

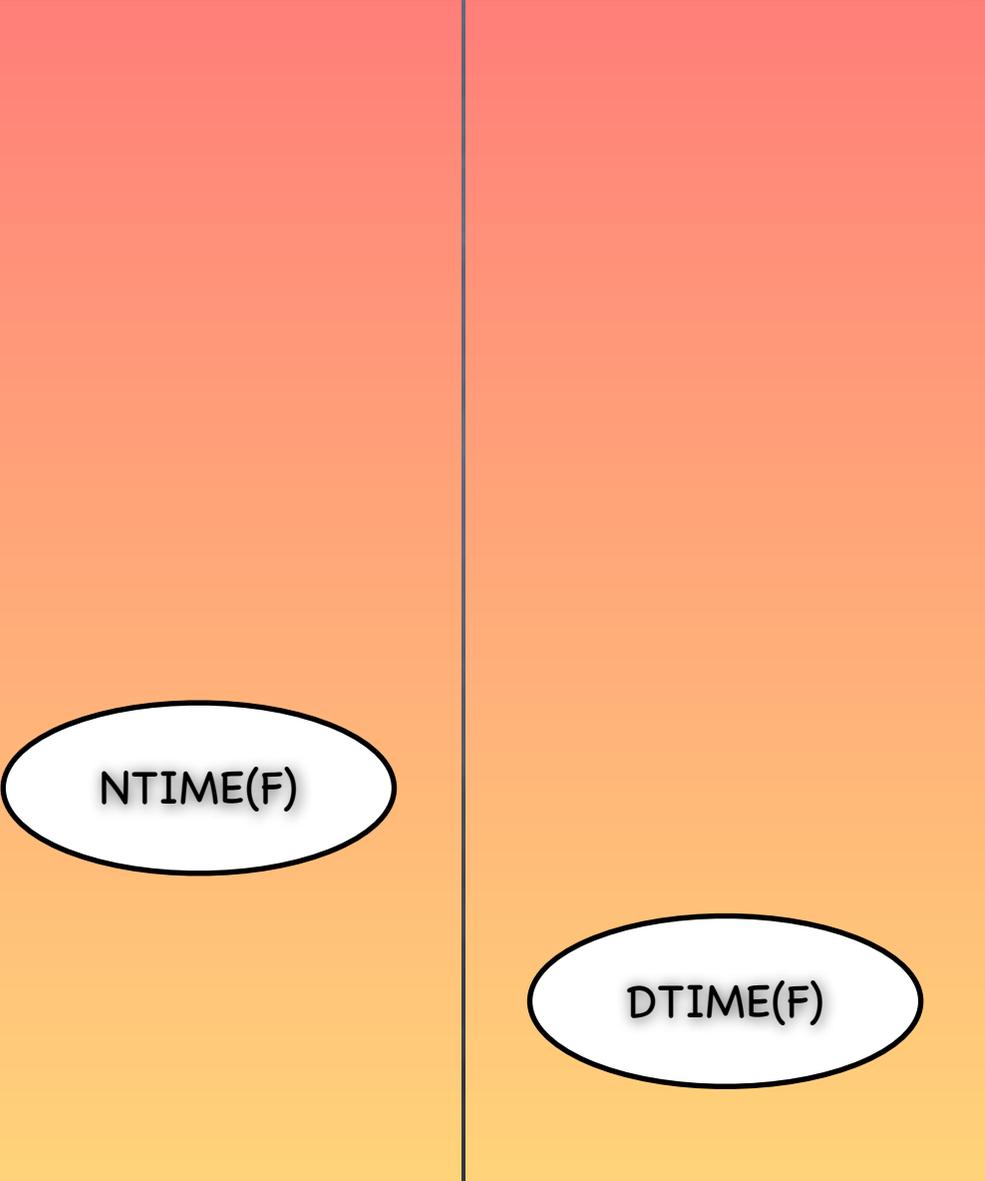
# Computational Complexity

## Lecture 5

in which we relate space and time,  
and see the essence of PSPACE (TQBF)

# SPACE and TIME

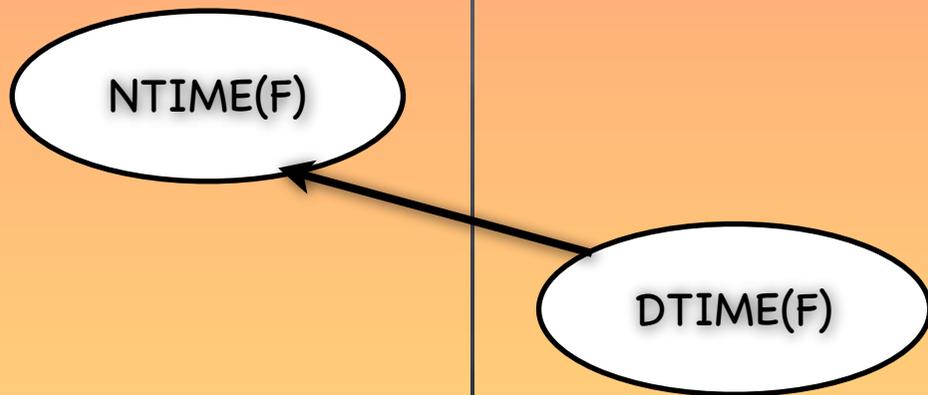
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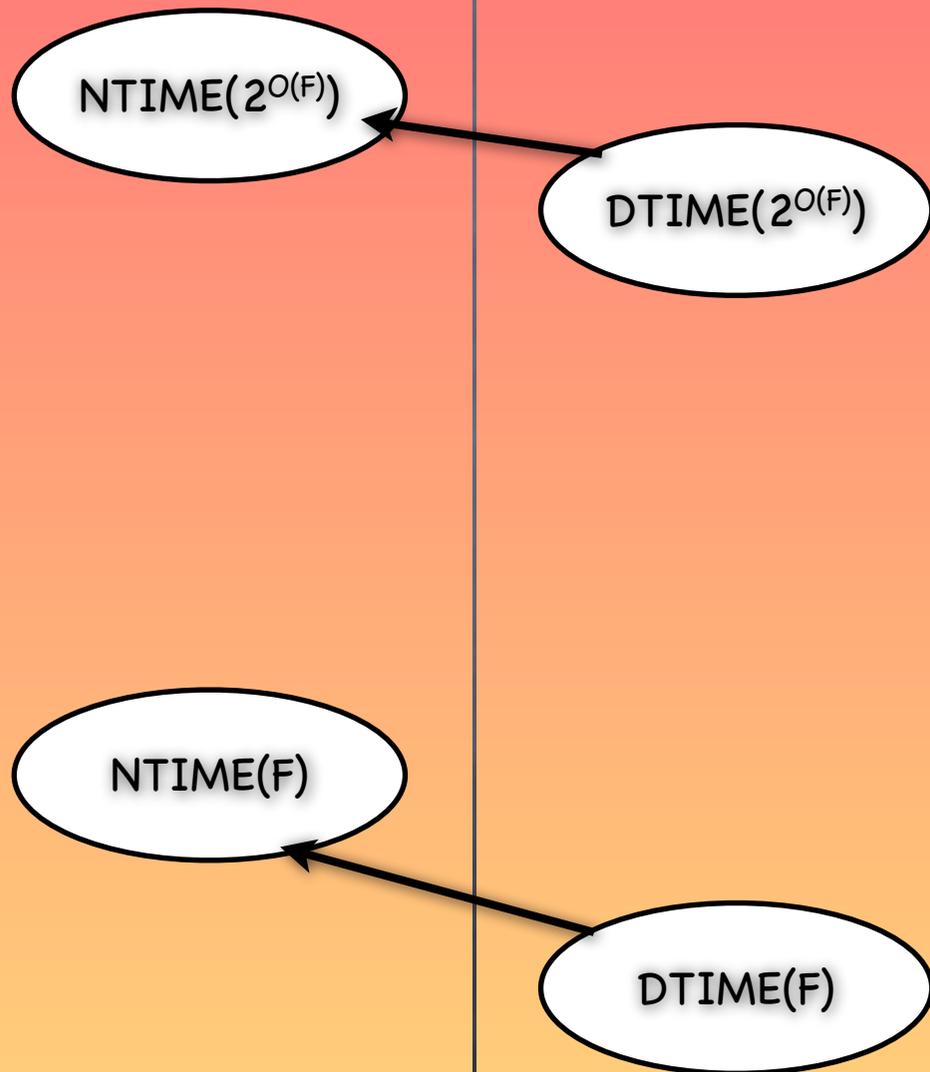
NTIME(F)

