List Decoding Group Homomorphisms Between Supersolvable Groups*

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Abstract
We show that the set of homomorphisms between two supersolvable groups can be locally list decoded up to the minimum distance of the code, extending the results of Dinur et al who studied the case where the groups are abelian. Moreover, when specialized to the abelian case, our proof is more streamlined and gives a better constant in the exponent of the list size. The constant is improved from about 3.5 million to 105.

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1 Introduction

It is well-known that for any pair of groups G and H with G being finite, the set of homomorphisms from G to H form an error-correcting code with $\omega(1)$ distance (since any two distinct homomorphisms agree on a subgroup of G which has size a constant factor smaller than that of G). The most classical example of such a setting is when G is the additive group over $F_q^n$ and $H = F_q$ (where $F_q$ denotes the finite field of size q). The seminal work of Goldreich and Levin [3] gave an “efficient local list-decoding” algorithm for this particular setting. Such an algorithm has oracle access to a function $f : F_q^n \rightarrow F_q$, and given $\epsilon > 0$, reports all homomorphisms $\phi$ that agree with f on $1/2 + \epsilon$ fraction of the points in time $\text{poly}(\log |G|, \log |H|, 1/\epsilon)$.

A natural question, given the centrality of the Goldreich-Levin algorithm in coding theory and learning theory, is to ask what is the most general setting in which it works. In particular, one abstraction of the (original) Goldreich-Levin algorithm is that it uses coding theory (in particular, the Johnson bound of coding theory) to get a combinatorial bound on the list size, namely the number of functions that may have agreement $1/2 + \epsilon$ with the function f. It then uses some decomposability properties of the domain $F_q^n$ to get an algorithm for the list-decoding. Grigorescu et al. [7] and Dinur et al. [1], extended this abstraction to the more general setting of abelian groups. They first analyze $\delta_{G,H}$, the minimum possible distance between two homomorphisms from G to H. They then consider the task of recovering all homomorphisms at distance $\delta_{G,H} - \epsilon$ from a given function f. Roughly they show that the

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"decomposability" used in the algorithmic step of Goldreich and Levin can be generalized to the case of direct sum of abelian groups, so if $G = G_1 \oplus G_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus G_k$ and each $G_i$ is small and also if $H$ is small, then the algorithmic step can be extended. This reduces the list-decoding question to the combinatorial one. Here the standard bounds from coding theory are insufficient, however one can use decompositions of the group $H$ into prime cyclic groups to show that the list size is at most $\text{poly}(1/\epsilon)$.

In this work, we take this line of work a step further and explore this algorithm in the setting where $G$ and $H$ are not abelian. In this setting decompositions of $G$ and $H$ turn out to be more complex, and indeed even the question of determining $\delta_{G,H}$ turns out to be non-trivial. This question is explored in a companion work by the first author [8], where $\delta_{G,H}$ is determined explicitly for a broad class of groups, including the case of “supersolvable” groups which we study here. To describe the groups we consider we recall some basic group-theoretic terminology.

A subset $N \subseteq G$ is a subgroup of $G$, denote $N \leq G$, if $N$ is closed under the group operation. A subgroup $N \leq G$ is said to be normal in $G$, denoted $N \triangleleft G$, if $aN = Na$ for all $a \in G$, where $aN = \{an | n \in N\}$ and $Na = \{na | n \in N\}$. If $N \triangleleft G$, then the set of cosets of $N$ in $G$ form a group under the operation $(aN)(bN) = (abN)$. This group is denoted $G/N$. $G$ is solvable if there exists a series of groups $\{1_G\} = G_0 \triangleleft G_1 \triangleleft \cdots \triangleleft G_k = G$ such that $G_i/G_{i-1}$ is abelian for every $i$. We refer to the sequence $(1_G = G_0, G_1, \ldots, G_k = G)$ as the solvability chain of $G$. $G$ is supersolvable if it has a solvability chain $(1_G = G_0, G_1, \ldots, G_k = G)$ where $G_i \triangleleft G$ and $G_i/G_{i-1}$ is cyclic for every $i$.

1.1 Our Results

Our main results, stated somewhat informally, are the following:

- **(Combinatorial list decodability)** There exists a constant $C \approx 105$ such that if $G$ and $H$ are supersolvable groups, then for any $f : G \rightarrow H$, the number of (affine) homomorphisms from $G$ to $H$ disagreeing with $f$ on less than $\delta_{G,H} - \epsilon$ fraction of $G$ is at most $(1/\epsilon)^C$. (See Theorem 3.4.)

