IIT PALAKKAD

Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
CS5616 Computational Complexity
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Problem Set – 2
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Total Points – 50
Given on 09 Feb
Due on 16 Feb

Instructions

- Use of resources other than class notes and references is forbidden.
- Collaboration is not allowed. Credit will be given for attempts and partial answers.

1. (10 points) [**Properties of $\leq_m$**] Show that $\leq_m$ relation is reflexive and transitive over languages in Σ^*. Is $\leq_m$ symmetric ? Argue.

Solution:

1. To prove $\leq_m$ is reflexive :

   Let L be a language, we have to prove $L \leq_m L$. Let M be a turing machine which accepts L

   Now we have to prove that if L is decidable, then L is decidable, which is trivial

2. To prove $\leq_m$ is transitive :

   Let L_1, L_2, L_3 be 3 languages such that $L_1 \leq_m L_2$ and $L_2 \leq_m L_3$, we have to prove that $L_1 \leq_m L_3$

   Let M_{12} be the reduction machine which converts an instance x of L_1 to an equivalent instance y of L_2 and M_{23} be the reduction machine which converts an instance y of L_2 to an equivalent instance z of L_3 (by definition of reduction machines both M_{12} and M_{23} are total)

   We will construct a reduction machine M_{13} which converts an instance x of L_1 to an equivalent instance z of L_3

   M_{13} =

   "

   On input x,

   (a) Run M_{12} on x and let y denote the output
   (b) Run M_{23} on y and let z denote the output
   (c) Return z

   "

   This machine M_{13} is total since both M_{12} and M_{23} are total

Let M_3 be a turing machine which accepts L_3

Now to prove $x \in L_1 \Leftrightarrow z \in L_3$

$x \in L_1 \Leftrightarrow y \in L_2$ since M_{12} converts instance x of L_1 to an equivalent instance y of L_2

and

$y \in L_2 \Leftrightarrow y \in L_3$ since M_{23} converts instance y of L_2 to an equivalent instance z of L_3

Hence

$x \in L_1 \Leftrightarrow z \in L_3$

Therefore the machine M_{13} converts an instance x of L_1 to an equivalent instance z of L_3. Hence this is the required reduction machine

3. $\leq_m$ is not symmetric

   Example : Let $L = 0^*$, we know that L is decidable, Let M be the total turing machine which accepts L

   We also know that $HP \not\leq_m L$, since then it would be the case that HP is decidable which is not the case

   To prove $L \leq_m HP$

   Let the reduction machine be M_σ which on input x outputs $\langle M', x\rangle$ where desciption of M' is as follows

   $M' =$

   "

   On input y,

   (a) Run M on x
   (b) If M accepts, halt and accepts
   (c) If M rejects, loop

   "

   we will prove that $x \in L \Leftrightarrow y \in HP$

   $x \in L$

   $\Rightarrow M$ accepts x

   $\Rightarrow M'$ halts on every input y, in particular x

   $\Rightarrow \langle M', x\rangle \in HP$

   $x \notin L$

   $\Rightarrow M$ will reject every input x (since M is total)

   $\Rightarrow M'$ will loop on every input y, in particular x

   $\Rightarrow \langle M', x\rangle \notin HP$

   Hence we have showed two languages L and HP such that

   $L \leq_m HP$ but $HP \not\leq_m L$

   Therefore, $\leq_m$ is not symmetric

2. (20 points) [**Reduction by containment !**] Let $L_1, L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$ where $L_1 \subseteq L_2$. Consider the statements **(1)** "$L_2 \leq_m L_1$" **(2)** "$L_1 \leq_m L_2$"

(a) (5 points) Give a pair of languages where **(1)** is true. Provide appropriate justification if no such pair exists.

(b) (5 points) Give a pair of languages where **(2)** is true. Provide appropriate justification if no such pair exists.

(c) (10 points) Prove or disprove the following statements (a), (b).

(a) "for any L_1, L_2 with $L_1 \subseteq L_2$, **(1)** is true."

(b) "for any L_1, L_2 with $L_1 \subseteq L_2$, **(2)** is true."

Solution:

(a) We know that for all $L_1, L_2 \in$ decidable languages, $L_1 \leq_m L_2$

Nevertheless, for this question, let $L_1 = 0^*$ and $L_2 = 1^*0^*$

Here, $L_1 \subseteq L_2$

The reduction machine on input x, an instance of L_1 produces an instance y of L_2

To prove : $L_2 \leq_m L_1$

Let M_1 be the total turing machine which accepts L_1, we know it exists, because L_1 is **regular**

The reduction machine M_σ Is

"

On input x

(a) Run M_1 on x

(b) If M_1 accepts, output 10

(c) If M_1 rejects, output 01

"

