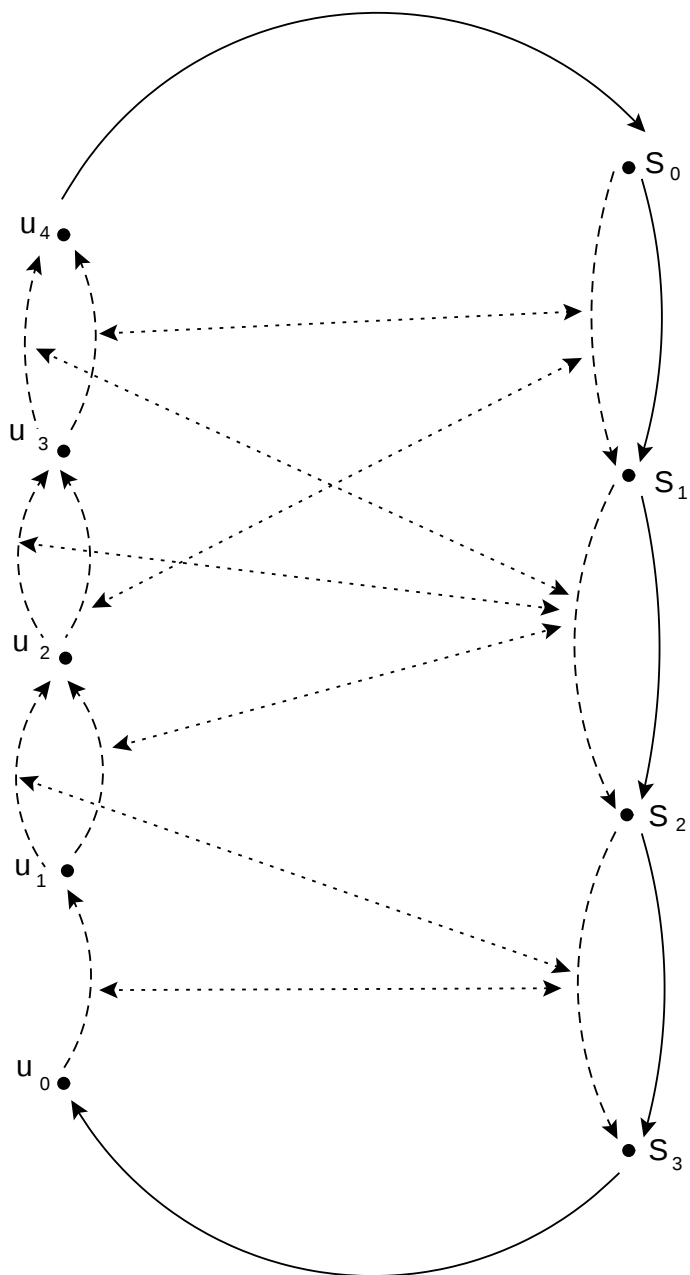


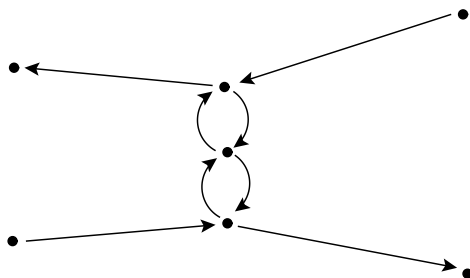
Dados los conjuntos $S_1 = \{u_3, u_4\}$, $S_2 = \{u_2, u_3, u_4\}$ y $S_3 = \{u_1, u_2\}$, creamos el grafo G



