

Out of the following statements, how many are true?

- A. Every language in P is computable.
- B. Every computable language is in NP.
- C. Every language in P is in NP.



Remove

▲ 0



◆ 1



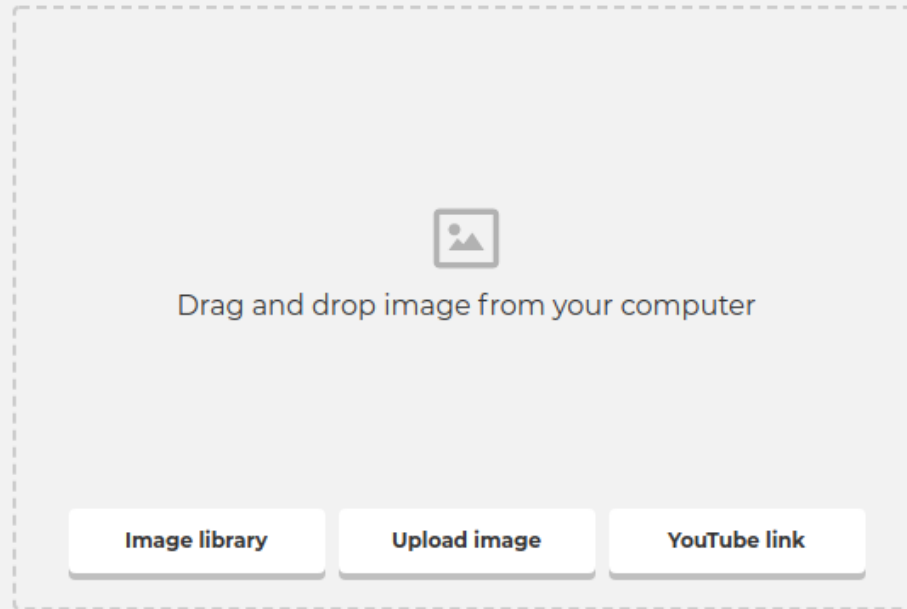
● 2



■ 3



Which of the following functions from \mathbb{N} to \mathbb{N} are not $O(n^k)$ for any natural number k ?



$(\log n)^n$



$n!$



$\log(n^n)$



Add answer 4 (optional)



Which of the following sets is NOT in Σ_1 ?

A. $K_0 = \{\langle x, y \rangle : \varphi_x(y) \downarrow\}$

B. \mathbb{N}

C. $\text{Tot} = \{e : \varphi_e \text{ is total}\}$

D. $K = \{e : \varphi_e(e) \downarrow\}$



Remove

▲ A



◆ B



● C



■ D



Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Suppose $A \equiv_m B$. Then $A' \equiv_T B'$.
- B. There exists a set $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that $A \leq_T B$ for all sets $B \subseteq \mathbb{N}$.
- C. For all sets $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, there exists a set $B \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that $A \not\leq_T B$.
- D. If $A \equiv_T B$ then $A \equiv_m B$.



Remove

▲ A



◆ B



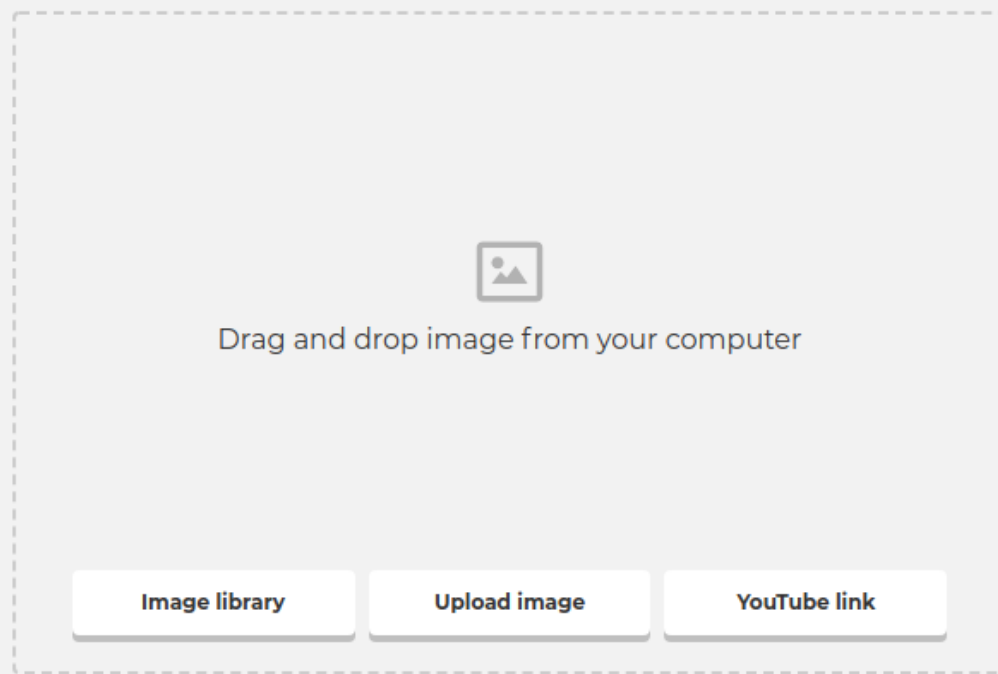
● C



■ D



In the Cook-Levin Theorem, which problem is shown to be NP-complete?



▲ Hamiltonian Path Problem



◆ Vertex Cover Problem



● Sudoku Solving Problem



■ Boolean Satisfiability Problem



How many of the following problems are known to be in P?

- A. Hamiltonian Path Problem
- B. Vertex Cover Problem
- C. Determining whether some integer is prime



Remove

▲ 0



◆ 1



● 2



■ 3



Which of the following statements are true?

