

Computational Complexity

Lecture 3

in which we come across
Diagonalization and Time-hierarchies
(But first some more of NP-completeness)

NP-Complete Languages

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 - More examples, bootstrapping from CKT-SAT
 - If $L \leq_p L_1$ and $L_1 \leq_p L_2$, then $L \leq_p L_2$

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i.e., $(\neg z \vee x), (\neg z \vee y), (z \vee \neg x \vee \neg y).$

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$SAT \leq_p 3SAT$

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- Reduction not parsimonious (can you make it? [Exercise])

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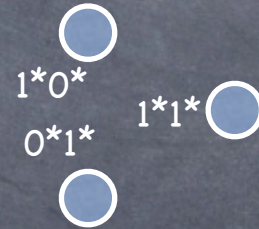
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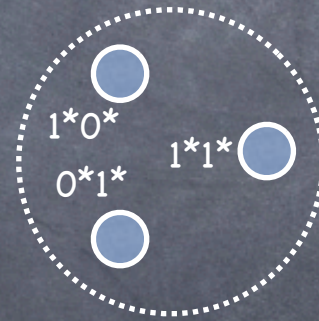
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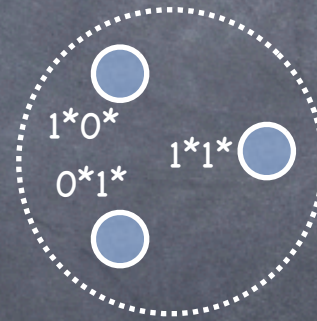
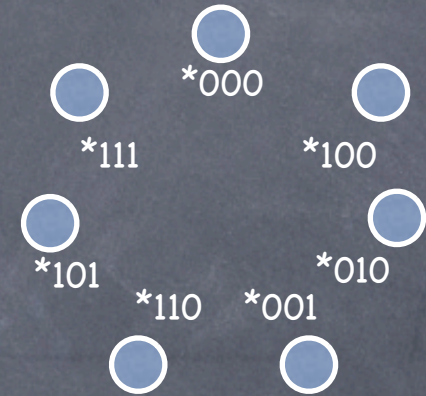
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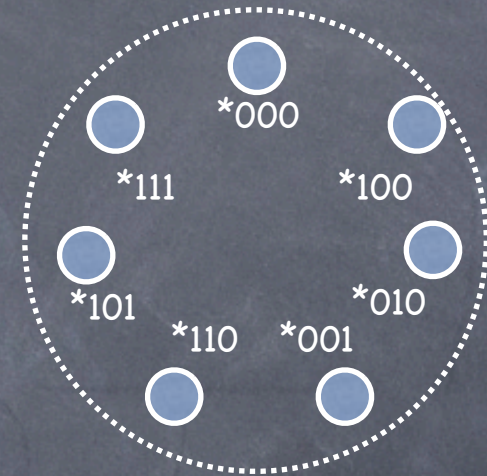
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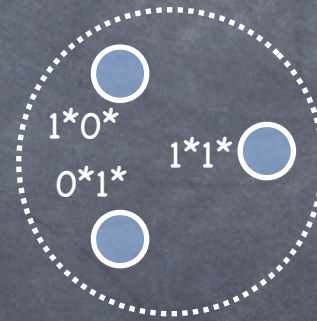
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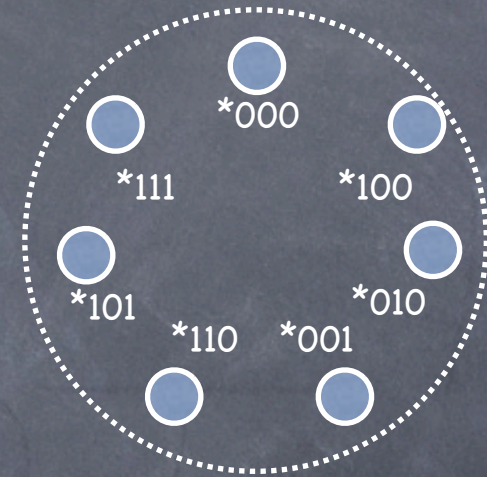


