NP and Computational Intractability

T. M. Murali

April 18, 23, 2013

Algorithm Design

- Patterns
  - Greed. $O(n \log n)$ interval scheduling.
  - Divide-and-conquer. $O(n \log n)$ closest pair of points.
  - Dynamic programming. $O(n^2)$ edit distance.
  - Duality. $O(n^3)$ maximum flow and minimum cuts.

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  - Reductions.
  - Local search.
  - Randomization.

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  - Reductions.
  - Local search.
  - Randomization.
- "Anti-patterns"
  - NP-completeness. $O(n^k)$ algorithm unlikely.
  - PSPACE-completeness. $O(n^k)$ certification algorithm unlikely.
  - Undecidability. No algorithm possible.

Computational Tractability

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Polynomial time	**Probably not**
Shortest path	Longest path
Matching	3-D matching
Minimum cut	Maximum cut
2-SAT	3-SAT
Planar four-colour	Planar three-colour
Bipartite vertex cover	Vertex cover
Primality testing	Factoring

Problem Classification

- Classify problems based on whether they admit efficient solutions or not.
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- Some extremely hard problems cannot be solved efficiently (e.g., chess on an n-by-n board).
- However, classification is unclear for a very large number of discrete computational problems.
- We can prove that these problems are fundamentally equivalent and are manifestations of the same problem!

Polynomial-Time Reduction

- Goal is to express statements of the type "Problem X is at least as hard as problem Y."
  - Computing the maximum flow in a network is at least as hard as finding the largest matching in a bipartite graph.
  - Computing the minimum s-t cut in a network is at least as hard as finding the best segmentation of an image into foreground and background.
- Use the notion of *reductions*.
- *Y is polynomial-time reducible to X ($Y \leq_P X$)*

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- Use the notion of *reductions*.
- *Y is polynomial-time reducible to X ($Y \leq_P X$)* if any arbitrary instance of Y can be solved using a polynomial number of standard operations, plus a polynomial number of calls to a black box that solves problem X.
- $Y \leq_P X$ implies that "X is at least as hard as Y."
- Such reductions are *Cook reductions*. *Karp reductions* allow only one call to the black box that solves X.

Usefulness of Reductions

- Claim: If $Y \leq_P X$ and X can be solved in polynomial time, then Y can be solved in polynomial time.

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- Claim: If $Y \leq_P X$ and X can be solved in polynomial time, then Y can be solved in polynomial time.
- Contrapositive: If $Y \leq_P X$ and Y cannot be solved in polynomial time, then X cannot be solved in polynomial time.
- Informally: If Y is hard, and we can show that Y reduces to X, then the hardness "spreads" to X.

Reduction Strategies

- Simple equivalence.
- Special case to general case.
- Encoding with gadgets.

Optimisation versus Decision Problems

- So far, we have developed algorithms that solve optimisation problems.
  - Compute the *largest* flow.
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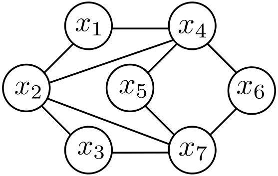
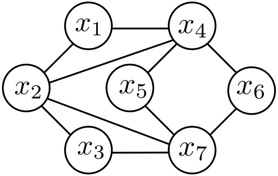
- So far, we have developed algorithms that solve optimisation problems.
  - Compute the *largest* flow.
  - Find the *closest* pair of points.
  - Find the schedule with the *least* completion time.
- Now, we will focus on *decision versions* of problems, e.g., is there a flow with value at least k, for a given value of k?

