

The class NP

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Recursion-theoretic approach

Theorem

$FPtime \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, SR_{\mathbb{W}}]$

(Bellantoni-Cook 1992)

$FPspace \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, TR_{\mathbb{W}}]$

(O 2008)

$P \subseteq NP \subseteq Pspace$

Recursion-theoretic approach

Theorem

$FPtime \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, SR_{\mathbb{W}}]$ *(Bellantoni-Cook 1992)*

$FPspace \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, TR_{\mathbb{W}}]$ *(O 2008)*

$P \subseteq NP \subseteq Pspace$

$FPtime \subseteq \dots \subseteq FPspace$

Recursion-theoretic approach

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$FPtime \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, SR_{\mathbb{W}}]$ *(Bellantoni-Cook 1992)*

$FPspace \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, TR_{\mathbb{W}}]$ *(O 2008)*

$P \subseteq NP \subseteq Pspace$

$FPtime \subseteq FPtime \cup NP \subseteq FPspace$

Recursion-theoretic approach

Theorem

$FPtime \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, SR_{\mathbb{W}}]$ (Bellantoni-Cook 1992)

$FPspace \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, TR_{\mathbb{W}}]$ (O 2008)

$P \subseteq NP \subseteq Pspace$

$\underbrace{FPtime}_{\text{determ.}} \subseteq \underbrace{FPtime \cup NP}_{\text{non-determ.}} \subseteq \underbrace{FPspace}_{\text{alternating}}$

Recursion-theoretic approach

Theorem

$FPtime \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, SR_{\mathbb{W}}]$ (Bellantoni-Cook 1992)

$FPspace \simeq [\mathcal{B}; SC, TR_{\mathbb{W}}]$ (O 2008)

$P \subseteq NP \subseteq Pspace$

$\underbrace{FPtime}_{\text{determ.}} \subseteq \underbrace{FPtime \cup NP}_{\text{non-determ.}} \subseteq \underbrace{FPspace}_{\text{alternating}}$
recursion ? tree-recursion

Recursion-theoretic approach

$\text{FPtime} \simeq [\mathcal{B}; \text{SC}, \text{SR}_{\mathbb{W}}]$

(Bellantoni-Cook 1992)

$\text{FPspace} \simeq [\mathcal{B}; \text{SC}, \text{TR}_{\mathbb{W}}]$

(O 2008)

- ▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{SC}(\mathbf{g}, \bar{\mathbf{r}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}})$
 $f(\bar{x}; \bar{y}) = g(\bar{r}(\bar{x};); \bar{s}(\bar{x}; \bar{y}))$
- ▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{SR}_{\mathbb{W}}(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h})$
 $f(\epsilon, \bar{x}; \bar{y}) = g(\bar{x}; \bar{y})$
 $f(z0, \bar{x}; \bar{y}) = h(z0, \bar{x}; \bar{y}, f(z, \bar{x}; \bar{y}))$
 $f(z1, \bar{x}; \bar{y}) = h(z1, \bar{x}; \bar{y}, f(z, \bar{x}; \bar{y}))$
- ▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{TR}_{\mathbb{W}}(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h})$
 $f(p, \epsilon, \bar{x}; \bar{y}) = g(p, \bar{x}; \bar{y})$
 $f(p, z0, \bar{x}; \bar{y}) = h(p, z0, \bar{x}; \bar{y}, f(p0, z, \bar{x}; \bar{y}), f(p1, z, \bar{x}; \bar{y}))$
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Recursion-theoretic approach

$\text{FPtime} \simeq [\mathcal{B}; \text{SC}, \text{SR}_{\mathbb{W}}]$

(Bellantoni-Cook 1992)

$\text{NP} \simeq \dots$

$\text{FPspace} \simeq [\mathcal{B}; \text{SC}, \text{TR}_{\mathbb{W}}]$

(O 2008)

▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{SC}(\mathbf{g}, \bar{\mathbf{r}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}})$

$$f(\bar{x}; \bar{y}) = g(\bar{r}(\bar{x}; \bar{y}); \bar{s}(\bar{x}; \bar{y}))$$

▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{SR}_{\mathbb{W}}(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h})$

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Recursion-theoretic approach

$\text{FPtime} \simeq [\mathcal{B}; \text{SC}, \text{SR}_{\mathbb{W}}] = \text{ST}_0$ (Bellantoni-Cook 1992)

$\text{NP} \simeq [\text{ST}_0; \text{SC}_0, \dots]$

$\text{FPspace} \simeq [\mathcal{B}; \text{SC}, \text{TR}_{\mathbb{W}}]$ (O 2008)

▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{SC}_0(\mathbf{g}, \bar{\mathbf{r}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}})$

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▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{TR}_{\mathbb{W}}(\mathbf{g}, \vee)$

$f(p, \epsilon, \bar{x}; \bar{y}) = g(p, \bar{x}; \bar{y})$

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Recursion-theoretic approach

$\text{FPtime} \simeq [\mathcal{B}; \text{SC}, \text{SR}_{\mathbb{W}}] = \text{ST}_0$ (Bellantoni-Cook 1992)
 $\text{NP} \simeq [\text{ST}_0; \text{SC}_0, \vee\text{-TR}_{\mathbb{W}}^L]$

▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{SC}_0(\mathbf{g}, \bar{\mathbf{r}}, \bar{\mathbf{s}})$

$$f(\bar{x}; \bar{y}) = g(\bar{r}(\bar{x}; \cdot); \bar{s}(\bar{x}; \bar{y})), \quad \bar{r}, \bar{s} \in \text{ST}_0$$

▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{TR}_{\mathbb{W}}(\mathbf{g}, \vee) = \vee\text{-TR}_{\mathbb{W}}^L(\mathbf{g})$

$$f(p, \epsilon, \bar{x}; \bar{y}) = g(p, \bar{x}; \bar{y})$$

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$\text{NP} \simeq [\text{ST}_0; \text{SC}_0, \text{V-TR}_{\mathbb{W}}^L]$

$\simeq [\text{ST}_0; \text{SC}_0, \text{V-TR}_{\mathbb{W}}^R]$

▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{SC}_0(\mathbf{g}, \bar{r}, \bar{s})$

$f(\bar{x}; \bar{y}) = g(\bar{r}(\bar{x}; \bar{y}); \bar{s}(\bar{x}; \bar{y}))$, $\bar{r}, \bar{s} \in \text{ST}_0$

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$f(p, z1, \bar{x}; \bar{y}) = \vee(\quad ; f(p0, z, \bar{x}; \bar{y}), f(p1, z, \bar{x}; \bar{y}))$

▶ $\mathbf{f} = \text{V-TR}_{\mathbb{W}}^R(\mathbf{g})$

$f(\epsilon, \bar{x}; \bar{y}, p) = g(\bar{x}; \bar{y}, p)$

$f(z0, \bar{x}; \bar{y}, p) = \vee(\quad ; f(z, \bar{x}; \bar{y}, p0), f(z, \bar{x}; \bar{y}, p1))$

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Recursion-theoretic approach

Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} NP &\simeq [ST_0; SC_0, \forall\text{-}TR_{\mathbb{W}}^L] \\ &\simeq [ST_0; SC_0, \forall\text{-}TR_{\mathbb{W}}^R] \end{aligned}$$

Lemma

For all $f \in [ST_0; SC_0, \forall\text{-}TR_{\mathbb{W}}^L]$ there exists $F \in [ST_0; SC_0, \forall\text{-}TR_{\mathbb{W}}^R]$ such that

$$\forall \bar{x} \forall \bar{y} \quad f(\bar{x}; \bar{y}) = F(\bar{x}, \bar{y};).$$