CMPSC 465 Data Structures and Algorithms Spring 2022

Instructor: Chunhao Wang

NP and Computational Hardness

NP and Computational Hardness

Polynomial-time reduction (Kleinberg-Tardos, Section 8.1, 8.2)

Which problem is harder?

Which problem is harder?

• Problem A: it takes me a week to come up with an $O(n^2)$ algorithm

Which problem is harder?

- Problem A: it takes me a week to come up with an $O(n^2)$ algorithm
- Problem B: It's straightforward to design a brute-force algorithm with running time $O(2^n)$, but it's the best-known algorithm

Which problem is harder?

- Problem A: it takes me a week to come up with an $O(n^2)$ algorithm
- Problem B: It's straightforward to design a brute-force algorithm with running time $O(2^n)$, but it's the best-known algorithm

Is Problem B really hard? How do we prove hardness?

We can prove **lower bound** for some problems. For example: for sorting $\Omega(n \log n)$

We can prove **lower bound** for some problems. For example: for sorting $\Omega(n \log n)$

For hard problems, can we get something like $\Omega(2^n)$?

We can prove **lower bound** for some problems. For example: for sorting $\Omega(n \log n)$

For hard problems, can we get something like $\Omega(2^n)$? Unfortunately, for most hard problems, we can't either find an O(poly(n)) time algorithm or prove a lower bound like $\Omega(\exp(n))$

We can prove **lower bound** for some problems. For example: for sorting $\Omega(n \log n)$

For hard problems, can we get something like $\Omega(2^n)$? Unfortunately, for most hard problems, we can't either find an O(poly(n)) time algorithm or prove a lower bound like $\Omega(\exp(n))$

Instead, we classify hard computational problems. We prove they are "equivalent" in the sense that

We can prove **lower bound** for some problems. For example: for sorting $\Omega(n \log n)$

For hard problems, can we get something like $\Omega(2^n)$? Unfortunately, for most hard problems, we can't either find an O(poly(n)) time algorithm or prove a lower bound like $\Omega(\exp(n))$

Instead, we classify hard computational problems. We prove they are "equivalent" in the sense that

 A polynomial-time algorithm for any one of them would imply there exist polynomial-time algorithms for all of them

We can prove **lower bound** for some problems. For example: for sorting $\Omega(n \log n)$

For hard problems, can we get something like $\Omega(2^n)$? Unfortunately, for most hard problems, we can't either find an O(poly(n)) time algorithm or prove a lower bound like $\Omega(\exp(n))$

Instead, we classify hard computational problems. We prove they are "equivalent" in the sense that

 A polynomial-time algorithm for any one of them would imply there exist polynomial-time algorithms for all of them

Tool: polynomial-time reduction

Definition

A problem Y is $\boldsymbol{polynomial\text{-}time}$ $\boldsymbol{reducible}$ to a problem X

Definition

A problem Y is **polynomial-time reducible** to a problem X if there exists an algorithm that solves any instance of Y making polynomially many elementary operations

Definition

A problem Y is **polynomial-time reducible** to a problem X if there exists an algorithm that solves any instance of Y making polynomially many elementary operations and polynomially many calls to a black-box solving X

Definition

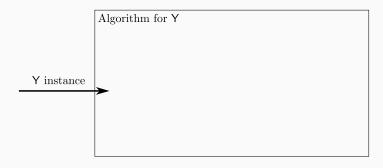
A problem Y is **polynomial-time reducible** to a problem X if there exists an algorithm that solves any instance of Y making polynomially many elementary operations and polynomially many calls to a black-box solving \boldsymbol{X}

Denote it by $Y \leq_P X$

Mar 3, 2022

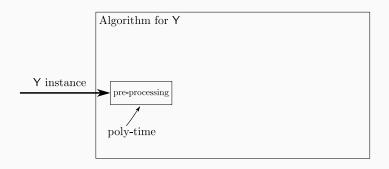
Definition

A problem Y is **polynomial-time reducible** to a problem X if there exists an algorithm that solves any instance of Y making polynomially many elementary operations and polynomially many calls to a black-box solving X



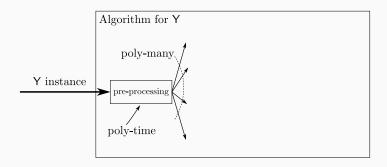
Definition

A problem Y is **polynomial-time reducible** to a problem X if there exists an algorithm that solves any instance of Y making polynomially many elementary operations and polynomially many calls to a black-box solving X



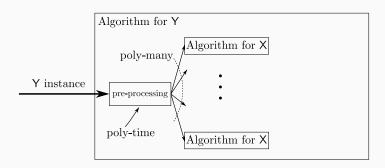
Definition

A problem Y is **polynomial-time reducible** to a problem X if there exists an algorithm that solves any instance of Y making polynomially many elementary operations and polynomially many calls to a black-box solving X



