COMPOSITION OF LOW-ERROR 2-QUERY PCPS USING DECODABLE PCPS*

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Abstract. The main result of this paper is a generic composition theorem for low-error two-query probabilistically checkable proofs (PCPs). Prior to this work, composition of PCPs was well-understood only in the constant error regime. Existing composition methods in the low-error regime were non-modular (i.e., very much tailored to the specific PCPs that were being composed), resulting in complicated constructions of PCPs. Furthermore, until recently, composition in the low-error regime suffered from incurring an extra 'consistency' query, resulting in PCPs that are not 'two-query' and hence, much less useful for hardness-of-approximation reductions.

In a recent breakthrough, Moshkovitz and Raz [In *Proc. 49th IEEE Symp. on Foundations of Comp. Science (FOCS)*, 2008 and *J. ACM*, 57(5), 2010] constructed almost linear-sized low-error 2-query PCPs for every language in NP. Indeed, the main technical component of their construction is a novel composition of certain specific PCPs. We generalize and abstract their composition method, thereby giving a modular and simpler proof of their result.

To facilitate the modular composition, we introduce a new variant of PCP, which we call a *decodable PCP (dPCP)*. A dPCP is an *encoding* of an NP witness that is both locally checkable and locally decodable. The dPCP verifier in addition to verifying the validity of the given proof like a standard PCP verifier, also locally decodes the original NP witness. Our composition is generic in the sense that it works regardless of the way the component PCPs are constructed.

Key words. probabilistically checkable proofs, PCP, composition, locally decodable, low soundness error

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1. Introduction.

Probabilistically checkable proofs (PCPs) provide a proof format that enables verification with only a constant number of queries into the proof. This is formally captured by the (by now standard) notion of a probabilistic verifier.

DEFINITION 1.1 (PCP Verifier). *A PCP verifier V for a language L is a polynomial time probabilistic algorithm that behaves as follows: On input x, and oracle access to (proof) string π (over an alphabet Σ), the verifier reads the input x, tosses some random coins r, and based on x and r computes a window $I = (i_1, \ldots, i_q)$ of indices to read from π, and a predicate $f : \Sigma^q \to \{0,1\}$. The verifier then accepts iff $f(\pi_I) = 1$.*

- *The verifier is* complete *if for every $x \in L$ there is a proof π accepted with probability* 1. *I.e., $\exists \pi$, $\Pr_{I,f}[f(\pi_I) = 1] = 1$.*
- *The verifier is* sound *with* soundness error $\delta < 1$ *if for any $x \notin L$, every proof π is accepted with probability at most δ. I.e., $\forall \pi$, $\Pr_{I,f}[f(\pi_I) = 1] \le \delta$.*

The celebrated PCP Theorem [AS98, ALM+98] states that every language in NP has a verifier that is complete and sound with a constant $\delta < 1$ soundness error while using only a logarithmic number of random coins, and reading only $q = O(1)$ proof bits. Naturally, (and motivated by the fruitful connection to inapproximability due to [FGL+96]), much attention has been given to obtaining PCPs with "good"

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parameters, such as $q = 2$, smallest possible soundness error δ, and smallest possible alphabet size $|\Sigma|$. These are the parameters of focus in this paper.

How does one construct PCPs with such remarkable proof checking properties? In general, it is easier to construct such PCPs if we relax the alphabet size $|\Sigma|$ to be large (typically super-constant, but sub-exponential). This issue is similar to a well-known issue that arises in coding theory; wherein it is relatively easy to construct codes with good error-correcting properties over a large, super constant sized, alphabet (e.g., Reed-Solomon codes). Codes over a constant-sized alphabet (e.g., GF(2)) are then obtained from these codes by (repeatedly) applying the "code-concatenation" technique of Forney [For66]. The equivalent notion in the context of PCP constructions is the paradigm of "proof composition", introduced by Arora and Safra [AS98]. Informally speaking, proof composition is a recursive procedure applied to PCP constructions to reduce the alphabet size. Proof composition is applied (possibly several times over) to PCPs over the large alphabet to obtain PCPs over a small (even binary) alphabet.

Proof composition is an essential ingredient of all known constructions of PCPs. Composition of PCPs with high soundness error (greater than 1/2) is by now well understood using the notion of *PCPs of proximity* [BGH+06] (called *assignment testers* in [DR06]) (see also [Sze99]). These allow for modular composition, in the high soundness error regime which in turn led to alternate proofs of the PCP Theorem and constructions of shorter PCPs [BGH+06, Din08, BS08]. However, these composition theorems are inapplicable when constructing PCPs with low-soundness error (arbitrarily small soundness error or even any constant less than 1/2). (See survey on constructing low-error PCPs by Dinur [Din08, Section 4.3] and beginning of §4 for a detailed explanation of this limitation).

Our first contribution is a definition of an object which we call a *decodable PCP*, which allows for clean and modular composition in the low-error regime.

1.1. Decodable PCPs (dPCPs). Consider a probabilistically checkable proof for the language CircuitSat (the language of all satisfiable circuits). The natural NP proof for CircuitSat is simply a satisfying assignment. An intuitive way to construct a PCP for CircuitSat is to *encode* the assignment in a way that enables probabilistic checking. This intuition guides all known constructions, although it is not stipulated in the definition.

In this work, we make the intuitive notion of proof encoding explicit by introducing the notion of a *decodable PCP (dPCP)*. A dPCP for CircuitSat is an encoding of the satisfying assignment that can be both verified and decoded locally in a probabilistic manner. In this setting, the verifier is supposed to both verify that the dPCP is encoding a *satisfying* assignment, as well as to decode a symbol in that assignment. More precisely, we define a *PCP decoder* for CircuitSat to be (along the lines of Definition 1.1) a probabilistic algorithm that is given an input circuit C, oracle access to a dPCP π, and, in addition, an index i. Based on C, i and the randomness r it computes a window I and a *function* f (rather than a predicate). This function is supposed to evaluate to the i-th symbol of a satisfying assignment for C; or to reject.

- The PCP decoder is *complete* if for every y such that $C(y) = 1$ there is a dPCP π such that $\Pr_{i,I,f}[f(\pi_I) = y_i] = 1$.
- The PCP decoder has *soundness error* δ and list size L if for any (purported) dPCP π there is a list of $\leq \mathsf{L}$ valid proofs such that the probability (over the index i and (I, f)) that $f(\pi_I)$ is inconsistent with the list but not reject is at most δ.

The list of valid proofs can be viewed as a "list decoding" of the dPCP π. Since we are interested in the low soundness error regime, list-decoding is unavoidable. Of course, we can define dPCPs for any NP language and not just CircuitSat, but we focus on CircuitSat since it suffices for the purpose of composition.

The notion of dPCPs allows for modular composition in the case of low soundness error (described next) in analogy to the way PCPPs and assignment testers [BGH+06, DR06] allow for modular composition in the case of high soundness error. Indeed, the notion of dPCPs allows us to generalize and abstract the composition method of Moshkovitz and Raz [MR10b], thereby giving a simpler proof of their result.

Finally, we note that decodable PCPs are not hard to come by. Decodable PCPs or variants of them are implicit in many PCP constructions [AS03, RS97, DFK+11, BGH+06, DR06, MR10a, MR10b] and existing PCP constructions can often be adapted to yield decodable PCPs. In §6 we give more details on how to construct dPCPs relying on known algebraic techniques. An alternate, combinatorial, construction of dPCPs was given in full detail by [DM11] following the proceedings version of this work.

1.2. Composition with dPCPs. There is a natural and modular way to compose a PCP verifier[1] V with a PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$. The composed PCP verifier V' begins by simulating V on a probabilistically checkable proof Π. It determines a set of queries into Π (a local window I), and a local predicate f. Instead of directly querying Π and testing if $f(\Pi_I) = 1$, V' relies on the inner PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ to perform this action. For this task, the inner PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ is supplied with a dedicated proof that is supposedly an encoding of the relevant local view Π_I. The main issue is consistency: the composed verifier V' must ensure that the dedicated proofs supposedly encoding the various local views are consistent with the same Π (i.e. they should be encodings of local views coming from a single valid PCP for V). This is achieved easily with PCP decoders: the composed verifier V' asks $\mathcal{D}$ to decode a random value from the encoded local view, and compares it to the appropriate symbol in Π.

The above description of composition already appears[2] to lead to a modular presentation of the composition performed in earlier low-error PCP constructions [AS03, RS97, DFK+11, MR10a]. But at the same time, like these compositions, it incurs an additional query per composition, namely the "consistency" query to the outer PCP Π. (The queries made by V' are the queries of $\mathcal{D}$ plus the one additional consistency query to Π).

Nevertheless, inspired by [MR10b] and equipped with a better understanding of composition in the low soundness error case, we are, now, in a position to remove this extra consistency query.

1.3. Composition with only two queries. Our main contribution is a composition theorem that does not incur an extra query. The extra query above comes from the need to check that all the inner PCP decoders decode to the same symbol. This check was performed by comparing the decoded symbol to the symbol in the outer PCP Π. Instead, we verify consistency by invoking *all* the inner PCP decoders that involve this symbol *in parallel*, and then checking that they all decode to the same symbol. This avoids the necessity to query the outer PCP Π for this symbol and saves us the extra query.

[1] The verifier needs to be a *robust* PCP as in Definition 2.3, but we gloss over this issue in the introduction.

[2] We have not verified the details.

We describe our new composed verifier V' more formally below. As before, let V be a PCP verifier, and $\mathcal{D}$ a PCP decoder.

1. The composed PCP verifier simulates V on a hypothetical PCP Π; it chooses a random index i in Π, and then determines *all* the possible random strings $R_1, \ldots, R_D$ that cause V to query this index.
2. For each random string R_j ($j = 1 \ldots D$), V' needs to check that the corresponding local view of Π would have lead V to accept. This is done by running $\mathcal{D}$, for each $j = 1 \ldots D$, on a dedicated proof $\pi(R_j)$ that is supposedly the encoding of the j-th local view (i.e., the one generated by V on random string R_j) into Π. Furthermore, V' expects $\mathcal{D}$ to decode the symbol Π_i.
3. Finally V' accepts if and only if *all* the D parallel runs of $\mathcal{D}$ accept and output the same symbol.

Observe that the composed verifier V' does not access the PCP for V (i.e., Π) at all, rather only the dedicated proofs for the inner PCP decoders. The outer PCP Π is only "mentally" present in order to compute $R_1, \ldots, R_D$. A few important points are in order.

(i) **Two Queries and Robust Soundness**: As described, V' makes many queries rather than just two. This is fixed by the following easy transformation: the first query will supposedly be answered by the complete local view V' expects to read, and the second query will consist of one random symbol in the local view of V'. The soundness error of the resulting two-query PCP is equal to the *robust soundness error* of V': an upper bound on the average agreement between a local view read by V' and an accepting local view. This interesting correspondence between two query PCPs and robust PCPs is true in general and described in full in §2.2.
Thus, drawing on the above correspondence, the fact that V' has low robust soundness error implies the required two-query composition. Of course, the composition could have been described entirely in the 2-query PCP language.

(ii) **Size of alphabet or window size:** The purpose of composition is to reduce the alphabet size, or, in the language of robust PCPs, to reduce the window size, that is, the number of queries made by V'. Recall that V' runs $\mathcal{D}$ in parallel on all D local views corresponding to $R_1, \ldots, R_D$. Thus, the window size equals the query complexity of $\mathcal{D}$ multiplied by the number D of local views (which we refer to as the *proof degree* of V). Hence composition is meaningful only if the proof degree is small to begin with (otherwise, the local window of V' is not smaller than that of V and we haven't gained anything from composition). In general PCPs, the proof degree is very high. In fact, this has been one of the obstacles to achieving this result prior to [MR10b]. However, a key observation of [MR10b] is that it is easy to reduce the proof degree using standard tools from derandomization (i.e., expander replacement). Viewed alternatively, one can handle V of arbitrarily high proof degree by making the following change to V'. Instead of running $\mathcal{D}$ to verify the local tests corresponding to *all* of $R_1, \ldots, R_D$, V' can *pseudo-randomly* sample a small number of these and run $\mathcal{D}$ only on the selected ones.
The fact that the query complexity is at least D is an inherent bottleneck in our composition method. Combined with the bound of $D \geq 1/\delta$, this poses a limitation of this technique towards achieving exponential dependence of the error probability on alphabet size, a point discussed later in this introduction.

The idea of comparing the symbols decoded by the inner PCP decoders against each other *in parallel* instead of comparing them against the symbol in the outer PCP is due to Moshkovitz and Raz [MR10b]. In this sense, the new composition is an abstraction of the [MR10b] composition technique, which was tailor-made for the specific algebraic inner and outer PCPs constructed in [MR10b][3]. The new composition is generic in the sense that it works regardless of how the original components V and $\mathcal{D}$ are constructed.

1.4. Background and Motivation. Let us step back to give some motivation for obtaining PCPs with small soundness error and two queries (for a more comprehensive treatment, see [MR10b]). Two is the absolute minimal number of queries possible for a non-trivial PCP. Thus, it is interesting to find what are the strongest 2-query PCPs that still capture NP. However, the main motivation for two query PCPs is for proving hardness of approximation results.

Two query PCPs with soundness error δ are (more or less) equivalent to LABEL-COVER$_\delta$, which is a promise problem defined as follows[4]: The input is a bipartite graph and an alphabet Σ, and for each edge e there is a function $f_e : \Sigma \to \Sigma$, which we think of as a *constraint* on the labels of the vertices. The constraint is satisfied by values a and b iff $f_e(a) = b$. The problem is to distinguish between two cases: (1) there exists a labeling of the vertices satisfying all constraints, or (2) every labeling satisfies at most δ fraction of the constraints.

LABEL-COVER$_\delta$ is probably the most popular starting point for hardness of approximation reductions. In particular, even though there are 3-query PCPs with much smaller soundness error, they currently have far fewer applications to inapproximability.

The fact that LABEL-COVER$_\alpha$ is NP-hard for some constant $\alpha < 1$ (and constant alphabet size) is nothing but a reformulation of the PCP Theorem [AS98, ALM$^+$98]. Strong inapproximability results, however, require[5] NP-hardness of LABEL-COVER$_\delta$ for arbitrarily small, sometimes even sub-constant soundness error δ. There are two known routes to obtaining hardness results for LABEL-COVER$_\delta$ with small soundness error δ. The first, is via an application of the parallel repetition theorem of Raz [Raz98] to the LABEL-COVER$_\alpha$ instance produced by the PCP Theorem. However, this application of the repetition theorem blows up the size of the problem instance from n to $n^{O(\log(1/\delta))}$ and thus remains polynomial only for constant, though arbitrarily small, δ. One might try to get a polynomial sized construction by carefully choosing a subset of the entire parallel repetition construction. This is known as the problem of "derandomizing the parallel repetition theorem". Feige and Kilian [FK95] showed that such derandomization is impossible under certain (rather general) conditions. Nevertheless, in a recent paper, Impagliazzo et. al. [IKW09] obtained a related derandomization, which lead to a derandomized parallel repetition theorem in [DM11]. This does give a low-error PCP that has the same kind of overly-large alphabet size parameter as do the algebraic constructions described below. Another potential direction is to use the gap-amplification technique of Dinur [Din07], however as shown by Bogdanov [Bog05] gap-amplification fails below a soundness error of 1/2.