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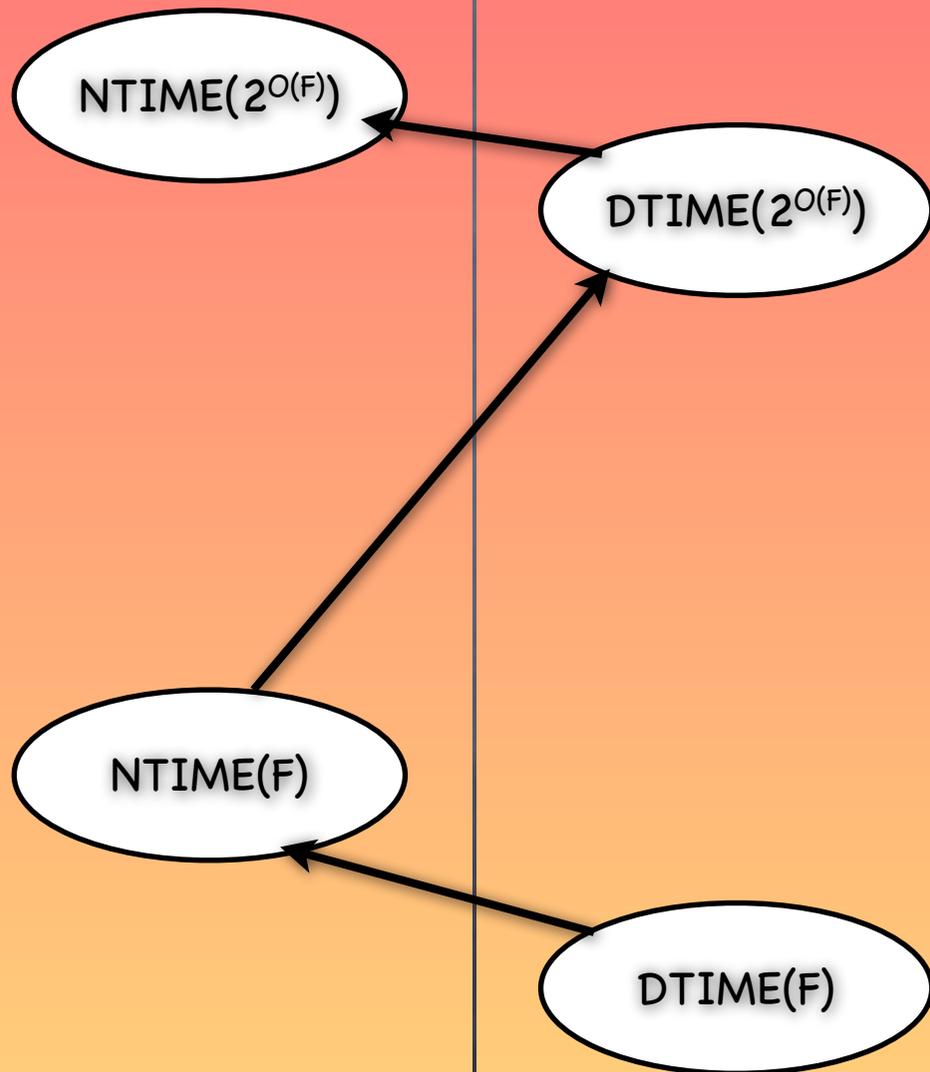
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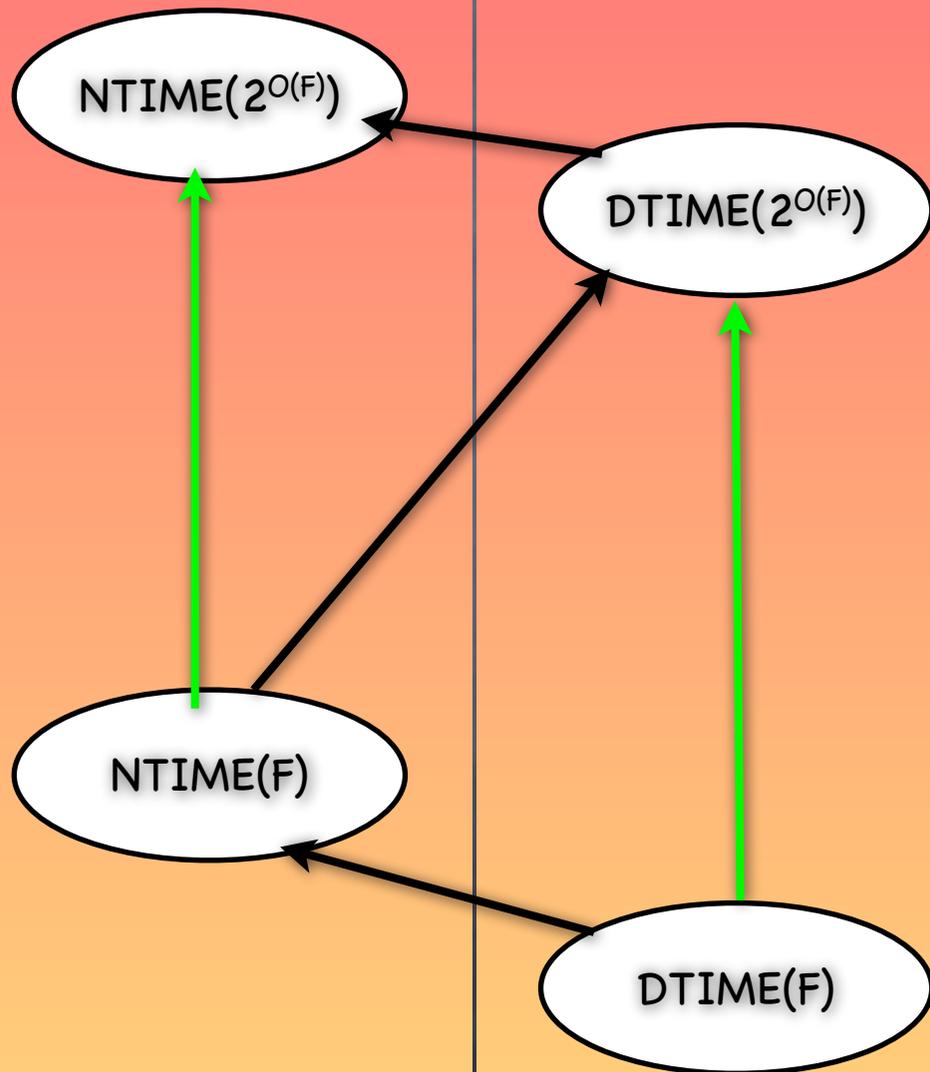
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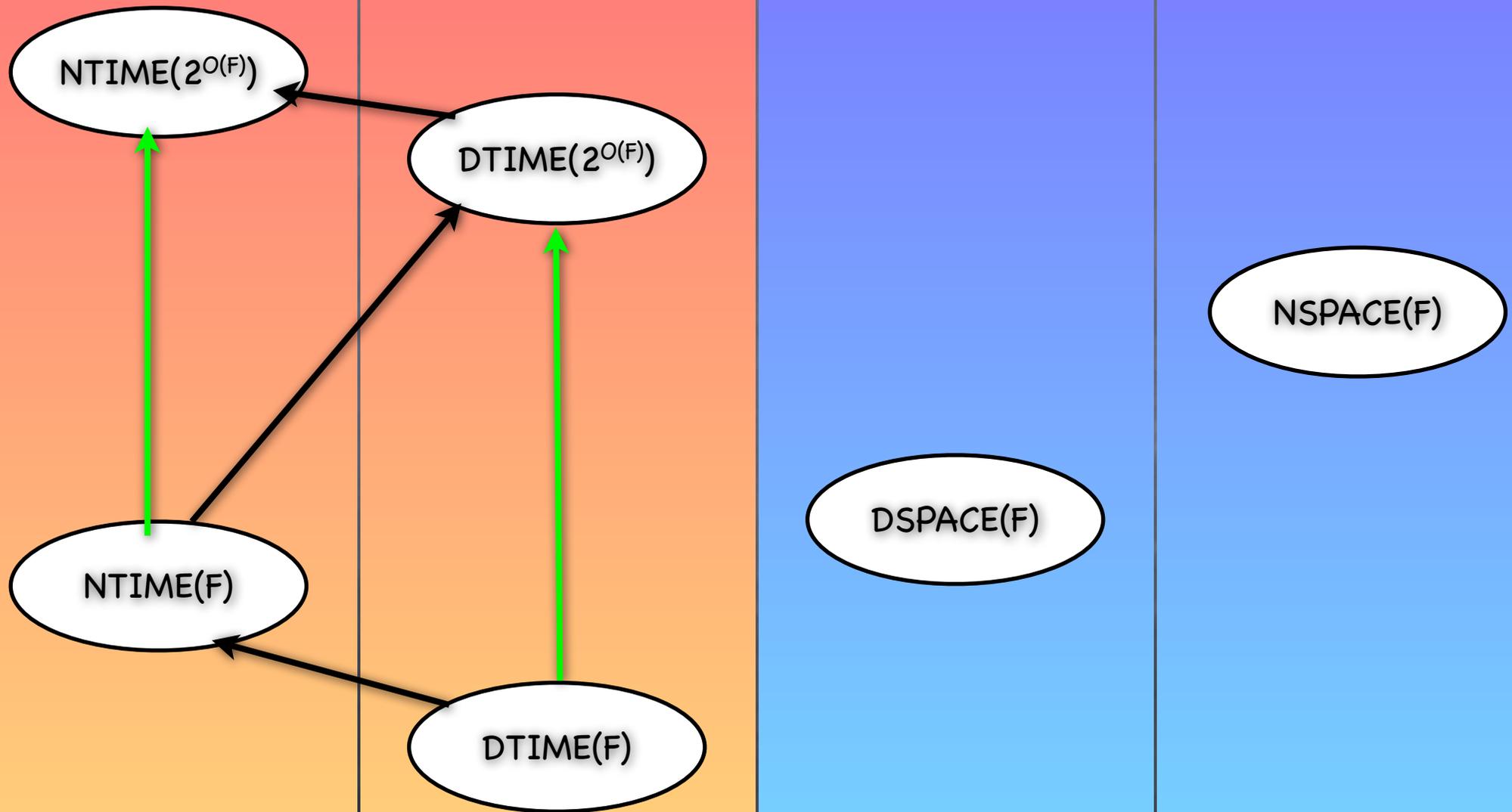
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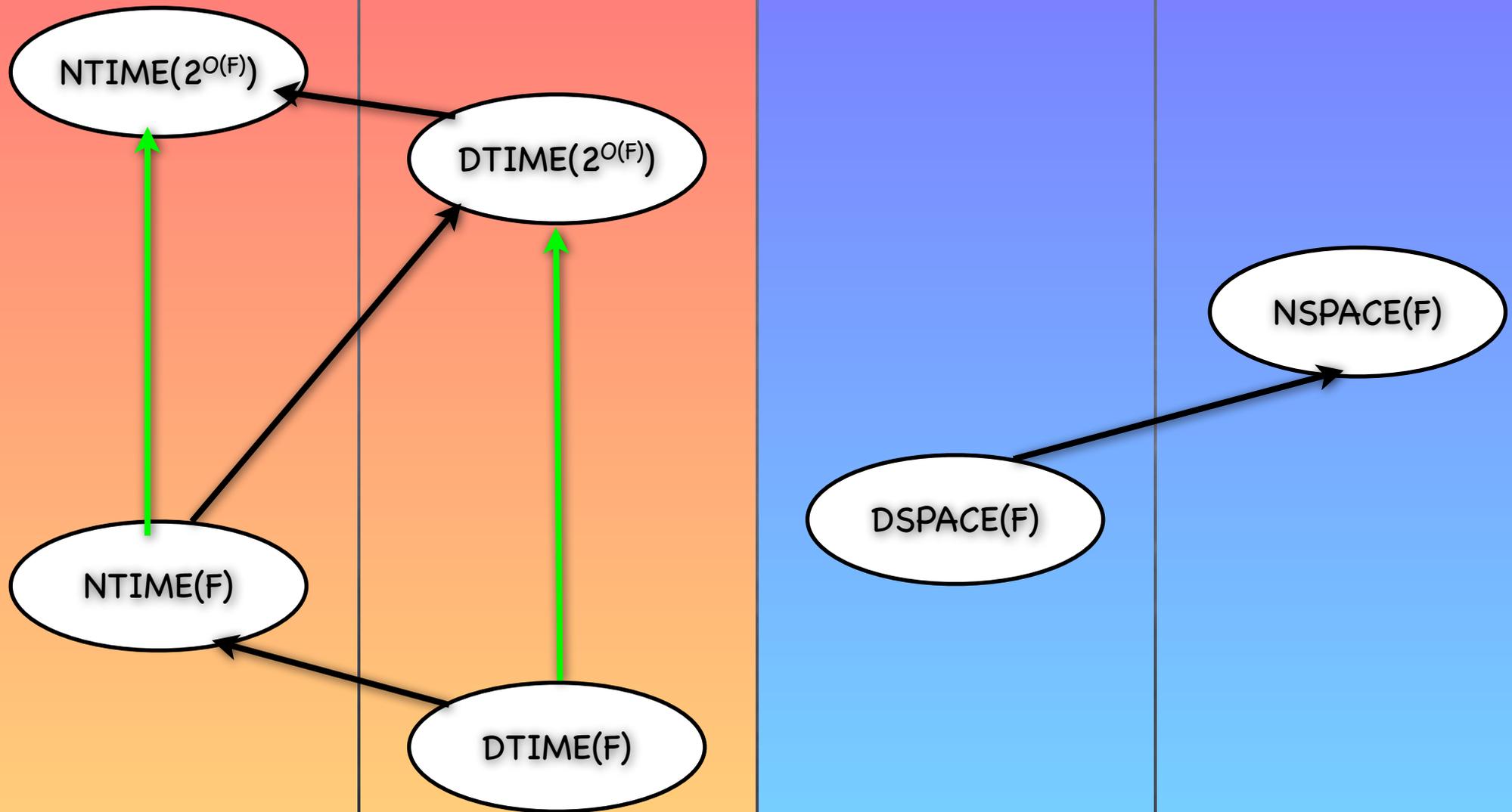
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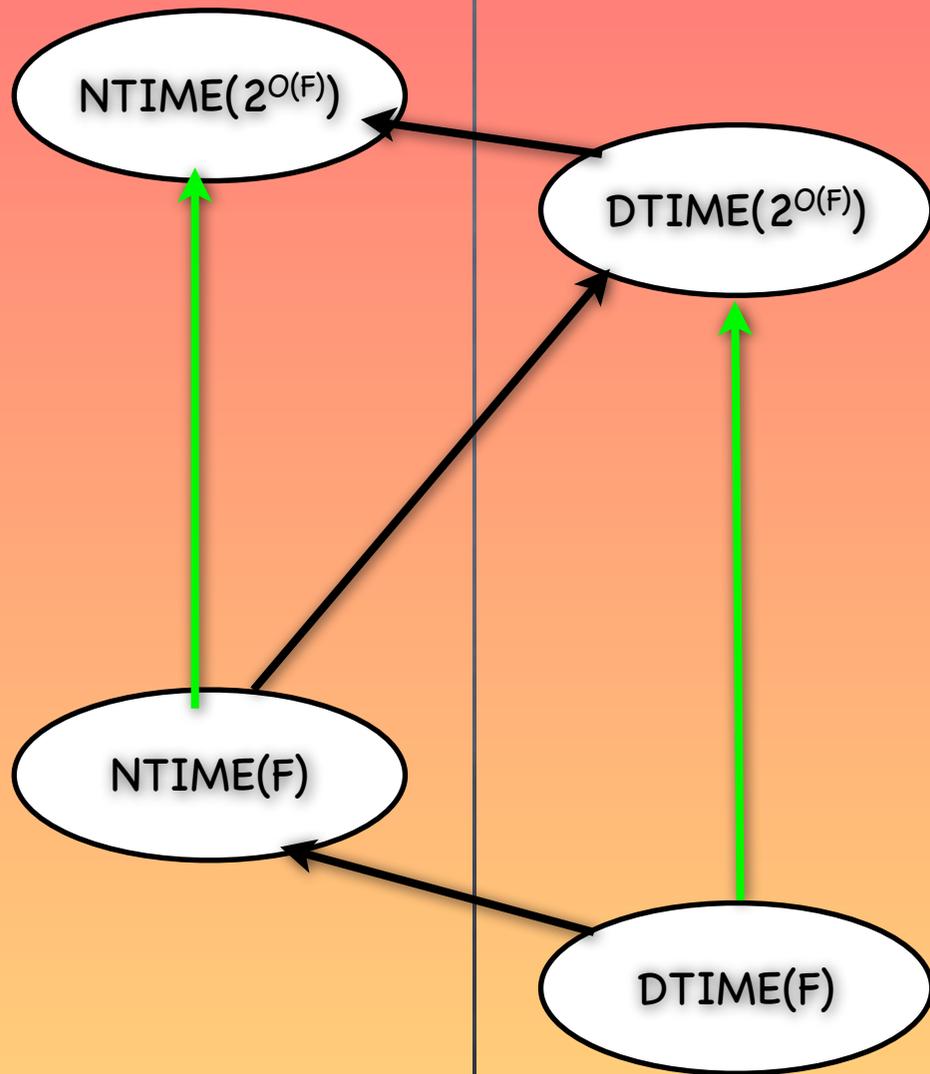
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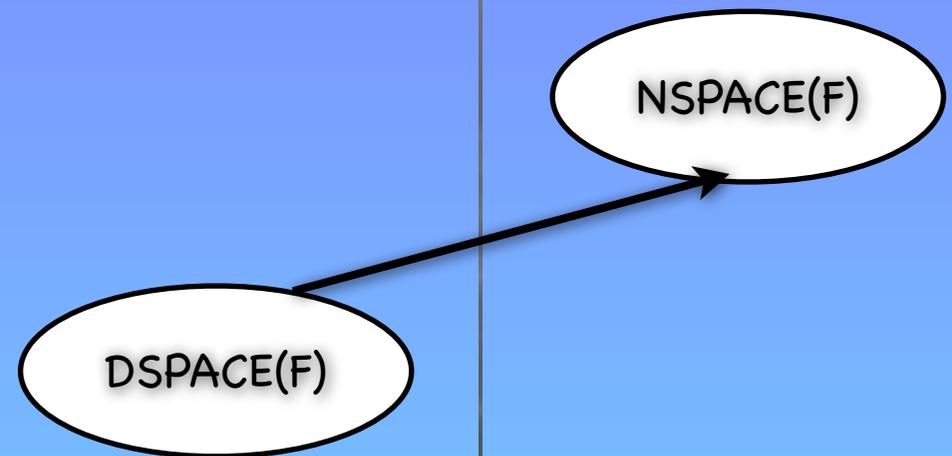
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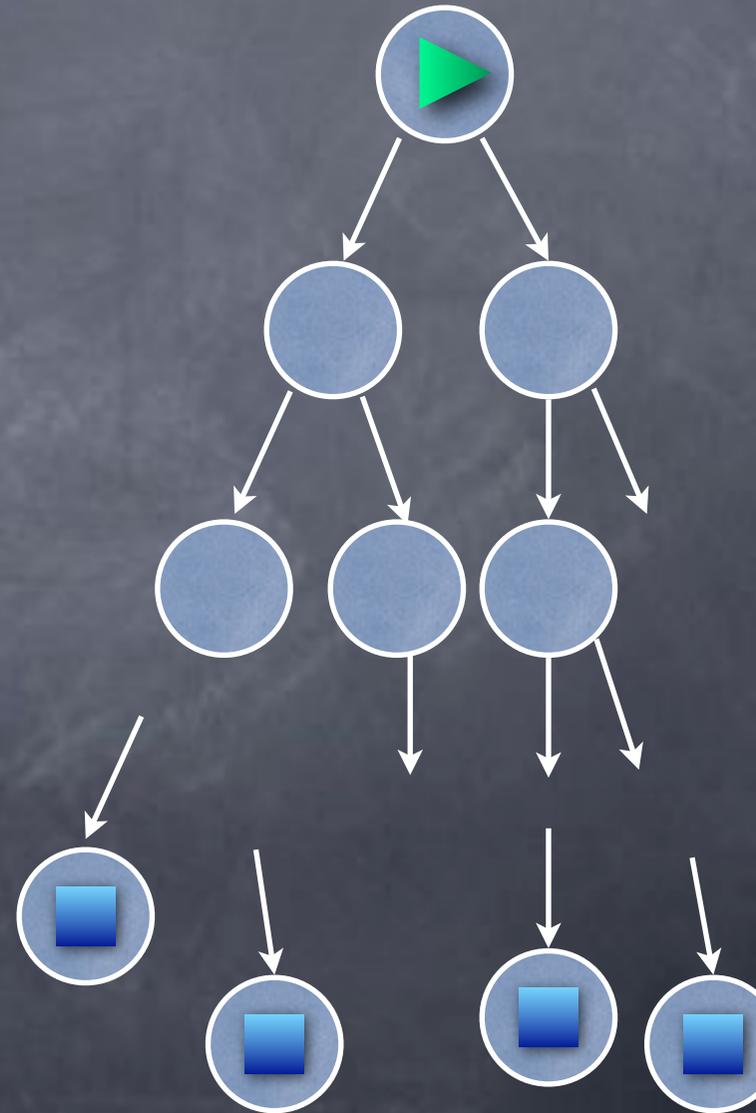
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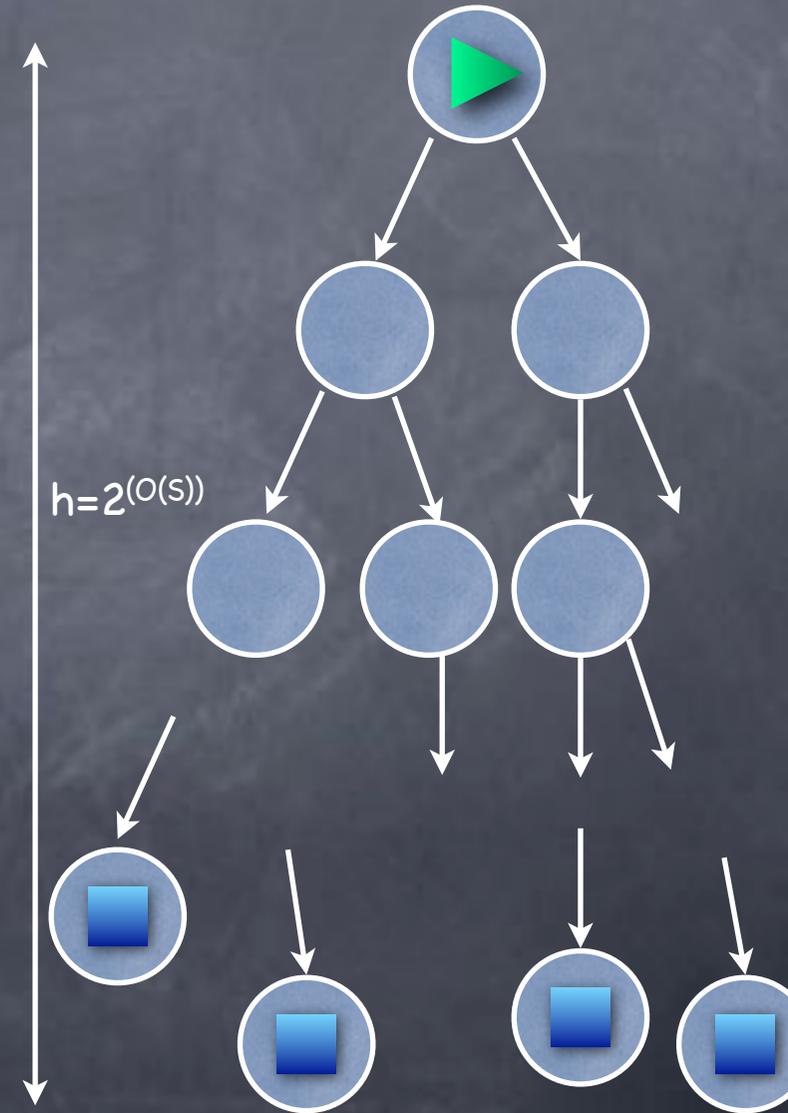
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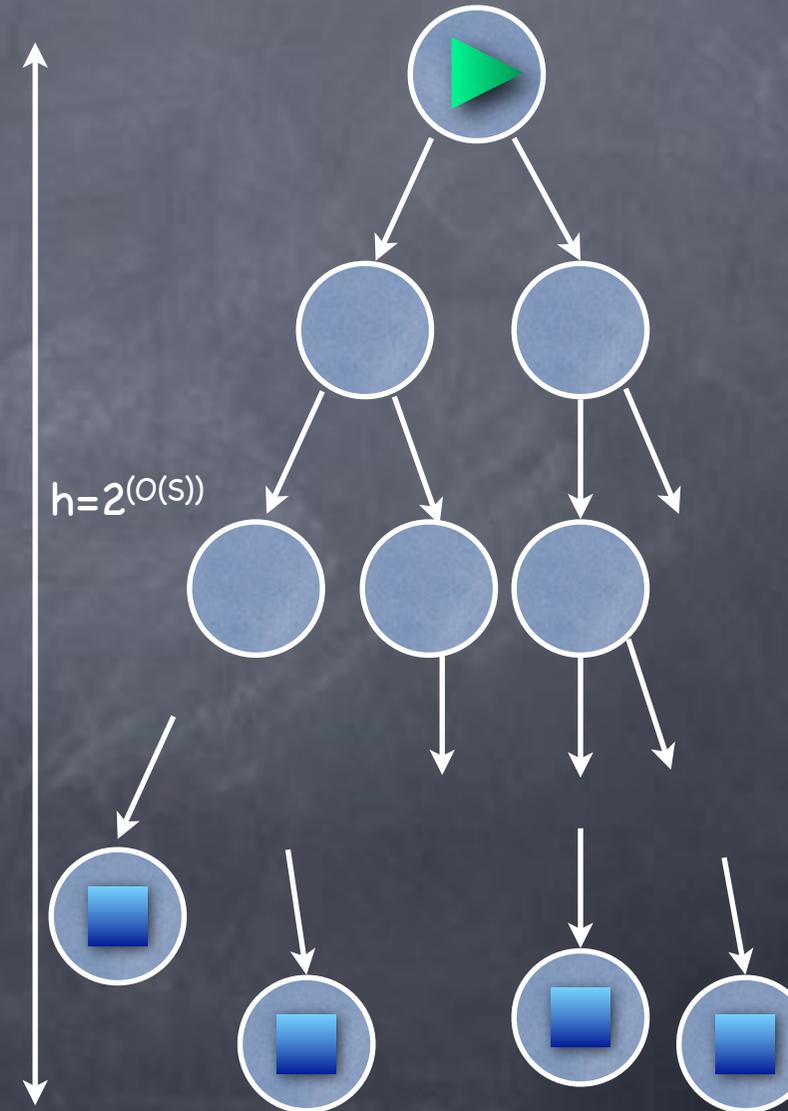


