

# A subexponential parameterized algorithm for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION

Ivan Bliznets<sup>1</sup>    Fedor V. Fomin<sup>2</sup>  
Marcin Pilipczuk<sup>2</sup>    Michał Pilipczuk<sup>2</sup>

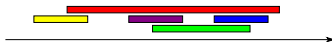
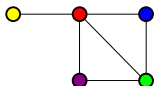
<sup>1</sup>St. Petersburg Academic University of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Informatics, University of Bergen, Norway

ESA'14, Wrocław,  
September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

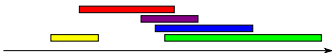
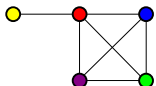
# (Proper) interval graphs

- **Interval graphs:** graphs admitting an intersection model of intervals on a line.



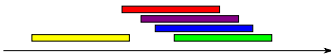
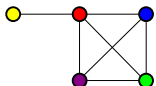
# (Proper) interval graphs

- **Interval graphs**: graphs admitting an intersection model of intervals on a line.
- **Proper interval graphs**: graphs admitting an intersection model of intervals on a line s.t. no interval contains any other interval.



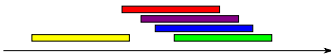
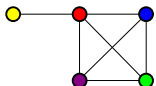
# (Proper) interval graphs

- **Interval graphs**: graphs admitting an intersection model of intervals on a line.
- **Proper** interval graphs: graphs admitting an intersection model of intervals on a line **s.t. no interval contains any other interval**.
- **Unit** interval graphs: graphs admitting an intersection model of unit intervals on a line.



# (Proper) interval graphs

- **Interval graphs**: graphs admitting an intersection model of intervals on a line.
- **Proper** interval graphs: graphs admitting an intersection model of intervals on a line **s.t. no interval contains any other interval**.
- **Unit** interval graphs: graphs admitting an intersection model of **unit** intervals on a line.
- **PIG = UIG**.



# The problem

## (PROPER) INTERVAL COMPLETION

**Input:** A graph  $G$  and an integer  $k$

**Parameter:**  $k$

**Question:** Can one turn  $G$  into a (proper) interval graph by adding at most  $k$  edges?

# The problem

## (PROPER) INTERVAL COMPLETION

**Input:** A graph  $G$  and an integer  $k$

**Parameter:**  $k$

**Question:** Can one turn  $G$  into a (proper) interval graph by adding at most  $k$  edges?

- **This talk:** FPT algorithms for PIC (time  $f(k) \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ )

# The problem

## (PROPER) INTERVAL COMPLETION

**Input:** A graph  $G$  and an integer  $k$

**Parameter:**  $k$

**Question:** Can one turn  $G$  into a (proper) interval graph by adding at most  $k$  edges?

- **This talk:** FPT algorithms for PIC (time  $f(k) \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ )
- **Related paper:** [the same about IC](#)



# History

- Kaplan et al., 1994:  $16^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithms for completion to chordal and proper interval graphs.

# History

- Kaplan et al., 1994:  $16^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithms for completion to chordal and proper interval graphs.
  - Approach via deleting *forbidden induced subgraphs*.

# History

- Kaplan et al., 1994:  $16^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithms for completion to chordal and proper interval graphs.
  - Approach via deleting *forbidden induced subgraphs*.
  - For PIC, the running time was later reduced to  $4^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ .

# History

- Kaplan et al., 1994:  $16^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithms for completion to chordal and proper interval graphs.
  - Approach via deleting *forbidden induced subgraphs*.
  - For PIC, the running time was later reduced to  $4^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ .
- Villanger et al., 2007: a  $k^{2k} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithm for IC.

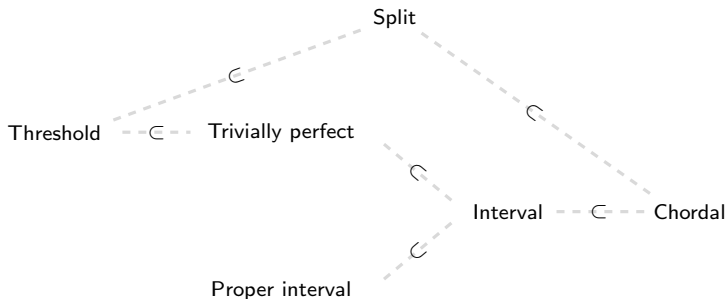
# History

- Kaplan et al., 1994:  $16^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithms for completion to chordal and proper interval graphs.
  - Approach via deleting *forbidden induced subgraphs*.
  - For PIC, the running time was later reduced to  $4^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ .
- Villanger et al., 2007: a  $k^{2k} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithm for IC.
- Fomin and Villanger, 2012: a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithm for CHORDAL COMPLETION.