The second route to sub-constant δ goes through the classical (algebraic) construction of PCPs. Indeed, hardness for label cover with sub-constant error can be

[3] The composition of [MR10b] worked with locally decode/reject codes (LDRC), instead of outer and inner PCPs. See §3 for more details.

[4] We focus on the important special case of projection constraints. For a more accurate definition, see Definition 2.2.

[5] In some cases the hardness gap is inversely proportional to δ, and in others, it is the sum of two terms: a problem-dependent term (e.g. 7/8 in Håstad's hardness result [Hås01] for 3-SAT), and a "low order" term that is polynomial in δ.

obtained from the low soundness error PCPs of [RS97, AS03, MR08], more or less by omitting the composition steps, and carefully combining queries. The following "manifold-vs.-point" PCP construction has been folklore since [RS97, AS03], and formally described in [MR10b].

Theorem 1.2 (Manifold-vs.-Point PCP). *There exists a constant $c > 1$ such that the following holds: For every $\frac{1}{n} \leq \delta \leq \frac{1}{(\log n)^c}$, there exists an alphabet Σ of size at most $\exp(\mathrm{poly}(1/\delta))$ such that* Label-Cover$_\delta$ *over Σ is NP-hard.*

The above result is unsatisfactory as the size of the alphabet $|\Sigma|$ is superpolynomial in $1/\delta$. Combined with the fact that hardness-of-approximation reductions are usually exponential in $|\Sigma|$ (and always at least polynomial in $|\Sigma|$) the super polynomial size of Σ renders the above theorem useless. The situation can be redeemed if the theorem could be extended to the entire range of smaller $|\Sigma|$ (with a corresponding increase in δ).

A natural way to perform this extension would be to apply the composition paradigm to the PCPs constructed in Theorem 1.2 and reduce the alphabet size. Indeed, this is how one constructs PCPs with sub-constant error and *a constant* number of queries for the entire range of $\Omega(1) \leq |\Sigma| \leq \exp((\log n)^{1-\varepsilon})$ [RS97, AS03, DFK+11]. However, the composition a la [RS97, AS03, DFK+11] incurs at least one additional query, which means that the final PCP is no longer "two-query", so it does not lead to a hardness result for label cover. Alternatively, the composition technique of [BGH+06, DR06] using PCPs of proximity or assignment testers is inapplicable in this context as it fails to work for soundness error less than 1/2. Thus, all earlier composition techniques are either inapplicable in the low-error regime or if applicable, incur an extra query and thus, are no longer in the framework of the Label-Cover problem.

1.5. The Two-Query PCP of Moshkovitz and Raz [MR10b]. In a recent breakthrough, [MR10b] show that the above theorem can in fact, be extended to the entire range of δ and $|\Sigma|$ (and maintaining $|\Sigma| \approx \exp(\mathrm{poly}(1/\delta))$).

Theorem 1.3 ([MR10b]). *For every $\delta \in (1/\mathrm{polylog} n, 1)$, there exists an alphabet Σ of size at most $\exp(\mathrm{poly}(1/\delta))$ such that* Label-Cover$_\delta$ *over Σ is NP-hard (in fact, even under nearly length preserving reductions).*

The main technical component of their construction is a novel composition of certain specific PCPs with low soundness error that does not incur an additional query per composition. However, the construction is so organically tied to the specific algebraic components that are being composed, as to make it extremely difficult to differentiate between the details of the PCP, and what it is that makes the composition go through.

We give a modular and simpler proof of this theorem using our composition theorem in §6. Our proof relies on a PCP system based on the manifold-vs.-point construction (as in Theorem 1.2). The parameters we need are rather weak: it is enough that on input size n the PCP decoder / verifier makes n^α queries and has soundness error $\delta = 1/n^\beta$, for small constants α, β. After one composition step the number of queries goes (roughly) from n^α to n^{α^2}, and so on. After each composition step we add a combinatorial step, consisting of degree and alphabet reduction, that prepares the verifier for the next round of composition. After i rounds the number of queries is about n^{α^i}, and the soundness error is about $\delta = 1/n^{O(\alpha^i)}$. Choosing $1 \leq i \leq \log\log n$ appropriately gives us the result.

The modular composition theorem allows us to easily keep track of a super-constant number of steps, thus avoiding the need for another tailor-made Hadamard-based PCP which was required in the proof of [MR10b]. (The latter approach could also be implemented in our setting).

Generic transformations on Label-Cover: We also give generic transformations on Label-Cover, such as alphabet reduction, degree reduction, and regularization, which are needed before applying composition. These transformations incur only a moderate cost to the other parameters. To the best of our knowledge, the alphabet reduction is new, and may be of independent interest. (The method for proving the regularizing transformation is due to [MR10b]).

Randomness and the length of the PCP: The above discussion completely ignores the randomness complexity of the underlying PCPs. However, it is easy to verify that the composition described above is, in fact, randomness efficient; this is because the same inner randomness can be used for all the D parallel runs of the inner PCP decoder. Thus, if we start from a version of Theorem 1.2 (the manifold-vs.-point PCP) based on an almost linear-size low-degree test (c.f., [MR08]), we obtain a nearly length preserving version of Theorem 1.3 (i.e., a reduction taking instances of size n to instances of size almost linear in n). Furthermore, the fact that we account for the input index i separately from the inner randomness r of the PCP decoder leads to an even more randomness-efficient composition, however, we do not exploit this fact in the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Polynomial dependence of soundness error on alphabet size: Theorem 1.3 suffers from the following bottleneck: the error probability δ is inverse logarithmic (and not inverse-polynomial) with respect to the size of the alphabet Σ. This limitation is inherent in our composition method as discussed above. This should be contrasted with the "sliding-scale conjecture" of Bellare et al. [BGLR93], which conjectures that there exists a constant-query PCP verifier for NP in which the alphabet size is $|\Sigma| \leq n$ and the soundness error is $\delta \leq \text{poly}(1/|\Sigma|)$. A specialised version of this conjecture is the "two-query BGLR conjecture"[6]: For every $|\Sigma| \in (1, n)$, Label-Cover$_\delta$ over Σ is NP-hard for $\delta = \text{poly}(1/|\Sigma|)$. This remains an important open question.

Organization. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In §2 we define the known notions of robust PCPs and label cover, and describe the syntactic equivalence between them. We introduce decodable PCPs in §3. The main result of the paper, two-query composition theorem, is then presented in §4. This is then followed by §5 which contains various basic transformations of label cover such as degree reduction, alphabet reduction, etc. In §6, we construct the building blocks for composition and then repeatedly compose them to obtain Theorem 1.3. Various extensions of decodable PCPs are discussed in Appendix A.

2. Preliminaries.

2.1. Notation. We begin by formalizing our notation while dealing with strings over some alphabet Σ. For any string $\pi \in \Sigma^n$ and $I \subseteq [n]$, a subset of indices, we refer by π_I, the restriction of π to the indices in I. In other words, if $I = \{i_1 < i_2 < \ldots < i_{|I|}\}$, then $\pi_I \triangleq \pi_{i_1}\pi_{i_2}\cdots\pi_{i_{|I|}}$. For any $I = \{i_1 < i_2 < \ldots < i_{|I|}\} \subseteq [n]$, a subset of indices, and index $i \in I$ such that $i_k = i$, we refer to k as the index

[6]Bellare et al. did not conjecture this specialized two-query version as at that time two-query PCPs, aka Label-Cover had not yet assumed the central position they hold today in the area of hardness approximation. Given what we know today, this two-query version of the conjecture seems like the more useful conjecture.

of i within I and denote the same by $\text{index}_{i\in I}$. Observe that this re-indexing satisfies the property that for any string $\pi \in \Sigma^n$, we have $(\pi_I)_{(\text{index}_{i\in I})} = \pi_i$. We will reserve the symbol $\perp$, which will not be a member of any of the alphabets we use, to denote "reject" or "fail".

For any two strings $x, y \in \Sigma^n$, the (relative) agreement between x and y, denoted by $\text{agr}(x, y)$, is defined as the fraction of locations on which x and y agree (i.e., $\text{agr}(x, y) \triangleq \Pr_{i\in[n]}[x_i = y_i]$). The agreement between a string and a set of strings $L \subseteq \Sigma^n$ is defined in the natural manner: $\text{agr}(x, L) = \max_{y\in L}(\text{agr}(x, y))$. For any set of strings $L \subseteq \Sigma^n$ and index $i \in [n]$, we denote by L_i the set of symbols obtained by restricting the strings in L to the i^{th} index, i.e., $L_i = \{w_i \mid\ w \in L\}$. The following fact about agreement of strings will come useful.

Fact 2.1. *Let $L \subseteq \Sigma^n$ and $s \in \Sigma^n$. Then* $\text{agr}(s, L) \geq |L|^{-1} \cdot \Pr_i[s_i \in L_i]$.

Proof. The event $s_i \in L_i$ is the union of the events $\{s_i = w_i\}$ for all $w \in L$, hence

$$|L|^{-1} \cdot \Pr_i[s_i \in L_i] \leq |L|^{-1} \cdot \sum_{w\in L} \Pr_i[s_i = w_i] = \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{w\in L}[\text{agr}(s, w)] \leq \text{agr}(s, L). \qquad \square$$

Now, for some terminology for circuits. Unless otherwise stated, all *circuits* in this paper will have fan-in 2 and fan-out 2 and we allow arbitrary unary and binary Boolean operations as internal gates. The *size* of a circuit is the number of gates. The typical NP-complete language we will refer to is CircuitSat, the set of satisfiable Boolean circuits, defined as follows: $\text{CircuitSat} = \{C \mid\ \exists w, C(w) = 1\}$. Note that the instance C is specified as a circuit and not a truth-table in the above definition.

Sometimes, we will refer to circuits computing a function over a non Boolean alphabet Σ and outputting a symbol from a (possibly different) non-Boolean alphabet σ, such as $f : \Sigma^n \to \sigma$. This is merely shorthand for the equivalent function $f' : \{0,1\}^{n\cdot\log|\Sigma|} \to \{0,1\}^{\log|\sigma|}$, where Σ and σ are viewed as bit-strings of length $\log|\Sigma|$ and $\log|\sigma|$ respectively. The circuit complexity of such a function f is defined to be the circuit complexity of f'. When working with the alphabet Σ, we will frequently refer to the corresponding NP-complete language, CircuitSat_Σ, the set of satisfiable Boolean circuits over the alphabet Σ, defined as follows: $\text{CircuitSat}_\Sigma = \{f : \Sigma^n \to \{0,1\} \mid\ \exists w \in \Sigma^n, f(w) = 1\}$. As in the Boolean setting, the instance $f : \Sigma^n \to \{0,1\}$ is specified as a circuit $C_f : \{0,1\}^{n\cdot\log|\Sigma|} \to \{0,1\}$.

2.2. Label Cover and Robust PCPs. In this section, we point to an interesting correspondence between two known objects, namely, the Label-Cover problem and robust PCPs. We first define these two objects (in §2.2.1 and §2.2.2), and then (in §2.2.3) show the equivalence of the following two statements (a) a language L is reducible to $\text{Label-Cover}_\delta$ and (b) L has a robust PCP with soundness error δ. This equivalence is very important in this paper, as we move back and forth between the two views: the composition theorem is more natural to describe in terms of robust PCPs, while the other manipulations (such as degree and alphabet reduction) are easier to describe in terms of Label-Cover. (The application of the final result for inapproximability also requires the Label-Cover formulation). A weak equivalence of this nature has been implicitly observed (at least in one direction) earlier, but, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first time a formal syntactic equivalence between the two notions has been established.

2.2.1. Label Cover. We begin with the definition of the Label-Cover problem. Formally defined by Arora et al. [ABSS97], but implicit in several earlier hardness reductions, the LABEL-COVER problem has been the starting point of a long list of hardness reductions.

DEFINITION 2.2 (LABEL-COVER). *An instance of the* LABEL-COVER *problem is specified by a quadruple* $(G, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, F)$ *where* $G = (U, V, E)$ *is a bipartite graph,* Σ_1 *and* Σ_2 *are two finite sized alphabets and* $F = \{f_e : \Sigma_1 \to \Sigma_2 \mid e \in E\}$*, is a set of functions (also called projections), one for each edge.*

A labeling $L = (\Sigma_1^U, \Sigma_2^V)$*, (i.e., a pair of labelings* $L_1 : U \to \Sigma_1$ *and* $L_2 : V \to \Sigma_2$*) is said to satisfy an edge* (u, v) *iff* $f_{(u,v)}(L_1(u)) = L_2(v)$*. The* value *of an instance is the maximal fraction of edges satisfied by any such labeling.*

For any $\delta \in (0, 1)$*, the gap problem* LABEL-COVER$_\delta$ *is the promise problem of deciding if a given instance has value* 1 *or at most* δ*.*

We refer to U and V as the "left" and "right" vertices, and to Σ_1 and Σ_2 as the "left" and "right" alphabets. The *left degree* of an instance (resp. the *right degree*) is defined naturally as the maximum degree of a left vertex (resp. of a right vertex). In general, we will assume that all the LABEL-COVER instances we construct are regular (i.e, the left (right) degree of all left (right) vertices are the same), unless explicitly stated otherwise. In fact, in §5 we show how to "regularize" any LABEL-COVER instance without altering its other parameters very much

The LABEL-COVER problem is often viewed as a "two-query" PCP. This is because a reduction from L to LABEL-COVER can be converted into a two-query PCP verifier: the verifier expects a labeling as a proof and checks that a random edge is satisfied by reading its two endpoints.

2.2.2. Robust PCPs. Next, we recall the notion of robust PCPs, which has been very useful in PCP constructions. Formally defined in [BGH+06, DR06], robust PCPs have been implicit in all PCP constructions since the original proof of the PCP Theorem [AS98, ALM+98] (especially in PCP constructions which involve composition). The only difference between robust PCPs and regular PCPs is in the soundness condition: while the standard soundness condition measures how often the PCP verifier accepts a false proof, the robust soundness condition measures the *average distance* between the local view of the verifier and an accepting local view.

DEFINITION 2.3 (robust PCPs). *For functions* $\mathsf{r}, \mathsf{q}, \mathsf{m}, a, s : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{Z}^+$ *and* $\delta : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to [0, 1]$*, a* verifier V *is a* robust probabilistically checkable proof (robust PCP) system *for a language* L *with* randomness complexity r*,* query complexity q*,* proof length m*,* alphabet size a*,* decision complexity s *and* robust soundness error δ *if* V *is a probabilistic polynomial-time algorithm that behaves as follows: On input* x *of length* n *and oracle access to a proof string* $\pi \in \Sigma^{\mathsf{m}(n)}$ *over the (proof) alphabet* Σ *where* $|\Sigma| = a(n)$*,* V *reads the input* x*, tosses at most* $\mathsf{r} = \mathsf{r}(n)$ *random coins, and generates a sequence of locations* $I = (i_1, \ldots, i_{\mathsf{q}}) \in [\mathsf{m}]^{\mathsf{q}(n)}$ *and a predicate* $f : \Sigma^{\mathsf{q}} \to \{0, 1\}$ *of decision complexity* $\mathsf{s}(n)$*, which satisfy the following properties.*

Completeness: *If* $x \in L$ *then there exists* π *such that*

$$\Pr_{(I,f)}[f(\pi_I) = 1] = 1.$$

(Robust) Soundness: *If* $x \notin L$ *then for every* π*,*

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{(I,f)}\left[\operatorname{agr}\left(\pi_I, f^{-1}(1)\right)\right] \le \delta. \tag{2.1}$$

where the distribution over (I, f) *is determined by* x *and the random coins of* V*.*

Robust soundness must be contrasted with soundness of standard PCP verifiers in which (2.1) is replaced by

$$\Pr_{I,f}[f(\pi_I) = 1] \le \delta.$$

In fact, this is the *only* difference between the above definition and the standard definition of a PCP system. The robust soundness states that not only does the local view violate the local predicate f, but in fact has very little agreement with any of the satisfying assignments of f.

