

作业24解答:

1. 给出一个形式化的DTM M , M 输入正整数 n , 计算 n^2 . 要求该DTM M 是多项式时间阶.

1. 解: DTM $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, \{q_y, q_N\})$

$Q = \{q_0, q_1, \dots, q_{23}, q_y, q_N\}$, $\Sigma = \{1\}$, $\Gamma = \{1, 2, 3, A, B, \#\}$

δ 函数由后面的表格定义, 凡空白项为 $\delta(q, X) = (q_N, X, \ell)$

$q \in Q$, $X \in \Gamma$. 输入 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 构造 n^2 个 1, 读头指向 n^2 个 1 的起始位置.

基本思路如下:

1 1 ... 1

\uparrow_{q_0}

$\delta(q_0, 1) = (q_1, 2, r)$

$\delta(q_1, 1) = (q_1, 1, r)$, $\delta(q_1, \#) = (q_2, A, r)$

2 1 ... 1 A

\uparrow_{q_2}

$\delta(q_2, \#) = (q_3, 1, \ell)$, $\delta(q_2, 1) = (q_2, 1, r)$

2 1 ... 1 A 1

\uparrow_{q_3}

$\delta(q_3, A) = (q_3, A, \ell)$, $\delta(q_3, 1) = (q_3, 1, \ell)$

$\delta(q_3, 2) = (q_4, 2, r)$

2 1 ... 1 A 1

\uparrow_{q_4}

$\delta(q_4, 1) = (q_5, 2, r)$, $\delta(q_4, A) = (q_6, A, \ell)$

2 2 1 ... 1 A 1

\uparrow_{q_5}

$\delta(q_5, 1) = (q_5, 1, r)$, $\delta(q_5, A) = (q_2, A, r)$

2 2 ... 2 A 1 1 ... 1

\uparrow_{q_6}

$\delta(q_6, 2) = (q_6, 2, \ell)$, $\delta(q_6, \#) = (q_7, \#, r)$

2 2 ... 2 A 1 1 ... 1

\uparrow_{q_7}

$\delta(q_7, 2) = (q_8, 3, r)$

$\delta(q_8, 2) = (q_8, 2, r)$, $\delta(q_8, A) = (q_9, A, r)$

#32...2A11...1#

\uparrow_{29}

$$\delta(29,1) = (2_{10}, 2, \gamma), \delta(2_{10},1) = (2_{10}, 1, \gamma)$$

$$\delta(2_{10},\#) = (2_{11}, B, \gamma)$$

#32...2A21...1B#

$\uparrow_{2_{11}}$

$$\delta(2_{11},\#) = (2_{12}, 1, \ell), \delta(2_{11},1) = (2_{11}, 1, \gamma)$$

#32...2A21...1B1#

$\uparrow_{2_{12}}$

$$\delta(2_{12},B) = (2_{12}, B, \ell)$$

$$\delta(2_{12},1) = (2_{12}, 1, \ell)$$

$$\delta(2_{12},2) = (2_{13}, 2, \gamma)$$

#3A2B1#

$\uparrow_{2_{13}}$

$$\delta(2_{13},B) = (2_{13}, B, \gamma)$$

$$\delta(2_{13},1) = (2_{14}, 2, \gamma)$$

#32...2A221...1B1#

$\uparrow_{2_{14}}$

$$\delta(2_{14},1) = (2_{14}, 1, \gamma)$$

$$\delta(2_{14},B) = (2_{14}, B, \gamma)$$

$$\delta(2_{14},\#) = (2_{15}, 1, \ell)$$

#32...2A22...1B11#

$\uparrow_{2_{15}}$

$$\delta(2_{15},1) = (2_{15}, 1, \ell)$$

$$\delta(2_{15},B) = (2_{16}, B, \ell)$$

#32...2A22...1B11#

$\uparrow_{2_{16}}$

$$\delta(2_{16},1) = (2_{17}, 1, \ell)$$

$$\delta(2_{16},2) = (2_{19}, 1, \ell)$$

#32...2A221...1B11#

$\uparrow_{2_{17}}$

$$\delta(2_{17},1) = (2_{17}, 1, \ell)$$

$$\delta(2_{17},2) = (2_{18}, 2, \gamma), \delta(2_{18},1) = (2_{14}, 2, \gamma)$$

