Chapter 7
Randomization

Algorithm Theory
WS 2017/18

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Types of Randomized Algorithms

Las Vegas Algorithm:

- always a correct solution
- running time is a random variable

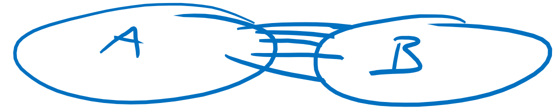
- **Example:** randomized quicksort, contention resolution

Monte Carlo Algorithm:

- probabilistic correctness guarantee (**m**ostly **c**orrect)
- fixed (deterministic) running time

- **Example:** primality test

Minimum Cut



Reminder: Given a graph $G = (V, E)$, a cut is a partition (A, B) of V such that $V = A \cup B$, $A \cap B = \emptyset$, $A, B \neq \emptyset$

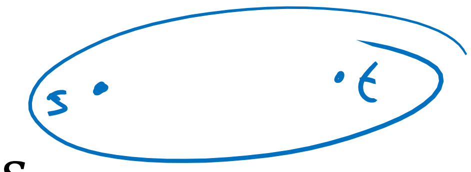
Size of the cut (A, B): # of edges crossing the cut

- For weighted graphs, total edge weight crossing the cut

edge connectivity

Goal: Find a cut of minimal size (i.e., of size $\lambda(G)$)

Maximum-flow based algorithm:



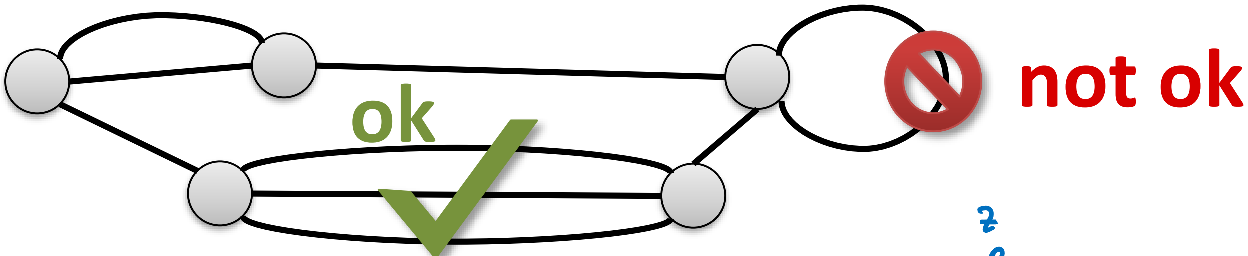
- Fix s, compute min s-t-cut for all $t \neq s$
- $O\big(m \cdot \lambda(G)\big) = O(mn)$ per s-t cut
- Gives an $O\big(mn\lambda(G)\big) = O(mn^2)$-algorithm

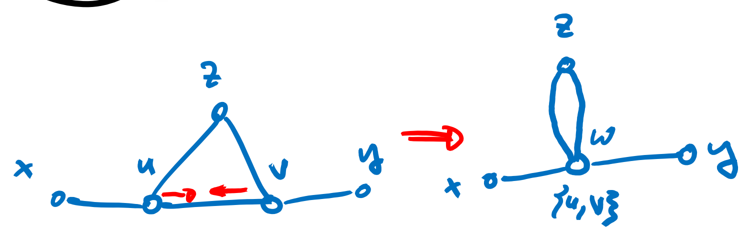
dense graph: $O(n^4)$

Best-known deterministic algorithm: $\underbrace{O(mn + n^2 \log n)}$ $= O(n^3)$

Edge Contractions

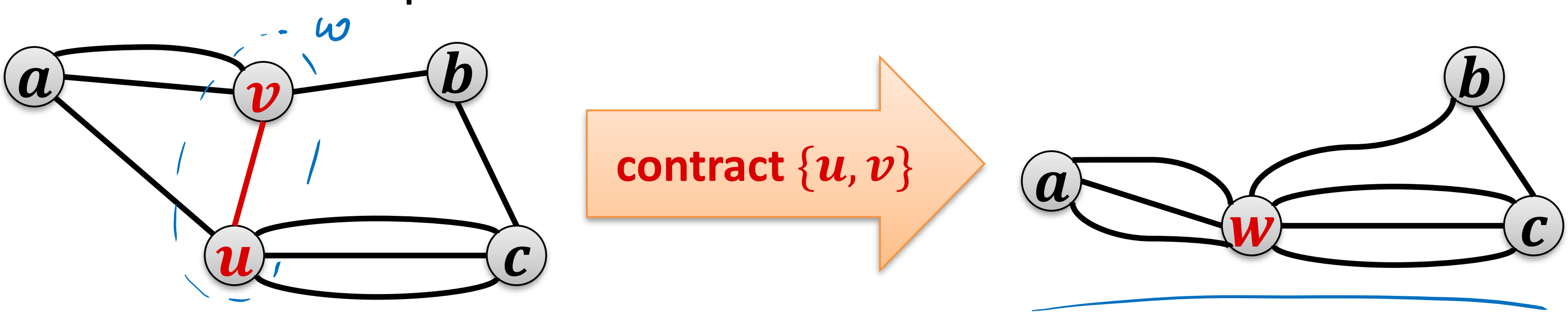
- In the following, we consider multi-graphs that can have multiple edges (but no self-loops)





