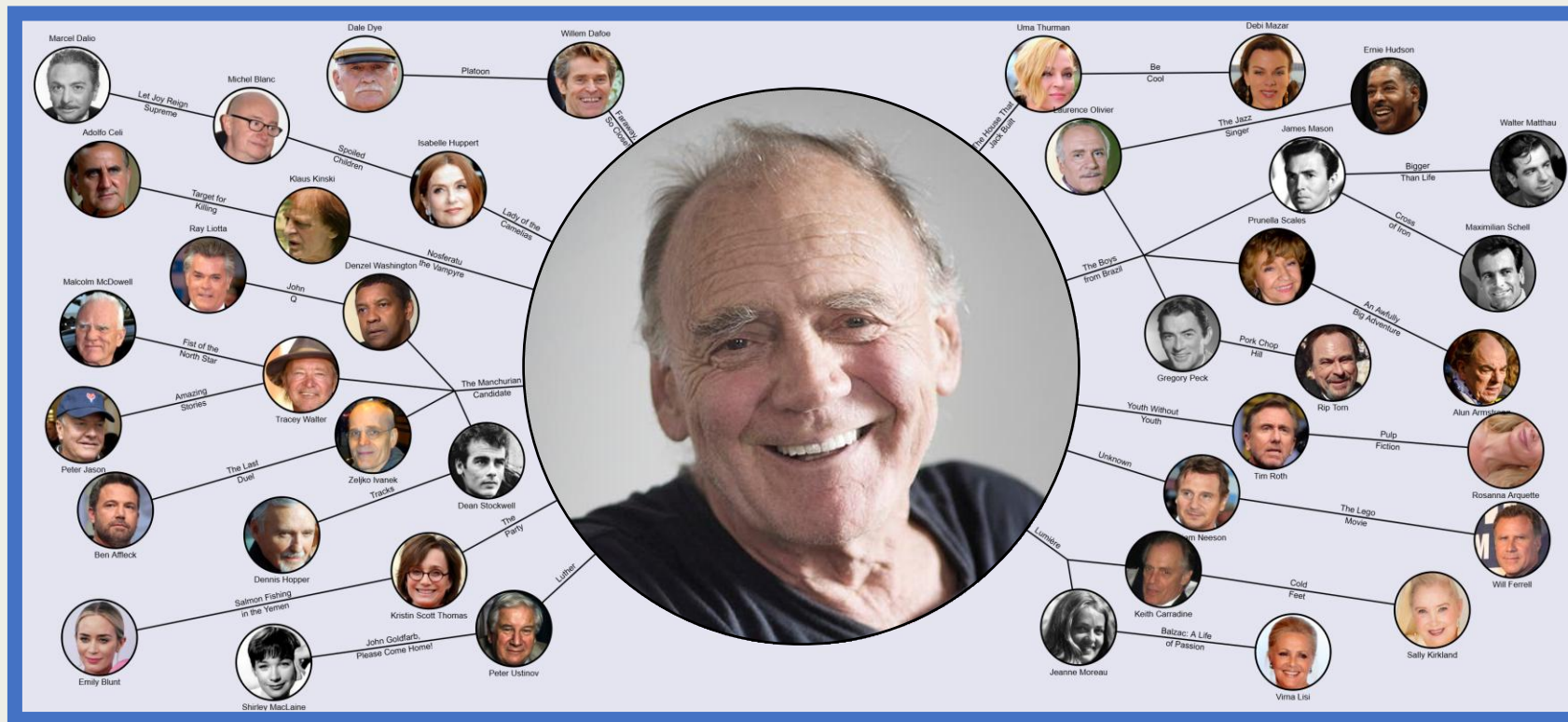


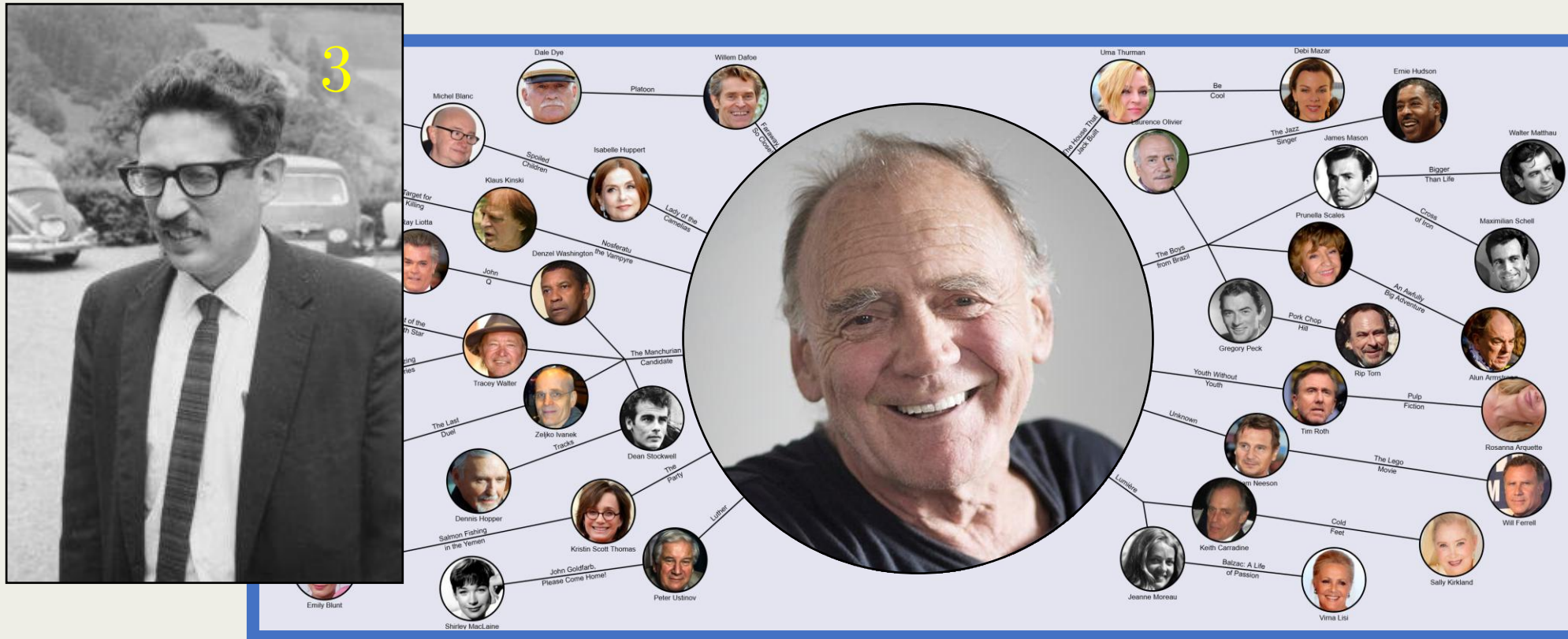
# The Diameter of (Threshold) Geometric Inhomogeneous Random Graphs

Z. Benjert, K. Lakis, J. Lengler, R.R. Ravi



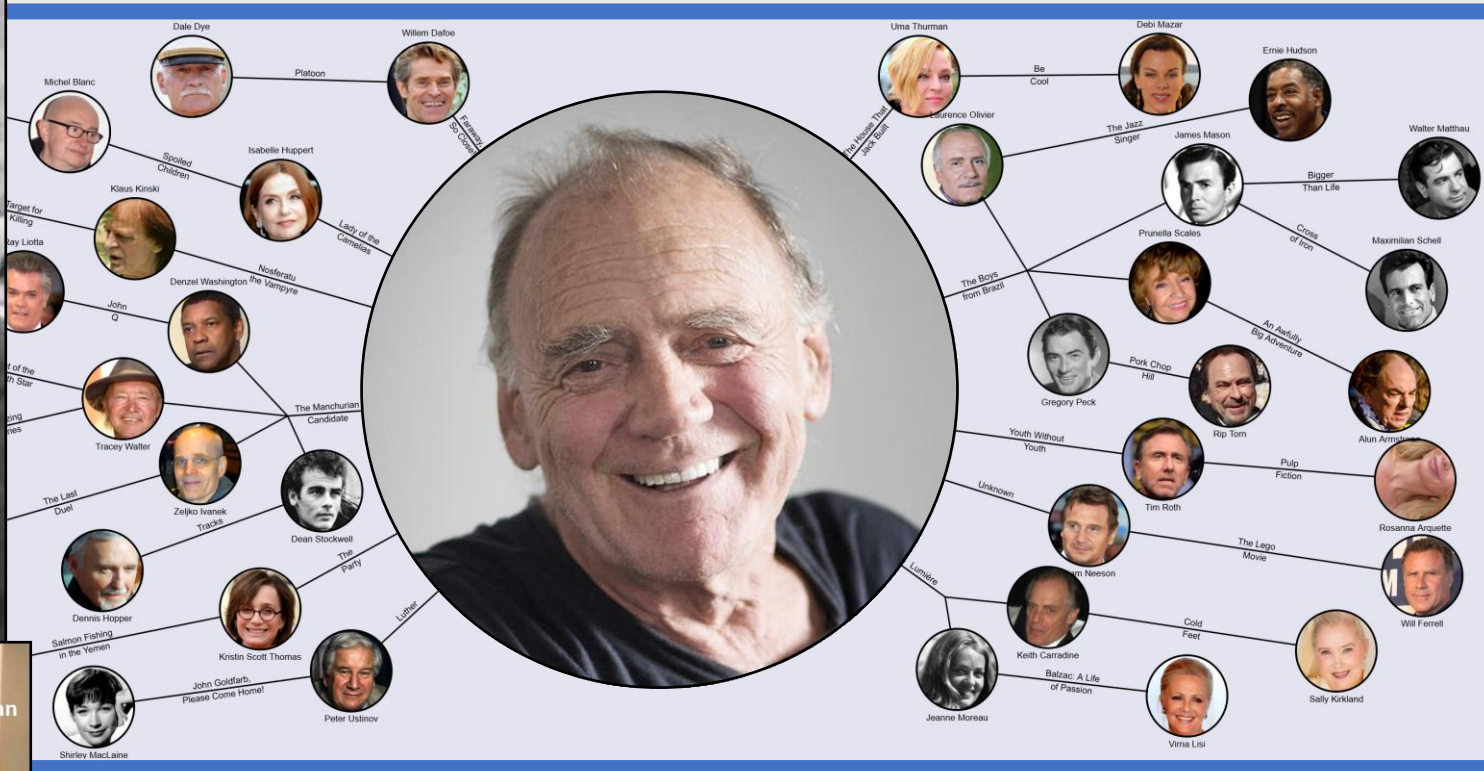
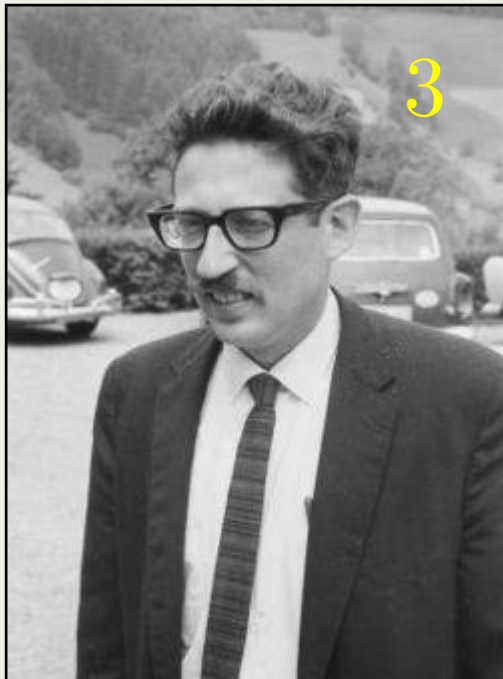
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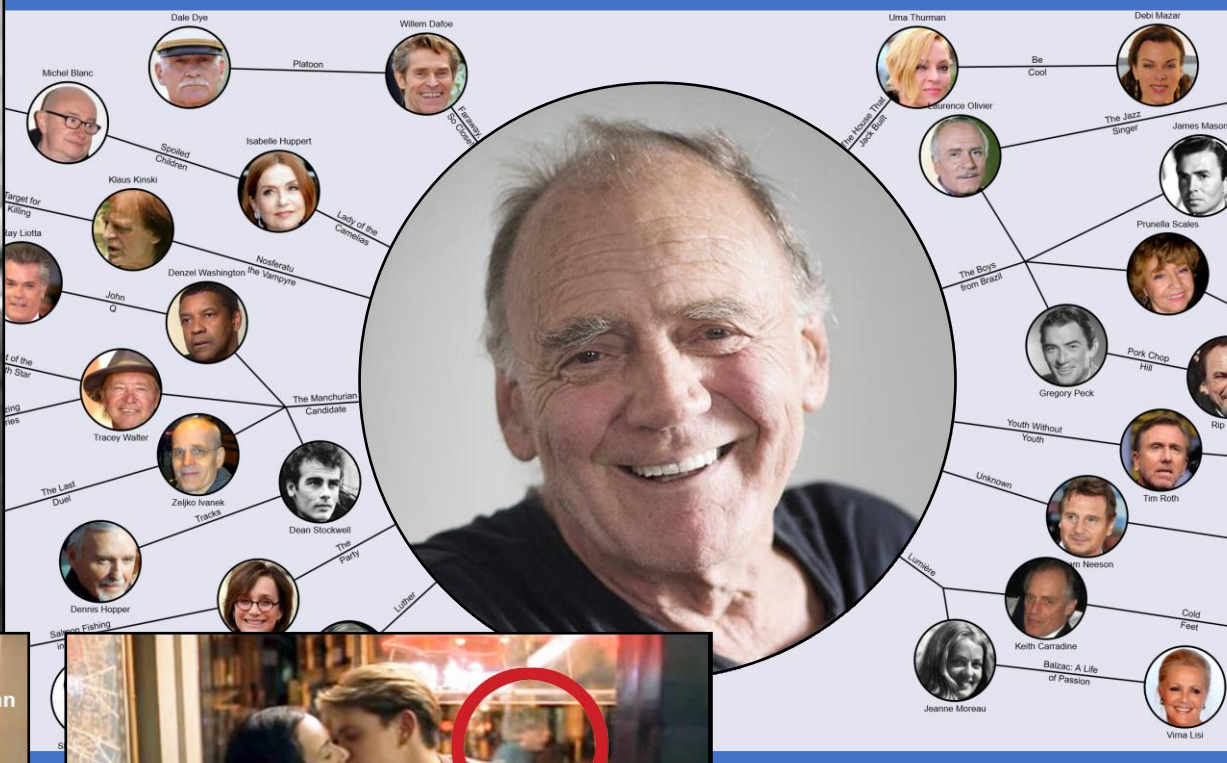
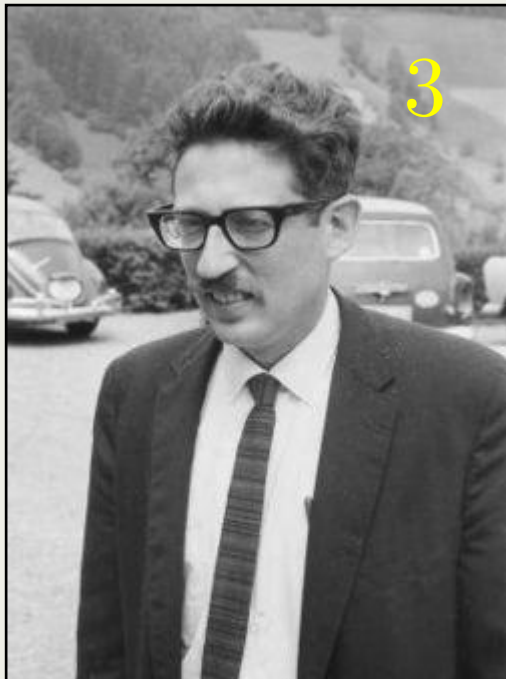
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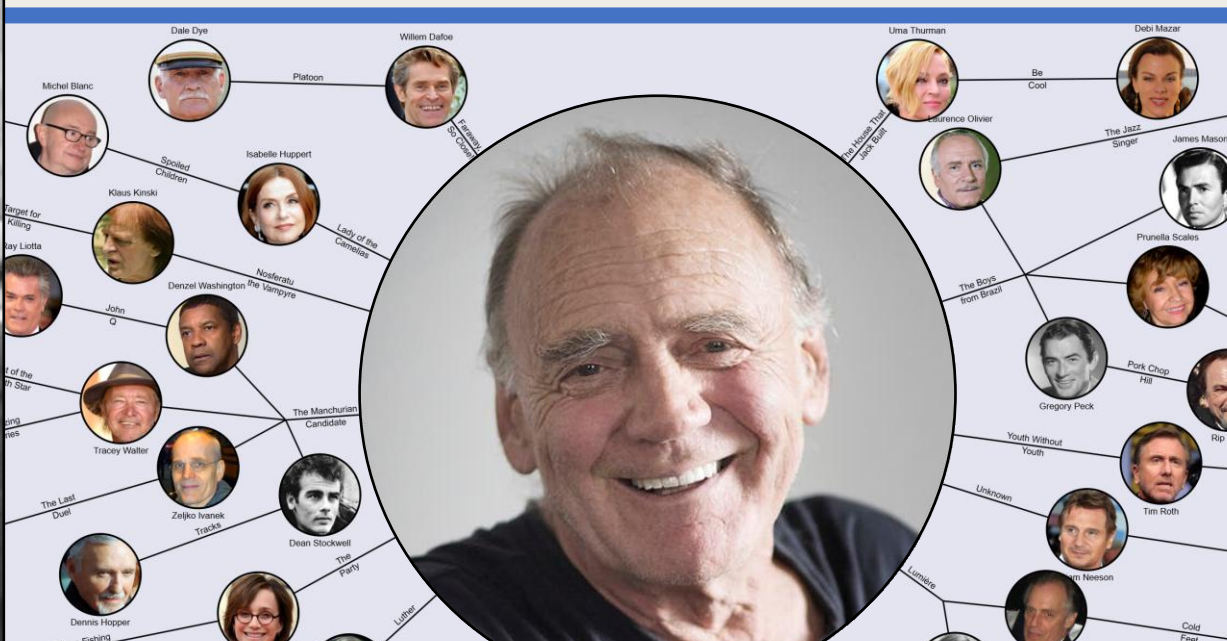
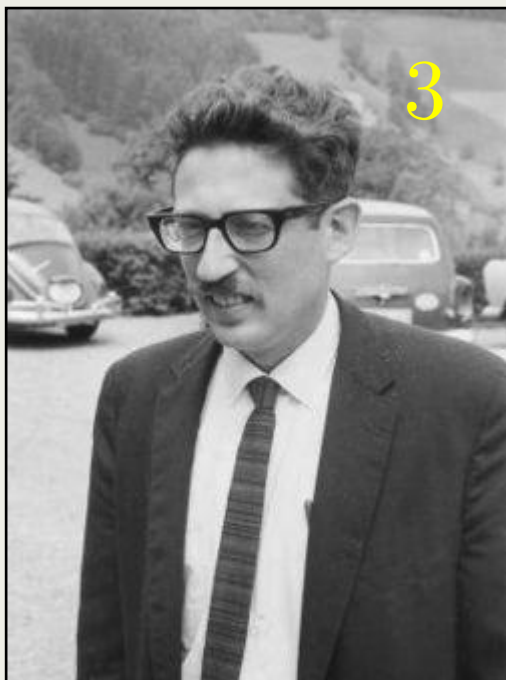
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**Bringing Impressionism to Life with Neural Style Transfer in *Come Swim***

