

THE PROBABILISTIC METHOD

WEEK 7: ALTERATIONS



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CS49/MATH59
FALL 2015

READING QUIZ

What is the alteration technique?

- (A) Generate GOOD object by choosing random object, then removing any badness “by hand”
- (B) Generate GOOD object by choosing random object, then showing BAD probability < 1
- (C) Generate GOOD object by choosing random object, then using Chernoff Bound
- (D) Choose edges of graph by alternating between red edges and blue edges
- (E) None of the above

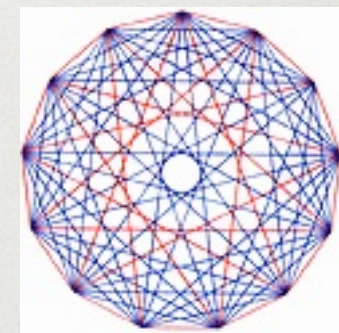
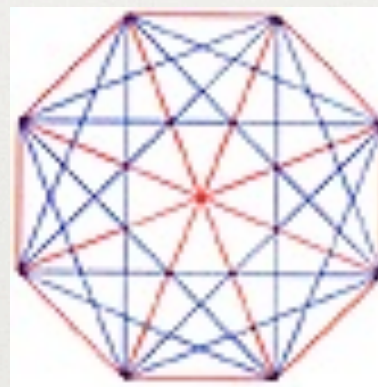
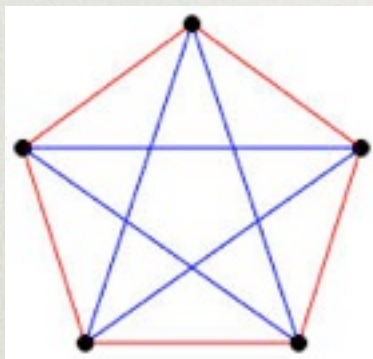
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- (E) None of the above**

RAMSEY THEORY

$R(k,k)$:= smallest **n** such that for every two-coloring of **K_n** , there is red **K_k** subgraph or a blue **K_k** subgraph.

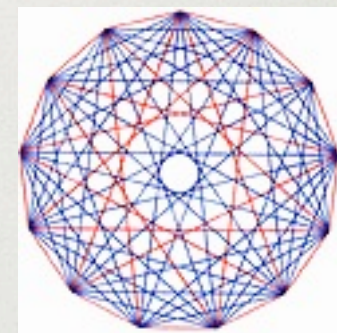
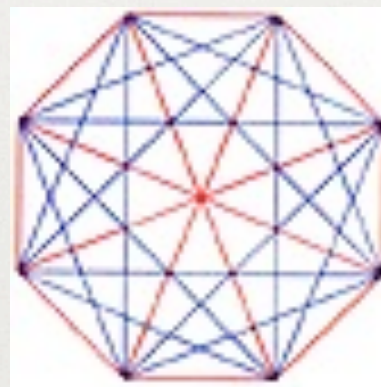
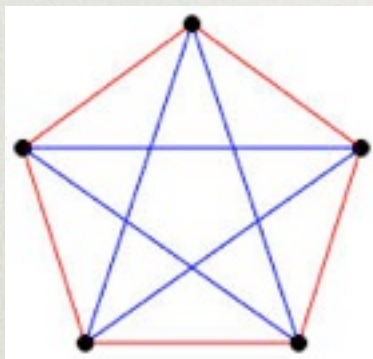


Basic Method: If $\binom{n}{k} 2^{1-\binom{k}{2}} < 1$ then **$R(k,k) > n$** .

Alterations: **$R(k,k) > n - \binom{n}{k} 2^{1-\binom{k}{2}}$**

RAMSEY THEORY

$R(k,k)$:= smallest **n** such that for every two-coloring of **K_n** , there is red **K_k** subgraph or a blue **K_k** subgraph.



