

Cosc341 - Assignment 3

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1 Longest Path problem

The **Longest path problem** is the problem for finding the maximum length Simple-path in a graph, $G(V, E)$ with $|V| = n : n \in \mathbb{N}$. The graph is undirected and all edges weights are assumed to be 1.

1.1 Simple-path

Suppose in our graph, $G(V, E)$, we want the Simple-path between two vertices s and t . The Simplest-path is a path between any two nodes in the graph that does not go over the same node twice, and for two consecutive nodes there is a path between them.

As such a simple path between two nodes $s, t \in V$ is the sequence of vertices $(v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_k)$ that satisfy these conditions:

- $s = v_1$ and $t = v_k$
- Each consecutive nodes (v_i, v_{i+1}) there is an edge $e = (v_i, v_{i+1}) \in E$
- No node appears more than once in the sequence.

1.2 Longest-simple path and Decision version

The figure below shows the longest simple path, in blue, of a graph.

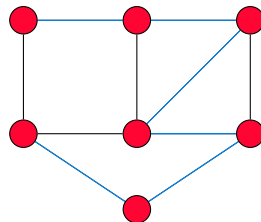


Figure 1: Longest simple path of a graph

In the decision version of the Longest path problem, yes or no version; we input a graph, G , and an integer k and outputs a yes or no if a simplest path of at least length, k , exists in the graph.

1.3 NP

A problem is in NP if we can verify the solution in polynomial time. A corresponding certificate can be produced from the decision version of the Longest path problem. If we can verify this certificate in polynomial time then Longest path problem is in NP . The certificate is a path at least of length k with no duplicate nodes.

To check that the path has no duplicate nodes we can iterate over each node in the path for every node, $O(k^2)$ complexity.

To check the length of the path we just need to count each node and check it is greater than or equal to k , this operation has a $O(k)$ complexity.

In some impletations like most programming lanuages getting the length of a list is constant complexity $O(1)$, in most cases and the worst case we can check a certificate with $O(n^2)$ complexity, therefore the Longest path problem is in NP .

2 NP-complete

If a problem, X , is in NP -complete and X polynomial reduces to another problem Y in NP, then Y is also in NP -complete.

We have shown that the Longest path problem is NP , all thats left is to show that another problem in NP -complete polynomial reduces to the Longest path problem.

2.1 Hamiltonian path

A Hamiltonian path problem - Determining if a Hamiltonian path (a path which visits every node in a graph once) exists in a graph, is a known *NP*-complete problem. It stands to show that the Hamiltonian path problem polynomial reduces to the Longest path problem.