

# Smoothed complexity of local max-cut for special graphs

December 11, 2017

## Abstract

The problem of finding a max-cut in graphs has many applications and motivation. As this problem to be NP-hard, research was made on simpler problems such as a local max-cut.

## 1 Introduction

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph with  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges. Let  $w : E \rightarrow [-1, 1]$  be an edge weight function. The local max-cut problem consists in finding a partition of the vertices  $\sigma : V \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$ , such that the total cut weight, defined as :

$$h(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{uv \in E} (1 - \sigma(u)\sigma(v))w(uv)$$

is locally optimal. a locally optimal state  $\sigma$  is defined as :

$$\neg \exists \sigma' \in \{-1, 1\}^V, h(\sigma') > h(\sigma) \text{ and } d(\sigma, \sigma') = 1$$

Where  $d(\sigma, \sigma')$  is the hamming distance between those two partitions. In other words, there exists no vertex  $v$  such that, if the vertex is flipped, i.e. change the sign of  $\sigma(v)$ , then  $h(\sigma)$  increases.

A really naive algorithm called FLIP solves this problem. It finds a vertex which if flipped leads to an amelioration of the total weight cut, flips it and repeat until no such vertex exists. Some instances of graphs have been found to have an exponential number of steps before terminating. However,

for most of the graphs, FLIP terminates in a reasonable time. Moreover, when adding a small amount of noise to the graphs for which the number of step is exponential, FLIP's running time seem to behave as polynomial. This lead to the study of the smoothed complexity of FLIP, in which noise is added to the edge weights. From now on, complexity will stand for smoothed complexity in this paper.

Etscheid and Röglin (2014) [?] proved that the complexity was at most quasi-polynomial in  $n$  for arbitrary graphs, with the insight that it may be polynomial. Angel et al. (2016) [?] proved that the complexity was polynomial for complete graphs.

We study here other special classes of graphs, for which the complexity is polynomial.

## 2 Notation and preliminary lemmas

Let  $X = (X_e)_{e \in E} \in [-1, 1]^E$  a random vector with independent entries, corresponding to the edge weights. We assume that  $X_e$  has density  $f_e$  with respect to the Lebesgue measure, and we denote  $\phi = \max_{e \in E} \|f_e\|_\infty$ .

**Lemma 2.1** (*Lemma 2.1 [?]*)

Let  $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k$  be  $k$  linearly independent vectors in  $\mathbb{Z}^E$ . Then the joint density of  $(\langle \gamma_i, X \rangle)_{i \leq k}$  is bounded by  $\phi^k$ . In particular, if sets  $J_i \in \mathbb{R}$  have measure at most  $\epsilon$  each, then

$$\mathcal{P}(\forall i \in [k], \langle \gamma_i, X \rangle \in J_i) \leq (\phi\epsilon)^k$$

We define a move vector  $\alpha(v)$  as a vector indexed by  $E$  whose entries are :

$$\alpha(v)_{uw} = \begin{cases} \sigma(u)\sigma(w) & \text{if } uw \in E \text{ and } ((u = v) \text{ or } (w = v)) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

For a sequence  $L = (v_1, \dots, v_l)$  a word of vertices and initial state  $\sigma_0$ , let  $\alpha(v_i), i \in [l]$  be the corresponding move vectors. Let  $\sigma_t$  be the state just after flip of vertex  $v_t$ , remark that it depends only on the initial state  $\sigma_0$  and the vertices in the sequence. The improvement made by a move is defined as :

$$h(\sigma_t) - h(\sigma_{t-1}) = \langle \alpha(v_t), X \rangle$$

Where  $X$  is the edge weight vector.

A matrix  $A_L$  is defined as the concatenation of the move vectors as columns. We call a sequence  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving if all moves yield an improvement of at most  $\epsilon$ .

We introduce here the concept of critical block. A block  $B$  is defined as a substring of a sequence  $L$ .

