

# Exact and Parameterized Algorithms for $(k, i)$ -coloring

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# Outline

- 1 Graph Coloring
- 2 Introduction and Motivation
- 3 Exact Algorithms
- 4 Parameterized Algorithms
- 5 Conclusions

# Coloring of graph

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**Input:** A graph  $G = (V, E)$

**Goal:** Find minimum integer  $q$  such that graph  $V(G)$  can be partitioned into  $q$  independent sets

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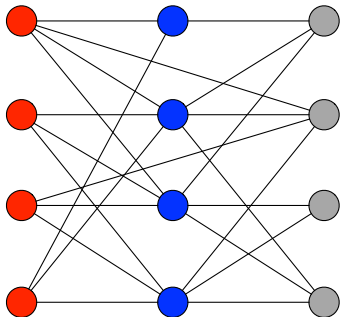
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- In other words assign a color to every vertex such that for any edge  $(u, v) \in E(G)$ ,  $u$  and  $v$  get different colors.

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- Determining whether given planer graph is *3*-colorable or not is *NP*-Complete.
- An  $\mathcal{O}(2^n)$  time algorithm is optimal under some widely believed complexity assumption.



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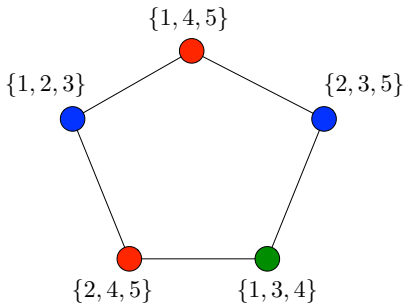
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- $(k, i)$ -Coloring [DZ99]: A proper  $q$ - $(k, i)$ -coloring of  $G$  is a function  $f : V(G) \rightarrow \binom{[q]}{k}$  such that if  $(u, v) \in E(G)$ , then  $|f(u) \cap f(v)| \leq i$ .

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(3,1)-Coloring Example

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- $k = 1, i = 0$ , well studied GRAPH COLORING problem.



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- Adjacent vertices share exactly  $i$  colors was also studied [BD82].

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- Polynomial time algorithms are known only for cycles, cactus [BDKV14] and bipartite graphs [DZ06].

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  - Parameterized by Treewidth.

## Simple Properties

- If  $G$  has edge, then  $\chi_k^i(G) \geq 2k - i$ .

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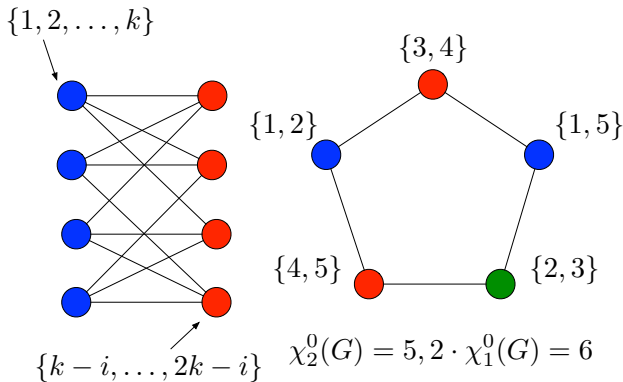
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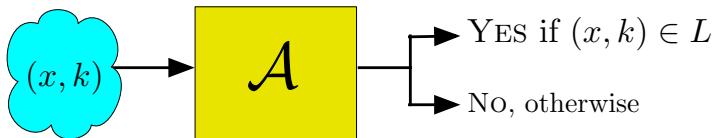
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- We give exact algorithm to compute  $(k, k - 1)$ -CHROMATIC NUMBER in time  $\mathcal{O}(4^n \cdot n^{\mathcal{O}(1)})$ .

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# Fixed-Parameter Tractability



- Algorithm  $\mathcal{A}$  runs in  $f(k) \cdot |x|^c$  time.
- $\mathcal{A}$  is called **FIXED PARAMETER ALGORITHM**.

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- GRAPH COLORING parameterized by the number of colors is *Para-NP*-hard as we can not even hope for  $n^{f(q)}$  algorithm also.
- But, if the parameter is *minimum vertex cover size*, *treewidth*, then it is *FPT*.

# FPT Algorithms

## $q$ - $(k, i)$ -COLORING-VERTEX-COVER

**Input:** An undirected graph  $G$ .

**Parameter:**  $vc(G)$  = minimum vertex cover size of  $G$

**Question:** Does  $G$  have a proper  $(k, i)$ -coloring with at most  $q$  colors?

- A vertex cover  $Y$  of size at most  $k$  can be computed in  $\mathcal{O}(1.27^k \cdot \text{poly}(n))$  time.

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- A vertex cover  $Y$  of size at most  $k$  can be computed in  $\mathcal{O}(1.27^k \cdot \text{poly}(n))$  time.
- We provide an algorithm that runs in time  $\mathcal{O}^*(2^{k|Y|} \log(k|Y|))$  time.

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- As  $q \leq k \cdot |Y|$ . So,  $\binom{q}{k}^{|Y|} \leq (k \cdot |Y|)^{k \cdot |Y|}$ .
- For any  $v \in I$ , there are  $\binom{q}{k}$  possible sets that can be assigned.

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- Is  $q$ -( $k, i$ )-COLORING  $NP$ -complete for arbitrary  $q, k$  and  $i$ ?
- Is ( $k, i$ )-COLORING polynomial time solvable on clique (more generally on perfect graphs)?

THANK YOU