An Introduction to Parameterized Complexity

Lecture 1: Fixed-Parameter Tractability

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Ph.D. Program, Advanced Period
Gran Sasso Science Institute
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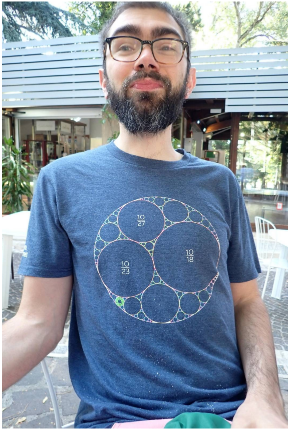
Monday, June 19, 2023

Course overview

Monday, June 19 10.00 – 12.00	Tuesday, June 20 10.00 – 12.00	Wednesday, June 21 10.00 – 12.00	Thursday, June 22 10.00 – 12.00	Friday, June 23 10.00 – 12.00
Introduction & basic FPT results	**Notions of bounded graph width**	**Guest Lecture Alessandro Aloisio**	**Algorithmic Meta-Theorems**	**FPT-Intractability Classes & Hierarchies**
motivation for FPT kernelization, Crown Lemma, Sunflower Lemma	path-, tree-, clique width, FPT-results by dynamic programming, transferring FPT results betw. widths	examples FPT-results: *firefighting problem*, *coverage in multi-interface networks*,	1st-order logic, monadic 2nd-order logic, FPT-results by Courcelle's Theorems for tree and clique-width	motivation for FP-intractability results, FPT-reductions, class XP (slicewise polynomial), W- and A-Hierarchies, placing problems on these hierarchies
Algorithmic Techniques			*Formal-Method & Algorithmic Techniques*	
				15.00 – 16.00
				Guest Exercise Class Alessandro Aloisio
				Intractability results on the firefighting problem

Course developers



Hugo Gilbert

course 2019/20 (Hugo & Clemens)

CG & Alessandro Aloisio

course 2020/21 (Alessandro & C)

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Motivation

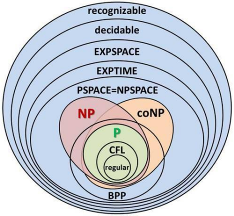
Classical complexity theory

- analyses problems by resource (space or time)
  needed to solve them on a reasonable machine model
- as a function of the input size $n = |x|$ (Hartmanis/Stearns, 1965)

$\Rightarrow$ variety of complexity classes
(P, LOGSPACE, NP, PSPACE, . . .)

$\Rightarrow$ tractable problems
= polynomial-time computable (in P)

$\Rightarrow$ theory of intractability
(reductions, NP completeness)



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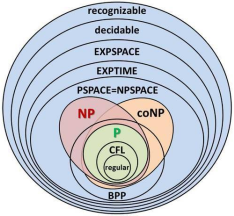

Drawback

- measures problem size $n = |x|$ only in terms of input instances x, and ignores structural information about instances
- sometimes problems are easier to solve for instances if additional structure information is available

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Parameterized complexity

- measures complexity also in terms of a parameter $k = \kappa(x)$ that may depend on the input x in an arbitrary way

$\Rightarrow$ fixed-parameter tractable problems
relaxes polynomial time solvability to algorithms whose non-polynomial behavior $f(k) \cdot p(n)$ is restricted by parameter k
$\Rightarrow$ complexity classes (FPT, XP, W[P], W- and A-hierarchies)
$\Rightarrow$ theory of fixed-parameter intractability

Parameterized (versus classical) problems

Definition

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Assumption

The parameterization κ can be efficiently computed.

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Definition

The size of an instance $\langle x, \kappa(x) \rangle$ of $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ is

$$|\langle x, \kappa(x) \rangle| = |x| + \kappa(x) .$$

Parameterized problems (examples)

A Parameterized Clique Problem

p-CLIQUE:

Given: a graph G and an integer k,
Question: Does there exists a clique of size k in G?

Parameter: k.

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- NP-hard even if $\max |S_i| = 2$,
- is fixed-parameter tractable.

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There is a hierarchy on parameters.

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- The size of some parts of the instance.
  E.g., the number of voters in an election problem.
- Some more structural property of the instance.
  E.g., the diameter of a graph.
- It can be a combination of values, a difference, ...

