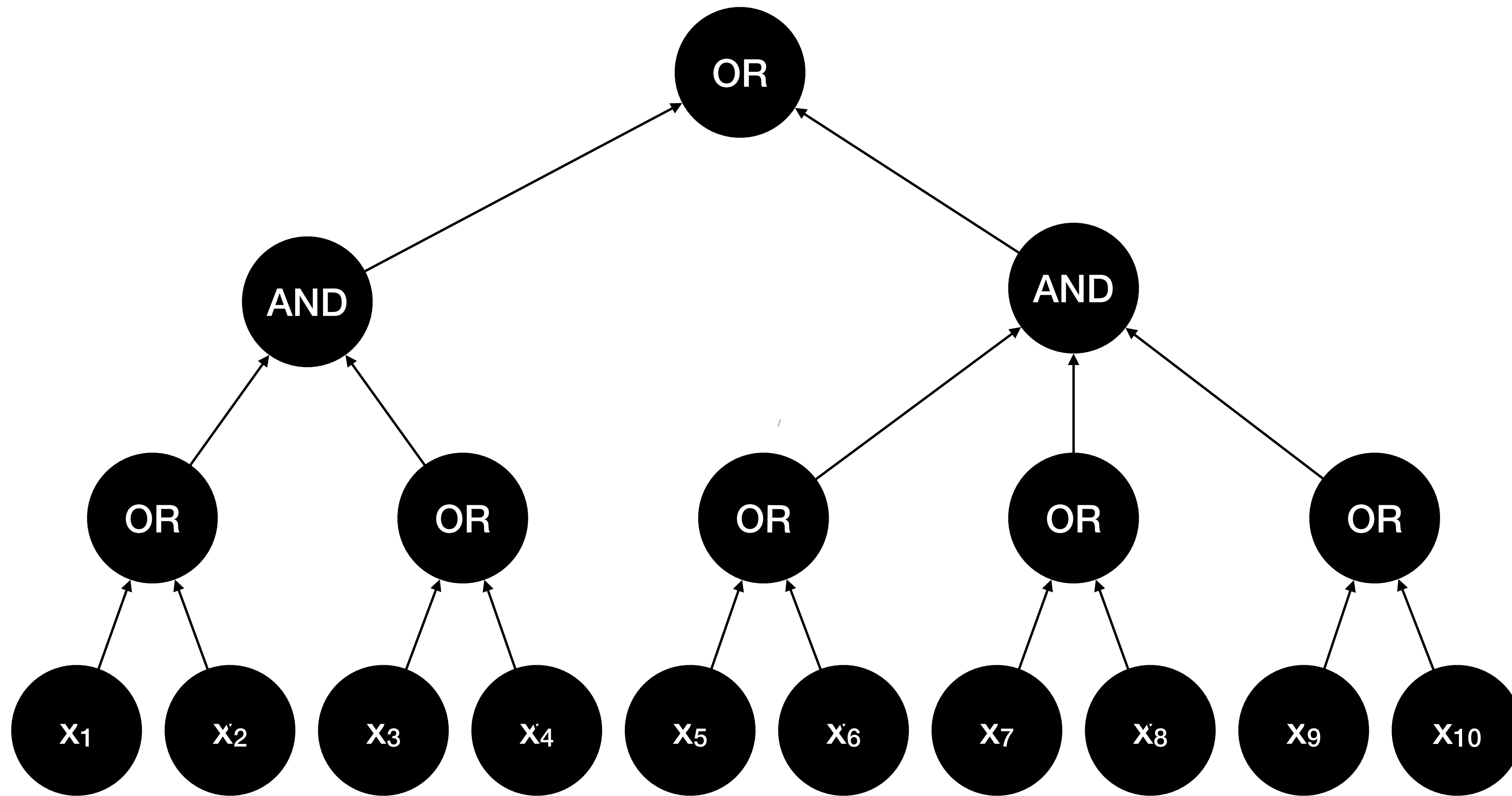


Depth-3 Circuits for Inner Products

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Σ_3^2 : depth-3 bottom fan-in 2 circuits



2-CNFs

Inner Product

- $\text{IP}_n : \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$
- $\text{IP}_n(x, y) := \langle x, y \rangle \text{ mod } 2$
- $\text{IP}_9(x, y) = 1$

1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1

$x \in \{0,1\}^9$
 $y \in \{0,1\}^9$

Why Σ_3^2 ? Why Inner-Product?

