

A probabilistic version of the game of zombies and survivors on graphs

Xavier Pérez-Giménez[†]

joint work with

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[†]Ryerson University



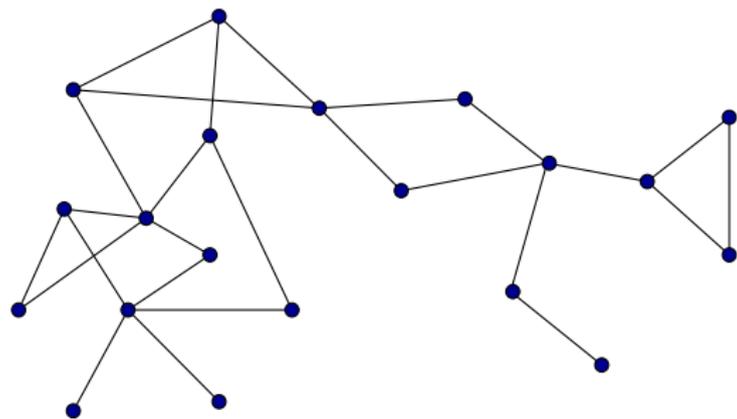
*Université de Nice Sophia-Antipolis



Graphs @ Ryerson, September 2015



Zombies and survivor: who wants to live forever?



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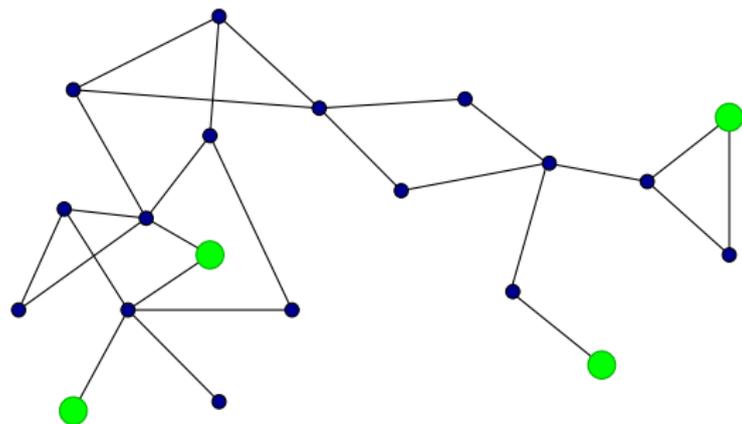


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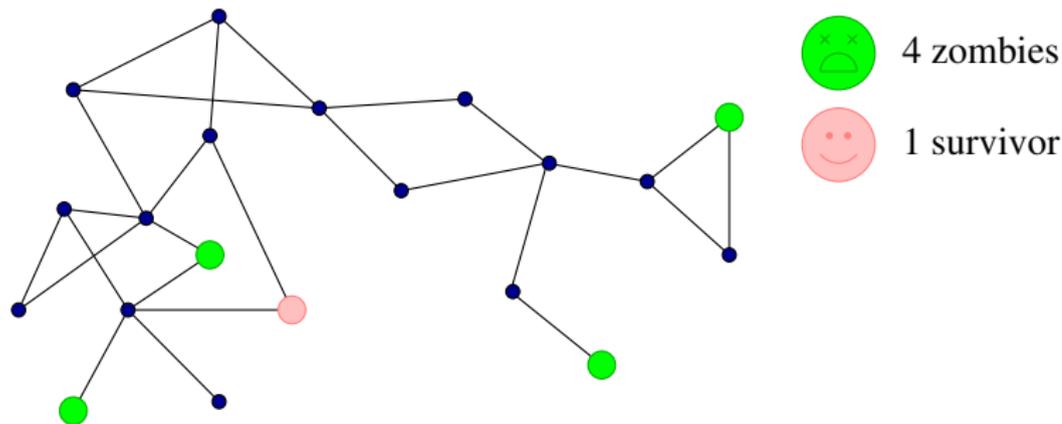
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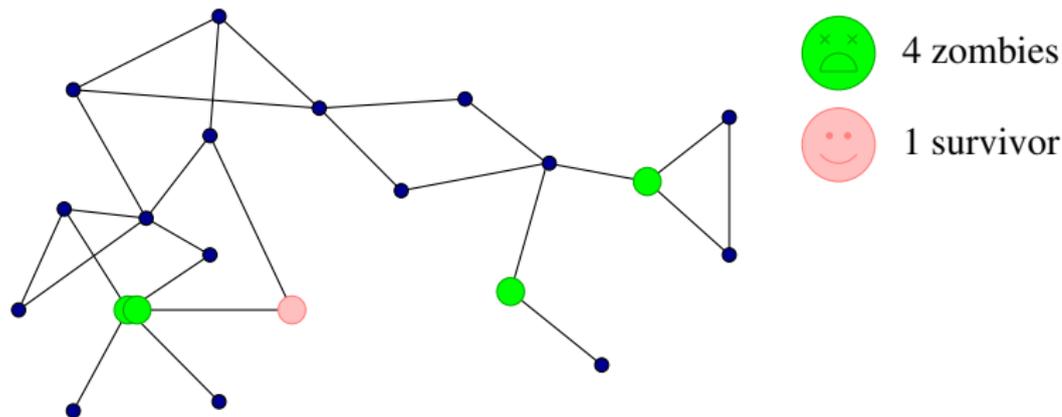
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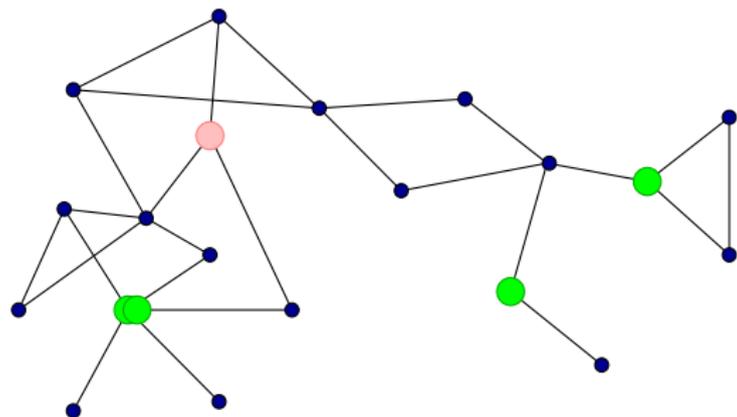
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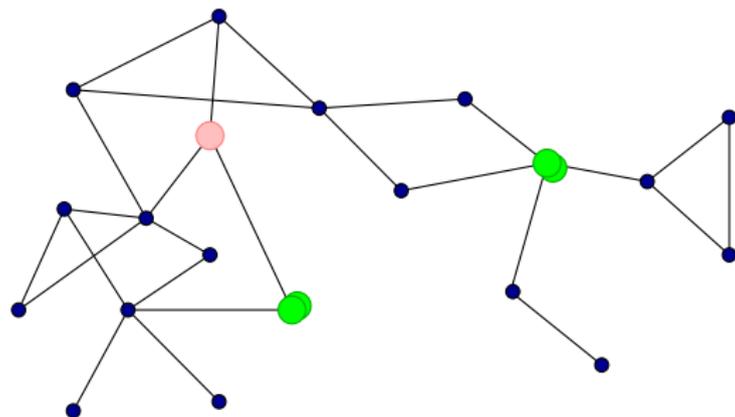


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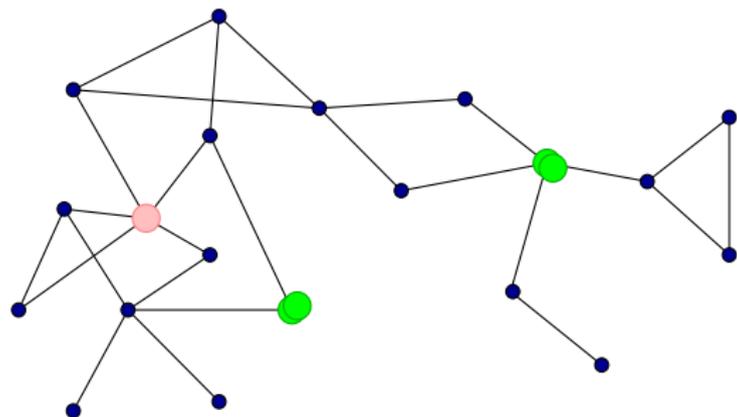


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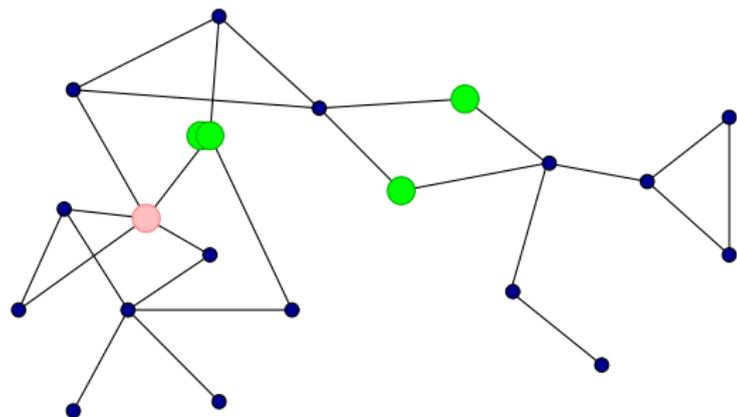


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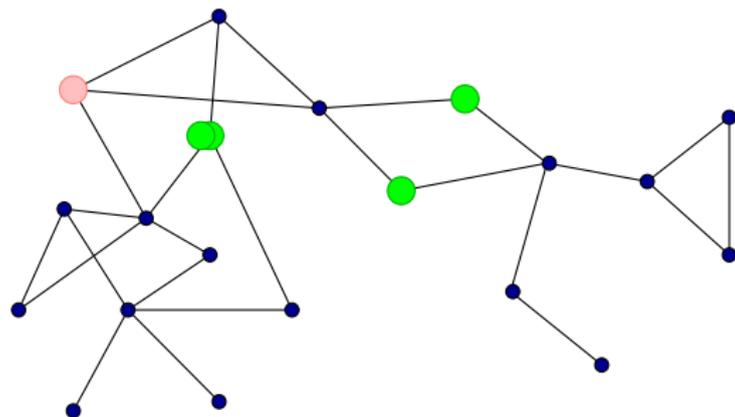
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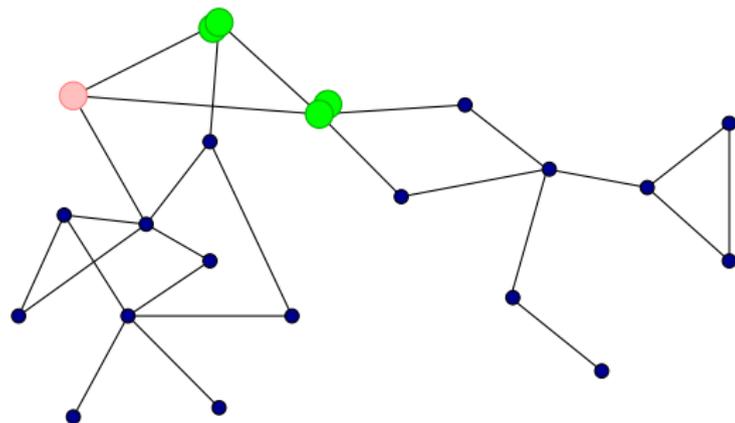


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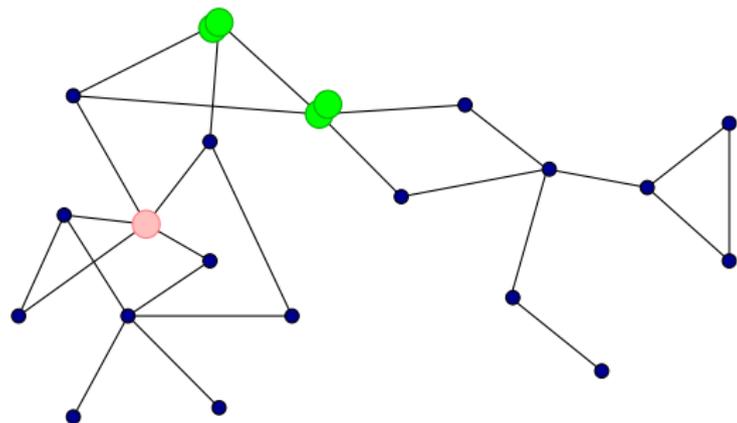
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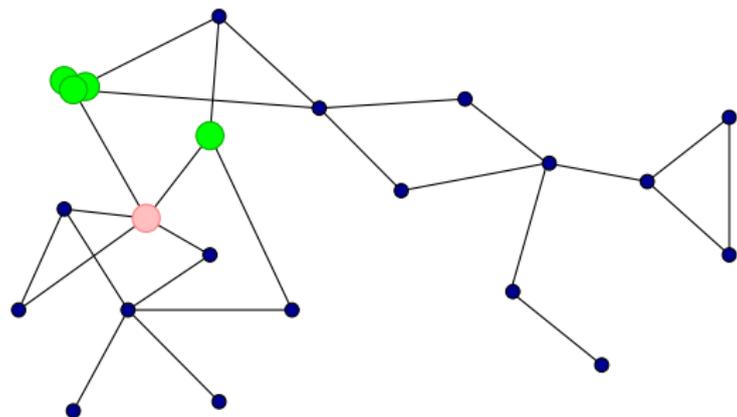


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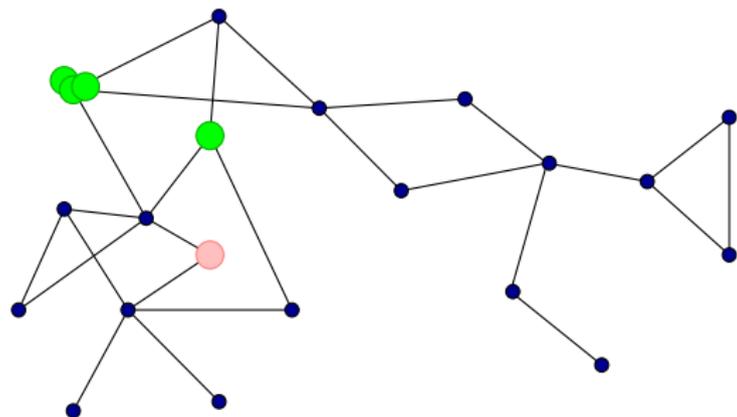
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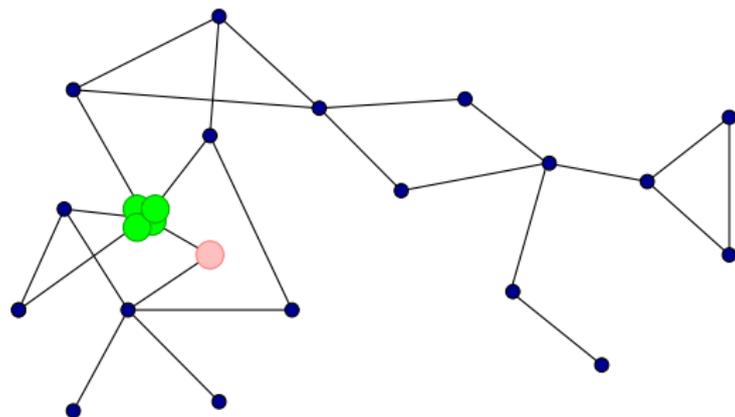


