Course Proposal

Computability and Complexity

Stephen Binns Department of Mathematics and Statistics KFUPM

May 2008

The Chairman Department of Mathematics and Statistics King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals

May 202008

Dear Chairman,

Please give your consideration to to enclosed course proposal. The title of the course is *Computability and Complexity* and is intended to run for the first time in the 082 semester. The course will cover the basics of computability theory from a mathematical perspective, and will include modules on Kolmogorov complexity and resource-bounded computation.

The students will be introduced to the the fundamental mathematical work of Alan Turing and Kurt Gödel amongst others, and will be shown some of the most interesting theorems of mathematical logic in the 20^{th} century. They will also learn about the famous unsolved problem P=NP? and obtain a appreciation for some of the issues involved in polynomial time computation. We will also touch on the concept of randomness and Komolgorov complexity - a research area in which I am both interested and active.

This course is intended to prepare students for further study in the area of mathematical computability theory, but for those students who do not continue in this direction of study, the course will provide an appreciation of some of the academic issues behind modern computing.

At first I am asking that this course be accepted for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mathematics, but if we manage to attract enough computer science students, I will apply for it also to be counted as a core course for computer science degrees. I hope that this course will go some way to convincing students interested in computer science, that the study of pure mathematics is also an option for them.

Sincerely,

Stephen Binns Assistant Professor Department of Mathematics and Statistics KFUPM

Proposed Course Specification: Computability and Complexity

0. Department	Department of Mathematics and Statistics					
A. Course Identification and General Information						
1. Course title	Computability and Complexity					
2. Credit hours	3					
3. Program	BS Mathematics					
4. Faculty	Dr Stephen Binns					
5. Level	4th semester and above					
6. Prerequisites	MATH 232 or ICS 254					
7. Corequisites	Nil					
8. Location	Main campus					
B. Aims and Objectives						
1. Summary of main learning	An introduction to the modern mathematical					
outcomes	theory behind computability and algorithmic complexity.					
	The students will be exposed to the basic concepts and					
	techniques needed to continue with study of					
	theoretical computer science and mathematical					
	computability theory. For students who will not continue					
	further in this area, it is intended to give an appreciation					
	of the theory and issues underlying contemporary					
	computing and information technology.					
2. Course development plans	The course will be initially offered to those students					
	taking a BS in mathematics, however we intend to					
	attract computer science students as well. It is expected					
	that a variety of web-based material will be used					
	including Java applets simulating Turing machines.					
	Some use of actual computer coding may be appropriate					
	depending on the students' capabilities in these areas.					
	A WebCT page will be set up if the class size warrants it.					
	The chosen textbook lends itself to self-study and,					
	again depending on class size, some project work,					
	including class presentations, is possible.					

C. Course Description					
Proposed Bulletin description: The course will consist of the basics of mathematical computability theory including Turing machines, computable sets and languages, computable enumerability and decidability. Fundamental theorems such as the Recursion Theorem will be proved. The decidability of logical theories will be addressed and the proof of Gödel's famous Incompleteness Theorem will be sketched. The second half of the course will cover Algorithmic complexity theory and the major open problem $P=NP^2$ will be dealt with in detail					
1. Topics to be covered	See attached syllabus.				
2. Course Components	The course will consist of 3 lectures per week, two major exams and a final exam.				
3. Additional private study or learning hours	The students will be expected to spend an average of 3 hours per week on homework. In addition there will be two projects to be completed in the semester. Approximately 5 hours to be spent on each project.				
4. Development of Learning Outcomes in Domains of Learning					
a. Knowledge					
(1) Knowledge to be acquired	Basics of computability Theory, Complexity Theory and Randomness. Open problems especially P=NP? will be explained. An understanding will be obtained of the similarity between certain types of algorithms with respect to computational feasibility.				
(ii) Teaching strategies	Lectures will be the primary method of instruction. Each new topic will be motivated at first asking an open-ended question. The students will propose answers which will be critiqued by the instructor and the class. An introduction will then be given to the standard mathematical analysis of the question. More details will be added in subsequent lectures and questions arising from the analysis will be raised and dealt with. Along the way students will be expected to answer basic questions based on the mathematical analysis				
(iii) Methods of assessment	The assessment will be based on exams, projects and quizzes. The projects will aim to evaluate students' understanding as well as give them an opportunity to investigate more thoroughly issues arising from the material presented in lectures. Quizzes will test that students' current knowledge of the material, and exams will test the students' overall understanding of the material. All evaluation methods will test both understanding and problem-solving ability.				

