

Distributed Algorithms 2020

Last week:

• round elimination technique

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- toy examples

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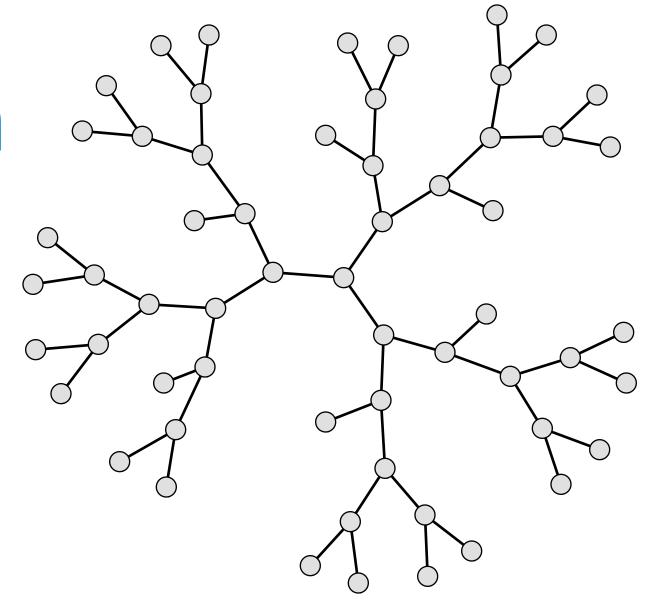
- round elimination technique
- toy examples

This week:

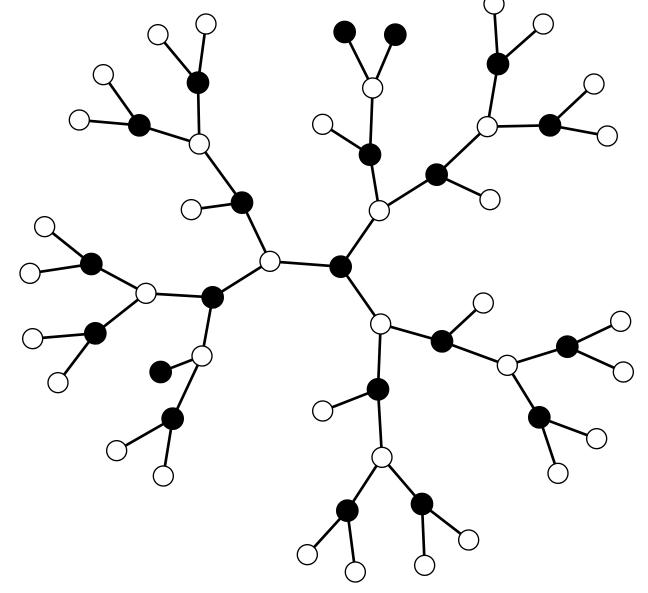
• using round elimination we can show that *sinkless orientation* is hard to solve

Many other problems are at least as hard as sinkless orientation

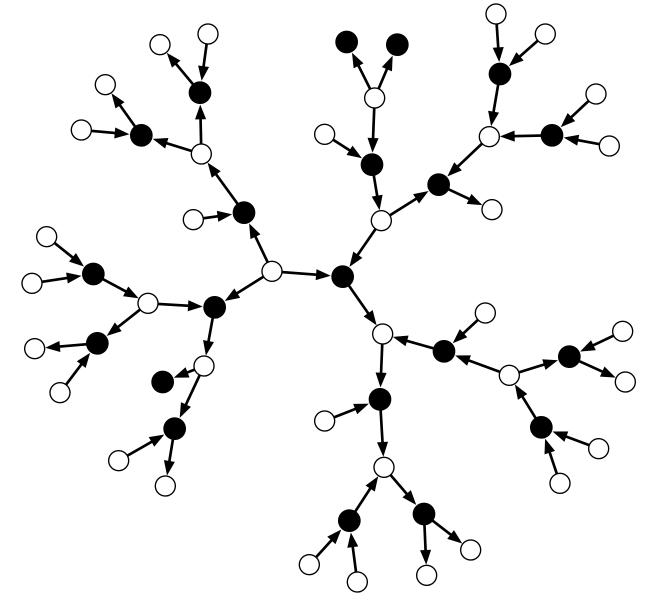
- 3-regular trees
 - nodes have degree 1 or 3