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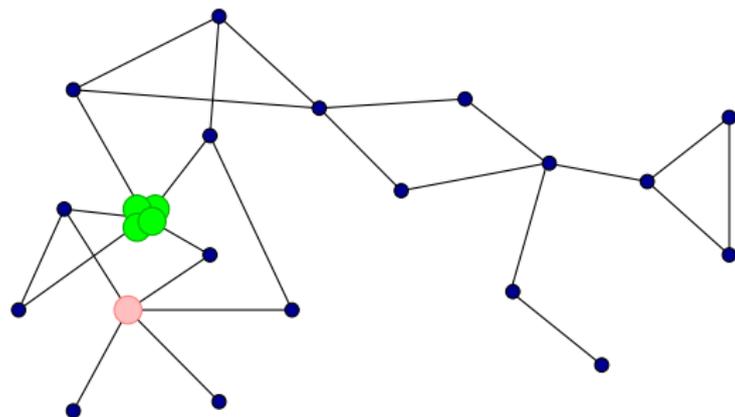


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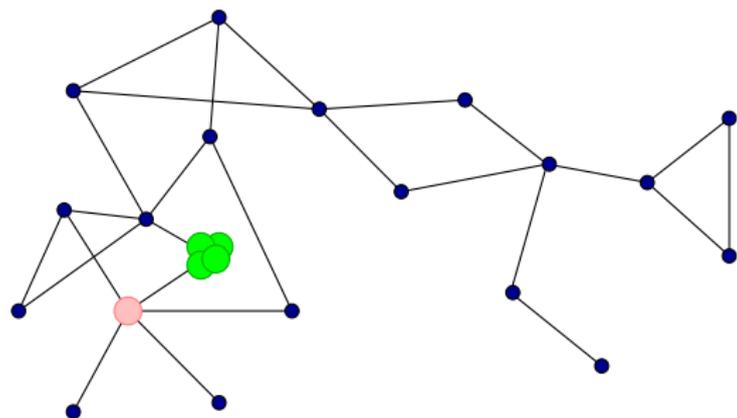


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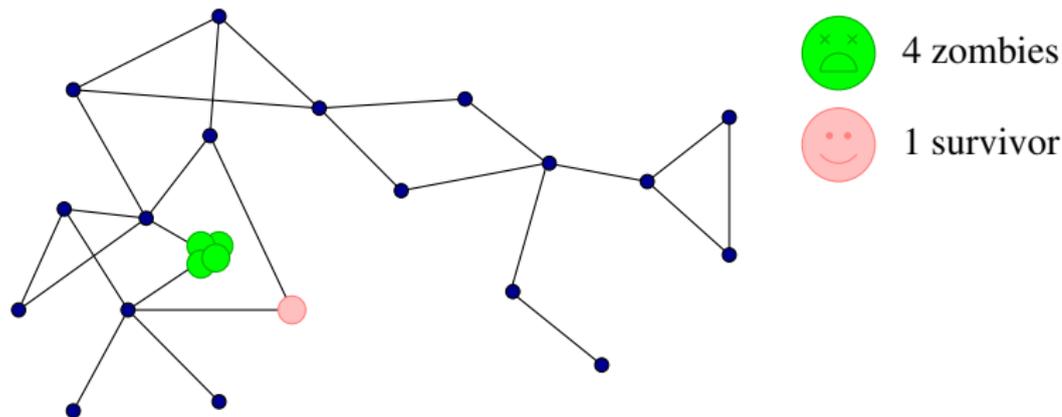
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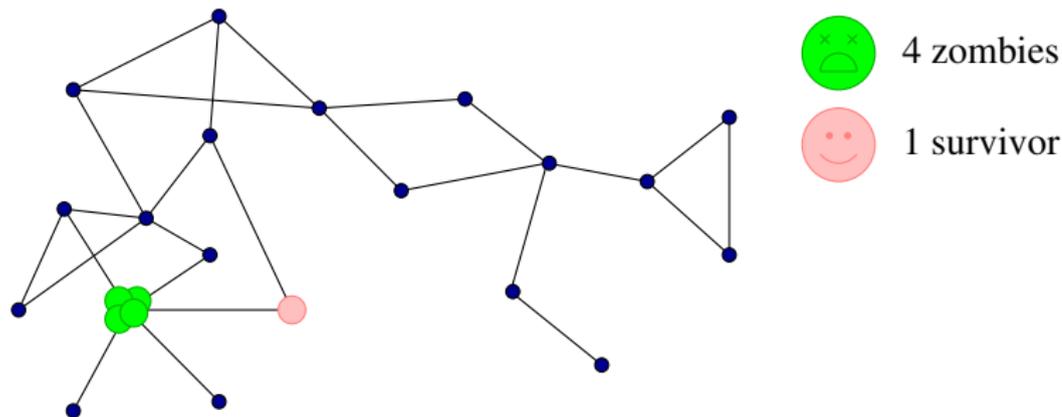
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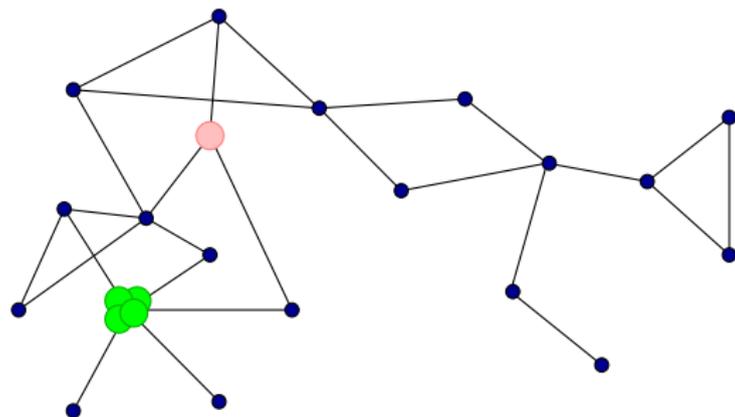
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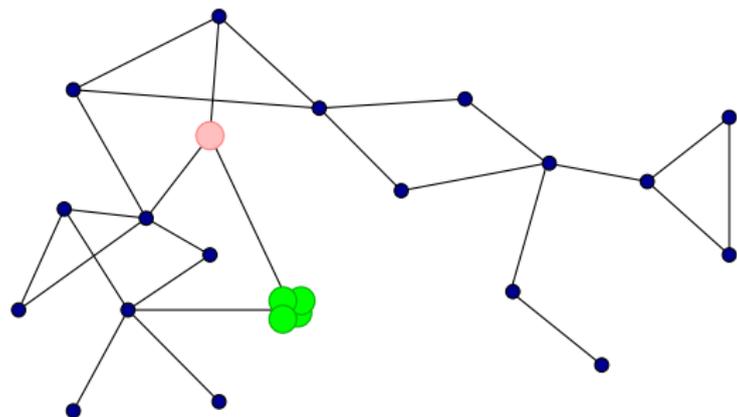


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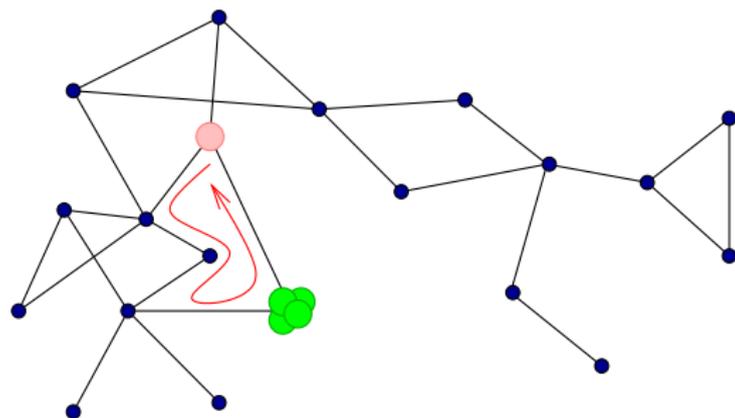


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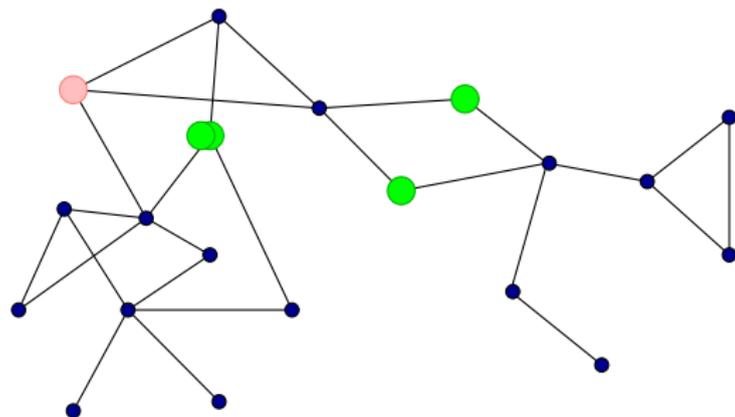


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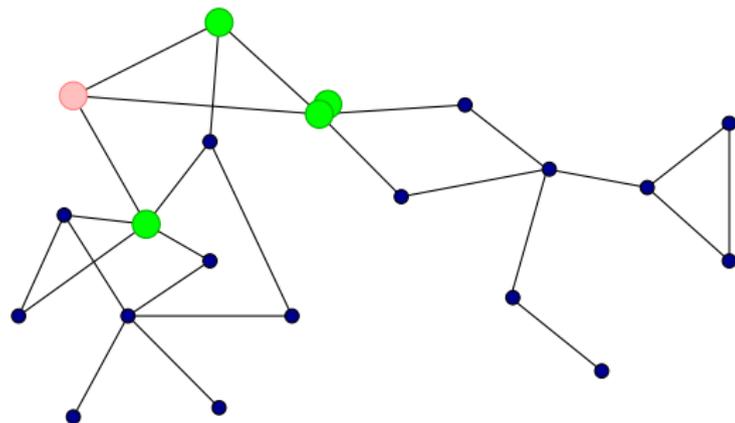


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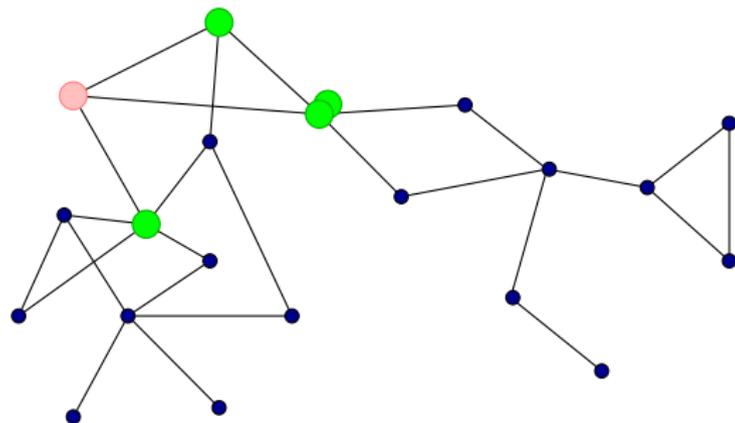
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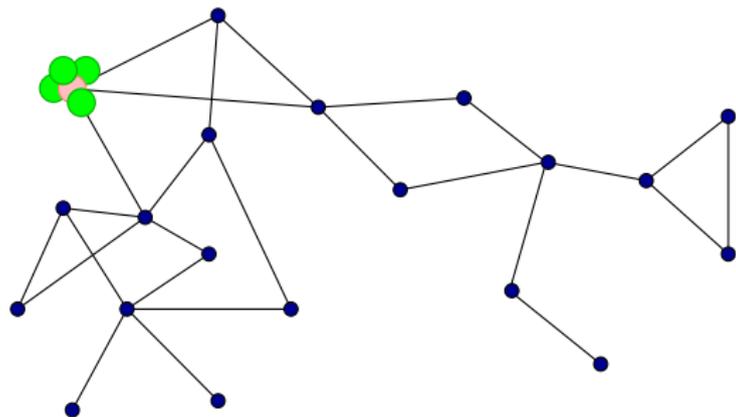


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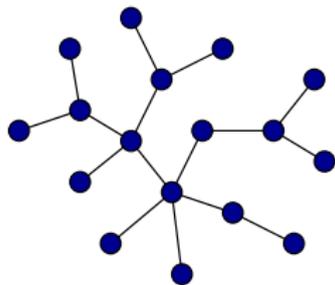
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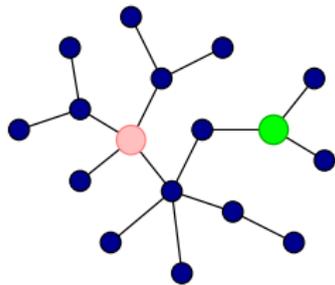
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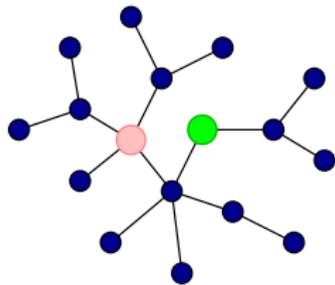
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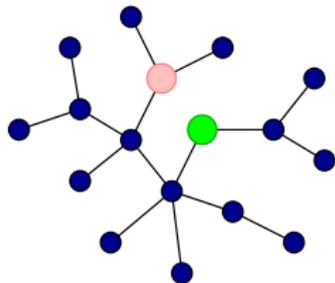
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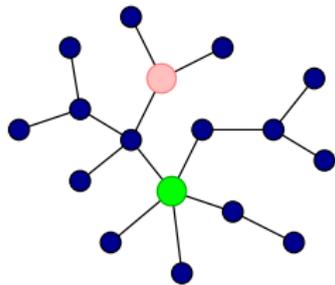
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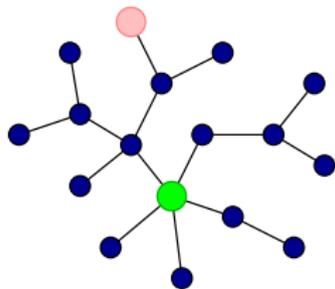
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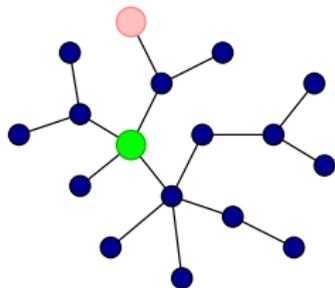
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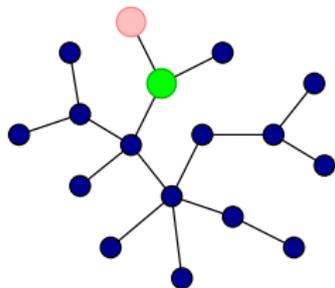
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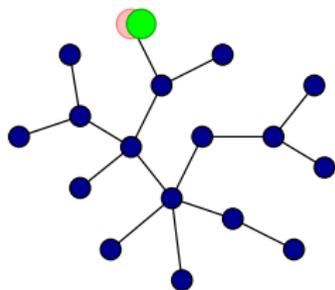
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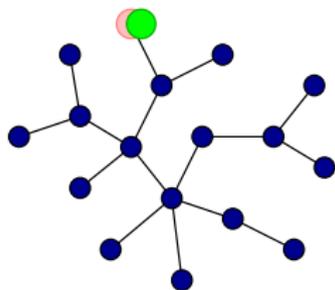
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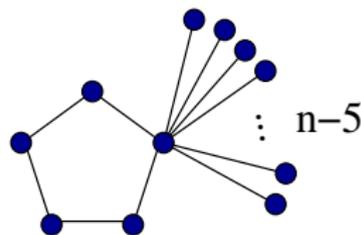
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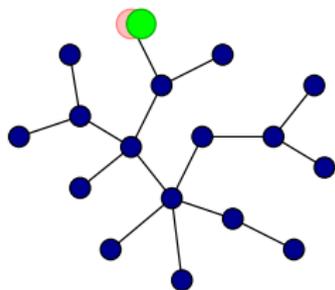
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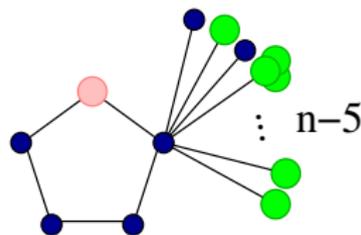
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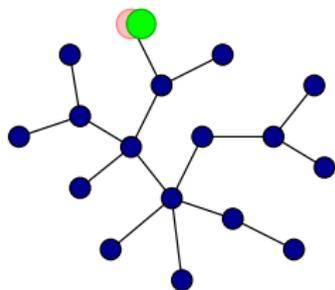
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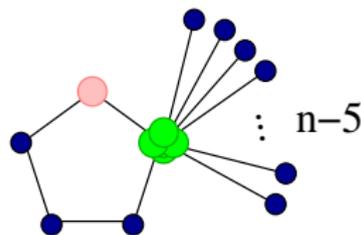
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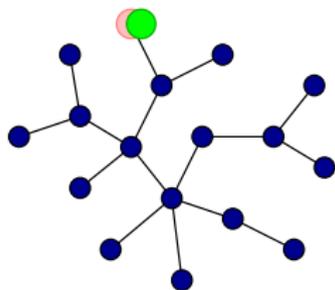
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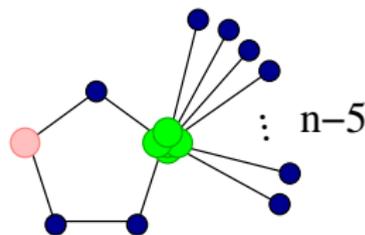
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$c(G) = 2$, $z(G) = \Theta(n)$