C. Course Description cont.					
b. Cognitive skills					
(i) Cognitive skills to be developed	The ability to reason logically and precisely about a well-defined mathematical subject. The ability to express arguments in the language of mathematics and computer science. The ability to argue cogently with mathematical symbolism. The development of the ability to think informally but accurately about the fundamental intuitive concepts of computability and complexity				
(ii) Teaching strategies	The students will be expected to produce formal mathematical proofs. These will be corrected and returned to the student for improvement if necessary. It is important that the student learns to internalise the requirements of a correct mathematical argument, and feedback will be given through homework correction and review of quizzes and exams. Opportunity will be given for students to improve their homework grades by reviewing and correcting their own work.				
(iii) Methods of assessment	Quizzes and exams will contain a mixture of questions designed to assess both general understanding and problem solving ability. True/false questions and short explanation questions will be used to evaluate a student's intuition and understanding. More detailed questions will be used to evaluate accuracy and logical argument.				
c. Interpersonal skills and responsibility	Some group work may be assigned but in general the students will work individually.				
(i) Skills to be developed					
(ii) Teaching strategies					
(iii) Methods of assessment					
(d) Communication Information technology and numerical skills					
(i) Skills to be developed	Professional communication of ideas and arguments.				
(ii) Teaching strategies	A WEBCT page will be created with a chat-room to discuss homework and Projects				
(iii) Methods of assessment	No direct assessment of these skills				
(e) Psychomotor skills	Not Applicable				
(i) Skills to be developed					
(ii) Teaching strategies					
(iii) Methods of assessment					
6. Schedule of assessment tasks					

D. Student Support	
1. Availability of faculty	The lecturer will be available for office
for consultation and advice	hours on Sundays and Tuesdays,
	and on Saturdays, Mondays, and Wednesdays
	by appointment. After-hours help can be
	given via WebCT.
E. Learning Resources	
1. Required texts	Introduction to the Theory of Computation (2nd Ed.) by Michael Sipser, Course Technology (2005)
2. Essential references	
3. Recommended books and	A variety of extra books and material exist
reference material	in the main library. Minimal use of these
	will be required as the proposed textbook is
	very comprehensive.
4. Electronic materials	
5. Other materials	
F. Facilities required	
1. Accommodation	One lecture room
2. Computing resources	Projection facilities for electronic slides
3. Other resources	
G. Course evaluation and I	mprovement Processes
1. Strategies for obtaining	Standard course evaluation form. Anonymous
student feedback on	feedback form on WebCT.
quality of teaching.	Detailed course evaluation by students.
2. Other strategies for	Review by the lecturer of the amount and nature
evaluation of teaching	of the material covered.
3. Processes for improvement	Attending advanced WebCT seminar to improve
of teaching	knowledge and delivery of on-line teaching
	possibilities.
4. Processes for verifying	Comparison of grades with similar level
standards of student achievement	mathematics courses.
5. Action planning for improvement	Examination of on-line student feedback
	will lead to a review of the amount of
	material covered and a resulting adjustment
	in tuture offerings of this course. In particular,
	the section on Kolmogorov complexity
	can either be expanded or eliminated if required
	by time constraints.

Proposed Syllabus - Computability and Complexity

Section numbers refer to the proposed textbook: Introduction to the theory of Computation 2nd edition by Michael Sipser. PWS Publishing Company 2005.

