

HW07 Solution

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Prove **PROMISE-SAT** in P \rightarrow SAT in P.

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 - ▶ If output is NO then ϕ has Hence ϕ has 1 satisfying assignments. Its. (T, \dots, T) . So $\psi \notin \text{SAT}$. So output NO.

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Think About What if we are promised that ϕ has either 0 or 1 satisfying assignments? If **PROMISE-SAT-0-1** problem is in P, then do you get **SAT** in P?

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So there is a fast randomized algorithm for **SAT** with a very small prob of error.

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Algorithm takes time $O((p(|x|) + q(p(|x|)))$ which is poly in $|x|$.

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Time: Roughly n^{1000} .

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3. Bill will tell you that the the theory community has no consensus on whether VC₁₀₀₀ can be done in $n^{<1000}$.

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Algorithm Sketch Given G , all vertices of degree $\geq k + 1$ are in the VC. Remove them to form G' . Now want VC of G' of size $\leq k'$. If G' has a VC of size $\leq k'$ then G' has $\leq kk' \leq k^2$ vertices. Do Brute Force on G' .

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Abbreviated to **Respect Lower Bounds!**

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 - 2.3 If NO then go back to for loop
3. If you got here output NO.

DS₁₀₀₀ in P

1. Input $G = (V, E)$. $|V| = n$.
2. For all $U \in \binom{V}{1000}$
 - 2.1 test if U is a Dom Set.
 - 2.2 If YES then output YES and STOP.
 - 2.3 If NO then go back to for loop
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Time: Roughly n^{1000} .

DS₁₀₀₀ in Time n^{1000} : Can We Do Better?

Vote

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1. Bill will show you some way to do DS₁₀₀₀ in time $O(n^3)$ and give his **Fire** and **Brimstone** Sermon about **Lower Bounds**.

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2. Bill will tell you about some kind of complexity theory to show that it is likely DS₁₀₀₀ requires $\Omega(n^{1000})$ time.
3. Bill will tell you that the the theory community has no consensus on whether DS₁₀₀₀ can be done in $n^{<1000}$.

DS₁₀₀₀ in Time n^{1000} : We Prob Can't Do Better!

DS₁₀₀₀ in Time n^{1000} : We Prob Can't Do Better!

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4. Known that SAT _{k} \leq_{FPT} DS _{k} .
5. Hence we think DS _{k} \notin FPT.

3-Col and 4-col

3-Col and 4-col

$3\text{COL} = \{G : G \text{ is 3-colorable}\}$.

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$G' \in 4\text{COL}$ implies $G \in 3\text{COL}$: If $G' \in 4\text{COL}$ then coloring must use a coloring of v that is not used on any other vertex. Remove vertex v and you have a 3-coloring of G .

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Thus, $G \in 3\text{COL}$ iff $G' \in 4\text{COL}$.

3-Col and 4-col

Think About Is the following true:

$$4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$$

3-Col and 4-col

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Vote

3-Col and 4-col

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1. Yes, $4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ but the reduction is **insane**.

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1. Yes, $4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ but the reduction is **insane**.
2. Yes, $4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ and the reduction is reasonable.

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1. Yes, $4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ but the reduction is **insane**.
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3. If $4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ then $P = NP$.

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1. Yes, $4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ but the reduction is **insane**.
2. Yes, $4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ and the reduction is reasonable.
3. If $4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ then $P = NP$.
4. The question of whether $4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ is **Unknown to Bill**

An Insane Reduction

We show that

$4\text{COL} \leq 3\text{COL}$ by an insane reduction.

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Cook-Levin: SAT is NP-complete: $(\forall A \in \text{NP})[A \leq \text{SAT}]$:

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I call this reduction **insane** since it goes from a graph to a formula (using Turing Machines) and then back to a graph.

Is there a Sane Reduction?

Is there a Sane Reduction?

In 2014 my students one of my students was depressed at how insane the reduction was. SO I came up with a **sane** reduction. Its on arXiv here: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1407.5128.pdf>

What if Graph is Planar?

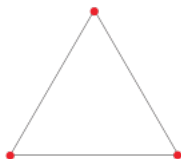
Def A graph is **planar** if it can be drawn in the plane without crossing.

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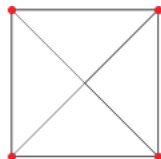
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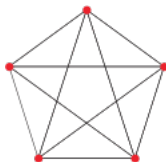
K_2



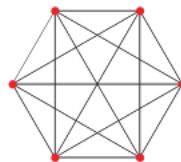
K_3



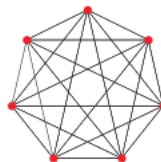
K_4



K_5



K_6



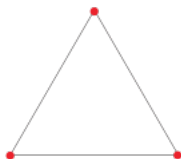
K_7

What if Graph is Planar?

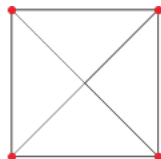
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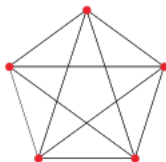
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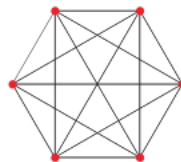
K_3



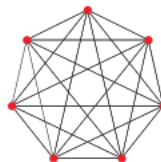
K_4



K_5



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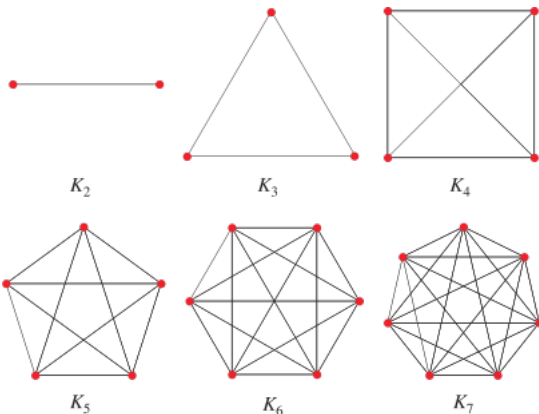


K_7

K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4 are planar.