- **(Algorithmic list decodability)** Let $G$ be a solvable group and $H$ be any group such that the set of homomorphisms from $G$ to $H$ have nice combinatorial list-decodability, i.e., the number of homomorphisms from $G$ to $H$ that have distance $\delta_{G,H} - \epsilon$ from a fixed function $f$ is at most $(1/\epsilon)^C$. Then, the set of homomorphisms from $G$ to $H$ can be locally list decoded up to $\delta_{G,H} - \epsilon$ errors in $\text{poly}(\log |G|, \log |H|, \frac{1}{\epsilon})$ time assuming oracle access to the multiplication table of $H$.1 (See Theorem 4.2.)

Putting the two ingredients together we get efficient list-decoding algorithms up to radius $\delta_{G,H} - \epsilon$ whenever $G$ and $H$ are supersolvable.

Potential Extensions and Limits

The case of solvable groups appears to be a natural limit to the nature of results given above, but we are not able achieve even this limit due to technical limitations which only allows us to deal with the case where the quotient group of successive members in the solvability chain are cyclic. It seems possible to go slightly beyond the results mentioned above though.

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1 For the group $G$ we only need to able sample its elements in a specific way, and compute $f$ on elements sampled in such a way. Using the (super)solvability of $G$, we can guarantee that such a sampling oracle of size poly $\log |G|$ can be provided for every $G$. For $H$ we are not aware of a similar result which allows for a presentation of its elements, and providing access to the group operation with size poly $\log |H|$. Hence we are forced to make this an explicit assumption.
Say that a group $G$ is $k$-supersolvable if $1 = G_0 < G_1 < \cdots < G_k = G$ where $G_i / G_{i-1}$ is supersolvable for every $i$. It seems likely that our techniques extend immediately to show that for every $k$ there exists a constant $C_k$ such that for every $\epsilon > 0$ there are at most $\epsilon^{-C_k}$ homomorphisms that disagree with any function $f : G \rightarrow H$ on $\delta_{G,H} - \epsilon$ fraction of inputs, provided $G$ is $k$-supersolvable and $H$ is solvable. If so, an algorithmic result would also follow. We hope to report on these extensions in a fuller version of this paper. Finally, if $G$ and $H$ are not solvable then it appears that we have much poorer understanding of the set of homomorphisms as codes. Indeed the behavior of $\delta_{G,H}$ is no longer clean. For example, when $G$ and $H$ are solvable $\delta_{G,H} = 1 - 1/p$ for some prime $p$. But Guo [8] shows that this is no longer necessarily true if the groups are not solvable. In particular $\delta_{A_5,A_5} = 9/10$ where $A_5$ is the alternating group on 5 elements.

1.2 Motivation and Contributions

The study of list-decoding of homomorphisms is motivated by a few objectives. First, an abstraction and generalization improves the list-size bounds even in the abelian case. Our analysis shows that the list-decoding radius is as large as the distance. We note that there are relatively few cases of codes that are known to be list-decodable up to their minimum distance. This property is shown to be true for folded Reed-Solomon codes [10, 9], derivative/multiplicity codes [11, 12], Reed-Muller codes [6, 4], homomorphisms between abelian groups [7, 1], and codes obtained by tensor products of any of the above [5].

Finally, a potential objective would be to get new codes with better list-decodability than existing codes. Unfortunately, this hope remains unrealized in this work as well as in [7, 1].

1.3 Overview of Proof

We first prove the combinatorial bound on the list size by following the framework developed by [1], which works as follows. First, find groups $\{1\} = H_{(0)}, H_{(1)}, \ldots, H_{(m)} = H$ in such a way that any homomorphism $\phi \in \text{Hom}(G, H)$ naturally induces a homomorphism $\phi^{(i)} \in \text{Hom}(G, H_{(i)})$. This gives a natural notion of “extending” a homomorphism $\psi \in \text{Hom}(G, H_{(i)})$: $\phi$ extends $\psi$ if $\phi^{(i)} = \psi$. One then shows inductively that if $\psi \in \text{Hom}(G, H_{(i)})$ has significant agreement with $f^{(i)}$, then there are not too many $\phi \in \text{Hom}(G, H)$ extending $\psi$ with significant agreement with $f$. In [1], $H$ is abelian and is decomposed as $H = \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{r_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_m^{r_m}}$. One
may take $H_{(i)}$ to be the direct sum of all but the last $i$ summands. Then every $f : G \to H$ is naturally written as $f = (f_1, \ldots, f_m)$ where $f_i : G \to \mathbb{Z}_{p_i^{r_i}}$, and thus $f^{(i)} = (f_1, \ldots, f_{m-i})$. Now, to show the inductive claim for $H$, they reduce to the special cases where $H = \mathbb{Z}_p$ and where $H = \mathbb{Z}_{p^r}$, and go through the same approach for the special cases too. This goes through the “special intersecting family” theorem of [1] twice, resulting in a huge blowup in the exponent of the list size. Our proof differs from that of [1] as we prove the full inductive claim directly, without reducing to any special cases, resulting in a much smaller exponent. However, for technical reasons, we only manage to use this approach when the smallest prime divisor of $|G|$ also divides $|H|$. In the general case, we reduce to the previous case by decomposing $G$ as a semidirect product.

