

Today

- Space Complexity
- Configuration Graphs
- PSPACE
- TQBF  $\triangleright$  PSPACE-complete
- Savitch's Theorem

CSS.203.1

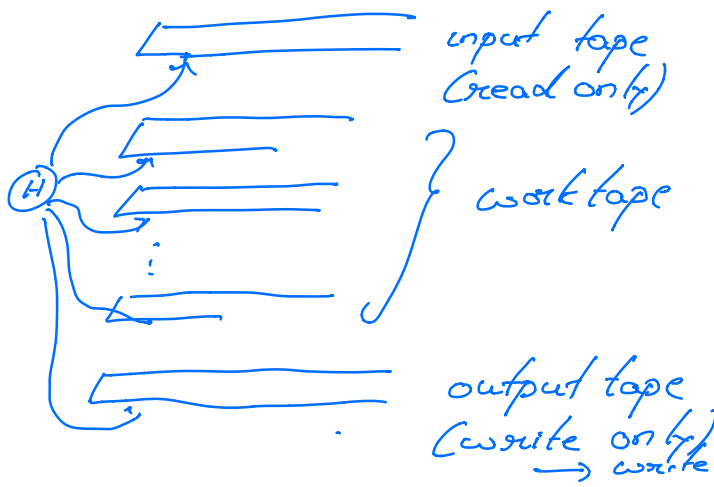
Computational Complexity

- Lecture #7  
Instructor: (8 Mar '21)  
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Space: the final frontier

- Capt James Kirk (Star Trek: The Original Series)

Last time:



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

$SPACE(S(n))$

$NSPACE(S(n))$

Write Once:

The head on  $o/p$  tape moves right the moment it writes a symbol.

Theorem:  $DTIME(S(n)) \subseteq SPACE(S(n))$

$\subseteq NSPACE(S(n))$   
 $\subseteq TIME(2^{O(S(n))})$

Configuration of a TM  $M$  on  $ip$   $x$

$C$

- State of TM
- Position on  $ip$  tape

- Contents of all work tapes

Suppose TM  $M$  takes space at most  $S$   
on input  $x$ .

the # configurations  $\leq n \cdot |Q| \cdot 2^{O(S)}$   
 $= 2^{O(S)}$

$S(n)$  - space constructible

(since  $S \geq \log n$ )

$S: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  is space constructible if  
there is a TM  $M$  that on input  $1^n$  outputs  
 $S(n)$  using space at most  $S(n)$ .

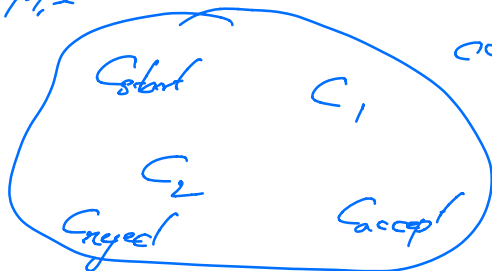
Turing machine  $M$  & input  $x$

Configuration  $C$ .

Configuration Graph  $(G_{M,x})$   
of TM  $M$  on input  $x$

Directed Graph { Vertices = Configurations  
Edges:  $(C, C')$  is an edge  
iff transition  $\delta$  moves  
config  $C$  to config  $C'$ !

$G_{M,x}$



# Vertices =  $2^{O(S(n))}$

Out-degree of a node  $\leq 1$  (if the TM is deterministic)  
 $\leq 2$  (if the TM is non-deterministic)

Question: Is  $x$  accepted by TM?

$\Updownarrow$   
 Is a path from start config to accept config?

$$\text{SPACE}(S(n)) \subseteq \text{TIME}(2^{O(S(n))})$$

Space-hierarchy Theorem: If  $f \gg g$  are space constructible  $f(n) = o(g(n))$  the  $\text{SPACE}(f(n)) \subsetneq \text{SPACE}(g(n))$

$$\text{PSPACE} = \bigcup_{c: c > 0} \text{SPACE}(n^c)$$

$$\text{NPSPACE} = \bigcup_{c: c > 0} \text{NSPACE}(n^c)$$

$$L = \text{SPACE}(\log n)$$

$$NL = \text{NSPACE}(\log n)$$

Examples:

$$(1) \text{ EVEN} = \{x \in \{0,1\}^* \mid \#\{i, x_i = 1\} = \text{even}\}$$

$$\text{EVEN} \in L$$

(2) Compute DFS tree  
- polynomial space. (deterministic)

(3) PATH =  $\{(G, s, t) \mid G \text{ is a directed graph} \wedge \exists \text{ a path } s \rightarrow t\}$

PATH  $\in$  PSPACE

What if we allow TM to be non-deterministic

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Maintain current vertex} \\ \text{counter} \end{array} \right\} \text{logspace}$

PATH  $\in$  NL.

