

3.36pt

Safe Labeling of Graphs with Minimum Span

Authors:

Md. Saidur Rahman , Umma Habiba
Shah Hasnat Lamia, Tahmima Chowdhury

Presented By:

1605038 & 1605042

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology



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Outline

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- 1 Introduction to Safe labeling and Minimum Span
- 2 Hardness of Safe Labeling Problem
- 3 k-safe Labeling of Bipartite Graphs
- 4 k-safe Labeling of Trees
- 5 k-safe Labeling of Cycles
- 6 k-safe Labeling of Cactus Graphs
- 7 Conclusion

k -safe Labeling of Graph

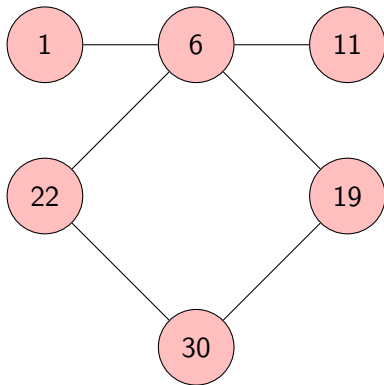


Figure : Safe labeling of graph for $k=5$

k -safe Labeling of Graph

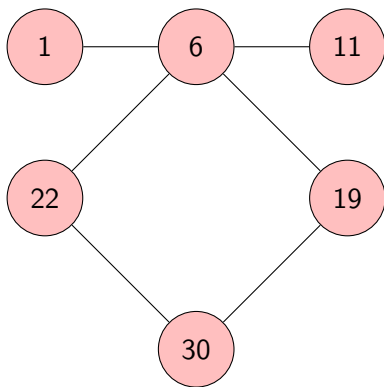


Figure : Safe labeling of graph for $k=5$

- Span of k -safe labeling = $I_l - I_s + 1$

k -safe Labeling of Graph

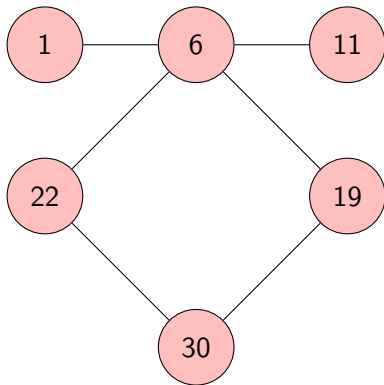
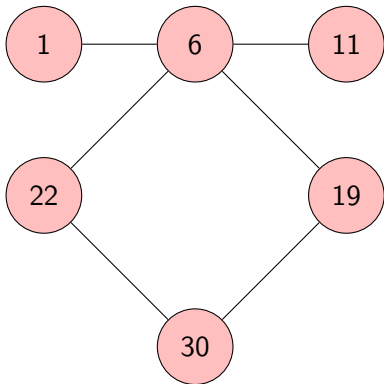


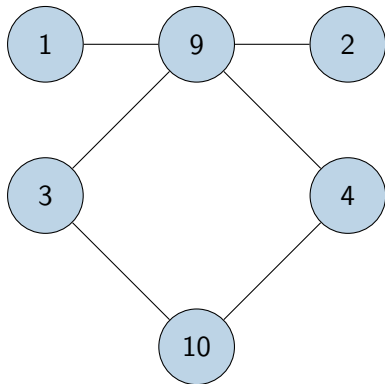
Figure : Safe labeling of graph for $k=5$

- Span of k -safe labeling = $I_l - I_s + 1$
- For this graph , Span = $30 - 1 + 1 = 30$

Minimum Span



Span = 30



Span = 10
(Minimum Span)

k -safe Labeling Problem

Problem Statement

The *k -safe labeling problem* asks to find a k -safe labeling of a graph with minimum span

What is Antibandwidth problem ?

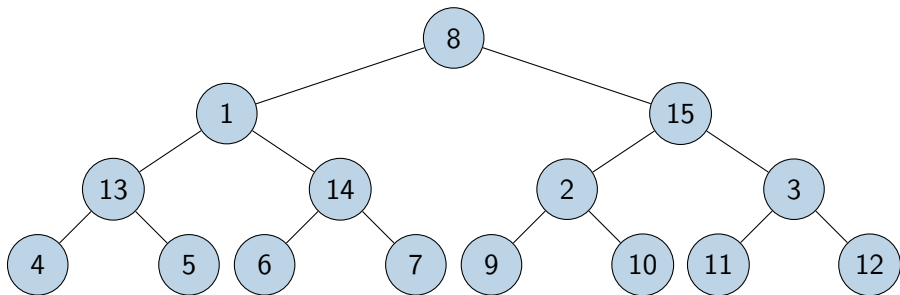


Figure : An Antibandwidth labeling of a tree

What is Antibandwidth problem ?

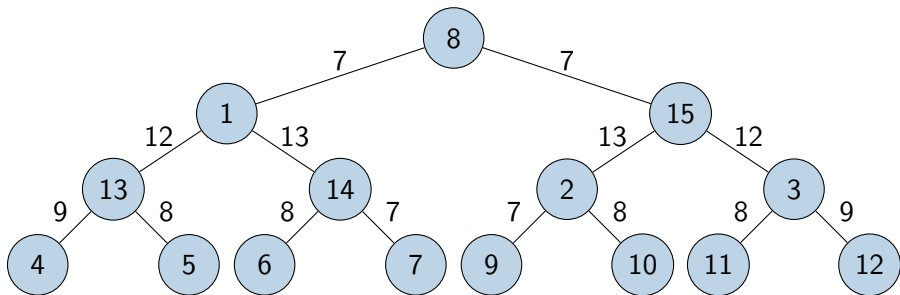


Figure : Calculating difference of adjacent nodes

What is Antibandwidth problem ?