Independent Set and Vertex Cover





- Given an undirected graph $G(V, E)$, a subset $S \subseteq V$ is an *independent set* if no two vertices in S are connected by an edge.
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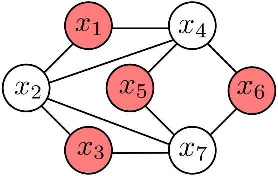

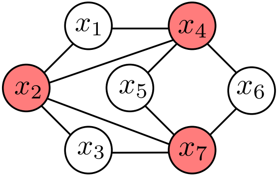

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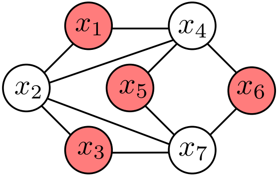

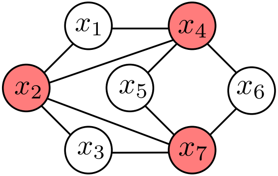

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Independent Set

INSTANCE: Undirected graph G and an integer k

QUESTION: Does G contain an independent set of size $\geq k$?

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INSTANCE: Undirected graph G and an integer l

QUESTION: Does G contain a vertex cover of size $\leq l$?

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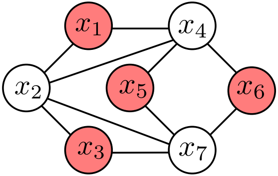

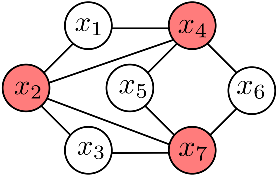

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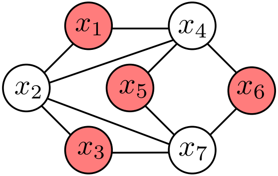

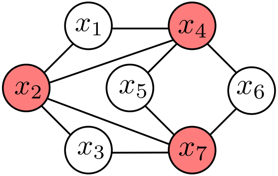

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QUESTION: Does G contain a vertex cover of size $\leq l$?

- Demonstrate simple equivalence between these two problems.
- Claim: INDEPENDENT SET $\leq_P$ VERTEX COVER and VERTEX COVER $\leq_P$ INDEPENDENT SET.

Strategy for Proving Indep. Set $\leq_P$ Vertex Cover

1. Start with an arbitrary instance of INDEPENDENT SET: an undirected graph $G(V, E)$ and an integer k.
2. From $G(V, E)$ and k, create an instance of VERTEX COVER: an undirected graph $G'(V', E')$ and an integer l.
   - G' related to G in some way.
   - l can depend upon k and size of G.
3. Prove that $G(V, E)$ has an independent set of size $\geq k$ iff $G'(V', E')$ has a vertex cover of size $\leq l$.

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- Why is the proof an iff statement?

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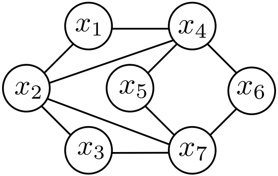
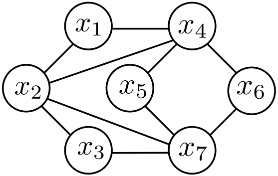
- Transformation and proof must be correct for all possible graphs $G(V, E)$ and all possible values of k.
- Why is the proof an iff statement? In the reduction, we are using black box for VERTEX COVER to solve INDEPENDENT SET.
  (i) If there is an independent set size $\geq k$, we must be sure that there is a vertex cover of size $\leq l$, so that we know that the black box will find this vertex cover.
  (ii) If the black box finds a vertex cover of size $\leq l$, we must be sure we can construct an independent set of size $\geq k$ from this vertex cover.

Proof that Independent Set $\leq_P$ Vertex Cover





1. Arbitrary instance of INDEPENDENT SET: an undirected graph $G(V, E)$ and an integer k.
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3. Create an instance of VERTEX COVER: same undirected graph $G(V, E)$ and integer $n - k$.

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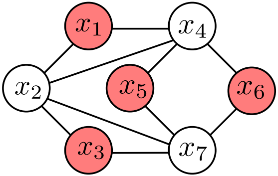

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- Same idea proves that VERTEX COVER $\leq_P$ INDEPENDENT SET

Vertex Cover and Set Cover

- INDEPENDENT SET is a "packing" problem: pack as many vertices as possible, subject to constraints (the edges).
- VERTEX COVER is a "covering" problem: cover all edges in the graph with as few vertices as possible.
- There are more general covering problems.

SET COVER

INSTANCE: A set U of n elements, a collection $S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_m$ of subsets of U, and an integer k.