Contracting edge $\{u, v\}$:

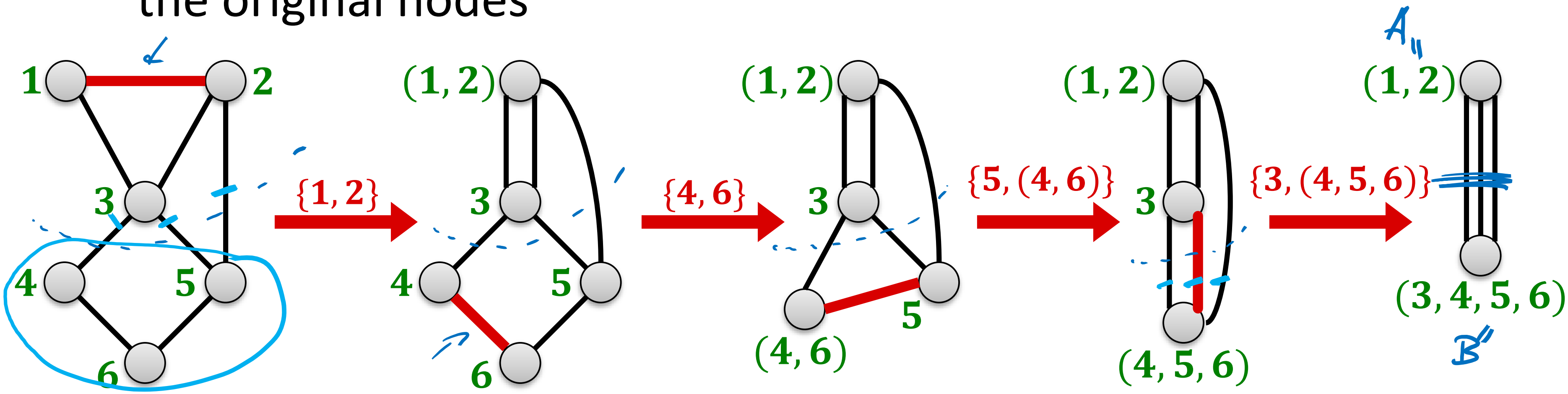
- Replace nodes u, v by new node w
- For all edges $\{u, x\}$ and $\{v, x\}$, add an edge $\{w, x\}$
- Remove self-loops created at node w



Properties of Edge Contractions

Nodes:

- After contracting $\{u, v\}$, the new node represents u and v
- After a series of contractions, each node represents a subset of the original nodes



Cuts:

- Assume in the contracted graph, w represents nodes $S_w \subset V$
- The edges of a node w in a contracted graph are in a one-to-one correspondence with the edges crossing the cut $(S_w, V \setminus S_w)$

Randomized Contraction Algorithm

Algorithm:

while there are >2 nodes **do**

contract a uniformly random edge

return cut induced by the last two remaining nodes

(cut defined by the original node sets represented by the last 2 nodes)

Theorem: The random contraction algorithm returns a minimum cut with probability at least $1/O(n^2)$.

- We will show this next.

Theorem: The random contraction algorithm can be implemented in time $O(n^2)$.

- There are $n-2$ contractions, each can be done in time $O(n)$.
- We will see this later.

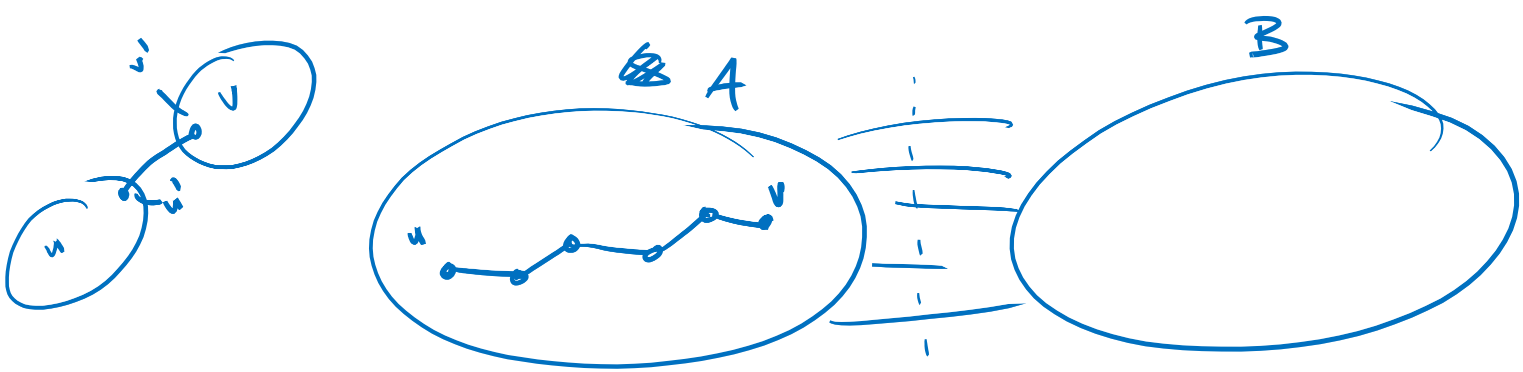
Contractions and Cuts

Lemma: If two original nodes $u, v \in V$ are merged into the same node of the contracted graph, there is a path connecting u and v in the original graph s.t. all edges on the path are contracted.

