

Abstract Submitted
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P \neq NP Category-Semantics(C-S) TRIVIAL Proof: EUCLID!!! [(So Miscalled) Computational-Complexity(CC) Jargonial-Obfuscation(J-O); (Which???) MillenniumED-ProblemED(M-P): NO CC, CS; Feet of Clay!!!] EDWARD CARL-LUDWIG SIEGEL, FUZZYICS=CATEGORYICS (SON OF TRIZ)/La Jolla/Las Vegas — P \neq NP M-P proof is by C-S J-O elimination! C-S P \neq NP MEANS (Deterministic).(P-C) \neq (?)=(NON-Deterministic).(P-C) \neq (NP). C-S P \neq NP MEANS (Deterministic).(P-C) \neq (Non-Deterministic).(P-C) i.e. D.(P) \neq N.(P). For inclusion(equality) vs. EXclusion(INequality), IRrelevant(P) simply cancels! (Equally any other CC IF both sides identical). Crucial question left (D) \neq (N-D), i.e. D \neq N. Algorithmics: Deterministic (D) serial vs. NON-deterministic (N) NON-serial, branch fork forms a triangle, its vertices a plane. Menger Dimension-Theory: Dimensionality: D serial is one-dimensional, $\dim(D) = 1$ (definition), VS. $\dim(N = \text{NON-serial}) \neq$ one-dimensional; $\dim(N) = [2(\text{branching; fork; triangle; plane}) + E(\text{probabilistic})] > 2$ [Sipser [Intro. Thy. Comp.(1997)-p. 49; Fig. 1.15!!!]]. Hence (Euclid[\sim -350 BCE]) simple formative geometry, $\dim(D) = 1 \neq \dim(N) = [2(\text{branching}) + E(\text{probabilistic})] > 2$, Left-to-Right INclusion VS. Right-to-Left EXclusion. Hence P \neq NP!!! QED, i.e. D \neq N, i.e. $\dim(D) = 1 \neq \dim(N) > 2$ by first millennium BCE, before CS J-O of CC!!! Harder doable C-S J-O analysis proofs: any combinations of DIS-similar CCs: LHS and D with low CC and/or RHS and N-D=N with high CC!

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