

Computational Complexity in Analysis

SoSe 2015, Exercise Sheet #4

EXERCISE 7:

Recall the definition of (polynomial-time) computable real numbers. Now for $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ let

$$\rho^{-1}[X] := \{(a_n)_{n \geq 0} : a_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists x \in X \forall n : |x - a_n/2^n| \leq 2^{-n}\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

where the Baire space $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is equipped with the metric $d((a_n)_n, (b_n)_n) = 2^{-\min\{n: a_n \neq b_n\}}$.

- Prove that the mapping $\rho^{-1}[\mathbb{R}] \ni (a_n)_n \mapsto \lim_n a_n$ is continuous.
- Prove that $\rho^{-1}[\{x\}]$ is compact for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$; hint: König's Lemma.
- Prove that $\rho^{-1}[X]$ is compact for every compact $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

EXERCISE 8:

Let (X, d) and (Y, e) be metric spaces. Recall that a modulus of continuity of $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a mapping $\mu : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $d(x, x') \leq 2^{-\mu(n)}$ implies $e(f(x), f(x')) \leq 2^{-n}$.

- Construct a polytime bijective $f : [0; 1] \rightarrow [0; 1]$ such that $f^{-1} : [0; 1] \rightarrow [0; 1]$ is *not* polytime.
- Suppose $f : [0; 1] \rightarrow [0; 1]$ is polytime bijective *and* f^{-1} has a polynomial modulus of continuity. Prove that, then, f^{-1} is again polytime.

A modulus of continuity of f^{-1} is also known as a *modulus of unicity* of f .