

Exercises to the lecture  
Complexity Theory  
Sheet 5

Prof. Dr. Roland Meyer  
M.Sc. Peter Chini

Delivery until 02.12.2015 at 12h

**Exercise 5.1** (Reductions)

Let  $\Sigma_1$  and  $\Sigma_2$  denote two alphabets and let  $R$  be a set of functions from  $\Sigma_1^*$  to  $\Sigma_2^*$ .

- Assume that  $A$  is a language in  $\Sigma_1^*$  and that  $A \leq_m^R \Sigma_2^*$  holds. Show that  $A = \Sigma_1^*$ .
- Let  $|R| = 1$  and assume that we have languages  $A, A' \subseteq \Sigma_1^*$  and  $B \subseteq \Sigma_2^*$  so that:

$$A \leq_m^R B \text{ and } A' \leq_m^R B.$$

Show that we have  $A = A'$ .

**Exercise 5.2** (Reductions and hardness)

Let  $C$  be a complexity class so that  $\text{co-}C = C$  and let  $R$  be a set of functions. Assume that the language  $A$  is  $C$ -hard with respect to  $R$ -many-one reductions. Show that  $\bar{A}$  is also  $C$ -hard with respect to  $R$ -many-one reductions.

**Exercise 5.3** (Completeness in L)

Let  $\Sigma$  be a finite alphabet. Prove the following two statements:

- A language  $A$  over  $\Sigma$  is in L if and only if  $A \leq_m^{\text{log}} \{0, 1\}$ .
- Any language  $A$  in L that satisfies  $A \neq \emptyset$  and  $A \neq \Sigma^*$  is already L-complete with respect to logspace-many-one reductions.

**Exercise 5.4** (Acyclic reachability)

Show that we can reduce *PATH* to *ACYCLICPATH* with respect to logspace-many-one reductions. Conclude that  $\overline{\text{ACYCLICPATH}}$  is NL-complete.

Delivery until 02.12.2015 at 12h into the box next to 34-401.4