

May 3

$$Y \leq_p X$$

$\Rightarrow Y$ is poly-time reducible to X

$\Rightarrow \exists$ a poly-time ~~reduc~~ from Y to X .

Solve:

$In^Y \rightarrow$

Out^Y

In^Y

\leftarrow arbitrary

\downarrow

poly-time preprocessing

\downarrow

\downarrow

...

\downarrow

In_1^x

In_2^x

In_M^x

\downarrow

\downarrow

\downarrow

Algo for X

Algo for X

Algo for X

\downarrow

\downarrow

\downarrow

Out_1^x

Out_2^x

Out_M^x

\downarrow

\downarrow

\downarrow

poly-time post-processing

\downarrow

Out^Y

$M=1$
so for

input size
for Y
 $M = \text{poly}(n)$

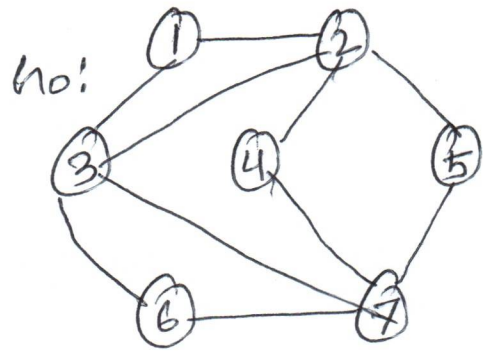
EX: HW2 Q2 \leq_p Stable Matching

Going forward: consider only problems with binary outputs.

problem 1

Independent Set (IS) problem

Def. Given a graph $G=(V,E)$,
 an IS is a subset $S \subseteq V$
 s.t. NO edge exists between
 any pair of vertices in S .



$\{1,4\} \checkmark$ $\{2,5\} \times$ $\{1,4,7\} \checkmark$ $\{3,4,5\} \checkmark$ $\{1,4,5,6\} \checkmark$

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

Output: TRUE if \exists an IS of size $\geq k$.
 FALSE otherwise.

EX: $G_0; 2 \checkmark$ $G_0; 3 \checkmark$ $G_0; 4 \checkmark$ $G_0; 5 \times$

[Note: Any subset of an IS is also an IS]
EX:

Problem 2: Vertex Cover (v.c.) (V.C.)

Def. Given a graph $G=(V,E)$, a subset $C \subseteq V$
 is a VC if every edge $e \in E$ has at least one
 endpoint in C . $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\} \checkmark$ $\{2,3,7\} \checkmark$ $\{1,7\} \times$
 $\{1,2,3,4,5,6\} \checkmark$ $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\} \checkmark$ $\{1,2,6,7\} \checkmark$

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

Output: TRUE if \exists a VC of size $\leq k$.

EX: $G_0; 6 \checkmark$ $G_0; 3 \checkmark$ $G_0; 2 \times$

[Note: Any subset of size $n-1$ is a VC]
EX

THM (I) $IS \leq_P VC$

(II) $VC \leq_P IS$

Lemma! $S \subseteq V$ is an IS $\Leftrightarrow V \setminus S$ is a VC.

\Rightarrow By contradiction.

for contradiction, assume that S is an IS, but $V \setminus S$ is not a VC.

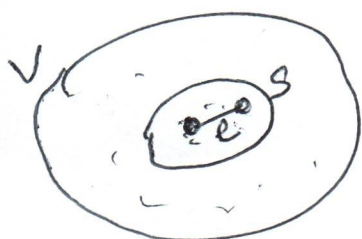
$\Rightarrow \exists$ an edge e that does NOT

have any endpoints in $V \setminus S$.

$\Rightarrow e$ is completely inside S

\Rightarrow both endpoints of e are in S

\Rightarrow Contradicts S is an IS. \square



\Leftarrow By contradiction.

