Stratified random walks on the n-cube

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Abstract

In this paper we present a method for analyzing a general class of ramdom walks on the n-cube (and certain subgraphs of it). These walks all have the property that the transition probabilities depend only on the level of the point the walk is at. For these walks, we derive sharp bounds on their mixing rates, i.e., the number of steps required to guarantee that the resulting distribution is close to the (uniform) stationary distribution.

1. Introduction

One popular object on which to study random walks is the so-called n-cube, denoted by Q_n (see the next section for definitions). In this paper we present a method for analyzing a general class of random walks on the n-cube. These walks have the property that the transition probabilities (only) depend on the level (or weight) of the point the walk happens to be at, which is why we refer to them as stratified walks. All our walks will be reversible, and will have uniform stationary distributions. Our main goal will be to bound the rate at which the evolving distribution converges to its stationary distribution as a function of the number of steps taken by the walk. In particular, we will illustrate the method with several specific examples, giving for the first time sharp bounds on the mixing times of these walks.

For example, one special case is the following walk on $Q_n \setminus \{0\}$ (suggested by David Aldous [A94]): From $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in Q_n \setminus \{0\}$, choose a random pair (i, j) of distinct indices and move to $x' = (x'_1, \ldots, x'_n)$ where $x'_i \equiv x_i + x_j \pmod 2$, and $x'_k = x_k$, $k \neq i$. We show that $O(n \log n)$ steps suffice for this walk to approach its (uniform) stationary distribution.

2. Preliminaries

By the *n-cube* Q_n, we mean the graph with vertex set $V = \{(x_1, \ldots, x_n) : x_i = 0 \text{ or } 1,$ $1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and edge set E consisting of all pairs of vertices $x, y \in V$ which differ in exactly one coordinate. We indicate edges by writing $xy \in E$, or $x \sim y$. The *weight* $w(x)$ of a vertex x is just the number of coordinates which are equal to 1.

We will let $p = (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})$ with $0 < p_i \leq 1$, $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, denote the *transition probability vector* which will determine our process. It defines a walk W, which we call a *p-walk* on Q_n, as follows:

If the walk is currently at $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with $w(x) = k$ then for the next step, select a random coordinate i (each with probability $1/n$), and then move to

$$x' = (x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1 - x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{with probability} \quad \begin{cases} p_k & \text{if} \quad x_i = 0 \\ p_{k-1} & \text{if} \quad x_i = 1 \end{cases},$$

and otherwise, do nothing. It is easy to see that this p-walk W is reversible, and if not all the $p_k = 1$ (which we will henceforth assume), the walk is aperiodic with a uniform stationary distribution. The standard random walk on Q_n in which you either move to a random neighbor or stay put, all with equal probability $1/(n+1)$, corresponds to the choice $p = (\frac{n}{n+1}, \frac{n}{n+1}, \dots, \frac{n}{n+1})$. For $x, y \in V$, let us write $x \subset y$ if $x_i = 1 \Rightarrow y_i = 1$.

It will be useful to write down the transition matrix Q corresponding to the p-walk W. Thus, Q is a $2^n \times 2^n$ matrix indexed by the $x \in V$ with $Q(x, y)$ denoting the probability of going from y to x in one step, and given by

$$Q(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} p_{k-1} & \text{if } w(x) = k-1,\ w(y) = k, x \subset y \\ \frac{1}{n} p_k & \text{if } w(x) = k+1,\ w(y) = k, y \subset x \\ 1 - \frac{k}{n} p_{k-1} - \frac{(n-k)}{n} p_k & \text{if } x = y,\ w(x) = k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise .} \end{cases}$$

3. An overview

Our plan for analyzing the p-walk W will consist of the following steps:

(i) We decompose $\mathbb{E}^{2^n}$ into various invariant subspaces under the action of Q. This will result in the formation of smaller matrices $P_0, P_1, \dots$, whose eigenvalues are just the eigenvalues of Q (with appropriate multiplicities). Furthermore, the eigenvectors of Q are all formed from the eigenvectors of the P_i by simple linear transformations.

(ii) The largest eigenvalue of Q is $\rho_0 = 1$, which will also be an eigenvalue of P_0. We then derive good estimates for the second largest eigenvalue ρ_1 of P_0, by relating P_0 to a random walk on a certain weighted path G_n.

(iii) We next upper bound all the other eigenvalues of the P_i, $i \geq 1$ (most of which are substantially smaller than ρ_1).

(iv) We use hitting time arguments to show that the "central" points of G_n are always hit fairly soon with high probability.

(v) We then bound the mixing time (using either total variation or relative pointwise distance) for approaching the stationary distribution on G_n, assuming that we have started from a central point.

(vi) We finally lift the results back up to our original walk on Q_n to obtain the desired mixing time estimates for W.

Of course, to get precise answers, we must make some specific assumptions about p. We will do this for several particular examples, namely, when p_k grows linearly in k, and when p_k grows like k^α, $\alpha > 1$. Interpolation results can then be applied to treat the more general cases $p_k = O(k)$ and $p_k = O(k^\alpha)$, $\alpha > 1$. We remark that our techniques also apply to the simpler case that p_k is constant. However, such walks have already been well-studied in the literature (e.g., see [LT79], [DGM90]) so we will not discuss them here.

4. Decomposing Q

Let us denote by V_k the set of $\binom{n}{k}$ vectors $x \in V$ of weight k, $0 \leq k \leq n$. We will identify a k-element subset (= k-set) of $[n] := \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ with a weight k vector x in the usual way, namely

$$x \longleftrightarrow \{i \in [n] : x_i = 1\}$$

(so that we can also think of V_k as the set of k-sets of $[n]$). It will be convenient to regard Q as being formed from blocks, induced by the V_k in the natural way:

$$Q = \begin{array}{c|ccccc|} & V_0 & \cdots & V_j & \cdots & V_n \\ \hline V_0 & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & \\ V_i & \cdots & & Q[i,j] & & \cdots \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & \\ V_n & & & & & \end{array}$$

Here, $Q[i,j]$ is an $\binom{n}{i}$ by $\binom{n}{j}$ submatrix whose structure we now describe.

