3DM a Partition

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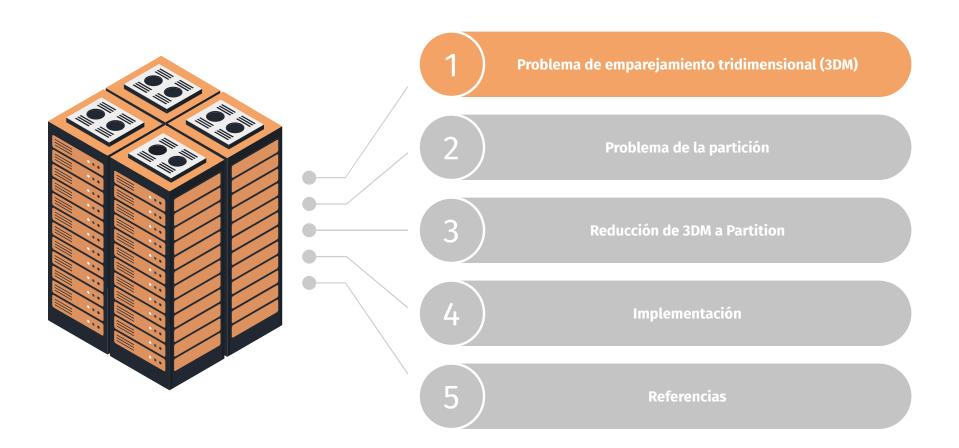
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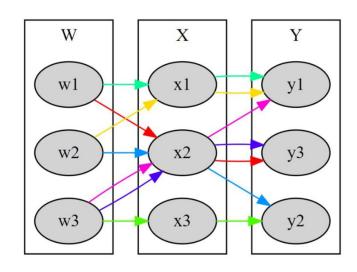
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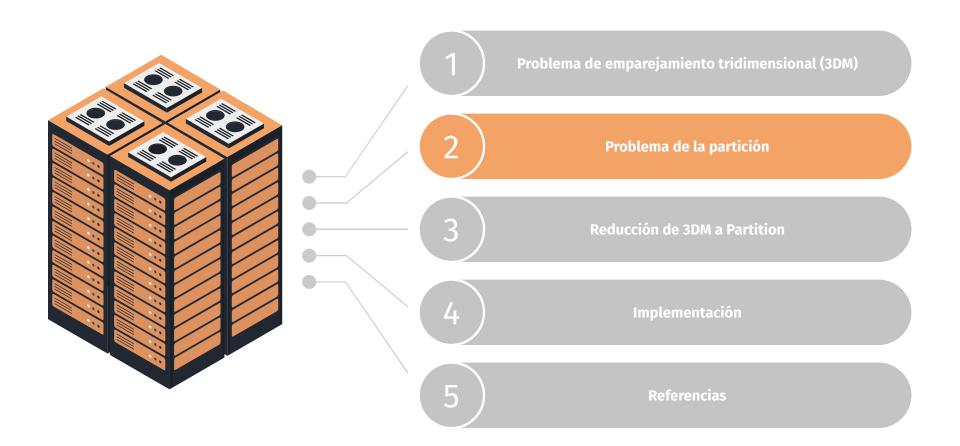


1. Problema de emparejamiento tridimensional (3DM)

Sean los conjuntos M, W, X e Y tal que |W|=|X|=|Y|=q, y además, M \subseteq W x X x Y.

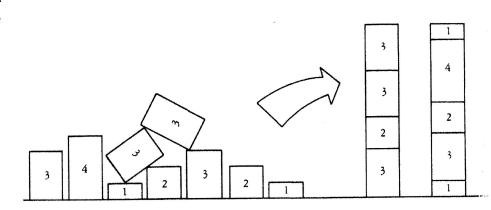
Buscamos encontrar un $M' \subseteq M$, tal que cubra todos los elementos de W, X y Y y solo los incluya una vez.

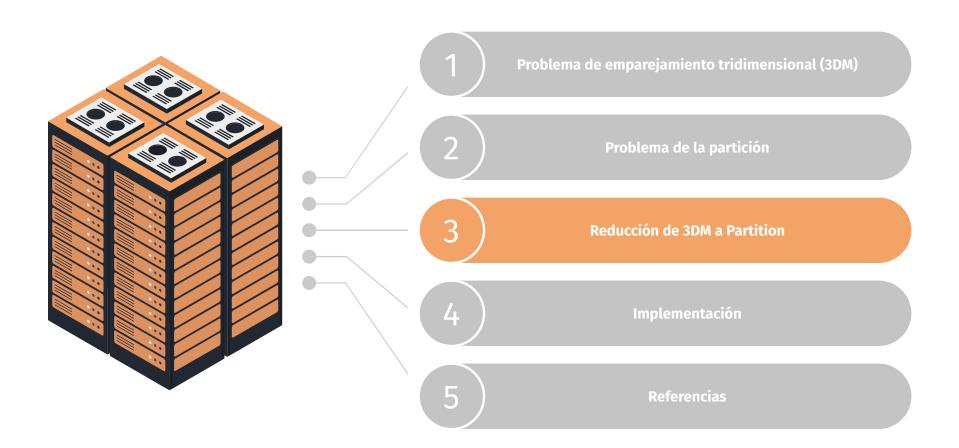




2. Problema de la partición (Partition)

Partimos de una lista de números L, la cual la tenemos que dividir en dos listas L_1 y L_2 , tal que $\Sigma(L_1) = \Sigma(L_2)$





3.1. Inicialización

Partimos de los conjuntos W, X, Y y M.

