

12/10/23

$$f: \{-1\}^n \rightarrow \{-1\}$$

$$-1 \equiv \text{True} \equiv 1$$

$$1 \equiv \text{False} \equiv 0$$

$$g: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$$

$$g^\pm(x) = 1 - 2g\left(\frac{1-x_1}{2}, \frac{1-x_2}{2}, \dots, \frac{1-x_n}{2}\right)$$

$$\chi_S: \{-1\}^n \rightarrow \{-1\}$$

$$\nexists S \subseteq [n]$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle := E_x [f(x) \cdot g(x)]$$

$$x \sim_u \{\pm 1\}^n$$

$$\langle x_s, x_t \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s = t \\ 0 & \text{if } s \neq t. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} \hat{f}(S) \prod_{i \in S} x_i \in \mathcal{X}_S^{(x)}$$

$$\langle f(x), x_S(x) \rangle = E_x [f(x) \cdot x_S(x)]$$

$$= \hat{f}(S).$$

$$\langle f, f \rangle := E_x [f(x)^2] = 1$$

1)

$$\sum_{S \subseteq [n]} \hat{f}(S)^2$$

# Fourier transform / Fourier Spectrum

of  $f: \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} \hat{f}(S) \prod_{i \in S} x_i$

$$\|\hat{f}\|_1 := \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} |\hat{f}(S)|$$

Thm :-  $f: \{\pm 1\}^n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$

Then  $L(f) \geq \|\hat{f}\|_1$

IP(x, y) :  $\{\pm 1\}^n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n/2} x_i y_i \pmod{2}$$

on  $\{0, 1\}$

$$|\hat{\mathbb{IP}}(S)| = \frac{1}{2^{n/2}}$$

$\forall S \subseteq [n]$

$$\|\hat{\mathbb{IP}}\|_1 = 2^{n/2}.$$

Proof

$f, g$

$$\|\hat{f+g}\|_1 \leq \|\hat{f}\|_1 + \|\hat{g}\|_1$$

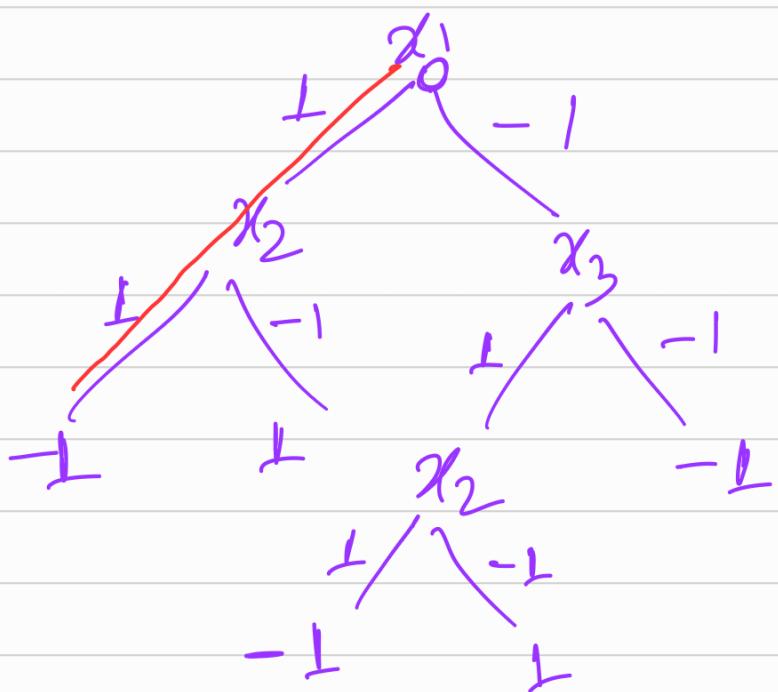
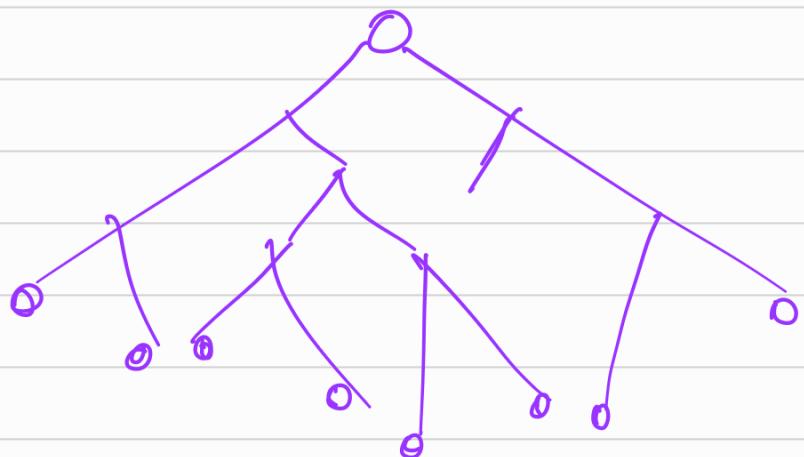
$$\|\hat{f \cdot g}\|_1 \leq \|\hat{f}\|_1 \cdot \|\hat{g}\|_1$$

