

12/10/21

$$NPSPACE = coNPSPACE$$

$$NL = NSPACE(\log n)$$

$$coNL = \{L \mid \bar{L} \in NL\}$$

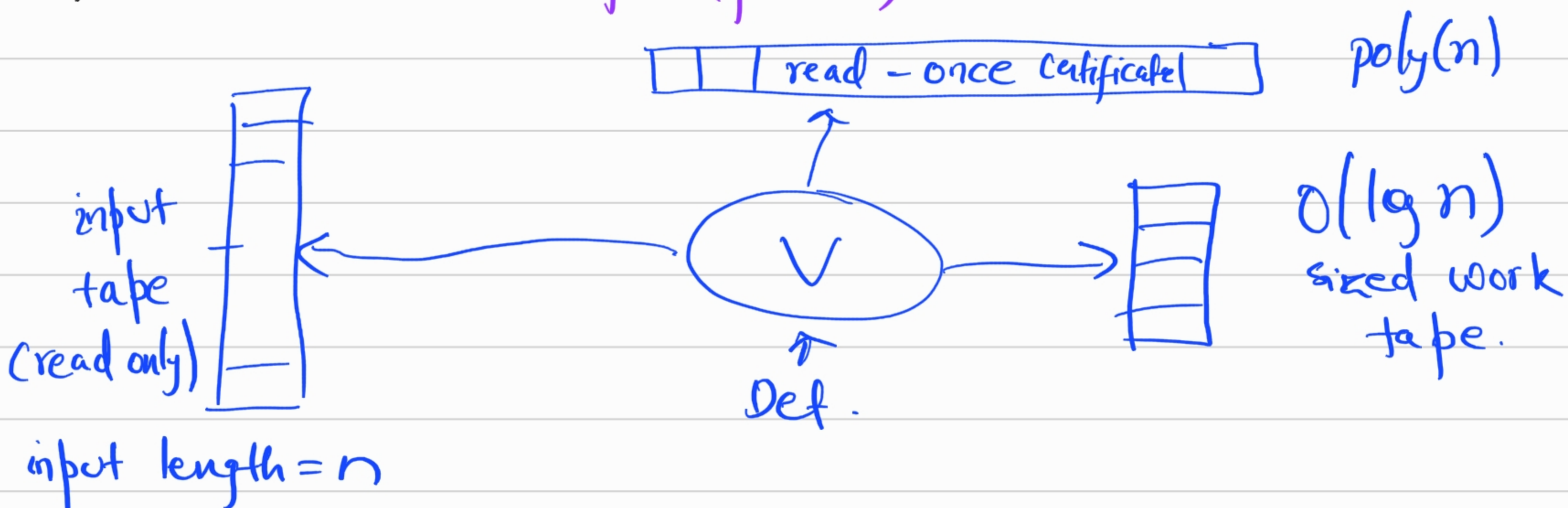
"scaled down" $NL = coNL?$

Thm: [Immerman - Szepietowski] (1988) $NL = coNL$.

$$REACH := \{ \langle G, s, t \rangle \mid \exists \text{ a path from } s \text{ to } t \text{ in } G \}$$

Thm: REACH is NL-complete.

Defn:- (Alternative defn of NL):



Implication of $NL = coNL$

$$REACH \in coNL \Rightarrow \overline{REACH} \in NL$$

$$\overline{REACH} := \{ \langle G, s, t \rangle \mid \nexists \text{ a path from } s \text{ to } t \text{ in digraph } G \}$$

Thm: $\overline{REACH} \in NL$.

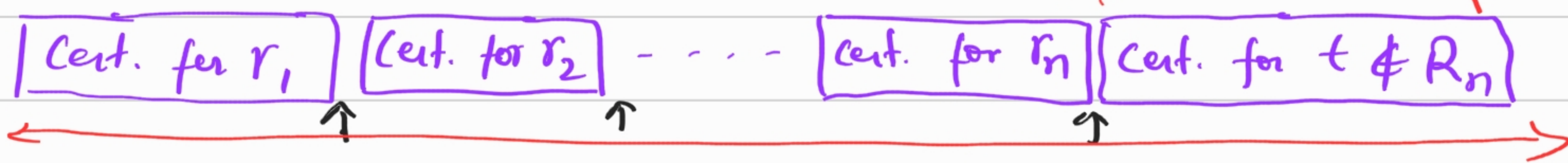
Proof:- $R_k := \{v \in G \mid v \text{ is reachable from } s \text{ in at most } k \text{ steps}\}$

$$0 \leq k \leq n$$

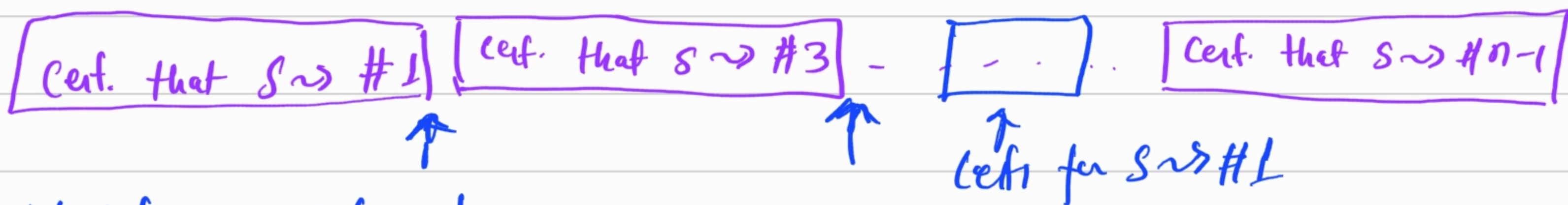
Define: $|R_k| := r_k$

$$|R_0| = 1 ; R_0 = \{s\}$$

Overview of the certificate. $n \times n^4 + n^3 \leq O(n^5)$



Case 1: Suppose the verifier knows r_n . then let us build a certificate for $t \notin R_n$



