

- ☐ P
- ☐ NP
- ☐ NP-Complete
  - ☐ What algorithms do the above fall into?
- ☐ Decision Problems
- ☐ Halting Problem

### 11.3

- Can a given problem be solved in polynomial time?

$O(\text{Polynomial time})$  iff worst case belongs to  $O(p(n))$

- ☐ Tractable - Solved in polynomial time
- ☐ Intractable - Not solved in polynomial time

$O(\text{Computational complexity})$ : Seeks to classify problems according to their inherent difficulty.

$O(P)$  only problems: decision problems only.

- ↳ Polynomial time.
- ↳ Polynomial
- ↳ Deterministic problems

Not every decision problem.

- undecidable → cannot be solved by any algorithm
- decidable → can be solved.

### $O(\text{Halting problem})$

Turing in 1936.<sup>1</sup> The problem in question is called the **halting problem**: given a computer program and an input to it, determine whether the program will halt on that input or continue working indefinitely on it.

$O(NP) \rightarrow$  Non deterministic polynomial

$\hookrightarrow$  decision problems non deterministic.

$ONP$  complete  $\rightarrow$  a problem in  $NP$  as difficult as any other problem in  $NP$

**DEFINITION 6** A decision problem  $D$  is said to be  **$NP$ -complete** if:

1. it belongs to class  $NP$
2. every problem in  $NP$  is polynomially reducible to  $D$