# BILL START RECORDING

## **HW 10 Solutions**

#### Problem 1 Set Up

**Def** Let G = (V, E) be a graph. A vertex cover (VC) for G of size k is a set  $U \subseteq V$  such that

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#### Want: a connected graph on 1000 vertices that has a VC of size 1.

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$$E = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), \dots, (1, 1000)\}$$

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$$U = \{1\} \text{ is a VC of size } 1.$$

**Want:** a connected graph on 1000 vertices so that the smallest vertex cover for it has size 999.

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Take the complete graph on 1000 vertices.  $V = \{1, ..., 1000\}$   $E = \{(i, j): 1 \le i < j \le 1000\}$   $U = \{1, 2, ..., 999\}$  is a VC of size 999. We leave it to the reader that there is not a smaller VC.

Want: a connected graph G on 1000 vertices s.t.:

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G has a VC of size 500.

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*G* has a VC of size 500. *G* does not have a VC of size 499.

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No set of size 499 works. Left to the reader.

 $VC_{1000} = \{ G : G \text{ has a VC of size } 1000 \}.$ 

 $VC_{1000} = \{G : G \text{ has a VC of size } 1000\}.$ Show that  $VC_{1000} \in P$ .

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\label{eq:VC1000} \begin{split} \mathrm{VC}_{1000} &= \{ \textit{G} \colon \textit{G} \text{ has a VC of size } 1000 \}. \\ \text{Show that } \mathrm{VC}_{1000} \in \mathrm{P}. \\ \textbf{ALGORITHM} \end{split}
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Number of *U*'s tested is  $\binom{n}{1000} \leq n^{1000}$ .

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Number of *U*'s tested is  $\binom{n}{1000} \le n^{1000}$ . Each test took  $O(|E|) = O(n^2)$ .

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Number of *U*'s tested is  $\binom{n}{1000} \le n^{1000}$ . Each test took  $O(|E|) = O(n^2)$ . So time is  $O(n^{1002})$ .

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Number of *U*'s tested is  $\binom{n}{1000} \leq n^{1000}$ . Each test took  $O(|E|) = O(n^2)$ . So time is  $O(n^{1002})$ . Thats a polynomial!

#### **Problem 1d: Think About**

Your algorithm in Part d ran in time  $O(n^d)$  for some d.

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#### **Problem 1d: Think About**

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#### **Problem 1d: Think About**

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Your algorithm in Part d ran in time  $O(n^d)$  for some d. The algorithm was in time  $O(n^{1002})$ . VOTE:  $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ .

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The algorithm was in time  $O(n^{1002})$ .

#### VOTE:

 $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ .

Does not  $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ .

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Your algorithm in Part d ran in time  $O(n^d)$  for some d.

The algorithm was in time  $O(n^{1002})$ .

VOTE:

 $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ . Does not  $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ . The question is UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE!

### Problem 1d

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#### Problem 1d

 $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ .

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#### Problem 1d

 $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ . We sketch two algorithms.

Input G. Form a tree of depth  $\leq$  1000 as follows

Input G. Form a tree of depth  $\leq$  1000 as follows 1) Root is G.

Input *G*. Form a tree of depth  $\leq$  1000 as follows 1) Root is *G*. 2) Pick an edge (*a*, *b*).

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Input G. Form a tree of depth  $\leq 1000$  as follows

- 1) Root is G.
- 2) Pick an edge (a, b). a or b must be in VC.

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Input G. Form a tree of depth \leq 1000 as follows
1) Root is G.
2) Pick an edge (a, b). a or b must be in VC.
3)
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Input G. Form a tree of depth ≤ 1000 as follows
1) Root is G.
2) Pick an edge (a, b). a or b must be in VC.
3)
Left side is G - {a}. Think of a as being put into a VC.
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Input G. Form a tree of depth \leq 1000 as follows

1) Root is G.

2) Pick an edge (a, b). a or b must be in VC.

3)

Left side is G - \{a\}. Think of a as being put into a VC.

Right side is G - \{b\}. Think of b as being put into a VC.
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```
    Input G. Form a tree of depth ≤ 1000 as follows
    Root is G.
    Pick an edge (a, b). a or b must be in VC.
    Left side is G - {a}. Think of a as being put into a VC.
    Right side is G - {b}. Think of b as being put into a VC.
    Repeat on each side until depth 1000.
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Input G. Form a tree of depth \leq 1000 as follows

1) Root is G.

2) Pick an edge (a, b). a or b must be in VC.

3)

Left side is G - \{a\}. Think of a as being put into a VC.

Right side is G - \{b\}. Think of b as being put into a VC.

4) Repeat on each side until depth 1000.

