

Percolation on Irregular High-dimensional Product Graphs

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Abstract

We consider bond percolation on high-dimensional product graphs $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$, where \square denotes the Cartesian product. We call the $G^{(i)}$ the base graphs and the product graph G the host graph. Very recently, Lichev [19] showed that, under a mild requirement on the isoperimetric properties of the base graphs, the component structure of the percolated graph G_p undergoes a phase transition when p is around $\frac{1}{d}$, where d is the average degree of the host graph.

In the supercritical regime, we strengthen Lichev’s result by showing that the giant component is in fact unique, with all other components of order $o(|G|)$, and determining the sharp asymptotic order of the giant. Furthermore, we answer two questions posed by Lichev [19]: firstly, we provide a construction showing that the requirement of bounded-degree is necessary for the likely emergence of a linear order component; secondly, we show that the isoperimetric requirement on the base graphs can be, in fact, super-exponentially small in the dimension. Finally, in the subcritical regime, we give an example showing that in the case of *irregular* high-dimensional product graphs, there can be a *polynomially* large component with high probability, very much unlike the quantitative behaviour seen in the Erdős-Rényi random graph and in the percolated hypercube, and in fact in any *regular* high-dimensional product graphs, as shown by the authors in a companion paper [9].

1 Introduction and main results

In 1957, Broadbent and Hammersley [6] initiated the study of percolation theory in order to model the flow of fluid through a medium with randomly blocked channels. In (*bond*) *percolation*, given a graph G , the percolated random subgraph G_p is obtained by retaining every edge of the *host graph* G independently and with probability p . If we take the host graph G to be the complete graph K_{d+1} then G_p coincides with the well-known *binomial random graph model* $G(d+1, p)$. In their seminal paper from 1960, Erdős and Rényi [12] showed that $G(d+1, p)$ ¹

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¹In fact, Erdős and Rényi worked in the closely related *uniform* random graph model $G(d+1, m)$. As we mainly consider graphs with average degree d , we use the slightly unusual notation of $G(d+1, p)$ instead of $G(n, p)$, to make the comparison of the results simpler.

undergoes a dramatic phase transition, with respect to its component structure, when p is around $\frac{1}{d}$. More precisely, given a constant $\epsilon > 0$ let us define $y = y(\epsilon)$ to be the unique solution in $(0, 1)$ of the equation

$$y = 1 - \exp(-(1 + \epsilon)y), \quad (1)$$

where we note that y is an increasing continuous function on $(0, \infty)$ with $y(\epsilon) = 2\epsilon - O(\epsilon^2)$.

Theorem 1 ([12]). *Let $\epsilon > 0$ be a small enough constant. Then, with probability tending to one as $d \rightarrow \infty$,*

- (a) *if $p = \frac{1-\epsilon}{d}$, then all the components of $G(d+1, p)$ are of order $O_\epsilon(\log d)$; and,*
- (b) *if $p = \frac{1+\epsilon}{d}$, then there exists a unique giant component in $G(d+1, p)$ of order $(1 + o(1))y(\epsilon)d$. Furthermore, all the other components of $G(d+1, p)$ are of order $O_\epsilon(\log d)$.*

We refer the reader to [3, 14, 17] for a systematic coverage of random graphs, and to the monographs [5, 15, 18] on percolation theory.

This phenomenon of such a sharp change in the order of the largest component has been subsequently studied in many other percolation models. Some well-studied examples come from percolation on lattice-like structures with fixed dimension (see [16] for a survey on many results in this subject). Another extensively studied model is the percolated hypercube, where the host graph is the d -dimensional hypercube Q^d . Indeed, answering a question of Erdős and Spencer [13], Ajtai, Komlós, and Szemerédi [1] proved that Q_p^d undergoes a phase transition quantitatively similar to the one which occurs in $G(d+1, p)$, and their work was later extended by Bollobás, Kohayakawa, and Łuczak [4].

Theorem 2 ([1, 4]). *Let $\epsilon > 0$ be a small enough constant. Then, with probability tending to one as $d \rightarrow \infty$,*

- (a) *if $p = \frac{1-\epsilon}{d}$, then all the components of Q_p^d are of order $O_\epsilon(d)$; and,*
- (b) *if $p = \frac{1+\epsilon}{d}$, then there exists a unique giant component of order $(1 + o(1))y(\epsilon)2^d$. Furthermore, all the other components of Q_p^d are of order $O_\epsilon(d)$.*

Note that, since $|V(Q^d)| = 2^d$, in both Theorems 1 and 2 the likely order of the largest component changes from logarithmic in the order of the host graph in the subcritical regime, to linear in the order of the host graph in the supercritical regime, whilst the second-largest component in the supercritical regime remains of logarithmic order. Furthermore, in both models this giant component is the unique component of linear order, and covers the same asymptotic fraction of the vertices in each case. We informally refer to this quantitative behaviour as the *Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon*.

Recently, Lichev [19] initiated the study of percolation on some families of high-dimensional graphs, those arising from the product of many bounded-degree graphs. Given a sequence of graphs $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$, the Cartesian product of $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$, denoted by $G = G^{(1)} \square \dots \square G^{(t)}$ or $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$, is the graph with the vertex set

$$V(G) = \left\{ v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t) : v_i \in V(G^{(i)}) \text{ for all } i \in [t] \right\},$$

and the edge set

$$E(G) = \left\{ uv : \begin{array}{l} \text{there is some } i \in [t] \text{ such that } u_i v_i \in E(G^{(i)}) \\ \text{and } u_j = v_j \text{ for all } i \neq j \end{array} \right\}.$$

We call $G^{(i)}$ the *base graphs* of G . Throughout the rest of the paper, we denote by $|G|$ the number of vertices of the graph G , and use t for the number of base graphs in the product. We denote by $d := d(G)$ the average degree of a given graph G .

Considering percolation in these high-dimensional product graphs, Lichev [19] showed the existence of a threshold for the appearance of a component of linear order in these models, under some mild assumptions on the *isoperimetric constants* of the base graphs. The isoperimetric constant $i(H)$ of a graph H is a measure of the edge-expansion of H and is given by

$$i(H) = \min_{\substack{S \subseteq V(H), \\ |S| \leq |V(H)|/2}} \frac{e(S, S^C)}{|S|}.$$

Throughout the paper, all asymptotics are with respect to t , and we use the standard Landau notations (see e.g., [17]). We often state results for properties that hold **whp**, (short for “with high probability”), that is, with probability tending to 1 as t tends to infinity.

Theorem 3 ([19]). *Let $C, \gamma > 0$ be constants and let $\epsilon > 0$ be a small enough constant. Let $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$ be graphs such that $1 \leq \Delta(G^{(j)}) \leq C$ and $i(G^{(j)}) \geq t^{-\gamma}$ for all $j \in [t]$. Let $G = \square_{j=1}^t G^{(j)}$. Then, **whp***

- (a) *if $p = \frac{1-\epsilon}{d}$, then all the components of G_p are of order at most $\exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon^2 t}{9C^2}\right) |G|$;*
- (b) *if $p = \frac{1+\epsilon}{d}$, then there exists a positive constant $c_1 = c_1(\epsilon, C, \gamma)$ such that the largest component of G_p is of order at least $c_1 |G|$.*

Lichev asked if the conditions in Theorem 3 could be weakened.

Question 4 ([19, Question 5.1]). *Does Theorem 3 still hold without the assumption on the maximum degrees of the $G^{(j)}$?*

Question 5 ([19, Question 5.2]). *Does Theorem 3 still hold if the isoperimetric constant $i(G^{(j)})$ decreases faster than a polynomial function of t ?*

Furthermore, in comparison to Theorems 1 and 2, we note that Theorem 3 only gives a rough, qualitative description of the phase transition, and it is natural to ask if a more precise, quantitative description of the component structure of these percolated product graphs in the sub- and super-critical regimes can be given, in the vein of the Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon, and if not in general, then under which additional assumptions?

In a recent paper [9], the authors gave a partial answer to this final question, showing that it is sufficient to assume that the base graphs are all *regular* and of bounded order.

Theorem 6 (Informal [9]). *Let $C > 1$ be a constant and let $G = \square_{j=1}^t G^{(j)}$ be a product graph where $G^{(j)}$ is connected and regular and $1 < |V(G^{(j)})| \leq C$ for each $j \in [t]$. Then G_p undergoes a phase transition around $p = \frac{1}{d}$, which exhibits the Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon.*

In this paper, we will investigate further the properties of the phase transition in *irregular* high-dimensional product graphs. Firstly, we will give a negative answer to Question 4, showing that if the maximum degree of the base graphs is allowed to grow (as a function in t), then the largest component may have sublinear order for any $p = \Theta\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)$. Let us write $S(r, s)$ for the graph formed by taking the complete graph K_r on r vertices and adding s leaves to each vertex of K_r .

Theorem 7. *Let $r = r(t)$ and $s = s(t)$ be integers, which may tend to infinity as t tends to infinity, such that $r = \omega(st)$. Let $G^{(j)} = K_2$ for $1 \leq j < t$, let $G^{(t)} = S(r, s)$ and let $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$, where we note that $d = (1 + o(1))\frac{r}{s}$. Let $p \leq \frac{1}{4st}$. Then, **whp** the largest component of G_p has order at most $\frac{2|G|}{s}$.*

Note that for the base graphs defined in Theorem 7, we have $i(G^{(j)}) = 1$ for $1 \leq j \leq t-1$, and $i(G^{(t)}) = \Omega(\frac{1}{s})$, and so, as long as s is not too large, this graph will satisfy the requirements of Theorem 3 regarding the isoperimetric constant. However, by choosing $s = \omega(1)$ and $r = \omega(s^2t)$, so that the upper bound on the edge probability p in Theorem 7 is such that $\frac{1}{4st} = \omega(\frac{s}{r}) = \omega(\frac{1}{d})$, we see that even significantly above the point $p_* = \frac{1}{d}$, the largest component in the percolated product graph will typically have size $o(|G|)$. The key observation in the construction is that most vertices in G have degree t while $d \gg t$. Thus, these vertices are likely to be isolated for p which is around $\frac{1}{d}$.

However, we are able to give a positive answer to Question 5, showing that in fact a threshold for the existence of a linear sized component in a percolated product graph exists even when the isoperimetric constants of the base graphs are *super-exponentially* small in t . Furthermore, we strengthen Lichev's [19] result by determining the asymptotic order of the giant, and showing that it is in fact unique.

Theorem 8. *Let $C > 0$ be a constant, and let $\epsilon > 0$ be a small enough constant. Let $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$ be graphs such that for all $j \in [t]$, $1 \leq \Delta(G^{(j)}) \leq C$ and $i(G^{(j)}) \geq t^{-t^{\frac{1}{4}}}$. Let $G = \square_{j=1}^t G^{(j)}$, let d be the average degree of G and let $p = \frac{1+\epsilon}{d}$. Then, **whp***

- (a) G_p contains a unique giant component of order $(1 + o(1))y(\epsilon)|G|$, where $y(\epsilon)$ is defined according to (1);
- (b) all other components of G_p are of order $o(|G|)$.

Note that, this is the same asymptotic fraction of the vertices as in Theorems 1 and 2.

Whilst Theorem 8 concerns the size of the largest component in the supercritical regime, which follows the Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon, we are also able to give an example that demonstrates that, if the base graphs are allowed to be irregular, the percolated product graph can also significantly deviate in behaviour from the Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon in the subcritical regime.

Theorem 9. *Let s be a large enough integer. Let $G^{(i)} = S(1, s)$, that is, a star with s leaves, for every $1 \leq i \leq t$, and let $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$, noting that $d = \frac{2st}{s+1}$. Let $p = \frac{c}{t}$ for $c > \frac{1}{3}$. Then, **whp** the largest component of G_p is of order at least $|G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{6}}}$.*

Note that Theorem 9 demonstrates the necessity of the assumption that the base graphs are regular in Theorem 6, as well as the near optimality of the bound in Theorem 3 (a), in terms of the size of the largest component in the subcritical regime. Indeed, since $t = \Theta(\log |G|)$ and $\Delta(G^{(i)}) = s = \Theta(1)$ for all i , here we have that the largest component has order at least $\exp(-\Theta(t))|G|$, which matches the bound in Theorem 3 (a), up to the dependence on p and $\max_i \{\Delta(G^{(i)})\}$ in the leading constant. Furthermore, note that as s grows, the bound on the largest component grows close to linear in $|G|$.

