## Lecture 30

Meyer's Theorem, Circuit Lower Bound

## Meyer's Theorem

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L \in \operatorname{EXP} \Longrightarrow L^{\prime} \in \operatorname{EXP} \Longrightarrow L^{\prime} \in \mathrm{P}_{/ \text {poly }} \Longrightarrow \begin{gathered}
\exists \text { a polysize circuit family } C \text { that } \\
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$\exists$ a polysize circuit family $D$ that on input ( $x, i$ ) outputs the $i$ th snapshot of $M$ 's run on $x$.

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Proof: Putting $L$ in $\Sigma_{2}^{p}$ :
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x \in L \Longleftrightarrow 1) \text { If } i=1 \text {, then } C(x, i) \text { is the starting snapshot of } M \text { 's run on } x \text {. }
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$x \in L \quad \Longleftrightarrow 1$ ) If $i=1$, then $C(x, i)$ is the starting snapshot of $M$ 's run on $x$.
2) If $i=O\left(2^{n^{c}}\right)$, then $C(x, i)$ is the accepting snapshot of $M$ 's run on $x$.

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> vertices giving edges

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- The number of functions from $\{0,1\}^{n}$ to $\{0,1\}: 2^{2^{n}}$
vertices giving edges
unique encoding
- The number of bits required to encode a circuit of size $S: S \times(2 \log S+\log S) \times 3$
- The number of circuits of size $S$ is at most: $2^{9 S} \log S$ \# of vertices


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