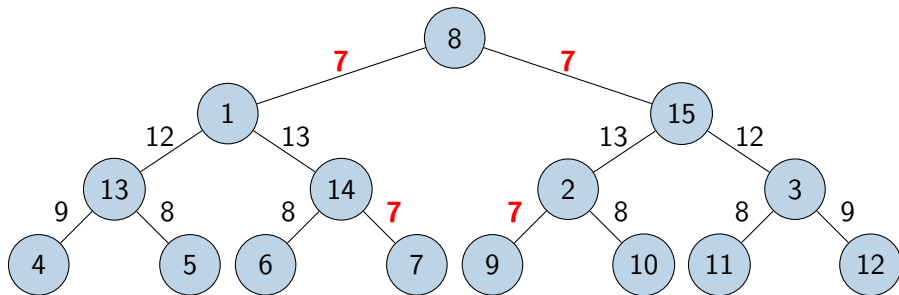


Figure : Labeling of a Tree with Antibandwidth=7

Motivation



Outline

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- 1 Introduction to Safe labeling and Minimum Span
- 2 **Hardness of Safe Labeling Problem**
- 3 k-safe Labeling of Bipartite Graphs
- 4 k-safe Labeling of Trees
- 5 k-safe Labeling of Cycles
- 6 k-safe Labeling of Cactus Graphs
- 7 Conclusion

Hardness of Safe Labeling Problem

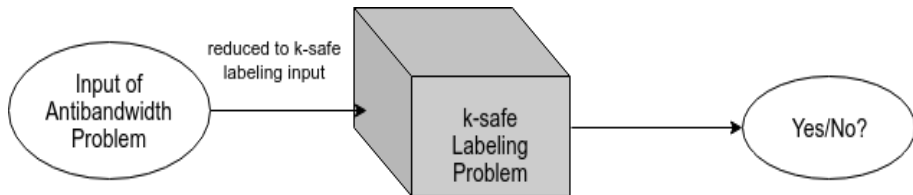
k-safe labeling problem is NP-Hard

We can reduce the Antibandwidth problem to *k*-safe labeling problem and thus successfully prove that *k*-safe labeling problem is NP-Hard.

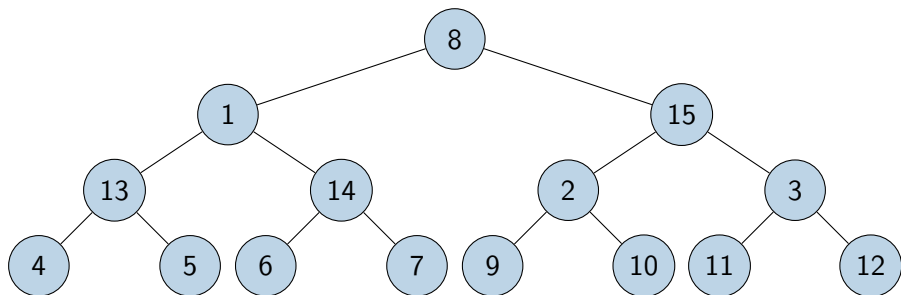
Hardness of Safe Labeling Problem

k -safe labeling problem is NP-Hard

We can reduce the Antibandwidth problem to k -safe labeling problem and thus successfully prove that k -safe labeling problem is NP-Hard.

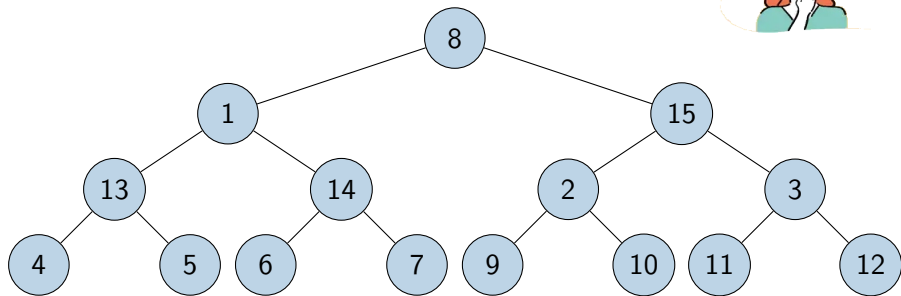


Decision version of Antibandwidth problem



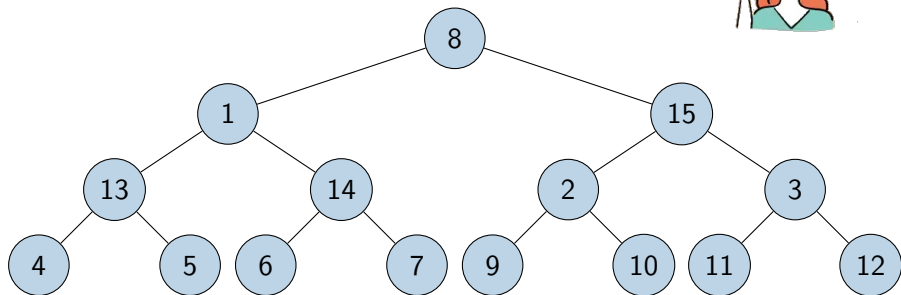
★ An Antibandwidth labeling with $n = 15$ and $k = 7$;

Decision version of Antibandwidth problem



- ★ An Antibandwidth labeling with $n = 15$ and $k = 7$;
But how can we reduce this to k -safe labeling problem?

Reduction to k -safe Labeling Problem



★ An Antibandwidth labeling with $n = 15$ and $k = 7$;

✓ If we set $s = n = 15$ and $k = 7$

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What is Bipartiate Graph?

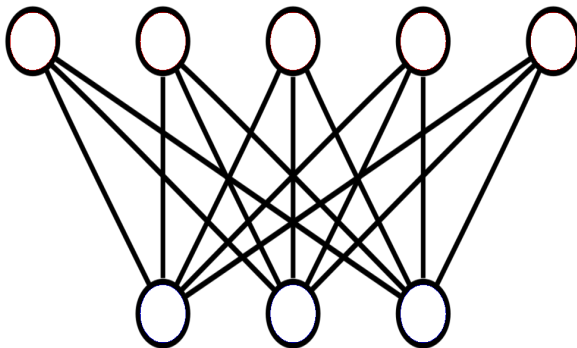


Figure:A Bipartite Graph

Two coloring of a Bipartiate Graph

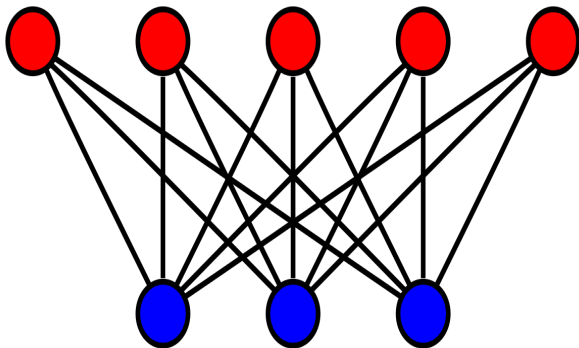
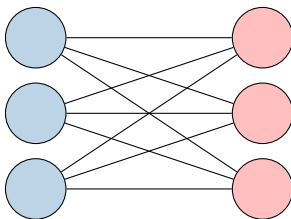


Figure: A Bipartite Graph is a Two-Coloring Graph

Upper Bound on the Span of Bipartite Graphs

k -safe labeling of Bipartite Graphs

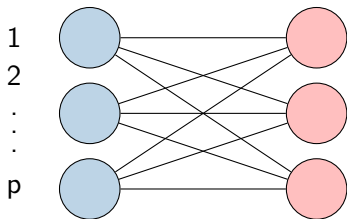
A Bipartite Graph of n vertices admits a k -safe labeling of $n+k-1$, and such a labeling can be computed in linear time.



