

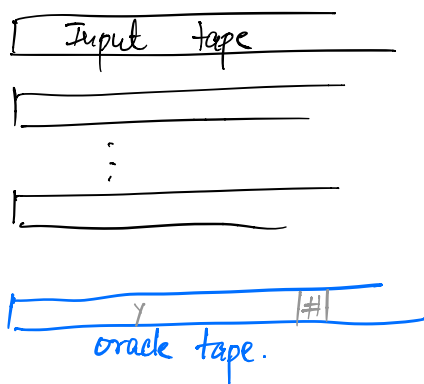
Computational Complexity : Lecture 6.

- Recap:
- Det. & non-det. time hierarchy theorems.
"with more time comes more responsibility"
 - Ladner's Thm: If $P \neq NP$, then there are languages that are of "intermediate" complexity.
 - Diagonalisation:
 - Systematically enumerate TM source code.
 - Simulate them for some bounded amount of time.
 - Do something with their output.

Main On for today: What are some limits to such techniques?

Oracle TMs: TM has access to a God that speaks one language.

$A \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ A-oracle TMs.



Query resp. y
resp no.

You instantaneously know if $y \in A$ or not.

What can we compute now?

$DTIME^A(n)$

$P^A = \{ L(M^A) : M \text{ is an oracle TM that always runs in poly time} \}$

$NP^A = \{ L(M^A) : M \text{ is an oracle NTM} \dots \}$

Qno: Are these languages in P^{SAT} ? (Cook-Levin \Rightarrow any L/NP reduces to CNF-SAT.)

- SAT Yes.
- Smallest vertex cover.
- TAUT Yes.

Qno: If $A \in P$, what can you say about P^A ? P

Qno: What about NP^{SAT} ? PH will tell you more...
 \triangleright TAUT

$\triangleright (\varphi, k)$ is there a $\psi \equiv \varphi$ s.t. $|\psi| \leq k$?

Guess ψ Ask: $\varphi(x) \neq \psi(x)$ satisfiable? $\varphi(x) = \psi(x)$

Qno: Is $DTIME^A(n^2) \stackrel{C}{\neq} DTIME^A(n^3)$?
Or $NTIME^A(n^2) \stackrel{C}{\neq} NTIME^A(n^3)$.

Yes! Exactly the same proof.

That proof was "insensitive" to the inner workings of M . In part, \bar{M} had oracle tapes.

This can also be a limitation.

Thm: [Baker-Gill-Solovay]. There is an oracle $A \subseteq \Sigma^*$ such that $P^A = NP^A$.
 And there is an oracle $B \subseteq \Sigma^*$ s.t.
 $P^B \neq NP^B$.

\therefore Oracle insensitive arguments cannot hope to resolve P vs NP.

Pfo: Want to find $A \subseteq \Sigma^*$ s.t. the "non-determinism" of TM is irrelevant.

A be any EXP-complete language.

Claim: $P^A = NP^A = EXP$.

$$P^A \subseteq NP^A \subseteq EXP \subseteq P^A$$



Run through all guesses made by machine.

Solve queries as it comes.

The fun direction is to show there is a $B \subseteq \Sigma^*$ s.t. $P^B \neq NP^B$ provably!

$$L_B = \{ 1^m : \exists x \in B \quad |x|=m \}.$$

Obs: For any B , $L_B \in NP^B$

Pf: Guess x of length m (inp)
 Query B to check if $x \in B$. \square

Idea: Design B s.t. $L_B \notin P^B$
 by diagonalisation!

Defining B in stages:

M_1, M_2, \dots oracle TMs.

Stage i : (diag against M_i)

Choose a length n not considered so far.

Run M_i by plugging in B as oracle.

When M_i queries γ

Run for $2^{n/100}$ steps. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \text{if already committed to } \gamma, \text{ answer} \\ \text{accordingly.} \\ - \text{Else, answer "No".} \end{array} \right.$

If M_i accepts 1^n , put no string of this length in B .

If M_i rejects 1^n , add some string of length n to B .

Details under the rug:

If M_i runs in n^{c_i} time, want to make sure that $2^{n/100} > n^{c_i}$

every machine shows up inf. often in the listing.

Remarks: \triangleright Most techniques we have for separations "relativise".

\triangleright There are a few that don't relativise!

(IP = PSPACE, the PCP theorem)

\triangleright NOT the same as "what if AEP" !

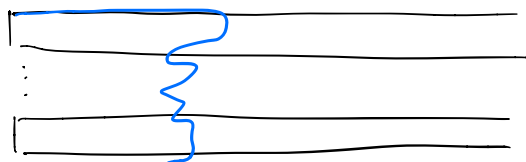
Space Complexity:

What can (& can't) you do with space as the resource?

Meaningful to talk about "sublinear space" too.
(Streaming applications etc.)

Space bounded TMs.

Input tape Read only



} work tapes.

Output tape. Write once

$L \in \text{SPACE}(S(n))$ if there is a det. TM M that decides L s.t. on any input x accesses $\leq c \cdot S(|x|)$ workspace cells.

Why for $\text{NSPACE}(S(n))$ - there is an NTM deciding L that, on every non-det computation, accesses $\leq c \cdot S(|x|)$ cells.

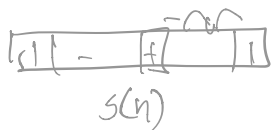
Convention: $S(n) \geq \log n$

Defn: $S: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is space constructible if $S(|x|)$ can be computed in $\text{SPACE}(S(n))$

Obs: $\text{DTIME}(S(n)) \subseteq \text{SPACE}(S(n))$

Pf: Duh!

Qn: $\text{DSPACE}(S(n)) \subseteq \text{DTIME}(?)$



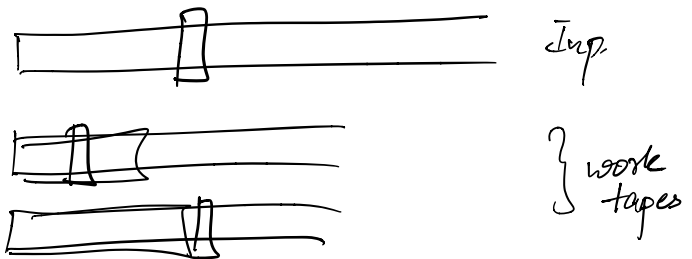
$S(n)^2 ?$
 $2^{O(S(n))}$

Thm: $DTIME(S(n)) \subseteq SPACE(S(n)) \subseteq NSPACE(S(n))$
 \cap
 $DTIME(2^{O(S(n))})$

Any ideas?

Configurations.

(q , head positions,
content of workspace)



How many configurations are there? (on an input x)

$$|Q| \cdot n \cdot S(n)^2 \cdot |\Sigma|^{2 \cdot S(n)} = 2^{O(S(n))}.$$

So what? What does this have to do with computation?

Configuration graphs

- Next time.