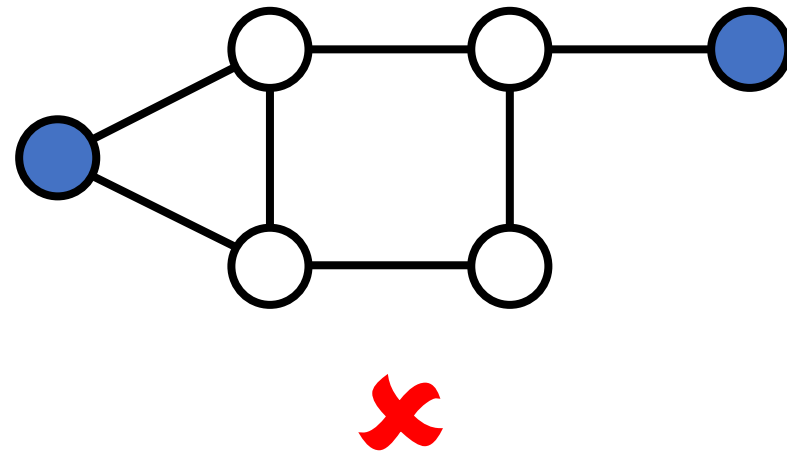
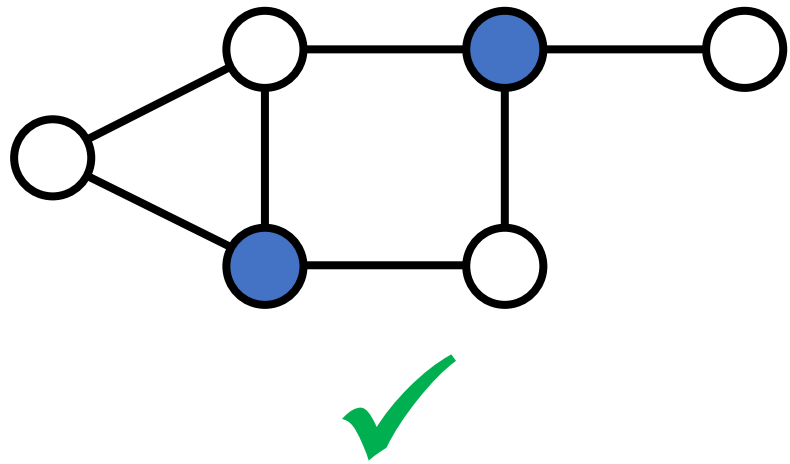


Dominating Set

CSCI 338

Dominating Set

Dominating Set: Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ and integer $k \leq |V|$, is there a subset V' of size $\leq k$, such that every vertex $\in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a vertex $\in V'$?



Dominating Set

Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

Claim: Dominating Set $\in NP - C$

Proof:

1. Show Dominating Set $\in NP$.

Given $G = (V, E)$, k and a subset V' of V , confirm that $|V'| \geq k$ and that for each vertex $v \in V$, $v \in V'$ or there is some edge $(v, u) \in E$ such that $u \in V'$.

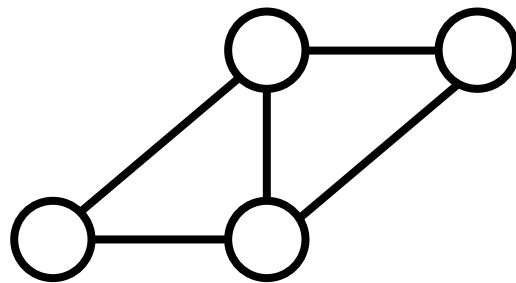
$O(n^3)$ running time \Rightarrow Dominating Set $\in NP$.

