

# Ranking Opinions with Few States in Population Protocols

Joint work with Tom-Lukas Breitkopf, Julien Dallot, and Stefan Schmid

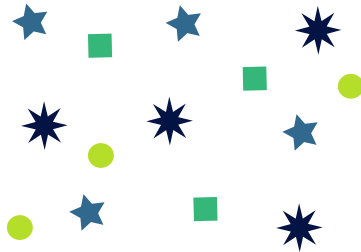
Antoine El-Hayek

PODC 2026

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- $n$  agents, each with an initial state
- At each time step, two agents chosen by a scheduler meet
- They see each other's state, and update theirs according to some rule

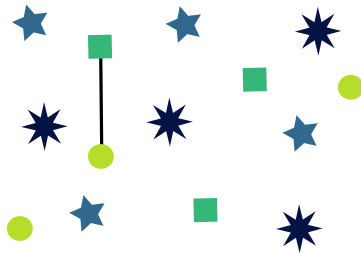
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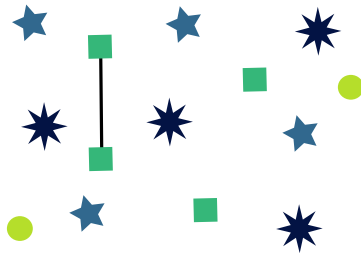
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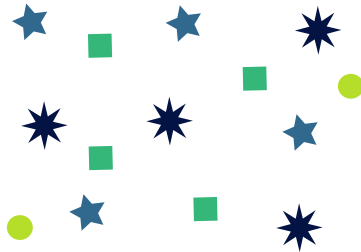
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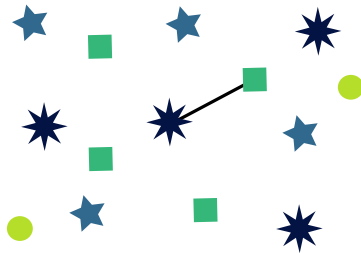
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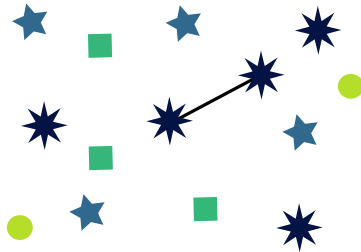
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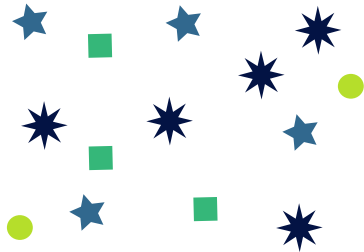
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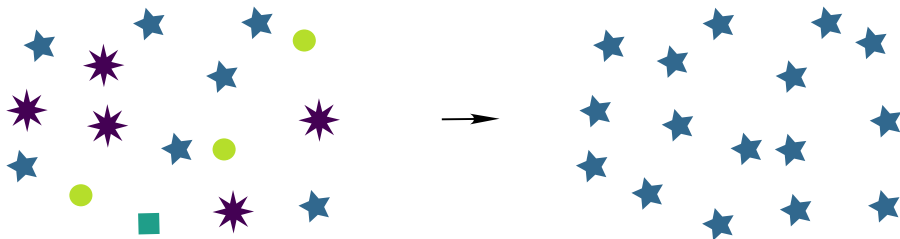


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  - The schedule  $S$  is given by a *scheduler* (random or adversarial)

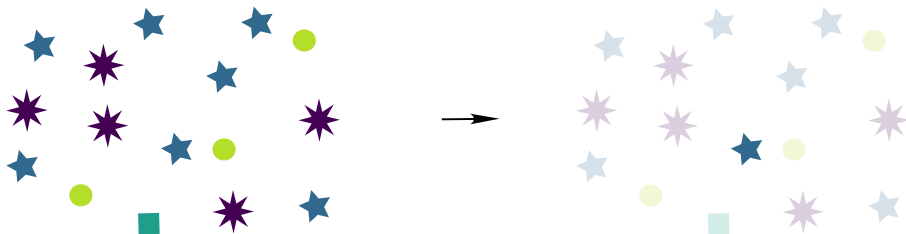
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- Input: an element in  $[k]$
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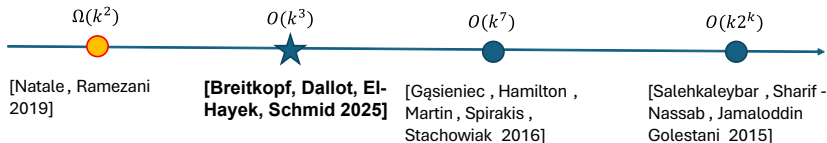


