Chapter 10

Extending the Limits of Tractability
Coping With NP-Completeness

Q. Suppose I need to solve an optimization problem corresponding to an NP-complete problem. What should I do?
A. Theory says you're unlikely to find poly-time algorithm.

Must sacrifice one of three desired features.
- Solve problem to optimality.
- Solve problem in polynomial time.
- Solve arbitrary instances of the problem.

This lecture. Solve some special cases of NP-complete problems that arise in practice.
Vertex Cover in Bipartite Graphs
Vertex cover. Given an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$, a vertex cover is a subset of vertices $S \subseteq V$ such that for each edge $(u, v) \in E$, either $u \in S$ or $v \in S$ or both.

$S = \{3, 4, 5, 1', 2'\}$
$|S| = 5$
**Vertex Cover**

**Weak duality.** Let $M$ be a matching, and let $S$ be a vertex cover. Then, $|M| \leq |S|$.

**Pf.** Each vertex can cover at most one edge in any matching.

\[ M = 1-2', 3-1', 4-5' \]
\[ |M| = 3 \]
König-Egerváry Theorem. In a bipartite graph, the max cardinality of a matching is equal to the min cardinality of a vertex cover.

\[ \begin{align*}
S^* &= \{ 3, 1', 2', 5' \} \\
|S^*| &= 4 \\
M^* &= 1-1', 2-2', 3-3', 5-5' \\
|M^*| &= 4
\end{align*} \]
**Vertex Cover: Proof of König-Egerváry Theorem**

König-Egerváry Theorem. In a bipartite graph, the max cardinality of a matching is equal to the min cardinality of a vertex cover.

- Suffices to find matching \( M \) and cover \( S \) such that \( |M| = |S| \).
- Formulate max flow problem as for bipartite matching.
- Let \( M \) be max cardinality matching and let \( (A, B) \) be min cut.
König-Egerváry Theorem. In a bipartite graph, the max cardinality of a matching is equal to the min cardinality of a vertex cover.

- Suffices to find matching $M$ and cover $S$ such that $|M| = |S|$.
- Formulate max flow problem as for bipartite matching.
- Let $M$ be max cardinality matching and let $(A, B)$ be min cut.
- Define $L_A = L \cap A$, $L_B = L \cap B$, $R_A = R \cap A$, $R_B = R \cap B$.

- Claim 1. $S = L_B \cup R_A$ is a vertex cover.
  - consider $(u, v) \in E$
  - $u \in L_A$, $v \in R_B$ impossible since infinite capacity
  - thus, either $u \in L_B$ or $v \in R_A$ or both

- Claim 2. $|S| = |M|$.
  - max-flow min-cut theorem $\Rightarrow |M| = \text{cap}(A, B)$
  - only edges of form $(s, u)$ or $(v, t)$ contribute to $\text{cap}(A, B)$
  - $|M| = \text{cap}(A, B) = |L_B| + |R_A| = |S|$.
10.1 Finding Small Vertex Covers
**Vertex Cover**

**VERTEX COVER:** Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ and an integer $k$, is there a subset of vertices $S \subseteq V$ such that $|S| \leq k$, and for each edge $(u, v)$ either $u \in S$, or $v \in S$, or both.

$k = 4$

$S = \{ 3, 6, 7, 10 \}$
Finding Small Vertex Covers

Q. What if $k$ is small?

**Brute force.** $O(k \, n^{k+1})$.
- Try all $C(n, k) = O(n^k)$ subsets of size $k$.
- Takes $O(k \, n)$ time to check whether a subset is a vertex cover.

**Goal.** Limit exponential dependency on $k$, e.g., to $O(2^k \, k \, n)$.

**Ex.** $n = 1,000$, $k = 10$.

- **Brute.** $k \, n^{k+1} = 10^{34} \Rightarrow$ infeasible.
- **Better.** $2^k \, k \, n = 10^7 \Rightarrow$ feasible.

**Remark.** If $k$ is a constant, algorithm is poly-time; if $k$ is a small constant, then it's also practical.
**Finding Small Vertex Covers**

**Claim.** Let $u$-$v$ be an edge of $G$. $G$ has a vertex cover of size $\leq k$ iff at least one of $G - \{u\}$ and $G - \{v\}$ has a vertex cover of size $\leq k-1$.

**Pf. $\Rightarrow$**

- Suppose $G$ has a vertex cover $S$ of size $\leq k$.
- $S$ contains either $u$ or $v$ (or both). Assume it contains $u$.
- $S - \{u\}$ is a vertex cover of $G - \{u\}$.

