

# MSc thesis defense presentation

## Aggeliki Chalki defends her MSc thesis.

<b>Date:</b>	Monday, 12 Sep 2016
<b>Time:</b>	17:00
<b>Location:</b>	School of Electrical and Computer Engineering (old buildings), 1.1.31
<b>Thesis title:</b>	<a href="#">Counting below #P:</a> <a href="#">Classes, problems and</a> <a href="#">Descriptive Complexity</a>
<b>Committee:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Dimitris Fotakis</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Aristeidis T.</a> <a href="#">Pagourtzis</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Efstathios Zachos</a></li></ul>

---

### Thesis abstract

In this thesis, we study counting classes that lie below #P. One approach, the most regular in Computational Complexity Theory, is the machine-based approach. Classes like #L, span-L and TotP, #PE are defined establishing space and time restrictions on Turing machine's computational resources.

A second approach is Descriptive Complexity's approach. It characterizes complexity classes by the type of logic needed to express the languages in them. Classes deriving from this viewpoint, like #FO, #RHI<sub>1</sub>, #RΣ<sub>2</sub>, are equivalent to #P, the class of AP-interriducible problems to #BIS, and some subclass of the problems owning an FPRAS.

A great objective of such an investigation is to gain an understanding of how “efficient counting” relates to these already defined classes. By “efficient counting” we mean counting solutions of a problem using a polynomial time algorithm or an FPRAS.

Many other interesting properties of the classes considered and their problems have been examined. For example alternative definitions of counting classes using relation-based operators, and the computational difficulty of complete problems, since complete problems capture the difficulty of the corresponding class. Moreover, in Section 3.5 we define the log-space analog of the class TotP and explore how and to what extent results can be transferred from polynomial time to logarithmic space computation.