

How Robust are Thresholds for Community Detection?

Alex Wein (MIT)

Joint with Ankur Moitra (MIT) and Will Perry (MIT)

Two Worldviews

Convex Optimization

Statistical Physics

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- Algorithm: semidefinite programming (SDP)
 - Most powerful known algorithm for various worst-case and average-case problems

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 - Integrality gaps
 - Extension complexity
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And if they don't agree, which one is correct?

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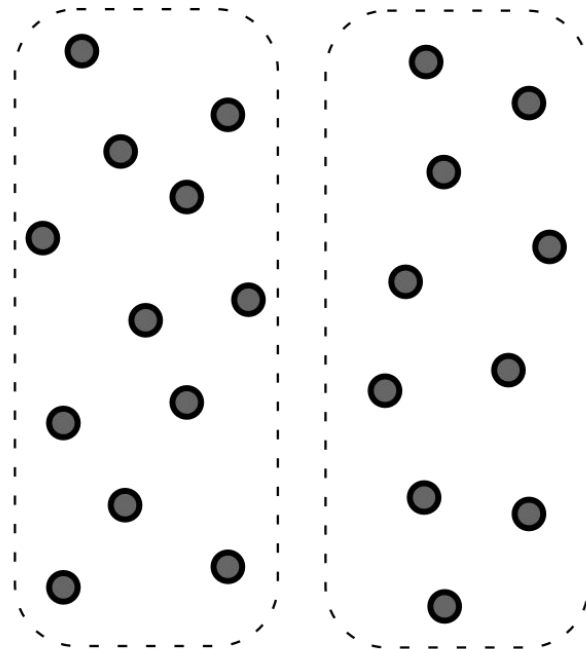
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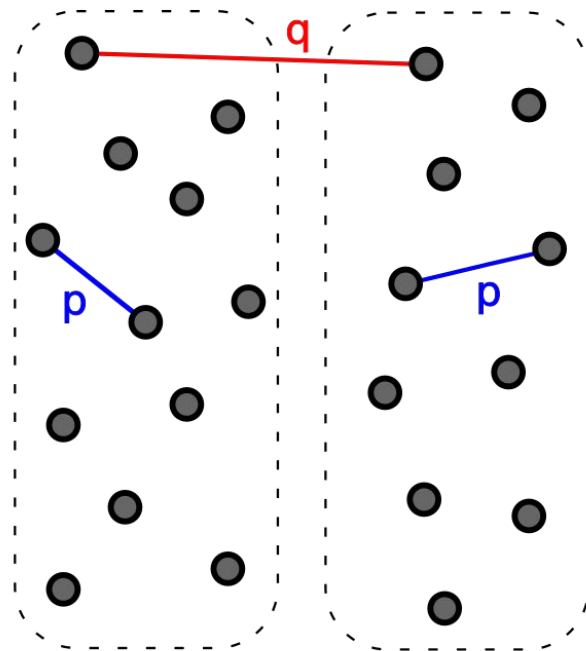


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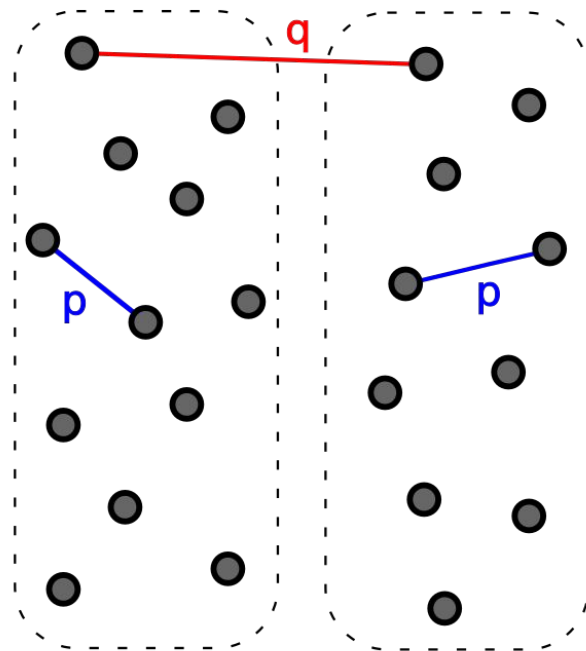


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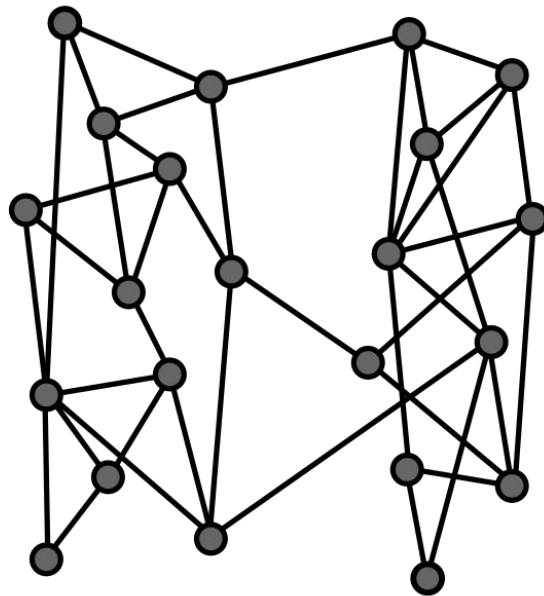
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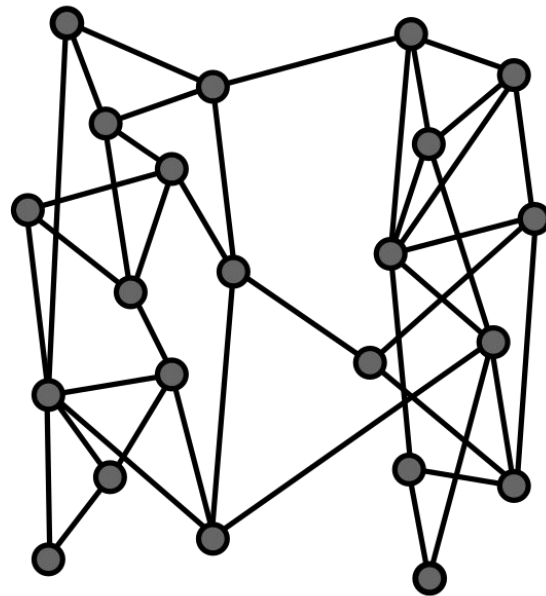
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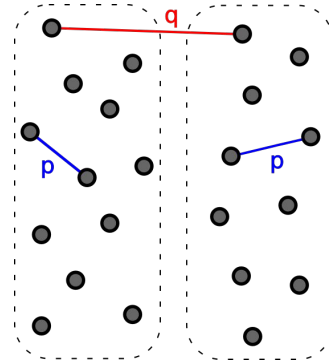