Basic Method: $R(k,k) > (1+o(1)) k2^k/e\sqrt{2}$

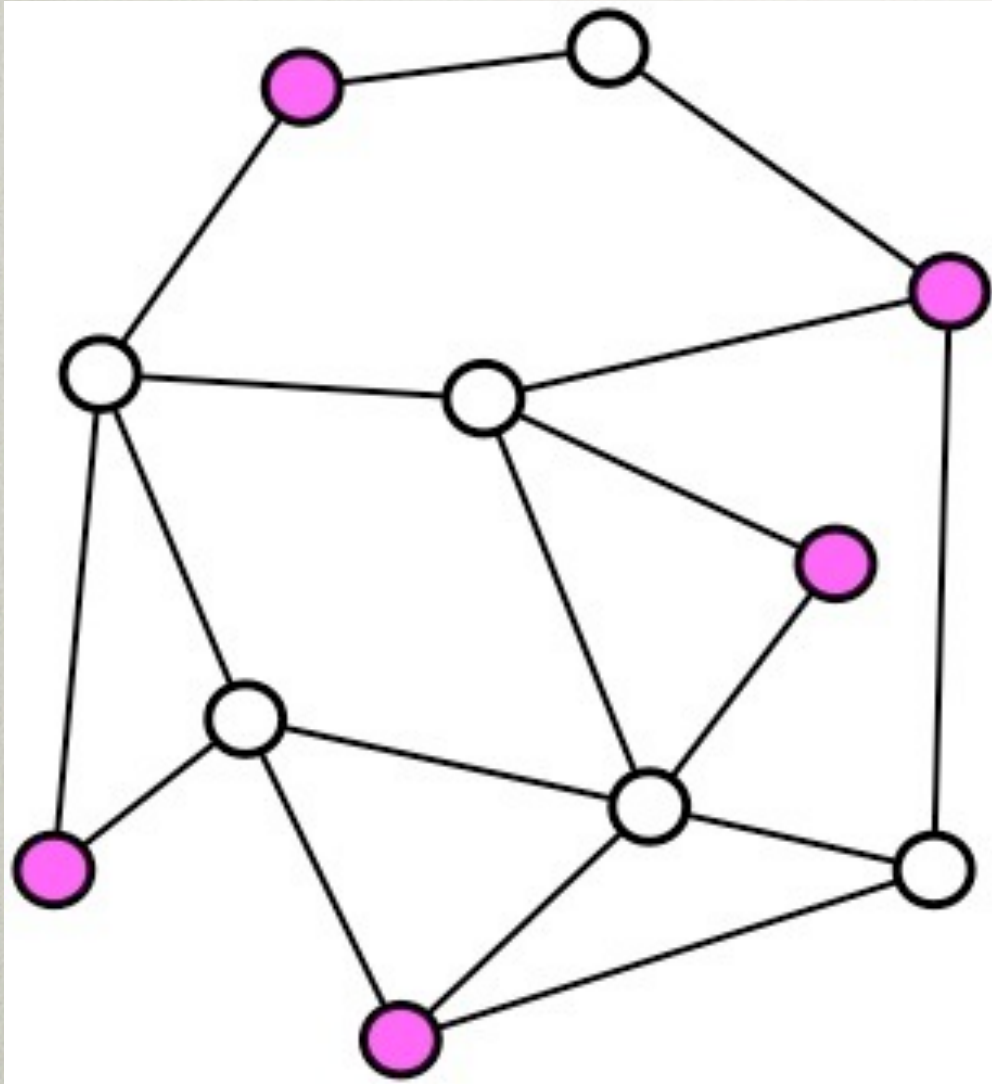
Alterations: $R(k,k) > (1+o(1)) k2^k/e$

CLICKER QUESTION

Will alterations always give improvement over basic probabilistic method approach?

