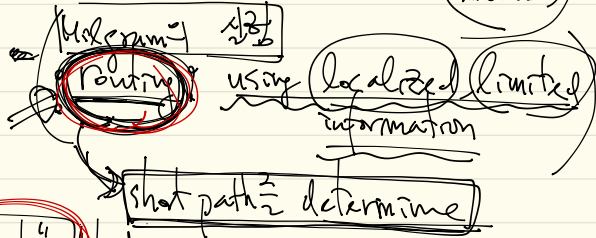


Lecture 9: Small World I. chapter 6.3

(diameter)

⇒ (Strogatz and Watts): (small world structure to explain arise model)
 ⇒ hypothesis: long shortcut connection ⇒ small world??

This chapter (Kleinberg)
 John Kleinberg
 Robert



(2.10) the network contains "structure" that enables each individual could leverage "navigability?"

(Model): parameter (α, β)
 nodes $1 \leq i \leq n$
 $n \geq m^2 \Rightarrow m \geq \sqrt{n}$

- Grid (same as SW)
- shortcut edges α and β : α nodes step α nodes shortcut = $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ step

"extension"

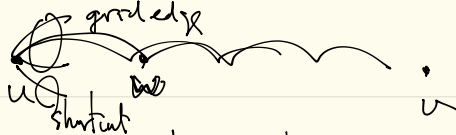
Routing shortcut = explain α and β ?
 $d(u, w)$ distance

$|u-w|_1 = |u_1-w_1| + |u_2-w_2|$
 $|u-w|_1 \approx (d \text{ is parameter})$

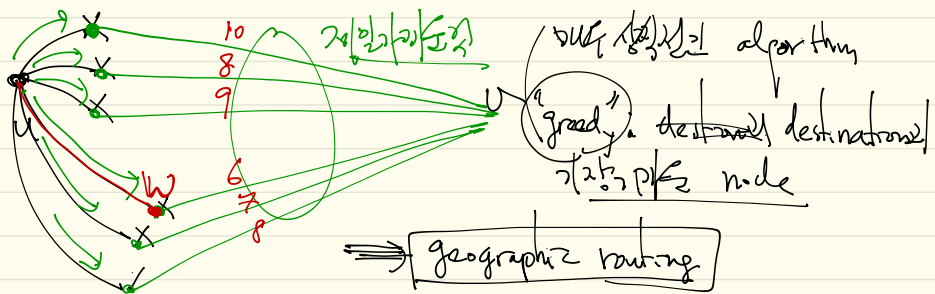
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{|u-w|_1}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^2 |u_k-w_k|^2}}$
 normalization term $\frac{d_{sw}}{d}$

$\alpha=0, \beta=1$ = Strogatz and Watts ($p=1$)
 ⇒ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ⇒ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 ⇒ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ nodes $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ nodes shortcut = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ step

$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$,



① Greedy routing: A node u, trying to reach a node w forwards the message to w among its grid and shortcut edges that is closest (according to L^1 distance) to the target w.



but $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ algorithm
 "greedy" destination destination node

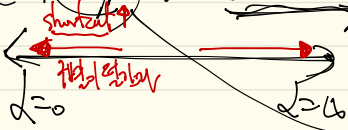
(ii) $d=2$

$(O(\sqrt{m}))$ $\frac{1}{2}$ path to $\frac{1}{2}$ sum

(i) $d=2$: shortcut이 2구분, greedy routing이 2구분 2paths
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ routing $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

(ii) $d < 9$: shortcut \leq 2구분, greedy routing \leq 2구분 short path
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

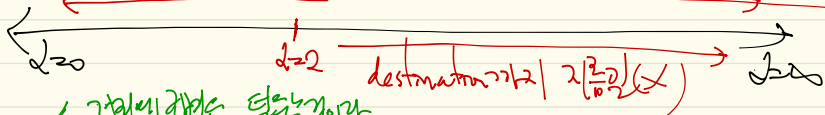
(iii) $d \geq 9$: shortcut = 2구분 이름



$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 shortcut $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 shortcut $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

shortcut이 항상 better

비단가자마자 끊어주는 것이 shortcut

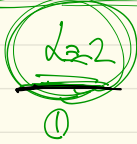
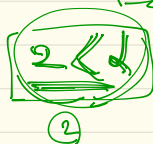


