The Forehead Game

Exposition by William Gasarch

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STUDENTS WORK IN GROUPS TO BEAT n+1 OR SHOW YOU CAN"T

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- 3. Bob knows c_i 's so he now knows $b_{n/2}, \ldots, b_{n-1}$. Bob knows a_i 's and c_i 's so he can compute $a_{n/2} \cdots a_{n-1} + b_{n/2} \cdots b_{n-1} + c_{n/2} \cdots c_{n-1} = s + \text{carry } z$

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- 3. Bob knows c_i 's so he now knows $b_{n/2},\ldots,b_{n-1}$. Bob knows a_i 's and c_i 's so he can compute $a_{n/2}\cdots a_{n-1}+b_{n/2}\cdots b_{n-1}+c_{n/2}\cdots c_{n-1}=s+\text{carry }z$ $s=1^{n/2}$: Bob says (MAYBE,z). $s\neq 1^{n/2}$: Bob says NO.
- **4**. Carol knows b_i 's so she now knows $c_0, \ldots, c_{n/2-1}$.

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- 4. Carol knows b_i 's so she now knows $c_0, \ldots, c_{n/2-1}$. Carol knows the carry bit z so she can compute $a_0 \cdots a_{n/2} + b_0 \cdots b_{n/2} + c_0 \cdots c_{n/2} + z = t$

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- 4. Carol knows b_i 's so she now knows $c_0, \ldots, c_{n/2-1}$. Carol knows the carry bit z so she can compute $a_0 \cdots a_{n/2} + b_0 \cdots b_{n/2} + c_0 \cdots c_{n/2} + z = t$ $t = 1^{n/2}$: Carol says YES. $t \neq 1^{n/2}$: Carol says NO.

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STUDENTS WORK IN GROUPS TO EITHER DO BETTER THAN n+1 OR SHOW YOU CAN"T

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, B: $b_0 \cdots b_{n-1}$, C: $c_0 \cdots c_{n-1}$, D: $d_0 \cdots d_{n-1}$.

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- 3. Carol can add first 1/3 of the bits, sees if its $1^{n/3}$, if its not say NO, if it is say MAYBE and the carry bit.

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- 3. Carol can add first 1/3 of the bits, sees if its $1^{n/3}$, if its not say NO, if it is say MAYBE and the carry bit.
- 4. Bob can add second 1/3 of the bits along with the carry bit, sees if its $1^{n/3}$, if its not say NO, if it is say MAYBE and the carry bit.

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- 3. Carol can add first 1/3 of the bits, sees if its $1^{n/3}$, if its not say NO, if it is say MAYBE and the carry bit.
- 4. Bob can add second 1/3 of the bits along with the carry bit, sees if its $1^{n/3}$, if its not say NO, if it is say MAYBE and the carry bit.
- 5. Bob can add third 1/3 of the bits along with the carry bit, sees if its $1^{n/3}$, if its not say NO, if it is say YES.



k People

People are A_1, \ldots, A_k .

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- 2. Ai's forehead has ai
- 3. They want to know if $a_1 + \cdots + a_k = 2^{n+1} 1$.
- 4. Can do in $\frac{n}{k-1} + O(1)$ bits, similar to the k = 3, 4 cases.

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- 1. A_i has a string of length n on their foreheads.
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- 3. They want to know if $a_1 + \cdots + a_k = 2^{n+1} 1$.
- 4. Can do in $\frac{n}{k-1} + O(1)$ bits, similar to the k = 3, 4 cases.
- 5. Caveat: The O(1) term is really O(k) which matters if k is a function of n.

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- 4. There exists an $O(n^{1-\delta})$ protocol and it is roughly optimal.
- 5. There exists an $O(n^{1-\delta})$ protocol, optimal UNKNOWN.

VOTE!

The Answer

3 people:

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- ▶ Gasarch (2006): Lower Bound $\Omega(\log \log n)$.
- Nothing else is known.

k people:

- ▶ Gasarch 2006: there is an $O(n^{1/(\log_2(k-1)}))$ protocol. (A more careful analysis of Chandra-Furst-Lipton protocol.)
- ▶ Chandra-Furst-Lipton, lower bound $\Omega(1)$.
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Open Similar questions for 4 people, 5 people, etc.