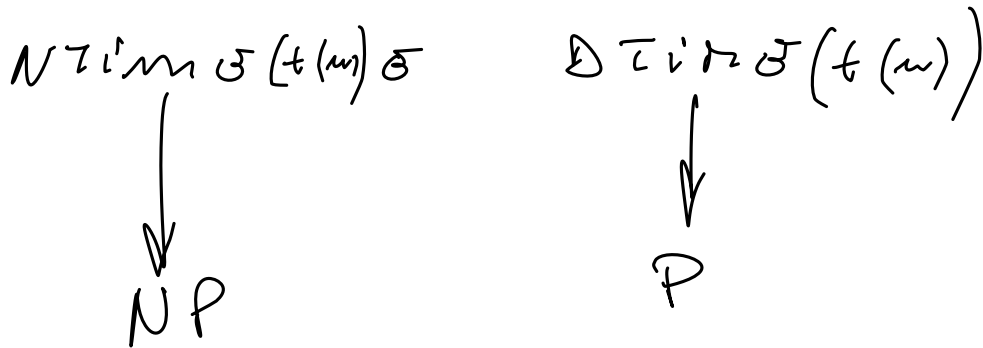
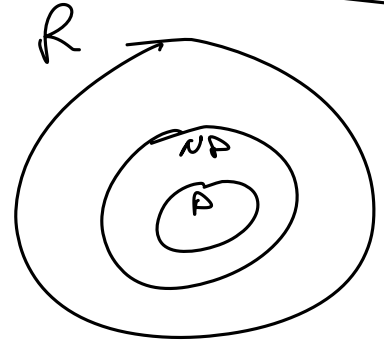




$$P \subseteq NP$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{P = NP}$$



- Riduzioni Polinomiali

Siano A, B due linguaggi.

Una riduzione polinomiale da A a B

è una funzione $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$

t.c. f è calcolabile in tempo polinomiale

$$\forall w \quad w \in A \iff f(w) \in B$$

Dimostrare la riduzione con $A \leq_p B$

• NP-HARDNESS

Un linguaggio L è NP-HARD se

$$\forall L' \in NP \quad L' \leq_p L$$

• NP-completeness

Un linguaggio L è NP-completo se

$$1) L \in NP$$

$$2) L \text{ è NP-HARD}$$

THEOREM:

Se L um problema NP-completo.

Agora $L \in P \Leftrightarrow P = NP$.

Dim:

$\Leftarrow) P = NP \Rightarrow L \in P$

$\Rightarrow) L \in P \Rightarrow P = NP$

$P \subseteq NP$. Para demonstrar que

$P = NP$ é mais fácil demonstrar

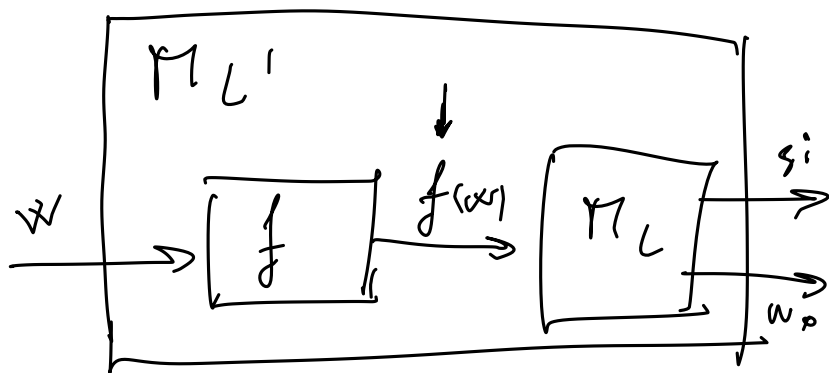
$NP \subseteq P$.

Se conseguirmos demonstrar que

$L \in P \Rightarrow NP \subseteq P$ ✓

• Se L é NP-completo, L é NP-hard

$\forall L' \in NP \quad L' \leq_P L \rightsquigarrow f$



$$O(n^c + n^{c-1})$$

$$n = \|w\|$$

$c \geq 1$, fixed

1) $w \rightsquigarrow f(w) = y \quad O(n^c) \quad \|f(w)\| \in O(n^c)$

2) Assuming running time of $\pi_L \in O(n^d)$
 $O((n^c)^d) \in O(n^{c \cdot d})$

