

Scattered packings of cycles*

Aistis Atminas¹, Marcin Kamiński², and Jean-Florent Raymond^{2,3}

¹*DIMAP and Mathematics Institute, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK.*

²*Institute of Informatics, University of Warsaw, Poland.*

³*LIRMM, University of Montpellier, France.*

Abstract

We consider the problem SCATTERED CYCLES which, given a graph G and two positive integers r and ℓ , asks whether G contains a collection of r cycles that are pairwise at distance at least ℓ . This problem generalizes the problem DISJOINT CYCLES which corresponds to the case $\ell = 1$. We prove that when parameterized by r , ℓ , and the maximum degree Δ , the problem SCATTERED CYCLES admits a kernel on $24\ell^2\Delta^\ell r \log(8\ell^2\Delta^\ell r)$ vertices. We also provide a $(16\ell^2\Delta^\ell)$ -kernel for the case $r = 2$ and a $(148\Delta r \log r)$ -kernel for the case $\ell = 1$. Our proofs rely on two simple reduction rules and a careful analysis.

Keywords: cycle packing, kernelization, multivariate algorithms, induced structures.

1 Introduction

We consider the problem of deciding if a graph contains a collection of cycles that are pairwise far apart. More precisely, given a graph G and two positive integers r and ℓ , we have to decide if there are at least r cycles in G such that the distance between any two of them is at least ℓ . By *distance* between two subgraphs H, H' of a graph G we mean the minimum number of edges in a path from a vertex of H to a vertex of H' in G . This problem, that we call SCATTERED CYCLES, is a generalization of the well-known DISJOINT CYCLES problem, which corresponds to $\ell = 1$. It is also related to the INDUCED MINOR problem¹ when $\ell = 2$ in the sense that a graph contains r cycles which are pairwise at distance at least 2 if and only if this graph contains $r \cdot K_3$ as induced

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¹Given two graphs H (guest) and G (host), the INDUCED MINOR problem asks whether H can be obtained from an induced subgraph of G by contracting edges.

minor. Hence, any result about the computational complexity of SCATTERED CYCLES gives information on the complexity of INDUCED MINOR. Lastly, it can be seen as an extension of the problems INDEPENDENT SET and SCATTERED SET, which instead of cycles, ask for vertices which are far apart.

It is worth noting that besides the connections to other problems mentioned above, this problem has several features which make its study interesting. The first one is that neither positive instances, nor negative ones are minor-closed classes. Therefore the tools from Graph Minors (in particular the Graph Minor Theorem [11]) do not directly provide complexity results for this problem.

Also, SCATTERED CYCLES seems unlikely to be expressible in terms of the usual containment relations on graphs. As pointed out above, the cases $\ell = 1$ and $\ell = 2$ correspond to checking if the graph contains $r \cdot K_3$ as minor or induced minor, respectively. However for $\ell > 2$, none of the common containment relations conveys the restriction that cycles have to be at distance at least ℓ . Again, the techniques related to the minor relation cannot be applied immediately.

Lastly, the special case $\ell = 2$ and $r = 2$ corresponds to a question of [4] (also raised in [9, 2]) about the complexity of checking whether a graph contains two mutually induced cycles (equivalently, two triangles as induced minor).

Our goal in this paper is to investigate the kernelizability of SCATTERED CYCLES under various parameterizations. Table 1 summarizes known results and the ones that we obtained on the parameterized complexity of the problem with respect to various combinations of parameters, among the number of cycles, the minimum distance required between two cycles and the maximum degree of the graph. A parameterized problem is said to be paraNP-hard if it is NP-hard for some fixed value of the parameter. Unless otherwise specified, we will use all along the paper r , ℓ and Δ to denote, respectively, the number of cycles, the minimum distance allowed between two cycles and the maximum degree of the input graph. As the problem is unlikely to have a polynomial kernel when parameterized by any of these parameters taken alone (cf. Table 1), we naturally explore its kernelizability with several parameters. The first column of the table counts the number of parameters taken into account in a given row, and “par” in the second column indicates that the corresponding value is taken as parameter.

Our results are the following.

Theorem 1. *The problem SCATTERED CYCLES admits a kernel on $24\ell^2\Delta^{\ell}r \log(8\ell^2\Delta^{\ell}r)$ vertices when parameterized by ℓ , r , and Δ . Moreover this kernel can be computed from an n -vertex graph in $O(n\ell)$ steps.*

As mentioned above, a trivial consequence of Theorem 1 is that the problem of checking if a graph G contains $r \cdot K_3$ as induced minor admits a $O(\Delta^2 r \log(\Delta^2 r))$ -kernel when parameterized by r and Δ .

Theorem 2. *The problem SCATTERED CYCLES restricted to $r = 2$ admits a kernel on $16\ell^2\Delta^{\ell}$ vertices when parameterized by ℓ and Δ . Furthermore this kernel can be computed from an n -vertex graph in $O(n\ell)$ steps.*

#par	r	ℓ	Δ	Complexity
0	–	–	–	NP-hard (Corollary 5)
1	par	= 1	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPT (minor checking); • no polynomial kernel unless $\text{NP} \subseteq \text{coNP/poly}$ [3].
	par	> 1	–	W[1]-hard (Corollary 5)
	–	par	–	paraNP-hard (Corollary 5)
	–	–	par	paraNP-hard (Corollary 5)
2	par	= 1	par	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $O(\Delta r \log r)$-kernel [7]; • $(148\Delta r \log r)$-kernel (Corollary 1).
	par	> 1	par	Open
	=2	par	par	$(16\ell^2 \Delta^\ell)$ -kernel (Theorem 2)
	–	par	par	para-NP-hard (Corollary 5)
3	par	par	–	W[1]-hard (Corollary 5)
	par	par	par	$(24\ell^2 \Delta^\ell r \log(8\ell^2 \Delta^\ell r))$ -kernel (Theorem 1)

Table 1: Complexity of SCATTERED CYCLES wrt. various parameterizations.

[Theorem 2](#) gives a partial answer to a question of [[4](#)] about the complexity of checking if graph H contains $2 \cdot K_3$ as induced minor.

The problem known as DISJOINT CYCLES corresponds to SCATTERED CYCLES for $\ell = 1$. The authors of [[3](#)] proved that when parameterized by the number r of cycles only, this problem does not have a polynomial kernel unless $\text{NP} \subseteq \text{coNP/poly}$.

For every graph G , let us denote by $\Lambda(G)$ the least non-negative integer t such that G does not contain $K_{1,t}$ as induced subgraph. This parameter refines the one of maximum degree in the sense that for every graph G we have $\Delta(G) + 1 \geq \Lambda(G)$ (hence $\{G, \Lambda(G) \leq k + 1\} \supseteq \{G, \Delta(G) \leq k\}$). An $O(\Lambda r \log r)$ -kernel has been provided for the problem DISJOINT CYCLES parameterized by the number r of cycles and Λ in [[7](#), Corollary 2]. Building upon the techniques used to prove [Theorem 1](#) and ideas from the proof of the aforementioned result, we achieved a bound of the same order of magnitude, with a simpler proof and explicit (small) constants.

Theorem 3. *The problem DISJOINT CYCLES admits a kernel on $148\Lambda r \log r$ vertices when parameterized by Λ and r . This kernel can be computed from an n -vertex graph in $O(n^2)$ steps.*

As $\Delta(G) + 1 \geq \Lambda(G)$ for every graph G , we immediately obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 1. *The problem DISJOINT CYCLES admits a kernel on $148(\Delta + 1)r \log r$ vertices when parameterized by Δ and r . This kernel can be computed from an n -vertex graph in $O(n^2)$ steps.*

The techniques used to obtain the above result do not translate to cases $\ell > 1$ and therefore cannot be directly used to improve [Theorem 1](#).

Organization of the paper We introduce the reduction rules of our kernelization algorithm in [Section 2](#), where we also consider packings of two distant cycles and prove [Theorem 2](#). This result is generalized to any number of cycles ([Theorem 1](#)) in [Section 3](#). We investigate the special case $\ell = 1$ in [Section 4](#). Lastly, [Section 5](#) contains the proofs of the hardness results that appear in [Table 1](#).

Discussion Using two simple reduction rules, we obtained a polynomial kernel for the problem SCATTERED CYCLES parameterized by the number of cycles r , the distance required between any two cycles ℓ and the maximum degree of the input graph. It should be noted that taken apart these parameters are unlikely to give polynomial kernels. Furthermore, our proof is constructive and the constants are small. The reduction also led to a simplification of the proof of [[7](#), [Corollary 2](#)] that the problem DISJOINT CYCLES has a $O(\Delta r \log r)$ -kernel, with in addition the computation of the constants.

A natural question is whether our upper-bound can be improved. As we presented in the proof [Lemma 6](#), there are reduced graphs of order $(r-1) \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^{\ell-1}$ which do not contain r cycles pairwise at distance at least ℓ . This suggests that other techniques or reduction rules must be used in order to obtain a kernel of size $o\left(r \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^{\ell-1}\right)$ for this problem.

2 Reduced graphs

Basic definitions Let G be a graph. The *length* of a path is the number of edges it contains. The *distance* between two vertices $u, v \in V(G)$ is the minimum number of edges in a path from u to v . The *girth* of a graph G , denoted by $\mathbf{girth}(G)$, is the minimum length of a cycle in G . Two subgraphs H, H' of G are said to be ℓ -distant if they are at distance at least ℓ . The set of non-negative integers is denoted by \mathbb{N} , and for every two $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, we use $\llbracket i, j \rrbracket$ as a shorthand for the interval $\{t \in \mathbb{N}, i \leq t \leq j\}$.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ be a positive integer. An ℓ -packing of r cycles in G is a collection of r pairwise ℓ -distant cycles of G . These packings generalize vertex-disjoint packings and induced packings which respectively correspond to the cases $\ell = 1$ and $\ell = 2$. This notion enables us to formally define the problem that we consider, as follows.

SCATTERED CYCLES

Input: a graph G and two integers $\ell \geq 1$ and $r \geq 2$;

Question: Does G have an ℓ -packing of r cycles?

Reduced graphs A *subdivision path* in a graph G is a subgraph of G that is a path, and whose internal vertices are of degree two. Let us call an edge e of a graph ℓ -*redundant* if it does not belong to a triangle, and if it is an edge of a subdivision path of length more than ℓ . A graph is said to be ℓ -*reduced* if it contains no ℓ -redundant edge, nor a vertex of degree zero or one. In order to obtain an ℓ -reduced graph from any graph, we consider the two following reduction rules:

(R1) If the graph G has an ℓ -redundant edge, contract it.

(R2) If the graph G contains a vertex v of degree 0 or 1, delete it.

It is clear that after an application of (R2) neither the set of cycles nor the distances between them are changed. It is also easy to see that the contraction of an edge operation in (R1) establishes a natural 1-1 correspondence between the set of cycles in the graph before and the set of cycles after an application of (R1). Moreover, one can also check that this correspondence preserves the property of being ℓ -distant, i.e. the two cycles are ℓ -distant after an application of (R1) if and only if the corresponding cycles before the application of (R1) were ℓ -distant. Hence for any positive integer r , these reduction rules do not change the property of containing an ℓ -packing of r cycles and also note that every graph can be reduced by a finite number of applications of (R1) and (R2). **Algorithm 1** is a linear-time implementation of the reduction. Let us describe it.

Intuitively, the set S can be seen as a set of marked vertices, while the vertices of $V \setminus S$ are not marked. The algorithm starts from a graph where all vertices are unmarked (i.e. $S = \emptyset$) and considers unmarked vertices while some exist in the graph. The vertices of degree 3 that we may encounter are marked; those of degree zero are deleted (i.e. we apply (R2)). If a vertex u of degree two is incident with an ℓ -redundant edge, then we contract this (that is rule (R1)) and keep the obtained vertex unmarked. That way we make sure that further contractions will be applied if the resulting subdivision path still has length more than ℓ . Lastly, we delete every vertex v of degree one (rule (R2)). Observe that when the neighbor u of v has degree less than four, the deletion of v might create a long subdivided path, or a vertex of degree one. By unmarking u we ensure that these cases will be considered in a later step.

