

The background of the slide is a complex network graph. It features numerous white circular nodes connected by thin, dark teal lines. The nodes are distributed across the frame, with a higher density in the center and some isolated nodes towards the edges. The overall color scheme is a gradient from teal on the left to dark blue on the right.

Parameterized Algorithms

Exercise 1 – Orga, Sheet 1, *H*-free Graphs

Elly, Jean-Pierre, Wendy

Orga Stuff



Thomas



Elly



Jean-Pierre

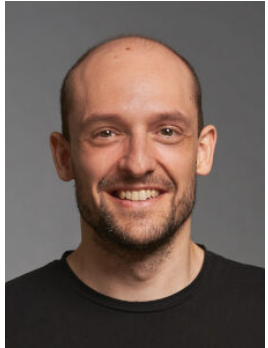


Wendy

Lecture

Exercise

Orga Stuff



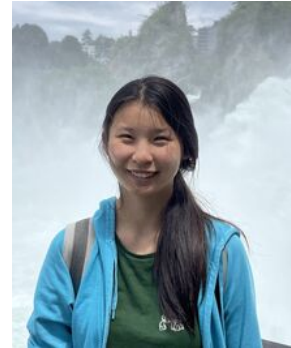
Thomas



Elly



Jean-Pierre



Wendy



You



Lecture



Exercise

Orga Stuff



Thomas



Elly



Jean-Pierre



Wendy



You



Lecture



Exercise

Exercise Session

- discuss last exercise sheet
- get hints for next exercise sheet
- work on other problems, get different perspectives

More Orga Stuff

Exercise Sheets

- new sheet every two weeks (Thu – Wed)
- submission in teams via ILIAS (not handwritten, pls)
unless your handwriting is really good
- coding submissions (bonus points)

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- at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of total points, $\frac{1}{4}$ of every sheet

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Points System

- 0%: did not write anything
- 25%: had ideas, explained where you are stuck
- 50%: basic idea is correct (and explained)
- 75%: small/few details missing
- 100%: correct and well-written

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Talk to each other, ask for hints on Discord, ask us in person!

send !help join to the scale bot



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Sheet 1

Branching Vector

builds on second lecture

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Dominating Set

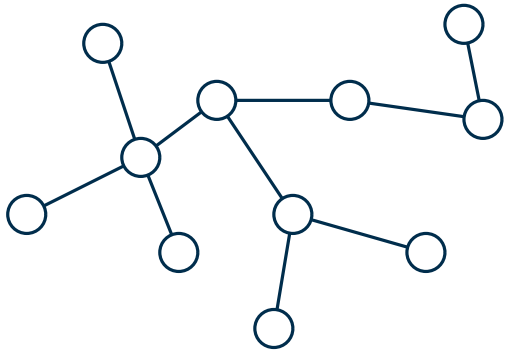
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Dominating Set

