

Detecting a Machine Failure in a Network, a.k.a. Vertex Identifying Codes

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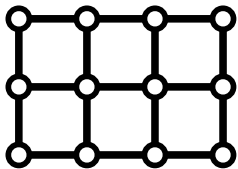
Joint with Gexin Yu

Applications of Graph Theory

Joint Math Meetings, San Francisco

13 January 2010

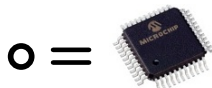
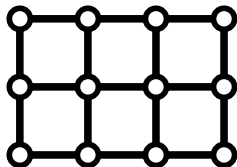
Definitions and Motivation



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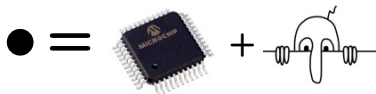
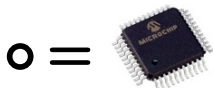
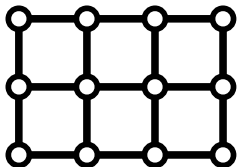


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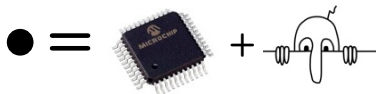
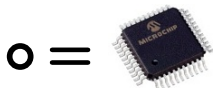
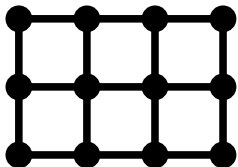
Goal: put sensors in the network to detect which machine failed

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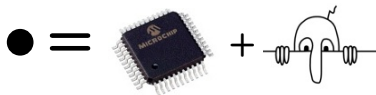
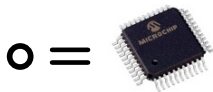
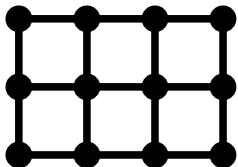
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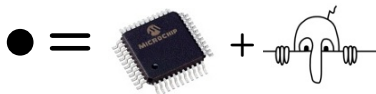
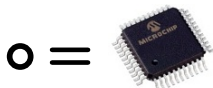
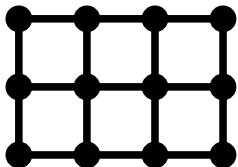
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Bad Solution: too much \$\$\$ and bandwidth

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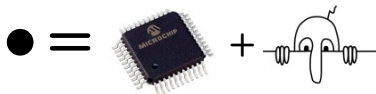
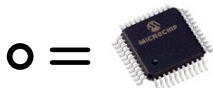
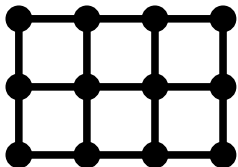


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Assumptions: - machines fail one at a time

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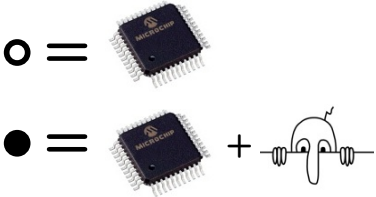
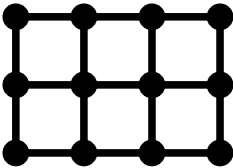


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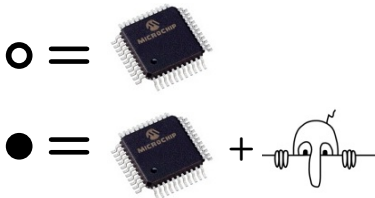
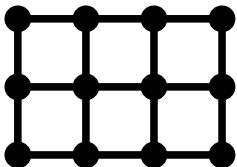


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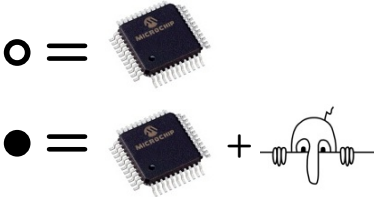
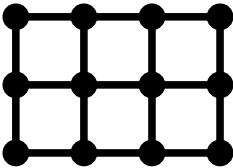
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Find a subset $C \subset V(G)$ s.t. for all $v \in V(G)$ $N[v] \cap C \neq \emptyset$ and $\forall u, v \in V(G)$ if $u \neq v$ then $N[u] \cap C \neq N[v] \cap C$.

