

The Lovász Local Lemma

Motivation

Given: A set of (bad) events A_1, \dots, A_N ,
each happens with $\text{proba}(A_i) \leq p < 1$

Question : what is the probability that none of the events occur?

The case of independent events

$$\text{proba}(\neg A_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \neg A_N) \geq (1 - p)^N > 0$$

What if we allow a limited amount of dependency among the events?

Under the assumptions

- 1 $\text{proba}(A_i) \leq p < 1$
- 2 A_i depends of $\leq \Gamma$ other events A_j
- 3 $\text{proba}(A_i) \leq \frac{1}{e^{(\Gamma+1)}}$ $e = 2.718\dots$

then

$$\text{proba}(\neg A_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \neg A_N) > 0$$

Moser and Tardos' constructive proof of the LLL [2010]

\mathcal{P} a finite set of mutually independent random variables

\mathcal{A} a finite set of events that are determined by the values of $S \subseteq \mathcal{P}$

Two events are independent iff they share no variable

Algorithm

for all $P \in \mathcal{P}$ **do**

$v_P \leftarrow$ a random evaluation of P ;

while $\exists A \in \mathcal{A} : A \text{ happens when } (P = v_P, P \in \mathcal{P})$ **do**

pick an arbitrary happening event $A \in \mathcal{A}$;

for all $P \in \text{variables}(A)$ **do**

$v_P \leftarrow$ a new random evaluation of P ;

return $(v_P)_{P \in \mathcal{P}}$;

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Moser and Tardos' theorem

if

- 1 $\text{proba}(A_i) \leq p < 1$
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then \exists an assignment of values to the variables \mathcal{P} such that no event in \mathcal{A} happens

The randomized algorithm resamples an event $A \in \mathcal{A}$ at most expected times before it finds such an evaluation

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

The expected total number of resampling steps is at most

$$\frac{N}{\Gamma}$$

- Read the proof of Moser & Tardos (or Spencer's nice note)
- Learn about the parallel and the derandomized versions
- Listen to a talk by Aravind Srinivasan on further extensions
<https://video.ias.edu/csdlm/2014/0407-AravindSrinivasan>