What if Graph is Planar?

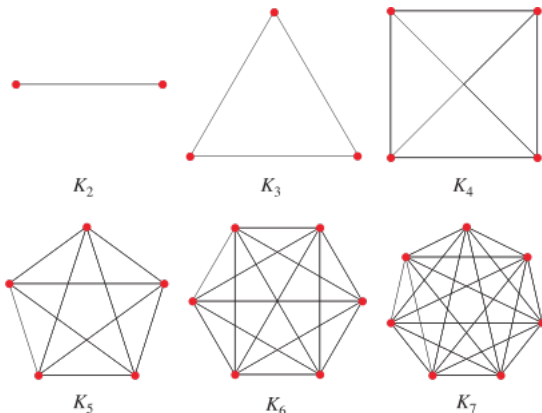
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What if Graph is Planar?

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It is known that testing if a graph is planar is in P.

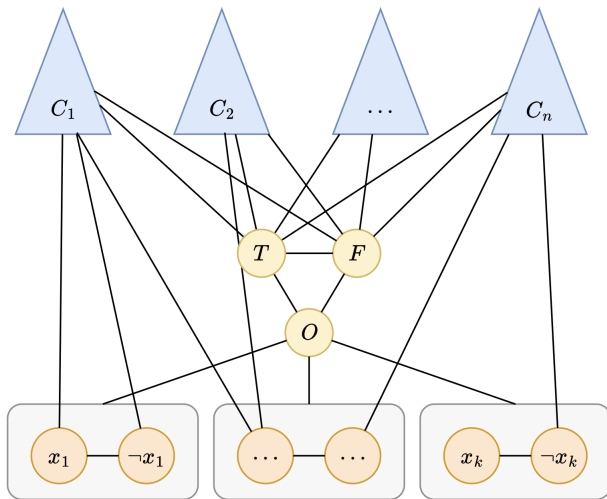
What if Graph is Planar? (cont)

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In the proof that $\text{SAT} \leq 3\text{COL}$ we used the following gadget:

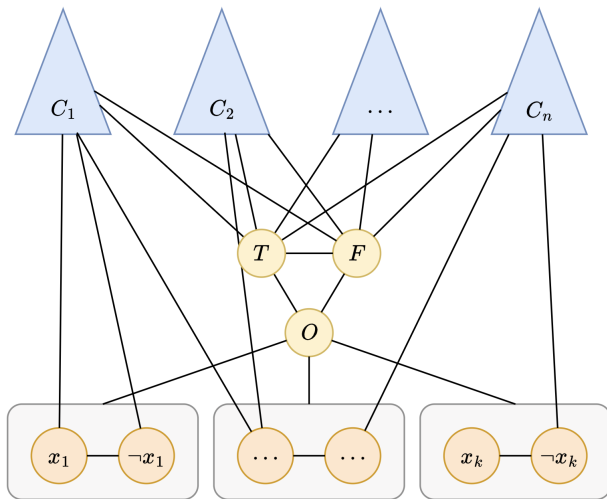
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What if Graph is Planar? (cont)

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Note that the gadget is not planar.

Vote on if Planar 3COL is NP-complete

$\text{PL3COL} = \{G : G \text{ is Planar and } G \in \text{3COL}\}.$

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Vote

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Vote

1. PL3COL is NP-complete.
2. PL3COL is in Polynomial Time.
Fire and **Brimstone** Speech on lower bounds to follow.

Planar 3COL is NP-complete

$$3\text{COL} \leq \text{PL}3\text{COL}$$

Planar 3COL is NP-complete

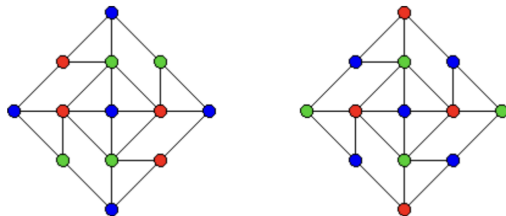
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Replace all crossings with this gadget:

Planar 3COL is NP-complete

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What About Planar 4COL?

What about 4-coloring?

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Fire and **Brimstone** Speech on next slides.

A New Variant of **Fire** and **Brimstone**

My past **Fire** and **Brimstone** sermons:

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1. Small NFA for $\{a^n \mid n \neq 1000\}$. Clever.

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The proof used some math but not that hard.

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4. VC_k via Graph Minor Theorem. Hard Math or Clever.

$PL4COL \in P$ is something new.

Comp. prog. to prove **all** planar graphs are 4-colorable.

The proof used some math but not that hard.

The proof used some cleverness but no that clever.

A New Variant of Fire and Brimstone

My past **Fire** and **Brimstone** sermons:

1. Small NFA for $\{a^n \mid n \neq 1000\}$. Clever.
2. $\{w : \#_{ab}(w) = \#_{ba}(w)\}$. Clever.
3. Small CFG for $\{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$. Clever.
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PL4COL \in P is something new.

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The proof used some math but not that hard.

The proof used some cleverness but no that clever.

The bulk of the proof was the program.

Fire and Brimstone

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2. They owe me 1000,000 free lunches.