

Weakly constrained-degree percolation

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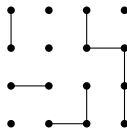
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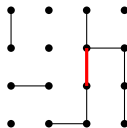
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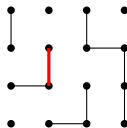
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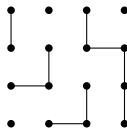
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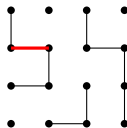
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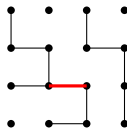
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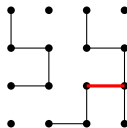
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$$t_c^\kappa(d) = \inf\{t \in [0, 1] : \mathbb{P}(0 \leftrightarrow \infty \text{ at time } t) > 0\} \in [0, 1] \cup \{\infty\}.$$

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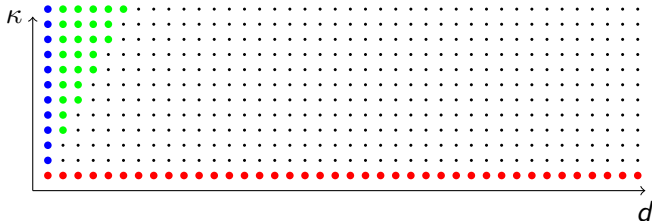
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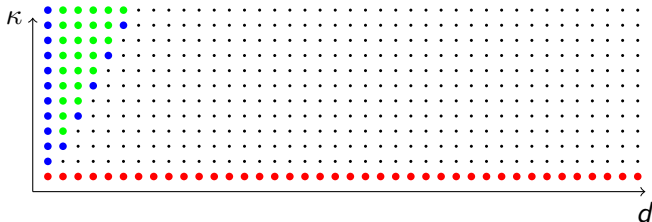
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- The range of dependency is unbounded.

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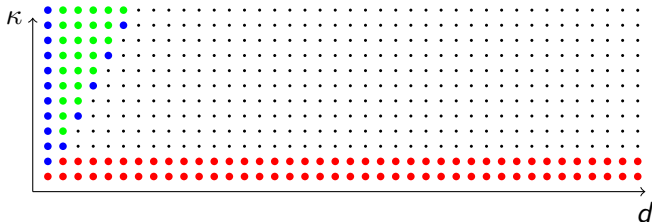
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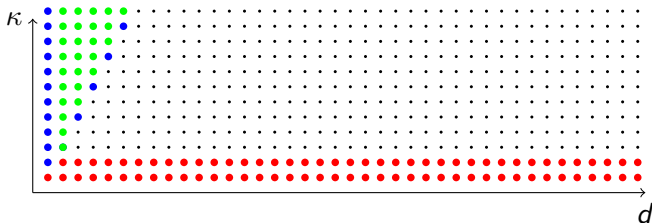
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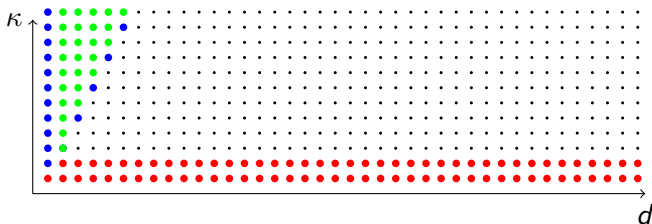
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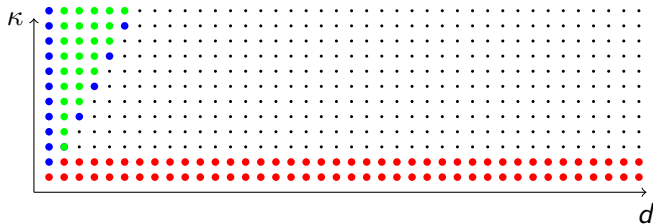
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- For $d = 2, \kappa = 3$ we have $t_c^4(2) = 1/2 < t_c^3(2) < 1$. [dLSdSST]



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- For $d = 2$ and random constraints concentrated on $\kappa = 3$ and t close to 1 there is percolation. [Sanchis, dos Santos, Silva'21+]

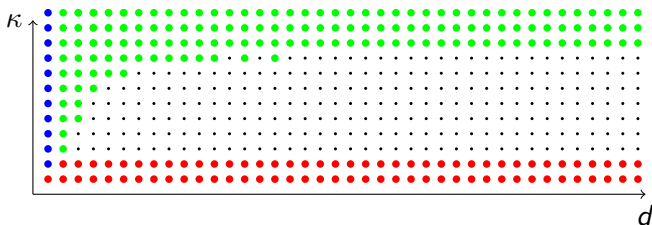




Theorem

We have $t_c^\kappa(d) < 1.9/d$ for:

- $\kappa \geq 10$ and $d > \kappa/2$;
- $\kappa \geq 9$ and $d \in \{7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16\}$;
- $\kappa \geq 8$ and $d \in \{5, 6\}$;
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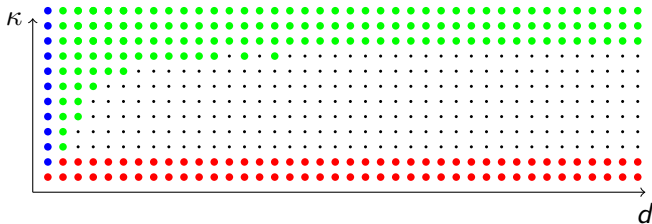
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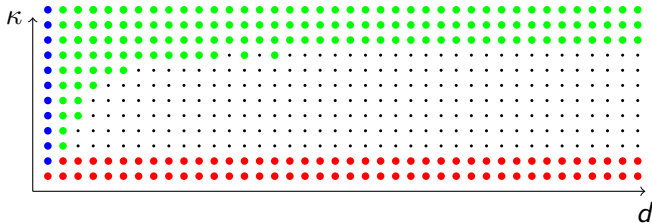
For any κ_n, d_n such that $\kappa_n \rightarrow \infty$ and $d_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n \cdot t_c^{\kappa_n}(d_n) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Conclusion



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When stuck, make events non-monotone.

Thank you.

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Based on IH, Bernardo de Lima, *Weakly constrained-degree percolation on the hypercubic lattice*. [ArXiv:2010.08955](#).