

co-Classes

- For a language L we define the co-problem as $\bar{L} := \{0,1\}^* \setminus L$.

- This gives us co-classes as:

$$\text{coNP} := \{ \bar{L} \mid L \in \text{NP} \}.$$

- In other words, for a language L in coNP it is "easy" to verify $x \notin L$, for a string x .

- What is the "hardest" problem in coNP?

Defn: $\text{Taut} := \{ \phi \mid \phi \text{ is a } \underline{\text{DNF}} \text{ formula \& } \phi \text{ is a tautology} \}$.

Proposition: Taut is coNP-complete.

Proof:

- Given a DNF ϕ we consider the CNF $\neg \phi$.
- $\neg \phi \in \text{SAT}$ iff $\phi \notin \text{Taut}$.

$\Rightarrow \text{Taut} \in \text{coNP}$. [$\& \overline{\text{Taut}} \in \text{NP}$]

- Let $L \in \text{coNP}$. Thus \exists poly-time TM M s.t. $x \notin L$ iff $\exists u \in \{0,1\}^{|x|^c}$, $M(x,u)=1$.
- Use Cook-Levin's reduction on M to get a boolean CNF $\phi_x(u)$ s.t.
 $x \in \bar{L}$ iff $\phi_x(u)$ is satisfiable.

$\Rightarrow x \in L$ iff $\phi_x(u)$ is unsatisfiable.

$\Rightarrow x \in L$ iff $\neg \phi_x(u) \in \text{Taut}$.

$\Rightarrow L \leq_p \text{Taut}$.

• Thus, Taut is coNP -complete. \square

- Open qn: $\text{NP} \neq \text{coNP}$? Equivalently,
 $\text{Taut} \notin \text{NP}$?

\triangleright If $\text{coNP} \subseteq \text{NP}$ then an alternative to Hilbert's Nullstellensatz shall exist to study systems!

- Proposition: (i) $P = \text{co}P \subseteq \text{NP} \cap \text{coNP}$.

(ii) $P = \text{NP} \Rightarrow \text{NP} = \text{coNP}$.

(Thus, $\text{NP} \neq \text{coNP} \Rightarrow P \neq \text{NP}$.)

(iii) $\text{NP} \cup \text{coNP} \subseteq \text{EXP}$.

NEXP

- It is the nondeterministic version of EXP:

$$\underline{\text{NEXP}} := \bigcup_{c \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Ntime}(2^{n^c})$$

- Easily,

$$\triangleright P \subseteq \text{NP} \subseteq \text{EXP} \subseteq \text{NEXP}.$$

Theorem: $P = \text{NP} \Rightarrow \text{EXP} = \text{NEXP}$.

Proof: Idea: Padding a language.

• Suppose $P = \text{NP}$ & $L \in \text{NEXP}$.

• Let M be a 2^{n^c} -time NDTM that

accepts L .

- Consider the padded version of L :

$$L' := \{ (x, 0^{2^{|x|^c}}) \mid x \in L \}.$$

- $L' \in NP$. (\because any $x' \in L'$ can now be accepted by the NDTM M in time $\text{poly}(|x'|)$.)

- By the hypothesis $L' \in NP = P$.
Say, $L' \in \text{Dtime}(nd)$.

\Rightarrow For an x , we can decide $x \in L$ in time $O((|x| + 2^{|x|^c})^d)$.

$\Rightarrow L \in EXP$

$\Rightarrow NEXP = EXP$. □

- OPEN: What about the converse?

- Where to place NEXP?

Defn: $\text{EEXP} := \bigcup_{c \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Dtime}(2^{2^{cn}})$.

▷ $\text{EXP} \subseteq \text{NEXP} \subseteq \text{EEXP}$.

and so on.....

Gödel's computation qn.

- $\text{Thm} := \{ (\varphi, 1^n) \mid \varphi \text{ is a math. statement with a proof of length } \leq n \}$.

- Since it is "easy" to verify a proof:

▷ $\text{Thm} \in \text{NP}$.

- If $P = \text{NP}$ then every math. statement can be "easily" resolved.

No need for mathematicians!