Dominating Set

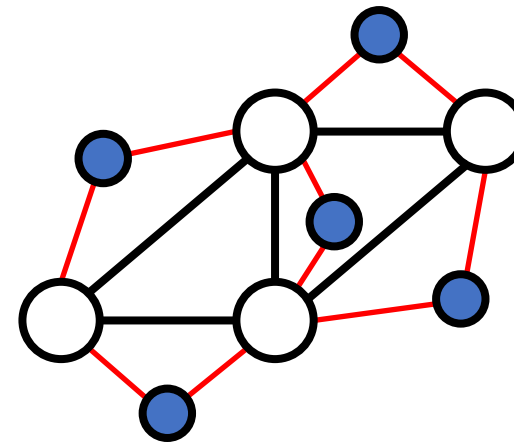
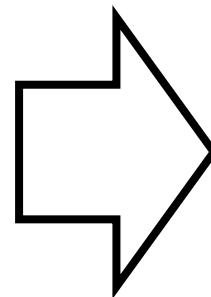
Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

Claim: Vertex Cover \leq_p Dominating Set

Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.



Vertex Cover



Dominating Set

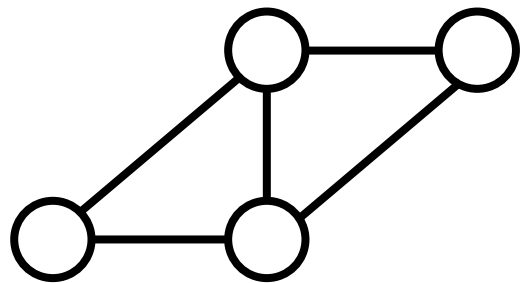
Dominating Set

Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

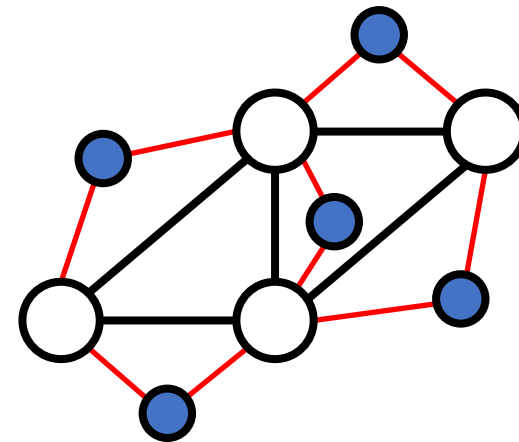
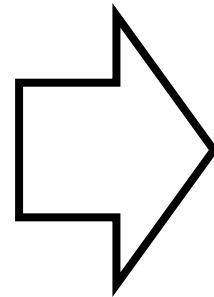
Claim: Vertex Cover \leq_p Dominating Set

Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.



Vertex Cover



Dominating Set

Dominating Set

Vertex Cover: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each edge contains an endpoint from V' ?

Claim: Vertex Cover \leq_p Dominating Set

Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

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\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C .

Dominating Set

Vertex Cover: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each edge contains an endpoint from V' ?

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Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C . Then every **edge** in E has an **endpoint** in the C .



G

Dominating Set

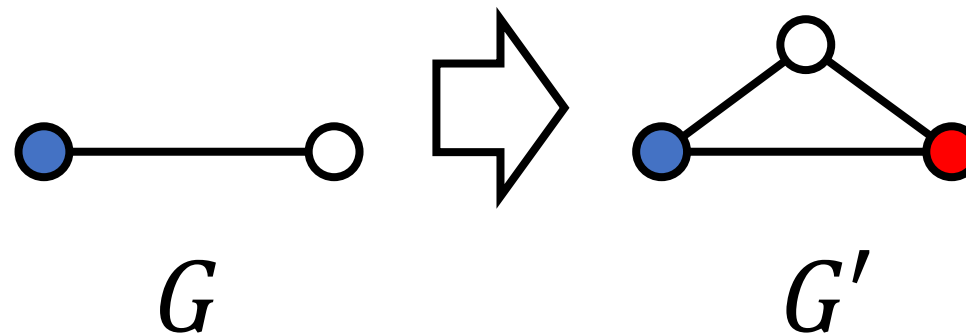
Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

Claim: Vertex Cover \leq_p Dominating Set

Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C . Then every edge in E has an endpoint in the C . Thus, every $v \in V' \cap V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$.