Let  $S(L)$  be the set containing the distinct vertices in  $L$  and  $s(L)$  be its cardinality,  $s_1(L)$  the number of distinct vertices in  $L$  that appear only once,  $s_2(L)$  the number of distinct vertices in  $L$  that appear multiple times. Let  $l(B)$  be the length of the block, i.e. the number of moves. A block  $B$  is critical if: for  $\beta > 0$ ,  $l(B) \geq (1+\beta)s(B)$  and every block  $B'$  strictly contained in  $B$  has  $l(B') < (1+\beta)s(B')$ .

**Lemma 2.2** (Lemma 4.1 [?])

For complete graphs with  $n$  vertices: fix any positive integer  $n \geq 2$  and a constant  $\beta > 0$ . Given a sequence consisting of  $s(L) < n$  letters and with length  $l(L) \geq (1+\beta)s$ , there exists a critical block  $B$  in  $L$ . Moreover, a critical block satisfies  $l(B) = \lceil (1+\beta)s(B) \rceil$ . Moreover  $\text{rank}(B) \geq \frac{1+4\beta}{1+3\beta}s(B)$

**Lemma 2.3**

If  $s(L) < n$ , and  $\text{rank}(L) \geq s(L)$  then

$$P(L \text{ is } \epsilon\text{-slowly improving from some } \sigma_0) \leq (2n/\epsilon)^{s_0} (64\phi\epsilon)^{\text{rank}(A_L)}$$

Where  $s_0$  is the number of vertices that have at least one neighbor which is not in  $L$ .

*Proof.* Let  $I$  be the set of the edges corresponding to independent rows in  $A_L$ . They do not depend on  $\sigma_0$  since the starting configuration only multiplies each row by 1 or -1.

Define  $T = \{v \in V : vw \in I \text{ or } v \in S(L)\}$ .  $|T| \leq 2\text{rank}(A_L) + s(L)$ .

We split  $h(\sigma)$  in three part  $h_0(\sigma), h_1(\sigma), h_2(\sigma)$  Where  $h_i$  is the restriction of  $h$  to the edges that have  $i$  endpoints in  $T$ .

$h_0(\sigma_t) - h_0(\sigma_{t-1}) = 0$ . Since the edges whose both endpoints are not flipped do not provoke a change in the total weight cut.

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(\sigma_t) - h_1(\sigma_{t-1}) &= -\sigma_t(v_t) \sum_{u \notin T, uv_t \in E} \sigma_0(u) X_{uv_t} \\ &= \sigma_t(v_t) Q(v_t). \end{aligned}$$

where  $(Q(v_t) = -\sum_{u \notin T, uv_t \in E} \sigma_0(u)X_{uv_t})$ . Since  $|X_e| \leq n$  and the maximum neighbours of a vertex is  $n$ ,  $Q(v_t) \in [-n, n]$ . By defining  $D = 2\epsilon\mathbb{Z} \cap [-n, n]$ , there exists some  $d(v_t) \in D$  such that  $|Q(v_t) - d(v_t)| \leq \epsilon$ .

$h_2(\sigma_t) - h_2(\sigma_{t-1}) = \langle \alpha', X \rangle$  where

$$\alpha'_t = \begin{cases} -\sigma_t(u)\sigma_t(w) & uw \in E, v_t \in \{u, w\}, \{u, w\} \subseteq T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Since  $\alpha'_t$  concerns only the rows linearly independant from  $A_L$ ,  $\text{rank}([\alpha'_t]_{t \leq l(L)}) = \text{rank}(A_L)$ .

$$h(\sigma_t) - h(\sigma_{t-1}) = \langle \alpha', X \rangle + \sigma_t(v_t)d_t + \delta_t \text{ where } |\delta_t| \leq \epsilon$$

Since  $|\delta_t| \leq \epsilon$ ,  $L$  is  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving implies that:

$$|\langle \alpha', X \rangle + \sigma_t(v_t)d_t| \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall t \leq l$$

We need that  $\langle \alpha', X \rangle \in [-d_t - 2\epsilon, -d_t + 2\epsilon] \cup [d_t - 2\epsilon, d_t + 2\epsilon]$ , Using lemma 2.1, this is at most  $8\phi\epsilon^{\text{rank}(A_L)}$ . Using union bound over  $\sigma_{t \in T}$  and  $d$  :

$$P(L \text{ is } \epsilon\text{-slowly improving from some } \sigma_0 \leq 2^{2\text{rank}(A_L)+s} \left(\frac{2n}{\epsilon}\right)^{s_0} (8\phi\epsilon)^{\text{rank}(A_L)})$$

Remark the  $s_0$  instead of  $s$  in exponent, since vertices that have no-non flipped neighbors need not be taken in this bound.