Sharp Threshold Behavior

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p -- within-community edge prob

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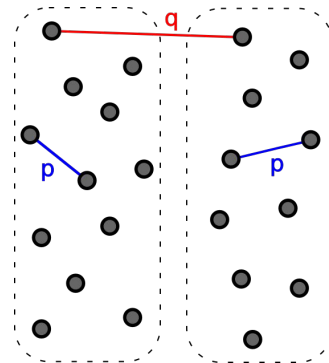
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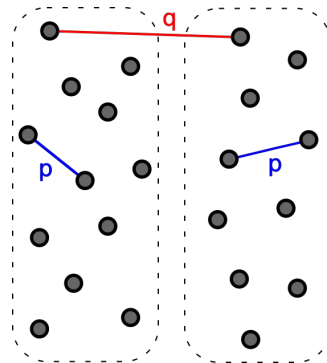
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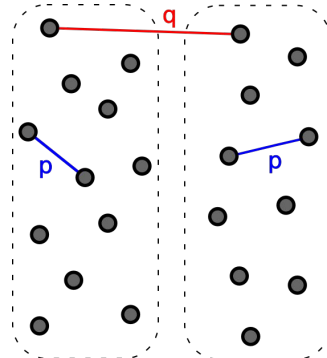


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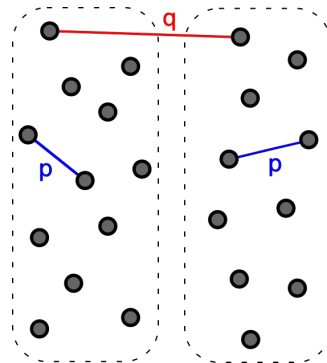
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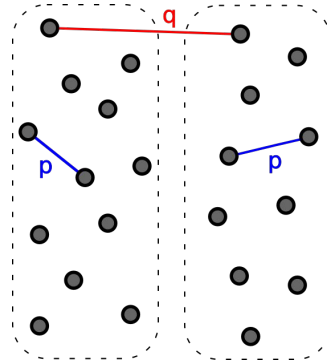
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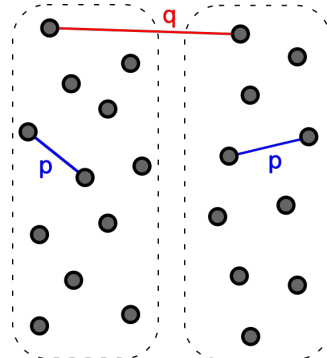
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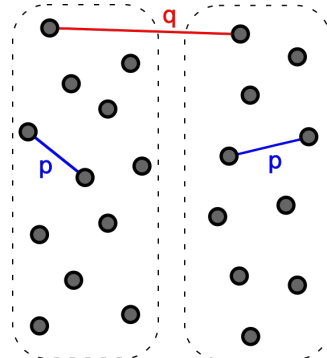
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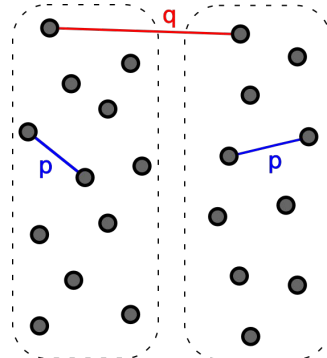
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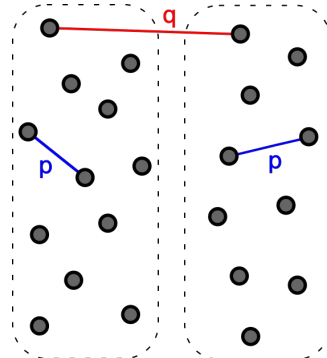
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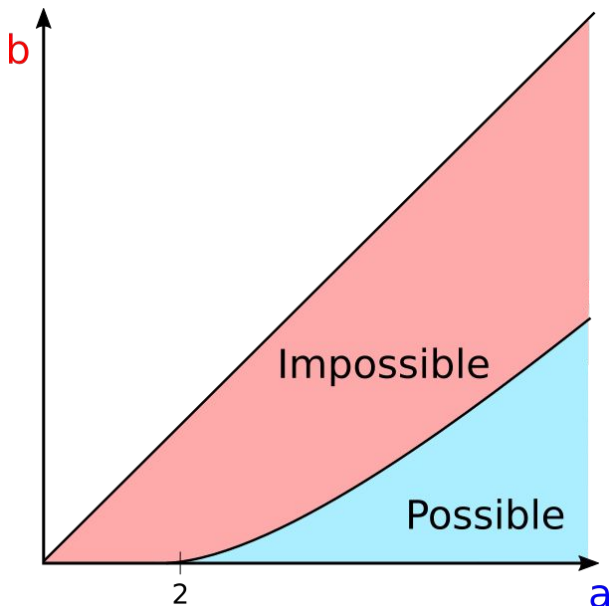
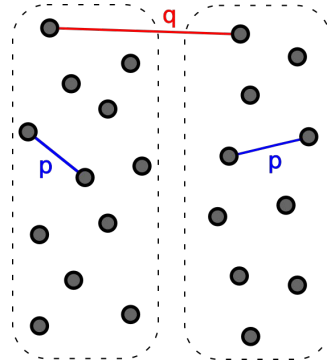
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Answer: We will give evidence that SDPs **cannot** reach the threshold! — but only because they are actually solving a harder problem.