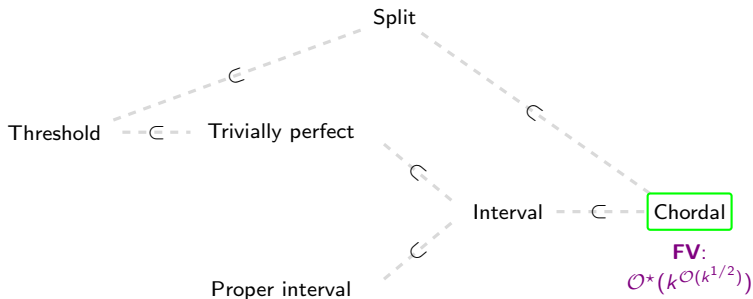
# History

- Kaplan et al., 1994:  $16^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithms for completion to chordal and proper interval graphs.
  - Approach via deleting *forbidden induced subgraphs*.
  - For PIC, the running time was later reduced to  $4^k \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ .
- Villanger et al., 2007: a  $k^{2k} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithm for IC.
- Fomin and Villanger, 2012: a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithm for CHORDAL COMPLETION.
- Do other completion problems admit subexponential parameterized algorithms?

# Subexponential algorithms

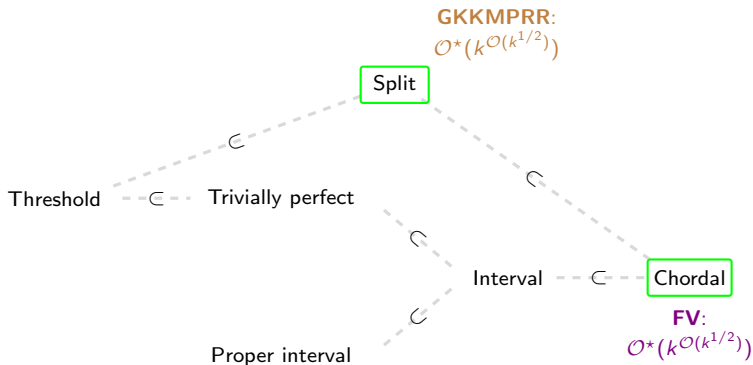


# Subexponential algorithms

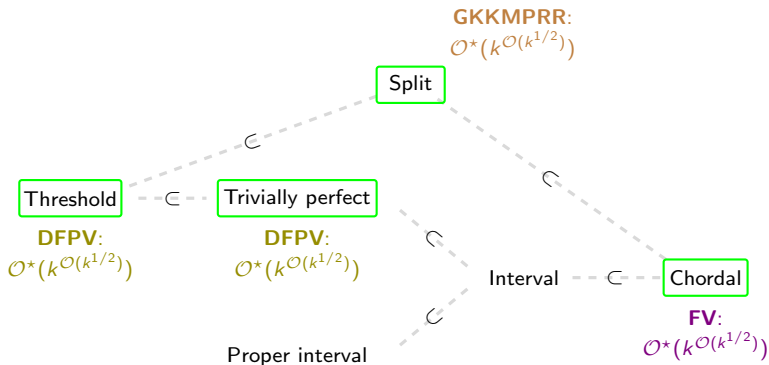




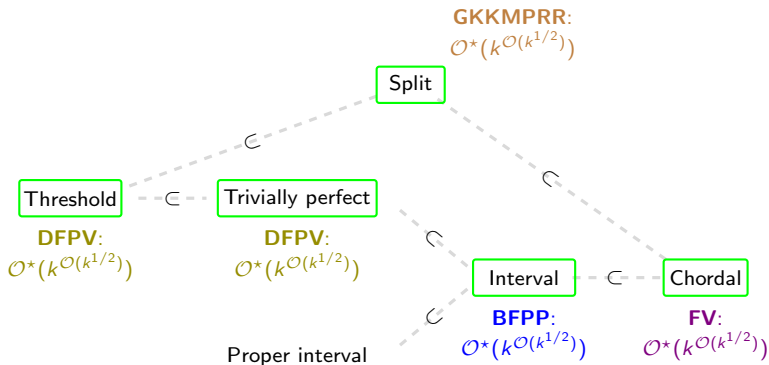
# Subexponential algorithms



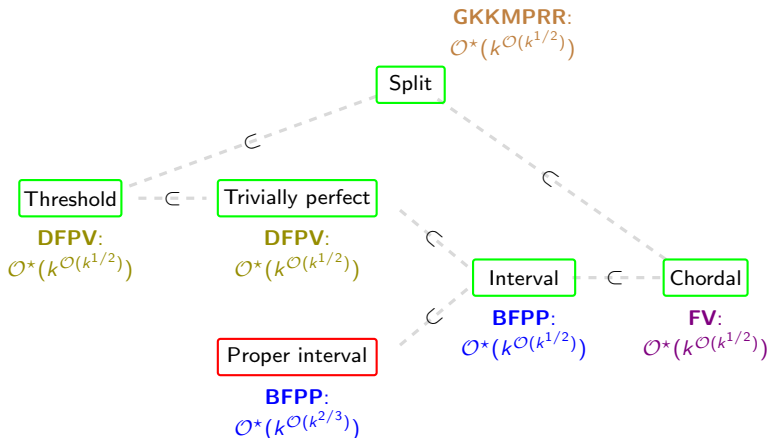
# Subexponential algorithms



# Subexponential algorithms



# Subexponential algorithms



# SUBEPT and ETH

- For many other edge modification problems, under ETH one can exclude existence of a  $2^{o(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$  algorithm.

# SUBEPT and ETH

- For many other edge modification problems, under ETH one can exclude existence of a  $2^{o(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$  algorithm.
- Examples:  $C_4$ -FREE DELETION,  $C_4$ -FREE COMPLETION, TRIVIALY PERFECT DELETION, COGRAPH COMPLETION... (DFPV).

# SUBEPT and ETH

- For many other edge modification problems, under ETH one can exclude existence of a  $2^{o(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$  algorithm.
- Examples:  $C_4$ -FREE DELETION,  $C_4$ -FREE COMPLETION, TRIVIAALLY PERFECT DELETION, COGRAPH COMPLETION... (DFPV).
- Essentially, the presented completion problems are singular cases for which subexponential parameterized algorithms are possible.

# The approach of FV

- **Standard view:** Kill all the forbidden subgraphs by adding as few edges as possible.



# The approach of FV

- **Standard view:** Kill all the forbidden subgraphs by adding as few edges as possible.
- **Alternative view:** Find a shape of the decomposition of the completed graph that requires the least number of fill edges.

# The approach of FV

- **Standard view:** Kill all the forbidden subgraphs by adding as few edges as possible.
- **Alternative view:** Find a shape of the decomposition of the completed graph that requires the least number of fill edges.
