

# Lecture 27: Theory of Computation

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Marvin Zhang  
08/08/2016

# Announcements

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# Roadmap

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Introduction

Functions

Data

Mutability

Objects

Interpretation

Paradigms

Applications

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- This week (Applications), the goals are:

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  - To go beyond CS 61A and see examples of what comes next

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Interpretation

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Applications

- This week (Applications), the goals are:
  - To go beyond CS 61A and see examples of what comes next
  - To wrap up CS 61A!

# Theoretical Computer Science

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    - “Can my computer solve this problem efficiently?”
- If today is interesting, consider CS 170 and CS 172



# Computability Theory

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What can computers do?

# The Halting Problem

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  - If `very_bad(very_bad)` halts, then loop forever
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  - It *must* either halt or not halt, there exists no third option

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3. *Conclude* that our assumption must be false
  - `very_bad` is valid Python, there is nothing wrong there
  - So it *must* be the case that our assumption is wrong
  - Therefore, there is no way to write `halts`, and the halting problem must be undecidable



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- In a reduction, we find a way to solve the halting problem using the solution to another problem
  - “If I can solve this problem, then I can also solve the halting problem” implies:
    - “I can’t solve this problem, because I can’t solve the halting problem.”

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    def f2(y):  
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```

# Decidability

---

- As an example, we can't write a function `computes_same` that takes in two functions `f1` and `f2` and returns whether or not `f1(y) == f2(y)` for all inputs `y`

```
def computes_same(f1, f2):  
    # ???
```

