

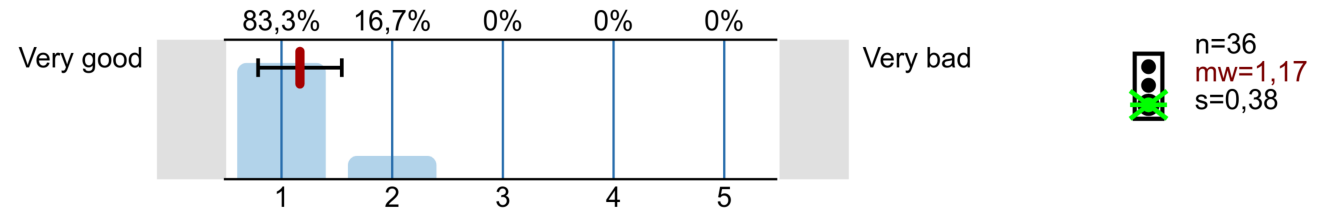
Parameterized Algorithms

Exercise 7 – Sheet 6, W -Hierarchy

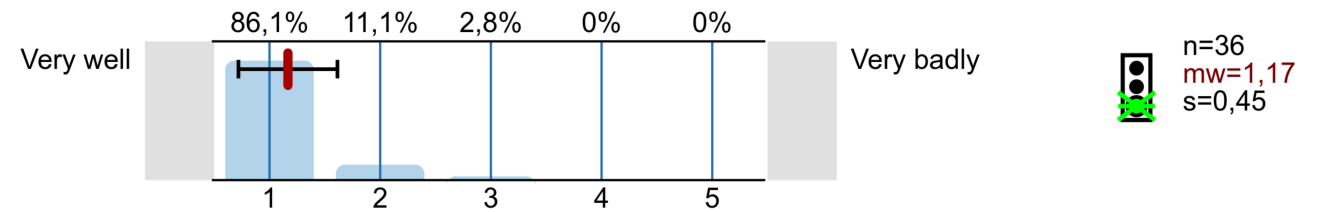
Elly, Jean-Pierre, Wendy

Evaluation Results

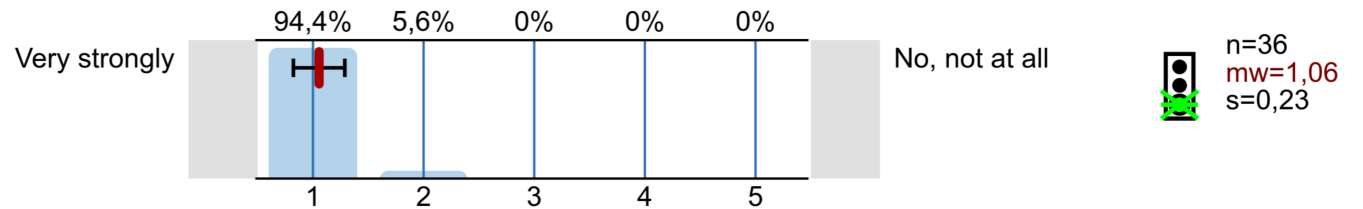
Please rate the course as a whole



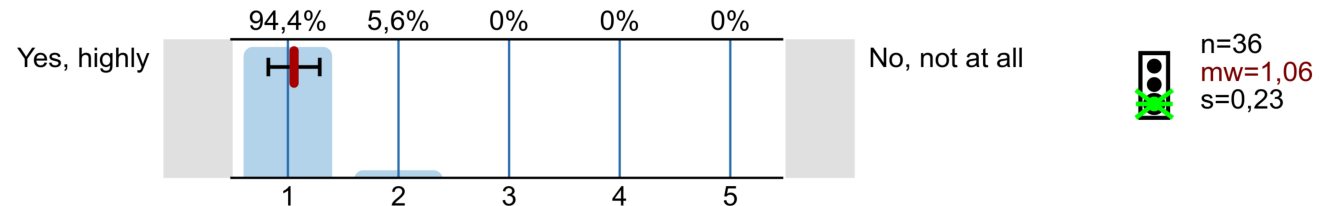
How is the course structured?



Does the lecturer appear dedicated and motivated during the course?



Is the lecturer responsive to questions and concerns of the students?



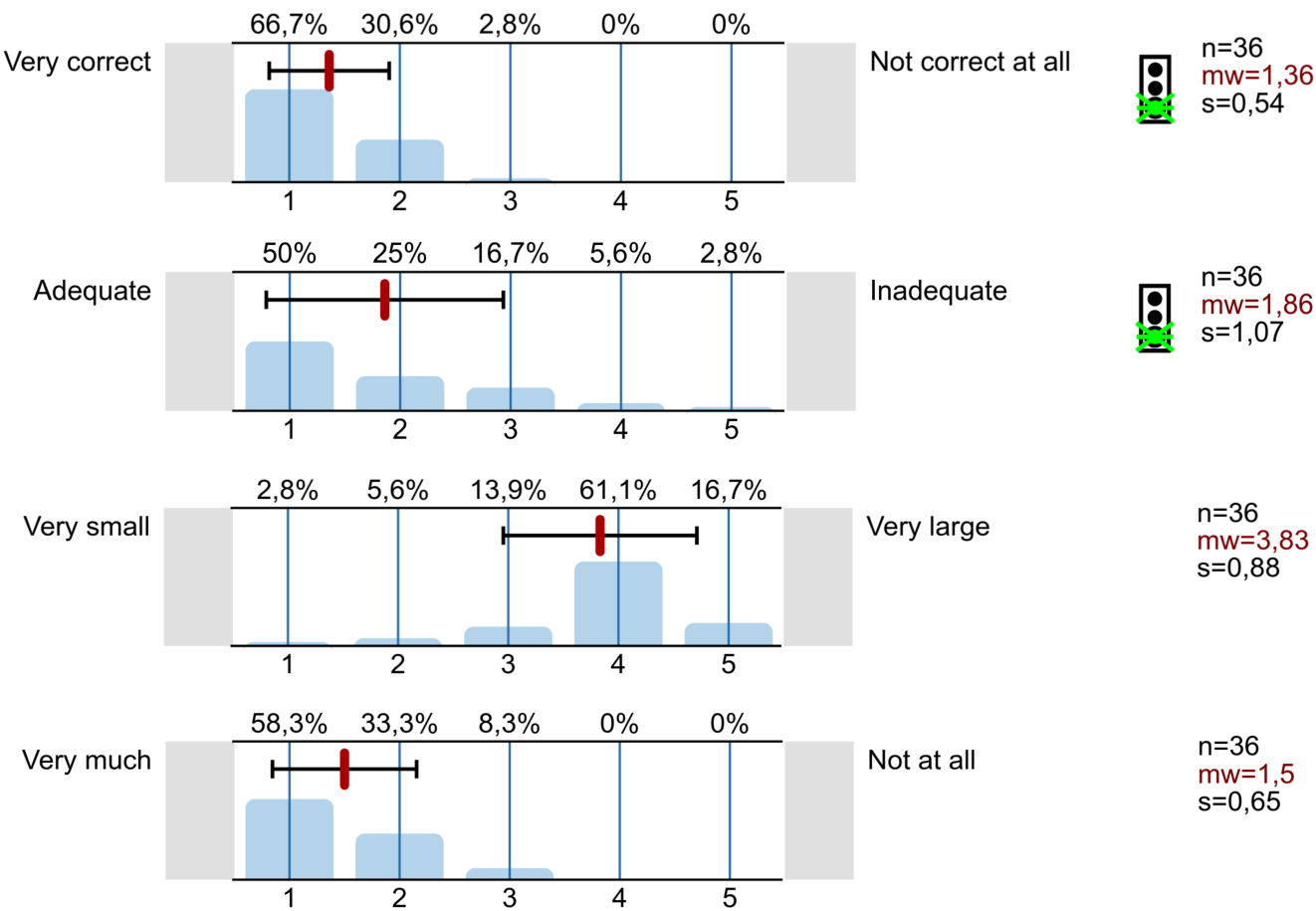
Evaluation Results

I learn a lot in this course.

The amount of work required for this course is...

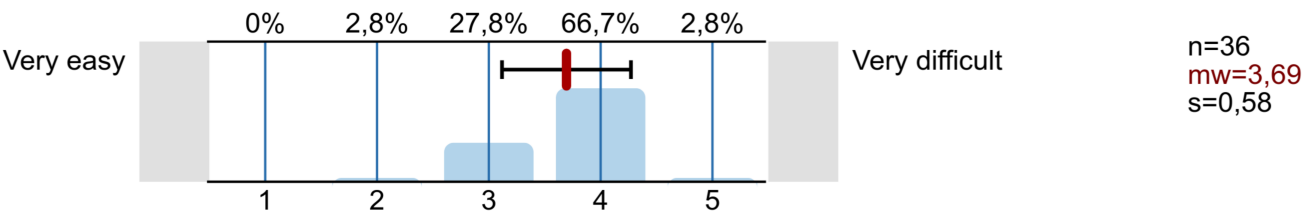
How large is the amount of work for this course?

How much do you like attending this course?

