

CS888: Introduction to Profession and Communication Skills -- Theoretical CS

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[*WITH HELP FROM INTERNET SOURCES]

2024; AUG 21, 23, 28, 30; SEP 4, 6



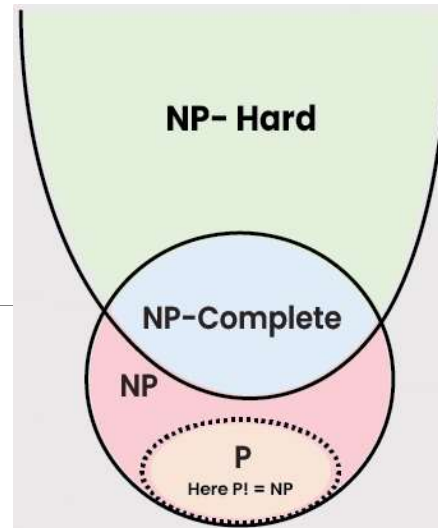
Is life Hard?

- ❖ What does **easy** or **hard** mean in CS?
 - ❖ Is it in theory or practice?

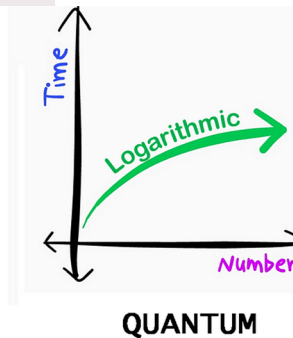
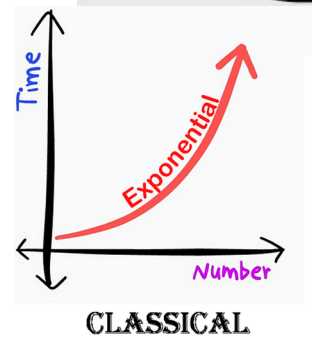
❖ Depends on the context:

1. Fibonacci heaps are hard to *analyse*.
2. Matrix multiplication is *suboptimal*.
3. Integer factoring is hard to *solve*.
4. Hamiltonian path is hard to *find*.
5. Cycles are hard to *count*.

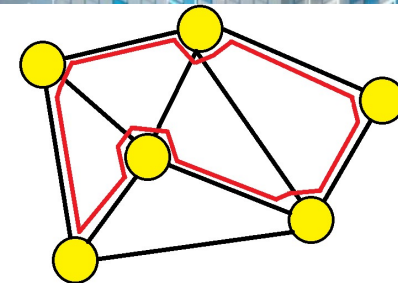
- ❖ Hardness is of diverse types:
 - ❖ Insightful **Naming** is important!



Procedure	Binary heap (worst-case)	Fibonacci heap (amortized)
MAKE-HEAP	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$
INSERT	$\Theta(\lg n)$	$\Theta(1)$
MINIMUM	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$
EXTRACT-MIN	$\Theta(\lg n)$	$O(\lg n)$
UNION	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$
DECREASE-KEY	$\Theta(\lg n)$	$\Theta(1)$
DELETE	$\Theta(\lg n)$	$O(\lg n)$



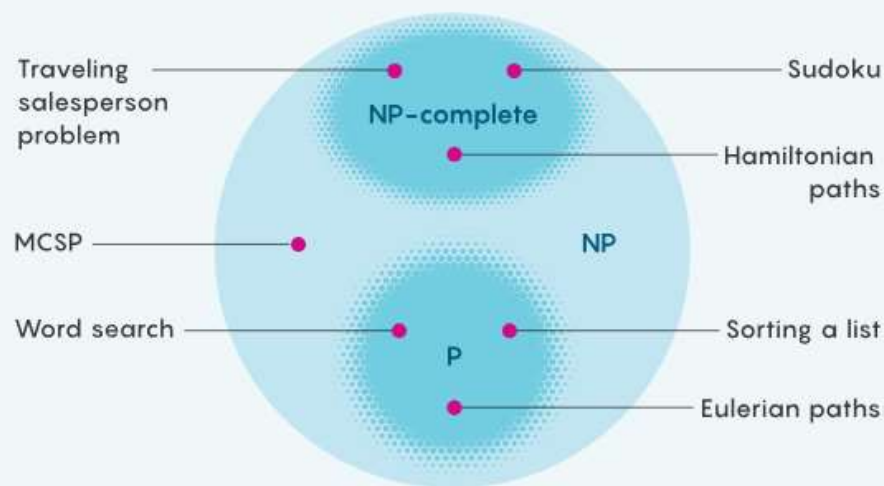
There are only two hard problems in computer science: cache invalidation and naming things.
- Phil Karlton



Is Hardness bad?

