

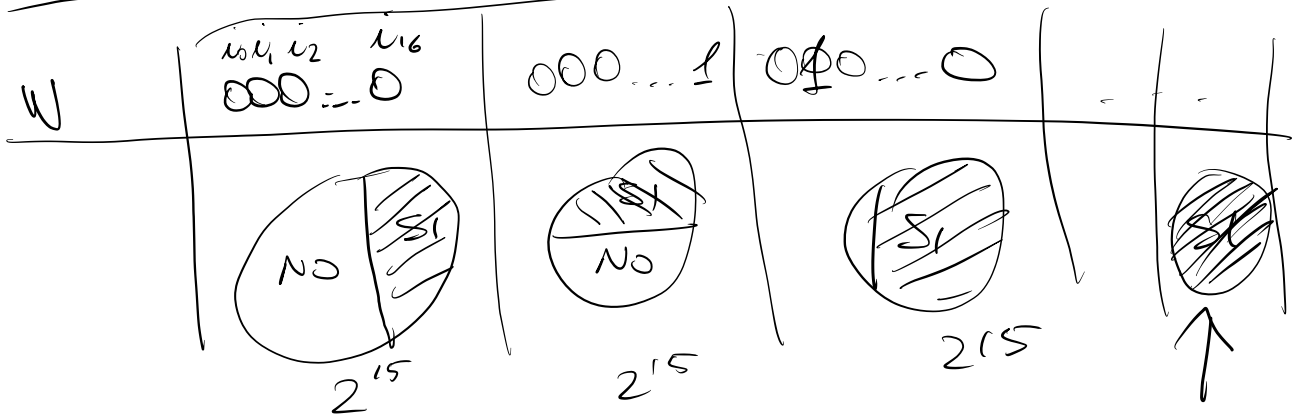
$L \in PCP [p(n), q(n)]$

$\pi(x) = 15$

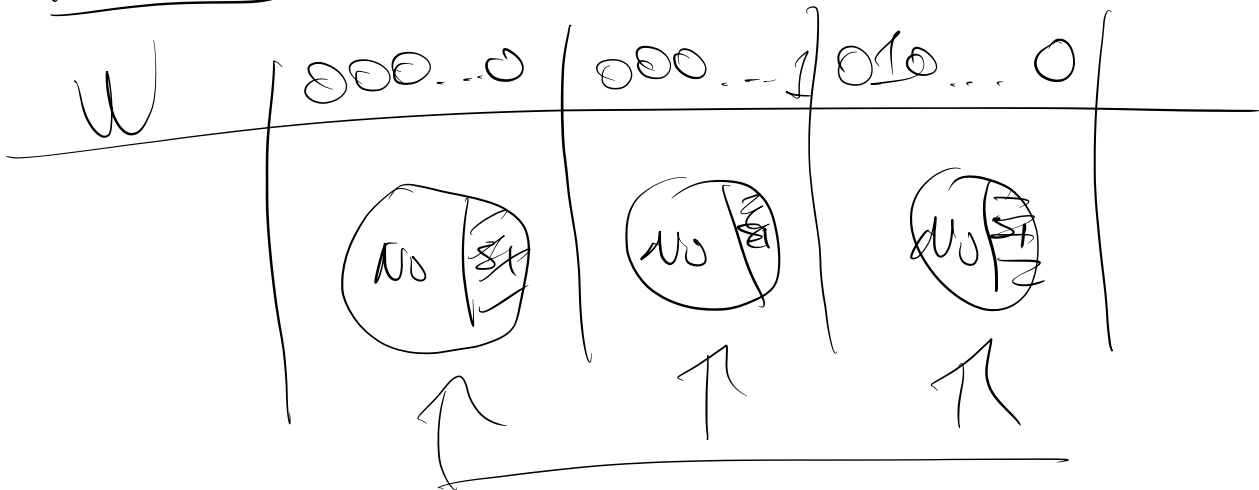
$x \in L$

$q(|x|) = 17$

2^{17}



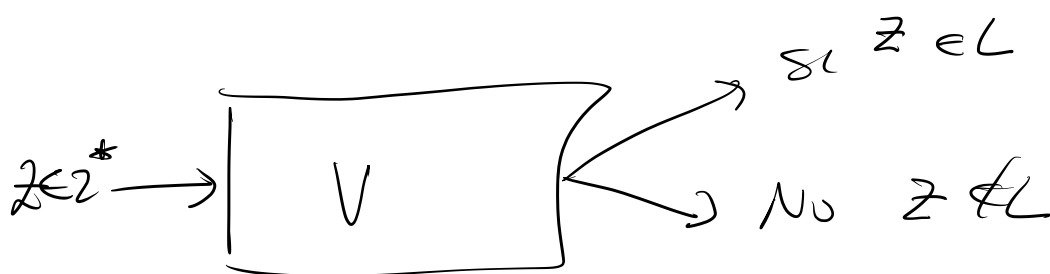
$x \notin L$



APPLICAZIONE DEL PCP ALL'INAPPROSSIMABILITÀ DI MAXE₃SAT

$$L \in \text{NP-PCP}[O(\log n), O(1)]$$

$$L \in \text{PCP}[\alpha(n), q]$$



$$z \in 2^* \quad \underline{\text{INPUT}}$$

$$\bullet \quad \mathcal{R} = 2^{\alpha(|z|)}$$

spazio probabilistico
(su input z)

$$R \in \mathcal{R}$$

$$i_{1,1}^R, i_{2,1}^R, \dots, i_{q,1}^R?$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$0 \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$$\textcircled{*} f^R(w_{i_1}^R, w_{i_2}^R, \dots, w_{i_q}^R) = \begin{matrix} \text{SI} \\ \text{oppure} \\ \text{NO} \end{matrix}$$

x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots

variabili che
rappresentano i
bit da cui
w è composto

$\textcircled{*}$ si può descrivere con