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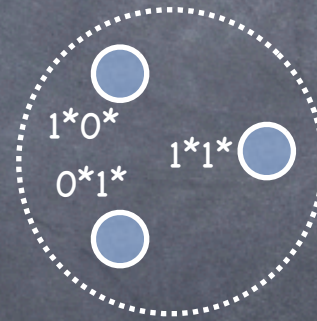
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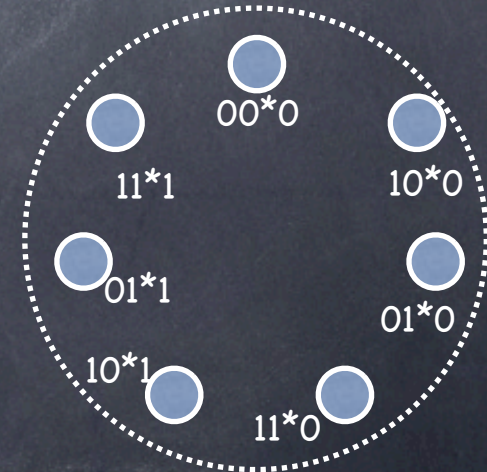
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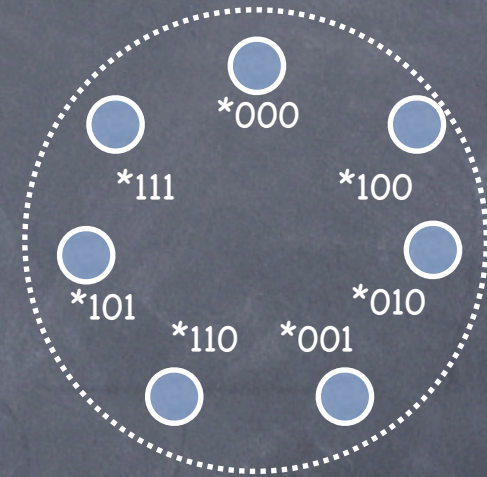
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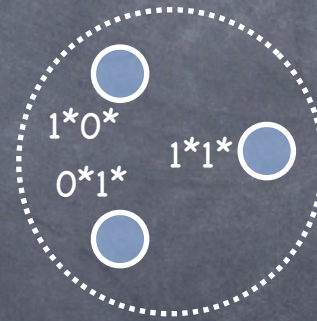
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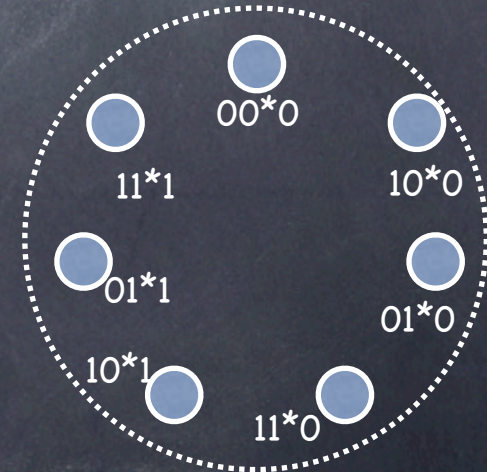
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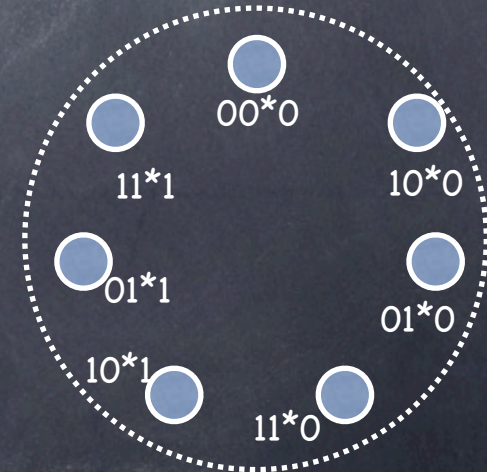
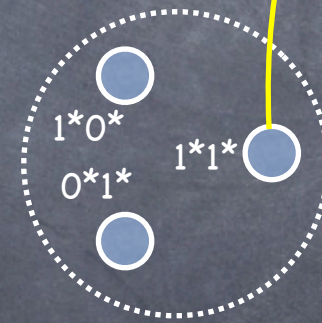
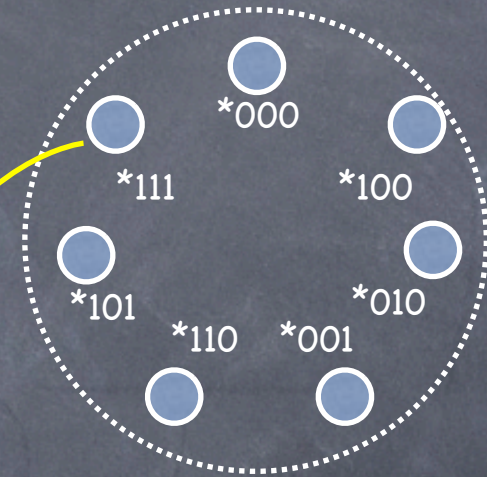
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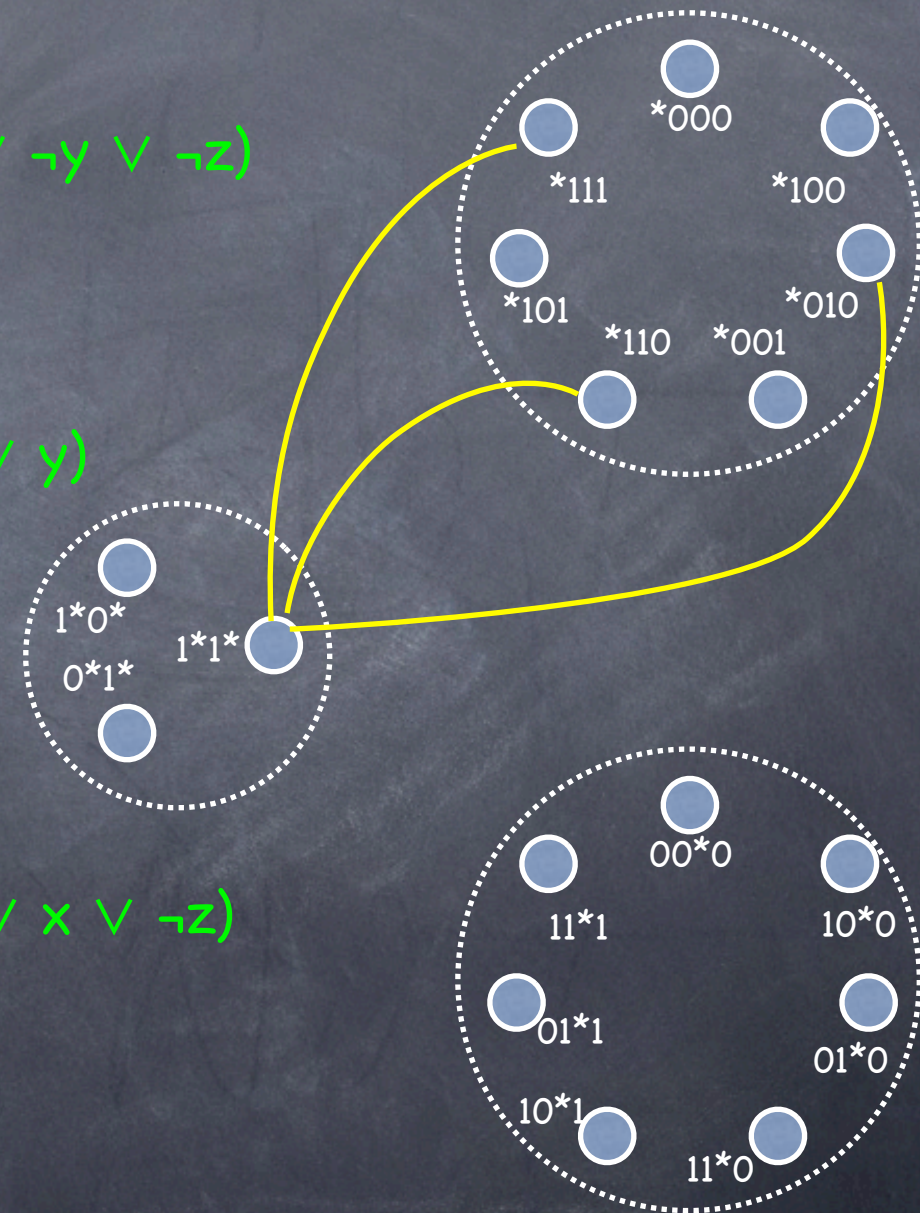
