# Computational Complexity

Lecture 3
in which we come across
Diagonalization and Time-hierarchies



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  - $\odot$  DTIME closed under complement:  $L^c \in DTIME(T) \Leftrightarrow L \in DTIME(T)$
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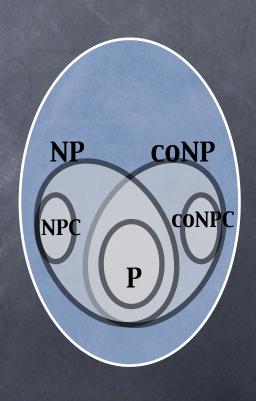
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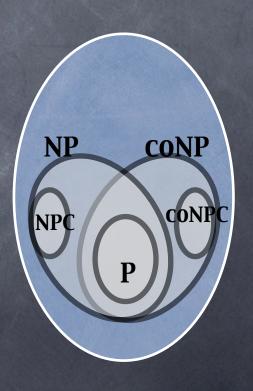
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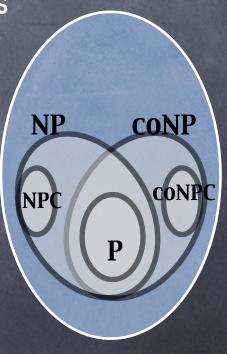


We say class X is "closed under polynomial reductions" if  $(L_1 ≤_p L_2 \text{ and } L_2 \text{ in class } X)$  implies  $L_1 \text{ in } X$ 



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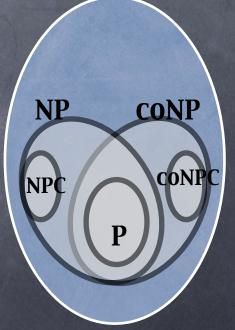
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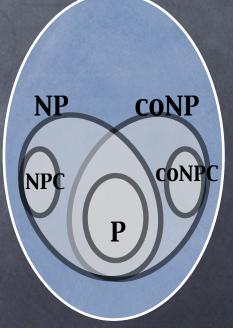


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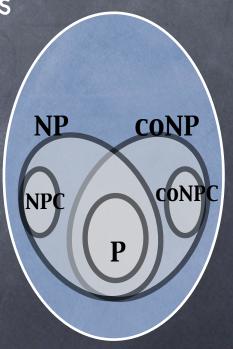
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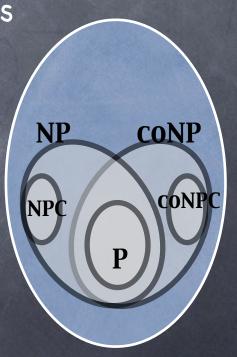
If any NPC language is in P, then NP = P



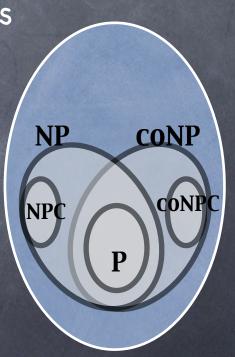
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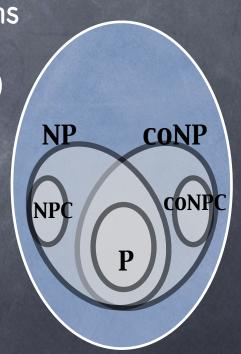
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- L is NP-complete iff L<sup>c</sup> is co-NP-complete (Why?)



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



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  - Comparing infinite sets: diagonalization!

