4-11 P and NP

Hengfeng Wei

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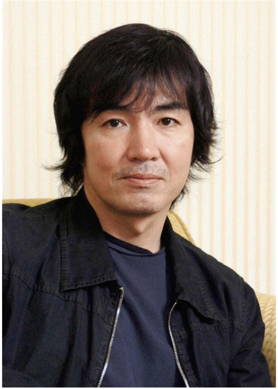
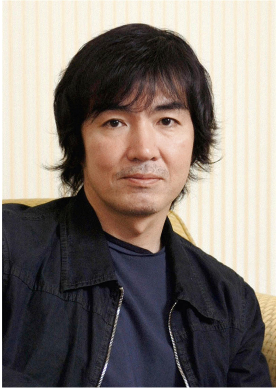
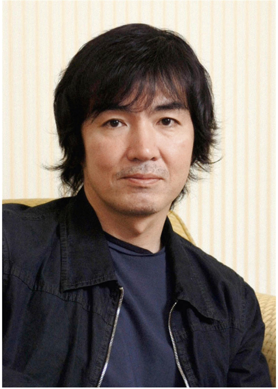
May 20, 2019






东野圭吾
嫌疑人X的献身



“对于数学问题，自己想出解答，
和判断别人说的解答是否正确，何者比较简单”


CONCEPT


decide.

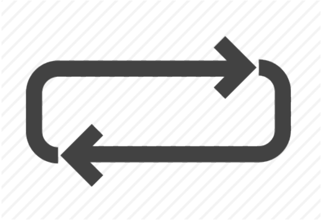

ACCEPT


decide.


ACCEPT


Yes
No
I·DECIDE

Always terminate.



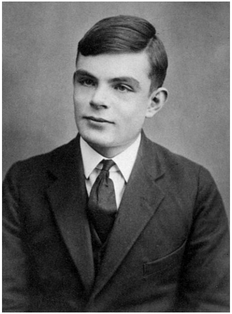
Always terminate.

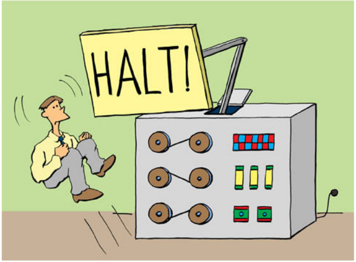
May loop forever for "NO" instance.

Definition (Halting Problem)

Input: An arbitrary program and input

Output: Will the program eventually halt?





Alan designed the perfect computer

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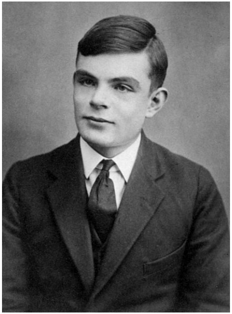

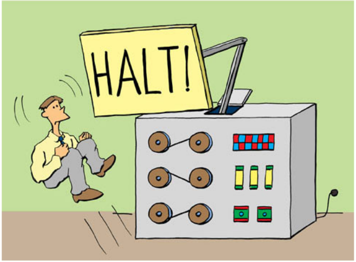

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Undecidable

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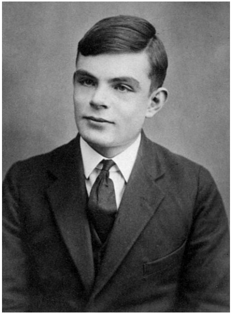

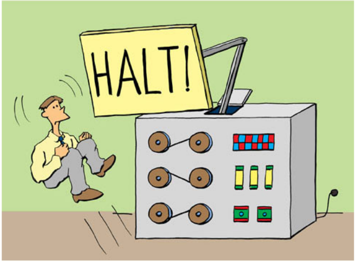

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Undecidable

But Acceptable (Semi-decidable)

$$\mathrm{P} = \Big\{ L : L \text{ is decided by a poly. time algorithm} \Big\}$$

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Theorem (Theorem 34.2)

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You can safely forget "semi-decidable"
in computational complexity theory.

