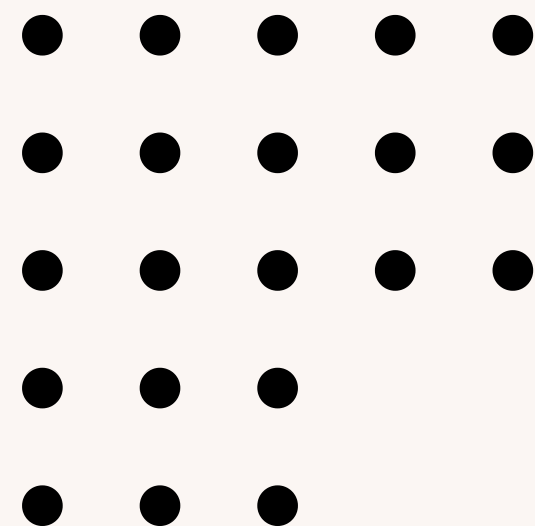




Trabalho 3

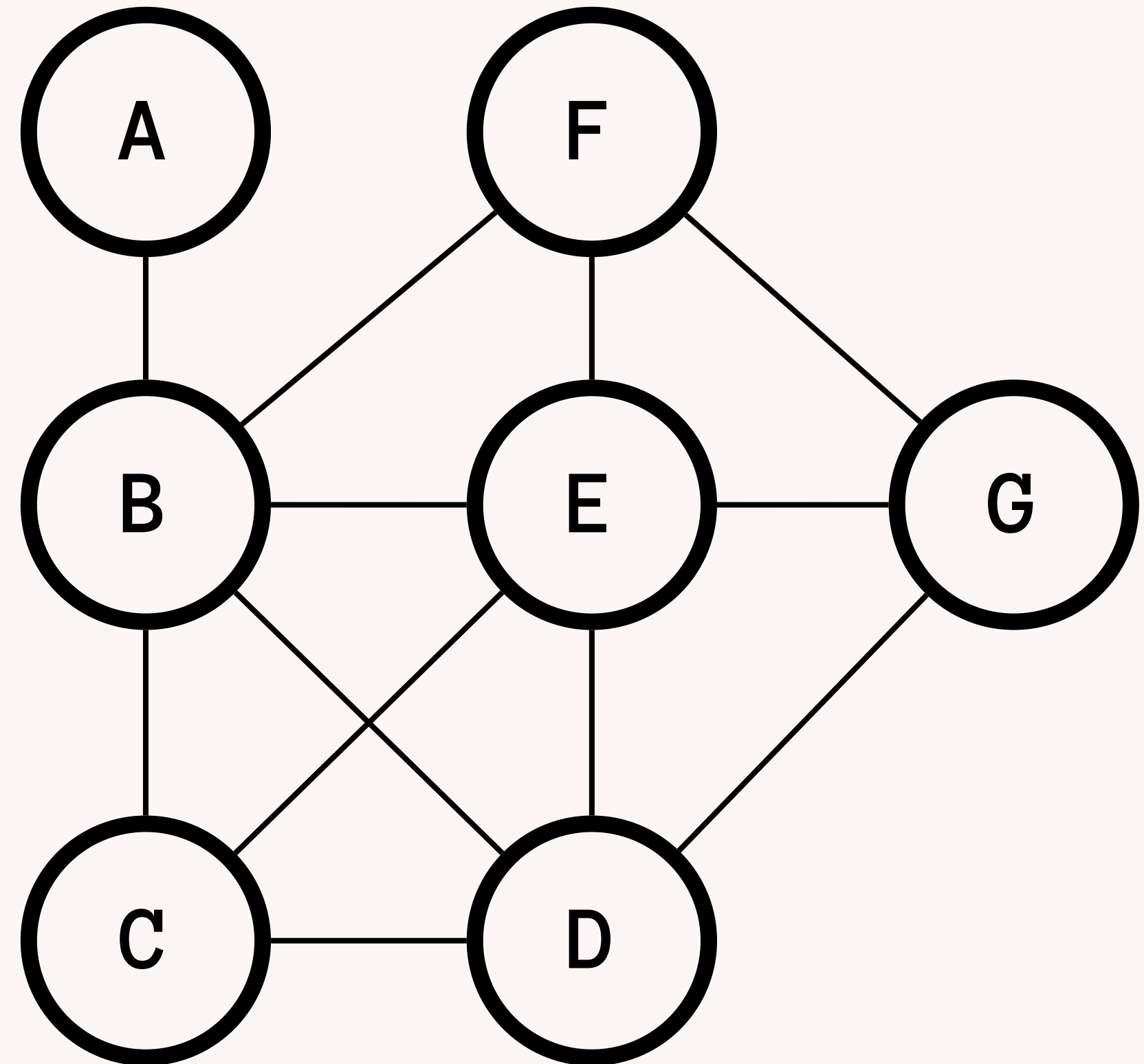
CLIQUE → VERTEX COVER

ALUNOS: GUILHERME ADENILSON DE JESUS
VICENTE CARDOSO DOS SANTOS



Problema do Clique

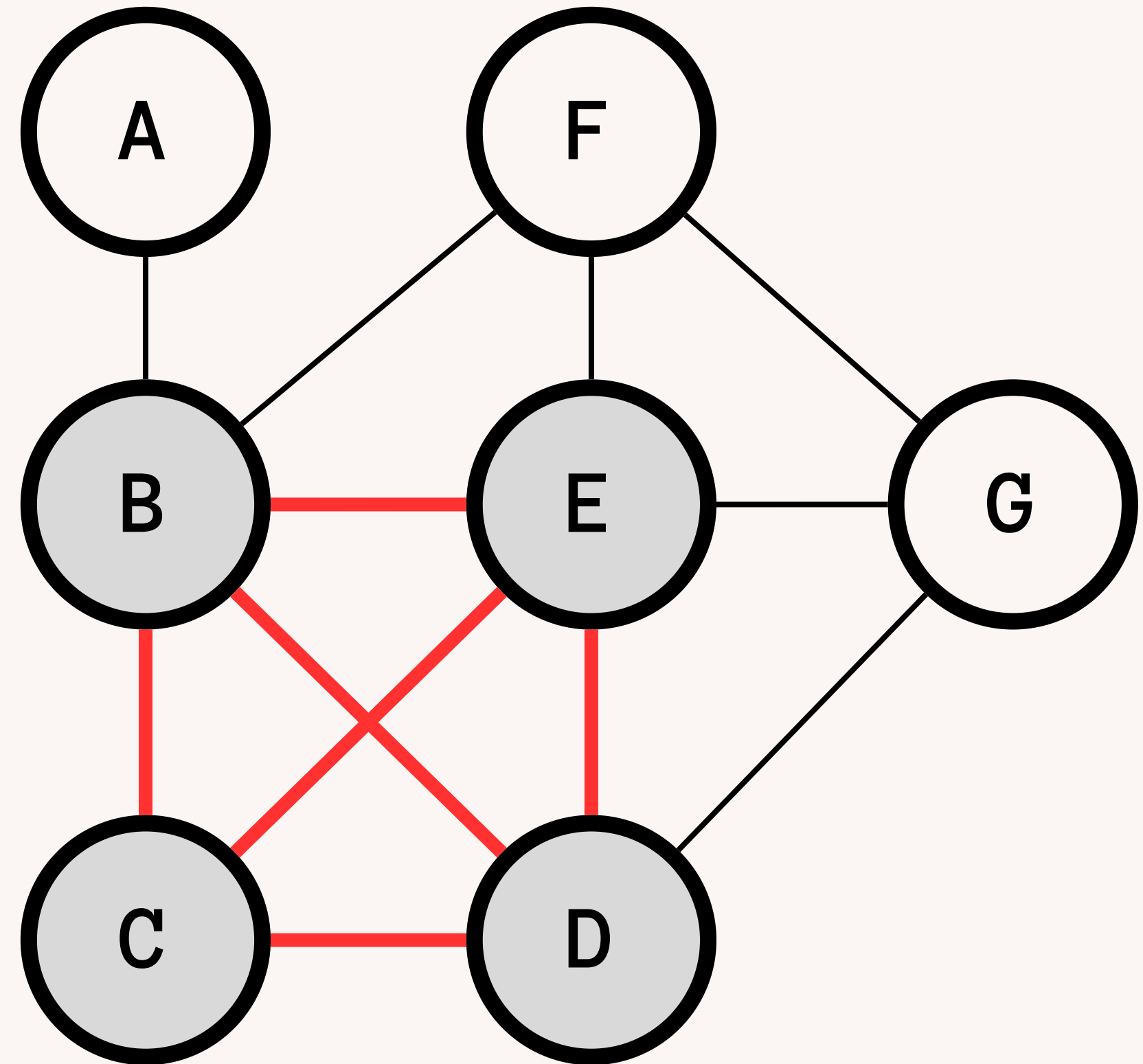
- Otimização: Maior número de vértices
- Decisão: Clique com k vértices?
- Subgrafo completo



Problema do Clique

- Otimização: Maior número de vértices
- Decisão: Clique com k vértices?
- Subgrafo completo

