

Building spanning graphs in the semirandom tree process

Dominik Schmid

(Joint work with Michael Anastos, Maurício Collares, Joshua Erde, Mihyun Kang, and Gregory Sorkin)



DIMEA Combinatorial Potluck 2024
November 16, 2024

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 - ▶ Main result

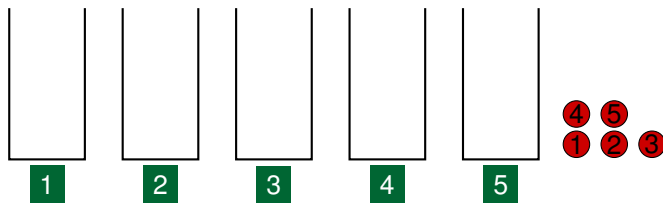
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 - ▶ Main result
 - ▶ Proof outline

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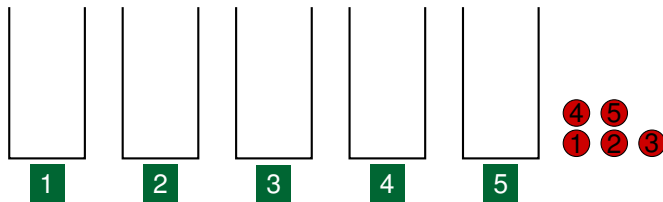
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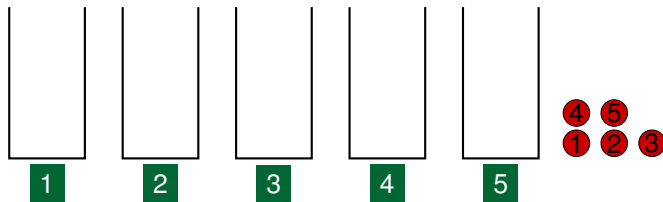
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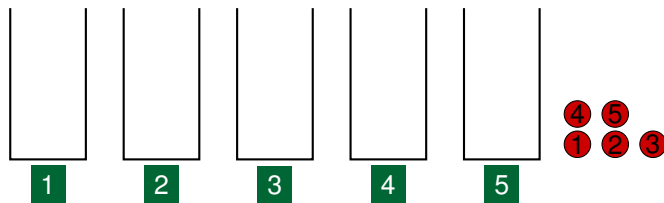
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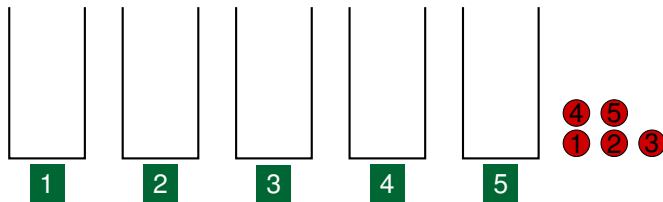


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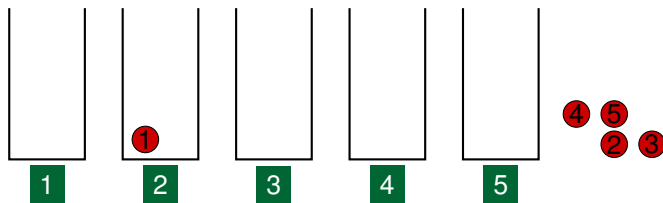


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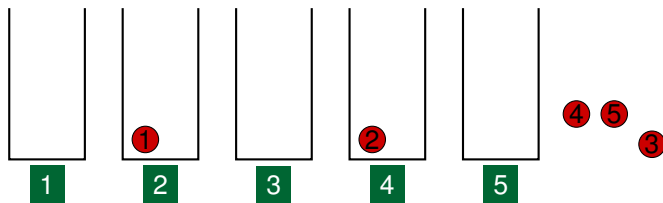


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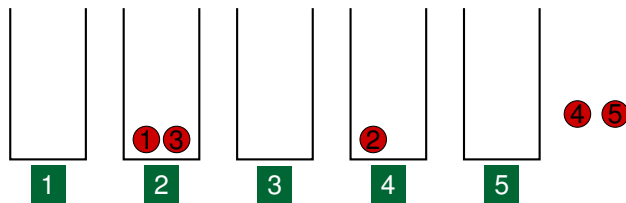


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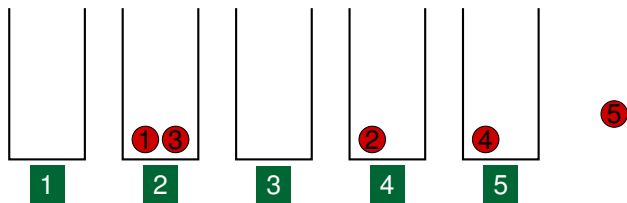


