**Homework Assignment Week 9: NP-Complete Problems**

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1. **In 0-1 Integer programming, there are a set of inequalities of the form: , where , and are rational numbers and are Boolean variables. The problem has a Yes answer if there are solutions to the Boolean variables that satisfy all inequalities. Show that the 0-1 integer programming is NP-complete.**

According to the introduction to Algorithms CLRS, to prove the 0-1 integer programming is NP-complete, we need to show that it is in NP, and then that SAT can be expressed as a 0-1 Integer programming.

1. *The problem is in NP*

The time complexity of the given inequalities is since each inequality involves a constant time computation for , and there are inequalities, which is polynomial in the size of the input. This means that 0-1 integer programming is in NP.

1. *SAT can be expressed as a 0-1 Integer programming.*

Any instance of SAT (Boolean satisfiable problem) can be reduced to an instance of 0-1 integer programming since Boolean variables in SAT () can be mapped to in 0-1 integer programming, where correspond to . Moreover, each clause in SAT can be converted to an inequality in 0-1 integer programming. For instance, a clause is satisfied if at least one literal is true and can be converted to:

In this form of inequalities, represents because corresponds to , and corresponds to . This conversion can repeat for all clauses inequalities , where the coefficient and are determined based on the literals in each clause.

Thus, the SAT instance is satisfiable if and only if the corresponding 0-1 Integer Programming instance has a solution.

1. **[Clique] Given an undirected graph and an integer , we want to determine if it has a clique, i.e., a subgraph where there is an edge between each pair of nodes, of size . Show that the clique problem is NP-complete by a reduction from independent set.**
2. *CLIQUE NP*

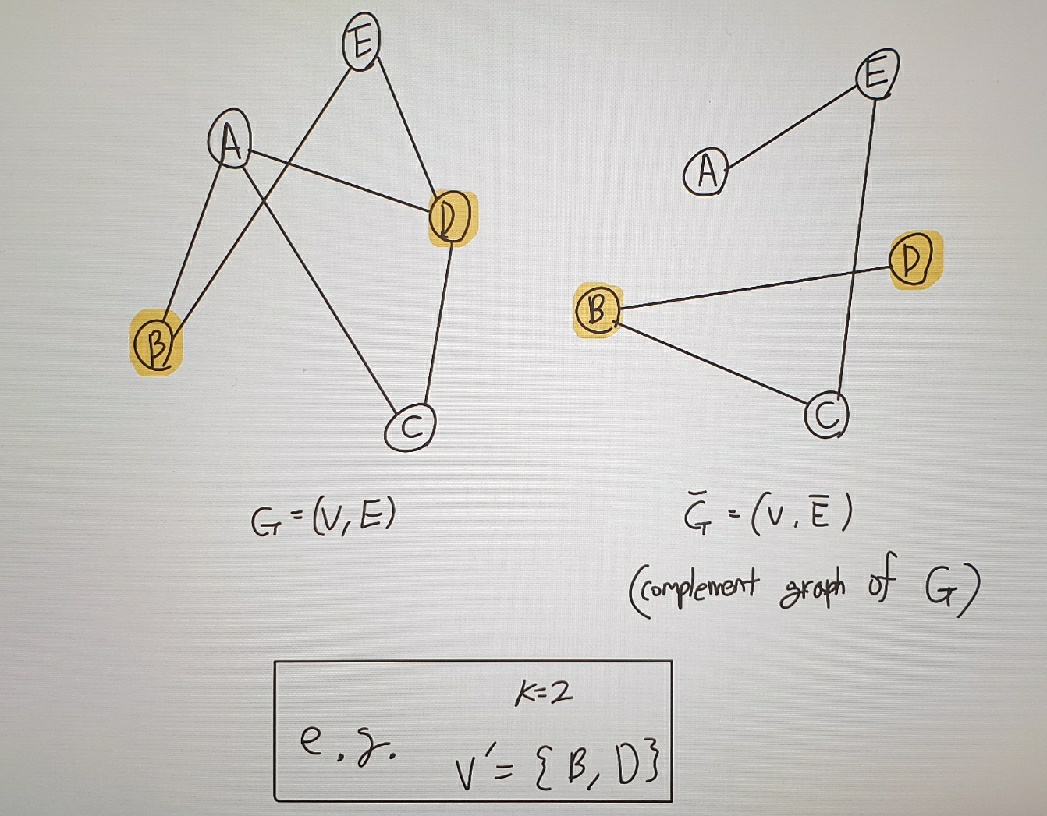
We need to determine whether there exists a subset of vertices such that and every pair of vertices in is connected by an edge. A clique of size is a subset of vertices such that all pairs in are connected. Given a solution is provided, we can verify that all pairs in are connected in polynomial time by checking the edges for all pairs, , meaning that time. Thus, clique is in NP.