By using  $\text{rank}(L) \geq s(L)$ , we get the desired bound.

### 3 Proof for graphs with one clique and low degrees vertices

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph with  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges. Assume that this graph contains a clique  $H$  of  $r$  vertices and that the degree of vertices in the set  $G \setminus H$  is at most  $\log(n)$ .

**Proposition 3.1** *With high probability, there exists no  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving sequence of length  $2n$  from any starting configuration  $\sigma_0$ , for  $\epsilon$  is  $O(1/\text{poly}(n))$ .*

Proving this proposition implies that the smoothed complexity is  $O(\text{poly}(n))$ .  
 If there exists no such sequence, then  $2n^2/\epsilon$  sequence of  $2n$  moves yield an improvement of at least  $2n^2$  which is the maximum improvement possible since  $h(\sigma) \in [-n^2, n^2]$ .  
 Thus number of steps is  $O(n^3/\epsilon)$  which is  $O(\text{poly}(n))$ .

We will prove the proposition by considering different sequences of size  $2n$ .

Let  $l(L) = 2n$  :

$D$  is the event corresponding to  $\exists L, \sigma_0$ , s.t.  $L$  is  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving from  $\sigma_0$

$D_1$  is the event corresponding to  $\exists L, \sigma_0$ , s.t.  $L$  is  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving from  $\sigma_0$  and  $S(L) \not\subseteq H$ .

$D_2$  is the event corresponding to  $\exists L, \sigma_0$ , s.t.  $L$  is  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving from  $\sigma_0$  and  $S(L) \subseteq H$  and  $s(L) < r$ .

$D_3$  is the event corresponding to  $\exists$  critical block  $B, \sigma_0$ , s.t.  $B$  is  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving from  $\sigma_0$  and  $S(L) \subseteq H$ ,  $s(B) = r$

By the lemma 2.2 on existence of critical blocks and the fact that if  $s(L) = n$  implies that some vertex with degree at most  $\log(n)$  is chosen we can have this bound:

$$P(D) \leq P(D_1) + P(D_2) + P(D_3)$$

Consider  $D_1$ . Fix  $L$  and  $\sigma_0$  then there must be a vertex  $v \in S(L)$  whose degree is at most  $\log(n)$ . By lemma 2.1, the probability that  $\alpha_v \in [0, \epsilon] = \phi\epsilon$ . Using union bound on the number of vertices and the starting configuration of those vertices we have:

$$P(D_1) \leq 2^{\log(n)} n \phi \epsilon \tag{1}$$

By taking  $\epsilon = n^{-2-\eta} \phi^{-1}$  with  $\eta > 0$  there exists no such sequence with high probability.

Now consider  $D_2$ . We consider the subgraph  $G'$  induced by the restriction to the clique  $H$ . We observe that  $\text{rank}'_G(A_L) \leq \text{rank}_G(A_L)$  Since  $G'(A_L)$  is a submatrix of  $G(A_L)$ .

By lemma 2.2, there exists a critical block  $B$  whose rank is at least  $1.25 s(B)$ . We now can use lemma 2.3 to have this bound:

$$P(B \text{ is } \epsilon\text{-slowly improving from some } \sigma) \leq 2 \left( \frac{4n}{\epsilon} \right)^{s(B)} (8\phi\epsilon)^{\frac{5s(B)}{4}}$$

Because the number of blocks using  $s$  letters is  $n^{2s}$ , we have:

$$P(D_2) \leq 2 \sum_{s < n} (64\phi^{5/4} n^3 \epsilon^{1/4})^s$$

By choosing  $\epsilon = n^{-(12+\eta)} \phi^{-5}$  this sums goes to zero.