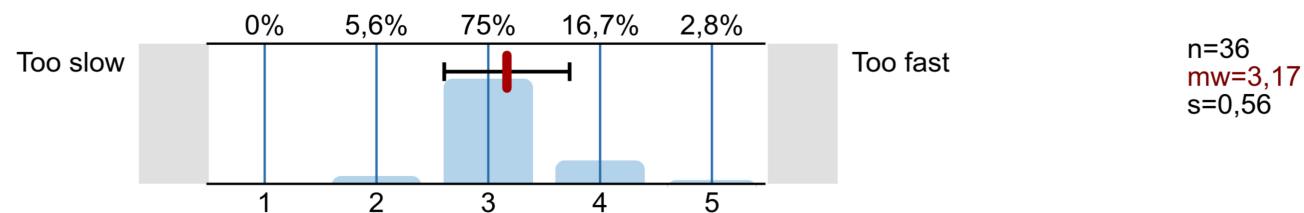


Evaluation Results

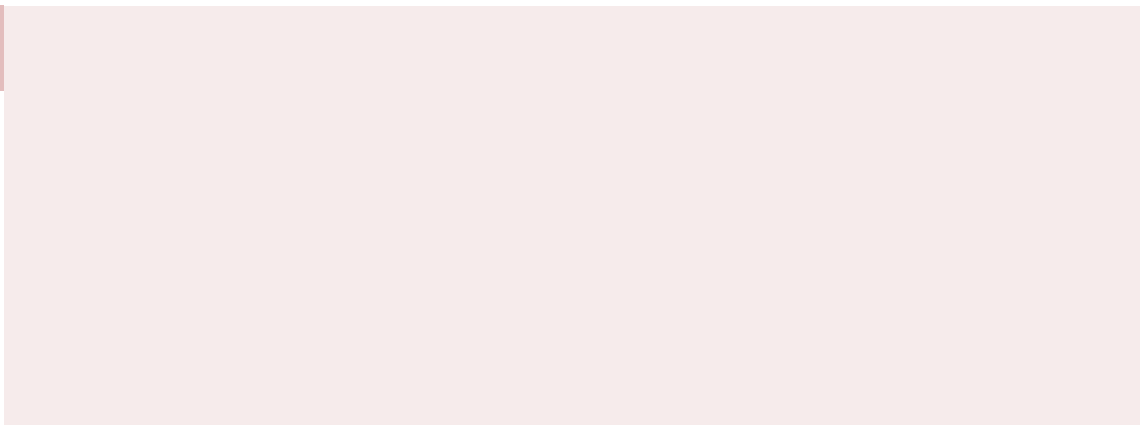
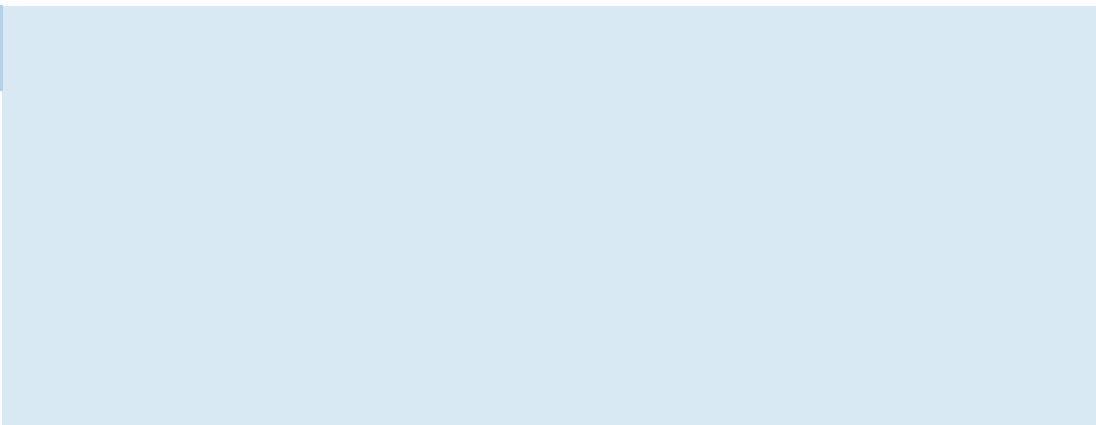
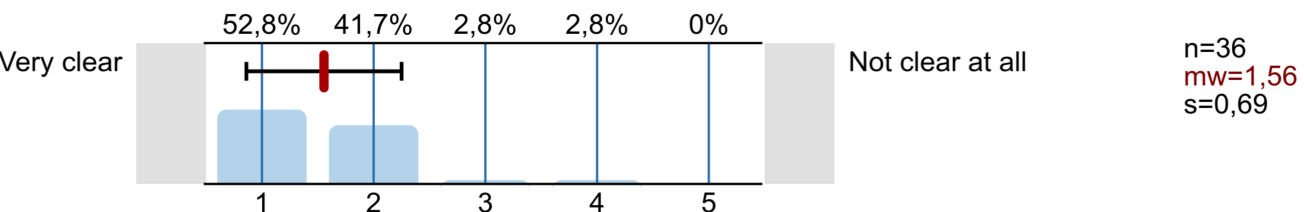
Difficulty of Contents



Speed



Clarity (using helpful examples)

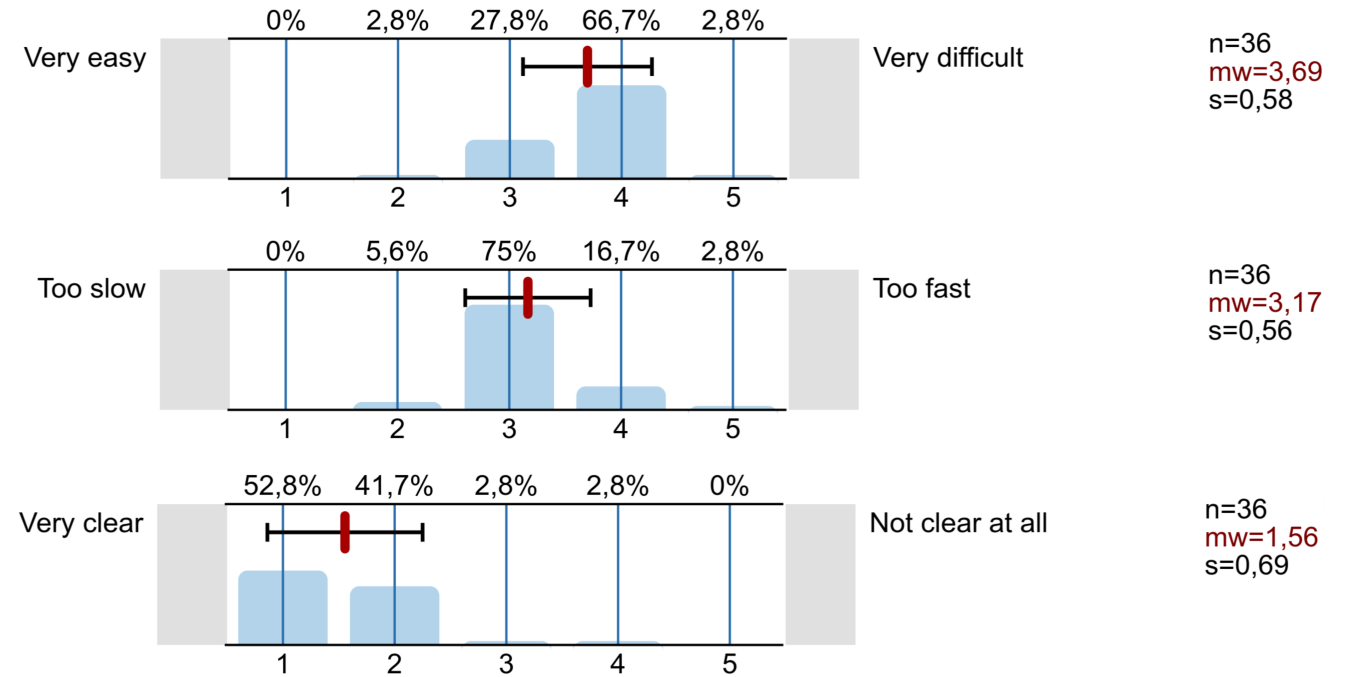


Evaluation Results

Difficulty of Contents

Speed

Clarity (using helpful examples)