- Each of the considered graph classes has a decomposition: a clique tree, an interval model, etc.

# The approach of FV

- **Standard view:** Kill all the forbidden subgraphs by adding as few edges as possible.
- **Alternative view:** Find a shape of the decomposition of the completed graph that requires the least number of fill edges.
- Each of the considered graph classes has a decomposition: a clique tree, an interval model, etc.
- Decomposition has building blocks, e.g., maximal cliques.

# The approach of FV

- **Standard view:** Kill all the forbidden subgraphs by adding as few edges as possible.
- **Alternative view:** Find a shape of the decomposition of the completed graph that requires the least number of fill edges.
- Each of the considered graph classes has a decomposition: a clique tree, an interval model, etc.
- Decomposition has building blocks, e.g., maximal cliques.
- A chordal graph has  $\leq n + 1$  maximal cliques.

# The approach of FV

- **Standard view:** Kill all the forbidden subgraphs by adding as few edges as possible.
- **Alternative view:** Find a shape of the decomposition of the completed graph that requires the least number of fill edges.
- Each of the considered graph classes has a decomposition: a clique tree, an interval model, etc.
- Decomposition has building blocks, e.g., maximal cliques.
- A chordal graph has  $\leq n + 1$  maximal cliques.
- **Idea:** A graph that lacks  $k$  edges to being a chordal graph, has  $\leq k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  sets that can become a clique after completion (*potential maximal cliques*).

# The approach of FV

- **Algorithm:**

# The approach of FV

- **Algorithm:**

- Enumerate potential building blocks. Hopefully there is  $2^{o(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$  of them.

# The approach of FV

- **Algorithm:**

- Enumerate potential building blocks. Hopefully there is  $2^{o(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$  of them.
- Perform a dynamic programming algorithm that assembles the decomposition.



# The approach of FV

- **Algorithm:**

- Enumerate potential building blocks. Hopefully there is  $2^{o(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$  of them.
- Perform a dynamic programming algorithm that assembles the decomposition.
- In the DP, keep track of the minimum possible number of fill edges.

