

HONORS

2024-02-23

1

ALGORITHMS

COOK REDUCTION

$f_1 \leq_{\text{cook}} f_2$



oracle
↓

$f_2: \Sigma_i^* \rightarrow \Pi_i^*$

p-time alg for f_1 uses queries to f_2

If f_2 can be solved in poly time
then $f_1 \in P$

Karp reduction

$$L_1 \underset{\text{Karp}}{<} L_2$$

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$$f: \Sigma_1^* \rightarrow \Sigma_2^*$$

$$L_i \subseteq \Sigma_i^*$$

(i) f computable in P-time

(ii) $(\forall x \in \Sigma_1^*) (x \in L_1 \iff f(x) \in L_2)$

E.g.

$$3\text{COL} \underset{\text{Karp}}{<} \text{HAM}$$

factoring integers:

INPUT: $m \in \mathbb{N}$

OUTPUT: list of prime factors of m

DECISION VERSION - language

FACTOR = $\{(m, k) \mid m, k \in \mathbb{N}, (\exists d \in \mathbb{N})(2 \leq d \leq k \wedge d \mid m)\}$

FACTOR $\in$ NP witness: Δ

FACTOR $\leq_{\text{Cook}}$ factoring (YES $\leftrightarrow$ smallest prime factor $\leq k$)

Thm factoring $\leq_{\text{Cook}}$ FACTOR

Pf. Use binary search to find
smallest prime factor p
repeat for $\frac{m}{p}$

DO Analyze this algorithm

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DEF $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is NP-complete

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if (i) $L \in \text{NP}$

(ii) $(\forall M \in \text{NP})(M \leq_{\text{KARP}} L)$

$$\text{coNP} = \{L \mid L \subseteq \Sigma^*, \Sigma^* \setminus L \in \text{NP}\}$$

FACTOR $\in \text{coNP}$

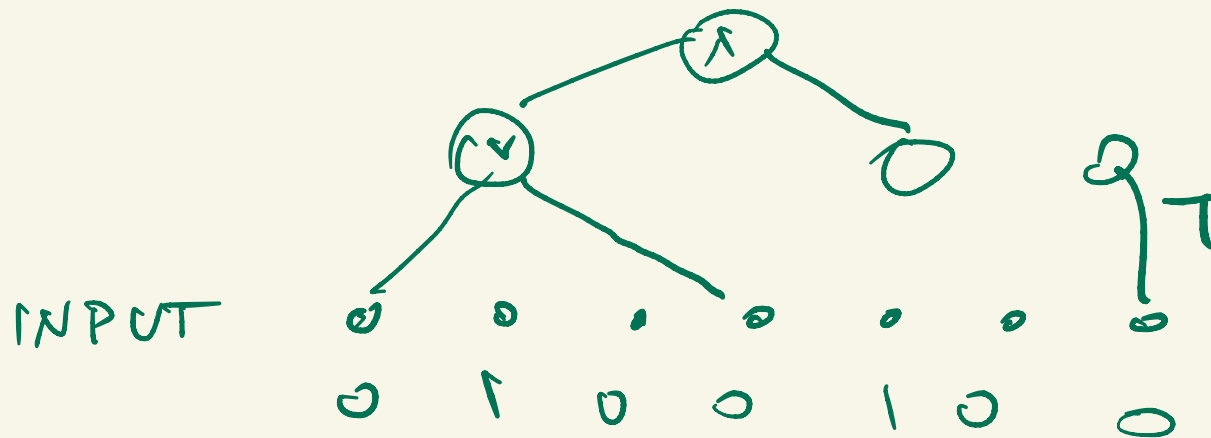
$\therefore$ If $\text{FACTOR} \in \text{NPC}$ $\leftarrow$ NP-complete

then $\text{NP} = \text{coNP}$

(5)

COOK-LEVIN THM (1972)
examples of
there exist natural languages
that are NP-complete

Boolean circuit satisfiability SAT



Boolean function $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

EX $\forall$ Boolean fctn can be computed
by a Boolean circuit

CNF conjunctive normal form

$C_1, \dots, C_m$ disjunctive clauses:

$$\bigwedge_{i=1}^m C_i$$

$$x_3 \vee \overline{x_5} \vee x_8 \vee x_{10}$$

EX $\forall$ Boolean fctn can be repr. as CNF

$SAT = \{\text{satisfiable CNFs}\} \in NP$ $\square$

$$\uparrow$$
$$\left(\exists \underline{a} \in \{0,1\}^n \right) (f(\underline{a}) = 1)$$