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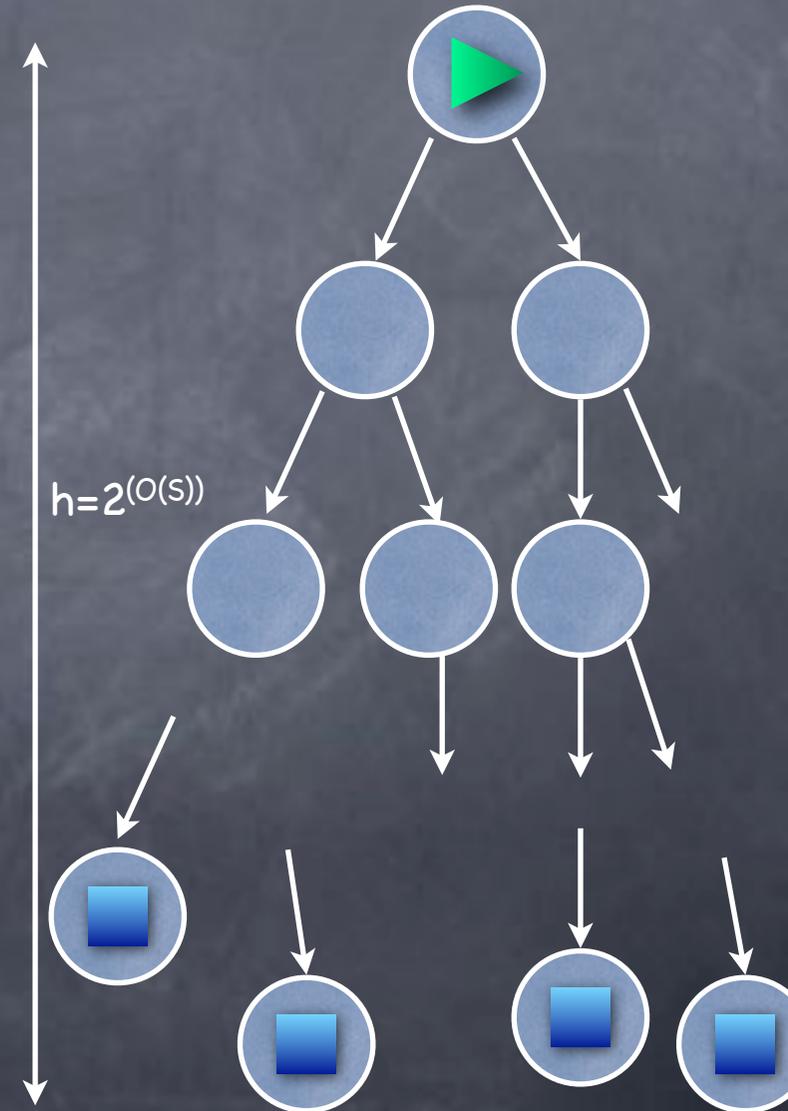
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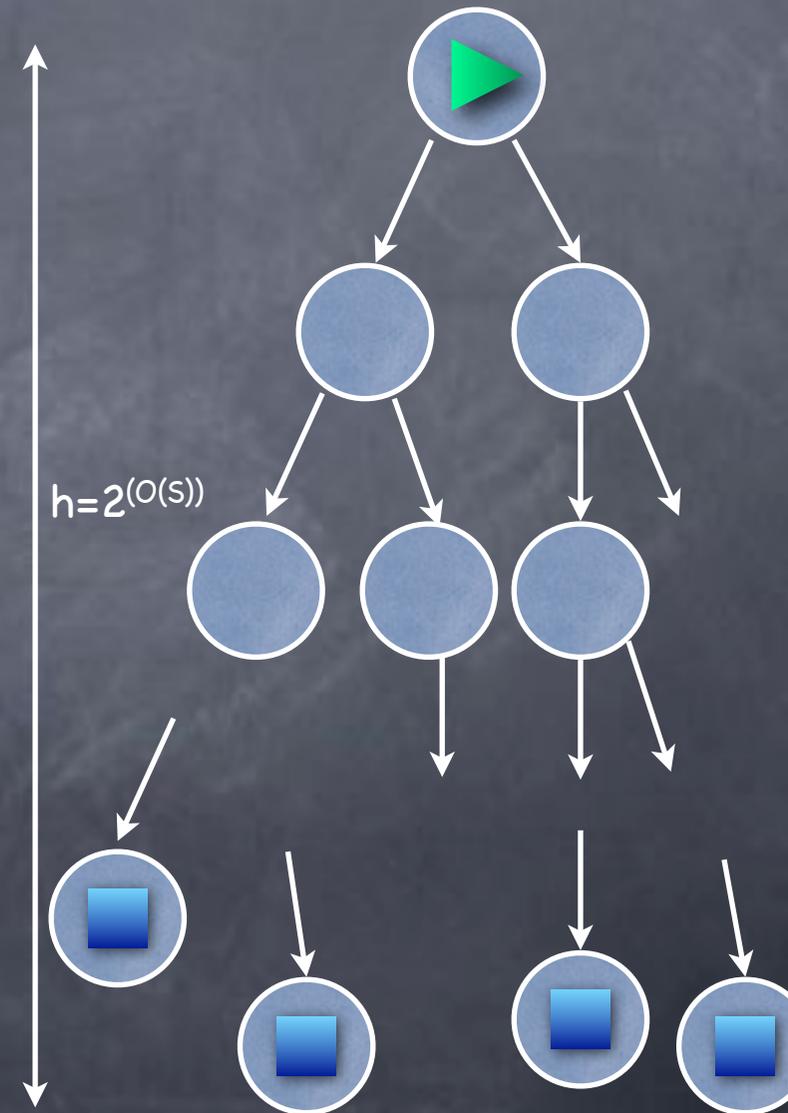
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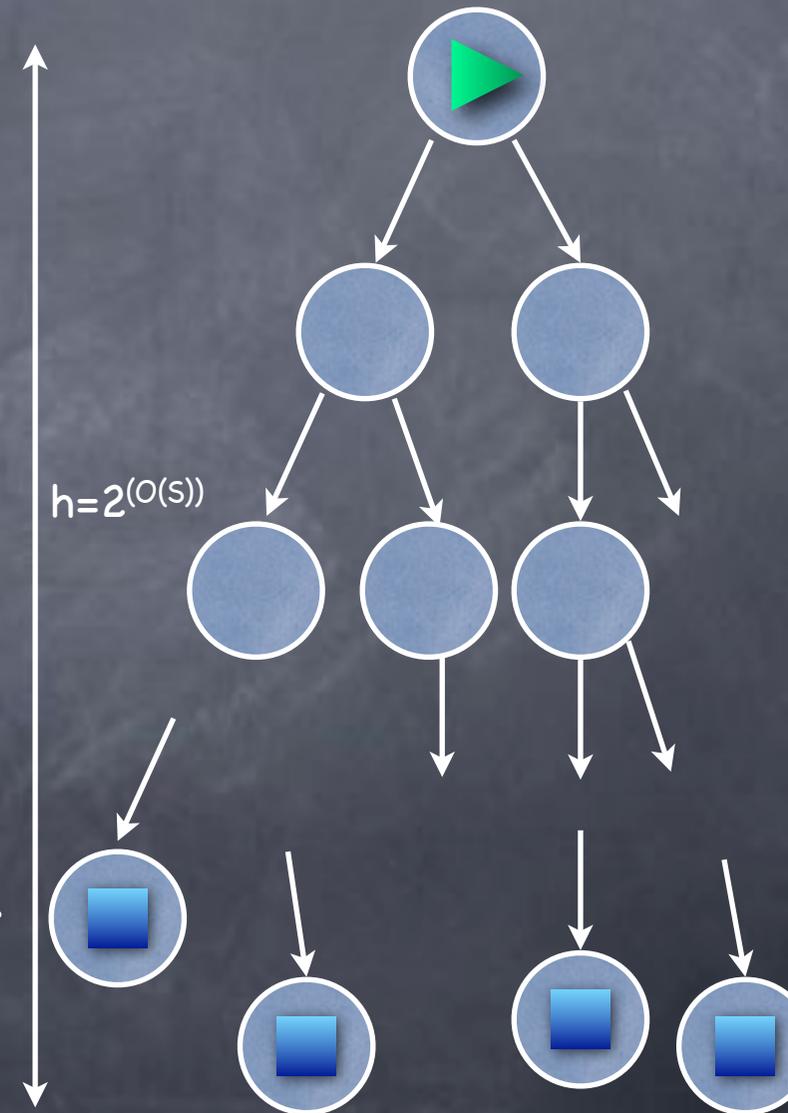
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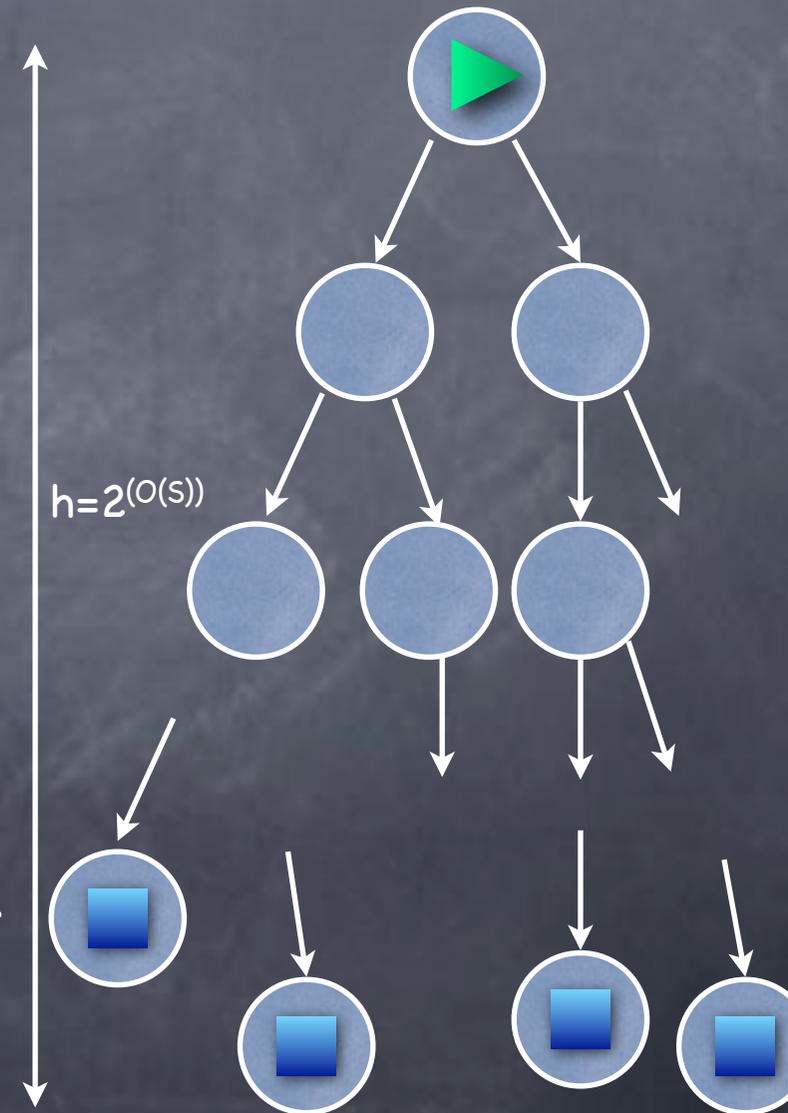
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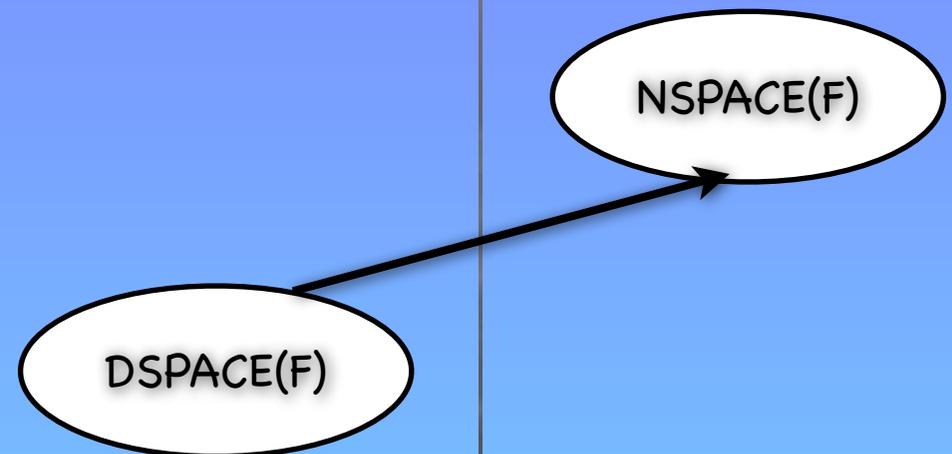
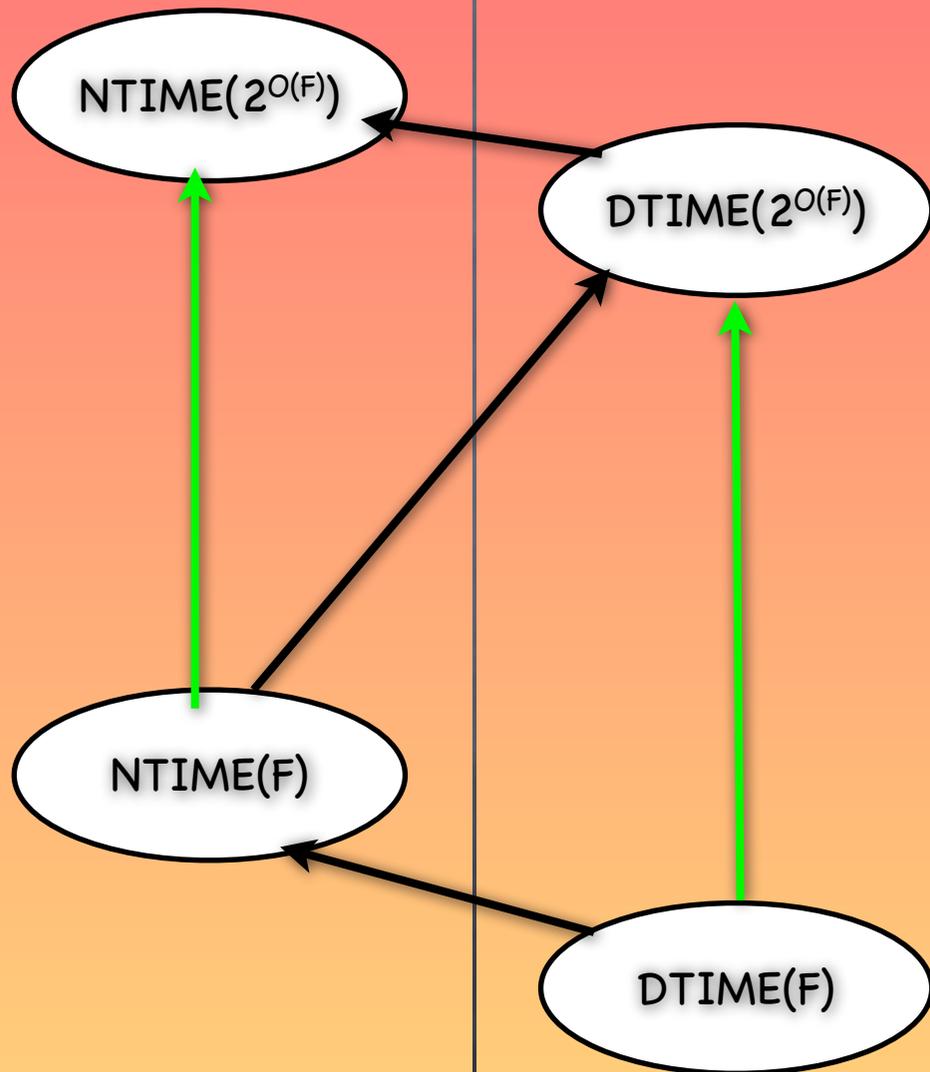


