

Pseudo-random graphs and bit probe schemes with one-sided error

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The problem under consideration:

bit probe scheme with one-sided error

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Our technique:

pseudo-random graphs

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to answer a query

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Remark: $s = \Omega(n \log m)$

static structures for a set: standard solutions

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3. Fredman–Komlós–Szemerédi (double hashing):

- ▶ good news: database of size $O(n \log m)$ bits
- ▶ good news: randomization only to construct the database
- ▶ bad news: need to read $O(\log m)$ bits to answer a query

Buhrman–Miltersen–Radhakrishnan–Venkatesh [2001]

Two features:

1. a *randomized* algorithm answers a query “ $x \in A?$ ”
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Two features:

1. a *randomized* algorithm answers a query “ $x \in A?$ ”
2. a scheme based on a highly unbalanced expander
 - ▶ good news: read *one* bit to answer a query
 - ▶ good news: memory = $O(n \log m)$
 - ▶ bad news: exponential computations
 - ▶ *some* news: two-sided errors
 - ▶ bad news: need $\Omega\left(\frac{n^2 \log m}{\log n}\right)$ for a one-sided error

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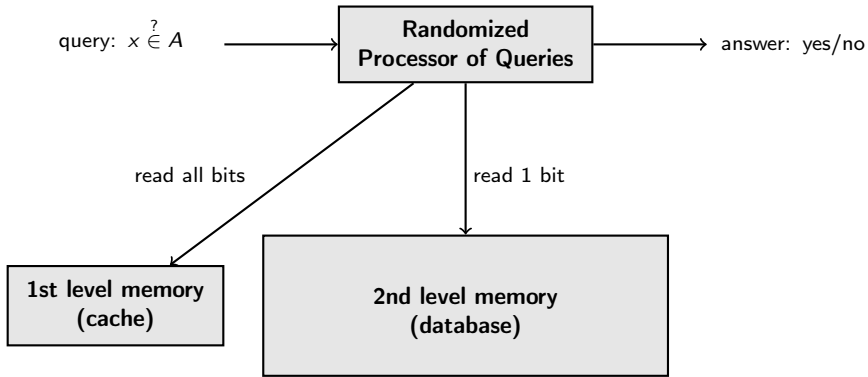
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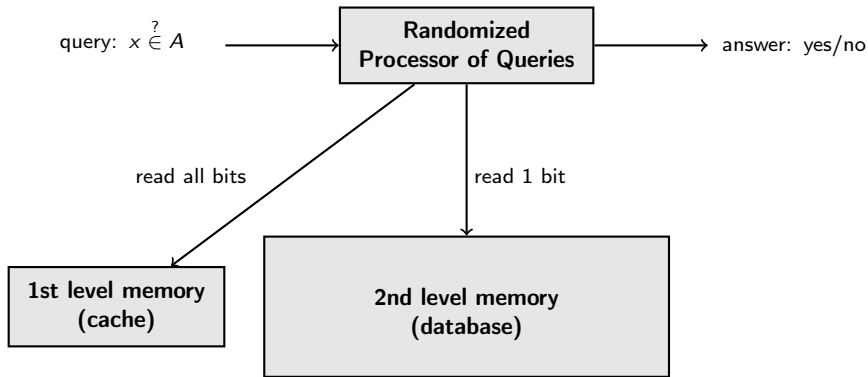
Do we cheat ?

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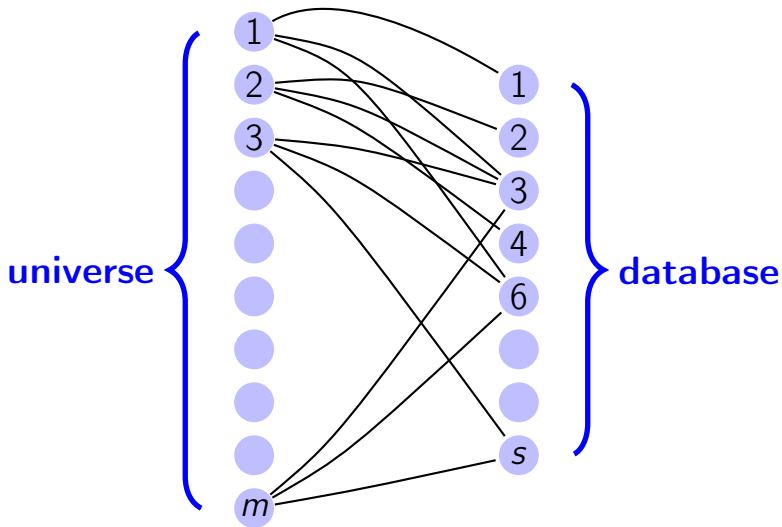
Do we cheat ? Yes, we have changed the model !
We allow *cached* memory of size $\text{poly}(\log m)$.