- “If I can solve `computes_same`, then I can also solve the halting problem”

```
def halts(func, x):  
    def f1(y):  
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    def f2(y):  
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    return computes_same(f1, f2)
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  - This implies that  $func(x)$  halts, because otherwise  $f1(y)$  is undefined for all inputs  $y$
- So this successfully solves the halting problem!
  - “I can’t solve `computes_same`, because I can’t solve the halting problem.”

# Complexity Theory

---

What can computers do efficiently?

# Complexity

---

# Complexity

---

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# Complexity

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    curr, next = 0, 1  
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(much better!)

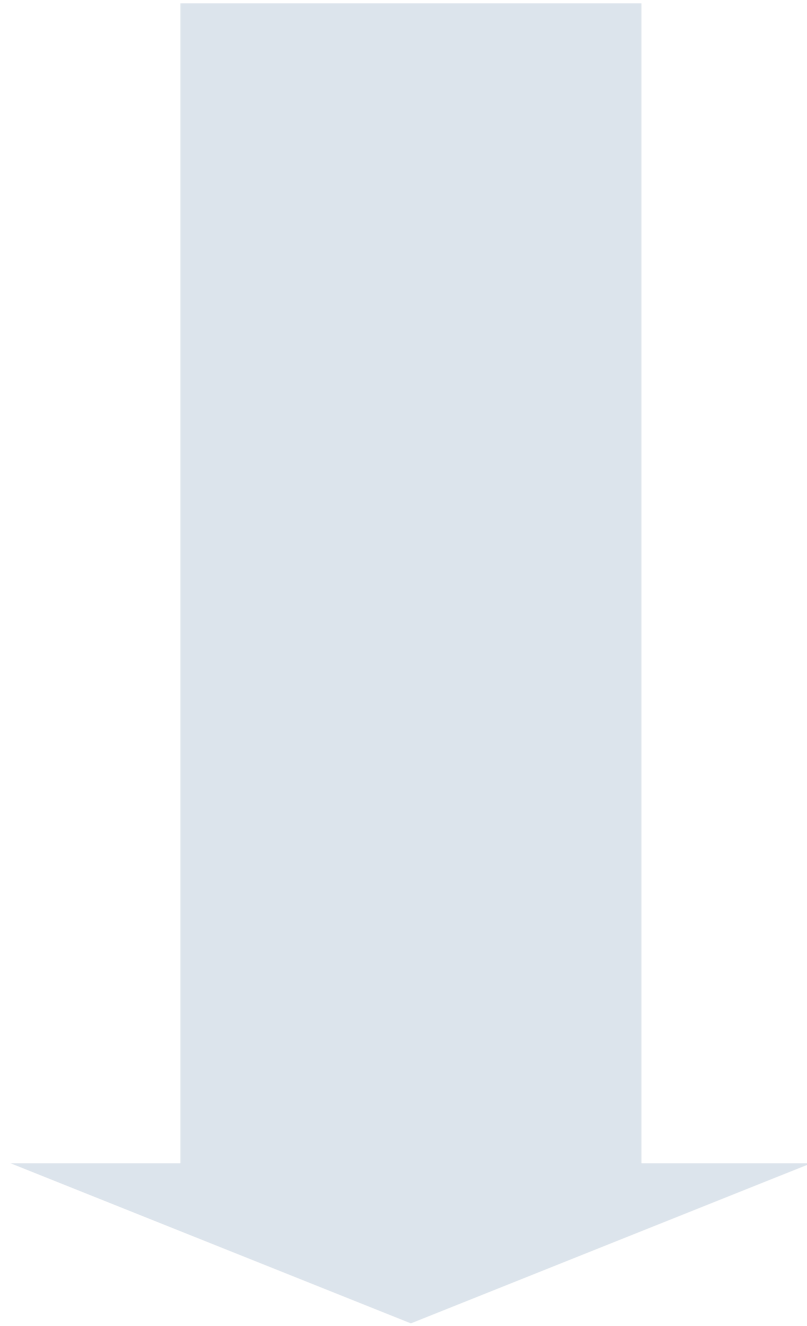
# Orders of Growth

---



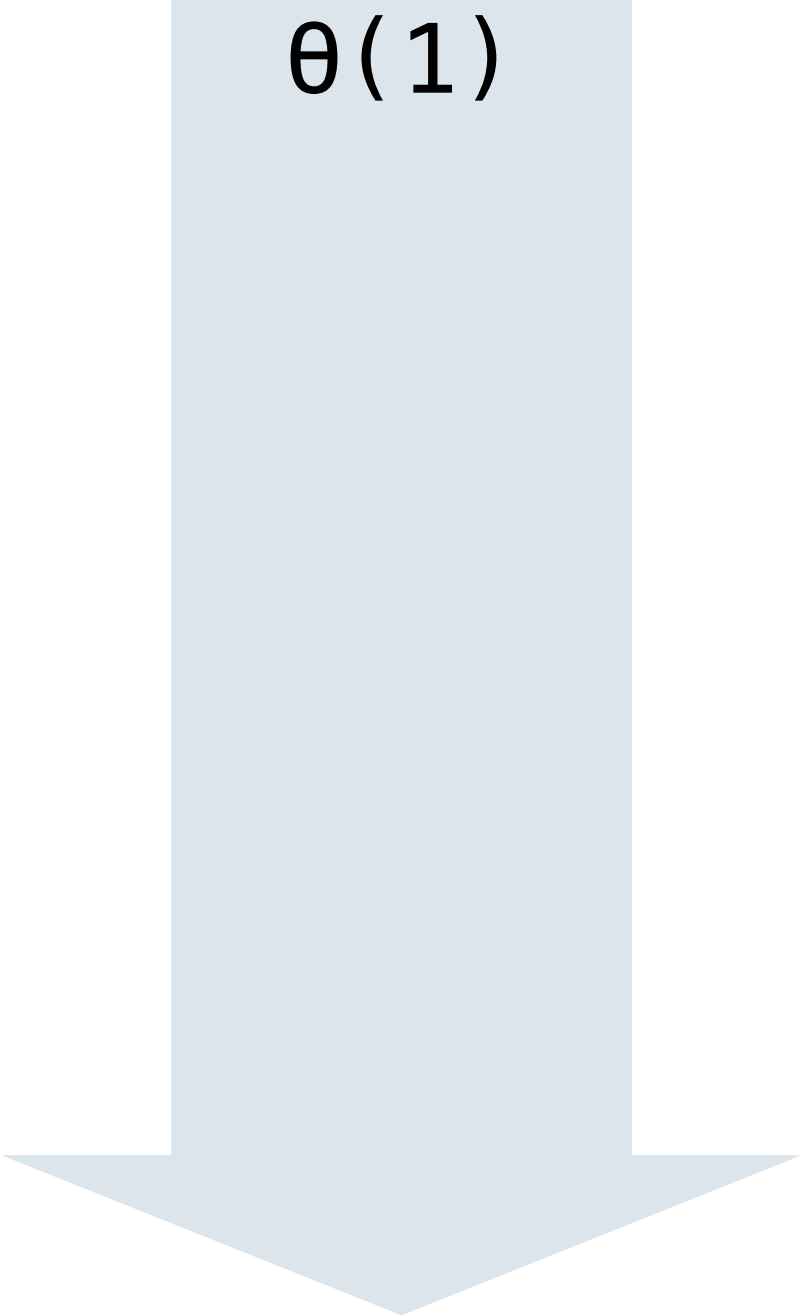
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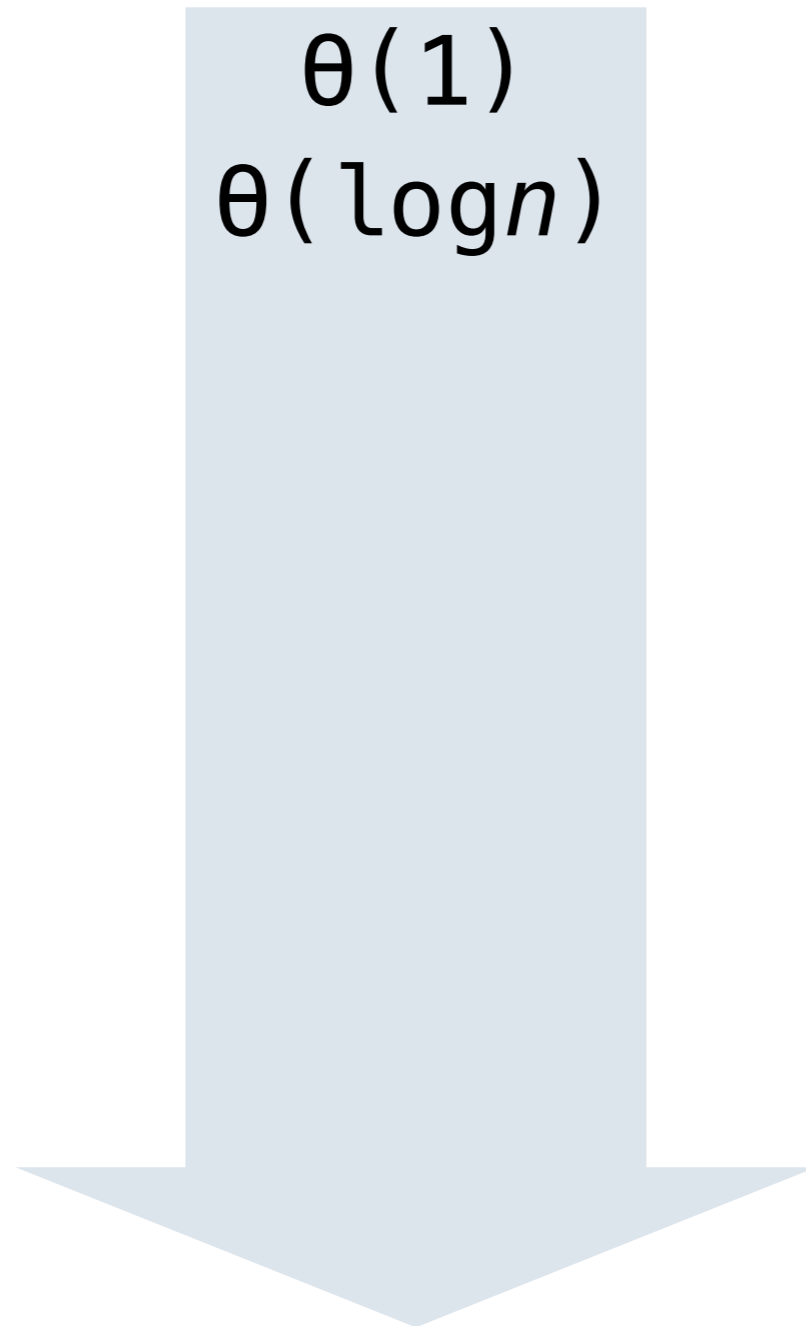
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$\theta(1)$

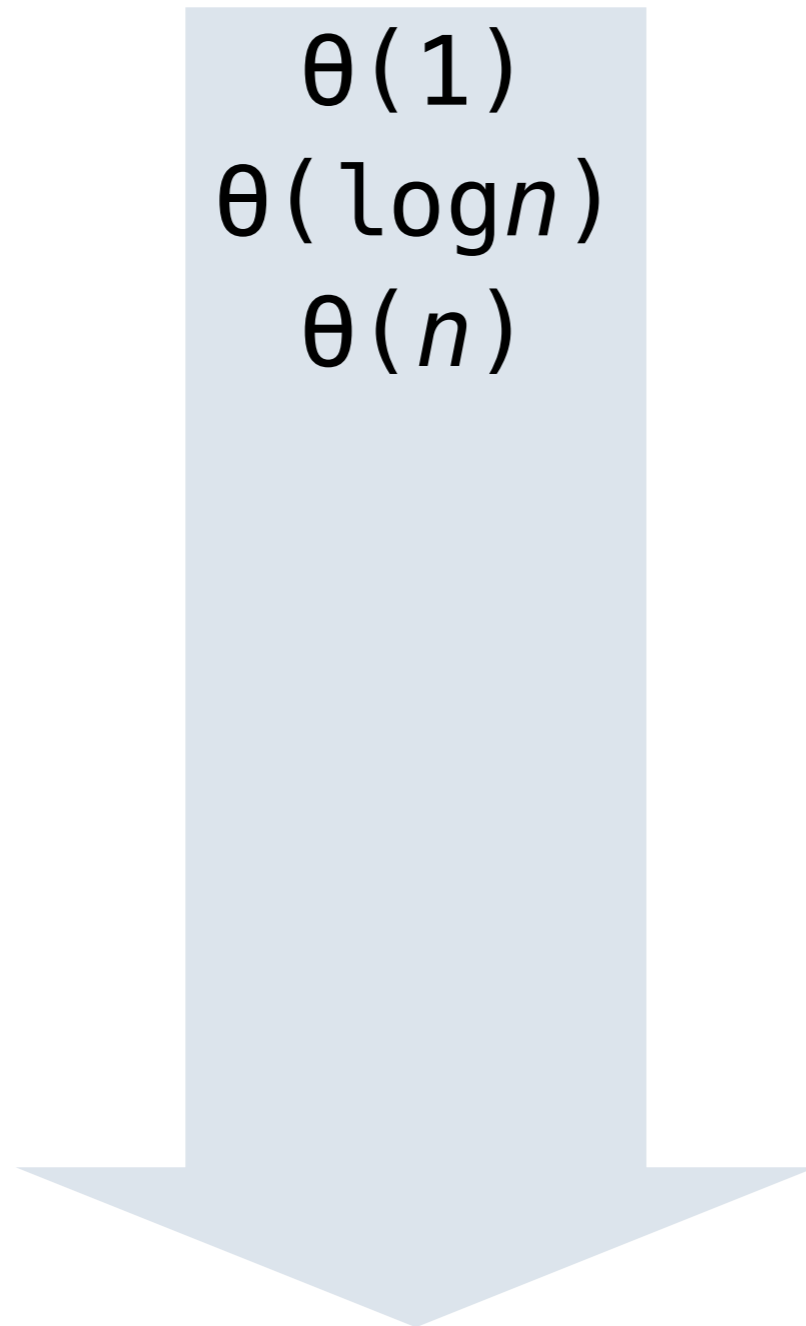
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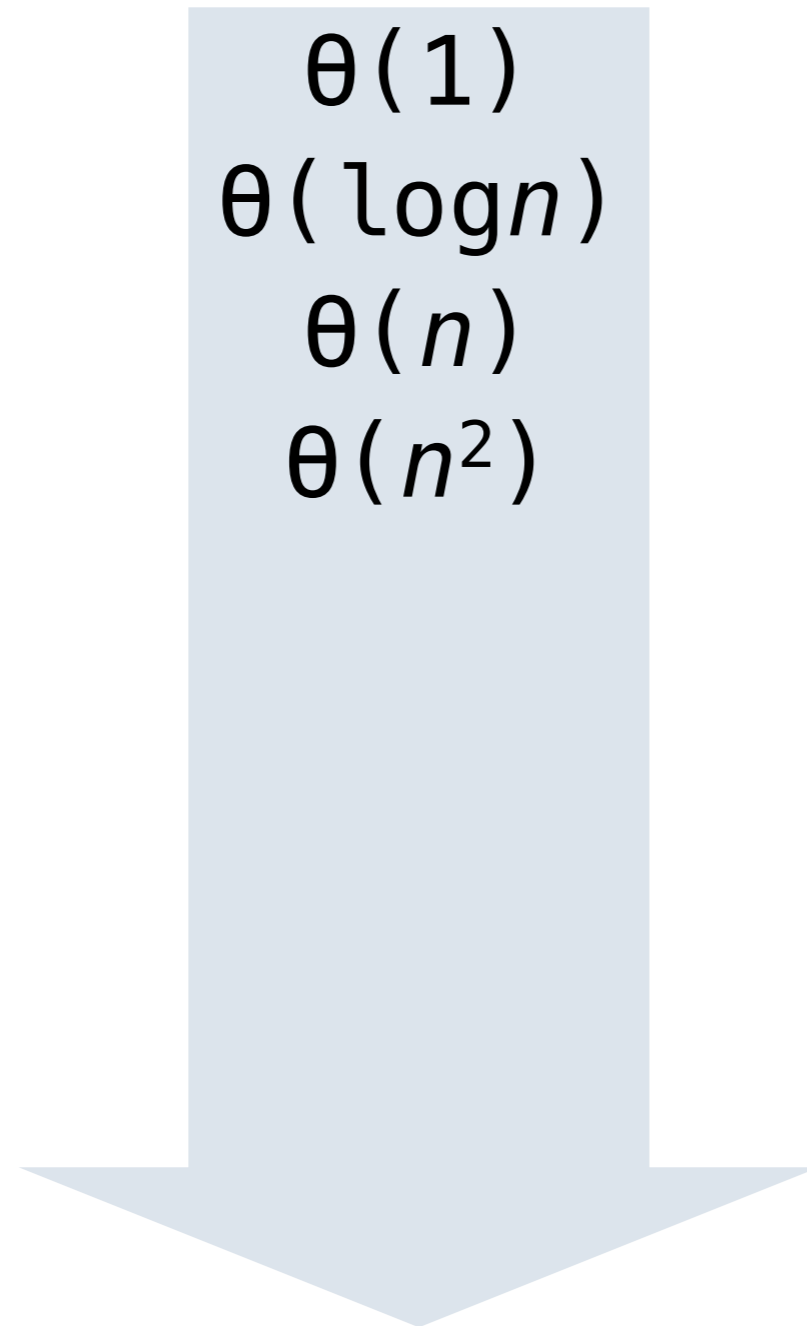
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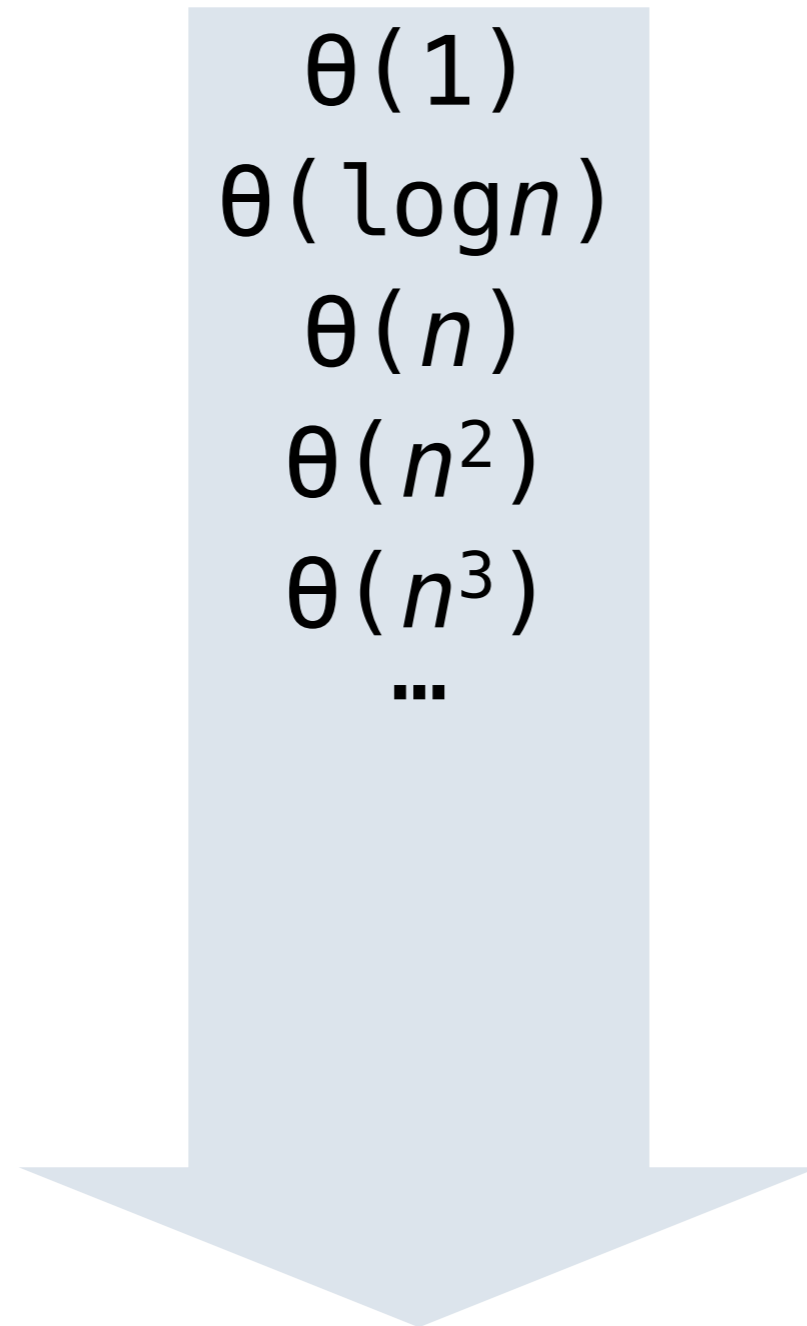
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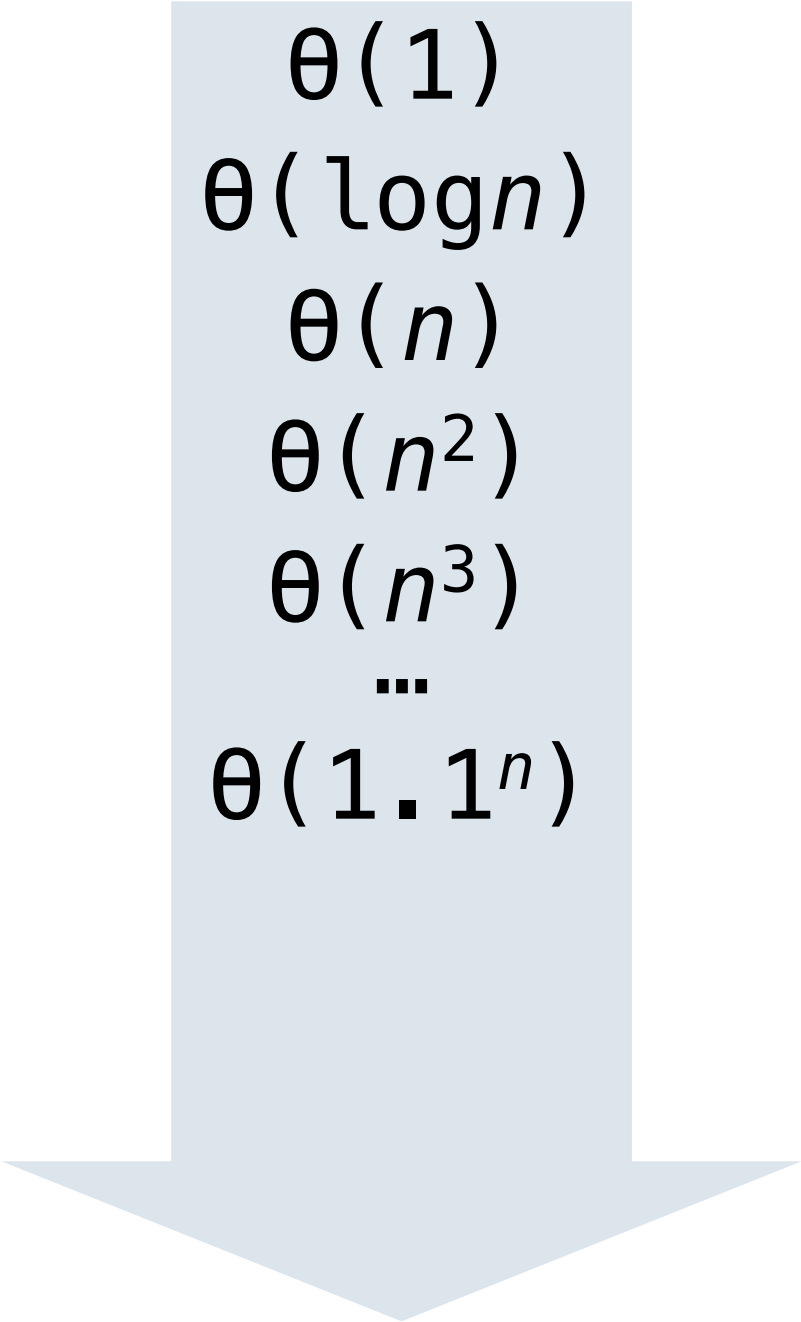
