Expanders that Beat the Eigenvalue Bound: Explicit Construction and Applications*

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Abstract

For every n and $0 < \delta < 1$, we construct graphs on n nodes such that every two sets of size n^δ share an edge, having essentially optimal maximum degree $n^{1-\delta+o(1)}$. We use them to explicitly construct:

1. A k round sorting algorithm using $n^{1+1/k+o(1)}$ comparisons.
2. A k round selection algorithm using $n^{1+1/(2^k-1)+o(1)}$ comparisons.
3. A depth 2 superconcentrator of size $n^{1+o(1)}$.
4. A depth k wide-sense nonblocking generalized connector of size $n^{1+1/k+o(1)}$.

All of these results improve on previous constructions by factors of $n^{\Omega(1)}$, and are optimal to within factors of $n^{o(1)}$. These results are based on an improvement to the extractor construction of Nisan & Zuckerman: our algorithm extracts asymptotically the optimal number of random bits from a defective random source using a small additional number of truly random bits.

1 Introduction

1.1 Expanders

A graph is called an expander if any subset of its nodes of a certain size (or sizes) has many neighbors. Varying the meaning of "certain size" and "many neighbors" give different notions of expansion, as we will see below. Expander graphs have had numerous applications in a wide range of areas of computer science (e.g. [AKS1, AKS2, FFP, GIL+, Tom, Val2]).

It is not hard to show that a random graph is an expander. Yet the problem of deterministically constructing expanders has proved to be difficult; the construction of constant-degree expanders was considered a breakthrough [Mar, GG].

The eigenvalue method has proved particularly useful in designing expander graphs. This method works by looking at the adjacency matrix A of an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$. To simplify matters for the moment, suppose that G is d-regular, so A has d as its largest eigenvalue. Then G is an expander if and only if the other eigenvalues of A are bounded away from d [Alo2, Tan, AM].

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The problem with this equivalence is that it is not tight. For a random d-regular graph, small sets S have roughly $(d-1)|S|$ neighbors, yet bounding the second eigenvalue can only be used to show the existence of roughly $(d/2)|S|$ neighbors [Kah].

The situation gets much worse for larger degree and stronger expansion. A definition that captures such strong expansion is:

Definition 1.1 *[Pip3] An undirected graph is* a-expanding *if any two disjoint sets of vertices, each containing at least a vertices, are joined by an edge. Equivalently, every set with a vertices has more than $n-a$ neighbors.*

It is easy to see that every a-expanding graph must have $d \geq \frac{n}{a}$, and it is not too hard to show that random $\frac{n}{a}\log n$-regular graphs are a-expanding. To see the best upper bound on d that can be obtained using the eigenvalue method, let λ be the second largest eigenvalue of A, and $E(S,T)$ denote the number of edges between $S, T \subseteq V$. The basic inequality is

$$E(S,T) \geq \frac{d|S||T|}{n} - \lambda\sqrt{|S||T|} \tag{1}$$

Thus if $|S| = |T| = a$, to ensure $E(S,T) > 0$ we must have $da \geq \lambda n$.[1] But it is known that if $d \leq n/2$ then $\lambda \geq \sqrt{d/2}$, which forces $d \geq \frac{1}{2}(\frac{n}{a})^2$. This is useless when $a < \sqrt{n}$, and even when $a \geq \sqrt{n}$, it forces roughly a quadratic loss compared to the probabilistic existence bound $d = \frac{n}{a}\log n$.

In this paper, we show how to construct graphs that come within an $n^{o(1)}$ factor of optimal:

Theorem 1.2 *There is a Logspace algorithm that, on input n (in unary) and δ, where $0 < \delta = \delta(n) < 1$, constructs n^{δ}-expanding graphs on n nodes with maximum degree $n^{1-\delta+o(1)}$.*

Remark: In fact, our $n^{o(1)}$ factors will be bounded by $\exp((\log n)^{2/3+o(1)})$.[2]

Our result is obtained by improving the extractor construction of [NZ]. The motivation for extractors is that there are many fast and useful randomized algorithms. The extractor allows us to compute efficiently if the random source is defective, as long as we have a small number of truly random bits available. (In fact, even if we don't have any truly random bits, we can cycle through all possibilities – see [NZ, Zuc2] for more details.) Our model for defective random source will essentially be the most general:

Definition 1.3 *[Zuc1] A distribution D on $\{0,1\}^n$ is called a δ-source if for all $x \in \{0,1\}^n$, $D(x) \leq 2^{-\delta n}$.*

Note that a particular type of δ-source is the uniform distribution on a subset $A \subseteq \{0,1\}^n$, $|A| \geq 2^{\delta n}$. We can now define:

Definition 1.4 *[NZ] $E : \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^t \to \{0,1\}^m$ is called an $(n, \delta, t, m, \epsilon)$-extractor if for every δ-source D, the distribution of $E(x,y) \circ y$ induced by choosing x from D and y uniformly in $\{0,1\}^t$ is within statistical distance ϵ of the uniform distribution.*

For now, think of $\delta \leq 1/2$ as a fixed constant and $\epsilon = 1/n^c$ for some constant c. In [NZ] an efficient extractor was described requiring $t = (\log n)^{O(1)}$ additional random bits and outputting $m = \Omega(n)$ nearly-random bits. Here we show how to improve the output length to asymptotically the right value: our construction gives $t = (\log n)^{O(1)}$ and $m = (\delta - o(1))n$. This near-optimal output length is necessary for our graphs to have near-optimal expansion. We do pay a price, however, in that our t is larger than in [NZ].

The only tools we use are hash functions and k-wise independence. Our construction builds heavily on the one in [NZ], which in turn builds upon ideas in [Zuc1, Zuc2]. Indeed, the explicit construction of expanders that beat the eigenvalue bound in a different scenario were first obtained in [Zuc1].

[1] Actually, using Tanner's inequality [Tan], it suffices to have the degree slightly less: $da \geq \lambda n/(1+\lambda/d)$.

[2] The recent improved extractor construction of [SZ] improves these factors to $\exp((\log n)^{1/2+o(1)})$.

1.2 Applications

Our graphs improve many explicit constructions. In all cases, our results improve upon previous constructions by factors of $n^{\Omega(1)}$, and are optimal to within factors of $n^{o(1)}$. Therefore, it will be convenient to ignore $n^{o(1)}$ factors using the following notation.

Definition 1.5 *$O^*(f(n))$ denotes $f(n)n^{o(1)}$.*

Still, we stress that in our bounds the $n^{o(1)}$ factor is really $\exp((\log n)^{2/3+o(1)})$. In the probabilistic and optimal bounds they are at most $\log^2 n$, so there is still a gap to close.

Sorting and Selecting in Rounds

Sorting and selecting in rounds has been an area of intensive study. This is the worst-case complexity in Valiant's comparison-tree model [Val1] using a constant number k of rounds. For sorting, $\Omega(n^{1+1/k}(\log n)^{1/k})$ comparisons are necessary [AA], and $O(n^{1+1/k}\log n)$ comparisons are sufficient [BT]. This last result, however, is non-constructive. Pippenger [Pip3] showed a slightly worse non-explicit construction of $O(n^{1+1/k}(\log n)^{2-2/k})$, but his construction depends only on the existence of n^{δ}-expanding graphs with an optimal number of edges. Thus, applying our construction, we obtain a near-optimal explicit algorithm using $O^*(n^{1+1/k})$ comparisons. The best known previously was $O^*(n^{1+2/(k+1)})$ [Pip3].

The situation for selecting is very similar. The non-constructive upper bound of $O(n^{1+1/(2^k-1)}(\log n)^{2-\frac{2}{2^k-1}})$ comparisons [Pip3] is close to the lower bound of $\Omega(n^{1+1/(2^k-1)}(\log n)^{\frac{2}{2^k-1}})$ [AA]. Again we obtain a nearly optimal constructive upper bound of $O^*(n^{1+1/(2^k-1)})$, improving the previous best of $O^*(n^{1+2^{k-2}/(3^{k-1}-2^{k-2})})$ [Pip3].