The algorithmic results are a straightforward generalization of those of [1]. In particular, one merely needs to find the correct way to generalize the algorithms (replacing the direct product presentation of $G$ with a polycyclic presentation) and verifying that the same analysis goes through.

## 2 Preliminaries

### 2.1 Group Homomorphisms

Let $G$ and $H$ be finite groups, with homomorphisms $\text{Hom}(G, H)$. A function $\phi : G \to H$ is a (left) affine homomorphism if there exists $h \in H$ and $\phi_0 \in \text{Hom}(G, H)$ such that $\phi(g) = h\phi_0(g)$ for every $g \in G$. We use $\text{aHom}(G, H)$ to denote the set of left affine homomorphisms from $G$ to $H$. Note that the set of left affine homomorphisms equals the set of right affine homomorphisms, since

$$h\phi_0(g) = (h\phi_0(g))h^{-1}h$$

and $\psi_0(g) \triangleq h\phi_0(g)h^{-1}$ is a homomorphism.

The equalizer of two functions $f, g : G \to H$, denoted $\text{Eq}(f, g)$, is the subset of $G$ on which $f$ and $g$ agree, i.e.

$$\text{Eq}(f, g) \triangleq \{ x \in G \mid f(x) = g(x) \}.$$  

More generally, if $\Phi \subseteq \{ f : G \to H \}$ is a collection of functions, then the equalizer of $\Phi$ is the set

$$\text{Eq}(\Phi) \triangleq \{ x \in G \mid f(x) = g(x) \ \forall f, g \in \Phi \}.$$  

In the theory of error correcting codes, the usual measure of distance between two strings is the relative Hamming distance, which is the fraction of symbols on which they differ. In the context of group homomorphisms, we find it more convenient to study the complementary notion, the fractional agreement. We define the agreement $\text{agr}(f, g)$ between two functions $f, g : G \to H$ to be the quantity

$$\text{agr}(f, g) \triangleq \frac{\text{Eq}(f, g)}{|G|}.$$  

The maximum agreement of the code $\text{aHom}(G, H)$, denoted by $\Lambda_{G, H}$, is defined as

$$\Lambda_{G, H} \triangleq \max_{\phi, \psi \in \text{aHom}(G, H)} \text{agr}(\phi, \psi).$$
Recall that a group $H$ is said to be nilpotent if it has a series of subgroups $\{1_G\} = G_0 \trianglelefteq G_1 \triangleleft \cdots \triangleleft G_k = G$ such that for each $i$ the commutator subgroup $[G_i, G_i]$, generated by all $g^{-1}h^{-1}gh$ for $g \in G$ and $h \in G_i$, is a subgroup of $G_{i-1}$. Then for each $i$, the commutator subgroup $[G_i, G_i]$ is a subgroup of $G_{i-1}$. The following theorem gives the value of $\Lambda_{G,H}$ when $G$ is solvable or $H$ is nilpotent.

**Theorem 2.1** ([8]). Suppose $G$ and $H$ are finite groups and $G$ is solvable or $H$ is nilpotent. Then

$$\Lambda_{G,H} = \frac{1}{p}$$

where $p$ is the smallest prime divisor of $\gcd(|G|, |H|)$ such that $G$ has a normal subgroup of index $p$. If no such $p$ exists, then $|\text{Hom}(G,H)| = 1$; in particular, $\Lambda_{G,H} = 0$.

We also need the following proposition relating $\Lambda_{G,H}$ and $\Lambda_{N,H}$ when $N \triangleleft G$ and $G$ can be written as a semidirect product of $N$ with some other group $G_1$. (Recall that the semidirect product of two groups $A$ and $B$, denoted $A \rtimes B$, is defined when elements of $B$ act on the elements of $A$. The elements of $A \rtimes B$ are pairs $(a,b)$ with $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ and $(a,b) \cdot (c,d) = ((a \cdot c^\phi, b \cdot d))$.

