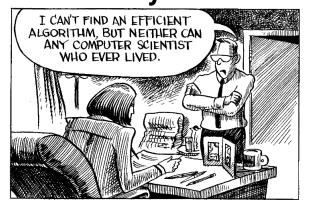
Chapter 5 Theory of NP





The spectrum of computational complexity

- We have seen many problems which can be solved by **polynomial-time algorithms**: on inputs of size n, their worst-case running time is $O(n^k)$ for some constant k.
- We have some undecidable (unsolvable) problems: cannot be solved by any computer, no matter how much time we allow.
 - e.g., Turing halting problem
- There are also problems that can be solved, but not in time $O(n^k)$ for any constant k: superpolynomial time, intractable, or hard problems
 - e.g., List all permutations of n, Towers of Hanoi numbers
- The subject of this chapter, however, is an interesting class of problems, called the NP-complete problems, whose status is unknown.

List all permutations of n و برج هانوی

یه دسته از مسائل هستند که به هیچ وجه نمیشه برای اونا پیچیدگی چند جمله ای ارائه کرد مثل

یک دسته از مسائل هستند که وضعیتشون مشخص نیست ینی np-complete ینی نمیدونیم اینا جز مسائلی هستند که براشون الگوریتم چندجمله ای وجود داره یا نداره

اما بعضی أز مسئله ها حل شدنی نیستند مثل مسئله نور بنگ

Background: Reduction

The Reduction Joke:

Professor X, a noted mathematician, noticed that when his wife wanted to boil water for their tea, she took their kettle from their cupboard, filled it with water, and put it on the stove.

Once, when his wife was away, the professor had to boil water by himself. **He saw that the kettle was sitting on the kitchen counter.** What did Professor X do? He put the kettle in the cupboard first and then proceeded to follow his wife's routine. ©

اینطور ی مسئله جدید حل میشه این میشه

حاشو بادیم تبدل بشه و بعد طبق اون چیزی که بادیم جلو می ریم

اگر مسئله جدید رو به مسئله ای تبدیل کنیم که جوابشو از قبل میدونیم بعد میگیم جواب اون مسئله رو بلدیم و

ینی یک مسئله ای رو حاشو بادیم و در مواجه با مسائل جدید میایم بعد یه کاری میکنیم که اون به مسائلی که

Consider decision problems, which are problems with yes/no answers.

Definition (Reduction)

A decision problem D1 is said to be polynomially reducible to a decision problem D2, if there exists a function t that transforms instances of D1 to instances of D2 such that:

- t maps all yes instances of D1 to yes instances of D2 and all no instances of D1 to no instances of D2
- t is computable by a polynomial time algorithm

We can represent this relationship by this notation: $D1 \le_p D2$

This definition immediately implies that

- 1 If *D2* that can be solved in polynomial time, then problem *D1* can also be solved in polynomial time.
- 2 If D1 cannot be solved in polynomial time, then D2 cannot be solved in polynomial time.

1- اگر D2 که در زمان چند جمله ای قابل حل است، مسئله D1 نیز در زمان چند جمله ای قابل حل است. : اگر D2 به صورت چند جمله ای قابل حل باشه می تونیم نتیجه بگیریم مسئله D1 به صورت چند جمله ای

مشکلات تصمیم گیری را در نظر بگیرید، که مشکلاتی با پاسخ های بله/خیر هستند. : خیلی مسائل رو می شه نسخه بله و خیر براشون ساخت پس ما مسائل رو نسخه decision در نظر میگیریم ینی خروجیشون یا بله

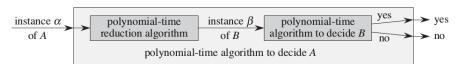
است یا خیر تعریف (کاهش)

قابل حل است

نکته دوم مهمتره: اگر D1 قابل حل به صورت چند جمله ای نباشد D2 هم قابل حل به صور چند جمله ای نخواهد بود اثباتش با برهان خلف است : فرض میکنیم D2به صورت چند جمله ای قابل حل است و طبق نکته اول اینجاD1 هم میشه چند جمله ای و

فرض ميذليم 2لابه صورت چند جمله اي فابل حل است و طبق نكته اول اينجا 1 D هم ميشه چند جمله اي و اينجا به تناقض مي رسيم

2- اگر D1 را نمی توان در زمان چند جمله ای حل کرد، D2 را نمی توان در زمان چند جمله ای حل کرد. :



How to use a polynomial-time reduction algorithm to solve a decision problem A in polynomial time, given a polynomial-time decision algorithm for another problem B.

