PROBLEM 1. Review.

- (a) If $A \leq_L B$ and B is in L, why is A in L? (How does one get around the problem that if f is the mapping reduction, f(w) my have length that is longer than $O(\log(n))$?
- (b) Why is NL is in P?

PROBLEM 2. Let A be the language of properly-nested parentheses. For example, A contains (()) and ()(()()) but not ())(. Show that A is in L.

PROBLEM 3. A directed graph is *strongly connected* if for all ordered pairs of vertices (u, v) there is a directed path from u to v. Thus, there is a directed path between every pair of vertices in both directions. Let

 $SC = \{ \langle G \rangle : G \text{ is a strongly connected directed graph} \}.$

- (a) Show that SC is in NL.
- (b) Given a directed graph G and two vertices s and t of G. Create a new graph G' with the same vertices as G such that G' is strongly connected if and only if there is a path in G from s to t.
- (c) Show that SC is NL-complete by reducing from PATH.

PROBLEM 4. Review.

- (a) State the space hierarchy theorem.
- (b) 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.)
- (c) Savitch's theorem says $NL \subseteq SPACE(\log^2(n))$. Use this to prove that $NL \subsetneq PSPACE$. Show the relevant calculation.

Problem 5.

- (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 6.

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