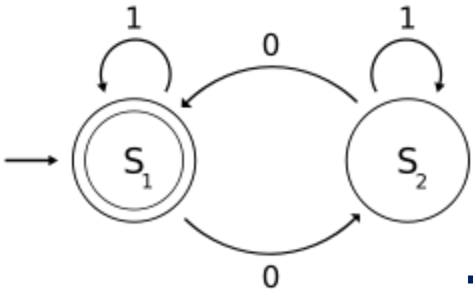
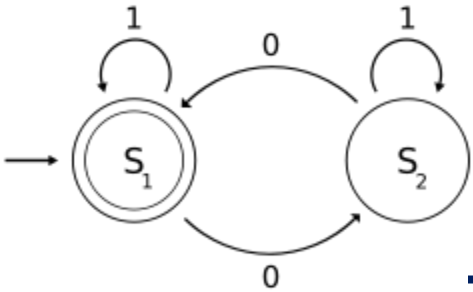


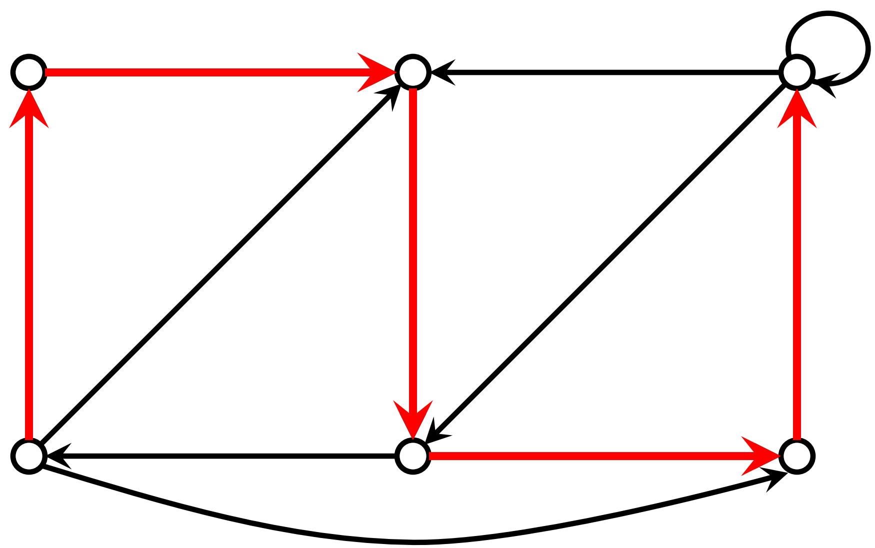
NP-Complete Problems

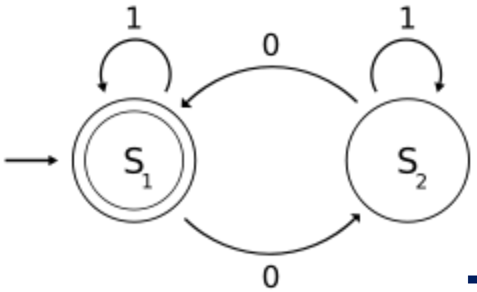
Sipser: Section 7.5 pages 311 - 322



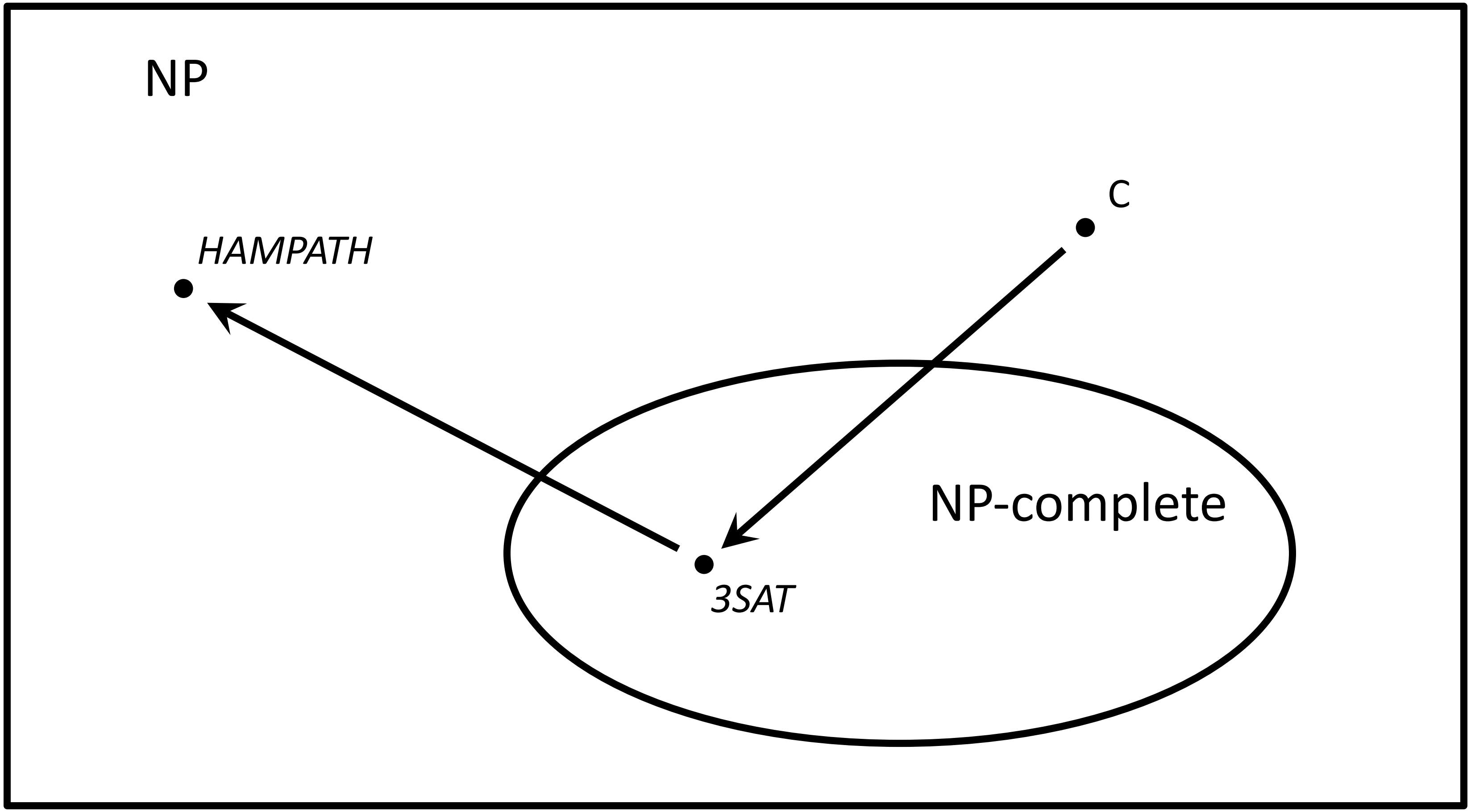
More NP-Complete Problems

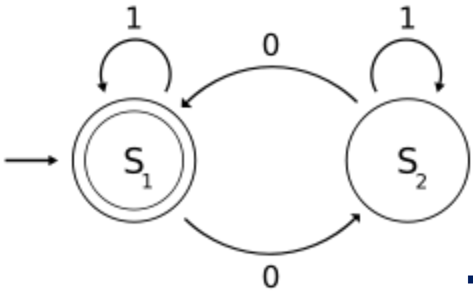
Theorem. HAMILTONIAN PATH is NP-complete.





We Reduce *3SAT* to *HAMPATH*





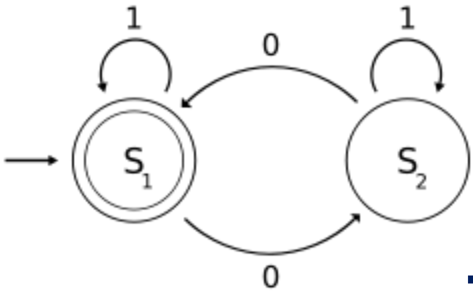
More Precisely,

