

Lecture -04

8/9/2024.

Satisfiability Problem of SAT

Boolean CKT 1 output

If there is any single combination of inputs so that the equation equates to true.

— (any) arbitrary CKT

Easy : # of inputs यह करने हमें।

n inputs \rightarrow # of combinations = 2^n

But we want to perform this check in polynomial time.

genius trick / challenge.

CNF

~~CNF~~ SAT : special case

conjunctive normal form

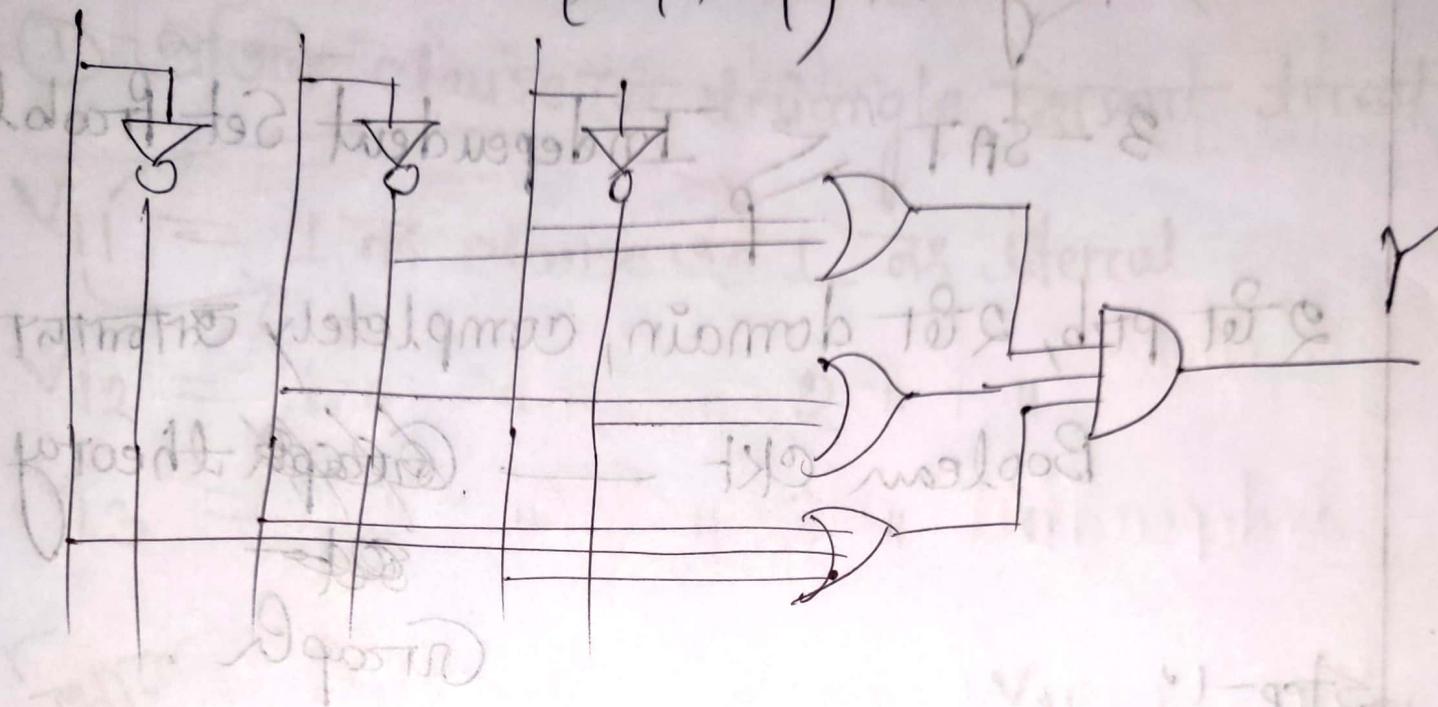
product of sums.

$$Y = (x_1 + \bar{x}_3 + x_4) (x_2 + x_5 + \bar{x}_3) (+ + .) \\ (+ . +)$$

output 2
boolean variables

variable = $\{x_0, \bar{x}_1\}$

literal / term = $\{x_0, \bar{x}_1\}$



Special case of CNF SAT : 3-SAT

At most 3 literals / term / literal आकार in each clause.