- ❖ Do scientists **prove hardness** only for sadistic fun?!
- ❖ We don't want to look for algorithms that **don't exist**.
- ❖ We can try solving for **restricted inputs**.
- ❖ Once we know a problem is hard, we could search for special-case **heuristics**
 - ❖ Approximation
 - ❖ Machine Learning, or Deep Learning
- ❖ Hard problems help design **secure** cryptosystems
 - ❖ IntegerFactoring, DiscreteLog → RSA
 - ❖ ShortestVector (SVP) → Lattice cryptosystem
 - ❖ SystemSolver → Multivariate Cryptography

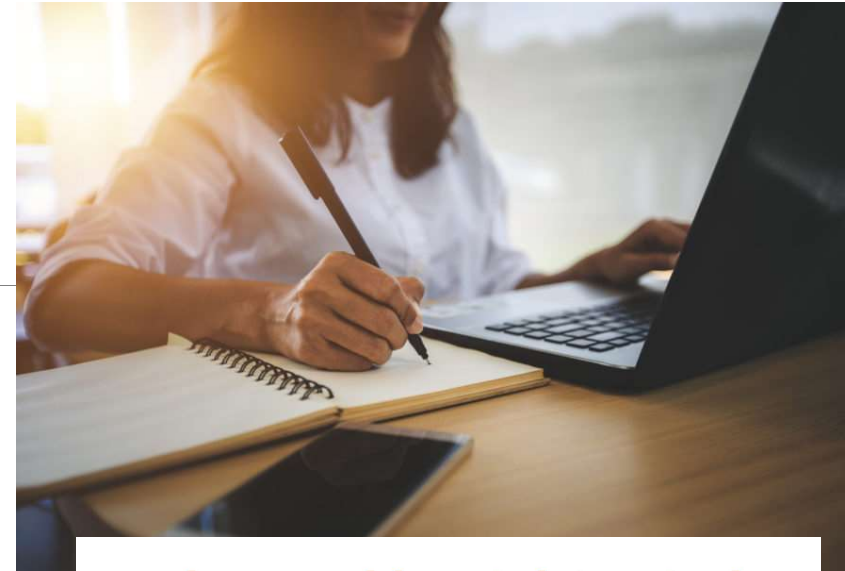
MCSP is one of a few problems not known to be NP-complete and not known to be in P.



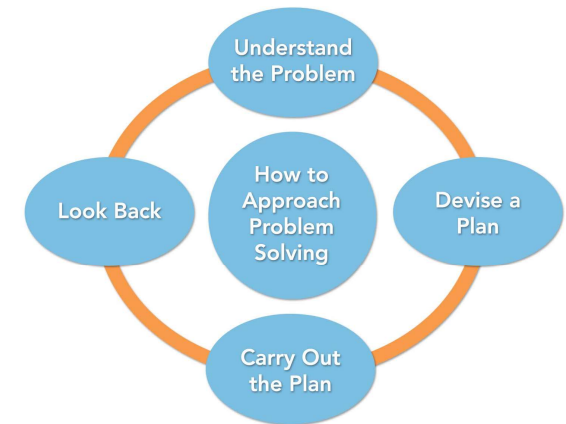
- ❖ If a well-known **hard problem** Y reduces to X, then X is also *hard*.
- ❖ Else, we're *stuck* wondering about X.
 - ❖ problems of **intermediate complexity**.

How to survey?

- ❖ Recognize your **area of interest** (say **A**).
 - ❖ easier to pick from existing labels
 - ❖ internet, copilot, proceedings, journals, manuscripts, magazines
- ❖ Read few papers in **A**, make notes, give **talks**.
 - ❖ follow-up on the recent citations
- ❖ Identify a **problem** (say **P**) in area **A**.
- ❖ Specialize your search to **P** (and its *vicinity*).
 - ❖ read-up its state-of-the-art
 - ❖ give talks
 - ❖ follow-up on citations
 - ❖ be clear about what's done and what's open
 - ❖ talk to experts



Polya's Problem-Solving Cycle



Assignment 9

<https://hello.iitk.ac.in/>

deadline <12pm (end of class)