**Proposition 2.2.** If $G$ and $H$ are finite groups and $G = N \rtimes G_1$ for some normal subgroup $N \triangleleft G$ and subgroup $G_1 \leq G$ and $|\text{Hom}(G_1, H)| = 1$, then every $\phi \in \text{aHom}(G,H)$ is of the form $\phi(xy) = \psi(x)$ for some $\psi \in \text{aHom}(N,H)$ and every $x \in N$ and $y \in G_1$. In particular,

$$\Lambda_{G,H} \leq \Lambda_{N,H}.$$  

### 2.2 Some Facts About Supersolvable Groups

**Proposition 2.3.** If $G$ is a finite supersolvable group and $|G| = p_1 \cdots p_k$, where $p_1 \geq \cdots \geq p_k$ are primes, then $G$ has a normal cyclic series

$$\{1_G\} = G_0 \triangleleft G_1 \triangleleft \cdots \triangleleft G_k = G$$

where each $G_i / G_{i-1} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_i}$.

The following proposition allows us to decompose a finite supersolvable group as a semidirect product whose components have coprime orders.

**Proposition 2.4.** Let $G$ be a finite supersolvable group and $|G| = p_1^{r_1} \cdots p_m^{r_m}$, where $p_1 > \cdots > p_m$ are prime. For any $k \in [m]$, $G$ has a normal subgroup $N_k \triangleleft G$ such that $|N_k| = p_1^{r_1} \cdots p_k^{r_k}$, $|G/N_k| = p_{k+1}^{r_{k+1}} \cdots p_m^{r_m}$, and $G = N_k \rtimes G/N_k$.

### 2.3 Special Intersecting Families

**Definition 2.5** (Special intersecting family). Fix an ambient set $X$. For any subset $S \subseteq X$, define the density of $S$ in $X$ to be

$$\mu(S) = \frac{|S|}{|X|}.$$  

A collection $S_1, \ldots, S_t \subseteq X$ of subsets is a $(\rho, \tau, c)$-special intersecting family if the following hold:

1. $\mu(S_i) \geq \rho$ for each $i$;
2. $\mu(S_i \cap S_j) \leq \rho$ whenever $i \neq j$;
3. $\sum_{i=1}^t (\mu(S_i) - \rho)^c \leq 1$;
4. If $I \subseteq J \subseteq [t], |J| \geq 2$, and $\mu(S_I) > \tau$, then $S_J = S_I$, where $S_K = \cap_{i \in K} S_i$ for any $K \subseteq [t]$;
For our bounds on the combinatorial list-decodability, we use the same outline as that of [1]. In particular, this involves analyzing the agreement sets of homomorphisms with the given function and showing that they form a special intersecting family. The following result of [1] allows us to deduce bounds on the sizes of the agreement sets in terms of the size of the union.

**Theorem 2.6 ([1, Theorem 3.2]).** For every \( c < \infty \), there exists \( C = C(c) < \infty \) such that the following holds: if \( S_1, \ldots, S_t \) form a \((\rho, \rho^2, c)\)-special intersecting family, with \( \mu(S_i) = \rho + \alpha_i \) and \( \mu(S_i \cup S_j) = \rho + \alpha \), then

\[
\alpha^C \geq \sum_{i=1}^t \alpha_i^C. \tag{1}
\]

In fact, one can take \( C(c) = 2c \cdot (c + 1)(4 + (c + 1) \log_2 3) \).

We refer to \( C(c) \) as the special intersecting number for \( c \).

We will also use the following \( q \)-ary Johnson bound (see the appendix of [1] for a proof).

**Proposition 2.7 (q-ary Johnson Bound).** Let \( f, \phi_1, \ldots, \phi_t : [n] \to [q] \) be functions satisfying the following properties:

1. \( \text{agr}(f, \phi_i) = \frac{q}{q} + \alpha_i \) for \( \alpha_i \geq 0 \)
2. \( \text{agr}(\phi_i, \phi_j) \leq \frac{1}{q} \) for every \( i \neq j \).

Then \( \sum_{i=1}^t \alpha_i^2 \leq 1 \).

## 3 List-decoding Radius for Supersolvable Groups

### 3.1 Preliminary Notation and Definitions

If \( H \) is supersolvable, we may write

\[ H = H_0 \triangleright H_1 \triangleright \cdots \triangleright H_m = \{1\} \]

where \( H_{i-1}/H_i \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_i} \). For \( k \in [m] \), define \( H_{(k)} \triangleq H/H_k \), which is a group since \( H_k \) is normal in \( H \). In particular, \( H_{(0)} = \{1\} \) and \( H_{(m)} = H \).