Lemma 1. *Algorithm 1 runs in $O(n\ell)$ time and outputs an ℓ -reduced graph.*

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Input: a graph  $G$  and an integer  $\ell$ 
Output: an  $\ell$ -reduced graph
 $V := V(G)$ 
 $S := \emptyset$ 
while  $S \neq V$  do
    pick  $v \in V \setminus S$ 
    if  $\deg(v) \geq 3$  then  $S := S \cup \{v\}$ 
    else if  $\deg(v) = 2$  then
        if for some  $u \in N(v)$ ,  $N(u) \cap N(v) = \emptyset$  and  $\{u, v\}$  belongs to a
            subdivision path of length more than  $\ell$  then
                contract edge  $\{u, v\}$  and keep the resulting vertex in  $V \setminus S$ 
            else  $S = S \cup \{v\}$ 
    else if  $\deg(v) = 1$  then
        if the only  $u \in N(v)$  is such that  $u \in S$  and  $\deg(u) \leq 3$  then
            delete  $v$  and delete  $u$  from  $S$ 
        else  $V = V \setminus \{v\}$ 
    else delete  $v$  (which in this case is isolated)

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Algorithm 1: Reduction algorithm.

Proof. Every step in the while loop is performed in constant time, except checking if an edge belongs to a subdivision path of length more than ℓ , which takes time $O(\ell)$. It is easy to check that each iteration of the while loop decreases the quantity $2|V| - |S|$ by 1 or 2, and since $2|V| - |S| \geq |V| \geq 0$, the algorithm will perform the loop at most $2|V(G)|$ times. This means that the algorithm is linear. Also notice, that the set S does not contain any vertex of degree 1 nor any redundant edges. Hence the resulting graph is ℓ -reduced as required. \square

Remark 1. Reducing a graph does not increase its maximum degree.

We now prove a generic lemma that will be used in the subsequent proofs.

Lemma 2. *Let G be an ℓ -reduced graph, let $r \in \mathbb{N}$, let C be a cycle of G of length $g = \text{girth}(G)$. Let $h = \lfloor \frac{g}{4} \rfloor$. For $i \in \llbracket 0, \ell \rrbracket$, we denote by N_i the set of vertices at distance i from C . We also set $R = V(G) \setminus (V(C) \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{\ell-1} N_i)$. Then we have:*

- (i) *if G has no ℓ -packing of r cycles, then $G[R]$ has no ℓ -packing of $r - 1$ cycles;*
- (ii) *$\forall i \in \llbracket 1, h - 1 \rrbracket$, every vertex of N_i has exactly one neighbor in N_{i-1} ;*
- (iii) *$\forall i \in \llbracket 1, h - 1 \rrbracket$, N_i is independent;*
- (iv) *$\forall i \in \llbracket 1, h - 2 \rrbracket$, $|N_{i+1}| \geq |N_i|$;*
- (v) *$\forall i \in \llbracket 1, h - 1 - \ell \rrbracket$, $|N_{i+\ell}| \geq 2|N_i|$;*

(vi) if $g \geq 6$ then $|V(G)| \geq g \cdot 2^{\lfloor \frac{g}{4\ell} \rfloor - 1}$.

Proof. **Item (i)** follows from the fact that every ℓ -packing of $r - 1$ cycles in $G[R]$ is ℓ -distant from C , whereas we assume that G has no ℓ -packing of r cycles.

Proof of Item (ii). By definition of N_i , for every integer i such that $1 \leq i < h - 1$, every vertex $v \in N_i$ has a neighbour in N_{i-1} . Let us show that v has exactly one neighbour in N_{i-1} . For this, we suppose for contradiction that v has two neighbours $u, w \in N_{i-1}$ with $u \neq w$. Then, there are two distinct paths of length i from v to the cycle C . If these paths have a vertex in common, then walking from v along the first path until we reach the first vertex belonging to the second path and taking the second path back to v would form a cycle of length at most $2i \leq 2(h - 1) < g$, a contradiction. On the other hand, if the two paths are vertex disjoint, consider their endpoints, say x and y which belong to the cycle C . In this case, the two paths together with the shortest path in C between x and y , which has length at most $\lfloor \frac{g}{2} \rfloor$, would create a cycle of length $2i + \lfloor \frac{g}{2} \rfloor \leq 2(h - 1) + \lfloor \frac{g}{2} \rfloor < g$, a contradiction. Thus we have proved that every vertex in N_i has exactly one neighbour in N_{i-1} .

Proof of Item (iii). The argument is very similar to the one used in the proof of **Item (ii)**: if there is an edge $\{u, v\}$ for some $u, v \in N_i$, then the paths respectively connecting u and v to C either intersect, what yields a cycle of length at most $1 + 2(h - 1) < g$, or they are vertex-disjoint, in which case we can build as above a cycle of length at most $1 + 2i + \lfloor \frac{g}{2} \rfloor \leq 1 + 2(h - 1) + \lfloor \frac{g}{2} \rfloor < g$.

Proof of Item (iv). As G is ℓ -reduced, every vertex of N_i has degree at least two. Together with **Item (ii)** and **Item (iii)**, this implies that every vertex of N_i has a neighbor in N_{i+1} . According to **Item (ii)**, every distinct vertices $u, v \in N_i$, have disjoint neighborhoods in N_{i+1} . Hence $|N_{i+1}| \geq |N_i|$.

