Algorithms

Lecture 17: NP-Completeness (Part 3)

Anxiao (Andrew) Jiang

CH 34. NP-Completeness

How to prove a problem L is NP-complete (NPC):

1) Show that $L \in NP$ (by showing a "certificate" and polynomial-time verification for YES-instances).

2) Pick a known NPC problem A and show $A \leq_p L$

   2.1) Show mapping from A to L

   2.2) Show the mapping preserves the "YES/NO" answer

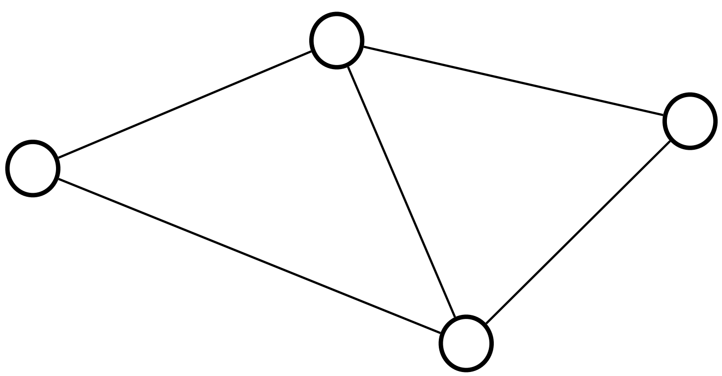
   2.3) Show the mapping takes polynomial time

CH 34. NP-Completeness

Clique Problem

Clique: Given a graph G=(V,E), a clique in G is a subgraph of G that is a complete graph.

Size of Clique: its number of nodes.



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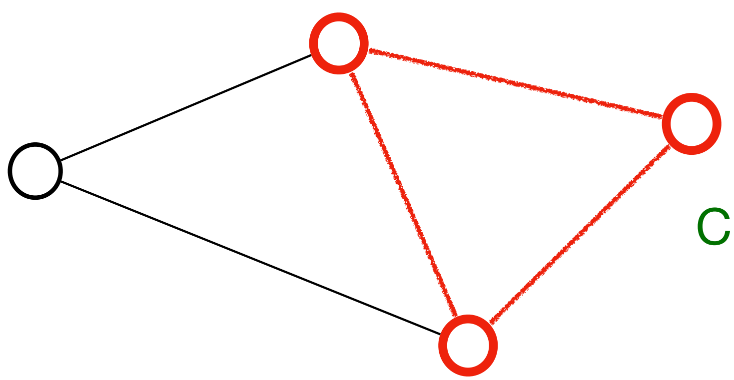

Clique of size 3

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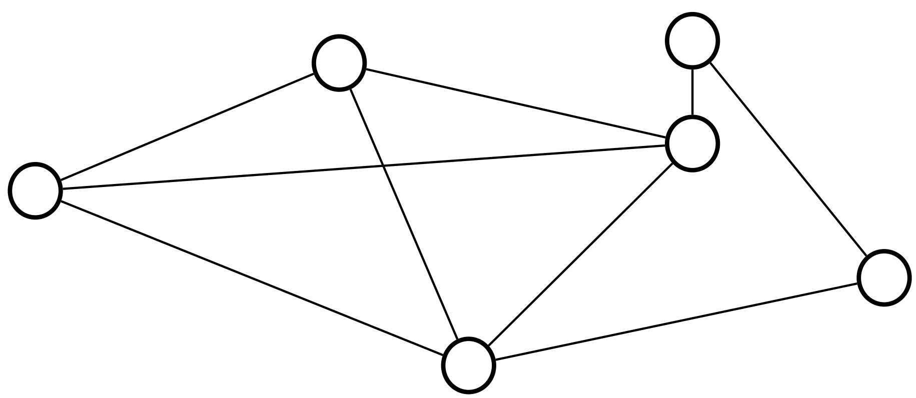

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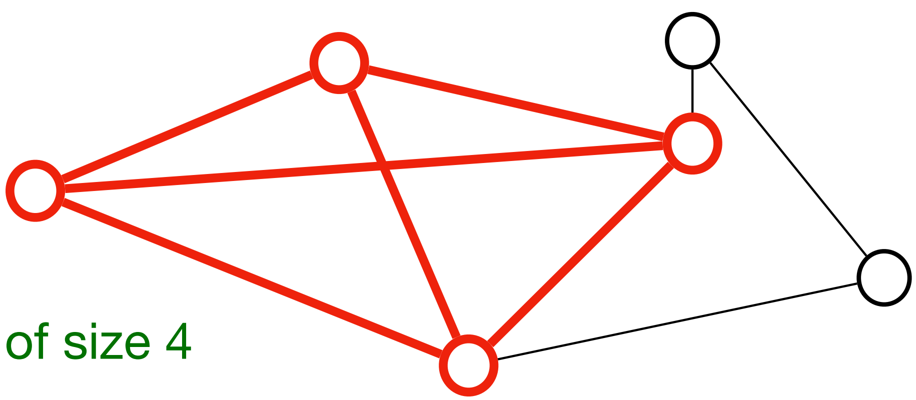

Clique of size 4

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Clique Problem:

Input: An undirected graph G=(V,E).

A positive integer k.

Question: Does G have a clique of size k?

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Theorem: The Clique Problem is NPC.

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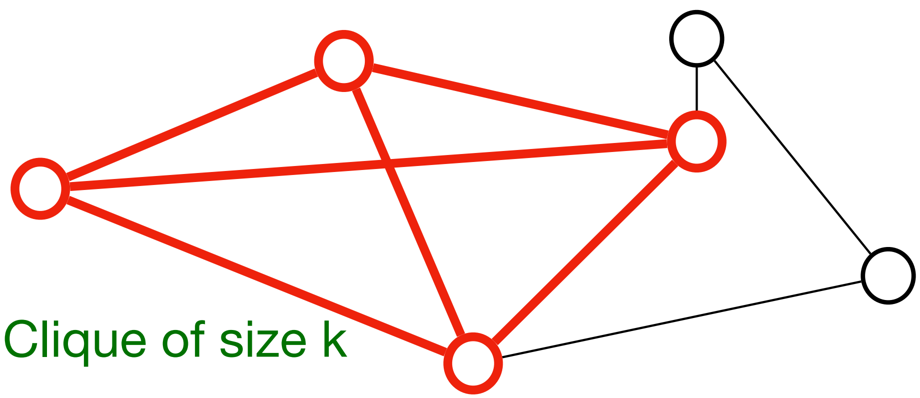
Theorem: The Clique Problem is NPC.

Proof: 1) Clique Problem $\in NP$.

Certificate: a Clique of size k



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Theorem: The Clique Problem is NPC.

Proof: 1) Clique Problem $\in NP$.

2) What known NPC problem shall we reduce to the Clique Problem?

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3-CNF SAT Problem: a known NPC problem.

Boolean logic: AND operation : $0 \wedge 0 = 0, \quad 0 \wedge 1 = 0, \quad 1 \wedge 0 = 0, \quad 1 \wedge 1 = 1$

OR operation : $0 \vee 0 = 0, \quad 0 \vee 1 = 1, \quad 1 \vee 0 = 1, \quad 1 \vee 1 = 1$

NOT operation : $\bar{0} = 1, \quad \bar{1} = 0$

Boolean variables: $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \in \{0,1\}$

Boolean literal: $x_i, \bar{x}_i$

Boolean formula: $(\underbrace{x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3}_{\text{clause}}) \wedge (\underbrace{\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee x_4}_{\text{clause}}) \wedge (\underbrace{x_1 \vee \bar{x}_4 \vee x_5}_{\text{clause}}) \wedge (\underbrace{x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_5}_{\text{clause}})$

CNF: Conjunctive Normal Form

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3-CNF SAT Problem: a known NPC problem.

3-CNF SAT Problem:

Input: A CNF formula with n variables and k clauses, where each clause is the "OR" of 3 literals.

Question: Does there exist a solution to the variables that make the formula be true?

Instance: $(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_1 \vee \bar{x}_4 \vee x_5) \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_5)$

n=5 variables k=4 clauses

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3-CNF SAT Problem: a known NPC problem.

3-CNF SAT Problem:

Input: A CNF formula with n variables and k clauses, where each clause is the "OR" of 3 literals.

Question: Does there exist a solution to the variables that make the formula be true?

We now show a polynomial-time reduction from the 3-CNF SAT Problem to Clique Problem.

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n=5 variables k=4 clauses

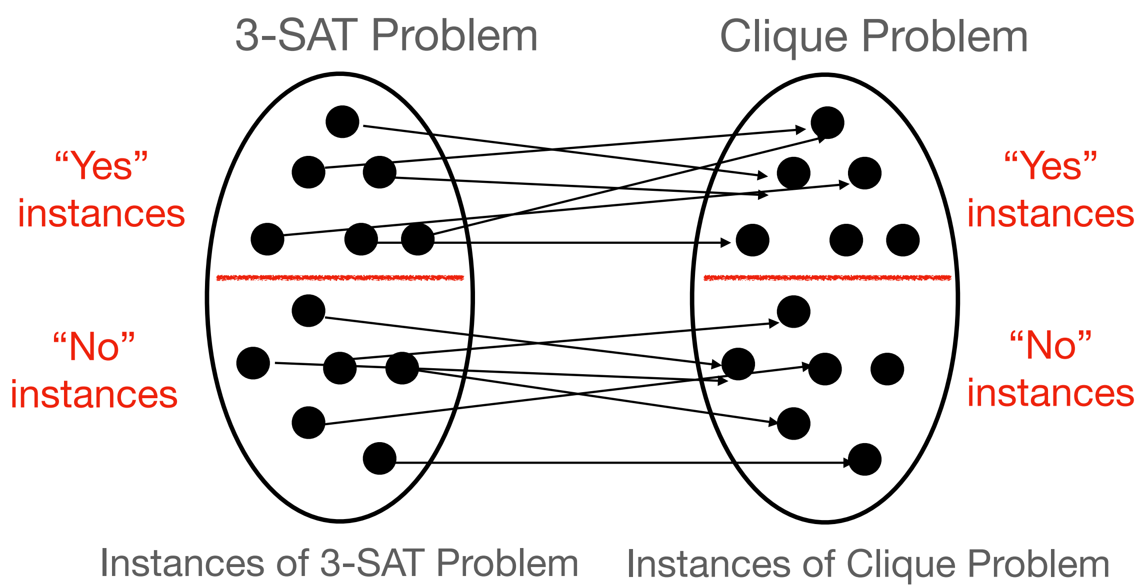
3-CNF SAT Problem:

Example of Instance: $(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3)$

3-CNF SAT Problem:

Example of Instance: $\underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x_2} \vee \bar{x_3})}_{C_1} \wedge \underbrace{(\bar{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_3)}_{C_2} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3)}_{C_3}$

Polynomial-time reduction:



3-CNF SAT Problem:

Example of Instance: $\underbrace{(x_1 \lor \bar{x}_2 \lor \bar{x}_3)}_{C_1} \land \underbrace{(\bar{x}_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3)}_{C_2} \land \underbrace{(x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3)}_{C_3}$

x_1

C_1 $\bar{x}_2$

$\bar{x}_3$

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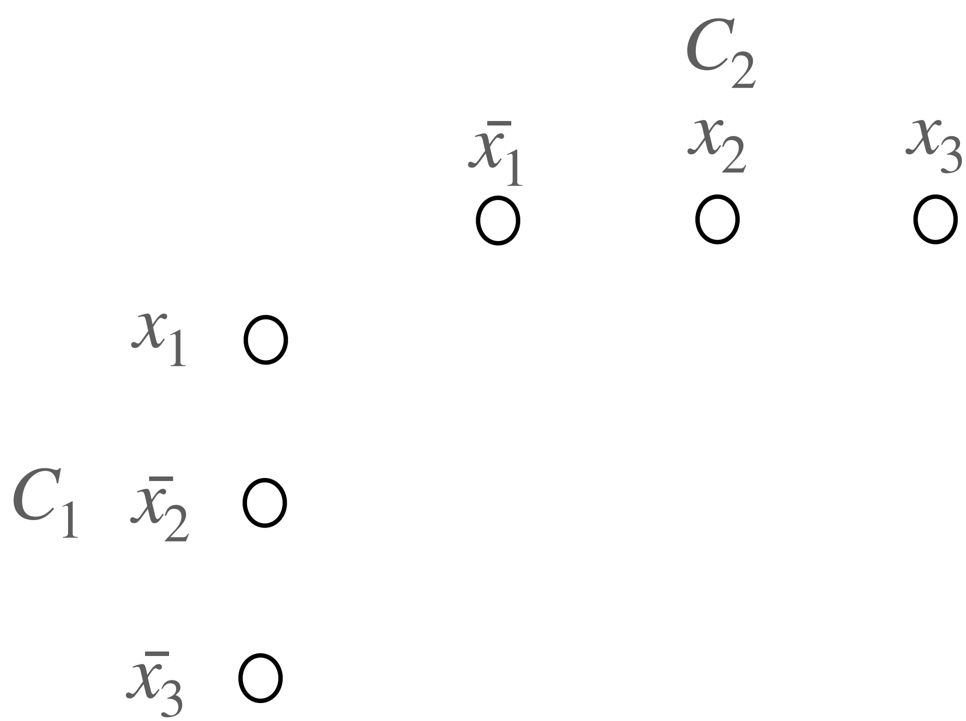

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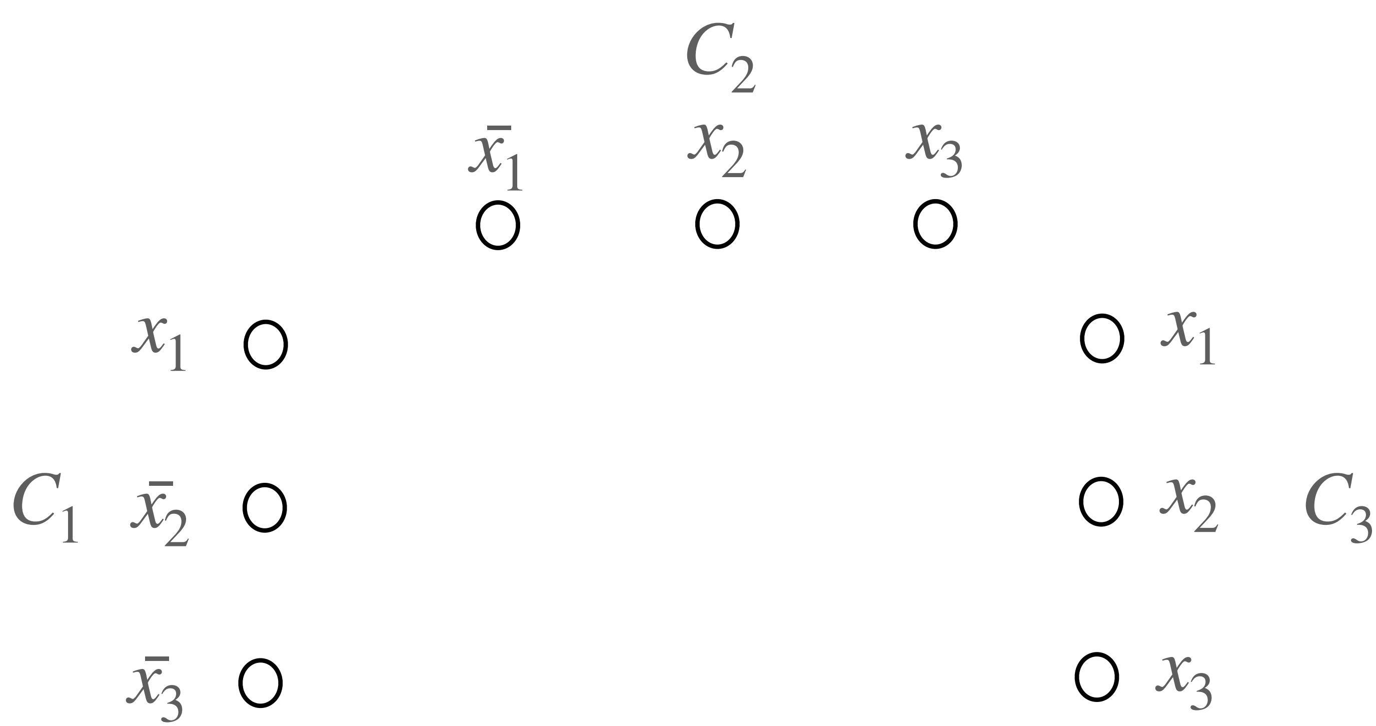

In general, k clauses will lead to 3k nodes.

