

Proving Properties via Folding Analysis Algorithms

- We want to sample random variables e_1, \dots, e_n using a small amount of randomness while preserving

- Consider the simple algorithm parameterized by x



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• For $i \equiv 1, \dots, n$:

$$\bullet \quad s \leftarrow \max(s, |x_i| \cdot g(r_i)^{-1/p})$$

• Preserve the distribution of the output of this naive algorithm

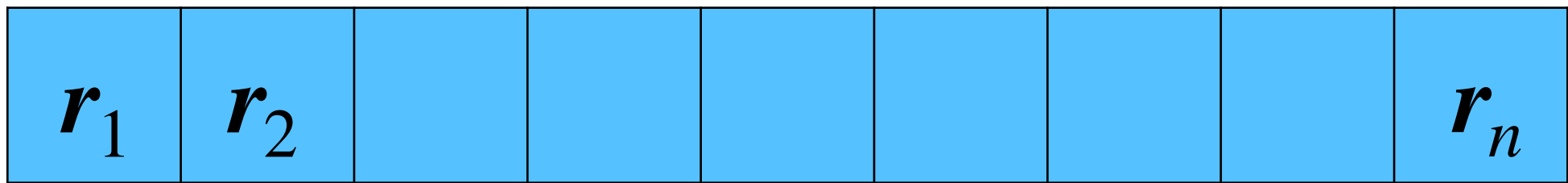
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$$\max(e^{-1/p}|x_1|,\dots,e^{-1/p}|x_n|)\equiv e^{-1/p}F_p^{1/p}$$



Close in TV distance suffices



If \mathbf{r}_i is a block of uniform random bits,
 $g(\mathbf{r}_i)$ has exponential distribution.

Preserving Properties via Fooling Analysis Algorithms

- We want to sample random variables $\mathbf{e}_1, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n$ using a small amount of randomness while preserving

$$\max(\mathbf{e}_1^{-1/p} |x_1|, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n^{-1/p} |x_n|) \equiv \mathbf{e}^{-1/p} F_p^{1/p}$$

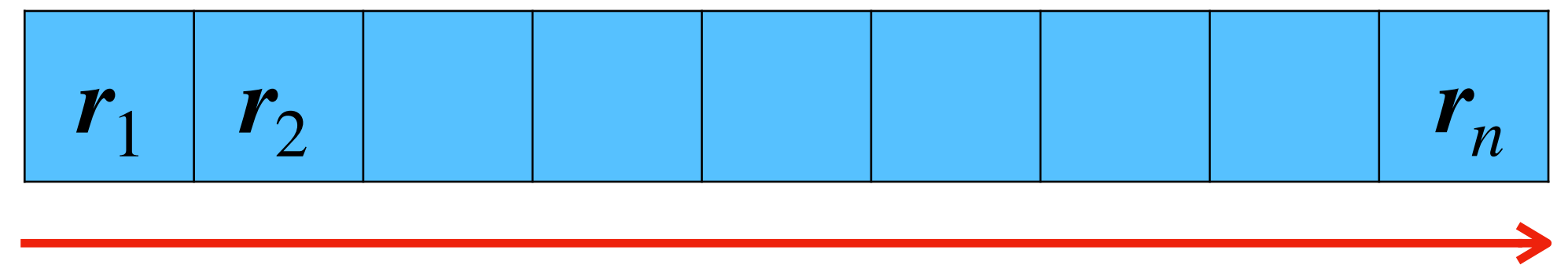
- Consider the simple algorithm parameterized by x

- $s \leftarrow 0$

- For $i = 1, \dots, n$:

- $s \leftarrow \max(s, |x_i| \cdot g(\mathbf{r}_i)^{-1/p})$

- Preserve the distribution of the output of this small space algorithm



If \mathbf{r}_i is a block of uniform random bits,
 $g(\mathbf{r}_i)$ has exponential distribution.

Derandomizing using Nisan's PRG