

## Homework 9

Due: Wednesday, April 18, 2007, 5PM

Elena Grigorescu

**Readings:** Sections 7.1, 7.2, 7.3

**Problem 1:** (Adapted from Sipser Problems 7.1 and 7.2) Answer each of the following with TRUE or FALSE. You do not need to justify your answers. (Note: when dealing with sets like  $O(f(n))$ ,  $\Omega(f(n))$ , etc., we use the symbols  $=$  and  $\in$  interchangeably.)

- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. $5 = O(n)$                 | 11. $2^n = o(3^n)$                    |
| 2. $7n = O(n)$                | 12. $1 = o(n)$                        |
| 3. $n^3 = O(n^2 \log^2(n))$   | 13. $n = o(\log(n))$                  |
| 4. $n \log(n) + 10n = O(n^2)$ | 14. $\frac{1}{3} = o(1)$              |
| 5. $4^n = O(2^n)$             | 15. $\log_2(n) = \Theta(\log_3(n))$   |
| 6. $3^n = 2^{O(n)}$           | 16. $2^n = \Theta(3^n)$               |
| 7. $2^{2^n} = O(2^{2^n})$     | 17. $n^5 = \Theta(32^{\log_2(n)})$    |
| 8. $n^n = O(n!)$              | 18. $n^3 = \Omega(n^4)$               |
| 9. $n = o(2n)$                | 19. $\log(n) = \Omega(\log(\log(n)))$ |
| 10. $2n = o(n^2)$             | 20. $3^{2^n} = \Omega(2^{3^n})$       |

**Problem 2:** Prove that P is closed under the following operations:

- union,
- intersection,
- complement,
- concatenation.

P is also closed under the star operation, but that is a bit harder to show. (see problem 7.14).

**Problem 3:** Prove that NP is closed under the following operations:

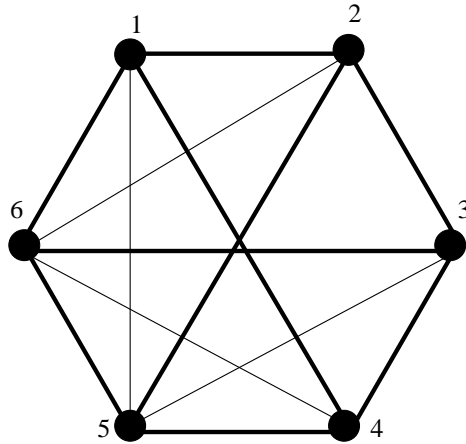
- union,
- intersection,
- concatenation.

NP is also closed under star (see the solution to problem 7.15), but it is not known whether NP is closed under complement.

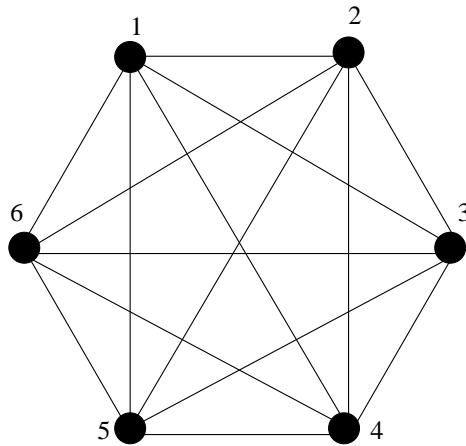
**Problem 4:** Prove that the following languages are in NP. You may use either the guess-and-check (certificate/verifier) method, or else describe a nondeterministic Turing machine that decides the language in time polynomial in the length of the input.

- NO-TRIANGLES =  $\{\langle G \rangle \mid G = (V, E) \text{ is an undirected graph whose edge set } E \text{ can be partitioned into two disjoint sets } E_1 \text{ and } E_2 \text{ so that neither graph } (V, E_1) \text{ nor } (V, E_2) \text{ contains a triangle}\}$ .

For example, the following graph is in NO-TRIANGLES (the edges can be split into two graphs such that neither contains a triangle; let the bold edges be in  $E_1$  and the others in  $E_2$ ):



The following graph is not in NO-TRIANGLES:



2. BOUNDED-PCP (Bounded Post Correspondence Problem), for a fixed alphabet  $\Sigma$  with  $|\Sigma| \geq 2$ . This is defined as  $\{S, k \mid S \text{ is a finite set of dominoes over } \Sigma, k \text{ is an integer written in unary, and there is a sequence of at most } k \text{ dominoes (allowing repeats) for which the top and bottom sequences are equal}\}$ .

If  $k$  was not written in unary, would your solution to the above still work? Why or why not?