3CN-satisfiability: 3SAT

Then 3SAT $\in NPC$

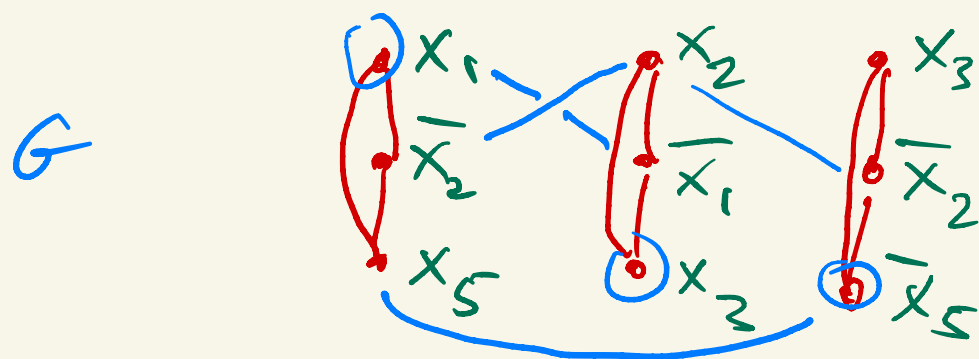
(8)

COR CLIQUE $\in$ NPC

$$\text{CLIQUE} = \{ (G, k) \mid G \text{ has a } k\text{-clique} \}$$

Proof (i) CLIQUE $\in$ NP ✓

(ii) 3SAT $\xrightarrow{\text{KARP}}$ CLIQUE



Claim

$$\alpha(G) = m$$

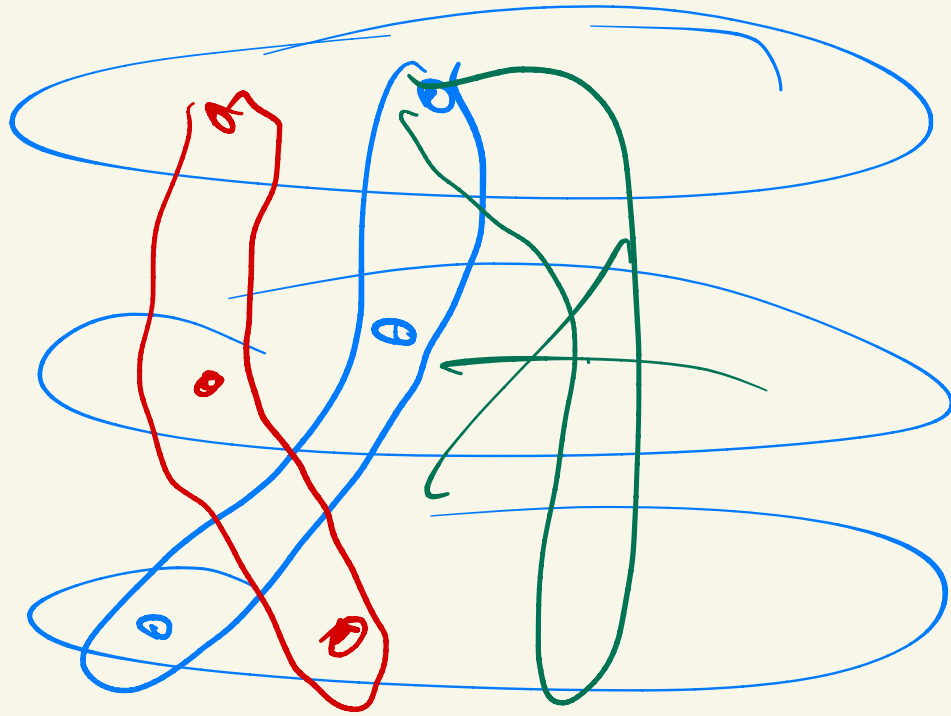


f is satisf.

$n = 3m$ vertices
 $\hookrightarrow$ # clauses

$$\alpha(G) \leq m$$

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3D-matching $\in$ NPC