

COT 6410 Assignment 6 Sample Key

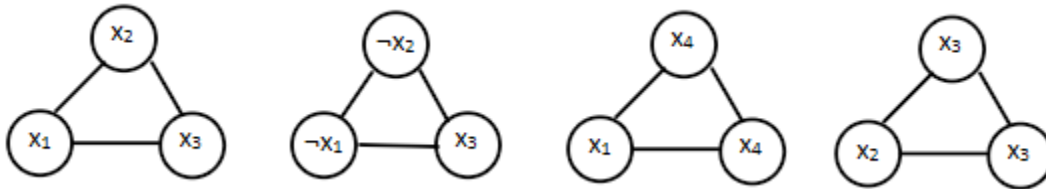
For the 3SAT instance: $(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_4 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3)$:

1. The equivalent Vertex Cover instance:

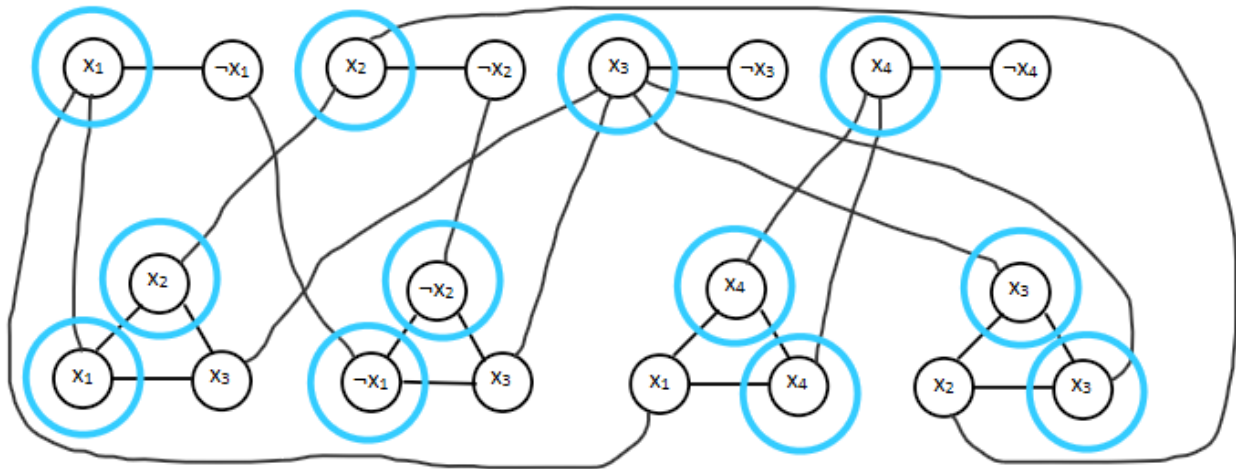
Variable gadgets:



Clause gadgets:



Combined gadgets:

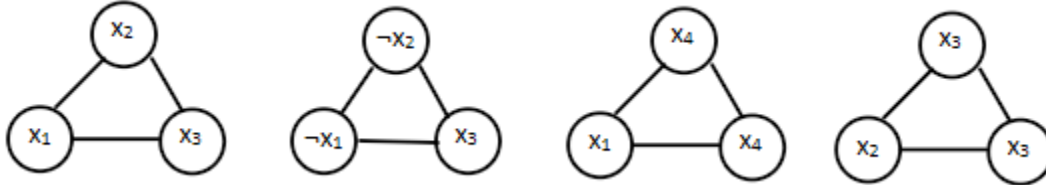


The number of vertices needed to be selected is $k = n + 2m = 4$ (the number of variables) + 2×4 (the number of clauses) = 12. Since the graph above has a vertex cover with exact 12 vertices (the circled ones), all clauses are satisfied.

