

21.3

Examples of Reductions

21.3.1

Independent Set and Clique

Independent Sets and Cliques

Given a graph G , a set of vertices V' is:

- ① independent set: no two vertices of V' connected by an edge.

Independent Sets and Cliques

Given a graph G , a set of vertices V' is:

- 1 independent set: no two vertices of V' connected by an edge.

Independent Sets and Cliques

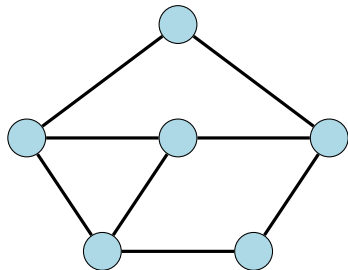
Given a graph G , a set of vertices V' is:

- 1 independent set: no two vertices of V' connected by an edge.
- 2 clique: every pair of vertices in V' is connected by an edge of G .

Independent Sets and Cliques

Given a graph G , a set of vertices V' is:

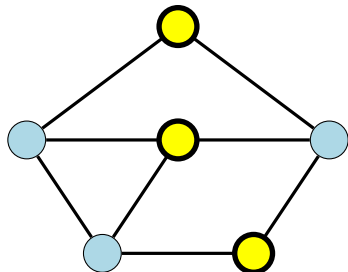
- 1 independent set: no two vertices of V' connected by an edge.
- 2 clique: every pair of vertices in V' is connected by an edge of G .



Independent Sets and Cliques

Given a graph G , a set of vertices V' is:

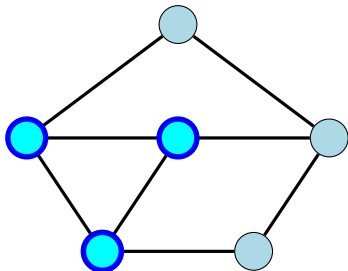
- 1 independent set: no two vertices of V' connected by an edge.
- 2 clique: every pair of vertices in V' is connected by an edge of G .



Independent Sets and Cliques

Given a graph G , a set of vertices V' is:

- 1 independent set: no two vertices of V' connected by an edge.
- 2 clique: every pair of vertices in V' is connected by an edge of G .



The Independent Set and Clique Problems

Problem: Independent Set

Instance: A graph G and an integer k .

Question: Does G has an independent set of size $\geq k$?

Problem: Clique

Instance: A graph G and an integer k .

Question: Does G has a clique of size $\geq k$?

The Independent Set and Clique Problems

Problem: Independent Set

Instance: A graph G and an integer k .

Question: Does G has an independent set of size $\geq k$?

Problem: Clique

Instance: A graph G and an integer k .

Question: Does G has a clique of size $\geq k$?

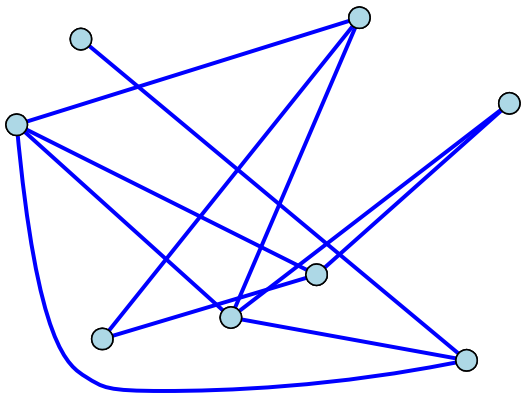
Recall

For decision problems X , Y , a reduction from X to Y is:

- ① An algorithm ...
- ② that takes I_X , an instance of X as input ...
- ③ and returns I_Y , an instance of Y as output ...
- ④ such that the solution (YES/NO) to I_Y is the same as the solution to I_X .

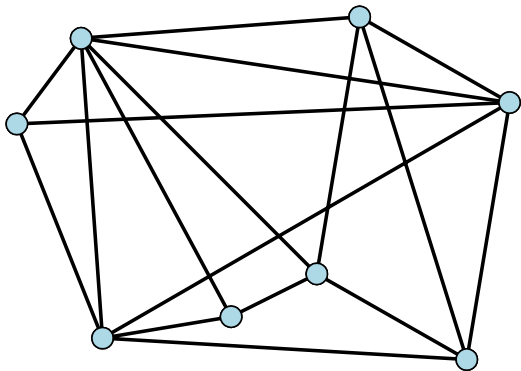
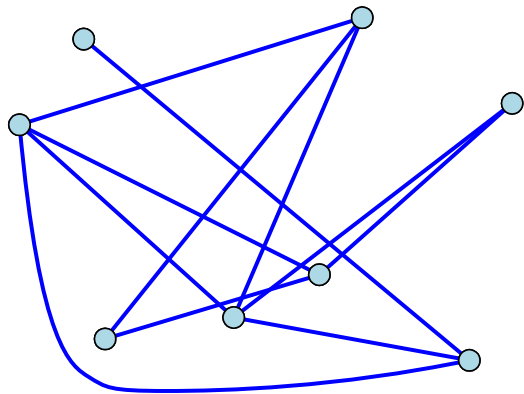
Reducing **Independent Set** to **Clique**

An instance of **Independent Set** is a graph G and an integer k .



