

Richard Anderson Lecture 27 Survey of NP Complete Problems

Announcements

- Final exam,
 - Monday, December 12, 2:30-4:20 pm
 - Comprehensive (2/3 post midterm, 1/3 pre midterm)
- Review session
 TBD
- Online course evaluations available

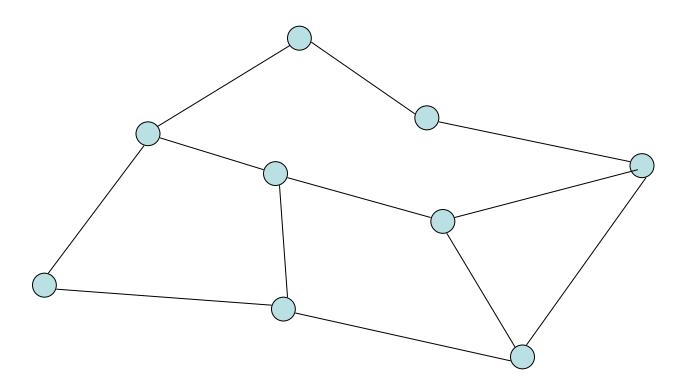
NP Complete Problems

- 1. Circuit Satisfiability
- 2. Formula Satisfiability
 - a. 3-SAT
- 3. Graph Problems
 - a. Independent Set
 - b. Vertex Cover
 - c. Clique
- 4. Path Problems
 - a. Hamiltonian cycle
 - b. Hamiltonian path
 - c. Traveling Salesman

- 5. Partition Problems
 - a. Three dimensional matching
 - b. Exact cover
- 6. Graph Coloring
- 7. Number problems
 - a. Subset sum
- 8. Integer linear programming
- 9. Scheduling with release times and deadlines

