The missing word at upper left is “Recap.”

And for the far-right part of the whiteboard:
Recitation part:
1. $\equiv$ BFS
   - Traversing the graph: $V_0 \rightarrow V_1 \rightarrow V_2 \rightarrow \ldots$

2. $\equiv$ GSC
   - Not clear why

3. $\equiv G = G(x_1, x_2) \iff \left( f: \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\} \right)$
   - Consider in a string of length $n$, and $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$.

   So this is an NP class.

   Suppose we use DNF instead of CNF.

   3. Suppose we have a DFA (Deterministic Finite Automaton).

   - $\delta(x, a) = \{ \delta(x, a_1), \delta(x, a_2) \} \cup \{ \delta(x, a_3), \delta(x, a_4) \}$

   - $\delta(x, a) = \{ \delta(x, a_1) \} \cup \{ \delta(x, a_2) \} \cup \{ \delta(x, a_3) \} \cup \{ \delta(x, a_4) \}$

   - Now, $\delta(x, a) = \{ \delta(x, a_1) \} \cup \{ \delta(x, a_2) \} \cup \{ \delta(x, a_3) \} \cup \{ \delta(x, a_4) \}$

4. $\equiv$ PSPACE
   - Works with NEX
   - In place of PSPACE.

5. Q3: What does it mean to move $x$ to $y$?

So that an assignment $\alpha$ satisfies $\phi(x) \iff \phi(y)$

Is the $\alpha$ satisfies the original $\phi$ except that

- $\alpha$ does not flip the value of $x_0$

- $\alpha$ still has the same order of $x_i - x_j$?

Key:
1. Compute $V(\alpha(y))$ to reject when $\alpha(y)$ holds rather than reject. Then the original condition will have $\alpha(y) = \alpha$, or flipping all pairs $x_i = y_i$.
2. Compute $V(\alpha(x))$ to reject $\alpha(x)$, or flip bits to $y_i$.
3. CRT $X_{\alpha} = 0$, instead of using $X$ as a single class, use $\overline{X}$.