

Min-plus products of distance matrices

(or: The lossy gossip monoid)

Jan Draisma

April 2012
ICMS Edinburgh

joint work with Bart Frenk

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The car-bike metric



Ehv-border A'dam-center A'dam

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6.8 & 7 \\ 6.8 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 7 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2.5 \\ 2 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 3 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Structure theorem

$D_n := \{(d_{ij})_{ij} \in (\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\})^{n \times n} \mid$
 $d_{ii} = 0, d_{ij} = d_{ji}, d_{ij} + d_{jk} \geq d_{ik}\}$
 cone of *distance matrices*

$M_n := \{d_1 \odot \cdots \odot d_k \mid$
 $k \in \mathbb{N}, d_1, \dots, d_k \in D\}$
 monoid generated by D_n

Theorem

M_n is the support of a finite polyhedral fan of dimension $\binom{n}{2}$.

For $n = 2, 3, 4(?)$ it is pure and connected in codimension 1.

$M_2 = D_2$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ b & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \oplus b \\ a \oplus b & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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The gossip problem

n people with n secret gossips
shared through phone calls

Classical question

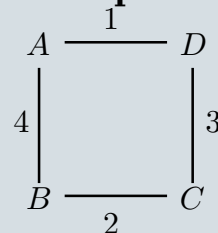
minimal number of phone calls
before everyone knows all gossips?

Answer

$2n - 4$ for $n \geq 4$

(Baker-Shostak, Bumby, Hajnal-Milner-Szemerédi, Tijdeman)

Example for $n = 4$



Uncertainty matrices

define $U = (u_{ij})_{ij}$

$$u_{ij} := \begin{cases} 0 & i \text{ knows gossip } j \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow$$

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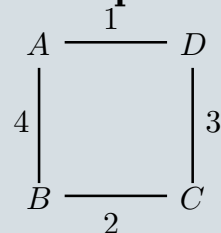
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The gossip monoid

$(2, 4)$ call = *left multiplication* with

$$C_{24} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & 0 \\ \infty & \infty & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Definition

$G_n :=$ monoid generated by

$C_{ij}, 1 \leq i < j \leq n$

the *gossip monoid*

Open questions

- maximal *length* of an element?
- cardinality of G_n ?
- efficient membership test?

Observation

C_{ik} distance matrix

$$\rightsquigarrow G_n \subseteq M_n$$

Some numbers

Jochem Berndsen (TU/e):

n	$ G_n $	max length
1	1	0
2	2	1
3	11	3
4	189	4
5	9152	6
6	1,092,473	10
7	293,656,554	13
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Lossy gossip

i knows fraction p_{ij} of gossip j



(i, k) **lossy phone calls:**

- fraction q transmitted correctly
- fraction qp_{ij} of gossip j received correctly by k
- accepted if $qp_{ij} > p_{kj}$
- and vice versa

The lossy gossip monoid

define $u_{ij} := -\log p_{ij} \in [0, \infty]$

$U = (u_{ij})_{ij}$ *uncertainty matrix*

$a := -\log q$ *channel unreliability*

Example

$(2, 4)$ lossy phone call =

left multiplication with

$$C_{24}(a) := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & a \\ \infty & \infty & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & a & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lemma

M_n is the monoid generated by all lossy phone calls $C_{ij}(a)$, $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, $a \in [0, \infty]$.

$$(\subseteq: D = \bigodot_{i < j} C_{ij}(d_{ij}) \text{ for } D \in D_n)$$

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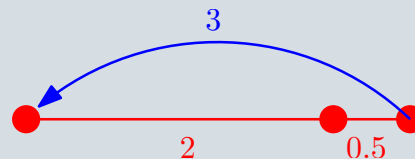
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Three persons

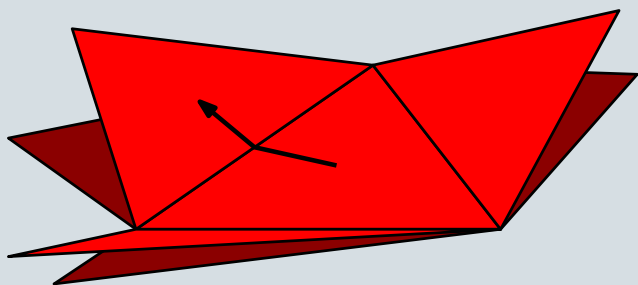
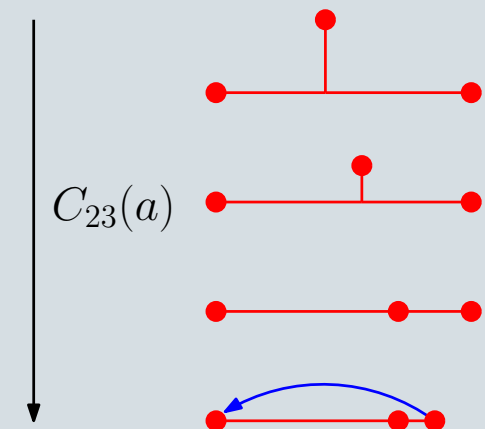
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2.5 \\ 2 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 3 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ = C_{12}(2) \odot C_{23}(.5) \odot C_{13}(3)$$



