

23/10/14

1/10/14

PM מציאות PM מציאות

PM מציאות

$|V| = |W|$, $G = (V, W, E)$ 533-13 פרק 1: דפ

$\forall (u, v) \in E$ $\exists \pi \in S_{|W|}$ \Leftrightarrow דפ

(דפ \Leftrightarrow קטע, max-flow = min-cut) $PM \in \mathbb{P}$

מציאות מציאות

$M_{n \times n}$, $M_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & (i,j) \notin E \\ x_{ij} & (i,j) \in E \end{cases}$

$A = \{1, \dots, 2n\}$ $n \times n$ $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ דפ

$M(a) = M$
 $a_{ij} = \text{fltn } x_{ij}$ *6

$\alpha_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^A$

$\det(M(a))$ דפ

$0 \neq \det(M(a)) \Leftrightarrow$ דפ

מטרת הוכחה:

\Rightarrow רצוי

$$\det(M) = \det(x_{11} \dots x_{nn})$$

(1) $\notin \mathbb{E}$ כל $x_{ij} = 0$ זהו

$$= \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\pi) \prod_{i=1}^n x_{i, \pi(i)}$$

$$= \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\pi) \cdot x_{1, \pi(1)} \cdot x_{2, \pi(2)} \dots x_{n, \pi(n)}$$

$M \in \mathbb{E} \Rightarrow \pi$

$M \notin \mathbb{E} \Rightarrow$ כל $\pi \in S_n$

$$\det(x_{11} \dots x_{nn}) \equiv 0 \quad \forall \pi \in S_n$$

הוכחה (2) כי אם $M \in \mathbb{E}$ אז $\det(M) = 0$

$M \in \mathbb{E} \Rightarrow$ כל

$$\det(x_{11} \dots x_{nn}) = 0 \quad \forall \pi \in S_n$$

(כל $\pi \in S_n$ אז $\det(M) = 0$)

$\deg(p) \leq n$ זהו

$0 \neq p \in F[y_1, \dots, y_m]$, \exists F $\neq k$: רב-הייה לזר

$$|A| > \frac{\deg(p)}{k}, A \subseteq F$$

$$p_{a_1, \dots, a_m \in A} [p(a_1, \dots, a_m) = 0] \leq \frac{\deg(p)}{|A|}$$

RP אפוא

$x \in L \Rightarrow M(x, r) = 1$ \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$

$$x \in L \Rightarrow p_r [M(x, r) = 1] \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \notin L \Rightarrow p_r [M(x, r) = 0] = 0$$

$PM \in RP$ אפוא

$\dots PM \in RP$ אפוא $P \subseteq RP$ אפוא

... $PM \in RP$ אפוא $P \subseteq RP$ אפוא

אפוא

אפוא

$L \subseteq P \subseteq P_{\text{poly}} \subseteq NC^k$ \Rightarrow polynomial

$\{C_n\}$ \Rightarrow polynomial \Rightarrow polynomial

$O(n^k)$ \Rightarrow polynomial, $n \rightarrow$ polynomial time

unbounded fan-in, $\text{DSPACE} = AC$

$$NC^1 \subseteq L \subseteq NL \subseteq AC^1 \subseteq NC^2 \dots \subseteq NC \subseteq P$$

\downarrow
parity
mult

\downarrow
matrix
mult.

$$NC = \bigcup_k NC^k = \bigcup_k AC^k$$

\Rightarrow polynomial
CREW

$O(n^k)$ \Rightarrow polynomial \Rightarrow polynomial \Rightarrow polynomial

P/Poly

add, mult $\in AC^0$ (0)

parity, mult $\in AC^0$ (1)

boolean-mats. \times -mult

add, mult $\in AC^0$ (1)

parity, mult $\in NC^1$ (2)

parity, mult $\notin AC^0$ polynomial

$NC^k \subseteq \text{DSPACE}(O(n^k))$ (3)

polynomial time

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ \vdots \\ p_n \end{pmatrix} = N^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{SPT}$$

class N N y-ep

$$AC^1 = N^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{SPT}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ D & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \underbrace{-B^{-1}CA^{-1}}_{AC^1 \approx \text{SPT}}$$

$$d(n) = d\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(1) = O(\lg n)$$

↓
only 1 path
N-1 edges

$$\frac{AC^1}{\text{SPT}}$$

unbounded +)
bounded *

SAC¹ iterated SPT

(depth O(lg n))

depth of recursion tree of SAC¹ is O(lg n)

→ M is the number of nodes in the tree

$$SAC^1 = A^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{SPT}$$

$\chi_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A)$

$\chi(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A)$

characteristic values

A is similar to J

so J has the same

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$

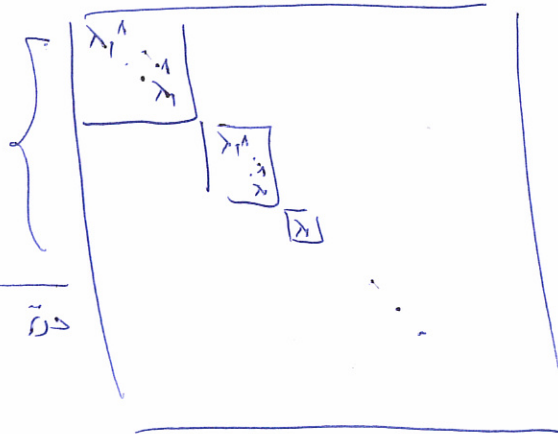
$\chi_A(\lambda) = \prod (\lambda - \lambda_i) = \sum c_i(\lambda)$

Jordan Normal form

~~matrix~~

$A \sim J$

if A is not diagonalizable, then A is similar to a Jordan matrix J .
 (if A is not diagonalizable, then A is similar to a Jordan matrix J .)