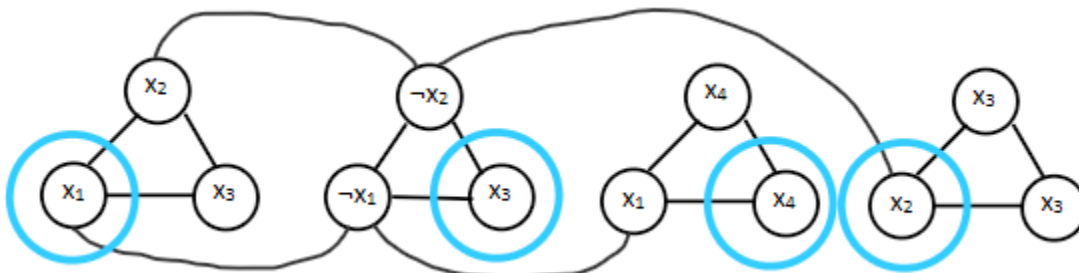
For the 3SAT instance: $(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_4 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3)$:

2. The equivalent Independent Set instance:

Clause gadgets:



Combined gadgets:



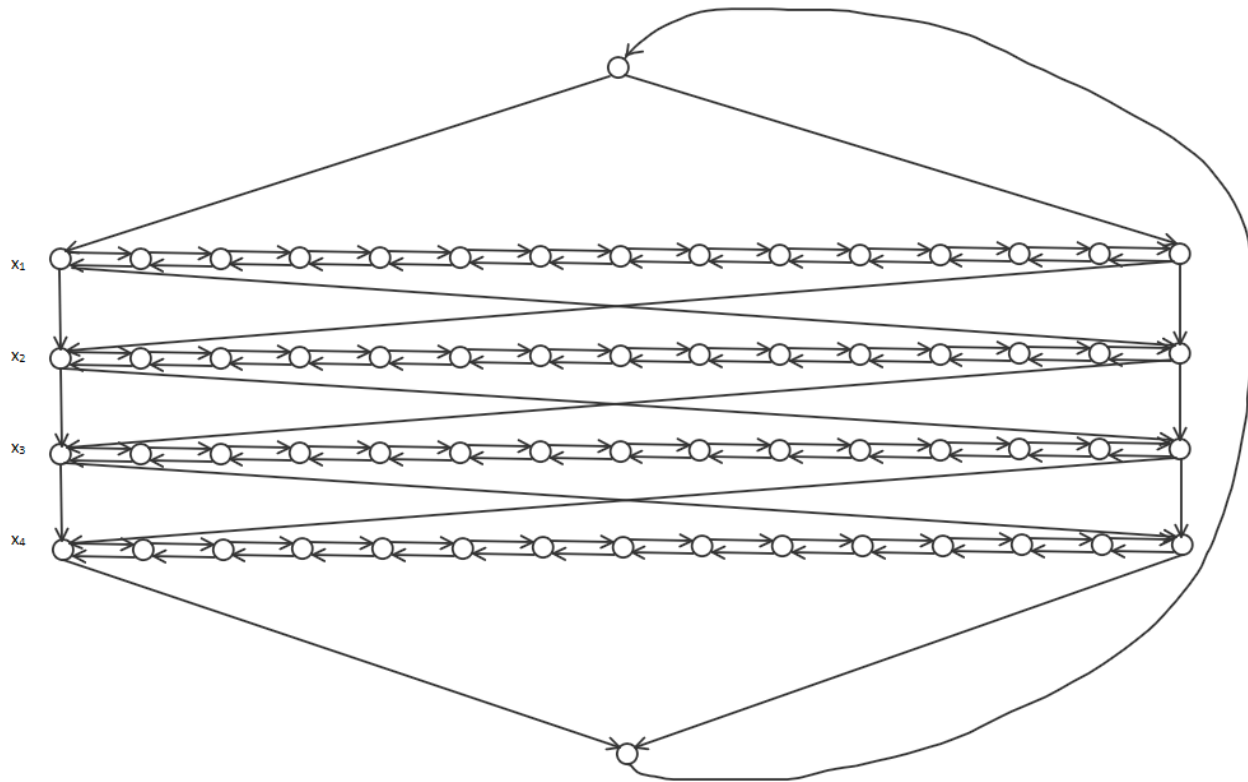
The number of vertices needed to be selected in the independent set is $k = m = 4$ (the number of clauses). Since the graph above has an independent set with exact 4 vertices (the circled ones), all clauses are satisfied.

