

Algorithms beyond the **union bound**

Polynomial optimization and discrepancy theory

$$\Omega = \text{span} \left\{ \bullet, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \circ \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \circ \\ | \\ \circ \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \circ \\ / \backslash \\ \circ \quad \circ \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ / \backslash \\ \circ \quad \circ \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \circ \\ / \backslash \\ \circ \quad \circ \end{array}, \dots \right\}$$

Lucas Pesenti

January 19, 2026

Advisor: Laura Sanità

Co-advisor: Pravesh Kothari

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Polynomial optimization and discrepancy theory

Ex: Boolean formula

$$\begin{aligned} & (x_1 \vee \neg x_4 \vee x_5) \\ & \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_4) \\ & \wedge \dots \end{aligned}$$

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Probabilistic method: $\mathbf{x} \sim \{\text{T}, \text{F}\}^n$

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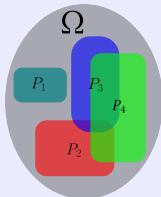
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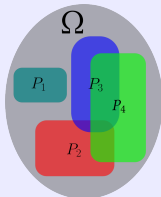
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$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \Pr(P_i) &< 1 \\ \Downarrow \\ \Omega \setminus \bigcup_i P_i &\neq \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

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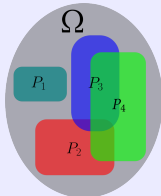
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✓ Simple to use

✗ Weak under correlations



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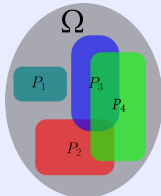
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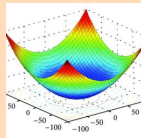


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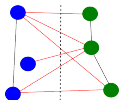
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This thesis:
Optimization
approach

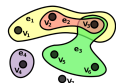
Plan



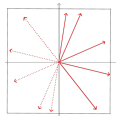
1. Constraint satisfaction problems



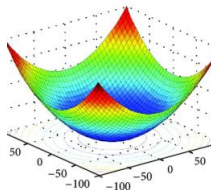
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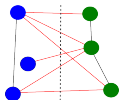
3. Spectral hypergraph theory



4. Combinatorial discrepancy



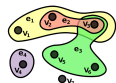
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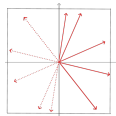
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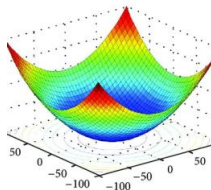
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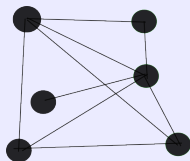
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State-of-the-art: 

1. Constraint satisfaction problems

Large cuts in graphs:



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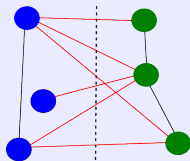
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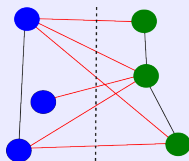
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$$\max p(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2|E|} \sum_{uv \in E} x_u x_v$$

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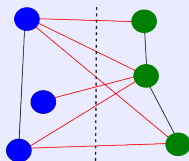
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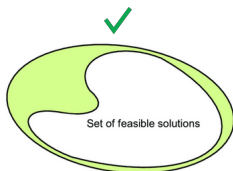
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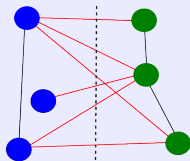
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[Goemans–Williamson'95,
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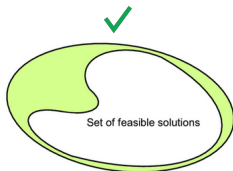
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$$\max p(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2|E|} \sum_{uv \in E} x_u x_v$$

$$\max p(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{7}{8} + p_1(\mathbf{x}) + p_2(\mathbf{x}) + p_3(\mathbf{x})$$

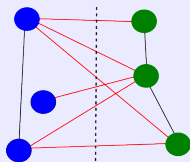


Set of feasible solutions

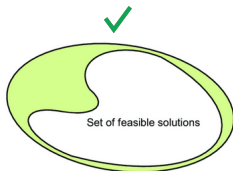
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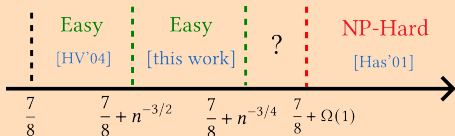
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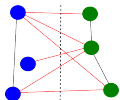