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- Social choice problems: number of voters, candidates, correlation of preferences...
- Boolean formulas: number of variables, number of clauses...
- Problems on strings: maximum length of a string, size of the alphabet...

Fixed Parameter Tractability

Definition

A parameterized problem $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ is *fixed-parameter tractable* if:

$$\exists f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \text{ computable } \exists p \in \mathbb{N}[X] \text{ polynomial}$$
$$\exists \mathbb{A} \text{ algorithm, takes inputs in } \Sigma^* \text{ and } \forall x \in \Sigma^*$$
$$\big[\mathbb{A} \text{ decides if } x \in Q \text{ in time } \leq f(\kappa(x)) \cdot p(|x|) \,\big].$$

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Goal in parameterized algorithmics:

⇒ design FPT algorithms,
⇒ try to make both factors $f(\kappa(x))$ and $p(|x|)$ as small as possible.
⇒ or show (if possible) that finding such factors is impossible

Slices of FPT problems are in P

The ℓ*-th slice* of a parameterized problem $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$:

$$\langle Q, \kappa \rangle_{\ell} := \{ x \in Q \mid \kappa(x) = \ell \} \ .$$

Proposition

If $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle \in \mathrm{FPT}$, then $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle_{\ell} \in \mathrm{P}$ for all $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Proof.

If $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle \in$ FPT, then there are a function $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ computable, a polynomial p, and an algorithm $\mathbb{A}$ that decides $x \in \Sigma^*$ in running time $\leq f(\kappa(x)) \cdot p(|x|)$ time. This algorithm can also be used to decide the ℓ-th slice in time $\leq f(\ell) \cdot p(|x|)$, which for fixed ℓ is a polynomial. $\square$

A problem not in FPT (unless P = NP)

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Application

p-COLORABILITY
  Instance: a graph $\mathcal{G}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$.
  Parameter: k.
  Problem: Decide whether $\mathcal{G}$ is k-colorable.

Known: 3-COLORABILITY $\in$ NP-complete (Lovàsz, Stockmeyer, 1973).
Since 3-COLORABILITY = p-COLORABILITY$_{3}$,
 it follows that p-COLORABILITY $\notin$ FPT (unless P = NP).

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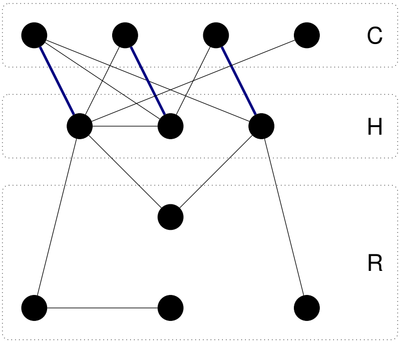
From today's lecture



A **crown decomposition** of a graph G is a partitioning (C, H, R) of $V(G)$, such that:

1. C is nonempty.
2. C is an independent set.
3. H separates C and R.
4. G contains a matching of H into C.

Lemma (Crown lemma.)

Let G be a graph with no isolated vertices and with at least $3k+1$ vertices. There is a polynomial-time algorithm that:

- *either finds a matching of size $k+1$ in G;*
- *or finds a crown decomposition of G.*

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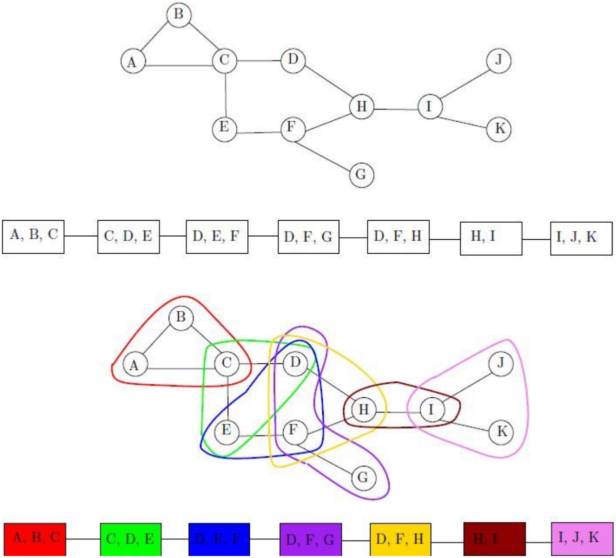
In tomorrow's lecture: a path decomposition of a graph



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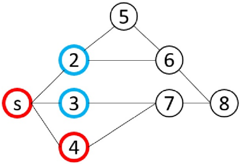
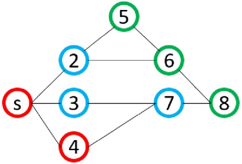
From Wednesday's Guest Lecture: Firefighting Problem

Definitions

- A vertex of an undirected graph $G(V, E)$ can be *burned*, *protected*, *vulnerable*, or *saved*.





