Complexity 101

Ashutosh Mahajan

Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering Lehigh University

COR@L Seminar Series, Spring 2005



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Outline



Motivation

- Why Complexity?
- Basics
- Languages
- 2 Our First Class
 - NonDeterminism
 - R, RE, coRE



Why Complexity? Basics Languages

Why Complexity?

• Couldn't think of any other topic.

• Fairly interesting.

I conjecture that there is no good algorithm for the traveling salesman problem. My reasons are the same for any mathematical conjecture: (1) It is a legitimate mathematical possibility. (2) I do not know. Jack Edmonds, 1966.

• Could be useful.



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Why Complexity' Basics Languages



Formal Vs Informal

- Simple Turing Machine $M = (K, \Sigma, \delta, s)$.
- Language $L \subset (\Sigma \{\sqcup\})^*$



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Why Complexity? Basics Languages

Languages

Language is informally an input given to M

- Recursive Language
- Recursively Enumerable Language
- Recursive < Recursively Enumerable



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Pallindromes

- νιψον ανομηματα μη μοναν οψιν
- Wash away my sins not just my face.
- Byzantine church of Aghia Sophia, Constantinople (Istanbul)
- TIME?
- TIME $(\frac{1}{2}(n+1)(n+2))$



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Why Complexity Basics Languages

k-string Turing Machines

• Let M have 2 reading heads

• Pallindromes can be detected in **TIME**(3n + 3).



Why Complexity Basics Languages

k-string Turing Machines

- Let M have 2 reading heads
- Pallindromes can be detected in **TIME**(3n+3).



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Why Complexity' Basics Languages

Big Results

- Given any *k*-string Turing Machine *M* operating within time *f*(*n*), we can construct a Turing Machine *M'* operating within time *O*(*f*(*n*)²) and such that, for any input *x*, *M*(*x*) = *M'*(*x*).
- Similar result for RAMs. ($\mathcal{O}(f(n)^3)$).
- Let L ∈ TIME(f(n)). Then, for any ε > 0, L ∈ TIME(f'(n)), where f'(n) = εf(n) + n + 2.
- Thus any conceivable machine can only be polynomially better than a Turing Machine.



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Nondeterministic Turing Machines

• $N = (K, \Sigma, \Delta, s)$

- Δ is no longer a function.
- *N* decides *L* if for any $x \in \Sigma^*$, the following is true:
- $x \in L$ iff $(s, \triangleright, x) \rightarrow$ (yes, w, u) for some strings w, u.
- *N* gives a yes because of some sequence of *non-deterministic* choices.
- Unreasonable model of computation?
- $\mathbf{P} = \bigcup \mathbf{TIME}(n^k)$
- NP = \bigcup NTIME (n^k)



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NonDeterminism R, RE, coRE

Universal Turing Machine

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$$U(M; x) = M(x)$$

• *M* halts if and only if *U* halts.



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Universal Turing Machine

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NonDeterminism *R*, *RE*, *coRE*

Our first problem!

- Given the description of a machine *M* and its input *x*, will *M* halt on *x*?
- The famous Halting Problem (*H*).
- *H* is recursively enumerable
- H is NOT recursive
- D(M) : if $M_H(M; M)$ =yes, then LOOP forever, else YES
- What is D(D)?
- Any non-trivial property of Turing Machines is undecidable !!
- Incompleteness Theorem?

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Incompleteness Theorem?

NonDeterminism R, RE, coRE

R, RE, coRE

If L is recursive, then so is L.

- *L* is recursive iff *L* and \overline{L} are recursively enumerable
- Pictorially ...
- Severe Undecidability: Where shall we go for dinner tonight?



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