six 3-dimensional cones of type

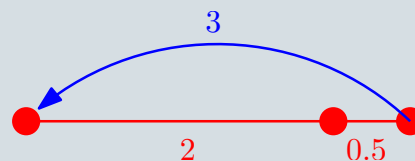
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & a+b \\ a & 0 & b \\ c & b & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mid c \geq a+b \right\}$$

Three persons, continued



Three persons

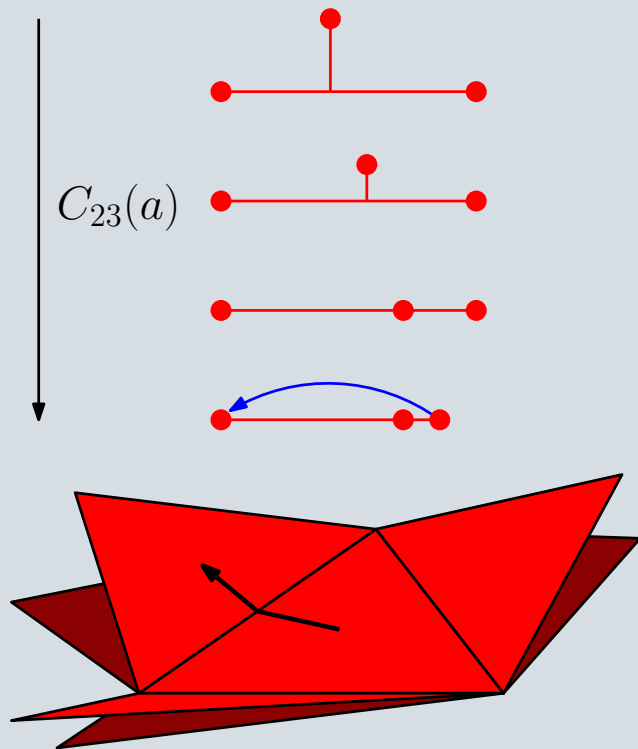
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Three persons, continued



Maps

gossip to lossy gossip

$G_n \rightarrow M_n$ monoid embedding

lossy gossip to gossip

$M_n \rightarrow G_n$ monoid surjection

$\mathbb{R} \mapsto 0, \infty \mapsto \infty$

distance to lossy gossip

$D_n \rightarrow M_n$ subset

lossy gossip to distance

$M_n \rightarrow D_n, A \mapsto A^{\odot n}$

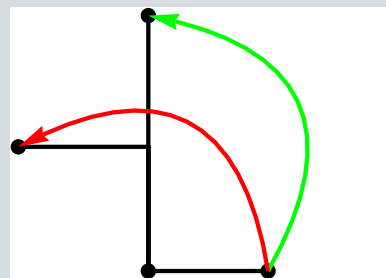
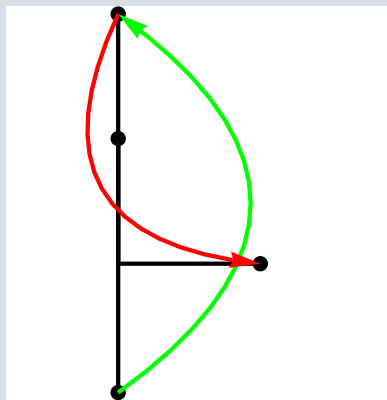
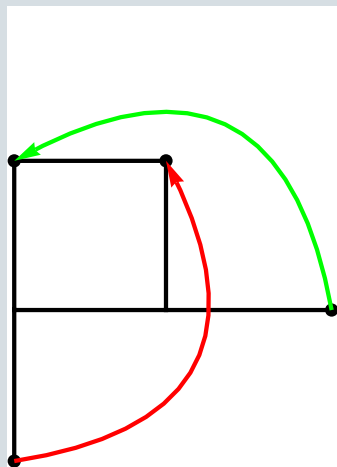
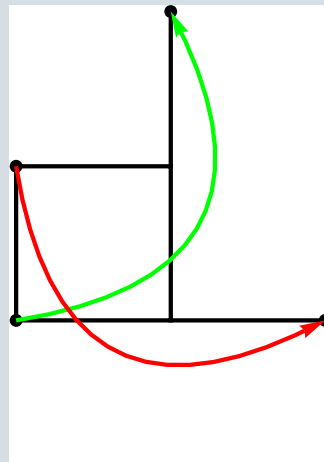
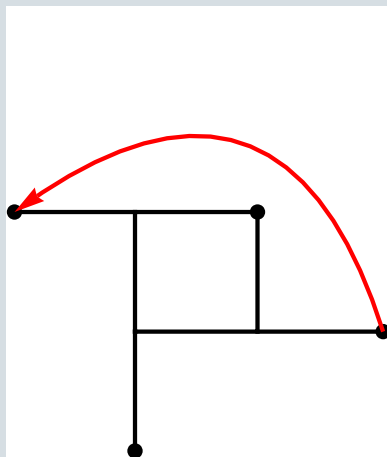
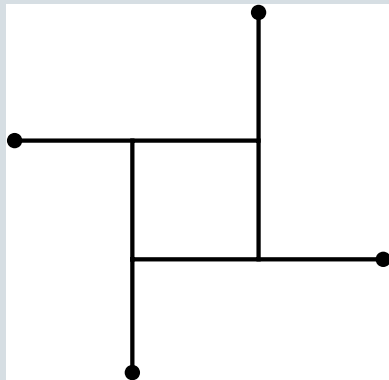
underlying metric

