Connected cuts

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1 Basic cuts

In these notes we will define few problems which may be or not know to others. All of these problems have some properties in common. Mostly that we are going to talk about cuts which are supposed to be connected. To be precise one or all of the parts induces connected subgraphs.

Let us now define few of these problems.

Connected s-t cut.

For a connected graph G = (V, E) and vertices $s, t \in V$ such that $s \neq t$ we define connected s - t cut as $S \subseteq V$ for which all following properties hold:

- 1. $s \in S$,
- 2. $t \notin S$ and
- 3. both G[S] and $G[V \setminus S]$ are connected.

Note that the size of this cut is defined as $E(S, V \setminus S)$. (Where E(X, Y) is for the number of edges between sets X and Y.)

Multi-way connected cut.

For a connected graph G=(V,E) and vertices $s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_k\in V$ for $k\in\mathbb{N}$ ("sources") we define connected cut as partition $\mathcal{V}=\{V_1,V_2,\ldots,V_k\}$ of vertices (that is $\bigcup_{i=1,\ldots,k}V_i=V$ and for $i\neq j$ $V_i\cap V_j=\emptyset$) such that the following holds:

- 1. $\forall i \in [k] : s_i \in V_i$ and
- 2. $\forall i \in [k] : G[V_i]$ is connected.

Now for the sizes we define two versions.

- Sum size as $\sum_{i < j} E(V_i, V_j)$ or
- Max size as $\max_{i \in [k]} E(V_i, V \setminus V_i)$.

Observe that the sum size is already computed with multi-commodity cut. Also we may define **Flexible** multi-way connected cut as relaxing the previous problem. That is the partition will have l partitions where $0 < l \le k$ and only l sources are representing their partition. So $\forall i \in [l], \exists k : s_k \in V_l$.

2 Connection to STC

Now for the connection to the STC problem. We will consider a graph where we have one vertex with high degree and all of its k neighbors will be the sources to our problem. Then we will obtain lower bound on STC and also present some algorithm to STC. If we would have flexible multi-way connected cut we could use this every time.

3 Other cuts

k-connected cut.

For a connected graph G = (V, E) we say $S \subseteq V$ is k connected cut such that all properties hold:

- 1. |S| = k.
- 2. Both G[S] and $G[V \setminus S]$ are connected.
- 3. And we want to minimize $E(S, V \setminus S)$. Which is the size of such cut.

Note that choosing only two properties from all three can be computed. If we skip the very first one, we may use the result from Garg, which states a linear program having all vertices as such result. Excluding the second one can be also computed via some approximation algorithm for bisection. And Overlooking the last one we just use some search, because we don't care about the size of the result.