# The approach of FV

- **Algorithm:**

- Enumerate potential building blocks. Hopefully there is  $2^{o(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$  of them.
- Perform a dynamic programming algorithm that assembles the decomposition.
- In the DP, keep track of the minimum possible number of fill edges.

- **Ingredients:**

# The approach of FV

- **Algorithm:**

- Enumerate potential building blocks. Hopefully there is  $2^{o(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$  of them.
- Perform a dynamic programming algorithm that assembles the decomposition.
- In the DP, keep track of the minimum possible number of fill edges.

- **Ingredients:**

- Final DP that assembles the decomposition.

# The approach of FV

- **Algorithm:**

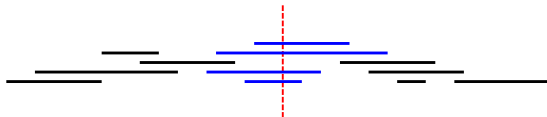
- Enumerate potential building blocks. Hopefully there is  $2^{o(k)} \cdot n^{O(1)}$  of them.
- Perform a dynamic programming algorithm that assembles the decomposition.
- In the DP, keep track of the minimum possible number of fill edges.

- **Ingredients:**

- Final DP that assembles the decomposition.
- Enumeration of building blocks.

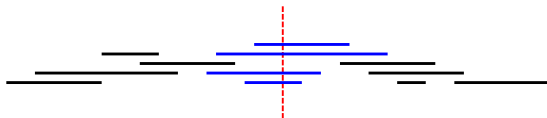
# First try for INTERVAL COMPLETION

- **Section:** a set of intervals pinpointed by a vertical line.



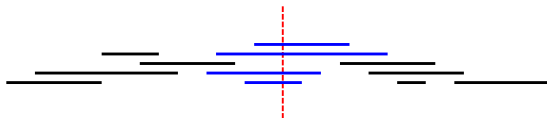
# First try for INTERVAL COMPLETION

- **Section:** a set of intervals pinpointed by a vertical line.
- **DP state:** A pair  $(L, \Omega)$ , where



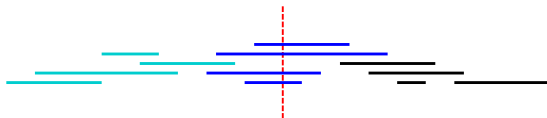
# First try for INTERVAL COMPLETION

- **Section:** a set of intervals pinpointed by a vertical line.
- **DP state:** A pair  $(L, \Omega)$ , where
  - $\Omega$  is a potential section;



# First try for INTERVAL COMPLETION

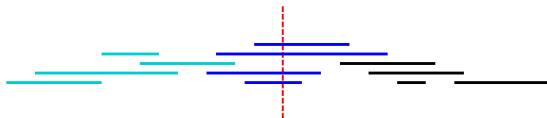
- **Section:** a set of intervals pinpointed by a vertical line.
- **DP state:** A pair  $(L, \Omega)$ , where
  - $\Omega$  is a potential section;
  - $L$  is a subset of cc of  $G - \Omega$  that will go to the left.





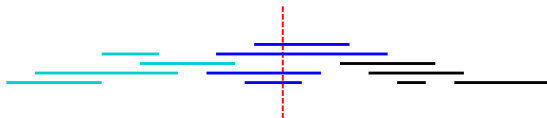
# First try for INTERVAL COMPLETION

- **Section:** a set of intervals pinpointed by a vertical line.
- **DP state:** A pair  $(L, \Omega)$ , where
  - $\Omega$  is a potential section;
  - $L$  is a subset of cc of  $G - \Omega$  that will go to the left.
- $DP[L, \Omega]$  is the minimum number of fill edges needed to make  $G[L \cup \Omega]$  interval with  $\Omega$  being the end-clique.



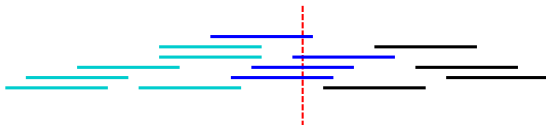
# First try for INTERVAL COMPLETION

- **Section:** a set of intervals pinpointed by a vertical line.
- **DP state:** A pair  $(L, \Omega)$ , where
  - $\Omega$  is a potential section;
  - $L$  is a subset of cc of  $G - \Omega$  that will go to the left.
- $DP[L, \Omega]$  is the minimum number of fill edges needed to make  $G[L \cup \Omega]$  interval with  $\Omega$  being the end-clique.
- If we had a family  $\mathcal{N}$  capturing all the relevant states, then the DP computes the optimum solution in time  $\text{poly}(|\mathcal{N}|)$ .



