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HW 11 Solutions

Describe the reduction of 3SAT to IND SET.

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 $\{(i, L_{i1}, (i, L_{i2}), (i, L_{i2}, (i, L_{i3}), (i, L_{i3}, (i, L_{i1}): 1 \le i \le k\}$

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$$\bigcup\{(i,L_{ij}),(i',L_{i',j'}):i\neq i'\wedge L_{ij}=\neg L_{i',j'}\}.$$

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Come up with a 3-CNF formula that is NOT in 3-SAT. Apply your algorithm to it. What does the graph look like?

$$(x \lor y \lor z) \land (x \lor y \lor \neg z) \land (x \lor \neg y \lor z) \land$$

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The graph would be a mess! Most formulas are satisfiable.

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$$SQ_k = \{x : (\exists y_1, \dots, y_k) | x = y_1^2 + \dots + y_k^2 \}.$$

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a) Show that, for all k, SQ_k is in NP.

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$$\begin{split} &\mathrm{SQ}_k = \{x \colon (\exists y_1, \dots, y_k) [x = y_1^2 + \dots + y_k^2] \}.\\ &\text{a) Show that, for all } k, \, \mathrm{SQ}_k \text{ is in NP.}\\ &\mathrm{SQ}_k = \{x \colon (\exists y_1, \dots, y_k) [x = y_1^2 + \dots + y_k^2] \}.\\ &\text{Since } y_i \leq x, \, |y_i| < |x| \text{ (thats length not abs val.)} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &\mathrm{SQ}_k = \{x \colon (\exists y_1, \ldots, y_k) [x = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_k^2] \}.\\ &\text{a) Show that, for all } k, \, \mathrm{SQ}_k \text{ is in NP.}\\ &\mathrm{SQ}_k = \{x \colon (\exists y_1, \ldots, y_k) [x = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_k^2] \}.\\ &\text{Since } y_i \leq x, \, |y_i| < |x| \text{ (thats length not abs val.)}\\ &\mathrm{Addition and mult are easy, so verification is easy.} \end{split}$$

b) Is $SQ_2 \in P$? Is SQ_2 NP-Complete? **The 2-Square Theorem** Let $x = 2^a p_1^{r_1} \cdots p_b^{r_b} q_1^{s_1} \cdots q_d^{s_d}$

b) Is $SQ_2 \in P$? Is SQ_2 NP-Complete? **The 2-Square Theorem** Let $x = 2^a p_1^{r_1} \cdots p_b^{r_b} q_1^{s_1} \cdots q_d^{s_d}$ where $(\forall i)[p_i \equiv 1 \pmod{4}]$ and $(\forall i)[q_i \equiv 3 \pmod{4}]$.

b) Is SQ₂ \in P? Is SQ₂ NP-Complete? **The 2-Square Theorem** Let $x = 2^a p_1^{r_1} \cdots p_b^{r_b} q_1^{s_1} \cdots q_d^{s_d}$ where $(\forall i)[p_i \equiv 1 \pmod{4}]$ and $(\forall i)[q_i \equiv 3 \pmod{4}]$. x is the sum of two squares iff $(\forall i)[s_i \equiv 1 \pmod{2}]$.

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b) Is $SQ_2 \in P$? Is SQ_2 NP-Complete? **The 2-Square Theorem** Let $x = 2^a p_1^{r_1} \cdots p_b^{r_b} q_1^{s_1} \cdots q_d^{s_d}$ where $(\forall i)[p_i \equiv 1 \pmod{4}]$ and $(\forall i)[q_i \equiv 3 \pmod{4}]$. *x* is the sum of two squares iff $(\forall i)[s_i \equiv 1 \pmod{2}]$. Not known to be in P.

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which means SQ_2 can be solved by making queries to FACT. If SQ_2 is NP-complete then $SAT \leq SQ_2 \leq_{\mathcal{T}} FACT$. Recall $SAT \leq FACT \rightarrow TAUT \in NP$ which is unlikely.

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which means SQ_2 can be solved by making queries to FACT. If SQ_2 is NP-complete then $\mathrm{SAT} \leq \mathrm{SQ}_2 \leq_{\mathcal{T}} \mathrm{FACT}$. Recall $\mathrm{SAT} \leq \mathrm{FACT} \rightarrow \mathrm{TAUT} \in \mathrm{NP}$ which is unlikely. $\mathrm{SAT} \leq_{\mathcal{T}} \mathrm{FACT}$ doesn't imply $\mathrm{TAUT} \in \mathrm{NP}$ but it implies other things unlikely.

b) Is $SQ_2 \in P$? Is SQ_2 NP-Complete? **The 2-Square Theorem** Let $x = 2^a p_1^{r_1} \cdots p_b^{r_b} q_1^{s_1} \cdots q_d^{s_d}$ where $(\forall i)[p_i \equiv 1 \pmod{4}]$ and $(\forall i)[q_i \equiv 3 \pmod{4}]$. x is the sum of two squares iff $(\forall i)[s_i \equiv 1 \pmod{2}]$. Not known to be in P.

