

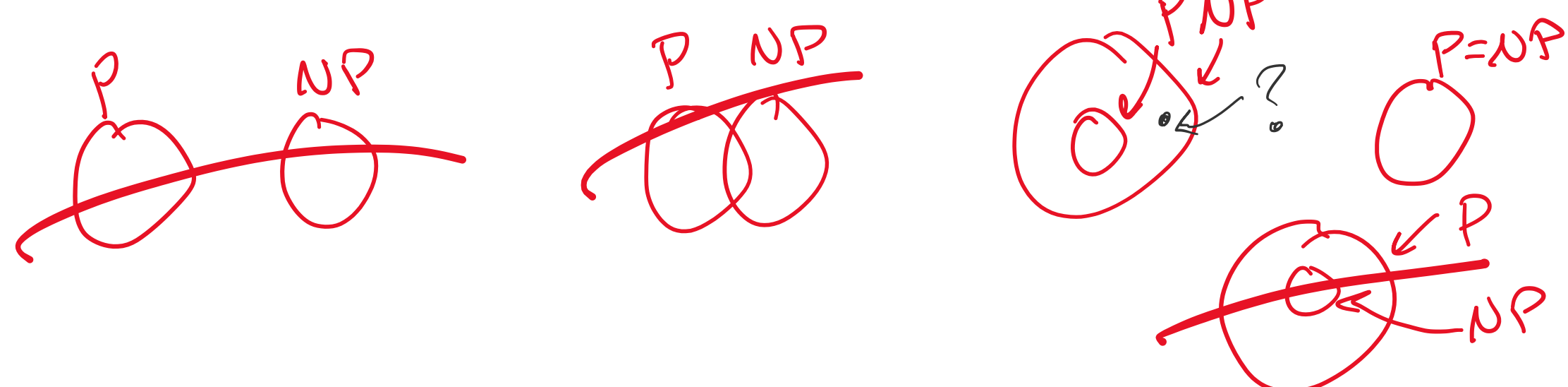
Big: Understand why P vs NP is so hard

Idea: Diagonalization  $\Rightarrow \boxed{P \neq EXP}$  ✓  $P \subseteq NP$

Diagonalization  $\Rightarrow P \neq NP$  ? ✗

Simulation  $\Rightarrow \boxed{PSPACE = NPSpace}$  ✓

Simulation  $\Rightarrow P = NP$  ? ✗



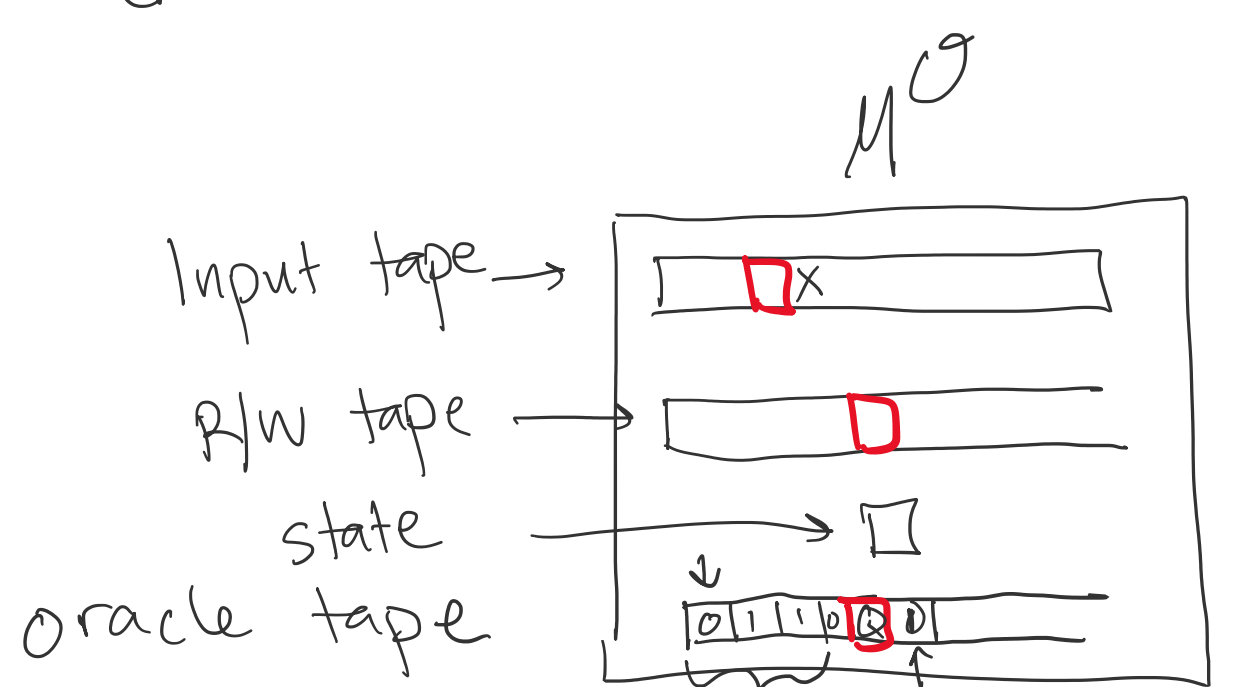
## Goals

- Define and write proofs involving oracles
- Describe why oracles help us prove no proof exists

## Questions

- Why is it important that PATH is NL-Complete? Hard to work with TMs.
- Why is f-function log-space
- Big-Picture Idea with Diagonalization
- $EXP \neq P$

def: A TM  $M$  with access to an oracle  $\mathcal{O}$  is denoted  $M^{\mathcal{O}}$  and looks like



$\mathcal{O}$  is a language.

$\mathcal{O} \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$

$M^{\mathcal{O}}$  can ask Oracle if  $y \in \mathcal{O}$ ?  
Questions ~ "queries"

$b=1 \rightarrow 0110 \in \mathcal{O}$   
 $b=0 \rightarrow 0110 \notin \mathcal{O}$

$\mathcal{O} = 3SAT$

$3SAT \in P^{3SAT}$

$NP \subseteq P^{3SAT}$   $\Leftarrow$

def: Let  $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$

- $L \in P^{\mathcal{O}}$  if  $\exists$  a polytime TM  $M^{\mathcal{O}}$  that decides  $L$ .
- $L \in NP^{\mathcal{O}}$  if  $\exists$  a polytime TM  $M^{\mathcal{O}}$  and a polynomial  $P$  s.t.  $\forall x \in \{0,1\}^*$ ,  
 $x \in L$  iff  $\exists u \in \{0,1\}^{P(|x|)} : M^{\mathcal{O}}(x,u) = 1$

Group Problem Solving - One fun thing you want to do this summer

1. If  $\mathcal{O} \in P$  then  $P^{\mathcal{O}} \subseteq P$   $\leftarrow P \subseteq P^{\mathcal{O}}$
