

Computing maximum cliques in B_2 -EPG graphs

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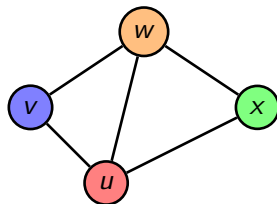
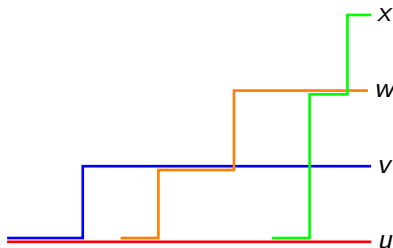
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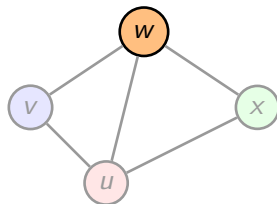
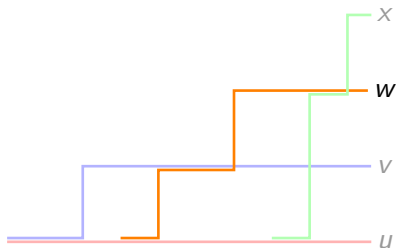
Definition

EPG graphs: Edge intersection graphs of Paths in a Grid.



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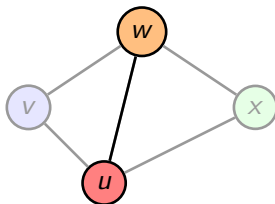
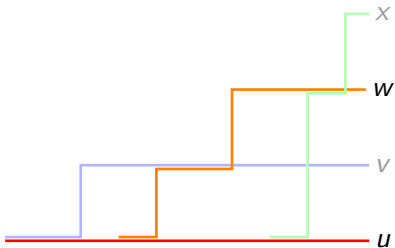
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EPG graphs

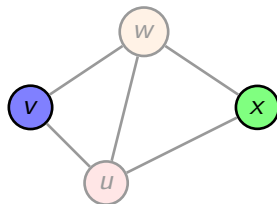
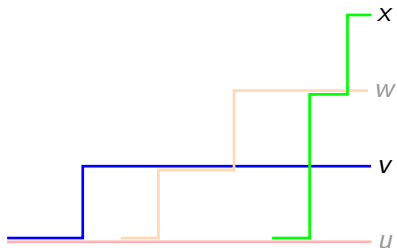
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Any graph has an EPG-representation.

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B_k -EPG graphs: Graphs with an EPG representation using paths with at most k bends.

- B_0 -EPG are interval graphs.
- B_1 -EPG: edge intersection of $\sqsubset, \sqsupset, \sqcap, \sqcup$.

Relations with multi-track/-interval graphs

Definition

- **k-interval** graphs: intersection graphs of k -intervals
- **k-track** graphs: there are k -tracks, and each vertex is composed of several intervals, at most one per track.

2-interval graph:



2-track graph:



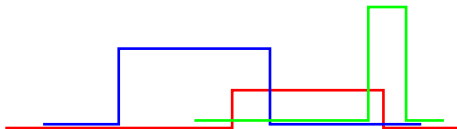
Theorem

- $k\text{-interval} \subseteq B_{4k-4}\text{-EPG} \subseteq (4k-3)\text{-interval}$.
- $k\text{-track} \subseteq B_{3k-3}\text{-EPG}$.



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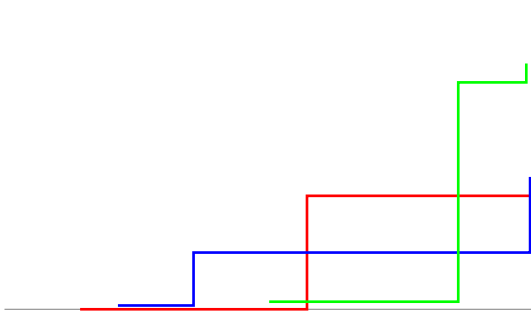
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Deciding $G \in B_k\text{-EPG}$

- Polynomial for $k = 0$.
- NP-Hard for $k = 1$, even restricted to \perp shapes [HKU14, CCH14].
- NP-Hard for $k = 2$.

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Graph class	Number of bends	Reference
Trees	1	[GLS09]
Outer-planar	2	[HKU12]
Planar	$3 \leq \dots \leq 4$	[HKU12]
Linegraphs	2	[BS10]

[Cameron, Chaplick, Hoàng, 2014], [Heldt, Knauer, Ueckerdt, 2014], [Golumbic, Lipshteyn, Stern, 2009], [Heldt, Knauer, Ueckerdt, 2012], [Biedl, Stern, 2010]

Maximum clique problem

- Polynomial on interval graphs and 2-track graphs [K09].
- NP-complete (APX-hard) on 2-interval and 3-track graphs [FGO12].