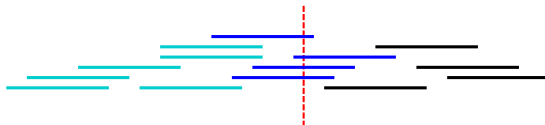
# First try for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION

- Let's try the same approach for the states.



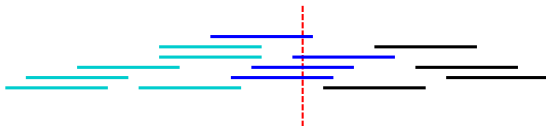
# First try for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION

- Let's try the same approach for the states.
- **Problem:** The section itself is not enough!



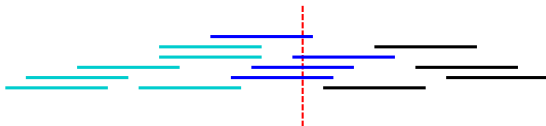
# First try for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION

- Let's try the same approach for the states.
- **Problem:** The section itself is not enough!
  - During construction we need to make sure intervals are closed in the same order they were opened.



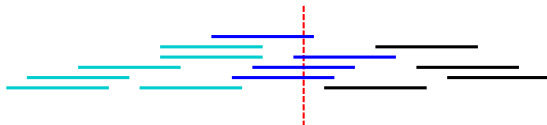
# First try for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION

- Let's try the same approach for the states.
- **Problem:** The section itself is not enough!
  - During construction we need to make sure intervals are closed in the same order they were opened.
- Proposition for a state:  $(L, \Omega, \sigma_\Omega)$ , where  $\sigma_\Omega$  is an ordering of  $\Omega$ .



# First try for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION

- Let's try the same approach for the states.
- **Problem:** The section itself is not enough!
  - During construction we need to make sure intervals are closed in the same order they were opened.
- Proposition for a state:  $(L, \Omega, \sigma_\Omega)$ , where  $\sigma_\Omega$  is an ordering of  $\Omega$ .
- Having all possible orderings is too expensive.



# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:



# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:
  - Finding  $n^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.

# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Finding  $n^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Finding  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  candidates for sections is more difficult.

# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Finding  $n^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Finding  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  candidates for sections is more difficult.
- We cannot have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  partitions into left and right!

# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Finding  $n^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Finding  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  candidates for sections is more difficult.
- We cannot have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  partitions into left and right!
- We need to remodel the whole DP to construct this partition along the way.

# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Finding  $n^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Finding  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  candidates for sections is more difficult.
- We cannot have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  partitions into left and right!
- We need to remodel the whole DP to construct this partition along the way.

- PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION:

# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Finding  $n^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Finding  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  candidates for sections is more difficult.
- We cannot have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  partitions into left and right!
- We need to remodel the whole DP to construct this partition along the way.

- PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Bessy, Perez:  $\mathcal{O}(k^3)$  kernel for the problem, so  $n = \mathcal{O}(k^3)$ .

# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Finding  $n^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Finding  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  candidates for sections is more difficult.
- We cannot have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  partitions into left and right!
- We need to remodel the whole DP to construct this partition along the way.

- PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Bessy, Perez:  $\mathcal{O}(k^3)$  kernel for the problem, so  $n = \mathcal{O}(k^3)$ .
- Finding  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k)}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.

# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Finding  $n^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Finding  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  candidates for sections is more difficult.
- We cannot have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  partitions into left and right!
- We need to remodel the whole DP to construct this partition along the way.

- PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Bessy, Perez:  $\mathcal{O}(k^3)$  kernel for the problem, so  $n = \mathcal{O}(k^3)$ .
- Finding  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k)}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Getting partition into left/right from a candidate is very easy.



# And how this really works...

- INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Finding  $n^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Finding  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  candidates for sections is more difficult.
- We cannot have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{k})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  partitions into left and right!
- We need to remodel the whole DP to construct this partition along the way.

- PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION:

- Bessy, Perez:  $\mathcal{O}(k^3)$  kernel for the problem, so  $n = \mathcal{O}(k^3)$ .
- Finding  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k)}$  candidates for sections is not that difficult.
- Getting partition into left/right from a candidate is very easy.
- We are not able to enumerate  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k)}$  candidates for the ordering.

# Expensive vertices and sections

- **Expensive vertices:** vertices that have more than  $\tau = k^{1/3}$  incident fill edges.

