§1 SAT-COLOR-KERNEL INTRO 1

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1. Intro. This little program outputs clauses that are satisfiable if and only if the graph g can be c-colored with kernels, given g and c.

```
(It generalizes SAT-PIGEONS, which is the case where g = K_m and c = n.)
```

Suppose the graph has m edges and n vertices. Then there are nc variables v.k, meaning that vertex v gets color k. And there are n clauses of size c (to ensure that each vertex gets at least one color), plus mc clauses of size 2 (to ensure that adjacent vertices don't share a color). Plus nc clauses for each extended neighborhood.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "gb_graph.h"
#include "gb_save.h"
  int c:
  main(\mathbf{int} \ argc, \mathbf{char} * argv[])
     register int i, j, k;
     register Arc *a;
     register Graph *g;
     register Vertex *v;
      \langle \text{Process the command line 2} \rangle;
      (Generate the positive clauses 3);
      (Generate the negative clauses 4);
      \langle \text{ Generate the kernel clauses 5} \rangle;
  }
2. \langle \text{Process the command line } 2 \rangle \equiv
  if (argc \neq 3 \lor sscanf(argv[2], "%d", \&c) \neq 1) {
     fprintf(stderr, "Usage: \_\%s\_foo.gb\_c\n", argv[0]);
     exit(-1);
  }
  g = restore\_graph(argv[1]);
  if (\neg g) {
     fprintf(stderr, "I_{\square}couldn't_{\square}reconstruct_{\square}graph_{\square}%s!\n", argv[1]);
     exit(-2);
  if (c \le 0) {
     fprintf(stderr, "c_{\perp}must_{\perp}be_{\perp}positive!\n");
     exit(-3);
  printf("~~ sat-color-kernel_~~ %s_~~ %d\n", argv[1], c);
This code is used in section 1.
3. \langle Generate the positive clauses 3\rangle \equiv
  for (v = g \neg vertices; v < g \neg vertices + g \neg n; v \leftrightarrow) {
     for (k = 1; k \le c; k++) printf("\_%s.%d", v \rightarrow name, k);
     printf("\n");
This code is used in section 1.
```

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4. ⟨Generate the negative clauses 4⟩ ≡
for (k = 1; k ≤ c; k++)
for (v = g¬vertices; v < g¬vertices + g¬n; v++)
for (a = v¬arcs; a; a = a¬next)
if (a¬tip > v) printf("¬"\s.\"\d\¬"\s.\"\d\¬"\s.\"\d\¬", v¬name, k, a¬tip¬name, k);
This code is used in section 1.
5. ⟨Generate the kernel clauses 5⟩ ≡
for (k = 1; k ≤ c; k++)
for (v = g¬vertices; v < g¬vertices + g¬n; v++) {
    printf("\s.\"\d\", v¬name, k);
    for (a = v¬arcs; a; a = a¬next) printf("\\"\s.\"\d\", a¬tip¬name, k);
    printf("\\\"\n\");
}</li>
This code is used in section 1.
```

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## 6. Index.

 $a: \underline{1}.$ Arc: 1.

arcs: 4, 5.

argc: 1, 2.

argv: 1, 2. c: 1. exit: 2. fprintf: 2. $g: \underline{1}$ . Graph: 1. i: <u>1</u>.
j: <u>1</u>.
k: <u>1</u>.  $main: \underline{1}.$ name: 3, 4, 5.next: 4, 5.printf: 2, 3, 4, 5. $restore\_graph$ : 2. sscanf: 2. stderr: 2. tip: 4, 5.v: 1. Vertex: 1.

vertices: 3, 4, 5.

4 NAMES OF THE SECTIONS

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 $\langle \, \text{Generate the kernel clauses 5} \, \rangle \quad \text{Used in section 1.} \\ \langle \, \text{Generate the negative clauses 4} \, \rangle \quad \text{Used in section 1.} \\ \langle \, \text{Generate the positive clauses 3} \, \rangle \quad \text{Used in section 1.} \\ \langle \, \text{Process the command line 2} \, \rangle \quad \text{Used in section 1.}$ 

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