



of size  $n+k$ .

$C_1, C_2, \dots$

$C_0 = \{ \text{all circuits of size} \leq n+k \}$

$$|C_0| \leq 2^{n^{2k+k}}$$

$S = \{ a \in \{0,1\}^* \mid a \text{ is a prefix of a truth-table of a fn } f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\} \text{ s.t. } \{ \text{is not incompatible with all circuits of size } \underline{m} \} \text{ } f \text{ is computable by some circuit of size } m \}$

$S \in NP$  : input  $w = \underline{a} 0^n 0^m$   
 guess a circuit of size  $\leq |w|$   
 on  $n$  input bits & check that its truth table corresponds to  $\underline{a}$ . - ACCEPT iff it is consistent w/  $\underline{a}$   
 nondet. alg. in time  $\approx O(|w|^3)$ .

$L \in NP^{NP}$

oracle to be  $S \in NP^S$

alg for  $L$  : on input  $x$   $n = |x|$   
 $\rightarrow$  guess  $\underline{a}$  of size  $n^{2k}$   
 check  $\underline{a} 0^n 0^{n^{2k}} \in S$   $\rightarrow S'$   
 if no then answer  $a_x$

or 0 if  $x > |a|$ .

• nondet. poly time via oracle  $S$ .

$\underline{x}$  guess  $a$   $\rightarrow a_x = 1$   $a01^n 01^m \notin S$   
 $\rightarrow$  ACCEPT  $x$ .  
 $\underline{x'}$  guess  $a'$   $a'_{x'} = 1$   $a'01^n 01^m \notin S$   
 $\rightarrow$  ACCEPT  $x'$ .

the first  $n^{2k} + k$   $x$ 's would all be accepted & all the other REJECTED.

$\rightarrow$  algorithm computes a fcn. that has small circuits!

$S' = \{ a01^n 01^m : \text{either } a01^n 01^m \in S \text{ or}$   
 $\text{or } \exists a' \in \{0,1\}^{|a|}, a' <_{lex} a$   
 $\text{s.t. } a'01^n 01^m \notin S \}$

lex	$a$	$a'$							
	000...0	00...01	00...010	...	...	...	...	...	...
$S$	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
$S'$	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

$S' \in NP$  ?  $S' \in NP^{(NP)}$   $NP^S$   
 $\rightarrow$  check input  $w \in S$   $w = a01^n a$   
 if not guess  $a' <_{lex} a$   
 if  $a'01^n 01^m \notin S$  then ACCEPT  $w$   
 otherwise REJECT.

~~$\forall k$~~   $\forall k \exists L \in NP^{NP^{NP}} \text{ s.t. } L \notin SIZE(n^k + k)$   
 $(\cap) PSPACE$

Wrat:  $\forall k \exists L \in NP^{NP^{NP}} \text{ s.t. } \dots$

Pf: two possibilities

1)  $NP \not\subseteq PSPACE = \bigcup_k SIZE(n^k + k)$   
 $\Rightarrow \forall k \exists L \in NP \text{ s.t. } L \notin SIZE(n^k + k)$   
 $\subseteq NP^{NP}$  ✓

2)  $NP \subseteq PSPACE$

for some  $k$ ,  $SAT \in SIZE(n^k + k)$

$\Rightarrow NP^{NP^{NP}} \subseteq NP^{NP}$   
 $\Rightarrow \forall k \exists L \in NP^{NP^{NP}} \subseteq NP^{NP} \text{ s.t. } L \in SIZE(n^k)$   
 $\exists L \in NP^{NP} \text{ s.t. } L \in SIZE(n^k + k)$

"collapse of polynomial hierarchy"

