A Brief Introduction to Independent Set Reconfiguration and Related Problems

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Seminar at Department of Informatics, VNU University of Science

Outline

General Framework: Combinatorial Reconfiguration

Independent Set Reconfiguration

General Framework: Combinatorial Reconfiguration

1	1 2 3		4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	





15-PUZZLE

Rubik's Cube

Rush-Hour

The figures were originally downloaded from various online sources, especially Wikipedia







15-PUZZLE

Rubik's Cube

Rush-Hour

They are all examples of Reconfiguration Problems:



two configurations, and a specific rule describing how a configuration can be transformed into a (slightly) different one



whether one can transform one configuration into another by applying the given rule repeatedly

The figures were originally downloaded from various online sources, especially Wikipedia

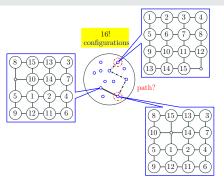
Reconfiguration Graph

Vertex Set: Set of all configurations

Edge Set: Two vertices (configurations) are adjacent if one

can be obtained from the other by applying the

given rule once



The reconfiguration graph of 15-PUZZLE

New insights into the computational complexity theory

Given
Decision
Find
Shortest

Configurations A, B, and a transformation rule Decide if A can be transformed into BA transformation sequence?
A shortest transformation sequence?

New insights into the computational complexity theory



SLIDING-BLOCK PUZZLE

PSPACE-complete PSPACE-complete PSPACE-complete 15-PUZZLE

Linear Poly-time

NP-complete



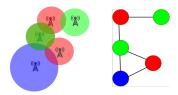
SLIDING-BLOCK PUZZLE

1	L 2 3		4
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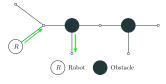
15-PUZZLE

See also the "Masterclass Talk: Algorithms and Complexity for Japanese Puzzles" by R. Uehara at ICALP 2015. The figures were originally downloaded from various online sources, especially Wikipedia.

Real-world situations involving movement and change



Frequency Re-Assignment



Robot Motion



Path Planning



Printer's Multi-heads Motion

Surveys on Reconfiguration

Jan van den Heuvel (2013). "The Complexity of Change." In: *Surveys in Combinatorics*. Vol. 409. London Mathematical Society Lecture Note Series. Cambridge University Press, pp. 127–160. DOI: 10.1017/CB09781139506748.005

Naomi Nishimura (2018). "Introduction to Reconfiguration." In: *Algorithms* 11.4. (article 52). DOI: 10.3390/a11040052

Online Web Portal (maintained by Takehiro Ito)

http://www.ecei.tohoku.ac.jp/alg/core/

Independent Set Reconfiguration

Independent Set Reconfiguration: Definition

Given

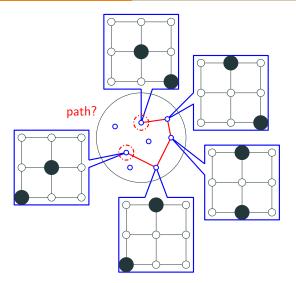
two independent sets of a graph; and one of the following rules

- Token Sliding (TS)[Hearn and Demaine 2005]
- Token Addition and Removal (TAR(k))
 [Ito et al. 2011]
- Token Jumping (TJ)
 [Kamiński et al. 2012]

Ask

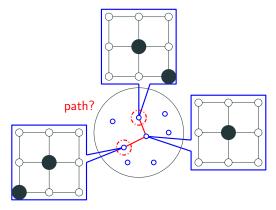
whether one can transform one independent set into another by applying the given rule repeatedly

Independent Set Reconfiguration: Transformation Rule



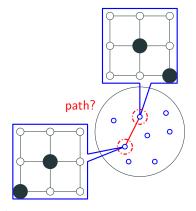
Token Sliding (TS): Swap one member for one non-member that is adjacent to the member (see [Hearn and Demaine 2005])

Independent Set Reconfiguration: Transformation Rule



Token Addition and Removal (TAR(k)**):** Either add or remove one vertex, while keeping the size of the independent sets at least some given threshold k (see [Ito et al. 2011])

Independent Set Reconfiguration: Transformation Rule



Token Jumping (TJ): Swap one member for one non-member (see [Kamiński et al. 2012])

