



Theoretical Computer Science

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(based on presentation by Sanjeev Arora)



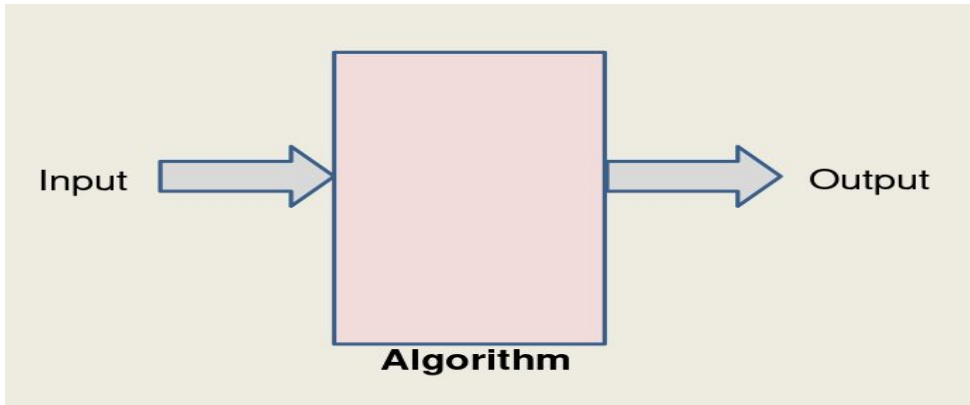
The algorithm-enabled economy



What is the underlying science ?



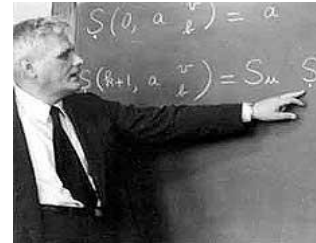
What is an algorithm ?



What is the computational power of physical systems?

Church-Turing Thesis:

Every physically realizable computation can be performed on a C program. (Or Turing machine)



Amazing Result(Turing 1936): “There are problems that cannot be solved ! (Eg. Halting)”

Limited Resource Computation

- Time
- Space

Assisting Algorithms

- Certificates
- Random Bits
- Advice Strings

Algorithms for Unique Computers

- Quantum Algorithms
- Circuits - Boolean , Arithmetic
- Any system with Laws (Eg. Insects)

Why ?



A central theme in modern TCS: Computational Complexity

How much time (i.e., # of basic operations) are needed to solve an instance of the problem?

Example: Traveling Salesperson
Problem on n cities



Number of all possible salesman tours = $n!$
($>$ # of atoms in the universe for $n = 49$)

One key distinction: *Polynomial time* (n^3 , n^7 etc.)
versus
Exponential time (2^n , $n!$, etc.)

If $P = NP$, then brilliance will become routine

- Proofs of Math Theorems can be found in time polynomial in the proof length
- Patterns in experimental data can be found in time polynomial in the length of the pattern.
- All current cryptosystems compromised.
- Many AI problems have efficient algorithms.

TCS @ IITK

Primes in P

- Given a number n finding if it is prime or not in polynomial time wrt to number of digits
- Basic question in maths and computer science
- AKS algorithm
- Using algebra and PIT
- Won the Godel Prize

How to Start ?

- It's Tough, as all things worth doing are
- Find interest through DCs
- Do Graduate Courses
- Find a problem you want to solve
- Work with a Prof in field

Questions ?

Hope you will be expanding this in the years to come!



Theoretical CS

Thank You