Structure Theorem and Isomorphism Test for Graphs with Excluded Topological Subgraphs

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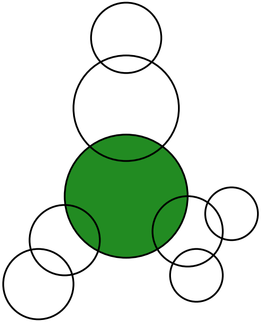
Overview

- Decomposition theorem for graphs excluding a topological minor (subdivision) of a fixed graph H.
- Algorithmic applications
  - Example: Partial Dominating Set
  - Isomorphism test.
- Warning: technical details and definitions are omitted.

Tree decompositions

Torso of a bag: we make the intersections with the adjacent bags cliques.

Adhesion: maximum intersection with adjacent bags.



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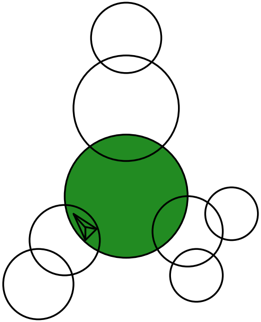

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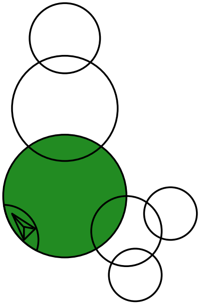

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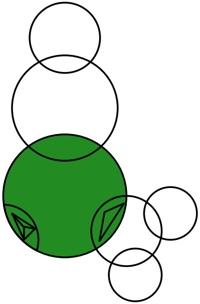

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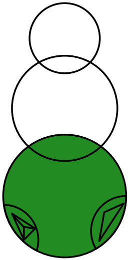

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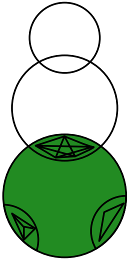

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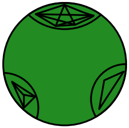

Structure theorems

Theorem [Robertson and Seymour]

Every H-minor free graph has a tree decomposition where the torso of every bag is "c_H-almost-embeddable."

Note: There is an $f(H) \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time algorithm for computing such a decomposition [Kawarabayashi-Wollan 2011].

Can we prove a similar result for the more general class of H-subdivision free graphs?

These classes are significantly more general: e.g., every 3-regular graph is K_5-subdivision free.

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Structure theorems

New result

Every H-subdivision free graph has a tree decomposition where the torso of every bag is either

- K_{c_H}-minor free or
- has degree at most c_H with the exception of at most c_H vertices ("almost bounded degree").

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Proof overview

Star decomposition: tree decomposition where the tree is a star.

Local decomposition theorem

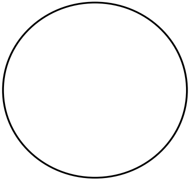
Given an H-subdivision free graph and a set S of at most a_H vertices, there is star decomposition with adhesion at most a_H where S is in the center bag and the torso of the center + (clique on S) either

(i) has bounded size.

(ii) excludes a clique minor.

(iii) has almost-bounded degree.

Iterating local decompositions



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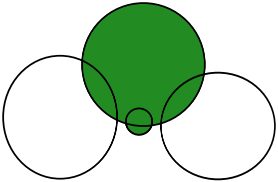

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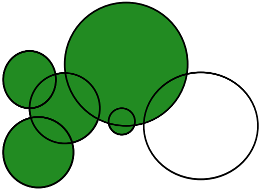

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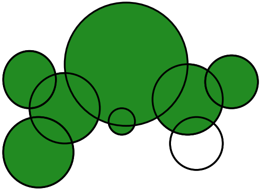

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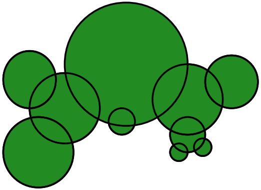

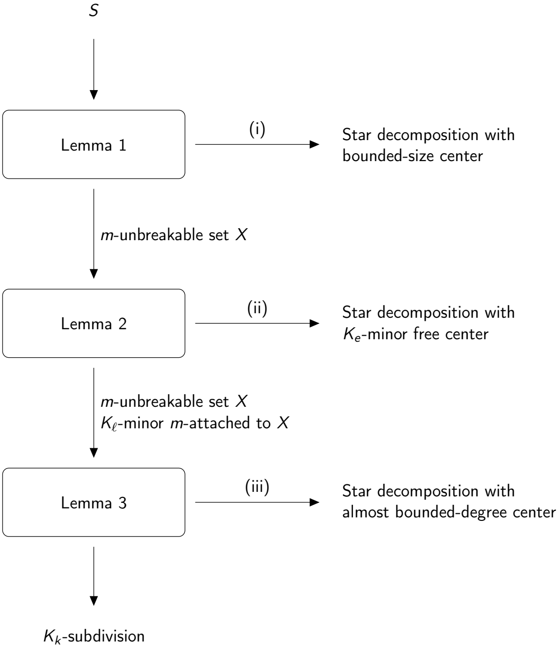
S
Lemma 1
(i)
Star decomposition with bounded-size center
m-unbreakable set X
Lemma 2
(ii)
Star decomposition with K_e-minor free center
m-unbreakable set X
K_ℓ-minor m-attached to X
Lemma 3
(iii)
Star decomposition with almost bounded-degree center
K_k-subdivision

Local decomposition

Idea behind (i) is standard (approximating treewidth).

Same general idea for (ii) and (iii):

- Locate the objects that violate the property (clique minors, high degree vertices).
- Argue that they can be removed with small separators.
- Uncrossing arguments show that these separators do not interfere much.
- Removing something introduces cliques in the torsos. Show that they don't cause problems.

