

Phase transition for random walks on graphs with added weighted random matching

Jww Jonathan Hermon, Anđela Šarković, and Perla Sousi

Zsuzsa Baran

2023-05-10

Motivation

- ▶ A sequence of graphs might have a property *cutoff*.

Motivation

- ▶ A sequence of graphs might have a property *cutoff*.
- ▶ Presence / lack of cutoff known for some sequences, but no simple way to check.

Motivation

- ▶ A sequence of graphs might have a property *cutoff*.
- ▶ Presence / lack of cutoff known for some sequences, but no simple way to check.

Question: Given a sequence of graphs (G_n) , can we make a small modification to get cutoff?

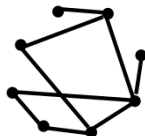
Motivation

[Hermon, Sly, Sousi 2020]

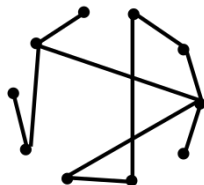
- ▶ General sequence of graphs (G_n).



G_1



G_2



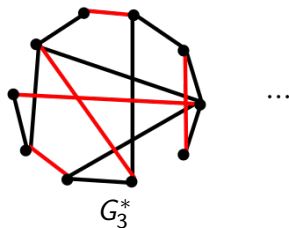
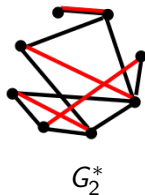
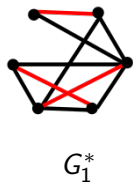
G_3

...

Motivation

[Hermon, Sly, Sousi 2020]

- ▶ General sequence of graphs (G_n) .
- ▶ Add edges of a uniform random matching \rightsquigarrow random (G_n^*) .



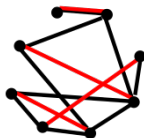
Motivation

[Hermon, Sly, Sousi 2020]

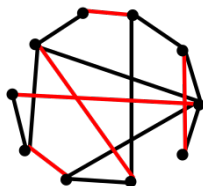
- ▶ General sequence of graphs (G_n) .
- ▶ Add edges of a uniform random matching \rightsquigarrow random (G_n^*) .



G_1^*



G_2^*



G_3^*

...

- ▶ (G_n^*) has cutoff whp.

Motivation

[Hermon, Sly, Sousi 2020]

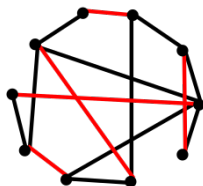
- ▶ General sequence of graphs (G_n) .
- ▶ Add edges of a uniform random matching \rightsquigarrow random (G_n^*) .



G_1^*



G_2^*



G_3^*

...

- ▶ (G_n^*) has cutoff whp.

Question: What if we add the red edges with smaller weight?

Motivation

[Hermon, Sly, Sousi 2020]

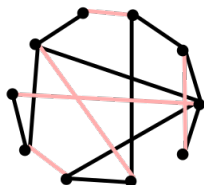
- ▶ General sequence of graphs (G_n) .
- ▶ Add edges of a uniform random matching \rightsquigarrow random (G_n^*) .



G_1^*



G_2^*



G_3^*

...

- ▶ (G_n^*) has cutoff whp.

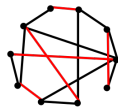
Question: What if we add the red edges with smaller weight?

- ▶ weight ε_n , allow $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$

Intuition

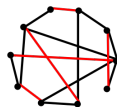


Intuition



$$\varepsilon_n \asymp 1$$

Intuition



$$\varepsilon_n \asymp 1$$

(G_n^*) has cutoff whp

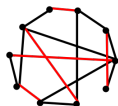
(by Hermon et al.)

Intuition



0

ε_n very small



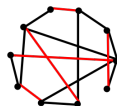
1

$\varepsilon_n \asymp 1$

(G_n^*) has cutoff whp

(by Hermon et al.)

Intuition



ε_n very small

(G_n^*) has cutoff
iff (G_n) does

(added edges make
negligible difference)

$\varepsilon_n \asymp 1$

(G_n^*) has cutoff whp

(by Hermon et al.)

