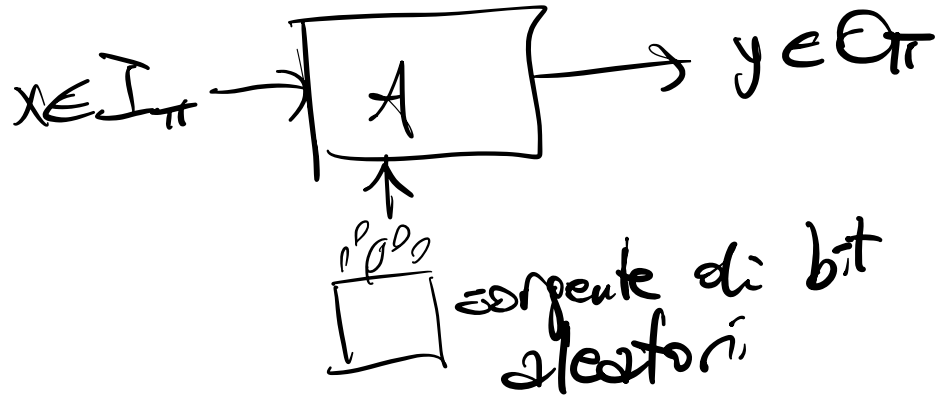


$$P_A(y|x)$$



ALGORITMO DI KARGER PER IL TAGLIO MINIMO

INPUT: $G=(V,E)$ non orientato

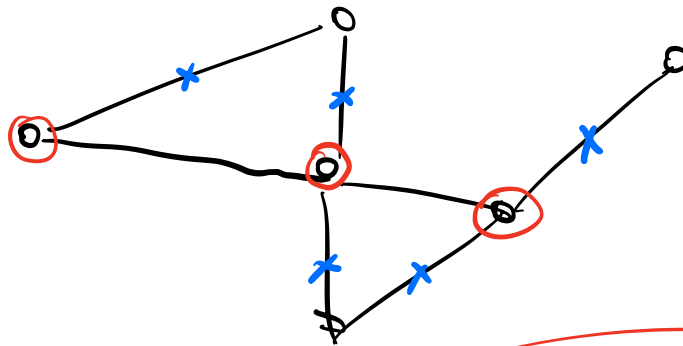
SOL. AMMISSIBILE: $S \subseteq V$

$$\emptyset \neq S \neq V$$

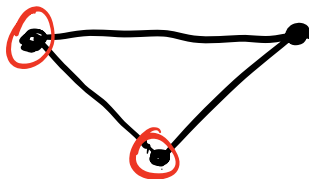
FONZ. OBIETTIVO: $|\{e \in E \mid e \cap S \neq \emptyset \text{ e } e \cap S^c \neq \emptyset\}|$