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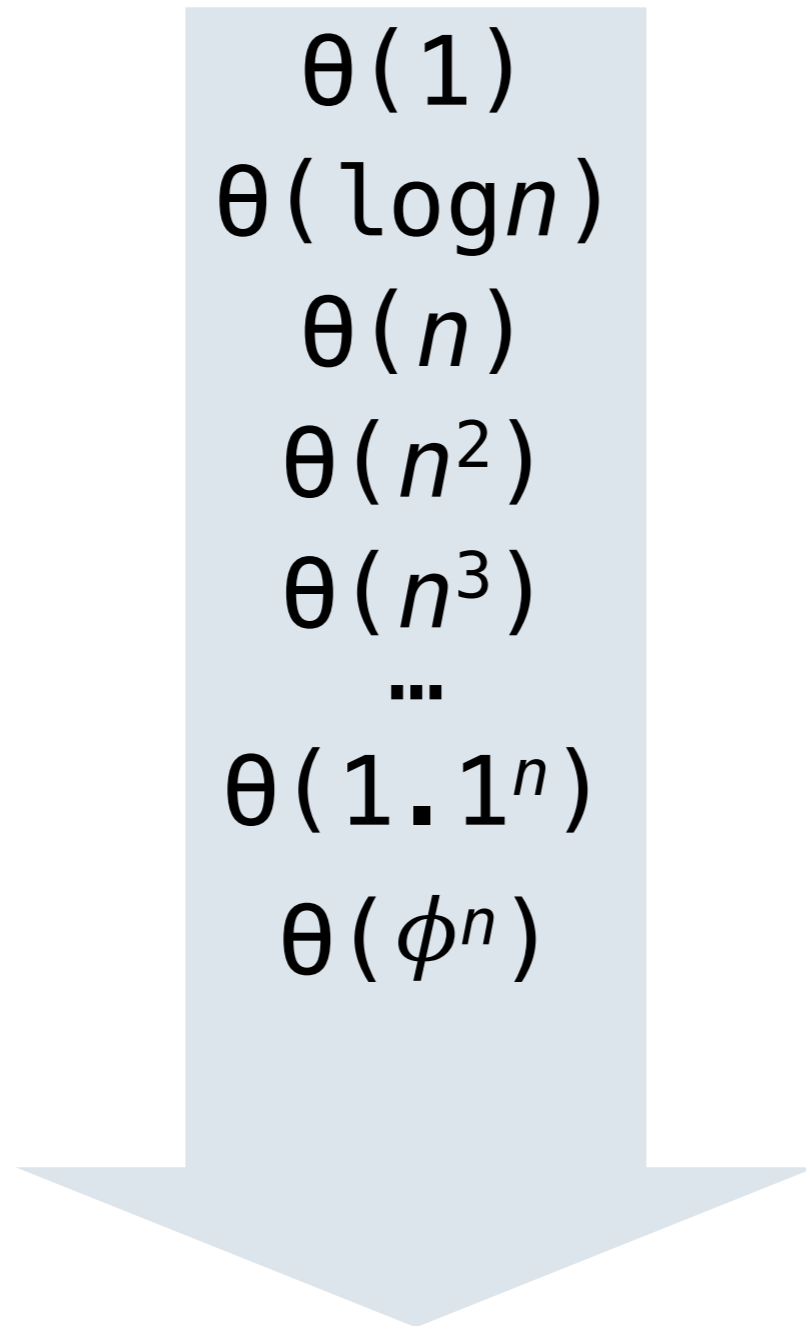
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$\theta(1)$   
 $\theta(\log n)$   
 $\theta(n)$   
 $\theta(n^2)$   
 $\theta(n^3)$   
...  
 $\theta(1.1^n)$

# Orders of Growth

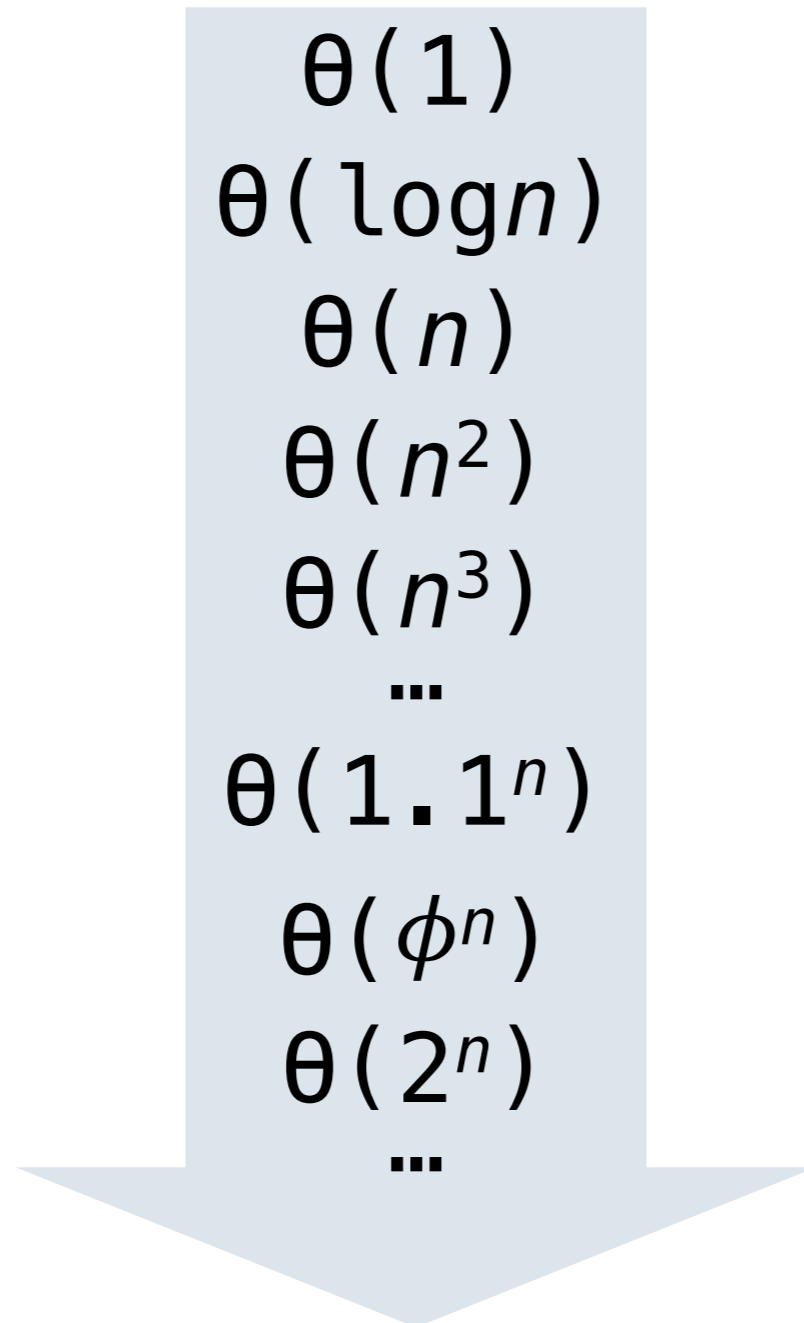
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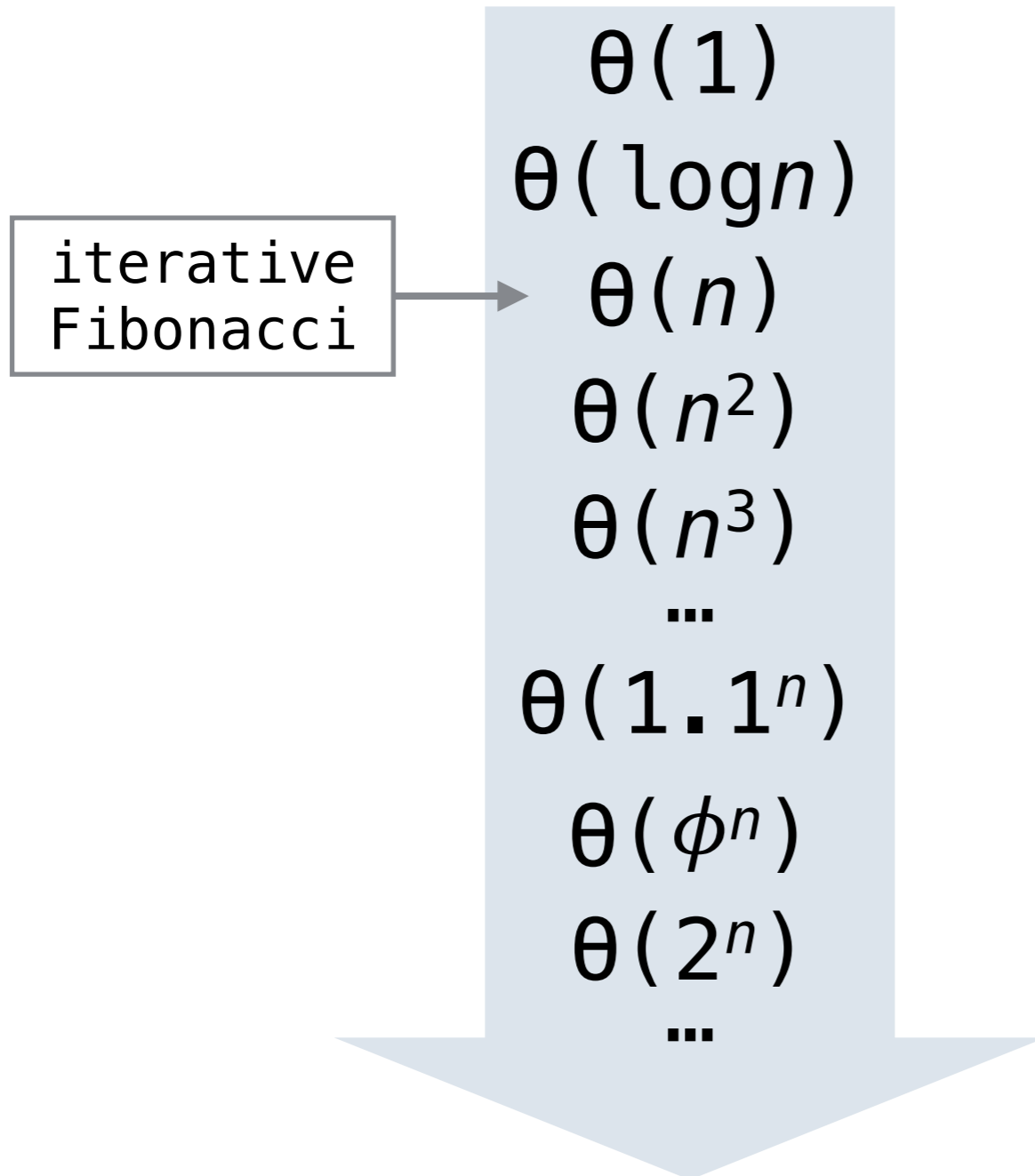
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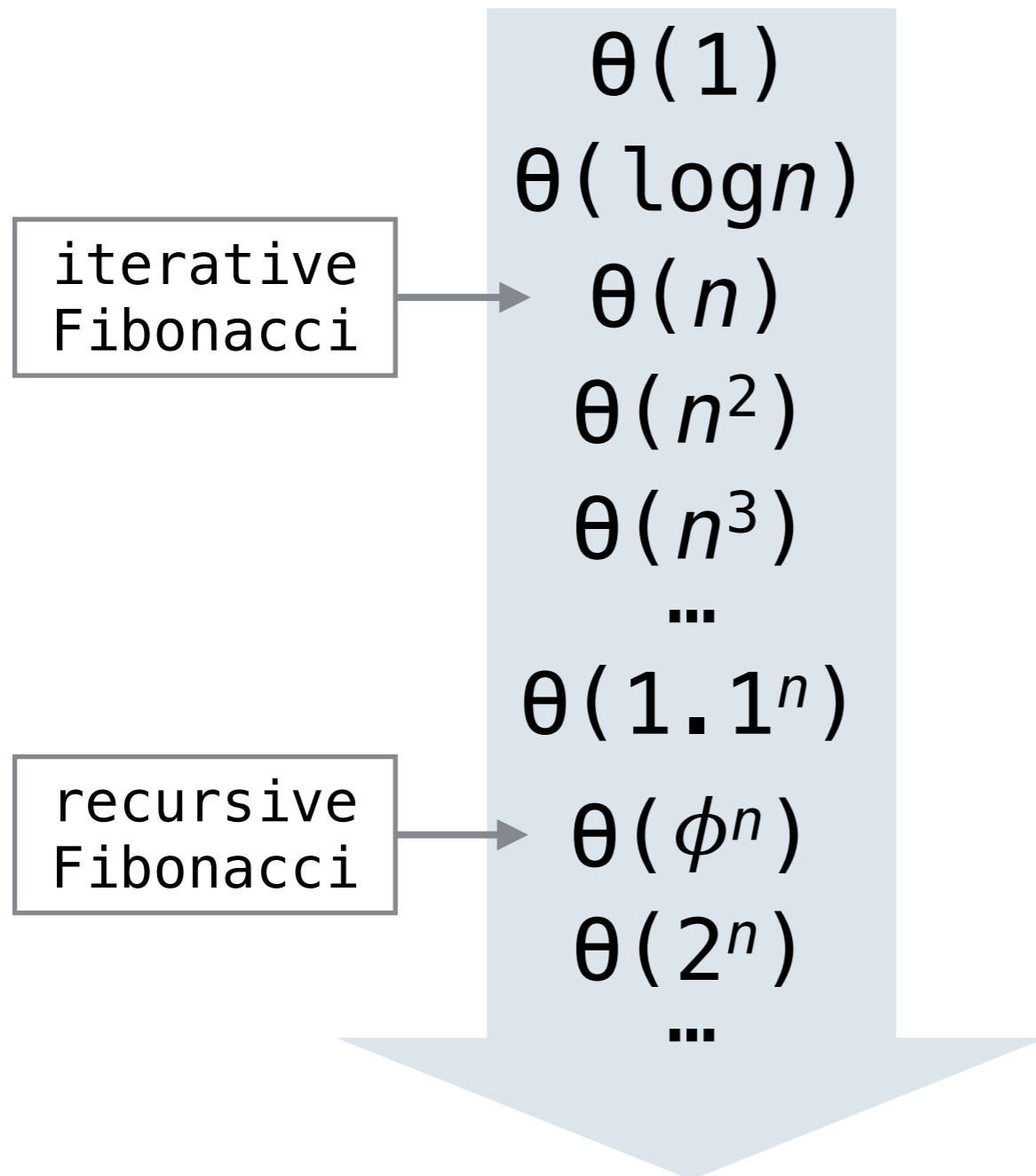
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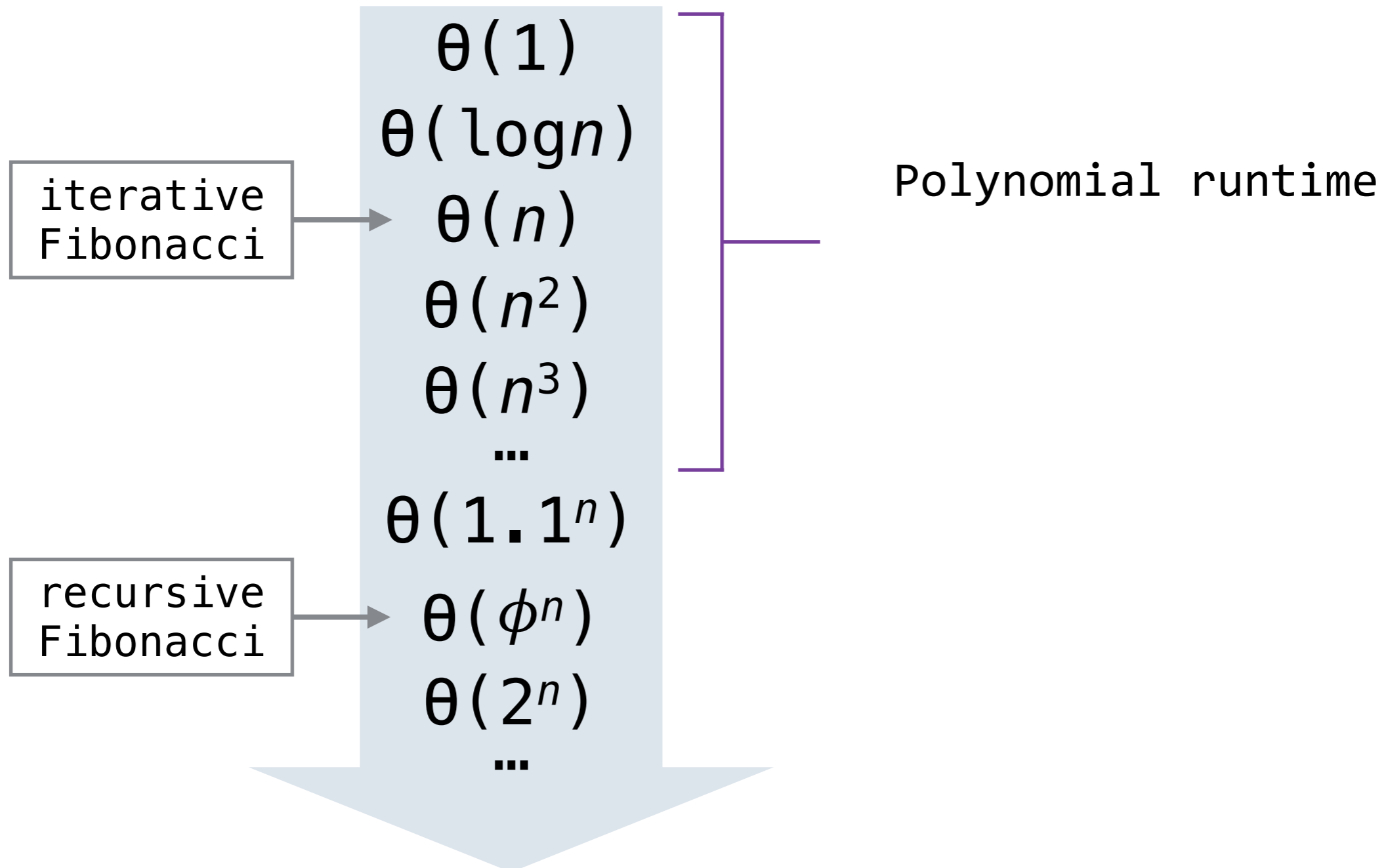
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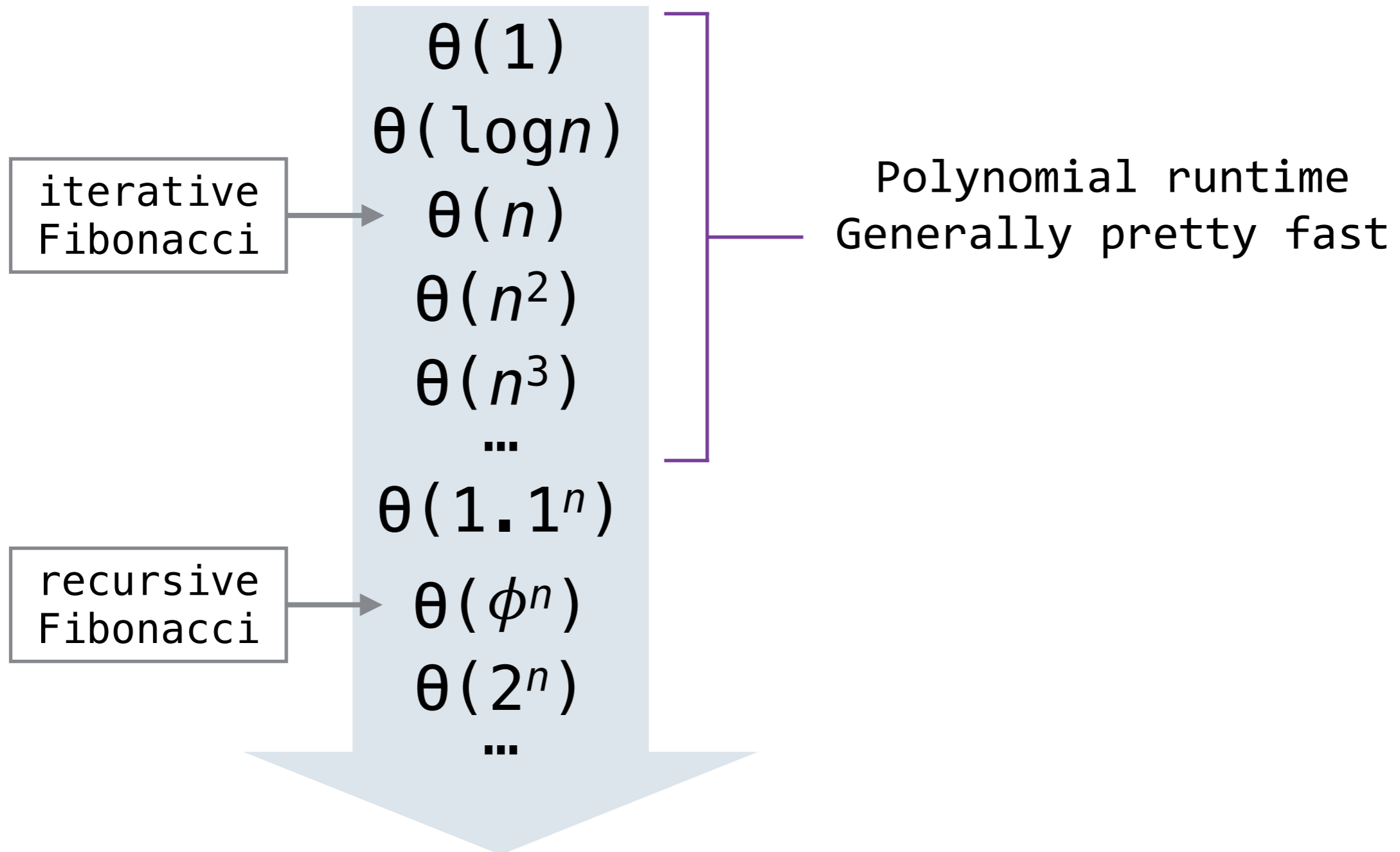
