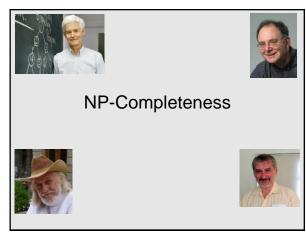


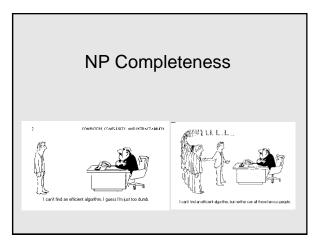
Announcements

- · Homework 9
- · Exam practice problems on course homepage
- Final Exam: Monday, December 9, 8:30 AM
 - One Hour Fifty Minutes
 - Closed book, no notes

Mon, Dec 2	NP-Completeness
Wed, Dec 4	NP-Completeness
Fri, Dec 6	Last Lecture: NP-Completeness and Beyond
Mon, Dec 9	Final Exam

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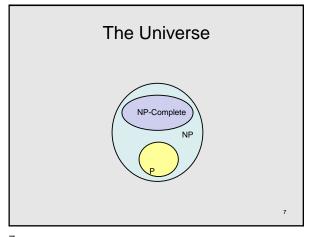
Algorithms vs. Lower bounds

- · Algorithmic Theory
 - What we can compute
 - I can solve problem X with resources R
 - Proofs are almost always to give an algorithm that meets the resource bounds
- · Lower bounds
 - How do we show that something can't be done?

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Theory of NP Completeness

1



Polynomial Time

P: Class of problems that can be solved in polynomial time

What is NP?

· Problems solvable in non-deterministic

· Problems where "yes" instances have

polynomial time checkable certificates

polynomial time . . .

- Corresponds with problems that can be solved efficiently in practice
- Right class to work with "theoretically"

/

Decision Problems

- Theory developed in terms of yes/no problems
 - Independent set
 - Given a graph G and an integer K, does G have an independent set of size at least K
 - Shortest Path
 - Given a graph G with edge lengths, a start vertex s, and end vertex t, and an integer K, does the graph have a path between s and t of length at most K

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Certificate examples

- · Independent set of size K
 - The Independent Set
- Satifisfiable formula
 - Truth assignment to the variables
- Hamiltonian Circuit Problem
 - A cycle including all of the vertices
- · K-coloring a graph
 - Assignment of colors to the vertices

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Certifiers and Certificates: 3-Satisfiability

SAT: Does a given CNF formula have a satisfying formula

Certificate: An assignment of truth values to the n boolean variables

Certifier: Check that each clause has at least one true literal,

instance s

 $(\overline{x_1} \lor x_2 \lor x_3) \land (x_1 \lor \overline{x_2} \lor x_3) \land (x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_4) \land (\overline{x_1} \lor \overline{x_3} \lor \overline{x_4})$

certificate t

 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1$

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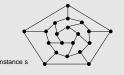
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Certifiers and Certificates: Hamiltonian Cycle

HAM-CYCLE. Given an undirected graph G = (V, E), does there exist a simple cycle C that visits every node?

Certificate. A permutation of the n nodes.

Certifier. Check that the permutation contains each node in V exactly once, and that there is an edge between each pair of adjacent nodes in the permutation.





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Polynomial time reductions

- · Y is Polynomial Time Reducible to X
 - Solve problem Y with a polynomial number of computation steps and a polynomial number of calls to a black box that solves X
 - Notations: Y <_P X
- Usually, this is converting an input of Y to an input for X, solving X, and then converting the answer back

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Composability Lemma

• If $X <_P Y$ and $Y <_P Z$ then $X <_P Z$

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Lemmas

- Suppose Y <_P X. If X can be solved in polynomial time, then Y can be solved in polynomial time.
- Suppose Y <_P X. If Y cannot be solved in polynomial time, then X cannot be solved in polynomial time.

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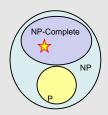
NP-Completeness

- · A problem X is NP-complete if
 - X is in NP
 - For every Y in NP, $Y <_P X$
- · X is a "hardest" problem in NP
- If X is NP-Complete, Z is in NP and X <_P Z
 - Then Z is NP-Complete

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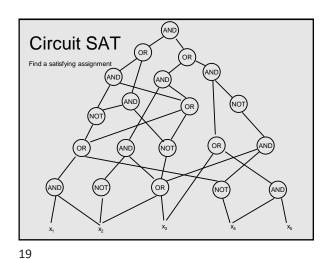
Cook's Theorem

There is an NP Complete problem
The Circuit Satisfiability Problem



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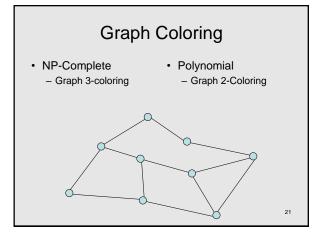
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Populating the NP-Completeness Universe

- Circuit Sat <_P 3-SAT
- 3-SAT <_P Independent Set
- 3-SAT <_P Vertex Cover
- Independent Set <_P Clique • 3-SAT < P Hamiltonian Circuit
- Hamiltonian Circuit <p Traveling Salesman
- 3-SAT <_P Integer Linear Programming
- 3-SAT <_P Graph Coloring
- 3-SAT <_P Subset Sum
- Subset Sum <_P Scheduling with Release times and deadlines

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Graph 4-Coloring

- Given a graph G, can G be colored with 4 colors?
- Prove 4-Coloring is NP Complete
- Proof: 3-Coloring <_P 4-Coloring
- · Show that you can 3-Color a graph if you have an algorithm to 4-Color a graph

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