

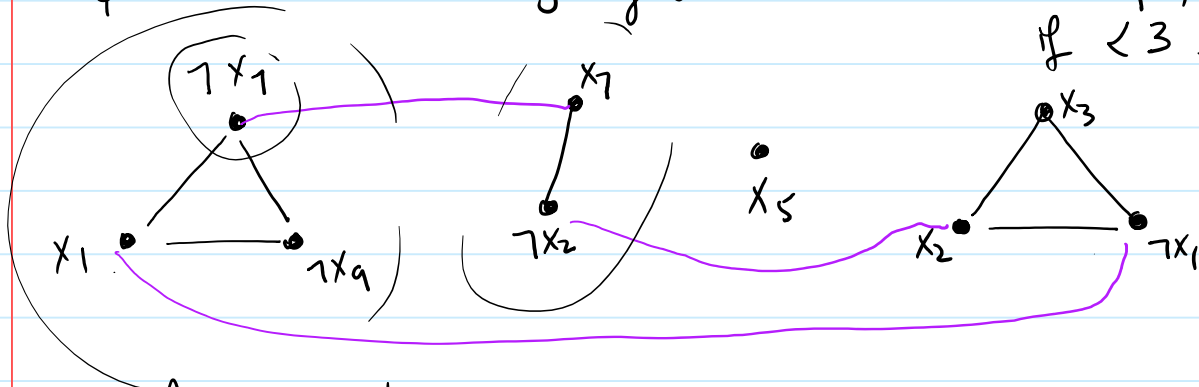
Input: Boolean formula ϕ in 3-conjunctive normal form.

Input: undirected graph G
integer k .

Indep Set: set of vertices with no edges between them

Reduction: Input : 3-CNF ϕ
Output : G_ϕ and $k = m = \# \text{ clauses}$

G_ϕ will have a triangle for each clause (or edge, vertex if ≤ 3 literals)



Add edge between each y & y pair.

Indep Set of size $m \Rightarrow$ Set assign to ϕ

One vertex per "triangle"

Assign the corresponding literals value of T .

No contradictions (purple edges).

Set assign for $\phi \Rightarrow$ Ind set of size $\geq m$

Nodes in graph that eval to true.

≥ 1 per clause.

No purple edges violated.

Pick exactly one vertex per clause.

black edges also satisfied.

$\Rightarrow$ indep set of size m .

Completeness

Complexity class C .

Language L is complete for C

a) $L \in C$

b) for every $L' \in C$ $L' \leq L$.

L is C -hard if b) but not necessarily a).

Know that L' is C -complete and $L' \leq L$
then L is also C -complete.

Cook in 1971 SAT is NP-complete.
Karp 1972 other problem whose NP-complete.

TIME ($f(n)$)

SPACE ($f(n)$)

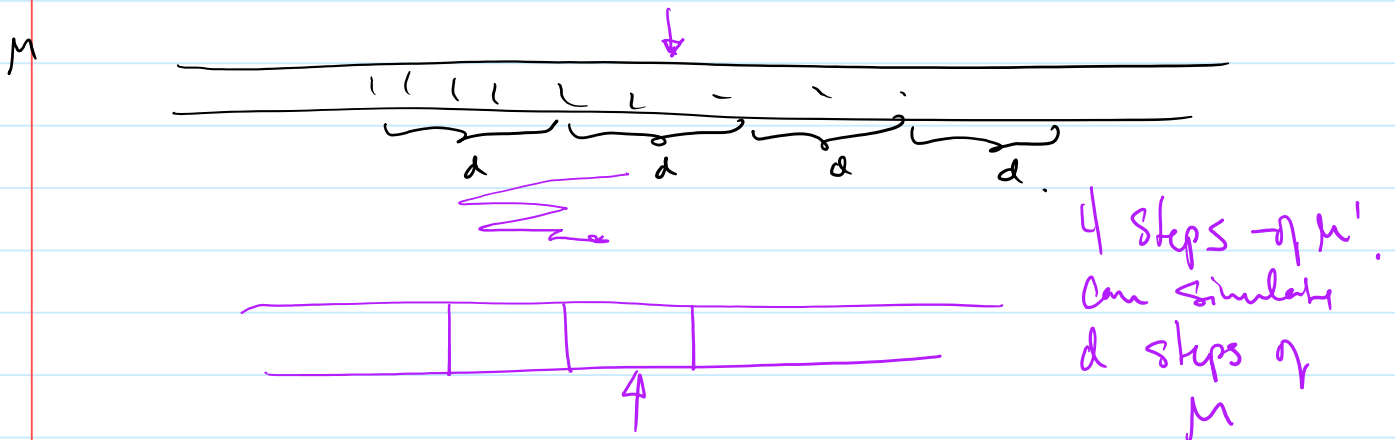
Linear Speed Up

If there is a TM that decides L in time $f(n)$.
Then for any $\epsilon > 0$ $\exists$ TM M' that decides L
in time $\epsilon f(n) + n + 2$.

$$\text{TIME}(f(n)) \equiv \text{TIME}(\epsilon f(n) + n + 2)$$

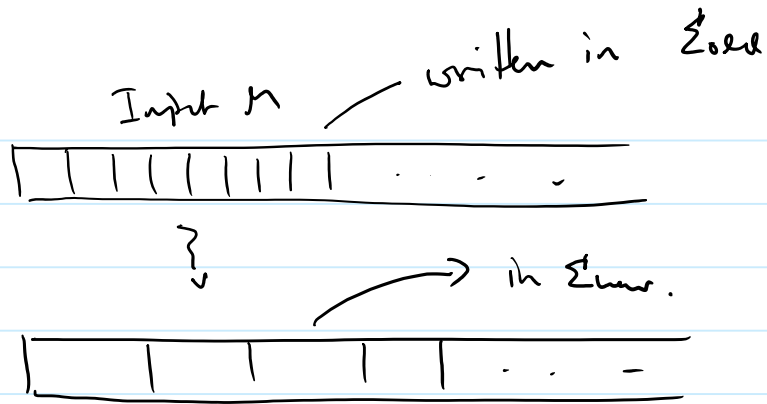
$$L \in \text{TIME}(3n^2) \rightarrow L \in \text{TIME}(n^2)$$

$$M' \text{ has } \Sigma_{\text{new}} = \Sigma \cup \Sigma_{\text{old}}^d$$



Friday, April 6, 2018 8:41 AM

M' :



translation: $n + \left\lceil \frac{n}{d} \right\rceil$ to scan back.