- Σ_3^3 -complexity of IP_n was raised as an open problem by Golovnev, Kulikov, and Williams
- Frankl, Gryaznov, and Talebanfard pointed out the challenge for obtaining Σ_3^2 -complexity of IP_n
- New techniques from related areas

Our Result

- Σ_3^2 -complexity of IP_n is $2^{\alpha_n \cdot n}$ where $0.847\dots \leq \alpha_n \leq 0.965\dots$
- Previously, known: $\frac{1}{2} \leq \alpha_n \leq 1$

Upper Bound: $\alpha_n \leq 0.965\dots$

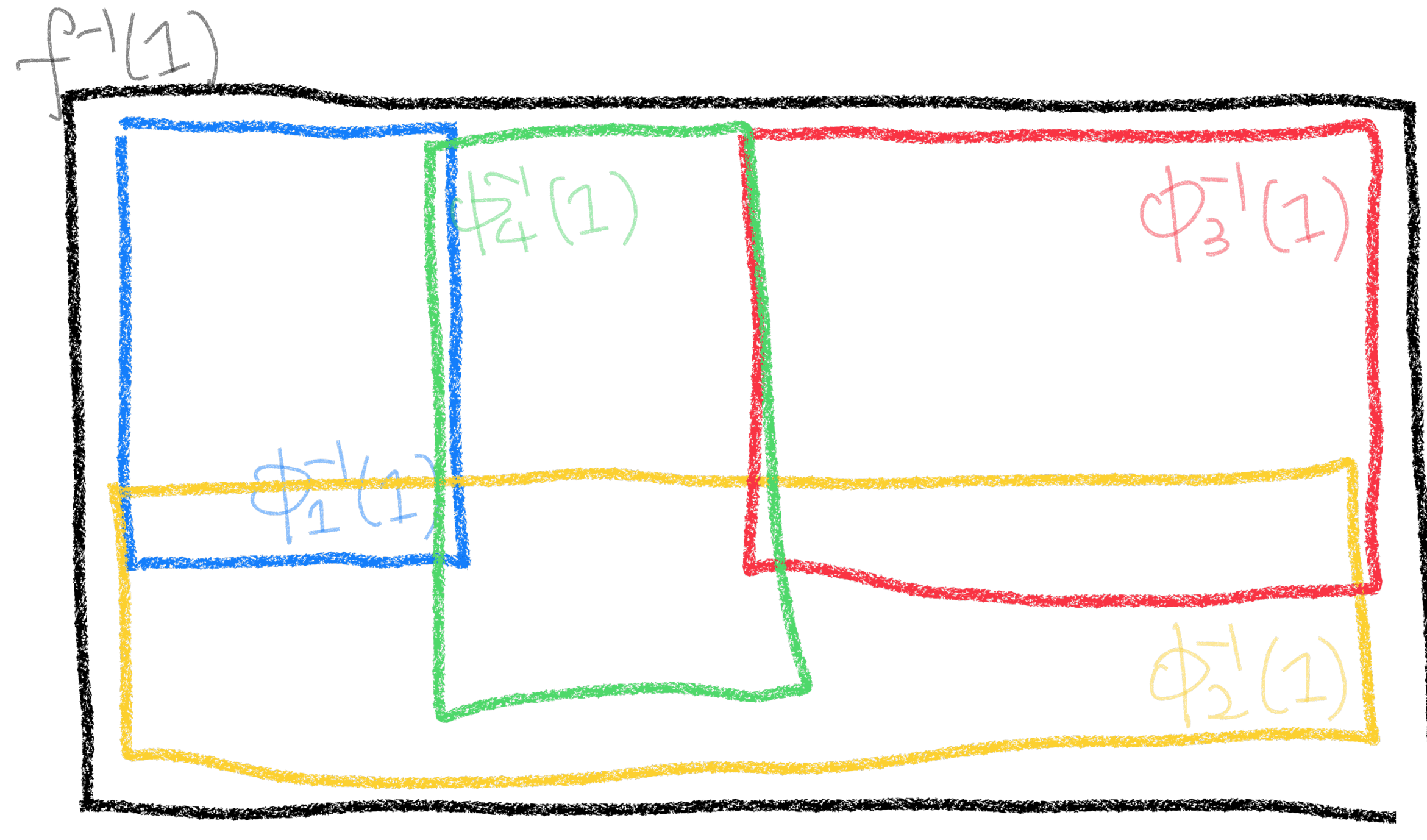
Upper Bound: $\alpha_n \leq 0.965\dots$

Fractional Cover [1/4]

- $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$
- $C: \Sigma_3^2$ -circuit with top fan-in m computing f
- $f^{-1}(1) = \bigcup_{i \in [m]} \phi_i^{-1}(1)$
 - ϕ_i : 2-CNF induced by C

