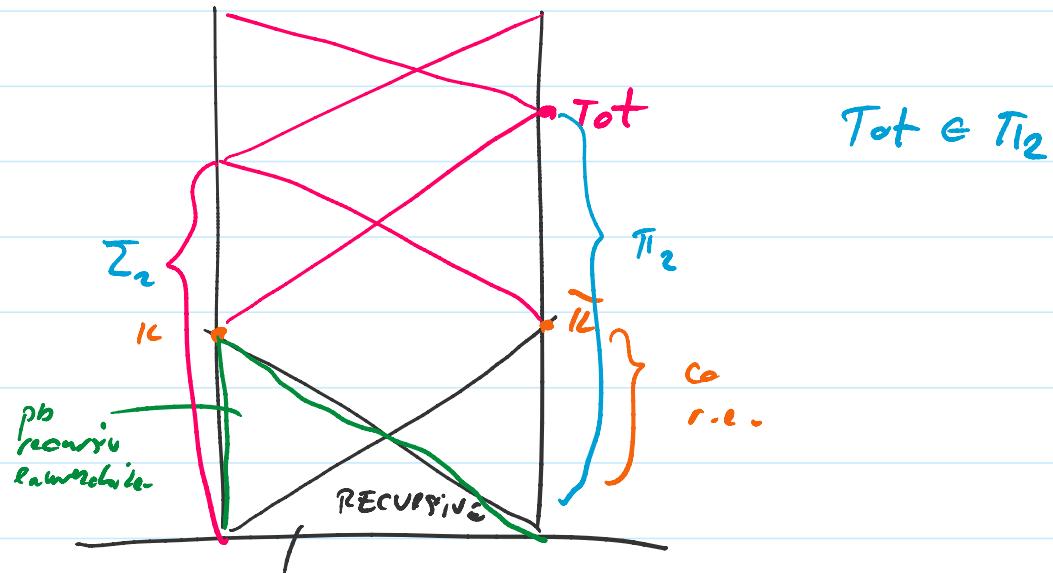


Complexitatea pb. de decizie

A s. n recursiv  $\Leftrightarrow$  f. n. T M a.i.

$$m(x) \text{ calatorie} \quad I_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in A \\ 0 & x \notin A \end{cases}$$

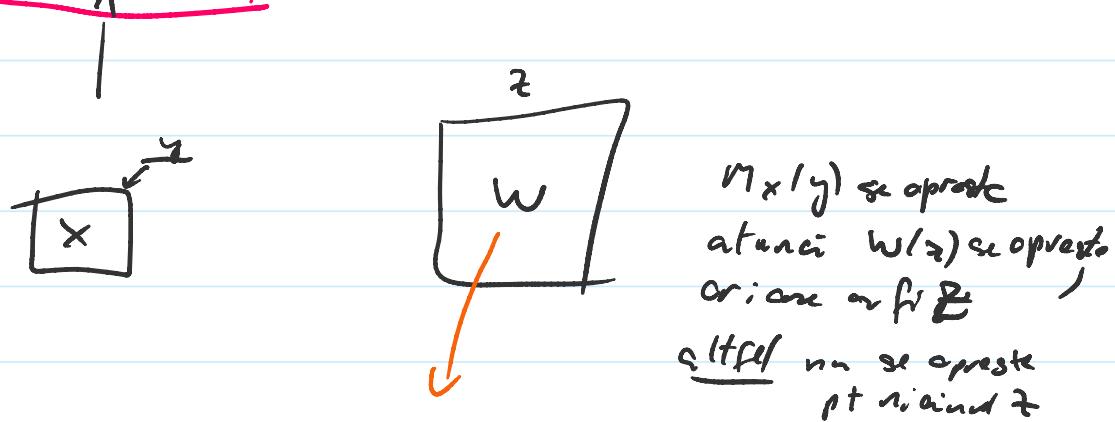
$$k \text{ "semicalculabilă"} \quad n \rightarrow f_e(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & x,y \in k \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$A \leq_m B$$

$$\text{Tot} = \{x \mid M_x \text{ se oprește pe } \underline{\text{orice input}}\}$$