una formula logica in CNF

$$\varphi^R = \left[\begin{array}{l} (x_1 = 1 \vee x_2 = 0 \vee x_7 = 1 \vee x_7 = 1) \wedge \\ (x_1 = 1 \vee x_4 = 1 \vee x_8 = 0 \vee x_9 = 1) \wedge \\ \dots \end{array} \right]$$

↓
classe con
q letterali

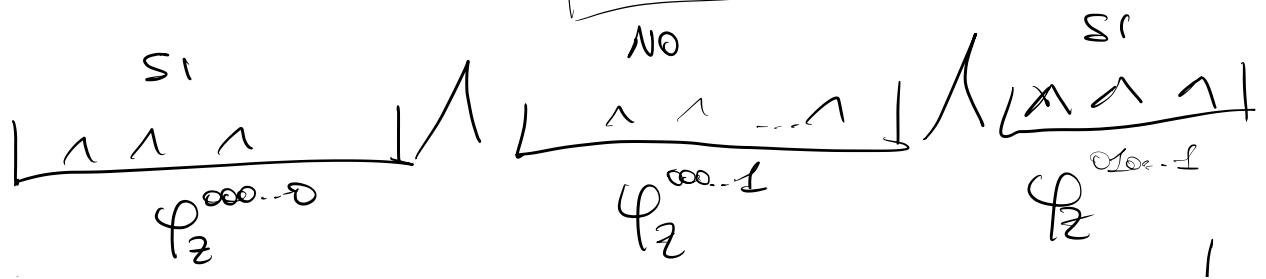


$$\Phi_z = \bigwedge_{R \in R} \varphi_z^R$$

1) CNF $\leq |R| 2^9 = 2^{\tau(R)} 2^9 =$
 CLAUSOLE
 $= 2^{\tau(z)+9} = 2^{O(\log|z|)+9} = O(|z|)$

2) se $z \in L$, V deve accettare
 con prob. 1 per un qualche
 \bar{w} , \bar{w} deve soddisfare
 ogni $\varphi_z^R \Rightarrow \Phi_z$ è
 soddisfacibile

3) se $z \notin L$, $\forall w$ soddisfa
 meno di $\frac{|R|}{2}$ delle φ_z^R



Φ
 Γz

delle $|R|2^q$ clausole di
 cui $\Phi \Gamma z$ è costruita, ogni w
 rende vere

$$\leq \frac{|R|}{2} 2^q + \frac{|R|}{2} (2^q - 1)$$

CLAUSOLE

Teorema: Esiste $\bar{\epsilon} > 0$ t.c.
 non è $(1 + \bar{\epsilon})$ -approx.
 MAX SAT in tempo polinomiale, a
 meno che $P = NP$.

