

# Computational Complexity

Lecture 4

in which Diagonalization takes on itself,  
and we enter Space Complexity

# Meta-Questions

# Meta-Questions



# Meta-Questions

“Real” Questions



# Meta-Questions

"Real" Questions

"Meta" Questions



# Meta-Questions

"Real" Questions

"Meta" Questions



SAT in  $\text{DTIME}(n^2)$ ?

# Meta-Questions

“Real” Questions

“Meta” Questions



SAT in  $\text{DTIME}(n^2)$ ?

Is my problem  
NP-complete?



# Meta-Questions

“Real” Questions

“Meta” Questions



SAT in  $\text{DTIME}(n^2)$ ?

Is my problem  
NP-complete?

Results non-specialists  
would care about



# Meta-Questions

"Real" Questions

"Meta" Questions



SAT in  $\text{DTIME}(n^2)$ ?

What can we do with an  
oracle for SAT?

Is my problem  
NP-complete?

Results non-specialists  
would care about

# Meta-Questions

“Real” Questions

“Meta” Questions



SAT in  $\text{DTIME}(n^2)$ ?

What can we do with an oracle for SAT?

Is my problem  
NP-complete?

Will this proof technique  
work?

Results non-specialists  
would care about

# Meta-Questions

“Real” Questions

“Meta” Questions



SAT in  $\text{DTIME}(n^2)$ ?

What can we do with an  
oracle for SAT?

Is my problem  
NP-complete?

Will this proof technique  
work?

Results non-specialists  
would care about

Tools & Techniques,  
intermediate results

# Meta-Questions

“Real” Questions

“Meta” Questions



SAT in  $\text{DTIME}(n^2)$ ?

Is my problem  
NP-complete?

Results non-specialists  
would care about

What can we do with an  
oracle for SAT?

Will this proof technique  
work?

Tools & Techniques,  
intermediate results

Under-the-hood stuff

# Oracles

# Oracles

- What if we had an oracle for language A



# Oracles

- What if we had an oracle for language  $A$ 
  - **Class  $P^A$ :**  $L \in P^A$  if



# Oracles

- What if we had an oracle for language  $A$ 
  - **Class  $P^A$ :**  $L \in P^A$  if
    - $L$  decided by a TM  $M^A$ , in poly time

# Oracles

- What if we had an oracle for language  $A$ 
  - **Class  $P^A$ :**  $L \in P^A$  if
    - $L$  decided by a TM  $M^A$ , in poly time
    - Turing reduction:  $L \leq_T A$

# Oracles

- What if we had an oracle for language  $A$ 
  - **Class  $P^A$ :**  $L \in P^A$  if
    - $L$  decided by a TM  $M^A$ , in poly time
    - Turing reduction:  $L \leq_T A$
  - **Class  $NP^A$ :**  $L \in NP^A$  if

# Oracles

- What if we had an oracle for language  $A$ 
  - **Class  $P^A$** :  $L \in P^A$  if
    - $L$  decided by a TM  $M^A$ , in poly time
    - Turing reduction:  $L \leq_T A$
  - **Class  $NP^A$** :  $L \in NP^A$  if
    - $L$  decided by an **NTM  $M^A$** , in poly time

# Oracles

- What if we had an oracle for language  $A$ 
  - **Class  $P^A$** :  $L \in P^A$  if
    - $L$  decided by a TM  $M^A$ , in poly time
    - Turing reduction:  $L \leq_T A$
  - **Class  $NP^A$** :  $L \in NP^A$  if
    - $L$  decided by an **NTM  $M^A$** , in poly time
    - Equivalently,  $L = \{x \mid \exists w, |w| < \text{poly}(|x|) \text{ s.t. } (x, w) \in L'\}$ , where  **$L'$  is in  $P^A$**

# Oracles

- What if we had an oracle for language  $A$ 
  - **Class  $P^A$** :  $L \in P^A$  if
    - $L$  decided by a TM  $M^A$ , in poly time
    - Turing reduction:  $L \leq_T A$
  - **Class  $NP^A$** :  $L \in NP^A$  if
    - $L$  decided by an **NTM  $M^A$** , in poly time
    - Equivalently,  $L = \{x \mid \exists w, |w| < \text{poly}(|x|) \text{ s.t. } (x, w) \in L'\}$ , where  **$L'$  is in  $P^A$**

Equivalence  
carries over!



# Proofs that Relativize



# Proofs that Relativize

- Often entire theorems/proofs carry over, with the oracle tagging along

# Proofs that Relativize

- Often entire theorems/proofs carry over, with the oracle tagging along
  - e.g. Time hierarchy theorems (and proofs!) hold for machines with access to any given oracle  $A$

# Proofs that Relativize

- Often entire theorems/proofs carry over, with the oracle tagging along
  - e.g. Time hierarchy theorems (and proofs!) hold for machines with access to any given oracle  $A$
  - Said to “relativize”

# P vs. NP with oracles

# P vs. NP with oracles

- How does P vs. NP fare relative to different oracles?

# P vs. NP with oracles

- How does P vs. NP fare relative to different oracles?
  - Does their relation (equality or not) relativize?



# P vs. NP with oracles

- How does P vs. NP fare relative to different oracles?
  - Does their relation (equality or not) relativize?
  - No! Different in different worlds!



