

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

week 5

week 6

Week 7

Week 8

week 9

Week 10

 ● Lecture 31: Graph Non-Isomorphism is in $IP[2]$

● Lecture 32: Set Lower Bound Protocol

● Lecture 33: MA is in AM

 Quiz : Assignment 10

● Feedback for Week 10

● Assignment 10 Solution

Week 11

Week 12

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Assignment 10

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-03-31, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

- 1) Consider GI , the graph isomorphism problem and GNI , the graph nonisomorphism problem. Which of the following statements is/are known to be true?

4 points

 $GI \in AM$

 GI is NP complete

 $GNI \in IP$ with verifier's messages restricted to random bits.

 If GNI is $coNP$ -complete, then PH collapses

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

 $GI \in AM$
 $GNI \in IP$ with verifier's messages restricted to random bits.

 If GNI is $coNP$ -complete, then PH collapses

- 2) A number q is said to be a quadratic residue modulo m if there exists a number p such that $q = p^2 \pmod{m}$. Let QR be the language of pairs (q, m) such that q is a quadratic residue modulo m . Let QNR be the language of pairs (q, m) such that q is not a quadratic residue modulo m . All the numbers are given in binary. Which of the following options is true?

4 points

 $QR \in IP$

 $QNR \in IP$

 When $m = 2$, QNR consists of pairs $(q, 2)$ for all $q \in \mathbb{N}$

 When $m = p$, an odd prime, then $QR \in P$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

 $QR \in IP$
 $QNR \in IP$

 When $m = p$, an odd prime, then $QR \in P$

- 3) Select all the correct statement(s)

2 points

 $AM \subseteq MA$

 $NP \subseteq MA$

 $MA \neq AM$

 $AM = BP \cdot NP$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

 $NP \subseteq MA$
 $AM = BP \cdot NP$

- 4) Which of the following is/are known to be true?

4 points

 $AM[k] \subseteq IP[k]$ when k is a constant.

 $AM[\log n + 1] \subseteq AM[\log n]$

 $IP[k] \subseteq AM[k + 2]$ when $k = O(\log n)$

 $AM[\log \log n] = AM[2]$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

 $AM[k] \subseteq IP[k]$ when k is a constant.

 $AM[\log n + 1] \subseteq AM[\log n]$
 $IP[k] \subseteq AM[k + 2]$ when $k = O(\log n)$

- 5) Which of the following changes does not preserve the class IP ?

2 points

Making the prover probabilistic.

Making the verifier deterministic.

 Changing the soundness parameter from $1/3$ to 0

 Changing the completeness parameter from $2/3$ to $1 - 1/2^c$ for some constant $c > 0$.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Making the verifier deterministic.

 Changing the soundness parameter from $1/3$ to 0

- 6) Suppose a set S has cardinality p . Then, using the set lower bound protocol, which of the following is true?

4 points

 Merlin can make Arthur accept that the size of S is atleast p with probability $2/3$

 Merlin can make Arthur accept that the size of S is atleast $p/2$ with probability $2/3$

 Merlin can make Arthur accept that the size of S is atleast p with probability 1

 Merlin can make Arthur accept that the size of S is atleast $2p$ with probability $2/3$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

 Merlin can make Arthur accept that the size of S is atleast p with probability $2/3$

 Merlin can make Arthur accept that the size of S is atleast $p/2$ with probability $2/3$

 Merlin can make Arthur accept that the size of S is atleast p with probability 1

- 7) Let y_1, \dots, y_n be uniform random bits. For each non empty set $S \subseteq [n]$, define $\chi_S = \bigoplus_{i \in S} y_i$. Then for two non empty subsets $A, B \subseteq [n]$, which of the following are true?

4 points

 $Pr[\chi_A = 1 \wedge \chi_B = 0] = 1/4$

 $Pr[\chi_A = 1 \wedge \chi_B = 0] = 1/2$

 $Pr[\chi_A = 0] = 1/4$

 $Pr[\chi_A = 0] = 1/2$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

 $Pr[\chi_A = 1 \wedge \chi_B = 0] = 1/4$
 $Pr[\chi_A = 0] = 1/2$

- 8) If we denote the class $AM[3]$ by AMA , $AM[4]$ by $AMAM$ and so on, then the class $AMAMAMAMA \cup MAMAMAM$ is contained in which of the below classes?

2 points

 MA

 AM

 IP

 BPP

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

 AM
 IP