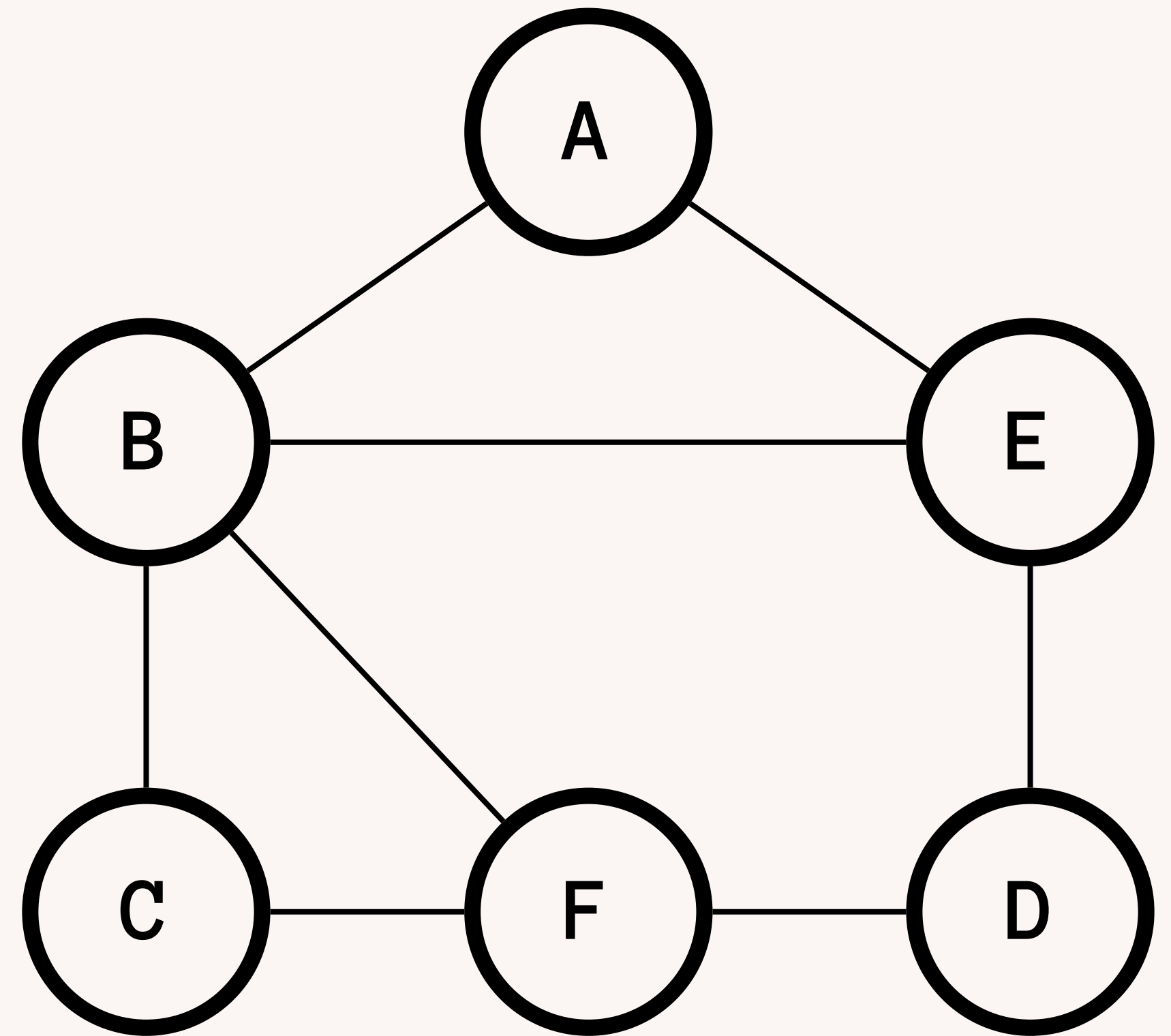
CLIQUE = {B, C, D, E}



Vertex Cover

Cobertura de Vértices

- Otimização: Menor número de vértices
- Decisão: ?
- Alcance todas as arestas do grafo

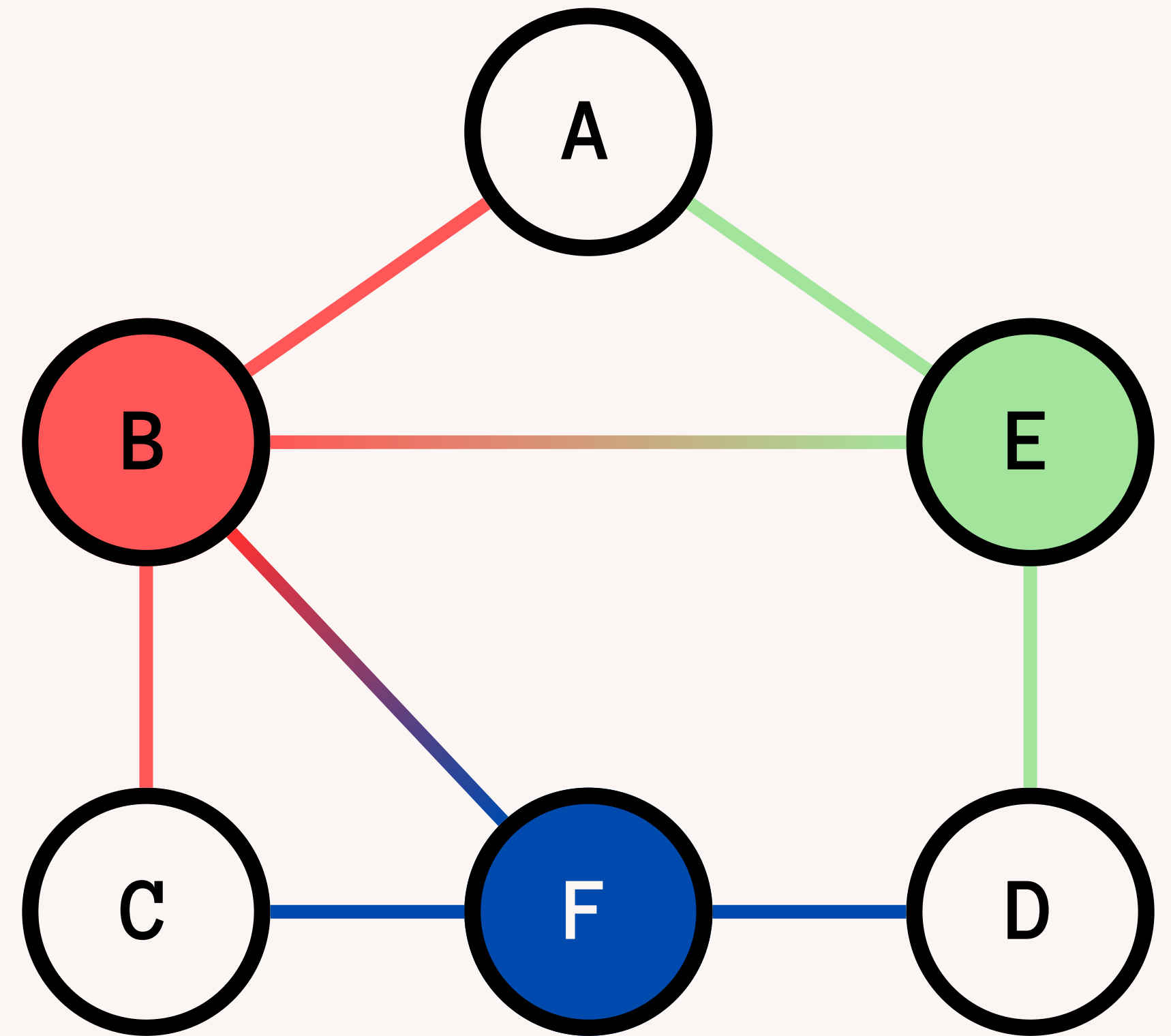


Vertex Cover

Cobertura de Vértices

- Otimização: Menor número de vértices
- Decisão: ?
- Alcance todas as arestas do grafo

