#### BILL AND NATHAN, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ 二目 - のへで

#### BILL RECORD LECTURE!!!

Graph Isomorphism Is Probably Not NPC

\*ロ \* \* @ \* \* ミ \* ミ \* ・ ミ \* の < や

**Def Graph Isomorphism (GI)** is, given two graphs, are they isomorphic, denoted  $G_1 \simeq G_2$ .

\*ロ \* \* @ \* \* ミ \* ミ \* ・ ミ \* の < や

**Def Graph Isomorphism (GI)** is, given two graphs, are they isomorphic, denoted  $G_1 \simeq G_2$ .

1)  $\mathrm{GI}\in\mathrm{NP}$ : the isomorphism is the witness.

**Def Graph Isomorphism (GI)** is, given two graphs, are they isomorphic, denoted  $G_1 \simeq G_2$ .

1)  $GI \in NP$ : the isomorphism is the witness.

2) People have tried to prove  $GI \in P$ . Partial results:

**Def Graph Isomorphism (GI)** is, given two graphs, are they isomorphic, denoted  $G_1 \simeq G_2$ .

ション ふぼう メリン メリン しょうくしゃ

1) GI  $\in$  NP: the isomorphism is the witness.

- 2) People have tried to prove  $\mathrm{GI}\in\mathrm{P}.$  Partial results:
- a) P-time alg for graphs of bdded degree (Luks,1981)

**Def Graph Isomorphism (GI)** is, given two graphs, are they isomorphic, denoted  $G_1 \simeq G_2$ .

1) GI  $\in$  NP: the isomorphism is the witness.

- 2) People have tried to prove  $GI \in P$ . Partial results:
- a) P-time alg for graphs of bdded degree (Luks,1981)
- b) P-time alg for graph of bdded eigenvalue Mult (BGM 1982).

**Def Graph Isomorphism (GI)** is, given two graphs, are they isomorphic, denoted  $G_1 \simeq G_2$ .

1) GI  $\in$  NP: the isomorphism is the witness.

2) People have tried to prove  $GI \in P$ . Partial results:

a) P-time alg for graphs of bdded degree (Luks,1981)

b) P-time alg for graph of bdded eigenvalue Mult (BGM 1982).

(BGM is Babai-Grigoryev-Mount- Our Dave Mount!)

**Def Graph Isomorphism (GI)** is, given two graphs, are they isomorphic, denoted  $G_1 \simeq G_2$ .

1) GI  $\in$  NP: the isomorphism is the witness.

2) People have tried to prove GI ∈ P. Partial results:
a) P-time alg for graphs of bdded degree (Luks,1981)
b) P-time alg for graph of bdded eigenvalue Mult (BGM 1982).
(BGM is Babai-Grigoryev-Mount- Our Dave Mount!)
c) n<sup>log<sup>3</sup> n</sup> time alg. (Babai 2015)).

**Def Graph Isomorphism (GI)** is, given two graphs, are they isomorphic, denoted  $G_1 \simeq G_2$ .

1) GI  $\in$  NP: the isomorphism is the witness.

2) People have tried to prove GI ∈ P. Partial results:
a) P-time alg for graphs of bdded degree (Luks,1981)
b) P-time alg for graph of bdded eigenvalue Mult (BGM 1982).
(BGM is Babai-Grigoryev-Mount- Our Dave Mount!)
c) n<sup>log<sup>3</sup> n</sup> time alg. (Babai 2015)).

3) People have tried to prove GI is NP-complete. No progress.

**Def Graph Isomorphism (GI)** is, given two graphs, are they isomorphic, denoted  $G_1 \simeq G_2$ .

1) GI  $\in$  NP: the isomorphism is the witness.

2) People have tried to prove GI ∈ P. Partial results:
a) P-time alg for graphs of bdded degree (Luks,1981)
b) P-time alg for graph of bdded eigenvalue Mult (BGM 1982).
(BGM is Babai-Grigoryev-Mount- Our Dave Mount!)
c) n<sup>log<sup>3</sup> n</sup> time alg. (Babai 2015)).