Bhautik J Joshi* Research Engineer, Adobe	Kristen Stewart Director, <i>Come Swim</i>	David Shapiro Producer, Starlight Studios
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Something Strange Happens When You Trace How Connected We Are  
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The beautiful math behind six degrees of separation. Sponsored by Incogni - use code veritasium at https:  
New 4K  
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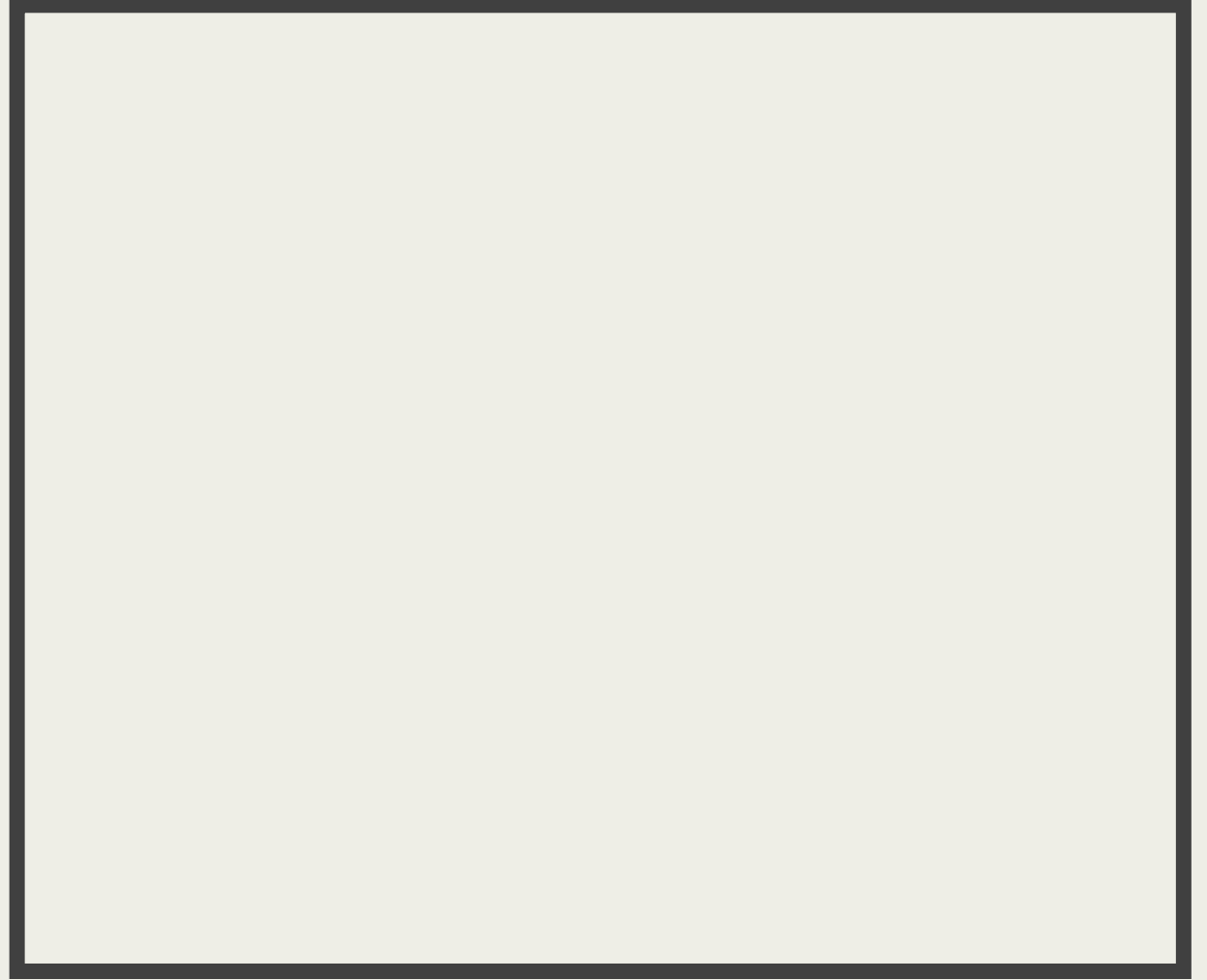
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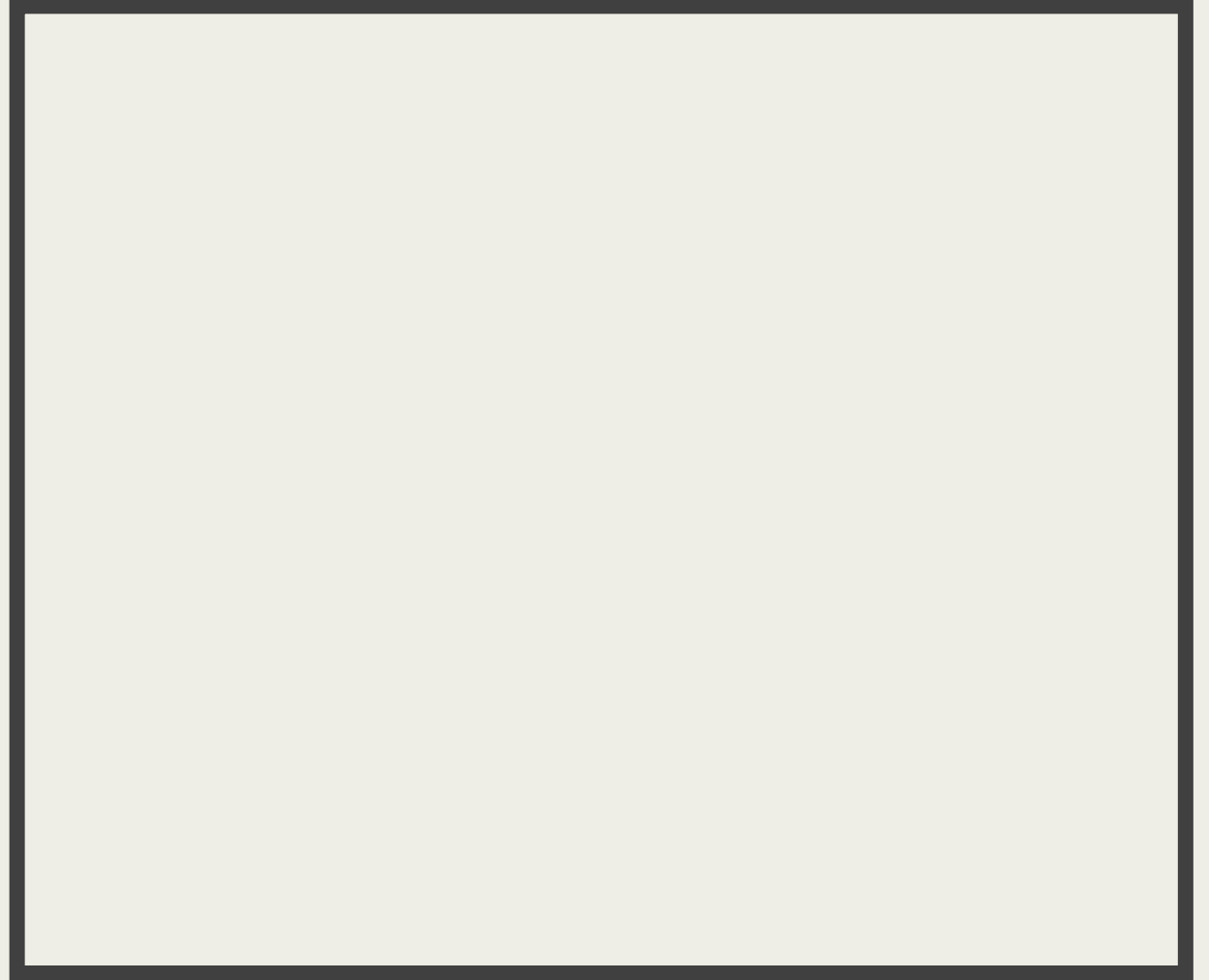
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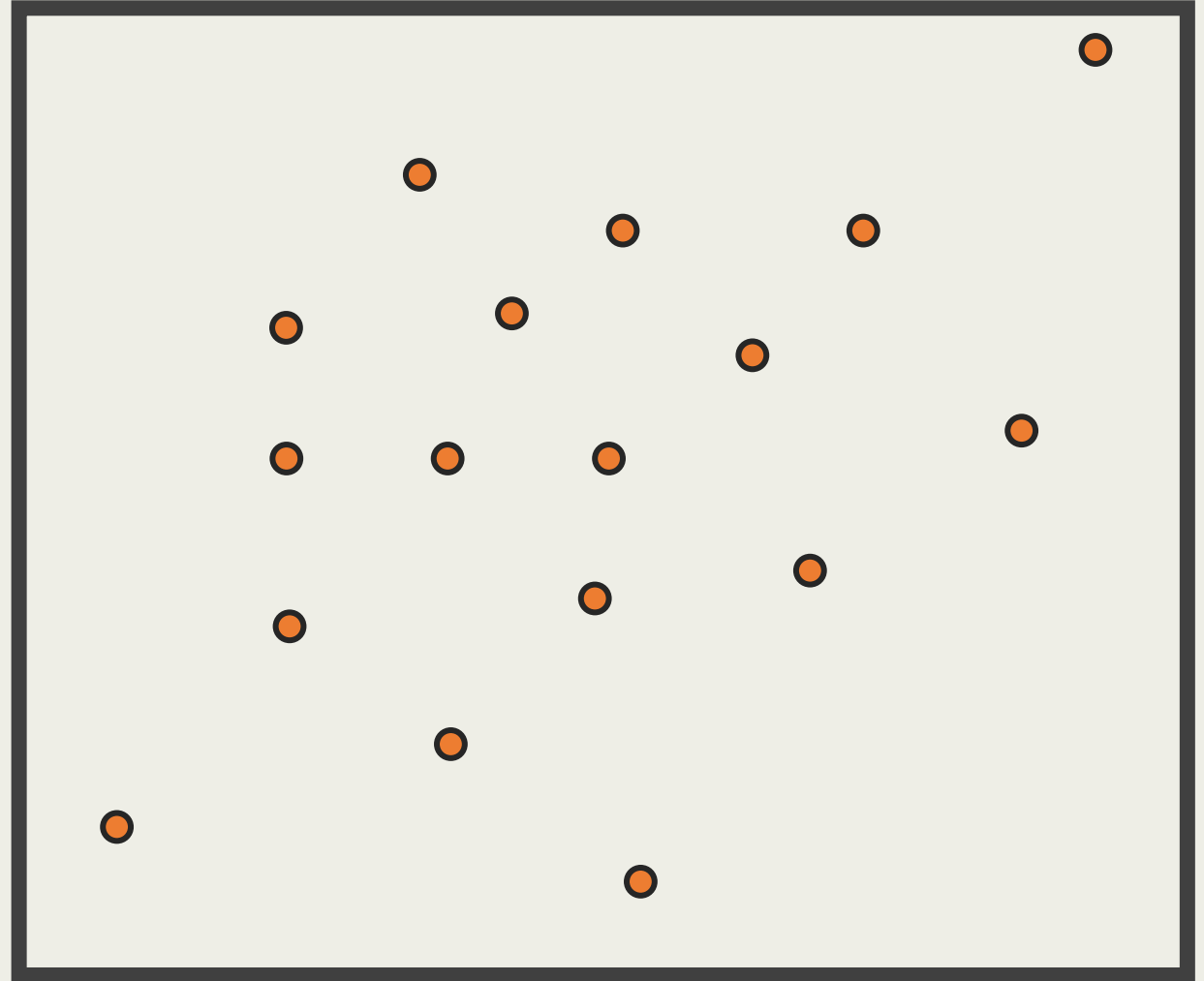
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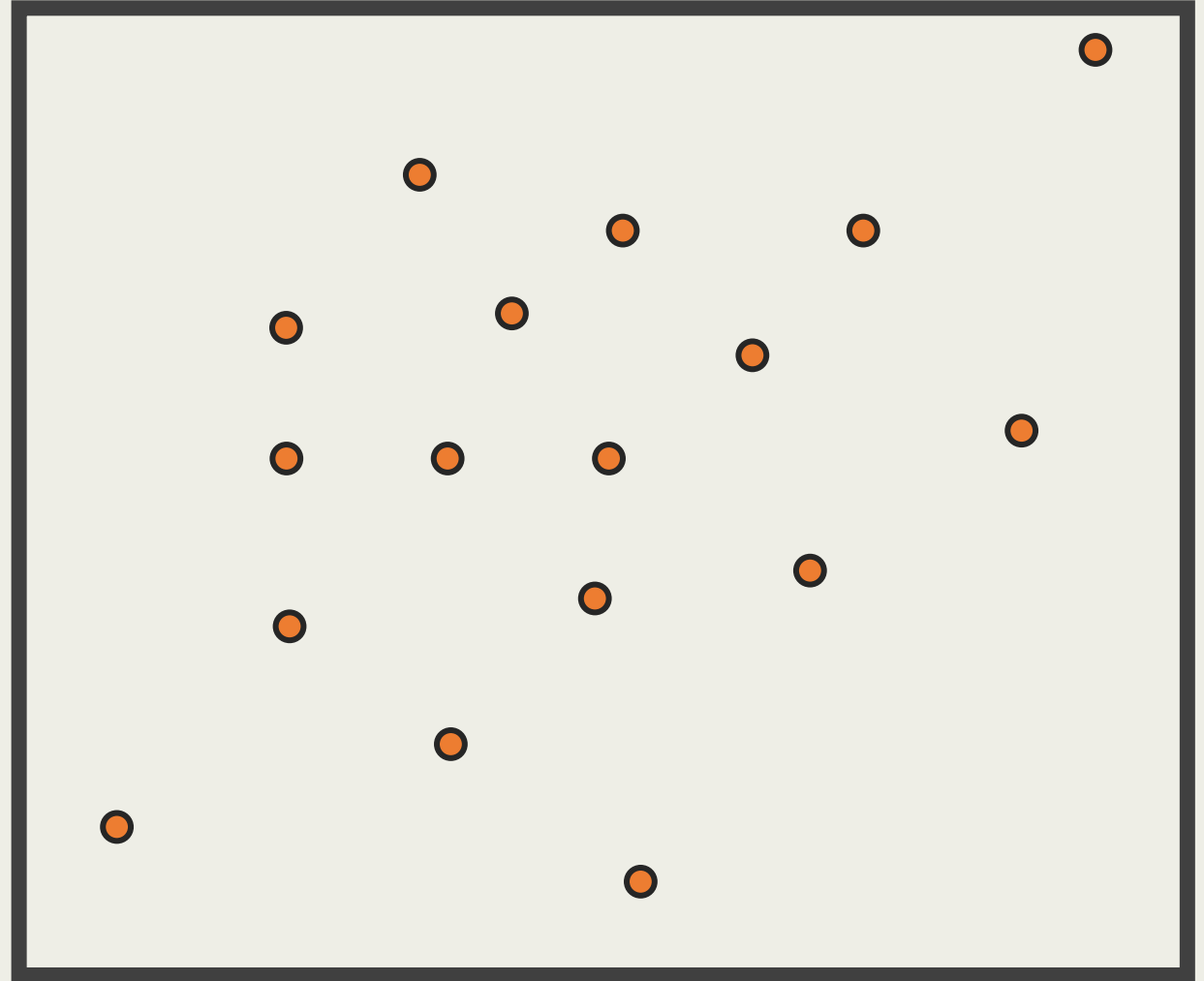
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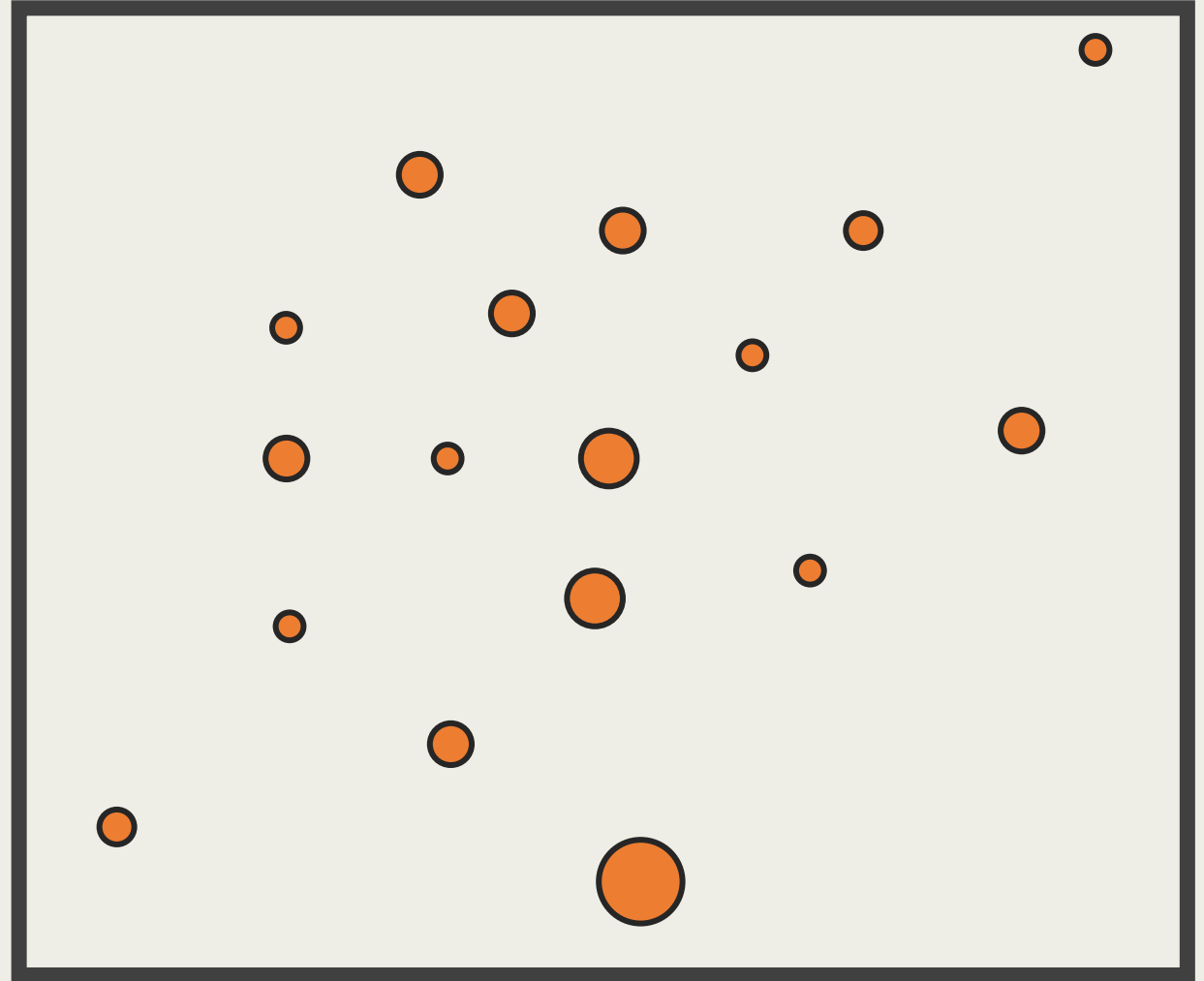
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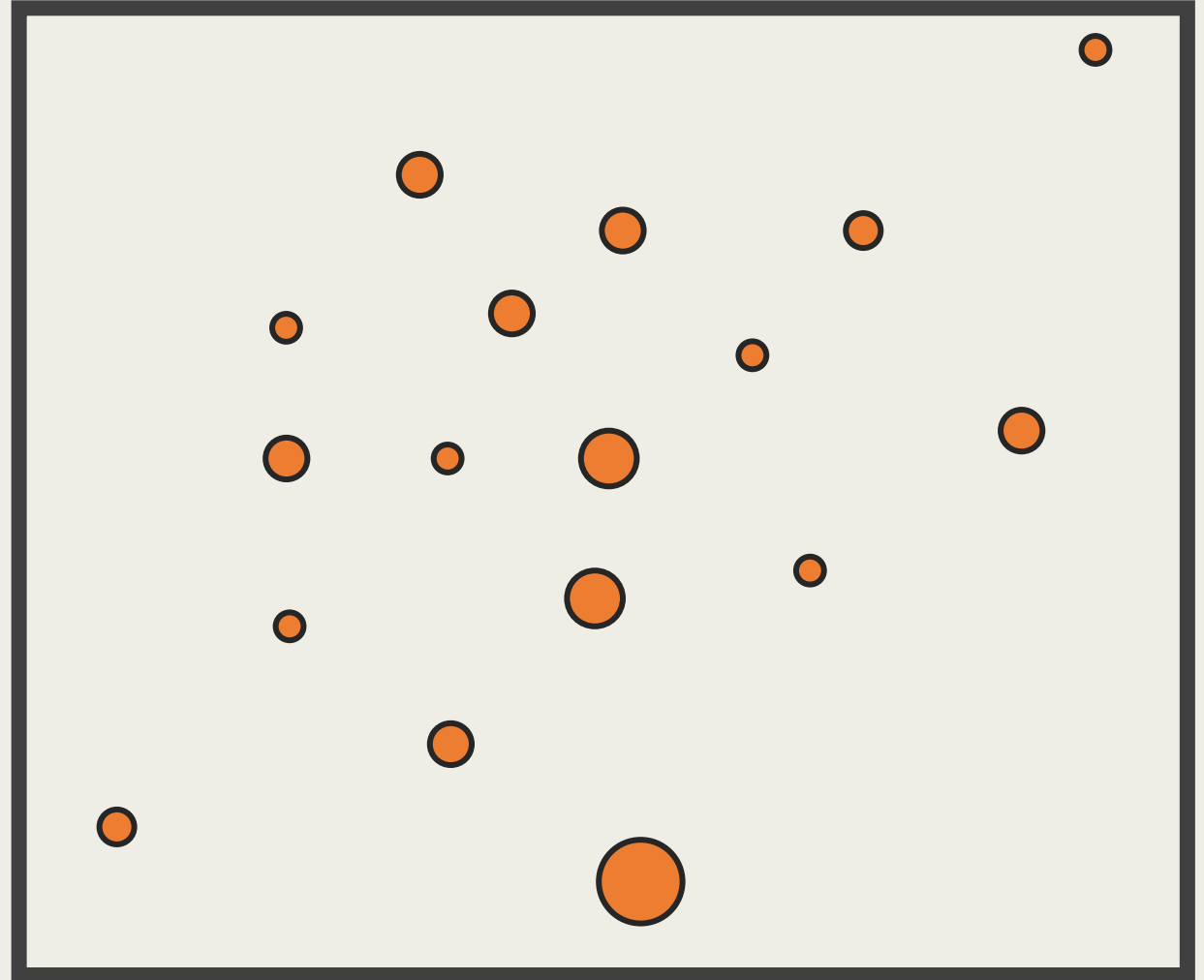
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Vertices are connected iff