→ No limitation at the # of Variables.

II 3-SAT is reducible to Independent Set

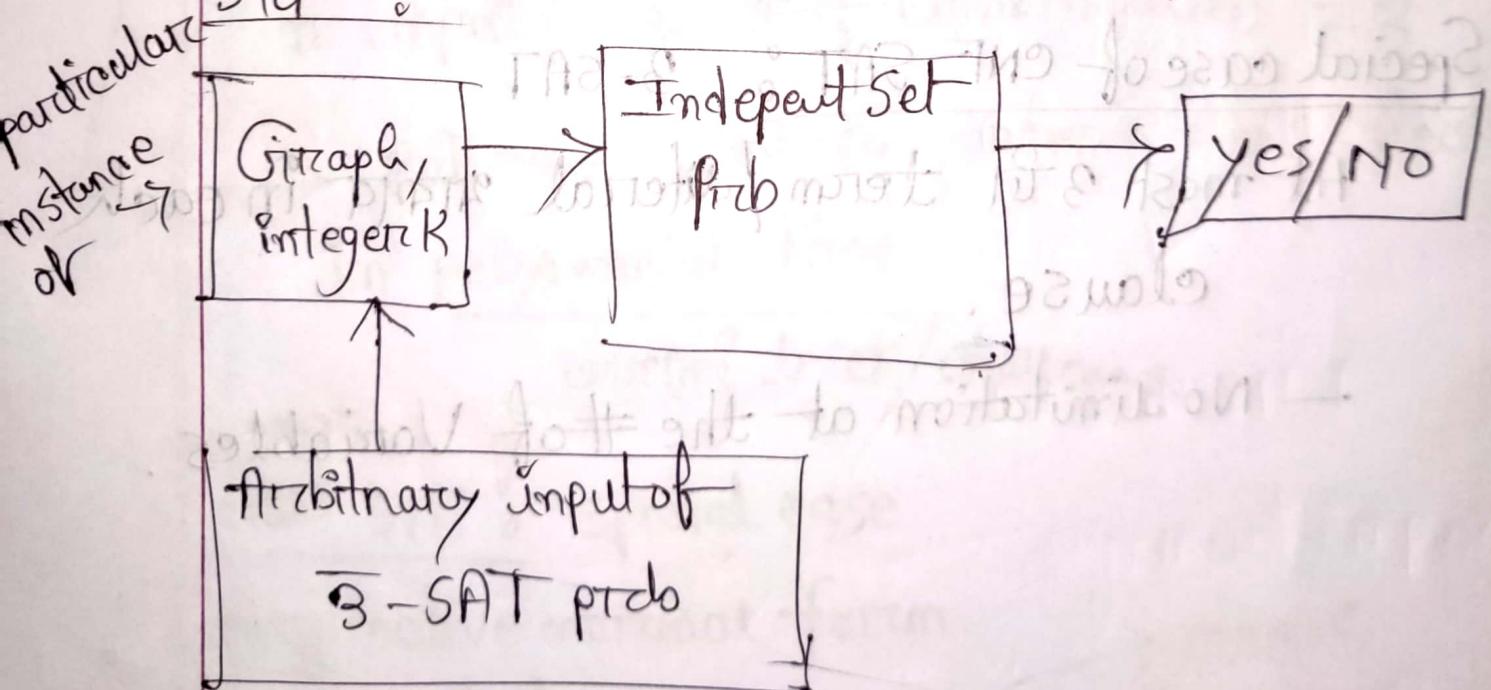
Prob in polynomial time.

3-SAT \leq_p Independent Set Problem

2^{8t} prob, 2^{8t} domain, completely different!