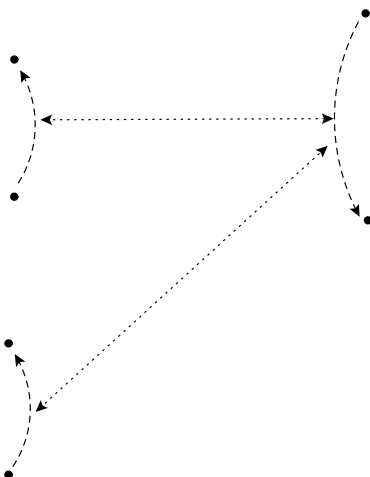
donde



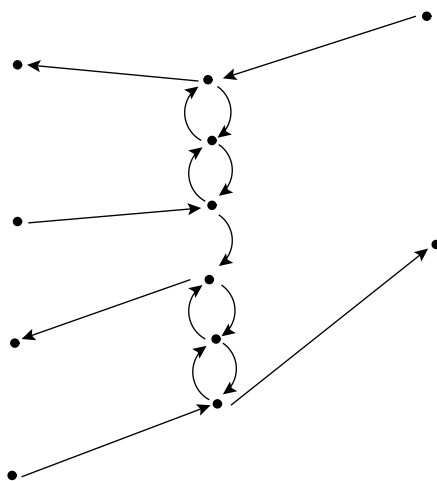
significa



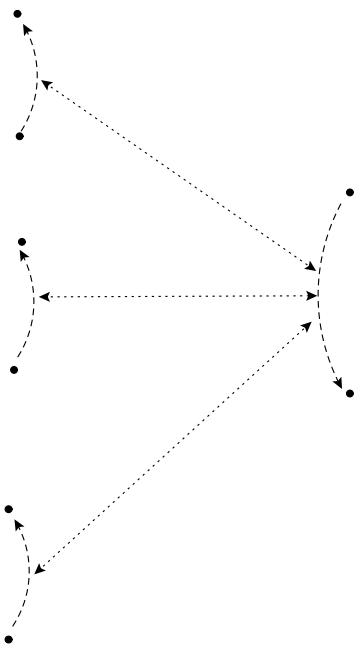
donde