Dominating Set

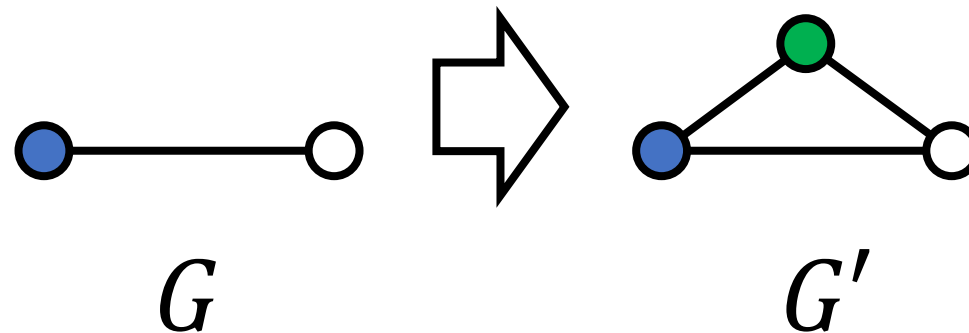
Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

Claim: Vertex Cover \leq_p Dominating Set

Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C . Then every edge in E has an endpoint in the C . Thus, every $v \in V' \cap V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$. Also, every **new vertex** in V' (i.e. in $V' \setminus V$) is adjacent to $u \in C$ by our construction.



Dominating Set

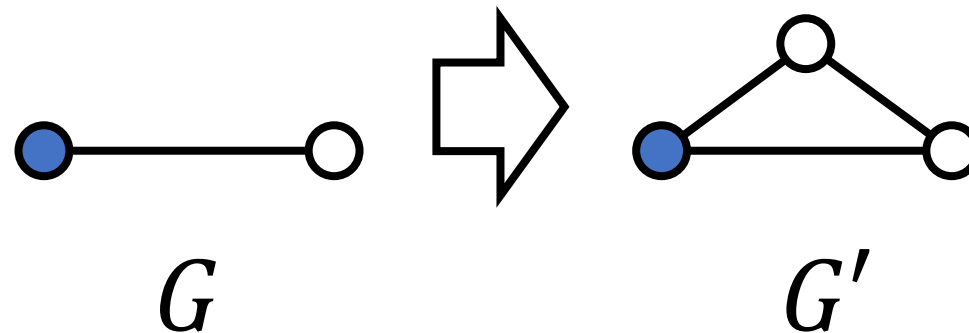
Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

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Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C . Then every edge in E has an endpoint in the C . Thus, every $v \in V' \cap V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$. Also, every new vertex in V' (i.e. in $V' \setminus V$) is adjacent to $u \in C$ by our construction. Thus $C \subseteq V$ is a DS in G' .



Dominating Set

Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

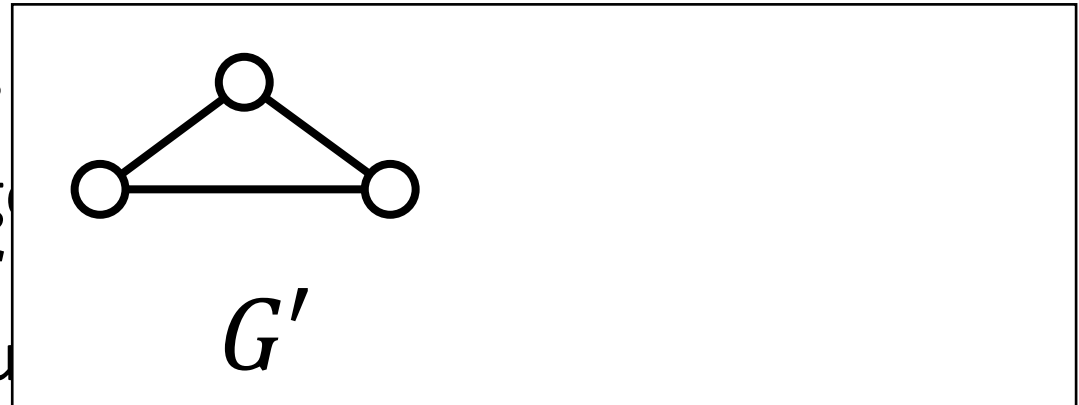
Claim: Vertex Cover \leq_p Dominating Set

Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C . Then every edge $e = (u, v) \in E$ has $u \in C$ or $v \in C$. Thus, every $v \in V' \cap V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ in G . Every $v \in V' \setminus V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ by our construction.