Define $M_{i,j}$, $0 \le i, j \le n$, to be the comparability matrix of the sets V_i and V_j. That is, $M_{i,j}$ is indexed by V_i and V_j, and for $x \in V_i$, $y \in V_j$,

$$M_{i,j}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \subset y \text{ or } y \subset x \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} .$$

Then it is easily seen that

$$Q[i,j] = \begin{cases} \frac{p_k}{n} M_{k,k+1} & \text{if} \quad i = k, j = k+1 \\ \frac{p_k}{n} M_{k+1,k} & \text{if} \quad i = k+1, j = k \\ \left(1 - \frac{k}{n} p_{k-1} - \frac{(n-k)}{n} p_k\right) M_{k,k} & \text{if} \quad i = j = k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} .$$

We abbreviate:

$$\begin{aligned} q(k, k+1) &= q(k+1, k) = p_k/n \\ q(k,k) &= 1 - \frac{k}{n} p_{k-1} - \frac{(n-k)}{n} p_k \ . \end{aligned}$$

Since $M_{k,k}$ is just an $\binom{n}{k}$ by $\binom{n}{k}$ identity matrix, and $M_{k+1,k} = M^*_{k,k+1}$ (with $*$ denoting transpose) then we see that Q is symmetric.

Our next goal will be to separate the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of Q. To begin, suppose $X = (X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n)^*$ satisfies the eigenvalue equation

$$QX = \rho X \tag{1}$$

where X_k is a block of X of length $\binom{n}{k}$, and has the form

$$X_k = c_k M_{k,ni} y_k \tag{2}$$

for some real numbers y_k and constants c_k (which will be determined shortly). Define

$$M_n := \begin{pmatrix} c_0 M_{n,0} & & & & \\ & c_1 M_{n,1} & & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & 0 & & \ddots & \\ & & & & c_n M_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

and $Y = (y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n)^*$. Thus, $X = M_n^* Y$. It follows by (1) that

$$M_n Q M_n^* Y = \rho M_n M_n^* Y \ . \tag{3}$$

Let us now choose the c_k so that $M_n M_n^* = I$ (an appropriate identity matrix). Hence,

$$c_k^2 M_{nk} M_{kn} = I$$

which implies

$$c_k = \binom{n}{k}^{-1/2}, \ 0 \leq k \leq n \ .$$

Therefore, setting

$$P_0 := M_n Q M_n^*$$

we have by (3)

$$P_0 Y = \rho Y$$

so that the $n+1$ eigenvalues of P_0 are also eigenvalues of Q. In fact, if Y is an eigenvector of P_0 with eigenvalue ρ, then $X = M_n^* Y$ is an eigenvector of Q with eigenvalue ρ. Direct computation shows that:

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \qquad P_0(k,k) &= 1 - p_{k-1} \cdot \frac{k}{n} - p_k \frac{(n-k)}{n} = q(k,k) \\
(5) \qquad P_0(k,k+1) &= P_0(k+1,k) = \sqrt{(k+1)(n-k)}\ \frac{p_k}{n},\ 0 \leq k \leq n \ ,
\end{aligned}$$

and all other entries are 0.

Now suppose that X' is an eigenvector of Q which does *not* arise from those of P_0 in this way. Then clearly $X' \in \ker M_n$. For the next step, assume $X' \in \ker M_n$ satisfies (1), and has the form

$$X' = (0, X_1', X_2', \ldots, X_{n-1}', 0)^* \tag{6}$$

where X_k' is a block of X' of length $\binom{n}{k}$ and has the form

$$X_k' = c_k' M_{k,n-1} y_k',\ 1 \leq k \leq n-1 \ ,$$

for some y_k' (vectors indexed by $(n-1)$-sets of $[n]$) and constants c_k' (which will be determined shortly). Define

$$M_{n-1} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ & c_1' M_{n-1,1} & & & 0 \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & c_{n-1}' M_{n-1,n-1} \\ & 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$Y' = (0, y'_1, \ldots, y'_{n-1}, 0)^* .$$

As before, (1) implies

$$M_{n-1} Q M_{n-1}^* Y' = \rho M_{n-1} M_{n-1}^* Y' . \tag{7}$$

Now it is easily checked that

$$M_{n-1,k} M_{k,n-1} = \binom{n-2}{k-1} M_{n-1,n-1} + \binom{n-2}{k} M_{n-1,n} M_{n,n-1}, \ 1 \le k \le n-1 . \tag{8}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} (c'_k)^2 M_{n-1,k} M_{k,n-1} y'_k &= (c'_k)^2 \binom{n-2}{k-1} y'_k + c'_k \binom{n-2}{k} M_{n-1,n} (c'_k M_{n,n-1} y'_k) \\ &= (c'_k)^2 \binom{n-2}{k-1} y'_k \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} c'_k \binom{n-1}{k} M_{n,n-1} y'_k &= c'_k M_{n,k} M_{k,n-1} y'_k \\ &= M_{n,k} X'_k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

by the assumption that $X' \in \ker M_n$. We now choose

$$c'_k = \binom{n-2}{k-1}^{-1/2}$$

which then gives by (7)

$$M_{n-1} Q M_{n-1}^* Y' = \rho Y' . \tag{9}$$

Consider the matrix

$$\bar{P}_1 := M_{n-1} Q M_{n-1}^*$$

which we can regard as a block matrix by deleting the first and last rows and columns (which are all zero). Then

$$\bar{P}_1(k,k) = c'_k M_{n-1,k} q(k,k) c'_k M_{k,n-1} = q(k,k) I .$$

where I is an $\binom{n}{n-1} \times \binom{n}{n-1}$ identity matrix. Since by (8),

$$c'_k M_{n-1,k} q(k,k+1) M_{k,k+1} c'_{k+1} M_{k+1,n-1} = \frac{p_k}{n} \sqrt{k(n-k-1)}\, I + T$$

where $Tv = 0$ for $v \in \ker M_{n,n-1}$. Now define the $(n-1)\times(n-1)$ matrix P_1 by choosing

$$\begin{aligned} P_1(k,k) &= q(k,k) \\ P_1(k,k+1) = P_1(k+1,k) &= \frac{p_k}{n}\sqrt{k(n-k-1)}\ , \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \le k \le n-1$.

In addition, if $Z' = (z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_{n-1})^*$ satisfies

$$P_1 Z' = \rho Z' \tag{10}$$

and $v \in \ker M_{n,n-1}$ then

$$X'_k = M_{k,n-1} v z_k$$

defines an eigenvector $X' = (0, X'_1, \ldots, X'_{n-1}, 0)^*$ of Q in $\ker M_n$ with eigenvalue ρ. Since

$$\dim(\ker M_{n,n-1}) = \binom{n}{1} - \binom{n}{0} = n-1$$

then for each eigenvalue ρ in (10), we can produce $n-1$ independent eigenvectors X' for Q with eigenvalue ρ.

