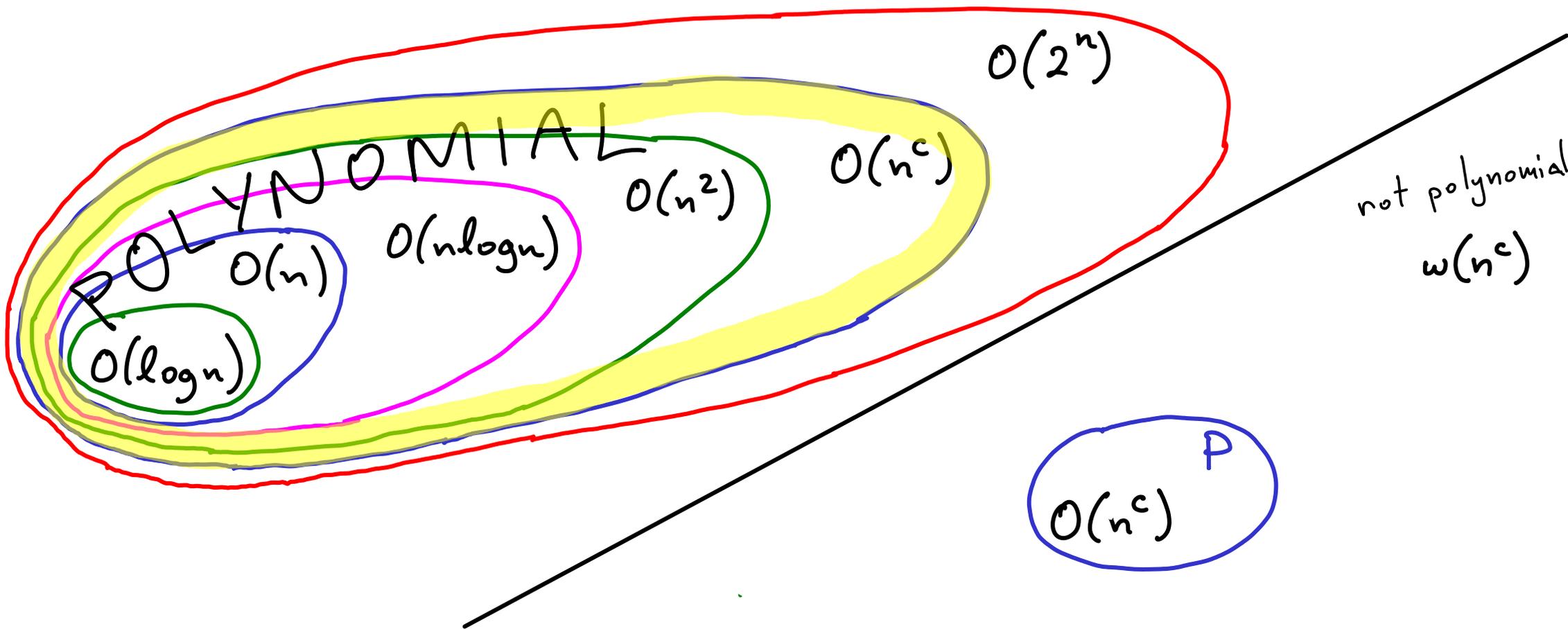


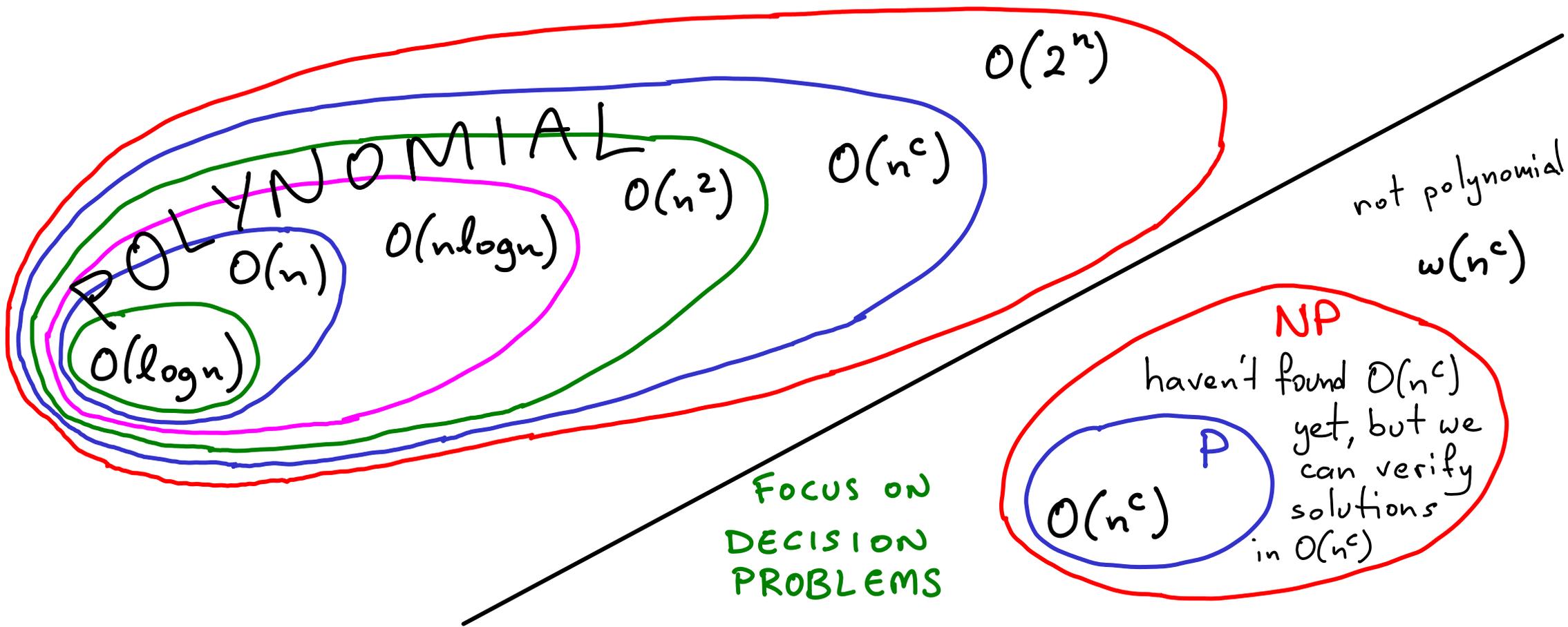
# NP-COMPLETENESS: a brief informal introduction

