

# P and NP

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# Decision Problem

- The output of a decision problem Yes or No

# Non-deterministic Polynomial Time

## Definition

Let  $P$  be a computational problem and denote  $L := \{x : P(x) = 1\}$ . We say that  $P$  is in **NP**, if there is an algorithm  $A(\cdot, \cdot)$  such that

- If  $x \in L$ , there is a string  $y$ , such that  $A(x, y) = 1$ ;
- If  $x \notin L$ , then for every  $y$ ,  $A(x, y) = 0$ ;
- For every  $x$  and  $y$ , the running time of  $A(x, y)$  is polynomial in  $|x|$

# Boolean Satisfiability Problem

## SAT problem

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## Theorem

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# P v.s. NP

Theorem

$P \subseteq NP$ .

# Reduction

# Karp-reduction

## Definition

Let  $A, B$  be decision problems. A Karp-reduction from  $A$  to  $B$  is a polynomial time algorithm  $f$  such that, for every  $x$ ,

- if  $x \in L_A$ , then  $f(x) \in L_B$ ;
- if  $x \notin L_A$ , then  $f(x) \notin L_B$

We write  $A \leq_p B$  if there is Karp-reduction from  $A$  to  $B$ .

# A Reduction from Largest Matching to Max-flow

# NP-hardness and NP-completeness

## Definition

- A problem  $A$  is **NP-hard** if for every problem  $B \in \text{NP}$ ,  $B \leq_p A$ ;
- A problem  $A$  is **NP-complete** if  $A \in \text{NP}$  and  $A$  is **NP-hard**

# Useful Facts

## Lemma

Let  $A$  and  $B$  be problems such that  $A \leq_p B$ , then

- if  $A$  is **NP-hard**, then  $B$  is **NP-hard**
- if  $B \in \mathbf{P}$ , then  $A \in \mathbf{P}$

# Cook-Levin Theorem

## Theorem

*SAT is NP-hard.*

Thanks!