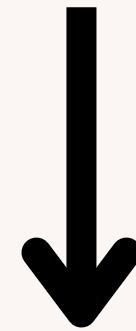
$$VC = \{B, E, F\}$$



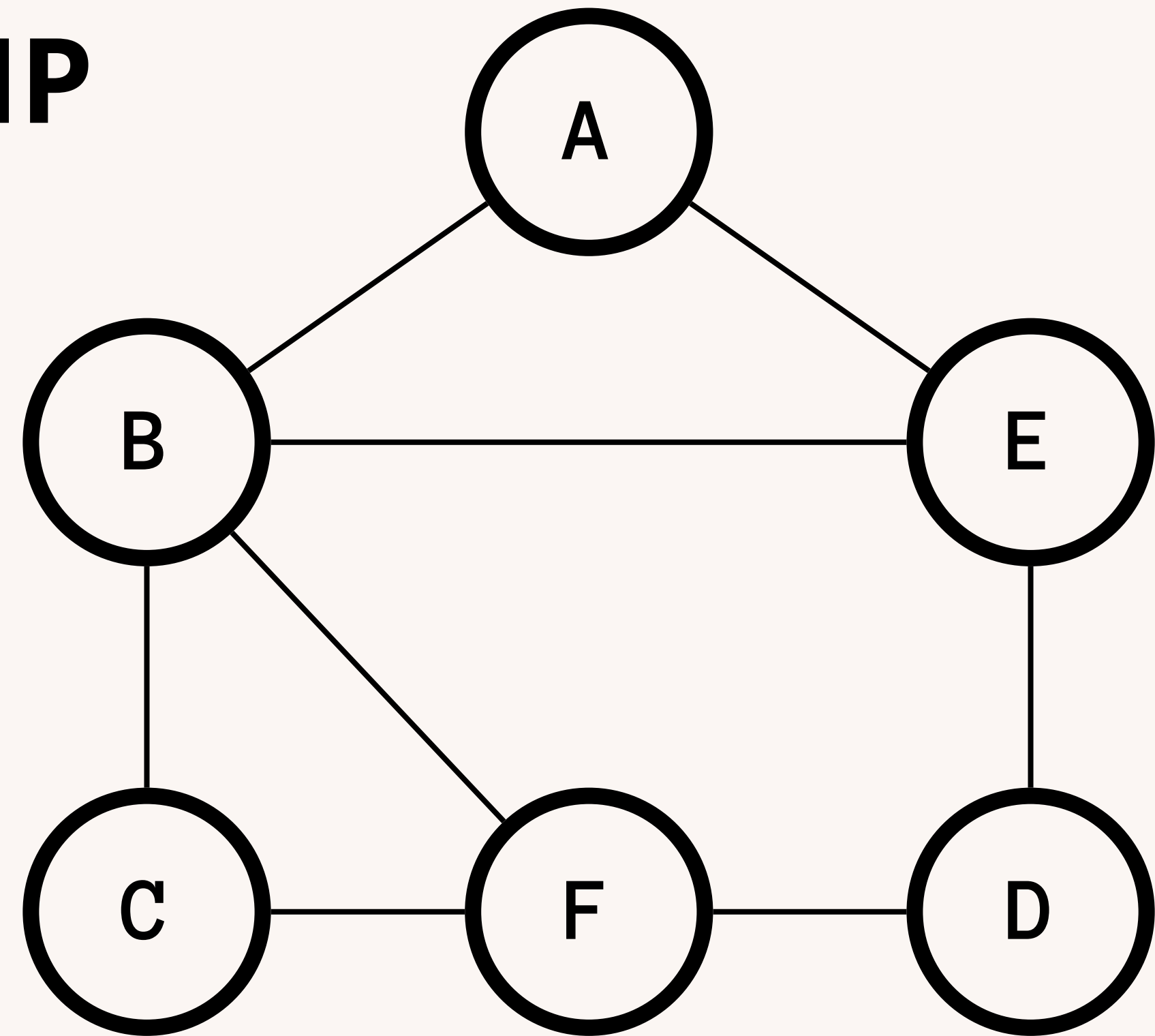
VERTEX COVER É
NP-COMPLETO

Vertex Cover está em NP

Transforma em um problema de decisão



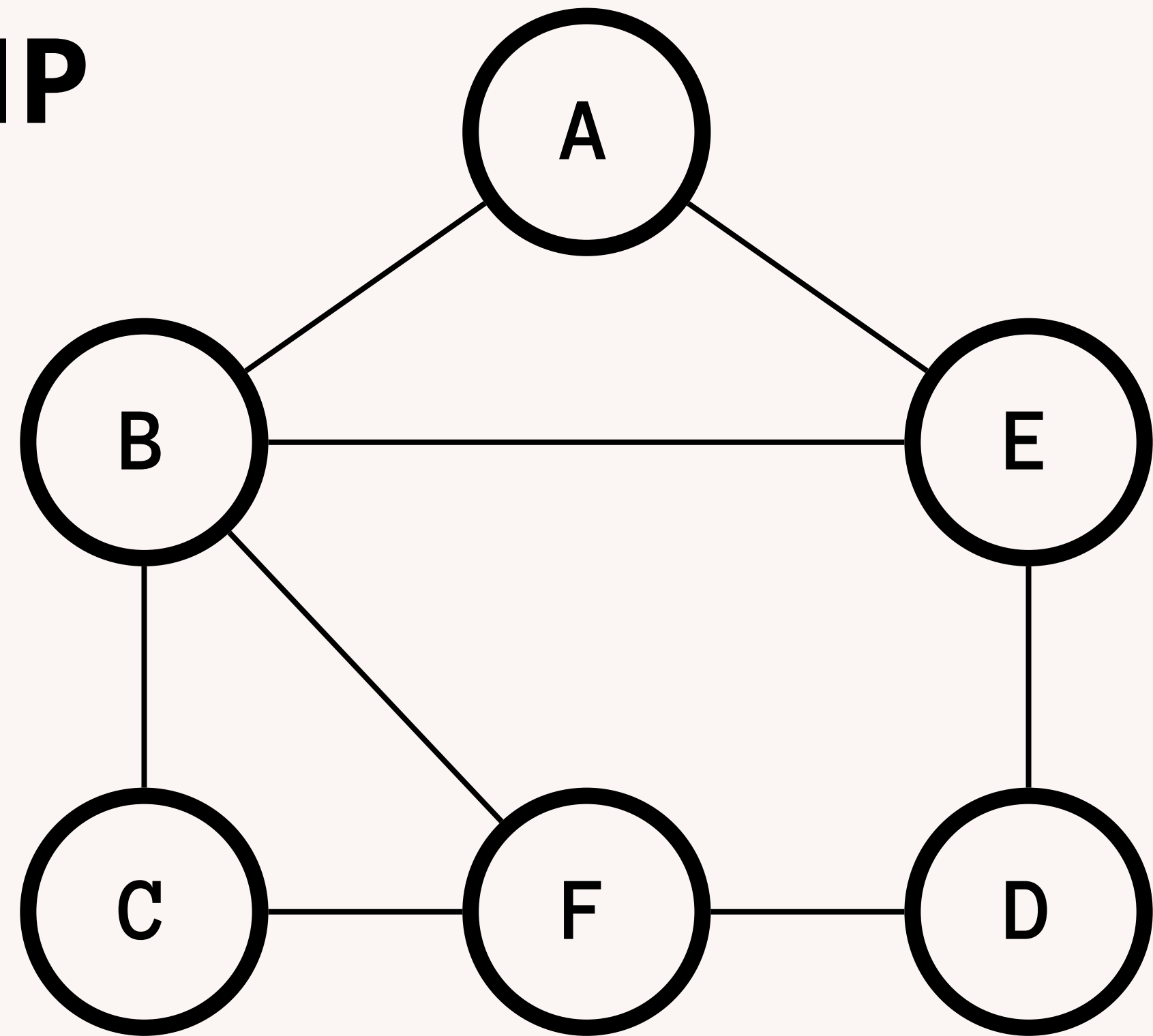
Dado um grafo não-dirigido $G = (V, E)$,
verifica se com k vértices é possível
obter uma cobertura de todas as arestas



Vertex Cover está em NP

Chuta todos os subconjuntos de k
vértices em V

Verifica se pelo menos um dos
subconjuntos cobre todas as
arestas



haVertexCover

Entrada: $G = (V, E)$, $\text{sub_v} \subseteq V$

para cada $\{u, v\} \in E$ faça

se $\neg (u \in \text{sub_v} \text{ ou } v \in \text{sub_v})$ então:

retorna Não

retorna Sim

$|V| = n$ **hasVertexCover**

$|E| = m$ Entrada: $G = (V, E)$, $\text{sub}_v \subseteq V$

$|\text{sub}_v| = k$

m para cada $\{u, v\} \in E$ faça

$2k$ se $\neg (u \in \text{sub}_v \text{ ou } v \in \text{sub}_v)$ então:

1 retorna Não

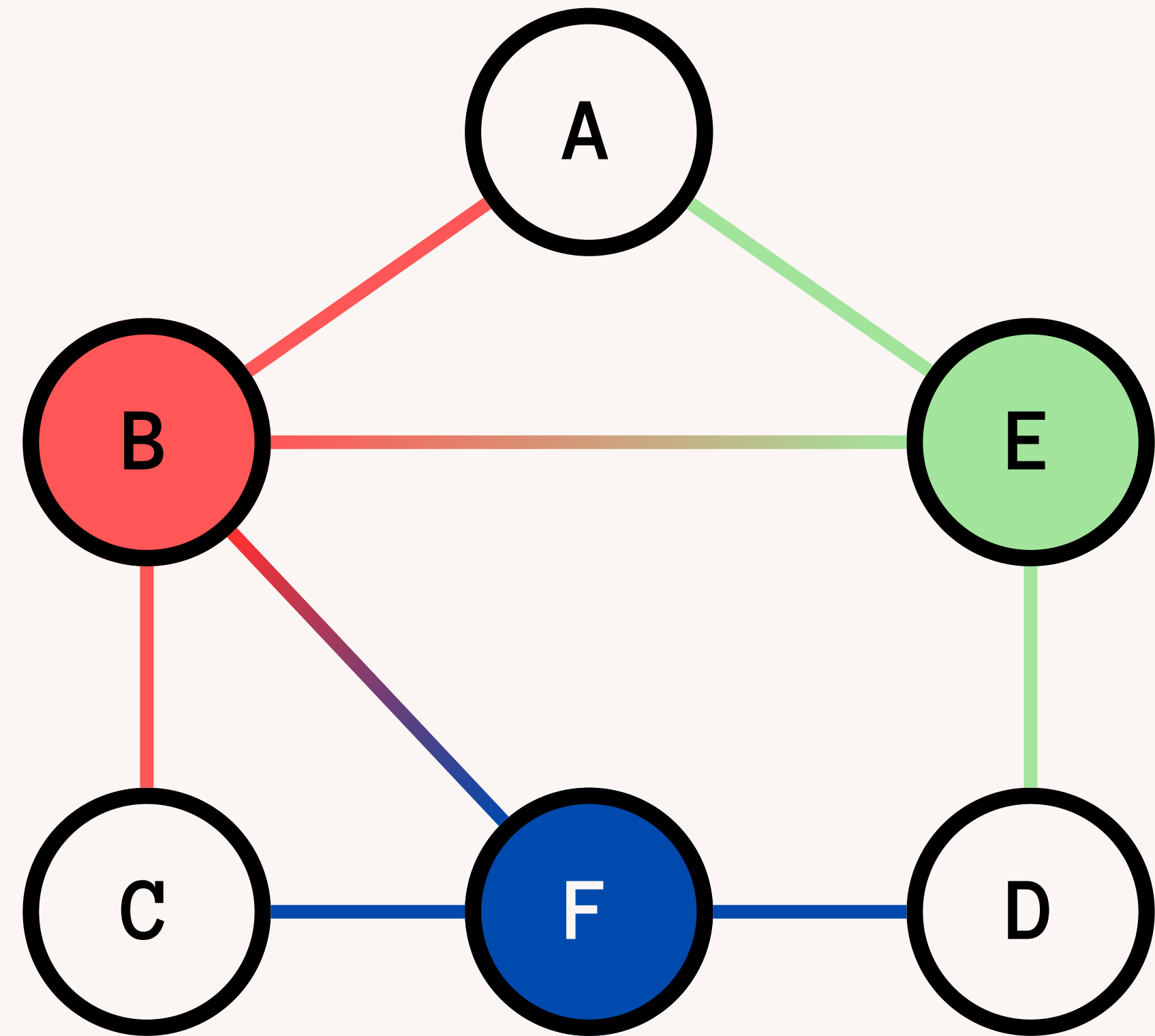
1 retorna Sim

$$T(k, m) = m * 2^k + 1 = O(m * k)$$

se $k = n$ $T(n, m) = m * 2^n + 1 = O(m * n)$

sub_v = {**B**, **E**, **F**}

E = {A,**B**}, {A,**E**}, {**B**,C}, {**B**,**E**},
{**B**,**F**}, {C,**F**}, {**E**,D}, {**F**,D}



CLIQUE \leq_p VERTEX COVER

O algoritmo de redução recebe a entrada $\langle \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{k} \rangle$ sendo \mathbf{G} um grafo não-dirigido (V, E) e \mathbf{k} a quantidade de vértices do clique.

É feito o complemento de G , $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$. É chamado o Vertex Cover com a instância $\langle \bar{G}, |V| - k \rangle$.