QUESTION: Is there a collection of $\leq k$ sets in the collection whose union is U?

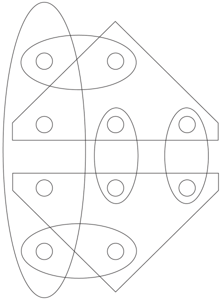
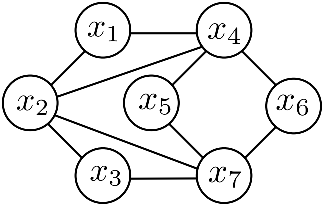


Figure 8.2 An instance of the Set Cover Problem.

Vertex Cover $\leq_P$ Set Cover



- Input to Vertex Cover: an undirected graph $G(V, E)$ and an integer k.
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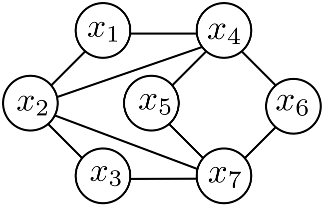
Vertex Cover $\leq_P$ Set Cover



$U = \{(x_1, x2), (x_1, x_4), (x_2, x_3), (x_2, x_4), (x_2, x_7), (x_3, x_7), (x_4, x_5), (x_5, x_6), (x_5, x_7), (x_6, x_7)\}$

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S_3,S_4, S_5, S_6, and S_7 defined similarly.

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- Let $|V| = n$.
- Create an instance $\{U, \{S_1, S_2, \ldots S_n\}\}$ of Set Cover where
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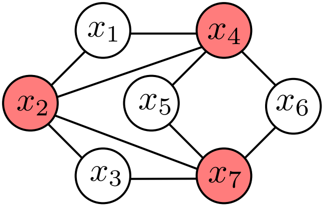

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- Let $|V| = n$.
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  - $U = E$,
  - for each vertex $i \in V$, create a set $S_i \subseteq U$ of the edges incident on i.
- Claim: U can be covered with fewer than k subsets iff G has a vertex cover with at most k nodes.
- Proof strategy:
  1. If $G(V, E)$ has a vertex cover of size at most k, then U can be covered with at most k subsets.
  2. If U can be covered with at most k subsets, then $G(V, E)$ has a vertex cover of size at most k.

Boolean Satisfiability

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- Often used to specify problems, e.g., in AI.
- We are given a set $X = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}$ of n Boolean variables.
- Each variable can take the value 0 or 1.
- A *term* is a variable x_i or its negation $\overline{x_i}$.
- A *clause* of *length* l is a disjunction of l distinct terms $t_1 \vee t_2 \vee \cdots t_l$.
- A *truth assignment* for X is a function $\nu : X \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$.
- An assignment *satisfies* a clause C if it causes C to evaluate to 1 under the rules of Boolean logic.
- An assignment *satisfies* a collection of clauses $C_1, C_2, \ldots C_k$ if it causes $C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge \cdots C_k$ to evaluate to 1.
  - ν is a *satisfying assignment* with respect to $C_1, C_2, \ldots C_k$.
  - set of clauses $C_1, C_2, \ldots C_k$ is *satisfiable*.

SAT and 3-SAT

Satisfiability Problem (SAT)

INSTANCE: A set of clauses $C_1, C_2, \dots C_k$ over a set $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots x_n\}$ of n variables.

QUESTION: Is there a satisfying truth assignment for X with respect to C?

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3-Satisfiability Problem (SAT)

INSTANCE: A set of clauses $C_1, C_2, \ldots C_k$, each of length three, over a set $X = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n\}$ of n variables.

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- SAT and 3-SAT are fundamental combinatorial search problems.
- We have to make n independent decisions (the assignments for each variable) while satisfying a set of constraints.
- Satisfying each constraint in isolation is easy, but we have to make our decisions so that all constraints are satisfied simultaneously.