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CMI(p) (for $p \in \mathbb{N}$)

Instance: A graph $\mathcal{G} = \langle V, E\rangle$, $W : V \to 2^{\{1,\ldots,a\}}$ available-interface allocation, $c : \{1,\ldots,a\} \to \mathbb{R}^{+}$ interface cost function.

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Solution: An allocation $W_A : V \to 2^{\{1,\dots,a\}}$ of active interfaces covering $\mathcal{G}$ such that $W_A(v) \subseteq W(v)$, and $|W_A(v)| \leq p$ for all $v \in V$, if possible; otherwise, a negative answer.

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Problem: Obtain, if possible, a minimal solution with respect to the total cost of the interfaces that are activated, that is, $c(W_A) = \sum_{v\in V} \sum_{i\in W_A(v)} c(i)$.

Thursday

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Introduction & basic FPT results	**Notions of bounded graph width**	**Guest Lecture Alessandro Aloisio**	**Algorithmic Meta-Theorems**	**FPT-Intractability Classes & Hierarchies**
motivation for FPT kernelization, Crown Lemma, Sunflower Lemma	path-, tree-, clique width, FPT-results by dynamic programming, transferring FPT results betw. widths	examples FPT-results: *firefighting problem*, *coverage in multi-interface networks*,	1st-order logic, monadic 2nd-order logic, FPT-results by Courcelle's Theorems for tree and clique-width	motivation for FP-intractability results, FPT-reductions, class XP (slicewise polynomial), W- and A-Hierarchies, placing problems on these hierarchies
Algorithmic Techniques			*Formal-Method & Algorithmic Techniques*	
				15.00 – 16.00
				Guest Exercise Class Alessandro Aloisio
				Intractability results on the firefighting problem

From Thursdays's lecture: Monadic second-order logic

$$\psi_3 := \exists C_1 \exists C_2 \exists C_3 \Big(\big(\forall x \bigvee_{i=1}^{3} C_i(x)\big) \wedge \forall x \forall y \big(E(x,y) \to \bigwedge_{i=1}^{3} \neg(C_i(x) \wedge C_i(y))\big) \Big)$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{G}) \vDash \psi_3 \iff \mathcal{G} \text{ has is 3-colorable}.$$

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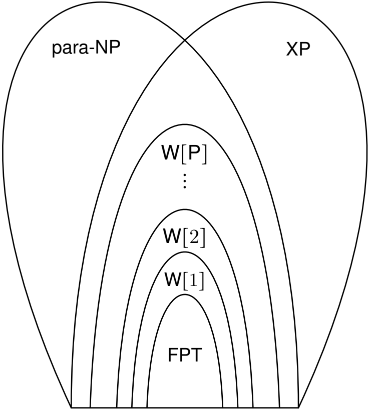
From Friday's lecture: W-Hierarchy

'There is no definite single class that can be viewed as "the parameterized NP". Rather, there is a whole hierarchy of classes playing this role. (Flum, Grohe [FG06])



Course overview

Monday, May 2 10.00 – 12.00	Tuesday, May 3	Wednesday, May 4	Thursday, May 5 10.00 – 12.00	Friday, May 6 10.00 – 12.00
Introduction & basic FPT results			**Algorithmic Meta-Theorems**	**FPT-Intractability Classes & Hierarchies**
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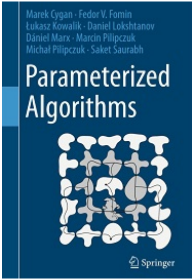
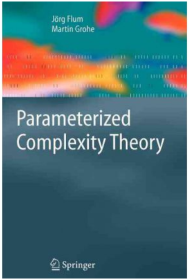
Books





- Marek Cygan, Fedor V. Fomin, Lukasz Kowalik, Daniel Lokshtanov, Daniel Marx, Marcin Pilipczuk, Michal Pilipczuk, and Saket Saurabh, *Parameterized Algorithms*, 1st ed., Springer, 2015.
- Jörg Flum and Martin Grohe, *Parameterized Complexity Theory*, Springer, 2006.

