

4-11 P and NP (II)

(NP \neq No Problem)

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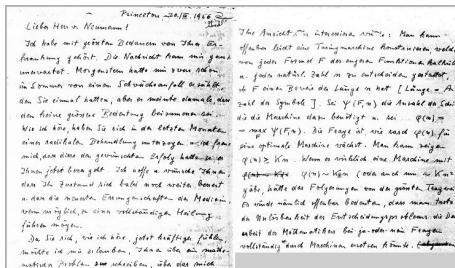
Princeton, 24/11. 1966

Lieba Herr v. Neumann!

Ich habe mit großer Bedauern von Ihnen die Nachricht erhalten. Die Nachricht kann sich ganz unversehrt. Morgenstern hatte sich zuvor schon im Sommer von einem Schwächeanfall befreit, den Sie einmal hatten, aber es scheint damals, dass eine kleine gestörte Belastung beigemessen sei. Wie ich höre, haben Sie sich in den letzten Monaten einer radikalen Behandlung unterzogen - und zwar mit, dass diese die gewünschten Erfolge hatten. Ich hoffe, dass Sie sich bald noch mehr bessern, so dass die meisten Eigenschaften der Maschine, wenn möglich, in einer vollständigen Heilung führen können.

Da Sie sich, wie ich höre, jetzt die Fähigkeit fühlen, möchte ich mir erlauben, Ihnen eine zu mathematischen Problem zu schreiben, über das mich

Die Ansicht von Lorenzina anzieht. Man kann offenbar leicht eine Turingmaschine konstruieren, welche von jeder Formel F der ersten Formellogik \mathcal{A} (eigentlich \mathcal{A} ist eine natürl. Zahl n zu entscheiden) entscheidet, ob F einen Beweis der Länge n hat [Länge = Anzahl der Symbole]. Sei $\psi(F, n)$ die Aussage da S ist, dass die Maschine dazu benötigt n . Sei $Q(n) = \max_F \psi(F, n)$. Die Frage ist, wie schnell $Q(n)$ für eine optimale Maschine wächst. Man kann zeigen $Q(n) \geq \log n$. Wenn es wirklich eine Maschine mit $Q(n) \sim \log n$ (oder auch nur $n \log n$) gäbe, hätte das Folgen für die geordnete Theorie. Es würde nämlich offenbar bedeuten, dass man fast alle Probleme mit der Entscheidungsprobleme als $\log n$ (oder auch $n \log n$) vollständig durch Maschinen mit $n \log n$ (oder auch $n \log n$) lösen könnte.



Kurt Gödel (1906 ~ 1978)



John von Neumann (1903 ~ 1957)

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*“If there really were a machine with
 $\varphi(n) \sim k \cdot n$ (or even $\sim k \cdot n^2$),
this would have consequences of the greatest importance.”*

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Definition (NP)

$$L \in \text{NP}$$

$$\iff$$

\exists poly. time *verifier* $V(x, c)$ such that

$$\forall x \in \{0, 1\}^* : x \in L \iff \exists c \text{ with } |c| = O(|x|^k), V(x, c) = 1.$$

NP-problems has short **certificates** that are easy to verify.

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Enumerate all possible c 's
($\# = 2^{O(|x|^k)}$)





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INSTANCE: Graph $G = (V, E)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$

QUESTION: Is there a V' -induced subgraph $G[V']$ of G with $|V'| \geq k$ which is Hamiltonian?

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$\text{HAM-CYCLE} \leq_p \text{HC-SUBGRAPH}$

Closure of NP (CLRS 34.2-4)

NP is closed under \cup, \cap, \cdot, \star .

$$L_1 \in \text{NP}, L_2 \in \text{NP} \implies L = L_1 \circ L_2 \in \text{NP}$$

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2:   if  $c \neq c_1 \# c_2$  then  
3:     return 0  
  
4:   return  $V(x, c_1) \vee V(x, c_2)$ 
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$$x \in L^* \iff \exists c, A(x, c) = 1$$

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(more unsolved problems in computer science)

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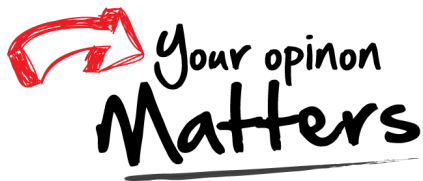
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$$\text{NP} \neq \text{coNP} \stackrel{?}{\implies} \text{P} \neq \text{NP}$$





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