

The graph structure of a deterministic automaton chosen at random

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RS&A 2015

k -out digraph

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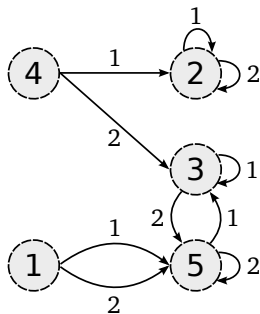


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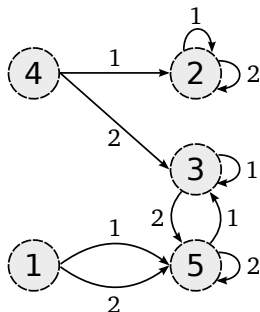


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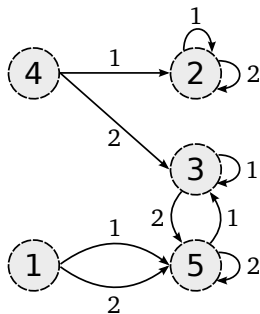


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- Assume $k \geq 2$.

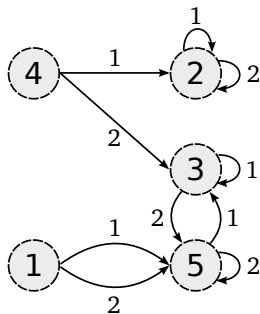


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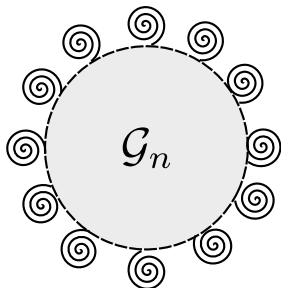


Figure 2 : Since $\nu_k > 1/2$, \mathcal{G}_n is the largest SCC. We call \mathcal{G}_n the **giant**.

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- In 2015, Addario-Berry, Balle, and Perarnau [1] proved that the diameter and the typical distance of $\mathcal{D}_{n,k}$, rescaled by $\log n$, converge in probability to constants.
- Also in 2014, Angluin and Chen [2] studied the mixing time of simple random walk on $\mathcal{D}_{n,k}$.

Our Result 1 — Cycles outside the giant

Let $\mathcal{G}_n^c \equiv [n] \setminus \mathcal{G}_n$. Let $\mathcal{D}_{n,k}[\mathcal{G}_n^c]$ be the sub-digraph induced by \mathcal{G}_n^c .

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- 2 Let C_n be the number of cycles in $\mathcal{D}_{n,k}[\mathcal{G}_n^c]$. Then

$$C_n \xrightarrow{d} \text{Poi} \left(\log \frac{1}{1 - k\mu_k} \right).$$

The intuition of Theorem 2

- When two cycles share vertices, they contain fewer vertices than arcs.

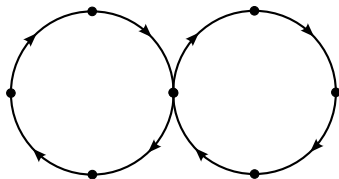


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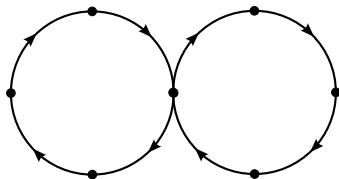


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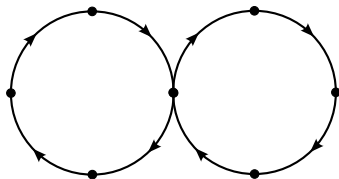


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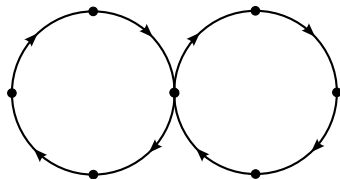


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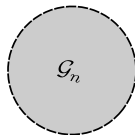


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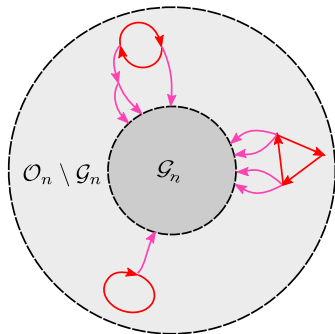


