

Every Testable ∞ Property of Bounded-Degree Graphs Contains an ∞ Hyperfinite \subseteq -Property

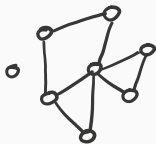
Hendrik Fichtenberger, Pan Peng, Christian Sohler

January 6, 2019

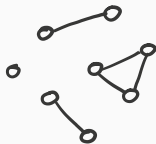
Property Testing in a Nutshell: Graph Connectivity



connected ✓



disconnected ✗



disconnected ✗

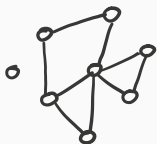


disconnected ✗

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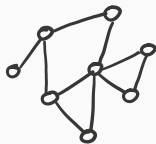
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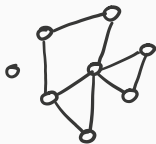
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time complexity: $\Omega(|V| + |E|)$

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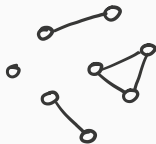
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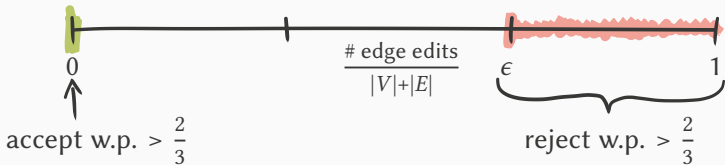
disconnected ✓
✗
 ϵ -close



disconnected ✗
 ϵ -far



disconnected ✗
 ϵ -far



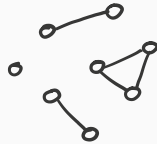
Property Testing in a Nutshell: Graph Connectivity



connected ✓



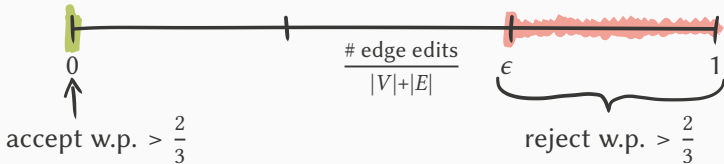
disconnected ✗
✓
 ϵ -close



disconnected ✗
 ϵ -far



disconnected ✗
 ϵ -far




ϵ -close

complexity: # queries to adjacency list entries


Property Testing of Bounded Degree Graphs

bounded degree graphs: $\forall v \in V : d(v) \leq d, d \in O(1)$

$q(\epsilon)$  connected

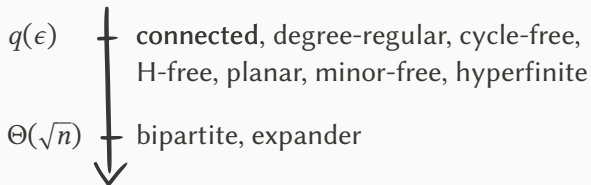
Property Testing of Bounded Degree Graphs

bounded degree graphs: $\forall v \in V : d(v) \leq d, d \in O(1)$

$q(\epsilon)$  connected, degree-regular, cycle-free,
H-free, planar, minor-free, hyperfinite

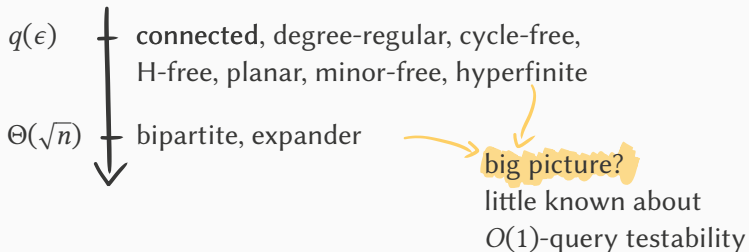
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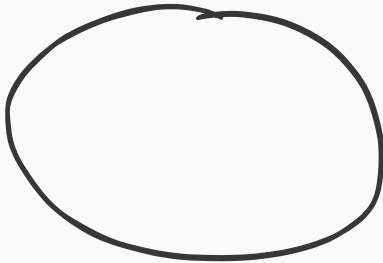