Proof:

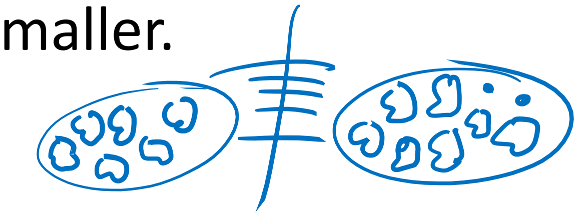
- Contracting an edge $\{x, y\}$ merges the node sets represented by x and y and does not change any of the other node sets.

- The claim the follows by induction on the number of edge contractions.



Contractions and Cuts

Lemma: During the contraction algorithm, the edge connectivity (i.e., the size of the min. cut) cannot get smaller.



Proof:

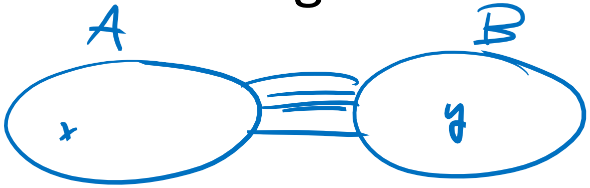
- All cuts in a (partially) contracted graph correspond to cuts of the same size in the original graph G as follows:
  - For a node u of the contracted graph, let S_u be the set of original nodes that have been merged into u (the nodes that u represents)
  - Consider a cut (A, B) of the contracted graph
  - (A', B') with
    $$A' := \bigcup_{u \in A} S_u, \qquad B' := \bigcup_{v \in B} S_v$$
    is a cut of G.
  - The edges crossing cut (A, B) are in one-to-one correspondence with the edges crossing cut (A', B').

Contraction and Cuts

Lemma: The contraction algorithm outputs a cut (A, B) of the input graph G if and only if it never contracts an edge crossing (A, B).

Proof:

1. If an edge crossing (A, B) is contracted, a pair of nodes $u \in A$, $v \in V$ is merged into the same node and the algorithm outputs a cut different from (A, B).



2. If no edge of (A, B) is contracted, no two nodes $u \in A$, $v \in B$ end up in the same contracted node because every path connecting u and v in G contains some edge crossing (A, B)

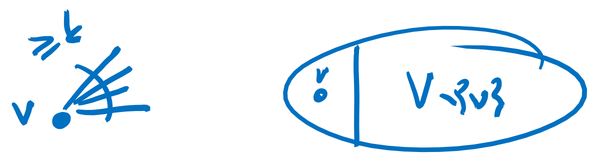
   In the end there are only 2 sets → output is (A, B)

specific

Theorem: The probability that the algorithm outputs a minimum cut is at least $2/(n(n-1))$.

To prove the theorem, we need the following claim:

Claim: If the minimum cut size of a multigraph G (no self-loops) is k, G has at least $\underline{kn/2}$ edges.

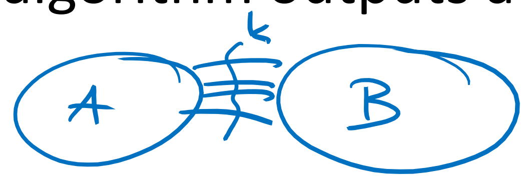


Proof:

- Min cut has size $k \Longrightarrow$ all nodes have degree $\geq k$
  - A node v of degree $< k$ gives a cut $(\{v\}, V \setminus \{v\})$ of size $< k$
- Number of edges $m = {}^1/_2 \cdot \sum_v \deg(v) \geq {}^{kn}/_2$

Getting The Min Cut

Theorem: The probability that the algorithm outputs a minimum cut is at least $2/n(n-1)$.



Proof:

- Consider a fixed min cut (A, B), assume (A, B) has size k
- The algorithm outputs (A, B) iff none of the k edges crossing (A, B) gets contracted.
- Before contraction i, there are $n + 1 - i$ nodes
  → and thus $\geq (n + 1 - i)k/2$ edges
- If no edge crossing (A, B) is contracted before, the probability to contract an edge crossing (A, B) in step i is at most

$$\frac{k}{\frac{(n+1-i)k}{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{2}{n+1-i}}_{\text{prob. that } i\text{th contr. destroys } (A,B)}.$$

Getting The Min Cut

Theorem: The probability that the algorithm outputs a minimum cut is at least $2/n(n-1)$.