Upper Bound on the Span of Bipartite Graphs

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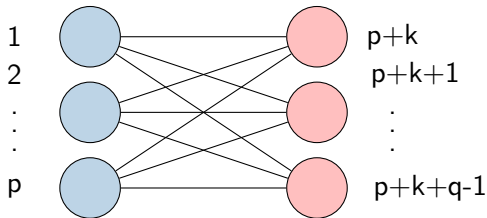


Total vertices $n=p+q$

Upper Bound on the Span of Bipartite Graphs

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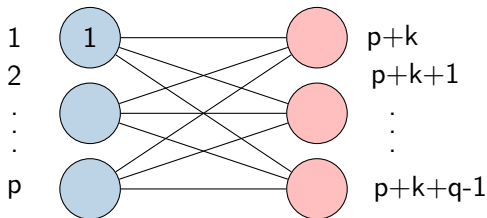


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Upper Bound on the Span of Bipartite Graphs

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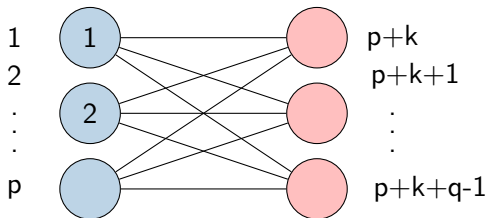
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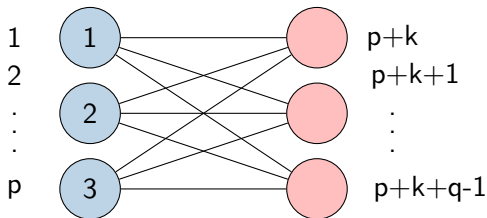
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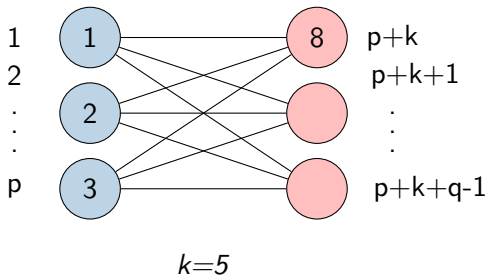
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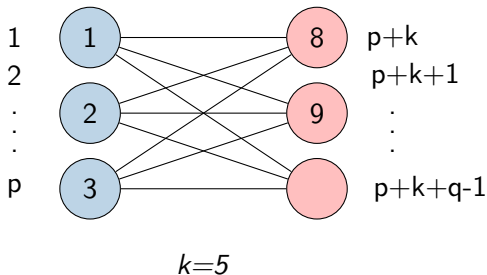
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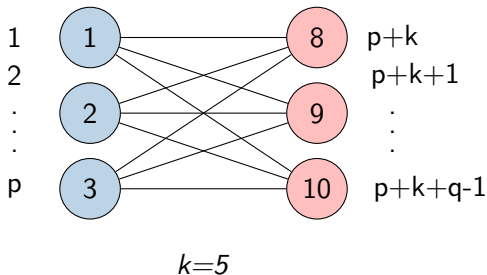
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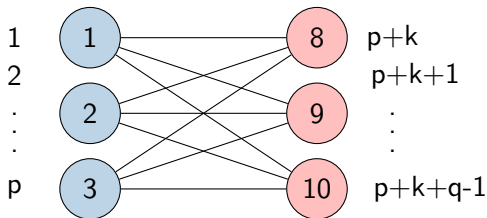
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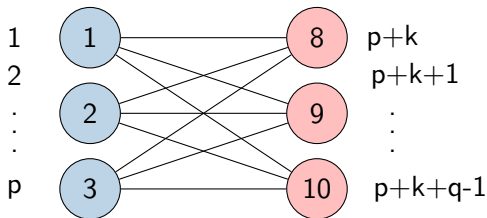


- Minimum distance of labels of two adjacent vertices is at least $p+k-p=k$

Upper Bound on the Span of Bipartite Graphs

k -safe labeling of Bipartite Graphs

A Bipartite Graph of n vertices admits a k -safe labeling of $n+k-1$, and such a labeling can be computed in linear time.



- Minimum distance of labels of two adjacent vertices is at least $p+k-p=k$
- Span = $p+k+q-1=n+k-1$

Outline

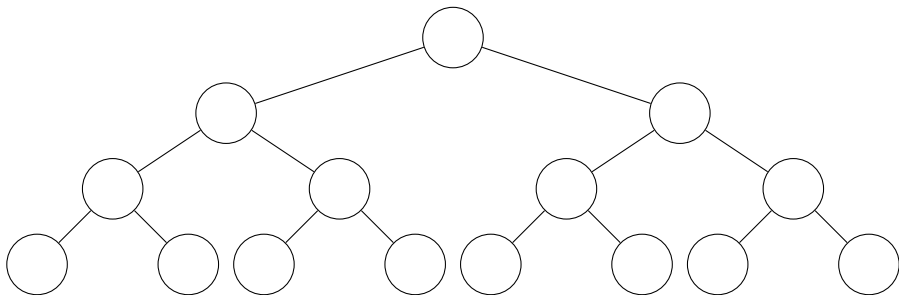
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Upper Bound on the Span of Trees

k -safe labeling of Trees

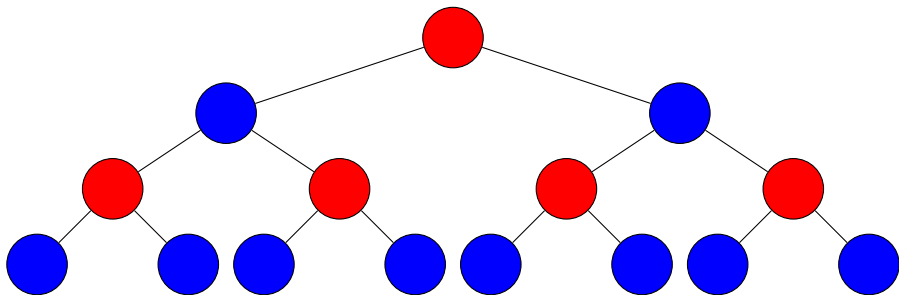
Every Tree with n vertices admits a k -safe labeling of $n+k-1$, and such a labeling can be computed in linear time.