3) People have tried to prove GI is NP-complete. No progress. We show a reason why people think GI is not NP-complete.

# An Interactive Protocol for $\overline{\mathrm{GI}}$

<□▶ <□▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □ > ○ < ○

<ロト < 置 > < 置 > < 置 > < 置 > の < @</p>

The title is not quite right. It should be

▲□▶▲圖▶▲圖▶▲圖▶ 圖 のへで

The title is not quite right. It should be Intuition: Why GI is diff from TAUT

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ

The title is not quite right. It should be **Intuition: Why**  $\overline{\mathbf{GI}}$  is diff from TAUT Alice wants to convince Bob  $\phi \in \text{TAUT}$ . How? Discuss.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ 三日 - のへの

The title is not quite right. It should be

Intuition: Why  $\overline{\mathrm{GI}}$  is diff from TAUT

Alice wants to convince Bob  $\phi \in TAUT$ . How? Discuss. Alice could give Bob **The entire Truth Table For**  $\phi$ .

The title is not quite right. It should be

Intuition: Why  $\overline{\mathrm{GI}}$  is diff from TAUT

Alice wants to convince Bob  $\phi \in TAUT$ . How? Discuss. Alice could give Bob **The entire Truth Table For**  $\phi$ . Can Alice give Bob **short proof** that  $\phi \in TAUT$ ? Discuss.

The title is not quite right. It should be

#### Intuition: Why $\overline{\mathrm{GI}}$ is diff from TAUT

ション ふぼう メリン メリン しょうくしゃ

Alice wants to convince Bob  $\phi \in TAUT$ . How? Discuss.

Alice could give Bob **The entire Truth Table For**  $\phi$ .

Can Alice give Bob **short proof** that  $\phi \in TAUT$ ? Discuss. We do not know; however, we think not.

The title is not quite right. It should be

Intuition: Why  $\overline{\mathrm{GI}}$  is diff from TAUT

Alice wants to convince Bob  $\phi \in TAUT$ . How? Discuss.

Alice could give Bob **The entire Truth Table For**  $\phi$ .

Can Alice give Bob **short proof** that  $\phi \in TAUT$ ? Discuss. We do not know; however, we think not.

More precise We do not think  $TAUT \in NP$ .

The title is not quite right. It should be

#### Intuition: Why $\overline{\mathrm{GI}}$ is diff from TAUT

Alice wants to convince Bob  $\phi \in TAUT$ . How? Discuss.

Alice could give Bob **The entire Truth Table For**  $\phi$ .

Can Alice give Bob short proof that  $\phi \in TAUT$ ? Discuss. We do not know; however, we think not.

More precise We do not think  $TAUT \in NP$ .

Alice wants to convince Bob  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{\text{GI}}$ . How? Discuss.

The title is not quite right. It should be

#### Intuition: Why $\overline{\mathrm{GI}}$ is diff from TAUT

Alice wants to convince Bob  $\phi \in TAUT$ . How? Discuss.

Alice could give Bob **The entire Truth Table For**  $\phi$ .

Can Alice give Bob **short proof** that  $\phi \in TAUT$ ? Discuss. We do not know; however, we think not.

More precise We do not think  $TAUT \in NP$ .

Alice wants to convince Bob  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{\text{GI}}$ . How? Discuss. GOTO Next Page.

The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{\mathrm{GI}} \in \mathrm{NP}$ .

\*ロト \*昼 \* \* ミ \* ミ \* ミ \* のへぐ

The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{GI} \in \mathrm{NP}.$  That would contrast  $\mathrm{TAUT}.$ 

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ

The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{GI} \in NP$ . That would contrast TAUT. Alas don't know if this is true.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ 三日 - のへで

The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{\mathrm{GI}} \in \mathrm{NP}$ . That would contrast TAUT. Alas don't know if this is true. Alice wants to convince Bob that  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{\mathrm{GI}}$ .