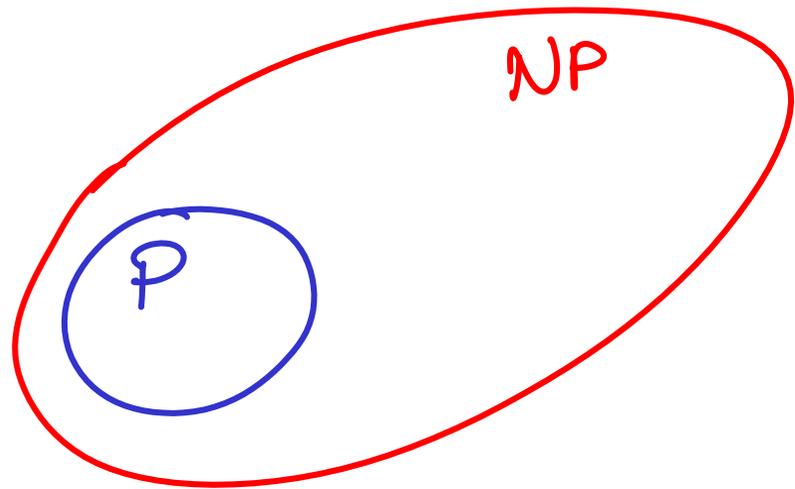
we've seen algorithms with several time complexities:



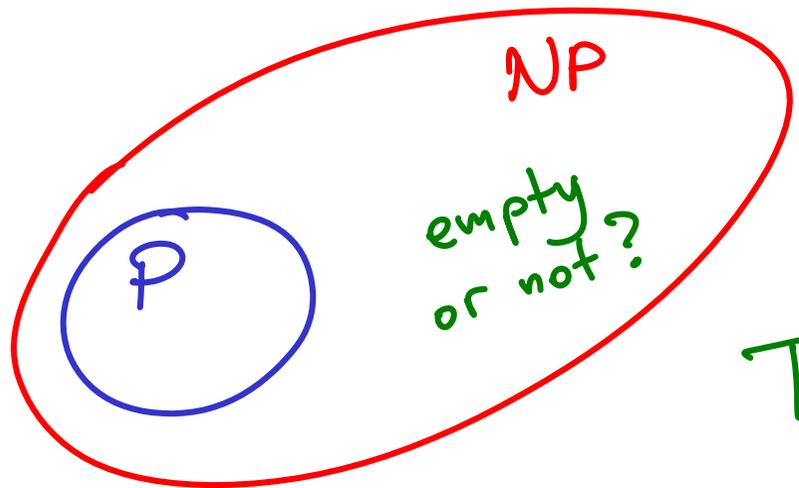
# NP-COMPLETENESS: a brief informal introduction

we've seen algorithms with several time complexities:





NP: non deterministic polynomial  
(NOT "non-polynomial")

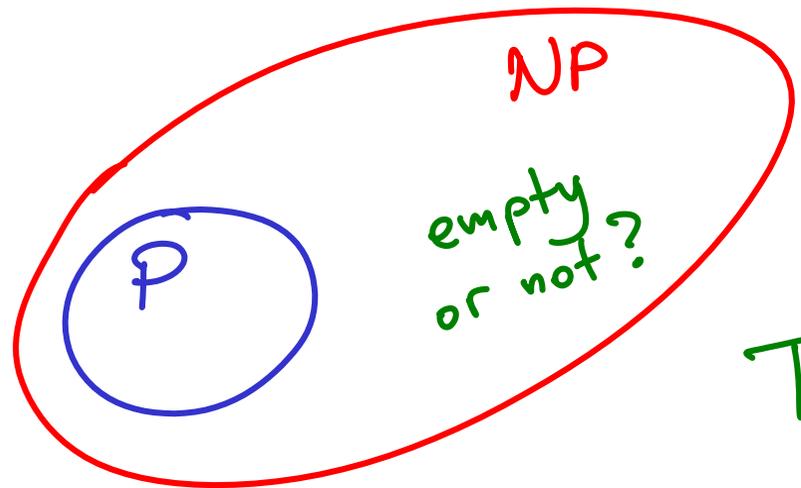


NP: non deterministic polynomial  
(NOT "non-polynomial")

The \$1,000,000 question...

P v. NP : = OR ≠ ?

Is it ever "much" harder to solve a decision problem than it is to verify a solution, if the verification takes poly-time?



NP: non deterministic polynomial  
(NOT "non-polynomial")

The \$1,000,000 question...