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Definition: We call such a set C a (vertex identifying) code.

Codes: Examples and Non-examples



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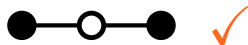
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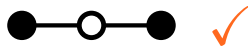
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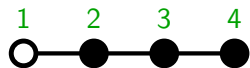
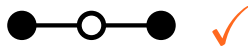
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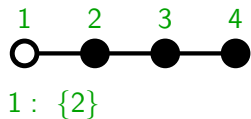
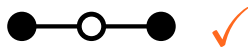
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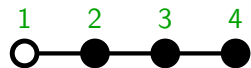
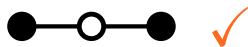
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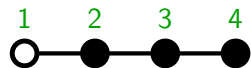
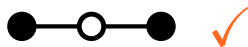
Codes: Examples and Non-examples



1: {2}

2: {2, 3}

Codes: Examples and Non-examples

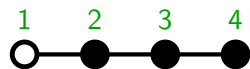
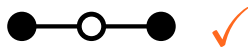


1: {2}

2: {2, 3}

3: {2, 3, 4}

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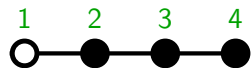
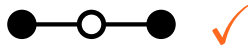
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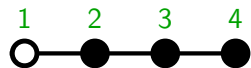
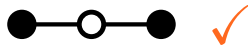
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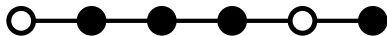
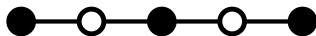
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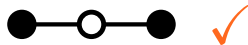
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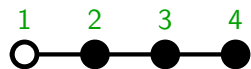
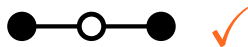
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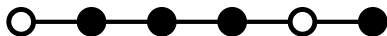


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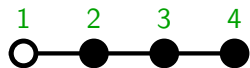
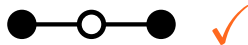
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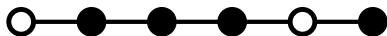


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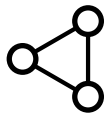
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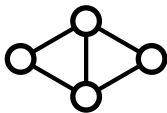
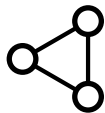


Observation: Every path has a code.

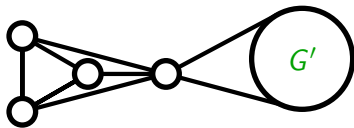
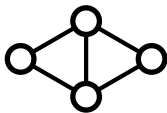
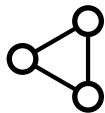
Finding the Right Problem



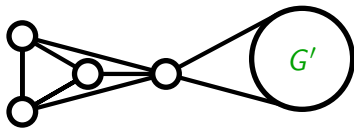
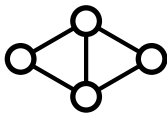
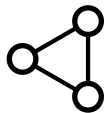
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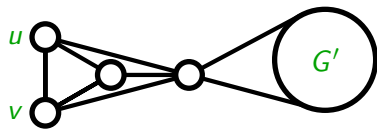
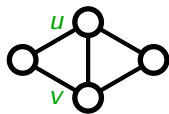
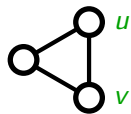


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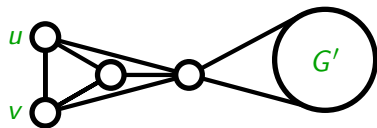
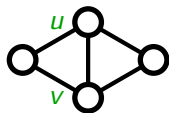
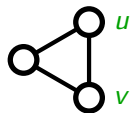
Difficulty:

Finding the Right Problem



Difficulty: $N[u] = N[v]$, so for any \mathcal{C} we get $N[u] \cap \mathcal{C} = N[v] \cap \mathcal{C}$.

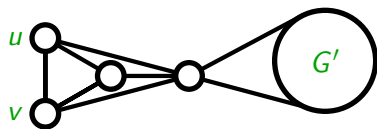
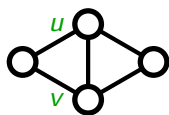
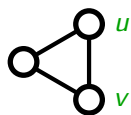
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Observation: G has a code iff for all $u \neq v$ we have $N[u] \neq N[v]$.