We will carry out the preceding argument repeatedly to describe all the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of Q. In general, we assume that for a fixed j, $X \in \ker M_{n-j+1}$ satisfies (1), and has the form

$$X = (0, \ldots, 0, X_j, \ldots, X_{n-j}, 0, \ldots, 0)^*,$$

where X_k is a block of X of length $\binom{n}{k}$ and has the form

$$X_k = c_k M_{k,n-j} y_k,\ j \le k \le n-j\ ,$$

for some y_k (vectors indexed by $(n-j)$-sets of $[n]$) and constants c_k (which will be determined shortly).

Note that $\ker M_{n-j+1} \subset \ker M_l$ for $l \ge n-j+1$.

Define

$$M_{n-j} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & & & & & & & \\ & & & c_j M_{n-j,j} & & & & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & & & & c_k M_{n-j,k} & & & & \\ & & & & & & \ddots & & & \\ & & 0 & & & & & c_{n-j} M_{n-j,n-j} & & \\ & & & & & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$Y = (0, \ldots, 0, y_j, \ldots, y_{n-j}, 0, \ldots, 0)^* \ .$$

By (1) we have

$$M_{n-j} Q M_{n-j}^* Y = \rho M_{n-j} M_{n-j}^* Y \ .$$

It can be checked that

$$M_{n-j,k} M_{k,n-j} = \binom{n-2j}{n-j-k} M_{n-j,n-j} + \sum_{\ell > n-j} c''_\ell M_{n-j,\ell} M_{\ell,n-j} \tag{11}$$

for $n-j \leq k \leq j$ and for appropriate constants c''_ℓ. Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (c_k)^2 M_{n-j,k} M_{k,n-j} y_k &= (c_k)^2 \binom{n-2j}{n-j-k} y_k + \sum_{\ell > n-j} c''_\ell M_{n-j,\ell} (c_k M_{\ell,n-j} y_k) \\ &= (c_k)^2 \binom{n-2j}{n-j-k} y_k \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} c''_\ell \binom{n-j}{k} M_{\ell,n-j} y_k &= c''_\ell M_{\ell,k} M_{k,n-j} y_k \\ &= M_{\ell,k} X_k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for $X \in \ker M_{n-j+1} \subset \ker M_\ell$. We now specify

$$c_k = \binom{n-2j}{n-j-k}^{-1/2} \ .$$

Then

$$M_{n-j} Q M_{n-j}^* Y = \rho Y \ .$$

Let

$$\bar{P}_j := M_{n-j} Q M_{n-j}^*$$

which we can regard as a block matrix by deleting the first and last j rows and columns (which are all zero). The (k,k)-block of $\bar{P}_j$, for $j \le k \le n-j$, is given by

$$\bar{P}_j(k,k) = c_k M_{n-j,k} q(k,k) M_{k,k} c_k M_{k,n-j} = q(k,k) I$$

where I is an $\binom{n}{n-j} \times \binom{n}{n-j}$ identity matrix.

To compute the $(k,k+1)$ and $(k+1,k)$ blocks of $\bar{P}_j$, using (11) we have

$$c_k M_{n-j,k} q(k,k+1) M_{k,k+1} c_{k+1} M_{k+1,n-j} = \frac{p_k}{n}\sqrt{(n-j-k)(k-j+1)}\; I + T$$

where $Tv = 0$ for $v \in \ker M_{n-j+1,n-j}$. Now, define the $(n-2j+1)\times(n-2j+1)$ matrix P_j by choosing

$$\begin{aligned} P_j(k,k) &= q(k,k) \\ P_j(k,k+1) = P_j(k+1,k) &= \sqrt{(k-j+1)(n-j-k)}\,\frac{p_k}{n}\ . \end{aligned}$$

for $j \le k \le n-j$.

Hence, if $Z = (z_j, \ldots, z_{n-j})^*$ satisfies

$$P_j Z = \rho Z \tag{12}$$

and $v \in \ker M_{n-j+1,n-j}$ then

$$X_k = M_{k,n-j} v z_k$$

defines an eigenvector $X = (0,\ldots,0,X_j,\ldots,X_{n-j},0,\ldots,0)$ of Q in $\ker M_{n-j+1}$ with eigenvalue ρ. Since

$$\dim(\ker M_{n-j+1,n-j}) = \binom{n}{n-j} - \binom{n}{n-j+1}$$

then for each eigenvalue ρ in (12) we can produce $\binom{n}{n-j} - \binom{n}{n-j+1}$ independent eigenvectors X for Q with eigenvalue ρ.

Executing this process for $1 \le j \le \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$, and noting that P_j has $n-2j+1$ independent eigenvectors, then the total number of eigenvectors of Q generated this way (counting the $n+1$ from P_0) is just

$$n+1+\sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}(n-2j+1)\left(\binom{n}{n-j} - \binom{n}{n-j+1}\right) = 2^n$$

and so we have found a complete set.

5. The Aldous cube

We will now examine in some detail a particular example of a ρ-walk W_A which will illustrate more specifically the approach we have described. This walk W_A, in which x_i is replaced by $x_i + x_j \pmod 2$ for a randomly chosen pair (i, j) of distinct indices (see the description at the end of Section 1) corresponds to the choice $p_k = \frac{k}{n-1}$, $0 \le k \le n-1$. Note that this is actually a walk on the punctured cube $Q_n^- = Q_n \setminus \{0\}$. Thus, in this case we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&q(k,k) = 1 - k/n \quad \text{and} \\
&P_j(k, k+1) = P_j(k+1, k) = \tfrac{k}{n(n-1)}\sqrt{(k-j+1)(n-k-j)},
\end{aligned} \tag{13}
$$

for $j \le k \le n-j$, and $0 \le j \le \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$.

As usual, the largest eigenvalue of P_0 is 1. We will show that any other eigenvalue ρ' of P_0 satisfies

$$
\rho' \le 1 - \frac{1}{3n} \ . \tag{14}
$$

Furthermore, all other eigenvalues of Q_A (the name for the transition matrix Q in this case) are significantly smaller than this. To prove (14), we first define

$$
P_0' := I - P_0
$$

where I is an $n \times n$ identity matrix. Thus,

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_0'(k,k) &= 1 - P_0(k,k) \ , \\
P_0'(k,k+1) &= P_0'(k+1,k) = -P_0(k,k+1)
\end{aligned}
$$

and all other entries are zero.