a) on trees



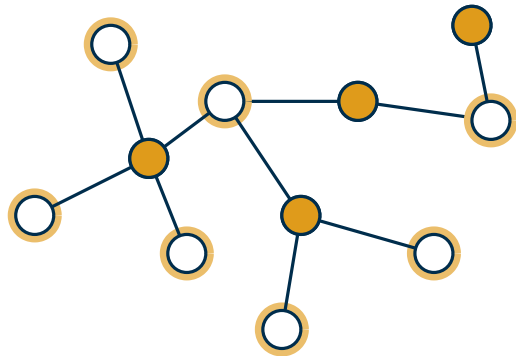
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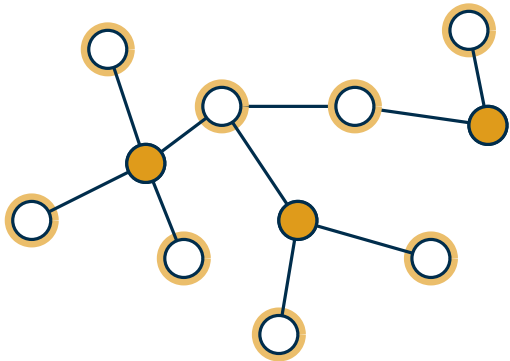
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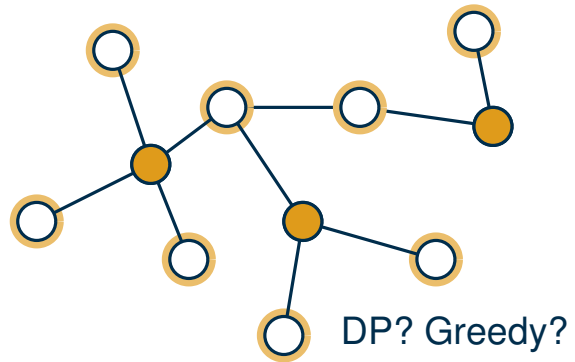
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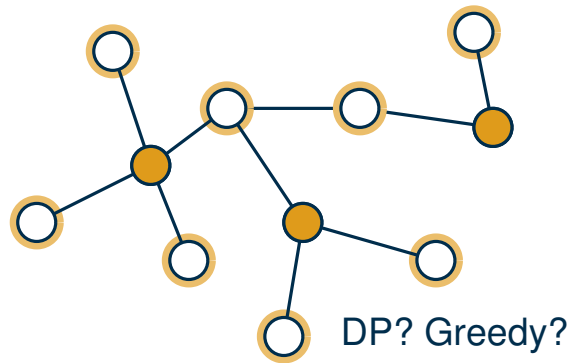
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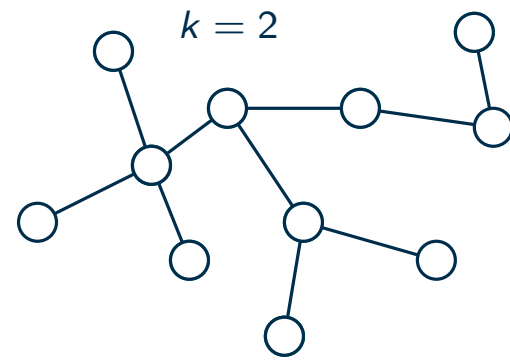
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Dominating Set

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b) k -dominating set on trees



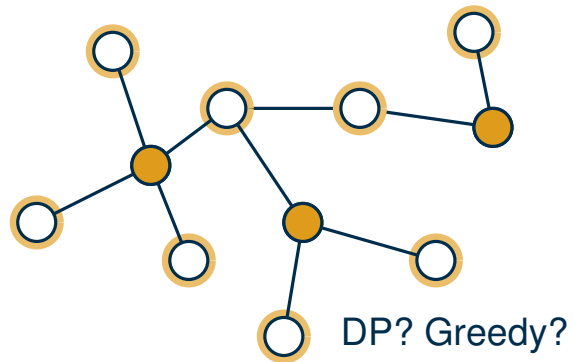
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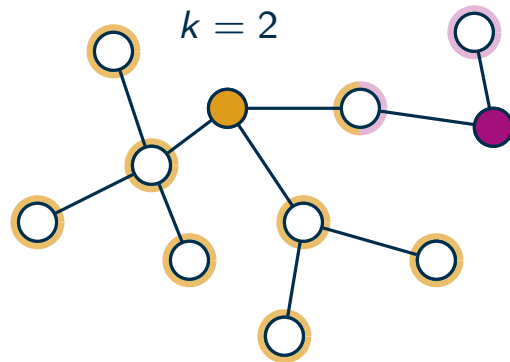
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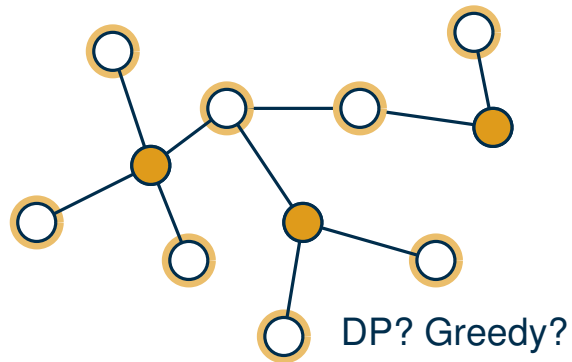
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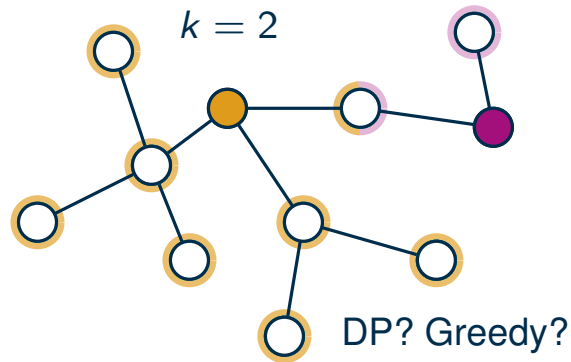
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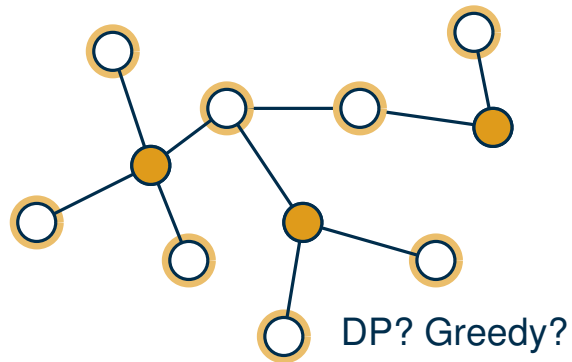
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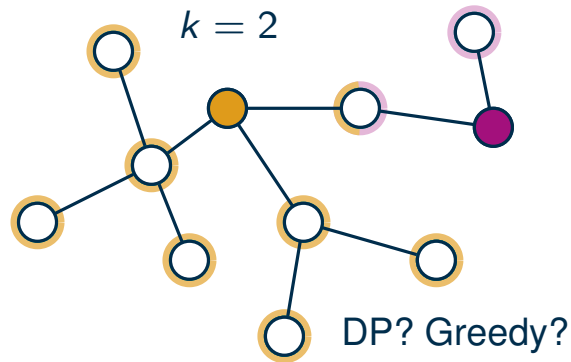
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c) FPT in max deg + solution size on general graphs