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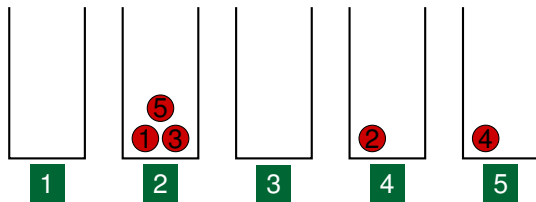


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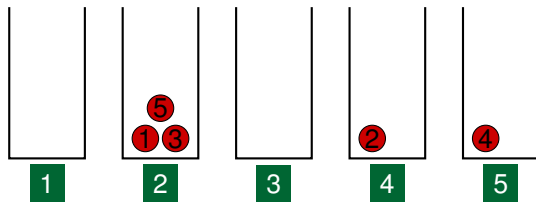


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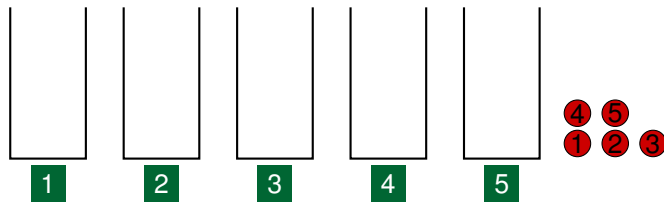
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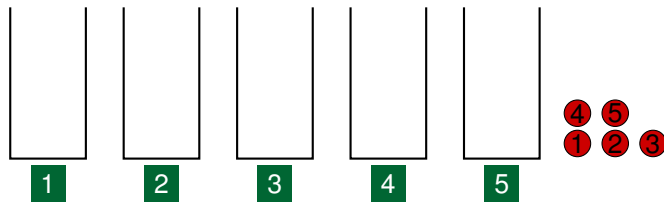


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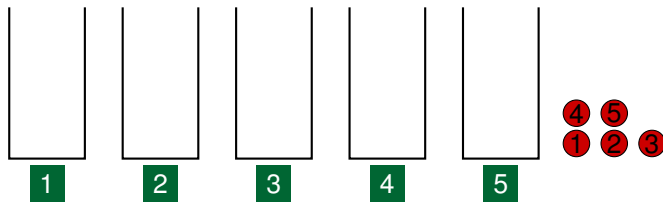


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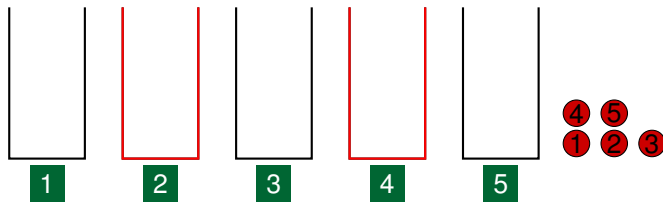


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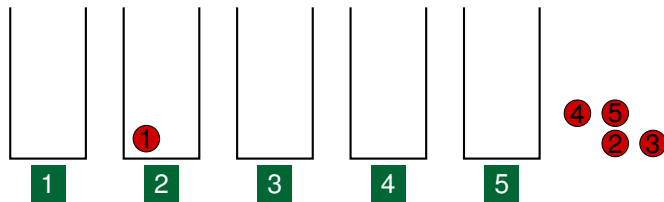


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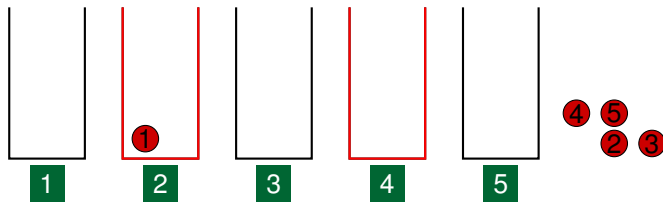


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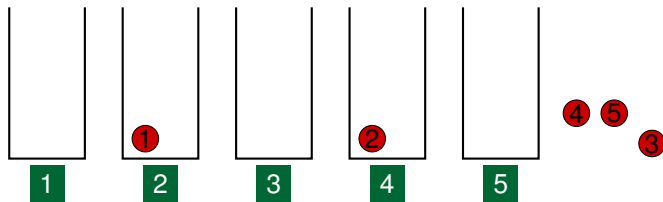


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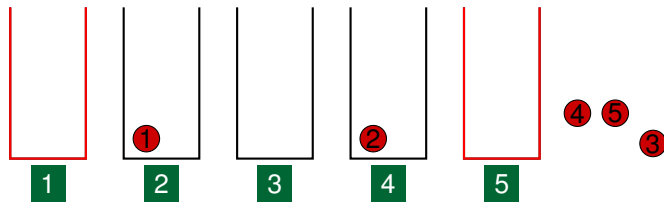


