

HW10 out due Tue after break  
LAST graded Hw

33Hw only count 24

Show problem can't be solved quickly? NP-hard

To prove  $X$  is NP-hard:

Poly-time reduction from CircuitSat to  $X$

3SAT

Max Ind Set

Max Clique

Min Vertex Cover

3Color

Min Colors

4Color

Ham Cycle

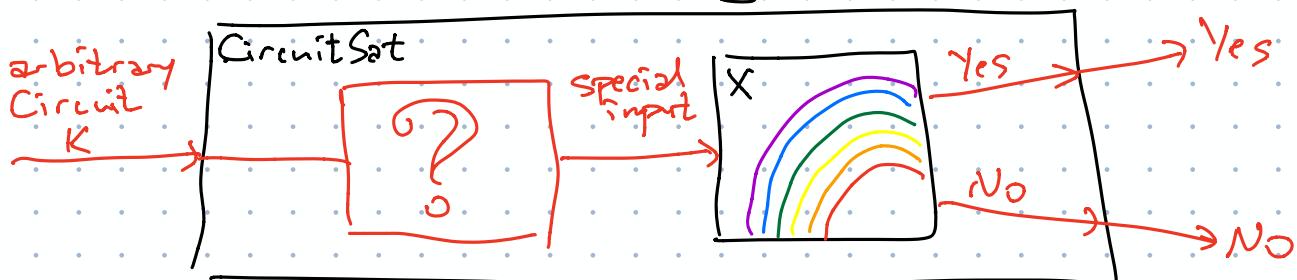
Ham Path

TSP

Longest Cycle

Longest Path

- Algorithm transform arbitrary circuit to special instance of  $X$
- Every good circuit  $\rightarrow$  good instance of  $X$
- Every good instance of  $X$  produced by transformation comes from a good circuit



$$T_{\text{CircuitSat}}(n) \leq O(n) + T_X(n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T_X(n) \geq T_{\text{CircuitSat}}(n) - O(n)$$

Hamiltonian Cycle

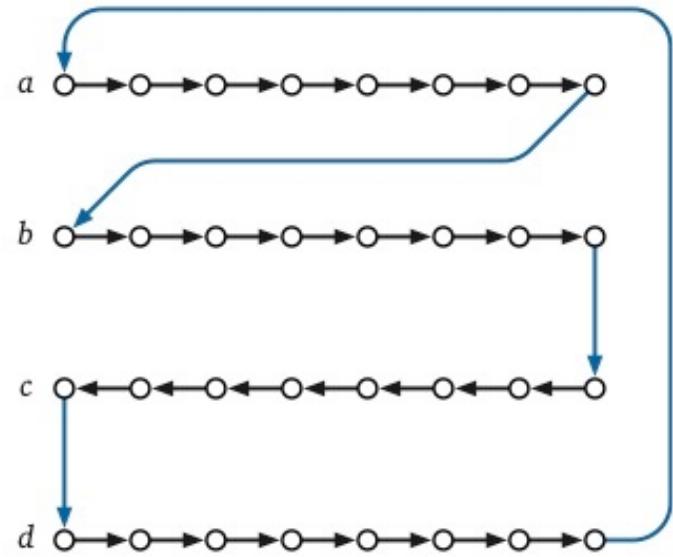
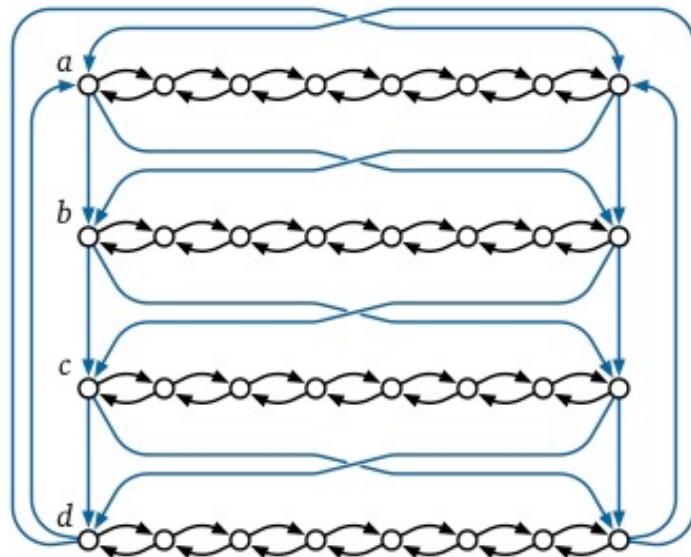
Input: Directed graph  $G = (V, E)$

Question: Is there a simple cycle that visits every vertex?

