

Randomized Consensus with Attractive and Repulsive Links

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Abstract— We study convergence properties of a randomized consensus algorithm over a graph with both attractive and repulsive links. At each time instant, a node is randomly selected to interact with a random neighbor. Depending on if the link between the two nodes belongs to a given subgraph of attractive or repulsive links, the node update follows a standard attractive weighted average or a repulsive weighted average, respectively. The repulsive update has the opposite sign of the standard consensus update. In this way, it counteracts the consensus formation and can be seen as a model of link faults or malicious attacks in a communication network, or the impact of trust and antagonism in a social network. Various probabilistic convergence and divergence conditions are established. A threshold condition for the strength of the repulsive action is given for convergence in expectation: when the repulsive weight crosses this threshold value, the algorithm transits from convergence to divergence. An explicit value of the threshold is derived for classes of attractive and repulsive graphs. The results show that a single repulsive link can sometimes drastically change the behavior of the consensus algorithm. They also explicitly show how the robustness of the consensus algorithm depends on the size and other properties of the graphs.

Keywords: random networks, consensus algorithms, gossiping, sensor networks, opinion dynamics, social networks

I. INTRODUCTION

Distributed consensus algorithms have been serving as basic models of information dissemination and aggregation over complex networks throughout a wide area of sciences including social sciences, engineering, and biology, e.g., opinion dynamics over social networks [7]–[11], parallel computation and data fusion for sensor networks [12]–[15], formation control in robotic networks [16]–[19], and flocking of animal groups [20], [21].

In a typical consensus algorithm, a node collects information from a subset of nodes in the network called neighbors and updates its state following an “attractive” rule, a convex combination of its own and the neighbors’ previous states. The neighbor relations and communication are often random, which lead to random consensus algorithms. The convergence of random consensus algorithms have been extensively studied in the literature [22]– [38]. A great advantage for distributed consensus seeking lies in the fact that it is robust with respect to link failures and communication noise [30], [32]–[36]. Moreover, due to the attractive update, different probabilistic convergence concepts often coincide for random consensus algorithms [28].

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Few works have discussed the influence of misbehaved links in the network on the consensus formation despite the many motivations for doing so. In social networks, signed graphs were introduced for formulating the tensions and conflicts between individuals. Links representing interpersonal connection were associated with a sign which indicates if the mutual relationship is friendship or hostility [44]–[46]. In sensor networks, the communication links can be taken by attackers so that data can be injected to oppose consensus [42]. In collaborative networks, malicious users may exist whose objective is to damage the network and increase the cost incurred by the legitimate users [43]. Some recent efforts regarding the robustness of consensus under certain structural uncertainty include [47], [48]. In [47], a class of antagonistic interactions modeled as negative weights in the update law were studied in a continuous-time setting, and necessary and sufficient conditions were derived for bipartite consensus. In [48], a randomized model was formulated where each node executes an attraction, repulsion or neglect update at random when meeting other nodes.

In this paper, we study a random consensus model with both attractive and repulsive links in the underlying communication network. Contrary to the model in [48], where attractive and repulsive updates are selected at random, the model in this paper allows the update type to be selected based on predetermined inter-node relations. We use a gossiping model to define how nodes are selected for updating [36], [39]–[41]. In each time slot, a random node is selected to interact with a random neighbor. The node updates its state following standard attractive weighted average or repulsive weighted average, determined by whether the link is attractive or repulsive.

We establish various conditions for convergence or divergence in expectation, in mean square, and almost surely. In contrast to the standard consensus model without repulsive updates, some fundamental differences show up in these probabilistic modes. We show that under mild assumptions there is a threshold value for the strength of the repulsive action for which the convergence in expectation changes: when the repulsive weight crosses this threshold, the randomized consensus algorithm transits from convergence to divergence. The explicit value of the threshold is derived for classes of attractive and repulsive graphs. We also establish a no-survivor theorem for almost sure divergence, which indicates that a single repulsive link can drastically change the behavior of the overall network.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II introduces the network model and defines the problem of interest. Section III discusses convergence and divergence in expectation

and shows that there is a threshold value for phase transition. Example graphs are studied and explicit threshold values are derived. Sections IV and V present mean-square and almost sure convergence and divergence conditions, respectively. Finally concluding remarks are given in Section VI.