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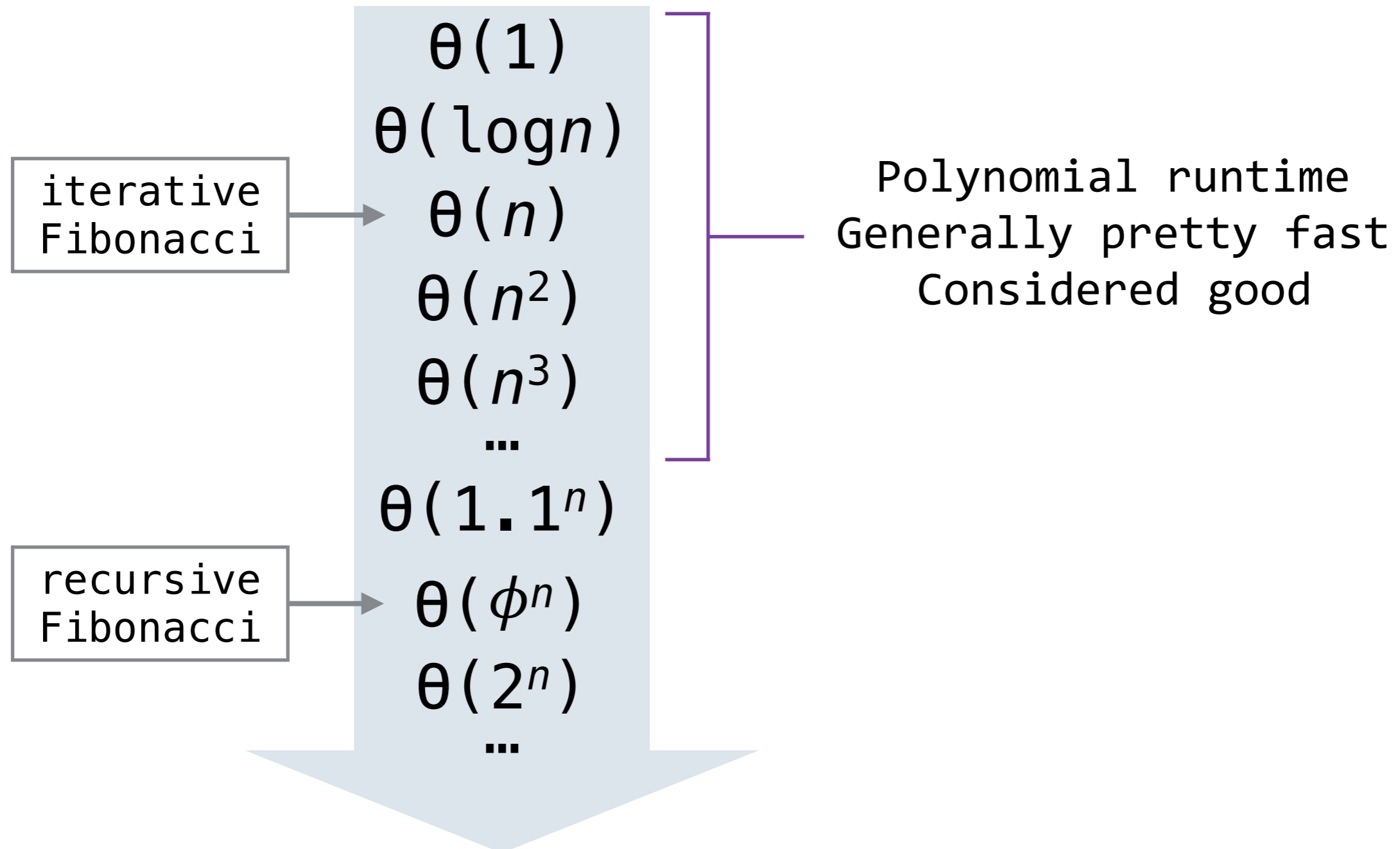
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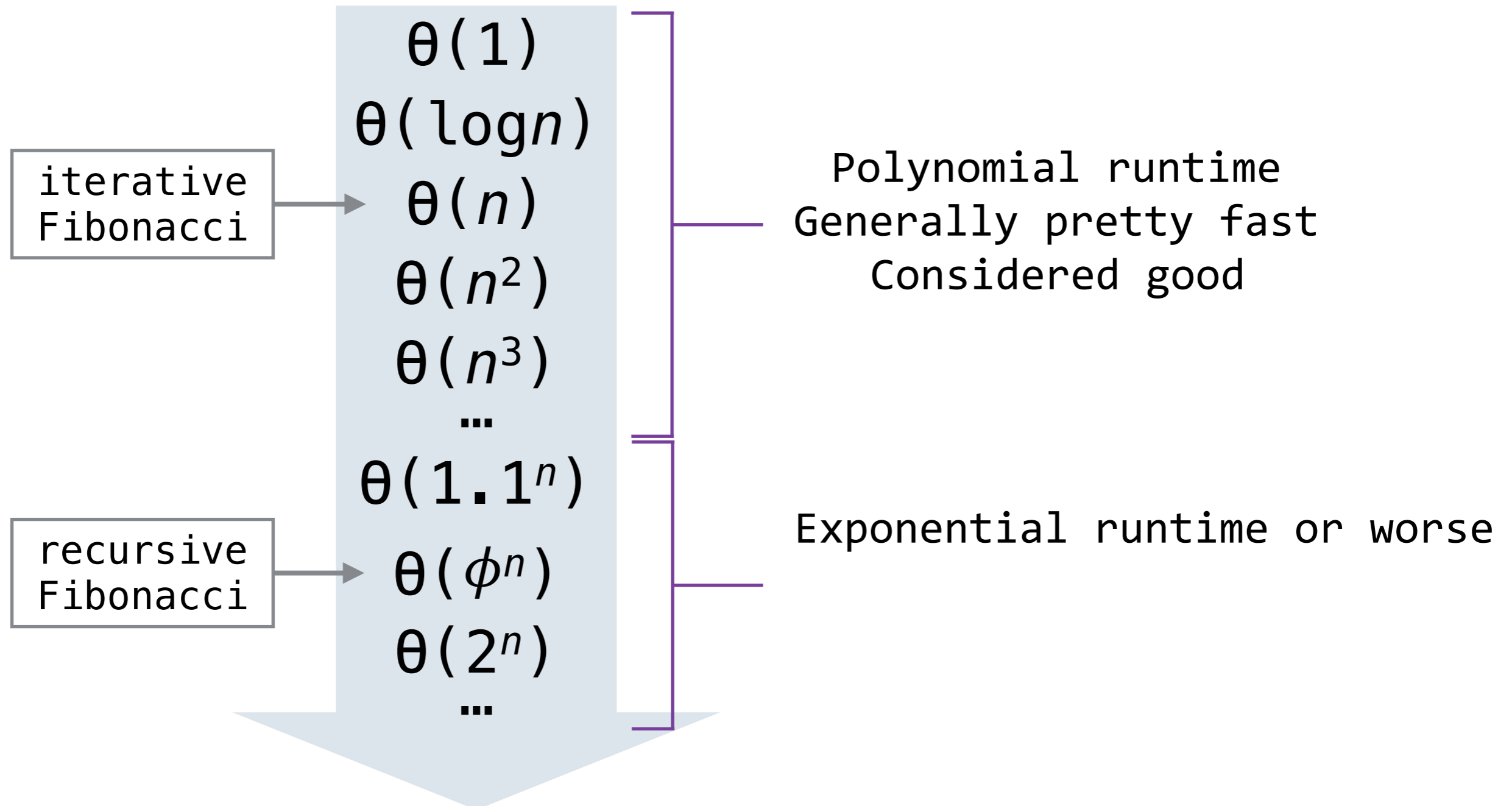
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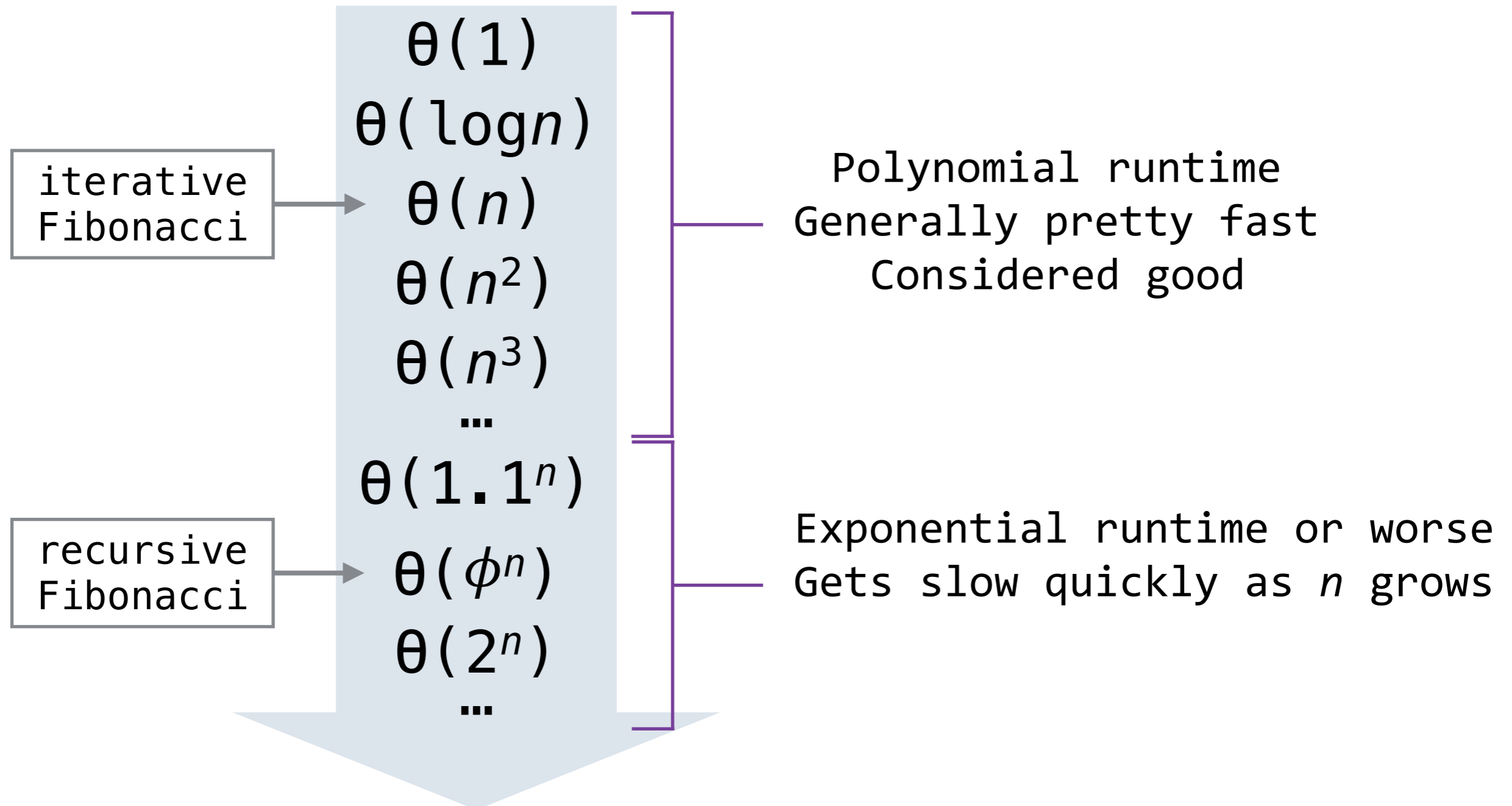
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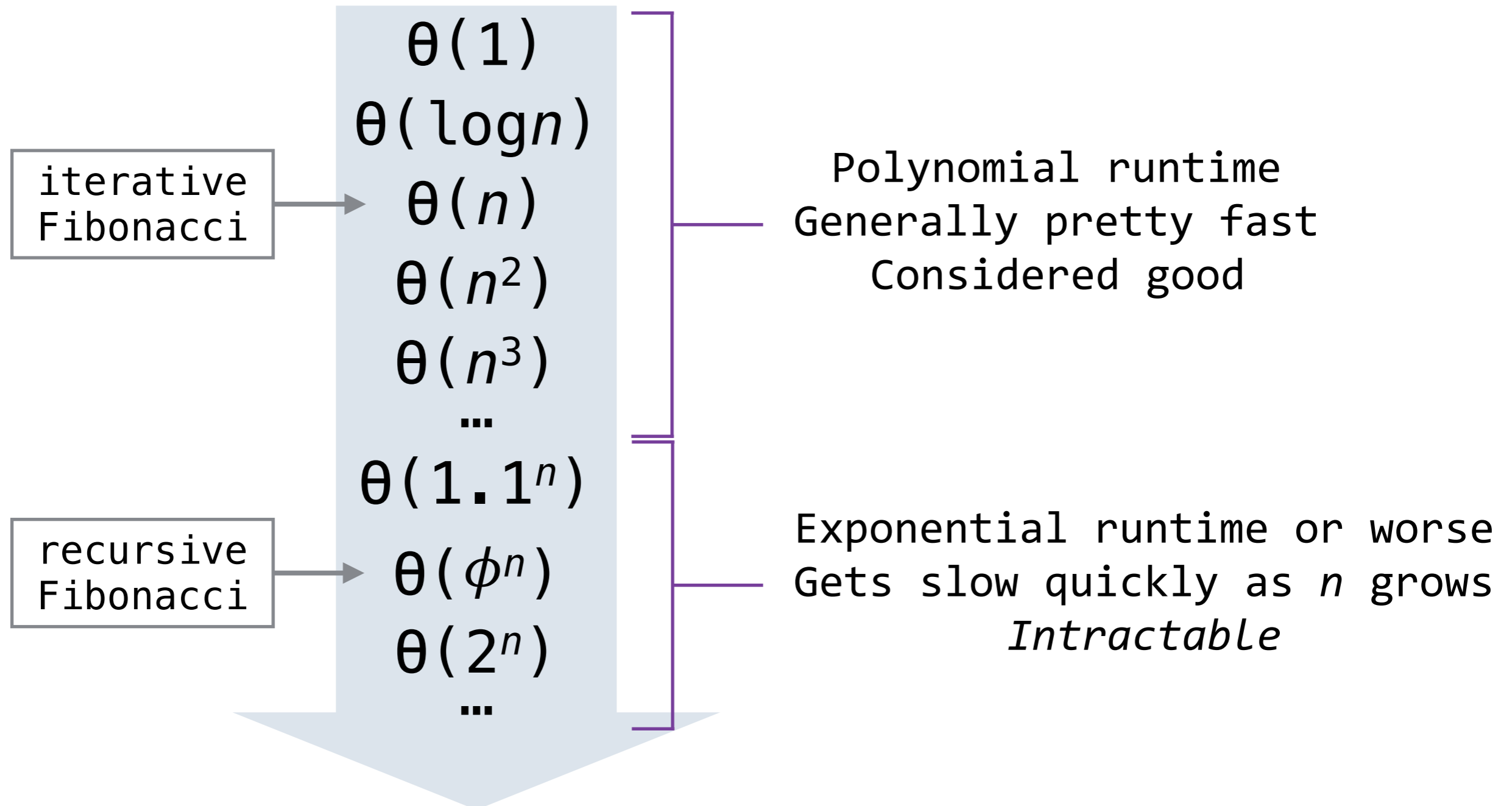
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# Orders of Growth

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# Complexity Classes

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  - It is also generally easier to reduce polynomials than to reduce exponential runtime to polynomial runtime
- Ignoring the smaller differences allows us to develop more rigorous theory involving *complexity classes*



