

## Part III: Advanced Algorithmic Techniques

Can we solve APS? in <sup>slightly</sup> better than  $n^3$  time?  
 or 3SUM " "  $n^2$  "  
 or GV " "  $n^2$  "

### Shaving Logs

$$n^3 \rightarrow n^3 / \log n ?$$

$$n^2 \rightarrow n^2 / \log n ?$$

### EX1: Boolean Matrix Mult.

Avalazarov, Diñic, Kronrod, Faradzev '70

$$O\left(\frac{n^3}{\log^2 n}\right)$$

"Four Russians Alg'm"  
 (worse than Strassen  
 but is "combinatorial")

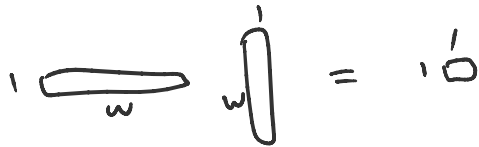
### idea 1 - "bit tricks"

Assume RAM model of computation  
 with  $w$ -bit words

where  $w \geq \log n$

↑  
 st. one index/ptr fits in a word

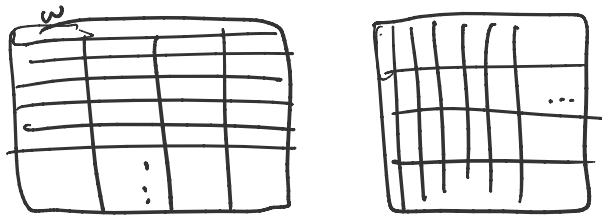
Lemma can compute Boolean product of  
 $(x \times w$  &  $w \times 1$  matrix in  $O(1)$  time  
 (instead of  $O(w)$ )



Pf: by bitwise &

$$0110 \ \& \ 1011 = 0010 \neq 0$$

To multiply 2  $n \times n$  matrices,



reduces  $n \cdot \frac{n}{w} \cdot n$  products of  $1 \times w$  &  $w \times 1$   
 $\Rightarrow$  total time  $O\left(\frac{n^3}{w} \cdot 1\right) \leq O\left(\frac{n^3}{\log n}\right)$

Rmk - what if bitwise & not supported?

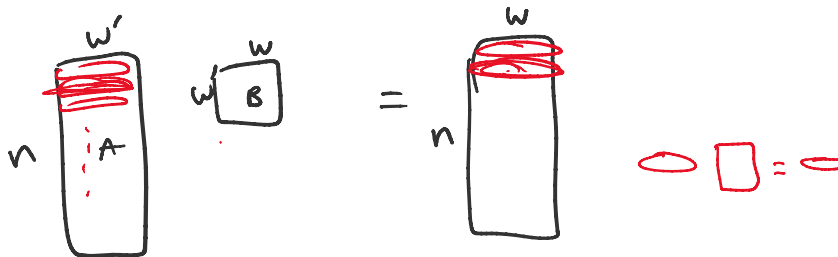
$\rightarrow$  use table lookup

build table of size  $O(2^w \cdot 2^w) = O(4^w) \leq O(n^2)$ .  
 Set  $w = \log n$

idea 2 - do more table lookup

$\rightarrow$  "Russians" trick

Lemma can compute Boolean product of  $n \times w'$  &  $w' \times w$  matrix with  $w' = \delta \log n$  in  $O(n)$  time (instead of  $O(nw'w)$ )



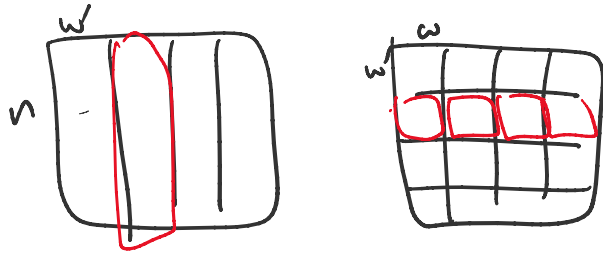
Pf: for each possible row  $v$ , precompute  $v \cdot B$  & store in table



table has size  $O(2^{w'})$   
 can build in  $O(2^{w'} w' w) \ll o(n)$  time.

□

To multiply 2  $n \times n$  matrices,



$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{w'} \cdot \frac{n}{w}$  products of  $n \times w'$  &  $w' \times w$

$\Rightarrow$  total time  $O\left(\frac{n}{w'} \cdot \frac{n}{w} \cdot n\right) = O\left(\frac{n^3}{\log^3 n}\right)$

Bansal, Williams '09:  $O\left(\frac{n^3}{\log^{2.25} n}\right)$ .

C. '15:  $O\left(\frac{n^3}{\log^3 n}\right)$ .

Yu '16:  $O\left(\frac{n^3}{\log^4 n}\right)$

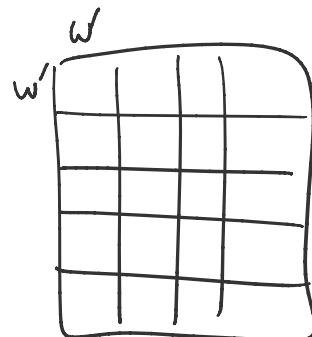
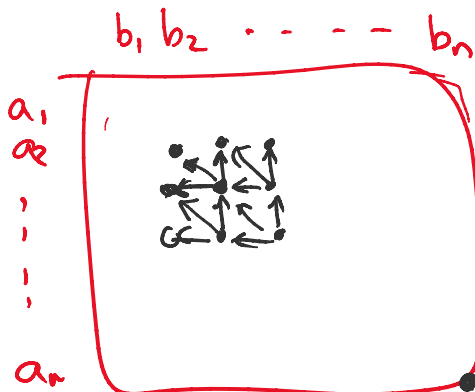
## Ex2: LCS / edit distance

Masek-Paterson '80  $O\left(\frac{n^2}{\log^2 n}\right)$

When alphabet size  $\sigma$  is const.

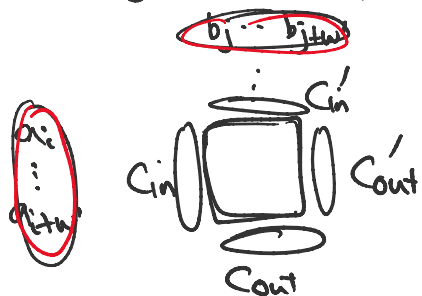
assump  $\uparrow$   
can be removed...

$$C[i,j] = \min \begin{cases} C[i,j] + 1 \\ C[i,j-1] + 1 \\ C[i-1,j-1] + d(a_i, b_j) \end{cases}$$



idea - hit tricks & table lookup again ... hit by storing diffs

idea - bit tricks & table lookup again <sup>w' bits by storing diffs</sup>



function  $f(C_{in}, C'_{in}, a, b)$   
 $= (C_{out}, C'_{out})$ .

(14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 17)  
 0 1 1 0 1

build table for  $f$   
 of size  $O(2^{w'} \cdot 2^{w'} \cdot \sigma \cdot \sigma^{w'})$   
 $\leq O(\sigma^{4w'}) \ll o(n)$

by setting  $w' = \delta \log_{\sigma} n$

$\Rightarrow$  total time  $O\left(\left(\frac{n}{w'}\right)^2\right) \leq O\left(\frac{n^2}{(\log_{\sigma} n)^2}\right)$

### Ex 3: 3SUM for ints

Baran, Demaine, Patrascu '05  $O\left(\frac{n^2}{\log^2 n} (\log \log n)^2\right)$ .

idea - hashing again!  
 $h(x) = x \bmod p$ .