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This thesis: improve over



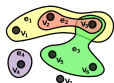
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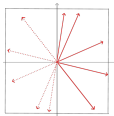
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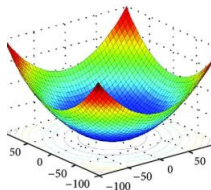
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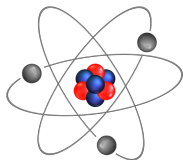
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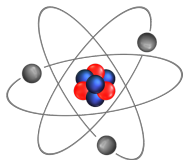


Typical/random coefficients $c_{ij} = c_{ji} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$$\text{OPT}(n) := \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \leq 1} \sum_{i,j=1}^n c_{ij} x_i x_j$$

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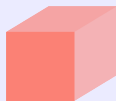
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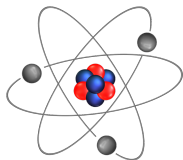
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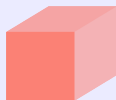
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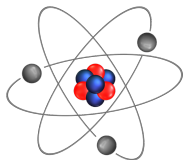
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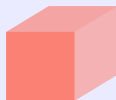
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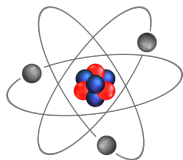
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[Parisi'80] $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1.5}} \text{OPT}(n) = P_*$

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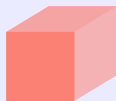
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Rigorous methods:

- ✗ very technical
- ✗ hard to generalize

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This thesis: as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

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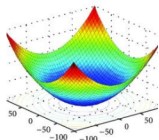
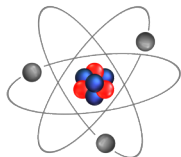
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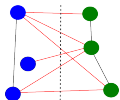


Gradient descent
Message passing

...



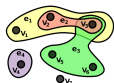
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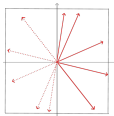
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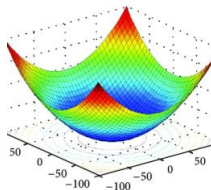
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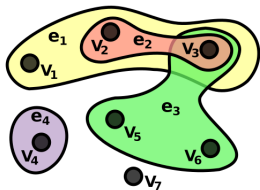
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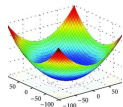
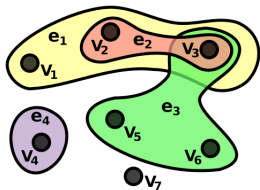
4. Combinatorial discrepancy



3. Spectral hypergraph theory



3. Spectral hypergraph theory

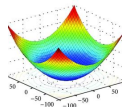
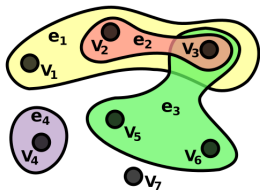


[Friedman–Wigderson'94]

Def: H has a spectral gap if

$$\underbrace{\max_{\|x\|_2 \leq 1} p_H(x)}_{\lambda_2(H)} \ll \underbrace{\max_{\|x\|_2 \leq 1} q_H(x)}_{\lambda_1(H)}$$

3. Spectral hypergraph theory

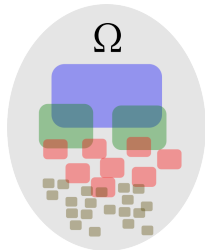


[Friedman–Wigderson'94]

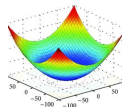
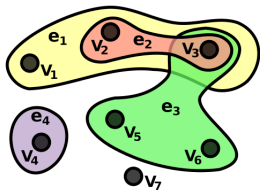
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✗ Naive union bound



3. Spectral hypergraph theory



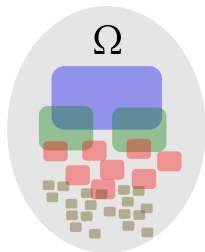
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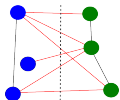
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✗ Naive union bound

This thesis: Sparse random hypergraphs have a spectral gap once $\lambda_1(H) \rightarrow \infty$