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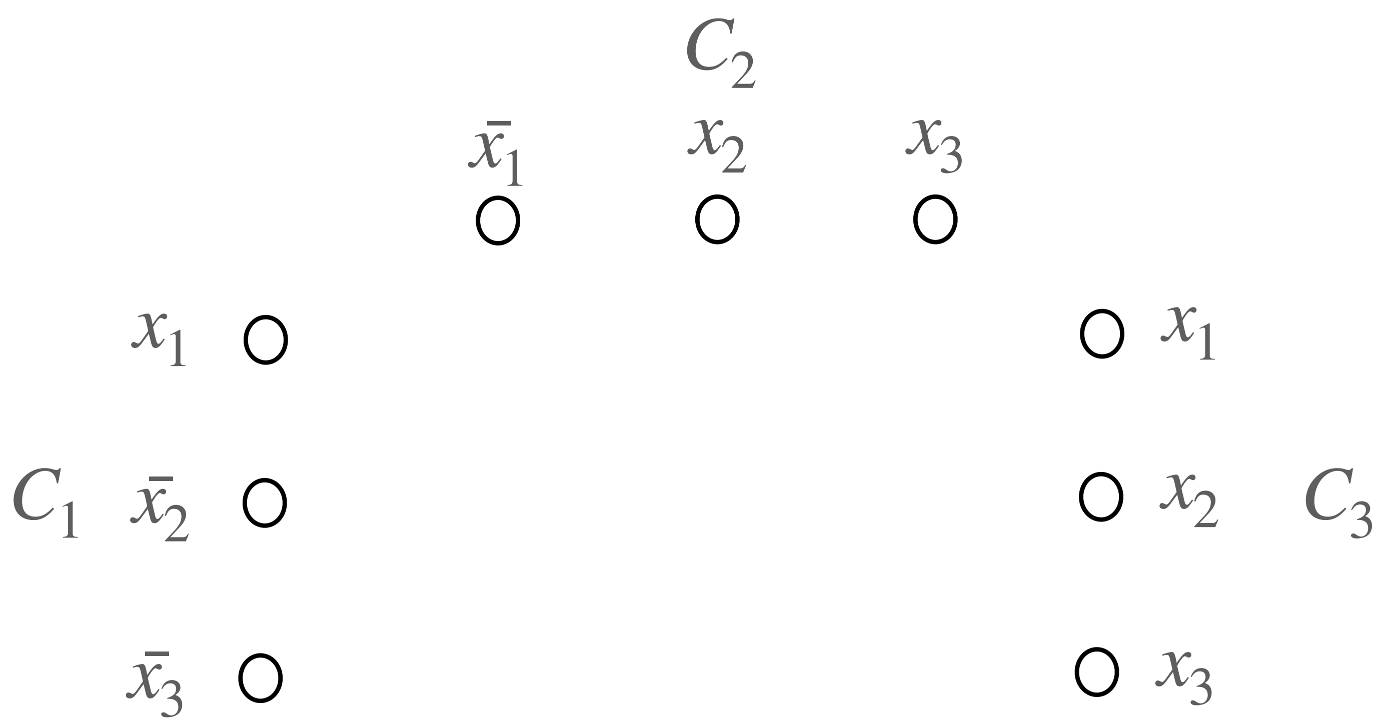

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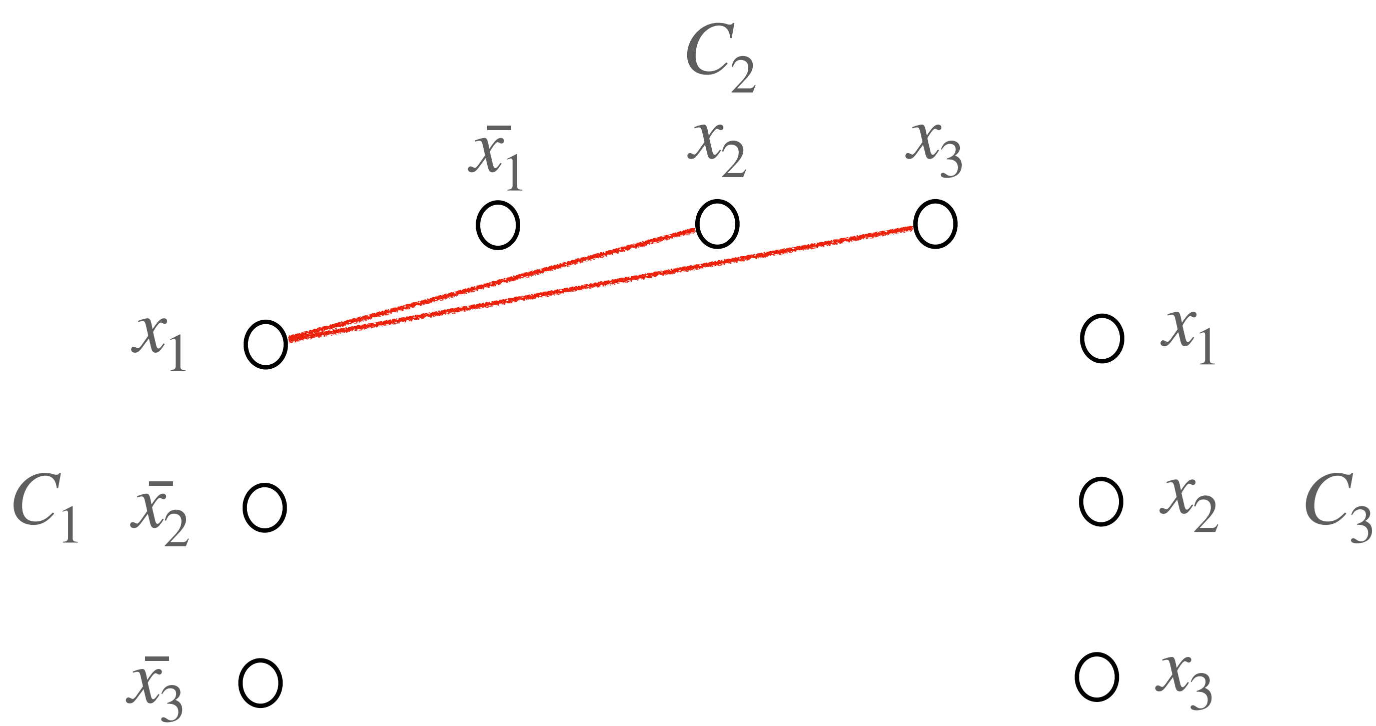

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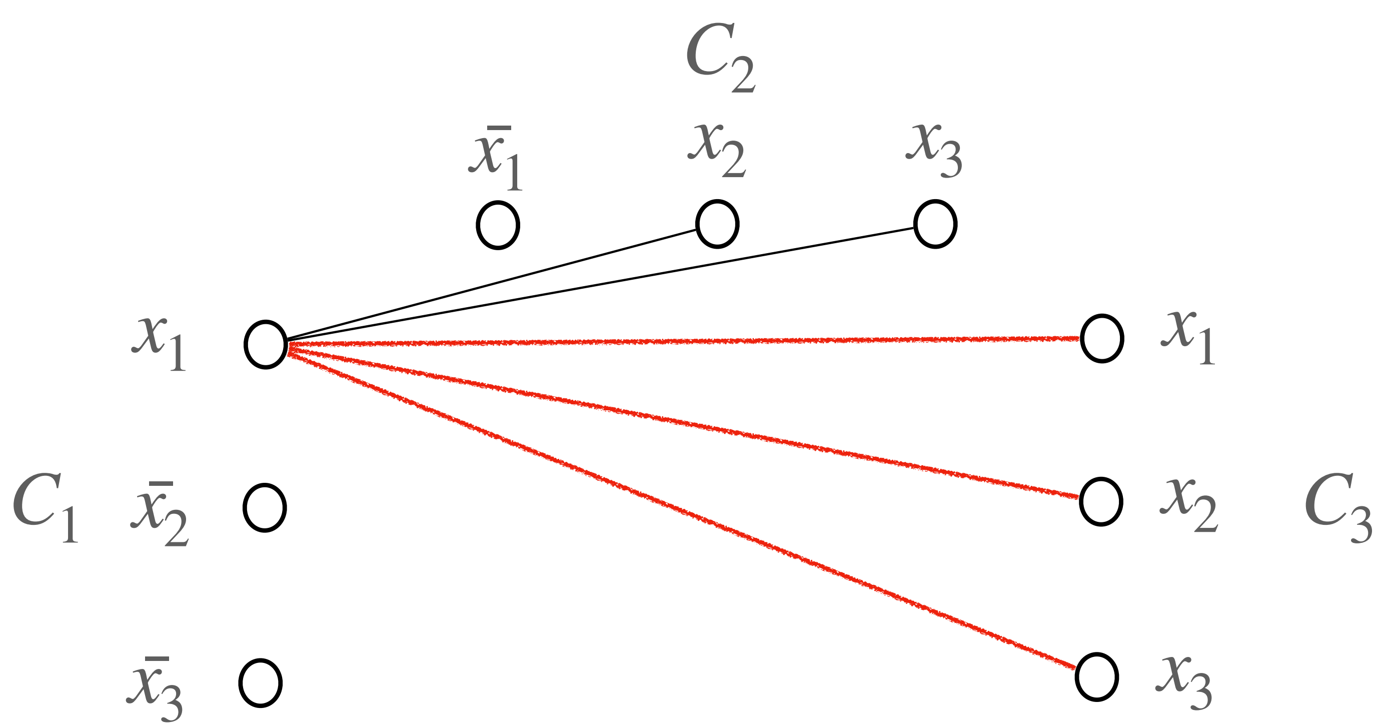

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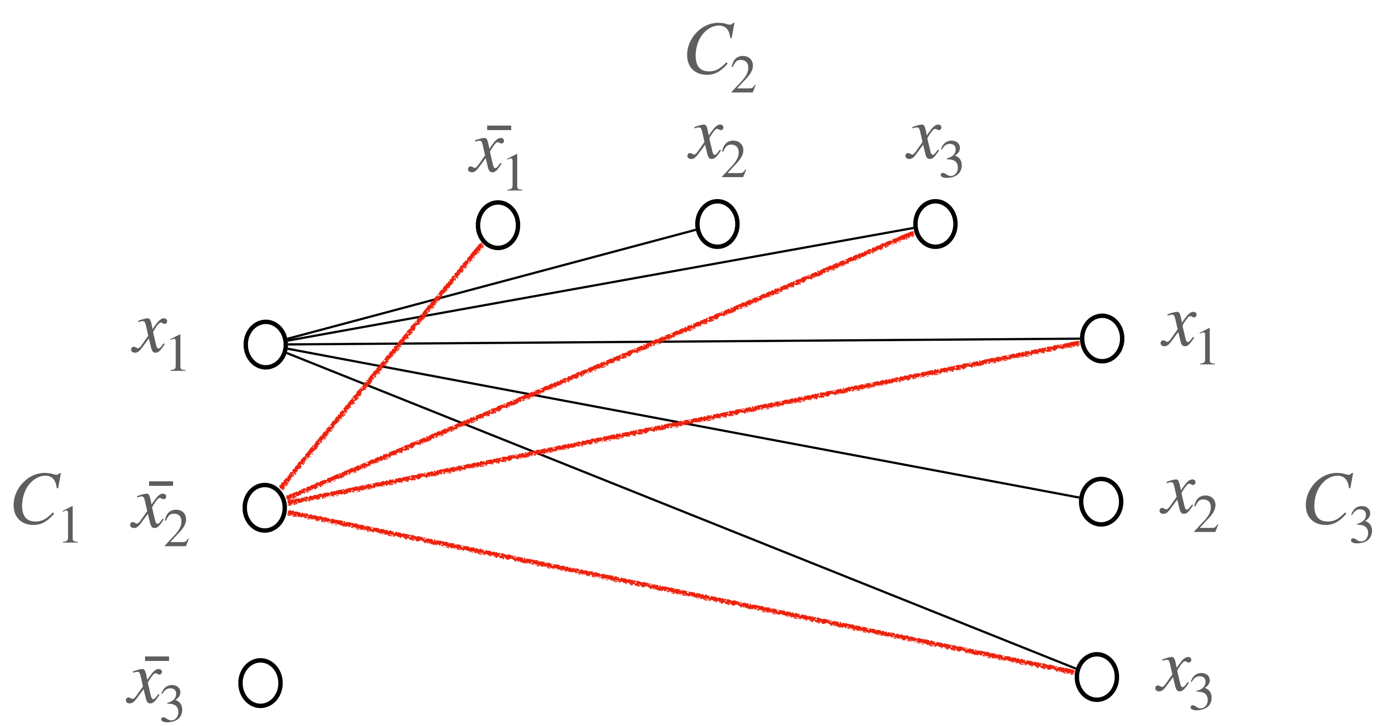

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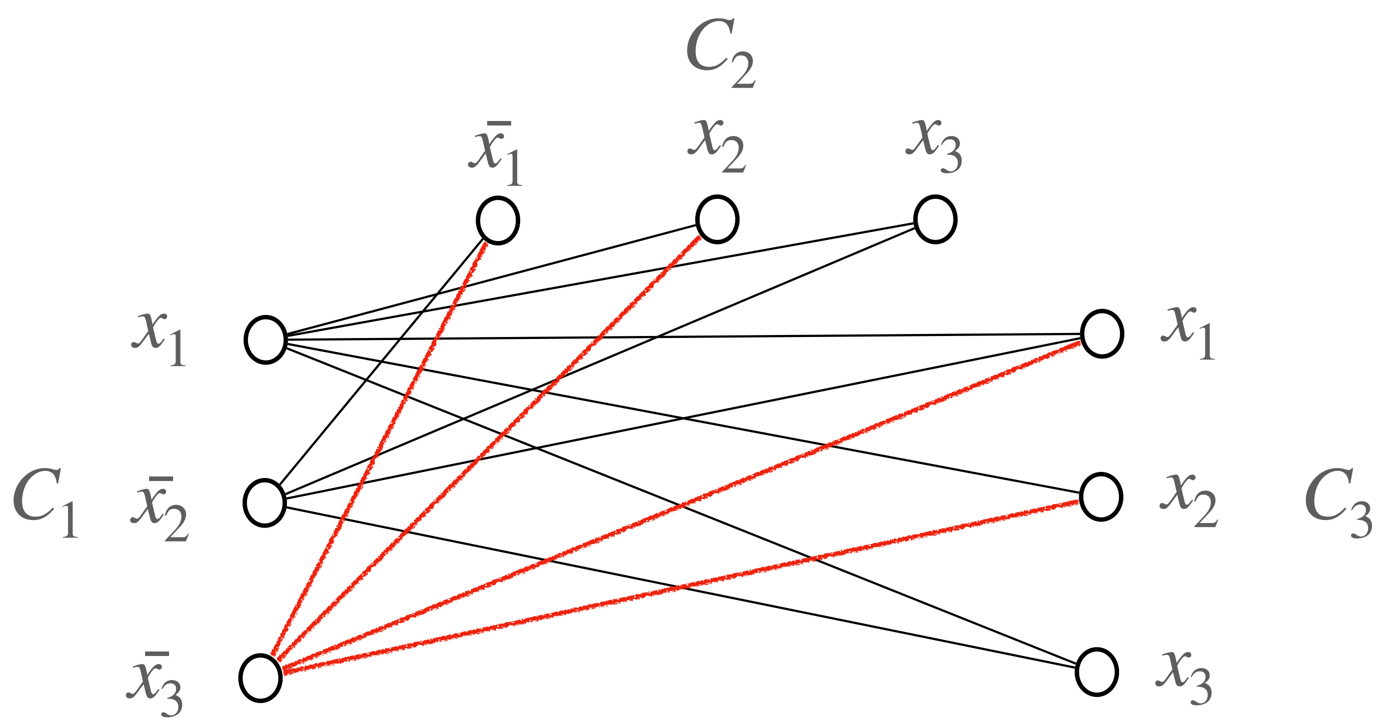

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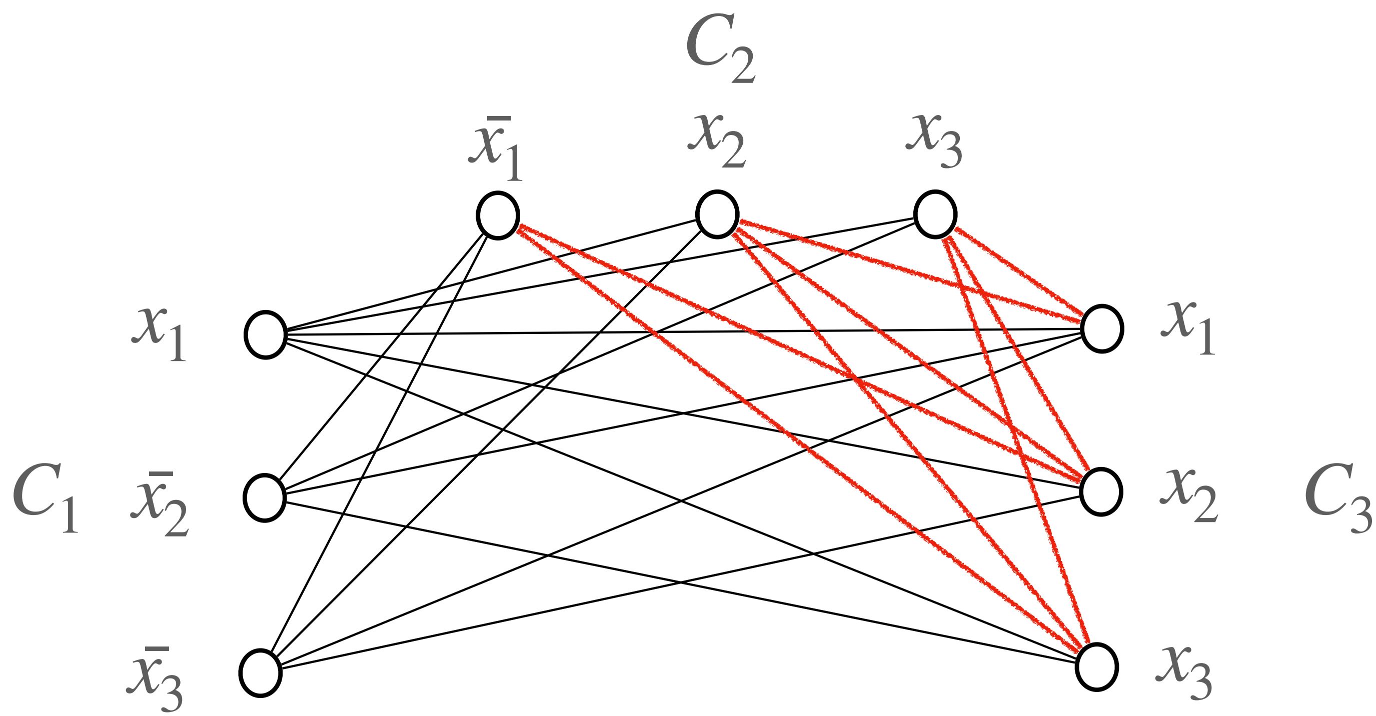

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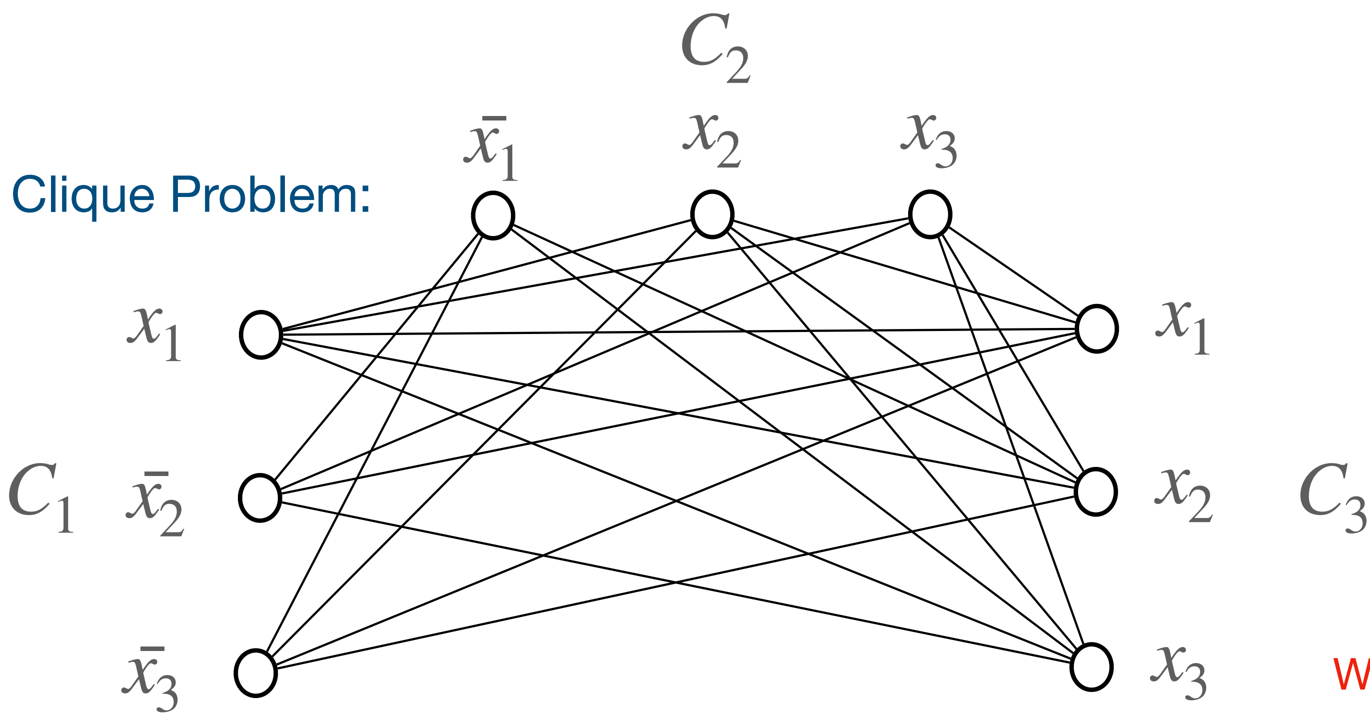

Question: Does this graph have a clique of size k?