# The CIRCLES protocol: Low-Space with a weakly fair scheduler

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# Comparison with the Binary Consensus Problem

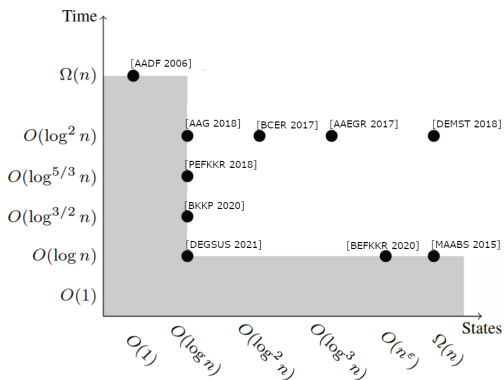
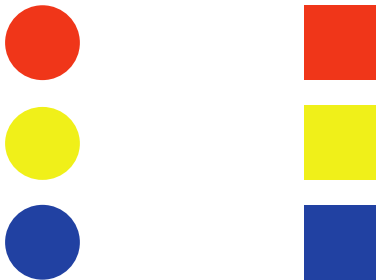


Figure 2: State of the art of the **Binary** consensus problem. Figure by [DEGSUS, FOCS'21]

## Stable Matchings/Hetero Marriages?

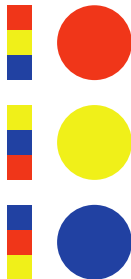
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## Stable Matchings/Hetero Marriages?

- Complete bipartite graph
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Preferences