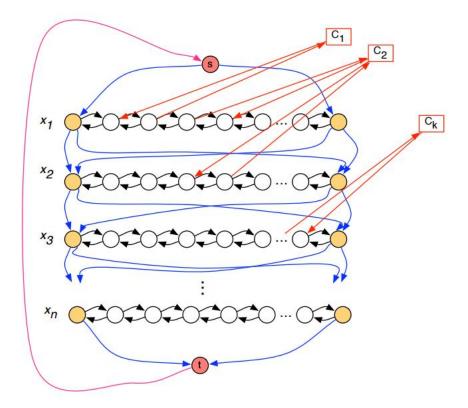
Hamiltonian Circuit Problem

 Hamiltonian Circuit – a simple cycle including all the vertices of the graph

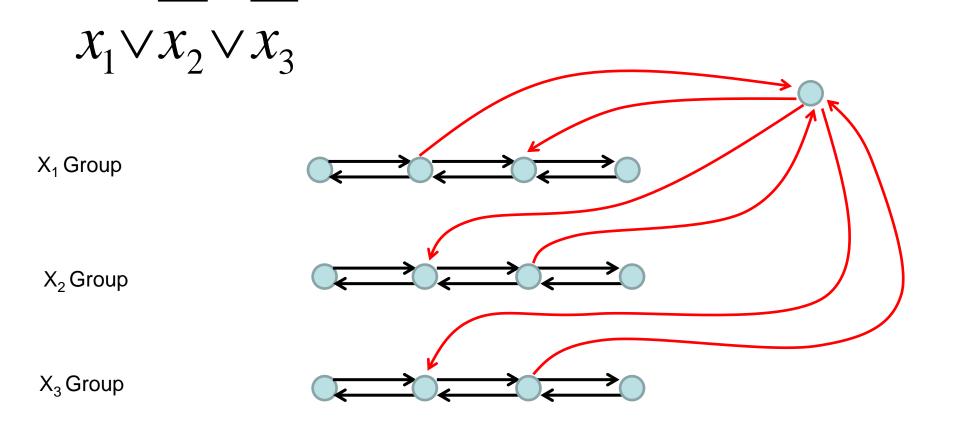


Thm: Hamiltonian Circuit is NP Complete

Reduction from 3-SAT

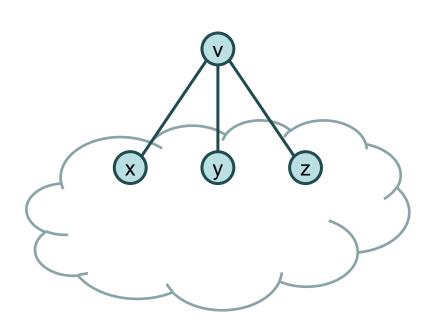


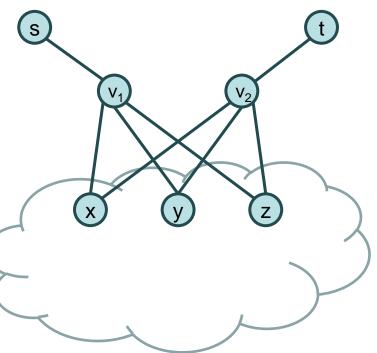
Clause Gadget



Reduce Hamiltonian Circuit to Hamiltonian Path

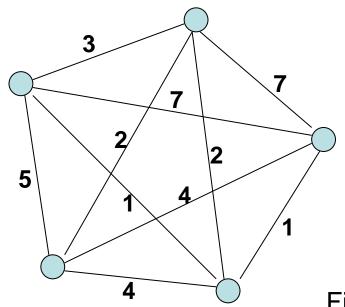
G₂ has a Hamiltonian Path iff G₁ has a Hamiltonian Circuit



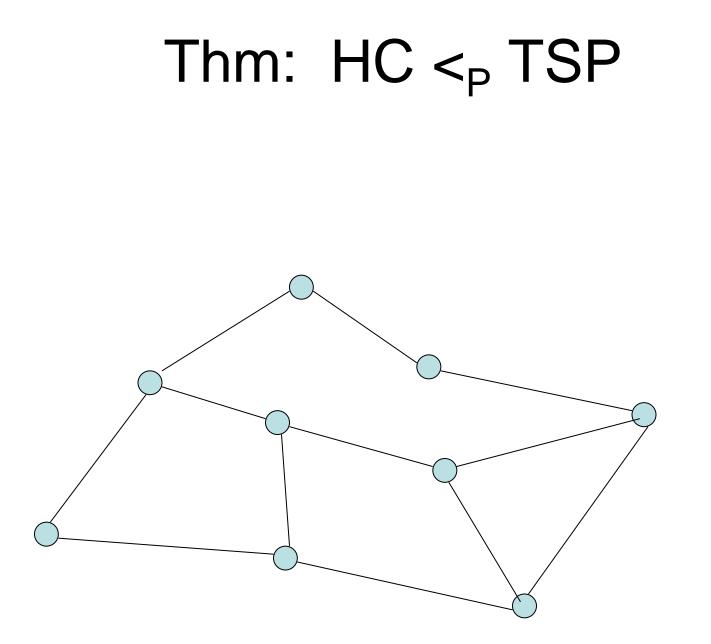


Traveling Salesman Problem

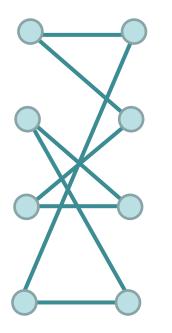
 Given a complete graph with edge weights, determine the shortest tour that includes all of the vertices (visit each vertex exactly once, and get back to the starting point)



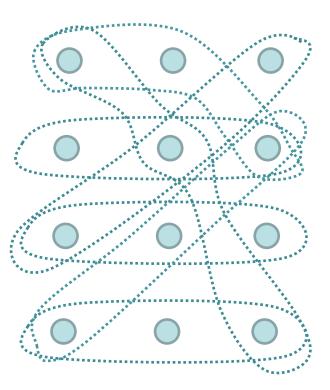
Find the minimum cost tour



Matching

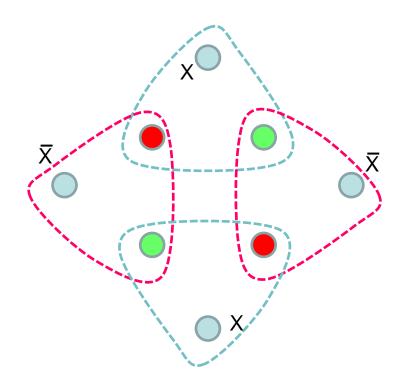


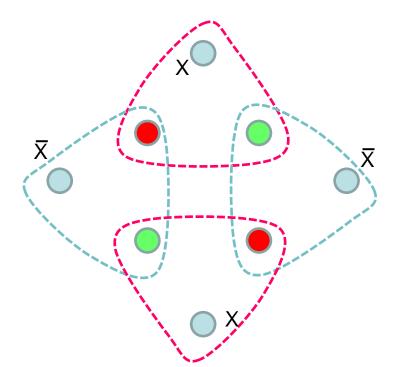
Two dimensional matching



Three dimensional matching (3DM)