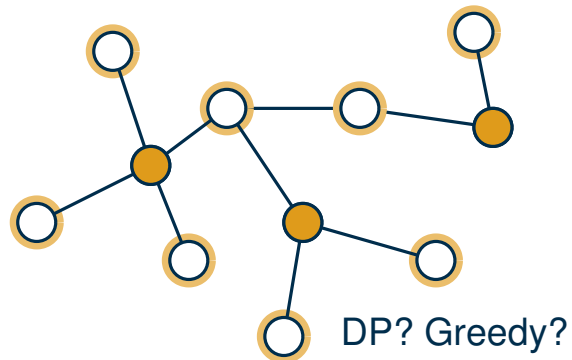
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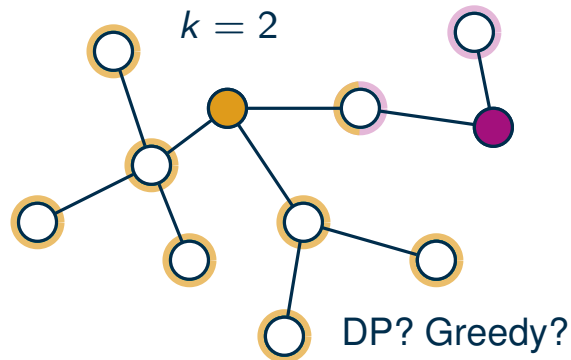
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Line Cover



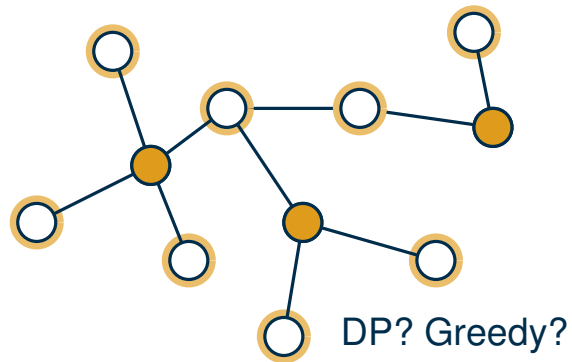
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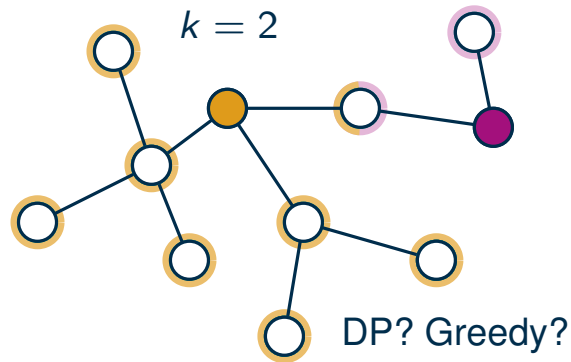
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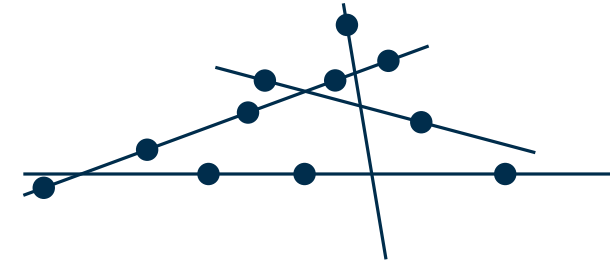