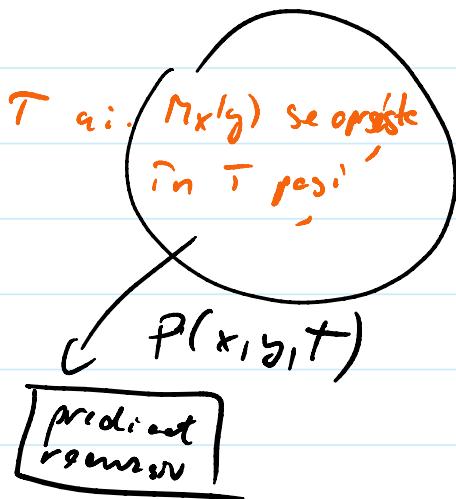
$$K \leq_m \text{Tot}$$

dar  $\text{Tot} \not\leq_m K$



$w(z)$  similar  $M_x(y)$

$\langle x, y \rangle \in K \Leftrightarrow M_x(y)$  se opreste  $\Leftrightarrow fT$  a.i.  $M_x(y)$  se opreste  
 in  $T$  pos!



r.e. A  $x \in A \Leftrightarrow \exists y$  a.i.  $\langle x, y \rangle \in P$

r.e. = f. rezervat

$\exists y_1 \exists y_2 P(x, y_1, y_2)$

$\top$

$\vee$

$\exists y_1 \exists y_2 P(x, I_1(y_1), I_2(y_2))$

"

$\langle y_1, y_2 \rangle$

Tot  $x \in \text{Tot} \Leftrightarrow \forall y \exists T$  s.t.  $M_x(y)$  se opreste  
 $T_1, T$  pasă  
 $\forall y \exists t \quad P(x,y,t)$

### Înălția Aritmetică

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (\Sigma_n, T_n) \qquad \Sigma_n \qquad \underbrace{\exists \forall \exists \forall}_{\sim} \quad P( ) \\
 T_n \qquad \forall \exists \forall \exists \dots P( )
 \end{array}$$

Tic-tac-toe  
jocuri infinite

K linii

$K=5$  Primul jucător cază  
 $K=8$  Al doilea jucător face față  
 un joc infinit

$K=6, 7?$  ?

Pb de decizie

INPUT Joc de 2 persoane.  $M(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n)$

DE DECIS Are primul jucător o strategie cazătoare?

$$Z_n \cup \bar{U}_n \subset E_{n+1} \cap \bar{U}_{n+1}$$

$$Z_n \Rightarrow Z_{n+1}$$

$$\bar{U}_n \neq \bar{U}_{n+1}$$

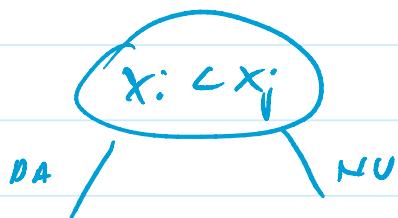
$$Z_n \neq \bar{U}_n$$

## COMPLEXITATE COMPUTATIONALĂ

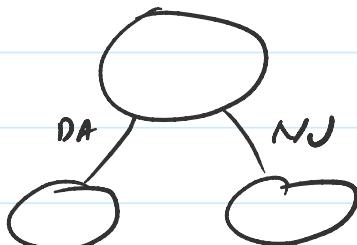
(CAPITOLUL 2, ARESTA-BARAK)

Probleme reducibile eficient de cele care nu au algoritmii

Ex: Sorting are complexitate  $\Omega(n \log n)$  modelul bogat  
pe computații



Arbore de  
decizie



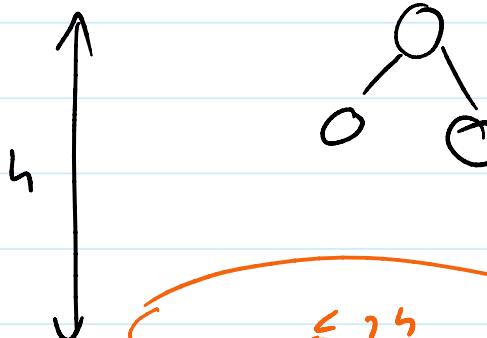
$\begin{matrix} & \downarrow \\ & \downarrow \\ (3, 1, 2) \end{matrix}$

$x_3 < x_1 < x_2$

compl  
orb de clereză

= lungimea celor mai lungă descentă  
de la un nod către o frunză

$S(n \log n)$



$$\leq 2^h$$

$n!$   
permutații  
n elemente

$$n!$$

$$n! \leq 2^n$$

Formula lui STIRLING

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}} = 1$$

$$h \geq \log_2(n!) \geq \log_2\left(\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}\right) - O(1)$$



$$\geq C n \log n$$

Ce putem calcula eficient?

