



# The uniform distribution is complete with respect to testing identity to a fixed distribution

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## Abstract

Inspired by Diakonikolas and Kane (2016), we reduce the class of problems consisting of testing whether an unknown distribution over  $[n]$  equals a fixed distribution to this very problem when the fixed distribution is uniform over  $[n]$ . Our reduction preserves the parameters of the problem, which are  $n$  and the proximity parameter  $\epsilon > 0$ , up to a constant factor.

While this reduction yields no new bounds on the sample complexity of either problems, it provides a simple way of obtaining testers for equality to arbitrary fixed distributions from testers for the uniform distribution.

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## 1 Introduction

Inspired by Diakonikolas and Kane [5], we present, for every fixed distribution  $D$  over  $[n]$ , a simple reduction of the problem of testing whether an unknown distribution over  $[n]$  equals  $D$  to the problem of testing whether an unknown distribution over  $[n]$  equals the uniform distribution over  $[n]$ . Specifically, we reduce  $\epsilon$ -testing of equality to  $D$  to  $\epsilon/3$ -testing of equality to the uniform distribution over  $[6n]$ , denoted  $U_{6n}$ .

Hence, the sample (resp., time) complexity of testing equality to  $D$ , with respect to the proximity parameter  $\epsilon$ , is at most the sample (resp., time) complexity of testing equality to  $U_{6n}$  with respect

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to the proximity parameter  $\epsilon/3$ . Since optimal bounds were known for both problems (cf., e.g., [8, 2, 1, 9, 10]), our reduction yields no new bounds. Still, it provides a simple way of obtaining testers for equality to arbitrary fixed distributions from testers for the uniform distribution.

**The setting at a glance.** For any fixed distribution  $D$  over  $[n]$ , we consider the problem of  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $D$ , where the tester is given samples drawn from an unknown distribution  $X$  and is required to distinguish the case that  $X \equiv D$  from the case that  $X$  is  $\epsilon$ -far from  $D$ , where the distance is the standard statistical distance. The sample complexity of this testing problem, depends on  $D$ , and is viewed as a function of  $n$  and  $\epsilon$ . We write  $D \subseteq [n]$  to denote that  $D$  ranges over  $[n]$ .

Wishing to present reductions between such problems, we need to spell out what we mean by such a reduction. Confining ourselves to problems of testing equality to fixed distributions, we say that  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $D \subseteq [n]$  reduces to  $\epsilon'$ -testing equality to  $D' \subseteq [n']$  if there exists a randomized process  $F$  that maps  $[n]$  to  $[n']$  such that the distribution  $D$  is mapped to the distribution  $D'$  and any distribution that is  $\epsilon$ -far from  $D$  is mapped to a distribution that is  $\epsilon'$ -far from  $D'$ . We say that  $F$  maps the distribution  $X$  to the distribution  $Y$  if  $Y \equiv F(X)$ , where here we view the distributions as random variables. Denoting the uniform distribution over  $n$  by  $U_n$ , our main result can be stated as follows.

**Theorem 1** (completeness of testing equality to  $U_n$ ): *For every distribution  $D$  over  $[n]$  and every  $\epsilon > 0$ , it holds that  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $D$  reduces to  $\epsilon/3$ -testing equality to  $U_{6n}$ . Furthermore, the same reduction  $F$  can be used for all  $\epsilon > 0$ .*

Hence, the sample complexity of  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $D$  is upper bounded by the sample complexity of  $\epsilon/3$ -testing equality to  $U_{6n}$ . We mention that in some cases, testing equality to  $D$  can be easier than testing equality to  $U_n$ ; such natural cases contain grained distributions (see below). (A general study of the dependence on  $D$  of the complexity of testing equality to  $D$  was undertaken in [10].)

**The reduction at a glance.** We decouple the reduction asserted in Theorem 1 into two steps. In the first step, we assume that the distribution  $D$  has a probability function  $q$  that ranges over multiples of  $1/m$ , for some parameter  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ; that is,  $m \cdot q(i)$  is a non-negative integer (for every  $i$ ). We call such a distribution  $m$ -grained, and reduce testing equality to any fixed  $m$ -grained distribution to testing equality to the uniform distribution over  $[m]$ . This reduction maps  $i$  uniformly at random to a set  $S_i$  of size  $m \cdot q(i)$  such that the  $S_i$ 's are disjoint. Clearly, this reduction maps the distribution  $q$  to the uniform distribution over  $m$  fixed elements, and it can be verified that this randomized mapping preserves distances between distributions.

