CS5371
Theory of Computation

Lecture 18: Complexity III

(Two Classes: P and NP)

Objectives

- Define what is the class P
- Examples of languages in P
- Define what is the class NP
- Examples of languages in NP

The Class P

Definition: P is the class of languages that are decidable in polynomial time on a single-tape DTM. In other words,

$$\bigcup_{k=1} \mathrm{TIME}(n^k)$$

- P is invariant for all computation models that are polynomially equivalent to the single-tape DTM, and
- P roughly corresponds to the class of problems that are realistically solvable

Further points to notice

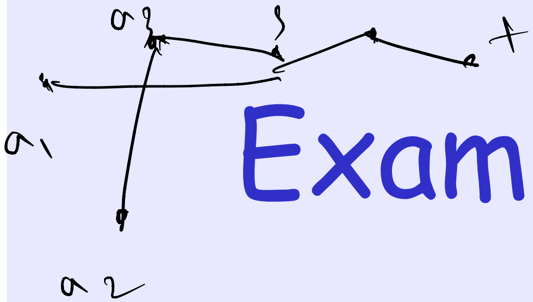
- When we describe an algorithm, we usually describe it with stages, just like a step in the TM, except that each stage may actually consist of many TM steps
- Such a description allows an easier (and clearer) way to analyze the running time of the algorithm

Further points to notice (2)

- So, when we analyze an algorithm to show that it runs in poly-time, we usually do:
  1. Give a polynomial upper bound on the number of stages that the algorithm uses when its input is of length n
  2. Ensure that each stage can be implemented in polynomial time on a reasonable deterministic model
- When the two tasks are done, we can say the algorithm runs in poly-time (why??)

Further points to notice (3)

- Since time is measured in terms of n, we have to be careful how to encode a string
- We continue to use the notation $\langle\ \rangle$ to indicate a reasonable encoding
- E.g., the graph encoding in (V,E), DFA encoding in (Q,Σ,δ,q_0,F), are reasonable
- E.g., to encode a number in unary, such as using 11111111111111111 to represent 17, is not reasonable since it is exponentially larger than any base-k encoding with $k > 1$



Examples of Languages in P

Let PATH be the language

{ ⟨G,s,t⟩ | G is a graph with path from s to t}

Theorem: PATH is in P.

How to prove??

… Find a decider for PATH that runs in polynomial time

PATH is in P

Proof: A polynomial time decider M for PATH operates as follows:

M = "On input $\langle G,s,t \rangle$,

1. Mark node s
2. Repeat until no new nodes are marked
   i. Scan all edges of G to find an edge that has exactly one marked node. Mark the other node
3. If t is marked, *accept*. Else, *reject*."

PATH is in P (2)

What is the running time for M?

- Let m be the number of nodes in G
- Stages 1 and 3 each involves $O(1)$ scan of the input
- Stage 2 has at most m runs, each run checks at most all the edges of G. Thus, each run involves at most $O(m^2)$ scans of the input → Stage 2 involves $O(m^3)$ scans
- Since $m = O(n)$, where n = input length, the total time is polynomial in n

RELPRIME is in P

Let RELPRIME be the language

$\{ \langle x,y \rangle \mid x$ and y are integers, $\gcd(x, y) = 1\}$

Theorem: RELPRIME is in P.

How to prove??

… Let's try this …

RELPRIME is in P (2)

Proof (?): Let M be the following decider for RELPRIME:

M = "On input $\langle x, y \rangle$,

1. Let $z = \min\{x, y\}$
2. Repeat for $k = 2, 3, 4, \ldots, z$
   if k divides both x and y, reject;
3. If no k can divide both x and y, accept"

Quick Quiz: Does M run in polynomial time?

… No, so the proof is not correct…

RELPRIME is in P (3)

Proof: Let E (Euclidean algorithm) be the following decider for RELPRIME:

E = "On input $\langle x, y \rangle$,

1. If $x < y$, exchange x and y
2. Repeat until $y = 0$
   i. Assign x to be $x \bmod y$
   ii. Exchange x and y
3. If $x = 1$, accept. Else, reject."

Question: What is the running time of E?

RELPRIME is in P (4)

- Stage 1 and Stage 3 is run once
- Each run of Stage 2 reduces the value of x at least by half ➔ number of runs of Stage 2 is $O(z)$, with $z = \log x + \log y$
- Each run in the above stages requires arithmetic operations, which takes time polynomial in the encoding of operands ➔ polynomial in z
- Total running time is polynomial in z
- Since $z = O(n)$, RELPRIME is in P

Correctness

Let x_i and y_i be the values of the x and y when we run Stage 2 the i^{th} time.

Let x_{end} be the value of x at the end.