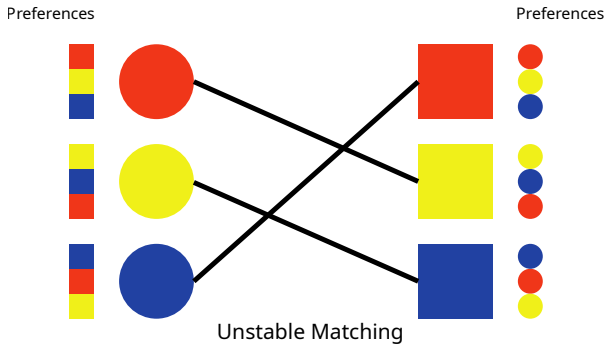
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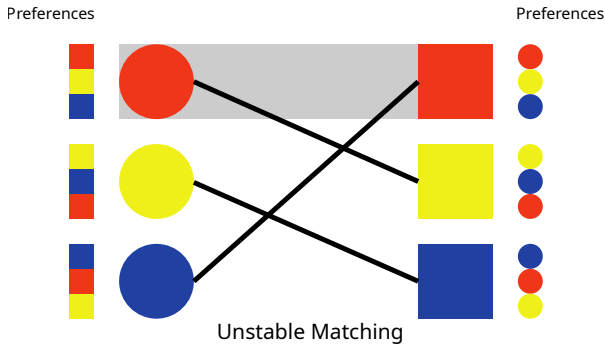
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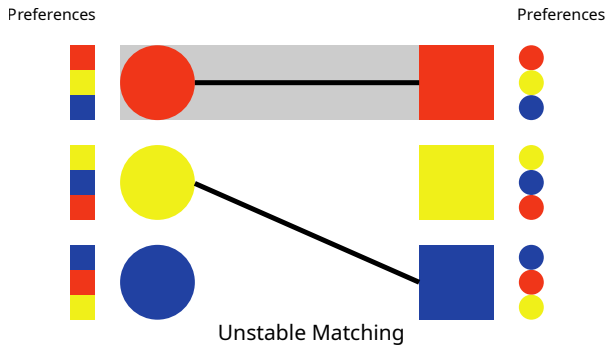
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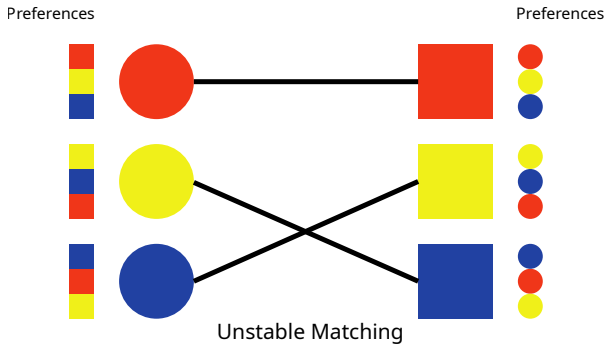
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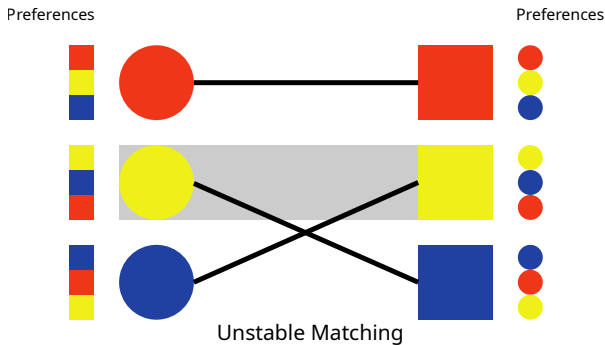
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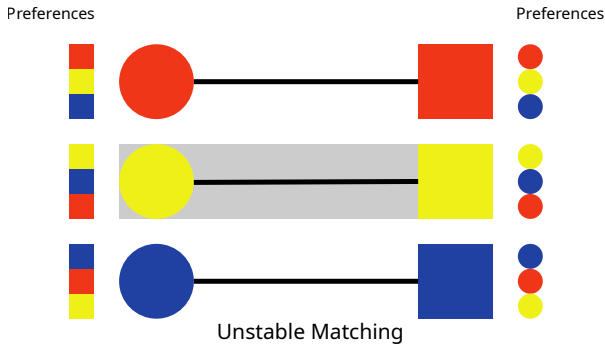
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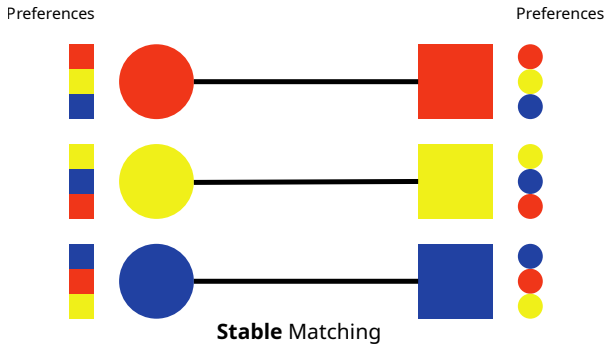
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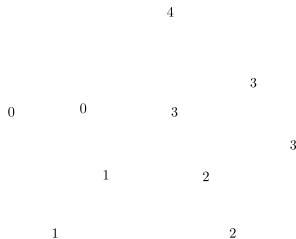
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- A matching is *unstable* if two opposite nodes prefer each other to the ones they are matched to
- A matching is stable otherwise *stable* matching



