

1.1 Suppose $A, B \in \text{NP}$. Is it true that $A \cup B \in \text{NP}$? Is it true that $A \cap B \in \text{NP}$?

1.2 Recall that the Kleene star A^* is a language consisting of words in the form

$$a_1 a_2 \dots a_k, \quad \text{where } a_i \in A, k \geq 0.$$

Prove that if $A \in \text{NP}$ then $A^* \in \text{NP}$.

1.3 Show that if $\text{P} = \text{NP}$ then every language $A \in \text{P}$ is NP-complete, except $A = \emptyset$ and $A = \Sigma^*$.

1.4 Suppose that $\text{P} = \text{NP}$. Prove that in this case there is a polynomial-time algorithm that *finds* a satisfying assignment to a given CNF.

Problems for homework**Due: October, 2, 2018**

1.5 Show that for every polynomial time Turing machine M and polynomial p the language

$$\{x \mid \exists y \text{ s.t. } |y| \leq p(|x|) \text{ and } M(x, y) = 1\}$$

is in NP.

1.6 Let $\text{NEXP} = \cup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \text{NTIME}(2^{n^k})$. Show that $L \in \text{NEXP}$ iff there is a polynomial time Turing Machine M and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$x \in L \Leftrightarrow \exists y \in \{0, 1\}^{2^{n^k}} \text{ such that } M(x, y) = 1.$$

1.7 **Extra.** Prove that if there is an NP-complete unary language then $\text{P} = \text{NP}$.