Given \( f : G \to H \) and \( k \in [m] \), define \( f^{(k)} : G \to H_{(k)} \) and \( f^{(-k)} : G \to H_k \) as follows. Define \( f^{(k)} : G \to H_{(k)} \) to be \( f \) composed with the natural quotient map, sending \( x \in G \) to the coset \( f(x)H_k \) of \( H_k \). Therefore, \( f^{(k)} \) is an (affine) homomorphism if \( f \) is. To define the latter map, we need to choose, for each \( i \in [0, m-1] \), an element \( y_i \in H_i \setminus H_{i+1} \). Then each \( k \)-tuple \((a_0, \ldots, a_{k-1})\), where \( 0 \leq a_j \leq k-1 \), corresponds to a distinct coset \( y_0^{a_0} \cdots y_{k-1}^{a_{k-1}} H_k \). If \( f(x)H_k = y_0^{a_0} \cdots y_{k-1}^{a_{k-1}} H_k \), then define \( f^{(-k)}(x) \triangleq y_{k-1}^{-a_{k-1}} \cdots y_0^{-a_0} f(x) \). Note that \( f^{(-k)}(x) \in H_k \) but \( f^{(-k)} \) may not be a homomorphism in general (even if \( f \) is). Also, note that \( f \) is determined by \( f^{(k)} \) and \( f^{(-k)} \): if \( f^{(k)}(x) = y_0^{a_0} \cdots y_{k-1}^{a_{k-1}} H_k \), then \( f(x) = y_0^{a_0} \cdots y_{k-1}^{a_{k-1}} f^{(-k)}(x) \).

If \( i < j \) and \( \phi : G \to H_{(i)} \) and \( \psi : G \to H_{(j)} \), then \( \psi \) extends \( \phi \) if \( \psi^{(i)} = \phi \). Here, \( \psi^{(i)} \) makes sense, because \( H_j \subset H_i \), and so we get a chain \( H_0/H_j \triangleright H_i/H_j \triangleright \cdots \triangleright H_j/H_j = \{1\} \) induced by the original chain for \( H \), and so \( \psi^{(i)} \) is just \( \psi \) composed by modding out by \( H_i/H_j \). One can then define \( \psi^{(-i)} \) to make sense too.

### 3.2 Combinatorial Bounds for Agreement \( \Lambda_{G,H} + \epsilon \)

We begin with the case where the smallest prime divisor of \(|G|\) also divides \(|H|\).
Theorem 3.1. There exists a universal constant $C < \infty$ such that whenever $G$ and $H$ are finite supersolvable groups and the smallest prime divisor $p$ of $|G|$ also divides $|H|$, then for any $f : G \to H$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there are at most $(1/\epsilon)^C$ affine homomorphisms $\phi \in \text{aHom}(G, H)$ such that $\text{agr}(\phi, f) \geq \frac{1}{p} + \epsilon$.

Proof. We prove the theorem for $C = C(2)$ where $C(\epsilon)$ denotes the special intersecting number of $\epsilon$, as given by Theorem 2.6. Henceforth let $C = C(2)$. Let $p_1 \leq \cdots \leq p_m$ be primes such that $|H| = p_1 \cdots p_m$. By Proposition 2.3, $H$ has a normal cyclic series

$$H = H_0 \triangleright H_1 \triangleright \cdots \triangleright H_m = \{1_H\}$$

where $H_{i-1}/H_i \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_i}$ for each $i$.

Claim 3.2. For $k \in [0, m]$, if $\phi \in \text{aHom}(G, H(k))$ satisfies $\text{agr}(\phi, f(k)) = \frac{1}{p} + \alpha$ for some $\alpha \geq \epsilon$, then the number of $\psi \in \text{aHom}(G, H)$ extending $\phi$ with $\text{agr}(\psi, f) \geq \frac{1}{p} + \epsilon$ is at most $(\alpha/\epsilon)^C$.

Proof. We induct backwards on $k$. The base case $k = m$ is trivial. Now suppose $k < m$ and the claim holds for $k + 1$. Let $\phi_1, \ldots, \phi_t \in \text{aHom}(G, H(k+1))$ be all the homomorphisms extending $\phi$ with $\text{agr}(\phi, f(k+1)) \geq \frac{1}{p} + \epsilon$. Define $\alpha_i = \frac{\text{agr}(\phi, f(k+1)) - \frac{1}{p}}{\epsilon}$ for each $i$. We claim that $\text{agr}(\phi_i, f(k+1)) \geq \frac{1}{p} + \epsilon$.