O grafo G tem um clique de tamanho k **se, e somente se**, seu complemento G tem um vertex cover de tamanho $|V| - k$.

reduzir_Clique_VertexCover

Entrada: $G = (V, E)$, k

$\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E} = \{\})$

para cada $u \in V$ faça:

 para cada $v \in V$ faça:

 se $\{u, v\} \notin E$ & $u \neq v$ então:

$\bar{E} = \bar{E} \cup \{\{u, v\}\}$

$\text{new_k} = |V| - k$

$\text{VertexCover}(\bar{G}, \text{new_k})$

$$|V| = n$$

$$|E| = m$$

reduzir_Clique_VertexCover

Entrada: $G = (V, E)$, k

1

$$\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E} = \{\})$$

n

para cada $u \in V$ faça:

n

para cada $v \in V$ faça:

m

se $\{u, v\} \notin E$ & $u \neq v$ então:

$$(n^2 - n) - m$$

$$\bar{E} = \bar{E} \cup \{\{u, v\}\}$$

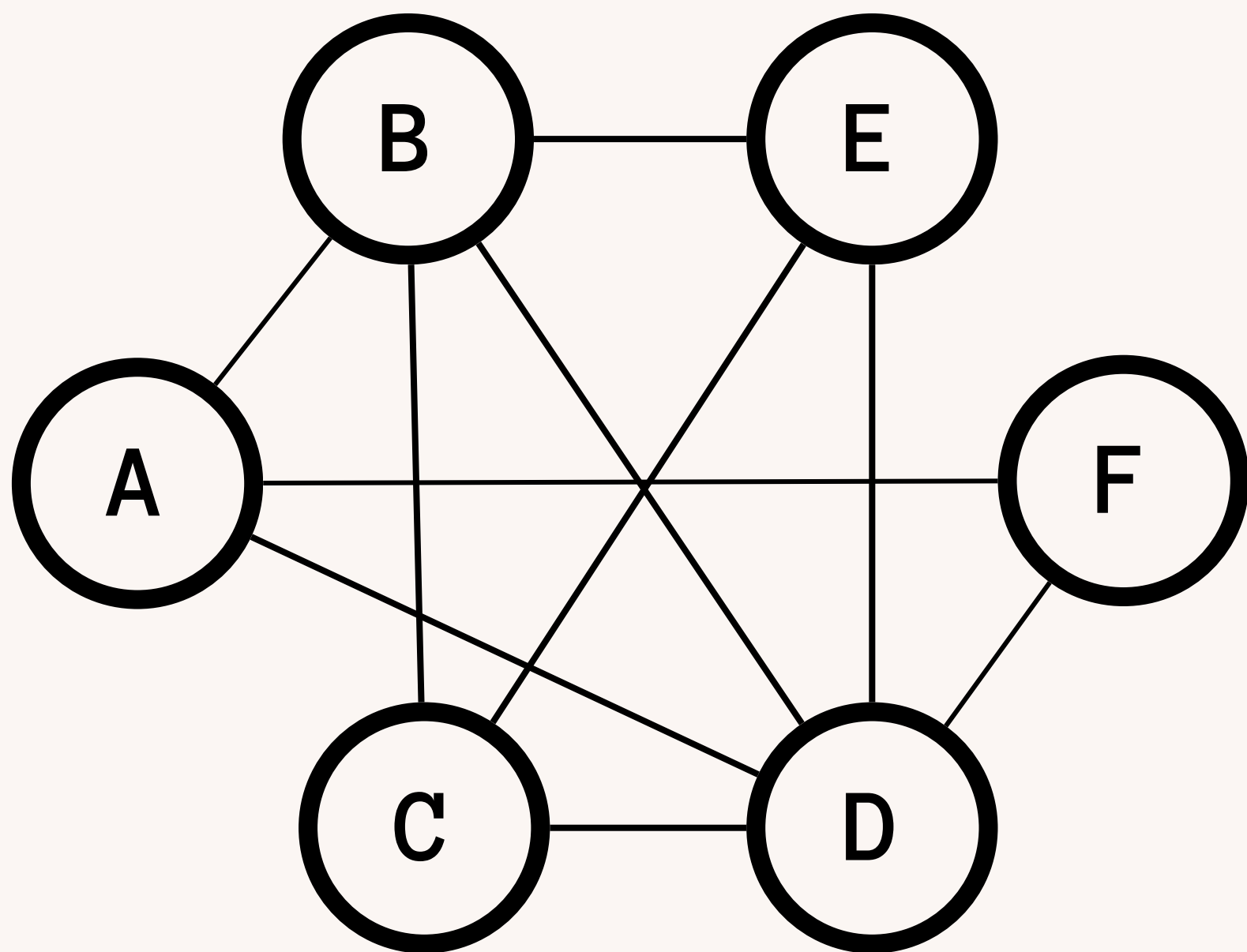
1

$$\text{new_k} = |V| - k$$

VertexCover(\bar{G} , new_k)

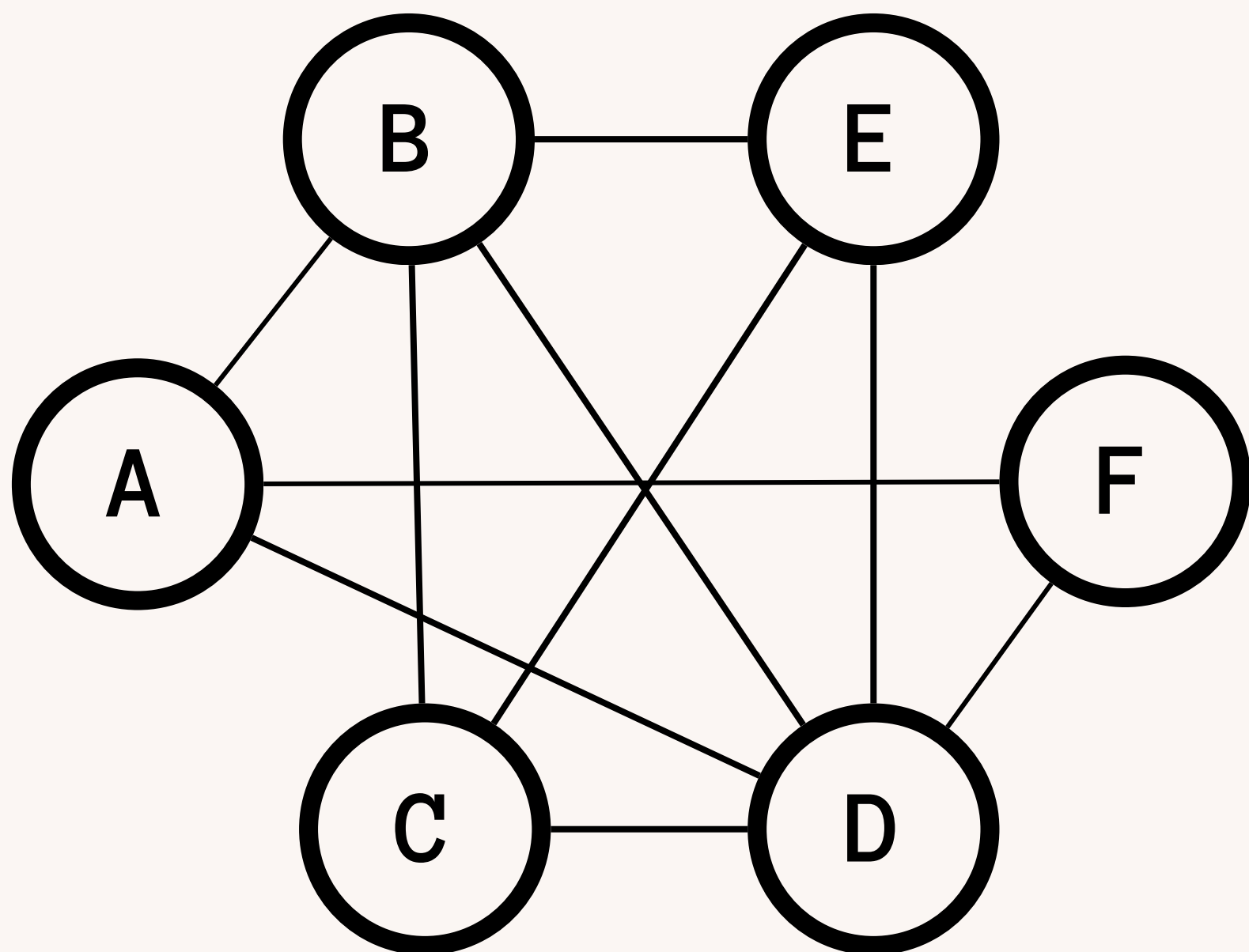
$$T(n, m) = 1 + n + n^2 + n^2 * m + (n^2 - n) - m + 1 = O(n^2 * m)$$

