Polynomial Time Reduction

- Polynomial Time Reduction Definition
- Reduction by Equivalence
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- Reduction by Encoding with Gadgets
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- Decision, Search and Optimization Problem
- Self-Reducibility

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Polynomial Time Reduction

Problem A is polynomial time reducible to Problem B, $A \leq_p B$

If any instance of problem A can be solved using a polynomial amount of computation plus a polynomial number of calls to a solution of problem B

If any algorithm for problem B can be used [called (once or more) with *'clever'* legal inputs] to solve any instance of problem A

Subroutine for B takes an instance y of B and returns the solution $B(y)$

Algorithm for A transforms an instance x of A to an instance y of B. Then transforms $B(y)$ to $A(x)$

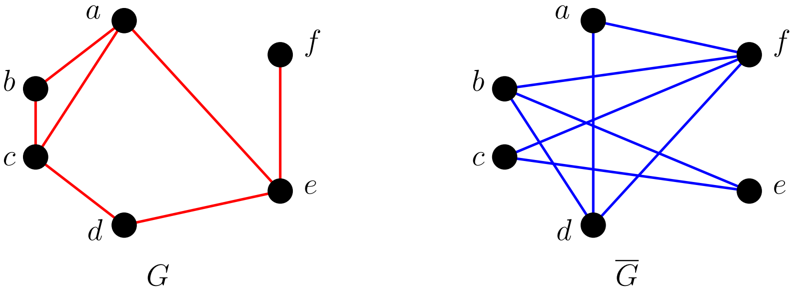
Reduction by (Complementary) Equivalence

Theorem

G has an independent set of size k iff $\overline{G}$ has a clique of size k

Recall that for $G = (V, E)$ its complement is the graph

$\overline{G} = (V, \overline{E})$, where $\overline{E} = \{(u, v) : (u, v) \notin E\}$



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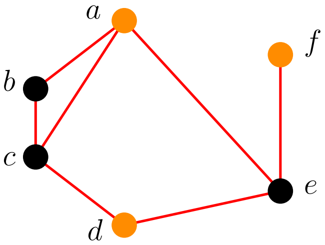
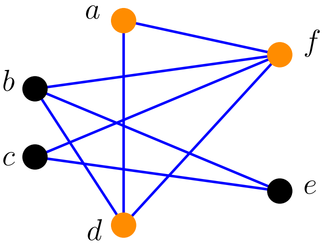


An independent set of size 3



The same 3 vertices make a clique in $\overline{G}$

Reduction by (Complementary) Equivalence

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If any instance of problem A can be solved using a polynomial amount of computation plus a polynomial number of calls to a solution of problem B

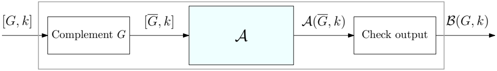
$$\text{CLIQUE}(G,k) \quad \leq_p \quad \text{IND-SET}(G,k)$$

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be an algorithm solving IND-SET(G,k) for any G and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Let $[G,k]$ be an instance of the CLIQUE problem

1. Compute the complement $\overline{G}$ of G ▷ Polytime
2. Call $\mathcal{A}$ on $[\overline{G},k]$
3. If it outputs **Yes**, output **Yes** for the problem CLIQUE(G,k)
4. Else output **No**

Algorithm $\mathcal{B}$ takes an instance $[G,k]$ of CLIQUE returns **Yes** if G has a clique of size k else returns **No**



Algorithm $\mathcal{B}$ solves CLIQUE(G,K) problem using the algorithm $\mathcal{A}$ for IND-SET(G,k) problem

Why Study both CLIQUE or INDEPENDENT-SET

Theorem

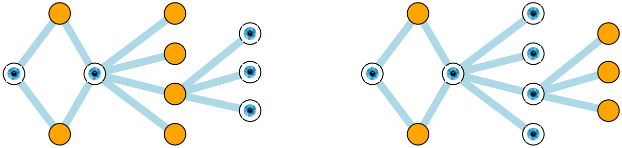
G has an independent set of size k iff $\overline{G}$ has a clique of size k

Given this complementary equivalence should we study both problems?

- Both are “hard” problems
- In practice an approximation algorithm is used for real world graphs
- Most real world graphs are very sparse
- Hence, their complements are very dense
- So applying the same algorithm on the complement will not be as efficient

Reduction by (Complementary) Equivalence

Theorem: $S \subset V$ is independent set in G iff $V \setminus S$ is a vertex cover in G



1. If S is an independent set, then $\overline{S} = V \setminus S$ is a vertex cover
   - For any edge (u, v), either $u \notin S$ or $v \notin S \implies$ either $u \in \overline{S}$ or $v \in \overline{S}$
   - Hence $\overline{S}$ is a vertex cover
2. If C is a vertex cover, then $\overline{C} = V \setminus C$ is an independent set
   - For any edge (u, v) it cannot be that $u \notin C$ AND $v \notin C$
   - It cannot be that $u \in \overline{C}$ and $v \in \overline{C}$
   - Hence $\overline{C}$ is an independent set

Reduction by (Complementary) Equivalence

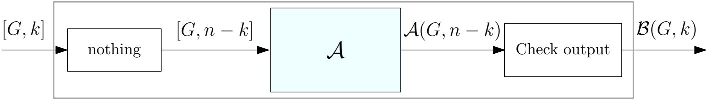
$\textsc{ind-set}(G, k) \quad \leq_p \quad \textsc{vertex-cover}(G, k')$

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be an algorithm solving $\textsc{vertex-cover}(G, k)$ for any G and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Let $[G, t]$ be an instance of the $\textsc{ind-set}$ problem

1. Call $\mathcal{A}$ on $[G, n - t]$
2. If it outputs **Yes**, output **Yes** for $\textsc{ind-set}(G, t)$
3. Else output **No**

$\mathcal{B}$ takes an instance $[G, k]$ of $\textsc{Independent-Set}$ returns **YES** if G has an indep.set of size k else returns **NO**



Algorithm $\mathcal{B}$ solves $\textsc{Independent-Set}$(G,k) problem using the algorithm $\mathcal{A}$ for $\textsc{Vertex-Cover}$ problem