

CS F364

Design & Analysis of Algorithms

# ALGORITHMS - COMPLEXITY

Non-Deterministic Computation

- Certificate Verification Model

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# NON-DETERMINISTIC ALGORITHMS - CHARACTERISTICS

## ○ Observations:

- When does a non-deterministic algorithm work?
  - OR When does it fail?
- How much time does it take?
  - OR does **Choose** do an exhaustive search?

## ○ Ground Rules:

- When a non-deterministic algorithm returns 1 it is correct.
- When it returns 0 it may be incorrect

# ND COMPUTATIONS – ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- A non-deterministic algorithm verifies a “certified solution” if one is presented.
  - Example 1: (NDSearch)
    - ...
    - $\text{ind} = \text{choose}(0, \text{len}-1);$      //  $\text{ind}$  is a certificate
    - if ( $A[\text{ind}] == k$ ) return 1     // verification
    - ...
  - Example 2: (NDSAT)
    - ...
    - for( $j=0; j < \text{len}; j++$ )
      - $X[j] = \text{choose}(0, 1);$      // (values)  $X$  is a certificate
    - if ( $\text{evaluate}(E, X) == 1$ )     // verification
    - ...