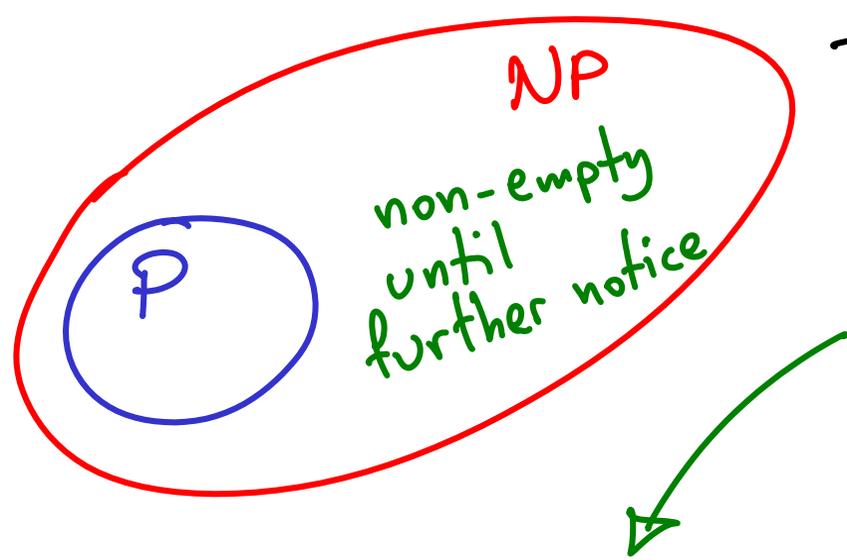
P v. NP : = OR ≠ ?

Is it ever "much" harder to solve a decision problem than it is to verify a solution, if the verification takes poly-time?

within a polynomial factor }  
considered ~equivalent }

$$T(\text{verify}) = o(n^c \cdot T(\text{solve})) \quad ?$$

$$T(\text{solve}) = \omega(n^c \cdot T(\text{verify})) \quad \cdot$$

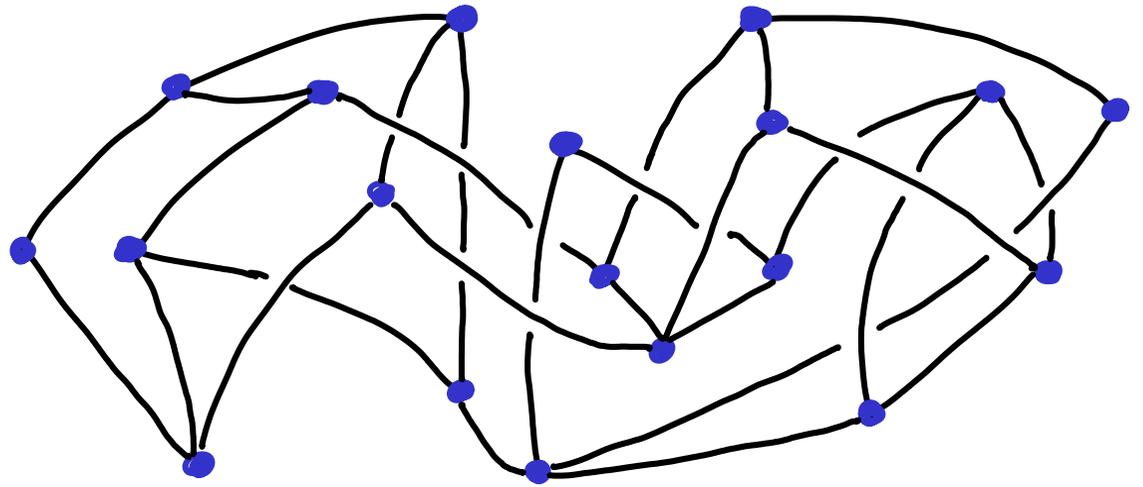


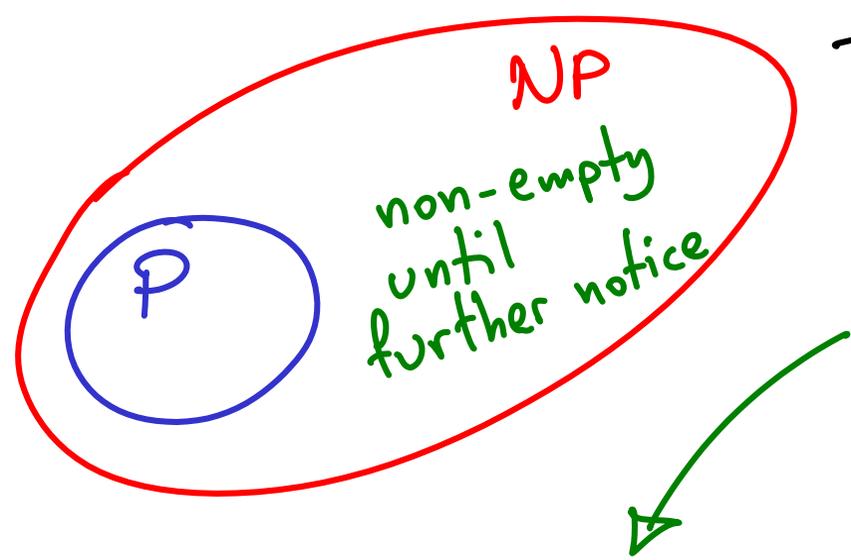
There are thousands of problems for which no known polynomial-time solution is known, yet we can verify proposed solutions in poly-time.

e.g. Hamiltonian cycle

given a graph, find a cycle that visits each vertex exactly once.