II. PROBLEM DEFINITION

In this section, we present the considered network model and define the problem of interest. We first recall some basic definitions from graph theory [3] and stochastic matrices [1]. A directed graph (digraph) $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ consists of a finite set $\mathcal{V} = \{1, \dots, n\}$ of nodes and an arc set $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V}$. An element $e = (i, j) \in \mathcal{E}$ is an *arc* from node $i \in \mathcal{V}$ to $j \in \mathcal{V}$. A digraph \mathcal{G} is bidirectional if for every two nodes i and j , $(i, j) \in \mathcal{E}$ if and only if $(j, i) \in \mathcal{E}$. A finite square matrix $M = [m_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is called *stochastic* if $m_{ij} \geq 0$ for all i, j and $\sum_j m_{ij} = 1$ for all i . A stochastic matrix M is *doubly stochastic* if also M^T is stochastic. Let $P = [p_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be a matrix with nonnegative entries. We can associate a unique digraph $\mathcal{G}_P = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}_P)$ with P on node set \mathcal{V} such that $(j, i) \in \mathcal{E}_P$ if and only if $p_{ij} > 0$. We call \mathcal{G}_P the *induced graph* of P .

A. Node Pair Selection

Consider a network with node set $\mathcal{V} = \{1, \dots, n\}$, $n \geq 3$. Let the digraph $\mathcal{G}_0 = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}_0)$ denote the *underlying* graph of the considered network. The underlying graph indicates potential interactions between nodes. We use the asynchronous time model introduced in [41] to describe node interactions. Each node meets other nodes at independent time instances defined by a rate-one Poisson process. This is to say, the inter-meeting times at each node follows a rate-one exponential distribution. Without loss of generality, we can assume that at most one node is active at any given instance. Let $x_i(k) \in \mathbb{R}$ denote the state (value) of node i at the k 'th meeting slot among all the nodes.

Node interactions are characterized by an $n \times n$ matrix $P = [p_{ij}]$, where $p_{ij} \geq 0$ for all $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ and $p_{ij} > 0$ if and only if $(j, i) \in \mathcal{E}_0$. We assume P to be a stochastic matrix. Without loss of generality we suppose $p_{ii} = 0$ for all i . In other words, the underlying graph \mathcal{G}_0 the induced graph of the matrix P . The meeting process is defined as follows.

Definition 1 (Node Pair Selection): Independent of time and node state, at time $k \geq 0$,

- (i) A node $i \in \mathcal{V}$ is drawn with probability $1/n$;
- (ii) Node i picks node j with probability p_{ij} .

In this way, we say arc (j, i) is selected.

B. Attractive and Repulsive Graphs

We assign a partition of the underlying graph \mathcal{G}_0 into two disjoint subgraphs, \mathcal{G}_{att} and \mathcal{G}_{rep} , namely, the attractive graph and the repulsive graph. To be precise, $\mathcal{G}_{\text{att}} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}_{\text{att}})$ and $\mathcal{G}_{\text{rep}} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}_{\text{rep}})$ are two graphs over node set \mathcal{V} satisfying $\mathcal{E}_{\text{att}} \cap \mathcal{E}_{\text{rep}} = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{E}_{\text{att}} \cup \mathcal{E}_{\text{rep}} = \mathcal{E}_0$. Under this graph partition the node pair selection matrix P can be naturally written as $P = P_{\text{att}} + P_{\text{rep}}$, for which \mathcal{G}_{att} is the induced graph of P_{att} , and \mathcal{G}_{rep} is the induced graph of P_{rep} .

Suppose arc (j, i) is selected at time k . Node j keeps its previous state, and node i updates its state following the rule:

- (i) (*Attraction*) If $(j, i) \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{att}}$, node i updates as a weighted average with j :

$$x_i(k+1) = (1 - \alpha_k)x_i(k) + \alpha_k x_j(k), \quad (1)$$

where $0 \leq \alpha_k \leq 1$.