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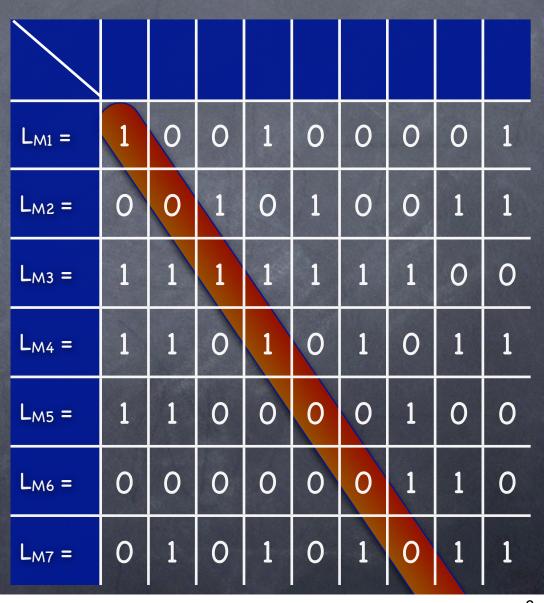
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# Cantor's Diagonal Slash table can't have all reals have all reals

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### Undecidable Languages



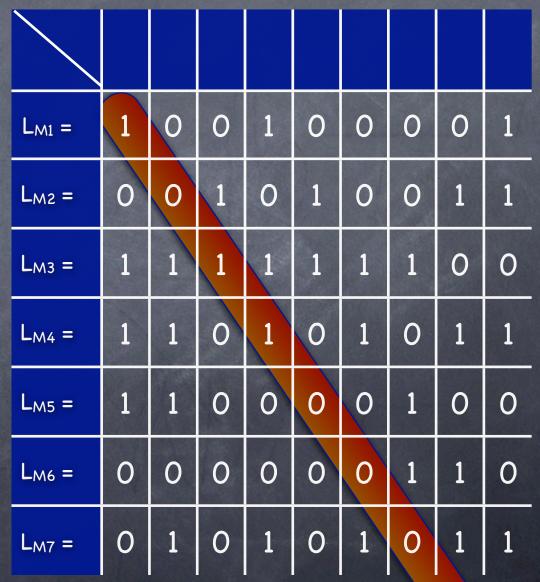
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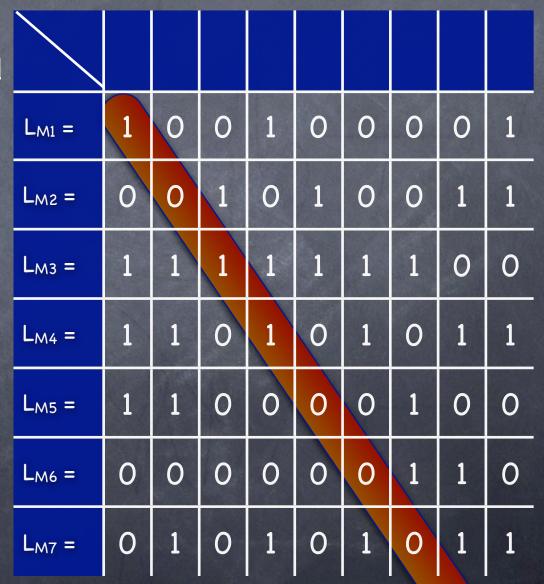
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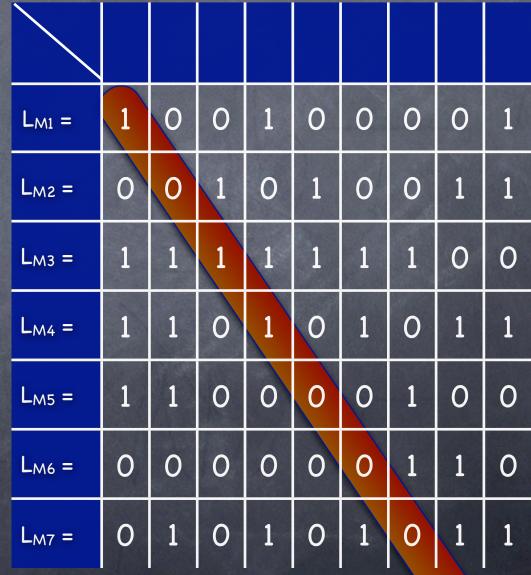
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## Diagonalization to Separate Classes