# P vs. NP with oracles

- How does P vs. NP fare relative to different oracles?
  - Does their relation (equality or not) relativize?
  - No! Different in different worlds!
    - There exist languages A, B such that  $P^A = NP^A$ , but  $P^B \neq NP^B$ !

$$A \text{ s.t. } P^A = NP^A$$

$$A \text{ s.t. } P^A = NP^A$$

- If  $A$  is EXP-complete (w.r.t  $\leq_{\text{Cook}}$  or  $\leq_P$ ),  $P^A = NP^A = \text{EXP}$

$$A \text{ s.t. } P^A = NP^A$$

- If  $A$  is EXP-complete (w.r.t  $\leq_{\text{Cook}}$  or  $\leq_P$ ),  $P^A = NP^A = \text{EXP}$
- $A$  EXP-hard  $\Rightarrow \text{EXP} \subseteq P^A \subseteq NP^A$

$$A \text{ s.t. } P^A = NP^A$$

- If  $A$  is EXP-complete (w.r.t  $\leq_{\text{Cook}}$  or  $\leq_P$ ),  $P^A = NP^A = \text{EXP}$
- $A$  EXP-hard  $\Rightarrow \text{EXP} \subseteq P^A \subseteq NP^A$
- $A$  in EXP  $\Rightarrow NP^A \subseteq \text{EXP}$  (note: to decide a language in  $NP^A$  can try all possible witnesses, and carry out  $P^A$  computation in exponential time)

$$A \text{ s.t. } P^A = NP^A$$

- If  $A$  is EXP-complete (w.r.t  $\leq_{\text{Cook}}$  or  $\leq_P$ ),  $P^A = NP^A = \text{EXP}$ 
  - $A$  EXP-hard  $\Rightarrow \text{EXP} \subseteq P^A \subseteq NP^A$
  - $A$  in EXP  $\Rightarrow NP^A \subseteq \text{EXP}$  (note: to decide a language in  $NP^A$  can try all possible witnesses, and carry out  $P^A$  computation in exponential time)
- A simple EXP-complete language:



$$A \text{ s.t. } P^A = NP^A$$

- If  $A$  is EXP-complete (w.r.t  $\leq_{\text{Cook}}$  or  $\leq_P$ ),  $P^A = NP^A = \text{EXP}$ 
  - $A$  EXP-hard  $\Rightarrow \text{EXP} \subseteq P^A \subseteq NP^A$
  - $A$  in EXP  $\Rightarrow NP^A \subseteq \text{EXP}$  (note: to decide a language in  $NP^A$  can try all possible witnesses, and carry out  $P^A$  computation in exponential time)
- A simple EXP-complete language:
  - $\text{EXPTM} = \{ (M, x, 1^n) \mid \text{TM represented by } M \text{ accepts } x \text{ within time } 2^n \}$



$$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$$

$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$

Building  $B$  and  $L$ , s.t.  $L$  in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

$B$  s.t.  $P^B \neq NP^B$

Building  $B$  and  $L$ , s.t.  $L$  in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$

$B$  s.t.  $P^B \neq NP^B$

Building  $B$  and  $L$ , s.t.  $L$  in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$

$B$



$B$  s.t.  $P^B \neq NP^B$

Building  $B$  and  $L$ , s.t.  $L$  in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$



$$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$$

Building B and L, s.t. L in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

$$L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$$





$$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$$

Building B and L, s.t. L in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- L in  $NP^B$ . To do: L not in  $P^B$



$$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$$

Building B and L, s.t. L in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- L in  $NP^B$ . To do: L not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each i, ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new n)



$$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$$

Building B and L, s.t. L in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- L in  $NP^B$ . To do: L not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each i, ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new n)



$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$

Building B and L, s.t.  $L \in \text{NP}^B \setminus \text{P}^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- $L$  in  $NP^B$ . To do:  $L$  not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each  $i$ , ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new  $n$ )



$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$

Building B and L, s.t.  $L \in \text{NP}^B \setminus \text{P}^B$

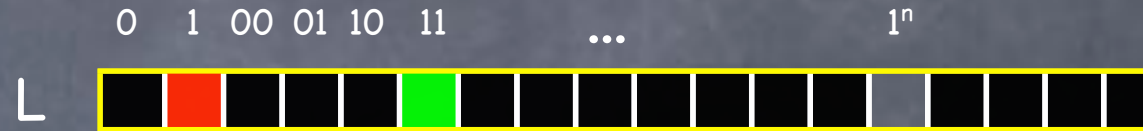
- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- $L$  in  $NP^B$ . To do:  $L$  not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each  $i$ , ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new  $n$ )



$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$

Building B and L, s.t.  $L \in \text{NP}^B \setminus \text{P}^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- $L$  in  $NP^B$ . To do:  $L$  not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each  $i$ , ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new  $n$ )
- Pick  $n$  s.t.  $B$  not yet set beyond  $1^{n-1}$ . Run  $M_i$  on  $1^n$  for  $2^{n-1}$  steps.





