

Bootstrap percolation on $G_{n,p}$

Thomas Vallier

joint work with Svante Janson, Tomasz Łuczak, Tatyana Turova

Centre for Mathematical Sciences
Helsinki, Finland

2013-11-22



1 Bootstrap percolation...

- ... on a grid
- ... on the Erdős-Rényi random graph $G(n, p)$



Bootstrap percolation on a graph G is defined as the spread of *activation* or *infection* according to the following rule, with a given threshold $k \geq 2$:



Bootstrap percolation on a graph G is defined as the spread of *activation* or *infection* according to the following rule, with a given threshold $k \geq 2$:

- Start with a set $\mathcal{A}(0) \subseteq V(G)$ of *active* vertices.



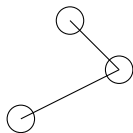
Bootstrap percolation on a graph G is defined as the spread of *activation* or *infection* according to the following rule, with a given threshold $k \geq 2$:

- Start with a set $\mathcal{A}(0) \subseteq V(G)$ of *active* vertices.
- At each time step, an inactive vertex becomes active if at least k of its neighbours are active.



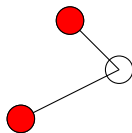
Bootstrap percolation on a graph G is defined as the spread of *activation* or *infection* according to the following rule, with a given threshold $k \geq 2$:

- Start with a set $\mathcal{A}(0) \subseteq V(G)$ of *active* vertices.
- At each time step, an inactive vertex becomes active if at least k of its neighbours are active.



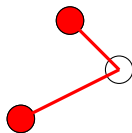
Bootstrap percolation on a graph G is defined as the spread of *activation* or *infection* according to the following rule, with a given threshold $k \geq 2$:

- Start with a set $\mathcal{A}(0) \subseteq V(G)$ of *active* vertices.
- At each time step, an inactive vertex becomes active if at least k of its neighbours are active.



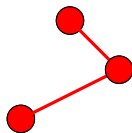
Bootstrap percolation on a graph G is defined as the spread of *activation* or *infection* according to the following rule, with a given threshold $k \geq 2$:

- Start with a set $\mathcal{A}(0) \subseteq V(G)$ of *active* vertices.
- At each time step, an inactive vertex becomes active if at least k of its neighbours are active.



Bootstrap percolation on a graph G is defined as the spread of *activation* or *infection* according to the following rule, with a given threshold $k \geq 2$:

- Start with a set $\mathcal{A}(0) \subseteq V(G)$ of *active* vertices.
- At each time step, an inactive vertex becomes active if at least k of its neighbours are active.



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

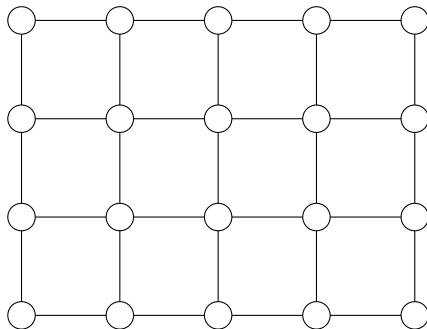


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

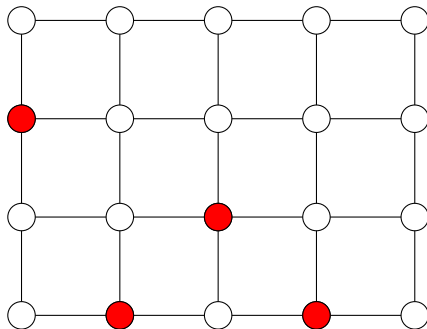


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

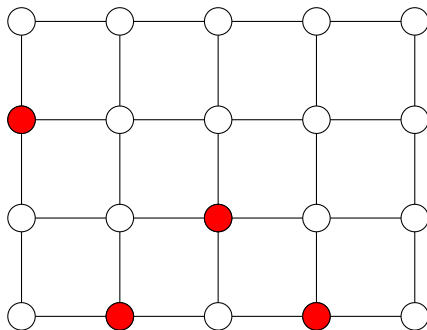


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

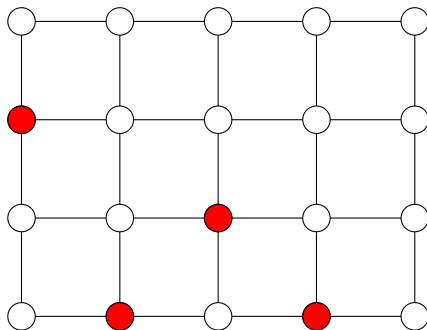


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$

+ Chernoff \Rightarrow concentration around the mean value.



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

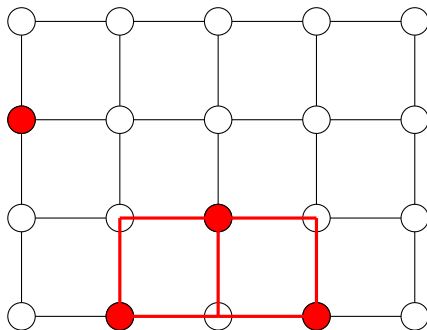


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$

+ Chernoff \Rightarrow concentration around the mean value.



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

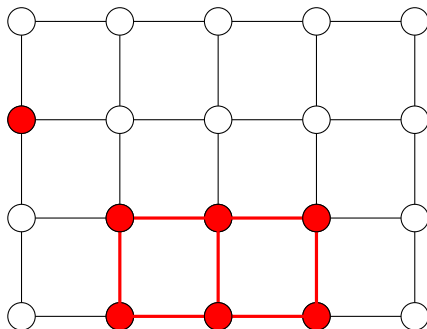


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$

+ Chernoff \Rightarrow concentration around the mean value.



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

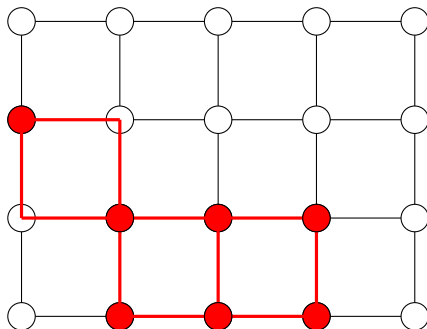


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$

+ Chernoff \Rightarrow concentration around the mean value.



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

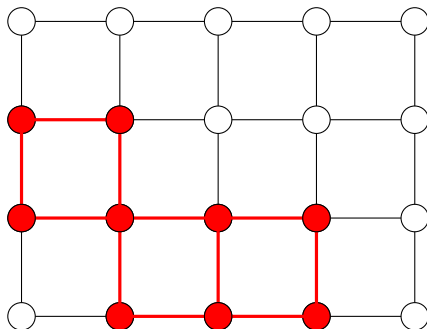


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$

+ Chernoff \Rightarrow concentration around the mean value.



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

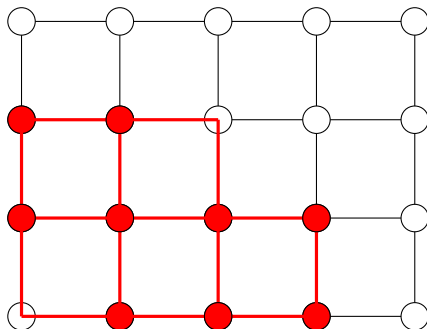


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$

+ Chernoff \Rightarrow concentration around the mean value.



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

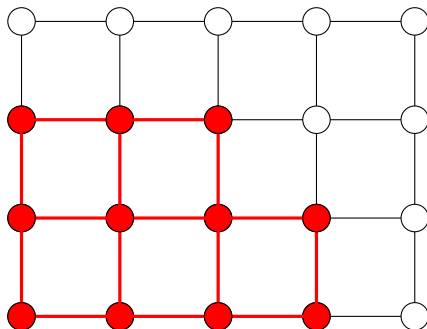


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$

+ Chernoff \Rightarrow concentration around the mean value.



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

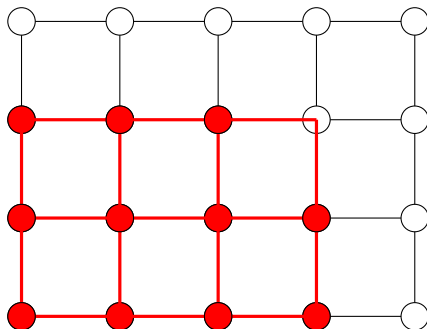


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$

+ Chernoff \Rightarrow concentration around the mean value.



Dimension $d = 2$, number of necessary incoming activation $k = 2$.

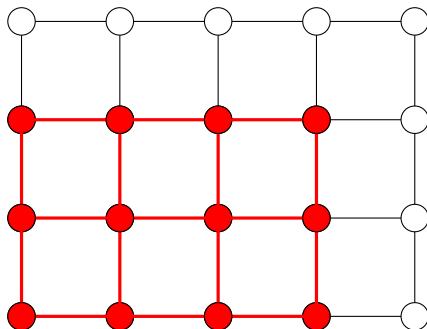


Figure: Consider an $L \times L$ square with sites initially independently declared active with probability q .

$$A(0) \in \text{Bin}(L^2, q)$$

+ Chernoff \Rightarrow concentration around the mean value.