Now, we have to prove $x \in L_1 \Leftrightarrow M_\sigma(x) \in L_2$

$x \in L_1$

$\Rightarrow M_1$ accepts x

$\Rightarrow M_\sigma$ outputs 10 which is in L_2

$\Rightarrow 10 \in L_2$

$\Rightarrow M_\sigma(x) \in L_2$

$x \notin L_1$

$\Rightarrow M_1$ rejects x, since M_1 is total

$\Rightarrow M_\sigma(x) = 10$ which is not in L_2

$\Rightarrow M_\sigma(x) \notin L_2$

Hence given $L_1 = 0^*$ and $L_2 = 1^*0^*$ such that $L_1 \subseteq L_2$ and $L_1 \leq_m L_2$

(b) Let $L_1 = 0^*$ and $L_2 = 1^*0^*$

Here, $L_1 \subseteq L_2$

The reduction machine on input x, an instance of L_2 produces an instance y of L_1

To prove : $L_1 \leq_m L_2$

Let M_2 be the total turing machine which accepts L_2, we know it exists, because L_2 is **regular**

The reduction machine M_σ Is

"

On input x

(a) Run M_2 on x

(b) If M_2 accepts, output 0

(c) If M_2 rejects, output 1

"

Now, we have to prove $x \in L_2 \Leftrightarrow M_\sigma(x) \in L_1$

$x \in L_2$

$\Rightarrow M_2$ accepts x

$\Rightarrow M_\sigma$ outputs 0 which is in L_1

$\Rightarrow 0 \in L_1$

$\Rightarrow M_\sigma(x) \in L_1$

$x \notin L_2$

$\Rightarrow M_2$ rejects x, since M_2 is total

$\Rightarrow M_\sigma(x) = 1$ which is not in L_1

$\Rightarrow M_\sigma(x) \notin L_1$

Hence given $L_1 = 0^*$ and $L_2 = 1^*0^*$ such that $L_1 \subseteq L_2$ and $L_2 \leq_m L_1$

(c) (a) This is false, because, let $L_1 = \phi$ and $L_2 = HP$, we know that L_1 is decidable whereas L_2 is not decidable, (and also $L_1 \subseteq L_2$)
$L_2 \not\leq_m L_1$ because if $L_2 \leq_m L_1$, then $L_2 = HP$ would have been decidable, which we know it is not the case

(b) This is also false, because, let $L_1 = HP$ and $L_2 = \Sigma^*$
$L_1 \subseteq L_2$ and L_1 is undecidable and L_2 is decidable
$L_1 \not\leq_m L_2$ because if $L_1 \leq_m L_2$, then $L_1 = HP$ would have been decidable, which we know it is not the case

3. (10 points) [**Proof of Rice's theorem 1**] In the proof of Rice's theorem for showing undecidability done in class, we assumed that the non-trivial property $\mathcal{P}$ is false for $\emptyset$. Explain how can this assumption be removed. [*Hint: Use* $\overline{\mathsf{HP}}$ *!*]

Solution:

4. (10 points) [**Rice's theorem ?**] Define the language $\mathsf{TOTAL} = \{M \mid M \text{ halts on all inputs}\}$.
   (a) Describe the language $\overline{\mathsf{TOTAL}}$ in a way similar to the language TOTAL.
   (b) Show that the languages TOTAL as well as $\overline{\mathsf{TOTAL}}$ are not semi-decidable.

Solution:

(a) $\overline{\mathsf{TOTAL}} = \{M \mid \exists y \in \Sigma^*, \, M \text{ does not halt on } y\}$

(b) (1) Let us argue that the property is non-monotone
Before that, let us define what is the property here
Property $\mathcal{P}$ of a set of semi-decidable languages L is that
$calp(L) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists M$ such that $L(M) = L$ and M halts on all inputs
Therefore TOTAL is basically the set of all machines which are total or in other words, the property $calp$ is true for all decidable languages
We know that ϕ is decidable and HP is undecidable and $\phi \subseteq HP$
but $\mathcal{P}(\phi) = 1$ and $\mathcal{P}(HP) = 0$ which proves that property $\mathcal{P}$ is non-monotone
Hence TOTAL is not semi-decidable by Rice Theorem 2

(2) Similarly, here, $\overline{\mathsf{TOTAL}}$ is the set of all turing machines which are not total
$\overline{\mathsf{TOTAL}}$ is also non-monotone, because let $L_1 = \phi$ and $L_2 = \Sigma^*$
$L_1 \subseteq L_2$ and L_1 has a turing machine M_1 which is not total
$M_1 =$
"
On input x, loop
"
Since this machine loops on every input, $L(M_1) = \phi = L_1$
But for $L_2 = \Sigma^*$ every machine M_2 which accepts Σ^* has to be total because, if at all M_2 loops on a particular input, say x, it will not accept that input x, and hence $x \notin L(M_2)$ but $L(M_2) = \Sigma^*$ which is a contradiction
Hence $\mathcal{P}(L_1) = \mathcal{P}(\phi) = 1$ but $\mathcal{P}(L_2) = \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*) = 0$, and $L_1 \subseteq L_2$
Hence $\overline{\mathsf{TOTAL}}$ is also not semi-decidable by Rice Theorem 2