Proof:

- If no edge crossing (A, B) is contracted before, the probability to contract an edge crossing (A, B) in step i is at most ${}^{2}/_{n+1-i}$.
- Event $\mathcal{E}_i$: edge contracted in step i is **not** crossing (A, B)

Goal: $\mathbb{P}(\text{alg returns } (A,B)) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1 \cap \mathcal{E}_2 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{E}_{n-2})$

$$= \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_2 | \mathcal{E}_1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_3 | \mathcal{E}_1 \cap \mathcal{E}_2) \cdot \ldots \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_{n-2} | \mathcal{E}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{E}_{n-3})$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_i | \mathcal{E}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{E}_{i-1}) \geq 1 - \frac{2}{n-i+1} = \frac{n-i-1}{n-i+1}$$

Getting The Min Cut

Theorem: The probability that the algorithm outputs a minimum cut is at least $2/n(n-1)$.

Proof:

- $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_{i+1} | \mathcal{E}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{E}_i) \geq 1 - {}^2/_{n-i} = \frac{n-i-2}{n-i}$
- No edge crossing (A, B) contracted: event $\mathcal{E} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n-2} \mathcal{E}_i$

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{E}_n) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_2 | \mathcal{E}_1) \cdot \ldots \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_{n-2} | \mathcal{E}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{E}_{n-3})$$

$$\geq \frac{\cancel{n-2}}{\boxed{n}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{n-3}}{\boxed{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{n-4}}{\cancel{n-2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{n-5}}{\cancel{n-3}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{n-6}}{\cancel{n-4}} \cdot \ldots \cdot \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{5}} \cdot \frac{\boxed{2}}{\cancel{4}} \cdot \frac{\boxed{1}}{\cancel{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}}$$

Randomized Min Cut Algorithm

Theorem: If the contraction algorithm is repeated $O(n^2 \log n)$ times, one of the $O(n^2 \log n)$ instances returns a min. cut w.h.p.

Proof:

$1 - x < e^{-x}$

- Probability to not get a minimum cut in $c \cdot \binom{n}{2} \cdot \ln n$ iterations:

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}}\right)^{c \cdot \binom{n}{2} \cdot \ln n} < e^{-c \ln n} = \frac{1}{n^c}$$

Corollary: The contraction algorithm allows to compute a minimum cut in $O(n^4 \log n)$ time w.h.p.

- It remains to show that each instance can be implemented in $O(n^2)$ time.

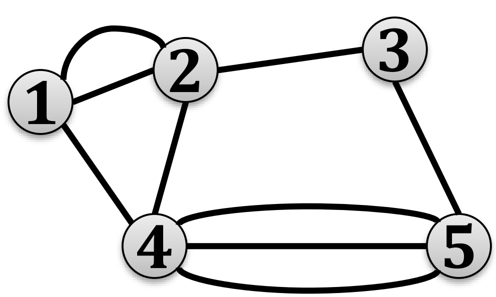
Implementing Edge Contractions

Edge Contraction:

- Given: multigraph with n nodes
  - assume that set of nodes is $\{1, \dots, n\}$
- Goal: contract edge $\{u, v\}$

Data Structure

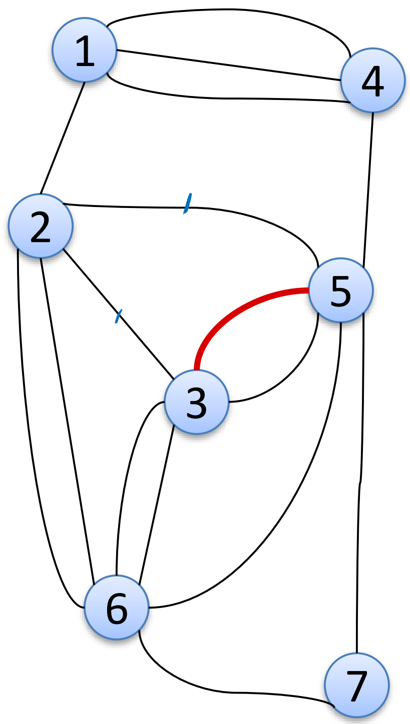
- We can use either adjacency lists or an adjacency matrix
- Entry in row i and column j: #edges between nodes i and j
- Example:



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Contracting An Edge

Example: Contract one of the edges between 3 and 5

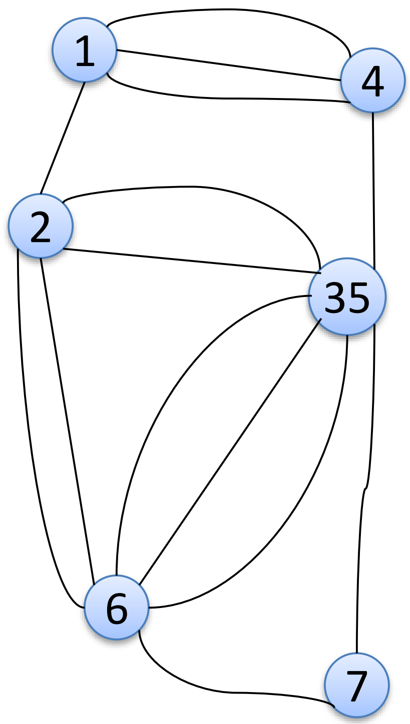


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
3	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	1	2	1	0	1	1
6	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

