BILL AND NATHAN, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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BILL RECORD LECTURE!!!

Lower Bounds on Approx for Set Cover

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Set Cover Given *n* and $S_1, \ldots, S_m \subseteq \{1, \ldots, n\}$ find the least number of sets S_i 's that **cover** $\{1, \ldots, n\}$.

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We will sketch a proof of a weaker lower bound on Set Cover.

2-Prover 1-Round Protocols

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 $A \in \text{PCP}(q(n), r(n), \epsilon(n))$ if there exists a q(n)-query, r(n)-random RPOTM-BA $M^{()}$ such that, for all n, for all $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$, the following holds.

 $A \in PCP(q(n), r(n), \epsilon(n))$ if there exists a q(n)-query, r(n)-random RPOTM-BA $M^{()}$ such that, for all n, for all $x \in \{0,1\}^n$, the following holds.

1. If $x \in A$ then there exists y such that, for all τ with $|\tau| = r(n)$, $M^{y}(x, \tau)$ accepts. In other words, the probability of acceptance is 1.

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- 2. If $x \notin A$ then for all y at most $\epsilon(n)$ of the τ 's with $|\tau| = r(n)$ make $M^{y}(x, \tau)$ accept. In other words, the probability of acceptance is $\leq \epsilon(n)$.

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- 1. If $x \in A$ then there exists y such that, for all τ with $|\tau| = r(n)$, $M^{y}(x, \tau)$ accepts. In other words, the probability of acceptance is 1.
- If x ∉ A then for all y at most ε(n) of the τ's with |τ| = r(n) make M^y(x, τ) accept. In other words, the probability of acceptance is ≤ ε(n).

3. One of the two cases above must happen.

Aspect of PCP we will Vary

View PCP as a Verifier V interacting with a Prover P.



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- (2) V's queries are bit-queries. $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}.$
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- (4) V makes his bit-queries to ONE Prover.

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- 1. It is similar to the educational example I gave of PCP
- 2. We will **use** this protocol later in our lower bound proof for SET COVER.

Recall that we have a gap reduction from 3SAT to MAX3SAT.

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It is of interest to look at formulas ψ which we are promised are either satisfiable or far from satisfiable.

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There is a gap reduction from MAX3SAT to MAX3SAT-5. (We will see this in a later talk.)

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- 1. If $\phi' \in 3$ SAT then $OPT(\psi) = m$.
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- 3. Every variable in ψ appears exactly 5 times. Important for us: $m = \Theta(n)$.

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V and two P_1, P_2 are looking at ψ which has m clauses.

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(3) When V gets the answers he will then decide if he thinks $\psi \in 3SAT$.