Proof Outline.

Given an instance of *3SAT*,

$\varphi = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee \neg x_4 \vee x_5)$

we construct a directed graph *G* so that φ is satisfiable iff *G* has a Hamiltonian path.



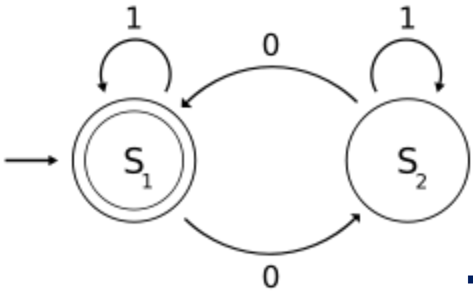
3SAT's Salient Features*

Choice. Each variable has a choice between two truth values.

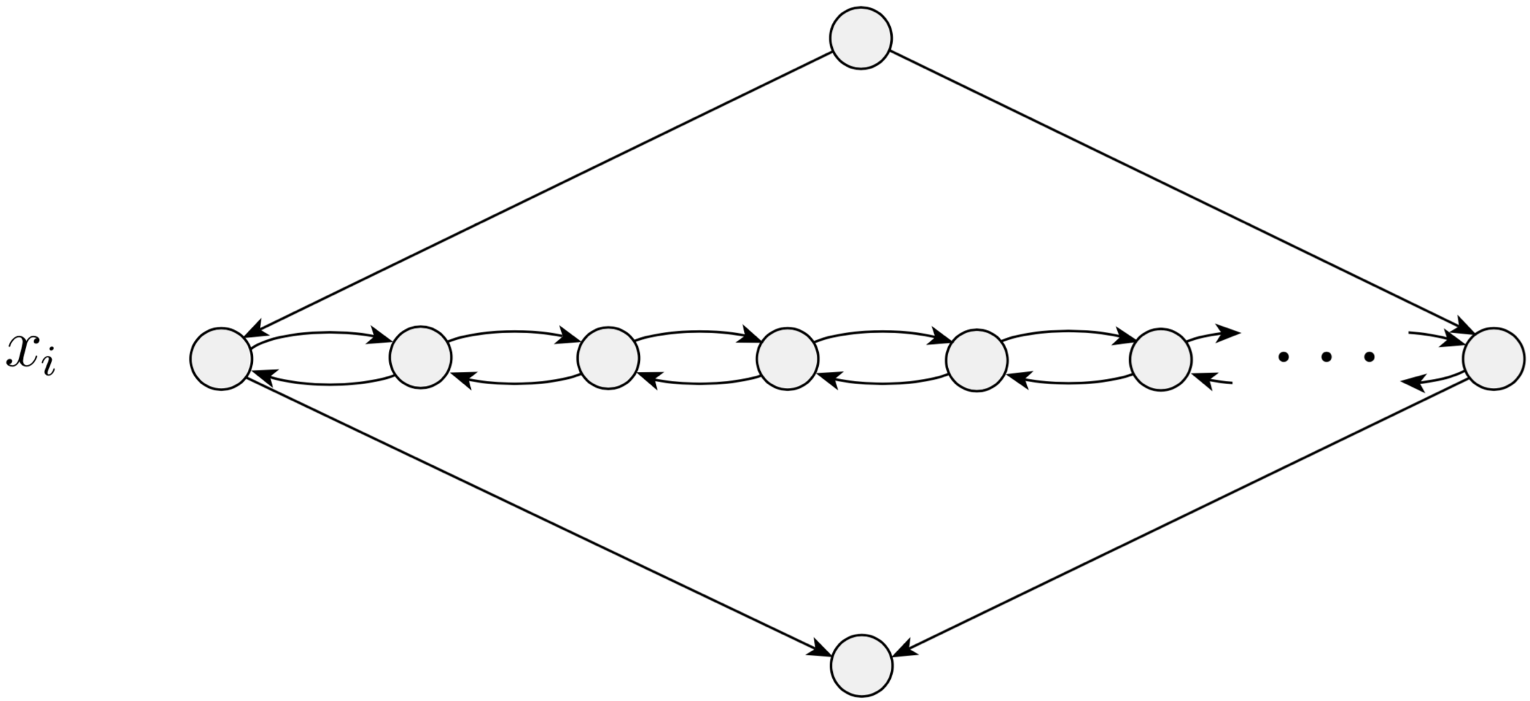
Consistency. Different occurrences of the same variable have the same value.

