

Non-Uniform Computation & Circuits

Lecture 10

Wherein every language can be decided

Non-Uniform Computation

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- Non-uniform: A different “program” for each input size
 - Then complexity of building the program and executing the program
 - Sometimes will focus on the latter alone
 - Not entirely realistic if the program family is uncomputable or very complex to compute

Non-uniform advice

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 - But $\{A_n\}$ can be uncomputable (even if just one bit long)
 - e.g. advice to decide undecidable unary languages

$P/poly$ and P/log

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- $\text{P/poly} = \bigcup_{c,d,k>0} \text{DTIME}(kn^c)/kn^d$
- $\text{P/log} = \bigcup_{c,k>0} \text{DTIME}(kn^c)/k \log n$

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- P/log (or even $D\text{TIME}(1)/1$) has undecidable languages
 - e.g. unary undecidable languages
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- P/log contains P
 - Does P/log or P/poly contain NP?

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Recall

Search using Decision

- Suppose given “oracles” for deciding all NP languages, can we easily find certificates?
 - Yes! So, if decision easy (decision-oracles realizable), then search is easy too!
- Say, given x , need to find w s.t. $(x,w) \in L'$ (if such w exists)
 - consider L_1 in NP: $(x,y) \in L_1$ iff $\exists z$ s.t. $(x,yz) \in L'$. (i.e., can y be a prefix of a certificate for x).
 - Query L_1 -oracle with $(x,0)$ and $(x,1)$. If $\exists w$, one of the two must be positive: say $(x,0) \in L_1$; then first bit of w be 0.
 - For next bit query L_1 -oracle with $(x,00)$ and $(x,01)$

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Use L_2 so that (x,z,pad) in L_2 iff (x,z) in L_1 . Can query L_2 with same size instances

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- If no advice worked (one of them was correct), then input not in language

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- $L = \{x \mid \exists z \forall w_1 F(x, w_1, M(x, w_1; z))\}$

