# Computational Complexity

Lecture 1
in which we talk about
Time Complexity, P, NP and coNP

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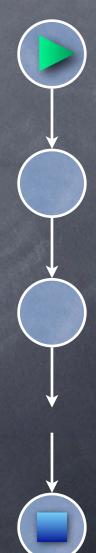
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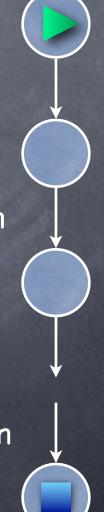
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- Until computation terminates: final configuration
  - output explicitly encoded in the final configuration (say, in the control-state)





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- Time Complexity of language L (worst case): if there is a TM that decides L (correct on all instances), and for any input instance of size n, it takes at most T(n) steps then L in class DTIME(T)
  - (Note: complexity T is a <u>function</u> of n)

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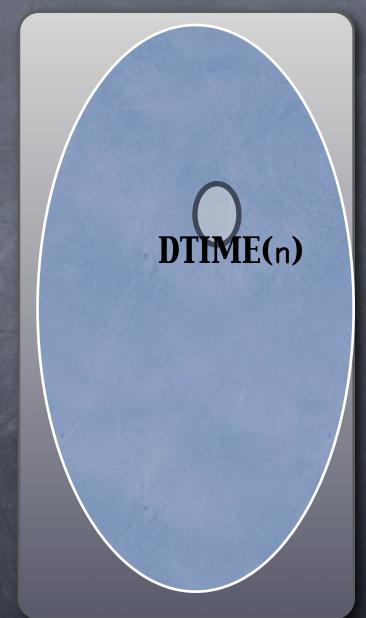
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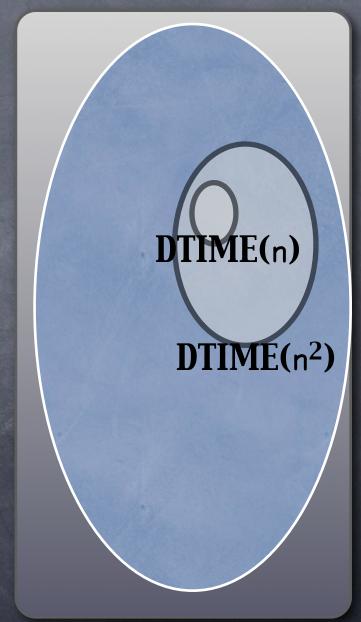
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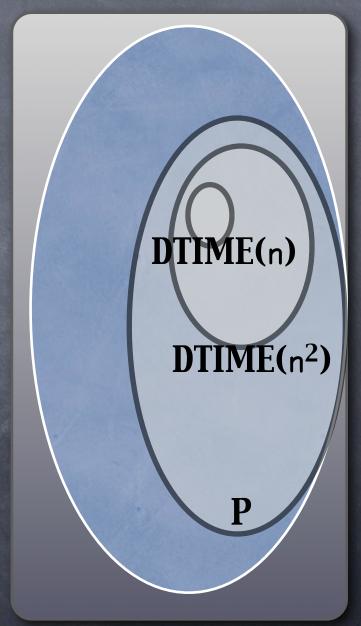
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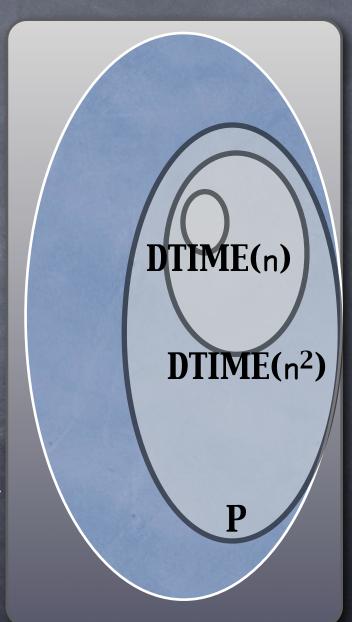
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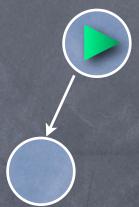
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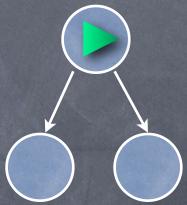


