

Lecture 18

In which we present an algebraic construction of expanders.

1 The Marguli-Gabber-Galil Expanders

We present a construction of expander graphs due to Margulis, which was the first explicit construction of expanders, and its analysis due to Gabber and Galil. The analysis presented here includes later simplifications, and it follows an exposition of James Lee.

For every n , we construct graphs with n^2 vertices, and we think of the vertex set as $\mathbb{Z}_n \times \mathbb{Z}_n$, the group of pairs from $\{0, \dots, n-1\} \times \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ where the group operation is coordinate-wise addition modulo n .

Define the functions $S(a, b) := (a, a+b)$ and $T(a, b) := (a+b, b)$, where all operations are modulo n . Then the graph $G_n(V_n, E_n)$ has vertex set $V_n := (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ and the vertex (a, b) is connected to the vertices

$$(a+1, b), (a-1, b), (a, b+1), (a, b-1), S(a, b), S^{-1}(a, b), T(a, b), T^{-1}(a, b)$$

so that G_n is an 8-regular graph. (The graph has parallel edges and self-loops.)

We will prove that there is a constant $c > 0$ such that $\lambda_2(G_n) \geq c$ for every n .

The analysis will be in four steps, and it will refer to certain infinite “graphs.”

We define an infinite family of graphs R_n , such that the vertex set of R_n is $(\mathbb{R}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}/n\mathbb{Z})$, that is, every vertex of R_n is a pair (x, y) , where $0 \leq x < n$ and $0 \leq y < n$, and we think of x and y as elements of the group $\mathbb{R}/n\mathbb{Z}$ in which we do addition modulo n . Every vertex of R_n is connected to the vertices

$$S(x, y), S^{-1}(x, y), T(x, y), T^{-1}(x, y)$$

and is 4-regular. For each of these graphs, we will define a “spectral gap” $\lambda_2(R_n)$; we put “spectral gap” in quotes because, although it is actually the second smallest

eigenvalue of a Laplacian operator, we will define it purely formally as the minimum of a certain optimization problem.

We will also define the graph Z , whose vertex set is $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} - \{(0, 0)\}$, and such that each vertex (a, b) is connected to

$$S(a, b), S^{-1}(a, b), T(a, b), T^{-1}(a, b)$$

so that Z is also 4-regular. We will define a “spectral gap” $\lambda_1(Z)$, again purely formally as the infimum of a certain expression, although it is the infimum of the spectrum of a certain Laplacian operator. We will also define an “edge expansion” $\phi(Z)$ of Z .

The proof of the expansion of G_n will proceed by establishing the following four facts:

1. $\lambda_2(G_n) \geq \frac{1}{3}\lambda_2(R_n)$
2. $\lambda_2(R_n) \geq \lambda_1(Z)$
3. $\phi(Z) \leq \sqrt{2\lambda_1(Z)}$
4. $\phi(Z) \geq \frac{1}{7}$

The first step will be a discretization argument, showing that a test vector of small Rayleigh quotient for G_n can be turned into a test function of small Rayleigh quotient for R_n . The second step is the most interesting and unexpected part of the proof; we will not spoil the surprise of how it works. The third step is proved the same way as Cheeger’s inequality. The fourth step is just a careful case analysis.

2 First Step: The Continuous Graph R_n

Let $\ell_2([0, n]^2)$ be set of functions $f : [0, n]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\int_{[0, n]^2} (f(x, y))^2 dx dy$ is well defined and finite. Then we define the following quantity, that we think of as the spectral gap of R_n :

$$\lambda_2(R_n) := \inf_{f \in \ell_2([0, n]^2) : \int_{[0, n]^2} f = 0} \frac{\int_{[0, n]^2} |f(x, y) - f(S(x, y))|^2 + |f(x, y) - f(T(x, y))|^2 dx dy}{4 \int_{[0, n]^2} (f(x, y))^2 dx dy}$$

We could define a Laplacian operator and show that the above quantity is indeed the second smallest eigenvalue, but it will not be necessary for our proof.

We have the following bound.

Theorem 1 $\lambda_2(G_n) \geq \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lambda_2(R_n)$.

PROOF: Let f be the function such that

$$\lambda_2(G) = \frac{\sum_{c \in \mathbb{Z}_n^2} |f(c) - f(S(c))|^2 + |f(c) - f(T(c))|^2 + |f(c) - f(c + (0, 1))|^2 + |f(c) - f(c + (1, 0))|^2}{8 \sum_{c \in \mathbb{Z}_n^2} f^2(c)}$$

For a point $(x, y) \in [0, n]^2$, define $\lfloor x, y \rfloor := (\lfloor x \rfloor, \lfloor y \rfloor)$. We extend f to a function $\tilde{f} : [0, n]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by defining

$$\tilde{f}(z) := f(\lfloor z \rfloor)$$

This means that we tile the square $[0, n]^2$ into unit squares whose corners are integer-coordinate, and that \tilde{f} is constant on each unit square, and it equals the value of f at the left-bottom corner of the square.

It is immediate to see that

$$\int_{[0, n]^2} \tilde{f}^2(z) dz = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{Z}_n^2} f^2(c)$$

and so, up to a factor of 2, the denominator of the Rayleigh quotient of f is the same as the denominator of the Rayleigh quotient of \tilde{f} .

It remains to bound the numerators.

Observe that for every $z \in [0, 1]^2$, we have that $\lfloor S(z) \rfloor$ equals either $S(\lfloor z \rfloor)$ or $S(\lfloor z \rfloor) + (0, 1)$, and that $\text{floor}(T(z))$ equals either $T(\lfloor z \rfloor)$ or $T(\lfloor z \rfloor) + (1, 0)$. The numerator of the Rayleigh quotient of \tilde{f} is

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{c=(a,b) \in \mathbb{Z}_n^2} \int_{[a, a+1] \times [b, b+1]} |\tilde{f}(z) - \tilde{f}(S(z))|^2 + |\tilde{f}(z) - \tilde{f}(T(z))|^2 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{c \in \mathbb{Z}_n^2} |f(c) - f(S(c))|^2 + |f(c) - f(S(c) + (0, 1))|^2 + |f(c) - f(T(c))|^2 + |f(c) - f(T(c) + (1, 0))|^2 \end{aligned}$$

because for a (x, y) randomly chosen in the square $[a, a + 1] \times [b, b + 1]$, there is probability 1/2 that $\lfloor x + y \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor + \lfloor y \rfloor$ and probability 1/2 that $\lfloor x + y \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor + \lfloor y \rfloor + 1$.

Now we can use the ‘‘triangle inequality’’

$$|\alpha - \beta|^2 \leq 2|\alpha - \gamma|^2 + 2|\gamma - \beta|^2$$

to bound the above quantity

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{c \in \mathbb{Z}_n^2} |f(c) - f(S(c))|^2 + \\ &2|f(c) - f(c + (0, 1))|^2 + 2|f(c + (0, 1)) - f(S(c) + (0, 1))|^2 + \\ &|f(c) - f(T(c))|^2 + \\ &2|f(c) - f(c + (1, 0))|^2 + 2|f(c + (1, 0)) - f(T(c) + (1, 0))|^2 \end{aligned}$$

which simplifies to

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{c \in \mathbb{Z}_n^2} 3|f(c) - f(S(c))|^2 + 3|f(c) - f(T(c))|^2 + 2|f(c) - f(c + (0, 1))|^2 + 2|f(c) - f(c + (1, 0))|^2$$

which is at most $3/2$ times the numerator of the Rayleigh quotient of f . \square

3 Second Step: The Countable Graph

We now define the graph Z of vertex set $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} - \{(0, 0)\}$, where each vertex (a, b) is connected to

$$(a, a + b), (a, a - b), (a + b, a), (a - b, a)$$

Note

For a d -regular graph $G = (V, E)$ with an countably infinite set of vertices, define $\ell_2(V)$ to be the set of functions $f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\sum_{v \in V} f^2(v)$ is finite, and define the smallest eigenvalue of G as

$$\lambda_1(G) := \inf_{f \in \ell_2(V)} \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in E} |f(u) - f(v)|^2}{d \sum_v f^2(v)}$$

So that

$$\lambda_1(Z) := \inf_{f \in \ell_2(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} - \{(0,0)\})} \frac{\sum_{a,b} |f(a, b) - f(a, a + b)|^2 + |f(a, b) - f(a + b, a)|^2}{4 \sum_{a,b} f^2(a, b)}$$

We want to show the following result.