Upper Bound on the Span of Trees

k -safe labeling of Trees

Every Tree with n vertices admits a k -safe labeling of $n+k-1$, and such a labeling can be computed in linear time.



Outline

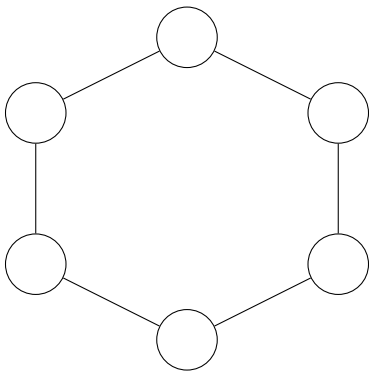
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Upper Bound on the Span of Even Cycles

k -safe labeling of Even Cycles

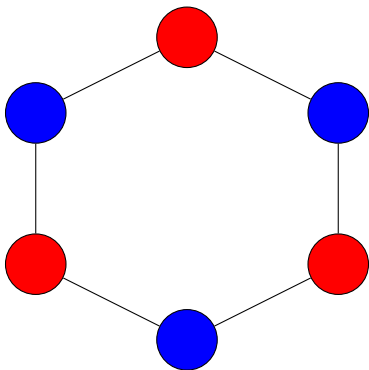
Every Even Cycle with n vertices admits a k -safe labeling of $n+k-1$, and such a labeling can be computed in linear time.



Upper Bound on the Span of Even Cycles

k -safe labeling of Even Cycles

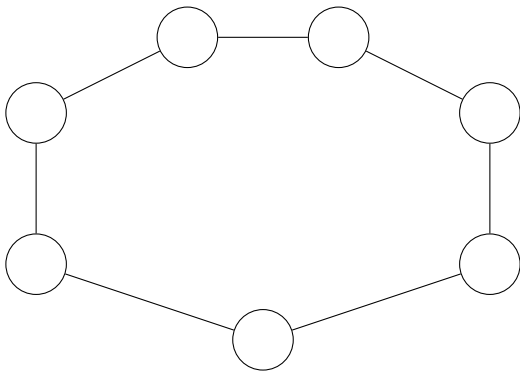
Every Even Cycle with n vertices admits a k -safe labeling of $n+k-1$, and such a labeling can be computed in linear time.



Upper Bound on the Span of Odd Cycles

k -safe labeling of Odd Cycles

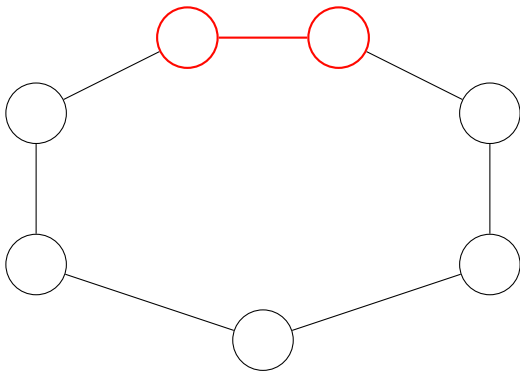
Every Odd Cycle with n vertices admits a k -safe labeling of $n+2k-2$, and such a labeling can be computed in linear time.