Claim. P_0' is the (normalized) Laplacian matrix of a weighted path G_n on a set $[n] = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ of n vertices. The *degree* d_k of vertex k is $n(n-1)\binom{n}{k}$. The *edge weight* w_k on the edge $\{k, k+1\}$ is $k(n-k)\binom{n}{k}$. (Thus, the *loop* weight at k is $(n-1)(n-k)\binom{n}{k}$.) This claim follows by direct verification from the definition of the Laplacian for G_n (see [C96], [CY95] for background material on Laplacians on graphs).

In fact, G_n is just obtained from $Q_n \setminus \{0\}$ by collapsing all vertices of weight k in $Q_n \setminus \{0\}$ into the single vertex k of G_n, for $1 \le k \le n$.

Thus, for any $g : [n] \to \mathbb{R}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_0' g(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_x}} \sum_{\substack{y \\ y \sim x}} \left(\frac{g(x)}{\sqrt{d_x}} - \frac{g(y)}{\sqrt{d_y}} \right) w_{xy} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_x}} \sum_{\substack{y \\ y \sim x}} (f(x) - f(y)) w_{xy} \qquad (15)
\end{aligned}
$$

where

$$f(x) := g(x)/\sqrt{d_x}, \ x \in [n]$$

$$d_x = n(n-1)\binom{n}{x}, \ x \in [n]$$

and

$$w_{xy} \text{ is the edge weight on the edge } xy.$$

(Of course, for the path G_n, $w_{xy} = 0$ unless $|x - y| = 1$.) If we denote the eigenvalues of P_0' by

$$0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n$$

then our first goal is to lower-bound λ_1. We will do this by constructing a "nearby" weighted path $\hat{G}_n$ for which we can control $\hat{\lambda}_1 = \hat{\lambda}_1(\hat{P}_0)$ and its corresponding eigenfunction exactly, and then applying a comparison theorem for relating λ_1 to $\hat{\lambda}_1$.

The weighted path $\hat{G}_n$ will have the same vertex set $[n]$ as G_n. The degrees in $\hat{G}_n$ are given by

$$\hat{d}_k = \begin{cases} n^2(n^2-1)/(n-3) & \text{for} \quad k = 1 \\ n(n+1)\binom{n}{k} & \text{for} \quad 2 \leq k \leq n \end{cases} . \qquad (16)$$

(We are assuming $n > 3$.) The edge weights $\hat{w}_k$ for the edges $\{k, k+1\}$ of $\hat{G}_n$ are given by

$$\hat{w}_k = (k+2)(n-k)\binom{n}{k}, \ 1 \leq k \leq n-1 \ . \qquad (17)$$

Define $\hat{f} : [n] \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\hat{f}(k) := \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{2}{n+1}, \ 1 \leq k \leq n \qquad (18)$$

and set

$$\hat{g}(k) := \hat{f}(k)\sqrt{d_k} \ .$$

We claim that $\hat{\lambda}_1 = \frac{1}{n}$ is the smallest positive eigenvalue of the corresponding Laplacian matrix $\hat{P}_0$ for $\hat{G}_n$, and that $\hat{g}$ is its corresponding eigenvector. To see this, we first must check (which is straightforward) that $\hat{f}$ satisfies the following condition (analogous to (15)):

$$\hat{P}_0\hat{g}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_x}} \sum_{\substack{y \\ y\sim x}} (\hat{f}(x) - \hat{f}(y))\hat{w}_{xy} = \frac{1}{n}\hat{g}(x)$$

for all $x \in [n]$. This can be rewritten as

$$\frac{1}{n}\hat{d}_k \hat{f}(k) = (\hat{f}(k) - \hat{f}(k+1))\hat{w}_k + (\hat{f}(k) - \hat{f}(k-1))\hat{w}_{k-1} \tag{19}$$

for all $k \in [n]$, where we take $\hat{w}_0 = \hat{w}_n = 0$.

We note that the eigenvalue $\hat{\lambda}_0 = 0$ of $\hat{P}_0$ has the eigenvector $\hat{g}_0(k) = \sqrt{d_k}$, $k \in [n]$. It is easily checked that $\hat{g}$ is orthogonal to $\hat{g}_0$. We also note from (18) that $\hat{f}$ is *monotone* (which will soon be needed).

Next, we argue that any eigenvalue λ of $\hat{P}_0$ with an eigenfunction g for which $f(k) = g(k)/\sqrt{d_k}$ is *not* monotone must satisfy $\lambda > \hat{\lambda}_1$. To do this, we use the following characterization of $\hat{\lambda}_1$ (cf. [C96]):

$$\hat{\lambda}_1 = \inf_{h\neq 0} \sup_{c} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h(k) - h(k+1))^2 \hat{w}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (h(k) - c)^2 \hat{d}_k} . \tag{20}$$

So, let us assume that λ is an eigenvalue of $\hat{P}_0$ with an associated eigenvector g for which $f(k) = g(k)/\sqrt{\hat{d}_k}$ is not monotone.

Claim. $\lambda > \hat{\lambda}_1$.

Proof. Define

$$f'(k) = \sum_{j=2}^{k} |f(j) - f(j-1)|,\ k \geq 2 . \tag{21}$$

Choose c_0 so that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} (f'(k) - c_0)\hat{d}_k = 0 . \tag{22}$$

Also, choose i_0 so that $f'(i_0) \leq c_0 < f'(i_0 + 1)$. (If no such i_0 exists then f' and f must be constant, which is a contradiction.) Without loss of generality, we can assume that $f(i_o) \leq f(i_0 + 1)$. Now, define

$$c' = f'(i_0) - f(i_0) . \tag{23}$$

Fact.

$$|f'(k) - c_0| \geq |f(k) - c_0 + c'| \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq k \leq n \ . \tag{24}$$

Proof of (24). For $k = i_0$, (24) holds with equality by (23). Also

$$\begin{aligned} f'(i_0+1) - c_0 &= f'(i_0) + |f(i_0+1) - f(i_0)| - c_0 \\ &= f(i_0) - c_0 + c' + f(i_0+1) - f(i_0) \\ &= f(i_0+1) - c_0 + c' \end{aligned}$$

which implies (24) for $k = i_0 + 1$.

