

DE-POISSONIZATION VIA SINGULARITY ANALYSIS

Hsien-Kuei Hwang (joint with Vytas Zacharovas)

Institute of Statistical Science, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

Colloquium for
Philippe Flajolet's
60th Birthday
Paris, December 1-2, 2008

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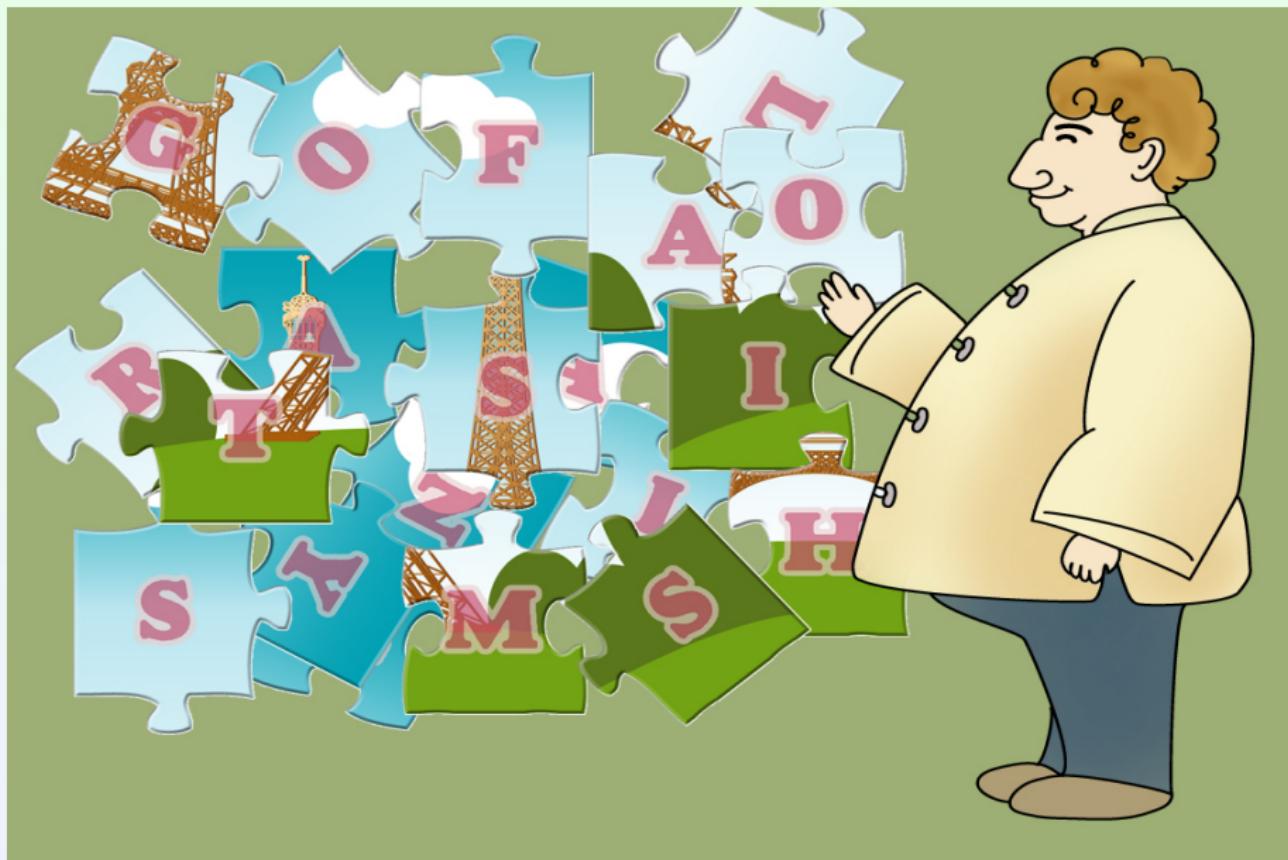


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speakers

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- Yuly Baryshnikov
- Mireille Bousquet-Mélou
- Philippe Chassaing
- Brigitte Chauvin
- Michael Drmota
- Guy Fayolle
- Jean Françon
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Flajolet, Philippe

MR Author ID: **67375**

Earliest Indexed Publication: [1973](#)

Total Publications: **138**

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Banderier, Cyril Clément, Julien Coffman, Edward G., Jr. Daudé, Hervé Denise, Alain Devroye, Luc P. Duchon, Philippe
Dumas, Philippe Fayolle, Guy Flatto, Leopold Françon, Jean Gabarró, Joaquim Gardy, Danièle Golin, Mordecai J.
Gonnet, Gaston H. Gourdon, Xavier Gouyou-Beauchamps, Dominique Grabner, Peter J. Hofri, Micha Hurtado, Ferran
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20	MELLIN TRANSFORMS AND ASYMPTOTICS - DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	THEORETICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE	1994	40
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Title: COMBINATORIAL ASPECTS OF CONTINUED FRACTIONS Author(s): FLAJOLET P Source: DISCRETE MATHEMATICS Volume: 32 Issue: 2 Pages: 125-161 Published: 1980	7	7	5	6	0	122	4.21
Title: MELLIN TRANSFORMS AND ASYMPTOTICS - HARMONIC SUMS Author(s): FLAJOLET P, GOURDON X, DUMAS P Source: THEORETICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE Volume: 144 Issue: 1-2 Pages: 3-58 Published: JUN 26 1995	7	11	8	9	0	96	6.86
Title: THE AVERAGE HEIGHT OF BINARY-TREES AND OTHER SIMPLE TREES Author(s): FLAJOLET P, ODLYZKO A Source: JOURNAL OF COMPUTER AND SYSTEM SCIENCES Volume: 25 Issue: 2 Pages: 171-213 Published: 1982	2	6	2	2	0	94	3.48

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P Flajolet - Discrete Mathematics, 2006 - Elsevier

Abstract We show that the universal continued fraction of the Stieltjes-Jacobi type is equivalent to the characteristic series of labelled paths in the plane.