Since every distribution over  $[n]$  is  $\epsilon/2$ -close to a  $O(n/\epsilon)$ -grained distribution, it stands to reason that the general case can be reduced to the grained case. This is indeed true, but the reduction is less obvious than the treatment of the grained case. Actually, we shall use a different “graining” procedure, which yields a better result (i.e., the result stated above). Specifically, we present a reduction of  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $D$  to  $\epsilon/3$ -testing equality to some  $6n$ -grained distribution  $D'$ , where  $D'$  depends only on  $D$ . Letting  $q : [n] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  denote the probability function of  $D$ , the reduction maps  $i \in [n]$  to itself with probability  $\frac{\lfloor 6n \cdot q(i) \rfloor / 6n}{q(i)}$ , and otherwise maps  $i$  to  $n + 1$ . This description works when  $q(i) \geq 1/2n$  for every  $i \in [n]$ , and in order to guarantee this condition we use a preliminary reduction that maps  $i \in [n]$  to itself with probability  $1/2$  and otherwise maps

it uniformly to  $[n]$ . It is quite obvious that the preliminary reduction cuts the distance between distributions by a factor of two, and it can be shown that the main randomized mapping preserves distances between distributions up to a constant factor (of  $2/3$ ).

**History, credits, and an acknowledgement.** The study of testing properties of distributions was initiated by Batu, Fortnow, Rubinfeld, Smith and White [2]. Testers of sample complexity  $\text{poly}(1/\epsilon) \cdot \sqrt{n}$  for equality to  $U_n$  and for equality to an arbitrary distribution  $D$  over  $[n]$  were presented by Goldreich and Ron [8] and Batu *et al.* [1], respectively, where the presentation in [8] is only implicit.<sup>1</sup> The tight lower and upper bound of  $\Theta(\sqrt{n}/\epsilon^2)$  on the sample complexity of both problems were presented in [9, 10] (see also [6, 5]). For a general survey of the areas, the interested reader is referred to Canonne [3].

As stated upfront, our reductions are inspired by Diakonikolas and Kane [5], who presented a unified approach for deriving optimal testers for various properties of distributions (and pairs of distributions) via reductions to testing the equality of two unknown distributions that have small  $\mathcal{L}_2$ -norm. We note that our reduction from testing equality to grained distributions to testing equality to the uniform distribution is implicit in [6].

Lastly, we wish to thank Ilias Diakonikolas for numerous email discussions, which were extremely helpful in many ways.

## 2 Preliminaries

We consider *discrete* probability distributions. Such distributions have a finite *support*, which we assume to be a subset of  $[n]$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , where the **support** of a distribution is the set of elements assigned positive probability mass. We represent such distributions either by random variables, like  $X$ , that are assigned values in  $[n]$  (indicated by writing  $X \in [n]$ ), or by probability functions like  $p : [n] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  that satisfy  $\sum_{i \in [n]} p(i) = 1$ . These two representations correspond via  $p(i) = \Pr[X = i]$ . At times, we also refer to distributions as such, and denote them by  $D$ . (Distributions over other finite sets can be treated analogously, but in such a case we should provide the tester with a description of the set; indeed,  $n$  serves as a concise description of  $[n]$ .)

Recall that the study of “distribution testing” refers to testing properties of distributions. That is, the object being tested is a distribution, and the property it is tested for is a property of distributions (equiv., a set of distributions). The tester itself is given samples from the distribution and is required to distinguish the case that the distribution has the property from the case that the distribution is far from having the property, where the distance between distributions is defined as the total variation distance between them (a.k.a the statistical difference). That is,  $X$  and  $Y$  are said to be  $\epsilon$ -close if

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_i |\Pr[X = i] - \Pr[Y = i]| \leq \epsilon, \tag{1}$$

and otherwise they are deemed  $\epsilon$ -far. With this definition in place, we are ready to recall the standard definition of testing distributions.

**Definition 2** (testing properties of distributions): *Let  $\mathcal{D} = \{\mathcal{D}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a property of distributions and  $s : \mathbb{N} \times (0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . A tester, denoted  $T$ , of sample complexity  $s$  for the property  $\mathcal{D}$  is a*

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<sup>1</sup>Testing equality to  $U_n$  is implicit in a test of the distribution of the endpoint of a relatively short random walk on a bounded-degree graph.

probabilistic machine that, on input parameters  $n$  and  $\epsilon$ , and a sequence of  $s(n)$  samples drawn from an unknown distribution  $X \in [n]$ , satisfies the following two conditions.

1. The tester accepts distributions that belong to  $\mathcal{D}$ : If  $X$  is in  $\mathcal{D}_n$ , then

$$\Pr_{i_1, \dots, i_s \sim X}[T(n, \epsilon; i_1, \dots, i_s) = 1] \geq 2/3,$$

where  $s = s(n, \epsilon)$  and  $i_1, \dots, i_s$  are drawn independently from the distribution  $X$ .