$3-SAT <_P 3DM$



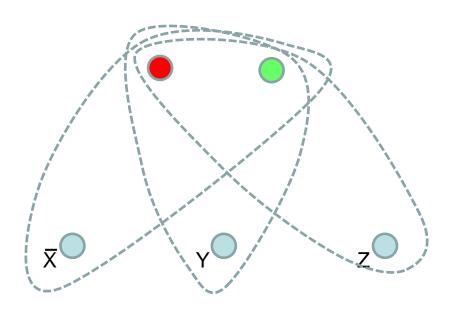


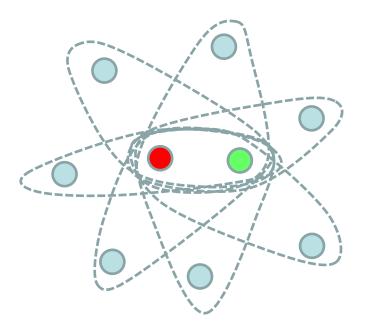
X True

X False

Truth Setting Gadget

$3-SAT <_P 3DM$





Clause gadget for ($\overline{X} \text{ OR Y OR Z}$)

Garbage Collection Gadget (Many copies)

Exact Cover (sets of size 3) XC3

Given a collection of sets of size 3 of a domain of size 3N, is there a sub-collection of N sets that cover the sets

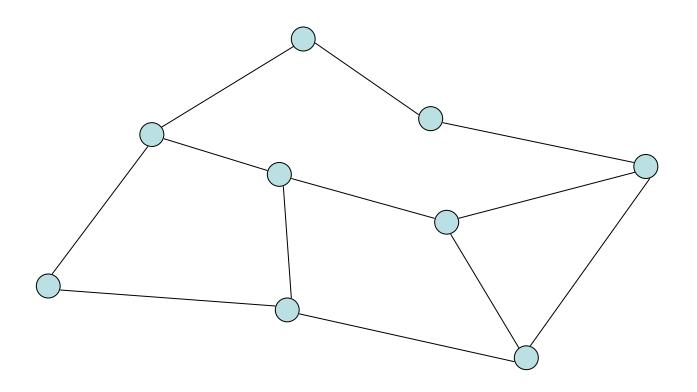
(A, B, C), (D, E, F), (A, B, G), (A, C, I), (B, E, G), (A, G, I), (B, D, F), (C, E, I), (C, D, H), (D, G, I), (D, F, H), (E, H, I), (F, G, H), (F, H, I)

 $3DM <_P XC3$

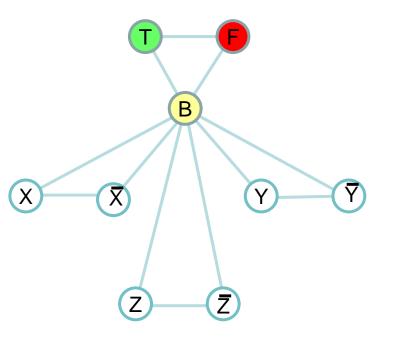
Graph Coloring

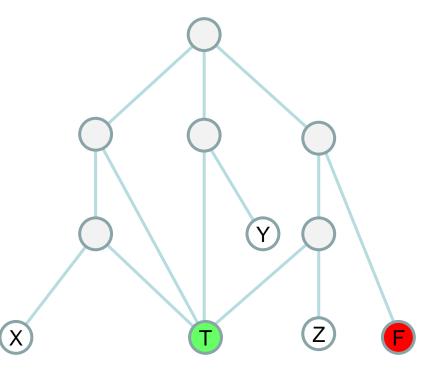
- NP-Complete
 - Graph K-coloring
 - Graph 3-coloring

- Polynomial
 - Graph 2-Coloring



3-SAT <_P 3 Colorability





Truth Setting Gadget

Clause Testing Gadget

(Can be colored if at least one input is T)

Number Problems

- Subset sum problem
 - Given natural numbers w_1, \ldots, w_n and a target number W, is there a subset that adds up to exactly W?
- Subset sum problem is NP-Complete
- Subset Sum problem can be solved in O(nW) time

$XC3 <_P SUBSET SUM$

Idea: Represent each set as a bit vector, then interpret the bit vectors as integers. Add them up to get the all one's vector.

 ${x_3, x_5, x_9} => 001010001000$

Does there exist a subset that sums to exactly 11111111111?

Annoying detail: What about the carries?

Integer Linear Programming

- Linear Programming minimize linear function subject to linear constraints
- Integer Linear Programming require an integer solution
- NP Completeness reduction from 3-SAT

Use 0-1 variables for x_i's

Constraint for clause $x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3$

 $x_1 + (1 - x_2) + (1 - x_3) > 0$

Scheduling with release times and deadlines

- Tasks T₁,...,T_n with release time r_i, deadline d_i, and work w_i
- Reduce from Subset Sum
 - Given natural numbers w₁,..., w_n and a target number K, is there a subset that adds up to exactly K?
 - Suppose the sum $w_1 + \ldots + w_n = W$
- Task T_i has release time 0 and deadline W+1
- Add an additional task with release time K, deadline K+1 and work 1