 SQ_2 can be computed IF you could factor.

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which means SQ_2 can be solved by making queries to FACT.

If SQ_2 is NP-complete then $SAT \leq SQ_2 \leq_T FACT$.

Recall $SAT \leq FACT \rightarrow TAUT \in NP$ which is unlikely.

 $SAT \leq_{\mathcal{T}} FACT$ doesn't imply $TAUT \in NP$ but it implies other things unlikely.

We do not think SQ_2 is NP-complete.

c) Is $\mathrm{SQ}_3 \in \mathrm{P}?$ Is SQ_3 NP-Complete?

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c) Is SQ₃ ∈ P? Is SQ₃ NP-Complete?
Legendre's 3-square theorem: x ∈ SQ₃ iff x ≠ 4^a(8b + 7).
SQ₃ ∈ P:
1) Input x.

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c) Is $\mathrm{SQ}_3 \in \mathrm{P}?\,$ Is SQ_3 NP-Complete?

Legendre's 3-square theorem: $x \in SQ_3$ iff $x \neq 4^a(8b+7)$.

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 $SQ_3 \in P$:

1) Input x.

2) Keep dividing 4 into it until you get

 $x = 4^{a}c$ where 4 does not divide c.

c) Is $\mathrm{SQ}_3 \in \mathrm{P}?\,$ Is SQ_3 NP-Complete?

Legendre's 3-square theorem: $x \in SQ_3$ iff $x \neq 4^a(8b+7)$.

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 $SQ_3 \in P$: 1) Input x. 2) Keep dividing 4 into it until you get $x = 4^a c$ where 4 does not divide c. 3) If $c \neq 7 \pmod{8}$ then $x \in SQ_3$, else $x \notin SQ_3$.

Problem 2d

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d) Is $\mathrm{SQ}_4\in\mathrm{P}?$ Is SQ_4 NP-Complete? It is know that every number is the sum of 4 squares. So $\mathrm{SQ}_4=\mathsf{N}\in\mathrm{P}.$

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d) Is $SQ_4 \in P$? Is SQ_4 NP-Complete? It is know that every number is the sum of 4 squares. So $SQ_4 = N \in P$.

e) Is $SQ_5 \in P$? Is SQ_5 NP-Complete? It is know that every number is the sum of 4 squares. So $SQ_5 = N \in P$.

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Problem 3a

$A_k = \{G: G \text{ is Planar and } G \text{ is } k\text{-colorable } \}.$

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Problem 3a

$$A_k = \{G: G \text{ is Planar and } G \text{ is } k\text{-colorable } \}.$$

Show that, for all k, the set A_k is in NP.
$$A_k = \{G = (V, E): (\exists f)$$

$$[f \colon V \to [k] \land (\forall (a, b) \in E[f(a) \neq f(b)] \land G$$
 Planar].

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b) Is $A_2 \in P$? YES Is A_2 NP-complete? PROB NOT.



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c) Is $A_3 \in P$? Is A_3 NP-complete? A_3 is NP-complete so prob not in P.

b) Is $A_2 \in P$? YES Is A_2 NP-complete? PROB NOT.

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c) Is $A_3 \in P$? Is A_3 NP-complete? A_3 is NP-complete so prob not in P.

b) Is $A_2 \in P$? YES Is A_2 NP-complete? PROB NOT.

c) Is $A_3 \in P$? Is A_3 NP-complete? A_3 is NP-complete so prob not in P.

d) Is $A_4 \in P$? Is A_4 NP-complete?

b) Is $A_2 \in P$? YES Is A_2 NP-complete? PROB NOT.

c) Is $A_3 \in \mathbb{P}$? Is A_3 NP-complete? A_3 is NP-complete so prob not in P.

d) Is $A_4 \in P$? Is A_4 NP-complete? All planar graphs are 4-colorable. Hence A_4 is the set of all planar graphs, $A_4 \in P$.

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b) Is $A_2 \in P$? YES Is A_2 NP-complete? PROB NOT.

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e) Is $A_5 \in P$? Is A_5 NP-complete?

b) Is $A_2 \in P$? YES Is A_2 NP-complete? PROB NOT.

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Point of Problems 2 and 3

For problems 2 and 3 a theorem in MATH enabled us to show that some problems were in P. $% \left({{{\rm{P}}_{{\rm{s}}}} \right)$

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To show $P\neq NP$ we have to prove that no (perhaps hard) theorem in math will show SAT is in P

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To show $P\neq NP$ we have to prove that no (perhaps hard) theorem in math will show SAT is in P

Respect Lower Bounds!