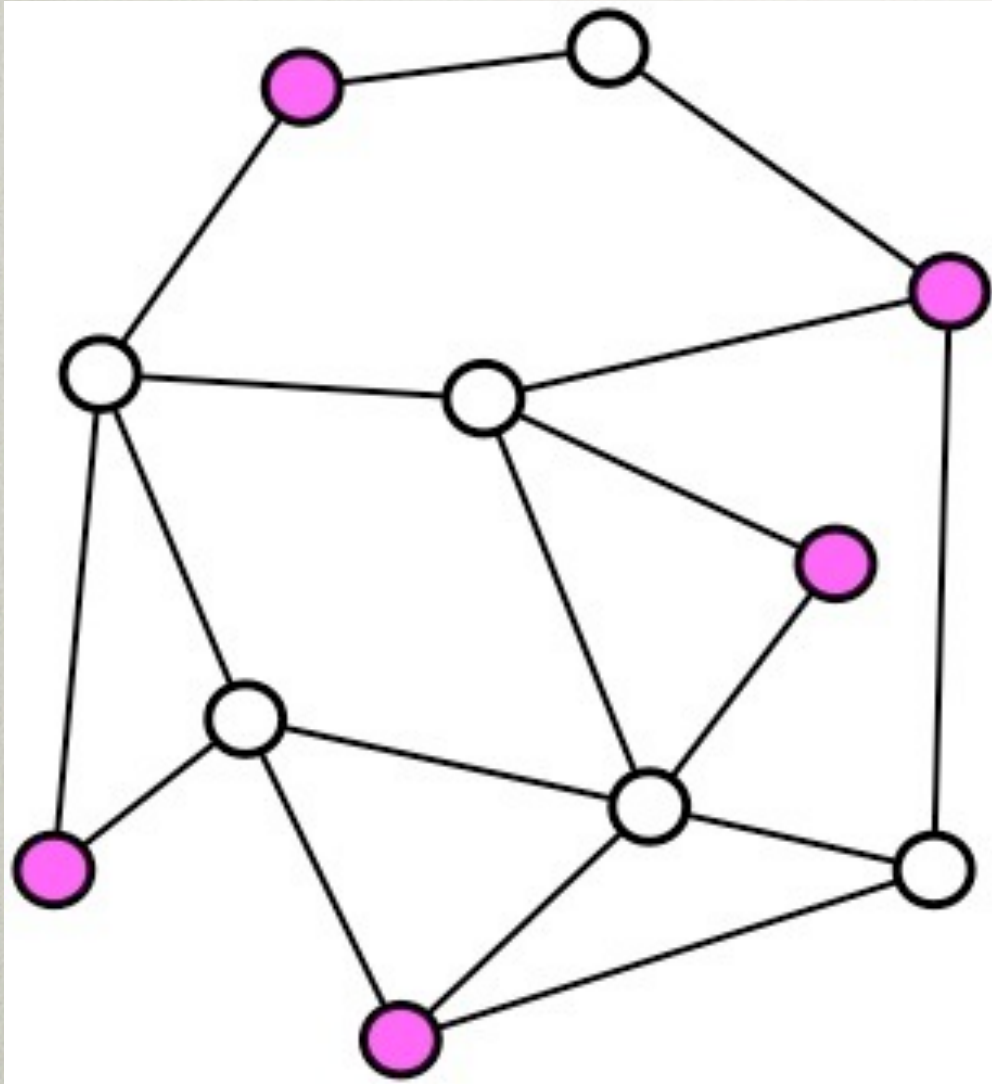
- (A) **Yes**
- (B) **No**
- (C) **Maybe**
- (D) **None of the above**

INDEPENDENT SETS



- **Independent Set:** set of vertices which share no edges
- **$\alpha(G)$:** size of largest independent set