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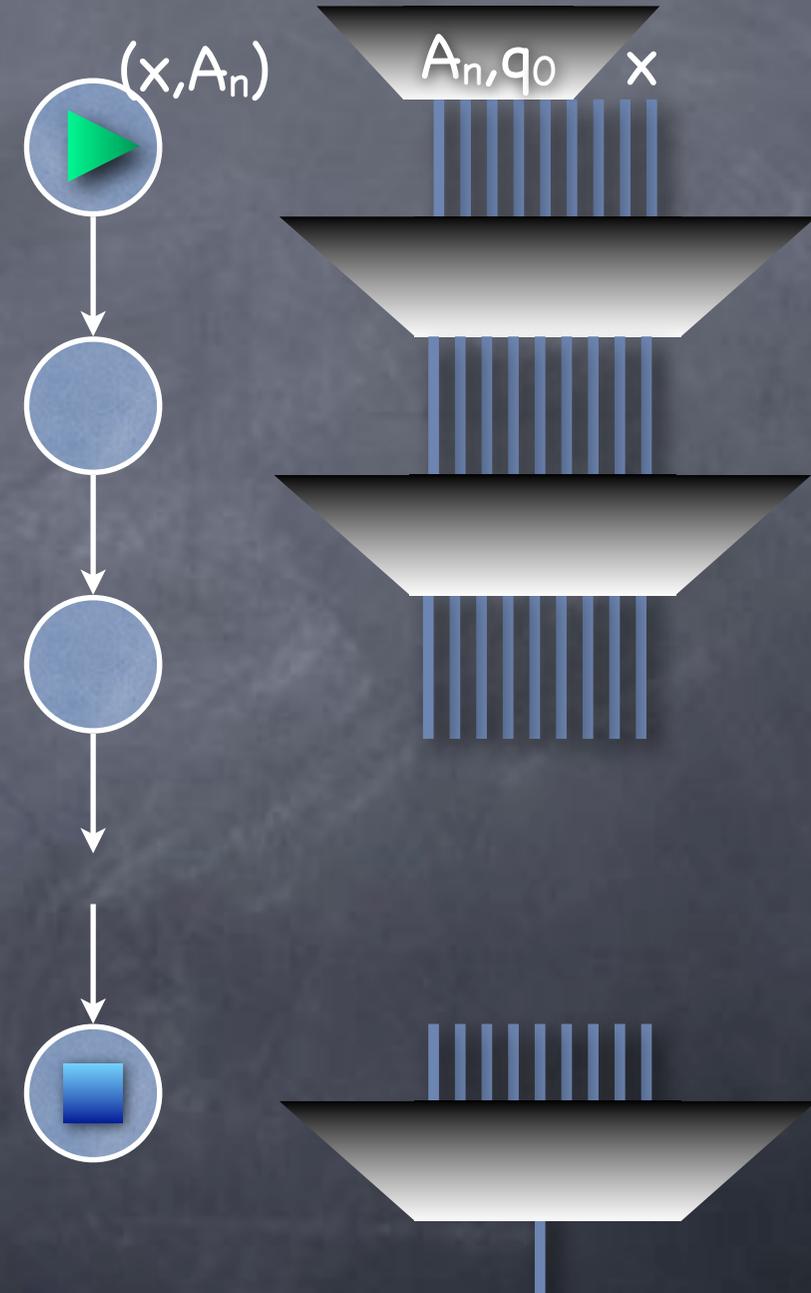
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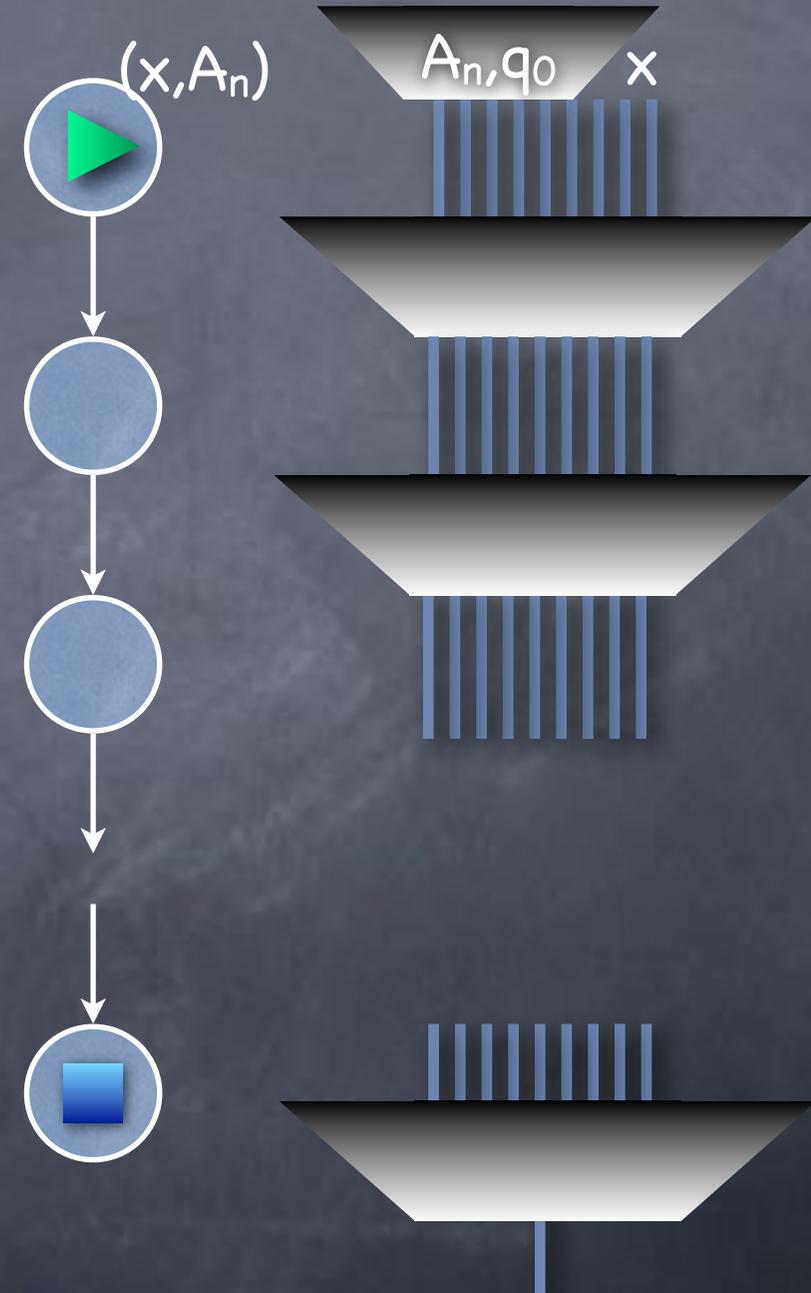
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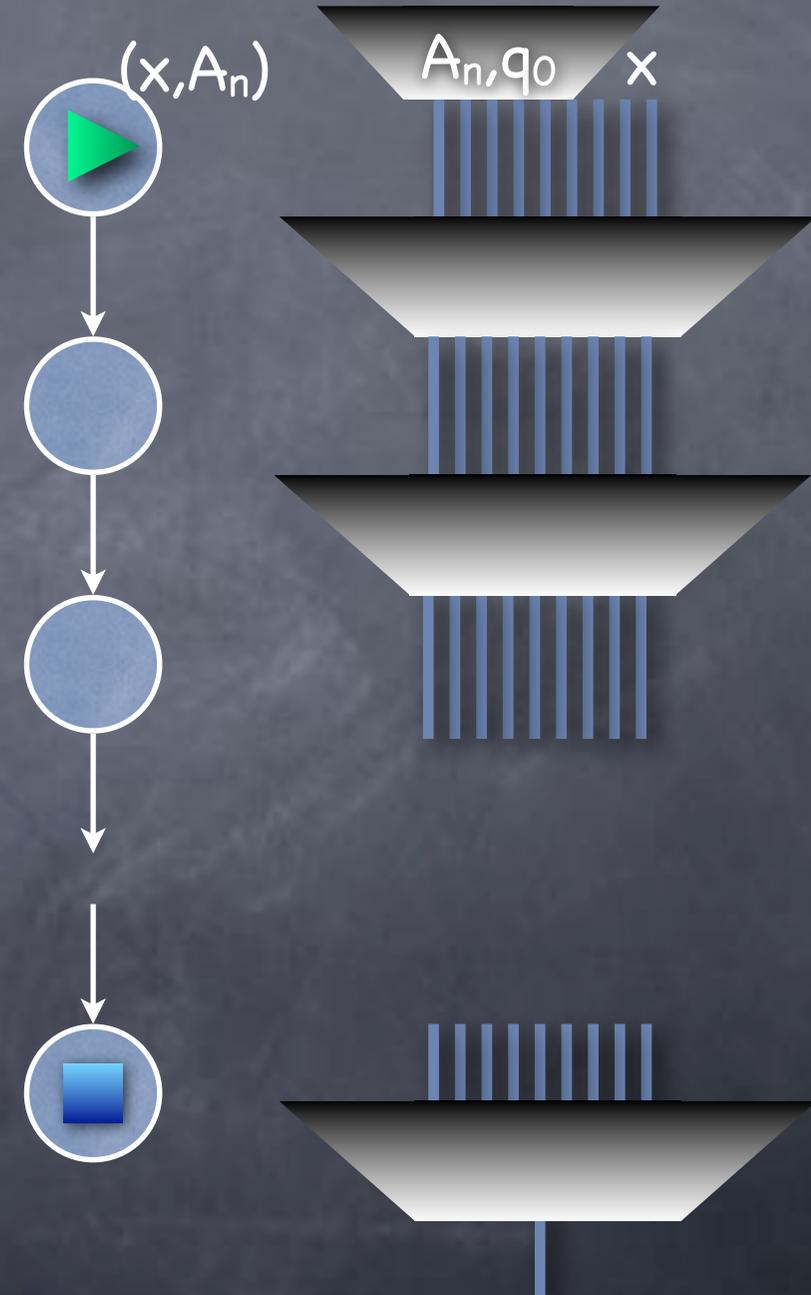
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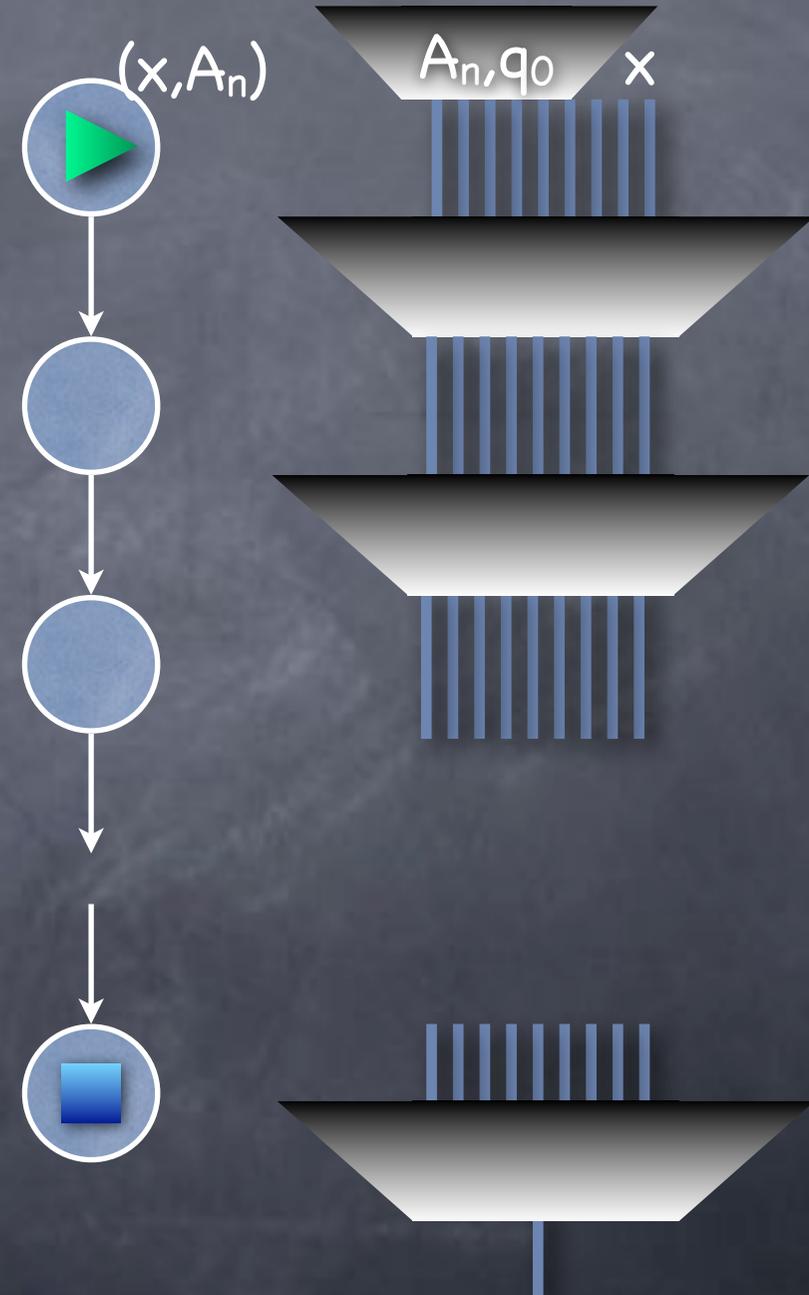