The structure of the paper is as follows. In Section 2 we introduce some preliminary tools and lemmas we will use in the paper. In Section 3 we give a (short) proof for Theorem 7. In Section 4 we provide a general framework for showing the existence of a large component, in particular in high-dimensional product graphs. We then use this framework to prove Theorem 8 and, with an additional analysis of the structure of the t -fold product of stars, to prove Theorem 9, where the proofs of these two theorems are the most involved part of the paper. Finally, in Section 5 we make some brief comments on our results and indicate directions for further research.

2 Preliminaries

With respect to high-dimensional product graphs, our notation follows that of [9]. Given a vertex $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_t)$ in $V(G)$ and $i \in [t]$ we call the vertex $u_i \in V(G^{(i)})$ the i -th coordinate of

u . We note that, as is standard, we may still enumerate the vertices of a given set M , such as $M = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$ with $v_i \in V(G)$. Whenever confusion may arise, we will clarify whether the subscript stands for enumeration of the vertices of the set, or for their coordinates.

When $G^{(i)}$ is a graph on a single vertex, that is, $G^{(i)} = (\{u\}, \emptyset)$, we call it *trivial* (and *non-trivial*, otherwise). We define the *dimension* of $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$ to be the number of base graphs $G^{(i)}$ of G which are non-trivial.

Given $H \subseteq G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$, we call H a *projection of G* if H can be written as $H = \square_{i=1}^t H^{(i)}$ where for every $1 \leq i \leq t$, $H^{(i)} = G^{(i)}$ or $H^{(i)} = \{v_i\} \subseteq V(G^{(i)})$; that is, H is a projection of G if it is the Cartesian product graph of base graphs $G^{(i)}$ and their trivial subgraphs. In that case, we further say that H is the projection of G onto the coordinates corresponding to the trivial subgraphs. For example, let $u_i \in V(G^{(i)})$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, and let $H = \{u_1\} \square \dots \square \{u_k\} \square G^{(k+1)} \square \dots \square G^{(t)}$. In this case we say that H is a projection of G onto the first k coordinates.

Given a graph H and a vertex $v \in V(H)$, we denote by $C_v(H)$ the component of v in H . We denote by $N_H(S)$ the external neighbourhood of a set S in the graph H , by $E_H(A, B)$ the set of edges between A and B in H , and by $e_H(A, B) := |E_H(A, B)|$. When the graph we refer to is obvious, we may omit the subscript. We omit rounding signs for the sake of clarity of presentation.

2.1 The BFS algorithm

For the proofs of our main results, we will use the Breadth First Search (BFS) algorithm. This algorithm explores the components of a graph G by building a maximal spanning forest.

The algorithm receives as input a graph G and a linear ordering σ on its vertices. The algorithm maintains three sets of vertices:

- S , the set of vertices whose exploration is complete;
- Q , the set of vertices currently being explored, kept in a queue; and
- T , the set of vertices that have not been explored yet.

The algorithm starts with $S = Q = \emptyset$ and $T = V(G)$, and ends when $Q \cup T = \emptyset$. At each step, if Q is non-empty, the algorithm queries the vertices in T , in the order σ , to ascertain if they are neighbours in G of the first vertex v in Q . Each neighbour which is discovered is added to the back of the queue Q . Once all neighbours of v have been discovered, we move v from Q to S . If $Q = \emptyset$, then we move the next vertex from T (according to σ) into Q . Note that the set of edges queried during the algorithm forms a maximal spanning forest of G .

In order to analyse the BFS algorithm on a random subgraph G_p of a graph G with m edges, we will utilise the *principle of deferred decisions*. That is, we will take a sequence $(X_i: 1 \leq i \leq m)$ of i.i.d. Bernoulli(p) random variables, which we will think of as representing a positive or negative answer to a query in the algorithm. When the i -th edge of G is queried during the BFS algorithm, we will include it in G_p if and only if $X_i = 1$. It is clear that the forest obtained in this way has the same distribution as a forest obtained by running the BFS algorithm on G_p .

2.2 Preliminary Lemmas

We will make use of two standard probabilistic bounds. The first is a typical Chernoff type tail bound on the binomial distribution (see, for example, Appendix A in [2]).

Lemma 10. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $p \in [0, 1]$, and let $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$. Then for any positive m with $m \leq \frac{np}{2}$,

$$\mathbb{P}[|X - np| \geq m] \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{m^2}{3np}\right).$$

The second is the well-known Azuma-Hoeffding concentration inequality (see, for example, Chapter 7 in [2])

Lemma 11. Let $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$ be a random vector with independent entries and with range $\Lambda = \prod_{i \in [m]} \Lambda_i$, and let $f : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be such that there exists $C = (C_1, \dots, C_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ such that for every $x, x' \in \Lambda$ which differ only in the j -th coordinate,

$$|f(x) - f(x')| \leq C_j.$$

Then, for every $m \geq 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}[|f(X) - \mathbb{E}[f(X)]| \geq m] \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{m^2}{2 \sum_{i=1}^m C_i^2}\right).$$

We will use the following result of Chung and Tetali [8, Theorem 2], which bounds the isoperimetric constant of product graphs.

Theorem 12 ([8]). Let $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$ be non-trivial graphs and let $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$. Then

$$\min_j \left\{ i(G^{(j)}) \right\} \geq i(G) \geq \frac{1}{2} \min_j \left\{ i(G^{(j)}) \right\}.$$

The following projection lemma, which is a key tool in [9, Lemma 4.1], allows us to cover a small set of points in a product graph with a disjoint set of high-dimensional projections. This allows us to explore the neighbourhoods of these points in the percolated subgraph in an independent fashion.

Lemma 13 (Projection Lemma). Let $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$ be a product graph with dimension t . Let $M \subseteq V(G)$ be such that $|M| = m \leq t$. Then, there exist pairwise disjoint projections H_1, \dots, H_m of G , each having dimension at least $t - m + 1$, such that every $v \in M$ is in exactly one of these projections.

We will make repeated use of the following simple, but powerful, observation of Lichev [19] about the degree distribution in a product graph. If G is a product graph in which all base graphs have maximum degree bounded by C , then for any $v, w \in V(G)$ we have

$$|d_G(v) - d_G(w)| \leq (C - 1) \cdot \text{dist}_G(v, w). \quad (2)$$

In particular, if v is a vertex with degree significantly above or below d , then, despite the fact that G may be quite irregular, vertices close to v will still have degree significantly above or below d , and the percolated subgraph close to v will look either super- or sub-critical, respectively.

Finally, for the proof of Theorem 9, we will utilise the structure, and in particular the isoperimetric inequalities, of both the *Hamming graph* and the *Johnson graph*.

Given positive integers t and s , the Hamming graph $H(t, s)$ is the graph with vertex set $[s]^t$ in which two vertices are adjacent if they differ in a single coordinate. Alternatively, $H(t, s)$ can be defined as the t -fold Cartesian product of the complete graphs K_s . In particular, it follows from Theorem 12 that for any non-negative integers $z \leq t$,

$$i(H(t - z, s)) \geq \frac{1}{2} i(K_s) = \frac{s}{2}. \quad (3)$$

Given positive integers t and z , the Johnson graph $J(t, z)$ is the graph with vertex set $\binom{[t]}{z}$ in which two z -sets I and K are adjacent if $|I \Delta K| = 2$. We note that $J(t, z)$ is the induced subgraph of the square of Q^t on the vertex set of the z -th layer, $\binom{[t]}{z}$. We will make use of the next vertex-isoperimetric inequality for Johnson graphs, which follows from the work of Christofides, Ellis and Keevash [7].

Theorem 14 ([7]). *Let t and z be positive integers with $z < t$ and let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Then there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that for any subset $A \subseteq V(J(t, z))$ of size $|A| = \alpha \binom{[t]}{z}$*

$$|N_{J(t,z)}(A)| \geq c \sqrt{\frac{t}{z(t-z)}} (1 - \alpha) |A|.$$

3 Unbounded degree

Given $r = r(t)$ and $s = s(t)$, recall that $S(r, s)$ is the graph formed by taking a complete graph K_r on r vertices and adding s leaves to each vertex of K_r . Note that $i(S(r, s)) = \Omega\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)$. Indeed, let $A \subseteq V(S(r, s))$ with $|A| \leq \frac{r(s+1)}{2}$. Let $A_1 = A \cap V(K_r)$ and let $A_2 = A \setminus A_1$. First, suppose that $\frac{3r}{4} \leq |A_1| \leq r$. Then at least, say, $\frac{|A_1|}{10}$ of the vertices of A_1 have at least $\frac{s}{10}$ leaves outside of A , and thus $|N(A)| = \Theta(rs) = \Omega(|A|)$. Now, if $0 < |A_1| < \frac{3r}{4}$, then $|N(A)| \geq r - |A_1| = \Omega\left(\frac{|A|}{s}\right)$. Finally if $A_1 = \emptyset$, then clearly $|N(A)| \geq \frac{|A|}{s}$. In either case, we have that $|N(A)| = \Omega\left(\frac{|A|}{s}\right)$, and thus $i(S(r, s)) = \Omega\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)$.

Let $G^{(j)} = K_2$ for $1 \leq j < t$, let $G^{(t)} = S(r, s)$ and let $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$. Observe that

$$|V(G)| = 2^{t-1} |S(r, s)| = 2^{t-1} (r + rs) = 2^{t-1} r (s + 1),$$

and, as long as $r = \omega(st)$,

$$\begin{aligned} |E(G)| &= \frac{1}{2} 2^{t-1} r (s + r - 1 + (t - 1)) + \frac{1}{2} 2^{t-1} r s (1 + (t - 1)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 2^{t-1} \left(r(r + s + t - 2) + r s (1 + (t - 1)) \right) = (1 + o(1)) 2^{t-2} r^2, \end{aligned}$$

and so, if $s = \omega(1)$, we have that $d = (1 + o(1)) \frac{r^2}{r(s+1)} = (1 + o(1)) \frac{r}{s}$.

In order to prove Theorem 7, we will show that typically, when $p \leq \frac{1}{4st}$, almost all the vertices of G_p are isolated vertices.

Lemma 15. *If $p \leq \frac{1}{4st}$, then **whp** at least $2^{t-1} r s (1 - \frac{1}{s})$ vertices of G_p are isolated vertices.*

Proof. Let $\{z_i : i \in [r]\} \subseteq V(S(r, s))$ be the vertex set of the complete graph K_r and let $\{\ell_{i,j} : j \in [s]\}$ be the set of leaves adjacent to the vertex z_i for each $i \in [r]$. Let

$$L = \{x \in V(G) : x_t = \ell_{i,j} \text{ for some } i \in [r], j \in [s]\}.$$

Note that $d_G(x) = t$ for every $v \in L$ and that $|L| = 2^{t-1} r s$.

Let X_L be the number of edges in G_p which are incident with a vertex in L . Clearly X_L is stochastically dominated by $\text{Bin}(|L|t, p)$ and hence, by Chebyshev's inequality, **whp**

$$X_L \leq 2|L|tp \leq \frac{|L|}{2s}.$$

Therefore, **whp**, the number of isolated vertices in L is at least

$$|L| \left(1 - \frac{1}{s}\right) \geq 2^{t-1} r s \left(1 - \frac{1}{s}\right).$$

□

The proof of Theorem 7 will now be a fairly straightforward corollary of Lemma 15.

Proof of Theorem 7. Since $|G| = 2^{t-1}r(s+1)$ and by Lemma 15 **whp** there are at least $2^{t-1}rs(1 - \frac{1}{2s})$ isolated vertices in G_p , it follows that **whp** the number of vertices in any non-trivial component is at most

$$2^{t-1}r(s+1) - 2^{t-1}rs\left(1 - \frac{1}{s}\right) = |G|\left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{s+1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{s}\right)\right) = \frac{2|G|}{s+1} \leq \frac{2|G|}{s}.$$

□

4 Irregular graphs of bounded degree

In many standard proofs of the existence of a phase transition in percolation models, for example in [1, 4, 9, 11, 19] and many more, in order to show the existence of a linear sized component in the supercritical regime, one first shows that **whp** a positive proportion of the vertices in the host graph G are contained in *big* components, that is, components of size at least k for some appropriately chosen threshold k . One then completes the proof by using a sprinkling argument to show that **whp** almost all of these big components merge into a single, giant component.