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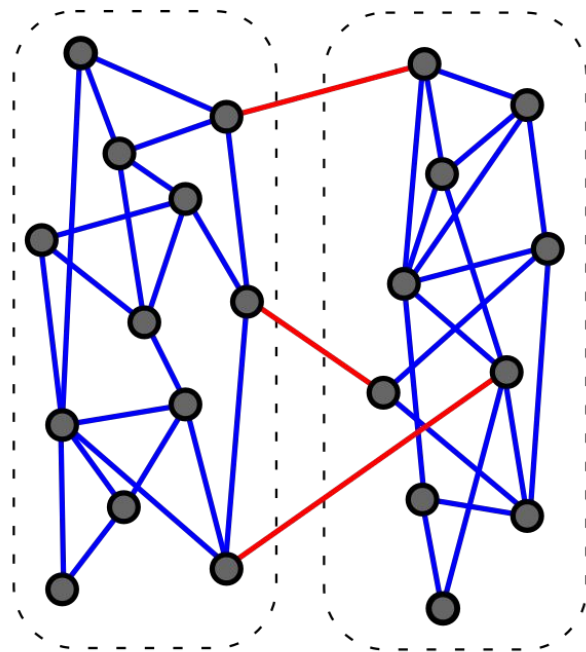
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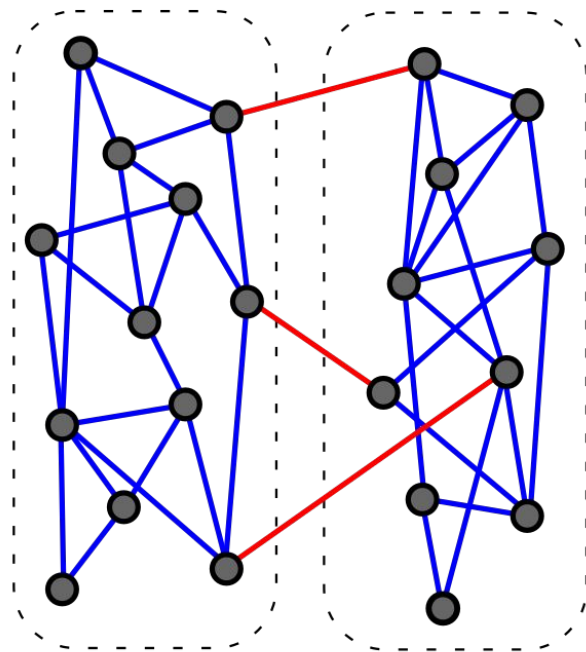
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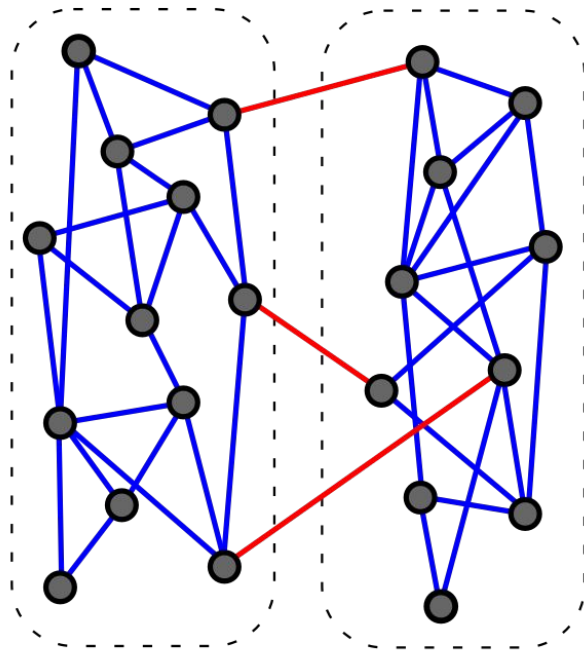
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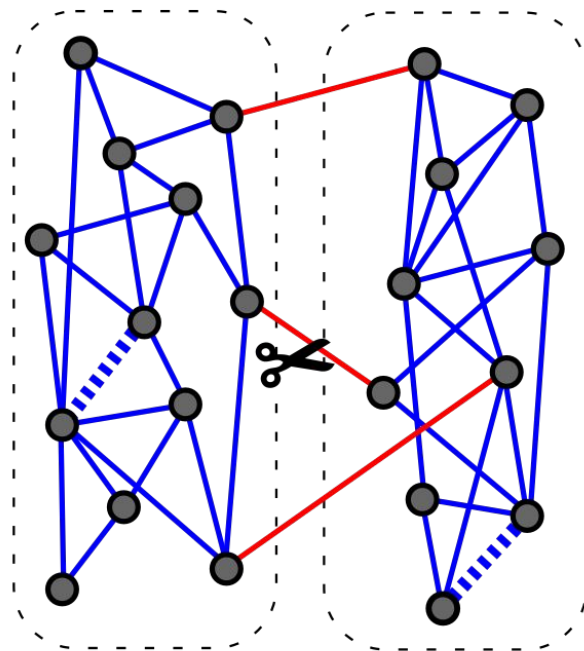
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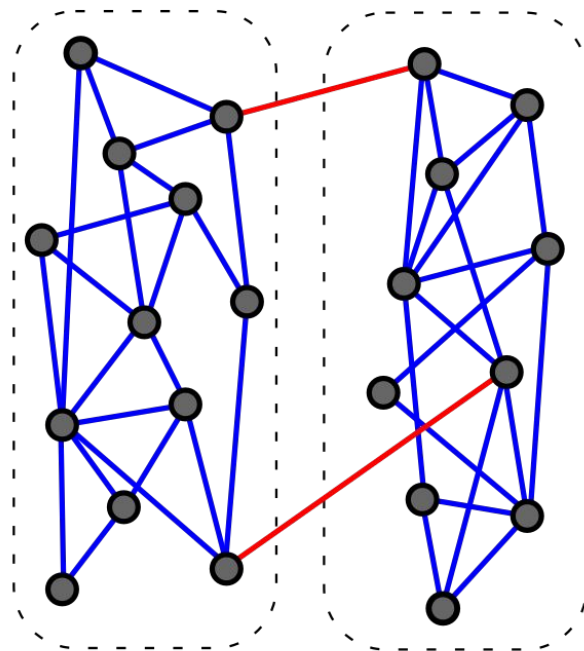
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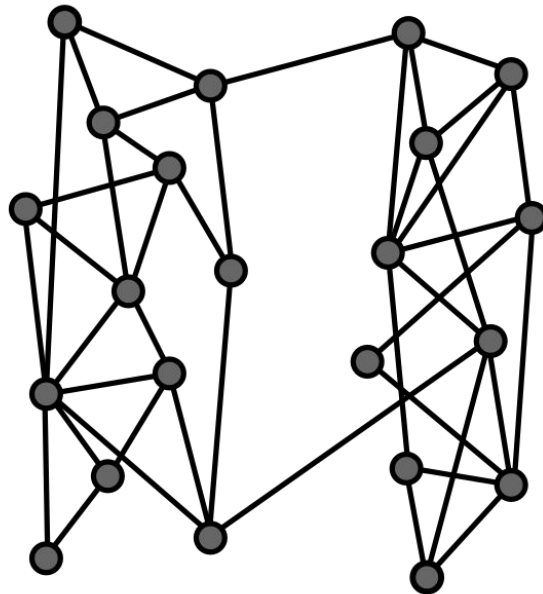
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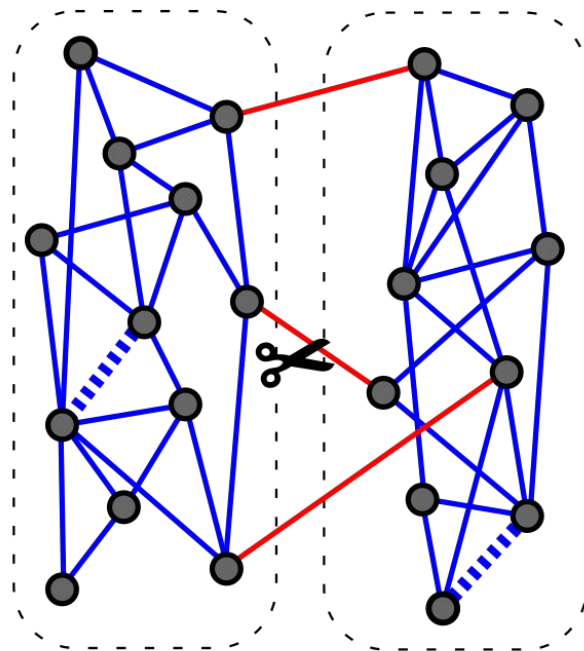
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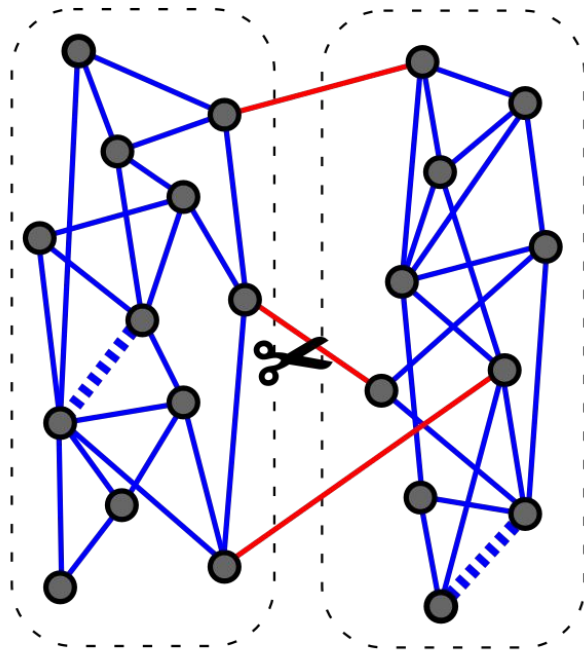
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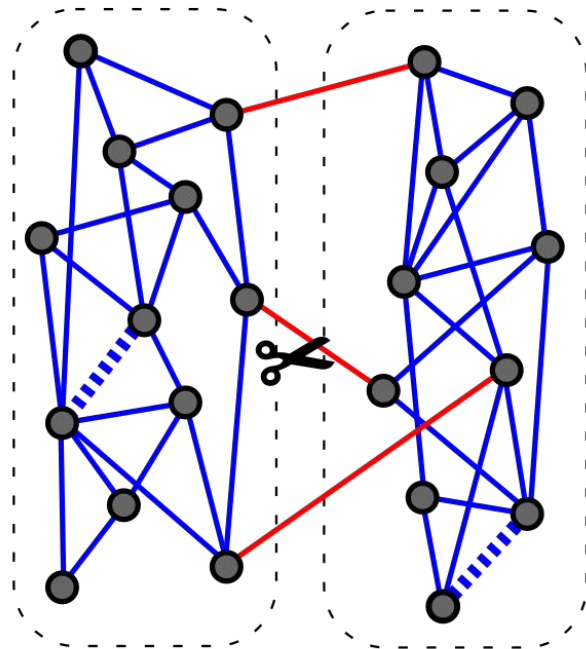
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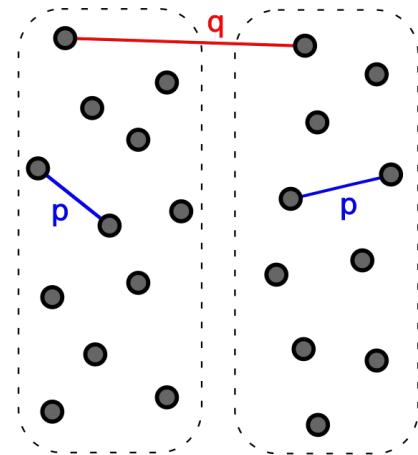
Captures some notion of 'robustness'