- (ii) (*Repulsion*) If $(j, i) \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{rep}}$, node i updates as a weighted average with j , but with a negative coefficient:

$$x_i(k+1) = (1 + \beta_k)x_i(k) - \beta_k x_j(k), \quad (2)$$

where $\beta_k \geq 0$.

C. Problem of Interest

We introduce the following definition.

Definition 2: (i) Consensus convergence for initial value $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is achieved

- in *expectation* if $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\mathbf{E}[x_i(k) - x_j(k)]| = 0$ for all i and j ;
- in *mean square* if $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{E}[x_i(k) - x_j(k)]^2 = 0$ for all i and j ;
- *almost surely* if $\mathbf{P}(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |x_i(k) - x_j(k)| = 0) = 1$ for all i and j .

(ii) Consensus divergence for initial value $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is achieved

- in *expectation* if $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \max_{i,j} |\mathbf{E}[x_i(k) - x_j(k)]| = \infty$;
- in *mean square* if $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \max_{i,j} \mathbf{E}[x_i(k) - x_j(k)]^2 = \infty$;
- *almost surely* if for all $M \geq 0$, $\mathbf{P}(\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \max_{i,j} |x_i(k) - x_j(k)| > M) = 1$.

Global consensus convergence in expectation, in mean square, and almost surely are defined when the convergence holds for all x^0 in each of the three cases.

III. CONVERGENCE VS. DIVERGENCE IN EXPECTATION

The considered randomized algorithm can be expressed as

$$x(k+1) = W(k)x(k), \quad (3)$$

where $W(k)$ is the random matrix satisfying

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{P}\left(W(k) = I - \alpha_k e_i(e_i - e_j)^T\right) = \frac{p_{ij}}{n}, & (j, i) \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{att}} \\ \mathbf{P}\left(W(k) = I + \beta_k e_i(e_i - e_j)^T\right) = \frac{p_{ij}}{n}, & (j, i) \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{rep}} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

with $e_m = (0 \dots 0 \ 1 \ 0 \dots 0)^T$ denoting the $n \times 1$ unit vector whose m 'th component is 1.

Denote $D_{\text{att}} = \text{diag}(d_1 \dots d_n)$ with $d_i = \sum_{j=1}^n [P_{\text{att}}]_{ij}$. Denote also $D_{\text{rep}} = \text{diag}(\bar{d}_1 \dots \bar{d}_n)$ with $\bar{d}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n [P_{\text{rep}}]_{ij}$. Define $L_{\text{att}} = D_{\text{att}} - P_{\text{att}}$ and $L_{\text{rep}} = D_{\text{rep}} - P_{\text{rep}}$. Then L_{att} and L_{rep} represent the (weighted) Laplacian matrices of the attractive graph \mathcal{G}_{att} and repulsive graph \mathcal{G}_{rep} , respectively. After some simple algebra it can be shown that

$$\mathbf{E}W(k) = I - \frac{\alpha_k}{n} L_{\text{att}} + \frac{\beta_k}{n} L_{\text{rep}} \doteq \bar{W}_k. \quad (5)$$

A. General Conditions

Introduce $y_i(k) = x_i(k) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(k)$. Then $y(k) = (y_1(k) \dots y_n(k))^T = x(k) - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n} x(k)$ with $\mathbf{1} = (1 \dots 1)^T$ denoting the $n \times 1$ vector each component of which is 1. Then it is straightforward to see that consensus convergence in expectation is achieved if and only if $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{E}y(k) = 0$, and consensus divergence in expectation is achieved if and only if $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\mathbf{E}y(k)| = \infty$.

Let $\lambda_{\max}(A)$ denote the largest eigenvalue for a symmetric matrix A . We have the following result.

Proposition 1: Global consensus convergence in expectation is achieved if $\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{\max}(\bar{W}_k^T (I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}) \bar{W}_k) = 0$.