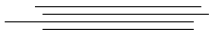
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- Polynomial on B_0, B_1 -EPG (without the representation) [EGM13].
- NP-Hard for $k \geq 4$, even APX-hard: contains 2-interval graphs.

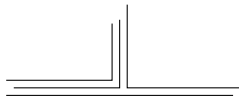
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- NP-Hard for $k \geq 4$, even APX-hard: contains 2-interval graphs.
- **Polynomial for B_2 -EPG (given the representation).**

Maximum clique in B_1 -EPG



edge clique

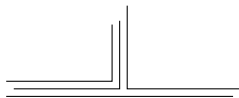


claw clique

Maximum clique in B_1 -EPG



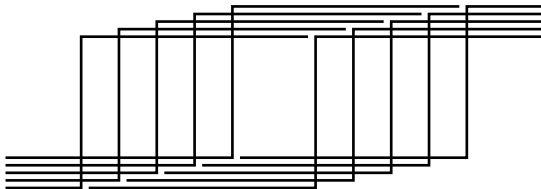
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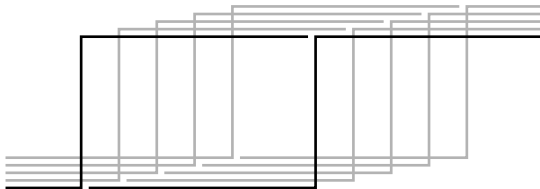
- There is a polynomial number of maximal clique in a B_1 -EPG graph.

Maximum clique in B_1 -EPG



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- There are B_2 -EPG graphs with an exponential number of maximum cliques.

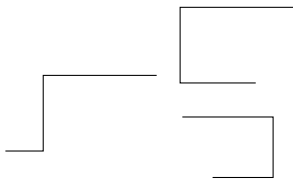
Maximum clique in B_1 -EPG



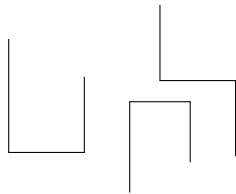
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Idea of proof

Distinguish two types of vertices:



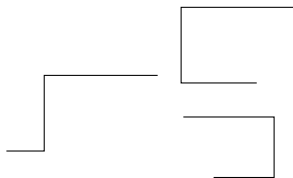
Z-vertices



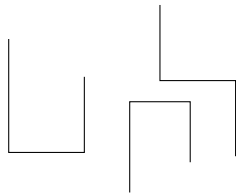
U-vertices

Idea of proof

Distinguish two types of vertices:



Z-vertices



U-vertices

- Look at how the two types of vertices can interact.
- Find a maximum clique when there is only one type of vertices.

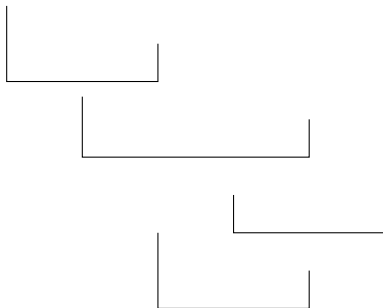
Lemma

Let X be a clique. Either the U-vertices of X intersect at most 3 rows, or the Z-vertices of X intersect at most 3 columns.

