

CURS #13

VNAE SUNTEM

- NP-complete : *instanțe dificile*
- tranziții de fază *probleme grele pt DPCL*
- alg pt SAT solving - CDCL *bine pe instanțe "practice"*

PRINCIPIUL CUTIEI (DIRICHLET)

$\nexists f : \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ injectivă

PHP $\overset{n}{\underset{n-1}{}}$ formule propoziționale, nesatisfiabile
grele pt SAT solve.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} X_{i,j} = \text{TRUE} \Leftrightarrow f(i) = j \\ (n(n-1) \text{ variabile}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1) \quad X_{i,1} \vee X_{i,2} \vee \dots \vee X_{i,n-1} \quad i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$(2) \quad \overline{X}_{i,j} \vee \overline{X}_{i,k} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq j < k \leq n-1 \\ i = \overline{1, n} \end{array}$$

$$(3) \quad \overline{X}_{i_1,j} \vee \overline{X}_{i_2,j} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n \\ j = \overline{1, n-1} \end{array}$$

CLAR $\exists \text{HP} \overset{n}{\underset{n-1}{}} \notin \text{SAT}$

Rezoluție Metoda de verificare a nesat. unei formule

$$\frac{C_1 \vee X, C_2 \vee \bar{X}}{C_1 \vee C_2} \quad \text{c1 particularce} \quad \frac{X, \bar{X}}{\square}$$

Dem prin rezoluție pt $\phi = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m C_i$

P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m

$P_m = \square$

$\forall i$ P_i era fie o clauză a lui ϕ

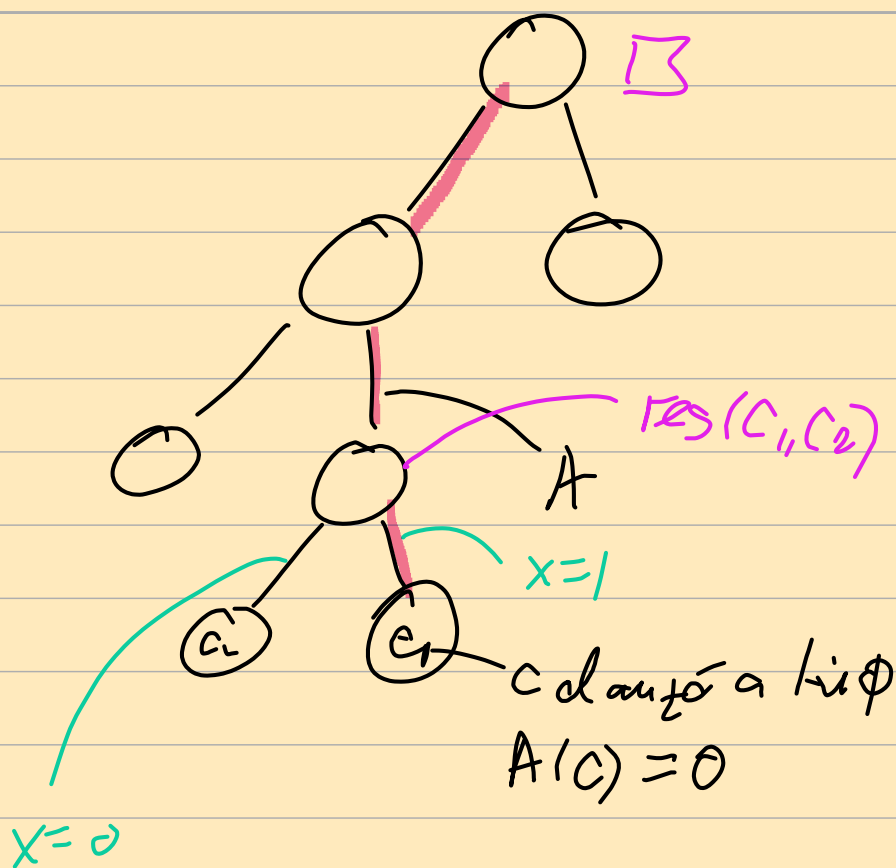
$$P_i = \text{res} \left(P_j, P_k \right) \quad j, k < i$$