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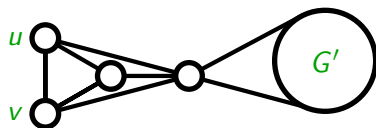
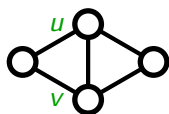
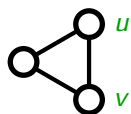


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Definition: We call such a graph **twin-free**.

Finding the Right Problem



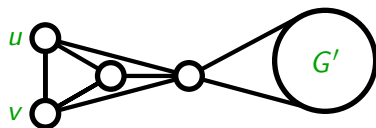
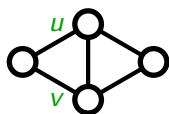
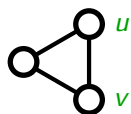
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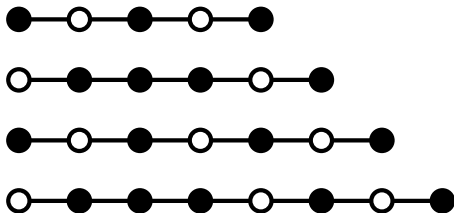


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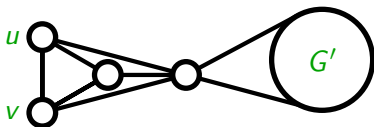
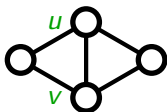
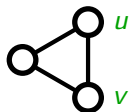
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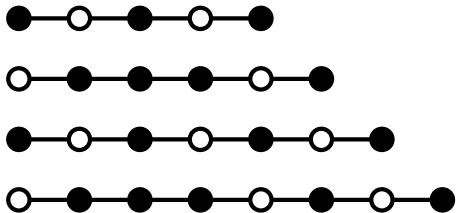


Difficulty: $N[u] = N[v]$, so for any \mathcal{C} we get $N[u] \cap \mathcal{C} = N[v] \cap \mathcal{C}$.

Observation: G has a code iff for all $u \neq v$ we have $N[u] \neq N[v]$.

Definition: We call such a graph **twin-free**.

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Exer. Show that min size of code for path on k nodes is $\lceil \frac{k+1}{2} \rceil$.

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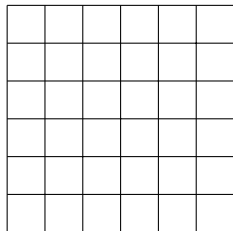
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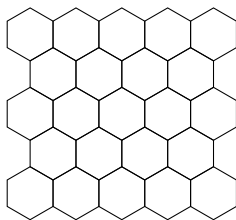
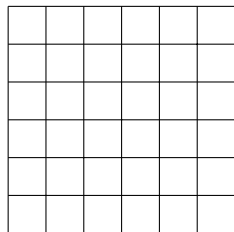


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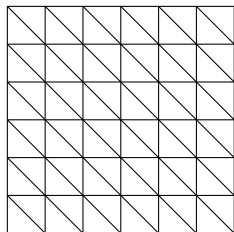
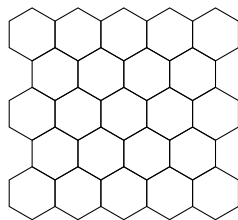
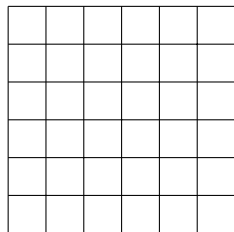


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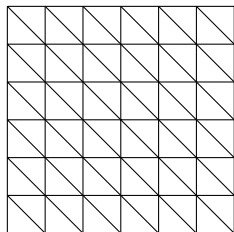
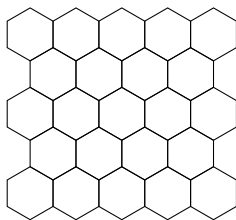
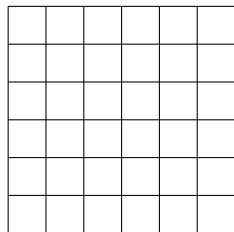


