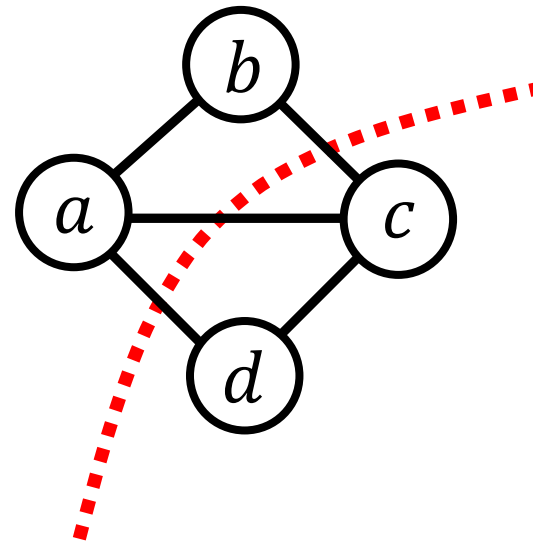
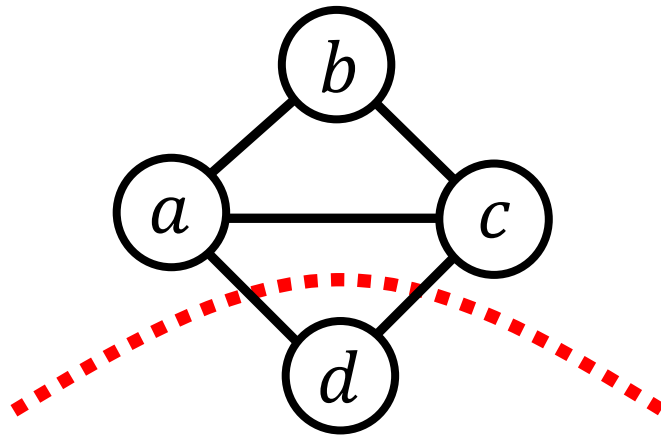


Workshop #2

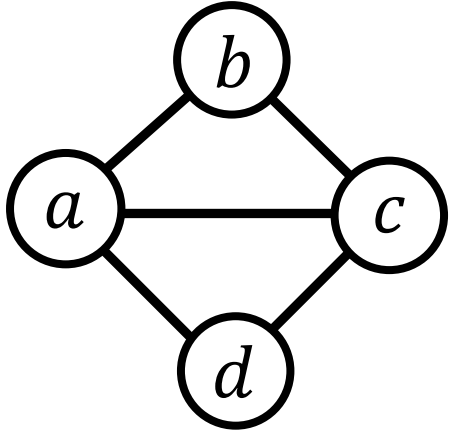
CSCI 432

Global Minimum Cut

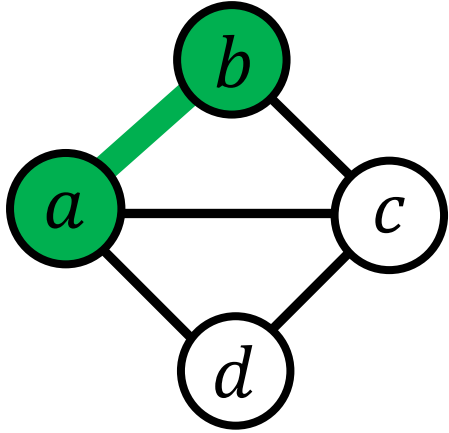
Global Cut: Given an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$, a *cut* is a partition of vertices into two disjoint subsets. The *size* of the cut is the number edges that cross the cut (i.e., the number of edges with an endpoint in each set).



