

Welcome back.

Today.

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Sampling combinatorial structures.

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Random Walks.

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Spectral Gap/Mixing Time.

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Example: partial orders.

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Example: partial orders.

Cheeger's inequality.

Rayleigh quotient.

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Eigenvalue gap: $\mu = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2$.

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$h(G)$ large

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$h(G)$ large \rightarrow well connected

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Sampling.

Sampling: Random element of subset $S \subset \{0, 1\}^n$ or $\{0, \dots, k\}^n$.

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Related Problem: Approximate $|S|$ within factor of $1 + \varepsilon$.

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Random walk to do both for some interesting sets S .

Convex Bodies.

$S \subset [k]^n$ is grid points inside Convex Body.

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Ex: Numerically integrate convex function in d dimensions.

Compute $\sum_i v_i \text{Vol}(f(x) > v_i)$ where $v_i = i\delta$.

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Example: P defined by set of linear inequalities.

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Works.

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But P could be exponentially small compared to $|[k]^n|$.

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Takes a long time.

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Graph on grid points inside P or on Sample Space.

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When close to uniform distribution...

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How long does this take?

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How long does this take? More later.

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How long does this take? More later.

But remember power method...

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But remember power method...which finds first eigenvector.

Spanning Trees.

Problem: How many?

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Another Problem: find a random one.

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Algorithm:

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Start with spanning tree.

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Algorithm:

- Start with spanning tree.

- Repeat:

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 - Swap a random nontree edge with a random tree edge.

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Sample space graph (BIG GRAPH) of spanning trees.

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Algorithm is random walk on BIG GRAPH (sample space graph.)

Spin systems.

Each element of S may have associated weight.

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Sample element proportional to weight.

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Example?

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Example? 2 or 3 dimensional grid of particles. Particle State ± 1 .
System State $\{-1, +1\}^n$.

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Energy on local interactions: $E = \sum_{(i,j)} -\sigma_i \sigma_j$.

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“Ferromagnetic regime”: same spin is good.

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Physical properties from Gibbs distribution.

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“Ferromagnetic regime”: same spin is good.

Gibbs distribution $\propto e^{-E/kT}$.

Physical properties from Gibbs distribution.

Metropolis Algorithm:

At x , generate y with a single random flip.

Spin systems.

Each element of S may have associated weight.

Sample element proportional to weight.

Example? 2 or 3 dimensional grid of particles. Particle State ± 1 .
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Markov Chain on statespace of system.

Sampling structures and the BIG GRAPH

Sampling Algorithms \equiv Random walk on BIG GRAPH.

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Vertices

Neighbors

Degree (ish)

Grid points in convex body.

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Analyzing random walks on graph.

Start at vertex, go to random neighbor.

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For d -regular graph: eventually uniform.

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Fix-it-up chappie!

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n – degree of node,

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Eigenvalues in interval $[0, 1]$.

Spectral gap: $\frac{1-\lambda_2}{2} = \frac{\mu}{2}$.

Uniform distribution: $\pi = [\frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}]$

Distance to uniform: $d_1(v_t, \pi) = \sum_i |(v_t)_i - \pi_i|$

“Rapidly mixing”: $d_1(v_t, \pi) \leq \varepsilon$ in **poly** $(\log N, \frac{1}{\varepsilon})$ time.

When is chain rapidly mixing?

Another measure: $d_2(v_t, \pi) = \sum_i ((v_t)_i - \pi_i)^2$.

Note: $d_1(v_t, \pi) \leq \sqrt{N} d_2(v_t, \pi)$

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Fix-it-up chappie!

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Rapidly mixing with big $(\geq \frac{1}{\rho(n)})$ spectral gap.

Rapid mixing, volume, and surface area..

Recall volume of convex body.

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Grid graph on grid points inside convex body.

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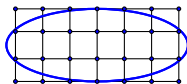
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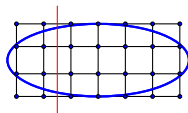
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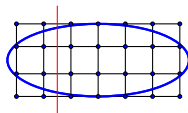
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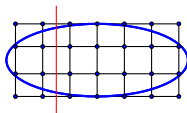
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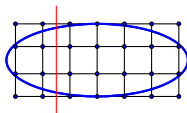
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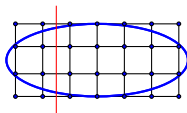
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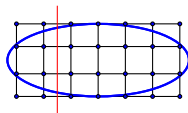
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\rightarrow Rapidly mixing chain:

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Sampling by random walks.

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Example: partial orders.

See you on Thursday.