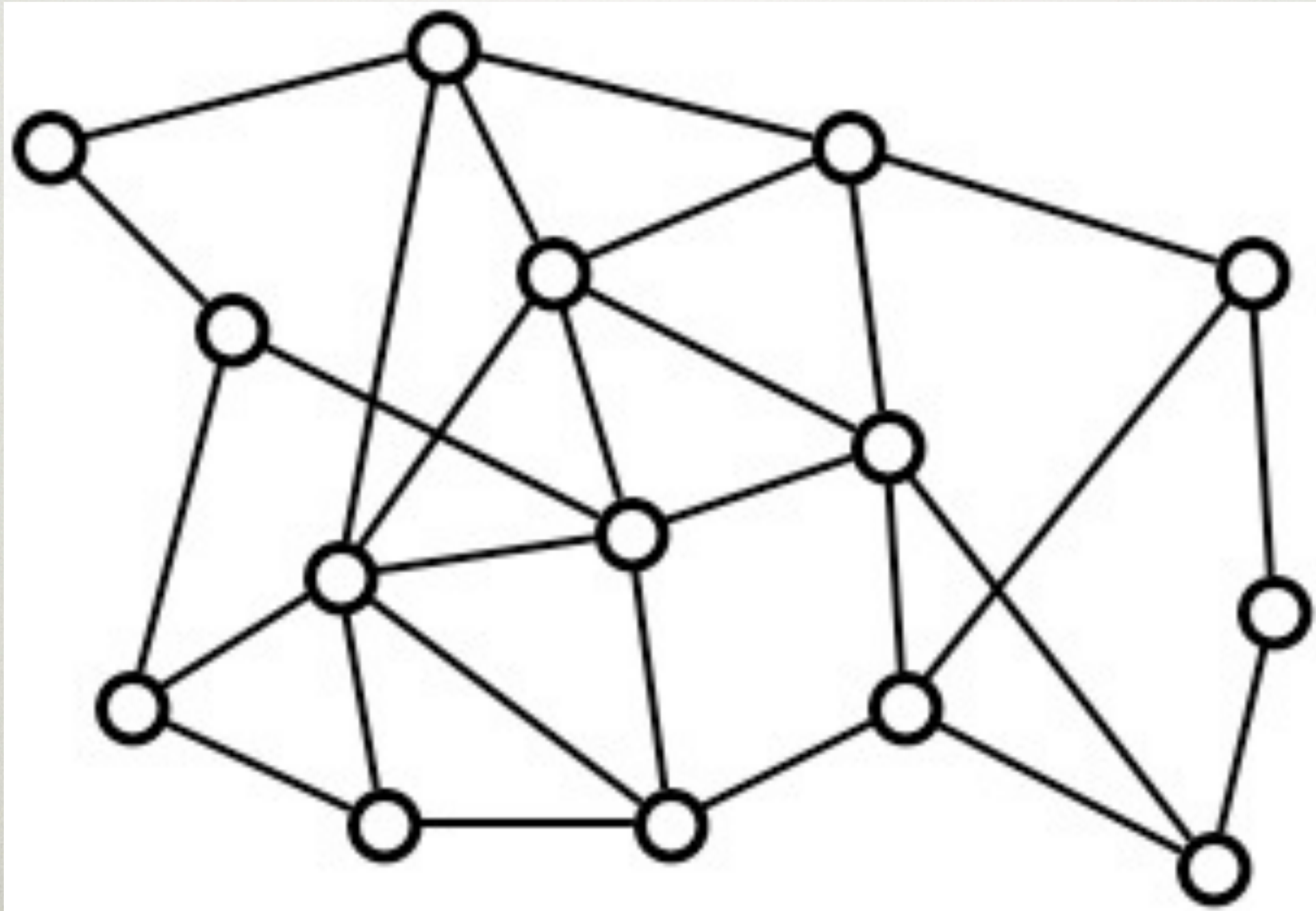
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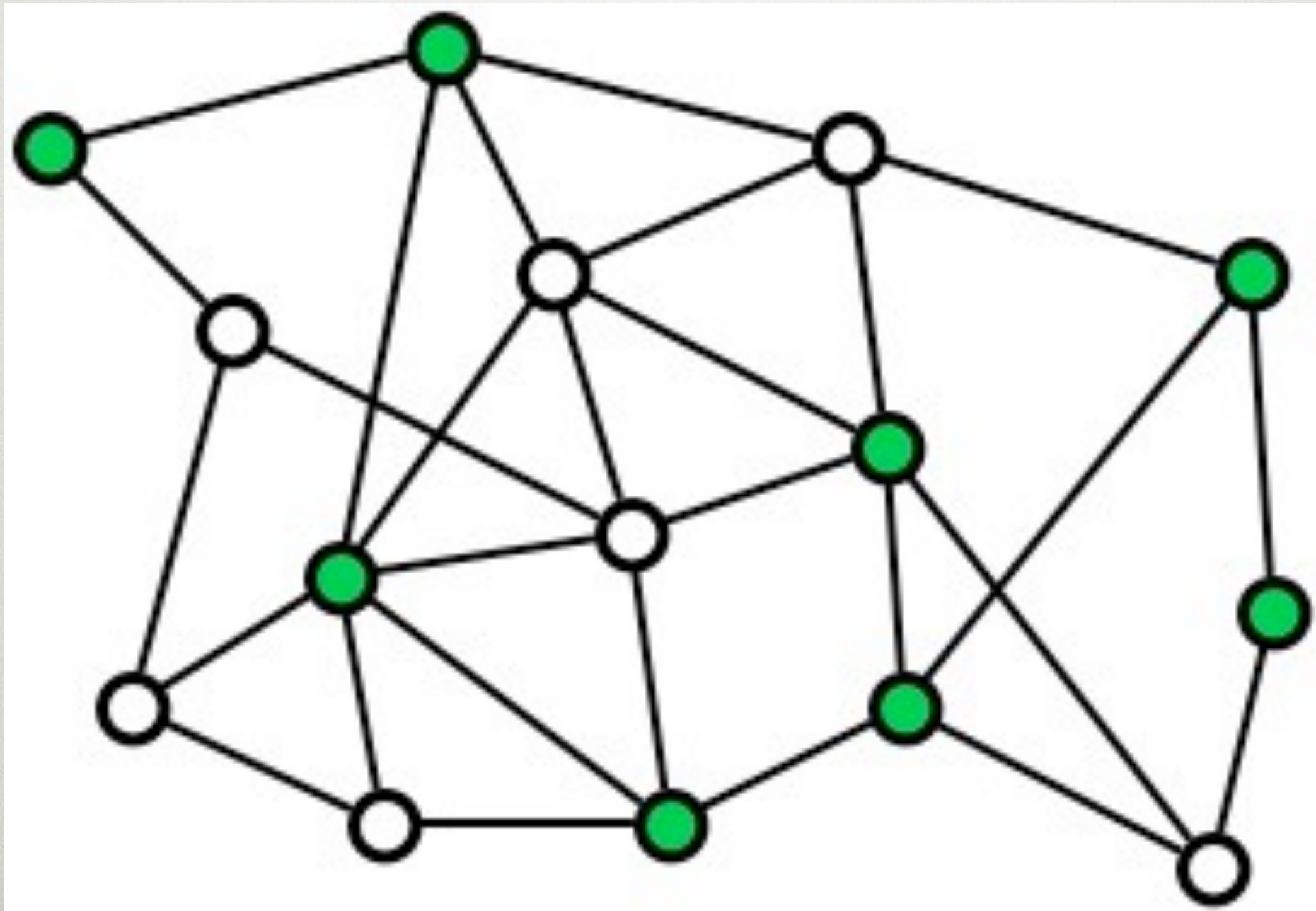
- **Independent Set:** set of vertices which share no edges
- **$\alpha(G)$:** size of largest independent set

