

A Simple Near-Linear Pseudopolynomial Time Randomized Algorithm for Subset Sum

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A classic NP-hard problem. $O(2^{n/2})$ algorithm [Horowitz and Sahni, JACM 1974]

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$$(S = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\})$$

$$f[i, x] := f[i - 1, x] \text{ OR } f[i - 1, x - s_i]$$

$$f[0, x] := [x == 0]$$

Output $f[n, t]$

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Near-optimal! (No $t^{1-\varepsilon} 2^{o(n)}$ time algorithm for any $\varepsilon > 0$, unless SETH fails) [Abboud, Bringmann, Hermelin, Shabtay, SODA 2019]

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Our approach: generating functions

($S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$, target integer = t)

Consider the **generating function** of this instance

$$A(x) = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} (1 + x^{s_i})$$

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Example: $S = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $t = 3$

$$A(x) = (1 + x^1)(1 + x^2)(1 + x^3) = 1 + x + x^2 + 2x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6$$

$2x^3$: $\{1, 2\}, \{3\}$

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$$A(x) = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} (1 + x^{s_i}) = 1 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_t x^t + \dots$$

Goal: efficiently compute $A(x) \bmod x^{t+1}$

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$(\ln A(x)) \bmod x^{t+1}$ only has $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq t} \lfloor t/j \rfloor = O(t \log t)$ nonzero terms!

Computing $A(x) \pmod{x^{t+1}}$

We can compute $B(x) := (\ln A(x)) \pmod{x^{t+1}}$ in $O(t \log t)$ time.

Next: Recover $A(x) \pmod{x^{t+1}}$ by computing $\exp(B(x)) \pmod{x^{t+1}}$.

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Given coefficients of $B(x)$, we can compute $\exp(B(x)) \bmod x^{t+1}$ in $O(M(t))$ time, where $M(t)$ denotes the running time of multiplying two polynomials of degree t . [Brent, 1976]

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Here we describe a slightly simpler (and slower) folklore algorithm in $O(M(t) \log t) = O(t \log^2 t)$ time.

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b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{t-1} are known. Want to compute c_1, c_2, \dots, c_t .

Divide and Conquer

$$c_i = \frac{1}{i} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} c_j b_{i-1-j}$$

Initialize $c_0 = 1$, $c_i \leftarrow 0$ ($1 \leq i \leq t$).

Call COMPUTE(0, t).

procedure COMPUTE(L, R)

if $L < R$ **then**

$$M \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{L+R}{2} \rfloor$$

COMPUTE(L, M)

▷ Now c_j ($0 \leq j \leq M$) are finalized

for $i \leftarrow M + 1, M + 2, \dots, R$ **do**

$$c_i \leftarrow c_i + \frac{1}{i} \sum_{j=L}^M c_j b_{i-1-j}$$

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Use FFT: $O((R - L) \log(R - L))$ time!

Total time: $T(t) = 2T(t/2) + O(t \log t) = O(t \log^2 t)$

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Our fractions only have denominators from $\{1, 2, \dots, t\}$. It's sufficient to choose $p > t$.

$$A(x) = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} (1 + x^{s_i}) = 1 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_tx^t + \dots$$

For prime $p > t$, we can compute $(a_i \bmod p)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq t$ in $\tilde{O}(n + t)$ time.

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$a_t \leq 2^n$, so a_t has at most n prime factors.

Randomly picking a prime from interval $[t+1, (n+t)^3]$ makes failure probability less than $\frac{1}{n+t}$.

Closing remarks

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Does our technique apply to other problems?

Thank you!