SAT è NP-completo

TEOREMA: TRANSITIVITÀ DELLE RIDUZIONI POLINOMICHE
Siano A, B, C tre linguaggi

Se $A \leq_p B$ e $B \leq_p C$, allora $A \leq_p C$

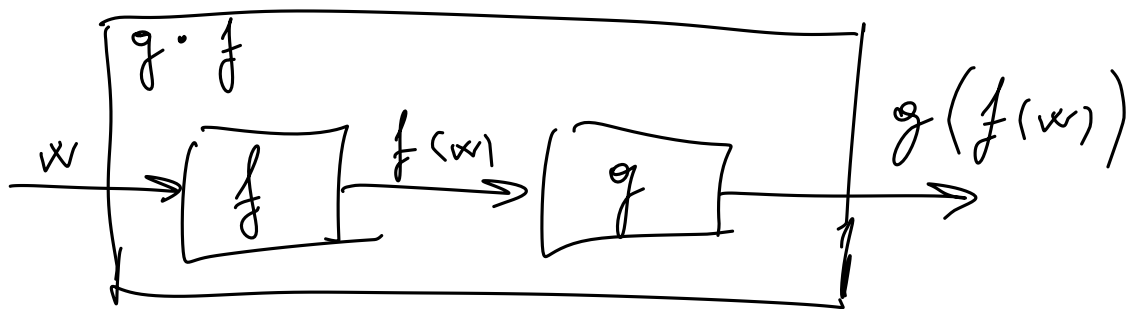
Dim:

$A \leq_p B$ f $O(n^c)$ $c \geq 1$ Fixed

$B \leq_p C$ g $O(n^d)$ $d \geq 1$ Fixed

$g \circ f$

$A \leq_p C$ $g(f(x))$



$\rightarrow f(x)$ $O(n^c)$ $\|f(x)\| \leq O(n^c)$

$\rightarrow g(f(x))$ $O(\|f(x)\|^d)$ $O(n^{c \cdot d})$ $O(n^{c \cdot d})$

TEOREMA

Sia A un linguaggio NP-HARD

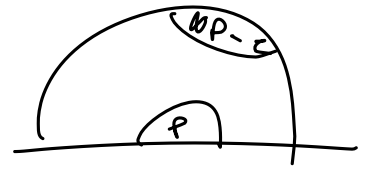
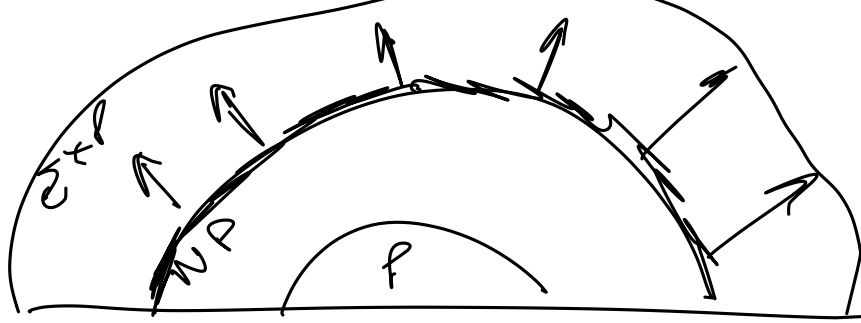
Se B è un linguaggio t.c. $A \leq_p B$

Allora B è NP-HARD

Dim: Poiché A è NP-HARD

$\forall L' \in NP, L' \leq_p A$. $A \leq_p B$

$L' \leq_p B$



3SAT $\in$ NP-complexity

CNF

3 CNF

$$\varphi = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge (\neg x_2 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_3 \vee x_5)$$

- 3SAT $\in$ NP

- 3SAT $\in$ NP-HARD

$$\text{SAT} \leq_p \text{3SAT}$$

$$\varphi_{(\text{CNF})} \rightarrow \varphi_{(\text{3CNF})}$$

$$\varphi = c_1 \wedge c_2 \wedge \dots \wedge c_m \rightarrow \varphi'$$

$$c_i = (l_1 \vee l_2 \vee \dots \vee l_k)$$

$$c_i \rightarrow \begin{cases} c_i' = (l_1 \vee l_2 \vee h_i) \\ c_i'' = (l_3 \vee \dots \vee l_k \vee \neg h_i) \end{cases}$$

2m

$$\Rightarrow \varphi \text{ SODD.} \Rightarrow \varphi \text{ SODD}$$

$$\sigma \rightarrow \underline{\tau_\sigma}$$

$$\frac{c_i = (l_1 \vee \dots \vee l_k)}{\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ c_i' & c_i'' \end{matrix}}$$

$$\Leftarrow) \quad \varphi \text{ 3SAT} \Rightarrow \varphi \text{ 3SAT.}$$

$$\varphi' \text{ 3SAT} \text{ is equivalent to } \varphi \text{ 3SAT}$$

$$\varphi \text{ 3SAT} \iff \varphi' \text{ 3SAT} \iff \varphi \text{ 3SAT}$$

$$c_i' = (l_1 \vee l_2 \vee l_i)$$

$$c_i'' = (l_3 \vee \dots \vee l_n \vee \neg l_i) \rightarrow c_i$$

$$c_i = (l_1 \vee l_2 \vee l_3) \rightarrow \begin{cases} c_i' = (l_1 \vee l_i) \\ c_i'' = (l_2 \vee l_3 \vee \neg l_i) \end{cases}$$

$$2SAT \in P$$

$$\text{EXACT-3SAT} \leq_p \text{ NP-complete}$$

$$3SAT \leq_p \text{ EXACT-3SAT}$$