## Lecture 24

Baker Gill Solovay's Theorem

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Proof: Oracle NP machine on input $1^{n}$

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Proof: Oracle NP machine on input $1^{n}$ will guess all strings of length $n$

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Claim: $L_{B} \in \mathrm{NP}^{B}$ for any $B$.
Proof: Oracle NP machine on input $1^{n}$ will guess all strings of length $n$ and ask oracle whether generated string belongs to $B$

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In the $i$ th iteration:

- Let $n_{i}$ be the smallest integer s.t. $2^{n_{i}}>p_{i}\left(n_{i}\right)$ and $n_{i}>p_{j}\left(n_{j}\right)$ for all $1 \leq j<i$.


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Consider a sequence of $M_{1}, M_{2}, \ldots$ of oracle DTMs with runtime $p_{1}(n), p_{2}(n), \ldots$
We will build $B$ inductively. Let $B_{0}=\varnothing, n_{0}=1, p_{0}=c$.
In the $i$ th iteration:

- Let $n_{i}$ be the smallest integer s.t. $2^{n_{i}}>p_{i}\left(n_{i}\right)$ and $n_{i}>p_{j}\left(n_{j}\right)$ for all $1 \leq j<i$.
- We define $B_{i}$ in the following way:
- Run $M_{i}\left(1^{n_{i}}\right)$ and respond to its queries according to $B_{i-1}$.
- Let $b$ be the output of $M_{i}$ and $Q=\left\{q_{1}, q_{2}, \ldots,\right\}$ be the set of queries of length $n_{i}$.
- Take any $x \in\{0,1\}^{n_{i}} \backslash Q$. (such an $x$ exists because $2^{n_{i}}>p\left(n_{i}\right)$ )
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