

NP

#9



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(Polynomial-time Algorithm)

- $\mathcal{P} \mid n$,
 $W(n) \in O(p(n))$.
 ✓ $p(n) = n^k$ (polynomial function) .
- ✓ $\mathcal{P} \mid 2n, 3n^3 + 4n, 5n + n^{10}, n \lg n$
- ✓ $\mathcal{P} \mid 2^n, 2^{0.01n}, 2^{\sqrt{n}}, n!$

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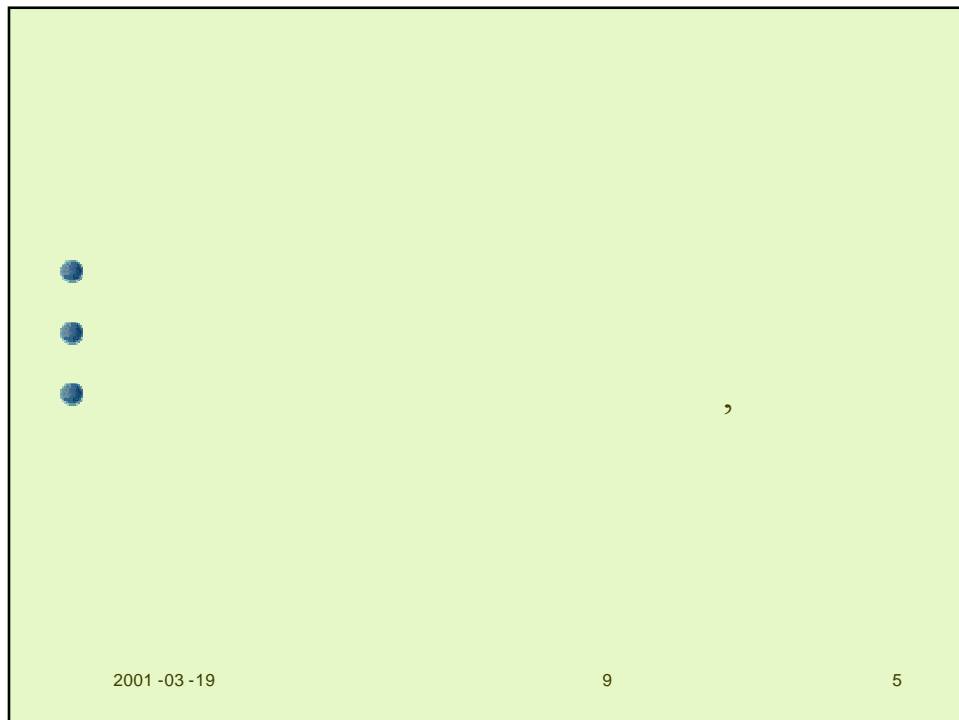
(Intractability)

- $\mathcal{P} \mid$ “ (intractable)” .
- :
 ✓ : $\Theta(2^n)$
 ✓ : $\Theta(n^3)$
 ✓ (not intractable)

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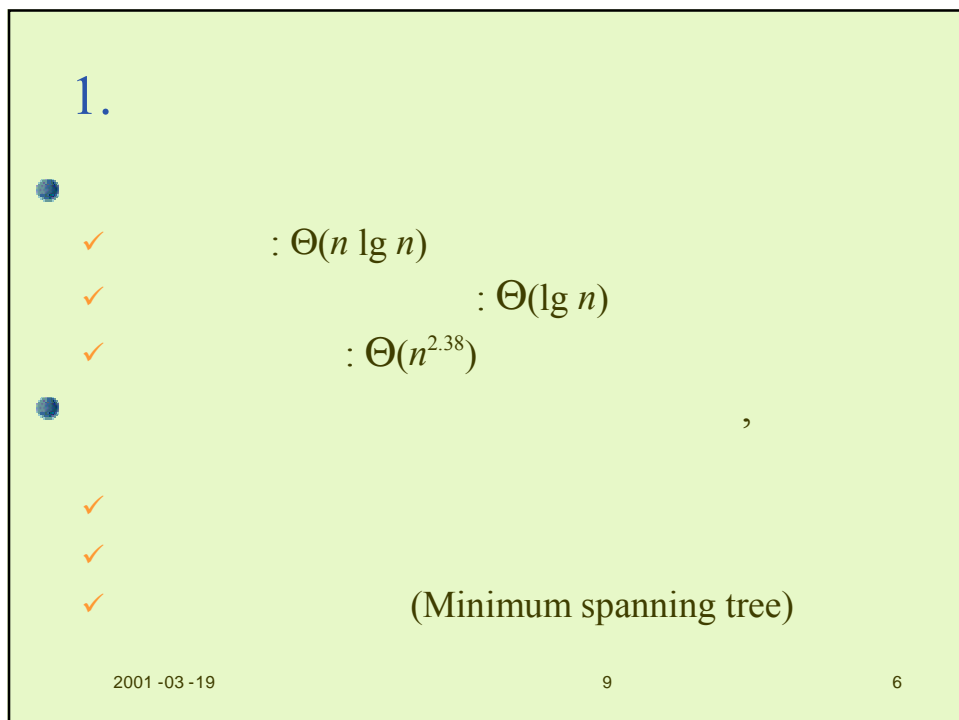