Upper Bound on the Span of Odd Cycles

k -safe labeling of Odd Cycles

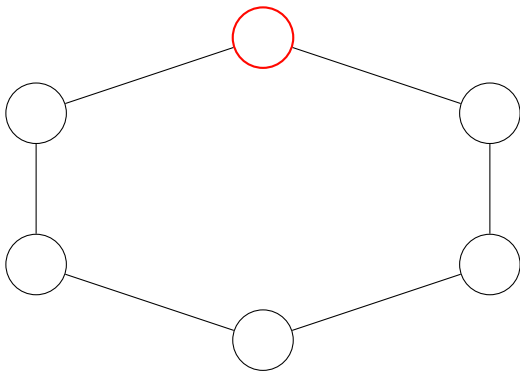
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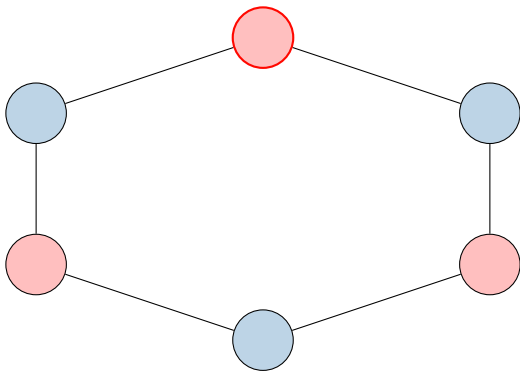
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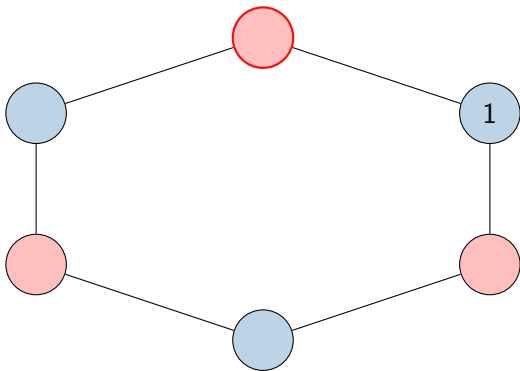
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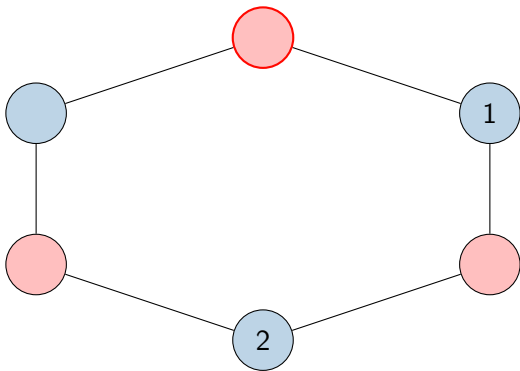
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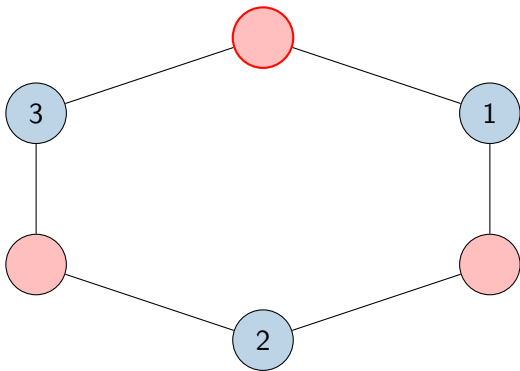
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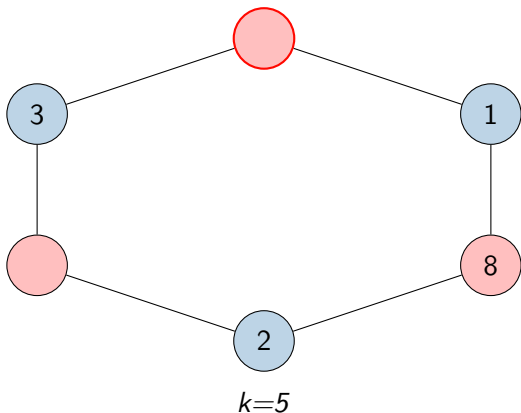
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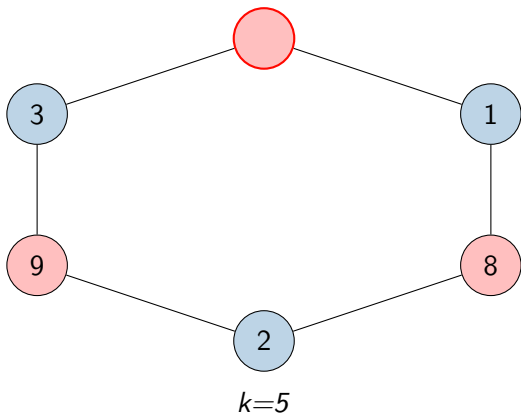
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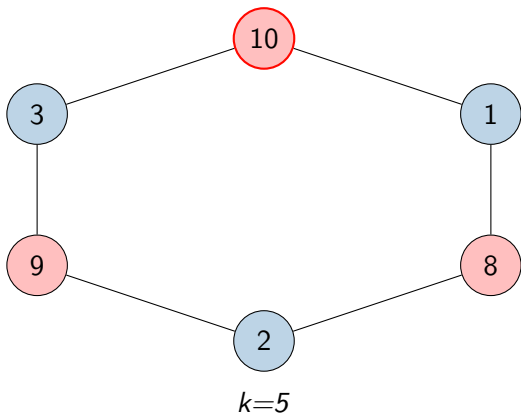
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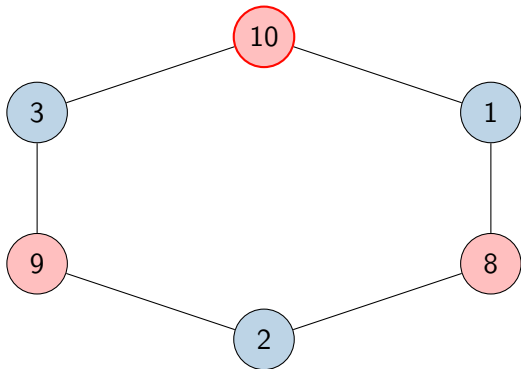
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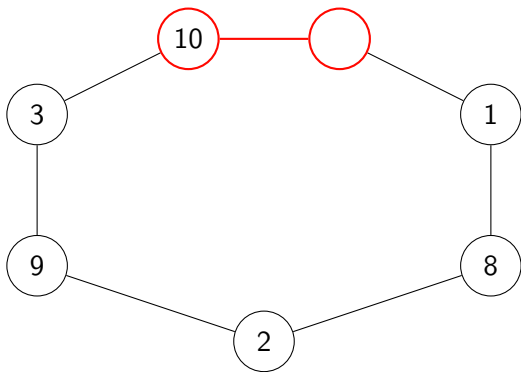


$$\text{Span} = (n-1) + k - 1$$

Upper Bound on the Span of Odd Cycles

k -safe labeling of Odd Cycles

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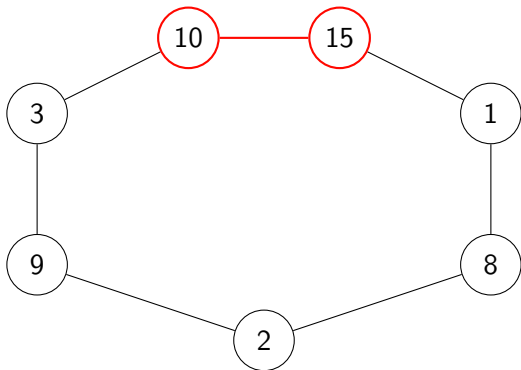


One end is labeled with the label of Unified Vertex $(n-1)+k-1 = 10$

Upper Bound on the Span of Odd Cycles

k -safe labeling of Odd Cycles

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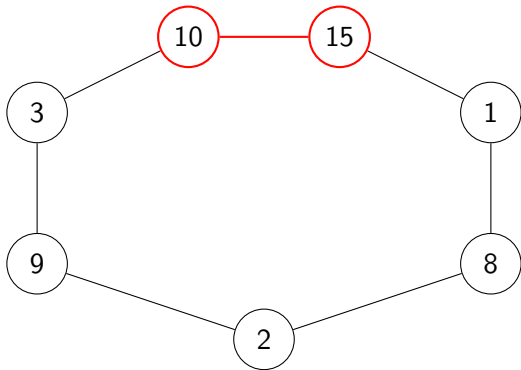


Other end is labeled with $(n-1)+k-1+k = 7-1+5-1+5 = 15$

Upper Bound on the Span of Odd Cycles

k -safe labeling of Odd Cycles

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Span is $(n-1)+k-1+k = n+2k-2$

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What is Biconnected Graph?

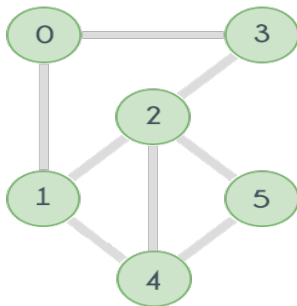
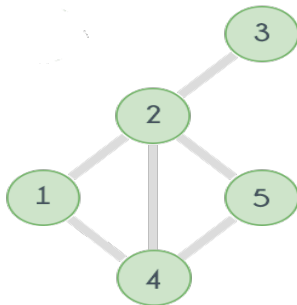
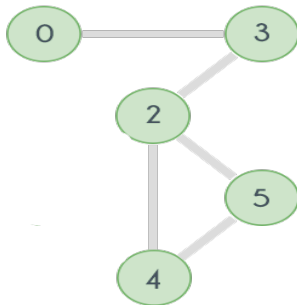


Figure : A Biconnected Graph

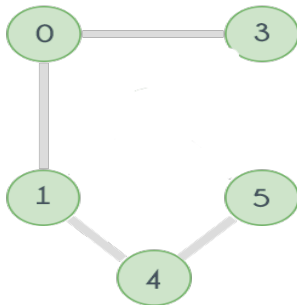
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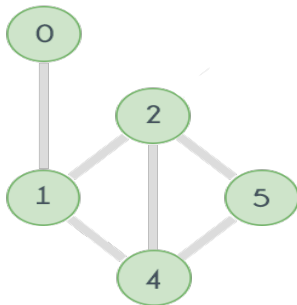
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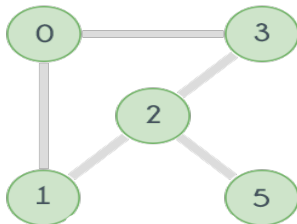
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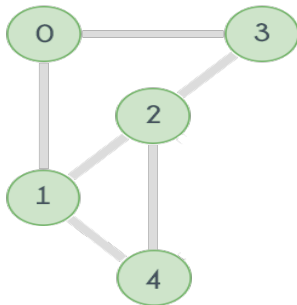
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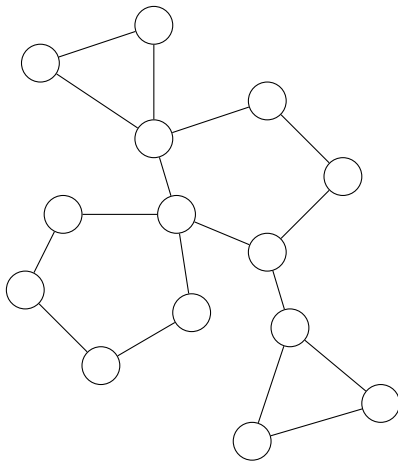
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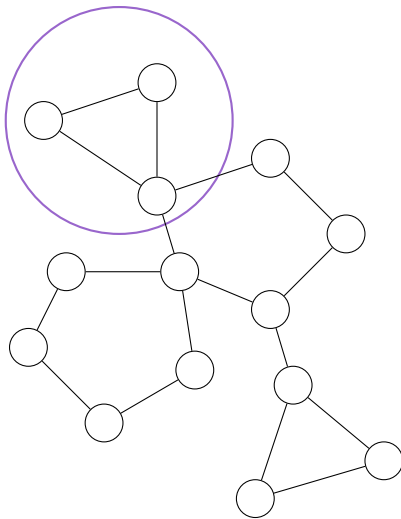
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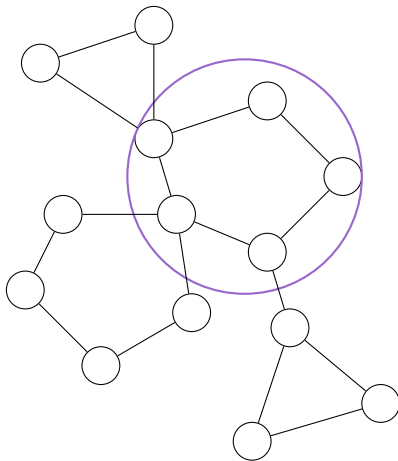
What is Biocnnected Component?



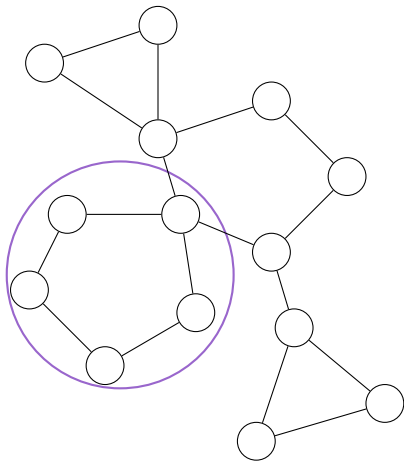
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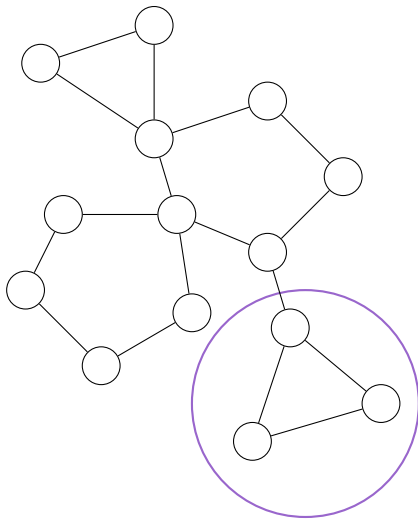
What is Biocnnected Component?



What is Biocnnected Component?



What is Biocnnected Component?



What is Cactus Graph?

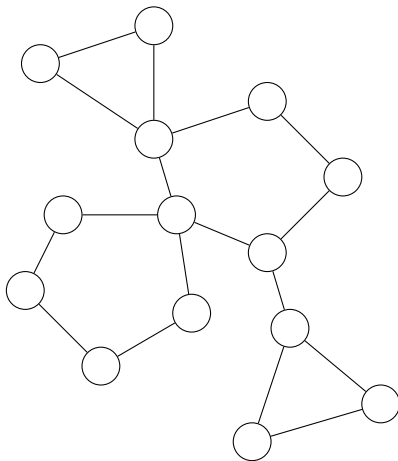


Figure : A Cactus Graph

Upper Bound on the Span of Cactus Graphs

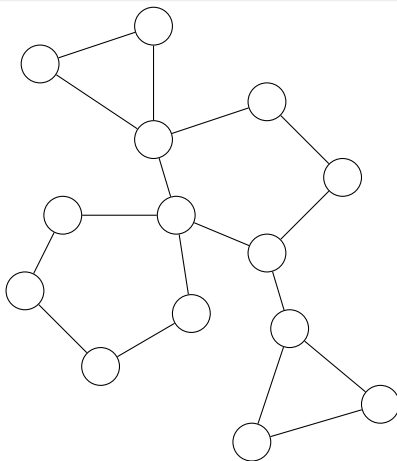
k -safe labeling of Cactus Graphs

Every Cactus Graph with n vertices admits a k -safe labeling of $n+2k-2$, and such a labeling can be computed in linear time.