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We get a polynomial-time mapping.

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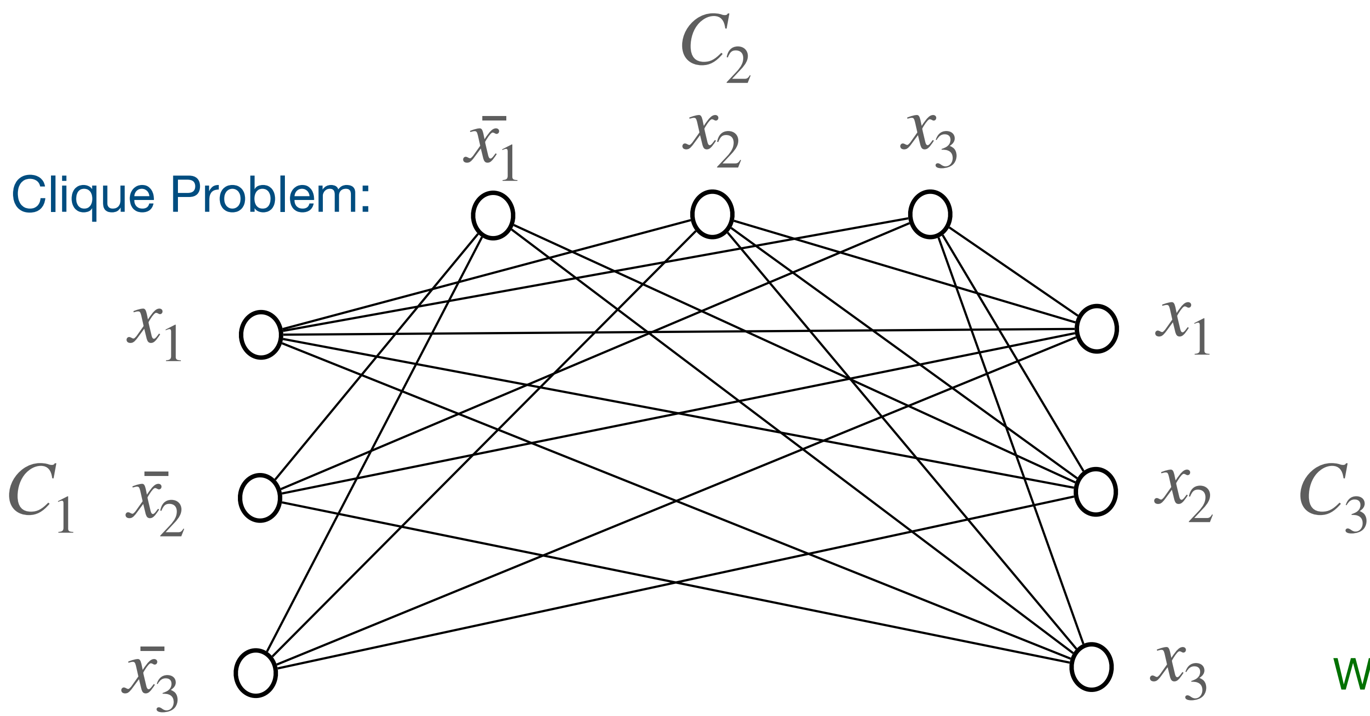

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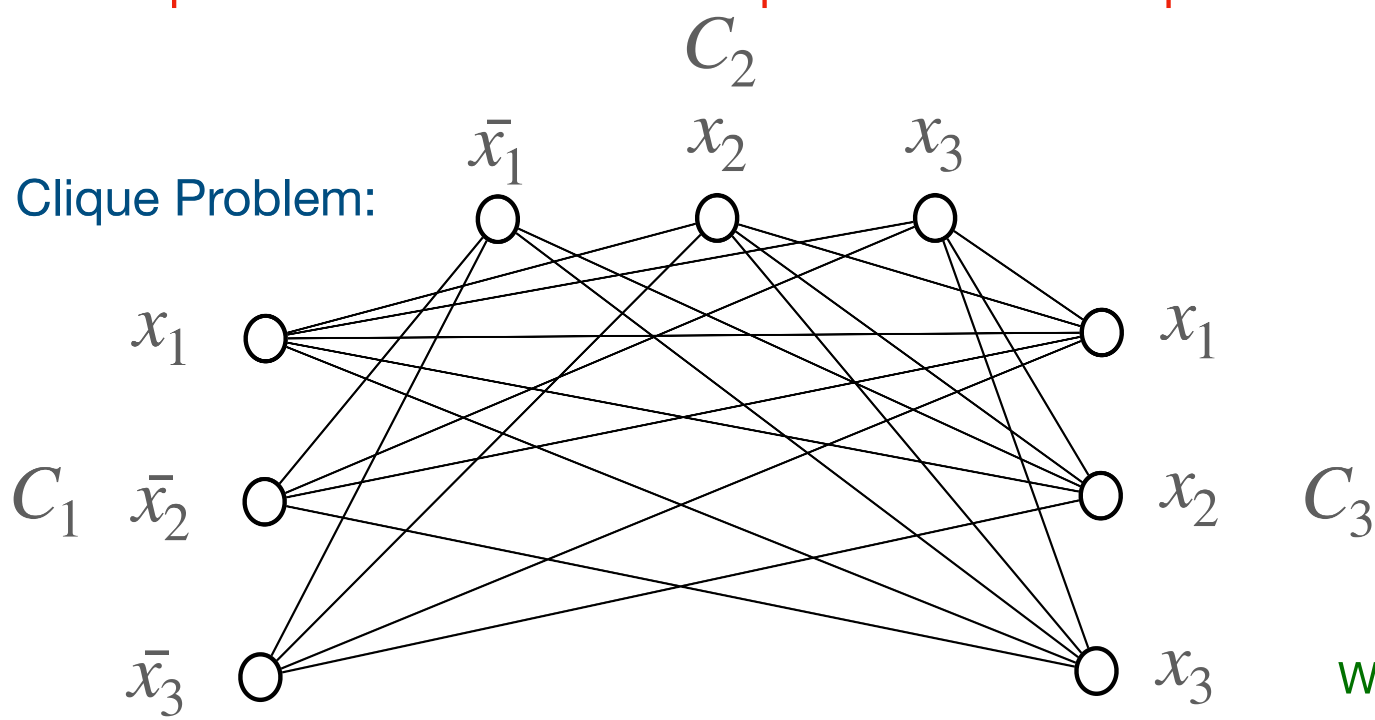

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A solution to 3-SAT:

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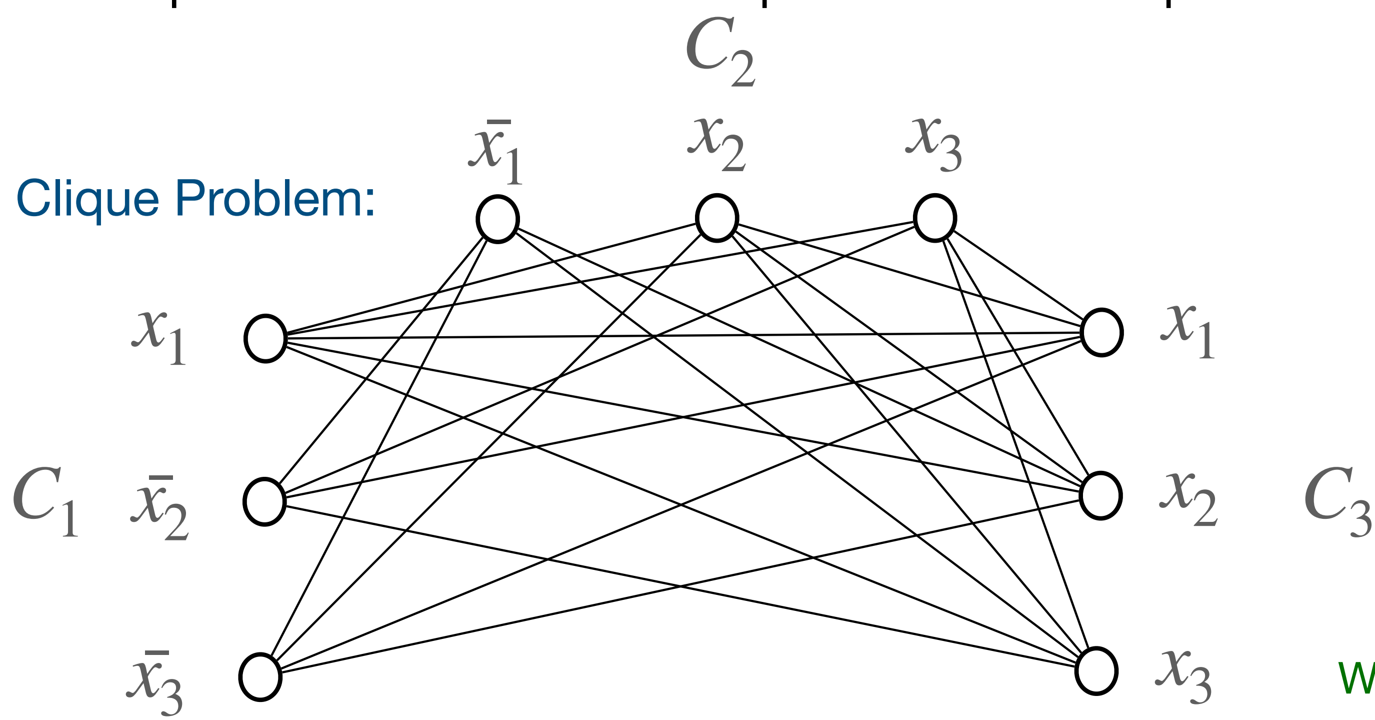

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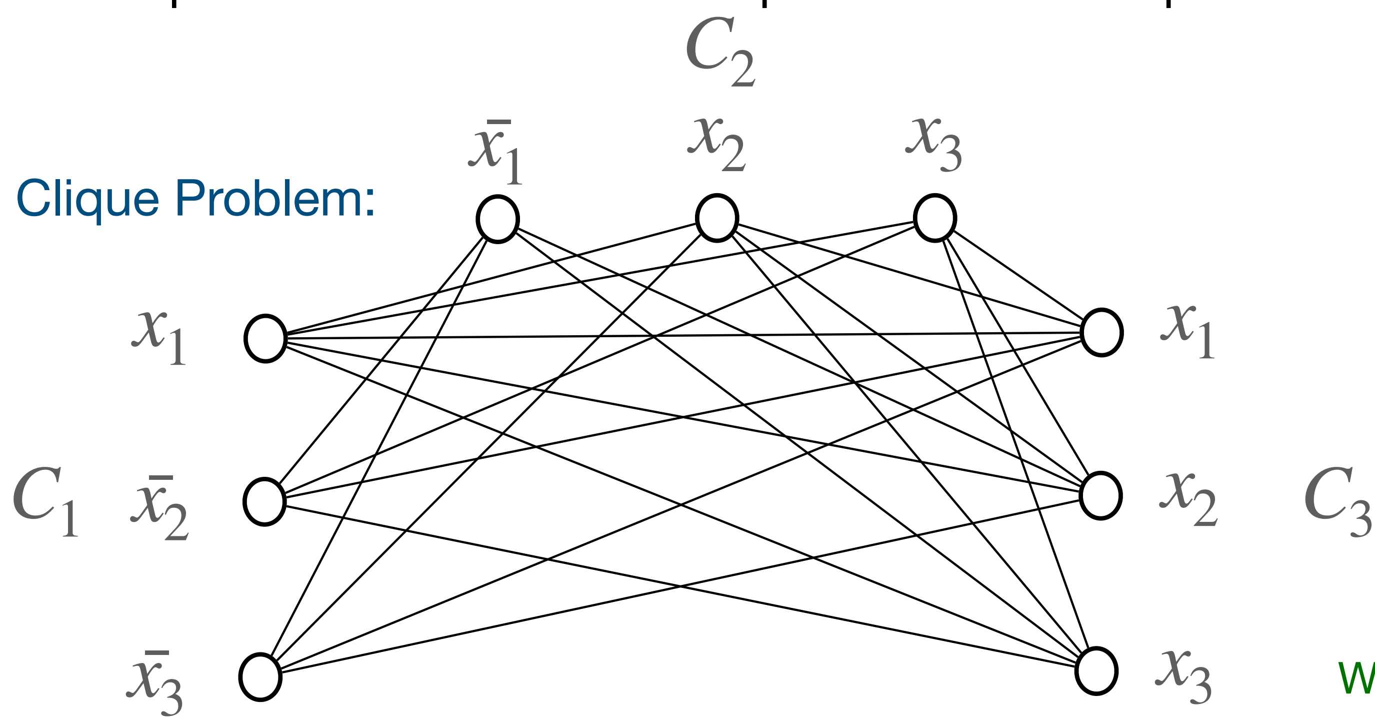

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Pick one satisfied literal from each clause

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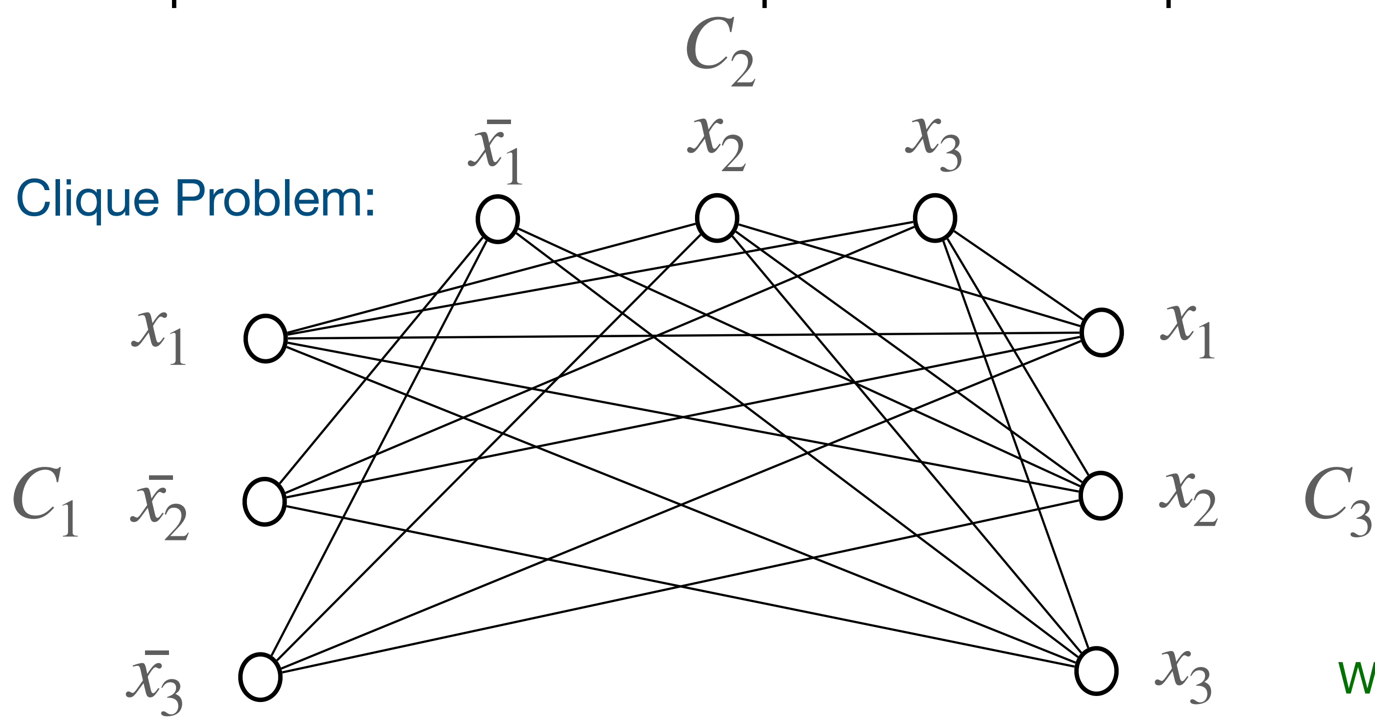