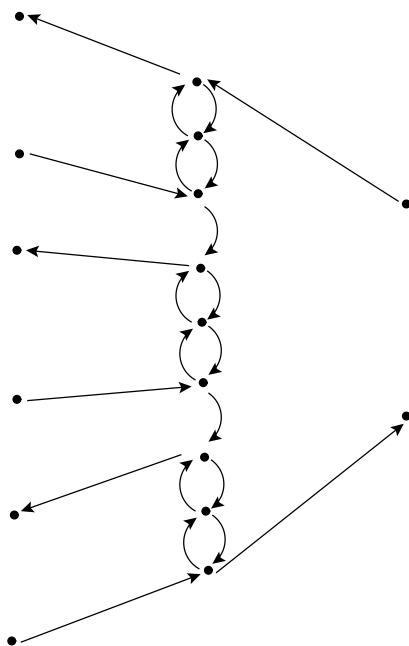
significa



donde

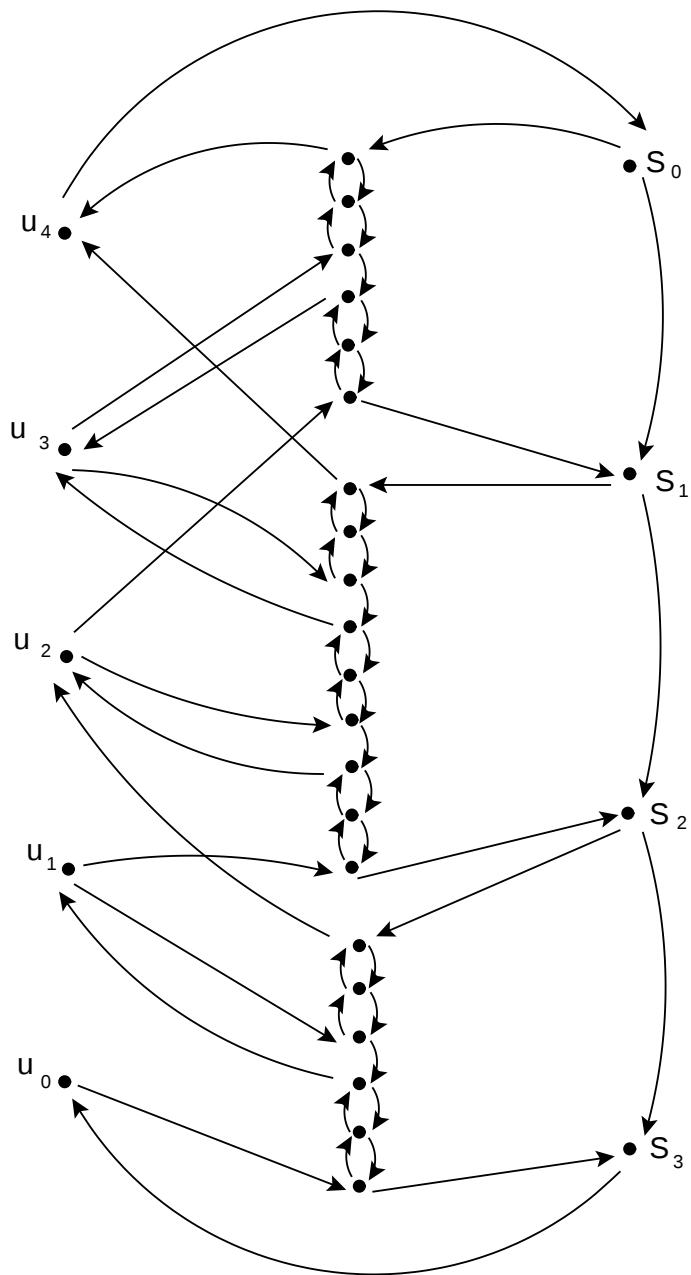


significa

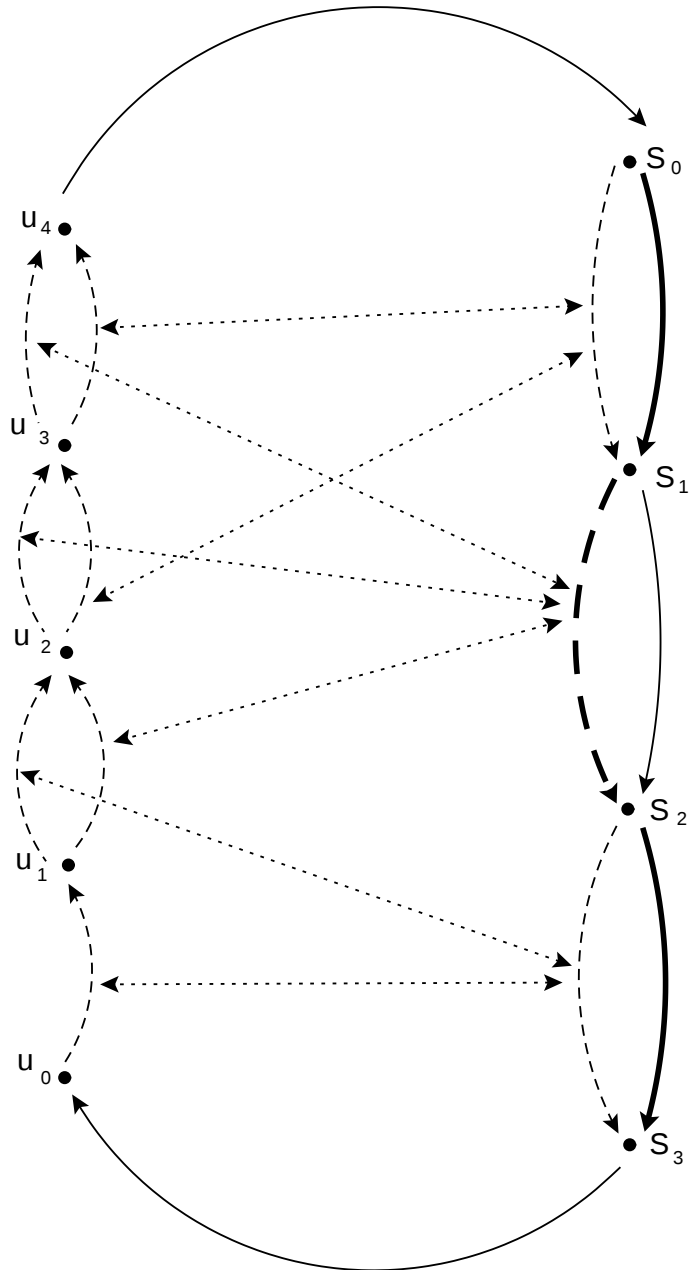


etc...

