Abstract:
An instance of the E2-Lin(2) problem is a system of equations of the form \( x_i + x_j = b \mod 2 \). Given such a system in which it is possible to satisfy all but an epsilon fraction of the equations, we would like to find an assignment that violates as few equations as possible. In this paper, we show that it is NP-hard to satisfy all but a \( C \cdot \epsilon \) fraction of the equations, for any \( C < \frac{11}{8} \) and \( 0 < \epsilon \leq \frac{1}{8} \). Our result holds also for the special case of Max-Cut. The previous best NP-hardness result, standing for over 15 years, had \( \frac{5}{4} \) in place of \( \frac{11}{8} \).

Our proof is by a modified gadget reduction from a predicate that supports a pairwise independent distribution. We also show an inherent limitation to this type of gadget reduction. In particular, we show that no such reduction can establish a hardness factor \( C \) greater than \( \sim 2.54 \).

Joint work with Johan Hastad, Rajsekar Manokaran, Ryan O'Donnell, John Wright.