

Assignment #6
due Fri Apr 04 11:59pm
See Appendix for submission instructions

Exercise 1 (NP-completeness) Consider the following two problems

BIN-PACKING

Input: A set of n items where item i has size s_i ; m bins each with capacity $C > 0$.

Output: An assignment of each item to one bin such that the total size of items in each bin is $\leq C$, or determine that no such assignment exists.

For example, suppose we have five items $(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5) = (2, 1, 3, 2, 3)$ and $m = 3$ bins each with capacity $C = 4$. A solution is bin 1 = {item 1, item 4}, bin 2 = {item 2, item 3}, and bin 3 = {item 5}. Bins 1 and 2 are filled to capacity, while bin 3 still has one unit of space.

PARTITION

Input: A set of integers $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$.

Output: Split A into two subsets A_1 and A_2 with the same sum, or determine that no such subset exists.

Using the example of $A = \{1, 4, -1, 2\}$, a solution is $A_1 = \{1, 2\}$ and $A_2 = \{4, -1\}$, both of which sum to 3. Notice that the union of A_1 and A_2 is A .

- (i) Verify that BIN-PACKING is in NP.
- (ii) Verify that PARTITION is in NP.
- (iii) Give a reduction from PARTITION to BIN-PACKING. This reduction shows that one problem is “at least as hard” as the other. Which one is at least as hard as the other?

Exercise 2 (Vertex Cover and Set Cover) Consider the following two problems:

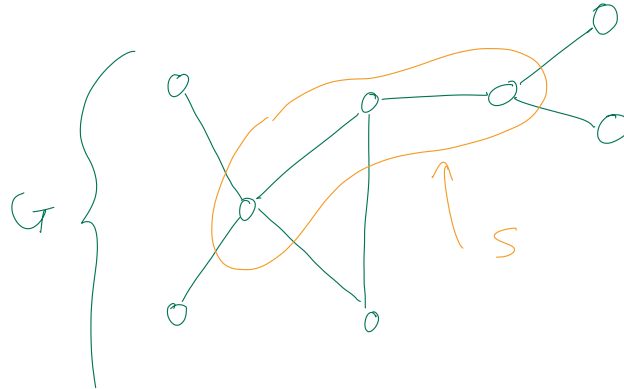
VERTEX COVER

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

Output: A subset of vertices $S \subseteq V$ such that every edge has an endpoint in S .

Goal: Minimize $|S|$.

Example of Vertex Cover:



SET COVER

Input: A set of n elements B ; sets $S_1, \dots, S_m \subseteq B$

Output: A selection of the S_i whose union is B

Goal: Minimize the number of sets picked.

Example of Set Cover: see lecture notes (Sec. 5.6).

- (i) What are the search versions of Vertex Cover and Set Cover?
- (ii) Describe a reduction from the search version of Vertex Cover to the search version of Set Cover.

Note: earlier in class we derived a greedy algorithm for the optimization version of Set Cover. However, this algorithm only provided an *approximate* solution. Finding an exact solution to Set Cover is hard, and in fact the search version of Set Cover is NP-Complete.

Exercise 3 (Set cover to ILP) Describe a reduction from the search version of set cover to the search version of integer linear programming.

Recall from lecture, the search version of ILP is to find solution to $Ax \leq b$, where x is a vector of non-negative integers, or determine no such solution exists. Note that this formulation has *only* constraints and no objective function. This is because if we want to reach some “goal” g that represents the minimum objective value for any solution, i.e. $c^T x \geq g$, then this can be incorporated as an extra constraint of the LP: $-c^T x \leq -g$.

Appendix

How do I submit this assignment? To submit the assignment, please complete the following steps.

- (i) Upload your typed or handwritten work for *each* question using the ECE406 **Crowdmark** site.
- (ii) That's it! There's no programming question this time, so no Dropbox upload is needed.