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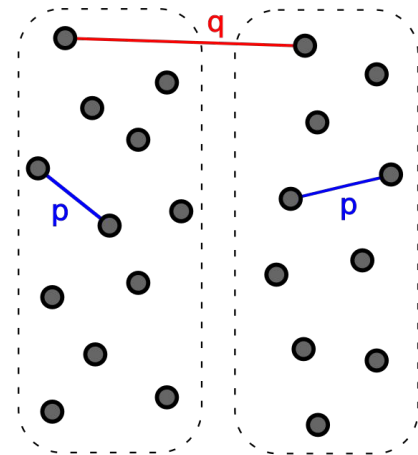
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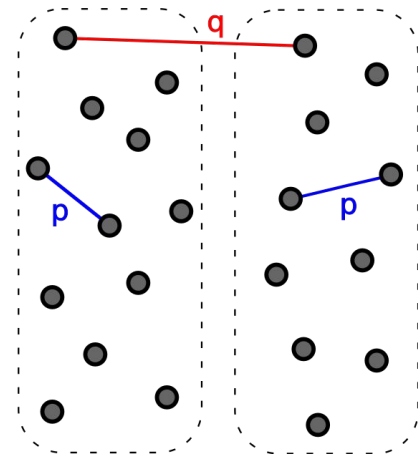


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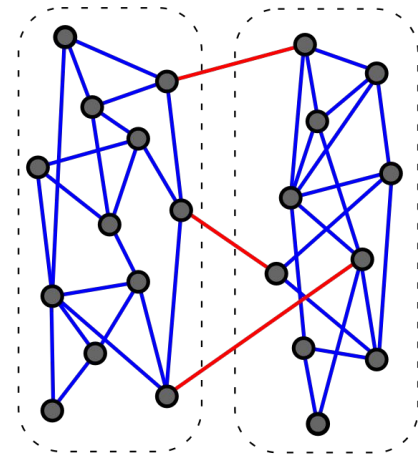
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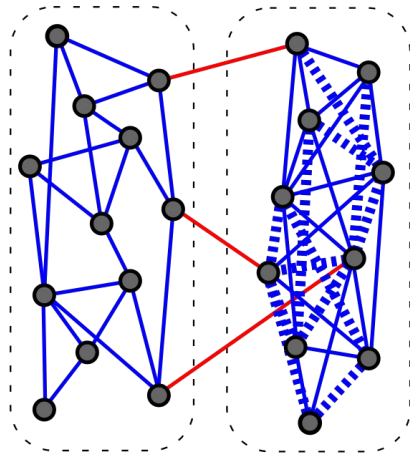
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- 2 opposite-side vertices now have $\approx \frac{6}{32}n$ common neighbors