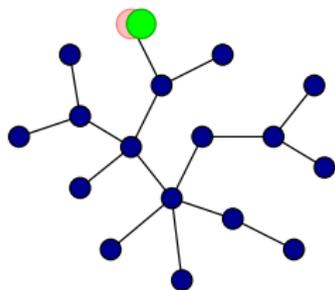
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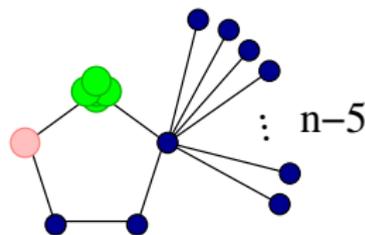
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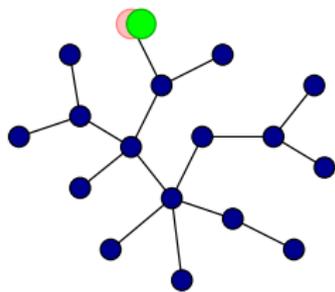
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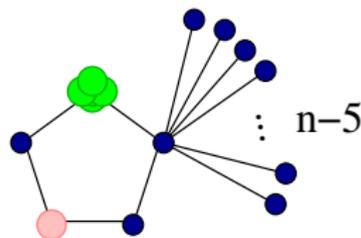
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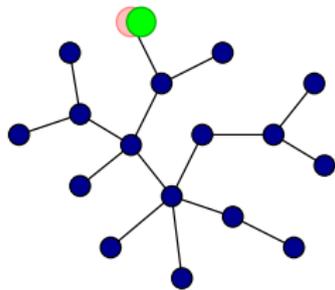
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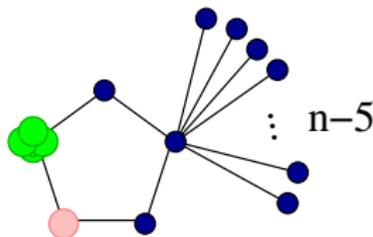
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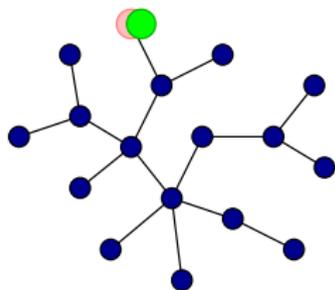
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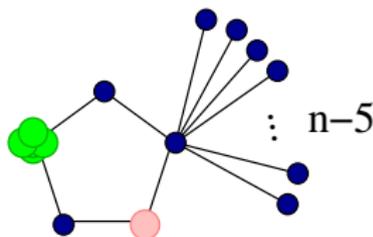
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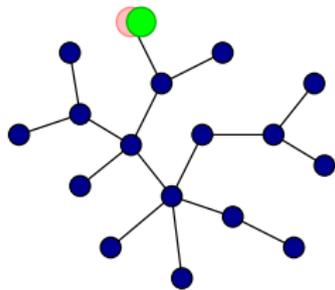
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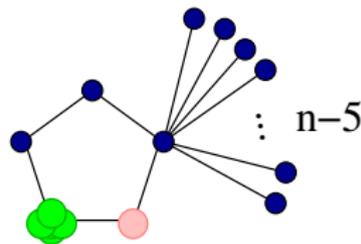
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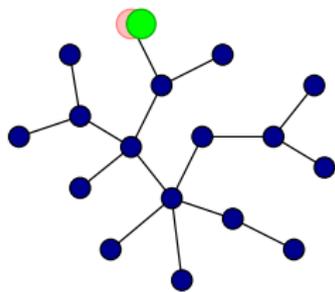
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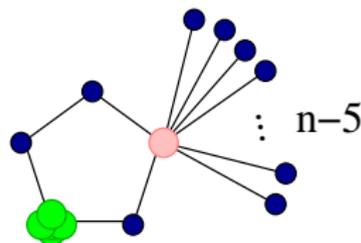
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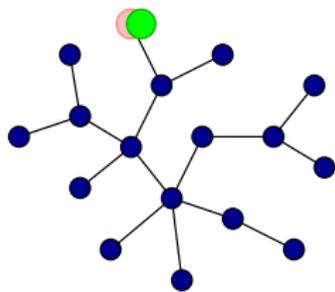
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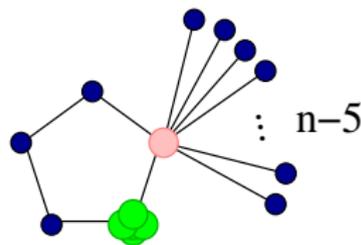
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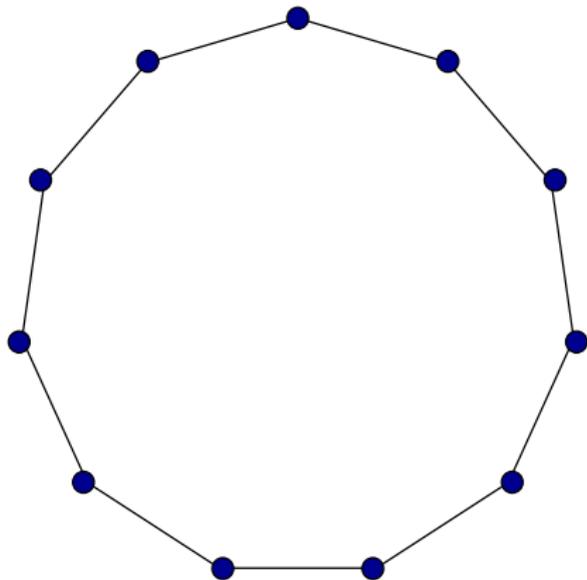
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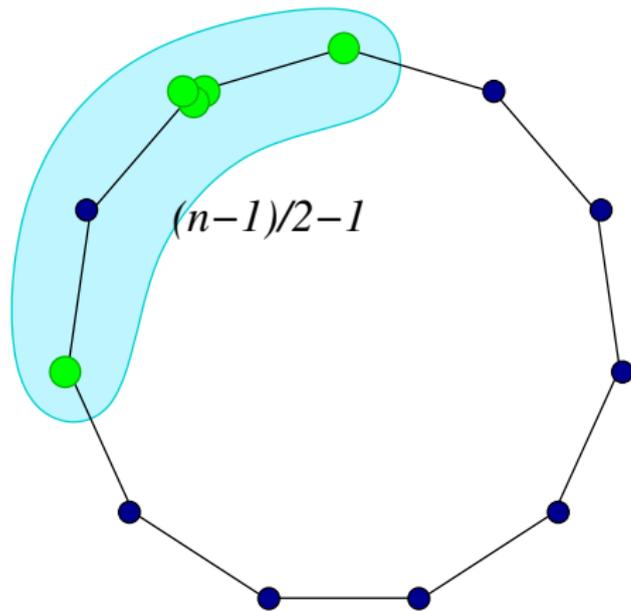
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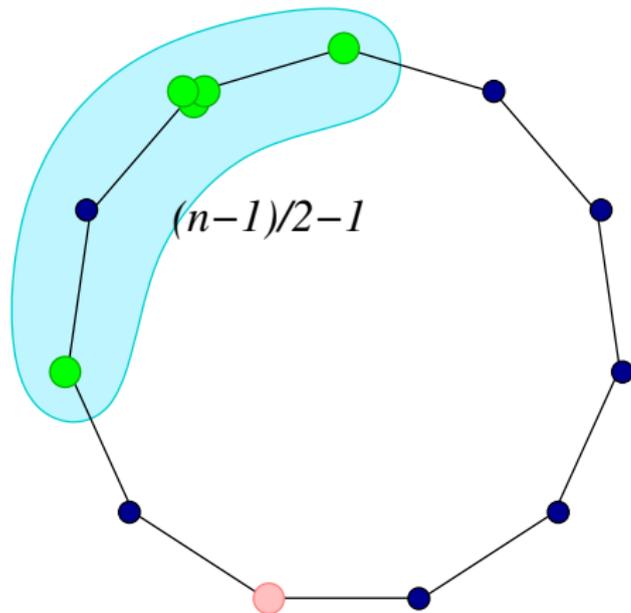
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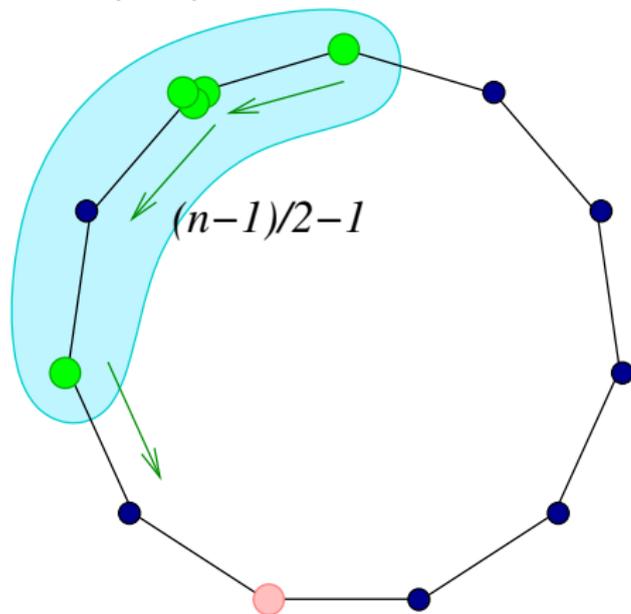
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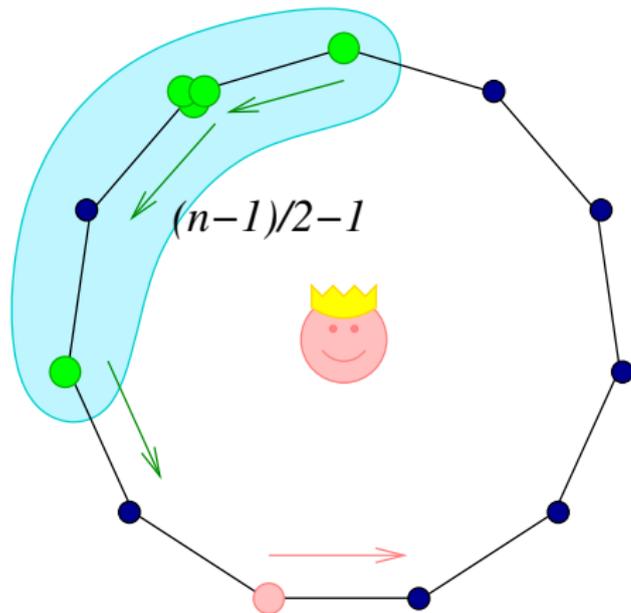
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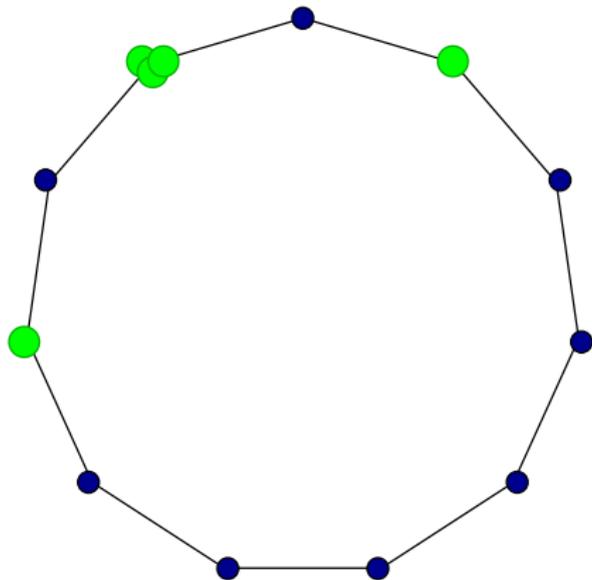
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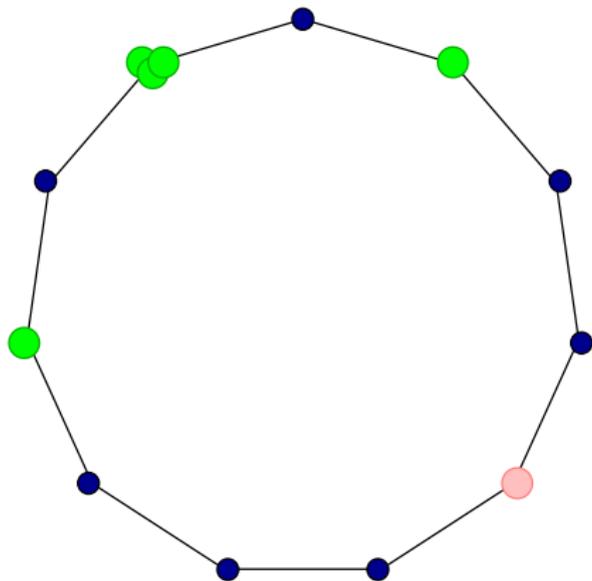
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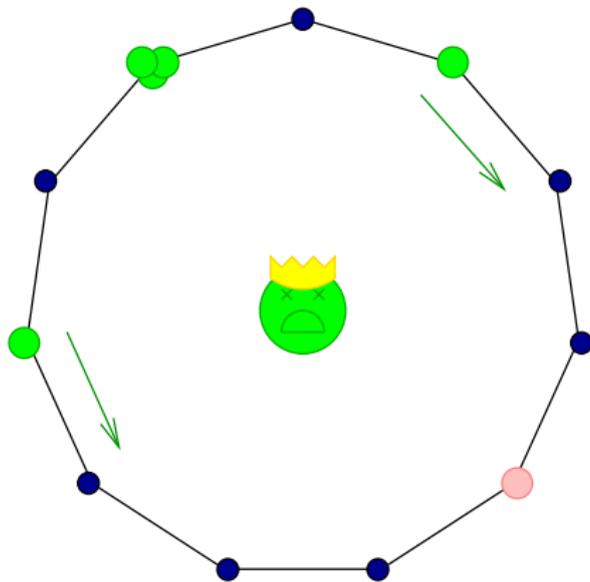
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Projective plane