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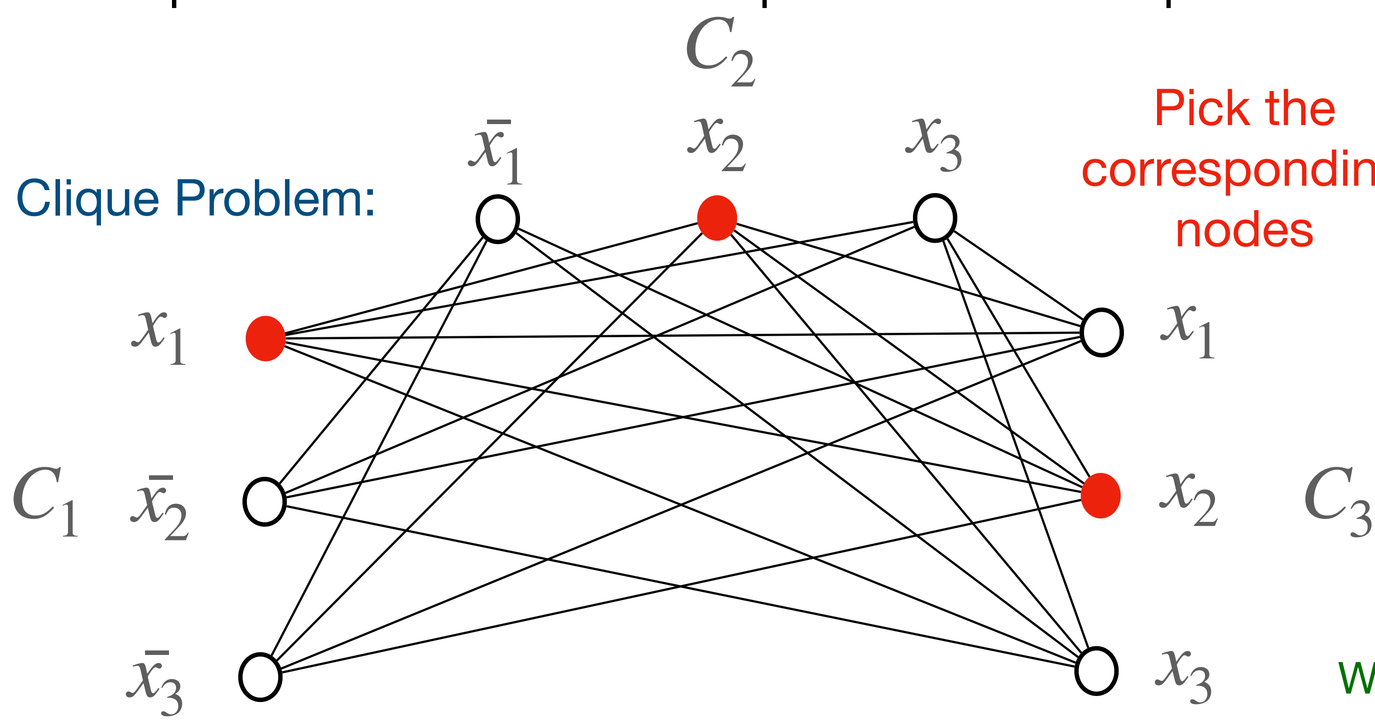

Pick the corresponding nodes

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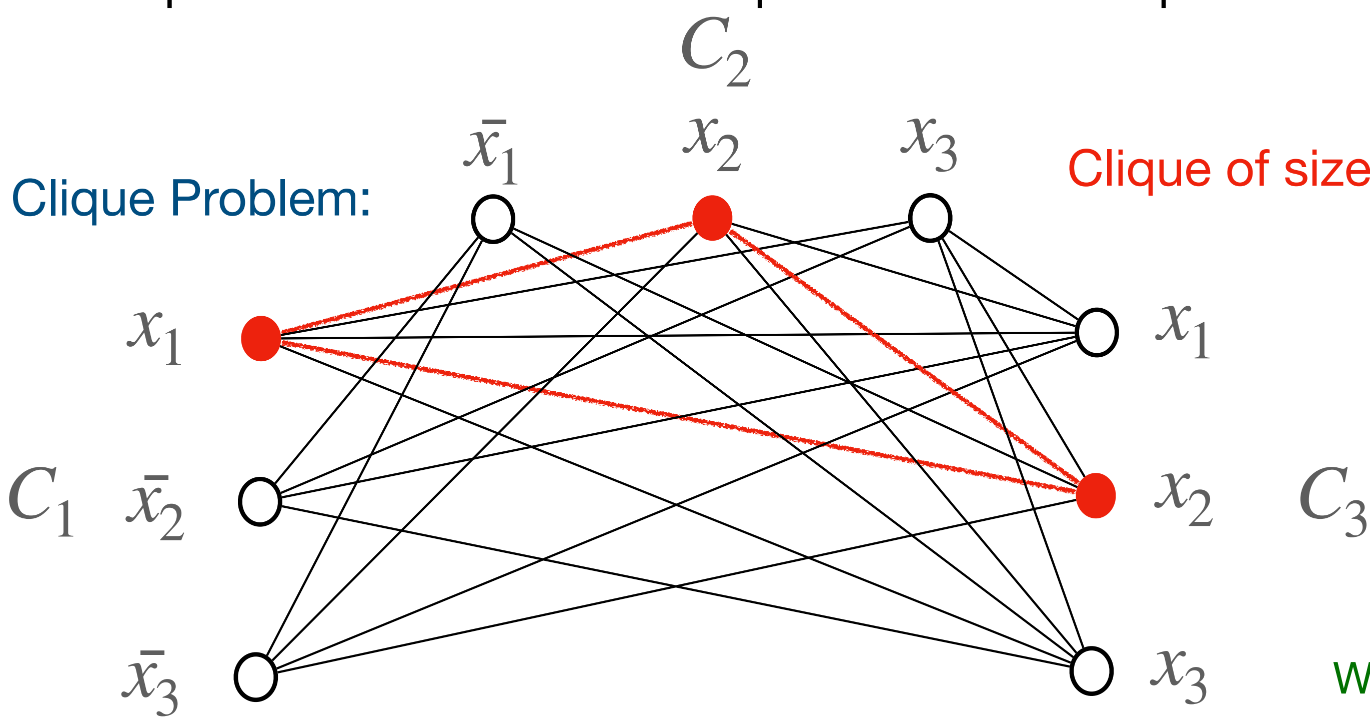

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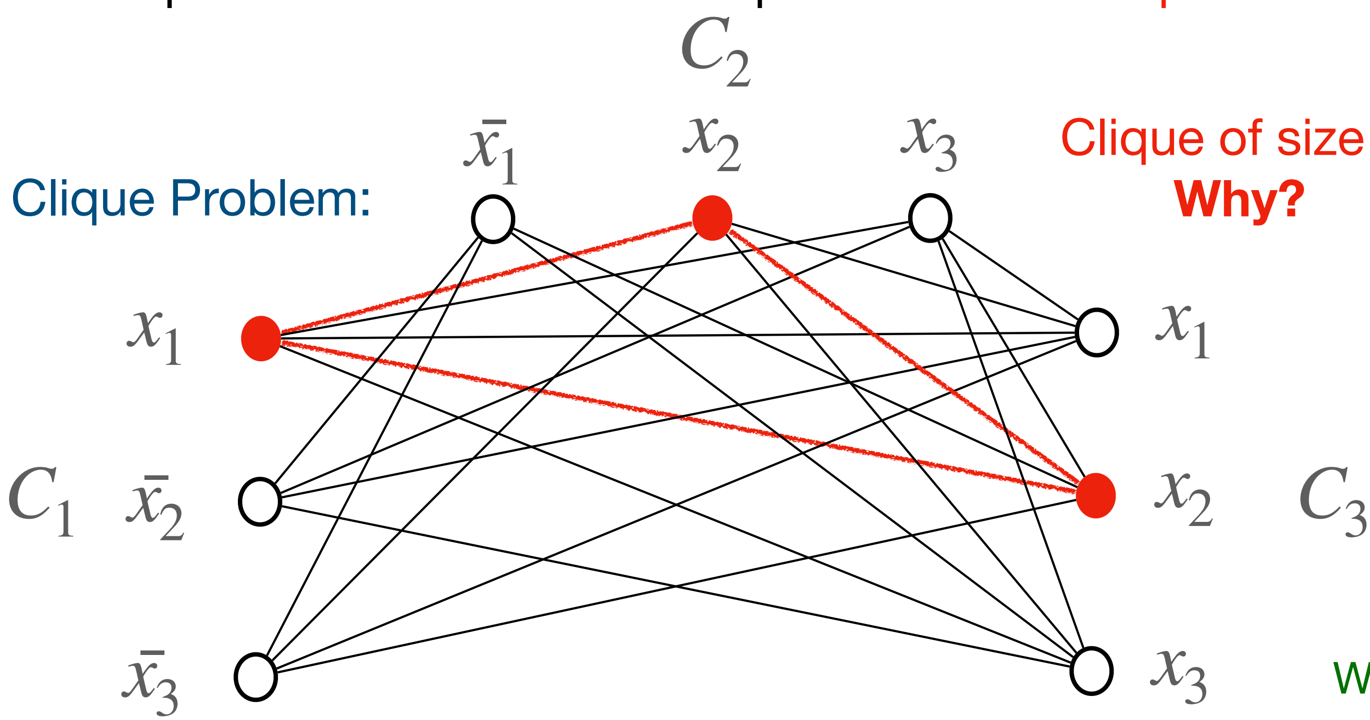

Clique of size k.
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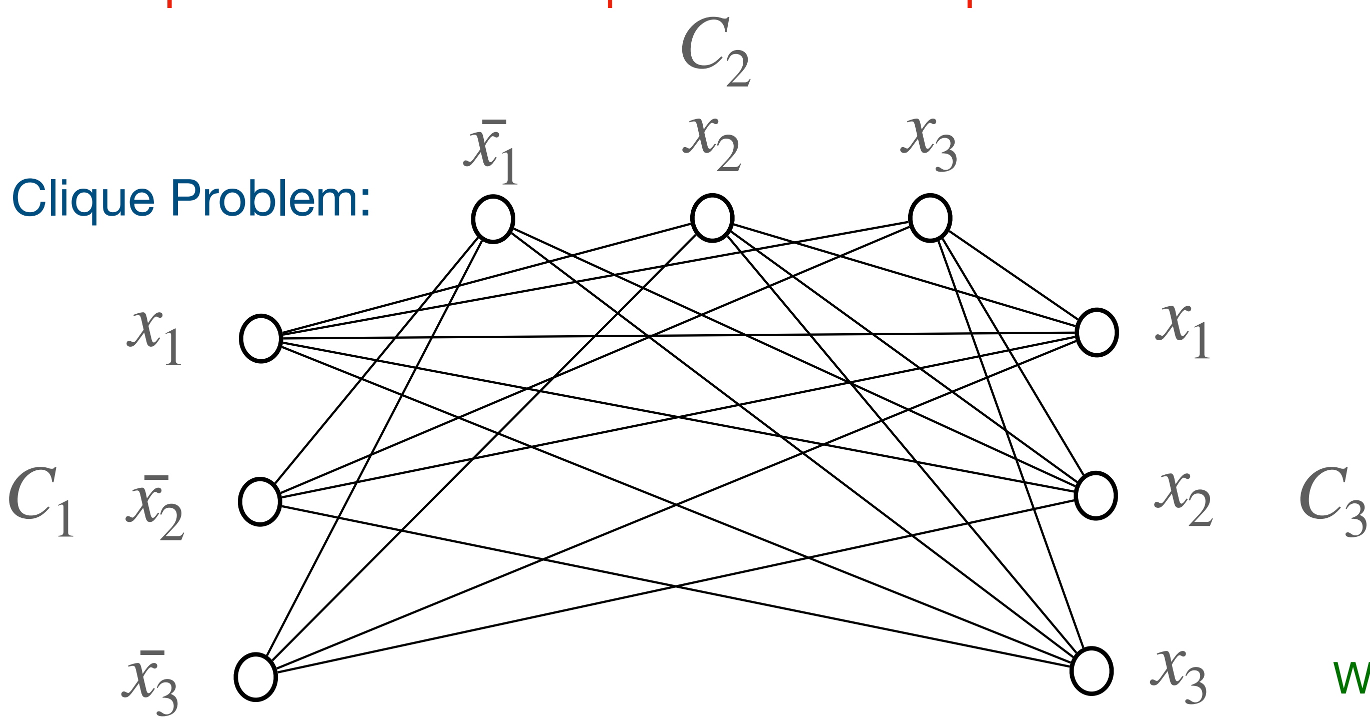
Example of Instance: $\underbrace{(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee \bar{x}_3)}_{C_1} \wedge \underbrace{(\bar{x}_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3)}_{C_2} \wedge \underbrace{(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3)}_{C_3}$

We now prove: “YES for Clique Problem” implies “YES for 3-SAT”.

Clique Problem:



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We get a polynomial-time mapping.

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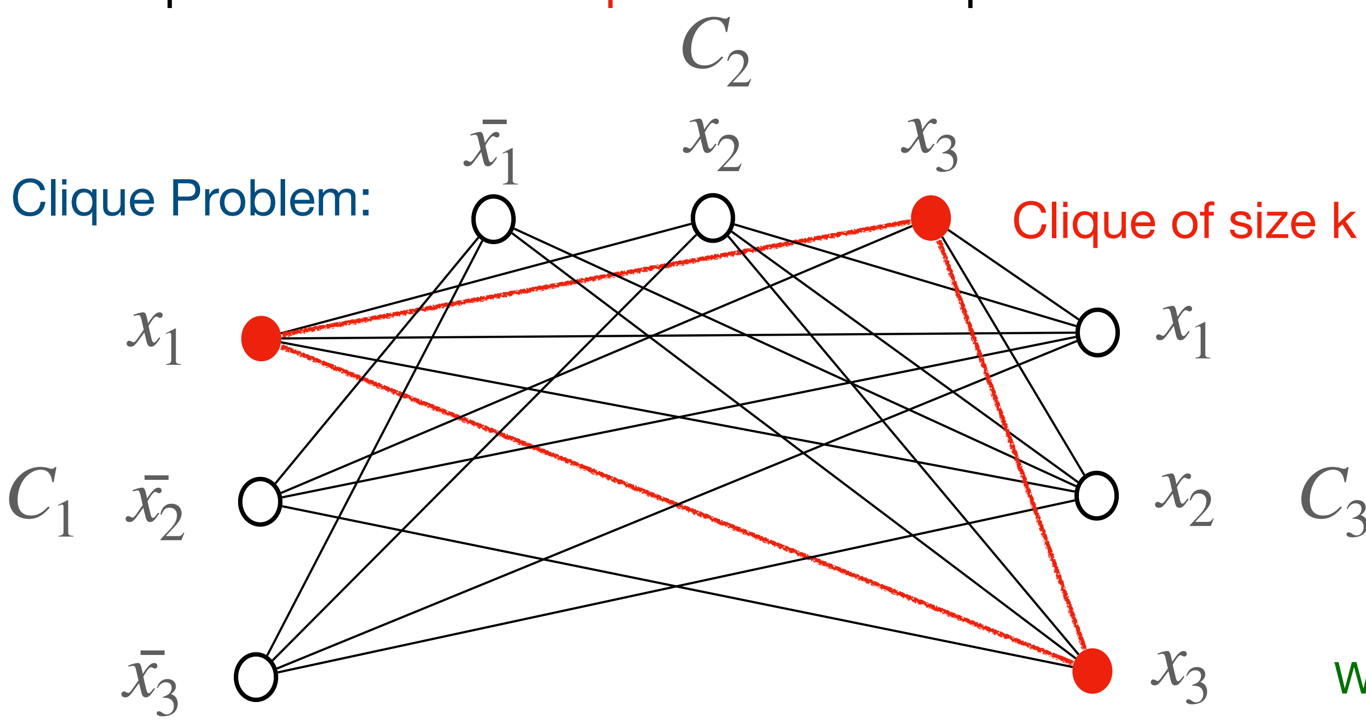

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Question: Can this formula (of k clauses) be satisfied?

$$\boxed{x_1 \;=\; ?}$$

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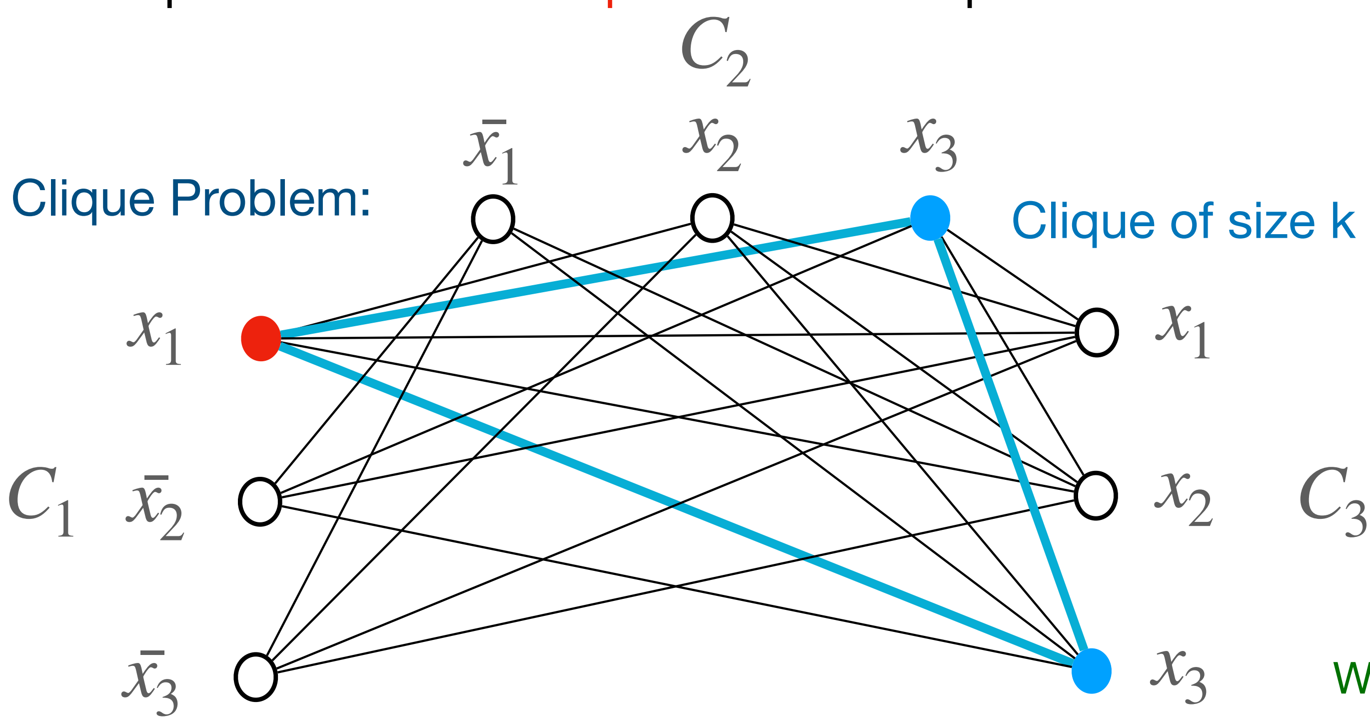

