A Variation on the Zero-One Law

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Abstract

Given a decision problem P and a probability distribution over binary strings, for each n, draw independently an instance x_n of P of length n. What is the probability that there is a polynomial time algorithm that solves all instances x_n of P? The answer is: zero or one.

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Consider a decision problem P on binary strings. For each positive integer n, fix a probability distribution over binary strings of length n. Let $\mathcal{X}$ be the set of infinite sequences $\bar{x} = \langle x_n : n \geq 1\rangle$ of binary strings where the length $|x_n|$ equals n. View $\bar{x}$ as a sequence of independent trials. In other words, consider the probability distribution over $\mathcal{X}$ given by the product measure [1]. Let's say that $\bar{x}$ is *Ptime decidable*, if there exists a Ptime decision algorithm for the problem P restricted to members x_n of $\bar{x}$.

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be the collection of Ptime algorithms A such that, for every binary string x we have:

- if $A(x) =$ Yes, then $x \in P$, and
- if $A(x) =$ No, then $x \notin P$.

It is possible that A outputs neither Yes nor No on x; in this case A *fails* on x. A *solves* x if $A(x)$ is Yes or No. A *solves* a sequence $\bar{x}$ if it solves every component x_n of $\bar{x}$. A sequence $\bar{x}$ is *solvable* in polynomial time if there exists an $A \in \mathcal{A}$ that solves it. Let $p_n(A)$ be

$$p_n(A) = \text{ Prob}\,(A \text{ fails on the } n\text{th component } x_n \text{ of } \bar{x})$$

where $\bar{x}$ ranges over $\mathcal{X}$.

Theorem. *One of the following two statements holds:*

(1) *Almost all sequences $\bar{x}$ are solvable in polynomial time, that is*

$$\text{Prob}\Big(\bar{x} \text{ is solvable in polynomial time}\Big) = 1$$

(2) *Almost all sequences $\bar{x}$ are not solvable in polynomial time, that is*

$$\text{Prob}\Big(\bar{x} \text{ is solvable in polynomial time}\Big) = 0$$

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Proof. We consider two cases.

Case 1: There exists $A \in \mathcal{A}$ with $\sum_n p_n(A) < \infty$. Fix such an A and let $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{X}$.

Recall the first Borel-Cantelli Lemma [1, VIII.3, Lemma 1]. Let $E_1, E_2, \ldots$ be an infinite sequence of events each of which depends on a finite number of trials. If $\sum \mathrm{Prob}\,(E_n) < \infty$, then with probability one only finitely many events E_n occur.

Let E_n be the event that A fails at the component x_n of $\bar{x}$. By the first Borel-Cantelli Lemma,

$$\mathrm{Prob}\,(\text{there are infinitely many } n \text{ such that } A \text{ fails on } x_n) = 0$$

Hence, for almost all $\bar{x}$, A solves all but finitely many x_n. Hence, for almost all $\bar{x}$, there exists $A' \in \mathcal{A}$ (namely, A augmented with an appropriate finite lookup table) which solves $\bar{x}$. Thus (1) is established.

Case 2: For every $A \in \mathcal{A}$, we have $\sum_n p_n(A) = \infty$. Let $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{X}$.

Recall the second Borel-Cantelli Lemma [1, VIII.3, Lemma 2]. Let $E_1, E_2, \ldots$ be as above (i.e., an infinite sequence of events each of which depends on a finite number of trials). In addition assume that these events are mutually independent. If $\sum \mathrm{Prob}\,(E_n) = \infty$, then with probability one infinitely many events E_n occur.

Again, let E_n be the event that A fails at the component x_n of $\bar{x}$. By the second Borel-Cantelli Lemma,

$$\mathrm{Prob}\,(\text{there are infinitely many } n \text{ such that } A \text{ fails on } x_n) = 1.$$

Hence, for every A, $\mathrm{Prob}\,(A \text{ solves } \bar{x}) = 0$. Since there are only countably many algorithms, $\mathrm{Prob}\,((\exists A)(A \text{ solves } \bar{x})) = 0$. Thus, (2) is established. $\square$

The proof gives a little more.

Corollary.

1. *If conclusion* (1) *of the theorem holds, then there exist a Ptime algorithm A and a sequence of reals $\varepsilon_n > 0$ with $\sum_n \varepsilon_n < \infty$ such that $p_n(A) \leq \varepsilon_n$.*

2. *If conclusion* (2) *of the theorem holds, then, with probability* 1, *a random $\bar{x}$ is not solvable in polynomial time.*

Actually, the theorem and the corollary are more general. Instead of polynomial time algorithms, one can use any type of partitions of binary strings into three parts (yes, no, don't know) provided that (i) the type is closed under finite changes and (ii) there are only countably many partitions of that type.

This proof also holds for an *alternative* definition of a solving algorithm, where $A(x) =$ Yes does not necessarily imply $x \in P$, and $A(x) =$ No may not imply $x \notin P$. For such algorithms, we say that A *solves* x if $A(x)$ coincides with the truth value of $x \in P$; if it does not, we say that A *fails* on x. As above, we say that A *solves* a sequence $\bar{x}$ if it solves every component x_n of $\bar{x}$.

References

[1] William Feller, "An Introduction to Probability Theory and Its Applications", Third Edition, John Wiley and Sons, 1968.