TIPO: MIN

$$E_S$$

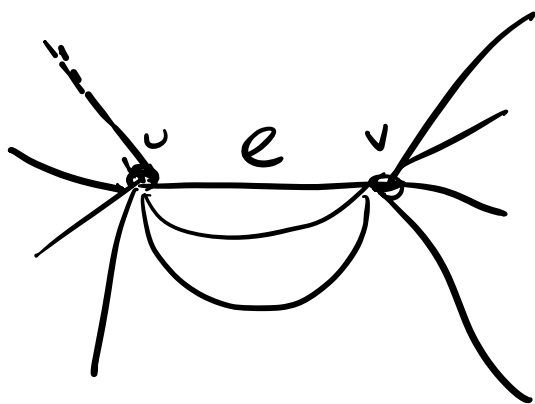


Taglio minimo $\Rightarrow$ dimensione $\leq$ grado minimo

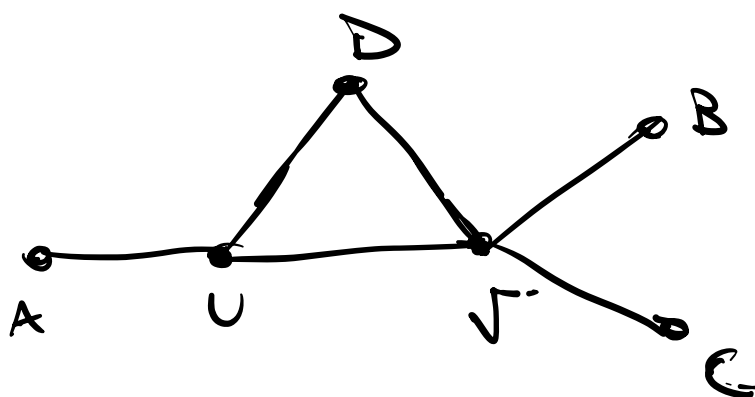
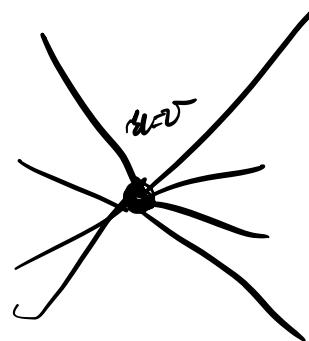