1Computability3.1Turing Machines32Decidability3.3Algorithms and the Church-Turing Thesis32Decidability3.3Algorithms and the Church-Turing Thesis33Undecidable Problems4.1Decidable Sets33Undecidable Problems4.2The Halting Problem33Undecidable Problems5.2Reducibility34Turing Recognisable5.3Mapping reducibility34Turing Recognisable5.3Mapping reducibility35Fundamental theorems6.1The Enumeration Theorem35Fundamental theorems6.1The Recursion Theorem36Logical theories and Decidability6.2Formulas and Proofs36Logical theories and Decidability6.2Decidable Theories3	Week	Topic	Section	Topic	Hours
2Decidability3.2Variants of Turing machines2Decidability3.3Algorithms and the Church-Turing Thesis34.1Decidable Sets4.2Universal Turing Machines3Undecidable Problems4.2The Halting Problem33Undecidable Problems4.2The Halting Problem34.1Decidability5.2Reducibility34Turing Recognisable Languages5.3Mapping reducibility Computably enumerable sets Turing Completeness35Fundamental theorems of Computability Theory6.1The Recursion Theorem36Logical theories and Decidability6.2Formulas and Proofs36Logical theories and Decidability6.2Decidabile Theories3	1	Computability	3.1	Turing Machines	3
2 Decidability 3.3 Algorithms and the Church-Turing Thesis 3 4.1 Decidable Sets 4.2 Universal Turing Machines 3 3 Undecidable Problems 4.2 The Halting Problem 3 5.2 Reducibility 5.2 Post Correspondence Problem 3 4 Turing Recognisable 5.3 Mapping reducibility 3 Languages 5.3 Mapping reducibility 3 5 Fundamental theorems The Enumeration Theorem 3 of Computability Theory 6.1 The Recursion Theorem 3 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Formulas and Proofs 3 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Decidable Theories 3			3.2	Variants of Turing machines	
4.1Decidable Sets3Undecidable Problems4.2Universal Turing Machines3Undecidable Problems4.2The Halting Problem35.2Reducibility5.2Post Correspondence Problem34Turing Recognisable5.3Mapping reducibility34LanguagesComputably enumerable sets15Fundamental theoremsThe Enumeration Theorem35Fundamental theorems6.1The Recursion Theorem36Logical theories and Decidability6.2Formulas and Proofs36Logical theories and Decidability6.2Decidable Theories3	2	Decidability	3.3	Algorithms and the Church-Turing Thesis	3
4.2Universal Turing Machines3Undecidable Problems4.2The Halting Problem335.2Reducibility35.2Post Correspondence Problem34Turing Recognisable5.3Mapping reducibility3LanguagesComputably enumerable setsTuring Completeness35Fundamental theoremsThe Enumeration Theorem3of Computability Theory6.1The Recursion Theorem3First exam6Logical theories and Decidability6.2Formulas and Proofs36.1Computability Theory6.2Formulas and Proofs3			4.1	Decidable Sets	
3 Undecidable Problems 4.2 The Halting Problem 3 3 5.2 Reducibility 5.2 Post Correspondence Problem 3 4 Turing Recognisable 5.3 Mapping reducibility 3 Languages 5.3 Mapping reducibility 3 5 Fundamental theorems The Enumeration Theorem 3 of Computability Theory 6.1 The Recursion Theorem 3 First exam 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Formulas and Proofs 3 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Decidable Theories 3			4.2	Universal Turing Machines	
4Turing Recognisable Languages5.2Reducibility 9ost Correspondence Problem34Turing Recognisable Languages5.3Mapping reducibility Computably enumerable sets Turing Completeness35Fundamental theorems of Computability TheoryThe Enumeration Theorem 6.136Logical theories and Decidability6.2Formulas and Proofs36Logical theories and Decidability6.2Decidabile Theories3	3	Undecidable Problems	4.2	The Halting Problem	3
4 Turing Recognisable 5.2 Post Correspondence Problem 4 Turing Recognisable 5.3 Mapping reducibility 3 Languages Computably enumerable sets Turing Completeness 3 5 Fundamental theorems of Computability Theory The Enumeration Theorem 3 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Formulas and Proofs 3 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Decidable Theories 3			5.2	Reducibility	
4 Turing Recognisable Languages 5.3 Mapping reducibility Computably enumerable sets Turing Completeness 3 5 Fundamental theorems of Computability Theory The Enumeration Theorem 6.1 3 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Formulas and Proofs 6.2 3			5.2	Post Correspondence Problem	