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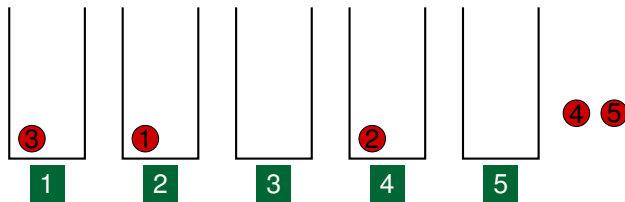


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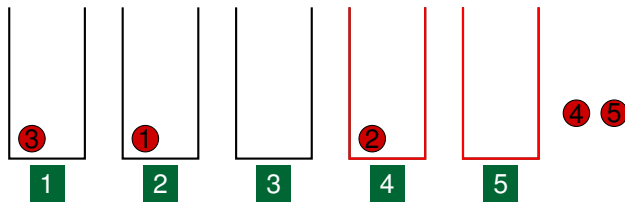


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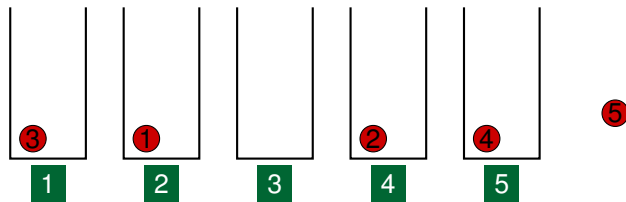


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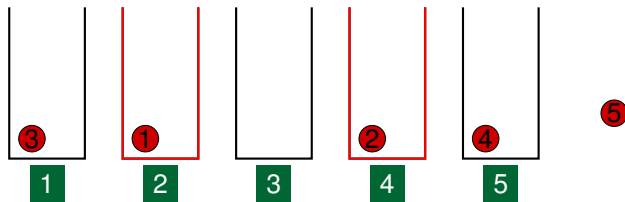


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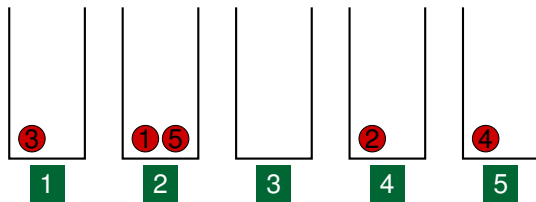


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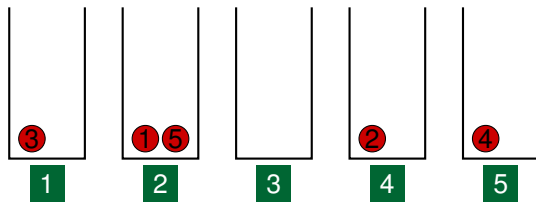


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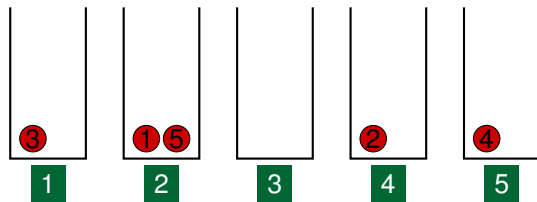


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Erdős-Rényi random graph process