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    - $\text{poly}(2^{O(S)}) = 2^{O(S)}$



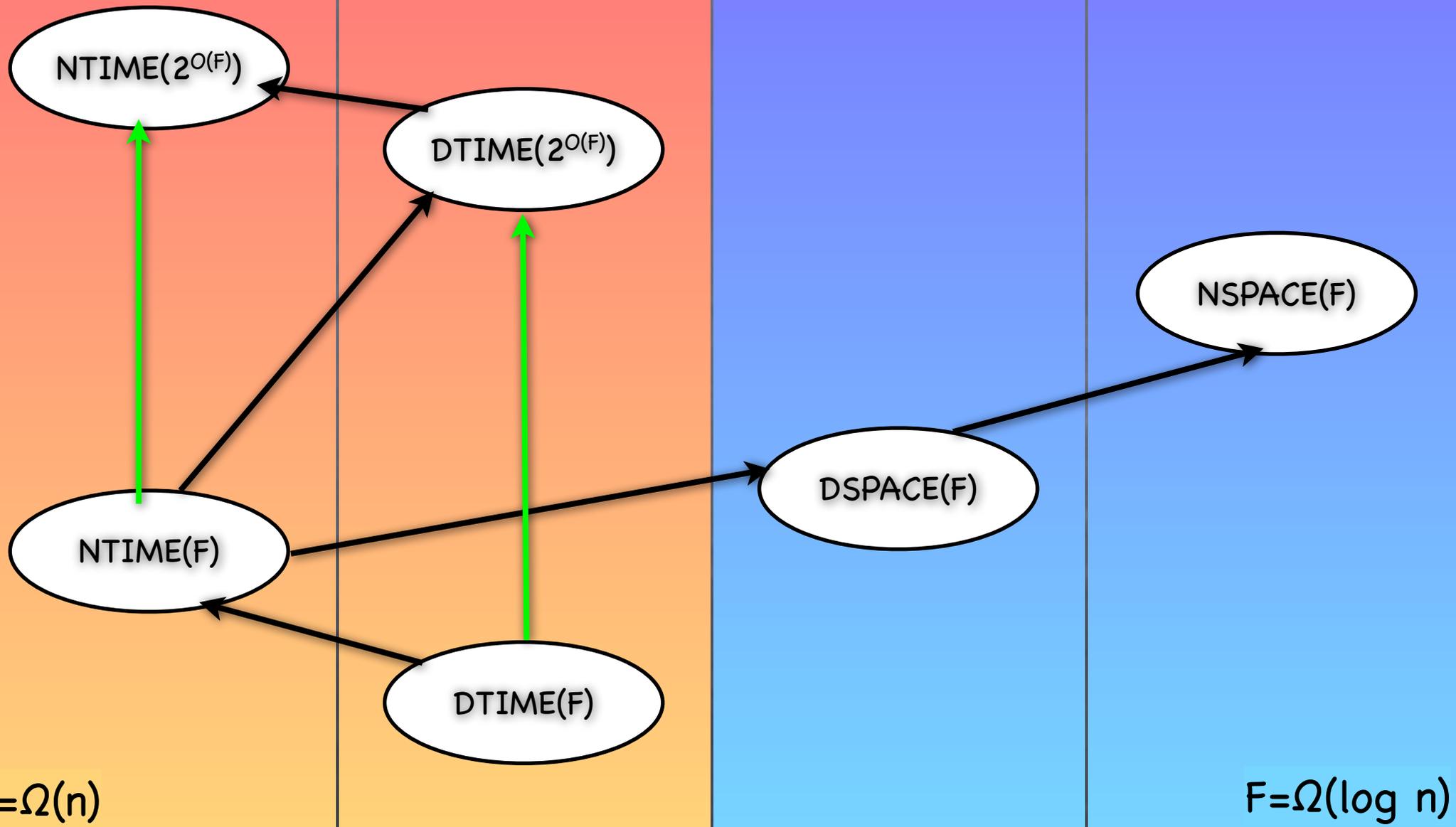
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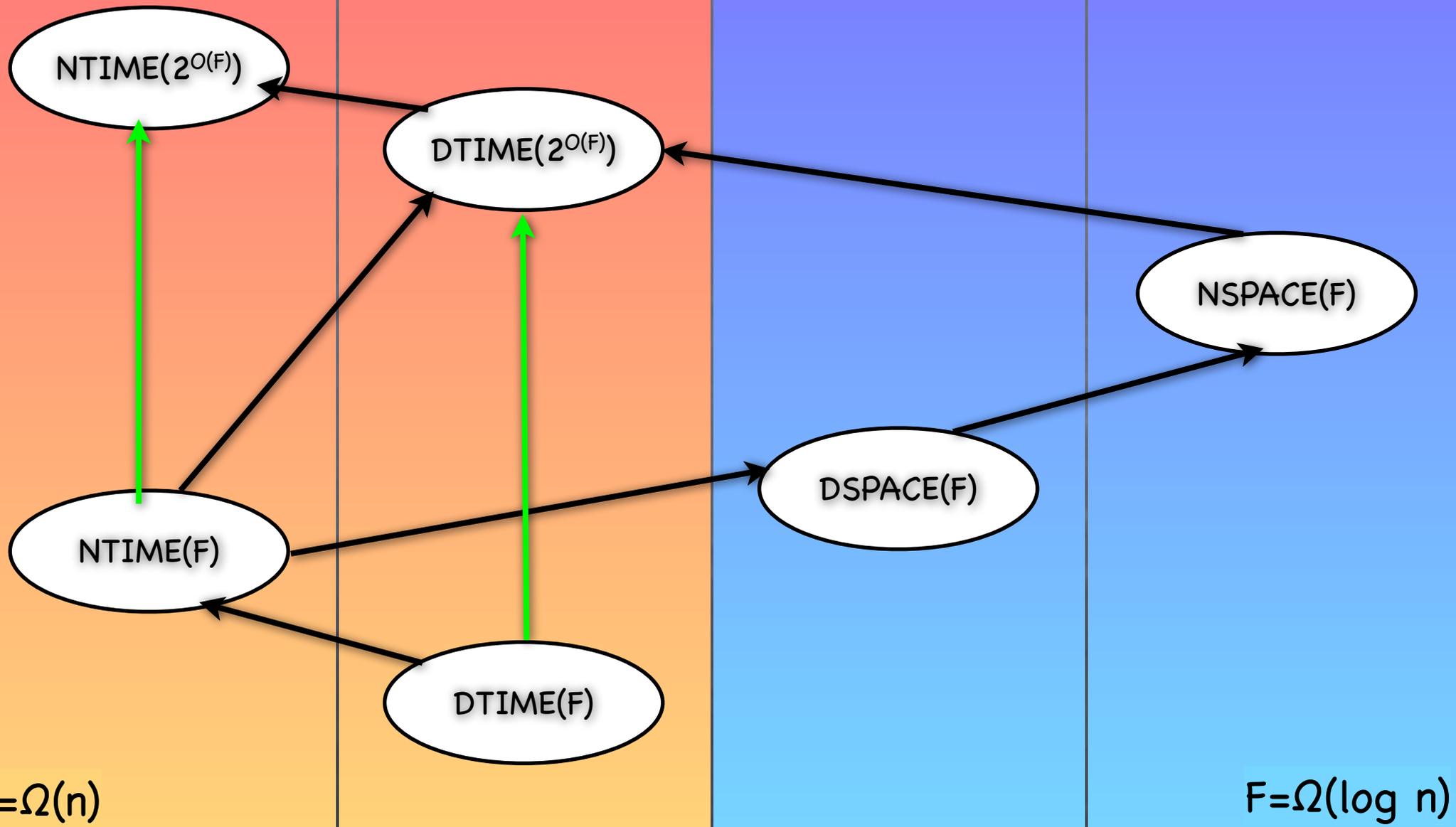
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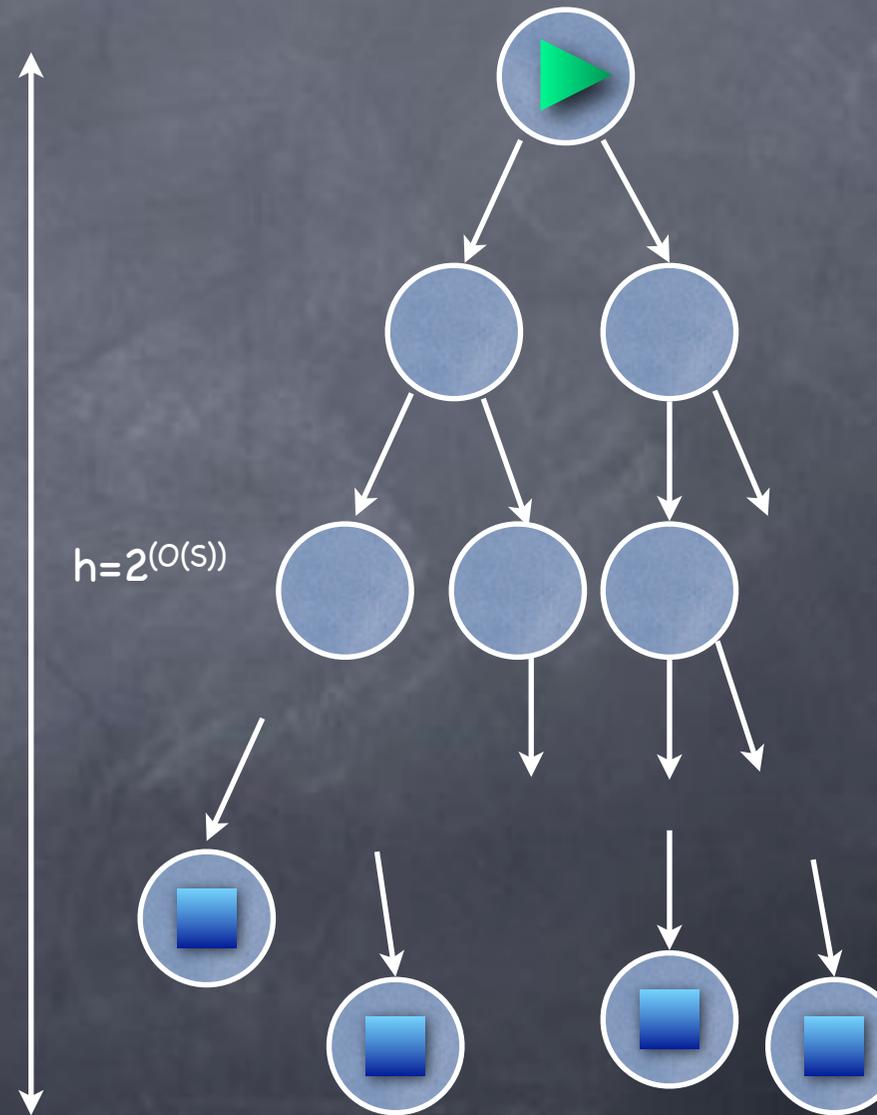
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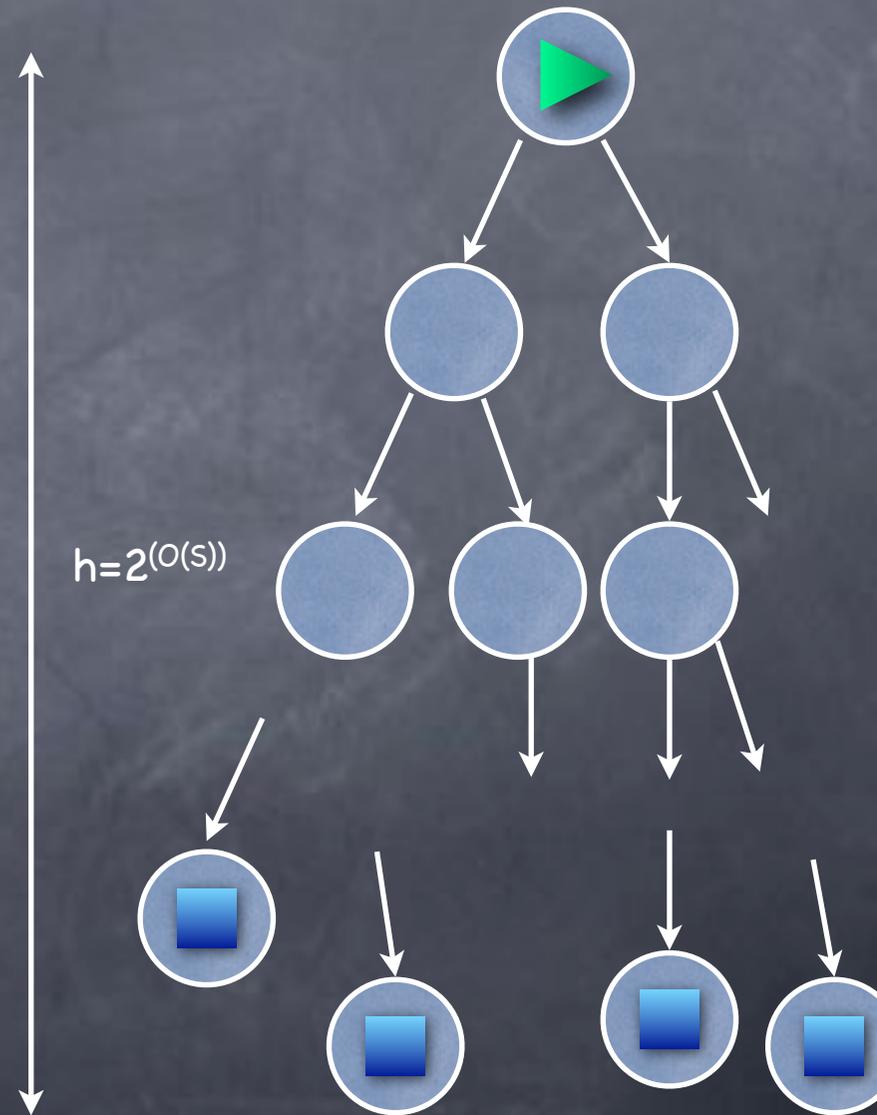
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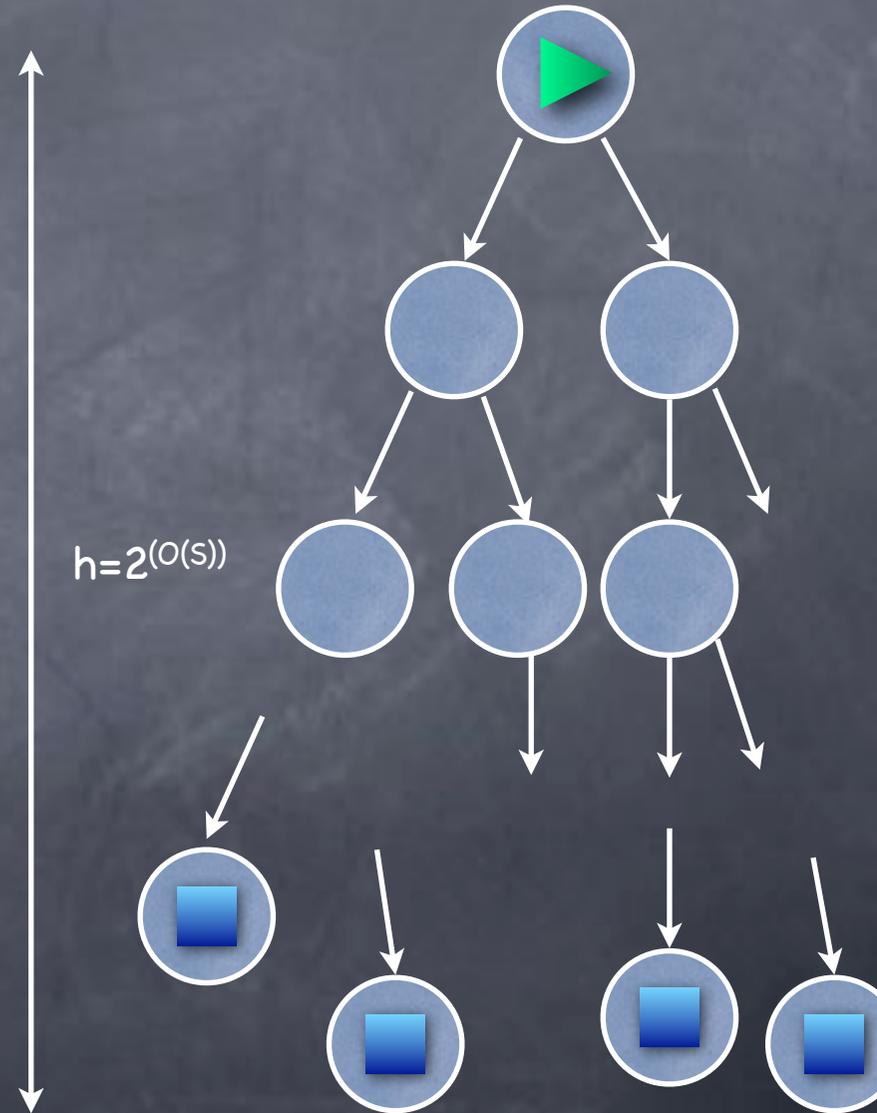
