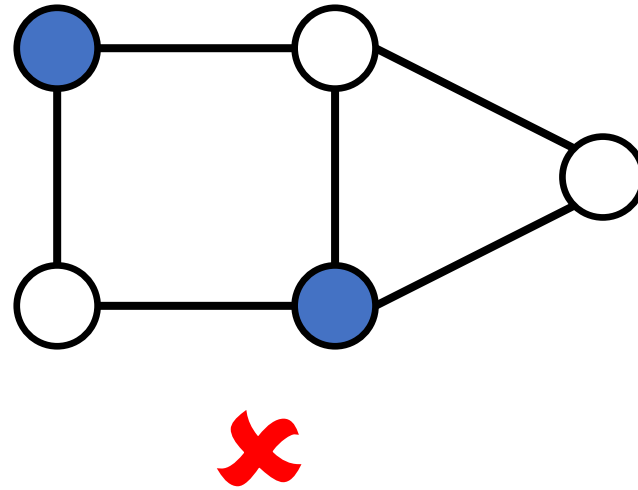
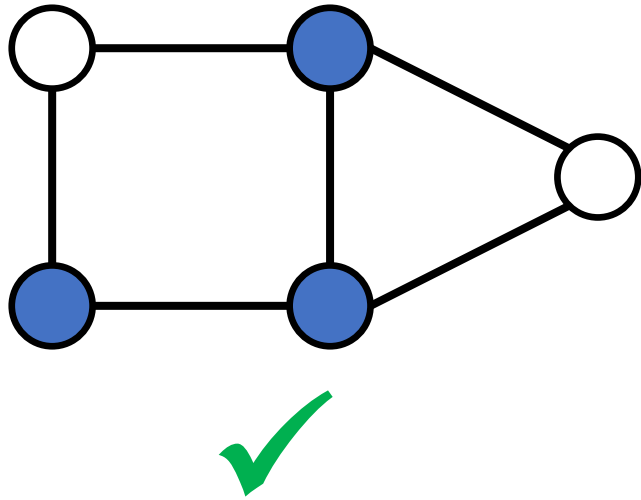


Vertex Cover

CSCI 338

Vertex Cover (VC)

Vertex Cover: Given graph $G = (V, E)$ and integer $k \leq |V|$, is there $V' \subseteq V$, with $|V'| \leq k$, such that each edge in E contains an end point in V' ?



Vertex Cover (VC)

Claim: $VC \in NP$ -Complete

Proof:

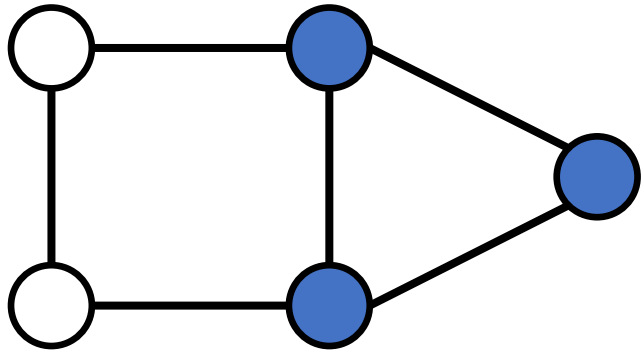
1. $VC \in NP$

2. $CLIQUE \leq_P VC$

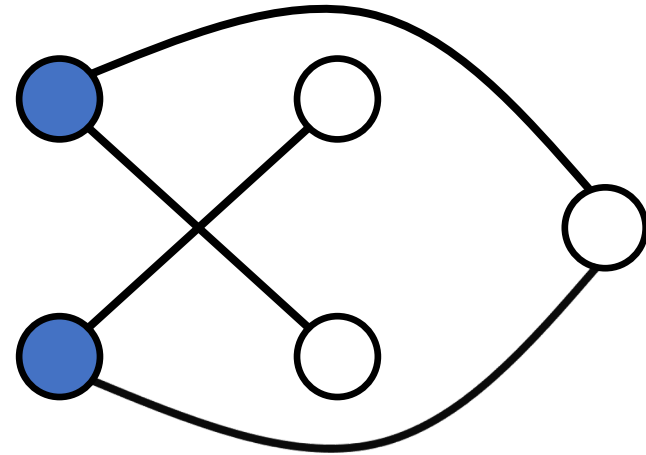
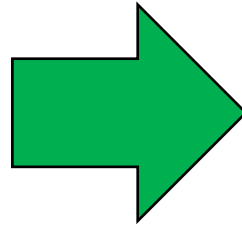
Vertex Cover (VC)

Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_P VC$

Proof:



$\exists k$ - Clique



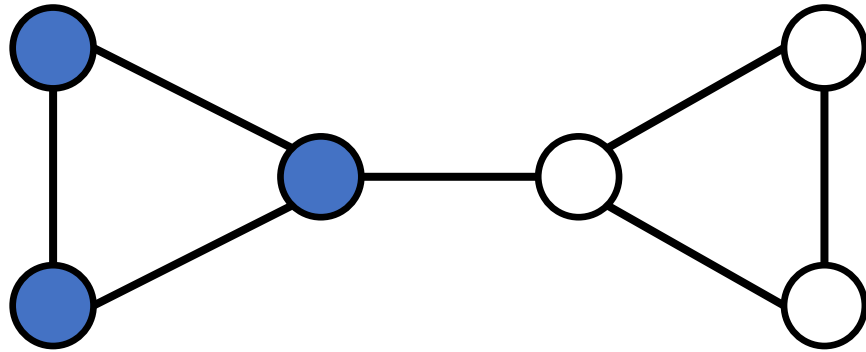
$\exists (n - k)$ - Vertex Cover



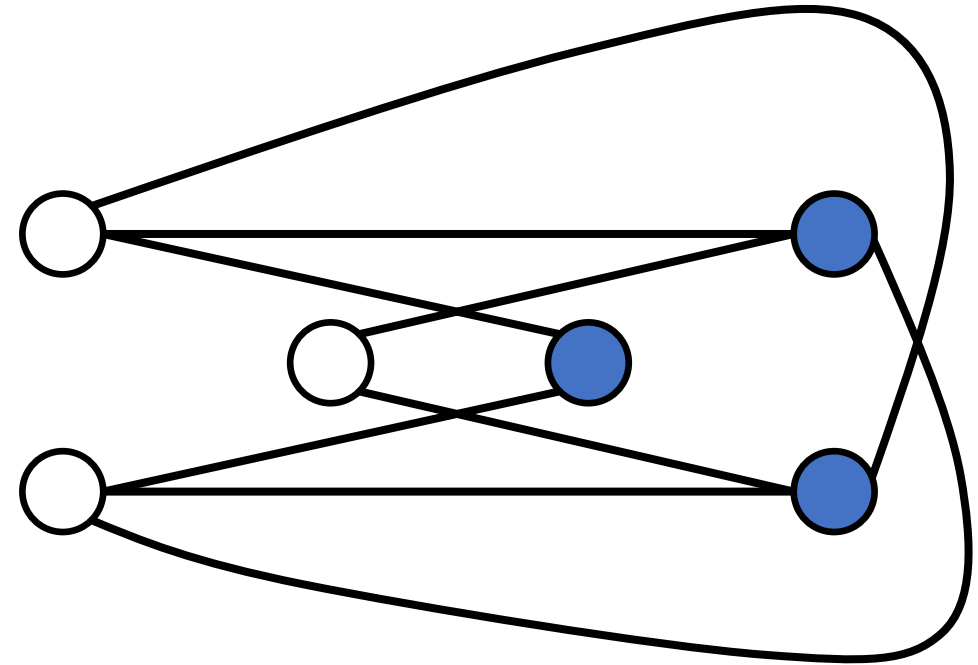
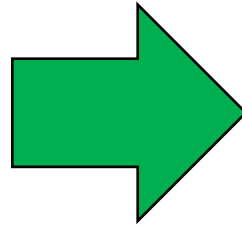
Vertex Cover (VC)

Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof:

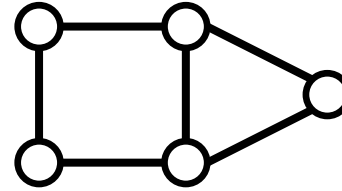


$\exists k$ - Clique



$\exists (n - k)$ - Vertex Cover

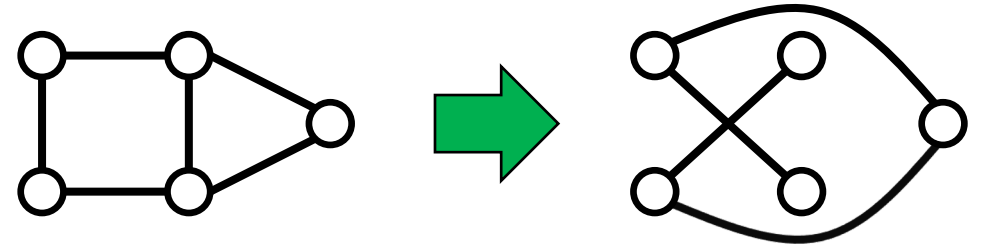
Vertex Cover (VC)



Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_P VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$.