Constraints. Variable occurrences are organized into *clauses* that provide constraints that must be satisfied.

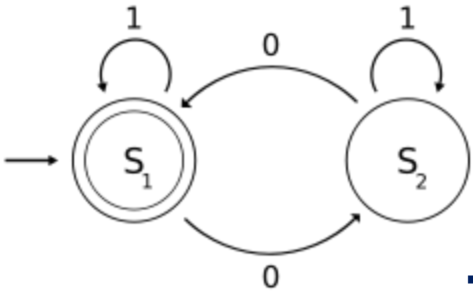
* We model each of these three features by a different "gadget" in the graph *G*.



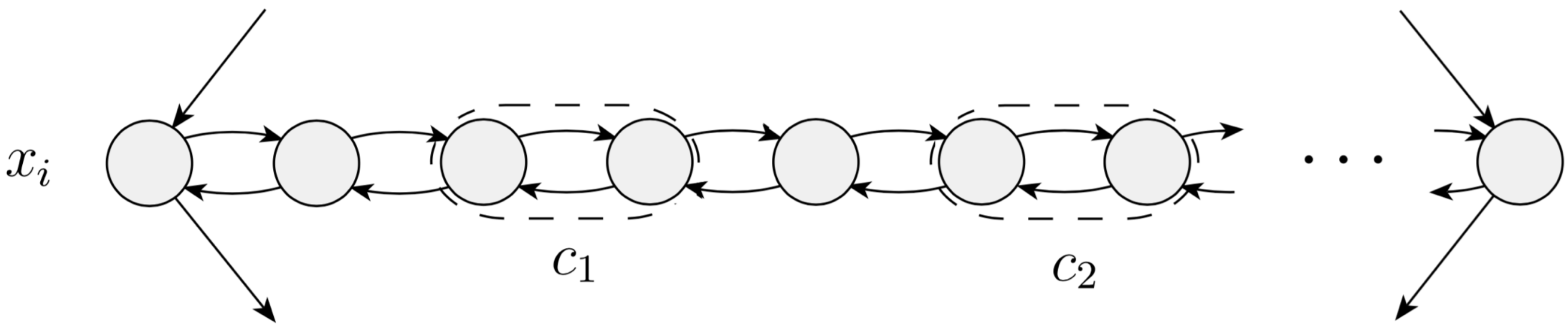
Modeling Variable x_i*

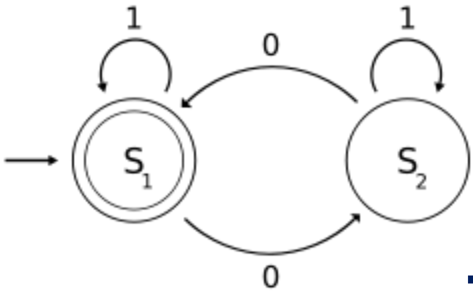


* The choice gadget.