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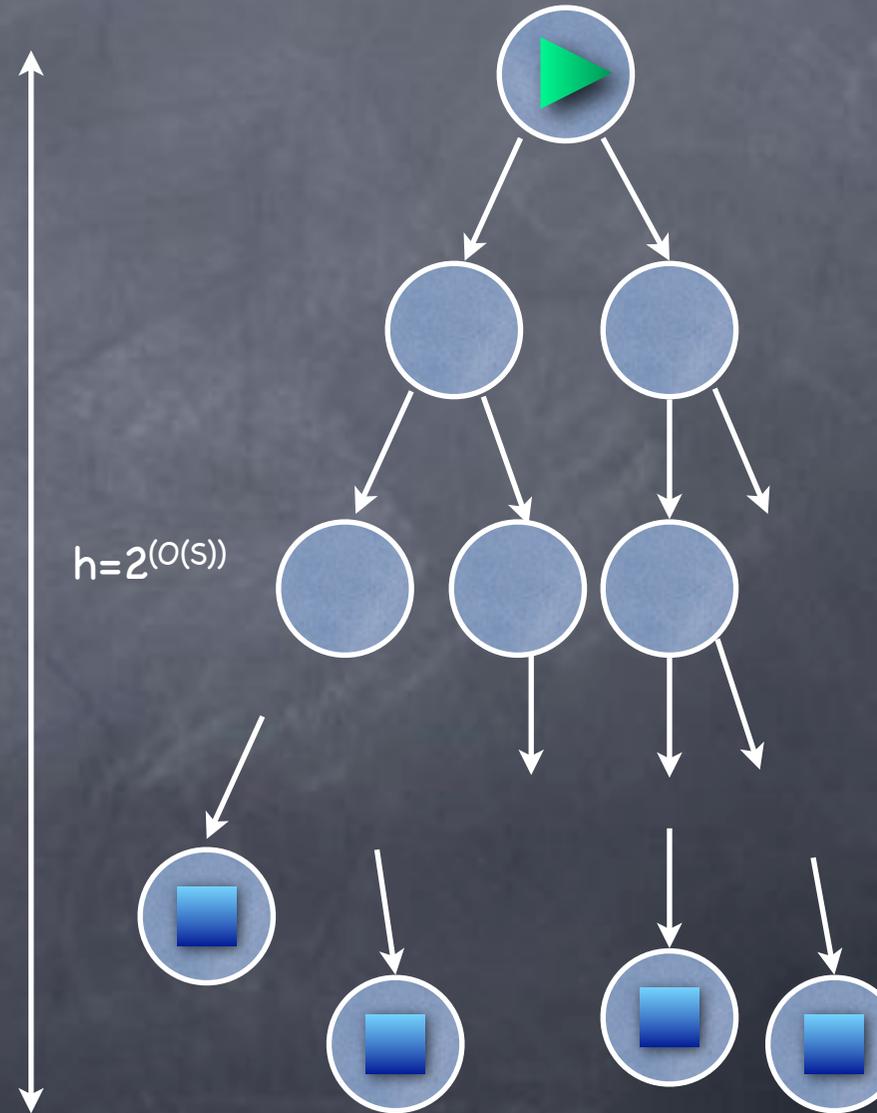
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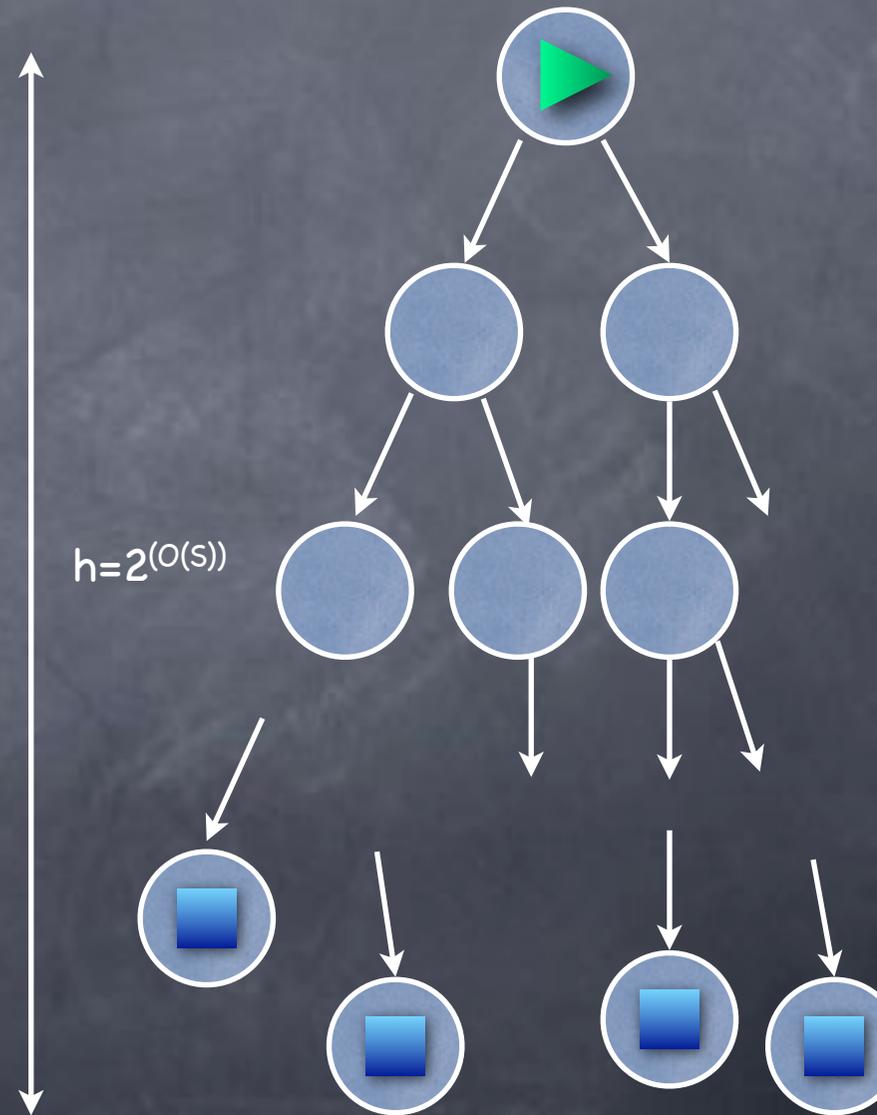
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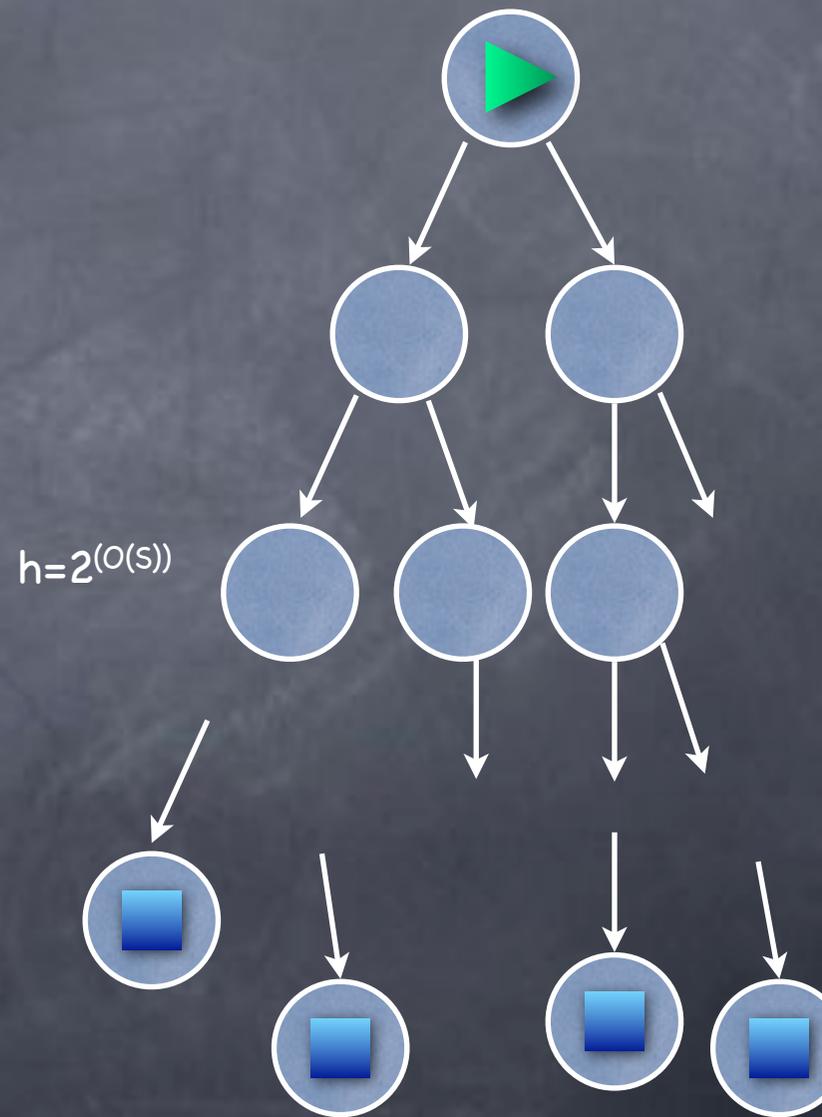
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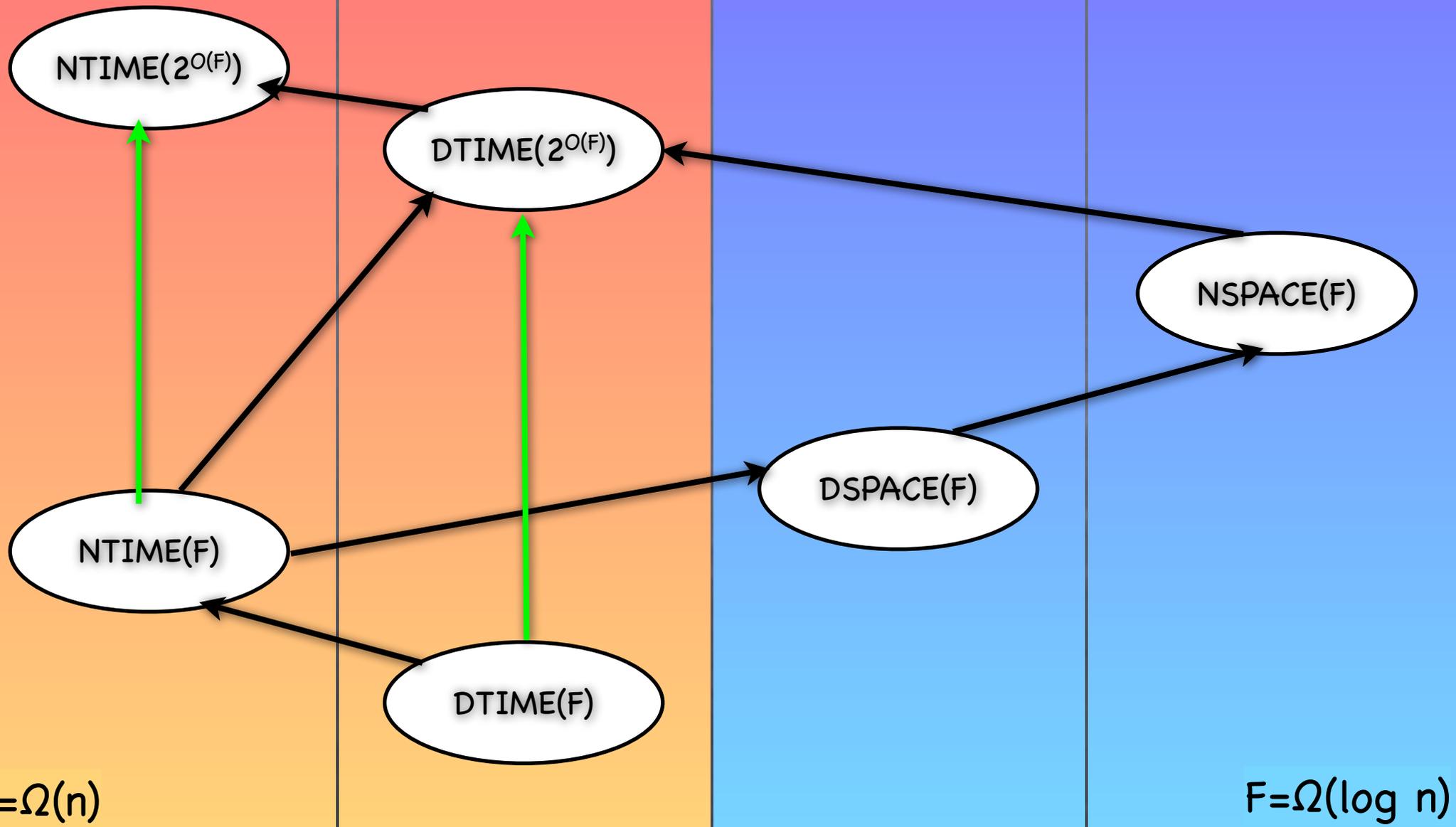
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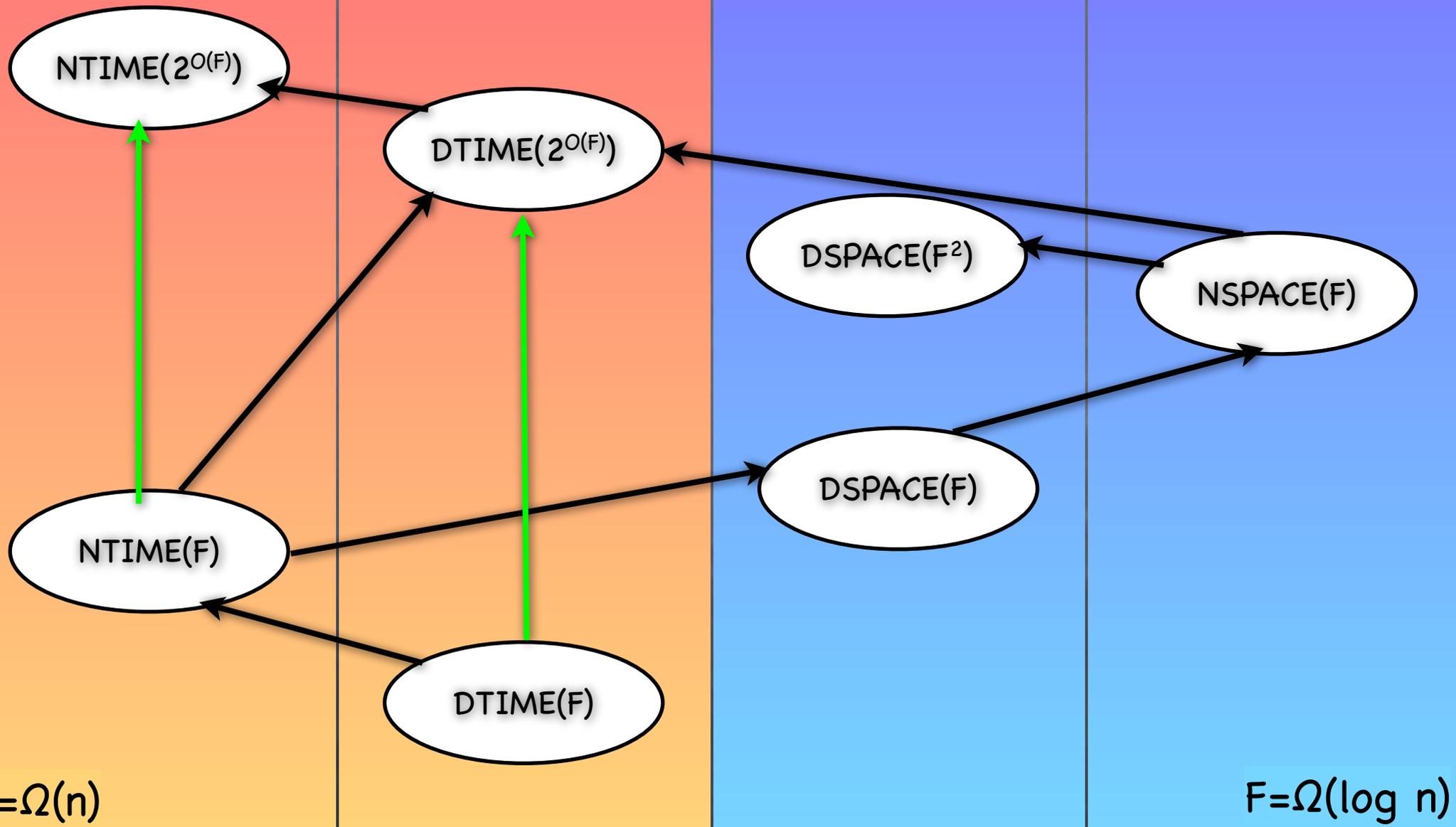
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- Space needed =  $O(\log h) * O(S) = O(S^2)$