Boolean CKT \longrightarrow ~~Graph~~ theory
~~Set~~
Graph

Step 1:



$$Y = (x_1 + \bar{x}_1 + x_4) (x_2 + x_3 + \bar{x}_5) (\bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_4 + x_5)$$

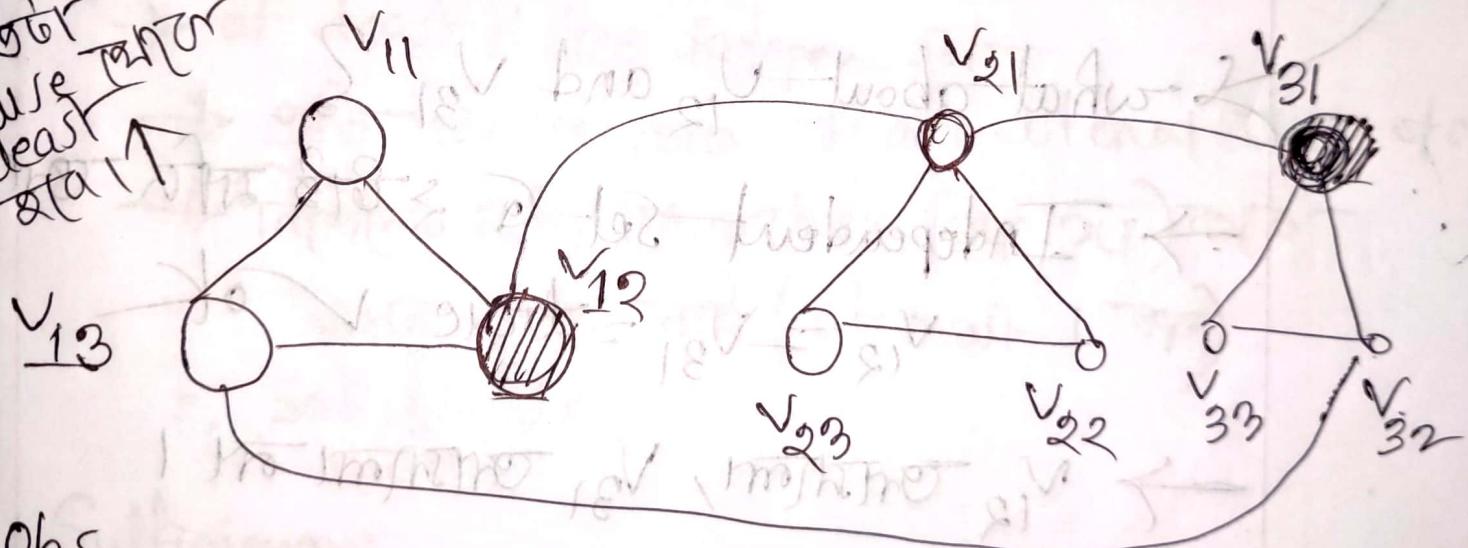
① अंतिम clause को triangle factor फॉर्म देते हैं।

$V_{11} = 1$ नं॒ clause एवं 1 नं॒ literal

$V_{12} = 1$ नं॒ clause एवं 2 नं॒ literal

$V_{13} = 1$ नं॒ clause एवं 3 नं॒ literal

effector
clause
at least
one state



Obs

① 3-SAT: x_i, \bar{x}_i both can't be 1.

→ Ind Set के दो वर्टेक्स घटाना चाहिए

मार्गिता नहीं जैसे यदि ϵ some edge's endpoints.

② ग्राफ़ में triangle घटाये जाएं तो वर्टेक्स घटाये जाएं।

of clause घटाये जाएं, then # number of
vertices in ind. set = K

Now, in the constructed graph,

~~# of Ind. set~~ \leq # of clause (K)

solves whether $\# \text{ of Ind. set } \geq K$

Exactly K to গিয়ে চলতে হবে।

Lemma: Y is satisfiable iff G has an independent set of size at least K.

So what about V_{12} and V_{31} ?

→ Independent Set G এর মধ্যে কোন সঙ্গতি

$V_{12} = V_{31} = \text{true}$ ✓ ok

→ V_{12} আসলো, V_{31} আসলো না।

$V_{12} = \text{true}$, No assignment imposed
on V_3 .

Not like যার set G

আসলো তাৰা true, অসলো false.