2. The tester rejects distributions that far from  $\mathcal{D}$ : If  $X$  is  $\epsilon$ -far from any distribution in  $\mathcal{D}_n$  (i.e.,  $X$  is  $\epsilon$ -far from  $\mathcal{D}$ ), then

$$\Pr_{i_1, \dots, i_s \sim X}[T(n, \epsilon; i_1, \dots, i_s) = 0] \geq 2/3,$$

where  $s = s(n, \epsilon)$  and  $i_1, \dots, i_s$  are as in the previous item.

Our focus is on “singleton” properties; that is, the property is  $\{D_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ , where  $D_n$  is a fixed distribution over  $[n]$ . Note that  $n$  fully specifies the distribution  $D_n$ , and we do not consider the complexity of obtaining an explicit description of  $D_n$  from  $n$ . For sake of simplicity, we will consider a generic  $n$  and omit it from the notation (i.e., use  $D$  rather than  $D_n$ ). Furthermore, we refer to  $\epsilon$ -testers derived by setting the proximity parameter to  $\epsilon$ . Nevertheless, all testers discussed here are actually uniform with respect to the proximity parameter  $\epsilon$  (and also with respect to  $n$ , assuming they already derived or obtained an explicit description of  $D_n$ ).

Confining ourselves to problems of testing equality to distributions, we formally restate the notion of a reduction used in the introduction. In fact, we explicitly refer to the randomized mapping at the heart of the reduction, and also define a stronger (i.e., uniform over  $\epsilon$ ) notion of a reduction that captures the furthermore part of Theorem 1.

**Definition 3** (reductions via filters): *We say that a randomized process  $F$ , called a filter, reduces  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $D \subseteq [n]$  to  $\epsilon'$ -testing equality to  $D' \subseteq [n']$  if the distribution  $D$  is mapped to the distribution  $D'$  and any distribution that is  $\epsilon$ -far from  $D$  is mapped to a distribution that is  $\epsilon'$ -far from  $D'$ . We say that  $F$  reduces testing equality to  $D \subseteq [n]$  to testing equality to  $D' \subseteq [n']$  if, for some constant  $c$  and every  $\epsilon > 0$ , it holds that  $F$  reduces  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $D$  to  $\epsilon/c$ -testing equality to  $D'$ .*

Recall that we say that  $F$  maps the distribution  $X$  to the distribution  $Y$  if  $Y$  and  $F(X)$  are identically distributed (i.e.,  $Y \equiv F(X)$ ), where we view the distributions as random variables.

### 3 The reduction

The following description was reproduced (and slightly adapted) from lecture notes for an introductory course on property testing, which are currently in preparation [7]. Hence, the style is somewhat different from the one in the introduction. In particular, the notion of a reduction is not used explicitly (except in Propositions 6 and 9 and in Section 3.3).<sup>2</sup> Instead, the randomized mapping is called a filter, and reductions are presented in the form of testers that use filters in order to transform samples given to them into samples for sub-testers that they invoke. Typically,

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<sup>2</sup>Propositions 6 and 9 were added in the current write-up, and Section 3.3 was significantly revised.

the sub-tester is invoked once, but at one occasion we allow the tester not to invoke the sub-tester at all (but rather reject based on a simple test). This exception can be avoided, as discussed in Section 3.3.

Recall that testing equality to a fixed distribution  $D$  means testing the property  $\{D\}$ ; that is, testing whether an unknown distribution equals the fixed distribution  $D$ . For any distribution  $D$  over  $[n]$ , we present a reduction of the task of  $\epsilon$ -testing  $\{D\}$  to the task of  $\epsilon/3$ -testing the uniform distribution over  $[O(n)]$ .

We decouple the reduction into two steps. In the first step, we assume that the distribution  $D$  has a probability function  $q$  that ranges over multiples of  $1/m$ , for some parameter  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ; that is,  $m \cdot q(i)$  is a non-negative integer (for every  $i$ ). We call such a distribution  $m$ -grained, and reduce testing equality to any fixed  $m$ -grained distribution to testing uniformity (over  $[m]$ ). Since every distribution over  $[n]$  is  $\epsilon/2$ -close to a  $O(n/\epsilon)$ -grained distribution, it stands to reason that the general case can be reduced to the grained case. This is indeed true, but the reduction is less obvious than the treatment of the grained case. (Actually, we shall use a different “graining” procedure, which yields a better result.)

**Definition 4** (grained distributions): *We say that a probability distribution over  $[n]$  having a probability function  $q : [n] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is  $m$ -grained if  $q$  ranges over multiples of  $1/m$ ; that is, if for every  $i \in [n]$  there exists a non-negative integer  $m_i$  such that  $q(i) = m_i/m$ .*

Note that the uniform distribution over  $[n]$  is  $n$ -grained, and that an  $m$ -grained distribution must have support size at most  $m$ . In particular, if a distribution  $D$  results from applying some function to the uniform distribution over  $[m]$ , then  $D$  is  $m$ -grained.

