

Homework 19

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Problem 7.8 from the text: Show that if $\overline{3SAT} \in BPNP$, then PH collapses to Σ_3^P .
Hint: Recall the proof that BPP is in Σ_2^P .

Proof:

Assume that $\overline{3SAT} \in BPNP$. Then we know that there exists a probabilistic Turing machine M which outputs a reduction in poly-time such that $P(x \in \overline{3SAT} \Rightarrow M(x) \in 3SAT) > 2/3$. Let M get its decisions for random transitions from an advice tape a . Thus for $2/3$ of all possible a , $x \in \overline{3SAT} \Rightarrow M(x, a) \in 3SAT$.

The following proof is in a similar vein to the proof of $BPP \subseteq \Sigma_2^P$:

If $2/3$ of all possible values of a produce a correct reduction and the other $1/3$ do not, then it follows that there exists some grouping of values (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) such that for all groups the majority of advices $a_1 \dots a_k$ cause M reduce correctly.

Now construct a deterministic TM N with tapes x, y, z, w such that:

On input x , where x is an \overline{SAT} problem:

$\exists y$ where y is grouping, such that

$\forall z$ where z is groups of advice, $M(x, z)$ is an instance of a SAT formula, such that

$\exists w$ where w is a correct assignment of variables to satisfy the formula.

N is clearly a TM with a language in Σ_3^P . Since $L(M) = L(N) = \overline{3SAT}, \overline{3SAT} \in \Sigma_3^P$.

Since also $\overline{3SAT} \in coNP$, and $coNP = \Pi_1^P \subseteq \Sigma_2^P \subseteq \Pi_3^P$, then $\Pi_3^P = \Sigma_3^P$

We can group variables from similar adjacent quantifiers to reduce the complexity of the problem to a smaller n . And we can repeat these two steps (changing quantifiers, and grouping variables into tuples) to reduce any Σ_n^P or Π_n^P problem into a Σ_3^P , collapsing the polynomial hierarchy.

In other words, since $\Sigma_3^P = \Pi_3^P$,

then $PH \subseteq \Sigma_3^P$, since $\exists \dots \forall \exists \forall \exists P = \exists \dots \forall \Sigma_3^P = \exists \dots \forall \Pi_3^P = \exists \dots \Pi_3^P \dots = \Pi_3^P = \Sigma_3^P$.