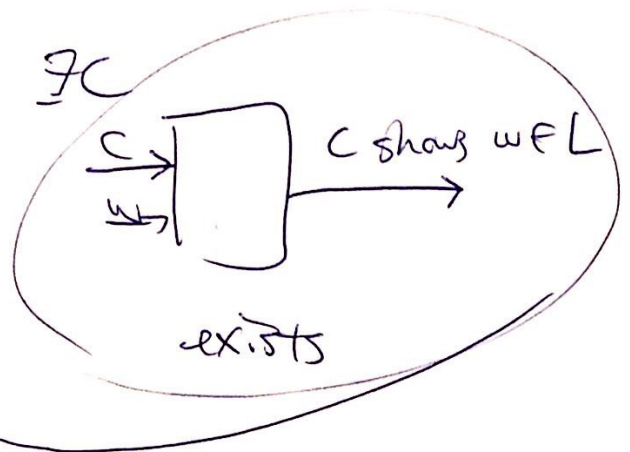


iff



$L \in NP$ iff

$\forall \text{ Formula sat} \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists p \quad \forall i, p \in \text{FORMULA_EVAL}$
 $G, k \in \text{CLIQUE} \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists C \quad G, k, C \in \text{CLIQUE_EVAL}$

Remember : $P \subseteq NP$ because checker can ignore certificate

3-dimensional matching.

$$3\text{-DIM} = \{ \langle S, T, U, R \rangle \mid R \subseteq S \times T \times U \text{ contains a subset that mentions each member of } S, T, U \text{ exactly once} \}$$

The matching $M \subseteq R$ that uses each member of S, T, U ex. once is the certificate.

The problem $\text{check-match} = \{ \langle S, T, U, R, M \rangle \mid M \subseteq R \text{ solves the problem} \} \in P$

$\langle S, T, U, R \rangle \in 3\text{-DIM}$ iff $\exists M \langle S, T, U, R, M \rangle \in \text{check-match}$
cert. checker

so $3\text{-DIM} \in NP$

Non-determinism in programs.

Given a yes/no problem, allow a program to guess bits, costing one time step per bit.

int x = guess(); // x gets 0 or 1

s.t. guess returns an answer that allows the program to eventually say "yes" if such exists. uses polynomial time using guess

FORMULA-SAT(φ) // returns yes if φ satisfiable

```
int x = guess();  
if (x)  
    return yes;  
else return no;
```

guess
no certificate
check
no certificate

For $i = 1$ to n

$v[i] = \text{guess}()$; // guess truth value of variable i

if formula-check($\varphi; \vec{v}$) // check v makes φ true
then return (yes)
else return (no).

Alt (equivalent) def of NP:

$L \in NP$ iff there exists a polynomial-time bounded program P answering wEL questions, where $guess()$ is allowed.

$L \in P$ iff there exists a polynomial-time bounded program P answering wEL questions.