PH ... polynomial hierarchy

$$PH = \bigcup_l NP^{NP^{NP} \dots NP} = \bigcup_l \Sigma_l^P$$

$PH \subseteq PSPACE$

$\forall l \Sigma_0^P \subseteq PSPACE \text{ (EXC)}$

$\parallel$   
 $\Sigma_l^P$

$NP \subseteq PH$   
 $coNP \subseteq PH$   
 $P^{NP} \subseteq PH \dots$

$\forall l \quad \Sigma_l^P \subseteq PSPACE \quad (EXC)$

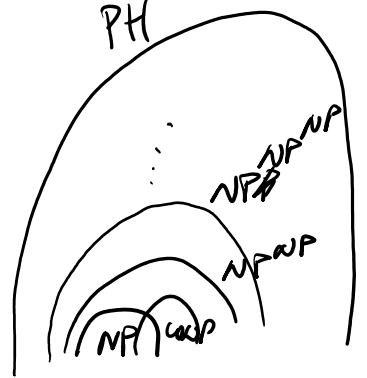
- "If NP has poly-size circuits then Polynomial Hierarchy collapses to the second level"

$\Rightarrow$

$$NP \subseteq NP^{NP} \subseteq NP^{NP^{NP}} \subseteq NP^{NP}$$

$$NP \dots NP \subseteq NP^{NP}$$

$$\forall l \quad \Sigma_l \subseteq \underline{NP^{NP}}$$



- $NP \subseteq PSPACE \Rightarrow PH \subseteq NP^{NP}$
- $NP \subseteq PSPACE \Rightarrow NP^{NP^{NP}} \subseteq NP^{NP}$

Open problem?

Belief:  $NP \neq PSPACE$

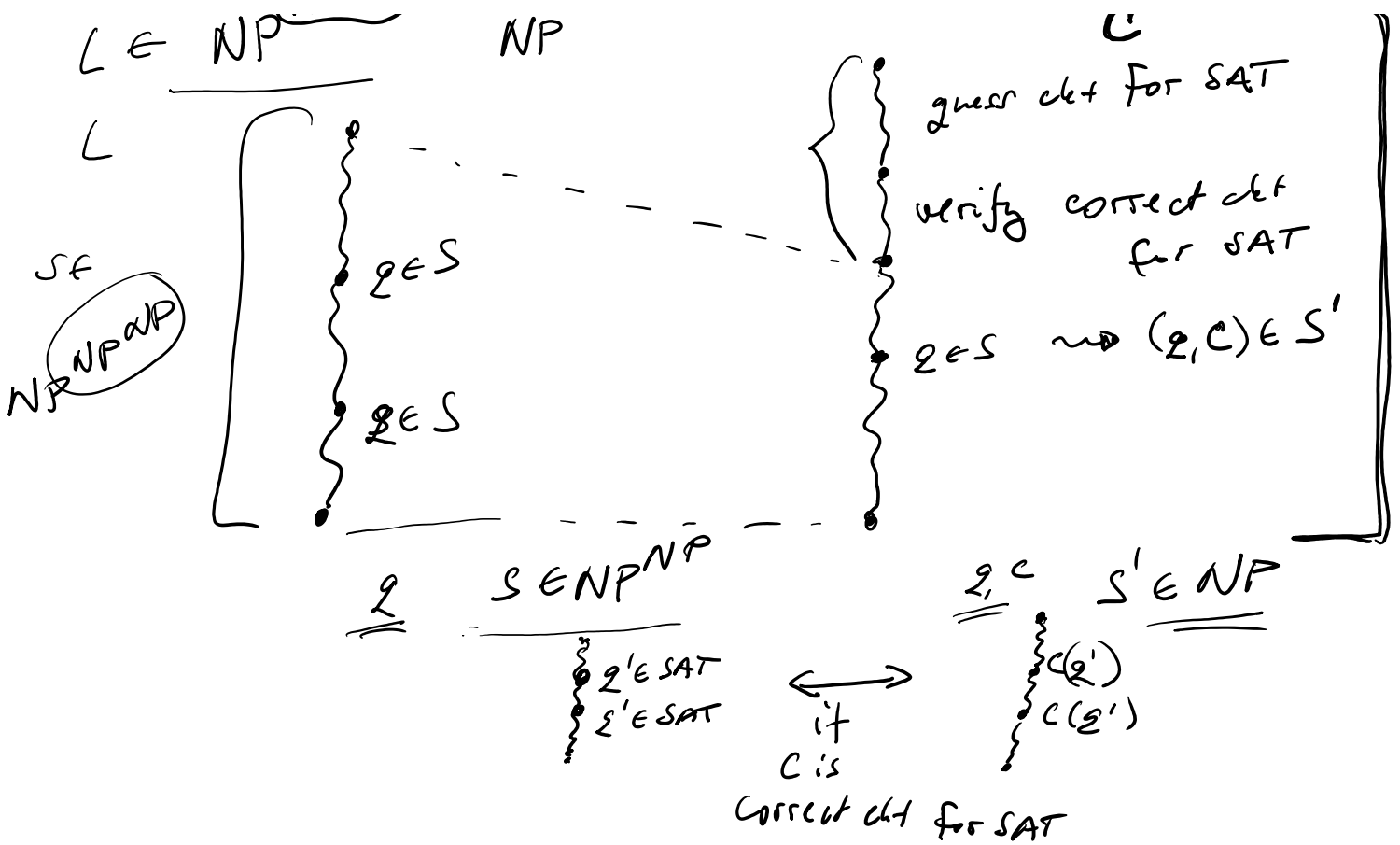
- If NP has poly-size ckt's  $SAT \in NP^{k+k}$   
we can guess them & using NP oracle we can verify that they are correct.