### 3.1 Testing equality to a fixed grained distribution

Fixing any  $m$ -grained distribution (represented by a probability function)  $q : [n] \rightarrow \{j/m : j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\}$ , we consider a randomized transformation (or “filter”), denoted  $F_q$ , that maps the support of  $q$  to  $S = \{\langle i, j \rangle : i \in [n] \wedge j \in [m_i]\}$ , where  $m_i = m \cdot q(i)$ . Specifically, for every  $i$  in the support of  $q$ , we map  $i$  uniformly to  $S_i = \{\langle i, j \rangle : j \in [m_i]\}$ ; that is,  $F_q(i)$  is uniformly distributed over  $S_i$ . If  $i$  is outside the support of  $q$  (i.e.,  $q(i) = 0$ ), then we map it to  $\langle i, 0 \rangle$ . Note that  $|S| = \sum_{i \in [n]} m_i = \sum_{i \in [n]} m \cdot q(i) = m$ . The key observations about this filter are:

1. *The filter  $F_q$  maps  $q$  to a uniform distribution:* If  $Y$  is distributed according to  $q$ , then  $F_q(Y)$  is distributed uniformly over  $S$ ; that is, for every  $\langle i, j \rangle \in S$ , it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[F_q(Y) = \langle i, j \rangle] &= \Pr[Y = i] \cdot \Pr[F_q(i) = \langle i, j \rangle] \\ &= q(i) \cdot \frac{1}{m_i} \\ &= \frac{m_i}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{m_i} \end{aligned}$$

which equals  $1/m = 1/|S|$ .

2. *The filter preserves the variation distance between distributions:* The total variation distance between  $F_q(X)$  and  $F_q(X')$  equals the total variation distance between  $X$  and  $X'$ . This holds

since, for  $S' = S \cup \{\langle i, 0 \rangle : i \in [n]\}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{\langle i, j \rangle \in S'} |\Pr[F_q(X) = \langle i, j \rangle] - \Pr[F_q(X') = \langle i, j \rangle]| \\
&= \sum_{\langle i, j \rangle \in S'} |\Pr[X = i] \cdot \Pr[F_q(i) = \langle i, j \rangle] - \Pr[X' = i] \cdot \Pr[F_q(i) = \langle i, j \rangle]| \\
&= \sum_{\langle i, j \rangle \in S'} \Pr[F_q(i) = \langle i, j \rangle] \cdot |\Pr[X = i] - \Pr[X' = i]| \\
&= \sum_{i \in [n]} |\Pr[X = i] - \Pr[X' = i]|.
\end{aligned}$$

Indeed, this is a generic statement that applies to any filter that maps  $i$  to a pair  $\langle i, Z_i \rangle$ , where  $Z_i$  is an arbitrary distribution that only depends on  $i$ . (Equivalently, the statement holds for any filter that maps  $i$  to a random variable  $Z_i$  that only depends on  $i$  such that the supports of the different  $Z_i$ 's are disjoint.)

Noting that a knowledge of  $q$  allows to implement  $F_q$  as well as to map  $S$  to  $[m]$ , yields the following reduction.

**Algorithm 5** (reducing testing equality to  $m$ -grained distributions to testing uniformity over  $[m]$ ):  
Let  $D$  be an  $m$ -grained distribution with probability function  $q : [n] \rightarrow \{j/m : j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\}$ . On input  $(n, \epsilon; i_1, \dots, i_s)$ , where  $i_1, \dots, i_s \in [n]$  are samples drawn according to an unknown distribution  $p$ , invoke an  $\epsilon$ -tester for uniformity over  $[m]$  by providing it with the input  $(m, \epsilon; i'_1, \dots, i'_s)$  such that for every  $k \in [s]$  the sample  $i'_k$  is generated as follows:

1. Generate  $\langle i_k, j_k \rangle \leftarrow F_q(i_k)$ .

Recall that if  $m_{i_k} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} m \cdot q(i_k) > 0$ , then  $j_k$  is selected uniformly in  $[m_k]$ , and otherwise  $j_k \leftarrow 0$ .

2. If  $j_k \in [m_{i_k}]$ , then  $\langle i_k, j_k \rangle \in S$  is mapped to its rank in  $S$  (according to a fixed order of  $S$ ), where  $S = \{\langle i, j \rangle : i \in [n] \wedge j \in [m_i]\}$ , and otherwise  $\langle i_k, j_k \rangle \notin S$  is mapped to  $m + 1$ .

