

# Sparse Cuts in Hypergraphs from Random Walks on Simplicial Complexes

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# The Aim

- Relate hypergraph expansion and the spectra of various random walks on a simplicial complex.

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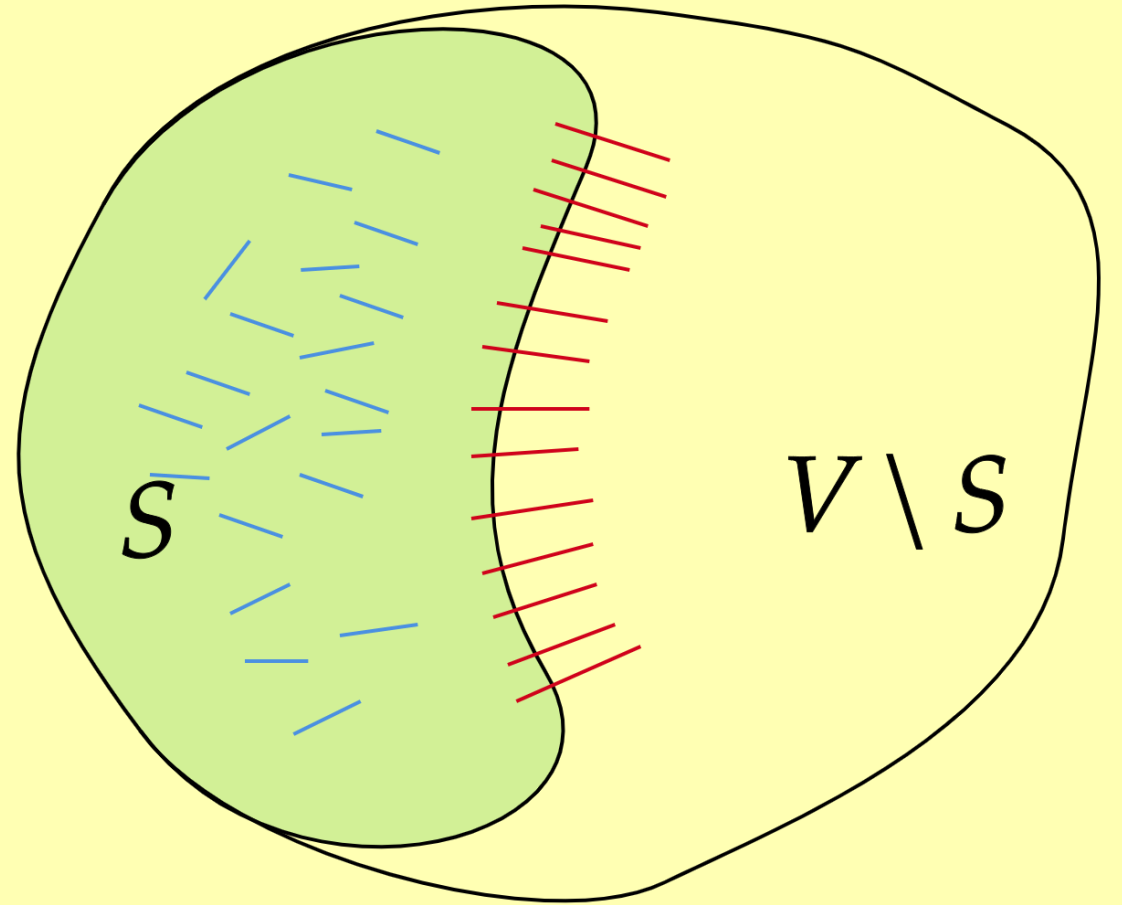
- Relate hypergraph expansion and the spectra of various random walks on a simplicial complex.
- Relate hypergraph expansion and link expansion of a simplicial complex.