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Previous results on the diameter

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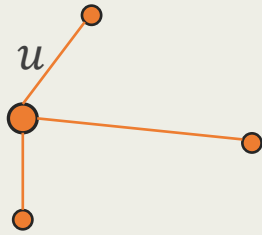


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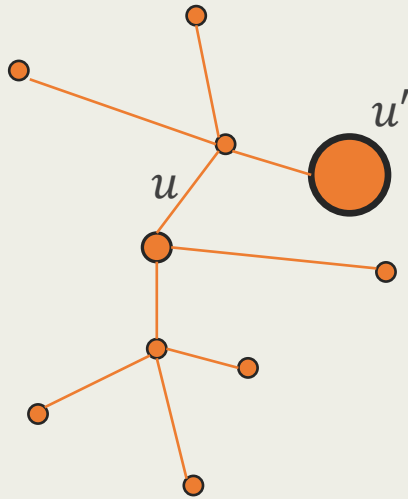


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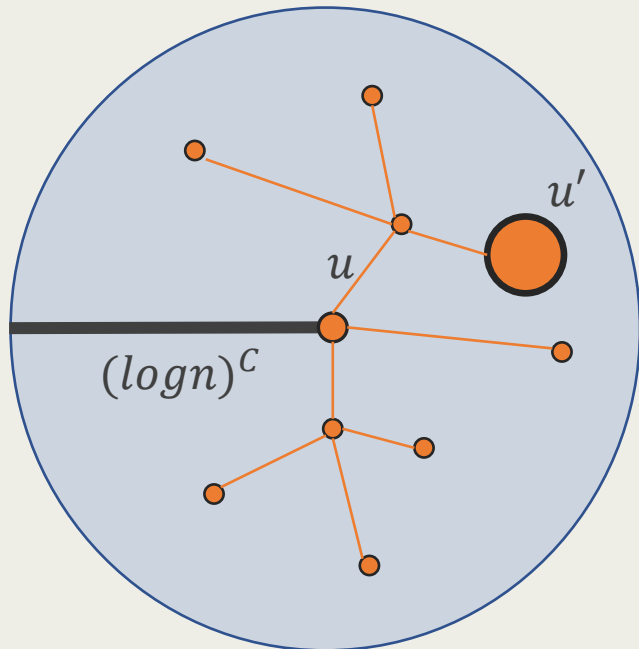


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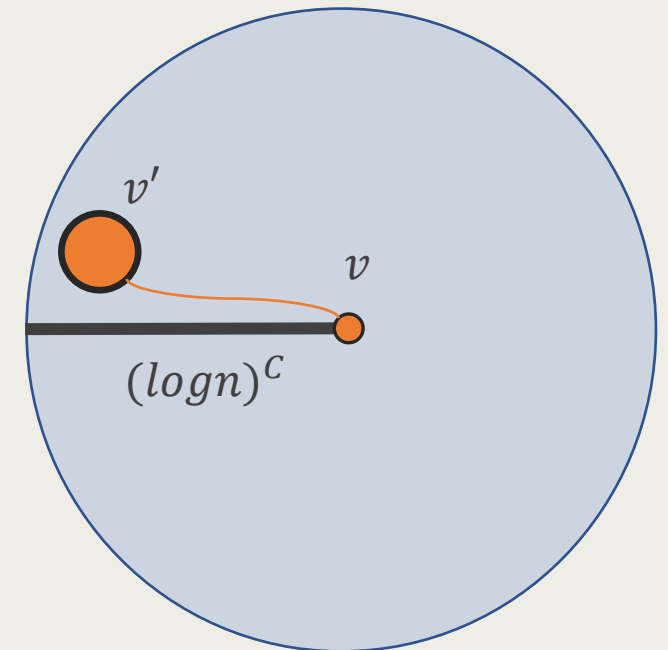
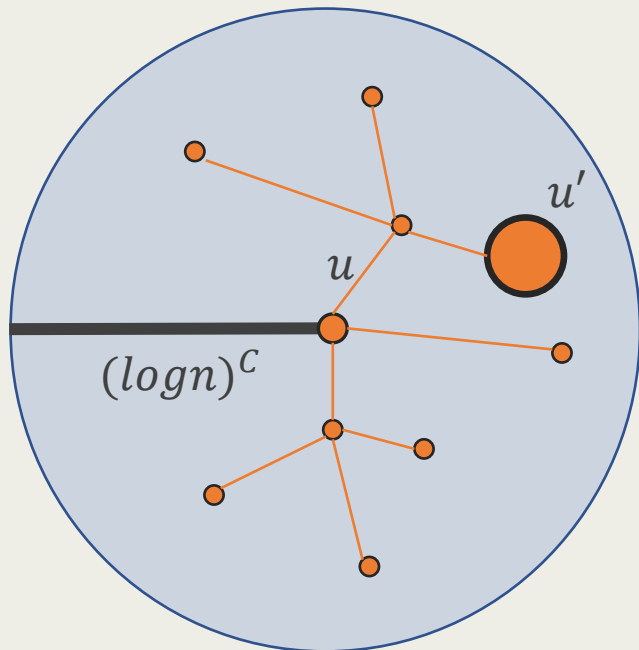


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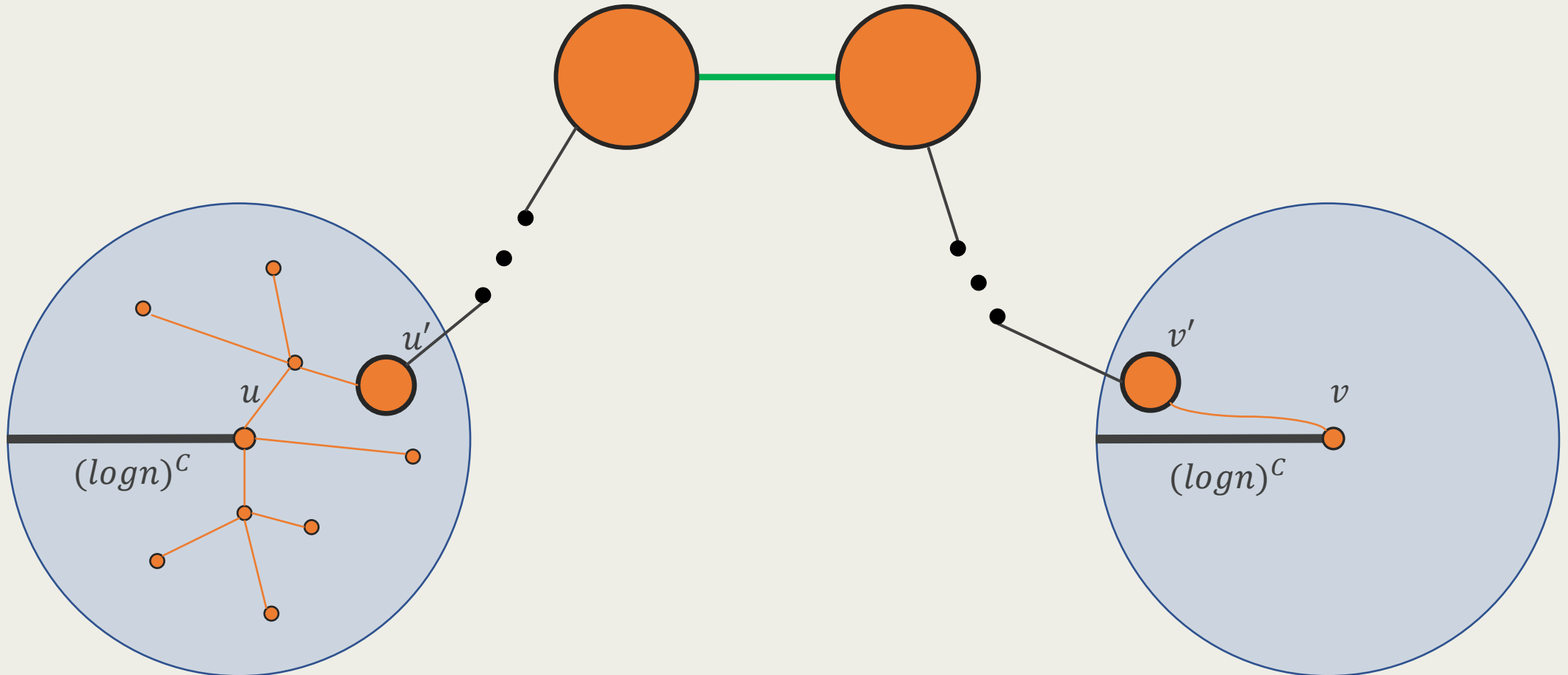