The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{GI} \in NP$ . That would contrast TAUT. Alas don't know if this is true. Alice wants to convince Bob that  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{GI}$ . We put several twists on Alice sends short verifiable proof.

ション ふぼう メリン メリン しょうくしゃ

The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{\mathrm{GI}} \in \mathrm{NP}$ . That would contrast TAUT. Alas don't know if this is true. Alice wants to convince Bob that  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{\mathrm{GI}}$ . We put several twists on Alice sends short verifiable proof. 1) Bob sends Alice a challenge, Alice responds, Bob verifies.

The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{GI} \in NP$ . That would contrast TAUT. Alas don't know if this is true. Alice wants to convince Bob that  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{GI}$ . We put several twists on **Alice sends short verifiable proof**. 1) Bob sends Alice a challenge, Alice responds, Bob verifies. 2) Bob flips coins to decide what to send. He verifies in poly.

The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{GI} \in NP$ . That would contrast TAUT. Alas don't know if this is true.

Alice wants to convince Bob that  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{\mathrm{GI}}$ .

We put several twists on Alice sends short verifiable proof.

- 1) Bob sends Alice a challenge, Alice responds, Bob verifies.
- 2) Bob flips coins to decide what to send. He verifies in poly.

3) We allow a probability of error.

- The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{GI} \in NP$ . That would contrast TAUT. Alas don't know if this is true.
- Alice wants to convince Bob that  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{\mathrm{GI}}$ .

We put several twists on Alice sends short verifiable proof.

- 1) Bob sends Alice a challenge, Alice responds, Bob verifies.
- 2) Bob flips coins to decide what to send. He verifies in poly.
- 3) We allow a probability of error.
- 4) This is IP(2). 2 is for 2 rounds. We won't define formally.

The following would be great but it is not known:  $\overline{GI} \in NP$ . That would contrast TAUT. Alas don't know if this is true.

Alice wants to convince Bob that  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{\mathrm{GI}}$ .

We put several twists on Alice sends short verifiable proof.

- 1) Bob sends Alice a challenge, Alice responds, Bob verifies.
- 2) Bob flips coins to decide what to send. He verifies in poly.
- 3) We allow a probability of error.
- 4) This is  ${\rm IP}(2).$  2 is for 2 rounds. We won't define formally. We show  $\overline{{\rm GI}}\in{\rm IP}(2)$  on next slide.

1) Alice and Bob are looking at  $G_1, G_2$ . Each has *n* vertices.

(ロト (個) (E) (E) (E) (E) のへの

Alice and Bob are looking at G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>. Each has n vertices.
 Bob flips a coin n times get a seq b<sub>1</sub> · · · b<sub>n</sub>.

\*ロ \* \* @ \* \* ミ \* ミ \* ・ ミ \* の < や

- 1) Alice and Bob are looking at  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ . Each has *n* vertices.
- 2) Bob flips a coin *n* times get a seq  $b_1 \cdots b_n$ .
- 3) For  $1 \le i \le n$  Bob rand permutes vertices of  $G_{b_i}$  to get  $H_i$ .

- 1) Alice and Bob are looking at  $G_1, G_2$ . Each has *n* vertices.
- 2) Bob flips a coin *n* times get a seq  $b_1 \cdots b_n$ .
- 3) For  $1 \le i \le n$  Bob rand permutes vertices of  $G_{b_i}$  to get  $H_i$ .

4) Bob sends  $H_1, \ldots, H_n$  to Alice. This is a challenge!
Alice and Bob are looking at G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>. Each has n vertices.
Bob flips a coin n times get a seq b<sub>1</sub> · · · b<sub>n</sub>.
For 1 ≤ i ≤ n Bob rand permutes vertices of G<sub>bi</sub> to get H<sub>i</sub>.
Bob sends H<sub>1</sub>, . . . , H<sub>n</sub> to Alice. This is a challenge!
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∈ GI → Alice can tell H<sub>i</sub> ≃ G<sub>bi</sub>.