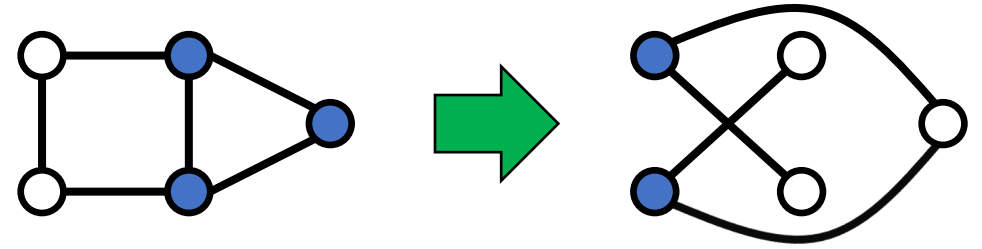
Vertex Cover (VC)



Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

Vertex Cover (VC)

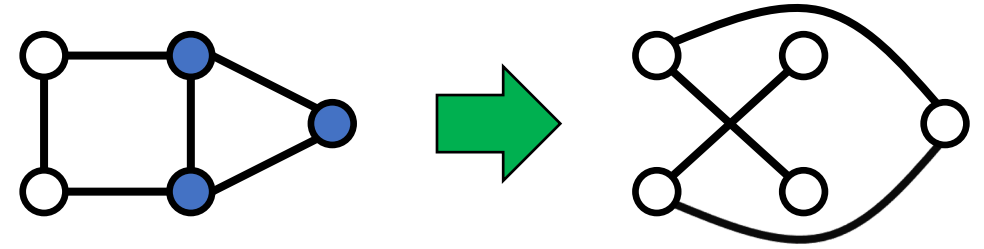


Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

Vertex Cover (VC)



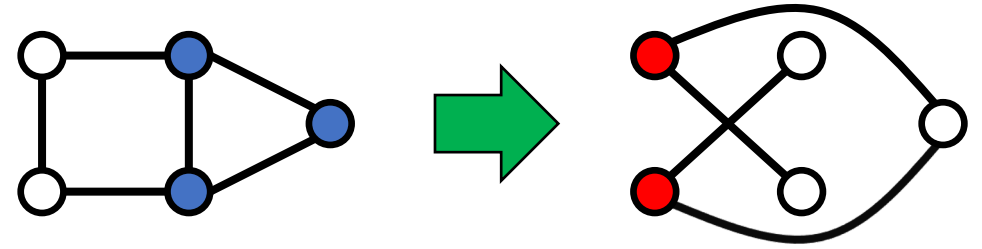
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_P VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a **k -clique Q** .

Vertex Cover (VC)



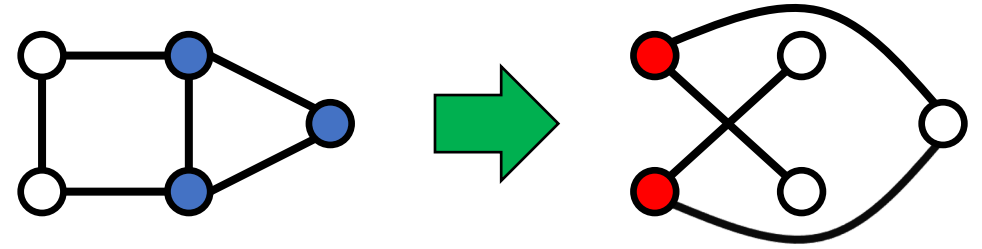
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a **k -clique Q** . Consider **$C = V \setminus Q$** .