By induction, there are at most $\sum_{i=1}^t \alpha_i^C$ such $\psi$ extending $\phi_i$. Hence, there are at most $\sum_{i=1}^t (\alpha_i/\epsilon)^C \leq (\alpha/\epsilon)^C$ such $\psi$ extending $\phi$.

Now, we show that $S_1, \ldots, S_t$ form a $(\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{p}, 2)$-special intersecting family. We verify the four properties:

1. By definition, we have $\mu(S_i) = \frac{1}{p} + \alpha_i \geq \frac{1}{p}$.
2. If $i \neq j$, then since $\phi_i, \phi_j \in \text{aHom}(G, H(k+1))$, we have $S_i \cap S_j \subseteq \text{Eq}(\phi_i, \phi_j)$ and therefore $\mu(S_i \cap S_j) \leq \text{agr}(\phi_i, \phi_j) \leq \frac{1}{p}$.
3. Define $g \triangleq (f(k+1)(-k)) : G \to H_k/H_{k+1} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_{k+1}}$ and define $\psi_i \triangleq \phi(-k) : G \to H_k/H_{k+1} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_{k+1}}$. If $\psi_i(x) = f(k+1)(x)$, then $\psi_i(x) = g(x)$, so certainly $\text{agr}(g, \psi_i) \geq \text{agr}(f(k+1), \psi_i) = \frac{1}{p} + \alpha_i$. Moreover, if $i \neq j$, since $\phi_i, \phi_j$ both extend $\phi$, then $\phi_i(x) = \psi_j(x)$ if and only if $\psi_i(x) = \psi_j(x)$.
4. Suppose $J \subseteq I$, $|J| \geq 2$, and $\mu(S_J) > 1/p^2$. Define $\Phi_J \triangleq \{ \phi_i \mid i \in J \}$ and define $\Phi_J$ similarly. Then $S_J \subseteq \text{Eq}(\Phi_J)$ and $S_J \subseteq \text{Eq}(\Phi_J)$, and since $|J| \geq 2$, we have $1/p^2 < \mu(\text{Eq}(\Phi_J)) \leq \mu(\text{Eq}(\Phi_J)) \leq 1/p$. But $\mu(\text{Eq}(\Phi_J))/\mu(\text{Eq}(\Phi_J))$ divides $|G|$ and $p$ is the smallest prime divisor of $|G|$, so it must be that $\mu(\text{Eq}(\Phi_J)) = \mu(\text{Eq}(\Phi_J))$, and hence $\text{Eq}(\Phi_J) = \text{Eq}(\Phi_J)$. Fix any $j \in J$. Then $S_J = S_j \cap \text{Eq}(\Phi_J) = S_j \cap \text{Eq}(\Phi_J) = S_J$. □

The theorem follows by taking $k = 0$ in the claim. □

Before we prove the general case, we first prove a useful lemma. In what follows, for any code $C \subseteq \Sigma^n$ and agreement parameter $a \in [0, 1]$, define $\ell(C, a)$ to be the quantity

$$\ell(C, a) \triangleq \max_{w \in \Sigma^n} \{ c \in C \mid \text{agr}(c, w) \geq a \}.$$
Lemma 3.3. Let $C \subseteq \Sigma^n$ be a code. If $s > r \geq 1$, and $C_r \triangleq \{(c_1, \ldots, c_r) \in \Sigma^m \mid c \in C\}$ and $C_s \triangleq \{(c_1, \ldots, c_s) \in \Sigma^m \mid c \in C\}$, then for any $a \in [0, 1]$,

$$\ell(C_r, a) \leq \ell(C_s, [s/r](r/s) \cdot a).$$

Proof. Let $w \in \Sigma^m$ such that $\{(c_1, \ldots, c_r) \in C_r \mid \text{agr}(c_1, \ldots, c_r, w) \geq a\} = \ell(C_r, a)$. Define $w' \in \Sigma^m$ by $w' = (w, \ldots, w, w'' \in (s-r)^a)$, where $w'' \in \Sigma^m$ is defined arbitrarily. Then for each $c \in C$ such that $\text{agr}(c_1, \ldots, c_r, w) \geq a$,

$$\text{agr}(c_1, \ldots, c_r, w') \geq \frac{1}{s} \left( \left\lfloor \frac{s}{r} \right\rfloor \cdot \text{rn} \cdot \text{agr}(c_1, \ldots, c_r, w) \right) \geq \left\lfloor \frac{s}{r} \right\rfloor \cdot \frac{r}{s} \cdot a.$$

Theorem 3.4. There exists a universal constant $C < \infty$ such that whenever $G$ and $H$ are finite supersolvable groups, then for any $f : G \to H$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there are at most $(1/\epsilon)^C$ affine homomorphisms $\phi \in \text{aHom}(G, H)$ such that $\text{agr}(\phi, f) \geq \Lambda_{G, H} + \epsilon$.

