

Lecture 9: Small World II, chapter 6.3

(diameter)

→ (Strogatz and Watts): small world structure often arise
model $\xrightarrow{\text{by local long, shortcut connection} \Rightarrow \text{small world}}$

This chapter (Kleinberg)

John Kleinberg
Robert T.

Kleinberg's algorithm

routing

using localized limited information

short path determine

(2) the network contains structure that enables each individual could leverage "navigability"

(Model): parameter (γ, α) $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$ nodes $n = M^2$ $M = \sqrt{n}$

- Grid (same as SW)

- shortcuts who help to moderate general shortpath

"flexible extension"

flexible shortpath

$(v_1, v_2), (w_1, w_2)$ edge length

Want w_2 to shortpath v_1 to v_2

$d(v_i, w_j)$ \propto (α, β) parameter

$$|v_i - w_j| = |v_i - w_1| + |v_2 - w_j|$$

$$\frac{|v_i - w_j|}{\sum_{k=1}^M |v_i - w_k|^2} = \frac{(v_i - w_j)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^M (v_i - w_k)^2}$$

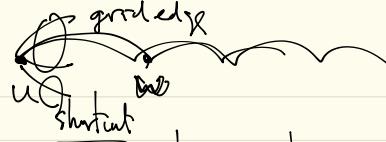
normalization term

$$\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$$

= Strogatz and Watts ($\beta = 1$)

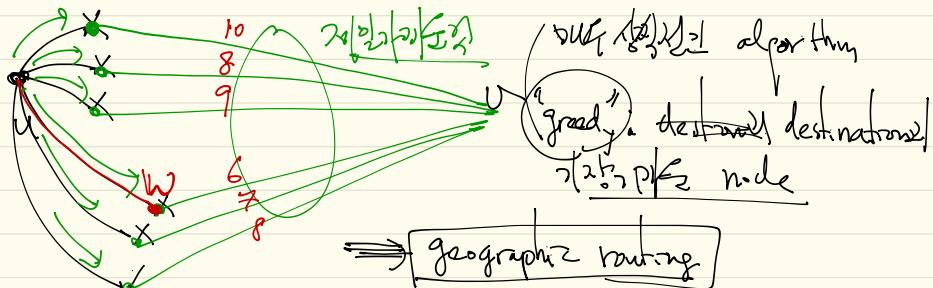
$\frac{|v_i - w_j|}{\sum_{k=1}^M |v_i - w_k|^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^M |v_i - w_k|^2}$
↳ $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$ model shortpath

(12221),



in

① Greedy routing: A node u, trying to reach a node w forwards the message to w among its grid and shortcut edges that is closest (according to L^1 distance) to the target w.



(1221)

($\Theta(\sqrt{m})$) $\frac{1}{2} \text{dist}$ paths

(i) $d=2$:

shortcut $\leq \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}$, greedy routing $\leq \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}$ 2 paths
 \Rightarrow shortest route $\leq \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}$

(ii) $d \geq 2$:

shortcut $\leq \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}$, greedy routing $\leq \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}$ short path
 \Rightarrow shortest route $\leq \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}$

(iii) $d \geq 2$:



$d=0$

\leftarrow
route

route

route

$d=1$

\rightarrow route

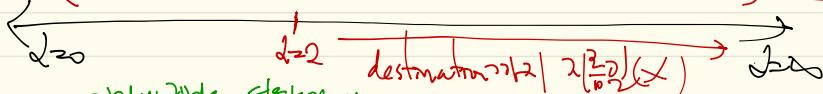
route

$d=2$

$d=3$

shortcuts \Rightarrow better

destination \Rightarrow shortest



greedy routing \Rightarrow "stupid"

green path \Rightarrow path \Rightarrow $d=2$

green path \Rightarrow shortest way

$d=2$



6.3.2 $d=2$

[Thm 6.5] Assume $d=2$. Under the greedy routing scheme,

let $T_{\text{greedy}}(u, v)$ be the number of steps used to reach from u to v . The following holds:

$$E(T_{\text{greedy}}(u, v)) = O(\log^2 n)$$

(i) $\exists k$

hop \Rightarrow $O(\log \log n)$ $(\log)^2$

routing only \Rightarrow

step \Rightarrow

hop \Rightarrow

(Note)