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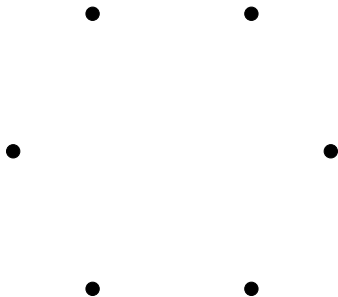
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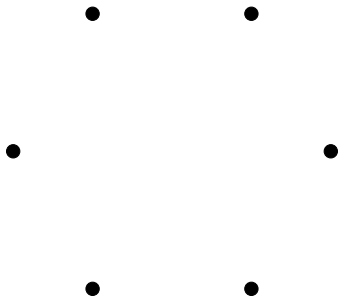
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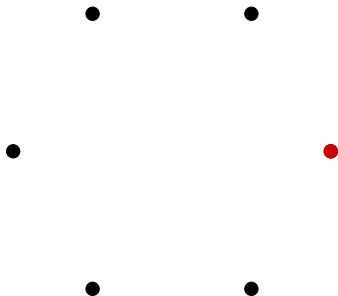
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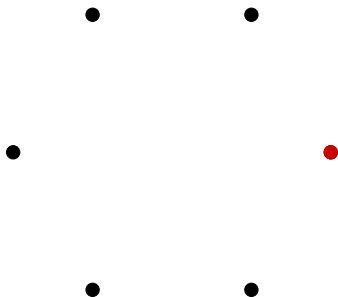
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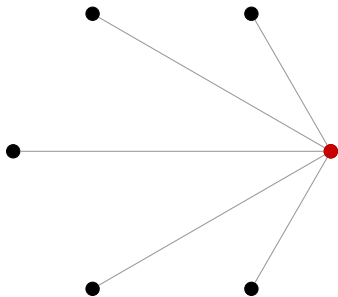
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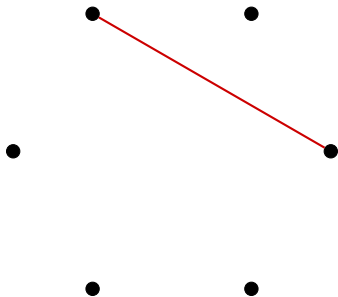
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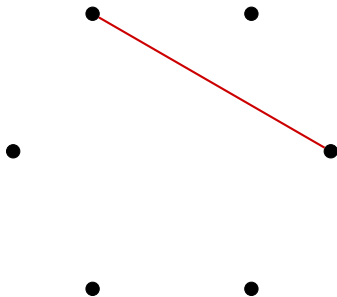
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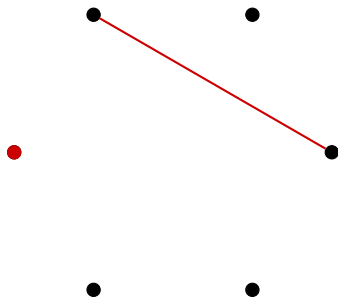
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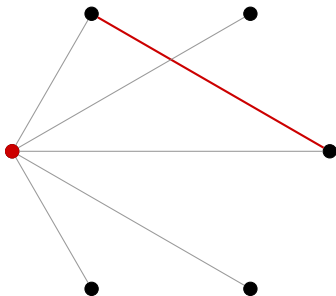
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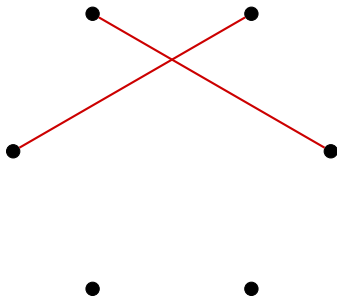
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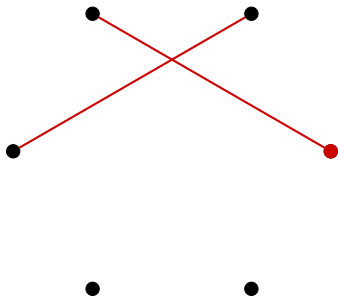
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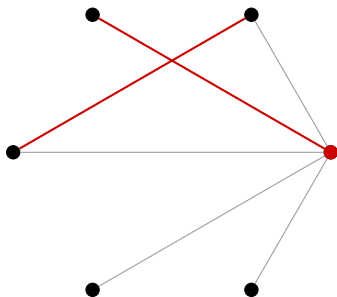
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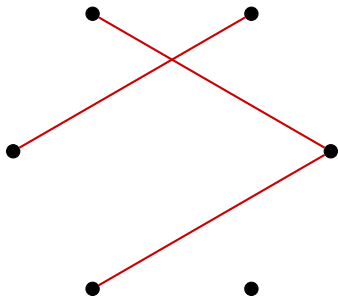
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Gao, MacRury, and Pralat (2022)

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Gao, MacRury, and Prałat (2022)

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Frieze, Gao, MacRury, Prałat, and Sorkin (2023)

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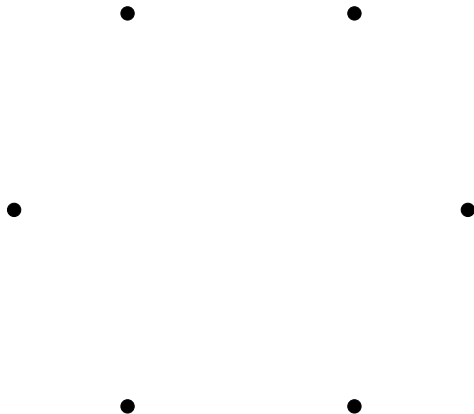
Semirandom **star** process

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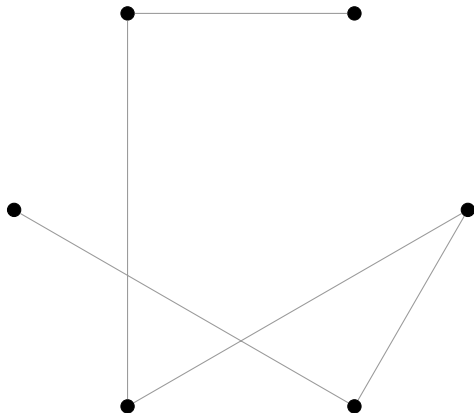
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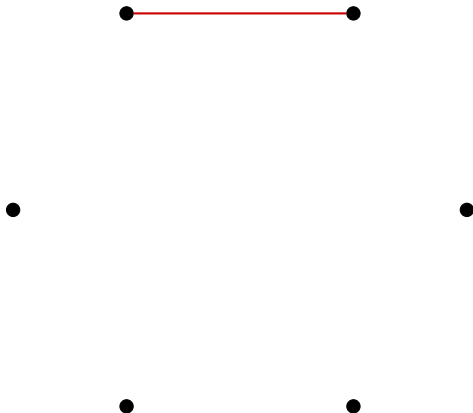
Connectedness in semirandom tree process



