

Giorgi Japaridze

Theory of Computability

NL equals coNL

Section 8.6



Giorgi Japaridze

Theory of Computability

NL equals coNL

Section 8.6

The statement of the theorem and the main lemma

(*)

coNL is defined as $\{A \mid \text{the complement } A' \text{ of } A \text{ is in NL}\}$.

Theorem 8.27 $NL = \text{coNL}$.

Proof Idea. It is sufficient to prove the following:

$\text{PATH} \in \text{coNL}$, i.e. $\text{PATH}' \in \text{NL}$ (*)

Indeed, assuming that (*) holds, consider any language A in NL. Since PATH is NL-complete, there is a log space reduction f of A to PATH. The same f , of course, is also a log space reduction of A' to PATH'. By (*), however, $\text{PATH}' \in \text{NL}$. Hence $A' \in \text{NL}$ and thus $A \in \text{coNL}$.

For the opposite direction, consider any language A in coNL, so that $A' \in \text{NL}$. Then there is a log space reduction f of A' to PATH. Hence f is also a reduction of A to PATH'. By (*), however, $\text{PATH}' \in \text{NL}$. So, $A \in \text{NL}$.

To summarize, as long as (*) is true, we have $A \in \text{NL}$ iff $A \in \text{coNL}$ for all A , meaning that $NL = \text{coNL}$. It remains to understand why (*) holds. This will be done through constructing an NL algorithm M for PATH'.