Definition (NP)

$$L \in \mathrm{NP}$$

$$\iff$$

$\exists$ 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.

$$\exists L : L \notin \text{NP}?$$

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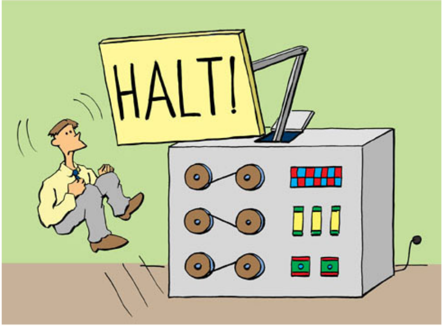

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$\exists L : L \notin \mathrm{NP} \land L$ is decidable?

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Theorem (Deterministic Time Hierarchy Theorem (1965))

$$f(n) \log f(n) = o\big(g(n)\big) \implies DTIME\big(f(n)\big) \subsetneqq DTIME\big(g(n)\big)$$

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$$f(n+1) = o(g(n)) \implies NTIME(f(n)) \subsetneq NTIME(g(n))$$

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$$\text{NP} \subsetneq \text{NEXP}$$

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"Equivalence of Regular Expressions with Squaring" is NEXP-complete:

$$e_1 \cup e_2, \quad e_1 \cdot e_2, \quad e^2$$

Closure of NP (CLRS 34.2-4)

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

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

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```
procedure V(x, c)
    if c ≠ c1#c2 then
        return 0

    return V(x, c1) ∨ V(x, c2)
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$$x \in L_1 \cup L_2 \iff \exists c, V(x, c) = 1$$

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```
procedure V(x, c)
    if c ≠ c1#c2&m then
        return 0

    return V(x_{1...m}, c1) ∧ V(x_{m+1...|x|}, c2)
```

$$\textbf{procedure } \mathrm{V}(x, c)$$
$$\textbf{if } c \neq c_1 \# c_2 \& m \textbf{ then}$$
$$\textbf{return } 0$$
$$\textbf{return } V(x_{1 \dots m}, c_1) \land V(x_{m+1 \dots |x|}, c_2)$$

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        return 0

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

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

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    for k ← 1 to |x| do
        m_0 ← 0, m_k ← |x|
        if c = c_1#c_2#···#c_k&m_1&m_2&···&m_{k-1} then
            return ⋀_{i=1}^{i=k} V(x_{m_{i-1}+1...m_i}, c_i)
```

1: **procedure** $\mathrm{V}(x, c)$

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**

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$$x \in L^{\star} \iff \exists c, A(x, c) = 1$$

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$$\forall L \in \text{NP}, L \leq_p L' \implies L' \text{ is NP-hard}$$

$$\text{NP-complete} = \text{NP} \cap \text{NP-hard}$$

CLRS 34.5-6

HAM-PATH is NP-complete

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HAM-CYCLE $\leq_p$ HAM-PATH

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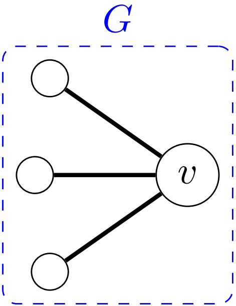

$$G \in \text{HAM-CYCLE} \iff G' \in \text{HAM-PATH}$$

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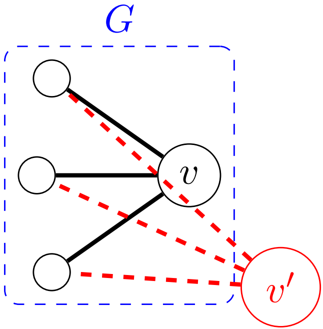

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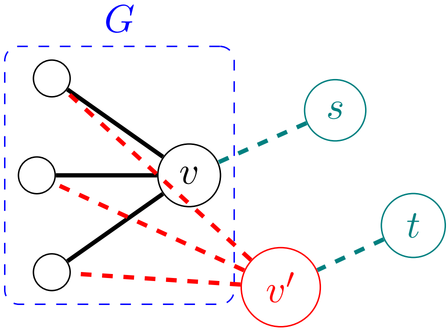

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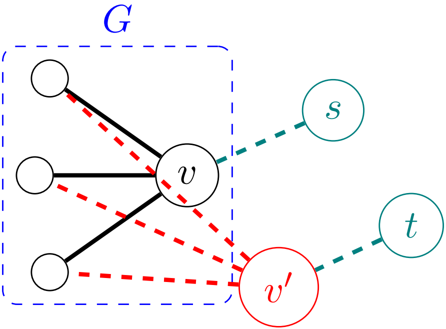