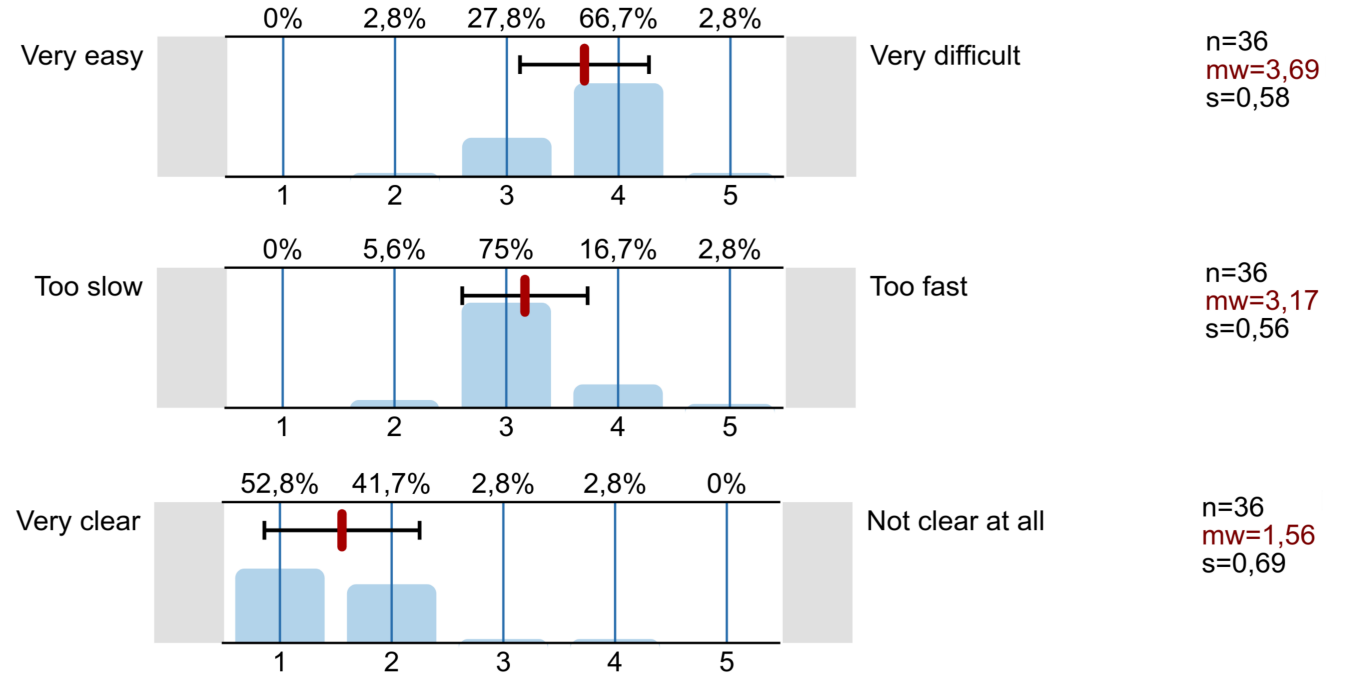
■ sheets are too difficult/time-consuming 

Evaluation Results

Difficulty of Contents

Speed

Clarity (using helpful examples)



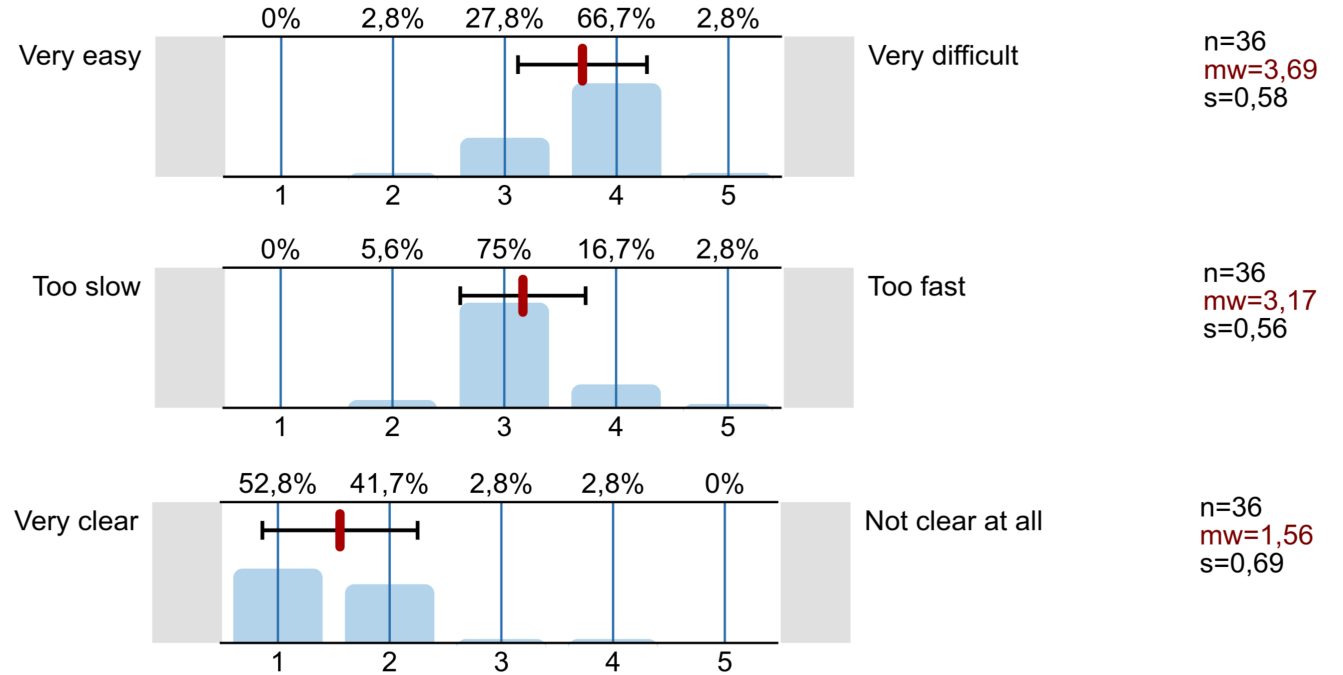
- sheets are too difficult/time-consuming
- problem solving more fun than paper reading

Evaluation Results

Difficulty of Contents

Speed

Clarity (using helpful examples)



- implementation tasks



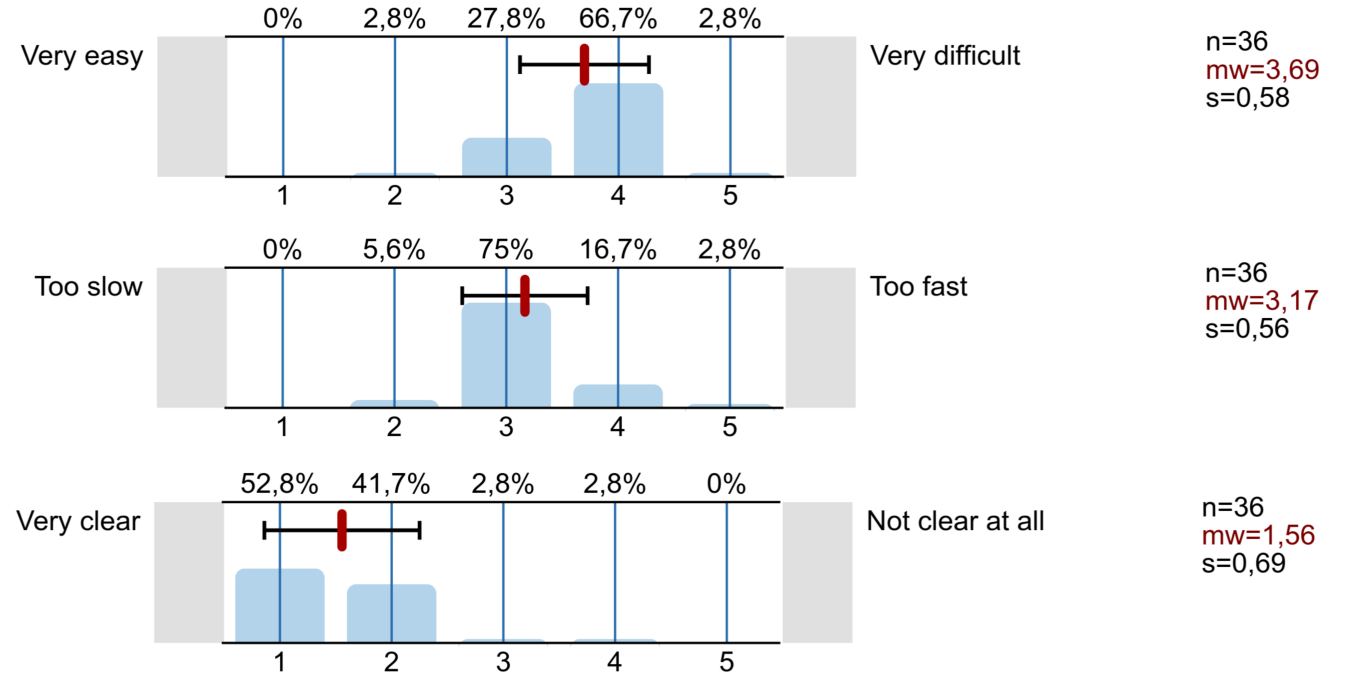
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Evaluation Results

Difficulty of Contents

Speed

Clarity (using helpful examples)