Remark 2.4. *For readability, our notation does not reflect the fact that I and f depend on both x and the random coins r. When not clear from the context we may write $I(x, r)$ or $I(r)$ to highlight this dependence. Note that as usual, all of the parameters ($\mathsf{r}, \mathsf{q}, \mathsf{m}, |\Sigma|, s, \delta$) are functions of the input length $|x| = n$, but not of the input itself. We will find it convenient to refer to the sequence of locations $I = I(r)$ as the* local window*, f as the* local predicate *and the proof restricted to the local window, i.e., π_I, as the* local view *of the proof.*

2.2.3. Correspondence between Label-Cover **and robust PCPs.** We now proceed to describe the correspondence between the notions of Label-Cover and robust PCPs.

If a language L has a robust PCP, then here is a reduction from L to Label-Cover: the set of left vertices is the set of random strings of the robust PCP, the set of right vertices is the set of the proof locations. An edge (r, i) exists if the proof location i is probed on random string r. The label to a left vertex r is an accepting local view of the verifier on random string r while a label to the right vertex i is the proof symbol in the corresponding proof location i. An edge (r, i) is consistent if the local view is consistent with the proof symbol.

Conversely, a reduction from L to Label-Cover defines a robust PCP verifier as follows: the verifier expects as proof a labeling of the set of right vertices, the verifier chooses a random left vertex, queries all its neighbors and accepts iff there exists a label to the left vertex that satisfies all the corresponding edges.

This correspondence is summarized more formally in the following lemma statement. Note that this correspondence is akin to the correspondence between bipartite graphs with left degree q and q-uniform hyper-graphs. The proof is straightforward. One direction is proved along the lines of Fortnow, Rompel and Sipser's result [FRS94] that every language in MIP has a 2-prover MIP. (cf., [BGH$^+$06, Proposition 2.14]).

Lemma 2.5 (Robust PCP $\equiv$ Label-Cover). *For every $\delta : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$, and $\mathsf{r}, \mathsf{q}, \mathsf{m}, a : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{Z}^+$, the following two statements are equivalent:*

1. Label-Cover$_\delta$ *is NP-hard for instances with the following parameters:*
   - *left degree at most $\mathsf{q}(n)$,*
   - *right alphabet $\Sigma(n)$ with $|\Sigma| = a(n)$,*
   - *left alphabet $\Sigma'(n)$,*
   - *size of right vertex set at most $\mathsf{m}(n)$, and*
   - *size of left vertex set at most $2^{\mathsf{r}(n)}$.*
2. *Every $L \in NP$ has a robust PCP with robust soundness error δ and the following parameters:*
   - *query complexity $\mathsf{q}(n)$,*
   - *proof alphabet $\Sigma(n)$ with $|\Sigma| = a(n)$,*
   - *maximum number of accepting local views*[7] *$|\Sigma'(n)|$,*

[7] This is sometimes called the free bit complexity. More precisely, $|\Sigma'(n)| = 2^{\mathsf{fb}}$ where fb is the

- *proof length* $\mathsf{m}(n)$*, and*
- *randomness complexity at most* $\mathsf{r}(n)$*.*

Proof. [Proof Sketch:]

$(1 \to 2)$: Given a reduction from $L \in NP$ to Label-Cover$_\delta$, we construct a verifier for L as follows. The verifier, on input x, computes (using the reduction) a Label-Cover instance $I = ((U, V, E), \Sigma, \Sigma', F)$. The verifier expects the proof to contain a labeling of V, and uses its random bits to select a random left vertex $u \in U$ and reads the labels of every neighbor of u. It accepts iff there exists a label for u that, together with labels of its neighbors given by the proof, satisfies all the constraints adjacent to u. Given a proof, i.e., a right labeling $L_2 : V \to \Sigma'$ which has robust soundness error δ, then there exists a left labeling $L_1 : U \to \Sigma$ such that the labeling $L = (L_1, L_2)$ satisfies exactly δ fraction of the edge constraints.

$(2 \to 1)$: Given a robust verifier for L we construct a reduction from L to Label-Cover. The reduction maps an input x to an instance $I = ((U, V, E), \Sigma, \Sigma', F)$ where U has a vertex per random string of the verifier, and V has a vertex per proof symbol. A vertex $u \in U$ will be adjacent to all proof symbols that the verifier reads when given the corresponding random string. A label $a \in \Sigma$ will describe an entire accepting view of the verifier, and the constraints will check consistency. Given a labeling $L = (L_1, L_2)$ of the Label-Cover instance that satisfies at least δ fraction of the edges, it is easy to see that the proof given by $L_2 : V \to \Sigma'$ has robust soundness error at least δ. □

It is important to note that this is a *syntactic* correspondence between the notions of Label-Cover and robust PCPs and there is no loss of parameters in going from one framework to another. In particular, going from Label-Cover to a robust PCP and back, one gets back the original Label-Cover instance.

To get comfortable with this correspondence, let us see how composition of two-query PCPs (i.e., verifiers derived from Label-Cover) looks in terms of robust PCPs. In the Label-Cover world the aim of composition is to reduce the alphabet size. (In fact, the main issue is to reduce the *left* alphabet, since reducing the right alphabet is much easier, see §5). When translating to a robust PCP, the alphabet size is the free bit complexity. So the aim of composition for robust PCPs would be to reduce the *free bit complexity*. We will actually be more stringent in our demands from composition of robust PCPs and expect composition to reduce the *query complexity* which upper bounds the free-bit complexity.

We end this section with a definition.

Definition 2.6 (Proof degree). *Given a robust PCP system, we will refer to the maximum number of local windows any index in the proof participates in, as the* proof degree*, denoted by* $d(n)$*. More precisely, for each* $i \in [\mathsf{m}(n)]$*, if we let*

$$\mathcal{R}_i = \left\{ r \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{r}(n)} \;\middle|\; i \in I(r) \right\},$$

then $d(n) = \max_i |\mathcal{R}_i|$*. Furthermore, if* $|\mathcal{R}_i| = d(n)$ *for all* i*, we will say the PCP system is* regular*.*

Observe that the notion of proof degree exactly corresponds to the right degree of the Label-Cover instance according to the equivalence in Lemma 2.5. Furthermore, the PCP system is regular iff the corresponding Label-Cover instance is *right-regular*. In general, all the PCP systems (and hence Label-Cover instances) we will

free bit complexity.

be dealing with will be regular, unless explicitly stated otherwise. In fact, in §5, we give a reduction that "regularizes" a robust PCP.

2.3. Samplers. In this section, we recall the definition of *samplers* that we will later use both in the composition step and degree reduction of robust PCPs.

DEFINITION 2.7 (Sampler). *A bipartite graph $G = (A, B, E)$ is an (α, β)-sampler if for every $S \subset A$,*

$$\Pr_{b \in B}\left[\frac{|\Gamma(b) \cap S|}{|\Gamma(b)|} > \frac{|S|}{|A|} + \alpha\right] < \beta. \tag{2.2}$$

Such samplers can be efficiently constructed as seen from the following remark.

REMARK 2.8 ([Gol97, Section 5]). *There exists a uniform algorithm that when given as input integer n and $\varepsilon > 0$, constructs an $(\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2)$-sampler graph (A, B, E) with $|A| = |B| = n$ such that the right degree is $4/\varepsilon^4$. (Such a sampler can be obtained by "expander-neighborhood" sampling [GW97]).*

3. Decodable PCPs. Consider a PCP for some language in NP. Known PCP constructions have the property that the PCP π is an encoding of the original NP proof. In fact, some constructions have the additional property that every bit of the NP-proof can be *locally decoded* from the PCP π. We make this notion explicit, in the form of *PCP decoders* and *decodable PCPs*. For example, consider the language CIRCUITSAT_Σ, which consists of circuits $C : \Sigma^k \to \{0, 1\}$ that are satisfiable (i.e., there exists a string y that causes C to evaluate to true). The PCP for checking satisfiability of an instance C of CIRCUITSAT is typically a probabilistically checkable encoding of a string y such that $C(y) = 1$. Such a y is called the NP-witness of the fact "$C \in$ CIRCUITSAT". A PCP verifier for the language CIRCUITSAT would verify that the input circuit is satisfiable, with the help of a PCP, which is typically (but not-necessarily) an encoding of the NP-witness y. A PCP decoder for CIRCUITSAT *expects* the PCP to be an encoding of the NP witness. Like a PCP verifier, the PCP decoder verifies with the help of the PCP that "$C \in$ CIRCUITSAT", and *furthermore* decodes the PCP back to the NP witness. Formally, the PCP decoder gets as additional input an index j, and is supposed to either reject or return the j^{th} symbol of the NP witness.

DEFINITION 3.1 (PCP Decoders). *A* PCP decoder *for* CIRCUITSAT_Σ *over a proof alphabet σ is a probabilistic polynomial-time algorithm $\mathcal{D}$ that on input a circuit $C : \Sigma^k \to \{0, 1\}$ of decision complexity n and an index $j \in [k]$, tosses $\mathsf{r} = \mathsf{r}(n)$ random coins and generates (1) a sequence of $\mathsf{q} = \mathsf{q}(n)$ locations $I = (i_1, \ldots, i_{\mathsf{q}})$ in a proof of length $\mathsf{m}(n)$ and (2) a (local decoding) function $f : \sigma^{\mathsf{q}} \to \Sigma \cup \{\perp\}$ of decision complexity at most $\mathsf{s}(n)$.*

For readability, our notation does not reflect the fact that I and f depend on C, r and j. When not clear from the context we may write $I(C, r, j)$ or $I(r, j)$ to highlight this dependence (and similarly for f). Clearly, neither I nor f depend on the proof string π.

We think of the PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ as representing a probabilistic oracle machine that based on its input C, the index j and random coins queries its proof oracle $\pi \in \sigma^{\mathsf{m}}$ for the positions in the local window I, receives the local view π_I consisting of the q symbols $(\pi_{i_1}, \ldots, \pi_{i_{\mathsf{q}}})$ and outputs $f(\pi_I)$.

All of the parameters $|\sigma|, |\Sigma|, \mathsf{m}, k, \mathsf{r}, \mathsf{q}, \mathsf{s}$ are understood to be functions of the input length n, and not of the input itself. We call r the *randomness complexity*, q the *query complexity*, m the *proof length*, $a = |\sigma|$ the *proof alphabet size*, and s the *decoding complexity* of the PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$. We refer to Σ as the input alphabet and σ as the proof alphabet of $\mathcal{D}$. The *proof degree* of a dPCP, d, is defined to be the maximal number of views containing a single proof symbol, when going over all possible inputs j.

DEFINITION 3.2 (Decodable PCPs). *For functions* $\delta : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to [0,1]$ *and* $\mathsf{L} : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{Z}^+$*, we say that a PCP decoder* $\mathcal{D}$ *is a* decodable probabilistically checkable proof (dPCP) system *for* CIRCUITSAT_Σ *with* soundness error δ *and* list size L *if the following completeness and soundness properties holds for every circuit* $C : \Sigma^k \to \{0,1\}$*:*

Completeness: *For any* $y \in \Sigma^k$ *such that* $C(y) = 1$ *there exists a proof* $\pi \in \sigma^{\mathsf{m}}$*, also called a decodable PCP, such that*

$$\Pr_{j,I,f}[f(\pi_I) = y_j] = 1,$$

where $j \in [k]$ *is chosen uniformly at random and* I, f *are distributed according to* C, j *and the verifier's random coins.*

Soundness: *For any* $\pi \in \sigma^m$*, there is a list of* $0 \le \ell \le \mathsf{L}$ *strings* $y^1, \ldots, y^\ell$ *satisfying* $\forall i,\ C(y^i) = 1$ *such that*

$$\Pr_{j,I,f}\left[f(\pi_I) \notin \left\{\perp, y^1_j, \ldots, y^\ell_j\right\}\right] \le \delta, \tag{3.1}$$

Robust Soundness: *We say that* $\mathcal{D}$ *is a* robust dPCP system *for* CIRCUITSAT_Σ *with* robust soundness error δ*, if the soundness criterion in (3.1) can be strengthened to the following robust soundness criterion,*

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{j,I,f}\left[\operatorname{agr}\left(\pi_I, \text{BAD}(f)\right)\right] \le \delta,$$

where

$$\text{BAD}(f) \triangleq \left\{w \in \sigma^{\mathsf{q}} \,\middle|\, f(w) \notin \left\{\perp, y^1_j, \ldots, y^\ell_j\right\}\right\}.$$

Note that the parameters δ, L are allowed to be functions of the input length n, but not the input. As in the case of PCPs vs. robust PCPs, the only difference between a dPCP and a robust dPCP is that the soundness condition for a dPCP is $\Pr[\pi_I \in \text{BAD}(f)] \le \delta$ while that for a robust dPCP is $\mathbb{E}[\operatorname{agr}(\pi_I, \text{BAD}(f))] \le \delta$.

The above definition of dPCP can be naturally extended to any *pair* language, where the first part of the input should be viewed as the original input, and the second part as the NP witness (see Appendix A). However, for the purpose of composition it suffices to work with dPCPs for CIRCUITSAT.

Decodable PCPs or its variants are implicit in most PCP constructions [AS03, RS97, DFK+11, BGH+06, DR06, MR10a] and can be easily obtained by adapting the existing PCP constructions (as we do in §6).

Decodable PCPs are closely related to the locally decode/reject codes (LDRCs), introduced by Moshkovitz and Raz [MR10b] and can be viewed as a natural extension of their definition. The following summarizes the salient differences and similarities between these two objects.

1. LDRCs are a special case of dPCPs in the sense that LDRCs consider those circuits C which check membership in a particular code (eg., Reed-Muller, Hadamard) while dPCPs consider any predicate C. This is the *main* difference between LDRCs and dPCPs. However, it is to be added that [MR10b] did not require such a general construction that works with any predicate C as they were interested in the composition of some very specific PCPs, while we need to work with the more general definition as we need to be able to compose arbitrary PCP verifiers.

2. LDRCs decode a k-tuple of elements from the proof while dPCPs decode just one symbol of the proof. However, the definition of dPCP can be extended from decoding symbols of the proof to decoding any function of the proof (and in particular k-tuples of the proof), as long as the set of functions to be decoded is known in advance (see Appendix A).

We conclude this section by commenting on the relation between decodable PCPs and locally decodable codes. A locally decodable code (see e.g. [KT00]) is a code that has a local-decoder with the following property: if the given word is not too far from a codeword, then *every* index can be locally decoded with high probability. While decodable PCPs also allow one to potentially decode each index, the main difference is that the guarantee is only for a *random* index. This is a significant difference as there are no known polynomial sized constructions for locally decodable codes.

4. Composition Theorem. In this section, we show how to compose an outer robust PCP verifier with an inner robust PCP decoder, such that the resulting PCP verifier has *low* robust soundness error. This gives a composition theorem for two-query PCPs simply by the equivalence between robust PCPs and two-query PCPs (see Lemma 2.5).

Before moving to our composition theorem, let us first explain why the earlier "natural" composition techniques [BGH$^+$06, DR06, Sze99, RS97, AS03] did not give the result we claim here. As described in §1.2, the straightforward way to compose an outer robust PCP verifier V with an inner robust PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ is as follows. The composed PCP verifier V' begins by simulating V on a probabilistically checkable proof Π. It determines a set of queries into Π (a local window I), and a local predicate f. Instead of directly querying Π and testing if $f(\Pi_I) = 1$, V' relies on the inner PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ to perform this action. For this task, the inner PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ is supplied with a dedicated proof that is supposedly an encoding of the relevant local view Π_I. To ensure consistency (i.e. that the various dedicated proofs for $\mathcal{D}$ are encodings of local views coming from a single valid PCP for V) V' asks $\mathcal{D}$ to decode a value from the encoded local view, and compares it to the appropriate symbol in Π.

The problem is that the robust soundness error of V' is always at least $1/2$, even if both V and $\mathcal{D}$ had very small robust soundness error. The reason is that the local view of V' has two distinct parts: the outer PCP part, and the inner dPCP part. Having fixed the view in one of the two parts, it is easy to modify the second part to make the verifier accept. Thus, by taking completely inconsistent inner dPCPs, still the average agreement of V' with an accepting view (namely, the robust soundness error) is at least $1/2$, even if we allow for different weights on each part.

An alternate approach is to have V' check consistency by decoding the i-th symbol Π_i from two different randomly selected (encodings of) local views of Π, and avoiding the need for Π altogether. Here too the robust soundness error is at least $1/2$, but now it is easy to correct: simply read Π_i simultaneously from many different local views, rather than just 2 ! This is the approach we describe next.

Theorem 4.1 (Composition Theorem). *Suppose L has a regular*[8] *robust PCP verifier V with proof alphabet Σ and robust soundness error Δ, and* CircuitSat_Σ *has a robust PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ with input alphabet Σ, proof alphabet σ, robust soundness*

[8] The composition theorem works even if the robust PCP is not regular as long as one works with a suitable weighted version of PCPs and chooses the probability distribution according to these weights instead of the uniform distribution. However, we find it easier to work with the regular case and not worry about weights. Lemma 5.7 contains a generic reduction transforming any non-regular PCP system into a regular one.

error δ and list size L. Then, L has a robust PCP verifier $V' = V \circledast \mathcal{D}$, with robust soundness error $\Delta\mathsf{L} + \delta$ and other parameters as stated in Table 4.1. Furthermore, if the PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ is left-regular (right-regular), then the composed verifier V' is left-regular (right-regular).

TABLE 4.1

Parameters for Composition. All parameters in the V column are functions of n, and all parameters in the $\mathcal{D}$ column are functions of $S(n)$. For example, $\Delta\mathsf{L} + \delta$ should be read as $\Delta(n) \cdot \mathsf{L}(S(n) + \delta(S(n)))$. $s(\text{equal}_\sigma^D)$ refers to the decision complexity of checking if D symbols over the alphabet σ are equal.

	V	$\mathcal{D}$	$V' = V \circledast \mathcal{D}$
proof alphabet	Σ	σ	σ
randomness complexity	R	r	$\log M + \mathsf{r}$
query complexity	Q	q	Dq
decision complexity	S	s	$Ds + s(\text{equal}_\sigma^D)$
proof degree	D	d	d
proof length	M	m	$2^{\mathsf{R}} \cdot \mathsf{m}$
robust soundness error	Δ	δ	$\Delta\mathsf{L} + \delta$
list size	-	L	-
input size	n	$S(n)$	n

Before proceeding to the proof of Theorem 4.1, let us first look at the parameters of composition in Table 4.1. The composed verifier has query complexity Dq where D is the proof degree of the outer robust PCP verifier V and q the query complexity of the inner decoder $\mathcal{D}$. Thus, composition reduces query complexity only if the outer proof degree D is small to begin with. However, this might not always be the case. One of the ideas in [MR10b] was to perform a degree reduction step before the composition, so that D becomes small. This also works in our setting. An alternative approach, suggested by Oded Goldreich, is to introduce sampling into the composition step (the verifier will not look at every local view containing Π_i but rather at a large enough *sample* of them). We next present this so-called "efficient" variant of this composition.

THEOREM 4.2 (Efficient Composition Theorem). *Suppose L has a regular robust PCP verifier V with proof alphabet Σ and robust soundness error Δ, and suppose* CIRCUITSAT$_\Sigma$ *has a robust PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ with input alphabet Σ, proof alphabet σ, robust soundness error δ and list size L. Furthermore, suppose there exist $(\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2)$-samplers as described in Remark 2.8. Then, L has a robust PCP verifier $V' = V \circledast_\varepsilon \mathcal{D}$, with robust soundness error $\Delta\mathsf{L} + 4\mathsf{L}\varepsilon + \delta$ and other parameters as stated in Table 4.2. Furthermore, if the PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ is regular, then so is the composed verifier V'.*

TABLE 4.2

Parameters for Efficient Composition.

	V	$\mathcal{D}$	$V' = V \circledast_\varepsilon \mathcal{D}$
proof alphabet	Σ	σ	σ
randomness complexity	R	r	$\log M + \mathsf{r} + \log D$
query complexity	Q	q	$4/\varepsilon^4 \cdot q$
decision complexity	S	s	$4s/\varepsilon^4 + s(\text{equal}_\sigma^D)$
proof degree	D	d	d
proof length	M	m	$2^{\mathsf{R}} \cdot \mathsf{m}$
robust soundness error	Δ	δ	$\Delta\mathsf{L} + 4\mathsf{L}\varepsilon + \delta$
list size	-	L	-
input size	n	$S(n)$	n

Proof. [Proof of Theorem 4.1] The proof $\pi \in \sigma^{2^{\mathsf{R}}\cdot\mathsf{m}}$ of the composed verifier V' is interpreted as a concatenation of the proofs $\pi(R)$ for each $R \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{R}}$. V' acts as follows:

1. Choose $i \in [M]$ uniformly at random (recall that M is the length of the outer PCP). Let $R_1, \ldots, R_D$ be all the random strings of the outer verifier V that generate local windows $I_1, \ldots, I_D$ respectively such that $i \in I_k$ for every $k = 1, \ldots, D$. Denote by $f_1, \ldots, f_D : \Sigma^Q \to \{0,1\}$ the corresponding local predicates computed by V and by $j_1, \ldots, j_D \in [Q]$ the corresponding re-indexing of i within each I_k (i.e., $j_k = \mathrm{index}_{i \in I_k}$ as defined in §2.1).
2. Choose $r \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{r}}$ uniformly at random. For each $k = 1, \ldots, D$ run the inner PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ on input f_k, index j_k, random coins r, and proof $\pi(R_k)$. Let (J_k, g_k) be the local window and local predicate computed by $\mathcal{D}$.
3. Accept if and only if
$$g_1(\pi(R_1)_{J_1}) = \cdots = g_D(\pi(R_D)_{J_D}) \neq \perp.$$
In other words the local window is $I' = \cup_{k=1}^{D} J_k$ and the local predicate $f' : \sigma^{Dq} \to \{0,1\}$ is defined by
$$f'(w_1, \ldots, w_D) = \begin{cases} 1, & g_1(w_1) = \cdots = g_D(w_D) \neq \perp, \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The claims about V''s parameters (randomness, query, decision complexities, proof length and proof degree) can be verified by inspection. For example, the proof degree can be obtained by counting the number of edges in the corresponding label cover graph in two ways. Thus, we only need to check completeness and soundness.

Completeness: Suppose $x \in L$. Then, by completeness of V, there exists a proof Π causing V to accept with probability 1. In other words, for every $R \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{R}}$ and corresponding (I, f) computed by V, we have $f(\Pi_I) = 1$. We now invoke the inner PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ on the (input) circuit $f(R)$. By completeness of $\mathcal{D}$, there exists a proof $\pi(R)$ which encodes Π_I, causing $\mathcal{D}$ to always accept and output the correct symbol of Π. More specifically for each i and for every $r \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{r}}$, the verifier computes J and g such that $g(\pi(R)_J) = \Pi_i$. Since all the proofs $\pi(R)$ of the various inner verifiers encode different local views of *the same* outer proof Π, we have that the local view of the composed verifier satisfies the computed predicate f' with probability 1.

Soundness: Suppose that $x \notin L$. To prove soundness of the composed verifier V', we need to show that for all proofs π,
$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{(I', f') \sim V'}\left[\mathrm{agr}\left(\pi_{I'}, (f')^{-1}(1)\right)\right] \leq \delta + \mathsf{L} \cdot \Delta.$$

Assume (for the purpose of contradiction) that this is not the case. In other words, there exists a proof $\pi \in \sigma^{\mathsf{m}2^{\mathsf{R}}}$, such that $\mathbb{E}_{(I',f')\sim V'}[\mathrm{agr}\left(\pi_{I'}, (f')^{-1}(1)\right)] > \delta + \mathsf{L} \cdot \Delta$. We will then show that there exists a proof Π for the outer verifier V such that $\mathbb{E}_{(I,f)\sim V}\left[\mathrm{agr}\left(\Pi_I, f^{-1}(1)\right)\right] > \Delta$, contradicting the soundness claim of the outer verifier V.

Let us write $\pi = (\pi(R))_{R \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{R}}}$. Fix some $R \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{R}}$, and let (I, f) be the local window and local predicate generated by the outer verifier V on input x and randomness R. Consider the inner PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ when run on the input f and the proof $\pi(R)$.

It follows from the soundness of $\mathcal{D}$, that for each $\pi(R)$ there exist a set

$$\mathrm{list}(R) = \{y^1, y^2, \ldots, y^\ell\} \subseteq f^{-1}(1),$$

with $0 \le \ell \le \mathsf{L}$, of supposed "plausible" decodings of $\pi(R)$.

Already at this point we can define a (randomized) proof Π for the outer verifier that will achieve high average agreement. Indeed for random string R of the outer verifier select randomly one $y(R) \in \mathrm{list}(R)$. For each index i define Π_i by selecting the most popular value $y(R)_{\mathrm{index}_{i\in I}}$ where R ranges over all random strings whose view contains i. A priory, each value may occur with small probability $\sim 1/|\Sigma|$. However, we rely on the soundness of the composed verifier to show that that is not the case, and hence we can lower bound the average success on Π.

Let us recall the following notation from the description of V'. The random string of V' is $(i,r) \in [M] \times \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{r}}$. The pairs $(I_1, f_1), \ldots, (I_D, f_D)$ are such that $i \in I_k$ for all $1 \le k \le D$ and they are generated by the outer verifier on random strings $R_1, \ldots, R_D \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{R}}$ respectively. Furthermore, recall that $\{(J_k, g_k)\}_{k\in[D]}$ were the pairs generated by $\mathcal{D}$ in step 2, i.e., on input f_k, random string r, and index j_k where j_k is the re-indexing of i within I_k (i.e., $j_k = \mathrm{index}_{i\in I_k}$). Finally, we denoted by (I', f') the local view and local predicate of V'.

We will view all of $I_k, f_k, R_k, J_k, g_k, f', I'$ as random variables over the probability space $[M] \times \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{r}}$ (i.e., that depend on i, r).

The following captures the set of *accepting* local views of V':

$$(f')^{-1}(1) = \left\{ w_1 w_2 \ldots w_D \in \sigma^{qD} \,\middle|\, g_1(w_1) = \cdots = g_D(w_D) \neq \perp \right\}.$$

Let $w = w_1 w_2 \cdots w_D \in (f')^{-1}(1)$ be an accepting view that is closest (in Hamming distance) to $\pi_{I'}$ (breaking ties lexicographically) and α the corresponding decoded value, i.e., $\alpha = g_1(w_1) = \cdots = g_D(w_D)$. Note that both w and α are random variables as well (i.e., $w = w(i,r)$ and $\alpha = \alpha(i,r)$). By assumption,

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi_{I'}, w)] > \delta + \mathsf{L}\Delta.$$

Recall that $I' = \cup_{k=1}^{D} J_k$ so

$$\mathrm{agr}(\pi_{I'}, w) = \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{k\in[D]}\left[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, w_k)\right].$$

Hence,

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r}\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{k\in[D]}\left[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, w_k)\right] > \delta + \mathsf{L}\Delta. \tag{4.1}$$

We will split the above expression according to whether or not α is "consistent" with the list $\mathrm{list}(R_k)$. For each $k \in [D]$, let $c_k = c_k(i,r)$ be an indicator random variable defined by

$$c_k = \begin{cases} 1, & \alpha \in \mathrm{list}(R_k)_{j_k}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

Surely,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r,k}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, w_k)] &= \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r,k}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, w_k) \cdot c_k] + \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r,k}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, w_k) \cdot (1 - c_k)] \\ &\le \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r,k}[c_k] + \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r,k}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, w_k) \cdot (1 - c_k)]. \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

where the last inequality follows since $\mathrm{agr}(\cdot) \leq 1$. We will now upper bound the second quantity in the above expression by δ, the robust soundness error of the inner PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$. For each outer random string R, the soundness of the inner PCP decoder states that $\mathbb{E}_{r,j}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R)_J, \mathrm{BAD}(g))] \leq \delta$, where $\mathrm{BAD}(g) = \{u \mid g(u) \notin \{\perp\} \cup \mathrm{list}(R)_j\}$. Applying this to the outer random string R_k, we have

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{r,j}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, \mathrm{BAD}(g_k))] \leq \delta,$$

and by regularity of the outer verifier V, also,

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r,k}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, \mathrm{BAD}(g_k))] \leq \delta.$$

Now, whenever $c_k = 0$, we have by definition that $\alpha \notin \mathrm{list}(R_k)_{j_k}$ whereas $g_k(w_k) = \alpha \neq \perp$ which implies $w_k \in \mathrm{BAD}(g_k)$. Hence we have

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r,k}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, w_k) \cdot (1 - c_k)] \leq \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r,k}[\mathrm{agr}(\pi(R_k)_{J_k}, \mathrm{BAD}(g_k))] \leq \delta.$$

Combining the above inequality with (4.2) and (4.1), we have

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{i,r,k}[c_k] > \mathsf{L}\Delta.$$

Or equivalently,

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{r}\mathop{\Pr}_{i,k}[\alpha \in \mathrm{list}(R_k)_{j_k}] > \mathsf{L}\Delta.$$

Recall that $\alpha = \alpha(i, r)$ was defined independently of k, and hence of R_k and yet, the above inequality shows that often α is consistent with the list-decoding $\mathrm{list}(R_k)$ of the proof $\pi(R_k)$. This reveals that the soundness assumption of the composed verifier translates into an underlying *consistency* among the various $\mathrm{list}(R_k)$'s.

Now recall our definition of Π and imagine making the random choices for Π at this point. For each random string R_k we chose $y(R_k)$ to be a random member of $\mathrm{list}(R_k)$, so the above inequality becomes

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{r}\mathop{\Pr}_{i,k}[\alpha = y(R_k)_{j_k}] > \Delta.$$

But by definition Π_i is chosen to be the most popular value out of $\{y(R_k)_{j_k}\}_{k=1,\ldots,D}$. So we get

$$\mathop{\Pr}_{i,k}[\Pi_i = y(R_k)_{j_k}] > \Delta.$$

Changing the order of summation (and relying on the regularity of the outer verifier) we get

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{R}\mathop{\Pr}_{i}[\Pi_i = y(R)_{(\mathrm{index}_{i \in I})}] > \Delta.$$

but the left hand side expression is no other than $\mathbb{E}_R[\mathrm{agr}(\Pi_I, y(R))]$ which is at most $\mathbb{E}_R[\mathrm{agr}(\Pi_I, f^{-1}(1))]$ and we are done. □

We now proceed to the proof of the efficient variant of composition. In the composition as described above, the composed verifier ran *all* the D inner PCP decoders corresponding to the D different outer windows that involved the index i. This resulted in the large query complexity of Dq for the composed verifier. However, it suffices if we ran a small random sample of the inner decoders instead of all of them and this is what the efficient composed verifier described below does.

Proof. [Proof of Theorem 4.2] The proof $\pi \in \sigma^{2^{\mathsf{R}} \cdot \mathsf{m}}$ of the efficient composed verifier V' is, as before, interpreted as a concatenation of the proofs $\pi(R)$ for each $R \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{R}}$. The efficient composed verifier V' will use samplers (see as described in Definition 2.7 and Remark 2.8) to choose a random sample of the D different inner PCP decoders. Verifier V' acts as follows:

1. Choose $i \in [M]$ uniformly at random (recall that M is the length of the outer PCP). Let $R_1, \ldots, R_D$ be all the random strings of the outer verifier V that generate local windows $I_1, \ldots, I_D$ respectively such that $i \in I_k$ for every $k = 1, \ldots, D$.
   Construct a $(\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2)$-sampler $([D], [D], E)$ with D vertices on either side (see Remark 2.8). Choose a random $s \in [D]$ and let $\Gamma(s) = \{k_1, \ldots, k_t\} \subseteq [D]$ be the set of neighbors of s in the sampler graph.
   Let $R_{k_1}, \ldots, R_{k_t}$ be the corresponding random strings of V, let $I_{k_1}, \ldots, I_{k_t}$ be the corresponding local views all containing i. Denote by $f_1, \ldots, f_t : \Sigma^Q \to \{0,1\}$ the corresponding local predicates computed by V and by $j_1, \ldots, j_t \in [Q]$ the corresponding re-indexing of i within each I_{k_ℓ} (i.e., $j_\ell = \mathrm{index}_{i \in I_{k_\ell}}$ as defined in §2.1).
   [Note: The sampling is the only difference between this verifier and the verifier of Theorem 4.1.]
2. Choose $r \in \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{r}}$ uniformly at random. For each $\ell = 1, \ldots, t$ run the inner PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$ on input f_ℓ, index j_ℓ, random coins r, and proof $\pi(R_{k_\ell})$. Let (J_ℓ, g_ℓ) be the local window and local predicate computed by $\mathcal{D}$.
3. Accept if and only if
$$g_1(\pi(R_{k_1})_{J_1}) = \cdots = g_t(\pi(R_{k_t})_{J_t}) \neq \perp.$$
   In other words the local window is $I' = \cup_{\ell=1}^{t} J_\ell$ and the local predicate $f' : \sigma^{tq} \to \{0,1\}$ is defined by
$$f'(w_1, \ldots, w_t) = \begin{cases} 1, & g_1(w_1) = \cdots = g_t(w_t) \neq \perp, \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This verifier is analyzed by simply observing that it can be alternatively obtained in the following fashion: first, perform degree reduction on the outer PCP verifier V to reduce its proof degree from D to $4/\varepsilon^4$ using the $(\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2)$-sampler above (as described in §5.1) and then compose this degree reduced outer PCP verifier with the inner PCP decoder. It is an easy exercise to check that this verifier has parameters as described in Table 4.2 (simply plug in for the outer verifier a verifier with proof length DM, proof degree $4/\varepsilon^4$, and robust soundness error $\Delta + 4\varepsilon$ and the remaining parameters as before). □

5. Transformations on Label-Cover. In this section, we describe generic transformations on Label-Cover (or in its equivalent formulation, robust PCPs): degree reduction, alphabet reduction and regularization. To the best of our knowledge the alphabet reduction is new, and may be of independent interest. (The method for proving the regularization is due to [MR10b])

5.1. Proof Degree Reduction. In this section, we show how we can lower the proof degree of a robust PCP at a very nominal cost to the other parameters. To this end, we use *samplers* (see §2.3). This proof is along the lines of degree reduction of LDRCs due to Moshkovitz and Raz [MR10b], who used expanders instead.

We state (and prove) degree reduction in the language of the LABEL-COVER problem (as opposed to that of robust PCPs) as this is a more natural setting (in our view) to perform degree reduction.

THEOREM 5.1 (degree reduction). *There exists a polynomial time reduction transforming instances $I = (G = (U, V, E), \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, F)$ of* LABEL-COVER$_\delta$ *of average right degree D to right-regular instances $I' = (G' = (U, V', E'), \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, F')$ of* LABEL-COVER$_{\delta+4\mu}$ *of right degree $d = 4/\mu^4$, such that $|V'| = D\,|V| = |E|$.*

Proof. Let $I = (G = (U, V, E), \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, F)$ be the input instance with average right degree D. For any vertex $v \in V$, let D_v denote the degree of v and $\Gamma(v)$ the set of neighbors of v in U.

We construct the new instance $I' = (G' = (U' = U, V', E'), \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, F')$ as follows. Each right vertex $v \in V$ will be replaced by a set $[v] := \{v\} \times \{1, \ldots, D_v\}$ of D_v vertices. We set $V' = \cup_v [v]$. Clearly $|V'| = D\,|V|$.

The edges E' and constraints F' are specified as follows. Let $H_v = (A, B, E)$ be an $(\mu, \mu^2)-$sampler graph with $|A| = |B| = D_v$, as guaranteed by Remark 2.8. We place a copy of H_v between the neighbors of v, $\Gamma(v) \subset U' = U$ and the cloud of vertices $[v] \subset V'$ by identifying $\Gamma(v)$ with A and $[v]$ with B. Finally, the constraints F' are as follows. An edge $(u, (v, i))$ in the new instance will carry the same constraint as (u, v) (i.e., $f_{(u,(v,i))} = f_{(u,v)}$).

Thus V' is the disjoint union of $[v]$ for all $v \in V$, and E' the union of the edges of the graphs H_v for all v, placed as described above.

The output instance $I' = (G', \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, F')$, by definition, is right regular with right degree $d = 4/\mu^4$. Furthermore, it is easy to check *completeness*: If $L = (L_1 : U \to \Sigma_1, L_2 : V \to \Sigma_2)$ is a labeling of vertices in G that satisfies all the edges in E, then the labeling $L' = (L_1 : U \to \Sigma_1, L'_2 : V' \to \Sigma_2)$ given by $L'_2(v, i) = L_2(v)$ satisfies all the edges in E'. Thus, instances of value 1 are transformed to instances of value 1.

For *soundness*, we assume that the input instance I has value at most δ, and prove that the instance I' has value at most $\delta + 4\mu$. Let $L' = (L'_1, L'_2)$ be any labeling for the vertices of G' (i.e., $L'_1 : U \to \Sigma_1$ and $L'_2 : V' \to \Sigma_2$). To estimate the value of L' we first define a (randomized) labeling L for the input instance I as follows: for each $u \in U$, set $L_1(u) = L'_1(u)$ and for each $v \in V$, choose $i \in [D_v]$ randomly and set $L_2(v) = L'_2(v, i)$.

For each v, the expected fraction of edges touching v that are satisfied by this labeling is equal to

$$\delta_v := \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_2} \Pr[L(v) = \sigma] \cdot \Pr_{u \in \Gamma(v)}[f_{(u,v)}(L(u)) = \sigma],$$

where the first probability is over the randomized choices in defining L. The expected number of satisfied edges under L is $\sum_v D_v \delta_v$, and by our assumption

$$\sum_v D_v \delta_v \le \delta\,|E|\,. \tag{5.1}$$

Fix any vertex $v \in V$ and focus on $A = \Gamma(v)$ and $B = [v]$. By construction, the edges in G' that go from A to B are the edges of the sampler graph H_v.

Claim 5.2. *The number of edges in H_v that are satisfied by L' is at most $(\delta_v + 4\mu)dD_v$.*

Summing over all v this implies that the total number of edges in E' satisfied under L' is at most

$$\sum_v (\delta_v + 4\mu)dD_v = d\sum_v D_v\delta_v + 4d\mu\sum_v D_v \le \delta\,|E|\,d + 4\mu\,|E'| = (\delta + 4\mu)\,|E'|\,,$$

where the inequality follows from (5.1). This completes the proof of soundness and hence the proof of the theorem (modulo the proof of the claim). □

Proof. [Proof of Claim 5.2] Let $B(\sigma)$ be the set of vertices assigned σ by L_2'. Let $A(\sigma)$ denote the set of $u \in A$ that are assigned by L_1' a value that is compatible with assigning σ to v. In other words, such that $f_{(u,v)}(L(u)) = \sigma$.

We now bunch together the $A(\sigma)$'s that are smaller than $\mu\,|A|$ as follows. Greedily partition Σ_2 into disjoint sets $S_1, S_2, \ldots$ such that the corresponding sets $A(S_i) = \cup_{\sigma\in S_i} A(\sigma)$ are larger than $\mu\,|A|$, but such that if $|A(\sigma)| \ge \mu\,|A|$ then $\{\sigma\}$ is a (singleton) member of the partition. It is easy to create such a partition, such that all non-singleton sets have size at most $2\mu\,|A|$. Such a partition cannot contain more than $1/\mu$ sets.

For each $B(S_i) \subset B$ let B_i^* be the set of "bad" sample sets, i.e., $b \in B_i^*$ iff

$$\frac{|\Gamma(b) \cap A(S_i)|}{\Gamma(b)} > \frac{|A(S_i)|}{|A|} + \mu.$$

By the sampler property (2.2) the density of B_i^* is at most μ^2 for each i separately. Thus, the fraction of vertices in $B^* = \cup B_i^*$ is at most $\mu^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} = \mu$.

For short, denote $A_i = A(S_i)$ and also $B_i = B(S_i) = \cup_{\sigma\in S_i} B(\sigma)$. For every i,

$$E(A_i, B_i) \le |B_i^*|\,d + |B_i| \cdot d \cdot \left(\frac{|A_i|}{D_v} + \mu\right).$$

Summing over all i and using the fact that $\sum |B_i^*| = |B^*| \le \mu D_v$, we get

$$\sum_i E(A_i, B_i) \le dD_v \cdot \left(\mu + \mu + \sum_i \left(\frac{|A_i|\,|B_i|}{D_v^2}\right)\right).$$

Now the left hand side upper bounds the number of edges in H_v that are satisfied by the labelings $L' = (L_1', L_2')$. On the right, note that either $|A_i| \le \mu\,|A|$ or $A_i = A(\sigma)$ for some σ. Thus, we can bound

$$\sum_i \left(\frac{|A_i|\,|B_i|}{D_v^2}\right) \le 2\mu + \delta_v.$$

(The term 2μ takes care of all i's for which $|A_i|\,/D_v \le 2\mu$, and the term δ_v takes care of all A_i's that are singletons).

Altogether we get

$$\frac{1}{dD_v}\sum_i E(A_i, B_i) \le 4\mu + \delta_v.$$

It remains to observe that the left hand side upper bounds the fraction of edges in H_v that are satisfied under L'. If we average these inequalities for the various v's, weighting them according to D_v (the degree of v in G), we will get that the fraction of edges satisfied by L' is upper bounded by $4\mu + \delta$:

$$\frac{1}{|E'|} \cdot \sum_v D_v \cdot \frac{1}{dD_v} \sum_i E(A_i, B_i) \leq 4\mu + \frac{1}{|E'|} \sum_v D_v \delta_v \leq 4\mu + \delta.$$

□

5.2. Alphabet Reduction. In this section, we show how to reduce the proof alphabet of the robust PCP at a nominal cost to other parameters. First we need some preliminaries from coding theory.

A mapping $\mathcal{C} : \Sigma \to \sigma^k$ is called a code with minimum relative distance $1 - \delta$ if for every $a \neq b \in \Sigma$ the strings $\mathcal{C}(a)$ and $\mathcal{C}(b)$ differ in at least $(1 - \delta)k$ coordinates.

Fact 5.3. *Suppose $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \sigma^k$ is a code with relative distance at least $1 - \delta$ and $\eta > 2\sqrt{\delta}$. Then, there are at most $2/\eta$ codewords in $\mathcal{C}$ that agree with a given word w on at least η fraction of the coordinates.*

Proof. Suppose there exist a word w and a list of $l = \lfloor 2/\eta \rfloor + 1$ codewords in $\mathcal{C}$ that agree with w on at least η fraction of the locations. Then, by inclusion exclusion,

$$\Pr_i[\exists c \in \text{list}, w_i = c_i] \geq \sum_{c \in \text{list}} \Pr_i[w_i = c_i] - \sum_{c_1 \neq c_2 \in \text{list}} \Pr_i[w_i = (c_1)_i = (c_2)_i] \geq l\eta - \binom{l}{2}\delta.$$

Since $\eta > 2\sqrt{\delta}$, the above expression is greater than 1 for every $l \in [2/\eta, 2/\eta + 1]$ and in particular for $l = \lfloor 2/\eta \rfloor + 1$, which is a contradiction. □

Remark 5.4. *For every $0 < \delta < 1$ and alphabet Σ, there exists a code $\mathcal{C} : \Sigma \to \sigma^k$ with relative distance $1 - \delta$ where $|\sigma| = O(1/\delta^2)$ and $k = O(\log |\Sigma| / \delta^2)$.*

Such codes can be constructed by concatenating the following two codes. As outer codes, we take the rate-optimal codes of [ABN+92] with relative distance $1 - \delta/2$, rate $\Omega(\delta)$ and alphabet size $2^{O(1/\delta)}$. As inner codes, we take Reed-Solomon codes with relative distance $1 - \delta/2$, rate $\Omega(\delta)$, and alphabet $O(1/\delta^2)$.

Theorem 5.5 (alphabet reduction). *Suppose $\mathcal{C} : \Sigma \to \sigma^k$ is a code with (relative) distance $1 - \eta^3$ for some $\eta < 1/4$. Then there exists a polynomial time reduction transforming instances $I = (G = (U, V, E), \Sigma', \Sigma, F)$ of* Label-Cover$_\delta$ *to instances $I' = (G' = (U, V \times [k], E'), \Sigma, \sigma, F')$ of* Label-Cover$_{\delta+3\eta}$.

