

Keep your answers as short and concise as possible, unnecessarily long answers will not be checked.

Exercise 1

Prove or disprove:

$\text{gap-Diameter}[\log(n), \sqrt{n}]$ can be solved using $O(\log(n) \cdot \log(\log(n)))$ space.

Exercise 2

(a) For every integer k , construct a 2CNF formula with $2k$ clauses, such that every assignment satisfies exactly k clauses.

(b) Let $\text{MAX2SAT}_{0.5+\epsilon} = \{\varphi \mid \varphi \text{ a 2-CNF formula, exists assignment satisfying } \geq (0.5+\epsilon) \text{ of } \varphi\text{'s clauses}\}$

Prove that exists $\delta > 0$ such that $\forall \epsilon < \delta$, $\text{MAX2SAT}_{0.5+\epsilon}$ is NP-Hard

(Hint: Show a gap-preserving reduction from $\text{gap-MAX2SAT}[\frac{55}{80} + \epsilon', \frac{56}{80}]$. You might want to use the construction from (a) in some way)

Exercise 3

(a) Prove or disprove that $\forall \epsilon > 0$ it is NP-Hard to approximate VC to within factor $\frac{17}{16} - \epsilon$.

(b) You saw in class that amplification was used to show that it is NP-Hard to approximate IS to within any constant factor. Does this method provide a better hardness of approximation result for VC than (a)?

Exercise 4

2-to-1 CSG_E :

In a 2-to-1 CSG_E problem, for each $e = (u, v) \in E$ and coloring $A(u) \in \Sigma$, there are exactly two colorings of v that satisfy the constraint on e . (Where Σ is the set of possible colors.)

Prove or disprove: For any 2-to-1 CSG_E problem A , $\text{gap-A} \left[\frac{1}{|\Sigma|}, 1 \right]$ can be solved in constant time.

Exercise 5

2-to-1 CSG_V :

In a 2-to-1 CSG_V problem, for each $e = (u, v) \in E$ and coloring $A(u) \in \Sigma$, there are exactly two colorings of v that satisfy the constraint on e . (Where Σ is the set of possible colors.)

Prove or disprove: For any 2-to-1 CSG_V problem A , at least $\frac{2}{|\Sigma|}$ of the vertices can be colored.

GOOD LUCK