graph

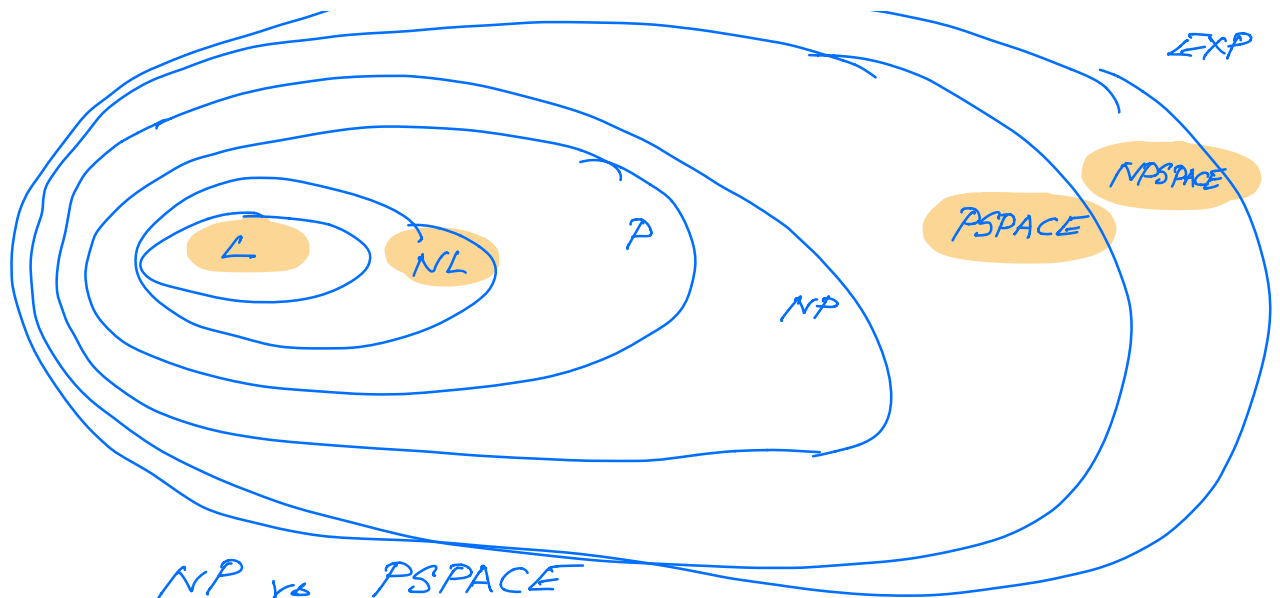
    $\rightarrow$  current address (initially  $s$ )

    $\rightarrow$  counter (initialized to 0)

(4) Computing the adjacency list rep<sub>n</sub>  
given the adjacency matrix rep<sub>n</sub> of graph.

input  $\rightarrow n^2$  bit long (regular)

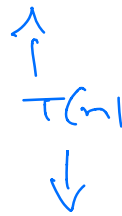
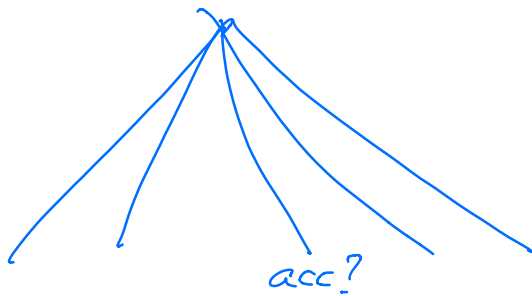
    $\rightarrow O(d \cdot n)$  bit stream  
- logspace. (deterministic).  
d-degree



NP vs PSPACE

$$\text{TIME}(T(n)) \subseteq \text{SPACE}(T(n))$$

$\text{NTIME}(T(n)) \subseteq \text{SPACE}(T(n))$  } We can go over all  $T(n)$ -non deterministic choices in space  $T(n)$ .



PSPACE:

Nice complete problem for PSPACE.

$$L \equiv \left\{ \langle x, d, 1^s \rangle \mid M_x \text{ accepts } x \text{ in space } s \right\}$$

$L$  is PSPACE-complete.

## PSPACE-hard

$L$  is PSPACE-hard if  $\forall L' \in \text{PSPACE}$   
 $L' \leq_p L$

Ex: Let  $A$  be any lang s.t

$$\emptyset \neq A \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$$

For any  $L \in \text{PSPACE}$ ,

$L$  is reducible to  $A$  under  
PSPACE reductions. X X X

## Quantified Boolean Formula:

$$\varphi(x_1 \dots x_n)$$

$$\varphi(x,y) \triangleq \underbrace{(x \vee \bar{y}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y)}_{\text{formulae}}$$

Quantified formulae.

$$\exists x \exists y (x \vee \bar{y}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y)$$

$$\exists x \forall y \underbrace{(x \vee \bar{y}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y)}$$

$$\forall x \exists y \underbrace{(x \vee \bar{y}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y)}$$

$$Q_1 x_1 Q_2 x_2$$

$$Q_n x_n$$

$$\varphi(x_1 \dots x_n)$$

$$Q_i \in \{\exists, \forall\}$$

arbitrary formula  
in  $n$  vars

$$TQBF = \{ \Psi = Q_1 x_1 Q_2 x_2 \dots Q_n x_n \varphi(x_1 \dots x_n) \mid \Psi \text{ is true} \}$$

$$Q_1 = \dots = Q_n = \exists, \quad \text{SAT} = \text{NP}$$

$$Q_1 = \dots = Q_n = \forall, \quad \text{TAUT} = \text{coNP}$$

Lemma:  $TQBF \in PSPACE$ .

Pf:  $n = \# \text{vars}$ ;  $m = \text{size of the formula}$

$S_{n,m} = \text{space reqd to solve } TQBF \text{ instances on } n \text{ vars of size } m.$

$$S_{0,m} = O(m)$$

$$S_{n,m} \leq S_{n-1,m} + O(m)$$

$$S_{n,m} \leq (n+1) \cdot O(m) = O(n \cdot m).$$



Next

Theorem:  $TQBF$  is  $PSPACE$ -hard

Pf:  $L \in PSPACE \quad L \leq_p TQBF$   
 $x \mapsto \Psi_x$

GM, x

