

CSE491/596 Lecture Friday, Nov. 3: Completeness Under Logspace Reductions

[The first half of lecture will finish the time and space hierarchy theorems.]

Log Space Reducibility \leq_m^{\log} Finer than \leq_m^P since $L \subseteq P$.

Log-Space Computable Fns

Technical Point: If f and g belong to FL (function logspace) then so does $g \circ f$. Issue: If M computes $y = f(x)$ and M' computes $z = g(y)$ we can "chain" M and M' together, but we can't store y , within the $O(\log|x|)$ space.

Input tape: read-only

Worktapes: $O(\log n)$ space bounded. $|y| \leq 2^{O(\log n)} = |x|^{O(1)}$. Output tape does not count against space bound.

Output tape: $y = f(x)$. Write-only, right-only.

Output tape: z

- If the input tapes of both machine are **right-only** as well as read-only, then there is no problem: the output $y = f(x)$ of M is streamed to M' computing $g(y) = z$ and never has to be written down.
- If each machine is allowed $r(n)$ left-to-right streaming passes over its input and y is a stream, then the tandem can operate with $r(n)^2$ passes on x .
- But if M' can demand to back up to a previous input bit y_{i-1} at any time, then we need to allow M to be restarted arbitrarily many times. This can be implemented by storing the current demand-bit i on another log-sized tape.

machine
Whenever M' wants to move its input head Left, M re-starts from the beginning until it outputs bit $i-1$ of γ , which is stored. $\rightarrow \square \gamma_i$
If M' moves to $i+1$, M takes however long to output bit $i+1$. All the \square
re-starting is inefficient for time but stays within $O(\log n)$ space.

Therefore \leq_m^{\log} reductions are transitive: $A \leq_m^{\log} B \wedge B \leq_m^{\log} C \Rightarrow A \leq_m^{\log} C$.
In fact, every \leq_m and \leq_m^P reduction shown in the course has actually been a \leq_m^{\log} reduction or even the sharper one-pass streaming kind.

Hallmarks of a \leq_m^{\log} Reduction:

- The objects it constructs have an explicit formula. E.g.:
 $G_\phi = (V_\phi, E_\phi)$, $V_\phi = \{x_{i1}, \bar{x}_{i1} : 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{x_{ij}, \bar{x}_{ij} : \text{variable } x_{ij} \text{ is in clause } C_j \text{ possibly negated}\}$
 $E_\phi = \{ \dots \} \cup \{ \dots \}$ etc.
- The individual items used in building G_ϕ etc. are finite clumps of $O(\log n)$ -sized labels such as variable numbers i , (clause #s).
- (In consequence), local features of the target object G_ϕ (and E) depend only on local features of the source object (eg, $C_i, \neg A_{ij}$) or on simple global connections—like copying (M, W) or hooking up the B and G nodes in the SAT \leq_m^{\log} G3L example.

- All the NP-completeness results we've shown have been valid under \leq_m^{\log} .
- **GAP** is complete for NL under \leq_m^{\log} .
- The language **CVP** of the **Circuit Value Problem**: given a Boolean circuit C_n and an input $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$, is $C_n(x) = 1$? is complete for P under \leq_m^{\log} .
- The language **TQBF** of true **quantified Boolean formulas** is complete for PSPACE under \leq_m^{\log} .