Vertex Cover (VC)



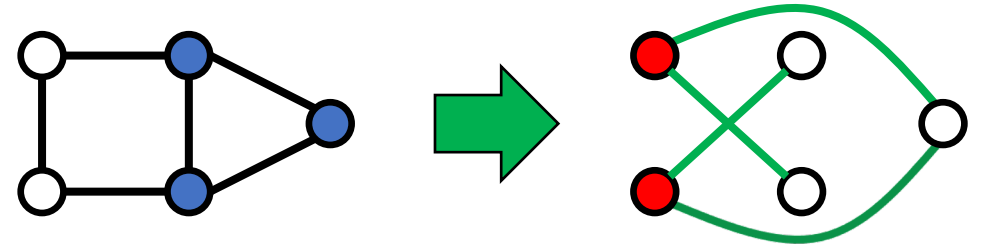
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a **k -clique Q** . Consider **$C = V \setminus Q$** . Show C is an $(n - k)$ -VC.

Vertex Cover (VC)



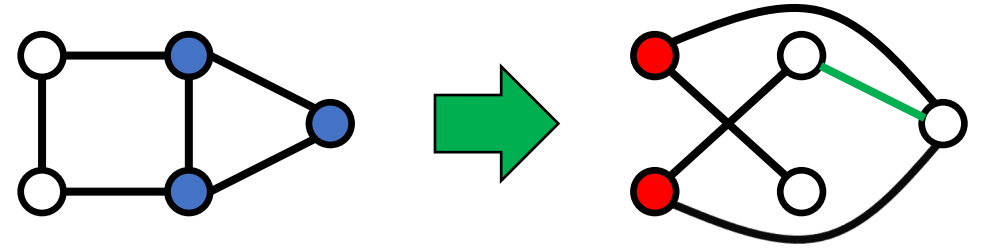
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a **k -clique Q** . Consider **$C = V \setminus Q$** . For C to be a VC of \bar{G} , each **edge in \bar{E}** must contain a vertex from C .

Vertex Cover (VC)



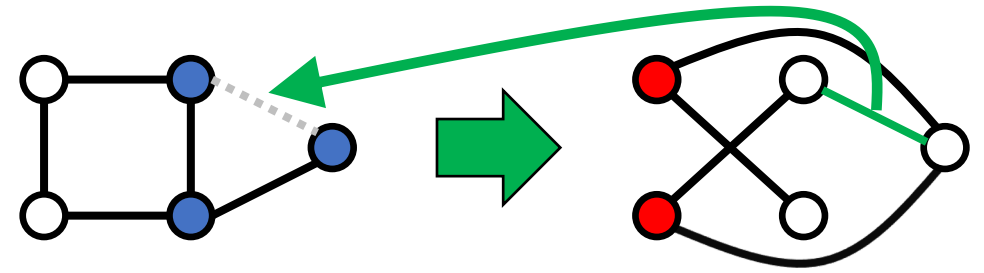
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a **k -clique Q** . Consider **$C = V \setminus Q$** . For C to be a VC of \bar{G} , each **edge in \bar{E}** must contain a vertex from C . Consider an edge **e** in \bar{E} where neither vertex is in C ...

Vertex Cover (VC)



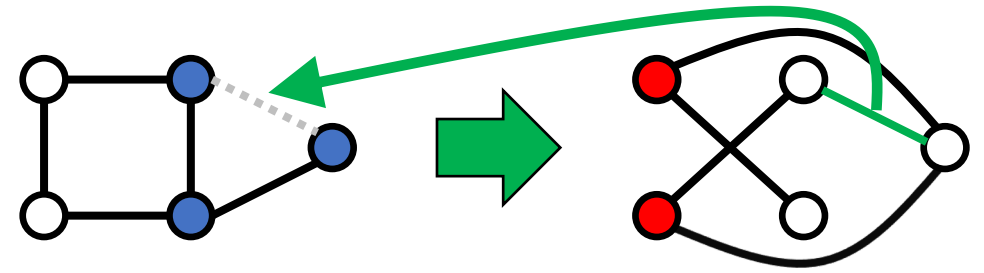
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a **k -clique Q** . Consider **$C = V \setminus Q$** . For C to be a VC of \bar{G} , each **edge in \bar{E}** must contain a vertex from C . Consider an edge **e** in \bar{E} where neither vertex is in C . Thus, both vertices are in Q .