2.  $coNP \subseteq P^{3SAT}$   $\leftarrow P^{\mathcal{O}} \subseteq P$

1. Let  $\mathcal{O} \in P$ . Let  $L \in P^{\mathcal{O}}$ . Then there exist a polynomial time TM  $M^{\mathcal{O}}$  that decides  $L$ . There also exist a polynomial time TM  $M_0$  that decides  $\mathcal{O}$ . Let  $M'$  be the TM that does the same as  $M^{\mathcal{O}}$  except everytime  $M^{\mathcal{O}}$  queries whether  $y \in \mathcal{O}$ ,  $M'$  runs  $M_0(y)$  as a subroutine. The runtime of  $M'$  is polynomial. and  $M'$  decides  $L$ , so

$\Rightarrow \underline{L \in P}$

Facts  $P \neq EXP$  using diagonaliz.

1.  $A \neq B \xrightarrow{\text{using diagonaliz.}} \forall \mathcal{O}, A^{\mathcal{O}} \neq B^{\mathcal{O}}$   $\leftarrow P_{set}$

✗ 2.  $A = B \xrightarrow{\text{using simulation}} \forall \mathcal{O}, A^{\mathcal{O}} = B^{\mathcal{O}}$   $\leftarrow F$

3.  $\exists \mathcal{O}_1: P^{\mathcal{O}_1} \neq NP^{\mathcal{O}_1}$

4.  $\exists \mathcal{O}_2: P^{\mathcal{O}_2} = NP^{\mathcal{O}_2}$   $\leftarrow \text{class}$

$T \rightarrow T$	$= T$	
$T \rightarrow \textcircled{F}$	$= F$	$\leftarrow X$
$F \rightarrow T$	$= T$	
$\textcircled{F} \rightarrow \textcircled{F}$	$= T$	$\leftarrow$

Using these facts, what can we say?

→ Diagonalization + simulation will not work to prove  $P \neq NP$  or  $P = NP$

Big Idea:

Interesting: Proving a proof approach fails

def: "relativizing." A proof relativizes if it holds in the presence on any oracle.  
eg. "Diagonalization is relativizing"

def: "non-relativizing" A proof is non-relativizing if it is inconsistent in the presence of oracles.

e.g. "P vs NP requires non-relativizing techniques."