(Alternatively, the reduction may just reject if any of the  $j_k$ 's equals 0.)<sup>3</sup>

The forgoing description presumes that the tester for uniform distributions over  $[m]$  also operates well when given arbitrary distributions (which may have a support that is not a subset of  $[m]$ ). However, any tester for uniformity can be easily extended to do so (see discussion in Section 3.3). In any case, we get

**Proposition 6** (Algorithm 5 as a reduction): *The filter  $F_q$  used in Algorithm 5 reduces  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to an  $m$ -grained distribution  $D$  (over  $[n]$ ) to  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to the uniform distribution over  $[m]$ , where the distributions tested in the latter case are over  $[m + 1]$ . Furthermore, if the support of  $q$  equals  $[n]$ , which may happen only if  $m \geq n$ , then the reduction is to testing whether a distribution over  $[m]$  is uniform on  $[m]$ .*

Using, the uniformity tester of [9] (or the one of [6, Apdx.]), which has sample complexity  $O(\sqrt{n}/\epsilon^2)$ , we obtain –

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<sup>3</sup>See farther discussion in Section 3.3.

**Corollary 7** (testing equality to  $m$ -grained distributions): *For any fixed  $m$ -grained distribution  $D$ , the property  $\{D\}$  can be  $\epsilon$ -tested in sample complexity  $O(\sqrt{m}/\epsilon^2)$ .*

We note that the foregoing *tester for equality to grained distributions* is of independent interest, which extends beyond its usage towards testing equality to arbitrary distributions.

### 3.2 From arbitrary distributions to grained ones

We now turn to the problem of testing equality to an arbitrary known distribution, represented by  $q : [n] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ . The basic idea is to round all probabilities to multiples of  $\gamma/n$ , for an error parameter  $\gamma$  (which will be a small constant). Of course, this rounding should be performed so that the sum of probabilities equals 1. For example, we may use a randomized filter that, on input  $i$ , outputs  $i$  with probability  $\frac{m_i \cdot \gamma/n}{q(i)}$ , where  $m_i = \lfloor q(i) \cdot n/\gamma \rfloor$ , and outputs  $n + 1$  otherwise. Hence, if  $i$  is distributed according to  $p$ , then the output of this filter will be  $i$  with probability  $\frac{\gamma m_i/n}{q(i)} \cdot p(i)$ . This works well if  $\gamma m_i/n \approx q(i)$ , which is the case if  $q(i) \gg \gamma/n$  (equiv.,  $m_i \gg 1$ ), but may run into trouble otherwise.

For starters, we note that if  $q(i) = 0$ , then we should take  $\frac{\gamma m_i/n}{q(i)} = 1$ , because otherwise we may not distinguish between distributions that are identical when conditioned on  $i$ 's such that  $q(i) > 0$  (but differ significantly on  $i$ 's on which  $q(i) = 0$ ).<sup>4</sup> Similar effects occur when  $q(i) \in (0, \gamma/n)$ : In this case  $m_i = 0$  and so the proposed filter ignores the probability assigned by the distribution  $p$  on this  $i$ . Hence, we modify the basic idea such to avoid this problem.

Specifically, we first use a filter that averages the input distribution  $p$  with the uniform distribution, and so guarantees that all elements occur with probability at least  $1/2n$ , while preserving distances between different input distributions (up to a factor of two). Only then, do we apply the foregoing proposed filter (which outputs  $i$  with probability  $\frac{m_i \cdot \gamma/n}{q(i)}$ , where  $m_i = \lfloor q(i) \cdot n/\gamma \rfloor$ , and outputs  $n + 1$  otherwise). Details follow.

1. We first use a filter  $F'$  that, on input  $i \in [n]$ , outputs  $i$  with probability  $1/2$ , and outputs the uniform distribution (on  $[n]$ ) otherwise. Hence, if  $i$  is distributed according to the distribution  $p$ , then  $F'(i)$  is distributed according to  $p' = F'(p)$  such that

$$p'(i) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot p(i) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}. \quad (2)$$

(Indeed, we denote by  $F'(p)$  the probability function of the distribution obtained by selecting  $i$  according to the probability function  $p$  and outputting  $F'(i)$ .)

Let  $q' = F'(q)$ ; that is,  $q'(i) = 0.5 \cdot q(i) + (1/2n) \geq 1/2n$ .

2. Next, we apply a filter  $F''_{q'}$ , which is related to the filter  $F_q$  used in Algorithm 5. Letting  $m_i = \lfloor q'(i) \cdot n/\gamma \rfloor$ , on input  $i \in [n]$ , the filter outputs  $i$  with probability  $\frac{m_i \cdot \gamma/n}{q'(i)}$ , and outputs  $n + 1$  otherwise (i.e., with probability  $1 - \frac{m_i \cdot \gamma/n}{q'(i)}$ ).