Projective plane P_q of order q
(q prime power)

Graph G_q

Incidence graph of P_q :

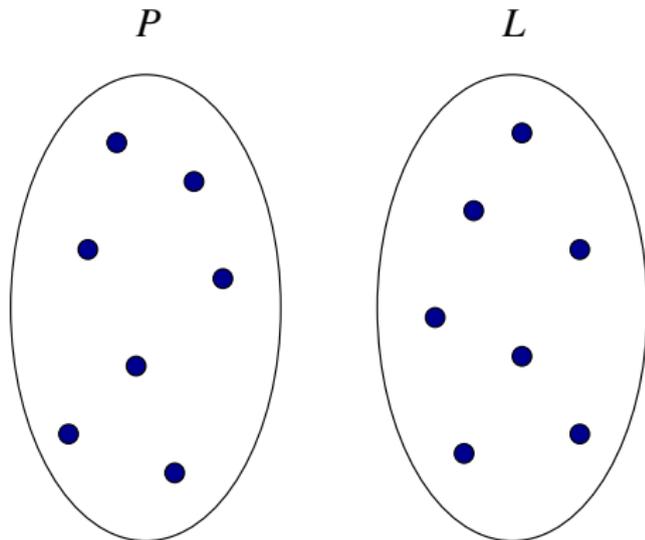
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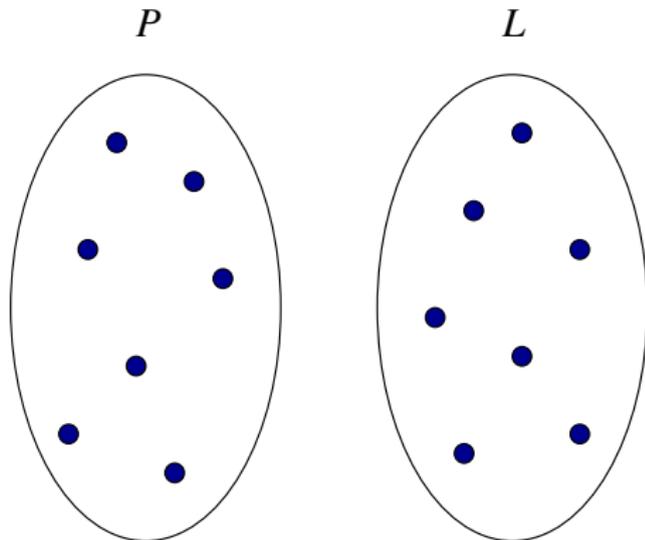
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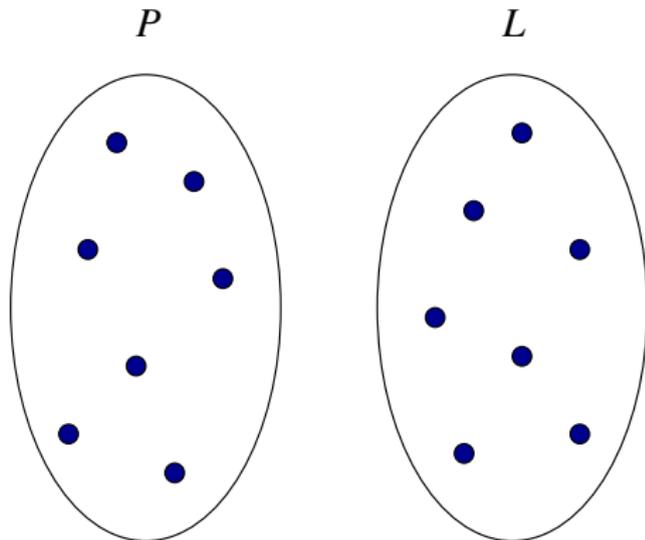
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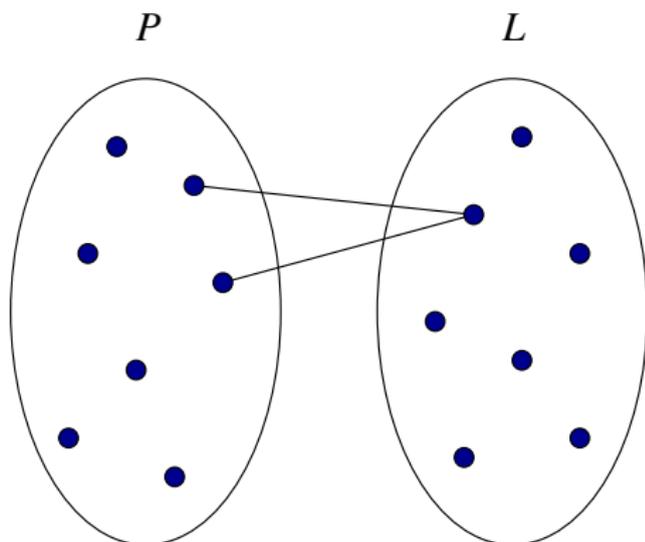
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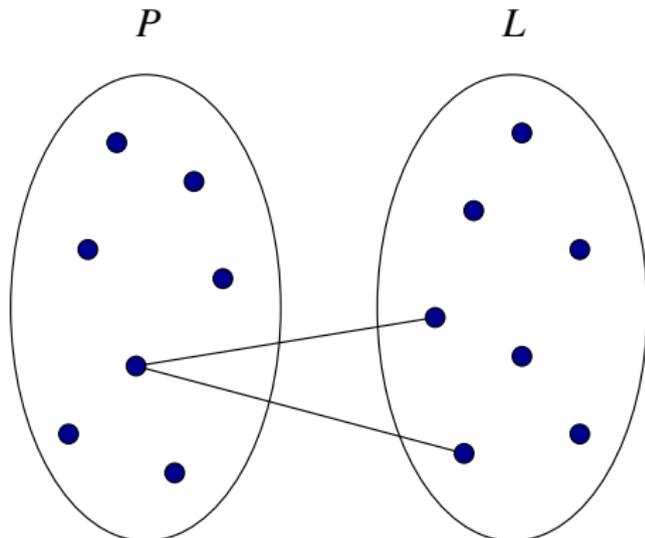
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- $\forall l_1, l_2 \in L :$
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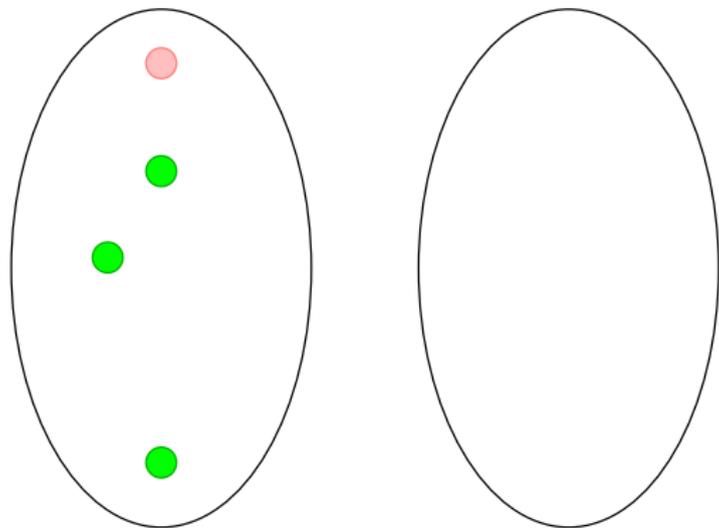
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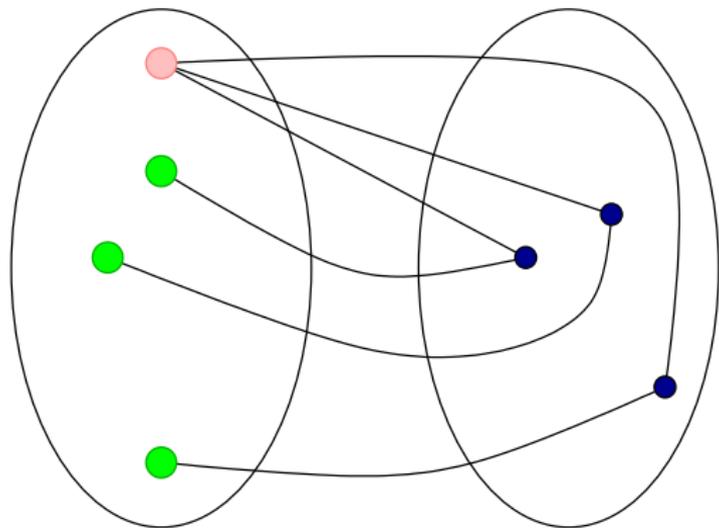
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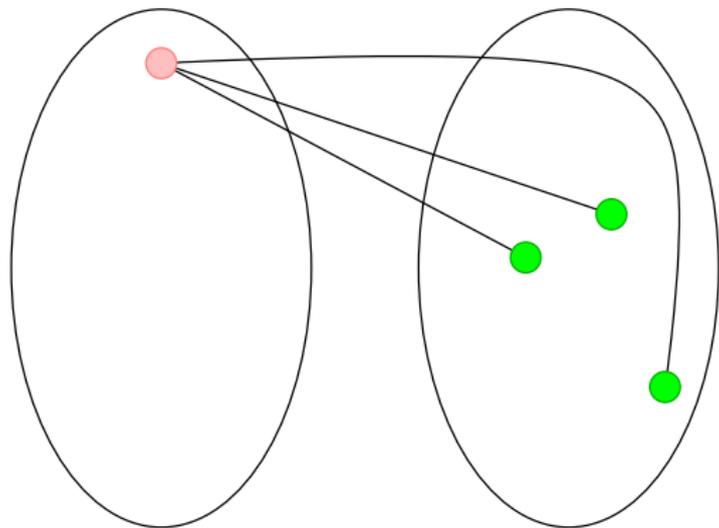
Projective plane: observation



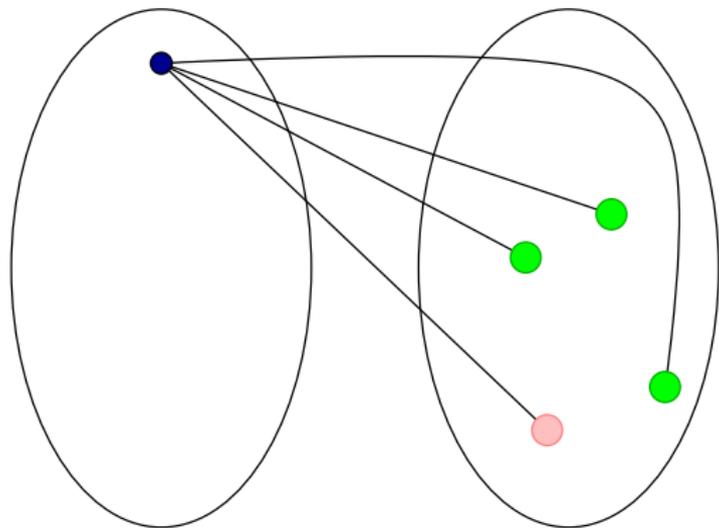
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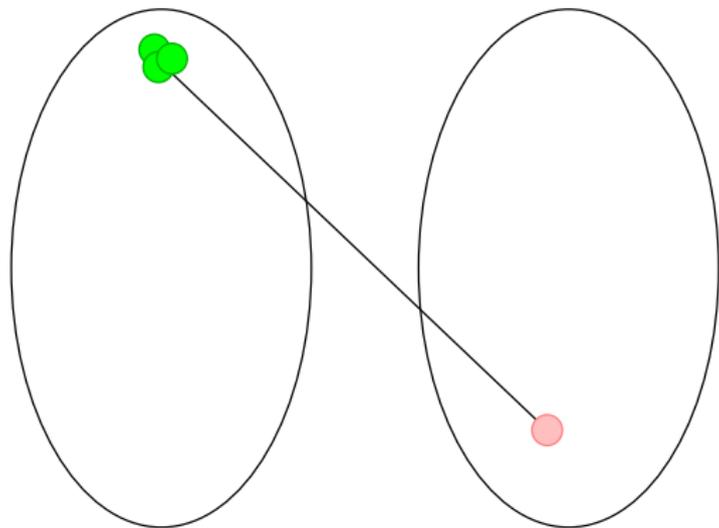
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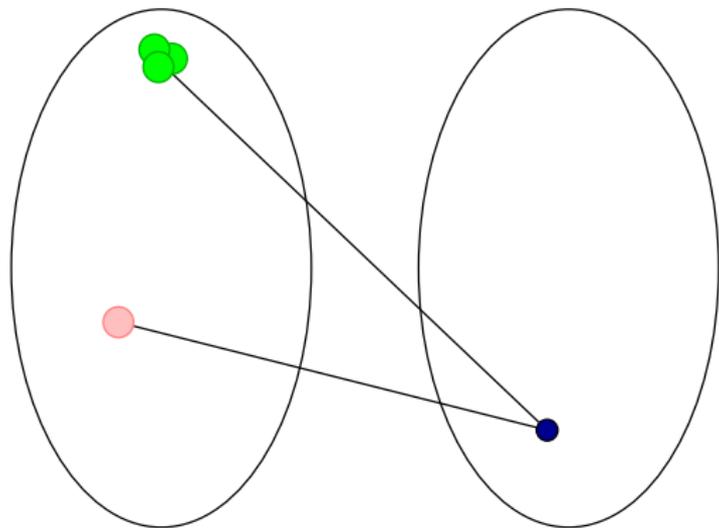
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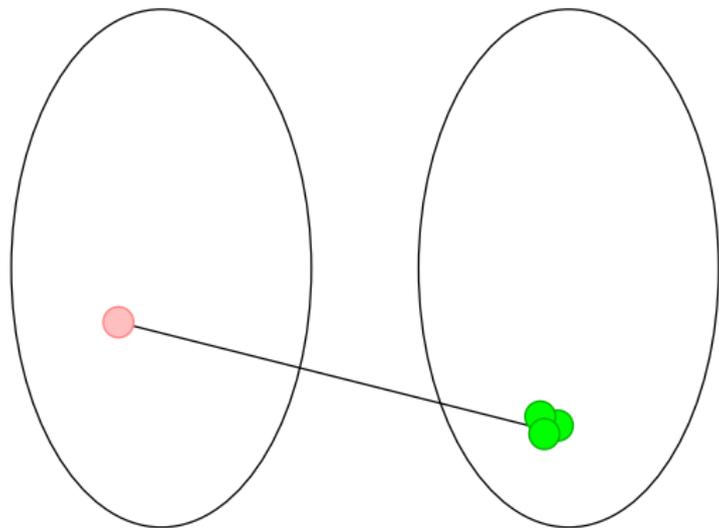
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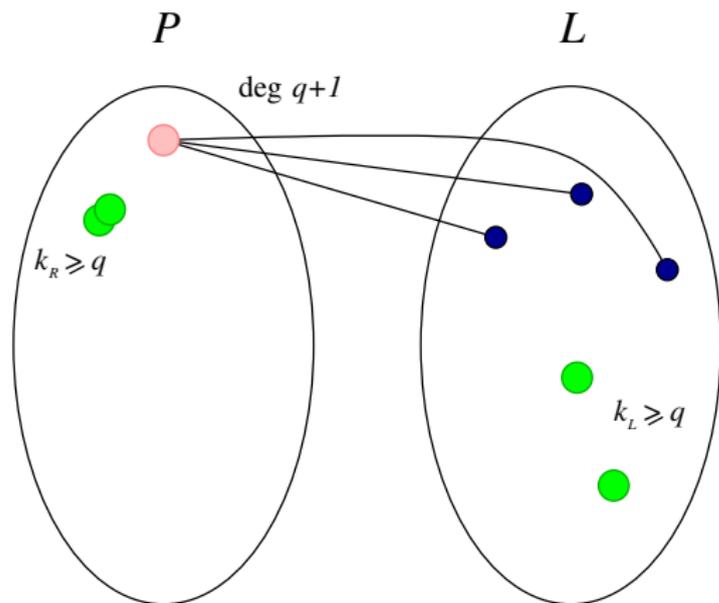
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Survivor cannot stop!

