

Complexité avancée - Homework 4

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Due at 8.30 a.m., October 21, 2020

Closure under morphisms Given a finite alphabet Σ , a function $f : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ is a morphism if $f(\Sigma) \subseteq \Sigma$ and for all $a = a_1 \cdots a_n \in \Sigma^*$, $f(a) = f(a_1) \cdots f(a_n)$ (f is uniquely determined by the value it takes on Σ).

Show that $P = NP$ if and only if P is closed under morphism.

Solution:

- Assume that $P = NP$. Consider f a morphism and $L \in P = NP$. Let us show that $f(L) \in NP = P$. We consider a non-deterministic Turing machine M that, on an input $w \in \Sigma^*$, guesses a word $a \in \Sigma^*$ such that $|a| = |w|$ and then checks that $f(a) = w$ and that $a \in L$ in polynomial time. It follows that $f(L) \in NP = P$ and P is closed under morphisms.
- Now, assume that P is closed under morphism. We show that $SAT \in P$, which proves that $NP \subseteq P$ since SAT is NP-complete for logspace reductions and P is closed under logarithmic space reductions. Consider the following language:

$$L = \{(\phi, v) \mid v \text{ is a valuation satisfying } \phi\}$$

We have that $L \in P$ as one can check in polynomial time that a valuation satisfies a boolean formula. Furthermore, we can assume that the alphabet Σ is equal to the disjoint union $\Sigma_\phi \uplus \Sigma_v$ and the symbols used to encode ϕ (resp. v) are in Σ_ϕ (resp. Σ_v). Then, if we consider the morphism f that ensures $f(a) = a$ for all $a \in \Sigma_\phi$ and $f(a) = 0$ for all $a \in \Sigma_v$. Then,

$$f(L) = \{(\phi, 0^n) \mid \phi \text{ has } n \text{ variables and is satisfiable}\}$$

By closure under morphism, it follows that $f(L) \in P$. Since, an instance of SAT can be reduced in polynomial time (in fact, in logarithmic space) to an instance of $f(L)$, it follows that $SAT \in P$. Hence, $P = NP$.