$\langle G, k = 4 \rangle$



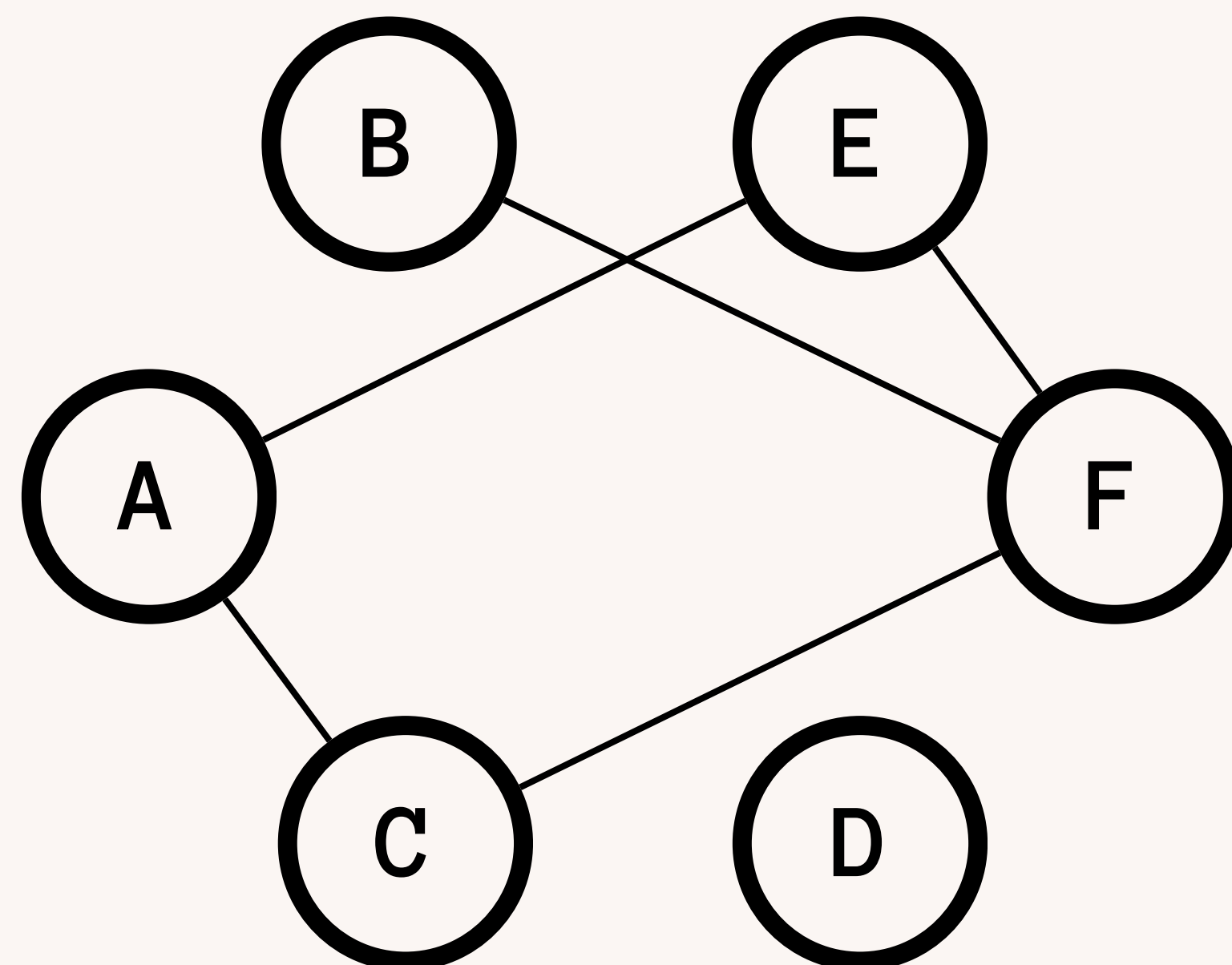
\cong

$\langle G, k = 4 \rangle$

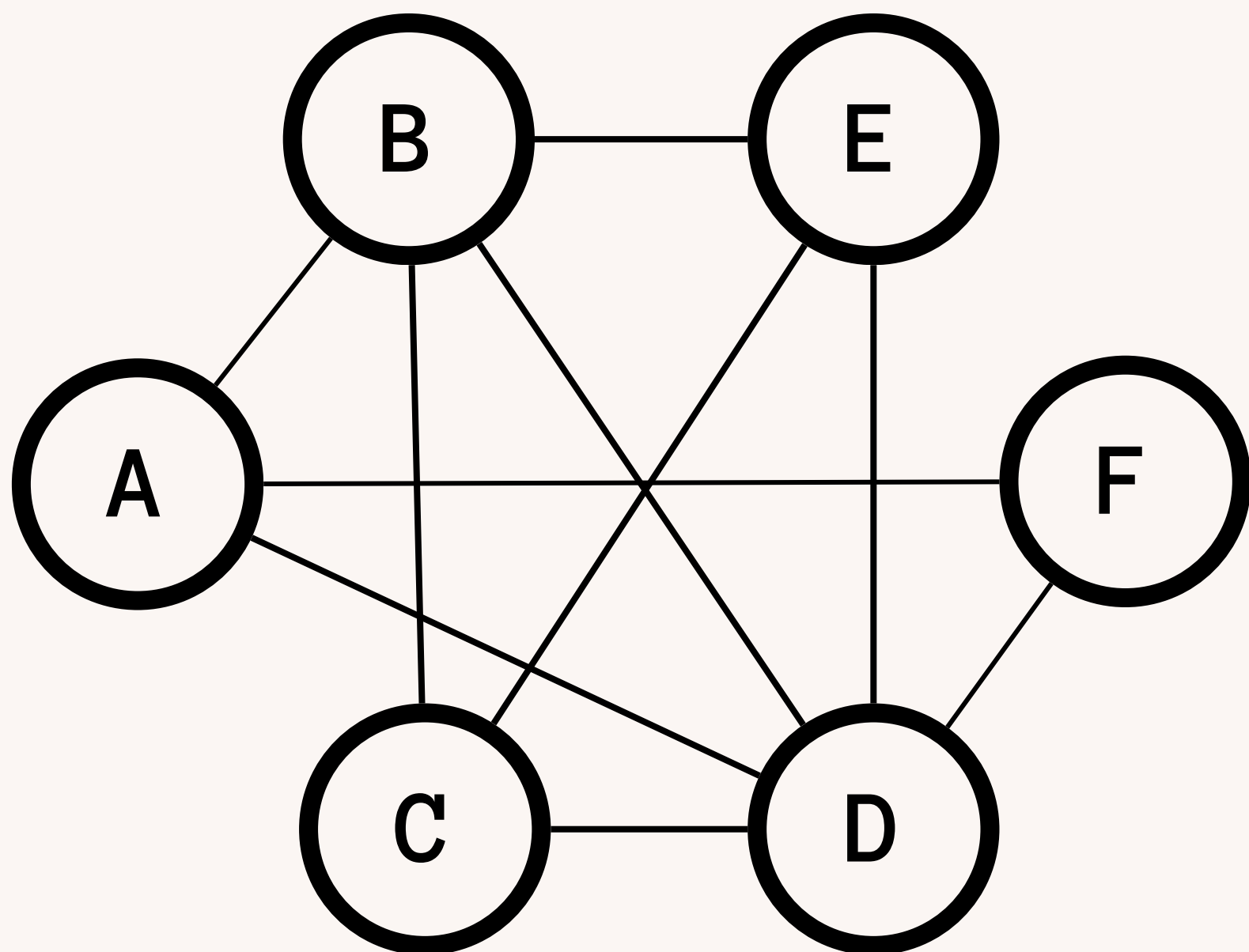


\cong

$\langle \bar{G}, 6 - 4 = 2 \rangle$

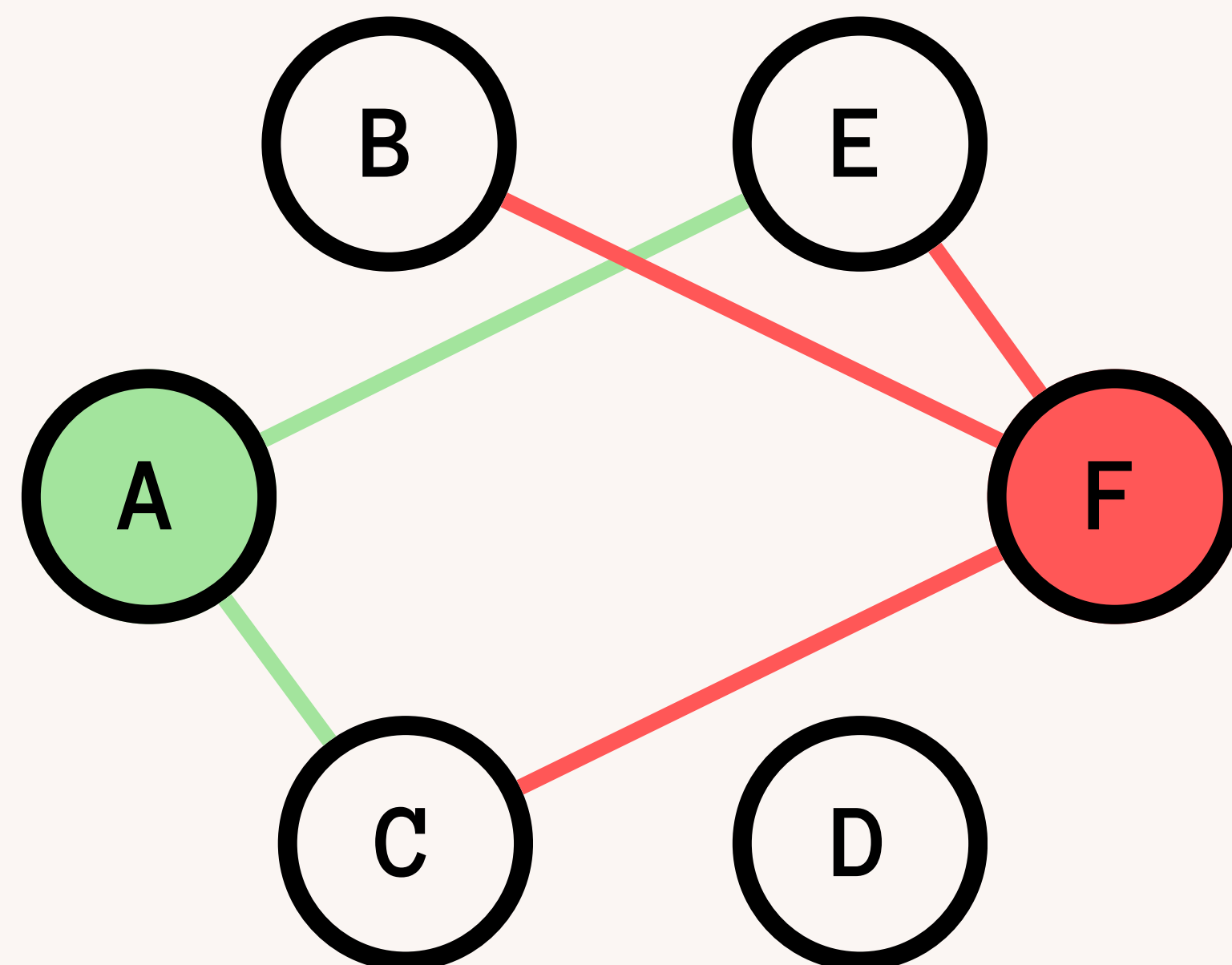


$\langle G, k = 4 \rangle$

