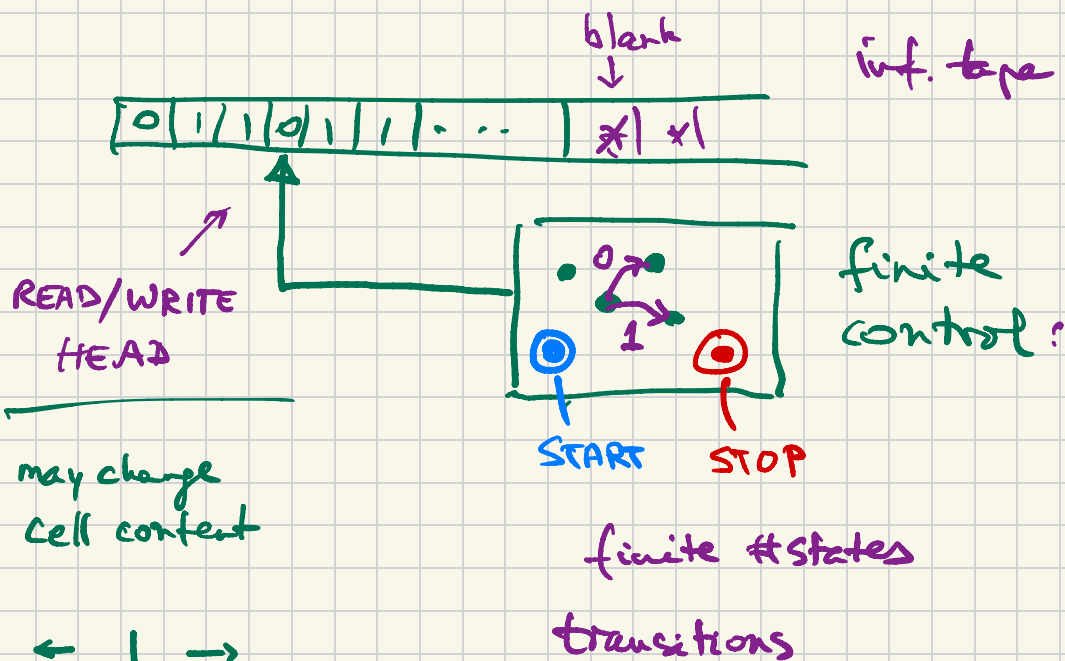


TURING MACHINE



← | →
L 0 R

Cook - Levin Theorem

$$\text{SAT} \in \text{NPC} = \{\text{NP-complete languages}\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\Sigma^* = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \Sigma^k$$

↑ strings of length k

$$L \subseteq \Sigma^*$$

$$\underline{L_n} = \Sigma^n \cap L \subseteq \{0, 1\}^n$$

↔ Boolean fctn
w n variables

repr. by ckt C_n

|| Thm $L \in \mathcal{P} \iff$

$\exists$ poly-size circuits C_n size $|C_n| = O(n^c)$

and given n C_n is computable
in time $O(n^c)$

Pf $\Leftarrow$ immediate

$\Rightarrow$ use TM's for easy encoding
of computation by ckt

$$L \in NP \Leftrightarrow \exists C, M \in P$$

judge's language

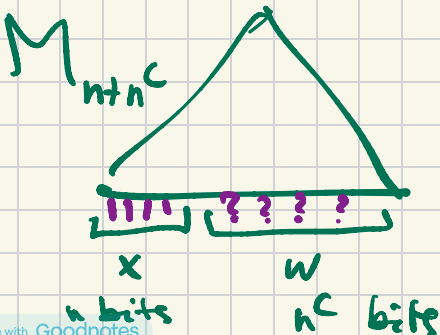
$$x \in L \leftrightarrow (\exists w) (\underbrace{|w| \leq |x|^c}_{\text{input}}) \wedge (x, w) \in M$$