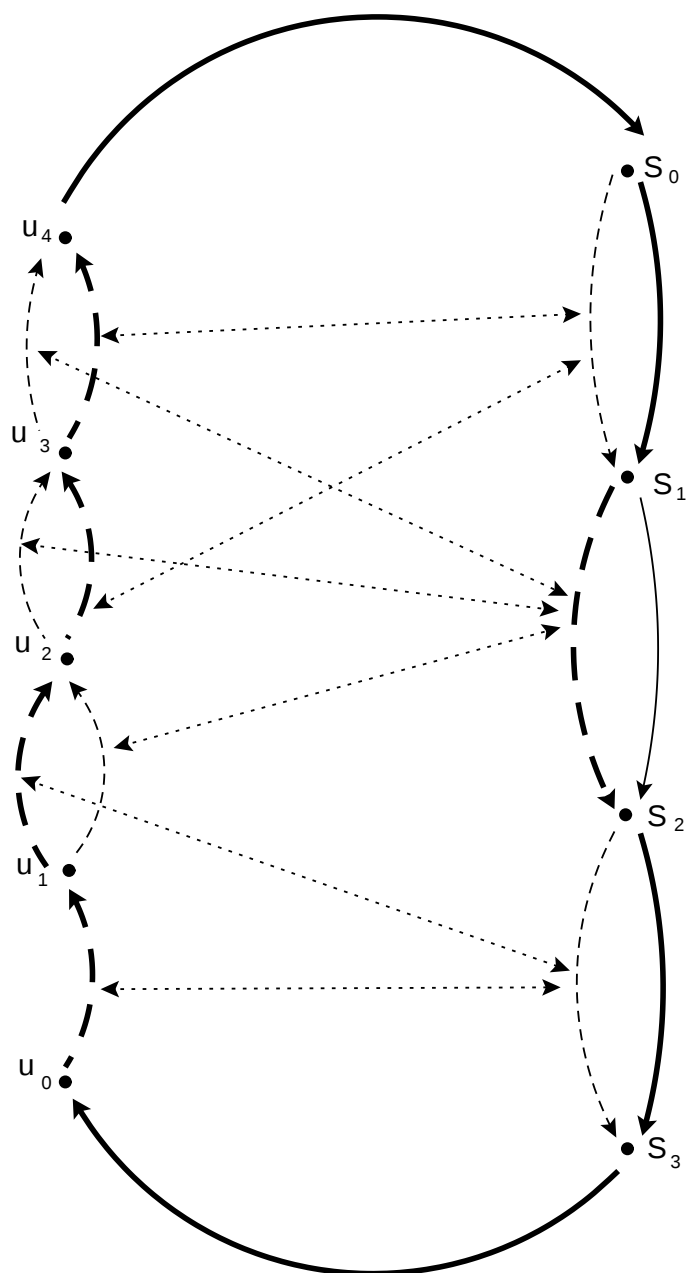
es decir, el grafo G es, en realidad



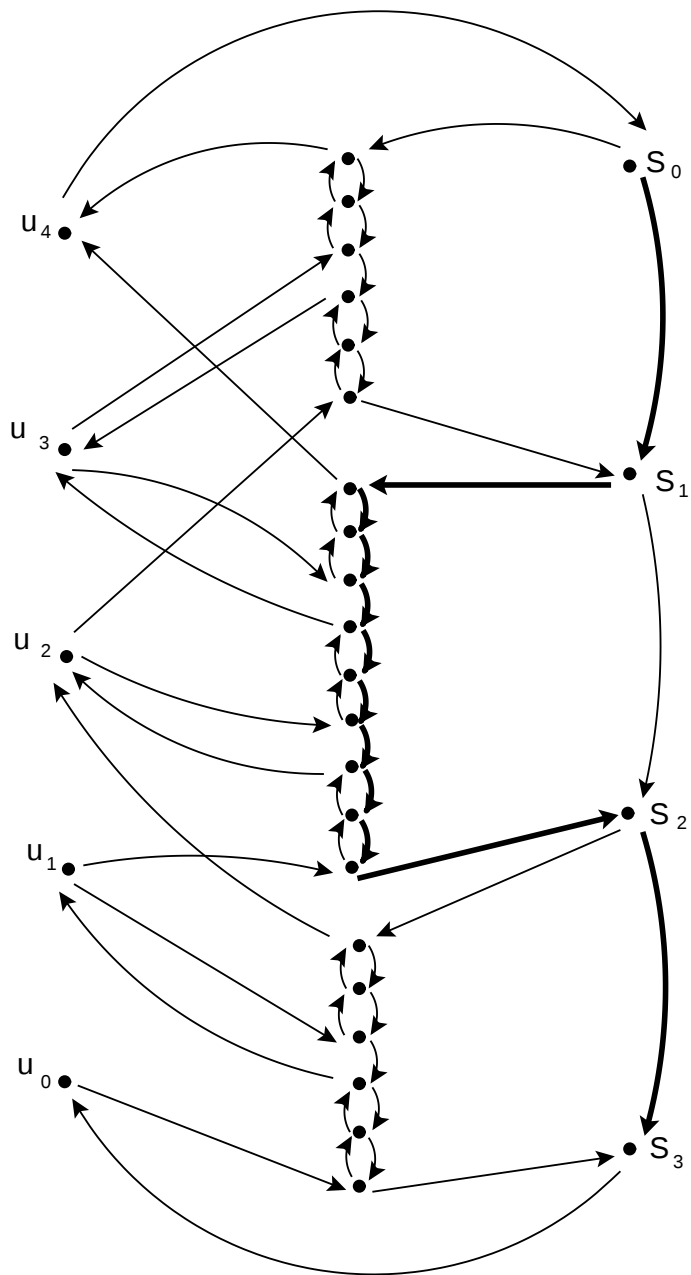
Existe un camino hamiltoniano en G si y sólo