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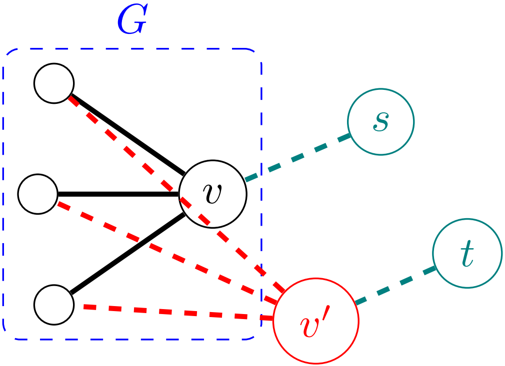
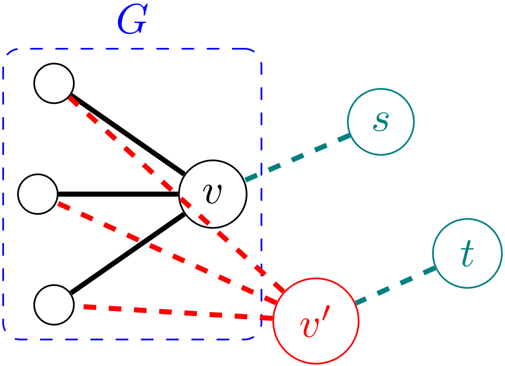


G
v
s
t
v'



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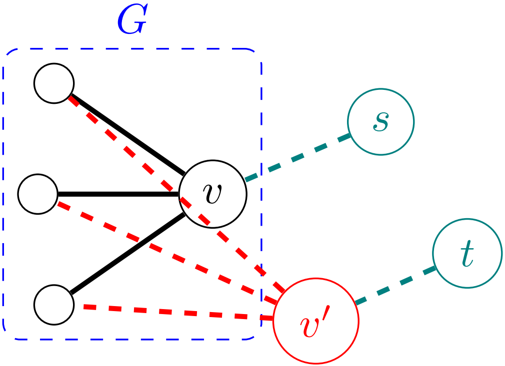

$\deg(v) \geq 2$

$\forall u \in V(G) : \deg(u) \geq 2$

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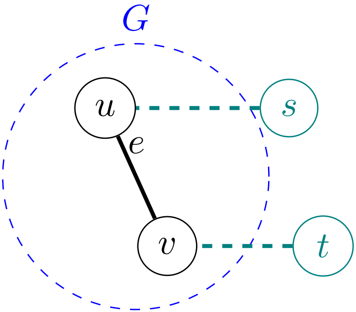
$\forall e \in G$: Construct G_e



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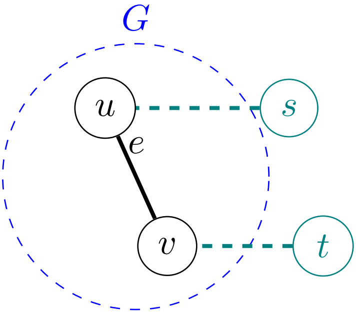

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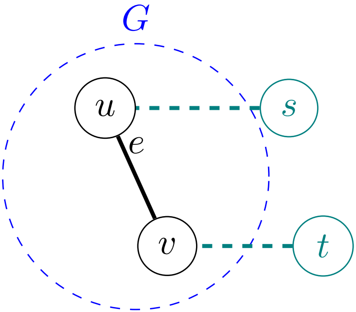

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$$G \in \text{HAM-CYCLE} \iff \exists G_e : G_e \text{ has a HP}$$

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Karp Reduction

Richard M. Karp (1935 ~)

REDUCIBILITY AMONG COMBINATORIAL PROBLEMS

Richard M. Karp

University of California at Berkeley

(1972)

Cook Reduction

Stephen Cook (1939 ∼)

The Complexity of Theorem-Proving Procedures

Stephen A. Cook

University of Toronto

(1971)

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

Q : Is UNSAT NP-hard?

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Proof.

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$\square$

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$\square$

$$\boxed{\forall x : x \in L_1 \iff f(x) \in L_2}$$


THANK YOU

Your opinon Matters

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