For  $D_3$ , we use a trick to show that the  $\text{rank}(A_L) \geq 1.25s(B) - (s(B) - s_0(B))$ . We choose some  $u \in V \setminus H$ . For each vertex  $v$  which has a non-flipped neighbour, we delete that edge and add  $uv$  to the graph. This does not change  $\text{rank}(A_L)$  since the row added is the same as the row deleted times 1 or -1. Now we add edges from  $u$  to the remaining vertices on the clique, increasing the rank by at most  $s(B) - s_0(B)$ . The subgraph  $G'$  determined by  $H \cup \{u\}$  is thus complete and we can use lemma 2.2 to have  $\text{rank}_{G'}(A_L) \geq 1.25s(B)$ . Then  $\text{rank}_G(A_L) \geq 1.25s(B) - (s(B) - s_0(B))$ . By lemma 2.3 we have :

$$P(D_3) \leq \sum_{s < n} n^{2s} \left(\frac{2n}{\epsilon}\right)^{s_0} (64\phi\epsilon)^{s/4+s_0} \leq \sum_{s < n} (Cn^3\phi^{5/4}\epsilon^{1/4})^s$$

By choosing  $\epsilon = n^{-(12+\eta)} \phi^{-5}$  this sums goes to zero, thus concluding the proof.

## 4 Proof for graphs with multiple edge-disjoint cliques

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph with  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges. Assume that this graph contain a family  $H$  of cliques  $H_1, \dots, H_h$  of  $r_1, \dots, r_h$  vertices and that the degree of vertices in the set  $G \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^h H_i$  is at most  $\log(n)$ . Furthermore, there exists no edge going from one clique to another.

The precedent proof can be easily extended to those graphs. We will prove a similar proposition, but on longer sequences.

### Proposition 4.1

*With high probability, there exists no  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving sequence of length  $2n^2$  from any starting configuration  $\sigma_0$ , for  $\epsilon$  is  $O(1/\text{poly}(n))$ .*

**Lemma 4.2** *Let  $L$  be a sequence of  $q$  moves such that  $S(L) \subseteq \bigcup_{i \leq k} A_i \subseteq V$ , where  $A_1, \dots, A_k$  are edge-disjoint sets. Then, there exists a sequence with the same vertices but a different ordering on the moves such that  $\forall l < q, l < j \leq q$ , if  $v_l \in A_i$  and  $v_j \in A_i$ , then  $v_d \in A_i \quad \forall l \leq d \leq j$*

*Proof.* The proof is very straightforward. Suppose we have  $v_t$  and  $v_{t+1}$  which are edge-disjoint, the amelioration brought by  $v_t$  is equal to :

$$-\sigma(v_t) \sum_{u \in V, uv_t \in E} w_{uv_t} \sigma(u_t) = -\sigma(v_{t+1}) \sum_{u \in V, uv_{t+1} \in E} w_{uv_{t+1}} \sigma(u_{t+1})$$

Since  $v_t$  and  $v_{t+1}$  are edge-disjoint. We can then swap them, and both are still improving moves with the same amelioration of total weight. By repeating the swaps, we reach a sequence where all moves of vertices  $\in A_i \quad \forall i \leq k$  are consecutive.

If we consider now sequences of length  $2n^2$ . Either there is a vertex with logarithmic degree and the whole sequence is not  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving either we can reorder them with the previous lemma, such that vertices belonging to the same clique are consecutive. Since the number of cliques is upperbounded by  $n$ , by pigeonhole argument we have at least one sequence of size at least  $2n$ , which contains vertices from only a clique. We showed that with high probability such a sequence is not  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving. The whole sequence is then not  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving, concluding the proof.

## 5 Proof for two cliques with a matching

Now that we know how to deal with cliques without connection between them, we want to study a simple case where cliques are connected.

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph with  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges. Assume that this graph consist of two cliques  $H_1, H_2$  of  $n/2$  vertices. Furthermore, each vertex in  $H_1$  has a unique neighbour in  $H_2$ .