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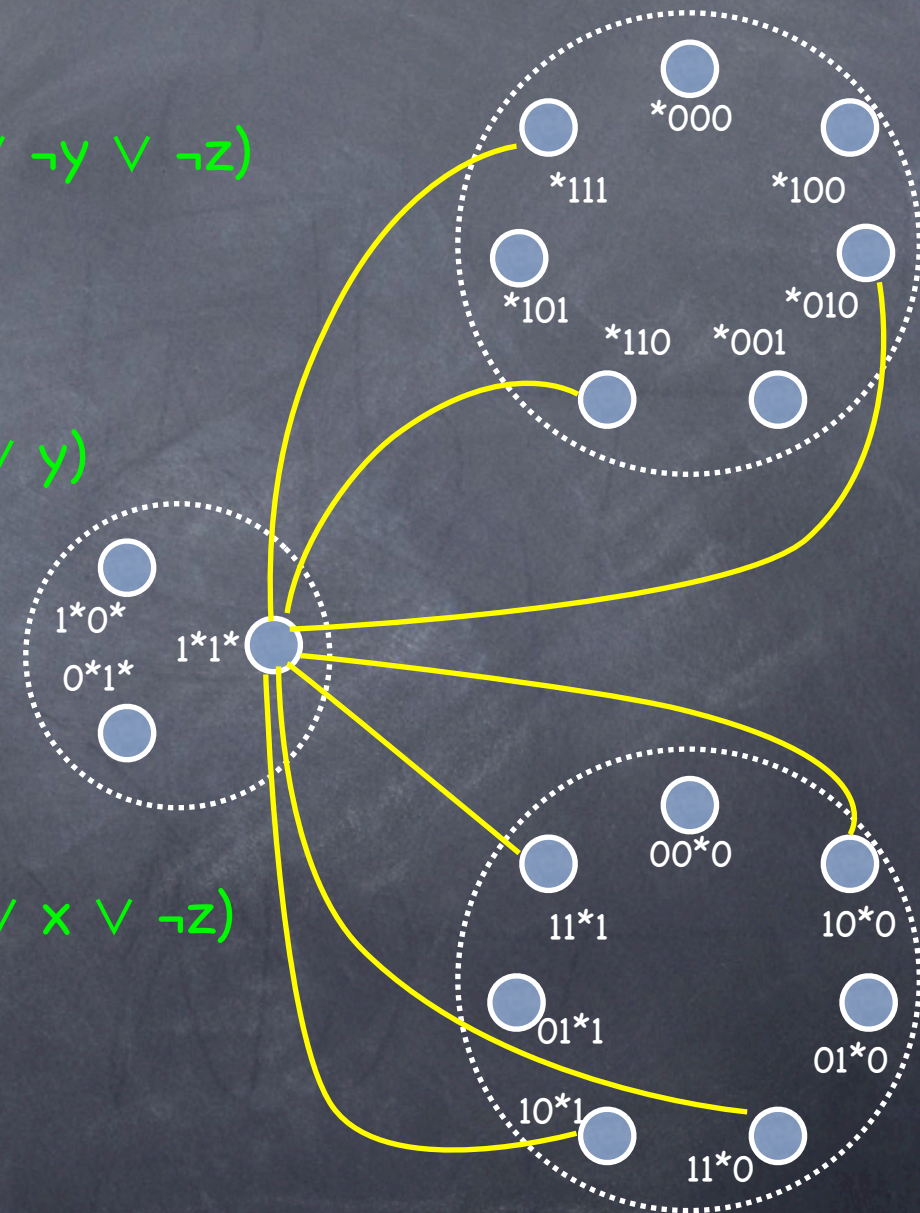
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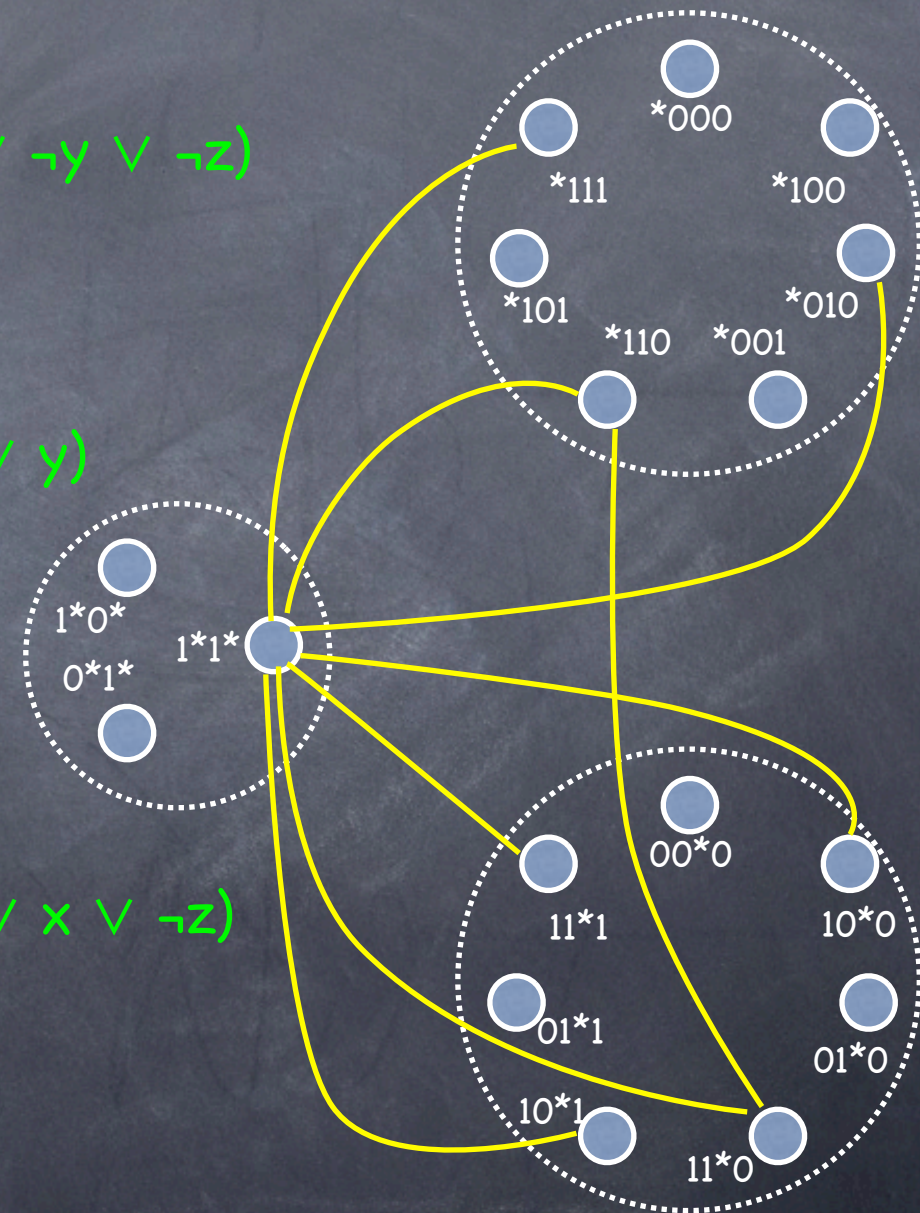
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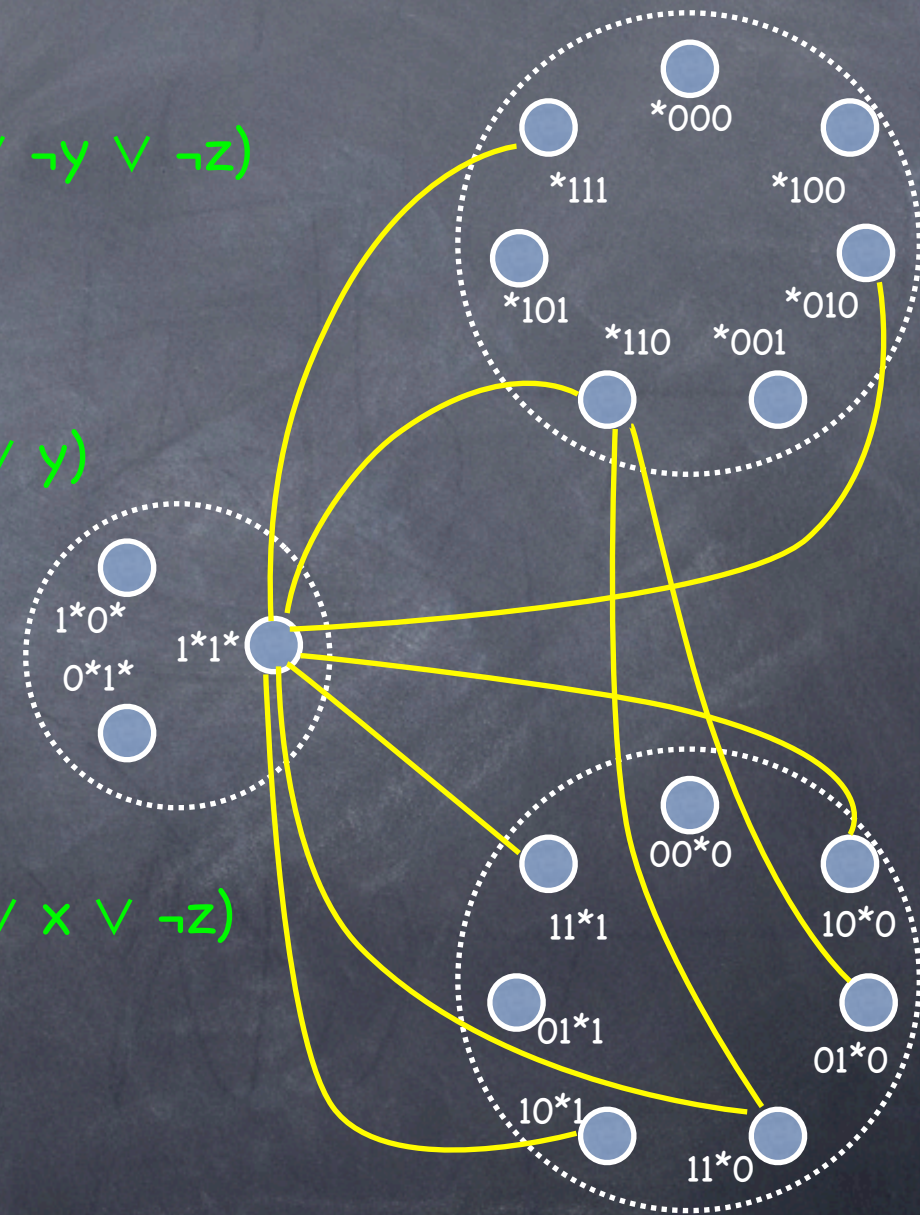
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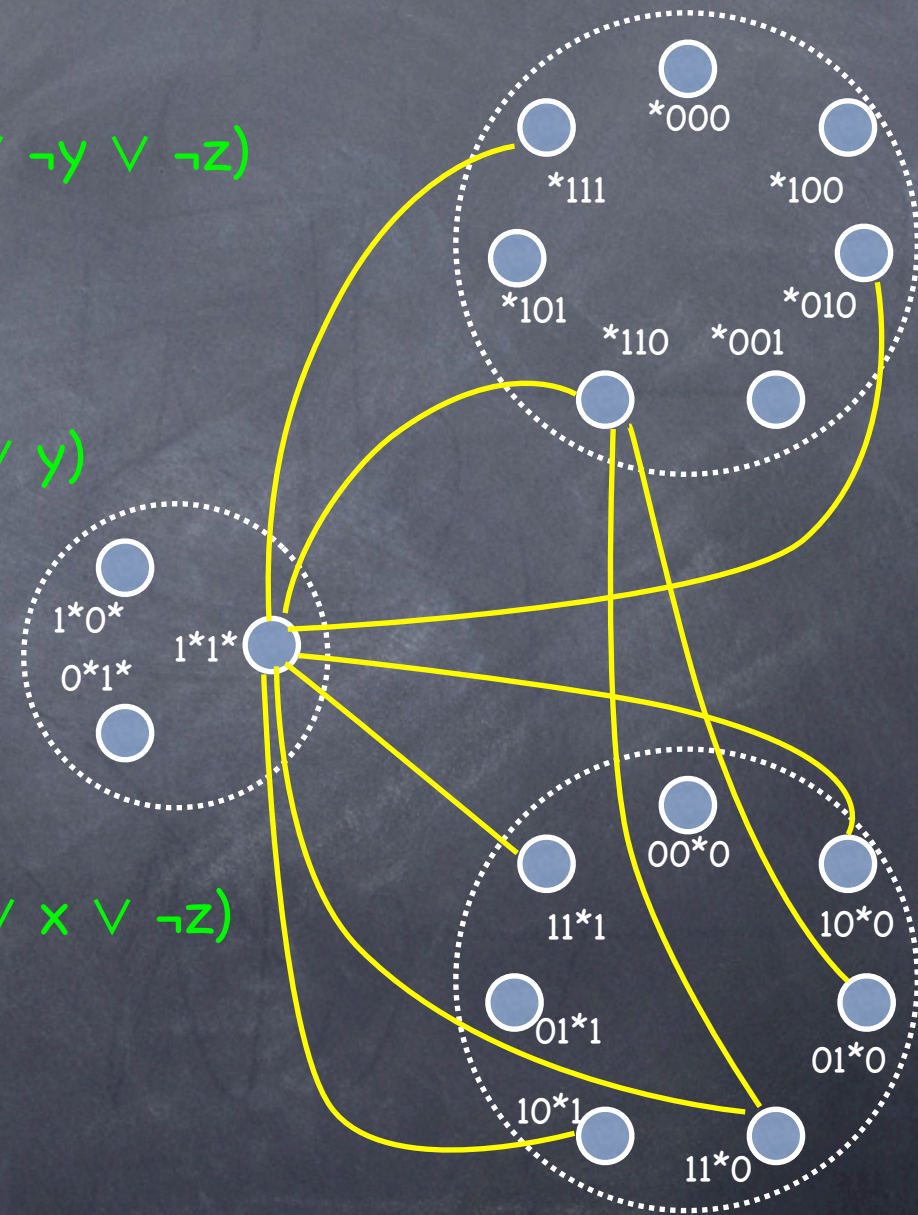
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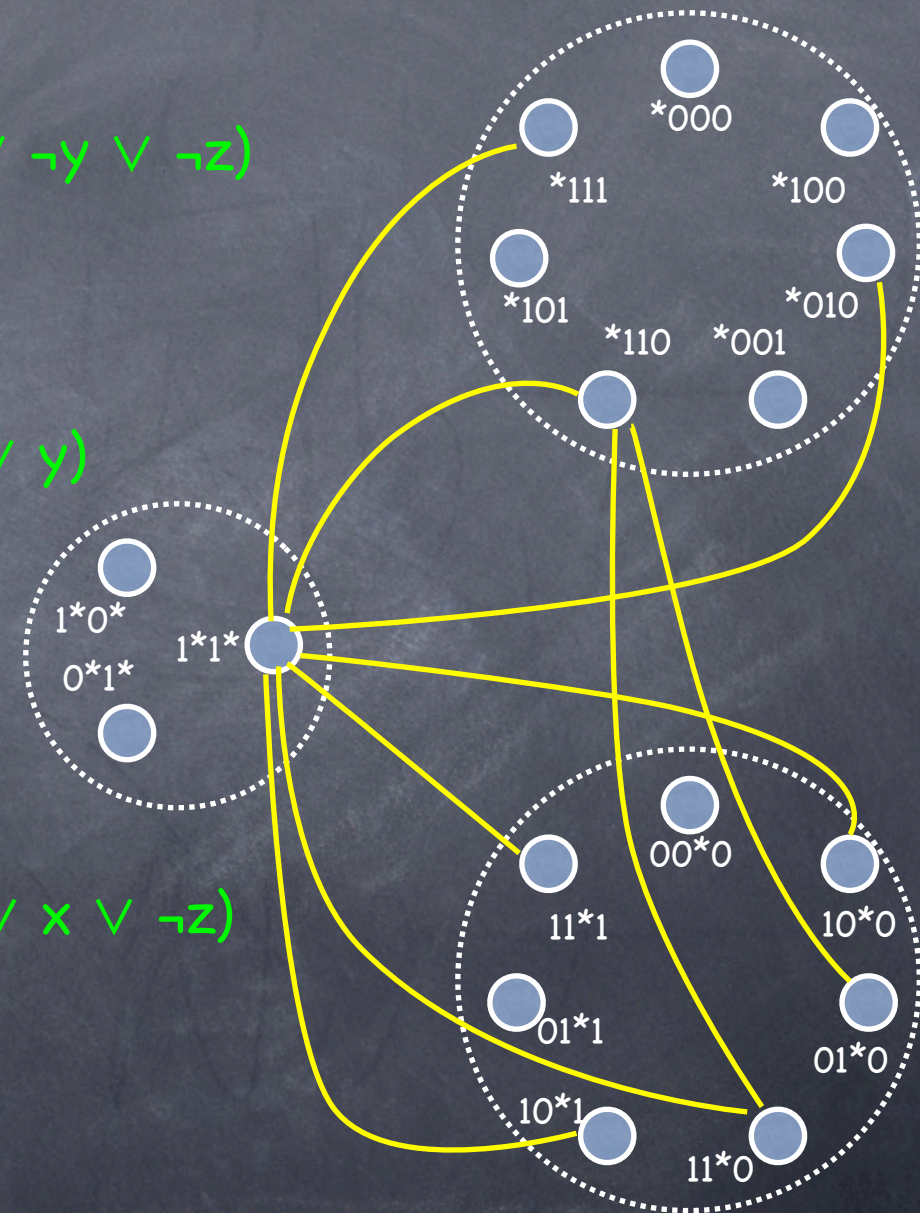
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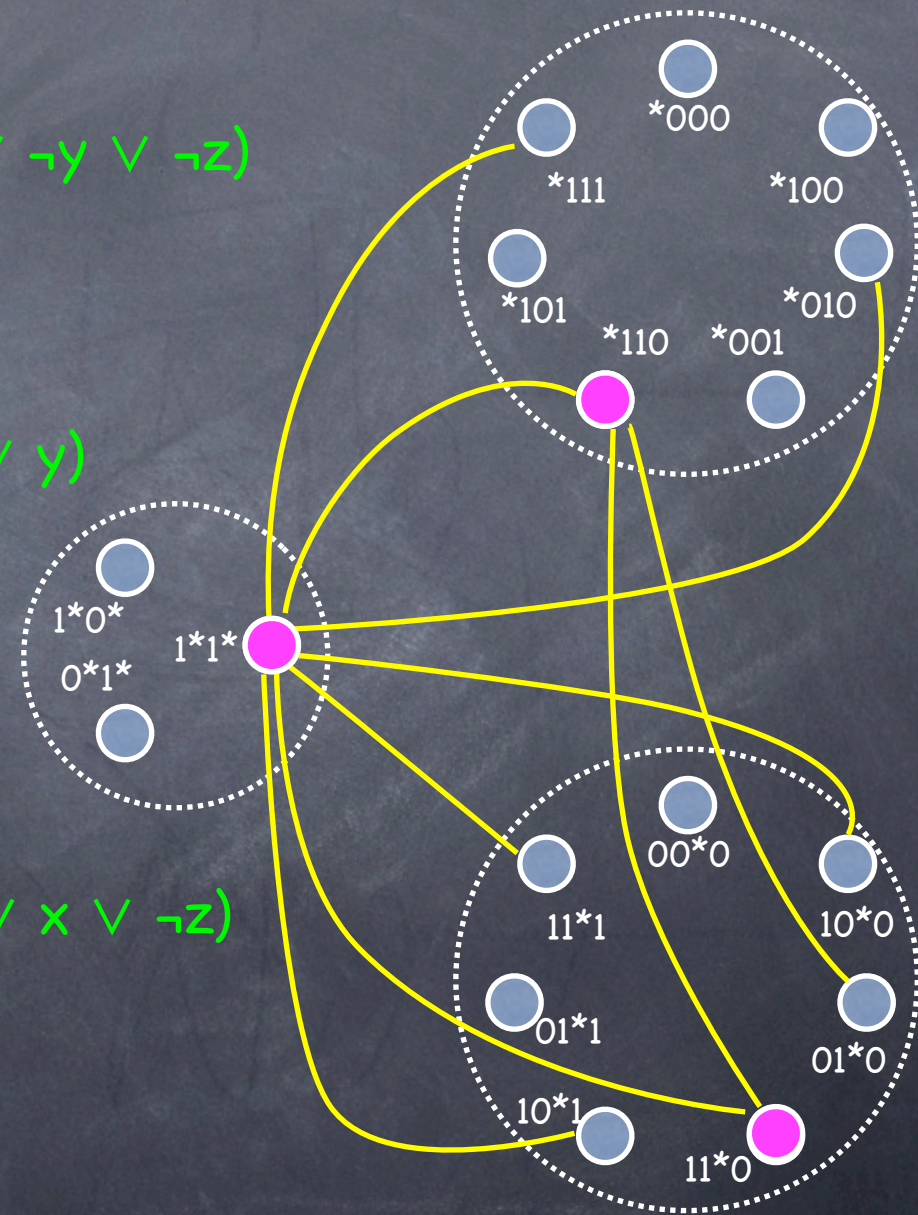
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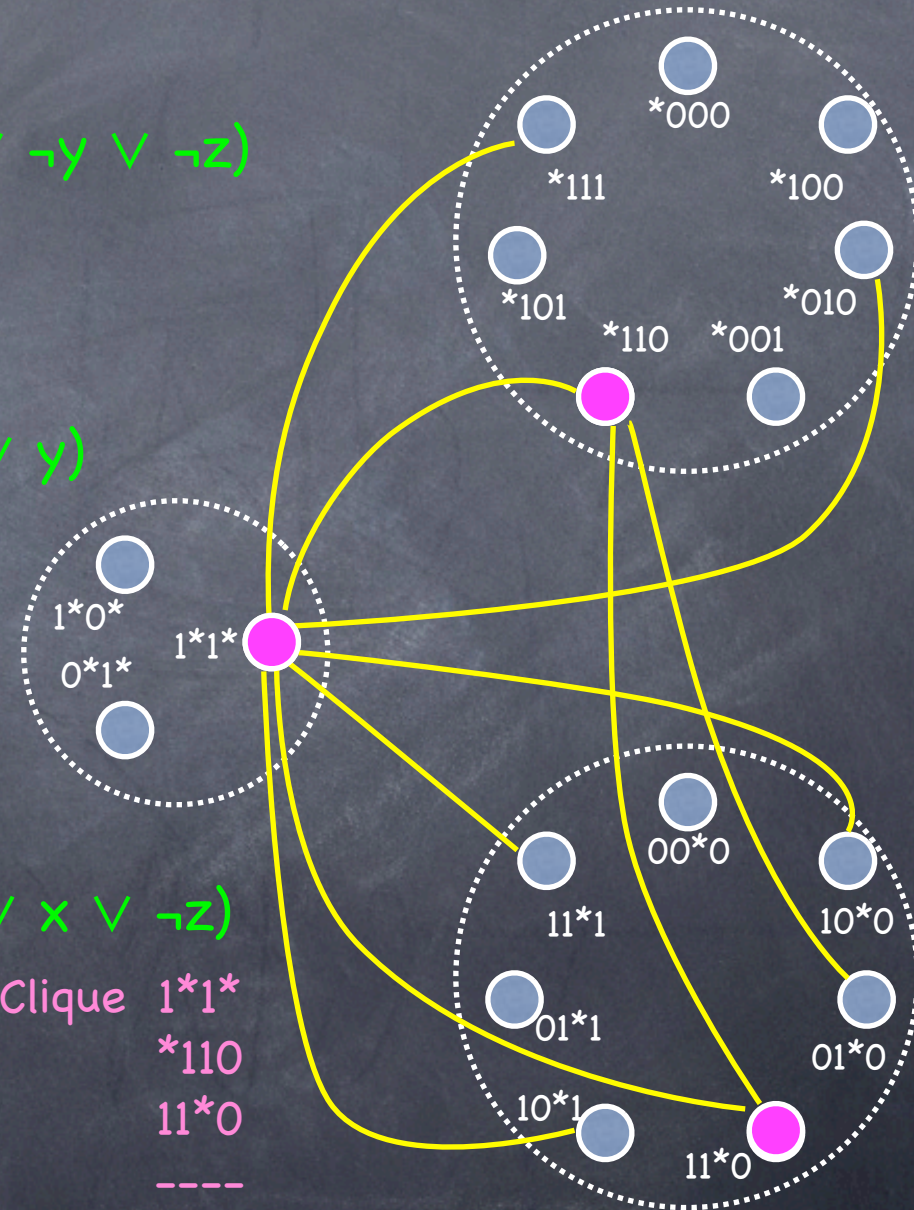
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3-Clique 1^*1^*

