# **The Forehead Game**

# Exposition by William Gasarch

July 18, 2020

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Alice is A, Bob is B, Carol is C.



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

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1. A: $a_0 \cdots a_{n-1}$ , B: $b_0 \cdots b_{n-1}$ , C: $c_0 \cdots c_{n-1}$ . 2. A says:  $c_0 \oplus b_{n/2}$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $c_{n/2-1} \oplus b_{n-1}$ .

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- 2. A says:  $c_0 \oplus b_{n/2}, \ \cdots, \ c_{n/2-1} \oplus b_{n-1}$ .
- 3. Bob knows  $c_i$ 's so he now knows  $b_{n/2}, \ldots, b_{n-1}$ .

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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  $a_0 \cdots a_{n/2} + b_0 \cdots b_{n/2} + c_0 \cdots c_{n/2} + z = t$ 

- A:a<sub>0</sub> ··· a<sub>n-1</sub>, B:b<sub>0</sub> ··· b<sub>n-1</sub>, C:c<sub>0</sub> ··· c<sub>n-1</sub>.
  A says: c<sub>0</sub> ⊕ b<sub>n/2</sub>, ··· , c<sub>n/2-1</sub> ⊕ b<sub>n-1</sub>.
  Bob knows c<sub>i</sub>'s so he now knows b<sub>n/2</sub>, ..., b<sub>n-1</sub>. Bob knows a<sub>i</sub>'s and c<sub>i</sub>'s so he can compute a<sub>n/2</sub> ··· a<sub>n-1</sub> + b<sub>n/2</sub> ··· b<sub>n-1</sub> + c<sub>n/2</sub> ··· c<sub>n-1</sub> = s + carry z s = 1<sup>n/2</sup>: Bob says (MAYBE,z). s ≠ 1<sup>n/2</sup>: Bob says NO.
   Carol knows b<sub>i</sub>'s so she now knows c<sub>0</sub>, ..., c<sub>n/2-1</sub>. 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.

#### Alice is A, Bob is B, Carol is C, Donna is D.

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 Carol can add first 1/3 of the bits, sees if its 1<sup>n/3</sup>, if its not say NO, if it is say MAYBE and the carry bit.

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- 2. A says:  $c_0 \oplus b_{n/3-1} \oplus a_{2n/3-1}, \cdots, c_{n/3-1} \oplus b_{2n/3-1} \oplus c_{n-1}$ .
- Carol can add first 1/3 of the bits, sees if its 1<sup>n/3</sup>, if its not say NO, if it is say MAYBE and the carry bit.
- Bob can add second 1/3 of the bits along with the carry bit, sees if its 1<sup>n/3</sup>, if its not say NO, if it is say MAYBE and the carry bit.

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- 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.

People are  $A_1, \ldots, A_k$ .



#### People are $A_1, \ldots, A_k$ .

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2.  $A_i$ 's forehead has  $a_i$ 

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- 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.

Lets go back to 3 people. We know we can do  $\frac{n}{2} + O(1)$ .

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Lets go back to 3 people. We know we can do  $\frac{n}{2} + O(1)$ . 1.  $\frac{n}{2} + O(1)$  is roughly optimal.

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Lets go back to 3 people. We know we can do  $\frac{n}{2} + O(1)$ .

- 1.  $\frac{n}{2} + O(1)$  is roughly optimal.
- 2. There is an  $O(\frac{n}{\log n})$  protocol and it is roughly optimal.

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3. There is an  $O(\frac{n}{\log n})$  protocol, optimal UNKNOWN.

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- 3. There is an  $O(\frac{n}{\log n})$  protocol, optimal UNKNOWN.
- 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:

Chandra-Furst-Lipton (1983): there is an O(n<sup>1/2</sup>) protocol; lower bound Ω(1).

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3 people:

- Chandra-Furst-Lipton (1983): there is an O(n<sup>1/2</sup>) protocol; lower bound Ω(1).
- Gasarch (2006): Lower Bound  $\Omega(\log \log n)$ .
- Nothing else is known.
- k people:
  - ► Gasarch 2006: there is an O(n<sup>1/(log<sub>2</sub>(k-1))</sup>) protocol. (A more careful analysis of Chandra-Furst-Lipton protocol.)

- Chandra-Furst-Lipton, lower bound  $\Omega(1)$ .
- Nothing else is known.

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**Open** Find an elementary proof for a protocol,  $< \frac{n}{2} + O(1)$ .

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**Open** Similar questions for 4 people, 5 people, etc.