↳ decide if one exists



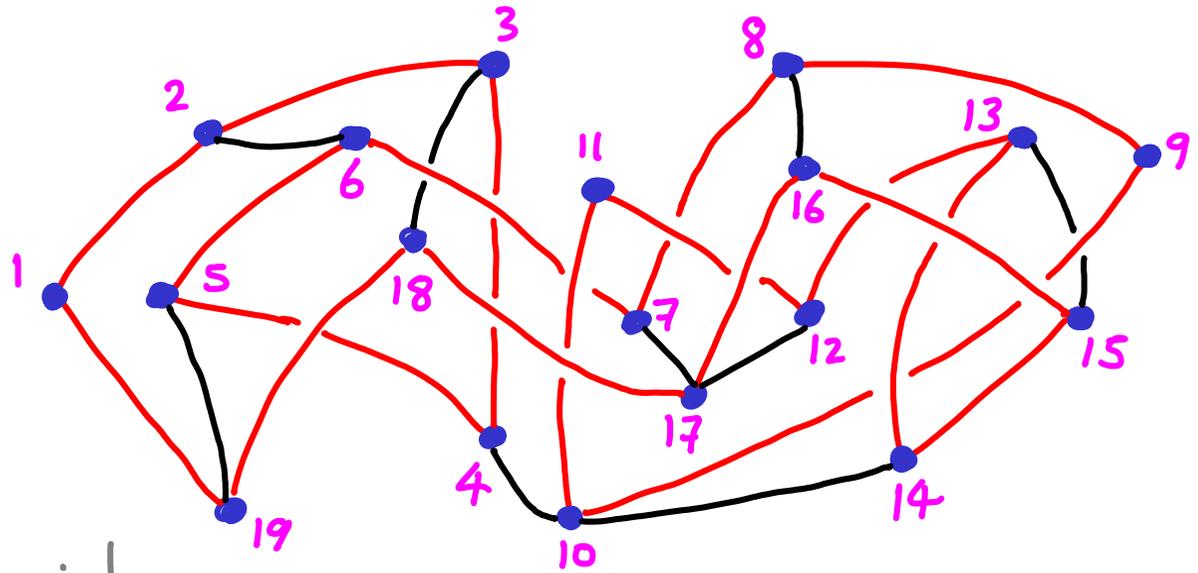


There are thousands of problems for which no known polynomial-time solution is known, yet we can verify proposed solutions in poly-time.

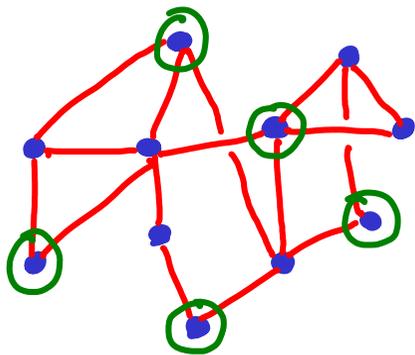
e.g. Hamiltonian cycle

given a graph, find a cycle that visits each vertex exactly once.

↳ decide if one exists



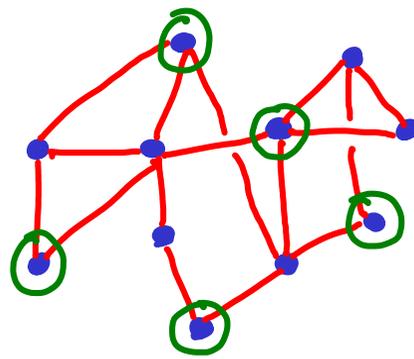
"is there a set of  
k independent vertices?"



(independent: no neighbors)

## DECISION PROBLEM

"is there a set of  $k$  independent vertices?"



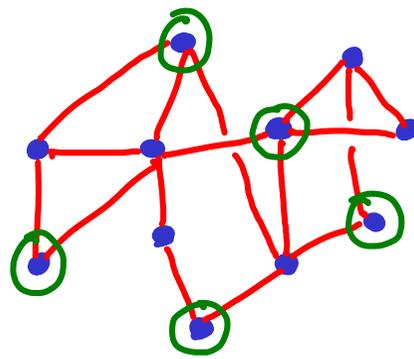
(independent: no neighbors)

## OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM

"find the largest independent set"  
(size)

## DECISION PROBLEM

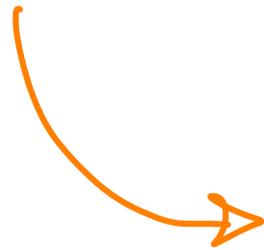
"is there a set of  $k$  independent vertices?"



(independent: no neighbors)

## OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM

"find the largest independent set"  
(size)

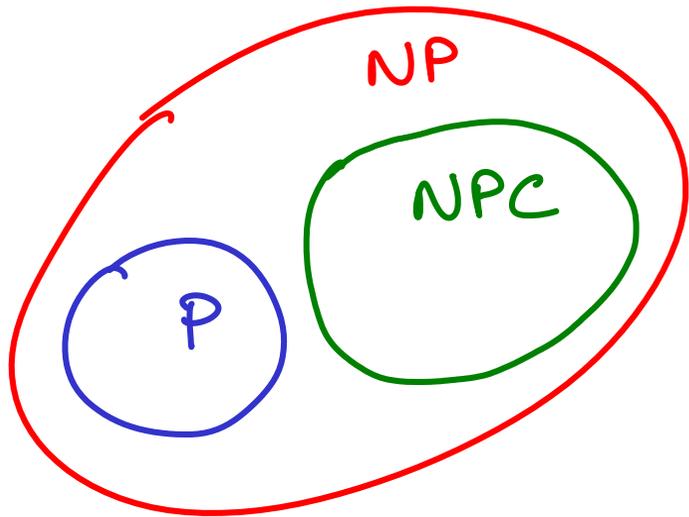


binary search on  $k: 0 \dots |V|$



Often, optimization problems are not polynomially harder than decision.