$$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$$

Building B and L, s.t. L in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

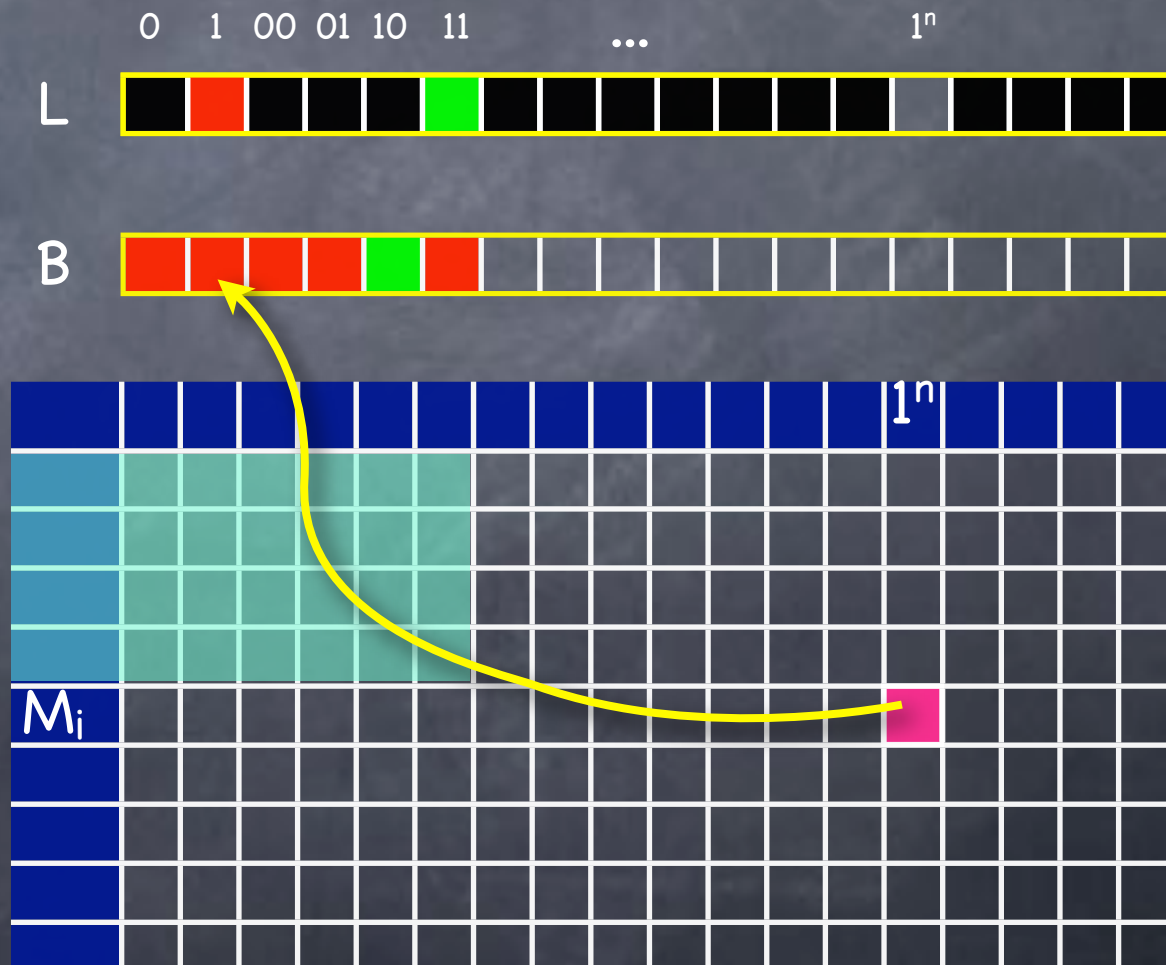
- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- L in  $NP^B$ . To do: L not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each i, ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new n)
- Pick n s.t. B not yet set beyond  $1^{n-1}$ . Run  $M_i$  on  $1^n$  for  $2^{n-1}$  steps.



$$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$$

Building B and L, s.t. L in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

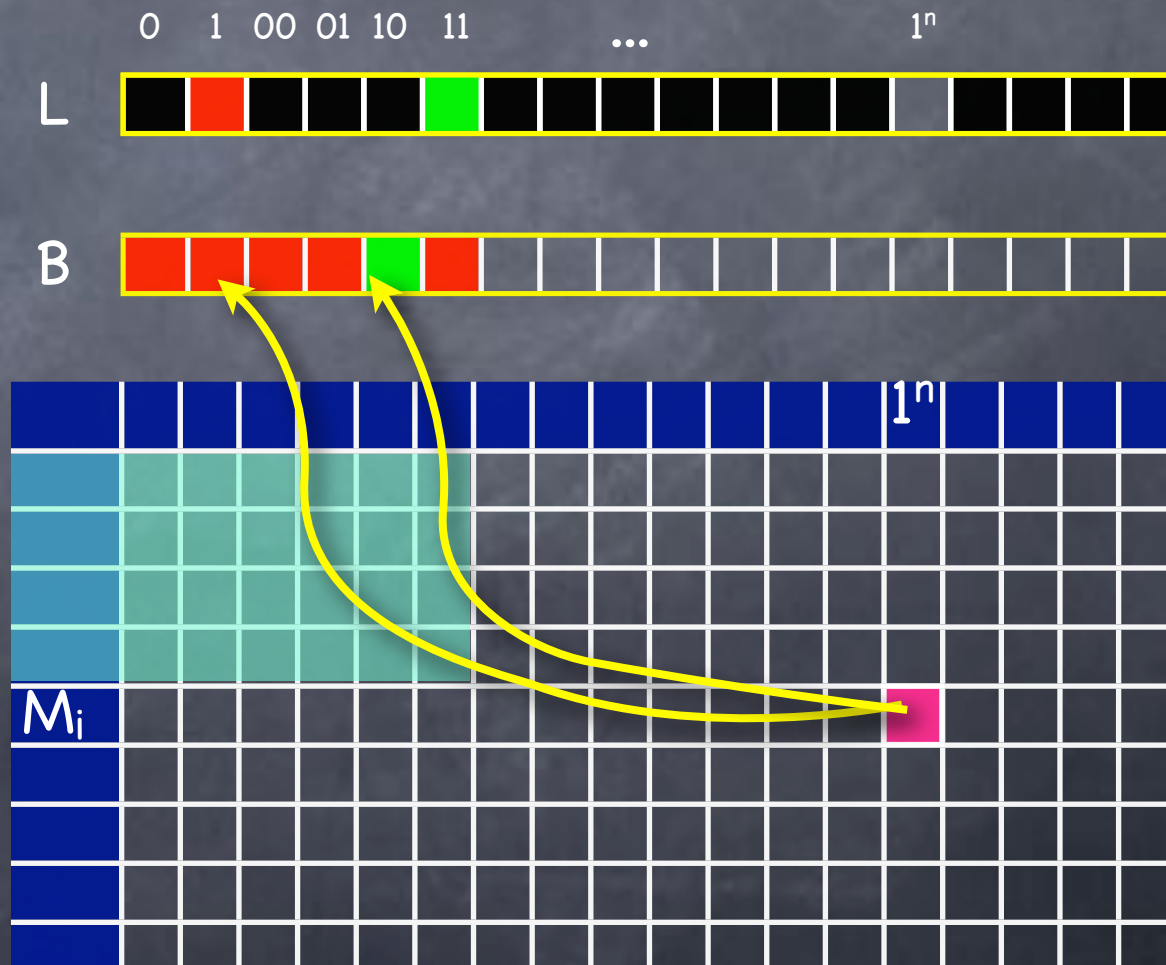
- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- L in  $NP^B$ . To do: L not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each i, ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new n)
- Pick n s.t. B not yet set beyond  $1^{n-1}$ . Run  $M_i$  on  $1^n$  for  $2^{n-1}$  steps.