Theorem: If $G = (V, E)$ is a graph with n vertices and $nd/2$ edges, then $\alpha(G) \geq n/2d$

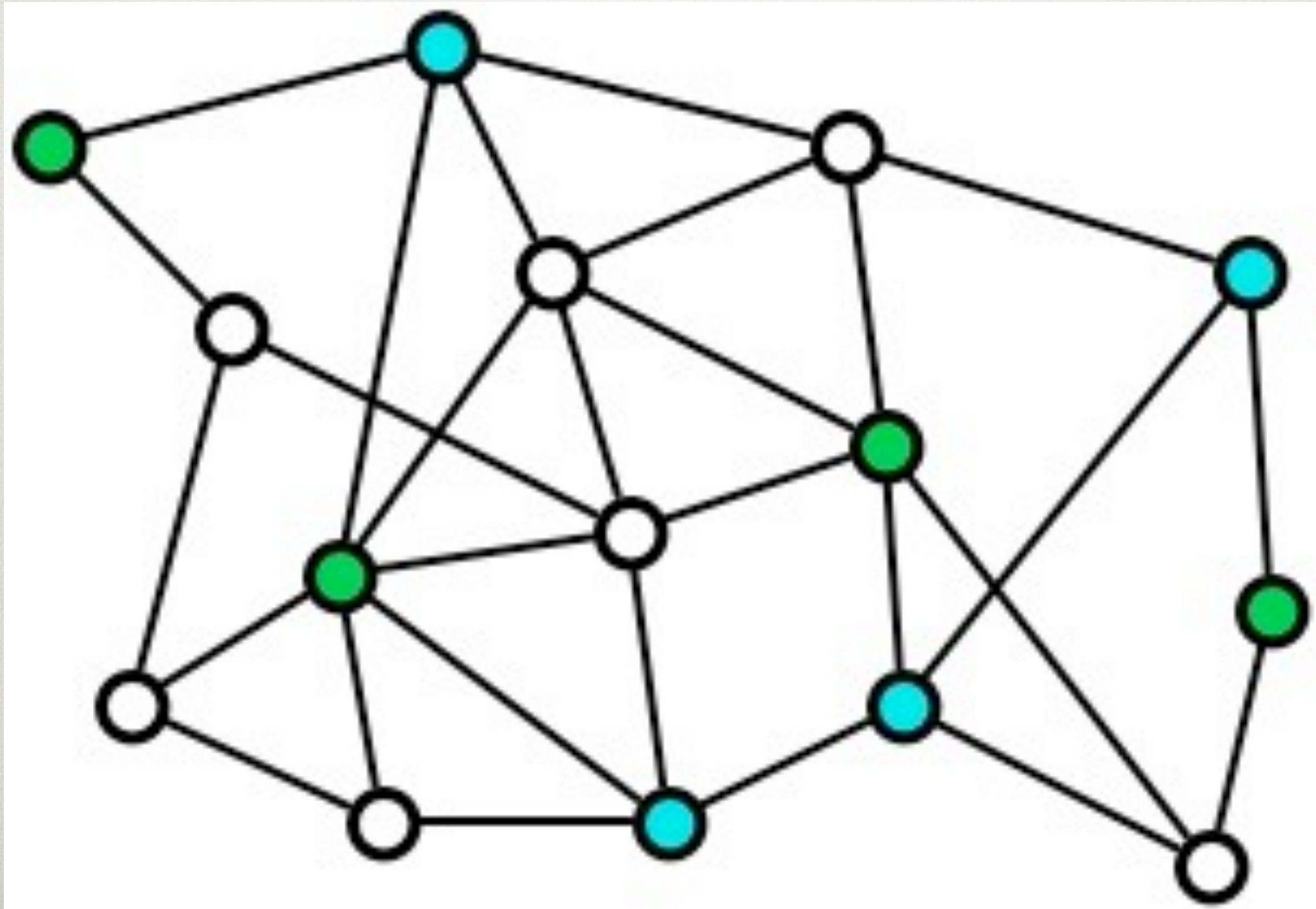
