

Isolation Lemma for Directed Reachability and NL vs. L

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Joint work with Vaibhav Krishan

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Complexity

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Isolation lemma for NP

SAT

Given a Boolean formula ϕ determine whether ϕ has a satisfying assignment.

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Valiant Vazirani Isolation Lemma

There is a randomized polynomial time isolation procedure for SAT with success probability $\Omega(\frac{1}{n})$

Bumping up the success probability

Determinizing Isolation Procedure for SAT

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The success probability of the Isolation Procedure for SAT can be made greater than $2/3$ if and only if $NP \subseteq P/poly$.

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[DKvMW] *Is Valiant Vazirani's isolation probability improvable?* Dell, Kabanets, van Melkebeek, Watanabe, *Computational Complexity*, 2013.

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Complexity classes NL, L, L/poly

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Output: yes if and only if there is a directed path from s to t in G .

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Success probability of the Isolation Procedure for **Reach**

Theorem (Main result)

*There exists a randomized isolation procedure for **Reach** with success probability greater than $2/3$ if and only if $NL \subseteq L/\text{poly}$.*

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There exists a randomized isolation procedure for a hard problem in LogCFL that runs in L/poly with success probability greater than $2/3$ if and only if $\text{LogCFL} \subseteq L/\text{poly}$.

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There exists a randomized isolation procedure for a hard problem in LogCFL that runs in $L/poly$ with success probability greater than $2/3$ if and only if $LogCFL \subseteq L/poly$.

Isolation for NP

There exists a randomized isolation procedure for SAT that runs in $L/poly$ with success probability greater than $2/3$ if and only if $NP \subseteq L/poly$.

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The proofs follows a similar structure as in [\[DKvMW\]](#)

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Given: $G \in \text{Yes}_{\text{Reach}} \cup \text{No}_{\text{Reach}}$

Output: yes if and only if $G \in \text{Yes}_{\text{Reach}}$.

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Definition (Min-unique graph [GW, RA])

A weighted directed graph $G = (V, E)$ with weight function $w : E \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is said to be *min-unique* if between every pair of vertices the minimum weight path is unique.

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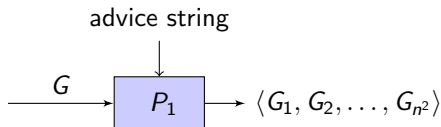
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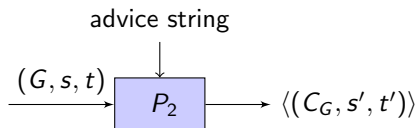
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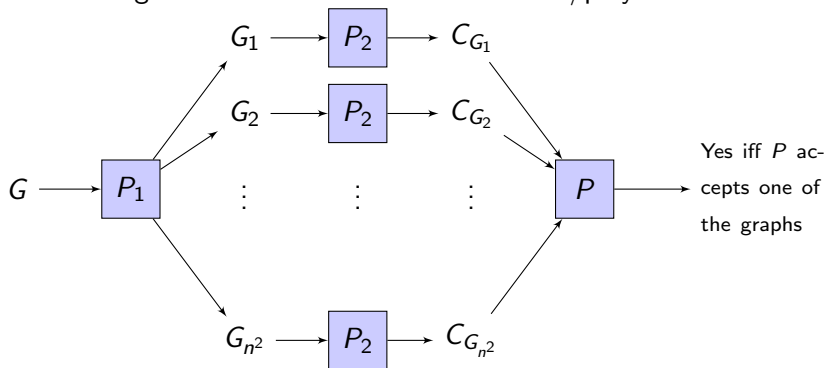
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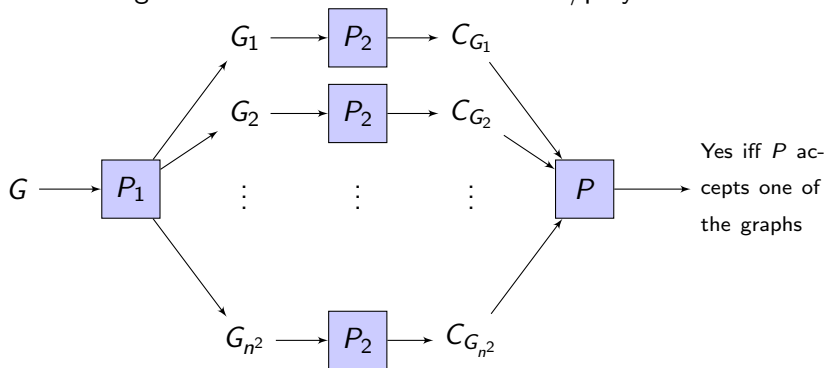
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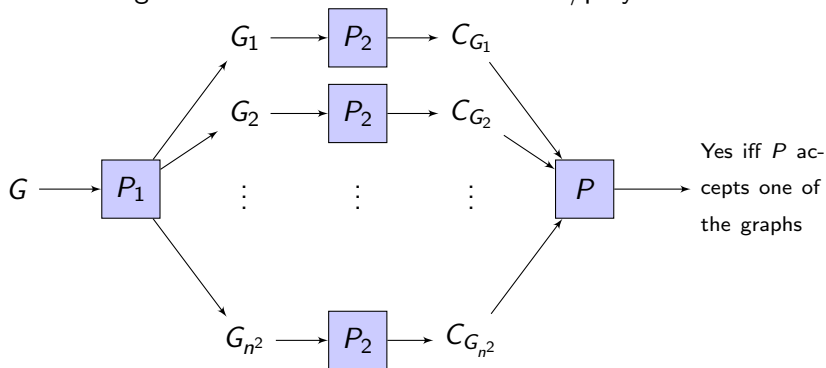


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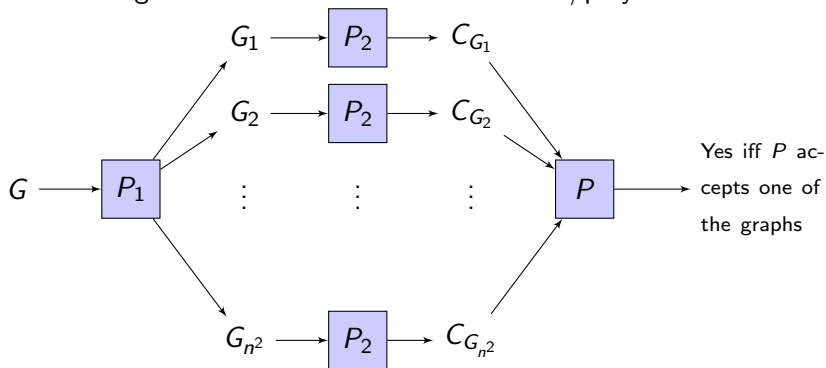
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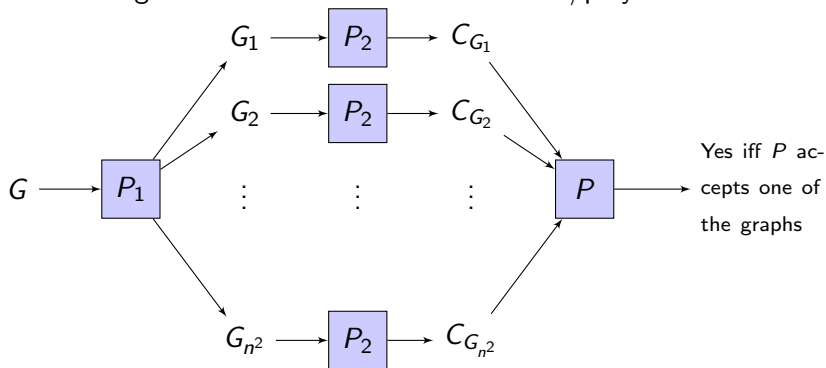
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The corresponding $C_{G_i} \in \text{Yes}_{\text{Reach}}$.

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C_G can be computed in L.

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Proof outline

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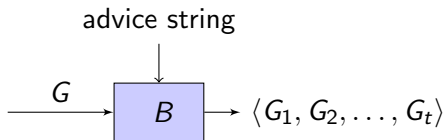
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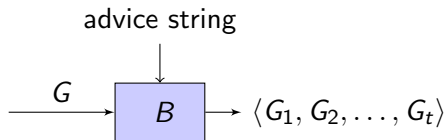
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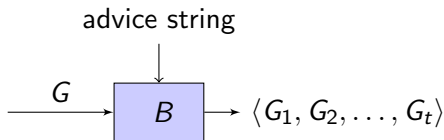


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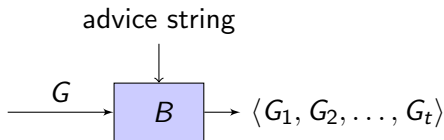
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Let $B(G + H) = \langle G_1, G_2, \dots, G_t \rangle$.

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If G, H are both in $\text{Yes}_{\text{Reach}}$ then either (G, H) or (H, G) is good.

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Given H, π as advice and G as input, whether (G, H) is good or not can be decided in L/poly .

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Design the advice strings

As advice we need $(H_1, \pi_1), (H_2, \pi_2), \dots, (H_\ell, \pi_\ell)$.

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Putting it together

Overall, this gives a L/poly algorithm for **PrUR**ach.

Thank You!