

Assignment Problems

1. Prove that the function H defined as part of SAT_H is computable in polynomial time.
2. A strong nondeterministic Turing machine (sNDTM) is an NDTM which has three possible outputs - "1", "0", "?". A sNDTM M decides a language L if
 - (a) for $x \in L$ every computation of M on x yields "1" or "?" and there is at least one computation of M on x which yields "1";
 - (b) for $x \notin L$ every computation of M on x yields "0" or "?" and there is at least one computation of M on x which yields "0".

Show that L is decided by a sNDTM in polynomial time if and only if $L \in NP \cap coNP$.

3. Prove that if $L \in P$, then so is L^* .

Hint: Use dynamic programming.

4. Prove that if a language L is in NP , then so is L^* .



5. Show that if $DTIME(n) = NTIME(n)$, then $DTIME(n^2) = NTIME(n^2)$.

6. Prove that if a unary language is NP -complete then $P = NP$.

7. Prove that if every unary NP -language is in P , then $EXP = NEXP$.

8. Define $UCYCLE = \{ G \mid G \text{ is an undirected graph with a simple cycle} \}$. Show that $UCYCLE \in L$.



9. Show that $2SAT$ is in NL .



10. Prove that $P \neq SPACE(n)$.

Hint: This is a "trick" question. It is not known how to prove $P \not\subseteq SPACE(n)$ or how to prove $SPACE(n) \not\subseteq P$, so the proof has to start by

assuming the classes are equal and then reach a contradiction, without explicitly showing a problem in one class that cannot belong to the other.

You can try the following approach: if A and B are decision problems and $A \leq_p B$, then $B \in P$ implies $A \in P$; what would happen if the same were true for $SPACE(n)$?

Note that reaching a conclusion of $P = NP$ or $P \neq NP$ is not a contradiction as neither results are known.