

**CSE 421 Algorithms** 

Richard Anderson Lecture 27 Survey of NP Complete Problems

### Announcements

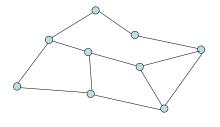
- · Final exam,
  - Monday, December 12, 2:30-4:20 pm
  - Comprehensive (2/3 post midterm, 1/3 pre midterm)
- · Review session
  - -TBD
- · Online course evaluations available

### **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

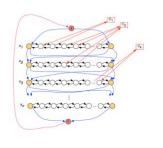
• Hamiltonian Circuit – a simple cycle including all the vertices of the graph

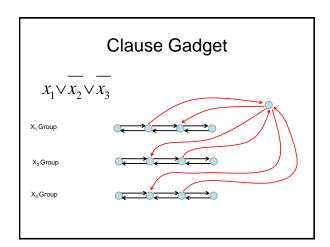


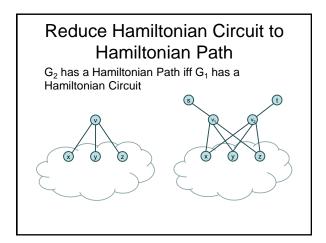
# Thm: Hamiltonian Circuit is NP Complete

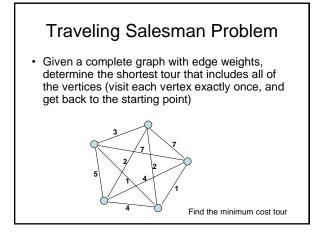
· Reduction from 3-SAT

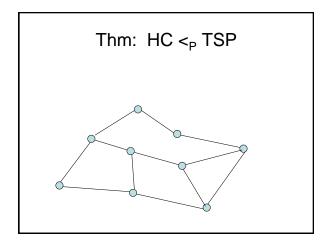
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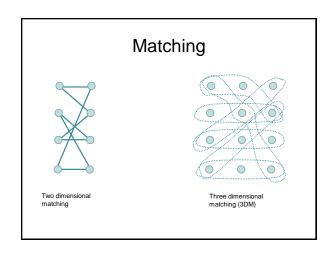


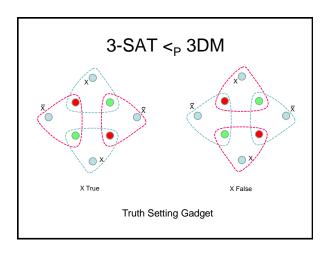


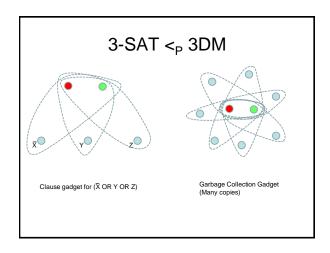












### Exact Cover (sets of size 3) XC3

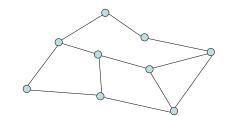
Given a collection of sets of size 3 of a domain of size 3N, is there a sub-collection of N sets that cover the sets

 $\begin{array}{l} (A,\,B,\,C),\,(D,\,E,\,F),\,(A,\,B,\,G),\\ (A,\,C,\,I),\,(B,\,E,\,G),\,(A,\,G,\,I),\\ (B,\,D,\,F),\,(C,\,E,\,I),\,(C,\,D,\,H),\\ (D,\,G,\,I),\,(D,\,F,\,H),\,(E,\,H,\,I),\\ (F,\,G,\,H),\,(F,\,H,\,I) \end{array}$ 

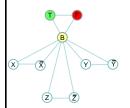
3DM < XC3

## **Graph Coloring**

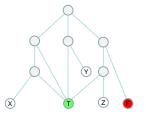
- NP-Complete
  - Graph K-coloring
  - Graph 3-coloring
- PolynomialGraph 2-Coloring



# 3-SAT <<sub>P</sub> 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<sub>i</sub>'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  $T_1, \dots, T_n$  with release time  $r_i,$  deadline  $d_i,$  and work  $w_i$
- Reduce from Subset Sum
  Given natural numbers w<sub>1</sub>,..., w<sub>n</sub> and a target number K, is there a subset that adds up to exactly K?
  Suppose the sum w<sub>1</sub>+...+ w<sub>n</sub> = W
- Task T<sub>i</sub> has release time 0 and deadline W+1
- Add an additional task with release time K, deadline K+1 and work 1