$*110$

11^*0

sat assignment 1110



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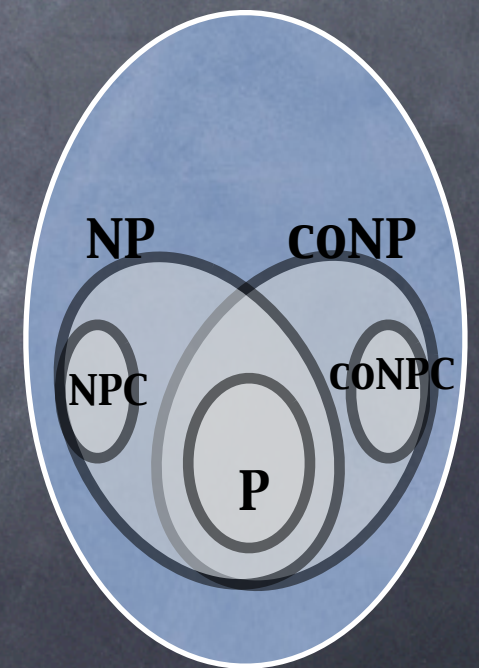
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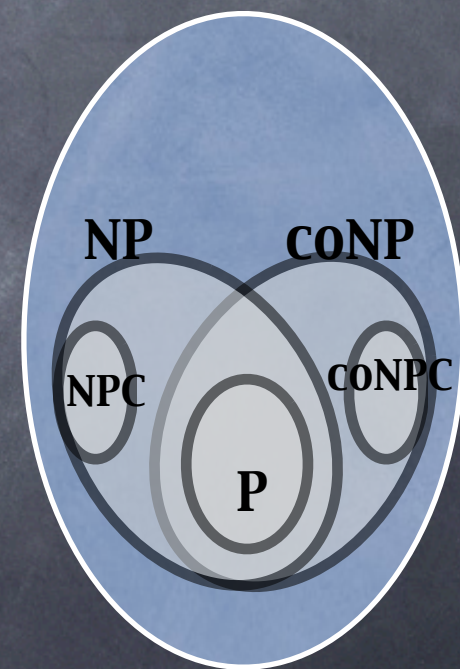
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NP, P, co-NP and NPC



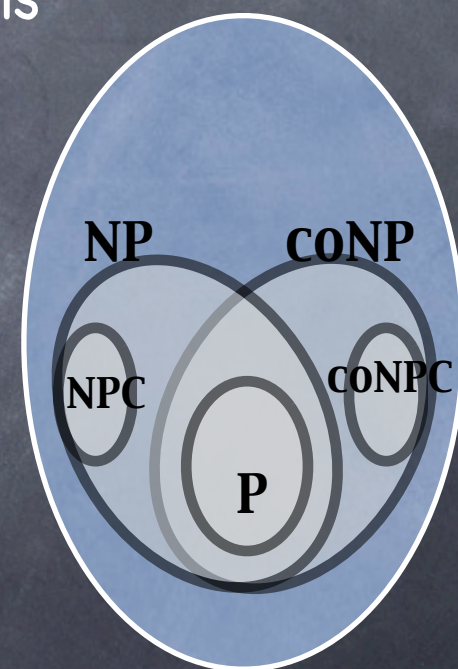
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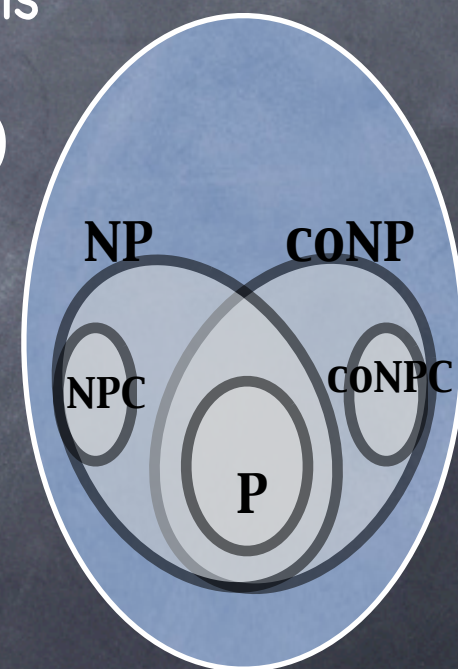
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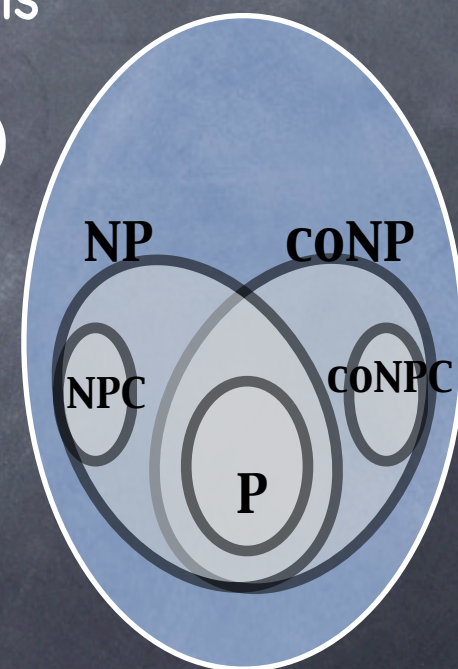
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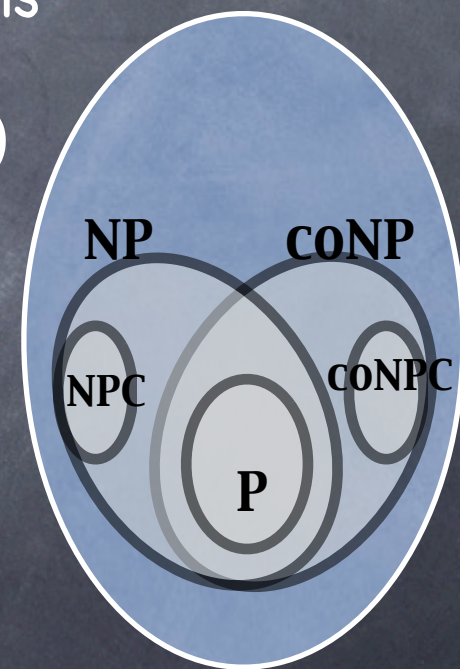
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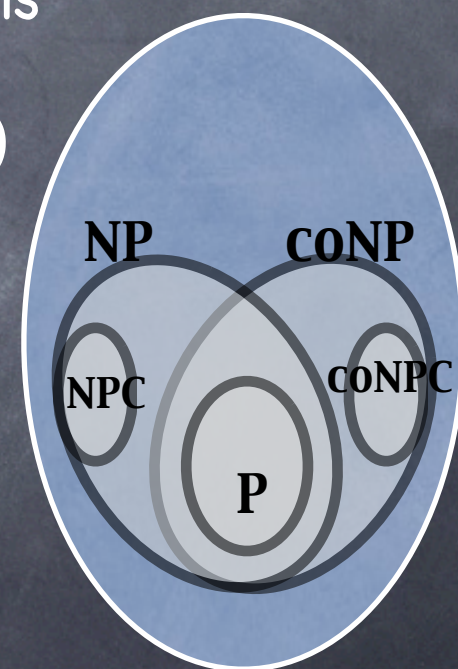
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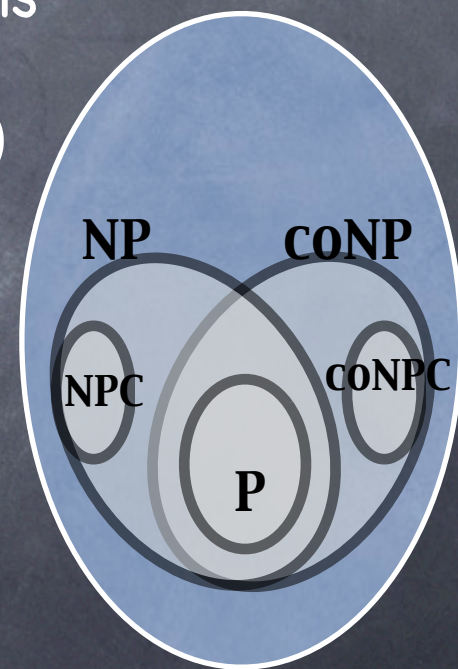
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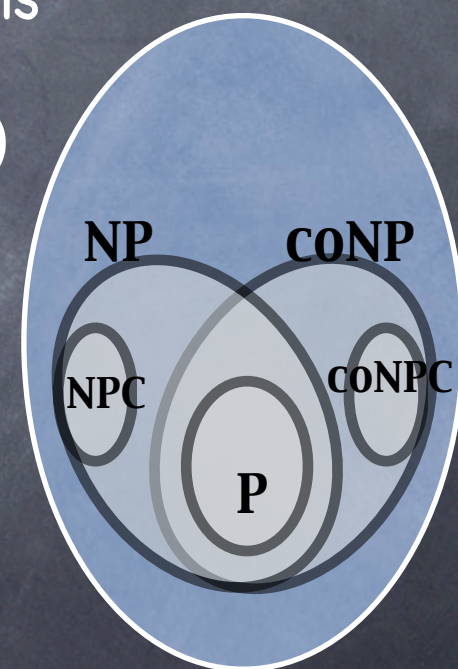
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 - co-NP complete = co-(NP-complete)



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 - Comparing infinite sets: diagonalization!