The equivalence holds in the set of [A calculus for the random generation of labelled](#)

Cited by 223 - Related articles - [View record in Google Scholar](#) P Flajolet, P Zimmerman, B Van Cutsem - Theoretical Computer Science, 1996 - Elsevier

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random generation of labelled combinatorial structures. ...

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P Flajolet, AM Odlyzko - SIAM Journal on Discrete Mathematics, 1990 - SIAM

SINGULARITY ANALYSIS OF GENERATING FUNCTIONS

Odlyzko Abstract: This work presents a class of generating functions which can be translated, on a term-by-term basis, into asymptotic expansions.

Cited by 479 - Related articles - [Web Search](#)

[PDF] ► Analytic Combinatorics in Random Walks

P Flajolet, R Sedgewick - 2005 - Cambridge University Press

(Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX)

OBERT SEDGEWICK ... Algorithmic Mathematics

Rocquencourt Princeton University

Cited by 227 - Related articles - [View record in Google Scholar](#)

Q-ary collision resolution algorithms in random-access networks

P Mathys, P Flajolet - Information Theory, IEEE Transactions on, 1992 - IEEE

Abstract: The throughput characteristics of contention-based random-access systems (e.g., IEEE 802.11) are analyzed.

systems (e.g., IEEE 802.11) which use Q-ary tree algorithms (where Q ≥ 2) to group users into groups into which contending users are split) of the Capetanakis model.

Cited by 128 - Related articles - [Web Search](#) - All 10 versions

[BOOK] An introduction to the analysis of algorithms

R Sedgewick, P Flajolet - 1996 - Addison-Wesley

Cited by 436 - Related articles - [Web Search](#)

Meilin transforms and asymptotic analysis

P Flajolet, X Gourdon, P Dumas - 1994 - Cambridge University Press

This survey presents a unified and

asymptotic analysis of a large class of

mathematics, discrete probabilistic

algorithms, and analytic combinatorics.

Cited by 190 - Related articles - [View record in Google Scholar](#)

Digital Search Trees Revisited

P Flajolet, R Sedgewick - SIAM Journal on Computing, 1986

Several algorithms have been proposed which build search trees

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case performance of such algorithms is discussed, with partic-

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[PDF] ► Combinatorial aspects of continued fractions

P Flajolet - Discrete Mathematics, 2006 - Elsevier

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type is equivalent to the characteristic series of

INTRODUCTION We consider here the size of trees, for various types of trees,

subset of those trees formed with nodes of degree at least two.

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Average-case analysis of algorithms and data structures

JS Vitter, P Flajolet - 1991 - MIT Press Cambridge, MA, USA

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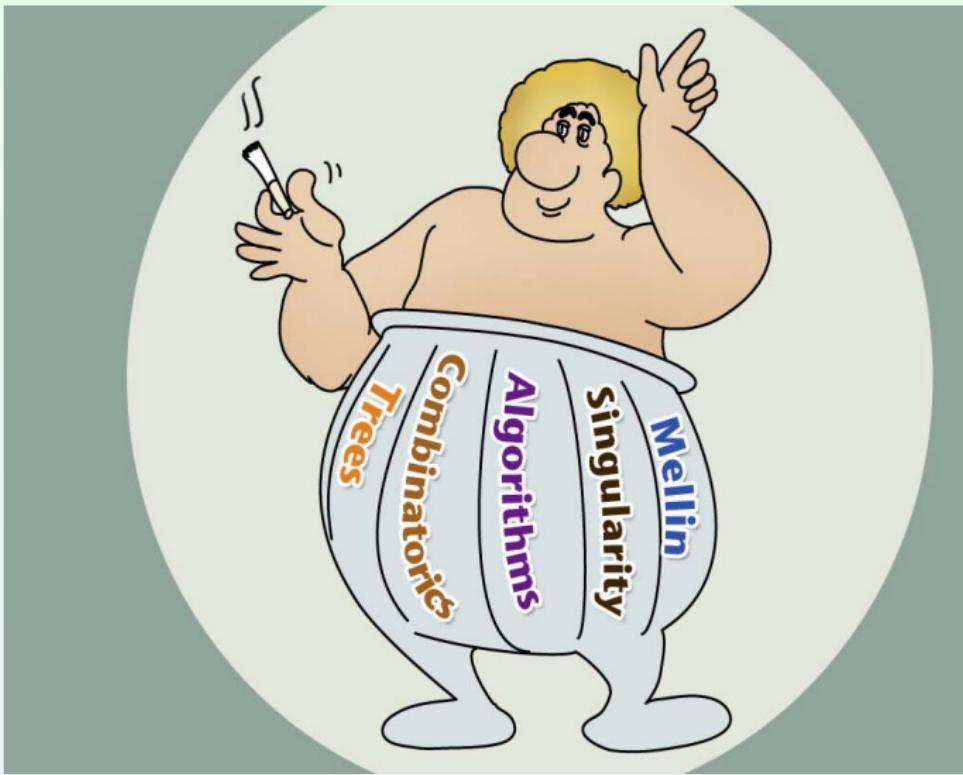
Most Cited Publications