中山大学本科生考试答题纸

学院(系) _____ 专业 _____ 级 _____

考试科目 _____ 成绩评定 _____

考生姓名 _____ 教师签名 _____

学 号 _____ 年 月 日

警示

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第八条：“考试作弊者不授予学士学位。”

#32...2A22...21B11...1#

$$\uparrow_{219} \quad \delta(219, 2) = (219, 1, l)$$

$$\delta(219, A) = (220, A, l)$$

#32...2A11...1B11...1#

$$\uparrow_{220} \quad \delta(220, 2) = (220, 2, l), \delta(220, 3) = (221, 3, r)$$

#32...2A11...1B11...1#

$$\uparrow_{221} \quad \delta(221, 2) = (222, 3, r)$$

$$\delta(221, A) = (223, A, r)$$

#332...2A11...1B11...1#

$$\uparrow_{222} \quad \delta(222, 2) = (222, 2, r)$$

$$\delta(222, A) = (222, A, r)$$

$$\delta(222, 1) = (219, 2, r)$$

#33...3A11...1B11...1#

$$\uparrow_{223} \quad \delta(223, 1) = (223, 1, r)$$

$$\delta(223, B) = (2y, B, r)$$

#33...3A11...1B11...1#

$$\uparrow_{2y}$$

	1	2	3	A	B	#
z_0	(z_1, z, r)					
z_1	$(z_1, 1, r)$					(z_2, A, r)
z_2	$(z_2, 1, r)$					$(z_3, 1, l)$
z_3	$(z_3, 1, l)$	(z_4, z, r)		(z_3, A, l)		
z_4	(z_5, z, r)			(z_6, A, l)		
z_5	$(z_5, 1, r)$			(z_2, A, r)		
z_6		(z_6, z, l)				$(z_7, \#, r)$
z_7		$(z_8, 3, r)$				
z_8		(z_8, z, r)		(z_9, A, r)		
z_9	(z_{10}, z, r)					
z_{10}	$(z_{10}, 1, r)$					(z_{11}, B, r)
z_{11}	$(z_{11}, 1, r)$					$(z_{12}, 1, l)$
z_{12}	$(z_{12}, 1, l)$	(z_{13}, z, r)			(z_2, B, l)	
z_{13}	(z_{14}, z, r)				(z_7, B, r)	
z_{14}	$(z_{14}, 1, r)$				(z_{14}, B, r)	$(z_{15}, 1, l)$
z_{15}	$(z_{15}, 1, l)$				(z_{16}, B, l)	
z_{16}	$(z_{17}, 1, l)$	$(z_{19}, 1, l)$				
z_{17}	$(z_{17}, 1, l)$	(z_{18}, z, r)				
z_{18}	(z_{19}, z, r)					
z_{19}		$(z_{19}, 1, l)$		(z_{20}, A, l)		
z_{20}		(z_{20}, z, l)	$(z_{21}, 3, r)$			
z_{21}		$(z_{22}, 3, r)$		(z_{23}, A, r)		
z_{22}	(z_{14}, z, r)	(z_{22}, z, r)		(z_{22}, A, r)		
z_{23}	$(z_{23}, 1, r)$				(z_7, B, r)	

2. 证明: $P \subseteq \text{co-NP}$.

2. 证明: 对任意 $L \in P$, 有 $\bar{L} \in P \subseteq NP$, 因此 $L \in \text{co-NP}$.

3. 证明: 如果 $NP \neq \text{co-NP}$, 则 $P \neq NP$.

3. 证明: 我们证明本结论的逆否命题: 如果 $P = NP$, 则 $NP = \text{co-NP}$.

设 $P = NP$.

对任意 $L \in NP = P$, 有 $\bar{L} \in P = NP$, 因而有 $L \in \text{co-NP}$. 故 $NP \subseteq \text{co-NP}$.

对任意 $L \in \text{co-NP}$, 有 $\bar{L} \in NP = P$, 因而有 $L \in P = NP$. 故 $\text{co-NP} \subseteq NP$.

由上述结论, 有 $NP = \text{co-NP}$.