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| R_i | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $R_1 =$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $R_2 =$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $R_3 =$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $R_4 =$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $R_5 =$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $R_6 =$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $R_7 =$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

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- Are real numbers (say in the range $[0,1)$) countable?
 - Suppose they were: consider enumerating them along with their binary representations in a table
 - Consider the real number corresponding to the "flipped diagonal"

| $R_i \backslash$ | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $R_1 =$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $R_2 =$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $R_3 =$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $R_4 =$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $R_5 =$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $R_6 =$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $R_7 =$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Cantor's Diagonal Slash

- Are real numbers (say in the range $[0,1)$) countable?
 - Suppose they were: consider enumerating them along with their binary representations in a table
 - Consider the real number corresponding to the "flipped diagonal"

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| $R_4 =$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $R_5 =$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
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| $R_4 =$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
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Undecidable Languages

| $L_{M1} =$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $L_{M2} =$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
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Undecidable Languages

- Languages, like real numbers, can be represented as infinite bit-vectors

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| $L_{M3} =$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
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- Languages, like real numbers, can be represented as infinite bit-vectors
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 - L^c does not appear as a row in this table. Hence not recognizable!

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Diagonalization to Separate Classes

- Diagonalization can separate the class of decidable languages (from the class of all languages)
 - Plan: Use similar techniques to separate complexity classes

DTIME Hierarchy

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- Consequences, for e.g., $P \subsetneq \text{EXP}$
 - $P \subseteq \text{DTIME}(2^n) \subsetneq \text{DTIME}(2^{2^n}) \subseteq \text{EXP}$

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|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
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| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

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T' large and nice enough to allow simulation

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 - On input i , run $UTM|_{T'}(M_{i,i})$, modified to invert output
- L' not in $DTIME(T)$
 - If M accepts L' in time T , then for sufficiently large i s.t. $M_i = M$, UTM can finish simulating $M_i(i)$. Then $table(i,i) = L'(i)$!

T' large and nice enough to allow simulation

| $M_i \backslash j$ | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
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 - Issue: $\text{NTIME}(T')$ enough to simulate $\text{NTIME}(T)$, but not to simulate $\text{co-NTIME}(T)$!

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In fact,
 $T(n+1) = o(T'(n))$

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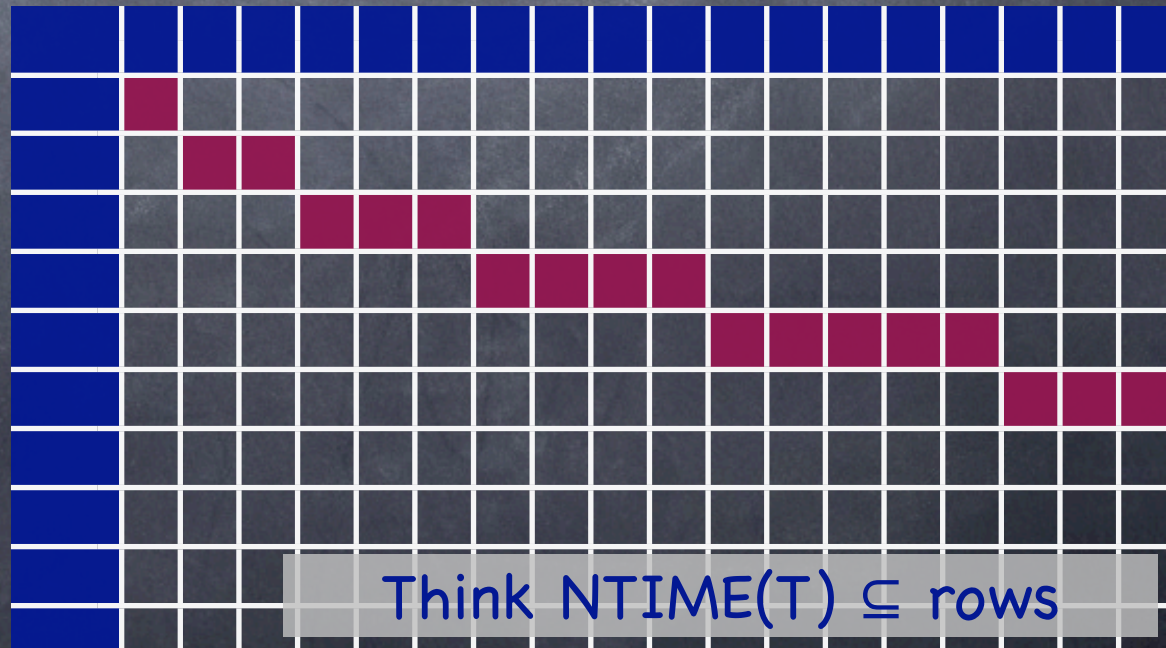
NTIME Hierarchy

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- “Delayed flip” on a “rapidly thickening diagonal”

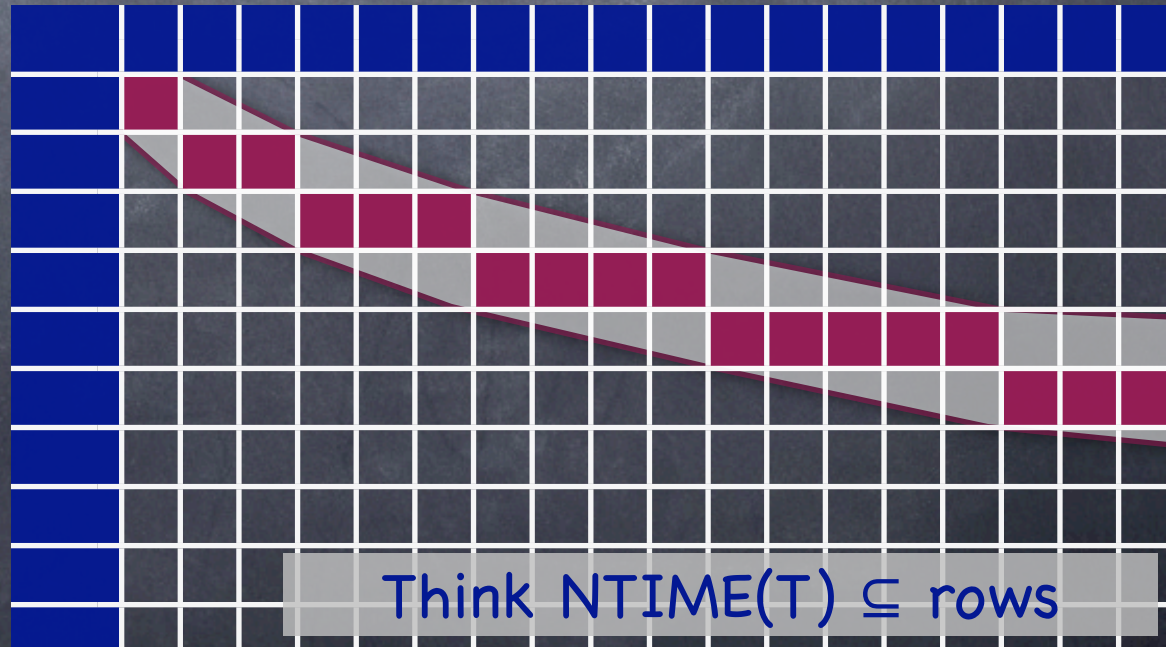
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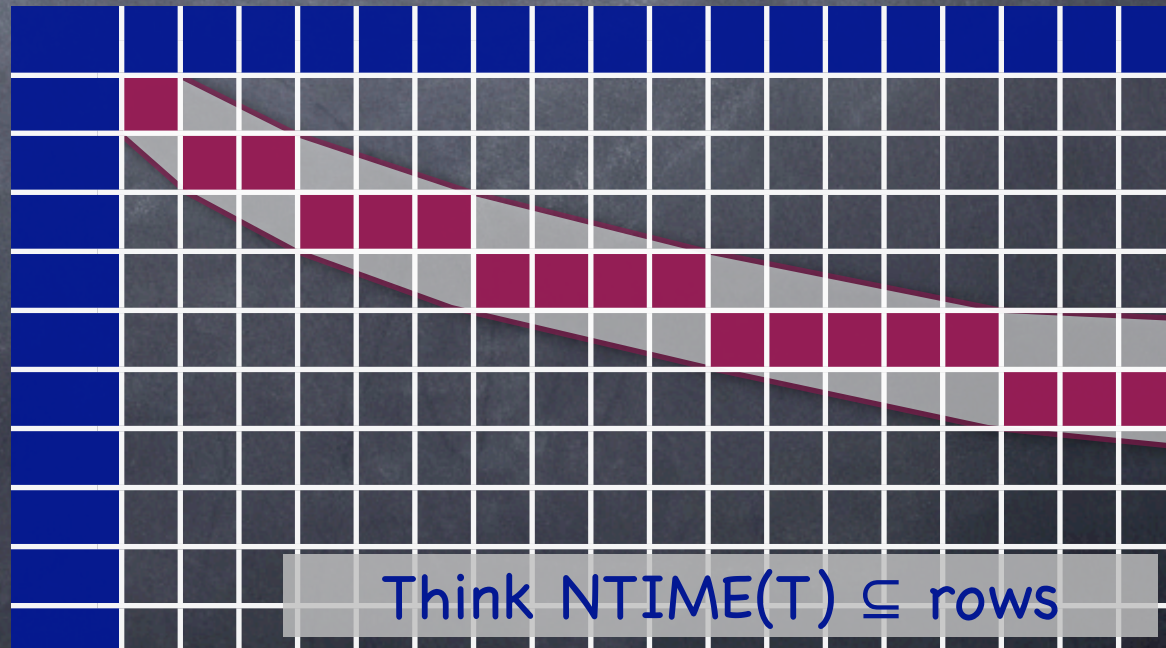
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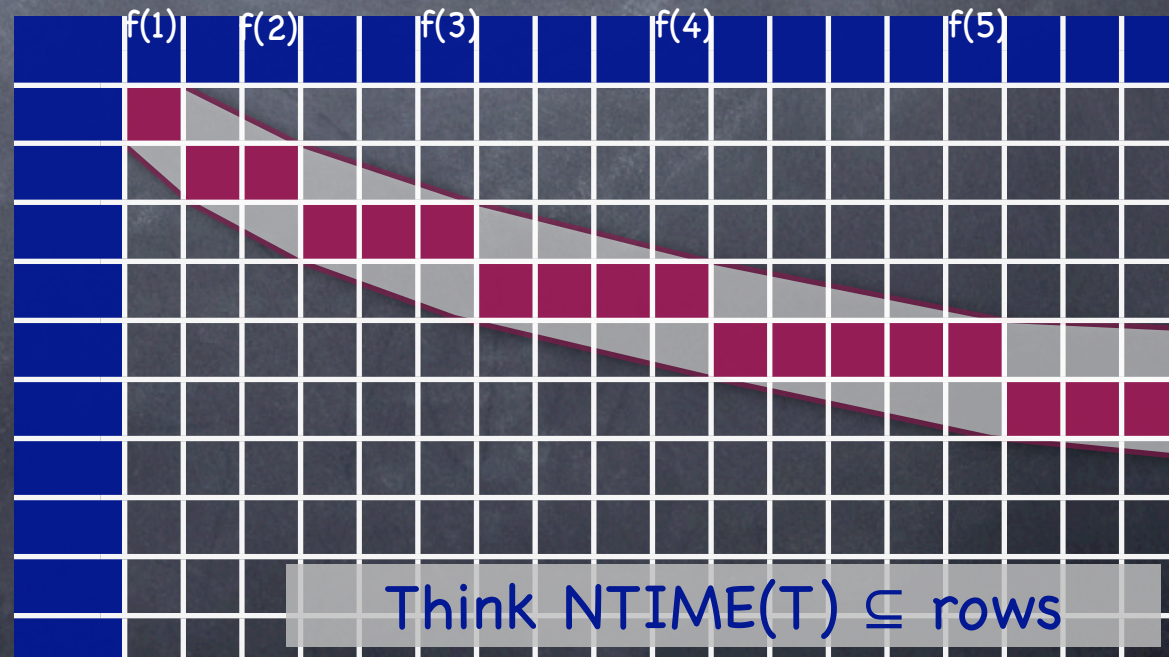
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- “Delayed flip” on a “rapidly thickening diagonal”
 - $f(i+1) = \exp(f(i))$



