

## Problem Set 4

**Please turn in each problem on a separate page with your name.**

1. Book, 7.12 . [*MODEXP*  $\in$  P]
2. Book, 7.17 . [if P = NP then nearly all in P are NP-complete]
3. Book, 7.27 . [*3COLOR* is NP-complete]
4. Book, 7.32 . [*U* is NP-complete]  
(The book has a typo. Should say NTM *M* instead of TM *M*.)
5. Book, 7.36 . [P = NP  $\rightarrow$  can find assignment]
6. Let  $\Sigma$  be an alphabet and let  $h: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$  be any function from  $\Sigma$  to itself. Extend  $h$  to a function from  $\Sigma^*$  to  $\Sigma^*$  in the obvious way, so that  $h(w) = h(w_1) \cdots h(w_n)$  for  $w_i \in \Sigma$ . Further extend  $h$  to languages, so that  $h(A) = \{h(w) \mid w \in A\}$ . Demonstrate a language  $A$  in P and a function  $h$ , where  $h(A)$  is NP-complete. (Hint:  $h$  is not necessarily a 1–1 function.)
- 7.\* Let  $A \subseteq 1^*$ . Show that if  $A$  is NP-complete then P = NP.  
(Hint: Consider a reduction from *SAT* to  $A$ , and consider formulas such as  $\phi_{0100}$  which set the first 4 variables  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$  in  $\phi$  to the values 0, 1, 0, 0 respectively.)