

1. (a) True.
 (b) False.
 (c) False.
 (d) True.
 (e) True.
 (f) True.

2. (a) False.
 (b) True.
 (c) True.
 (d) True.
 (e) False.
 (f) False.

3. Following Euclids algorithm:

- (a) Yes.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &GCD(10505, 1274) \\
 &= GCD(1274, 313) \\
 &= GCD(313, 22) \\
 &= GCD(22, 5) \\
 &= GCD(5, 2) \\
 &= GCD(2, 1) \\
 &= GCD(1, 1) \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) No.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &GCD(8024, 7289) \\
 &= GCD(7289, 740) \\
 &= GCD(740, 629) \\
 &= GCD(629, 111) \\
 &= GCD(111, 74) \\
 &= GCD(74, 37) \\
 &= 37.
 \end{aligned}$$

4.

5. Let $\phi = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{y})$. The following truth-table shows that ϕ is not satisfiable.

x	y	$(x \vee y)$	$(x \vee \bar{y})$	$(\bar{x} \vee y)$	$(\bar{x} \vee \bar{y})$	ϕ
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0

6. Let $\langle L_i, M_i \rangle$ be a polytime language and decider, such that $L_i = \{w \mid M_i \langle w \rangle \text{ accepts}\}$, and M_i always halts in polynomial time.

Let $L_\cup = L_i \cup L_j$, $L_\circ = L_i \circ L_j$, $\bar{L}_i = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \notin L_i\}$ be languages. To show that $L_\cup, L_\circ, \bar{L}_i \in P$, we construct respective polynomial time deciders $M_\cup, M_\circ, \bar{M}_i$.

M_\cup = “On input w :

1. Run $M_i \langle w \rangle$. If M_i accepts, *accept*.
2. Run $M_j \langle w \rangle$. If M_j accepts, *accept*.
3. If neither $M_i \langle w \rangle$ nor $M_j \langle w \rangle$ accepted, *reject*.”

M_\circ = “On input w :

1. For each position $k = 0$ to $|w|$, divide w into substrings $w = w_1 w_2$, where w_1 is the first k symbols in w .
2. Run $M_i \langle w_1 \rangle$ and $M_j \langle w_2 \rangle$. If both accept, *accept*.
3. If no k exists such that $M_i \langle w_1 \rangle$ and $M_j \langle w_2 \rangle$ both *accept*, *reject*.”

\bar{M}_i = “On input w :

1. Run M_i on w . If M_i accepts *reject*. If M_i rejects, *accept*.

7. Let $\langle L_i, N_i \rangle$ be a language and non-deterministic Turing machine, such that N_i decides L_i in polynomial time.

Let $L_\cup = L_i \cup L_j$, $L_\circ = L_i \circ L_j$ be languages. To show that $L_\cup, L_\circ \in P$, we construct respective polynomial time non-deterministic deciders.

N_\cup = “On input w :

1. Non-deterministically branch to simulate both $N_i \langle w \rangle$ and $N_j \langle w \rangle$.
2. If either branch accepts, *accept*, else *reject*.”

N_\circ = “On input w :

1. Non-deterministically branch for each position $k = 0$ to $|w|$, with each branch dividing w into substrings $w = w_1w_2$, where w_1 is the first k symbols in w .
 2. For each branch, run $N_i\langle w_1 \rangle$ and $N_j\langle w_2 \rangle$. If both accept, *accept*.
 3. If no branch accepts, *reject*.”
8. To show that $\text{CONNECTED} \in P$, we need to show that $\text{CONNECTED} \in \text{TIME}(n^k)$, where k is some constant. As M decides CONNECTED , we only need to prove that M runs in $O(n^k)$.
 - In step 1, a node is selected and marked. This is done in constant time.
 - In stages 2 and 3, each node in G is scanned and marked if it is a neighbour of a marked node. This is repeated until no new nodes are marked. Assuming we do not visit already marked nodes, this has a worst-case run-time of $n \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i = \frac{n^2(n-1)}{2}$ steps.
 - In stage 4, each node of G is scanned to determine if it is marked. This takes n steps.

Combining steps 2,3 and 4, we have a run time of $\frac{n^2(n-1)}{2} + n = \frac{n^3+n^2+2n}{2} = O(n^3)$. This is clearly in P, and the proof is complete.

9. To show that $\text{TRIANGLE} \in P$, we need to show that $\text{TRIANGLE} \in \text{TIME}(n^k)$, where k is some constant. We define Turing machine M , which operates as follows.

$M =$ “On input $\langle G \rangle$:

1. For each edge u, v in G , do
 2. For each vertex w , do
 3. If v, w is an edge and w, u is an edge, *accept*
4. If no edge, vertex combination has accepted, *reject*.

M runs in $O(|V||E|) = O(n^3)$. This is clearly in P, and the proof is complete.”