More concretely, the first part of the argument is normally shown by bounding from below the probability that a fixed vertex is contained in a big component, together with some concentration result. In most cases, at least on a heuristic level, this is done by comparing a component exploration process near a vertex v to some supercritical branching process.

In some ways, (2) allows us to say that, in product graphs, the vertex degree is almost constant *locally*. Hence, the threshold probability above which it is likely that v will lie in a big component will depend not on the global parameters of the graph, but rather just locally on the degree of the vertex v .

We will use this observation in two ways. Firstly, when the base graphs have bounded maximal degree, typical concentration bounds will imply that almost all the vertices have degree very close to the average degree of the graph, and so these methods will allow us to estimate the proportion of vertices which are typically contained in big components, and hence eventually the giant component, in the proof of Theorem 8. The second way, which is perhaps more unusual, will be to apply this reasoning to the vertices in the host graph whose degrees are significantly higher than the average degree, to see that **whp** many of these vertices are contained in big components even in the subcritical regime, which we will use in the proof of Theorem 9.

We thus begin with the following lemma, utilising the tools developed in [9, Lemma 4.2], which provides a lower bound on the probability that a vertex v belongs to a big component, provided that the percolation probability is significantly larger than $\frac{1}{d_G(v)}$. However, since it will be essential for us to be able to grow components of order super-polynomially large in t in order to prove Theorem 8, unlike in the proof of [9, Lemma 4.2], we will need to run our inductive argument for $\omega(1)$ steps, which will necessitate a more careful and explicit handling of the error terms and probability bounds in the proof.

Lemma 16. *Let $C > 1$ be a constant and let $\epsilon > 0$ be sufficiently small. Let $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$ be graphs such that $1 \leq \Delta(G^{(i)}) \leq C$ for all $i \in [t]$. Let $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$. Let $v \in V(G)$ be such that $d := d_G(v) = \omega(1)$. Let $k = k(t) = o(d^{1/3})$ be an integer and let $m_k(d) = d^{\frac{k}{6}}$. Then, for any $p \geq \frac{1+\epsilon}{d}$ there exists $c = c(\epsilon, d, k) \geq (\frac{\epsilon}{5})^k$ such that*

$$\mathbb{P}[|C_v(G_p)| \geq cm_k] \geq y - o(1),$$

where $y := y(\epsilon)$ is as defined in (1).

Proof. We argue by induction on k , over all possible values of C, d , small enough ϵ and all possible choices of $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$.

For $k = 1$, we run the BFS algorithm (as described in Section 2.1) on G_p starting from v with a slight alteration: we terminate the algorithm once $\min(|C_v(G_p)|, d^{\frac{1}{2}})$ vertices are in $S \cup Q$. Note that at every point in the algorithm we have $|S \cup Q| \leq d^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Therefore, since at each point in the modified algorithm $S \cup Q$ spans a connected set, by (2), at each point in the algorithm the first vertex u in the queue has degree at least $d - Cd^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in G , and thus has at least $d - (C + 1)d^{\frac{1}{2}}$ neighbours (in G) in T .

Hence, we can couple the tree B_1 built by this truncated BFS algorithm with a Galton-Watson tree B_2 rooted at v with offspring distribution $\text{Bin}(d - (C + 1)d^{\frac{1}{2}}, p)$ such that $B_1 \subseteq B_2$ as long as $|B_1| \leq d^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Therefore, since

$$\begin{aligned} (d - (C + 1)d^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot p &\geq \frac{(1 + \epsilon)(d - (C + 1)d^{\frac{1}{2}})}{d} \\ &\geq (1 + \epsilon)(1 - (C + 1)d^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &\geq 1 + \epsilon - 2Cd^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

standard results imply that B_2 grows infinitely large with probability at least $y(\epsilon - 2Cd^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - o(1)$ (see, for example, [10, Theorem 4.3.12]). Thus, by the above and by (1), with probability at least $y - o(1)$ we have that $|C_v(G_p)| \geq d^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Since $c(\epsilon, d, 1) \leq 1$, it follows that the statement holds for $k = 1$, for all C, d , small enough ϵ and all possible choices of $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$.

Let $k \geq 2$ and assume the statement holds with $c(\epsilon', d, k - 1) = \left(\frac{\epsilon'}{5}\right)^{k-1}$ for all C, d , small enough ϵ' and all possible choices of $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$. We argue via a two-round exposure. Set $p_2 = d^{-\frac{4}{3}}$ and $p_1 = \frac{p - p_2}{1 - p_2}$ so that $(1 - p_1)(1 - p_2) = 1 - p$. Note that G_p has the same distribution as $G_{p_1} \cup G_{p_2}$, and that $p_1 = \frac{1 + \epsilon'}{d}$ with $\epsilon' \geq \epsilon - d^{-\frac{1}{3}}$. In fact, we will not expose either G_{p_1} or G_{p_2} all at once, but in several stages, each time considering only some subset of the edges.

We begin in a manner similar to $k = 1$. We run the BFS algorithm on G_{p_1} , starting from v , and we terminate the exploration once $\min(|C_v(G_{p_1})|, d^{\frac{1}{2}})$ vertices are in $S \cup Q$. Once again, by standard arguments, we have that $|C_v(G_{p_1})| \geq d^{\frac{1}{2}}$ with probability at least $y(\epsilon' - 2Cd^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - o(1) = y - o(1)$ (where the last equality is by (1)).

Let $W_0 \subseteq C_v(G_{p_1})$ be the set of vertices explored in this process, and let \mathcal{A}_1 be the event that $|W_0| = d^{\frac{1}{2}}$, whereby the above

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{A}_1] \geq y - o(1). \tag{4}$$

We assume in what follows that \mathcal{A}_1 holds. Let us write $W_0 = \{v_1, \dots, v_{d^{\frac{1}{2}}}\}$, and note that $v \in W_0$ is one of the v_i . Using Lemma 13, we can find pairwise disjoint projections $H_1, \dots, H_{d^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ of G , each having dimension at least $t - d^{\frac{1}{2}}$, such that each $v_i \in W_0$ is in exactly one of the H_i (see the first and second steps in Figure 1). Note that $d \leq \Delta(G) \leq Ct$, and so $d^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq t$, thus we can apply Lemma 13.

Thus, it follows from observation (2) that, for all $i \in [d^{\frac{1}{2}}]$, we have

$$|d_G(v) - d_G(v_i)| \leq (C - 1) \cdot \text{dist}_G(v, v_i) \leq Cd^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

and therefore

$$d_{H_i}(v_i) \geq d_G(v_i) - Cd^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq d_G(v) - 2Cd^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Let $W = \bigcup_{i \in [d^{\frac{1}{2}}]} N_{H_i}(v_i)$. Then, $W \subseteq N_G(W_0)$ and, since the H_i are pairwise disjoint, by the above $|W| \geq d^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2Cd$.

We now expose the edges between W_0 and W in G_{p_2} (see the third step in Figure 1). Let us denote the vertices in W that are connected with W_0 in G_{p_2} by W' . Then, $|W'|$ stochastically dominates

$$\text{Bin}\left(d^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2Cd, p_2\right).$$

Thus, if we let \mathcal{A}_2 be the event that $|W'| \geq \frac{d^{\frac{1}{6}}}{3}$ and $|W'| \leq d^{\frac{1}{2}}$, then by Lemma 10 we have that

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{A}_2 | \mathcal{A}_1] \geq 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{d^{\frac{1}{6}}}{15}\right). \quad (5)$$

We assume in what follows that \mathcal{A}_2 also holds.

Let $W'_i = W' \cap V(H_i)$, and note that the vertices in W' are neighbours in G of v_i . Now, for each i , we apply once again Lemma 13 to find a family of $|W'_i| := \ell_i \leq d^{\frac{1}{2}}$ pairwise disjoint projections of H_i , which we denote by $H_{i,1}, \dots, H_{i,\ell_i}$, such that every vertex of W'_i is in exactly one of the $H_{i,j}$, and each of the $H_{i,j}$ is of dimension at least $t - 2d^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (see the fourth step in Figure 1). Furthermore, we denote by $v_{i,j}$ the unique vertex of W'_i that is in $H_{i,j}$ (note that, by the above, $v_{i,j}$ is a neighbour of v_i in G). Again, by (2), for all i, j

$$d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j}) \geq d_G(v_{i,j}) - 2Cd^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq d_G(v_i) - 2Cd^{\frac{1}{2}} - C \geq d_G(v) - 4Cd^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where we used that, by (2), $d_G(v_i) - d_G(v_{i,j}) \leq C \cdot \text{dist}_G(v_i, v_{i,j}) = C$.

Crucially, note that when we ran the BFS algorithm on G_{p_1} , we did not query any of the edges in any of the $H_{i,j}$. Indeed, we only queried edges in W_0 and between W_0 and its neighbourhood, and by construction $E(H_{i,j}) \cap E(W_0 \cup N_G(W_0)) = \emptyset$. Noting that

$$p_1 \cdot d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j}) \geq \frac{1 + \epsilon - d^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{d} \left(d - 4Cd^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \geq 1 + \epsilon - 2d^{-\frac{1}{3}},$$

we may thus apply the induction hypothesis to $v_{i,j}$ in $G_{p_1} \cap H_{i,j}$ and conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left[|C_{v_{i,j}}(G_{p_1} \cap H_{i,j})| \geq c \left(\epsilon - 2d^{-\frac{1}{3}}, d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j}), k-1\right) m_{k-1}(d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j}))\right] &\geq y \left(\epsilon - 2d^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right) - o(1) \\ &\geq y - o(1), \end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality follows from the induction hypothesis, and the second inequality follows from (1). Furthermore, these events are independent for each $H_{i,j}$ (see the fifth step in Figure 1).

Let us define the following indicator random variables

$$\mathbb{I}(v_{i,j}) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |C_{v_{i,j}}(G_{p_1} \cap H_{i,j})| \geq c \left(\epsilon - 2d^{-\frac{1}{3}}, d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j}), k-1\right) m_{k-1}(d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j})); \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and let \mathcal{A}_3 be the event that

$$\sum_{v_{i,j} \in W'} \mathbb{I}(v_{i,j}) \geq \frac{yd^{\frac{1}{6}}}{4}.$$

Then, by Lemma 10 and by (1),

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{A}_3 | \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_1] \geq 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{yd^{\frac{1}{6}}}{20}\right) \geq 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon d^{\frac{1}{6}}}{20}\right). \quad (6)$$

In particular, by (4), (5) and (6),

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2 \cup \mathcal{A}_3] \geq y - o(1) - \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon d^{\frac{1}{6}}}{20}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{d^{\frac{1}{6}}}{15}\right) = y - o(1). \quad (7)$$

However, we note that

$$\begin{aligned} c\left(\epsilon - 2d^{-\frac{1}{3}}, d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j}), k-1\right) m_{k-1} &\geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\epsilon d^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{5}\right)^{k-1} m_{k-1}(d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j})) \\ &\geq (1 - o(1)) \left(\frac{\epsilon}{5}\right)^{k-1} m_{k-1}(d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j})), \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows since $k = o(d^{1/3})$. Hence, if \mathcal{A}_3 holds, then by (1)

$$\begin{aligned} |C_v(G_p)| &\geq \left(\sum_{v_{i,j} \in W'} \mathbb{I}(v_{i,j})\right) \cdot c\left(\epsilon - 2d^{-\frac{1}{3}}, d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j}), k-1\right) m_{k-1}(d_{H_{i,j}}(v_{i,j})) \\ &\geq \left(\frac{y}{4} d^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) \cdot (1 - o(1)) \left(\frac{\epsilon}{5}\right)^{k-1} (d - 4Cd^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{k-1}{6}} \\ &\geq \left(\frac{\epsilon}{5}\right)^k m_k, \end{aligned}$$

and so the induction step holds by (7). □

Figure 1 illustrates the induction step in the above Lemma.