Combining Z- and U-vertices

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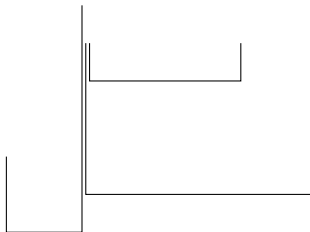
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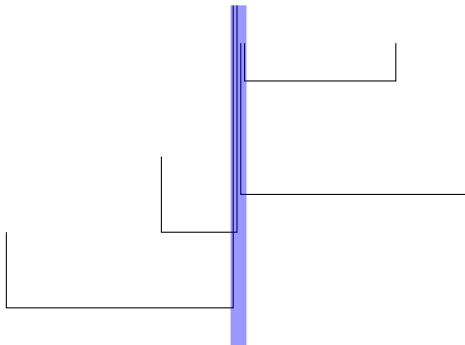
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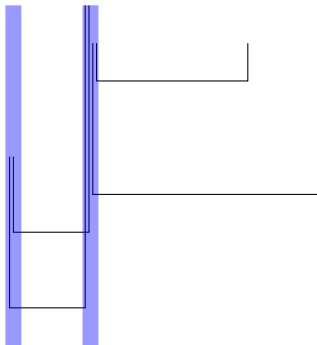
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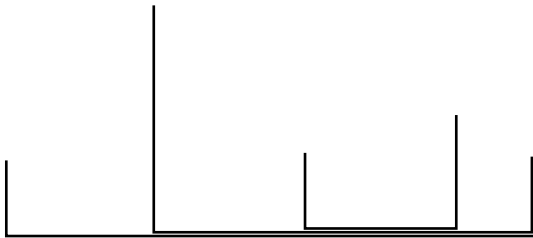
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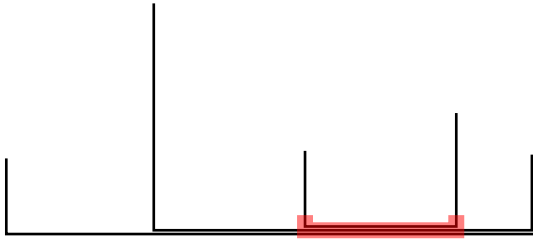
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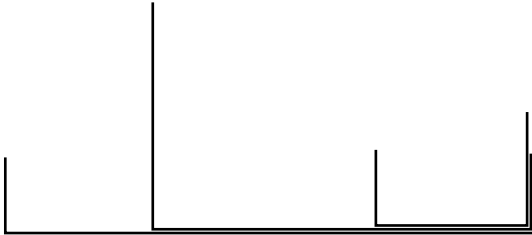
- Every vertex of X contains .
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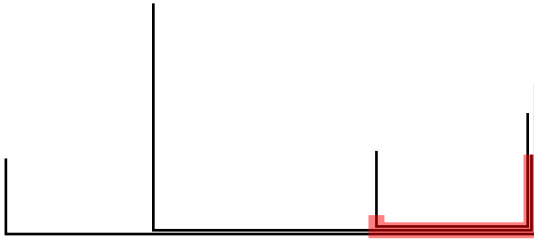
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- 1 Enumerate all possible triples of , one for each row.




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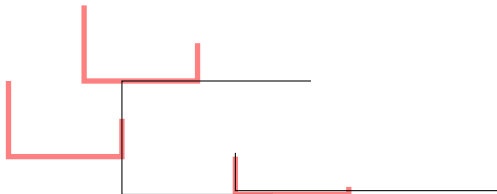
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- ③ This subgraph is the join of G_Z and G_U .
- ④ Compute a maximum clique of G_Z and G_U .

Graphs with only Z -vertices

Goal

Given a graph G with only Z -vertices, find a maximum clique of G .

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Find 'good' subgraphs, satisfying:

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- Computing a maximum clique in a good subgraph is polynomial.
- There is a polynomial number of good subgraphs.

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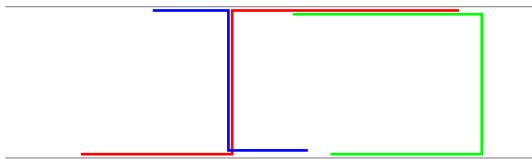
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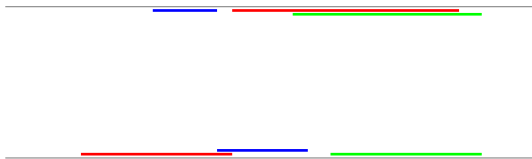
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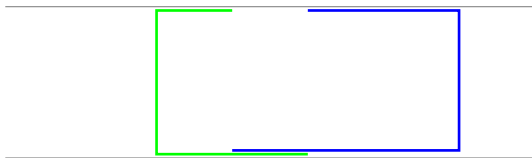
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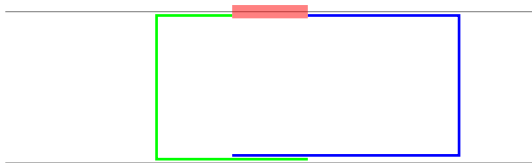
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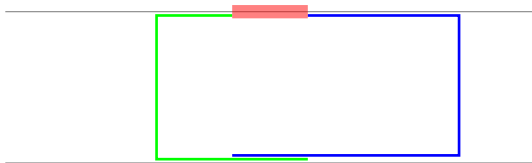


Good subgraphs



- Good subgraphs defined in terms of vertices containing/intersecting certain grid edges.

Good subgraphs



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- Join of clique, 2-track and complement of bipartite.

Conclusion

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- What can you do without the representation?
- Improve existing bounds on the chromatic number of B_k -EPG graphs?

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Thank You!