Theorem 2 *For every n , $\lambda_2(R_n) \geq \lambda_1(Z)$.*

PROOF: This will be the most interesting part of the argument. Let $f \in \ell_2([0, n]^2)$ be any function such that $\int f = 0$, we will show that the Fourier transform \hat{f} of f has a Rayleigh quotient for Z that is at most the Rayleigh quotient of f for R_n .

First, we briefly recall the definitions of Fourier transforms. If $f : [0, n]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is such that

$$\int_{z \in [0, n]^2} f^2(z) dz < \infty$$

then we can write the linear combination

$$f(z) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(c) \cdot \chi_c(z)$$

where the basis functions are

$$\chi_{a,b}(x, y) = \frac{1}{n} e^{2\pi i \cdot (ax+by)}$$

and the coefficients are

$$\hat{f}(c) = \langle f, \chi_{a,b} \rangle := \int_{[0, n]^2} f(z) \chi_c(z) dz$$

The condition $\int f = 0$ gives

$$\hat{f}(0, 0) = 0$$

and the Parseval identity gives

$$\sum_{c \neq (0,0)} \hat{f}^2(c) = \sum_c \hat{f}^2(c) = \int f^2(z) dz$$

and so we have that the denominator of the Rayleigh quotient of f for R_n and of \hat{f} for Z As usual, the numerator is more complicated.

We can break up the numerator of the Rayleigh quotient of f as

$$\int s^2(z) dz + \int t^2(z) dz$$

where $s(z) := f(z) - f(S(z))$ and $t(z) := f(z) - f(T(z))$, and we can use Parseval's identity to rewrite it as

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_c \hat{s}^2(c) + \hat{t}^2(c) \\ &= \sum_c |\hat{f}(c) - \widehat{(f \circ S)}(c)|^2 + |\hat{f}(c) - \widehat{(f \circ T)}(c)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

The Fourier coefficients of the function $(f \circ S)(z) = f(S(z))$ can be computed as

$$\widehat{(f \circ S)}(a, b) = \frac{1}{n} \int f(S(x, y)) e^{2\pi i (ax+by)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{n} \int f(x, x+y) e^{2\pi i(ax+by)} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \int f(x, y') e^{2\pi i(ax+by'-bx)} \\
&= \hat{f}(a-b, b)
\end{aligned}$$

where we used the change of variable $y' \leftarrow x+y$.

Similarly, $(\widehat{f \circ T})(a, b) = \hat{f}(a, b-a)$. This means that the numerator of the Rayleigh quotient of f for R_n is equal to the numerator of the Rayleigh quotient of \hat{f} for Z . \square

4 Third Step: A Cheeger Inequality for countable graphs

Define the edge expansion of a d -regular graph $G = (V, E)$ with a countably infinite set of vertices as

$$\phi(G) = \inf_{A \subseteq V, A \text{ finite}} \frac{E(A, \bar{A})}{d|A|}$$

Note that the edge expansion can be zero even if the graph is connected.

Theorem 3 (Cheeger inequality for countable graphs) *For every graph $G = (V, E)$ with a countably infinite set of vertices we have*

$$\phi(G) \leq \sqrt{2 \cdot \lambda_1(G)}$$

PROOF: This is similar to the proof for finite graphs, with the simplification that we do not need to worry about constructing a set containing at most half of the vertices.

Let $f \in \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ be any function. We will show that ϕ is at most $\sqrt{2r}$ where

$$r := \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in E} |f(u) - f(v)|^2}{d \sum_{v \in V} f^2(v)}$$

is the Rayleigh quotient of f .