si S_1, S_2, S_3 tiene un exact cover. Si elegimos S_1 y S_3 pero no S_2



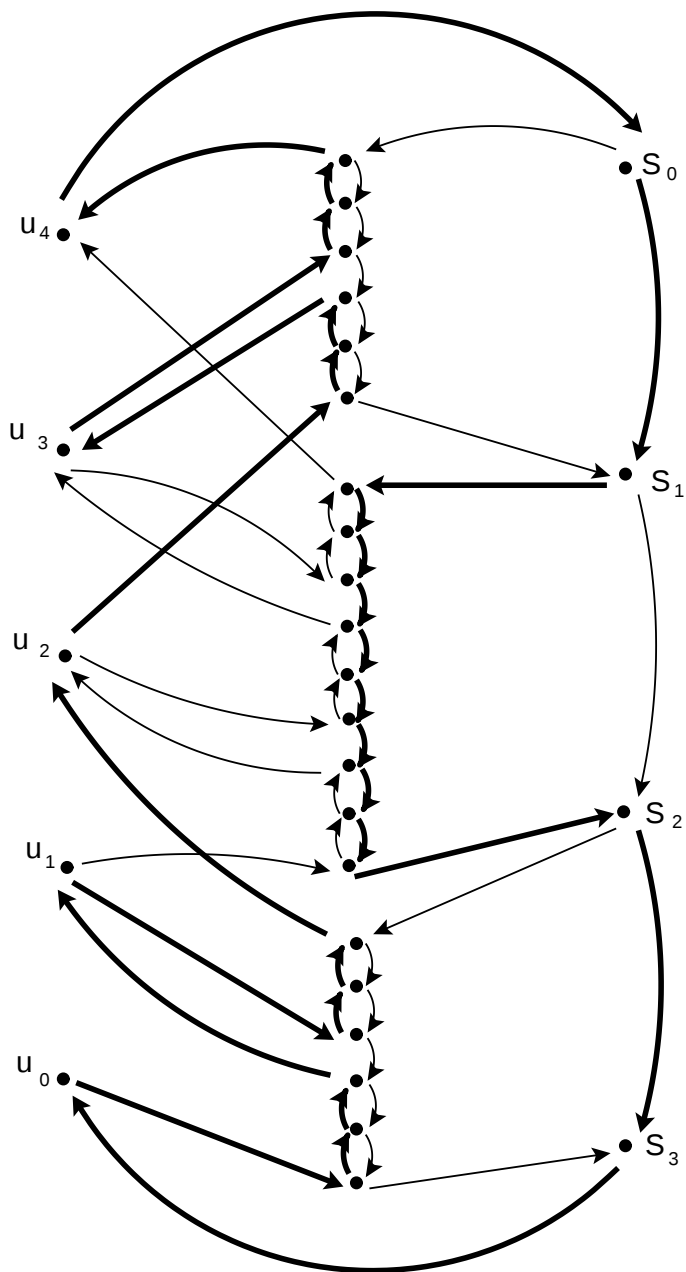
podemos completar a un camino hamiltoniano



