

# RANDOMNESS AND APPROXIMATION

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RJ Lipton



# A Story

- Given a polynomial  $f(x)$ 
  - Find its roots
- Polynomial time algorithm in degree  $f(x)$
  
- But...

# A Question

- Where does  $f(x)$  come from?
- The eigenvalues of real symmetric matrices

- All roots real
- Better methods to solve

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 - \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

# The Point

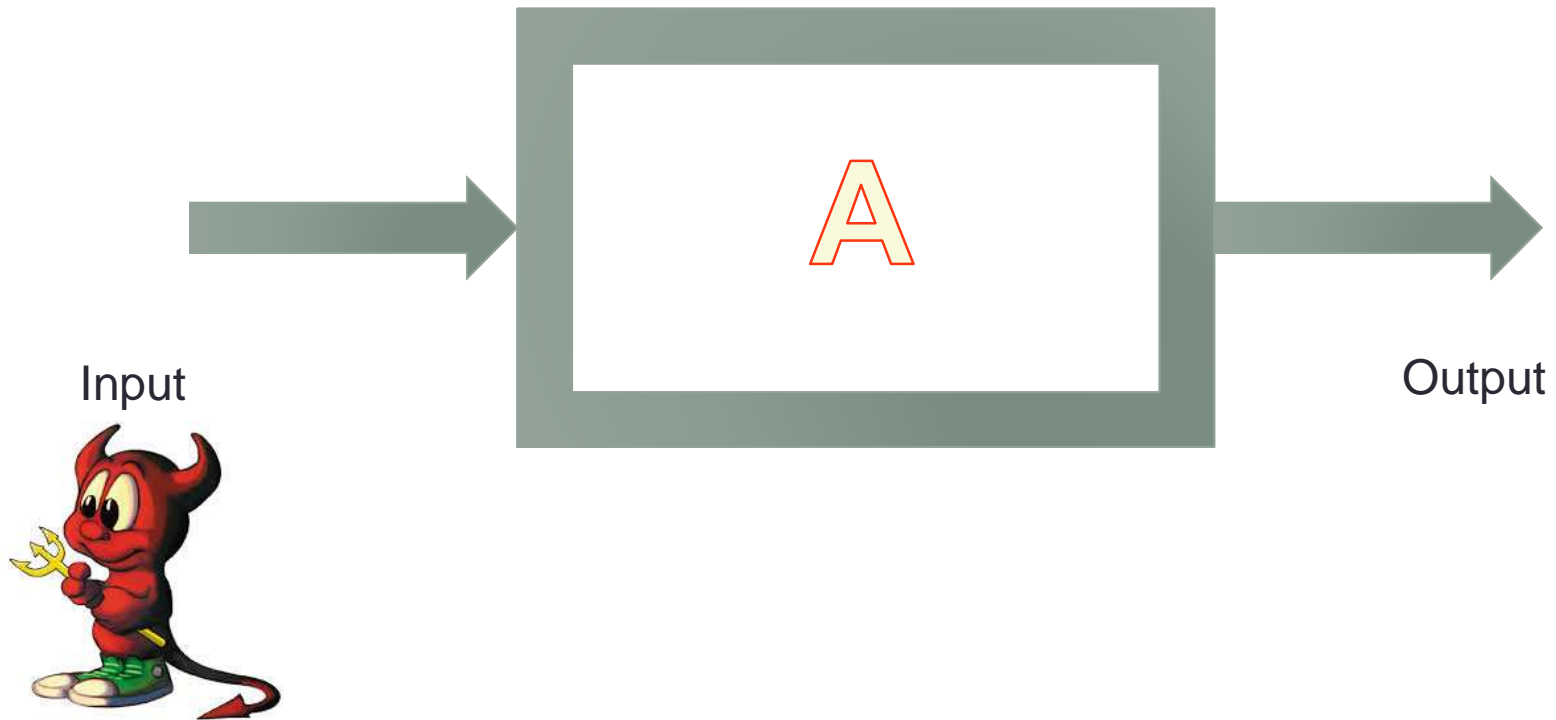
- Moore's Law Stops?