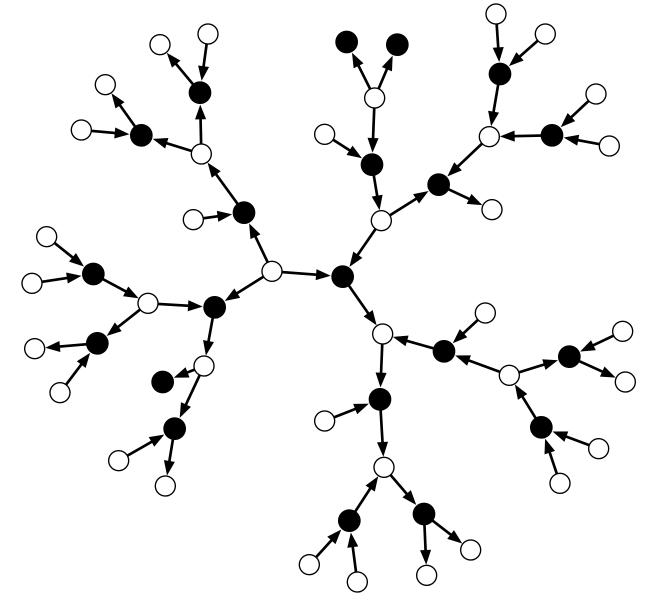
- 3-regular trees
 - nodes have degree 1 or 3
- 2-coloring
 - black = active
 - white = passive



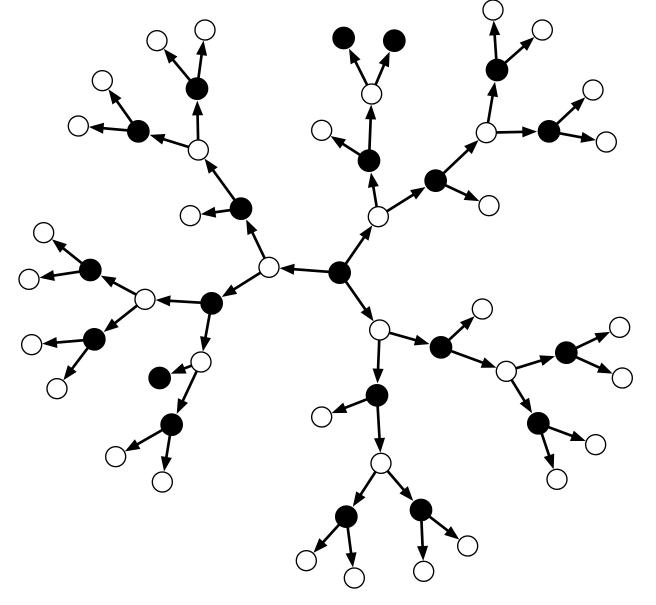
- Degree 3 nodes: outdegree ≥ 1
- Degree 1 nodes: unconstrained



