

# Sharp-P and the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture

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## Abstract

Assuming the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture, an odd square-free integer  $n$  is a congruent number if and only if the number of triplets of integers  $(x, y, z)$  satisfying  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 8 \cdot z^2 = n$  is twice the number of triplets satisfying  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 32 \cdot z^2 = n$  due to Tunnell's theorem. However, we show these equations are instances of a variant of counting solutions of the homogeneous Diophantine equations of degree two which is a  $\#P$ -complete problem. Deciding whether  $n$  is congruent or not is a problem in  $NP$  since congruent numbers could be easily checked by a congruum, because of every congruent number is a product of a congruum and the square of a rational number. We conjecture that if  $P = NP$  and  $FP \neq \#P$ , then the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture would be false.

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## 1 Introduction

Let  $\{0, 1\}^*$  be the infinite set of binary strings, we say that a language  $L_1 \subseteq \{0, 1\}^*$  is polynomial time reducible to a language  $L_2 \subseteq \{0, 1\}^*$ , written  $L_1 \leq_p L_2$ , if there is a polynomial time computable function  $f : \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^*$  such that for all  $x \in \{0, 1\}^*$ :

$$x \in L_1 \text{ if and only if } f(x) \in L_2.$$

An important complexity class is  $NP$ -complete [5]. If  $L_1$  is a language such that  $L' \leq_p L_1$  for some  $L' \in NP$ -complete, then  $L_1$  is  $NP$ -hard [2]. Moreover, if  $L_1 \in NP$ , then  $L_1 \in NP$ -complete [2]. A principal  $NP$ -complete problem is  $SAT$  [5]. An instance of  $SAT$  is a Boolean formula  $\phi$  which is composed of:

1. Boolean variables:  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ ;
2. Boolean connectives: Any Boolean function with one or two inputs and one output, such as  $\wedge$ (AND),  $\vee$ (OR),  $\neg$ (NOT),  $\Rightarrow$ (implication),  $\Leftrightarrow$ (if and only if);
3. and parentheses.

A truth assignment for a Boolean formula  $\phi$  is a set of values for the variables in  $\phi$ . A satisfying truth assignment is a truth assignment that causes  $\phi$  to be evaluated as true. A Boolean formula with a satisfying truth assignment is satisfiable. The problem  $SAT$  asks whether a given Boolean formula is satisfiable [5]. We define a  $CNF$  Boolean formula using the following terms:

A literal in a Boolean formula is an occurrence of a variable or its negation [2]. A Boolean formula is in conjunctive normal form, or  $CNF$ , if it is expressed as an AND of clauses, each of which is the OR of one or more literals [2]. A Boolean formula is in 3-conjunctive normal form or  $3CNF$ , if each clause has exactly three distinct literals [2]. For example, the Boolean formula:

$$(x_1 \vee \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2) \wedge (x_3 \vee x_2 \vee x_4) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_3 \vee \neg x_4)$$

is in  $3CNF$ . The first of its three clauses is  $(x_1 \vee \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2)$ , which contains the three literals  $x_1$ ,  $\neg x_1$ , and  $\neg x_2$ . In computer science, not-all-equal 3-satisfiability ( $NAE$ - $3SAT$ )

is an *NP-complete* variant of *SAT* over *3CNF* Boolean formulas. *NAE-3SAT* consists in knowing whether a Boolean formula  $\phi$  in *3CNF* has a truth assignment such that for each clause at least one literal is true and at least one literal is false [5]. *NAE-3SAT* remains *NP-complete* when all clauses are monotone (meaning that variables are never negated), by Schaefer's dichotomy theorem [10].

In computational complexity, the complexity class  $\#P$  (or Sharp-P) is the set of the counting problems associated with the decision problems in the set *NP* [12]. Besides, the complexity class *FP* is the set of the function problems associated with the decision problems in the set *P* [8]. Whether  $FP = \#P$  or not is an open problem [8]. A problem is  $\#P$ -complete if it is in  $\#P$  and every  $\#P$  problem has a Turing reduction or polynomial-time counting reduction to it. In some cases we use the parsimonious reductions which is a more specific type of reduction that preserves the exact number of solutions.