$$\left\| \left( \sum \hat{f}(s) x_s \right) \left( \sum \hat{g}(t) x_t \right) \right\|_1$$

Thm :-  $\|\hat{f}\|_1 \leq DT$  size of a  
computing  $f$ .

Pf:-

T



$$\sum_{\ell} f(\ell) \cdot \left(\frac{1+x_1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1+x_2}{2}\right)$$

$\ell$ : leaves of  $T$

Indicator  
for  $\ell$ .

$$(-1) \cdot \left( \left(\frac{1+x_1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1+x_2}{2}\right) \right) +$$

$$(1) \cdot \left( \left(\frac{1+x_1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1-x_2}{2}\right) \right) +$$

$$(-1) \left( \left(\frac{1-x_1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1+x_3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1+x_2}{2}\right) \right) +$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{\ell: \text{leaves of } T} f(\ell) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\ell}$$

$$\|f\|_1 = \left\| \sum_{\ell} f(\ell) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\ell} \right\|_1$$

$$\leq \sum_{\ell} \| f(\ell) \cdot \hat{\mathbb{1}}_\ell \|_1$$

$$= \sum_{\ell} \| \hat{\Pi}_\ell \|_1$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_\ell = \left( \frac{1+x_{i_1}}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1-x_{i_2}}{2} \right) \cdots \left( \frac{1+x_{i_k}}{2} \right)$$

$$\left| -\frac{1}{2^k} \right| \cdot 2^K = 1$$

$$\| \hat{\Pi}_\ell \|_1 \leq 1$$

$$\sum \parallel \vec{1}_L \parallel_L$$

$\ell$ : leaves of  $T$

$$= \# \text{ leaves in } T$$

$$\text{Thm: } L(f) \geq \parallel \hat{f} \parallel_1.$$



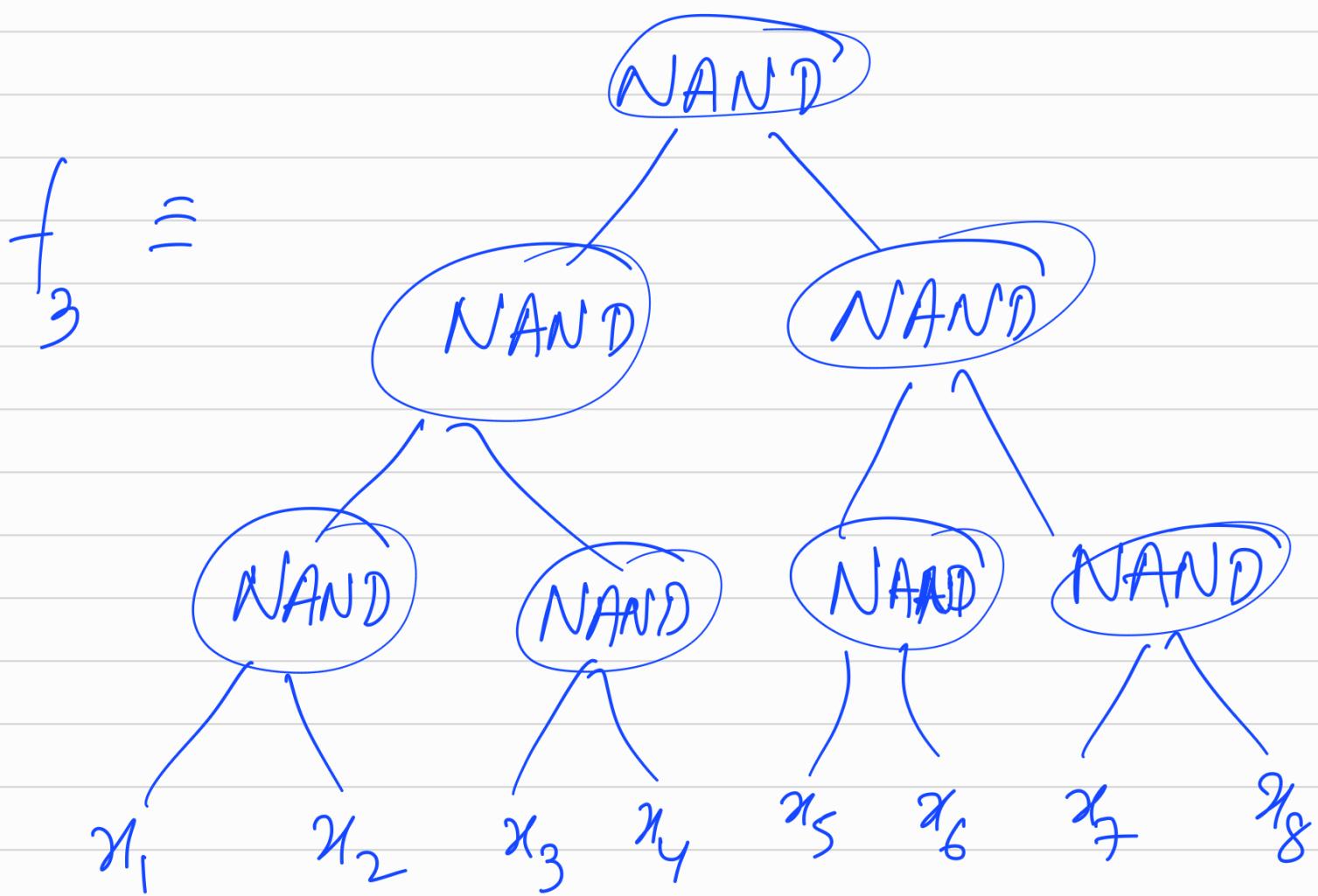
$$\text{Thm: } \exists f: \{\pm 1\}^n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\text{s.t. } N = \text{DNF-size}(f)$$

$$+ \text{CNF-size}(f)$$

Then  $L(f) = N^{\Omega(\log N)}$

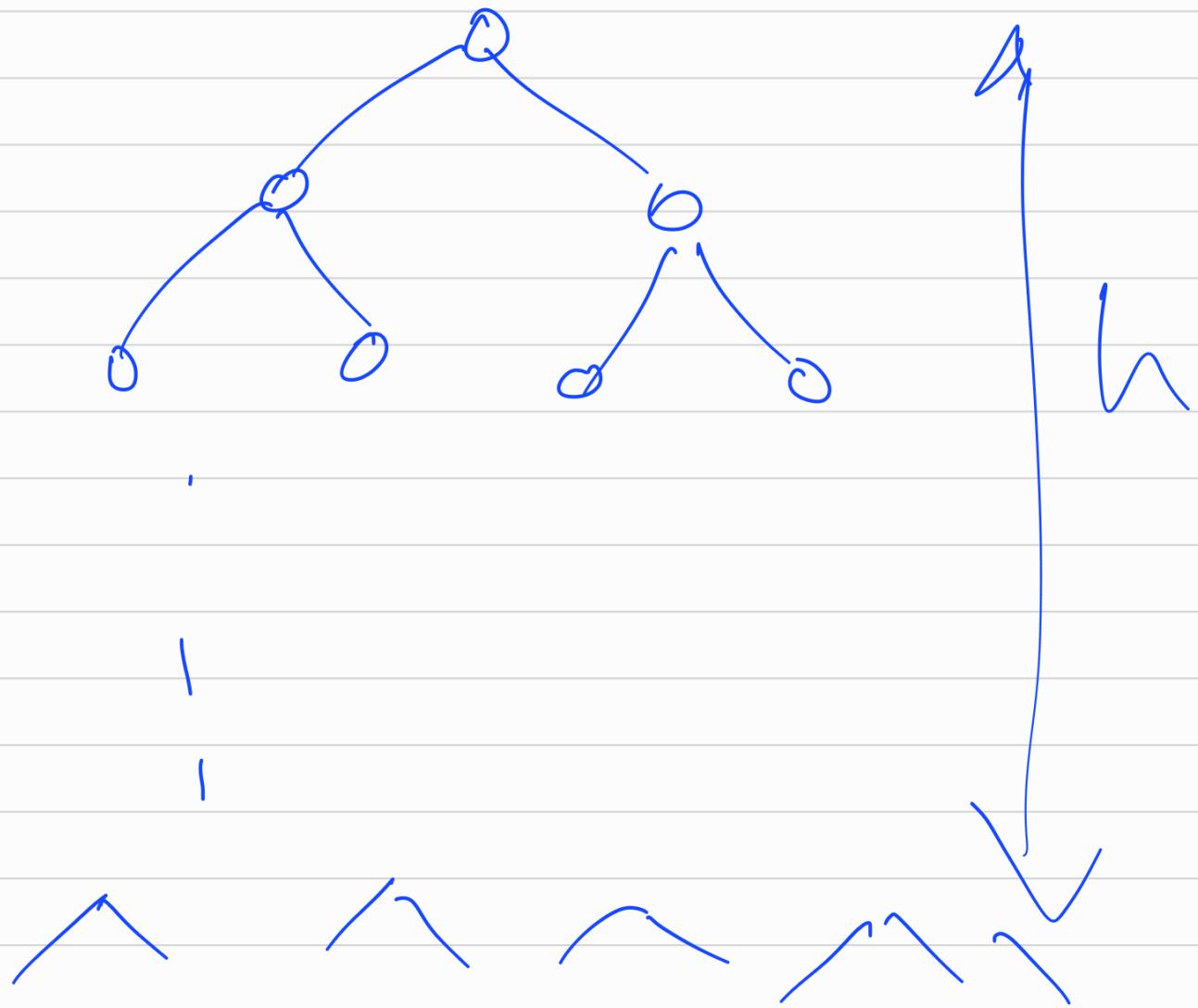
Thm: Consider



$$\text{NAND}(x, y) = \neg(x \wedge y)$$

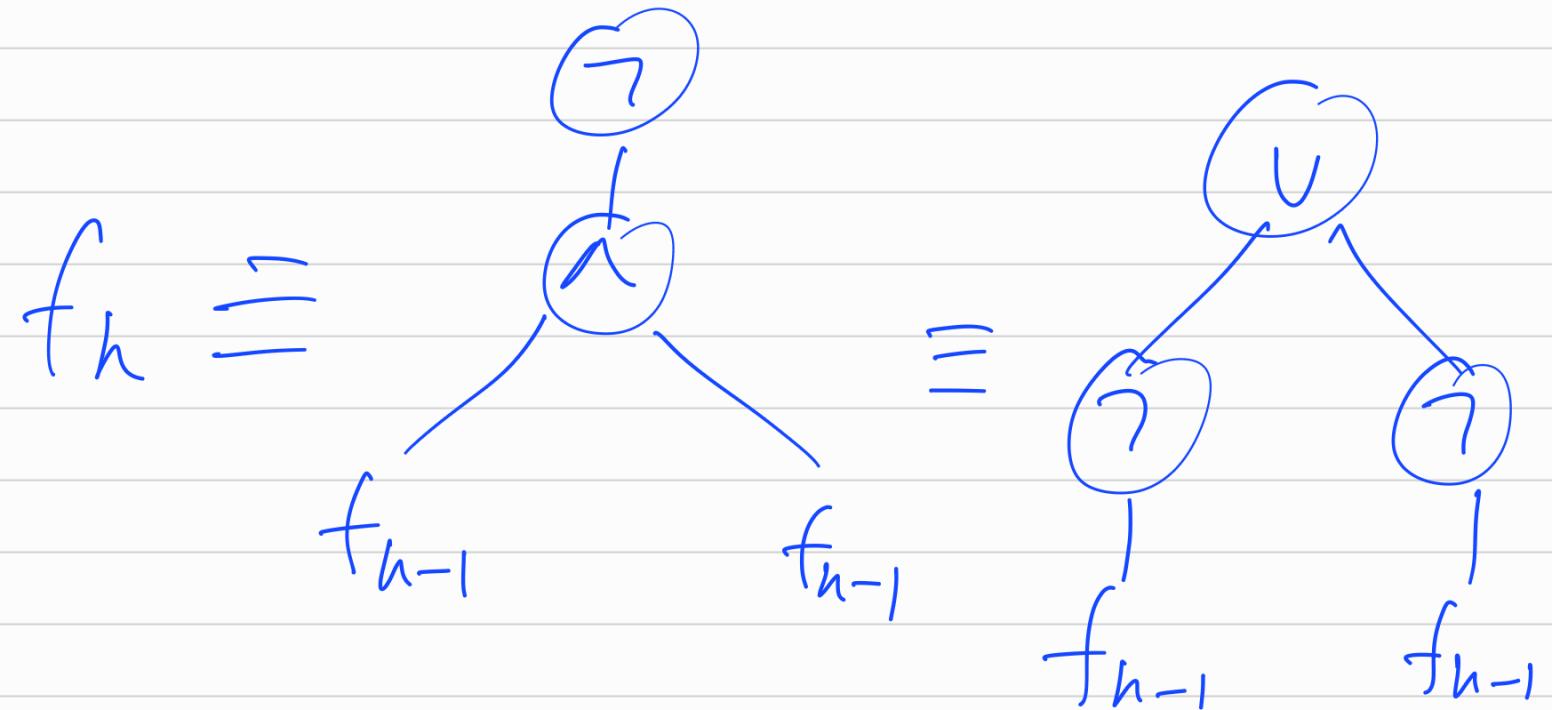
$$f_0 = x$$

$$f_h = \text{NAND}(f_{h-1}, f_{h-1})$$

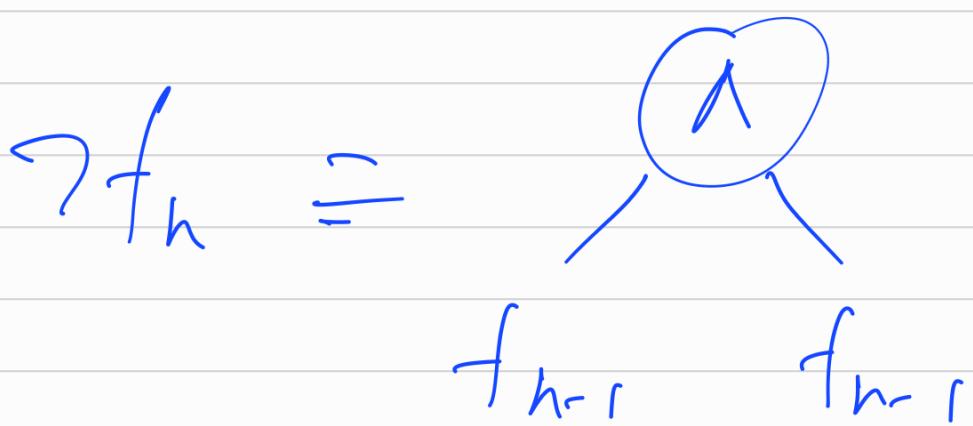


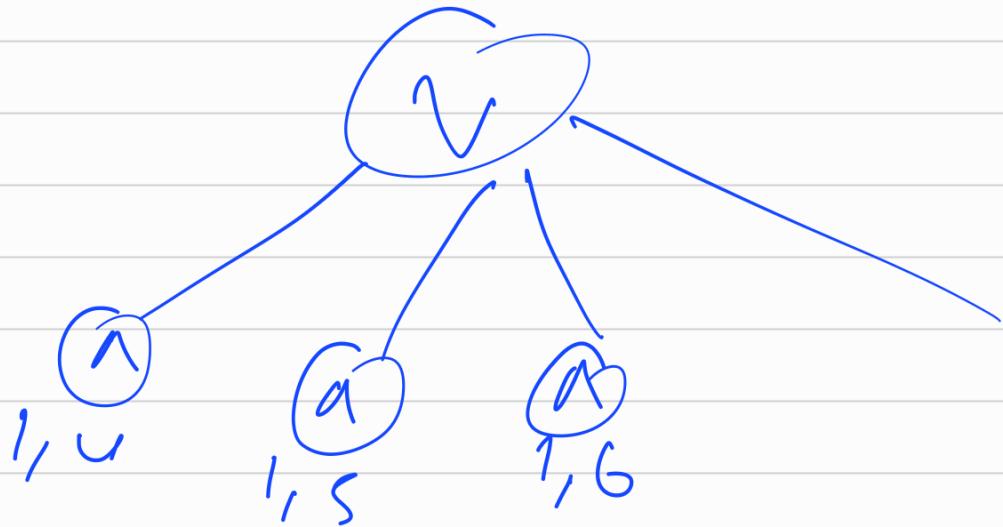
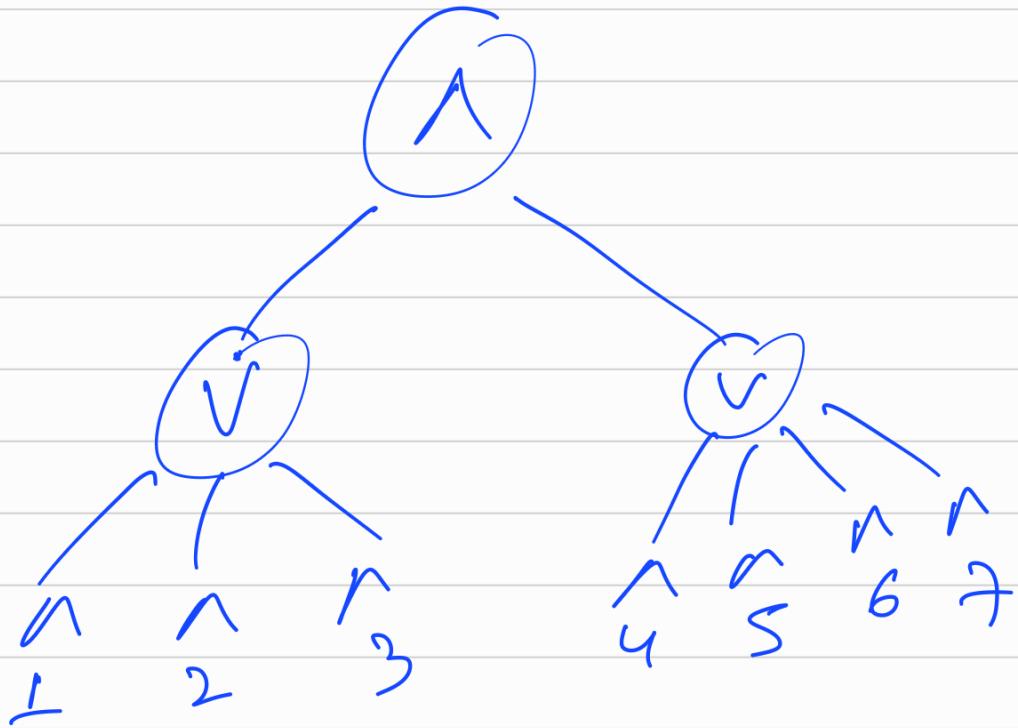
$$\# \text{Vars}(f_h) = 2^h$$

