

On optimal heuristic randomized semidecision procedures, with application to proof complexity

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Acceptors and proof systems

- \mathcal{A} is an **acceptor** for language L if
 - $\forall x \in L \mathcal{A}(x) = 1$,
 - $\forall x \notin L \mathcal{A}(x)$ does not stop.
- [Cook, Reckhow, 70s] A **proof system** for language L is a polynomial-time surjective mapping $\Pi: \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow L$.
 - w is called a Π -proof of $f(w)$.
- Proof system from acceptor:
 - $\Pi_{\mathcal{A}}: [\text{protocol of } \mathcal{A}(x)] \mapsto x$.
- An **automatizable proof system** is a pair (Π, \mathcal{B}) :
 - $\forall x \in L \mathcal{B}(x)$ outputs a Π -proof of x
in time $\leq \text{poly}(\text{size of the shortest } \Pi\text{-proof of } x)$.
 - $\forall x \notin L \mathcal{B}(x)$ does not stop.
- $(\Pi_{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ is an automatizable proof system.

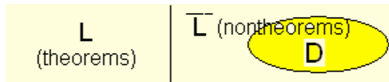
Propositional proof systems

- **Propositional** proof systems: proof systems for the language of Boolean tautologies **TAUT**.
- Every algorithm for **TAUT** yields a proof system, but not vice versa.
- **NP = coNP** iff there is a proof system that has a polynomial-size proof for every tautology.
- **P = NP** iff there is an automatizable proof system that has a polynomial-size proof for every tautology.

Simulation and Optimality

- A proof system Π_1 **p-simulates** a proof system Π_2 if \exists polynomial-time computable function f that maps Π_2 -proofs to Π_1 -proofs.
- An acceptor \mathcal{A}_1 **simulates** an acceptor \mathcal{A}_2 if $\forall x \in L$ running time of $\mathcal{A}_1(x) \leq poly(\text{running time of } \mathcal{A}_2(x))$.
- [Krajíček, Pudlák, 1989] \exists p-optimal proof system for **TAUT** $\iff \exists$ optimal acceptor for **TAUT**.
- [Messner, 1999] For every paddable language L , \exists p-optimal proof system for $L \iff \exists$ optimal acceptor for L .
- [Cook, Krajíček, 2007] \exists p-optimal proof system with 1 bit of nonuniform advice.

Heuristic proof systems and acceptors



- Distributional proving problem: (L, D) where D is polynomial-time samplable distribution on \bar{L} .
- Heuristic proof system for (L, D) is a randomized algorithm $\Pi(x, w, d)$:
 - Running time of $\Pi(x, w, d)$ is $\text{poly}(|x|, |w|, d)$.
 - (Completeness) $\forall x \in L \forall d \in \mathbb{N} \exists w \Pr\{\Pi(x, w, d) = 1\} > \frac{1}{2}$.
 - (Soundness) $\Pr_{x \leftarrow D_n} \{\exists w \Pr\{\Pi(x, w, d) = 1\} > \frac{1}{4}\} < \frac{1}{d}$.
- Heuristic acceptor for (L, D) is a randomized algorithm $\mathcal{A}(x, d)$:
 - $\forall x \in L \forall d \in \mathbb{N} \mathcal{A}(x, d) = 1$.
 - $\Pr_{x \leftarrow D_n} \{\Pr\{\mathcal{A}(x, d) \text{ stops}\} > \frac{1}{4}\} < \frac{1}{d}$.
- Median running time:
 - $\min\{t \mid \Pr\{\mathcal{A}(x, d) \text{ runs in } \leq t \text{ steps}\} \geq \frac{1}{2}\}$.

Optimal heuristic acceptor

Theorem. For every r.e. language L and p-samplable D with support in \bar{L} there exists an acceptor $U(x, d)$ for (L, D) that has optimal (up to $poly(|x|, d)$) median time.

Construction (sketch):

Optimal heuristic acceptor $U(x, d)$:

- In parallel for all $1 \leq i \leq \log_* n$:
 - 1 Execute $A_i(x, d')$; Let T_i be its running time.
 - 2 Verify the correctness of A_i :
Repeat for many times:
 - $r \leftarrow D_n$,
 - If $A_i^{\leq T_i}(r, d') = 1$ too often,
then put a black point;
and verify that the number of black points is small.
 - 3 Return "1".
- Execute the semidecision procedure for r.e. language L .

Further research

- Some recent observations (unpublished)
 - An optimal heuristic automatizable proof system (under weak enough notion of automatizability).
 - \exists one-way functions $\implies \exists$ p-samplable distribution D on $\overline{\mathbf{TAUT}}$ such that every heuristic acceptor for (\mathbf{TAUT}, D) is not polynomial bounded.
 - A universal distribution on $\overline{\mathbf{TAUT}}$ that dominates distributions on $\overline{\mathbf{TAUT}}$ that are provably correct or certify their results.
- Open questions
 - Construct an optimal heuristic proof system.
 - Extend the equivalence between p-optimal proof systems and optimal acceptors to the heuristic case.