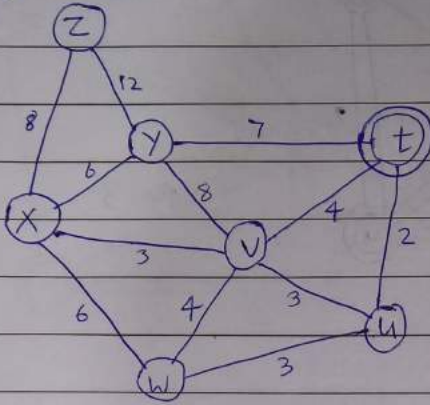


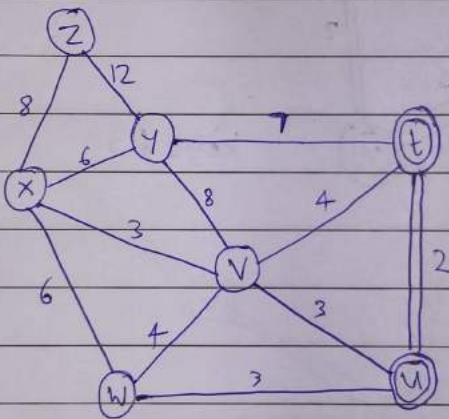
CS 575 Homework 6

Ved Ranade

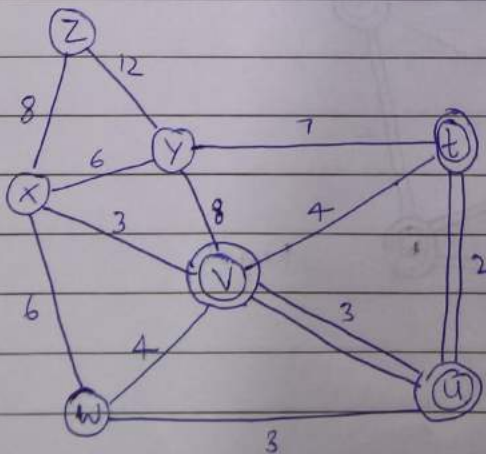
Ans 1. Starting at vertex t:



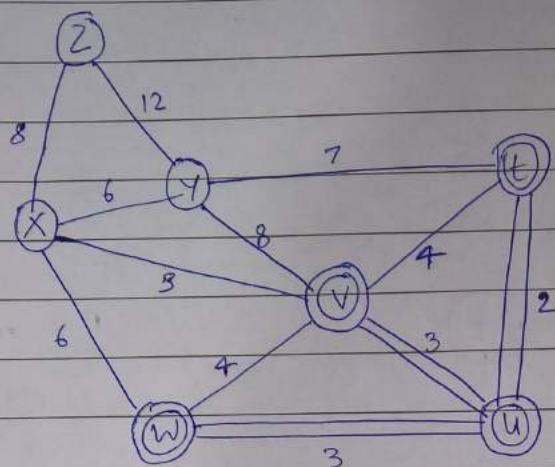
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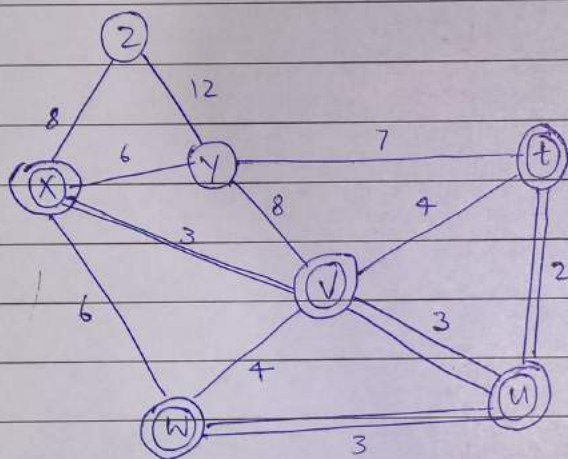
key = 2