نحوه استفاده از الگوریتم کاهش چند جمله ای زمان برای حل مسئله تصمیم A در زمان چند جمله ای، با توجه

اگر نمونه های مسئله A توسط یک الگوریتم چند جمله ای کاهش بدیم به نمونه های مسئله B ینی تبدیلشون کنیم به B که برای B الگوریتم چند جمله ای داریم و از این می تونه استفاده برای اینکه جواب به نمونه های مسئله A به دست بیاد مثلا اگر خروجی بله باشه جواب الفا بله است و اگر خیر است جواب الفا خیر است پس

به الگوريتم تصميم گيري چند جمله اي براي مسئله ديگر B

نمونه های مسئله A به صورت چند جمله ای قابل حل است

P, NP, NP-Complete

For the decision problems, we can define the following classes:

- 1 Class Polynomial (P): can be "solved" in polynomial time.
- 2 Class Nondeterministic Polynomial (NP): are "verifiable" in polynomial time: if we were somehow given a "certificate" of a solution, then we could verify that the certificate is correct in time polynomial in the size of the input to the problem.

Example

In the hamiltonian-cycle problem, given a directed graph G=(V,E), a certificate would be a sequence $v_1,v_2,\cdots,v_{|V|}$ of |V| vertices. We could easily check in polynomial time that $(v_i,v_{i+1})\in E$ for $i=1,2,\cdots,|V|-1$ and that $(v_{|V|},v_1)\in E$ as well.

► we have (WHY?)

$$P \subseteq NP$$

صورت چند جمله ای قابل انجام شد توی مسائل NP

و خود مسئله رو به صورت چند جمله ای حل بکنیم

داشته باشه --> این کارو به صورت چند جمله ای می تونیم انجام بدیم

بر ای مسائل تصمیم گیری، می توانیم کلاس های زیر را تعریف کنیم:

2- كلاس چند جمله اي غير قطعي (NP): در زمان چند جمله اي "قابل تاييد" هستند: اگر به نحوي يک " گواهی" از یک راه حل به ما داده شود، می توانیم تأیید کنیم که گواهی در چند جمله ای زمانی در اندازه

ورودي صحيح است. مسئله. --> به مسائلي كه به صورت چند جمله اي مي تونه جوابشون تاييد بشه يني اگر یک نمونه از این مسائل داشته باشیم که جوابش بله میشه و بعد یک یک سولوشون به ما بدن و بگن این مسئله جوابش بله است و بگن سولوشون هم بله است و اگر ما بتونیم سولوشون رو چک کنیم تایید کردن این به

NP-complete است يني تا حالا الگور يتم چند جمله اي بر اش ار ائه نشده اما يک مسئله NP است چون اگر یک گر افی داشتیم که جوابش بله بود و سولوشون هم بهم داده واسه این که اینو اثبات کنیم اول باید ببینم بین اون راس هایی متوالی که گفته یال وجود داره یا نه واز طرفی ببینم اون راس هایی که گفته تمام رئوس ما هستند یا نه و بیایم اینو دیگه بر ر سی کنیم و به این هم توجه کنیم که ز ر اس اخر یک پالی به ر اس اول و جو د

نكته: P ما زير مجموعه NP است چون اگر يك نمونه بله از مسئله چند جمله اى كه قابل حل است به ما بدن و ما باید به صورت چند جمله ای تابید کنیم اینو و نکته ای که هست P ها میتونیم به certificate نگاه نکنن

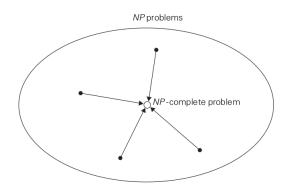
توی این مسئله می خوایم ببینم یک سیکلی وجود داره که از همه رئوس عبور کنه این یک مسئله

1- كلاس چند جمله اى (P): مى تواند در زمان چند جمله اى "حل" شود.