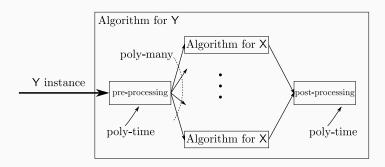
Definition

A problem Y is **polynomial-time reducible** to a problem X if there exists an algorithm that solves any instance of Y making polynomially many elementary operations and polynomially many calls to a black-box solving X



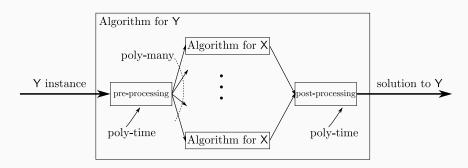
Definition

A problem Y is **polynomial-time reducible** to a problem X if there exists an algorithm that solves any instance of Y making polynomially many elementary operations and polynomially many calls to a black-box solving X



Definition

A problem Y is **polynomial-time reducible** to a problem X if there exists an algorithm that solves any instance of Y making polynomially many elementary operations and polynomially many calls to a black-box solving X



Lemma

Suppose $Y \leq_P X$. If X can be solved in polynomial time, then

Lemma

Suppose $Y \leq_P X$. If X can be solved in polynomial time, then Y can be solved in polynomial time

Lemma

Suppose $Y \leq_P X$. If X can be solved in polynomial time, then Y can be solved in polynomial time

Intuition: X is at least as hard as Y

Mar 3, 2022

Lemma

Suppose $Y \leq_P X$. If X can be solved in polynomial time, then Y can be solved in polynomial time

Intuition: X is at least as hard as Y

Lemma

Suppose $Y \leq_P X$. If Y cannot be solved in polynomial time, then

Lemma

Suppose $Y \leq_P X$. If X can be solved in polynomial time, then Y can be solved in polynomial time

Intuition: X is at least as hard as Y

Lemma

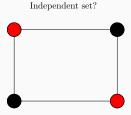
Suppose $Y \leq_P X$. If Y cannot be solved in polynomial time, then X cannot be solved in polynomial time

Definition

A set of vertices is said to be **independent**, if no two of them are connected by an edge

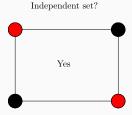
Definition

A set of vertices is said to be **independent**, if no two of them are connected by an edge



Definition

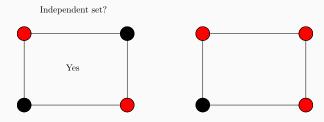
A set of vertices is said to be **independent**, if no two of them are connected by an edge



Mar 3, 2022

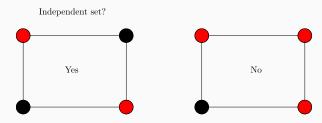
Definition

A set of vertices is said to be **independent**, if no two of them are connected by an edge



Definition

A set of vertices is said to be **independent**, if no two of them are connected by an edge



Mar 3, 2022

The Maximum Independent Set Problem

The Maximum Independent Set Problem (Decision version)

The Maximum Independent Set Problem

The Maximum Independent Set Problem (Decision version)

Instance: a graph G, a number k

The Maximum Independent Set Problem

The Maximum Independent Set Problem (Decision version)

Instance: a graph G, a number k

Objective: Decide if G contain an independent set of size k?

The Maximum Independent Set Problem (Decision version)

Instance: a graph G, a number k

Objective: Decide if G contain an independent set of size k?

Optimization version: Find the maximum independent set

Mar 3, 2022

The Maximum Independent Set Problem (Decision version)

Instance: a graph G, a number k

Objective: Decide if G contain an independent set of size k?

Optimization version: Find the maximum independent set

• Decision version \leq_P optimization version

The Maximum Independent Set Problem (Decision version)

Instance: a graph G, a number k

Objective: Decide if G contain an independent set of size k?

Optimization version: Find the maximum independent set

- Decision version \leq_P optimization version
- Optimization version \leq_P decision version

The Maximum Independent Set Problem (Decision version)

Instance: a graph G, a number k

Objective: Decide if G contain an independent set of size k?