Proof. We prove the theorem for $C = C(2)$, in particular using the fact that Theorem 2.6 holds for this constant. Let $p$ be the smallest prime divisor of $\gcd(|G|, |H|)$ such that $G$ has a normal subgroup of index $p$, so that $\Lambda_{G, H} = \frac{1}{p}$ (Theorem 2.1). If $p$ is the smallest prime divisor of $|G|$, then the result follows from Theorem 3.1, so suppose $p$ is not the smallest prime divisor of $|G|$. By Proposition 2.4, we can write $G = N \times G'$ for some proper normal subgroup $N \triangleleft G$ where $p$ is the smallest prime divisor of $|N|$ and every prime dividing $|G'|$ is smaller than $p$, and therefore $\gcd(|G'|, |H|) = 1$. By Proposition 2.2, every $\phi \in \text{aHom}(G, H)$ is of the form $\phi(x, y) = \psi(x)$ for $x \in N$ and $y \in G'$. Thus, $\text{aHom}(G, H)$ is isomorphic to the code

$$C_r \triangleq \{(\psi_1, \ldots, \psi_r) \mid \psi \in C\}$$

where $C = \text{aHom}(N, H)$ and $r = |G'|$. Let $q > \max(|G'|, |H|)$ be a prime and consider the group $G'' \triangleq N \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q$, which is supersolvable. Then $\text{aHom}(G'', H)$ is isomorphic to the code

$$C_q \triangleq \{(\psi_1, \ldots, \psi_q) \mid \psi \in C\}.$$

Letting $a \triangleq \frac{1}{p} + \epsilon$, applying Lemma 3.3 and Theorem 3.1 (using the fact that the smallest prime divisor of $|G''|$ also divides $|H|$), we get an upper bound of

$$\left( \frac{1}{(|q||G''|(|G'|/q) - 1)\frac{1}{p} + |q||G''|(|G'|/q)\cdot \epsilon} \right)^C \leq \left( \frac{1}{q} \right)^C \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon - \frac{|G'|}{q} \frac{1}{p}} \right)^C$$

affine homomorphisms $\phi \in \text{aHom}(G, H)$ with $\text{agr}(\phi, f) \geq \frac{1}{p} + \epsilon$. By taking $q \to \infty$, the above upper bound approaches $(1/\epsilon)^C$. \hfill \checkmark
3.3 Exponential List Size for Agreement $\Lambda_{G,H}$

We conclude this section by showing that if $G$ is solvable, then the list size for agreement $\Lambda_{G,H}$ can be exponential in $\log |G| + \log |H|$, showing that the list-decoding distance we achieve is optimal. In other words, we have identified the list-decoding radius for $a\text{Hom}(G, H)$ when $G$ and $H$ are supersolvable.

In fact, we observe that the list size can be $\Omega(|G| \cdot |H|)$ even just for abelian $G$ and $H$ when $\Lambda_{G,H} = 1_p$ is fixed. Let $G = \mathbb{Z}_{p^n}$ and $H = \mathbb{Z}_m^p$, so that $\Lambda_{G,H} = 1_p$. Consider the maps $\phi_{a,b}$, where $a \in \mathbb{Z}_{p^n}$ and $b \in \mathbb{Z}_m^p$ are nonzero vectors, defined by

$$\phi_{a,b}(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = (a_1 x_1 + \cdots + a_n x_n)b.$$ 

Note that $\text{agr}(\phi_{a,b}, 0) = 1_p$. Moreover, there are $p^n - 1$ choices for $a$ and $p^m - 1$ choices for $b$, and $\phi_{a,b} = \phi_{c,d}$ if and only if there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ such that $c = \lambda a$ and $b = \lambda d$. So the number of distinct homomorphisms agreeing with the zero function is $(p^n - 1)(p^m - 1) = \Omega(|G| \cdot |H|) = \exp(\log |G| + \log |H|)$.

4 Algorithm for Supersolvable $G$

In this section we give a local list-decoding algorithm for the set of homomorphisms from $G$ to $H$ whenever $G$ and $H$ are supersolvable.

