

Contracting graphs to paths and trees

Pim van 't Hof

University of Bergen (Norway)

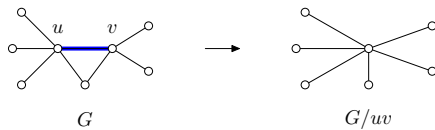
joint work with

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<i>Daniel Lokshtanov</i>	<i>U. California, San Diego (USA)</i>
<i>Christophe Paul</i>	<i>LIRMM, Montpellier (France)</i>

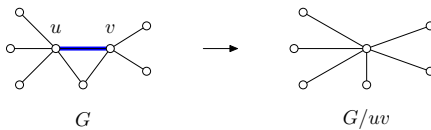
IPEC 2011

Saarbrücken, Germany, September 7–9, 2011

The stars of this show



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PATH CONTRACTION

Input: Graph G , integer k .

Parameter: k .

Question: Is G k -contractible to a path?

TREE CONTRACTION

Input: Graph G , integer k .

Parameter: k .

Question: Is G k -contractible to a tree?

Graph modification problems

problem	vd	ed	ea	ec	target
VERTEX COVER	✓				edgeless
FEEDBACK VERTEX SET	✓				acyclic
ODD CYCLE TRANSVERSAL	✓				bipartite
CHORDAL DELETION	✓				chordal
INTERVAL COMPLETION			✓		interval
MINIMUM FILL-IN			✓		chordal
CLUSTER EDITING		✓	✓		P_3 -free
LONGEST INDUCED PATH	✓				path

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PATH CONTRACTION				✓	path
TREE CONTRACTION				✓	tree

How hard are our problems?

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Theorem (Asano & Hirata, 1983)

Π -CONTRACTION is NP-complete for the following classes Π :

- *planar*
- *series parallel*
- *outerplanar*
- *chordal*
- *without cycles of length at least ℓ , for any fixed $\ell \geq 3$*

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Corollary

TREE CONTRACTION is NP-complete.

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Theorem (Brouwer & Veldman, 1987)

P_4 -CONTRACTIBILITY is NP-complete.

Observation

A graph G is k -contractible to a path if and only if G is P_{n-k} -contractible.

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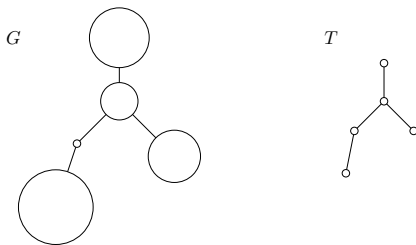
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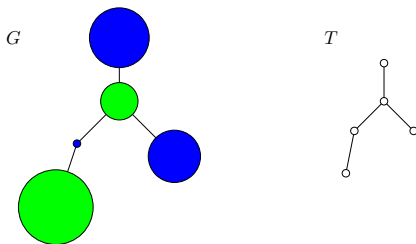


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Question

Can the problems be solved in $f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time?

How hard are our problems, really?

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Question

Can the problems be solved in $f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time?

Yes!

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If G is k -contractible to a path or a tree, then the treewidth of G is at most $k + 1$.

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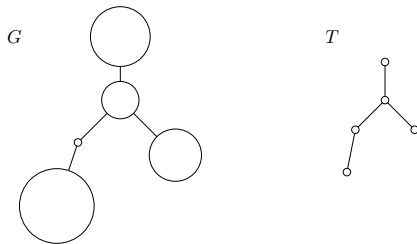
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Again, yes!

One more thing about contractions



Observation

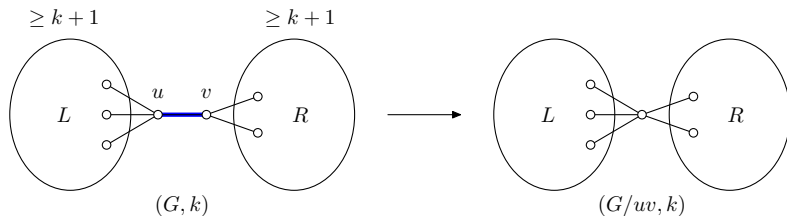
If G is k -contractible to T , then any T -witness structure satisfies:

- every witness set has size $\leq k + 1$;
- at most k big witness sets;
- at most $2k$ vertices contained in big witness sets.