Citations	Publication
124	MR1039294 (90m:05012) Flajolet, Philippe; Odlyzko, Andrew Singularity analysis of generating functions. <i>SIAM J. Discrete Math.</i> 3 (1990), no. 2, 216--240. (Reviewer: E. Rodney Canfield) 05A15 (30E20 40E05 41A60)
59	MR1337752 (96h:68093) Flajolet, Philippe; Gourdon, Xavier; Dumas, Philippe Mellin transforms and asymptotics: harmonic sums. Special volume on mathematical analysis of algorithms. <i>Theoret. Comput. Sci.</i> 144 (1995), no. 1-2, 3-58. (Reviewer: Peter Kirschenhofer) 68Q25 (44A15 68P05)
53	MR0592851 (82f:05002a) Flajolet, P. Combinatorial aspects of continued fractions. <i>Discrete Math.</i> 32 (1980), no. 2, 125--161. (Reviewer: L. Carlitz) 05A10 (05A15 30B70)
41	MR1884885 (2003c:05008) Banderier, Cyril; Bousquet-Mélou, Mireille; Denise, Alain; Flajolet, Philippe; Gardy, Danièle; Gouyou-Beauchamps, Dominique Generating functions for generating trees. Formal power series and algebraic combinatorics (Barcelona, 1999). <i>Discrete Math.</i> 246 (2002), no. 1-3, 29--55. (Reviewer: Mark Curtis Wilson) 05A15 (05C05)
28	MR1290534 (96f:05172) Flajolet, Philippe; Zimmerman, Paul; Van Cutsem, Bernard A calculus for the random generation of labelled combinatorial structures. <i>Theoret. Comput. Sci.</i> 132 (1994), no. 1-2, 1--35. (Reviewer: Norbert Blum) 05C80 (68R05)
27	MR1701625 (2000h:68056) Flajolet, P.; Poblete, P.; Viola, A. On the analysis of linear probing hashing. Average-case analysis of algorithms. <i>Algorithmica</i> 22 (1998), no. 4, 490--515. (Reviewer: E. M. Reingold) 68P10 (60F05 68W40)

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1 analysis	33	4.73%	17 singularity	6	0.86%	33 calculus	4	0.57%
2 tree	29	4.15%	18 statistics	6	0.86%	34 finite	4	0.57%
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8 asymptotics	9	1.29%	24 lattice	5	0.72%	40 language	4	0.57%
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14 case	6	0.86%	30 airy	4	0.57%	46 reduction	4	0.57%
15 combinatorics	6	0.86%	31 application	4	0.57%	47 sequence	4	0.57%
16 search	6	0.86%	32 binary	4	0.57%	48 sum	4	0.57%

LE GRAND CHEF



DE-POISSONIZATION



ANALYTIC DE-POISSONIZATION



Poisson GF: $\tilde{f}(z) := e^{-z} \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n z^n / n!$

If a_n doesn't grow too fast and doesn't vary too violently, then

Poisson heuristic: $a_n \approx \tilde{f}(n)$.

Widely used in diverse problems

Useful in Borel summability, Tauberian theorems, stochastic processes, statistics, statistical physics, analysis of algorithms, ...

Dated back to at least Ramanujan's Notebooks (P1)

DE-POISSONIZATION: IDEAS

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A USEFUL OBSERVATION: A CHARLIER EXPANSION

Series expansion + term-by-term coeff

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= n![z^n] e^z \tilde{f}(z) \\ &= \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n)}{j!} \underbrace{n![z^n](z-n)^j e^z}_{=: \tau_j(n)} \\ &= \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n)}{j!} \tau_j(n). \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Charlier}_j(\lambda, n) := n! \lambda^{-j} [z^n] (z - \lambda)^j e^z$$

$\deg \tau_j(n) = \lfloor j/2 \rfloor$ and $\{\tau_j(n)\}_{j \geq 0} =$

$$\{1, 0, -n, 2n, 3n(n-2), -4n(5n-6), -5n(3n^2-26n+24), \dots\}$$

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$$\{1, 0, -n, 2n, 3n(n-2), -4n(5n-6), -5n(3n^2-26n+24), \dots\}$$

An identity: If \tilde{f} is *entire*, then

$$a_n = \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n)}{j!} \tau_j(n).$$

Nothing to do with *growth order* or *variation* or *smoothness* of $\tilde{f}(z)$ at infinity.

CHARLIER EXPANSION

An example: $\tilde{f}(z) = e^{-2z}$

$$(-1)^n = e^{-2n} \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{(-2)^j}{j!} \tau_j(n).$$

But $(-1)^n \not\sim e^{-2n}$.

Another example: $\tilde{f}(z) = e^z$

$$2^n = e^n \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tau_j(n)}{j!}.$$

But $2^n \not\sim e^n$.