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<sup>4</sup>Consider for example the case that  $q(i) = 2/n$  on every  $i \in [n/2]$  and a distribution  $X$  that is uniform on  $[n]$ . Then,  $\Pr[X = i | q(X) > 0] = q(i)$  for every  $i \in [n/2]$ , but  $\Pr[X = i | q(X) = 0] = 2/n$  for every  $i \in [(n/2) + 1, n]$ . Hence,  $X$  and the uniform distribution on  $[n/2]$  are very different, but are identical when conditioned on  $i$ 's such that  $q(i) > 0$ .

Note that  $\frac{m_i \gamma / n}{q'(i)} \leq 1$ , since  $m_i \leq q'(i) \cdot n / \gamma$ . On the other hand, recalling that  $q'(i) \geq 1/2n$  and observing that  $m_i \cdot \gamma / n > ((q'(i) \cdot n / \gamma) - 1) \cdot \gamma / n = q'(i) - (\gamma / n)$ , it follows that  $\frac{m_i \gamma / n}{q'(i)} > 1 - 2\gamma$ .

Now, if  $i$  is distributed according to the distribution  $p'$ , then  $F''_{q'}(i)$  is distributed according to  $p'' : [n + 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that, for every  $i \in [n]$ , it holds that

$$p''(i) = p'(i) \cdot \frac{m_i \cdot \gamma / n}{q'(i)} \quad (3)$$

and  $p''(n + 1) = 1 - \sum_{i \in [n]} p''(i)$ .

Let  $q''$  denote the probability function related to  $q'$ . Then, for every  $i \in [n]$ , it holds that  $q''(i) = q'(i) \cdot \frac{m_i \gamma / n}{q'(i)} = m_i \cdot \gamma / n \in \{j \cdot \gamma / n : j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\}$  and  $q''(n + 1) = 1 - \sum_{i \in [n]} m_i \cdot \gamma / n < \gamma$ , since  $m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i \in [n]} m_i > \sum_{i \in [n]} ((n / \gamma) \cdot q'(i) - 1) = (n / \gamma) - n$ . Note that if  $n / \gamma$  is an integer, then  $q''$  is  $n / \gamma$ -grained, since in this case  $q''(n + 1) = 1 - m \cdot \gamma / n = (n / \gamma - m) \cdot \gamma / n$ . Furthermore, if  $m = n / \gamma$ , which happens if and only if  $q'(i) = m_i \cdot \gamma / n$  for every  $i \in [n]$ , then  $q''$  has support  $[n]$ , and otherwise it has support  $[n + 1]$ .

Combining these two filters, we obtain the desired reduction.

**Algorithm 8** (reducing testing equality to a general distribution to testing equality to a  $O(n)$ -grained distributions): *Let  $D$  be an arbitrary distribution with probability function  $q : [n] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ , and  $T$  be an  $\epsilon'$ -tester for  $m$ -grained distributions having sample complexity  $s(m, \epsilon')$ . On input  $(n, \epsilon; i_1, \dots, i_s)$ , where  $i_1, \dots, i_s \in [n]$  are  $s = s(O(n), \epsilon/3)$  samples drawn according to an unknown distribution  $p$ , the tester proceeds as follows:*

1. *It produces a  $s$ -long sequence  $(i''_1, \dots, i''_s)$  by applying  $F''_{F'(q)} \circ F'$  to  $(i_1, \dots, i_s)$ , where  $F'$  and  $F''_{q'}$  are as in Eq. (2)&(3); that is, for every  $k \in [s]$ , it produces  $i'_k \leftarrow F'(i_k)$  and  $i''_k \leftarrow F''_{F'(q)}(i'_k)$ .*

(Recall that  $F''_{q'}$  depends on a universal constant  $\gamma$ , which we shall set to  $1/6$ .)

2. *It invokes the  $\epsilon/3$ -tester  $T$  for  $q''$  providing it with the sequence  $(i''_1, \dots, i''_s)$ . Note that this is a sequence over  $[n + 1]$ .*

Using the notations as in Eq. (2)&(3), we first observe that the total variation distance between  $p' = F'(p)$  and  $q' = F'(q)$  is half the total variation distance between  $p$  and  $q$  (since  $p'(i) = 0.5 \cdot p(i) + (1/2n)$  and ditto for  $q'$ ). Next, we observe that the total variation distance between  $p'' = F''_{q'}(p')$  and  $q'' = F''_{q'}(q')$  is lower bounded by a constant fraction of the total variation distance between  $p'$  and  $q'$ . To see this, let  $X$  and  $Y$  be distributed according to  $p'$  and  $q'$ , respectively, and observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in [n]} |\Pr[F_{q'}(X) = i] - \Pr[F_{q'}(Y) = i]| &= \sum_{i \in [n]} \left| p'(i) \cdot \frac{m_i \gamma / n}{q'(i)} - q'(i) \cdot \frac{m_i \gamma / n}{q'(i)} \right| \\ &= \sum_{i \in [n]} \frac{m_i \gamma / n}{q'(i)} \cdot |p'(i) - q'(i)| \\ &\geq \min_{i \in [n]} \left\{ \frac{m_i \gamma / n}{q'(i)} \right\} \cdot \sum_{i \in [n]} |p'(i) - q'(i)|. \end{aligned}$$