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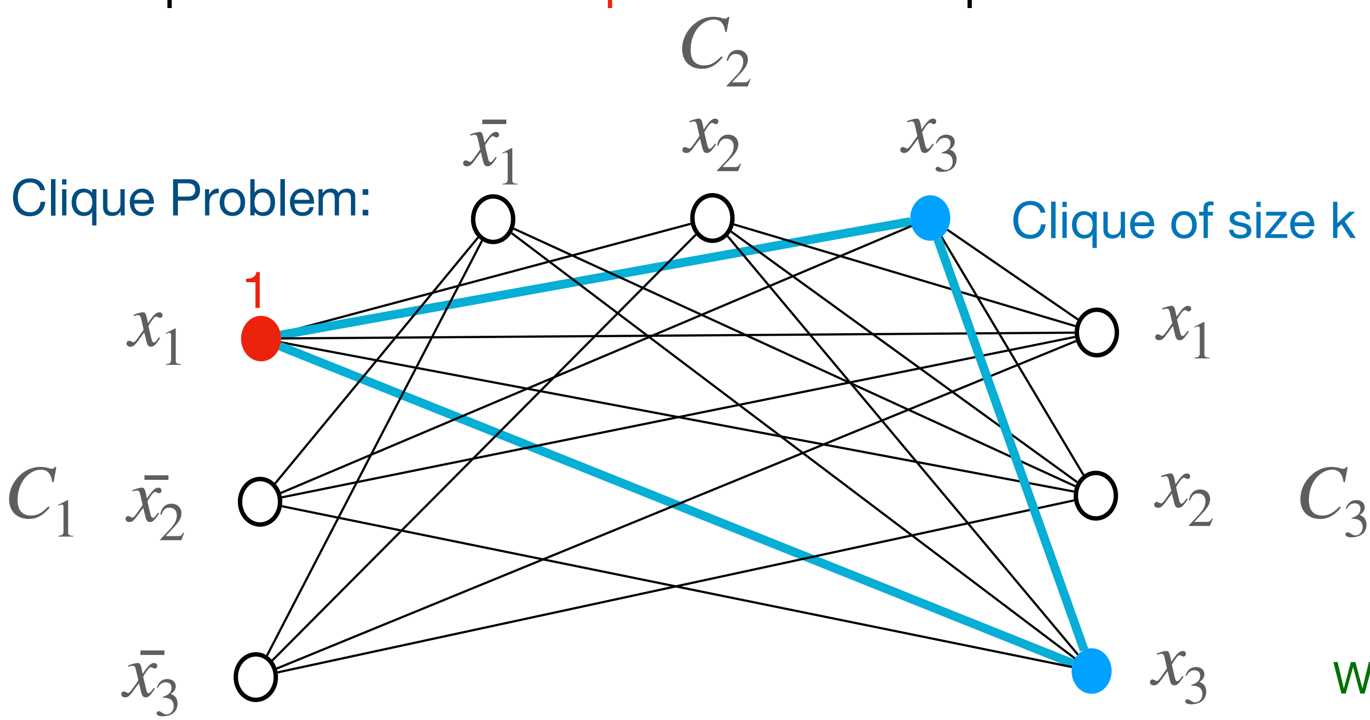

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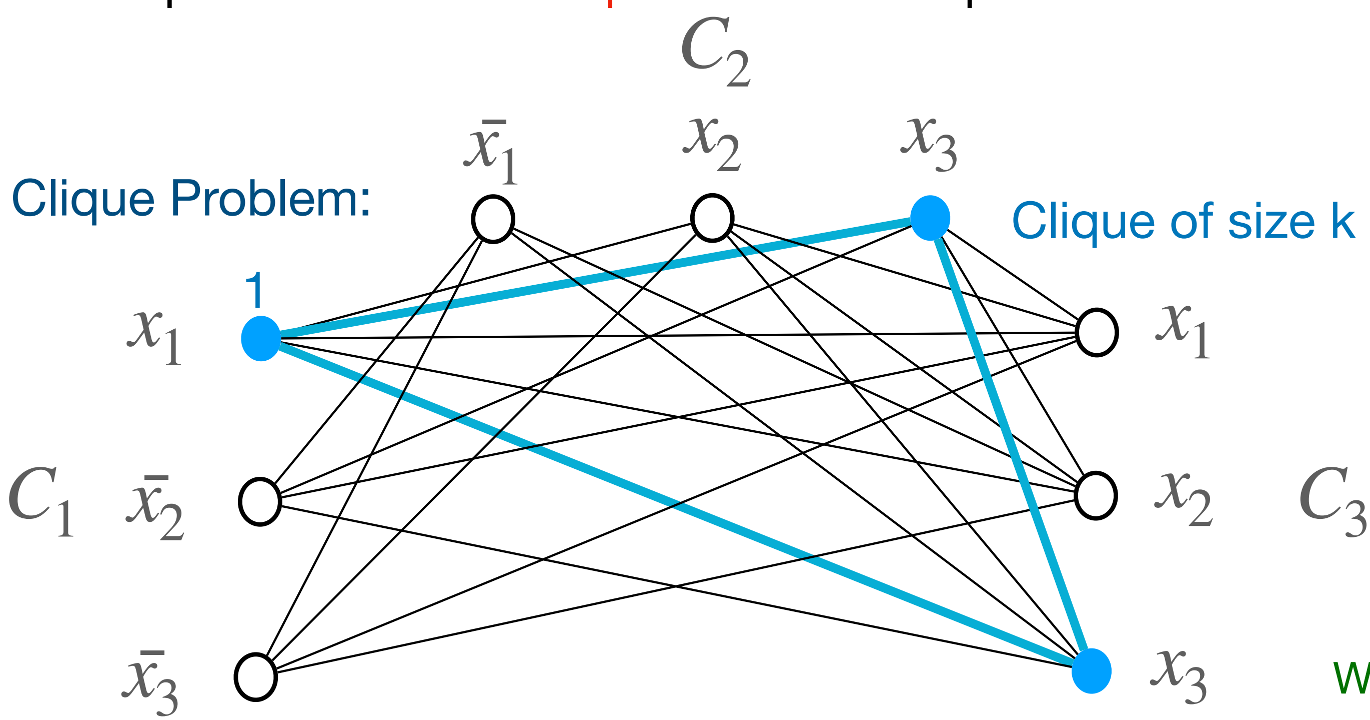

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$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1 \\ x_2 &= 0 \text{ or } 1 \end{aligned}}$$

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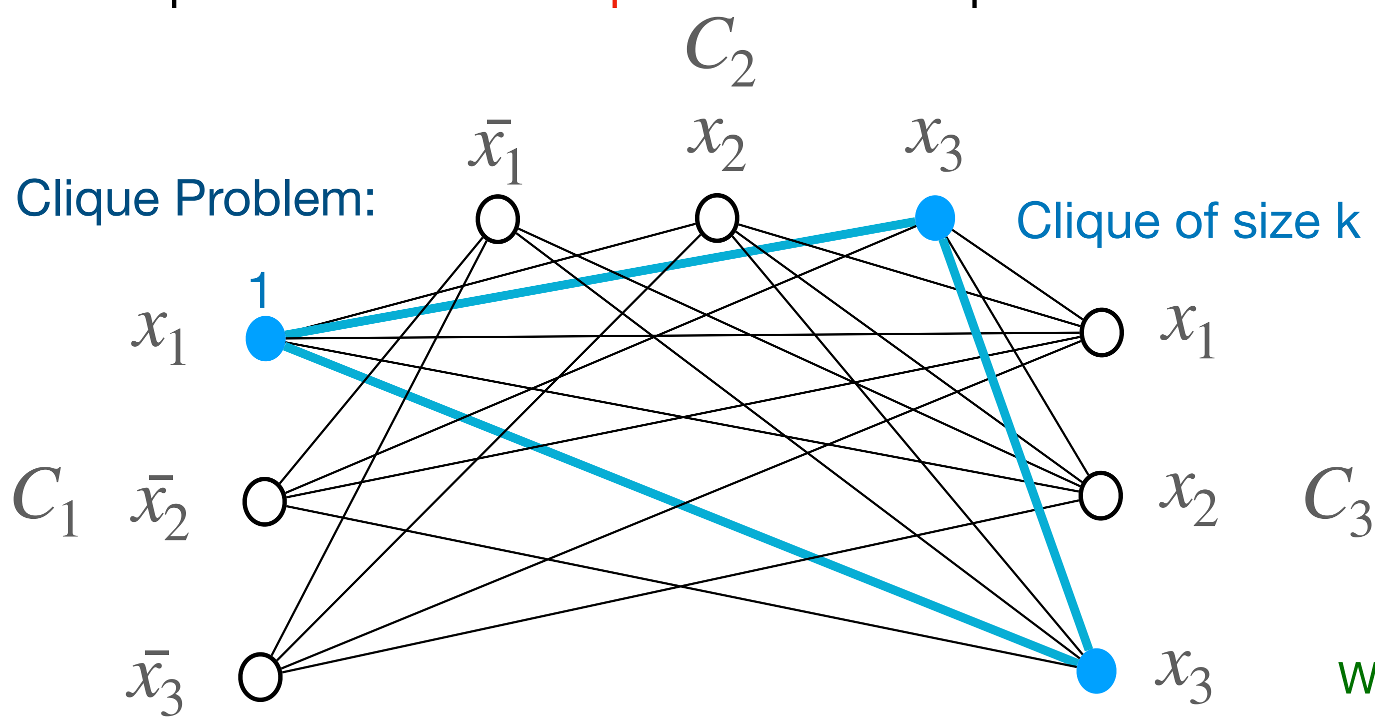

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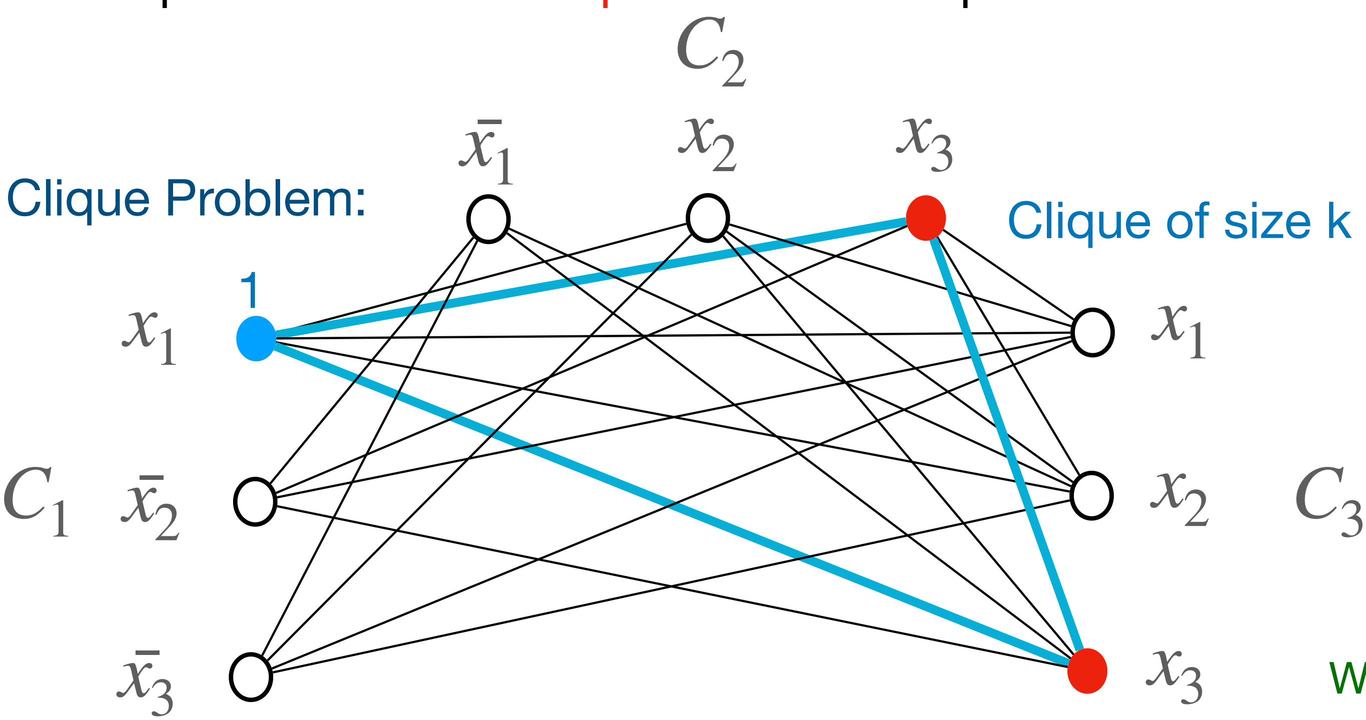

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$$x_1 = 1$$
$$x_2 = 0 \text{ or } 1$$
$$x_3 = 1$$

We now prove: "YES for Clique Problem" implies "YES for 3-SAT".

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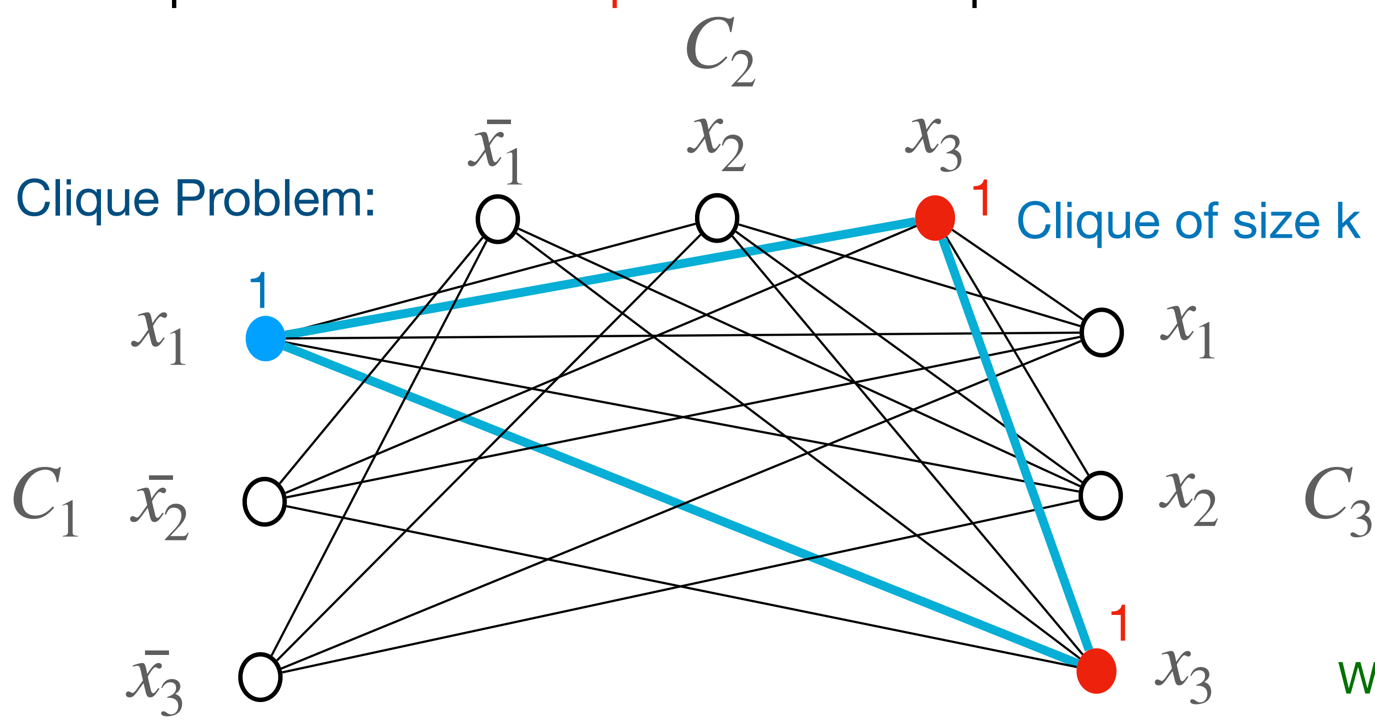

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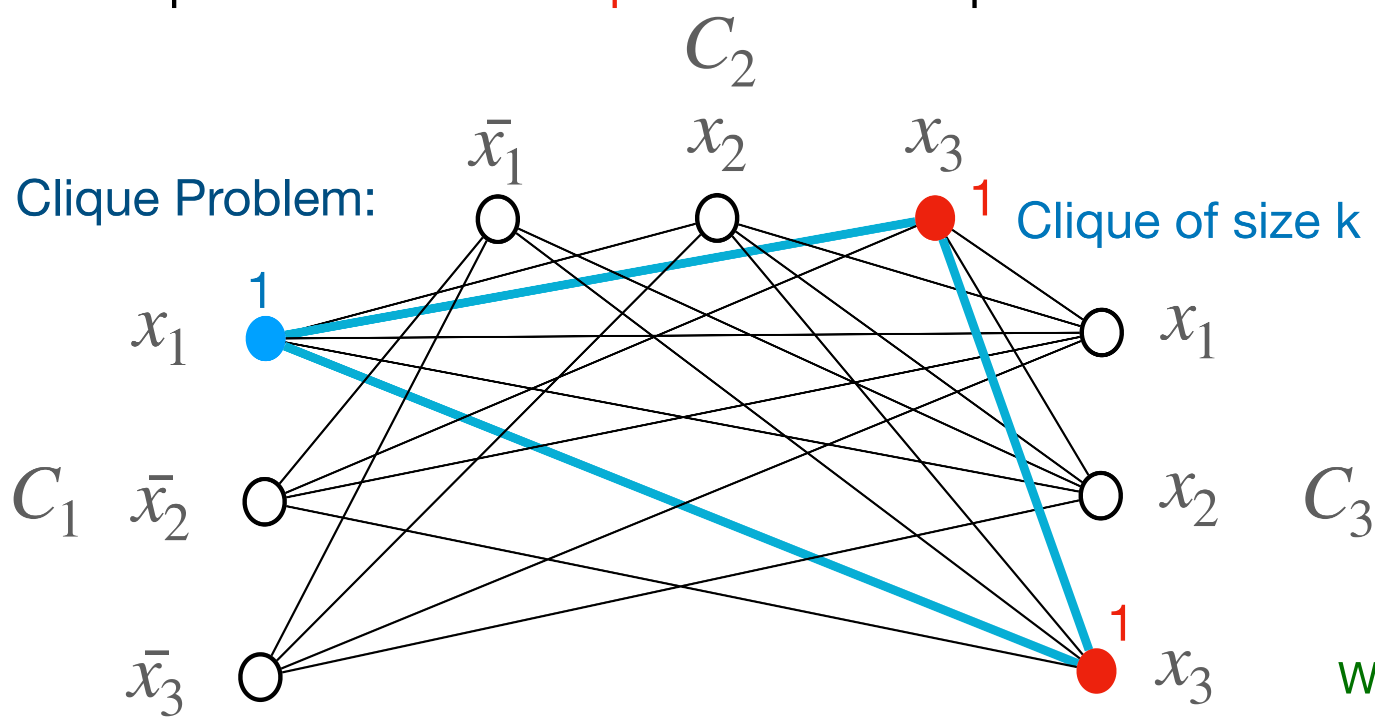
$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1 \\ x_2 &= 0 \text{ or } 1 \\ x_3 &= 1 \end{aligned}}$$

3-SAT formula is satisfied!