Independent Set Reconfiguration: Complexity

Graph	Adjacency		ЗУ	Complexity	Reference	
Giapii	TS	TAR	TJ	Complexity	Reference	
planar∩ maximum degree 3		0	0	PSPACE-complete	[Hearn and Demaine 2005]	
general		0	0	PSPACE-complete	[Ito et al. 2011]	
line ← MATCHING RECONF.		0		Р	[10 et at. 2011]	
perfect	0	0	0	PSPACE-complete		
even-hole-free		0	0	Р	[Kamiński et al. 2012]	
cograph (P_4 -free)	0			Р		
cograph (P_4 -free)		0	0	Р	[Bonsma 2014]	
bounded bandwidth	0	0	0	PSPACE-complete	[Wrochna 2014]	
claw-free (⊃ line)		0	0	Р	[Bonsma et al. 2014]	
tree (⊂ even-hole-free)		0	0	Р	[Demaine et al. 2014]	
bipartite permutation				Р	[Fox-Epstein et al. 2015]	
bipartite distance-hereditary				'	[TOX Epstern et al. 2015]	
$planar \cap maximum degree \ 3 \cap bounded bandwidth$		0	0	PSPACE-complete	[van der Zanden 2015]	
cactus		0	0	Р	[Mouawad et al. 2014]	
cactus				Р	[Hoang and Uehara 2016]	
interval (⊂ even-hole-free)		0	0	Р	[Bonamy and Bousquet 2017]	
hipartita	0			PSPACE-complete	[Lokshtanov and Mouawad 2018]	
bipartite		0	0	NP-complete	[LOKSIITATIOV ATIU MOUAWAU 2016]	
split				PSPACE-complete	[Belmonte et al. 2018]	
split (⊂ even-hole-free)		0	0	Р		

Independent Set Reconfiguration: Related Problems

· Reconfiguration Graph

- Find a (shortest) path between two vertices (configurations)
- · Determine whether the reconfiguration graph is connected
- · Determine whether its diameter is bounded
- Determine whether the original graph and the corresponding reconfiguration graph are isomorphic/belong to the same graph class

· Optimization

- Allow p tokens to move simultaneously (under TJ). Find smallest p such that there is a transformation sequence between any two independent sets of size k.
- Find an independent set of maximum size that is reachable from an initial independent set I₀ of size at least k using TAR(k).

Independent Set Reconfiguration: Related Problems

- · Independent Set as a Vertex-Subset
 - · Reconfiguration of Cliques
 - · Reconfiguration of Vertex Covers
 - · Reconfiguration of (Labeled/Unlabeled) Tokens
- · Independent Set as an Edgeless Induced Subgraph
 - · Reconfiguration of (Induced/Spanning) Subgraphs
- · Independent Set as a 1-colorable set
 - Reconfiguration of c-colorable sets ($c \ge 1$)

My PhD Journey: The SLIDING TOKEN

problem

• Erik D. Demaine, Martin L. Demaine, Takehiro Ito, Hirotaka Ono, Yota Otachi, Ryuhei Uehara, and Takeshi Yamada: Around 2014, they designed a $O(n^2)$ -time algorithm for SLIDING TOKEN for caterpillars (a subclass of trees). At that time, SLIDING TOKEN for trees remains open.

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- With me joining the project, we designed a $O(n^2)$ -time algorithm for SLIDING TOKEN for trees. This result was accepted to ISAAC 2014.

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- With me joining the project, we designed a $O(n^2)$ -time algorithm for SLIDING TOKEN for trees. This result was accepted to ISAAC 2014.
- With Eli Fox-Epstein joining the project, we improved the running time of our algorithm to O(n). This result was then published in the journal "Theoretical Computer Science" (600, 132–142, 2015).

 The ideas of Eli for improving our algorithm for trees are quite useful. We (Eli Fox-Epstein, Yota Otachi, Ryuhei Uehara, and I) thought (at that time) that our algorithm can be extended to the case for bipartite graphs using similar ideas.

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- Very recently, Daniel Lokshtanov and Amer E. Mouawad showed that SLIDING TOKEN for bipartite graphs is PSPACE-complete. Their result (presented at SODA 2018) implied that our conjecture is indeed wrong.

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- After several useful discussions with Takehiro Ito and the members of his laboratory, including Tatsuhiko Hatanaka, Haruka Mizuta, and Yuhei Moriya, I have finally been able to complete the algorithm. The result (co-authored with my supervisor Ryuhei Uehara) was then accepted to ISAAC 2016.

• From the algorithm for cacti, we (Eli Fox-Epstein, Ryuhei Uehara, and I) designed a $O(n^3)$ -time algorithm for SLIDING TOKEN for block graphs. This result was presented at WALCOM 2017.

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- Very recently (around March 2018), Mariana Teatini Ribeiro and Vinícius Fernandes dos Santos showed us a counter-example of a proposition in our algorithm (for block graphs). As a result, the complexity of SLIDING TOKEN for block graphs has not yet been settled.

 Even though SLIDING TOKEN can be solved in linear time for trees, finding a shortest TS-sequence between two independent sets of a tree remains open. We (my supervisor and I) conjectured that the problem can be solved in poly-time for trees, and becomes NP-hard for graphs containing cycles.

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- Recently, Ken Sugimori announced at AAAC 2018 that finding a shortest
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 dynamic programming approach. We are still waiting for his detailed
 proof, even though we believe that his approach is correct.
- Sugimori's O(poly(n))-time algorithm seems to have poly(n) with high degree. With Amanj Khorramian joining the project, we designed a $O(n^2)$ -time algorithm for finding shortest TS-sequences in spider graphs (a subclass of trees). We hope that our result provides a framework for improving Sugimori's algorithm. This result was recently presented at WAAC 2018 (August 27, 2018) by my supervisor Ryuhei Uehara.

Thank you very much for your attention!

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