{3,5}	0	2		1		3	1

Contracting An Edge

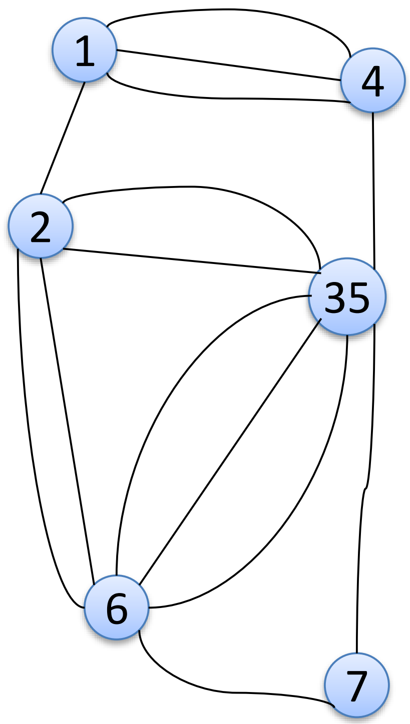
Example: Contract one of the edges between 3 and 5



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
3	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	1	2	1	0	1	1
6	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
{3,5}	0	2		1		3	1

Contracting An Edge

Example: Contract one of the edges between 3 and 5



	1	2	35	4		6	7
1	0	1	0	3		0	0
2	1	0	2	0		2	0
35	0	2	0	1		3	1
4	3	0	1	0		0	0
6	0	2	3	0		0	1
7	0	0	1	0		1	0

{3,5}	0	2		1		3	1

Contracting an Edge

Claim: Given the adjacency matrix of an n-node multigraph and an edge $\{u, v\}$, one can contract the edge $\{u, v\}$ in time $O(n)$.

- Row/column of combined node $\{u, v\}$ is sum of rows/columns of u and v
- Row/column of u can be replaced by new row/column of combined node $\{u, v\}$
- Swap row/column of v with last row/column in order to have the new $(n-1)$-node multigraph as a contiguous $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ submatrix

Finding a Random Edge

- We need to contract a uniformly random edge
- How to find a uniformly random edge in a multigraph?
  - Finding a random non-zero entry (with the right probability) in an adjacency matrix costs $O(n^2)$.

$\frac{d(u)}{2m}$

Idea for more efficient algorithm:

- First choose a random node u
  - with probability proportional to the degree (#edges) of u
- Pick a random edge of u
  - only need to look at one row → time $O(n)$

| 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | ... |

degr. d

$\frac{1}{d}, \frac{2}{d-1}, \frac{2}{d-3}$

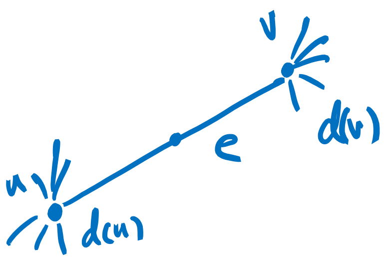
Choose a Random Node

Edge Sampling:

1. Choose a node $u \in V$ with probability

$$\frac{\deg(u)}{\sum_{v \in V} \deg(v)} = \frac{\deg(u)}{2m} \quad \leftarrow \text{O(n) time}$$

2. Choose a uniformly random edge of u $\leftarrow$ O(n) time



$$\mathbb{P}(e) = \frac{d(u)}{2m} \cdot \frac{1}{d(u)} + \frac{d(v)}{2m} \cdot \frac{1}{d(v)} = \frac{1}{m}$$

Choose a Random Node

- We need to choose a random node u with probability $\frac{\deg(u)}{2m}$
- Keep track of the number of edges m and maintain an array with the degrees of all the nodes
  - Can be done with essentially no extra cost when doing edge contractions

Choose a random node:

```
degsum = 0;
for all nodes u ∈ V:
    with probability deg(u)/(2m−degsum):
        pick node u; terminate
    else
        degsum += deg(u)
```

Randomized Min Cut Algorithm

Theorem: If the contraction algorithm is repeated $O(n^2 \log n)$ times, one of the $O(n^2 \log n)$ instances returns a min. cut w.h.p.

Corollary: The contraction algorithm allows to compute a minimum cut in $O(n^4 \log n)$ time w.h.p.

- One instance consists of $n - 2$ edge contractions
- Each edge contraction can be carried out in time $O(n)$
  - Actually: $O(\text{current \#nodes})$
- Time per instance of the contraction algorithm: $O(n^2)$

Can We Do Better?

- Time $O(n^4 \log n)$ is not very spectacular, a simple max flow based implementation has time $O(n^4)$.