Vertex Cover (VC)



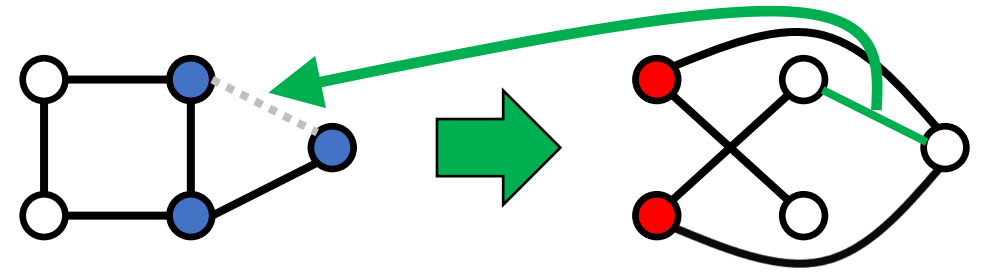
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a **k -clique Q** . Consider **$C = V \setminus Q$** . For C to be a VC of \bar{G} , each **edge in \bar{E}** must contain a vertex from C . Consider an edge **e** in \bar{E} where neither vertex is in C . Thus, both vertices are in Q . But Q is a clique in G , which means that $e \in E$

Vertex Cover (VC)



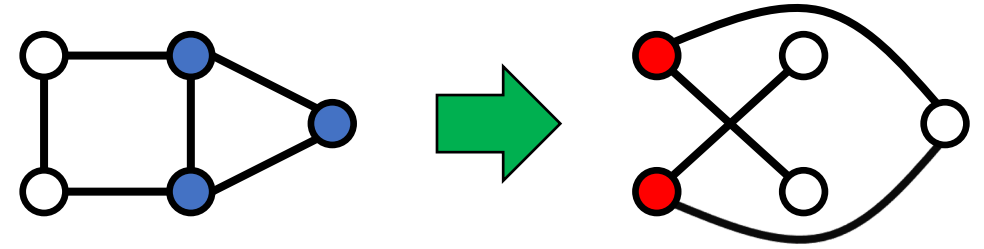
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a **k -clique Q** . Consider **$C = V \setminus Q$** . For C to be a VC of \bar{G} , each **edge in \bar{E}** must contain a vertex from C . Consider an edge **e** in \bar{E} where neither vertex is in C . Thus, both vertices are in Q . But Q is a clique in G , which means that $e \in E$, which contradicts the construction of \bar{G} . Therefore, C is a $(n - k)$ -VC.

Vertex Cover (VC)



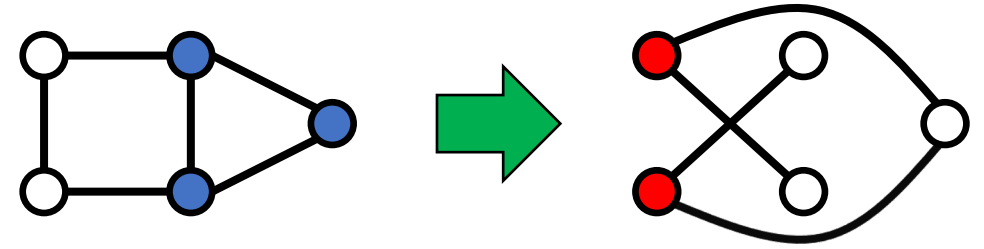
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Leftarrow Suppose \bar{G} has an $(n - k)$ -VC C . Consider $Q = V \setminus C$. Show Q is a k -clique.

Vertex Cover (VC)



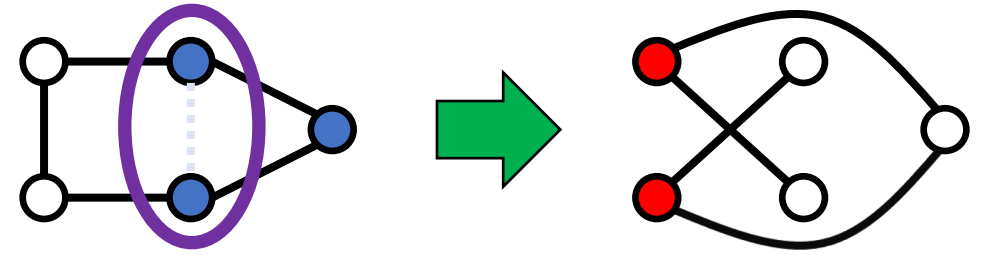
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Leftarrow Suppose \bar{G} has an **$(n - k)$ -VC C** . Consider **$Q = V \setminus C$** . For Q to be a clique in G , each pair of its vertices must share an edge in E .