Now, in general for $k > i_0 + 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} |f'(k) - c_0| &= \big|\, |f(k) - f(k-1)| + f'(k-1) - c_0 \big| \\ &= \big|\, |f(k) - f(k-1)| + \cdots + |f(i_0+2) - f(i_0+1)| + f'(i_0+1) - c_0 \big| \\ &\geq \big|\, |f(k) - f(i_0+1)| + f(i_0+1) - c_0 + c' \big| \\ &\geq |f(k) - c_0 + c'| \end{aligned}$$

as required by (24). Similarly, for $k < i_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} |f'(k) - c_0| &= |f'(k+1) - |f(k) - f(k+1)| - c_0| \\ &= \big| f'(i_0) - c_0 - |f(i_0-1) - f(i_0)| - \cdots - |f(k) - f(k+1)| \,\big| \\ &\geq |f'(i_0) - |f(k) - f(i_0)| - c_0| \\ &\geq |f(i_0) - c_0 + c' + f(k) - f(i_0)| \\ &= |f(k) - c_0 + c'| \ . \end{aligned}$$

This proves (24).

Note that since by assumption f is not monotone, then strict equality must hold in (24) for some k. Setting $c_1 = c_0 - c'$, we obtain

$$\sum_k (f'(k) - c_0)^2 \hat{d}_k \geq \sum_k (f(k) - c_1)^2 \hat{d}_k \ . \tag{25}$$

It follows from the preceding argument that equality holds in (25) if and only if

$$f'(k) = f(k) - c_1 + c_0 \quad \text{for all} \quad k \ .$$

Now, by (20) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda &= \sup_c \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (f(k)-f(k+1))^2 \hat{w}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (f(k)-c)^2 \hat{d}_k} \\
&\geq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (f(k)-f(k+1))^2 \hat{w}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (f(k)-c_1)^2 \hat{d}_k} \\
&> \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (f'(k)-f'(k+1))^2 \hat{w}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (f'(k)-c_0)^2 \hat{d}_k} \\
&\qquad \text{by (25) since } f \text{ is not monotone} \\
&\geq \inf_{h\neq 0} \sup_{c'} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h(k)-h(k+1))^2 \hat{w}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (h(k)-c')^2 \hat{d}_k} \\
&= \hat{\lambda}_1 \ .
\end{aligned}$$

This proves the Claim. ∎

Next, we claim that $\hat{P}_0$ cannot have two different eigenvectors g_1 and g_2, both orthogonal to g_0 and to each other, so that the corresponding functions $f_1(k) = g_1(k)/\sqrt{\hat{d}_k}$ and $f_2(k) = g_2(k)/\sqrt{\hat{d}_k}$ are both monotone.

To see this, will expand our n-vectors back to N-tuples by the mapping

$$f \to F = (\overbrace{f(1),\ldots,f(1)}^{\binom{n}{1}},\ldots,\overbrace{f(k),\ldots,f(k)}^{\binom{n}{k}},\ldots,\overbrace{f(n)}^{\binom{n}{n}=1}),$$

(where $N = 2^n - 1$). So, assume to the contrary that F_1 and F_2 are both monotone (w.l.o.g. increasing) and

$$\langle F_1, \mathbf{1}\rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{N} F_1(k) = 0 = \langle F_2, \mathbf{1}\rangle = \langle F_1, F_2\rangle \tag{26}$$

where $F_1 \not\equiv 0$, $F_2 \not\equiv 0$, and $\mathbf{1}$ is the all 1's vector.

It well known (see [GKP94]) that the permutation π on $[N] = \{1, 2, \ldots, N\}$ which maximizes $\sum_{i=1}^{N} F_1(i)F_2(\pi(i))$ is the choice π = identity on $[N]$. Hence, by (26) we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} F_1(i)F_2(\sigma(i)) \leq 0 \quad \text{for every permutation } \sigma \text{ on } [N] \ . \tag{27}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} F_1(i) \sum_{j=1}^{N} F_2(j) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} F_1(i)F_2(j) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} F_1(i+j)F_2(i+\sigma(j)) \end{aligned}$$

(where addition inside F_k is taken modulo N) which implies

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} F_1(i)F_2(\sigma(i)) = 0 \quad \text{for every permutation } \sigma \text{ on } [N] \ . \tag{28}$$

In particular, this implies

$$\begin{aligned} & F_1(1)F_2(1) + F_1(N)F_2(N) + \sum_{i=2}^{N-1} F_1(i)F_2(i) \\ = \ & F_1(1)F_2(N) + F_1(N)F_2(1) + \sum_{i=2}^{N-1} F_1(i)F_2(i) \end{aligned}$$

i.e.,

$$F_1(1)F_2(1) + F_1(N)F_2(N) = F_1(1)F_2(N) + F_1(N)F_2(1)$$

or

$$(F_1(N) - F_1(1))(F_2(N) - F_2(1)) = 0 \ .$$

However, this implies either F_1 or F_2 is constant, which is impossible, and our claim is proved.

As a result of the preceding remarks, we can finally conclude that the smallest nonzero eigenvalue $\hat{\lambda}_1$ of $\hat{P}_0$ satisfies

$$\hat{\lambda}_1 = 1/n \ . \tag{29}$$

Our next job will be to establish the following:

Comparison Lemma. Suppose P and P' are two weighted paths on $[n]$ with degrees d_i and d'_i, and edge weights w_i and w'_i, respectively. Assume that for all i we have

$$d_i \geq \alpha d'_i, \ w'_i \geq \beta w_i \ . \tag{30}$$

Then

$$\lambda'_1 \geq \alpha\beta\lambda_1 \tag{31}$$

where λ_1 and λ'_1 are the smallest positive eigenvalues of the associated Laplacians on P and P', respectively.

We give a short proof for completeness. (The reader can consult [C96] for more general versions.) Let f' denote a so-called "harmonic" eigenvector of P' associated with λ'_1 (i.e., $g'(k) = f'(k)\sqrt{d'_k}$ is an eigenvector of P' with eigenvalue λ'_1). Considering the Rayleigh quotient (see (20)), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda'_1 &\geq \frac{\sum_i (f'(i) - f'(i+1))^2 w'_i}{\sum_i (f'(i) - c_0)^2 d'_i} \\ &\geq \frac{\alpha\beta \sum_i (f'(i) - f'(i+1))^2 w_i}{\sum_i (f'(i) - c_0)^2 d_i} \\ &\geq \alpha\beta\lambda_1 \end{aligned}$$

where c_0 is chosen so that $\sum_i (f'(i) - c_0) d_i = 0$ (thus minimizing the denominator). This proves (31).