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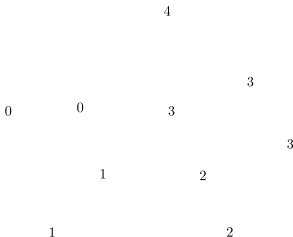
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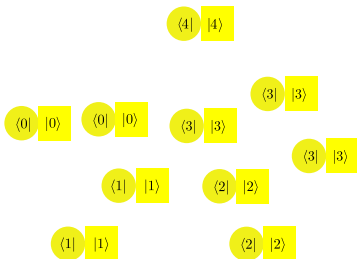
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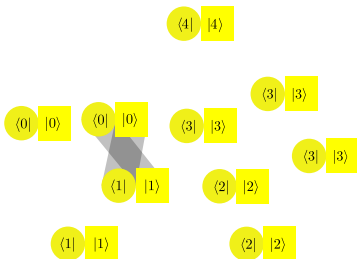
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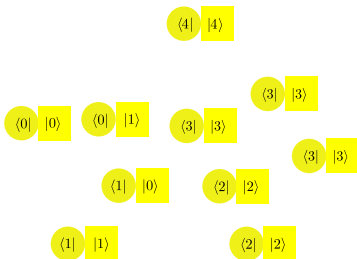
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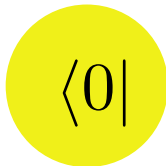


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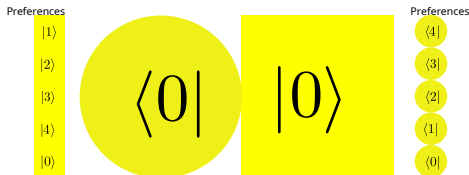
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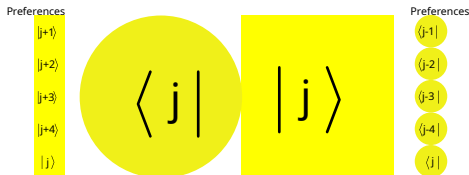
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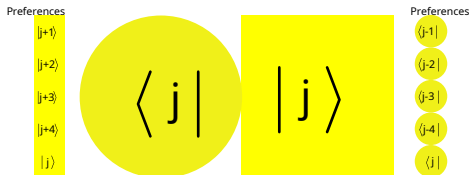
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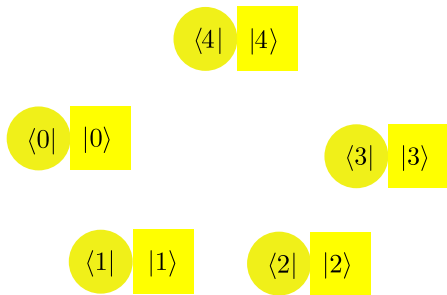
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- Output function:  $\mathcal{O}(\langle i|j\rangle) = \begin{cases} i & \text{if } i = j \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

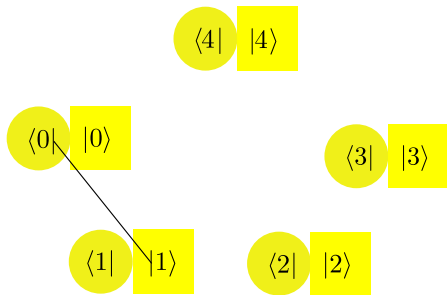
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- Let us start with a simple case



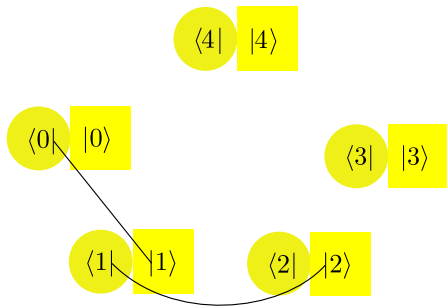
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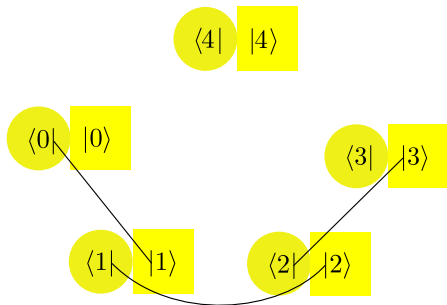
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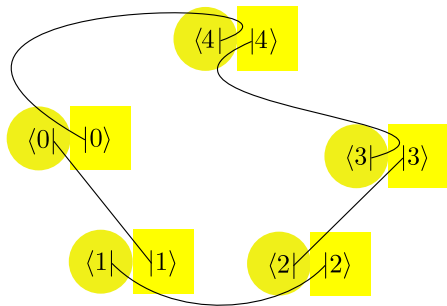
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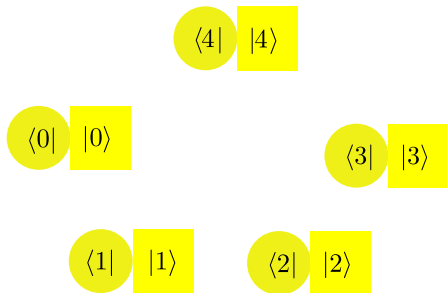
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- We show that there is only one stable marriage.
- We also give an *ordinal* potential function to show that this configuration is reachable.