Intuition



ϵ_n very small

(G_n^*) has cutoff
iff (G_n) does

(added edges make
negligible difference)

$\epsilon_n \asymp 1$

(G_n^*) has cutoff whp

(by Hermon et al.)

Question: What happens in-between?

Results - expanders

(G_n) expander family, bounded degrees



Results - expanders

(G_n) expander family, bounded degrees



$$\varepsilon_n \ll \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

Results - expanders

(G_n) expander family, bounded degrees



$$\varepsilon_n \ll \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

(G_n^*) has cutoff
iff (G_n) has cutoff

Results - expanders

(G_n) expander family, bounded degrees



$$\varepsilon_n \ll \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

$$\varepsilon_n \gg \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

(G_n^*) has cutoff
iff (G_n) has cutoff

Results - expanders

(G_n) expander family, bounded degrees



$$\varepsilon_n \ll \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

$$\varepsilon_n \gg \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

(G_n^*) has cutoff
iff (G_n) has cutoff

whp (G_n^*) has cutoff

Results - expanders

(G_n) expander family, bounded degrees



$$\varepsilon_n \ll \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

$$\varepsilon_n \gg \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

(G_n^*) has cutoff
iff (G_n) has cutoff

whp (G_n^*) has cutoff

$\varepsilon_n \asymp \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$, (G_n) has no cutoff \implies whp (G_n^*) has no cutoff



Results - expanders

(G_n) expander family, bounded degrees



$$\varepsilon_n \ll \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

$$\varepsilon_n \gg \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

(G_n^*) has cutoff
iff (G_n) has cutoff

whp (G_n^*) has cutoff

$\varepsilon_n \asymp \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$, (G_n) has no cutoff \implies whp (G_n^*) has no cutoff

$\exists (G_n)$: (G_n) has cutoff, $\forall \varepsilon_n \asymp \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$ whp (G_n^*) has cutoff

Results - expanders

(G_n) expander family, bounded degrees



$$\varepsilon_n \ll \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

$$\varepsilon_n \gg \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$$

(G_n^*) has cutoff
iff (G_n) has cutoff

whp (G_n^*) has cutoff



$\varepsilon_n \asymp \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$, (G_n) has no cutoff \implies whp (G_n^*) has no cutoff

$\exists (G_n)$: (G_n) has cutoff, $\forall \varepsilon_n \asymp \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$ whp (G_n^*) has cutoff

$\exists (G_n)$: (G_n) has cutoff, $\forall \varepsilon_n \asymp \frac{1}{\log |V_n|}$ whp (G_n^*) has no cutoff

Results - graphs of polynomial growth

(G_n) vertex-transitive, polynomial growth, bounded degrees (e.g. tori \mathbb{Z}_n^d)



Results - graphs of polynomial growth

(G_n) vertex-transitive, polynomial growth, bounded degrees (e.g. tori \mathbb{Z}_n^d)



$$\varepsilon_n \lesssim |V_n|^{-\Theta(1)}$$

Results - graphs of polynomial growth

(G_n) vertex-transitive, polynomial growth, bounded degrees (e.g. tori \mathbb{Z}_n^d)



$$\varepsilon_n \lesssim |V_n|^{-\Theta(1)}$$

whp (G_n^*) has no cutoff

Results - graphs of polynomial growth

(G_n) vertex-transitive, polynomial growth, bounded degrees (e.g. tori \mathbb{Z}_n^d)



$$\varepsilon_n \lesssim |V_n|^{-\Theta(1)}$$

$$\varepsilon_n \gtrsim |V_n|^{-o(1)}$$

whp (G_n^*) has no cutoff

Results - graphs of polynomial growth

(G_n) vertex-transitive, polynomial growth, bounded degrees (e.g. tori \mathbb{Z}_n^d)



$$\varepsilon_n \lesssim |V_n|^{-\Theta(1)}$$

$$\varepsilon_n \gtrsim |V_n|^{-o(1)}$$

whp (G_n^*) has no cutoff

whp (G_n^*) has cutoff

Thank you for your attention!

Also check out my poster!



References



Jonathan Hermon, Allan Sly, and Perla Sousi. *Universality of cutoff for graphs with an added random matching*. The Annals of Probability, 50(1):203 – 240, 2022.