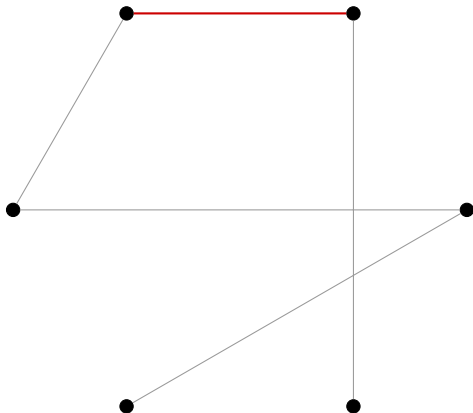
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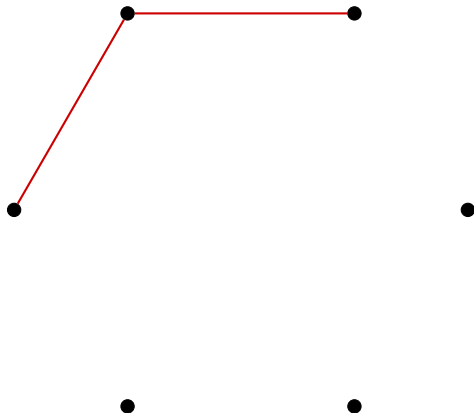
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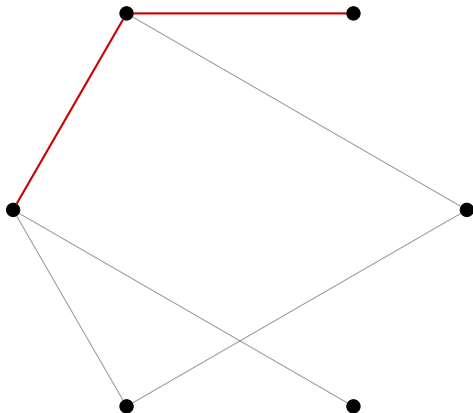
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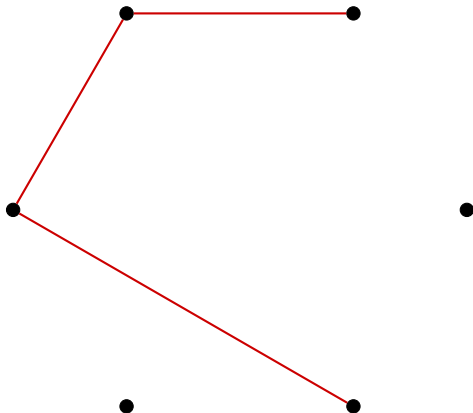
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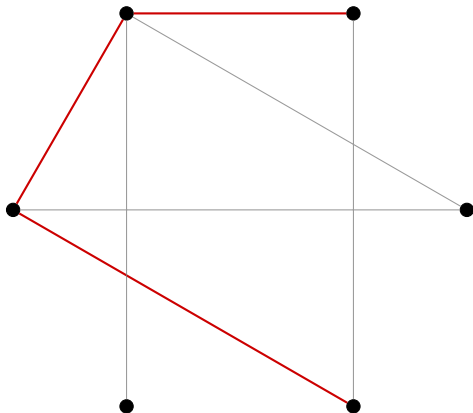
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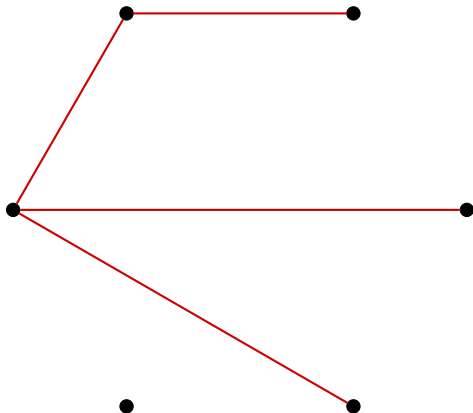
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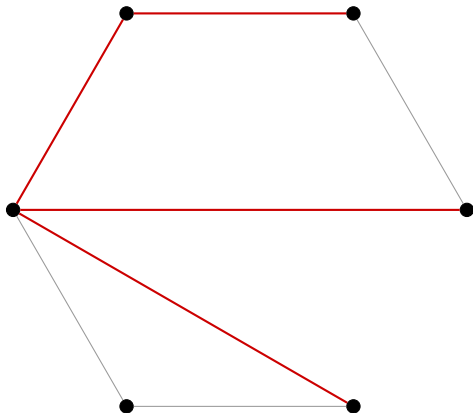
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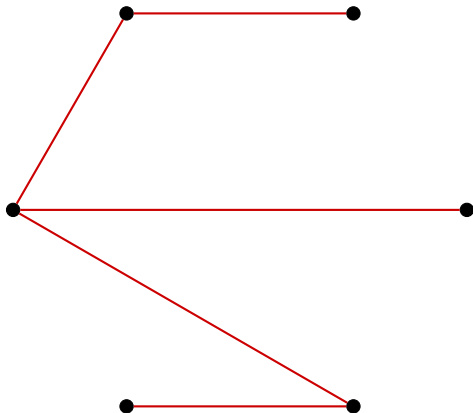
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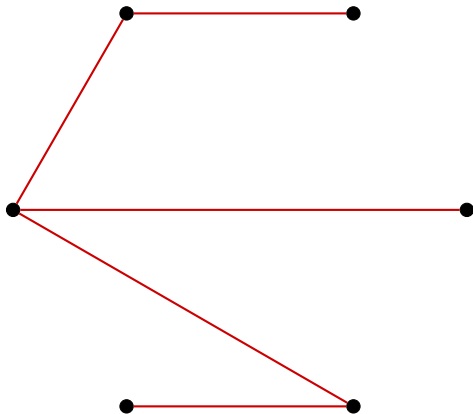
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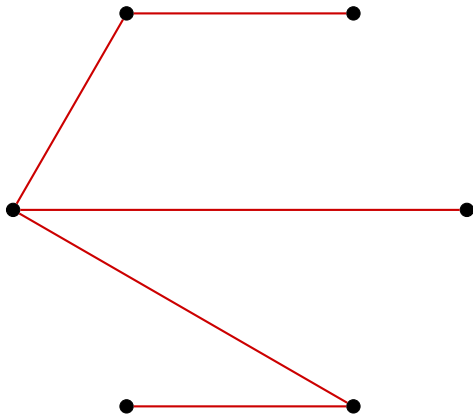