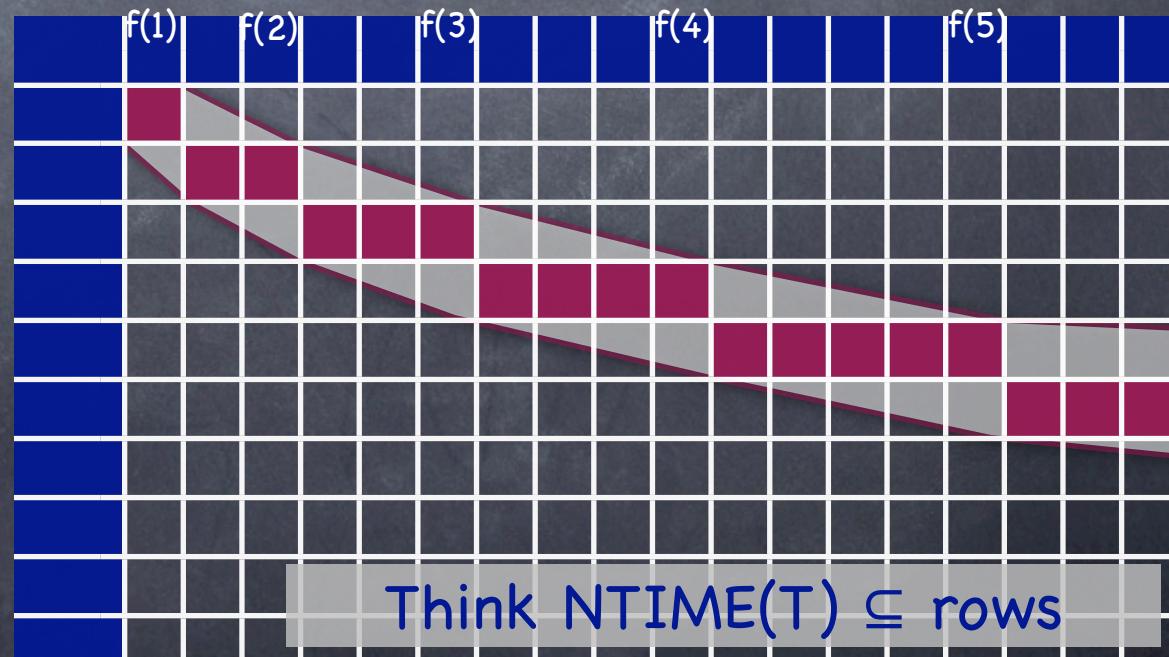
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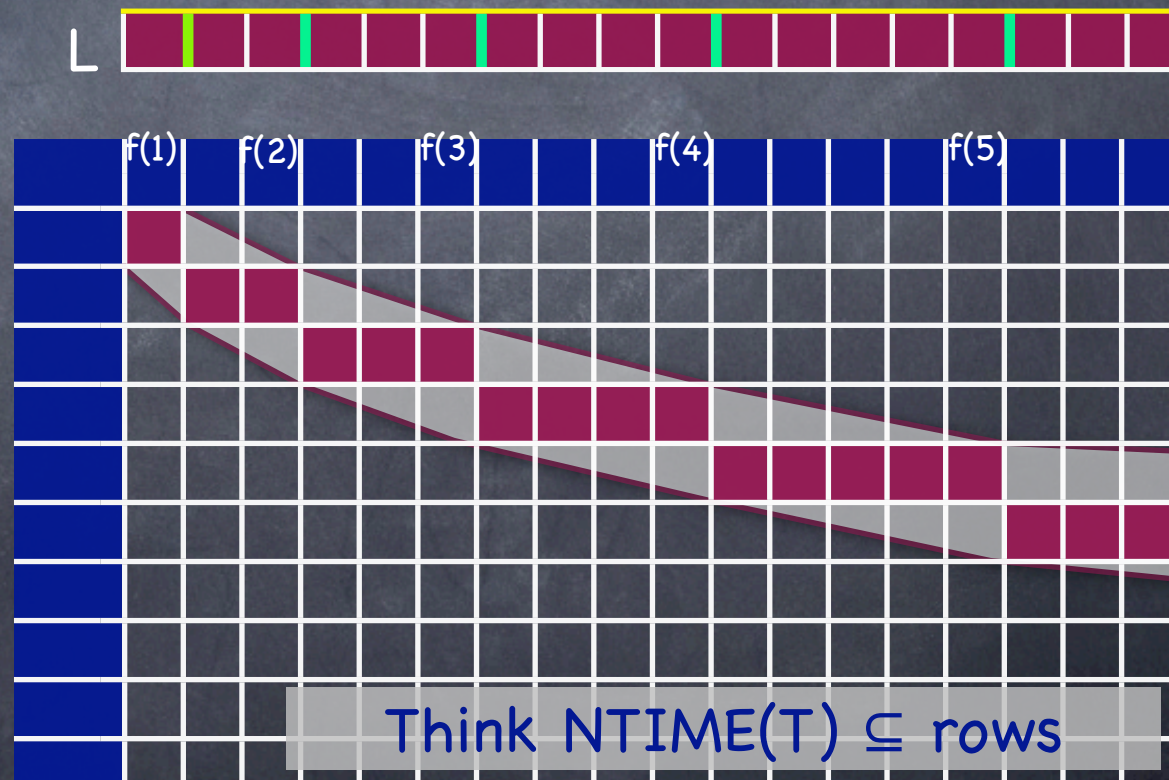
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 - Let L be the “diagonal” language



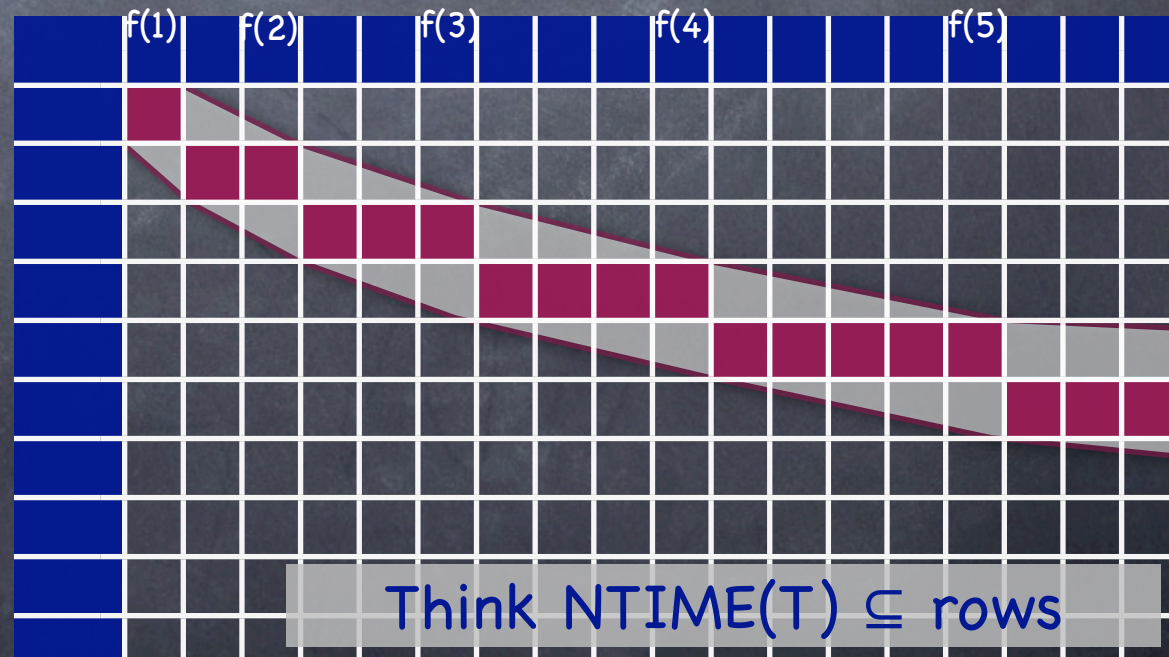
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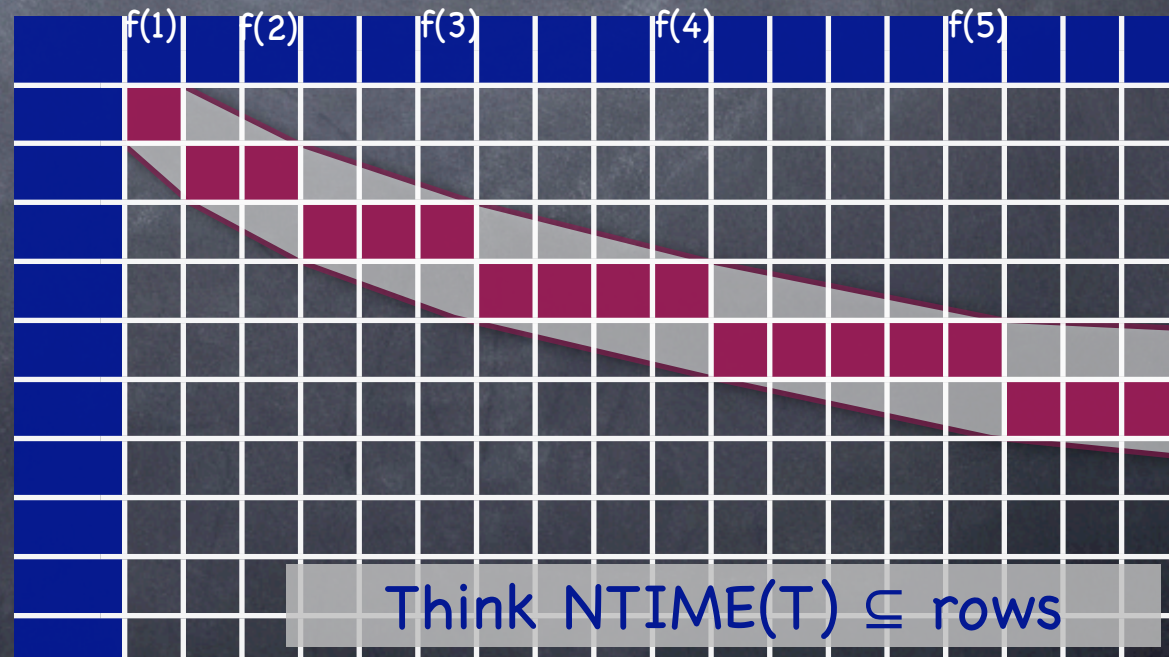
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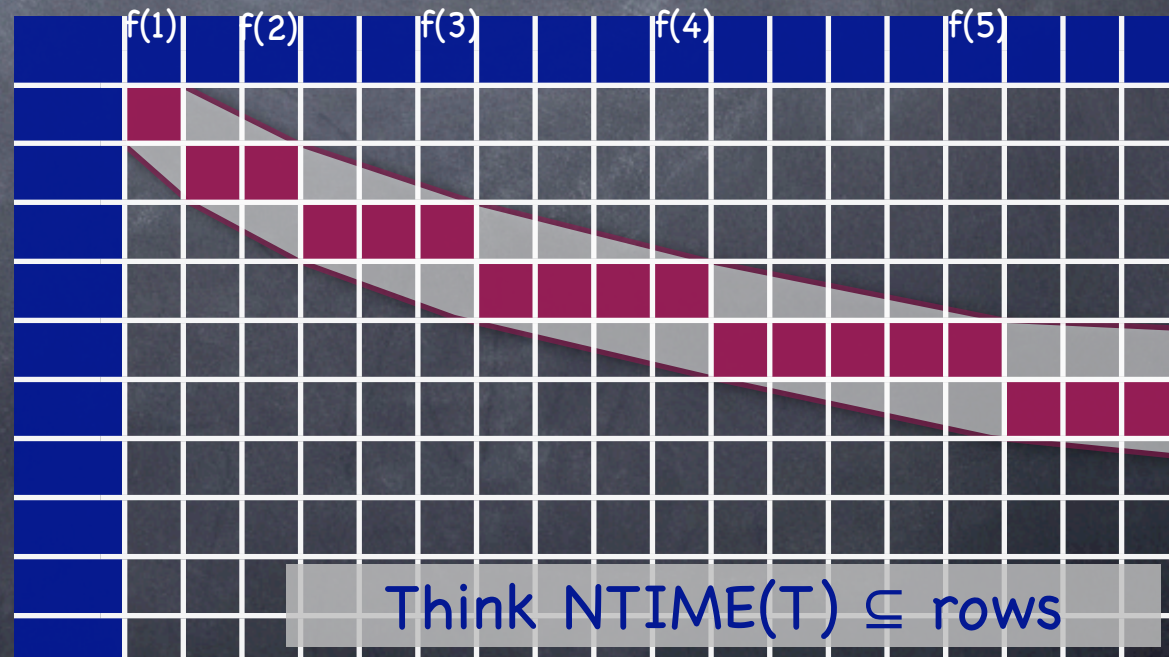
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Think $\text{NTIME}(T) \subseteq \text{rows}$