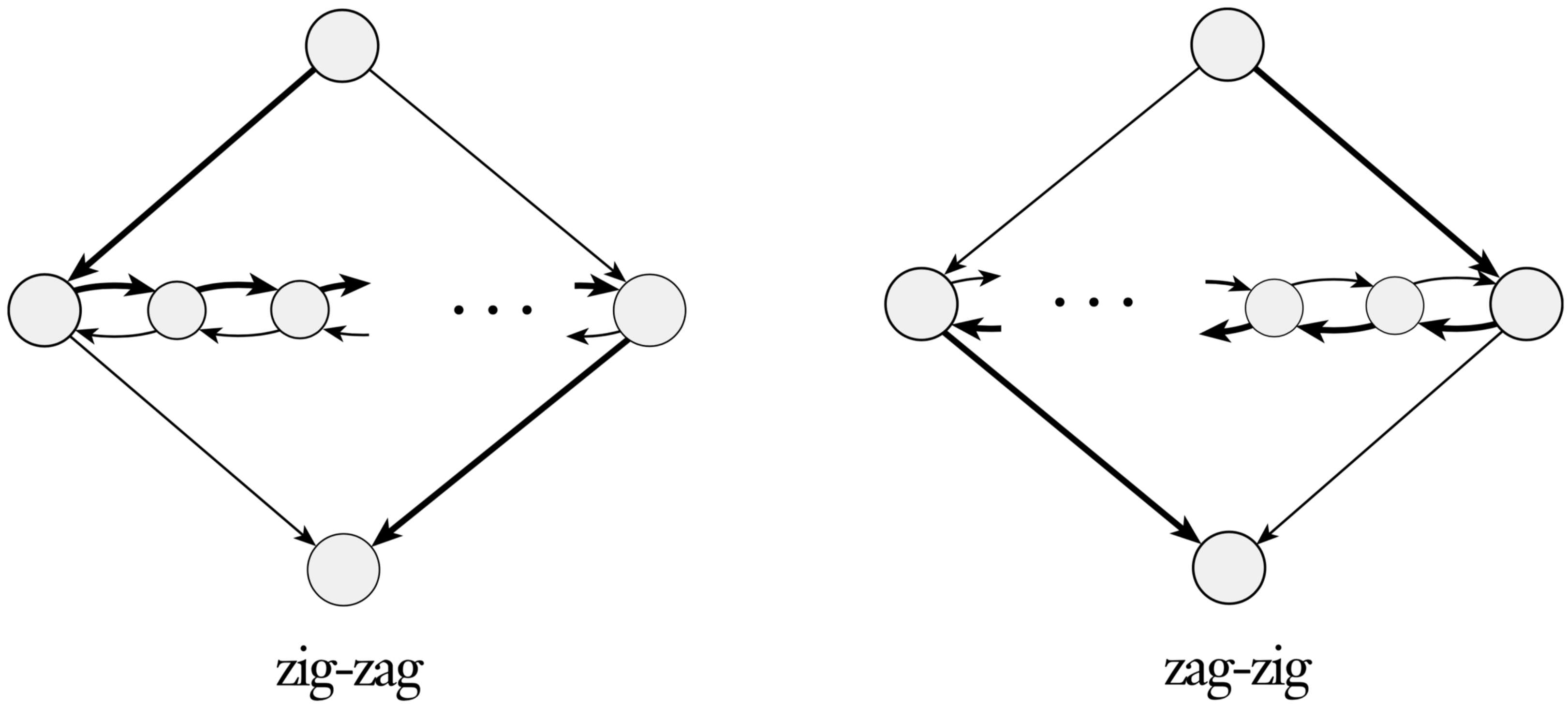


The Consistency Gadget



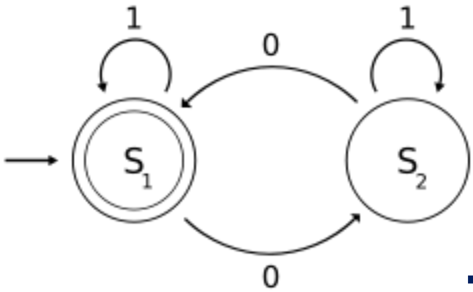


Zig-zagging and Zag-zigging

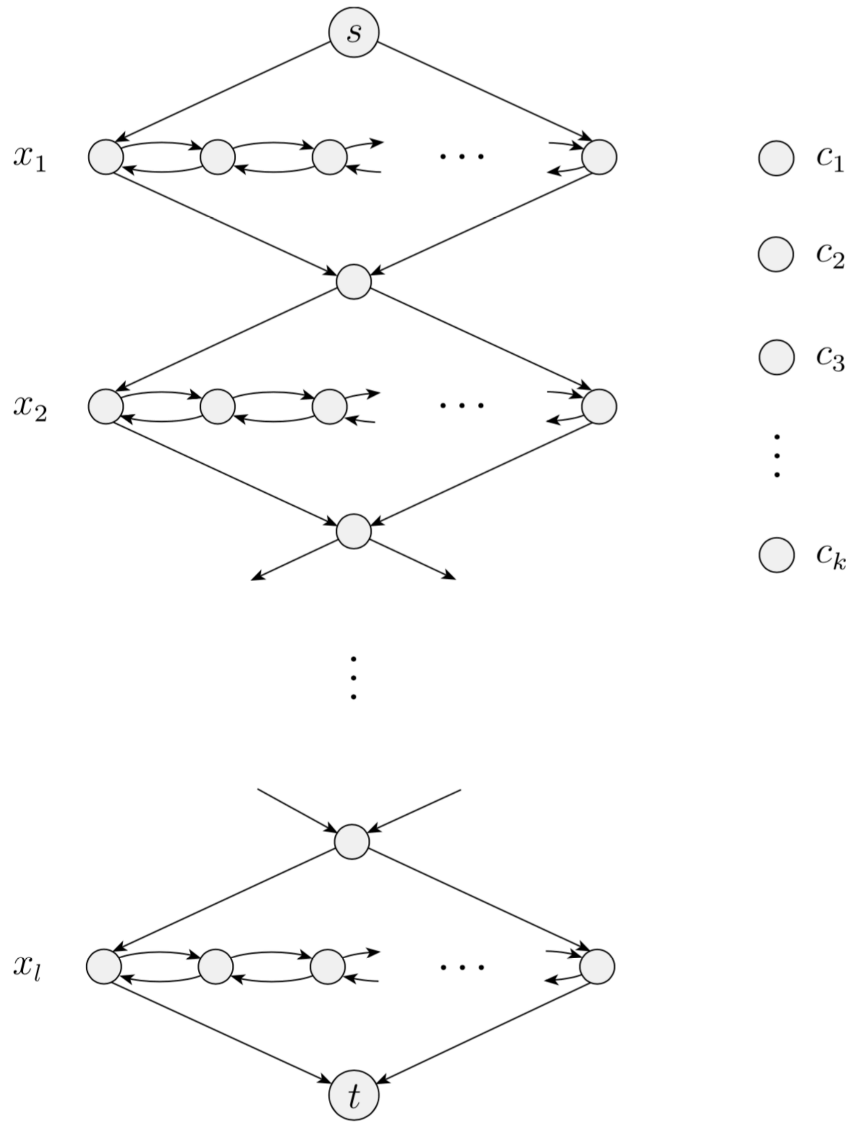


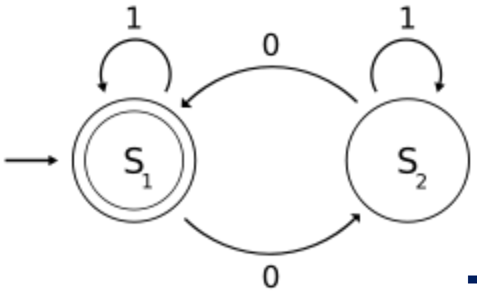
* The consistency gadget in action.

