CHENNAI MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE

Masters Thesis

Random Spanning Trees

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in the

Computer Science at CMI

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Declaration of Authorship

I, Bhishmaraj S, declare that this thesis titled, "Random Spanning Trees" and the work presented in it are my own. I confirm that:

- This work was done wholly or mainly while in candidature for a research degree at this University.
- Where any part of this thesis has previously been submitted for a degree or any other qualification at this University or any other institution, this has been clearly stated.
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- I have acknowledged all main sources of help.
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Abstract

Faculty Name Computer Science at CMI

Master of Science

Random Spanning Trees

by Bhishmaraj S

The Thesis Abstract is written here (and usually kept to just this page). The page is kept centered vertically so can expand into the blank space above the title too. . . . I see

Acknowledgements

The acknowledgments and the people to thank go here, don't forget to include your project advisor. . .

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List of Abbreviations

LAH List Abbreviations HereWSF What (it) Stands For

1 Introduction

2 Background

- 2.1 Markov Chains
- 2.1.1 Fundamental theorem of Markov chain
- 2.1.2 Markov chain tree theorem
- 2.2 Results from Spectral Graph Theory
- 2.2.1 Kirchoff Matrix Tree Theorem
- 2.2.2 Some properties of Laplacian
- 2.3 Electric Networks

3 Random Walk Approach

- 3.1 Aldous, Broder
- 3.2 Wilson

4 Matrix Approach

4.1 Colbourn, Day, Nel

4.2 Harvey, Xu

4.2.1 Techniques used

Naive chain rule algorithm

```
Input: G = (V, E) and L_G^+
Output: Set of edges corresponding to a random spanning tree

1 for e = (u, v) \in E do

2 \begin{vmatrix} R_e^{\text{eff}} = (\chi_u - \chi_v)^T \ L_G^+ (\chi_u - \chi_v); \\ 3 & \text{if } (X \sim Bernoulli(R_e^{eff})) = 1 \text{ then} \\ 4 & | \text{Add edge } e \text{ to the spanning tree}; \\ 5 & | G = G/e; \\ 6 & \text{else} \\ 7 & | G = G \setminus e; \\ 8 & \text{end} \\ 9 & | \text{Update } L_G^+; \\ 10 & \text{end} \end{vmatrix}
```

Algorithm 1: Sampling uniform spanning tree using chain rule

4.2.2 Recursive Algorithm with lazy updates

Lemma 1 (Formulas in **Theorem 1** are well defined). Let G = (V, E) be a connected graph and $D \subseteq E$ then

$$\left(I - L_D L_G^+\right)$$
 is invertible $\iff G \setminus D$ is connected
Proof. TODO

Theorem 1 (Update identity for Deletion). Let G = (V, E) be a connected graph and $D \subseteq E$. If $G \setminus D$ is connected then

$$(L_G - L_D)^+ = L_G^+ - (L_G^+ \cdot (L_D L_G^+ - I)^{-1} \cdot L_D \cdot L_G^+)$$

Proof. TODO

Corollary 1 (Improved **Theorem 1** for submatrix). Let G = (V, E) be a connected graph and $D \subseteq G$. For $S \subseteq V$ define E[S] as $(S \times S) \cap E$. Suppose $E_D \subseteq E[S]$ and $G \setminus D$ is connected then

$$(L_G - L_D)_{S,S}^+ = (L_G^+)_{S,S} - \left((L_G^+)_{S,S} \cdot ((L_D)_{S,S} \cdot (L_G^+)_{S,S} - I)^{-1} \cdot (L_D)_{S,S} \cdot (L_G^+)_{S,S} \right)$$

5 Laplacian Paradigm

5.1 Kelner, Madry

6 Conclusion