

Roots of all-terminal reliability and node reliability polynomials

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Ryerson University

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BACKGROUND

BOUNDING THE ROOTS

REALNESS OF THE ROOTS

CLOSURE IN THE COMPLEX PLANE

CONCLUSION

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- ▶ Simplifying assumption: All components perform with the same fixed probability $p \in (0, 1)$.

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- ▶ Suppose that G has n vertices and m edges. The all-terminal reliability of G is given by

$$R_A(G; p) = \sum_{k=n-1}^m A_k p^k (1-p)^{m-k},$$

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Theorem (Brown, Mol 2017)

Let G be a 2-connected (multi)graph of order n . If $R_A(G; p) = 0$, then $|1 - p| \leq n - 1$.

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- ▶ By the Eneström-Kakeya Theorem, $|1 - p| \leq \frac{H_{m-n}}{H_{m-n+1}}$.

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Corollary (Brown, Mol 2017)

Let G be a connected (multi)graph of order $n \geq 2$ in which the maximum order of a block is b . If $R_A(G; p) = 0$, then $|1 - p| \leq b - 1$.

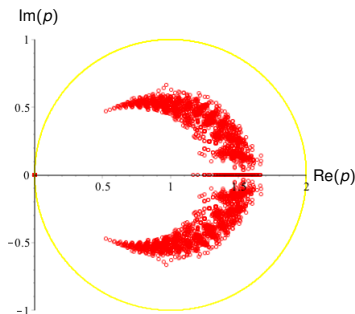
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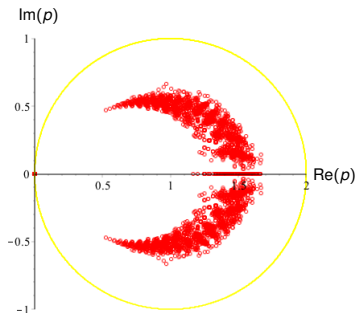
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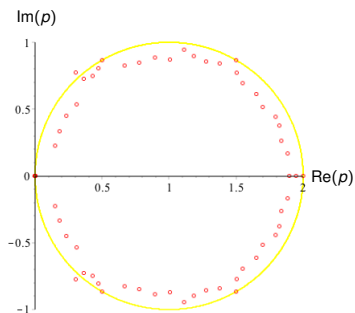
- The *real* all-terminal reliability roots are indeed contained in $\{0\} \cup (1, 2]$ (Brown and Colbourn, 1992).

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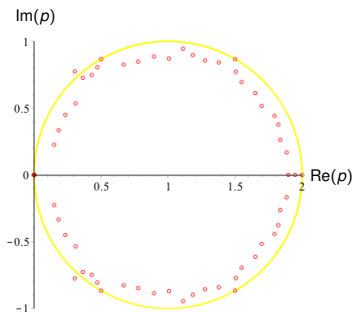
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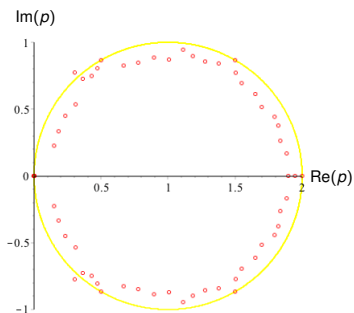
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- ▶ However, the roots are not far outside of the unit disk!

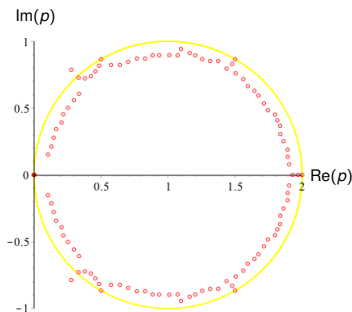
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- ▶ We generalized the multigraph of Royle and Sokal, finding roots slightly further outside of the unit disk.



