Journal of Irreproducible Results
$\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{NP}$

June 24, 2006

Since the proof of Cook's Theorem in 1971, the theoretical computer science community has studied the question of whether $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{NP}$. The existence of a polynomial time algorithm for problems in $\mathcal{NP}$ would revolutionize computer science. Many have tried to show $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{NP}$ but none have succeeded. Researchers have been frustrated by false leads, errata and outright lies. Presented in this special issue is a tour-de-force of one of the most famous problems facing modern science.

Articles

- *Schroedinger's Cat and Polynomial One-Time Computation of $\mathcal{NP}$-Hard Problems*. Tap Hogue, Hewlett Packard.
- *Graph Isomorphism is in $\mathcal{P}$.* Paul Erdos and Bela Lugosi, Transylvania Research Institute.
- *An Arbitrarily High Degree Polynomial Time Algorithm for Solving the Knapsack Problem with Application to Google Stock Prices.* Jeff Bezel, Amazon.
- *Vacuous Upper and Lower Bounds on Polynomial Time Approximation of Optimization Problems using Interactive Proofs.* Mandy Sudan, IBM Chablis Research Center.
- *A Constant Time Algorithm for Solving 8 Puzzle with Arbitrarily Complex Oracles.* Rich Gorf, Stanford University.
- *Fermat's Last Theorem Implies $\mathcal{N}$=1* Andre Weils, Cambridge, England.
- *Polynomial Time DNA Fingerprinting and the Law.* Leo Abelman, University of California Los Angeles.
- Special Article: *New Hard Problems: The Complexity of Computer Science Employment in an Outsource-Driven Market.* Daniel Johnson, AT&T