Modeling Clause c_j

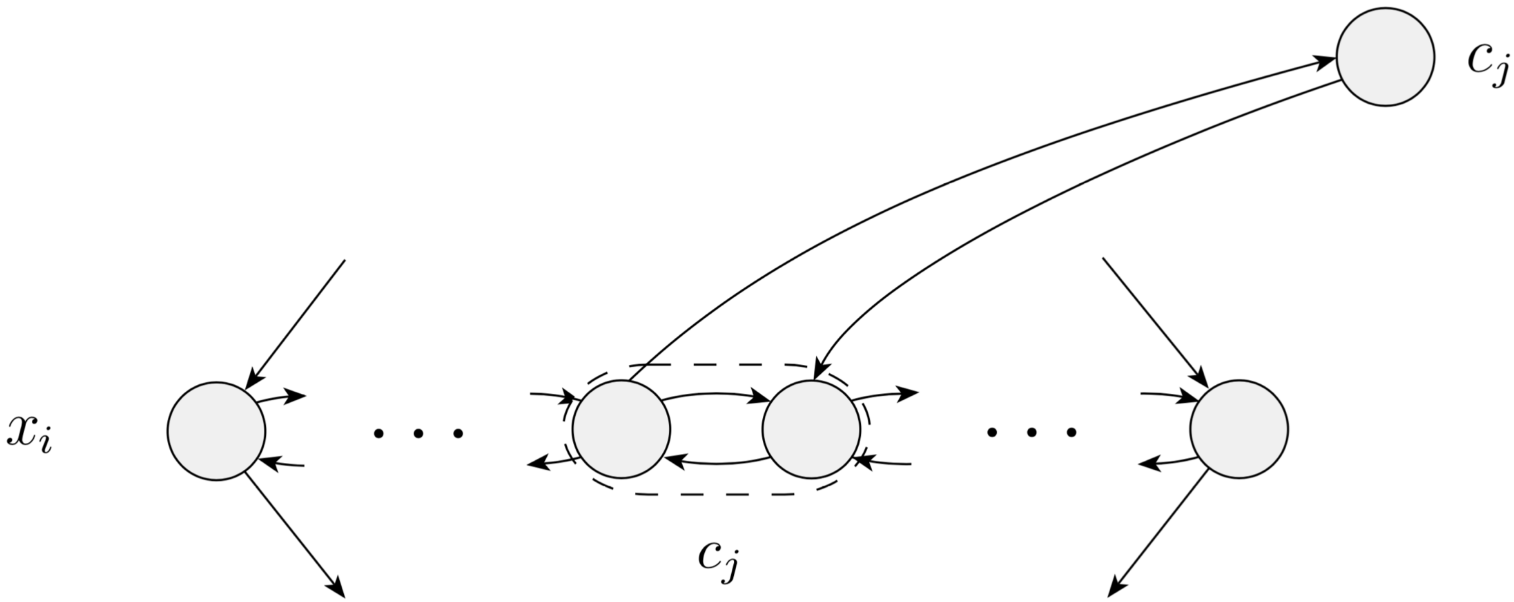


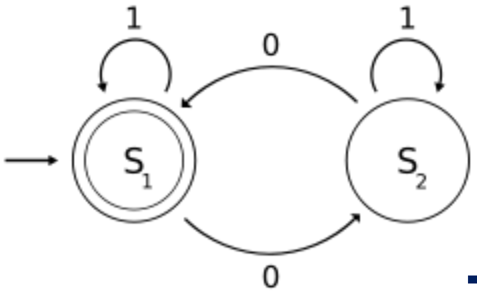
The Big Picture



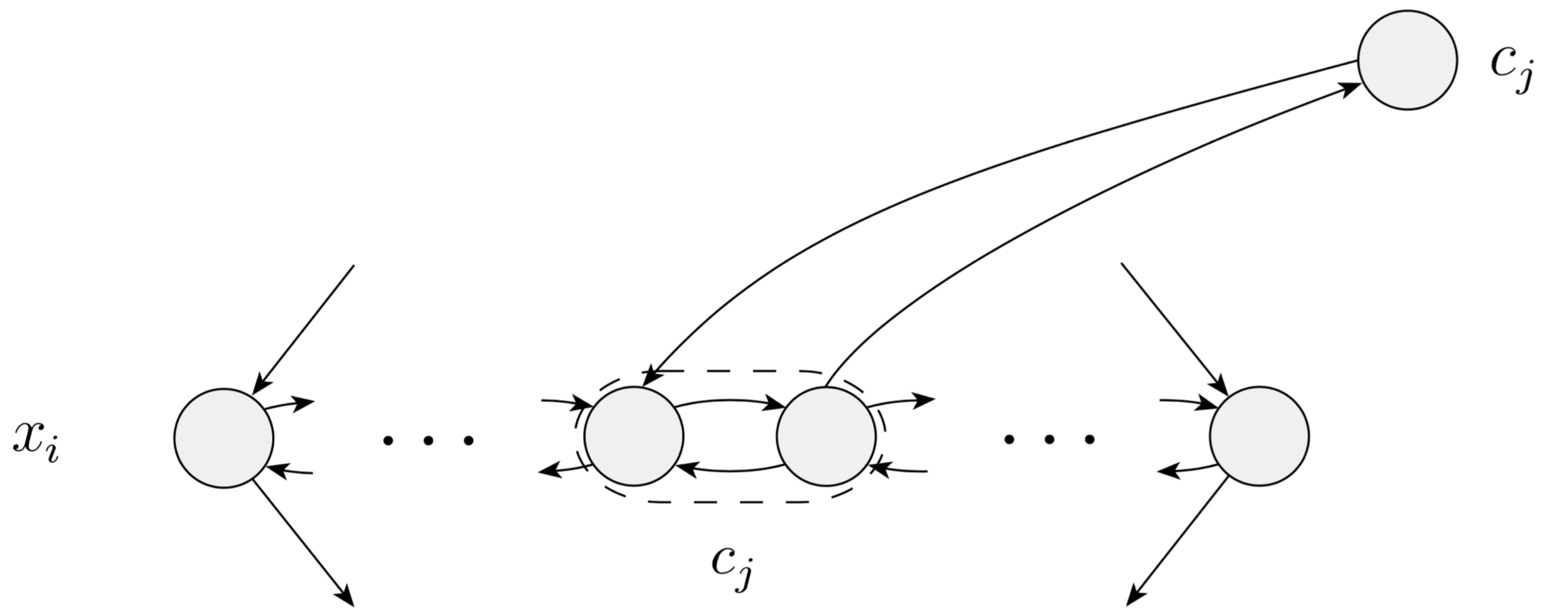


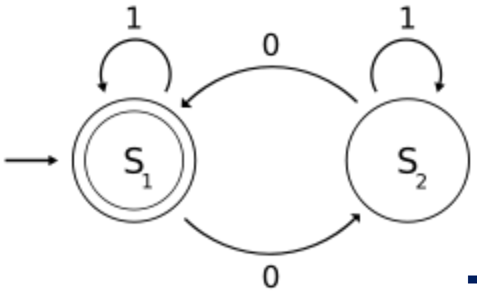
The Constraint Gadget when c_j Contains x_i