Proof. Since $\mathbf{E}W(k)$ is a stochastic matrix and the node pair selection is independent of the node states, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}y(k+1) &= (I - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n) \bar{W}_k \mathbf{E}x(k) \\ &= (I - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n) \bar{W}_k \mathbf{E}y(k) + (I - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n) \bar{W}_k \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n \mathbf{E}x(k) \\ &= (I - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n) \bar{W}_k \mathbf{E}y(k) + (I - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n) \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n \mathbf{E}x(k) \\ &= (I - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n) \bar{W}_k \mathbf{E}y(k). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Thus, noticing that $(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n})^2 = (I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{E}y(k+1)| &= |(I - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n) \bar{W}_k \mathbf{E}y(k)| \\ &\leq \|(I - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n) \bar{W}_k\|_2 |\mathbf{E}y(k)| \\ &= \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\bar{W}_k^T (I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}) \bar{W}_k)} |\mathbf{E}y(k)|, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $\|\cdot\|_2$ denotes the spectral norm. The desired conclusion follows. \square

When P_{att} and P_{rep} are symmetric, an upper bound for $\sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\bar{W}_k^T (I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}) \bar{W}_k)}$ can be easily computed with the help of Weyl's inequality. We propose the following result.

Proposition 2: Suppose both P_{att} and P_{rep} are symmetric. Global consensus convergence in expectation is achieved if

$$\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_k}{n} \lambda_2(L_{\text{att}}) + \frac{\beta_k}{n} \lambda_{\max}(L_{\text{rep}})\right) = 0$$

where $\lambda_2(L_{\text{att}})$ is the second largest eigenvalue of L_{att} .

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\bar{W}_k^T (I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}) \bar{W}_k)} \\ &= \lambda_{\max}(\bar{W}_k - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}) \\ &\leq \lambda_{\max}(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n} - \frac{\alpha_k}{n} L_{\text{att}}) + \lambda_{\max}(L_{\text{rep}}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{\alpha_k}{n} \lambda_2(L_{\text{att}}) + \frac{\beta_k}{n} \lambda_{\max}(L_{\text{rep}}), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where the inequality holds from Weyl's inequality. The desired conclusion follows directly from Proposition 1. \square

When α_k and β_k are time invariant, i.e., there are two constants $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $\beta \geq 0$ such that $\alpha_k \equiv \alpha$ and $\beta_k \equiv \beta$ for all k , based on (6), the consensus convergence in expectation is equivalent with the stability of the following LTI system:

$$\mathbf{E}y(k+1) = (I - \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T/n) \bar{W} \mathbf{E}y(k)$$

where $\bar{W} = I - \frac{\alpha}{n} L_{\text{att}} + \frac{\beta}{n} L_{\text{rep}}$. Consequently, letting $\rho(A)$ represent the spectral radius for a matrix A , i.e., the largest eigenvalue in magnitude, we have the following result.

Proposition 3: Assume that there are two constants $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $\beta \geq 0$ such that $\alpha_k \equiv \alpha$ and $\beta_k \equiv \beta$ for all k .

(i). Global consensus convergence in expectation is achieved if and only if $\rho((I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}) \bar{W}) < 1$,

(ii). Consensus divergence in expectation is achieved for almost all initial values if and only if $\rho((I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}) \bar{W}) > 1$.

B. Phase Transition

Define $f(\alpha, \beta) \triangleq \rho((I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}) \bar{W})$. We present the following result.

Proposition 4: Suppose \mathcal{G}_{att} has a spanning tree and \mathcal{G}_{rep} contains at least one link. Also assume that either of the following two conditions holds:

- (i) $L_{\text{att}} L_{\text{rep}} = L_{\text{rep}} L_{\text{att}}$;
- (ii) P_{att} and P_{rep} are symmetric.

Then for any fixed $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, there exists a threshold value $\beta_*(\alpha) \geq 0$ such that

- Global consensus convergence in expectation, i.e., $f(\alpha, \beta) < 1$, is achieved if $0 \leq \beta < \beta_*$;
- Consensus divergence in expectation for almost all initial values, i.e., $f(\alpha, \beta) > 1$, is achieved if $\beta > \beta_*$.