가자마자 끊어주는 것이

greedy routing scheme "stupid" 이런 path가 좋은 path보다 더 낫다

가자마자 끊어주는 것이 shortcut이 낫다

$d=2$



6.3.2 $d=2$

Thm 6.5 Assume $d=2$. Under the greedy routing scheme,

let $T_{\text{greedy}}(u,v)$ be the number of steps used to reach from u to v . The following holds:

$$E(T_{\text{greedy}}(u,v)) = O(\log n)^2$$

(i) hops는 $O(\log n)^2$

routing이 잘되는 경우는 $O(\log n)^2$ 정도이다

(Note) $d=2$ (greedy routing이 work함)

이렇게 한 수를 더하면 된다

$$E(\text{Diameter}(G)) = O$$

$$\max_{u,v} T_{\text{greedy}}(u,v) \leq c(\log n)^2 \text{ w.h.p.}$$

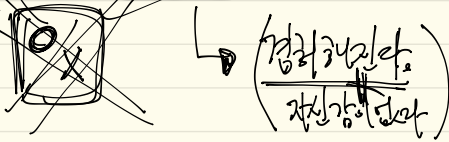
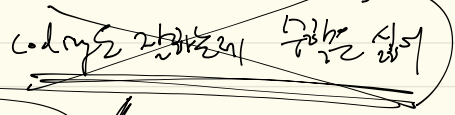
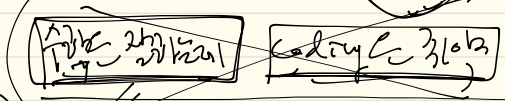
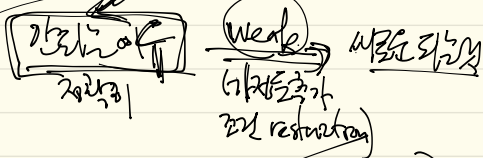
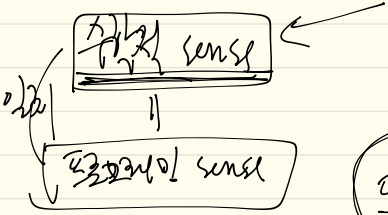
이렇게 한 수를 더하면 된다
가장: verbal statement

⇒ 가용성 판정; 이러 결정이 가능 (이 단계를)

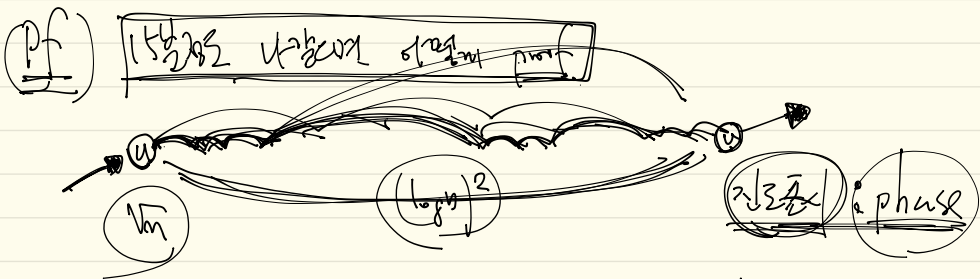
판정 안 (일정 가용성)
 가능...)

가능 불가: 개발 안 안 안.

