

RAC⁰ \rightarrow 3) \rightarrow 1) \rightarrow 2) \rightarrow 3) \rightarrow 4) \rightarrow 5)

$\forall x \in \Sigma_1^m, y \in \Sigma_1^{m(m)}$ \rightarrow 30 $\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$ $\exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}^+$

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$n = \text{width}(x) : \text{width}(y)$

$$\forall x \in \Sigma_1^m \quad x \in C \Rightarrow \Pr_y (C(x,y)=1) \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x \notin C \Rightarrow \Pr_y (C(x,y)=1) \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

E-PRG $G_m : \Sigma_1^m \rightarrow \Sigma_1^{m(m)}$

$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}^+$

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$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\forall_m \left| \Pr_{y \in U_m} (C_m(G_m(y))=1) - \Pr_{y \in U_m} (C_m(y)=1) \right| \leq \epsilon = \epsilon(m)$$

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PRG - $E = \frac{1}{m}$ k-200 G: $\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}(m) \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m m$ e'

d p/001 11/01/00 11/01/00 11/01/00 11/01/00

$$\mathbb{1}(m) = O(\lg m)^{d+1} \quad +6$$

-11/01/00 11/01/00 11/01/00 11/01/00 11/01/00 11/01/00 11/01/00

$$\text{Space } (O(\lg m) + \lg(m))$$

$$RAC^0 \subseteq \bigcup_c DSpace(\lg^c n) \quad \text{הקטן}$$

$$LERAC^0 \quad \text{הוא} \quad \underline{\text{הקטן}}$$

$$y \in \Sigma^{m_1}, \quad x \in \Sigma^{m_2} \quad M(x, y) \quad (\text{הוא } \Sigma^{m_1+m_2})$$

$$\text{הוא } \Sigma^m \text{ של } M(x, y) \quad |M| = m = \text{poly}(n) \quad \text{הוא}$$

$$M(x, y_0) \quad G \text{ of } \Sigma^m \quad \text{הוא } \Sigma^m$$

$$y_0 \in G(\Sigma^{m_1}) \quad \Sigma^m$$

הוא Σ^m של $M(x, y_0)$ והוא Σ^m של $M(x, y)$

$$\int_{\Sigma^m} (M(x, y) = 1) - \int_{\Sigma^m} (M(x, G(y)) = 1) \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{הוא } \Sigma^m$$

$M(x, U) = M_x(U)$
 הוא AC^0 הוא m בלוקים
 הוא Σ^m

$$\int_{\Sigma^m} (M(x, U) = 1) \quad \text{הוא } \Sigma^m$$

$$\int_{\Sigma^m} (M(x, U) = 1) \rightarrow \text{הוא } \Sigma^m$$

$$= \int_{\Sigma^m} (M(x, U) = 1) \rightarrow \text{הוא } \Sigma^m$$

לכל $C \in \mathcal{C}$ קיים $f_C: X \rightarrow Y$ כזה ש-

$$f_C(y) = y \circ \underbrace{g_C(y)}_{\text{זכרון}}$$

כאשר $f_C: X \rightarrow Y$ הוא פונקציה

C אפוא f_C פונקציה

$(\varepsilon \geq \rho)$ בלבד $C \in \mathcal{C}$ \perp \mathcal{C} אפוא f_C פונקציה

כל $C \in \mathcal{C}$ "extend" f_C \perp \mathcal{C} אפוא f_C פונקציה

\in \mathcal{C} אפוא f_C פונקציה (כל $C \in \mathcal{C}$)

"הוא \mathcal{C} "

כל $C \in \mathcal{C}$ \perp \mathcal{C} אפוא f_C פונקציה

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הוא \mathcal{C} \perp \mathcal{C} אפוא f_C פונקציה

כל $C \in \mathcal{C}$ \perp \mathcal{C} אפוא f_C פונקציה

Ac° f sep parity e loc je k3/n3 3/p

d p102 parity >10/n Ac° f02 13 1000
2^{Σ(n^{1/2})} -102 loc 0/3

2^{Σ(n^{1/2})} f02 parity >10/n 3 p102: 1/10 f02
2^{Σ(n^{1/2})} , d p102 , 1/10 p102

