

**9.1** Show that there is a polynomial of degree  $O(\sqrt{n})$  approximating  $\text{AND}_n$  with error  $1/3$  and with rational coefficients both numerators and denominators of which are of absolute value  $2^{O(n^{1/2} \log(n))}$ .

**9.2** Show that  $\text{AND}_n$  can be approximated with error  $1/n$  by a polynomial of degree  $O(\sqrt{n} \log n)$ .

**9.3** Show that there is a polynomial of degree  $O(\sqrt{n} \log n)$  approximating  $\text{AND}_n$  with error  $1/n$  and with rational coefficients both numerators and denominators of which are of absolute value  $2^{O(n^{1/2} \log^2 n)}$ .

A *decision list*  $L(x)$  of length  $k$  over variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  is a sequence  $(l_1, b_1), \dots, (l_k, b_k), b_{k+1}$ , where each  $l_i$  is a literal and  $b_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ . Given  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$  the value of  $L(x)$  is  $b_i$  if  $i$  is the smallest index such that  $l_i$  is true on  $x$ ; if all  $l_i$ 's are false, then  $L(x) = b_{k+1}$ .

**9.4** Show that any decision list of length  $k$  is computable by a PTF of degree 1 and weight  $O(2^k)$ .

**9.5** Show that for any parameter  $h$  any decision list of length  $k$  is computable by a PTF of degree  $h$  and weight  $O(2^{k/h+h})$ .

**9.6** Show that any decision list of length  $k$  is computable by a PTF of degree  $k^{1/2}$  and weight  $2^{O(k^{1/2})}$ .

**9.7** Show that any decision list of length  $k$  is computable by a PTF of degree  $k^{1/3} \text{polylog}(k)$  and weight  $2^{O(k^{1/3} \text{polylog}(k))}$ . (Hint: combine several previous results.)

### Problems for homework

**Due: March, 14, 2019**

**9.8** For  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$  let  $\text{NAE}_n(x) = 0$  iff  $x_1 = \dots = x_n$ . Show that  $\deg_{1/3}(\text{NAE}_n) = \Theta(\sqrt{n})$ .

**9.9** For  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  denote  $\text{INDEX}(i_1, \dots, i_{k-1}, A) = A[i_1, \dots, i_{k-1}]$ , where  $1 \leq i_j \leq n$  for all  $j \in [k-1]$  and  $A$  is a  $k-1$  dimensional array of bits. Show that simultaneous  $k$ -party communication complexity of  $\text{INDEX}$  is  $\Omega(n)$ .