We now prove: "YES for Clique Problem" implies "YES for 3-SAT".

In general, k clauses will lead to 3k nodes.

Clique Problem:



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How about we try again?

3-CNF SAT Problem:

Question: Can this formula (of k clauses) be satisfied?

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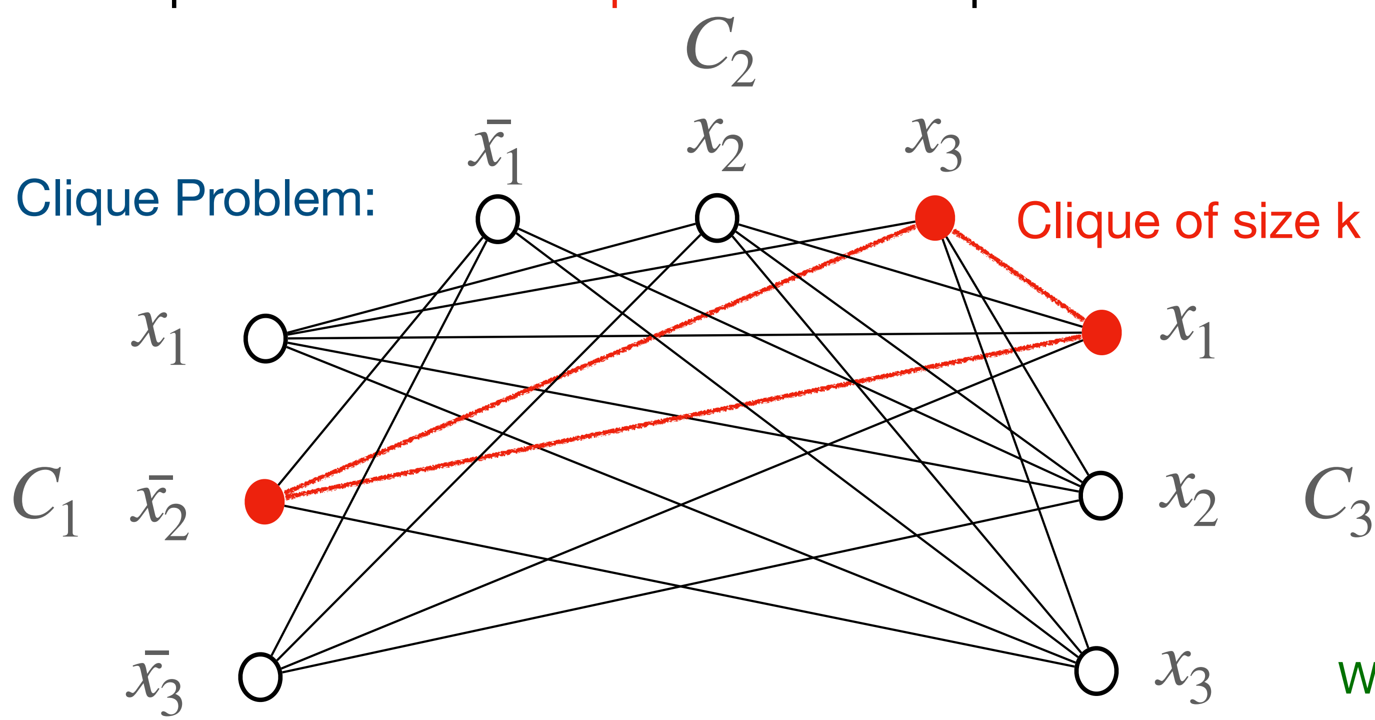
In general, k clauses will lead to 3k nodes.

Clique Problem:



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We get a polynomial-time mapping.

Question: Does this graph have a clique of size k?

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Question: Can this formula (of k clauses) be satisfied?

$$\boxed{x_1 \;=\; ?}$$

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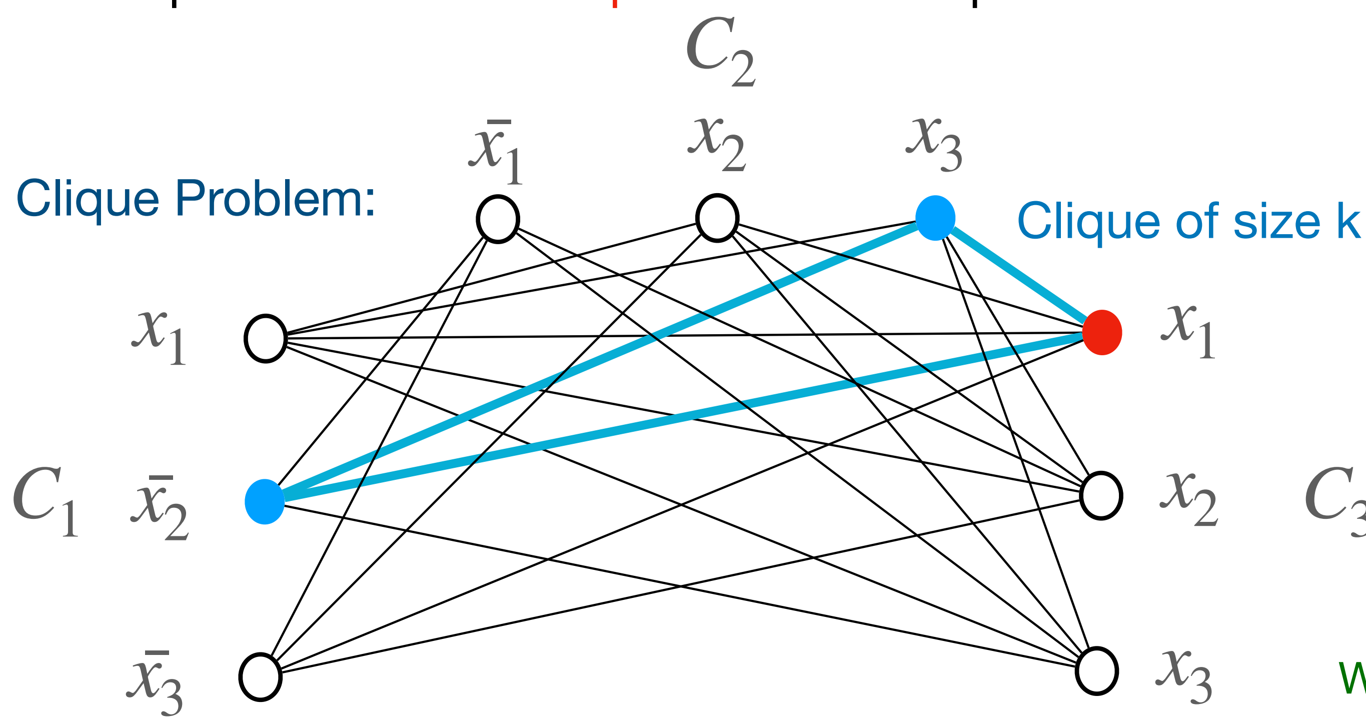

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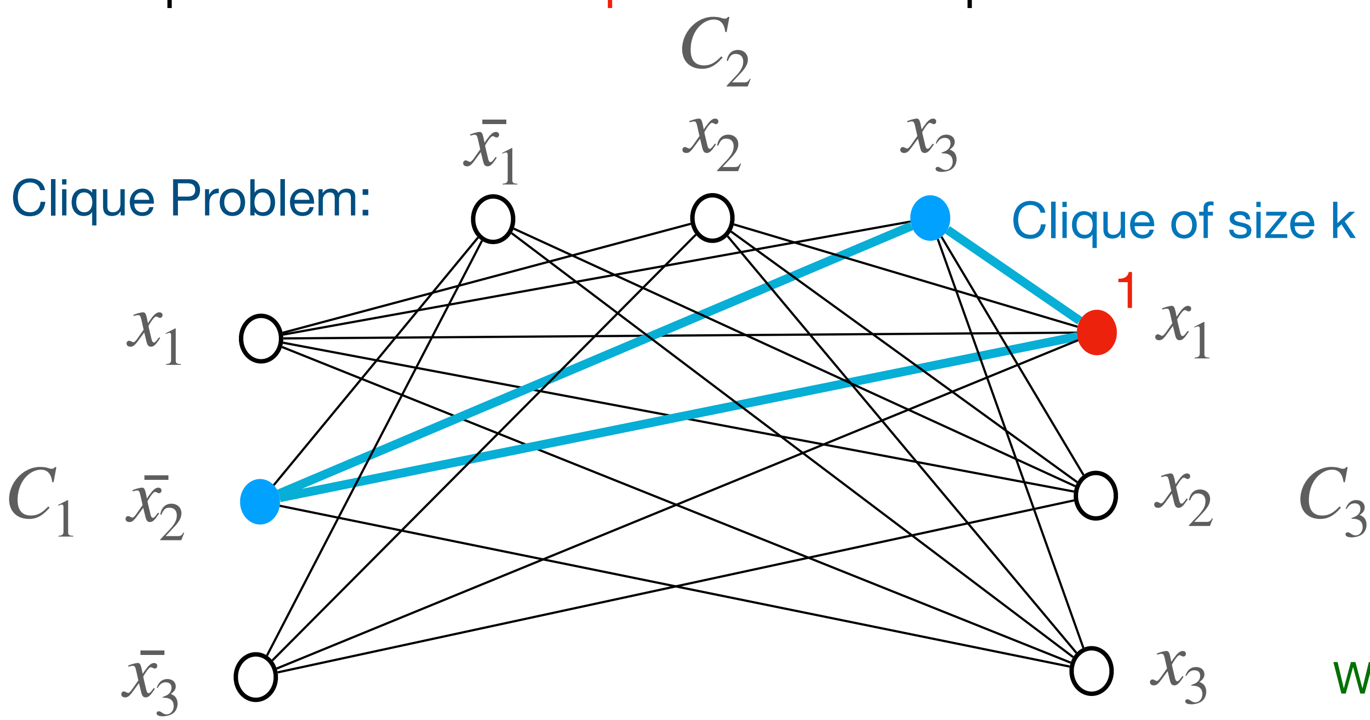

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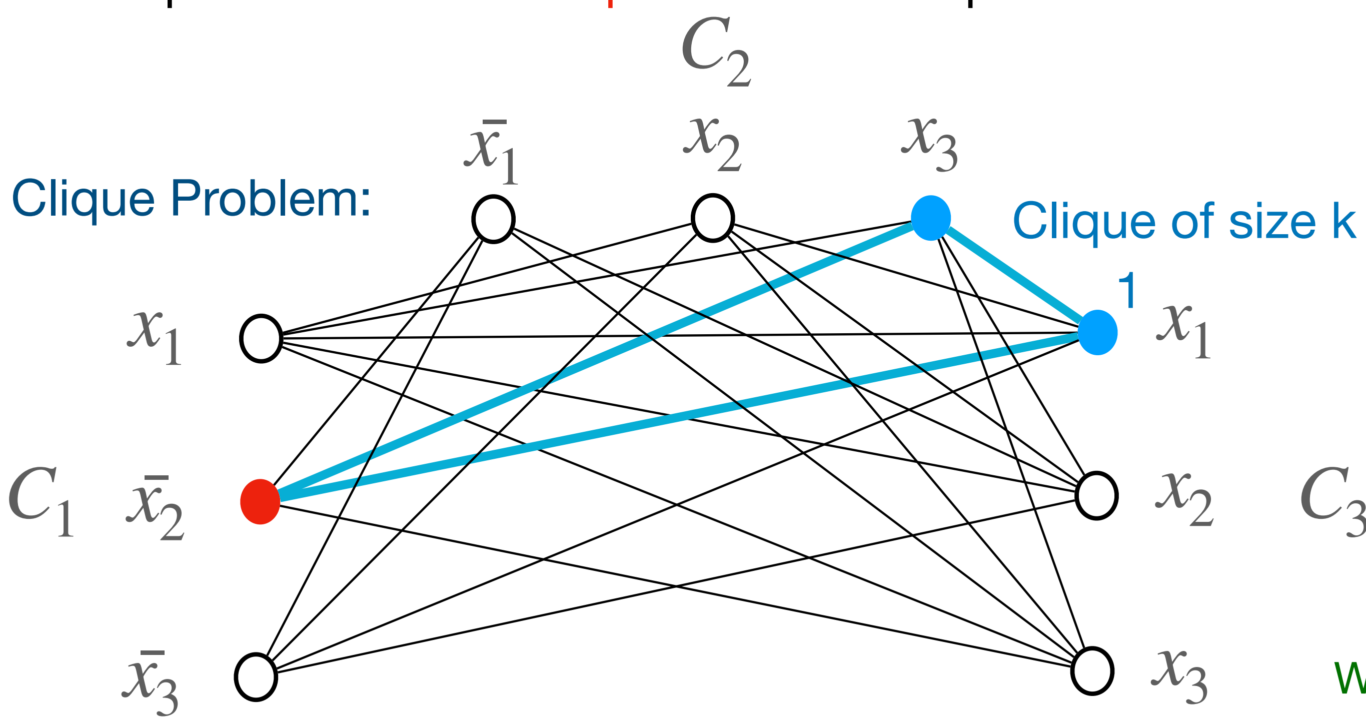

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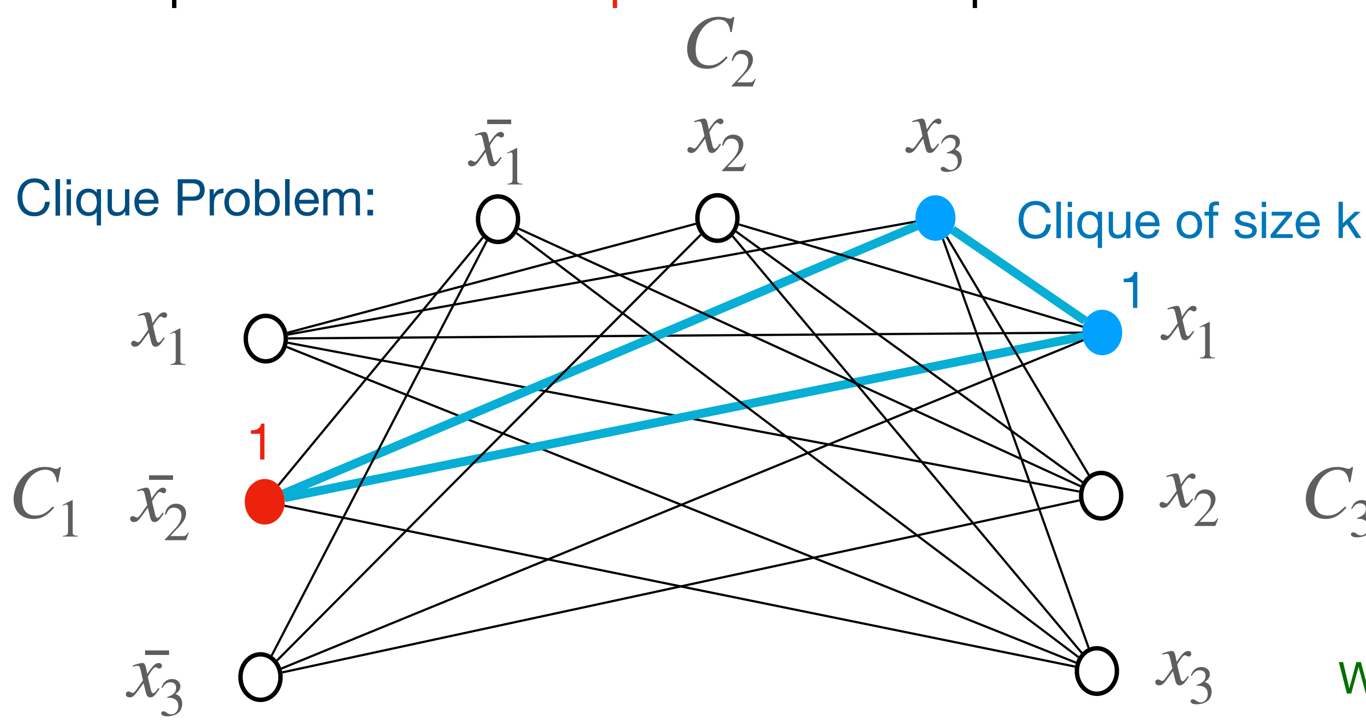

