

## Homework 5

Due: 12:59 pm, May 30, 2023

**Problem 1** (2pts) You are given the following points in the plane:

$(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 7), (5, 11), (7, 14), (8, 15), (10, 19)$ .

You want to find a line  $ax + by = c$  that approximately passes through these points (no line is a perfect fit). Write a linear program (you don't need to solve it) to find the line that minimizes the *maximum absolute error*,  $\max_{1 \leq i \leq 7} |ax_i + by_i - c|$ .

**Problem 2** There are two variations of the maximum flow problem of a directed network  $G = (V, E)$  with  $s, t \in V$ . Give an efficient way that each variation can be reduced to the max-flow problem.

- (a) (2 pts) Instead of  $s$  and  $t$ , there are source set  $S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots\}$  and sink set  $T = \{t_1, t_2, \dots\}$ . We want to maximize the total flow from all sources in  $S$  to all sinks in  $T$ .
- (b) (2 pts) Each vertex also has a capacity like edges on the maximum flow that can enter it.

**Problem 3** (2 pts) Given a directed graph  $G = (V, E)$  with  $s, t \in V$ , show how to compute the maximum number of vertex-disjoint paths from  $s$  to  $t$  efficiently. (Hint: Use an algorithm for the variant of the maximum flow problem in Problem 2 (b).)

**Problem 4** Consider a special type of SAT where each clause is a disjunction of at most four literals. The goal is to find a satisfying assignment, if one exists.

- (a) (2 pts) Prove that this problem belongs to NP.
- (b) (3 pts) Prove that this problem belongs to NP-hard using a polynomial time reduction.

**Problem 5** (4 pts) **Rectangle packing problem:** given  $n$  axis-parallel rectangles of arbitrary sizes, find a smallest-area axis-parallel rectangle that contains all input rectangles. You can translate the input rectangles but they must be disjoint in their interiors.

Show that the **Rectangle packing problem** is NP-hard. (Hint: Use a reduction from **Partition problem**: decide whether a given multiset  $S$  of positive integers can be partitioned into two subsets  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  such that the sum of the numbers in  $S_1$  equals the sum of the numbers in  $S_2$ .)