

What is a graph limit?

Jan Volec

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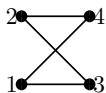
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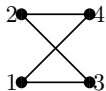


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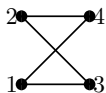
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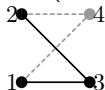


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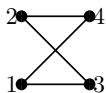
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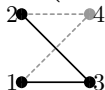


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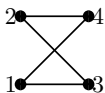
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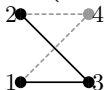


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- mainly for convenience, assume $v(G_n) \rightarrow \infty$

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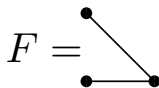
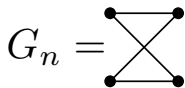
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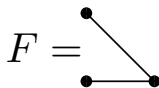
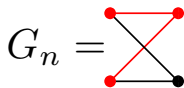
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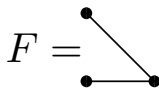
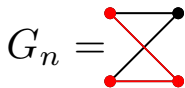
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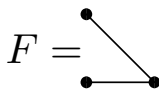
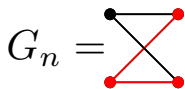
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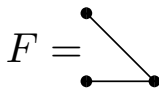
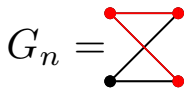
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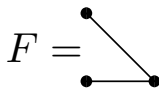
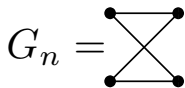
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$$t(G_n, F) = 1$$

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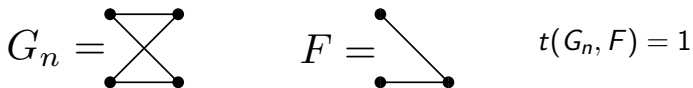
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$$G_n = \begin{array}{c} \bullet & & \bullet \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \bullet & \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \bullet & & \bullet \end{array} \quad F = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \bullet & & \bullet \\ | \\ \bullet & & \bullet \end{array} \quad t(G_n, F) = 1$$

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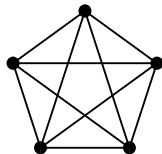
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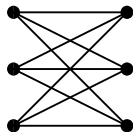
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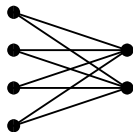
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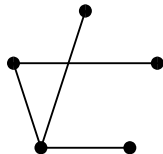
- $G_n := K_{n,n}$



- $G_n := K_{n,2n}$



- $G_n := G_{n,p}$



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- for every such q there is convergent (G_n) so that $(G_n) \rightarrow q$

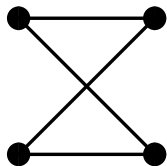
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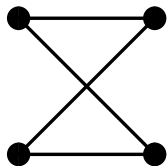


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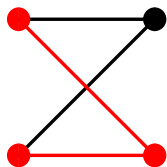


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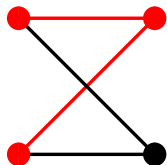


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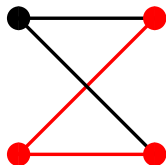


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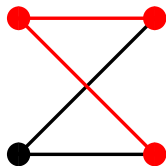


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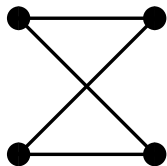


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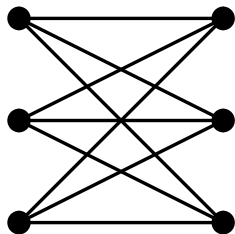


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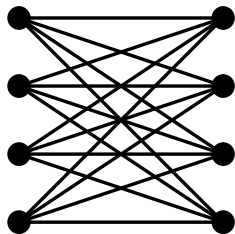


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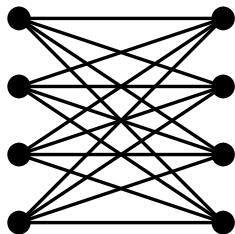
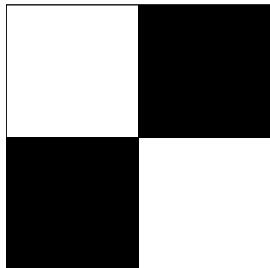
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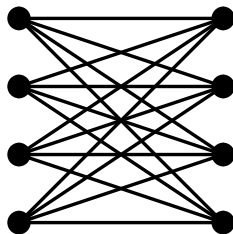
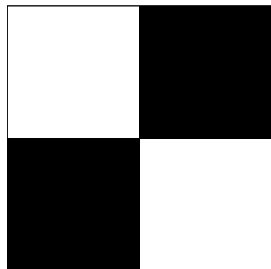
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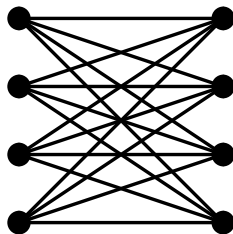
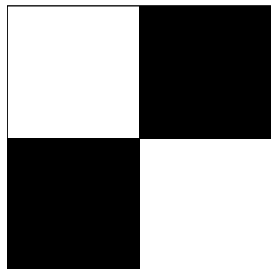