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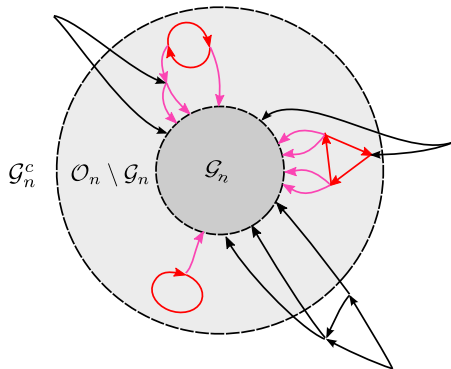


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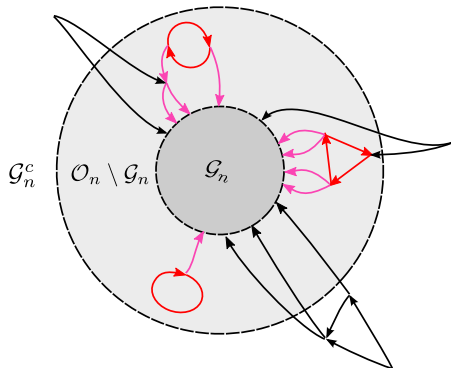


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- We call \mathcal{O}_n the **one-in-core**.

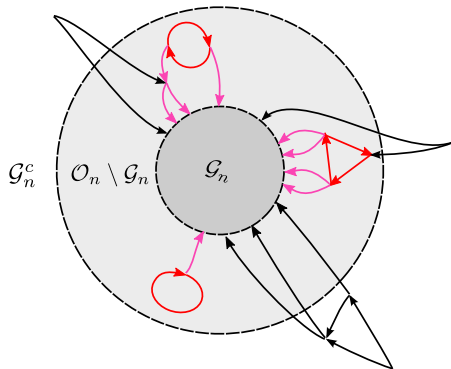


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- \mathcal{S}_v (the **spectrum** of v) is the set of vertices the are reachable from v .

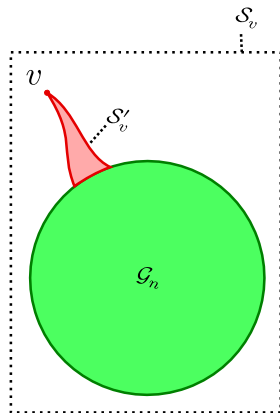


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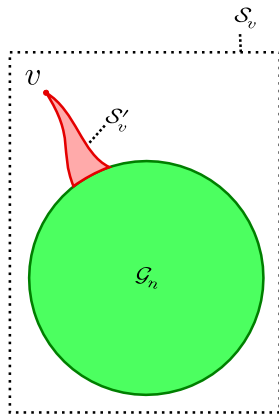


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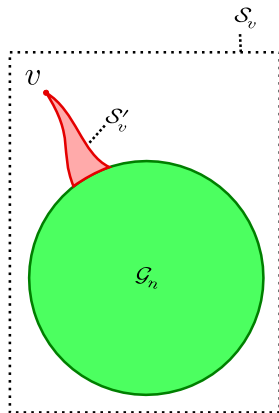


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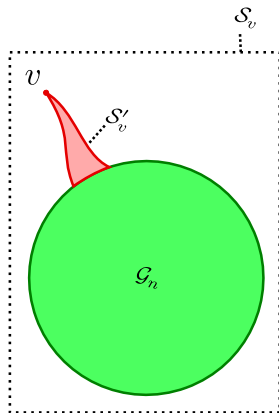


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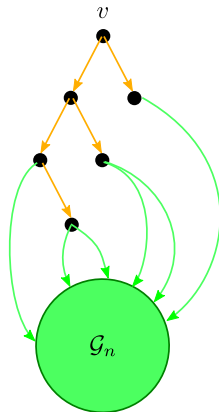


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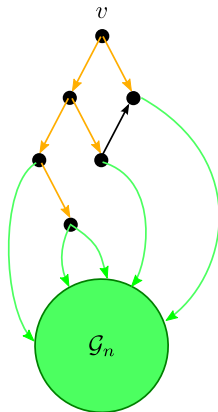


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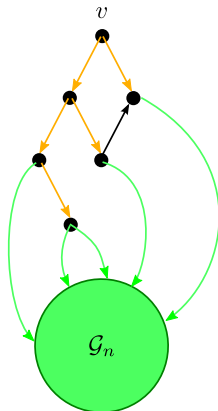


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$$\frac{W_n}{\log_k \log n} \xrightarrow{p} 1.$$