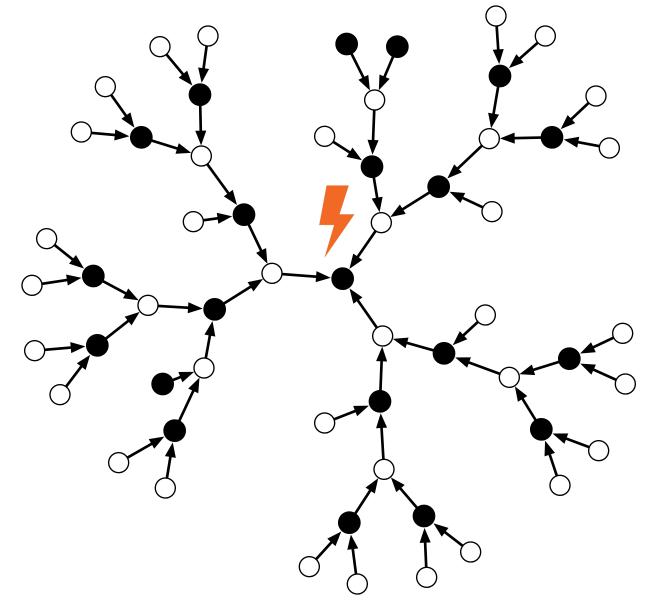
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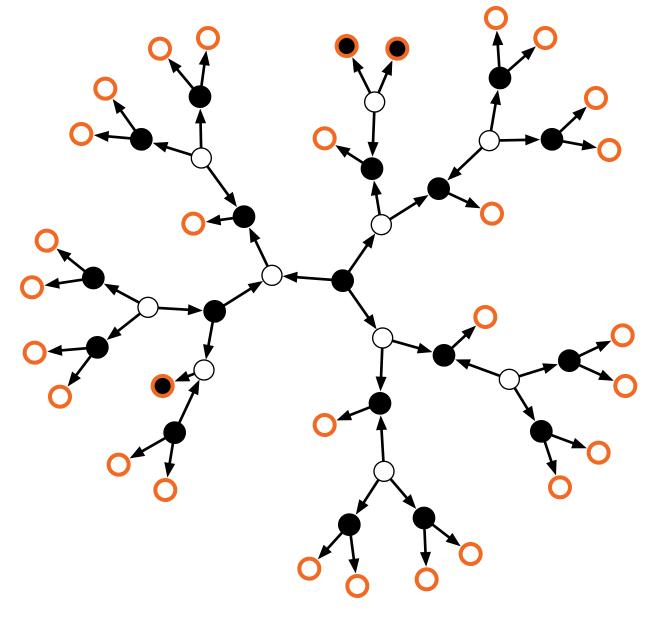
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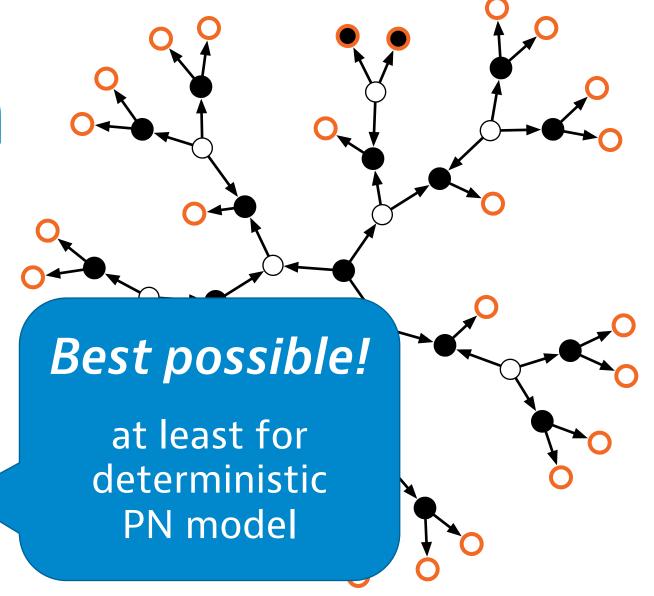
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- Simple algorithm: orient towards nearest leaf
 - break ties with port numbers, colors
- $O(\log n)$ rounds



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- Maximum degree 2:
 - 3-coloring easy: O(log* n) in the LOCAL model

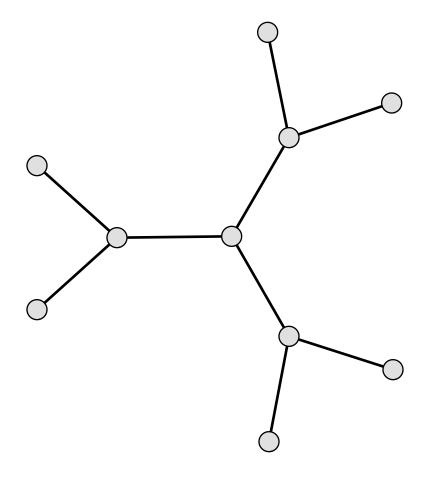
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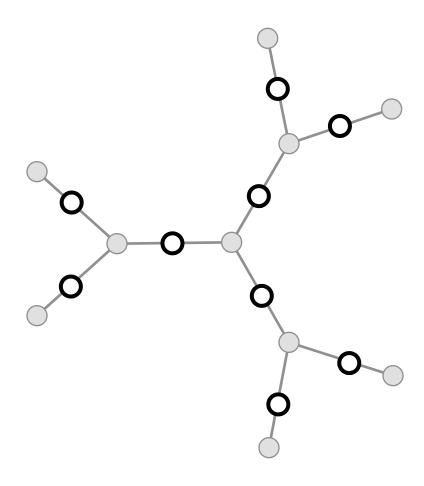
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 - 4-coloring???