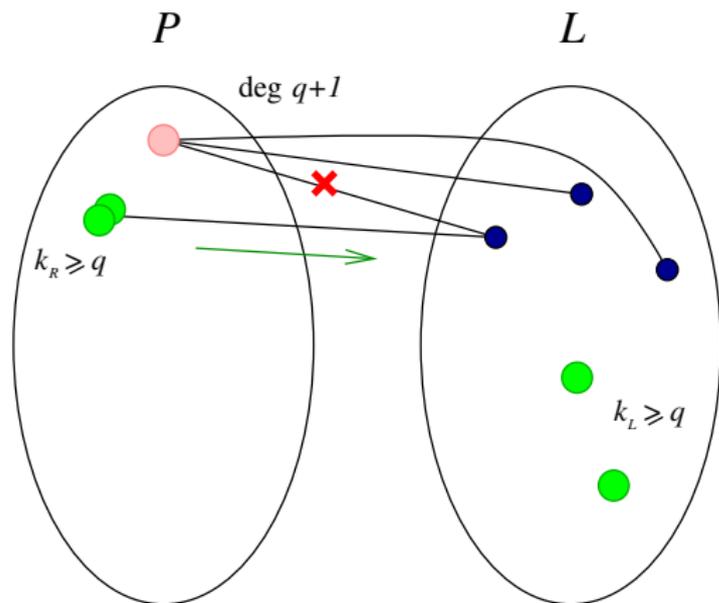
Projective plane: zombies' strategy

It's zombies' turn to move...



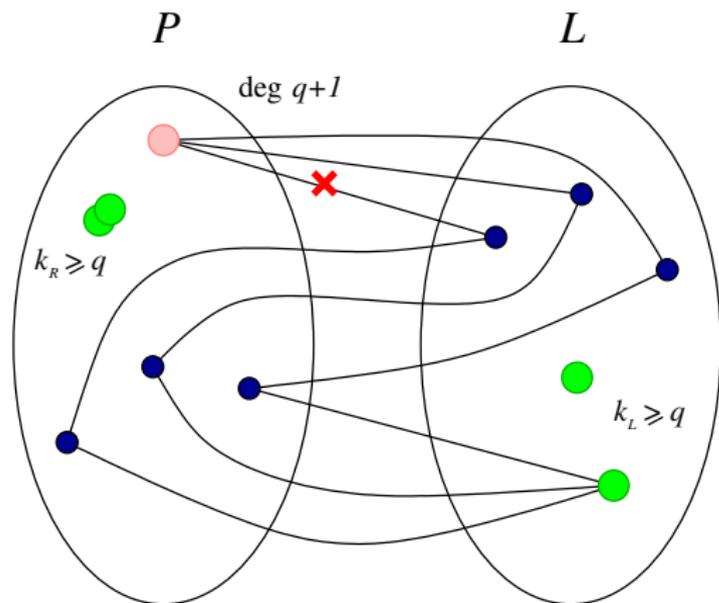
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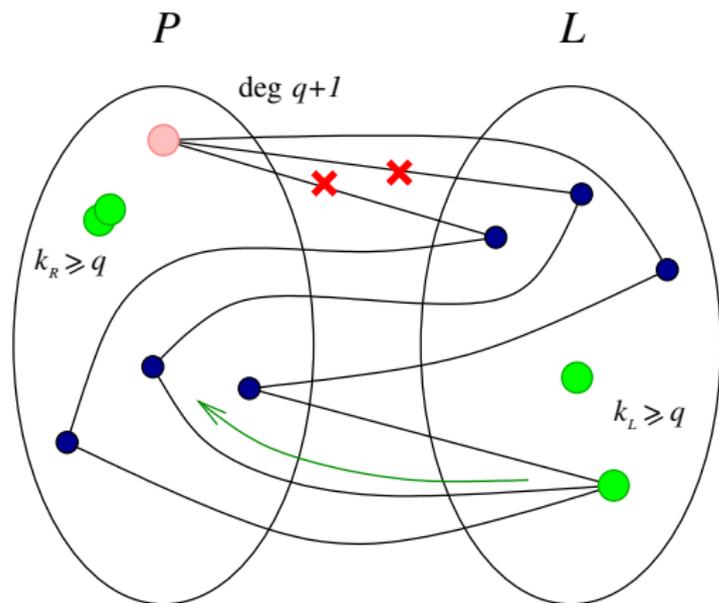
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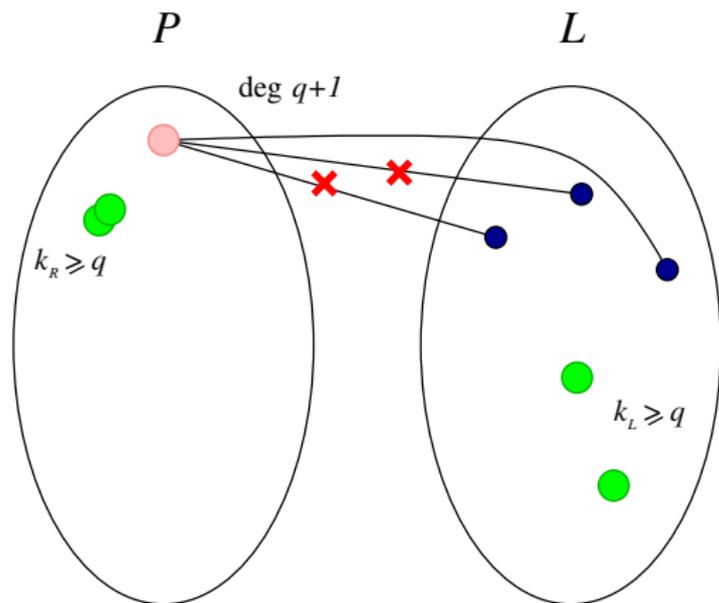
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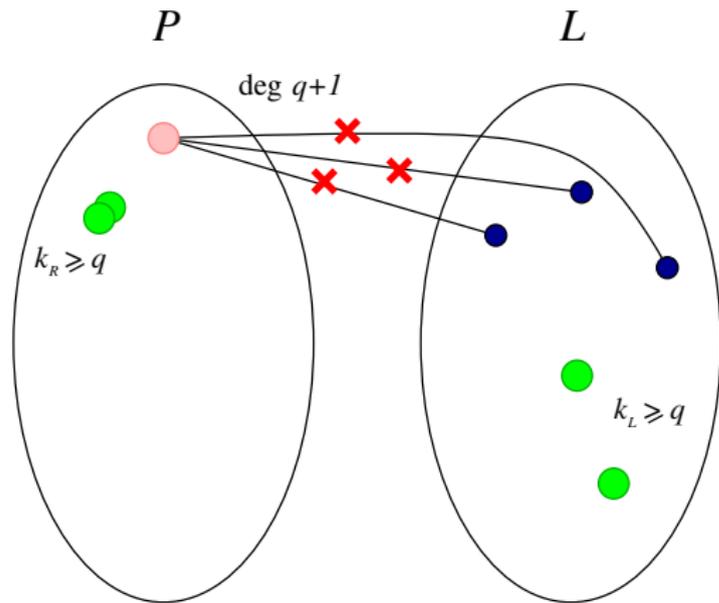
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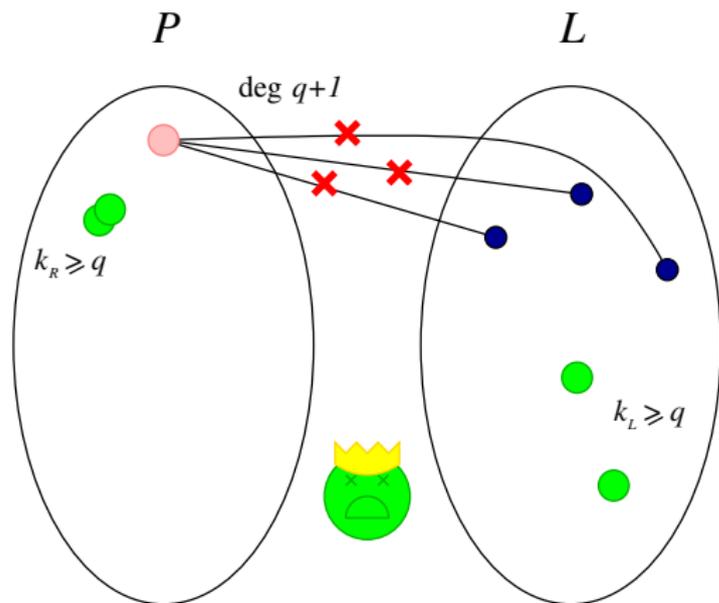
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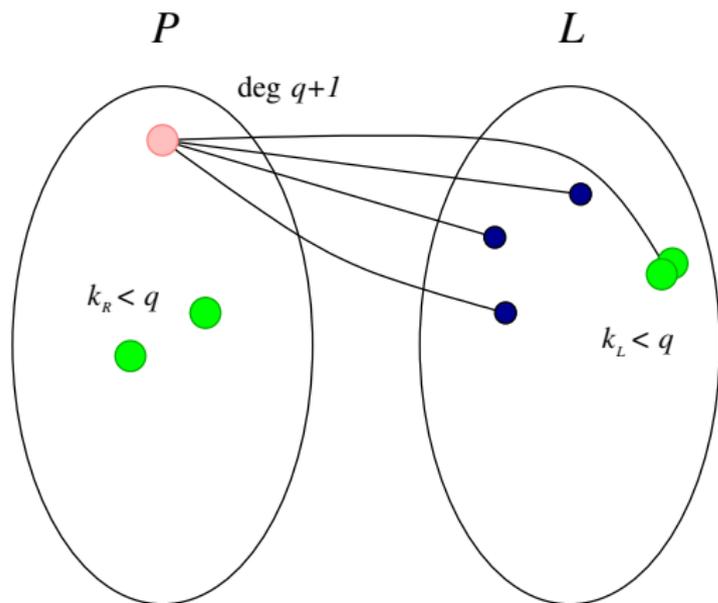
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Zombies block all ways of escape with positive probability!

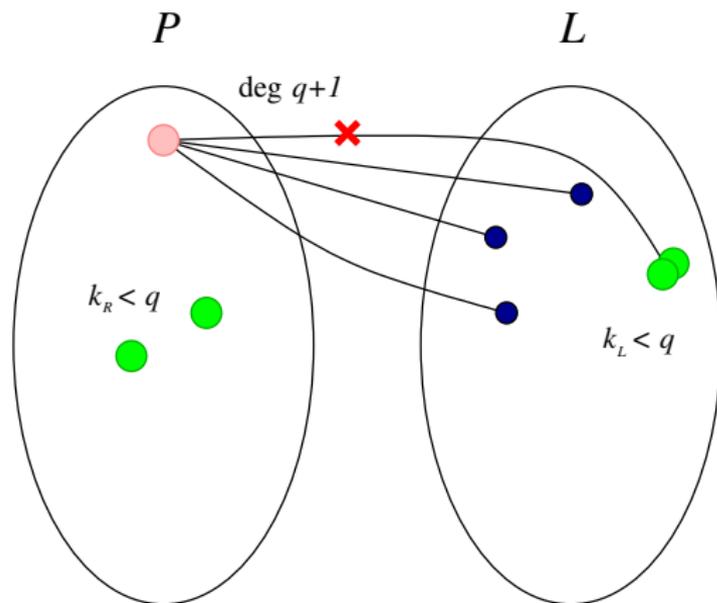
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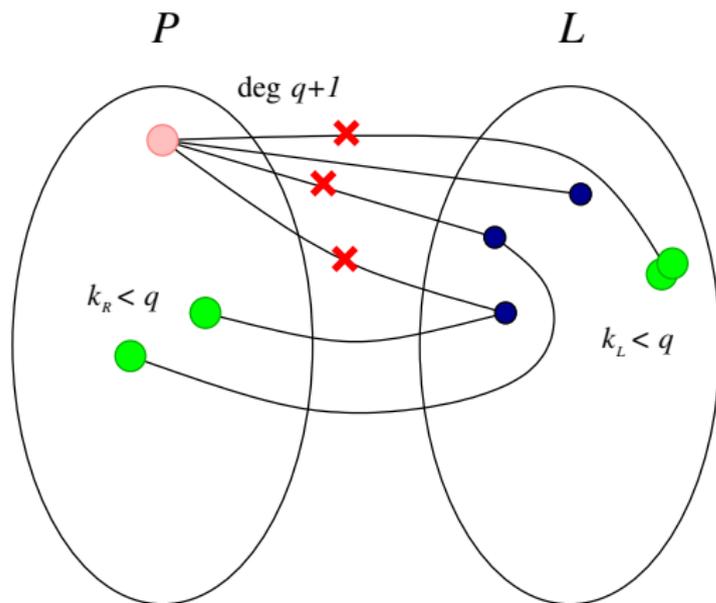
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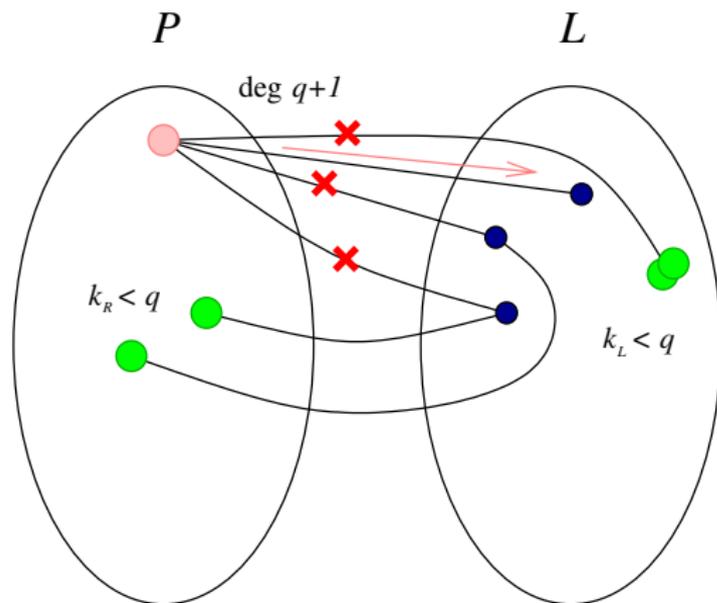
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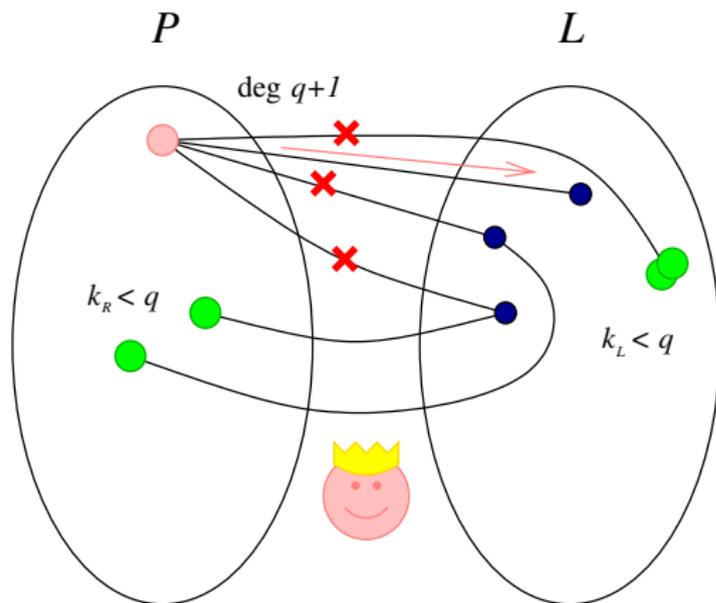
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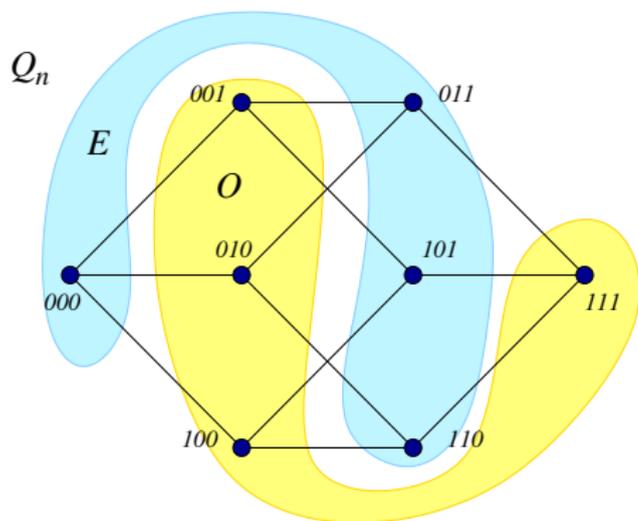
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The survivor can always escape for one more step!