$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$

if A is not diagonalizable, then A is similar to a Jordan matrix J .
 λ_i are the eigenvalues.



J is similar to A

$\text{Tr}(A) = \sum \lambda_i$

(if A is not diagonalizable, then A is similar to a Jordan matrix J .)

$\text{Tr}(A^k) = \sum \lambda_i^k$

if A is not diagonalizable, then A is similar to a Jordan matrix J .

if A is not diagonalizable, then A is similar to a Jordan matrix J .

פרק 16

bounded family and/or not. ϵ for δ 1
 δ plus ϵ size

bounded family and/or not. ϵ for δ
 δ plus, $\delta(\epsilon)$ size

of ϵ \rightarrow $\delta(\epsilon)$ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow ϵ
 (for just ϵ see above) \rightarrow δ

part 1. $\delta(\epsilon)$ (the lower bound) \rightarrow δ 2

$O(\delta^2)$ part $O(\delta)$ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow ϵ

$\frac{2}{3}\delta, \frac{1}{3}\delta \leq \delta$ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow ϵ

part 2. $\delta(\epsilon)$ 3

A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E
 B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E

part 3. $\delta(\epsilon)$ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow ϵ

RNC^k

$\Rightarrow PSPACE$

$poly(n)$

$C(x,y)$
↓
 $\frac{1}{2}$

\Rightarrow

$\frac{1}{2}$

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

RNC^k

$x \in C$

\Rightarrow

$\Pr_y (C(x,y)=1) \geq \frac{2}{3}$

$x \notin C$

\Rightarrow

$x \notin C$

\Rightarrow

$\Pr_y (C(x,y)=1) \leq \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$

$PM \in RNC^k$

PSPACE

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

$P(n)$

\Rightarrow

$PSPACE$

$\Rightarrow RNC^k$

\Rightarrow

$O(n^k)$

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

PSPACE

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

PM

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow

$RNC^k \stackrel{?}{\subseteq} PSPACE(n)$

\Rightarrow

PSPACE

PIT 2002

for odd \rightarrow look into end C \leftrightarrow p: 1/2

PIT \in CORP \rightarrow 2/2

$c(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ just 1/10

from above ASF \rightarrow 2/2
 $y_1, \dots, y_n \in A$

$c(y_1, \dots, y_n)$ 2/2

p 3/2 - 0 1/2 1/2
 , if 3/2 - 0 1/2

deg 10
 |A|

? deg(c) 1/2

(c) for $m = \dots$ m 1/2 1/2 1/2
 2/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 - 1/2 1/2 1/2
 deg(c) $\leq 2^m$ 3/2

מספרים ראשוניים: 2^m

אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

אז 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

$2^m \geq 1318$ מספר ראשוני

$(2^m)^{2^m} = 2^{m \cdot 2^m} \geq 1318$ (מספר)

$$N = 2^{m \cdot 2^m}$$

אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

$(N^N)^{2^m} = O(\log N + m)$

$O(\log N)$

אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

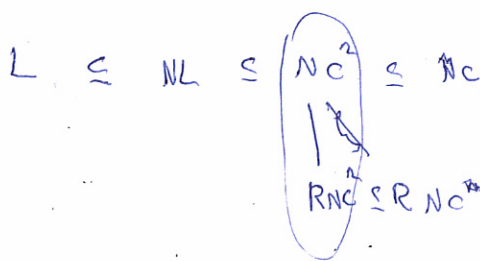
אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

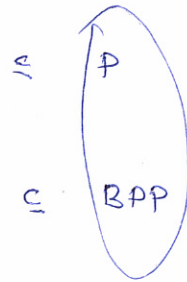
$P \subseteq NP$

אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני



$P \subseteq RNC$
אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני



$P \subseteq BPP$
אם 2^m הוא מספר ראשוני

$\Sigma_2 \subseteq PSPACE$

Primality testing

$x \equiv a \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow (x+1)^n \equiv x^n + 1 \pmod{n}$ (Fermat's Little Theorem)

$f(x) = (x+1)^n - x^n - 1$: $x \equiv a \pmod{n}$ $\Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$

$(a+1)^n - a^n - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$ \Rightarrow $n \mid (a+1)^n - a^n - 1$

Let $f_n(x) = (x+1)^n - x^n - 1$, then $f_n(a) \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$

$(a+1)^n - a^n - 1 = a^n + n a^{n-1} + \dots + n a + 1 - a^n - 1 = n a^{n-1} + \dots + n a$

$f_n \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$ \Rightarrow $n \mid f_n(a)$ \Rightarrow $n \mid n(a^{n-1} + \dots + a)$
 \Rightarrow $1 \mid (a^{n-1} + \dots + a)$

Binomial coefficients $\binom{n}{k}$ for $1 \leq k \leq n-1$ are divisible by n .

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!}$$

$i = 1, \dots, (k-1)$ \Rightarrow $k \nmid n$ \Rightarrow $n \equiv 0 \pmod{k}$

$\binom{n}{k} \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$ \Rightarrow $n \mid \binom{n}{k}$

$\binom{n}{k} \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$ \Rightarrow $n \mid \binom{n}{k}$

$f_n \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$ \Rightarrow $n \mid f_n(a)$

Primality Testing (PIT)