Los conjuntos W, X e Y deben tener la misma longitud. Mientras, el conjunto M, es una salida válida del problema 3DM con una cardinalidad propia.

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

 $X = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_q\}$
 $Y = \{y_1, y_2, ..., y_q\}$
 $M = \{m_1, m_2, ..., m_k\}$

$$k = |M|$$
$$q = |W| = |X| = |Y|$$

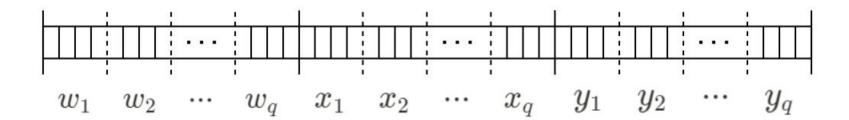
3.2 Representación en binario

Necesitamos 3q zonas de tamaño p.

La que será la cardinalidad de nuestros conjuntos de entrada.

$$p = [\log_2 k + 1]$$

$$S(a_i) = 2^{p(3q-f(i))} + 2^{p(2q-g(i))} + 2^{p(q-h(i))}$$

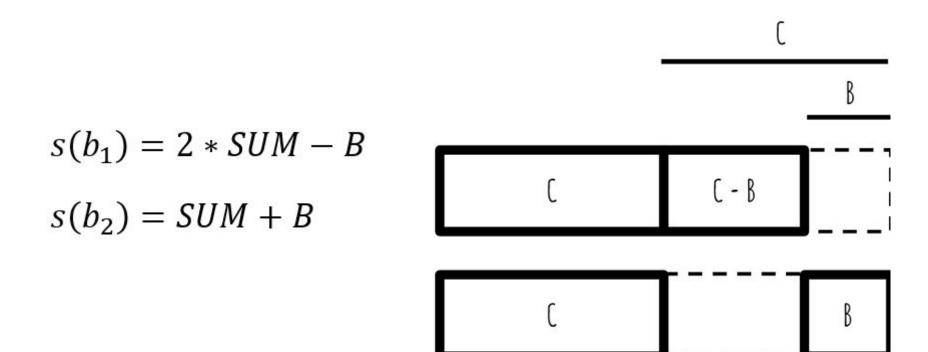


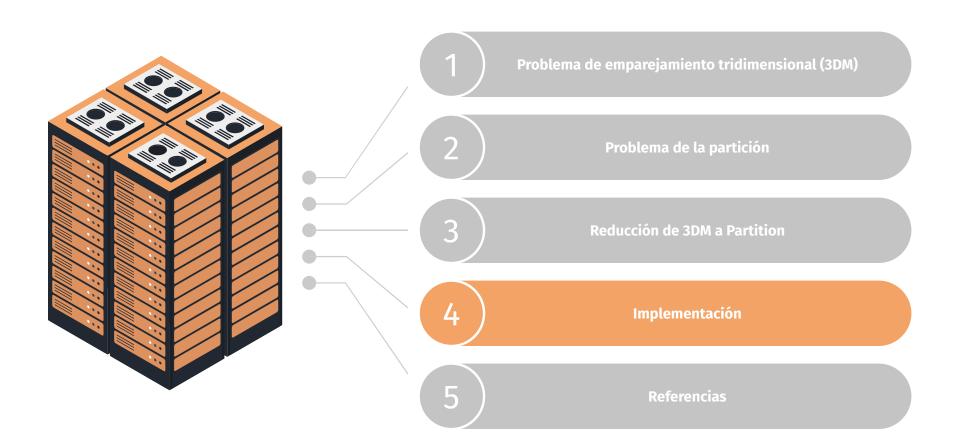
3.3. EJEMPLO

Supongamos unos conjuntos W, X e Y con cardinalidad 4.