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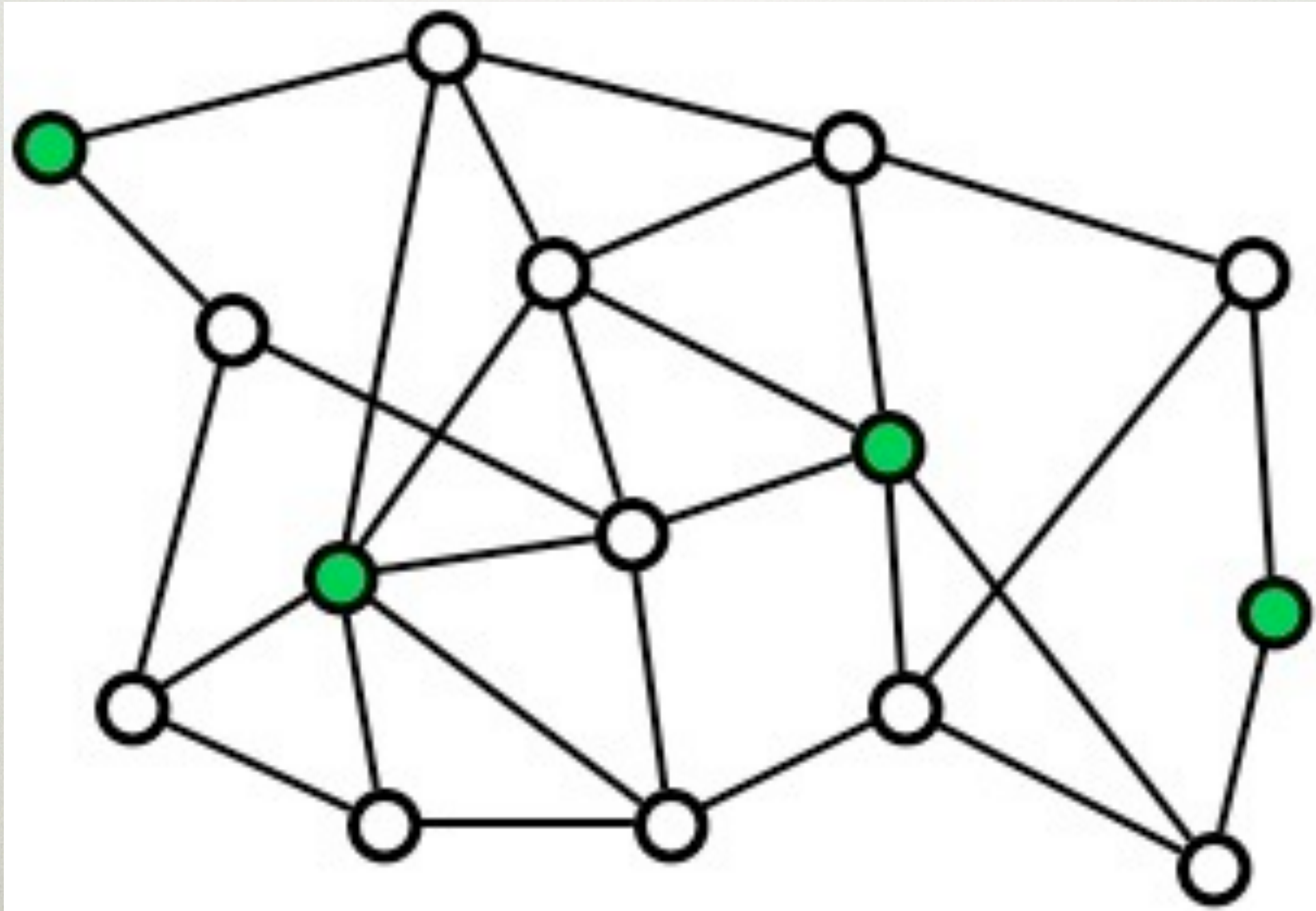
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CLICKER QUESTION