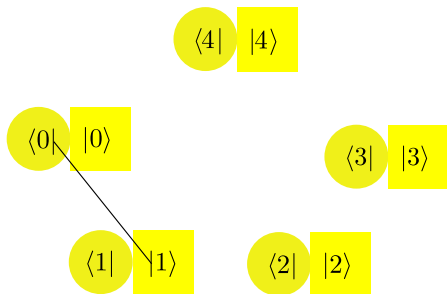
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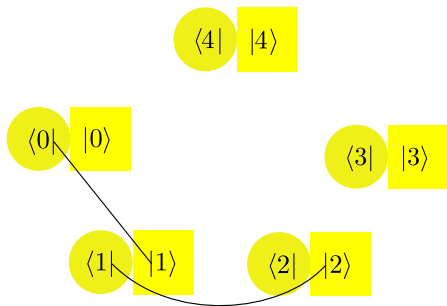
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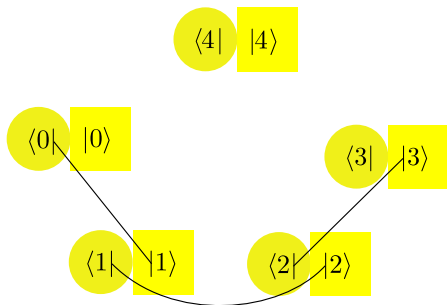
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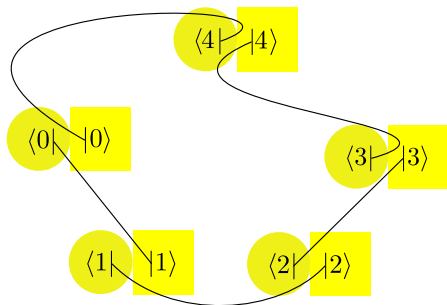
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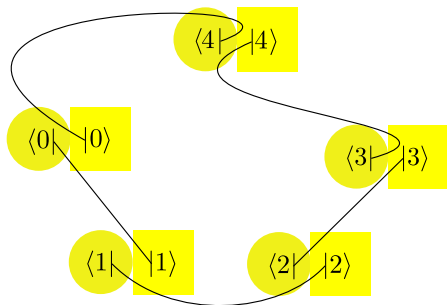
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- This is a *Circle*!

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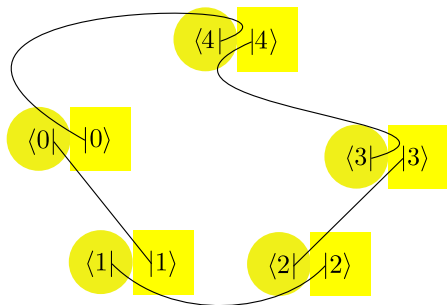
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# Finding *a* stable configuration

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- This is a *Circle*!
- This is now set in stone: no interaction will change any of these combinations.

# Finding *a* stable configuration

- What if the circle is incomplete?

