

10/21/05

Two more applications of linear algebra
complete

- ① Packing w/ bipartite graphs
 $E(G) = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^r E(H_i)$ "edge decomposition" and $\forall i, \exists r, q$
 s.t. $H_i = K_{r, q}$

Question: What is $\min r$?

Thm $r(K_n) \geq n-1$

Pf Let $M =$ adjacency matrix of $G = K_n$
 $A_i =$ " " " " H_i

where the star means lower triangle is all 0's

Then $\text{rk}(M) = n-1$ and $\text{rk}(A_i) = 1$, and

$$\text{rk}(A_1 + \dots + A_r) \leq \text{rk}(A_1) + \dots + \text{rk}(A_r) = r \Rightarrow r \geq n-1$$

- ② CS Matrix product testing
 $A, B \in GL(n, q)$ \rightarrow $n \times n$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F}_q
 \exists Probabilistic algorithm testing if $A \circ B = A \cdot B$
 in $O(n^2)$ steps (w/ high prob)

Given $A, B, A \circ B$, let
 $v = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}$ $c_i \in \mathbb{F}_q$ v random

Checking $(A \circ B)v \stackrel{?}{=} A(B \cdot v)$ takes $O(n^2)$

Lemma: If $A \circ B \neq A \cdot B$, then single check
 will fail w/ prob $\geq 1/2$ (actually $1 - 1/q$)

That's because the subspace of v s.t. $A \circ B v = A B v$
 is v s.t. $(A \circ B - A \cdot B)v = \vec{0}$, which must have
 dimension at least M ~~very~~ most $\frac{1}{q}$, so prob of
 missing it is $1 - \frac{1}{q^n}$ so $\text{prob} \leq q^{-n}$

Prob gives wrong answer is $\frac{1}{2}$, iterate...

Puzzle

K_{10} ~~is~~ ^{want} packing w/ Peterson graphs

It's impossible! Pf by linear algebra (no kidding!)
(look at eigenvalues of adjacency matrices...)