

Randomised Algorithms

Winter term 2022/2023, Exercise Sheet No. 8

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December 10, 2022

Exercise 1.

(a) The algorithm described briefly as follows, has a **cubic** runtime.

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1: for  $1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq n$  do  
2:    $\alpha_{i,j} \leftarrow \text{sum}([A_{i,k}B_{k,j} : k \in \{1, \dots, n\}])$   
3:    $\alpha_{i,j} \leftarrow \alpha_{i,j} - c_{i,j}$   
4:   if  $\alpha_{i,j} \neq 0$  then  
5:     return 0  
6:   end if  
7: end for  
8: return 1
```

(b) Computing x , y , and z requires $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ each, and computing $t = y - z$ requires $\mathcal{O}(n)$, hence, the asymptotic runtime of this RA is $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$.

(c) If $r \neq 0$, this event implies the following:

- $r \in \text{Ker}(D)$
- r is orthogonal to all rows of D
- Since $D \neq 0$, there exists at least one row $d_i \neq 0$ s.t: $d_i^\top r = 0$

We have:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{E}] &= \mathbb{P}[Dr = 0 | r = 0]\mathbb{P}[r = 0] + \mathbb{P}[Dr = 0 | r \neq 0]\mathbb{P}[r \neq 0] \\ &= \frac{1}{3^n} + \mathbb{P}[Dr = 0 | r \neq 0](1 - \frac{1}{3^n}) \quad [1]\end{aligned}$$

For some $k \leq n$, we let, d_1, \dots, d_k be the rows of D that are not equal to 0. We have:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}[Dr = 0 | r \neq 0] &= \mathbb{P}[d_1^\top r = 0, \dots, d_k^\top r = 0 | r \neq 0] \\ &\leq \mathbb{P}[d_1^\top r = 0 | r \neq 0] \quad [2]\end{aligned}$$

Let $d_{1,j}$ be the last element of d_1 not equal to 0, we have: $d_1^\top r = 0$ **if and only if** after $j - 1$ picks of r_1, \dots, r_{j-1} , the j^{th} pick (i.e., r_j) is chosen s.t: $-d_{1,j}r_j = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} d_{1,i}r_i$.

And hence, knowing the values r_1, \dots, r_{j-1} , we conclude the following:

$$\mathbb{P}[d_1^\top r = 0 | r \neq 0] = \mathbb{P}\left[r_j = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \frac{-d_{1,i}}{d_{1,j}} r_i | r \neq 0\right] \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

Using [2], we get $\mathbb{P}[Dr = 0 | r \neq 0] \leq \frac{1}{3}$, and from [1], we conclude that:

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{E}] \leq \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n}\right) \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

(d) We can reduce the probability by amplification.

Exercise 2.