

## CURS #9

Tuesday, November 28, 2023 9:46 AM

$P \neq NP$  (probabil)

Def  $A \leq_m^P B \Leftrightarrow \exists f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  calculabile  
 $x \in A \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in B$  in timp polinomial



Def  $A$  se numește NP-completă

-  $A \in NP$

-  $\forall B \in NP \quad B \leq_m^P A$

$A$  NP completă?

$A \in NP$

$\exists B \text{ NP completă}$   
 $B \leq_m^P A$

(T) SAT este NP-completă

Denum

SAT  $\in NP$  ușor

$A: V \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

INPUT  $(\phi, A)$

Decide  $\phi(A) = \text{TRUE}$

ACCEPT

altfel

REJECT

Vrem să aducem  $\forall B \in NP \quad B \leq_m^P SAT$

NP  $\rightarrow$  maxim Turing  
 NEDETERMINISTIC  $\rightarrow$  circuit  
 boolean

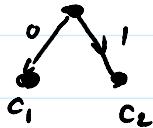
Máximo Turing  
ne deterministic

$f: S \times \Sigma^k \rightarrow S \times \Sigma^{k'} \times \{\overleftarrow{\Sigma}\}^k$   
 (deterministic)

deterministic

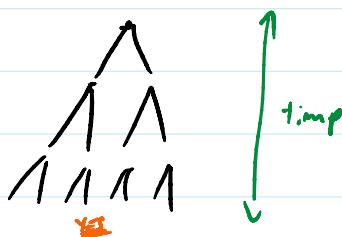
ne deterministic

↓



$$\delta: S \times \Sigma^k \times \{0,1\} \rightarrow S \times \Sigma^{k-1} \times \{\overleftarrow{\cdot}\}^k$$

↓



$M(x)$  accepts  $\Leftrightarrow$  3 draw  $y$  s.t.  $M(y)$  accepts  $p$   
dry

①  $A \in NP \Leftrightarrow$  exists a many-one Turing reduction

in temp polynomial  
or  $p \leq p(n)$   
core accepts  $A$

(many)

Exp SAT

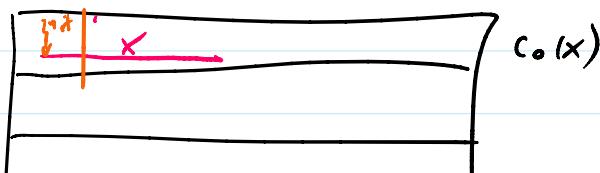
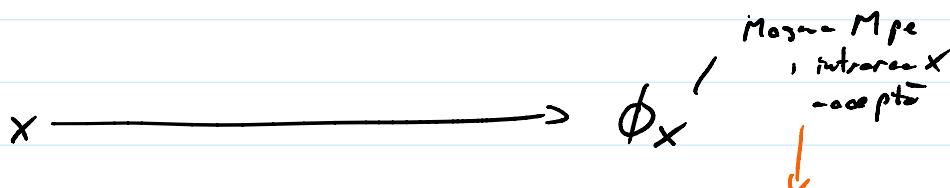
$$\phi \quad A = 01001$$



Fix  $B \in NP$

$$B = L(m)$$

↳ many-one Turing redct  
polynomial



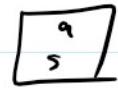
exists draw  
px core accepts



$$\phi_x = \phi_x^1 \wedge \phi_x^2 \wedge \phi_x^3$$

$\uparrow$   
sunt in  
config  
initială  
pe intrare

$\downarrow$   
transiti

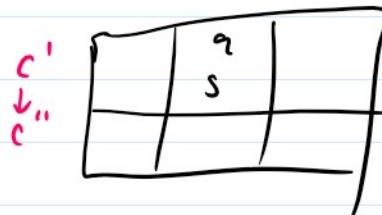


$$y_{i,a} = \begin{cases} \text{TRUE } a \\ \text{FALSE } \neg a \end{cases}$$

$\uparrow$   
Start  
in store  
accept.

$$z_{i,s} = \begin{cases} \text{TRUE } s \\ \text{FALSE } \neg s \end{cases}$$

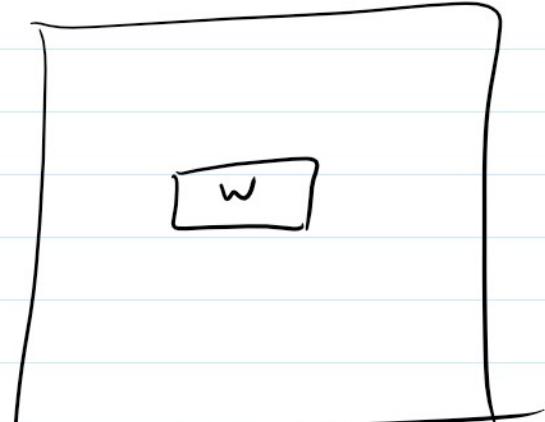
$\uparrow$   
cont 1 =  $x_1$     storage 1 =  $s_{int}$   
cont 2 =  $x_2$     storage 2 = ~~s~~  
 $\vdots$   
cont  $n = x_n$     storage  $n = -$

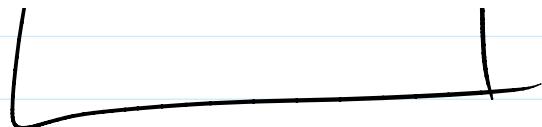


$$\psi_w(\vec{z}) = \text{TRUE}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\vec{z}$  codifică un pos  
al mit.

$$\phi_x^2 = \bigwedge \psi_w$$





Cum arătăm că A este NP-complet?