Alice and Bob are looking at G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>. Each has n vertices.
Bob flips a coin n times get a seq b<sub>1</sub> · · · b<sub>n</sub>.
For 1 ≤ i ≤ n Bob rand permutes vertices of G<sub>bi</sub> to get H<sub>i</sub>.
Bob sends H<sub>1</sub>, . . . , H<sub>n</sub> to Alice. This is a challenge!
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∈ GI → Alice can tell H<sub>i</sub> ≃ G<sub>bi</sub>.
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∉ GI → Alice is clueless. Uninformed guess possible.

Alice and Bob are looking at G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>. Each has n vertices.
Bob flips a coin n times get a seq b<sub>1</sub> ··· b<sub>n</sub>.
For 1 ≤ i ≤ n Bob rand permutes vertices of G<sub>bi</sub> to get H<sub>i</sub>.
Bob sends H<sub>1</sub>, ..., H<sub>n</sub> to Alice. This is a challenge!
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∈ GI → Alice can tell H<sub>i</sub> ≃ G<sub>bi</sub>.
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∉ GI → Alice is clueless. Uninformed guess possible.
Alice sends an n bit string c<sub>1</sub> ··· c<sub>n</sub>.

Alice and Bob are looking at G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>. Each has n vertices.
Bob flips a coin n times get a seq b<sub>1</sub> ··· b<sub>n</sub>.
For 1 ≤ i ≤ n Bob rand permutes vertices of G<sub>bi</sub> to get H<sub>i</sub>.
Bob sends H<sub>1</sub>, ..., H<sub>n</sub> to Alice. This is a challenge!
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∈ GI → Alice can tell H<sub>i</sub> ≃ G<sub>bi</sub>.
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∉ GI → Alice is clueless. Uninformed guess possible.
Alice sends an n bit string c<sub>1</sub> ··· c<sub>n</sub>.
b<sub>1</sub> ··· b<sub>n</sub> = c<sub>1</sub> ··· c<sub>n</sub> → Bob accepts, else Bob rejects.

Alice and Bob are looking at G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>. Each has n vertices.
Bob flips a coin n times get a seq b<sub>1</sub> ··· b<sub>n</sub>.
For 1 ≤ i ≤ n Bob rand permutes vertices of G<sub>bi</sub> to get H<sub>i</sub>.
Bob sends H<sub>1</sub>, ..., H<sub>n</sub> to Alice. This is a challenge!
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∈ GI → Alice can tell H<sub>i</sub> ≃ G<sub>bi</sub>.
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∉ GI → Alice is clueless. Uninformed guess possible.
Alice sends an n bit string c<sub>1</sub> ··· c<sub>n</sub>.
b<sub>1</sub> ··· b<sub>n</sub> = c<sub>1</sub> ··· c<sub>n</sub> → Bob accepts, else Bob rejects.
Easy to show
(G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>) ∈ GI → Alice can send the correct string.

1) Alice and Bob are looking at  $G_1, G_2$ . Each has *n* vertices. 2) Bob flips a coin *n* times get a seg  $b_1 \cdots b_n$ . 3) For  $1 \le i \le n$  Bob rand permutes vertices of  $G_{b_i}$  to get  $H_i$ . 4) Bob sends  $H_1, \ldots, H_n$  to Alice. This is a challenge!  $(G_1, G_2) \in \mathrm{GI} \to \mathrm{Alice} \mathrm{can} \mathrm{tell} H_i \simeq G_{b_i}$  $(G_1, G_2) \notin \overline{\mathrm{GI}} \to \text{Alice is clueless.}$  Uninformed guess possible. 5) Alice sends an *n* bit string  $c_1 \cdots c_n$ . 6)  $b_1 \cdots b_n = c_1 \cdots c_n \rightarrow \text{Bob accepts, else Bob rejects.}$ Easy to show  $(G_1, G_2) \in \overline{\mathrm{GI}} \to$ Alice can send the correct string.  $(G_1, G_2) \notin \overline{\mathrm{GI}} \to \operatorname{Prob} \operatorname{Alice}$  sends the correct string is  $\frac{1}{2n}$ .

