

The AMAZING

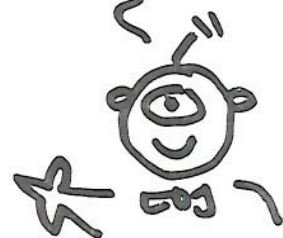
Cook - Levin Theorem!

[1971]

[1973]

Theorem: 3SAT is
NP-complete

wow!



Just About
as Good Theorem: SAT is
NP-complete

SAT: $(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_1 \vee \bar{x}_4)$
 $\wedge \dots \wedge (x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3 \vee x_4)$

Goal: $L \leq_P \text{SAT}$

absolutely any $L \in \text{NP}$!

• $L \in \text{NP} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ TM}$ ← non-deterministic TM!

M that accepts L in time $p(n)$. ← some polynomial

• $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, q_{\text{yes}}, q_{\text{no}})$

$\{q_0, \dots, q_r\}$ $\{s_0, s_1, \dots, s_g\}$ (blank)

q_1 q_2 (accept/reject)

• Now, construct $f: L \rightarrow \text{SAT}$

variable Name	Range	meaning
<p>← "state"</p> $Q_{i,k}$	$0 \leq i \leq p(n)$ $0 \leq k \leq r$	At time i , M is in state q_k
<p>← "head"</p> $H_{i,j}$	$0 \leq i \leq p(n)$ $0 \leq j \leq p(n)$	At time i , tape head on cell j .
<p>← "symbol"</p> $S_{i,j,k}$	$0 \leq i \leq p(n)$ $0 \leq j \leq p(n)$ $0 \leq k \leq g$	At time i , contents of tape cell j is s_k

The Six Clause Groups

Group

Role

G_1

At time 0, the machine is in its original configuration.

G_2

At each time i , M is in exactly one state.

G_3

At each time i , the tape head is scanning exactly one cell.

G_4

At each time i , each tape cell contains exactly one symbol from Γ .

G_5

For each time i , the configuration at time $i+1$ follows by a δ -rule.

G_6

By time $p(n)$, M is in state q_f .

"At time 0, machine is in its original configuration"

G_1 :

$$\text{Let } w = \underbrace{\sigma_{i_0} \sigma_{i_1} \dots \sigma_{i_{n-1}}}_{\text{input has length } n}$$

$$(Q_{0,0}) \wedge (H_{0,0}) \wedge$$

at time 0 ... in state 0 at time 0 ... head at position 0

$$(S_{0,0,i_0}) \wedge (S_{0,1,i_1}) \wedge \dots$$

at time 0 ... all ... contain σ_{i_0}

$$\dots \wedge (S_{0,n-1,i_{n-1}}) \wedge (S_{0,n,0}) \wedge$$

$$\dots \wedge (S_{0,p(n),0})$$

G_2 : "At each time i , M is in exactly one state"

"at time i , M is in at least one state"

$$(Q_{i,0} \vee Q_{i,1} \vee \dots \vee Q_{i,r})$$

$$\wedge (\overline{Q_{i,j} \vee Q_{i,k}})$$

"at time i M is not in state j AND in state k "

$$0 \leq i \leq p(n)$$

$$0 \leq j < k \leq r$$

G_3 : "At each time i , M is scanning exactly one tape cell"

at time i , head is in at least one position

$$(H_{i,0} \vee H_{i,1} \vee \dots \vee H_{i,p(n)})$$

$$\wedge (\overline{H_{i,j}} \vee \overline{H_{i,k}})$$

at time i , head is not in position j AND position k

$$0 \leq i \leq p(n)$$

$$0 \leq j < k \leq p(n)$$

G_4 : "At each time i , each tape cell contains exactly one symbol from Σ "

at time i , cell j contains ^{symbol} σ_0 or σ_1 or \dots or σ_g

$$(S_{i,j,0} \vee S_{i,j,1} \vee \dots \vee S_{i,j,g})$$

at time i , cell j does not contain both σ_k AND σ_l

$$\wedge (\overline{S_{i,j,k}} \vee \overline{S_{i,j,l}})$$

$$0 \leq i \leq p(n)$$

$$0 \leq j \leq p(n)$$

$$0 \leq k < l \leq g$$

G_5 : "For each time i , the configuration at time $i+1$ follows by a δ -rule."

For i, j, k, ℓ

$0 \leq i \leq p(n)$ ← range of time

$0 \leq j \leq p(n)$ ← range on head position

$0 \leq k \leq r$ ← range of states

$0 \leq \ell \leq g$ ← range of symbols

$$\delta(q_k, \sigma_\ell) = (q_{k'}, \sigma_{\ell'}, \Delta)$$

Δ
 $+1$ or -1
 for "right"
 and "left"

$$\overline{(H_{i,j} \vee Q_{i,k} \vee S_{i,j,\ell} \vee H_{i+1,j+\Delta})}$$

time head position time state time pos symbol

$$\wedge \overline{(H_{i,j} \vee Q_{i,k} \vee S_{i,j,\ell} \vee Q_{i+1,k'})}$$

$$\wedge \overline{(H_{i,j} \vee Q_{i,k} \vee S_{i,j,\ell} \vee S_{i+1,\ell'})}$$



Oh! careful here prof-dude!

$$\delta(q_k, \sigma_\ell) = \{ (q_{k'}, \sigma_{\ell'}, +1), \\ (q_{k''}, \sigma_{\ell''}, -1) \}$$

"move right"

$$(\overline{H}_{i,j} \vee \overline{Q}_{i,k} \vee \overline{S}_{i,j,\ell} \vee H_{i+1,j+1} \\ \vee H_{i+1,j-1})$$

$$\wedge (\overline{H}_{i,j} \vee \overline{Q}_{i,k} \vee \overline{S}_{i,j,\ell} \vee Q_{i+1,k'} \\ \vee Q_{i+1,k''})$$

$$\wedge (\overline{H}_{i,j} \vee \overline{Q}_{i,k} \vee \overline{S}_{i,j,\ell} \vee S_{i+1,j,\ell'} \\ \vee S_{i+1,j,\ell''})$$



G_6 : "At time $p(n)$, M is in the accepting state q_1 "

$(Q_{p(n)}, 1)$

- $G_1 \wedge G_2 \wedge G_3 \wedge G_4 \wedge G_5 \wedge G_6$ is satisfiable iff M accepts w ($w \in L$).
- Did the reduction really take polynomial time?

How many variables?

$Q_{i,k}$ $0 \leq i \leq p(n)$ ← time
 $0 \leq k \leq r$ ← max state

$H_{i,j}$ $0 \leq i \leq p(n)$ ← time
 $0 \leq j \leq p(n)$ ← location

$S_{i,j,k}$ $0 \leq i \leq p(n)$ ← time
 $0 \leq j \leq p(n)$ ← location
 $0 \leq k \leq g$ ← symbol

How many clauses? $6 [p(n)]^2 \cdot (r+1)(g+1)$

And finally...

Corollary:

3SAT is NP-complete

Pf:

1. 3SAT \in NP



2. SAT \leq_p 3SAT

$$(x_1) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{x}_3) \\ \wedge (x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4 \vee \dots \vee x_k)$$

$$(x_1) \rightarrow (x_1 \vee a \vee b) \wedge (x_1 \vee a \vee \bar{b}) \wedge \\ (x_1 \vee \bar{a} \vee b) \wedge (x_1 \vee \bar{a} \vee \bar{b})$$

$$(\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3) \rightarrow (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3 \vee c) \wedge (\bar{x}_2 \vee x_3 \vee \bar{c})$$

$$(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4 \vee \dots \vee x_k) \rightarrow$$