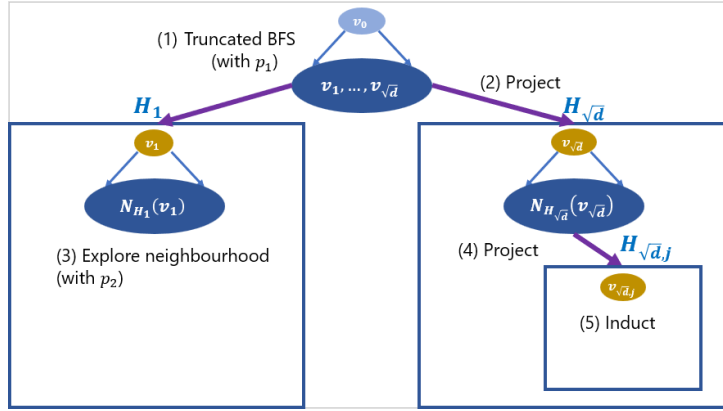


Figure 1: The induction step in Lemma 16

We note that the choice of $p_2 = d^{-\frac{4}{3}}$ in the proof of Lemma 16 was relatively arbitrary, and we could take $p_2 = d^{-\gamma}$ for any $1 < \gamma < \frac{3}{2}$, which would lead to a similar statement for all $k = o(d^{\gamma-1})$, with

$$c = \left(\frac{\epsilon}{5}\right)^k \quad \text{and} \quad m_k = d^{(\frac{3}{2}-\gamma)k}.$$

In particular, this lemma can be utilised similarly for components almost as large as $d^{\frac{1}{2}}$, by taking γ arbitrarily close to $\frac{3}{2}$ and choosing k appropriately.

In $G(d+1, p)$, isoperimetric considerations alone are enough to guarantee that typically all the big components merge after a sprinkling step. In many other cases, for example in the percolated hypercube Q_p^d , isoperimetric considerations alone will not suffice, and a key step to proving that the big components likely merge into a giant component is to show that the vertices in the big components are in some way 'densely' spread throughout the host graph

G . In an irregular product graph this might not be true, but the following lemma, which is a generalised version of [9, Lemma 4.5], shows that at the very least the big components are typically well-distributed around the vertices of *large degree*.

Lemma 17. *Let $C > 1$ be a constant and let $\epsilon > 0$ be a small enough constant. Let $G^{(1)}, \dots, G^{(t)}$ be graphs such that for all $i \in [t]$, $1 \leq \Delta(G^{(i)}) \leq C$. Let $d = d(t) = \omega(1)$ and let $p \geq \frac{1+\epsilon}{d}$. Then, **whp**, there are at most $\exp(-d^{\frac{3}{2}})|G|$ vertices $v \in V(G)$ such that $d_G(v) \geq d$ and all components of G_p of order at least $d^{\frac{1}{3}}$ are at distance (in G) greater than two from v .*

Proof. Let ϵ be a small enough constant. Fix $v \in V(G)$ with $d_G(v) \geq d$, and let us write $v = (v_1, \dots, v_t)$ such that $\forall i \in [t], v_i \in V(G^{(i)})$. Denote by w_i an arbitrarily chosen neighbour of v_i in $G^{(i)}$. Furthermore, for any ℓ, m such that $1 \leq \ell \neq m \leq \epsilon^2 d$ we define

$$\begin{cases} H_{\ell, m}^{(i)} = \{v_i\} & \text{when } 1 \leq i \leq \epsilon^2 d, i \notin \{\ell, m\}; \\ H_{\ell, m}^{(i)} = \{w_i\} & \text{when } i \in \{\ell, m\}; \text{ and,} \\ H_{\ell, m}^{(i)} = G^{(i)} & \text{when } i > \epsilon^2 d. \end{cases}$$

Let $H_{\ell, m} = \square_{i=1}^t H_{\ell, m}^{(i)}$.

We defined in this manner $\binom{\epsilon^2 d}{2} \geq \frac{\epsilon^4 d^2}{3}$ pairwise disjoint projections $H_{\ell, m}$, each of dimension $t - \epsilon^2 d$, such that each $H_{\ell, m}$ has a vertex at distance 2 (in G) from v , which we denote by $w_{\ell, m}$. Observe that by (2), for $\epsilon > 0$ sufficiently small,

$$d_{H_{\ell, m}}(w_{\ell, m}) \geq d_G(v) - C\epsilon^2 d - 2(C-1) \geq (1 - 2C\epsilon^2)d \geq \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)d.$$

Thus, by Lemma 16, with an appropriate choice of k , we have that $w_{\ell, m}$ belongs to a component of $(H_{\ell, m})_p$ of order $d^{\frac{1}{3}}$ with probability at least $y\left(\frac{\epsilon}{3}\right) - o(1) > \frac{\epsilon}{3}$. Since the $H_{\ell, m}$ are pairwise disjoint, these events are independent for different $w_{\ell, m}$. Thus, by Lemma 10, there is some $c'(\epsilon) > 0$ such that at least one of the $w_{\ell, m}$ belongs to a component whose order is at least $d^{\frac{1}{3}}$ with probability at least $1 - \exp(-c'd^2)$. Hence, the expected number of vertices $v \in V(G)$ such that $d_G(v) \geq d$ and v is not distance at most 2 from a component of order $d^{\frac{1}{3}}$ is at most $\exp(-c'd^2)|G|$. Therefore, by Markov's inequality, **whp** there are at most $\exp(-d^{\frac{3}{2}})|G|$ such vertices. \square

Note, in particular, that since $d = \Theta(t)$, if the orders of the base graphs $G^{(i)}$, $|G^{(i)}|$, are growing sufficiently slowly, then $\exp(-d^{\frac{3}{2}})|G| = o(1)$, and so **whp** all the vertices of G of large order will be close to a big component.

Such a ‘density lemma’ can then be used in graphs with sufficiently good isoperimetric inequalities to show that the big components in the percolated subgraph are typically so well connected that, after a sprinkling step, they all merge **whp**. More concretely, one often shows that between any suitable partition of the big components, the host graph will typically contain a large family of short edge-disjoint paths between the two sides of this partition. If the number and length of these paths is sufficiently large/small, respectively, compared to the size of the big components, we can conclude that after sprinkling **whp** a large proportion of these components merge. Since we will use a variant of this argument in the proof of both Theorems 8 and 9, let us state a very general version of it.

Given graphs $H \subseteq G$ and a subset $X \subseteq V(G)$, we say a partition $X = A \cup B$ is (H -)component respecting if for every component K of H , $K \cap X$ is fully contained in either A or B .

Lemma 18. *Let $p \in (0, 1)$, let $c \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ and let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume $k = \omega(rp^{-m})$. Let $H \subseteq G$ be graphs and let $X \subseteq V(G)$ be a subset such that*

(C1) for every component K of H which meets X , we have that $|X \cap K| \geq k$;

(C2) for any partition $X = A \cup B$ with $|A|, |B| \geq c|X|$ that is H -component respecting there is a family of at least $\frac{|X|}{r}$ edge-disjoint $A - B$ paths of length at most m in G .

Then **whp** $H \cup G_p$ contains a component with at least $(1 - c)|X|$ vertices of X .

Proof. If there is no component in $H \cup G_p$ which contains at least $(1 - c)|X|$ vertices of X , then there is some H -component respecting partition $X = A \cup B$ with $|A|, |B| \geq c|X|$ such that there is no path between A and B in G_p .

By (C2), for each such H -component respecting partition $X = A \cup B$ there is a family of at least $\frac{|X|}{r}$ many edge-disjoint $A - B$ paths of length at most m in G . The probability that none of these paths are in G_p is at most

$$(1 - p^m)^{\frac{|X|}{r}} \leq \exp\left(-\frac{|X|p^m}{r}\right).$$

On the other hand, by (C1), for every component K of H which meets X , we have that $|X \cap K| \geq k$. Hence, the total number of H -component respecting partitions $X = A \cup B$ with $|A|, |B| \geq c|X|$ is at most $2^{\frac{|X|}{k}}$.

Therefore, by the union bound, the probability that $H \cup G_p$ does not contain a component of order at least $(1 - c)|X|$ is at most

$$2^{\frac{|X|}{k}} \exp\left(-\frac{|X|p^m}{r}\right) = \exp\left(-\Omega\left(\frac{k}{rp^{-m}}\right)\right) = o(1),$$

where the first equality is because $|X| \geq |X \cap K| \geq k$ by (C1), and the second inequality follows from our assumption that $k = \omega(rp^{-m})$. \square

In the remainder of this section, we prove Theorems 8 and 9.

4.1 Proof of Theorem 8

Proof of Theorem 8. Note that, since all of the $G^{(i)}$ are non-trivial, we have $t \leq d \leq Ct$ and $|G| \geq 2^t$, and therefore,

$$t^{\frac{1}{4}} = o\left(d^{\frac{3}{10}}\right) = o(|G|).$$

We argue via a two-round exposure. Set $p_2 = \frac{1}{d \log d}$ and $p_1 = \frac{p - p_2}{1 - p_2}$, so that $(1 - p_1)(1 - p_2) = 1 - p$. Note that G_p has the same distribution as $G_{p_1} \cup G_{p_2}$ and that $p_1 = \frac{1 + \epsilon - o(1)}{d}$.

Set $I := \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\log d}\right)d, \left(1 + \frac{1}{\log d}\right)d\right]$, and denote the set of vertices whose degree in G lies in the interval I by $V_1 \subseteq V(G)$. Note that the degree of a uniformly chosen vertex in G is distributed as the sum of t random variables, each of which is bounded by C . Since the expected degree of a uniformly chosen vertex is the average degree d , we have by Lemma 11 that $|V \setminus V_1| \leq 4 \exp\left(-\frac{d}{\log^2 d}\right) |G|$.

Let W be the set of vertices belonging to components of order at least $d^{\frac{3}{10}}$ in G_{p_1} . Since for every $v \in V_1$ we have that $d_G(v) \cdot p_1 = 1 + \epsilon - o(1)$, we have by Lemma 16 that

$$\text{every } v \in V_1 \text{ belongs to } W \text{ with probability at least } y(\epsilon) - o(1). \quad (8)$$

We assume henceforth that the above stated **whp** statements of G_{p_1} hold. Note furthermore that by adding or deleting an edge from G_{p_1} we can change the number of vertices in W by at most $2d^{\frac{3}{10}} = o\left(\frac{|G|}{d}\right)$. Hence, by Lemma 11 applied to the edge-exposure martingale on G_{p_1} of

length $\frac{|G|d}{2}$, we see that **whp** $|W| = (y(\epsilon) + o(1))|G|$. Note that, by Lemma 17, **whp** there are at most $\exp\left(-d^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)|G|$ vertices at distance (in G) greater than 2 from W .

Let $A \cup B$ be a partition of W into two parts, A and B , with $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|A| \geq \frac{|W|}{t}$. Let A' be the set of vertices in A together with all vertices in $V(G) \setminus B$ at distance at most 2 from A , and let B' be the set of vertices in B together with all vertices in $V(G) \setminus A'$ at distance at most 2 from A . By Lemma 8, we have

$$i(G) \geq \frac{1}{2} \min_{j \in [t]} i(G^{(j)}) \geq \frac{1}{2} t^{-t^{\frac{1}{4}}}.$$

Let $E' := E(A', (A')^C)$. We thus have that

$$|E'| = e(A', (A')^C) \geq \frac{|W|}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^{-t^{\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{|W|}{2} t^{-t^{\frac{1}{4}}-1} = \Omega\left(\exp\left(-t^{\frac{1}{4}} \log t\right) |G|\right). \quad (9)$$

Recall that **whp** $|V(G) \setminus V_1| \leq 4 \exp\left(-\frac{d}{\log^2 d}\right) |G|$ and $|V(G) \setminus N_G^2(W)| \leq \exp\left(-d^{\frac{3}{2}}\right) |G|$, where $N_G^2(W)$ is the set of vertices at distance at most two from W . Thus, **whp**

$$|V(G) \setminus (V_1 \cap (A' \cup B'))| \leq 5 \exp\left(-\frac{d}{\log^2 d}\right) |G|.$$

Therefore, **whp** the number of edges in E' which do not meet B' is at most

$$2\Delta(G) \cdot 5 \exp\left(-\frac{d}{\log^2 d}\right) |G| \leq 10Ct \exp\left(-\frac{d}{\log^2 d}\right) |G| = o(|E'|).$$

Hence, **whp** at least $\frac{|E'|}{2}$ of the edges in E' have their end-vertices in B' .

Since each vertex in A' is at distance at most 2 from A , and similarly every vertex in B' is at distance at most 2 from B , we can extend these edges to a family of $\frac{|E'|}{2}$ paths of length at most 5 between A and B . Since every edge participates in at most $5\Delta(G)^4$ paths of length 5, we can greedily thin this family to a set of

$$\frac{|E'|}{50\Delta(G)^4} \geq |W| t^{-t^{\frac{1}{4}}-6}$$

edge-disjoint paths of length at most 5, where the inequality follows from (9) and the fact that $\Delta(G) \leq Ct$.