Contracting a graph to a path

Linear vertex kernel for PATH CONTRACTION

Reduction rule:



Linear vertex kernel for PATH CONTRACTION

Theorem

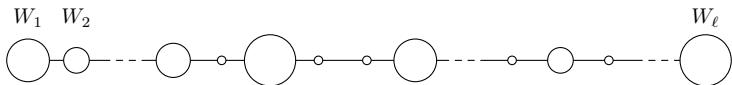
PATH CONTRACTION *has a kernel with $\leq 5k + 3$ vertices.*

Linear vertex kernel for PATH CONTRACTION

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Proof. Suppose G is k -contractible to P_ℓ .



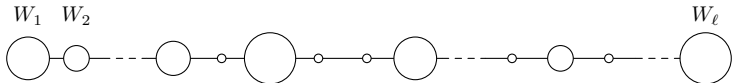
Note: $n \leq \ell + k$.

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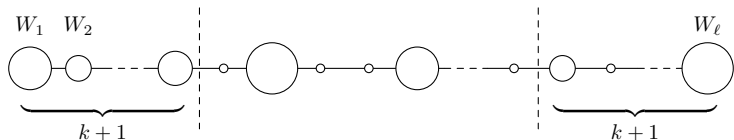
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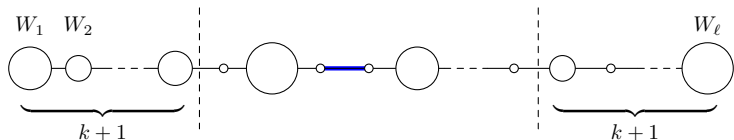
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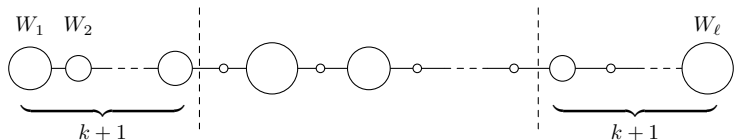
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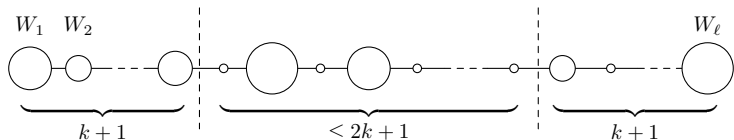
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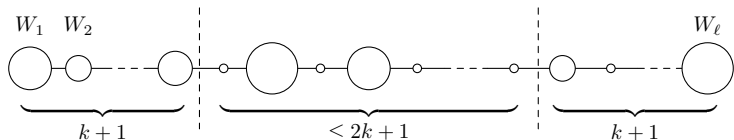
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Note: $n \leq \ell + k$. This, together with $\ell \leq 4k + 3$, yields the result.

Fast FPT algorithm for PATH CONTRACTION

Theorem

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Corollary

PATH CONTRACTION *can be solved in $32^{k+o(k)} + n^{O(1)}$ time.*

Fast FPT algorithm for PATH CONTRACTION

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PATH CONTRACTION *can be solved in $2^{k+o(k)} + n^{O(1)}$ time.*

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Theorem (Thomassé, 2009)

FEEDBACK VERTEX SET *has a kernel with $O(k^2)$ vertices.*

No polynomial kernel for TREE CONTRACTION...

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...but still a fast FPT algorithm

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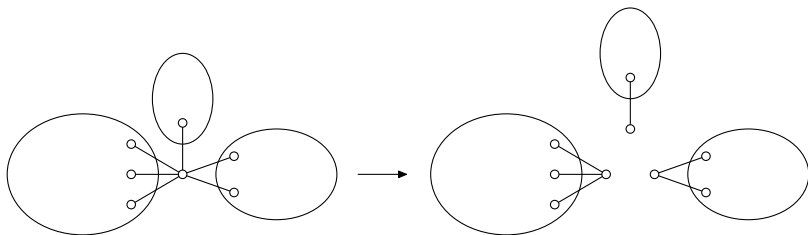
Theorem

TREE CONTRACTION *can be solved in $4.98^k \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time.*

We may assume G to be 2-connected

Lemma

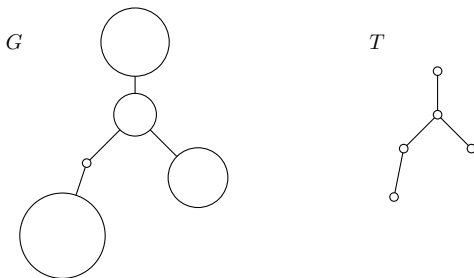
A graph is k -contractible to a tree if and only if each of its 2-connected components can be contracted to a tree, using at most k edge contractions in total.