We claim that:

$x_{end} = 1 \;\Leftrightarrow\; x_0$ and y_0 are relatively prime

Proof idea: To show $\gcd(x_k,y_k)= \gcd(x_{k+1},y_{k+1})$ for all $k = 0,1,\ldots,$ end-1. If this is true, $\gcd(x_0,y_0) = \ldots = \gcd(x_{end},0) = x_{end}$, so that our claim is correct.

Correctness (2)

Recall: $x_{k+1} = y_k$ and $y_{k+1} = x_k \bmod y_k$

(Thus, $y_{k+1} = x_k + r\, y_k = x_k + r\, x_{k+1}$ for some integer r)

Then, any common divisor of x_k and y_k must divide both x_{k+1} and y_{k+1}. This implies

$$\gcd(x_k, y_k) \le \gcd(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1})$$

Also, any common divisor of x_{k+1} and y_{k+1} must divide both x_k and y_k. This implies

$$\gcd(x_k, y_k) \ge \gcd(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1})$$

Every CFL is in P

Theorem: Every CFL is in P

How to prove??

… Let's recall an old idea for deciding a particular CFL …

Every CFL is in P (2)

Proof(?): Let C be the CFL and G be the CFG in Chomsky Normal form that generates C. Define M as follows:

M = "On input $w = w_1 w_2 \ldots w_n$,

1. Construct all possible derivations in G with 2n-1 steps
2. If any derivation generates w, accept. Else, reject."

Quick Quiz: Does M run in polynomial time?

Every CFL is in P (3)

Proof: Let C be the CFL and $G = (V,T,S,R)$ be the CFG in Chomsky Normal form that generates C. Define D as follows:

D = "On input $w = w_1\ w_2\ \ldots\ w_n$,

1. If $w = \varepsilon$ and $S \rightarrow \varepsilon$ is a rule, *accept*
2. Repeat for $k = 1,2,\ldots,n$
   i. For each substring w' of w of length k, find all variables that generate w'
3. If S generates w, *accept*. Else, *reject*."

Every CFL is in P (4)

More on Stage 2:

Repeat for k = 1,2,…,n
  i. For each substring w' of w of length k, find all variables that generate w'

In order to perform this stage efficiently, we use the dynamic programming idea:

- For k = 1, we do this by brute force
- For each k = 2, 3, …, n, we do this based on the results up to length k-1

Every CFL is in P (5)

We shall store an $n \times n$ table such that the entry (i,j) stores the possible variables that can generate $w_i\ w_{i+1} \ldots w_j$

When $k = 1$, we do:

> For each substring w' of w of length 1, find all variables that generate w'

So, for each i, we scan the rules in R of the form $A \rightarrow b$ to fill in the entry (i,i)

Example (Stage 2)

CNF Grammar for 0^n1^n:

$S \rightarrow AC \mid BC \mid \varepsilon$

$R \rightarrow AC \mid BC$

$A \rightarrow BR$

$B \rightarrow 0$

$C \rightarrow 1$

w = 0011

j

i

At the beginning, construct a $|w| \times |w|$ table

The entry (i,j) will store variables that can generate $w_i w_{i+1} \ldots w_j$

Example (Stage 2, k=1)

CNF Grammar for 0^n1^n:

$S \to AC \mid BC \mid \varepsilon$
$R \to AC \mid BC$
$A \to BR$
$B \to 0$
$C \to 1$

w = 0011

j

i

B			
	B		
		C	
			C

Next, fill in all (i,i) entries

Every CFL is in P (6)

When k = 2,3,…,n, we do:

For each substring w' of w of length k, find all variables that generate w' (based on the result of length 1,2,…,k-1)

So, for each i, we scan the rules in R of the form $A \rightarrow BC$, and see if there exists x (between i and $i+k-1$) with B is in (i,x) and C is in $(x+1,i+k-1)$.
If so, add A in the entry $(i,i+k-1)$

Example (Stage 2, k=2)

CNF Grammar for 0^n1^n:

$S \rightarrow AC \mid BC \mid \varepsilon$
$R \rightarrow AC \mid BC$
$A \rightarrow BR$
$B \rightarrow 0$
$C \rightarrow 1$

$w = 0011$

j

i

B	—		
	B	S,R	
		C	—
			C

Next, fill in all (i,i+1) entries

Example (Stage 2, k=3)

CNF Grammar for 0^n1^n:

$S \rightarrow AC \mid BC \mid \varepsilon$

$R \rightarrow AC \mid BC$

$A \rightarrow BR$

$B \rightarrow 0$

$C \rightarrow 1$

w = 0011

j

i

B	—	A	
	B	S,R	—
		C	—
			C

Next, fill in all (i,i+2) entries

Example (Stage 2, k=4)

CNF Grammar for 0^n1^n:

$S \rightarrow AC \mid BC \mid \varepsilon$
$R \rightarrow AC \mid BC$
$A \rightarrow BR$
$B \rightarrow 0$
$C \rightarrow 1$

w = 0011

j

i

B	—	A	S,R
	B	S,R	—
		C	—
			C

Next, fill in all (i,i+3) entries

Since S is contained in the entry (1,|w|)
w is generated by the grammar

Every CFL is in P (7)

What is the running time for Stage 2?