- implementation tasks IIII



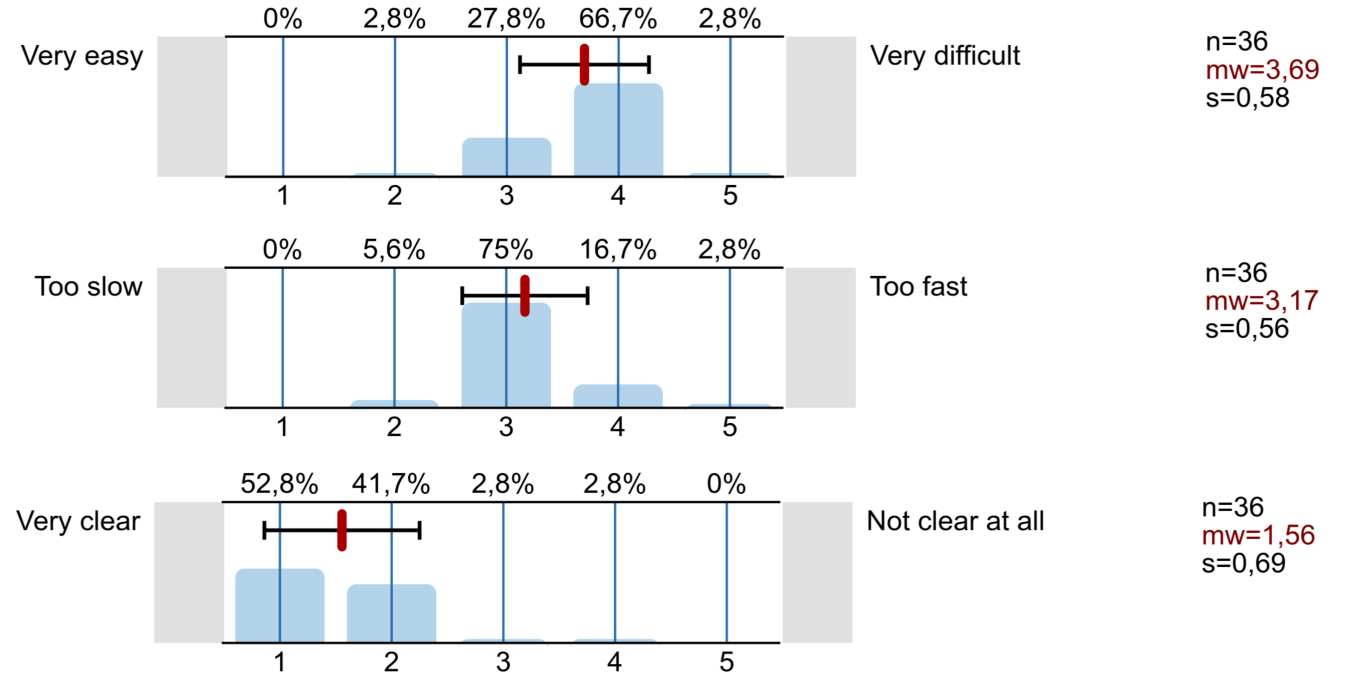
- sheets are too difficult/time-consuming IIII
- problem solving more fun than paper reading IIII
- implementation tasks II

Evaluation Results

Difficulty of Contents

Speed

Clarity (using helpful examples)



- implementation tasks IIII
- discussion of old sheet



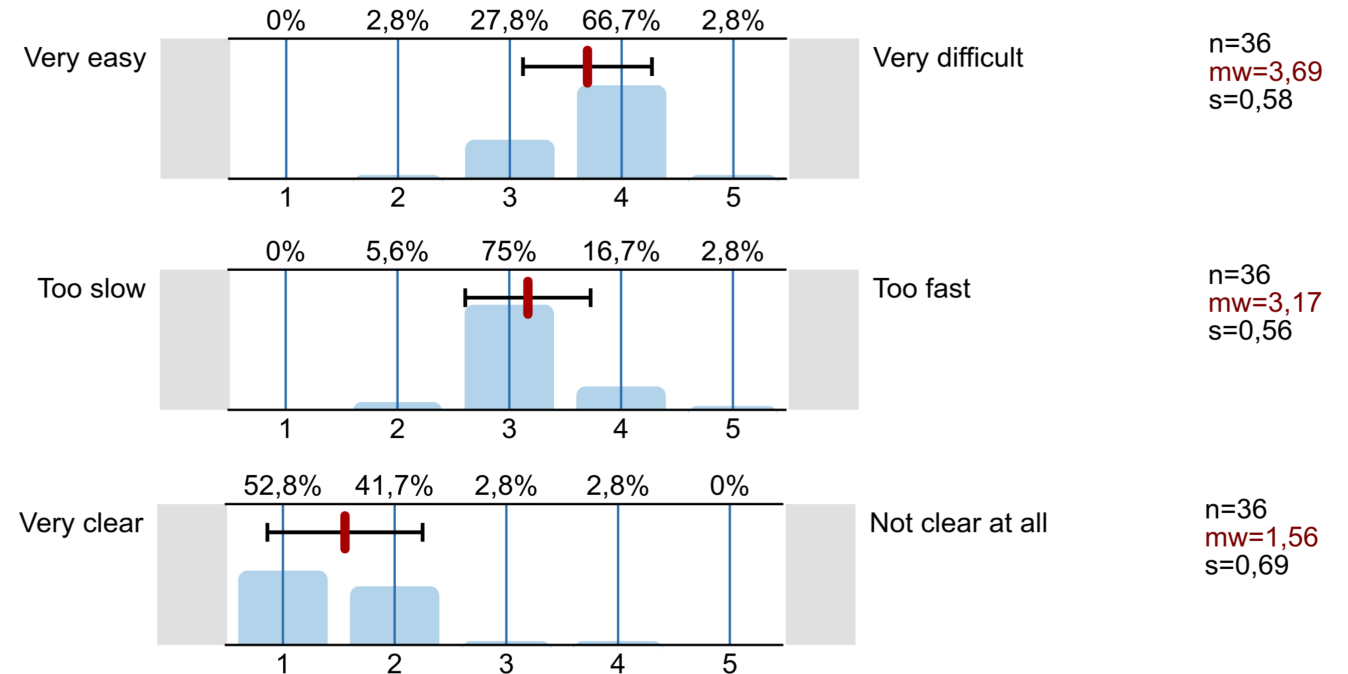
- sheets are too difficult/time-consuming IIII
- problem solving more fun than paper reading IIII
- implementation tasks II
- discussion of old sheet too long

Evaluation Results

Difficulty of Contents

Speed

Clarity (using helpful examples)



- implementation tasks IIII
- discussion of old sheet IIII



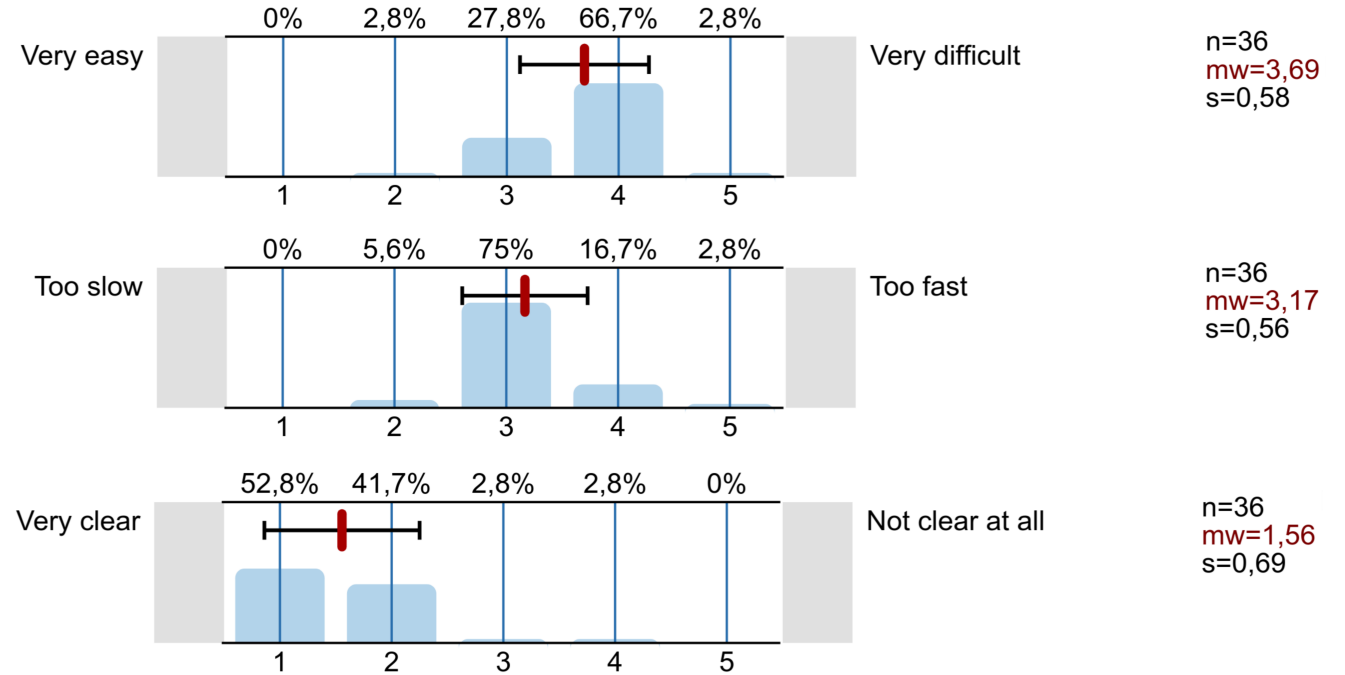
- sheets are too difficult/time-consuming IIII
- problem solving more fun than paper reading IIII
- implementation tasks II
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Evaluation Results