Examples of 3-SAT

Example:

- $C_1 = x_1 \vee 0 \vee 0$
- $C_2 = x_2 \vee 0 \vee 0$
- $C_3 = \overline{x_1} \vee \overline{x_2} \vee 0$

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3. Is $C_2 \wedge C_3$ satisfiable? Yes, by $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$.
4. Is $C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge C_3$ satisfiable? No.

3-SAT and Independent Set

$C_1 = x_1 \vee \overline{x_2} \vee \overline{x_3}$

$C_2 = \overline{x_1} \vee x_2 \vee x_4$

$C_3 = \overline{x_1} \vee x_3 \vee \overline{x_4}$

- We want to prove 3-SAT $\leq_P$ INDEPENDENT SET.

3-SAT and Independent Set

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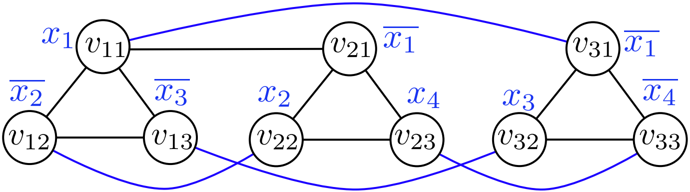

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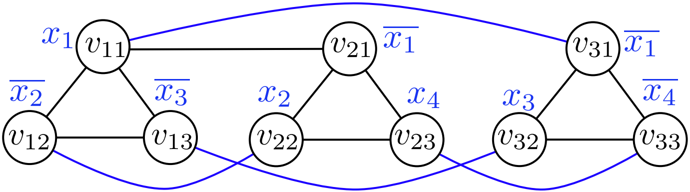

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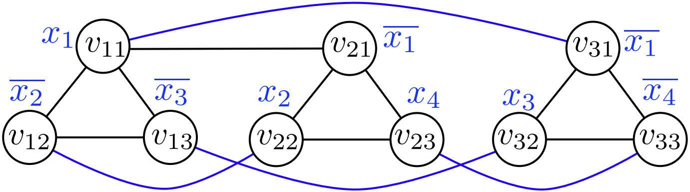

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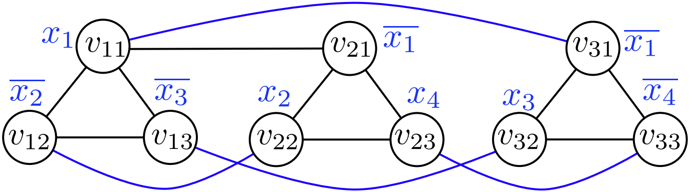

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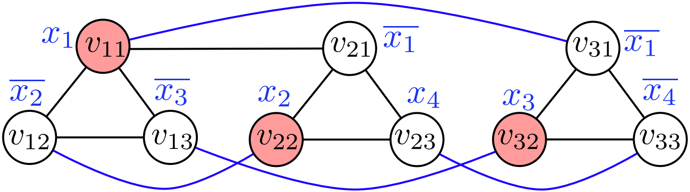

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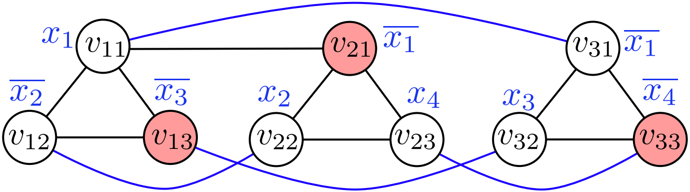

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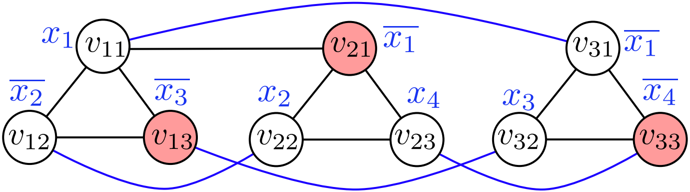

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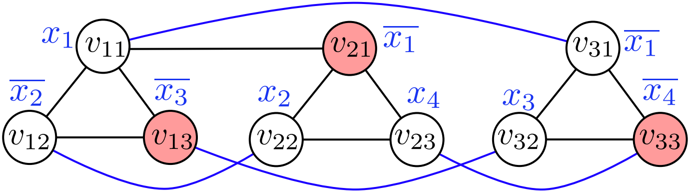