# Expensive vertices and sections

- **Expensive vertices:** vertices that have more than  $\tau = k^{1/3}$  incident fill edges.
  - There is at most  $2k^{2/3}$  of them.

# Expensive vertices and sections

- **Expensive vertices:** vertices that have more than  $\tau = k^{1/3}$  incident fill edges.
  - There is at most  $2k^{2/3}$  of them.
  - Guess all of them and their positions.

# Expensive vertices and sections

- **Expensive vertices:** vertices that have more than  $\tau = k^{1/3}$  incident fill edges.
  - There is at most  $2k^{2/3}$  of them.
  - Guess all of them and their positions.
  - Move to a sandwich problem.

# Expensive vertices and sections

- **Expensive vertices:** vertices that have more than  $\tau = k^{1/3}$  incident fill edges.
  - There is at most  $2k^{2/3}$  of them.
  - Guess all of them and their positions.
  - Move to a sandwich problem.
- Provided that expensive vertices are guessed, there is  $k^{\mathcal{O}(\tau)} = k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/3})}$  candidates for sections and left/right.

# Dealing with the ordering of a section

- The ordering would be possible to reconstruct if we knew all the fill edges incident to the section.

# Dealing with the ordering of a section

- The ordering would be possible to reconstruct if we knew all the fill edges incident to the section.
- If there were  $k^{2/3}$  of them, then there would be  $n^{2k^{2/3}}$  guesses for such edges.



# Dealing with the ordering of a section

- The ordering would be possible to reconstruct if we knew all the fill edges incident to the section.
- If there were  $k^{2/3}$  of them, then there would be  $n^{2k^{2/3}}$  guesses for such edges.
- Ergo, we have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})}$  candidates for sections together with their orderings, provided they are *cheap* — incident to at most  $k^{2/3}$  fill edges.

# Dealing with the ordering of a section

- The ordering would be possible to reconstruct if we knew all the fill edges incident to the section.
- If there were  $k^{2/3}$  of them, then there would be  $n^{2k^{2/3}}$  guesses for such edges.
- Ergo, we have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})}$  candidates for sections together with their orderings, provided they are *cheap* — incident to at most  $k^{2/3}$  fill edges.
- **Layer-one DP:** go from a cheap section to a cheap section.

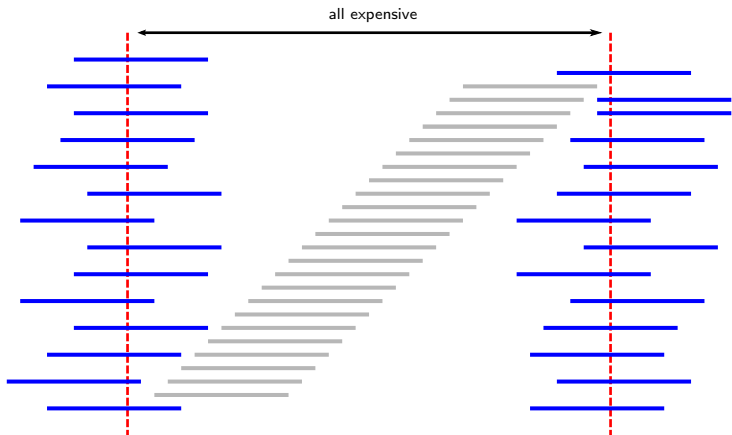
# Dealing with the ordering of a section

- The ordering would be possible to reconstruct if we knew all the fill edges incident to the section.
- If there were  $k^{2/3}$  of them, then there would be  $n^{2k^{2/3}}$  guesses for such edges.
- Ergo, we have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})}$  candidates for sections together with their orderings, provided they are *cheap* — incident to at most  $k^{2/3}$  fill edges.
- **Layer-one DP**: go from a cheap section to a cheap section.
- We need to compute the best possible completion between two cheap sections, assuming that all the sections in between are expensive.