The counting version of *NAE-3SAT* on monotone clauses is  $\#P$ -complete since to date, all known *NP-complete* languages have a defining relation which is  $\#P$ -complete [7]. We know that the variant of *XOR 2SAT* that uses the logic operator  $\oplus$  (XOR) instead of  $\vee$  (OR) within the clauses of *2CNF* Boolean formulas can be decided in polynomial time [6, 9]. We announce a variant of its counting version which is in  $\#P$ -complete.

► **Definition 1. *#Monotone Exact XOR 2SAT (#EX2SAT)***

*INSTANCE:* A Boolean formula  $\varphi$  in *2CNF* with monotone clauses between logic operators  $\oplus$  and a positive integer  $K$ .

*ANSWER:* Count the number of truth assignments in  $\varphi$  such that in each truth assignment there are exactly  $K$  satisfied clauses.

► **Theorem 2. *#EX2SAT*  $\in$   $\#P$ -complete.**

A homogeneous Diophantine equation is a Diophantine equation that is defined by a polynomial whose nonzero terms all have the same degree [3]. The degree of a term is the sum of the exponents of the variables that appear in it, and thus is a non-negative integer [3]. From general homogeneous Diophantine equations of degree two, we can reject an instance when there is no solution reducing the equation modulo  $p$ . We define another counting problem:

► **Definition 3. *#ZERO-ONE Homogeneous Diophantine Equation (#HDE)***

*INSTANCE:* A homogeneous Diophantine equation of degree two  $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = B$  with the unknowns  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  and a positive integer  $B$ .

*ANSWER:* Count the number of solutions  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  on  $\{0, 1\}^n$  where we have  $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = B$ .

► **Theorem 4. *#HDE*  $\in$   $\#P$ -complete.**

We generalize this problem.

► **Definition 5. *#Bounded Homogeneous Diophantine Equation (#BHDE)***

*INSTANCE:* A homogeneous Diophantine equation of degree two  $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = B$  with the unknowns  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  and two positive integers  $B, M$ .

*ANSWER:* Count the number of solutions  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  on non-negative integers lesser than  $M$  such that  $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = B$ .

► **Theorem 6. *#BHDE*  $\in$   $\#P$ -complete.**

**Proof.** This is trivial since we can make a parsimonious reduction from  $(P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), B)$  in *#HDE* to  $(P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), B, 2)$  in *#BHDE* (i.e. using  $M = 2$ ). Due to *#HDE* is in  $\#P$ -complete, then *#BHDE* is in  $\#P$ -hard. Finally, we know that *#BHDE* is in  $\#P$ . ◀

Assuming the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture, an odd square-free integer  $n$  is a congruent number if and only if the number of triplets of integers  $(x, y, z)$  satisfying  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 8 \cdot z^2 = n$  is twice the number of triplets satisfying  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 32 \cdot z^2 = n$  due to Tunnell's theorem [11]. Deciding whether  $n$  is congruent or not is a problem in  $NP$  since congruent numbers could be easily checked by a congruum since every congruent number is a product of a congruum and the square of a rational number [1]. Certainly, every congruum is in the form of  $4 \cdot m \cdot n \cdot (m^2 - n^2)$  (with  $m > n$ ), where  $m$  and  $n$  are two distinct positive integers [4]. Thus, we state our finally conjecture:

► **Conjecture 7.** *Under the assumption that  $P = NP$  and  $FP \neq \#P$ , then the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture would be false.*