Property Testing of Bounded Degree Graphs

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Hyperfinite Graphs

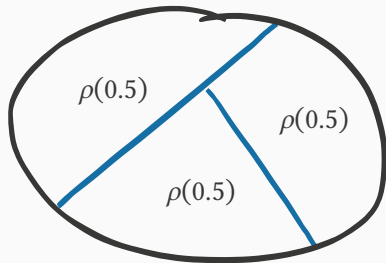


Definition

(ϵ, s) -hyperfinite: can remove at most ϵdn edges to obtain connected components of size at most s

ρ -hyperfinite: $(\epsilon, \rho(\epsilon))$ -hyperfinite for all $\epsilon \in (0, 1]$

Hyperfinite Graphs



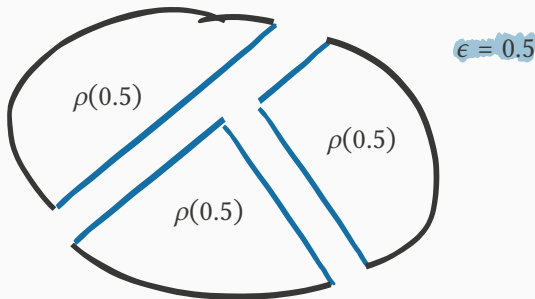
$$\epsilon = 0.5$$

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Hyperfinite Graphs

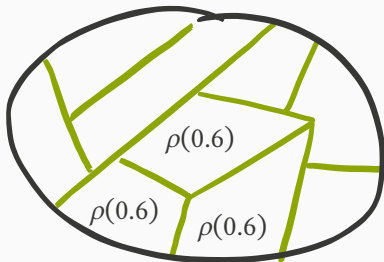


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Hyperfinite Graphs



$$\epsilon = 0.5$$

$$\epsilon = 0.6$$

Definition

(ϵ, s) -hyperfinite: can remove at most ϵdn edges to obtain connected components of size at most s

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Result

Let Π be a bounded-degree graph property

Π is ρ -hyperfinite

Π has constant
query complexity

Result

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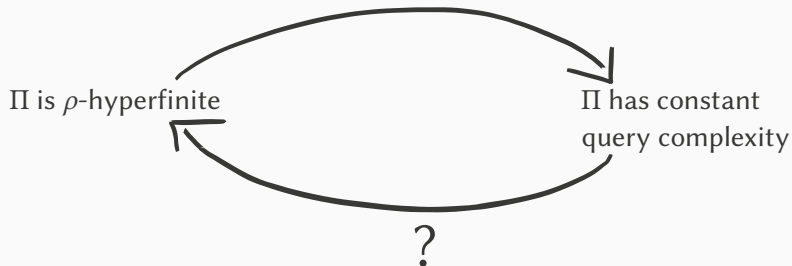
[Newman, Sohler, 2011]

Π is ρ -hyperfinite

Π has constant
query complexity

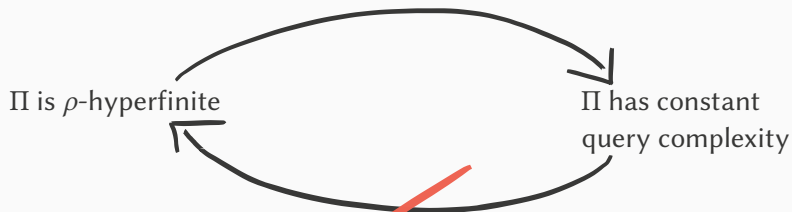
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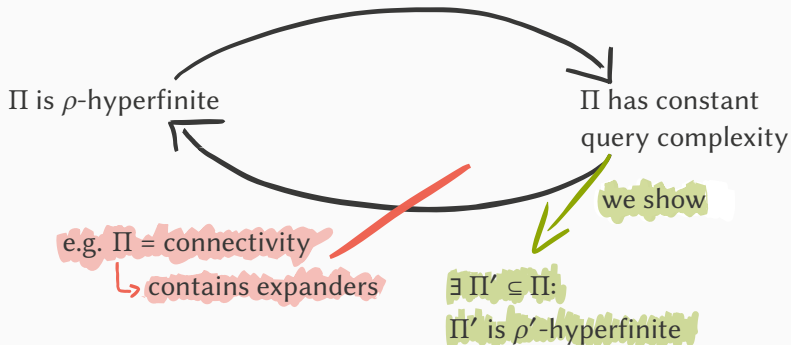
Let Π be a bounded-degree graph property