■ Threshold:



- **Threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \gg q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = o(q_c) \end{cases}$$



- **Threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \gg q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = o(q_c) \end{cases}$$

Example from Lecture 2:



- **Threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \gg q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = o(q_c) \end{cases}$$

Example from Lecture 2: K_4 ($p_c = n^{-2/3}$), connectivity or isolated vertices ($p_c = \frac{\log n}{n}$).



- **Threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \gg q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = o(q_c) \end{cases}$$

Example from Lecture 2: K_4 ($p_c = n^{-2/3}$), connectivity or isolated vertices ($p_c = \frac{\log n}{n}$).

- **Sharp threshold:**



- **Threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \gg q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = o(q_c) \end{cases}$$

Example from Lecture 2: K_4 ($p_c = n^{-2/3}$), connectivity or isolated vertices ($p_c = \frac{\log n}{n}$).

- **Sharp threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a “sharp” threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if for any $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \geq (1 + \varepsilon)q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = (1 - \varepsilon)q_c \end{cases}$$



- **Threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \gg q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = o(q_c) \end{cases}$$

Example from Lecture 2: K_4 ($p_c = n^{-2/3}$), connectivity or isolated vertices ($p_c = \frac{\log n}{n}$).

- **Sharp threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a “sharp” threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if for any $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \geq (1 + \varepsilon)q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = (1 - \varepsilon)q_c \end{cases}$$

Example from Lecture 3:



- **Threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \gg q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = o(q_c) \end{cases}$$

Example from Lecture 2: K_4 ($p_c = n^{-2/3}$), connectivity or isolated vertices ($p_c = \frac{\log n}{n}$).

- **Sharp threshold:** A function $q_c = q_c(n)$ is a “sharp” threshold for a monotone increasing property \mathcal{P} if for any $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\{\mathcal{P}\} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \geq (1 + \varepsilon)q_c \\ 0 & \text{if } q = (1 - \varepsilon)q_c \end{cases}$$

Example from Lecture 3: Phase transition of the size of the largest component ($p_c = \frac{1}{n}$).



Theorem ($d = k = 2$, Holroyd (2003))

$$q_c = \frac{\pi^2}{18} \frac{1}{\log L}$$



Theorem ($d = k = 2$, Holroyd (2003))

$$q_c = \frac{\pi^2}{18} \frac{1}{\log L}$$

$d = k = 3$: Balogh, Bollobás and Morris (2009)



Theorem ($d = k = 2$, Holroyd (2003))

$$q_c = \frac{\pi^2}{18} \frac{1}{\log L}$$

$d = k = 3$: Balogh, Bollobás and Morris (2009)

Theorem ($d \geq k \geq 2$: Balogh, Bollobás, Duminil-Copin, Morris (2012))

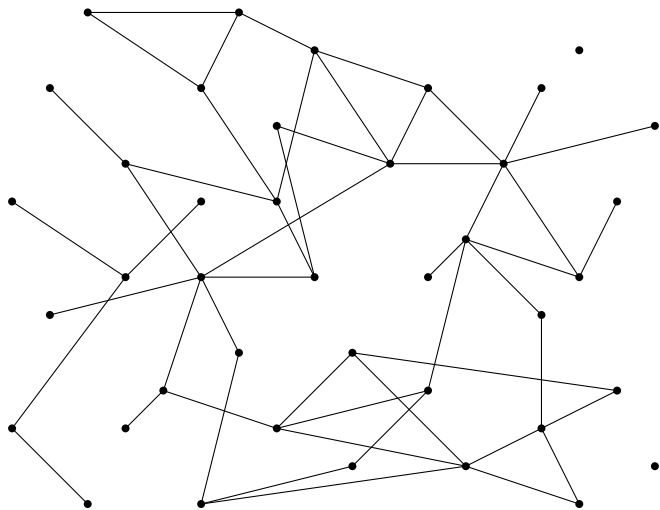
$$q_c([L]^d, k) = \left(\frac{\lambda(d, k) + o(1)}{\log_{(k-1)}(L)} \right)^{d-k+1}$$

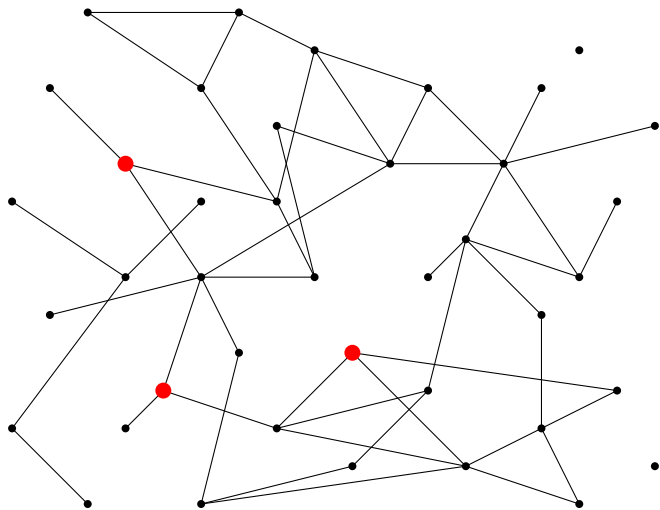
where $\log_{(r)}(n) = \log(\log_{(r-1)}(n))$

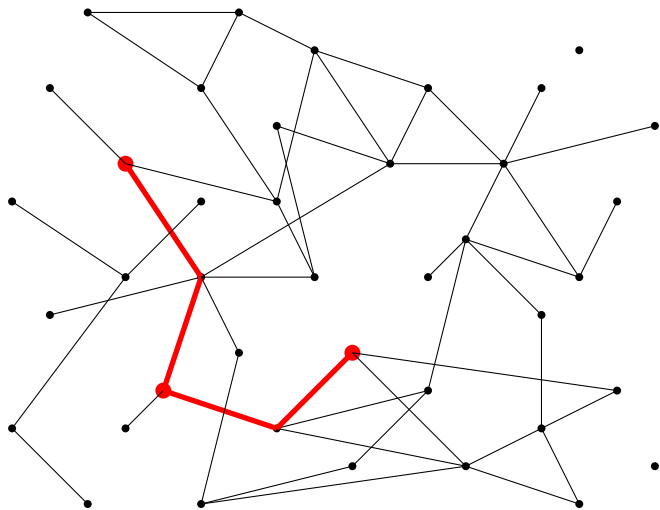


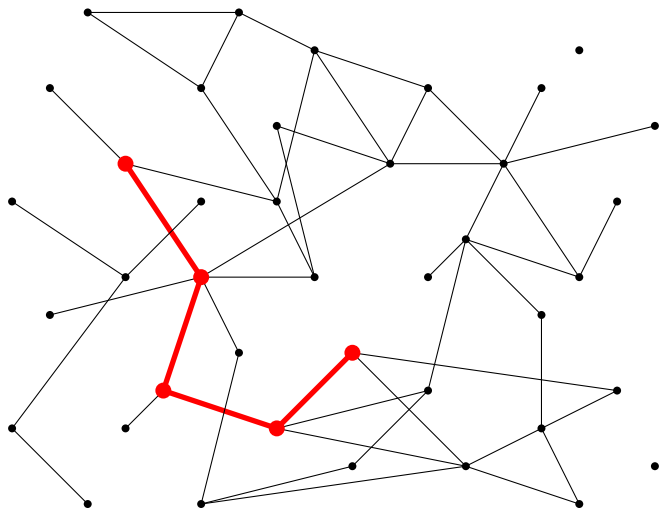
- A. E. Holroyd, Sharp metastability threshold for two-dimensional bootstrap percolation. *Prob. Theo. Rel. Fields* (2003)
- J. Balogh, B. Bollobás, R. Morris, Bootstrap percolation in three dimensions. *Ann. Prob.* (2009)
- J. Balogh, B. Bollobás, H. Duminil-Copin, R. Morris, The sharp threshold for bootstrap percolation in all dimensions. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* (2012)