- A. Suppose there is a $O(n \log n)$ -NTM that decides A . Then A is computable.
- B. There exists a poly-time verifier for A if and only if there exists a poly-time NTM that decides A .
- C. If A is decidable in $O(n)$ time by a multi-tape Turing machine, then A is decidable in $O(n^2)$ time by a single-tape Turing machine.
- D. If $A \leq_P B$ and $B \in \text{NP}$, then $A \in \text{NP}$.



Remove

▲ A



◆ B



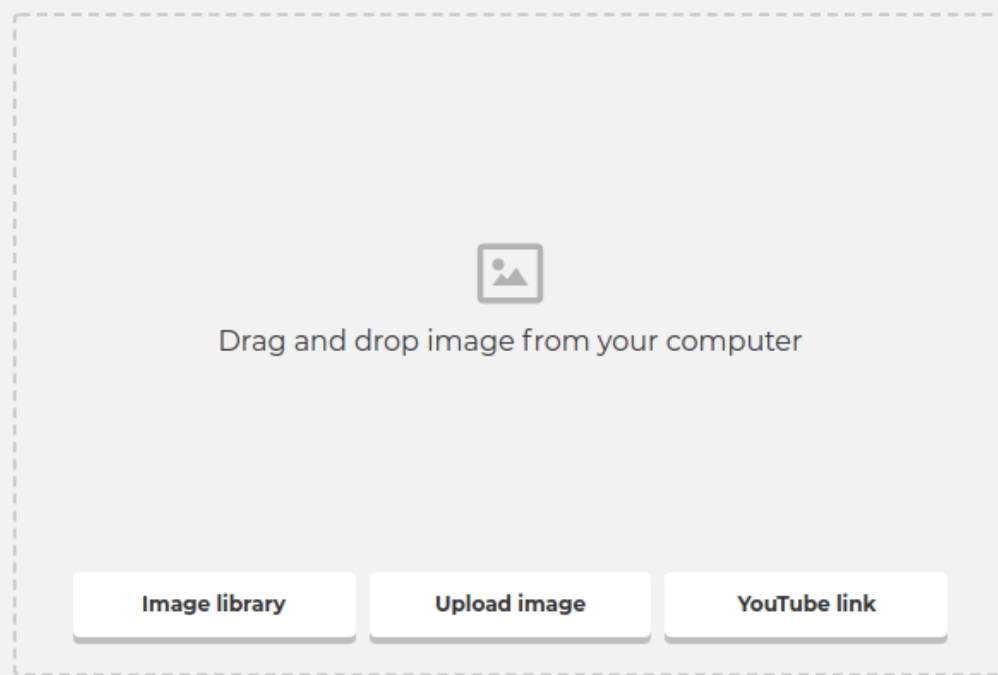
● C



■ D



If $P = NP$, then which of the following statements are true?



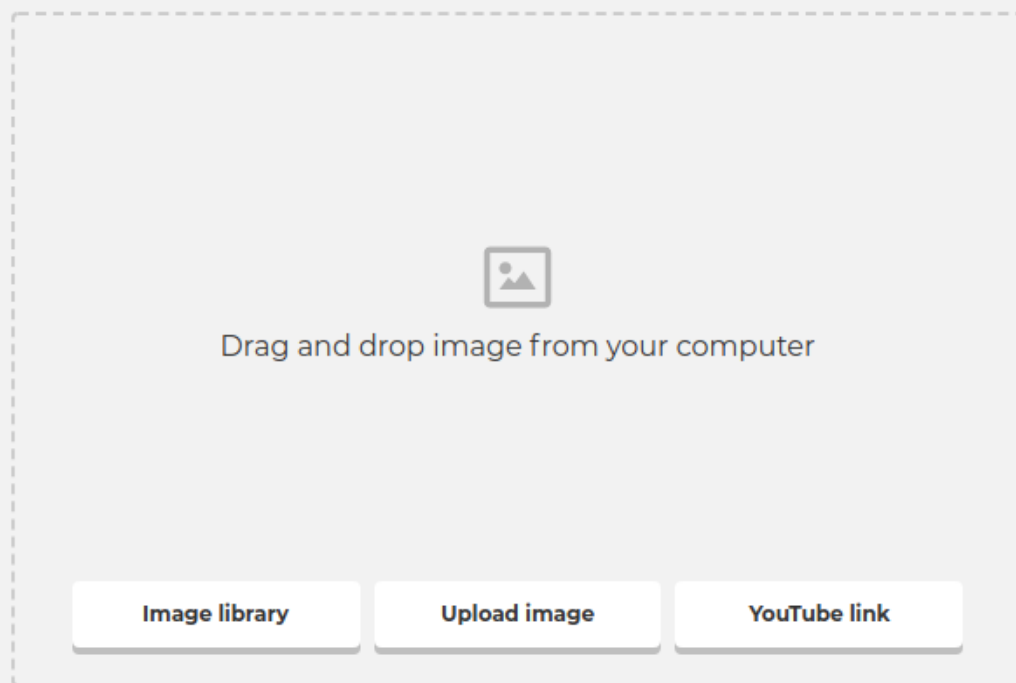
▲ All computable problems would be poly-time computable

◆ All poly-time verifiable problems would be poly-time computable

● All problems are computable

■ There exists an algorithm that solves the Subset Sum Problem in poly-time

What would you do if someone manages to prove $P = NP$?



▲ Withdraw all money from your bank account, and hide the cash under your bed



◆ Gain access to my computer to leak helo_fish_2.jpg



● Calm down, because it might be a non-constructive proof of $P = NP$



■ Factor 192659099 in poly-time and flex your math skillz