$$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$$

Building B and L, s.t.  $L \in NP^B \setminus P^B$

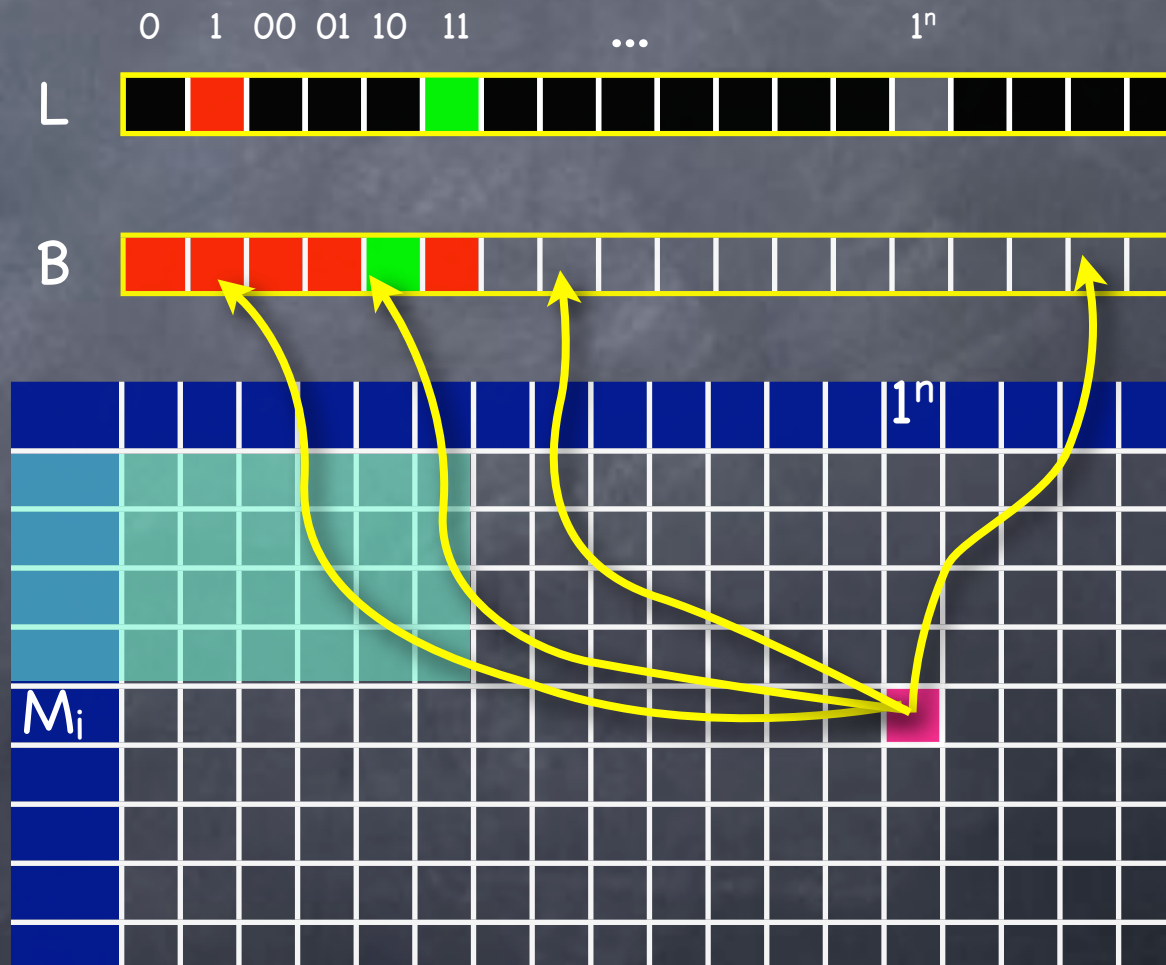
- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- $L \in NP^B$ . To do:  $L \notin P^B$ 
  - For each  $i$ , ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new  $n$ )
- Pick  $n$  s.t.  $B$  not yet set beyond  $1^{n-1}$ . Run  $M_i$  on  $1^n$  for  $2^{n-1}$  steps.