Proof of Item (v). Let us now show that the cardinality of the N_i 's is increasing as follows: for every $i \in \llbracket 1, h - \ell - 1 \rrbracket$, $|N_{i+\ell}| \geq 2|N_i|$. For every $v \in N_i$, let $S_v \subseteq N_{i+\ell}$ be the subset of vertices at distance ℓ from v in $G\left[\bigcup_{p=i}^{i+\ell} N_p\right]$. By the structural description above it follows that every two distinct $u, v \in N_i$ yields two disjoint non-empty sets S_u and S_v . Also, by definition of the N_i 's, every vertex of $N_{i+\ell}$ belongs to S_u , for some $u \in N_i$. Therefore $\{S_u, u \in N_i\}$ is a partition of $N_{i+\ell}$ into $|N_i|$ subsets. If $|N_{i+\ell}| < 2|N_i|$, then there is a vertex $u \in N_i$ such that S_u contains only one vertex, that we call v . Let w be the (unique) neighbor of u in N_{i-1} . Then every interior vertex of the unique path linking w to v has degree two, and this path has length $\ell + 1$. This contradicts the fact that G is reduced, and thus $|N_{i+\ell}| \geq 2|N_i|$.

Proof of Item (vi). As a consequence of **Item (v)**, for every $i \in \llbracket 1, h - 1 \rrbracket$, we have $|N_i| \geq |N_1| \cdot 2^{\lfloor (i-1)/\ell \rfloor}$. Since every subdivision path of C has length at most ℓ (as G is ℓ -reduced), $|N_1| \geq \lceil \frac{g}{\ell} \rceil$, hence for every $i \in \llbracket 1, h - 1 \rrbracket$, $|N_i| \geq \lceil \frac{g}{\ell} \rceil \cdot 2^{\lfloor (i-1)/\ell \rfloor} \geq \frac{g}{\ell} \cdot 2^{\lfloor (i-1)/\ell \rfloor}$. We are now able to give a lower bound on

the number of vertices of G :

$$\begin{aligned} |V(G)| &\geq \sum_{i=0}^{h-1} |N_i| \geq g + \sum_{i=1}^{h-1} \frac{g}{\ell} \cdot 2^{\lfloor (i-1)/\ell \rfloor} \\ &\geq g + g \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{h-2}{\ell} \rfloor} 2^i = g \cdot 2^{\lfloor \frac{h-2}{\ell} \rfloor + 1} \geq g \cdot 2^{\lfloor \frac{g}{4\ell} \rfloor - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 3. *If T is a tree with $s \geq 2$ leaves and no ℓ -redundant edge, then $|V(T)| \leq 2\ell s - 3\ell + 1$.*

Proof. Let T be a tree as in the statement of the lemma and let T' be the tree obtained from T by dissolving every vertex of degree 2 (contracting an edge containing a vertex of degree 2 until no vertices of degree 2 are left). We denote by $s \geq 2$ the number of leaves in T' (which remains the same as in T) and by t the number of internal vertices of T' . Since T' is a tree, we have:

$$|E(T')| = |V(T')| - 1 = s + t - 1.$$

This together with handshaking lemma and observation that every internal vertex has degree at least 3 imply:

$$2(s + t - 1) = 2|E(T')| = \sum_{v \in V(T')} \deg(v) \geq s + 3t.$$

Subtracting $2t$ from both sides we get the following bound on the number of vertices of T' :

$$2s - 2 \geq s + t = |V(T')|.$$

Now, observe that since T does not contain an ℓ -redundant edge, it has at most $(\ell - 1)|E(T')|$ vertices of degree two, and hence

$$|V(T)| \leq |V(T')| + (\ell - 1)|E(T')| = \ell|V(T')| - \ell + 1 \leq 2\ell s - 3\ell + 1.$$

□

Corollary 2. *If F is a forest with $s \geq 2$ leaves or isolated vertices and without ℓ -redundant edges, then $|V(F)| \leq 2\ell s - 3\ell + 1$.*

Proof. First observe that if F has no connected component of order at least 3, then we have $|V(F)| = s \leq 2\ell s - 3\ell + 1$. The latter inequality holds for all $s \geq 2$ and $\ell \geq 1$ and one can verify it by observing that it is equivalent to $0 \leq 2(\ell - 1)(s - 2) + (\ell - 1) + (s - 2)$. On the other hand, if F has a connected component of order at least 3, we can add edges between internal vertices of different connected components of order at least 3 in order to obtain a forest with the same vertex set and the same number of isolated vertices and leaves

and containing exactly one tree T on at least 3 vertices. If s_1 is the number of leaves in T , then by [Lemma 3](#) we have $|V(T)| \leq 2ls_1 - 3\ell + 1$. The rest of the forest (consisting of components of order 1 and 2) contains $s - s_1$ vertices. Hence $|V(F)| \leq 2ls_1 - 3\ell + 1 + s - s_1 \leq 2ls - 3\ell + 1$. \square

Lemma 4. *If G is an ℓ -reduced graph not containing two ℓ -distant cycles, then $|V(G)| < 2\ell \mathbf{girth}(G) \Delta(G)^\ell$.*

Proof. Observe that as G is ℓ -reduced, it contains two ℓ -distant cycles as soon as it has more than one connected components. Therefore we shall now assume that G is connected. Let C be a cycle in G of length $g = \mathbf{girth}(G)$. We define N_i for every $i \in \llbracket 0, \ell \rrbracket$ and R as in [Lemma 2](#) and we set $\Delta = \Delta(G)$. According to [Item \(i\) of Lemma 2](#), R induces a forest in G . Also notice that every leaf or isolated vertex of $G[R]$ belongs to N_ℓ , otherwise it would have degree at most one in G , which would contradict the fact that G is ℓ -reduced. Besides, if $G[R]$ has a subdivision path of length more than ℓ , at least one of its internal vertices must belong to N_ℓ (and have neighbors in $N_{\ell-1}$), otherwise it would contradict the fact that G is ℓ -reduced. Let us consider the graph R^+ constructed from $G[R]$ by adding a neighbor of degree one to each vertex of N_ℓ which has degree two in $G[R]$. Now R^+ is a forest which has at most $|N_\ell|$ leaves or isolated vertices and has no ℓ -redundant edge: by [Corollary 2](#) we have $|V(R^+)| \leq 2\ell|N_\ell| - 3\ell + 1$.