# Graph Expansion

$$\phi_G(S) = \frac{w(\partial(S))}{\text{vol}(S)}$$

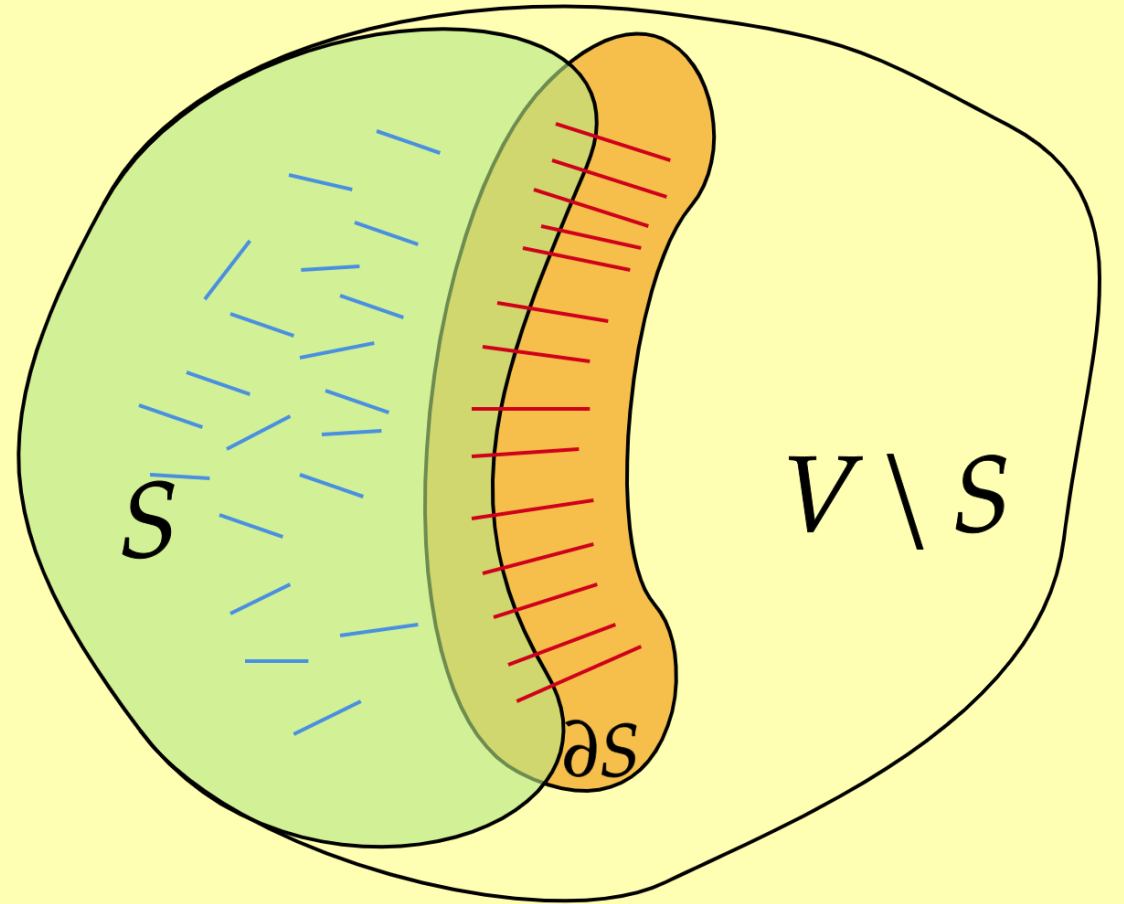
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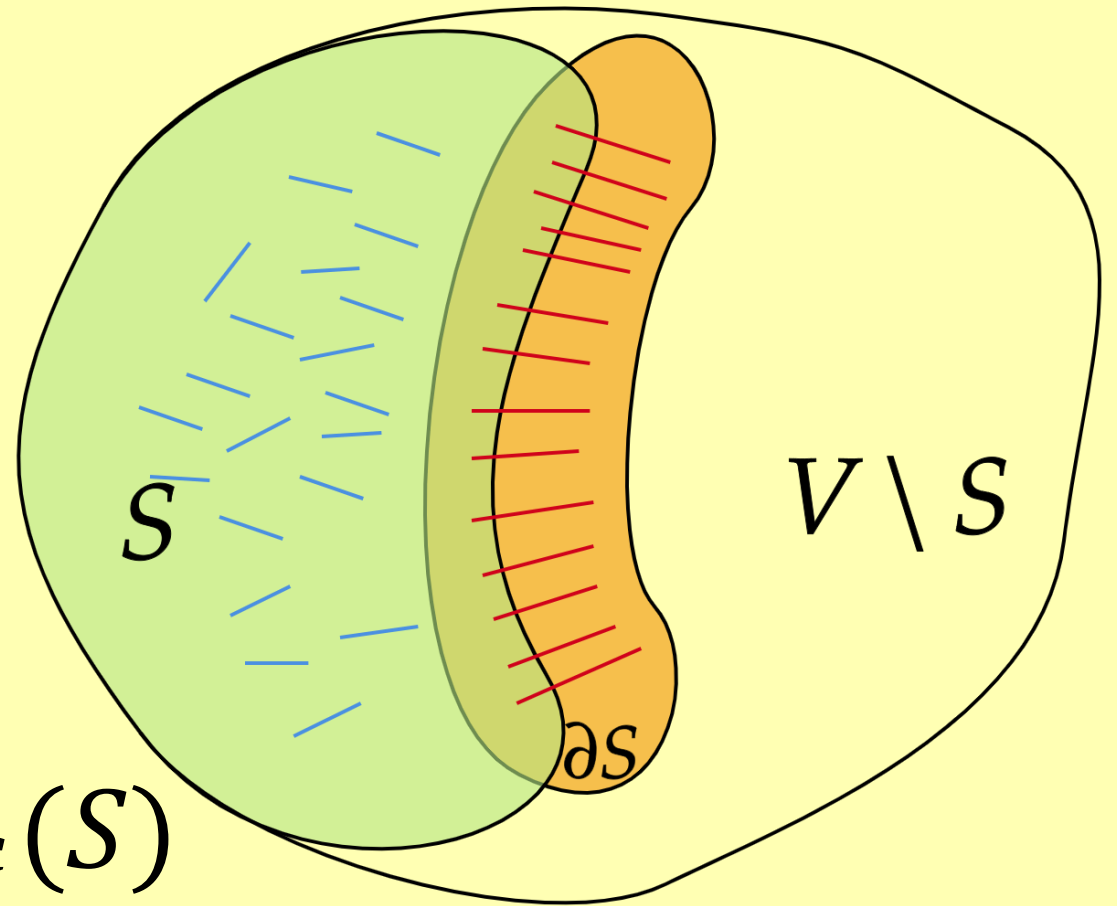