$$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$$

Building  $B$  and  $L$ , s.t.  $L$  in  $NP^B \setminus P^B$

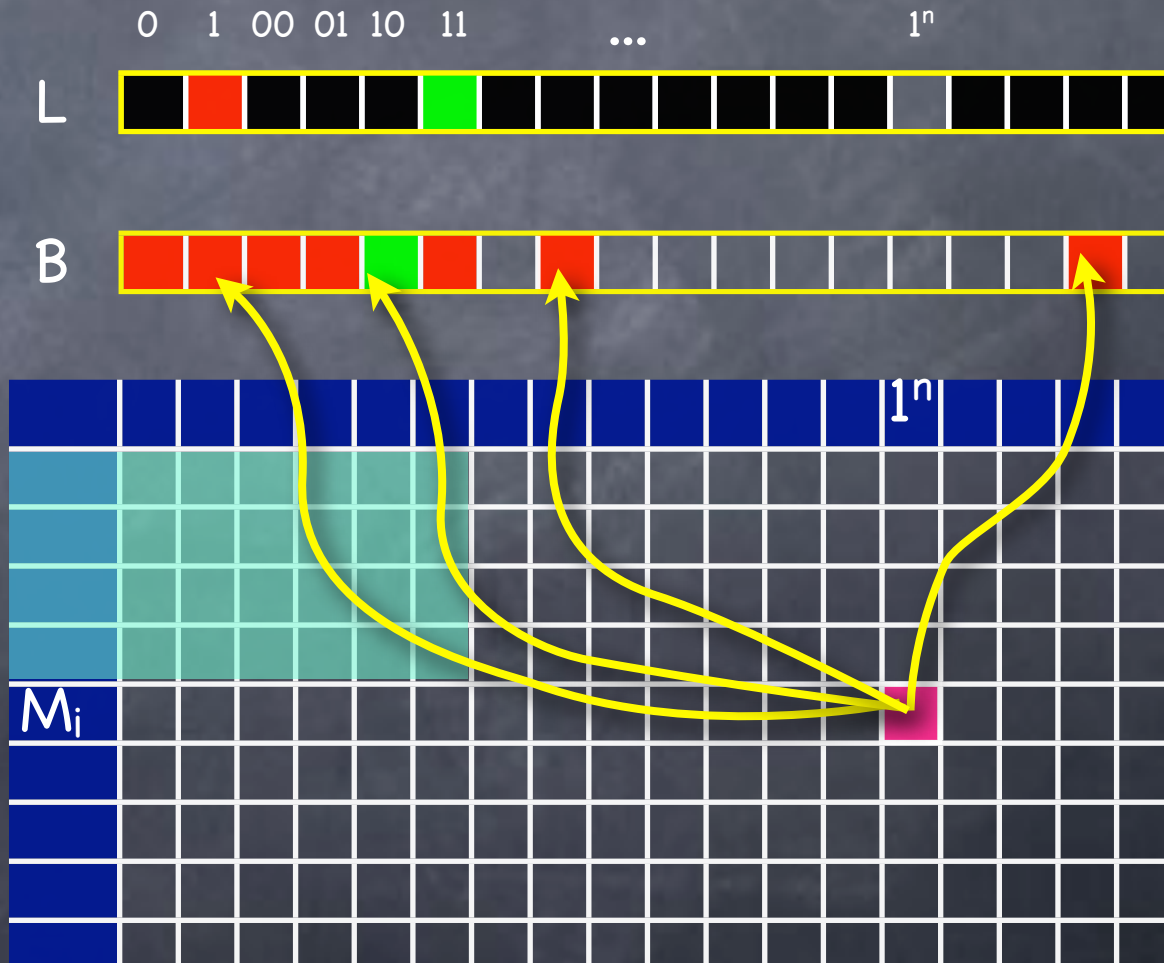
- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- $L$  in  $NP^B$ . To do:  $L$  not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each  $i$ , ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new  $n$ )
- Pick  $n$  s.t.  $B$  not yet set beyond  $1^{n-1}$ . Run  $M_i$  on  $1^n$  for  $2^{n-1}$  steps.



$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$

Building B and L, s.t.  $L \in \text{NP}^B \setminus \text{P}^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- $L$  in  $NP^B$ . To do:  $L$  not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each  $i$ , ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new  $n$ )
- Pick  $n$  s.t.  $B$  not yet set beyond  $1^{n-1}$ . Run  $M_i$  on  $1^n$  for  $2^{n-1}$  steps.