**Proof.** Under the assumption that  $P = NP$ , we know that deciding whether an odd square-free integer  $n$  is congruent or not can be done in polynomial time since this problem is in  $NP$ . On the other hand, for a given  $n$ , counting the numbers of solutions of  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 8 \cdot z^2 = n$  and  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 32 \cdot z^2 = n$  can be calculated by exhaustively searching through  $x, y, z$  in the range  $-\sqrt{n}, \dots, \sqrt{n}$ . Note that, the solutions with negative values in  $x, y, z$  can be generated by the equivalent non-negative values. For example, if there is a solution in  $(u_x, u_y, u_z)$ , then  $(-u_x, u_y, u_z)$  is also a solution when  $u_x \neq 0$  and so on. Hence, we can multiply the number of non-negative solutions by 8 and be able to obtain all the possible number of solutions for these equations. After that, we must subtract the exceeded amount of those non-negative triplets of integers  $(x, y, z)$  that contain a single or double zeros (subtracting once or two times, respectively) where the remaining values can be positive. We know the amount of triplets of integers  $(x, y, z)$  which contains a zero and the remaining values can be positive is not exponential and so, we could find them and count them in polynomial time under the assumption that  $P = NP$ . However, the instances  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 8 \cdot z^2 = n$  and  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 32 \cdot z^2 = n$  belong to the  $\#P$ -complete problem  $\#BHDE$  just using  $B = M = n$  when we consider only the non-negative values on the triplets. Since  $FP \neq \#P$ , then the problem  $\#BHDE$  cannot be solved in polynomial time. We don't know specifically whether counting the number of non-negative integer solutions of the instances  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 8 \cdot z^2 = n$  and  $2 \cdot x^2 + y^2 + 32 \cdot z^2 = n$  cannot be solved in polynomial time as well. If that would be the case, then we might obtain a contradiction and therefore, the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture would be false by *reductio ad absurdum*. ◀

## 2 Proof of Theorem 2

**Proof.** Take a Boolean formula  $\phi$  in  $3CNF$  with  $n$  variables and  $m$  clauses when all clauses are monotone. Iterate for each clause  $c_i = (a \vee b \vee c)$  and create the conjunctive normal form formula

$$d_i = (a \oplus a_i) \wedge (b \oplus b_i) \wedge (c \oplus c_i) \wedge (a_i \oplus b_i) \wedge (a_i \oplus c_i) \wedge (b_i \oplus c_i)$$

where  $a_i, b_i, c_i$  are new variables linked to the clause  $c_i$  in  $\phi$ . Note that, the clause  $c_i$  has exactly at least one true literal and at least one false literal if and only if  $d_i$  has exactly one unsatisfied clause. We notice that the value of positive literals  $a, b, c$  coincide in  $c_i$  and  $d_i$ , which means that those values are linked one-to-one in both directions. Finally, we obtain a new formula

$$\varphi = d_1 \wedge d_2 \wedge d_3 \wedge \dots \wedge d_m$$

where there is not any repeated clause. In this way, we made a parsimonious reduction from  $\phi$  in  $\#Monotone NAE-3SAT$  to  $(\varphi, 5 \cdot m)$  in  $\#EX2SAT$ . As we mentioned before,

*#Monotone NAE-3SAT* is in *#P-complete* and thus, *#EX2SAT* is in *#P-hard*. Moreover, we know that *#EX2SAT* is in *#P*. ◀

### 3 Proof of Theorem 4

**Proof.** Take a Boolean formula  $\varphi$  in *XOR 2CNF* with  $n$  variables and  $m$  clauses when all clauses are monotone and a positive integer  $K$ . Iterate for each clause  $c_i = (a \oplus b)$  and create the Homogeneous Diophantine Equation of degree two

$$P(x_a, x_b) = x_a^2 - 2 \cdot x_a \cdot x_b + x_b^2$$

where  $x_a, x_b$  are variables linked to the positive literals  $a, b$  in the Boolean formula  $\varphi$ . When the literals  $a, b$  are evaluated in  $\{false, true\}$ , then we assign the respective values  $\{0, 1\}$  to the variables  $x_a, x_b$  (1 if it is true and 0 otherwise). Note that, the clause  $c_i$  is satisfied if and only if  $P(x_a, x_b) = 1$ . We notice that  $c_i$  is unsatisfied if and only if  $P(x_a, x_b) = 0$ , so the corresponding and translated values are linked one-to-one in both directions. Finally, we obtain a polynomial

$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = P(x_a, x_b) + P(x_c, x_d) + \dots + P(x_e, x_f)$$

that is a Homogeneous Diophantine Equation of degree two. Indeed,  $K$  satisfied clauses in  $\varphi$  correspond to  $K$  distinct small pieces of Homogeneous Diophantine Equation of degree two  $P(x_i, x_j)$  which are equal to 1. In this way, we made a parsimonious reduction from  $(\varphi, K)$  in *#EX2SAT* to  $(P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), K)$  in *#HDE*. Since we obtain that *#EX2SAT* is in *#P-complete*, then *#HDE* is in *#P-hard*. Furthermore, we know that *#HDE* is in *#P*. ◀

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