

4-13 Randomized Algorithms

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1/2



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

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Exercise 5.2.2.9

Definition (*ZPP*: Zero-error Probabilistic Polynomial Time)

$$L \in ZPP$$

$$\iff$$

$\exists A$ (*probabilistic polynomial-time algorithm*):

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

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

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

$$L \in ZPP_{1-(1-\delta)^k}$$

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

$$L \in RP$$

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$\exists A$ (*probabilistic polynomial-time algorithm*) :

$$x \in L \implies \Pr(A(x) = 1) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \notin L \implies \Pr(A(x) = 0) = 1$$

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Definition (*BPP*: Bounded-error Probabilistic Polynomial time (Two-Sided Error))

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$$\exists \epsilon, 0 < \epsilon \leq 1/2 : Pr\left(A(x) = L(x)\right) \geq \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$$

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

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

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Q : What about $Pr(A(x) = L(x)) \geq \frac{1}{2} + n^{-c}$ for some constant c ?

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Indicator random variables

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & x_i = L(x) \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$\Pr\left(X \geq \frac{1}{2}k\right) \geq 1 - e^{-\frac{k}{3nc}}$$

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$$L \in BPP_{1-e^{-n^d}}$$

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

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

k may be exponential of n





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