5) If some leaf node is empty then have VC of size \leq 1000.
```

```
Input G. Form a tree of depth \leq 1000 as follows

1) Root is G.

2) Pick an edge (a, b). a or b must be in VC.

3)

Left side is G - \{a\}. Think of a as being put into a VC.

Right side is G - \{b\}. Think of b as being put into a VC.

4) Repeat on each side until depth 1000.

5) If some leaf node is empty then have VC of size \leq 1000.

6) If all leaf nodes have some edge then NO VC of size \leq 1000.
```

Input G. Form a tree of depth < 1000 as follows 1) Root is G. 2) Pick an edge (a, b). a or b must be in VC. 3) Left side is  $G - \{a\}$ . Think of a as being put into a VC. Right side is  $G - \{b\}$ . Think of b as being put into a VC. 4) Repeat on each side until depth 1000. 5) If some leaf node is empty then have VC of size  $\leq$  1000. 6) If all leaf nodes have some edge then NO VC of size < 1000. Algorithm takes time O(n) but the mult constant is  $2^{1000}$ .

Input G. Form a tree of depth < 1000 as follows 1) Root is G. 2) Pick an edge (a, b). a or b must be in VC. 3) Left side is  $G - \{a\}$ . Think of a as being put into a VC. Right side is  $G - \{b\}$ . Think of b as being put into a VC. 4) Repeat on each side until depth 1000. 5) If some leaf node is empty then have VC of size  $\leq$  1000. 6) If all leaf nodes have some edge then NO VC of size  $\leq$  1000. Algorithm takes time O(n) but the mult constant is  $2^{1000}$ . Much better in practice, and has been improved.

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Input 
$$G = (V, E)$$
.  $|V| = n$ .  $|E| = m$ .

Input G = (V, E). |V| = n. |E| = m.

1) If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1001 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 999 sized VC for G.

Input G = (V, E). |V| = n. |E| = m.

1) If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1001 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 999 sized VC for G. If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1000 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 998 sized VC for G.

Input G = (V, E). |V| = n. |E| = m.

1) If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1001 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 999 sized VC for G. If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1000 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 998 sized VC for G. 2) Repeat until seek a VC for G of size k and G has all vertices of degree  $\leq k$  where  $k \leq$  1000.

Input G = (V, E). |V| = n. |E| = m.

1) If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1001 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 999 sized VC for G. If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1000 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v

must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 998 sized VC for G.

2) Repeat until seek a VC for G of size k and G has all vertices of degree  $\leq k$  where  $k \leq 1000$ .

3) (comment) If G = (V, E) has a VC of size  $\leq k$  then note that each element of the VC covers  $\leq k$  edges, so  $|E| \leq k^2$ , so  $|V| \leq |E| \leq k^2$ .

Input G = (V, E). |V| = n. |E| = m.

1) If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1001 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 999 sized VC for G.

If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1000 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 998 sized VC for G.

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3) (comment) If G = (V, E) has a VC of size  $\leq k$  then note that each element of the VC covers  $\leq k$  edges, so  $|E| \leq k^2$ , so  $|V| \leq |E| \leq k^2$ .

4) Look at all k-sized subsets of the V to see if any form a VC.

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If  $\exists v$  of deg  $\geq$  1000 then put v in the VC. (easy to prove that v must be in the VC) and  $G \leftarrow G - \{v\}$ . Want 998 sized VC for G.

2) Repeat until seek a VC for G of size k and G has all vertices of degree  $\leq k$  where  $k \leq 1000$ .

3) (comment) If G = (V, E) has a VC of size  $\leq k$  then note that each element of the VC covers  $\leq k$  edges, so  $|E| \leq k^2$ , so  $|V| \leq |E| \leq k^2$ .

4) Look at all k-sized subsets of the V to see if any form a VC. Takes time  $O(n + m) + k^{k^2} \le O(n) + 1000^{1000^2}$ .

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Our Alg 1 can be generalized to solve  $VC_k$  in time  $O(2^k n)$ .

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Our Alg 1 can be generalized to solve  $VC_k$  in time  $O(2^k n)$ .

Our Alg 2 can be generalized to solve  $VC_k$  in time  $O(n + k^{k^2})$ .

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 $VC_k = \{G: G \text{ has a VC of size } k\}.$ 

Our Alg 1 can be generalized to solve  $VC_k$  in time  $O(2^k n)$ .

Our Alg 2 can be generalized to solve  $VC_k$  in time  $O(n + k^{k^2})$ .

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The Best Known Algorithm takes time  $O(kn + 1.2738^k)$ .

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The Best Known Algorithm takes time  $O(kn + 1.2738^k)$ .

It works very well in practice.

### **Respect Lower Bounds!**

You probably thought that  $VC_k$  required roughly  $n^k$  time.

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A clever trick got the run time so that the the degree of the poly does not depend on k.

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Respect lower bounds!

# 1e-Graph Where Greedy Alg Is Not Opt

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#### 1e-Graph Where Greedy Alg Is Not Opt



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### 1e-Graph Where Greedy Alg Is Not Opt



Greedy algorithm produces  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ , 5 vertices.

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## 1e-Graph Where Greedy Alg Is Not Opt



Greedy algorithm produces  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ , 5 vertices. Optimal is  $\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ , 4 vertices.

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# **Def** Let G = (V, E) be a graph. A **Dom Set (DS) for** G **of size** k is a set $D \subseteq V$ such that

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Def Let G = (V, E) be a graph. A Dom Set (DS) for G of size k is a set  $D \subseteq V$  such that 1) |D| = k2)  $(\forall v \in V)[(v \in D) \lor ((\exists w \in D)[(v, w) \in E]]$ DS = {(G, k): G has a DS of size  $\leq k$ }. It is known that DS is NP-complete.

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#### Want: connected graph on 1000 vertices that has a DS of size 1.



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#### Want: graph on 1000 vertices, smallest DS has size 1000.



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$$V = \{1, \dots, 1000\}$$
$$E = \emptyset$$

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For all vertices there are no neighbors, so every vertex is in the DS.

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Want a graph on 1000 vertices s.t.:



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G has a DS of size 500.

Want a graph on 1000 vertices s.t.:

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*G* has a DS of size 500. *G* does not have a DS of size 499.

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The next two slides show graphs on 12 vertices that have a DS of size 6 but not 5. They convey the ideas.

#### First Graph on 12 Vertics, DS Size 6, Not 5



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#### Second Graph on 12 Vertics, DS Size 6, Not 5

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 $DS_{1000} = \{G: G \text{ has a DS of size } 1000\}.$ 

 $DS_{1000} = \{ G : G \text{ has a DS of size 1000} \}.$ Show that  $DS_{1000} \in P.$ 



