

Undergraduate Complexity Theory

Lecture 17: Savitch's Theorem & NL

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July 20, 2022

1 Lecture Notes

Theorem 1.1 (Savitch's Theorem). *For any function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, where $f(n) \geq n$,*

$$\text{NSPACE}(f(n)) \subseteq \text{SPACE}(f^2(n))$$

idea of Savitch's Theorem: "Middle-first search".

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procedure PATH?( $x, y, k$ )                                ▷ whether there is a path from  $x$  to  $y$  within  $2^k$  steps
  if  $k = 0$  then
    return truth value of  $x = y$ 
  else
    for  $w \in V$  do
      if PATH?( $x, w, k - 1$ ) && PATH?( $w, y, k - 1$ ) then
        return true
  return false
```

need to store $\log n$ stack variables (the depth of recursion), each with $O(\log n)$ space, so $O(\log^2 n)$ space in total. time complexity: $O(n^k)$.

Definition 1.2 (Nondeterminism-based definition of NL). $\text{NL} = \text{NSPACE}(\log n)$.

Proposition 1.3. $\text{ST-PATH} \in \text{NL}$.

Proof. Nondeterministically choose each step, and maintain a counter for length. □

Theorem 1.4. $\text{NL} \subseteq \text{P}, \text{NL} \subseteq \text{SPACE}(\log^2 n)$.

Proof. see reading section. □

2 Reading

2.1 sipser 8.4 (The Classes L and NL)

If M is a TM that has a separate read-only input tape and w is an input, a configuration of M on w is a setting of the state, the work tape, and the positions of the two tape heads. The input w is not a part of the configuration of M on w .

Thus total number of configurations of M on w is $|Q|nf(n)|\Gamma|^{f(n)}$, i.e. $n2^{O(f(n))}$, can extend Savitch's Theorem to $f(n) \geq \log n$.