Kernelization

- Idea
- Definition

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- Kernel examples for:
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  - smaller kernel for vertex cover problem
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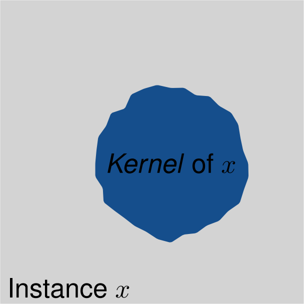
  - kernel for dual colorability problem
- Sunflower lemma
  - kernel for hitting set problem

Kernelization methods (informally)

Kernelization is:

- a systematic study of polynomial-time preprocessing algorithms,
- an important tool in the design of parameterized algorithms.



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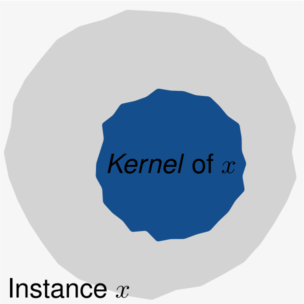

→ Application of rule 1

- Often a collection of efficient preprocessing rules.

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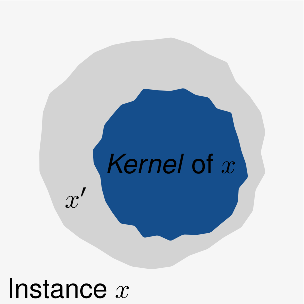

→ Application of rule 1

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- Transform an instance x into a smaller equivalent instance x'.

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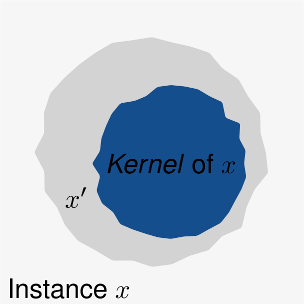

$\rightarrow$ Application of rule 1

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- Often a collection of efficient preprocessing rules.
- Transform an instance x into a smaller equivalent instance x'.
- Hopefully, $|x'| \leq g(\kappa(x))$. $\rightarrow$ use a (non-efficient) exact algorithm.

Kernelization (formally)

Definition

Let $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ be a parameterized problem over Σ.
A *kernelization* of $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ is a function $K : \Sigma^* \to \Sigma^*$ such that:

- K is polynomial-time computable
- there is a computable function $h : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $x \in \Sigma^*$:
  - $(x \in Q \iff K(x) \in Q)$,
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We say that such a kernelization K is *polynomial* (resp. *linear*)
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If $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ admits a kernel and is decidable, then $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle \in$ FPT.

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The (parameterized) Point Line Cover Problem

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Given: n points in the plane and an integer k,
Parameter: The integer k.
Question: Do there exist k lines that cover all points?

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Proposition

p-POINT-LINE-COVER $\in$ FPT: it admits a kernel of size with k^2 points.

The (parameterized) Vertex Cover Problem

p-VERTEX-COVER:
Given: A graph G.
Parameter: The integer k.
Question: Does there exists a vertex cover of size at most k?

Definition

Let G be a graph and $S \subseteq V(G)$. The set S is called vertex cover if for every edge of G at least one of its endpoints is in S.

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Exercise

Find an $O(k^2)$ kernel for p-VERTEX-COVER.

The (parameterized) Vertex Cover Problem *(Samuel Buss)*

Rule 1: If G contains an isolated vertex v, delete v from G.
The new instance if $(G \setminus v, k)$

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- If G has a vertex cover of $\leq k$ vertices after exhaustive application of Rules 1 & 2, then G has $\leq k^2$ edges (and $\leq k^2 + k$ vertices).

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Rule 3: Let (G, k) be an instance to Rule 1 & 2 are not applicable. If G has $> k^2 + k$ vertices, or $> k^2$ edges, then (G, k) is a no-instance that can be replaced by a trivial no-instance.

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Theorem

p-VERTEX-COVER $\in$ FPT, *because it admits a kernel with at most $O(k^2)$ vertices and $O(k^2)$ edges.*

Kernelization ⇒ FPT

Exercise

If $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ admits a kernel and is decidable, then $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle \in$ FPT.

