

# Simple LTC Good LDPC Codes

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## Abstract

We propose a new simple construction based on Tanner Codes, which yields a good LDPC testable code.

**ex1.** Find a simple description of the work-function algorithm in the case of uniform metric space.

**ex2.** Consider the following 3-point metric space,  $w(a, b) = 1$  and  $w(\cdot, c) = M$ . The initial configuration is  $\{b, c\}$  (2 servers). Show that randomized competitive ratio, for some value of  $M$  is  $> H_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$ .

**ex3.** Show that randomized marking algorithm cannot be  $c$ -competitive against the adaptive online adversary, for  $c = o(k)$ .

**ex4 - Ski Rental.** At each step, the adversary decides either continue or stop. Stop terminate the game. If it continues, the online algorithm decides, either rent or buy. Rent costs 1 Buy costs  $M > 1$ . Design a primal-dual randomized online ski-rental algorithm with better than 2 competitive ratio.

**ex5.** Prove Yao's minimax principle.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \text{rand. } \tilde{\text{alg}} \exists \sigma \\ \mathbf{E} [c_{\text{alg}}(\sigma) : \text{alg} \sim \tilde{\text{alg}}] &\geq c \cdot c_{\text{base}}(\sigma) \\ \Leftrightarrow \exists \text{rand. } \tilde{\sigma} \forall \text{alg} \\ \mathbf{E} [c_{\text{alg}}(\sigma) : \sigma \sim \tilde{\sigma}] &\geq c \mathbf{E} [c_{\text{base}}(\sigma) : \sigma \sim \tilde{\sigma}] \end{aligned}$$

**Solution.** First direction, assume through contradiction that there exists a deterministic algorithm such that for all distributions  $\tilde{\sigma}$  :

$$\mathbf{E} [c_{\text{alg}}(\sigma) : \sigma \sim \tilde{\sigma}] < c \mathbf{E} [c_{\text{base}}(\sigma) : \sigma \sim \tilde{\sigma}]$$

And that holds, in particular, for distribution  $\tilde{\sigma}$  which supported by a single  $\sigma$ . Hence, by the fact that any deterministic algorithm is also a randomized algorithm, set it to be  $\tilde{\text{alg}}$  and that immediately yields a contradiction. It left to show the second direction, By the monotonic property of random variables we have that for any distribution  $\tilde{\sigma}$ :

$$\mathbf{E} \left[ \mathbf{E} [c_{\text{alg}}(\sigma) : \text{alg} \sim \tilde{\text{alg}}] : \sigma \sim \tilde{\sigma} \right] \geq c \cdot \mathbf{E} [c_{\text{base}}(\sigma) : \sigma \sim \tilde{\sigma}]$$