



A Composition Theorem for Conical Juntas

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AND-OR trees

1	Set-disjointness $\text{OR}_n \circ \text{AND}_2$	$\Omega(n)$	[KS'87] [Raz'91] [BJKS'04] (info)
2	Tribes $\text{AND}_{\sqrt{n}} \circ \text{OR}_{\sqrt{n}} \circ \text{AND}_2$	$\Omega(n)$	[JKS'03] (info) [HJ'13]
k	$\text{AND}_{n^{1/k}} \circ \dots \circ \text{OR}_{n^{1/k}} \circ \text{AND}_2$	$n/2^{O(k)}$	[JKR'09] (info) [LS'10] (info)

Motivation – Randomised communication

AND-OR trees

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log n	$\text{AND}_2 \circ \dots \circ \text{OR}_2 \circ \text{AND}_2$	$O(n^{0.753\dots})$ $\Omega(\sqrt{n})$	[Snir'85] [JKZ'10]

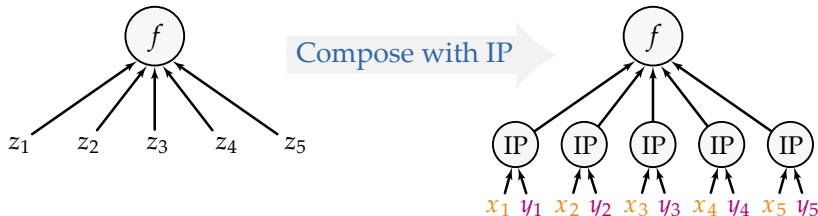
↳ Gap!

New tool – Conical juntas

Communication-to-query theorem [GLMWZ'15]:

For every boolean function $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$,

$$\mathbf{BPP}_\epsilon^{\text{cc}}(f \circ \text{IP}_{\log n}) \geq \Omega(\text{deg}_\epsilon^+(f))$$



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- **Conical juntas:** Nonnegative combination of conjunctions

$$\text{OR}_2 : \frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}\bar{x}_1x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1\bar{x}_2$$

- Approximate conical junta degree $\text{deg}_\epsilon^+(f)$ is the least degree of a conical junta h such that

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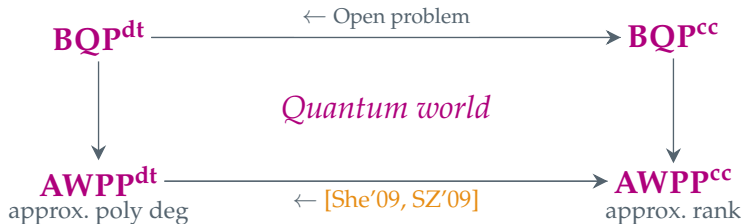
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- **Previous talk:** 0-1 coefficients = Unambiguous DNFs

New tool – Big picture

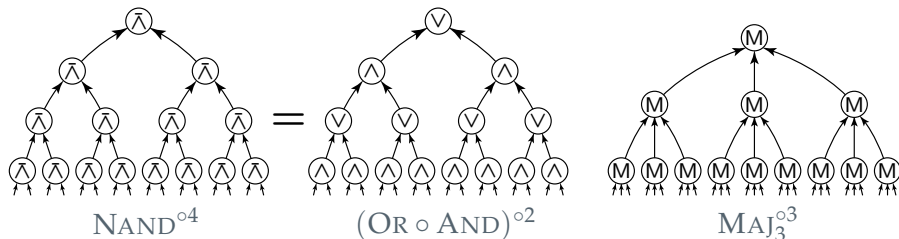


This work:

A Composition Theorem for Conical Juntas

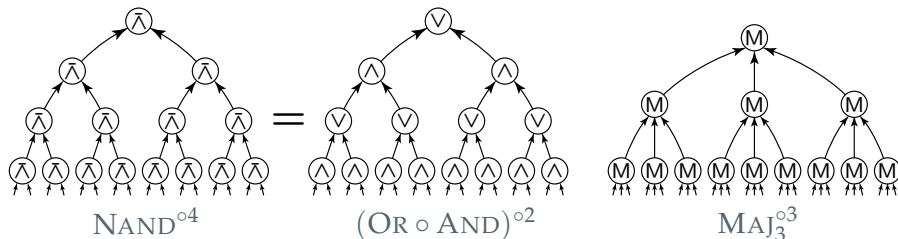
That is: Want to understand approximate conical junta degree of $f \circ g$ in terms of f and g

Our results – Applications



- Query:**
- $\deg_{1/n}^+(\text{NAND}^{\circ k}) \geq \Omega(n^{0.753\dots})$
 - $\deg_{1/n}^+(\text{MAJ}_3^{\circ k}) \geq \Omega(2.59\dots^k)$

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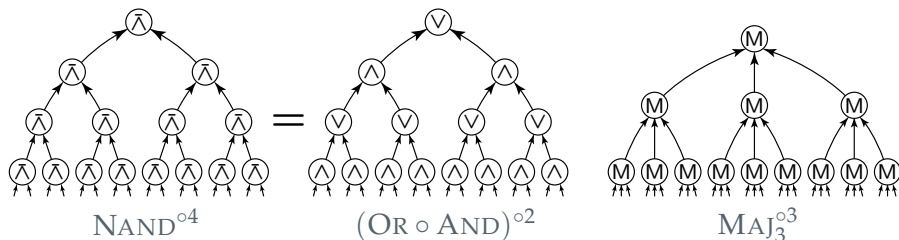


