

# On the median number of $P_3$ 's in $G(n, p)$

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Let  $k, b$  be positive integers,  $b \leq k$ . Let  $\xi_{b,k} \sim \text{bin}(k, b/k)$ ,  $\eta_b \sim \text{pois}(b)$ . Moreover, set  $p_{b,k} = \mathbf{P}(\xi_{b,k} < b)$ ,  $p_b = \mathbf{P}(\eta_b < b)$ . The number  $b$  is the median of  $\text{bin}(k, b/k)$  and  $\text{pois}(b)$ . By Poisson limit theorem,  $p_{b,k} \rightarrow p_b$  as  $k \rightarrow \infty$ . The question is, how close are the probabilities  $p_{b,k}, p_b$  to  $1/2$ ?

Define a sequence  $y_b$  in the following way:  $\frac{1}{2} = p_b + y_b \mathbf{P}(\eta_b = b)$ . Then [3, 4, 5], for all  $b$ ,  $\frac{1}{3} < y_b \leq \frac{1}{2}$  and  $y_b$  decreases to  $\frac{1}{3}$  as  $b \rightarrow \infty$ . In particular, from this result it follows that  $z_{b,k}$  decreases (as the function of  $b$ ) for  $k$  large enough.

For any positive integer  $b$ , define a sequence  $z_{b,k}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $k > 2b$ , in the following way:  $\frac{1}{2} = p_{b,k} + z_{b,k} \mathbf{P}(\xi_{b,k} = b)$ . Then [2], for every  $b$ ,  $z_{b,k}$  decreases for  $k \geq 2b$  and  $z_{b,k} \rightarrow y_b$  as  $k \rightarrow \infty$ . Moreover, for all  $k > 2b$ ,  $\frac{1}{3} < z_{b,k} < \frac{1}{2}$ . For all  $b < k < 2b$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} < z_{b,k} < \frac{2}{3}$ . Finally,  $z_{b,2b} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

In contrast, we study a behavior of distributions of sums of *dependent* Bernoulli random variables “near” its medians. Let  $p = cn^{-3/2}$ ,  $X_n$  — the number of  $P_3$ 's in  $G(n, p)$ . From the theorem about Poisson approximations for the numbers of copies of fixed graphs [1],  $X_n$  converges to a Poisson random variable with the parameter  $c^2/2$ . Let

$$\frac{1}{2} = \mathbf{P}(X_n < b) + w_c^n \mathbf{P}(X_n = b).$$

We prove that, *for every positive  $c$  and every non-negative integer  $b$* , for  $n$  large enough, the probability  $\mathbf{P}(X_n = b)$  decreases as the function of  $n$ . Thus, in contrast with the behavior of  $z_{b,k}$ ,  $w_c^n$  increases for  $n$  large enough. From our result, we immediately get the following. Let  $\mu_c$  be the median of Poisson distribution with the parameter  $c^2/2$ . Then, for  $n$  large enough, the median of  $X_n$  equals  $\mu_c$ .

## References

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