When both P_{att} and P_{rep} are symmetric, it turns out that some monotonicity can be established for f .

Proposition 5: Suppose both P_{att} and P_{rep} are symmetric. Then $f(\alpha, \cdot)$ is non-increasing in α for $\alpha \in [0, 1]$; $f(\cdot, \beta)$ is non-decreasing in β for $\beta \in [0, \infty)$.

The proofs of Propositions 4 and 5 can be found in [49].

We next consider some particular graphs when the threshold value can be explicitly given. First consider the case when the underlying graph \mathcal{G}_0 is the complete graph K_n .

Proposition 6: Suppose $P = \frac{1}{n-1}(\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T - I)$. Let $(\mathcal{G}_{\text{att}}, \mathcal{G}_{\text{rep}})$ be a given bidirectional attraction-repulsion partition. Then we have

$$\beta_* = \max \left\{ \left(\frac{n}{(n-1)\lambda_{\max}(L_{\text{rep}})} - 1 \right) \alpha, 0 \right\}.$$

Proposition 6 follows directly from the following lemma, which can be obtained by some simple algebra.

Lemma 1: Let K_n be the complete graph and G be any bidirectional graph. Then there always holds $L_{K_n} L_G = L_G L_{K_n}$, where L_{K_n} and L_G are the Laplacian matrices of K_n and G , respectively.

When the repulsive graph \mathcal{G}_{rep} is formed by the undirected Erdős-Rényi random graph $\mathcal{G}(n, p)$ in the sense that for every unordered pair $\{i, j\}$, (i, j) and (j, i) are repulsive links with probability p . This gives us a sequence of random variables

$$\xi_n = \rho\left((I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}) \bar{W}\right), \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Note that induced by $\{\xi_n\}_1^{\infty}$, the consensus convergence or divergence forms a well-defined random sequence indexed by n . We propose the following result.

Proposition 7: Suppose $P = \frac{1}{n-1}(\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T - I)$. Fix $\alpha_k \equiv \alpha \in (0, 1]$ and $\beta_k \equiv \beta \in (0, \infty)$. Let \mathcal{G}_{rep} be formed by the

undirected Erdős-Rényi random graph $\mathcal{G}(n, p)$. Then

$$p_\star = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$$

is a threshold value regarding the consensus convergence or divergence. To be precise, we have,

- When $p < p_\star$, global consensus convergence in expectation is achieved in probability, i.e., $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}(\xi_n < 1) = 1$;
- When $p > p_\star$, consensus divergence in expectation for almost all initial values is achieved in probability, i.e., $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}(\xi_n > 1) = 1$.

The result follows directly from the following lemma.

Lemma 2: [6] Let Δ_n be the Laplacian of the Erdős-Rényi random graph $\mathcal{G}(n, p)$. Then $\frac{\lambda_{\max}(\Delta_n)}{pn} \rightarrow 1$ in probability.

Next, we discuss the other extreme case when the underlying communication graph is the ring graph, R_n , which is nearly the most *sparse* connected graph. We present the following result.

Proposition 8: Denote A_{R_n} as the adjacency matrix of R_n . Suppose $P = A_{R_n}/2$. Let $(\mathcal{G}_{\text{att}}, \mathcal{G}_{\text{rep}})$ be a given bidirectional attraction-repulsion partition with $\mathcal{G}_{\text{rep}} \neq \emptyset$. Then $\beta_\star \leq \alpha$ for all n .