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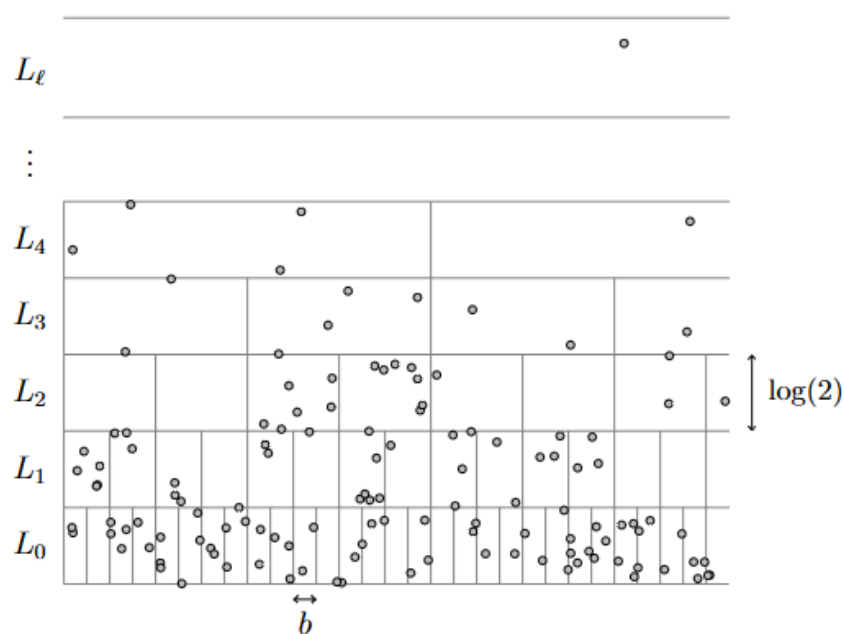


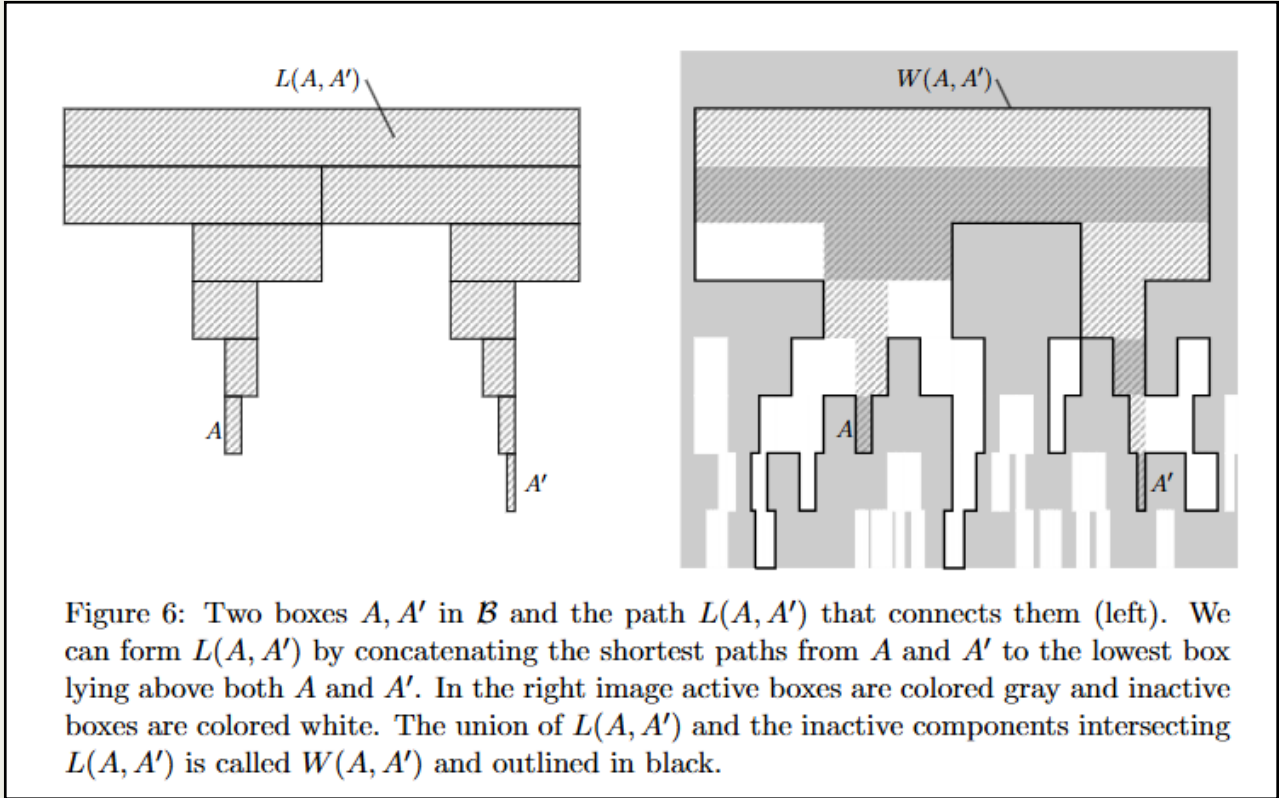
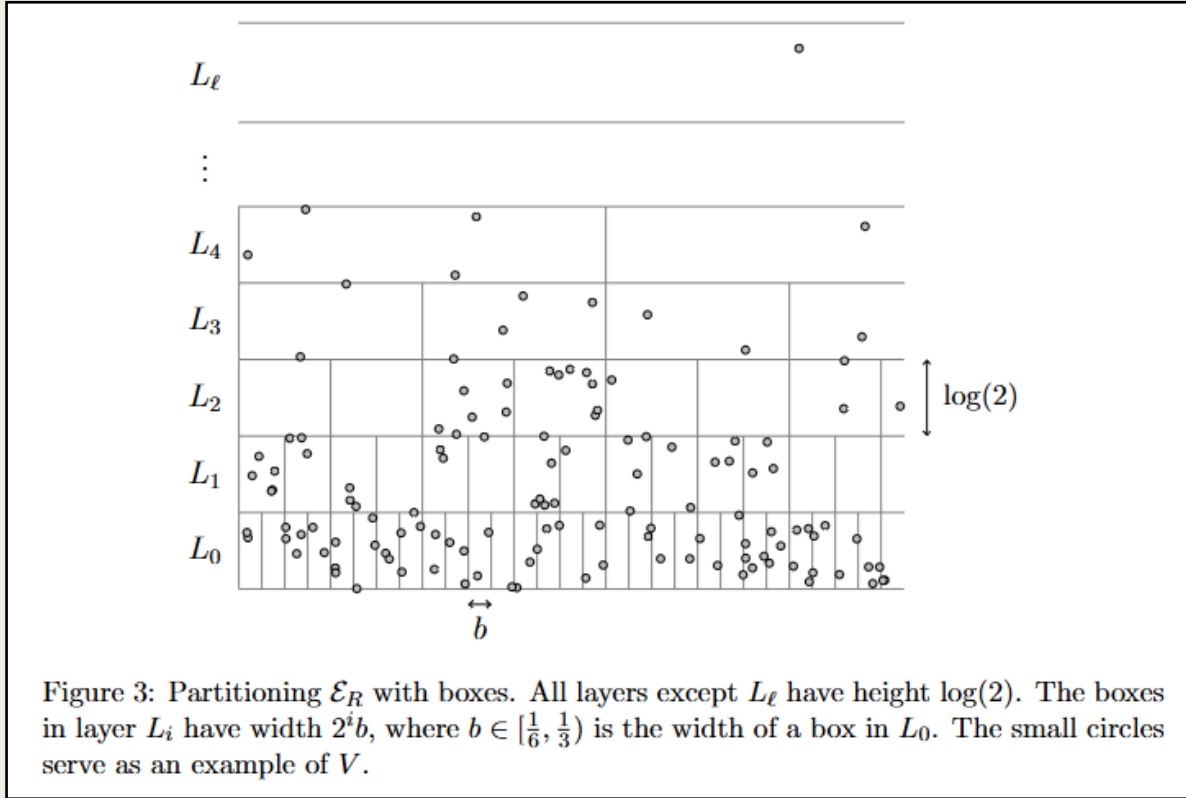
Figure 3: Partitioning  $\mathcal{E}_R$  with boxes. All layers except  $L_\ell$  have height  $\log(2)$ . The boxes in layer  $L_i$  have width  $2^i b$ , where  $b \in [\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{3}]$  is the width of a box in  $L_0$ . The small circles serve as an example of  $V$ .

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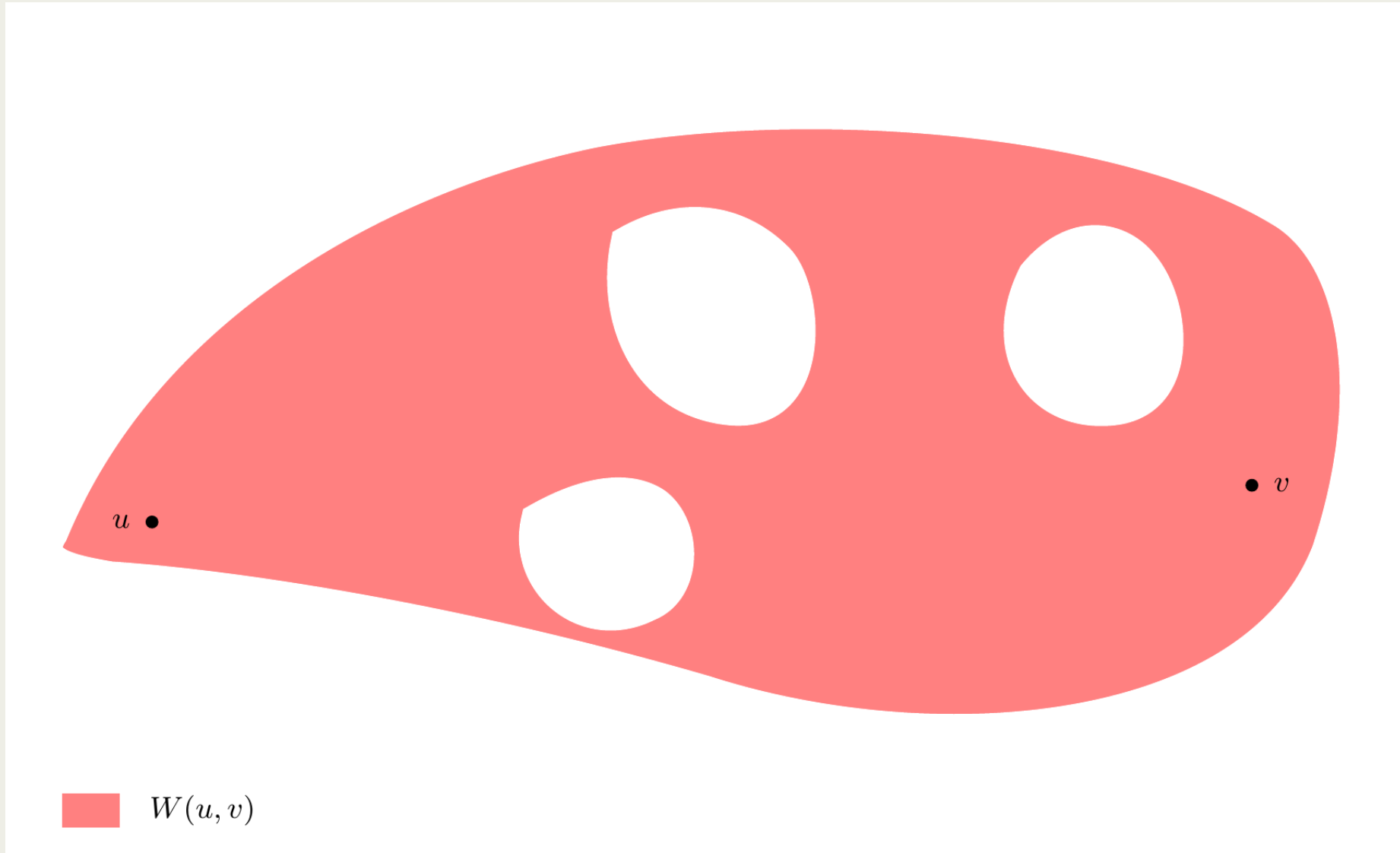
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Precise goal: find a path with length proportional to  $|W|$ .