CONTRAZIONE DI UN LATO

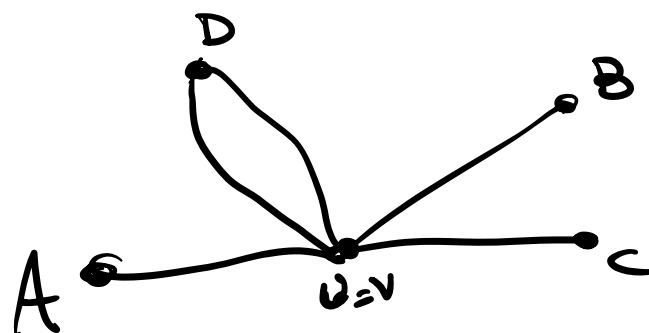
G



$G \downarrow e$



$G \downarrow \{u, v\}$



ALGORITMO DI KARGER

- Se G non è connesso,
restitui una qualunque componente

- Altrimenti

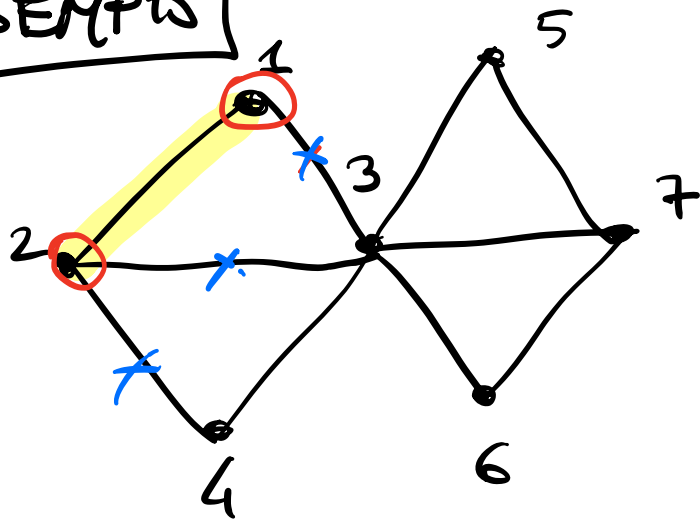
while $|V| > 2$

$e \leftarrow$ un lab a caso

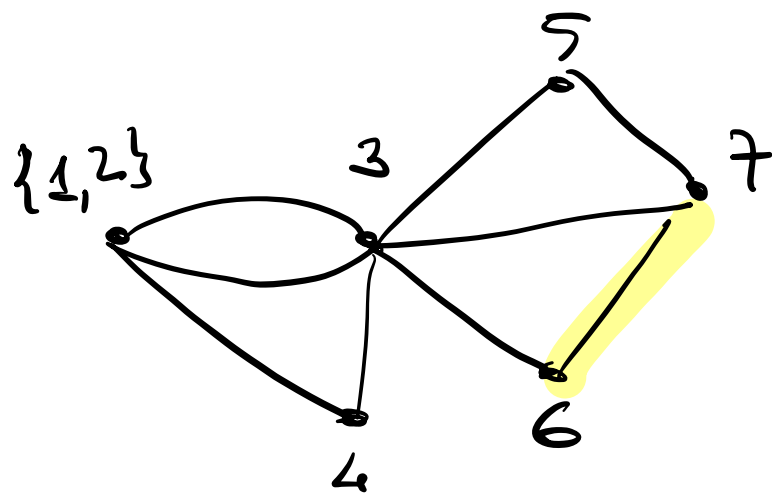
$G \leftarrow G \setminus e$

- Output la classe di equivalenza
di una delle due estremità

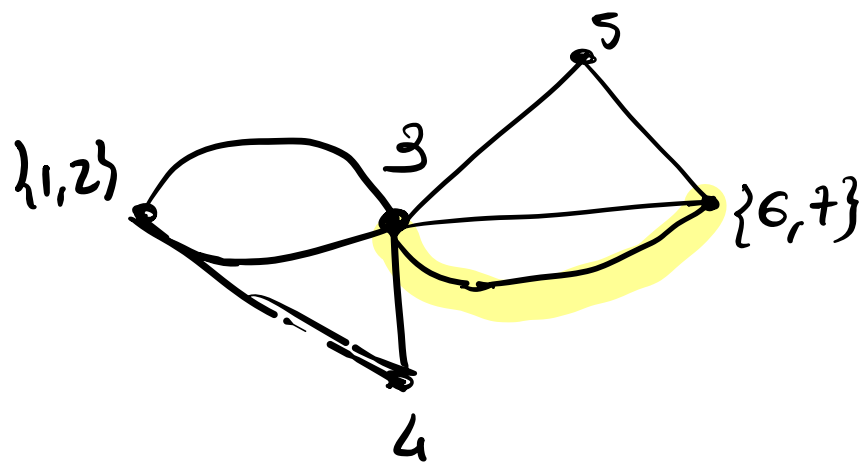
ESEMPIO



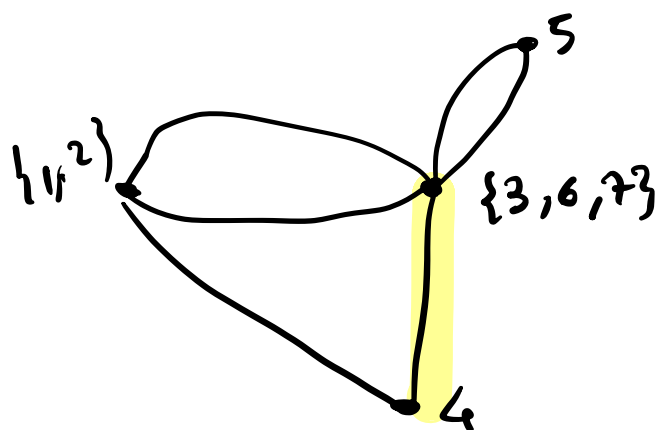
$$G_1 = G$$

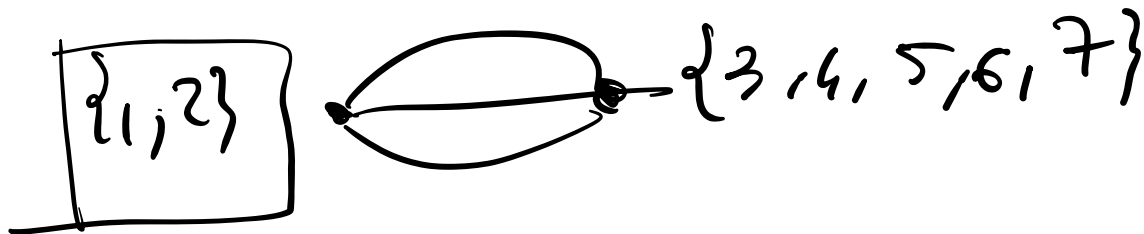
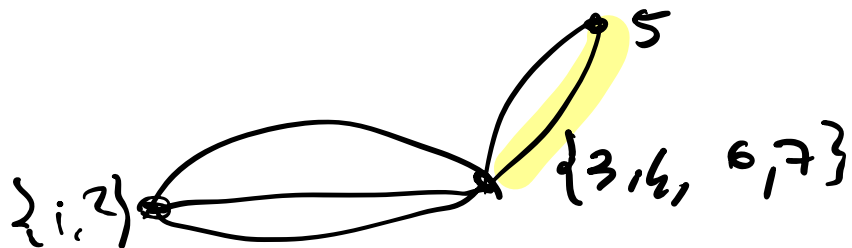