Visualising

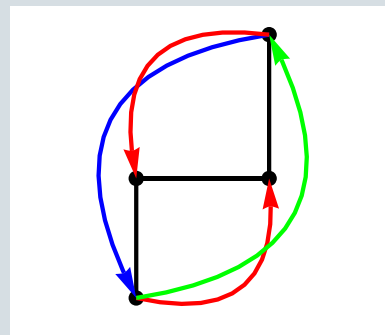
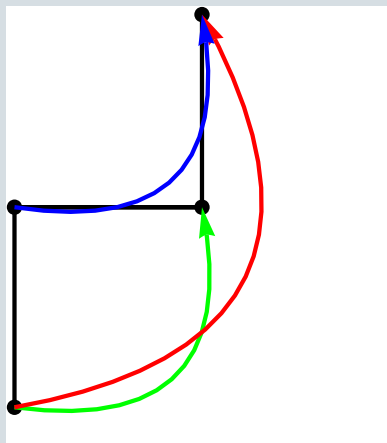
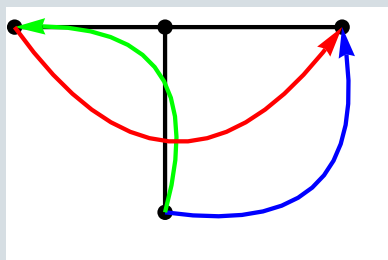
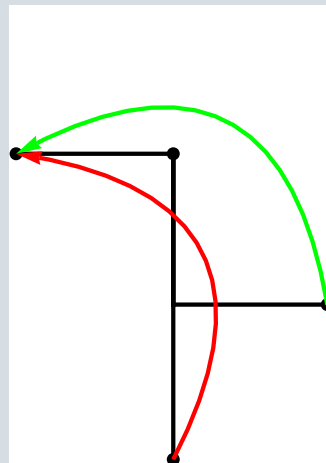
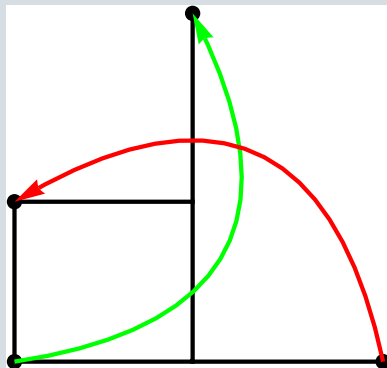
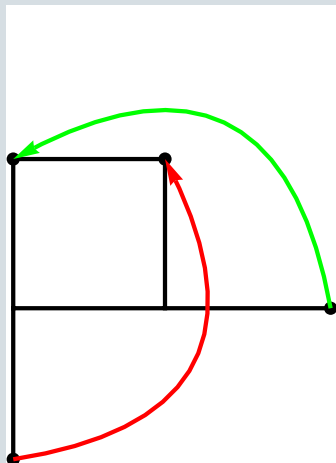
-draw underlying metric