What is $E[Y]$?

- (A) $E[Y] = (nd/2)*p$
- (B) $E[Y] = nd*p$
- (C) $E[Y] = nd*p^2$
- (D) $E[Y] = 2nd*p^2$
- (E) None of the above

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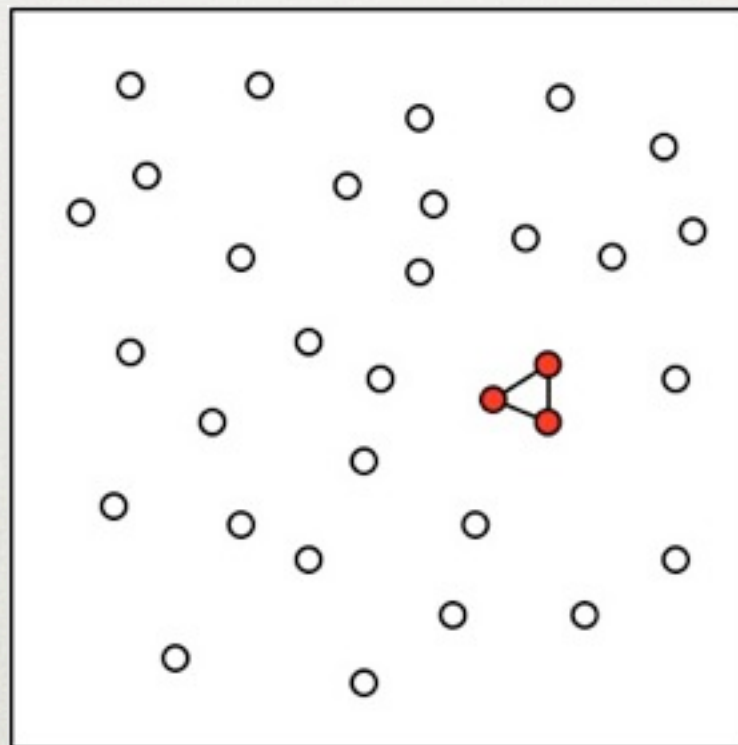
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MINIMIZING AREA