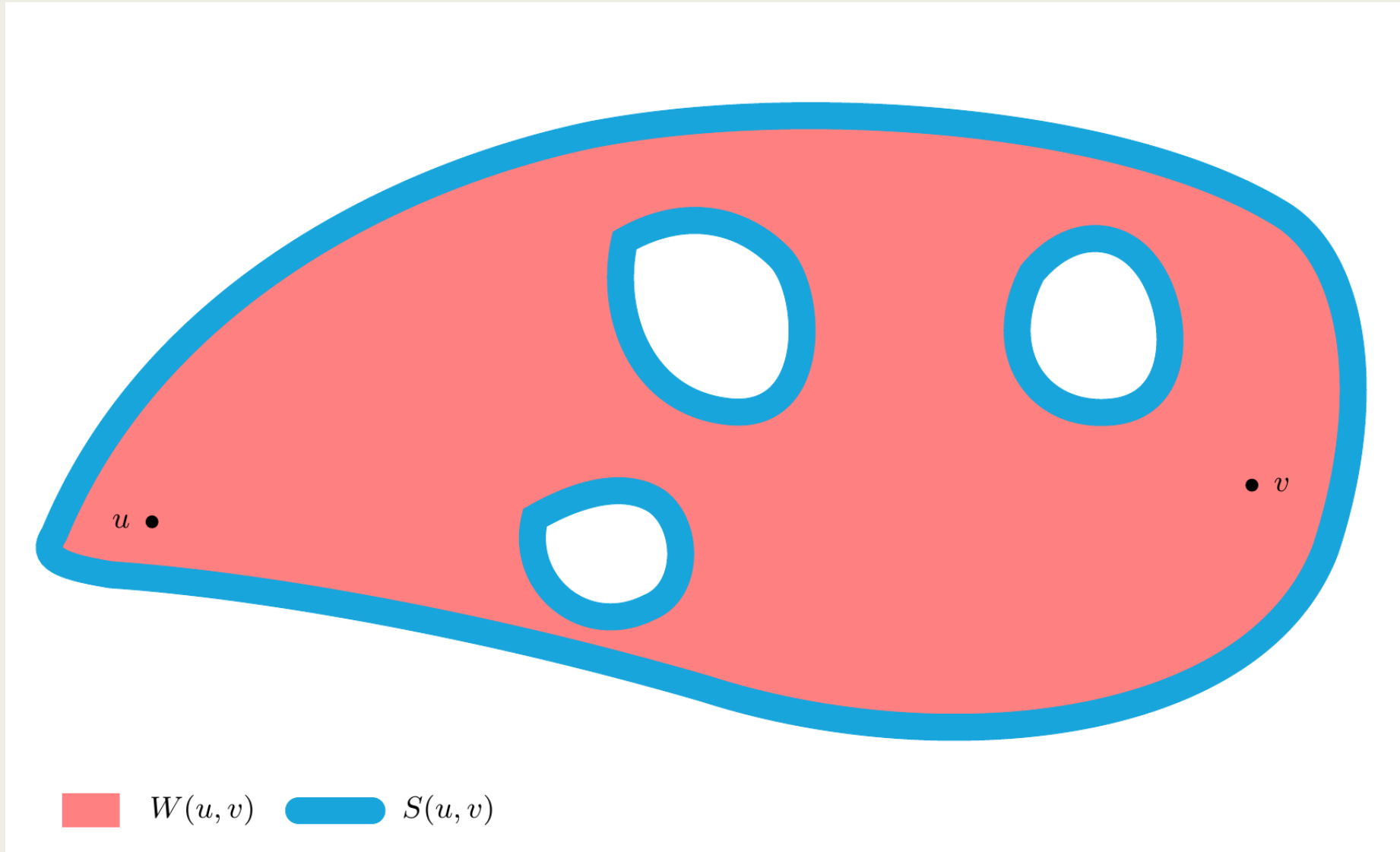
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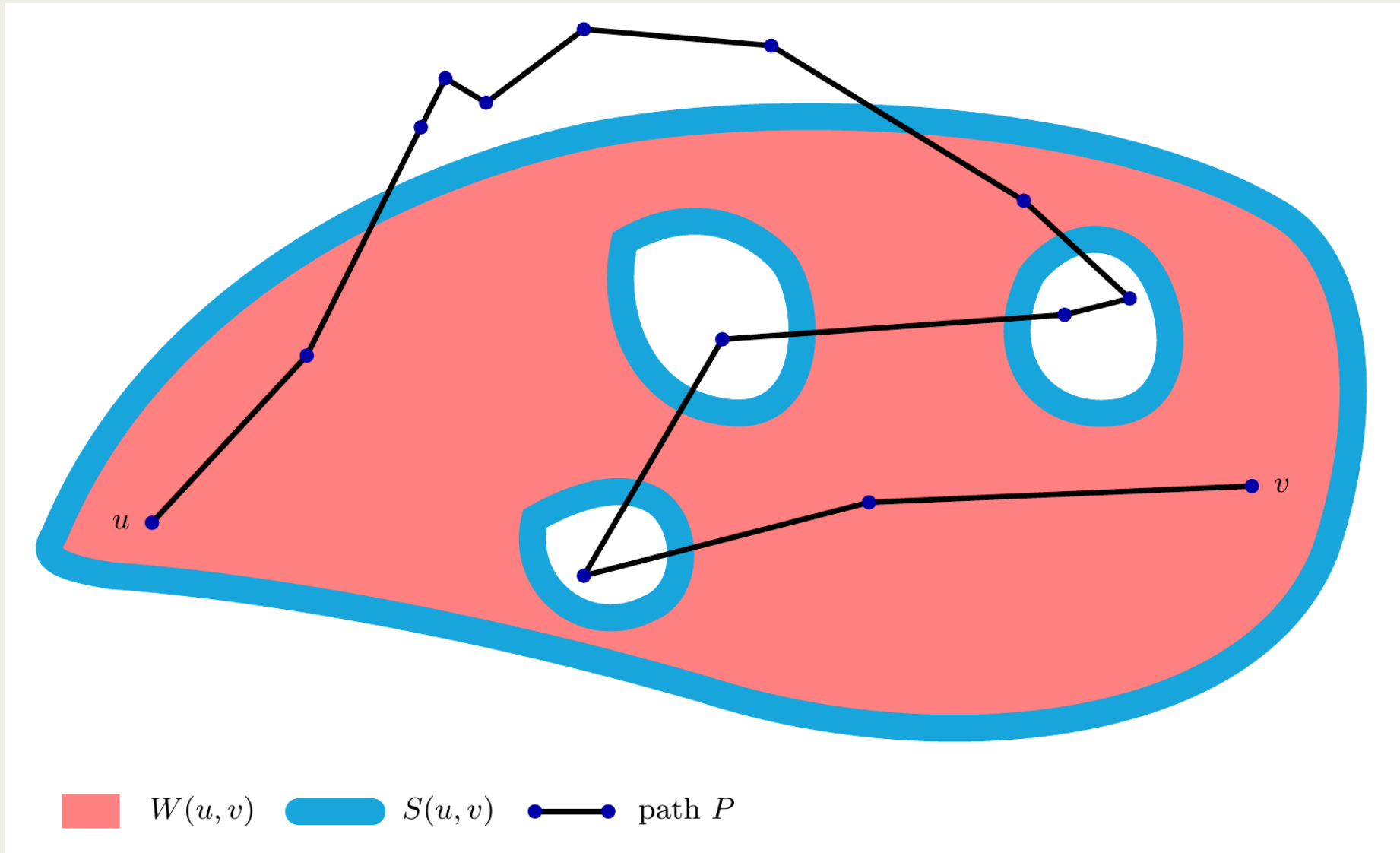
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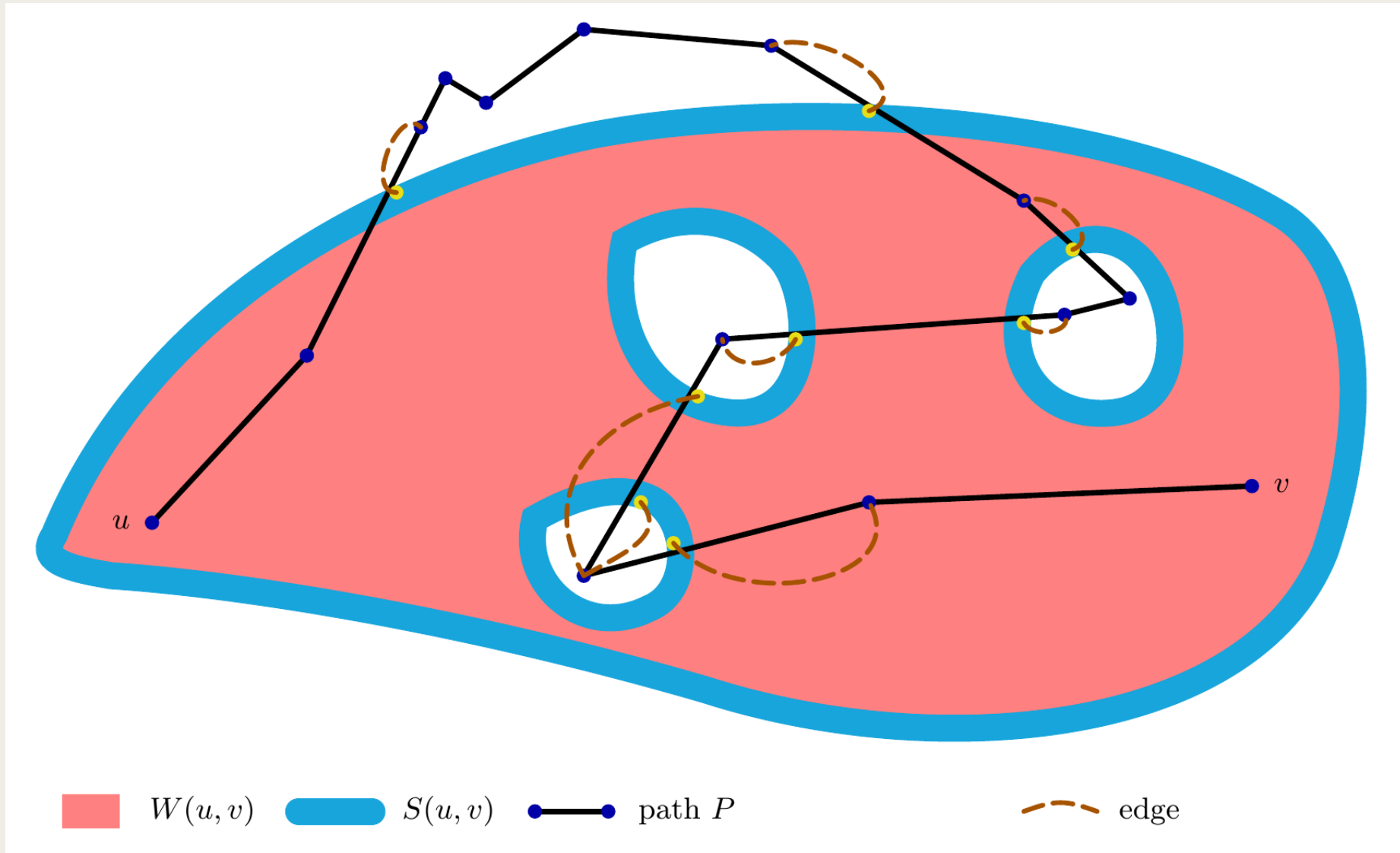
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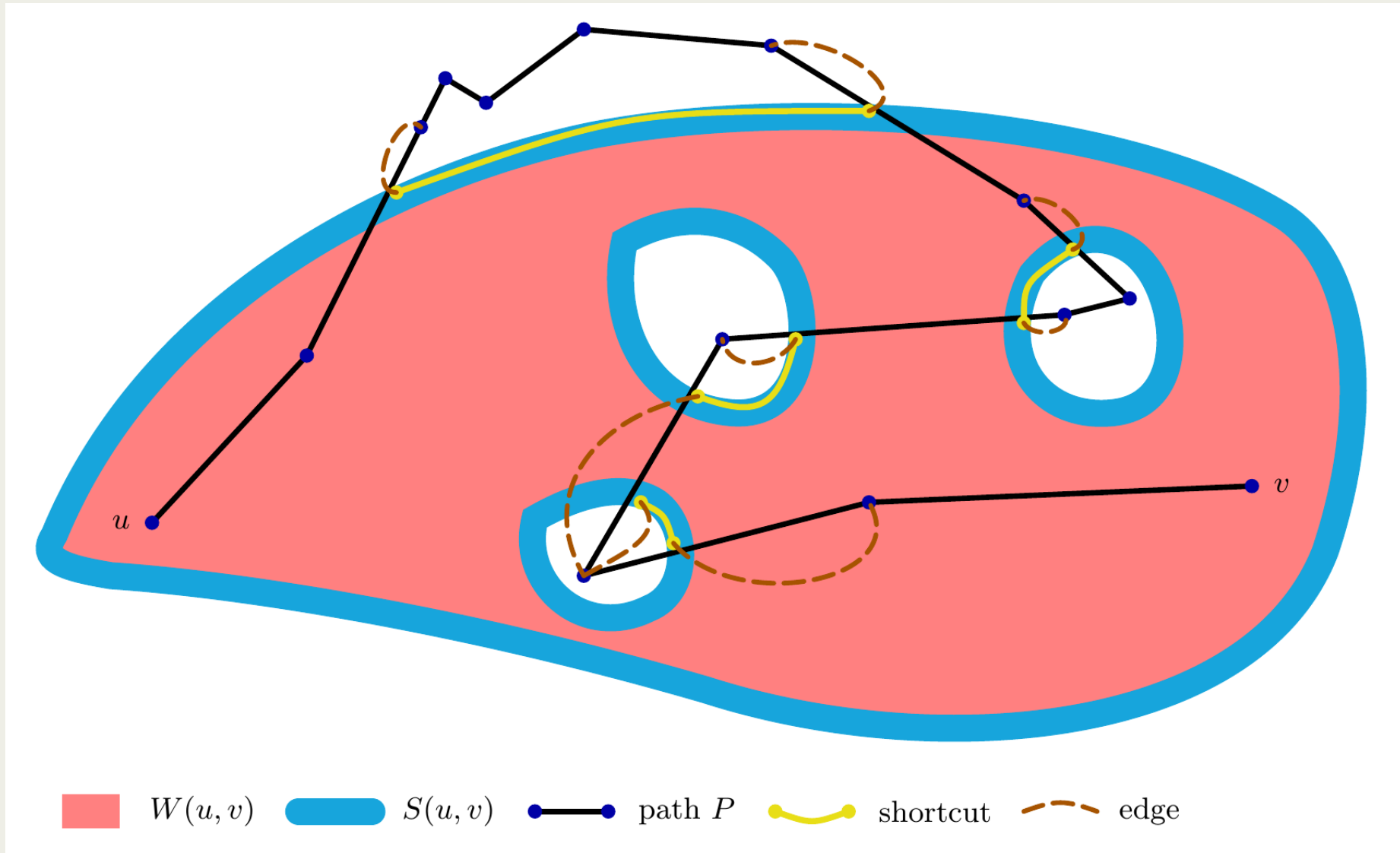
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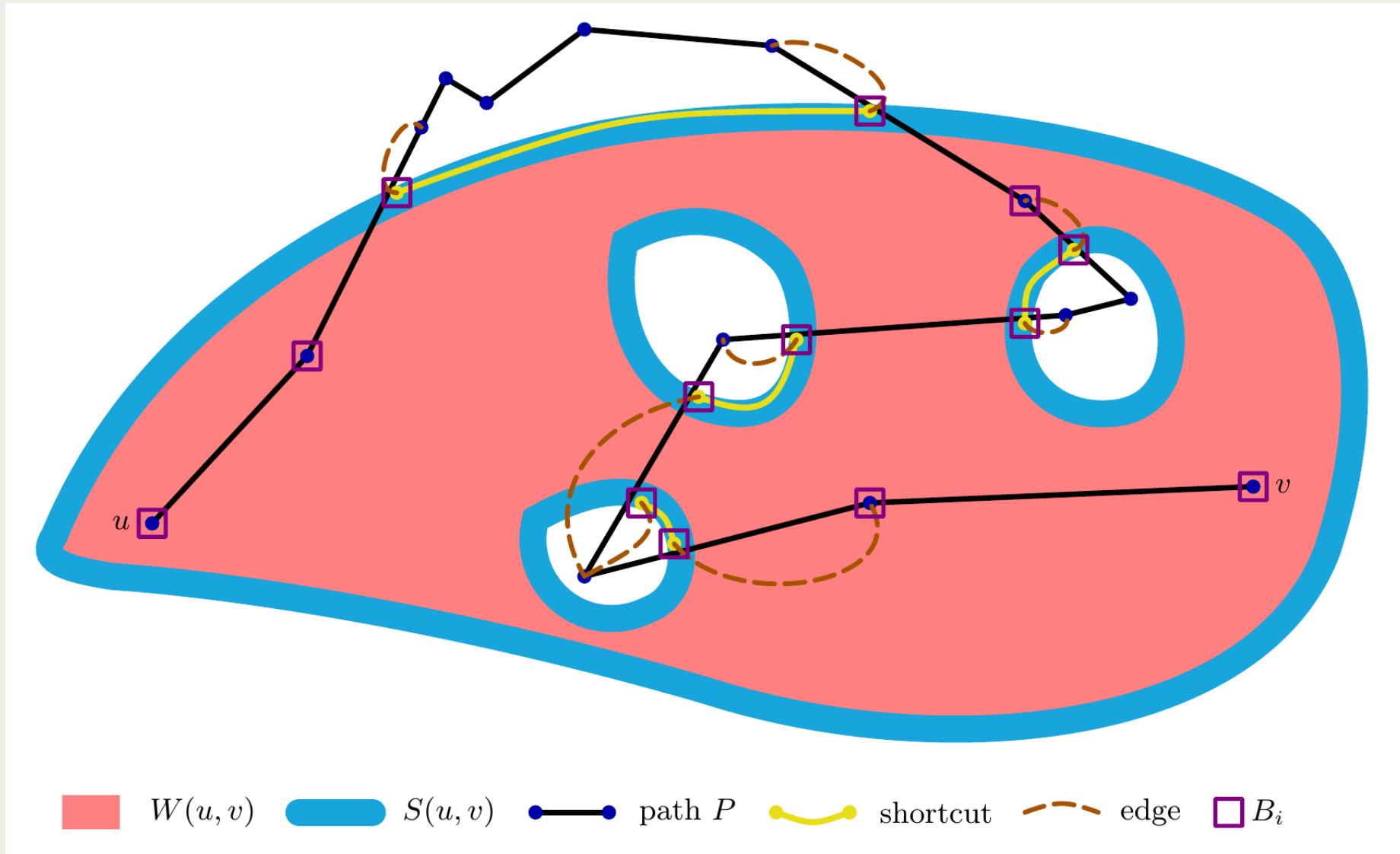
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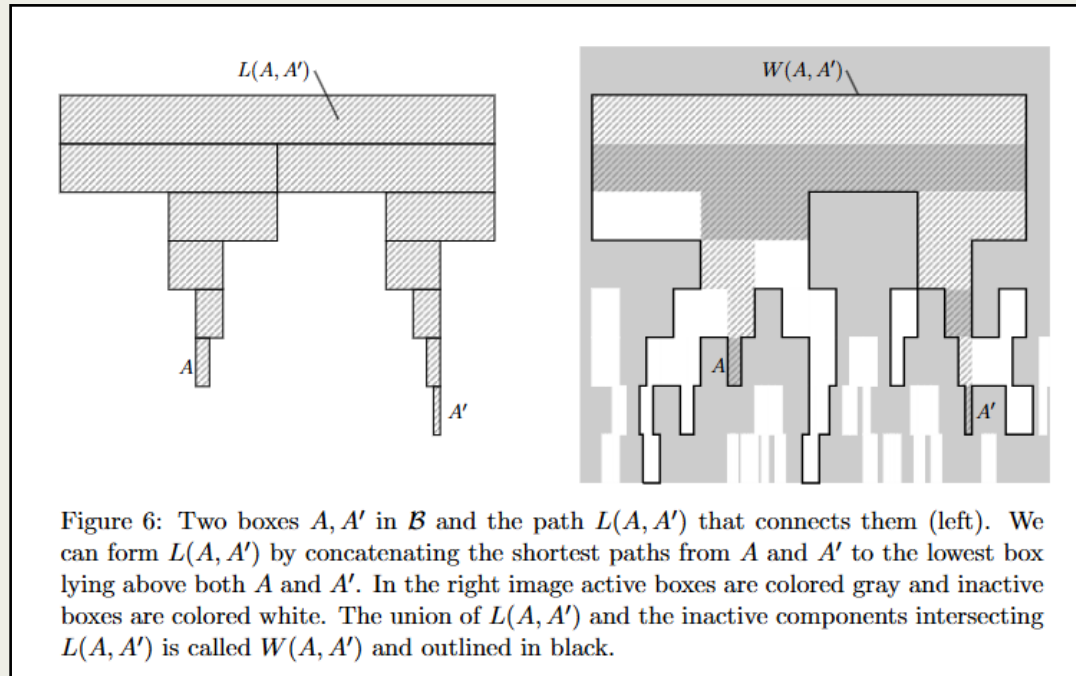


Figure 6: Two boxes  $A, A'$  in  $\mathcal{B}$  and the path  $L(A, A')$  that connects them (left). We can form  $L(A, A')$  by concatenating the shortest paths from  $A$  and  $A'$  to the lowest box lying above both  $A$  and  $A'$ . In the right image active boxes are colored gray and inactive boxes are colored white. The union of  $L(A, A')$  and the inactive components intersecting  $L(A, A')$  is called  $W(A, A')$  and outlined in black.

