

Homework for  
**Komplexitätstheorie**  
A. Y. 16/17  
Assignment 2

**Exercise 2.1**

- a) In the lecture we have described the codeword  $\langle w_1, \dots, w_k \rangle \in \{0, 1\}^*$  of a  $k$ -tuple  $(w_1, \dots, w_k)$  such that  $w_i \in \{0, 1\}^*$ . Let  $n := \sum_{i=1}^k |w_i|$  denote the total length of  $w_1, \dots, w_k$ . Express  $|\langle w_1, \dots, w_k \rangle|$  as a function of  $n$  and  $k$ .
- b) Define a new codeword  $C_k(w_1, \dots, w_k) \in \{0, 1\}^*$  of  $(w_1, \dots, w_k)$  inductively as follows:

$$C_1(w) = w$$
$$C_{i+1}(w_1, \dots, w_{i+1}) = \langle C_i(w_1, \dots, w_i), w_{i+1} \rangle$$

How does  $|C_k(w_1, \dots, w_k)|$  depend on  $n$  and  $k$  (in  $O$ -notation)? How is the dependence on  $n$  if  $k$  is considered constant?

**Exercise 2.2**

Let  $M$  be a 2-state busy beaver, i.e.,  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, B, q_0, \delta, F)$  is a DTM where  $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_h\}$ ,  $\Sigma = \{1\}$ ,  $\Gamma = \{B, 1\}$ ,  $F = \{q_h\}$  and  $\delta$  is defined by the following table:

	$B$	$1$
$q_0$	$(q_1, 1, R)$	$(q_1, 1, L)$
$q_1$	$(q_0, 1, L)$	$(q_h, 1, R)$

Write the configurations of the machine  $M$  when it is initialized with the empty input.

**Exercise 2.3**

Sketch the proof of the “Linear Speedup” theorem for a 1-tape DTM (resp. NTM), that is, for each 1-tape DTM (resp. NTM)  $M$  which, on input of length  $n$ , makes at most  $T(n)$  steps, there exists a DTM (resp. NTM)  $M'$  that simulates  $M$  in at most  $\varepsilon T(n) + n + 1$  steps, where  $\varepsilon > 0$  is an arbitrarily small constant.

*Hint:*  $M'$  can have two tapes.

**Exercise 2.4**

Let PARTITION be the following problem: Given a set of natural numbers  $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ , is there  $M \subseteq A$  such that  $\sum_{a \in M} a = \sum_{a \in (A \setminus M)} a$ ?  
Let PARTITION-INTO-3-SUMS be the following problem: Given a set of natural numbers  $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  such that  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 3S$ , are there pairwise disjoint  $M, N, P \subseteq A$  such that  $\sum_{a \in M} a = \sum_{a \in N} a = \sum_{a \in P} a$ ?

Show PARTITION  $\leq_{pol}$  PARTITION-INTO-3-SUMS.