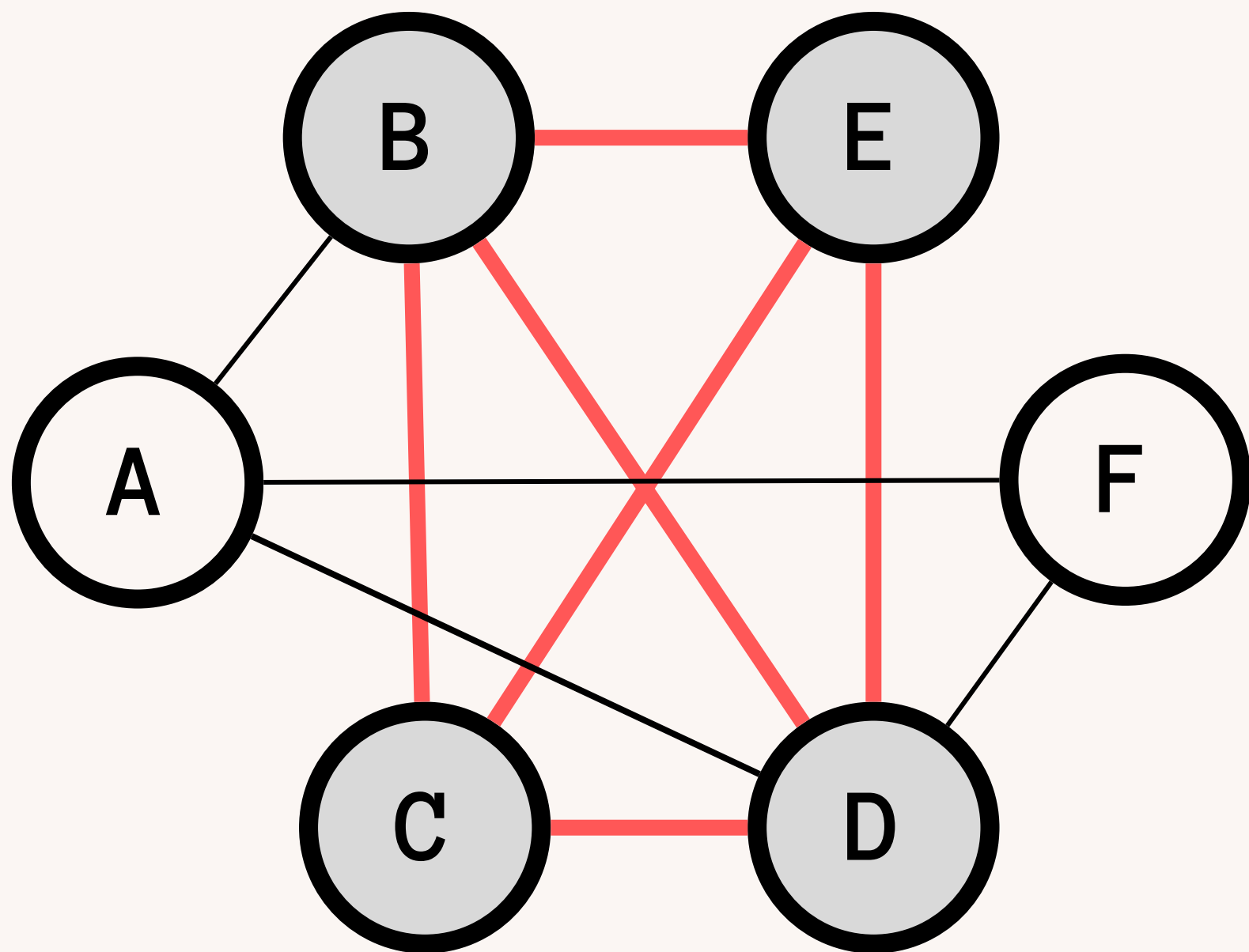


\cong

$\langle \bar{G}, 6 - 4 = 2 \rangle$

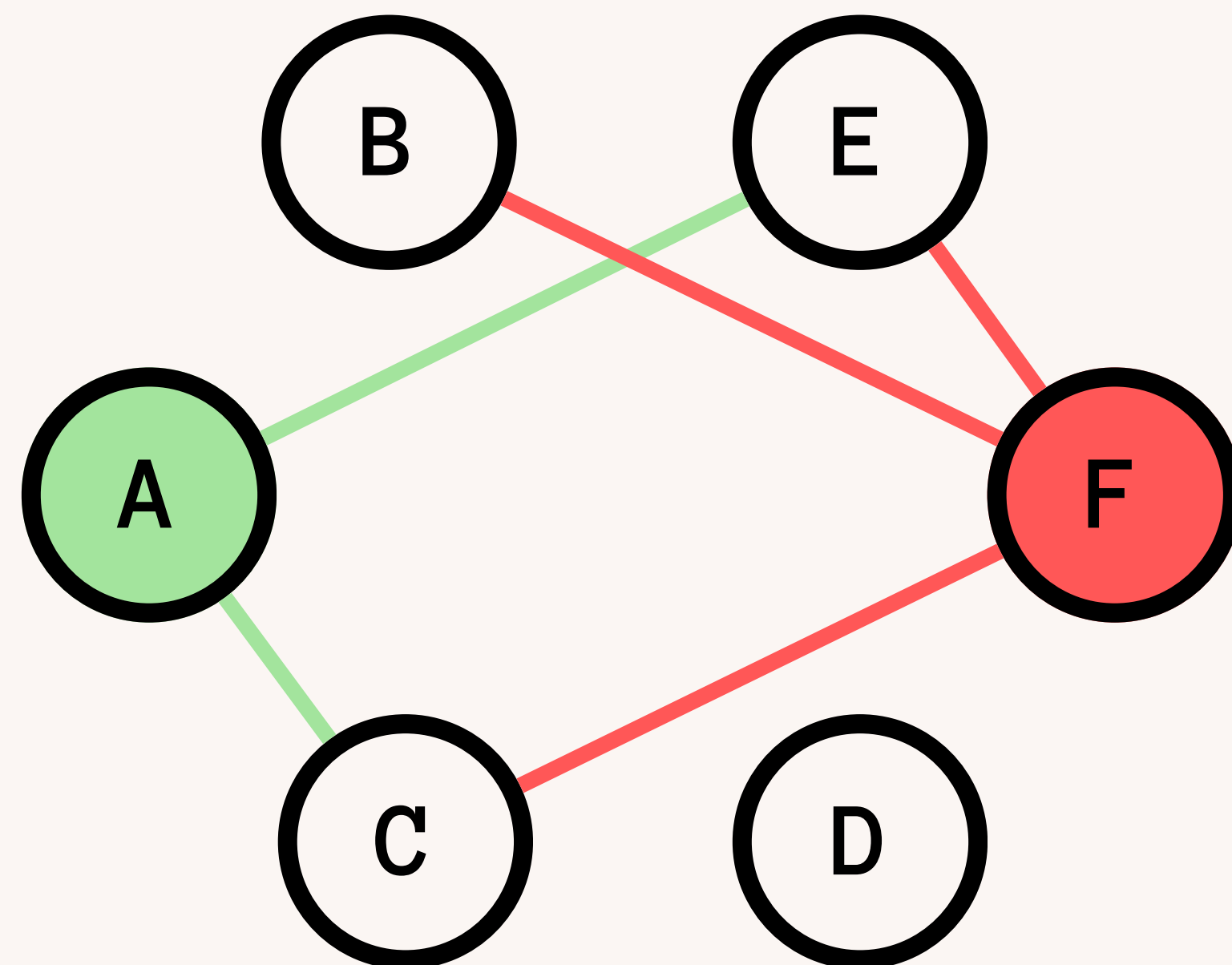


$\langle G, k = 4 \rangle$

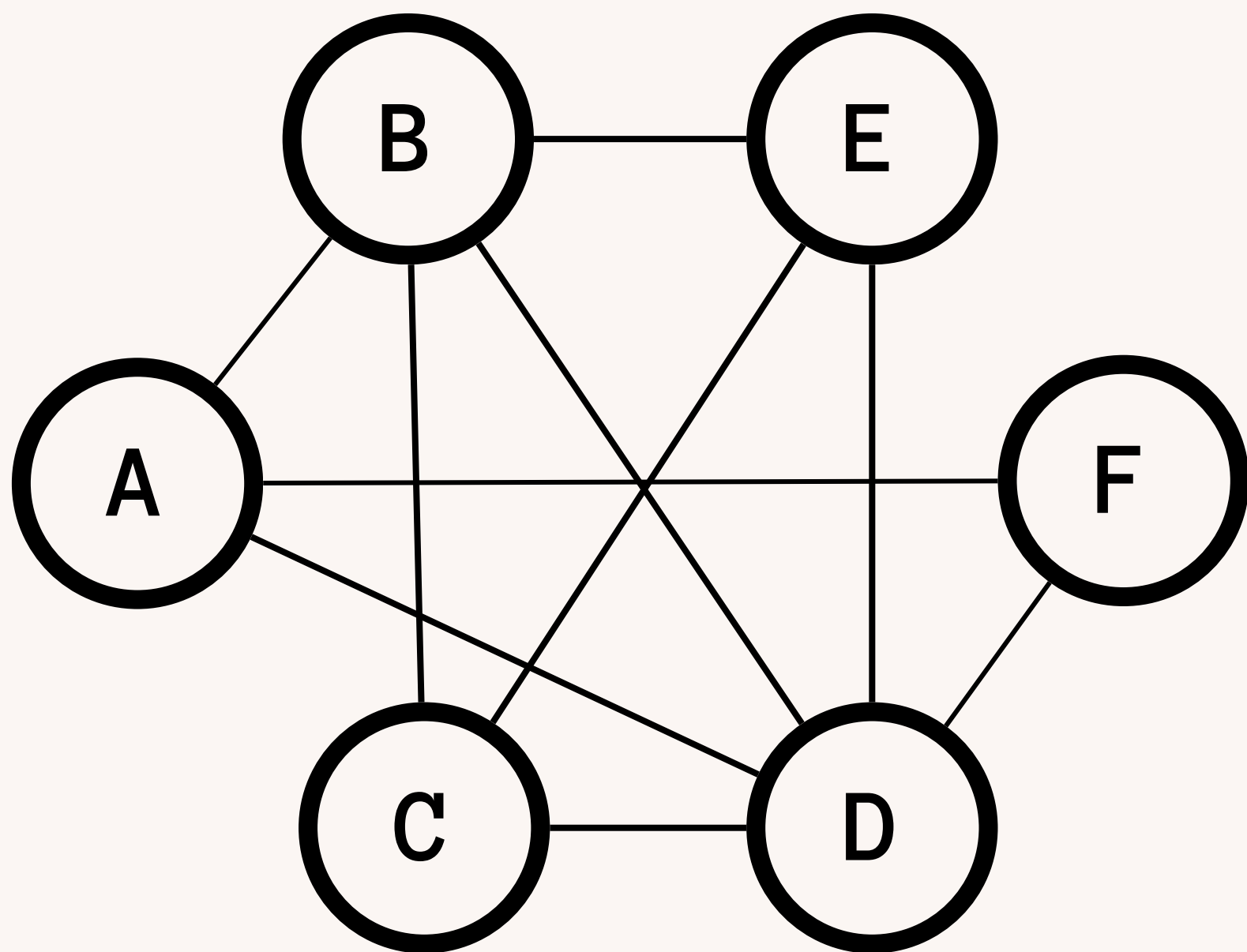


\geq

$\langle \bar{G}, 6 - 4 = 2 \rangle$

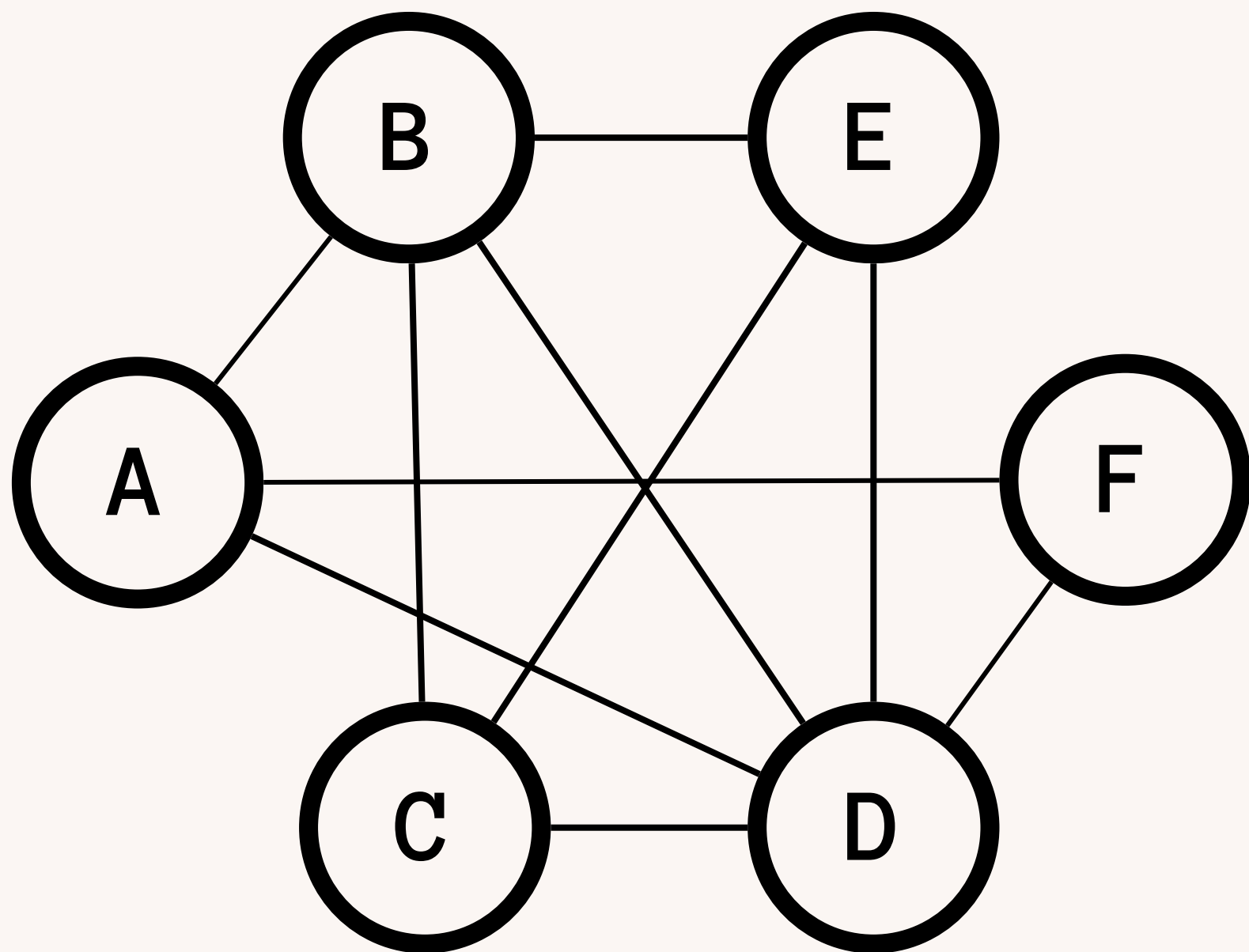