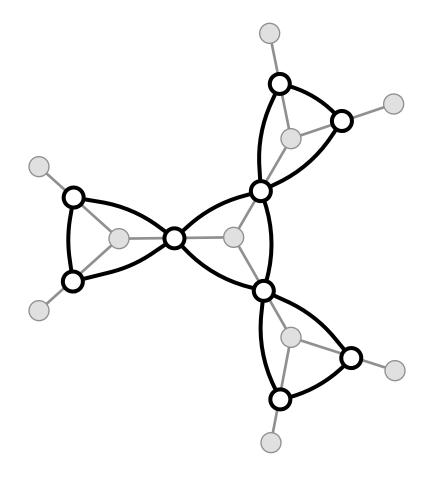




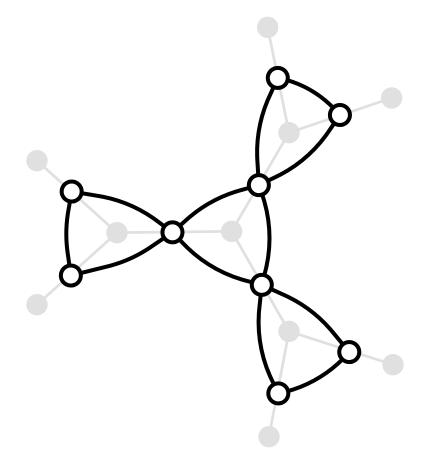




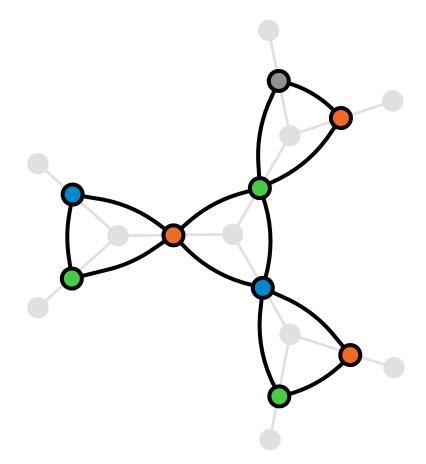




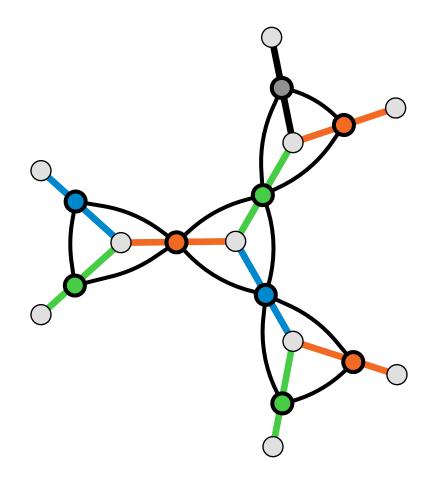




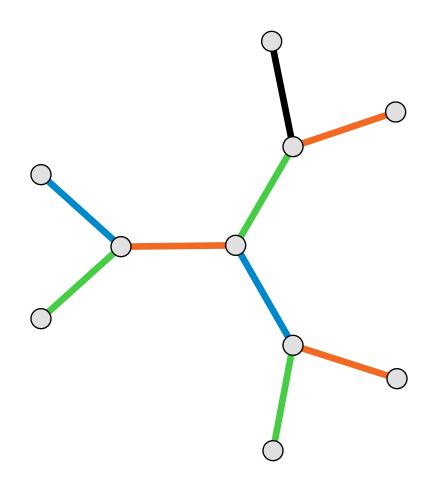








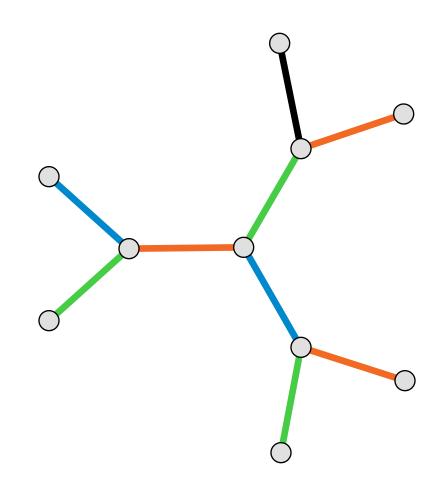






4-coloring edges in 3-regular trees