\Leftarrow Suppose G' has an k -DS C .



Dominating Set

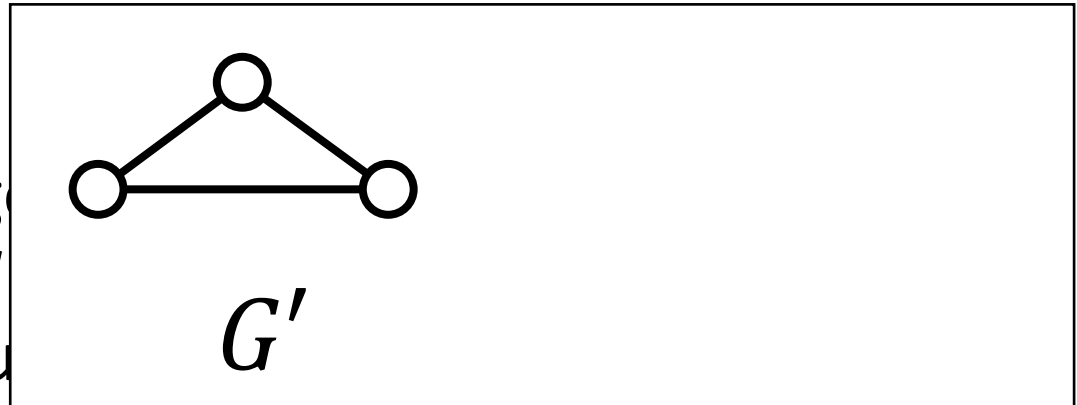
Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

Claim: Vertex Cover \leq_p Dominating Set

Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C . Then every edge $(u, v) \in E$ has $u \in C$ or $v \in C$. Thus, every $v \in V' \cap V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ in V . Every $w \in V' \setminus V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ by our construction.



\Leftarrow Suppose G' has an k -DS C . Then, every vertex is in C or adjacent to a vertex in C . For every edge $(u, v) \in E$, either $u \in C$ or $v \in C$ or both, so C is a vertex cover of G .

Dominating Set

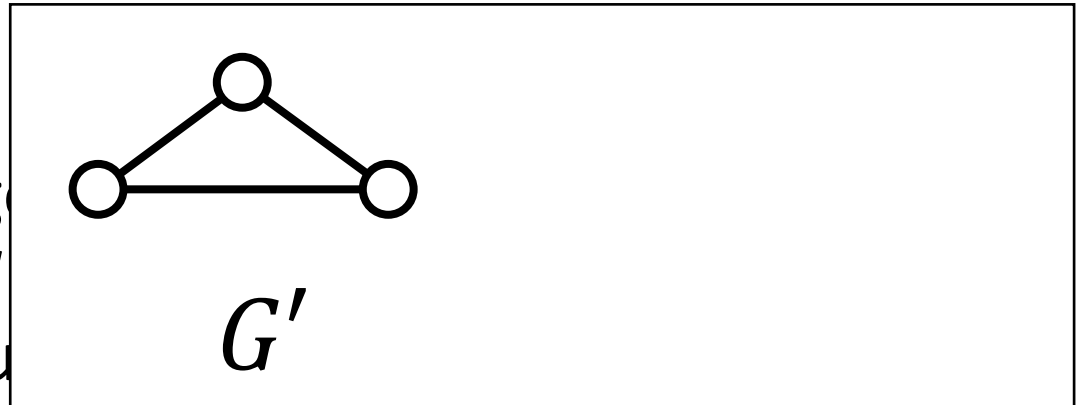
Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

Claim: Vertex Cover \leq_p Dominating Set

Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C . Then every edge $(u, v) \in E$ has $u \in C$ or $v \in C$. Thus, every $v \in V' \cap V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ in V . Every $w \in V' \setminus V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ by our construction.



\Leftarrow Suppose G' has an k -DS C . Then, every vertex is in C or adjacent to a vertex in C . This means that for every “triangle”, at least one of the vertices is in C .