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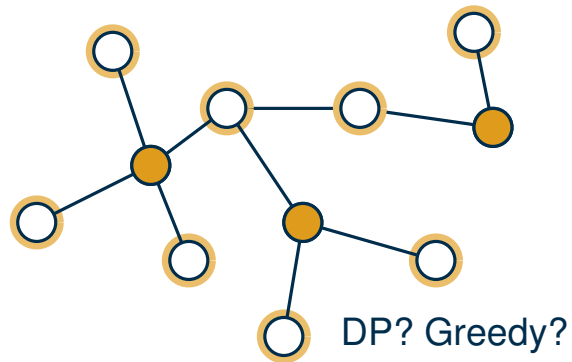
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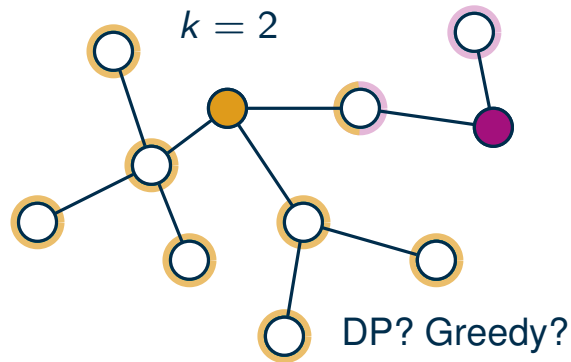
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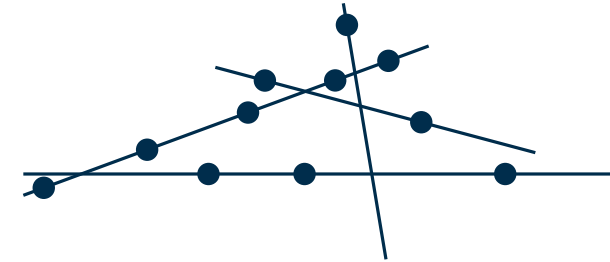


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find reduction rules

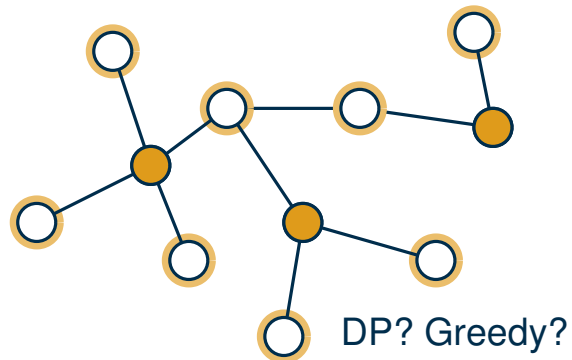
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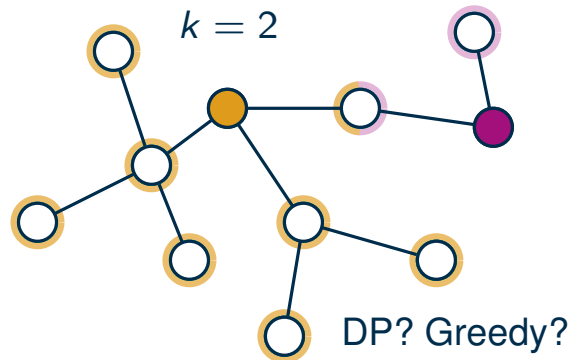
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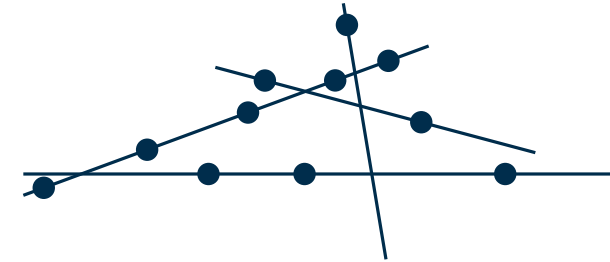