Major difficulty: prove the asymptotic nature

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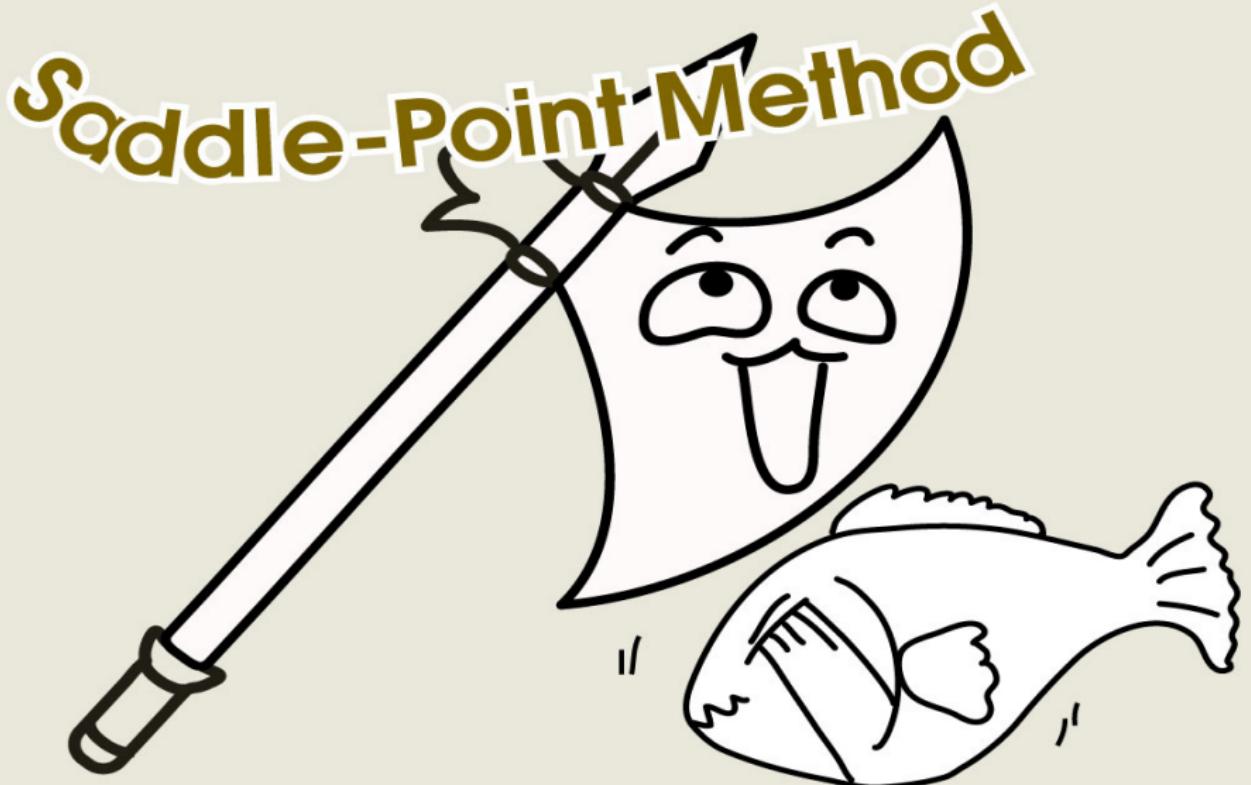
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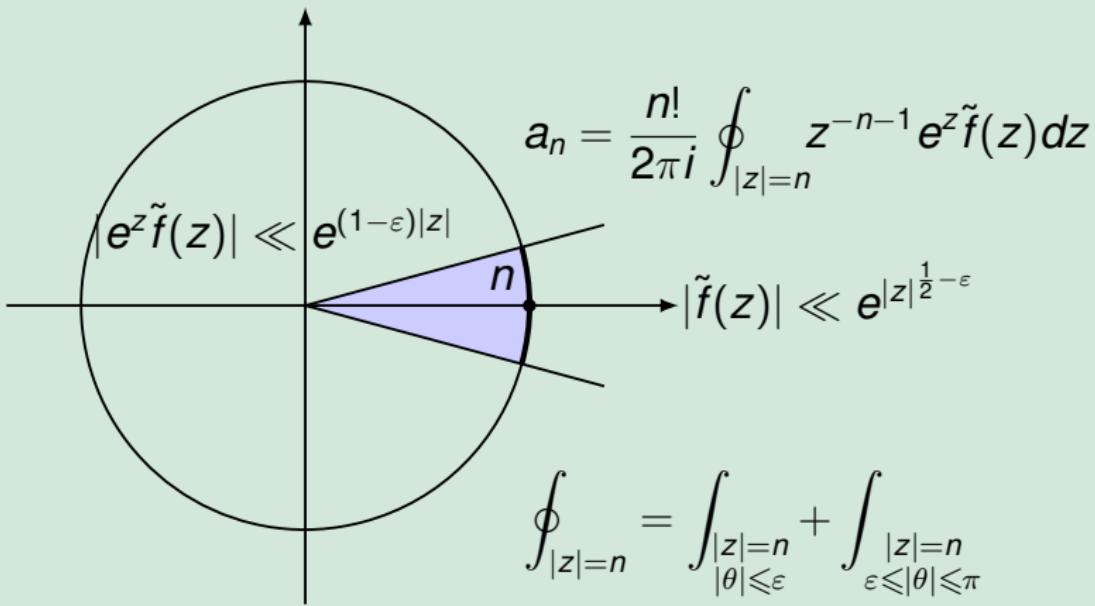
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ANALYTIC DE-POISSONIZATION: IDEAS

Analytic justification: Cauchy + saddle-point method



Then $a_n \sim \tilde{f}(n)$.