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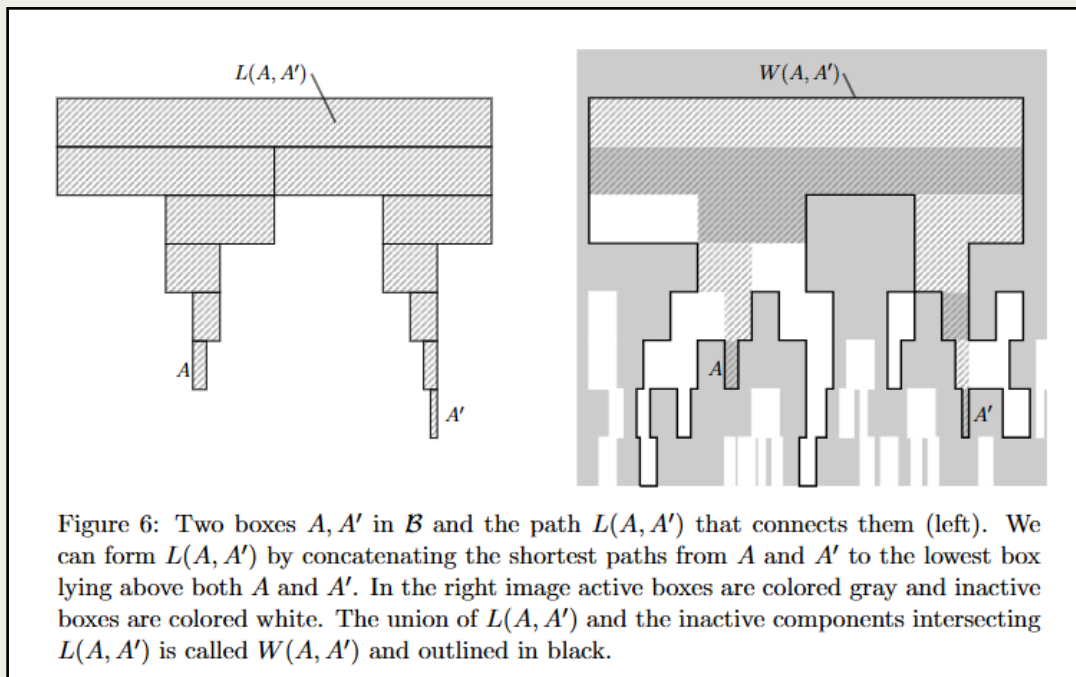
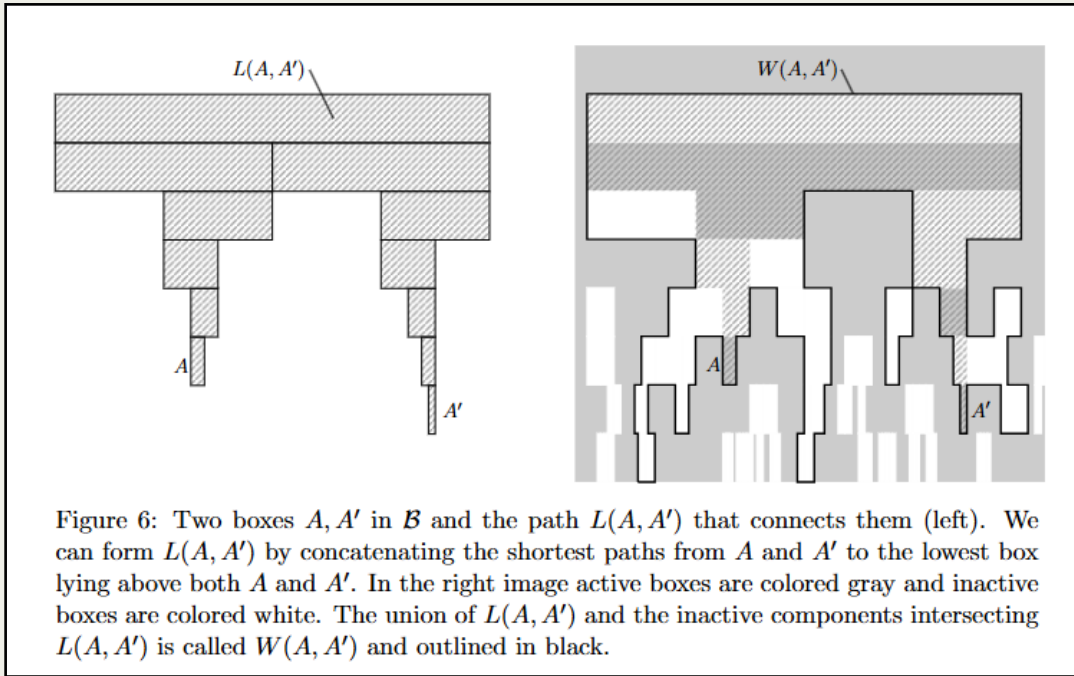


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One can then argue that  $|W(u, v)|$  does not grow beyond logarithmic, by classical percolation arguments (simple union bound).

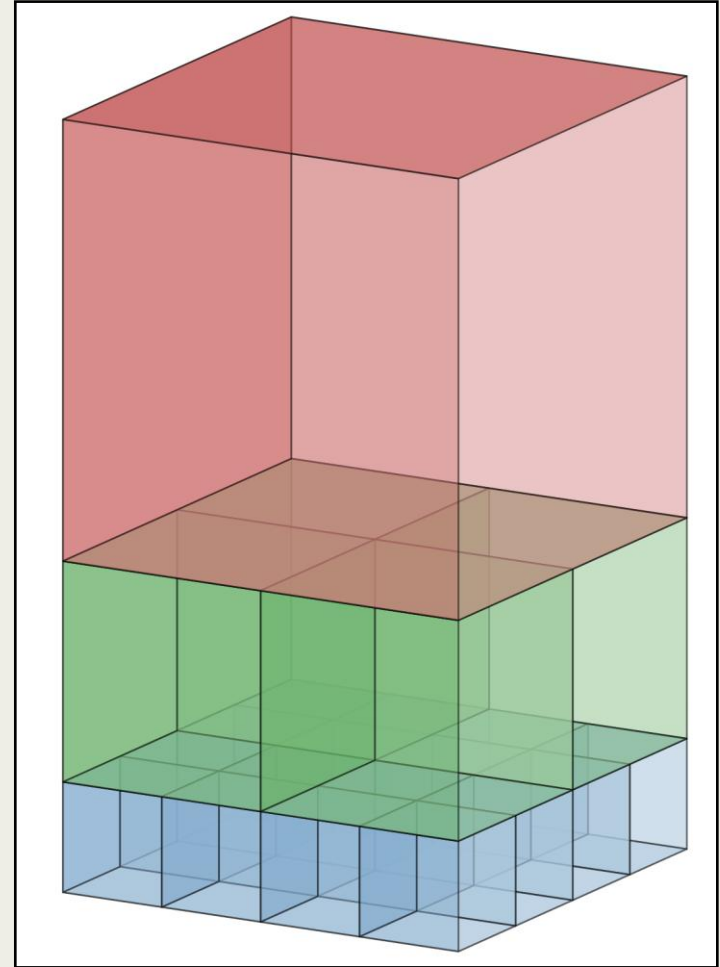
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Proper solution: renormalize and consider “towers” of boxes. Call them active if they satisfy some nice properties that enable us to still “walk around” the resulting  $W(u, v)$ .



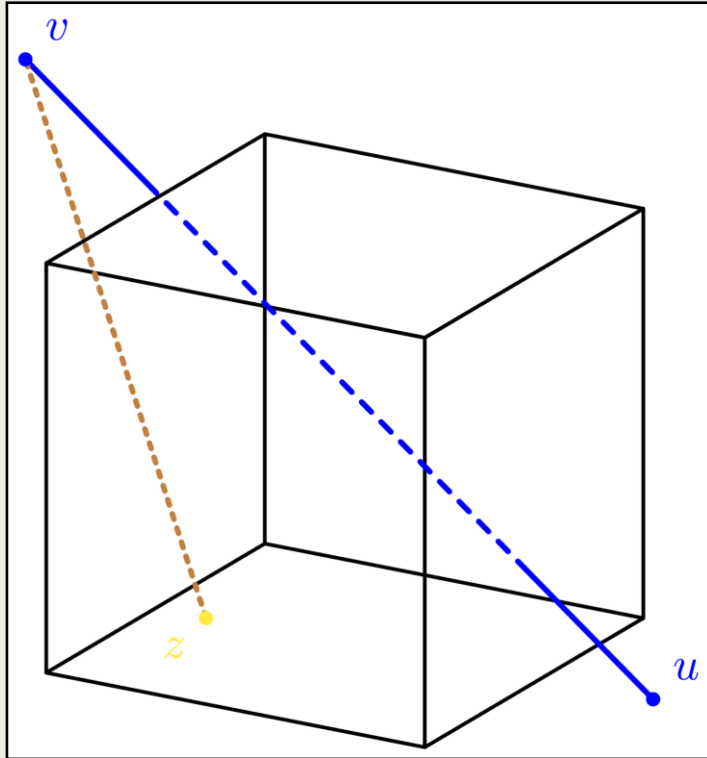
A random graph puzzle

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Q: what happens if edges are not deterministic?

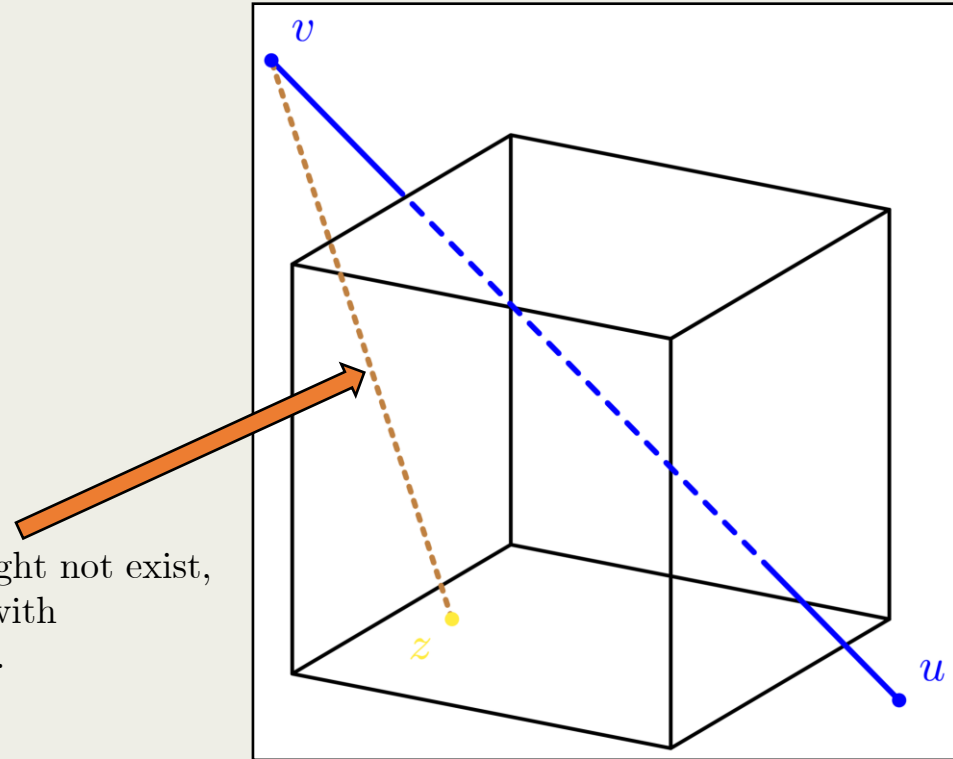
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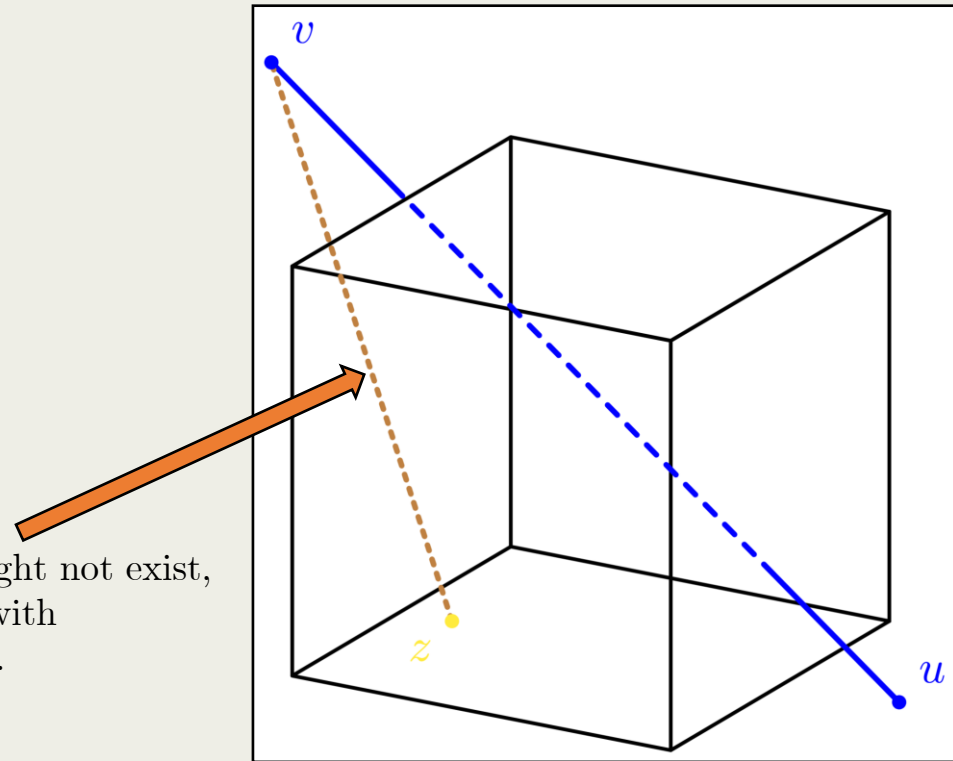
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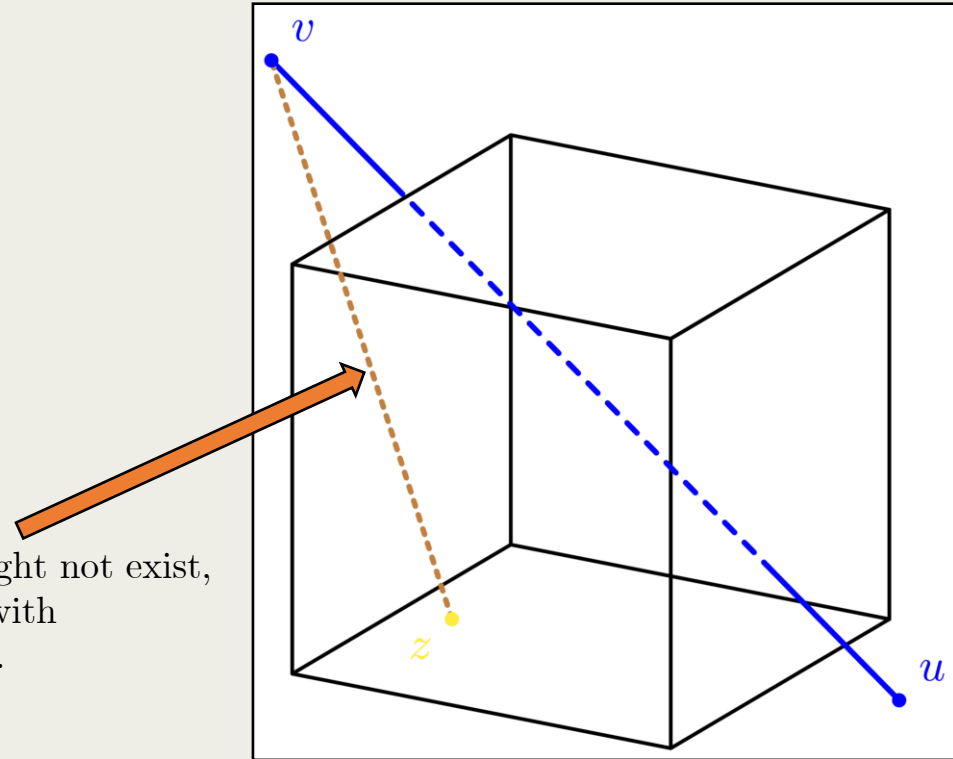


