A Journey on Configuration Graphs (Recoloring regular graphs)

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LACIM - September, 20th, 2024





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n points in convex position

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Theorem (Pournin'12)

For every $n \ge 4$, diam $(\mathcal{A}(n)) = 2n - 4$.





Hirsch conjecture

Source : wikipedia

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- (Santos'11) Counter-example.
- Relaxations still widely open.

Puzzles & more

One-player games are puzzles : one player makes a series of moves, trying to accomplish some goal.



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Motivated by problems of random sampling, enumeration, bioinformatics, discrete geometry, games...etc... for decades.



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Move disks from the first to the last rod moving one disk at every step.

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• Understandable because of symmetry. In what follows, symmetry / structure will vanish.

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Reconfiguration diameter = Diameter of C(I) (when connected)

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 What is the diameter of the configuration graph C(I)?
- Algorithmics. Can we efficiently solve these questions? (In polynomial time, FPT-time...).

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(Proper) coloring :

Adjacent vertices are colored differently

- *n* : Number of vertices
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Recoloring operations :

Single vertex recoloring : → ● ● ● ● → → → ● ● ● ●

Random sampling, very elementary step



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Random sampling, physics...



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The area under the curve is only modified by +1 or -1. \Rightarrow A transformation from $123123\cdots 123$ to $132132\cdots 132$ is quadratic.





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- Extend the recoloring to the whole graph.



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Remark :

Non-connectivity is not obtained from frozen coloring

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- Design lower bounds.

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- [Bonamy et al.'22] Polynomial transformation


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Repeat :

- Select a vertex **v** at random
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! Partial answer

Missing case :

Triangular grid, 5 colors.

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- Step 2 : Any coloring contains such a substructure



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• Mixing time of Markov chains.