```
\label{eq:DS1000} \begin{split} \mathrm{DS}_{1000} &= \{ \textit{G}: \textit{G} \text{ has a DS of size 1000} \}. \\ \text{Show that } \mathrm{DS}_{1000} \in \mathrm{P}. \\ \textbf{ALGORITHM} \end{split}
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1) Input G = (V, E). Let n = |V|.
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Number of tests:  $\binom{n}{1000} \leq n^{1000}$ .

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Number of tests:  $\binom{n}{1000} \leq n^{1000}$ . Each test took  $O(|E|) = O(n^2)$ . So time is  $O(n^{1002})$ .

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END OF ALGORITHM
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Number of tests:  $\binom{n}{1000} \leq n^{1000}$ . Each test took  $O(|E|) = O(n^2)$ . So time is  $O(n^{1002})$ . Thats a polynomial!

### **Problem 2e: Think About**

Your algorithm in Part d ran in time  $O(n^d)$  for some d.

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Your algorithm in Part d ran in time  $O(n^d)$  for some d. The algorithm was in time  $O(n^{1002})$ .

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Your algorithm in Part d ran in time  $O(n^d)$  for some d. The algorithm was in time  $O(n^{1002})$ . VOTE:

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Your algorithm in Part d ran in time  $O(n^d)$  for some d. The algorithm was in time  $O(n^{1002})$ . VOTE:  $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ .

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The algorithm was in time  $O(n^{1002})$ .

#### VOTE:

 $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ .

Does not  $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ .

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VOTE:

 $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ . Does not  $\exists$  an algorithm that is substantially better than  $O(n^{1002})$ . The question is UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE!



UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE.

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#### UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE.

Def A problem of the form

 $\{(G, k): G \text{ does the hokey pokey} \leq k \text{ times} \}$ 

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is Fixed Parameter Tractable (FPT) if,

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 $\{G: G \text{ does the hokey pokey} \le k \text{ times} \}$ with run time  $f(k)n^{O(1)}$  where the O(1) is ind. of k.

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We showed that VC is FPT.

There is a complexity theory of FPT. Theory says  $\mathrm{DS}$  is prob not FPT. Similar to NP-completeness saying SAT is prob not in P.

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 $\{(G, k): G \text{ does the hokey pokey} \le k \text{ times} \}$ is **Fixed Parameter Tractable (FPT)** if, for all k, there is an algorithm for

 $\{G: G \text{ does the hokey pokey} \leq k \text{ times} \}$ 

with run time  $f(k)n^{O(1)}$  where the O(1) is ind. of k.

We showed that VC is FPT.

There is a complexity theory of FPT. Theory says DS is prob not FPT. Similar to NP-completeness saying SAT is prob not in P. Still UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE!