PROBLEM 1. Review.

- (a) Suppose that  $f: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$  where f(n) is at least  $O(\log(n))$ . What does it mean to say space constructible?
- (b) Name a function f(n) that is in O(n) but not o(n). Show the relevant calculation.
- (c) State the space hierarchy theorem.
- (d) Where is space constructibility used in the proof of the space hierarchy theorem?
- (e) For any two rational numbers  $0 \le a < b$ , show that  $n^a \in o(n^b)$  and hence, via the space hierarchy theorem,  $SPACE(n^a) \subsetneq SPACE(n^b)$ . Show the relevant calculation. (Here, we are using the fact that  $n^c$  is space constructible for any rational number c.)
- (f) Savitch's theorem says  $NL \subseteq SPACE(\log^2(n))$ . Use this to prove that  $NL \subsetneq PSPACE$ . Show the relevant calculation.
- (g) State the time hierarchy theorem.
- (h) Prove that  $\text{TIME}(n^2) \subsetneq \text{TIME}(n^3)$ . Show the relevant calculation.

Problem 2.

- (a) We know that PATH is NL-complete, i.e., everything in NL is log space reducible to PATH. Prove that PATH is coNL-complete.
- (b) We have seen that  $\overline{\text{PATH}}$  is in NL. Explain why this implies NL = coNL.

PROBLEM 3.

- (a) Prove that  $\text{TIME}(2^n) = \text{TIME}(2^{n+1})$ .
- (b) Prove that  $\text{TIME}(2^n) \subsetneq \text{TIME}(2^{2n})$ .

Problem 4.

- (a) Explain why  $A_{\text{NFA}}$  is in NL.
- (b) Prove that  $A_{\text{NFA}}$  is NL-complete by giving a reduction from PATH.