

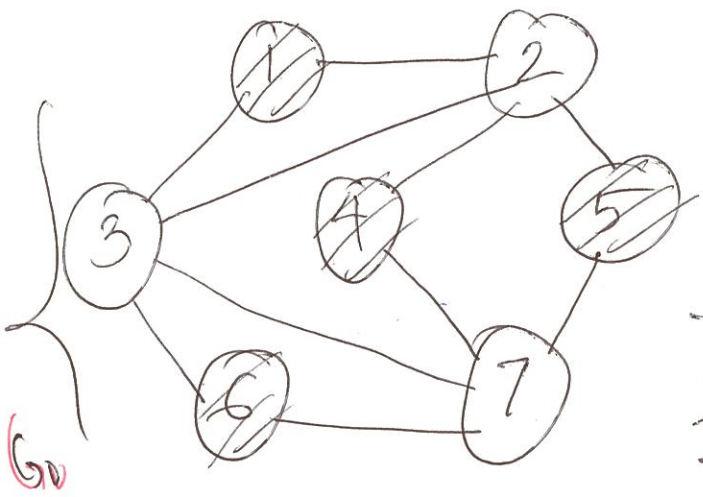
Problem: Independent Set (IS) problem.

$G = (V, E)$

Def: An IS of  $G$  is a subset  $S \subseteq V$  s.t there is NO edge between ANY distinct pairs of vertices in  $S$

0 0  
0 0

- {1, 4} ✓
- {3, 7} ✗
- {1, 4, 7} ✗
- {3, 4, 5} ✓
- {1, 4, 5, 6} ✓



Formal Problem      decision problem

Input:  $G = (V, E)$   $|V| = n$   
+  $0 \leq k \leq n$

Output: TRUE / 1  $\iff$   $G$  has an IS of size  $\geq k$

Ex:  $G_0, 2$  ✓     $G_0, 3$  ✓     $G_0, 4$  ✓     $G_0, 5$  ✗

Note: Subset of an IS is also an IS

Problem 2: ~~Vertex~~ Vertex Cover (VC)

Def: A VC ~~is a~~ of  $G = (V, E)$ , ~~set~~  $C \subseteq V$  s.t ALL edges in  $E$  has at least 1 end point in  $C$ .

Ex:  $G_0$     {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7} ✓    {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} ✓  
              {1, 2, 6, 7} ✓    {2, 3, 7} ✓    {1, 7} ✗    {1} ✗

Formal problem! input:  $G = (V, E)$   $0 \leq k \leq n$

o/p: TRUE  $\iff$   $G$  has a VC of size  $\leq k$

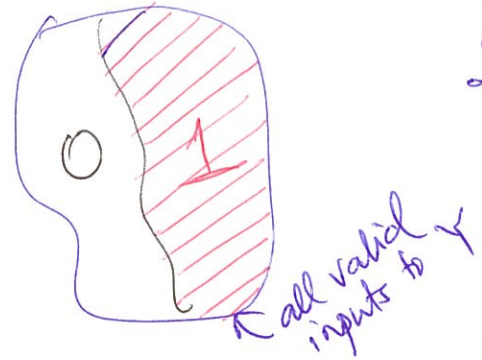
Ex:  $G_0; 6 \checkmark$   $G_0; 5 \checkmark$   $G_0; 4 \checkmark$   $G_0; 3 \checkmark$   $G_0; 2 \times$

Thm:  $IS \leq_p VC$  and  $VC \leq_p IS$

Lemma: let  $G = (V, E)$ .  $S \subseteq V$  is an IS iff  $V \setminus S$  is a VC.

Recall: ~~we consider~~ Problem  $Y$  with Binary output  $\{0, 1\}$  /  $\{F, T\}$  /  $\{No, Yes\}$

$\implies Y$  is the subset of inputs where the answer is 1.  
{ if  $w \in Y$  then the output should be 1 }



Algorithmic Q: Given an input  $w$  is  $w \in Y$ ?

Ex:  $w = G; k$   $IS \downarrow Y = \text{set of all pairs } (G, k) \text{ s.t. } G \text{ has an IS of size } \geq k.$

Def: Given an algo  $A$ , input  $w$ , we denote the output of running  $A$  on  $w$  as  $A(w) \in \{0, 1\}$

Def: An algo solves a problem  $Y$  if  $\forall$  inputs  $w$ ,  $A(w) = 1 \iff w \in Y$

Recall:  $A$  is polytime algo if for all inputs  $w$ ,  $A(w)$  can be computed in  $\text{poly}(|w|) = |w|^{O(1)}$  time.

Def:  $P$  is the set of all problems that can be solved by a polytime algo

Q: Is the shortest path problem in P?

(i/p:  $G, s, t$  o/p: length of a shortest  $s-t$  path)

Binary: i/p:  $G, s, t, k$  o/p: Yes  $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  a shortest  $s-t$  path of length  $\leq k$ .

### Efficient verification (book: certification)

Q:  $w \stackrel{?}{\in} Y$  Ex:  $Y$  is IS,  $w = G, k$

Def: A certificate/witness is a string that supports the claim that  $w \in Y$

Def:  $B$  is an efficient verifier for  $Y$  if

(i)  $B$  takes as input  $(w, t)$  & outputs  $B(w, t) \in \{0, 1\}$   
input  $\rightarrow$  witness

(ii)  $B$  runs in time  $\text{poly}(|w|)$  note no  $|t|!$

(iii)  $w \in Y \Leftrightarrow \exists$  a poly sized witness  $t$  s.t.  $|t| \leq \text{poly}(|w|)$

$\rightarrow$  (a)  $w \in Y \Rightarrow \exists$  a poly sized witness  $t$  s.t.  $B(w, t) = 1$ .

(b)  $w \notin Y \Rightarrow \nexists$  poly sized witness  $t$  s.t.  $B(w, t) = 1$

Ex:  $Y = \text{IS}$   $w = (G, k)$

witness:  $S \subseteq V$  s.t.  $|S| = k$

Intuition  $S$  is an IS of size  $= k$

Claim 1:  $\exists$  an efficient verifier

BIS  $(G, k; S)$

0 - If  $|S| \neq k$  return 0

1. If  $\nexists u \neq w \in S$  if  $(u, w) \notin E$  return 1

else

return 0

Claim 2:  $G$  has an IS of size  $k \Leftrightarrow \exists S \subseteq V$  s.t.  $\text{BIS}(G, k, S) = 1$  }  $\text{poly}(n)$

DEF:  $Y \in \text{NP}$  if  $\exists$  an efficient verifier  $B_Y$  for  $Y$ .

$Y \in \text{NP}$  iff  $\forall$  input  $w$

(i)  $w \in Y \Rightarrow \exists$  a polynomial sized witness  $t$  s.t.

$$B_Y(w, t) = 1$$

(ii)  $w \notin Y \Rightarrow \forall$

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$$B_Y(w, t) = 0$$

Q: IS  $\text{P} \in \text{NP}$  ✓

EX: VC  $\in \text{NP}$

Big Q:  $\text{P} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{NP}$

Claim:  $\text{P} \subseteq \text{NP}$