Contraction Algorithm

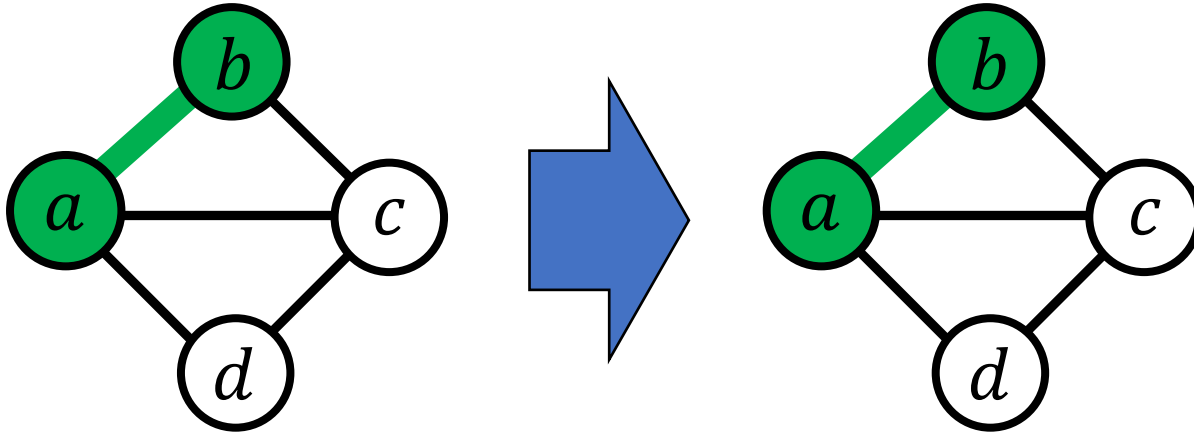


Contraction Algorithm



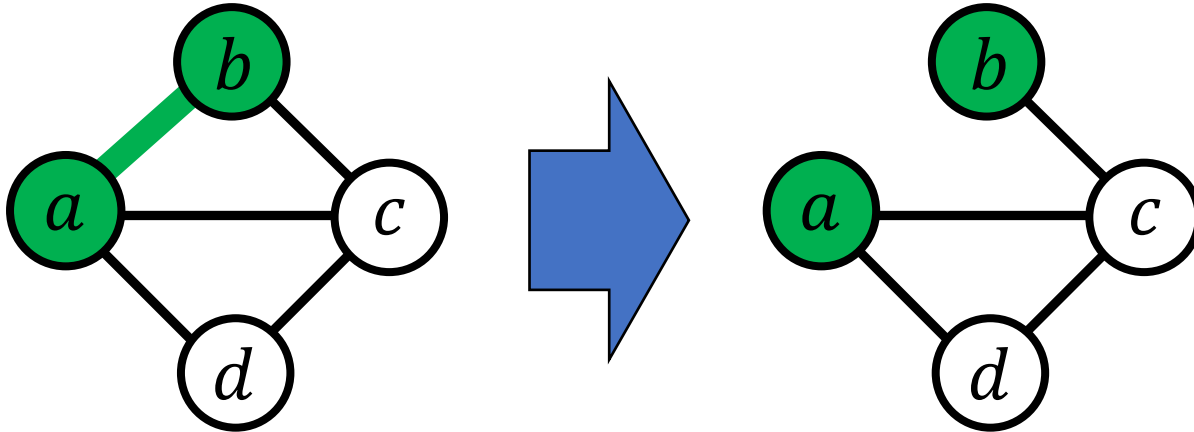
1. Randomly select edge $e = (u, v)$.