 $\overline{\mathrm{GI}} \in \mathrm{IP}(2)$ <br/>So What?

Recall that the original goal was to get If GI is NPC then something unlikely happens

#### Recall that the original goal was to get If GI is NPC then something unlikely happens If GI is NPC then, since $GI \in IP(2)M$ , $TAUT \in IP(2)$ .

#### Recall that the original goal was to get If GI is NPC then something unlikely happens If GI is NPC then, since $GI \in IP(2)M$ , $TAUT \in IP(2)$ . Does $TAUT \in IP(2)$ imply P = NP?

#### Recall that the original goal was to get If GI is NPC then something unlikely happens If GI is NPC then, since $GI \in IP(2)M$ , $TAUT \in IP(2)$ . Does $TAUT \in IP(2)$ imply P = NP? No.

Recall that the original goal was to get If GI is NPC then something unlikely happens If GI is NPC then, since  $GI \in IP(2)M$ ,  $TAUT \in IP(2)$ . Does  $TAUT \in IP(2)$  imply P = NP? No. Does  $TAUT \in IP(2)$  imply NP = co-NP?

▲ロ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ● ○ ○ ○

Recall that the original goal was to get If GI is NPC then something unlikely happens If GI is NPC then, since  $GI \in IP(2)M$ ,  $TAUT \in IP(2)$ . Does  $TAUT \in IP(2)$  imply P = NP? No. Does  $TAUT \in IP(2)$  imply NP = co-NP? No.

▲ロ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ● ○ ○ ○

Recall that the original goal was to get If GI is NPC then something unlikely happens If GI is NPC then, since  $GI \in IP(2)M$ ,  $TAUT \in IP(2)$ . Does  $TAUT \in IP(2)$  imply P = NP? No. Does  $TAUT \in IP(2)$  imply NP = co-NP? No. To state what  $TAUT \in IP(2)$  implies, we need more definitions.

ション ふゆ アメビア メロア しょうくしゃ

#### Recall

 $A \in \operatorname{NP}$  if there exists poly p and set  $B \in \operatorname{P}$  such that



#### Recall

 $A \in \operatorname{NP}$  if there exists poly p and set  $B \in \operatorname{P}$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists y, |y| \le p(|x|)[(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ

#### Recall

 $A \in NP$  if there exists poly p and set  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists y, |y| \le p(|x|)[(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

**Notation** We use  $\exists^{p}$  and  $\forall^{p}$  to mean the variable is bounded by poly in the length of an understood input.

\*ロ \* \* @ \* \* ミ \* ミ \* ・ ミ \* の < や

#### Recall

 $A \in NP$  if there exists poly p and set  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists y, |y| \le p(|x|)[(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

**Notation** We use  $\exists^{p}$  and  $\forall^{p}$  to mean the variable is bounded by poly in the length of an understood input.

 $A \in NP$  if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

#### Recall

 $A \in NP$  if there exists poly p and set  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists y, |y| \le p(|x|)[(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

**Notation** We use  $\exists^{p}$  and  $\forall^{p}$  to mean the variable is bounded by poly in the length of an understood input.