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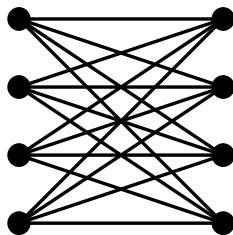
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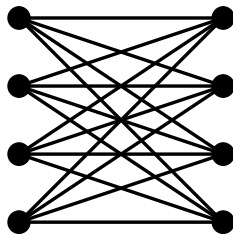
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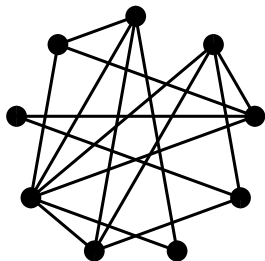
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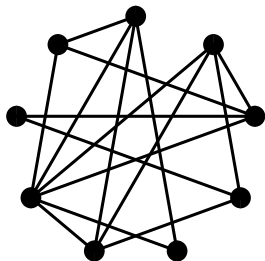
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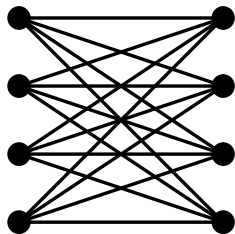
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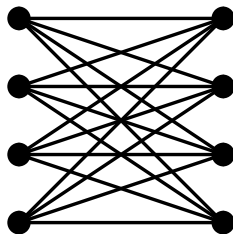
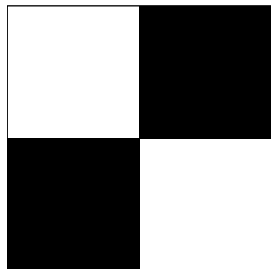
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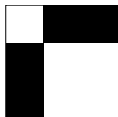
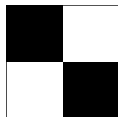
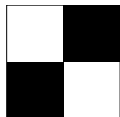
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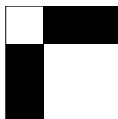
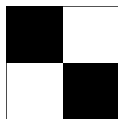
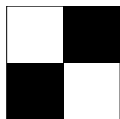
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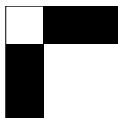
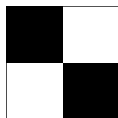
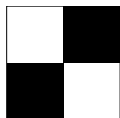
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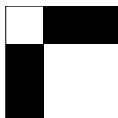
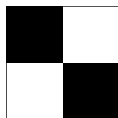
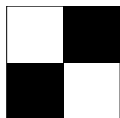


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Neighborhood functions / rooted homomorphisms

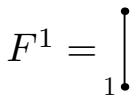
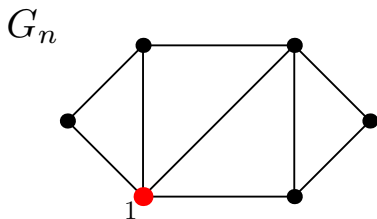
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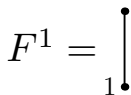
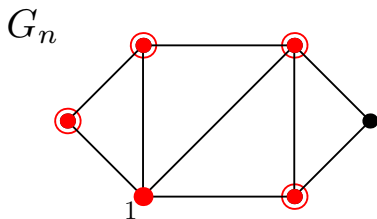
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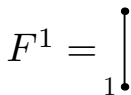
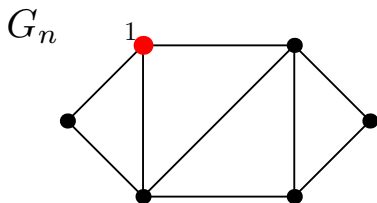
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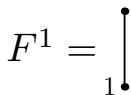
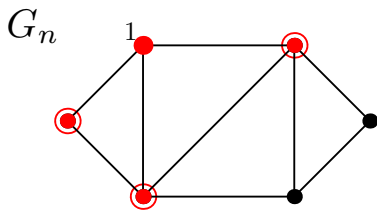
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- Cauchy-Schwarz inequality:

$$\left[\left(\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}^1} \alpha_F F^1 \right)^2 \right]_1 \geq \left(\left[\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}^1} \alpha_F F^1 \right] \right)^2 \geq 0$$

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Thank you for your attention!