Proof. The reductions maps instances $I = (G = (U, V, E), \Sigma', \Sigma, F)$ to instances $I' = (G' = (U, V \times [k], E'), \Sigma, \sigma, F')$ where the set of edges E' and the set of projections F' are defined as follows: $E' = \{(u, (v, i)) \mid (u, v) \in E, i \in [k]\}$ and for each $e = (u, (v, i)) \in E$, the function $f'_e : \Sigma' \to \sigma$ is defined as $f'_e(\alpha) = \mathcal{C}(f_{(u,v)}(\alpha))_i$.

Completeness is easy as instances of value 1 are mapped to instances of value 1. We will prove soundness by showing that value$(I') \leq$ value$(I) + 3\eta$. To this end, let $\Pi' = (\pi_1 : U \to \Sigma', \pi'_2 : V \times [k] \to \sigma)$ be any labeling of the target instance I'. For each $v \in V$ and $\beta \in \Sigma$, define $\delta_v(\beta)$ as follows:

$$\delta_v(\beta) = \Pr_{u \in \Gamma(v)} \left[f_{(u,v)}(\pi_1(u)) = \beta \right].$$

It can be easily checked that the fraction of edges satisfied by the labeling Π' is $\mathbb{E}_{v \in V}[\delta'_v]$ where δ'_v is the following expression:

$$\delta'_v = \sum_{\beta \in \Sigma} \delta_v(\beta) \cdot \Pr_i \left[\pi'_2(v, i) = \mathcal{C}(\beta)_i \right].$$

Now, define a labeling $\Pi = (\pi_1 : U \to \Sigma', \pi_2 : V \to \Sigma)$ for the instance I by taking the same π_1 and setting $\pi_2(v) = \mathrm{argmax}_\beta\, \delta_v(\beta)$. Clearly, the expected fraction of edges satisfied by Π is $\mathbb{E}_{v \in V}[\delta_v]$ where $\delta_v = \max_\beta \delta_v(\beta)$.

Since Π is a labeling of I, we have $\mathbb{E}[\delta_v] \leq \mathrm{value}(I)$. Thus, to show $\mathrm{value}(I') \leq \mathrm{value}(I) + 3\eta$, it suffices to show that for each $v \in V$, we have $\delta'_v \leq \delta_v + 3\eta$. Fix a vertex $v \in V$. Define $\mathrm{list}(v) = \{\beta \in \Sigma \mid \Pr_i[\pi'_2(v,i) = \mathcal{C}(\beta)_i] \geq \eta\}$. From Fact 5.3, we have that $l = |\mathrm{list}(v)| \leq 2/\eta$ since $\eta > 2\eta^{3/2}$ for $\eta < 1/4$. We now, have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta'_v &= \sum_{\beta \in \mathrm{list}(v)} \delta_v(\beta) \cdot \Pr_i\left[\pi'_2(v,i) = \mathcal{C}(\beta)_i\right] + \sum_{\beta \notin \mathrm{list}(v)} \delta_v(\beta) \cdot \Pr_i\left[\pi'_2(v,i) = \mathcal{C}(\beta)_i\right] \\
&< \left(\max_{\beta \in \mathrm{list}(v)} \delta_v(\beta)\right) \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathrm{list}(v)} \Pr_i\left[\pi'_2(v,i) = \mathcal{C}(\beta)_i\right] + \left(\eta \cdot \sum_{\beta \notin \mathrm{list}(v)} \delta_v(\beta)\right) \\
&\leq \left(\delta_v \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathrm{list}(v)} \Pr_i\left[\pi'_2(v,i) = \mathcal{C}(\beta)_i\right]\right) + \eta \\
&\leq \delta_v \cdot \Bigg(\Pr\left[\exists \beta \in \mathrm{list}(v), \pi'_2(v,i) = \mathcal{C}(\beta)_i\right] + \\
&\qquad\qquad \sum_{\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \in \mathrm{list}(v)} \Pr\left[\pi'_2(v,i) = \mathcal{C}(\beta_1)_i = \mathcal{C}(\beta_2)_i\right]\Bigg) + \eta \\
&\leq \delta_v \cdot \left(1 + \sum_{\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \in \mathrm{list}(v)} \Pr\left[\mathcal{C}(\beta_1)_i = \mathcal{C}(\beta_2)_i\right]\right) + \eta \\
&\leq \delta_v + \binom{l}{2}\eta^3 + \eta \\
&\leq \delta_v + 3\eta.
\end{aligned}
$$

The inequality in the third line is due to the fact $\sum_\beta \delta_v(\beta) = 1$, while the inequality in the fourth line is due to the principle of inclusion-exclusion: $\Pr[\exists \beta, A(\beta)] \geq \sum_\beta \Pr[A(\beta)] - \sum_{\beta_1 \neq \beta_2} \Pr[A(\beta_1) \cap A(\beta_2)]$. The inequality in the sixth line follows from the fact that the distance of the code $\mathcal{C}$ is at least $1 - \eta^3$ and the the last line follows from $l \leq 2/\eta$. Thus, proved. □

For the sake of convenience, we rewrite the above theorem in terms of robust PCPs.

Lemma 5.6 (alphabet reduced robust PCP). *There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to [0,1]$, the following holds. Suppose L has a robust PCP Verifier V with randomness complexity r, query complexity q, proof length m, proof degree d, robust soundness error δ over a proof alphabet Σ. Then, L has a alphabet reduced robust PCP verifier, which we shall denote by $\mathrm{red}_\varepsilon(V)$ with*

- *randomness complexity r,*
- *query complexity $Cq \log |\Sigma|/\varepsilon^6$,*
- *proof length $Cm \log |\Sigma|/\varepsilon^6$,*
- *proof degree d,*
- *proof alphabet σ of size at most C/ε^6,*
- *and robust soundness error $\delta + \varepsilon$.*

This lemma is obtained by plugging a code $C : \Sigma \to \sigma^k$ with distance $1 - (\varepsilon/3)^3$

where $|\sigma| = O(1/\varepsilon^6)$ and $k = O(\log|\Sigma|/\varepsilon^6)$ (guaranteed to exist by Remark 5.4) into Theorem 5.5.

5.3. Regularizing a Label Cover Instance. In this section, we show how to regularize a given Label-Cover instance. Since the degree reduction transformation from §5.1 makes the graph right-regular, it can be used to make a label cover regular on both sides. Given a Label-Cover instance $I = ((U,V,E),\Sigma',\Sigma,F)$ with $|U| = n, |V| = m$, average left degree D_A and average right degree D_B, we perform the following steps:

1. Degree reduction to make the graph right-regular, with right degree $d = 4/\mu^4$.
2. Flip sides: This is the only step not already described above. It amounts to mapping the right-d-regular instance $I = ((U,V,E),\Sigma',\Sigma,F)$ to $I = ((V,U,E),(\Sigma')^d,\Sigma',F')$. Note that the underlying graph is almost unchanged, merely U and V are swapped. The constraints F' are as follows. The value $(a_1,\dots,a_d) \in (\Sigma')^d$ assigned to a vertex v is interpreted as an assignment to all of its neighbors in the original instance. The constraint on an edge (v,u) checks that there is some $b \in \Sigma$ that, together with $(a_1,\dots,a_d)$ would have satisfied the edges $(v,u_1),\dots,(v,u_d)$ coming out of v. It also checks that the value actually given to u is consistent with the appropriate a_i. Soundness and completeness are straightforward. At the end of this operation, the instance is left-regular with left degree d and the average right degree is the earlier average left degree $D_A d$.
3. Degree reduction to make the graph right-regular, with right degree $d = 4/\mu^4$.
4. Alphabet reduction to reduce alphabet Σ' to σ.

The evolution of the parameters over the four steps is summarized in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1

Evolution of parameters. The table describes the evolution of parameters through the four steps: degree reduction, flipping sides, degree reduction, and alphabet reduction. An asterisk (*) indicates that the corresponding instance is not necessarily regular (right or left-regular as the case may be) and the quantity mentioned is the average degree.

Label-Cover	(robust PCPs)	I	degree $(\to d)$	flip	degree $(\to d)$	alphabet $(\to \sigma)$
# left vertices	(randomness)	n	n	mD_B	mD_B	mD_B
# right vertices	(proof length)	m	mD_B	n	nD_Ad	nD_Adk
left degree	(query complexity)	D_A *	D_Ad *	d	d^2	d^2k
right degree	(proof degree)	D_B *	d	D_Ad *	d	d
left alphabet	(# accepting conf.)	Σ'	Σ'	$(\Sigma')^d$	$(\Sigma')^d$	$(\Sigma')^d$
right alphabet	(proof alphabet)	Σ	Σ	Σ'	Σ'	σ
soundness error	(rob. soundness error)	δ	$\delta+4\mu$	$\delta+4\mu$	$\delta+8\mu$	$\delta+8\mu+3\eta$

The following lemma summarizes these parameter choices. For the degree reduction, we plug in $\mu = \varepsilon/11$ and use the (μ,μ^2)-samplers from Remark 2.8. For the alphabet reduction, we use the codes mentioned in Remark 5.4, with $\eta = \varepsilon/11$, distance $1 - O(\varepsilon^3)$, $|\sigma| = O(1/\varepsilon^6)$ and $k = O(1/\varepsilon^6)\cdot\log|\Sigma'| \le O(1/\varepsilon^6)\cdot q\log|\Sigma|$.

Lemma 5.7 (regularized robust PCP). *There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to [0,1]$, the following holds. Suppose L has a robust PCP Verifier V with randomness complexity r, query complexity q, proof length m, average proof degree d, robust soundness error δ over a proof alphabet Σ. Then, L has a regular reduced robust PCP verifier, which we shall denote by* $\mathrm{regular}_\varepsilon(V)$ *with*

- *randomness complexity* $\log m + \log d$,

- *query complexity* $Cq \log|\Sigma|/\varepsilon^{14}$,
- *proof length* $Cq^2 2^r \log|\Sigma|/\varepsilon^{10}$,
- *proof degree* C/ε^4,
- *proof alphabet* σ *of size at most* C/ε^6,
- *and robust soundness error* $\delta + \varepsilon$.

6. Proof of Result of [MR10b]. In this section, we give our proof for the result of [MR10b], namely Theorem 1.3. We first give a more formal statement of this theorem, both in the language of Label-Cover as well as robust PCPs.

Theorem 6.1 (Formal version of Theorem 1.3). *There exists constants* $c > 0$ *and* $0 < \beta < 1$, *such that for every function* $1 < g(n) \leq 2^{O(\log^\beta n)}$, *the following (equivalent) statements hold:*

- *There exists an alphabet* Σ *of size* $\exp(g(n)^c)$ *such that* Label-Cover$_{1/g(n)}$ *over* Σ *is NP-hard. Furthermore, the size of the* Label-Cover *instance produced by this reduction is at most* $n \cdot 2^{O(\log^\beta n)} \cdot g(n)^c$.
- CircuitSat *has a robust PCP verifier with robust soundness error* $1/g(n)$, *query complexity* $g(n)^c$, *randomness complexity* $\log n + O(\log^\beta n)$, *and proof length* $n^{1+o(1)}$.

Theorem 6.1 is slightly stronger than the version (Theorem 1.3) stated in the introduction in the sense that it works for the range $1 < g(n) \leq 2^{O(\log^\beta n)}$ and not just $1 < g(n) \leq \text{polylog} n$ as indicated in the introduction. This stronger version is true both of our proof as well as that of [MR10b].

We construct the robust PCP verifier stated in the theorem by repeatedly composing two building blocks, both based on the "Manifold-vs.-Point" PCP (Theorem 1.2). We describe the building blocks next, and prove the theorem in the following section. The equivalent Label-Cover formulation follows from the equivalence lemma 2.5.

Before we proceed to the proof of the theorem, we mention a couple of remarks regarding the parameters in this theorem.

Remark 6.2.

(i) *As discussed in the introduction, the relation between the soundness error* $\delta = 1/g(n)$ *and alphabet size* $|\Sigma| = \exp(\text{poly}(g(n)))$ *in the* Label-Cover *instance is exponential. In comparison, a polynomial relation is achievable, for example, for PCPs with* $O(1)$ *queries, or for two-query PCPs via Raz's parallel repetition theorem. It is interesting to study this issue further.*

(ii) *Although the verifier is randomness-efficient, still, the relation between the randomness complexity and the soundness error does not seem "optimal". One could hope for proof length of* $n \cdot \text{poly}(g(n))$, *which comes closer to the following easy lower bound of* $n \cdot \Omega(g(n))$:

Claim 6.3. *If* Label-Cover$_\delta$ *is NP-hard, then the produced instance size must be at least* $O(n/\delta)$ *where* n *is the size of the shortest* NP*-witness for* CircuitSat.

The claim holds because if D *is the average right degree, it is easy to see that it is always possible to satisfy* $O(1/D)$ *fraction of edges (one neighbor per* $v \in V$*), so the proof degree is at least* $\Omega(1/\delta)$. *On the other hand, the number of right vertices which comprises the PCP, which being a NP-witness itself, is of size at least* n *(Note if* $NP = P$, *then* $n = 0$*). Thus, the total number of edges, which is* nD *is at least* $\Omega(n/\delta)$.

We wonder whether a result of $n \cdot \text{poly}(g(n))$ *is attainable.*

6.1. Building Blocks. The two building blocks, we need for our construction, are a robust PCP and a decodable PCP. Both are constructed from variants of the

'Manifold-vs.-Point' PCP of Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 6.4 (Robust PCP). *There exist constants $b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 > 0$ and $0 < \beta < 1$ such that for $\varepsilon = 1/2^{b_0 \log^\beta n}$,* CircuitSat *has a robust verifier with robust soundness error ε, query complexity $1/\varepsilon^{b_1}$, proof length $n \cdot 1/\varepsilon^{b_2}$ randomness complexity $\log n + b_2 \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$, and proof alphabet size at most $1/\varepsilon^{b_3}$.*

Theorem 6.5 (dPCP). *There exist constants $a_1, a_2, \alpha, \gamma > 0$ such that for every $\delta \geq n^{-\alpha}$ and input alphabet Σ of size at most n^γ,* CircuitSat_Σ *has a robust decodable PCP system with robust soundness error δ and list size $\mathsf{L} \leq 2/\delta$, query complexity $n^{1/8}$, proof alphabet σ of size n^γ, proof length n^{a_1} and randomness complexity $a_2 \log n$.*

Observe that among the two building blocks, only the robust PCP needs to be, and is, randomness efficient (it has randomness complexity $\log n + b_2 \log 1/\varepsilon$) while the dPCP has randomness complexity $a_2 \log n$.

The (outer) robust PCP construction (Theorem 6.4) is folklore and is formally given in [MR10b]. The (inner) dPCP construction (Theorem 6.5) is more subtle and is obtained using a combination of several known results. It is implicit in the work of Moshkovitz and Raz [MR10b]. More recently, there have been alternate, fully "combinatorial" constructions of the dPCP, stated in Theorem 6.5, due to Dinur and Meir [DM11]. Dinur and Meir, also give a "combinatorial" construction of the (outer) robust PCP, however this construction is not randomness efficient. One could plugin these constructions and obtain the 2-query PCP result of [MR10b] as outlined in §6.2. For the sake of completeness, we give a sketch of the "algebraic" construction of the robust PCP and dPCP, along the lines of Moshkovitz and Raz [MR10b].