However, we will see that the contraction algorithm is nevertheless very interesting because:

1. The algorithm can be improved to beat every known deterministic algorithm.

2 ~~1~~. It allows to obtain strong statements about the distribution of cuts in graphs.

Better Randomized Algorithm

Recall:

- Consider a fixed min cut (A, B), assume (A, B) has size k
- The algorithm outputs (A, B) iff none of the k edges crossing (A, B) gets contracted.
- Throughout the algorithm, the edge connectivity is at least k and therefore each node has degree $\geq k$
- Before contraction i, there are $n + 1 - i$ nodes and thus at least $(n + 1 - i)k/2$ edges
- If no edge crossing (A, B) is contracted before, the probability to contract an edge crossing (A, B) in step i is at most

$$\frac{k}{\frac{(n+1-i)k}{2}} = \underbrace{\frac{2}{n+1-i}}.$$

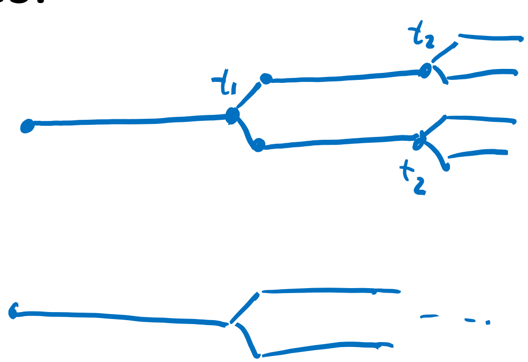
Improving the Contraction Algorithm

- For a specific min cut (A, B), if (A, B) survives the first i contractions,

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{edge crossing } (A, B) \text{ in contraction } i + 1) \leq \frac{2}{n - i}.$$

- **Observation:** The probability only gets large for large i
- **Idea:** The early steps are much safer than the late steps.

  Maybe we can repeat the late steps more often than the early ones.



Safe Contraction Phase

Lemma: A given min cut (A, B) of an n-node graph G survives the first $\underline{n - \left\lceil {}^{n}/_{\sqrt{2}} + 1 \right\rceil}$ contractions, with probability $> {}^{1}/_{2}$.

Proof:

- Event $\mathcal{E}_i$: cut (A, B) survives contraction i
- Probability that (A, B) survives the first $n - t$ contractions:

$$\geq \frac{n-2}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-4}{n-2} \cdot \ldots \cdot \frac{t+1}{t+3} \cdot \frac{t}{t+2} \cdot \frac{t-1}{t+1} = \frac{t(t-1)}{n(n-1)}$$

$$t = \left\lceil \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 \right\rceil \geq \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}} + 1$$

$$\geq \frac{\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}} + 1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}}{n-1} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Better Randomized Algorithm

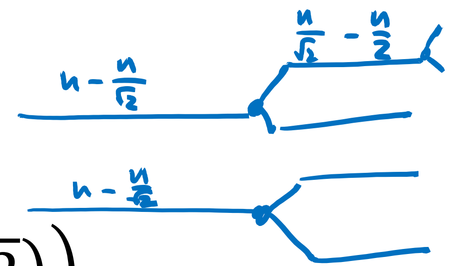
Let's simplify a bit:

- Pretend that $n/\sqrt{2}$ is an integer (for all n we will need it).
- Assume that a given min cut survives the first $n - {}^{n}\!/_{\sqrt{2}}$ contractions with probability $\geq {}^{1}\!/_{2}$.

$\mathbf{contract}(\boldsymbol{G}, \boldsymbol{t})$**:**

- Starting with n-node graph G, perform $n - t$ edge contractions such that the new graph has t nodes.

$\mathbf{mincut}(\boldsymbol{G})$**:**



1. $X_1 := \mathrm{mincut}\left(\mathrm{contract}\left(G, n/\sqrt{2}\right)\right);$
2. $X_2 := \mathrm{mincut}\left(\mathrm{contract}\left(G, n/\sqrt{2}\right)\right);$
3. **return** $\min\{X_1, X_2\};$

Success Probability

mincut(G):

1. $X_1 := \text{mincut}\left(\overbrace{\text{contract}(G, n/\sqrt{2})}^{\text{preserves min. cut w. pr. } 1/2}\right);$
2. $X_2 := \text{mincut}\left(\text{contract}(G, n/\sqrt{2})\right);$
3. **return** $\min\{X_1, X_2\};$

$\boldsymbol{P(n)}$: probability that the above algorithm returns a min cut when applied to a graph with n nodes.

- Probability that X_1 is a min cut $\geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot P\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

Recursion:

$$P(n) \geq 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} P\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)^2 = P\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{4} P\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2, \quad P(2) = 1$$

Success Probability

$P(n) \geq \frac{1}{\log_2 n}$

Theorem: The recursive randomized min cut algorithm returns a minimum cut with probability at least $1/\log_2 n$.