Finally, we apply (31) with $\hat{P}_0$ and P'_0 taking the roles of P and P', respectively. From (16) and (17) we find

$$\frac{\hat{d}_i}{d_i} \geq \frac{n+1}{n-1}, \ \frac{w_i}{\hat{w}_i} \geq \frac{w_1}{\hat{w}_1} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{for all } i \ .$$

Therefore,

(32)
$$\lambda_1 \geq \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)\hat{\lambda}_1 = \frac{n+1}{3n(n-1)} > \frac{1}{3n} \ .$$

This implies

$$\rho_1 \leq 1 - \frac{n+1}{3n(n-1)}$$

which is slightly stronger than (14).

Our next goal will be to bound all the other eigenvalues of the other P_k, $k \geq 1$. We will do this by using the fact that any eigenvalue of a nonnegative matrix is bounded above in absolute value by the maximum row sum of the matrix. It follows from the general expressions for $P_k(i,j)$ at the end of Section 4 that the i^{th} row sum $\sigma(k,i)$ of P_k is

(33)
$$\sigma(k,i) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}\left\{(n-1)(n-i) + i\sqrt{(i-k+1)(n-k-i)} + (i-1)\sqrt{(i-k)(n-k-i+1)}\right\}$$

for $k \leq i \leq n-k$.

Claim.

$$\sigma(k,i) \le 1 - \frac{k}{2n} \ . \tag{34}$$

Proof. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} i\sqrt{(i-k+1)(n-k-i)} &= \sqrt{i(i-k+1)i(n-k-i)} \\ &\le \sqrt{\left(\frac{2i-k+1}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{n-k}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(2i-k+1)(n-k) \ . \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(k,i) &\le \frac{1}{n(n-1)}\left\{(n-1)(n-i) + \frac{1}{4}(2i-k+1)(n-k) + \frac{1}{4}(2i-k-1)(n-k)\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n(n-1)}\left\{(n-1)(n-i) + (n-k)\left(i - \frac{k}{2}\right)\right\} \\ &\le \frac{1}{n}\left(n - \frac{k}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

which proves (34). ■

As a consequence, any eigenvalue $\rho^{(k)}$ of P_k, $k \ge 1$, satisfies

$$|\rho^{(k)}| \le 1 - \frac{k}{2n} \ . \tag{35}$$

Our next job will be to bound the expected time for the walk on G_n to hit the vertex $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$, given that we start at vertex 1. In general, let $E_i T_{i+1}$ denote the expected number of steps it takes to reach vertex $i+1$, given that we start at vertex i. Then it is not hard to show (e.g., see Aldous [A93]):

$$E_i T_{i+1} = \frac{1}{w_i} \sum_{j=1}^{i} d_j \tag{36}$$

which in turn implies

$$E_1 T_{n/2} = E_1 T_2 + E_2 T_3 + \cdots + E_{n/2-1} T_{n/2} \tag{37}$$

where $n/2$ will denote $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ when n is odd.

Claim.

$$E_1 T_{n/2} < 3n \log n \quad \text{for} \quad n \ge 2 \ . \tag{38}$$

Proof.

$$
\begin{aligned}
E_1 T_{n/2} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n/2-1} \sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{d_j}{w_i} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{n(n-1)\binom{n}{j}}{i(n-i)\binom{n}{i}} \\
&\leq n(n-1) \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \frac{1}{i(n-i)} \sum_{j=1}^{i} \left(\frac{i}{n-i}\right)^{i-j} \\
& \qquad \text{since } \frac{\binom{n}{j}}{\binom{n}{i}} \leq \left(\frac{i}{n-i}\right)^{i-j} \quad \text{for} \quad j \leq i \\
&\leq n(n-1) \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \frac{1}{i(n-i)} \frac{1}{1-\frac{i}{n-i}} \\
&= n(n-1) \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \frac{1}{i(n-2i)} \\
&= 2(n-1) \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \left(\frac{1}{2i} + \frac{1}{n-2i}\right) \\
&< 3n \log n \ . \blacksquare
\end{aligned}
$$

A similar argument shows that the expected time to hit the vertex $n/2$ starting from the other end of G_n, namely, from the vertex n, can be bounded by the same quantity (in fact, a somewhat smaller quantity. We omit the proof.) It therefore follows that for any $i \in [n]$,

$$E_i T_{n/2} < 3n \log n \ . \tag{39}$$

A key step now will be to bound the mixing time of our p-walk assuming that we are allowed to start from some vertex $y_0 \in V_{n/2}$ (i.e., the binary n-tuple y_0 has weight $n/2$). By symmetry, all vertices in $V_{n/2}$ have the same behavior. Thus, we need to bound

$$
\begin{aligned}
2\Delta_{TV}(s, y_0) &:= \sum_{x \in V} |Q_A^s(y_0, x) - \pi(x)| \\
\leq \Delta'(s, y_0) &:= \left(\sum_{x \in V} \frac{(Q_A^s(y_0, x) - 1/N)^2}{1/N}\right)^{1/2} \ .
\end{aligned} \tag{40}
$$

where Δ_{TV} denotes the total variation distance (but starting at y_0), $N = 2^n - 1$ and $\pi(x) = 1/N$ is the uniform (stationary) distribution on V.