For every threshold $t \geq t_{\min} := \inf_{v \in V} f^2(v)$, define the set $S_t \subseteq V$ as

$$S_t := \{v : f^2(v) > t\}$$

and note that each set is finite because $\sum_v f^2(v)$ is finite. We have, for $t > t_{\min}$,

$$\phi(G) \leq \frac{E(S_t, \bar{S}_t)}{d|S_t|}$$

and, for all $t \geq 0$

$$|S_t| \cdot \phi(G) \leq dE(S_t, \bar{S}_t)$$

Now we compute the integral of the numerator and denominator of the above expression, and we will find the numerator and denominator of the Rayleigh quotient r .

$$\int_0^\infty |S_t| dt = \sum_{v \in V} \int_0^\infty I_{f^2(v) > t} dt = \sum_{v \in V} f^2(v)$$

and

$$\int_0^\infty E(S_t, \bar{S}_t) dt = \sum_{(u,v) \in E} \int_0^\infty I_{t \text{ between } f^2(u), f^2(v)} dt = \sum_{(u,v)} |f^2(u) - f^2(v)|$$

Which means

$$\phi \leq \frac{\sum_{u,v} |f(u) - f(v)|^2}{d \sum_v f^2(v)}$$

Now we proceed with Cauchy Schwarz:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{(u,v) \in E} |f^2(u) - f^2(v)| \\ &= \sum_{(u,v) \in E} |f(u) - f(v)| \cdot |f(u) + f(v)| \\ &\leq \sqrt{\sum_{(u,v) \in E} |f(u) - f(v)|^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{(u,v) \in E} |f(u) + f(v)|^2} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\sum_{(u,v) \in E} |f(u) - f(v)|^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{(u,v) \in E} 2f^2(u) + 2f^2(v)} \\ &= \sqrt{\sum_{(u,v) \in E} |f(u) - f(v)|^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{v \in V} 2df(v)^2} \end{aligned}$$

And we have

$$\phi \leq \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{(u,v) \in E} |f(u) - f(v)|^2} \cdot \sqrt{2d}}{d \sqrt{\sum_{v \in V} f(v)^2}} = \sqrt{2 \cdot r}$$

□

5 Expansion of Z

After all these reductions, we finally come to the point where we need to prove that something is an expander.

Theorem 4 $\phi(Z) \geq \frac{1}{7}$

PROOF: Let A be a finite subset of $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} - \{(0, 0)\}$.

Let A_0 be the set of elements of A that have one 0 coordinate. Let A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 be the set of elements of A with nonzero coordinate that belong to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quadrant. (Starting from the quadrant of points having both coordinates positive, and numbering the remaining ones clockwise.)

Claim 5 $E(A - A_0, \bar{A}) \geq |A - A_0| = |A| - |A_0|$.

PROOF: Consider the sets $S(A_1)$ and $T(A_1)$; both $S()$ and $T()$ are permutations, and so $|S(A_1)| = |T(A_1)| = |A_1|$. Also, $S(A_1)$ and $T(A_1)$ are disjoint, because if we had $(a, a + b) = (a' + b', b')$ then we would have $b = -a'$ while all the coordinates are strictly positive. Finally, $S(A_1)$ and $T(A_1)$ are also contained in the first quadrant, and so at least $|A_1|$ of the edges leaving A_1 lands outside A . We can make a similar argument in each quadrant, considering the sets $S^{-1}(A_2)$ and $T^{-1}(A_2)$ in the second quadrant, the sets $S(A_3)$ and $T(A_3)$ in the third, and $S^{-1}(A_4)$ and $T^{-1}(A_4)$ in the fourth. □

Claim 6 $E(A_0, \bar{A}) \geq 4|A_0| - 3|A - A_0| = 7|A_0| - 3|A|$

PROOF: All the edges that have one endpoint in A_0 have the other endpoint outside of A_0 . Some of those edges, however, may land in $A - A_0$. Overall, $A - A_0$ can account for at most $4|A - A_0|$ edges, and we have already computed that at least $|A - A_0|$ of them land into \bar{A} , so $A - A_0$ can absorb at most $3|A - A_0|$ of the outgoing edges of A_0 . □

Balancing the two equalities (adding the first plus 1/7 times the second) gives us the theorem. □