

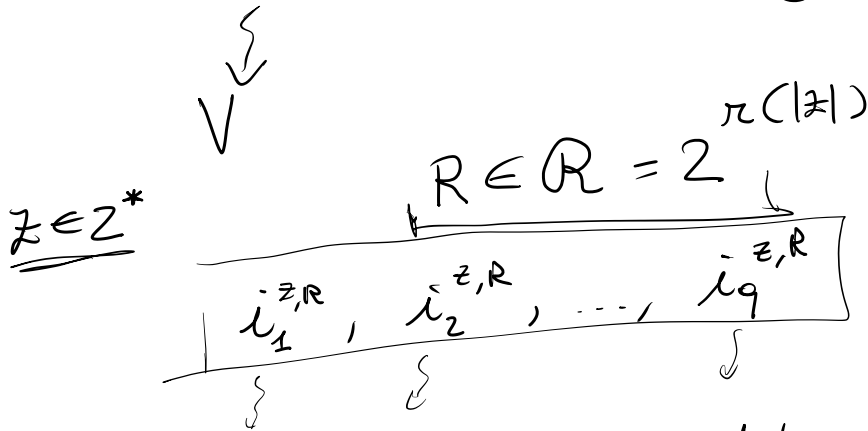
Teorema: Esiste $\bar{\epsilon} > 0$ t.c. MAXSAT

non è $(1+\bar{\epsilon})$ -approssimabile
 (2 meno che $P=NP$).

Dim: $L \in NP$ -completo

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

per qualche $q \in \mathbb{N}$
 e $\pi(n) \in O(\log n)$



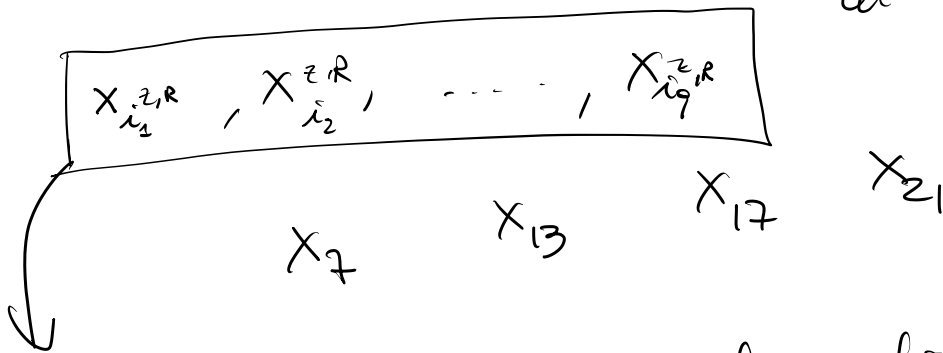
$x_7, x_{13}, x_{17}, x_{21}$

x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots

variabili logiche

$x_i = \text{true}$

se i -esimo bit
 di w è 1



$\varphi_z^R =$ formula logica che dice
 se z vera' accettato o no
 sulla base dei valori di w
 in certe posiz.



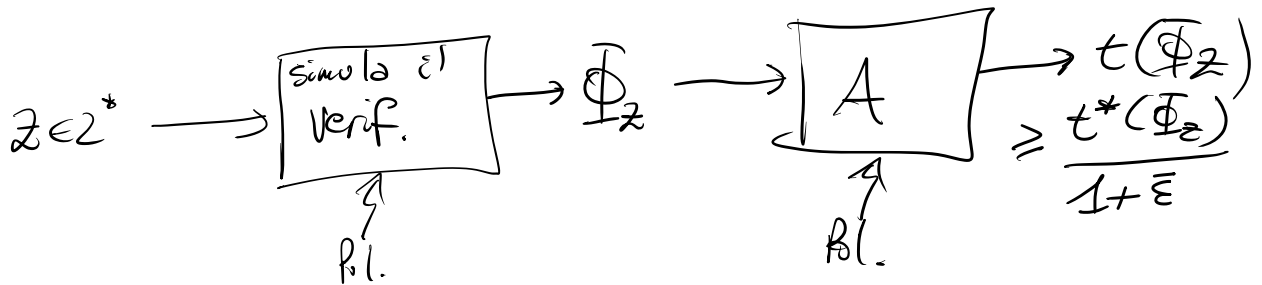
$2^{\pi(n)} \approx 2^{\log n} = \text{Pol}(n)$
 tempo polinomiale
 dim. costante

1) $z \in L$.
 prob. 1 $\Rightarrow \exists w \in z^*$ che fa acc. con Φ_z è soddisf.
 (cioè ha $|R| 2^q$ clauses soddisf.)

2) $z \notin L$
 \Rightarrow clauses soddisf. $< \frac{|R|}{2} 2^q + \frac{|R|(2^q - 1)}{2} =$
 $= 2^q |R| - \frac{|R|}{2}$

$$\bar{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}$$

Assumiamo per assurdo che $\mathcal{P} \leq \mathcal{A}$ sia $(1+\epsilon)$ -approssimabile attraverso un algoritmo A



$$z \in L \quad \begin{aligned} t^*(\Phi_z) &= 2^q |R| \\ t(\Phi_z) &\geq \frac{2^q |R|}{1 + \frac{1}{2^{q+1}}} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$z \notin L \quad t^*(\Phi_z) < 2^q |R| - \frac{|R|}{2}$$

$$t(\Phi_z) \leq t^*(\Phi_z) < 2^q |R| - \frac{|R|}{2} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \beta$$

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

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

$$= |R| \frac{\underbrace{(2^{\alpha}) (-2^{\beta}) (-1) (+1) + \frac{1}{2^{\alpha+\beta}}}}{2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{\alpha+\beta}}\right)} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\alpha > \beta$$

