

Minimum Bisection is fixed-parameter tractable

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Bertinoro Workshop on Graphs,
December 17th, 2013

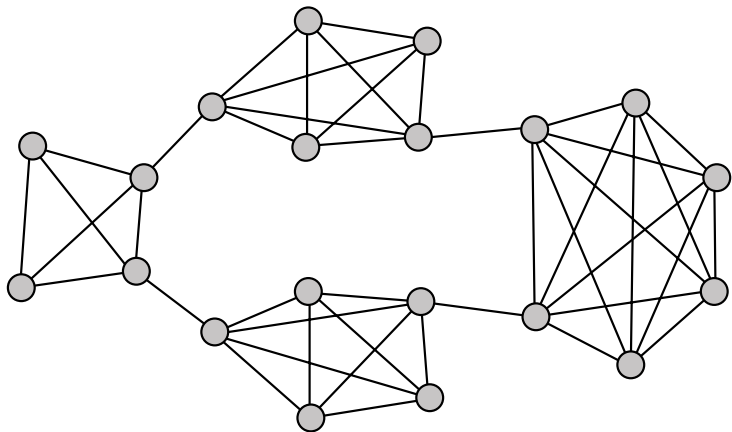
The problem

MINIMUM BISECTION

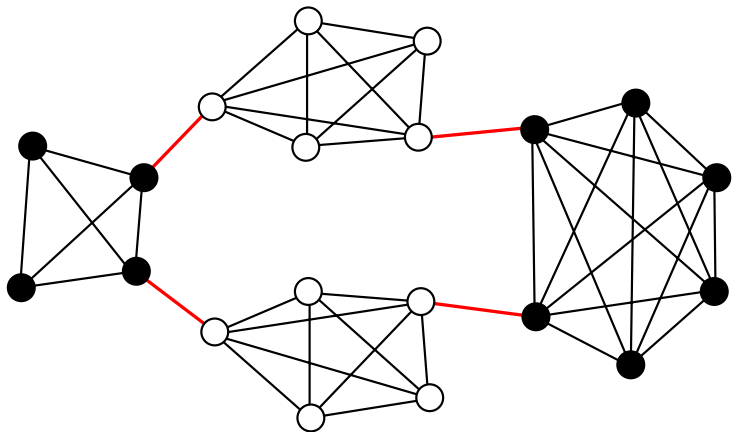
Input: A graph G with $|V(G)| = 2n$ and an integer k

Question: Does there exist a partition (A, B) of $V(G)$ such that $|A| = |B| = n$ and $|E(A, B)| \leq k$?

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- **Our result:** MINBISECTION is fixed-parameter tractable when parameterized by k .
- **Running time:** $2^{\mathcal{O}(k^3)} \cdot n^3 \log^3 n$

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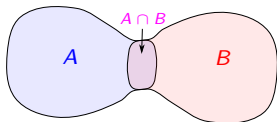
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Unbreakable sets

- (A, B) is a *separation* if $A \cup B = V(G)$ and $E(A \setminus B, B \setminus A) = \emptyset$.
 $A \cap B$ is the *separator*, and $|A \cap B|$ is the *order* of the separation.

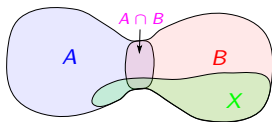


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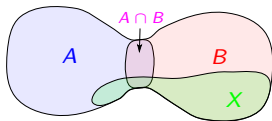
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- **Intuition:** a separation of small order can carve out only a small portion of X .



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Let G be a graph and k be an integer. Then there exists a tree decomposition $\mathcal{T} = (T, \{B_u\}_{u \in V(T)})$ of G such that:

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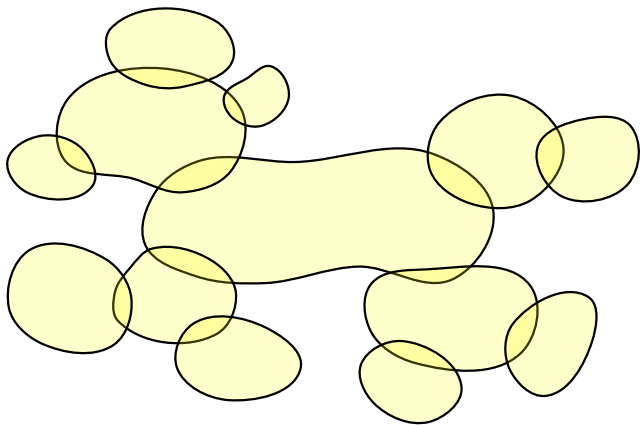
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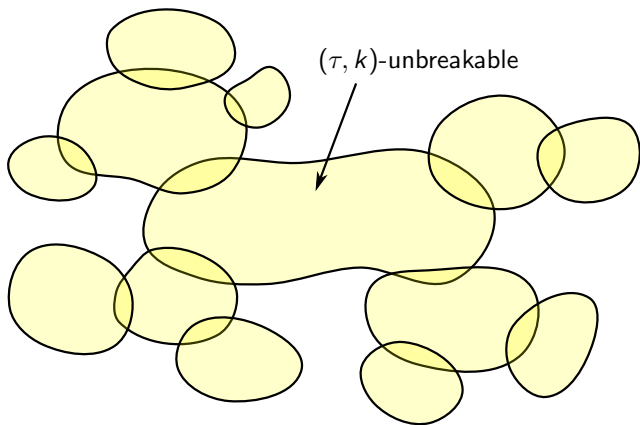
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Moreover, this decomposition can be computed in $2^{\mathcal{O}(k^2)} \cdot n^2 m$ time.

