

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0

Week 1

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Week 8

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Week 10

Week 11

● Lecture 34: Sumcheck Protocol - I

● Lecture 35: Sumcheck Protocol - II

● Lecture 36: Parity not in AC^0 - I

● Lecture 37: Parity not in AC^0 - II

○ Quiz : Assignment 11

● Feedback for Week 11

Week 12

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Assignment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-04-07, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

- 1) Which of the following two statements are true? 5 points
- Each CNF formula computing the parity function requires exponential size.
 - Each DNF formula computing the parity function requires exponential size.

- Only 1
 Only 2
 Both 1 and 2
 Neither 1 nor 2

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Both 1 and 2

- 2) Which of the following two statements are true? 1 point
- A nonzero polynomial of degree m over a field has at most m roots.
 - Two polynomials of degree at most m can agree on at most m values.

- Only 1
 Only 2
 Both 1 and 2
 Neither 1 nor 2

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Both 1 and 2

- 3) For a boolean function f and a set S of binary gates, we denote by $Size_S(f)$ the size of the smallest circuit that uses only gates in S to compute f . The size of the circuit is the total number of gates used (all of fanin at most 2), where we also consider the input variables as gates. Let a boolean function $g : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ be defined as being 1 iff at least two of its input variables are 1. Which of the following is known to be true? 5 points

- $Size_S(f) = \Theta(n^2)$
 $Size_S(f) = \Theta(n \log n)$
 $Size_S(f) = \Theta(n)$
 $Size_S(f) = \Theta(1)$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $Size_S(f) = \Theta(n)$

- 4) Let x and y be two integers given in binary representation and f be the integer addition function i.e. $f(x,y) = x+y$. Which of the following is known to be true? 5 points

- f can be computed in AC^0
 f cannot be computed in AC^0
 f can be computed in NC^1 but not in AC^0
 f can be computed in NC^2 but not in NC^1

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 f can be computed in AC^0

- 5) Let x and y be two integers given in binary representation and f be the integer multiplication function i.e. $f(x,y) = x \cdot y$. Which of the following is/are known to be true? 5 points

- f cannot be computed in AC^0
 Parity can be reduced to integer multiplication
 Parity and integer multiplication are incomparable
 f can be computed in AC^0

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 f cannot be computed in AC^0
Parity can be reduced to integer multiplication

- 6) Which of the followings is/are not field? 2 points

- Real Numbers
 Complex Number
 Odd integers
 Even Integers

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Odd integers
Even Integers

- 7) Given n integers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n given in binary representation, iterated integer addition f is defined as $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$. Which of the following is known to be true? 5 points

- f can be computed in AC^0
 f can be computed in NC^1 but not AC^0
 f can be computed in NC^2 but not NC^1
 f cannot be computed in NC

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 f can be computed in NC^1 but not AC^0

- 8) Given n bits x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n the MAJ function is defined as 5 points

$$MAJ(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } |\{x_i \mid x_i = 1\}| \geq \frac{n}{2} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Which of the following is know to be true?

- MAJ can be computed in AC^0
 Parity reduces to MAJ
 MAJ cannot be computed in AC^0
 MAJ cannot be computed in NC^1

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Parity reduces to MAJ
MAJ cannot be computed in AC^0