$O(n \log n)$  - eficient

$O(n^2)$  - eficient

$O(n^{100})$  - eficient

$2^n$  - nu este eficient



(PTIME)

P

că să pb de rezolvare  
că arătă că complexitatea

$O(n^k)$

compl algoritm = nr maxim de pași pe un input  
de mărime  $n$ .

Exp

SAT

Se dă

Formule booleane (CNF)

$\phi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

De rezolvare

Existe valori ale变数elor

pt  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  a.t.

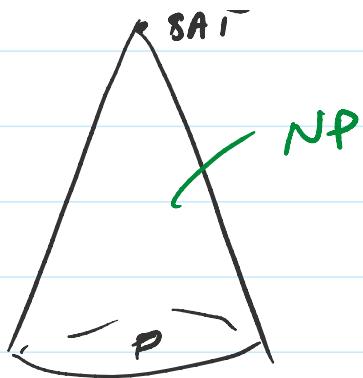
$\phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \text{TRUE} ?$

tablă de rezolvare  $\rightarrow$  exponential

backtracking  $\rightarrow$  exponential

SAT

SAT are sau nu sig  
polinomial? PROBABIL



SAT = un suntinut de  
polinomiali? PROBABIL  
NU

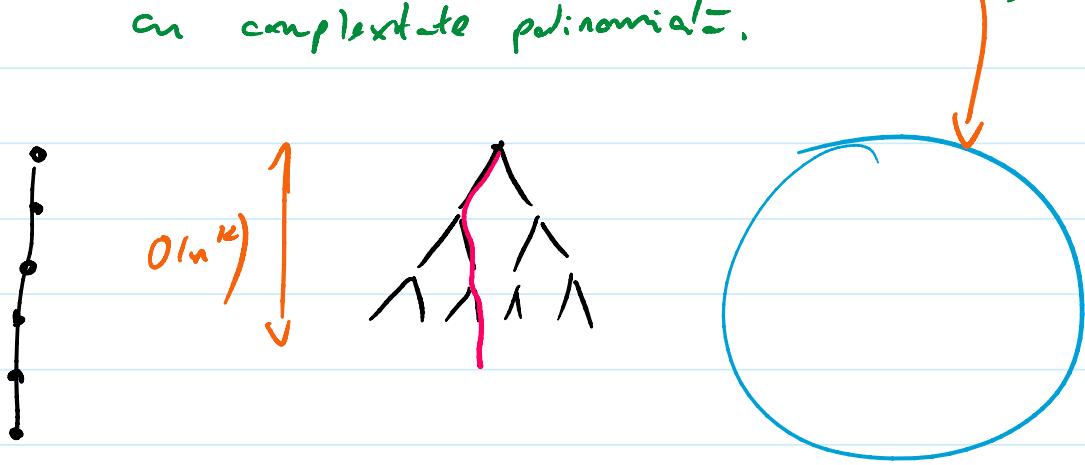
$\downarrow$

$P \neq NP?$

$\downarrow$

1000.000 \$ premiu

$NP =$  clasa pb de decizie care are un alg. neDeterminist  
cu complexitate polinomială.



$NP$  prob de decizie pt care există un alg polinomial  
 $P$

-  $P(x, y) = j$

măre

Exp

$$x = \phi$$

$$y = 0101001$$

$x \quad ? \quad P(x, y)$

-  $\forall y$  a.i.  $P(x, y) = 1 \quad |y| \leq |x|^k$

Def O problema de decizie A apartine clasei NP daca exista

- $P(x,y)$  calculabil in timp polynomial in  $|x| + |y|$
- $k > 0$

a.s.

$$x \in A \Leftrightarrow \exists y \quad |y| \leq |x|^k \quad P(x,y)$$