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Cycles in random subgraphs

Let $\mu > 2$ and $\epsilon > 0$. I will discuss a result showing that, if G is a sufficiently large simple graph of average degree at least μ , and H is a random spanning subgraph of G formed by including each edge independently with probability $p \geq \frac{1}{\mu-1} + \epsilon$, then H contains a cycle with probability at least $1 - \epsilon$.