e.g. $\Pi =$ connectivity
↳ contains expanders

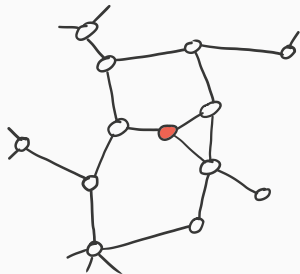
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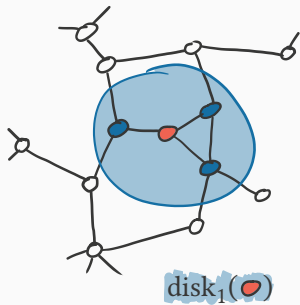
k -Disks and Frequency Vectors

$\text{disk}_k(v)$: subgraph induced
by BFS(v) of depth k



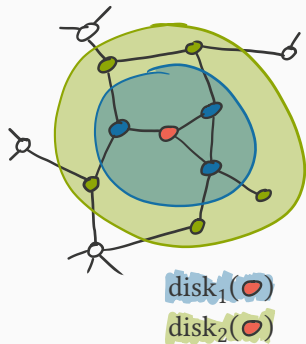
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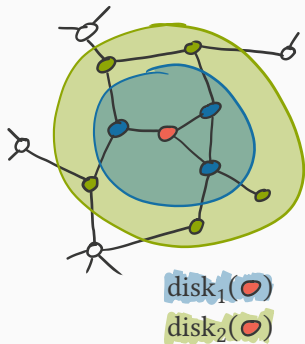
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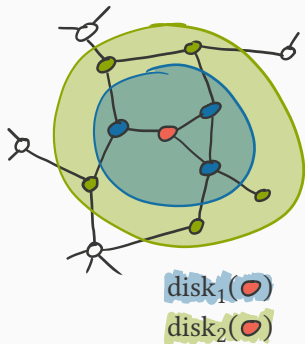
$\text{freq}_k(G)$: for each k -disk isomorphism type calculate its share of vertices

$$\text{freq}_2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}}{\sum 1}$$

Diagram illustrating the calculation of freq_2 for a graph G . The graph G is shown as a collection of nodes and edges. The freq_2 vector is calculated as the ratio of the number of vertices in each 2-disk isomorphism type to the total number of vertices. The vector components are 0.4 and 0.6, corresponding to the two isomorphism types shown: a path of two nodes and a triangle.

k -Disks and Frequency Vectors

$\text{disk}_k(v)$: subgraph induced by BFS(v) of depth k

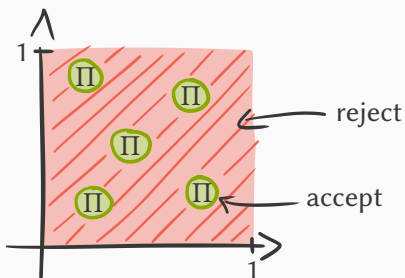


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frequency vector is a
locality feature

One Thing That is Known

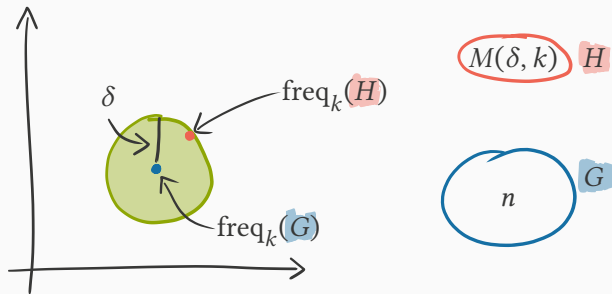


Lemma [Goldreich, Ron, 2009]