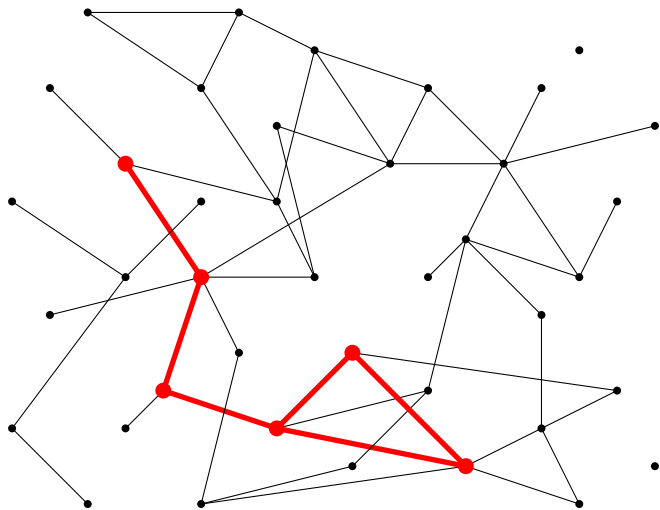


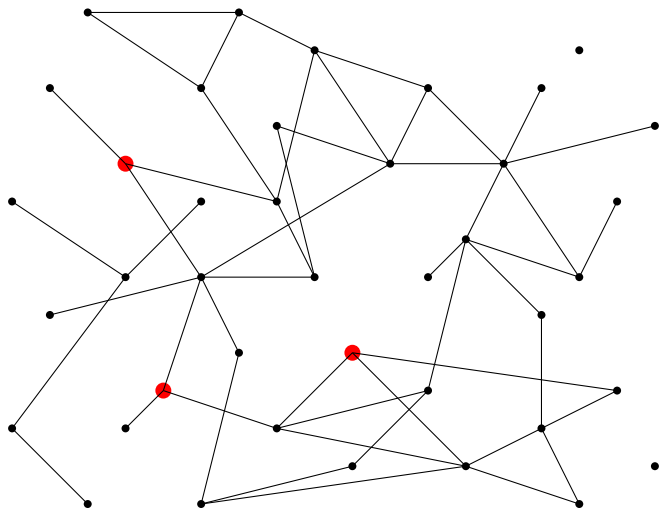


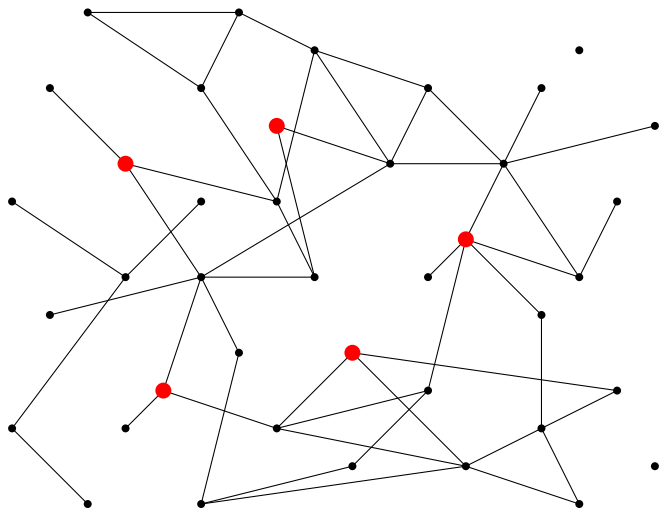


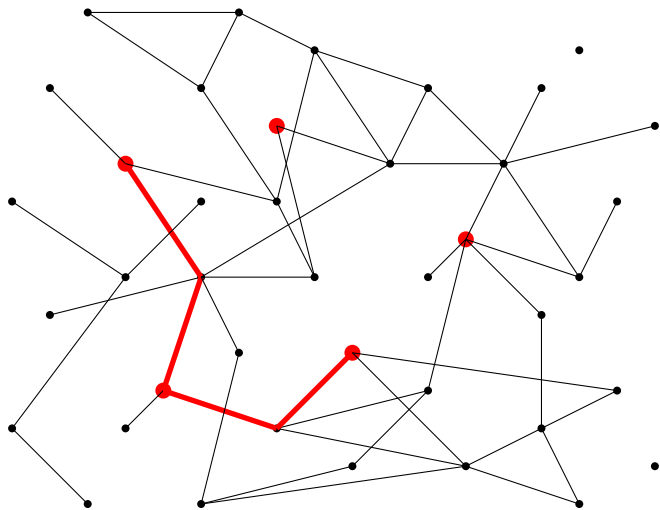


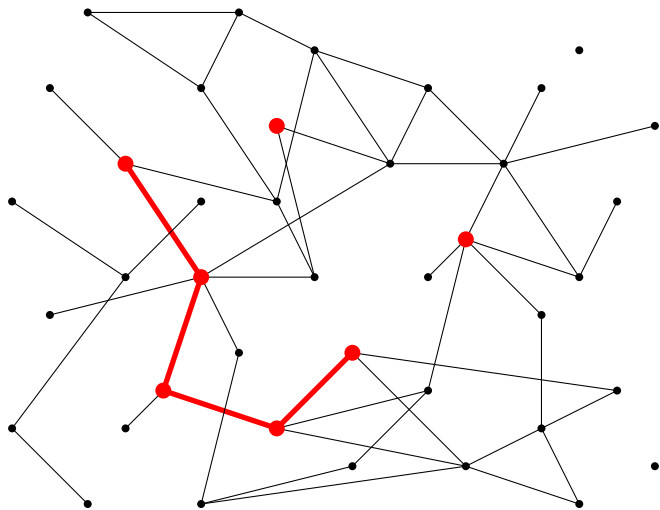


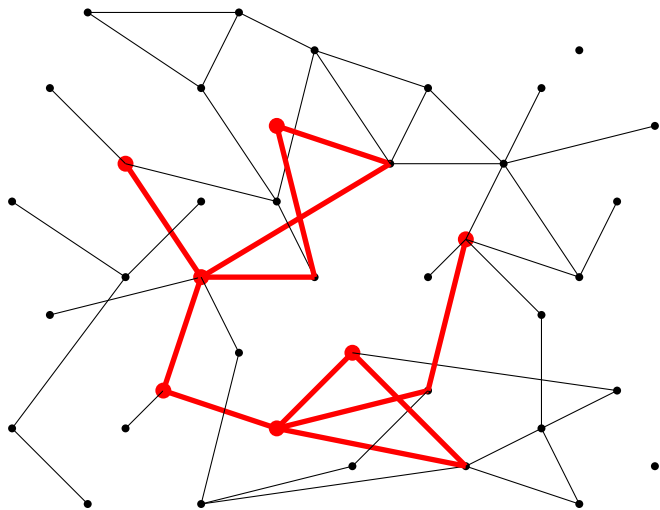


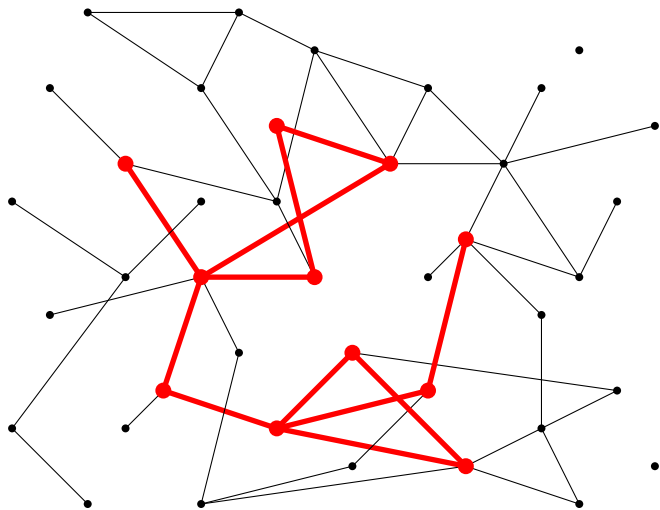


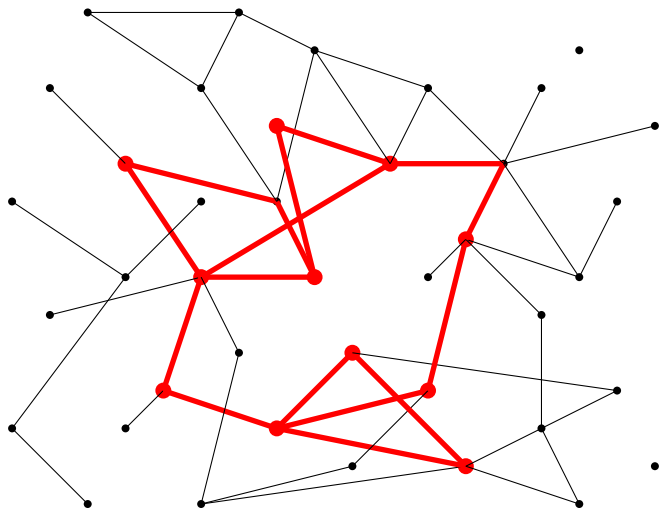


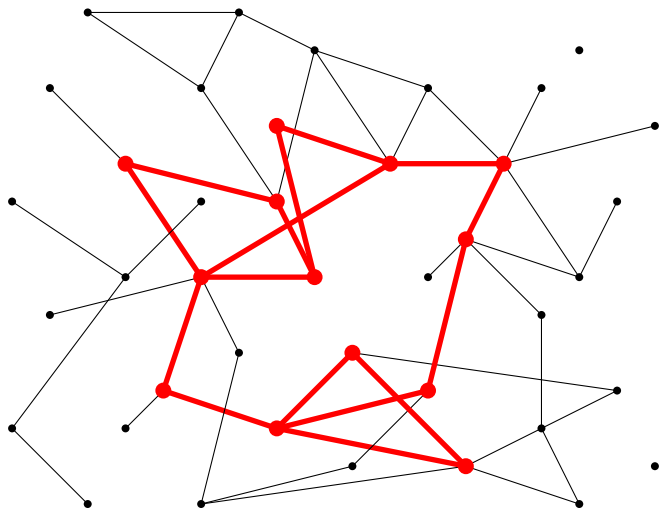


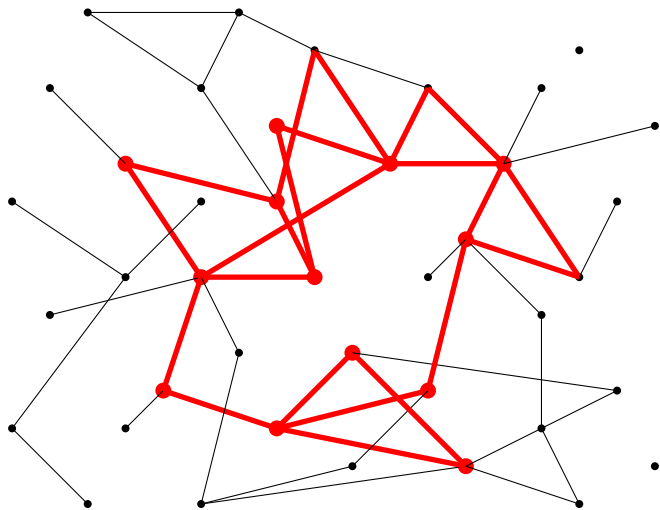


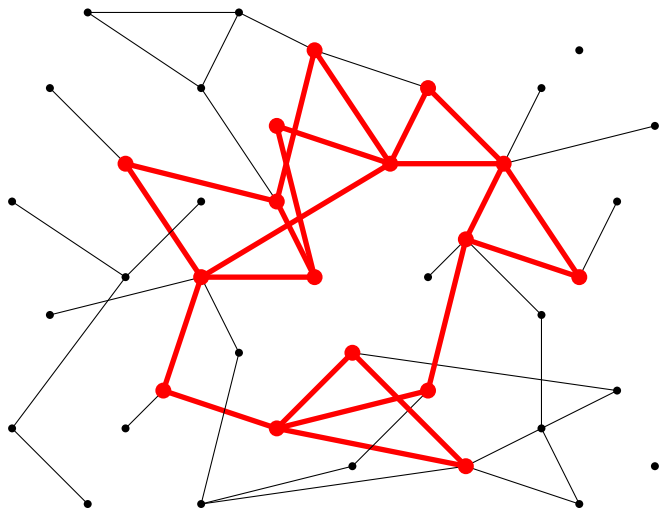


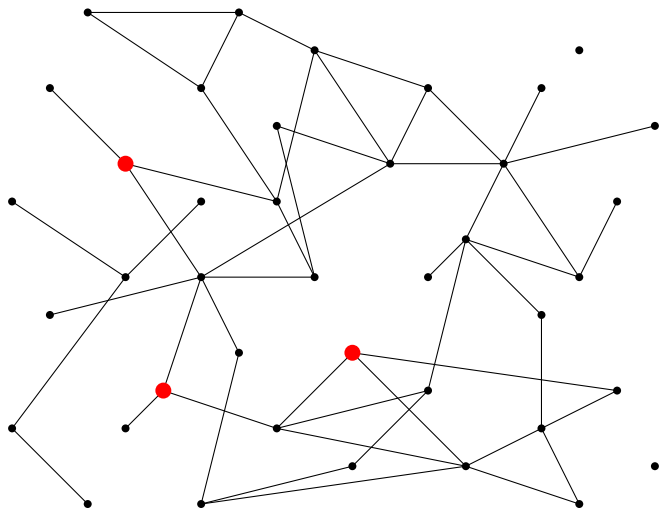


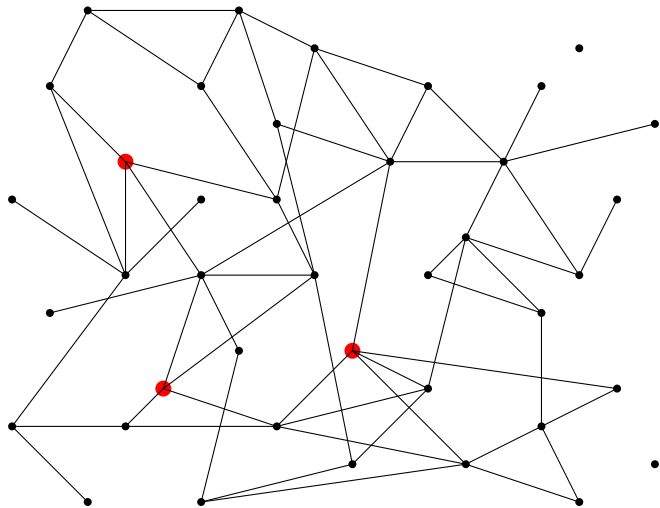


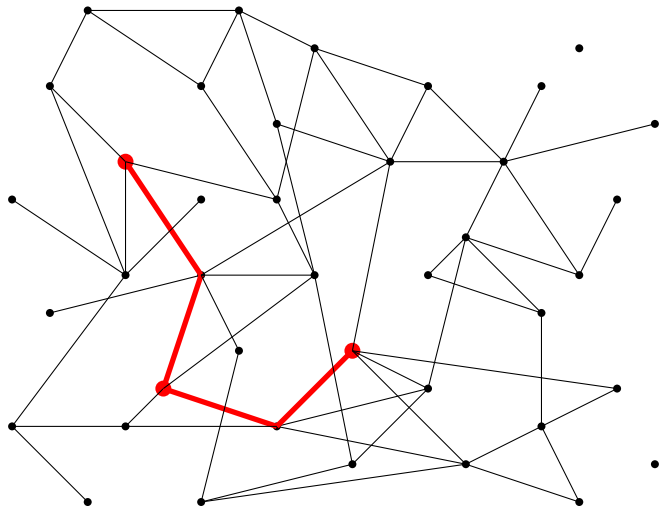


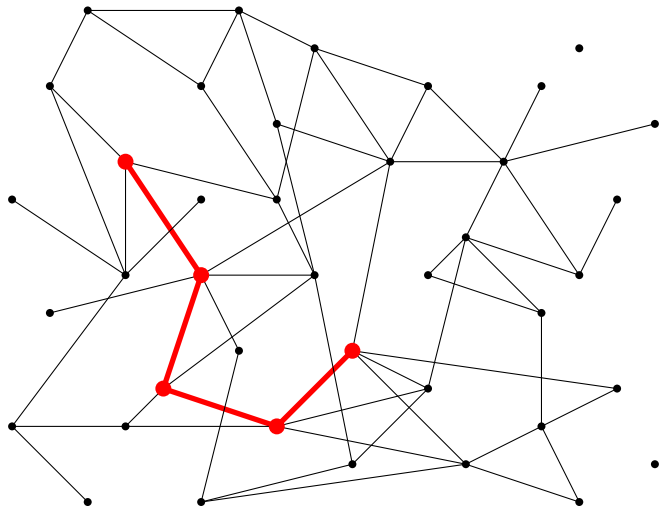


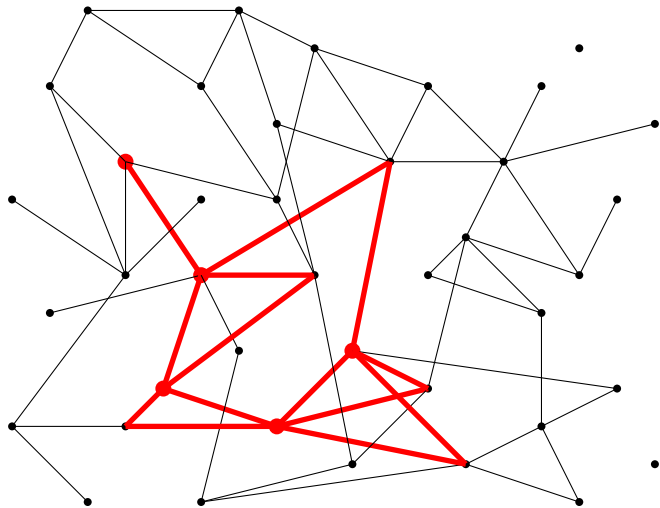


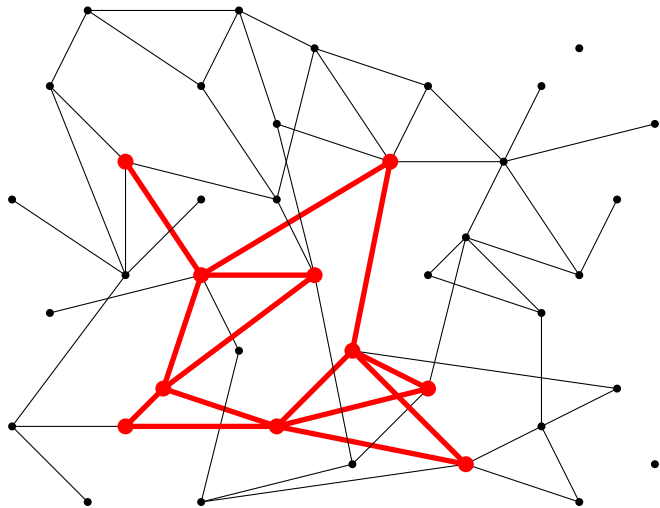


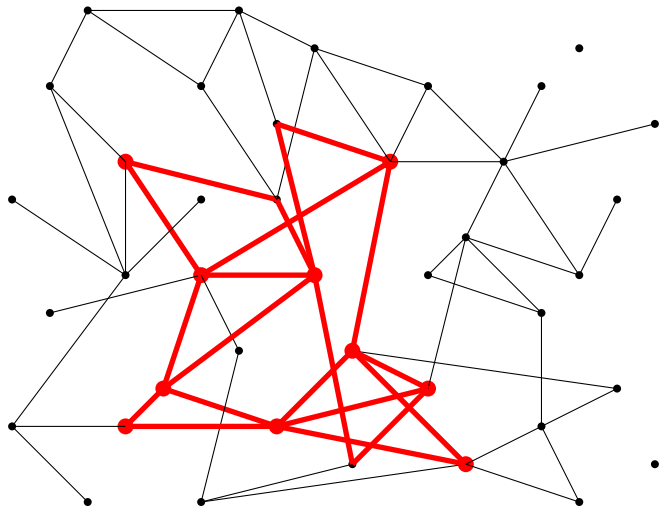


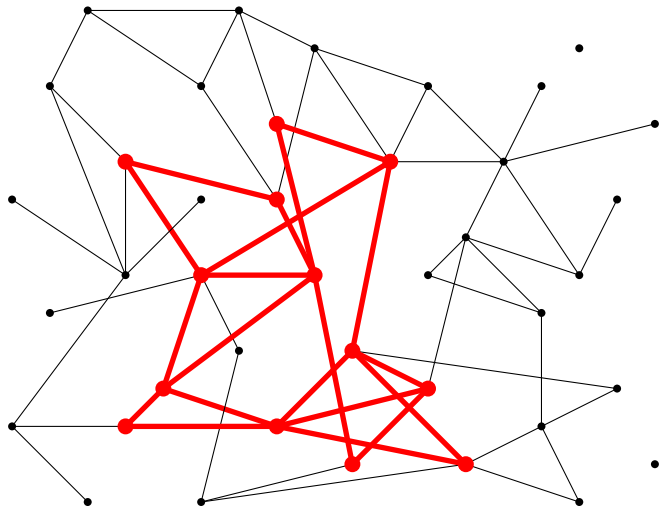


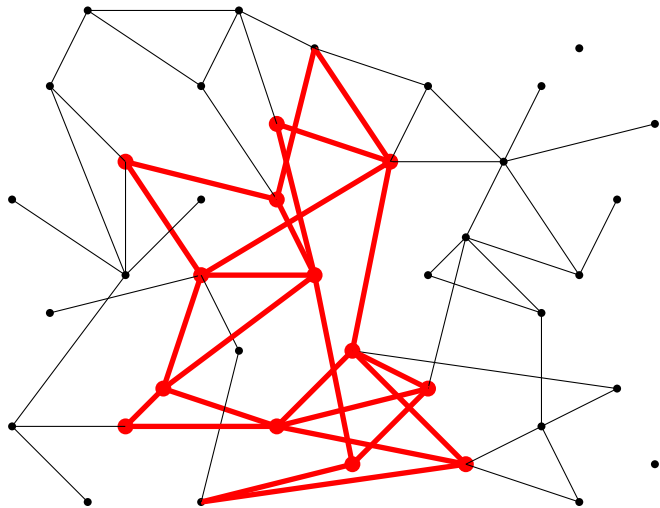


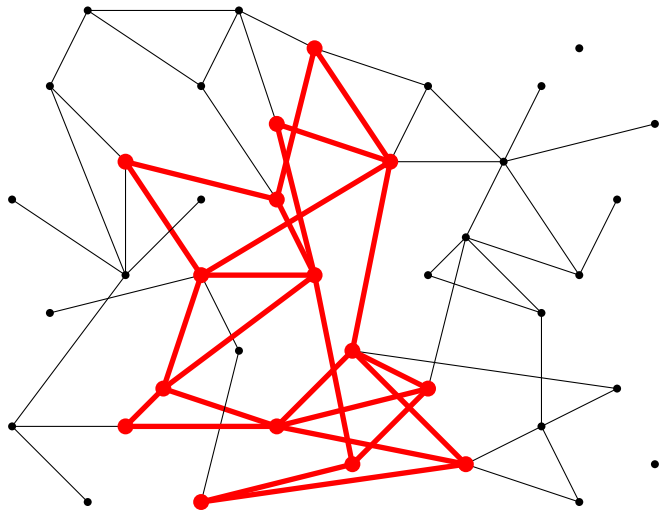


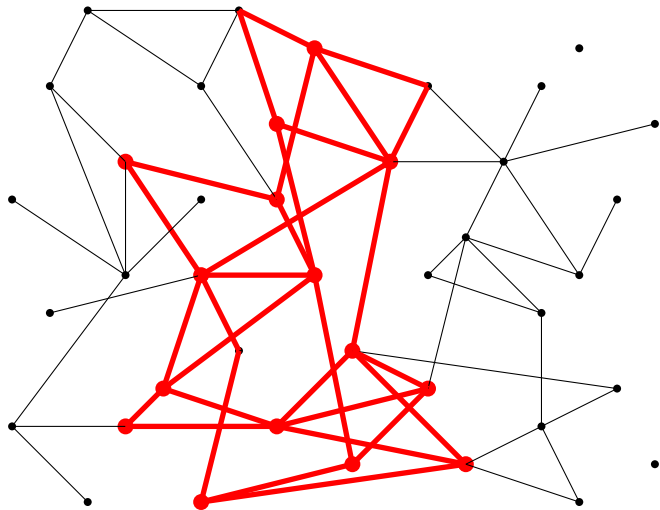


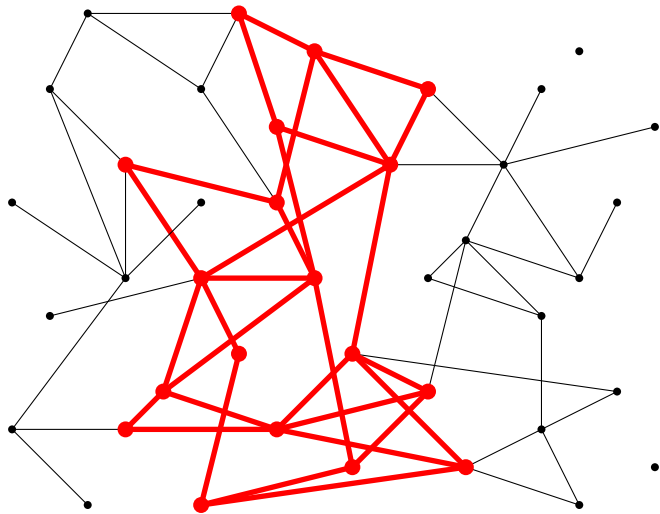


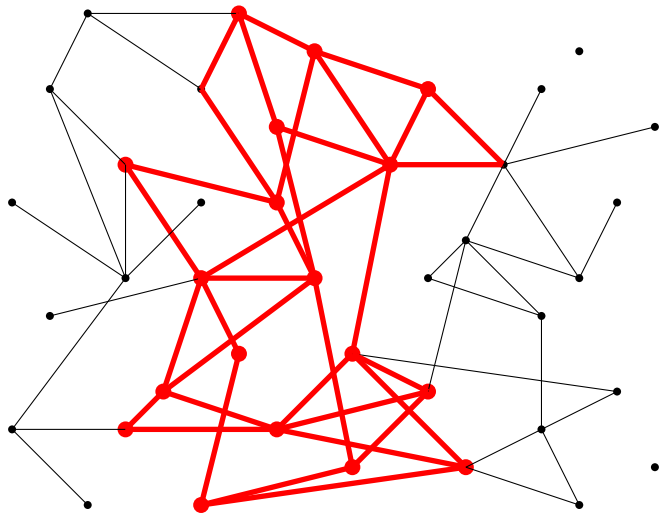


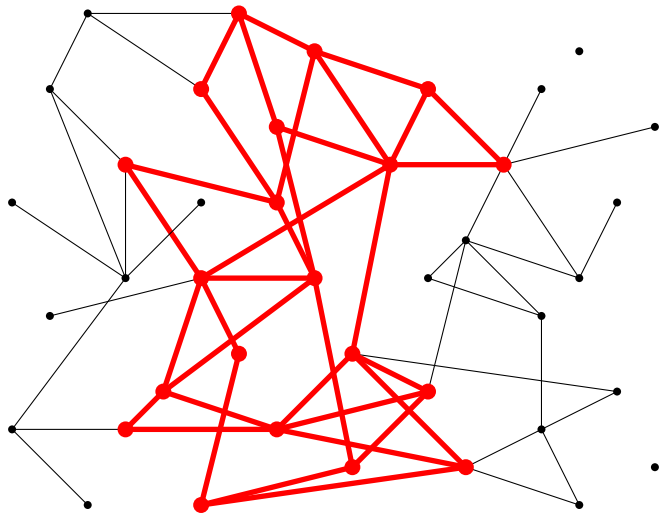


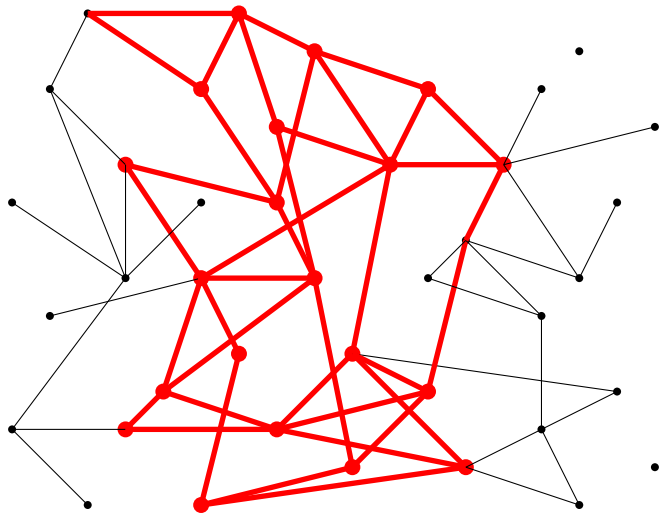


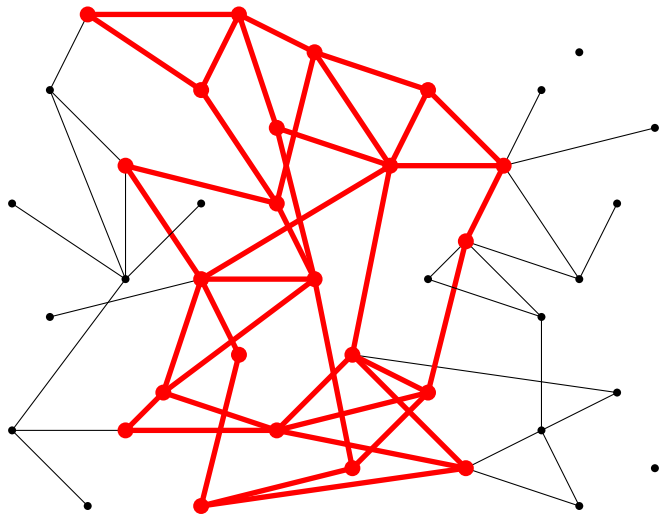


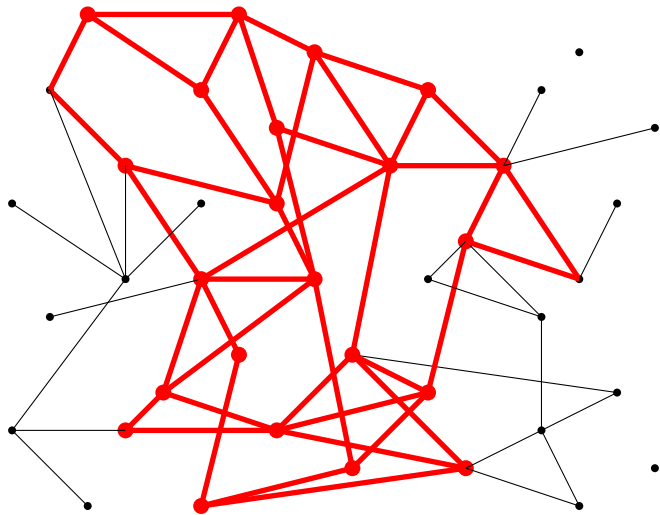