Languages Computably enumerable sets 5 Fundamental theorems of Computability Theory The Enumeration Theorem The Parameter Theorem 6.1 The Recursion Theorem First exam 6.2 Formulas and Proofs 3 Decidability 6.2 Decidable Theories	4	Turing Recognisable	5.3	Mapping reducibility	3
5 Fundamental theorems of Computability Theory The Enumeration Theorem 3 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Formulas and Proofs 6.2 3		Languages		Computably enumerable sets	
5 Fundamental theorems of Computability Theory The Enumeration Theorem The Parameter Theorem 3 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Formulas and Proofs 6.2 3				Turing Completeness	
of Computability Theory The Parameter Theorem 6.1 The Recursion Theorem First exam 6 Logical theories and pecidability 6.2 Formulas and Proofs 3 0 Decidability	5	Fundamental theorems		The Enumeration Theorem	3
6.1 The Recursion Theorem First exam 6 Logical theories and Decidability 6.2 Formulas and Proofs 3 0 Decidability 6.2 Decidable Theories 3		of Computability Theory		The Parameter Theorem	
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6Logical theories and Decidability6.2Formulas and Proofs3000000000000		11	First	exam	
Decidability 6.2 Decidable Theories	6	Logical theories and	6.2	Formulas and Proofs	3
	Ť	Decidability	6.2	Decidable Theories	
6.2 Gödel's Incompleteness Theorem			6.2	Gödel's Incompleteness Theorem	
7 Information and 6.3 Descriptions 3	7	Information and	6.3	Descriptions	3
Kolmogorov Complexity 6.3 Kolmogorov complexity		Kolmogorov Complexity	6.3	Kolmogorov complexity	Ŭ
6.3 Compressibility and Bandomness			6.3	Compressibility and Randomness	
8 Complexity Theory 7.1 Bounded Resources 3	8	Complexity Theory	7.1	Bounded Resources	3
7.1 Big-O and Little-O notation	-		7.1	Big-O and Little-O notation	-
7.2 Polynomial-time computation			7.2	Polynomial-time computation	
9 Nondeterministic Computation 3.2 Nondeterministic Turing machines 3	9	Nondeterministic Computation	3.2	Nondeterministic Turing machines	3
7.3 The Class NP		1	7.3	The Class NP	
7.3 $P \neq NP?$			7.3	$P \neq NP?$	
Second exam			Second	l exam	
10 NP completeness 7.4 Polynomial time reducibility	10	NP completeness	7 4	Polynomial time reducibility	
74 NP complete problems	10		7.4	NP complete problems	
7.4 SAT			7.1 7.4	SAT	
11 Cook-Levin Theorem 7.4 SAT 3	11	Cook-Levin Theorem	7.4	SAT	3
7.4 SAT NP Complete	11		7.1 7.4	SAT NP Complete	
7.5 3-SAT			7.5	3-SAT	
12 Other NP-complete problems 7.5 CLIQUE 3	12	Other NP-complete problems	7.5	CLIQUE	3
7.5 HAMPATH	12	o their itir complete problems	7.5	НАМРАТН	0
7.5 VERTEX-COVER			7.5	VEBTEX-COVEB	
13 Space complexity 8.1 Space complexity classes 3	13	Space complexity	8.1	Space complexity classes	3
8.1 Savitch's Theorem			8.1	Savitch's Theorem	
8.2 PSPACE			8.2	PSPACE	
14 PSPACE problems 8.3 TOBE 3	14	PSPACE problems	8.3	TOBF	3
8.3 PSPACE completeness			8.3	PSPACE completeness	
8.3 Games and PSPACE			8.3	Games and PSPACE	

List of American Schools Using the Proposed Textbook:

San Jose State Univ California State Univ California State Univ Univ of Nevada U of Alaska - Anchorage Washington State Univ University Washington Lewis-Clark State College Montana Tech Brigham Young Univ Idaho State University California State Univ California State Univ Community College Of Denver Univ of Texas at Dallas University Of Texas El Paso CC Univ of New Mexico University Of Houston Univ of Arizona Louisiana State Univ Southern Univ A&M Coll Univ of New Orleans Univ of Arkansas Arkansas State Univ Univ of Missouri Univ of Missouri Wichita State Univ Univ of Nebraska Metropolitan State Univ

California State Poly Univ Univ of California Dixie Jr Coll Portland State Univ Univ of Oregon University Of Washington Boise State Univ Montana State University Washington State University BYU IDAHO Utah Valley State College Univ of Nevada Texas A&M University University Of Wyoming Baylor Univ Univ of Texas - Pan American New Mexico State University University Of Texas Arizona State Univ LA Tech College McNeese State Univ Univ of Louisiana **OK** State Univ Univ of Central Oklahoma Columbia College Washington Univ in St Louis Avila College Creighton University Univ of Minnesota Univ of Iowa