# Local limit of Mallows trees

 $\exists f$ 





#### Binary search trees









#### Binary search trees







Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

• Insert  $x_1$  at the root.

Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

- Insert  $x_1$  at the root.
- Insert  $x_i$  down the tree by going to the left (respectively right) if  $x_i$  is smaller (respectively larger) than the current node value.

Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

- Insert  $x_1$  at the root.
- Insert  $x_i$  down the tree by going to the left (respectively right) if  $x_i$  is smaller (respectively larger) than the current node value.

Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

- Insert  $x_1$  at the root.
- Insert  $x_i$  down the tree by going to the left (respectively right) if  $x_i$  is smaller (respectively larger) than the current node value.



Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

- Insert  $x_1$  at the root.
- Insert  $x_i$  down the tree by going to the left (respectively right) if  $x_i$  is smaller (respectively larger) than the current node value.



Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

- Insert  $x_1$  at the root.
- Insert  $x_i$  down the tree by going to the left (respectively right) if  $x_i$  is smaller (respectively larger) than the current node value.



Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

- Insert  $x_1$  at the root.
- Insert  $x_i$  down the tree by going to the left (respectively right) if  $x_i$  is smaller (respectively larger) than the current node value.



Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

- Insert  $x_1$  at the root.
- Insert  $x_i$  down the tree by going to the left (respectively right) if  $x_i$  is smaller (respectively larger) than the current node value.



Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

- Insert  $x_1$  at the root.
- Insert  $x_i$  down the tree by going to the left (respectively right) if  $x_i$  is smaller (respectively larger) than the current node value.



Given a sequence of distinct integers  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , the corresponding binary search tree is inductively constructed as follows:

- Insert  $x_1$  at the root.
- Insert  $x_i$  down the tree by going to the left (respectively right) if  $x_i$  is smaller (respectively larger) than the current node value.



### Properties

• The can be defined on infinite sequences:  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n, \ldots) = (x_i)_{i \ge 1}$ .

- The can be defined on infinite sequences:  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n, \ldots) = (x_i)_{i \ge 1}$ .
- Their rightmost branch corresponds to the records of the sequence:  $\{i : \forall j < i, x_i > x_j\}$ .

- The can be defined on infinite sequences:  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n, \ldots) = (x_i)_{i \ge 1}$ .
- Their rightmost branch corresponds to the records of the sequence:  $\{i : \forall j < i, x_i > x_j\}$ .
- When x is an infinite sequence of integers, it has an infinite rightmost branch.

- The can be defined on infinite sequences:  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n, \ldots) = (x_i)_{i \ge 1}$ .
- Their rightmost branch corresponds to the records of the sequence:  $\{i : \forall j < i, x_i > x_j\}$ .
- When x is an infinite sequence of integers, it has an infinite rightmost branch.

- The can be defined on infinite sequences:  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n, \ldots) = (x_i)_{i \ge 1}$ .
- Their rightmost branch corresponds to the records of the sequence:  $\{i : \forall j < i, x_i > x_j\}$ .
- When x is an infinite sequence of integers, it has an infinite rightmost branch.



- The can be defined on infinite sequences:  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n, \ldots) = (x_i)_{i \ge 1}$ .
- Their rightmost branch corresponds to the records of the sequence:  $\{i : \forall j < i, x_i > x_j\}$ .
- When x is an infinite sequence of integers, it has an infinite rightmost branch.
- → x = (4, 1, 8, 6, 9, ...)



- The can be defined on infinite sequences:  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n, \ldots) = (x_i)_{i \ge 1}$ .
- Their rightmost branch corresponds to the records of the sequence:  $\{i : \forall j < i, x_i > x_j\}$ .
- When x is an infinite sequence of integers, it has an infinite rightmost branch.
- → x = (4, 1, 8, 6, 9, ...)



Binary search trees







# Mallows permutations

A Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  with parameters  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $q \in [0, \infty)$  with a random permutation with distribution

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{n,q} = \sigma) = \frac{q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}}{\prod_{k=1}^{n} (1 + q + \ldots + q^{k-1})} \propto q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}$$

where  $Inv(\sigma) = |\{i < j : \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)\}|$  is the number of inversions of  $\sigma$ .

A Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  with parameters  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $q \in [0, \infty)$  with a random permutation with distribution

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{n,q} = \sigma) = \frac{q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}}{\prod_{k=1}^{n} (1 + q + \ldots + q^{k-1})} \propto q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}$$

where  $Inv(\sigma) = |\{i < j : \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)\}|$  is the number of inversions of  $\sigma$ .

 $\rightarrow$  For q = 1,  $X_{n,q}$  is a uniform permutation of size n.

A Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  with parameters  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $q \in [0, \infty)$  with a random permutation with distribution

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{n,q} = \sigma) = \frac{q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}}{\prod_{k=1}^{n} (1 + q + \ldots + q^{k-1})} \propto q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}$$

where  $Inv(\sigma) = |\{i < j : \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)\}|$  is the number of inversions of  $\sigma$ .

→ For q = 1,  $X_{n,q}$  is a uniform permutation of size n. → For q = 0,  $X_{n,q}$  is the identity permutation.

A Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  with parameters  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $q \in [0, \infty)$  with a random permutation with distribution

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{n,q} = \sigma) = \frac{q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}}{\prod_{k=1}^{n} (1 + q + \ldots + q^{k-1})} \propto q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}$$

where  $Inv(\sigma) = |\{i < j : \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)\}|$  is the number of inversions of  $\sigma$ .

- $\rightarrow$  For q = 1,  $X_{n,q}$  is a uniform permutation of size n.
- $\rightarrow$  For q = 0,  $X_{n,q}$  is the identity permutation.
- → For  $q \in (0, 1)$ ,  $X_{n,q}$  tends to be "ordered".

A Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  with parameters  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $q \in [0, \infty)$  with a random permutation with distribution

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{n,q} = \sigma) = \frac{q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}}{\prod_{k=1}^{n} (1 + q + \ldots + q^{k-1})} \propto q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}$$

where  $Inv(\sigma) = |\{i < j : \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)\}|$  is the number of inversions of  $\sigma$ .

- $\rightarrow$  For q = 1,  $X_{n,q}$  is a uniform permutation of size n.
- $\rightarrow$  For q = 0,  $X_{n,q}$  is the identity permutation.
- $\rightarrow$  For  $q \in (0, 1)$ ,  $X_{n,q}$  tends to be "ordered".
- $\rightarrow$  We restrict ourselves to the case  $q \in [0, 1)$ .

**Q:** What happens when we consider the binary search tree of a Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$ ?

**Q**: What happens when we consider the binary search tree of a Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$ ?



#### Mallows permutation

**Q:** What happens when we consider the binary search tree of a Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$ ?



#### Mallows permutation

Mallows tree
In spite of their complicated definition, Mallows trees can easily be constructed inductively:

In spite of their complicated definition, Mallows trees can easily be constructed inductively:

$$\mathbb{P}(S=k) = \frac{q^k(1-q)}{1-q^n}$$

In spite of their complicated definition, Mallows trees can easily be constructed inductively:

• The size S of the left subtree of the root is a geometric conditioned to be in [0, n-1]:

$$\mathbb{P}(S=k) = \frac{q^k(1-q)}{1-q^n}$$

• The right subtree of the root has size n - 1 - S.

In spite of their complicated definition, Mallows trees can easily be constructed inductively:

$$\mathbb{P}(S=k) = \frac{q^k(1-q)}{1-q^n}$$

- The right subtree of the root has size n 1 S.
- Both left and right subtree are Mallows trees.

In spite of their complicated definition, Mallows trees can easily be constructed inductively:

$$\mathbb{P}(S=k) = \frac{q^k(1-q)}{1-q^n}$$

- The right subtree of the root has size n 1 S.
- Both left and right subtree are Mallows trees.



In spite of their complicated definition, Mallows trees can easily be constructed inductively:

$$\mathbb{P}(S=k) = \frac{q^k(1-q)}{1-q^n}$$

- The right subtree of the root has size n 1 S.
- Both left and right subtree are Mallows trees.



In spite of their complicated definition, Mallows trees can easily be constructed inductively:

$$\mathbb{P}(S=k) = \frac{q^k(1-q)}{1-q^n}$$

- The right subtree of the root has size n 1 S.
- Both left and right subtree are Mallows trees.



In spite of their complicated definition, Mallows trees can easily be constructed inductively:

$$\mathbb{P}(S=k) = \frac{q^k(1-q)}{1-q^n}$$

- The right subtree of the root has size n 1 S.
- Both left and right subtree are Mallows trees.



A Mallows tree is approximately constructed as follows:

• Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 - q)$ .

- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.

- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.
- Attach it to the left of the root.

- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.
- Attach it to the left of the root.
- Go down to the right child of the root and repeat until the tree has n nodes.

A Mallows tree is approximately constructed as follows:

- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.
- Attach it to the left of the root.
- Go down to the right child of the root and repeat until the tree has n nodes.

# Ο

- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.
- Attach it to the left of the root.
- Go down to the right child of the root and repeat until the tree has n nodes.



- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.
- Attach it to the left of the root.
- Go down to the right child of the root and repeat until the tree has n nodes.



- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.
- Attach it to the left of the root.
- Go down to the right child of the root and repeat until the tree has n nodes.



- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.
- Attach it to the left of the root.
- Go down to the right child of the root and repeat until the tree has n nodes.



- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.
- Attach it to the left of the root.
- Go down to the right child of the root and repeat until the tree has n nodes.



- Generate a random geometric random variable G with  $\mathbb{P}(G = k) = q^k(1 q)$ .
- Generate a random Mallows tree of size G with parameter q.
- Attach it to the left of the root.
- Go down to the right child of the root and repeat until the tree has n nodes.



Image (exact)



Local limit of Mallows trees

Binary search trees







# **Guessing the local limit**



2















## Local limit of a Mallows tree

**Theorem** (**\*** 2023)

**Theorem** (**\*** 2023)

Any sequence of Mallows trees with increasing size and fixed  $q \in [0,1)$  converges locally almostsurely to  $(o, \mathcal{T})$  constructed as follows.
Any sequence of Mallows trees with increasing size and fixed  $q \in [0,1)$  converges locally almostsurely to  $(o, \mathcal{T})$  constructed as follows.

• Let  $(G_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a sequence of independent random variables, all having the geometric distribution with parameter q, except for  $G_0$  being size-biased (note that  $\mathbb{P}(G_i = 0) > 0$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

Any sequence of Mallows trees with increasing size and fixed  $q \in [0,1)$  converges locally almostsurely to  $(o, \mathcal{T})$  constructed as follows.

- Let  $(G_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a sequence of independent random variables, all having the geometric distribution with parameter q, except for  $G_0$  being size-biased (note that  $\mathbb{P}(G_i = 0) > 0$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).
- Let  $(T_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a sequence of Mallows trees with respective parameters  $G_i$  and q.

Any sequence of Mallows trees with increasing size and fixed  $q \in [0,1)$  converges locally almostsurely to  $(o, \mathcal{T})$  constructed as follows.

- Let  $(G_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a sequence of independent random variables, all having the geometric distribution with parameter q, except for  $G_0$  being size-biased (note that  $\mathbb{P}(G_i = 0) > 0$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).
- Let  $(T_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a sequence of Mallows trees with respective parameters  $G_i$  and q.
- Set  $\mathcal{T}$  to be the infinite line on  $\mathbb{Z}$  with the root of each  $T_i$  attached via an edge to i.

Any sequence of Mallows trees with increasing size and fixed  $q \in [0,1)$  converges locally almostsurely to  $(o, \mathcal{T})$  constructed as follows.

- Let  $(G_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a sequence of independent random variables, all having the geometric distribution with parameter q, except for  $G_0$  being size-biased (note that  $\mathbb{P}(G_i = 0) > 0$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).
- Let  $(T_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$  be a sequence of Mallows trees with respective parameters  $G_i$  and q.
- Set  $\mathcal{T}$  to be the infinite line on  $\mathbb{Z}$  with the root of each  $T_i$  attached via an edge to i.
- Choose o uniformly over  $\{0\} \cup V(T_0)$ .







Binary search trees







### Summary

• We took a random Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  of size n and parameter q.

- We took a random Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  of size n and parameter q.
- We inserted this permutation into a binary search tree structure to obtain a Mallows tree.

- We took a random Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  of size n and parameter q.
- We inserted this permutation into a binary search tree structure to obtain a Mallows tree.
- We took the local limit of this tree as  $n \to \infty$ .

- We took a random Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  of size n and parameter q.
- We inserted this permutation into a binary search tree structure to obtain a Mallows tree.
- We took the local limit of this tree as  $n \to \infty$ .
- $\rightarrow$  The local limit is composed of many sub-structures distributed as Mallows trees.

- We took a random Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  of size n and parameter q.
- We inserted this permutation into a binary search tree structure to obtain a Mallows tree.
- We took the local limit of this tree as  $n \to \infty$ .
- $\rightarrow$  The local limit is composed of many sub-structures distributed as Mallows trees.
- $\rightarrow$  These substructures were already present when considering finite Mallows permutations.

- We took a random Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  of size n and parameter q.
- We inserted this permutation into a binary search tree structure to obtain a Mallows tree.
- We took the local limit of this tree as  $n \to \infty$ .
- $\rightarrow$  The local limit is composed of many sub-structures distributed as Mallows trees.
- → These substructures were already present when considering finite Mallows permutations.

**Q:** Can we swap the local limit and the binary search tree structure to first construct an infinite Mallows permutation which we then insert into a binary search tree?

- We took a random Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  of size n and parameter q.
- We inserted this permutation into a binary search tree structure to obtain a Mallows tree.
- We took the local limit of this tree as  $n \to \infty$ .
- $\rightarrow$  The local limit is composed of many sub-structures distributed as Mallows trees.
- → These substructures were already present when considering finite Mallows permutations.

**Q:** Can we swap the local limit and the binary search tree structure to first construct an infinite Mallows permutation which we then insert into a binary search tree?

 $\rightarrow$  Infinite Mallows permutations are already defined, both on  $\mathbb{N}$  and  $\mathbb{Z}$ !

- We took a random Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  of size n and parameter q.
- We inserted this permutation into a binary search tree structure to obtain a Mallows tree.
- We took the local limit of this tree as  $n \to \infty$ .
- $\rightarrow$  The local limit is composed of many sub-structures distributed as Mallows trees.
- → These substructures were already present when considering finite Mallows permutations.

**Q:** Can we swap the local limit and the binary search tree structure to first construct an infinite Mallows permutation which we then insert into a binary search tree?

→ Infinite Mallows permutations are already defined, both on  $\mathbb{N}$  and  $\mathbb{Z}$ ! So we are good, **right**?

- We took a random Mallows permutation  $X_{n,q}$  of size n and parameter q.
- We inserted this permutation into a binary search tree structure to obtain a Mallows tree.
- We took the local limit of this tree as  $n \to \infty$ .
- $\rightarrow$  The local limit is composed of many sub-structures distributed as Mallows trees.
- → These substructures were already present when considering finite Mallows permutations.

**Q:** Can we swap the local limit and the binary search tree structure to first construct an infinite Mallows permutation which we then insert into a binary search tree?

→ Infinite Mallows permutations are already defined, both on  $\mathbb{N}$  and  $\mathbb{Z}$ ! So we are good, **right**? Well, **not exactly**...

## The problem

• Such a permutation can be seen as a **two-sided** sequence of distinct and signed integers.

- Such a permutation can be seen as a **two-sided** sequence of distinct and signed integers.
- Binary search trees are only defined on **one-sided** sequences of distinct integers.

- Such a permutation can be seen as a **two-sided** sequence of distinct and signed integers.
- Binary search trees are only defined on **one-sided** sequences of distinct integers.

 $\rightarrow$  We need to extend binary search trees to two-sided sequences  $x = (\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots)$ .

- Such a permutation can be seen as a **two-sided** sequence of distinct and signed integers.
- Binary search trees are only defined on **one-sided** sequences of distinct integers.
- $\rightarrow$  We need to extend binary search trees to two-sided sequences  $x = (\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots)$ .
- $\rightarrow$  Let us try some cases to understand how they work.

What is the tree for 
$$x = (..., -2 - 1, 0, 1, 2, ...)$$
?

What is the tree for x = (..., -2 - 1, 0, 1, 2, ...)?



What is the tree for 
$$x = (..., 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, ...)$$
?

What is the tree for x = (..., 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, ...)?



What is the tree for 
$$x = (\dots, 3, -2, 1, 0, -1, 2, -3, 4, -5, 6, \dots)$$
?

What is the tree for 
$$x = (..., 3, -2, 1, 0, -1, 2, -3, 4, -5, 6, ...)$$
?



## Generalizing binary search trees
• Infinite rightward path (from top-left to bottom-right).

- Infinite rightward path (from top-left to bottom-right).
- Infinite leftward path (from top-right to bottom-left).

- Infinite rightward path (from top-left to bottom-right).
- Infinite leftward path (from top-right to bottom-left).
- Zigzagging tree.

- Infinite rightward path (from top-left to bottom-right).
- Infinite leftward path (from top-right to bottom-left).
- Zigzagging tree.

 $\rightarrow$  This makes the formal definition of "general binary search trees" more difficult.

- Infinite rightward path (from top-left to bottom-right).
- Infinite leftward path (from top-right to bottom-left).
- Zigzagging tree.
- → This makes the formal definition of "general binary search trees" more difficult.

Luckily for us, infinite Mallows permutations (with  $q \in [0, 1)$ ) tend to be "ordered". In particular, they can always be put in a tree with a single infinite path to the right.

- Infinite rightward path (from top-left to bottom-right).
- Infinite leftward path (from top-right to bottom-left).
- Zigzagging tree.
- → This makes the formal definition of "general binary search trees" more difficult.

Luckily for us, infinite Mallows permutations (with  $q \in [0, 1)$ ) tend to be "ordered". In particular, they can always be put in a tree with a single infinite path to the right.

 $\rightarrow$  I refer to these trees as *redwood trees*.

- Infinite rightward path (from top-left to bottom-right).
- Infinite leftward path (from top-right to bottom-left).
- Zigzagging tree.
- → This makes the formal definition of "general binary search trees" more difficult.

Luckily for us, infinite Mallows permutations (with  $q \in [0, 1)$ ) tend to be "ordered". In particular, they can always be put in a tree with a single infinite path to the right.

- $\rightarrow$  I refer to these trees as *redwood trees*.
- $\rightarrow$  For more details, check out the paper or come talk to me.  $\blacksquare$

- Addario-Berry, L., & Corsini, B. (2021). The height of Mallows trees. The Annals of Probability, 49(5), 2220-2271.
- Corsini, B. (2023). Limits of Mallows trees. arXiv preprint arXiv:2312.13817.
- Evans, S. N., Grübel, R., & Wakolbinger, A. (2012). Trickle-down processes and their boundaries. *Electron. J. Probab, 17(1), 1-58.*
- Gnedin, A., & Olshanski, G. (2012). The two-sided infinite extension of the Mallows model for random permutations. *Advances in Applied Mathematics*, 48(5), 615-639.
- Mallows, C. L. (1957). Non-null ranking models. I. Biometrika, 44(1/2), 114-130.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant Agreement No. 101034253

Thank you!

## Thank you!

## Thank you!

Thank you!

## Thank you! Thank you!

Local limit of Mallows trees