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- ▶ There exists σ , such that $\tau(\mathcal{P}_C, \sigma) = n - 1$
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Results are asymptotically optimal

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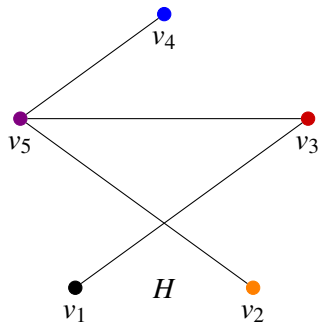
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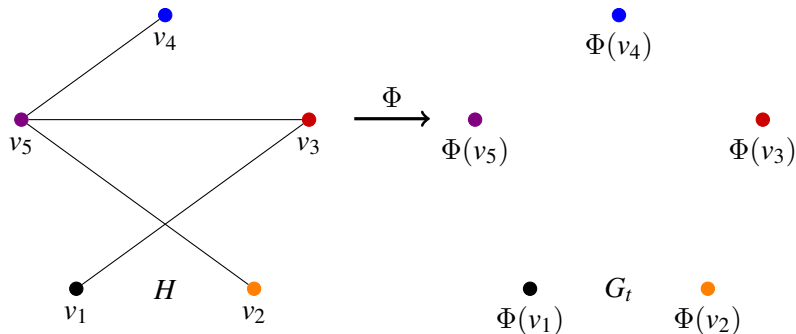


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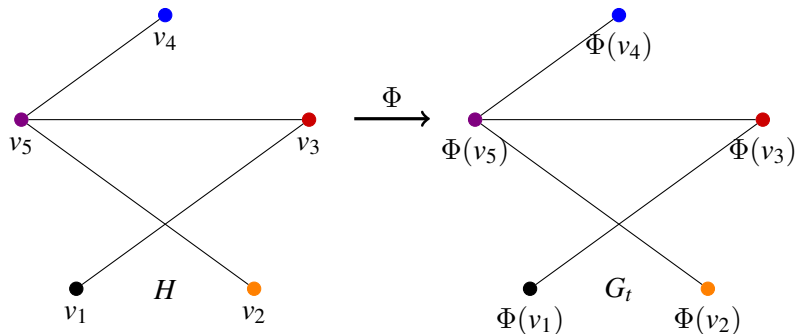


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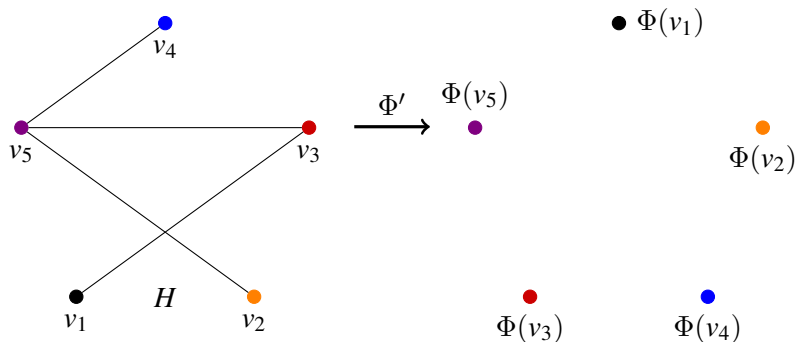