6.1.1. The outer (robust) PCP verifier. The (randomness-efficient) robust PCP construction follows from a combination of known results. We do not provide a complete proof of this theorem, rather an outline of how it is constructed (with pointers to the appropriate known results).

1. **Basic low-error PCP:** Construct a PCP verifier based on the low degree extension over a field $\mathbb{F}$ and the sum-check protocol (as done in [AS98, ALM+98, RS97, AS03]). We only need the "basic part" of the construction, i.e. without performing composition at all. A randomness efficient version of this PCP is given in [MR10a].
   At this point, the proof oracle has three parts. A "points table" describing a function $f : \mathbb{F}^m \to \mathbb{F}$ supposedly of low degree, a "planes table", supposedly describing the restriction of f to affine planes, and a "curves" table supposedly describing the restriction of f to certain degree d curves. We assume that each of the curves tables gives only those restrictions that can arise as restrictions of legal encoding of NP witnesses. Informally, each curve arises from some local constraint and the curves table gives only those restrictions that satisfy the local constraint corresponding to the curve being queried.
   The soundness of the verifier says that for every $\varepsilon \geq 1/|\mathbb{F}|^\gamma$ and $\ell = 2/\varepsilon$ the following holds (where $\gamma > 0$ is some absolute constant).
   Soundness: For every function $f : \mathbb{F}^m \to \mathbb{F}$, there exists a list (possibly empty) of low degree functions $P^1, \ldots, P^\ell : \mathbb{F}^m \to \mathbb{F}$ such that each P^i is an honest encoding of a legal NP witness for the original CircuitSat. In addition, the probability that V accepts even though its queries (point, plane, or curve) disagree with the list $P^1, \ldots, P^\ell$ is at most ε. (In other words, except with probability ε, V either rejects or accepts values that are consistent with a short list of encodings of valid NP witnesses).
2. **Manifold-vs.-Point:** As described in [MR10b], the plane and the curve

queries can be combined into one "manifold" query (where the manifold is the $O(1)$ dimensional manifold containing both the curve and the plane). More precisely, if P denotes the set of planes and Γ the set of curves, then the set of manifolds, denoted by Ω, is obtained as follows:

$$\Omega = \{\mathrm{span}(P, \gamma) \mid \gamma \in \Gamma, P \text{ plane}\},$$

where

$$\mathrm{span}(P, \gamma) = \{t_1 x + t_2 y \mid x \in P, y \in \gamma, t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{F}\}.$$

Now, the planes and curves tables are replaced by a single manifold table $\mathcal{A}$, that supposedly describes the restriction of the function f to the manifolds in Ω. As in the case of the curves table, the manifold table gives only those restrictions that satisfy the local constraints corresponding to the curve from which the manifold was constructed.

The manifold-vs.-point verifier proceeds as follows: it chooses a random manifold $\omega \in \Omega$ and a random point in $x \in \omega$ and accepts iff $\mathcal{A}(\omega)(x) = f(x)$.

The soundness of this manifold-vs.-point verifier says that for every $\varepsilon \geq 1/|\mathbb{F}|^{\gamma}$ and $\ell = 2/\varepsilon$ the following holds (where $\gamma > 0$ is some absolute constant).

Soundness: For every function $f : \mathbb{F}^m \to \mathbb{F}$, there exists a list (possibly empty) of low degree functions $P^1, \ldots, P^{\ell} : \mathbb{F}^m \to \mathbb{F}$ such that each P^i is an honest encoding of a legal NP witness for the original CircuitSat. Furthermore,

$$\Pr_{\omega \in \Omega, x \in \omega}\left[\mathcal{A}(\omega)(x) = f(x) \text{ and } \forall i \in [\ell], \mathcal{A}(\omega) \not\equiv P^i|_{\omega}\right] \leq \varepsilon.$$

In other words, except with probability ε, if the manifold-vs.-point verifier accepts then the answer of the manifolds table is consistent with a short list of encodings of valid NP witnesses.

The soundness claim described above is stronger than Theorem 1.2, however all most all known proofs of Theorem 1.2 proceed by proving this intermediate stronger soundness claim. We describe this result as we would need this stronger statement for the dPCP construction in §6.1.2.

The manifold-vs.-point verifier is randomness efficient if the set of planes and curves used in the planes and curves tables respectively are themselves randomness efficient (i.e., P is a set of planes whose directions are chosen from $\mathbb{H}^m$ where $\mathbb{H}$ is a subfield of $\mathbb{F}$ of appropriate size [MR08] and Γ is a *derandomized* set of curves as described in [MR10a]). We refer the reader to Lemma 8.2 in [MR10b] for further details. (While this theorem constructs an LDRC, it is easy to transform them into PCPs).

3. **Robustness:** The conversion to a robust verifier (from a "manifold-vs.-point" one) is straightforward, as in Lemma 2.5: the proof now only consists of the function f, and the verifier randomly selects a manifold and reads every point on the manifold (accepting iff the point values are consistent with an accepting value for the entire manifold).
4. **Parameters:** The above construction in general works for a wide range of parameter choices. The randomness efficient version due to [MR10a] requires $|\mathbb{F}| = 2^{O((\log n)^{\beta})}$ for some β, so we follow this setting. Both ε and the query

complexity are constant powers of $|\mathbb{F}|$, so we choose b_0 small enough and b_1 large enough.

It is to be noted that the randomness-efficient construction of the above robust PCP is *not regular*, but actually it is not regular in a very mild sense. We get around this by first regularizing the verifier using the generic regularization transformation stated in Lemma 5.7.

6.1.2. The inner PCP decoder. As mentioned earlier, a combinatorial construction of dPCPs (Theorem 6.5) was given by Dinur and Meir [DM11]. They constructed such dPCPs by extending the direct product testers of Impagliazzo, Kabanets and Wigderson [IKW09]. Below, we give an "algebraic" construction of such a dPCP by adapting the construction of the robust verifier from Theorem 6.4 above. The two modifications are as follows.

- First of all, we need to construct a PCP decoder $\mathcal{D}$, rather than a PCP verifier. This means that in addition to the regular input, the decoder also receives an *index* into the original proof (the NP witness) that needs to be decoded. Observe that in the basic PCP described in step 1 above the function f is (by construction) an encoding of the original NP witness in the sense that the restriction of f to certain points in $\mathbb{F}^m$ is the supposed NP witness. So, viewing the input index j as a point $x_j \in \mathbb{F}^m$ all we need is, in addition to the verification, to return the value of $f(x_j)$. This is done by modifying the manifold to also contain this point x_j (thereby increasing its dimension by 1). More precisely, for each input index j, we construct the manifold Ω_j as follows:

$$\Omega_j = \{\text{span}(\omega, x_j) | \omega \in \Omega\}.$$

Thus, for each input point x_j we have a separate collection of manifolds, all of which contain x_j. Naturally, the manifolds in Ω_j are biased towards x_j, but nevertheless, a random point in a random $\omega \in \Omega_j$ is almost uniformly distributed in $\mathbb{F}^m$.

Let $\widetilde{\Omega}$ denote the disjoint union of all such manifolds over all the input indices, i.e., $\widetilde{\Omega} = \dot{\bigcup}_j \Omega_j$. The proof relies on the fact that the following two distributions on $\widetilde{\Omega} \times \Omega \times \mathbb{F}^m$ are $O(1/|\mathbb{F}|)$-close.

D_1: Choose a random $\widetilde{\omega} \in \widetilde{\Omega}$, a random $x \in \widetilde{\omega}$, a random $\omega \in \Omega$ conditioned on $x \in \omega \subseteq \widetilde{\omega}$ and output the triple $(\widetilde{\omega}, \omega, x)$.

D_2: Choose a random $\omega \in \Omega$, a random $x \in \omega$ and a random $\widetilde{\omega} \in \widetilde{\Omega}$ conditioned on $\widetilde{\omega} \supseteq \omega$ and output the triple $(\widetilde{\omega}, \omega, x)$.

We omit the calculations showing that these distributions are close. These follow from the properties of the derandomized curves in Γ and the sampling properties of the planes in P.

Coming back to the construction, the "enhanced" manifolds table describes the restriction of the function f to the manifolds in $\widetilde{\Omega}$ (instead of Ω as before). By the soundness condition of the manifold-vs.-point verifier described in the earlier section, we know that for every proof $f : \mathbb{F}^m \to \mathbb{F}$, there is a list of at most $\ell \leq 2/\delta$ valid low degree encodings $P^1, \ldots, P^\ell$ such that

$$\Pr_{(\widetilde{\omega},\omega,x)\leftarrow D_2}\left[\mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega})(x) = f(x) \text{ and } \forall i \in [\ell], \mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega})|_\omega \not\equiv P^i|_\omega\right] \leq \varepsilon.$$

(Here we are simulating an Ω-manifolds prover by an $\widetilde{\Omega}$-manifolds prover by choosing a random $\widetilde{\omega} \supset \omega$ and outputting the prover's value for $\widetilde{\omega}$ restricted to ω). Since D_1 and D_2 are $O(1/|\mathbb{F}|)$-close, we have

$$\Pr_{(\widetilde{\omega},\omega,x)\leftarrow D_1}\left[\mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega})(x) = f(x) \text{ and } \forall i \in [\ell], \mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega})|_\omega \not\equiv P^i|_\omega\right] \leq \varepsilon + O\left(\frac{1}{|\mathbb{F}|}\right).$$

This is almost what we want to prove with the only difference being that we get the agreement of the legal encoding P^i with $\widetilde{\omega}$ on a random $\omega \subseteq \widetilde{\omega}$ instead of over the entire manifold $\widetilde{\omega}$. However, by a standard Schwartz-Zippel argument, this implies that most of the time, we must get agreement over the entire manifold $\widetilde{\omega}$. Formally, for any i and $\widetilde{\omega}$ and a random $\omega \subseteq \widetilde{\omega}$, we have:

$$\Pr_\omega\left[P^i|_{\widetilde{\omega}} \not\equiv \mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega}) \text{ and } P^i|_\omega \equiv \mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega})_\omega\right] \leq \frac{d}{|\mathbb{F}|}.$$

Hence, by a union bound over $i \in [\ell]$, we have:

$$\Pr_{\widetilde{\omega}\in\widetilde{\Omega},x\in\widetilde{\omega}}\left[\mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega})(x) = f(x) \text{ and } \forall i \in [\ell], \mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega}) \not\equiv P^i|_\omega\right] \leq \varepsilon + \frac{O(1)}{|\mathbb{F}|} + \ell \cdot \frac{d}{|\mathbb{F}|} = \varepsilon'.$$

Or equivalently,

$$\Pr_{j,\widetilde{\omega}\in\Omega_j,x\in\widetilde{\omega}}\left[\mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega})(x) = f(x) \text{ and } \forall i \in [\ell], \mathcal{A}(\widetilde{\omega}) \not\equiv P^i|_\omega\right] \leq \varepsilon'. \tag{6.1}$$

The decodable PCP follows immediately from the above as follows. The dPCP decoder D on input an instance of CircuitSat, an input index j and oracle access to a points table $f : \mathbb{F}^m \to \mathbb{F}$, queries the points table on all points of a random manifold $\widetilde{\omega} \in \Omega_j$ and checks if the restriction of f to $\widetilde{\omega}$ satisfies the local constraints and if so outputs $f(x_j)$ else it outputs $\perp$. (6.1) translates to

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{j,\widetilde{\omega}\in\Omega_j}\left[\operatorname{agr}(f|_{\widetilde{\omega}}, \textsc{bad}(f,j)\right] \leq \varepsilon',$$

where $\textsc{bad}(f,j) = \{z \in \mathbb{F}^{|\widetilde{\omega}|} | D(z) \notin \{\perp, P^1(x_j), \ldots, P^\ell(x_j)\}\}$. This completes the construction of the decodable PCP.

- It is to be noted that even though the non-randomness-efficient robust PCP verifier described in the earlier section is regular, the PCP decoder is *not regular* because of the bias towards the input points x_j. One can get around this irregularity by either querying all points in the manifold but for the input point x_j or by weighting the input and proof points suitably. We can thus assume that the constructed PCP decoder is, in fact, regular.
- The second modification is to the parameters. For this theorem we choose $|\mathbb{F}| = n^\gamma$ for small enough γ so that the query complexity is at most $n^{1/8}$ (recall that it is a fixed power of $|\mathbb{F}|$). This in turn determines α, a_1, a_2. Observe that the proof alphabet is equal to $\mathbb{F}$, which is of size n^γ. Furthermore, note that the PCP decoder can handle any input alphabet as long as its size is at most that of the field $\mathbb{F}$, which is n^γ.

6.2. Putting it Together. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be the PCP decoder from Theorem 6.5, and let V be the robust PCP from Theorem 6.4 with robust soundness error $\varepsilon = 2^{O(\log^\beta n)}$, query complexity $1/\varepsilon^{O(1)}$, randomness complexity $\log n + O(\log 1/\varepsilon)$ and proof length $n \cdot (1/\varepsilon)^{O(1)}$.

LEMMA 6.6. *Let $\mathcal{D}, V, \varepsilon$ be as defined above and set $\varepsilon_i = (\varepsilon)^{1/3^i}$. There exist constants $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3 > 0$ such that for every $i \geq 0$ as long as $\varepsilon_i < c_0$, the following holds.* CIRCUITSAT *has a regular robust PCP verifier V_i with query complexity $1/{\varepsilon_i}^{c_1}$, robust soundness error $2\varepsilon_i$, proof alphabet Σ_i of size $c_3/{\varepsilon_i}^6$, randomness complexity $\log n + c_2 \sum_{j=0}^{i} \log 1/\varepsilon_j$ and proof length $n \cdot (\prod_{j=0}^{i} 1/\varepsilon_j)^{c_2}$.*

Proof. For $i = 0$ the claim follows by taking $\varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon$ and setting $V_0 = \text{regular}_\varepsilon(V)$ for V as in the hypothesis, where $\text{regular}_\varepsilon(V)$ is defined according to Lemma 5.7. Note that this process, regularizes V as the robust PCP verifier V from Theorem 6.4 is not necessarily regular. By choosing c_1, c_2, c_3 large enough the inductive hypothesis is established. Assume that the claim holds for $i \geq 0$, and let us prove it for $i+1$. Define

$$V_{i+1} = \text{red}_{\varepsilon_{i+1}}(V_i \circledast_{\varepsilon_i} \mathcal{D}),$$

where (a) $V_i \circledast_{\varepsilon_i} \mathcal{D}$ stands for the verifier that results from (efficiently) composing V_i with $\mathcal{D}$ as in Theorem 4.2 using $(\varepsilon_i, {\varepsilon_i}^2)$-samplers and (b) $\text{red}_{\varepsilon_{i+1}}(\cdot)$ denotes the alphabet reduction operation from Lemma 5.6 that reduces the size of the proof alphabet to $c_3/{\varepsilon_{i+1}}^6$.