$\text{Res}(\phi) = \text{lungimea celei mai scurte dem. prin rez. pt } \phi$

TEOREMA (HAKEN 1985) $\exists c > 1$ a.i.

$$\boxed{\text{Res}(\text{PHP}_{n-1}^n) \geq c^n}$$

Obs Pot vedea numerea unui alg. DPLL pe o formulă nesat. drept a dem. prin rezoluție

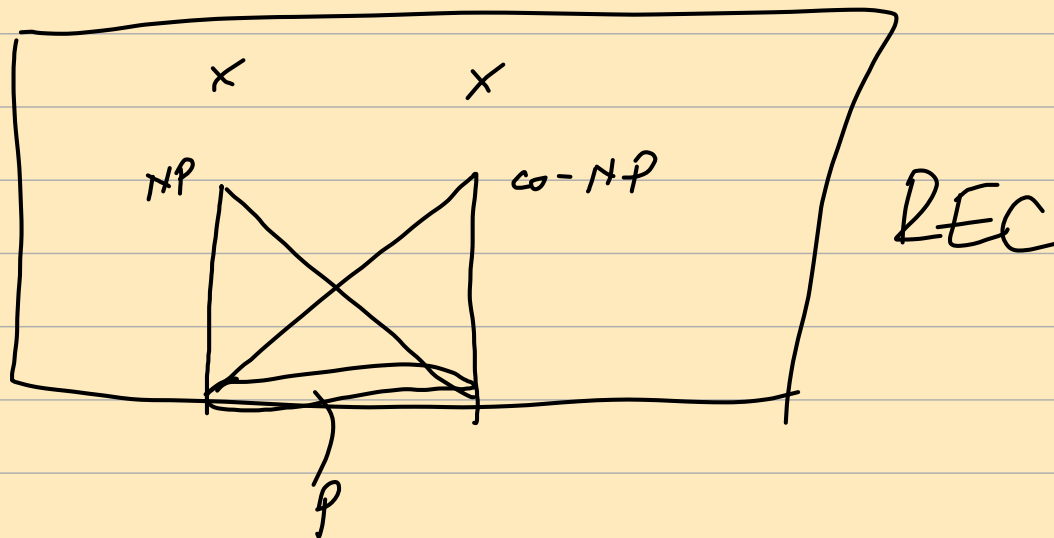


$$C_1 = C_1' \sqrt{x}$$

Concluzie DPLL \neq satisfi \Rightarrow Rez cu \neq clauze.

IN FINAL Toti algoritmi DPLL au nevoie de
 ' timp exponential in n pt. formulele
 PHP₁₋₇ⁿ

PROBLEME IN AFARA CLASEI IN?



Motivație Ce pot rezolva eficient cu un SAT solver ca
black-box (sau brutfor)?

Exp Se dă $G = (V, E)$
VREAU I.S. maximal

Exp Se dă $\phi = \bigwedge C_m$ cu n variabile
VREAU se decide
cel puțin $2^{n-1} + 1$ asig. A satisface ϕ ?

MAJORITY-SAT

Obs1 MAJORITY-SAT recursiv (are alg. exponențiale)

Obs2 MAJORITY-SAT nu poate fi în NP

Obs3 $SAT \leq_m^p$ MAJORITY-SAT

DEM $\phi \rightarrow \text{SAT} / \overline{\text{SAT}} ?$



$\overline{\phi}$ MAJORITY-SAT

$$\boxed{\overline{\phi} \in \text{MAJORITY-SAT} \Leftrightarrow \phi \in \text{SAT}}$$

$$\phi = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \vee y \\ \bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \end{array} \right\} \quad \overline{\phi} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \vee x \vee y \\ \alpha \vee \bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \end{array} \right\}$$