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

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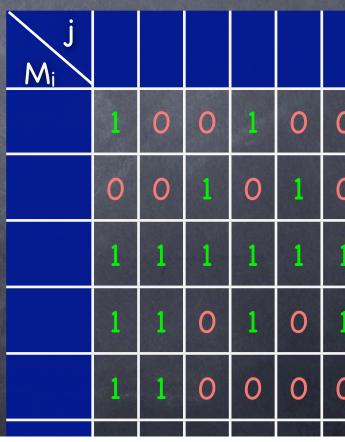
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  - $P \subseteq DTIME(2^n) \subseteq DTIME(2^{2n}) \subseteq EXP$

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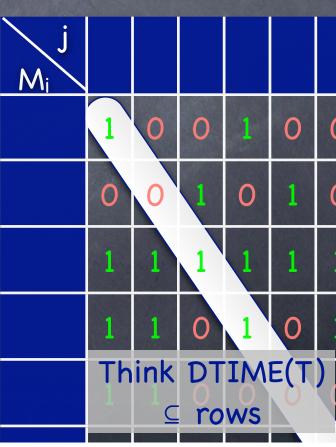
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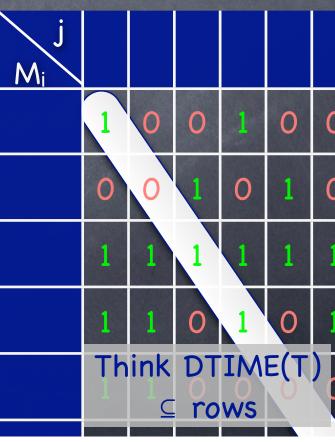
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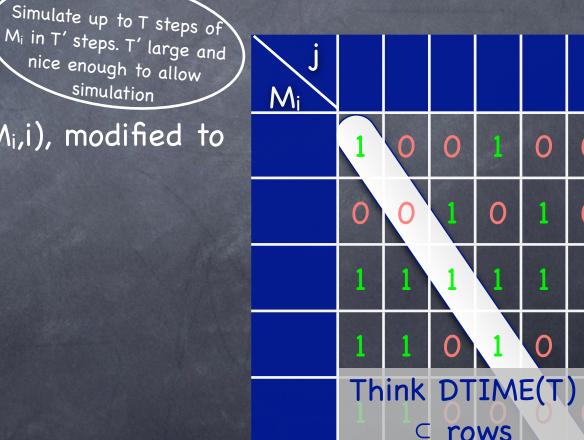


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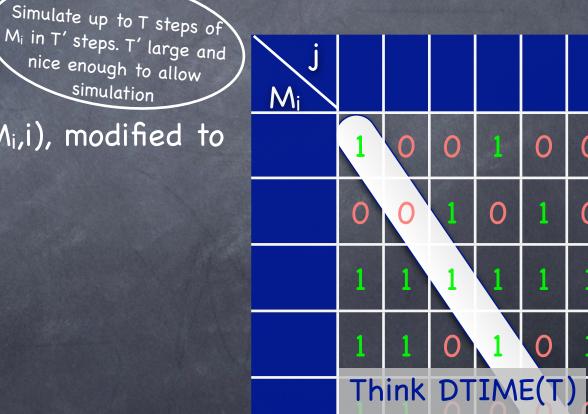


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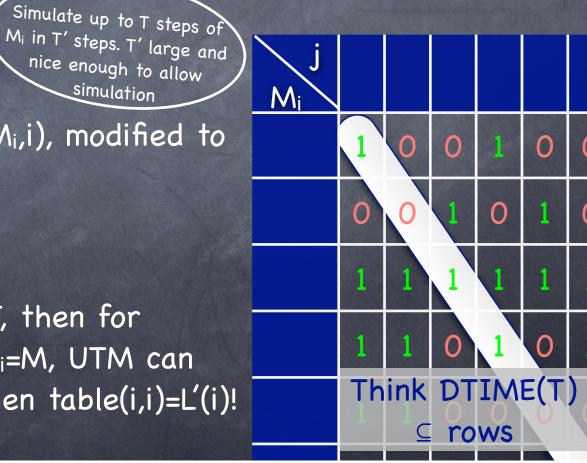


rows

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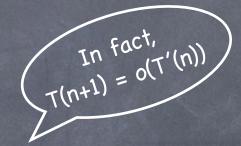
nice enough to allow simulation