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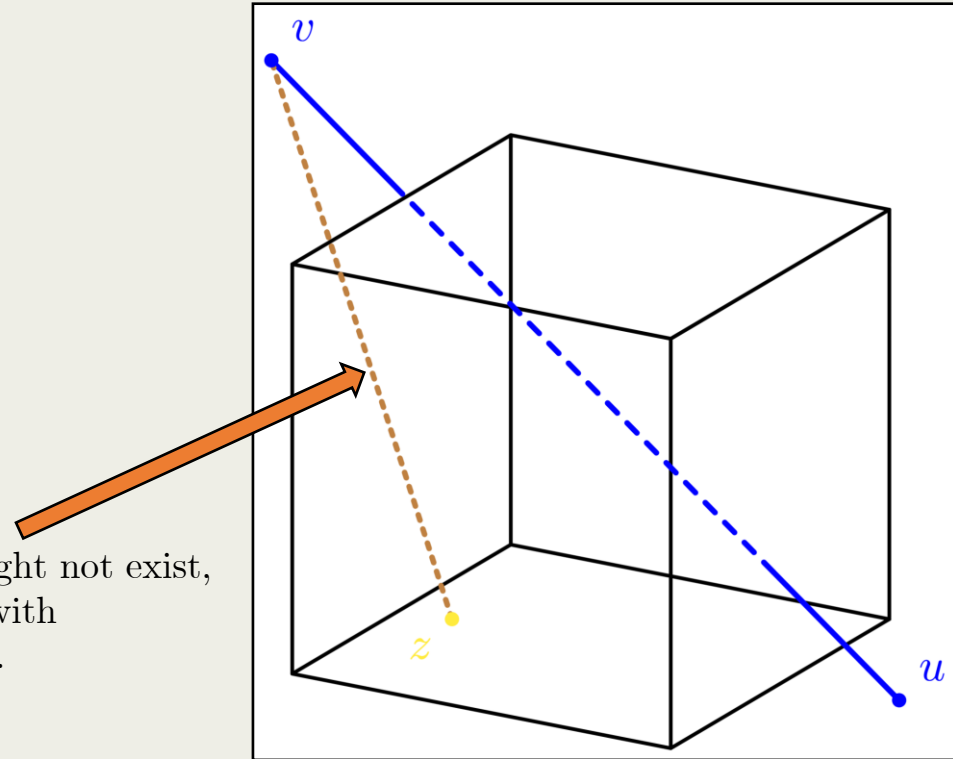
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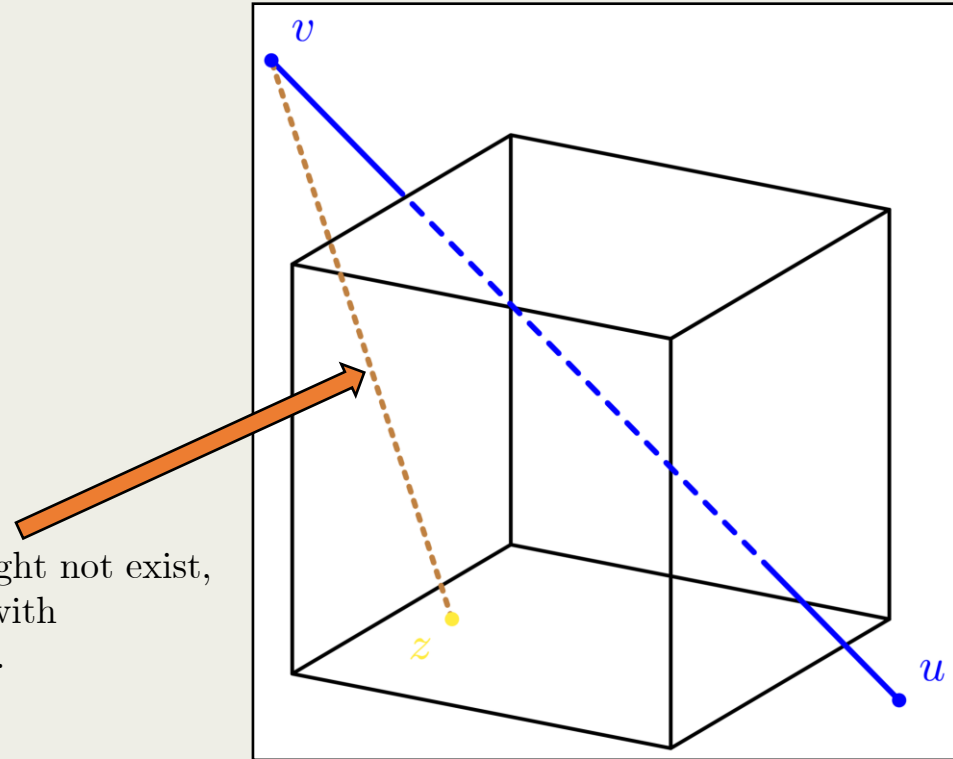
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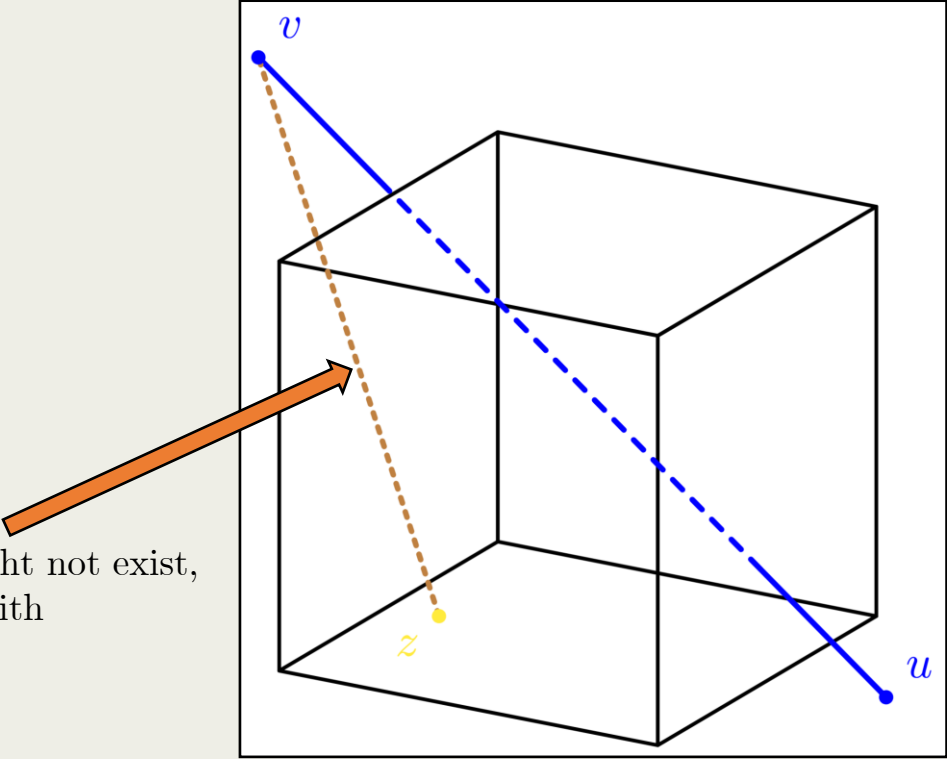
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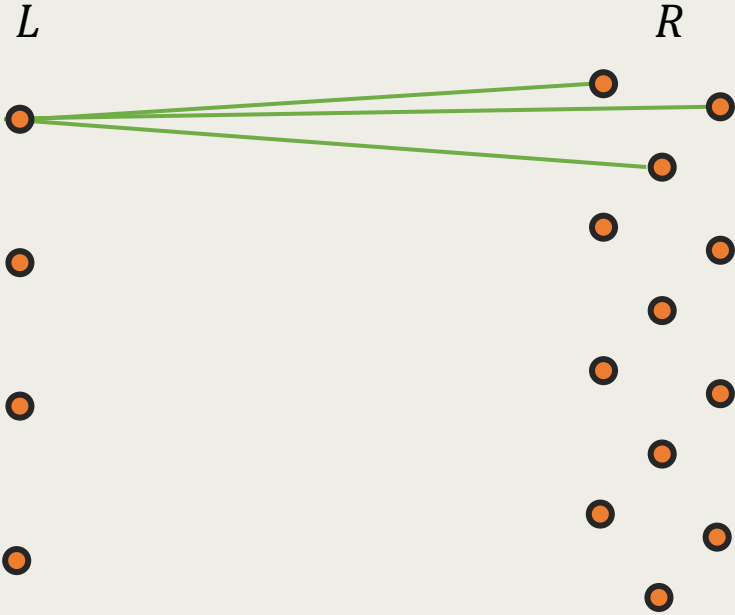


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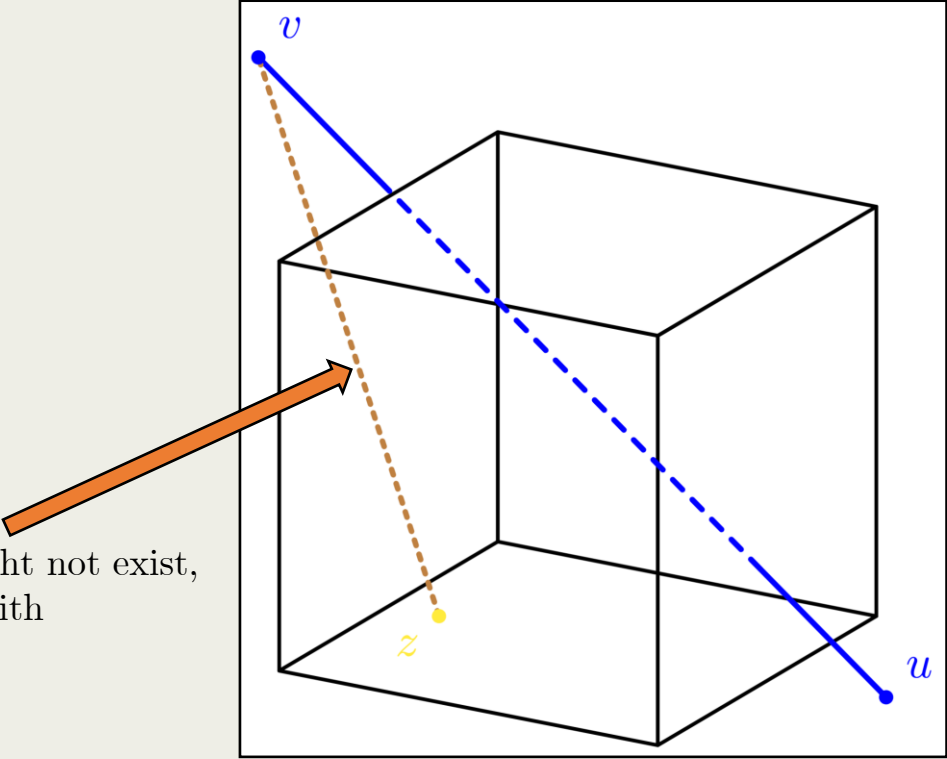
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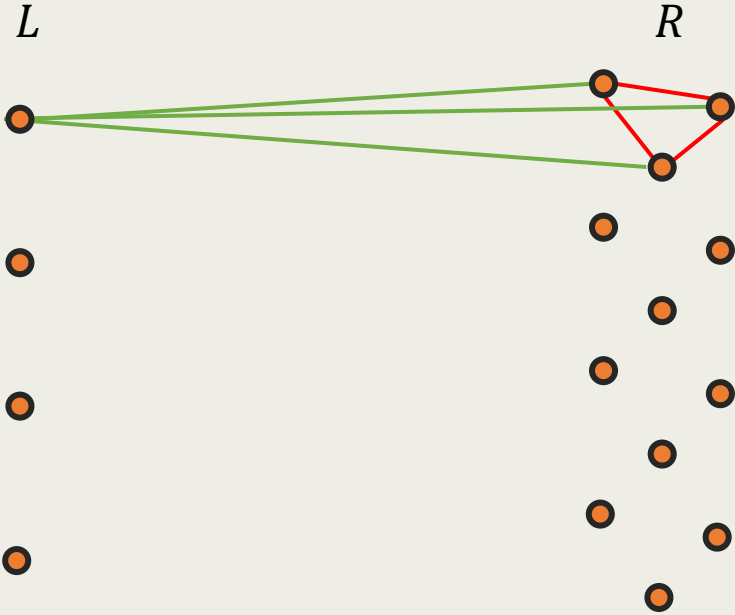


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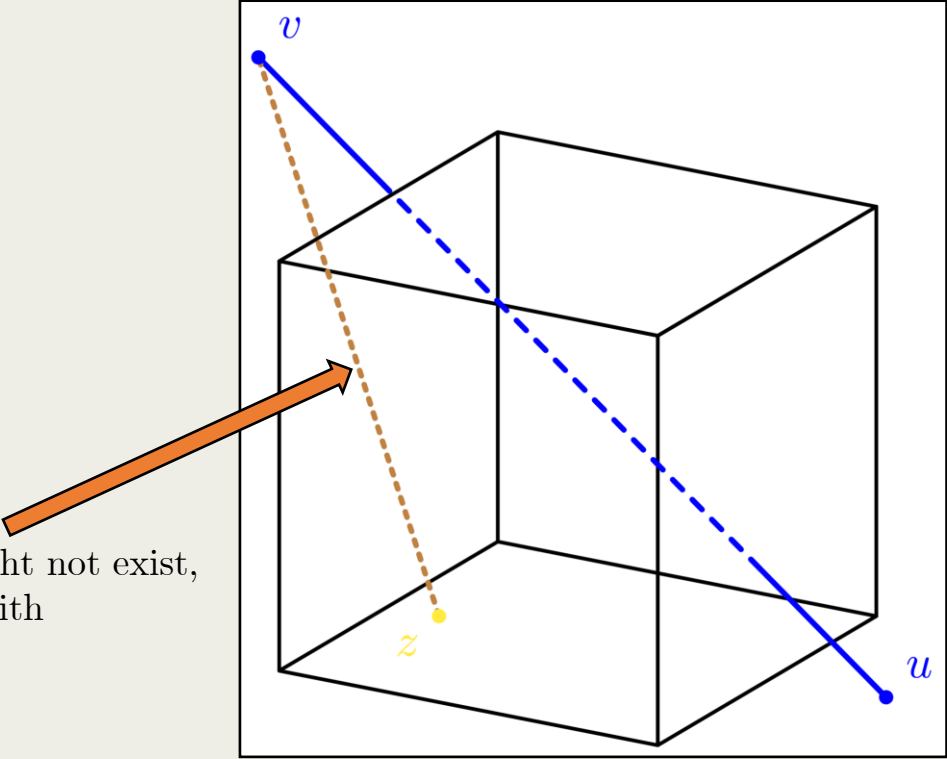
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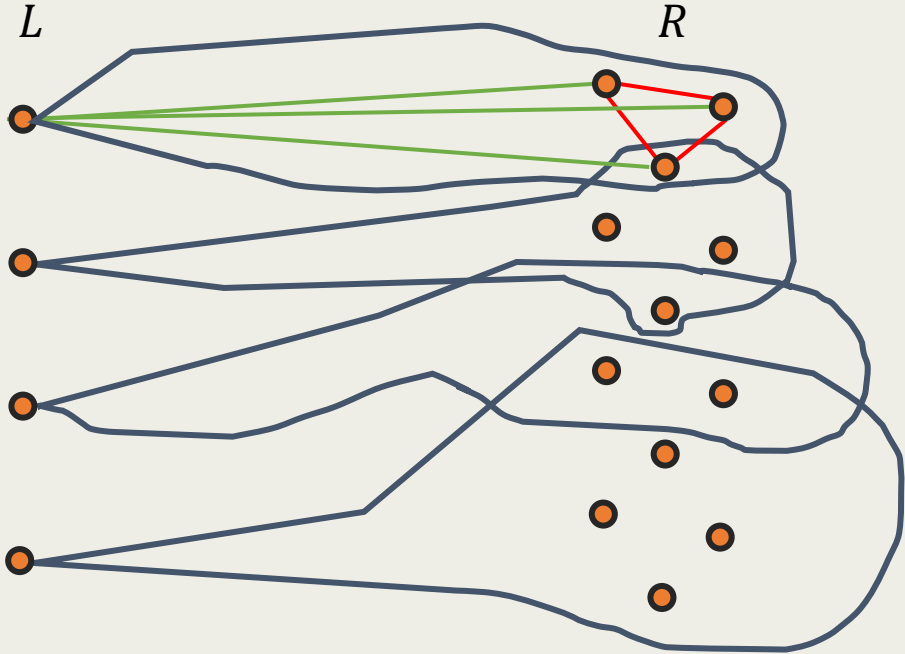


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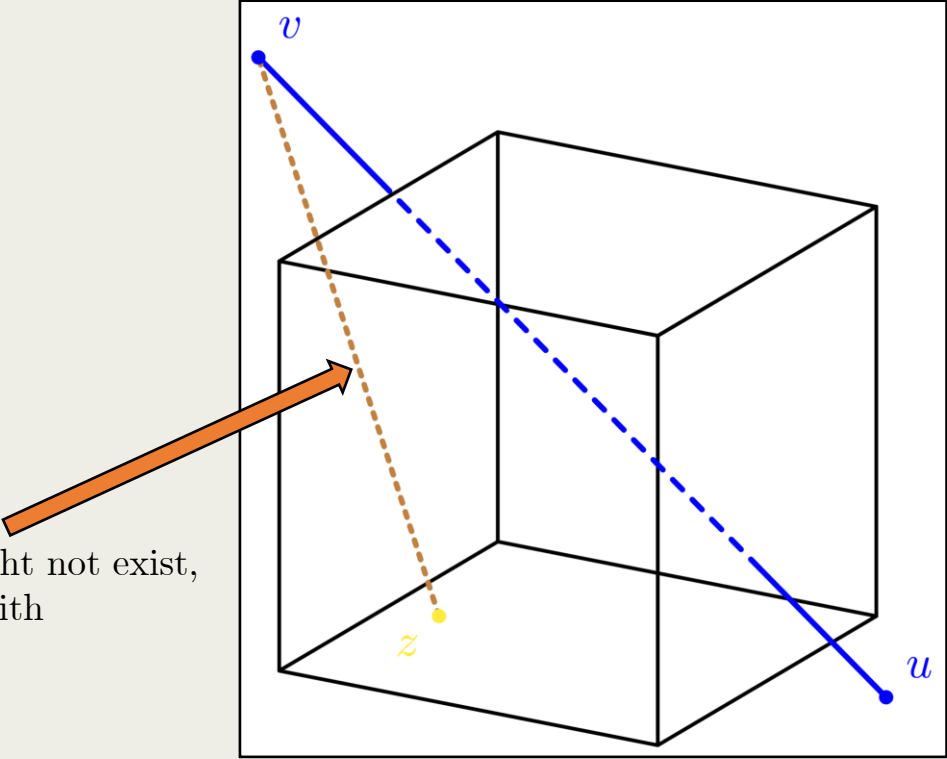
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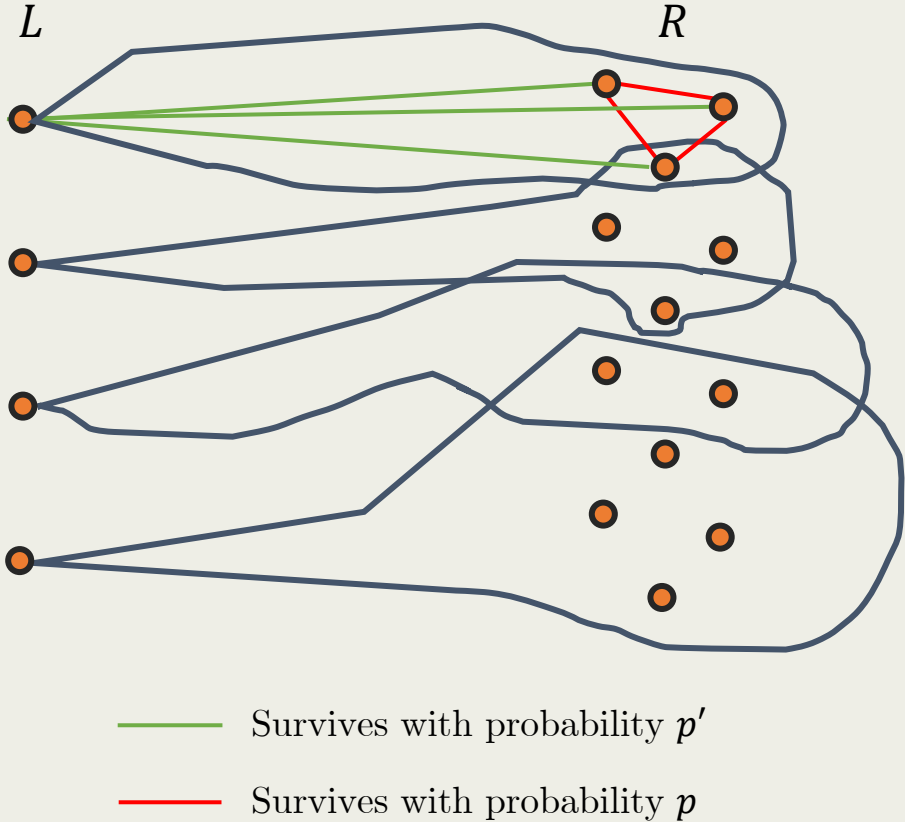