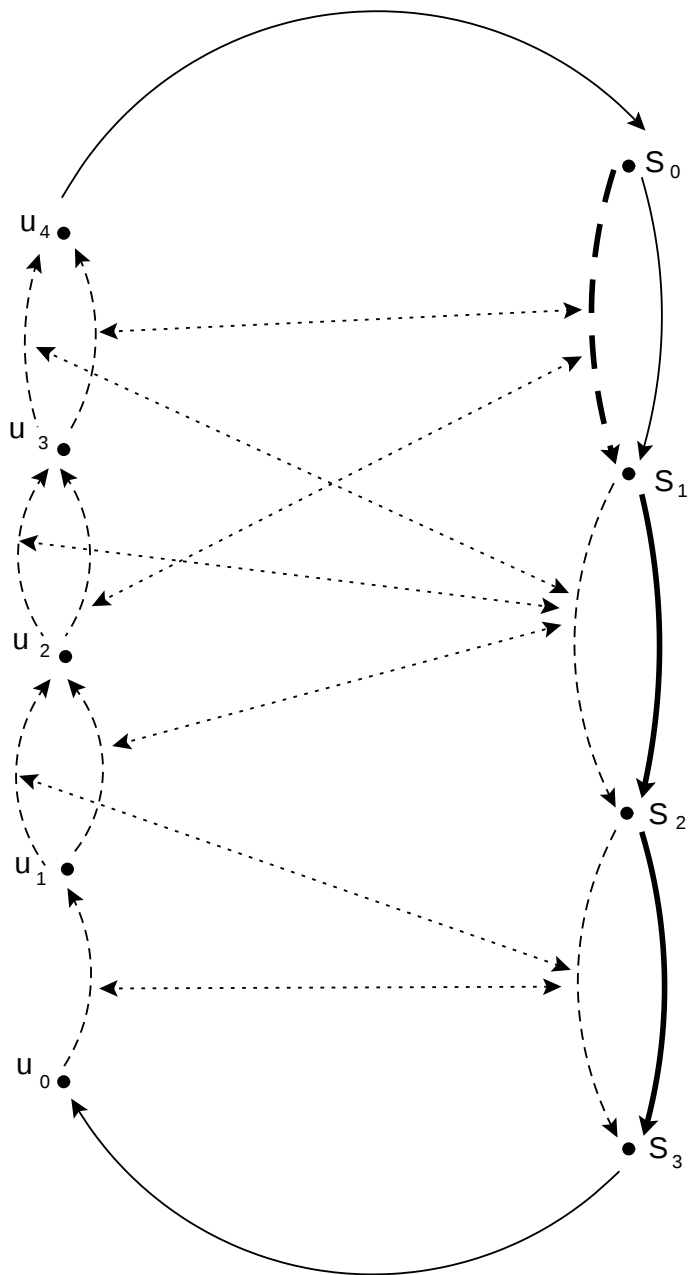
lo que en G se traduciría en que el camino



puede completarse al camino hamiltoniano



pero eso no pasa si elegimos S_2 y S_3 pero no S_1



ni tampoco pasa si elegimos S_2 y no elegimos ni S_1 ni S_3