Contraction Algorithm



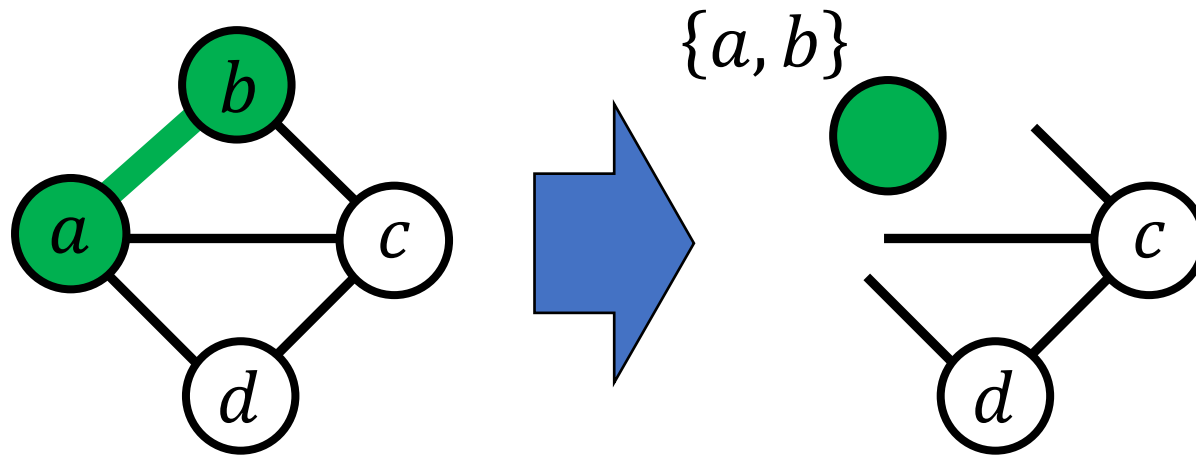
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Contraction Algorithm



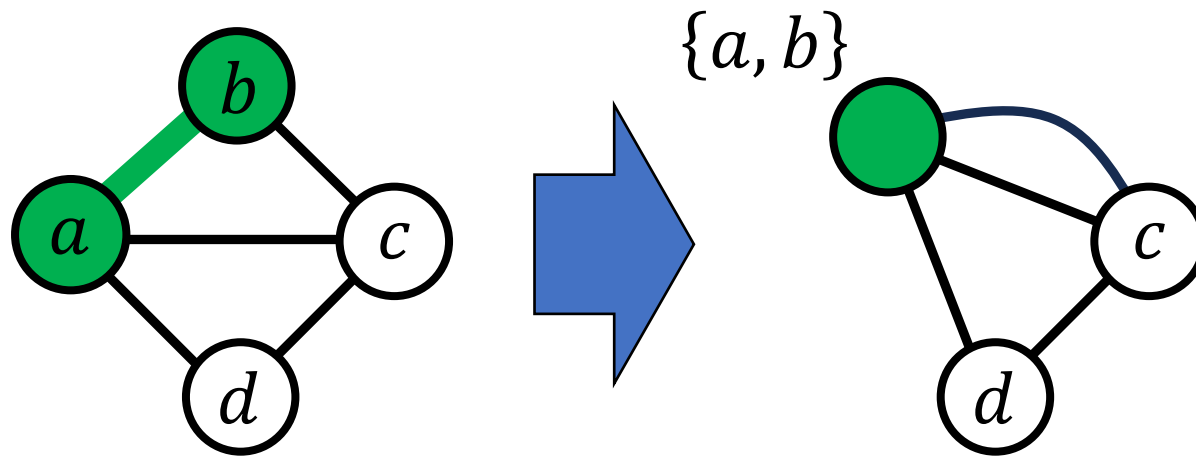
1. Randomly select edge $e = (u, v)$.
2. Remove all edges between u and v .