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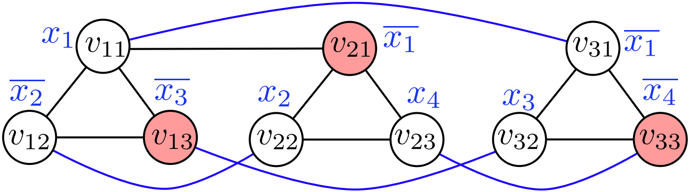

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  - If x_i is the label of a node in S, set $x_i = 1$; else set $x_i = 0$.
  - Why is each clause satisfied?

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$$\text{3-SAT} \leq_P \textsc{Independent Set} \leq_P \textsc{Vertex Cover} \leq_P \textsc{Set Cover}$$

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- We draw a contrast between *finding* a solution and *checking* a solution (in polynomial time).
- Since we have not been able to develop efficient algorithms to solve many decision problems, let us turn our attention to whether we can check if a proposed solution is correct.

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- $\mathcal{P}$: set of problems X for which there is a polynomial time algorithm.

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- A "checking" algorithm for a decision problem X has a different structure from an algorithm that solves X.
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- Certifier's job is to take a candidate short proof (t) that $s \in X$ and check in polynomial time whether t is a correct proof.
- Certifier does not care about how to find these proofs.

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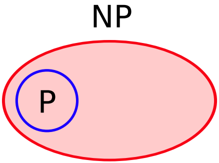

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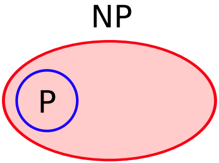

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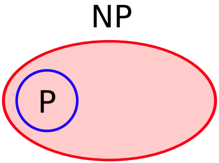

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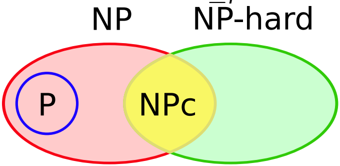

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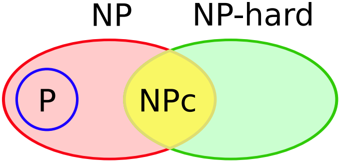

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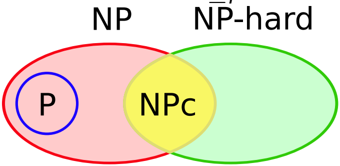

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- Are there any $\mathcal{NP}$-Complete problems?
  1. What if two problems X_1 and X_2 in $\mathcal{NP}$ but there is no problem $X \in \mathcal{NP}$ where $X_1 \leq_P X$ and $X_2 \leq_P X$.
  2. Perhaps there is a sequence of problems $X_1, X_2, X_3, \ldots$ in $\mathcal{NP}$, each strictly harder than the previous one.

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- A *circuit* K is a labelled, directed acyclic graph such that
  1. the *sources* in K are labelled with constants (0 or 1) or the name of a distinct variable (the *inputs* to the circuit).
  2. every other node is labelled with one Boolean operator $\wedge$, $\vee$, or $\neg$.
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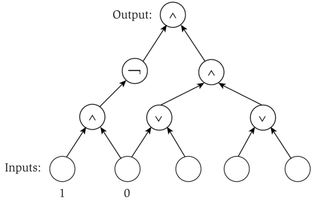

Figure 8.4 A circuit with three inputs, two additional sources that have assigned truth values, and one output.

Circuit Satisfiability

- Cook-Levin Theorem: CIRCUIT SATISFIABILITY is $\mathcal{NP}$-Complete.
- A *circuit* K is a labelled, directed acyclic graph such that
  1. the *sources* in K are labelled with constants (0 or 1) or the name of a distinct variable (the *inputs* to the circuit).
  2. every other node is labelled with one Boolean operator $\wedge$, $\vee$, or $\neg$.
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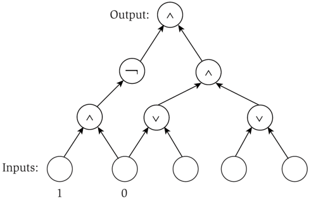

Figure 8.4 A circuit with three inputs, two additional sources that have assigned truth values, and one output.