Let S be a set of n points on unit square $[0,1] \times [0,1]$

$$T(S) := \min_{P,Q,R \in S} \text{area}(PQR)$$



$$T(n) := \max_S T(S)$$

Theorem: $T(n) = \Omega(1/n^2)$

CLICKER QUESTION

What is $E[\#\text{triangles w/area} \leq 1/100n^2]$?

- (A) $E[\#\text{small triangles}] \leq (n \text{ choose } 3) * 16 * \pi / 100n^2$
- (B) $E[\#\text{small triangles}] \leq (n \text{ choose } 3) / 100n^2$
- (C) $E[\#\text{small triangles}] \leq (2n \text{ choose } 3) * 16 * \pi / 100n^2$
- (D) $E[\#\text{small triangles}] \leq 2nd * p^2$
- (E) None of the above

CLICKER QUESTION

What is $E[\text{\#triangles w/area} \leq 1/100n^2]$?

(A) $E[\text{\#small triangles}] \leq \binom{n}{3} \cdot 16\pi/100n^2$

(B) $E[\text{\#small triangles}] \leq \binom{n}{3}/100n^2$

(C) $E[\text{\#small triangles}] \leq \binom{2n}{3} \cdot 16\pi/100n^2$

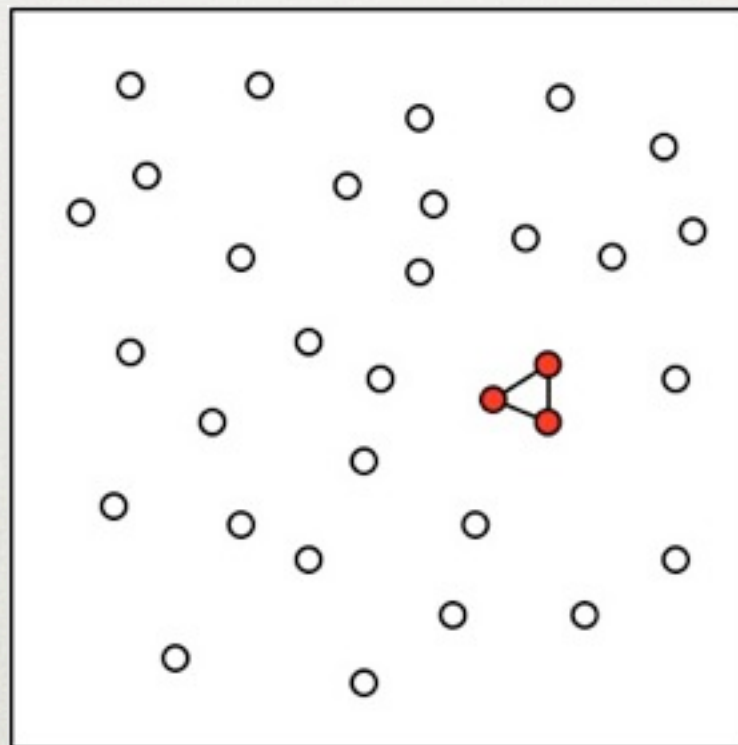
(D) $E[\text{\#small triangles}] \leq 2nd \cdot p^2$

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THE PROBABILISTIC METHOD



Some of us see the world in terms of expected value. We are very different from the rest of you.

www.chalkboardmanifesto.com