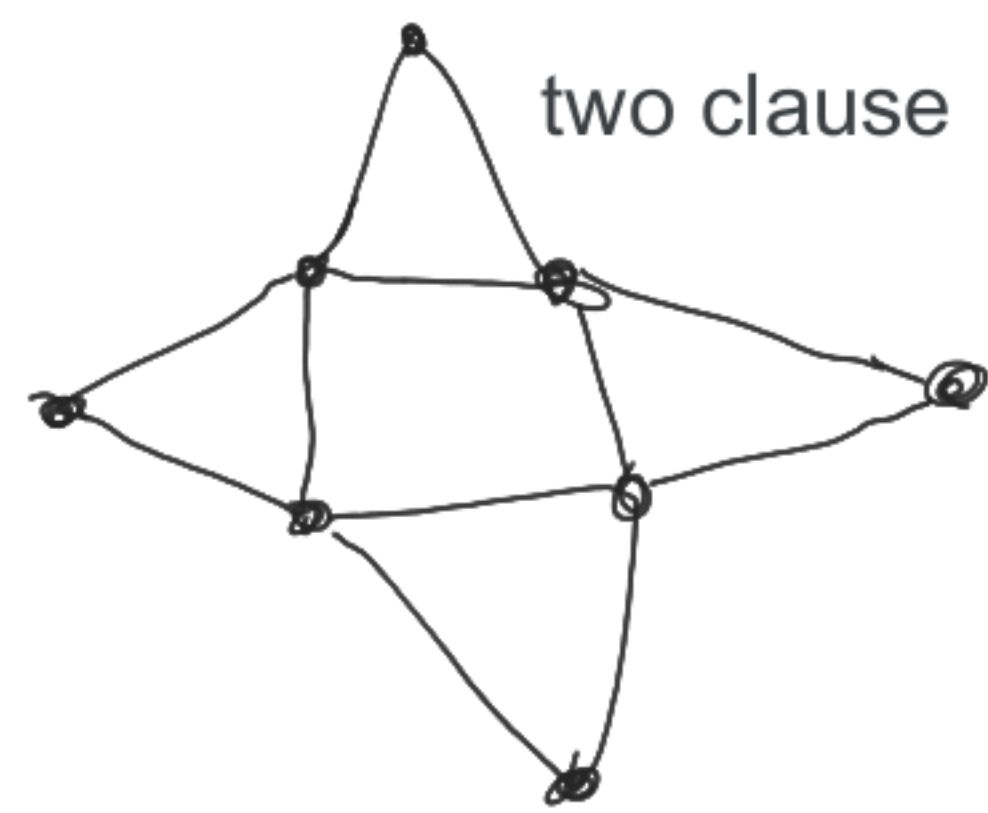
Clause



for each variable, encode a widget based off the number of clauses it belongs to,



one clause



two clause

...

clause widgets: suppose we have (x1 or x2 or x3)

