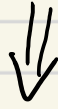


CURS #8

UNDE SUNTEM

TEORIA CALCULABILITĂȚII

CE PUTEM / NU PUTEM
CALCULA ÎN PRINCIPIU



TEORIA COMPLEXITĂȚII

~~ÎN PRINCIPIU~~



EFICIENT

DATA TRECUTĂ

SORTING

$O(n \log n)$

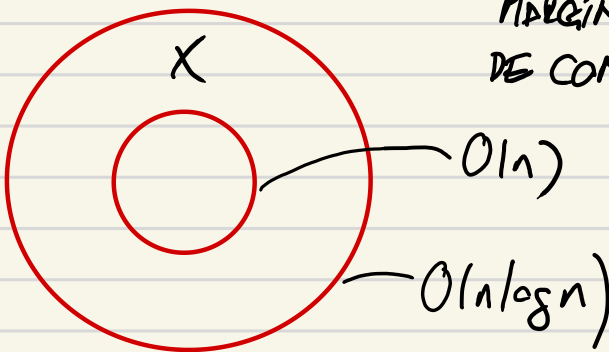
ARBORI DE DECIZIE



MARGINE
DE COMPL



MODEL DE CALCUL



COMPLEXITY ZOO

ARORA & BARAK

PROBLEMA DE DECIZIE

SE DA INPUT
 $x \in \Sigma^*$

RĂSPUNS DA/NU

$L = \{x \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{DA}\}$

JULIS HARTMANIS & RICHARD STEARNS

$DTIME \{f(n)\} = \{A \mid A \text{ poate fi rez de}$
 $O(n \cdot T \cdot M)$
 $\forall x \mid |x| = n \ M(x) \text{ se opr}$

în $O(f(n))$ pași }

$$f(n) \leq g(n) \Rightarrow \text{DTIME } \{f\} \subseteq \text{NTIME } \{g\}$$

NU TOATE FUNCTIILE SUNT MARGINI
DE TIMP REZONABILE!

DEF O funcție $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ time constructible
' \Downarrow

există o M.T. M a.i.

$$M(1^n) = 1^{f(n)}$$

în $O(f(n))$ pași

pot
construi ușor
un contor
pt $f(n)$ pași

T{TIME HIERARCHY THM.}

For f, g funcții time constructible

$$f(n) \log f(n) = o(g(n))$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f \log f}{g} = 0$$

atunci

$$\text{TIME } \{f\} \subsetneq \text{TIME } \{g\}$$

(ARORA & BARAK T.31)

DEM $f(n) = n$ $g(n) = n^{1.5}$

IDEA DIAGONALIZARE

$A \neq L(M_i)$ $\forall M_i$ core rulează în $O(n)$ pasi

D: On input x
run $M_x(x)$ for $|x|^{1.4}$ steps

$\longrightarrow U(\langle x, x \rangle)$

Dacă $M_x(x)$ se oprește

$$M_x(x) \in \{0, 1\}$$

atunci return $1 - M_x(x)$

Altfel output 0

$$\boxed{A = L(D)}$$

- $A \in \text{DTIME}[n^{1.5}]$

Masina $D(x)$ unde $|x|=n$ se opreste in $\leq n^{1.5}$ pasi

- $A \notin \text{DTIME}[n]$

Pp \exists i a.i. $A = L(M_i)$

$M_i(x)$ se opreste in $\leq c \cdot x$ pasi

Arat ca $\exists x$ a.i.

$$\underline{D(x) \neq M_i(x)}$$

$$l = i_0 < i_1 < \dots < i_k < \dots$$

$$L(M_i) = L(M_{i_k})$$

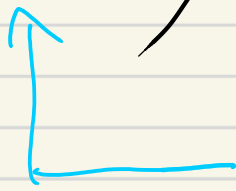
$$x \text{ a.i.} \rightarrow M_i \quad \boxed{x = i_k}$$