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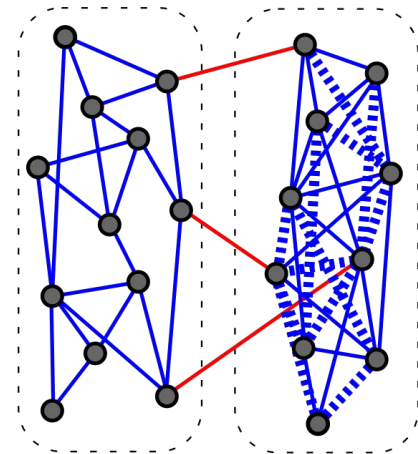
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- 2 same-side vertices have $\approx \frac{5}{32}n$ common neighbors
- 2 opposite-side vertices have $\approx \frac{4}{32}n$ common neighbors

Semirandom model: adversary can break this — add a clique on one community

- 2 left-side vertices still have $\approx \frac{5}{32}n$ common neighbors
- 2 opposite-side vertices now have $\approx \frac{6}{32}n$ common neighbors



The vast majority of algorithms fail against the semirandom model!

Robust Algorithms

Monotone-robust algorithm: succeeds against the **semirandom** model

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- Open: Can [Montanari–Sen ’15] analysis be made robust?

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where $C_a > 2$ for all $a > 2$

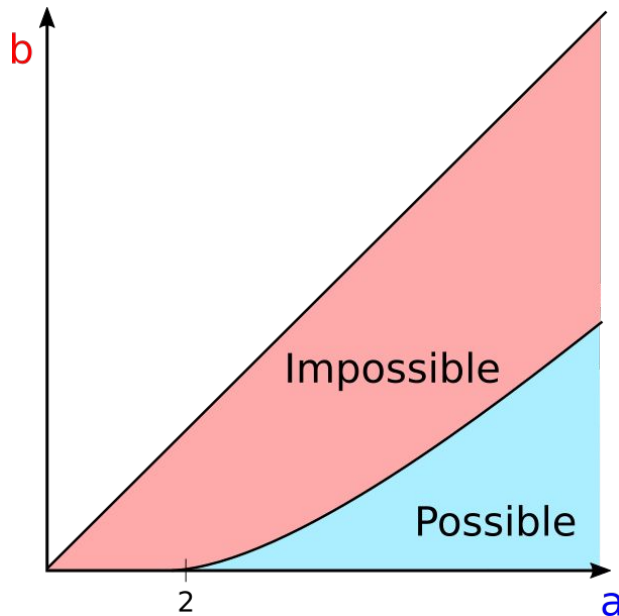
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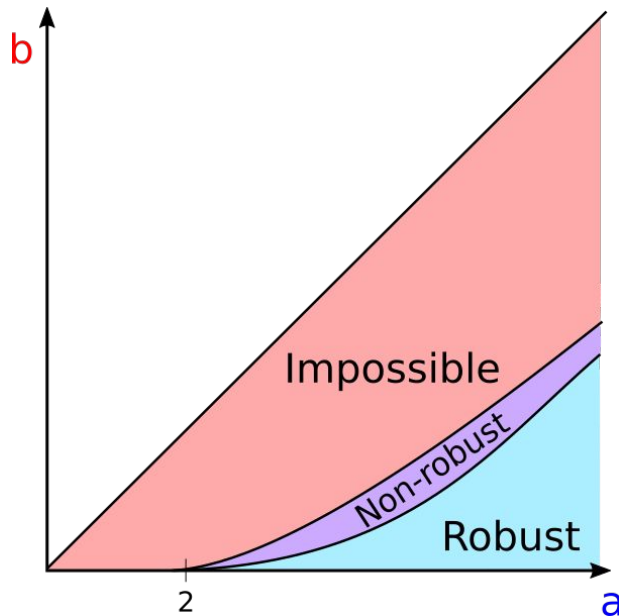
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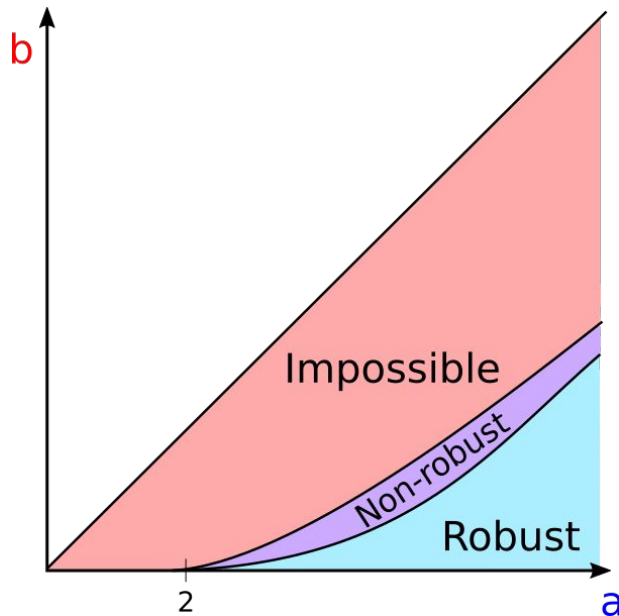
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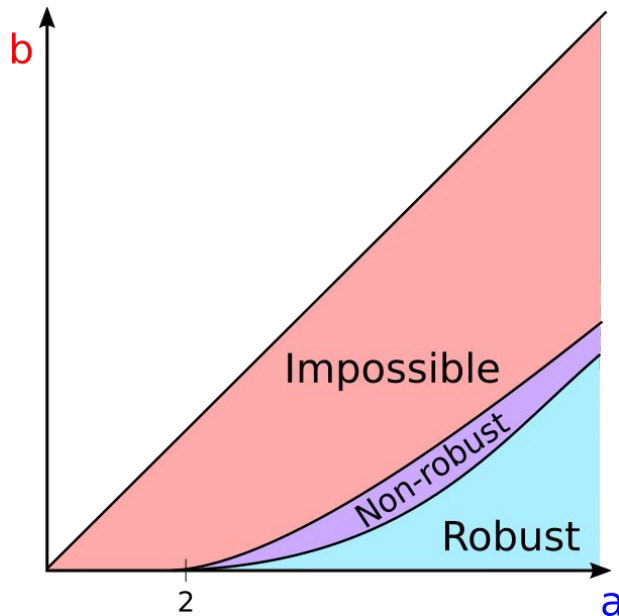
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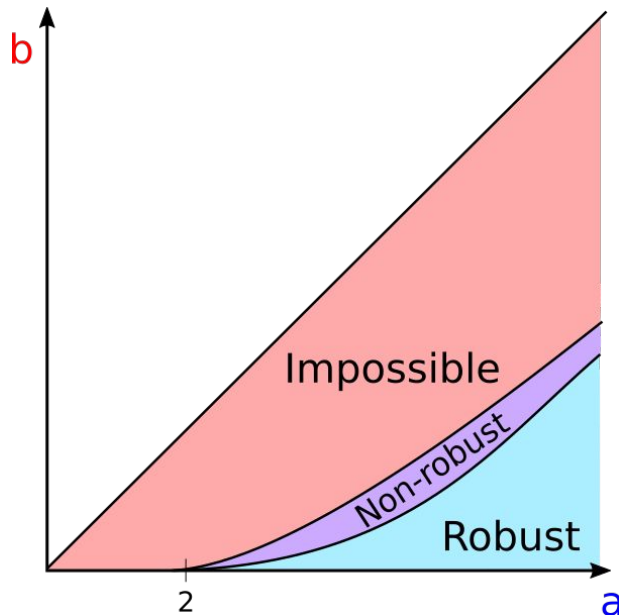
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- Gap only exists for **partial recovery**