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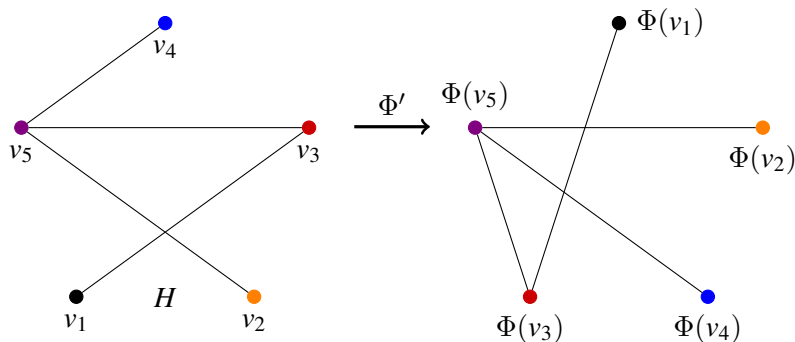


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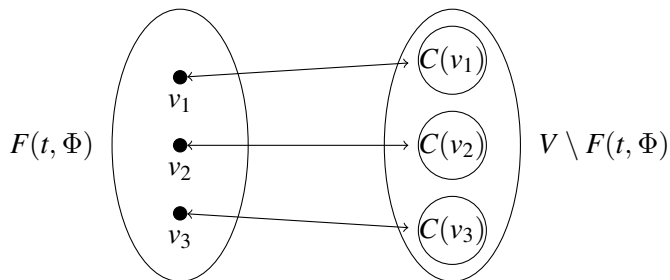
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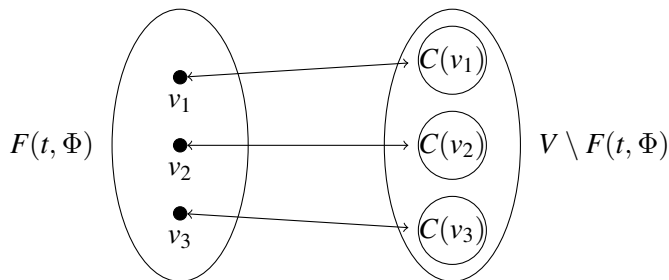
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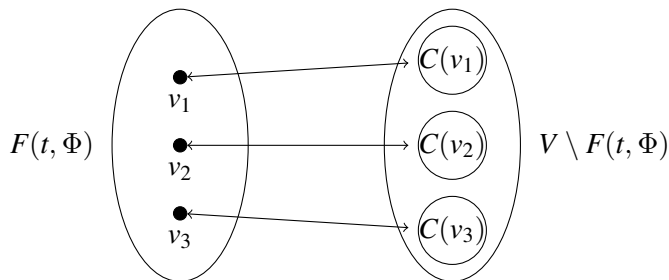
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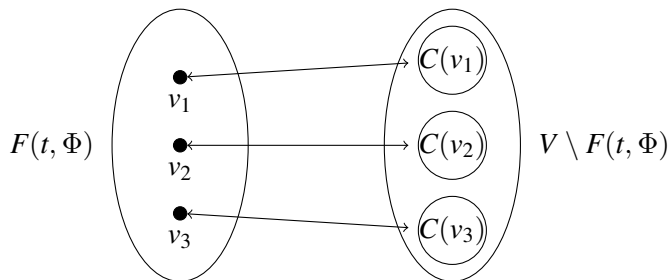
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- Update embedding by swapping all possible vertices

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- Swap constant fraction of failed vertices in each batch
- Number of required rounds is proportional to number of failed vertices
 - ▶ Total number of rounds is dominated by first batch
 - ▶ Run strategy until $F = \emptyset$

Set $t_1 := \frac{\Delta n}{2} (1 + o_\Delta(1))$

Lemma

There exists an embedding Φ , s.t whp $F(t_1, \Phi) = \emptyset$

- $\tau(\mathcal{P}_H, \sigma) \leq \frac{\Delta n}{2} (1 + o_\Delta(1))$

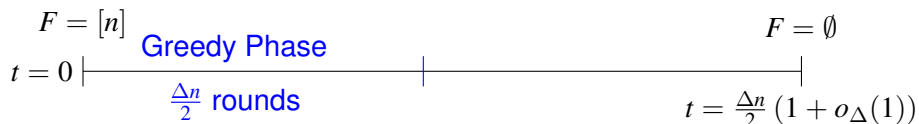
Recap

- $\tau(\mathcal{P}_H, \sigma) \leq \frac{\Delta n}{2} (1 + o_\Delta(1))$



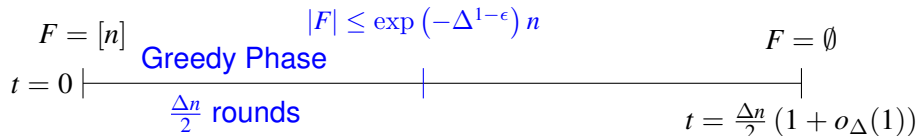
Recap

- $\tau(\mathcal{P}_H, \sigma) \leq \frac{\Delta n}{2} (1 + o_\Delta(1))$
- Use 'almost all' rounds in greedy phase



