

The Connectivity Threshold for Dense Graphs

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Joint work with Anupam Gupta (CMU),
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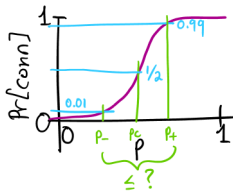
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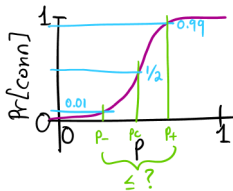
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- Threshold width problem: Suppose p_+ s.t. $\Pr[\text{conn}] = 0.99$ and p_- s.t. $\Pr[\text{conn}] = 0.01$. Upper bound $p_+ - p_-$?



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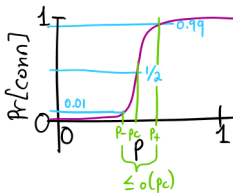


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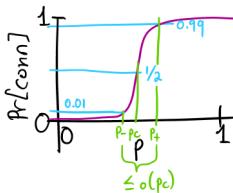


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- Threshold width of $O\left(\frac{\ln \lambda}{\lambda}\right)$ for general graphs
 - $p_c, p_+, p_- = \frac{\ln \beta}{\lambda} \pm O\left(\frac{\ln \lambda}{\lambda}\right)$ for a parameter β based on the number of approximate mincuts of the graph

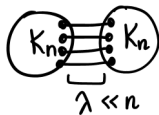
CT and Approx. Mincuts

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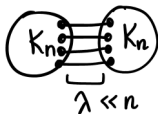
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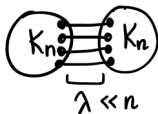


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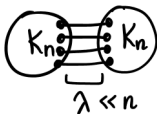


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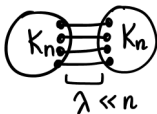


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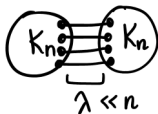


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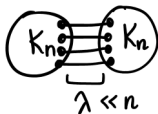


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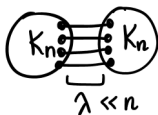


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 $p_c = 1 - e^{-(d \ln 2)/d} = 1/2$

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- (1) Thm [Few Small Cuts \implies Connectivity]: Let $\beta > 0$ s.t. G has at most $e^{\beta\alpha}$ many α -mincuts for every $\alpha \geq 1$. Then for any constant $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$ and

$$p = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\beta + \ln\lceil\beta\rceil + O(1)}{\lambda}\right),$$

the sampled graph is connected with prob. $\geq 1 - \epsilon$.

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- Proof: standard union bound over all α -mincuts and all α

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- (2) Thm [Connectivity \implies Few Small Cuts]: For any $\beta > 0$ and $p = 1 - \exp(-\beta/\lambda)$, if $\Pr[G_p \text{ conn}] \geq \epsilon$, then for all $\alpha \geq 1$, there are at most $O(e^{\beta\alpha + O(\alpha \ln\lceil\beta\rceil)})$ many α -mincuts

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- Proof inspired by Karger-Stein's randomized contraction algorithm

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- Let $\beta > 0$ be the minimum s.t. (1) holds. Let $\beta' = \beta - \ln\lceil\beta\rceil$ s.t. $O(e^{\beta'\alpha + O(\alpha \ln\lceil\beta'\rceil)})$ from (2) is less than $e^{\beta\alpha}$. But G has $e^{\beta\alpha}$ many α -mincuts for some α , so statement in (2) is false, and $\Pr[G_{p'} \text{ conn}] < \epsilon$ for $p' = 1 - \exp(-\beta'/\lambda)$

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 - So $p_+, p_- = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\beta \pm O(\ln\lceil\beta\rceil)}{\lambda}\right)$. Some more work to get additive $\pm O((\ln \lambda)/\lambda)$

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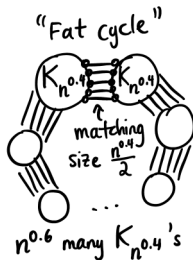
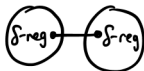
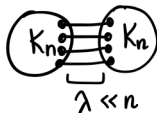
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- All three conditions (δ -regular, δ -connected, $\delta \geq \sqrt{n}$) are necessary!



mincuts: $n^{1.2}$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \geq 1.2 \ln n$$

$$p_c \sim 1 - \exp(-\beta/\lambda) \sim \frac{1.2 \ln n}{\delta}$$

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 - Structural representation of all α -mincuts based on decomp.

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- Tight connectivity threshold for all δ -regular, δ -connected simple graphs for $\delta \gtrsim \sqrt{n}$: $p_c, p_+, p_- = \frac{\ln n}{\delta} \pm O\left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$
- All three conditions (δ -regular, δ -connected, $\delta \geq \sqrt{n}$) are necessary!
- Main tool: Kawarabayashi-Thorup graph decomposition [KT'18]
 - Structural representation of all α -mincuts based on decomp.
- Thm: for any simple graph with minimum degree $\geq \sqrt{n}$, the number of α -mincuts is at most $\tilde{O}(n)^\alpha$ for all $\alpha \geq 1$

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 - For $p = \frac{\ln n + c}{\delta}$, $\Pr[\text{conn}] = e^{-e^{-c}} \pm o(1)$, generalizing Erdos-Renyi for the complete graph

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 - Related to the network (un)reliability problem: given p , compute the approximate probability of connectivity