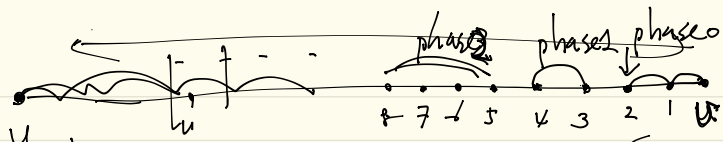
~~가능~~ 가능 불 가능 안 안 안 안 안 안 안
 weak 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안



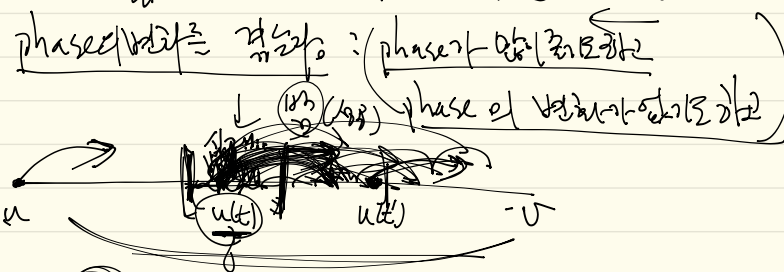
strong 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안
 mental robust (제한), 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안
안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안 안



$u(t)$: the node to which the greedy algorithm has forwarded the message after t steps
 phase: We say that the algorithm is in phase if
 at time t $2^i < |u(t) - v| \leq 2^{i+1}$



phase 0
 $1 < i \leq 2$
 phase 2
 $2 < i \leq 4$



Let X_i be a random variable that represents the #. of steps spent in a given phase i

Y : random variable \sim Geometric distribution with some parameter

$X_i \leq Y \Rightarrow E(X_i) \leq E(Y) \approx (\log n)^2$

$E(T_{\text{greedy}}(u, w)) = O((\log n)^2)$

Assuming $u(t)$ is in phase i , the probability that a shortcut to node, say w , leads to a phase $k < i$ is

lower bounded by $\frac{1}{2^i}$

$f(i) = \min_{j^2 < |u(t) - w| \leq j^2+1} \frac{1}{j^2}$

$$\frac{\sum_{|u(t) - w| \leq 2^i} |u(t) - w|^2}{\sum_{u \neq u(t)} |u(t) - u|^2}$$

① $\frac{1}{2^i}$
 ② $\frac{1}{2^{i+1}}$



(phase i lower bound)

Lemma 9.1

$$f(i) \geq \frac{1}{144(1+\log 2m)}$$

(page 73 of 1/2)

(1) $\frac{1}{2} \geq \left(\frac{2^{2i+1} + 2^i}{2^{2i+1}} \right)^2 \sum_{i=1}^{2m} i$

(2) $\frac{1}{2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{2m} (4i)^{-2}$

triangle inequality

$$\geq \frac{1}{2}$$

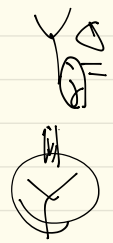
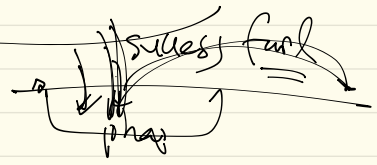
$$\leq 4(1+\log 2m)$$

$$\frac{2^{2i+1} + 2^i}{2^{2i+1}} = \frac{2 + 2^{-i}}{2}$$

Handwritten notes: $\frac{2^{2i+1} + 2^i}{2^{2i+1}} = \frac{2 + 2^{-i}}{2}$

Homework

Proof of Lemma 9.1



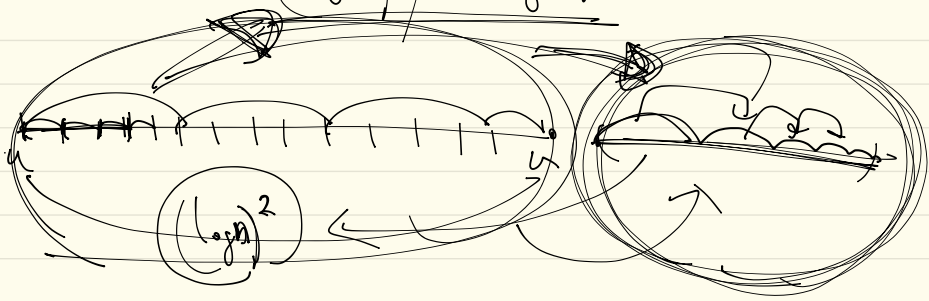
geometric random variable with $\frac{1}{144(1+\log 2m)}$
 $\hookrightarrow \mathbb{E}[\text{# of steps in phase } j]$

$$\mathbb{E}(T_{\text{greedy}}(u, v)) \leq (\text{phase } j \text{ takes } \frac{1}{144} \text{ step } j)$$

$$= 144(1+\log 2m) \cdot \log 2m$$

$$= O(\log^2 m) = O(\log^2 n)$$

Question



② $d < 2$ (chapter 6.3.3)