$$G_2$$



$$G_3$$





Osservazioni : S^* taglio minimo
 k^* dimensione del taglio
 δ^*
 $\left(k^* = |E_{S^*}| \right)$ dove $E_{S^*} = \{e \mid e \cap S^* \neq \emptyset, e \cap S^* \neq \emptyset\}$

$G = G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots$ i-esima contr. G_i il grafico prima i-esima contr.

1) $n_{G_i} = n - i + 1$

2) Ogni taglio di G_i corrisponde ad un taglio di G della stessa dimensione

$\Rightarrow$ grado minimo di $G_i \geq k^*$

$$3) \sum_{v \in V_{G_i}} d_{G_i}(v) \geq k^*(n-i+1)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$2M_{G_i}$$

$$M_{G_i} \geq \frac{k^*(n-i+1)}{2}$$

Sia E_i l'evento

"all' i -esima contrazione
non si è creato un
 lato di E_{S^*} "

Lemma: $P[\Sigma_i | \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{i-1}]$

$$\geq \frac{n-i-1}{n-i+1}$$

Proof: $P[\Sigma_i | \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{i-1}]$

$$= 1 - P[\neg \Sigma_i | \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{i-1}] =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{k^*}{m_{G_i}} \geq \text{w.o.s.s. (3)}$$

$$\geq 1 - \frac{\cancel{k^*} 2}{\cancel{k^*} (n-i+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{n-i+1-2}{n-i+1} =$$

$$\approx \frac{n-i-1}{n-i+1}$$



Teorema: L'algoritmo di Kruskal trova il taglio minimo con probabilità $\geq \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}}$

Dim: $P[\mathcal{E}_1 \cap \mathcal{E}_2 \cap \mathcal{E}_3 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{E}_{n-2}] =$
 $= P[\mathcal{E}_1] \cdot P[\mathcal{E}_2 | \mathcal{E}_1] \cdot P[\mathcal{E}_3 | \mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2] \dots \geq$
 $\hookrightarrow \frac{n-2}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-4}{n-2} \dots \frac{1}{3} =$
 $\frac{n-2}{\prod_{i=1}^{n-2} i}$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}}{\frac{n}{11}} = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{n(n-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}} \cdot \square$$

Corollario: Eseguendo $\binom{n}{2}$ volte, almeno
il taglio minimo con
probabilità $\geq 1 - \frac{1}{n}$

Dim: Ogni volta la probabilità
di NON trovare l'ottimo
 $\leq 1 - \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}}$

Quindi

$$\leq \binom{n}{2} \ln n$$

$$\forall x \geq 1 \quad \frac{1}{4} \leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \leq \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{\ln n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \quad \square$$

RICORDIAMO CHE...

- $P[\varepsilon_1 \cap \dots \cap \varepsilon_n] =$
 $= P[\varepsilon_1] P[\varepsilon_2 | \varepsilon_1] P[\varepsilon_3 | \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2] \dots$

(CHAIN RULE)

- $P[\cup_i \varepsilon_i] \leq \sum_i P[\varepsilon_i]$

(UNION BOUND)

- Per ogni variabile aleatoria
non negativa e con media
finita e per ogni $\alpha > 0$

$$P[X \geq \alpha] \leq \frac{E[X]}{\alpha}$$

(DISUGUAGLIANZA DI
MARKOV)