-draw arrows for *detours*

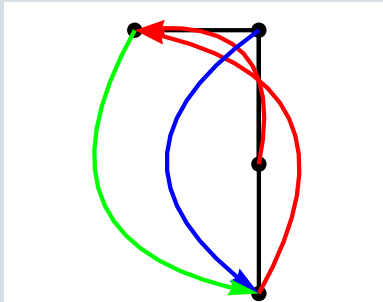
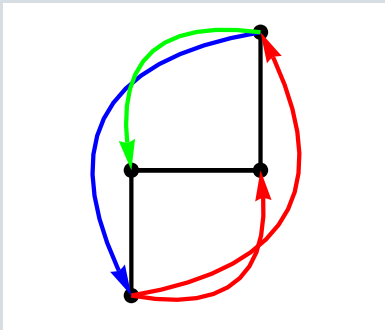
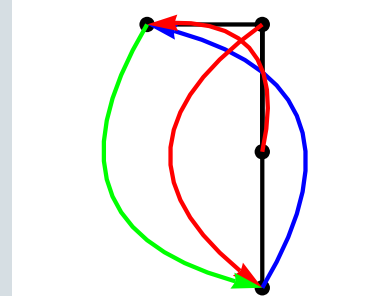
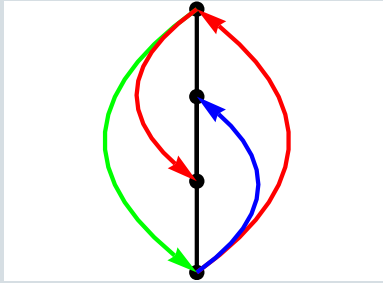
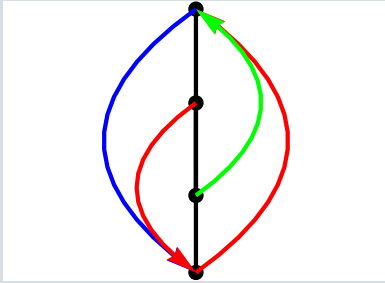
Four-person intermezzo



Four-person intermezzo, continued

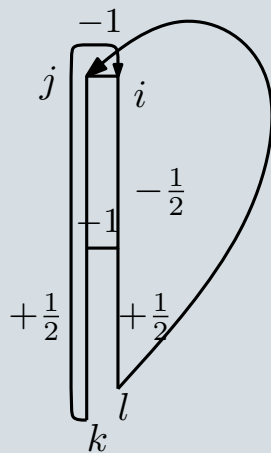
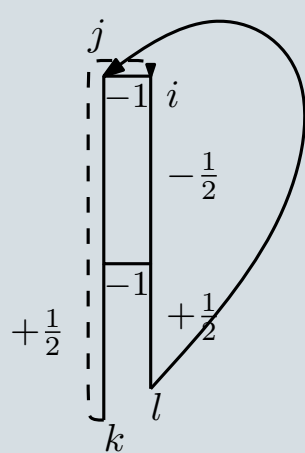
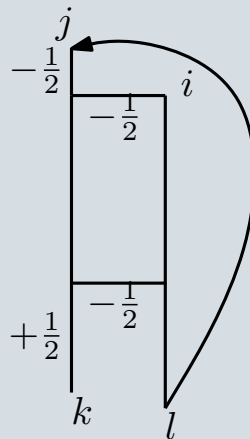
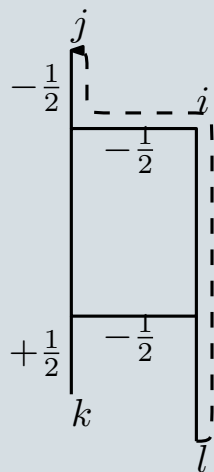
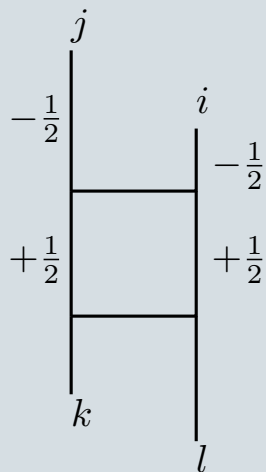


Four-person intermezzo, continued



- 16 orbits of 6-dimensional cones (?)
- maximal length 6 (?)
- pure (?)

Four-person intermezzo, one parameter



Lossy gossip problems

- Combinatorial proof of $\dim M_n = \binom{n}{2}$?
- Description of cones?
- Tight spans?
- Is M_n pure?
- Maximal length of an element?
- Efficient membership test?



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- draw underlying metric
- draw arrows for *detours*

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Proof of structure theorem

M_n is the support of a finite polyhedral fan of dimension $\binom{n}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} C_{24}(a) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & 0 & \infty & a \\ \infty & \infty & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & a & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \text{Trop} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(t^a) & 0 & -\sin(t^a) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(t^a) & 0 & \cos(t^a) \end{bmatrix} \\ &\in O_4(\mathbb{C}\{\{t\}\}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow M_n \subseteq \text{Trop}(O_n)$$

$$\dim O_n = \binom{n}{2}$$

apply Bieri-Groves