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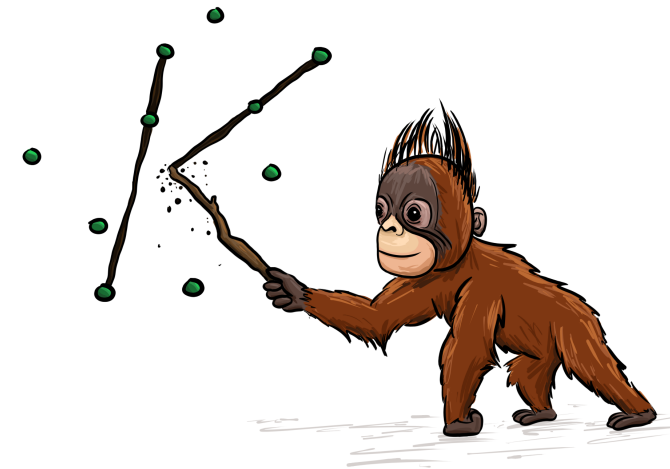


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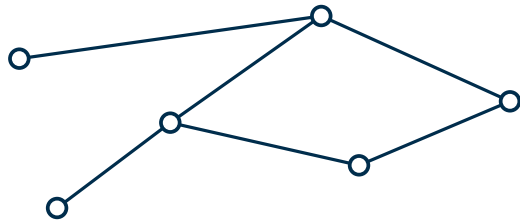


Tim Domnick, 2024/25

Techniques

Bounded Search Tree

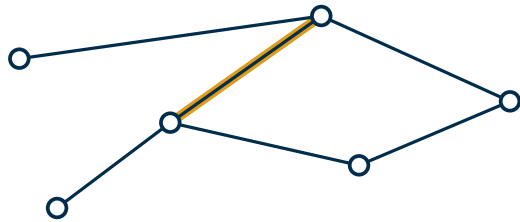
Vertex Cover



Techniques

Bounded Search Tree

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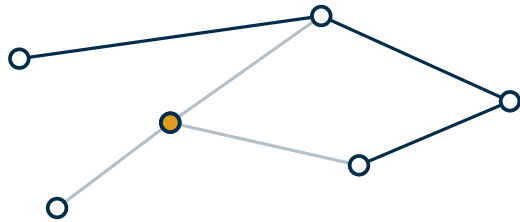


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Techniques

Bounded Search Tree

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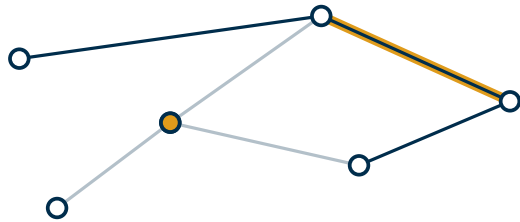


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Techniques

Bounded Search Tree

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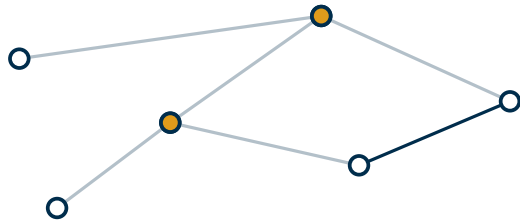


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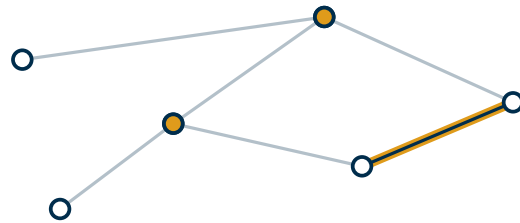


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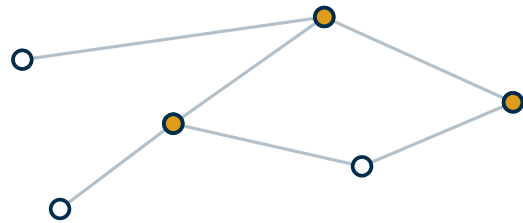


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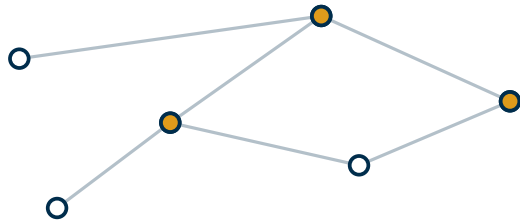


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- options^{depth} \cdot poly(n) = $2^k \cdot$ poly(n) time

Techniques

Bounded Search Tree

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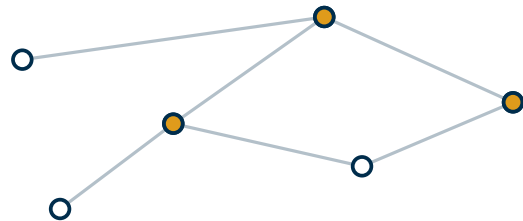