 $A \in NP$  if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

 $A\in \Sigma_1$  (also called NP) if there exists  $B\in \mathrm{P}$  such that

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ

 $A \in \Sigma_1$  (also called NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

 $A = \{x : (\exists^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$ 

 $A \in \Sigma_1$  (also called NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

 $A = \{x : (\exists^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$ 

\*ロ \* \* @ \* \* ミ \* ミ \* ・ ミ \* の < や

 $A \in \Pi_1$  (also called co-NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

 $A \in \Sigma_1$  (also called NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

 $A \in \Pi_1$  (also called co-NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\forall^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ | 目 | のへの

 $A \in \Sigma_1$  (also called NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

 $A \in \Pi_1$  (also called co-NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\forall^{p} y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ | 目 | のへの

#### Examples

 $A \in \Sigma_1$  (also called NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

 $A \in \Pi_1$  (also called co-NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\forall^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

#### Examples

1) TAUT = { $\phi$  :  $(\forall x)[\phi(x) = T]$ }

 $A \in \Sigma_1$  (also called NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

 $A \in \Pi_1$  (also called co-NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\forall^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

▲ロ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ● ○ ○ ○

#### Examples

1) TAUT = { $\phi$  :  $(\forall x)[\phi(x) = T]$ } 2) HAMC = {G :  $(\forall$  cycles C)[C is not Hamiltonian]}

 $A \in \Sigma_1$  (also called NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

 $A \in \Pi_1$  (also called co-NP) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\forall^p y) [(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

ション ふゆ アメビア メロア しょうくしゃ

#### Examples

- 1) TAUT = { $\phi : (\forall x)[\phi(x) = T]$ }
- 2)  $\overline{\text{HAMC}} = \{G : (\forall \text{ cycles } C)[C \text{ is not Hamiltonian}]\}$
- 3) If A is any set in NP then  $\overline{A}$  in in  $\Pi_1$ .

#### $A \in \Sigma_2$ (also called $\Sigma_2^p$ ) if there exists $B \in P$ such that

 $A \in \Sigma_2$  (also called  $\Sigma_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

 $A = \{x : (\exists^p y)(\forall^p z)[(x, y, z) \in B]\}.$ 

 $A \in \Sigma_2$  (also called  $\Sigma_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^{p} y)(\forall^{p} z)[(x, y, z) \in B]\}.$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ | 目 | のへの

 $A \in \Pi_2$  (also called  $\Pi_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

 $A \in \Sigma_2$  (also called  $\Sigma_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^{p} y)(\forall^{p} z)[(x, y, z) \in B]\}.$$

 $A \in \Pi_2$  (also called  $\Pi_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\forall^{p} y)(\exists^{p})[(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ | 目 | のへの

 $A \in \Sigma_2$  (also called  $\Sigma_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^{p} y)(\forall^{p} z)[(x, y, z) \in B]\}.$$

 $A \in \Pi_2$  (also called  $\Pi_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\forall^{p} y)(\exists^{p})[(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ | 目 | のへの

#### Examples

 $A \in \Sigma_2$  (also called  $\Sigma_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^{p} y)(\forall^{p} z)[(x, y, z) \in B]\}.$$

 $A \in \Pi_2$  (also called  $\Pi_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\forall^{p} y)(\exists^{p})[(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

ション ふゆ アメビア メロア しょうくしゃ

#### Examples

 $\{\phi(\vec{x},\vec{y}): (\exists \vec{b})(\forall \vec{c})[\phi(\vec{b},\vec{c})] \text{ In } \Sigma_2.$ 

 $A \in \Sigma_2$  (also called  $\Sigma_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\exists^{p} y)(\forall^{p} z)[(x, y, z) \in B]\}.$$

 $A \in \Pi_2$  (also called  $\Pi_2^p$ ) if there exists  $B \in P$  such that

$$A = \{x : (\forall^{p} y)(\exists^{p})[(x, y) \in B]\}.$$

#### Examples

 $\{ \phi(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) : (\exists \vec{b})(\forall \vec{c})[\phi(\vec{b}, \vec{c})] \text{ In } \Sigma_2. \\ \{ \phi : \phi \text{ is the min sized fml for the function } \phi \} \text{ In } \Pi_2 \text{ (Exercise)}$ 

ション ふゆ アメビア メロア しょうくしゃ

### The Polynomial Hierarchy

## The Polynomial Hierarchy

1) There are very few natural problems naturally in  $\Sigma_2$  or  $\Pi_2$ .