COMPLEXITY ZOO \rightarrow PETTING ZOO

HERALDIA POLYNOMIAL PH

NP $A \in \text{NP} \Leftrightarrow \exists g(\cdot, \cdot)$ predicate in P

$\exists g(\cdot) \text{ polytime. a.i.}$

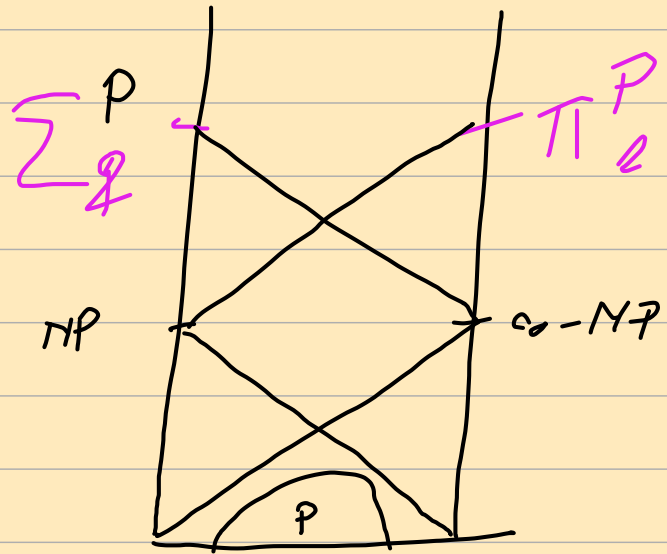
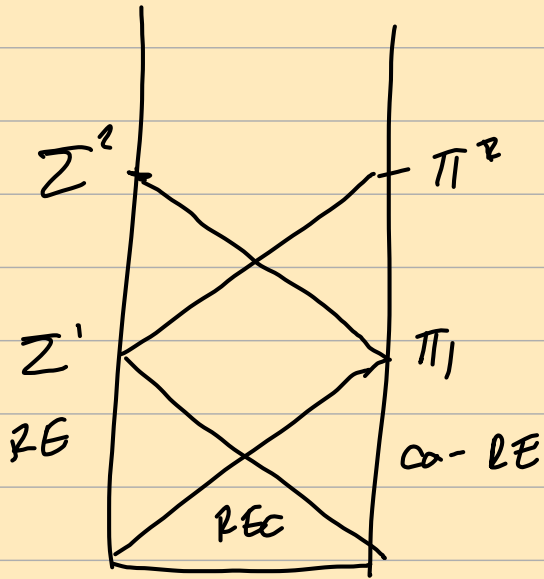
$$x \in A \Leftrightarrow \exists y \mid y \mid \leq g(|x|) \text{ a.i. } g(x, y) = \text{TRUE}$$

RE $A \in \text{RE} \Leftrightarrow \exists g(\cdot, \cdot)$ predicate RECURSIVELY

$$x \in A \Leftrightarrow \exists y \text{ a.i. } g(x, y) = \text{TRUE}$$

$$\Pi^k \quad (\exists \forall \exists \forall \dots) S$$

$$\Pi^k \quad (\forall \exists \dots) S$$



$A \in \Sigma_2^P$ $\exists g(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ polynomial
 $\exists g(\cdot)$ polynomial

$$x \in A \Leftrightarrow (\exists y \ |y| \leq g(|x|)) (\forall z \ |z| \leq g(|x|)) f(x, y, z)$$

$$A \in \Pi_2^P$$

$$\Sigma_{k-1}^P \cup \Pi_k^P \subset \Sigma_{k+1}^P \cap \Pi_{k+1}^P$$

$$\underline{\Sigma_k^P, \Pi_k^P}$$

$$PH = \bigcup_{k \geq 1} \Sigma_k^P = \bigcup_{k \geq 1} \Pi_k^P$$

Exemple de pb Σ_2^P

JOC DE DOUĂ PERSOANE

SE DĂ $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m)$

PRIMUL setează x_1, \dots, x_n

AL DOILEA setează y_1, \dots, y_m

$\phi \text{ SAT} \Rightarrow$ al doilea

$\phi \text{ SAT} \Rightarrow$ primul

ÎNTRĂBARE pt input ϕ are primul jucător
str de câștig?

