

Testing Euclidean Spanners

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Introduction

Testing geometric graphs

- $G=(P,E)$
- P is a point set in \mathcal{R}^d
- G may be undirected or directed
- Bounded degree graph model + constant time access to point coordinates
- Algorithm has 1-sided error

Introduction

Definition (Euclidean spanner)

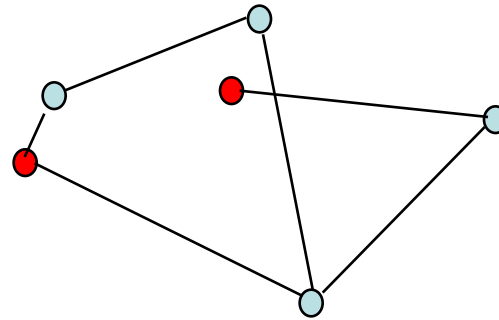
Geometric graph $G=(P,E)$ is called **(1+ δ)-spanner**, if for every pair of points $p,q \in P$:

$$D_G(p,q) \leq (1+\delta) \|p-q\|_2$$

Question:

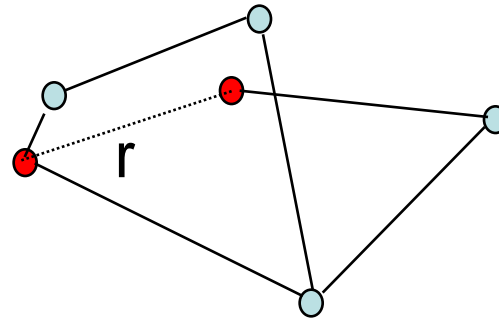
- Can we test Euclidean spanners?

Witness for rejection



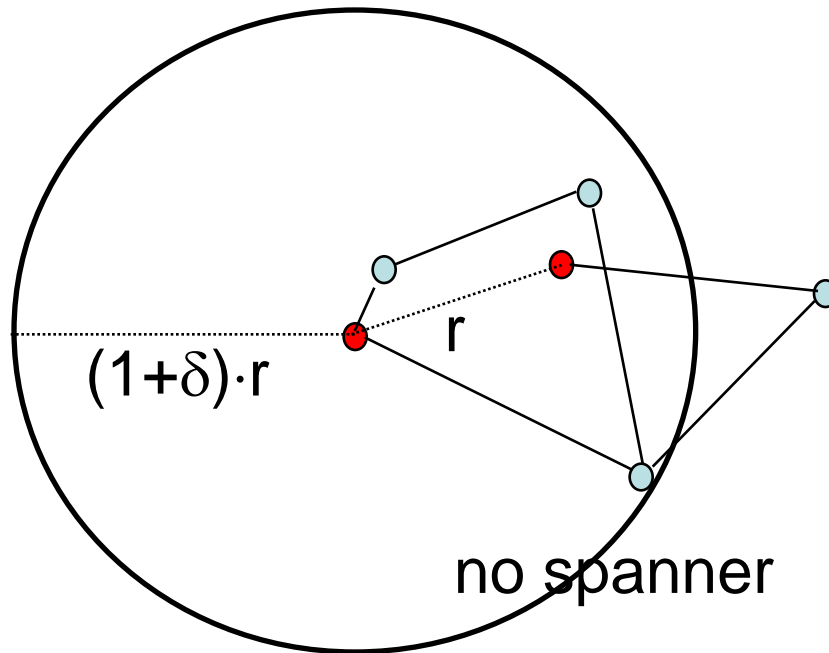
no spanner

Witness for rejection

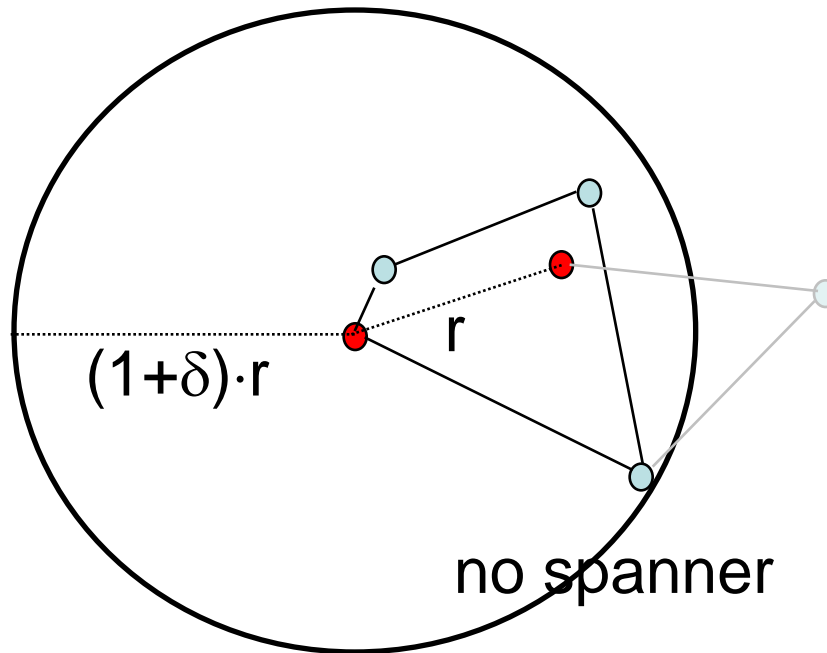


no spanner

Witness for rejection



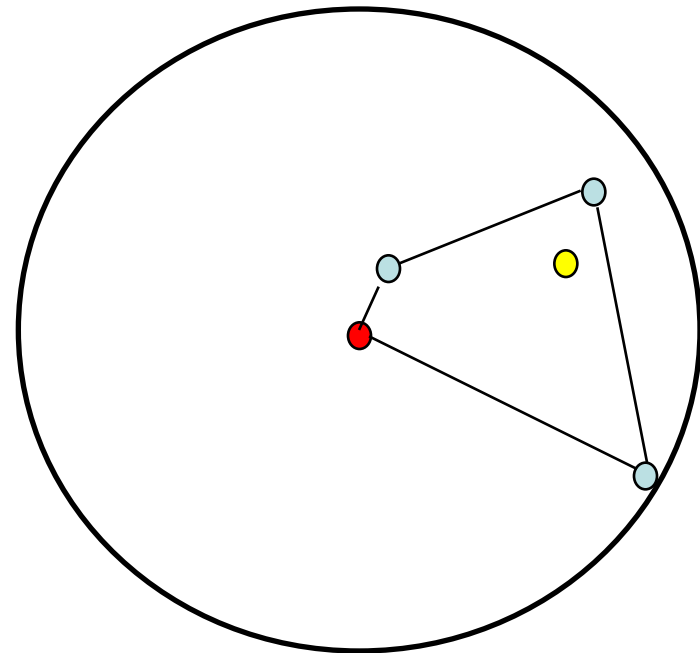
Witness for rejection



Witness for rejection

Rejection Witness

- Graph induced by disc around a point p
- A point in this disc with too long distance to p



Algorithm

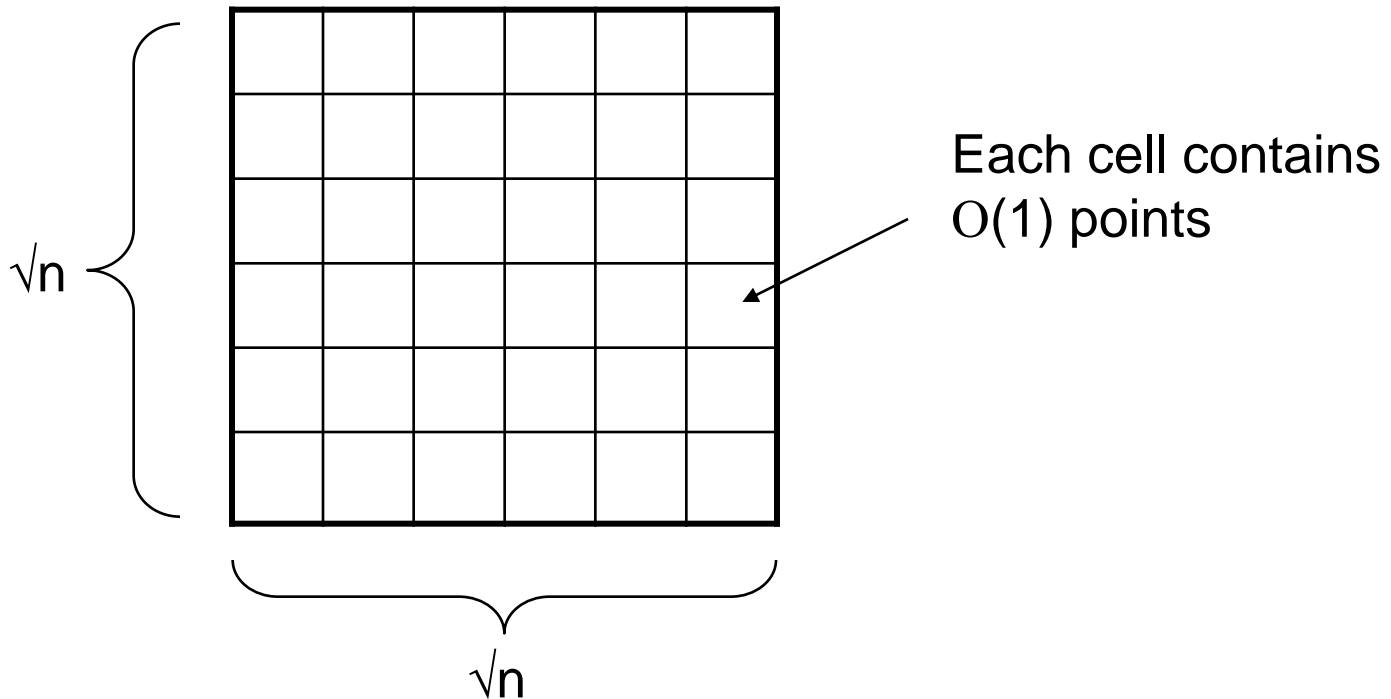
SpannerTest(G, ϵ, δ)

1. Sample set S of s points uniformly at random
2. **for each** $p \in S$ **do**
3. perform Dijkstra's algorithm starting from p until k points have been visited
4. Sample set T of t points uniformly at random
5. Check, whether any pair $(p, q) \in S \times T$ is a rejection witness

Analysis

Simplifying assumption

- Points are ‚uniformly spread‘



Hubs

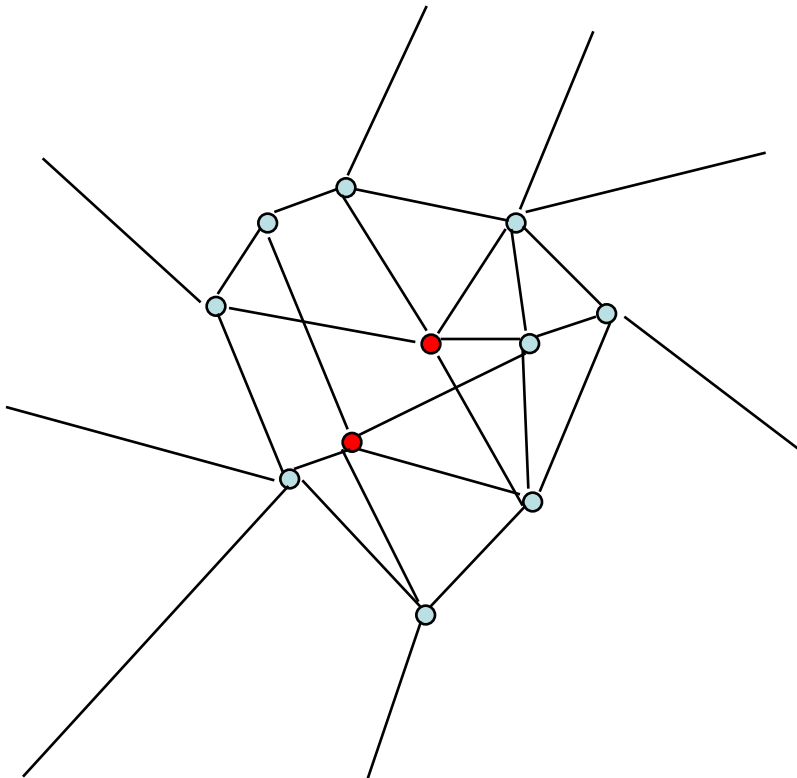
- If the graph is locally a spanner, then it is ε -close to a spanner
- ε -far $\Rightarrow \Omega(\varepsilon n)$ local spanner edges are missing
- Edge (p,q) is local, if $\|p-q\|$ is at most $\text{poly}(\log n, 1/\varepsilon)$ cells