Proof: It is well known that L_{R_n} has eigenvalues $2 - 2\cos(2\pi k/n)$, $0 \leq k \leq n/2$. On the other hand, we have $\lambda_{\max}(L_{\text{rep}}) = 1$. Based on Weyl's inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho\left(\left(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right)\bar{W}\right) \\ & \geq \lambda_{\min}\left(I - \frac{\alpha}{2n}L_{R_n} - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right) + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{n}\lambda_{\max}(L_{\text{rep}}) \\ & = 1 - \frac{\alpha(1 - \cos(2\pi\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor/n))}{n} + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{n} \\ & \geq 1 + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

This means that $\rho\left(\left(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right)\bar{W}\right) > 1$ whenever $\beta > \alpha$, which proves the desired conclusion. \square

IV. CONVERGENCE VS. DIVERGENCE IN MEAN SQUARE

This subsection discusses the mean square convergence and divergence for the considered algorithm. With Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, it holds that

$$|y_i|^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_j) \right|^2 \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - x_j|^2. \quad (10)$$

Moreover, we also have

$$|x_i - x_j|^2 = |y_i - y_j|^2 \leq 2(|y_i|^2 + |y_j|^2). \quad (11)$$

Therefore, consensus convergence in mean square is achieved if and only if $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{E}|y(k)|^2 = 0$, and consensus divergence in mean square is achieved if and only if $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{E}|y(k)|^2 = \infty$.

We present the following result.

Proposition 9: (i) Global consensus convergence in mean square is achieved if $\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{E}[W_k^T(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n})W_k]) = 0$.

(ii) Consensus divergence in mean square is achieved for almost all initial values if $\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \lambda_2(\mathbf{E}[W_k^T(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n})W_k]) = \infty$, where λ_2 is the second largest eigenvalue.

Proof: Noticing that W_k is a stochastic matrix for all possible samples, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{E}\left(|y(k+1)|^2 \middle| y(k)\right) \\ & = \mathbf{E}\left(y(k)^T W_k^T \left(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right) W_k y(k) \middle| y(k)\right) \\ & = \mathbf{E}\left(y(k)^T \mathbf{E}\left(W_k^T \left(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n}\right) W_k\right) y(k) \middle| y(k)\right) \\ & \leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{E}[W_k^T(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n})W_k]) |y(k)|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where the second equality holds from the fact that W_k is independent of time and the node states, and the inequality holds from the Rayleigh-Ritz theorem. Similarly we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}\left(|y(k+1)|^2 \middle| y(k)\right) & \geq \lambda_2(\mathbf{E}[W_k^T(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n})W_k]) |y(k)|^2_{\mathcal{C}} \\ & = \lambda_2(\mathbf{E}[W_k^T(I - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T}{n})W_k]) |y(k)|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{C} \doteq \{y : y_1 = \dots = y_n\}$, and the equality holds from the fact that $\mathbf{1}^T y(k) = 0$ for all k . The desired conclusion follows immediately. \square

V. ALMOST SURE CONVERGENCE VS. DIVERGENCE

We move to the discussion on almost sure consensus convergence and divergence in this subsection. First we study a special case when $\alpha_k \equiv 1$. The following result holds.

Proposition 10: Suppose $\alpha_k \equiv 1$ and \mathcal{G}_{att} has a spanning tree. Then for any sequence of $\{\beta_k\}_0^\infty$, global consensus is achieved almost surely in finite time, i.e.,

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\exists K, \text{s.t.}, x_i(k) = x_j(k), i, j \in \mathcal{V}, k \geq K\right) = 1.$$

Denoting $T_0 = \inf_k \{x_i(k) = x_j(k), i, j \in \mathcal{V}\}$ as the initial time when consensus is reached, we have $\mathbf{E}T_0 \leq (n-1)\left(\frac{n}{p_\star}\right)^{n-1}$, where $p_\star = \min\{p_{ij} : p_{ij} > 0\}$.

Proof: Introduce

$$m(k) = \min_{i \in \mathcal{V}} x_i(k); \quad M(k) = \max_{i \in \mathcal{V}} x_i(k).$$

We define $\mathcal{M}(k) = M(k) - m(k)$. Following the considered algorithm $\mathcal{M}(k)$ is a Markov chain with nonnegative states. The structure of the randomized algorithm gives

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\mathcal{M}(s) = 0, s \geq k \middle| \mathcal{M}(k) = 0\right) = 1.$$

Thus, zero is an absorbing state for $\mathcal{M}(k)$.