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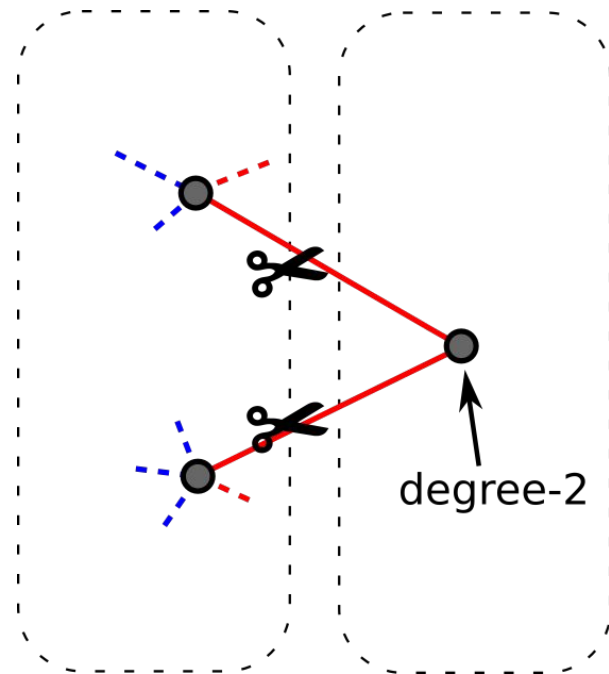
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Additional evidence: statistical physics predicts (non-rigorous) that SDP misses the threshold [JMR'15]

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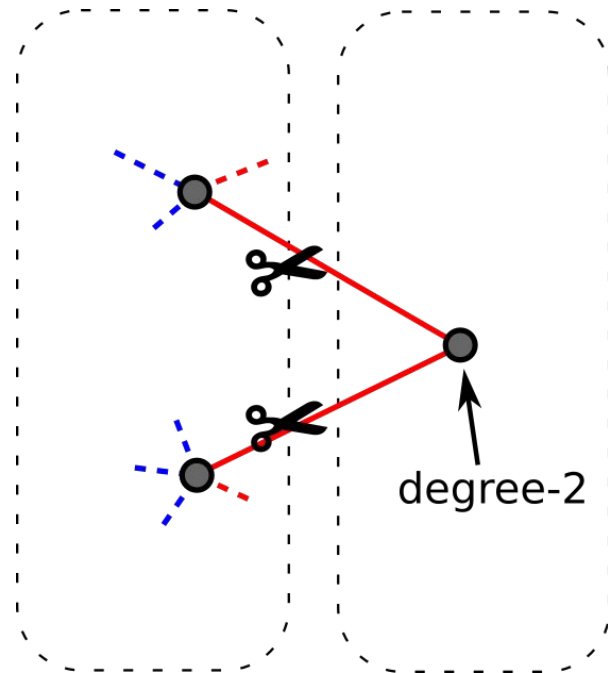
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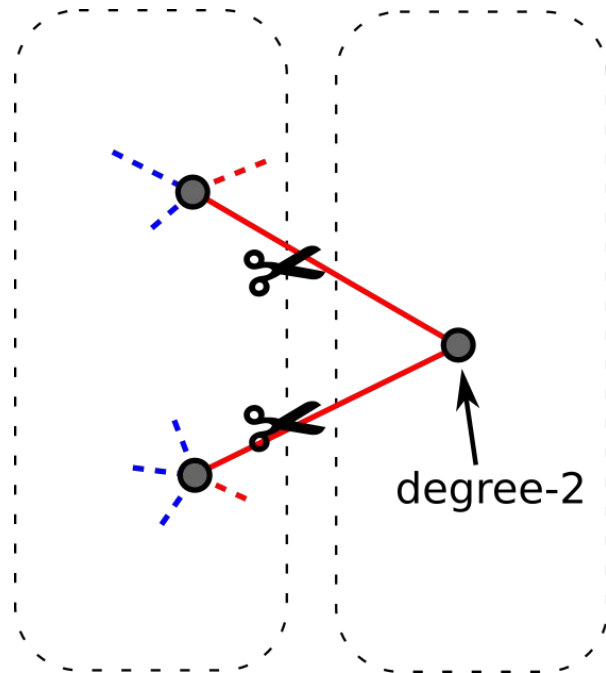