We can thus apply Lemma 18, with $H = G_{p_1}$, $c = \frac{1}{t}$, $X = W$, $p = p_2$, $k = d^{d^{\frac{3}{10}}}$, $r = t^{\frac{1}{4}+6}$, and $m = 5$. Indeed, by our assumptions on G_{p_1} , we have that **whp** both conditions in Lemma 18 hold, and

$$rp^{-m} = t^{\frac{1}{4}+6} p_2^{-5} \leq t^{\frac{1}{4}+6} (d \log d)^5 = o\left(d^{d^{\frac{3}{10}}}\right) = o(k).$$

Hence, **whp** G_p contains a component L_1 with at least $(1 - \frac{1}{t})|W| = (y(\epsilon) - o(1))|G|$ vertices from W .

As for the remaining components, observe that by (2) we can couple the first \sqrt{d} steps of a BFS exploration process in G_p starting from $v \in V_1$ from above by a Galton-Watson branching process with offspring distribution $\text{Bin}\left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{\log d}\right)d + C\sqrt{d}, p\right)$. Then, by standard results on Galton-Watson trees (see, for example, [10, Theorem 4.3.12]), we have that

$$\forall v \in V_1: \mathbb{P}\left[|C_v(G_p)| \geq \sqrt{d}\right] \leq y(\epsilon) + o(1). \quad (10)$$

Let W' be the set of vertices of V_1 which lie in components of order larger than \sqrt{d} in G_p , noting that $W \subseteq W'$.

Then, by (10), $\mathbb{E}|W'| \leq (y(\epsilon) + o(1))|V_1|$. Furthermore, by (8), $\mathbb{E}(|W'|) \geq \mathbb{E}(|W|) \geq (y(\epsilon) - o(1))|V_1|$, and so $\mathbb{E}|W'| = (y(\epsilon) + o(1))|V_1|$. Hence, by a similar argument as before, by Lemma 11 we have that **whp** $|W'| = (y(\epsilon) + o(1))|V_1|$.

In particular, every component of G_p apart from L_1 either meets $V_1 \setminus W'$, and so has order at most $\sqrt{d} = o(|G|)$, or is contained in $(V(G) \setminus V_1) \cup (W' \setminus L_1)$, and so has order at most

$$|V(G) \setminus V_1| + |W' \setminus L_1| = o(|G|),$$

as required. \square

4.2 Proof of Theorem 9

Throughout the section, we let G be the t -fold Cartesian product of the star $S(1, s)$ with s leaves. Observe that the vertex degrees in G are not very well-distributed, in the following sense: whilst it is easy to see that the average degree $d := d(G) = \frac{2st}{s+1} \approx 2t$ for large enough s , the number of vertices v such that $d_G(v) \geq \frac{1+\epsilon}{p}$ is polynomially large in $|G|$ for any choice of $\frac{1}{3t} < p \leq \frac{1-\epsilon}{d}$, and is in fact of order $|G|^{1-o_s(1)}$. In particular, for such values of p , even though we are in the subcritical regime, for many of the vertices the percolated graph G_p looks *locally supercritical*. We note that in order to make the calculations and explanations cleaner and more transparent, we will in fact restrict our attention to a smaller set of vertices, whose degree in G is much larger than $(1+\epsilon)3t$. To give some intuition to our statements and proof, observe that as with the hypercube Q^t , we can think of $G = (S(1, s))^t$ as consisting of a number of *layers*, M_0, M_1, \dots, M_t , where the z -th layer, M_z , consists of the set of vertices in G such that exactly z of their coordinates are centres of stars, and so their other $t-z$ coordinates are leaves (indeed, comparing to the t -dimensional hypercube, one can have the z -th layer there as the layer with z coordinates being one and the other $t-z$ coordinates being zero). It is easy to see then that the degrees of the vertices in each fixed layer are the same; explicitly,

$$d_G(v) = zs + (t - z) \quad \text{for all } v \in M_z,$$

and that the edges of G are only between ‘adjacent’ layers, that is, between M_z and M_{z-1} , and between M_z and M_{z+1} . Let Γ_z be the induced subgraph of G between the layers M_z and M_{z-1} . Observe that this graph is bipartite and biregular, such that any vertex in the z -th layer, $u \in M_z$, has degree $d_{\Gamma_z}(u) = zs$, and any vertex in the $(z-1)$ -th layer, $v \in M_{z-1}$ has degree $d_{\Gamma_z}(v) = t - z + 1$.

Whilst these graphs Γ_z are not product graphs, they are subgraphs of the product graph G , and so many of the tools we developed earlier in the paper can be adjusted and applied here. In particular, for a fixed subcritical $p > \frac{1}{3t}$, for large enough r , the percolation process around the vertices in M_z looks locally supercritical. In fact, this phenomenon is so pronounced, that even if we restrict ourselves to the subgraph Γ_z in which the degrees of the vertices in M_{z-1} are *much* smaller than in G , we still expect the percolation clusters around the vertices in M_z to grow quite large, and in particular to contain *many* vertices in M_z .

Explicitly, taking z to be, say, $z = \frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}$, we can see that the number of paths of length two (in Γ_z), starting from a fixed $v \in M_z$ and ending in M_z is at least

$$\frac{st}{\sqrt{s}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}\right) t = (1 - o_s(1)) \sqrt{st}^2,$$

and so, naively, if we look in the second neighbourhood of v in $(\Gamma_z)_p$, we expect to find $\Theta(p^2 \sqrt{st}^2) = \Omega(\sqrt{s}) > 1$ vertices in M_z , for large enough s . Hence, we expect the early stages of a ‘two-step’ exploration process in $(\Gamma_z)_p$, to stochastically dominate a supercritical

branching process, and so to grow to a large size, say \sqrt{t} , with probability bounded away from zero.

Then, using the fact that Γ_z is contained in a product graph G , we can refine the proof of Lemma 16 and use projections in order to apply this argument inductively to build a large connected set, of polynomial size in t , which contains many vertices in M_z .

Let us now formalise the above heuristics.

Lemma 19. *Let s be a large enough integer, let $\epsilon, \delta > 0$ be sufficiently small constants, and let k be an integer. Let $\frac{1-\epsilon}{3t} \leq p \leq \frac{1}{t}$. Let z be such that $\frac{1+\delta}{10\sqrt{sp}} \leq z \leq \frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}$. Let M_z be the set of vertices with z centre coordinates in G , and let $v \in M_z$. Then, there exist positive constants $c_1 = c(z, k, \epsilon, \delta)$ and $c_2 = c(z, k, \epsilon, \delta)$ such that with probability at least c_1 , there is a set of vertices W such that $v \in W$, W is connected in G_p and $|W \cap M_z| \geq c_2 t^{\frac{k}{6}}$.*

Before proving the lemma, let us note that $p = \frac{1}{3t}$ and $z = \frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}$, for s large enough, satisfy the requirements of the lemma.

Proof of Lemma 19. Throughout the proof, we will use ideas similar to those of Lemma 16, while refining them to our particular setting. Let M_{z-1} be the set of vertices with $z-1$ centre coordinates in G . Let $\Gamma := \Gamma_z$ be the bipartite biregular induced subgraph of G between the layers M_z and M_{z-1} . Throughout the proof, we will in fact consider the percolated graph $\Gamma_p \subseteq G_p$.

We prove by induction on k , over all relevant values of z, ϵ and δ .

For $k=1$, let us first describe the following variant of the BFS algorithm. Here, we maintain the following sets of vertices:

- Q , the vertices are currently exploring, kept in a queue;
- $S_1 \cup S_2$, the vertices already processed in the exploration process;
- $T_1 \cup T_2$, the unvisited vertices.

We begin with $Q = \{v\}$, $S_1, S_2 = \emptyset$ and $T_1 = M_z \setminus \{v\}$, $T_2 = M_{z-1}$. At each iteration, we proceed as follows. We consider the first vertex $u \in Q$, and explore its neighbourhood in T_2 in G_p , that is, $N_{G_p}(u, T_2)$. For each vertex $x \in N_{G_p}(u, T_2)$ in turn, we do the following:

- We move x to S_2 ;
- We expose the neighbours of x in T_1 in G_p , that is, $N_{G_p}(x, T_1)$;
- We move the vertices $y \in N_{G_p}(x, T_1)$ from T_1 to Q one by one.

Finally, after exploring all relevant vertices $x \in N_{G_p}(u, T_2)$, we move u from Q to S_1 . See Figure 2 for an illustration. Note that, by taking an edge from the vertex u to each vertex $x \in N_{G_p}(u, T_2)$ and an edge from each vertex $x \in N_{G_p}(u, T_2)$ to each vertex $y \in N_{G_p}(x, T_1)$ discovered in this way, we can think of this process as building a tree $B_1 \subseteq G_p$ which spans $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup Q$ at each stage of the process.

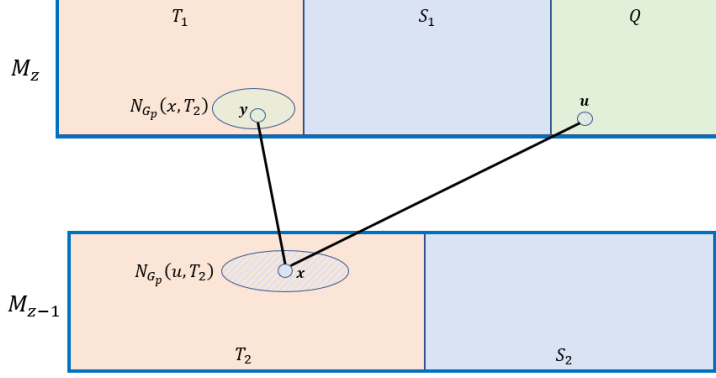


Figure 2: The vertex $u \in Q$ and its exposed neighbourhood in T_2 , and a vertex $x \in T_2$ and its exposed neighbourhood in T_1 . Note that in the course of the exploration process, all the vertices in $N_{G_p}(x, T_2)$ move from T_1 to Q , the vertex x (and, subsequently, all the vertices from $N_{G_p}(u, T_2)$) move to S_2 , and, finally, the vertex u moves to S_1 .

We run the algorithm until either Q is empty, or $|S_1 \cup S_2 \cup Q| = \sqrt{t}$. Let us first note that at all times, $Q \cup S_1 \cup T_1 \subseteq M_z$, and $S_2 \cup T_2 \subseteq M_{z-1}$.

Observe that, since at all times $|S_1 \cup S_2 \cup Q| \leq \sqrt{t}$, we have that for every $u \in Q$, $d(u, T_2) \geq zs - \sqrt{t} \geq \frac{zs}{2}$ (since $z \geq \frac{1+\delta}{10\sqrt{sp}} \geq \frac{(1+\delta)t}{10\sqrt{s}}$), and for every $w \in T_2$, $d(w, T_1) \geq t - z + 1 - \sqrt{t} \geq \frac{2t}{3}$ (since $z \leq \frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}$ and s is large enough). We can thus couple the tree B_1 constructed in our truncated algorithm with a Galton-Watson tree B_2 rooted at v , such that for all i , the offspring distribution at the $2i$ -th generation (where we start at generation 0, with v) is $\text{Bin}\left(\frac{zs}{2}, p\right)$, and at the $(2i+1)$ -th generation is $\text{Bin}\left(\frac{2t}{3}, p\right)$, such that B_2 is isomorphic to a subgraph of B_1 as long as $|B_1| \leq \sqrt{t}$.