> Definition 4.1. A probabilistic oracle algorithm $\mathcal{A}$ for list decoding homomorphisms takes as input two groups $G$ and $H$ and has oracle access to a function $f : G \to H$. The algorithm $\mathcal{A}$ is a $(\lambda, T)$-local list decoder for $a\text{Hom}(G, H)$ if, for every function $f : G \to H$, $\mathcal{A}^f$ runs in time $T$ and outputs a list $L \subseteq a\text{Hom}(G, H)$ such that with probability at least $3/4$, it holds that if $\phi \in a\text{Hom}(G, H)$ and $\text{agr}(f, \phi) \geq \lambda$, then $\phi \in L$.

> Theorem 4.2. There exists an algorithm $\mathcal{A}$ such that for every pair of finite groups $G, H$ where $G$ is solvable and $H$ is supersolvable, and every $\epsilon > 0$, $\mathcal{A}$ is a $(\Lambda_{G,H} + \epsilon, \text{poly}(\log |G|, \log |H|, 1/\epsilon))$-local list decoder for $a\text{Hom}(G, H)$, provided that $\mathcal{A}$ has oracle access to the multiplication table of $H$ and $a\text{Hom}(G, H)$ has a list-size bound of $(1/\epsilon)^{O(1)}$.

4.1 Algorithm

Let

$$G = G_k \triangleright G_{k-1} \triangleright \cdots \triangleright G_0 = \{1_G\}$$

be a subnormal cyclic series, with $G_i/G_{i-1} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_i}$, $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq \cdots \geq p_k$ and representatives $g_i \in G_i \setminus G_{i-1}$. Our main algorithm is Algorithm 1, which uses Algorithms 2 and 3 as subroutines.

The analysis is the same as in [1].
Algorithm 1 List decode

procedure ListDecode\((f, G, H)\)
\[ L \leftarrow \emptyset \]
repeat
\[ S_0 \leftarrow \emptyset \]
for \( i = 1 \) to \( k \) do
\[ S_i \leftarrow \text{Extend}(i, S_{i-1}) \]
\[ S_i \leftarrow \text{Prune}(i, S_i') \]
end for
for all \( \phi \in S_k \) do
\[ B \leftarrow \text{FrequentValues}(x \mapsto f(x)\phi(x)^{-1}, \Lambda_{G,H} + \epsilon/2) \]
\[ L \leftarrow L \cup \{ x \mapsto b\phi(x) \mid b \in B \} \]
end for
until \( C \log \frac{1}{\epsilon} \) times
end procedure

Algorithm 2 Extend

procedure Extend\((i, S)\)
\[ S' \leftarrow \emptyset \]
for all \( \phi \in S \) do
repeat
Pick \((\alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k) \in \mathbb{Z}_{p_{i+1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_k}\) uniformly at random
\[ s \leftarrow g_{\alpha_k}^{\alpha_{i+1}} \cdots g_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_{i+1}} \]
Pick \( y_1, y_2 \in G_{i-1} \) and \( c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{p_i} \) uniformly at random
if \( c_1 - c_2 \) is invertible modulo \( p_1 \cdots p_i \) then
\[ \gamma \leftarrow (c_1 - c_2)^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{p_1}^{\oplus} \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_i}^{\oplus} \]
\[ a \leftarrow (\phi(y_2)f(sg_2^{c_2^2}y_2)^{-1}f(sg_1^{c_2}y_1)\phi(y_1)^{-1})^\gamma \]
Define \( \theta : G_i \to H \) by \( \theta(g_i^x) = a^x\phi(x) \)
\[ S' \leftarrow S' \cup \{ \theta \} \]
end if
until \( (\log |G| \log |H|)^2 \) times
end for
return \( S' \)
end procedure

Algorithm 3 Prune

procedure Prune\((i, S)\)
\[ S' \leftarrow \emptyset \]
repeat
Pick \((\alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k) \in \mathbb{Z}_{p_{i+1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_k}\) uniformly at random
\[ s \leftarrow g_{\alpha_k}^{\alpha_{i+1}} \cdots g_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_{i+1}} \]
for all \( \phi \in S \) do
\[ B \leftarrow \text{FrequentValues}(x \mapsto f(sx)\phi(sx)^{-1}, \Lambda_{G,H} + \epsilon/2) \]
if \( |B| \geq 1 \) then
\[ S' \leftarrow S' \cup \{ \phi \} \]
end if
end for
until \( (\log |G| \log |H|)^2 \) times
if \( |S'| > (\log |G| \log |H|)^2 C \) then
return error
end if
return \( S' \)
end procedure
References

1. Irit Dinur, Elena Grigorescu, Swastik Kopparty, and Madhu Sudan. Decodability of group homomorphisms beyond the Johnson bound. In Dwork [2], pages 275–284.