Difficulty of Contents

Speed

Clarity (using helpful examples)



- implementation tasks IIII
- discussion of old sheet IIII
- good ratio between old and new problems IIII



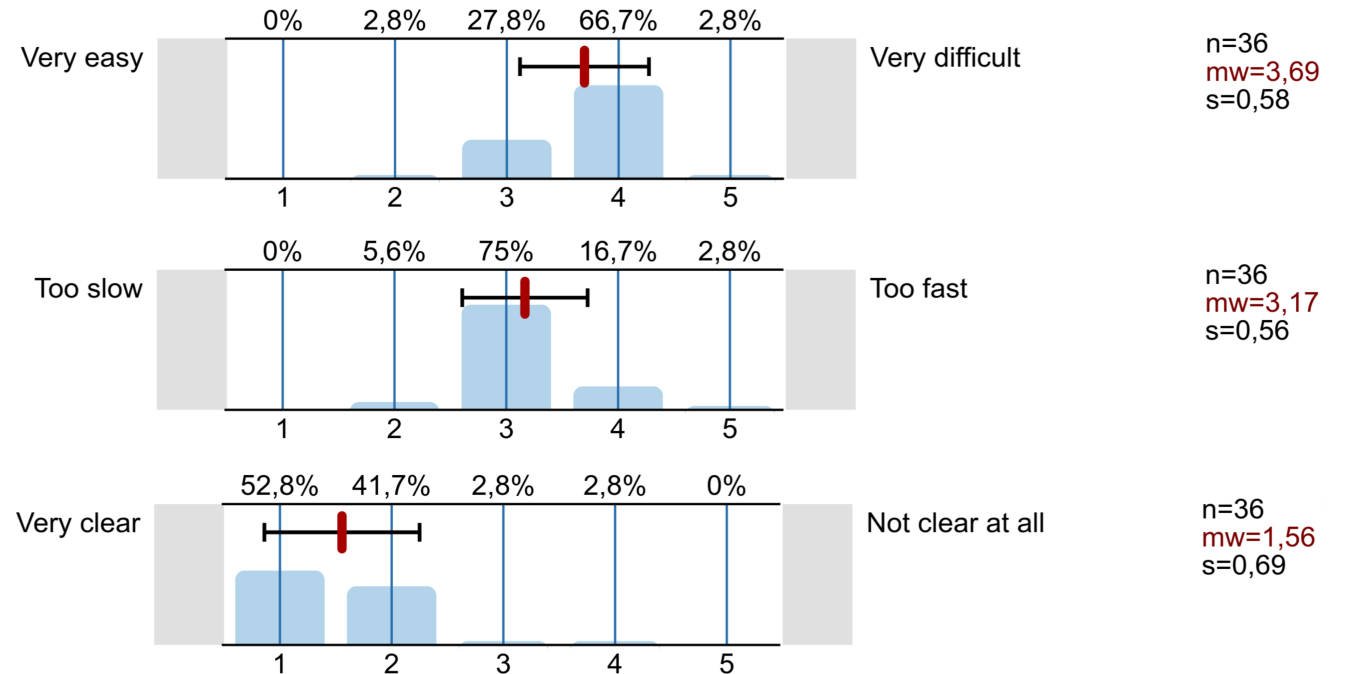
- sheets are too difficult/time-consuming IIII
- problem solving more fun than paper reading IIII
- implementation tasks II
- discussion of old sheet too long II

Evaluation Results

Difficulty of Contents

Speed

Clarity (using helpful examples)



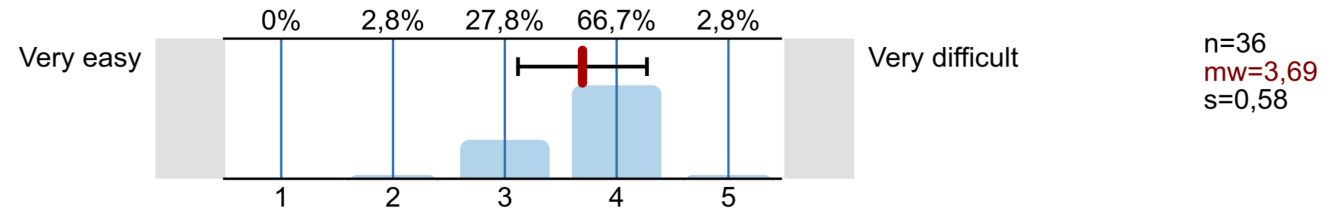
- implementation tasks IIII
- discussion of old sheet IIII
- good ratio between old and new problems IIII



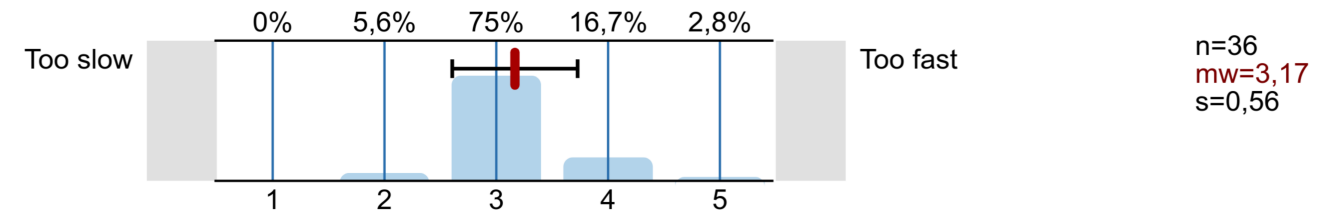
- sheets are too difficult/time-consuming IIII
- problem solving more fun than paper reading IIII
- implementation tasks II
- discussion of old sheet too long II
- too little encouragement to work together I

Evaluation Results

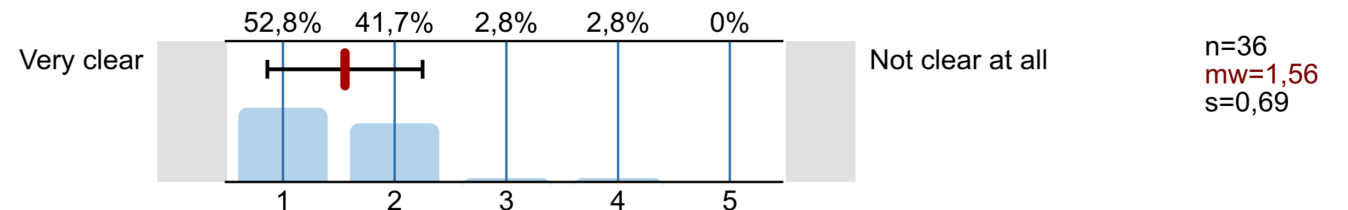
Difficulty of Contents



Speed



Clarity (using helpful examples)



- problem solving and personal advice IIII
- implementation tasks III
- discussion of old sheet III
- good ratio between old and new problems IIII



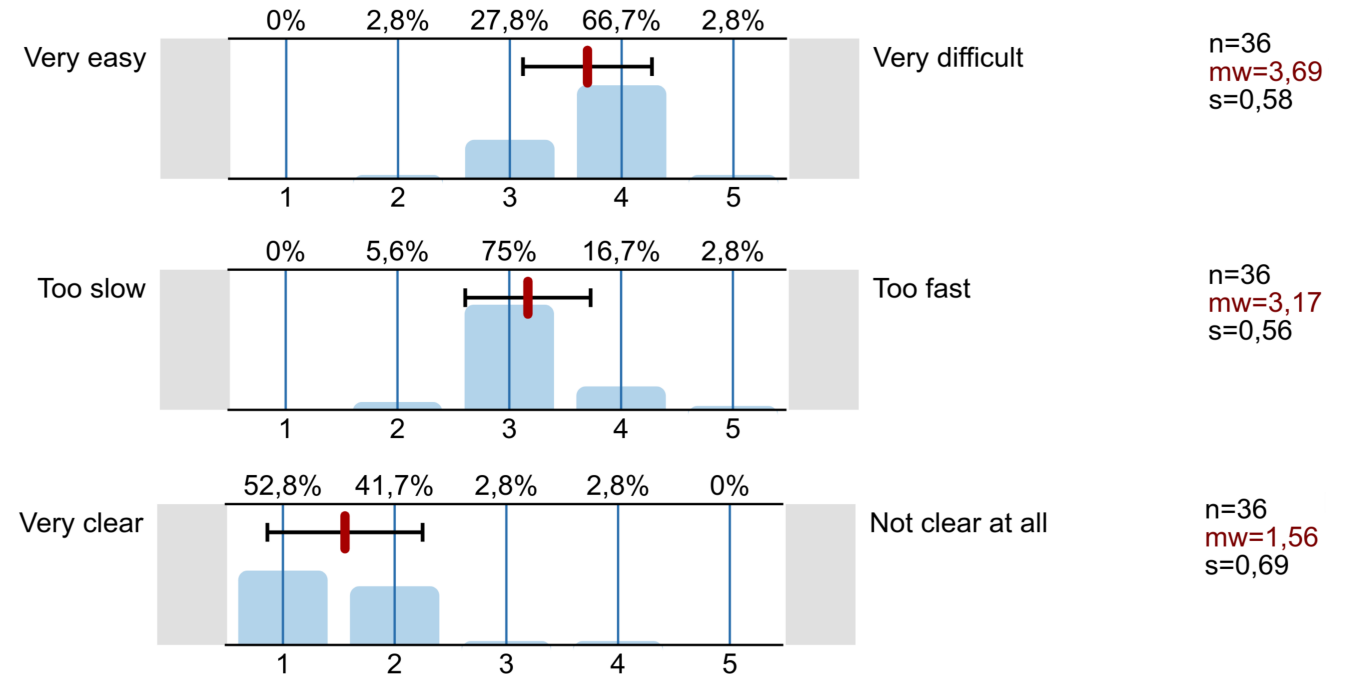
- sheets are too difficult/time-consuming IIII
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Evaluation Results

