



Peter Brooksbank
Professor of Mathematics
Bucknell University

What Do You Mean, *It's Hard*?

Peter Brooksbank, Bucknell University

If your life depended on it, which of the following tasks would you choose (aided by a computer)?

- A. Solve a $17 \times 17 \times 17$ Rubik's cube, or
- B. Decide if a given list of 100 integers can be broken into two parts having equal sums.

Which of these is harder, computationally?

In 1971, Stephen Cook proposed a strong measure of efficiency—*polynomial time*, or simply *P*—as a desirable standard to which we should hold solutions to computational problems. Task A is an instance of a problem with such a solution. He also identified a seemingly less stringent measure—*nondeterministic polynomial time*, or simply *NP*—in which one merely has to check, efficiently, that a given solution is correct. Tasks A and B are both instances of problems satisfying this condition. The big question raised by Cook is whether these two measures of computational efficiency are actually distinct.

One can argue that the “*P* \neq *NP* Problem,” as it is now known, is the most important open problem in all of mathematics and computer science. Certainly, it has far-reaching implications both within these two fields and beyond. Cook showed in his 1971 paper that there are *NP* problems that seem really hard: remarkably, if you can solve **any one** of these problems efficiently, then you can solve **every** *NP* problem efficiently. Problem B is an instance of one of these “*NP*-complete” problems. To solve *P* \neq *NP*, one could look for *NP* problems that are unlikely to be hard in this sense and try to show that they're also not easy. We have yet to find such a problem, but in this talk I will try to persuade you that there are some candidates worthy of further scrutiny!

4:00 pm, Quigley Hall Auditorium

Thursday, February 2, 2017

Sponsored by the Department of Mathematics. Funded by the William Beazell Memorial Fund.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE