A remark on Bourgain's distributional inequality on the Fourier spectrum of Boolean functions.

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Abstract

Bourgain's theorem says that under certain conditions a function $f : \{0,1\}_2^n \to \{0,1\}$ can be approximated by a function g which depends only on a small number of variables. By following his proof we obtain a generalization for the case that there is a nonuniform product measure on the domain of f.

1 Introduction

Fix $0 < \alpha < 1$. Consider the measure space $(\mathbb{F}_2^n, \mu_\alpha)$ where μ_α is the product measure defined as $\mu_\alpha(x) = \alpha^{|x|}(1-\alpha)^{n-|x|}$ with $|x| = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$. Let $f : (\mathbb{F}_2^n, \mu_\alpha) \to \{0,1\}$ be a Boolean function. We want to show that under certain conditions f can be approximated by a function g which depends only on a small number of variables. More formally, there exist indices $1 \leq i_1 < \ldots < i_m \leq n$ such $g(x) = g(y)$, if $x_{i_j} = y_{i_j}$ for every $1 \leq j \leq m$. Moreover by g approximates f we mean that

$$\|f - g\|_2^2 \leq \epsilon. \tag{1}$$

Here m and ϵ are parameters which depend on each other and the conditions on f. We are interested in the conditions that come from the Fourier-Walsh spectrum of f. The results of this type have many applications in combinatorics and computer science [1, 7, 3, 4, 8, 6]. Let

$$h = \sum_{|S| \geq k} |\widehat{f}(S)|^2, \tag{2}$$

denote the second norm squared of the Fourier transform of f on large frequencies, i.e., $|S| \geq k$. It is usually the case that when h is small, f can be approximated by a function g which depends only on a few number of variables. The result of this type for $k = 2$, $\alpha = 1/2$ has been proven in [4], and for $k = 2$ in the more general setting of the uniform measure on $\mathbb{F}_r^n$ in [1] and [5]. So far, the most general known result is Bourgain's distributional inequality [2] which deals with $\alpha = 1/2$ and the general k (See Khot and Naor [6] for a quantitative version).

In all the mentioned results the measure is assumed to be uniform. In [7] Kindler and Safra tried to generalize these results to arbitrary values of α, and proved a theorem which deals with the general values of k and α. That result requires h to be very small, and for $\alpha = 1/2$ is not as strong as Bourgain's theorem. In the present note we show that by following Bourgain's proof one can obtain a theorem (Corollary 2.2) for general values of α which does not require h to be as small as in [7]. However we should mention that this theorem does not completely cover their result, and for sufficiently small h, their approximation is stronger.

One notion that has been used in both [2] and [7] is the hypercontractivity of the Bonami-Beckner operator. Remember that the Bonami-Beckner operator can be defined as $T_\delta f = \sum \delta^{|S|} \widehat{f}(S) w_s$ where w_S are the bases of the Fourier-Walsh expansion. For $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$ and $0 < \eta < 1$, we say that a function $f : (\mathbb{F}_2^n, \mu_\alpha) \to \mathbb{F}$ is (p, q, η)-hypercontractive, if

$$\|T_\eta f\|_q \leq \|f\|_p.$$

The classic Bonami-Beckner Theorem says that for $\alpha = 1/2$, f is $(2, q, \frac{1}{\sqrt{q-1}})$-hypercontractive. Recently P. Wolff proved the following theorem (see also [9] and [10]).

Theorem 1.1 [11] *Let $f : (\mathbb{F}_2^n, \mu_\alpha) \to \mathbb{R}$, $q \geq 2$, $1/q + 1/q' = 1$, and $A = \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}$. Define*

$$\eta_{q'}(\alpha) = \eta_q(\alpha) = \left(\frac{A^{1/q'} - A^{-1/q'}}{A^{1/q} - A^{-1/q}} \right)^{-1/2}.$$

Then

1. *f is $(2, q, \eta_q(\alpha))$-hypercontractive.*
2. *f is $(q', 2, \eta_{q'}(\alpha))$-hypercontractive.*

Remark. Since T_δ is self-adjoint, by duality of L_p spaces, (1) and (2) are equivalent. Note that in Theorem 1.1, $\eta_q(1/2)$ and $\eta_{q'}(1/2)$ are not defined. However having Bonami-Beckner Theorem in mind, we define $\eta_q(1/2) = \eta_{q'}(1/2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q-1}}$.

For simplicity we will write η_p for $\eta_p(\alpha)$. Next we want to state Kindler and Safra's theorem. Let

$$I_\kappa = \left\{ i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : \sum_{i \in S, |S| \le k} \widehat{f}(S)^2 \ge \kappa \right\}. \tag{3}$$

The goal is to show that for small values of h and κ, f essentially depends only on the variables with indices in I_κ. First note that

$$\kappa |I_\kappa| \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{S : i \in S, |S| \le k} \widehat{f}(S)^2 \le k$$

which follows

$$|I_\kappa| \le k/\kappa. \tag{4}$$

Let $g = \sum_{S \subseteq I_\kappa} \widehat{f}(S) w_S$. Note that g depends only on the variables with indices in I_κ. Moreover

$$\|f - g\|_2^2 = \sum_{S \not\subseteq I_\kappa} \widehat{f}(S)^2. \tag{5}$$

So we have to bound the right hand side of (5).