জোমুৰ হ'লো same Voter different G

Different constraints impose কোথায় কোথায় নাও

v_1, \bar{v}_1 एक सेट में होते हैं।

∴ असमिकाय - just edge case होता है।

समीक्षा लिए (v_{12}, v_{31}) को।

constraints impose कठोर नहीं नहीं।

Necessity:

if G has . . . at least k

→ at least K size independent set

→ प्रति clause द्वारा 1 से कम independent sets of c.

→ नियम में दीक्षित (v_1, \bar{v}_1) का

अन्त दूर नहीं (at most 1 दूर)।

∴ Satisfiable.

Sufficiency:

input conversion time: polynomial prob
output " " : polynomial prob

Time (lev, st^V) \rightarrow worst case
output of lev is uniform

selection

if first to last to

for problem size k first to

no benefit of for new one &
cost (lev, pc) similarly (lev output +
first 1 from to) \leq no. of nuc

old ones

partition

Lecture - 05

8/9/2024

Class P and NP: probs are classified based on hardness.

Let, P is a prob

A algo to solve: $O(n^K)$

constant

input size

then, A is an efficient algo.

K can be very large, but must be constant

then it is poly. time complexity

but in practice, K is large

at practical ml

Machine will be deterministic.

পাকা জোগ আরে ফি না

— অন্য constant time এ বল দেয়

Non-deterministic

$(\frac{1}{n})$ tree traversal in linear time

— Deterministic.

Intractable

যেগুলো না

poly time algo

জোচি।

Intractable

না & unlikely মে

থাকবে।

Tugorous
(search)

set of all decision prob solvable by determini-

algo in poly time.

for looking m)

NP

non-deterministic

poly time

just

অন্য

বাল দেয়া

মেটি deter. m/e হলে poly time solvable,
অন্যটি non-det., " " " "

Non-deterministic Algo

Guessing : Solⁿ guess কোর হয়। \rightarrow poly.

Verification : Solⁿ correct for NTA \rightarrow poly.

Cook's theorem :

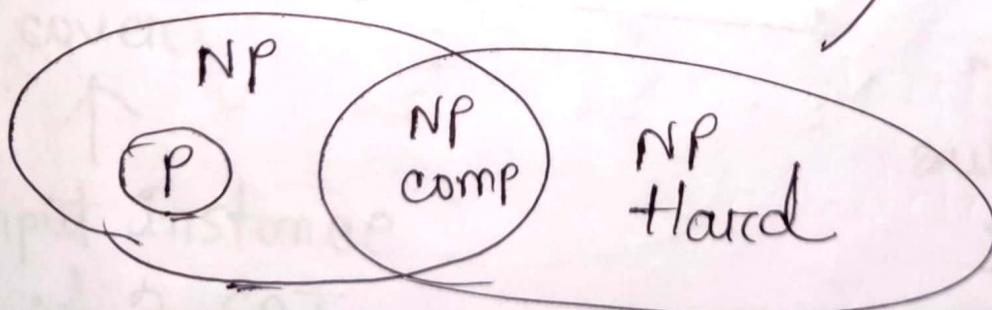
Satisfiability prob is in P if & only if $P = NP?$

NP-Hard :

$SAT \leq_p X$, then X is NP-hard.

NP-Complete :

X is NP-hard
and $X \in NP$



To prove X is NP-complete :

- ① $X \in NP \rightarrow$ Non-deterministic m/c can solve in poly. time & solve
- ② X is NP-hard

কানো মানু !

But m/c & are deterministic
then just try and see in poly. time & verifiable ?

II Vertex Cover is in NP.

Verifiable कैसा है in poly-time?