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Previously: $O(2.65^k) \geq \mathbf{BPP}^{\text{dt}}(\text{MAJ}_3^{\circ k}) \geq \Omega(2.57^k)$
[JKS'03, LNPV'06, Leo'13, MNSSTX'15]

Note: Unamplifiability of error

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- Communication:**
- $\text{BPP}^{\text{cc}}(\text{NAND}^{\circ k}) \geq \tilde{\Omega}(n^{0.753\dots})$
 - $\text{BPP}^{\text{cc}}(\text{MAJ}_3^{\circ k}) \geq \Omega(2.59^k)$

Note: Log-factor loss

Formalising the composition theorem

Average degree

$$\text{For } h = \sum w_C C, \quad \begin{aligned} \text{adeg}_x(h) &:= \sum w_C |C| \cdot C(x) \\ \text{adeg}(h) &:= \max_x \text{adeg}_x(h) \end{aligned}$$

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Example: $\text{adeg}(\text{OR}_2) = 3/2$, $\text{adeg}(\text{MAJ}_3) = 8/3$

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First formalisation attempt

$$\text{adeg}(f \circ g) \geq \text{adeg}(f) \cdot \min \{ \text{adeg}(g), \text{adeg}(\neg g) \} \quad ?$$

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Counter-example! $\text{adeg}(\text{OR}_2 \circ \text{MAJ}_3) = 3.92\dots < 4$

$\text{adeg}(h; b_0, b_1)$ – charge b_i for reading an input bit that is i

Primal / Dual for average degree of f

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \min & \text{adeg}(\sum w_C C; b_0, b_1) \\
 \text{subject to} & \sum w_C C(x) = f(x), \quad \forall x \\
 & w_C \geq 0, \quad \forall C
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \max & \langle \Psi, f \rangle \\
 \text{subject to} & \langle \Psi, C \rangle \leq \text{adeg}(C; b_0, b_1), \quad \forall C \\
 & \Psi(x) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall x
 \end{array}$$

Formalisation – Statement of theorem

- Regular certificates:** Circumventing the counter-example
- Require that Ψ is **balanced** (has a primal meaning!)

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Composition Theorem

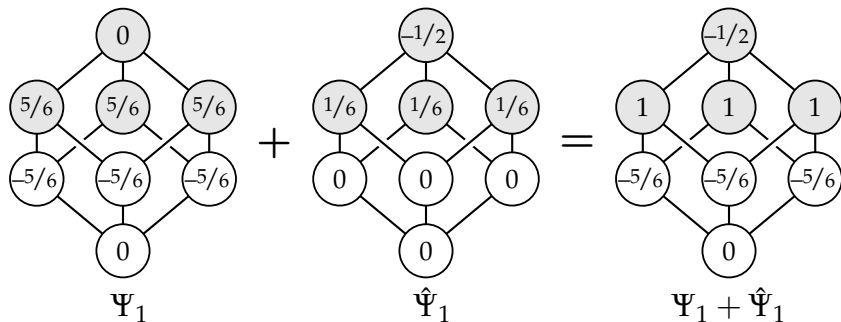
Suppose we have regular LP certificates witnessing

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{adeg}(g) \geq b_1 & \text{adeg}(f; b_0, b_1) \geq a_1 \\ \text{adeg}(\neg g) \geq b_0 & \text{adeg}(\neg f; b_0, b_1) \geq a_0 \end{array}$$

then $f \circ g$ admits a regular LP certificate witnessing

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{adeg}(f \circ g) \geq a_1 \\ \text{adeg}(\neg f \circ g) \geq a_0 \end{array}$$

Regular certificates for MAJ_3



	MAJ_3	$\text{MAJ}_3^{\circ 2}$	$\text{MAJ}_3^{\circ 3}$	$\text{MAJ}_3^{\circ 4}$
# dual variables:	3	5	9	17
lower bound:	2.5	$2.581\dots^2$	$2.596\dots^3$	<i>Open!</i>

Subsequent application

Eight-author paper: Anshu, Belovs, Ben-David, Göös, Jain, Kothari, Lee, and Santha [ECCC'16]

- 1 $\exists \text{ total } F : \mathbf{BPP}^{\text{cc}}(F) \geq \tilde{\Omega}(\mathbf{BQP}^{\text{cc}}(F)^{2.5})$
- 2 $\exists \text{ total } F : \mathbf{BPP}^{\text{cc}}(F) \geq \log^{2-o(1)} \chi(F)$

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Proof idea for 1

$$\text{deg}_\epsilon^+(\text{SIMON}_n \circ \text{AND}_n \circ \text{OR}_n) \geq \Omega(n^{2.5})$$

\Downarrow Communication-to-query

$$\mathbf{BPP}^{\text{cc}}(\text{SIMON}_n \circ \text{AND}_n \circ \text{OR}_n \circ \text{IP}_{\log n}) \geq \tilde{\Omega}(n^{2.5})$$

\Downarrow Cheat sheet technique

$$\mathbf{BPP}^{\text{cc}}((\text{SIMON}_n \circ \text{AND}_n \circ \text{OR}_n \circ \text{IP}_{\log n})_{\text{CS}}) \geq \tilde{\Omega}(n^{2.5})$$

Open problems

Composition theorems:

- Explain why our composition theorem works!-)
- Better certificates for $\text{MAJ}_3^{\circ k}$?
- Does a composition theorem hold for BPP^{dt} ?

Simulation theorems:

- Communication-to-query simulation for BPP ?
- Constant-size gadgets for junta-based simulation?
- More things to do with conical juntas?

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Cheers!