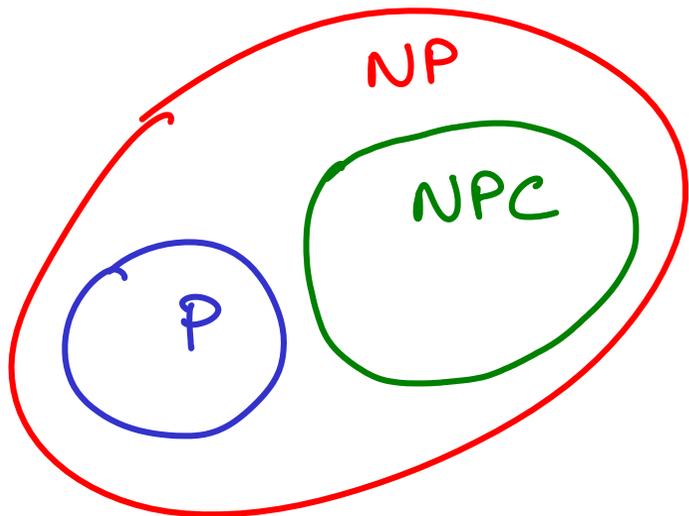
# NP-COMPLETE PROBLEMS



1) in NP, & not known to be in P

(decision problems with solutions that can be verified in poly-time, but for which no poly-time algo is known)

# NP-COMplete PROBLEMS

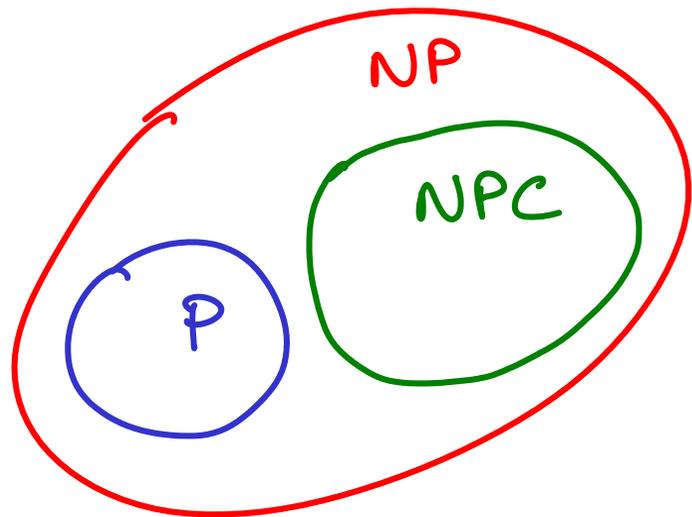


1) in NP, & not known to be in P

(decision problems with solutions that can be verified in poly-time, but for which no poly-time algo is known)

2) if you ever find a polynomial-time solution for any NPC problem, this implies the same for every problem in NP.  $\rightarrow P = NP$

# NP-COMplete PROBLEMS

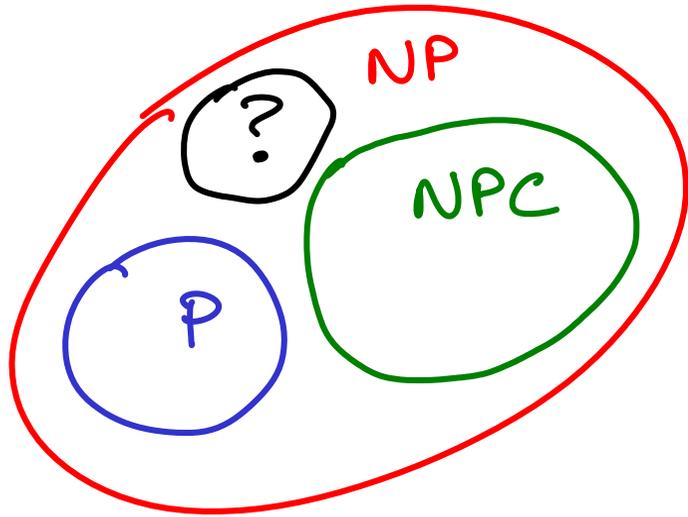


1) in NP, & not known to be in P

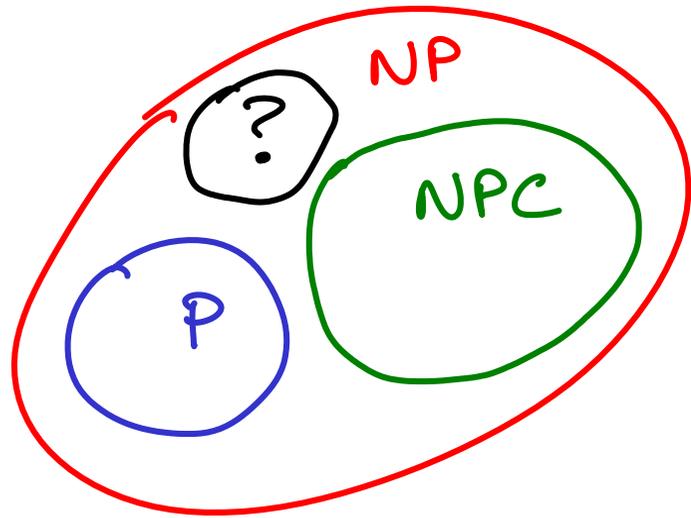
(decision problems with solutions that can be verified in poly-time, but for which no poly-time algo is known)