Hypercube



- Vertices of Q_n are $\{0, 1\}$ -strings of length n .
- Q_n is (E, O) -bipartite
- E strings with even number of 1's.
- O strings with odd number of 1's.

Theorem

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(The survivor can always find a safe start.)

S_i = set of zombies at distance i from survivor ($|S_1|, |S_2| < n/3$)

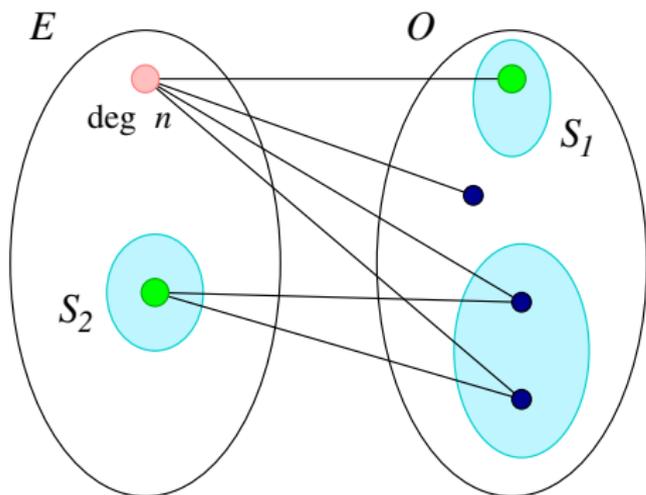
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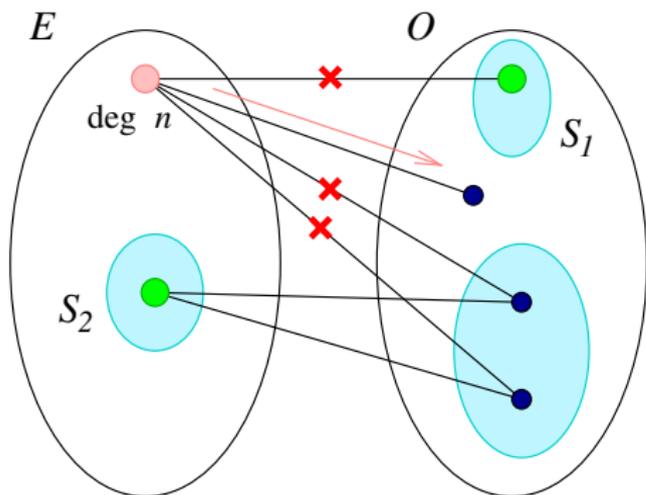
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Hypercube: zombies' strategy

Vector of distances $\vec{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_k)$

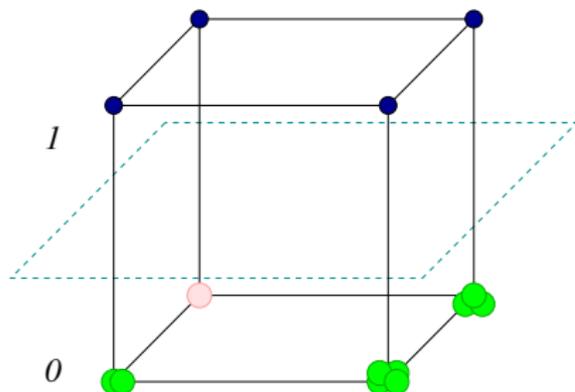
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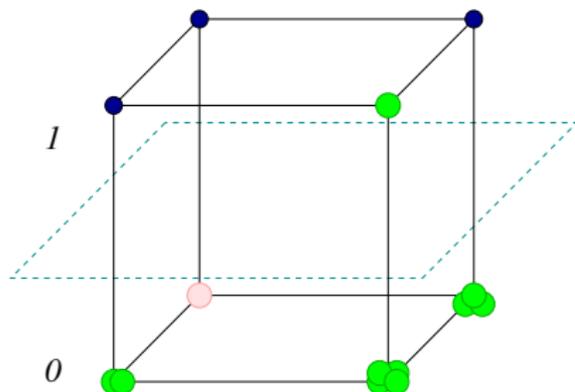
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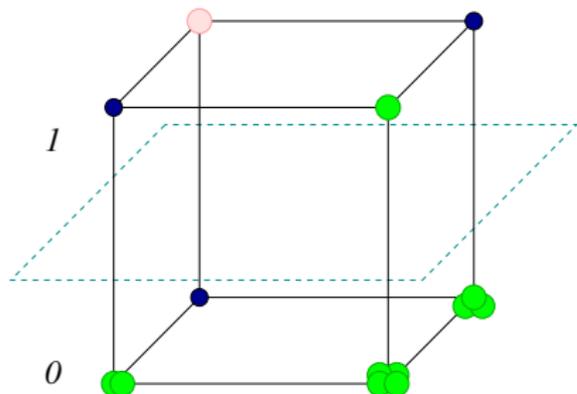
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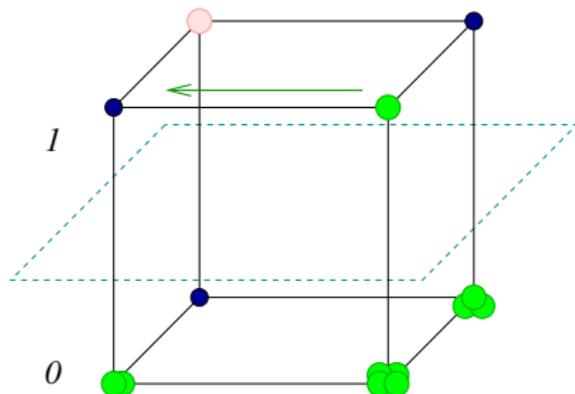
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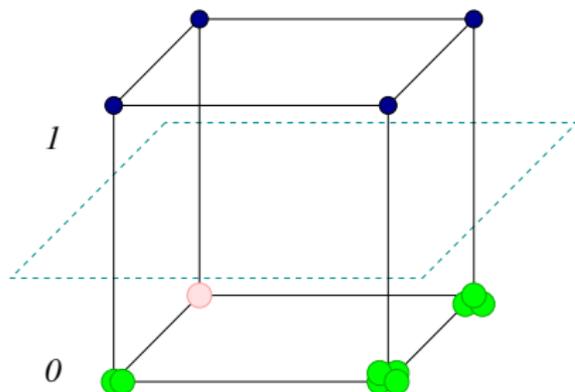
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- If the survivor flips a uniform coordinate, then the number of uniform coordinates decreases with positive probability.



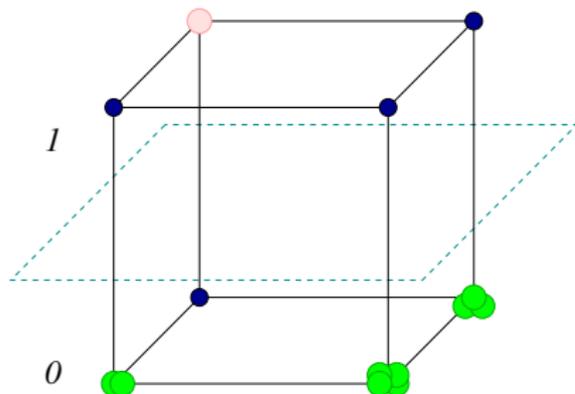
Hypercube: zombies' strategy

Vector of distances $\vec{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_k)$

It never increases (after each zombie move).

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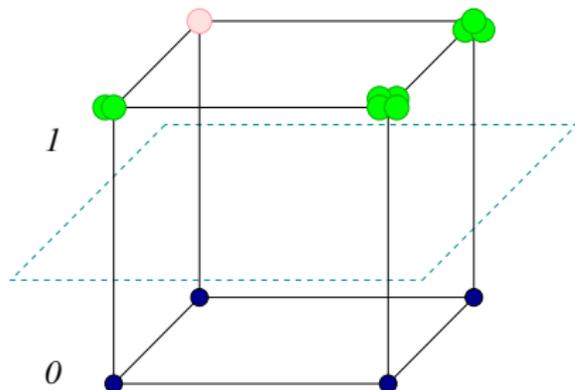
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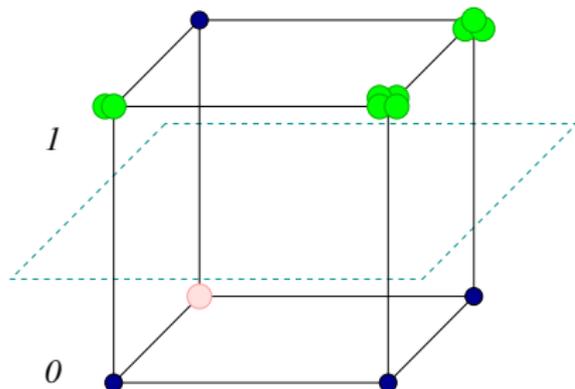
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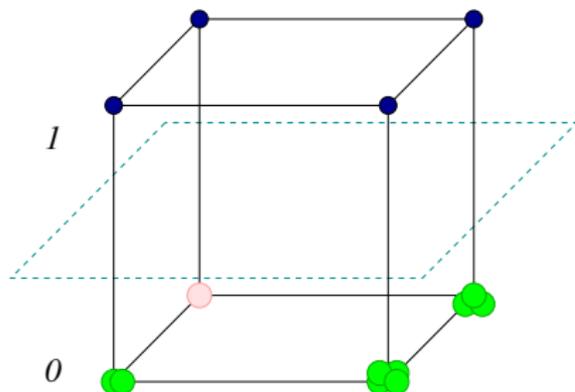
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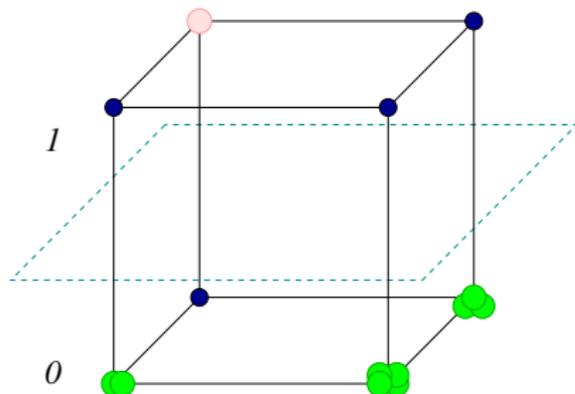
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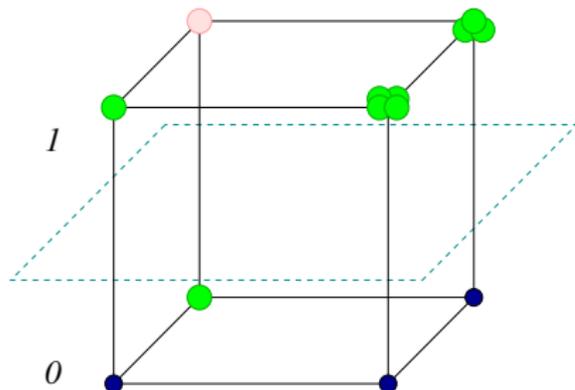
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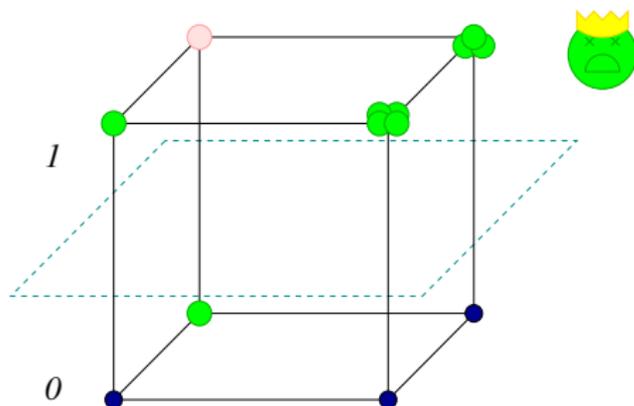
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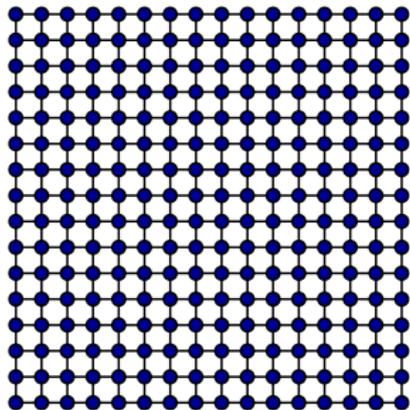
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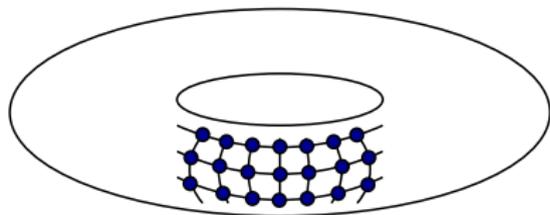
Every n steps, \vec{d} decreases with positive probability.