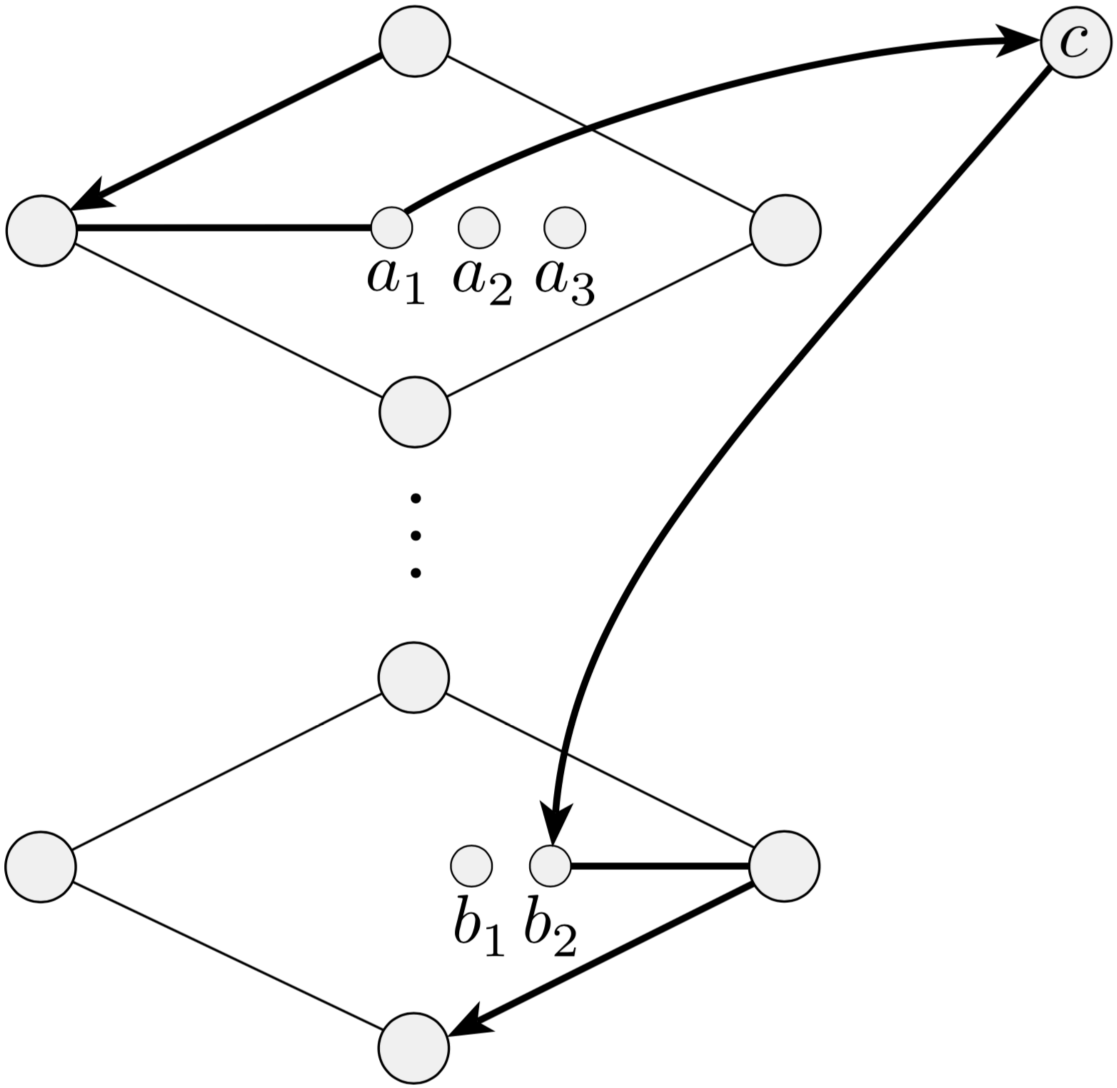


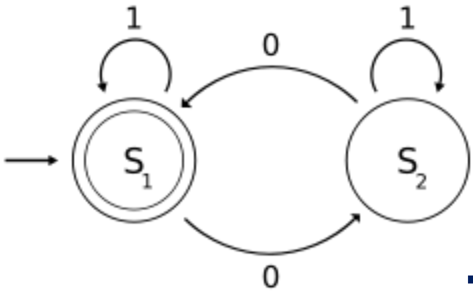
The Constraint Gadget when c_j Contains $\neg x_i$





