A Generalization of Consecutive Ones Property

Anju Srinivasan

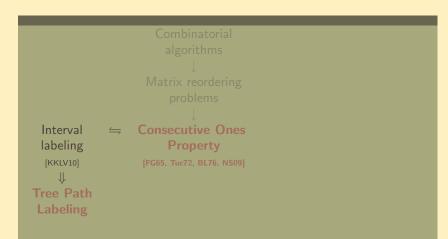
as part of M. S. by Research advised by Dr. N. S. Narayanaswamy CSED, IITM, Chennai - 36

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- 2 Results
- 3 Conclusion
 Application







An Illustration



An Illustration

An Illustration of Tree Path Labeling problem



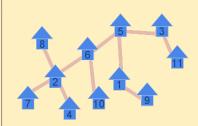
Study Group Accommodation problem



Students

Study Group Accommodation problem

```
B = {Ch, Sa, Fr, Sc, Lu}
T = {Pa, Pi, Vi, Ch}
W = {Sn, Pi, Wo}
F = {Vi, Li, Ch, Fr}
```



Study groups

Infinite Loop residential block

Study Group Accommodation problem

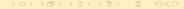
```
{Ch, Sa, Fr, Sc, Lu}
= {Pa, Pi, Vi, Ch}
= {Sn, Pi, Wo}
     {Vi. Li. Ch. Fr}
```

Study groups



Infinite Loop residential block

- A student may be in more than one study group but will be in at least one.
- There are equal number of single occupancy apartments in Infinite Loop.
- Streets connecting them do not form loops.



The problem

How should the students be allocated apartments such that students in each group should inhabit a (continuous) path?



tree path labeling

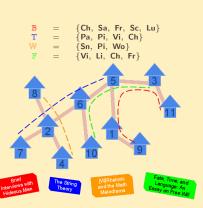


tree path labeling

```
{Ch, Sa, Fr, Sc, Lu}
{Pa, Pi, Vi, Ch}
{Sn. Pi. Wo}
{Vi, Li, Ch, Fr}
```

Study groups - \mathbb{B} , \mathbb{T} , \mathbb{W} , \mathbb{F}

tree path labeling

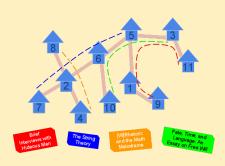




Study groups - \mathbb{B} , \mathbb{T} , \mathbb{W} , \mathbb{F}



tree path labeling - feasible?



Is this feasible?



path graph isomorphism/feasibility bijection



path graph isomorphism/feasibility bijection



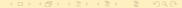
```
= {Ch, Sa, Fr, Sc, Lu}
\mathbb{T} = \{Pa, Pi, Vi, Ch\}
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```

path graph isomorphism/feasibility bijection



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\mathbb{B} = \{\mathsf{Ch}, \mathsf{Sa}, \mathsf{Fr}, \mathsf{Sc}, \mathsf{Lu}\}
\mathbb{T} = \{ Pa, Pi, Vi, Ch \}
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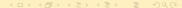
In this case, is feasible.



path graph isomorphism/feasibility bijection







a crash course on the TPL machinery



a crash course on the TPL machinery

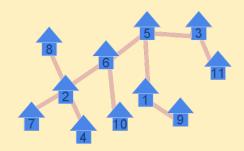
The set of study groups $\{\mathbb{B}, \mathbb{T}, \mathbb{W}, \mathbb{F}\} \to \text{HYPERGRAPH}$



An Illustration

Basic terminology

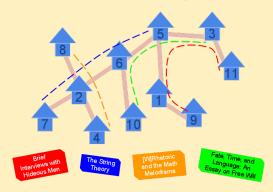
a crash course on the TPL machinery



Infinite Loop residential block → TARGET TREE



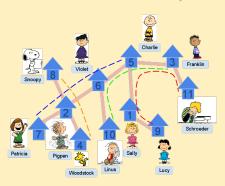
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Study group path allocation → TREE PATH LABELING

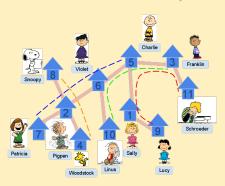
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a crash course on the TPL machinery



The apartment allocation → PATH HYPERGRAPH ISOMORPHISM

a crash course on the TPL machinery



The apartment allocation → PATH HYPERGRAPH ISOMORPHISM

1. Compute Feasible Path Labeling

Computation of a feasible tree path labeling (FTPL) if any.

2. Compute k-subdivided Star Path Labeling

Computation of an FTPL if any, if target tree is a k-subdivided star.

3. Feasible Tree Path Labeling

Characterization of an FTPL and finding the feasibility bijection/hypergraph isomorphism



1. Compute Feasible Path Labeling

Computation of a feasible tree path labeling (FTPL) if any.



2. Compute k-subdivided Star Path Labeling

Computation of an FTPL if any, if target tree is a *k*-subdivided star



3. FEASIBLE TREE PATH LABELING

Characterization of an FTPL and finding the feasibility bijection/hypergraph isomorphism



3.



3.

Characterization

- Three way intersection cardinality preservation
- Filtering and pruning algorithm



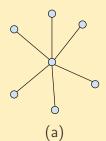
Interval assignment problem / COP

- **1** T is a path \Longrightarrow paths in T are intervals a^{a} [quick illustration]
- ② Only pairwise intersection cardinality needs to be preserved ⇒ ICPIA [NS09]
- Higher level intersection cardinalities preserved by Helly Property – [Gol04]
- filter_1, filter_2 do not need the the exit conditions. a: [is this cryptic?]

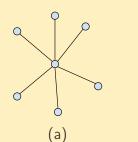
This problem is equivalent to Consecutive Ones Property of binary matrices [NS09]

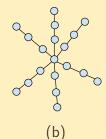


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2.





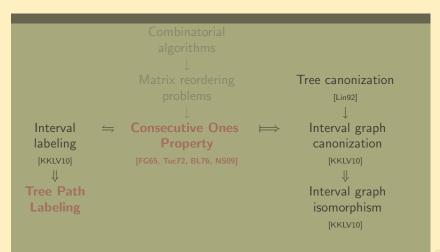
Compute TPL on k subdivided stars

- each rays of the k sub star are independent intervals when root is excluded.
- each ray is considered independently as interval assignment problem

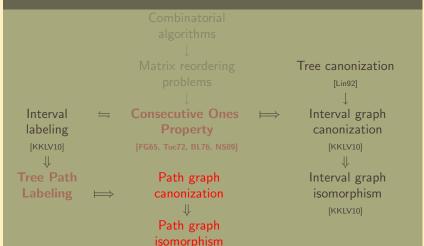
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1)40

Thank You

Q & A



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             Testing for the consecutive ones property, interval graphs, and graph planarity using PQ-tree algorithms.
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             Incidence matrices and interval graphs.
             Pac. J. Math., 15:835-855, 1965,
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             Interval graphs: Canonical representation in logspace.
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             A logspace algorithm for tree canonization (extended abstract).
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             A new characterization of matrices with the consecutive ones property.
beamericonarticle Tucker
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A structure theorem for the consecutive 1's property.