



A *range problem* is a weakened form of a search problem. It consists of two functions  $f_l$  and  $f_u$  (the lower and upper bounds) and a linear ordering  $<$  on the ranges of  $f_l$  and  $f_u$ . A Turing machine solves a range problem if, for any  $x$ , the machine eventually halts with an output  $y$  such that  $f_l(x) < y < f_u(x)$ .

For example, given any function  $f$  with range in  $\mathbb{R}$  and any  $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , the *strong range problem*  $\text{StrongRange}_g(f)$  is given by lower bound  $f(x) \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{1+g(|x|)})$  and upper bound  $f(x) \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{1+g(|x|)})$  (note that  $g$  is passed the length of  $x$ , not the value, which need not even be a number).