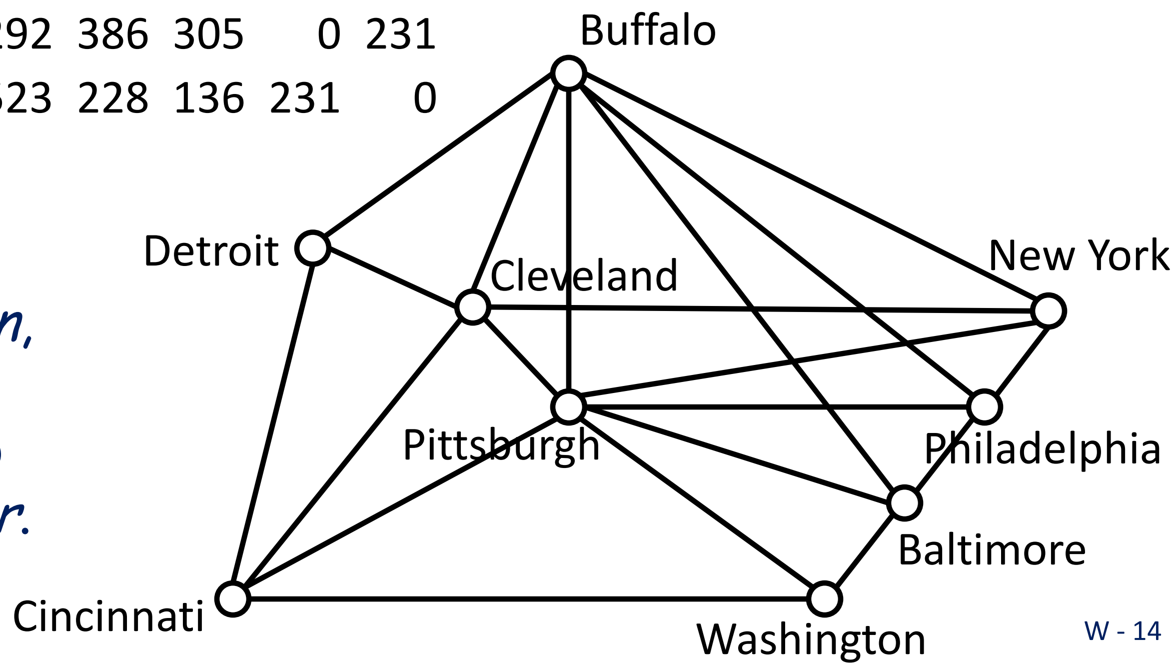
A Situation that Cannot Occur



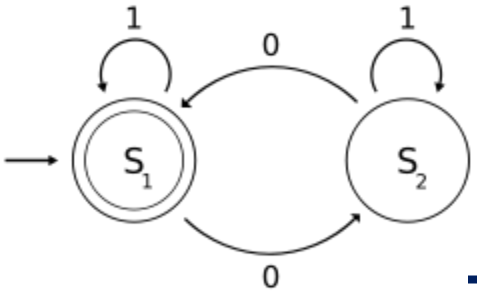


TSP is NP-Complete

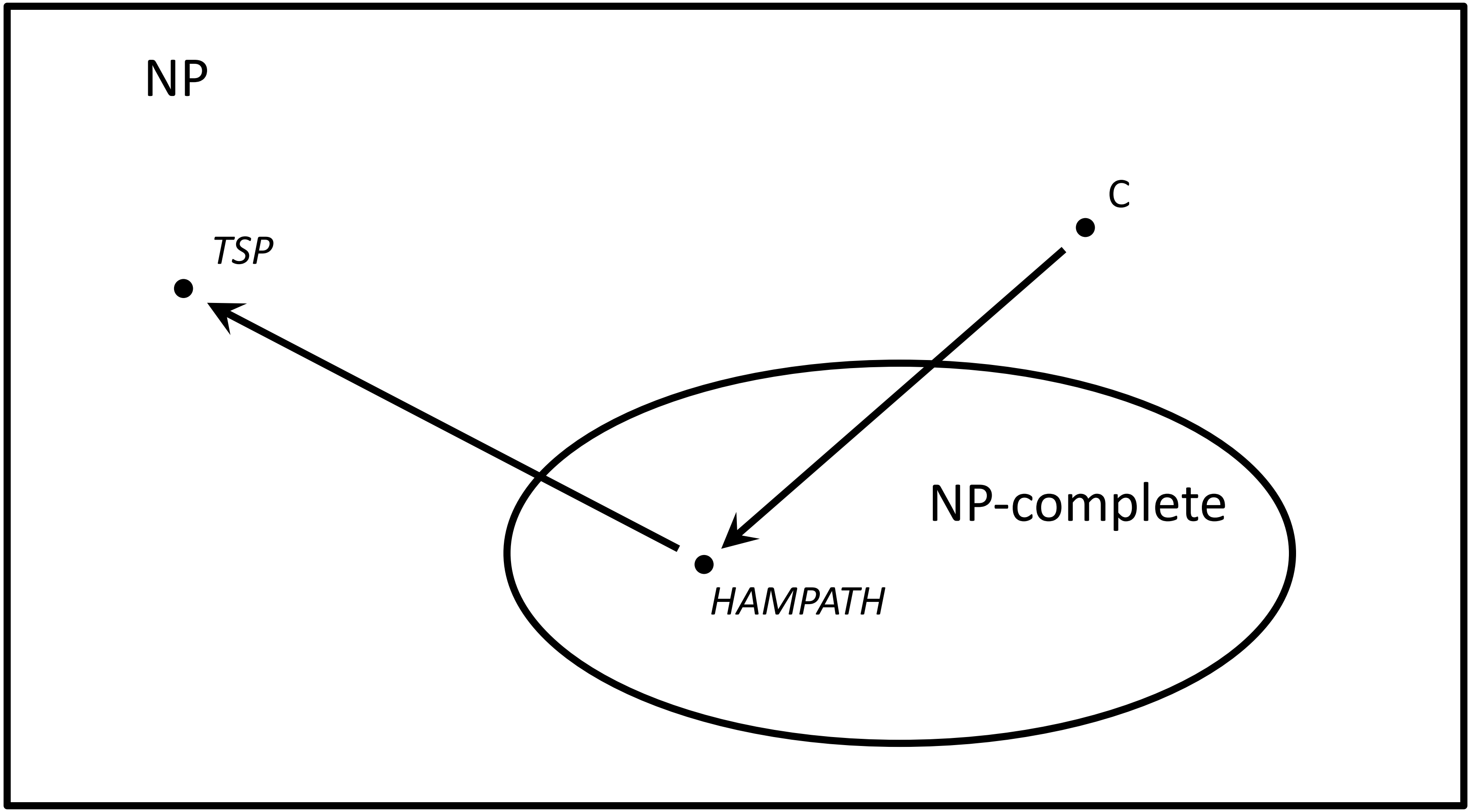
Baltimore	0	345	514	355	522	189	97	230	39
Buffalo	345	0	430	186	252	445	365	217	384
Cincinnati	514	430	0	244	265	670	589	284	492
Cleveland	355	186	244	0	167	507	430	125	356
Detroit	522	252	265	167	0	674	597	292	523
New York	189	445	670	507	674	0	92	386	228
Philadelphia	97	365	589	430	597	92	0	305	136
Pittsburgh	230	217	284	125	292	386	305	0	231
Washington	39	384	492	356	523	228	136	231	0

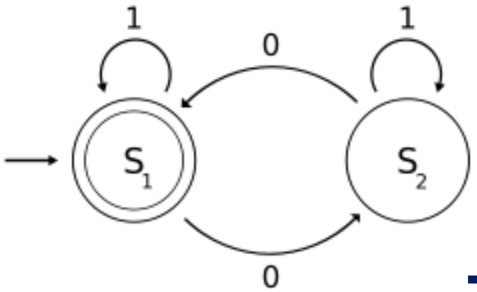


TSP: Given n cities, 1, 2, …, n, together with a nonnegative distance d_{ij} between any two cities, find the *shortest tour*.