Vertex Cover (VC)



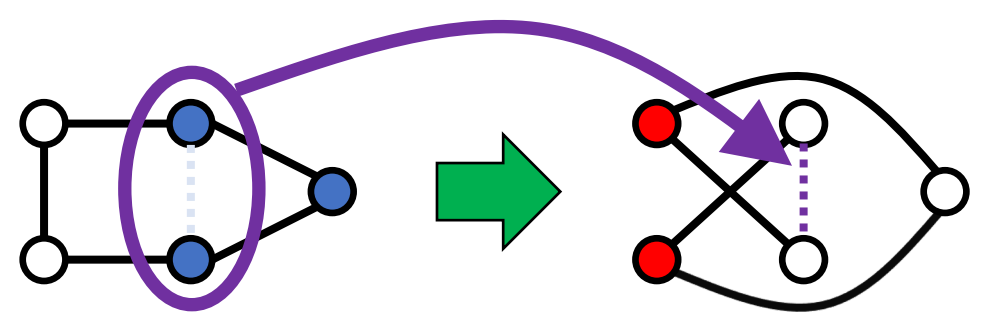
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Leftarrow Suppose \bar{G} has an $(n - k)$ -VC C . Consider $Q = V \setminus C$. For Q to be a clique in G , each pair of its vertices must share an edge in E . Consider a **pair of vertices** in Q that do not share an edge in E .

Vertex Cover (VC)



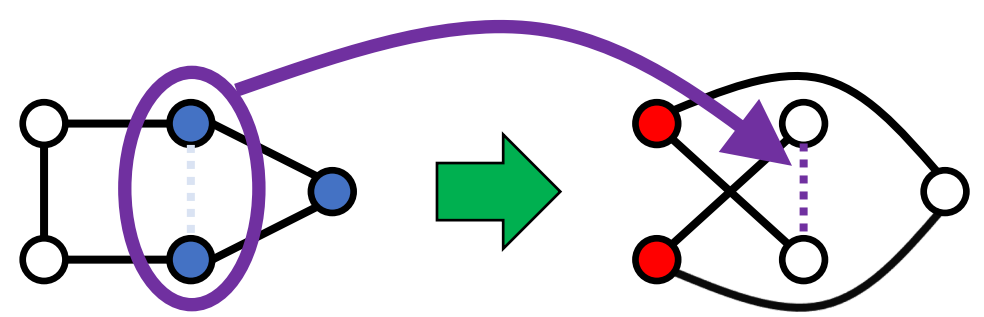
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Leftarrow Suppose \bar{G} has an $(n - k)$ -VC C . Consider $Q = V \setminus C$. For Q to be a clique in G , each pair of its vertices must share an edge in E . Consider a **pair of vertices** in Q that do not share an edge in E . This pair must share an edge in \bar{E} .

Vertex Cover (VC)



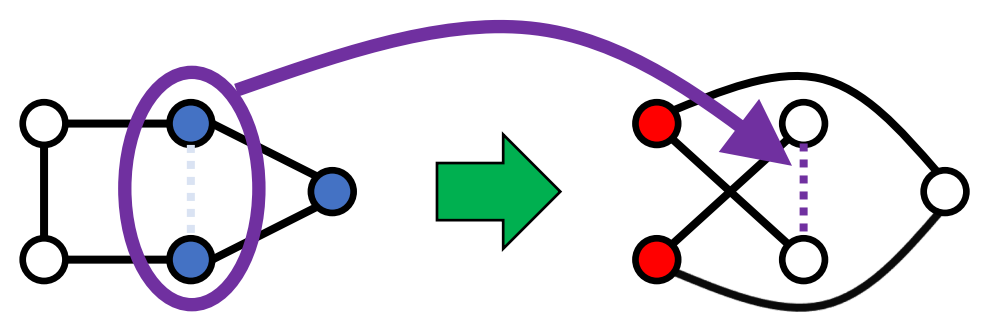
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_P VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Leftarrow Suppose \bar{G} has an $(n - k)$ -VC C . Consider $Q = V \setminus C$. For Q to be a clique in G , each pair of its vertices must share an edge in E . Consider a **pair of vertices** in Q that do not share an edge in E . This pair must share an edge in \bar{E} . But this edge in \bar{E} does not have either vertex in C (since the pair are both in Q)

Vertex Cover (VC)



