28 - Path coupling. FPAUS na zbiorach niezależnych z delta <= 4 Wednesday, 7 February 2024 Jak problèsman ? Lancuchem Markova 1. Robing Tanach którego rocktadem steignannym jest II 2. Pokazujemy, że po m krokach zbiega do Ti 3. Probleujemy Xm, X<sub>2m, ...</sub> Probkovanie zlivnour niezateinych - Many zhiór nieraleiny - Losujeny wienzcholek - prohyienz dodor lub uyrzucany. - nie wiadomo jakie m nytraci Path coupling  $\Delta(G) \leq 4$ Chamy FPAUS dla 12(G) Knk: Many 1€ 12 (6) Dla danej knoweds: (u,v) i pe{1,2,3} P=1: I'=1\{u,v} p=2: T = (1 \{u3) U{v} p=3: I'=(1\{r})V{u} Jesti I ∈ Q(6) - ideieng. Jestinie to mic. The J,  $J \in \Omega(G)$ , takich,  $z \in J = 10\{x\}$ Chang polozoé: |E[|Ke(1) & Ke(J)|] (1 1) Xor zbiovow Macrego? Sprzegany Tamouchy (X+, Y+): Losujeny jednostojnie pie: X++= Ke(X+), Y++= Ke(X+) Wystonery pokoeoré [E[d+1 | d+] < d+  $-\alpha_{t} = |\chi_{t} \Delta \gamma_{t}|$ - Jesti dt=0 to Xt = > X++ => X++1 - Jesti d. = 1 to (1) to zataturi

- Jesti d+>1 to roling "sciently" migdy X+ i Y+  $X^{+}/\lambda^{+} = \{X^{1}-\lambda^{2}\}$ 

$$\begin{cases} Y_{t} \mid X_{t} = \{Y_{1}, \dots, Y_{t}\} \\ Z_{0} = X_{t} \\ Z_{1} = X_{t} \setminus \{X_{0}\} \end{cases}$$

Z1 = X1 / {X0} Zs = X+ n Y+  $Z_{s+1} = (X_t \cap Y_t) \cup \{y_i\}$ 

Zo = X+

-BSO u & N(x)

 $2.|N(u)\cap I|=1$ 

V=V

P=1=>1)=1

P=2=) D=1

P=3=>D=3

3. [N(w) n [] = 0

= \frac{4}{3} \overline{\Delta} -1 \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)

1. | N(u) n I | > 2 ×

$$Z_{s+t} = Z_{d_{t}} = Y_{t}$$
 $M_{ong} | Z_{i-1} \triangle Z_{i}| = 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |E[K(Z_{i-1}) \triangle K(Z_{i})] \le 1$ 
 $d_{t+1} = |X_{t+1} \triangle Y_{t+1}| = |K(X_{t}) \triangle K(Y_{t})|$ 

$$= |K(Z_0) \triangle K(Z_{d+})| \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{d+} |K(Z_{i-1}) \triangle K(Z_i)| \leqslant d+$$
Who'chay do (1)
$$|J \in \Omega(G) \quad J = 1 + \{x\}$$

$$|P| = |K(I) \quad \Delta K(J)|$$
Niech  $e = \{u, v\}$ 

$$|P| = |K(I) \quad \Delta K(J)|$$
Niech  $e = \{u, v\}$ 

$$|P| = |M| = |M| = |M|$$

P=1=> D=0

 $Y = 2 = 7 \quad V = V$   $P = 3 \Rightarrow D = 1$ we da sig doder u

 $IE[D]e\in\{ux,uv_1\}=\frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{3}\cdot 0+\frac{1}{3}\cdot 1)+\frac{2}{2}(\frac{2}{3}\cdot 1+\frac{1}{3}\cdot 3)=1$ 

 $|E[D|e \in \{ux, uv_i\}] = \frac{1}{\Delta} \cdot 0 + \frac{\Delta - 1}{\Delta} \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\right) P = 2 = 3 D = 1$ 

V=V; => D<1

P=1: K(1)=/\{u,v}

P=2: |(1)=1 \ {u} \ U{v}

P=3: K(1)=[\{v} u{u}

P=3 => D=2