G_n



$n \times n$ square grid

T_n



$n \times n$ toroidal grid

Theorem

For $n \geq 2$, $z(G_n) = 2$. Hence, $Z(G_n) = 1$.

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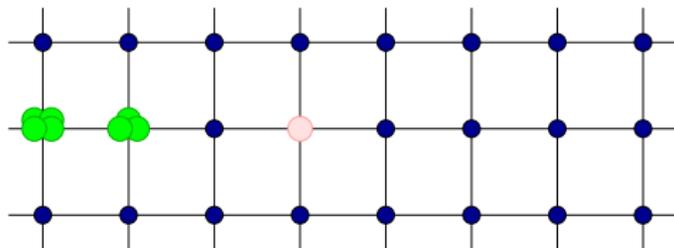
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Theorem

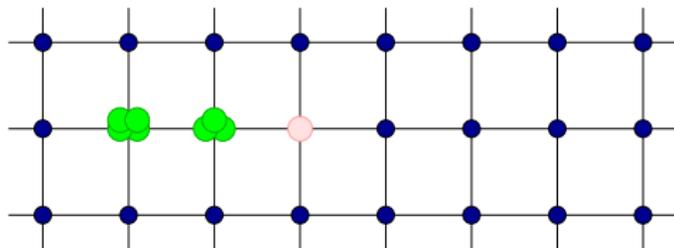
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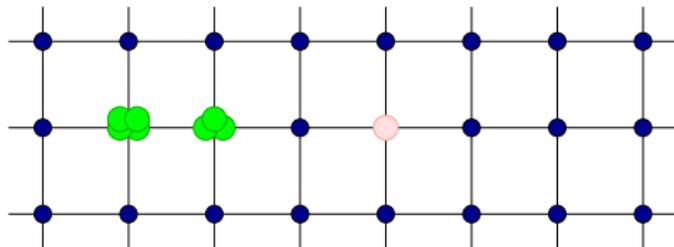
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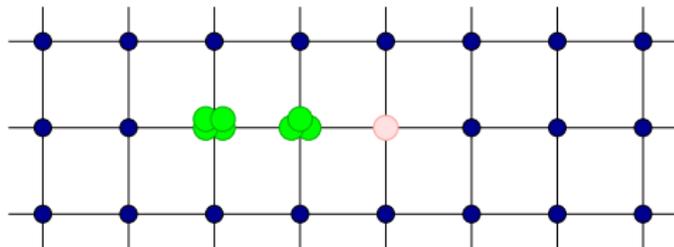
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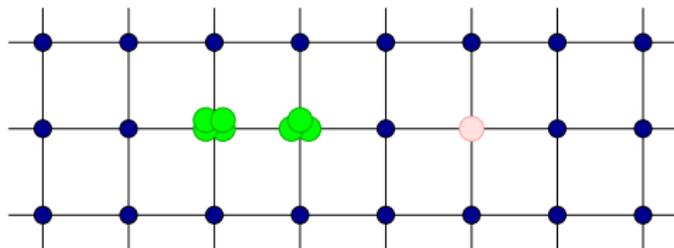
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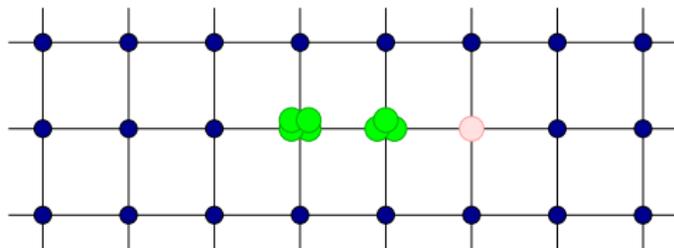
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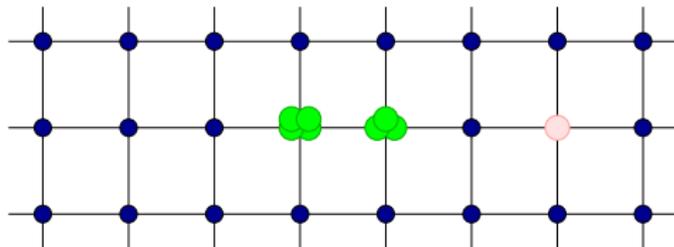
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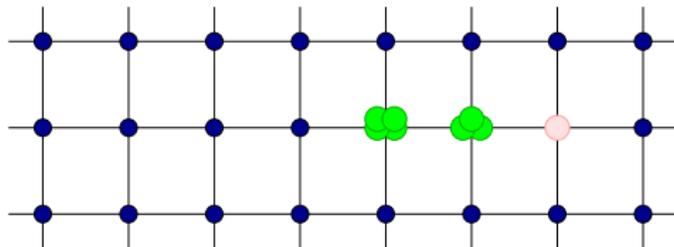
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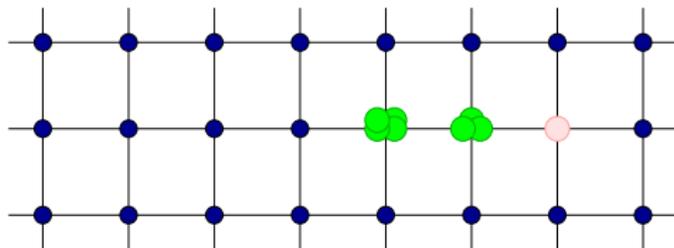
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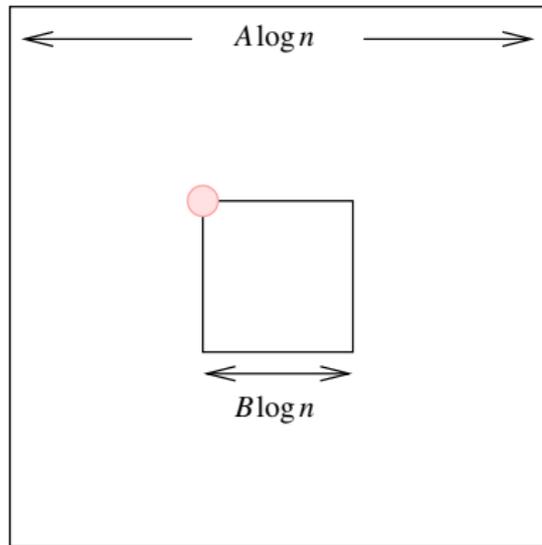
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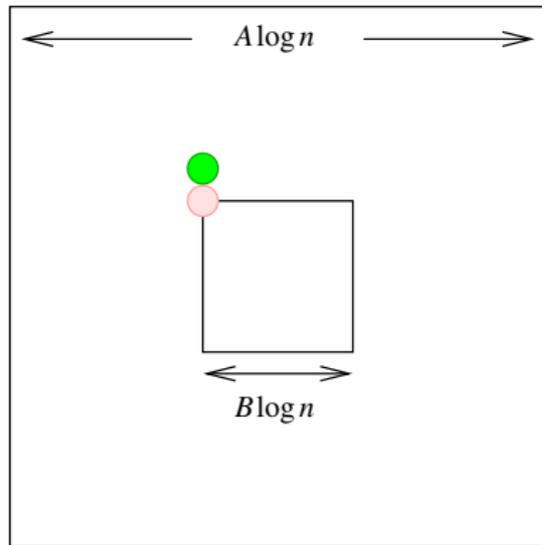
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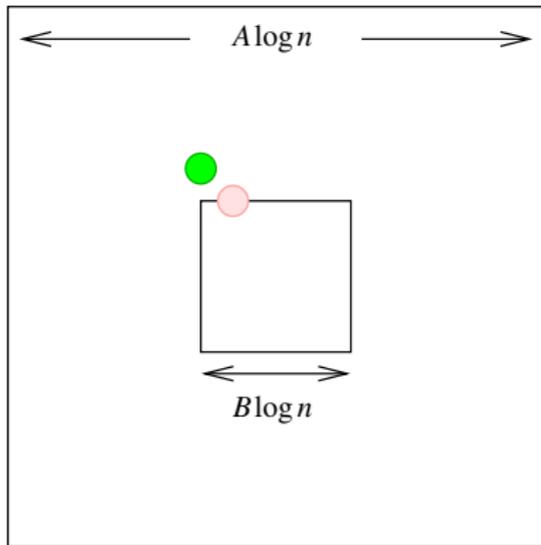
Torus: survivor's strategy