The cycle C has g vertices each of degree at most Δ and with two neighbors in C , therefore $|N_1| \leq g(\Delta - 2)$ and by a similar argument we obtain $|N_i| \leq g(\Delta - 2)(\Delta - 1)^{i-1}$ for every $i \in \llbracket 2, \ell \rrbracket$. We are now able to give an upper-bound on the order of G :

$$\begin{aligned} |V(G)| &= |V(C)| + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} |N_i| + |R| \\ &\leq |V(C)| + g((\Delta - 1)^{\ell-1} - 1) + |V(R^+)| \\ &\leq g(\Delta - 1)^{\ell-1} + 2\ell g(\Delta - 2)(\Delta - 1)^{\ell-1} - 3\ell + 1 \\ &\leq 2\ell g \Delta^\ell - g(\Delta - 1)^{\ell-1} - 2\ell \\ &< 2\ell g \Delta^\ell. \end{aligned}$$

\square

Now we show that reduced graphs without two ℓ -distant cycles must have small girth.

Lemma 5. *If G is an ℓ -reduced graph not containing two ℓ -distant cycles, then $\mathbf{girth}(G) \leq 8\ell - 4$.*

Proof. Let us assume by contradiction that G has girth $g > 8\ell - 4$. We use the same notation for C, R and N_i (for every $i \in \llbracket 0, \ell \rrbracket$) as in [Lemma 2](#). As in [Lemma 4](#), R induces a forest, all the leaves and isolated vertices of which lie in N_ℓ . But since N_ℓ is independent and each $v \in N_\ell$ has exactly one neighbor in $N_{\ell-1}$ (by [Item \(ii\)](#) and [Item \(iii\)](#) of [Lemma 2](#), as $\ell < \lfloor \frac{g}{4} \rfloor$) we deduce that

$G[R]$ contains only components of order at least 3. Moreover, if we pick any leaf $v \in N_\ell$, there is in $G[R]$ a vertex of degree at least 3 which is at distance at most $\ell - 1$ from v , otherwise we would either find a vertex $u \in R \setminus N_\ell$ of degree one in G , or an ℓ -redundant edge, thus contradicting the fact that G is reduced.

Having learned the structure of the graph, we are ready to derive a contradiction on the value of the girth as follows. Pick an arbitrary component in $G[R]$ and a path P of maximal length in it. Let v and t be the two endpoints of the path. Let u be a vertex of degree at least three of minimal distance from v . Observe that such a vertex is unique and belongs to P . According to the previous paragraph, u is at distance at most $\ell - 1$ from the leaf v . Let v' be a vertex of maximal distance reachable from u in $G[R \setminus (P \setminus \{u\})]$, i.e. let v' be in the same connected component of $G[R \setminus (P \setminus \{u\})]$ as u with the longest possible distance from u . Observe that v' is a leaf and that the distance between t and v' in $G[R]$ is at most $|P|$ (by maximality of P). Therefore, v and v' are at distance at most $2(\ell - 1)$ in $G[R]$. Let Q be the unique path linking v to v' in the forest $G[R]$. Let P_v (resp. $P_{v'}$) be a shortest path from v (resp. v') to C and let w (resp. w') be the endpoint of P_v (resp. $P_{v'}$) in C . Note that since $v, v' \in N_\ell$, both of these paths have length ℓ . Let Q' be the shortest subpath of C linking w to w' and observe that Q' has length at most $\lfloor \frac{g}{2} \rfloor$. The subgraph $G[V(Q) \cup V(P_v) \cup V(P_{v'}) \cup V(Q')]$ clearly contains a cycle. This subgraph has at most $2(\ell - 1) + 2\ell + \frac{g}{2}$ edges hence $g \leq 8\ell - 4$, a contradiction. \square

Combining [Lemma 4](#) and [Lemma 5](#), we obtain the following result.

Corollary 3. *If G is an ℓ -reduced graph not containing two ℓ -distant cycles, then $|V(G)| < 2\ell(8\ell - 4) \Delta(G)^\ell$.*

We are now ready to prove [Theorem 2](#).

Proof of [Theorem 2](#). Consider the following procedure. Given a graph G , and two integers r and ℓ , we apply [Algorithm 1](#) and obtain a graph G' . If $|V(G')| \geq 2\ell(8\ell - 4) \Delta(G)^\ell$, then we output the graph $K_3 + K_3$, otherwise we output G' . The call to the reduction algorithm runs in $O(|V(G)| \ell)$ -time, as explained in [Lemma 1](#). Moreover, observe that either the procedure outputs the ℓ -reduced input graph, or $K_3 + K_3$ in which case, the input graph is known to contain two ℓ -distant cycles, by [Corollary 3](#). According to [Remark 1](#), the maximum degree of an ℓ -reduced graph is never more than the one of the original graph. Therefore the output instance is equivalent to the input with regard to the considered problem. At last, the output graph has order upper-bounded by $2\ell(8\ell - 4) \Delta(G)^\ell$. This proves the existence of a $(16\ell^2 \Delta^\ell)$ -kernel for this problem. \square

3 Dealing with more cycles

In this part, we focus on the structure of graphs not containing an ℓ -packing of r cycles, for some fixed positive integers r and ℓ . Using the ideas of the above section, we show that the problem SCATTERED CYCLES parameterized by Δ , r , and ℓ admits a $O(\ell^2 \Delta^\ell r \log(\ell^2 \Delta^\ell r))$ -kernel.

Definition 1. For positive integers $\ell \geq 1, r \geq 1, d$ we denote by $h_r^\ell(d)$ the least integer such that every ℓ -reduced graph G of degree at most d and with more than $h_r^\ell(d)$ vertices has an ℓ -packing of r cycles. When such a number does not exist, we set $h_r^\ell(d) = \infty$.

We showed in the previous section that $h_2^\ell(d) \leq 2\ell(8\ell - 4)d^\ell$ and it is easy to see that $h_1^\ell(d) = 1$. In this section we will show that for every $\ell \geq 2, r \geq 2, d \geq 1$ we have $h_r^\ell(d) \leq 24\ell^2 d^\ell r \log(8\ell^2 d^\ell r)$. Let us first give a lower bound on $h_r^\ell(d)$.

Lemma 6. For every $\ell \geq 1, r \geq 2, d \geq 2, h_r^\ell(d) \geq (r - 1) \lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor^{\ell-1}$.

