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## Complexity Theory

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*Due date: July 17, 2012 before class!*

### Problem 1 (10 Points)

Show that *perfect soundness* collapses the class  $\mathbf{IP}$  to  $\mathcal{NP}$ , where perfect soundness means soundness with error probability 0.

### Problem 2 (10 Points)

Show that  $\mathcal{NP}$  and  $\mathbf{BPP}$  are contained in  $\mathbf{MA}$  and in  $\mathbf{AM}$ .

### Problem 3 (10 Points)

Give an interactive protocol to show that  $\mathbf{GI} \in \mathbf{IP}$ .

### Problem 4 (10 Points)

Let  $p$  be a prime number. An integer  $a$  is a *quadratic residue* modulo  $p$  if there is some integer  $b$  s.t.  $a \equiv b^2 \pmod{p}$ .

- (i) Show that  $\mathbf{QR} := \{(a, p) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : a \text{ is a quadratic residue modulo } p\}$  is in  $\mathcal{NP}$ .
- (ii) Set  $\mathbf{QNR} := \{(a, p) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : a \text{ is not a quadratic residue modulo } p\}$ .  
Complete the following sketch of an interactive proof protocol for  $\mathbf{QNR}$  and show its completeness and soundness:
  - 1.) Input: integer  $a$  and prime  $p$ .
  - 2.)  $V$  chooses  $r \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  and  $b \in \{0, 1\}$  uniformly at random, keeping both secret.  
If  $b = 0$ ,  $V$  sends  $r^2 \pmod{p}$  to  $P$ .  
If  $b = 1$ ,  $V$  sends  $ar^2 \pmod{p}$  to  $P$ .
  - 3.) ...