

Tutorial 6: Introduction to NP

This tutorial helps you develop skills in the learning outcome of the course: “Able to classify some decision problems into P or NP problems and apply greedy heuristic approach to solve NP-complete problems”.

1. Problem: Given a network of cities G and a positive integer k . Are the shortest paths between all pairs of cities not longer than k ? Is this problem in the class of P or NP? Justify your answers.
2. Clique problem: Given a graph $G = (V, E)$, and a positive integer $k \leq |V|$. Does G contain a k -clique? In other words, is there a subset $V' \subseteq V$ such that $|V'| \geq k$ and every two vertices in V' are joined by an edge in E ? A clique with k vertices is called k -clique. Show that the clique problem is in NP.
3. 3-CNF-SAT problem: Let $U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ and $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m\}$ where each u_i is a variable and each c_j is a disjunction of 3 variables. The 3-CNF-SAT problem asks if there is a satisfying truth assignment to variables that simultaneously satisfies all the clauses in C . Show that the 3-CNF-SAT problem is in NP.

An example of a 3-CNF-SAT problem:

$U = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\}$ and $C = \{\{u_1, \neg u_2, u_3\}, \{\neg u_1, u_2, u_4\}\}$. Is there a truth assignment that makes

$(u_1 \vee \neg u_2 \vee u_3) \wedge (\neg u_1 \vee u_2 \vee u_4)$ true?

4. Implement the shortestLinkTSP() algorithm shown in next page (slide 29 of lecture notes) to find a TSP tour in graph G . You may consider using a minimizing heap, a union-find data structure and other data structures in your implementation of the algorithm.

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shortestLinkTSP(V, E, W)
{  R = E;
   C = empty; // C is a forest

   while (no. of edges in C < |V| - 1) {
       remove the lightest edge vw from R;
       if (vw does not form a cycle in C and
           vw would not be the third edge in C incident on v or w)
           add edge vw to C;  }

   add edge connecting the end points to C;
   return C;
}

```