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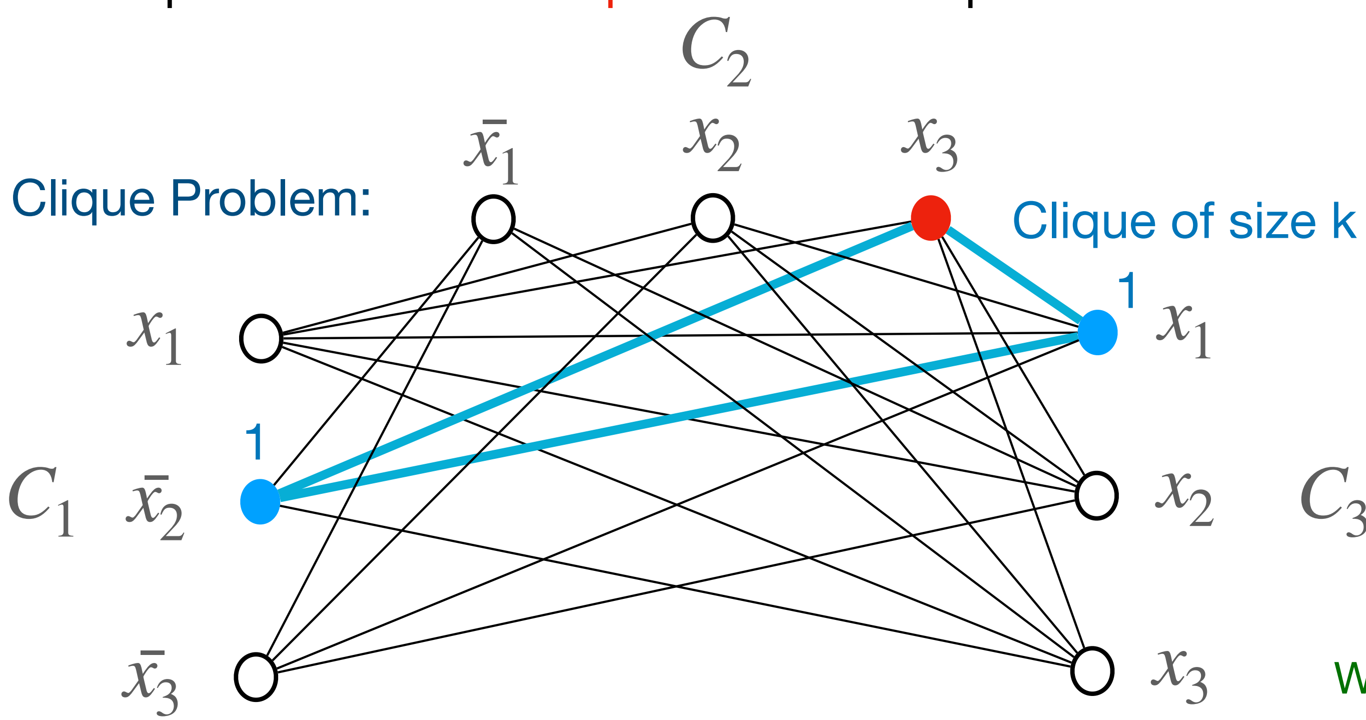

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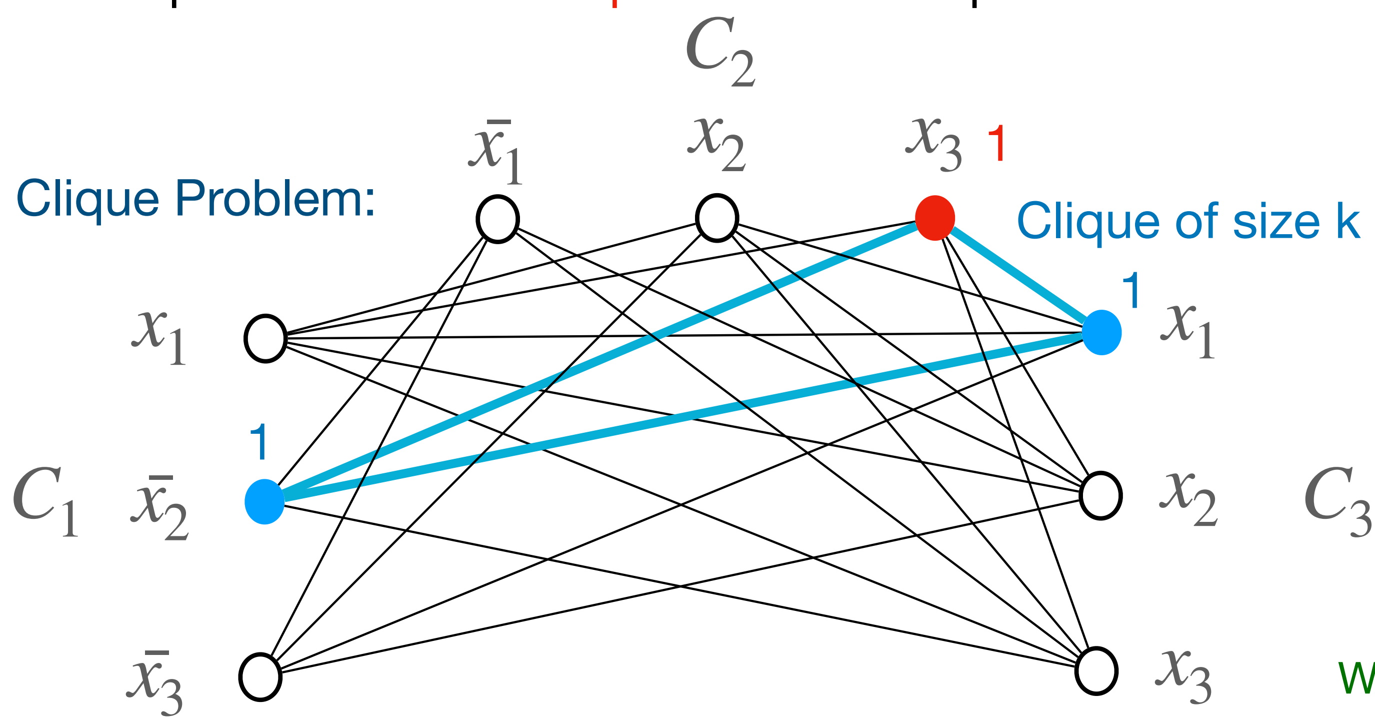

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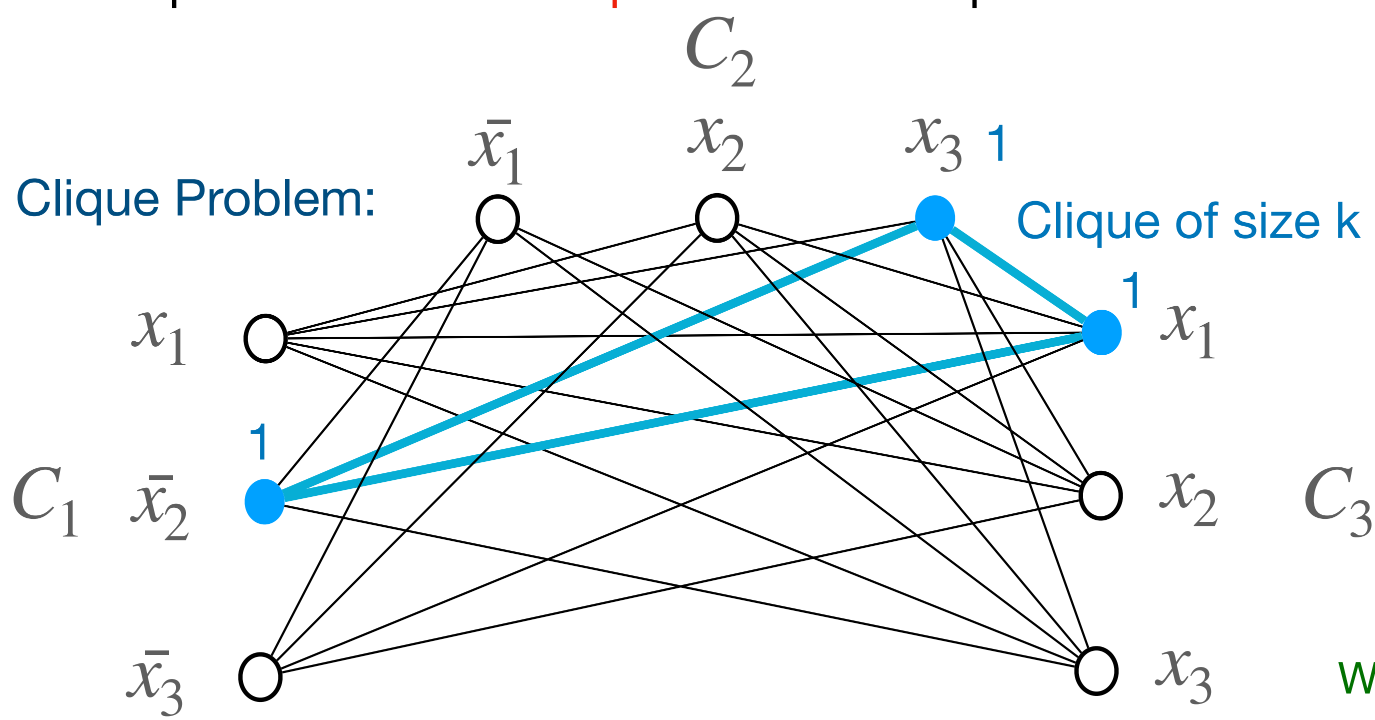

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"YES" for 3-CNF SAT Problem $\Longleftrightarrow$ "YES" for Clique Problem

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So the reduction preserves the "YES/NO" answer.

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So the reduction preserves the “YES/NO” answer.

3-CNF SAT Problem $\leq_p$ Clique Problem

Note: the reduction we showed is from “3-CNF SAT Problem” to “Clique Problem”, not vice versa.

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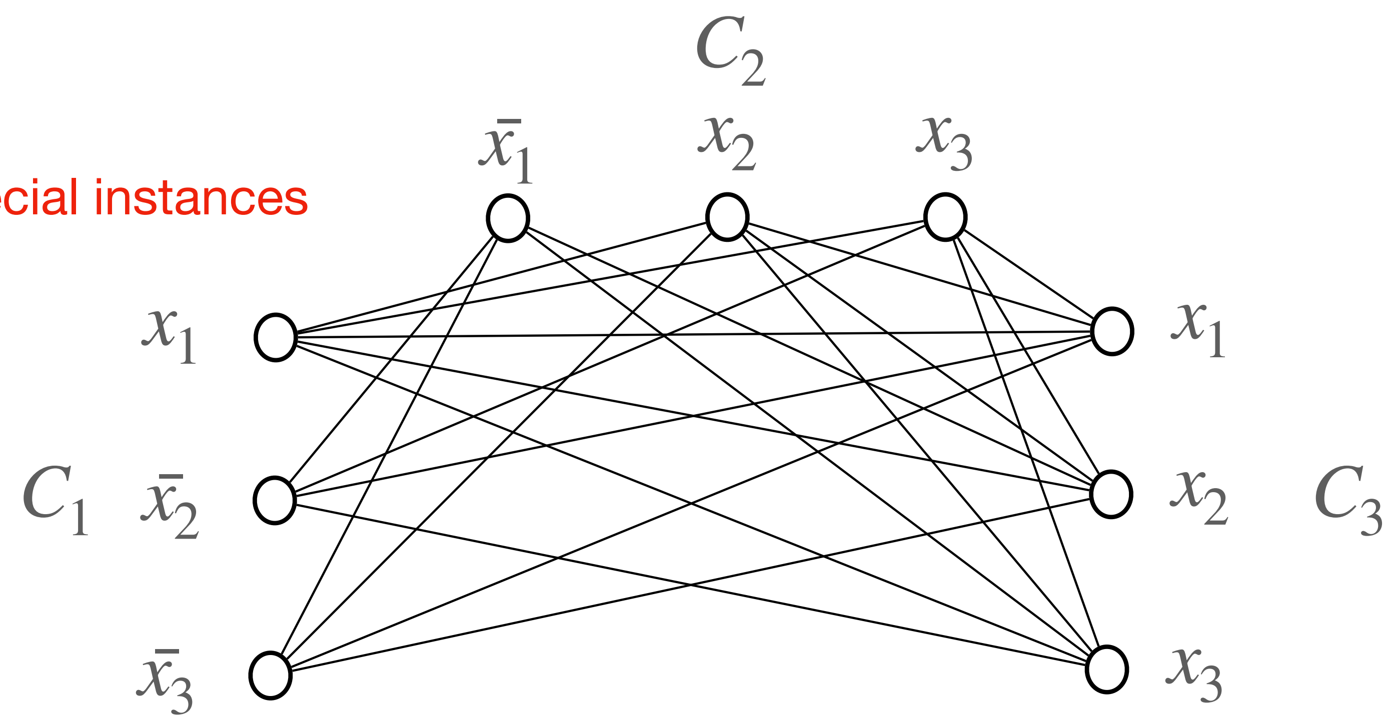
General, any instance is OK

Clique Problem:

Only special instances



Note: the reduction we showed is from “3-CNF SAT Problem” to “Clique Problem”, not vice versa.

3-CNF SAT Problem $\leq_p$ Clique Problem

All the instances of “3-CNF SAT Problem” are mapped to some instances of the “Clique Problem”.

But since 3-CNF SAT Problem $\in NPC$ and Clique Problem $\in NP$,

we also have

Clique Problem $\leq_p$ 3-CNF SAT Problem

So there is a reduction from “Clique Problem” to the “3-CNF SAT Problem”. It is a different reduction.

Here all the instances of “Clique Problem” are mapped to some instances of the “3-CNF SAT Problem”.

But then, who has more instances, “3-CNF SAT” or “Clique Problem”?

Answer: both have infinitely many instances.

Who has more numbers?

$$0,\ 2,\ 4,\ 6,\ 8,\ 10,\ 12,\ 14,\ 16,\ 18,\ 20,\ \cdots$$

$$0,\ 1,\ 2,\ 3,\ 4,\ 5,\ 6,\ 7,\ 8,\ 9,\ 10,\ \cdots$$

But then, who has more instances, “3-CNF SAT” or “Clique Problem”?

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CH 34. NP-Completeness

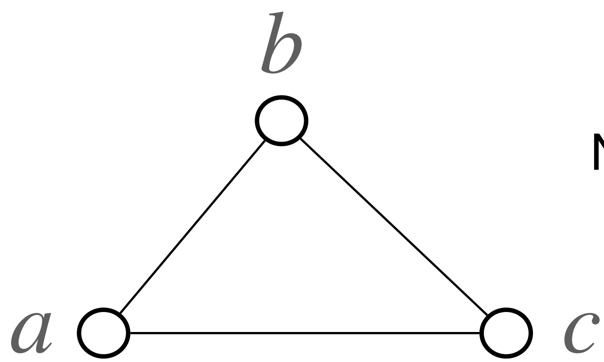
Vertex Cover Problem

Known NPC Problems:

1) 3-CNF SAT Problem

2) Clique Problem

Vertex Cover: Given an undirected graph G=(V,E), a vertex cover of G is a subset $S \subseteq V$ of vertices such that for every edge $(u, v) \in E$, either $u \in S$ or $v \in S$.



Size of vertex cover:
Number of vertices in the vertex cover, namely, $|S|$.

CH 34. NP-Completeness

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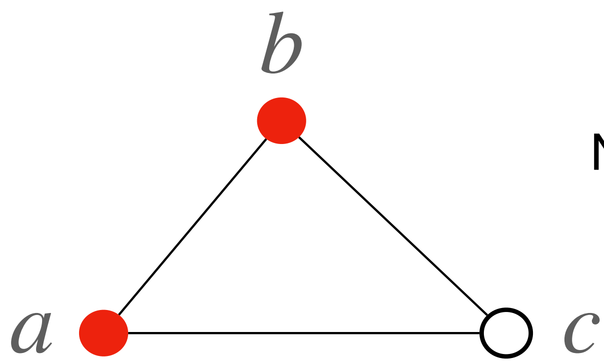

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$\{a, b\}$ is a Vertex Cover of size 2.

CH 34. NP-Completeness

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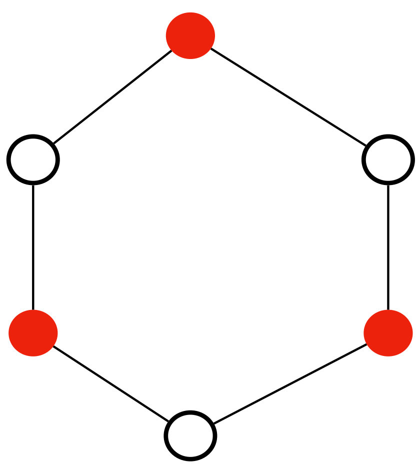

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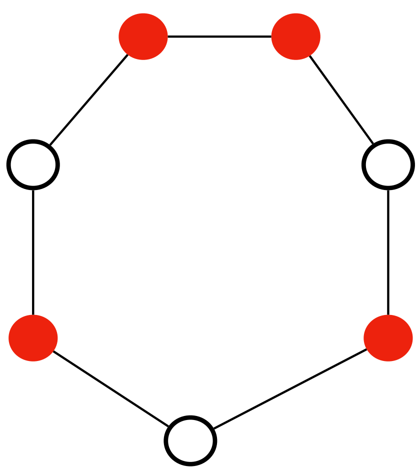

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CH 34. NP-Completeness

Known NPC Problems:
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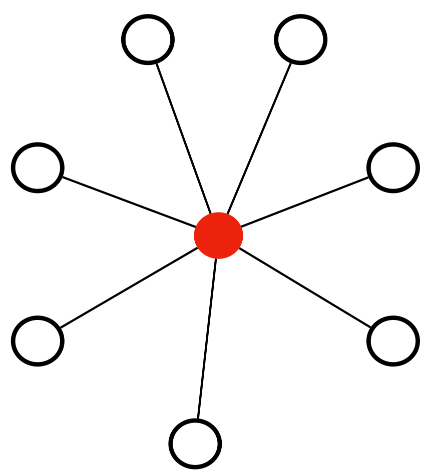

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CH 34. NP-Completeness

Known NPC Problems:

1) 3-CNF SAT Problem

2) Clique Problem

Vertex Cover Problem

Input: An undirected graph G=(V,E).

