

Computational Complexity

Lecture 8: Some Sort of Recap

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Recap

What we saw last time..

- Non-uniform complexity
- Circuit complexity
- TMs that take advice
- The Karp-Lipton Theorem: if $NP \subseteq P/poly$, then $\Sigma_2^P = \Pi_2^P$

What will we do today?

- Reflecting on what we've seen before
- Mostly using examples

One-/two-liner overview of complexity classes

- L: deterministic algorithm, logarithmic space (and polynomial time)
- NL: nondeterministic algorithm, logarithmic space (and polynomial time)
- P: solvable in (deterministic) polynomial time
- NP: solutions (*for yes-answers*) can be guessed/checked in polynomial time
- coNP: solutions (*for no-answers*) can be guessed/checked in polynomial time
- Σ_2^P : solutions (*for yes-answers*) have “ $\exists\forall$ structure”
- Π_2^P : solutions (*for yes-answers*) have “ $\forall\exists$ structure”
- PSPACE: (non)deterministic algorithm, polynomial space (and exponential time)
OR: unbounded “ $\exists\forall\exists\forall\exists\forall\cdots$ structure”
- EXP: solvable in (deterministic) exponential time

Some oracle questions..

- Is it the case that $P^P = P$? **Yes**
- Is it the case that $NP^{NP} = NP$? **We don't know..**
- Is it the case that $PSPACE^{PSPACE} = PSPACE$? **Yes**
- Is it the case that $EXP^{EXP} = EXP$? **No**
- Is it the case that $DTIME(n^2)^{DTIME(n^2)} = DTIME(n^2)$? **No**

- Polls on $P \stackrel{?}{=} NP$ have been held among computational complexity researchers:
 - In 2002, see: <https://tiny.cc/pnp-poll1>
 - In 2012, see: <https://tiny.cc/pnp-poll2>
 - In 2019, see: <https://tiny.cc/pnp-poll3>
- In these papers, there are some very interesting opinions on the question (and some nerdy jokes)
- Short answer: we have no clue (really), why $P = NP$ or $P \neq NP$ would be true, but most think that $P \neq NP$.

Quiz example #1: checking if a given solution is unique

- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* A propositional formula φ , and a satisfying truth assignment α for φ .
Question: Is α the only satisfying assignment for φ ?
- This problem is **coNP-complete**
 - The answer is yes if and only if $\varphi \wedge \neg\alpha$ is unsatisfiable

Quiz example #2: finding a minimal equivalent DNF formula

- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* A propositional formula φ , and 1^k for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$.
Question: Is there a DNF formula ψ of size $\leq k$ such that $\varphi \equiv \psi$?
- This problem is Σ_2^P -complete
 - “ \exists part”: guess a DNF formula ψ of size $\leq k$
 - “ \forall part”: check that $\varphi \equiv \psi$

Quiz example #3: equivalence of propositional logic formulas

- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* Two propositional formulas φ_1, φ_2 .
Question: $\varphi_1 \equiv \varphi_2$?
- This problem is **coNP-complete**
 - φ is unsatisfiable if and only if $\varphi \equiv (x \wedge \neg x)$

Quiz example #4: 2SAT

- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* A propositional 2CNF formula φ .
Question: Is φ satisfiable?
- This problem is **NL-complete**
 - Reduce to a variant of graph reachability
 - φ is unsatisfiable if and only if there is a path from some x to $\neg x$ to x in the **implication graph** of φ

Quiz example #5: satisfiability of modal logic K

- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* A basic modal logic formula φ .
Question: Is φ satisfiable?
- This problem is **PSPACE-complete**
 - The tableau algorithm runs in polynomial space (or in alternating polynomial time)
 - TQBF can be reduced to this problem

Quiz example #6: satisfiability of modal logic S5

- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* A modal logic formula φ .
Question: Is there an S5 Kripke model where φ is true?
- This problem is **NP-complete**
 - **Theorem:** if there is an S5 Kripke model where φ is true, then there exists an S5 Kripke model with at most $|\varphi|$ states where φ is true.

- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* A set of 4-sided tile types, and 1^n and 1^m for $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$.
Question: Can we use these tile types to fill an $n \times m$ grid, so that
 - (1) the outsides of the grid all have side s_0 , and
 - (2) neighboring tiles have matching sides?
- This problem is **NP-complete**

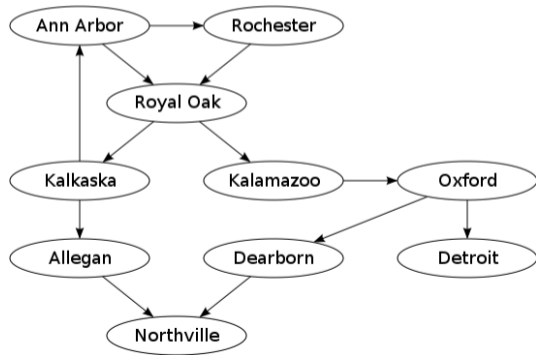
- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* A set of 4-sided tile types, and 1^n for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
Question: Can we use these tile types to fill an $n \times m$ grid, for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$, so that
 - (1) the outsides of the grid all have side s_0 , and
 - (2) neighboring tiles have matching sides?
- This problem is **PSPACE-complete**

Quiz example #9: Generalized Geography

- What is the complexity of this problem?
(See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generalized_geography)

- *Input:* An instance I of *generalized geography*.

Question: Does Player 1 have a winning strategy?



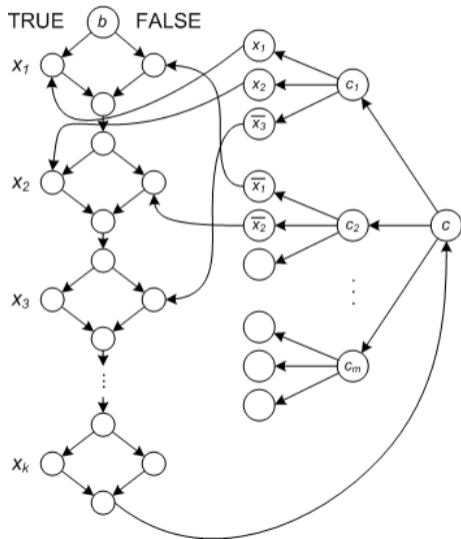
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- What is the complexity of this problem?
(See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generalized_geography)

- Input:* An instance I of *generalized geography*.

Question: Does Player 1 have a winning strategy?

- This problem is **PSPACE-complete**



Quiz example #10: reachability in succinctly represented graphs

- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* A propositional logic formula $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n, x'_1, \dots, x'_n)$, and two binary vectors $s, t \in \{0, 1\}^n$.

Question: Consider the directed graph $G = (V, E)$, where:
 $V = \{0, 1\}^n$, and for each $\bar{v}, \bar{w} \in V$,
 $(\bar{v}, \bar{w}) \in E$ if and only if $\varphi[\bar{v}, \bar{w}]$ is true.

Is t reachable from s in G ?

- This problem is **PSPACE-complete**

Quiz example #11: 3-colorability for succinctly represented graphs

- What is the complexity of this problem?
- *Input:* A propositional logic formula $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n, x'_1, \dots, x'_n)$.
Question: Consider the undirected graph $G = (V, E)$, where:
 $V = \{0, 1\}^n$, and for each $\bar{v}, \bar{w} \in V$,
 $\{\bar{v}, \bar{w}\} \in E$ if and only if $\varphi[\bar{v}, \bar{w}]$ is true.
Is the graph G 3-colorable?
- This problem is **NEXP-complete**

- Probabilistic algorithms
- Complexity classes BPP, RP, coRP, ZPP