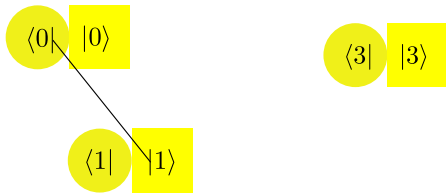
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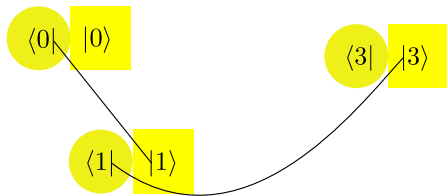
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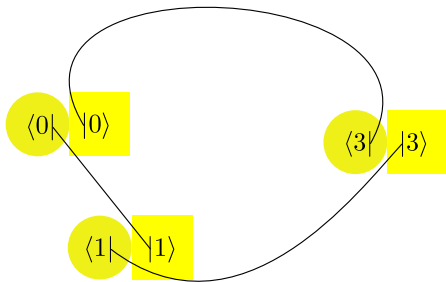
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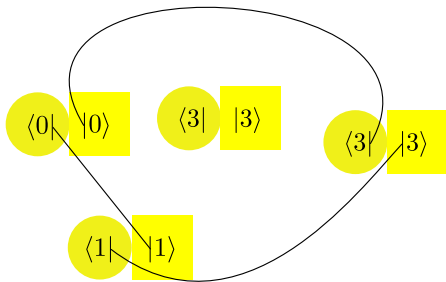


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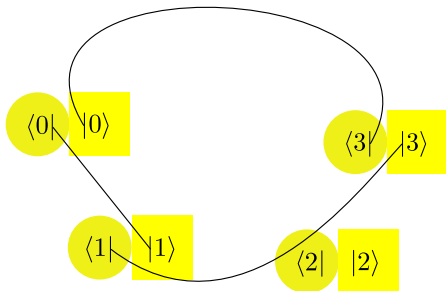
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- This is *also* a Circle
- Adding an element that is already in the Circle does not affect it

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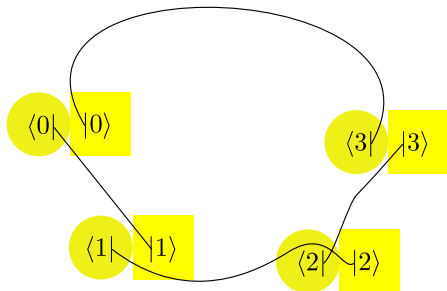
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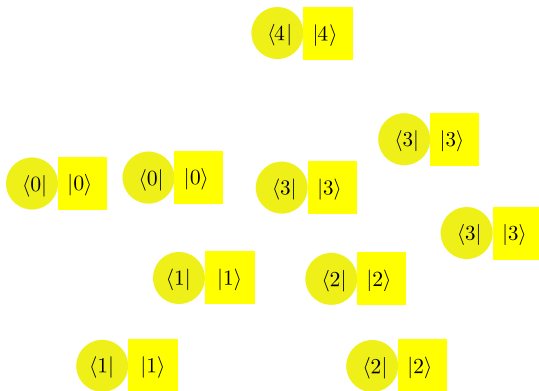
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- Adding an element that is already in the Circle does not affect it
- An element not in the circle gets added