For the 3SAT instance: $(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_4 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_3)$:

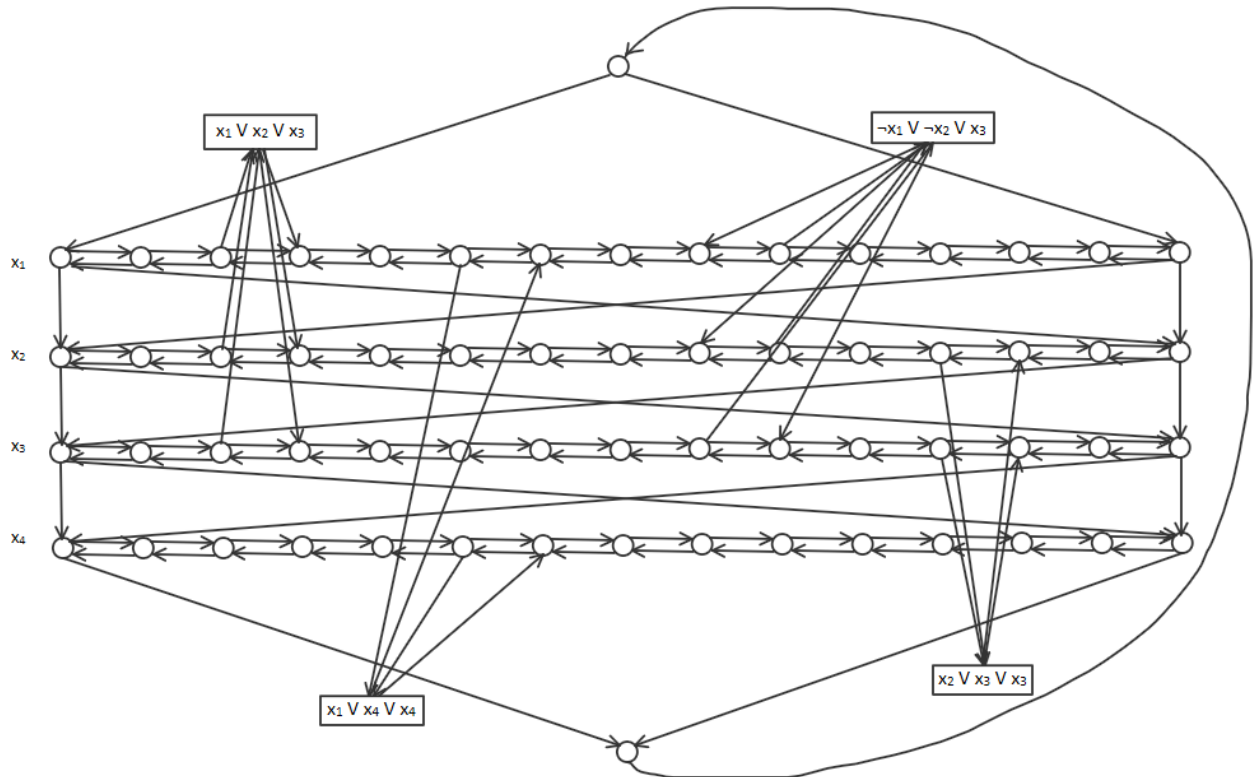
3. The equivalent Hamiltonian Circuit instance:

Assume for each path i has $3m + 3$ vertices (i.e. vertex 1, vertex 2, ..., vertex $3m + 3$), where m is the number of clauses. If variable x_i is True, the direction of passing the path i is left to right. If variable $\neg x_i$ is True, the direction of passing the path i is right to left. For clause C_j , if x_i is in C_j , C_j has edge from vertex $3j$ to vertex $3j + 1$; if $\neg x_i$ is in C_j , C_j has edge from vertex $3j + 1$ to vertex $3j$.

