## David Wolfe

Try to keep your answers succinct. The exam is CLOSED BOOK. All questions count equally. First, a few helpful theorems and definitions. Just because a theorem is mentioned, it may not be helpful on the exam.

Lemma: The Pumping Lemma:
If $L$ is regular then $(\exists n)(\forall z \in L$ such that $|z| \geq n)(\exists u v w$ such that $z=u v w$ and $|u v| \leq n$ and $|v| \geq 1)(\forall i): u v^{i} w \in L$
Lemma: The contrapositive of the Pumping Lemma: If $(\forall n)(\exists z \in L$ such that $|z| \geq n)(\forall u v w$ such that $z=u v w$ and $|u v| \leq n$ and $|v| \geq 1)(\exists i): u v^{i} w \notin L$ then $L$ is not regular.

Theorem: Rice's theorems: Let $L_{\mathcal{P}}$ be the set of machines with property $\mathcal{P}$. If $\mathcal{P}$ is non-trivial, $L_{\mathcal{P}}$ is undecidable. Further, $L_{\mathcal{P}}$ is r.e. if and only if $\mathcal{P}$ satisfies the following three conditions:

1. If $L \in \mathcal{P}$ and $L \subseteq L^{\prime}$ for some r.e. $L^{\prime}$, then $L^{\prime} \in \mathcal{P}$.
2. If $L$ is an infinite language in $\mathcal{P}$, then there exists a finite subset of $L$ in $\mathcal{P}$.
3. The set of finite languages in $\mathcal{P}$ is enumerable.

3-SATISFIABILITY (3SAT)
INSTANCE: A boolean formula, $F$, which is an AND of clauses where each clause is an OR of 3 literals.

QUESTION: Is $F$ satisfiable?
3-DIMENSIONAL MATCHING (3DM)
INSTANCE: A set $M \subset W \times X \times Y$, where $|W|=|X|=|Y|=q$ are disjoint sets.
QUESTION: Does $M$ contain a matching, $M^{\prime} \subset M$, such that no two elements of $M^{\prime}$ agree in any coordinate.

## VERTEX COVER (VC)

INSTANCE: A graph $G$ and integer $K$
QUESTION: Is there a subset of $K$ vertices which cover all the edges?
CLIQUE
INSTANCE: A graph $G$ and integer $K$
QUESTION: Does the graph contain a clique (comletely connected subgraph) of $K$ vertices?
HAMILTONIAN CIRCUIT (HC)
INSTANCE: A graph $G$
QUESTION: Is there a cycle through all the vertices of $G$

## PARTITION

INSTANCE: A finite set $A$ and a "size" $s(a) \in Z^{+}$for each $a \in A$.
QUESTION: Is there a subset $A^{\prime} \subset A$ such that

$$
\sum_{a \in A^{\prime}} s(a)=\sum_{a \in A-A^{\prime}} s(a)
$$

1. Prove or disprove the following languages are regular:
(a) $L_{a}=\left\{a^{s} b^{t}: s \geq t \geq 1\right\}$.
(b) $L_{b}=\left\{a^{s} b^{t}: t>s \geq 1\right\}$. For the proof, use set closure properties and your result about $L_{a}$. No credit for using the pumping lemma.
(c) $L_{c}=\{w: w$ contains the substring " $0011 "\}$
2. Which of the following are r.e.? Give a proof. (Hint: Any reductions can be done from $L_{u}$ by creating an $M^{\prime}$ from $\langle M, w\rangle$ which accepts either $\emptyset$ or $\Sigma^{*}$ depending on whether $M(w)$ rejects or accepts.)
(a) $L_{3 M}=\left\{\left\langle M_{1}, M_{2}, M_{3}\right\rangle\right.$ : At least two of the machines accept the same language. $\}$
(b) $\overline{L_{3 M}}$
(c) $L=\left\{\langle M\rangle: M(\epsilon)\right.$ never moves past the $|Q|^{\text {th }}$ tape square $\}$. ( $Q$ is the set of states of $M$.)
3. Of the following three problems, prove one is in NP, prove one in co-NP, and prove the third is in P.
(a) INSTANCE: Two graphs on the same vertex set $G=(V, E)$ and $H=\left(V, E^{\prime}\right)$.

QUESTION: Are $G$ and $H$ non-isomorphic?
(Note that it says "non-isomorphic" rather than "isomorphic".)
(b) INSTANCE: A boolean formula, $F$, on the 100 variables $\left\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{100}\right\}$.

QUESTION: Is $F$ unsatisfiable?
(c) INSTANCE: A binary number $n>1$ in binary.

QUESTION: Is $n$ composite? ("Composite" means "not prime").
4. Prove FEEDBACK VERTEX SET is NP-complete.

FEEDBACK VERTEX SET
INSTANCE: Directed graph $G=(V, E)$ and integer $K$.
QUESTION: Is there a subset $V^{\prime} \subset V$ such that $\left|V^{\prime}\right| \leq K$ and every directed circuit in $G$ includes at least one vertex from $V^{\prime}$.
5. Prove HITTING STRING is NP-complete:

INSTANCE: An integer $n$ and a set of strings $A \subset\{0,1, \#\}^{n}$.
QUESTION: Is there a string $x \in\{0,1\}^{n}$ such that for each string $a \in A$ there is some $i, 1 \leq i \leq n$, for which the $i^{\text {th }}$ symbol of $a$ and the $i^{\text {th }}$ symbol of $x$ are identical.

For example,

$$
A=\{11 \# 0,0 \# \# \#, \# \# 0 \#, \# \# \# 1,0 \# 1 \#\}
$$

is a positive instance by choosing $x=0101$.