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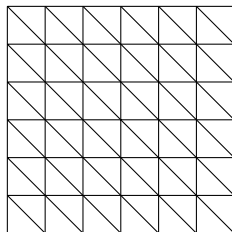
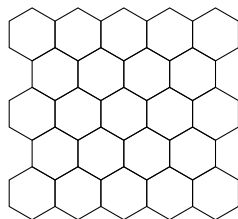
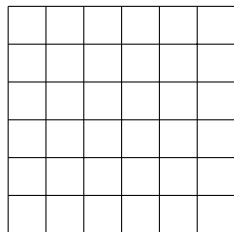
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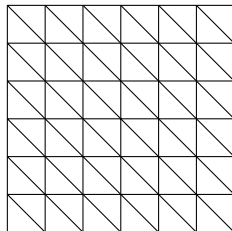
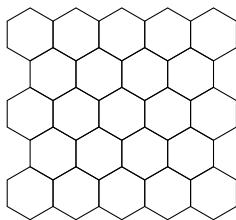
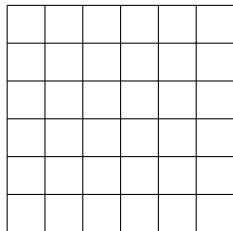
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Question: What is $\tau(G_{\mathbb{Z}})$?

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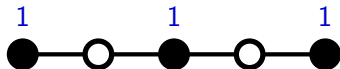
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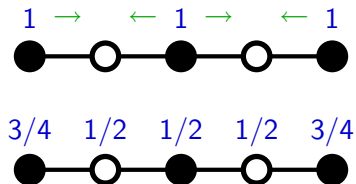


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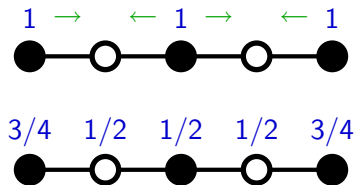


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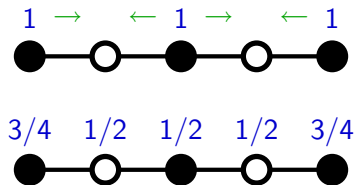
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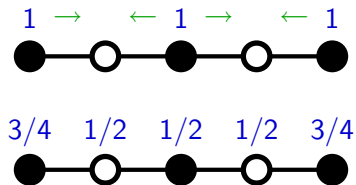
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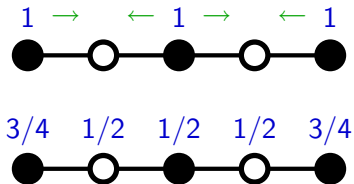
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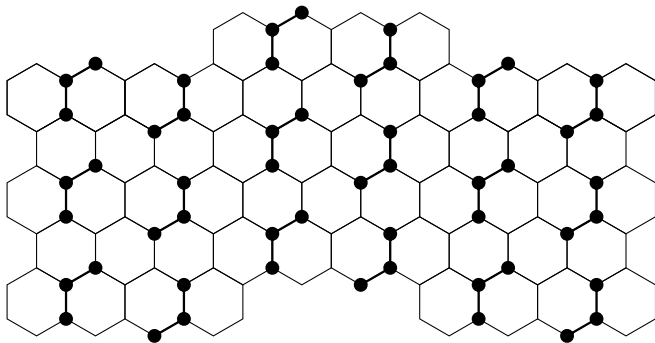
Theorem: For the hex grid, $\tau \geq \frac{12}{29}$. (vs. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{30}$ and $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{12}{28}$)

$\tau(G)$ for the Hex Grid

How to check if C is a code for the Hex Grid:

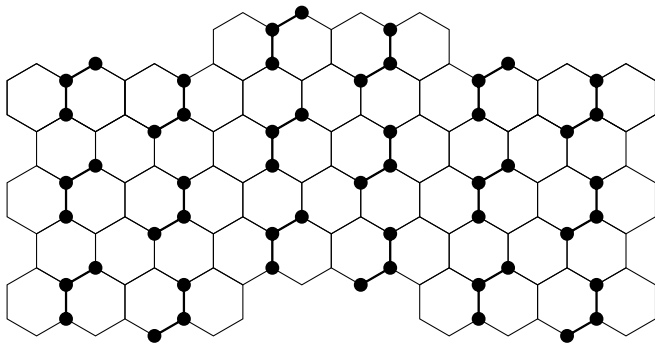
$\tau(G)$ for the Hex Grid

How to check if \mathcal{C} is a code for the Hex Grid:



$\tau(G)$ for the Hex Grid

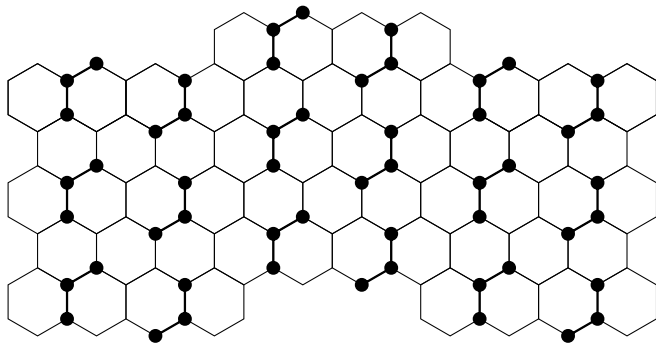
How to check if C is a code for the Hex Grid:



- ▶ For all $v \in V(G)$, we need $N[v] \cap C \neq \emptyset$.

$\tau(G)$ for the Hex Grid

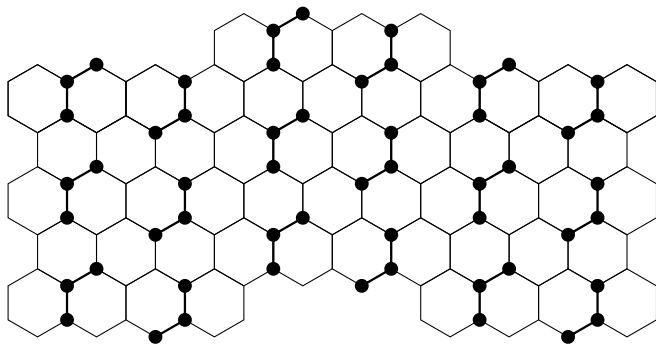
How to check if \mathcal{C} is a code for the Hex Grid:



- ▶ For all $v \in V(G)$, we need $N[v] \cap \mathcal{C} \neq \emptyset$.
- ▶ For all $v \in \mathcal{C}$, there is at most one u s.t. $N[u] \cap \mathcal{C} = \{v\}$.

$\tau(G)$ for the Hex Grid

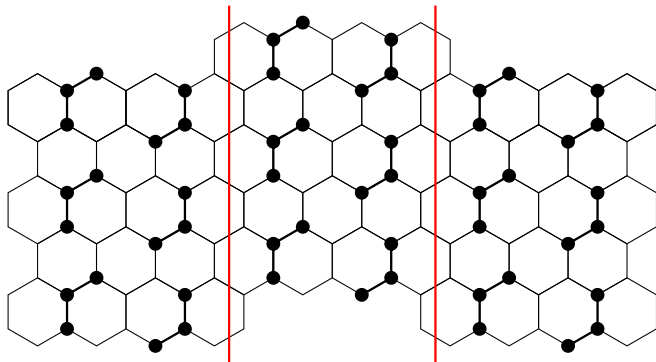
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$\tau(G)$ for the Hex Grid

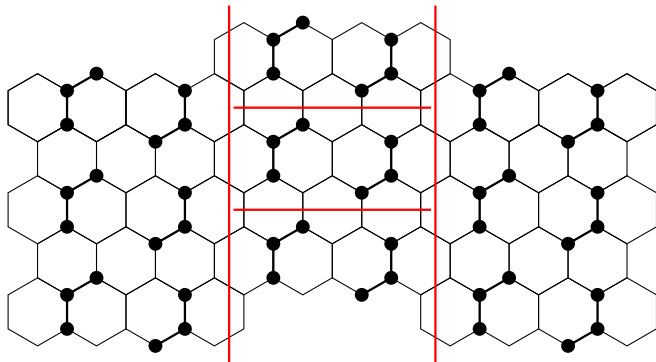
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$\tau(G)$ for the Hex Grid

How to check if \mathcal{C} is a code for the Hex Grid:



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