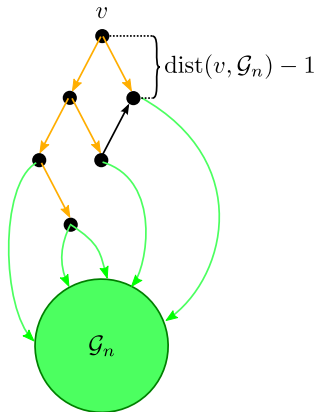


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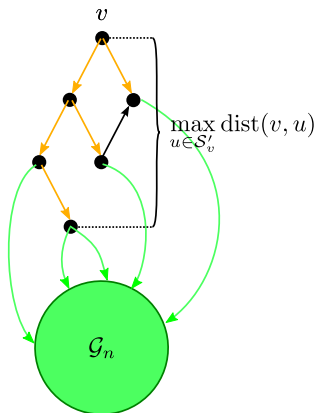


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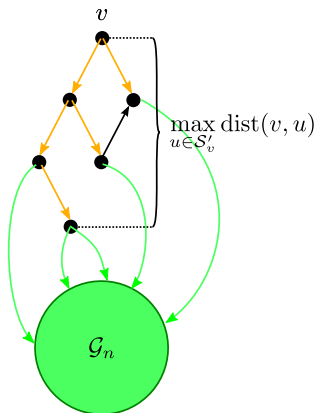


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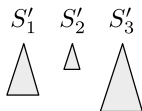


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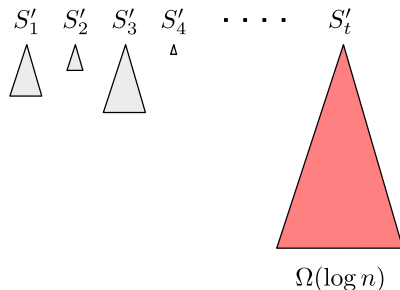


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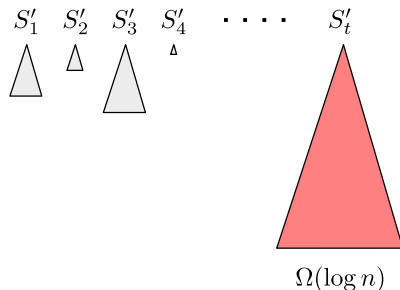


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- The probability to eventually succeed goes to one.

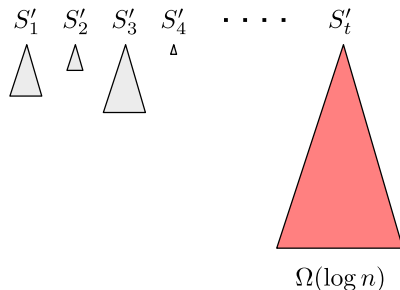


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Theorem 5 (Phase transition in strong connectivity)

- 1 *If $k - \log n \rightarrow -\infty$, then whp $\mathcal{D}_{n,k}$ is not strongly connected.*
- 2 *If $k - \log n \rightarrow \infty$, then whp $\mathcal{D}_{n,k}$ is strongly connected.*

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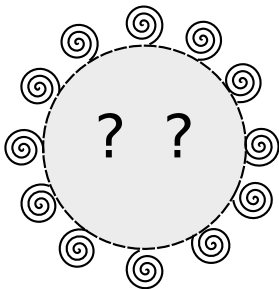
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- 4 Generating a uniform random surjection from $\{1, \dots, m\}$ to $\{1, \dots, n\}$ for arbitrary $m = m(n)$.

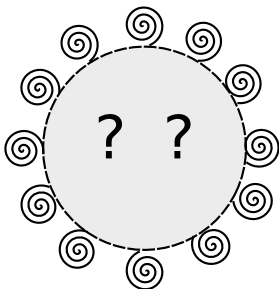
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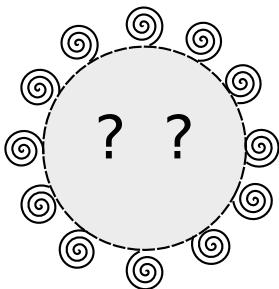
Acknowledgment and Questions

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- 2 and Denis Thérien for pointing out the importance of the model,



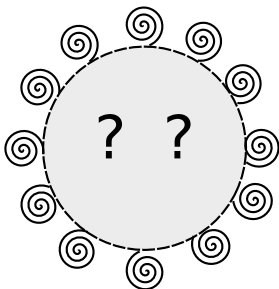
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- 4 Thanks for listening!



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