An integer k.

Question: Does G have a vertex cover of size k?

Theorem: Vertex Cover Problem $\in NPC$.

CH 34. NP-Completeness

Known NPC Problems:
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2) Clique Problem

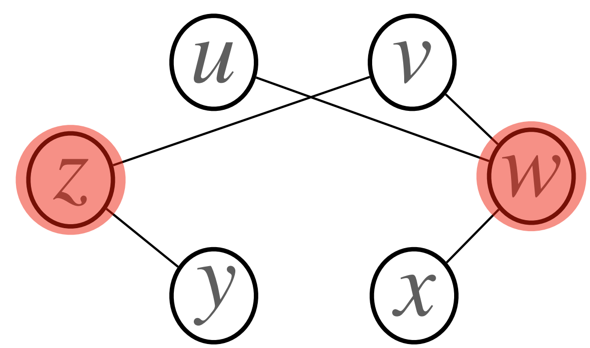
Vertex Cover Problem

Input: An undirected graph G=(V,E).

An integer k.

Question: Does G have a vertex cover of size k?

Example: k=2



Theorem: Vertex Cover Problem $\in NPC$.

Proof: 1) Vertex Cover Problem $\in NP$.

Certificate: a vertex cover of size k.

Polynomial-time verification.

CH 34. NP-Completeness

Known NPC Problems:
1) 3-CNF SAT Problem
2) Clique Problem

Vertex Cover Problem

Input: An undirected graph G=(V,E).

An integer k.

Question: Does G have a vertex cover of size k?

Theorem: Vertex Cover Problem $\in NPC$.

Proof: 1) Vertex Cover Problem $\in NP$.

Certificate: a vertex cover of size k.

Polynomial-time verification.

2) Clique Problem $\leq_p$ Vertex Cover Problem

Clique Problem:

Input: An undirected graph G=(V,E).
A positive integer k.

Question: Does G have a clique of size k?

Vertex Cover Problem

Input: An undirected graph $G' = (V', E')$.
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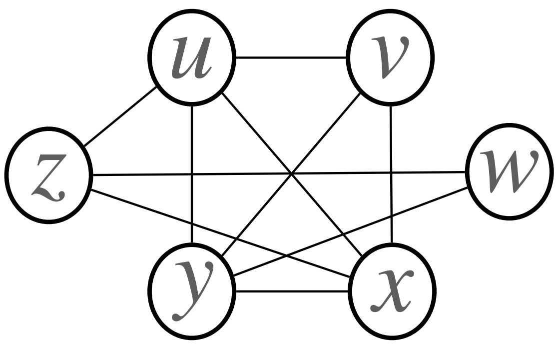
Example of instance:

$G = (V, E)$

$k = 4$



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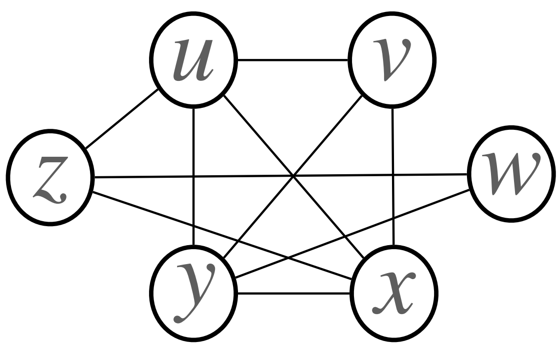
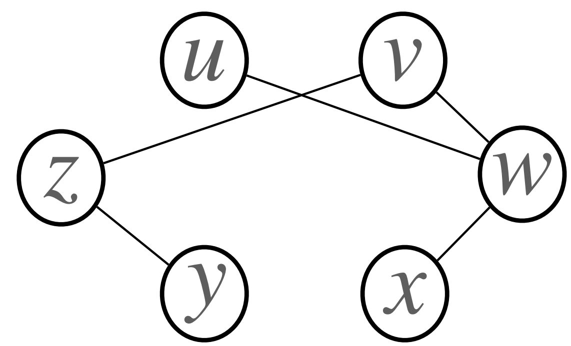


Corresponding instance:

$G' = (V', E')$. Compliment graph of G.

$k' = |V| - k$

=6-4=2



Polynomial-time mapping.

Is the "YES/NO" answer preserved?

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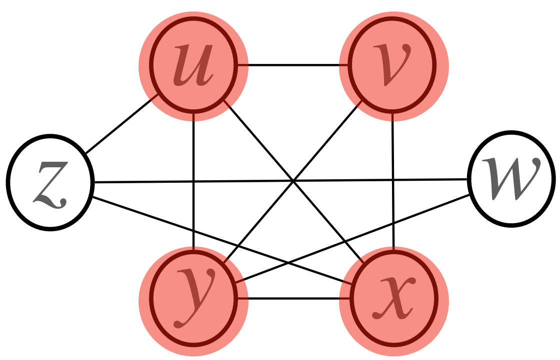

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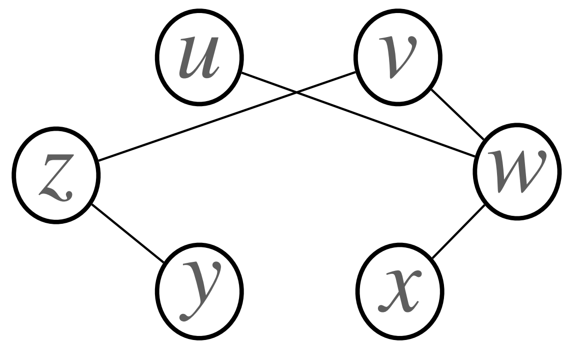

$k' = |V| - k$

=6-4=2

Assume “YES” for Clique Problem.

Clique Problem:

Input: An undirected graph G=(V,E).

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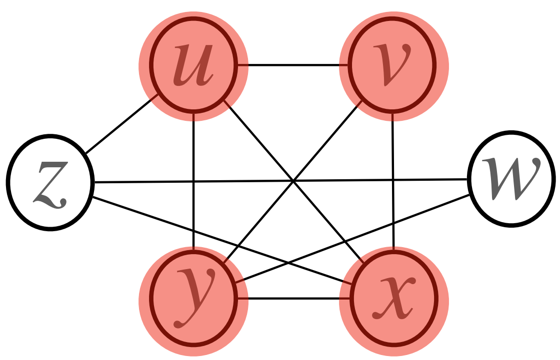

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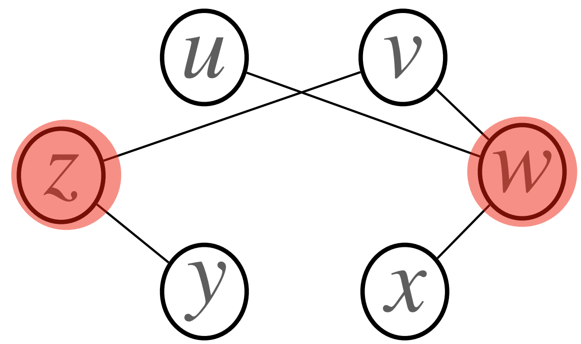

$k' = |V| - k$

=6-4=2

Assume “YES” for Clique Problem.

“YES” for Vertex Cover Problem.

Why?

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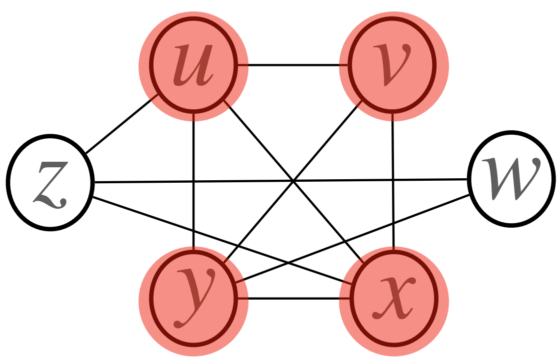

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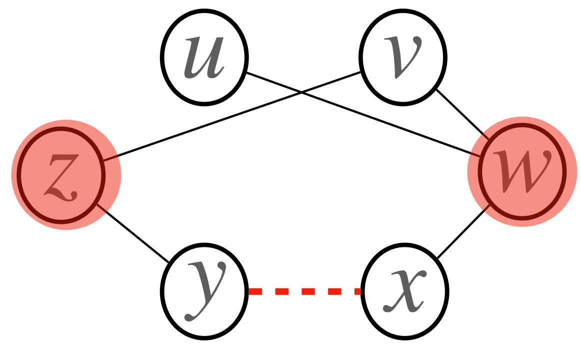

$k' = |V| - k$

=6-4=2

There cannot be an edge between two un-selected vertices.

Assume "YES" for Clique Problem. "YES" for Vertex Cover Problem.

Why?

Clique Problem:

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A positive integer k.

Question: Does G have a clique of size k?

Vertex Cover Problem

Input: An undirected graph $G' = (V', E')$.

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Example of instance:

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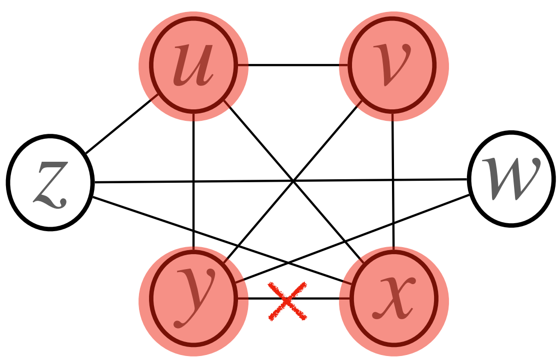


Otherwise it will not be a clique.

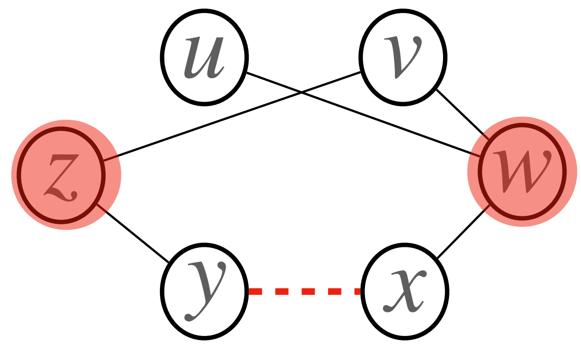
Assume "YES" for Clique Problem.

Corresponding instance:

$G' = (V', E')$. Compliment graph of G.

$k' = |V| - k$

=6-4=2



There cannot be an edge between two un-selected vertices.

"YES" for Vertex Cover Problem.

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Input: An undirected graph G=(V,E).
A positive integer k.

Question: Does G have a clique of size k?

Vertex Cover Problem

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An integer k'.

Question: Does G' have a vertex cover of size k'?

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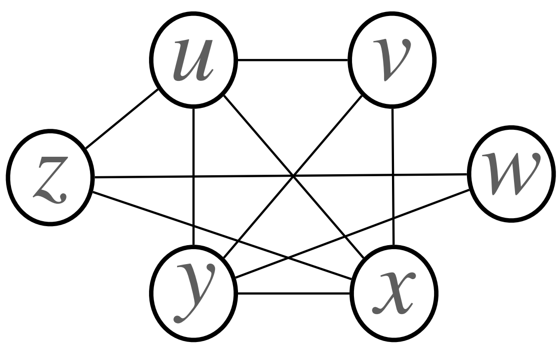

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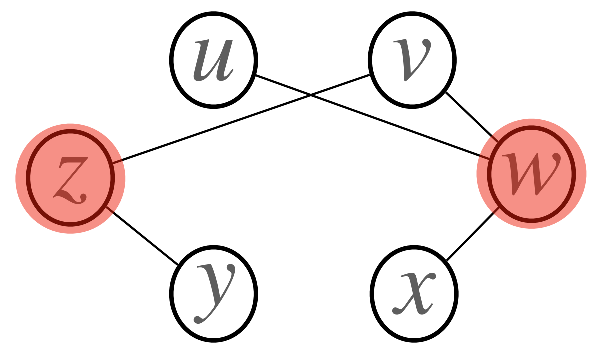

$k' = |V| - k$

=6-4=2

Assume “YES” for Vertex Cover Problem.

Clique Problem:

Input: An undirected graph G=(V,E).

A positive integer k.

Question: Does G have a clique of size k?

Vertex Cover Problem

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An integer k'.

Question: Does G' have a vertex cover of size k'?

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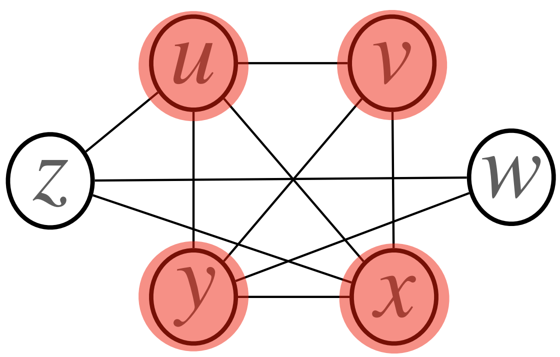

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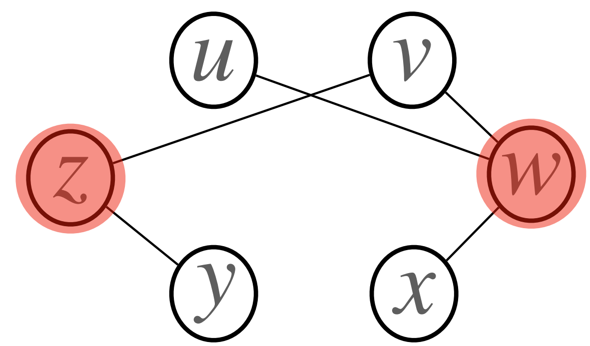

$k' = |V| - k$

=6-4=2

"YES" for Clique Problem.

Assume "YES" for Vertex Cover Problem.

Why?

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A positive integer k.

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Vertex Cover Problem

Input: An undirected graph $G' = (V', E')$.
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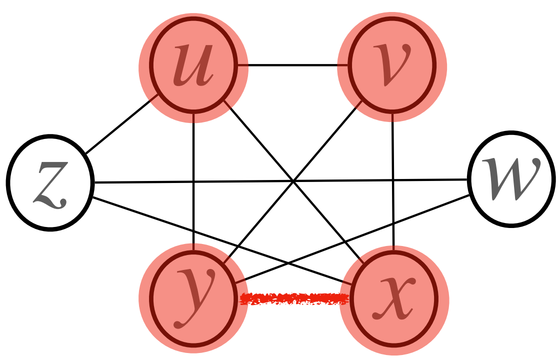
Example of instance:

$G = (V, E)$

$k = 4$



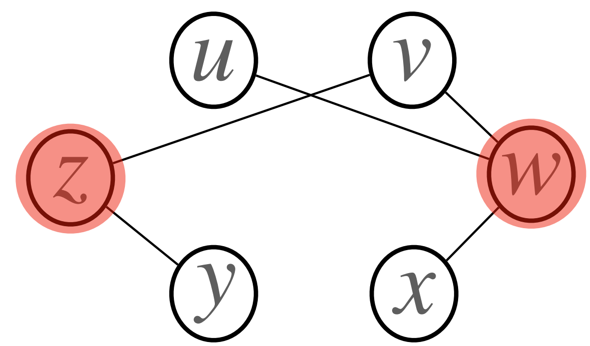
There must be an edge between every two clique vertices.

"YES" for Clique Problem.

Why?

Corresponding instance:

$G' = (V', E')$. Compliment graph of G.



$k' = |V| - k$

=6-4=2

Assume "YES" for Vertex Cover Problem.

Clique Problem:

Input: An undirected graph G=(V,E).
A positive integer k.

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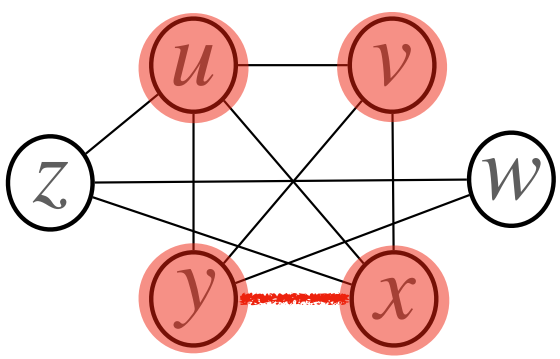

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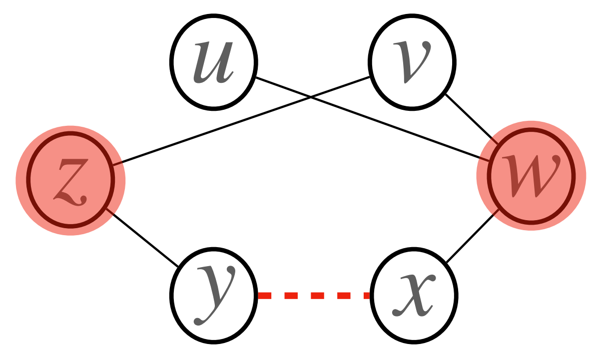

Otherwise this edge will not be covered.

Assume "YES" for Vertex Cover Problem.

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A positive integer k.

Question: Does G have a clique of size k?

Vertex Cover Problem

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An integer k'.

Question: Does G' have a vertex cover of size k'?

Clique Problem $\leq_p$ Vertex Cover Problem

Theorem: Vertex Cover Problem $\in NPC$.