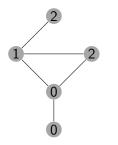
Computational Complexity Aspects of Graph Pebbling

Kevin G. Milans (milans@math.illinois.edu) Joint with Bryan Clark

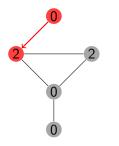
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

CanaDAM 2009 Montréal, Québec 26 May 2009



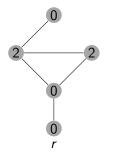
 A *pebbling move* removes two pebbles from a vertex and places one on a neighbor

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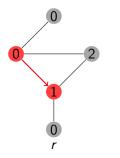


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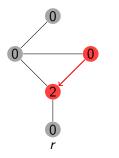
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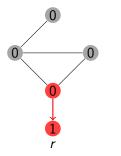
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- REACHABILITY: Given a graph G with pebbles and a target r, can we put a pebble on r?



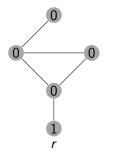
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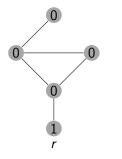


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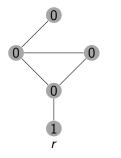


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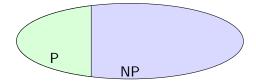
▶ In this example: yes



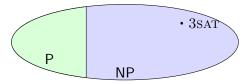
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- Are there fast algorithms for this problem?



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- REACHABILITY: Given a graph G with pebbles and a target r, can we put a pebble on r?
- In this example: yes
- Are there fast algorithms for this problem?
- Probably not: many problems are special cases of REACHABILITY

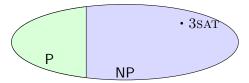






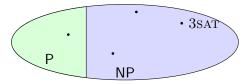
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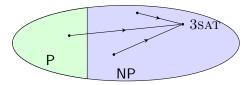


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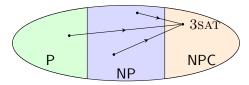
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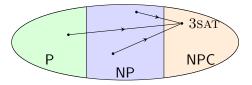


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Theorem (Cook; Levin)

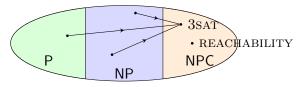
3SAT is NP-complete.

$Complexity \ of \ {\rm REACHABILITY}$



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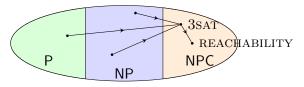
$Complexity \ of \ {\rm REACHABILITY}$



Fact REACHABILITY is in NP.



Complexity of REACHABILITY



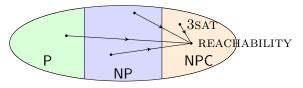
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Theorem

There is a polynomial time reduction from 3SAT to REACHABILITY.

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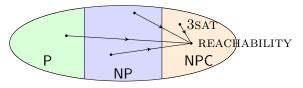
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Corollary (Hurlbert-Kierstead; Watson; Clark-Milans) REACHABILITY *is NP-complete. If there is a polynomial time algorithm for* REACHABILITY, *then P*=*NP*. ▶ \land means "and", \lor means "or", \overline{x} means "not x"

$3 \mathrm{SAT}$

- ▶ \land means "and", \lor means "or", \overline{x} means "not x"
- ► A boolean formula in 3CNF:

$$\phi = (w \lor x) \land (w \lor \overline{x}) \land (\overline{w} \lor y \lor z) \land (x \lor \overline{y} \lor \overline{z})$$

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Proposition

There is a polynomial time algorithm to convert a 3CNF formula to an equivalent simple 3CNF formula.

$3\mathrm{SAT}$ to reachability

3SAT

REACHABILITY

$3\mathrm{SAT}$ to Reachability



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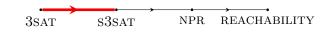
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$3\mathrm{SAT}$ to Reachability



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$3\mathrm{SAT}$ to reachability



► Step 1. Straightforward.



3SAT to REACHABILITY



- Step 1. Straightforward.
- Step 2. NPR: Given a graph G with pebbles and a target r, can we put a pebble on r using each edge at most once?

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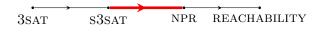
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And Gadget



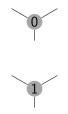
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$3\mathrm{SAT}$ to reachability



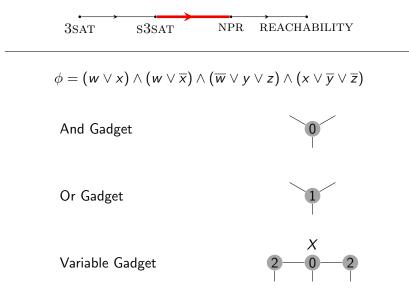
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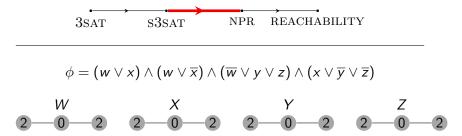


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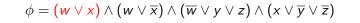
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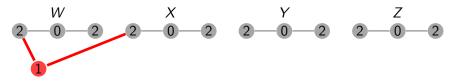