Proof. We start with $r = 2$. If $d \in \{2, 3\}$, then set $G = C_3$, a cycle on 3 vertices. For any $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$, G is ℓ -reduced by definition and clearly does not contain two ℓ -distant cycles. By definition of $h_2^\ell(d)$, it follows that G must have at most $h_2^\ell(d)$ vertices and we obtain that $h_2^\ell(d) \geq |V(G)| = 3 > 1 = \lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor^{\ell-1}$ holds for $d \in \{2, 3\}$ and any $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$. Similarly, taking $G = C_3$, we can settle the lemma for $\ell = 1$ and $d \geq 2$. Suppose now $d \geq 4, \ell \geq 2$ and let G be an undirected de Bruijn graph of type $(\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor, \ell - 1)$, which is a regular graph of degree $2 \lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor$, diameter $\ell - 1$ and order $\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor^{\ell-1}$ (cf. [10, Section 2.3.1] for definition and properties). As the diameter of G is $\ell - 1$, G does not contain two ℓ -distant cycles and since each of its vertices has degree $2 \lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor \geq 4$, G must be ℓ -reduced. As before, we conclude that the graph G must have at most $h_2^\ell(d)$ vertices which establishes $h_2^\ell(d) \geq |V(G)| = \lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor^{\ell-1}$. Let us now consider the case $r > 2$. and let G_r be the disjoint union of $r - 1$ copies of the graph G . According to the remarks above, G_r is ℓ -reduced and does not contain an ℓ -packing of r cycles. Hence, $h_r^\ell(d) \geq |V(G_r)| = (r - 1) \lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor^{\ell-1}$. \square

For every r, d, ℓ positive integers, let $f_r^\ell(d) = 24\ell^2 d^\ell r \log(8\ell^2 d^\ell r)$. The following lemma states that every ℓ -reduced graph with degree at most d either contains an ℓ -packing of r cycles, or has size at most $f_r^\ell(d)$.

Lemma 7. For every positive integers $r \geq 2$ and d , we have $h_r^\ell(d) \leq f_r^\ell(d)$.

Proof. Let $r \geq 2, d, l \in \mathbb{N}$ be arbitrary positive integers and consider a graph G which is ℓ -reduced, with maximum degree at most d and not containing an ℓ -packing of r cycles. We use the same notation for C, R and N_i (for every $i \in \llbracket 0, \ell \rrbracket$) as in Lemma 2. Recall that $G[R]$ does not contain an ℓ -packing of $r - 1$ cycles (Item (i) of Lemma 2).

Notice that $R \setminus N_\ell$ does not contain a vertex of degree less than two nor an edge that is ℓ -redundant in $G[R]$. In what follows, we will reduce the graph $G[R]$ to the graph R^+ . Since R^+ is ℓ -reduced graph without an ℓ -packing of $r - 1$ cycles, it has bounded order, by induction. From this we will conclude the bound on $|R|$ and hence the bound on $|V(G)|$. Now, we need to count the number of vertices lost in reduction procedure. To make the calculation easier, we consider the slightly modified reduction routine Algorithm 2.

<p>Input: a graph G and the sets N_ℓ and R</p> <p>Output: the graph R^+</p> <p>$N := N_\ell$</p> <p>while N contains a vertex v of degree one do</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Let P be the longest subdivision path in $G[R]$ whose length is at most $\ell + 1$. Contract all the edges of P and keep the resulting vertex in N.</p> <p>while N contains a vertex v of degree two do</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Let u_1, u_2 be the two neighbors of v and let P be the maximal subdivision path going through v, of length at most $2\ell + 1$.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">if $E(P) \leq \ell$ then remove v from N.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">if $\ell < E(P) \leq 2\ell$ then contract a subpath of P with $P - \ell$ edges (and including vertex v) into a single vertex and keep the resulting vertex in $R \setminus N$.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">if $E(P) = 2\ell + 1$ then let P' be a subpath of P of length $\ell + 1$ starting at vertex v (and going through either u_1 or u_2). Contract all edges of the path P' into a single vertex and keep it in N.</p> <p>while N contains an isolated vertex v do</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">delete v</p>
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Algorithm 2: Reduction of $G[R]$.

Let us briefly describe this routine, which works on the graph $G[R]$. We consider a set $N \subseteq R$ with the property that every time we can apply the rule (R1) or (R2) to $G[R]$, there is a vertex of N where the rule can be applied. We will make sure that this property is an invariant of the algorithm. Hence, the graph will be reduced when none of the rules will be applicable to a vertex of N . As G is ℓ -reduced, N_ℓ satisfies the above property as it contains all vertices of R with a neighbor in $V(G) \setminus R$. Therefore we start the algorithm with $N = N_\ell$. If N contains a vertex v of degree one, (R2) allows us to delete it. To make the counting easier, we also delete vertices along the maximum subdivision path of length at most ℓ starting from v , which is also allowed by (R2). Similarly to what we do in Algorithm 1, we need to add the neighbor of the last deleted vertex to N because a reduction might be applicable to it in a later step. If N has a vertex of degree 2 that is incident with an ℓ -redundant edge, we can apply (R1) to contract this edge. Again, we contract more edges to make the calculations easier but we make sure that each edge we contract satisfies the requirements of (R1). We also add a vertex incident to the lastly contracted edge to N , for the same reason as previously. Besides, the isolated vertices belonging to N can be deleted from the graph. After completing these steps, N contains only vertices where none of our reductions rules can be applied: the graph is reduced. Let us now count vertices lost during the reduction.

Let d_1 be the initial number of vertices of degree one in $G[R]$. As there are no vertices of degree one in $R \setminus N_\ell$ we have $d_1 \leq |N_\ell|$. It is not hard to see that after each step of the first while loop of Algorithm 2, the quantity $|N| + d_1$

decreases by at least one. Notice also, that after each step of the second or third while loop the quantity $|N|$ decreases by at least one. To see this for the case $|E(P)| = 2\ell + 1$ in the second while loop, it is enough to note that the path P' must have at least 2 vertices in N as otherwise P' is a subdivision path of length more than ℓ in G , which is not possible as G is ℓ -reduced. Hence, all in all, at most $|N| + d_1$ steps are performed in the reduction algorithm. Now, notice that each step reduces the number of vertices in $G[R]$ by at most ℓ . Hence, at the end of the algorithm we will have an ℓ -reduced graph R^+ such that $|R| - |V(R^+)| \leq \ell(|N_\ell| + d) \leq 2\ell|N_\ell|$.