(L)  $A \leq_m^P B$  și  $B \leq_m^P C$

$\begin{matrix} f \\ \Downarrow \\ g \end{matrix}$

$$A \leq_m^P C$$

$A \in NP$   
 $\exists B \ B \text{ NP complete}$   
a.i.  $B \leq_m^P A$

$$\begin{aligned} x \in A &\Leftrightarrow f(x) \in B \\ &\Downarrow \\ y \in B &\Leftrightarrow g(y) \in C \end{aligned}$$

$x \in A \Leftrightarrow g(f(x)) \in C$        $g \circ f$  calculabil în  
Timp polynomial  
deci  $g \circ f$

3-SAT

INPUT  $\phi = \bigwedge c_i$

$$|c_i| \leq 3$$

$3\text{-SAT} \in NP$

DE DECIS Este  $\phi$  sat sau nu?

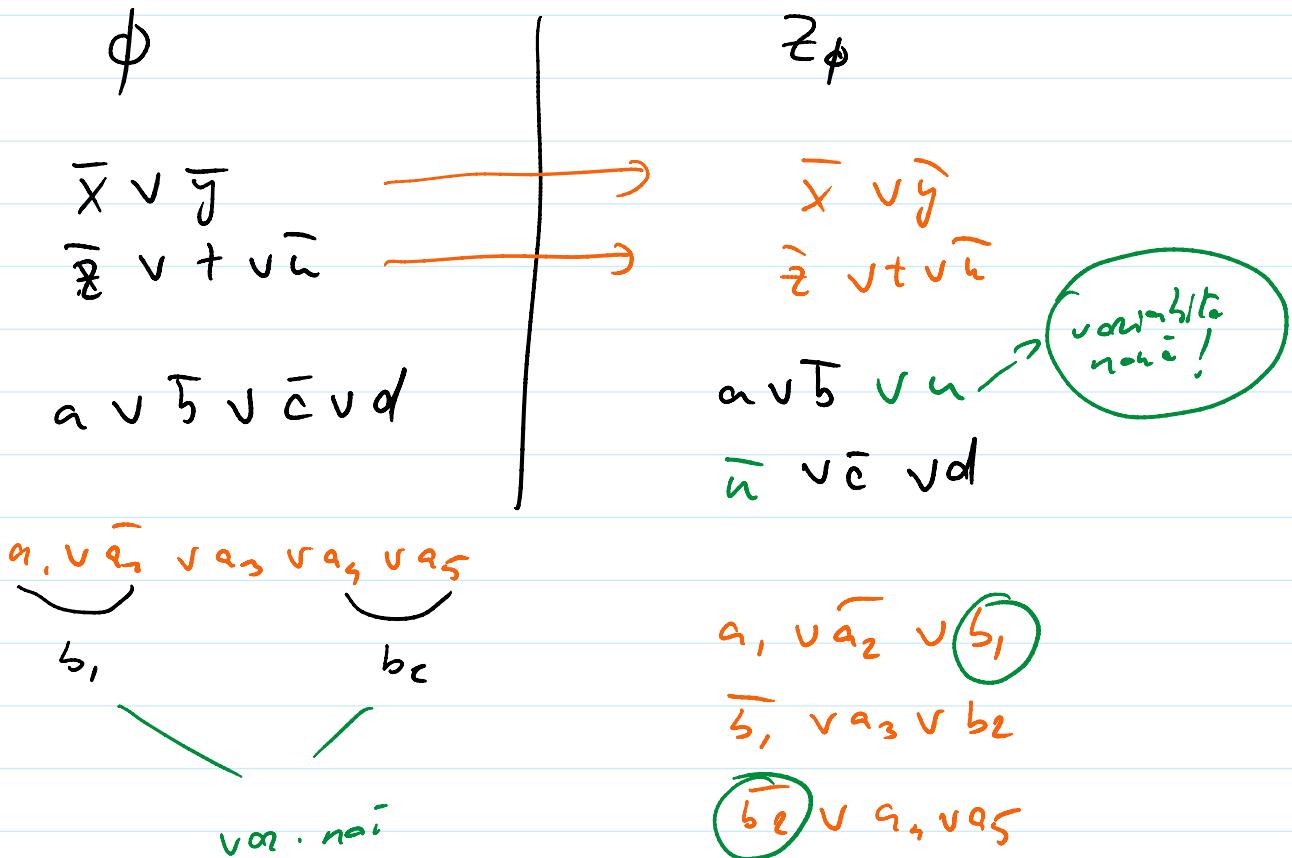
$\frac{1}{\exists}$  3-SAT ist NP-complexe