1. *A reduction from independent set to clique: NP-hard*

We start with an instance of the independent set problem, a graph and integer , and then construct a new graph . The graph has edges such that if and only if , meaning that the graph is a complement graph of .

A subset of vertices forms an independent set of size in if and only if forms a clique of size in since no two vertices in are connected in , meaning that they are connected in the complement graph .

A solution to the clique problem on with . If a clique of size exists in , it corresponds to an independent set of size in . Constructing the complement graph takes , which is polynomial time. Therefore, the reduction from independent set to clique is polynomial, meaning that it is in NP-hard.



**Fig. 1** The graph and

Thus, we conclude that the clique problem is NP-complete.

1. **[dHamPath] Show that determining if a directed graph has a directed Hamiltonian path, i.e., a directed path from some nodes to some other node that visits every other node exactly once is NP-complete by a reduction from dHamCycle.**
2. *Hamiltonian path is in NP*

Hamiltonian path is that it is possible to traverse on all vertices of a directed graph without visiting one of the vertices more than once throughout the journey. The time complexity of Hamiltonian path is dependent on the path’s length and edge existence, . Since the time complexity is related to the number of nodes, which is polynomial time, dHamPath is in NP.

1. *A reduction from dHamCycle to Hamiltonian path: NP-hard*

Assume a new graph . The vertex in consists of vertex in and two nodes and , . The edges in include and additional edges and , . G has a directed Hamiltonian cycle if and only if has a directed Hamiltonian path from to .

Let’s suppose that has a Hamiltonian cycle . In , a Hamiltonian path is where the path visits every vertex in exactly once, starting from to . From the path , we can remove two nodes and , and then the remaining nodes can form Hamiltonian cycle by adding the edge , which exists in .

Constructing takes time, which is polynomial time, due to adding vertices and edges. Therefore, the reduction is polynomial, and the problem is NP-hard.

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**Fig. 2** dHamCycle and dHamPath

As a result, we can conclude that dHamPath is NP-complete.

1. **Given a set of items of values and weights , and a capacity , the 0-1 Knapsack problem selects a subset of the items which can fit in the knapsack to maximize their total value. A decision version of this problem asks if there is selection of items which fit into the knapsack and has a value at least . Reduce the subset sum problem to the knapsack problem to show that it is NP-hard.**
2. *The Knapsack problem is in NP*

Knapsack problem is to find the maximum total values with a capacity limit. It takes polynomial time to add the weights and profits of all possible items. The time complexity of the problem is with bottom-up approach in dynamic programming. Thus, the knapsack problem is in NP.

1. *Reduction from the subset problem to the knapsack problem: NP-hard*

Let’s assume that a set of integers and a target sum for subset problem. Given a set of items, each with value and weight, and a maximum capacity, we can map an instance of the Subset sum problem to an instance of the Knapsack problem by setting , which means that each item’s value and weight are set to the corresponding element in the Subset sum problem. Knapsack capacity can also be setting , meaning that the total weight capacity of the Knapsack is set to the target sum of the Subset sum problem.

If there exists the sum of a subset in the Subset sum problem, which is same with , choosing these items in the 0-1 Knapsack setting will produce a total weight and value of . This means that they fit in the Knapsack and meet the required value. On the other hand, if there exists an instance of a subset in the Knapsack that meets the weight and value requirements, the items’ total weight and value will both be identical to . This indicates that the subset of integers forms a valid solution to the Subset sum problem.

Thus, reduction from the Subset sum problem to Knapsack problem is NP-hard

1. **Assume that there are tasks with integer processing times that should be scheduled on two machines. Every task can be scheduled on either machine but not both. We want to minimize the total time by which all tasks are completed. Ideally the tasks can be scheduled so that the total processing time is equally divided. Show that determining if the processing time can be equally divided is NP-complete by reducing the subset sum problem to it.**