Advanced Algorithms (XIV)

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The mixing time $\tau_{mix}(\varepsilon)$ is the first time *t* such that the total variation distance between X_t and π is at most ε , for any initial X_0

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 $\mathbf{Pr}[d(X_t, Y_t) > 0] = \mathbf{Pr}[d(X_t, Y_t) \ge 1]$ $\leq \mathbf{E}[d(X_t, Y_t)] \le (1 - \alpha)^t \cdot d(X_0, Y_0)$



















\boldsymbol{q} - the number of proper colorings





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- G a graph of maximum degree Δ





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Is *G* colorable using *q* colors?

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• Pick $v \in V$ and $c \in [q]$ u.a.r.

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The chain is irreducible when $q \ge \Delta + 2$





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$$\Pr[\cdot] \le \frac{2d(X_t, Y_t)\Delta}{Nq}$$

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In other words, $\{d(X_t, Y_t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ is a super martingale Recall the mixing time By coupling lemma $d_{\text{TV}}(X_t, Y_t) \leq \Pr[X_t \neq Y_t] = \Pr[d(X_t, Y_t) > 0]$ For finite Ω , we assume WLOG that $\min_{x,y\in\Omega:x\neq y} d(x, y) = 1$ $\Pr[d(X_t, Y_t) > 0] = \Pr[d(X_t, Y_t) \geq 1]$ $\leq \mathbb{E}[d(X_t, Y_t)] \leq (1 - \alpha)^t \cdot d(X_0, Y_0)$

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$$\implies \tau_{mix}(\varepsilon) \le qN \left(\log N + \log \varepsilon^{-1}\right)$$

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We will develop tools to formalize the intuition

Back to Graph Spectrum