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B/c: Code

10/11

158

$$\frac{1}{4f} + 1$$

6. 2017

$$E' = \frac{E^2}{2}$$

לקי

7321

✓

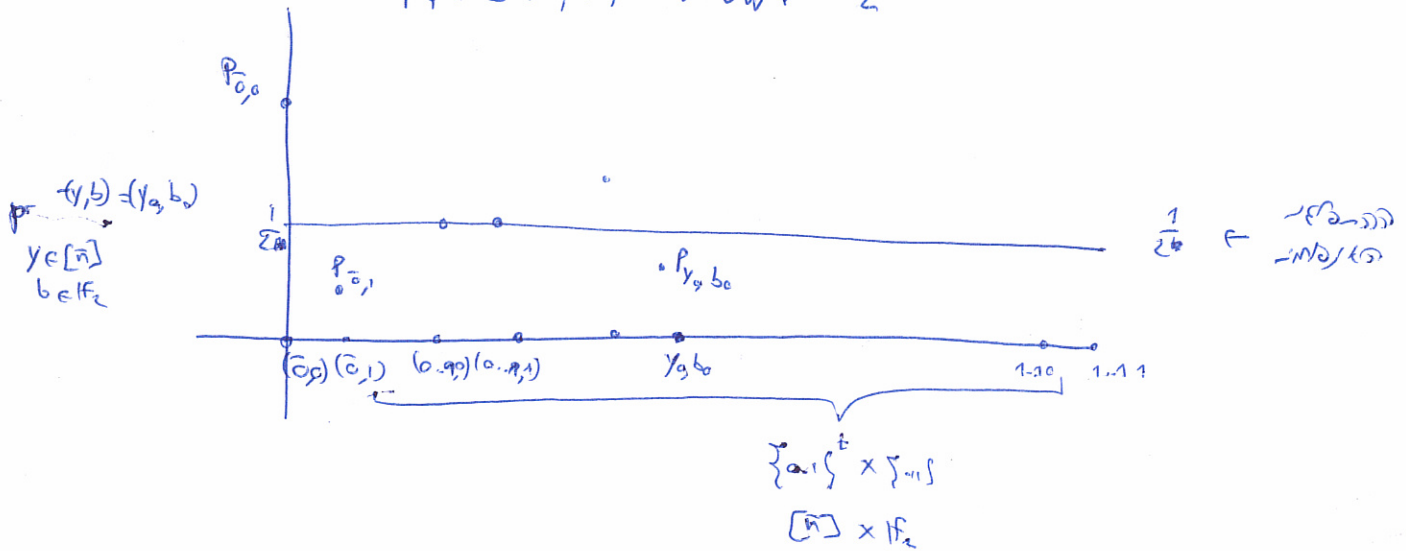
162nd

2/2/20

הוכחה 2^k כי $\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathcal{A}) \geq \epsilon$

$$|Y_0 - E(X, Y) - u \times u|_1 \geq \epsilon^*$$

מכאן $\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathcal{A}) \geq \epsilon$ $\Rightarrow$ $\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathcal{A}) \geq \epsilon$



$$P_{y,b} = \mathbb{P}(X, Y = b)$$

$$Y \in [n] \Rightarrow b$$

$$P_{y,0} + P_{y,1} = 1$$

$$Y \in [n] \Rightarrow b$$

$$\sum_{Y \in [n]} |P_{Y,b} - \frac{1}{2^n}| \geq \epsilon^*$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \in \mathcal{A}) \geq \epsilon$$

$$D: [\bar{n}] \rightarrow \{0,1\}$$

100

$$D(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & p_{y,0} \geq p_{y,1} \\ 1 & \neg \text{etc} \end{cases}$$

100

10000 $x \in X \rightarrow$ let $p_{y,0} \geq p_{y,1}$ then D

$$D_x = D(x) \quad \text{for } D \in \{0,1\}^{\bar{n}} \quad \text{then } D$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } x \in X \\ y \in [\bar{n}] \end{aligned} \quad (D(y) = E(x,y)) = \frac{1}{\bar{n}} \sum_{y \in [\bar{n}]} \underbrace{\max\{p_{y,0}, p_{y,1}\}}_{p_y \approx 1/2}$$

$$(p_y - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - (1-p_y)) = 2p_y - 1$$

$$2p_y = 1 + |p_{y, \text{max}} - \frac{1}{2}| + |p_{y, \text{min}} - \frac{1}{2}|$$

$$\frac{1}{\bar{n}} \sum_{y \in [\bar{n}]} p_y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\bar{n}} \sum_{y \in [\bar{n}]} |p_{y, \text{max}} - \frac{1}{2}| \geq \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } x \in X \\ y \in [\bar{n}] \end{aligned} \quad (D(y) = E(x,y)) = \frac{1}{\bar{n}} \sum_{y \in [\bar{n}]} p_y \geq \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$$

$$P_y [D(y) = E(x_{0,y})] \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon^4}{2}$$

if $x_0 \in G$ and $x_0 \in G$

$$P_y [x_0 \in G] \geq \frac{\epsilon^4}{2}$$

if

$$Ag(D, e(x_0)) \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon^4}{2}$$

if D is a distribution

$$\frac{\epsilon^4}{2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon^4}{2}}$$