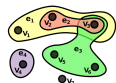
Plan



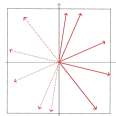
1. Constraint satisfaction problems



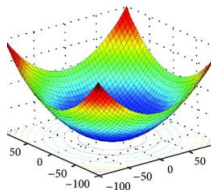
2. Random polynomials



3. Spectral hypergraph theory



4. Combinatorial discrepancy



4. Combinatorial discrepancy

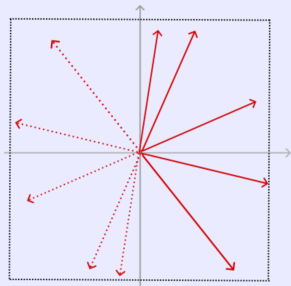
Minimize: $\text{disc}(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{u}_i \right\|$

4. Combinatorial discrepancy

Minimize: $\text{disc}(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{u}_i \right\|$

Let $\mathbf{u}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $\|\mathbf{u}_i\|_\infty \leq 1$

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \{-1,1\}^n} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{u}_i \right\|_\infty \leq K \sqrt{n}$$

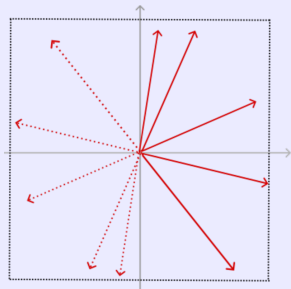


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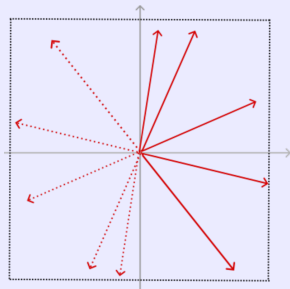
Union bound: $K \leq \sqrt{\log n}$

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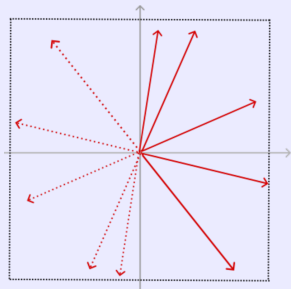
[Spencer'85] $K \leq 6$

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Minimize: $\text{disc}(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{u}_i \right\|$

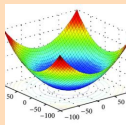
Let $\mathbf{u}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $\|\mathbf{u}_i\|_\infty \leq 1$

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \{-1,1\}^n} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{u}_i \right\|_\infty \leq K \sqrt{n}$$



Union bound: $K \leq \sqrt{\log n}$

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This thesis:

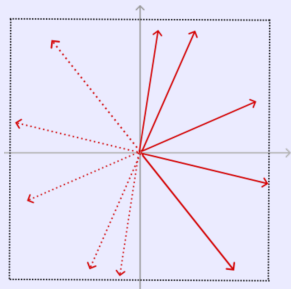
$$K \leq 4.1$$

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Minimize: $\text{disc}(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{u}_i \right\|$

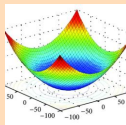
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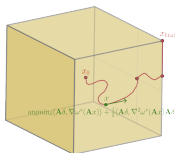
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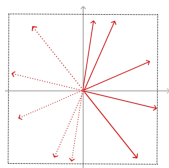
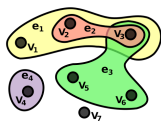
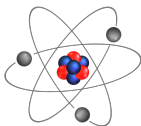
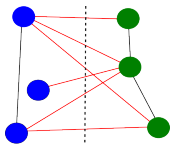


Newton's method
on a regularized
objective

Algorithms beyond the **union bound**

Polynomial optimization and discrepancy theory

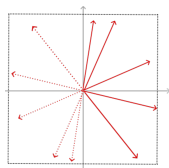
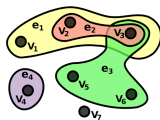
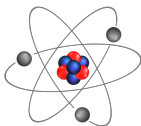
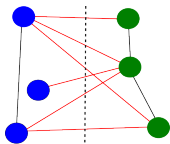
"To prove that something exists, analyze an algorithm finding it"



Algorithms beyond the **union bound**

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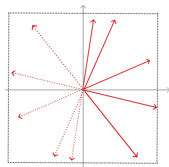
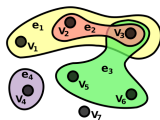
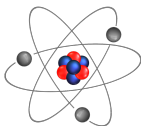
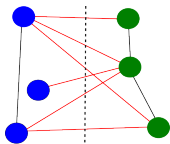
Future work:

1. Unify analysis of higher-degree convex relaxations
2. Solve optimization problems in the tree basis
3. Generalizations to semi-random and deterministic polynomials

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