2) if you ever find a polynomial-time solution for any NPC problem, this implies the same for every problem in NP.  $\rightarrow P = NP$

$\hookrightarrow$  if you ever prove that an NPC problem has no poly-time algo, then no NPC problem does  $\rightarrow P \neq NP$

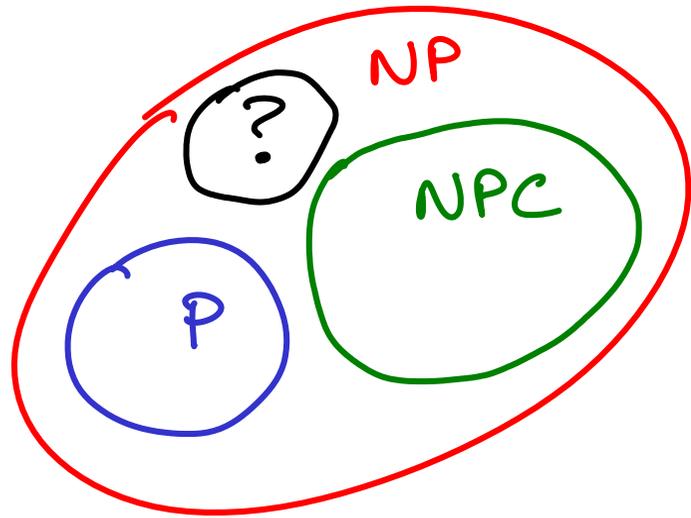


Are there other problems in NP  
but not in P or NPC?



Are there other problems in NP  
but not in P or NPC?

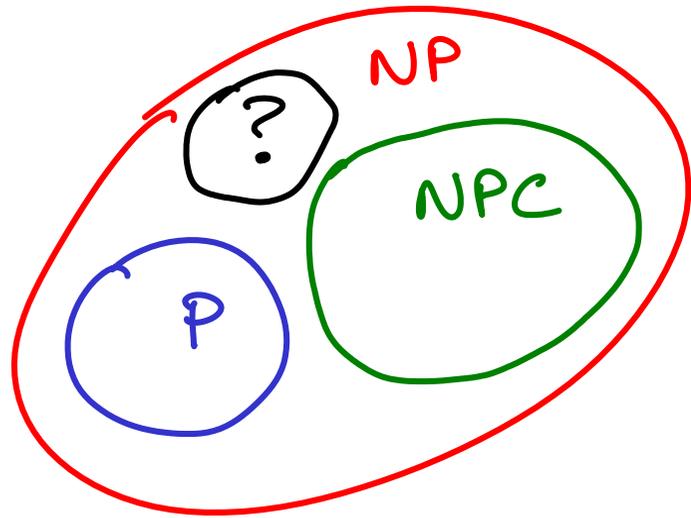
- if  $P=NP$  then N/A.



Are there other problems in NP  
but not in P or NPC?

- if  $P=NP$  then N/A.
- if  $P \neq NP$  then yes. [theorem]

↳ few "natural" problems  
(almost everything in NP is P or NPC)



Are there other problems in NP  
but not in P or NPC?

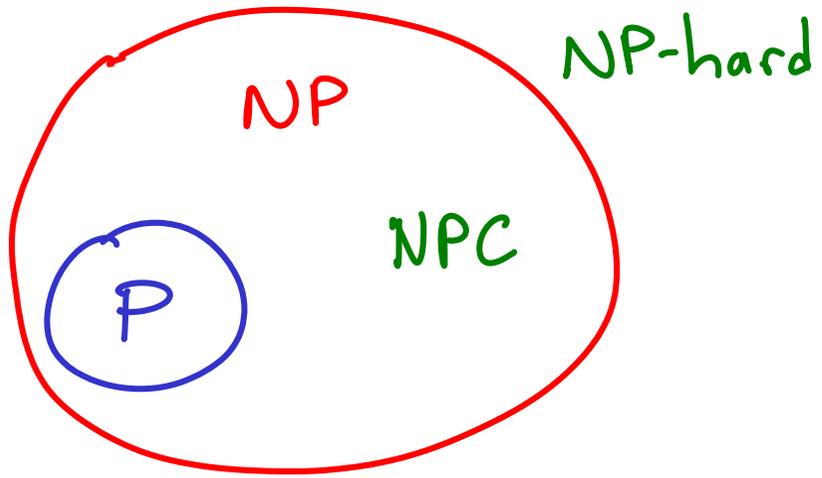
- if  $P=NP$  then N/A.

- if  $P \neq NP$  then yes. [theorem]

↳ few "natural" problems

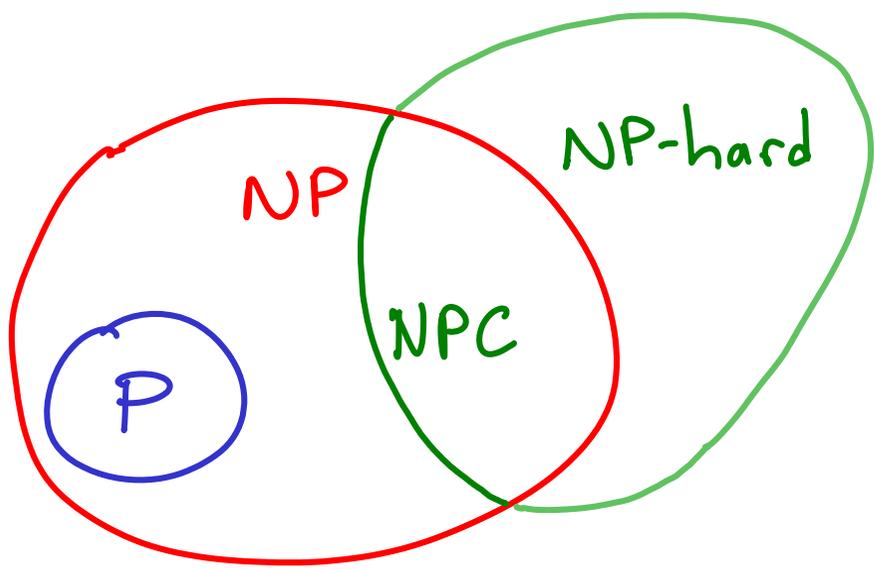
(almost everything in NP is P or NPC)

If we solved such a problem in poly-time, it would just  
move into P without dragging everything else along.