$$O(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$$

if ϵ is small

$$\epsilon^4 \geq O(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$$

if ϵ is small

$$\epsilon^4 \geq O(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$$

$$\frac{\epsilon^4}{2} |x| \leq |x| \leq O(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$$

if ϵ is small

$$\frac{\epsilon^4}{2} \Rightarrow |x| \leq O(\frac{1}{\epsilon}) = O(\frac{1}{\epsilon})^{1/2}$$

if ϵ is small

$$|x| \leq O(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$$

Theorem 1.1 (B. Bollobás, 1978) Let n, k be integers with $n \geq k$. Then there exists a (k, n) -design with $t = k$ and $\lambda = 1$.

(l, α) -design (1.1) $s_1, \dots, s_m \in [t]$ 1.1.1

$$\forall i, |s_i| = l$$

or

$$\forall i, j, |s_i \cap s_j| \leq \alpha$$

$$t = O\left(\frac{l^2}{\alpha}\right) \quad \text{if } l, \alpha \text{ are fixed}$$

for l, α fixed

$$C\left[\bar{n}, n, \frac{1}{2} - \epsilon'\right]_2$$

ecc - error

$$T: \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^t \rightarrow \{0,1\}^m$$

code

$$\epsilon' \geq \frac{\epsilon^2}{2m}$$

$$l = \lg \bar{n}$$

(l, α) -design

code

$$s_1, \dots, s_m \in [t]$$

2)

$$n = O(n) \text{ or } n = O(\lg n)$$

$$T(x, y) = z_1 \dots z_m$$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 $\{1, \dots, m\}$ $\{1, \dots, t\}$

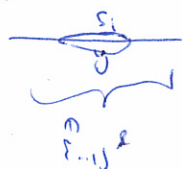
3)

$$z_i = (c(x))$$

$$y/s_i$$

$$x \in \{0,1\}^n$$

$$c(x) \in \{0,1\}^m$$



3rd or 4th ms

recycled - seed in B/c

Primer 740 can be pop, k=2 be mbr

(k, E) strong ex k=2 T apoc

$$k = m \cdot 2^a + 3 \lg \frac{m}{E} \quad \text{sub}$$

10-6ms - 10-7ms k=2

$$\bar{n} = p d_Y \left(\frac{n}{E} \right)$$

$$E' = \frac{E^2}{2m^2} \quad \text{, } \Theta(\alpha) \quad \text{②}$$

$$l = O\left(\lg \frac{n}{E}\right)$$

$$a = O(1)$$

$$t = O\left(\frac{l^2}{a}\right) = O\left(\lg^2 \frac{n}{E}\right)$$

$$k = O(m) + O\left(\lg \frac{m}{E}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} m & = & \alpha \cdot k \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{can be seen} & & \lg \frac{m}{E} \\ & & \alpha < 1 \end{array}$$

$$l = O\left(\lg \frac{n}{E}\right), \quad \bar{n} = p d_Y \left(\frac{n}{E} \right), \quad E' = \frac{E^2}{2m^2} \quad \text{②}$$

$$t = O\left(\frac{\lg^2 \frac{n}{E}}{\lg \frac{m}{E}}\right) = O\left(\lg \frac{n}{E}\right) \quad a = O\left(\lg \frac{n}{E}\right) \quad \text{⑥}$$

$$k = 2^a \cdot m = \sqrt{n} \cdot m \quad \left(m = \frac{k}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \quad a = \frac{1}{2} \lg n \quad E = \frac{1}{n}$$

המשפט 1.1.1

נניח כי X הוא מרחב מטרי

$$|u \circ T(x, u) - u_x \times u_m|_1 \geq \varepsilon$$

$$D: \{0,1\}^t \times \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\} \quad p \rightarrow n \quad e' \quad p \rightarrow$$

$$p_n \quad D(y, T(x, y)) = 1 \geq p_n(D(y, z) = 1) + \varepsilon$$

$x \in X$ $y \in U$
 $y \in U$ $z \in U$

ע"כ יש לנו

$$p_n \quad D(y, T(x, y)_{1..i+1} z_{i+2} \dots z_m) = 1 \geq p_n(D(y, T(x, y)_{1..i} z_{i+1} \dots z_m) + \frac{\varepsilon}{m}$$

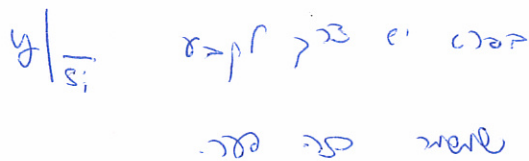
$x \in X$ $x \in X$
 $y \in U$ $y \in U$
 $z \in U$ $z \in U$

נניח כי $z_{i+2} \dots z_m$ הוא קבוע

$$P: \{0,1\}^t \times \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\} \quad e' \quad p \rightarrow n \quad e' \quad p \rightarrow$$

$$p_n \quad \left[P(y, T(x, y)_{1..i}) = T(x, y)_{i+1} \right] \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{m}$$