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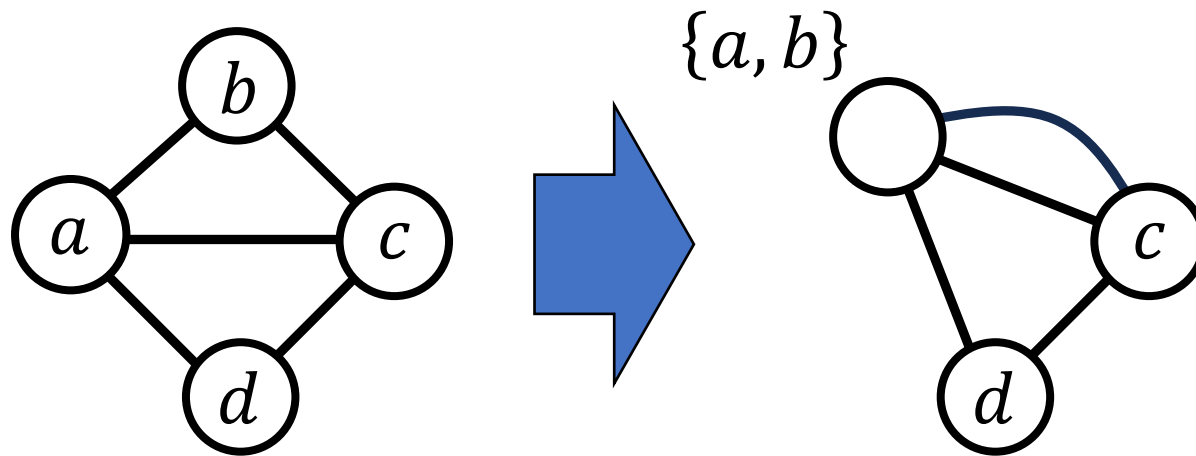
1. Randomly select edge $e = (u, v)$.
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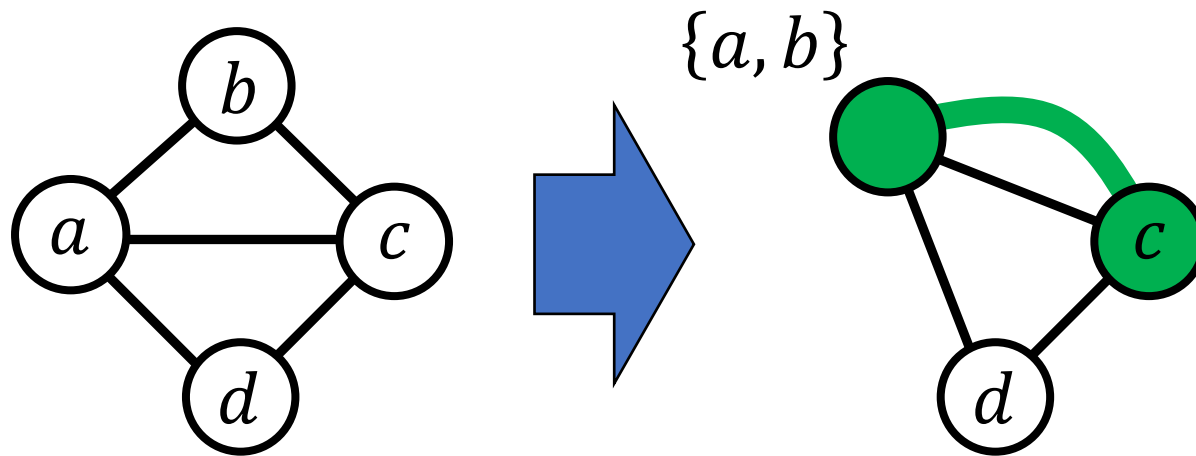
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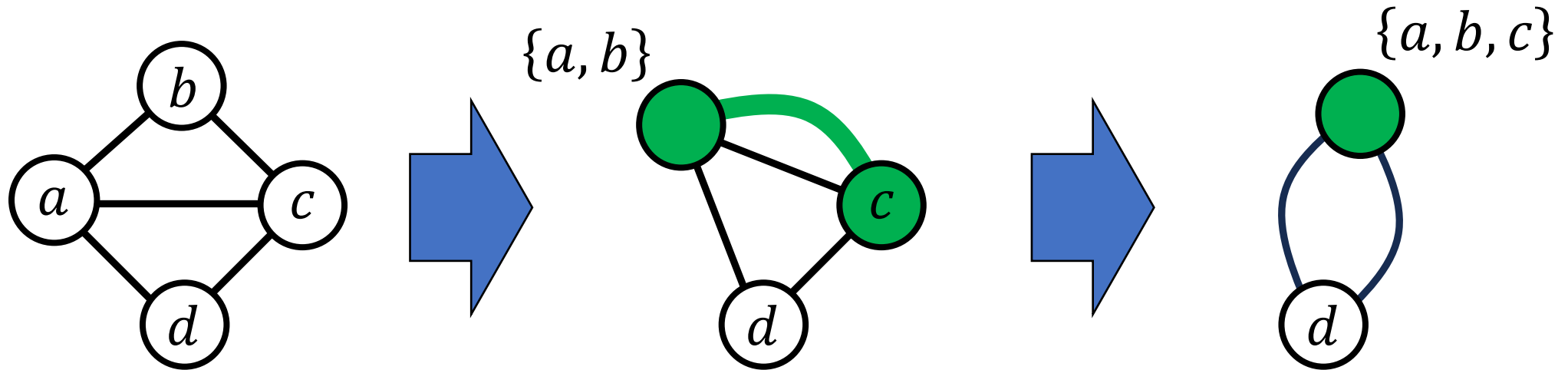