Difficulty of Contents

Speed

Clarity (using helpful examples)



- problem solving and personal advice |||||
- hints for new sheet |||
- implementation tasks |||
- discussion of old sheet |||
- good ratio between old and new problems |||



- sheets are too difficult/time-consuming |||
- problem solving more fun than paper reading |||
- implementation tasks ||
- discussion of old sheet too long ||
- too little encouragement to work together |

Sheet 6 - Dominating Set on Special Graphs

Given a graph G and an ordering of the vertices $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$. The *length* of an edge $\{v_i, v_j\}$ is $|i - j|$. The parameter k is the maximum edge length. Provide an FPT algorithm to find a minimum dominating set.



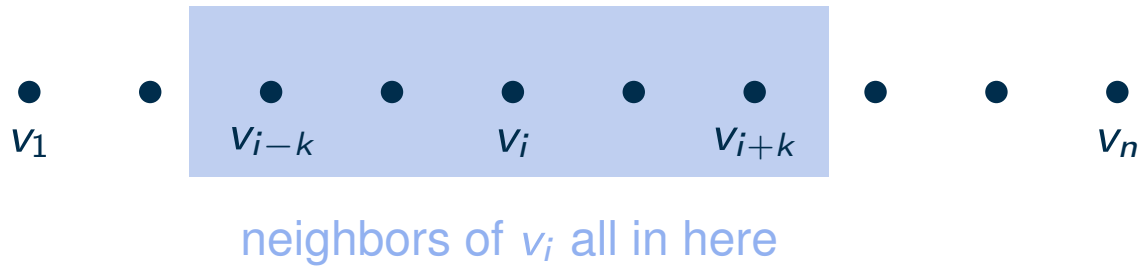
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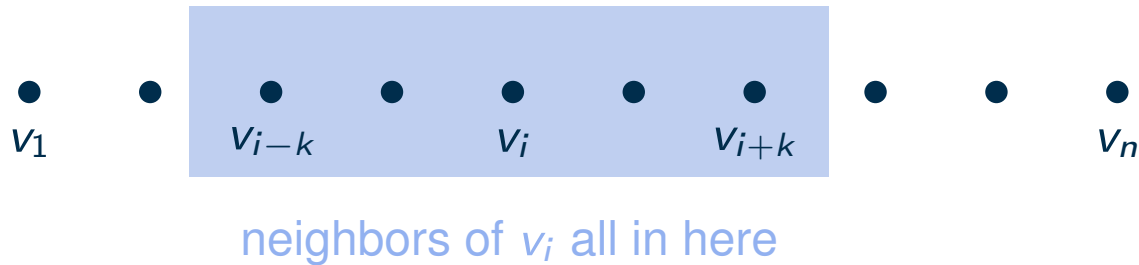
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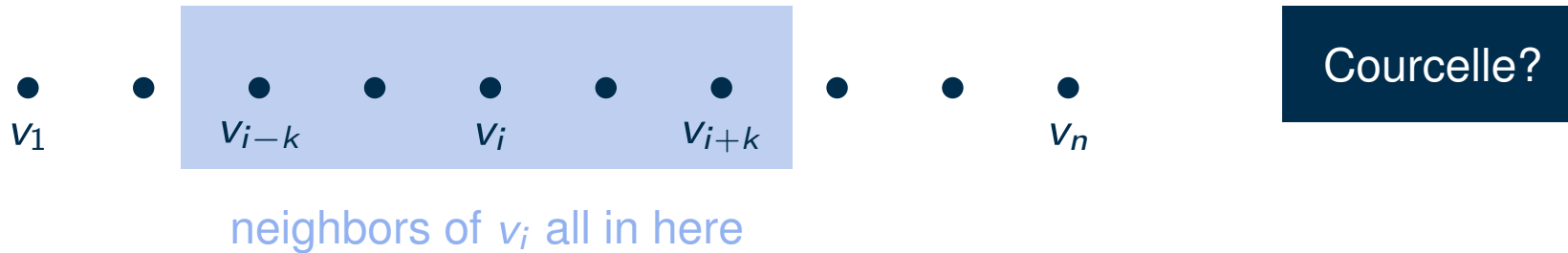
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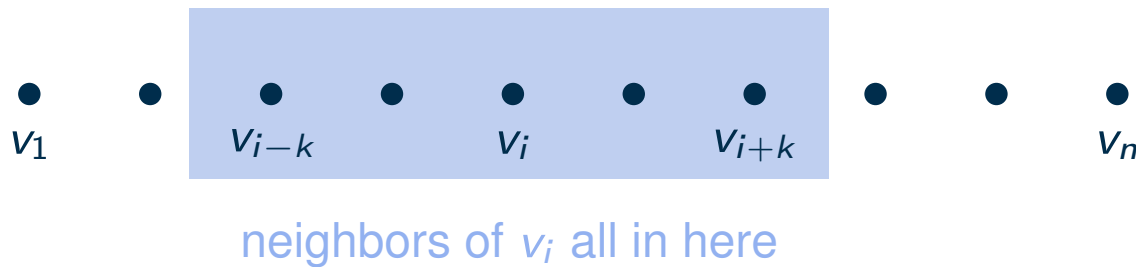
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Courcelle?



can be used to show containment in FPT,
but only implicitly gives us algorithm...

Sheet 6 - Dominating Set on Special Graphs

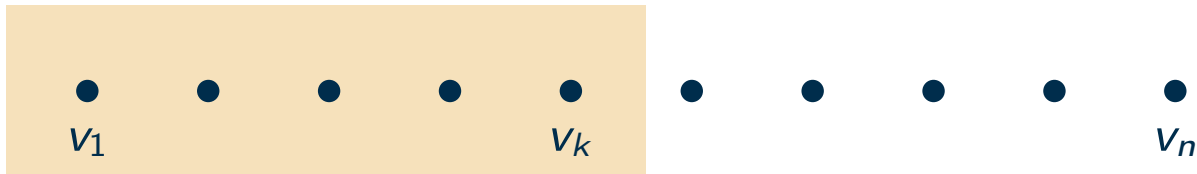
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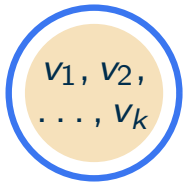
- Nice path decomposition of width $k - 1$:

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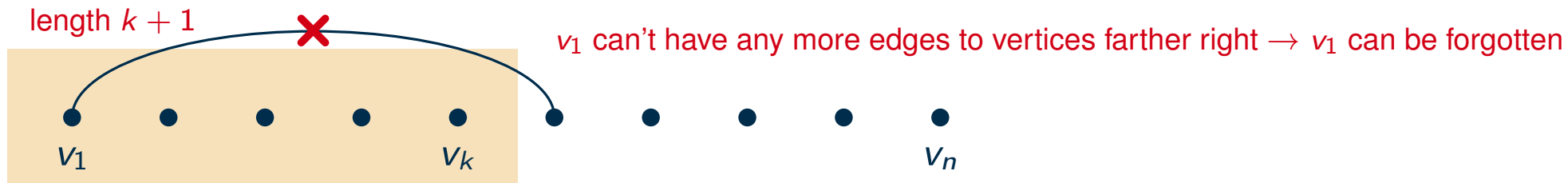


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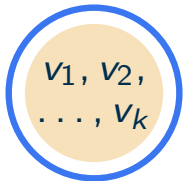


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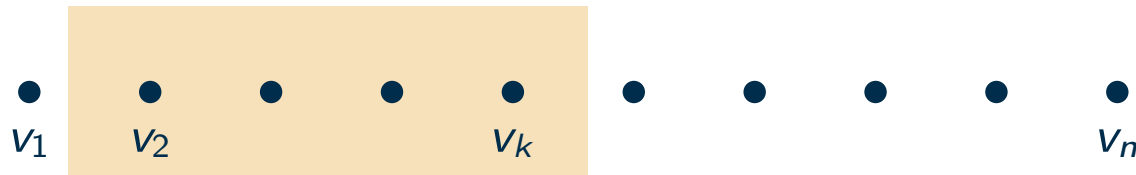


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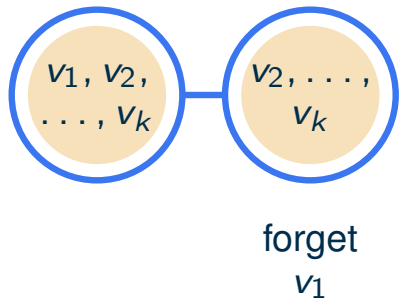


