## Computational Complexity

Homework Sheet 4

Hand in before March 7, 23:59 Preferably by email to J.M.Czajkowski@cwi.nl

**Exercise 1** (2pt). Define the complexity class

 $DP = \{ A \cap B \mid A \in NP, B \in coNP \}.$ 

Let G = (V, E) be an undirected graph. A subset  $D \subseteq V$  of vertices is called a *dominating set* if for every  $v \in V$  it holds that (i)  $v \in D$  or (ii) there is some  $u \in D$  and there is an edge between u and v in G. Consider the problem EXACT-DS:

EXACT-DS = {  $\langle G, k \rangle \mid G$  is an undirected graph that has a dominating set of size k but has no dominating set of size k - 1 }.

- (a) Prove that  $EXACT-DS \in DP$ .
- (b) Prove that if  $DP \subseteq NP$ , then the Polynomial Hierarchy collapses.

**Exercise 2** (3pt). Prove that there is no polynomial-time algorithm A with access to a SAT oracle such that, on each input  $x \in \{0, 1\}^*$  representing a propositional formula  $\varphi$ :

- A makes at most  $O(\log |x|)$  queries to the oracle, and
- if  $\varphi$  is satisfiable, A outputs a truth assignment  $\alpha$  that satisfies  $\varphi$ ,

unless P = NP.

Exercise 3 (3pt). Define:

$$P_{/\log} = \bigcup_{c,d \in \mathbb{N}} DTIME(n^c) / (d \log n).$$

That is,  $P_{/\log}$  is the class of all languages that can be decided in polynomial time with  $O(\log n)$  bits of advice. Prove that SAT  $\notin P_{/\log}$ , unless P = NP.

- *Hint:* iterate over all possible advice strings of length  $O(\log n)$ .
- *Hint:* you may assume that for any string x that represents a propositional formula  $\varphi$  and any truth assignment  $\alpha$  to (some of) the variables of  $\varphi$ , one can in polynomial-time encode the formula  $\varphi[\alpha]$  as a string x' that is of the same length as x—where  $\varphi[\alpha]$  is obtained from  $\varphi$  by instantiating each variable z in the domain of  $\alpha$  by  $\alpha(z)$ .

**Exercise 4** (2pt). Let  $P_{/1}$  be the class of languages that can be decided in polynomial time with a single bit of advice (for each input size). That is  $P_{/1} = \bigcup_{c \in \mathbb{N}} DTIME(n^c)/1$ . Prove that  $P \subsetneq P_{/1}$ .

• *Hint:* use the following undecidable language UHALT:

UHALT = {  $1^n \mid n$ 's binary expansion encodes a pair  $\langle M, x \rangle$ such that M is a Turing machine that halts on input x }.