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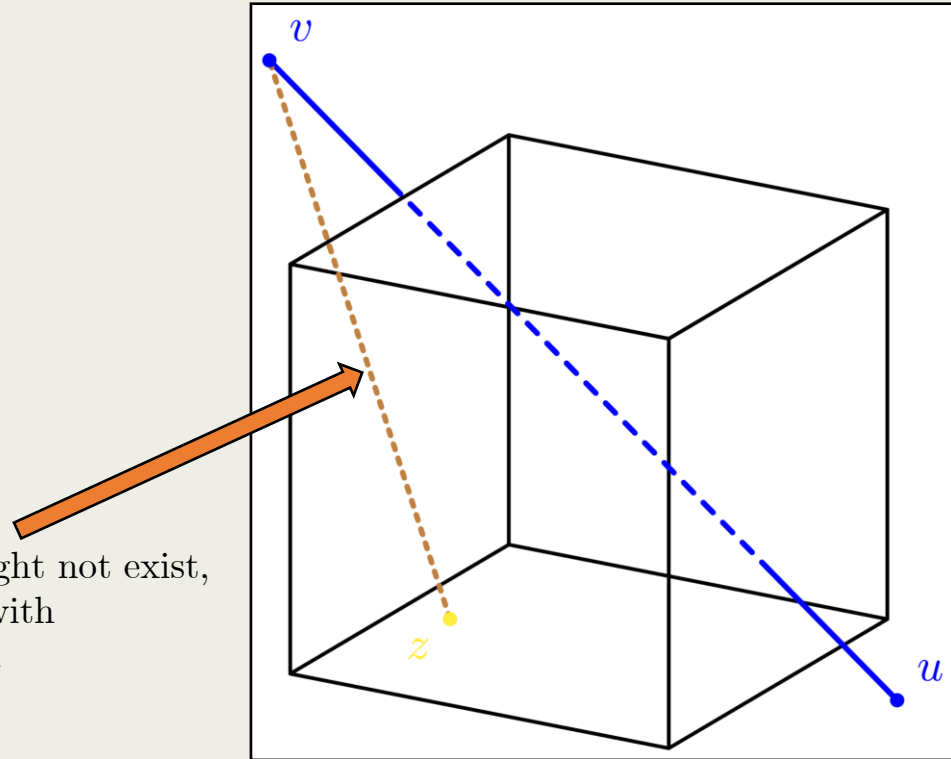
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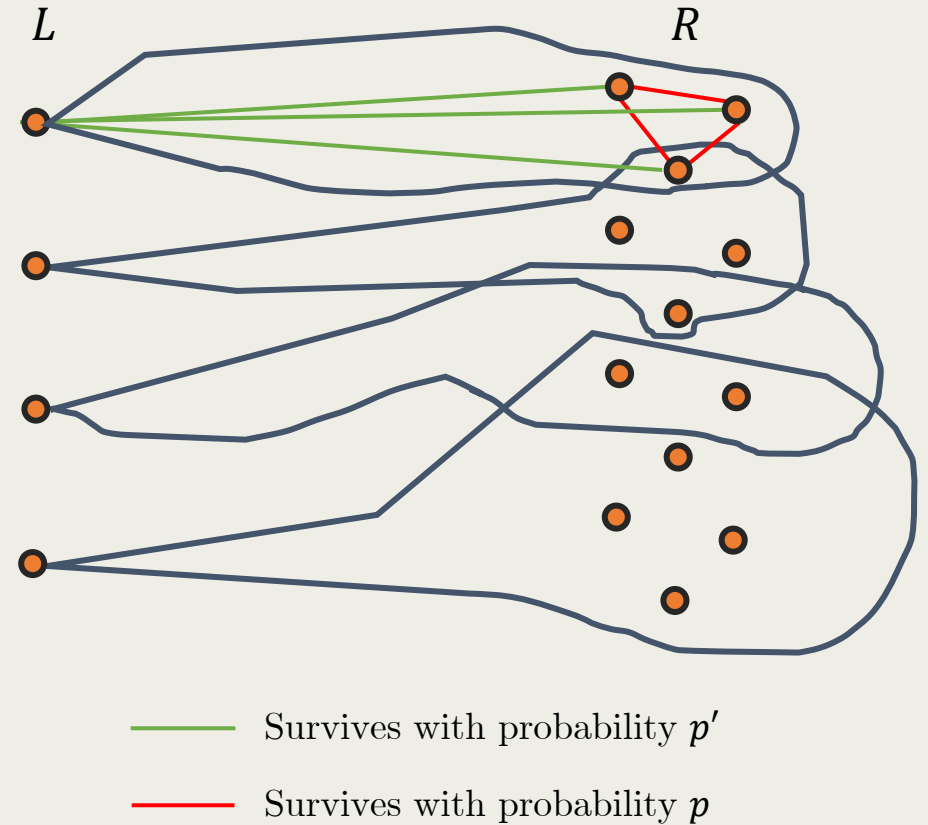


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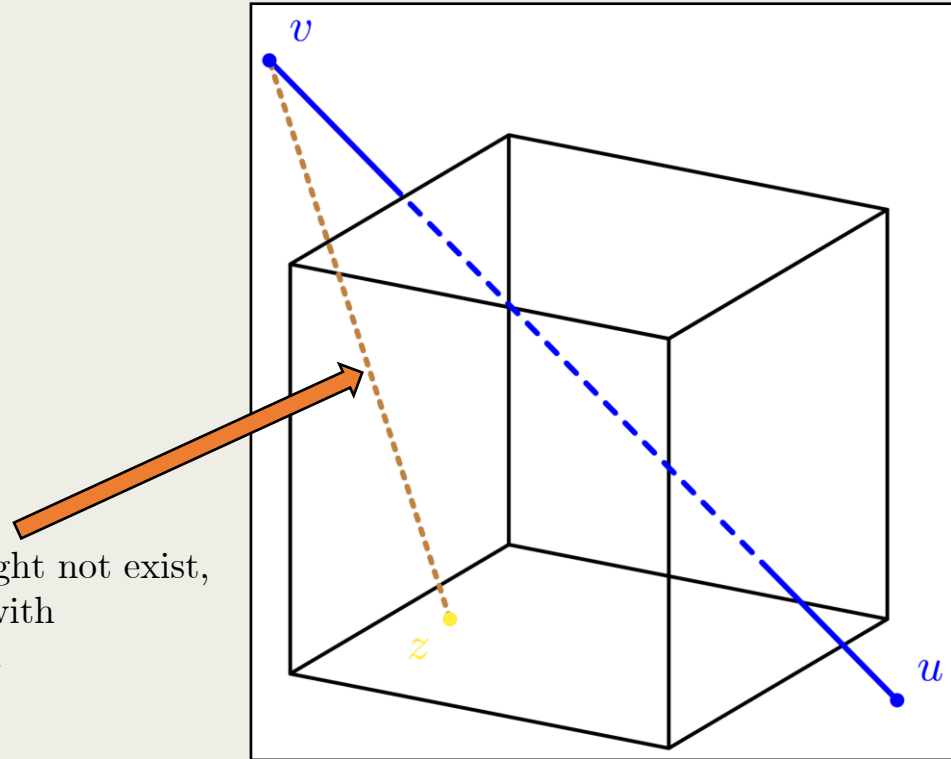
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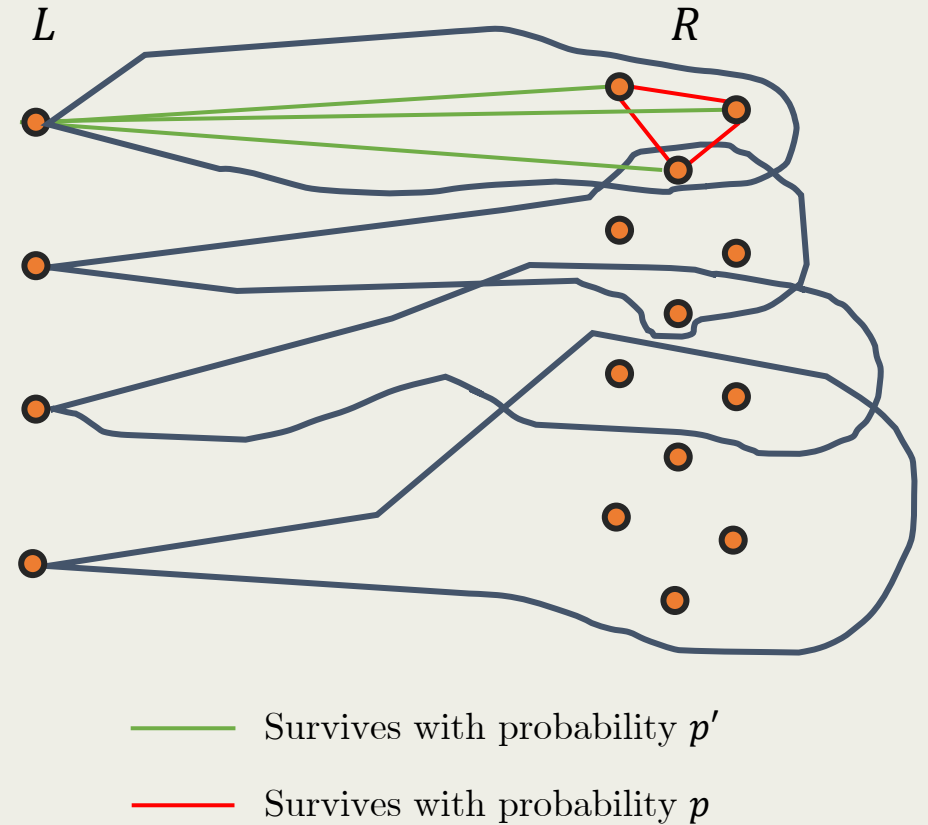


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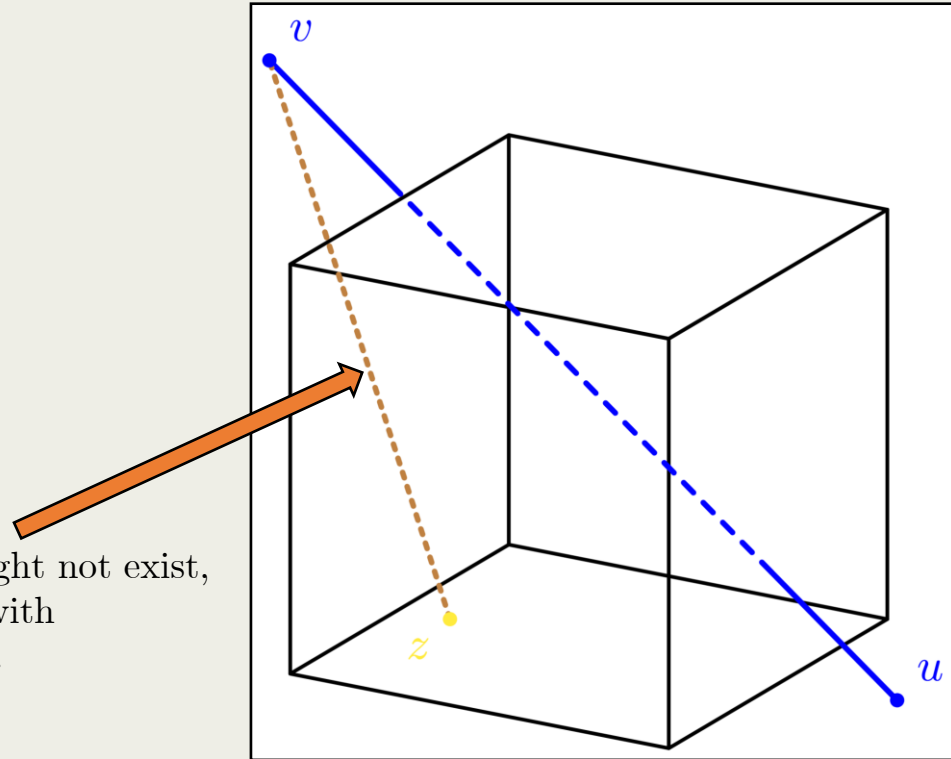


$E$  is the event “at least one vertex in  $L$  can still reach all of its pre-randomness neighborhood within a constant number of steps after sampling the edges”.

Goal: Show  $\Pr[E] \geq 1 - \exp(-f(p')|L|)$ , for some  $f(p')$  satisfying:

# A random graph puzzle

Q: what happens if edges are not deterministic?

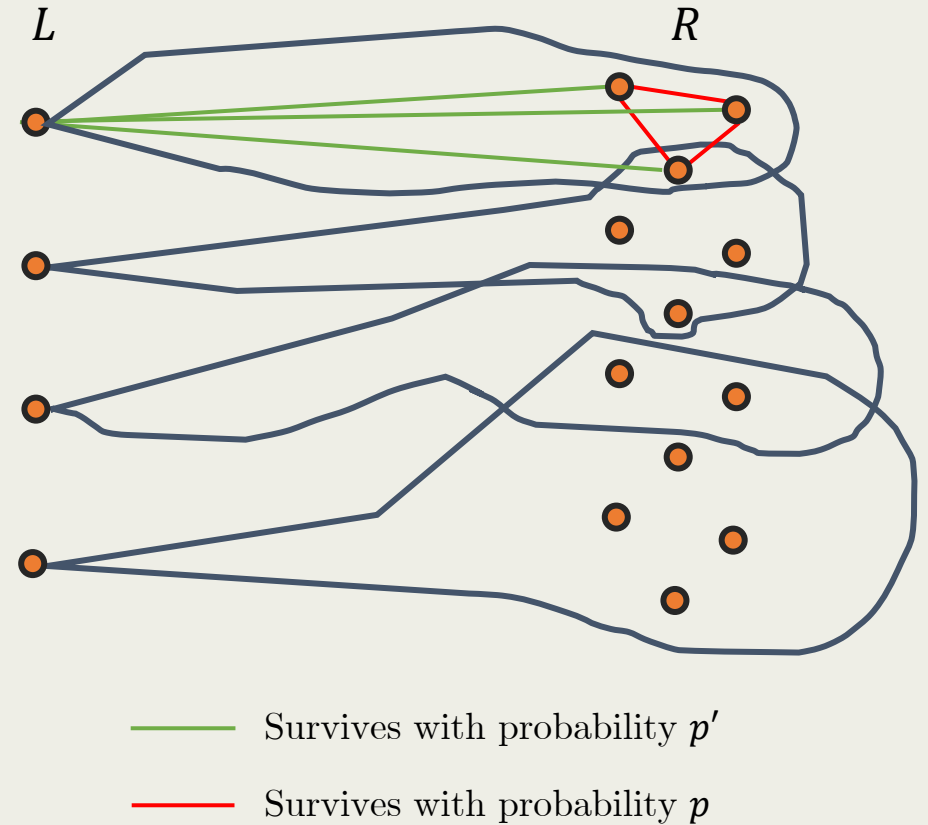


This edge might not exist, it only does with probability  $p$ .

We can simply redefine a box to be active if this does not happen for any crossing edge.

Problem: we lose independence (endpoints could be anywhere).

But: we can still reduce the problem to the following puzzle.



$E$  is the event “at least one vertex in  $L$  can still reach all of its pre-randomness neighborhood within a constant number of steps after sampling the edges”.

Goal: Show  $\Pr[E] \geq 1 - \exp(-f(p')|L|)$ , for some  $f(p')$  satisfying:

$$\lim_{p' \rightarrow 1} f(p') = \infty$$