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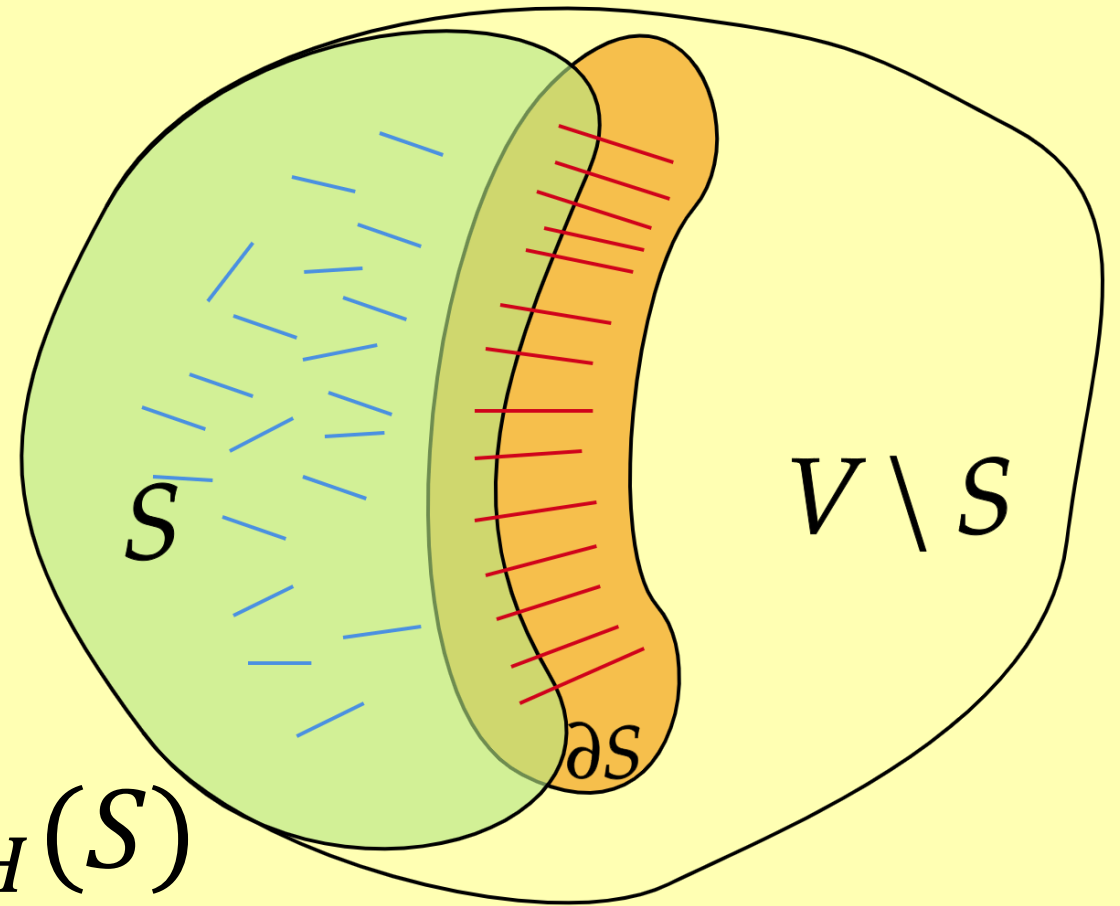
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# Hypergraph Expansion