Running time of n : $f(n)$.

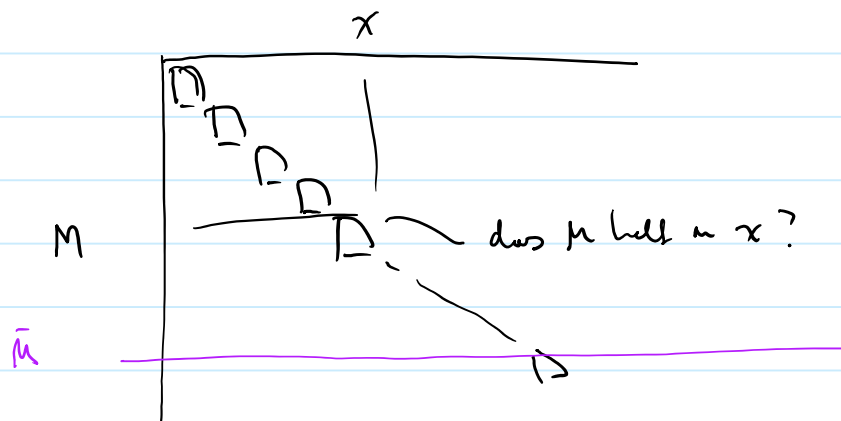
$$M': n + \left\lceil \frac{n}{d} \right\rceil + 4 \cdot \frac{f(n)}{d}$$

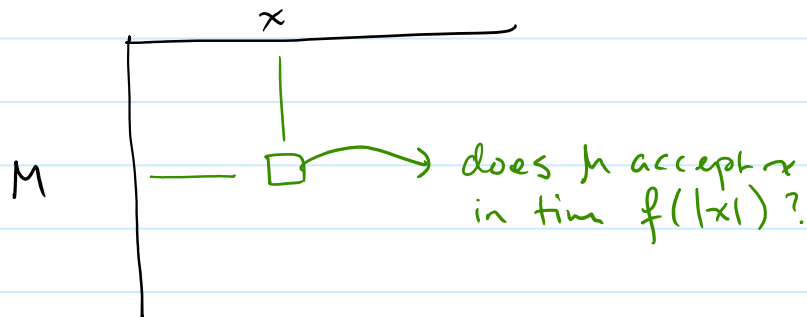
Pick $d = \left\lceil \frac{4}{\epsilon} \right\rceil \rightarrow \epsilon f(n) + n + \frac{\epsilon n}{4} + 1$

When: $\text{TIME}(f(n)) \neq \text{TIME}(g(n))$?

Halting Problem

if H decides "don't" then H'





No:

- M halts before time $f(|x|)$ & rejects
- M is still running at time $f(|x|)$.

SIM (n) Simulates M on x (input $\langle n, x \rangle$) & outputs false contents.

SIM runs in time $g(n)$.
Consider D $L(D) \neq \text{TIME}(f(n))$.

Don input $\langle n \rangle$ ^{length n} runs SIM on $\langle n, n \rangle$ length $2n$.
outputs opposite of SIM.
→ running time $g(2n)$.

Suppose $\bar{M}$ decides $L(D)$ in time $f(n)$.

$$\bar{M}(\langle n \rangle) = \text{SIM}(\langle n, n \rangle) \neq D(\bar{n}).$$

$$\bar{M}(\langle n \rangle) = D(\langle n \rangle)$$

Time Hierarchy: $\text{TIME}(f(n)) \neq \text{TIME}(\underbrace{(f(2n))^3}_{f(n) \geq n})$.
 $f(n) \geq n$ + is "proper" function.

Proper f : $f(n) \geq f(n-1)$
 $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
 $\exists \text{ TM } M$ that can output $f(n)$
 Symbols on input 1^n .
 & runs in time $O(f(n) + n)$
 & space $O(f(n))$.

$\log n$ $\sqrt{n}$ n^2 2^n $n!$ proper.

$\exists$ non-proper f : $\text{TIME}(f(n)) = \text{TIME}(2^{f(n)})$

SIM: has 4 tapes on input $\langle n, x \rangle$ $|\langle n, x \rangle| = n$.

- ① Contents of M 's tapes.
- ② M 's state.
- ③ M 's transition fun.
- ④ $f(|x|)$ 1's (clock).



Initialize: write $1^{f(|x|)}$ on tape 4.
 Copy $\langle n \rangle$ to tape 3.
 Keep $\langle n \rangle$ on tape 1 (input $\langle x \rangle$ to M).
 Write q_{start} on tape 2.

Copy current symbols under heads to tape 2.

Tape 2 # # # # ...

W. $(q, \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_k)$

Scan tape 3 to implement the move.

Worst case: $O(\underbrace{\ln k_n^2}_{\text{length of symbol encoding}} \underbrace{f(|x|)}_{\# \text{ tapes}})$
 $\downarrow$ step of n .

$f(|x|)$ steps of n $O(\underbrace{\ln k_n^2}_{O(n)} f^2(|x|))$.

$O(f^3(n))$.