Let $\delta_{y_0} : V \to \mathbb{R}$ denote the characteristic function of y_0, i.e.,

$$\delta_{y_0}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = y_0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \ .$$

Then we can write

$$\delta_{y_0} = \sum_i \phi_i(y_0)\phi_i \tag{41}$$

where the ϕ_i denote orthonormal eigenfunctions for Q_A, and ϕ_0 corresponds to the eigenvalue 0. Let I_0 denote the operator which projects a function defined on V to the eigenspace generated by ϕ_0, i.e., if $f = \sum_i a_i\phi_i$ then $I_0 f = a_0\phi_0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_x (Q_A^s(y_0,x) - 1/N)^2 &= \sum_x (\delta_{y_0}(Q_A^s - I_0)\delta_x^*)^2 \\
&= \sum_x \delta_{y_0}(Q_A^s - I_0)\delta_x^*\delta_x(Q_A^s - I_0)\delta_{y_0}^* \\
&= \delta_{y_0}(Q_A^{2s} - I_0)\delta_{y_0}^* \\
&= \sum_{i\neq 0} \rho_i^{2s}\phi_i^2(y_0) \qquad (42)
\end{aligned}$$

where $1 = \rho_0 > \rho_1 \geq \ldots \geq \rho_{N-1}$ are the eigenvalues of Q_A. Note that

$$\sum_{y\in V} \phi_i^2(y) = 1 \quad \text{for all } i\ . \tag{43}$$

Therefore

$$\sum_{y\in V_{n/2}} (\Delta'(s,y))^2 \leq \sum_{i\neq 0}\sum_{y\in V} \phi_i^2(y)\rho_i^{2s} = N\sum_{i\neq 0}\rho_i^{2s}\ . \tag{44}$$

Since

$$\sum_{y\in V_{n/2}} (\Delta'(s,y))^2 = \binom{n}{n/2}(\Delta'(s,y_0))^2$$

then we obtain

$$(\Delta'(s,y_0))^2 \leq \frac{N}{\binom{n}{n/2}}\sum_{i\neq 0}\rho_i^{2s} \leq 2\sqrt{n}\sum_{i\neq 0}\rho_i^{2s}\ . \tag{45}$$

Finally, we need to bound the right-hand side of (45).

Claim. If $s \geq 4n\log n + cn$ then

$$\Delta'(s,y_0) \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}\left(\frac{1}{e^c - 1} + \frac{1}{e^{2c/3}}\right)^{1/2}\ . \tag{46}$$

Proof. By (35) , (45), (32) and the remarks following (12), we have

$$\begin{aligned}(\Delta'(s,y_0))^2 &\le 2\sqrt{n}\left\{n\left(1-\frac{1}{3n}\right)^{2s} + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n/2\rfloor}(n-2k+1)\left(\binom{n}{k}-\binom{n}{k-1}\right)\left(1-\frac{k}{2n}\right)^{2s}\right\} \\ &\le 2\sqrt{n}\left\{\exp\left(\log n - \frac{2s}{3n}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n/2\rfloor}\exp\left(\log(n-2k+1)+k\log n - \frac{sk}{n}\right)\right\} \\ &\le 2\sqrt{n}\left(n^{-5/3}e^{-2c/3} + \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n/2\rfloor} e^{-ck}\right) \\ &\le \frac{2}{n}(e^{-2c/3}+(e^c-1)^{-1})\end{aligned}$$

which proves (46). ∎

We now have all the ingredients necessary for our final estimates.

If S_i denotes the numbers of steps taken starting at vertex i in G_n until vertex $n/2$ is first reached then by (39)

$$E[S_i] := \mu_i < 3n\log n\ .$$

Hence,

$$Pr[S_i \ge 2\mu_i] \le 1/2$$

and, more generally, for any positive integer t,

(47) $$Pr[S_i \ge 2t\mu] \le Pr[S_i \ge 6tn\log n] \le 2^{-t}\ .$$

Thus, for the total variation distance Δ_{TV} defined by

$$\Delta_{TV}(s) := \sup_{y\in V}\Delta_{TV}(s,y)$$

then by (46) and (47) we have

(48) $$\Delta_{TV}(s) \le \frac{1}{2^t}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\left(\frac{1}{n^c-1}+\frac{1}{n^{2c/3}}\right)^{1/2} \quad \text{if} \quad s \ge (6t+4+c)n\log n\ .$$

This implies the simpler (but weaker) result:

(49) $$\Delta_{TV}(s) \le 2^{2-a/9} \quad \text{if} \quad s \ge an\log n\ .$$

It may in fact be true that $\Delta_{TV}(s) \to 0$ for $s \ge c_0 n\log n$ with a fixed constant c_0, as $n\to\infty$. This would follow if we knew that for some fixed c_1, $Pr[S_1 \ge c_1 n\log n] \to 0$ as $n\to\infty$ (see (47)).

We point out that for the standard p-walk on Q_n having $p_k = n/(n+1)$ for all k, the mixing time is known (see [DGM90]) to be of the form $\frac{1}{4}n\log n + cn$. Hence, it is impressive (to us) that the walk W_A also has a mixing time of order $O(n\log n)$, given that in this case it is *much* harder to leave points of low weight.

We also note that earlier preliminary results ([DS96], [CG96]) established a bound of order $O(n^2\log n)$ on the mixing time on W_A.

We close this section with some remarks on another common metric on probability distributions. This is the *relative pointwise distance* $\Delta(s)$ of P^s to its stationary distribution π, given by

$$\Delta(s) := \max_{x,y\in V} \frac{|P^s(y,x)-\pi(x)|}{\pi(x)} \ .$$

It turns out that for the walk W_A on the Aldous cube, at least $s = cn^2$ steps are required to force $\Delta(s)\to 0$. To see this, let $x_0 \in V_1$ be a vertex of weight 1. Of course,

$$\Delta(s) \geq \frac{|Q_A^s(x_0,x_0)-\pi(x_0)|}{\pi(x_0)} \ .$$

Since $p_1 = 1/(n-1)$ for W_A, then for any distribution f,

$$fQ_A(x_0) \geq \left(\frac{n-2}{n-1}\right) f(x) \ ,$$

and this implies

$$\delta_x Q_A^s(x) \geq \left(\frac{n-2}{n-1}\right)^s \ .$$

Thus,

$$\Delta(s) \geq \left|(2^n-1)\left(\frac{n-2}{n-1}\right)^s - 1\right| \ .$$

This implies in particular that for $s \leq n^2\log 2 - n$, $\Delta(s)$ is bounded away from 0.

On the other hand, the following argument shows that n^2 is the correct order of growth. This will follow from the following fact (which applies to the standard random walk P on any regular weighted graph G).

Fact. The mixing time under relative pointwise distance can be at most a factor of $O(\log N)$ times the mixing time under total variation distance (where $N = |G|$).

Proof. Standard arguments (e.g., see [C96]) show that

$$\Delta_{TV}(s) \leq \Delta(s) \leq e^{-s\lambda_1}\frac{vol\ G}{\min_x d_x} = Ne^{-s\lambda_1} \leq \epsilon$$

$$\text{if} \quad s \geq \frac{1}{\lambda_1}\log\frac{N}{\epsilon} \tag{50}$$

where $vol\ G := \sum_x d_x$.