Upper Bound: $\alpha_n \leq 0.965\dots$

Fractional Cover [2/4]



Upper Bound: $\alpha_n \leq 0.965\dots$

Fractional Cover [3/4]

- $\Phi := \{\phi : 2\text{CNF s.t. } \forall x \in \{0,1\}^n, \phi(x) \leq f(x)\}$
- Goal: Find minimum $S \subseteq \Phi$ where $f^{-1}(1) \subseteq \bigcup_{\phi \in S} \phi^{-1}(1)$
 - Σ_3^2 -complexity of $f \leq O(|S|)$

Upper Bound: $\alpha_n \leq 0.965\dots$

Fractional Cover [4/4]

$$\min \sum_{\phi \in \Phi} w_{\phi}$$

$$\text{subject to } \sum_{\phi \in \Phi} w_{\phi} \phi(x) \geq 1, \forall x \in f^{-1}(1)$$

$$w_{\phi} \in [0, 1], \forall \phi \in \Phi$$

Note The least top fan-in is captured by the corresponding integer program

Lovasz's fractional cover

$$\Rightarrow \text{Opt} \leq \text{Opt}^{\mathbb{Z}} \leq O(n) \cdot \text{Opt}$$

$$w_{\phi} \in \{0, 1\}$$

Upper Bound: $\alpha_n \leq 0.965\dots$

Construct Circuit [1/2]

1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	$x \in \{0,1\}^9$
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	$y \in \{0,1\}^9$

- $IP_n(x, y)$ is determined by the parity of “11” patterns

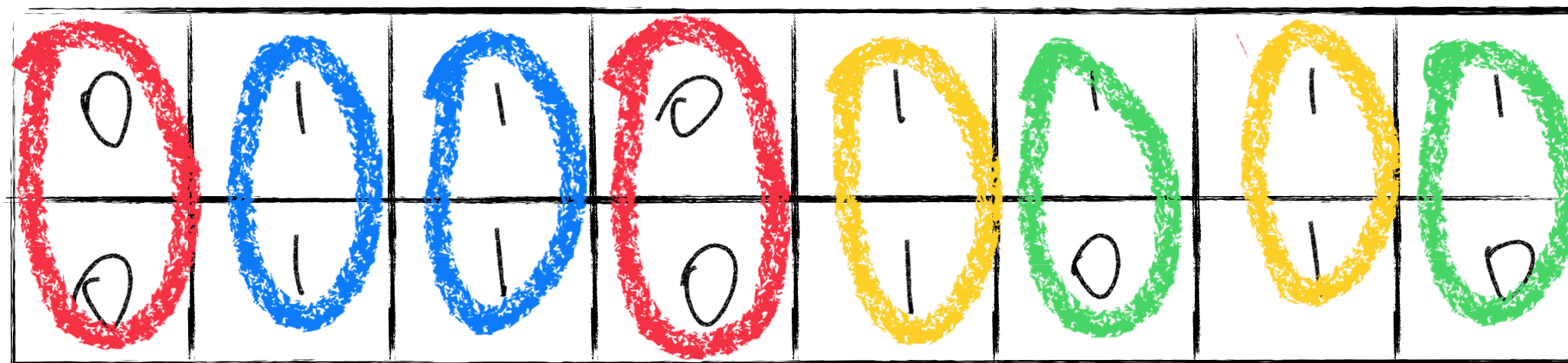
- $p_{11}(x, y) := \frac{1}{n} \left| \{i \in [n] : (x_i, y_i) = (1,1)\} \right|$

- Case on p_{11} small and p_{11} large

Upper Bound: $\alpha_n \leq 0.965\dots$

Construct Circuit [2/2]

- p_{11} **small**
 - Hardcode all $(x, y) \in \text{IP}_n^{-1}(1)$ into a relatively small circuit
- p_{11} **large**
 - Handle $(x, y) \in \text{IP}_n^{-1}(0)$ by cancelling out matching pairs: use LP



Lower Bound: $\alpha_n \geq 0.847\dots$

Lower Bounds: $\alpha_n \geq 0.847\dots$

Fractional Cover [1/3]

- $\max_{\phi \in \Phi} |\phi^{-1}(1)| \leq M \implies \text{top fan-in of } f \geq \frac{f^{-1}(1)}{M}$

Handwritten notes in a box:

$f^{-1}(1)$

$\phi^{-1}(1)$ s.t.