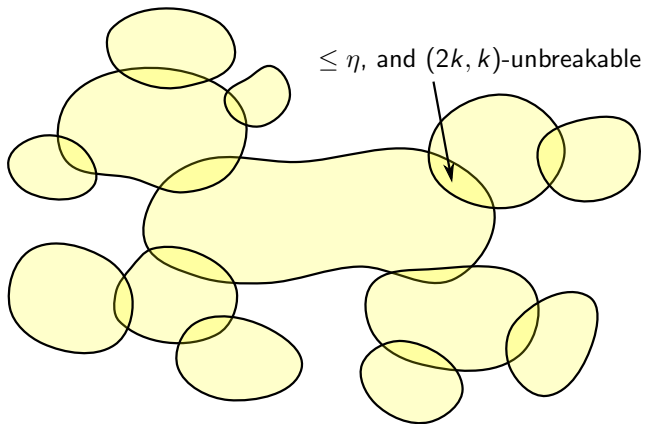
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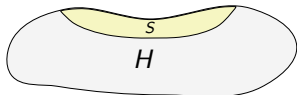
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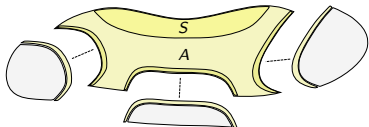
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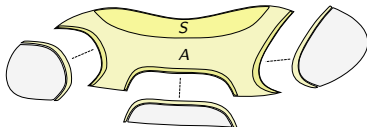
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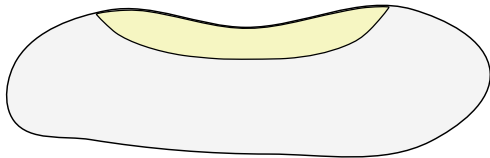
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- Then recurse into the connected components below.



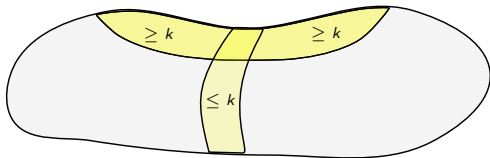
Breakable S

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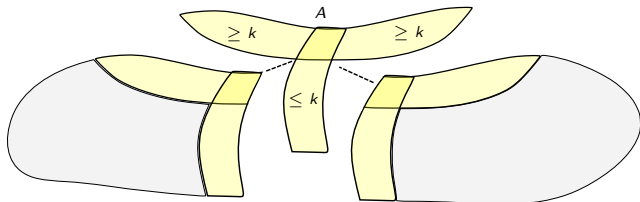
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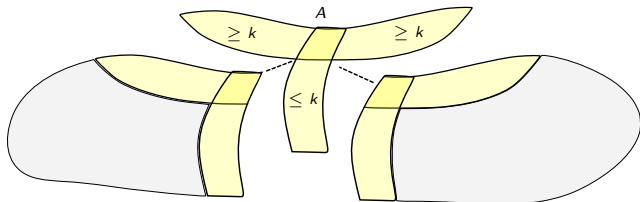
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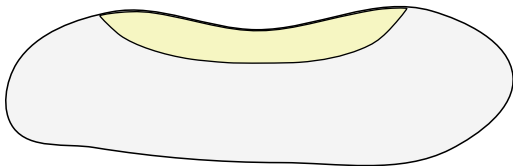
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- Every connected component below is either on the left or on the right, so it sees only $\leq \eta$ vertices from A .



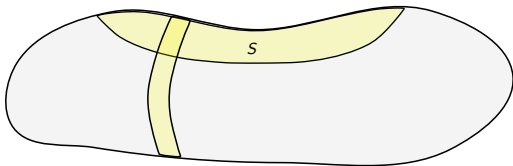
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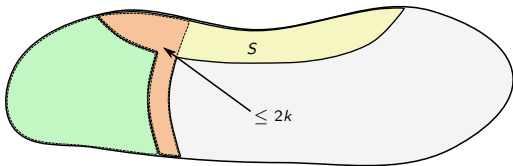
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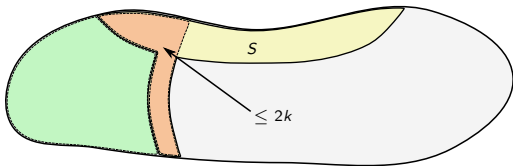
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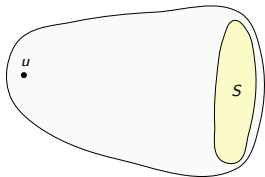


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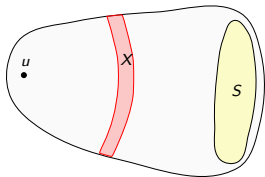
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- **Idea:** Mark greedily **all** possible such carvings; what is left constitutes A .