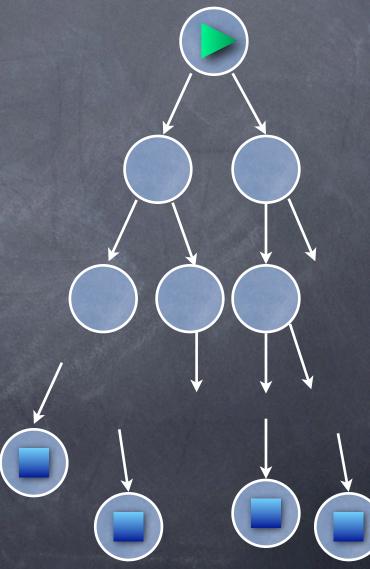
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- DTIME(T) depends on the specifics of the TM model (no. of tapes, alphabet size)
- But P is robust: Models can simulate each other with only "polynomial slow down"



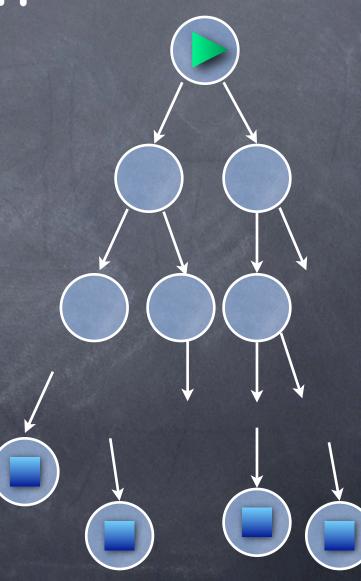




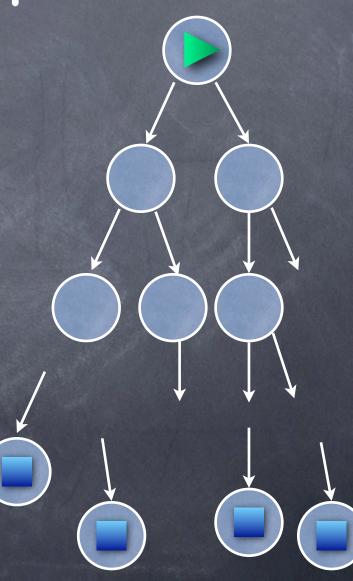




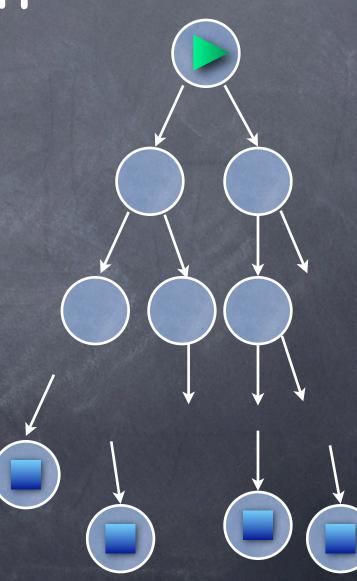
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- □ L ∈ NTIME(T): an NTM decides L in time at most T



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- Non-deterministic computation: essentially guess w and verify

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- Note: Completeness and soundness

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- All problems in P (empty certificate)

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  - For next bit query oracle with (x,00) and (x,01)

### What if NP = P

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- Solve all sorts of optimization problems efficiently!

