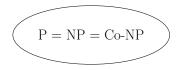
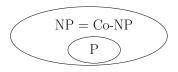
CSE 431/531: Algorithm Analysis and Design (Spring 2020) NP-Completeness – Recitation

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Recall the 4 scenarios:

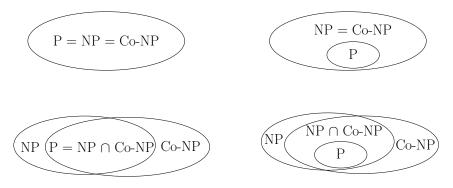








Recall the 4 scenarios:



• Prove: P = NP if and only if P = CO-NP

For each of the following problem X, answer: whether (1) $X \in NP$, (2) $X \in CO-NP$. Each answer is either "yes" or "we do not know".

• Given a graph G = (V, E), whether G is 4-colorable.

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② Given a graph G = (V, E) and an integer t > 0, whether the minimum vertex cover of G has size at least t.

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- **②** Given a graph G = (V, E) and an integer t > 0, whether the minimum vertex cover of G has size at least t.
- Siven a directed graph G = (V, E), with weights $w : E \to \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, $s, t \in V$, and a number L > 0, whether the length of the shortest path from s to t in G is at most L.

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- Given two boolean formulas, whether the they are equivalent. For example, $(x_1 \lor x_2) \land (\neg x_1 \lor x_3)$ and $(\neg x_1 \land x_2) \lor (x_1 \land x_3)$ are equivalent since they give the same value for every assignment of (x_1, x_2, x_3) .



Prove the following reductions: **3**-Coloring \leq_P 4-Coloring Prove the following reductions:

- **1** 3-Coloring \leq_P 4-Coloring
- **2** Hamiltonian-Cycle \leq_P Hamiltonian-Path

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- **1** 3-Coloring \leq_P 4-Coloring
- **2** Hamiltonian-Cycle \leq_P Hamiltonian-Path
- Siven a graph G = (V, E), the degree-3 spanning tree (D3ST) problem asks whether G contains a spanning tree T of degree at most 3. Prove Hamiltonian-Path \leq_P D3ST.