$\langle G, k = 3 \rangle$



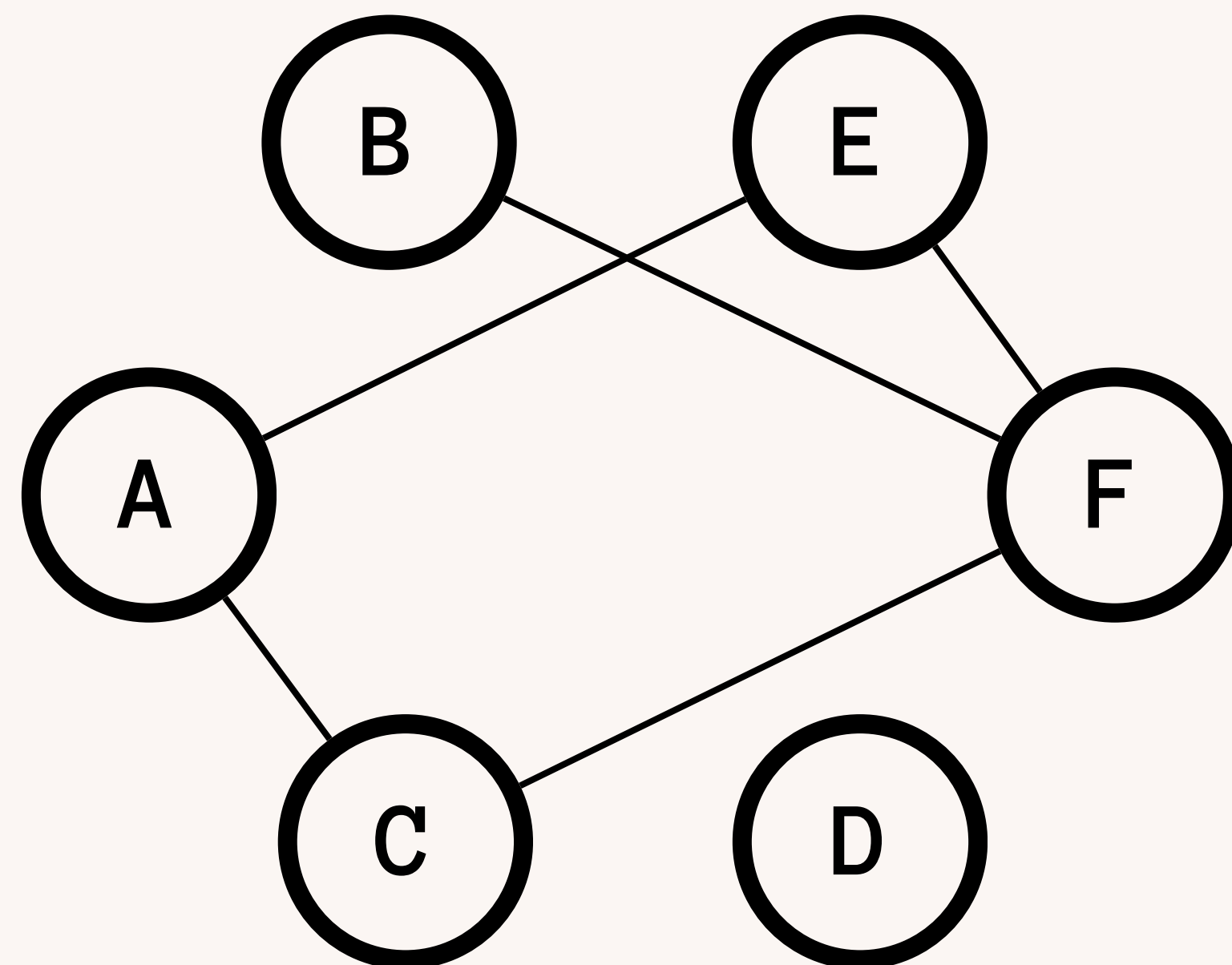
\cong

$\langle G, k = 3 \rangle$

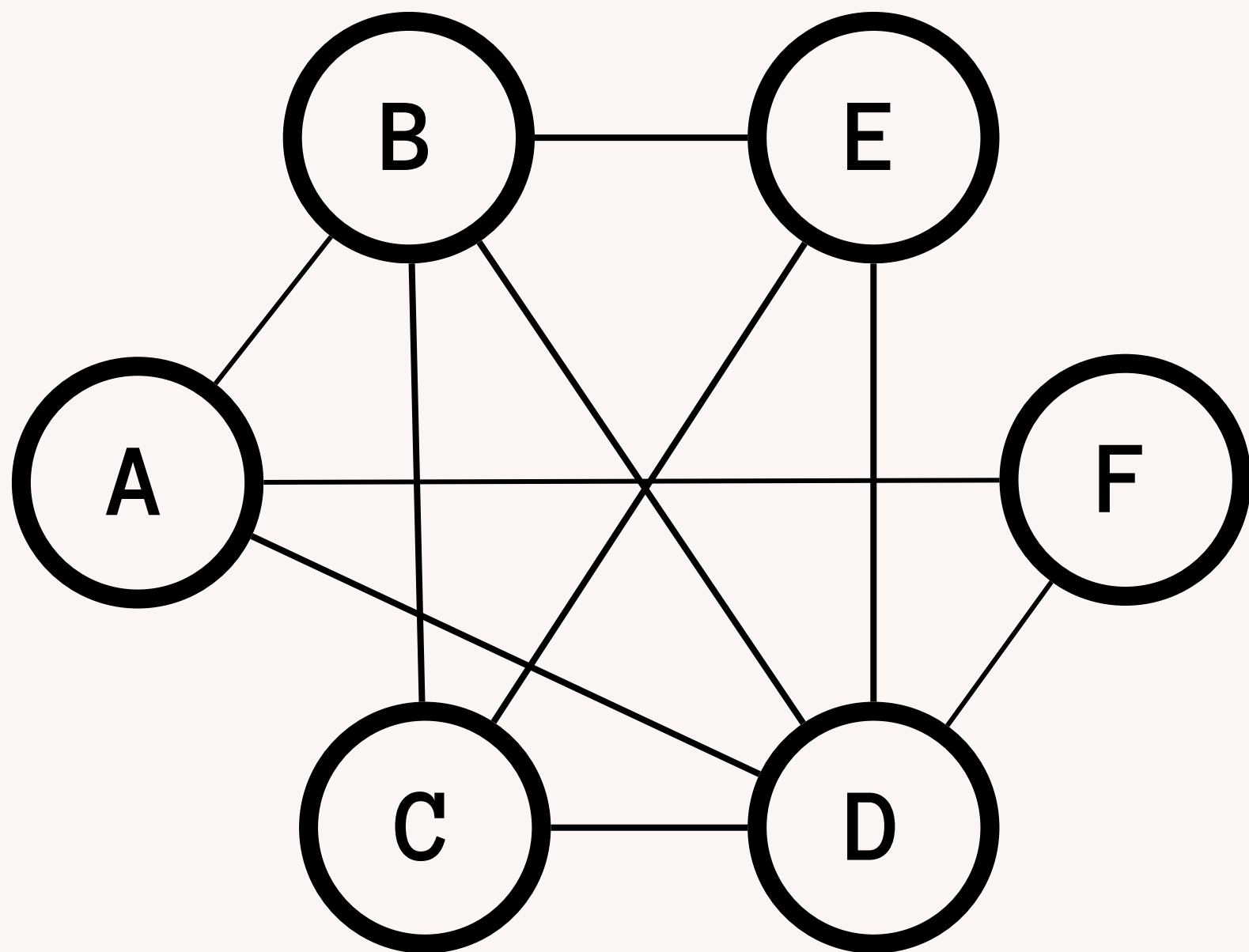


\cong

$\langle \bar{G}, 6 - 3 = 3 \rangle$

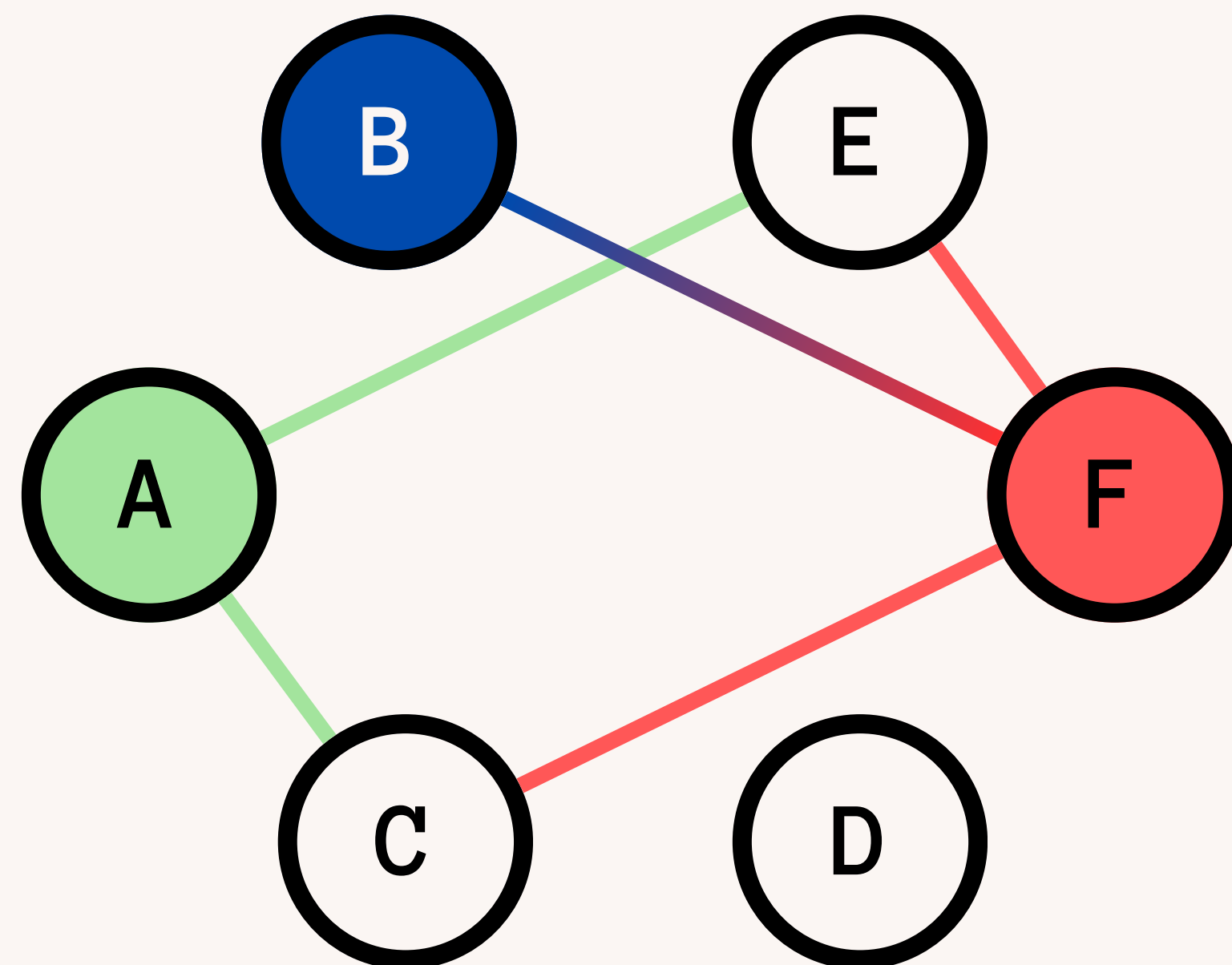


$\langle G, k = 3 \rangle$