Ac° - parity >10/n f02 p102, 1/10 f02
Σ(n^{1/2}) >10/n f02 p102, 1/10 f02

2^{Σ(n^{1/2})} f02 d p102 {Σ(n^{1/2})} f02 p102 : (Natal) f02

>10/n n f02 parity >10/n

p102 f02 n f02 p102

ps
$$[c_n(x) = \text{parity}(x)] = \frac{1}{2} + 2^{-\sum(n^{\frac{1}{2}})}$$

f02 p102 p102 (10) p102 (10) "p102" p102 p102

2.7 > 2

$$a = o(n)$$

$$D =$$

new

$$b = o\left(\frac{a^2}{n}\right)$$

$S_1, \dots, S_m \in [F]$ design
 $|S_i| = a, \forall i; |S_i \cap S_j| \leq b$

$$G: \sum_{i=1}^m S_i \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \{x_i\}^m$$

$$G(y) = \text{Parity}(y|S_1) \dots \text{parity}(y|S_m)$$

if ϵ is small then ϵ is small

$\epsilon = \frac{1}{m}$ ϵ -PRG \Rightarrow ? PRG \Rightarrow ϵ is small

$$D: \sum_{i=1}^m S_i \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m S_i \quad D \text{ is } \epsilon$$

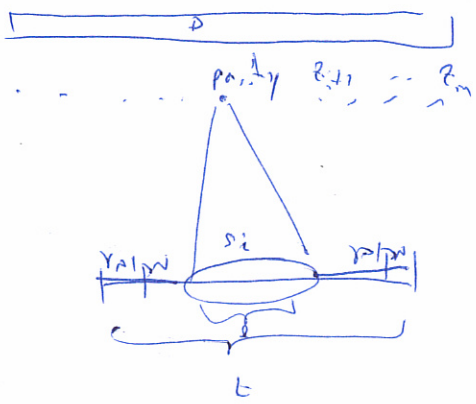
$$P^n(D(u)=1) \geq P^n(D(G(u))=1) + \epsilon$$

$G_{1..i-1} u_{i..m}$ Γ $\frac{\epsilon}{m}$ D ϵ \Rightarrow $|S_i| = a$ \Rightarrow $|S_i \cap S_j| \leq b$
 $G_{1..i} u_{i..m}$ Γ

$y|S_i$ z_1, \dots, z_m Γ $\frac{\epsilon}{m}$ \Rightarrow ϵ is small

$G_{1..i-1} u_{i..m}$ Γ $\frac{\epsilon}{m}$ \Rightarrow ϵ is small

$G_{1..i} u_{i..m}$ Γ

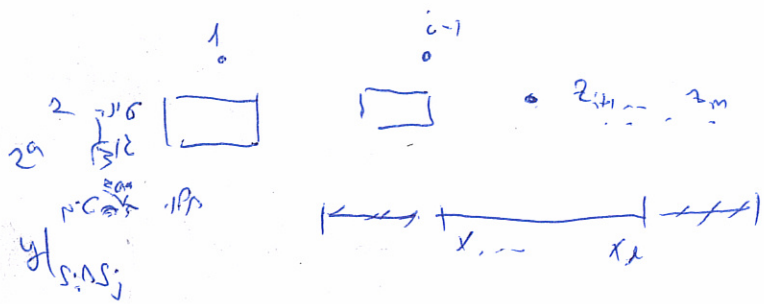


for volume ϵ $\approx \Delta$

if ϵ is not a bit predictor then ϵ is not a bit predictor

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x_1, \dots, x_l ϵ is not a bit predictor
 z_1, \dots, z_m ϵ is not a bit predictor
 ϵ is not a bit predictor



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(if ϵ is not a bit predictor then ϵ is not a bit predictor)

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$$p(C(y) = \text{parity}(y)) \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{m}$$

if ϵ is not a bit predictor then ϵ is not a bit predictor

$$\frac{m}{\epsilon} = \frac{n}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\log m = \log \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right)$$

$$l = O(\log m)^{d+3}$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ $\forall n > \frac{1}{\delta}$ \exists M $\forall x \in \Sigma^*$ $|x| \leq M$ \exists $p \in \Sigma^*$ $|p| \leq \delta$ $L(x) = L(xp)$