- Let v and r be the number of variables and number of rules of G, which are both fixed constant independent of the input w
- We need to compute $n \times n$ entries in the table (each entry has at most v variables)
  - Each entry is computed by scanning all the rules, and for each rule, scanning the table at most $O(n)$ times

  → Total scans to complete table = $O(n \times n \times r \times n \times v) = O(n^3)$

Every CFL is in P (7)

- As each scan (either the table or the rules) takes time polynomial to the input, Stage 2 takes polynomial time
- Also, the other stages take polynomial time (constant number of scans)

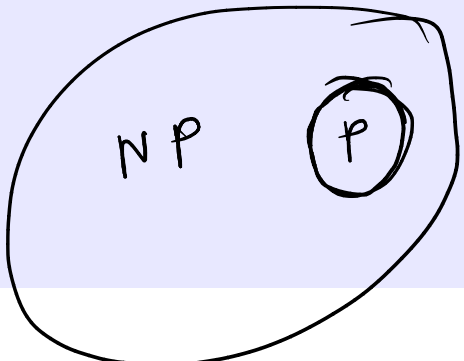
➔ We can decide any CFL in poly-time, so that CFL is in P

The Class NP

Definition: *A* verifier for a language *A* is an algorithm V, where

$A = \{\, w \mid V \text{ accepts } \langle w,c \rangle \text{ for some string } c \}$

A polynomial-time verifier is a verifier that runs in time polynomial in the length of the input w.



The Class NP

A language A is polynomially verifiable if it has a polynomial time verifier.

Definition: NP is the class of language that is polynomially verifiable.

Examples of Languages in NP

Let HAMILTON be the language

{ $\langle G \rangle$ | G is a Hamiltonian graph }

Theorem: HAMILTON is in NP.

How to prove?? … Define a polynomial time verifier V, and for each $\langle G \rangle$ in HAMILTON, define a string c, and show { $\langle G \rangle$ | V accepts $\langle G,c \rangle$ } = HAMILTON

HAMILTON is in NP

Proof: Define a TM V as follows:

V = "On input $\langle G,c \rangle$,

1. If c is a cycle in G that visits each vertex once, accept
2. Else, reject."

- Note: V runs in time polynomial in length of $\langle G \rangle$ (why?)
- To show HAMILTON is in NP, it remains to show V is a verifier for HAMILTON

HAMILTON is in NP (2)

To show V is a verifier, we let H = { ⟨G⟩ | V accepts ⟨G,c⟩ }, and show H = HAMILTON

For every ⟨G⟩ in H, there is some c that V accepts ⟨G,c⟩. This implies ⟨G⟩ is a Hamiltonian graph, and H ⊆ HAMILTON

For every ⟨G⟩ in HAMILTON, let c be one of the hamilton cycle in the graph. Then, V accepts ⟨G,c⟩, and so HAMILTON ⊆ H

Examples of Languages in NP (2)

Let COMPOSITE be the language

{ x | x is a composite number }

Theorem: COMPOSITE is in NP.

How to prove?? … Define a polynomial time verifier V, and for each x in COMPOSITE, define a string c, and show that { x | V accepts $\langle x,c\rangle$ } = COMPOSITE

COMPOSITE is in NP

Proof: Define a TM V as follows:

V = "On input $\langle x,c \rangle$,

1. If c is not 1 or x, and c divides x, accept
2. Else, reject."

- Note: V runs in time polynomial in length of $\langle x \rangle$ (why?)
- To show COMPOSITE is in NP, it remains to show V is a verifier for COMPOSITE

COMPOSITE is in NP (2)

To show V is a verifier, we let C = { x | V accepts ⟨x,c⟩ }, and show C = COMPOSITE

For every x in C, there is some c that V accepts ⟨G,c⟩. This implies x is a composite number, and $C \subseteq$ COMPOSITE

For every x in COMPOSITE, let c be one of the divisor of x with $1 < c < x$. Then, V accepts ⟨x,c⟩, and so COMPOSITE $\subseteq C$

Next Time

- More on NP
- The class NP-Complete
  - Containing the "most difficult" problems in NP
- Proving a problem is in NP-Complete