

Re: Discussion about transformation TSP to UniqueTSP

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So given $Q = Q_1 \cup Q_2 \cup Q_3 \cup Q_4 \cup \dots \cup Q_n$, and if it is given that Q is NP-Complete, and given that each of $Q_i \neq \text{NULL}$ for all i in $[1, N]$, then we can conclude that...each Q_i for all i is NP-Complete, i in $[1, N]$.

No :). Proof by counter example:

Q1 – SAT language
Q2 – 2SAT language

Q2 is "subset" of Q1.

Q1 is NP-complete, Q2 is in P.

Cheers,

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