**Pf. $\Leftarrow$**

- Suppose $S$ is a vertex cover of $G - \{u\}$ of size $\leq k-1$.
- Then $S \cup \{u\}$ is a vertex cover of $G$.

**Claim.** If $G$ has a vertex cover of size $k$, it has $\leq kn-1$ edges.

**Pf.** Each vertex covers at most $n-1$ edges.
Claim. The following algorithm determines if $G$ has a vertex cover of size $\leq k$ in $O(2^k kn)$ time.

```java
boolean Vertex-Cover(G, k) {
    if (G contains no edges) return true
    if (G contains $\geq kn$ edges) return false
    let (u, v) be any edge of G
    a = Vertex-Cover(G - {u}, k-1)
    b = Vertex-Cover(G - {v}, k-1)
    return a or b
}
```

Pf.

- Correctness follows previous two claims.
- There are $\leq 2^{k+1}$ nodes in the recursion tree; each invocation takes $O(kn)$ time.
Finding Small Vertex Covers: Recursion Tree

\[ T(n, k) \leq \begin{cases} 
  cn & \text{if } k = 1 \\
  2T(n, k-1) + ckn & \text{if } k > 1 
\end{cases} \Rightarrow T(n, k) \leq 2^k c kn \]
10.2 Solving NP-Hard Problems on Trees
Independent set on trees. Given a tree, find a maximum cardinality subset of nodes such that no two share an edge.

Fact. A tree on at least two nodes has at least two leaf nodes.

Let $\text{degree} = 1$

Key observation. If $v$ is a leaf, there exists a maximum size independent set containing $v$.

Pf. (exchange argument)

- Consider a max cardinality independent set $S$.
- If $v \in S$, we're done.
- If $u \notin S$ and $v \notin S$, then $S \cup \{v\}$ is independent $\Rightarrow S$ not maximum.
- IF $u \in S$ and $v \notin S$, then $S \cup \{v\} - \{u\}$ is independent.

\[\blacksquare\]
**Theorem.** The following greedy algorithm finds a maximum cardinality independent set in forests (and hence trees).

\[
\text{Independent-Set-In-A-Forest}(F) \{ \\
\quad S \leftarrow \emptyset \\
\quad \textbf{while } (F \text{ has at least one edge}) \{ \\
\quad \quad \text{Let } e = (u, v) \text{ be an edge such that } v \text{ is a leaf} \\
\quad \quad \text{Add } v \text{ to } S \\
\quad \quad \text{Delete from } F \text{ nodes } u \text{ and } v, \text{ and all edges incident to them.} \\
\quad \} \\
\quad \textbf{return } S \\
\}\]

**Pf.** Correctness follows from the previous key observation. □

**Remark.** Can implement in $O(n)$ time by considering nodes in postorder.
Weighted Independent Set on Trees

**Weighted independent set on trees.** Given a tree and node weights $w_v > 0$, find an independent set $S$ that maximizes $\sum_{v \in S} w_v$.

**Observation.** If $(u, v)$ is an edge such that $v$ is a leaf node, then either OPT includes $u$, or it includes all leaf nodes incident to $u$.

**Dynamic programming solution.** Root tree at some node, say $r$.
- $OPT_{in}(u) = \max$ weight independent set rooted at $u$, containing $u$.
- $OPT_{out}(u) = \max$ weight independent set rooted at $u$, not containing $u$.

\[
OPT_{in}(u) = w_u + \sum_{v \in \text{children}(u)} OPT_{out}(v)
\]
\[
OPT_{out}(u) = \sum_{v \in \text{children}(u)} \max\{OPT_{in}(v), OPT_{out}(v)\}
\]

children($u$) = { $v$, $w$, $x$ }
Independent Set on Trees: Greedy Algorithm

**Theorem.** The dynamic programming algorithm find a maximum weighted independent set in trees in $O(n)$ time.

```plaintext
Weighted-Independent-Set-In-A-Tree(T) {
  Root the tree at a node r
  foreach (node u of T in postorder) {
    if (u is a leaf) {
      Min[u] = w_u
      M_out[u] = 0
    }
    else {
      Min[u] = \sum_{v \in \text{children}(u)} M_{out}[v] + w_v
      M_{out}[u] = \sum_{v \in \text{children}(u)} \max(M_{out}[v], M_{in}[v])
    }
  }
  return \max(M_{in}[r], M_{out}[r])
}
```

**Pf.** Takes $O(n)$ time since we visit nodes in postorder and examine each edge exactly once. □
Independent set on trees. This structured special case is tractable because we can find a node that breaks the communication among the subproblems in different subtrees.