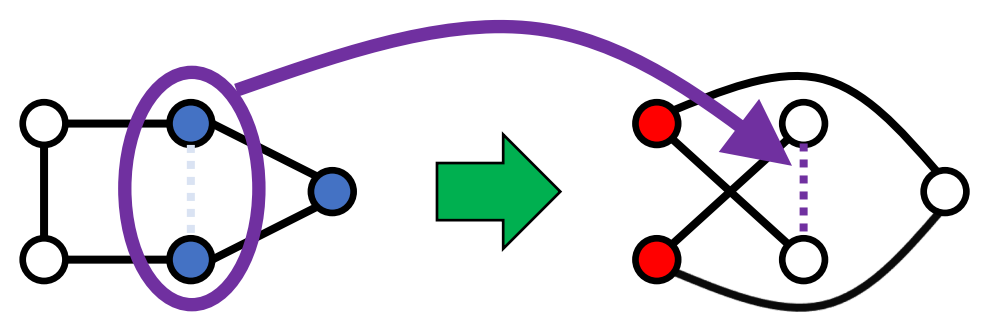
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Leftarrow Suppose \bar{G} has an **$(n - k)$ -VC C** . Consider $Q = V \setminus C$. For Q to be a clique in G , each pair of its vertices must share an edge in E . Consider a **pair of vertices** in Q that do not share an edge in E . This pair must share an edge in \bar{E} . But this edge in \bar{E} does not have either vertex in C (since the pair are both in Q), which contradicts C being a vertex cover.

Vertex Cover (VC)



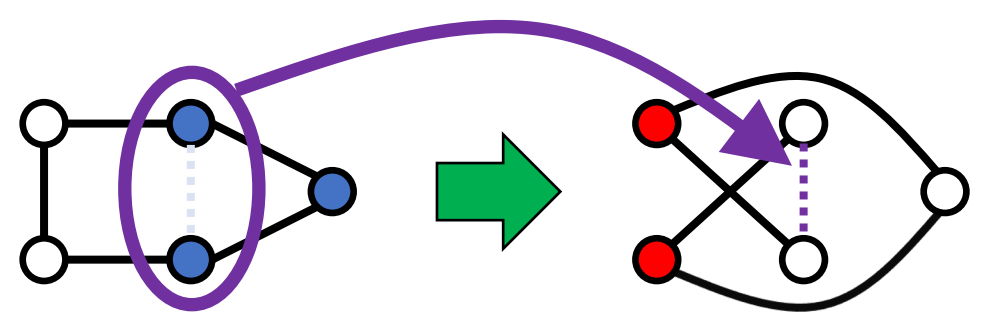
Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Leftarrow Suppose \bar{G} has an **$(n - k)$ -VC C** . Consider $Q = V \setminus C$. For Q to be a clique in G , each pair of its vertices must share an edge in E . Consider a **pair of vertices** in Q that do not share an edge in E . This pair must share an edge in \bar{E} . But this edge in \bar{E} does not have either vertex in C (since the pair are both in Q), which contradicts C being a vertex cover. Therefore, Q is a k -clique.

Vertex Cover (VC)



Claim: $CLIQUE \leq_p VC$

Proof: Let $G = (V, E)$, k be input to the clique problem, where $|V| = n$. Construct the complement graph $\bar{G} = (V, \bar{E})$ by checking each pair of vertices and making them an edge in \bar{E} if they are not an edge in E . $O(n^2)$ time

G has a k -clique $\Leftrightarrow \bar{G}$ has an $(n - k)$ -VC.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -clique Q . Consider $C = V \setminus Q$. For C to be a VC of \bar{G} , each edge in \bar{E} must contain a vertex from C . Consider an edge e in \bar{E} where neither vertex is in C ...

\Leftarrow Suppose \bar{G} has an **$(n - k)$ -VC C** . Consider **$Q = V \setminus C$** . For Q to be a clique in G , each pair of its vertices must share an edge in E . Consider a **pair of vertices** in Q that do not share an edge in E ...

Project 3

Report:

- Introduction
- Algorithm descriptions
 - How do they work?
 - How do you know they are valid?
 - How do you know they are optimal (if they are)?
 - Running times?
- Evaluation description
 - What metrics are you testing?
 - How many iterations of each scenario did you do?
 - How did you generate your graphs?
- Results
 - Plots?
 - What are your conclusions?