A related problem is "almost-sorting" in 1 round: how many comparisons are necessary to find the relations of all but r of the pairs of elements. Several papers have analyzed the case $r = o(n^2)$ (e.g. [AKSS, AA]), but it is natural to study the question for general r, such as $r = n^{2-\epsilon}$, $0 < \epsilon < 1$. For such r, the non-constructive upper bound of $O(n^{1+\epsilon}\log^2 n)$ comparisons [AKSS, AA] is close to the lower bound of $\Omega(n^{1+\epsilon}\log n)$ [AA]. Here we give the first nearly optimal constructive upper bound of $O^*(n^{1+\epsilon})$, improving the previous best of $O(n^{1+2\epsilon}\log n)$ [AKSS, AA].

Superconcentrators and Nonblocking Networks

Our graphs are also useful in explicitly constructing various networks. An (n, m)-network is a directed acyclic graph with n distinguished vertices called inputs and m other distinguished nodes called outputs. An (n, n)-network is also called an n-network. The size of a network is the number of edges, and the depth is the length of the longest path from an input to an output.

One important example is a superconcentrator. An n-superconcentrator is an n-network such that for every subset A of the inputs and B of the outputs such that $|A| = |B|$, there exist vertex-disjoint paths joining the vertices in A to the vertices in B. Superconcentrators have proved very useful in complexity theory (e.g [Tom, Val2]). Indeed, superconcentrators were the original motivation for constructing expander graphs.

While linear-sized superconcentrators have been explicitly constructed (e.g. [GG]), these all have logarithmic depth. The best known explicit constructions for depth 2 is $O(n^{3/2})$ [Mes], and for depth $2k+1$ are of size $O(n^{(k+3)/(k+2)})$ [Alo1]. On the other hand, non-explicit constructions were known of size $O(n\log^2 n)$ for depth 2 [Pip2], and $O(n\lambda(k,n))$ for depth $2k$, $k \geq 2$, for an extremely slowly growing $\lambda(k,n)$ (e.g. $\lambda(2,n) = \log^* n$) [DDPW]. Here, we give an explicit construction for depth 2 of size $O^*(n)$. This is our biggest improvement: a factor of $O^*(\sqrt{n})$.

We use this construction of a depth 2 superconcentrator to give the first explicit construction of a linear-sized superconcentrator with sublogarithmic depth (namely, depth $(\log n)^{2/3+o(1)}$, or $(\log n)^{1/2+o(1)}$ using the recent improved extractor construction in [SZ]). We also give non-explicit constructions of linear-sized superconcentrators with depth $\log\lambda(k,n)$.

The main tool in most superconcentrator constructions is the concentrator, which is interesting in its own right (e.g. [Mor]). An (n, m, l)-concentrator is an (n, m)-network such that every set of at most l inputs is connected by

vertex-disjoint paths to outputs. Concentrators of depth 1 are usually built with expanders, with the exception of [Mor]. The best previous construction of depth 1 $(n, n^\delta, \Omega(n^\delta))$ concentrators has size $O(n^{1+\min\{\delta/2,(1-\delta)\}})$ (see e.g. [FFP]). Here we construct a generalization of these concentrators with size $O^*(n)$.

We use this generalized construction to give a construction of wide-sense nonblocking generalized connectors. To motivate this, think of routing telephone calls from inputs to outputs: any input-output pair can be requested at any time and the callers may "hang up" at any time, at which time these new inputs and outputs are free to be requested. A wide-sense nonblocking generalized connector, roughly speaking, is one where the router need never be stuck (we define it precisely later). Feldman, et.al. [FFP] gave non-explicit constructions for depth k wide-sense nonblocking generalized connectors of size $O(n^{1+1/k}(\log n)^{1-1/k})$, essentially matching the $\Omega(n^{1+1/k})$ lower bound [PY]. They also gave explicit constructions for depth 2 of size $O(n^{5/3})$, for depth 3 of size $O(n^{11/7})$, and for depth k of size $O(n^{1+2/k})$. Here we give an explicit construction for depth k of size $O^*(n^{1+1/k})$.

2 The Construction

For ease of reading, we ignore round-off errors, assuming when needed that a number is an integer. It is not hard to see that this does not affect the validity of our arguments. We start by clarifying what we mean by "within statistical distance ϵ of the uniform distribution" in the definition of extractor.