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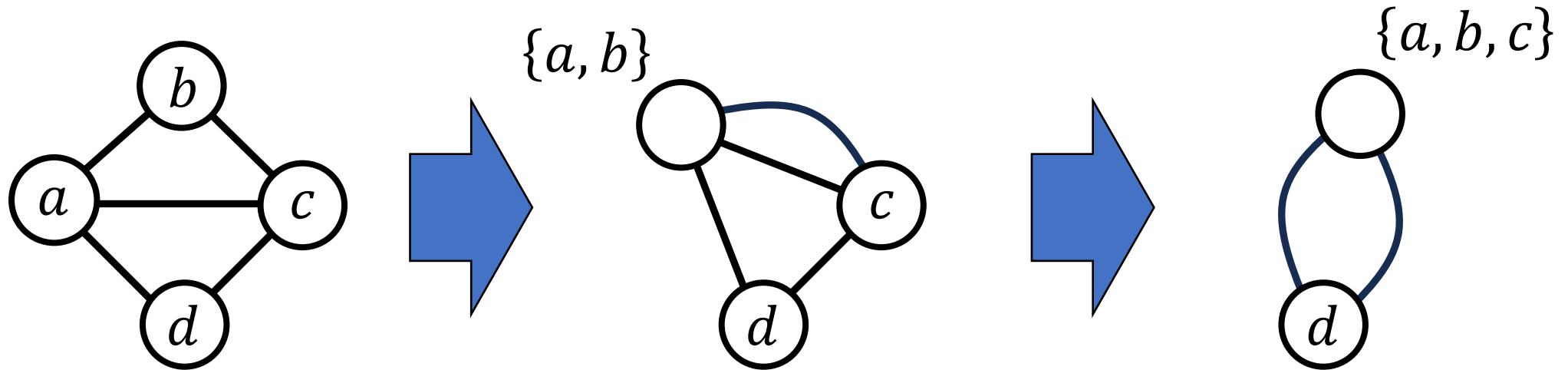
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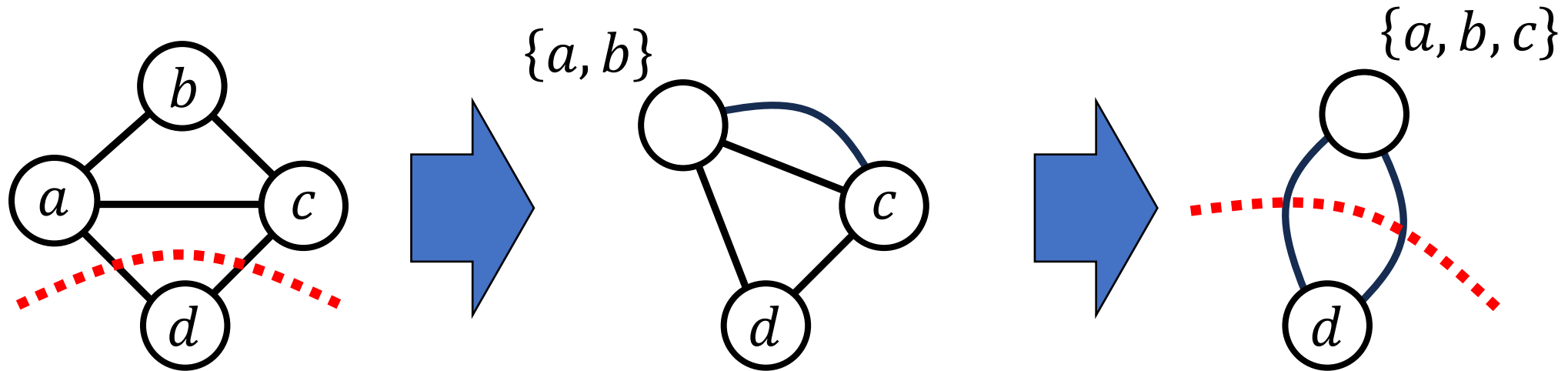
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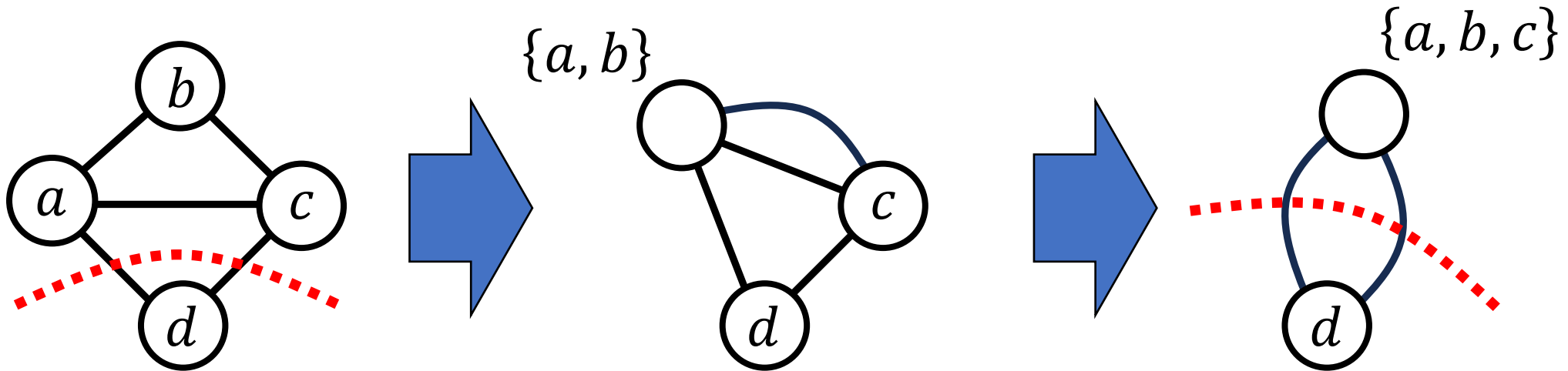
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Find a series of contractions that do not yield an optimal solution:



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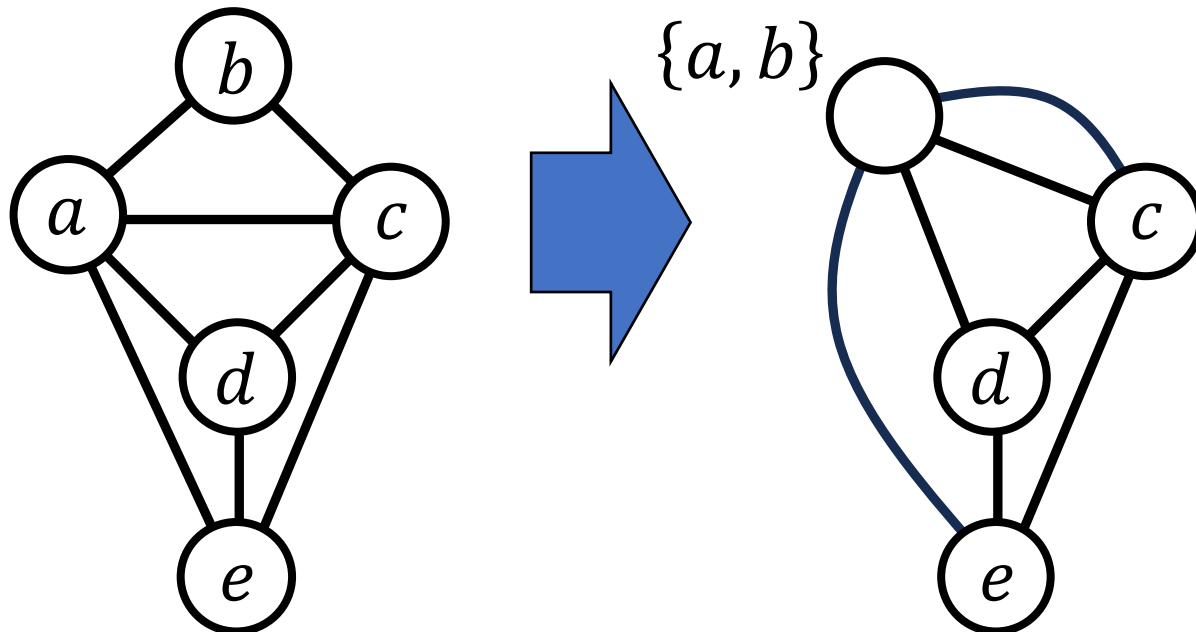
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$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] = 1 - \Pr\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{edge in } F \text{ is selected} \\ \text{in first iteration} \end{array}\right]$$