Iar i_k a.i. $M_{i_k}(i_k)$ se opreste



$\boxed{\text{CLASA P}}$

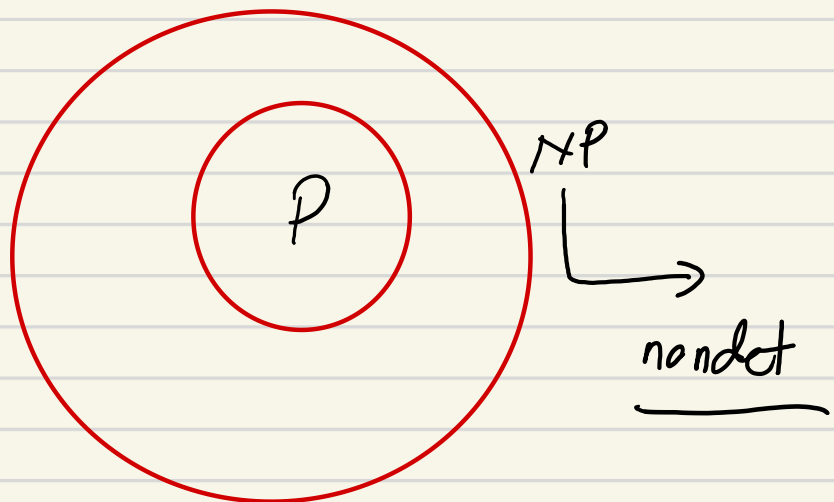
$$P(PTIME) = \bigcup_{k \geq 1} DTIME\{n^k\}$$



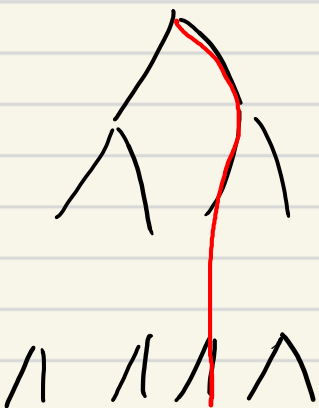
more porte din alg. eficiente
de la cursul de alg.!

COBHAM & EDMONDS

$P \Leftrightarrow$ clasa pb. eficient rezolvabile.



Exp backtracking



Alg. ineficient / nepractic.

ghicesc cam b castigatoare
verifica ce e intr-adevar

YES

căstigatoare

NP = nondeterministic polynomial

$f(\cdot, \cdot)$ calculabil în timp polinomial

EXP

$f(x, y)$

→ TABLA DE
SUDOKU PARTIAL
COMPLETATĂ

TABLĂ DE SUDOKU
COMPLET COMPLETATĂ

VRĂU ȘI
DECID

Pot completa x?

$$NP = \{ A \mid \exists f(\cdot, \cdot) \}$$

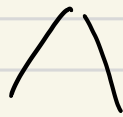
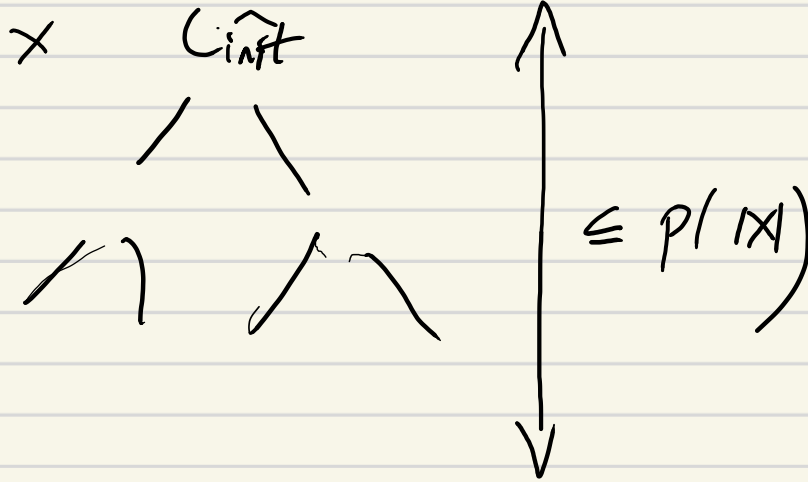
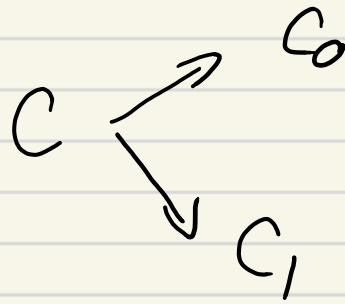
- $f(x, y)$ calculabil în $O((|x| + |y|)^k)$ pt $k \geq 0$

- $f(x, y) = \text{TRUE} \Rightarrow |y| \leq p(|x|)$ polinom

$$x \in A \Leftrightarrow \exists y \text{ s.t. } |y| \leq p(|x|) \text{ a.i. } f(x, y) = \text{TRUE}$$

Masina Turing
nedeterminista

\mathcal{G}



YES \Rightarrow x accepted.

Se vede

$P \neq NP$

prima 1. mil \$

