

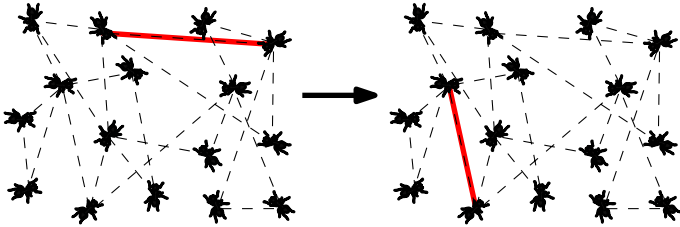
# Friend or Foe?

## Population Protocols can perform Community Detection

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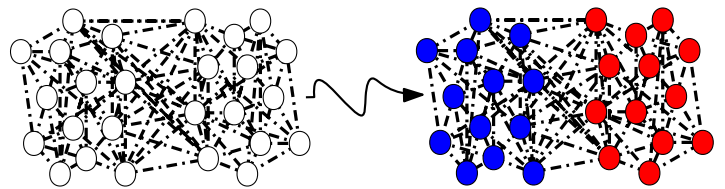
### Population protocols

At each round a random edge is chosen and the two corresponding agents interact.



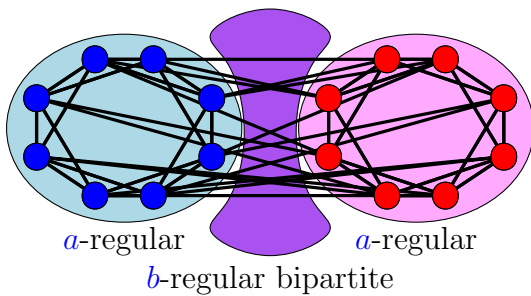
### Reconstruction problem

Given graph generated by Regular Stochastic Block Model, find original partition.



### Regular Stochastic Block Model

A graph  $G = (V_1 \cup V_2, E)$  s.t.  $|V_1| = |V_2|$ ,  $G|_{V_1}$ ,  $G|_{V_2} \sim$  random  $a$ -regular graphs,  $G|_{E(V_1, V_2)} \sim$  random  $b$ -regular bipartite graph.



### Theorem

$G = (V_1 \cup V_2, E)$  Regular Stochastic Block Model s.t.  $d\epsilon^4 \gg b \log^2 n$ , then w.h.p.  $CSL(m, T)$  with  $m = \Theta(\epsilon^{-1} \log n)$  and  $T = \Theta(\log n)$  labels all nodes but a set  $U$  with size  $|U| \leq \sqrt{\epsilon n}$ , in such a way that

- nodes' labels in the same community agree on at least  $5/6$  of entries, and
- nodes' labels in different communities differ in more than  $1/6$  of entries.

### A Taste of Spectral Analysis

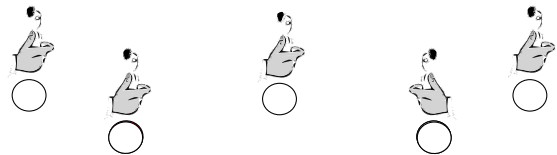
CSL is a **linear** dynamics

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t)} = \begin{pmatrix} \circ \\ \circ \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix} \quad \boxed{\mathbf{x}^{(t)} = W^{(t)} \cdot \mathbf{x}^{(t-1)} = (W^{(t)} \dots W^{(1)}) \cdot \mathbf{x}^{(0)}}$$

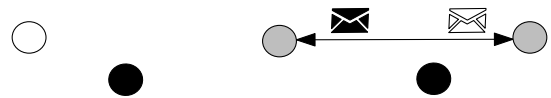
$E[W] = P$  transition matrix of r.w. eigenvec.  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$ , eigenval.  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ .

$$\underset{\text{community}}{C} \quad \overset{\text{sensitive}}{S} \quad \underset{\text{labeling}}{L} \quad (m, T)$$

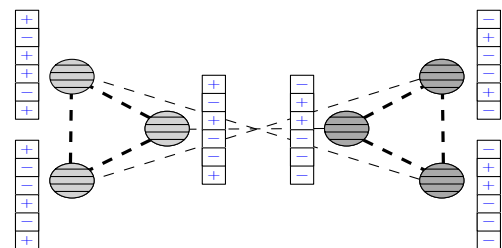
- At the outset  $\mathbf{x}_u^{(0)} \sim \text{Unif}(\{-1, +1\}^m)$ .



- In each round, the endpoints of the random edge choose a random index  $j \in [m]$  and set  $\mathbf{x}_u(j) = \mathbf{x}_v(j) = \frac{\mathbf{x}_u(j) + \mathbf{x}_v(j)}{2}$ ;



- At the  $T$ -th update of  $j$ -th component,  $u$  sets  $\mathbf{h}_u(j) = \text{sgn}(\mathbf{x}_u(j))$ .



$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{u \in V} \mathbf{x}^{(0)}(u) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{u \in V_1} \mathbf{x}^{(0)}(u) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{u \in V_2} \mathbf{x}^{(0)}(u)$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t)} = \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{1}^\top \mathbf{x}^{(0)}) \mathbf{1} + \left( \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)^t \frac{1}{n} (\chi^\top \mathbf{x}^{(0)}) \chi + \mathbf{e}^{(t)}$$