A Graph Named “Gadget”

A 2-CRAYOLA Question!

Is Gadget 2-colorable?
No, it contains a triangle

A 2-CRAYOLA Question!

Given a graph G, how can we decide if it is 2-colorable?
Answer: Enumerate all $2^n$ possible colorings to look for a valid 2-color
How can we efficiently decide if G is 2-colorable?
Theorem: G contains an odd cycle if and only if G is not 2-colorable

Alternate coloring algorithm:
To 2-color a connected graph G, pick an arbitrary node v, and color it white
Color all v’s neighbors black
Color all their uncolored neighbors white, and so on
If the algorithm terminates without a color conflict, output the 2-coloring
Else, output an odd cycle

A 2-CRAYOLA Question!

Theorem: G contains an odd cycle if and only if G is not 2-colorable

A 3-CRAYOLA Question!

Theorem: G contains an odd cycle if and only if G is not 2-colorable

A 3-CRAYOLA Question!

A 3-CRAYOLA Oracle

3-Coloring Is Decidable by Brute Force
Try out all 3^n colorings until you determine if G has a 3-coloring
Better 3-CRAYOLA Oracle

NO, or
YES here is how: gives 3-coloring of the nodes

3-Colorability Search Oracle

3-Colorability Decision Oracle

Christmas Present

BUT I WANTED a SEARCH oracle for Christmas
I am really bummed out

GIVEN: 3-Colorability Decision Oracle

Christmas Present

How do I turn a mere decision oracle into a search oracle?

GIVEN: 3-Colorability Decision Oracle

Beanie’s Flawed Idea

What if I gave the oracle partial colorings of G? For each partial coloring of G, I could pick an uncolored node and try different colors on it until the oracle says “YES”

Rats, the oracle does not take partial colorings....
Let’s now look at two other problems:

1. K-Clique
2. K-Independent Set

**K-Cliques**

A K-clique is a set of K nodes with all \( K(K-1)/2 \) possible edges between them.

This graph contains a 4-clique

**A Graph Named “Gadget”**

**Independent Set**

An independent set is a set of nodes with no edges between them.

This graph contains an independent set of size 3
**A Graph Named “Gadget”**

Given: \((G, k)\)

Question: Does \(G\) contain an independent set of size \(k\)?

**BRUTE FORCE:** Try out all \(n\) choose \(k\) possible locations for the \(k\) independent set

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**Clique / Independent Set**

Two problems that are cosmetically different, but substantially the same

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**Complement of \(G\)**

Given a graph \(G\), let \(G^*\), the complement of \(G\), be the graph obtained by the rule that two nodes in \(G^*\) are connected if and only if the corresponding nodes of \(G\) are not connected.

\[ G \quad \text{and} \quad G^* \]

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Let \(G\) be an \(n\)-node graph

\[ (G, k) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad (G^*, k) \]

**BUILD:** Independent Set Oracle

**GIVEN:** Clique Oracle
Let $G$ be an $n$-node graph

**GIVEN:** Independent Set Oracle

**BUILD:** Clique Oracle

$(G, k)$  

$(G^*, k)$

**Clique / Independent Set**

Two problems that are cosmetically different, but substantially the same

Thus, we can quickly reduce a clique problem to an independent set problem and vice versa.

There is a fast method for one if and only if there is a fast method for the other.

Let’s now look at two other problems:
1. Circuit Satisfiability
2. Graph 3-Colorability

**Combinatorial Circuits**

AND, OR, NOT, 0, 1 gates wired together with no feedback allowed

$X_1$, $X_2$, $X_3$

**Circuit-Satisfiability**

Given a circuit with $n$-inputs and one output, is there a way to assign 0-1 values to the input wires so that the output value is 1 (true)?

Yes, this circuit is satisfiable: 110
Circuit-Satisfiability

Given: A circuit with \(n\) inputs and one output, is there a way to assign 0-1 values to the input wires so that the output value is 1 (true)?

BRUTE FORCE: Try out all \(2^n\) assignments

3-Colorability

Circuit Satisfiability

\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\hline
x & y & \text{OR} \\
\hline
F & F & F \\
F & T & T \\
T & F & T \\
T & T & T \\
\hline
\end{array}

NOT gate!
How do we force the graph to be 3 colorable exactly when the circuit is satifiable?

Let $C$ be an $n$-input circuit.

You can quickly transform a method to decide 3-coloring into a method to decide circuit satifiability!
Given an oracle for circuit SAT, how can you quickly solve 3-colorability?

Can you make a circuit that takes a description of a graph and a node coloring, and checks if it is a valid 3-coloring?

Let $V_n(X,Y)$ be a circuit that takes an $n$-node graph $X$ and an assignment of colors to nodes $Y$, and verifies that $Y$ is a valid 3-coloring of $X$. I.e., $V_n(X,Y) = 1$ iff $Y$ is a 3-coloring of $X$

$X$ is expressed as an $n$ choose 2 bit sequence, $Y$ is expressed as a $2n$ bit sequence.

Given $n$, we can construct $V_n$ in time $O(n^2)$

Let $G$ be an $n$-node graph

Circuit-SAT / 3-Colorability

Two problems that are cosmetically different, but substantially the same
Given an oracle for circuit SAT, how can you quickly solve $k$-clique?

Circuit-SAT / 3-Colorability

Clique / Independent Set

Four problems that are cosmetically different, but substantially the same

Circuit-SAT / 3-Colorability

Clique / Independent Set

FACT: No one knows a way to solve any of the 4 problems that is fast on all instances

Summary

Many problems that appear different on the surface can be efficiently reduced to each other, revealing a deeper similarity