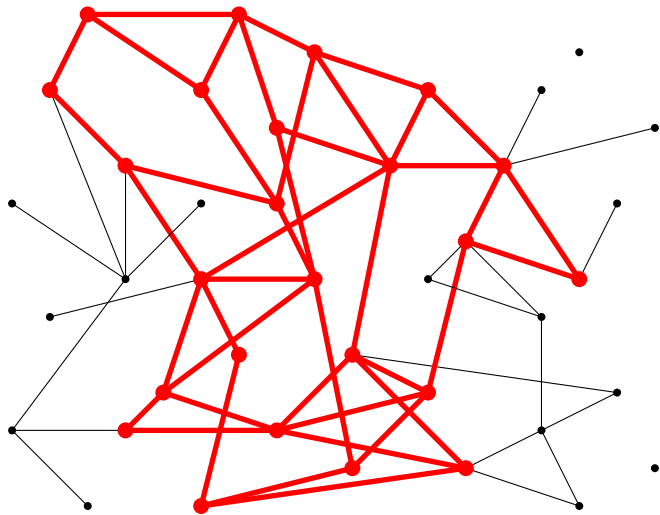


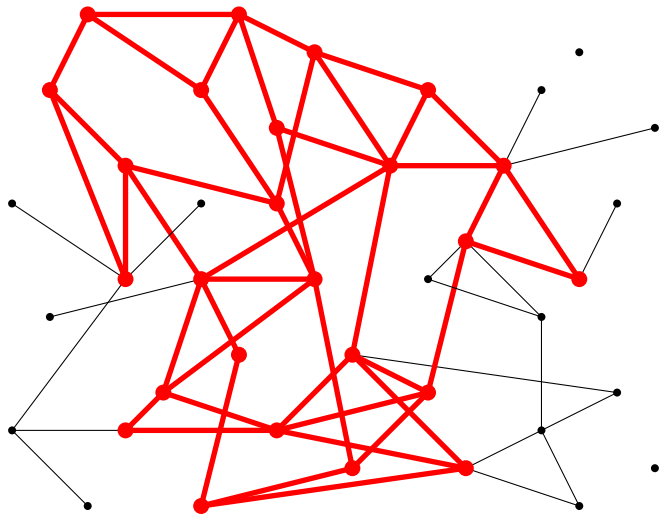


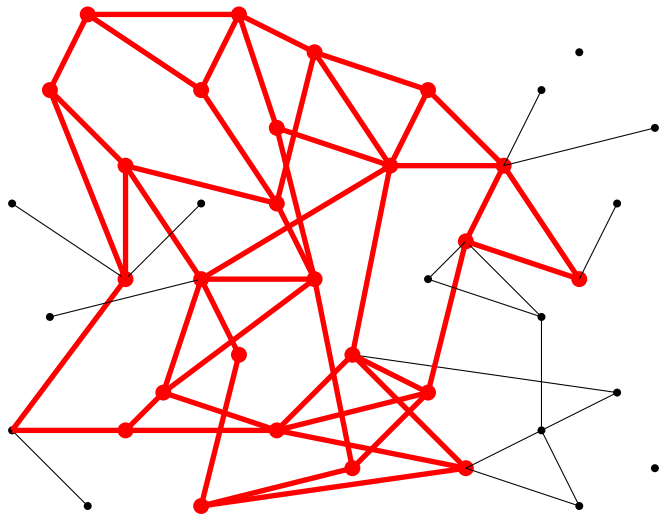


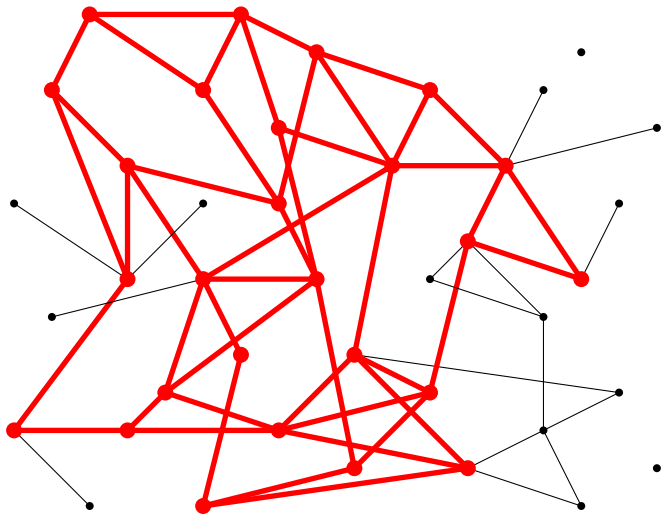


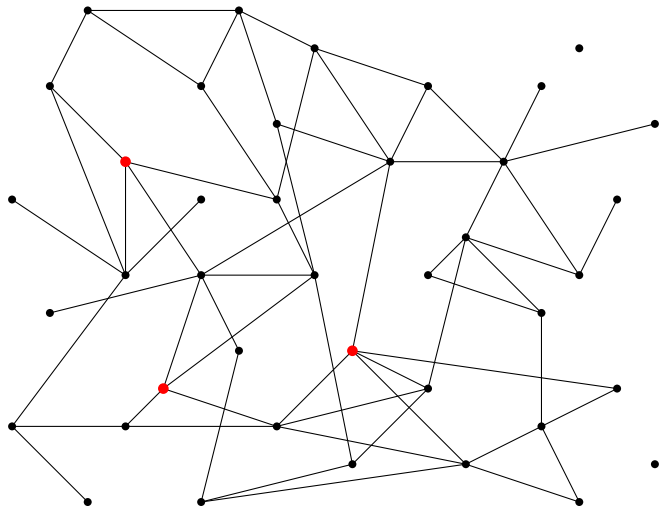


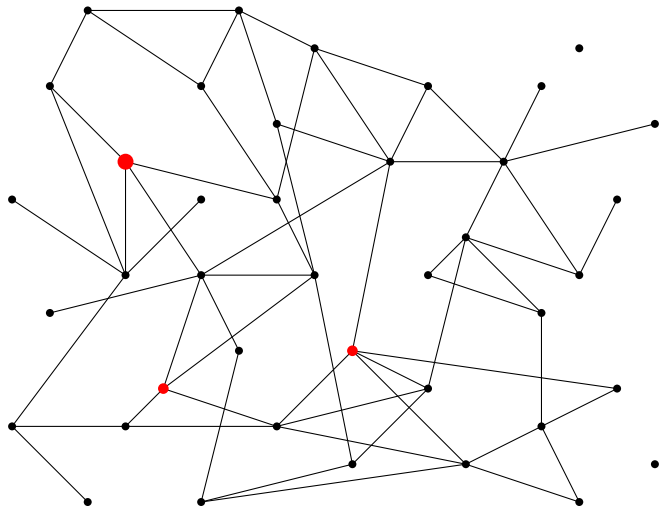


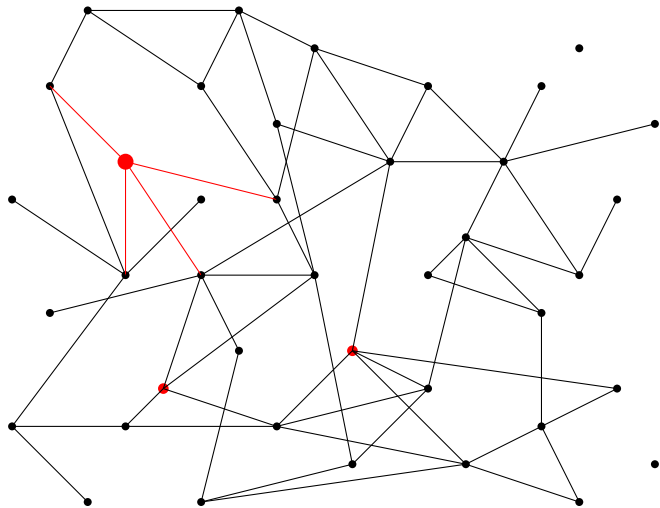


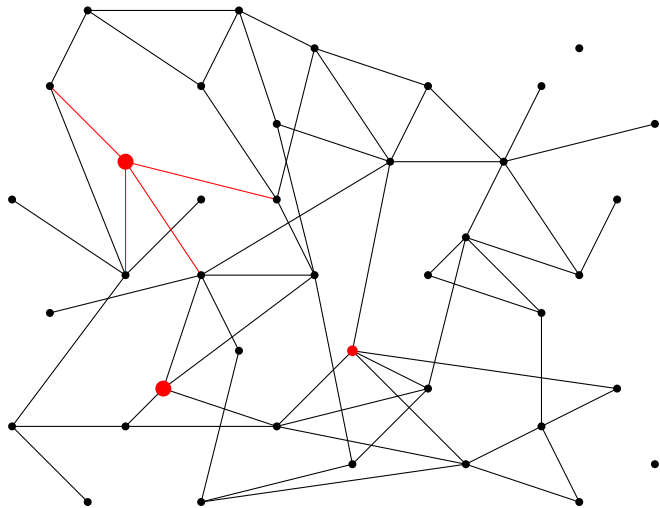


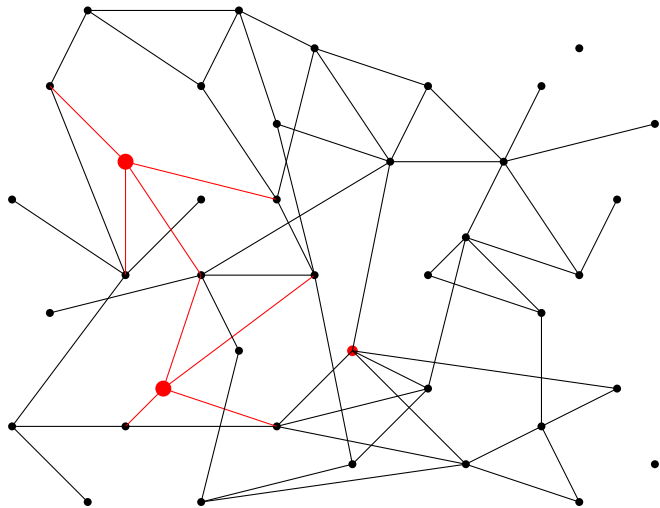


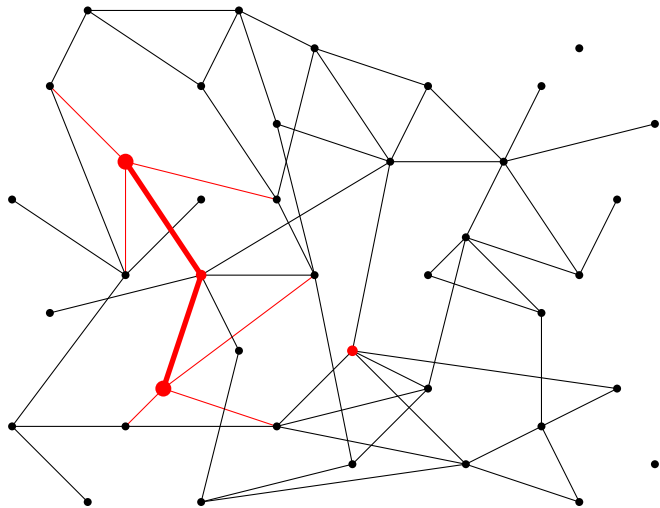


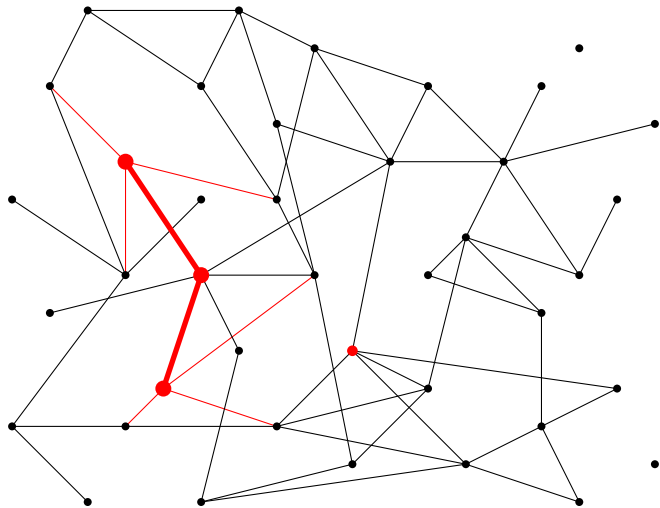


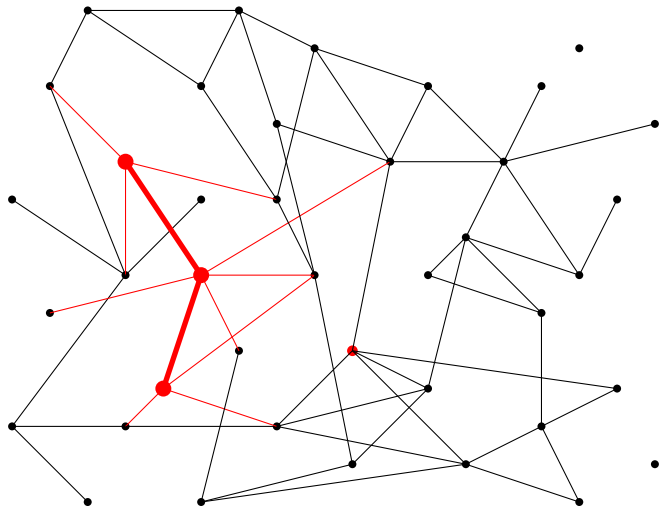


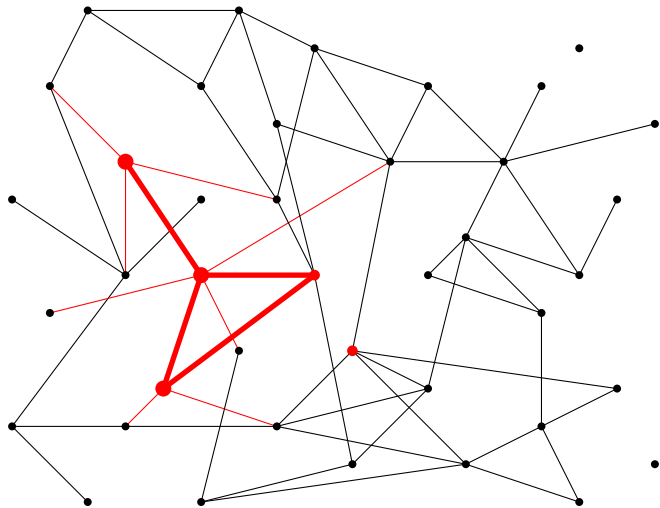


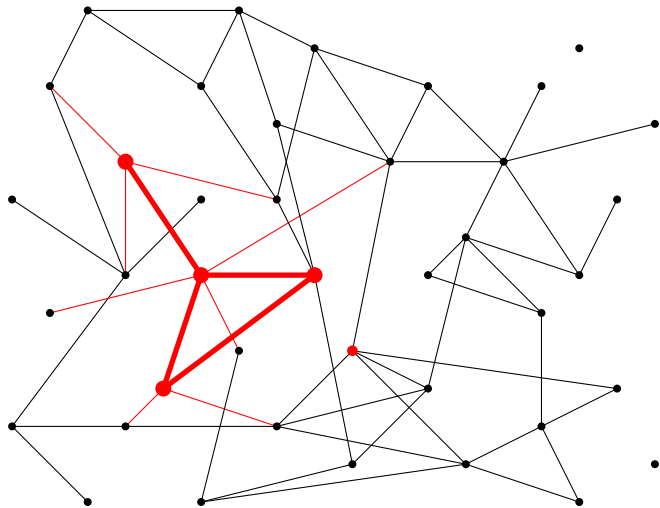












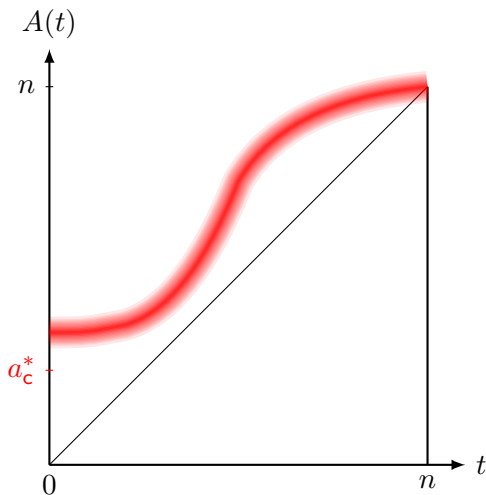


Figure: Bootstrap Percolation on $G_{n,p}$.



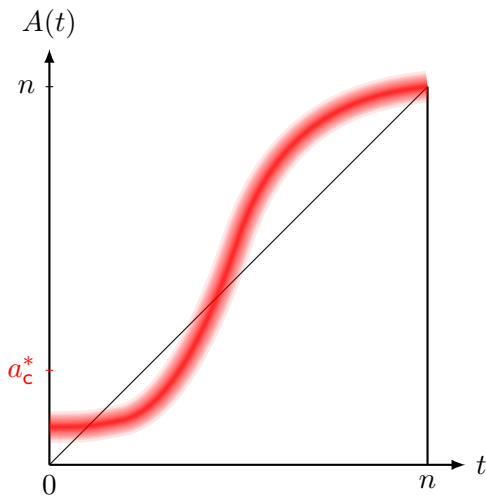


Figure: Bootstrap Percolation on $G_{n,p}$.



Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

Suppose that $k = 2$ and $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. There exist $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,



Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

Suppose that $k = 2$ and $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. There exist $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,