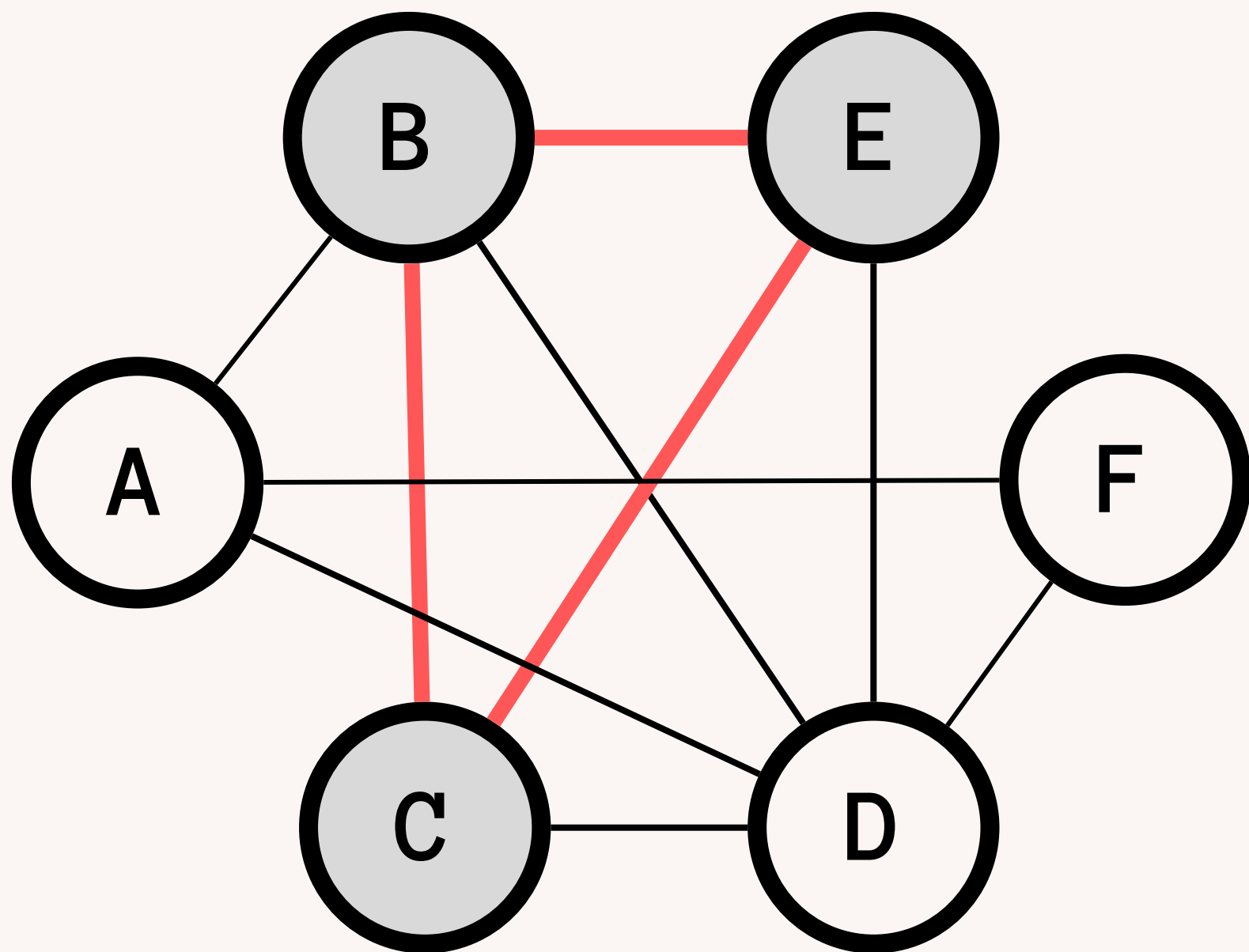


\geq

$\langle \bar{G}, 6 - 3 = 3 \rangle$

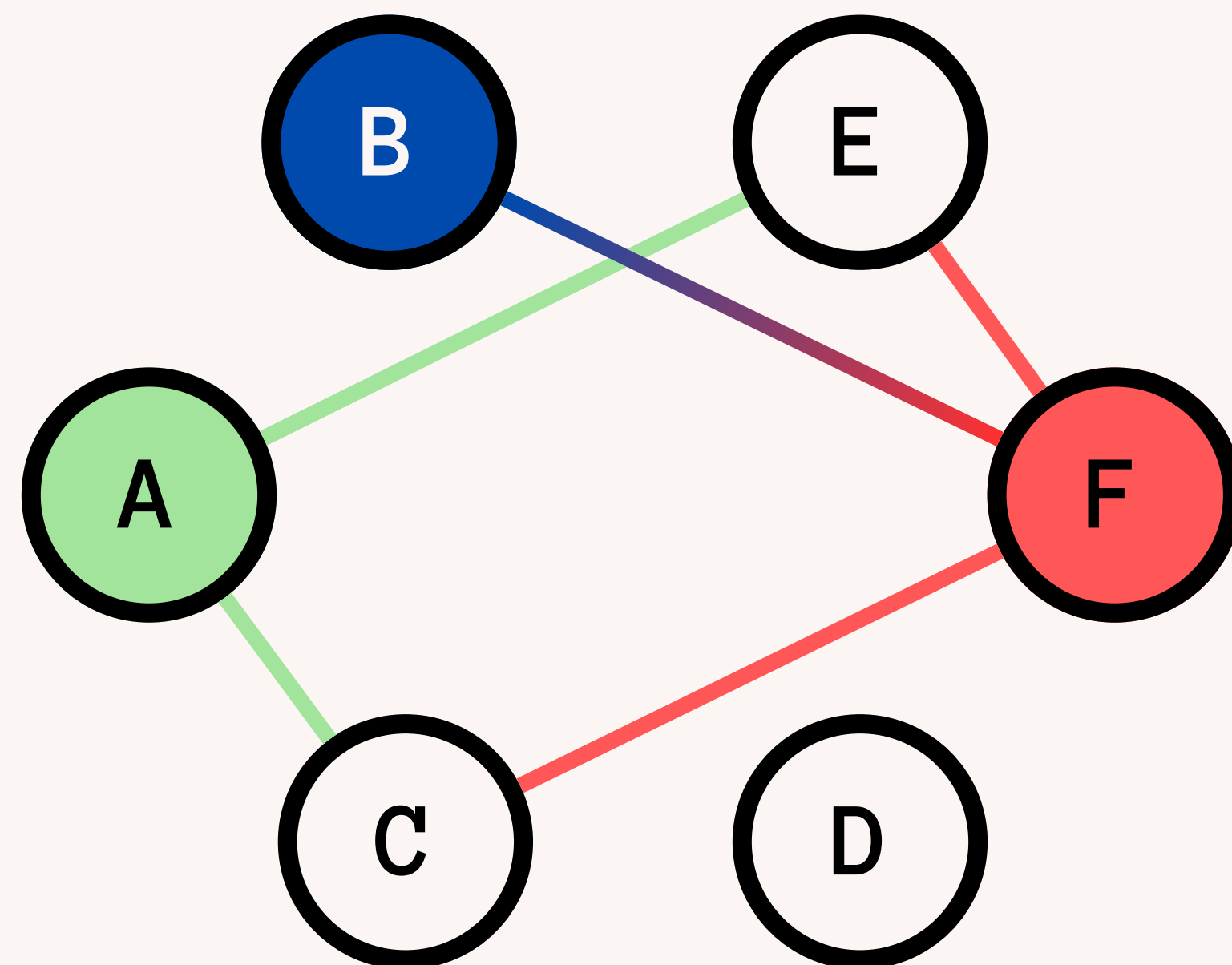


$\langle G, k = 3 \rangle$



\geq

$\langle \bar{G}, 6 - 3 = 3 \rangle$



Referências

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