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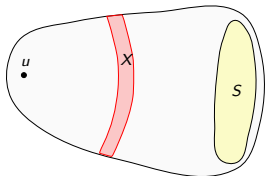


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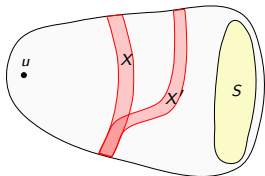
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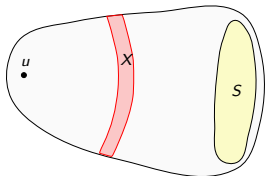
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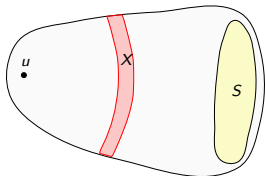
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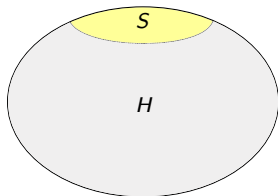
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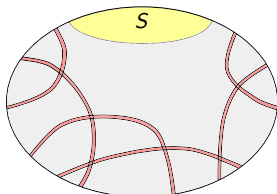


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- **Note:** minimality $\Rightarrow X = N(\text{reach}(u, H \setminus X))$.
- For fixed u and S , there are at most 4^k important u - S separators of size at most k . [Chen et al., Marx and Razgon]

Chips and the decomposition

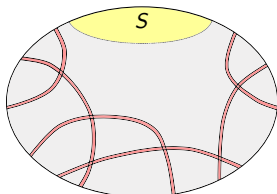


Chips and the decomposition



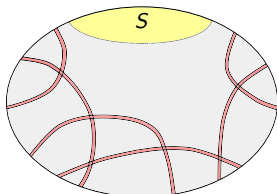
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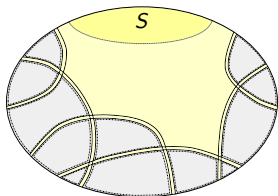
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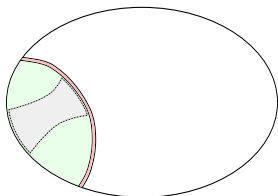
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- The obtained sets will be called **chips**, and the family of chips is called \mathcal{C} . Note that $|\mathcal{C}| \leq 4^{2k} \cdot n$.

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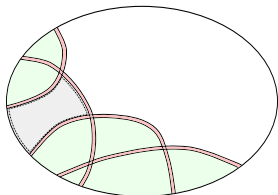
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- Set $A = \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} N(C) \cup \bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{C}} V(H) \setminus N[C]$.

Bounding the adhesions



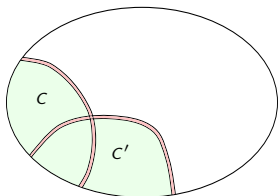
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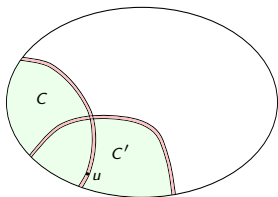
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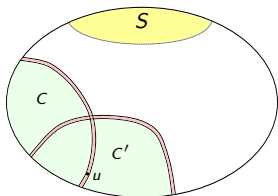
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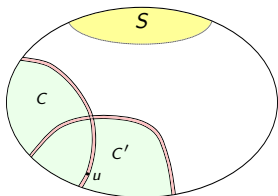
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- **Connectivity \Rightarrow There exists $u \in N(C) \cap C'$.**

Bounding the adhesions, continued



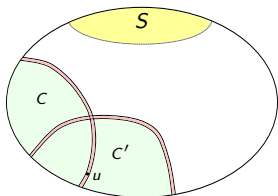
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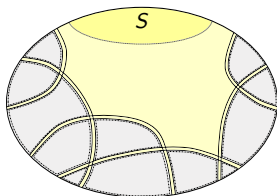
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- Ergo every chip touches at most $2k \cdot 4^{2k}$ other chips, and every component of $H \setminus A$ sees at most $(2k) \cdot (2k + 1) \cdot 4^{2k}$ vertices.

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- **Check:** A is (τ, k) -unbreakable in H , for some $\tau = 2^{\mathcal{O}(k)}$.

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- **Thanks for attention!**