HAYMAN ADMISSIBLE FUNCTIONS

Hayman (1956): A generalization of Stirling's formula

Analytic functions $f(z) = \sum_n a_n z^n / n!$ **for which the saddle-point method applies and** $(rf'(r)/f(r) = n)$

$$\frac{a_n}{n!} \sim \frac{r^{-n} f(r)}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2(r)}}, \quad \sigma^2(r) := \frac{rf'(r)}{f(r)} + \frac{r^2 f''(r)}{f(r)} - \left(\frac{rf'(r)}{f(r)}\right)^2.$$

Poisson admissible functions

Specialized to $f(z) = e^z \tilde{f}(z)$ so that ($r = n$)

$$a_n \sim n! \frac{n^{-n} e^{n\tilde{f}(n)}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \sim \tilde{f}(n).$$

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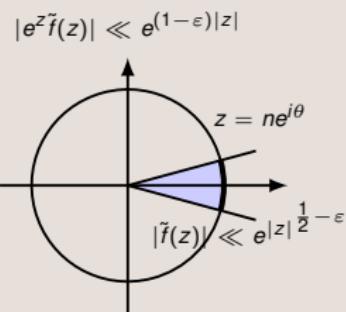
Poisson admissible functions

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$$a_n \sim n! \frac{n^{-n} e^n \tilde{f}(n)}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \sim \tilde{f}(n).$$

Similar to Wyman- and Harris-Schoenfeld-admissibility

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=n} z^{-n-1} e^z \underbrace{\tilde{f}(z)}_{\text{Expand at } z=n} dz \\
 &= \sum_{0 \leq j \leq m} \frac{\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n)}{j!} \underbrace{\frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=n} z^{-n-1} e^z (z-n)^j dz}_{=\tau_j(n)} \\
 &\quad + \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=n} z^{-n-1} e^z (z-n)^{m+1} \text{Taylor remainder}(z) dz \\
 &= \sum_{0 \leq j \leq m} \frac{\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n)}{j!} \tau_j(n) + O\left(n^{(m+1)/2} \tilde{f}^{(m+1)}(n)\right).
 \end{aligned}$$


Widely used

Mellin transform



Represent a_n as a Mellin inversion integral

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=n} z^{-n-1} e^z \tilde{f}(z) dz \\
 &= \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=n} z^{-n-1} e^z \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(\uparrow)} \mathcal{M}(s) z^{-s} ds}_{=\tilde{f}(z)} dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(\uparrow)} \mathcal{M}(s) \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+1+s)} ds.
 \end{aligned}$$

More general than Rice, but less explored so far

THE POISSON-MELLIN-NEWTON CYCLE

Ph. Flajolet, R. Sedgewick / Theoretical Computer Science 144 (1995) 101-124

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \{a_n\} & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \text{Poisson GF} & & \text{Rice's integral} \\ & \downarrow & \\ \tilde{f}(t) = \sum a_n e^{-t} \frac{t^n}{n!} & \xrightarrow{\text{Mellin transform}} & \mathcal{M}(s) = \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(t) t^{s-1} dt \end{array}$$

Fig. 3. The Poisson–Mellin–Newton cycle.

Poisson–Mellin–Newton Cycle. The coefficients of a Poisson generating function are expressible as a Rice integral applied to the Mellin transform of the Poisson generating function.

THE POISSON-MELLIN-NEWTON CYCLE

The Mellin transform is itself a Newton series

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{M}(s) &:= \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(x)x^{s-1}dx \\ &= \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{a_j}{j!} \Gamma(j+s) \\ &= \Gamma(s) \sum_{j \geq 0} a_j \binom{j+s-1}{j}.\end{aligned}$$

a_n as a finite difference

By taking successive difference

$$a_n = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq n} \binom{n}{j} (-1)^j \frac{\mathcal{M}(-j)}{\Gamma(-j)}.$$

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The formal expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(\uparrow)} \mathcal{M}(s) \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+1+s)}}_{\text{ }} ds \\
 &= \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tau_j(n)}{j!} \frac{(-1)^j}{2\pi i} \int_{(\uparrow)} \mathcal{M}(s) s \cdots (s+j-1) n^{-s-j} ds \\
 &\stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n)}{j!} \tau_j(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