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ
- 1) There are very few natural problems naturally in  $\Sigma_2$  or  $\Pi_2.$
- 2) Can define  $\Sigma_3, \Pi_3$ . The hierarchy is called Poly Hierarchy

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲三▶ ▲三▶ 三三 - のへぐ

- 1) There are very few natural problems naturally in  $\Sigma_2$  or  $\Pi_2$ .
- 2) Can define  $\Sigma_3$ ,  $\Pi_3$ . The hierarchy is called Poly Hierarchy

3)  $\Sigma_1 \subseteq \Sigma_2 \cdots$ . Thought to be proper.

- 1) There are very few natural problems naturally in  $\Sigma_2$  or  $\Pi_2$ .
- 2) Can define  $\Sigma_3, \Pi_3$ . The hierarchy is called Poly Hierarchy

- 3)  $\Sigma_1 \subseteq \Sigma_2 \cdots$ . Thought to be proper.
- 4)  $\Pi_1 \subseteq \Pi_2 \cdots$ . Thought to be proper.

- 1) There are very few natural problems naturally in  $\Sigma_2$  or  $\Pi_2$ .
- 2) Can define  $\Sigma_3, \Pi_3$ . The hierarchy is called Poly Hierarchy

- 3)  $\Sigma_1 \subseteq \Sigma_2 \cdots$ . Thought to be proper.
- 4)  $\Pi_1 \subseteq \Pi_2 \cdots$ . Thought to be proper.
- 5)  $\Sigma_i \subseteq \Pi_{i+1}$ . Thought to be proper.

# If $\overline{GI}$ is NPC then ...

#### 1) From $\mathrm{TAUT} \in \mathrm{IP}(2)$ can show that $\Sigma_3 = \Pi_3.$

・ロト・日本・ヨト・ヨト・日・ つへぐ

1) From  $\mathrm{TAUT} \in \mathrm{IP}(2)$  can show that  $\Sigma_3 = \Pi_3.$ 

2) From  $\mathrm{TAUT} \in \mathrm{IP}(2)$  can show that  $\Sigma_2 = \Pi_2$  (this takes more effort).

・ロト・日本・モト・モト・モー うへぐ

1) From  $\mathrm{TAUT} \in \mathrm{IP}(2)$  can show that  $\Sigma_3 = \Pi_3.$ 

2) From  $\mathrm{TAUT}\in\mathrm{IP}(2)$  can show that  $\Sigma_2=\Pi_2$  (this takes more effort).

Most people thing that the poly hierarchy is proper and hence that  $\Sigma_2\neq\Pi_2$  and hence that  ${\rm GI}$  is not NPC.

ション ふゆ アメビア メロア しょうくしゃ

1) From  $\mathrm{TAUT} \in \mathrm{IP}(2)$  can show that  $\Sigma_3 = \Pi_3.$ 

2) From  $\mathrm{TAUT}\in\mathrm{IP}(2)$  can show that  $\Sigma_2=\Pi_2$  (this takes more effort).

Most people thing that the poly hierarchy is proper and hence that  $\Sigma_2\neq\Pi_2$  and hence that  ${\rm GI}$  is not NPC.

ション ふゆ アメビア メロア しょうくしゃ

### **My Prediction**

▲□▶▲圖▶▲≧▶▲≧▶ ≧ りへぐ

### **My Prediction**

#### 1. $P \neq NP$ will be proven in the year 2525.

▲□▶▲圖▶▲圖▶▲圖▶ 圖 のへで

### **My Prediction**

1.  $P \neq NP$  will be proven in the year 2525.

(ロト (個) (E) (E) (E) (E) のへの

2. We still won't know the status of GI.