Dim.: Sia $L \in NP$ -completo.
 Esisterà $r(n) \in O(\log n)$
specifica e un $q \in \mathbb{N}$

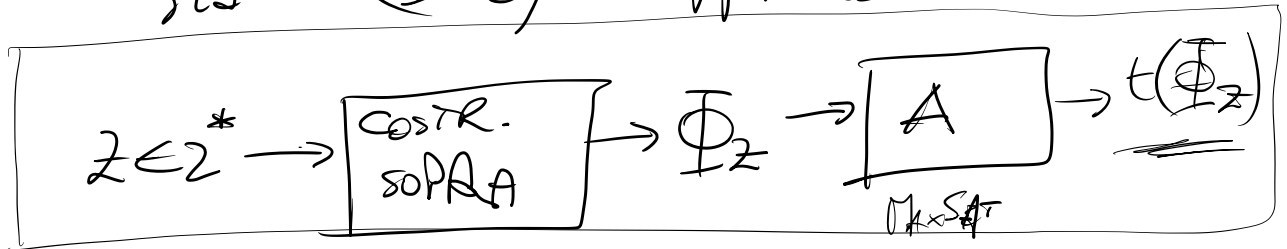
- D. 1.1.7

specifico t.c. LEMMA 1.

$$\bar{\varepsilon} \triangleq \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}, \text{ e}$$

insufficiente che MAXSAT

sia $(1+\bar{\varepsilon})$ -approssimabile.



$z \in L \Rightarrow \Phi_z$ è soddisfacibile

$$\Rightarrow t^*(\Phi_z) = |R| 2^q \quad (*)$$

$$z \notin L \Rightarrow t^*(\Phi_z) \leq \frac{|R|}{2} 2^q + \frac{|R|}{2} (2^q - 1)$$

$$= 2^q |R| - \frac{|R|}{2}$$

$$z \in L \quad t(\Phi_z) \geq \frac{t^*(\Phi_z)}{1+\bar{\varepsilon}} = \frac{2^q |R|}{1 + \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}} \triangleq A$$

$z \notin L$

$$t(\Phi_2) \leq t^*(\Phi_2) \leq 2^q |\mathbb{R}| - \frac{|\mathbb{R}|}{2} \triangleq B$$

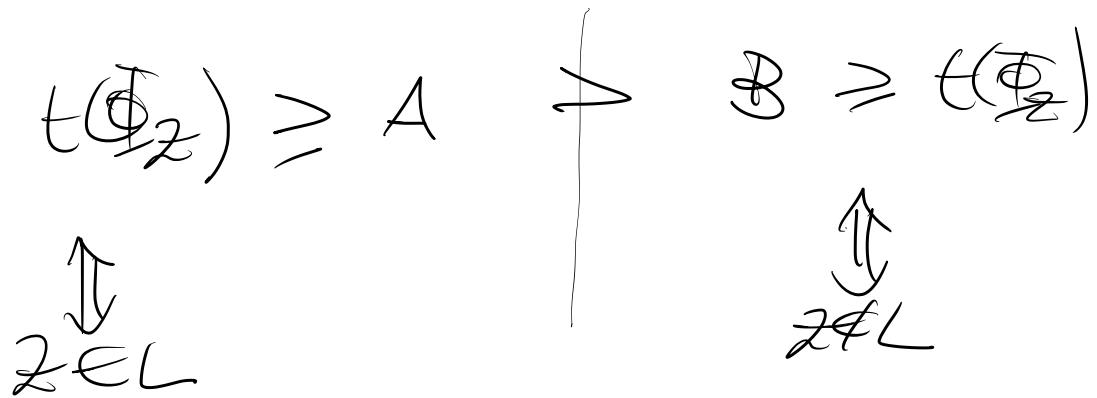
$$A - B = \frac{2^q |\mathbb{R}|}{1 + \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}} - 2^q |\mathbb{R}| + \frac{|\mathbb{R}|}{2} =$$

$$= |\mathbb{R}| \frac{2^{q+1} - 2^{q+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}\right)}{2} =$$