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

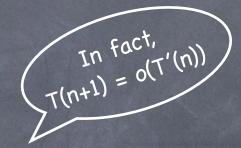


- Finer hierarchy
  - NTIME(T)  $\subseteq$  NTIME(T') if T(n)=o(T'(n)), and T, T' nice

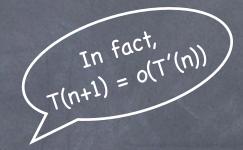
Finer hierarchy



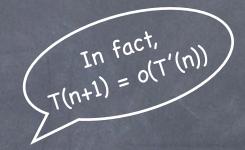
NTIME(T)  $\subseteq$  NTIME(T') if T(n)=o(T'(n)), and T, T' nice



- NTIME(T) ⊆ NTIME(T') if T(n)=o(T'(n)), and T, T' nice
- Because a more sophisticated Universal NTM has less overhead



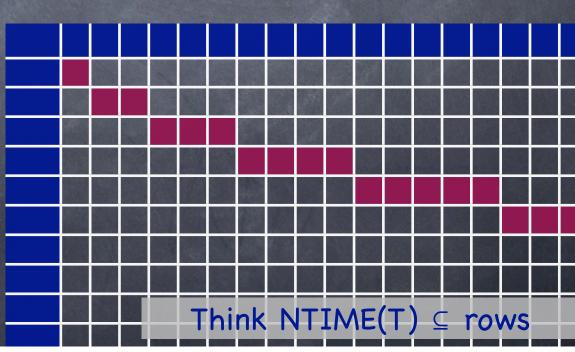
- Because a more sophisticated Universal NTM has less overhead
- Diagonalization is more complicated



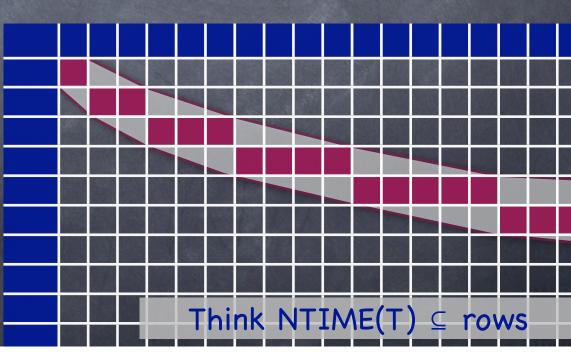
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- Because a more sophisticated Universal NTM has less overhead
- Diagonalization is more complicated
  - Issue: NTIME(T') enough to simulate NTIME(T), but not to simulate co-NTIME(T)!

Delayed flip" on a "rapidly thickening diagonal"