- 3 **Class NP-Complete (NPC)**: A decision problem *D* is said to be NP-complete if:
 - it belongs to class NP
 - every problem in NP is polynomially reducible to D



The notion of NP-completeness requires polynomial reducibility of **all** problems in NP, both known and unknown, to the problem in question.



حمله ای

اولا NPC جز مجموعه NP است و همه مسائلي كه NP هستند قابل كاهش به NPC هستند به صورت چند

- 1971, independently by Stephen Cook in the United States and Leonid Levin in the former Soviet Union-CNF-satisfiability problem is NP-complete
 - CNF-satisfiability problem: each boolean expression can be represented in conjunctive normal form (ANDs of ORs), such as $(x_1 \vee \bar{x_2} \vee \bar{x_3}) \wedge (\bar{x_1} \vee x_2) \wedge (\bar{x_1} \vee \bar{x_2} \vee \bar{x_3})$. The CNF-satisfiability problem asks whether or not one can assign values true and false to variables of a given boolean expression in its CNF form to make the entire expression true (for the above formula: if $x_1 = true$, $x_2 = true$, and $x_3 = false$, the entire expression is true.).

CNF اولین مسئله ای است که جز NPC بود

یس همه مسائلی که NP هستند رو می شه تبدیل کرد به مسئله CNF ینی کاهشش داد

سوالي كه هست اينه كه ايا براي اين متغييرها مقداري وجود داره كه جواب نهايي ما بله بشه يا نه

- In his paper, Cook also introduced the famous P versus NP problem (is P=NP?).
 - A large majority of theoretical computer scientists believe that P ≠ NP, which would mean that no NP-complete problem can be solved in polynomial time.
 - The P versus NP problem is one of the most famous unsolved problems in the mathematical sciences (which include theoretical computer science). It is one of the seven famous Millennium Prize Problems, of which six remain unsolved. A prize of \$1,000,000 is offered by the Clay Mathematics Institute for its solution.





STEPHEN COOK (BORN 1939) Stephen Cook was born in Buffalo where his father worked as an industrial chemist and taught university courses. His mother taught English courses in a community college. While in high school Cook developed an interest in electronics through his work with a famous local inventor noted for inventing the first implantable cardiac pacemaker.

Cook was a mathematics major at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1961. He did graduate work at Harvard, receiving a master's degree in 1962 and a Ph.D. in 1966. Cook was appointed an assistant professor in the Mathematics Department at the University of California, Berkeley in 1966. He was not granted tenure there, possibly because the members of the Mathematics Department did not find his work on what is now considered to be one of the most important areas of theoretical computer science of sufficient interest. In 1970, be ioned the University of Toronto as an assistant professor holding a joint appointment in the Computer.

he joined the University of Toronto as an assistant professor, holding a joint appointment in the Computer Science Department and the Mathematics Department. He has remained at the University of Toronto, where he was appointed a University Professor in 1985.

Cook is considered to be one of the founders of computational complexity theory. His 1971 paper "The Complexity of Theorem Proving Procedures" formalized the notions of NP-completeness and polynomial-time reduction, showed that NP-complete problems exist by showing that the satisfiability problem is such a problem, and introduced the notorious P versus NP problem.

Cook has received many awards, including the 1982 Turing Award. He is married and has two sons. Among his interests are playing the violin and racing sailboats.



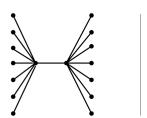
Every NP is reducible to SAT

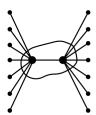
Example

Reduction of Vertex Cover to SAT

VERTEX-COVER

- Input: An undirected graph G = (V, E), and an integer $k \in [0, |V|]$.
- Output: True, if G has a (vertex-cover) set of k vertexes which cover all edges. An edge is covered if either of its two end nodes belongs to the cover set.