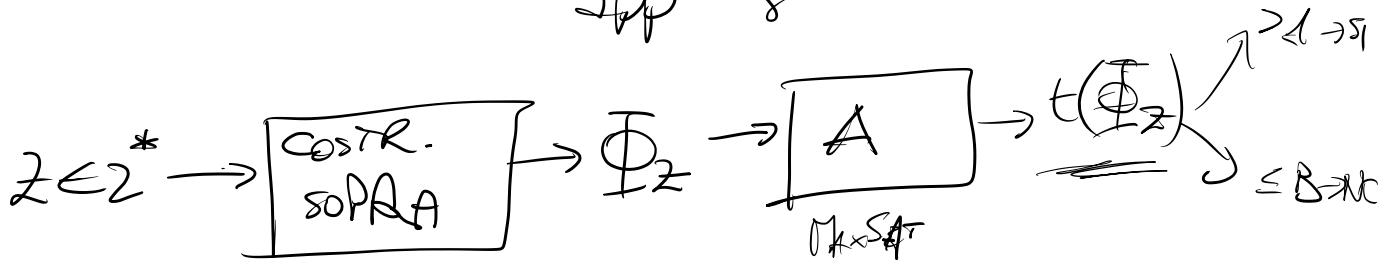
$$= |\mathbb{R}| \frac{2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}\right) - 2^{q+1} - 2^{q+1} + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}}{2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}\right)} =$$

$$= |\mathbb{R}| \frac{\frac{1}{2^{q+1}}}{2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}\right)} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A > B$$



2pp δ



Decide L in tempo polinomiale,

Argurdo.

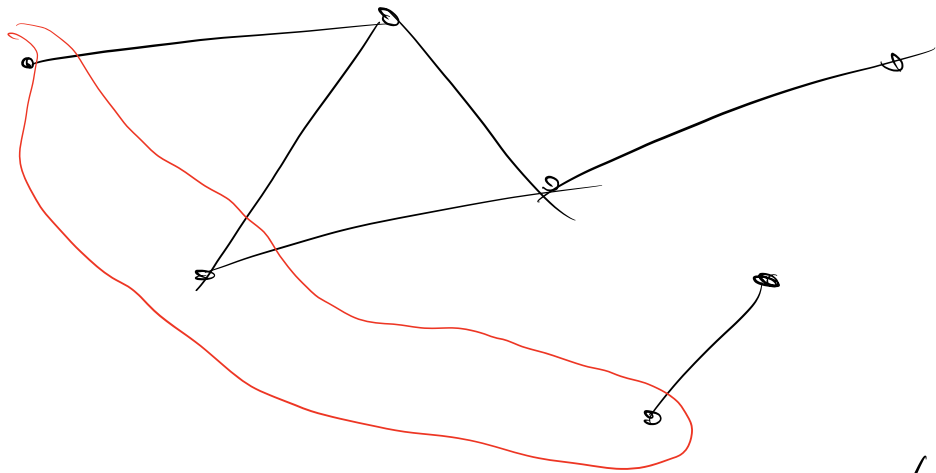


Teorema: MAX ES SAT non e' per $(\frac{8}{7} + \epsilon)$ -approx. qualche $\epsilon > 0$

Dica: OMESSA

Corollario: L'algoritmo descritto
per MAXE3SAT è ottimo.

PROBLEMA DELL' INDEPENDENT SET E
 SUA INAPPROSSIMABILITÀ
 (ATTRAVERSO PCP)



INPUT : $G = (V, E)$ non orientato
 OUTPUT : $X \subseteq V$ insieme indep.
 (cioè, t.c. $\forall i, j \in X \quad ij \notin E$)
 FINE, OB. : $|X|$
 TIPO : MAX

Teorema: Per ogni $\epsilon > 0$,

INDEPENDENT SET non è in
 $(2-\epsilon)$ -approximabile
 tempo polinomiale (se $P \neq NP$).