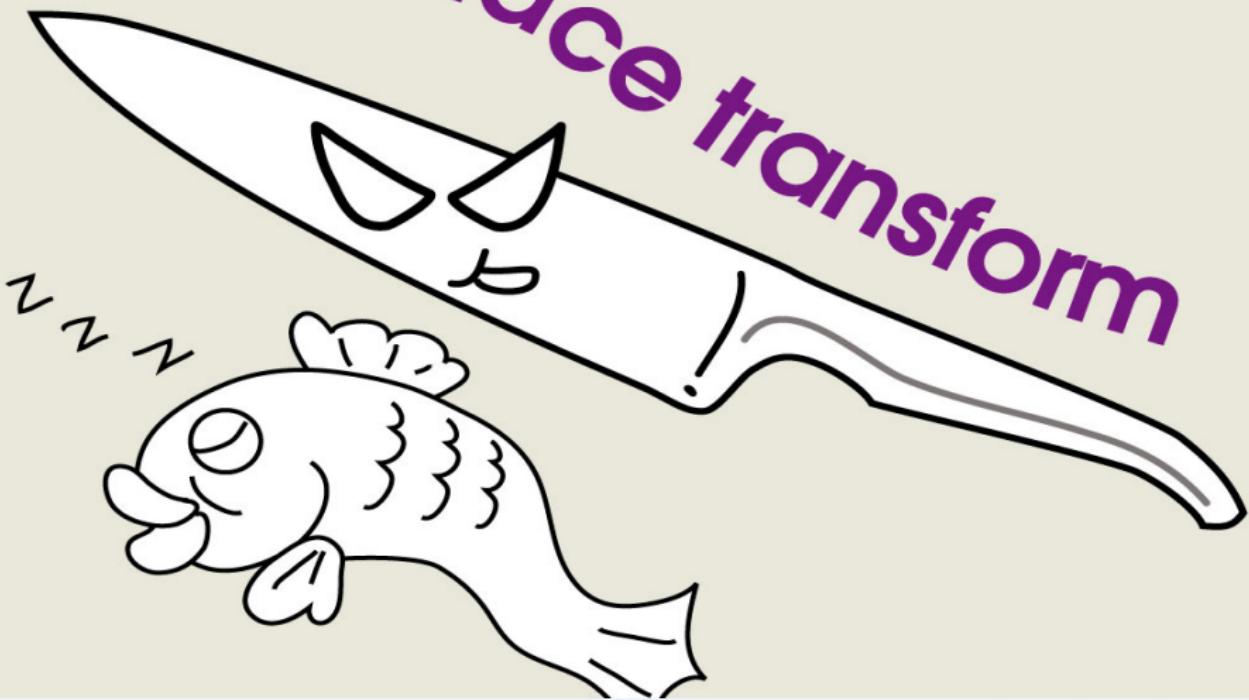
since $\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n) = \frac{(-1)^j}{2\pi i} \int_{(\uparrow)} \mathcal{M}(s) s \cdots (s+j-1) n^{-s-j} ds$.

An asymptotic theory can be developed



DE-POISSONIZATION VIA LAPLACE TRANSFORM

Laplace transform



The Laplace transform of $\tilde{f}(z)$

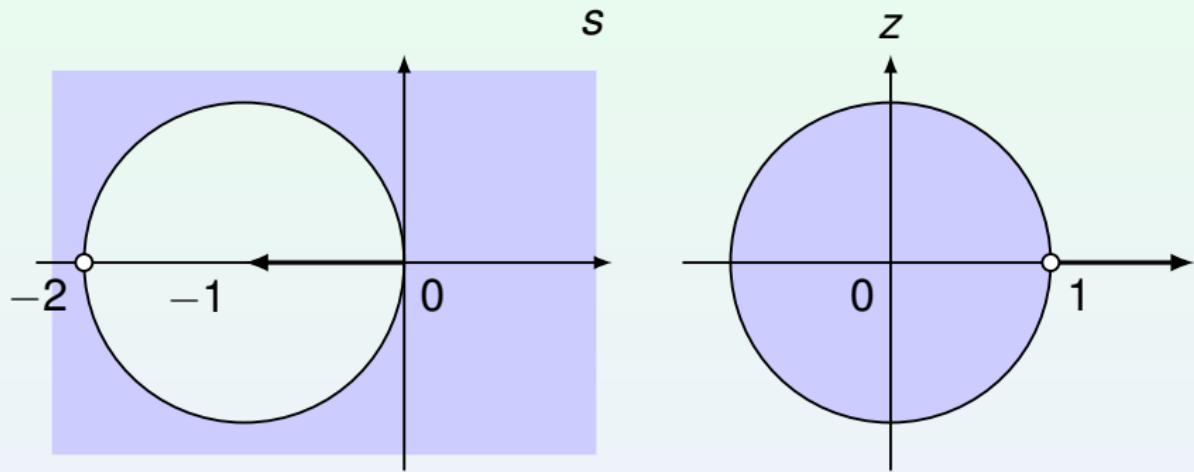
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(s) &:= \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(x)e^{-xs}dx \\ &= \sum_{j \geq 0} a_j (1+s)^{-j-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+s} F\left(\frac{1}{1+s}\right),\end{aligned}$$

where $F(z) := \sum_{j \geq 0} a_j z^j$ denotes the OGF.

Laplace = OGF + Euler transform (Flajolet-Richmond, 1992)