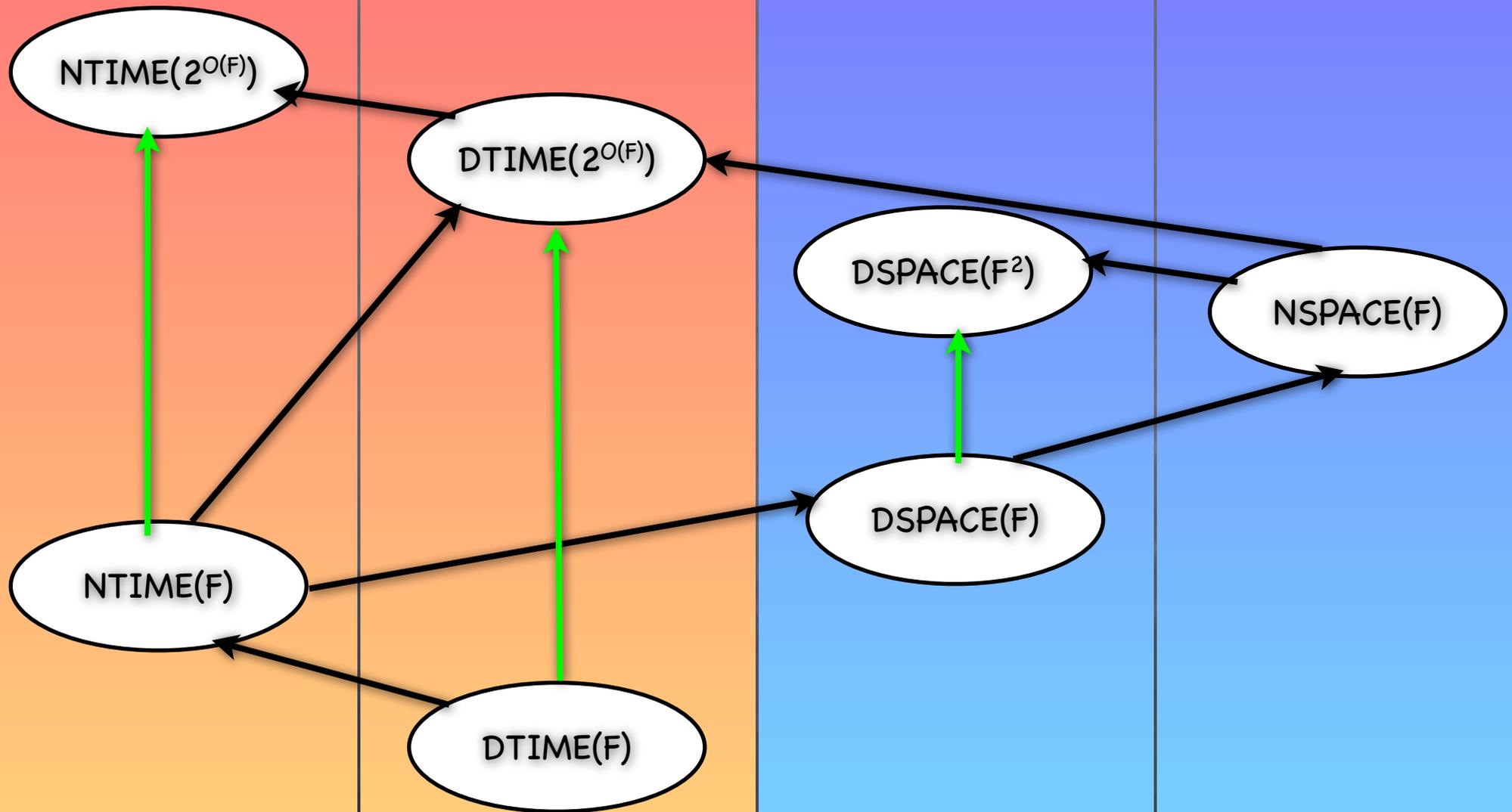
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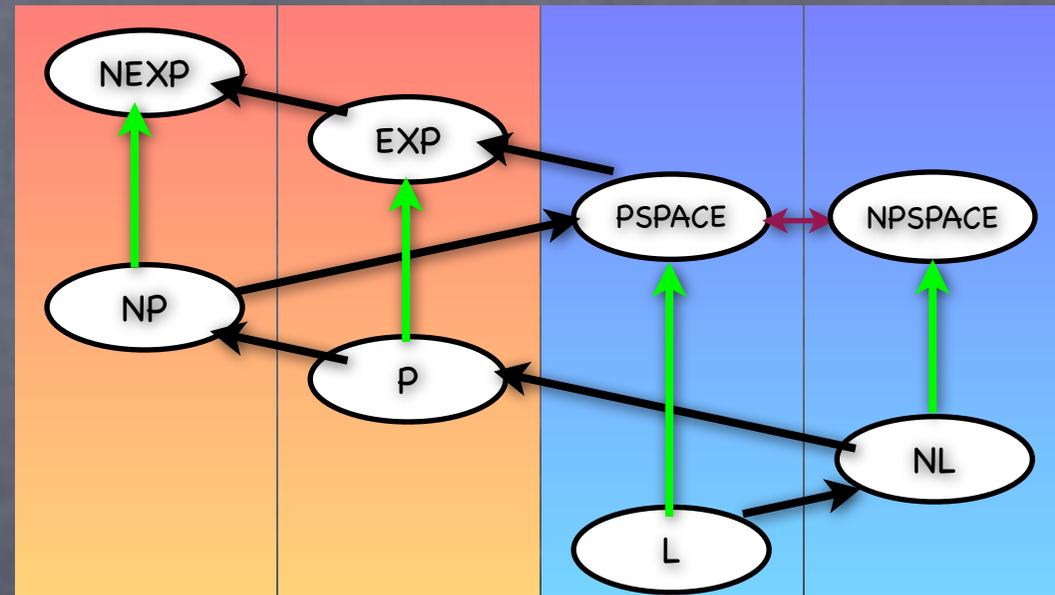
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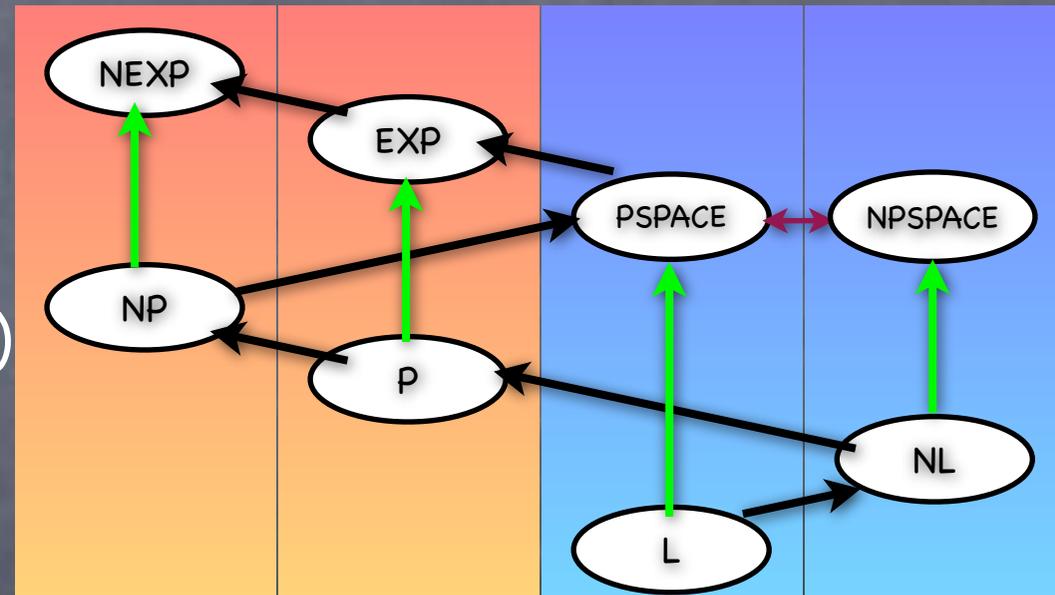
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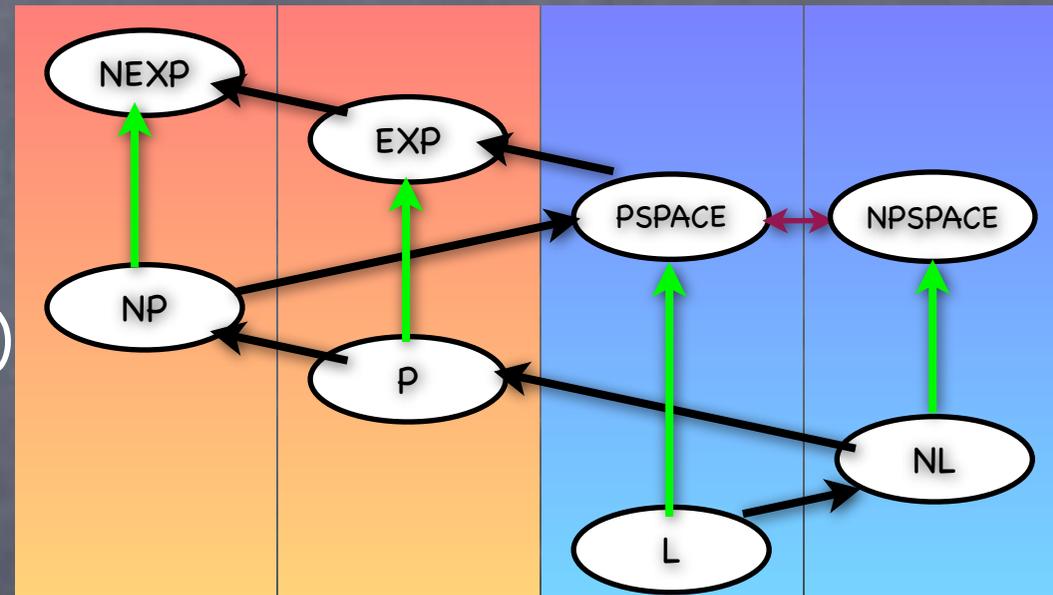
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- Coming up:
  - PSPACE-completeness



