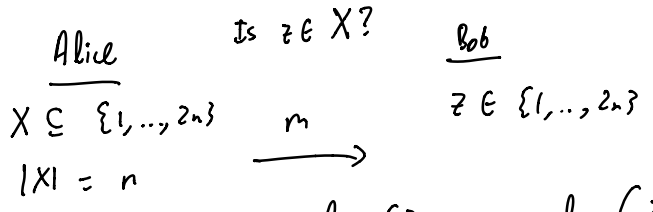


$$\text{Distinctness}(x_1, \dots, x_{2^{n+1}}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_1, \dots, x_{2^{n+1}} \text{ are distinct} \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Thm: Every formula computing Distinctness has size $\Omega(n^2)$.



Claim: # bits sent $\geq \log \binom{2^n}{n} \geq \log \left(\frac{2^{2^n}}{2^{n+1}} \right) \geq 2^n - O(\log n)$.

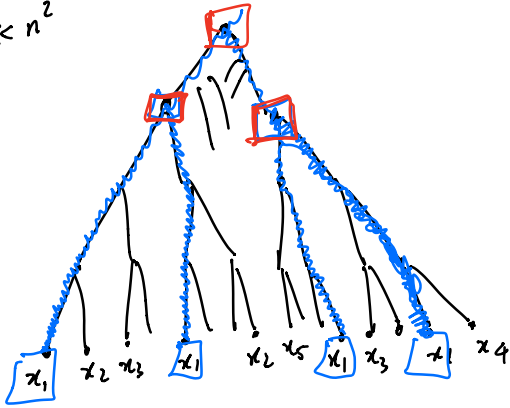
Pf: If message k bits, # of messages $\leq 2^k$

$$\binom{2^n}{n} \leq 2^k$$

or else two sets get mapped to same message.
(by pigeonhole).

$$\Rightarrow k \geq \log \binom{2^n}{n}$$

$$\frac{Six}{\sqrt{s}} \ll n^2$$



Pick $i \in \{1, \dots, n, n+1\}$
uniformly at random.

Let T be tree induced
by x_i .

Claim: Expected size of $|T|$
 $\leq O\left(\frac{s}{n+1}\right)$.

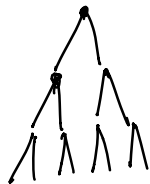
FACT: In any n tree ^{formula} # vertices = $\Theta(\# \text{ leaves})$.

Alice $X = \{x_2, \dots, x_{n+1}\}$ $\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Distinctness } \{x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}\} \\ \text{\#bits } O(s/n)}} \text{Bob } x_1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{s}{n} \geq \Omega(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow s \geq \Omega(n^2)$$

$x \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} x$



monotone circuit: no negation gates.

monotone function:

$$x \geq y \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(y).$$

$$\forall i \ x_i \geq y_i$$

$$\text{Match}_k(G) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } G \text{ has matching of size } k \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Match_k is monotone.

Thm: Any monotone circuit computing $\text{Match}_{n/3}(G)$ must have depth $\Omega(n)$.

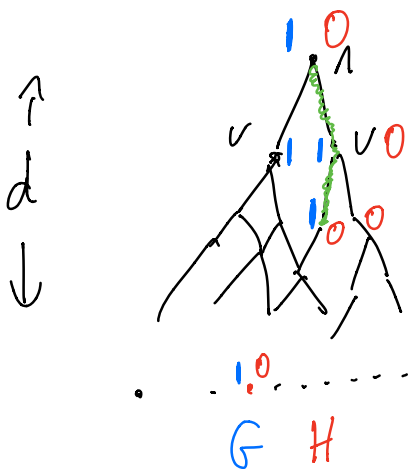
①

Alice
 $G: \text{Match}_k(G) = 1$

Bob
 $H: \text{Match}_k(H) = 0$



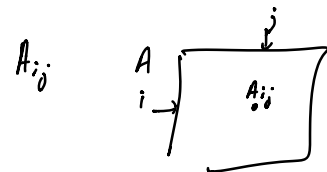
Goal: find $e \in G$
 $e \notin H$



Protocol communicating
 d bits

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\pi} \text{sign}(\pi) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i\pi(i)} \quad \left| \quad \pi: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\} \right.$$

$$\text{perm}(M) = \sum_{\pi} \prod_{i=1}^n M_{i\pi(i)}$$



$$M = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi: \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$$

$$\pi_1(1) = 1 \quad \pi_1(2) = 2$$

$$\pi_2(1) = 2 \quad \pi_2(2) = 1$$

$$\det(M) = M_{11}M_{22} - M_{12}M_{21}$$

$$= M_{1,\pi_1(1)} M_{2,\pi_1(2)} - M_{1,\pi_2(1)} M_{2,\pi_2(2)}$$

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} +\sqrt{M_{ij}} & Y_2 \\ -\sqrt{M_{ij}} & Y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A_{ij} = B_{ij} \cdot \sqrt{M_{ij}} \quad B_{ij} \in \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A)^2 &= \left(\sum_{\pi} \text{sign}(\pi) \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i\pi(i)} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\sum_{\pi} \text{sign}(\pi) \left(\prod_{i=1}^n B_{i\pi(i)} \right) \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n M_{i\pi(i)}} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{\pi} (\dots) \right) \left(\sum_{\pi'} (\dots) \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{\pi} (\dots)^2}_{\uparrow} + \sum_{\substack{\pi, \pi' \\ \pi \neq \pi'}} (\dots) (\dots)$$

$$= \text{perm}(M) + \underbrace{0}_{\text{in expectation}}$$