Definition 2.1 *A probability distribution D on a set S is* quasi-random within ϵ *if for all $X \subseteq S$, $|D(X) - |X|/|S|| \leq \epsilon$. Here $D(X)$ denotes the probability of the set X according to distribution D.*

From the definition of extractor, it is clear that the smaller δ and ϵ are, the harder it is to define an extractor. In [NZ] (see the final version for slightly improved parameter dependence), an extractor is constructed for essentially all reasonable δ and ϵ (although upper bounds are placed to make the expressions simpler):

Lemma 2.2 *[NZ] For any parameters $\delta = \delta(n)$ and $\epsilon = \epsilon(n)$ with $1/n \leq \delta \leq 1/2$ and $2^{-\delta n} \leq \epsilon \leq 1/n$, there exists a polynomial-time, linear-space computable (and explicitly given) $(n, \delta, t, m, \epsilon)$-extractor $E : \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^t \to \{0,1\}^m$, where $t = O(\log \epsilon^{-1} \log^2 n \log \delta^{-1}/\delta)$ and $m = \Omega(\delta^2 n / \log \delta^{-1})$.*

The idea for constructing our graphs is fairly simple, and described by the following lemma:

Lemma 2.3 *If there is an $(n, \delta, t, m, 1/4)$-extractor computable in linear space, then there is an N^δ-expanding graph on $N = 2^n$ nodes with maximum degree $N 2^{1+2t-m}$ constructible in Logspace.*

Proof: An extractor E naturally defines a bipartite graph H on $V \times W$, where $V = \{0,1\}^n$ and $W = \{0,1\}^m$. Namely, connect $x \in \{0,1\}^n$ to $z \in \{0,1\}^m$ if and only if there is a $y \in \{0,1\}^t$ such that $E(x,y) = z$. Let $N = |V| = 2^n$ and $M = |W| = 2^m$. Then E being an extractor implies that a subset A of V of size at least N^δ has at least $(1-\epsilon)M = 3M/4$ neighbors. Otherwise, if more than ϵm vertices in W have probability 0 of being hit, then $E(x,y)$ cannot be quasi-random within ϵ, for x chosen uniformly from A and y from $\{0,1\}^t$. Thus, any two sets of size N^δ have a common neighbor (in fact, at least $M/2$ common neighbors). In other words, the graph H^2, with vertex set V and edges corresponding to paths of length 2 in H, is N^δ-expanding.

We must be somewhat careful, however. Nothing in the definition of extractor prevents every vertex in V from having the neighbor 0^m (say) in H, making H^2 a clique. We therefore form the graph G from H by deleting vertices in W that have degree more than twice the average for nodes in W, i.e. more than $2N2^t/M$. In this way, we retain a set of undeleted nodes W', which has size $M' \geq (1-\epsilon)M = 3M/4$ (if more than ϵM nodes had twice the average probability of being hit, then $E(x,y)$ could not be quasi-random within ϵ). Moreover, any two subsets of V of size N^δ have at least $M/4$ common neighbors. Thus the graph G^2 is the one we seek. □

Substituting in the extractor of [NZ] gives a construction which beats the eigenvalue bound, but is not near-optimal. To get a near-optimal construction, we need to make m close to δn, while keeping t small. The following is a method for doing this.

Lemma 2.4 *Given an efficient $(n, \delta, t_1, m_1, \epsilon_1)$-extractor E_1 and an efficient $(n, \delta - (m_1+k)/n, t_2, m_2, \epsilon_2)$-extractor E_2, we can construct an efficient $(n, \delta, t_1 + t_2, m_1 + m_2, \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + 2^{-k})$-extractor E.*

Proof: We define $E(x, y_1 \circ y_2) = E_1(x, y_1) \circ E_2(x, y_2)$. Suppose X is output according to a δ-source on n bits, and $Y_1 \circ Y_2$ is chosen uniformly from $\{0,1\}^{t_1+t_2}$. Let D denote the distribution of the random variable $W_1 =$

$E_1(X,Y_1) \circ Y_1$, which is quasi-random within ϵ_1. Then $Pr[D(W_1) \leq 2^{-(m_1+t_1+k)}] \leq 2^{m_1+t_1} \cdot 2^{-(m_1+t_1+k)} = 2^{-k}$. If $D(w) \geq 2^{-(m_1+t_1+k)}$, then conditional on $E_1(X,Y_1) \circ Y_1 = w$, the distribution of X is a $(\delta-(m_1+k)/n)$-source, so $W_2 = E_2(X,Y_2) \circ Y_2$ is quasi-random within ϵ_2. Removing the conditioning, we conclude that $W_1 \circ W_2$ is quasi-random within $\epsilon_1 + 2^{-k} + \epsilon_2$, as required. □