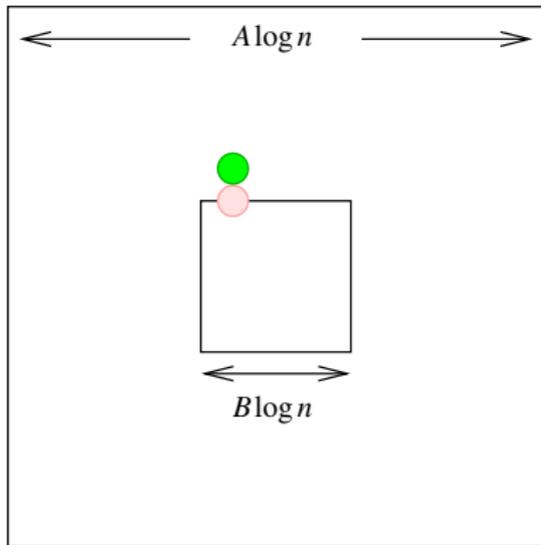
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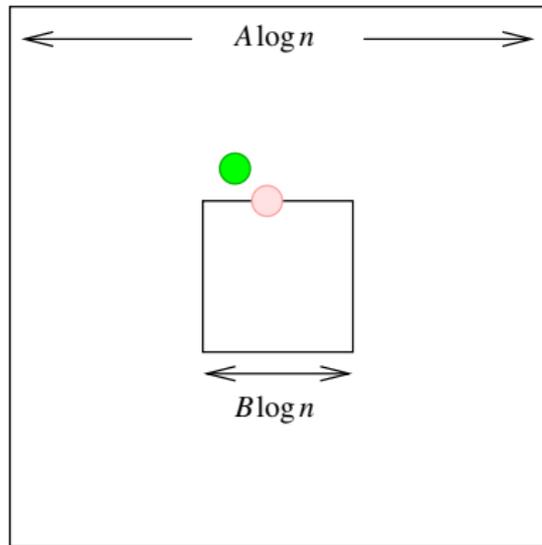
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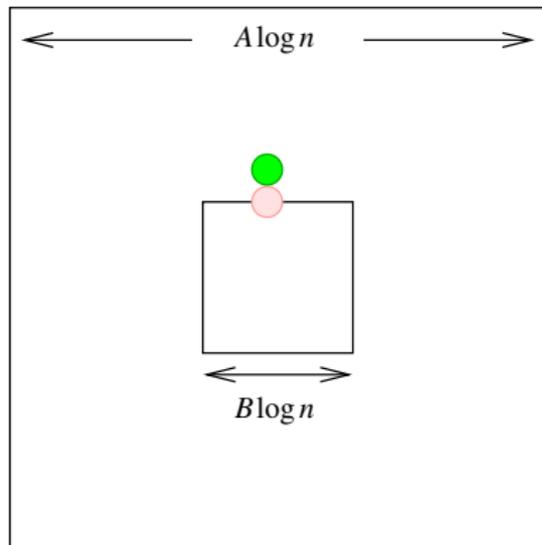
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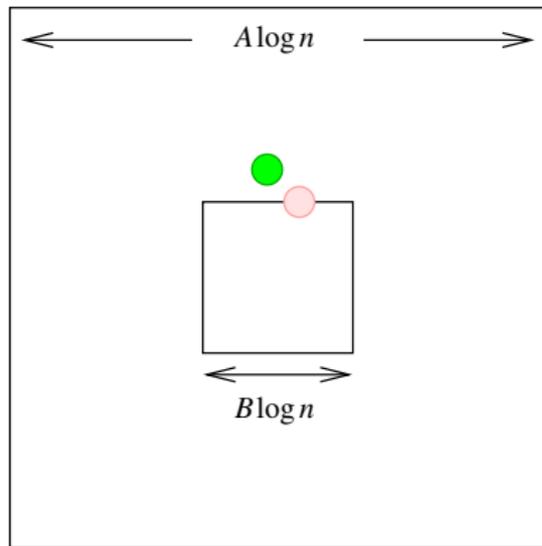
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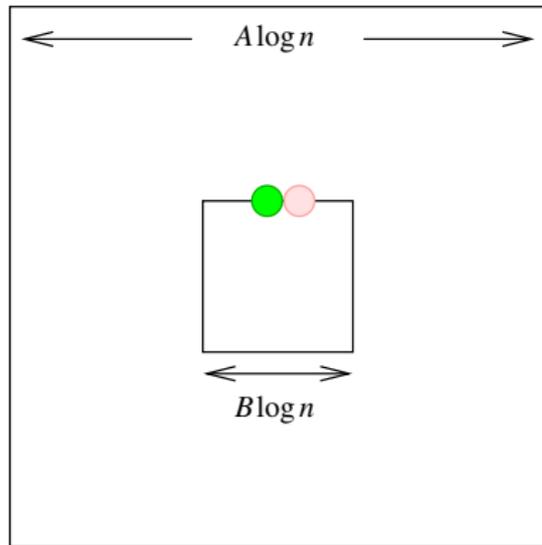
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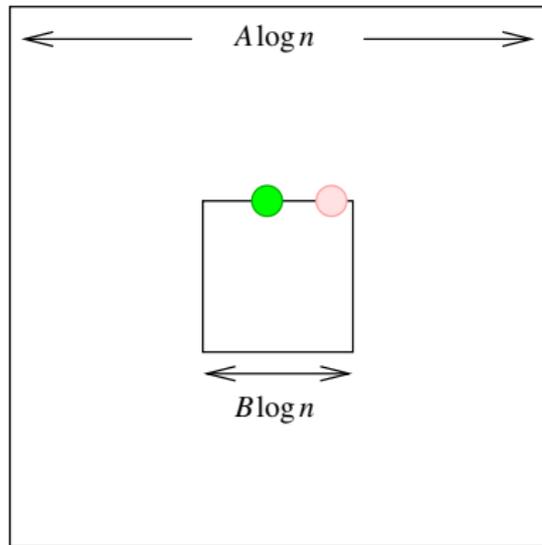
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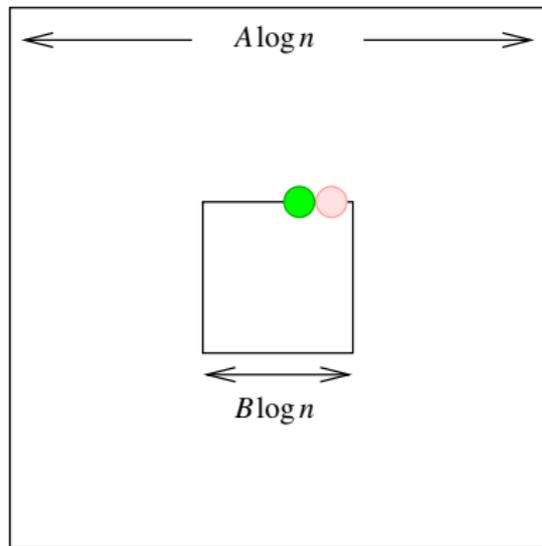
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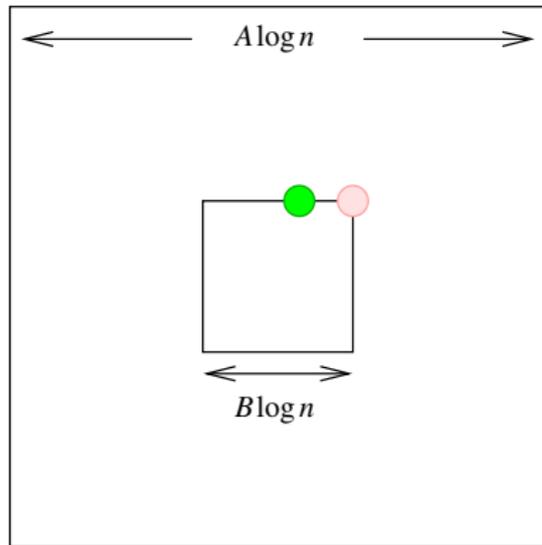
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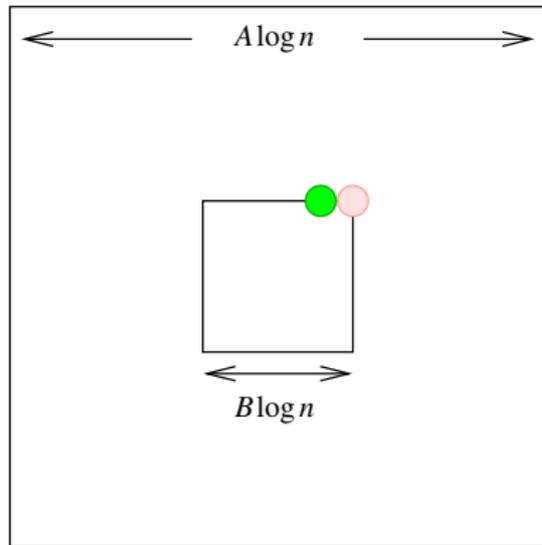
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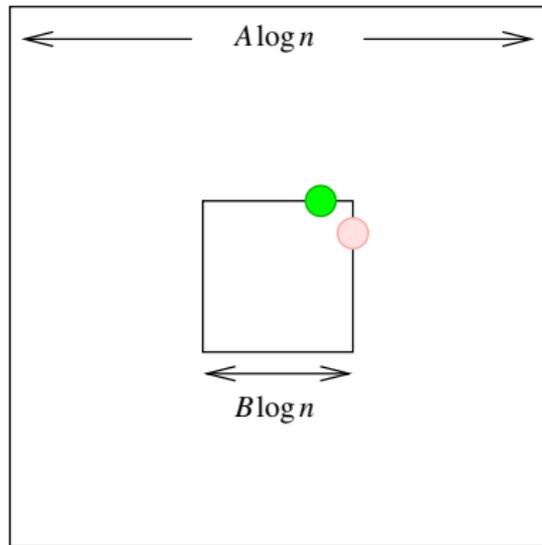
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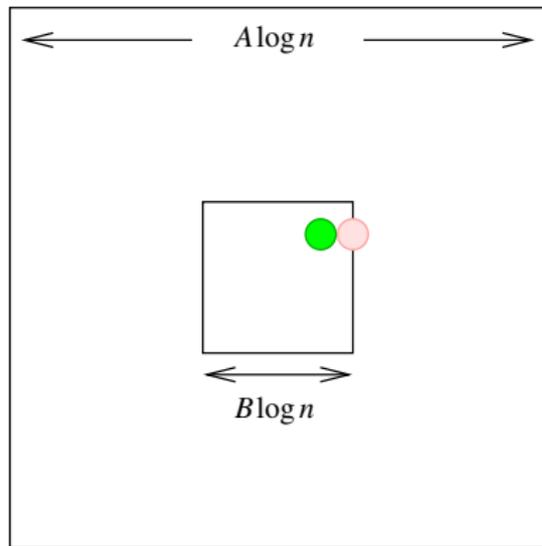
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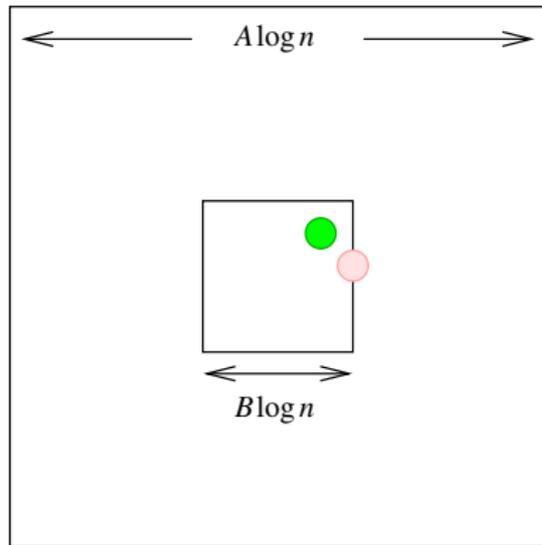
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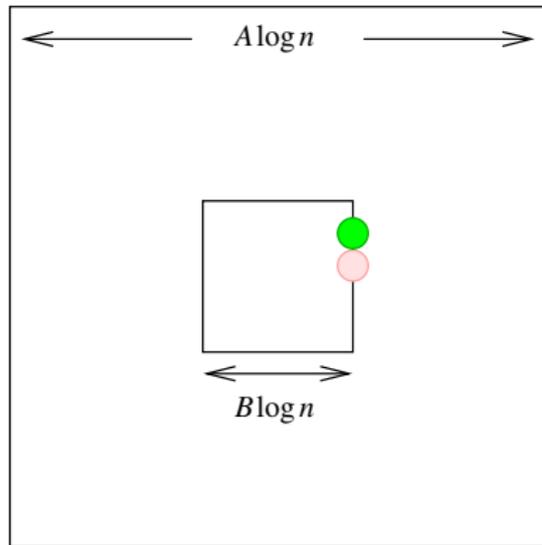
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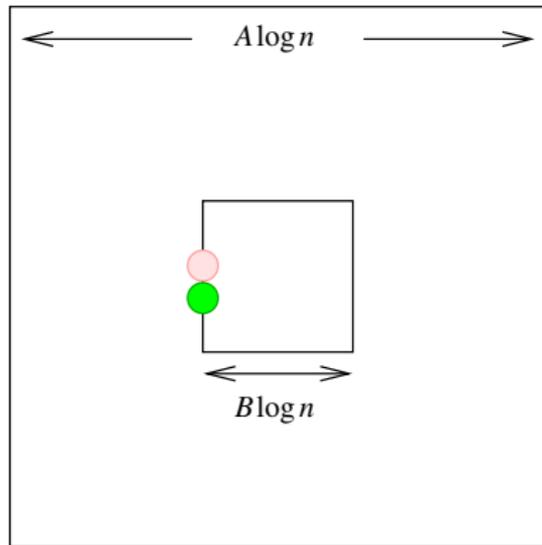
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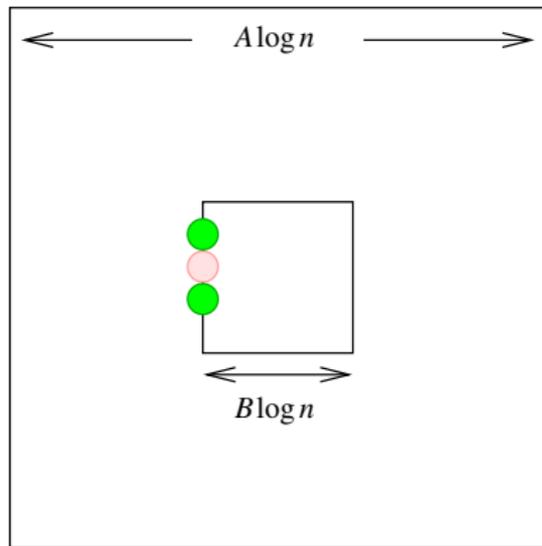
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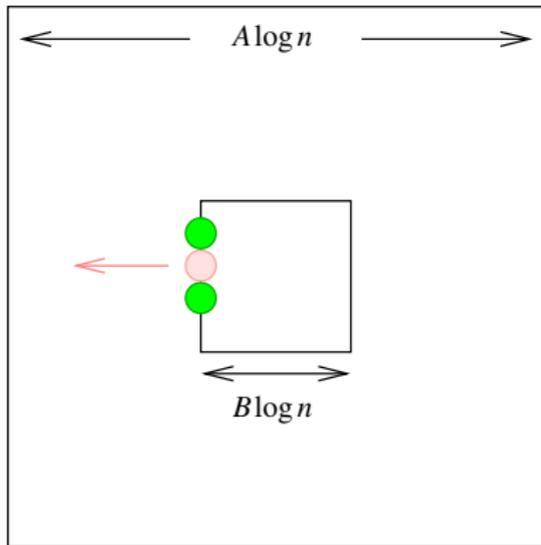
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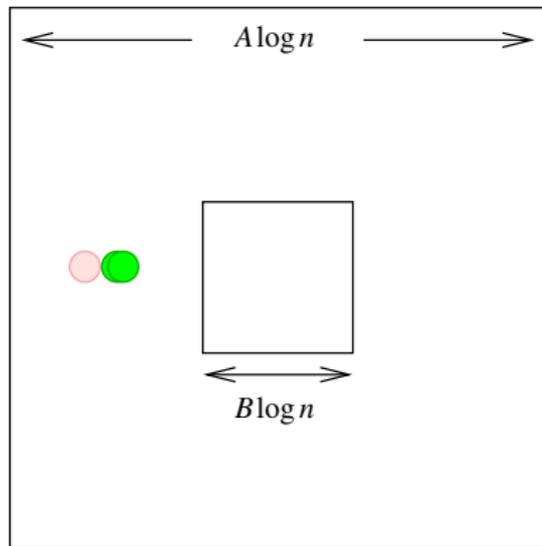
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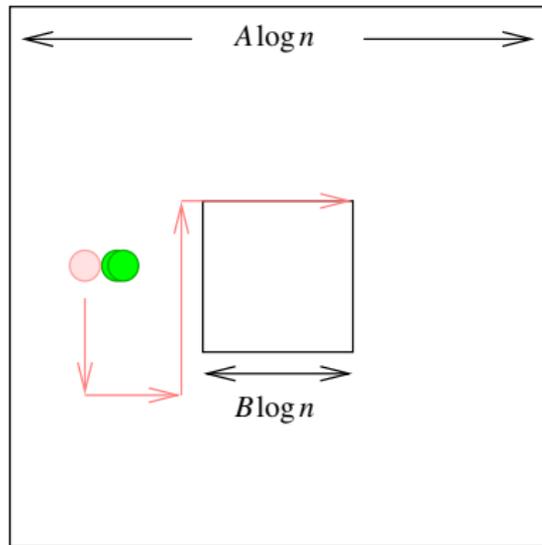
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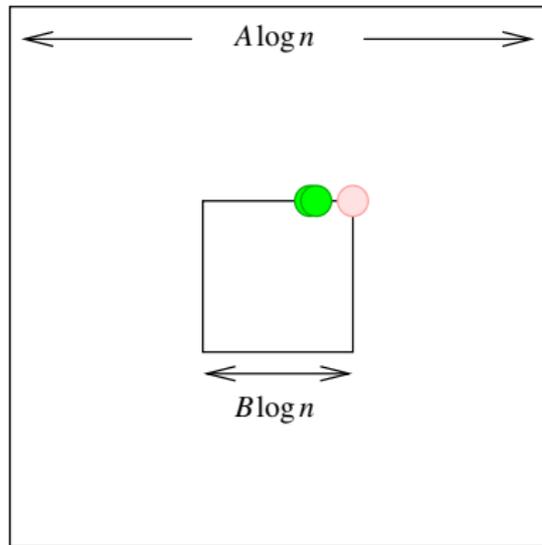
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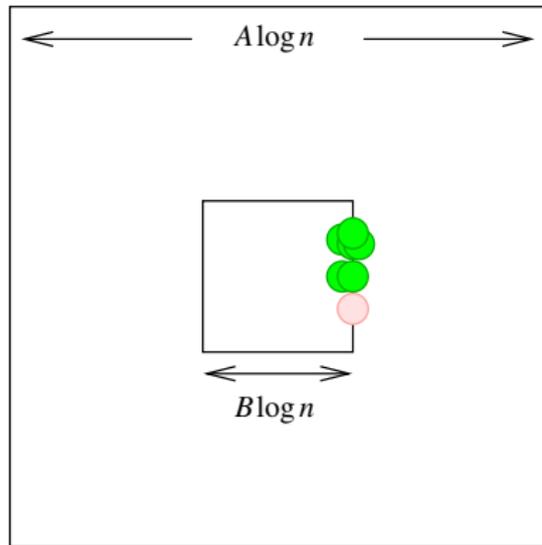
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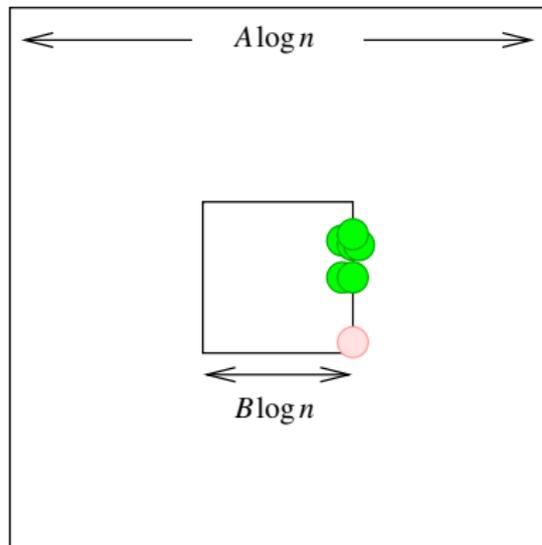
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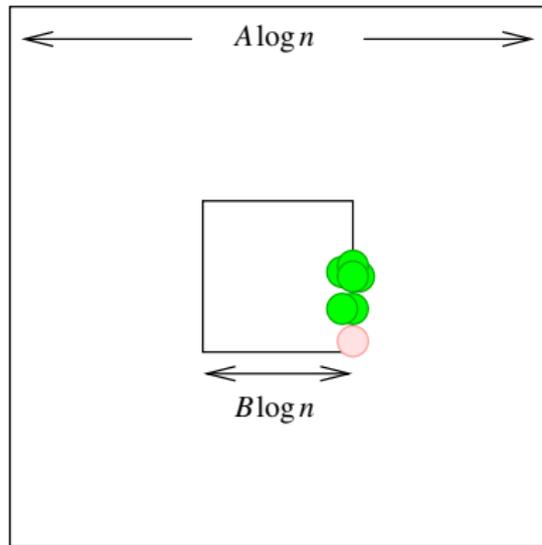
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- Upper bound on $z(T_n)$.
- Mixed cop-zombie model: how many cops are needed to lead a team of zombies?

Thank you

