

# 4-11 P and NP (II)

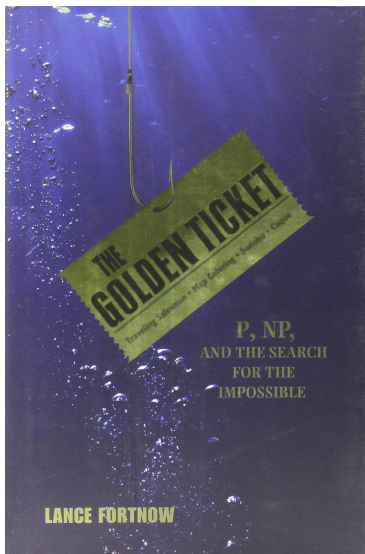
(NP  $\neq$  No Problem)

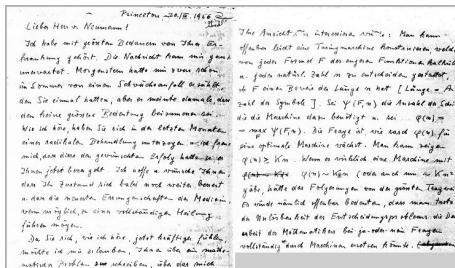
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Kurt Gödel (1906 ~ 1978)



John von Neumann (1903 ~ 1957)

$\vdash F : F$  is provable

$\vdash^n F : F$  has a first-order proof of  $\leq n$  symbols

$$\text{THEOREM} = \left\{ (F, 1^n) : \vdash^n F \right\}$$

*“If there really were a machine with  
 $\varphi(n) \sim k \cdot n$  (or even  $\sim k \cdot n^2$ ),  
this would have consequences of the greatest importance.”*

$$\text{THEOREM} = \{(F, 1^n) : \vdash^n F\}$$

THEOREM  $\in$  NP

THEOREM is NP-complete.



## Definition (NP)

$$L \in \text{NP}$$

$$\iff$$

$\exists$  poly. time *verifier*  $V(x, c)$  such that

$$\forall x \in \{0, 1\}^* : x \in L \iff \exists c \text{ with } |c| = O(|x|^k), V(x, c) = 1.$$

NP-problems has short **certificates** that are easy to verify.

## Theorem

$$P \subseteq NP \subseteq EXP$$

$$P = \left\{ L : L \text{ is decided by a poly. time } (O(n^k)) \text{ algorithm } A \right\}$$

$$EXP = \left\{ L : L \text{ is decided by an exp. time } (O(2^{n^k})) \text{ algorithm } A \right\}$$

## Proof.

$$P \subseteq NP$$

$$V \leftarrow A$$

$$c \leftarrow \epsilon$$

$$NP \subseteq EXP$$

Enumerate all possible  $c$ 's  
( $\# = 2^{O(|x|^k)}$ )





## 2017级问题求解(74)

63人在线



星期五 下午11:13



GPA还没上4.99的鄢振宇

突然在想LP的多项式时间  
验证指的是验证什么



GPA还没上4.99的鄢振宇

比如给定一个无向图



GPA还没上4.99的鄢振宇

要求找出一个有 $k$ 个点的诱  
导子图



GPA还没上4.99的鄢振宇

使得该诱导子图存在  
hamiltonian cycle



## Definition (HC-SUBGRAPH)

INSTANCE: Graph  $G = (V, E)$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$

QUESTION: Is there a  $V'$ -induced subgraph  $G[V']$  of  $G$  with  $|V'| \geq k$  which is Hamiltonian?

$Q : \text{HC-SUBGRAPH} \in \text{NP}?$

$c : V'$  in HC order

$Q : \text{HC-SUBGRAPH} \in \text{NP-complete}?$

$\text{HAM-CYCLE} \leq_p \text{HC-SUBGRAPH}$

## Closure of NP (CLRS 34.2-4)

NP is closed under  $\cup, \cap, \cdot, \star$ .

$$L_1 \in \text{NP}, L_2 \in \text{NP} \implies L = L_1 \circ L_2 \in \text{NP}$$

$$L_1 \in \text{NP}, L_2 \in \text{NP} \implies L = L_1 \cup L_2 \in \text{NP}$$

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```
1: procedure V( $x, c$ )
2:   if  $c \neq c_1 \# c_2$  then
3:     return 0

4:   return  $V(x, c_1) \vee V(x, c_2)$ 
```

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$$x \in L_1 \cup L_2 \iff \exists c, V(x, c) = 1$$

$$L_1 \in \text{NP}, L_2 \in \text{NP} \implies L = L_1 \cap L_2 \in \text{NP}$$

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```
1: procedure V( $x, c$ )  
2:   if  $c \neq c_1 \# c_2$  then  
3:     return 0  
  
4:   return  $V(x, c_1) \wedge V(x, c_2)$ 
```

---

$$x \in L_1 \cap L_2 \iff \exists c, V(x, c) = 1$$

$$L_1 \in \text{NP}, L_2 \in \text{NP} \implies L = L_1 \cdot L_2 \in \text{NP}$$

---

```

1: procedure V( $x, c$ )
2:   if  $c \neq c_1 \# c_2 \& m$  then
3:     return 0

4:   return  $V(x_{1\dots m}, c_1) \wedge V(x_{m+1\dots|x|}, c_2)$ 

```

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$$x \in L_1 \cdot L_2 \iff \exists c, V(x, c) = 1$$

$$L \in \text{NP} \implies L^* \in \text{NP}$$

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```

1: procedure  $V(x, c)$ 
2:   for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $|x|$  do
3:      $m_0 \leftarrow 0, m_k \leftarrow |x|$ 
4:     if  $c = c_1 \# c_2 \# \cdots \# c_k \& m_1 \& m_2 \& \cdots \& m_{k-1}$  then
5:       return  $\bigwedge_{i=1}^{i=k} V(x_{m_{i-1}+1 \dots m_i}, c_i)$ 

```

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$$x \in L^* \iff \exists c, A(x, c) = 1$$

$$\text{coNP} = \{L : \bar{L} \in \text{NP}\}$$

$$\text{UNSAT} = \{\varphi : \varphi \text{ is unsatisfiable.}\}$$

Definition (coNP)

$$L \in \text{coNP}$$

$$\iff$$

$\exists$  poly. time verifier  $V(x, c)$  such that

$$\forall x \in \{0, 1\}^* : x \notin L \iff \exists c \text{ with } |c| = O(|x|^k), V(x, c) = 1.$$

coNP-problems has short counterexamples that are easy to verify.

$$\text{PM} = \left\{ G : G \text{ is bipartite } (V = X \uplus Y) \text{ and has a perfect matching} \right\}$$

$$\text{PM} \in \text{NP}$$

$$\text{PM} \in \text{coNP}$$

$$\forall A \subseteq X : |N(A)| \geq |A| \quad (\text{Hall's Condition})$$



$$\text{coNP} \neq \{0, 1\}^* \setminus \text{NP}$$

$$\text{P} \subseteq \text{NP} \cap \text{coNP}$$

$$\text{P} = \text{NP} \implies \text{NP} = \text{coNP}$$

**Unsolved problem in computer science:**

**?**  $\text{NP} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{co-NP}$

(more unsolved problems in computer science)

$$\text{NP} \neq \text{coNP} \stackrel{?}{\implies} \text{P} \neq \text{NP}$$





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