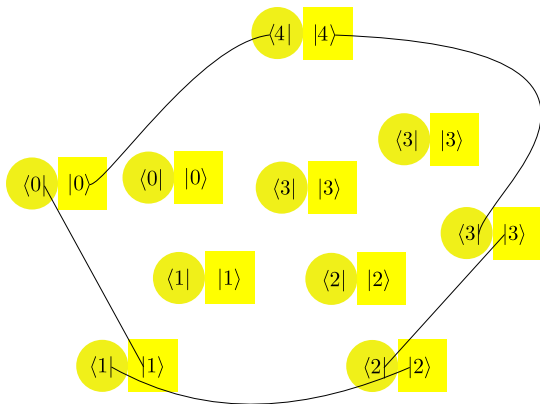
# Finding *a* stable configuration

- Let us add some complexity



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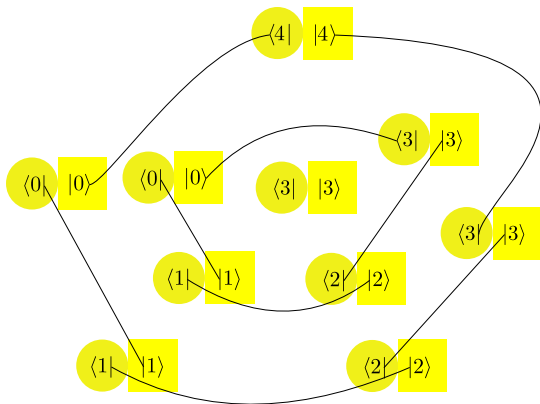
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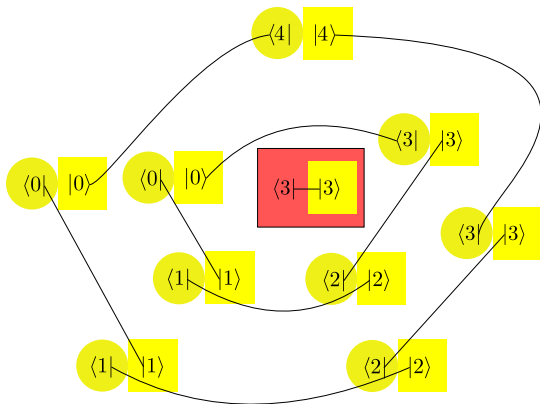
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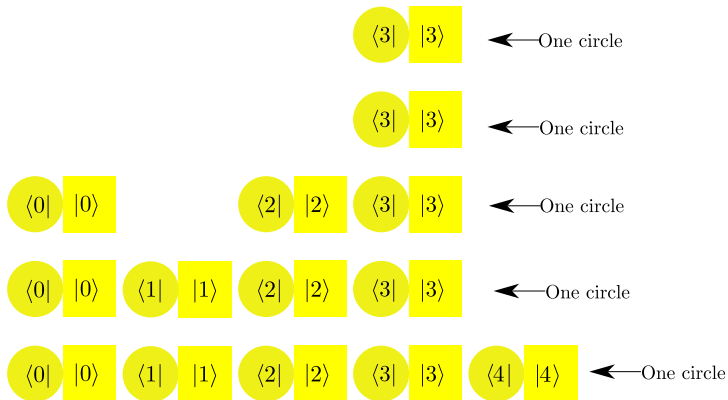
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- We start with the biggest possible circle, then the next
- The final circle has one element in it: the majority element

# Finding *a* stable configuration

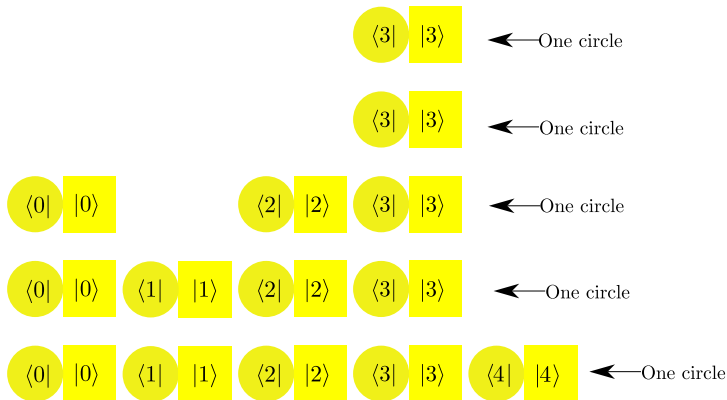
- Switching to a bar chart view





# Finding *a* stable configuration

- Switching to a bar chart view



- We have as many circles as the majority element

## Is this configuration unique?

- *weight* function:  $w(\langle i|, |j\rangle) = \begin{cases} k & \text{if } i = j \\ (j - i) \bmod k & \text{otherwise (a number between 1 and } k - 1) \end{cases}$

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$$g(C) = \omega^{n-1} \cdot w_1(C) + \omega^{n-2} \cdot w_2(C) + \dots + \omega \cdot w_{n-1} + 1 \cdot w_n$$

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- The potential function argument also ensures we do not end up in an infinite loop.



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