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Definitions

A *kernelization* of $\langle Q, \kappa\rangle$ is a function $K\colon \Sigma^* \to \Sigma^*$ such that:

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A parameterized problem $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ is *fixed-parameter tractable* if:

$$\exists f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \text{ computable } \exists p \in \mathbb{N}[X] \text{ polynomial}$$
$$\exists \mathbb{A} \text{ algorithm, takes inputs in } \Sigma^* \text{ and } \forall x \in \Sigma^*$$
$$\big[\mathbb{A} \text{ decides if } x \in Q \text{ in time } \le f(\kappa(x)) \cdot p(|x|) \big].$$

FPT := complexity class of all fixed-parameter tractable problems.

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$\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ a parameterized problem, $Q \subseteq \Sigma^*$

Definition. $K : \Sigma^* \to \Sigma^*$ a kernelization for $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ if:

(K1) $\forall x \in \Sigma^* \, (\, x \in Q \iff K(x) \in Q \,)$

(K2) K is poly time computable

(K3) $\exists h : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \; \forall x \in \Sigma^* (\, |K(x)| \le h(\kappa(x)) \,)$.

Proposition: If $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ is decidable, and has kernelization K, then $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle \in$ FPT

Proof. Since $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ is decidable, there is an algorithm A that decides instances $x \in \Sigma^*$ in time $\le f(|x|)$ steps for some computable function $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$.

Then, assuming a polynomial algorithm A_K for K (time bounded by $p(x)$) we construct an FPT algorithm $A(K)$ for $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$:

$\boxed{A(K)}$ $\Sigma^* \ni x \xrightarrow[A_K]{K} K(x) \in \Sigma^*$

A: $K(x) \notin Q$ → "no" → "no" $(x \notin Q)$ (K1); $K(x) \in Q$ → "yes" → "yes" $(x \in Q)$ (K1)

Running time $A(K)$ =

$= \mathrm{time}(A_K) + \mathrm{time}(A(K(x)))$

$= p(|x|) + f(|K(x)|)$ by (K2), by (K3) $\le h(\kappa(x))$

$= p(|x|) + f(h(\kappa(x)))$

$= (f \circ h)(\kappa(x)) \cdot (1 + p)(|x|)$

$= \tilde{f}(\kappa(x)) \cdot \mathrm{poly}(|x|) \in$ FPT.

FPT $\Rightarrow$ Kernelization

Lemma

If $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle \in$ FPT, the $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ admits a kernel.

Proof.

Let $\mathbb{A}$ be an algorithm that solves $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ in time $f(\kappa(x)) \cdot p(x)$, for all $x \in \Sigma^*$, where $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ computable, and $p(n)$ a polynomial.

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If $Q = \varnothing$ or $Q = \Sigma^*$, then we can defined $K(x) := \epsilon$.

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We define the polynomial-time computable function $K : \Sigma^* \to \Sigma^*$ by:

$$K(x) := \begin{cases} x_0 & \ldots\ \mathbb{A} \text{ accepts } x \text{ in} \leq p(|x|) \cdot p(|x|) \text{ steps,} \\ x_1 & \ldots\ \mathbb{A} \text{ rejects } x \text{ in} \leq p(|x|) \cdot p(|x|) \text{ steps,} \\ x & \ldots\ \mathbb{A} \text{ does not terminate in} \leq p(|x|) \cdot p(|x|) \text{ steps.} \end{cases}$$

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In the last case ($K(x) = x$) we have $p(|x|) \cdot p(|x|) \leq f(\kappa(x)) \cdot p(|x|)$,

FPT ⇒ Kernelization

Lemma

If $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle \in$ FPT, the $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ admits a kernel.

Proof.

Let $\mathbb{A}$ be an algorithm that solves $\langle Q, \kappa \rangle$ in time $f(\kappa(x)) \cdot p(x)$, for all $x \in \Sigma^*$, where $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ computable, and $p(n)$ a polynomial. We can assume $p(n) \geq \max\{n, 1\}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
If $Q = \varnothing$ or $Q = \Sigma^*$, then we can defined $K(x) := \epsilon$. Otherwise we have $\varnothing \subsetneq Q \subsetneq \Sigma^*$, and we choose some $x_0 \in Q$, and $x_1 \in \Sigma^* \smallsetminus Q$.
We define the polynomial-time computable function $K : \Sigma^* \to \Sigma^*$ by:

$$K(x) := \begin{cases} x_0 & \ldots\ \mathbb{A} \text{ accepts } x \text{ in} \leq p(|x|) \cdot p(|x|) \text{ steps,} \\ x_1 & \ldots\ \mathbb{A} \text{ rejects } x \text{ in} \leq p(|x|) \cdot p(|x|) \text{ steps,} \\ x & \ldots\ \mathbb{A} \text{ does not terminate in} \leq p(|x|) \cdot p(|x|) \text{ steps.} \end{cases}$$