Let us denote by Z_i be the *number* of vertices at depth i in B_2 (where $Z_0 = 1$, and the vertex in the 0-th depth is v). We then have by the above and by Lemma 10 that, for large enough s ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left[Z_{2(i+1)} \leq \frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{10t} \mid Z_{2i} = x\right] &\leq \mathbb{P}\left[Z_{2i+1} \leq \frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{t} \mid Z_{2i} = x\right] + \mathbb{P}\left[Z_{2(i+1)} \leq \frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{10t} \mid Z_{2i+1} \geq \frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{t}\right] \\ &\leq \mathbb{P}\left[\text{Bin}\left(\frac{zsx}{2}, p\right) \leq \frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{t}\right] + \mathbb{P}\left[\text{Bin}\left(\frac{2zs^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{3}, p\right) \leq \frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{10t}\right] \\ &\leq \exp(-2x) + \exp\left(-\frac{3x}{16}\right) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{x}{100}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where the penultimate inequality follows since $p \geq \frac{1-\epsilon}{3t}$ and $zsp \geq \frac{(1+\delta)\sqrt{s}}{10}$. Hence, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left[\exists i \text{ such that } Z_{2i} \leq \left(\frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}}{10t}\right)^i\right] &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\left[Z_{2i} \leq \left(\frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}}{10t}\right)^i \mid Z_{2(2i-1)} \geq \left(\frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}}{10t}\right)^{i-1}\right] \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(\frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}}{10t}\right)^i\right) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{1}{200}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows since $p \leq \frac{1}{t}$, and $z \geq \frac{(1+\delta)}{10\sqrt{sp}} \geq \frac{(1+\delta)t}{10\sqrt{s}}$, and we take s to be large enough. In particular, $\frac{zs^{\frac{2}{3}}}{10t} > 1$, and hence the Galton-Watson tree grows to infinity with probability at least $\exp\left(-\frac{1}{200}\right)$, and therefore with probability at least $\exp\left(-\frac{1}{200}\right)$ we have that $|B_2| = \sqrt{t}$ and hence $|S_1 \cup S_2 \cup Q| = \sqrt{t}$ at some point. We thus have that with the same probability, we have a connected set W such that $v \in W$, W is connected in G_p , and $|W| = \sqrt{t}$.

Let us argue further that, in fact, $|W \cap (S_1 \cup Q)| \geq \frac{\sqrt{t}}{22}$. Consider any vertex $w \in S_2$. Crucially, observe that by the construction of the exploration process, unless w is the last vertex we have moved such that now $|B_1| = \sqrt{t}$, after we move w from T_2 to S_2 we expose the neighbourhood of w in T_1 (see Figure 2). If $|N_{G_p}(w, T_1)| \geq 1$, then we added at least one child of w to B_1 . The probability that $|N_{G_p}(w, T_1)| = 0$ is at most

$$(1-p)^{\frac{2t}{3}-\sqrt{t}} \leq \left(1 - \frac{1-\epsilon}{3t}\right)^{\frac{t}{2}} \leq \exp\left(-\frac{1-\epsilon}{6}\right) \leq \frac{9}{10}.$$

Hence the number of $w \in S_2$ which does not have at least one child, stochastically dominates $1 + \text{Bin}\left(\sqrt{t}, \frac{9}{10}\right)$ (where we use the fact that $|B_1| \leq \sqrt{t}$ and our stochastic domination on the number of neighbours). Hence, by Lemma 11, the number of vertices $w \in T_2$ which do not have at least one child in T_1 in B_1 (that afterwards moves to Q_1 and perhaps subsequently to S_1) is **whp** at most $\frac{10\sqrt{t}}{11}$. Therefore, there are at most $\frac{10\sqrt{t}}{11}$ vertices in S_2 which do not have a child in B_1 . Since B_1 is a tree, these children are distinct for distinct w , and they all lie in S_1 or Q . It follows that **whp** $|S_1 \cup Q| \geq |S_2| - \frac{10\sqrt{t}}{11}$, and hence with probability at least $c > 0$, we have that $|S_1 \cup Q| \geq \frac{\sqrt{t}}{22}$, and hence $|W \cap M_z| \geq \frac{\sqrt{t}}{22}$, completing the case of $k = 1$.

We proceed in a manner somewhat similar to the proof of Lemma 16. Let $k \geq 2$ and assume the statement holds with $c_1(z', k-1, \epsilon', \delta')$ and $c_2(z', k-1, \epsilon', \delta')$ for all relevant values of z', ϵ' and δ' . We argue via a two-stage exposure, with $p_2 = \frac{1}{t \log t}$ and $p_1 = \frac{p-p_2}{1-p_2}$ so that $(1-p_1)(1-p_2) = 1-p$. Note that G_p has the same distribution as $G_{p_1} \cup G_{p_2}$, and that $p_1 \geq (1-o_t(1))p \geq \frac{1-\epsilon_1}{3t}$ for some $\epsilon_1 > 0$ constant. Similarly, $z \geq \frac{1+\delta}{10\sqrt{sp}} \geq \frac{1+\delta_1}{10\sqrt{sp_1}}$, and we can thus begin in the same manner as $k = 1$, and find with probability at least $c > 0$, a set W_0 such that $v \in W_0$, W_0 is connected in G_p , $|W_0| = \sqrt{t}$ and $|W_0 \cap M_z| \geq \frac{\sqrt{t}}{22}$. We further note that $W_0 \subseteq V(\Gamma)$. We proceed under the assumption that indeed $|W_0| = \sqrt{t}$. Let us enumerate the vertices in $W_0 \cap M_z$ as $\{v_1, \dots, v_\ell\}$, where $\ell \geq \frac{\sqrt{t}}{22}$ and $\ell \leq \sqrt{t}$ (since $|W_0| = \sqrt{t}$).

Using Lemma 13, we can find pairwise disjoint projections H_1, \dots, H_ℓ of G , each having dimension at least $t - \sqrt{t}$, such that each $v_i \in W_0$ is in exactly one of H_i 's.

We now intend to find pairwise disjoint projection of G , each with a vertex in M_z , to which we can apply our induction hypothesis. Note that, in an arbitrary projection H' of G with dimension t' , the set $M_z \cap V(H')$ will still be a layer of H' . However, for the vertices in this layer, the number of 'active' coordinates in H' which are centres of stars will be some number between z and $z - (t - t')$. Our approach here is then almost identical to that of the proof of Lemma 16, with the slight difference that we want our vertices to be in M_z , and have z' centre coordinates inside the projected subgraph, for some z' such that $z' \geq \frac{1+\delta'}{10\sqrt{sp_1}}$ for some $\delta' > 0$.

In order to obtain that, we begin by exposing some carefully chosen sets of edges with probability p_2 . Observe that for each $v_i \in W_0 \cap M_z$, we have that

$$|N_{H_i \cap \Gamma}(v_i)| \geq |N_\Gamma(v_i)| - s \cdot \sqrt{t} \geq \frac{zs}{3},$$

where the first inequality follows since the dimension of H_i is at least $t - \sqrt{t}$ and the maximum degree of the base graphs is s . We further note that $N_{H_i \cap \Gamma}(v_i) \subseteq M_{z-1}$. Let

$$W_1 = \bigcup_{i \in [\ell]} N_{H_i \cap \Gamma}(v_i) \subseteq M_{z-1}.$$

Then, recalling that the H_i 's are pairwise disjoint, we have that

$$|W_1| \geq \frac{\sqrt{t}}{25} \cdot \frac{zs}{3} \geq \frac{\sqrt{t}(1+\delta)\sqrt{s}}{750p} \geq t^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

where we used our assumption that $z \geq \frac{1+\delta}{10\sqrt{sp}}$ and that s is large enough.

We now expose the edges between W_0 and W_1 in G_{p_2} . Let us denote the set of vertices in W_1 that are connected with W_0 in G_{p_2} by W'_1 . Then, $|W'_1|$ stochastically dominates $\text{Bin}\left(t^{\frac{3}{2}}, p_2\right)$. Thus, by Lemma 10, we have that **whp** $|W'_1| \geq \frac{\sqrt{t}}{10 \log t}$. We assume in what follows that this property holds.

We now expose the edges in G_{p_2} between W'_1 and $M_z \setminus W_0$, recalling that by our assumption $|W_0| = \sqrt{t}$. Note that for every $w_i \in W'_1$, we have that

$$|N_{H_i \cap \Gamma}(w_i) \cap (M_z \setminus W_0)| \geq |N_{\Gamma}(w_1)| - 2s \cdot \sqrt{t} \geq \frac{t}{3},$$

and $N_{H_i \cap \Gamma}(w_i) \cap (M_z \setminus W_0) \subseteq M_z$. Let

$$W_2 = \bigcup_{i \in [\ell]} N_{H_i \cap \Gamma}(w_i) \cap (M_z \setminus W_0) \subseteq M_z,$$

where we note that by the projection Lemma (lemma 13) and our construction, these neighbourhoods are disjoint. Then **whp** $|W_2| \geq \frac{t}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t}}{10 \log t}$.

Let $W'_2 \subseteq M_z$ be the set of vertices in W_2 that are connected with W'_1 in G_{p_2} . Then, $|W'_2|$ stochastically dominates $\text{Bin}\left(\frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{10 \log t}, p_2\right)$. Thus, by Lemma 10, we have that **whp** $|W'_2| \geq \frac{\sqrt{t}}{20 \log^2 t}$ and $|W'_2| \leq \sqrt{t}$. We assume henceforth that these two properties hold.

The subsequent part of the proof is almost identical to that of the proof of Lemma 16, where here we only need to run the inductive step constantly many times (as opposed to $\omega(1)$ times), allowing us to analyse it in a more straightforward manner.

Indeed, let $W'_{2,i} = W'_2 \cap V(H_i) \subseteq M_z$. We thus have now our set of vertices in M_z . Now, for each i , we apply once again Lemma 13 to find a family of $|W'_{2,i}| := \ell_i \leq \sqrt{t}$ pairwise disjoint projections of H_i , which we denote by $H_{i,1}, \dots, H_{i,\ell_i}$, such that every vertex of $W'_{2,i} \subseteq M_z$ is in exactly one of the $H_{i,j}$, and each of the $H_{i,j}$ is of dimension at least $t - 2\sqrt{t}$. We have that for all i, j , the number of centre coordinates of $v_{i,j}$ in $H_{i,j}$, denote it by $z_{i,j}$, is at least $z - 2s\sqrt{t}$. Recall that $p_1 \geq \frac{1-\epsilon_1}{3t}$, and note that

$$z_{i,j} \geq z - 2s\sqrt{t} \geq \frac{1+\delta}{10\sqrt{sp}} - 2s\sqrt{t} \geq \frac{1+\delta_2}{10\sqrt{sp}} \geq \frac{1+\delta_3}{10\sqrt{sp_1}}$$

for some $\delta_2, \delta_3 > 0$, where we used $p \leq \frac{1}{t}$ and $p_1 = (1 - o(1))p$. Altogether, the $v_{i,j}$ (that is, their corresponding $z_{i,j}$) together with p_1 satisfy the conditions of the induction hypothesis for some $\epsilon_{i,j}, \delta_{i,j} > 0$.

As in the proof of Lemma 16, note that when we ran the algorithm on G_{p_1} , we did not query any of the edges inside any of the $H_{i,j}$. By the above inequality we can apply the induction hypothesis to $v_{i,j}$ in $G_{p_1} \cap H_{i,j}$ and conclude that with probability at least $c_1(z_{i,j}, k-1, \epsilon_{i,j}, \delta_{i,j})$, there exists a connected set $W_{i,j}$ such that $v_{i,j}$ is in $W_{i,j}$, $|W_{i,j} \cap M_z| \geq c_2(z_{i,j}, k-1, \epsilon_{i,j}, \delta_{i,j})t^{\frac{k-1}{6}}$. Let $c'_1 = \min_{i,j} c_1(z_{i,j}, k-1, \epsilon_{i,j}, \delta_{i,j})$ and $c'_2 = \min_{i,j} c_2(z_{i,j}, k-1, \epsilon_{i,j}, \delta_{i,j})$. Noting that the above described events are independent for every $H_{i,j}$, we obtain by Lemma 10 that **whp**, at least $\frac{c'_1 \sqrt{t}}{40 \log^2 t}$ of the $H_{i,j}$ have that $|W_{i,j} \cap M_z| \geq c'_2 t^{\frac{k-1}{6}}$. Thus, with probability at least $c'_1 + o(1) := c_1$, we have found a connected set W such that v is in W , and there is some $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$|W \cap M_z| \geq \frac{c'_1 \sqrt{t}}{40 \log^2 t} \cdot c'_2 t^{\frac{k-1}{6}} > c_2 t^{\frac{k}{6}},$$

completing the induction step. □

We now turn to show that **whp** many of the vertices with $z := \frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}$ centre coordinates are contained in big connected sets in G_p .