Theorem 1.2 (Kindler and Safra [7]) *There exists a global constant C such that for $h, \kappa \le \eta_4^{16k}/C$, we have*

$$\sum_{S \not\subseteq I_\kappa} \widehat{f}(S)^2 \le h(1 + 1266 \eta_4^{-4k} h^{1/4}).$$

the next lemma estimates $\eta_p(\alpha)$. In the following we write $x \lesssim y$ to indicate that there is a universal constant $c > 0$ such that $x \le cy$.

Lemma 1.3 *For $\alpha \le 1/2$, and $1 \le p = 1 + x \le 2$, we have*

- *If $\alpha \le e^{-1/x}$, then*
$$\eta_p(\alpha) \gtrsim \alpha^{\frac{2-p}{2p}}.$$
- *If $\alpha > e^{-1/x}$, then*
$$\eta_p(\alpha) \gtrsim \alpha^{\frac{2-p}{2p}} \sqrt{\ln(1/\alpha) x}.$$

Proof. Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_p(\alpha) = A^{\frac{p-2}{2p}} \left(\frac{1 - A^{-2/p}}{1 - A^{-2/p'}} \right)^{-1/2} \quad &\ge \quad \alpha^{\frac{2-p}{2p}} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-2\ln(A)/p}}{1 - e^{-2\ln(A)/p'}} \right)^{-1/2} \\ &\ge \quad \alpha^{\frac{2-p}{2p}} \sqrt{1 - e^{-2\ln(A)/p'}}. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

First assume that $\alpha \le e^{-1/x}$. Then since $p' = 1 + 1/x$, we have

$$\ln(A)/p' \ge \frac{\ln(1/(2\alpha))}{p'} \ge \frac{1/x - \ln(2)}{1/x + 1} \ge 1/10.$$

So

$$(6) \gtrsim \alpha^{\frac{2-p}{2p}}.$$

Next consider $\alpha > e^{-1/x}$. We can assume that $-2\ln(A)/p' > -1$ as otherwise the theorem becomes clear. Using the fact that for $0 < y < 1$, $e^{-y} \le 1 - y/2$, we get

$$(6) \gtrsim \alpha^{\frac{2-p}{2p}} \sqrt{\ln(A)/p'} \gtrsim \alpha^{\frac{2-p}{2p}} \sqrt{\ln(1/\alpha)x}.$$

■

2 Main Result

In this section we state our main result.

Theorem 2.1 *Let $0 < \alpha \le 1/2$, and $f : (\mathbb{F}_2^n, \mu_\alpha) \to \{0,1\}$ be a Boolean function. For $2 < k \le n$ and $0 < \kappa < 1$, h and I_κ are defined as in (2) and (3), respectively. If*

$$\phi = \frac{\log_2(1/\alpha) + \sqrt{\log_2(1/h)\log_2\log_2 k}}{16\log_2(1/h)},$$

then

$$\gamma = \sum_{|S|<k, S \not\subseteq I_\kappa} \widehat{f}(S)^2 \lesssim \sqrt{k}2^{\frac{\log_2\log_2 k}{\phi}} \left(h/\alpha + \alpha^{-\frac{k+1}{2}}\kappa^{1/4}\right) + (\log_2 k)\sqrt{h}. \tag{7}$$

Proof. To prove the theorem in the special case of $\alpha = 1/2$, [2] used the following facts:

$$\|f\|_p \ge \left(\sum_{A\subseteq\{1,\dots,n\}} \eta_p(\alpha)^{2|A|}\widehat{f}(A)^2\right)^{1/2} \ge \eta_p(\alpha)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \widehat{f}(\{i\})^2\right)^{1/2}, \tag{8}$$

and if a function f satisfies $\widehat{f}(S) = 0$, for every $|S| \ge k$, then

$$\|f\|_4 = \|T_{\eta_4}T_{\eta_4^{-1}}f\|_4 \le \|T_{\eta_4^{-1}}f\|_2 \le \eta_4^{-k}\|f\|_2,$$

or

$$\|f\|_4^4 \le \eta_4^{-4k}\|f\|_2^4. \tag{9}$$

By substituting (8) and (9) for general value of α in the proof, we obtain the following inequality instead of Equation (20) in [2]:

$$\delta^{p/2}\rho_{t_0} \lesssim \frac{\eta_p^{-p}\delta}{2^{t_0}}\left(\sum_{t<\log_2 k} 2^t\rho_t\right) + \eta_p^{-p}h + (\delta h)^{p/2} + (\eta_4^{-2k}\sqrt{\kappa})^{p/2}, \tag{10}$$

for every $1 \leq t_0 < \log_2 k$, $0 < \delta < 1$, and $1 \leq p \leq 2$, where

$$\rho_t = \sum_{2^{t-1}\leq|S\setminus I_\kappa|<2^t} \widehat{f}(S)^2. \tag{11}$$