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**What about hypergraphs?**

# The Spectra of a Hypergraph

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- It is however not known how to compute such eigenvalue above operator as it is non-linear (in general).
- Instead, here we try to use eigenvalues of random walks on simplicial complexes to do so.

# Simplicial Complexes

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- Cardinality of a face is called the *dimension* of the face.  
The dimension of the largest faces is the dimension of the complex.
- We use  $X(l)$  for the collection of the  $l$ -dimensional faces.

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- The weight of the top faces can be arbitrary, i.e.,  $\Pi_k$  is arbitrary.
- The weight of smaller faces is essentially the weighted “degree”, i.e.,

$$\Pi_l(s) = \frac{\sum_{e \supseteq s} \Pi_k(e)}{\binom{k}{l}}.$$

## Uniform Hypergraph to (Pure) Simplicial Complex

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Note that this determines the other weights as well.

# Simplicial Complexes in CS

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  - Dinur and Kaufman (FOCS'11)
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- Solving CSPs:
  - Alev, Jeronimo, and Tulsiani (FOCS'19)

# Random Walks on Simplicial Complexes

## Up-Down Walks

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- In a Down Walk one goes from a face  $\sigma \in X(m)$  to  $\tau \in X(l)$  with probability  $\frac{\Pi_l(\tau)}{\Pi_m(\sigma)}$ .
- An Up-Down Walk on  $l$  passing through  $m$  is constructed by combining the up and down walks above.

## Swap Walks

- In a swap walk from  $l$  to  $m$  we move from a face  $\sigma \in X(l)$  to  $\tau \in X(m)$  with probability  $\frac{\Pi_{l+m}(\sigma \sqcup \tau)}{\Pi_l(\sigma)}$ .



Motivating Problem: Constraint Satisfaction Problems

## Examples

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- Max-Cut: A graph is given and the aim is to assign labels **0** and **1** so as maximize number of edges having different labels.
- 3-SAT: A set of clauses (in CNF) are given and the aim is to assign the variables labels TRUE and FALSE so that number of clauses satisfied is maximized.
- Given linear equations modulo  $p$  with 3 variables each maximize the number of equations satisfied.

# The Problem Statement

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- Constraints on the variables in the form of relations on  $\Sigma$ .
- The aim is to maximize the number of constraints satisfied.
- If all constraints are  $k$ -ary, we call the corresponding instances  $k$ -CSP instances.



## Known Results on solving CSPs

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- Alev, Jeronimo, Tulsiani (FOCS'19) gave a similar algorithm to solve  $k$ -CSPs on instances *splittable hypergraphs*.
- The notion of splittability is a natural analogue of threshold rank for hypergraph based on threshold ranks of swap walk on the corresponding simplicial complex.

Can we use random walks on simplicial complexes to compute sparse cuts in hypergraph?

We show there are expanding hypergraphs with large threshold rank swap walks.

There are  $k$ -uniform hypergraph  $H$  with at least  $n$  vertices such that

- $\phi_H \geq \frac{1}{k}$ , in other words, the expansion is large, and

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- swap walks between dimensions bigger than 2 have threshold rank  $\Omega_k(n)$ .
- Also, swap walks between dimensions 1 and  $k - 1$  also have threshold rank  $\Omega_k(n)$ .

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This means we cannot compute a decomposition of non-splittable  $H$  with each component being splittable.



We show there are expanding hypergraphs with large threshold rank up-down walks.

Interestingly, the up-down walk between dimensions larger than 2 on the same hypergraph also have large threshold rank.

# High Dimensional Expanders

## Link Expansion

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- In fact, all the paper mentioned before used it in some capacity.
- So, it is again natural to ask whether the notions of hypergraph expansion and link expansion (of the corresponding simplicial complex) related.

There is an expanding hypergraph with small link expansion

There are  $k$ -uniform hypergraph  $H$  with at least  $n$  vertices such that

- $\phi_H \geq \frac{1}{(3k)^k}$ , in other words, the expansion is large

Again, we show there are expanding hypergraph with small link expansion

There are  $k$ -uniform hypergraph  $H$  with at least  $n$  vertices such that

- $\phi_H \geq \frac{1}{(3k)^k}$ , in other words, the expansion is large, and
- link expansion is  $\Theta\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$ .

Questions?



Thanks