$d=2$ (greedy routing only working)

$E(D_{\text{diameter}})$

$$\max_{u, v} T_{\text{greedy}}(u, v) \leq C(\log n)^2 \text{ w.h.p}$$

≈ 0

2nd part \Rightarrow statement

2nd part: Verbal statement

\Rightarrow why Δ_2 not Δ_1 ; only second stage (-stage)

why A_1 (first, stage)
second stage ...)

why B_1 ? third stage and obst.

~~why A_1 second stage (first, second, third)~~
weak Δ_2 B_1 stage

stage sense

second sense

Weak

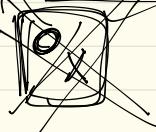
restriction

third sense

first stage

color C_1 C_2 C_3

color C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4



first stage

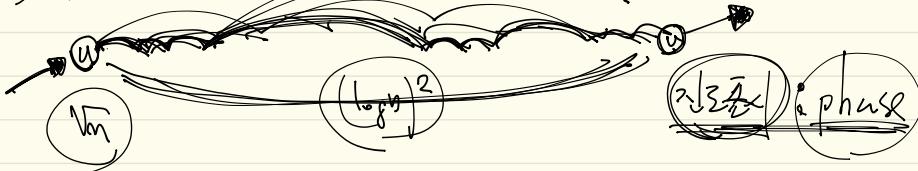
middle stage

mental robust (robust (x), robust (y))

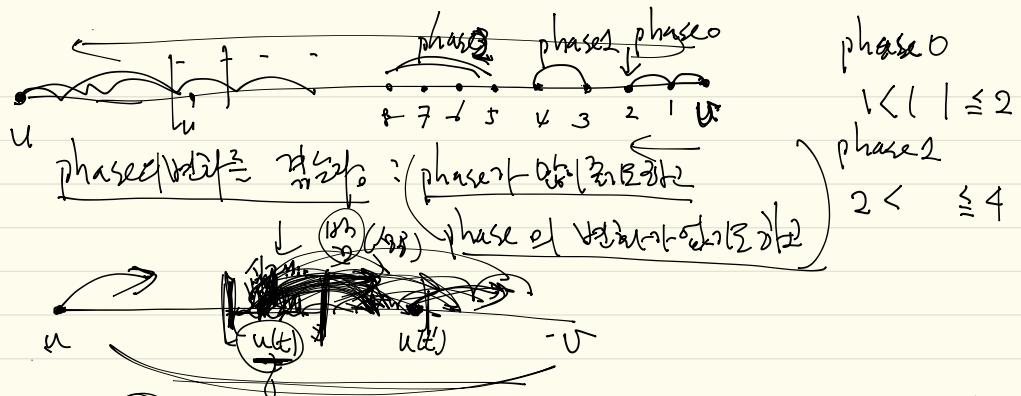
second stage

(Pf)

value of each node



$u(t)$: the node to which the greedy algorithm has forwarded the message after t steps
phase: We say that the algorithm is in phase j if at time t $2^j < |u(t) - v| \leq 2^{j+1}$



Let τ_i be a random variable that represents the #. of steps spent in a given phase;

$$X_i \leq Y_i \Rightarrow E(X_i) \leq E(Y_i) = O(\log n)^2$$

Assume $u(t)$ is in phase 1, the probability that a shortcut to a node, say w , leads to a phase k is

lower bounded

$$f(j) = \min_{\substack{u(t) \in \text{phase } 1 \\ |u(t)-w| \leq 2^j}} \sum_{u \neq u(t)} |u(t)-u|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{w: |u-w| \leq 2^j}} |u(t)-w|^2 \\ & \sum_{u \neq u(t)} |u(t)-u'|^2 \end{aligned}$$

(phase 1 lower bound)



Lemma 9.1

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) \geq \frac{1}{144(1+\log 2m)}$$

