

## Classes of Problems

- Polynomial Time Verification
- The Classes P and NP
- The Classes  $\text{coNP}$  and  $\text{EXP}$
- NP-HARD and NP-COMPLETE Problems
- Proving NP-HARDNESS
- A first NP-COMPLETE Problem

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# The Classes P and NP of Problems

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The Class P: Decision problems that can be **solved** in polynomial time

The Class NP: Decision problems that can be **verified** in polynomial time

$$P \subseteq NP$$

# The Class $\text{coNP}$ of Problems

**The Class  $\text{coNP}$ :** Decision problems whose **No instances can be verified** in polynomial time

Their **No** instances are **Yes** instances of their complement problems

They are the complements of problems in  $\text{NP}$

▷ Think of an  $\text{NP}$  problem as a set of **Yes** instances

Examples:  $\overline{\text{SAT}}(f)$ ,  $\overline{\text{HAMILTONIAN}}(G)$

**Note that (the class)  $\text{coNP}$  is not the complement of the class  $\text{NP}$**

Question: Is  $\text{NP} = \text{coNP}$ ?

Irrespective of the answer to  $\text{P vs NP}$ ? can we certify in polynomial time that  $G$  has no Hamiltonian cycle

## NP vs coNP

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**The Class coNP:** Decision problems whose **No** instances can be **verified** in polynomial time

The following result is not very difficult to see

$$P \subset \text{coNP}$$

Thus,

$$P \subset \text{NP} \cap \text{coNP}$$

We also know that

$$\text{If } P = \text{NP}, \text{ then } \text{NP} = \text{coNP}$$

This easily follows (read notes) but the converse is not known to be true

## PRIME and FACTORING

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It is widely believed that  $P \subsetneq NP \cap \text{coNP}$

$\text{FACTOR}(n, k)$  is in  $NP \cap \text{coNP}$

- $\text{FACTOR}(n, k) \in NP$ : A factor  $p \leq k$  of  $n$  would certify that and can be verified with one division
- $\text{FACTOR}(n, k) \in \text{coNP}$ : Prime factorization of  $n$  can be a certificate that can be verified by checking if “factors” indeed are primes ( $\text{PRIME}(t) \in P$ )

Is  $\text{FACTOR}(n, k) \in P$  ?

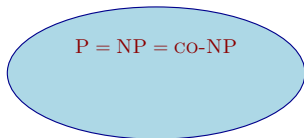
Majority believe it to be not in  $P$ , this belief is the basis of RSA cryptosystem

Thus, by this belief  $P \neq NP \cap \text{coNP}$

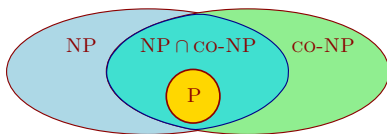
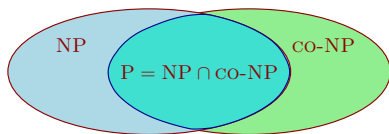
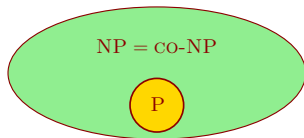
# NP = coNP?

**The Class coNP:** Decision problems whose **No** instances can be **verified** in polynomial time

Following are possibilities of relationships between these complexity classes



widely believed to be unlikely



regarded as most likely

## The Class EXP of Problems

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**The Class EXP:** Decision problems that can be **solved** in exponential time

There exists an algorithm that correctly outputs **Yes/No** on any instance and runtime is bounded by an exponential function in size of input

# $NP \subseteq EXP$ and $coNP \subseteq EXP$

Given that the problem is in NP (coNP)

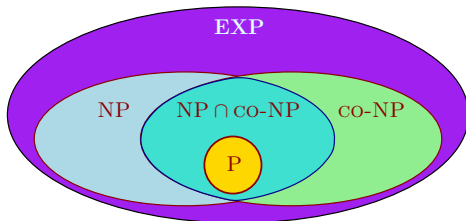
▷ there exists a verifier

Run the polynomial time verification algorithm on all possible certificates

▷ there are at most exponentially many certificates

If on any (all) of the possible certificates we get a **Yes (No)** answer from the verifier we get a decision

This gives us the following containment (believed by many to be so)



more likely hierarchy of the discussed complexity classes