

Proof that $P \neq NP$

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Abstract

Using sorting keys, we prove that $P \neq NP$.

Part 1

We define SS:

- let $\forall \text{list } x$ [SS(x) = the list of all sublist sums of x]
 - example: $SS(x)[01100101_2] = x[0] + x[2] + x[5] + x[6]$
 - note: SS(x) can be constructed lazily
- let $\forall \text{list } x$ [SS accepts x $\Leftrightarrow |SS(x)| = 2^{|x|}$]
 - note: this forces every element of SS(x) to be unique

We define keys and sorting keys:

- let $\forall \text{list } x \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ [$k \in \text{KEYS}(x) \Leftrightarrow k < |x|$]
- let $\forall \text{list } x \forall k \in \text{KEYS}(SS(x)) \forall sk \in \text{SKEYS}(SS(x))$ [$SS(x)[k \oplus sk] = \text{SORT}(SS(x))[k]$]
 - note: because every element of SS(x) is unique, SS(x) has 1 sorting key

We define L_0 :

- let L_0 be all possible inputs for deterministic Turing machine M_0 such that
 - $M_0(k \in \text{KEYS}(SS(A)), \text{list } A) = k \notin \text{SKEYS}(SS(A))$
- let C_0 be all possible inputs for deterministic Turing machine V_0 such that
 - $V_0(\text{list } A, k \in \text{KEYS}(SS(A)), x \in \text{KEYS}(SS(A)), y \in \text{KEYS}(SS(A))) = (\text{compare } x \text{ to } y \neq \text{compare } SS(A)[x \oplus k] \text{ to } SS(A)[y \oplus k])$
- all YES expressions in L_0 can be verified with YES certificates in C_0 in polynomial time \Rightarrow
 - $L_0 \in \text{NP}$

Part 2

We presume part 1 does not prove $P \neq NP$:

- let $L_0 \in P$
 - note: if L_0 is not in P , $P \neq NP$

We define digest functions (these are not one way functions):

- let $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}[\text{DIGEST}_0(x) = \text{even bits of } x \oplus \text{odd bits of } x]$
 - example: $\text{DIGEST}_0(00011011_2) = 0110_2$
- let $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}[\text{DIGEST}_1(x) = x > 1 ? \text{DIGEST}_1(\text{DIGEST}_0(x)) : x]$

We define L_1 :

- let L_1 be all possible inputs for deterministic Turing machine M_1 such that
 - $M_1(\text{list } A) = \exists p \in \mathbb{N} \exists \text{sk} \in \text{SKEYS}(\text{SS}(\text{PERMUTATION}(A, p))) [\text{DIGEST}_1(\text{sk}) = 0]$
 - note: it is possible that every sorting key of every permutation of A digests to 0
 - note: it is possible that every sorting key of every permutation of A digests to 1
 - note: there are $|A|!$ permutations of A
 - note: no specific search algorithm is implied
- $M_1(\text{list } A)$ searches $p \in \mathbb{N}$ searches $\text{SKEYS}(\text{SS}(\text{PERMUTATION}(A, p)))$ for $[\text{DIGEST}_1(\text{sk}) = 0] \wedge$
 - $\exists \text{list } A [\forall p \in \mathbb{N} \forall \text{sk} \in \text{SKEYS}(\text{SS}(\text{PERMUTATION}(A, p))) [\text{DIGEST}_1(\text{sk}) = 1]] \Rightarrow$
 - $\exists \text{list } A [M_1 \text{ runs in } \Omega(|A|!) \text{ time}] \Rightarrow$
 - $L_1 \notin P$
- let C_1 be all possible inputs for deterministic Turing machine V_1 such that
 - $V_1(\text{list } A, p \in \mathbb{N}, k \in \mathbb{N}) = \neg L_0(\text{PERMUTATION}(A, p), k) \wedge \text{DIGEST}_1(k) = 0$
- L_0 is in $P \Rightarrow$
 - all YES expressions in L_1 can be verified with YES certificates in C_1 in polynomial time \Rightarrow
 - $L_1 \in NP$

We prove that $P \neq NP$:

- $L_1 \notin P \wedge L_1 \in NP \Rightarrow P \neq NP$