NP-hard problems

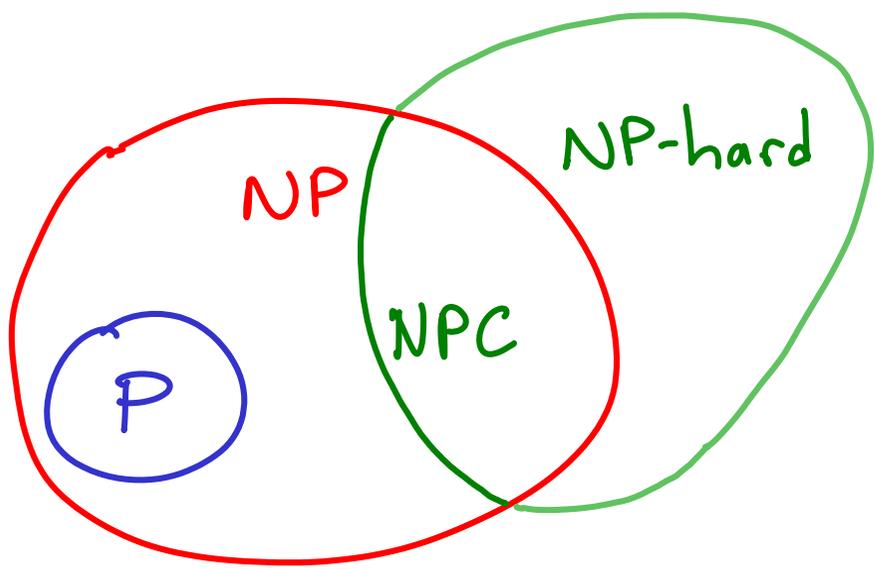
↳ as hard as any NP problem.



NP-hard problems

↳ as hard as any NP problem.

- NPC problems are NP-hard.



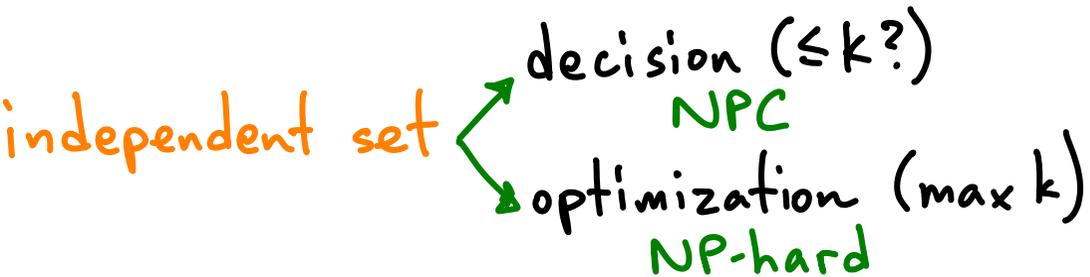
## NP-hard problems

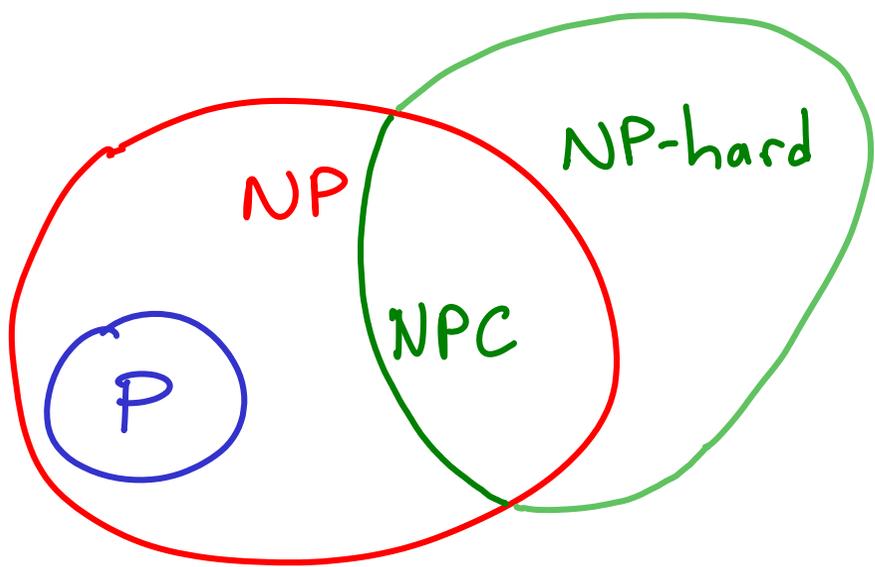
↳ as hard as any **NP** problem.

- NPC problems are NP-hard.

- NP-hard need not be NPC

↳ might not be decision problems





independent set

- decision ( $\leq k$ ?)  
NPC
- optimization (max k)  
NP-hard

## NP-hard problems

↳ as hard as any NP problem.

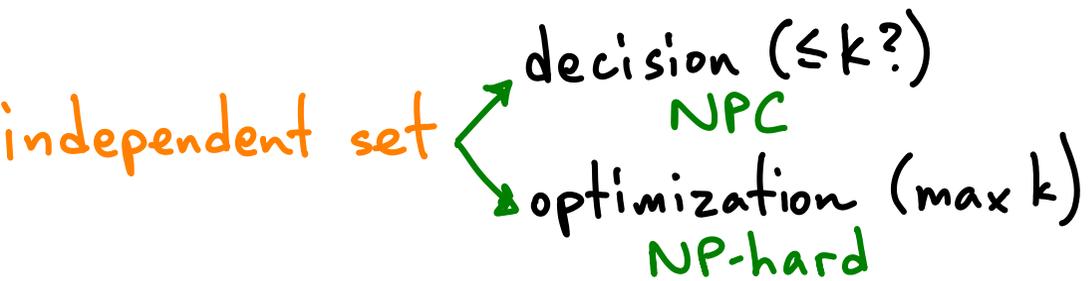
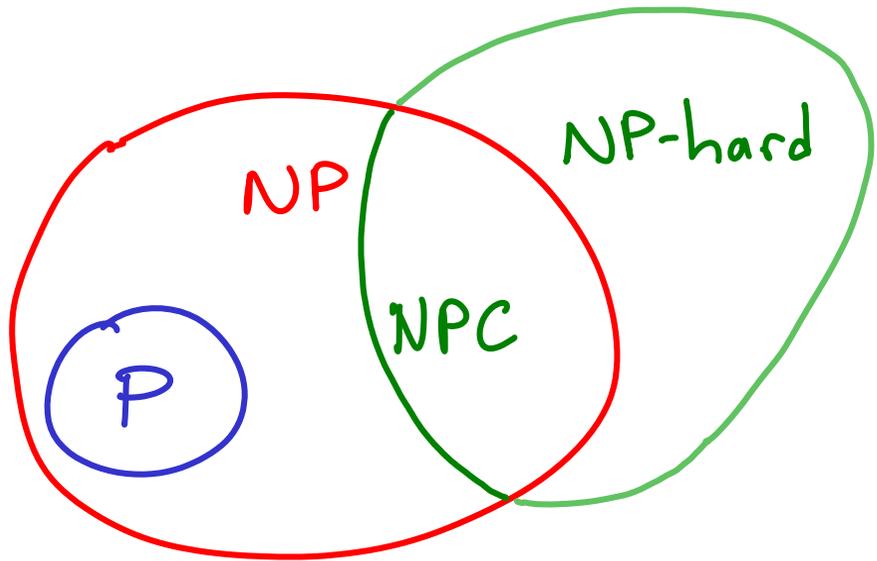
- NPC problems are NP-hard.

- NP-hard need not be NPC

↳ might not be decision problems

↳ or might not have poly-time verification.

not many of these



## NP-hard problems

↳ as hard as any NP problem.

- NPC problems are NP-hard.

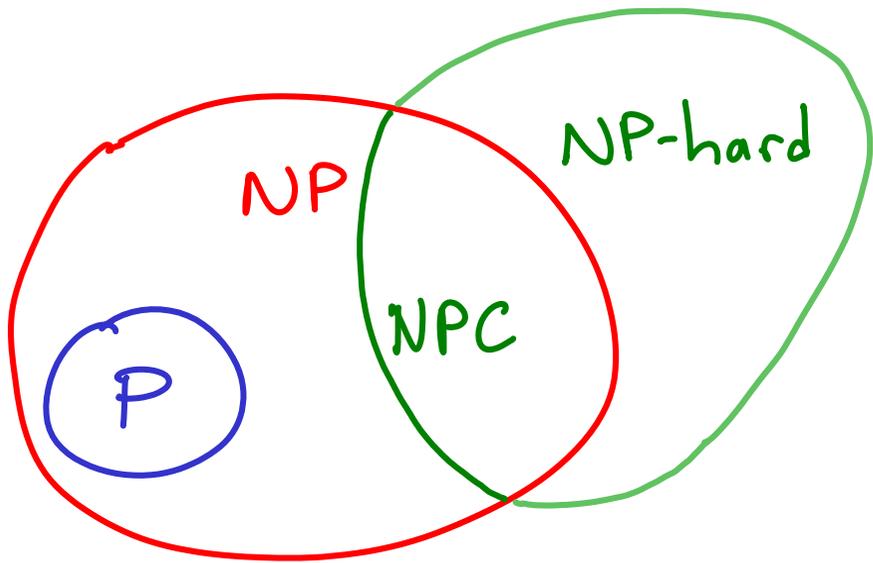
- NP-hard need not be NPC

↳ might not be decision problems

↳ or might not have poly-time verification.

not many of these

- like NPC, solving an NP-hard problem quickly → same for all NP



independent set

- decision ( $\leq k$ ?)  
NPC
- optimization ( $\max k$ )  
NP-hard

NPC = NP-hard & in NP

## NP-hard problems

↳ as hard as any NP problem.

- NPC problems are NP-hard.

- NP-hard need not be NPC

↳ might not be decision problems

↳ or might not have poly-time verification.  
not many of these

- like NPC, solving an NP-hard problem quickly → same for all NP

AN IMPORTANT DETAIL just mentioned here

For NPC problems, we measure input in terms of a finite alphabet [e.g. binary: represent  $k$  with  $\Theta(\log_2 k)$  bits]

- unlike our treatment of constants so far