

4-11 P and NP (II)

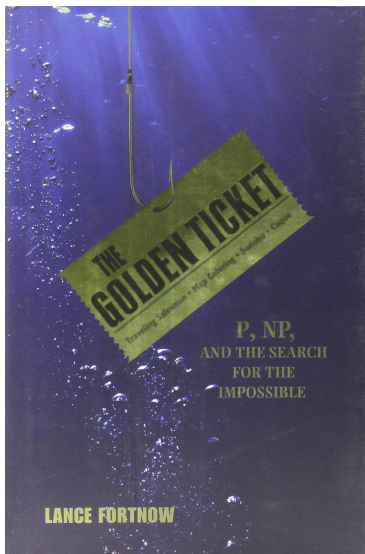
(NP \neq No Problem)

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May 27, 2019



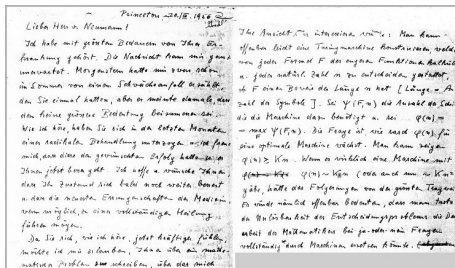


Princeton, 21/11. 1966
 Lieba Herr Newman!

Ich habe mit großer Bedauern von Ihnen die
 Nachricht erhalten. Die Nachricht kann sich ganz
 unversehrt. Morgenstern hatte mich zuvor schon
 in Kenntnis von einem Schwächeanfall gesetzt,
 den Sie einmal hatten, aber es war nicht das, was
 den meine geistige Betätigung beinträchtigen
 wie ich höre, haben Sie sich in den letzten Monaten
 einer radikalen Behandlung unterzogen - und zwar
 mich, dass diese die gewünschten Erfolge hatten, so
 Ihnen jetzt kein geht. Ich hoffe u. wünsche Ihnen,
 dass Ihr Zustand sich bald noch mehr bessert
 u. dass die meisten Eigenschaften der Maschine
 wenn möglich, die eine vollständige Heilung
 führen mögen.

Da Sie sich, wie ich höre, jetzt die Dinge fühlen,
 möchte ich mich erlauben, Ihnen ein mathema-
 tisches Problem zu schreiben, über das mich

Die Ansicht von Turing interessiert. Man kann
 offenbar leicht eine Turingmaschine konstruieren, welche
 von jeder Formel F der ersten Formellogik, Axiom
 u. jeder natürl. Zahl n zu entscheiden, gesteht,
 ob F einen Beweis der Länge n hat [Länge = An-
 zahl der Symbole]. Sei $\psi(F, n)$ die Anzahl der Schritte,
 die die Maschine dazu benötigt u. sei $q(n) =$
 $\max_F \psi(F, n)$. Die Frage ist, wie rasch $q(n)$ für
 eine optimale Maschine wächst. Man kann zeigen
 $q(n) \geq \log n$. Kann es wirklich eine Maschine mit
 $q(n) \sim \log n$ geben (oder auch nur $n \log n$)
 wäre, hätte die Folgerungen von der zweiten Teilfrage
 es würde nämlich offenbar bedeuten, dass man fast
 die Wahrheit mit der Entscheidungsprobleme die man
 selbst die Mathematik bei ja-oder-nein-Fragen
 vollständig durch Maschinen ersetzen könnte. Folgendermaßen



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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$$P \subseteq NP \subseteq EXP$$

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$$P = \left\{ L : L \text{ is decided by a poly. time } (O(n^k)) \text{ algorithm } A \right\}$$

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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  
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$$x \in L^* \iff \exists c, A(x, c) = 1$$

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coNP-problems has short **counterexamples** that are easy to verify.

$$\text{PM} = \left\{ G : G \text{ is bipartite } (V = X \uplus Y) \text{ and has a perfect matching} \right\}$$

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Unsolved problem in computer science:

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(more unsolved problems in computer science)

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