$$\text{DNF-size}(f_h) \leq 2 \cdot \text{DNF-size}(\neg f_{h-1})$$



$$\text{DNF-size}(\neg f_h) \leq \text{DNF-size}(f_{h-1})$$





$$\text{dnf}(f_h) \leq 2 \cdot \text{dnf}(\neg f_{h-1})$$

$$\text{dnf}(\neg f_n) \leq \text{dnf}(f_{n-1})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dnf}(f_n) \leq 2 \cdot \text{dnf}(f_{n-2})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{d}_{\text{nf}}(f_h) \leq 2^{2^{\frac{h}{2}} + o(1)}$$

$$\text{d}_{\text{nf}}(\gamma f_h) \leq 2^{2^{\frac{h}{2}} + o(1)}$$

$$n = 2^h$$

↙

$$N = 2^{O(\sqrt{n})}$$

$$N^{\frac{\log N}{2}} = \left(2^{O(\sqrt{n})}\right)^{\sqrt{n}}$$

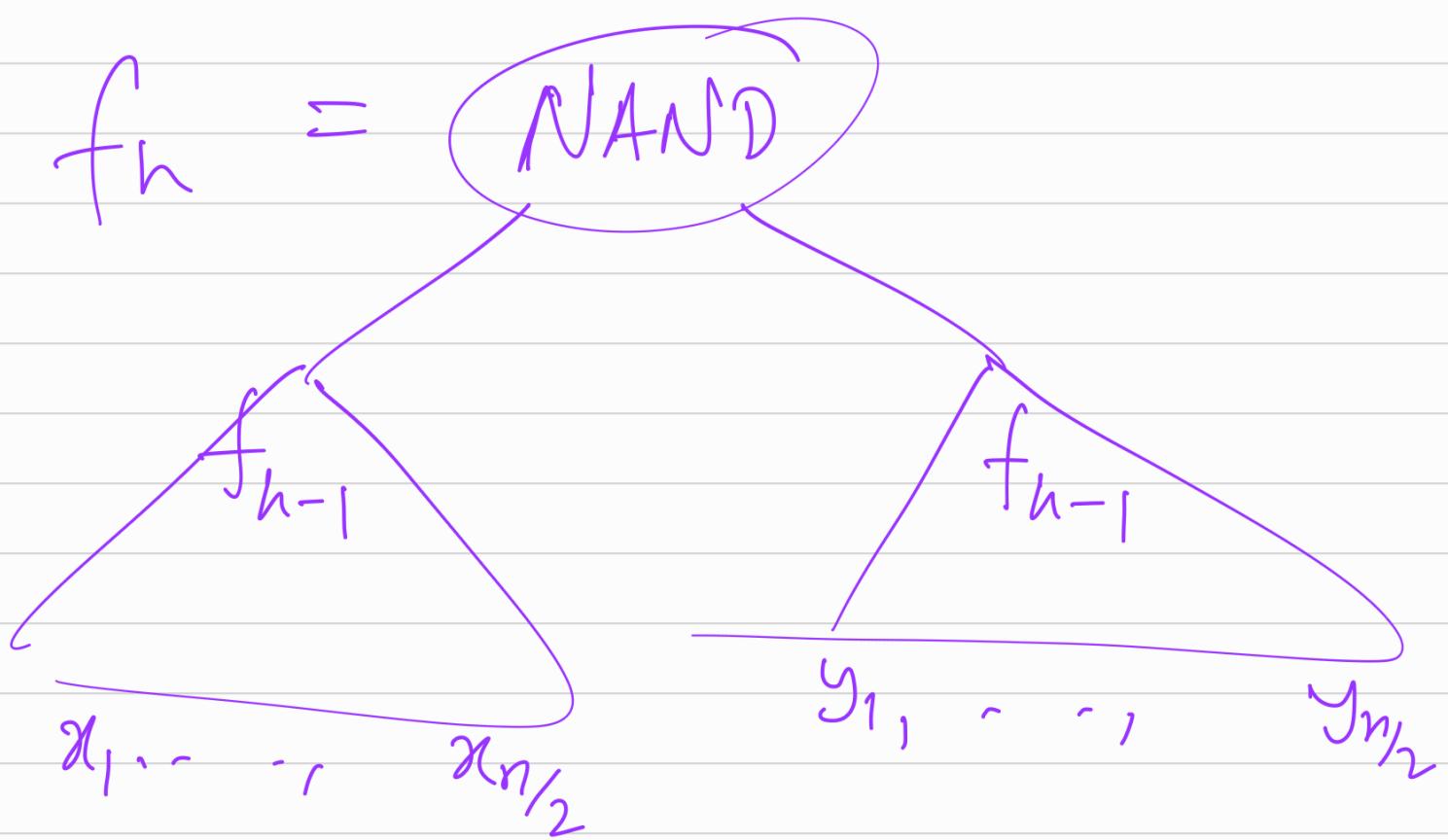
$$= 2^{S_2(n)}$$

$$\|\hat{f}_h\|_1 = 2^{S_2(2^h)}$$

$$\text{NAND}(x, y) \equiv \neg(x \wedge y)$$

$$= -\left[1 - 2\left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1-y}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{xy}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2}.$$



$$f_h(x, y) = \frac{f_{h-1}(x) \cdot f_{h-1}(y)}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(\alpha)}{2} - \frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(\gamma)}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{f}_h(\emptyset) = \frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(\emptyset) \cdot \hat{f}_{h-1}(\emptyset)}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(\emptyset)}{2} - \frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(\emptyset)}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{f}_h(S, T) = \frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(S) \cdot \hat{f}_{h-1}(T)}{2}$$