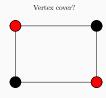
Optimization version: Find the maximum independent set

- Decision version \leq_P optimization version
- Optimization version \leq_P decision version (binary search)

Definition

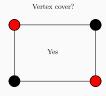
Definition

A set of vertices is said to be a **vertex cover** is every edge has at least one end in it

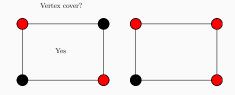


Mar 3, 2022

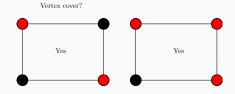
Definition



Definition

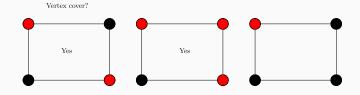


Definition



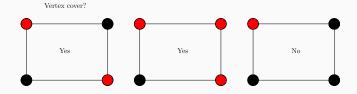
Definition

A set of vertices is said to be a **vertex cover** is every edge has at least one end in it

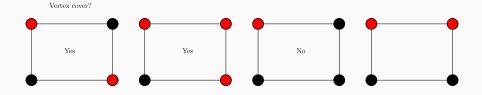


Mar 3, 2022

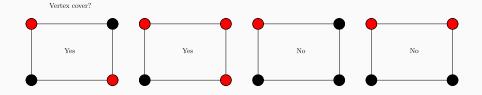
Definition



Definition

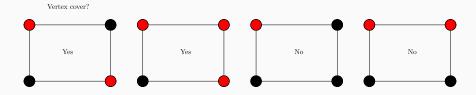


Definition



Definition

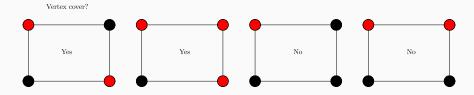
A set of vertices is said to be a **vertex cover** is every edge has at least one end in it



The Minimum Vertex Cover Problem (Decision version)

Definition

A set of vertices is said to be a **vertex cover** is every edge has at least one end in it

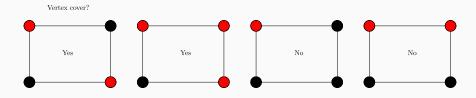


The Minimum Vertex Cover Problem (Decision version)

Instance: a graph G, a number k

Definition

A set of vertices is said to be a **vertex cover** is every edge has at least one end in it



The Minimum Vertex Cover Problem (Decision version)

Instance: a graph G, a number k

Objective: Decide if G contain a vertex cover of size k?

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if a larger its complement V - S is a vertex cover

Proof.

■ "only if": if s is on Is => V-s is a vertex (wer

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

Proof.

• "only if": Suppose *S* is an independent set.

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

Proof.

• "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge e = (v).

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

Proof.

• "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge $e = (\mathbf{U}, v)$. We know u, v cannot be both in S — one of them must be in V - S.

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

Proof.

• "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge e = (i, v). We know u, v cannot be both in S — one of them must be in V - S. So every edge has at least one end in V - S. So V - S is a vertex cover

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

- "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge e = (i, v). We know u, v cannot be both in S one of them must be in V S. So every edge has at least one end in V S. So V S is a vertex cover
- "if": ← if V-s is avc, then S is an I.S.

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

- "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge e = (i, v). We know u, v cannot be both in S one of them must be in V S. So every edge has at least one end in V S. So V S is a vertex cover
- "if": Suppose V S is a vertex cover.

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

- "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge e = (i, v). We know u, v cannot be both in S one of them must be in V S. So every edge has at least one end in V S. So V S is a vertex cover
- "if": Suppose V S is a vertex cover. Consider any two vertices u, v in S.

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

- "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge e = (i, v). We know u, v cannot be both in S one of them must be in V S. So every edge has at least one end in V S. So V S is a vertex cover
- "if": Suppose V S is a vertex cover. Consider any two vertices u, v in S. If u, v were joined by an edge, then neither of u, v would be in V S,

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

- "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge e = (i, v). We know u, v cannot be both in S one of them must be in V S. So every edge has at least one end in V S. So V S is a vertex cover
- "if": Suppose V S is a vertex cover. Consider any two vertices u, v in S. If u, v were joined by an edge, then neither of u, v would be in V S, contradicting the assumption that V S is a vertex cover.

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

- "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge e = (i, v). We know u, v cannot be both in S one of them must be in V S. So every edge has at least one end in V S. So V S is a vertex cover
- "if": Suppose V − S is a vertex cover. Consider any two vertices u, v in S. If u, v were joined by an edge, then neither of u, v would be in V − S, contradicting the assumption that V − S is a vertex cover. So no two vertices in S are jointed by an edge.

Lemma

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Then S is an independent set if and only if its complement V - S is a vertex cover

- "only if": Suppose S is an independent set. Consider an arbitrary edge e = (i, v). We know u, v cannot be both in S one of them must be in V S. So every edge has at least one end in V S. So V S is a vertex cover
- "if": Suppose V-S is a vertex cover. Consider any two vertices u, v in S. If u, v were joined by an edge, then neither of u, v would be in V-S, contradicting the assumption that V-S is a vertex cover. So no two vertices in S are jointed by an edge. So S is an independent set

Theorem

• Independent Set \leq_P Vertex Cover

Theorem

- Independent Set \leq_P Vertex Cover
- Vertex Cover \leq_P Independent Set