4-13 Randomized Algorithms

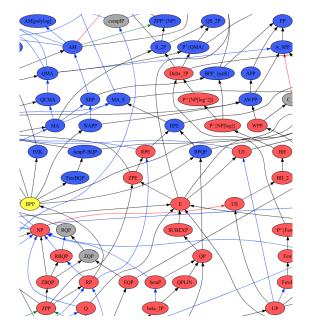
Hengfeng Wei

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June 10, 2019







$P \subseteq ZPP \subseteq RP \subseteq BPP \subseteq PP$

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Exercise 5.2.2.9

Definition (ZPP: Zero-error Probabilistic Polynomial Time)

$$L \in ZPP$$

 \iff

 $\exists A \ (probabilistic \ polynomial\text{-}time \ algorithm):$

$$Pr(A(x) = L(x)) \ge \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Prob(A(x) =?) = 1 - Pr(A(x) = L(x)) \le \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$Pr(A^{(k)}(x) = L(x)) = 1 - Pr(A^{(k)}(x) = ?) \ge 1 - (1 - \delta)^k$$

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Definition (RP: Randomized Polynomial time (One-Sided Error))

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 $\exists A \ (probabilistic \ polynomial\text{-}time \ algorithm):$

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$$L \in BPP$$

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 $\exists A \ (probabilistic \ polynomial\text{-}time \ algorithm):$

$$\exists \epsilon, 0 < \epsilon \le 1/2 : Pr(A(x) = L(x)) \ge \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$$

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$$Pr(A^{(k)}(x) = L(x)) \ge 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} {t \choose i} p^i (1-p)^{k-i} > 1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - 4\delta^2)^{k/2}$$

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$$L \in BPP_{1-\epsilon} \implies k \ge \frac{2\ln 2\epsilon}{\ln(1-4\delta^2)}$$

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$$\forall \text{ constant } c,d>0: BPP_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{n^c}} = BPP_{1-\frac{1}{e^{n^d}}}$$



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$$Pr(A^{(k)}(x) = L(x)) \ge 1 - \delta$$

k may be exponential of n





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