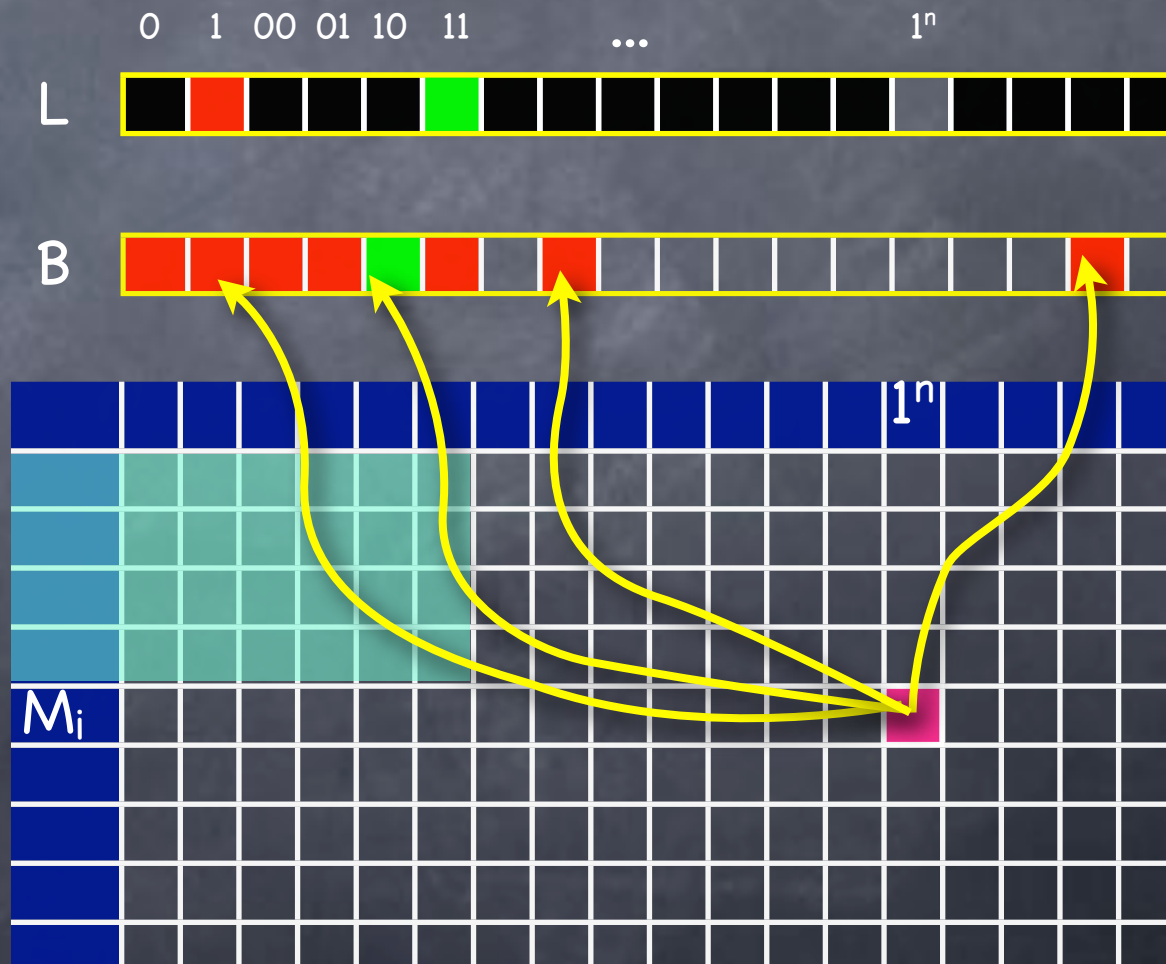




$B \text{ s.t. } P^B \neq NP^B$

Building B and L, s.t.  $L \in \text{NP}^B \setminus \text{P}^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- $L$  in  $NP^B$ . To do:  $L$  not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each  $i$ , ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new  $n$ )
- Pick  $n$  s.t.  $B$  not yet set beyond  $1^{n-1}$ . Run  $M_i$  on  $1^n$  for  $2^{n-1}$  steps.
- When  $M_i$  queries  $B$  on  $x > 1^{n-1}$ , set  $B(x)=0$

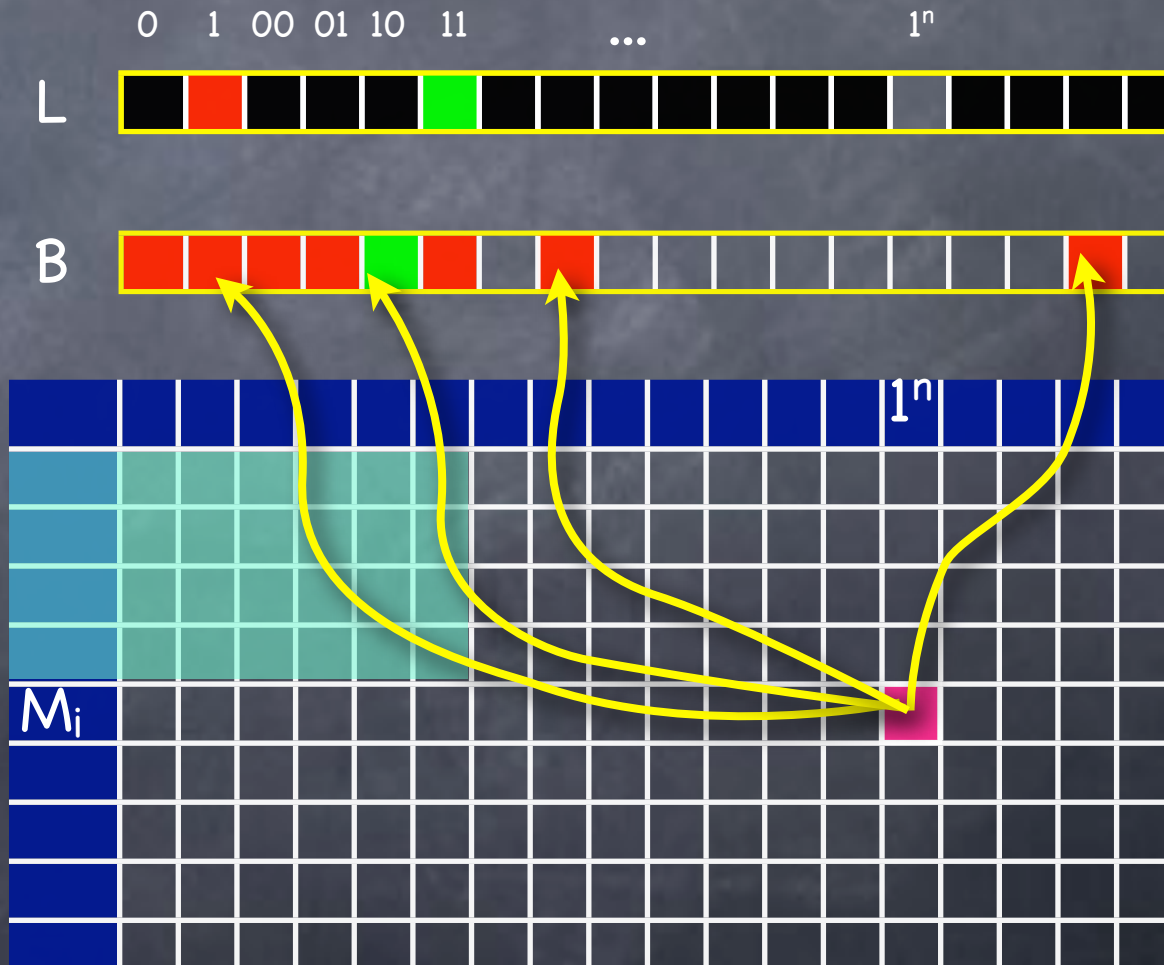




$B$  s.t.  $P^B \neq NP^B$

Building B and L, s.t.  $L \in \text{NP}^B \setminus \text{P}^B$

- $L = \{1^n \mid \exists w, |w|=n \text{ and } w \in B\}$
- $L$  in  $NP^B$ . To do:  $L$  not in  $P^B$ 
  - For each  $i$ , ensure  $M_i^B$  in  $2^{n-1}$  time gets  $L(1^n)$  wrong (for some new  $n$ )
- Pick  $n$  s.t.  $B$  not yet set beyond  $1^{n-1}$ . Run  $M_i$  on  $1^n$  for  $2^{n-1}$  steps.
- When  $M_i$  queries  $B$  on  $x > 1^{n-1}$ , set  $B(x)=0$
- After  $M_i$  finished set  $B$  up to  $x=1^n$  s.t.  $L(1^n) \neq M_i^B(1^n)$