Dominating Set

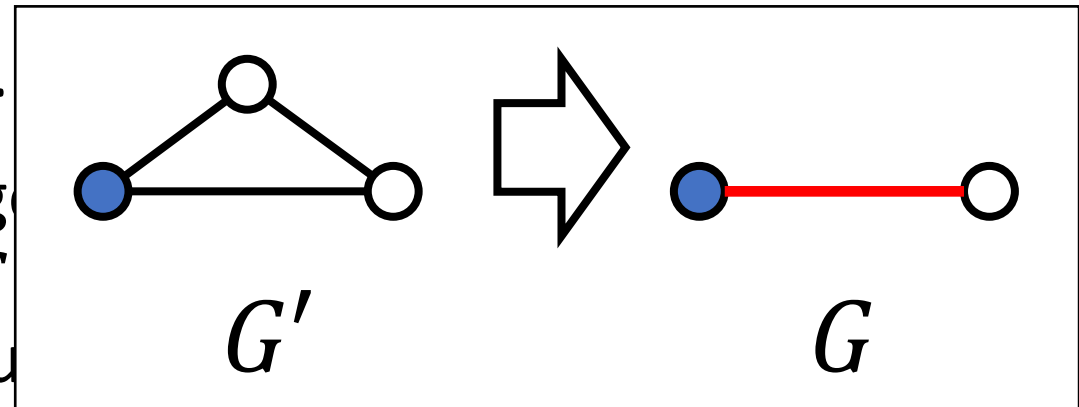
Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

Claim: Vertex Cover \leq_p Dominating Set

Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C . Then every edge $e = (u, v) \in E$ has $u \in C$ or $v \in C$. Thus, every $v \in V' \cap V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ in $V' \setminus V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ by our construction.



\Leftarrow Suppose G' has an k -DS C . Then, every vertex is in C or adjacent to a vertex in C . This means that for every “triangle”, at least one of the vertices is in C . If a **vertex in V** was selected, the **edge in E** is covered.

Dominating Set

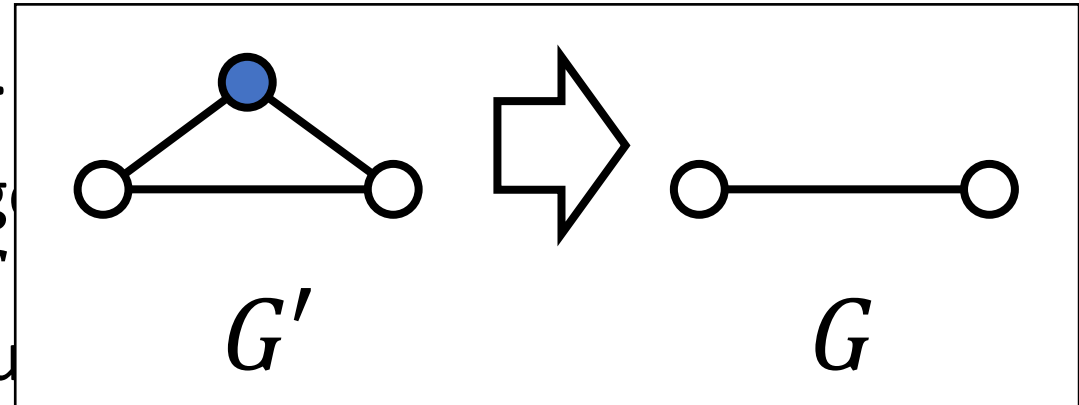
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G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

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\Leftarrow Suppose G' has an k -DS C . Then, every vertex is in C or adjacent to a vertex in C . This means that for every “triangle”, at least one of the vertices is in C . If a vertex in V was selected, the edge in E is covered. If not, ???