Every property tester with query complexity $q(\epsilon)$ can be transformed into an algorithm that

1. computes an approximation $\widetilde{\text{freq}}_{cq(\epsilon)}(G)$ of $\text{freq}_{cq(\epsilon)}(G)$
2. accepts iff $\|\widetilde{\text{freq}}_{cq(\epsilon)}(G) - \widetilde{\text{freq}}_{cq(\epsilon)}(G')\|_1 \leq \frac{1}{c'q(\epsilon)}$ for any $G' \in \Pi$

Small Frequency-Preserver Graphs



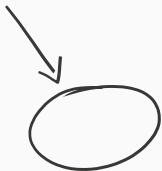
Lemma [Alon, 2010]

For every $\delta, k > 0$, there exists $M(\delta, k)$ such that for every G there exists H of size at most $M(\delta, k)$ and $\|\text{freq}_k(G) - \text{freq}_k(H)\|_1 < \delta$.

Transformation Step

Sketch: complement $\bar{\Pi}$ of Π contains hyperfinite subproperty

start w/ G ϵ -far from Π



rel. $\bar{\Pi}$ ϵ -far from Π

size n

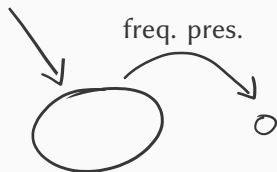
hypf. ?

**freq. v. original
change**

Transformation Step

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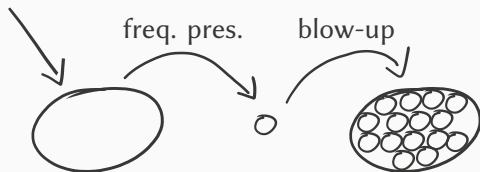
rel. $\bar{\Pi}$	ϵ -far from Π	?
size	n	$M(\delta, k)$
hypf.	?	?

freq. v. original change $\curvearrowright < \delta$

Transformation Step

Sketch: complement $\bar{\Pi}$ of Π contains hyperfinite subproperty

start w/ G ϵ -far from Π

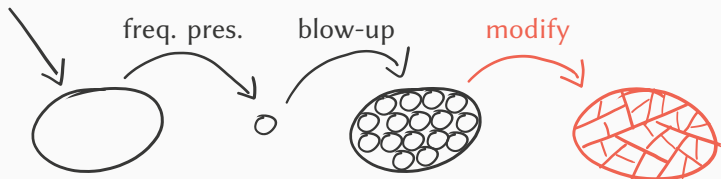


rel. $\bar{\Pi}$	ϵ -far from Π	?	ϵ/c -far from Π
size	n	$M(\delta, k)$	n
hypf.	?	?	$(0, M(\delta, k))$ - hyperfinite
freq. v. original change		$< \delta$	$= 0$

Transformation Step

Sketch: ~~complement $\bar{\Pi}$ of Π~~ contains hyperfinite subproperty

start w/ $G \in \Pi$



rel. Π	in Π	?	ϵ -close to Π	in Π
size	n	$M(\delta, k)$	n	n
hypf.	?	?	$(0, M(\delta, k))$ - hyperfinite	$(\epsilon, M(\delta, k))$ - hyperfinite
freq. v. original change		$< \delta$	$= 0$	$< \delta$

Summary

Let Π be (inf.) constant-query testable property of bounded degree graphs:

1. Π contains (inf.) hyperfinite subproperty
2. $\overline{\Pi}$ contains (inf.) hyperfinite subproperty
3. all $G \in \Pi$ may be far from expander (even if Π is not hyperfinite)
4. partitioning theorem that preserves frequency vector of non-expanding subparts