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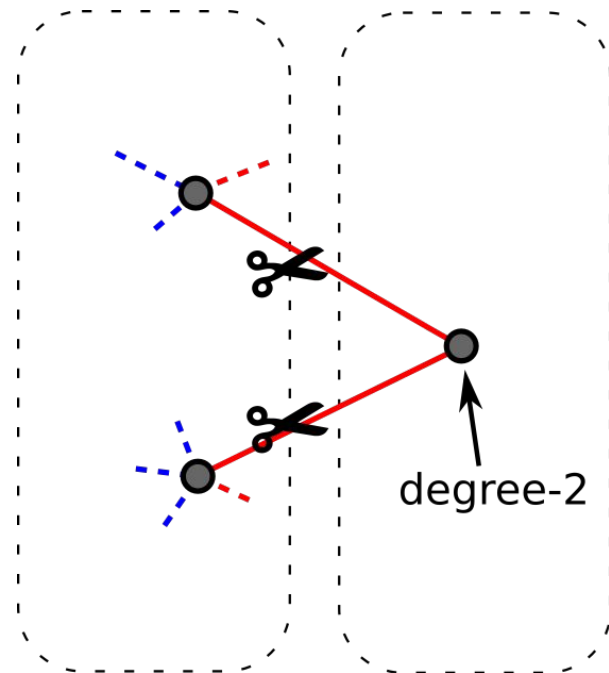
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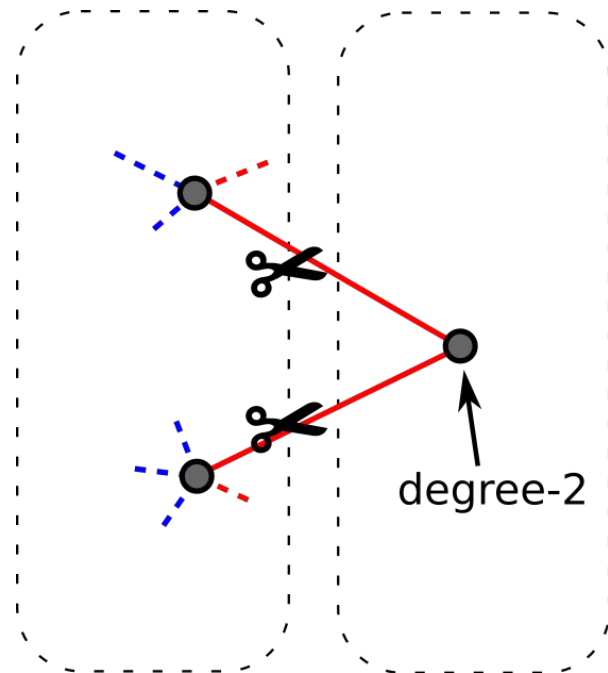
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Interpretation: algorithms reaching the threshold (e.g. linearized belief propagation) rely on the distribution of these structures in the noise



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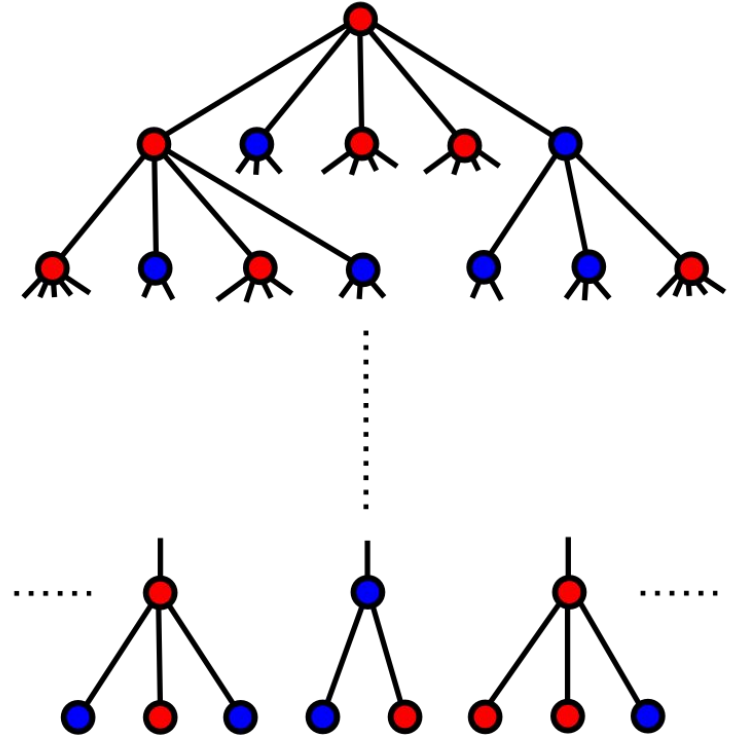
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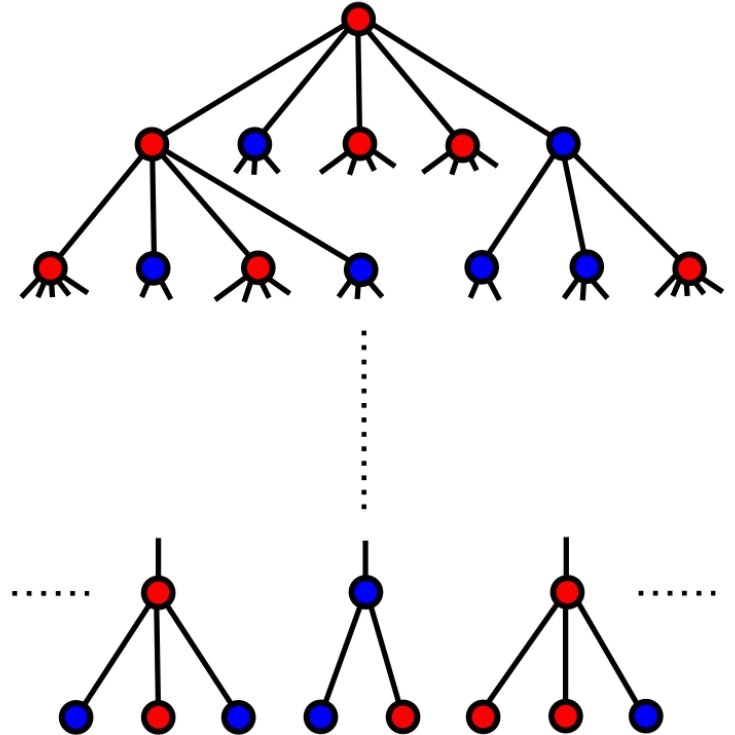
Use connection to ***broadcast tree model***

Broadcast Tree Model



Broadcast Tree Model

2 colors: **red**, **blue** (corresponding to 2 communities)

