

Finding the biggest and smallest element with one lie

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In our model - Fixed number of lies, best worst-case algorithm, questions can depend on previous answers.

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Finding the biggest and the smallest with k lies - Our topic.

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championship graph - digraph, ab is an edge iff a has beaten b

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After this we “change our mind” and reply such that the team with in-degree k always wins.

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Adversary can answer such that only matches between two newbies result in loss of two pebbles $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}n - 2$ questions are needed.

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How many comparisons are needed?

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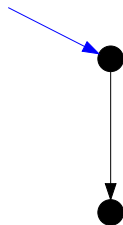


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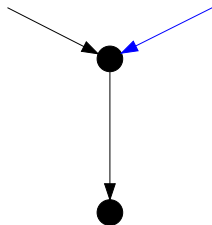


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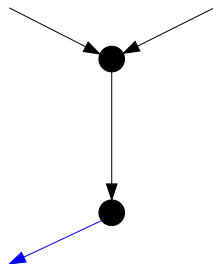


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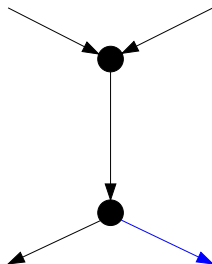


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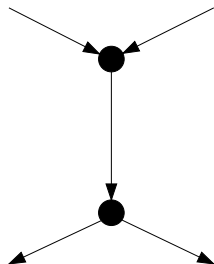
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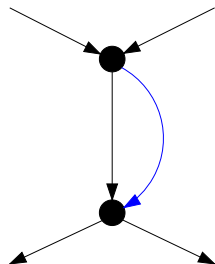
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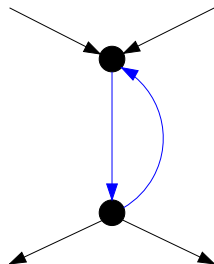
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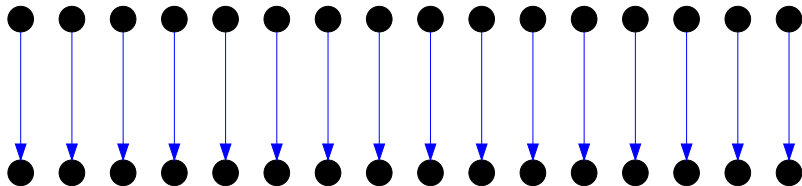
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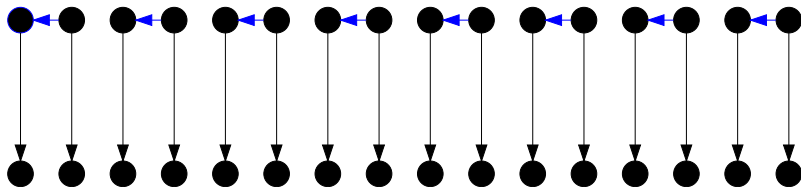
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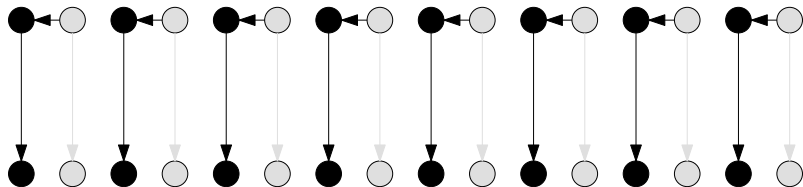
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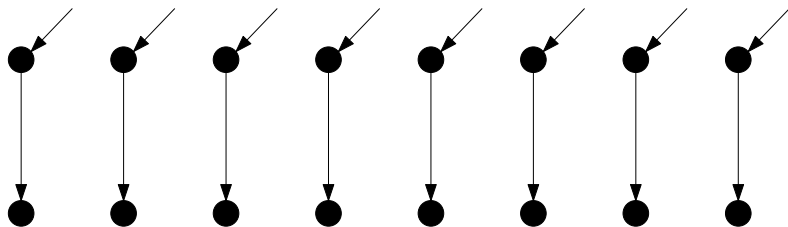