Dominating Set

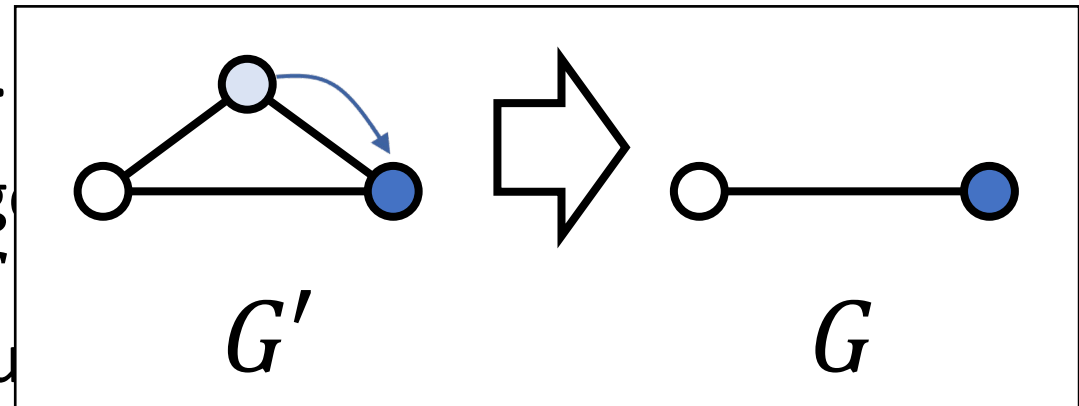
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Proof: Turn $G = (V, E)$ into $G' = (V', E')$ as follows: For each $e = (u, v) \in E$, add u and v to V' and add e to E' . Also, add a new vertex w to V' and add edges (u, w) and (v, w) to E' . $O(n + n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2) = O(n^2)$ time.

G has a k -VC $\Leftrightarrow G'$ has a k -DS.

\Rightarrow Suppose G has a k -VC C . Then every edge $(u, v) \in E$ has $u \in C$ or $v \in C$. Thus, every $v \in V' \cap V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ in $V' \setminus V$ is adjacent to $u \in C$ by our construction.



\Leftarrow Suppose G' has an k -DS C . Then, every vertex is in C or adjacent to a vertex in C . This means that for every “triangle”, at least one of the vertices is in C . If a vertex in V was selected, the edge in E is covered. If not, change the selected vertex to either neighbor in V .

Dominating Set

Dominating Set: For $G = (V, E)$ and $k \leq |V|$, $\exists V' \subseteq V$, $|V'| \leq k$, s.t. each $v \in V \setminus V'$ shares an edge with a $u \in V'$?

Claim: Dominating Set $\in NP - C$

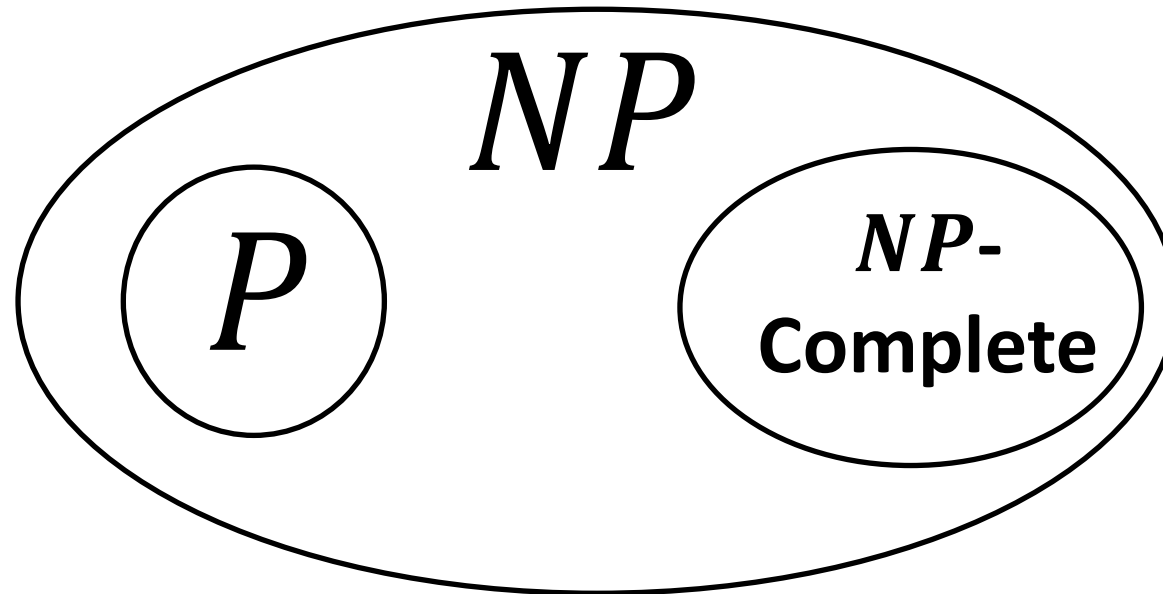
Proof:

1. Show Dominating Set $\in NP$. ✓

2. Show $A \leq_P$ Dominating Set, for some $A \in NP - C$. ✓

\therefore Dominating Set $\in NP - C$

Coping with NP-Completeness



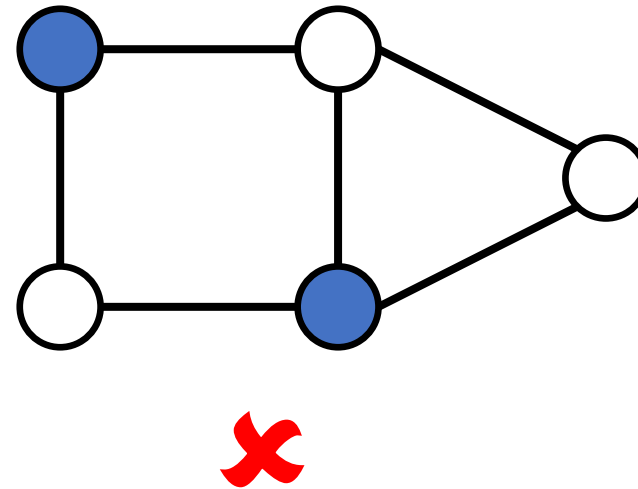
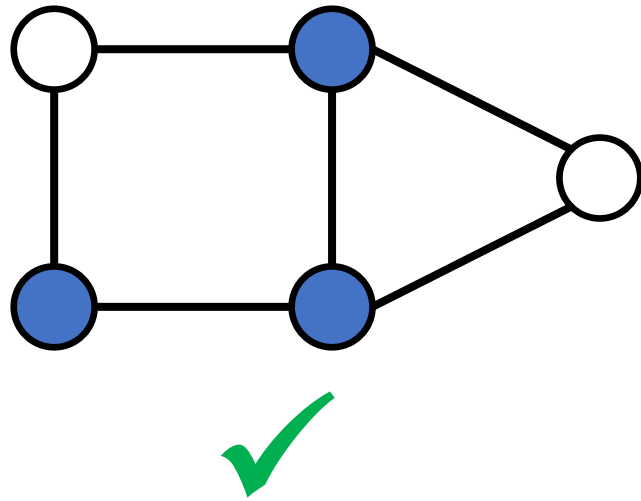
Techniques to handle NP-Complete problems:

1. Brute Force.
2. Heuristics.
3. Approximation Algorithms.
4. Fixed-parameter Tractable Algorithms.

Vertex Cover

Vertex Cover: Given graph, find the smallest subset of vertices such that every edge in the graph has at least one vertex in the subset.

Optimization Problem.



Vertex Cover – Algorithm

Vertex Cover: Given graph, find the smallest subset of vertices such that every edge in the graph has at least one vertex in the subset.

Algorithm:

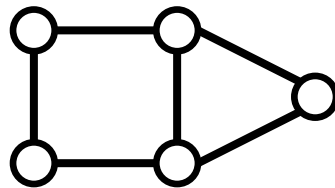
```
while uncovered edge exists
    select both vertices from uncovered edge
```

Vertex Cover – Algorithm

Vertex Cover: Given graph, find the smallest subset of vertices such that every edge in the graph has at least one vertex in the subset.

Algorithm:

```
while uncovered edge exists
    select both vertices from uncovered edge
```



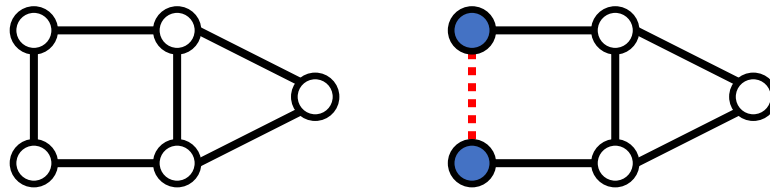
Iteration: 0

Vertex Cover – Algorithm

Vertex Cover: Given graph, find the smallest subset of vertices such that every edge in the graph has at least one vertex in the subset.