Reducing **Independent Set** to **Clique**

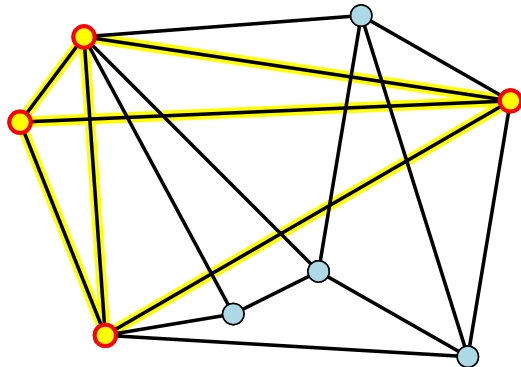
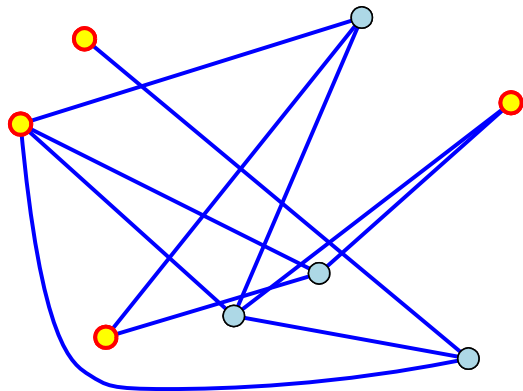
An instance of **Independent Set** is a graph G and an integer k .



Reducing **Independent Set** to **Clique**

An instance of **Independent Set** is a graph G and an integer k .

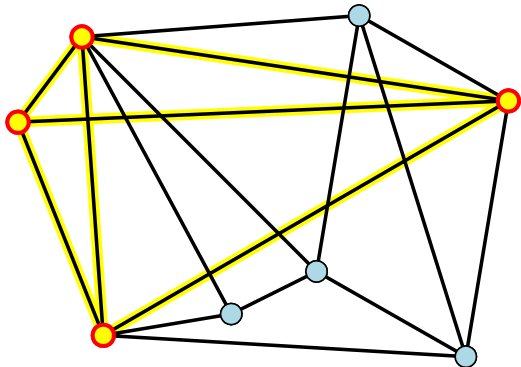
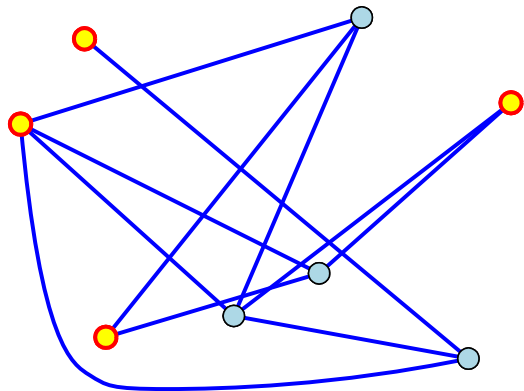
Reduction given $\langle G, k \rangle$ outputs $\langle \overline{G}, k \rangle$ where \overline{G} is the complement of G . \overline{G} has an edge $uv \iff uv$ is **not** an edge of G .



Reducing **Independent Set** to **Clique**

An instance of **Independent Set** is a graph G and an integer k .

Reduction given $\langle G, k \rangle$ outputs $\langle \overline{G}, k \rangle$ where \overline{G} is the complement of G . \overline{G} has an edge $uv \iff uv$ is **not** an edge of G .



A independent set of size k in $G \iff$ A clique of size k in \overline{G}

Correctness of reduction

Lemma 21.1.

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

Proof.

Need to prove two facts:

G has independent set of size at least k implies that \overline{G} has a clique of size at least k .

\overline{G} has a clique of size at least k implies that G has an independent set of size at least k .

Since $S \subseteq V$ is an independent set in $G \iff S$ is a clique in \overline{G} . \square

Independent Set and Clique

① **Independent Set** \leq **Clique**.

What does this mean?

② If we have an algorithm for **Clique**, then we have an algorithm for **Independent Set**.

③ **Clique** is at least as hard as **Independent Set**.

④ Also... **Clique** \leq **Independent Set**. Why? Thus **Clique** and **Independent Set** are polynomial-time equivalent.

Independent Set and Clique

① **Independent Set** \leq **Clique**.

What does this mean?

② If we have an algorithm for **Clique**, then we have an algorithm for **Independent Set**.

③ **Clique** is at least as hard as **Independent Set**.

④ Also... **Clique** \leq **Independent Set**. Why? Thus **Clique** and **Independent Set** are polynomial-time equivalent.

Independent Set and Clique

① **Independent Set** \leq **Clique**.

What does this mean?

② If we have an algorithm for **Clique**, then we have an algorithm for **Independent Set**.

③ **Clique** is at least as hard as **Independent Set**.

④ Also... **Clique** \leq **Independent Set**. Why? Thus **Clique** and **Independent Set** are polynomial-time equivalent.

Independent Set and Clique

① **Independent Set** \leq **Clique**.

What does this mean?

② If have an algorithm for **Clique**, then we have an algorithm for **Independent Set**.

③ **Clique** is at least as hard as **Independent Set**.

④ Also... **Clique** \leq **Independent Set**. Why? Thus **Clique** and **Independent Set** are polynomial-time equivalent.

Review: Independent Set and Clique

Assume you can solve the **Clique** problem in $T(n)$ time. Then you can solve the **Independent Set** problem in

- (A) $O(T(n))$ time.
- (B) $O(n \log n + T(n))$ time.
- (C) $O(n^2 T(n^2))$ time.
- (D) $O(n^4 T(n^4))$ time.
- (E) $O(n^2 + T(n^2))$ time.
- (F) Does not matter - all these are polynomial if $T(n)$ is polynomial, which is good enough for our purposes.

THE END

...

(for now)