In the last case ($K(x) = x$) we have $p(|x|) \cdot p(|x|) \leq f(\kappa(x)) \cdot p(|x|)$, and hence $|K(x)| = |x| \leq p(|x|) \leq f(\kappa(x))$.

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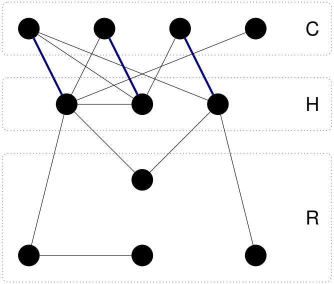
Crown Decomposition and Crown Lemma



A **crown decomposition** of a graph G is a partitioning (C, H, R) of $V(G)$, such that:

1. C is nonempty.
2. C is an independent set.
3. H separates C and R.
4. G contains a matching of H into C.

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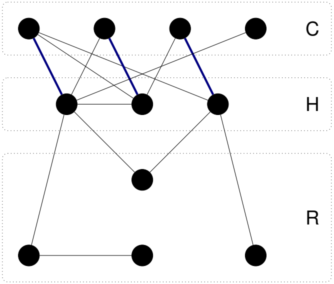

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Lemma (Crown Lemma)

Let G be a graph with no isolated vertices and with at least $3k + 1$ vertices. There is a polynomial-time algorithm that:

- *either finds a matching of size $k + 1$ in G;*
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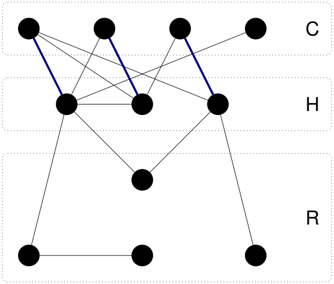

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Exercise

Apply the Crown Lemma to the Vertex Cover Problem.

The (par.) Vertex Cover Problem (smaller kernel)

p-VERTEX-COVER:
Given: A graph G.
Parameter: The integer k.
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Rule 2: If $|(V(G))| \geq 3k + 1$, apply the Crown Lemma.

- If it returns a matching of size $k + 1$,
  then conclude that (G, k) is a no-instance
- If it returns a crown decomposition $V(G) = C \cup H \cup R$:
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Theorem

p-VERTEX-COVER admits a kernel with at most $3k$ vertices.

The (parameterized) Dual-Coloring Problem

p-COLORABILITY:

Given: A graph $G = \langle V, E\rangle$ on n vertices and an integer k.
Parameter: The integer k.
Question: Is G k-colorable?

Definition

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. A graph $G = \langle V, E\rangle$ is k-colorable if there is a function $C : V \to \{1, \ldots, k\}$ such that $C(u) \neq C(v)$ for all edges $\{u, v\} \in E$.

The (parameterized) Dual-Coloring Problem

p-DUAL-COLORABILITY:

Given: A graph $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ on n vertices and an integer k.

Parameter: The integer k.

Question: Is G $(n - k)$-colorable?

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Exercise

Obtain a kernel with $O(k)$ vertices using crown decomposition.

The Dual-Coloring Problem

Rule 1: Let $I \subseteq V(G)$ be the isolated vertices. Remove I from G, and color them with one color. The new instance if $(G - I, k)$

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If $|(V(G))| > 3k$, apply the Crown Lemma to $\overline{G}$.

- If it returns a matching of size $k + 1$,
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Theorem

p-DUAL-COLORING *admits a kernel with at most $3k$ vertices.*

Sunflower Lemma

Definition

A sunflower with k petals and a core Y is a collection of sets $S_1, \ldots, S_k$ such that $S_i \cap S_j = Y$ for all $i \neq j$. The sets $S_i \setminus Y$ are petals and they must be non-empty.

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A sunflower with 6 petals and a core $Y = \{x_2, x_5\}$.