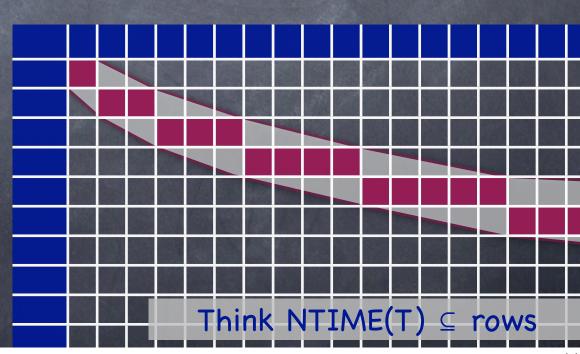
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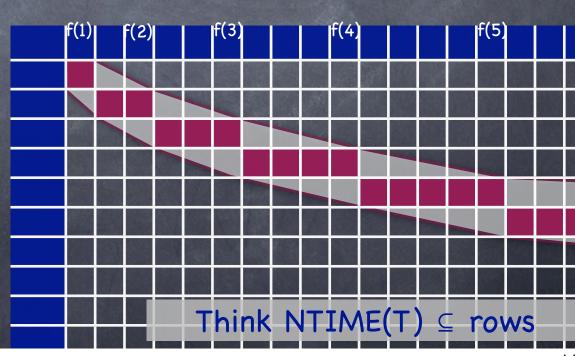
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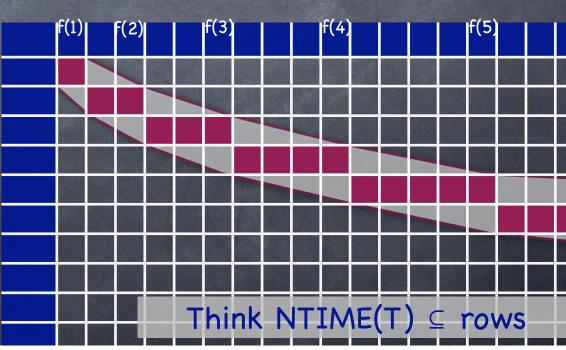
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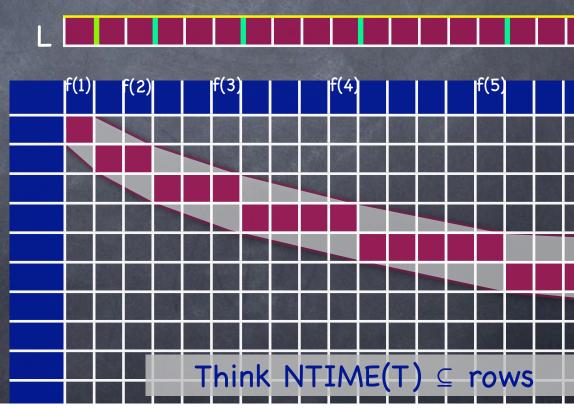
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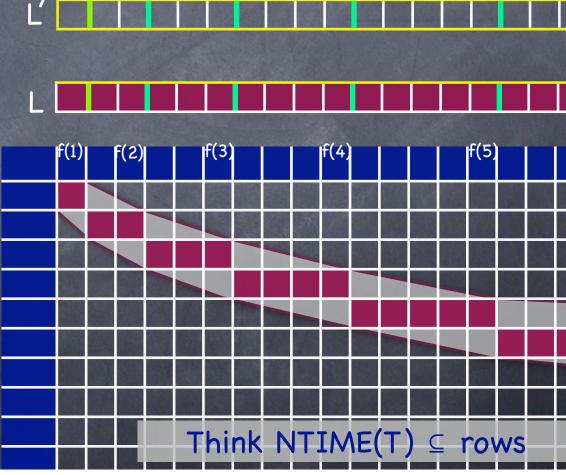
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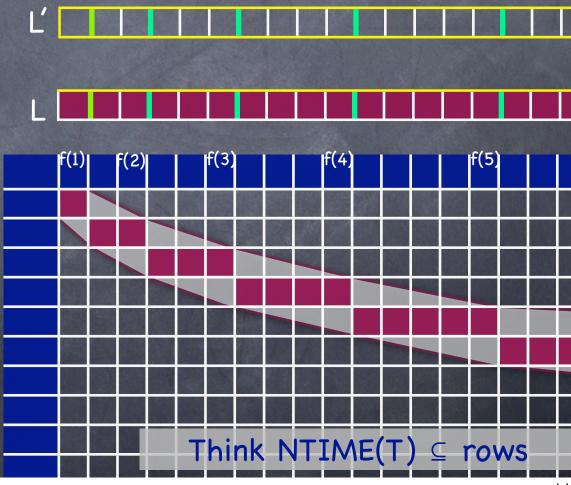