This allows us to recurse as in the following lemma:

Lemma 2.5 *Fix positive integers n and k. Suppose that for each $\delta \in [\eta, 1]$ we are given an efficient $(n, \delta, t(\delta), m(\delta), \epsilon(\delta))$-extractor, where t and ϵ are non-increasing functions of δ. Let $f(\delta) = m(\delta)/(\delta n)$, and suppose f is non-decreasing. Let $r = \ln(\delta/\eta)/f(\eta)$ or, if f grows at least linearly (i.e. $f(c\delta) \geq cf(\delta)$ for $c > 1$), let $r = 2/f(\eta)$. Then we can construct an efficient $(n, \delta, r \cdot t(\eta), (\delta-\eta)n - k, r(\epsilon(\eta) + 2^{-k}))$-extractor.*

Proof: We recurse using Lemma 2.4 with parameter k. We show that we only recurse r times, from which the lemma follows. If after recursing i times we have an $(n, \delta, t, m, \epsilon)$-extractor, then set $\delta_i = \delta - (m+k)/n$. If $\delta_i < \eta$ then $m > (\delta-\eta)n - k$, and we are done recursing. Otherwise, we use an efficient $(n, \delta_i, t(\delta_i), m(\delta_i), \epsilon(\delta_i)$-extractor. At the next level we will need an extractor corresponding to $\delta_{i+1} = \delta_i - m(\delta_i)/n = \delta_i(1 - f(\delta_i))$.

To see how many times we recurse, we need to find the least s such that $\delta_s < \eta$. To see $s \leq \ln(\delta/\eta)/f(\eta)$, we use $f(\delta_i) \geq f(\eta)$, so $\delta(1-f(\eta))^s \geq \eta$. If f grows at least linearly, we write $s \leq \sum_{j=0}^{\log(\delta/\eta)} s_j$, where $2^{j+1}\eta(1 - f(2^j\eta))^{s_j} \geq 2^j\eta$. Thus $s_j < 1/f(2^j\eta)$, and $s < \sum_{j=0}^{\log(\delta/\eta)} 1/f(2^j\eta) < 2/f(\eta)$. □

We can now prove our main theorem, which we restate:

Theorem 1.2: There is a Logspace algorithm that, on input N (in unary) and δ, where $0 < \delta = \delta(N) < 1$, constructs an N^δ-expanding graph on N nodes with maximum degree $O^*(N^{1-\delta})$.

Proof: Assume without loss of generality that N is a power of 2, so $N = 2^n$. Set $\eta = (\log^5 n/n)^{1/3}$, $\epsilon = 1/n$, and $k = \log n$. If $\delta < \eta$, then the complete graph satisfies the theorem. Otherwise, apply Lemma 2.5 to the extractor given by Lemma 2.2 to build an $(n, \delta, t = O(\log^3 n \log^2 \eta^{-1}/\eta^2, m = (\delta-\eta)n - \log n, \epsilon = O((\log \eta^{-1})/(\eta n))$-extractor. Then Lemma 2.3 gives an N^δ-expanding graph with maximum degree $N^{1-\delta+O(\eta)} = N^{1-\delta+(\log N)^{-1/3+o(1)}}$. □

We remark that the paper [SZ] improves the extractor of [NZ], giving a somewhat better $N^{o(1)}$ factor of $\exp((\log N)^{1/2+o(1)})$.

3 Sorting and Selecting in Rounds

The following is implicit in Pippenger's work:

Lemma 3.1 *[Pip3] Suppose that for all $1/2 \leq \delta < 1$ there are explicitly-constructible n^δ-expanding graphs with maximum degree $n^{1-\delta}f(n)$. Then there are explicit algorithms for sorting and selecting in k rounds using $O(n^{1+1/k}f(n)\log n)$ and $O(n^{1+1/(2^k-1)}f(n)\log n)$ comparisons, respectively.*

Proof: Use $a = n^{1-1/k}/\log n$ and $a = n^{1-1/(2^k-1)}$ in Pippenger's proofs of Theorems 2 and 1, respectively. □