یک vertex cover به اندازه دو داریم که اگر اون دوتا راسو بگیریم همه یال هارو پوشش میده

همه مسائل NP قابل کاهش به CNF هستند یک مثال بر اش می زنیم بایین:

کاهش vertex cover به مسئله SAT

CNF-SAT is the following problem:

- Input: a propositional logic formula, F, in Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF).
- Output:True, if F is satisfiable, false otherwise.

The reduction

Given < G, k > where G = (V, E), denote |V| = n. Assume that the vertices are named 1, ..., n. Construct F as follows.

1 Variables:

Adopt $n \times k$ atoms, each denoted $x_{i,j}$ where $i \in [1,n]$ and $j \in [1,k]$. The mindset behind this is the following. We see a vertex cover of size k as a list of k vertices. The meaning of $x_{i,j}$ is that $x_{i,j}$ is true if and only if the vertex i is the jth vertex in the vertex cover.

اینو میخوایم تبدیل کنیم به F ینی نمونه این مسئله تبدیل بشه به نمونه اون مسئله

حالا مبخو ایم مسئله رو کاهش بدیم

او نطر ف هم خبر باشه شیوه کار: زرده میشه

کار هم به صورت چند جمله ای انجام میشه

G مبشه گر اف ما و K مبشه vertex cover

مسئله vertex cover ما یک NP است جون اگر یه ما بگن ایا vertex cover با سایز دو وجود داره و به من بگن بله و به ما certificate ميدن و چک کر دن اين certificate به صور ت چند جمله اي انجام مېشه کافيه ما ر و ي مجمو عه يال ها حرکت کنیم و ببینیم یکی از این دو ر اس بال داخل این مجموعه که گفته پنی certificate داره هست یا نیست که این

مى خوايم اون الگوريتم چند جمله اى رو بيدا كنيم ججورى؟ يك نمونه از مسئله vertex cover رو تبديل كنيم به اين نمونه از مسئله CNF به نحوي كه اگر اين طرف نمونه شد بله اون طرف هم به نمونه بله CNF برسيم و اگر خير بود

تعریف متغییر: یکسری متغییر اول کار می سازیم و متغییر هایی که باید در نظر بگیریم n*k است و اسمشون رو xi,j می

xi,j یک است اگر و تنها اگر vertex i ام j امین vertex در cover باشه و در غیر اینصورت صفر

ذاريم

2 Clauses

- $\forall i \in [1, k]$, a clause $x_{1,i} \lor x_{2,i} \lor \ldots \lor x_{n,i}$. Such a clause ensures that (at least) one of the n vertices is the i th vertex in the vertex cover.
- $\forall m \in [1, n], \forall p, q \in [1, k]$ with p < q, a clause $\bar{x}_{m,p} \vee \bar{x}_{m,q}$. Such a clause ensures that the vertex m cannot be both the p th and q th vertex in the vertex cover, for $p \neq q$.
- $\forall m \in [1, k], \forall p, q \in [1, n]$ with p < q, a clause $\bar{x}_{p,m} \vee \bar{x}_{q,m}$. Such a clause ensures that the vertex m in the vertex cover cannot be mapped into both p and q for $p \neq q$.
- For each edge $(i,j) \in E$, a clause $x_{i,1} \lor x_{i,2} \lor \ldots \lor x_{i,k} \lor x_{j,1} \lor x_{j,2} \lor \ldots \lor x_{j,k}$. Such a clause ensures that at least one of i and j is in the vertex cover.
- ▶ The number of clauses that the reduction outputs is therefore:

$$k+n\left(\begin{array}{c}k\\2\end{array}\right)+k\left(\begin{array}{c}n\\2\end{array}\right)+|E|.$$

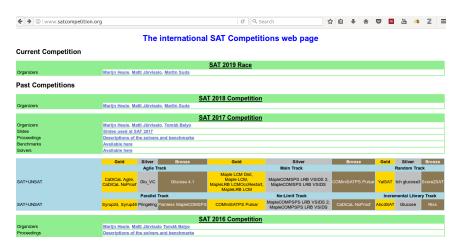
Remaining work: We must show that this transformation is a reduction.... **left as an exercise**

. 1- باید بردار خروجی که k تا عضو و k تا راس توشه

یکسری شرایط رو باید روی این متغییر های باینری اعمال کنیم که اون شرایطی که مسئله vertex cover می خواد تامین

Therefore, having a SAT solver is a generic tool to solve all NP problems.