As stated above, recalling that  $q'(i) \geq 1/2n$  and  $m_i = \lfloor (n/\gamma) \cdot q'(i) \rfloor > (n/\gamma) \cdot q'(i) - 1$ , it follows that

$$\frac{m_i \gamma / n}{q'(i)} > \frac{((n/\gamma) \cdot q'(i) - 1) \cdot \gamma / n}{q'(i)} = 1 - \frac{\gamma / n}{q'(i)} \geq 1 - \frac{\gamma / n}{1/2n} = 1 - 2\gamma.$$

Hence, if  $p$  is  $\epsilon$ -far from  $q$ , then  $p'$  is  $\epsilon/2$ -far from  $q'$ , and  $p''$  is  $\epsilon/3$ -far from  $q''$ , where we use  $\gamma \leq 1/6$ . On the other hand, if  $p = q$ , then  $p'' = q''$ . Noting that  $q''$  is an  $n/\gamma$ -grained distribution, provided that  $n/\gamma$  is an integer (as is the case for  $\gamma = 1/6$ ), we complete the analysis of the reduction. Hence,

**Proposition 9** (Algorithm 8 as a reduction): *The filter  $F''_{F'(q)} \circ F'$  used in Algorithm 8 reduces  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to any fixed distribution  $D$  (over  $[n]$ ) to  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to an  $6n$ -grained distribution over  $[n']$ , where  $n' \in \{n, n + 1\}$  depends on  $q$ .<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, the support of  $F''_{F'(q)} \circ F'(q)$  equals  $[n']$ .*

Hence, the sample complexity of  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to arbitrary distributions over  $[n]$  equals the sample complexity of  $\epsilon/3$ -testing equality to  $O(n)$ -grained distributions (which is essentially a special case).

**Digest.** One difference between the filter underlying Algorithm 5 and the one underlying Algorithm 8 is that the former preserves the exact distance between distributions, whereas the later only preserves them up to a constant factor. The difference is reflected in the fact that the first filter maps the different  $i$ 's to distributions of disjoint support, whereas the second filter (which is composed of the filters of Eq. (2)&(3)) maps different  $i$ 's to distributions of non-disjoint support. (Specifically, the filter of Eq. (2) maps every  $i \in [n]$  to a distribution that assigns each  $i' \in [n]$  probability at least  $1/2n$ , whereas the filter of Eq. (3) typically maps each  $i \in [n]$  to a distribution with a support that contains the element  $n + 1$ .)

### 3.3 From arbitrary distributions to the uniform one

Combining the reductions stated in Propositions 6 and 9, we obtain a proof of Theorem 1.

**Theorem 10** (Theorem 1, restated) *For every probability function  $q : [n] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  the filter  $F_{q''} \circ F''_{F'(q)} \circ F'$ , where  $q'' = F''_{F'(q)} \circ F'(q)$  is as in Algorithm 8 and  $F_{q''}$  is as in Algorithm 5, reduces  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $q$  to  $\epsilon/3$ -testing equality to the uniform distribution over  $[6n]$ .*

**Proof:** First, setting  $\gamma = 1/6$  and using the filter  $F''_{F'(q)} \circ F'$ , we reduce the problem of  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $q$  to the problem of  $\epsilon/3$ -testing equality to the  $6n$ -grained distribution  $q''$ , while noting that the distribution  $q''$  has support  $[n']$ , where  $n' \in \{n, n + 1\}$  (depending on  $q$ ). Note that the latter assertion relies on the furthermore part of Proposition 9. Next, using the furthermore part of Proposition 6, we note that  $F_{q''}$  reduces  $\epsilon/3$ -testing equality to  $q''$  to  $\epsilon/3$ -testing equality to the uniform distribution over  $[6n]$ . ■

Observe that the proof of Theorem 10 avoids the problem discussed right after the presentation of Algorithm 5, which refers to the fact that testing equality to an  $m$ -grained distribution  $q : [n] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is reduced to testing whether distributions over  $[n']$  are uniform over  $[m]$ , where in some cases

<sup>5</sup>Typically,  $n' = n + 1$ . Recall that  $n' = n$  if and only if  $D$  itself is  $6n$ -grained, in which case the reduction is not needed anyhow.

