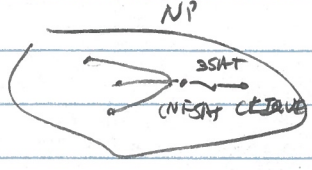


CS 579 Computational Complexity: Lecture 6

admin: ps 1 due now late policy also

include name / cellab inside pset  
 ps 2 out tonight  
 last time: Cook Levin



today: - space complexity  
 - PSPACE, NPSPACE

Q - what is a computational resource?

time - deterministic  
 - nondeterministic

space deterministic nondeterministic



$\leq t$  steps  $\Rightarrow \leq t$  cells used used in Cook Levin  
 space

def:  $s: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . A TM  $M$  runs in space  $s(n)$  if it halts on all inputs of length  $n$  using  $\leq s(n)$  tape cells.

A NTM  $N$  runs in space  $s(n)$  if all branches halt on all inputs.

def:  $SPACE(s(n)) = \{A : A \in L(M) \text{ TM } M \text{ runs in space } \leq O(s(n))\}$   
 NPSPACE " " NTM  $N$

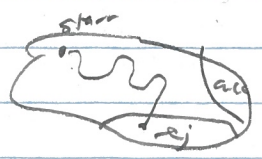
Prop: a)  $TIME(t(n)) \in SPACE(t(n))$   
 b)  $SPACE(s(n)) \in TIME(2^{O(s(n))}) = \bigcup_c TIME(2^{c \cdot s(n)})$

PF: a) immediate use same TM

b) recall: configuration of TM

tape contents	$\in \Gamma^{ s(n) }$	$\leq 2^{O(s(n))}$
state	$ Q $	$O(1)$
head position	$s(n)$	$\leq 2^{O(s(n))}$
total:		$\leq 2^{O(s(n))}$

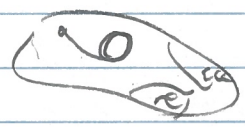
config space



PSPACE = SPACE(poly(n))  
 NPSPACE = NSPACE(poly(n))

Qn: TM M config repeats when computing on input  $x$   
 $\Rightarrow$  M does not halt on  $x$

PL.



M halts on  $x \Rightarrow$  no repeated configs  
 $\uparrow$   
 M runs in space  $S(n) \Rightarrow \leq 2^{O(S(n))}$  configs possible  $\Rightarrow$

$\leq 2^{O(S(n))}$  configurations seen

$\Rightarrow$  " time

Prk: we did not change the TM

Q: why assume TM halts is defn?

A: - nice assumption -

- if does not halt and uses  $\leq S(n)$  tape cells

$\Rightarrow$  repeats configs, rejects input

if could detect by listing configs & too much space

if want to change TM while still rejecting

$M'$  = " on input  $x$  :

1) run M for  $2^{O(S(n))}$  steps

- if acc accept

- rej reject

- has not halted, reject

correctness = clear

complexity = if time, space, etc

space  $\leq S(n)$

always halts.

if changed TM

Cor:  $P \subseteq PSPACE$

prop:  $NTIME(\epsilon(n)) \subseteq NSPACE(\epsilon(n))$

$NSPACE(\epsilon(n)) \subseteq NTIME(2^{O(S(n))})$  if same pred

Q: NP vs PSPACE? if nondeterminism vs space

Prop:  $NP \subseteq PSPACE$

Pf: if direct proof is possible, less do something different

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2019-01-31.4

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2019-01-31.3  
CS579

lem: SAT ∈ PSPACE

PF: "on input  $\langle \varphi \rangle$ :