Since \mathcal{G}_{att} has a spanning tree, we can select a node i_0 which is a root node in \mathcal{G}_{att} . With $\alpha_k \equiv 1$, we have

$$\mathbf{P}\left(x_i(k+n-1) = x_{i_0}(k), i \in \mathcal{V}\right) \geq \left(\frac{p_\star}{n}\right)^{n-1}, \quad (13)$$

which implies

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\mathcal{M}(k+n-1) = 0 \middle| \mathcal{M}(k) > 0\right) \geq \left(\frac{p_\star}{n}\right)^{n-1}. \quad (14)$$

The Borel-Cantelli Lemma ensures that

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\exists k, \mathcal{M}(k(n-1)) = 0 \mid \mathcal{M}(0) > 0\right) = 1,$$

which proves the almost sure finite-time consensus.

With (14), the upper bound $(n-1)\left(\frac{n}{p_*}\right)^{n-1}$ of $\mathbf{E}T_0$ can be obtained by direct calculation of the expected value of the initial success time for a sequence of i.i.d. Bernoulli trials with success probability $\left(\frac{p_*}{n}\right)^{n-1}$. The proof is finished. \square

Clearly if $\{\beta_k\}_0^\infty$ is sufficiently large, both consensus divergence in expectation and in the mean square are possible when $\alpha_k \equiv 1$. Hence with repulsive links, the various notions of convergence are not equivalent, which contrasts with the case where all links are attractive.

Proposition 11: Suppose \mathcal{G}_{att} has a spanning tree. Global consensus convergence is achieved almost surely if

- (i) there exists $\beta^* > 0$ such that $\beta_k \leq \beta^*$ for all k ,
- (ii) $0 \leq \Phi_{k(n-1)} \leq 1$ with $\sum_{k=0}^\infty \Phi_{k(n-1)} = \infty$,

where $\Phi_s = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{\prod_{k=s}^{s+n-1} \alpha_k}{2}\right)\left(\frac{p_*}{n}\right)^{n-1} - \left(1 - \left(\frac{p_*}{n}\right)^{n-1}\right) \prod_{k=s}^{s+n-1} (1 + \beta_k)$.

Proof. The proof is based on a similar martingale argument as [31]. Let i_0 be a root node in \mathcal{G}_{att} . Take $k_0 \geq 0$. Assume that $x_{i_0}(k_0) \leq \frac{1}{2}m(k_0) + \frac{1}{2}M(k_0)$. Since i_0 is a root node, there is node i_1 different from i_0 such that $(i_0, i_1) \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{att}}$. If arc (i_0, i_1) is selected at time k_0 , we have

$$\begin{aligned} x_{i_1}(k_0 + 1) &\leq (1 - \alpha_{k_0})M(k_0) + \alpha_{k_0}\left(\frac{1}{2}m(k_0) + \frac{1}{2}M(k_0)\right) \\ &= \frac{\alpha_{k_0}}{2}m(k_0) + \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_{k_0}}{2}\right)M(k_0). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Since \mathcal{G}_{att} has a spanning tree, we can recursively show that with a proper choice of arcs in \mathcal{E}_{att} for k_0+2, \dots, k_0+n-2 , we have $m(k_0+n-1) = m(k_0)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(k_0+n-1) &\leq \frac{\prod_{k=k_0}^{k_0+n-1} \alpha_k}{2}m(k_0) \\ &\quad + \left(1 - \frac{\prod_{k=k_0}^{k_0+n-1} \alpha_k}{2}\right)M(k_0), \quad i \in \mathcal{V}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

which yield

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}\left(\mathcal{M}(k_0+n-1) \leq \left(1 - \frac{\prod_{k=k_0}^{k_0+n-1} \alpha_k}{2}\right)\mathcal{M}(k_0)\right) \\ \geq \left(\frac{p_*}{n}\right)^{n-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

For the other case with $x_{i_0}(k_0) > \frac{1}{2}m(k_0) + \frac{1}{2}M(k_0)$, we can apply the same analysis on $z_i(k)$ with $z_i(k) = -x_i(k)$ and (19) still holds.