Competitions to find efficient SAT solvers





 Since the Cook-Levin discovery of the first known NP-complete problems, computer scientists have found thousands of other examples. Because of the following observation:

If Y is an NP-complete problem, and X is a problem in NP with the property that $Y \leq_P X$, then X is NP-complete.

- For instance, <u>Hamiltonian circuit</u>, <u>traveling salesman</u>, <u>partition</u>, bin packing, and graph coloring are all NP-complete.
- Proving that a problem is NPC, can
 - save your time not trying to find polynomial algorithm
 - save your job when discussing with your boss
 - be an important theoretical achievement in your research publication



- Hamiltonian circuit problem Determine whether a given graph has a Hamiltonian circuit—a path that starts and ends at the same vertex and passes through all the other vertices exactly once.
- Traveling salesman problem Find the shortest tour through n
 cities with known positive integer distances between them (find
 the shortest Hamiltonian circuit in a complete graph with
 positive integer weights).
- Partition problem Given n positive integers, determine whether it is possible to partition them into two disjoint subsets with the same sum.
- **Bin-packing problem** Given n items whose sizes are positive rational numbers not larger than 1, put them into the smallest number of bins of size 1.
- Graph-coloring problem For a given graph, find its chromatic number, which is the smallest number of colors that need to be assigned to the graph's vertices so that no two adjacent vertices are assigned the same color.



Example: Reduction of Hamiltonian cycle to TSP

This is the Hamiltonian cycle problem:

Problem: Hamiltonian Cycle Input: An unweighted graph G.

Output: Does there exist a simple tour that visits each vertex of G without repeti-

tion?

The reduction from Hamiltonian cycle to traveling salesman:

```
\begin{aligned} & \text{HamiltonianCycle}(G=(V,E)) \\ & \text{Construct a complete weighted graph } G'=(V',E') \text{ where } V'=V. \\ & n=|V| \\ & \text{for } i=1 \text{ to } n \text{ do} \\ & \text{ for } j=1 \text{ to } n \text{ do} \\ & \text{ if } (i,j) \in E \text{ then } w(i,j)=1 \text{ else } w(i,j)=2 \\ & \text{Return the answer to Traveling-Salesman-Decision-Problem}(G',n). \end{aligned}
```

NPC به مسئله NP

توی این چرخه هامیلتونی یال ها وزنی ندارند و خروجی بله است اگر یک تور از همه رئوس یکبار عبور کرده باشه در غیر اینصورت خروجی میشه خیر

TSP به عنوان یک مسئله NPC مرجع در نظر گرفته شده و می خوایم چرخه هامیلتونی رو که گفتیم NP

هست به TSP تبدیل کنیم

Proof of the reduction correctness:

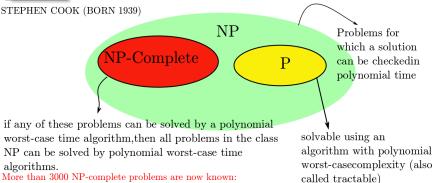
If the graph G has a Hamiltonian cycle, then this exact same tour will correspond to n edges in E', each with weight 1. This gives a TSP tour in G' of weight exactly n. If G does not have a Hamiltonian cycle, then there can be no such TSP tour in G' because the only way to get a tour of cost n in G would be to use only edges of weight 1, which implies a Hamiltonian cycle in G.



Summery



The P versus NP problem asks whether NP equals P. If P is not equal to NP, there would be some problems that cannot be solved in polynomial time, but whose solutions could be verified in polynomial time.



Cover,

SAT, Knapsack, TSP, Hamilton Circuit, Vertex Cover, Set

