

Is Babai afraid
of spiders?

Nick Gill
(OU)

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July 4, 2011

Joint with Helfgott (ENS); Bamberg, Royle, Seress, Spiga (UWA).

Babai's conjecture

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For G a group, S a set of generators of G , write $\Gamma(G, S)$ for the **Cayley graph of G with respect to S** .

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Conjecture (Babai)

There exists $c > 0$ such that, for G a finite simple group, and $S \subseteq G$ a set of generators, we have

$$\text{diam}(\Gamma(G, S)) \leq (\log |G|)^c.$$

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This has been proved for G a finite group of Lie type of bounded rank. The conjecture is open for groups of Lie type of unbounded rank, and for the alternating groups.

A result of Babai-Beals-Seress

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From here on $G = A_n$, and S is a set of generators for G .

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Theorem

For $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $c > 0$ such that if S contains an element g such that $|\text{supp}(g)| < (\frac{1}{3} - \epsilon)n$, we have

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$$\text{diam}(\Gamma(G, S)) \leq (\log |G|)^c.$$

We prove this by showing that we can write all elements of G as words (in elements of S) of length $\leq (\log |G|)^c \sim n^c$.
(Stirling's formula)

The proof of BBS' result

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- 1 We consider a lazy random walk on $\Gamma(G, S)$; we obtain *mixing elements* h as words of length n^4 ;

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$$\mathbb{E}(\text{supp}([g, g^h])) < \text{supp}(g) \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\epsilon}} = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \epsilon\right) n \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\epsilon}};$$

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- 3 We repeat the previous step $\log_{1+\sqrt{\epsilon}}\left(\left(\frac{1}{3} - \epsilon\right)n\right)$ times, to get a word of length n^e that is a 3-cycle (here e depends only on ϵ);

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QED

An improvement to $\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon$

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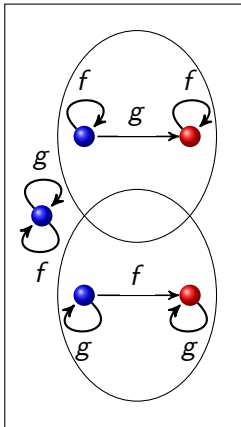
Write $f = g^h$ and let us show that $[g, f] = gfg^{-1}f^{-1}$ has smaller support than g whenever $\text{supp}(g) < \frac{1}{2} - \epsilon$.

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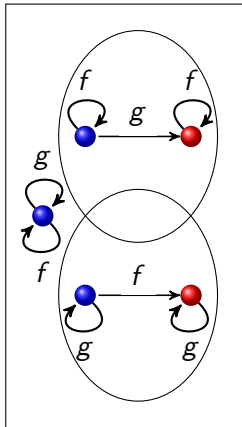


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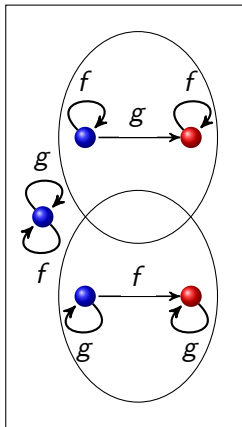
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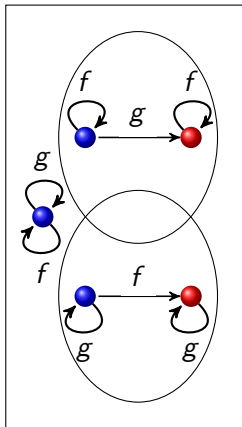
- $|\text{supp}(g)| = |\text{supp}(f)| = \delta n;$
- $|(\text{supp}(g) \cup \text{supp}(f))| = (2\delta - \delta^2)n;$

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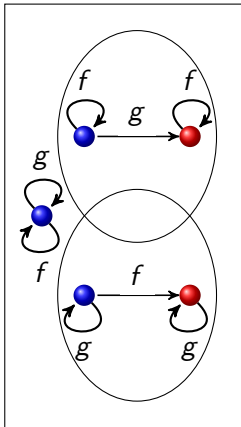
- $|\text{supp}(g)| = |\text{supp}(f)| = \delta n$;
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- The number of blue nodes in $\text{supp}(g)$ is $\lceil \delta(1 - \delta)^2 \rceil n$;

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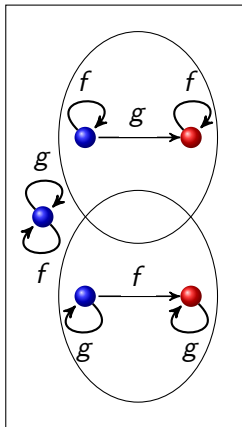
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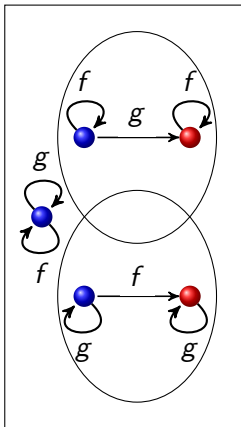
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- The number of blue nodes in $\text{supp}(f)$ is $[\delta(1 - \delta)^2]n$;
- Thus $[g, f]$ fixes $[1 - (2\delta - \delta^2) + 2\delta(1 - \delta)^2]n$ nodes.

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- This is more than $(1 - \delta)n$ nodes if and only if $\delta < \frac{1}{2}$.

What have we got?

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We have a theorem!

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Can we do better? Why stick with $[g, f]$? What about other words?

The word $[g, f]^3$

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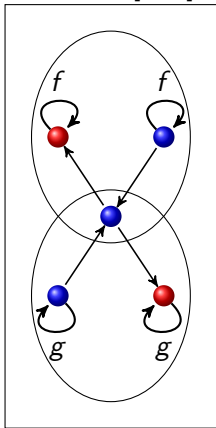
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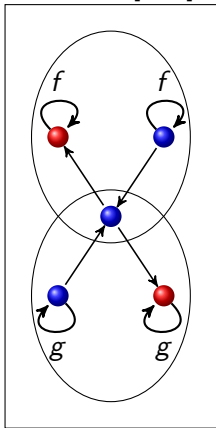


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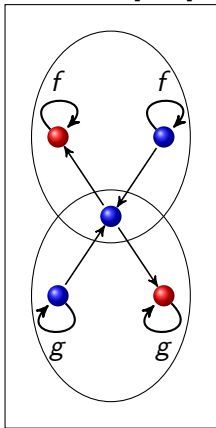
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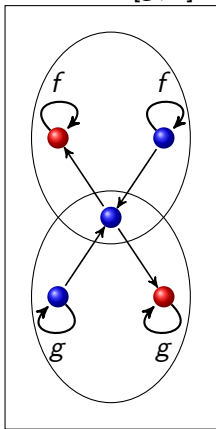
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The current world record

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If we use the word $([g, h][g^{-1}, h])^k$, where k is a big integer, then we can produce improvements provided $\delta < 0.64242$.

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