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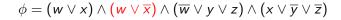


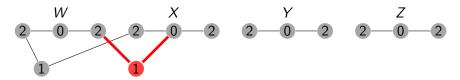




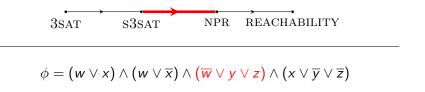
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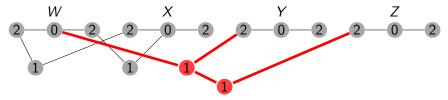






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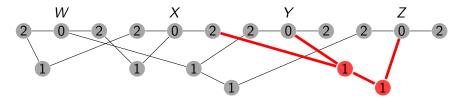




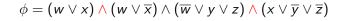
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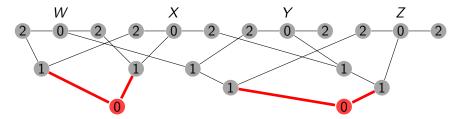


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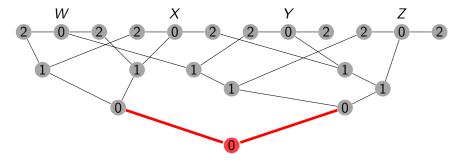




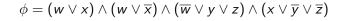
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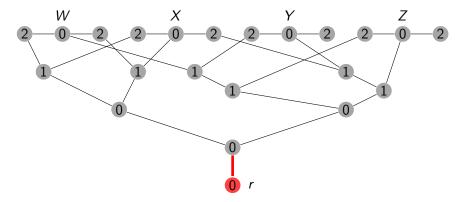




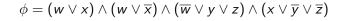


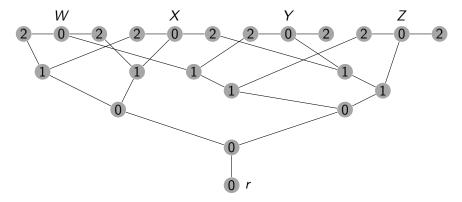






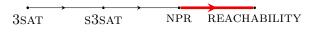






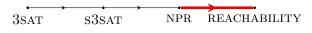


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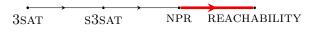
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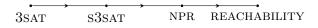
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Theorem

REACHABILITY is NP-complete even for bipartite graphs with $\Delta(G) \leq 3$ and at most 2 pebbles on each vertex.

Pebbling Number

► A distribution of pebbles is solvable if every vertex is reachable

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π(*G*): min *k* such that each dist. of *k* pebbles is solvable.

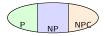
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- $\pi(G)$: min k such that each dist. of k pebbles is solvable.
- ▶ PEBBLING-NUMBER: given G and k, is $\pi(G) \leq k$?

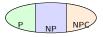




▶ We usually think of NP as containing "hard problems".

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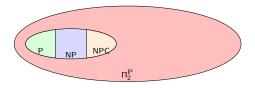




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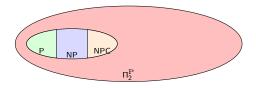
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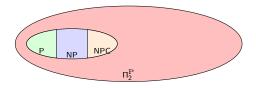
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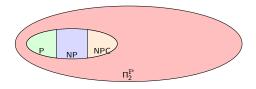
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- Roughly: P is to NP as NP is to Π_2^{P} .

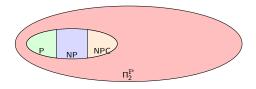


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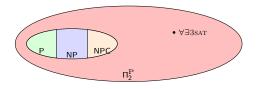
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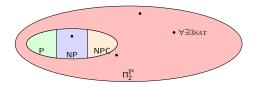
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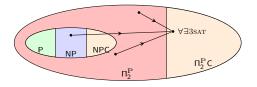
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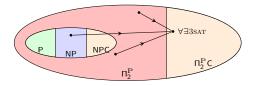
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- Analogous to 3SAT in NP: $\forall \exists 3$ SAT in Π_2^P .



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- It's all relative: some problems make NP look easy.
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- Roughly: P is to NP as NP is to Π_2^{P} .
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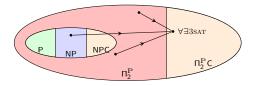
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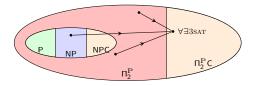
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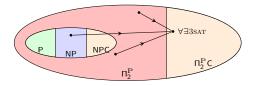
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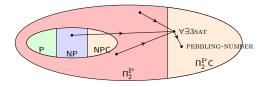
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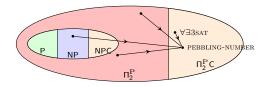
∀∃3SAT example is a "no" instance: if w is false, first two clauses are unsatisfiable.



Theorem

There is a polynomial time reduction from $\forall \exists 3sat$ to PEBBLING-NUMBER.





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Corollary PEBBLING-NUMBER is Π_2^P -complete.

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- Recall: always $\pi(G) \ge |V(G)|$.
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- Approximation algorithms for $\pi(G)$.

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