Basic Algorithms, Assignment 12
Due April 27, 8:00 a.m. via Gradescope

To me, it does not seem unlikely that on some shelf of the universe there lies a total book. I pray the unknown gods that some man - even if only one man, and though it have been thousands of years ago! - may have examined and read it. If honor and wisdom and happiness are not for me, let them be for others. May heaven exist, though my place be in hell. Let me be outraged and annihilated, but may Thy enormous Library be justified, for one instant, in one being.
Jorge Luis Borges, *The Library of Babel*

1. Please try all of these but submit only three -- your choice!
Which of the following problem classes are in \( P \) and which are probably not in \( P \). (By probably not we mean that we do not as of today know that it is in \( P \) but of course tomorrow somebody might come up with a clever algorithm.)

(a) **PRIME**. The input here would be integers \( n \) and Yes would be returned iff \( n \) is prime.

(b) I gave the above problem twenty years ago. What was the answer then?

(c) **CONNECTED-GRAPH**. The input here would be a graph \( G \) and Yes would be returned iff the graph was connected.

(d) **TRAVELING-SALESMAN**. The input here would be a graph \( G \) together with a positive integer weight \( w(e) \) for each edge \( e \) and an integer \( B \). Yes would be returned iff there was a Hamiltonian Cycle which had total weight at most \( B \).

(e) **SPANNING-TREE**. The input here would be a graph \( G \) together with a positive integer weight \( w(e) \) for each edge \( e \) and an integer \( B \). Yes would be returned iff there was a spanning tree which had total weight at most \( B \).

(f) **ALMOSTDAG**. The input here would be a directed graph \( G \). Yes would be returned iff there was a set of at most 10 edges of \( G \) that could be removed from \( G \) so that the remaining graph is a DAG. (Your argument should work with 10 replaced by any *constant* value.)
2. Please try all of these but submit only three -- your choice!

Show that the following problem classes are in \( NP \). (That is, describe the certificate that the Oracle gives and describe the procedure that Verifier will take. Warning: Do not trust Oracle! For example, if Oracle gives you \( n \) distinct vertices you have to verify that they are indeed distinct!)

(a) PRIME-INTERVAL The input here would be integers \( n, a, b \). Yes would be returned iff there was a prime \( p \) which divided \( n \) and for which \( a \leq p \leq b \).

(b) TRAVELING-SALESMAN As described above.

(c) RAMANUJAN We’ll call a positive integer \( n \) RAMANUJAN if it can be expressed as the sum of two positive cubes in (at least) two different ways. So \( 1729 = 1^3 + 12^3 = 10^3 + 9^3 \) is RAMANUJAN, and comes from a famous story about Ramanujan and Hardy.

(d) COMPOSITE The input here would be an integer \( n \). Yes would be returned if \( n \) was composite. For this problem I want two solutions. One (the easier one) uses the Agarwal, Kayal, Saxena algorithm. The second should not use the Agarwal, Kayal, Saxena algorithm.

(e) 3-COLOR. The input here would be a graph \( G \). Yes would be returned if there was a three coloring of the vertices such that no two adjacent vertices \( v, w \) had the same color.

(f) NEAR-DAG. The input here would be a directed graph \( G \) and an integer \( B \). Yes would be returned if there was a set of at most \( B \) edges that could be removed from \( G \) so that the remaining graph was acyclic. (This is like ALMOST-DAG with the critical distinction that \( B \) is not restricted to 10, or any constant value. Rather, \( B \) can depend on the number of vertices of \( G \).)

3. Please try both of these but submit only one -- your choice!

For the following pairs \( L_1, L_2 \) of problem classes show that \( L_1 \leq_p L_2 \). That is, given a “black box” that will solve any instance of \( L_2 \) in unit time, create a polynomial time algorithm that will solve any instance of \( L_1 \) in polynomial time.

(a) Let \( L_2 \) be TRAVELLING-SALESMAN DESIGNATED PATH. The input here would be a graph \( G \), two designated vertices, a source \( v_1 \) and a sink \( v_n \), together with a positive integer weight \( w(e) \) for each
edge $e$ and an integer $B$. Yes would be returned iff there was a Hamiltonian Path (i.e., one goes through all the vertices $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ in some order (starting and ending at the designated vertices) but does not return from $v_n$ back to $v_1$) which had total weight at most $B$. $L_1$ is \textsc{travelling-salesman} as described above.

(b) Let $L_2$ be \textsc{clique}. The input here would be a graph $G$ together with a positive integer $B$. Yes would be returned iff there was a clique with at least $B$ vertices. (A set of vertices in a graph $G$ is a clique if every pair of them are adjacent.) Let $L_1$ be \textsc{independent-set}. The input here would be a graph $G$ together with a positive integer $B$. Yes would be returned iff there was an independent set with at least $B$ vertices. (A set of vertices in a graph $G$ is an independent set if no pair of them are adjacent.)

4. Assume \textsc{prime-interval} (defined above) is in $P$. Using it as a black box give a polynomial time algorithm with input integer $n \geq 2$ that returns some prime factor $p$. Suppose \textsc{prime-interval} takes time $O(d^6)$ where $d$ is the number of digits of $n$. Give the time of your algorithm as time $O(d^c)$ for some explicit constant $c$.

Among his co-workers in an Indian named Ganapathy. Ganapathy often arrives late to work; on some days he does not come at all. When he does come, he does not appear to be working very hard; he sits in his cubicle with his feet on the desk, apparently dreaming. For his absences he has only the most cursory of excused (“I was not well”) Nevertheless he is not chided. Ganapathy, it emerges, is a particularly valuable acquisition for International Computers. He has studied in America, holds an American degree in computer science.

J.M. Coetzee, \textit{Youth}