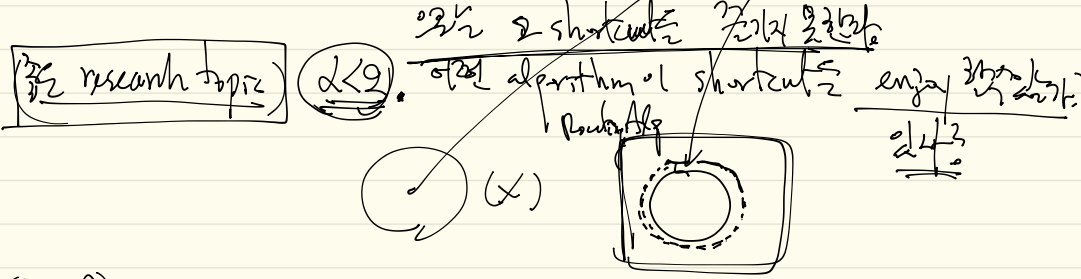
Thm 6.6 Assume $d < 2$. Then for any decentralized algorithm,
 "for most" pairs (u, v) , $E[T_{\text{alg}}(u, v)] \geq \delta \left(\frac{2-d}{3} \right) \cdot \text{polynomial} \left(\frac{1}{\delta} \right) (gn)^2$, for some constant $\delta > 0$.

ex) (i) what is decentralized algorithm?

∴ Routing decision made at step t depends only on
 knowledge of (a) the nodes $u(0), u(1), u(2), \dots, u(t)$ visited so far
 and (b) coordinates of the destinations of shortcuts generated at these nodes

⇒ Greedy algorithm belongs to this category.

(ii) $d < 2$: shortcut is not "decentralized algorithm" (never is alg t)



(Proof) subpolynomial $E(X) \geq \dots$

Statement (Q) $d < 2$, greedy algorithm (working) is not subpolynomial

⇒ 6.3.2의 proof \leq $d < 2$ 이므로 try break \leq $d < 2$

Homework: 6.3.2의 proof \leq $d < 2$ 이므로 break \leq $d < 2$

(2) Simulation $\Rightarrow (\log)^2(N)$, polynomial

$\hookrightarrow E(T_{alg}(u,v)) \geq \dots$ polynomial

$\Pr(T_{alg}(u,v) \geq \alpha) \leq \frac{E(T_{alg}(u,v))}{\alpha}$ (Markov inequality)

다크한 α choose $\alpha = c$

이런 step \Rightarrow $\Pr(T_{alg}(u,v) \geq \dots) \times \dots = \text{polynomial}$

u 이 t step \Rightarrow t step \Rightarrow \dots (2) α \Rightarrow \dots lower bound
 (2) α \Rightarrow \dots choose?
 (2) α \Rightarrow \dots tune

$\Pr(T_{alg}(u,v) \geq t)$

$= \Pr(u \text{ 에서 } v \text{ 까지 } t \text{ step } \text{이} \dots)$



t step \Rightarrow \dots first t visited locations \Rightarrow shortest \Rightarrow \dots

$\text{first } t \text{ visited locations}$ 등 $\frac{1}{2}$ 이상 shortcut 이 존재하지
 $\text{first } t \text{ step}$ 에 shortcut 이 존재하지 않음
Why? grid edge 만 으로 가면 $|step|$ 이 $\frac{1}{2}$ 이상 $\frac{1}{2}$ 정도

$\text{Pr}(\text{first } t \text{ visited location 에서 } \text{shortcut} \text{이 존재하지 않음})$