(page 73 of [FGLM])

$$(1) \frac{1}{2} \geq \left(\frac{2+1}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{2}} = \frac{3^2}{2^2}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2} \leq \left(\frac{2m}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{2}} =$$

$$\text{triangle inequality} \quad \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 4(1 + \log 2m)$$

$$\frac{2+1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{2m}{2} = m$$

Homework

Proof of Lemma 9.1

uses fact
that

Y

geometric random variable with 1 -

$$144(1 + \log 2m)$$

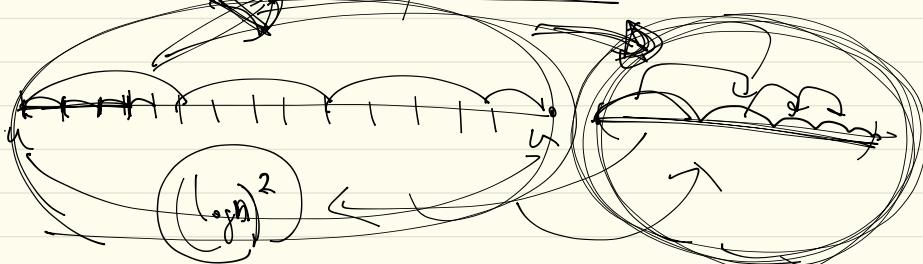
E of steps in phase j

$$E(T_{\text{greedy}}(l, u)) \leq (\text{phase width } \frac{l-u}{2} \text{ step}). \frac{3}{2} \text{ step}$$

$$= 144(1 + \log 2m) \cdot \log_2 2m$$

$$= O((\log m)^2) = O(\log n)^2$$

Question



② L<2 (chapter 6.3.3)

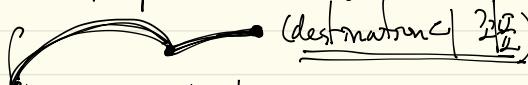
(Thm 6.6) Assume $\leq L < 2$. Then for any decentralized algorithm alg,
 for "most" pairs (u, v) , $E[T_{alg}(u, v)] \geq \delta \left(\frac{2^L}{m^{\frac{2-L}{3}}}\right)$, for some constant polynomial $\delta \in (\ln n)^2$ $\delta > 0$.

Q) i) what is decentralized algorithm?

⇒ Routing decision made at step t depends only on knowledge of (i) the nodes $u(0), u(1), u(2), \dots, u(t)$ visited so far and (ii) coordinates of the destinations of shortcuts generated at these nodes



⇒ Greedy algorithm belongs to this category.

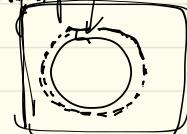


⇒ Greedy alg (x)

ii) $L < 2$: shortcut is used in "decentralized algorithm"

research topic

$L < 2$



2/1/3

2/1/2/3/4/5/6/7

algorithm of shortcuts enjoy 3/4/5/6/7

RoutingAlg

Proof

with $L < 2$ - x is \times but $2/1$,

$E(X) > 1$

what is X

$Q)$ $L < 2$, greedy algorithm (walking) $\geq 2/1$ suboptimal

⇒ 6.3.2 1 proof $\frac{2}{1} \leq 2 < 2$ trying $2/1/2/3/4/5/6/7$

Homework

6.3.2 1 prove $L < 2$ obtain 1/3 iteration break $\leq 1/2$

(Q1) Simulation 3번이 $\rightarrow (\log n)^2$ (f), polynomial

$\hookrightarrow E(T_{alg}(u,v)) \geq []$ polynomial

$$\Pr(T_{alg}(u,v) \geq a) \leq E(T_{alg}(u,v))$$

여기까지

abst. wh. choose step

abst. c

$E(T_{alg}(u,v))$

(Markov inequality)

여기까지

$$\Pr(T_{alg}(u,v) \geq a) \times \frac{1}{a} = \text{polynomial}$$

여기까지 틱스텝이 몇번인지 몰라도 (Q1) 확률(?)의 lower bound
($\frac{1}{a}$)

a^2 (parameterize and tunable)

$\frac{1}{a^2}$ ($\frac{1}{a^2}$)

(Q2) a^2 은几步 choose?