Analysis

Uniform case

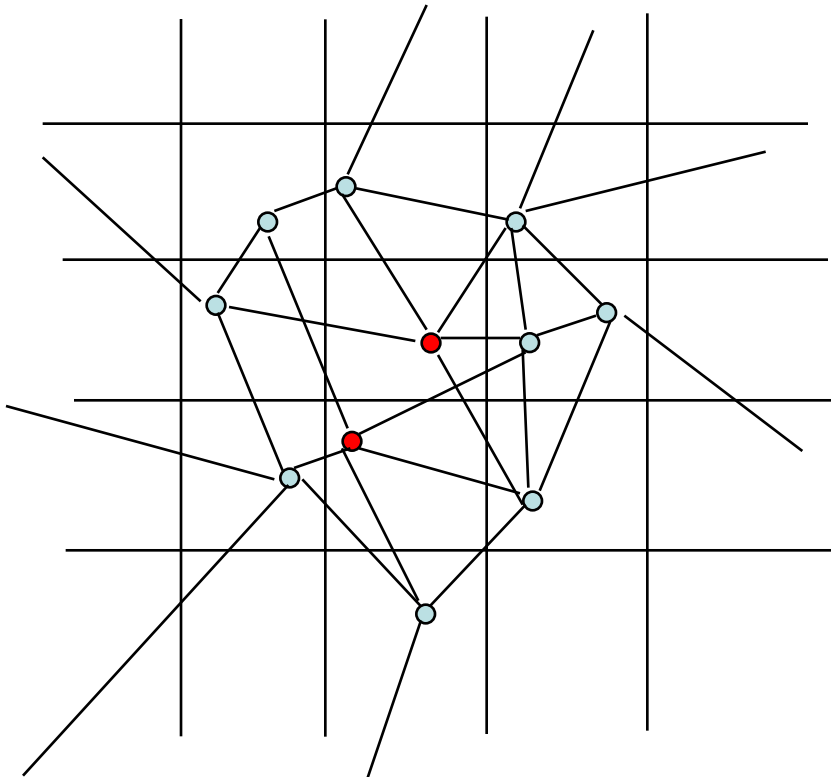
- Consider a ‚missing‘ local edge



Analysis

Uniform case

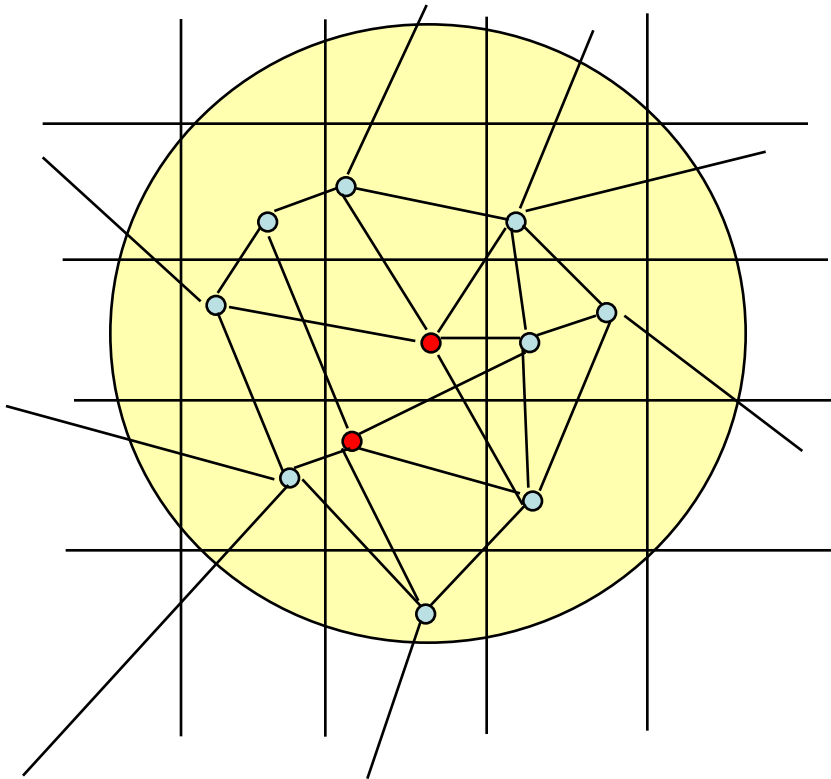
- Since the edge is local, it does not cross many cells



Analysis

Uniform case

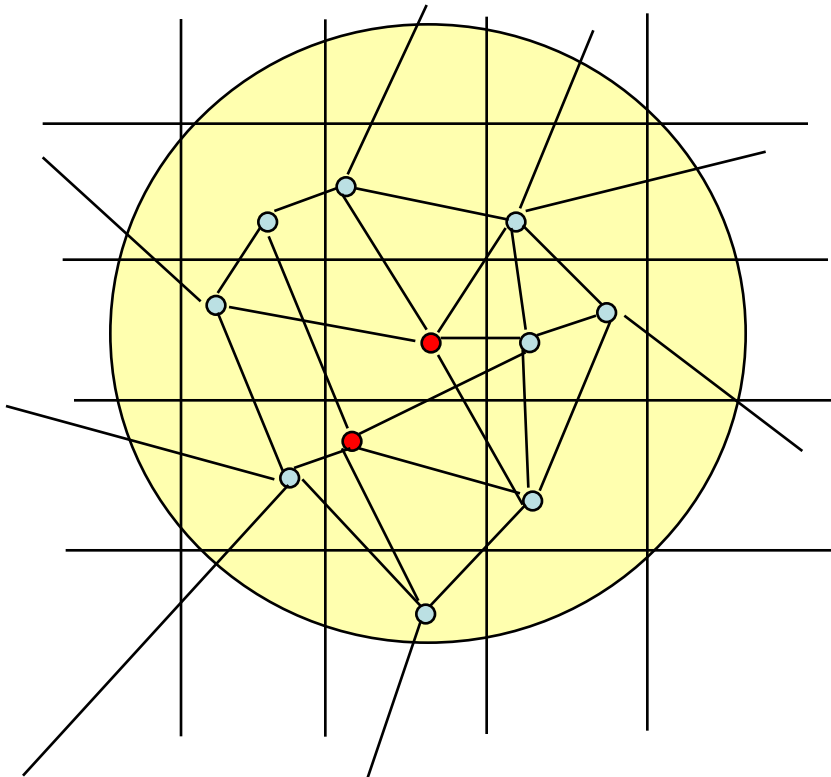
- Therefore, disc around endpoint is ,large enough‘



Analysis

Uniform case

- We need one end point in S and one in T \Rightarrow birthday problem



Main result (upto now)

Theorem*

Let P be a set of points from grid $\{1, \dots, \Delta\}^2$. There is a property tester that tests whether a graph $G=(P, E)$ is a $(1+\delta)$ -spanner in time $O(\sqrt{n} \cdot \text{poly}(\log \Delta, 1/\varepsilon, 1/\delta))$.

* Degree bound large enough and violation of degree bound in definition of ε -far is allowed

Thank you!