This immediately yields:

Theorem 3.2 *There are explicit algorithms for sorting and selecting in k rounds using $O^*(n^{1+1/k})$ and $O^*(n^{1+1/(2^k-1)})$ comparisons, respectively.*

Proof: Use Lemma 3.1 with the graphs constructed in Theorem 1.2. □

The following lemma about almost-sorting in 1 round appears in [AKSS]:

Lemma 3.3 *[AKSS] If G is an a-expanding graph, then after performing the comparisons according to G, all relations will be known except for $O(an \log n)$.*

This immediately gives:

Theorem 3.4 *There are explicit algorithms to find all relations except $n^{2-\epsilon}$ in one round using $O^*(n^{1+\epsilon})$ comparisons.*

Proof: Perform comparisons according to a $cn^{1-\epsilon}/\log n$-expanding graph constructed via Theorem 1.2. □

4 Superconcentrators

In this section, we explicitly construct superconcentrators of depth 2 and size $O^*(n)$. In order to construct our networks, we use as building blocks n^δ-expanding weak concentrators:

Definition 4.1 *An a-expanding weak (n,m)-concentrator is an (n,m)-network of depth 1 in which every subset of the inputs of size a expands to more than $m-a$ outputs.*

Note that these are not concentrators in the usual sense.

Lemma 4.2 *For all n, $0 < \delta = \delta(n) < 1$, $2 \le r = r(n) \le O(n^{1-\delta})$, there are explicitly-constructible n^δ-expanding weak (n, rn^δ)-concentrators of size $O^*(rn)$*

Proof: By Theorem 1.2, we can construct an n^δ-expanding graph G on $n + rn^\delta$ nodes with maximum degree $O^*(n^{1-\delta})$. Form an (n, rn^δ)-network $H = (V \cup W, E)$ by letting the outputs W be any rn^δ vertices, and V the rest. Remove all edges not between V and W. Since G is n^δ expanding, H is an n^δ-expanding weak (n, rn^δ)-concentrator. Moreover, $|E| \le rn^\delta O^*(n^{1-\delta}) = O^*(rn)$. □

It is convenient to use the following characterization of depth 2 superconcentrators, due to [Mes]. Let $N = (I \cup M \cup O, F)$ be an n-network of depth 2 with inputs I, middle layer M, and outputs O. For $X \subseteq I$ and $Y \subseteq O$, define

$$\Gamma^+(X) = \{z \in M : (x,z) \in F \text{ for some } x \in X\},$$
$$\Gamma^-(Y) = \{z \in M : (z,y) \in F \text{ for some } y \in Y\}.$$

Lemma 4.3 *[Mes] N is a superconcentrator if and only if for any $1 \le k \le n$ and $X \subseteq I$, $Y \subseteq O$ such that $|X| = |Y| = k$, $|\Gamma^+(X) \cap \Gamma^-(Y)| \ge k$.*

This motivates the following definition.

Definition 4.4 *An (a,b)-partial n-superconcentrator of depth 2 is an n-network $N = (I \cup M \cup O, F)$ of depth 2, such that for any $a \le k \le b$ and $X \subseteq I$, $Y \subseteq O$ with $|X| = |Y| = k$, $|\Gamma^+(X) \cap \Gamma^-(Y)| \ge k$.*

Lemma 4.5 *For all n, $0 < \delta = \delta(n) < 1$, $2 \le r = r(n) \le O(n^{1-\delta})$, there are explicitly-constructible (n^δ, rn^δ)-partial n-superconcentrators of depth 2 having size $O^*(rn)$.*

Proof: By Lemma 4.2, we can construct H, an $n^\delta/2$-expanding weak $(n, (r+1)n^\delta)$-concentrator of size $O^*(rn)$. The network $N = (I \cup M \cup O, F)$ satisfying the conditions of the lemma will have a copy of H between I and M and a copy of the reverse of H between M and O. Suppose $X \subseteq I$, $Y \subseteq O$ with $|X| = |Y| = k$, $n^\delta \le k \le rn^\delta$. Then both $|\Gamma^+(X)|$ and $|\Gamma^-(Y)|$ are at least $(r+1)n^\delta - n^\delta/2$. Thus $|\Gamma^+(X) \cap \Gamma^-(Y)| \ge rn^\delta \ge k$. □

Theorem 4.6 *For all n, there are explicitly-constructible n-superconcentrators of depth 2 and size $O^*(n)$.*

Proof: Construct the union of $(2^{i-1}, 2^i)$-partial n-superconcentrators of depth 2, $i = 1, \ldots \lg n$. Lemma 4.3 implies that this is a superconcentrator. □

We now show how this construction can be used to achieve linear-sized superconcentrators with sublogarithmic depth.