We Reduce *HAMPATH* to *TSP*

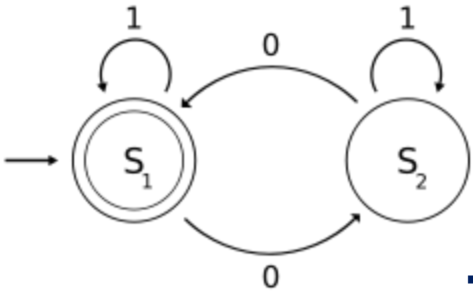




SUBSET-SUM is NP-Complete

SUBSET-SUM: Given a set of integers, does any subset sum to *f*?

45 -18 4 16 -21 201 115 -8 -12 -64 61 -17 14 94 -190 51 -79 -89 77 23 -106 48 57 -35 141 28 81 -219



SUBSET-SUM is NP-Complete

We show *3SAT* $\leq_p$ *SUBSET-SUM* as in the following example.

Given

$(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_3) \land$

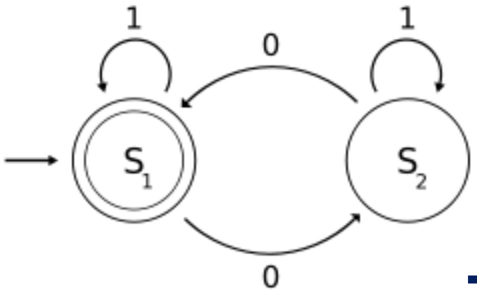
$(x_2 \lor x_3 \lor \ldots) \land$

$\ldots \land$

$(\neg x_3 \lor \ldots)$

we construct:

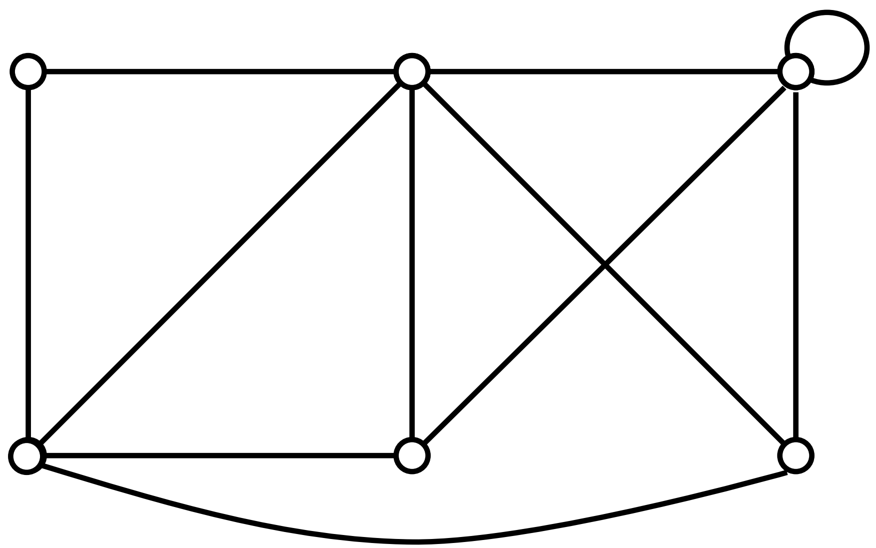
	1	2	3	4	$\cdots$	l	c_1	c_2	$\cdots$	c_k
y_1	1	0	0	0	$\cdots$	0	1	0	$\cdots$	0
z_1	1	0	0	0	$\cdots$	0	0	0	$\cdots$	0
y_2		1	0	0	$\cdots$	0	0	1	$\cdots$	0
z_2		1	0	0	$\cdots$	0	1	0	$\cdots$	0
y_3			1	0	$\cdots$	0	1	1	$\cdots$	0
z_3			1	0	$\cdots$	0	0	0	$\cdots$	1
$\vdots$					$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$
y_l						1	0	0	$\cdots$	0
z_l						1	0	0	$\cdots$	0
g_1							1	0	$\cdots$	0
h_1							1	0	$\cdots$	0
g_2								1	$\cdots$	0
h_2								1	$\cdots$	0
$\vdots$									$\ddots$	$\vdots$
g_k										1
h_k										1
t	1	1	1	1	$\cdots$	1	3	3	$\cdots$	3

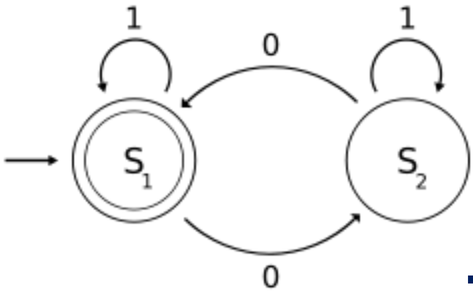


VERTEX-COVER is NP-Complete

If *G* is an undirected graph, a ***vertex cover*** of *G* is a subset of the nodes where every edge of *G* touches one of those nodes.

Theorem. *VERTEX-COVER* is NP-Complete.





SET-COVER is NP-Complete

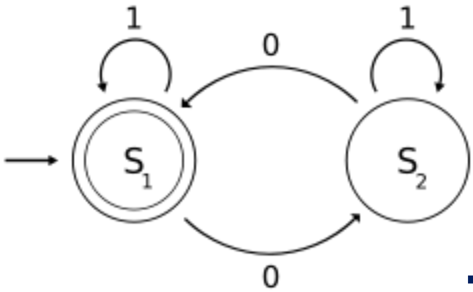
Given a set *S* and a collection of subsets from *S*, do any *k* of the subsets unioned together equal *S*?

S = {red, blue, yellow, green, purple, brown, silver, black, gold, white, orange, pink}

Subsets:

{red, blue, silver, pink}
{yellow, gold, white, orange}
{green, silver, gold, white}
{red, green, black, orange}
{green, purple, brown, black}
{brown, black, white, pink}

Theorem. *SET-COVER* is NP-Complete.



SET-COVER is NP-Complete

Theorem. *SET-COVER* is NP-Complete.

S = {A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K}

Subsets:

{A, D}
{B, C, F, H}
{E, H, J}
{A, B, E, G, I}
{F, I, K}
{D, G, J, K}