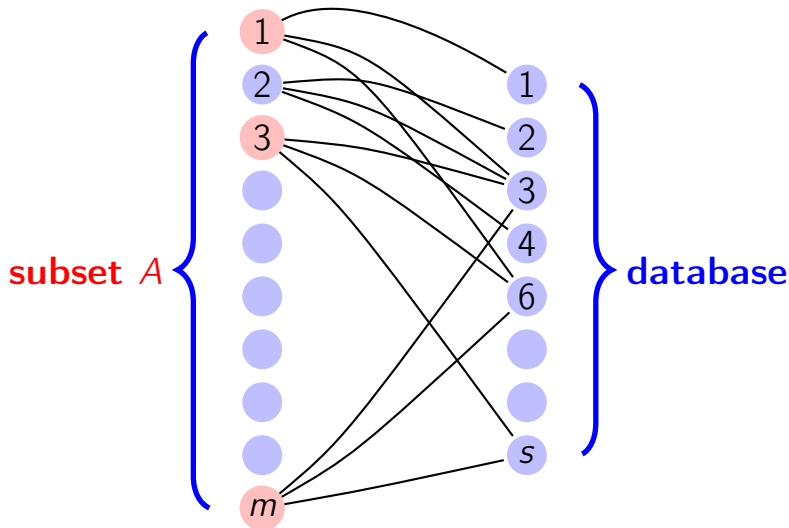
Theorem. For any n -element set A from an m -element universe there exists a randomized bit-probe scheme with one-sided error, with cache of size $O(\log^c m)$ and database of size $O(n \log^2 m)$.

the left part: m vertices; degree $d = O(\log m)$
the right part: $s = O(n \log^2 m)$ vertices

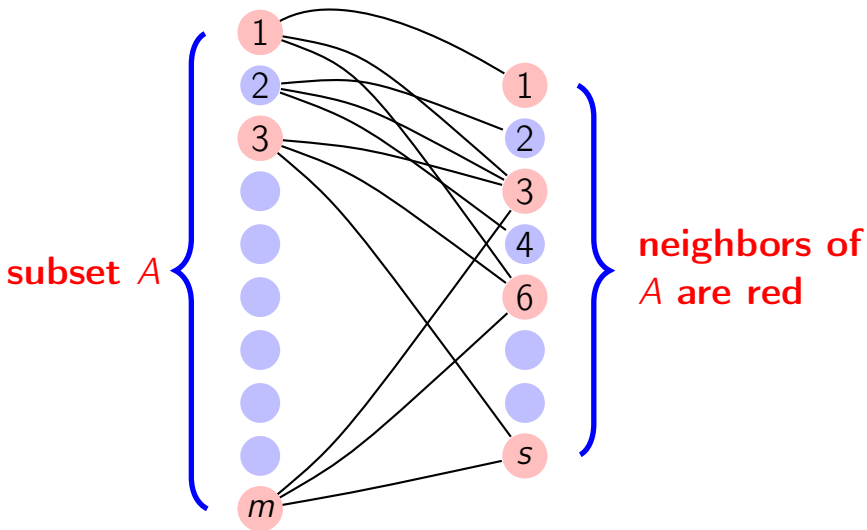


in the left part: set A of n vertices

the right part: $s = O(n \log^2 m)$ vertices



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We need a good PRG...