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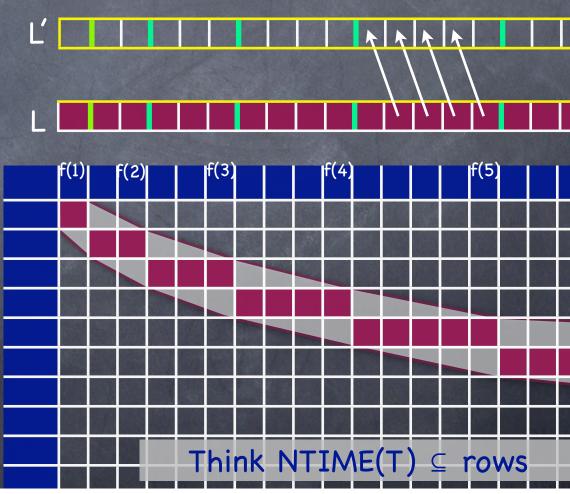
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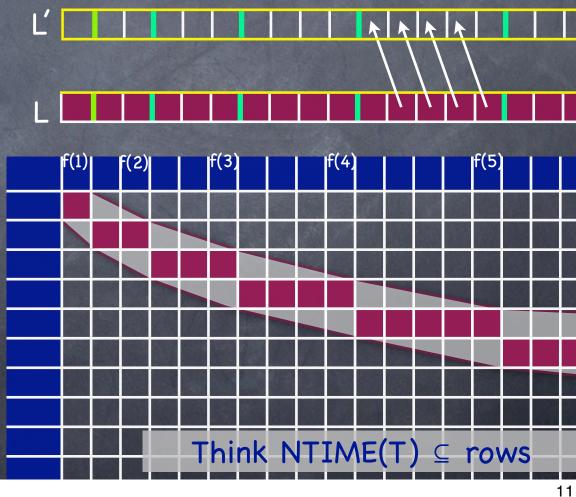
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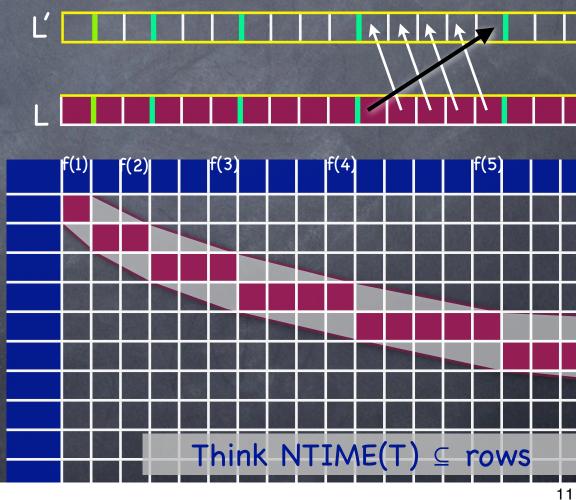
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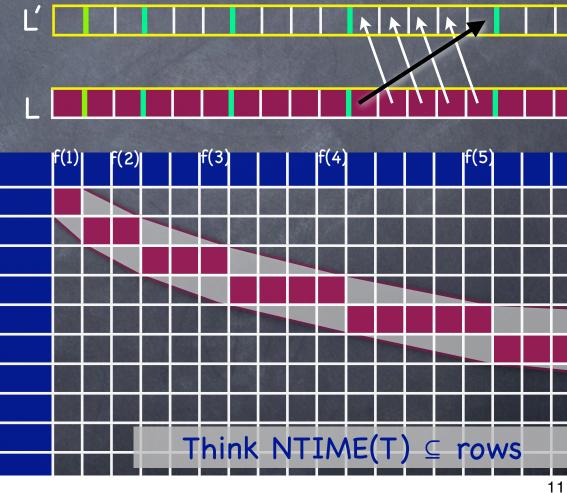
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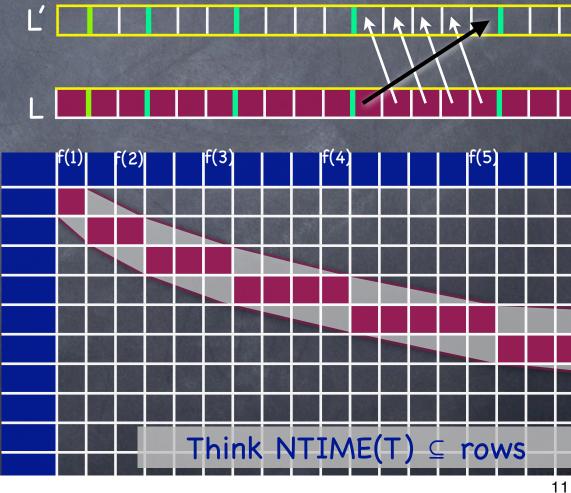