Graphs of bounded tree width. Elegant generalization of trees that:
- Captures a rich class of graphs that arise in practice.
- Enables decomposition into independent pieces.

see Chapter 10.4, but proceed with caution
10.3 Circular Arc Coloring
**Wavelength-Division Multiplexing**

**Wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM).** Allows m communication streams (arcs) to share a portion of a fiber optic cable, provided they are transmitted using different wavelengths.

**Ring topology.** Special case is when network is a cycle on n nodes.

**Bad news.** NP-complete, even on rings.

**Brute force.** Can determine if k colors suffice in $O(k^m)$ time by trying all k-colorings.

**Goal.** $O(f(k)) \cdot \text{poly}(m, n)$ on rings.
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**Interval coloring.** Greedy algorithm finds coloring such that number of colors equals depth of schedule.

- maximum number of streams at one location

**Circular arc coloring.**
- Weak duality: number of colors $\geq$ depth.
- Strong duality does not hold.

max depth = 2
min colors = 3
Circular arc coloring. Given a set of \( n \) arcs with depth \( d \leq k \), can the arcs be colored with \( k \) colors?

Equivalent problem. Cut the network between nodes \( v_1 \) and \( v_n \). The arcs can be colored with \( k \) colors iff the intervals can be colored with \( k \) colors in such a way that "sliced" arcs have the same color.
Circular Arc Coloring: Dynamic Programming Algorithm

Dynamic programming algorithm.

- Assign distinct color to each interval which begins at cut node $v_0$.
- At each node $v_i$, some intervals may finish, and others may begin.
- Enumerate all $k$-colorings of the intervals through $v_i$ that are consistent with the colorings of the intervals through $v_{i-1}$.
- The arcs are $k$-colorable iff some coloring of intervals ending at cut node $v_0$ is consistent with original coloring of the same intervals.

![Diagram showing the coloring process with intervals and colors assigned to each node.](image)
Circular Arc Coloring: Running Time

Running time. \( O(k! \cdot n) \).

- \( n \) phases of the algorithm.
- Bottleneck in each phase is enumerating all consistent colorings.
- There are at most \( k \) intervals through \( v_i \), so there are at most \( k! \) colorings to consider.

Remark. This algorithm is practical for small values of \( k \) (say \( k = 10 \)) even if the number of nodes \( n \) (or paths) is large.
Extra Slides
Register Allocation
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Register. One of k of high-speed memory locations in computer's CPU. say 32

Register allocator. Part of an optimizing compiler that controls which variables are saved in the registers as compiled program executes.

Interference graph. Nodes are "live ranges" (variables or temporaries). There is an edge between u and v if there exists an operation where both u and v are "live" at the same time.

Observation. [Chaitin, 1982] Can solve register allocation problem iff interference graph is k-colorable.

Spilling. If graph is not k-colorable (or we can't find a k-coloring), we "spill" certain variables to main memory and swap back as needed.

\[\text{typically infrequently used variables that are not in inner loops}\]
**A Useful Property**

**Remark.** Register allocation problem is NP-hard.

**Key fact.** If a node $v$ in graph $G$ has fewer than $k$ neighbors, $G$ is $k$-colorable iff $G - \{v\}$ is $k$-colorable.

$\uparrow$

delete $v$ and all incident edges

**Pf.** Delete node $v$ from $G$ and color $G - \{v\}$.

- If $G - \{v\}$ is not $k$-colorable, then neither is $G$.
- If $G - \{v\}$ is $k$-colorable, then there is at least one remaining color left for $v$.

$\blacksquare$

$\begin{align*}
\text{v} & \quad \text{k = 3} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{G is 2-colorable even though} \\
\text{all nodes have degree 2}
\end{array}
\end{align*}$
Chaitin's Algorithm

**Vertex-Color(G, k) {**

while (G is not empty) {
    Pick a node v with fewer than k neighbors
    Push v on stack
    Delete v and all its incident edges
}

while (stack is not empty) {
    Pop next node v from the stack
    Assign v a color different from its neighboring nodes which have already been colored
}

}
**Chaitin's Algorithm**

**Theorem.** [Kempe 1879, Chaitin 1982] Chaitin's algorithm produces a $k$-coloring of any graph with max degree $k-1$.

**Pf.** Follows from key fact since each node has fewer than $k$ neighbors.

**Remark.** If algorithm never encounters a graph where all nodes have degree $\geq k$, then it produces a $k$-coloring.

**Practice.** Chaitin's algorithm (and variants) are extremely effective and widely used in real compilers for register allocation.