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Techniques

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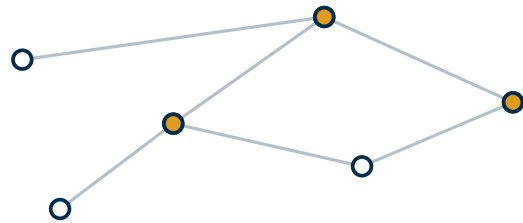
To prove

- in search tree:
a child yes-instance \Leftrightarrow parent yes-instance

Techniques

Bounded Search Tree

Vertex Cover



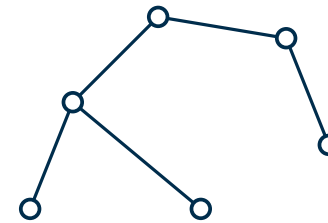
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Kernelization

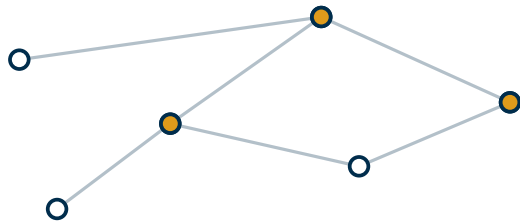
Vertex Cover on trees



Techniques

Bounded Search Tree

Vertex Cover



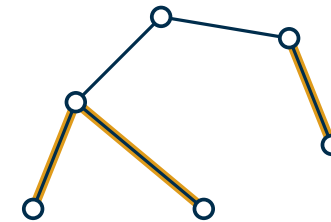
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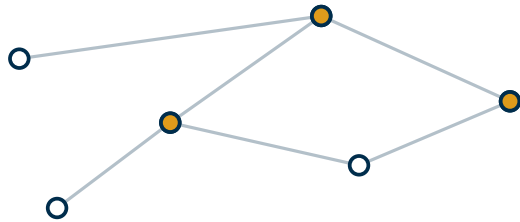


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Techniques

Bounded Search Tree

Vertex Cover



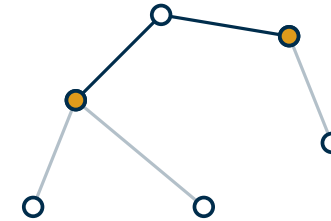
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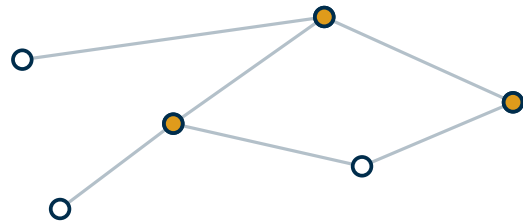


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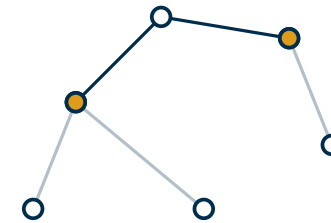
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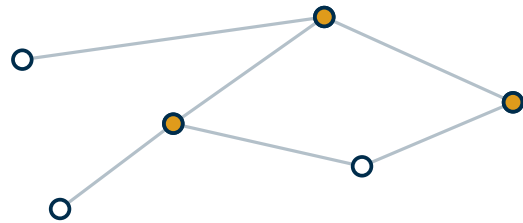


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Techniques

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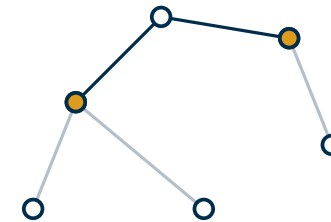
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To prove

- reduction rules correct
- kernel is small

H-free Graphs

H-FREE VERTEX DELETION

Given: Graph G , parameter k

Does V' exist with $|V'| \leq k$ vertices such that H does not appear as a subgraph in $G - V'$?

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(induced) H-FREE EDGE ADDITION

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finite set of graphs →

\mathcal{F} -FREE VERTEX DELETION

H-free Graphs

H-FREE VERTEX DELETION

How to find H in G ?

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R1: vertex with super high degree?
 R2: delete edge between adjacent vertices with small degrees 
 How many bad vertices are still ok?
 How many vertices with small degree?

H-FREE EDGE DELETION

(induced) H-FREE EDGE ADDITION

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finite set of graphs \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} -FREE VERTEX DELETION