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  - Or the equivalent courses at other institutions



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  - If I tell you: “The  $n^{\text{th}}$  Fibonacci number is  $k$ ”
  - Can you verify that this is correct in polynomial time?
- In this example, the answer is yes, because you can just run the iterative solution to check, so Fibonacci is also in  $NP$

# Example: Hamiltonian Path

---

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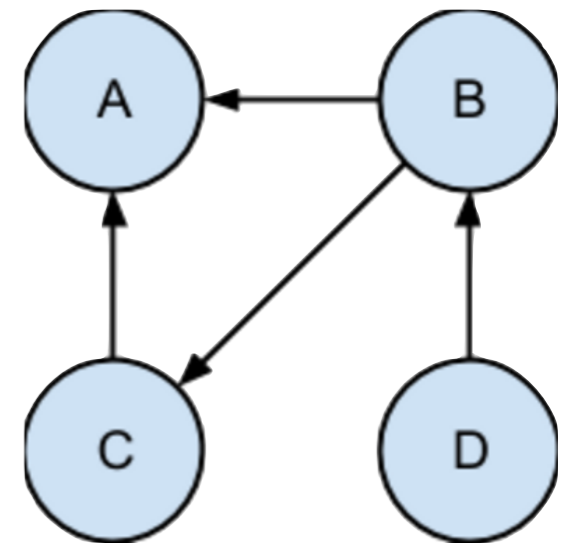
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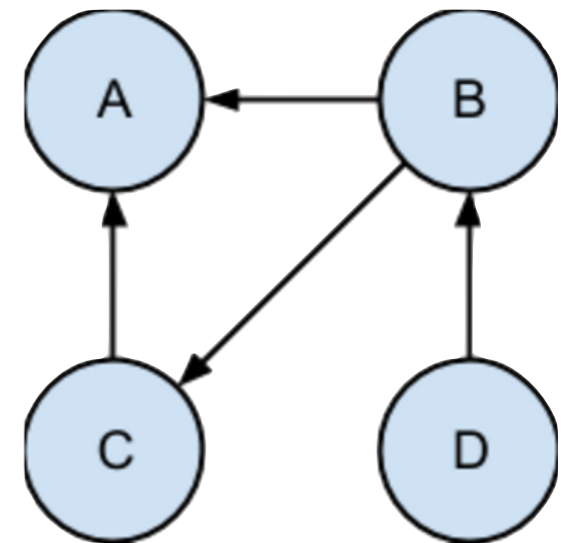


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(demo)

