

# 4-11 P and NP (II)

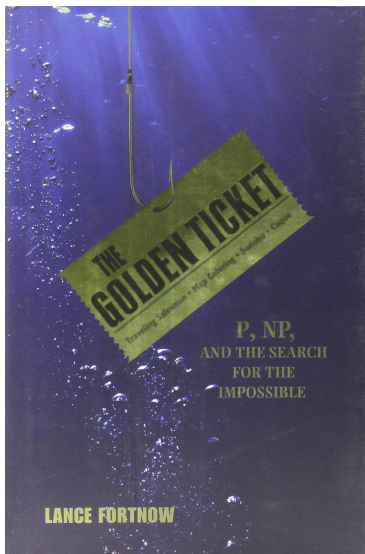
(NP  $\neq$  No Problem)

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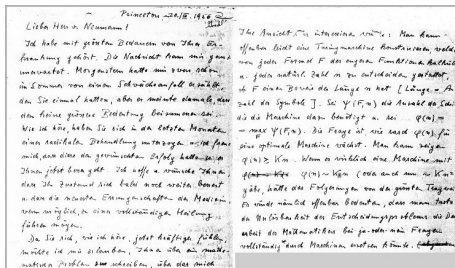


Princeton, 24/11. 1966  
 Lieba Herr Newman!

Ich habe mit großer Bedauern von Ihnen die Nachricht erhalten. Die Nachricht kam mir ganz unerwartet. Morgenstern hatte mir zuvor schon in einem von einem Schwächeanfall befallenen Brief geschrieben, aber er meinte damals, dass ihm keine geistige Belastung beizubringen sei. Wie ich höre, haben Sie sich in den letzten Monaten einer radikalen Behandlung unterzogen - und zwar mit dem Ziel, dass diese die gewünschten Erfolge haben. Ich hoffe, Sie werden sich bald noch mehr davon freuen, dass die meisten Eigenschaften der Maschine, wenn möglich, in einer vollständigen Heilung führen können.

Da Sie sich, wie ich höre, jetzt diesbezüglich fühlen, möchte ich mir erlauben, Ihnen ein mathematisches Problem zu schreiben, über das mich

Die Ansicht von Turing interessiert. Man kann offenbar leicht eine Turingmaschine konstruieren, welche von jeder Funktion  $F$  der positiven Funktionale Auszahl eine ganze natürliche Zahl  $n$  zu entwickeln gestattet, so dass  $F$  einen Beweis der Länge  $n$  hat [Länge = Anzahl der Symbole]. Sei  $\psi(F, n)$  die Anzahl der Schritte, die die Maschine dazu benötigt,  $n$  bei  $q(n) = \max \psi(F, n)$ . Die Frage ist, wie schnell  $q(n)$  für eine optimale Maschine wächst. Man kann zeigen  $q(n) \geq \log n$ . Wenn es möglich wäre, Maschine mit  $q(n) \sim \log n$  (oder auch nur  $n \log n$ ) gäbe, hätte das Folgen für die geordnete Teilbarkeit. Es würde nämlich offenbar bedeuten, dass man fast alle Zahlen hat, die Entschlüsselungsprobleme, die durch die Mathematik bei gegebenem Eingangs vollständig durch Maschinen auslösen können. Folgendes



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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$$NP \subseteq EXP$$

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





## Definition (HC-SUBGRAPH)

**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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1: procedure V( $x, c$ )  
2:   if  $c \neq c_1 \# c_2$  then  
3:     return 0  
  
4:   return  $V_1(x, c_1) \vee V_2(x, c_2)$ 
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$$x \in L_1 \cup L_2 \iff \exists c, V(x, c) = 1$$

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

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**Unsolved problem in computer science:**

**?**  $\text{NP} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{co-NP}$

(more unsolved problems in computer science)

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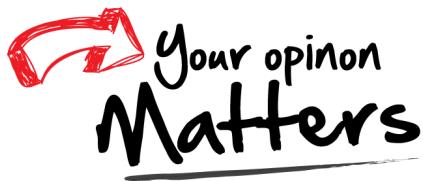
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$$\text{NP} = \text{coNP} \stackrel{?}{\implies} P = \text{NP}$$







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