Problem 1. Define the language

\[ FACTOR = \{\langle n, k \rangle \mid n \text{ has a factor (other than 1) less than } k \}\].

Show that \( FACTOR \in NP \).

Problem 2. The \textit{partition problem} is as follows. Given a finite set of (rational) numbers \( S \), determine if there is an \( S' \subseteq S \) such that the sum of the elements of \( S' \) is equal to the sum of the elements not in \( S' \).

We restrict \( S \) to the rationals here since real numbers have a more involved notion of computability that we will not delve into. We could further restrict \( S \) to the integers or even the natural numbers, but those languages induce more pedantic reductions.

Prove that the following language is in \( NP \).

\[ PARTITION = \{\langle S \rangle \mid S \text{ has a partition} \}\]

Problem 3. Recall that the \textit{subset-sum problem} is as follows. Given a finite set of (rational) numbers \( S \) and a (rational) number \( t \), determine if there is an \( S' \subseteq S \) such that the sum of the elements of \( S' \) is equal to \( t \). The subset-sum language then is

\[ SUBSET−SUM = \{\langle S, t \rangle \mid S \text{ has a subset whose elements sum to } t \}\].

Prove that \( PARTITION \leq^p_m SUBSET−SUM \).

Problem 4. Prove that \( SUBSET−SUM \leq^p_m PARTITION \).

Problem 5. Recall that a \textit{Hamiltonian cycle} of a digraph \( G \) is a cycle that visits each vertex exactly once. The decision problem for this is encoded as

\[ HAM−CYCLE = \{\langle G \rangle \mid G \text{ has a Hamiltonian cycle} \}\].

The \textit{traveling salesman} problem is as follows. Given a weighted, \textbf{complete} digraph \( G \), determine its minimum weight Hamiltonian cycle. The decision problem variant of this has an additional parameter \( k \in \mathbb{N} \). In this case, it asks if there is a Hamiltonian cycle of weight at most \( k \). We formally define this language as

\[ TSP = \{G \mid G \text{ has a Hamiltonian cycle of weight at most } k \}\].

Prove that \( HAM−CYCLE \leq^p_m TSP \).