**OCTOBER 22, 2014**

IEEE panel agree Moore's Law via Lithography scaling will be dead by 2035 and explore Beyond CMOS

- Must get to core problems
- Perhaps use
  - Randomness
  - Approximation

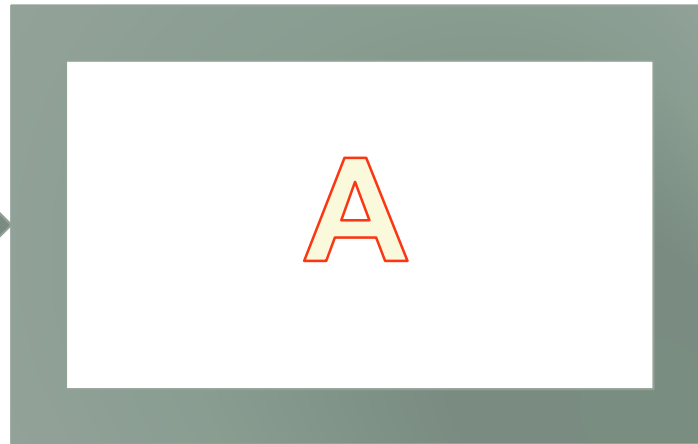
# Worst Case



# Average

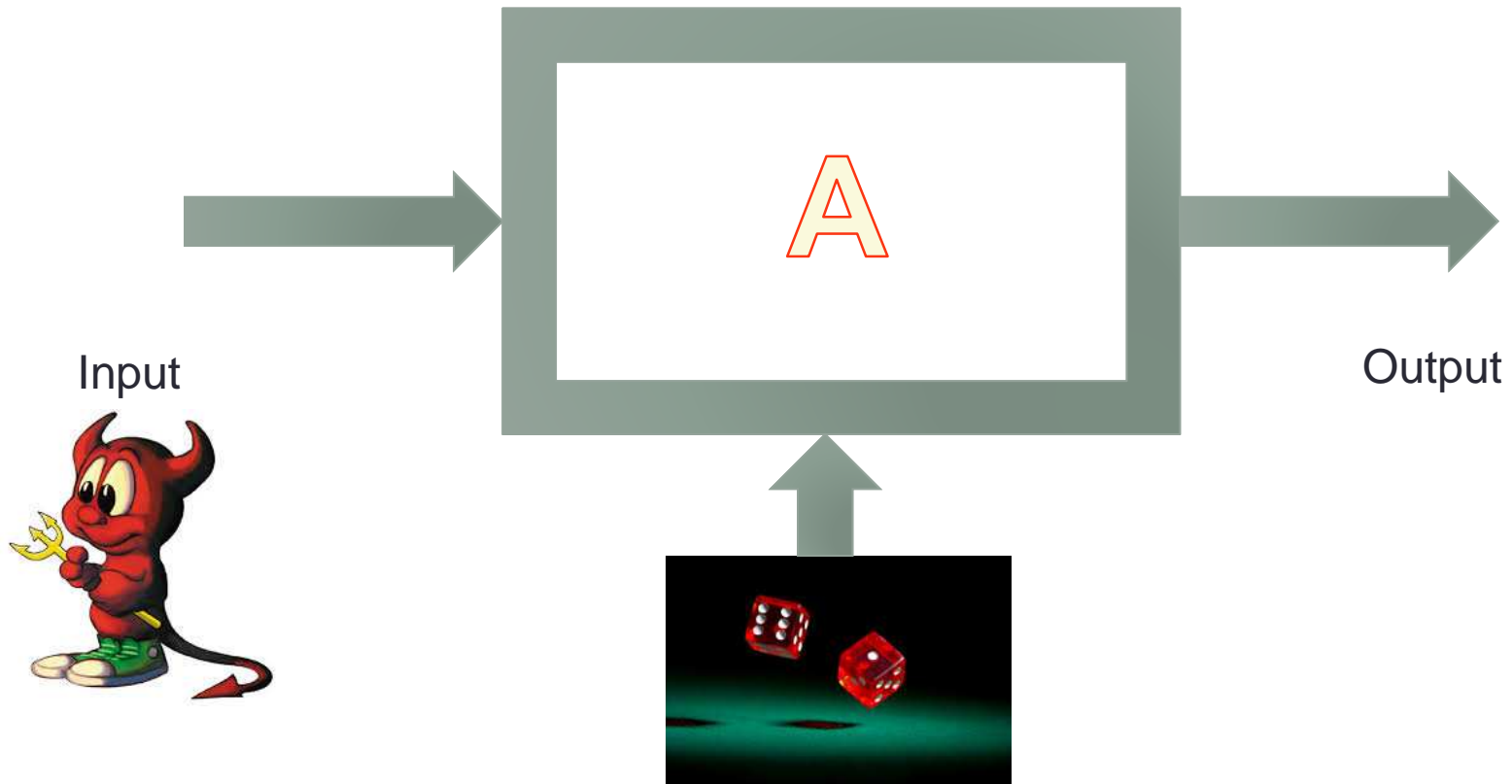