$\log\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \log n - \frac{1}{2}$

Proof (by induction on n):

$$P(n) = P\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot P\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2, \qquad P(2) = 1$$

Base case: $n = 2$ $\quad P(n) \geq \frac{1}{\log_2 2} = 1$ ✓

Ind. Step: $P(n) = P\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{4} P\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$

$$\overset{(I.H.)}{\geq} \frac{1}{\log(n/\sqrt{2})} - \frac{1}{4\log(n/\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{\log(n/\sqrt{2})}\left(1 - \frac{1}{4\log(n/\sqrt{2})}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log n - \frac{1}{2}}\left(1 - \frac{1}{4\log n - 2}\right) = \frac{1}{\log n - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{4\log n - 3}{4\log n - 2}$$

$$= \frac{4\log n - 3}{4\log^2 n - 4\log n + 1} \geq \frac{4\log n - 3}{4\log^2 n - 3\log n} = \frac{1}{\log n}$$

Running Time

1. $X_1 := \text{mincut}\left(\text{contract}(G, n/\sqrt{2})\right);$
2. $X_2 := \text{mincut}\left(\text{contract}(G, n/\sqrt{2})\right);$
3. **return** $\min\{X_1, X_2\};$

Master Thm

$T(n) = a \cdot T(\frac{n}{b}) + O(n^c)$

$c = \log_b a$

$\to T(n) = O(n^c \cdot \log_b n)$

Recursion:

- $T(n)$: time to apply algorithm to n-node graphs
- Recursive calls: $2T\left({}^{n}/_{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
- Number of contractions to get to ${}^{n}/_{\sqrt{2}}$ nodes: $O(n)$

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + O(n^2), \qquad T(2) = O(1)$$

Running Time

Theorem: The running time of the recursive, randomized min cut algorithm is $O(n^2 \log n)$.

Proof:

- Can be shown in the usual way, by induction on n

$\left(1 - \frac{1}{\log n}\right)^x < e^{-c \log n}$

Remark:

- The running time is only by an $O(\log n)$-factor slower than the basic contraction algorithm.
- The success probability is exponentially better!

If we want a min. cut w.h.p. $\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^c}\right)$: we need $\Theta(\log^2 n)$ rep.

$\Longrightarrow$ running time : $O(n^2 \cdot \log^3 n)$ $\longleftarrow$ beats best det. alg.!

best det. alg.: $O(mn + n^2 \log n)$

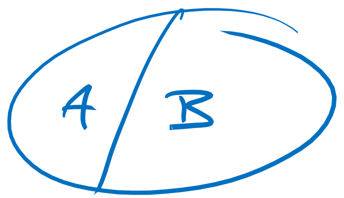
Number of Minimum Cuts

- Given a graph G, how many minimum cuts can there be?

- Or alternatively: If G has edge connectivity k, how many ways are there to remove k edges to disconnect G?

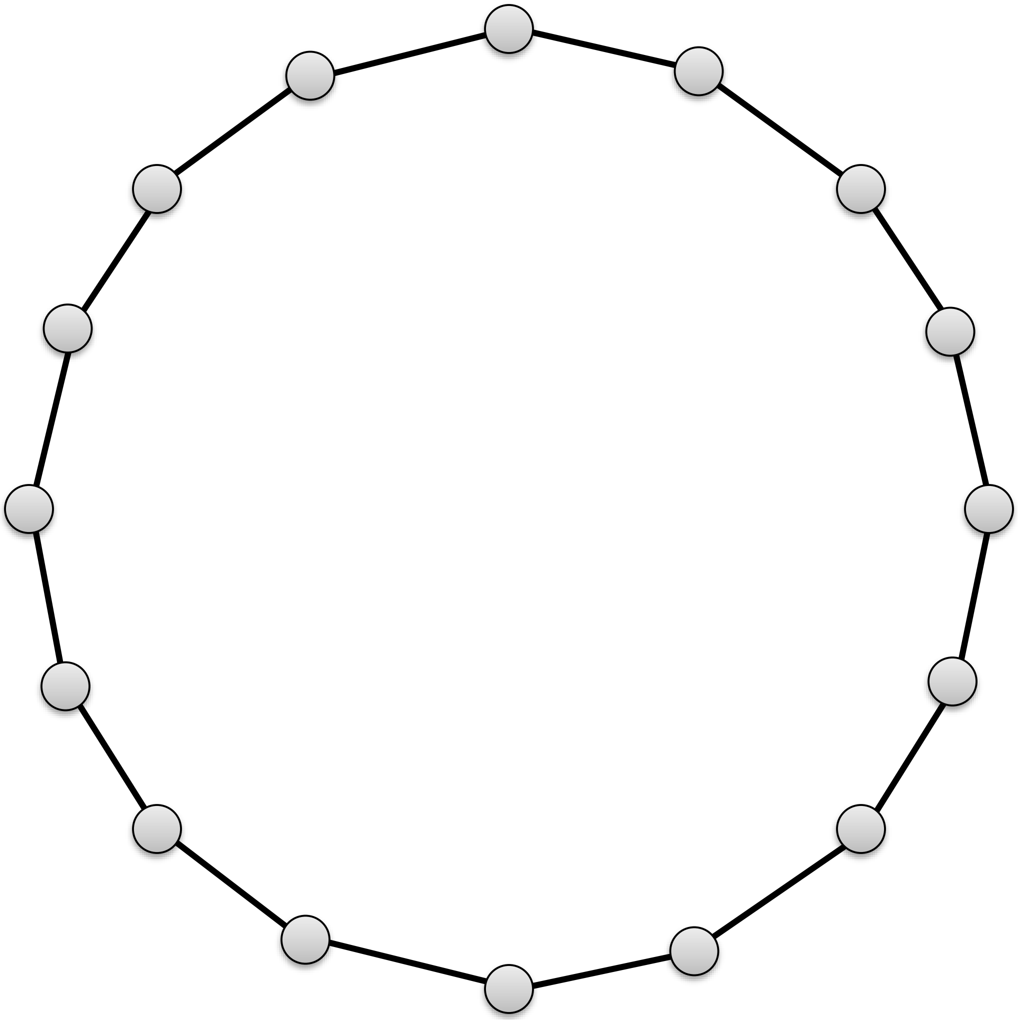
- Note that the total number of cuts is large.

