

# Hardness of Computing Fault Tolerance.

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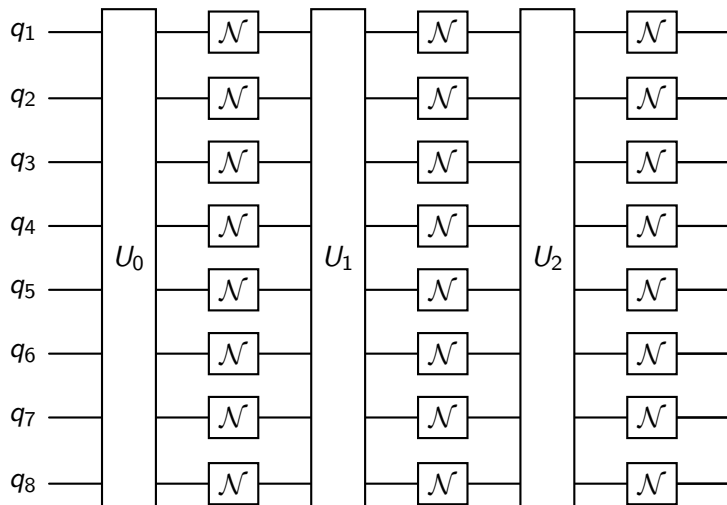
# Introduction

- ▶ Brief overview of the topic
- ▶ Importance and relevance
- ▶ Objectives of the presentation

# Key Points

- ▶ Main point 1
- ▶ Main point 2
- ▶ Main point 3

# Nosiy Circuit.



# Threshold Theorem.

# Pippenger's Construction.

Encode each bit with the repetition code  $0 \mapsto 0^m$ ,  $1 \mapsto 1^m$ . Now observe that any logical operation, without decoding, can be made in  $O(1)$  depth.

For example,  $\text{OR}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  can be computed by applying in parallel  $\text{OR}(x_i, y_i)$  for each  $i$ .

# The 'Decoding' trick.

Instead of completely decoding, we would apply only a single step of partial decoding. We assume that in each code block the bits are partitioned into random disjoint triples, and we will apply a local correction to each of the triples by majority.

## Claim

There are constants  $\alpha, \eta \in (0, 1)$  such that for any bit string  $x$  at distance  $\leq \alpha n$  from the code (Repetition Code), A one cycle of local correction on  $x$  yield  $x'$  such:

$$d(x', C) \leq d(x, C)$$

# The Franch's Construction.





