

Boolean Functions

1. Summary
 - Dictator vs. Non-dictators
2. Q & A
3. Problems

Announcements

- Week 8 Problems due date
- Website videos (2012 class) have better

Def. $\text{Inf}_i^{(1-\delta)}[f] = \text{Stab}_p[D_i; f]$

$$I[f] = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Inf}_i^{(1-\delta)}[f]$$

Thm. $f: \{-1, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\text{Var}[f] \leq 1$

$$0 < \epsilon, \delta < 1$$

$$J = \{i \in [n]; \text{Inf}_i^{(1-\delta)}[f] \geq \epsilon\} \xrightarrow{(e, \delta)\text{-notable coordinates}}$$

$$\text{Then } |J| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon \delta}$$

$$\text{Proof. } I^{(1-\delta)}[f] \leq \frac{1}{\delta}$$

If $J = \emptyset$, f is quasirandom

Dictator vs. Non-dictators

Let $\mathcal{U}$ be set of predicates over $\Omega = \{-1, 1\}$

Let $0 < \alpha < \beta < 1$

Local tester for f

- Pr [test accepts f]

- Tester use predicates from $\mathcal{U}$

$\geq \beta$ if f is a dictator

$\leq \alpha + \chi(\epsilon) \rightarrow 0$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$
if f has no (ϵ, ϵ) notable coordinates

Thm. If there such a test, it is for all $\delta > 0$
UG-hard to $(\alpha + \delta, \beta - \delta)$ -approximate
Max-CSP($\mathcal{U}$)

Hstad $\forall 0 < \delta < \frac{1}{8}$, there exists

a $(\frac{7}{8} + \delta, 1 - \delta)$ -test using OR

$\forall 0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2}$, $\exists (\frac{1}{2}, 1 - \delta)$ -test

using linear equations

Test - choose x, y independently $\xrightarrow{\text{at random}}$ $\in \mathbb{F}_2^n$,

$b \in \mathbb{F}_2$

$z = b \cdot (x \cdot y)$, $z' = N_{1-\delta}(z)$

Accept, if $f(x) + f(y) + f(z') = b$

Problem 1 - refer to Problem 2

What happens if you apply the test $T_p f$

Problem 2 - $\text{Inf}_i^{(1-\delta)}[f]$ vs $\text{Inf}_i[f]$ $\xrightarrow{\text{uses problem 1}}$

Problem 3 - tests that use linear equations

$\updownarrow$
test that use or

- There is a subexponential time for UG $\xrightarrow{\text{for certain}} \text{Arora-Barak-Sherer}$
 - A lot of cases, the problem is NP-hard $\xrightarrow{\text{Khot-Minzer-Solomon}}$
- x, y, z
accept if $f(x) \vee f(y) \vee f(z) = 0/1$