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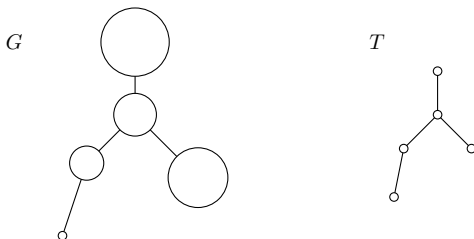
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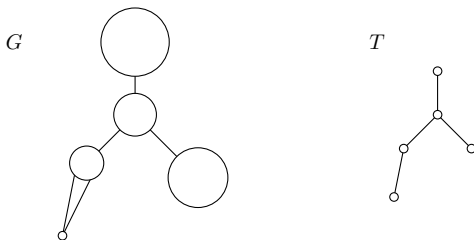
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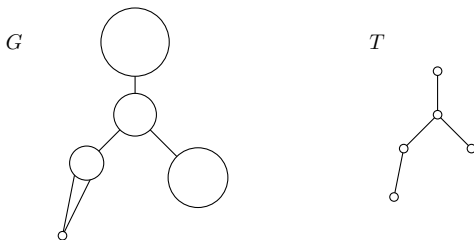


Compatible 2-colorings

Definition

A 2-coloring of G is *compatible* with a T -witness structure if it colors

- each big witness set monochromatically, and
- each pair of adjacent big witness sets differently.

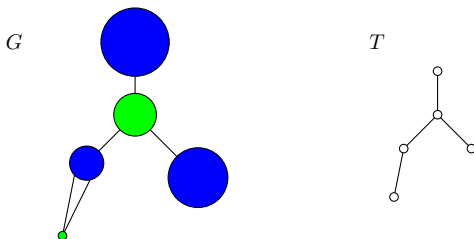


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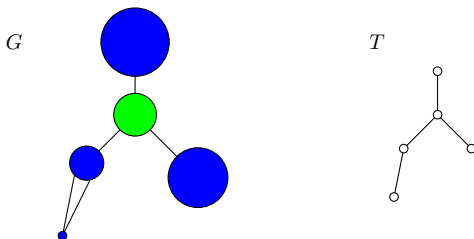


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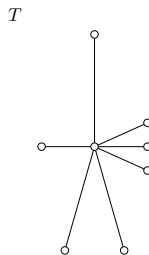
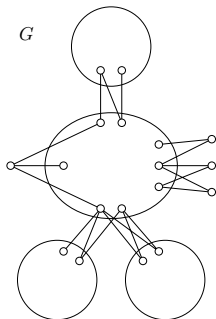
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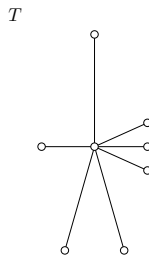
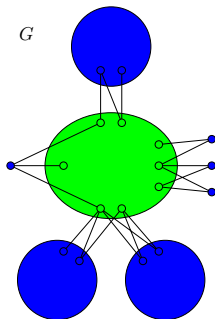
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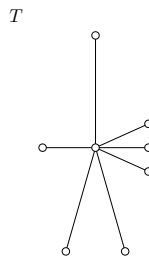
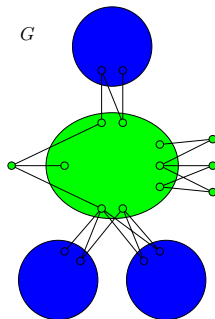
From compatible 2-coloring to T -witness structure