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1.



$: \Theta(n \lg n)$

$: \Theta(\lg n)$

$: \Theta(n^{2.38})$

(Minimum spanning tree)

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2.

- (nonpolynomial)

✓ : , (n-1)!

- 가 ,
- ✓ 가 (Undecidable Problem)

• : (Halting Problem)

✓ (Presburger Arithmetic)

- Fischer Rabin (1974)

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(Halting Problem)

- P가

✓ 1936 Alan Turing

- : 가 .

- : 가 . “ ”

“ ” Halt

“ ”

```
algorithm
  if Halt( ) == " " then
    while true do print " "
```

(1) “ ”
 , Halt() “ ”가 ,
 가

(2) “ ”
 , Halt() “ ”가 ,
 가 가
 , Halt

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3.

,



✓ 0-1

✓

✓ m -

✓

 $(m \geq 3)$ 

NP(Nondeterministic Polynomial)

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VS.



_____ (optimization problem) -



_____ (decision problem) -

“

”

“

”

 \Rightarrow 

가



,



NP P

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NP

- ✓ _____: 가 가 ,
- ✓ _____: 가 d가 , 가 d .
- **0-1**
- ✓ _____: 가 가 ,
- ✓ _____: W가 P가 .

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(Verification)

- : P
- P - Presburger Arithmetic
- **(Verification):** “ ” 가 , 가

```

function verify(G: weighted-digraph;
               d: number;
               S: claimed-tour);
begin
  if S is a tour and the total weight of the edges in S <= d then
    verify := true
  else
    verify := false
  end;
end;

```

(, d) ,

가 d

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(Nondeterministic Algorithm)

1. (Guessing state:): .()
2. (Verification state:):
 - :
 - :
 - “ ”
 - “ ”
 -
 - :
 - “ ”
 - “ ”
 -
 - 가 “ ”
 - 가 “ ”
 - 가 “ ”

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NP

- : _____ (Polynomial-time nondeterministic algorithm) _____가
- : NP(Nondeterministic Polynomial)
- , NP
- , NP
- : ? 가 , 가 NP

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NP- []

- **(transformation)** : $A \leq_p B$ if there is a polynomial-time computable function f such that $x \in A \iff f(x) \in B$.
- $A \leq_p B$ means A is polynomial-time reducible to B . If $A \leq_p B$ and $B \in P$, then $A \in P$.
- **1:** $B \nmid P$ if $A \leq_p B$ and $A \in P$ implies $B \in P$.

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NP- []

- $A \leq_p B$ if there is a polynomial-time computable function f such that $x \in A \iff f(x) \in B$.
- $A \leq_p B$ means A is polynomial-time reducible to B .
- **2:** (Cook's Theorem) CNF-Satisfiability is NP-complete.
- **3:** (1) $C \leq_p B$ if $C \leq_p B$ and $C \in P$ implies $B \in P$. (2) $C \leq_p B$ if $C \leq_p B$ and $C \in P$ implies $B \in P$.
- Cook's Theorem: CNF-Satisfiability is NP-complete.

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