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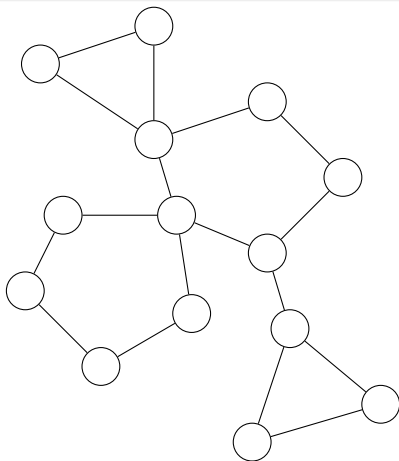


$n=14$

Upper Bound on the Span of Cactus Graphs

k -safe labeling of Cactus Graphs

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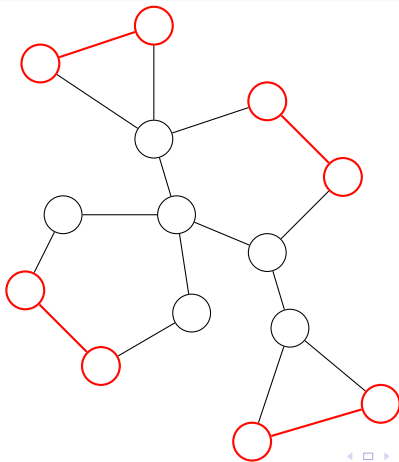


$$c=4$$

Upper Bound on the Span of Cactus Graphs

k -safe labeling of Cactus Graphs

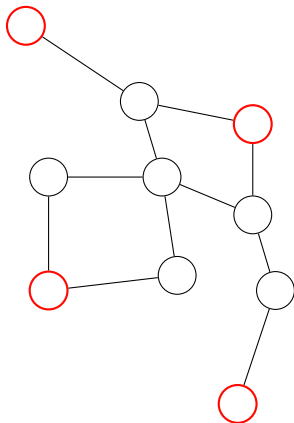
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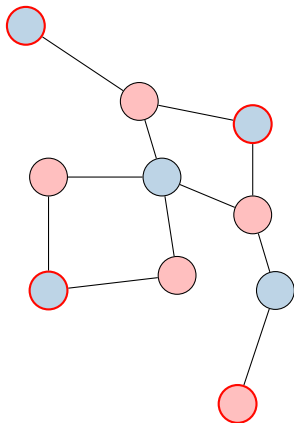


$n-c$ vertices

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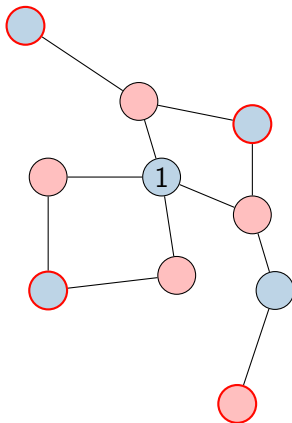


can be labeled from 1 to $(n-c)+k-1$
1 to 14 ($k=5$)

Upper Bound on the Span of Cactus Graphs

k -safe labeling of Cactus Graphs

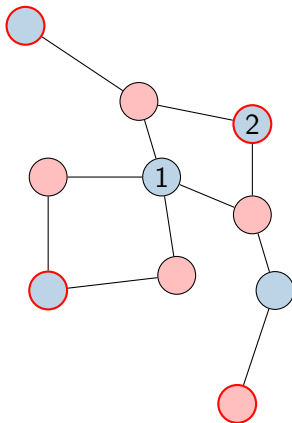
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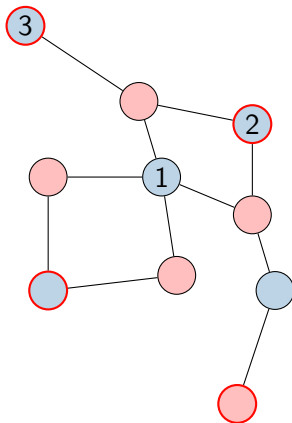
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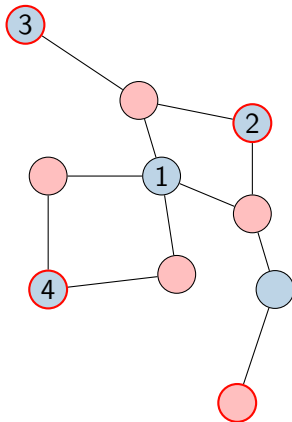
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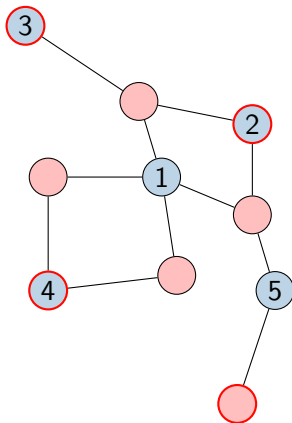
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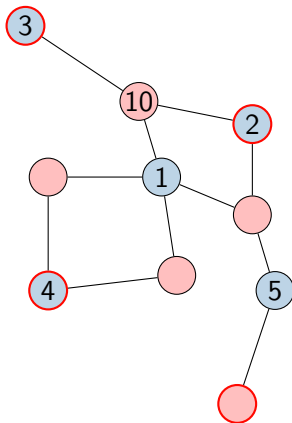
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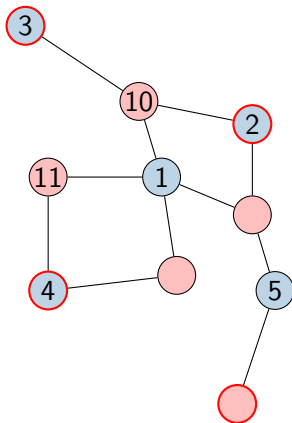
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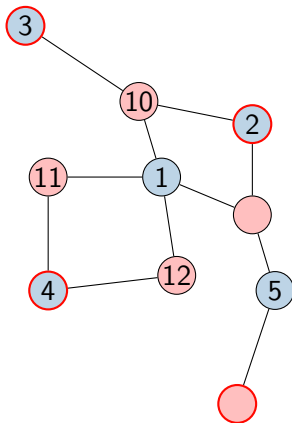
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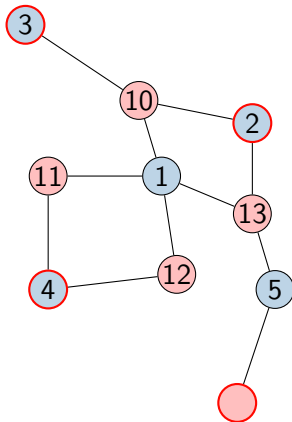
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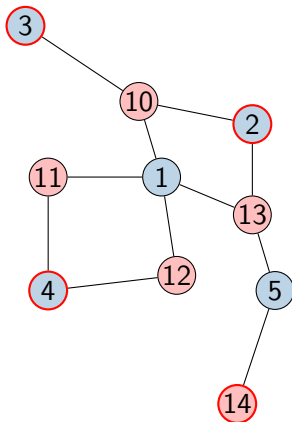
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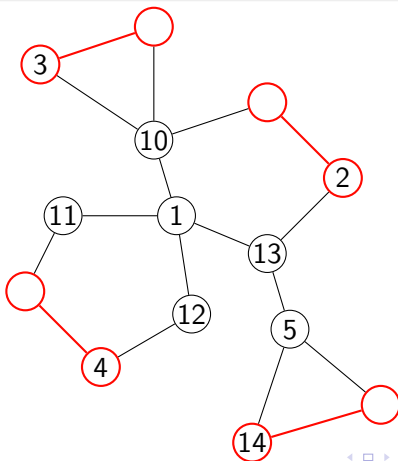
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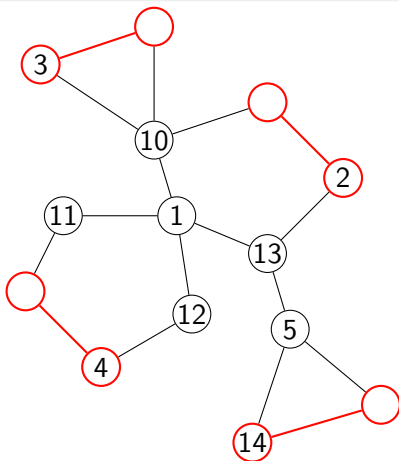
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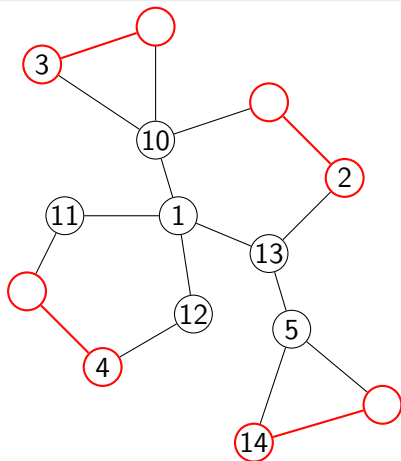


