## E0 224: Computational Complexity Theory Indian Institute of Science Assignment 2

## Due date: Dec 15, 2020

Total marks: 55

1. (6 marks) If  $S = \{S_1, S_2, ..., S_m\}$  is a collection of subsets of a finite set U, the VC dimension of S, denoted VC(S), is the size of the largest set  $X \subseteq U$  such that for every  $X' \subseteq X$ , there is an *i* for which  $S_i \cap X = X'$ . (We say that X is *shattered* by S.)

A Boolean circuit C succinctly represents collections S if  $S_i$  consists of exactly those elements  $x \in U$  for which C(i, x) = 1. Finally,

VC-DIMENSION =  $\{ \langle C, k \rangle : C \text{ represents a collection } S \text{ such that } VC(S) \ge k \}.$ 

Show that VC-DIMENSION  $\in \Sigma_3$ .

- 2. (9 marks) Prove that a language L is in  $NC^1$  if and only if L is decided by a q(n)-size circuit family  $\{C_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ , where q is a polynomial function and  $C_n$  is a Boolean formula for every  $n\in\mathbb{N}$ .
- 3. (10 marks) Linear programming (LP) is the problem of checking the feasibility of a system of linear inequality constraints over rationals. Prove that every language in P is logspace-reducible to LP. (In other words, LP is P-complete, and so, if LP is in NC, then P = NC.)
- 4. (6+9 marks) Prove that logspace uniform  $NC^1$  is contained in L. Prove that  $NL \subseteq NC$ .
- 5. (6 marks) Let BPL be the logspace variant of BPP, i.e., a language L is in BPL if there is an  $O(\log(n))$  space probabilistic Turing machine M such that  $\Pr[M(x) = L(x)] \ge 2/3$ . Prove that  $\mathsf{BPL} \subseteq \mathsf{P}$ .
- 6. (9 marks) Give a randomized algorithm that takes input two  $n \times n$  matrices A and B with integer entries and does the following: If A and B are similar, then with high probability the algorithm outputs an  $n \times n$  invertible matrix C with rational entries such that  $CAC^{-1} = B$ ; otherwise it outputs 'A not similar to B'. Ensure that your algorithm runs in polynomial time.