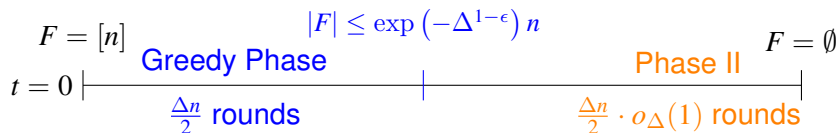
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- $\tau(\mathcal{P}_H, \sigma) \leq \frac{\Delta n}{2} (1 + o_\Delta(1))$
- Use 'almost all' rounds in greedy phase
 - ▶ $|F| \leq \exp(-\Delta^{1-\epsilon}) n$



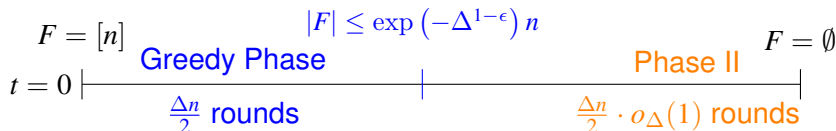
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- Swap remaining vertices in batches



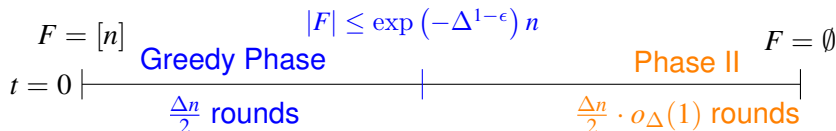
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 - ▶ $|F| \leq \exp(-\Delta^{1-\epsilon}) n$
- Swap remaining vertices in batches
 - ▶ Required time t^* dominated by first batch



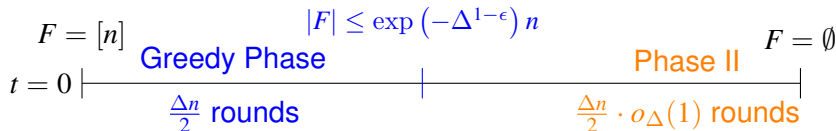
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 - ▶ $|F| \leq \exp(-\Delta^{1-\epsilon}) n$
- Swap remaining vertices in batches
 - ▶ Required time t^* dominated by first batch
 - ▶ $t^* \leq \frac{\Delta n}{2} \cdot o_\Delta(1)$



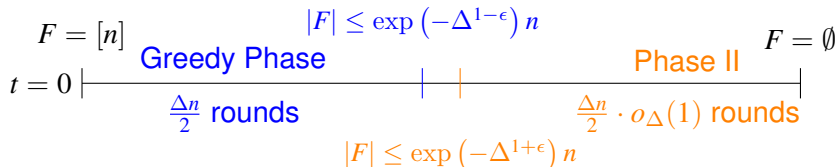
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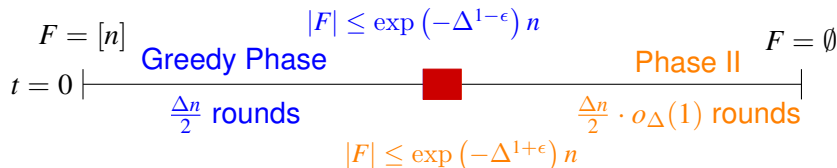
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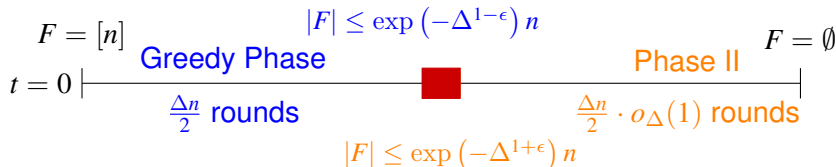
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Recap

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- Use ‘almost all’ rounds in greedy phase
 - ▶ $|F| \leq \exp(-\Delta^{1-\epsilon}) n$
- Swap remaining vertices in batches
 - ▶ Required time t^* dominated by first batch
 - ▶ $t^* \leq \frac{\Delta n}{2} \cdot o_\Delta(1) \iff |F| \leq \exp(-\Delta^{1+\epsilon}) n$
- ▶ Gap between two phases - requires more involved analysis



- Improve $\tau(\mathcal{P}_H, \sigma)$ in the semirandom **star** process

Open problems

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- Consider other models:

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Open problems

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- Are there properties, for which semirandom **star** process is more efficient than semirandom **tree** process?