Durch 3-SAT  $\in$  NP

$$\boxed{\text{SAT} \leq_m^P 3\text{-SAT}}$$

$$\phi \longrightarrow Z_\phi \text{ 3-CNF}$$

a.i.  $\phi \in \text{SAT} \Leftrightarrow Z_\phi \in \text{SAT}$



Ob 2-SAT  $\in$  P

Ob k-SAT  $k \geq 3$  NP - complete

Obs  $k\text{-SAT}$   $k \geq 3$  NP-complete

$3\text{-SAT} \leq 4\text{-SAT}$

$$\begin{array}{c} xyvz \\ x \vee y \vee z \vee \alpha \\ x \vee y \vee z \vee \bar{\alpha} \end{array}$$

Def 1-in-3 SAT

INPUT  $\phi = \bigwedge C_i$

$$C_i = 1\text{-in-3}(x, y, z)$$

Satisfying assignment  $A: V \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  s.t.

$\forall C_i$  exactly one of  $A(x)$

$A(y), A(z)$  are v.

(T) 1-in-3 SAT NP-complete

Perm  $3\text{-SAT} \stackrel{P}{\leq_m} 1\text{-in-3 SAT}$

$\phi$

$$xyvz$$

$f(\phi)$

$$R(X, a, d)$$
  
 $\vdash L(d)$

variable  
not

$$x \vee y \vee t$$

$$T \quad F \quad F$$

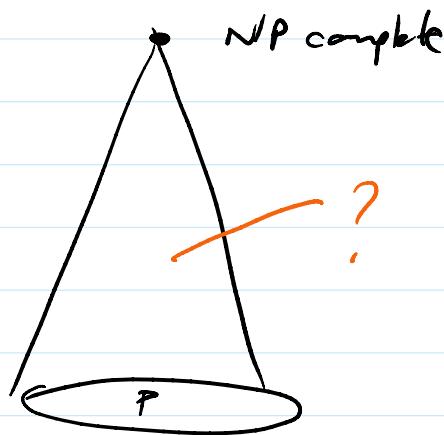
$$\begin{aligned} K & (x, a, u) \\ R & (y, b, d) \\ R & (a, b, e) \\ R & (c, d, f) \\ R & (z, c, \text{FALSE}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} x & y & z & a & b & c & d & e & f \\ T & F & F & F & T & T & F & F & T \end{array}$$

Obg Pentru cum avem variante ale pb SAT

P      2-SAT, HORN-SAT

NP-complete    3-SAT, ( $k$ -SAT), 1-IN-3 SAT



J. LADNER

$P \neq NP \Rightarrow \exists A \in NP \setminus P$   
An este  
NP-complete

Ex de pb. intermedie - Transformare A DULĂ GRAUORI

Să sănătățe  $G_1, G_2$  două grafuri cu n verificări  
(matricea de adiacență)

DE DECIS

$\exists$  bijective  $\pi: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$

a.i.  $(x, y) \in E_1 \Leftrightarrow (\pi(x), \pi(y)) \in E_2$

TEOREMA

LVI SCHÄFER (INFORMAL)

Variante Ph. SAT sunt fix  $\tau \in P$  ↴  
fix NP-complete

HOEN-SAT

2-SAT

(negated Horn)

XOR-SAT

INDEPENDENT SET

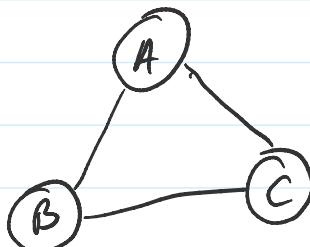
Se dă  $G = (V, E)$  astfel  
 $1 \leq k \leq n$

De decis

$\exists$  W multimea sf

$|W| \leq k$

a.i.  $\forall (v, w) \in E \quad v \in W, w \in W$



$k=1 \quad \underline{\Lambda \vee}$

$k=2 \quad \underline{D_A}$

①

IS este NP-complete

Dann  $IS \in NP$  lösbar

Muster'  $(G, k) \rightarrow W$

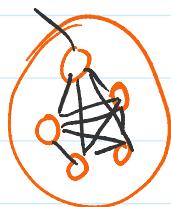
$3-SAT \leq_m^P IS$

$\phi$       m-clique  
n. variable

$$x \vee y \vee z$$

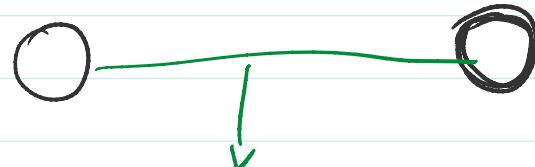
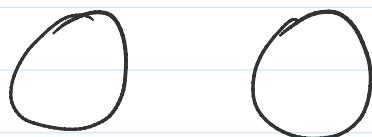
7 set assignments

$$x=y=z=1$$



7 verifiz.

G  
k  
m-clique



$$\begin{array}{c} x=1 \\ \hline y=1 \\ z=1 \end{array}$$

permutation  
and  
se continue

$$\begin{array}{c} x=0 \\ \hline y=1 \\ z=1 \end{array}$$