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- (An) essence of PSPACE: Understanding 2-player games
  - Can the first/second player always win?

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- Given a QBF game does Alice have a sure-to-win strategy

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  - Else adversary has a winning strategy

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- e.g.  $\psi_1: \exists x \forall y (x=y)$ ,  $\psi_2: \forall y \exists x (x=y)$

TQBF is in PSPACE

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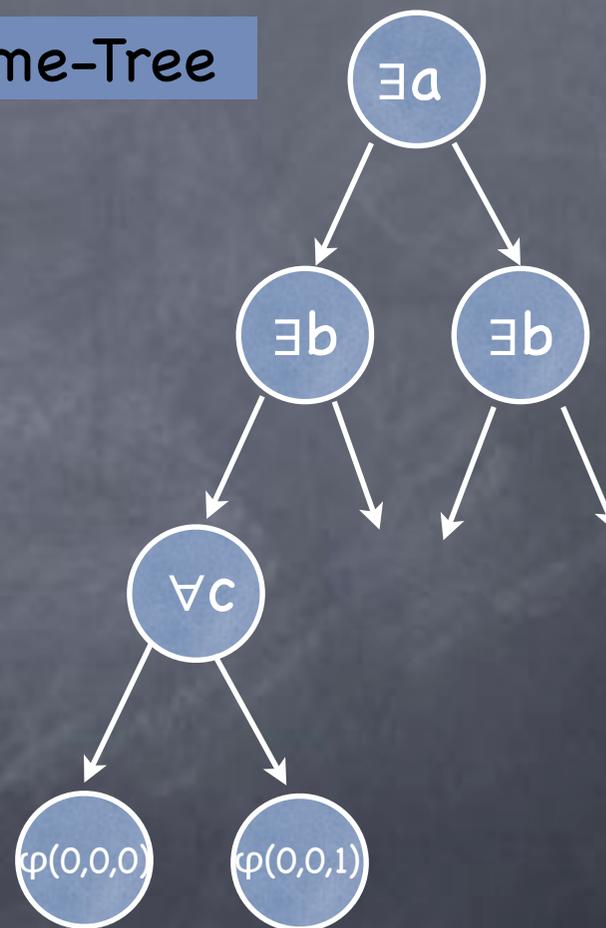
## Game-Tree

