Expectation Argument

Lemma

Let *X* be a random variable on a discrete space *S* such that $E(X) = \mu$. Then $Pr[X \ge \mu] > 0$ and $Pr[X \le \mu] > 0$.

Max cut

Instance

Undirected graph $G = \langle V, E \rangle$

Feasible solutions

Bipartition (A, B) of V

Objective function

 $\mid E \cap (A \times B) \mid$

Max cut

```
Data: graph G = \langle V, E \rangle foreach vertex \ v \in V do | Assign v to A or to B with probability 1/2 return (A, B)
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Lemma 1 (to prove)

The expected value of the number of edges in the cut (A, B) is at least m/2

Lemma 2 (to prove)

The probability that the cut (A, B) has at least m/2 edges is $\geq \frac{1}{m/2+1}$

Proof of Lemma 2

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$$\frac{m}{2} = \mathbf{E}[C(A,B)] = \sum_{i \le \frac{m}{A} - 1} i \Pr(C(A,B) = i) + \sum_{i \ge \frac{m}{A}} i \Pr(C(A,B) = i)$$

$$\Rightarrow p \ge \frac{1}{m/2+1}$$

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$$\le (1 - p) \left(\frac{m}{2} - 1\right) + pm$$

$$\Rightarrow p \ge \frac{1}{m/2 + 1}$$

Lemma (to prove)

Let $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ be a undirected graph. Then $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ has an independent set with at least $\frac{n^2}{4m}$ vertices.

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Hint 1: $d = \frac{2m}{n}$ is the average degree.

Hint 2: the proof is a probabilistic algorithm

- Sample $S \leftarrow$ keep each vertex with probability $\frac{1}{d}$
- **2** For each edge in the sample, remove one of its endpoints.

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Proof: after step 1

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; $\mathbf{E}[\text{number of edges in } S] \ge \frac{nd}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{n}{2d}$

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Proof: after step 2

For each edge, we remove at most a vertex. Hence

E[number of surviving vertices] =
$$\frac{n}{d} - \frac{n}{2d} = \frac{n}{2d} = \frac{n^2}{4m}$$

Min cut

Instance

Undirected graph $G = \langle V, E \rangle$

Feasible solutions

Bipartition (A, B) of V

Objective function

 $\max | E \cap (A \times B) |$

Karger's Algorithm

```
Data: Undirected graph G = \langle V, E \rangle

while |V| > 2 do

| Pick a random edge (v, w);

| Merge v and w;

a, b \leftarrow the two vertices of G;

return (vertices merged into a, vertices merged into b)
```

Karger, Stein Algorithm

```
Data: Undirected graph G = \langle V, E \rangle, parameter t \geq 2 while |V| > t do

Pick a random edge (v, w);

Merge v and w;

return optimal solution on G
```

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