$|\phi^{-1}(1)| = \max_{\phi \in \Phi} |\phi^{-1}(1)|$

Lower Bounds: $\alpha_n \geq 0.847\dots$

Fractional Cover [2/3]

- Choose a hard distribution \mathcal{D} over $f^{-1}(1)$
- Measure $\left| \phi^{-1}(1) \right|$ relative to \mathcal{D}
- $\max_{\phi \in \Phi} \Pr_{x \in \mathcal{D}}[\phi(x) = 1] \leq p \implies \text{top fan-in of } f \geq \frac{1}{p}$

Lower Bounds: $\alpha_n \geq 0.847\dots$

Fractional Cover [3/3]

- Hard distribution \mathcal{D}_p over $\text{IP}_n^{-1}(1)$: Binomial distribution where

$$(X, Y) \sim \mathcal{D}_p : \Pr[X_i = 1] = \Pr[Y_i = 1] = p$$

- Max-formulas

$$\forall \phi \in \Phi, \Pr_{(x,y) \sim \mathcal{D}_p}[\phi(x, y) = 1] \leq P_M$$

where P_M is the acceptance probability of the max-formulas

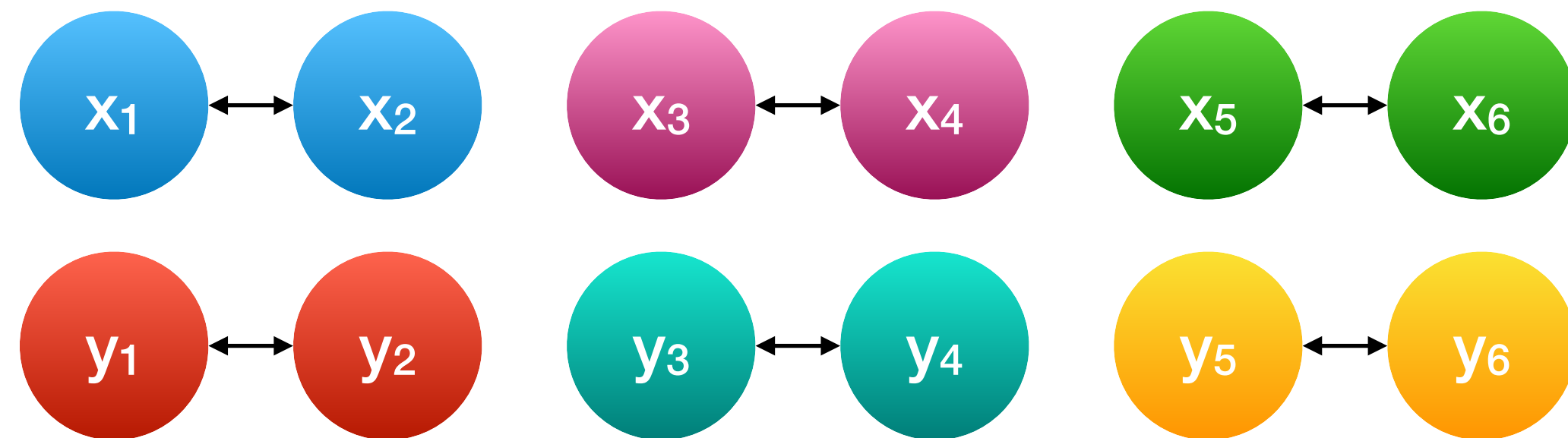
- Σ_3^2 -complexity of $\text{IP}_n \geq \frac{1}{P_M}$

Lower Bounds: $\alpha_n \geq 0.847\dots$

Max Formulas [1/2]

- $\phi_{\text{Coll}}^{(n)} := \bigwedge_{i \in [n/2]} (x_{2i-1} \leftrightarrow x_{2i}) \wedge (y_{2i-1} \leftrightarrow y_{2i})$

- $\phi_{\text{Nand}}^{(n)} := \bigwedge_{i \in [n]} (\neg x_i \vee \neg y_i)$



Lower Bounds: $\alpha_n \geq 0.847\dots$

Max Formulas [2/2]

- Structure lemma:

- There exists a finite set S_n of formulas where

$$\forall \phi \in \Phi, \exists \phi' \in S_n \text{ s.t. } \phi \models \phi' \quad (\phi^{-1}(1) \subseteq (\phi')^{-1}(1))$$

- There exists $p^* \in [0,1]$ where

$$\forall \phi \in S_n, \Pr_{\mathcal{D}_{p^*}}[\phi] \leq \max\{\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_{p^*}}[\phi_{Coll}], \Pr_{\mathcal{D}_{p^*}}[\phi_{Nand}]\}$$

<https://eccc.weizmann.ac.il/report/2023/106/>