Groverize Monotone Local Search. (Short Note)

David Ponarovsky

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1 Todo.

- 1. Write the table (sage script).
- 2. Add definitions. Problem description.
- 3. Complete the 'proof'.
- 4. Prove lower bound.

2 Introduction.

We follow the study of [Fom+15], who relate between the parametrized complexity to the general average case complexity. Crudely put, they shown that for particular wide range of **NP** hard problems, a solution which run exponentially at some complexity parameter, for example the treewidth of a graph, can be used to derive a batter than bruteforce solution for the general problem. We continue their work by plugin the Grover search [Gro96] routine instead the original sampling process.

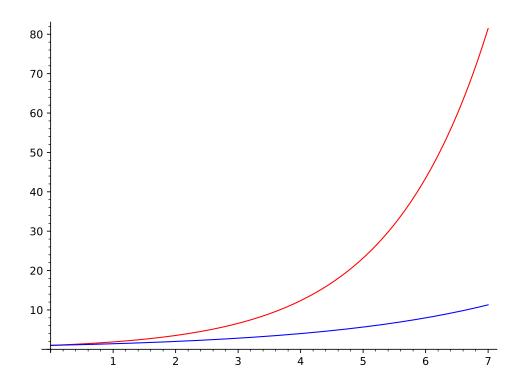
We will simplify the definitions given at [Fom+15] and use the following definitions instead:

Definition 1 (extension problems). Consider a decision problem inside **NP**, in this paper, we will associate two verifiers U,V with each language. U stands for input validation, conceptually it uses for checking that the solution 'live' inside the problem world. For example, for the 3-**SAT**, U checks that the input indeed encode an assignment. Formally the role of U is to restrict the inputs to certain form. And V responsible to verify that the word indeed in the language, ie check that the assignment satisfies the formula. We will say that a problem is an extension problem if any instance of the problem could be representated as the bit-wise union of two strings which pass U verification. For example, any assignment satisfies a 3-**SAT** instance could be write as or-wise of two assignments.

Definition 2. A directed graph G is a pair (V, E) where V is a set of vertices and E is a set of directed edges.

Definition 3. The directed shortest path problem is the problem of finding the directed path with the minimum weight between two given vertices in a directed weighted graph.

$$\begin{split} & \sum_{k' \leq k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p(k')}} \cdot c^{k'-t} N^{\mathcal{O}(1)} \leq \max_{k' \leq k} \left(\frac{\binom{n-|X|}{t}}{\binom{k'}{t}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot c^{k'-t} N^{\mathcal{O}(1)} = \\ & \left(\max_{k' \leq k} \frac{\binom{n-|X|}{t}}{\binom{k'}{t}} \cdot c^{2\binom{k'-t}{t}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} N^{\mathcal{O}(1)} = \left(\max_{k \leq n-|X|} \frac{\binom{n-|X|}{t}}{\binom{k}{t}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot c^{2(k-t)} N^{\mathcal{O}(1)} \leq \\ & \Rightarrow \left(2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{n-|X|}{2}} N^{\mathcal{O}(1)} \end{split}$$



Problem Name	Parameterized	Groverize	New bound	Previous Bound
FEEDBACK VERTEX SET	3^k (r) [Cyg+11]	1.3744^{k}	1.6667^{n} (r)	
Feedback Vertex Set	3.592^k [KP14]	1.3865^{k}	1.7217^n	1.7347 ⁿ [FTV18
Subset Feedback Vertex Set	4^k [Wahlstrom14]	1.3919^{k}	1.7500^n	1.8638^n [Fom+14]
FEEDBACK VERTEX SET IN TOURNAMENTS	1.6181^k [KL16]	1.2720^{k}	1.3820^{n}	1.4656^n [KL16]
Group Feedback Vertex Set	4^k [Wahlstrom14]	1.3919^{k}	1.7500^n	NPR
Node Unique Label Cover	$ \Sigma ^{2k}$ [Wahlstrom14]	1.3919^{k}	$\left(2-\frac{1}{ \Sigma ^2}\right)^n$	NPR
Vertex (r, ℓ) -Partization $(r, \ell \leq 2)$	3.3146^k [KolayP15; Bas+17]	1.3817^{k}	1.6984^{n}	NPR
Interval Vertex Deletion	8^k [Cao16]	1.3466^{k}	1.8750^{n}	$(2-\varepsilon)^n$ for $\varepsilon < 10^{-20}$ [BFP13
Proper Interval Vertex Deletion	6^k [tV13; Cao15]	1.4087^{k}	1.8334^{n}	$(2-\varepsilon)^n$ for $\varepsilon < 10^{-20}$ [BFP13
Block Graph Vertex Deletion	4^k [Agr+16]	1.4044^{k}	1.7500^n	$(2-\varepsilon)^n$ for $\varepsilon < 10^{-20}$ [BFP13
Cluster Vertex Deletion	1.9102^k [Bor+14]	1.3919^{k}	1.4765^{n}	1.6181^n [Fom+10]
THREAD GRAPH VERTEX DELETION	8^k [Kan+15]	1.3919^{k}	1.8750^{n}	NPR
Multicut on Trees	1.5538^k [Kan+14]	1.3138^{k}	1.3565^{n}	NPR
3-HITTING SET	2.0755^k [MagnusPhD07]	1.4087^{k}	1.5182^{n}	1.6278^n [MagnusPhD07
4-HITTING SET	3.0755^k [Fom+10]	1.2593^{k}	1.6750^{n}	1.8704^n [Fom+10]
d -Hitting Set $(d \ge 3)$	$(d - 0.9245)^k$ [Fom+10]	1.1763^{k}	$(2-\frac{1}{(d-0.9245)})^n$	[Coc+16; Fom+10]
Min-Ones 3-SAT	2.562^k [abs-1007-1166]	1.3296^{k}	1.6097^n	NPR
Min-Ones d-SAT $(d \ge 4)$	d^k	1.3763^{k}	$(2-\frac{1}{d})^n$	NPR
Weighted d -SAT $(d \ge 3)$	d^k	1.3763^{k}	$(2-\frac{1}{d})^n$	NPR
Weighted Feedback Vertex Set	3.6181^k [Agr+16]	1.1763^{k}	1.7237^n	1.8638^n [Fom+08]
Weighted 3-Hitting Set	2.168^k [SZ15]	1.3593^{k}	1.5388^n	1.6755^n [Coc+16]
Weighted d-Hitting Set $(d \ge 4)$	$(d-0.832)^k$ [Fom+10; SZ15]	1.3919^{k}	$(2-\frac{1}{d-0.932})^n$	[Coc+16

Table 1: Summary of known and new results for different optimization problems. NPR means that we are not aware of any previous algorithms faster than brute-force. All bounds suppress factors polynomial in the input size N. The algorithms in the first row are randomized (r).

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