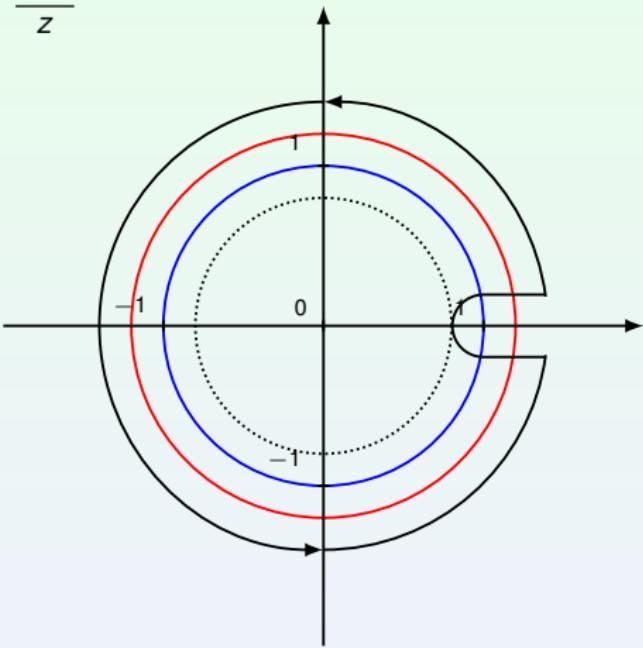
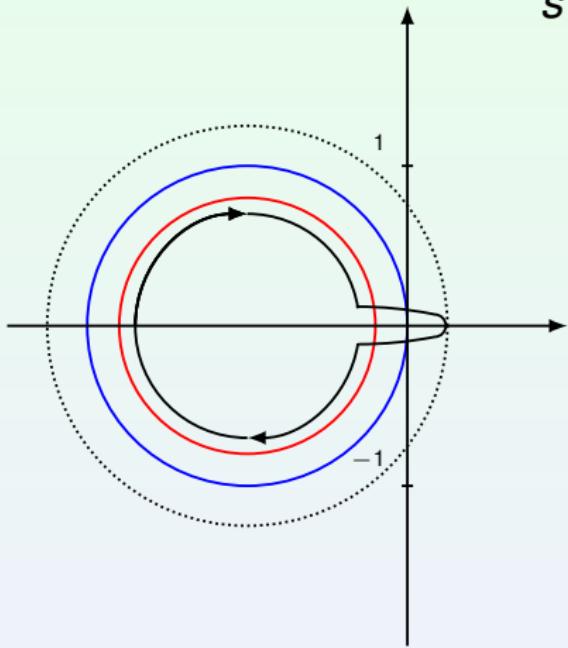
THE MAPPING $z = 1/(1 + s)$

$$z = \frac{1}{1+s}$$



THE MAPPING $z = 1/(1 + s)$

$$s = \frac{1-z}{z}$$



a_n represented as a Laplace inversion integral

The change of variables $z \mapsto 1/(1+s)$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=r<1} F(z) z^{-n-1} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=R>1} F\left(\frac{1}{1+s}\right) (1+s)^{n-1} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|s|=R} \mathcal{L}(s) (1+s)^n ds. \end{aligned}$$

Laplace inversion for $\tilde{f}(n)$

$$\tilde{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(\uparrow)} \mathcal{L}(s) e^{ns} ds = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|s|=R>1} \mathcal{L}(s) e^{ns} ds.$$



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The formal expansion

An identity:

$$j![s^j](1+s)^n e^{ns} = n![z^n](z-n)^j e^z = \tau_j(n).$$

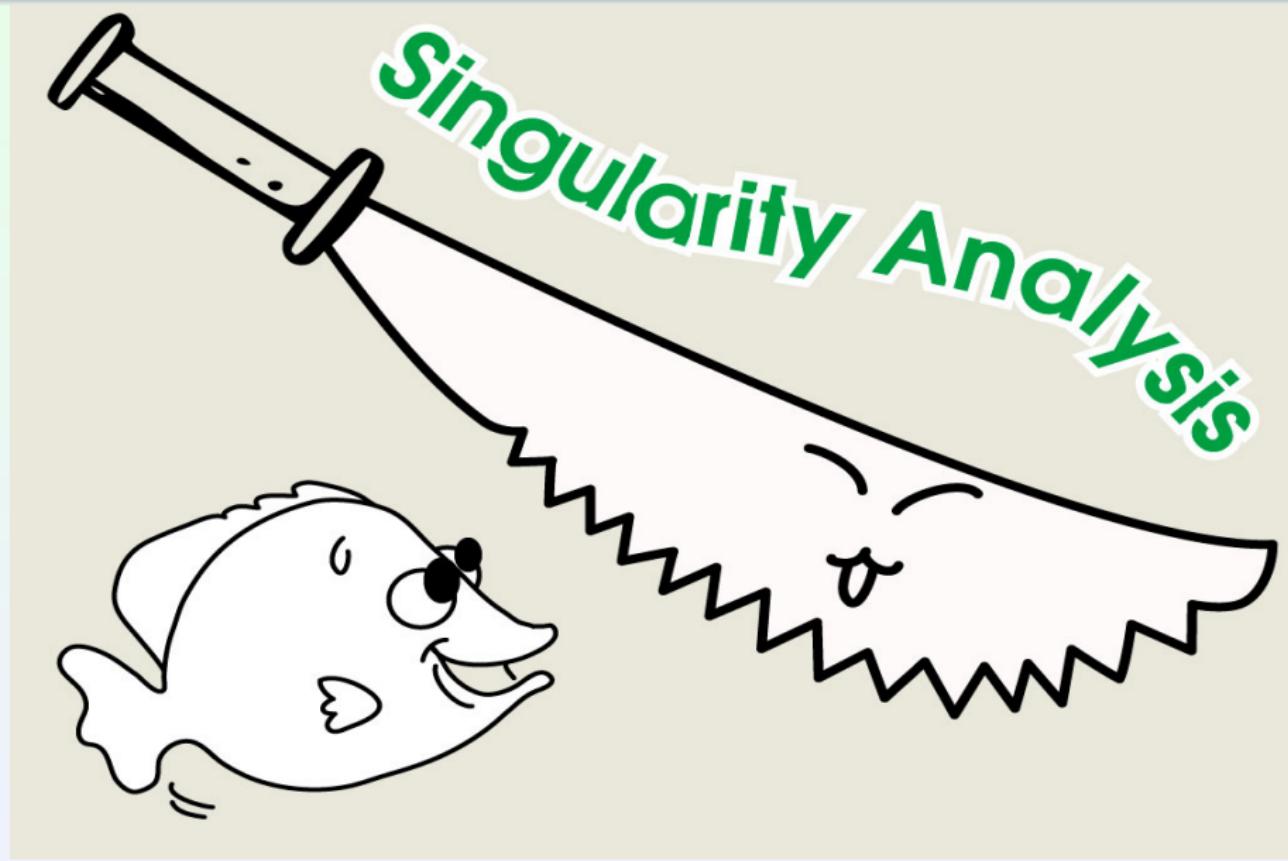
Thus $(1+s)^n = e^{ns} \sum_{j \geq 0} \tau_j(n) s^j / j!$ **and formally**