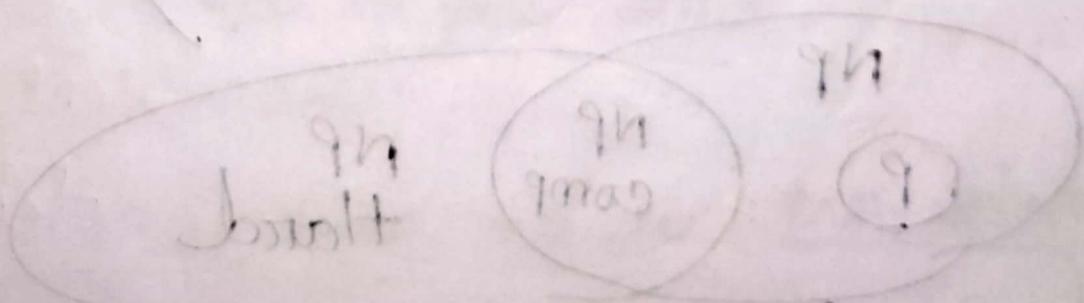
vertex को delete करा तो यहाँ से Vertex cover
last के अंत तक edge नहीं नहीं होता।

इसका algorithm algo/method find कर
जाएगा Verify करता रहा in poly-time.

अब $x \geq T$ वाले, $x \geq T$

यहाँ से x नहीं है

$x \in S$



Vertex Cover prob is NP-Complete.

prob. is in NP

→ algo propose करते हैं पर मात्र solⁿ instance verify करता है in polynomial time.

Done in p class

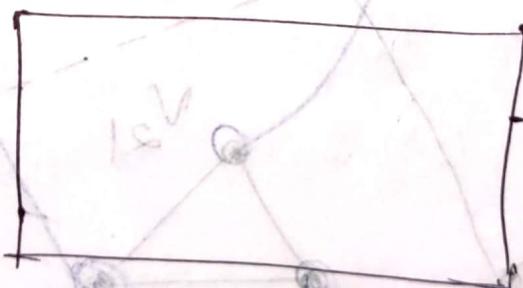
Now, Vertex cover prob is NP-hard.