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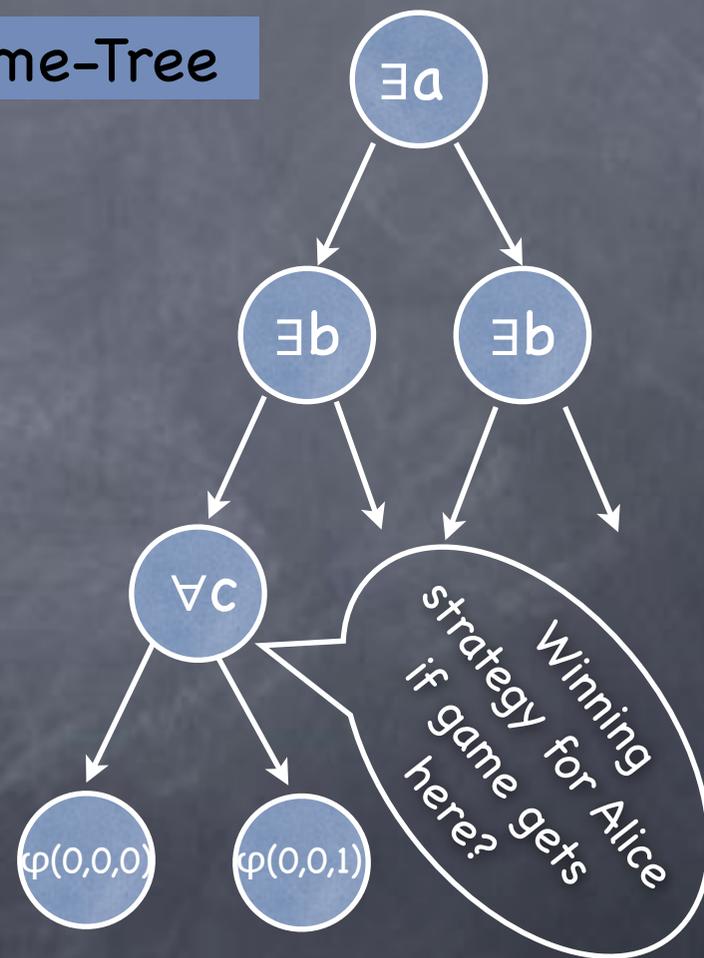
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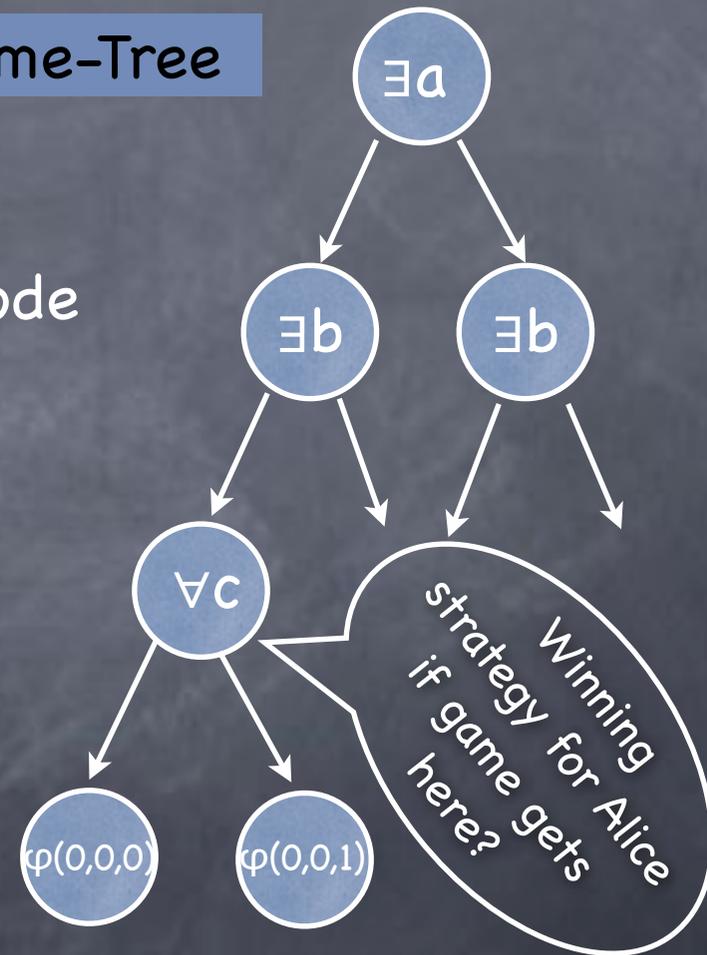
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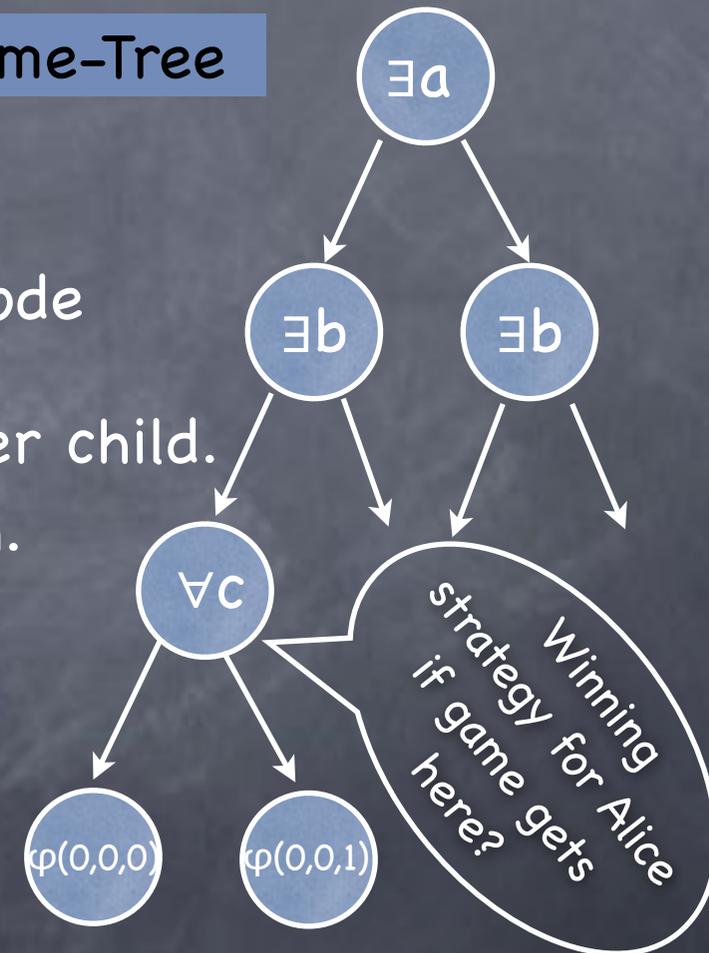
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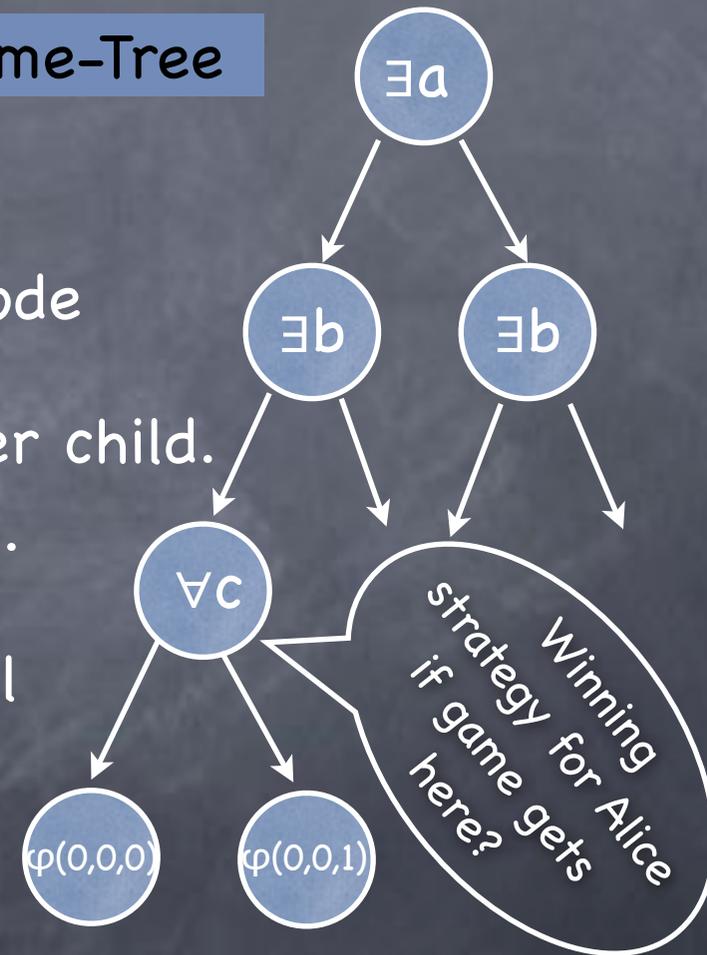
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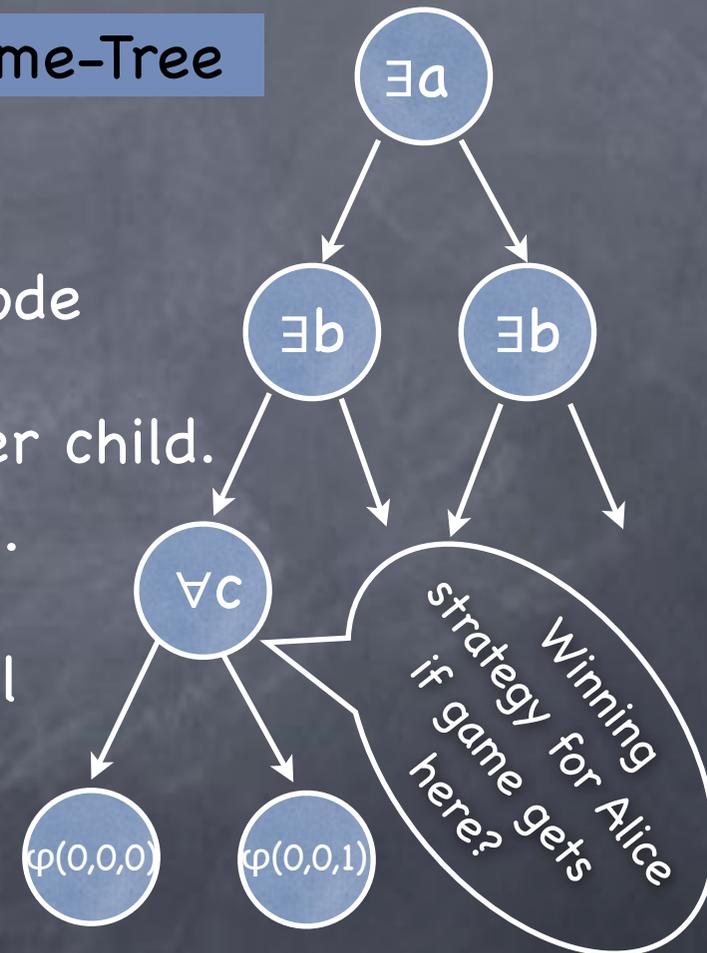
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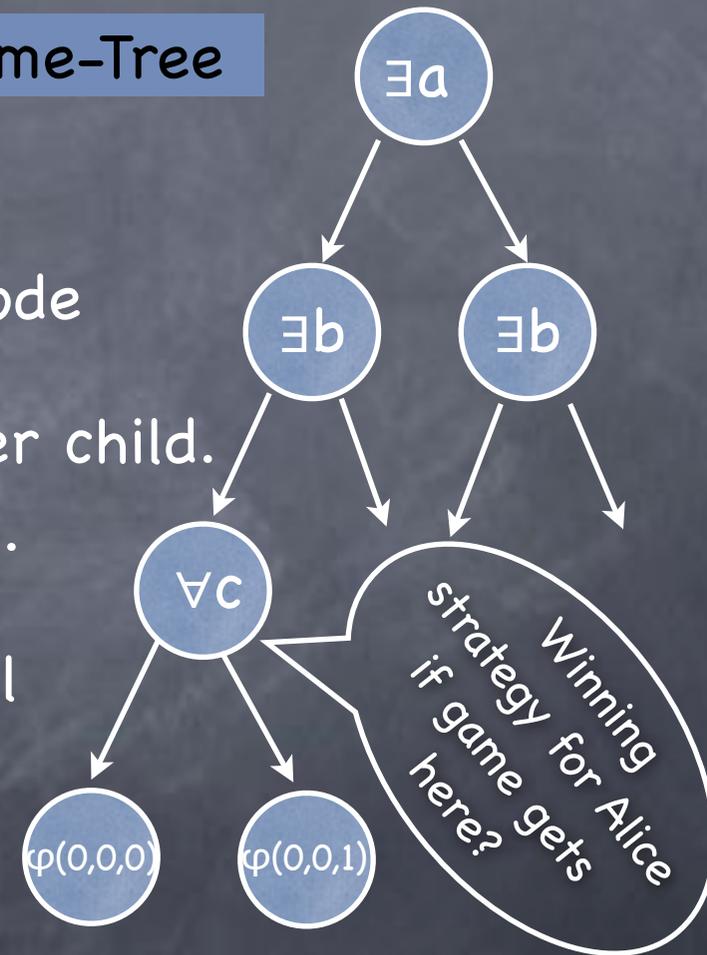
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    - Space needed =  $O(\text{depth}) + \varphi$  evaluation =  $\text{poly}(|\text{QBF}|)$

Game-Tree



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    - Use power of quantification to write it succinctly

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    - In fact, same as naive formula!

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- $|\Psi_{S(n)}| = O(S(n)) + |\Psi_{S(n)-1}| = O(S(n)^2) + |\Psi_0| = O(S(n)^2)$

- “Quantification is a powerful programming language”

c.f.  
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TQBF

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- How about 2, 3, 4, ... quantifier alternations?
  - Coming soon!

Today

# Today

- Zoo (more later)

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