## Reduction from 3SAT

Given arbitrary 3CNF formula  $\Phi$  —  $n$  variables  
 $m$  clauses

### ① Variable "gadgets"

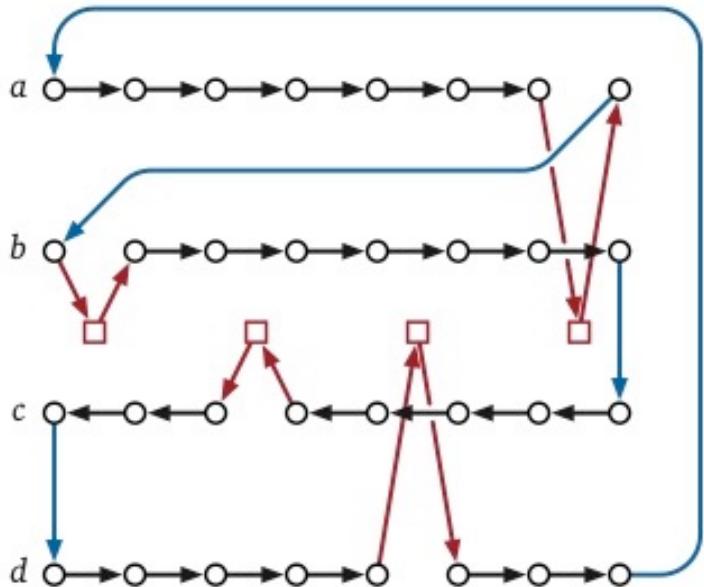
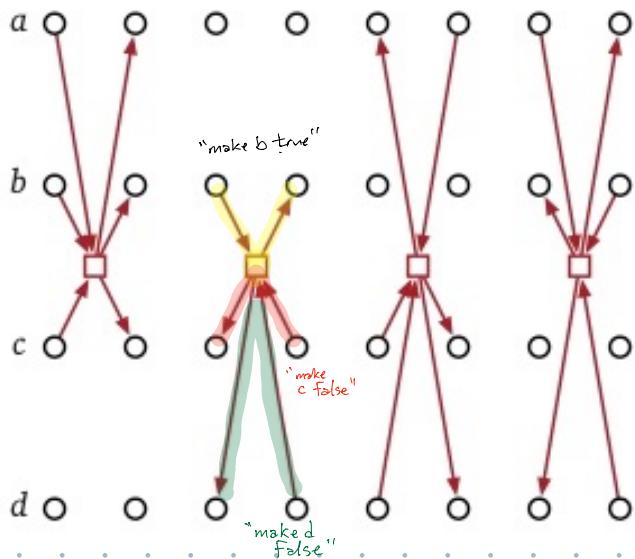


For each variable  
"double chain" of  $2m$  vertices

Endpoints connected  
in cyclic sequence

$$\begin{aligned} a &= T \\ b &= T \\ c &= F \\ d &= T \end{aligned}$$

### ② Add 1 vertex and 6 edges for each clause



$$(a \vee b \vee c) \wedge (b \vee \bar{c} \vee \bar{d}) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee c \vee d) \wedge (a \vee \bar{b} \vee \bar{d}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= T \\ b &= \bar{T} \\ c &= F \\ d &= \bar{F} \end{aligned}$$

satisfying assignment  
in  $\oplus$   $\iff$  Ham cycle in  $G$   
poly time by brute force ✓

**Some useful NP-hard problems.** You are welcome to use any of these in your own NP-hardness proofs, except of course for the specific problem you are trying to prove NP-hard.

**CIRCUITSAT:** Given a boolean circuit, are there any input values that make the circuit output TRUE?

**3SAT:** Given a boolean formula in conjunctive normal form, with exactly three distinct literals per clause, does the formula have a satisfying assignment?

**MAXINDEPENDENTSET:** Given an undirected graph  $G$ , what is the size of the largest subset of vertices in  $G$  that have no edges among them?

**MAXCLIQUE:** Given an undirected graph  $G$ , what is the size of the largest complete subgraph of  $G$ ?

**MINVERTEXCOVER:** Given an undirected graph  $G$ , what is the size of the smallest subset of vertices that touch every edge in  $G$ ?

**MINSETCOVER:** Given a collection of subsets  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m$  of a set  $S$ , what is the size of the smallest subcollection whose union is  $S$ ?

**MINHITTINGSET:** Given a collection of subsets  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m$  of a set  $S$ , what is the size of the smallest subset of  $S$  that intersects every subset  $S_i$ ?

**3COLOR:** Given an undirected graph  $G$ , can its vertices be colored with three colors, so that every edge touches vertices with two different colors?