$$a_n = \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tau_j(n)}{j!} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|s|=R} \mathcal{L}(s) s^j e^{ns} ds = \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n)}{j!} \tau_j(n)$$

since $\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|s|=R} \mathcal{L}(s) s^j e^{ns} ds.$

An asymptotic theory can be developed

DE-POISSONIZATION VIA SINGULARITY ANALYSIS



Connection between PGF and OGF

$$\tilde{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=r} \frac{F(z)}{z} e^{n(1-z)/z} dz.$$

Now use the expansion

$$z^{-n} = \left(1 + \frac{1-z}{z}\right)^n = e^{n(1-z)/z} \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tau_j(n)}{j!} \left(\frac{1-z}{z}\right)^j$$

and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=r} \frac{F(z)}{z} z^{-n} dz \\ &= \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\tilde{f}^{(j)}(n)}{j!} \tau_j(n). \end{aligned}$$



A simple application to “large functions”

If $F(z) = O(|1 - z|^{-\alpha})$ for $|z| < 1$, where $\alpha > 1$, then

$$a_n = \tilde{f}(n) + \begin{cases} O(n^{(\alpha-1)/2}), & \alpha \in (1, 3) \\ O(n \log n), & \alpha = 3 \\ O(n^{\alpha-2}), & \alpha > 3. \end{cases}$$

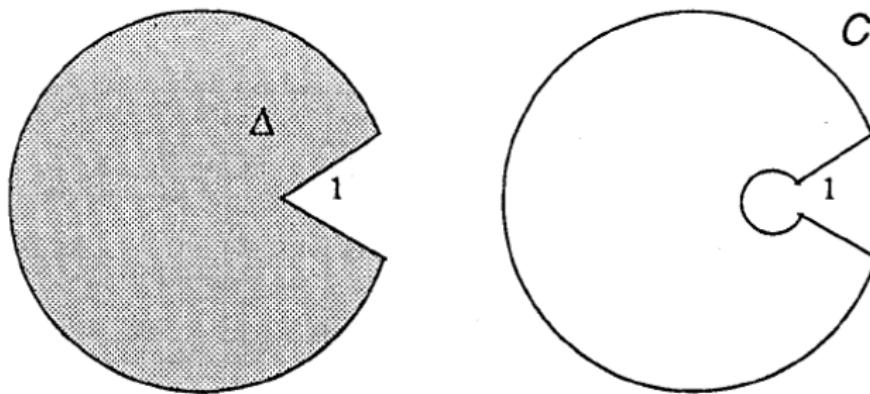
Flajolet-Odlyzko (1990): $a_n = O(n^{\alpha-1})$.

Flajolet-Odlyzko-admissible functions:

THEOREM 1. Assume that, with the sole exception of the singularity $z = 1$, $F(z)$ is analytic in the domain $\Delta = \Delta(\phi, \eta)$, where $\eta > 0$ and $0 < \phi < (\pi/2)$. Assume further that as z tends to 1 in Δ ,

(2.6a)

$$F(z) = O(|1-z|^\alpha),$$



FO-admissibility \implies JS-admissibility

A SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS

\int -representations for a_n

$$\begin{aligned}a_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=n} e^z \frac{n!}{z^{n+1}} \tilde{f}(z) dz \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\uparrow} \mathcal{M}(s) \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+1+s)} ds \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|s+1|=R>1} \mathcal{L}(s) (1+s)^n ds \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=r<1} \frac{F(z)}{z} z^{-n} dz\end{aligned}$$

\int -representations for $\tilde{f}(n)$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{f}(n) &= \sum_{j \geq 0} e^{-n} \frac{n^j}{j!} a_j \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\uparrow} \mathcal{M}(s) n^{-s} ds \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|s+1|=R>1} \mathcal{L}(s) e^{ns} ds \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=r<1} \frac{F(z)}{z} e^{n(1-z)/z} dz\end{aligned}$$

Finite domain vs infinite domain; polynomial growth vs exponential growth; saddle-point method vs singularity analysis, identity vs asymptotic, connections between admissibilities, closure properties, ...



TWO APPLICATIONS

Cost of exhaustive search for MIS in $G_{n,p}$

Banderier, H., Ravelomanana and Zacharovas (2008+):

$$\tilde{f}'(z) = \tilde{f}(qz) + e^{-z}.$$

Use Laplace or singularity analysis (Mellin fails since $\log \tilde{f}(x) \asymp (\log x)^2$).

Variance of TPL of random unbiased b-DST

Fuchs, H., Zacharovas (2008+): Much simpler expressions for the average value of the periodic function

$$\sum_{0 \leq j \leq b} \binom{b}{j} \tilde{f}^{(j)}(z) = 2\tilde{f}(z/2) + \tilde{g}(z).$$



BON ANNIVERSAIRE À PHILIPPE