On the other hand, the structure of the algorithm ensures that

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\mathcal{M}(k_0+n-1) \leq \prod_{k=k_0}^{k_0+n-1} (1 + \beta_k)\mathcal{M}(k_0)\right) = 1. \quad (18)$$

In light of (17) and (18), we obtain

$$\mathbf{E}\left(\mathcal{M}(k_0+n-1) \mid \mathcal{M}(k_0)\right) \leq [1 - \Phi_{k_0}]\mathcal{M}(k_0). \quad (19)$$

We invoke the supermartingale convergence theorem to complete the final piece of the proof.

Lemma 3: [4] Let $V_k, k \geq 0$ be a sequence of nonnegative random variables with $\mathbf{E}V_0 < \infty$. If

$$\mathbf{E}\left(V_{k+1} \mid V_0, \dots, V_k\right) \leq (1 - c_k)V_k$$

with $c_k \in [0, 1]$ and $\sum_{k=0}^\infty c_k = \infty$, then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} V_k = 0$ almost surely.

With Lemma 3 and (19), we have $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{M}((n-1)k) = 0$ almost surely if $0 \leq \Phi_{k(n-1)} \leq 1$ and $\sum_{k=0}^\infty \Phi_{k(n-1)} = \infty$. Noticing the boundedness of β_k , the desired conclusion follows immediately. \square

For almost sure divergence, we first present the following result which indicates that as long as almost sure divergence is achieved, then no node can ‘‘survive’’ if the attractive graph is strongly connected.

Proposition 12: Suppose \mathcal{G}_{att} is strongly connected and consensus divergence is achieved almost surely. Suppose also there exists $\alpha_* > 0$ such that $\alpha_k \geq \alpha_*$ for all k . Then

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} |x_i(k) - x_j(k)| > M_*\right) = 1 \quad (20)$$

for all i, j , and $M_* \geq 0$.

Proposition 12 shows that divergence is also propagated among the network between any two nodes. The proof of the conclusion is based on a sample-path argument in light of the strong Markovian property. We refer [49] for a detailed proof.

Denoting $p^* = \max\{p_{ij} : p_{ij} > 0\}$ and $E_0 = |\mathcal{E}_{\text{att}}|$. We end the discussion of this section by presenting the following almost sure divergence result.

Proposition 13: Suppose \mathcal{G}_{rep} is weakly connected. Global consensus convergence is achieved almost surely if

- (i) there exists $\alpha^* < 1$ such that $\alpha_k \leq \alpha^*$ for all k ;
- (ii) there exists $\beta_* > 0$ such that $\beta_k \leq \beta_*$ for all k ;
- (iii) there exists an integer $Z \geq 1$ such that $\sum_{m=0}^t Q(t) = O(t)$, where for $m = 0, 1, \dots$, $Q(m) \doteq \left(\frac{p_*}{n}\right)^Z \left[\log \frac{1}{n-1} + \sum_{k=mZ}^{(m+1)Z-1} \log(1 + \beta_k) \right] + \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{p_*}{n}\right)^{E_0 Z}\right) \left[\sum_{k=mZ}^{(m+1)Z-1} \log(1 - \alpha_k) \right]$.

The analysis of Proposition 13 is based on a strong law of large numbers. Again due to limitation of space we refer to [49] for a complete proof.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

A randomized consensus algorithm with both attractive and repulsive links has been studied under an asymmetric gossiping model. The repulsive update was defined in the sense that a negative instead of a positive weight is imposed in the update. This model can represent the influence of certain link faults or malicious attacks in a communication network, or the spreading of trust and antagonism in a social network. We established various conditions for probabilistic convergence or divergence, and proved the existence of a phase-transition threshold for convergence in expectation. An explicit value of the threshold was derived for classes of attractive and repulsive graphs. Future work includes the analysis for the symmetric update model and the structure optimization of the repulsive graph so that the maximum damage can be created for the network.

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