3-SAT \leq Vertex Cover Problem

boolean ckt prob optimization prob

input
instance
of vertex
cover

↑
input instance
of 3-SAT



output
V.C.
↓
output
3-SAT

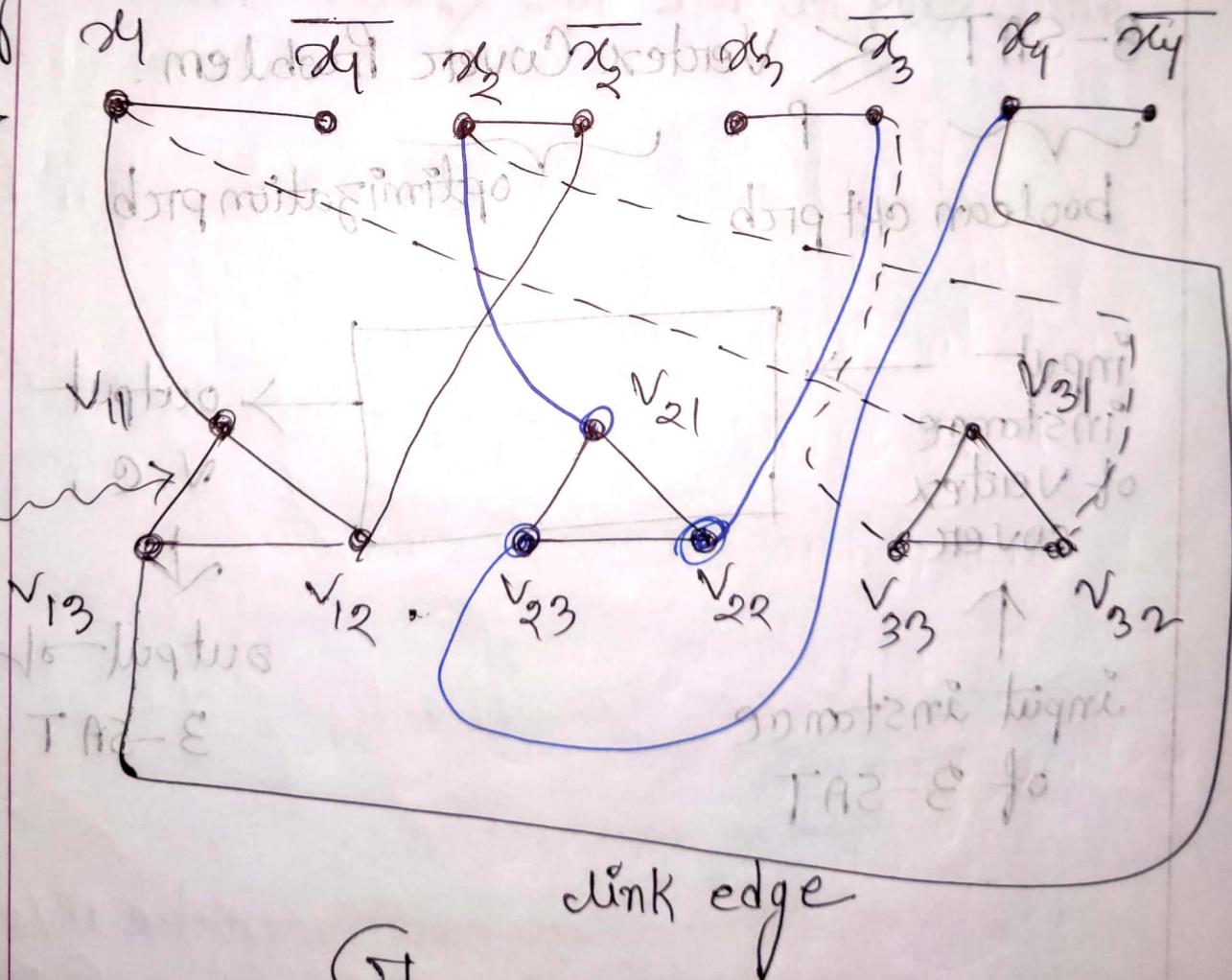
3-SAT এবং 3-COLOR prob. instance

$$Y = (x_1 + \bar{x}_2 + x_4)(\bar{x}_2 + x_3 + x_4)(x_1 + x_2 + \bar{x}_3)$$

Obs ~~3SAT is NP-hard problem~~

① V.C is a graph prob. We need to make

complement
connecting
edge →



② প্রতি triangle হ্যাতে at least 2টি vertex
নিয়ে রেখা।

③ C.C.E to convert at least 1 bit
vertex into 1

number of variables = 5

" " clause = 1

∴ at least $S + 2t$ vertices

are needed.

$$K = S + 2t$$

ऐसे कैसे काज होते ताकि प्रैक्टिक की?

प्रैक्टिक में कैसे होता है?

Lemma: Ψ is satisfiable iff G has a vertex cover of size at most K .

यद्यपि, at least K जीवन्त वर्डेक्स होते हैं
यह अनियत (from construction)
 \therefore exactly K जीवन्त हैं।

Necessity:

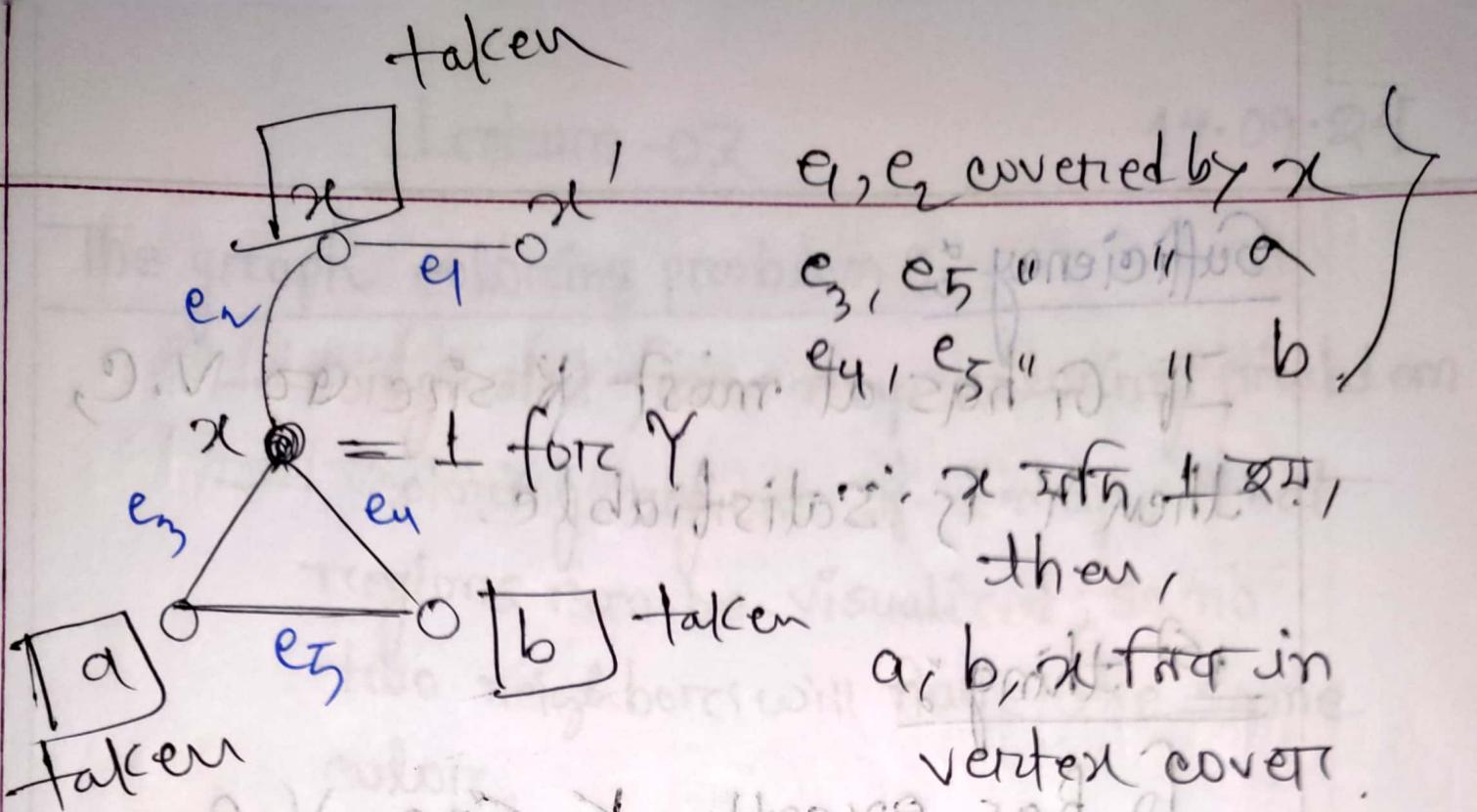
Assumption: if Ψ is satisfiable

जाने प्रति clause के लिए at least
1 ट्री का — 1 भूमिका होती।

उत्तरित 1 भूमिका arbitnarily 1
को choose करो।

मिले 1 एवं corresponding vertex
in vertex cover (for 1)

from c.c.-edge



$S = \{$ যদি \perp from satisfiable,
অন্তর্ভুক্ত
অন্তর্ভুক্ত ২টি vertex from triangle.

//
অন্তর্ভুক্ত flexibility দিলে C.C.E
চর 1-এর vertex নাই, অন্তর্ভুক্ত triangle
চর 2-এর নাই।

অন্তর্ভুক্ত flexibility কে মূলত exploit কোনো।

note: S is a vertex cover.

Sufficiency

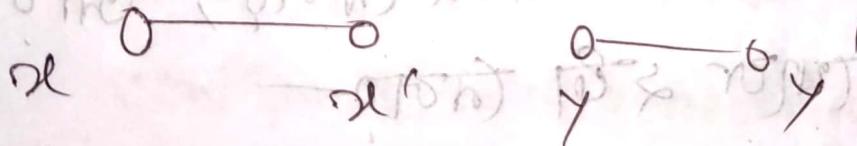
If G has at most K size C.R.N.C, then χ is satisfiable.

1st thing

G has exactly K size V.C.

C.C. edge \exists x forming exactly 1 set
of vertex V.C. to (x) . अमन इवर

का प्र॒त्येक रेगिस्टर,



$\{x, x'\}$ taken, but none from $\{y, y'\}$

impossible

\therefore यह आमातेर C.C.E थे, तो \exists 1
या \exists फिर 1 but, but उसे मानते त्रिकोण
जो 1 परी वर्ते short \therefore एकी clause 1
रहती है।