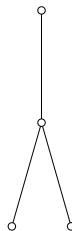
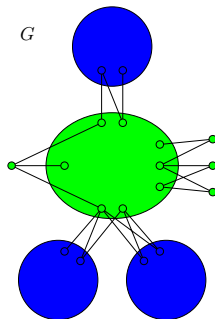
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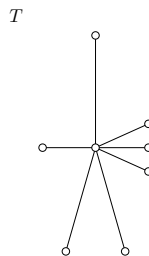
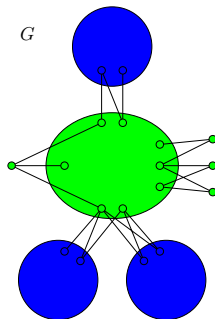
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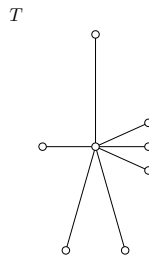
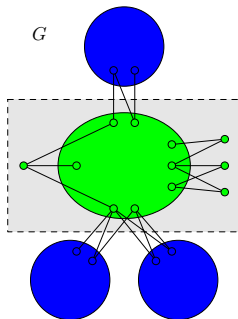
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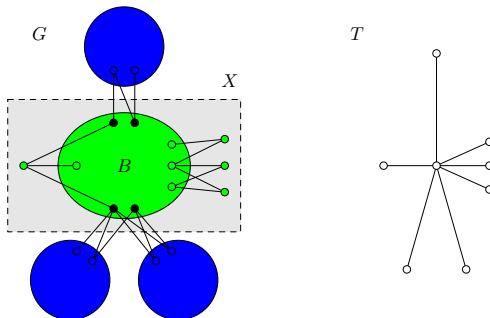
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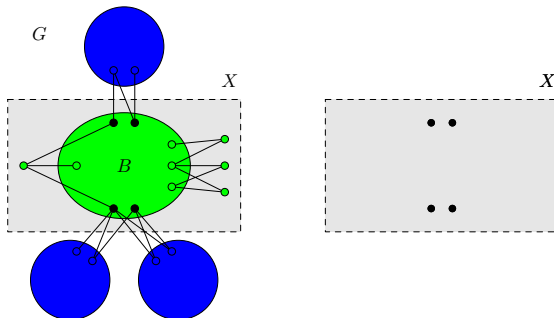
From compatible 2-coloring to T -witness structure



X = monochromatic component of a compatible 2-coloring φ

- X contains at most 1 big T -witness set B
- B is a connected vertex cover of $G[X]$
- B contains all black vertices

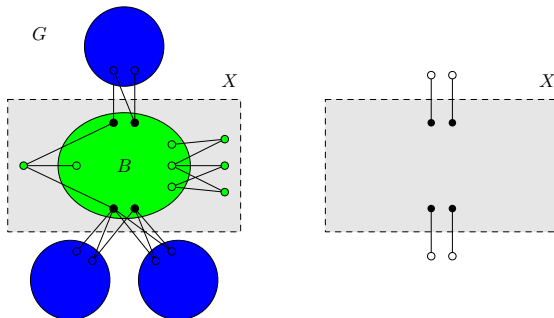
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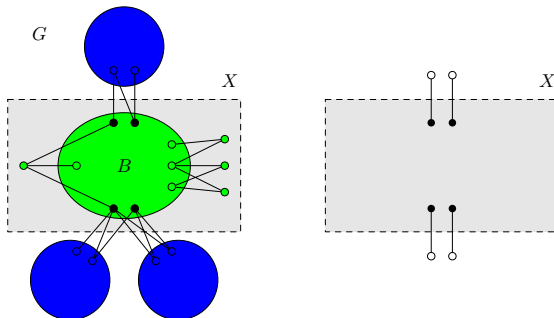
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From compatible 2-coloring to T -witness structure



Theorem (Binkele-Raible & Fernau, 2010)

Given a graph G and an integer p , a connected vertex cover of G of size at most p can be found in $2.4882^p \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time, if one exists.

Limiting the number of 2-colorings we have to check

Recall that

- any “good” T -witness structure has at most $2k$ vertices in big witness sets
- compatibility of a 2-coloring depends only on the colors of the vertices in big witness sets

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Theorem (Naor, Schulman & Srinivasan, 1995)

There is a deterministic algorithm that constructs an $(n, 2k)$ -universal set \mathcal{F} of size $4^{k+o(k)} \log n$ in linear time.

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More contractions coming up in the next talk!

That's all



Dank u wel!



Danke!



Takk!

Pim van 't Hof

<http://folk.uib.no/pho042>