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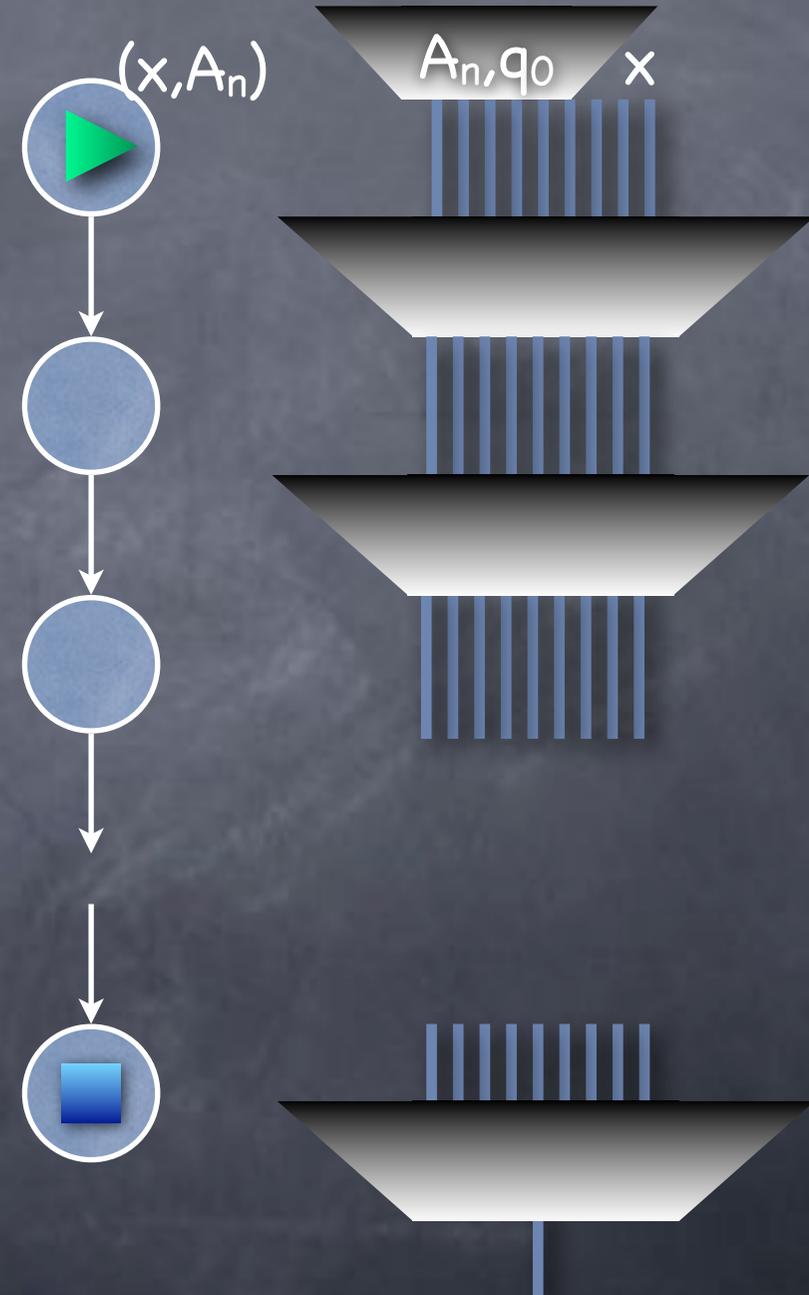
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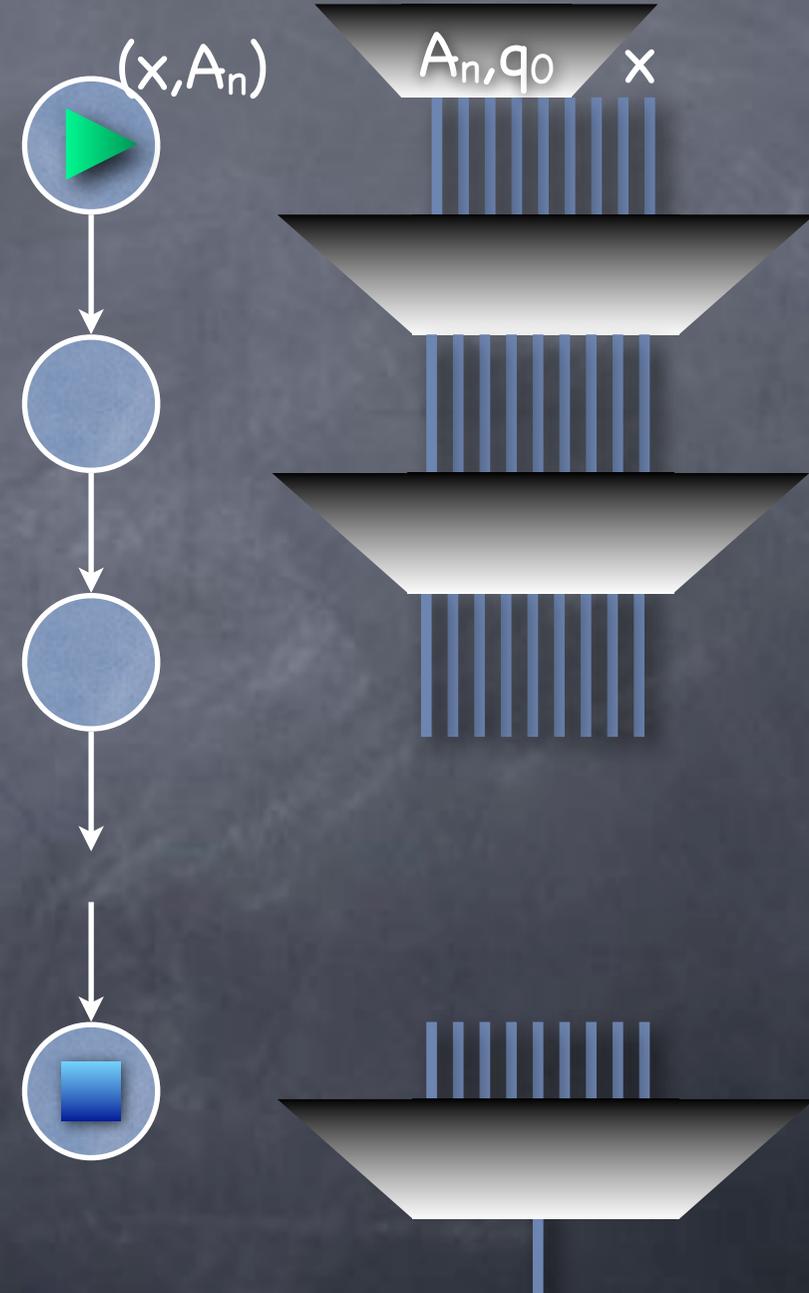
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 - $|A_n|$ comparable to size of circuit C_n

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 - $P/poly \subseteq SIZE(poly)$: Transformation from Cook's theorem, with advice string hardwired into circuit

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 - All of them in $\text{SIZE}(T)$, most not in $\text{SIZE}(T')$

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 - **$NC^0 \subsetneq AC^0$** : Consider $L = \{1, 11, 111, \dots\}$

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- So $NC = AC$

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- Open problem: Is $NC = P$?

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 - Total “work” is size of the circuit

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- $NC^i \subseteq AC^i \subseteq NC^{i+1} \subseteq NC = AC \subseteq P$