# Meta-Result of the Day

# Meta-Result of the Day

- P vs. NP cannot be resolved using a relativizing proof

# Meta-Result of the Day

- P vs. NP cannot be resolved using a relativizing proof
  - “Diagonalization proofs” relativize

# Meta-Result of the Day

- P vs. NP cannot be resolved using a relativizing proof
  - “Diagonalization proofs” relativize
    - Just need a way to enumerate/encode machines, and to simulate one without much overhead given its encoding

# Meta-Result of the Day

- P vs. NP cannot be resolved using a relativizing proof
  - “Diagonalization proofs” relativize
    - Just need a way to enumerate/encode machines, and to simulate one without much overhead given its encoding
    - Do not further depend on internals of computation



# Meta-Result of the Day

- P vs. NP cannot be resolved using a relativizing proof
  - “Diagonalization proofs” relativize
    - Just need a way to enumerate/encode machines, and to simulate one without much overhead given its encoding
    - Do not further depend on internals of computation
  - e.g. of non-relativizing proof: that of Cook-Levin theorem

# Space Complexity

# Space Complexity

# Space Complexity

- Natural complexity question

# Space Complexity

- Natural complexity question
  - How much memory is needed

# Space Complexity

- Natural complexity question
  - How much memory is needed
  - More pressing than time:



# Space Complexity

- Natural complexity question
  - How much memory is needed
  - More pressing than time:
    - Can't generate memory on the fly

# Space Complexity

- Natural complexity question
  - How much memory is needed
  - More pressing than time:
    - Can't generate memory on the fly
  - Or maybe less pressing:

# Space Complexity

- Natural complexity question
  - How much memory is needed
  - More pressing than time:
    - Can't generate memory on the fly
  - Or maybe less pressing:
    - Turns out, often a little memory can go a long way (if we can spare the time)

# DSPACE and NSPACE

# DSPACE and NSPACE

- Measure of **working** memory (work-tape) used by a TM/NTM:  
**input kept in a read-only tape**

# DSPACE and NSPACE

- Measure of **working** memory (work-tape) used by a TM/NTM:  
**input kept in a read-only tape**
- Model allows  $o(n)$  memory usage



# DSPACE and NSPACE

- Measure of **working** memory (work-tape) used by a TM/NTM:  
**input kept in a read-only tape**
- Model allows  $o(n)$  memory usage
  - DSPACE( $n$ ) may already be inefficient in terms of time

# DSPACE and NSPACE

- Measure of **working** memory (work-tape) used by a TM/NTM:  
**input kept in a read-only tape**
- Model allows  $o(n)$  memory usage
  - DSPACE( $n$ ) may already be inefficient in terms of time
  - We shall stick to  $\Omega(\log n)$

# DSPACE and NSPACE

- Measure of **working** memory (work-tape) used by a TM/NTM:  
**input kept in a read-only tape**
- Model allows  $o(n)$  memory usage
  - DSPACE( $n$ ) may already be inefficient in terms of time
  - We shall stick to  $\Omega(\log n)$ 
    - Less than  $\log$  is too little space to remember locations in the input

# DSPACE and NSPACE

- Measure of **working** memory (work-tape) used by a TM/NTM:  
**input kept in a read-only tape**
- Model allows  $o(n)$  memory usage
  - DSPACE( $n$ ) may already be inefficient in terms of time
  - We shall stick to  $\Omega(\log n)$ 
    - Less than  $\log$  is too little space to remember locations in the input
- DSPACE/NSPACE more robust across models

# DSPACE and NSPACE

- Measure of **working** memory (work-tape) used by a TM/NTM:  
**input kept in a read-only tape**
- Model allows  $o(n)$  memory usage
  - DSPACE( $n$ ) may already be inefficient in terms of time
  - We shall stick to  $\Omega(\log n)$ 
    - Less than  $\log$  is too little space to remember locations in the input
- DSPACE/NSPACE more robust across models
  - Constant factor ( $+O(\log n)$ ) simulation overhead



$L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :  
Two Equivalent views





# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ : Two Equivalent views

- Non-deterministic M

# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :

## Two Equivalent views

- Non-deterministic  $M$
- input:  $x$

# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ : Two Equivalent views

- Non-deterministic  $M$
- input:  $x$
- makes non-det choices

# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :

## Two Equivalent views

- Non-deterministic  $M$
- input:  $x$
- makes non-det choices
- $x \in L$  iff some thread of  $M$  accepts

# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :

## Two Equivalent views

- Non-deterministic  $M$
- input:  $x$
- makes non-det choices
- $x \in L$  iff some thread of  $M$  accepts
- in at most  $S(|x|)$  space

# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :

## Two Equivalent views

- Non-deterministic  $M$
- input:  $x$
- makes non-det choices
- $x \in L$  iff some thread of  $M$  accepts
- in at most  $S(|x|)$  space

- Deterministic  $M'$



# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :

## Two Equivalent views

- Non-deterministic  $M$

- input:  $x$

- makes non-det choices

- $x \in L$  iff some thread of  $M$  accepts

- in at most  $S(|x|)$  space

- Deterministic  $M'$

- input:  $x$  and read-once  $w$

# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :

## Two Equivalent views

- Non-deterministic  $M$
  - input:  $x$
  - makes non-det choices
  - $x \in L$  iff some thread of  $M$  accepts
  - in at most  $S(|x|)$  space
- Deterministic  $M'$
  - input:  $x$  and read-once  $w$
  - reads bits from  $w$  (certificate)

# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :

## Two Equivalent views

- Non-deterministic  $M$
  - input:  $x$
  - makes non-det choices
  - $x \in L$  iff some thread of  $M$  accepts
  - in at most  $S(|x|)$  space
- Deterministic  $M'$
  - input:  $x$  and read-once  $w$
  - reads bits from  $w$  (certificate)
  - $x \in L$  iff for some cert.  $w$ ,  $M'$  accepts

# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :

## Two Equivalent views

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Non-deterministic <math>M</math></li><li>• input: <math>x</math></li><li>• makes non-det choices</li><li>• <math>x \in L</math> iff some thread of <math>M</math> accepts</li><li>• in at most <math>S( x )</math> space</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deterministic <math>M'</math></li><li>• input: <math>x</math> and read-once <math>w</math></li><li>• reads bits from <math>w</math> (certificate)</li><li>• <math>x \in L</math> iff for some cert. <math>w</math>, <math>M'</math> accepts</li><li>• in at most <math>S( x )</math> space</li></ul> |
|--|--|

# $L \in \text{NSPACE}(S)$ :

## Two **Equivalent** views



- Non-deterministic  $M$
- input:  $x$
- makes non-det choices
- $x \in L$  iff some thread of  $M$  accepts
- in at most  $S(|x|)$  space

- Deterministic  $M'$
- input:  $x$  and read-once  $w$
- reads bits from  $w$  (certificate)
- $x \in L$  iff for some cert.  $w$ ,  $M'$  accepts
- in at most  $S(|x|)$  space



L and NL



# L and NL

- $L = \text{DSPACE}(O(\log n))$

# L and NL

- $L = \text{DSPACE}(O(\log n))$
- $L = \bigcup_{a,b > 0} \text{DSPACE}(a \cdot \log n + b)$

# L and NL

- $L = \text{DSPACE}(O(\log n))$ 
  - $L = \bigcup_{a,b > 0} \text{DSPACE}(a \cdot \log n + b)$
- $NL = \text{NSPACE}(O(\log n))$

# L and NL

- $L = \text{DSPACE}(O(\log n))$ 
  - $L = \bigcup_{a,b > 0} \text{DSPACE}(a \cdot \log n + b)$
- $NL = \text{NSPACE}(O(\log n))$ 
  - $NL = \bigcup_{a,b > 0} \text{NSPACE}(a \cdot \log n + b)$

# L and NL

- $L = \text{DSPACE}(O(\log n))$ 
  - $L = \bigcup_{a,b > 0} \text{DSPACE}(a \log n + b)$
- $NL = \text{NSPACE}(O(\log n))$ 
  - $NL = \bigcup_{a,b > 0} \text{NSPACE}(a \log n + b)$
- “L and NL are to space what P and NP are to time”

# Space Hierarchy



# Space Hierarchy

- UTM space-overhead is only a constant factor

# Space Hierarchy

- UTM space-overhead is only a constant factor
  - Tight hierarchy: if  $T(n) = o(T'(n))$  (no log slack) then  $DSPACE(T(n)) \subsetneq DSPACE(T'(n))$

# Space Hierarchy

- UTM space-overhead is only a constant factor
  - Tight hierarchy: if  $T(n) = o(T'(n))$  (no log slack) then  $DSPACE(T(n)) \subsetneq DSPACE(T'(n))$
  - Same for NSPACE

# Space Hierarchy

- UTM space-overhead is only a constant factor
  - Tight hierarchy: if  $T(n) = o(T'(n))$  (no log slack) then  $DSPACE(T(n)) \subsetneq DSPACE(T'(n))$
  - Same for NSPACE
    - Again, tighter than for NTIME (where in fact, we needed  $T(n+1) = o(T'(n))$ )

# Space Hierarchy

- UTM space-overhead is only a constant factor
  - Tight hierarchy: if  $T(n) = o(T'(n))$  (no log slack) then  $DSPACE(T(n)) \subsetneq DSPACE(T'(n))$
- Same for NSPACE
  - Again, tighter than for NTIME (where in fact, we needed  $T(n+1) = o(T'(n))$ )
    - No “delayed flip,” because, as we will see later,  $NSPACE(O(S)) = co-NSPACE(O(S))!$

# Space, Today



# Space, Today

- DSPACE, NSPACE

# Space, Today

- DSPACE, NSPACE
- Tight hierarchy.

# Space, Today

- DSPACE, NSPACE
- Tight hierarchy.
- Coming up:

# Space, Today

- DSPACE, NSPACE
- Tight hierarchy.
- Coming up:
  - Connections with DTIME/NTIME

# Space, Today

- DSPACE, NSPACE
- Tight hierarchy.
- Coming up:
  - Connections with DTIME/NTIME
  - Savitch's theorem:  $\text{NSPACE}(S) \subseteq \text{DSpace}(S^2)$

# Space, Today

- DSPACE, NSPACE
- Tight hierarchy.
- Coming up:
  - Connections with DTIME/NTIME
  - Savitch's theorem:  $\text{NSPACE}(S) \subseteq \text{DSpace}(S^2)$ 
    - Hence  $\text{PSPACE} = \text{NPSPACE}$



# Space, Today

- DSPACE, NSPACE
- Tight hierarchy.
- Coming up:
  - Connections with DTIME/NTIME
  - Savitch's theorem:  $\text{NSPACE}(S) \subseteq \text{DSpace}(S^2)$ 
    - Hence  $\text{PSPACE} = \text{NPSPACE}$
  - PSPACE-completeness and NL-completeness

# Space, Today

- DSPACE, NSPACE
- Tight hierarchy.
- Coming up:
  - Connections with DTIME/NTIME
  - Savitch's theorem:  $\text{NSPACE}(S) \subseteq \text{DSpace}(S^2)$ 
    - Hence  $\text{PSPACE} = \text{NPSPACE}$
  - PSPACE-completeness and NL-completeness
  - $\text{NSPACE} = \text{co-NSPACE}$

# Space, Today

- DSPACE, NSPACE
- Tight hierarchy.
- Coming up:
  - Connections with DTIME/NTIME
  - Savitch's theorem:  $\text{NSPACE}(S) \subseteq \text{DSPACE}(S^2)$ 
    - Hence  $\text{PSPACE} = \text{NPSPACE}$
  - PSPACE-completeness and NL-completeness
  - $\text{NSPACE} = \text{co-NSPACE}$