- 1 If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow -\infty$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

Suppose that $k = 2$ and $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. There exist $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,

1 If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow -\infty$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$A^* \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \frac{1}{np^2} \text{ w.h.p. .}$$



Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

Suppose that $k = 2$ and $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. There exist $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,

1 If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow -\infty$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$A^* \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \frac{1}{np^2} \text{ w.h.p. .}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P} \left\{ A^* \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \frac{1}{np^2} \right\} = 1.$$

Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

Suppose that $k = 2$ and $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. There exist $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,

1 If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow -\infty$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$A^* \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \frac{1}{np^2} \text{ w.h.p. .}$$

If further $a/a_c^* \rightarrow 1$, then

$$A^* = (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{np^2}.$$



Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

Suppose that $k = 2$ and $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. There exist $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,

1 If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow -\infty$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$A^* \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \frac{1}{np^2} \text{ w.h.p. .}$$

If further $a/a_c^* \rightarrow 1$, then

$$A^* = (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{np^2}.$$

2 If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow +\infty$, then $A^* = n - O_p(b_c)$.



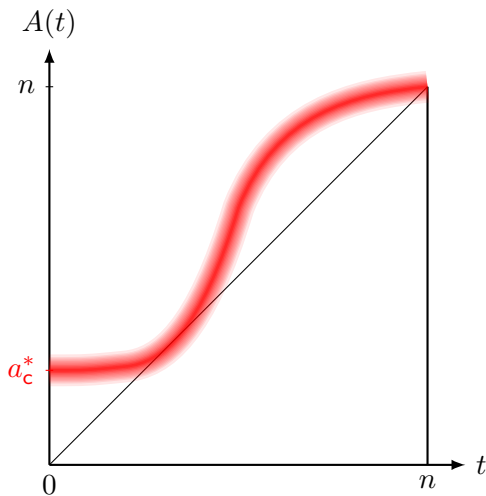


Figure: Around criticality.



Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

- 3 If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow y \in (-\infty, \infty)$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every $b^* \gg b_c$ with $b^* = o(n)$,



Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

- 3** If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow y \in (-\infty, \infty)$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every $b^* \gg b_c$ with $b^* = o(n)$,

$$\mathbb{P}(A^* > n - b^*) \rightarrow \Phi(y),$$



Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

- 3 If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow y \in (-\infty, \infty)$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every $b^* \gg b_c$ with $b^* = o(n)$,

$$\mathbb{P}(A^* > n - b^*) \rightarrow \Phi(y),$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A^* \in [(1 - \varepsilon)\frac{1}{np^2}, (1 + \varepsilon)\frac{1}{np^2}]) \rightarrow 1 - \Phi(y).$$



Theorem (Janson, Łuczak, Turova, V. (2012))

- 3** If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow y \in (-\infty, \infty)$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every $b^* \gg b_c$ with $b^* = o(n)$,

$$\mathbb{P}(A^* > n - b^*) \rightarrow \Phi(y),$$

$$\mathbb{P}(A^* \in [(1 - \varepsilon)\frac{1}{np^2}, (1 + \varepsilon)\frac{1}{np^2}]) \rightarrow 1 - \Phi(y).$$

$$\Phi \in N(0, 1).$$



- S. Janson, T. Łuczak, T. Turova, T. Vallier Bootstrap percolation on $G_{n,p}$ *Ann. Appl. Prob* (2012)



Suppose $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. Let $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2} = a_c$, $t_c = 2a_c = \frac{1}{np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,



Suppose $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. Let $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2} = a_c$, $t_c = 2a_c = \frac{1}{np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,

1 If $(a - a_c^*) / \sqrt{\frac{1}{2np^2}} \rightarrow -\infty$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$A^* = n - O_p(b_c).$$



Suppose $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. Let $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2} = a_c$, $t_c = 2a_c = \frac{1}{np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,

1 If $a > (1 + \delta)a_c$ then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$A^* = n - O_p(b_c).$$



Suppose $n^{-1} \ll p \ll n^{-1/2}$. Let $a_c^* \sim \frac{1}{2np^2} = a_c$, $t_c = 2a_c = \frac{1}{np^2}$ and $b_c = o(n)$ such that,

1 If $a > (1 + \delta)a_c$ then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$A^* = n - O_p(b_c).$$