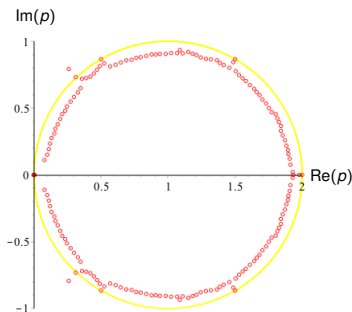
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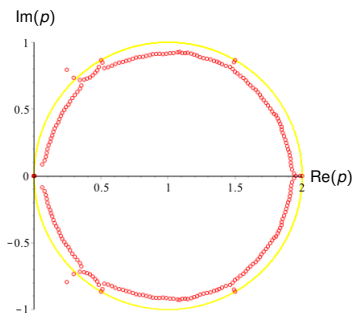
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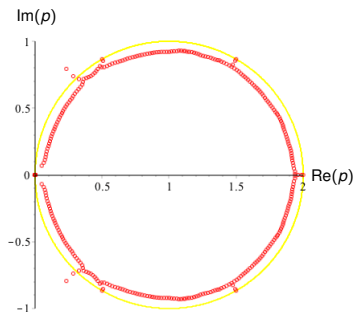
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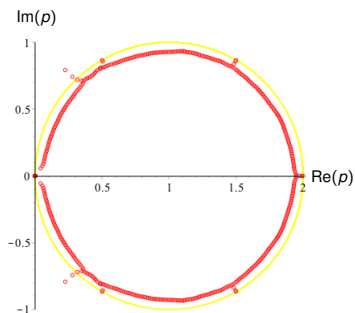
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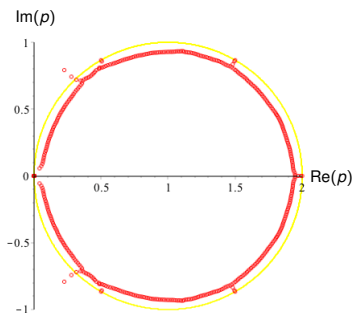
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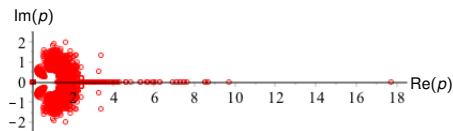
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NODE RELIABILITY ROOTS OF LARGE MODULUS

In contrast to the situation for all-terminal reliability, node reliability roots of large modulus are relatively easy to find.

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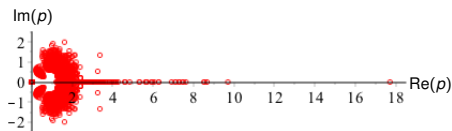
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Theorem (Brown, Mol 2016)

The collection of node reliability roots is unbounded, even if we restrict to real roots. In particular, for all $n \geq 2$, $R_N(C_{2n+1}, p)$ has a real root in the interval $(2n^2 - 1, 2n^2)$.

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Theorem (Brown, Colbourn 1994)

Every connected graph has a subdivision whose all-terminal reliability roots are all real.

Theorem (Brown, Mol 2016)

Every connected graph on at least 3 vertices has a nonreal node reliability root.

Proof: Let G be a connected graph on $n \geq 3$ vertices, and suppose towards a contradiction that $R_N(G; p)$ has all real roots.

- ▶ Let $R_N(G; p) = \sum_{k=1}^n N_k p^k (1-p)^k$.
- ▶ Consider the related polynomial $C(G; x) = \sum_{k=1}^n N_k x^k$, which has a nonreal root iff $R_N(G; p)$ does.
- ▶ Useful result: If all zeros of $f(x) = a_1 + a_2x + \dots + a_nx^{n-1}$ are real and negative, then $\frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{a_1}{a_0} \geq (n-1)^2$.

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Theorem (Brown, Mol 2016)

The closure of the collection of node reliability roots is the entire complex plane.

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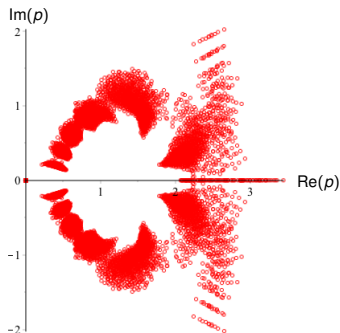
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Node reliability roots of all trees of order 13.