$O(n)$  1) for all  $x \in \{0,1\}^n$   $n = \# \text{vars}$

$O(|\varphi|)$  - if  $\varphi(x) = 1$  accept

2) reject

correctness: clear

complexity:  $O(|\varphi|)$

lem:  $A \leq_p B$ ,  $B \in \text{PSPACE} \Rightarrow A \in \text{PSPACE}$

PF:  $x \mapsto f(x)$   $M$

"on input  $x$ :

length  $\leq \text{poly}(n)$

$\Rightarrow$   $\text{poly}(n)$  time space

1) compute  $f(x)$

2) Run  $M$  on  $f(x)$  / accept if  $M$  acc

$\leftarrow \leq \text{poly}(\text{poly}(n)) \in \text{poly}(n)$  space

def:  $\text{coNP} = \{A : \bar{A} \in \text{NP}\}$   
 $\leftarrow \Sigma^* \setminus A$

ex: TAUTOLOGY =  $\{ \langle \varphi \rangle : \varphi \text{ boolean formula } \forall x \varphi(x) = 1 \}$

lem:  $L \in \text{NP}$  complex iff  $\bar{L} \in \text{coNP}$  - complex

PF:  $L \in \text{NP}$  iff  $\bar{L} \in \text{coNP}$

-  $A \in \text{NP}$ ,  $A \leq_p L$

$\bar{A} \in \text{coNP}$ ,  $\bar{A} \leq_p \bar{L}$

$x \in A$  iff  $f(x) \in L$

$\bar{A}$  is same reduction

$x \in \bar{A}$  iff  $f(x) \in \bar{L}$

Cor: TAUTOLOGY is coNP-complete

PF:  $\langle \varphi \rangle \in \text{TAUTOLOGY}$  iff  $\langle \neg \varphi \rangle \in \text{SAT}$

Encoding issues

$\forall x \varphi(x) = 1$

$\neg \forall x \varphi(x) = 1 \equiv \exists x (\neg \varphi)(x) = 1$

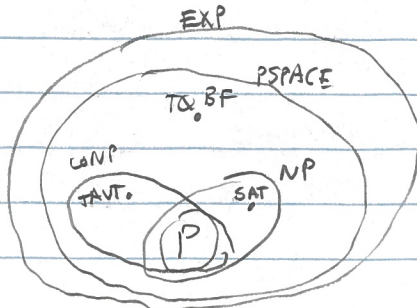
Prop:  $A \in \text{PSPACE}$  iff  $\bar{A} \in \text{PSPACE}$

PF:  $\hookrightarrow \text{TM } M$

$\hookrightarrow \text{TM } M'$  w/ acc/rej swapped

Cor:  $\text{coNP} \subseteq \text{PSPACE}$ .

The world:



Conj:  $P \neq \text{NP}$   
 $P \neq \text{coNP}$   
 $P \neq \text{PSPACE} \neq \text{NP}$

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CS 579

def: a true quantified boolean formula is an expression

$$\phi = Q_1 x_1 Q_2 x_2 \dots Q_k x_k \psi$$

boolean formula on  $x_1, \dots, x_k$

if no free variables?

that is true.

$$\text{ex: } \phi = \forall x \exists y \forall z ((x \vee y) \wedge (\bar{y} \wedge z))$$

is false if  $x=0 \Rightarrow y=1$  must hold

$\Rightarrow \forall z z$  which is false

TQBF =  $\{ \langle \phi \rangle : \phi \text{ is true quantified boolean formula} \}$

ex: SAT, TAUT  $\subseteq$  TQBF

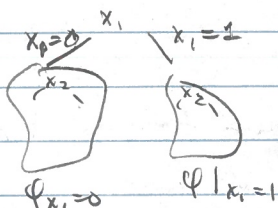
Thm: TQBF is PSPACE-complete

Prop  $\in$  PSPACE

pf.  $\phi = Q_1 x_1 Q_2 x_2 \dots Q_k x_k \psi$

idea: use recursion, reusing space

ex:



space  $\rightarrow$  linear in # variables  
if and evaluating  $\phi$

also - " on input  $\langle \phi \rangle$ :

1) if no quantifiers, eval  $\phi$  directly (if no variables)

2) if  $\phi = \exists x_1 \psi$  - solve recursively  $\psi |_{x_1=0}$   
" " " "  $|_{x_1=1}$

accept if either accept

3)  $\forall x_1$  " " " "

accept if both accept

correctness: clear

complexity: always holds

$$\text{space: } O(n + |\langle \phi \rangle|)$$

recursion stack      manipulators  $p$

today = space complexity

next time = PSPACE vs NPSPACE