For some C , consider a set $V = \{w : |u-w| \leq C\}$

u



Assume $|u-w| > C$ (이때: $|u-v| \leq C$)
 \hookrightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$ 이상 $\frac{1}{2}$ 정도 shortcut 이 존재함

$t = \varepsilon C$, where $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ (이때 $\frac{1}{2}$ 이상 $\frac{1}{2}$ 정도 shortcut 이 존재함)

$\text{Pr}(t \text{ step} \text{에 } \text{shortcut} \text{이 존재하지 않음})$

$\text{Pr}(C \text{ 이상 } \text{shortcut} \text{이 존재하지 않음 on the first } t \text{ visited location})$

$\text{Pr}(T_{\text{shortcut}}(u, w) > t) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ (이때 $\frac{1}{2}$ 이상 $\frac{1}{2}$ 정도 shortcut 이 존재함)

Lemma 9.2 : $\frac{1}{2}$ 이상 $\frac{1}{2}$ 정도 shortcut 이 존재함 $\leq \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 정도 shortcut 이 존재함

Homework 9.2 증명

Lemma 9.3 $\Pr(t_{\text{step}} \circ T_{\text{alg}}(u,v) > t) \geq$

$$1 - q \epsilon \left(6C^3 m^{d-2} / 2^{3d} \right)$$

(Proof)

At each step w.d. q we get shortcut of $\sum_{i=1}^d \epsilon_i$. $\Pr(\text{shortcuts generated from } w \text{ reaches } V)$

$$\Pr(T_{\text{alg}}(u,v) > t) \stackrel{\text{union bound}}{\leq} 1 - \Pr(t_{\text{step}} \circ t_{\text{alg}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^d \epsilon_i) = \sum_{i=1}^d \Pr(\epsilon_i > t)$$

$$\stackrel{t_{\text{step}} \circ t_{\text{alg}} \text{ val. } \sum_{i=1}^d \epsilon_i}{\geq} 1 - \Pr(\text{shortcuts generated from } w \text{ reaches } V)$$

From Lemma 9.2 $\geq 1 - q \epsilon \left(6C^2 \cdot m^{d-2} / 2^{3d} \right)$

($\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_d$ are i.i.d. ϵ) $t = \epsilon C$
 $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_d \sim \text{Exp}(1/\epsilon)$
 $\Pr(\sum_{i=1}^d \epsilon_i > t) \leq \frac{t}{\epsilon C}$

$$\mathbb{E}(T_{\text{alg}}(u,v)) \geq t \cdot \Pr(T_{\text{alg}}(u,v) > t)$$

$$\geq \epsilon C \cdot \left(1 - q \epsilon \left(6C^2 \cdot m^{d-2} / 2^{3d} \right) \right)$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{128} \left(\frac{2^{3d} \cdot m^{d-2}}{6C^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (d < 2)$$

$C \geq \epsilon^{-2}$ choose

$$\frac{2^{3d} \cdot m^{d-2}}{6C^2}$$

$$1 - q \cdot \frac{1}{128} \cdot \frac{6 \cdot m^{d-2}}{2^{3d}} \cdot m^{d-2} = 1 - \frac{6 \cdot q}{128 \cdot 2^{3d}}$$

some constant > 0

with $C^2 \geq \frac{1}{2^{3d} \cdot m^{d-2}}$ some order $\geq \frac{1}{2^{3d} \cdot m^{d-2}}$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2^{3d}} < k$$

2차원 - 2차원 인스턴스

2차원

network structure
routing의 변화

Strogatz and Watts

small world network
구조는 structure
변화

decentralized, greedy routing

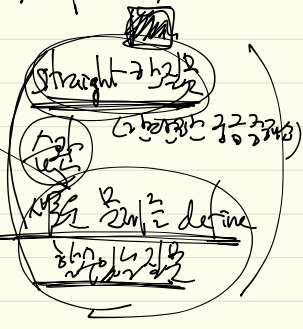


변화하는 구조

변화하는 구조

변화하는 구조

변화하는 구조



2차원

변화하는 구조

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