Lemma 20. *Let s be a large enough integer. Let $p \geq \frac{1}{3t}$ and let $k > 0$ be an integer. Let $z := \frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}$. Let M_z be the set of vertices with z centre coordinates in G and let $W \subseteq M_z$ be the set of vertices in M_z that belong to components with at least t^k vertices in M_z in G_p . Then, there exists a constant $\rho > 0$ such that **whp**,*

$$|W| \geq \rho |M_z| \geq |G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{5}}}.$$

Proof. Observe that in order to choose a vertex in M_z we have $\binom{t}{z}$ choices for the z -set of coordinates which are the centre of a star, and then we have s^{t-z} choices for the leaf coordinates. It follows that

$$|M_z| = \binom{t}{z} s^{t-z} \geq (\sqrt{s})^{\frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}} s^{(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}})t} \geq (s+1)^{(1-s^{-\frac{1}{3}})t} = |G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{3}}},$$

where the penultimate inequality holds for any s large enough.

By Lemma 19, there is some constant $c' > 0$ such that every $v \in M_z$ belongs to a connected set of order t^k with probability at least $c' > 0$. We thus have that

$$\mathbb{E}[|W|] \geq c' |M_z| \geq c' |G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{3}}}.$$

Consider the edge-exposure martingale on G_p . It has length $|E(G)| = \frac{st}{s+1}|G| \leq 2t|G|$, and the addition or deletion of an edge can change the value of $|W|$ by at most $2t^k$. Therefore, by Lemma 11, we have for $\rho = \frac{c'}{2} > 0$ that

$$\mathbb{P}[|W| \leq \rho |M_z|] \leq \mathbb{P}\left[|W| \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[|W|]}{2}\right] \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{|G|^{2-2s^{-\frac{1}{3}}}}{16|G|t^{2k+1}}\right) \leq 2 \exp\left(-|G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{4}}}\right) = o(1),$$

as long as s is large enough. It follows that **whp**

$$|W| \geq \rho |M_z| \geq \frac{c'}{2} |G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{4}}} \geq |G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{5}}}.$$

□

We note that while M_z , where $z = \frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}$, takes a polynomial fraction of the vertices, this set of vertices still only amounts to $o(|G|)$. Thus, we cannot use global isoperimetric properties of G to find typically sufficiently many short paths between relevant (respecting) partitions of M_z , as we do in the proof of Theorem 8. Instead, we need to look at *local* isoperimetric properties of M_z , such as the isoperimetric property of its two-neighbourhood in G , in order to show that **whp** many of the large connected sets in $G_p \cap M_z$ in fact belong to the same connected component in G_p .

Proof of Theorem 9. Assume that all the conditions in Theorem 9 hold.

Once again, we argue via a two-round exposure. Let ϵ be a small enough constant, such that $p_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{3t}$, $p_1 = \frac{1}{3t}$ and $(1-p_1)(1-p_2) = 1-p$, noting that $G_{p_1} \cup G_{p_2}$ has the same distribution as G_p .

Let $z := \frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}$. Let M_z be the set of vertices with z centre coordinates in G , and let $W \subseteq M_z$ be the set of vertices in M_z belonging to a component with at least t^{15} vertices in M_z in G_{p_1} . Then, by Lemma 20 with $k = 15$, we have that there exists a constant $\rho > 0$ such that **whp**,

$$|W| \geq \rho |M_z| \geq |G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{5}}}. \quad (11)$$

We note further that, since the average degree $t = \Theta(\log |G|)$, by a similar argument as in Lemma 17 applied to the vertices with z centre coordinates in G , we claim that **whp**

$$\text{every vertex in } M_z \text{ is at distance at most 2 from } W. \quad (12)$$

To see why, observe that given a vertex $v \in M_z$, we can form $t^{\frac{4}{3}}$ pairwise disjoint projections of G , each isomorphic to the product of $(1 - o(1))t$ copies of $S(1, s)$ and each containing a vertex with z centre coordinates at distance 2 from v . Indeed, since the number z of coordinates of v which are the centre of star satisfies $t^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq z \leq t - t^{\frac{2}{3}}$, we can assume without loss of generality that the first $t^{\frac{2}{3}}$ coordinates of v are the centres of stars, and the second $t^{\frac{2}{3}}$ coordinates are leaves.

Given a pair of coordinates $1 \leq i \leq t^{\frac{2}{3}} < j \leq 2t^{\frac{2}{3}}$, let $H_{i,j}$ be the projection of G to the first $2t^{\frac{2}{3}}$ coordinates where the first $2t^{\frac{2}{3}}$ coordinates agree with v , except that the i -th coordinate is some arbitrary leaf and the j -th coordinate is the centre of the star.

Then, the graphs $H_{i,j}$ form a collection of $t^{\frac{4}{3}}$ pairwise disjoint projections of G , each isomorphic to the product of $(1 - o(1))t$ copies of $S(1, s)$ and each containing a vertex with z centre coordinates in G at distance 2 from v .

Since p will still be ‘supercritical’ at these vertices in each $H_{i,j}$, an argument as in Lemma 17 will imply that the expected number of vertices in M_z which are not at distance at most 2 from a vertex in W is at most $\exp\left(-\Omega\left(t^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\right)|G| = o(1)$, and so the claim follows by Markov’s inequality. We assume in the following that claim (12) holds.

Let $A \cup B$ be a G_{p_1} -respecting partition of W into two parts, A and B , such that $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|A| \geq \frac{|W|}{3}$. Let A' be the set of vertices in A together with all vertices in $M_z \setminus B$ that are within distance 2 to A , and let B' be the set of vertices in B together with all vertices in $M_z \setminus A'$ that are within distance 2 to B , so that $M_z = A' \cup B'$. We require the following claim, whose proof we defer to the end of this proof:

Claim 21. *Whp, there are at least $\frac{|W|}{t^2}$ paths of length 2 in G between A' and B' .*

We can extend these paths to a family of $A - B$ paths of length at most 6 (see Figure 3) and then, very crudely, since $\Delta(G) = st$, we can greedily thin this family to a set of $\frac{|W|}{36s^6t^8}$ edge-disjoint $A - B$ paths of length at most 6.

We can now apply Lemma 18 with $H = G_{p_1}$, $c = \frac{1}{3}$, $X = W$, $p = p_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{3t} = O(t^{-1})$, $k = t^{15}$, $r = 36s^6t^8$ and $m = 6$. Indeed, by our assumptions on G_{p_1} and by Lemma 19, we have that **whp** both conditions in Lemma 18 hold, and

$$rp^{-m} = 36s^6t^8p_2^{-6} = O(t^{14}) = o(t^{15}) = o(k).$$

As a consequence of Lemma 18, we have that **whp** $G_p = G_{p_1} \cup G_{p_2}$ contains a component which contains at least $\frac{2}{3}|W|$ vertices of W . Combining this with the bound $|W| \geq |G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{5}}}$ from (11), we have that **whp** the largest component of G_p is of order at least $\frac{2}{3}|G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{5}}} \geq |G|^{1-s^{-\frac{1}{6}}}$. \square

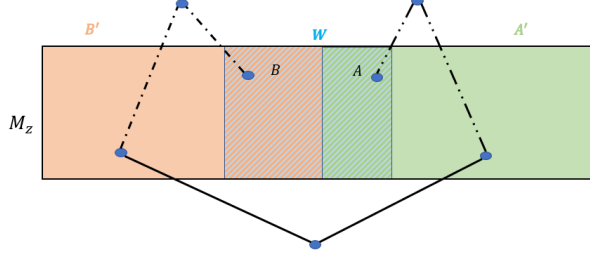


Figure 3: An extension of a partition $A \cup B$ of W to a partition $A' \cup B'$ of M_z . Each $A' - B'$ two-path (solid) can be extended into an $A - B$ six-path (solid and dashed). Note that some vertices in these paths may lie outside of M_z .

We finish this section with the proof of the above claim.

Proof of Claim 21. Let $z = \frac{t}{\sqrt{s}}$ be the number of coordinates of v which correspond to a centre of a star. Recall that, by Lemma 20, there is a constant $\rho > 0$ such that **whp** $|W| \geq \rho|M_z|$. The following two constants will be useful throughout the proof:

$$\alpha := \frac{\rho}{4}, \quad \beta := \frac{\rho}{3(4-\rho)}.$$

Note that $\beta + (1-\beta)\alpha = \frac{\rho}{3(4-\rho)} + \frac{\rho}{4} \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{3(4-\rho)}\right) = \frac{\rho}{3}$.

We are interested in the structure of the graph $G^2[M_z]$. Suppose that $v, w \in M_z$, and denote by $I, K \in [t]^z$ (respectively) the set of coordinates corresponding to centres of stars. Then v and w are at distance 2 in G if either

- (T1) $I = K$ and they disagree on a single coordinate of a leaf outside I ; or
- (T2) $|I \Delta K| = 2$ and they agree on all the (leaf) coordinates outside $I \cup K$.

Hence, we can see that $G^2[M_z]$ can be built in the following manner (see also Figure 4) — we start with the Johnson graph $J := J(t, z)$, which represents the z -set of coordinates which are centres of stars, and we replace each vertex with a copy of $H := H(t-z, s)$, which represents the set of leaf coordinates. There is a natural map $f : M_z \rightarrow V(J) \times V(H)$ which maps a vertex $v \in M_z$ to the pair (I, x) where I is the z -set of coordinates of v which are centres of stars and x is the restriction of v to the coordinates which are leaves.

The edges of $G^2[M_z]$ then come in two types. Those of type (T1) give rise to a copy of H on $I \times V(H)$ for each $I \in V(J)$, whereas those of type (T2) give rise to a matching between $I \times V(H)$ and $K \times V(H)$ for each $(I, K) \in E(J)$, where a vertex (I, x) is matched to a vertex (K, y) if and only if $f^{-1}(I, x)$ and $f^{-1}(K, y)$ agree on all coordinates outside $I \cup J$. Note that this is similar to, but not quite the same as, the Cartesian product of J and H .

We use the partition $M_z = A' \cup B'$ to define a colouring $\chi : V(J) \rightarrow [3]$ in the following manner. We say that a copy of H given by $I \times V(H)$ is *evenly-split* if

$$\alpha|H| \leq |f^{-1}(I \times V(H)) \cap A'| \leq (1-\alpha)|H|.$$

Note that, since $M_z = A' \cup B'$ is a partition, if $I \times V(H)$ is evenly-split then it also satisfies

$$\alpha|H| \leq |f^{-1}(I \times V(H)) \cap B'| \leq (1-\alpha)|H|.$$

If $I \times V(H)$ is not evenly-split then we say it is either *A'-dominated* or *B'-dominated* if

$$|f^{-1}(I \times V(H)) \cap A'| \geq (1-\alpha)|H| \quad \text{or} \quad |f^{-1}(I \times V(H)) \cap B'| \geq (1-\alpha)|H|,$$

respectively. We then let $\chi(I) = 1$ if $I \times V(H)$ is A' -dominated, $\chi(I) = 2$ if $I \times V(H)$ is B' -dominated, and $\chi(I) = 3$ if $I \times V(H)$ is evenly-split (see Figure 4).

Let us suppose first that $|\chi^{-1}(3)| \geq \frac{|J|}{\rho t^2}$. In this case, at least $\frac{|J|}{\rho t^2}$ of the copies of H are evenly-split. As mentioned in Section 2.2, since $H(t-z, s)$ is the product of $t-z$ copies of the complete graph K_s , using (3), we have that

$$i(H(t-z, s)) \geq \frac{1}{2}i(K_s) = \frac{s}{2}.$$

In particular, each copy of H which is evenly-split must contain at least $\frac{\alpha s |H|}{2}$ many edges from A' to B' , and so it follows that there are at least

$$\frac{|J|}{\rho t^2} \cdot \frac{\alpha s |H|}{2} \geq \frac{\rho |M_z|}{t^2} \geq \frac{|W|}{t^2}$$

paths of length 2 between A' and B' .

So, let us assume that $|\chi^{-1}(3)| < \frac{|J|}{\rho t^2}$, and so the vast majority of copies of H are either A' -dominated or B' -dominated. Furthermore, since

$$|A| \geq \frac{|W|}{3} \geq \frac{\rho |M_z|}{3} = \frac{\rho}{3}|J| \cdot |H|,$$

it follows that $|\chi^{-1}(1)|, |\chi^{-1}(2)| \leq (1-\beta)|J|$. Indeed, if $|\chi^{-1}(1)| > (1-\beta)|J|$, then we would have that

$$\begin{aligned} |B| &\leq |B'| < \beta|J| \cdot |H| + (1-\beta)\alpha|J| \cdot |H| \\ &= \frac{\rho}{3}|J| \cdot |H| = \frac{\rho |M_z|}{3} \leq |A|, \end{aligned}$$

that is, $|B| < |A|$, contradicting our assumption that $|B| \geq |A|$. Similarly, if $|\chi^{-1}(2)| > (1-\beta)|J|$, we would have that $|A| < |A|$, a contradiction.