**HAMILTONIANPATH:** Given graph  $G$  (either directed or undirected), is there a path in  $G$  that visits every vertex exactly once?

**HAMILTONIANCYCLE:** Given a graph  $G$  (either directed or undirected), is there a cycle in  $G$  that visits every vertex exactly once?

**TRAVELINGSALESMAN:** Given a graph  $G$  (either directed or undirected) with weighted edges, what is the minimum total weight of any Hamiltonian path/cycle in  $G$ ?

**LONGESTPATH:** Given a graph  $G$  (either directed or undirected, possibly with weighted edges), what is the length of the longest simple path in  $G$ ?

**STEINERTREE:** Given an undirected graph  $G$  with some of the vertices marked, what is the minimum number of edges in a subtree of  $G$  that contains every marked vertex?

**SUBSETSUM:** Given a set  $X$  of positive integers and an integer  $k$ , does  $X$  have a subset whose elements sum to  $k$ ?

**PARTITION:** Given a set  $X$  of positive integers, can  $X$  be partitioned into two subsets with the same sum?

**3PARTITION:** Given a set  $X$  of  $3n$  positive integers, can  $X$  be partitioned into  $n$  three-element subsets, all with the same sum?

**INTEGERLINEARPROGRAMMING:** Given a matrix  $A \in \mathbb{Z}^{n \times d}$  and two vectors  $b \in \mathbb{Z}^n$  and  $c \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ , compute  $\max\{c \cdot x \mid Ax \leq b, x \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}$ .

**FEASIBLEILP:** Given a matrix  $A \in \mathbb{Z}^{n \times d}$  and a vector  $b \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ , determine whether the set of feasible integer points  $\max\{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d \mid Ax \leq b, x \geq 0\}$  is empty.

**DRAUGHTS:** Given an  $n \times n$  international draughts configuration, what is the largest number of pieces that can (and therefore must) be captured in a single move?

**SUPERMARIOBROTHERS:** Given an  $n \times n$  Super Mario Brothers level, can Mario reach the castle?

**STEAMEDHAMS:** Aurora borealis? At this time of year, at this time of day, in this part of the country, localized entirely within your kitchen? May I see it?

## • Smell test

- Choose a subset  
Partition into 2 subsets  
Assign 0's and 1's

SAT

- Partition into more than 2 subsets, min # subsets

COLORT

- Largest possible subset
- Smallest possible subset

MaxClique

Min Vertex Cover

- Ordering objects  
long sequences

Hamiltonian Path/Cycle  
TSP

- The problem has a 3 in it.

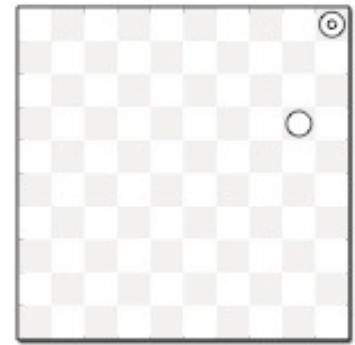
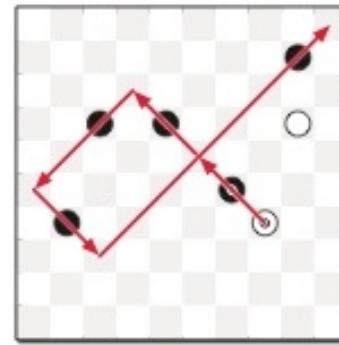
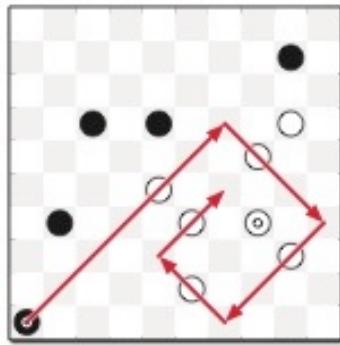
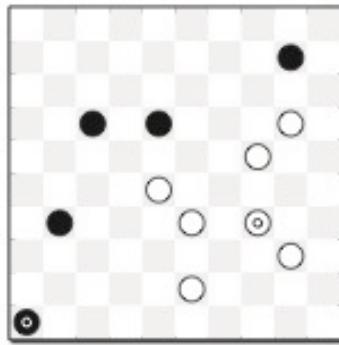
3SAT  
or 3COLORT

- 3PARTITION  
— 3D Matching

3SAT      CircuitSAT

# International Draughts ("Checkers")

- $10 \times 10$  board ( $n \times n$  variant)
- "Flying kings"
- Captured pieces stay until move is over
- forced maximum capture



Following these rules is NP-hard