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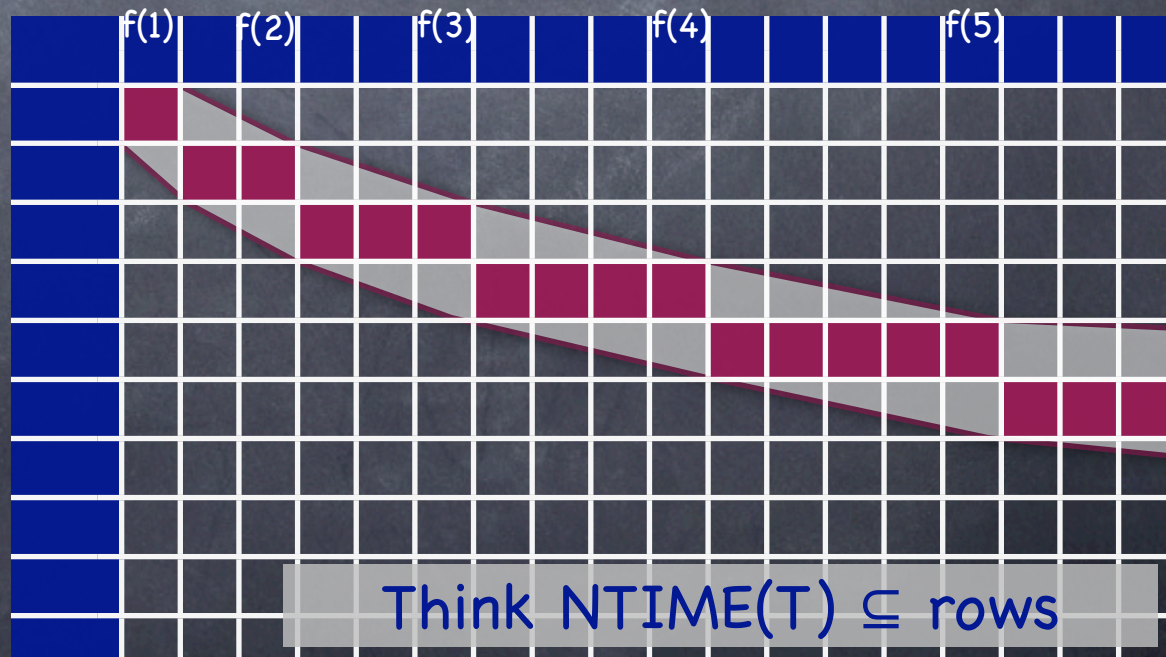
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- except if $j = f(i)$, then $L'(j) = 1 - L(f(i-1)+1)$



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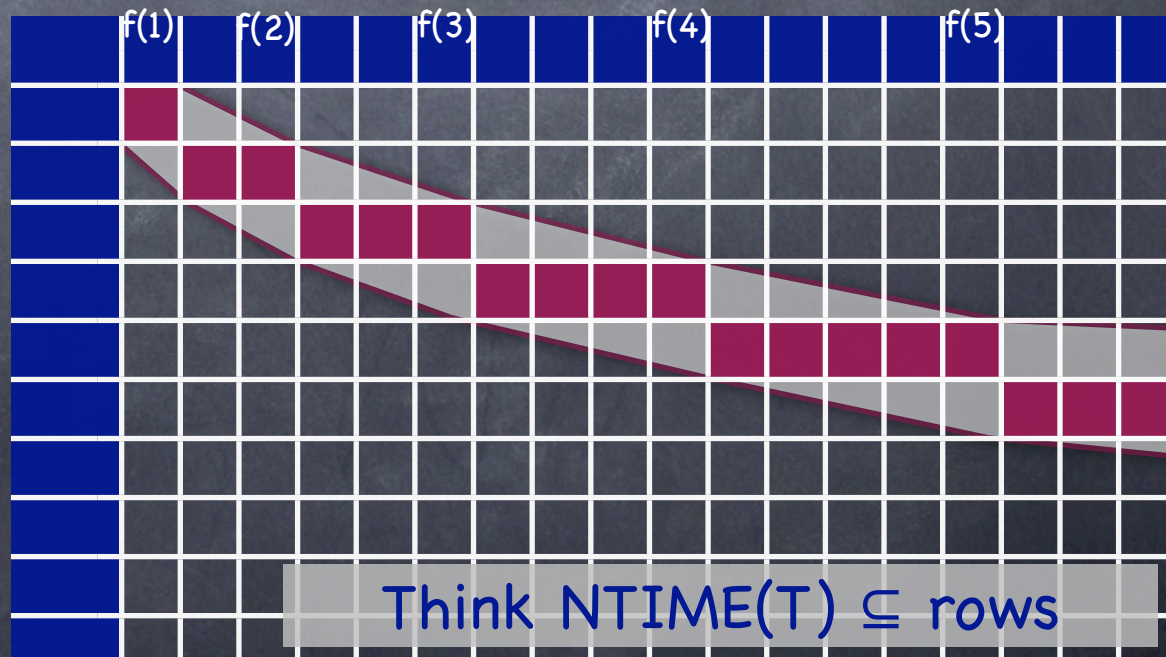
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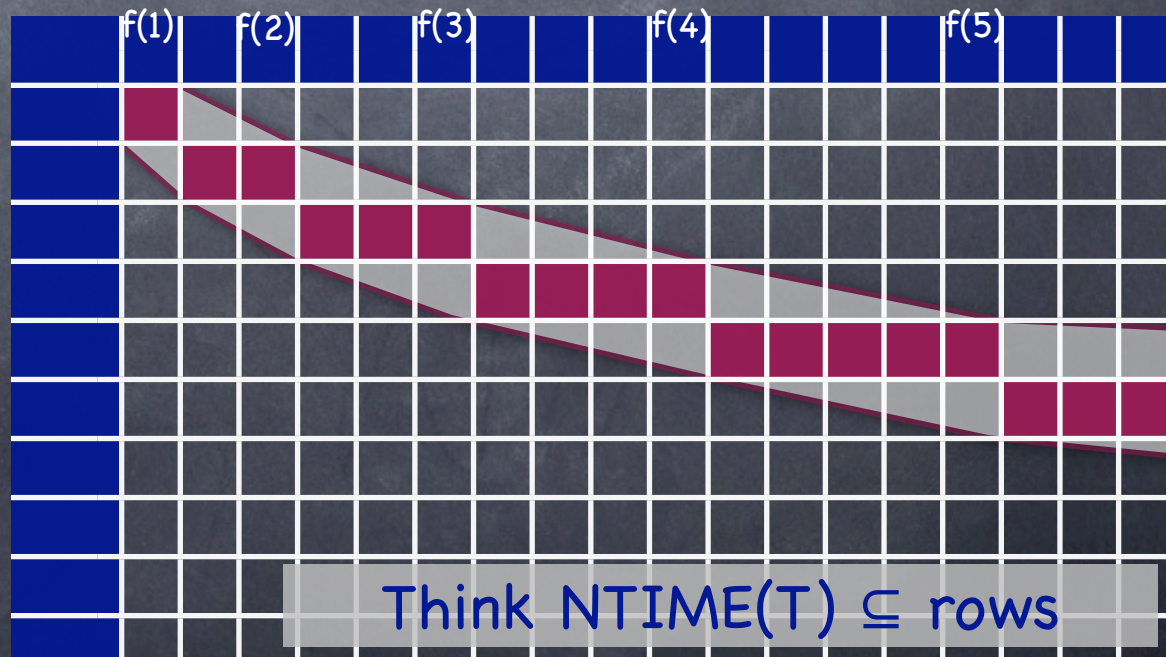
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- L' not in $\text{NTIME}(T)$, but is in $\text{NTIME}(T')$



NTIME Hierarchy

- “Delayed flip” on a “rapidly thickening diagonal”