Verifier Checks

- (1) individual certificates are valid.
- (2) that it has got r_n certificates
- (3) $t \notin$ this list of r_n vertices
- (4) certificates are ordered. w.r.t vertices.

$$\{1, 3, 7, 10\}$$



$r_n \leq n$
 $|path| \leq n$
 each path requires $\leq n^2$

Case 2:- Suppose the verifier knows r_i then build a certificate for r_{i+1}

Certify that #1 $\in R_{i+1}$
Certify #2 $\notin R_{i+1}$
Certify #3 $\in R_{i+1}$

↑ easy
↑ easy

----- certify #n $\notin R_{i+1}$
 $n \times \max\{n^2, n^3\} \leq 5n^4$

#1 $\in R_{i+1} \rightarrow$ give a path of length at most $i+1$ from s .

#2 $\notin R_{i+1}$: certify all r_i vertices in R_i

Certify $s \rightsquigarrow$ #3 in i steps ·
Certify #5 $\in R_i$ · · · · ·
Certify #n-2 $\in R_i$

↑
↑
↑

$r_i \times n^2 \leq n^3$

Verifier Checks:

- (1) validity of each certificate
- (2) keep a count of the no. of certificates
- (3) certificates are in increasing order w.r.t. vertices
- (4) #2 doesn't belong to the given list.

and no neighbor of #2 is in the list

Check that no vertex in the list has an edge to #2.

Overall keep a count of vertices that belong to R_{i+1}



"Inductive counting"

This shows $\overline{\text{REACH}} \in \text{NL}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{NL} = \text{co-NL}$$

"scale up"

$$\hookrightarrow \text{NSPACE}(f(n)) = \text{co-NSPACE}(f(n))$$

for all $f(n) \geq \log n$

$$\text{NPSPACE} = \text{co-NPSPACE}$$

$$L \subseteq \text{NL} \subseteq P \subseteq \text{NPC} \subseteq \text{PSPACE} = \text{NPSPACE} \subseteq \text{EXP}$$

$$P \subsetneq \text{EXP}$$

$$L \subsetneq \text{PSPACE}$$

$$\bigcup_{k \geq 0} 2^{O(n^k)}$$

→ POLYNOMIAL HIERARCHY

$$\text{QBF} := \exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 \dots \forall x_n \psi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

of quantifier alternations is
polynomial in n .

$NP := L \in NP$ if \exists a det. TM

V and a polynomial p s.t.

for all $x \in \{0,1\}^*$

$$x \in L \Leftrightarrow \exists u \in \{0,1\}^{p(|x|)} \text{ s.t. } V(x,u) = 1$$

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

$y \in \bar{L} \Leftrightarrow \exists u \in \{0,1\}^{p(|y|)} \text{ s.t. } V(y,u) = 1$

$$y \in L \Leftrightarrow \forall u \in \{0,1\}^{p(|y|)} \quad V(y,u) = 0$$

$Clique := \{ \langle G, k \rangle \mid G \text{ has a clique of size } \geq k \}$

$Tautology := \{ \langle \varphi \rangle \mid \varphi \text{ is tautology} \}$

$Clique \in NP$ & $Tautology \in coNP$

$EXACT-CLIQUE := \{ \langle G, k \rangle \mid \text{size of the largest clique in } G = k \}$

Exact-Clique $\in NP$? Exact-Clique $\in Co-NP$?

Minimum-Ckt-Size := $\{ \langle C \rangle \mid C \text{ is the smallest ckt representing the function } f \text{ computed by } C \}$

Min-ckt-size $\in NP$? Min-ckt-size $\in Co-NP$?

EXACT-Clique : $\exists S \subseteq V$ s.t. $|S| = k$
 $\forall S' \subseteq V$ s.t. $|S'| \geq k+1$
 S is a clique and
 S' is not a clique.

Min-Ckt-Size : $\forall C'$ s.t. $\text{size}(C') < \text{size}(C)$
 $\exists x$ s.t. $C'(x) \neq C(x)$.

Defn:- (Σ_2^P / Σ_2) $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$

$L \in \Sigma_2$ if \exists a poly-time verifier V
and a polynomial $p(\cdot)$ s.t. $\forall x \in \{0,1\}^*$

$$x \in L \Leftrightarrow \exists u_1 \in \{0,1\}^{P(|x|)} \quad \forall u_2 \in \{0,1\}^{P(|x|)}$$

$$V(x, u_1, u_2) = 1$$

Defn. (Π_2^P / Π_2) $\forall \exists$