Exposition by William Gasarch—U of MD

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Bill Because there are awesome SAT Solvers!

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- 1. SAT solvers are only good on some problems.
- 2. Getting the reductions to not blow up is not always possible.

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G has a clique of size *k* is **equivalent** to:

There is a 1-1 function $\{1, \ldots, k\} \to V$ such that for all $1 \le a, b \le k$, $(f(a), f(b)) \in E$.

CLIQ < SAT

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Intent

$$x_{ij} = \begin{cases} T & \text{if numb } i \text{ maps to vertex } j \\ F & \text{if numb } i \text{ does not maps to vertex } j \end{cases}$$
 (1)

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Note So far all we've used about G is that it has n vertices.



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$$\bigvee_{(j_1,j_2)\in E} x_{i_1j_1} \wedge x_{i_2j_2}.$$

We state the parts of the formula and how long they are.

For $1 \le i \le k$: $x_{i1} \lor x_{i2} \lor \cdots \lor x_{in}$. O(kn).

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- Upshot: probably really good on sparse graphs.