$$\begin{aligned} &(n-c)+k-1+k \\ &(n-c)+k-1+k+1 \\ &(n-c)+k-1+k+2 \\ &\vdots \\ &(n-c)+k-1+k+(c-1) \end{aligned}$$

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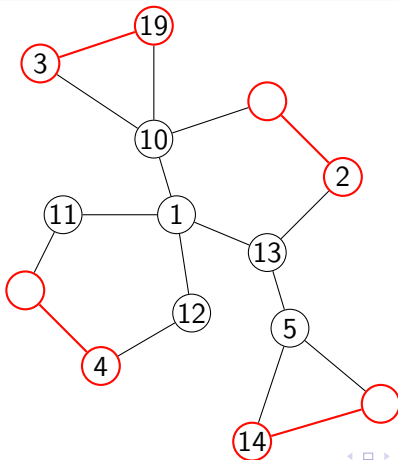


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Upper Bound on the Span of Cactus Graphs

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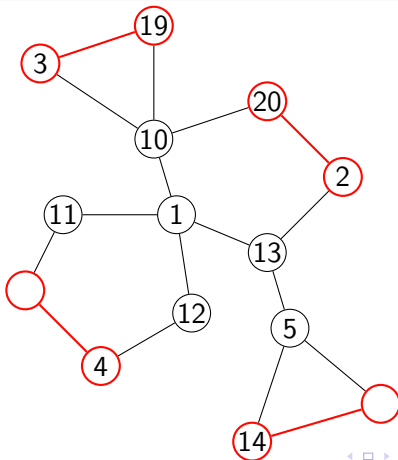
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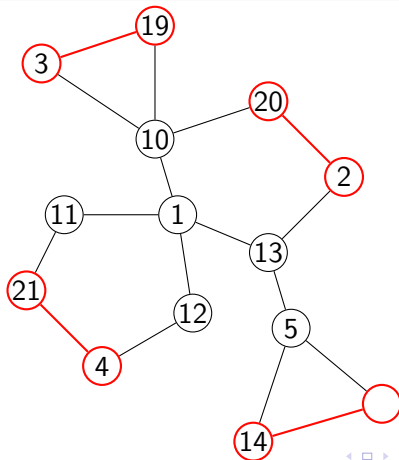
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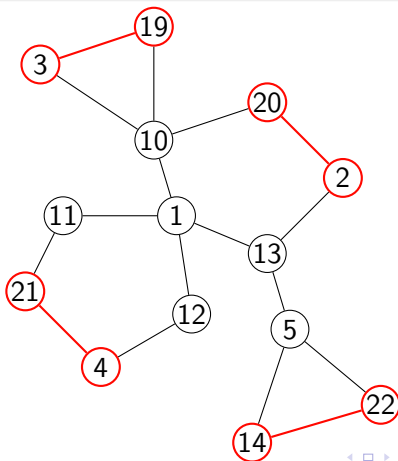
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★ Span is $n-c+k-1+k+c-1 = n+2k-2$

Outline

3.36pt

- 1 Introduction to Safe labeling and Minimum Span
- 2 Hardness of Safe Labeling Problem
- 3 k-safe Labeling of Bipartite Graphs
- 4 k-safe Labeling of Trees
- 5 k-safe Labeling of Cycles
- 6 k-safe Labeling of Cactus Graphs
- 7 Conclusion**

- ★ Finding non-trivial bounds for general graphs and other subclasses of graphs.

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- ★ Finding more tight upper bounds for Trees and Cactus graphs

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- ★ Proving NP-hardness for subclasses of graphs

Thank You !!! 