Problem

Say that two Boolean formulas are *equivalent* if they have the same set of variables and are true on the same set of assignments to those variables (i.e., they describe the same Boolean function). A Boolean formula is *minimal* if no shorter Boolean formula is *equivalent* to it. Let *MIN-FORMULA* be the collection of minimal Boolean formulas. Show that if P = NP, then *MIN-FORMULA*? P.

Step-by-step solution

Step 1 of 2

The two **Booleans** formulas are said to be **equivalent** if it consists the variables of the same set and the assignments of those variable on the same set become true. The definition of the minimal of the Boolean formula is given by "if no other sorter formula (Boolean) is equivalent to it".

• Consider a collection of minimal Boolean formulas, whose name is assigned as MIN-FORMULA. Therefore, the language defined for this MIN-FORMULA can be given by:

 $MIN - FORMULA = \{ \langle \emptyset \rangle \mid \emptyset \text{ is minimal, in the sense that if } \emptyset \equiv \emptyset', \text{ then } |\emptyset| \le |\emptyset'| \}$

Now, consider the language NON-EQUIV which consists $\langle\varnothing,\varnothing'\rangle$ in such a way that \varnothing and \varnothing' are not equivalent.

- Now, it can be proved that NON-EQUIV is in NP. To achieve this, consider a truth assignment is taken which is named as c. Now V is taken in such a way that it is used to check $t(\varnothing) \neq t(\varnothing')$.
- \cdot So, NON-EQUIV is in P if NP and P are equivalent and also shows the closed property under complementation. Hence, it can be said that NON-EQUIV is in P.

Comments (1)

Step 2 of 2

Now, consider the NOT-MIN-FORMULA. Suppose a truth assignment is taken which is named as c, that defines a formula \emptyset .

Now, from the above discussion that describe the closeness property (which say that, P is closed under complementation) of P and equality of NP and P, it can be said that the language MIN-FORMULA is in P, if P=NP.

Comment