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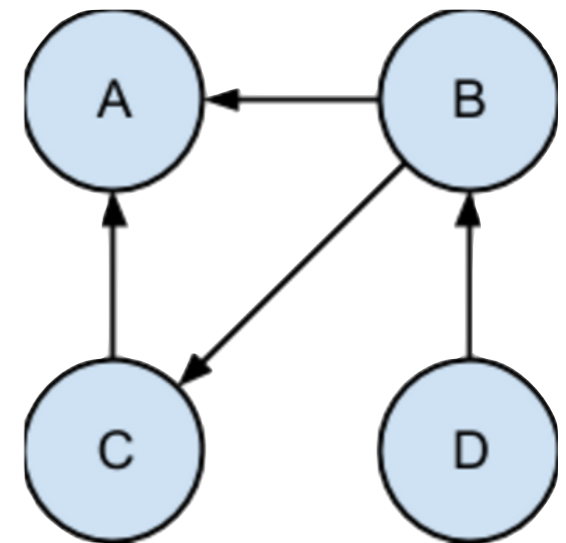


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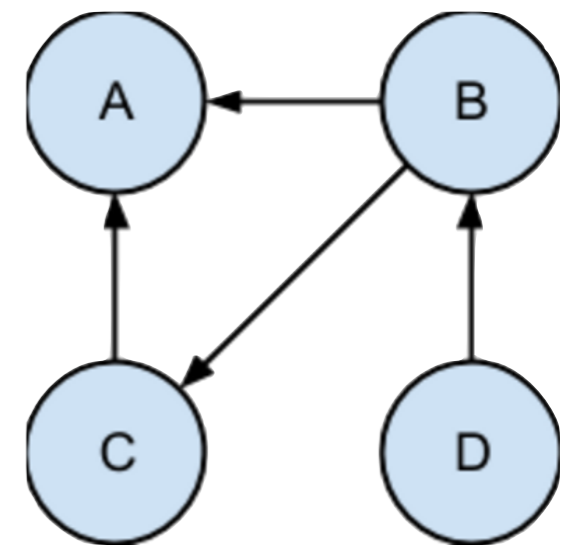


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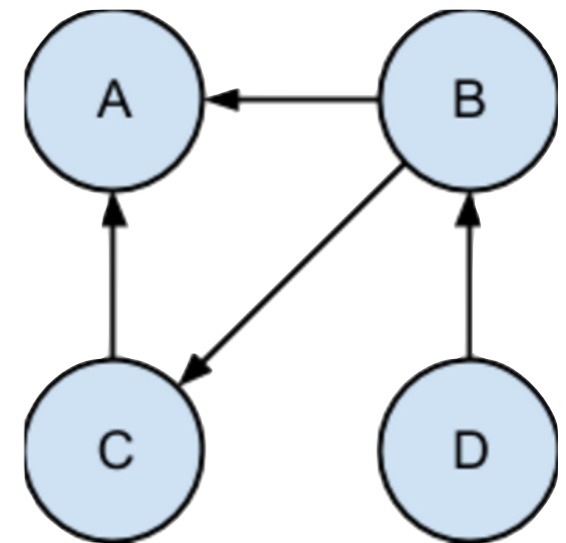


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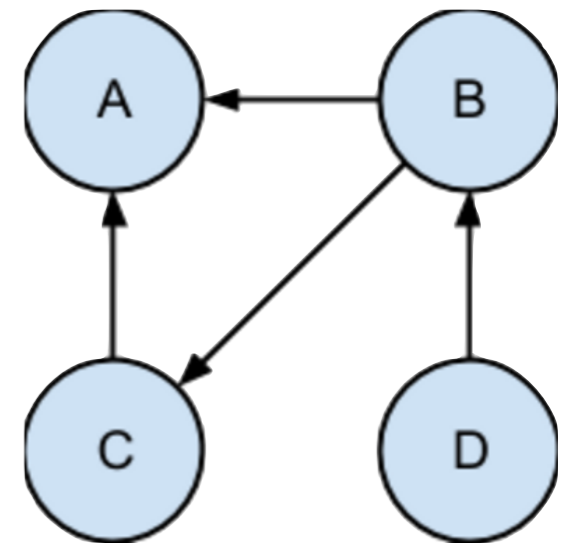


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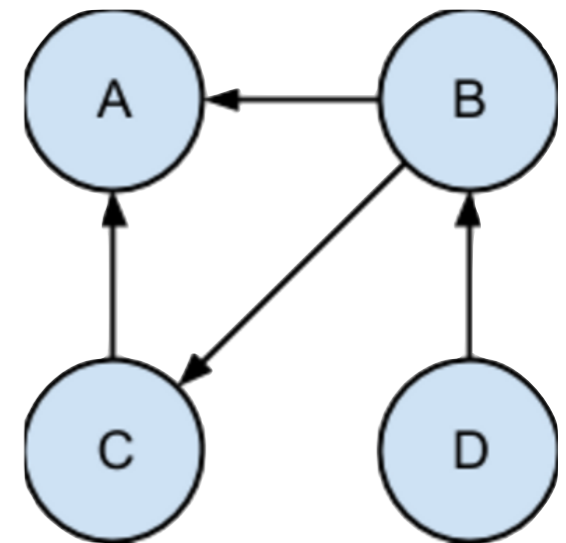


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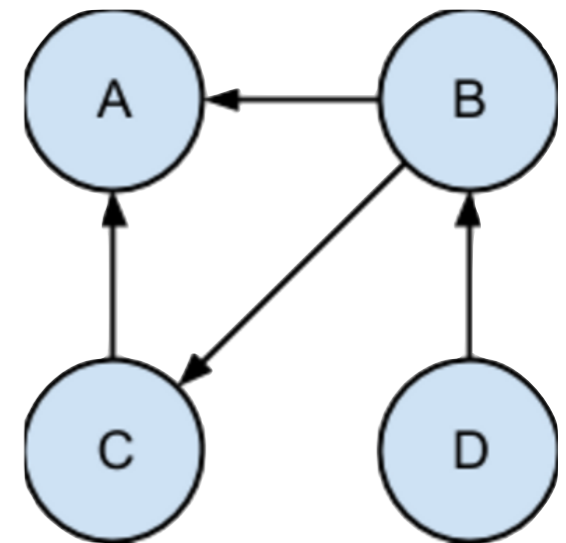
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---

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  - *No one knows*

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  - So if I want to verify an answer for an instance of the problem, I can just run the solution and compare
  - This takes polynomial time, so the problem is in NP
- Is every problem in NP also in P?
  - In other words, if I can verify an answer for a problem in polynomial time, can I also compute that answer myself in polynomial time?
  - *No one knows*
  - But most people think it's unlikely

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- The P = NP problem is one of the seven Millennium prizes
- If I just proved that P = NP, how do I take over the world?

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- CS 170 and CS 172 go into more detail on this material