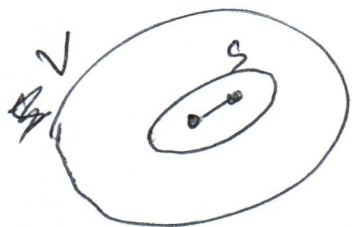
for contradiction, assume that $V \setminus S$ is a VC, but S is not an IS.

$\Rightarrow \exists$ an edge e between a pair of vertices in S .

$\Rightarrow e$ has both of its endpoints in S .

$\Rightarrow V \setminus S$ does not have any endpoint of edge e .

\Rightarrow contradicts $V \setminus S$ is a VC. \square

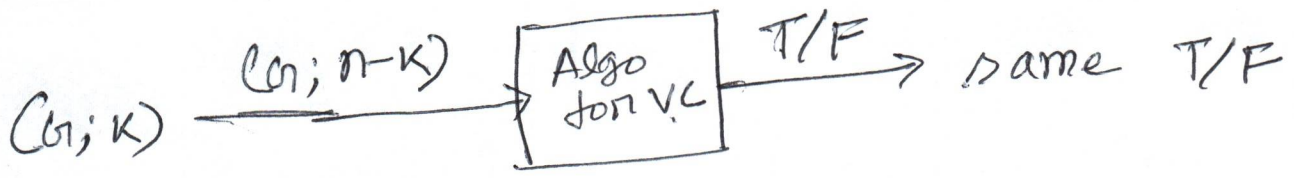


Cor: G has an IS of size $\geq k$

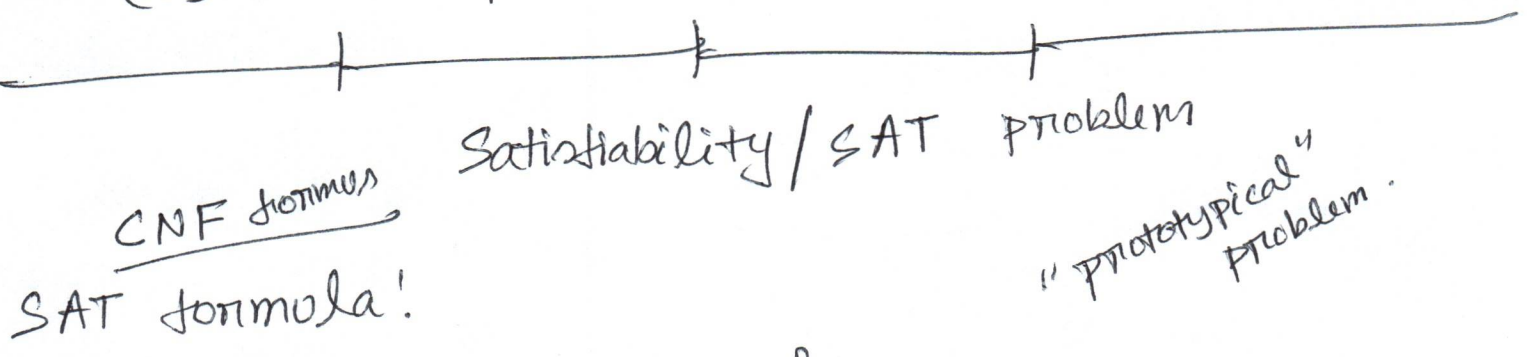
$\Leftrightarrow G$ has a VC of size $\leq n - k$.

THM (1) $IS \leq_P VC$

Pf: Do a reduction in poly-time.
Given ϕ ($n; k$) for an IS.



(1) $VC \leq_P IS \rightarrow$ similar proof.



Conjunction / AND of clauses.

\hookrightarrow Disjunction / OR of literals.
 $\hookrightarrow x_i, \bar{x}_i$
 $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3)$$

\uparrow OR \uparrow AND \hookrightarrow evaluate to T?

Q: \exists an assignment $(x_i \in \{0, 1\})$ s.t.
SAT formula evaluates to T/?