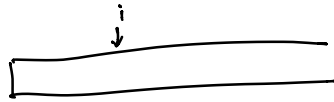


## Space

input



space: max value of  $i$ .

work



output



$$L \subseteq P \subseteq NP \subseteq PSPACE \subseteq EXP$$

$$f: \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^* \quad g: \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^*$$

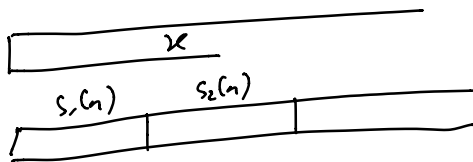
$f$ : computable in space  $s_1(n) \geq \log(n)$

$g$ : computable in space  $s_2(n) \geq \log(n)$

$$f(g(x))$$

Claim:  $f(g(x))$  can be computed in space  $O(s_1(n) + s_2(n))$ .

Sketch: Simulate computing  $f$ .



Every time you need to read a bit of  $g(x)$ ,  
compute it using space  $s_2(n)$ . □

## Savitch's Algorithm

Input: Directed graph  $G$ . ( $n$  vertices).

Goal: Is there a path from  $s$  to  $t$ ?

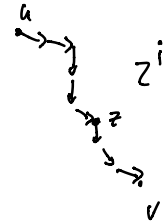
Breadth-first-search, Depth-first-search.

Both:  $\Omega(n)$  space.

Savitch:  $O(\log^2 n)$  space      OPEN:  $O(\log n)$  space?

$$A(u, v, i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if there is a path of length } \leq 2^i \\ & \text{from } u \rightarrow v \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$A(u, v, i) = 1 \text{ iff } \exists z \text{ st} \\ A(u, z, i-1) = 1 \\ \text{and } A(z, v, i-1) = 1$$



Algorithm for  $A(u, v, i)$

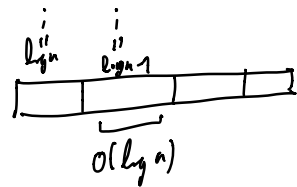
if  $i > 0$   
Run over all  $z$

If  $A(u, z, i-1) = A(z, v, i-1) = 1$   
return 1.

Else return 0.

if  $i = 0$

return 1 if  $u \rightarrow v$  is an edge.



$O(\log^2 n)$ .

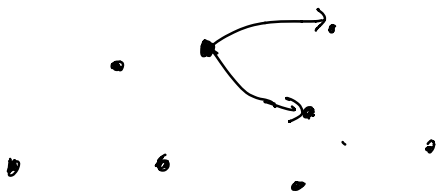
To compute if there is a path  $s \rightarrow t$   
Set  $i = \lceil \log n \rceil$   
compute  $A(s, t, i)$ .

### Configuration Graph

$M$ : Turing machine (non-deterministic)

$x$ : input

$G_{M, x}$ : directed graph.



- $\bullet \rightarrow$  corresponds to a config
- $s(i), n$  - location of all pointers to input, work tapes
- $z^{s(i)}$  - value of work tape
- $o(i)$  - line # of code

Lemma: If space  $s(n) \geq \log(n)$  then  
 # of config is at most  $2^{O(s(n))}$ .

Theorem: If  $M$  is in space  $(s(n))$ , then for every  $x$ ,  
 $G_{M,x}$  can be computed in space  $O(s(n))$ .

- Run over all config in  $G_{M,x}$
- Simulate single step of  $M(x)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M, x & \rightarrow & G_{M,x} & \rightarrow & \text{output} \\
 \begin{array}{c} O(s(n)) \\ \text{space} \end{array} & & & & \\
 & & O(\log^2(2^{O(s(n))})) & & \\
 & & = O(s(n)^2) & & 
 \end{array}$$

Thm:  $\text{NSPACE}(s(n)) \subseteq \text{DSPACE}(s(n)^2)$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{NSPACE} & \subseteq & \text{PSPACE} \\
 n^c & & n^{2c}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{NL} & \subseteq & \text{L}^2 \\
 \text{"} & & \text{"} \\
 \text{NSPACE}(\log n) & & \text{DSPACE}(\log^2 n)
 \end{array}$$

Thm: If  $s(n) \geq \log n$ ,  $\text{DSPACE}(s(n)) \subseteq \text{DTIME}(2^{O(s(n))})$ .

$$L \subseteq P$$

$$\text{PSPACE} \subseteq \text{EXP}$$

$$NL = NSPACE(\log n) \subseteq L^2.$$

$$coNL = \{g(x) : g(x) = 1 - f(x), f(x) \in NL\}$$

NP  
coNP

Is NP = coNP?

$$\frac{NP}{f \in NP} \dots V$$

$$f(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists w \text{ s.t. } V(x, w) = 1$$

Thm:  $NL = coNL$  ( $NL \subseteq L^2$ )