Lemma 4.7 *If there are explicitly-constructible n-superconcentrators of size an and depth k, then there are explicitly-constructible n-superconcentrators of linear size and depth $k + O(\log a)$.*

Proof: (Sketch) Use the recursive superconcentrator construction developed by Pippenger [Pip1]. After $O(\log a)$ levels, we need an n/a-superconcentrator. Assuming $a = a(n)$ is a non-decreasing function of n, we use the n/a-superconcentrator of size at most n. □

Theorem 4.8 *For all n, there are explicitly-constructible n-superconcentrators of linear size and depth $(\log n)^{2/3+o(1)}$.*

Proof: Use Lemma 4.7 and Theorem 4.6. □

Remark: The depth can be improved to $(\log n)^{1/2+o(1)}$ by using improved extractor of [SZ].

Our construction also improves the best known non-explicit constructions:

Theorem 4.9 *There exist linear-sized n-superconcentrators with depth $\log \lambda(k,n)$ for any constant k, where $\lambda(k,n)$ is the inverse of Ackermann's function (so e.g. $\lambda(2,n) = \log^* n$).*

Proof: Use the non-explicit analog of Lemma 4.7 and the superconcentrators given in [DDPW]. □

5 Concentrators and Non-Blocking Networks

In this section we show how similar ideas can be used to explicitly construct non-blocking networks. Before we do this, we define wide-sense nonblocking generalized connectors, following [FFP].

A *route* in a network is a directed path from an input to an output. A *state* of a network is a set of vertex-disjoint routes. The states of a network are partially ordered by inclusion; *above* and *below* refer to this partial order. A *connection request* is an input-output pair. A connection request (v, w) is *legal* with respect to a state s if v and w are not in any route contained in s. A connection request (v, w) is *satisfied* by a route if the route begins at v and ends at w.

Finally, a *wide-sense nonblocking generalized n-connector* is an n-network for which there exists a set of distinguished states, called *safe* states, with the following properties:

1. the empty set is safe;
2. any state below a safe state is safe;
3. given any safe state s and any legal connection request (v, w) with respect to s, there exists a safe state above s containing a route satisfying (v, w).

The key to our result is to construct a certain generalization of concentrators, and then apply a lemma of [FFP].

Definition 5.1 An (n, m, l)-concentrator with expansion e *is an (n, m)-network such that every set of $t \leq l$ inputs expands to at least et outputs.*

Note that a concentrator with expansion 1 is a concentrator in the usual sense.

Theorem 5.2 *For all n, $0 < \delta = \delta(n) < 1$, $1 \leq e = e(n) \leq n^{1-\delta}/2$, there are explicitly-constructible $(n, 2en^{\delta}, n^{\delta})$-concentrators with expansion e of size $O^*(en)$ and depth 1.*

Proof: The concentrator C we seek is the union of 2^i-expanding weak $(n, 4e2^i)$-concentrators C_i, $i = 0, \ldots, \lg(n^{\delta}/2)$; the outputs of C_i are, say, the first $4e2^i$ outputs of C. Suppose we have a set of t inputs, and say $t \in [2^i, 2^{i+1}]$. Then in C_i this set must expand to $(4e-1)2^i > et$. □

The following lemma is implicit in [FFP]:

Lemma 5.3 *[FFP] If for all $1/2 \leq \delta < 1$ there are explicitly-constructible $(n, 4n^{\delta}, n^{\delta})$-concentrators with expansion 2 and size $O^*(n)$, then there are efficiently constructible wide-sense nonblocking generalized n-connectors of size $O^*(n^{1+1/k})$ and depth k.*

Thus, the following theorem is immediate.

Theorem 5.4 *For all k and n, there are efficiently constructible wide-sense nonblocking generalized n-connectors of size $O^*(n^{1+1/k})$ and depth k.*

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