$n' \in [n, n + m]$  rather than  $n' = m$ . These bad cases arise when the support of  $q$  is a strict subset of  $[n]$ , and it was avoided since we applied the filter of Algorithm 5 to distributions  $q'' : [n'] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  that have support  $[n']$ . Nevertheless, it is nice to have a reduction from the general case of “testing uniformity” to the special case, where the general case refers to testing whether distributions over  $[n]$  are uniform over  $[m]$ , for any  $n$  and  $m$ , and the special case mandates that  $m = n$ . Such a reduction is provided next.

**Theorem 11** (testing uniform distributions, a reduction between two versions): *There exists a simple filter that maps  $U_m$  to  $U_{2m}$ , while mapping any distribution  $X$  that is  $\epsilon$ -far from  $U_m$  to a distribution over  $[2m]$  that is  $\epsilon/2$ -far from  $U_{2m}$ . We stress that  $X$  is not necessarily distributed over  $[m]$  and remind the reader that  $U_n$  denotes the uniform distribution over  $[n]$ .*

Thus, this filter reduces  $\epsilon$ -testing whether distributions over  $[n]$  are uniform over  $[m]$  to  $\epsilon/2$ -testing whether distributions over  $[2m]$  are uniform over  $[2m]$ .

**Proof:** The filter, denoted  $F$ , maps  $i \in [m]$  uniformly at random to an element in  $\{i, m + i\}$ , while mapping any  $i \notin [m]$  uniformly at random to an element in  $[m]$ . Observe that any distribution over  $[n]$  is mapped to a distribution over  $[2m]$  and that  $F(U_m) \equiv U_{2m}$ . Note that  $F$  does not necessarily preserve distances between arbitrary distributions over  $[n]$  (e.g., both the uniform distribution over  $[2m]$  and the uniform distribution over  $[m] \cup [2m + 1, 3m]$  are mapped to the same distribution), but (as shown next)  $F$  preserves distances to the relevant uniform distributions up to a constant factor. Specifically, note that

$$\sum_{i \in [m+1, 2m]} |\Pr[F(X) = i] - \Pr[U_{2m} = i]| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{i \in [m]} |\Pr[X = i] - \Pr[U_m = i]|$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in [m]} |\Pr[F(X) = i] - \Pr[U_{2m} = i]| &\geq \Pr[F(X) \in [m]] - \Pr[U_{2m} \in [m]] \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Pr[X \in [m]] + \Pr[X \notin [m]] \right) - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{i \notin [m]} |\Pr[X = i] - \Pr[U_m = i]|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the total variation distance between  $F(X)$  and  $U_{2m}$  is at least half the total variation distance between  $X$  and  $U_m$ . ■

**Playing with the parameters.** The filter of Eq. (2) can be generalized by introducing a parameter  $\beta \in (0, 1)$  and letting  $p'(i) = (1 - \beta) \cdot p(i) + \beta/n$ . Picking  $\gamma \in (0, \beta)$  such that  $n/\gamma$  is an integer, we get a trade-off between the loss in the proximity parameter  $\epsilon$  and the blow-up in the size parameter  $n$ . Specifically, this reduces  $\epsilon$ -testing equality to  $q$  to  $\epsilon'$ -testing equality to the uniform distribution over  $[n/\gamma]$ , where  $\epsilon' = (1 - \beta) \cdot (1 - (\gamma/\beta)) \cdot \epsilon$ . Recalling that the complexity of the latter problem is proportional to  $\sqrt{n/\gamma}/(\epsilon')^2$ , it seems that setting  $\beta = 1/2$  and  $\gamma = 1/6$  is quite good (alas not optimal).

## 4 Open Problems

A natural problem that arises from the interest in grained distributions refers to the complexity of testing whether an unknown distribution is grained. Specifically, given  $n$  and  $m$  (and a proximity parameter  $\epsilon$ ), how many samples are required in order to determine whether an unknown distribution  $X$  over  $[n]$  is  $m$ -grained or  $\epsilon$ -far from any  $m$ -grained distribution. That is –

**Open Problem 12** (the sample complexity of testing whether a distribution is grained): *For any  $m$  and  $n$ , what is the sample complexity of testing the property that consists of all  $m$ -grained distributions over  $[n]$ .*

This question can be generalized to properties that allow  $m$  to reside in some predetermined set  $M$ , where the most natural case is that  $M$  is an interval, say of the form  $[m', 2m']$ .

**Open Problem 13** (Problem 12, generalized): *For any finite set  $M \subset \mathbb{N}$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , what is the sample complexity of testing the property that consists of all distributions over  $[n]$  that are each  $m$ -grained for some  $m \in M$ .*

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