$x \in X$
 $y \in U$



$$P_r \left[\inf_{\substack{x \in X \\ w \in S_{(1)}^2}} (w, T(x, y)_{1..i}) = (C(x))_w \right] \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{m}$$

pk XCS "16" x jnic) (G24)

$$p_{\Omega} \left[P(w, T(x, y)_{n-1}) = C(x)_w \right] \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{p}{2m}$$

$$p_{x \in X} [x \in G] \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2m}$$

$\rho \in \Sigma_{n-1}^{\bar{n}}$ $\rho|_N$ $\rho|_{N^c}$ $\rho|_A$ $\rho|_{A^c}$ $\rho|_B$ $\rho|_{B^c}$

$P \vdash \exists x (x > 17) \quad C(x) \quad x \in G \quad \vdash \exists x \quad \gamma$

$$f_B/p \text{ mod } p, \quad f_C/p \text{ mod } p, \quad f_D/p \text{ mod } p, \quad f_E/p \text{ mod } p, \quad f_F/p \text{ mod } p$$

x f " pila m3da f3p p e sm.

$T(x,y)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$, $x = \alpha \beta$, P , 10081

$T(x_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$ is a weak test $\Rightarrow$ the $1/n$ norm $\rightarrow 0$



$$T(x,y)_1 = C(x) \Big|_{y|_{S_1}} \quad \text{ה'צט' מפרט'}$$

$C(x)$ ה'צט' מפרט' $C(x)$ ה'צט' מפרט' $C(x)$ ה'צט' מפרט'

$y|_{S_1 \cup S_2} = p \Rightarrow$ ה'צט' מפרט' $y|_{S_1}$ ה'צט' מפרט' $y|_{S_1 \cup S_2} = p \Rightarrow$ ה'צט' מפרט'

ה'צט' מפרט' 2^m ה'צט' מפרט' $|S_1 \cup S_2|$ ה'צט' מפרט'

$$T(x,y)_1, T(x,y)_2 \quad \text{ה'צט' מפרט'}$$

$y = H(x) \Rightarrow p$ ה'צט' מפרט' $\text{adv}: \{x, y\} \rightarrow \{x, y\}^A$

$$A = O(m \cdot 2^m) \quad \text{ה'צט' מפרט'}$$

$$\forall_{x \in S} \Pr_{y \in S} [P(y, \text{adv}(x)) = C(x)|_y] \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2m}$$

$|S| \leq m$ ה'צט' מפרט' $\text{adv}(x)$



$y|_{S_1 \cup S_2}$ ה'צט' מפרט' $y|_{S_1 \cup S_2}$ ה'צט' מפרט'

$C(x)|_{y|_{S_1}}$ ה'צט' מפרט'

$y|_{S_1}$ ה'צט' מפרט' $S_1 \cup S_2$ ה'צט' מפרט' $y|_{S_1 \cup S_2}$ ה'צט' מפרט'

$$O(m \cdot 2^m) \quad \text{ה'צט' מפרט'}$$

bound

$$\left[\bar{n}, \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon'}{2}} \right]_2$$

l.d. l.i.d.

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon'}{2}}, \frac{1}{4\epsilon' + 1} \right)$$

1/251
1/2: Cdel

(Tm' 99)

$$E: \mathbb{F}_2^n \times [\bar{n}] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$$

$$\epsilon' = \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}$$

$$\left| \{c \in C \mid y \in \text{range } \bar{n} \mid \text{Ag}(c, y) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon'}{2}}\right) \bar{n}\} \right| \leq L = \frac{1}{4\epsilon' + 1}$$

strong-ext

$$\left[\bar{n}, \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon'}{2}} \right]_2 \text{ ecc } 1/2\epsilon \text{ C}$$

$$E: \mathbb{F}_2^n \times [\bar{n}] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$$

$$E(x, y) = \underbrace{(C(x))}_2$$

C(x) 1/2 C(x)

$$(k^* = 2 \lg \frac{1}{\epsilon}, \epsilon^* = \sqrt{2\epsilon'})$$

strong-ext

$$E$$

①

$$P_{adv} \in \Sigma_{n,1}^A \Rightarrow \text{adv} \in \Sigma_{n,1}^A \text{ s.f.}$$

$$(P_{adv})_\omega = P(\omega, \text{adv})$$

$$L = \left\{ c \in C \mid \exists \text{adv} \in \Sigma_{n,1}^A \text{ Ag}(c, P_{adv}) \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2m} \right\}$$

$\frac{\epsilon}{2m} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon'}{2}}$

$$|L| \leq 2^A \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon'} = O(2^A \cdot \frac{m^2}{\epsilon^2})$$

$$\forall x \in \Sigma \quad \exists \text{adv} \in \Sigma_{n,1}^A \text{ Ag}(C(x), P_{adv}) \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2m}$$

adv = adv(x)

$$C(x) \in L$$

$$|G| \leq |L|$$

$$2^k = |X| \leq O\left(\frac{m}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{m^2}{\epsilon^2} 2^A\right)$$

$$k = A + O\left(\lg \frac{m}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$$k = m \cdot 2^A + O\left(\lg \frac{m}{\epsilon}\right)$$