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\circ co-X = { L | L<sup>c</sup> is in X } (where L<sup>c</sup> = { x | x\notinL } )
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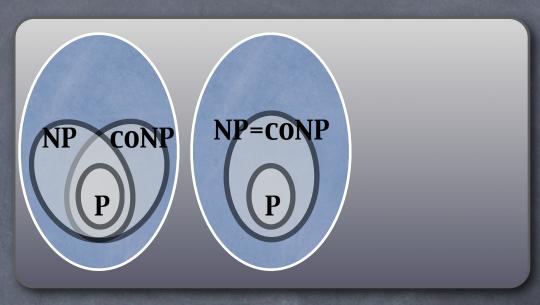
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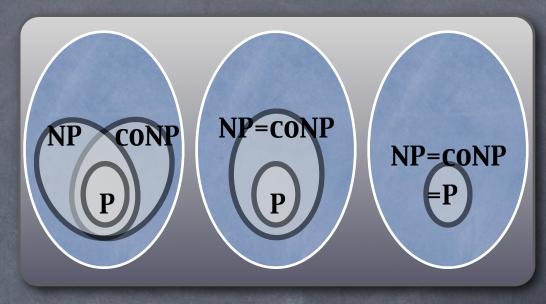
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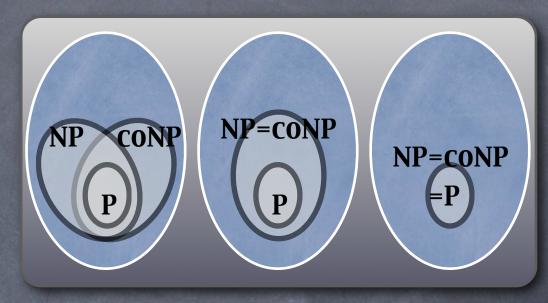
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- $n_0$   $M_L^c \leftrightarrow M_L^2$  flip accept/reject states <u>and</u> flip "there counter-example" exists" and "for all" (NTM  $\leftrightarrow$  "co-NTM")



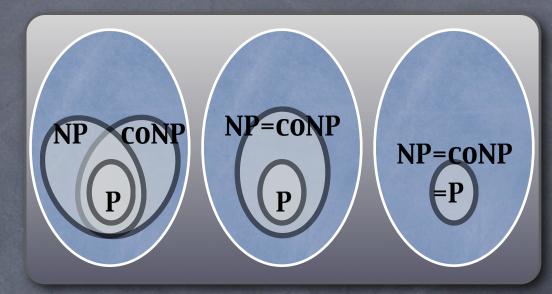




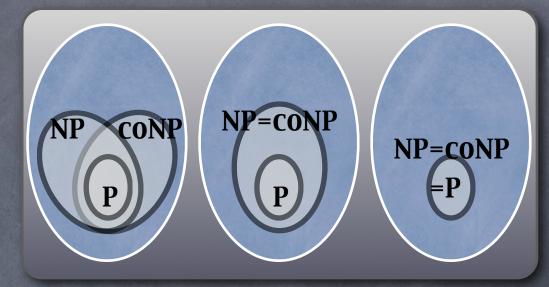
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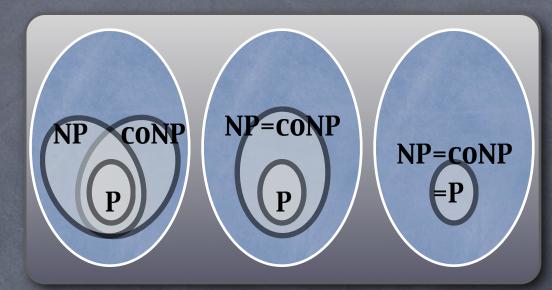


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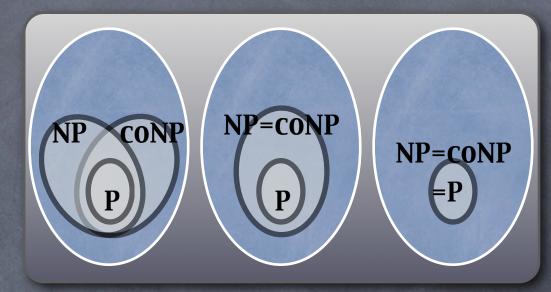
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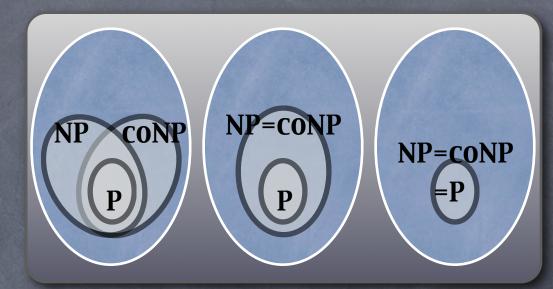
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- Also, EXP = NEXP [Exercise]
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- If P=NP, then the complexity landscape would get greatly simplified than believed (more later)

© DTIME

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  - P, EXP

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  - Two views: co-NTM and "no counter-example"

NP completeness

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    - a la reductions (of course)