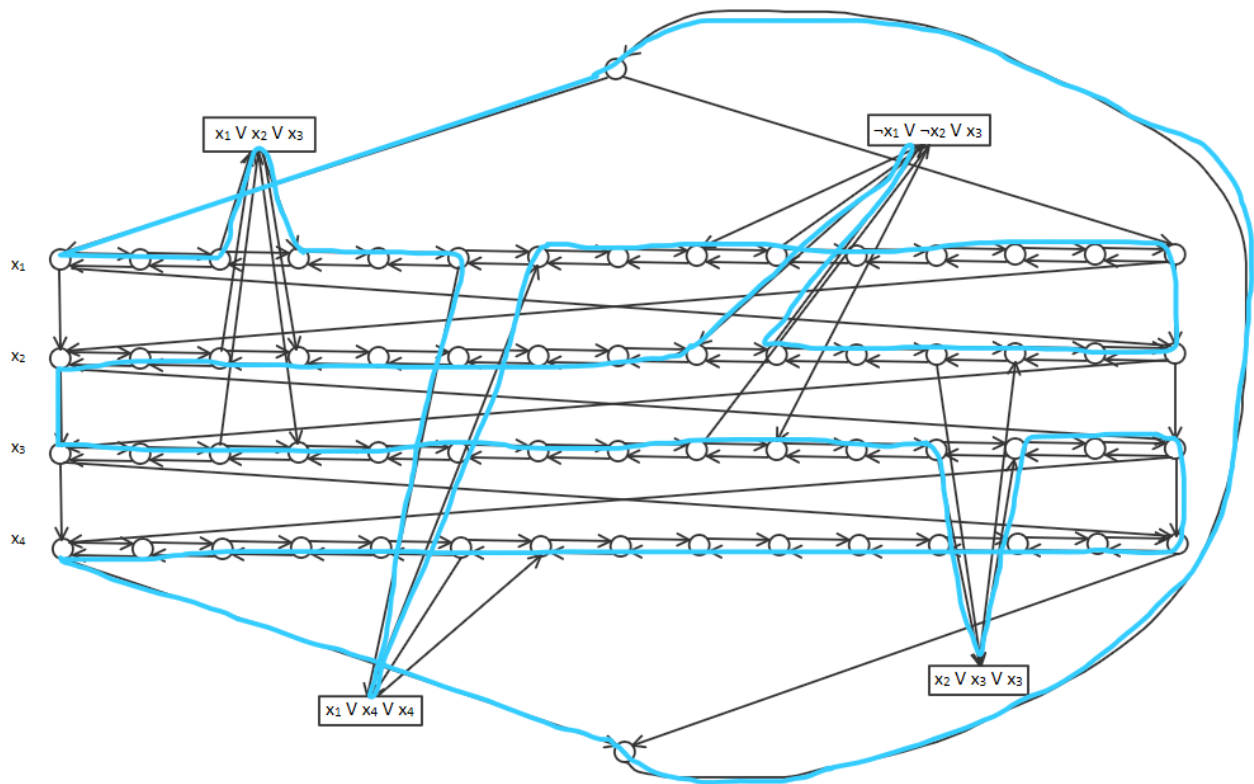
Variable gadgets:



Combined gadgets:



Below is the graph with a Hamiltonian Circuit highlighted, indicating all clauses are satisfied:



4. Consider the following set of independent tasks with associated task times:
(T1,4), (T2,5), (T3,2), (T4,7), (T5,1), (T6,4), (T7,8)
 Fill in the schedules for these tasks under the associated strategies below.

Greedy using the list order above:

<i>T1</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>T3</i>	<i>T3</i>	<i>T5</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>
<i>T2</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>							

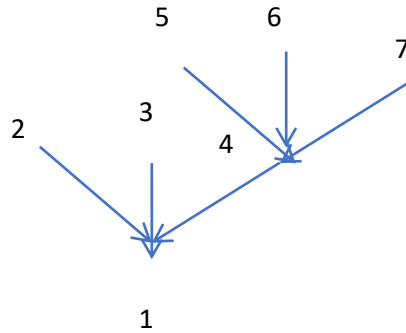
19 units

Greedy using a reordering of the list so that longest running tasks appear earliest in the list:

<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>T6</i>			
<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T3</i>	<i>T3</i>	<i>T5</i>				

16 units (optimal)

5. Consider a very simple unit execution time tree with just 7 tasks that we wish to schedule on 2 processors. The tree is below.



- a.) Show the Gantt chart associated with the optimal schedule based on the assigned priorities.

<i>T7</i>	<i>T5</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T1</i>														
<i>T6</i>	<i>T3</i>	<i>T2</i>															

- b.) Show the Gantt chart associated with some optimal schedule when this is treated as an anti-tree (dependency arrows reversed).

<i>T1</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T5</i>	<i>T7</i>														
	<i>T2</i>	<i>T3</i>	<i>T6</i>														

- c.) Show the Gantt chart associated with the schedule of this anti-tree when inverted priorities are used (1 is highest, 2 is second highest, etc.). Comment on any observation you might have of this versus the schedule in (b).

<i>T1</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>T5</i>	<i>T7</i>													
	<i>T3</i>		<i>T6</i>														

This schedule ignores the importance of completing T4 to open up T5, T6 and T7. In other words, it is not cognizant of the importance of critical paths.