McGill University COMP531 Winter 2010

Assignment 2

Due February 17 in lecture

The work you submit must be your own. You may discuss problems with each others; however, you should prepare written solutions alone. Copying assignments is a serious academic offense, and will be dealt with accordingly.

(It is helpful to give a high level description of a proof or an algorithm before giving the details.)

Question 1 (5pt) Recall from lecture that QBF-TAUT is the language of all valid quantified Boolean formula. A proof system for quantified Boolean logic (or QBF proof system for short) is a polytime onto function

$$F: \{0,1\}^* \longrightarrow \text{QBF-TAUT}$$

A string π is called an *F*-proof of a valid formula *A* if $F(\pi) = A$. *F* is called p-bounded if there is a polynomial *p* so that for all valid QBF formula *A* there is an *F*-proof of *A* of size at most p(|A|) (|A| denotes the size of *A*).

Show that there is a p-bounded QBF proof system if and only if NP = PSPACE.

Question 2 (5pt) Show that for any oracle A, $\mathbf{NP}^A = \mathbf{NP}$ if and only if A is in $\mathbf{NP} \cap co$ - \mathbf{NP} .

Question 3 (Exercise 5.13(a) in the text) (5pt) Let $S = \{S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_m\}$ be a family of subsets of a set U. The VC-dimension of S is defined to be the largest size of a subset $X \subseteq U$ so that every subset $X' \subseteq X$ such that for some $S_i, S_i \cap X = X'$. (We say that S shatters X.)

Take U to be $\{0,1\}^n$ and $m = 2^{\ell}$, then we say that a Boolean circuit C that takes input of the form (i, x) where i has length ℓ and x has length n represents the family $S = \{S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_{2^{\ell}}\}$ if for each $i, 1 \leq i \leq 2^{\ell}$,

$$S_i = \{x : C(i, x) = 1\}$$

Here we view i as a binary string of length ℓ (take the binary representation of i and pad with preceding 0's if necessary) and x is of length n.

The language VC-DIMENSION is defined as:

VC-DIMENSION = {(C, k) : the family represented by C has VC-dimension $\geq k$ }

Show that VC-DIMENSION belongs to Σ_3^p .

Question 4 (10pt) For binary strings x and y let MULT(x, y) be the product, written in binary, of x and y when they are viewed as natural numbers. Show that the function MULT is computable in log space. (In other words, $MULT \in \mathbf{FL}$.)

Question 5 (10pt) Recall that HornSAT is the language of all satisfiable Horn formulas. (A Horn formula is a conjunction of Horn clauses, i.e., clauses that contain at most one positive literal.) Show that HornSAT is **P**-complete (with respect to logspace reduction).

Question 6 (10pt) Let UDIST be the language that consists of all tuples (G, s, t, d) such that G is an undirected graph, s, t are vertices of G, and the distance between s and t is exactly d. Show that UDIST is **NL**-complete (with respect to logspace reduction).