The graph R^+ is ℓ -reduced and does not contain an ℓ -packing of $r-1$ cycles: by definition of h_{r-1}^ℓ we have $|R^+| \leq h_{r-1}^\ell(d)$. Putting these bounds together, we obtain an inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
|V(G)| &= |C| + \sum_{1 \leq i < \ell} |N_i| + |R| \\
&\leq |C| + \sum_{1 \leq i < \ell} |N_i| + 2\ell|N_\ell| + |R^+| \\
&\leq g + \sum_{1 \leq i < \ell} g(d-2)(d-1)^{i-1} + 2\ell g(d-2)(d-1)^{\ell-1} + h_{r-1}^\ell(d) \\
&\leq 2\ell g d^\ell + h_{r-1}^\ell(d) \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

Now observe that when $g > 4\ell \log(2\ell d^\ell + h_{r-1}^\ell(d)) + 8\ell$, by **Item (v) of Lemma 2** we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
|V(G)| &\geq g 2^{\frac{g}{4\ell} - 2} \\
&> g 2^{\log(2\ell d^\ell + h_{r-1}^\ell(d))} \\
&\geq g(2\ell d^\ell + h_{r-1}^\ell(d)) \\
&> |V(G)| \tag{using (1)}
\end{aligned}$$

This contradiction leads to the conclusion that $g \leq 4\ell \log(2\ell d^\ell + h_{r-1}^\ell(d)) + 8\ell$ and putting this bound on the girth of G into (1) we get:

$$|V(G)| \leq 8\ell^2 d^\ell \log(8\ell d^\ell + 4h_{r-1}^\ell(d)) + h_{r-1}^\ell(d).$$

As this holds for every ℓ -reduced graph without r ℓ -distant cycles with degree bounded by d we obtain:

$$h_r(d) \leq 8\ell^2 d^\ell \log(8\ell d^\ell + 4h_{r-1}^\ell(d)) + h_{r-1}^\ell(d). \tag{2}$$

To finish the proof, we will check by induction on r that $h_r(d)$ is at most $f_r^\ell(d)$. It is true for $r = 2$ by **Corollary 3**. Suppose $r > 2$ and $f_{r-1}^\ell(d) \geq h_{r-1}^\ell(d)$, and

let $D = 8\ell^2 d^\ell$ for convenience. Then we have the following.

$$\begin{aligned}
f_r^\ell(d) - h_{r-1}^\ell(d) &\geq f_r^\ell(d) - f_{r-1}^\ell(d) && \text{(induction hypothesis)} \\
&= 3Dr \log(Dr) - 3D(r-1) \log(D(r-1)) \\
&\geq D \log((Dr)^3) \\
&\geq D \log(4\ell^2 d^\ell + (8\ell^2 d^\ell r)(4\ell^2 d^\ell r)(8\ell^2 d^\ell r)) \\
&\geq D \log(4\ell^2 d^\ell + 96\ell^2 d^\ell r \log(8\ell^2 d^\ell r)) && \text{(term by term, } r \geq 3) \\
&= 8\ell^2 d^\ell \log(8\ell^2 d^\ell + 4f_r^\ell(d)) \\
&\geq 8\ell^2 d^\ell \log(8\ell^2 d^\ell + 4h_r^\ell(d)) && \text{(induction hypothesis)}
\end{aligned}$$

Together with (2) this implies: $f_r^\ell(d) \geq h_{r-1}^\ell(d) + 8\ell^2 d^\ell \log(8\ell^2 d^\ell + 4h_r^\ell(d)) \geq h_r^\ell(d)$. Hence we are done. \square

We are now able to prove [Theorem 1](#).

Proof of [Theorem 1](#). Given a graph G and two integers r and ℓ , we apply [Algorithm 2](#) to obtain in $O(|V(G)|\ell)$ steps an ℓ -reduced graph G' with $\Delta(G) = \Delta(G')$, as explained in [Lemma 1](#) and [Remark 1](#).

If $|V(G')| \geq f_r^\ell(\Delta(G))$, then by the virtue of [Lemma 7](#) the graph G' contains an ℓ -packing of r cycles, and then so do G . In this case we output the equivalent instance $(r \cdot K_3, \ell, r)$ and otherwise we output (G', ℓ, r) . Observe that order of G' is bounded by $f_r^\ell(\Delta(G))$, a function of its maximum degree, ℓ , and r which are the parameters of this instance. This proves the existence of a kernel on $f_r^\ell(\Delta) = 24\ell^2 \Delta^\ell r \log(8\ell^2 \Delta^\ell r)$ vertices for the problem SCATTERED CYCLES parameterized by Δ , ℓ , and r . \square

4 The case of Disjoint Cycles

This section is devoted to the proof of [Theorem 3](#), which is similar in flavour with the proof of [[7](#), Corollary 2]. A *feedback-vertex-set* (*fvs* for short) of a graph G is a set of vertices meeting all the cycles of G . The proofs we will present here rely on the following results.

Proposition 1 (Erdős-Pósa Theorem [[6](#)]). *Let $f: \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be defined by $f(1) = 3$ and for every $k > 1$, $f(k) = 4k(\log k + \log \log k + 4) + k - 1$.*

For every integer $k > 1$, every graph contains either k disjoint cycles, or a fvs of at most $f(k)$ vertices.