CIRCUIT SATISFIABILITY

INSTANCE: A circuit K.

QUESTION: Is there a truth assignment to the inputs that causes the output to have value 1?

▸ Skip proof; read textbook or Chapter 2.6 of Garey and Johnson.

Proving Circuit Satisfiability is $\mathcal{NP}$-Complete

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  1. First n sources are hard-coded with the bits of s.
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- $s \in X$ iff there is an assignment of the input bits of K that makes K satisfiable.

Example of Transformation to Circuit Satisfiability

- Does a graph G on n nodes have a two-node independent set?

Example of Transformation to Circuit Satisfiability

- Does a graph G on n nodes have a two-node independent set?
- s encodes the graph G with $\binom{n}{2}$ bits.
- t encodes the independent set with n bits.
- Certifier needs to check if
  1. at least two bits in t are set to 1 and
  2. no two bits in t are set to 1 if they form the ends of an edge (the corresponding bit in s is set to 1).

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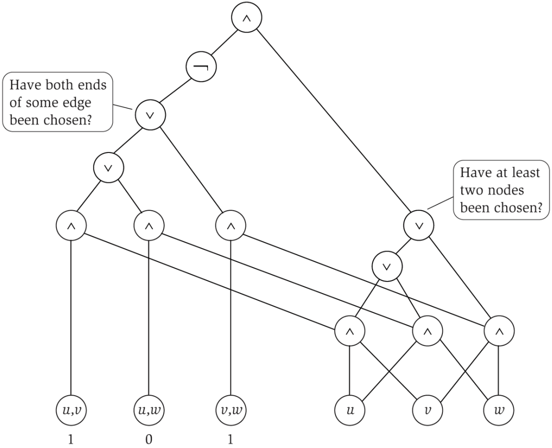

Figure 8.5 A circuit to verify whether a 3-node graph contains a 2-node independent set.

Asymmetry of Certification

- Definition of efficient certification and $\mathcal{NP}$ is fundamentally asymmetric:
  - An input string s is a "yes" instance iff there exists a short string t such that $B(s, t) = \texttt{yes}$.
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- For a decision problem X, its *complementary problem* $\overline{X}$ is the set of strings s such that $s \in \overline{X}$ iff $s \notin X$.

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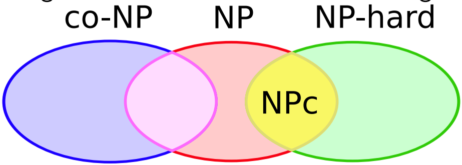

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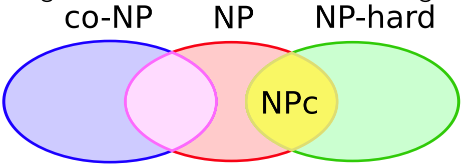

- Open problem: Is $\mathcal{NP} =$ co-$\mathcal{NP}$?
- Claim: If $\mathcal{NP} \neq$ co-$\mathcal{NP}$ then $\mathcal{P} \neq \mathcal{NP}$.

Good Characterisations: the Class $\mathcal{NP} \cap$ co-$\mathcal{NP}$

- If a problem belongs to both $\mathcal{NP}$ and co-$\mathcal{NP}$, then
  - When the answer is yes, there is a short proof.
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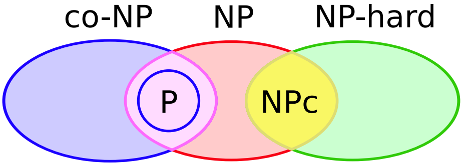

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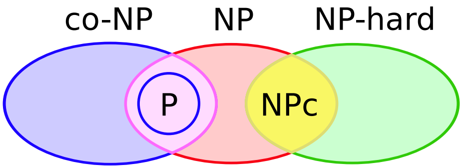

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