

## Homework 5

Release date: Nov. 9, Due date: Nov. 16.

**Guidelines:** Submit your solutions in pdf format on Gradescope by **5pm on Nov. 16**. Please be sure to tag each of your solutions to the correct problem. You are encouraged to form small groups to work through the homework, but you **must** write up all your solutions on your own. Homework in this class will be self-graded. To help keep things fair, a few assignments will be randomly checked to make sure the grading is accurate.

**Q 1** (High dimensional expansion and coboundary expansion, 4 pts). Give constructions of 2-dimensional simplicial complexes that satisfy each of the following requirements:

1. (2 pts) A 2-dimensional simplicial complex that is a 1-dimensional coboundary expander (over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ ) but is not a 2-dimensional  $\gamma$ -expander for any  $\gamma < 1$ .
2. (2 pts) A 2-dimensional simplicial complex that is a 2-dimensional expander but is not a 1-dimensional  $\beta$ -coboundary expander (over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ ) for any constant  $\beta > 0$ .

**Q 2** (Coboundary expansion of complete complexes, 5 pts). In this question we will show that the 2-dimensional complete complex is a 1-dimensional 1-coboundary expander.

This problem guides you towards a proof.

1. (2 pts) For every  $v \in X(0)$ , define the function  $g_v : X(0) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$  as follows:

$$g_v(v) = 0, \quad g_v(u) = f(\{u, v\}).$$

Prove that if for some  $\{u, w\} \in X(1)$  it holds that  $f(\{u, w\}) \neq \delta_0 g_v(\{u, w\})$ , then  $\delta_1 f(\{u, v, w\}) \neq 0$ .

2. (3 pts) Finish the proof that  $X$  is a 1-dimensional 1-coboundary expander.

**Hint:** First show that  $\|f - B^1\| \leq \mathbb{E}_{v \sim \pi(0)}[\|f - \delta_0 g_v\|]$ .

**Q 3** (Agreement testability implies robust testability, 3 pts). Recall that in class we defined  $\beta$ -agreement testability of tensor codes. Now we define the closely related notation of  $\rho$ -robust testability of tensor codes.

**Definition.** Consider a family of tensor codes  $C_A \otimes C_B \in \mathbb{F}^{\Delta \times \Delta}$ . For any  $f \in \mathbb{F}^{\Delta \times \Delta}$ , let

$$\text{dist}_{\text{col}}(f) = \text{dist}(f, \mathbb{F}^{\Delta} \otimes C_B), \quad \text{dist}_{\text{row}}(f) = \text{dist}(f, C_A \otimes \mathbb{F}^{\Delta}),$$

and

$$d(f) = \frac{\text{dist}_{\text{col}}(f) + \text{dist}_{\text{row}}(f)}{2}.$$

$C_A \otimes C_B$  is  $\rho$ -robust testable if

$$\rho \cdot \text{dist}(f, C_A \otimes C_B) \leq d(f).$$

Prove that if  $C_A \otimes C_B$  is  $\beta$ -agreement testable, then it is also  $\frac{\beta}{\beta+2}$ -robust testable.