

Fourier analysis of Boolean functions: Some beautiful examples

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 $= \{0, 1\}^n$, set of all n -bit strings

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_x f(x)^2 = \sum_s \hat{f}(s)^2 \quad (\text{Parseval's identity})$$

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- So χ_s (or its negation) has non-trivial correlation with f

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- **List-decoding:** output the whole **list** (hopefully small)

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- This implies there is a set of $O(n/\log(n))$ variables that controls f with high probability

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- If $L = \sum_{s:|s|>\log n} \hat{f}(s)^2 \geq 1/3$, then $\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Inf}_f(i) = 4 \sum_s |s| \hat{f}(s)^2 \geq \Omega(\log n) \Rightarrow \max_i \text{Inf}_f(i) \geq \Omega(\log(n)/n)$
- If $L < 1/3$, then use **KKL inequality** (special case of Bonami-Beckner): $\forall g : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{-1, 0, +1\}, \delta \in [0, 1]$

$$\sum_{s \in \{0,1\}^n} \delta^{|s|} \hat{g}(s)^2 \leq \Pr[g \neq 0]^{2/(1+\delta)}$$

A calculation shows $\max_i \text{Inf}_f(i) \geq \Omega(\log(n)/n)$

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Warning: these are powerful techniques!