Hence, we may restrict our attention to the case where $|\chi^{-1}(1)|, |\chi^{-1}(2)| \leq (1-\beta)|J|$ and $|\chi^{-1}(3)| < \frac{|J|}{\rho t^2}$. Since, by definition, $|\chi^{-1}(1)| + |\chi^{-1}(2)| + |\chi^{-1}(3)| = |J|$, we have that

$$|\chi^{-1}(1)|, |\chi^{-1}(2)| \geq |J| - (1-\beta)|J| - \frac{|J|}{\rho t^2} \geq \frac{\beta}{2}|J|.$$

Hence, by Theorem 14, there is a constant $c > 0$ such that there are $c\sqrt{\frac{t}{z(t-z)}}\left(1-\frac{\beta}{2}\right)\frac{\beta|J|}{2} \geq \frac{|J|}{t}$ edges of J which go between a vertex with colour 1 and a vertex with colour 2. Each of these edges represents an A' -dominated copy of H (which we call the first copy of H) which is adjacent in J to a B' -dominated copy of H (which we call the second copy of H). Since at most $\alpha|H|$ of the vertices in the first copy are in B' and at most $\alpha|H|$ of the vertices in the second copy are in A' , it follows that the number of vertices in the first copy which are in A' and are matched to vertices in B' in the second copy is at least

$$(1-2\alpha)|H| = \left(1-\frac{\rho}{2}\right)|H| \geq \frac{|H|}{2},$$

since $\rho \leq 1$.

In particular, there are at least

$$\frac{|J|}{t} \cdot \frac{|H|}{2} = \frac{|M_z|}{2t} \geq \frac{|W|}{2t}$$

many edges in $G^2[M_z]$ between A' and B' and hence $\frac{|W|}{2t} \geq \frac{|W|}{t^2}$ many paths of length 2 between A' and B' in G . \square

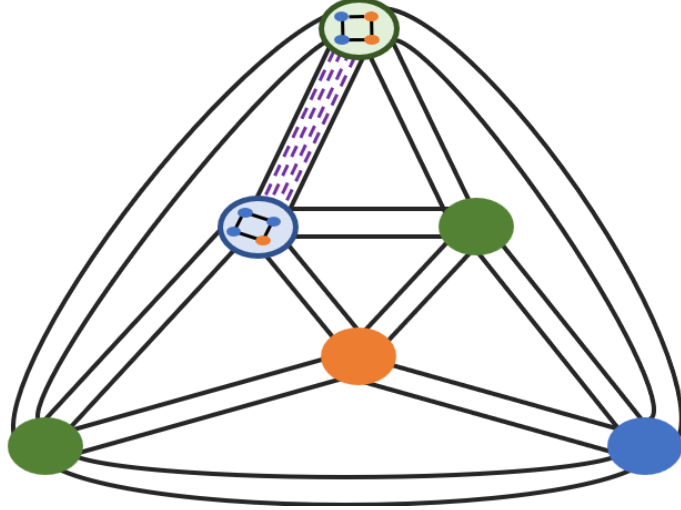


Figure 4: A visualisation of the graph $G^2[M_z]$ in the case $t = 4, z = 2$ and $s = 2$. Here, each circle is a copy of $H(t - z, s)$ and the black tubes represent the edges of $J(t, z)$. A pair of copies of $H(t - z, s)$ have been displayed, where the vertices of M_z inside each copy have been coloured according to whether they lie in A' (blue) or B' (orange). Inside the black tube corresponding to the edge of $J(t, z)$ between this pair of vertices there is some matching, represented by the dashed (purple) edges. Note that this matching may not respect the structure of the H copies in each circle. Each vertex I of $J(t, z)$ is then coloured according to whether it is A' -dominated (blue), B' -dominated (orange) or evenly balanced (green), corresponding to $\chi(I) = 1, 2$, and 3 , respectively.

We note that, in terms of showing that the Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon does not hold in irregular product graphs, a simple application of Lemma 16 is sufficient. Indeed, if the $G^{(i)}$ are all irregular and of bounded order, then it is not hard to show that there is some $\epsilon(C) > 0$ such that G must contain a vertex of degree at least $(1 + 2\epsilon)d$, and hence by Lemma 16 at a subcritical probability $p = \frac{1-\epsilon}{d}$, with positive probability G_p will contain a component of order d^k for any fixed integer $k > 0$, and so not all components in G_p have linear order (in d) throughout the subcritical regime. However, Theorem 9 shows that in the particular case of a product of many stars much more is true — in parts of the subcritical regime **whp** G_p will even contain a component of order $|G|^{1-o_s(1)}$.

5 Discussion

In what follows we will use G to refer to the product graph, t for its dimension, d for its average degree, δ for its minimum degree and C for the maximum degree of the base graphs. Let us briefly summarise the results on the typical component structure of percolated product graphs with probability close to $p = \frac{1}{d}$ which follow from Theorems 3 and 6, and Theorems 7, 8 and 9. There are three main assumptions which we work with:

- (BO)** The base graphs have bounded order;
- (BD)** The base graphs have bounded maximum degree;
- (R)** The base graphs are regular.

Note that clearly **(BO)** implies **(BD)**.

Lichev [19] showed that **(BD)**, together with some mild isoperimetric assumptions, is sufficient to show the existence of a linear sized component in the supercritical regime, and to bound the order of the largest component in the subcritical regime. Whilst this bound on the order

of the largest component in the subcritical regime was only polynomial in the size of the host graph, we note that Theorem 9 implies that this bound is in fact close to optimal.

Indeed, whilst Theorem 3 implies that when $p = \frac{1-\epsilon}{d}$ **whp** the largest component of G_p has order at most $\exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon^2 t}{9C^2}\right) |G|$, by Theorem 9, there is a choice of G such that **whp** G_p contains a component of order at least $\exp(-\Theta(t)) |G|$. In particular, **(BD)** alone is not sufficient to show that the percolated subgraph exhibits the Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon in the subcritical regime (which requires that the largest component in the subcritical regime is of logarithmic order in $|G|$).

Furthermore, Theorem 8 further strengthens Lichev's results in [19] by greatly weakening the isoperimetric assumptions and showing that at least in the supercritical regime the order of the largest component does behave quantitatively similar to the Erdős-Rényi random graph. As for the order of the second-largest component, Theorem 8 implies it is $o(|G|)$.

Question 22. *Is there an example of a product graph G which satisfies **(BD)**, and some mild isoperimetric assumptions, for which the second-largest component in the supercritical regime has polynomial order in $|G|$?*

As demonstrated by Theorem 6, **(BO)** and **(R)** are sufficient to guarantee that the percolated subgraph exhibits the Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon, and Theorem 9 shows that **(R)** is necessary, in the sense that **(BO)** without the regularity assumption does not suffice to imply that the Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon holds. However, it remains an interesting open question as to whether **(BD)** and **(R)**, together with some mild isoperimetric assumptions, are themselves sufficient. For example, the following question is still open.

Question 23. *Let $C > 1$ be a constant, let $\alpha > 0$ be a constant and let $G = \square_{j=1}^t G^{(j)}$ be a product graph where $G^{(i)}$ is regular, $1 \leq |d(G^{(i)})| \leq C$ for each $i \in [t]$ and $i(G) \geq \alpha$. Does the phase transition that G_p undergoes around $p = \frac{1}{d}$ exhibit the Erdős-Rényi component phenomenon?*

Note that Theorem 7 shows that at the very least **(BD)** is necessary to show the existence of a linear sized component in the supercritical regime, even under some quite strong isoperimetric constraints. It is perhaps interesting to ask what the limit of this pathological behaviour is. Indeed, the problem here seems to be an abundance of vertices of low degree (where the percolation is locally subcritical), which would suggest that at the very least a probability significantly larger than $p = \frac{1}{\delta}$ would be sufficient to show the existence of a linear sized component.

Conjecture 24. *Let G be a high-dimensional product graph whose isoperimetric constant is at least inverse polynomial in the dimension, let $\epsilon > 0$, let $\delta := \delta(G)$ be the minimum degree of G and let $p = \frac{1+\epsilon}{\delta}$. Then **whp** G_p contains a component of size at least $(y(\epsilon) - o(1))|G|$, where $y(\epsilon)$ is defined according to (1).*

Finally, in the case of $G(d+1, p)$, Theorem 1 can be sharpened to show that, between the subcritical and the supercritical phases, there is a phase when the largest two components are both of polynomial order $|G|^\gamma$ for some $\gamma \leq \frac{2}{3}$, and then a phase when the largest component has order $|G|^\gamma$ for some $\gamma > \frac{2}{3}$ and the second-largest component has order at most $|G|^{\frac{2}{3}}$, although this whole transition happens in a very small window around $\frac{1}{d}$ (see, for example, [14]).

It would be interesting to know how the component structure of the graph in Theorem 9 develops as p increases, and in particular at what point typically a unique giant component emerges, and when a linear sized component emerges.

Question 25. *Let s be a sufficiently large integer and let $\epsilon > 0$ be a sufficiently small constant, let $G^{(i)} = S(1, s)$ for every $1 \leq i \leq t$ and let $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$. Let us write L_1 and L_2 for the largest and second-largest component, respectively, of G_p .*

- For which p is it true that **whp** $|L_2| = o(|L_1|)$?
- For which p is it true that **whp** $|L_1| = \Theta(|G|)$?
- Does there exist a probability p and a constant $\gamma > \frac{2}{3}$ such that **whp** both $|L_1|$ and $|L_2|$ have order at least $|G|^\gamma$?

Furthermore, as mentioned after the proof of Theorem 9, for *any* family of bounded-order *irregular* base graphs, the percolated product graph will not exhibit the Erdős-Rényi phenomenon in the subcritical regime, containing a component of order at least a superlinear polynomial (in d) for certain subcritical values of p . However, in the particular case of Theorem 9, we in fact show that the largest component throughout some part of the sparse subcritical regime, where $p = \Theta(\frac{1}{d})$, is of polynomial order in $|G|$. It would be interesting to know if this behaviour is universal in high-dimensional products of bounded-order irregular graphs.

Question 26. For all $i \in [t]$, let $G^{(i)}$ be an irregular connected graph of order at most $C > 0$. Let $G = \square_{i=1}^t G^{(i)}$. Let $\epsilon > 0$ be a small enough constant, let $d := d(G)$ be the average degree of G and let $p = \frac{1-\epsilon}{d}$. Does there exist a $c(\epsilon, C)$ such that whp the largest component in G_p has order at least $|G|^c$?

The table in Figure 5 summarises what is known about the order of the largest and second-largest component in G_p for various values of p and under various combinations of the assumption **(BD)**, **(BO)** and **(R)**, and indicates some combinations of probabilities and assumptions where open questions remain.

	$p = \frac{1-\epsilon}{d}$	$p = \frac{1+\epsilon}{d}$	$p = \frac{1+\epsilon}{\delta}$
\emptyset	-	$\exists G$ with $ L_1 = o(G)$ (Theorem 7)	Conjecture 24
(BD)	$ L_1 \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon^2 t}{9C^2}\right) G $ (Theorem 3) $\exists G$ with $ L_1 \geq \exp(-\Theta(t)) G $ (Theorem 9)	$ L_1 = (y(\epsilon) + o(1)) G $ (Theorem 8) $ L_2 = o(G)$ (Theorem 8), Question 22	-
(BD) & (R)	Question 23	$ L_1 = (y(\epsilon) + o(1)) G $ (Theorem 8) $ L_2 = o(G)$ (Theorem 8), Question 23	-
(BO) & (R)	$ L_1 = O(d)$ (Theorem 6)	$ L_1 = (y(\epsilon) + o(1)) G $ (Theorem 6) $ L_2 = O(d)$ (Theorem 6)	-
(BO) & $\neg(\mathbf{R})$	Question 26	-	-

Figure 5: A summary of the typical component structure of percolated high-dimensional product graphs

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