# CMPS 4610 Algorithms - Fall 16 

## 9. Homework

Due 12/6/16 at the beginning of class

1. To be or not to be $\ldots$ in $P, N P$, or $c o-N P$ ( 6 points)

Specify for each of the problems below whether they are in $P, N P$, and/or co- $N P$. Justify your answers.
(a) Compute a heap from an array $A$ of $n$ numbers.
(b) Given an undirected graph $G=(V, E)$, and a number $k$. Is there a subset $S \subseteq V$ such that every vertex not in $S$ is adjacent to a vertex in $S$ ?
(c) Given an array $A$ of $n$ numbers, and a number $k$. Does $A$ contain the number $k$ ?
(d) Given an array $A$ of $n$ numbers, and a number $k$. Is it true that for each subset $S \subseteq A$, the sum of numbers in $S$ does not equal $k$ ?

## 2. $N P$-completeness (4 points)

The 2-TSP problem takes an undirected graph $G=(V, E)$ with positive edge weights as well as a positive integer $k$ as input, and asks whether there are two closed tours in $G$ such that both tours together visit every vertex in $V$ exactly once, and the total sum of all edge weights on both tours is at most $k$. Prove that 2-TSP is $N P$-complete.

## 3. $N P C$ and $c o-N P$ (4 points)

Let $N P C$ be the class of $N P$-complete problems.
Show that $N P C \cap c o-N P=\emptyset$, under the assumption that $N P \neq c o-N P$.
4. $\Pi_{1} \leq \Pi_{2}$ (8 points)

Let $\Pi_{1}$ and $\Pi_{2}$ be decision problems and suppose $\Pi_{1}$ is polynomial-time reducible to $\Pi_{2}$, so, $\Pi_{1} \leq \Pi_{2}$. Answer and justify each of the questions below:
(a) If $\Pi_{2} \in P$ does this imply that $\Pi_{1} \in P$ ?
(b) If $\Pi_{1} \in N P$, does this imply that $\Pi_{2} \in N P$ ?
(c) If $\Pi_{2} \in c o-N P$, does this imply that $\Pi_{1} \in c o-N P$ ?
(d) If $\Pi_{1} \in N P$, does this imply that $\Pi_{2}$ is NP-complete?
(e) If $\Pi_{2} \notin P$ does this imply that $\Pi_{1} \notin P$ ?
(f) If $\Pi_{2}$ is NP-complete, does this imply that $\Pi_{1} \in N P$ ?
(g) If $\Pi_{1}$ and $\Pi_{2}$ are NP-complete, is $\Pi_{2}$ polynomially reducible to $\Pi_{1}$ ?
(h) If $\Pi_{1}$ is NP-complete and $\Pi_{2} \in P$, what does this imply?