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$$|L(x) - L(xp)| \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{|x|}$$

(NW 93) : Goal

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ $\forall n > \frac{1}{\delta}$ \exists M $\forall x \in \Sigma^*$ $|x| \leq M$ \exists $p \in \Sigma^*$ $|p| \leq \delta$ $L(x) = L(xp)$

$$BPP \subseteq \bigcap_{\epsilon > 0} DTime(n^\epsilon)$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ $\forall n > \frac{1}{\delta}$ \exists M $\forall x \in \Sigma^*$ $|x| \leq M$ \exists $p \in \Sigma^*$ $|p| \leq \delta$ $L(x) = L(xp)$

$\epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ $\forall n > \frac{1}{\delta}$ \exists M $\forall x \in \Sigma^*$ $|x| \leq M$ \exists $p \in \Sigma^*$ $|p| \leq \delta$ $L(x) = L(xp)$

$$BPP \subseteq DTime(2^{(log n)^\epsilon})$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ $\forall n > \frac{1}{\delta}$ \exists M $\forall x \in \Sigma^*$ $|x| \leq M$ \exists $p \in \Sigma^*$ $|p| \leq \delta$ $L(x) = L(xp)$

$$BPP = P$$

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best-case ~~time~~ $\log_2 n$

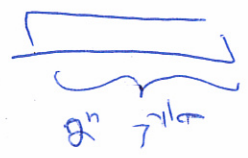
$L \in PSPACE$ \Rightarrow $L \in EXP$

best-case $\log_2 n$

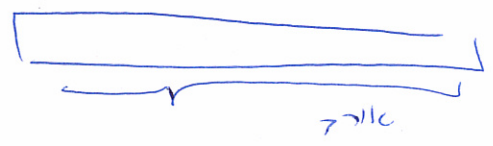
$L \in PSPACE$ \Rightarrow $L \in EXP$

EXP \subseteq PSPACE

problem L \in $PSPACE$ \Rightarrow $L \in EXP$



problem L \in $PSPACE$ \Rightarrow $L \in EXP$



$poly(2^n) = 2^{O(n)}$

$f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

problem L \in $PSPACE$

problem L \in $PSPACE$

$f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

hardness amplification

best-case to Avg-case reduction

$\bar{f} \in PSPACE \Leftrightarrow f \in PSPACE$; contrapositive

$\bar{f} \in PSPACE \Leftrightarrow f \in PSPACE$


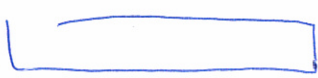
$\bar{f} \in EXP \Leftrightarrow f \in EXP$

1. P. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

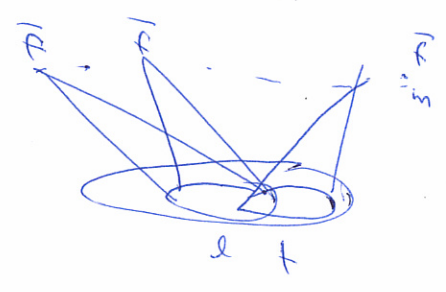
(Worst-case) \rightarrow $\sum_{i=1}^n LEE \cdot e \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
 $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
BPT = 5K

Trevisan ext NW PRG

NW
~~Maximization~~

Worst-case
 \exists Blot \rightarrow (Blot \vee Blot) f 
 us Blot \vee Blot Blot $\rightarrow f = ECC(f)$ 

$\sqrt{2} \rightarrow$ Blot PRG



Trevisan: \bar{D}

$|x| \geq 2^k$ $H_{\infty}(X) \geq k$ $f \in X$ P_1 P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n

(f \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot) information theoretic Blot e f r
 (f \in Blot \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot) Blot \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot $I = ECC$

inf. theoretic P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n PRG $k(n)$ $NW(f)$ 1

maximal \rightarrow P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n Blot \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot

\rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot \rightarrow Blot