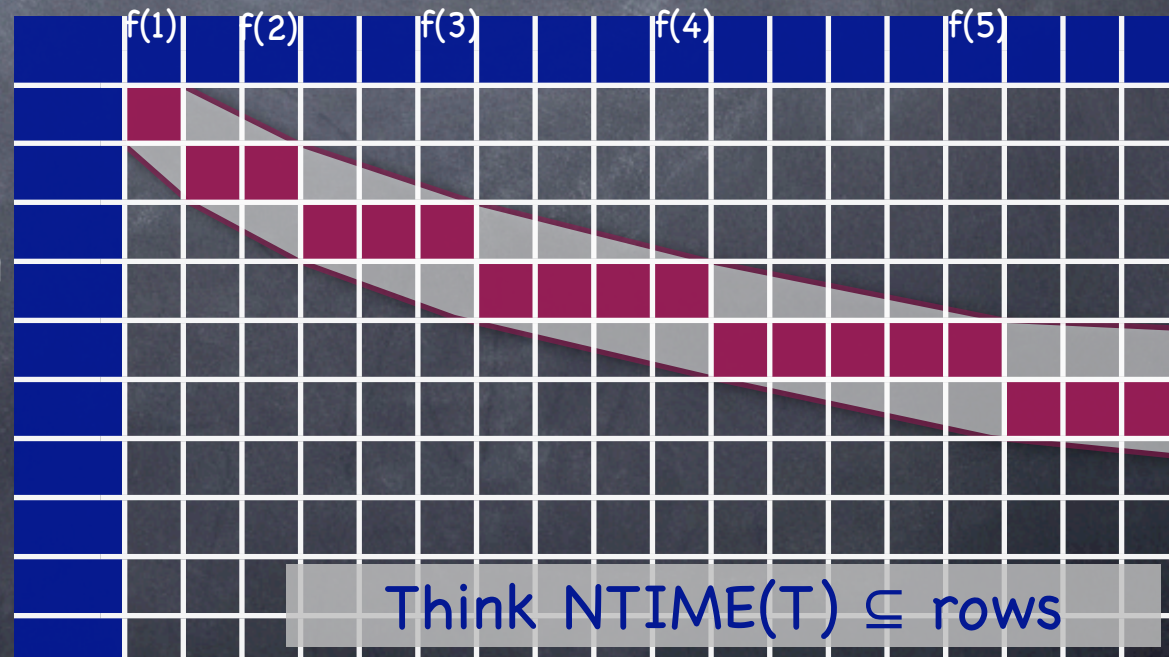
- $f(i+1) = \exp(f(i))$

- Let L be the “diagonal” language

- $L'(j) = L(j+1)$

- except if $j = f(i)$, then $L'(j) = 1 - L(f(i-1)+1)$

- L' not in $\text{NTIME}(T)$, but is in $\text{NTIME}(T')$



Flip, Diagonal

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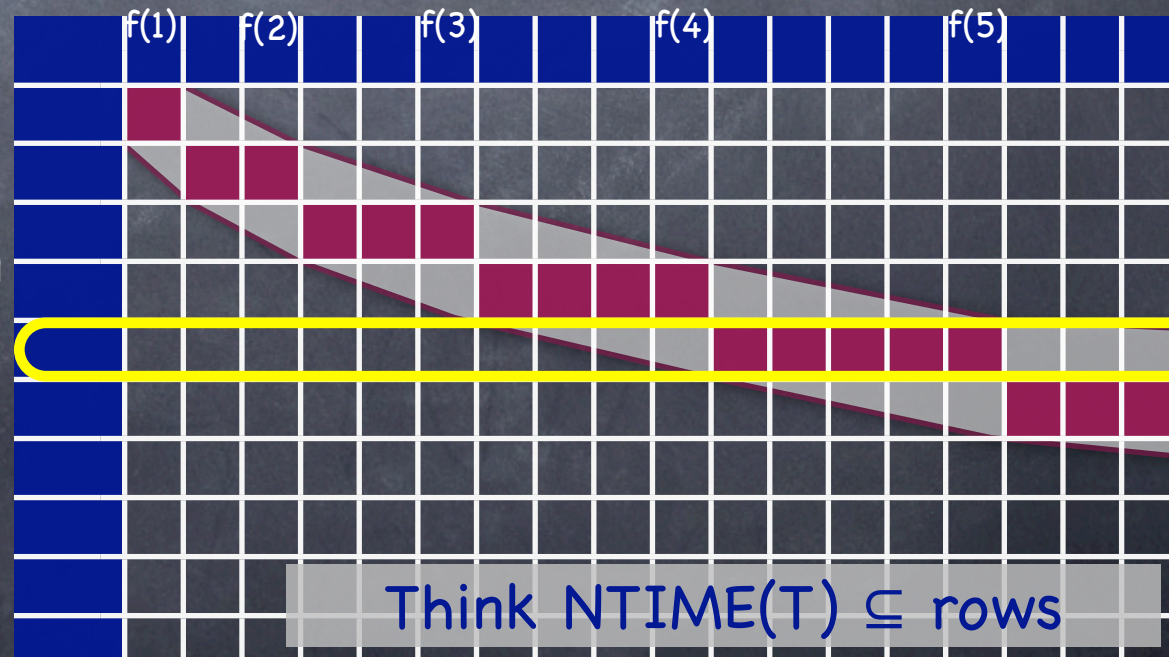
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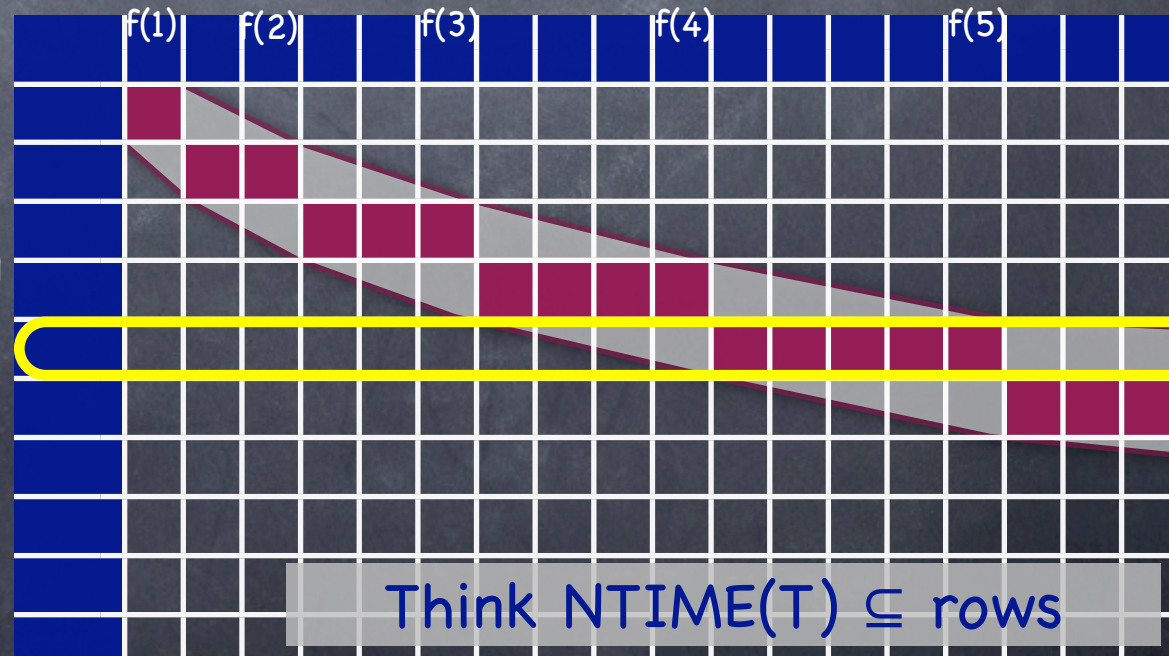
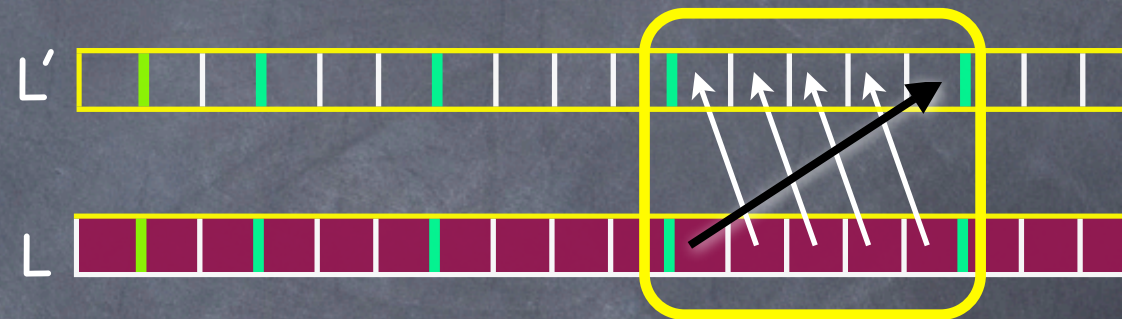
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Think $\text{NTIME}(T) \subseteq \text{rows}$

Flip, Diagonal

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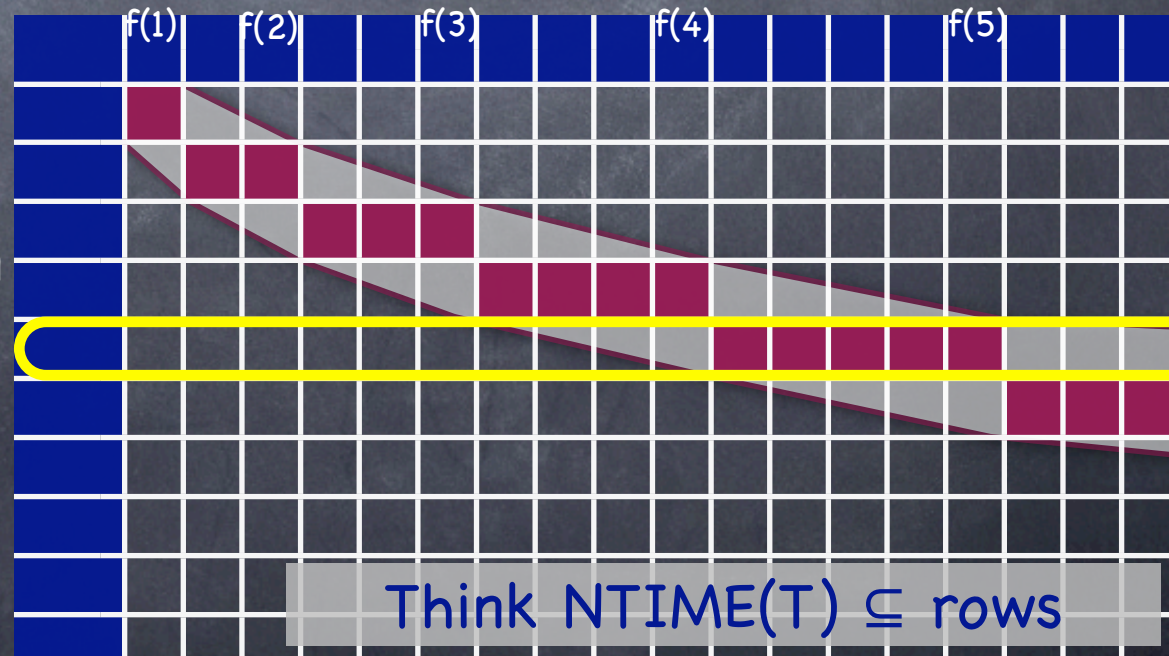
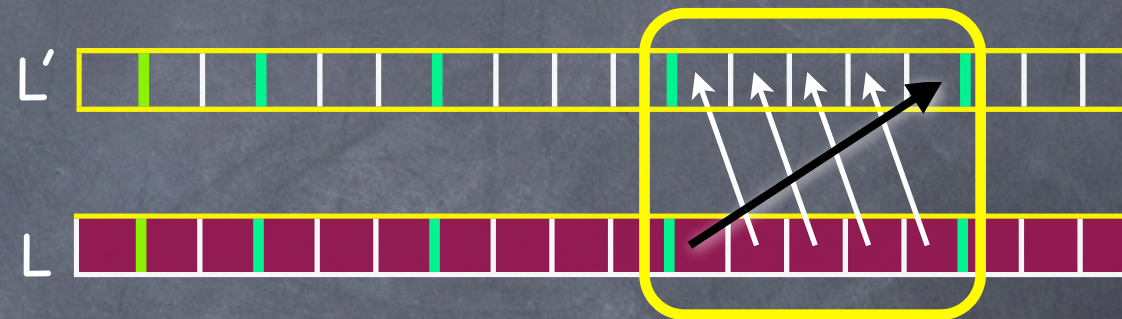
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Flip, Diagonal
Delay, Rapid thickening

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Time Hierarchy

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 - P and NP?
 - Just diagonalization won't help (next lecture)

Today

- **DTIME Hierarchy**

- $\text{DTIME}(T) \subsetneq \text{DTIME}(T')$ if $T \log T = o(T')$

- **NTIME Hierarchy**

- $\text{NTIME}(T) \subsetneq \text{NTIME}(T')$ if $T = o(T')$

- Using diagonalization

Next Lecture

- Another application of diagonalization
 - **Ladner's Theorem:** If $P \neq NP$, NP language which is neither in P nor NP-complete
- Limits of Diagonalization
- Starting Space Complexity