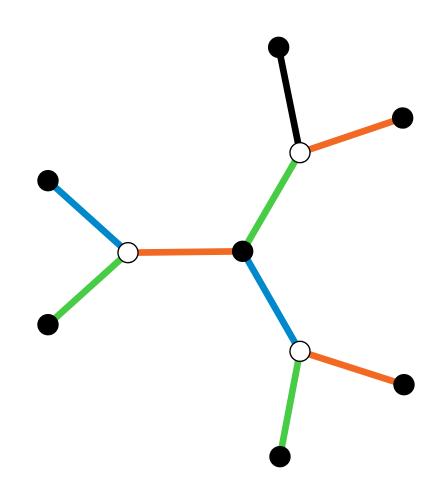






4-coloring edges in 3-regular trees

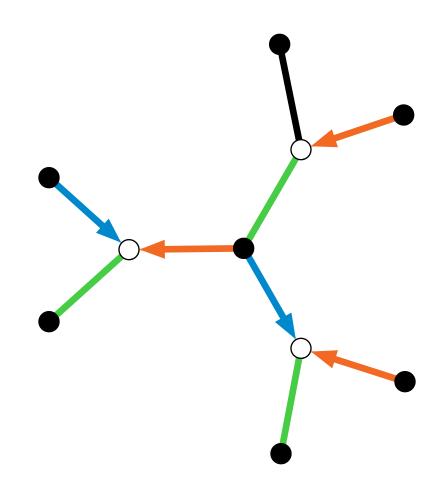






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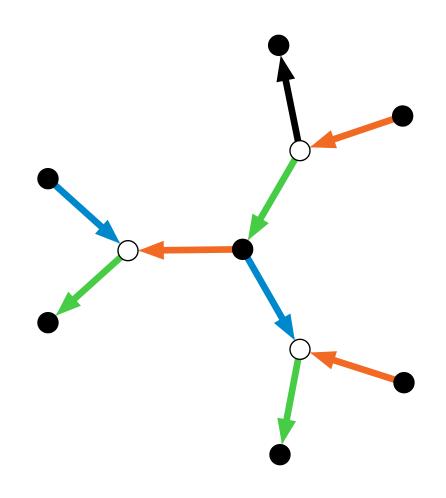






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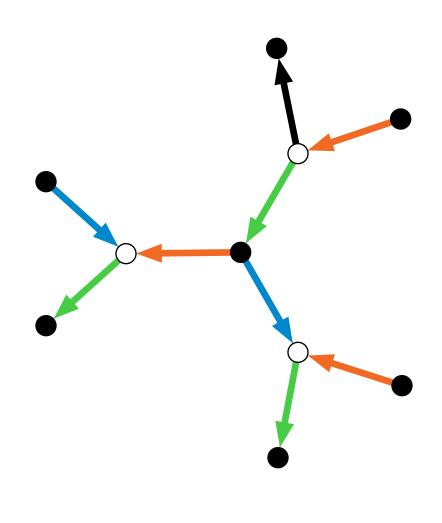