Here we would like to use critical blocks to find a good lower bound on the rank. However, the proof on the rank [?] highly depends on the following notions:

A Transition block  $T$  is a substring of the sequence such that every vertex in  $T$  appear more than once in the sequence.

A Singleton block  $S$  is a substring of the sequence such that every vertex in

S appear only once in the sequence.

Without repeating their proof here, we give a general explanation of it. The sequence is separated into Transition blocks and Singleton blocks in alternance. We pick a vertex  $v$  that appear in  $T_i$  and in  $T_j$  for  $j > i$  and a vertex  $w$  appearing in a Singleton block in between, the row of the edge  $vw$  is independent of many other rows. This helps finding a bound on the rank depending of  $s_1$  which is hard for arbitrary graphs. Along with a bound on the rank depending on  $s_2$  which exists for arbitrary graphs and the criticality of the block, they manage to find this lower bound on the rank.

However, in the case of two cliques with a matching, a critical block may contains vertices from both cliques and there is no guarantee that a vertex present in two transition block will have an edge to a singleton vertex in between, (e.g  $S_1(B) \subset H_1$  and  $S_2(B) \subset H_2$ ).

Since there are edges between the cliques, we cannot use a reordering argument like in the proof in the previous section. Indeed, reordering the moves could lead to illegal moves where the improvement is negative. Proving then than a move is not in  $[0, \epsilon]$  would not suffice to say that the whole sequence is not  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving since it could be cancelled by another move.

Denote  $\alpha(v_t)_{E_i}$  the improvement made by a move, considering only the edges in  $E_i \subseteq E$ , similarly denote  $X_{E_i}$  the restriction of  $X$  (the matrix of the weights indexed by the rows) to the rows corresponding only to  $E_i$

**Lemma 5.1** *Let  $\alpha(v_t)$  be a move and let  $E_1, E_2$  be a partition on the edges touching the vertex  $v$ .*

*The probability that  $\alpha(v_t)$  is in  $[0, \epsilon]$  is less or equal than the probability that  $\alpha(v_t)_{E_1} \in \bigcup_{u \in \{-1, 1\}^{E_2}} [\langle u, X_{E_2} \rangle, \langle u, X_{E_2} \rangle + \epsilon]$*

The proof follows from the fact that  $\alpha(v_t) = \alpha(v_t)_{E_1} + \alpha(v_t)_{E_2}$ , and that  $\alpha(v_t)_{E_2}$  cannot take values outside  $\bigcup_{u \in \{-1, 1\}^{E_2}} \{\langle u, X_{E_2} \rangle\}$ , with a simple union-bound we get the result of the lemma above.

## Proposition 5.2

*With high probability, there exists no  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving sequence of length  $4n$  from any starting configuration  $\sigma_0$ , for  $\epsilon$  is  $O(1/\text{poly}(n))$ .*

*Proof.* We introduce here the concept of critical subsequence.

A subsequence  $CSub$  is critical if  $l(CSub) \geq (1 + \beta)s(CSub)$  and every subsequence  $Sub'$  strictly contained in  $CSub$  has  $l(Sub') < (1 + \beta)s(Sub')$ .



We now consider a sequence  $L$  of size  $4n$  which contains only vertices from both  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ . Other cases are proven in the same way as the proof above. By pigeonhole argument, there must be a  $H_i$  for which there exists a subsequence  $Sub$  containing only vertices in  $H_i$  is of length  $2n$ .

We take  $CSub$  the critical subsequence with respect to  $Sub$ . It can be constructed as the minimal substring of  $Sub$  with respect to inclusion.

Denote  $N(v_t)$  the neighbours of  $v_t$  in the same clique than  $v_t$ , denote  $u_t$  the neighbour of  $v_t$  in the other clique. Using lemma 5.1, for the sequence to be  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving, we need :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha(v_t), X \rangle &\in [0, \epsilon] \quad \forall v_t \in l(CSub) \\ \langle \alpha(N(v_t)), X_{N(v_t)} \rangle &\in [-w(u_t, v_t), -w(u_t, v_t) + \epsilon] \cup [w(u_t, v_t), w(u_t, v_t) + \epsilon] \end{aligned}$$

Let call  $A_1$  the event that  $s(CSub) < r_i$ , we have that the rank of this subsequence is at least  $1.25s(CSub)$  since the restriction of the matrix of the moves to the clique, is equal to the matrix of moves of a critical block in a complete graph.