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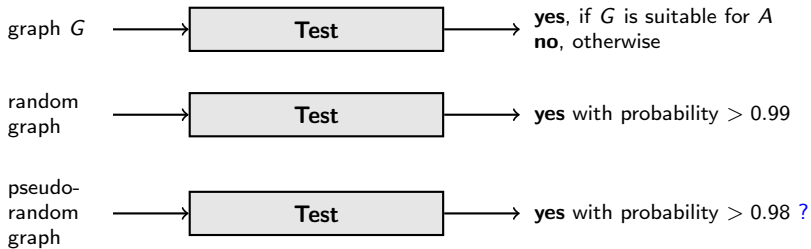
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graph G \longrightarrow **Test** \longrightarrow **yes**, if G is suitable for A
no, otherwise

random graph \longrightarrow **Test** \longrightarrow **yes** with probability > 0.99

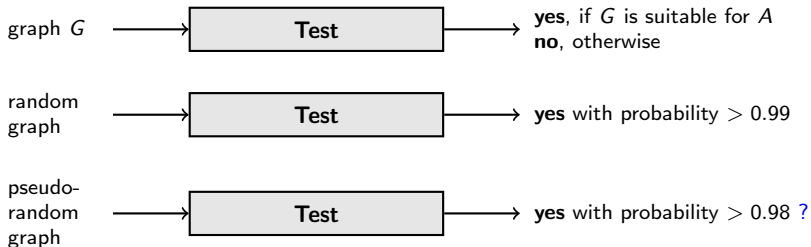
pseudo-random graph \longrightarrow **Test** \longrightarrow **yes** with probability > 0.98 ?

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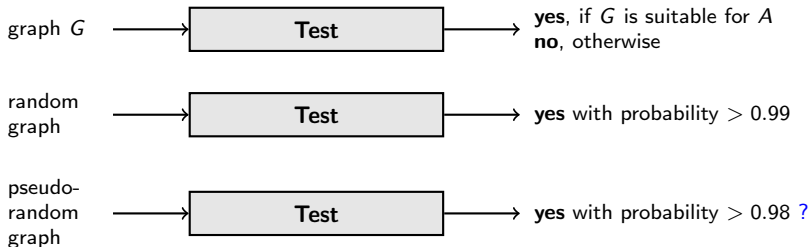
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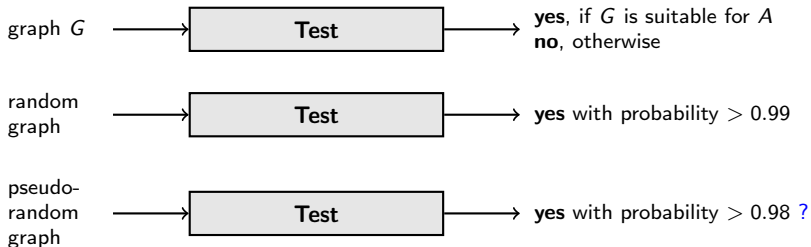
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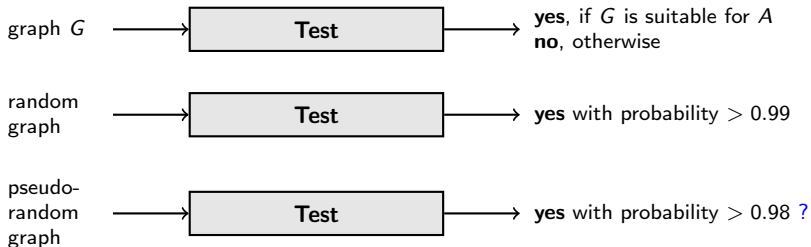
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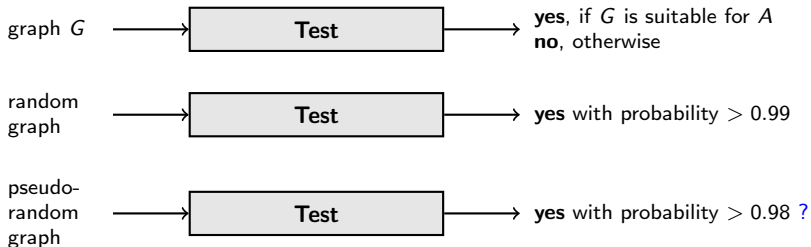
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Size of the seed = $\text{poly}(\log m)$.

Conclusion: a **bit-probe scheme**:

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- ▶ one-sided error
- ▶ 1-st level “cached” memory = poly log m
- ▶ 2-nd level memory = $O(n \log^2 m)$

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Beyond this talk: combine our construction with Guruswami–Umans–Vadhan

- ▶ read *two* bit to answer a query
- ▶ one-sided error
- ▶ 1-st level “cache” memory = $\text{poly log } m$
- ▶ 2-nd level memory = $n^{1+\delta} \text{poly log } m$
- ▶ computations in time $\text{poly}(n, \log m)$

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Thank you! Questions?