Remark 2. For every $k \geq 3$, we have

$$f(k) \leq c \cdot k \log k, \quad \text{where } c = \frac{17 + 4 \log 3 + 4 \log \log 3}{\log 3} < 16.4.$$

Proposition 2 ([[1](#)]). *There is an algorithm that given an n -vertex graph computes in $O(n^2)$ -time a 2-approximation of a minimum fvs.*

Proof of Theorem 3. Let us describe the steps of a kernelization algorithm for DISJOINT CYCLES. We are given a graph G and an integer r . We assume that $r > 1$, and $\Lambda(G) > 1$, otherwise the problem is trivially solvable in polynomial time. If $r = 2$, then we use the algorithm of Theorem 2. Let G' be the graph obtained by the application on G of the reduction routine Algorithm 1, for $\ell = 1$. Using the algorithm of Proposition 2, we compute a 2-approximation of a minimum fvs X of G' . If $|X| > 2f(r)$, by Proposition 1 the graph G' contains r disjoint cycles (and so do G): we return the equivalent positive instance $(r \cdot K_3, r)$. Otherwise, we return (G', r) .

Let us now bound the order of G' in the latter case. Let $N = N_{G'}(X) \setminus X$ (the neighbors of X outside X) and let R be the graph obtained from the forest $G' \setminus X$ by adding a neighbor of degree one to every vertex of N that has degree two in $G' \setminus X$. Observe that R is a 1-reduced forest with N leaves: by Corollary 2 we get $|V(R)| \leq 2|N| - 2$. Let $\Lambda = \Lambda(G)$. As X is a fvs, for every vertex $u \in X$ the induced subgraph $G[N(u) \setminus X]$ is a forest. It is well-known that any forest has an independent set on at least half of its vertices. Therefore, $|G[N(u) \setminus X]| < 2\Lambda$, otherwise G would contain an induced $K_{1,\Lambda}$. We can then deduce that $|N| < 2\Lambda|X|$. We are now able to bound the order of G' , also using the fact that R is a supergraph of $G' \setminus X$:

$$\begin{aligned}
|V(G')| &= |X| + |V(G' \setminus X)| \\
&\leq |X| + |V(R)| \\
&< |X| + 4\Lambda|X| - 2 \\
&< 9\Lambda f(r) && \text{(as } \Lambda > 1) \\
|V(G')| &< 148\Lambda r \log r && \text{(using Remark 2)}
\end{aligned}$$

□

5 Hardness

This section contains the proofs of the hardness results claimed in Table 1. Let us first define the problem INDEPENDENT SET, as most of our proofs relies on its properties.

INDEPENDENT SET

Input: a graph G and an integer $r \geq 2$;

Question: Does G have a collection of r pairwise non-adjacent vertices?

The known facts that we will use about independent set are the following.

Proposition 3. INDEPENDENT SET is (i) NP-hard, even when restricted to graphs of maximum degree 3 [8]; and (ii) W[1]-hard when parameterized by r [5].

Lemma 8. *For every instance (G, r) of INDEPENDENT SET and for every $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$, $\ell \geq 2$ we can construct in $O(\ell |E(G)|)$ steps an instance (G', ℓ, r) of SCATTERED CYCLES with $|V(G')| = O(\ell |E(G)|)$ and $\Delta(G') = \Delta(G) + 2$ such that (G, r) is a positive instance iff (G', ℓ, r) is a positive instance.*

Proof. Let G' be the graph obtained from G by subdividing every edge $\ell - 2$ times and for every vertex v of the original graph adding the two vertices v' and v'' and the three edges $\{\{v, v'\}, \{v', v''\}, \{v'', v\}\}$ (calling C_v the obtained triangle). This construction requires to add ℓ new vertices for each edge of G and a constant number of new vertices for each vertex of G , hence it can be performed in $O(\ell |E(G)|)$ steps. Observe that $|V(G')| = 3|V(G)| + (\ell - 2)|E(G)| = O(\ell |E(G)|)$ and $\Delta(G') = \Delta + 2$. Let us show that for every $r \in \mathbb{N}$, G has an independent set of size r iff G' has an ℓ -packing of r cycles.

Direction “ \Rightarrow ”. Let $\{v_1, \dots, v_r\}$ be an independent set of size r in G . Then $\{C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_r}\}$ is an ℓ -packing of r cycles. Indeed, by definition of G' for every $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$, the graph C_{v_i} is a triangle. Besides, for every $i, j \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$, $i \neq j$, the vertices v_i and v_j are at distance 2 in G , hence C_{v_i} and C_{v_j} are at distance at least $2\ell - 4 \geq \ell$.

Direction “ \Leftarrow ”. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, \dots, S_r\}$ be an ℓ -packing of r cycles in G' . Observe that there is no cycle in G' no vertex of which belongs to the original graph G . Therefore for every $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$ the subgraph S_i contains a vertex v_i which belong to G . Moreover, for every $i, j \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$, $i \neq j$, the vertices v_i and v_j are at distance at least ℓ in G' (as \mathcal{S} is a ℓ -packing), thus they are at distance at least 2 if $\ell = 2$ and $\lceil \frac{\ell}{\ell-2} \rceil \geq 2$ otherwise in G . Consequently $\{v_1, \dots, v_r\}$ is an independent set of size r in G . \square

Corollary 4. *For every $\ell \geq 2$, if there is an algorithm solving the problem SCATTERED CYCLES in $f_\ell(r, \Delta, n)$ steps (where n is the order of the input graph and Δ its maximum degree) for some function $f_\ell: \mathbb{N}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, then there is an algorithm solving INDEPENDENT SET in at most $(f_\ell(r, \Delta + 2, n^{O(1)}) + n^{O(1)})$ steps.*

Corollary 5. SCATTERED CYCLES is (a) NP-hard when restricted to $\ell = 2$ and $\Delta = 5$; and (b) W[1]-hard when parameterized by r and ℓ .

Proof. **Item (a).** Let $\ell = 2$. The reduction of **Lemma 8** produces in polynomial time an instance of the problem SCATTERED CYCLES restricted to graphs of maximum degree 5 from an instance of INDEPENDENT SET restricted to graphs of maximum degree 3. Using **item (i) of Proposition 3** it follows that SCATTERED CYCLES is NP-hard even when $\Delta = 5$ and $\ell = 2$.

Item (b) is a consequence of **Lemma 8** and of **item (ii) of Proposition 3**. \square

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