M computed by a
uniform family of poly-size
Boolean circuits

Circuits themselves efficiently computable

$$\text{WLOG } |w| = |x|^c$$

add dummy symbols



$$\overbrace{P \wedge P \wedge \dots \wedge P}^{|x|^c}$$

$$\exists w ?$$

$$\text{SAT}$$

NEXT: 3SAT : 3CNF satisfiability

$$\bigwedge C_j \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{disjunctive} \\ \text{3-clause} \end{array}$$

$$(x_7 \vee \bar{x}_9 \vee x_{22})$$

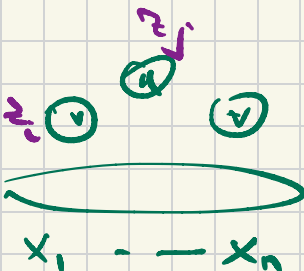
Claim $\text{SAT} \leq_{\text{Karp}} \text{3SAT}$

$f: \{ \text{Boolean ccts} \} \rightarrow \{ \text{3CNF formulas} \}$

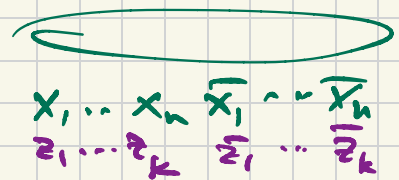
① f computable in poly time

② $(\forall B) (B \in \text{SAT} \Leftrightarrow f(B) \in \text{3SAT})$

Boolean
cct
input to SAT



$z_j \leftrightarrow z_i \wedge \bar{z}_l$ turn this into 3CNF
bool length



NEXT:

$$\text{CLIQUE} = \{ (G, k) \mid G \supseteq K_k \} \in \text{NP}$$

graph

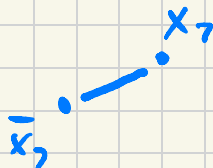
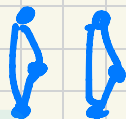
witness:
clique of size k

$$\text{Claim } 3\text{SAT} \propto_{\text{Karp}} \text{CLIQUE} \quad \therefore \text{CLIQUE} \in \text{NPC}$$

$$f: \{3\text{CNF}_c\} \rightarrow \{(G, k)\}$$

s.t.

- ① f is efficiently computable
- ② $(\forall B) (B \text{ satisfiable} \leftrightarrow (G, k) \in \text{CLIQUE})$
- $\underbrace{\quad}_{3\text{CNF}} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{f(B)}$

 C_1 x_1 $x_7 \times$ $\overline{x_7}$ x_9 x_2 $\overline{x_9}$ edges of $\overline{G}$:

m clauses
 $\Rightarrow G$ has
 $3m$ vertices

If C is a clique
 in G then
 $|C| \leq m$

Claim: $\exists$ Cliques of size m
 $\Leftrightarrow B$ satisfiable

SUBSET-SUM problem $\in NP$ ✓

input: $(a_1, \dots, a_n, b)$ $a_i, b \in \mathbb{N}$

Question: $\exists? I \subseteq [n]$ s.t.

$$\sum_{i \in I} a_i = b$$

Claim

3-SAT $\leq$ 3DM $\leq$ SUBSET-SUM

3-dim
matching

$\therefore$ SUBSET-SUM $\in NPC$

EX SUBSET-SUM
is special case of integer KNAPSACK
 $\therefore \in NPC$

KNAPSACK:

can be approximated within

factor of $(1-\epsilon)$ in time $O\left(\frac{n^3}{\epsilon}\right)$

PTAS: poly-time approximation scheme

NP-hard: at least as hard as
anything in NP

MAX-3SAT

INPUT:

3-clauses $C_1 \dots C_m$

OPT: max # simult. satisfiable clauses

$\frac{7m}{8}$ always satisfiable $x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee x_3$

$\therefore$ random assignment: $E(\# \text{ satisf. clauses}) = \frac{7m}{8}$

$\therefore \epsilon = \frac{1}{8}$ approximation

THM. approximation within $\frac{1}{8} - \delta$ is NP-hard
 $\forall \delta > 0$

proofs of hardness of approximation

based on

theory of interactive proofs /
probabilistically checkable proofs

check a constant number of places
in the proof

accept or find inconsistency

PCP theorem Every proof can be turned
into a PCP in poly. time