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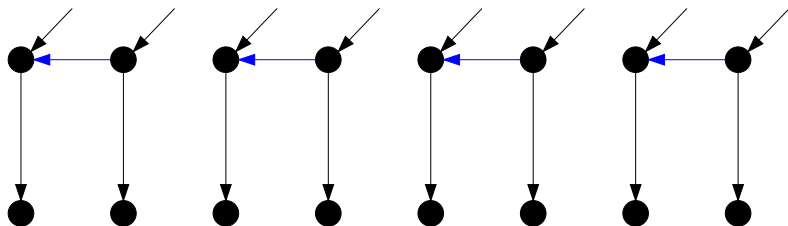
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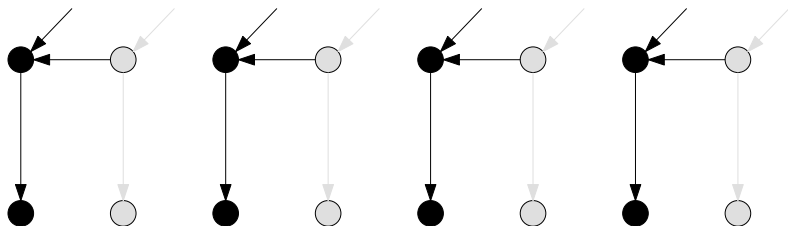
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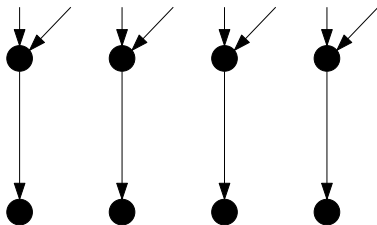
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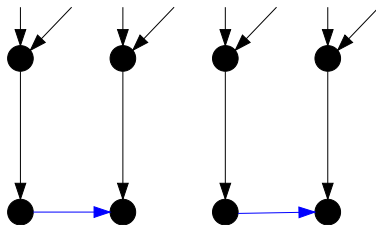
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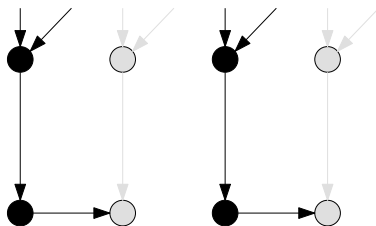
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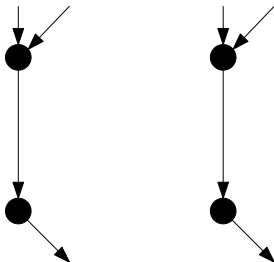
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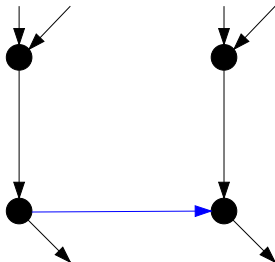
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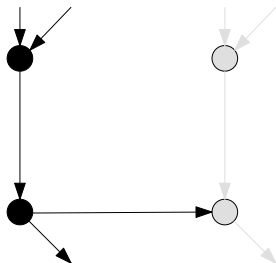
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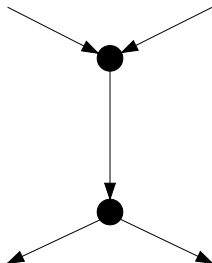
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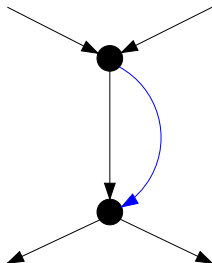
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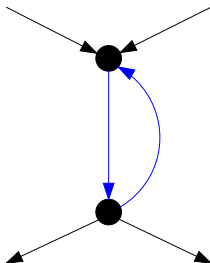
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Examples. If in their first game x beats y : $c(x, y) = 2^{-4}$.

Modified potential

To obtain a matching lower bound, modify p .

$$c(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2^{-5} & \text{if } x = y \text{ and have not played yet,} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \text{ was not the first opponent of } y, \\ 2^{\text{losses}(x) + \text{wins}(y) - 4} & \text{if } x \text{ beat } y \text{ in their first game,} \\ & \text{and } \text{wins}(x) = 1 \text{ and } \text{losses}(y) = 1. \end{cases}$$

Examples. If in their first game x beats y : $c(x, y) = 2^{-4}$.
If later x loses twice and y wins twice, then $c(x, y) = 1$.

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Proof is by analyzing a lot of cases.

Thank you for your attention!