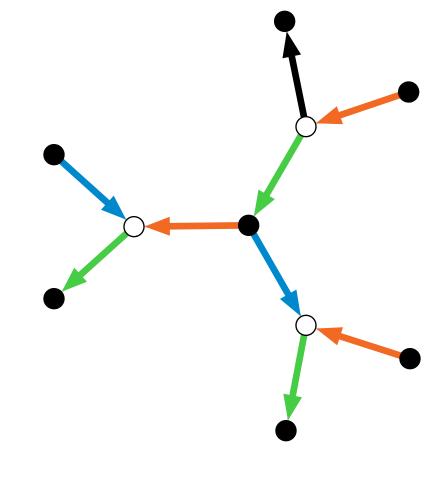
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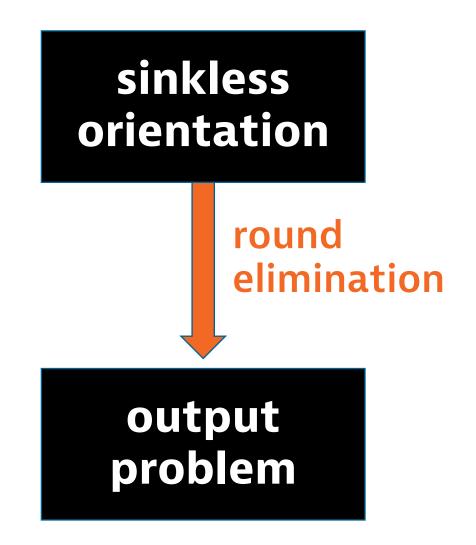


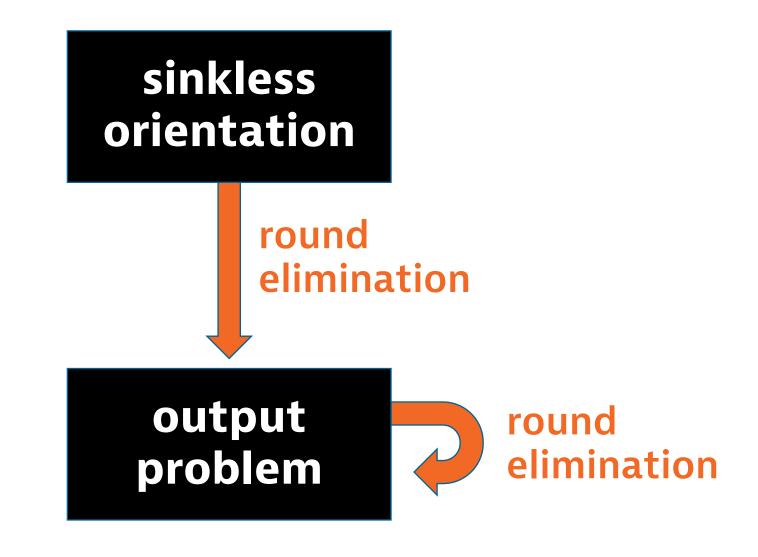


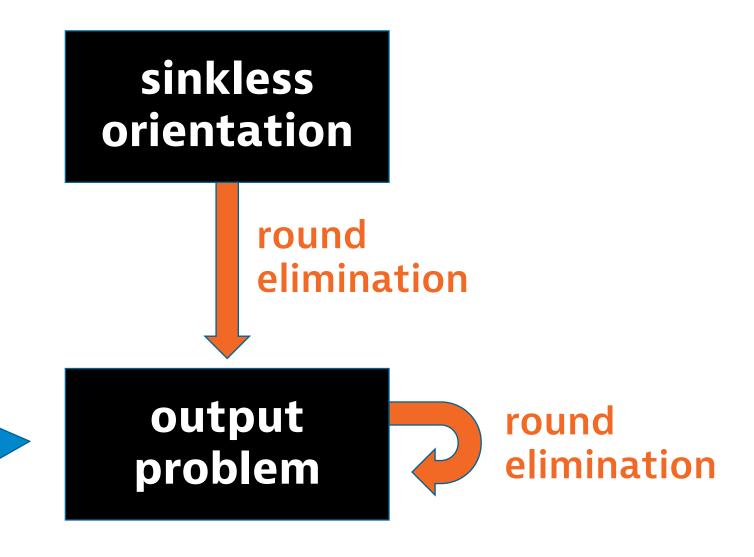




4-coloring vertices in graphs of degree ≤ 4 4-coloring edges in 3-regular trees sinkless orientation in 3-regular trees







nontrivial fixed point

cannot be solved in o(log n) rounds

sinkless orientation

round elimination

nontrivial fixed point output problem



round elimination

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