$$\boxed{2^{n-1}-2}$$



Number of Minimum Cuts

Example: Ring with n nodes



- Minimum cut size: 2
- Every two edges induce a min cut
- Number of edge pairs:

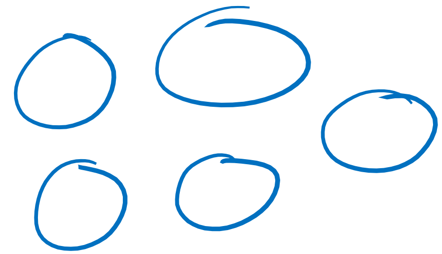
$$\binom{n}{2}$$

- Are there graphs with more min cuts?

Number of Min Cuts

Theorem: The number of minimum cuts of a graph is at most $\binom{n}{2}$.

Proof:



- Assume there are s min cuts
- For $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, define event $\mathcal{C}_i$:

  $\mathcal{C}_i \coloneqq \{\text{basic contraction algorithm returns min cut } i\}$

- We know that for $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$: $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{C}_i) \geq 1/\binom{n}{2}$
- Events $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_s$ are disjoint:

$$1 \geq \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{s} \mathcal{C}_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{s} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{C}_i) \geq \frac{s}{\binom{n}{2}}$$

$$\frac{s}{\binom{n}{2}} \leq 1$$

$$s \leq \binom{n}{2}$$

Counting Larger Cuts

$\alpha \geq 1$

- In the following, assume that min cut has size $\lambda = \lambda(G)$
- How many cuts of size $\leq k = \alpha \cdot \lambda$ can a graph have?
- Consider a specific cut (A, B) of size $\leq k$
- As before, during the contraction algorithm:
  - min cut size $\geq \lambda$
  - number of edges $\geq \lambda \cdot \#\mathrm{nodes}/2$
  - cut (A, B) remains as long as none of its edges gets contracted
- Prob. that an edge crossing (A, B) is chosen in i^{th} contraction

$$\leq \frac{k}{\#\mathrm{edges}} \leq \frac{2k}{\lambda \cdot \#\mathrm{nodes}} = \frac{2\alpha}{n - i + 1}$$

For simplicity, in the following, assume that 2α is an integer

Counting Larger Cuts

Lemma: If $2\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, the probability that cut (A, B) of size $\stackrel{\leq}{}\ \alpha \cdot \lambda$ survives the first $n - 2\alpha$ edge contractions is at least

$$\underbrace{\frac{(2\alpha)!}{n(n-1)\cdot \ldots \cdot (n-2\alpha+1)}} \geq \frac{2^{2\alpha-1}}{n^{2\alpha}}.$$

Proof:

- As before, event $\mathcal{E}_i$: cut (A, B) survives contraction i

$$\frac{n-2\alpha}{n} \cdot \frac{n-2\alpha-1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-2\alpha-2}{n-2} \cdot \ldots \cdot \frac{2}{2\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2\alpha+1}$$

Number of Cuts

Theorem: If $2\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, the number of edge cuts of size at most $\alpha \cdot \lambda(G)$ in an n-node graph G is at most $n^{2\alpha}$.

Proof:

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{cut } (A,B) \text{ survives}) \geq \frac{2^{2\alpha-1}}{n^{2\alpha}}$$

2α nodes

$$\boxed{2^{2\alpha-1}}$$

$$s \cdot \frac{2^{2\alpha-1}}{n^{2\alpha}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2\alpha-1}} \leq 1$$

$$s \leq n^{2\alpha}$$

$$\boxed{p > \frac{\log n}{\lambda}}$$

k $\quad p \cdot k$

Remark: The bound also holds for general $\alpha \geq 1$.