We first check that V_{i+1} is well defined and then compute its parameters. Composition requires that both V_i and $\mathcal{D}$ are regular; the former is by the inductive hypothesis and the latter by construction. Hence, both the composed verifier $V_i \circledast_{\varepsilon_i} \mathcal{D}$ and the alphabet reduced verifier $V_{i+1} = \text{red}_{\varepsilon_{i+1}}(V_i \circledast_{\varepsilon_i} \mathcal{D})$ are also regular. The composition is defined as long as the input alphabet of $\mathcal{D}$ is large enough to be able to encode a symbol from the proof alphabet of V_i. The input size on which $\mathcal{D}$ is run is

$$N = \text{quasi linear}(1/{\varepsilon_i}^{c_1}) \leq (1/\varepsilon_i)^{c_1+1} = (1/\varepsilon_{i+1})^{3(c_1+1)},$$

where we denote quasi linear$(m) = m \cdot \text{poly}\log m$. It will be convenient to assume that $N = (1/\varepsilon_{i+1})^{3(c_1+1)}$ by padding the input. The input alphabet of $\mathcal{D}$ is $N^\gamma = (1/\varepsilon_i)^{\gamma(c_1+1)}$. On the other hand, the proof alphabet of V_i is $c_3/{\varepsilon_i}^6$. This works out as long as $c_3/{\varepsilon_i}^6 \leq 1/{\varepsilon_i}^{\gamma(c_1+1)}$, which for sufficiently small ε_i is true if $6 < \gamma(c_1+1)$ which is settled by taking c_1 large enough.

The alphabet reduction of Lemma 5.6 gives the required bounds on the alphabet Σ_{i+1} of V_{i+1}. We now calculate the remaining parameters.

- **Soundness error:** Let us first compute the soundness error of $V_i \circledast_{\varepsilon_i} \mathcal{D}$. It is

$$\delta + \mathsf{L}(\Delta + 4\varepsilon_i) = \delta + \frac{2}{\delta} \cdot (2\varepsilon_i + 4\varepsilon_i) = \delta + \frac{12\varepsilon_i}{\delta},$$

  where we can choose any $\delta = \varepsilon(N) \geq N^{-\alpha} = {\varepsilon_i}^{\alpha(c_1+1)}$. We will bound each term by $\varepsilon_{i+1}/2$, which is equivalent to $24{\varepsilon_i}^{2/3} \leq \delta \leq {\varepsilon_i}^{1/3}/2$. Such a δ exists if $N^{-\alpha} = {\varepsilon_i}^{\alpha(c_1+1)} \leq {\varepsilon_i}^{1/3}/2$, and this holds if $3\alpha(c_1+1) > 1$ for sufficiently small ε_i. Applying the alphabet reduction $\text{red}_{\varepsilon_{i+1}}(\cdot)$ of Lemma 5.6 increases the soundness error by another ε_{i+1} which results in $2\varepsilon_{i+1}$.
- **Query complexity:** For $V_i \circledast_{\varepsilon_i} \mathcal{D}$ the query complexity is $4/{\varepsilon_i}^4$ times the query complexity of $\mathcal{D}$, thus, it is,

$$\frac{4}{{\varepsilon_i}^4} \cdot N^{1/8} = \frac{4}{{\varepsilon_i}^4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_i}\right)^{(c_1+1)/8} = 4\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{i+1}}\right)^{3\cdot(4+(c_1+1)/8)}$$

Now, after reducing the alphabet according to Lemma 5.6, the query complexity of V_{i+1} is multiplied by $C\log|\sigma_i|/\varepsilon_{i+1}{}^6$ where $|\sigma_i|$ is the size of the proof of alphabet of $V_i \circledast_{\varepsilon_i} \mathcal{D}$, which in turn is the proof alphabet of $\mathcal{D}$ which is N^γ, Thus, the new query complexity is

$$\begin{aligned}
&4C\gamma(1/\varepsilon_{i+1})^{3(4+(c_1+1)/8)+6}\cdot\log N\\
=\ &12C(c_1+1)\gamma(1/\varepsilon_{i+1})^{3(4+(c_1+1)/8)+6}\cdot\log(1/\varepsilon_{i+1}).
\end{aligned}$$

Altogether, this is less than $(1/\varepsilon_{i+1})^{c_1}$ if ε_{i+1} is sufficiently small and $c_1 > 3(4+(c_1+1)/8)+6 = \frac{147}{8}+\frac{3}{8}c_1$, or $c_1 > 147/5$.

- **Proof length:** The proof length of $V_i \circledast_{\varepsilon_i} \mathcal{D}$ is equal the number of possible random strings for V_i multiplied by the proof length of $\mathcal{D}$, so it is

$$2^{\log n + c_2\sum_{j=0}^{i}\log 1/\varepsilon_j}\cdot N^{a_1} = n\cdot\prod_{j=0}^{i}(1/\varepsilon_j)^{c_2}\cdot N^{a_1}$$

After applying the alphabet reduction transformation of Lemma 5.6, the proof length increases by a factor $C\log|\sigma_i|/\varepsilon_{i+1}{}^6 = C\log N^\gamma/\varepsilon_{i+1}{}^6$. This gives us a bound of

$$\begin{aligned}
&n\cdot\prod_{j=0}^{i}(1/\varepsilon_j)^{c_2}\cdot N^{a_1}\cdot C\log(N^\gamma)/\varepsilon_{i+1}{}^6\\
=\ &n\cdot\prod_{j=0}^{i}(1/\varepsilon_j)^{c_2}\cdot 3C(c_1+1)\gamma/(\varepsilon_{i+1})^{3(c_1+1)a_1+6}\log(1/\varepsilon_{i+1})
\end{aligned}$$

which gives the claimed bound if $c_2 > 3(c_1+1)a_1+6$, as long as ε_{i+1} is sufficiently small.

- **Randomness:** The alphabet reduction of Lemma 5.6 does not change the randomness complexity, so we only need to find the randomness complexity of $V_i \circledast_{\varepsilon_i} \mathcal{D}$. It is equal to sum of the log of the proof length of V_i, the randomness of $\mathcal{D}$ and the log of the proof degree of $\mathcal{D}$. Trivially bounding the degree of $\mathcal{D}$ by the number of possible random strings which is N^{a_2}, we obtain that the randomness of V_{i+1} is at most

$$\log n + c_2\sum_{j=0}^{i}\log 1/\varepsilon_j + a_2\log N + a_2\log N$$

Now if $2a_2\log N = 6a_2(c_1+1)\log 1/\varepsilon_{i+1} \le c_2\log 1/\varepsilon_{i+1}$we are done.

□

6.3. Proof of Theorem 6.1. Let $\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_0^{1/3^i}$ and c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3 be as in the statement of Lemma 6.6. We take the verifier to be V_i for i such that $1/\varepsilon_i = \mathrm{poly}(g(n))$. More precisely, such that $\varepsilon_i \le \min\left\{\frac{1}{2g(n)}, c_0\right\} < \varepsilon_{i+1} = \varepsilon_i{}^{1/3}$. Clearly there is a unique such $i \le O(\log\log n)$. By Lemma 6.6, $V = V_i$ has robust soundness error $2\varepsilon_i \le 1/g(n)$ and query complexity $1/\varepsilon_i{}^{c_1} \le (2g(n))^{3c_1}$. The randomness complexity is

$$\log n + c_2\sum_{j=0}^{i}\log 1/\varepsilon_j = \log n + c_2\sum_{j=0}^{i}3^{-j}\log\varepsilon_0 \le \log n + O((\log n)^\beta).$$

Similarly, the proof length is easily seen to be $n^{1+o(1)}$. The equivalent statement about label cover follows from Lemma 2.5. □

We observe that the blowup in proof length and randomness complexity that is incurred by the composition steps is of the same order of the blowup incurred by the initial robust verifier V_0. This gives the following corollary.

Corollary 6.7 (Even shorter PCPs). *If* CircuitSat *has a robust verifier with randomness complexity* $\log n + \ell$*, robust soundness error* δ*, and query complexity* $\mathrm{poly}(1/\delta)$*, then, for every* $\delta' > \delta$*, it also has a robust verifier with query complexity* $\mathrm{poly}(1/\delta')$*, robust soundness error* δ' *and randomness complexity* $\log n + O(\ell)$*.*

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Appendix A. Extensions of dPCPs.

In this section, we give various extensions of decodable PCPs. The first, is to define the notion of decodable PCPs for general pair languages, rather than just for

CircuitSat. The second, is to allow the PCP decoder to output not just a single symbol of the witness, but rather any polynomial-time computable function of the witness. We provide sketches as to how constructions of dPCPs for CircuitSat can be adapted to give these extensions.

A.1. dPCPs for pair languages and functions. We defined, in Definition 3.1 and Definition 3.2, decodable PCPs for CircuitSat. According to that definition, a PCP decoder for CircuitSat receives a circuit C as explicit input and then locally decoded symbols of a satisfying assignment for C by locally accessing a proof π. However, we might as well have defined dPCPs for any NP language L. The (explicit) input to the PCP decoder in this case is an instance x of L, and the PCP decoder decodes symbols from the corresponding NP witness. More generally, we can define dPCPs for any pair language. A pair language is a language in which the input consists of pairs of strings of the form (x, y). For instance, the pair language corresponding to CircuitSat is the P-complete language, Circuit-Value defined as follows:

$$\textsc{CircuitVal} = \{(C, y) \mid \ C(y) = 1\}\,.$$

Given a pair language L and any x, we define the language $L(x) = \{y \mid \ (x, y) \in L\}$. For instance, for the pair language CircuitVal and any circuit C, CircuitVal(C) refers to the set of satisfying assignments of C.

Maintaining the analogy with NP language and the set of witnesses, we will call the first part, x, the actual input and the second part, y, the witness. Thus, the set $L(x)$ can be viewed as the set of witnesses to the fact that x is "in the language". In general, the two parts x and y need not be strings over the same alphabet. Since the PCP decoder will read the actual input x in full, the alphabet of this part is unimportant and we might as well assume that the alphabet is $\{0, 1\}$. On the other hand, since the PCP decoder will decode symbols of the witness y, the choice of alphabet of the witness is important. To be as general as possible, we will let this alphabet be a function of the length of the first input. More specifically, let $\{\Sigma_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a family of alphabets and $N : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{Z}^+$ any function. We will consider pair languages $L \subseteq \bigcup_n \left(\{0, 1\}^n \times \Sigma_n^{N(n)}\right)$. For obvious reasons, we will refer to $\{\Sigma_n\}$ as the witness alphabet and $N = N(n)$ as the length of the witness. For readability, we will use shorthand Σ and N for the witness alphabet and witness length, bearing in mind that both Σ and N may depend on n.

Decodable PCPs can be defined in the obvious fashion for any pair language L. A dPCP decoder for a pair language L, gets as input an actual input x of the pair language, it then locally queries a dPCP π and is expected to decode a symbol of a witness $y \in L(x)$. As before, the dPCP π is an encoding of the witness y that enables both local checking and local decoding.

We can further generalize this notion of dPCPs for pair languages to allow local decoding, not only of a single symbol of the witness y, but of an arbitrary function of y. More formally, we wish to decode one of the functions in the vector of functions $\mathbf{h} = (h_1, \ldots, h_k) : \Sigma^N \to \Sigma^k$ on the witness. The PCP decoder explicitly knows $\mathbf{h}$ and, on input x and j and oracle access to a dPCP π, is expected to output $h_j(y)$ where $y \in L(x)$ is the witness supposedly encoded by π.

We refer to these extensions of dPCPs as "functional dPCPs", defined formally below.

Definition A.1 (Functional dPCPs). *Let $H = \left\{\mathbf{h}^{(n)}\right\}_n$ be a family of functions where $\mathbf{h}^{(n)} : \Sigma^N \to \Sigma^k$. An H-*PCP decoder *for a pair language L over witness* *alphabet* Σ *and proof alphabet* σ *is a probabilistic polynomial-time algorithm* $\mathcal{D}$ *that on input* $x \in \{0,1\}^n$ *and an index* $j \in [k]$*, tosses* r *random coins and computes a window* $I = (i_1, \ldots, i_{\mathsf{q}})$ *and a (local decoding) function* $f : \sigma^{\mathsf{q}} \to \Sigma \cup \{\perp\}$ *of decision complexity at most* $\mathsf{s}(n)$*.*

Completeness: *We say that* $\mathcal{D}$ *is complete if for every input* x *and* $y \in L(x)$*, there exists a proof* $\pi \in \sigma^{\mathsf{m}}$*, also called a decodable PCP, such that*

$$\Pr_{j,I,f}[f(\pi_I) = h_j(y)] = 1$$

where $j \in [k]$ *is chosen uniformly at random and* I, f *are distributed according to* x, j *and the verifier's random coins.*

Robust Soundness: *We say that* $\mathcal{D}$ *has* robust *soundness error* δ *and list size* L*, if for every* x *and for any* $\pi \in \sigma^m$*, there is a list of* $0 \le \ell \le \mathsf{L}$ *strings* $y^1, \ldots, y^\ell \in L(x)$ *such that*

$$\mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{j,I,f}\left[\mathrm{agr}\left(\pi_I, \textsc{bad}(f)\right)\right] \le \delta,$$

where

$$\textsc{bad}(f) \triangleq \left\{ w \in \sigma^{\mathsf{q}} \;\middle|\; f(w) \notin \left\{\perp, h_j(y^1), \ldots, h_j(y^\ell)\right\}\right\}.$$

The special case in which the functions H being decoded are the symbols of the witness corresponds to the case where the vector of functions $\mathbf{h} : \Sigma^N \to \Sigma^k$ is the set of N projections $\mathbf{h}(y_1, \ldots, y_N) = (y_1, \ldots, y_N)$. In this case, we will drop the H and refer to the H-PCP decoder for L as just the PCP-decoder for the pair language L.

A.2. Constructions of functional dPCPs. We now show how existing constructions of dPCPs for CircuitSat yield functional dPCPs for any pair language in NP and any vector of polynomial time computable functions H.

In the terminology of pair languages, a decodable PCP for CircuitSat is actually a decodable PCP for the P-complete pair language CircuitVal. A closer look at the construction of dPCPs (see §6.1.2) reveals that the constructions actually gives a dPCP for the NP-complete pair language, non-deterministic Circuit-Value, defined as follows.

$$\textsc{Nondeterministic-CircuitVal} = \{(C, y) \mid \; \exists z, C(y, z) = 1\}.$$

We now derive the existence of functional dPCPs for any pair language in NP in two steps.

- The existence of a dPCP for Nondeterministic-CircuitVal implies the existence of dPCPs for any pair language $L \in NP$: just take the polynomial size non-deterministic circuit that checks the validity of the witness y for the fact that $x \in L$, and give it as input to the PCP decoder for Nondeterministic-CircuitVal.
- The existence of dPCPs for any pair language in NP in turn implies the existence of functional dPCPs for any pair language in NP and any polynomial time computable vector of functions H. Let L be a pair language and suppose $H = \left\{\mathbf{h}^{(n)}\right\}_n$ is a family of functions $\mathbf{h}^{(n)} : \Sigma^N \to \Sigma^k$ that are (polynomial time computable) functions of the witness y (Σ may also depend on n). Define a pair language by

$$L' = \{(x, z) \mid \; \exists y \in L(x), s.t. \; z = h_1(y) \circ h_2(y) \circ \ldots \circ h_k(y)\},$$

where $\mathbf{h}^{(n)} = (h_1, \ldots, h_k)$, $n = |x|$, and $\circ$ denotes string concatenation. Clearly, if $L \in NP$ then $L' \in NP$. A dPCP for L' will give the desired outcome, since decoding the ith symbol of z amounts to decoding the function h_i of y.