We distinguish two cases:

Case 1:

$$\sum_{t<\log_2 k} 2^t\rho_t \geq \gamma\sqrt{k},$$

where γ is defined in (7). Choose t_0 to satisfy

$$2^{t_0}\rho_{t_0} \geq \frac{\sum_{t<\log_2 k} 2^t\rho_t}{\log_2 k}.$$

It follows that $\rho_{t_0} \geq \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{k}\log_2 k}$. Assume $p \in (3/2, 2)$ so that we can use Lemma 1.3 and obtain $\eta_p \gtrsim \alpha^{\frac{2-p}{2p}}$. Substituting these in (10) we get

$$\left(\delta^{p/2} - \alpha^{\frac{p-2}{2}}\delta\log_2 k\right)\frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{k}\log_2 k} \lesssim \alpha^{\frac{p-2}{2}}h + (\delta h)^{p/2} + (\eta_4^{-2k}\sqrt{\kappa})^{p/2}. \tag{12}$$

Now taking $\delta = \frac{\alpha(\log_2 k)^{\frac{2}{p-2}}}{4}$ we obtain

$$\delta^{p/2}\frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{k}\log_2 k} \lesssim \alpha^{\frac{p-2}{2}}h + (\delta h)^{p/2} + (\eta_4^{-2k}\sqrt{\kappa})^{p/2}. \tag{13}$$

We can assume that

$$\sqrt{k}h/\alpha < 1, \tag{14}$$

as otherwise (7) becomes clear. Let $p = 2 - 4\phi$. Note that (14) implies $p > 3/2$, and by a straightforward calculation that the first term on the right hand side of (13) is greater than the second term. So

$$\gamma \lesssim 2^{\frac{\log_2\log_2 k}{2\phi}}\left(\sqrt{k}h/\alpha + \sqrt{k}(\eta_4^{-2k}\sqrt{\kappa}/\alpha)^{1-2\phi}\right). \tag{15}$$

Case 2:

$$\sum_{t<\log_2 k} 2^t\rho_t \leq \gamma\sqrt{k}.$$

In this case we choose t_0 such that $\rho_{t_0} \geq \frac{\gamma}{\log_2 k}$. Substituting these in (10) we get

$$\left(\frac{\delta^{p/2}}{\log_2 k} - \eta_p^{-p}\delta\sqrt{k}\right)\gamma \lesssim \eta_p^{-p}h + (\delta h)^{p/2} + (\eta_4^{-2k}\sqrt{\kappa})^{p/2}. \tag{16}$$

Taking $\delta \approx \frac{\alpha}{k(\log_2 k)^4}$ and $p = 1 + \frac{1}{6\log_2 k}$ we get

$$\eta_p \geq \alpha^{\frac{2-p}{2p}}(\log_2 k)^{-1/2},$$

and so

$$\gamma \lesssim \frac{1}{\alpha}\sqrt{k}(\log_2 k)^4 h + (\log_2 k)\sqrt{h} + \left(\frac{\eta_4^{-2k}\sqrt{\kappa}k(\log_2 k)^6}{\alpha}\right)^{1/2}. \tag{17}$$

From (15) and (17) we obtain

$$\gamma \lesssim 2^{\frac{\log_2\log_2 k}{\phi}}\left(\sqrt{k}h/\alpha + (\eta_4^{-2k}\sqrt{\kappa}k/\alpha)^{1/2}\right) + (\log_2 k)\sqrt{h}.$$

∎

Corollary 2.2 *Let $f : (\mathbb{F}_2^n, \mu_\alpha) \to \{0,1\}$ be a Boolean function. Let $2 < k \leq n$, and h and I_κ be defined as in (2) and (3) respectively. If $0 < \kappa < h^4\alpha^{2k-2}$ and*

$$\phi = \frac{\log_2(1/\alpha) + \sqrt{\log_2(1/h)\log_2\log_2 k}}{16\log_2(1/h)},$$

then

$$\sum_{S \not\subseteq I_\kappa} \widehat{f}(S)^2 \lesssim \sqrt{k}2^{\frac{\log_2\log_2 k}{\phi}}h/\alpha + (\log_2 k)\sqrt{h}.$$

Proof. Note that $\sum_{S\not\subseteq I_\kappa}\widehat{f}(S)^2 \leq \gamma + h$, where γ is defined in Theorem 2.1. Moreover we can assume that $\frac{\sqrt{h}}{2} \geq h$ as otherwise the corollary becomes obvious. Now the assumption $\kappa < h^4\alpha^{2k-2}$ completes the proof. ∎

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