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{TV}(s) &= \max_y \max_{A\subseteq V} \left|\sum_{x\in A} P^s(y,x) - \pi(x)\right| \\ &\geq \sup_f \max_{A\subseteq V} \left|\sum_{x\in A} (fP^s(x) - \pi(x))\right|\end{aligned}$$

over all initial probability distributions f. Let us choose $fT^{-1/2} = c\phi_1$, where T is the diagonal matrix of degrees d_x, ϕ_1 is an eigenfunction corresponding to the eigenvalue λ_1, and $c^{-1} = \sum_x |\phi_1 T^{1/2}(x)|$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{TV}(s) &\geq c^{-1}\sum_x |fP^s(x) - \pi(x)| \\ &\geq c^{-1}\sum_x |(1-\lambda_1)^s \phi_1 T^{1/2}(x)| \\ &= c^{-1}(1-\lambda_1)^s \sum_x |\phi_1 T^{1/2}(x)| \\ &= (1-\lambda_1)^s\ .\end{aligned}$$

This shows that $\Delta_{TV}(s)$ is bounded away from 0 for any $s = c'/\lambda_1$, c' a fixed constant. This, together with (49), completes the proof. ∎

Applying (50) to the Aldous cube walk, where $\lambda_1 \geq 1/3n$, we get

$$\Delta(s) \leq e^{-c/3} \text{ if } \quad s \geq 3n^2 \log 2 + cn\ ,$$

which shows that $c'n^2$ is the correct order of growth for the mixing time under relative pointwise distance. It would be interesting to know what the correct coefficient of n^2 is, and whether this walk exhibits a cut-off phenomenon (cf. [DGM90]).

6. Slower walks

We now describe what happens when our p-walk has p_k growing like k^α for some $\alpha > 1$. Specifically, we will assume that

(51) $$p_k = \left(\frac{k+1}{n+1}\right)^\alpha,\ 0 \leq k \leq n$$

where $\alpha > 1$ is arbitrary but fixed. Note that in contrast to the Aldous cube situation, $p_0 > 0$, so all 2^n points participate in the walk. Since the argument follows the preceding procedure rather closely, we will only hint at the proofs, pointing out differences along the way. The bottom line is given by the following result.

Theorem. *For each $\alpha > 1$, there is a constant $c(\alpha)$ depending on α, so that for the p-walk on Q_n given by (51), we have*

$$\Delta_{TV}(s) \to 0 \quad as \quad n \to \infty \tag{52}$$

provided $s \geq c(\alpha) n^{\alpha} \log n$.

Note that this result is slightly stronger than the corresponding result (48) for (what is essentially) $\alpha = 1$. The basic reason for this difference arises from the fact that $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha}$ converges for $\alpha > 1$ but diverges for $\alpha = 1$.

Proof discussion. The proof of (52) proceeds just like that of (48). The corresponding transition matrix $\bar{Q}$ is decomposed into matrices $\bar{P}_0, \bar{P}_1, \ldots, \bar{P}_{n/2}$. As before, $\bar{P}'_0 = I - \bar{P}_0$ is the Laplacian on a weighted path $\bar{G}_n$, this time on the vertex set $\{0, 1, \ldots, n\}$. The degrees and edge weights are now given by

$$\begin{aligned} d_k &= n(n-1)\binom{n}{k} \\ w_k &= (n-k)(n-1)p_k\binom{n}{k} . \end{aligned}$$

As before, the eigenvalues of $\bar{Q}$ are just the eigenvalues of $\bar{P}_0, \bar{P}_1, \ldots, \bar{P}_{n/2}$, with those of $\bar{P}_k$ having multiplicity $\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k-1}$. We upper bound the eigenvalues of $\bar{P}_0$ using a comparison theorem for a "nearby" weighted path $\hat{G}_n^+$, which has

$$\hat{d}_k = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2(n+1)}{n-1} & \text{for} \quad k = 0 \\ n(n+1)\binom{n}{k} & \text{for} \quad 1 \leq k \leq n \end{cases}$$

and

$$\hat{w}_k = (k+2)(n-k)\binom{n}{k} \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq k \leq n .$$

(The difference arises because of the additional vertex 0 in $\bar{G}_n$). It can be checked that with

$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{2}{n+1},$$

the function $\hat{g}(k) = \hat{f}(k)\sqrt{\hat{d}_k}$, $0, \leq k \leq n$, is an eigenvector of $\bar{P}'_0 = I - \bar{P}_0$ for the eigenvector $\hat{\lambda}_1 = 1/n$ (which is the smallest positive eigenvalue of $\bar{P}'_0$). The Comparison Lemma then implies

$$\bar{\lambda}_1 \geq \frac{1}{2n}$$

(where $\bar{\lambda}_1$ denotes the smallest positive eigenvalue of $\bar{P}_0'$). With some effort, it can be shown that the maximum row sum r_k of $\bar{P}_k$, $k \geq 1$, satisfies

$$r_k \leq 1 - \frac{k-1}{n}\left(\frac{k}{n+1}\right)^n$$

(thus upper-bounding any eigenvalue of $\bar{P}_k$). This is now enough to be able to show that for $y \in V_{n/2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta'(y,s) \leq \frac{1}{e^c - 1} \\ &\text{if } s > 2n^\alpha \log n + cn^\alpha, \quad n > n_0(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

(corresponding to (46)). The final calculation is that of estimating $E_0 T_{n/2}$ and $E_n T_{n/2}$, the expected times of hitting $n/2$ starting from either end of $\bar{G}_n$ (the larger of which upper bounds $E_i T_{n/2}$ for any i). This yields

$$E_i T_{n/2} \leq c_0(\alpha) n^\alpha, \ n \geq n_0(\alpha), \ 0 \leq i \leq n \ .$$

These results together then combine to give (52). ■

We remark in closing that it is not hard to derive interpolation results for our walks. The thrust of such results imply that if $0 < p_k \leq p_k'' \leq p_k' < 1$ for all k, then the p''-walk will mix at least as rapidly as the slower of the p-walk and the p'-walk on Q_n. This implies for example that if $k/n \leq p_k < 1$, $k \geq 0$, then the mixing time of the p-walk on Q_n is still $O(n \log n)$.

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