Algorithm:

```
while uncovered edge exists
  select both vertices from uncovered edge
```



Iteration:

0

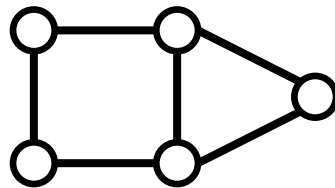
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Vertex Cover – Algorithm

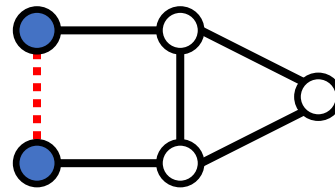
Vertex Cover: Given graph, find the smallest subset of vertices such that every edge in the graph has at least one vertex in the subset.

Algorithm:

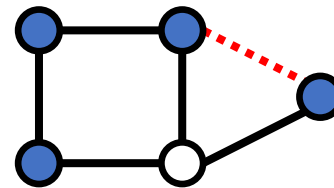
```
while uncovered edge exists
  select both vertices from uncovered edge
```



0



1



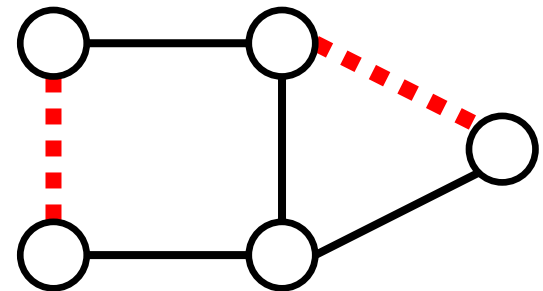
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Iteration:

Vertex Cover – Performance

```
while uncovered edge exists  
  select both vertices from uncovered edge
```

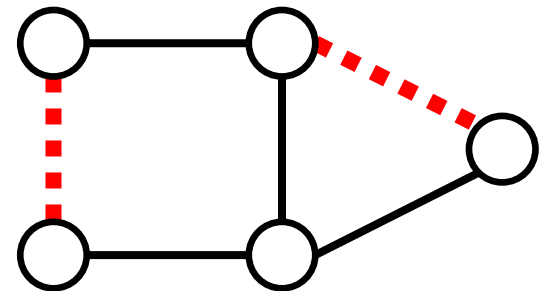
Consider a set of edges, $E' \subset E$, that do not share vertices.



Vertex Cover – Performance

while uncovered edge exists
 select both vertices from uncovered edge

Consider a set of edges, $E' \subset E$, that do not share vertices. Is there a relationship between the minimum vertex cover and $|E'|$?

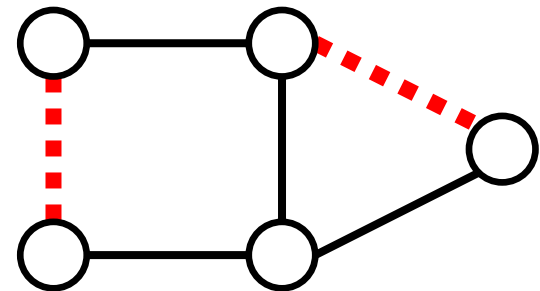


Vertex Cover – Performance

while uncovered edge exists
select both vertices from uncovered edge

Consider a set of edges, $E' \subset E$, that do not share vertices. Is there a relationship between the minimum vertex cover and $|E'|$?

$|E'| \leq \text{OPT}$ ← Size of actual smallest vertex cover.



Vertex Cover – Performance

while uncovered edge exists
select both vertices from uncovered edge

Consider a set of edges, $E' \subset E$, that do not share vertices. Is there a relationship between the minimum vertex cover and $|E'|$?

$$|E'| \leq \text{OPT} \leftarrow \text{Size of actual smallest vertex cover.}$$

If we selected fewer than one vertex per edge, we would not have a vertex cover, because that edge would not be covered!