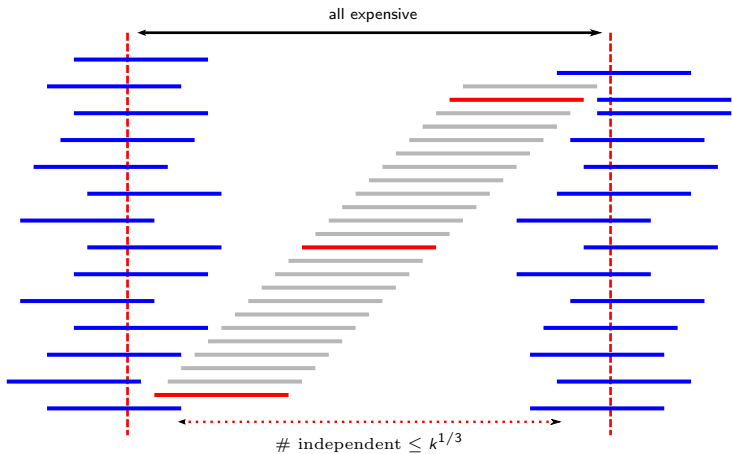
# Dealing with the ordering of a section

- The ordering would be possible to reconstruct if we knew all the fill edges incident to the section.
- If there were  $k^{2/3}$  of them, then there would be  $n^{2k^{2/3}}$  guesses for such edges.
- Ergo, we have  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})}$  candidates for sections together with their orderings, provided they are *cheap* — incident to at most  $k^{2/3}$  fill edges.
- **Layer-one DP**: go from a cheap section to a cheap section.
- We need to compute the best possible completion between two cheap sections, assuming that all the sections in between are expensive.
- For this **Layer-two DP**.

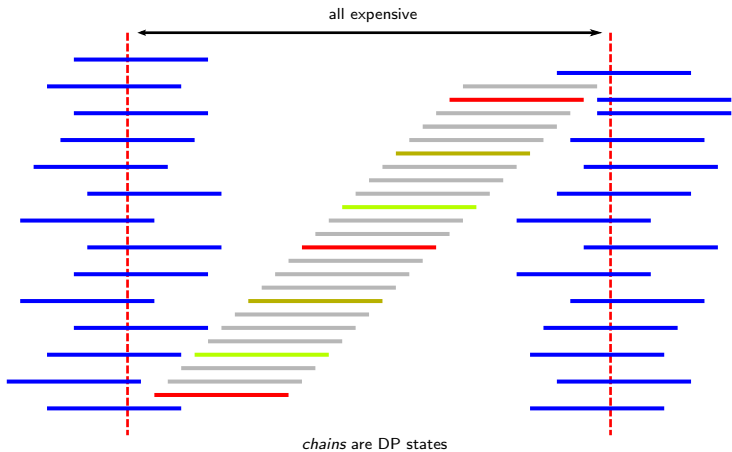
# Between consecutive cheap sections



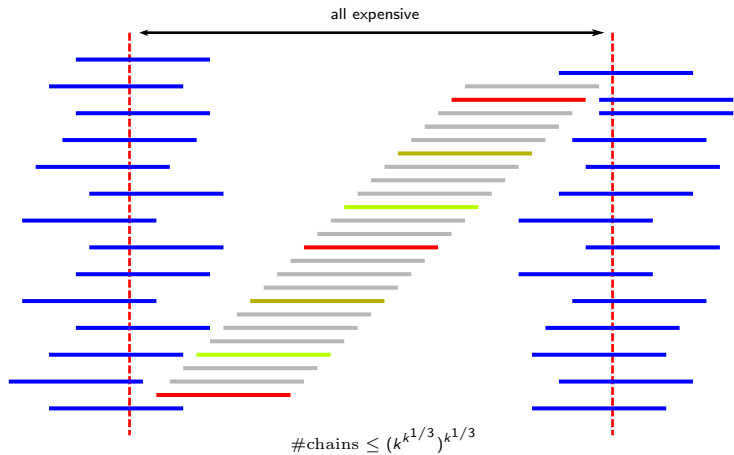
# Between consecutive cheap sections



# Between consecutive cheap sections



# Between consecutive cheap sections





# And what happens in the paper really

- Almost all the technical details hidden in this sketch.

# And what happens in the paper really

- Almost all the technical details hidden in this sketch.
- Instead of interval model, we work on an *umbrella ordering*.

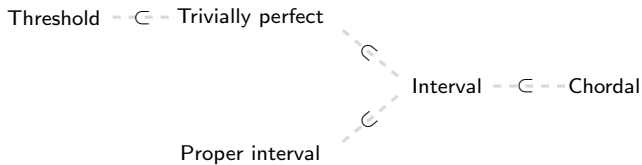
# And what happens in the paper really

- Almost all the technical details hidden in this sketch.
- Instead of interval model, we work on an *umbrella ordering*.
- Perfect twins: need to canonize the model to break the ties.