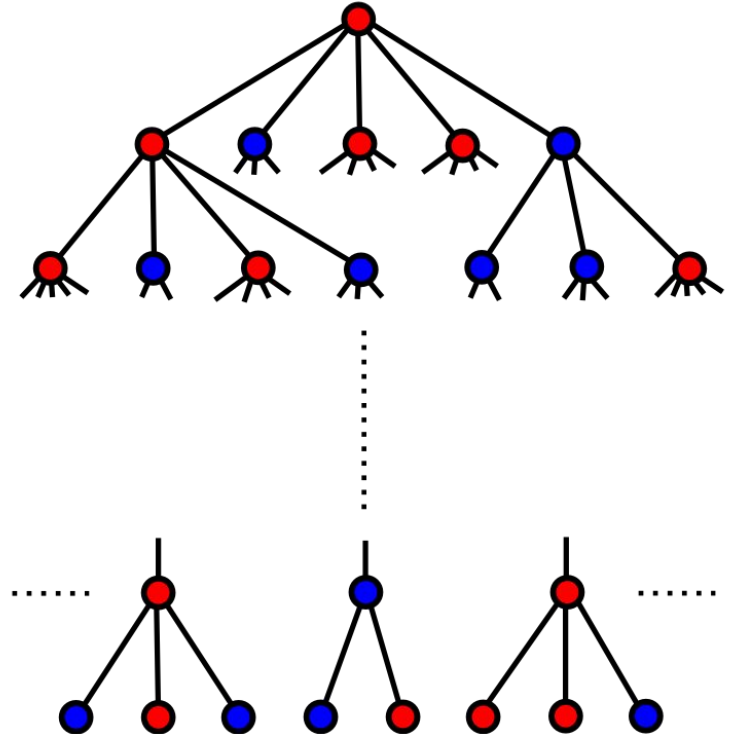


Broadcast Tree Model

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Recursively, each node gives birth to:

- $\text{Pois}(a/2)$ nodes of same color, and
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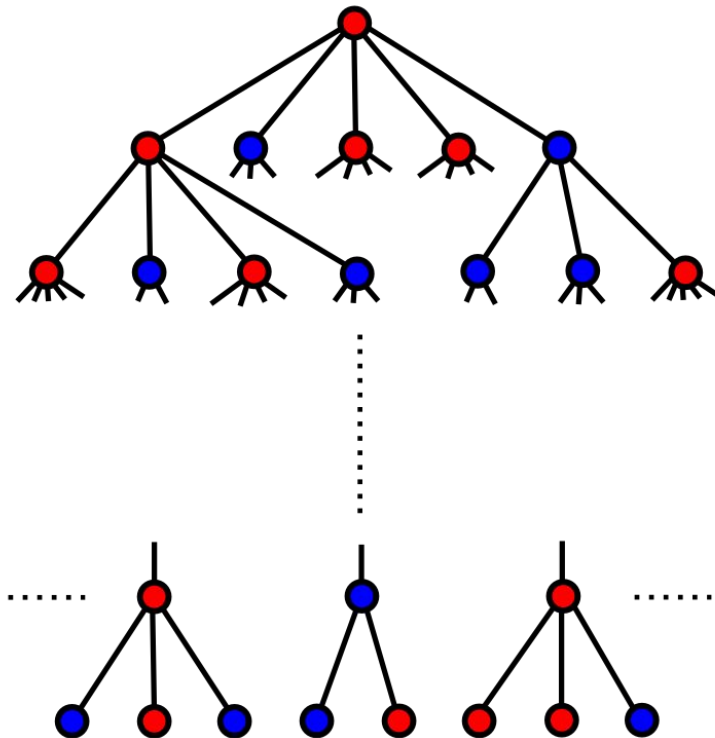
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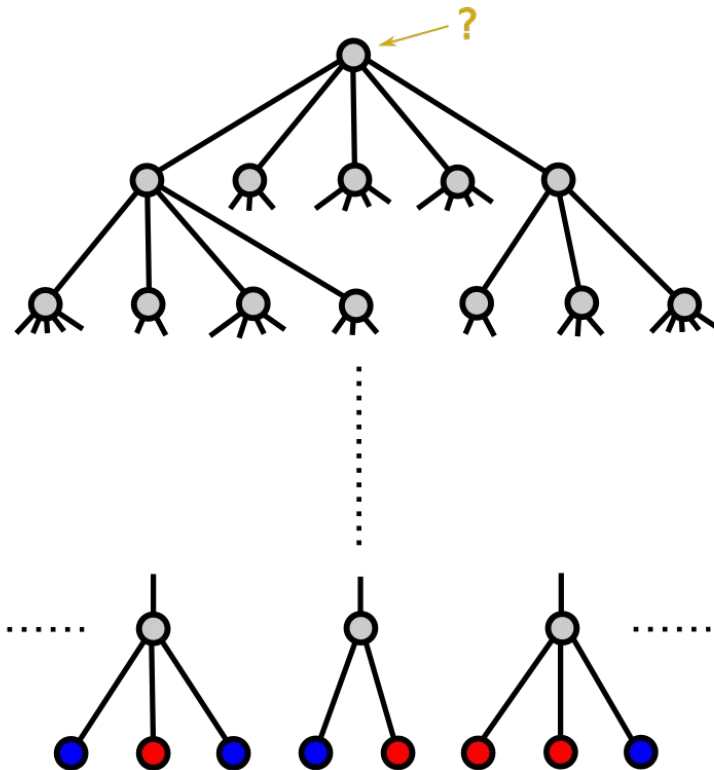
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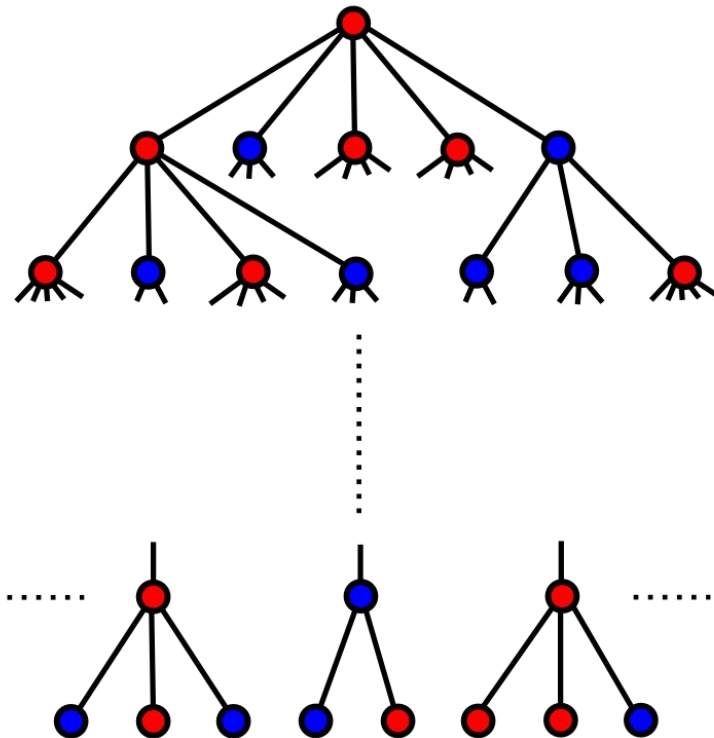
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Answer: when $(a - b)^2 > 2(a + b)$ Look familiar?
[Kesten-Stigum '66, Evans-Kenyon-Peres-Schulman '00]



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