# Isomorphic Boolean networks and dense interaction graphs 

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A Boolean network (BN) with $n$ components is a function

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f:\{0,1\}^{n} & \rightarrow\{0,1\}^{n} \\
x=\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right) & \mapsto f(x)=\left(f_{1}(x), \ldots, f_{n}(x)\right) .
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& \text { Global transition function }
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Locale transition functions

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f_{i}:\{0,1\}^{n} \rightarrow\{0,1\}
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| $x$ | $f(x)$ |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 000 | 010 |  |  |
| 001 | 010 |  |  |
| 010 | 111 |  | $f_{1}(x)=x_{2}$ |
| 011 | 110 |  | $f_{2}(x)=\overline{x_{1}}$ |
| 100 | 000 |  | $f_{3}(x)=x_{2} \wedge \overline{x_{3}}$ |
| 101 | 000 |  |  |
| 110 | 101 |  |  |
| 111 | 100 |  |  |



Dynamics $\Gamma(f)$

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Interaction graph

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## Example

If $f^{n}$ is a constant function, what can be said on the interaction graph?

Two BNs are isomorphic if their dynamics are isomorphic.


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We denote $\mathcal{G}(f)$ the set of interaction graphs of the BNs isomorphic to $f$.

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\begin{equation*}
\text { (1) (2) } 3 \text {. } \tag{n}
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2. If $f=\mathrm{id}$ then $\mathcal{G}(f)$ contains a unique digraph:

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2. If $f=$ id then $\mathcal{G}(f)$ contains a unique digraph:

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & \frac{n}{\sigma} \\
\pi & \frac{\pi}{\sigma} & & &
\end{array}
$$

Question: Are there other $f$ such that $|\mathcal{G}(f)|=1$ ?

Theorem 1
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If $n \geq 5$, then some digraph in $\mathcal{G}(f)$ is not $\overleftrightarrow{K}_{n}$.

Corollary: If $n \geq 5$ we have $|\mathcal{G}(f)|=1$ iff $f$ is a constant or the identity.

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## Theorem 3

For $n \geq 1$ there is $f$ such that any digraph in $\mathcal{G}(f)$ has at least $n^{2} / 9$ arcs.

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Proof (sketch). We have $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{K}_{n} \in \mathcal{G}(f)$ whenever:

1. $\Gamma(f)$ has $2 n$ limit cycles of length $=1$,
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- $\Gamma^{\prime}$ has $2^{n}-\alpha-\beta$ vertices.
- $\Gamma^{\prime}$ is bipartite, so it has an independent set of size at least

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\left(2^{n}-\alpha-\beta\right) / 2 \geq\left(2^{n}-3 n+2\right) / 2 \geq 2 n .
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So $\Gamma(f)$ has an independent set of size $\geq 2 n$.

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Conjecture. Let $g(n)$ the max of $|\mathcal{G}(f)|$ for $f$ with $n$ components. Then

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\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} g(n)=2^{n^{2}}
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