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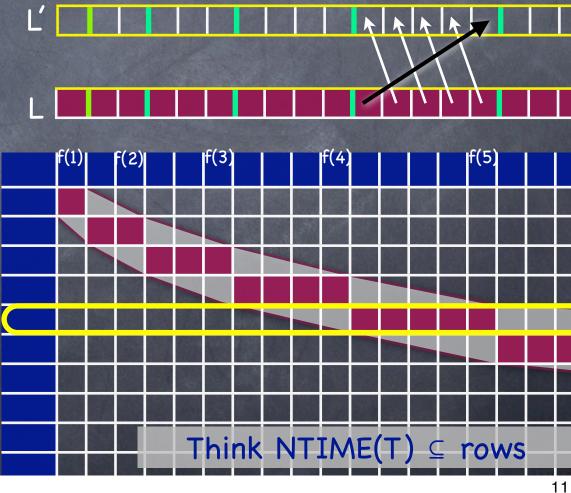
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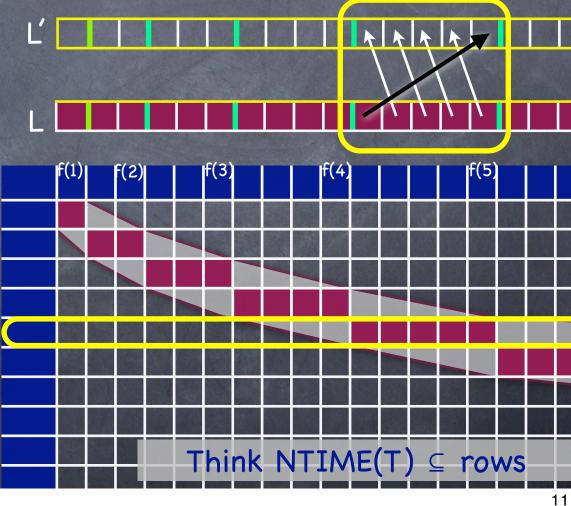
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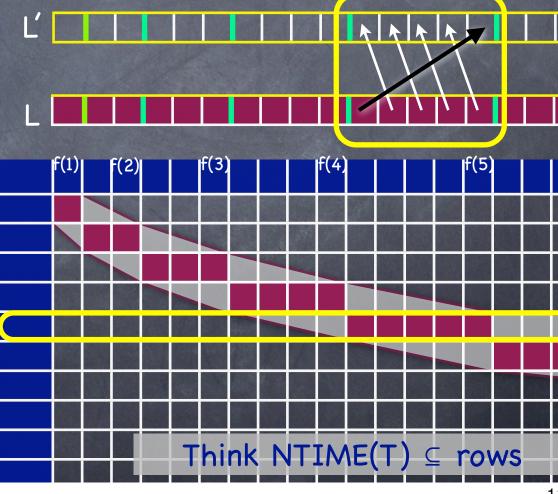
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  - P and NP?
    - Just diagonalization won't help (next lecture)

# Today

- © DTIME Hierarchy
  - $\odot$  DTIME(T)  $\subseteq$  DTIME(T') if T log T = o(T')
- NTIME Hierarchy
  - NTIME(T) 
     □ NTIME(T') if T = o(T')
- Using diagonalization

#### Next Lecture

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