

Inn'formal Probability Seminar

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"Explosive appearance of cores and bootstrap percolation on lattices"

Abstract:

In many dynamical probabilistic systems exhibiting a sharp threshold, the first time when a particular substructure appears can be pinned down to a single time step when a simple necessary condition becomes satisfied. Classical examples include connectivity in the random graph process (which typically holds when the last isolated vertex disappears) and the existence of a Hamilton cycle (which typically holds when all vertices have degree at least two).

In this talk, we will explain another hitting time result. Consider the process where the n^2 vertices of a square 2-dimensional torus appear consecutively in a random order. We will see that the size of the \$3\$-core of the corresponding induced unit-distance graph (that is, the maximum subgraph of minimum degree \$3\$) transitions from 0 to $n^2-o(n^2)$ within a single step. Equivalently, by infecting the vertices of the torus in a random order under 2-neighbour bootstrap percolation, the size of the infected set transitions instantaneously from $o(n^2)$ to n^2 . While this result follows from already classical tools in bootstrap percolation, we will see why the proof is fragile and only applies to a small number of models. Finally, we will propose an approach towards recovering the same phenomenon for a much more general class of bootstrap percolation rules.

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