Algorithmic applications

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- "c_H-almost-embeddable" or
- has degree at most c_H with the exception of at most c_H vertices ("almost bounded degree").

General message:

If a problem can be solved both

- on (almost-) bounded degree graphs and
- on (almost-) embeddable graphs,

then these results can be raised to

- H-subdivision free graphs

without too much extra effort.

Partial Dominating Set

Partial Dominating Set

Input: graph G, integer k
Find: a set S of at most k vertices whose closed neighborhood has maximum size

Theorem

Partial Dominating Set can be solved in time $f(H,k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$ on H-subdivision free graphs.

Partial Dominating Set

Sketch:

- Partial Dominating Set can be solved in linear-time on bounded-degree graphs (the closed neighborhood has bounded size).
- Partial Dominating Set can be solved in linear-time on planar graphs (standard layering/treewidth arguments).
- With some extra work, we can generalize this to almost-bounded degree and almost-embeddable graphs.
- The structure theorem together with bottom-up dynamic programming gives an algorithm for H-subdivision free graphs.

Graph Isomorphism

Graph Isomorphism

Input: graph G_1 and G_2
Decide: are G_1 and G_2 isomorphic?

Not known to be polynomial-time solvable, not believed to be NP-hard.

Related problems:

- Decide if two graphs are isomorphic.
- Compute a canonical label for the graph.
- Compute a canonical labeling of the vertices.

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Graph Isomorphism

Theorem [Luks 1982] [Babai, Luks 1983]

For every fixed d, Graph Isomorphism can be solved in polynomial time on graphs with maximum degree d.

Theorem [Ponomarenko 1988]

For every fixed H, Graph Isomorphism can be solved in polynomial time on H-minor free graphs.

New result

For every fixed H, Graph Isomorphism can be solved in polynomial-time on H-subdivision free graphs.

Note: running time is $n^{f(H)}$, not FPT parameterized by H.

Graph Isomorphism

New result

For every fixed H, Graph Isomorphism can be solved in polynomial-time on H-subdivision free graphs.

Proof idea:

- Use bottom up dynamic programing to compute a canonical label for every subtree.
- We can compute a canonical label for each torso using the bounded-degree or the excluded minor algorithm.
- Incorporate the labels of the children as annotation.

Graph Isomorphism

Huge problem

Even if G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic, we are not guaranteed to obtain isomorphic tree decompositions.

Idea 1:

Try to make the algorithm invariant (avoid arbitrary choices in the algorithms). Not known how to do this already for bounded-treewidth graphs.

Idea 2:

Use the more general notion of treelike decompositions and try to find such decompositions in an invariant way.

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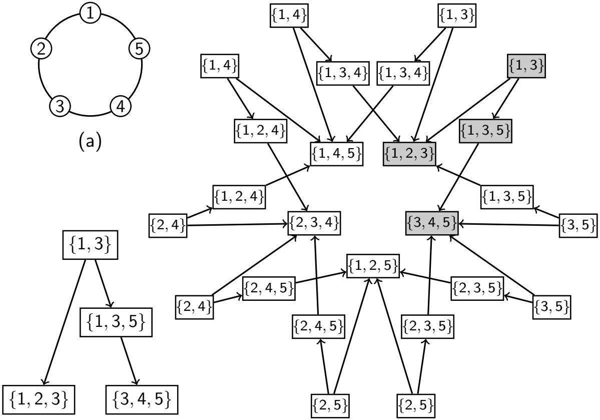
Use the more general notion of treelike decompositions and try to find such decompositions in an invariant way.

Treelike decompositions

[Grohe 2008] generalized the notion of tree decompositions to acyclic treelike decompositions:



(a) (b) (c)

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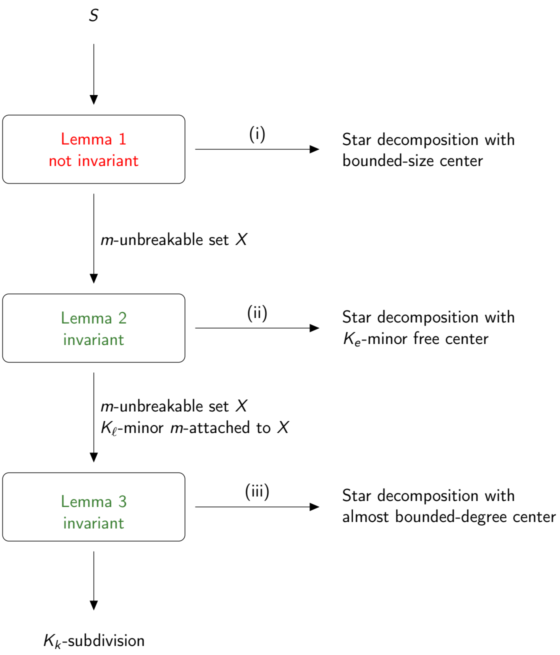
Theorem

We can compute such a treelike decomposition in time $n^{f(H)}$ such that for isomorphic graphs we create isomorphic decompositions.

Now the difficulty disappears: we can compute a canonical label with a bottom-up dynamic programming approach.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Summary

- Structure theorem for decomposing H-subdivision free graphs into almost-embeddable and almost bounded-degree graphs.
- Algorithmic applications on H-subdivision free graphs:
  - $f(k, H) \cdot n^{O(1)}$ time algorithm for Partial Dominating Set.
  - $n^{f(H)}$ time algorithm for Graph Isomorphism.