Computers and intractability a guide to the theory of np-completeness

Problem types tables are good. They are also known mathematical results; You don't have to pay money to get them. (Perhaps this was not the case when this book was first published.) NP-Completeness guarantees some of the correctness of elementary functions in a way that makes them seem mysterious. It turns out that 1) polynomial - the same polynomial wearing giant, intrusive disguise and can be converted to another polynomial.2) If I put obsessive camouflage on exponential function, it won tables of problem types well. They are also known mathematical results; You don't have to pay money to get them. (Perhaps this was not the case when this book was first published.) NP-Completeness guarantees some of the correctness of elementary functions in a way that makes them seem mysterious. It turns out that 1) polynomial the same polynomial wear giant, intrusive camouflage and can be converted into another polynomial.2) If I lie obsessive disguise on an exponential function, it will not magically turn into a fixed degree of polynomial.3), but let's say that it did. You know, only once. For example, once I have an e'x or something worse and it just broop turns into a polynomial fixed order. Then I could convert any exponential (or worse) function into a polynomic fixed order. Isn't that amazing? Would be. But the exponential function by definition is not related to the finite number of algebraic terms. Passed through the turing machine and into abstract notation, such properties of functions become difficult to trace. Instance, specific solutions and logical addition: Any way to request an answer is considered an individual search. The theory looks at individual searches, problem-drawn, the total number of searches needed to find a solution, and the set of all possible solutions is indistinguishable. Each of them is referred to as a single copy. The authors also do not distinguish between nested loops. The confusion seems to be fundamental to the NP-Completeness theory itself. Example: You have a salesman problem and you want to know if there is a path less than 1,000 miles, which is the solution. You try one possible response and a positive result ends the search (This is a solution! and a length less than 1000!) -a negative result can't end the search, or reduce the number of remaining solutions that need to be verified. The authors then claim that such a problem is not subject to the law of logical supplement. That's absurd. Complementing a specific solution are all other possible solutions. They expected the negative to be read: It's not true that there is a solution. They didn't ask that question. The question was: Is it true that there is (at least one) solution to this problem, and the current case (one such) solution? The logical addition is: It is not true that there is a solution to this and this particular case is one such solution., which is the result they received. We have to nullify all the statement or we have Error. If I want to write this question in code, how can I determine if there is a solution? I will read from the memory of the place where this particular case is a solution stored. There is only one question here, is this particular case a solution?. Whenever this answer is yes, that is the solution also becomes YES. This is a problem that we set out to solve. If I make you go into the room and check every file in the file for my watch, and besides require you to come out and say: It's not the first, it's not in the second ... etc., it is not a mystery that only one of us is looking for and we will finish when you happen on the clock and not before. The relationship between a particular solution and a common solution is ignored, the authors continue to confuse the two, and stumbling about the consequences. If I have chosen the conditions to solve the problem make it difficult for me to determine the properties of this system, they are poorly selected. NP-Completeness is an agglomeration of bad choices. New Tools: Good Abstraction Provides an Easier Way to Manage Information. It would seem that an insoluble problem can be solved by rearranging algebraic terms to better correspond to the problem, or by imposing artificial restrictions. What does NP-Completeness provide? The book is simple: NP-Completeness does not provide new rules to determine the computational time of the problem. Their results are identical to algebra. You'll still have either Toa) develop the problem yourself, and determine as a result of the order of calculations orb) to check if someone else has solved the same (class) problem. Exhibitors remain exhibitors, polynomials remain polynomial, and exhibitors stubbornly refuse to reduce them on any a priori principle. Stop and think carefully. If the theory had given us any other result, it would have broken the rules of arithmetic and would have been invalid. If this theory allowed x'2 to be made of the same order as 2 x, or gave some rule to convert one into another regardless of the structure of the problem in question, it would not be mathematics. The problem section is interesting, and if you know the theory of graphs, it is very useful. However, for me the charts in Algoritms Cormen are just all around better. Having spent months arguing with this text, I believe that the authors are simply wrong. The categories don't provide an intuitive way to understand different types of problems. The system does not improve the expression of results in algebraic, geometric or graphic terms. Its wording klunky; it offers limited analytical coverage, and its methods are trivial; some of them are invalid. This workaround and error-strewn route is sufficient to build a magical set with fuzzy boundaries and which appears, in theory, to be able to break algebra, but doesn't actually do. This result should not come as a surprise; it's construction. Authors No rules for detecting a problem They claim that most of the problems are similar to each other and are difficult to group. It is not difficult to get a good idea of the complexity of the time of the problem: get out a piece of paper, and try to solve the damn problem. Algebraic terms that can be collected are different from those that cannot. Given the real problem, knowing that the abstracted form of the problem is insoluble is a bad answer. Effective models simplify techniques. This book does not provide such tools for a practical programmer to face a seemingly intractable problem, while ensuring her book is designed precisely for this situation. Chart Theory:I think that the book provides a good representation of the elements of graph theory, as they relate to search problems. Studying maps from one problem to another is instructive. However, it is easier to read books that represent graphics and conversions rather than port them into a new theoretical structure. In BriefThe, the running time of any algorithm will be counted by the number of instructions; Typically, it will be a function of the size of the input. You can express this function as you wish. If you are comfortable manipulating mathematical terms in logical symbols, the format of this book is available. But be warned that the authors are once lost in their logical syntax. One nested cycle throws them. For long-term use, the system requires correction and refinement. This book helped inspire me to make my own algebra. Procedure: Create a trick that masks the terms of the problem and then bask in the secret solutions that I hid in this way. ... More For many problems of combinatorial optimization known algorithm polynomial time; the most important of them are presented in this book. However, there are also many important issues for which the polynomial time algorithm is not known. While we can't prove that it doesn't exist, we can show that a polynomial time algorithm for one rigid (more precisely: NP-hard) problem will mean a polynomial algorithm for almost all the problems discussed in this book (more precisely: all NP-easy problems). This is a preview of the content of the subscription, log in to check access. You can't show a preview. Download the PDF PREVIEW preview. Aho, A.V., Hopcroft, J.E., and Ullman, J.D. (1974): Design and analysis of computer algorithms. 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