ticks

$$\Pr(T_{alg}(u,v) \geq t)$$

$$= \Pr(\text{u가 } t\text{ step 만에 } v\text{를 찾았을 때}) \quad (1)$$



t step이 v 의 몇번 visited. t step은 몇번 만에
first t visited locations \in v 이다

shortest? 3번.

first t visited locations \Rightarrow first t visited locations \Rightarrow shortcuts \Rightarrow shortcuts

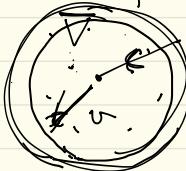
often \rightarrow step by step visit \Rightarrow shortcuts \Rightarrow ok.

Why? grid edge \Rightarrow visit \Rightarrow step by step \Rightarrow ok.

① $\geq \Pr(\text{first t visited location} \Rightarrow \text{shortcuts}) \Rightarrow \text{shortcuts}$

For some C , consider a set $V = \{w : |v-w| \leq C\}$

i



Assume $|v-w| > C$ (\Rightarrow obs) $\Rightarrow |v-w| \leq C$
at least C^2 choices \hookrightarrow v \Rightarrow $\geq C^2$ choices

$t = \epsilon C$, where $0 < \epsilon < 1$ (ϵ choose)

$\Pr(t \text{ step by step visit} \Rightarrow \text{shortcuts})$

$\geq \Pr(C \text{ step by step visit} \Rightarrow \text{shortcuts})$ number of the first t visited location

$\Pr(T_{\text{by step}}(u, v) > t) \geq$ at least C^2 choices \Rightarrow at least C^2 choices

claim Lemma 9.2: $\sqrt{\frac{t}{C}}$ step by step visit shortcuts $\leq \frac{t}{C}$

$\leq \frac{t}{C}$

Homework 9.2

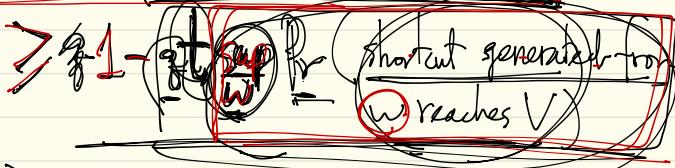
Lemma 9.3 $\Pr(T_{alg}(u,v) > t) \geq 1 - \epsilon$

$$1 - \epsilon \geq \left(6C^3 m^{1/2} / 2^{3/2}\right)$$

(Proof) At each step w.l.o.g. we shortcut $\sum_{v \in V}$. $\Pr(A \cup B | V \setminus \{u\}) = \sum_{v \in V \setminus \{u\}} \Pr(A \cap B_v)$

$$\Pr(T_{alg}(u,v) > t) = 1 - \Pr(T_{step}(u,v) \leq t)$$

$$T_{step}(u,v) = \sum_{w \in V \setminus \{u,v\}}$$



From Lemma 9.2

$$\geq 1 - \epsilon C 6C^2 \cdot m^{1/2} / 2^{3/2}$$

$$\epsilon C \cdot \frac{2^2 \cdot 1}{2^{3/2}} \cdot m^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m^{1/2}$$

$$E(T_{alg}(u,v)) \geq t \cdot \Pr(T_{alg}(u,v) > t)$$

$$\geq \epsilon C \cdot \left(1 - \epsilon C \frac{2^2}{m}\right)^{d/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= \frac{1}{128} \\ C &= \left(\frac{m^{(k-1)/2}}{2^{3/2}}\right)^{(k-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$(2 + \epsilon)^{2h}$ choose

$$2^2 \cdot m^{3/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{1}{128} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{m^{2/2}}{2^{3/2}} \cdot m^{1/2} &= 1 - \frac{6}{128} \cdot \frac{m}{2^{3/2}} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2^{4/2}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

W.L.O.G. $C^2 \geq m^{2k-2}$
Some constant $\delta > 0$

Some order $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{m}{2^{3/2}}$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ - $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ + $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ initiation

Strengths and Weaknesses

Short small world

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ structure

decentralized, greedy routing

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ accept

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

initiation
true
 \rightarrow
 $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ \rightarrow $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ define
 $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$