

# 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**  $\exists A \in \mathcal{A} : A$  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/csdm/2014/0407-AravindSrinivasan>