- 教材讨论
  - JH第5章第1、2节

### 问题1: 随机算法的基本概念

- 你能从图灵机的角度分别阐述对于随机算法的这些理解吗?
  - a deterministic algorithm with an additional input that consists of a sequence of random bits
  - a set of deterministic algorithms from which one algorithm is randomly chosen for the given input
  - a nondeterministic algorithm that has a probability distribution for every nondeterministic choice
- 你能从上述这些角度分别解释Random<sub>Δ</sub>(x)吗?
- 如果Random<sub>A</sub>(x)不超过对数,意味着什么?

### 问题1: 随机算法的基本概念(续)

- 你能解释这两种时间复杂度的计算方式吗?
- 它们分别存在什么问题? 怎么解决?

$$\begin{aligned} & \textbf{\textit{Exp-Time}}_{\textbf{\textit{A}}}(\textbf{\textit{x}}) = E[\textit{Time}] = \sum_{C} Prob_{A,x}(C) \cdot \textit{Time}(C) \\ & \textbf{\textit{Exp-Time}}_{\textbf{\textit{A}}}(\textbf{\textit{n}}) = \max \left\{ Exp-Time_{A}(x) \, | \, x \text{ is an input of size } n \right\} \end{aligned}$$

 $Time_{A}(x) = \max \{Time(C) \mid C \text{ is a run of } A \text{ on } x\}$  $Time_{A}(n) = \max \{Time_{A}(x) \mid x \text{ is an input of size } n\}$ 

## 问题2: Las Vegas算法

- Las Vegas和Monte Carlo算法的区别是什么?
- · 你理解Las Vegas算法的两种定义了吗?

$$Prob(A(x) = F(x)) = 1$$

$$Prob(A(x) = F(x)) \ge \frac{1}{2}$$
  
 $Prob(A(x) = "?") = 1 - Prob(A(x) = F(x)) \le \frac{1}{2}$ 

- 它们分别采用了哪种时间复杂度的计算方式?
- 为什么会有这种区别?

$$\textit{Exp-Time}_{\textit{\textbf{A}}}(\textit{\textbf{x}}) = E[\textit{Time}] = \sum_{\textit{\textbf{C}}} \textit{Prob}_{\textit{\textbf{A}},\textit{\textbf{x}}}(\textit{\textbf{C}}) \cdot \textit{Time}(\textit{\textbf{C}})$$

 $Exp-Time_A(n) = \max \{Exp-Time_A(x) \mid x \text{ is an input of size } n\}$ 

 $Time_A(x) = \max \{Time(C) \mid C \text{ is a run of } A \text{ on } x\}$ 

 $Time_A(n) = \max \{ Time_A(x) | x \text{ is an input of size } n \}$ 

# 问题2: Las Vegas算法(续)

- 你能画个图解释一下one-way communication protocol吗?
- Choice<sub>n</sub>是F的一个例子,它的直观含义是什么?
- 针对这个例子,P349的Las Vegas算法的思路是什么?
- 和一般的确定性算法相比,该算法优劣分别是什么?
- 该算法符合Las Vegas算法两种定义中的哪一种?

#### Las Vegas One-Way Protocol $(D_{\rm I}, D_{\rm II})$

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\begin{array}{ll} \text{Input:} & (x,j), \ x=x_1\dots x_n\in\{0,1\}^n, \ j\in\{1,\dots,n\}.\\ \text{Step 1:} & D_{\text{I}} \text{ chooses a random bit } r\in\{0,1\}.\\ \text{Step 2:} & D_{\text{I}} \text{ sends the message } c_1c_2\dots c_{n/2+1}=0x_1\dots x_{n/2}\in\{0,1\}^{n/2+1}\\ & \text{if } r=0, \text{ and } \\ & D_{\text{I}} \text{ sends the message } c_1c_2\dots c_{n/2+1}=1x_{n/2+1}\dots x_n\in\{0,1\}^{n/2+1}\\ & \text{if } r=1.\\ \text{Step 3:} & \text{If } r=0 \text{ and } j\in\{1,2,\dots,n/2\} \text{ then } D_{\text{II}} \text{ outputs } c_{j+1}=x_j.\\ & \text{If } r=1 \text{ and } j\in\{n/2+1,\dots,n\} \text{ then } D_{\text{II}} \text{ outputs } c_{j-n/2+1}=x_j=choice(x,j).\\ & \text{Else, } D_{\text{II}} \text{ outputs } \text{"?"}.\\ \end{array}
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- 你能不能改造这个算法,使它符合另一种定义?
- 改造之后,上述优劣发生了怎样的变化?

### 问题3: Monte Carlo算法

- 你能解释one/two-sided-error Monte Carlo算法吗?
  - (i) for every  $x \in L$ ,  $Prob(A(x) = 1) \ge 1/2$ , and
  - (ii) for every  $x \notin L$ , Prob(A(x) = 0) = 1.

$$Prob(A(x) = F(x)) \ge \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon.$$

- 它们在具体应用中分别如何使用?
- 我们为什么没有讨论它们的时间复杂度?转而讨论了什么?
- unbounded-和two-sided error Monte Carlo算法的区别是什么?

$$Prob(A(x) = F(x)) > \frac{1}{2}.$$

• 这种区别造成了什么结果?

- 1. Generate an  $n \times 1$  random 0/1 vector  $\vec{r}$ .
- 2. Compute  $ec{P} = A imes (B ec{r}) C ec{r}$  .
- 3. Output "Yes" if  $ec{P} = (0,0,\dots,0)^T$ ; "No," otherwise.
- Freivalds算法(验证矩阵乘法AXB=C)属于哪一类?

### 问题4: 随机优化算法

- 你理解randomized δ-approximation 和randomized δ-expected approximation 算法了吗?
  - (i)  $Prob(A(x) \in \mathcal{M}(x)) = 1$ , and (i)  $Prob(A(x) \in \mathcal{M}(x)) = 1$ , and

- (ii)  $Prob(R_A(x) \leq \delta) \geq 1/2$
- (ii)  $E[R_A(x)] \leq \delta$
- 这两种算法之间有什么关系?
- 你理解RPTAS了吗?
  - (i)  $Prob(A(x, \delta) \in \mathcal{M}(x)) = 1$  {for every random choice A computes a feasible solution of U,
  - (ii)  $Prob(\varepsilon_A(x,\delta) \leq \delta) \geq 1/2$  {a feasible solution, whose relative error is at most  $\delta$ , is produced with the probability at least 1/2, and
  - (iii)  $Time_A(x, \delta^{-1}) \leq p(|x|, \delta^{-1})$  and p is a polynomial in |x|.
- 它和PTAS的区别是什么?

### 问题5: 随机算法的设计范式

- 你理解这三类设计范式的思想了吗?能不能各举一个例子?
  - Foiling an adversary
  - Abundance of witnesses (& fingerprinting)
  - Random sampling (& relaxation and random rounding)