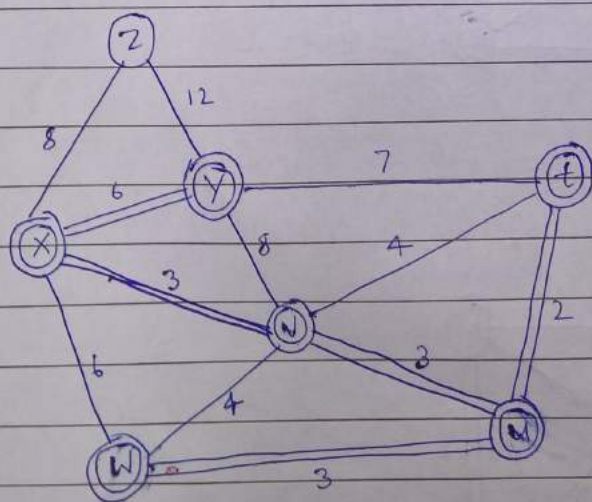
Key = 3



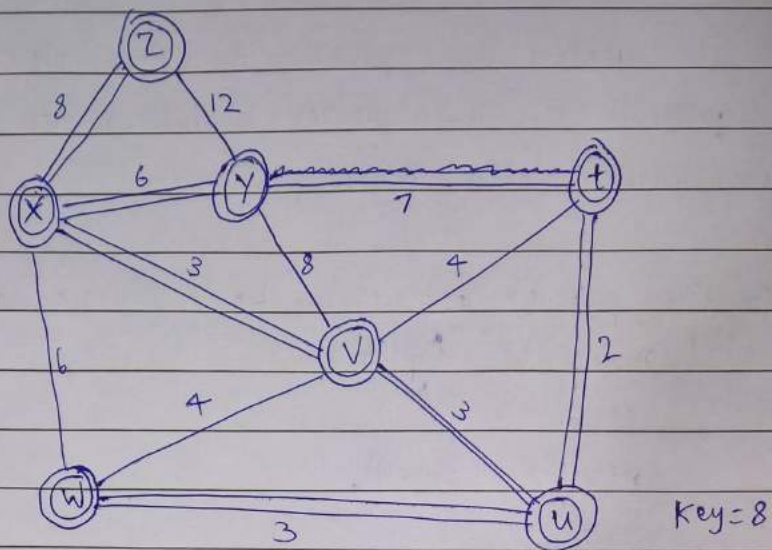
key = 3



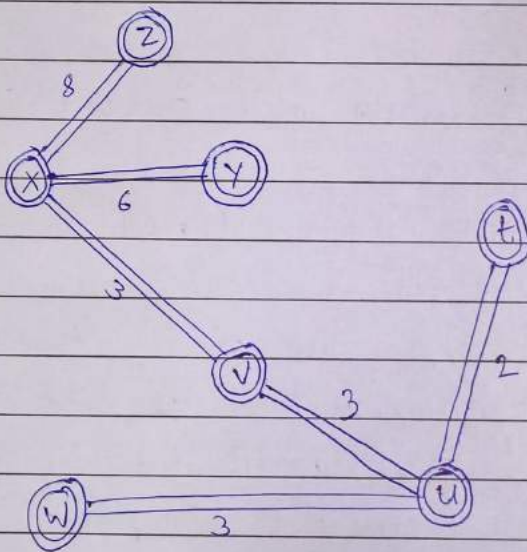
key = 3



key = 6



MST:



Ans. 2.

Proof:

We know that the vertex cover problem is NP-complete.

Hence, we will prove that the given problem is NP-complete by reducing the vertex cover problem to the given problem.

Let L be the given problem and let L' be the vertex cover problem.

~~To prove~~ To prove L to be NP complete:

1. $L \in NP$

2. $L' \leq_p L$ need to be proved

Consider: $L' \leq_p L$

Proof: Let G be a graph having V vertices and E edges.

Let i be an instance of the vertex cover problem.

Now, we can create an instance of L as follows:

Let $U = E$

Also, let S_u be a set for each u in V , such that S_u contains edges adjacent to u .

U can be covered by n sets if and only if graph G has a vertex cover of size $\leq i$, where n is also $\leq i$

This is because if sets $S_{u_1}, S_{u_2}, \dots, S_{u_i}$ cover U then every edge is adjacent to at least one of the vertices u_1, u_2, \dots, u_i , which gives a vertex cover of size $\leq i$. If u_1, u_2, \dots, u_i is a vertex cover, then sets $S_{u_1}, S_{u_2}, \dots, S_{u_i}$ cover U . Hence, we show that $L' \leq_p L$

Now consider: $L \in NP$

In this case, the certificate provides a list of k sets from the given collection.

We can check whether they cover all of U in polynomial time.

Since the certificate can be checked in polynomial time, we can say that

$L \in NP$.

Hence, the given problem is proved to be NP complete.