where  $S, T \neq \emptyset$ .

$$\hat{f}_h(S) = \frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(S) \cdot \hat{f}_{h-1}(\emptyset)}{2} - \frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(S)}{2}$$

when  $S \neq \emptyset \quad S \subseteq \{x_1, \dots, x_{n/2}\}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \hat{f}_{h-1}(\emptyset) - 1 \right) \cdot \hat{f}_{h-1}(s)$$

$$\hat{f}_h(T) = \frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(\emptyset) \cdot \hat{f}_{h-1}(T)}{2} - \frac{\hat{f}_{h-1}(T)}{2}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\hat{f}_{h-1}(\emptyset) - 1) \cdot \hat{f}_{h-1}(T)$$

$$\|\hat{f}_h\|_1 = |\hat{f}_h(\emptyset)|$$

$$:= \|\hat{f}_h\|_1 \neq \emptyset$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \|\hat{f}_{n-1}\|_1 - |\hat{f}_{n-1}(\emptyset)| \right)$$

$$\cdot \left( \|\hat{f}_{n-1}\|_1 - |\hat{f}_{n-1}(\emptyset)| \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( 1 - |\hat{f}_{n-1}(\emptyset)| \right) \cdot \left( \|\hat{f}_{n-1}\|_1 - \right.$$

$$\left. |\hat{f}_{n-1}(\emptyset)| \right)$$

$$\downarrow \sum |\hat{f}_n(s, \tau)|$$

$$\emptyset \neq s, \tau \neq \emptyset$$

$$\|\hat{f}_n\|_1 \neq \phi \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \|\hat{f}_{n-1}\|_1 \right)^2$$

$$T(h) \geq \frac{1}{2} (T(h-1))^2$$

$$\Rightarrow T(h) \geq \frac{c \cdot 2^h}{2} = \frac{c}{2} 2^h$$

$$= \frac{c}{2} \underline{\Omega}(2^n)$$