$$L \in NP^{NP^{NP}}$$

$$NP^{S' \in NP}$$

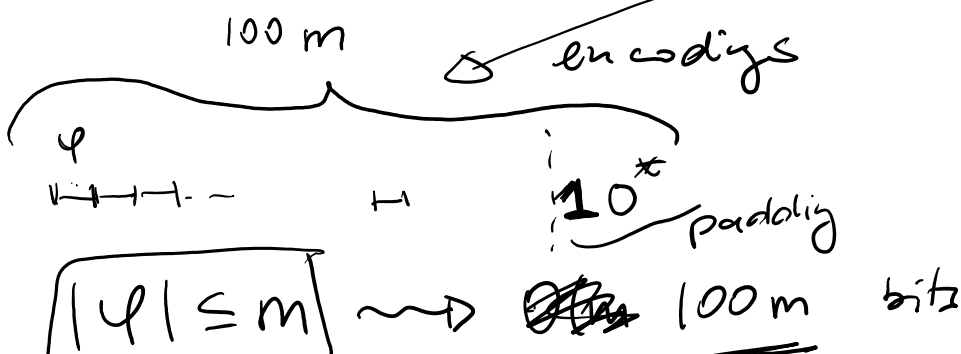
$$\{ \dots \} \text{ oracle ckt for SAT}$$

$$NP^{NP^{SAT}}$$



- to verify that a ckt  $c$  is a correct ckt for SAT can be done using oracle queries for SAT.

$C$  of size  $n^k + k$  need to check that  
 if correctly answers  $\varphi$        $C(\varphi) = 1$   
 $= \iff \varphi \in SAT$



$|φ| ≤ m$   $\rightsquigarrow$  ~~100m~~ 100m bits  
 $m = n^{O(1)}$   $n'$

$C$  of  $n'^k + k$

$φ(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in SAT$   $\Leftrightarrow φ(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 0) \in SAT$  or  $φ(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 1) \in SAT$  ]

For ckt  $C$ :  $\forall φ$  of size at most  $m$   
 check

(\*)  $C(φ(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 1$  iff  $C(φ(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 0)) = 1$   
 or  $C(φ(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 1)) = 1$

$C$  check  $\Rightarrow$  coNP type condition

(\*\*)  $C(φ(0, \dots, 1)) = 1$  iff  $φ(0, \dots, 1)$  is true

a single NP-machine can check both conditions at once.

$L_{SAT} = \{ C ; C \text{ doesn't compute SAT} \} \in NP$   
 is ckt ☑