Input



Output

# Random



# Models

- Worst Case
  - For *all inputs* runs in time T
- Average Case
  - For *most inputs* runs in time T
- Random Case
  - For *all inputs* runs in time T with probability  $\approx 1$



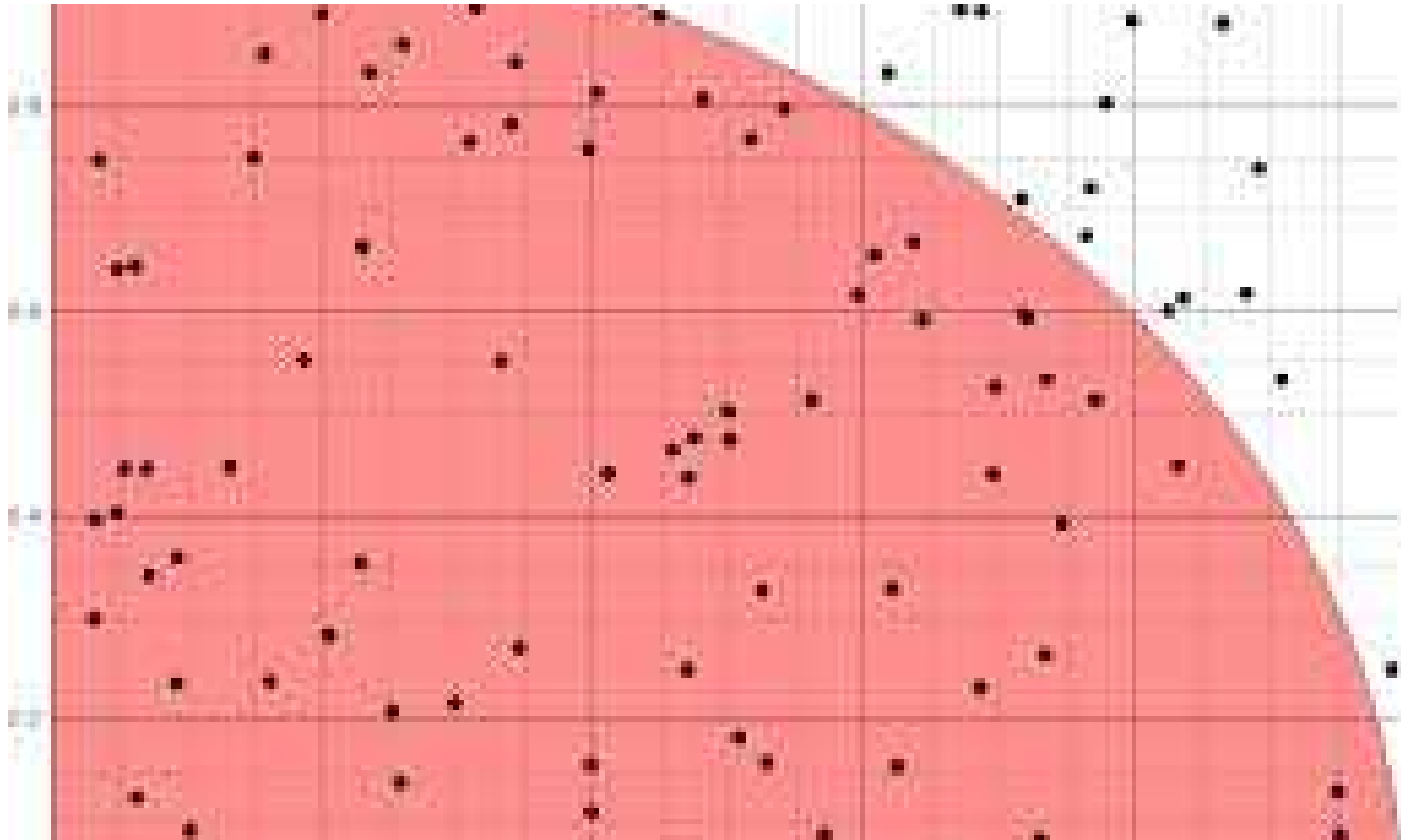
# Why Useful?