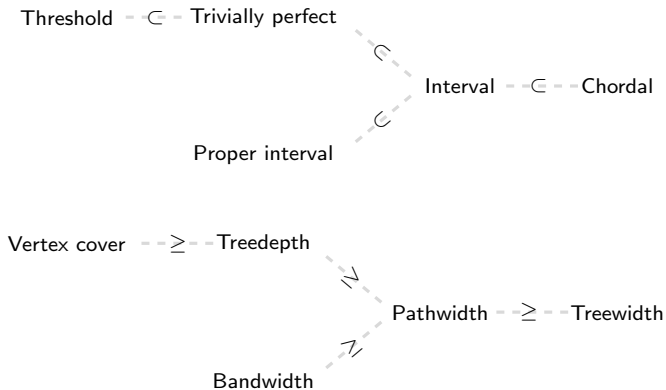
# And what happens in the paper really

- Almost all the technical details hidden in this sketch.
- Instead of interval model, we work on an *umbrella ordering*.
- Perfect twins: need to canonize the model to break the ties.
- Many more details in the second-layer DP.

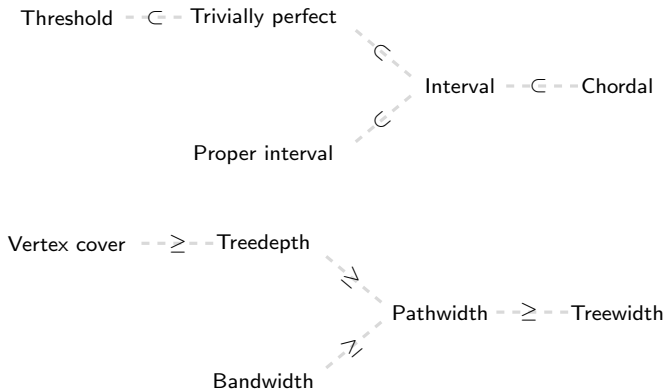
# Conclusions



# Conclusions



# Conclusions



- **Correspondence:** parameter  $p(\cdot)$  is the minimum possible maximum clique size in a completion to class  $\Pi$  (minus 1).

## ... and open problems

- We gave a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})} + \mathcal{O}(nm(kn + m))$  algorithm for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION.



## ... and open problems

- We gave a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})} + \mathcal{O}(nm(kn + m))$  algorithm for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION.
- Seems like existence of subexponential parameterized algorithms is connected to existence of a clique-like decomposition.

## ... and open problems

- We gave a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})} + \mathcal{O}(nm(kn + m))$  algorithm for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION.
- Seems like existence of subexponential parameterized algorithms is connected to existence of a clique-like decomposition.
- **Open:** obtain a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ -time algorithm.

## ... and open problems

- We gave a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})} + \mathcal{O}(nm(kn + m))$  algorithm for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION.
- Seems like existence of subexponential parameterized algorithms is connected to existence of a clique-like decomposition.
- **Open:** obtain a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ -time algorithm.
  - **Now:** Layer-two DP state is a  $\tau$ -tuple of objects from a set of size roughly  $k^\tau$ .

## ... and open problems

- We gave a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})} + \mathcal{O}(nm(kn + m))$  algorithm for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION.
- Seems like existence of subexponential parameterized algorithms is connected to existence of a clique-like decomposition.
- **Open:** obtain a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ -time algorithm.
  - **Now:** Layer-two DP state is a  $\tau$ -tuple of objects from a set of size roughly  $k^\tau$ .
- **Open:** obtain a lower bound excluding  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithms for the completion problems.

## ... and open problems

- We gave a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})} + \mathcal{O}(nm(kn + m))$  algorithm for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION.
- Seems like existence of subexponential parameterized algorithms is connected to existence of a clique-like decomposition.
- **Open:** obtain a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ -time algorithm.
  - **Now:** Layer-two DP state is a  $\tau$ -tuple of objects from a set of size roughly  $k^\tau$ .
- **Open:** obtain a lower bound excluding  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithms for the completion problems.
- **Known reductions exclude a  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/6})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithm under ETH.**

## ... and open problems

- We gave a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{2/3})} + \mathcal{O}(nm(kn + m))$  algorithm for PROPER INTERVAL COMPLETION.
- Seems like existence of subexponential parameterized algorithms is connected to existence of a clique-like decomposition.
- **Open:** obtain a  $k^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$ -time algorithm.
  - **Now:** Layer-two DP state is a  $\tau$ -tuple of objects from a set of size roughly  $k^\tau$ .
- **Open:** obtain a lower bound excluding  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/2})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithms for the completion problems.
- Known reductions exclude a  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k^{1/6})} \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  algorithm under ETH.
- **Thank you for attention!**