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a minimum cut of size k . Let F be the set of edges between A and B .

$$\Pr\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{edge in } F \text{ is selected} \\ \text{in first iteration} \end{array}\right] = \frac{|F|}{|E|} = \frac{k}{|E|} \leq \frac{k}{\frac{1}{2}kn} = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Pr\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{edge in } F \text{ is selected} \\ \text{in iteration } j + 1 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \text{No edges in } F \text{ were} \\ \text{selected previously} \end{array}\right] = \frac{|F|}{|E_j|} = \frac{k}{|E_j|} \leq \frac{k}{\frac{1}{2}k(n-j)} = \frac{2}{n-j}$$

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$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] = 1 - \Pr\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{edge in } F \text{ is selected} \\ \text{in first iteration} \end{array}\right] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a minimum cut of size k . Let F be the set of edges between A and B .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Pr\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{edge in } F \text{ is selected} \\ \text{in iteration } j + 1 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \text{No edges in } F \text{ were} \\ \text{selected previously} \end{array}\right] = \frac{|F|}{|E_j|} = \frac{k}{|E_j|} \leq \frac{k}{\frac{1}{2}k(n-j)} = \frac{2}{n-j}$$

Let ε_j = Event that no edges in F are selected in iteration j .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] = 1 - \Pr\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{edge in } F \text{ is selected} \\ \text{in first iteration} \end{array}\right] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a minimum cut of size k . Let F be the set of edges between A and B .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_{j+1} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_j] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n-j}$$

Let ε_j = Event that no edges in F are selected in iteration j .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] = 1 - \Pr\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{edge in } F \text{ is selected} \\ \text{in first iteration} \end{array}\right] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

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Probability of Succeeding

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$$\Pr[\varepsilon_{j+1} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_j] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n-j}$$

Let ε_j = Event that no edges in F are selected in iteration j .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-2}] = ??$$

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a minimum cut of size k . Let F be the set of edges between A and B .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_{j+1} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_j] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n-j}$$

Let ε_j = Event that no edges in F are selected in iteration j .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-2}] = \Pr[\varepsilon_1] \cdot \Pr[\varepsilon_2 | \varepsilon_1] \cdots \Pr[\varepsilon_{n-2} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-3}]$$

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a minimum cut of size k . Let F be the set of edges between A and B .