- Sampling
- Test properties
- Look at small part of information
- Others

# Sampling

- Economy
- Weather
- Molecular
- Genetics
- Load balancing
  - Distributed sorting

# Sampling



# Testing

- Equality

- $12^{2000001} + 7^{46466} = 143^{10100101} + 198^{45546}?$

- Expense

- Can do via randomness

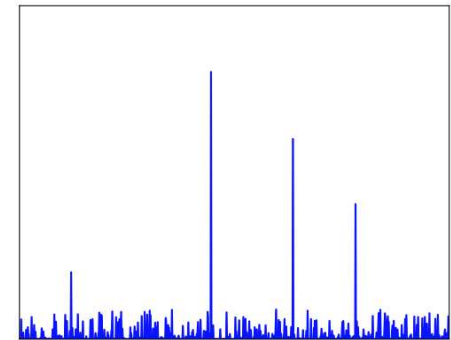
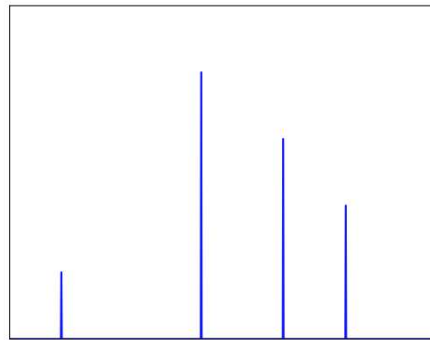
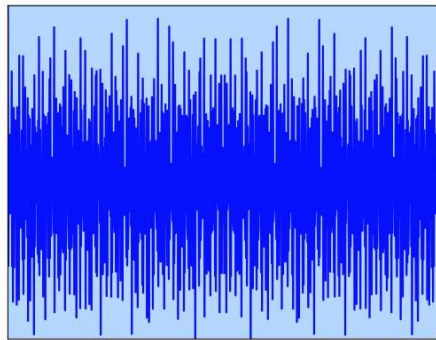
# Approximation

- Compute  $f(x)$  or compute  $g(x)$  so
  - $\text{Distance}(f(x),g(x))$  is small
- Makes sense
  - Many problems
  - Not all

# DFT

- Given  $N$  points can compute in order  $N/\log(N)$  operations
  - Any inputs
  - No randomness

# Sparsity



# Results

- On N points if k sparse
  - Order operations  $k/\log(N)$  random algorithm
- Approximate sparse

$$\|\text{result} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}\|_2 \leq (1 + \epsilon) \min_{k\text{-sparse } \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{(k)}} \|\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{(k)} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}\|_2$$

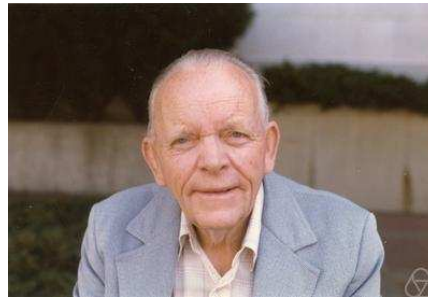


# Random Bit Generation

- Issues with generation of random bits
- “Anyone who considers arithmetical methods of producing random digits is, of course, in a state of sin.”



- “Hard to generate...”



# Random Bits

- Algorithms vary
- Some use few
  - Crypto
- Some use more
  - Hashing
- Some use lots
  - Sampling
  - Testing



# Issues

- How create culture support random/approximate?
- Harder to debug and test?
- Change view of world?