$S_1 = \{x_2, x_3, x_5, x_{10}\}$
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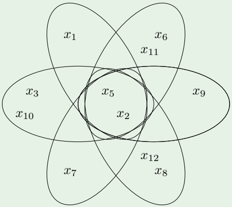
$S_3 = \{x_2, x_5, x_6, x_{11}\}$
$\dots$



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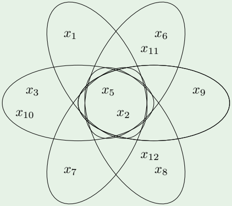

Lemma (**Sunflower lemma (Erdős, Rado)**)

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a family of sets (without duplicates) over a universe U such that each set in $\mathcal{A}$ has cardinality $= d$.
If $|\mathcal{A}| > d!(k-1)^d$, then $\mathcal{A}$ contains a sunflower with k petals which can be computed in time polynomial in $|\mathcal{A}|$, $|U|$, and k.

Application to d-Hitting Set

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Parameterized d-Hitting Set Problem

p-d-HITTING-SET:

Given: A family $\mathcal{A}$ of sets over a universe U, where each set has cardinality $\leq d$ and a positive integer k,

Parameter: The integer k.

Question: Does there exists a subset $H \subseteq U$ of size at most k such that H intersects each set in $\mathcal{A}$?

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Exercise

Apply the sunflower lemma.

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Theorem

p-d-HITTING-SET has a kernel with $\leq d!k^d d$ sets & $\leq d!k^d d^2$ elements.

Application to d-Hitting Set

Observation

If $\mathcal{A}$ contains a sunflower $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, \ldots, S_{k+1}\}$ of $k+1$ sets, then every hitting set H of $\mathcal{A}$ with $|H| \le k$ must intersect the core Y of $\mathcal{S}$. Otherwise it is a no-instance, because H cannot intersect each of the $k+1$ petals $S_i \setminus Y$.

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Rule **HS.1**: Let (U, A, k) be an instance of d-HITTING SET.
Assume that $\mathcal{A}$ contains a sunflower $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, \dots, S_{k+1}\}$ of cardinality $k+1$ with core Y.
Then return $(U', \mathcal{A}', k)$, where $\mathcal{A}' := (\mathcal{A} \smallsetminus \mathcal{S}) \cup Y$,
$U' := \bigcup \mathcal{A}' = \bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{A}'} X$.

Proof (kernel of p-d-HITTING-SET with $\le d!k^d d$ sets and $\le d!k^d d^2$ elements).

If for some $d' \in \{1, ..., d\}$, the number of sets in $\mathcal{A}$ of size $= d'$ is more than $d'!k^{d'}$, then the sunflower lemma yields a sunflower of size $k+1$.

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If for some $d' \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$, the number of sets in $\mathcal{A}$ of size $= d'$ is more than $d'!k^{d'}$, then the sunflower lemma yields a sunflower of size $k+1$. Rule **HS.1** applies. By applying this rule exhaustively, we obtain a new family of sets $\mathcal{A}'$ with $\le d'!k^{d'}$ sets of size $= d'$ for every $d' \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$.

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If $\varnothing \in \mathcal{A}'$ (a sunflower had an empty core), then it is a no instance. $\square$

Tomorrow

Monday, June 19 10.00 – 12.00	Tuesday, June 20 10.00 – 12.00	Wednesday, June 21 10.00 – 12.00	Thursday, June 22 10.00 – 12.00	Friday, June 23 10.00 – 12.00
Introduction & basic FPT results	**Notions of bounded graph width**	**Guest Lecture Alessandro Aloisio**	**Algorithmic Meta-Theorems**	**FPT-Intractability Classes & Hierarchies**
motivation for FPT kernelization, Crown Lemma, Sunflower Lemma	path-, tree-, clique width, FPT-results by dynamic programming, transferring FPT results betw. widths	examples FPT-results: *firefighting problem*, *coverage in multi-interface networks*,	1st-order logic, monadic 2nd-order logic, FPT-results by Courcelle's Theorems for tree and clique-width	motivation for FP-intractability results, FPT-reductions, class XP (slicewise polynomial), W- and A-Hierarchies, placing problems on these hierarchies
Algorithmic Techniques			*Formal-Method & Algorithmic Techniques*	
				15.00 – 16.00
				Guest Exercise Class Alessandro Aloisio
				Intractability results on the firefighting problem