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Let ε_j = Event that no edges in F are selected in iteration j .

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[\varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-2}] &= \Pr[\varepsilon_1] \cdot \Pr[\varepsilon_2 | \varepsilon_1] \cdots \Pr[\varepsilon_{n-2} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-3}] \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a minimum cut of size k . Let F be the set of edges between A and B .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

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Let ε_j = Event that no edges in F are selected in iteration j .

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[\varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-2}] &= \Pr[\varepsilon_1] \cdot \Pr[\varepsilon_2 | \varepsilon_1] \cdots \Pr[\varepsilon_{n-2} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-3}] \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right) \left(\frac{n-3}{n-1}\right) \left(\frac{n-4}{n-2}\right) \left(\frac{n-5}{n-3}\right) \left(\frac{n-6}{n-4}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{2}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a minimum cut of size k . Let F be the set of edges between A and B .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_{j+1} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_j] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n-j}$$

Let ε_j = Event that no edges in F are selected in iteration j .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-2}] = \Pr[\varepsilon_1] \cdot \Pr[\varepsilon_2 | \varepsilon_1] \cdots \Pr[\varepsilon_{n-2} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-3}]$$

$$\geq \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$= \binom{n-2}{n} \binom{n-3}{n-1} \binom{n-4}{n-2} \binom{n-5}{n-3} \binom{n-6}{n-4} \cdots \binom{2}{4} \binom{1}{3}$$



Oh, yeah. It's all coming together.

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a minimum cut of size k . Let F be the set of edges between A and B .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_{j+1} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_j] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n-j}$$

Let ε_j = Event that no edges in F are selected in iteration j .

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[\varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-2}] &= \Pr[\varepsilon_1] \cdot \Pr[\varepsilon_2 | \varepsilon_1] \cdots \Pr[\varepsilon_{n-2} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-3}] \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right) \left(\frac{n-3}{n-1}\right) \left(\frac{n-4}{n-2}\right) \left(\frac{n-5}{n-3}\right) \left(\frac{n-6}{n-4}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{2}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a minimum cut of size k . Let F be the set of edges between A and B .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_{j+1} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_j] \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n-j}$$

Let ε_j = Event that no edges in F are selected in iteration j .

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-2}] = \Pr[\varepsilon_1] \cdot \Pr[\varepsilon_2 | \varepsilon_1] \cdots \Pr[\varepsilon_{n-2} | \varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \cdots \cap \varepsilon_{n-3}]$$

n	Pr
10	0.022
25	0.0033
50	0.00082

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right) \left(\frac{n-3}{n-1}\right) \left(\frac{n-4}{n-2}\right) \left(\frac{n-5}{n-3}\right) \left(\frac{n-6}{n-4}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{2}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

Probability of Succeeding

Suppose (A, B) is a sequence of independent events between A and B

edges



Let $\varepsilon_j = \text{Event } j$

$$\Pr[\varepsilon_1 \cap \varepsilon_2 \cap \dots \cap \varepsilon_{n-3}]$$

n	Pr
10	0.022
25	0.0033
50	0.00082

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-1}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right) \left(\frac{n-3}{n-1}\right) \left(\frac{n-4}{n-2}\right) \left(\frac{n-5}{n-3}\right) \left(\frac{n-6}{n-4}\right) \dots \left(\frac{2}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$