1	W_1	W_2	W_3	W_4	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	Decimal
<i>s</i> (0)	001	000	000	000	001	000	000	000	000	001	000	000	8592031808
s(1)	000	001	000	000	000	001	000	000	001	000	000	000	1074004480
s(2)	000	000	001	000	999	000	000	001	999	000	000	001	134221825
s(3)	000	000	001	000	001	000	000	000	999	000	001	000	136314888
s(4)	000	000	001	000	001	000	000	000	999	000	000	001	136314881
s(5)	000	001	000	000	999	001	000	000	001	000	000	999	1074004480
s(6)	000	000	001	000	000	001	000	000	001	000	000	000	134480384
С	001	010	100	000	011	011	000	001	011	001	001	010	11281372746
В	001	001	001	001	001	001	001	001	001	001	001	001	9817068105

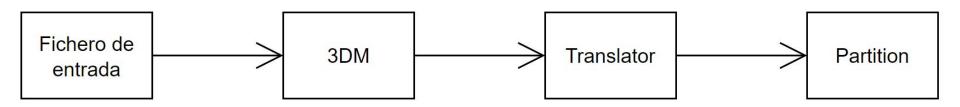
3.4 Cálculo de b1 y b2





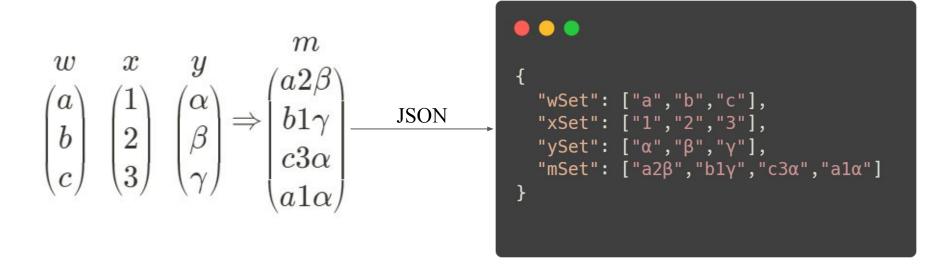
4.Implementación

Se ha optado por desarrollar el programa en C# con la siguiente estructura:



4.1. Clase Program

4.2. Fichero de entrada



4.3. Clase 3DM

```
public class _3DM {
    private uint sizeM_;
    private uint sizeWXY_;
    private string[] wSet_;
    private string[] xSet_;
    private string[] ySet_;
    private string[,] mSet_;
}
```

4.3. Clase 3DM

```
public class _3DM {
   public _3DM(string inputFileName) { ... }
   private void CheckValues(Dictionary<string, String[]> jsonMap) { ... }
   public uint GetMSize() { ... }
   public uint GetWXYSize() { ... }
   public int GetElementPositionInSet(string element, string setName) { ... }
   public string GetElement(int triplet, int position) { ... }
   public void Print() { ... }
}
```

4.4. Clase Partition

```
public class Partition {
    private ulong[] numbers_;
    public Partition(ulong[] numberList) {
        numbers_ = numberList;
    public void WriteToFile(string outputFilePath) {
        string jsonString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(numbers_);
        File.WriteAllText(outputFilePath, jsonString);
```

4.5. Clase Translator

```
public class Translator {
  public static Partition Translate3DMToPartition(_3DM original_problem) {
    uint sizeM = original_problem.GetMSize();
    double numberOfBits = Math.Ceiling(Math.Log(sizeM + 1.0f, 2f));
    uint sizeWXY = original problem.GetWXYSize();
    ulong sum = 0;
    List<ulong> numbers = new List<ulong>();
    const uint one = 1;
```

4.5. Clase Translator

```
public class Translator {
 public static Partition Translate3DMToPartition(_3DM original_problem) {
    for (int triplet = 0; triplet < sizeM; ++triplet) {</pre>
     ulong newNumber = 0;
     string firstElement = original_problem.GetElement(triplet, 0);
     string secondElement = original problem.GetElement(triplet, 1);
     string thirdElement = original_problem.GetElement(triplet, 2);
     int firstPosition = original_problem.GetElementPositionInSet(firstElement, "w");
     int secondPosition = original_problem.GetElementPositionInSet(secondElement, "x");
     int thirdPosition = original_problem.GetElementPositionInSet(thirdElement, "y");
     ulong first = (ulong)(Math.Pow(2, (numberOfBits * (3 * sizeWXY - firstPosition - 1))));
     ulong second = (ulong)(Math.Pow(2, (numberOfBits * (2 * sizeWXY - secondPosition - 1))));
     ulong third = (ulong)(Math.Pow(2, (numberOfBits * (sizeWXY - thirdPosition - 1))));
     newNumber = first + second + third;
     numbers.Add(newNumber);
      sum += newNumber;
```

4.5. Clase Translator

```
public class Translator {
 public static Partition Translate3DMToPartition(_3DM original_problem) {
   ulong matchingChecker = 0;
    for (int currentSet = 2; currentSet >= 0; currentSet--) {
     for (int currentElement = (int)sizeWXY - 1; currentElement >= 0; currentElement--) {
        int shift = (int)(((currentSet * numberOfBits * 3) + ((2 - currentElement) * numberOfBits)));
       matchingChecker |= one << shift;</pre>
    ulong b1 = 2 * sum - matchingChecker;
    ulong b2 = sum + matchingChecker;
   numbers.Add(b1);
    return new Partition(numbers.ToArray());
```

5. Referencias

Garey, M. R., & Johnson, D. S. (2000). Computers and Intractability: A Guide to the Theory of NP-completeness (22.a ed.). W. H. Freeman and Company

NP-completeness Proff for 3DM, VC, CLIQUE, HC and PARTITION