Combining lemma 2.1 and 2.3, with union-bound on possible subsequence we get :

$$P(A_1 \leq 2 \sum_{s < n} (128\phi^{5/4}n^3\epsilon^{1/4})^s$$

Where we have 128 instead of 64 inside the equation because the size of the intervals has doubled. By choosing  $\epsilon = n^{-(12+\eta)}\phi^{-5}$  this sums goes to zero.

Let call  $A_2$  the event that  $s(Csub) = r_i$ , since we got rid of the influence of the non-moving vertices over the moving vertices with lemma 5.1, we have the following simple union-bound:

$$P(A_2) \leq \sum_{s < n} (2\phi n^3 \epsilon)^s$$

Where we used lemma 2.1 and a trivial lowerbound on the rank. By choosing  $\epsilon = n^{-(3+\eta)}\phi^{-5}$  this sums goes to zero.

## 6 Proof for multiple cliques with connections

Using what we saw so far, we can prove that FLIP is polynomial for a most general case.

Let  $G = (V, E)$  of  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges be a graph composed of a family  $H = \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_h\}$  of cliques and some vertices whose degree is at most  $\log(n)$ . Assume further that all vertices in  $H$  have at most  $\log(n)$  edges going to the other cliques.

We will prove that FLIP terminates in a polynomial number of step by proving the following proposition :

**Proposition 6.1** *With high probability, there exists no  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving sequence  $L$  of size  $2n^2$*

Consider a sequence  $L$  of size  $2n^2$ .

Denote  $A$  the event that  $L$  is  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving.

Denote  $A_1$  the event that  $L$  is  $\epsilon$ -slowly improving and  $S(L) \not\subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^h H_i$

Denote  $A_2$  the event that  $L$  contains a critical subsequence  $CSub$  of size at most  $2n$  and that there exists  $H_i \in H$  s.t.  $S(CSub) \subset H_i$

Denote  $A_3$  the event that  $L$  contains a critical subsequence  $CSub$  of size at most  $2n$  and that there exists  $H_i \in H$  s.t.  $S(CSub) = H_i$

From the proof on the existence of critical subsequence, we see that :

$$P(A) \leq P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3)$$

Assume  $A_1$ , then there exists some vertex  $v$  in the sequence that has logarithmic degree. We saw that with high probability there exists no such  $v$  that leads to an improvement of less than  $\epsilon$  for  $\epsilon = n^{-2-\eta}\phi^{-1}$ , with  $\eta > 0$ .

We saw that the  $CSub$  in  $A_2$  has rank at least  $1.25s(CSub)$ . We can also use the lemma 5.1 with  $E_2(v_t)$  being the edges going from  $v_t$  to another clique. Since there are at most  $\log(n)$  such edges, the improvement made by the rest of the edges must lie in the union of at most  $2^{\log(n)}$  intervals of measure  $\epsilon$ , we can also say that the improvement made by the other edges must lie in an interval of measure at most  $n\epsilon$ .

Using lemma 2.3 along with an union-bound on possible  $CSub$  we get the following bound :

$$P(A_2) \leq \sum_{s \leq n} (64\phi^{5/4}n^2n^{1/4}\epsilon^{1/4})^s$$

Taking  $\epsilon = n^{-9-\eta}\phi^{-5}$ , this sums goes to zero.

For  $A_3$ , we combine the argument for  $A_2$  and the trick used at the end of section 3. We come to this slightly different bound.

$$P(A_3) \leq \sum_{s < n} n^{2s} \left( \frac{2n}{n\epsilon} \right)^{s_0} (64n\phi\epsilon)^{s/4+s_0} \leq \sum_{s < n} (Cn^{13/4}\phi^{5/4}\epsilon^{1/4})^s$$

Taking  $\epsilon = n^{-13-\eta}\phi^{-5}$ , this sums goes to zero.