Dim: $L \in NP$ -completo

$L \in PCP [r(n), q]$

$r(n) \in O(\log n)$

$q \in \mathbb{N}$

$z \in \Sigma^*$

$Q_z = 2^{r(|z|)}$

seq. bit
 random

$Q_z^R = 2^q$

risposte
 dell'oracolo

$C_z = \bigcup_{R \in R_z} \{R\} \times Q_z^R$ $\begin{cases} \text{SI} \\ \text{NO} \end{cases}$

A_z

$\subseteq C_z$

configurazioni
 accettanti

• • • • •

$c = (R, \langle i_1^R: 0, i_2^R: 0, i_3^R: 1, \dots, i_q^R: 1 \rangle)$
 seq. di bit random query effettuate e le risposte ottenute

$(\mathcal{G}_z, \text{inaptib.}) = \mathcal{G}_z$

$(R, \langle i_1^R: v_1, \dots, i_q^R: v_q \rangle)$

inaptib. $\Leftrightarrow R = R' \vee \exists R, R' \in \{1, \dots, q\}$
 t.c. $i_k^R = i_k^{R'}$ e $v_k \neq v_k'$

$(R', \langle i_1^{R'}: v_1', \dots, i_q^{R'}: v_q' \rangle)$

Fatto 1: Se $z \in L$, \mathcal{G}_z ha un

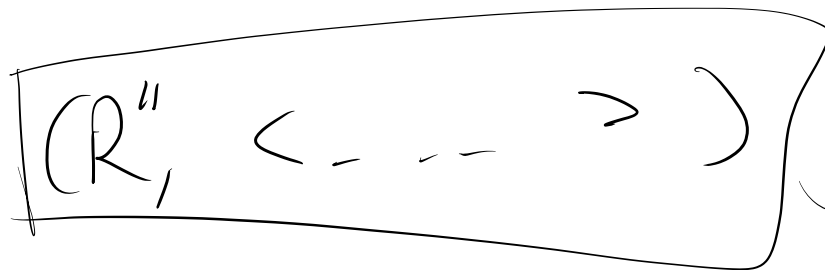
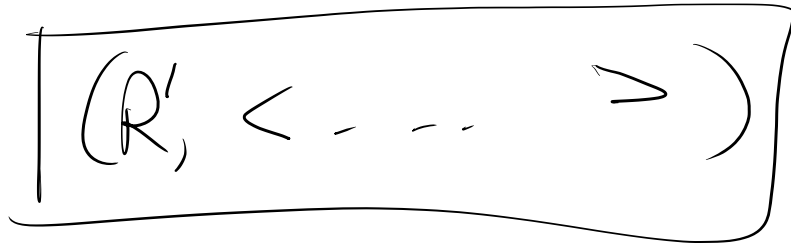
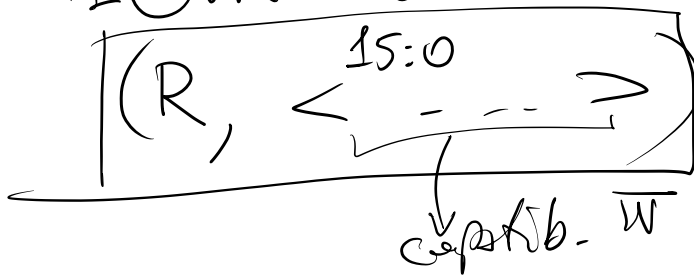
insieme indipendente di
 cardinalità $\geq 2^{\pi(|z|)}$

Dim: $\exists (\bar{w})_n$ che n fa accett. con

prob.

$\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}$

\mathbb{Z}_2



insane
 indep.
 $\cong |\mathbb{R}|$
 $= 2^{\pi(\mathbb{Z})}$

$\mathbb{Z}_2^{\mathbb{Z}} = \{ (R, \langle \overset{\mathbb{R}}{u_1} = \sqrt{1}, \dots, \overset{\mathbb{R}}{u_9} = \sqrt{9} \rangle) \mid \overline{u_{iR}} = \sqrt{1}, \dots, \overline{u_{iR}} = \sqrt{9} \} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_2$

$\mathbb{Z}_2^{\mathbb{Z}}$



$|\mathbb{R}| = 2^{\pi(\mathbb{Z})}$