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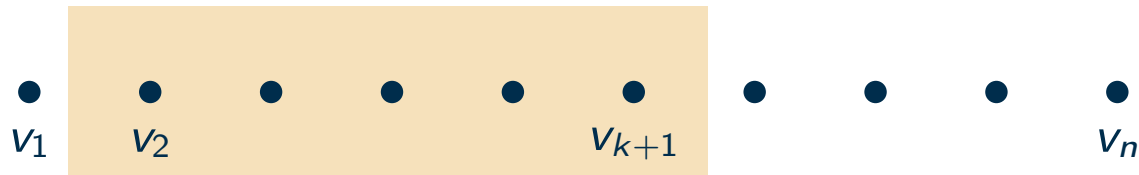


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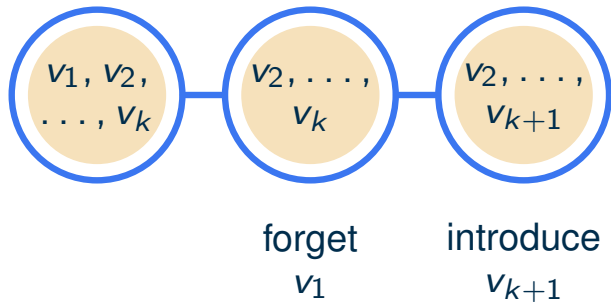


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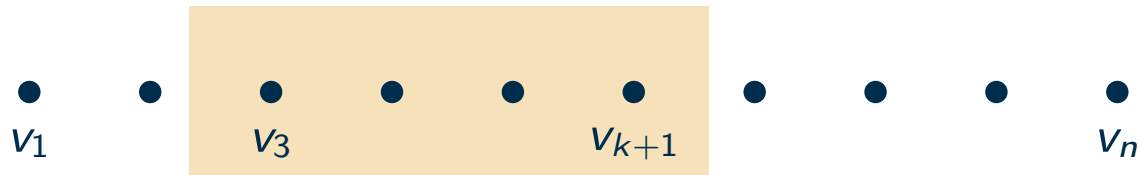


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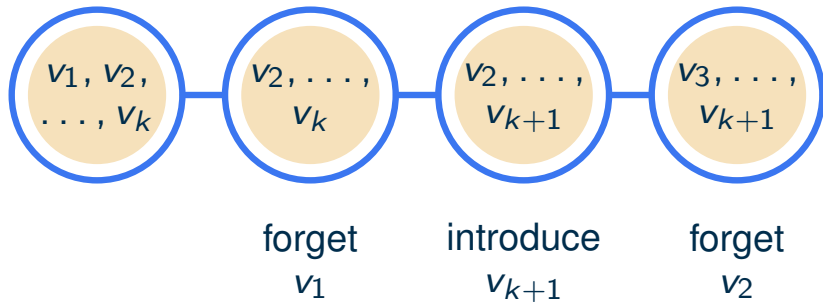


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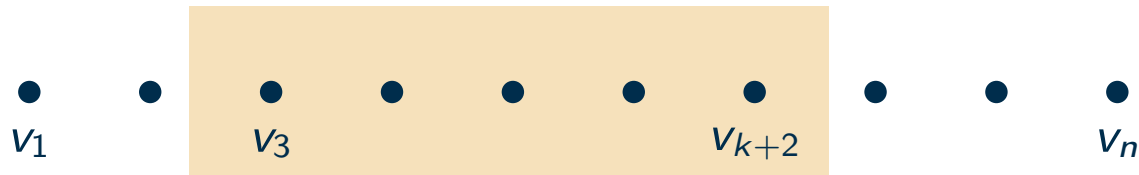


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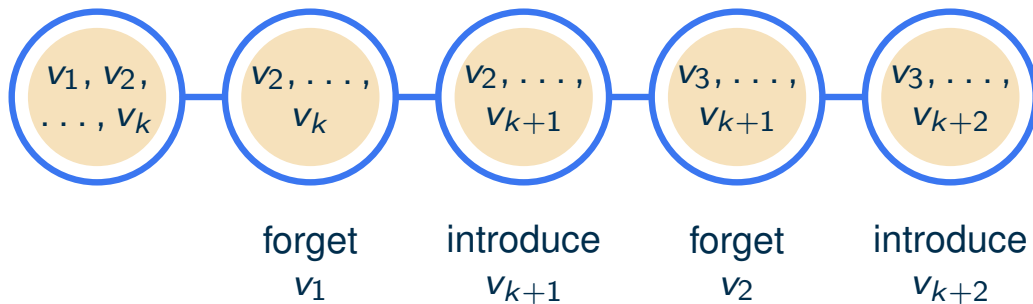


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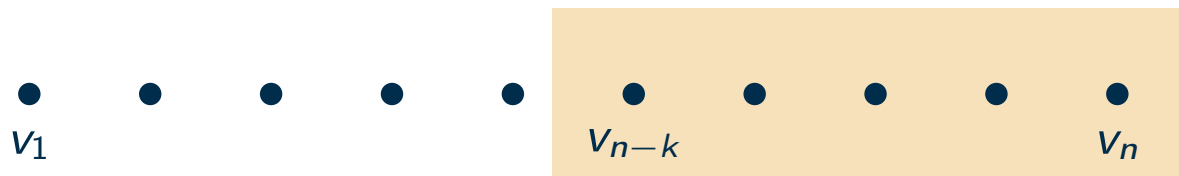


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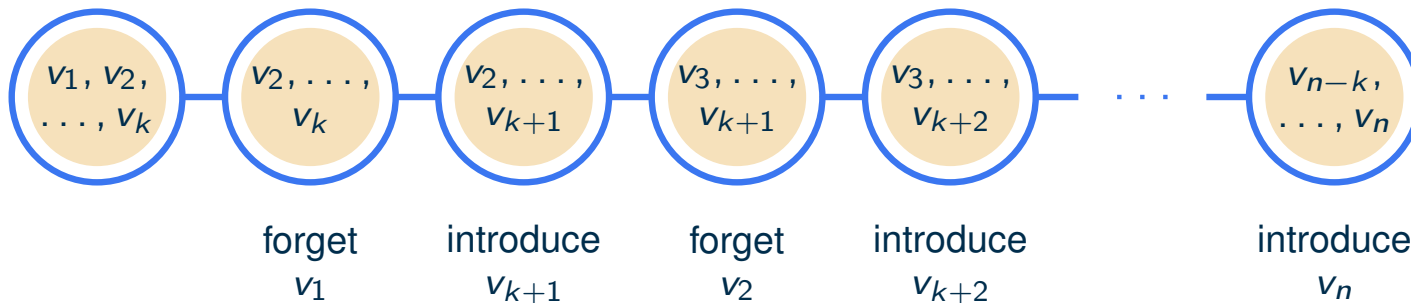


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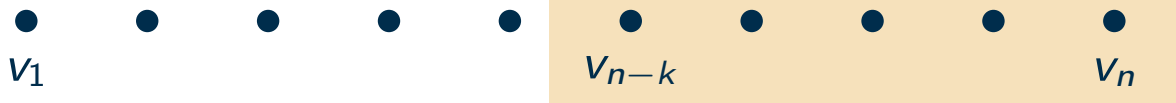


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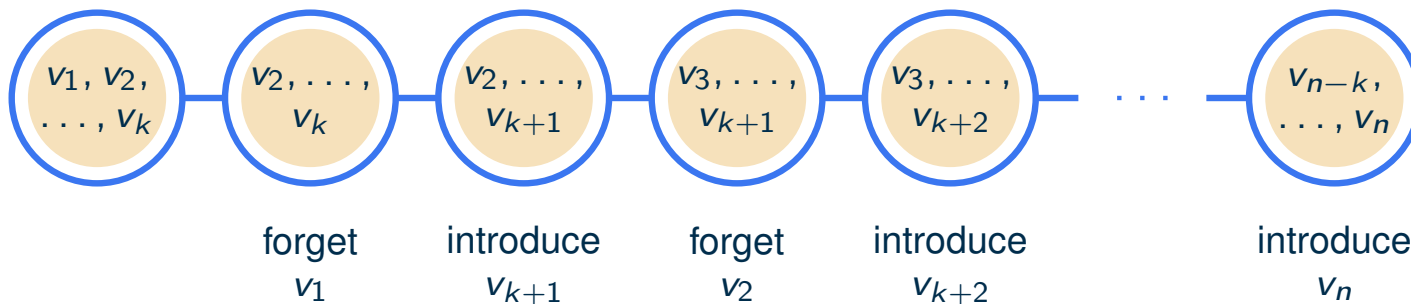
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DP algorithm on path decomposition:

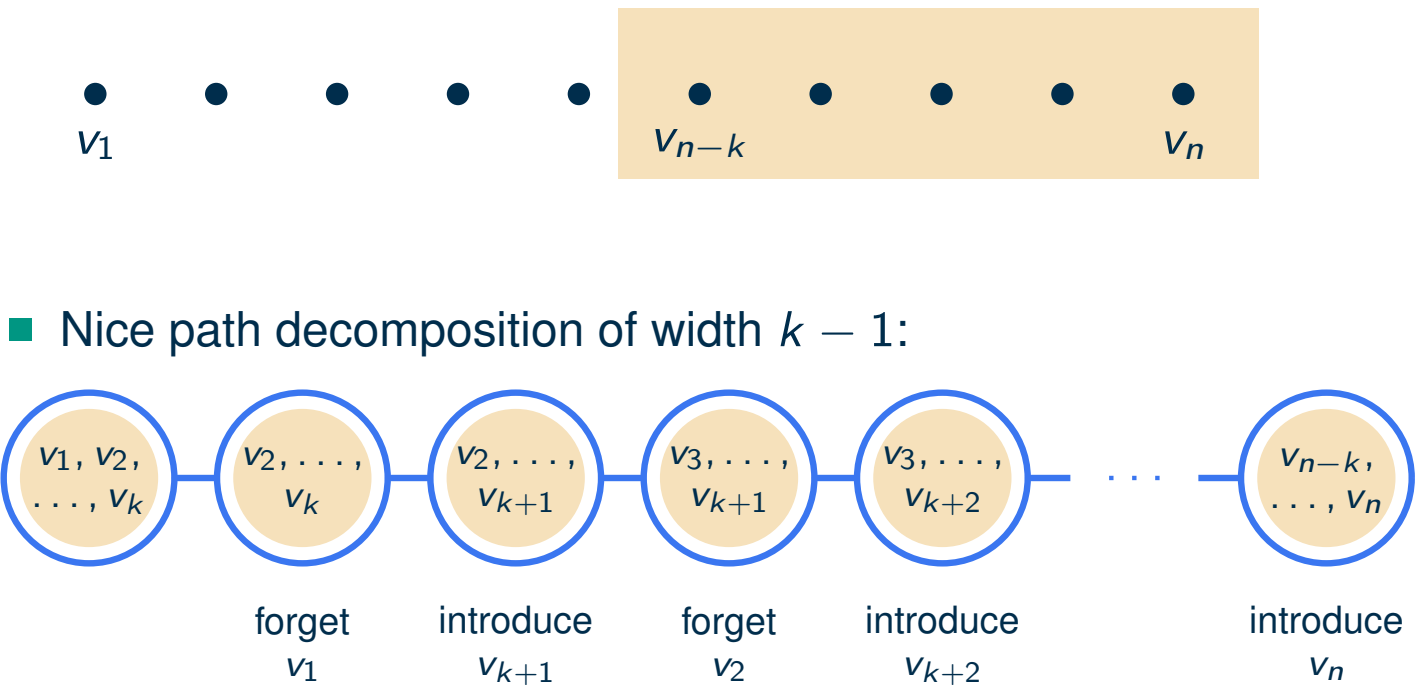
■ how does a partial solution look like?

■ Nice path decomposition of width $k - 1$:



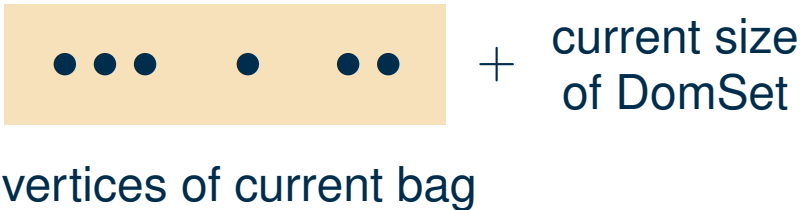
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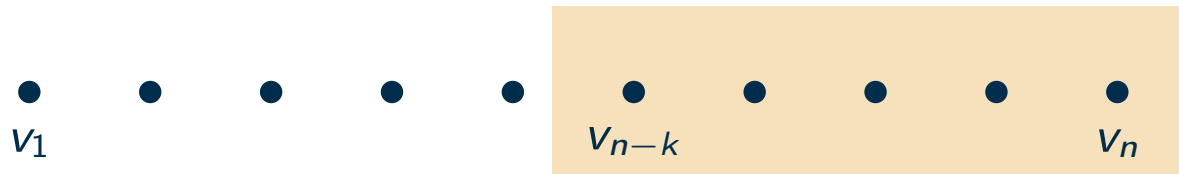
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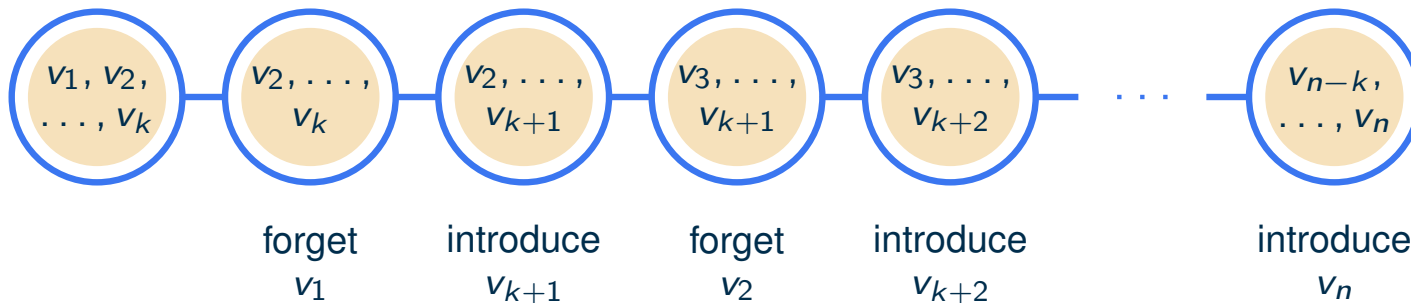


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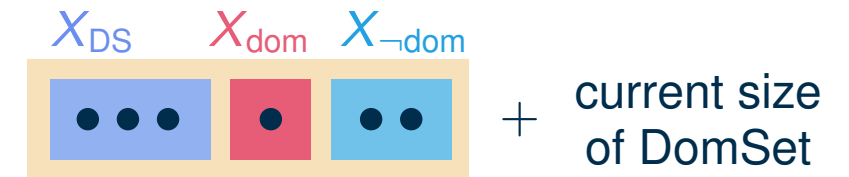


- Nice path decomposition of width $k - 1$:



DP algorithm on path decomposition:

- how does a partial solution look like?



vertices of current bag

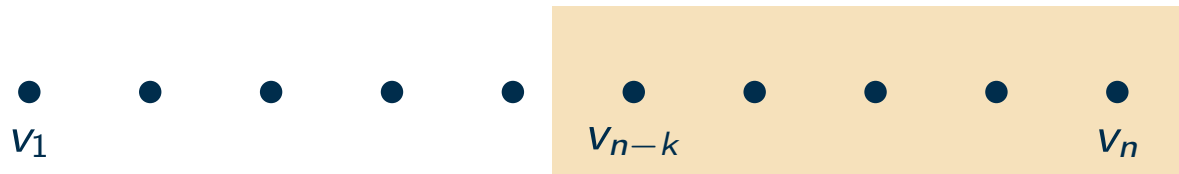
X_{DS} : contained in the DomSet

X_{dom} : not in DomSet, but dominated

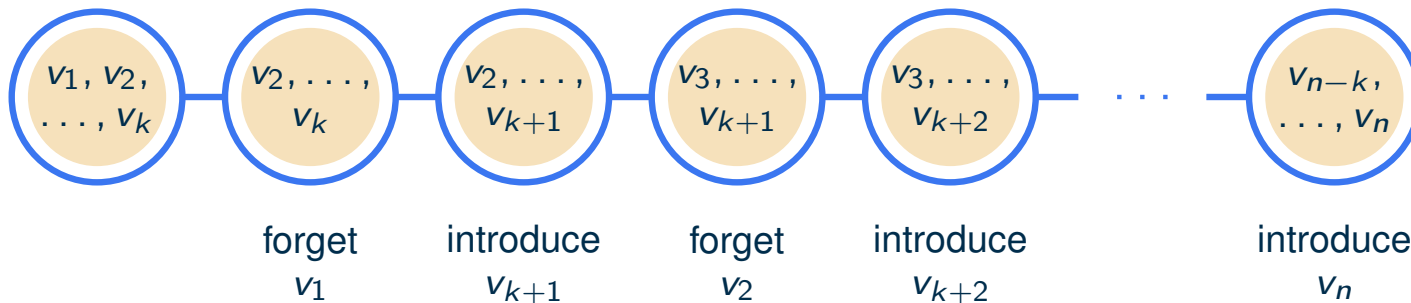
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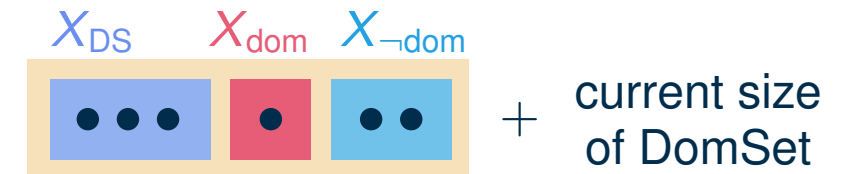


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DP algorithm on path decomposition:

- how does a partial solution look like?

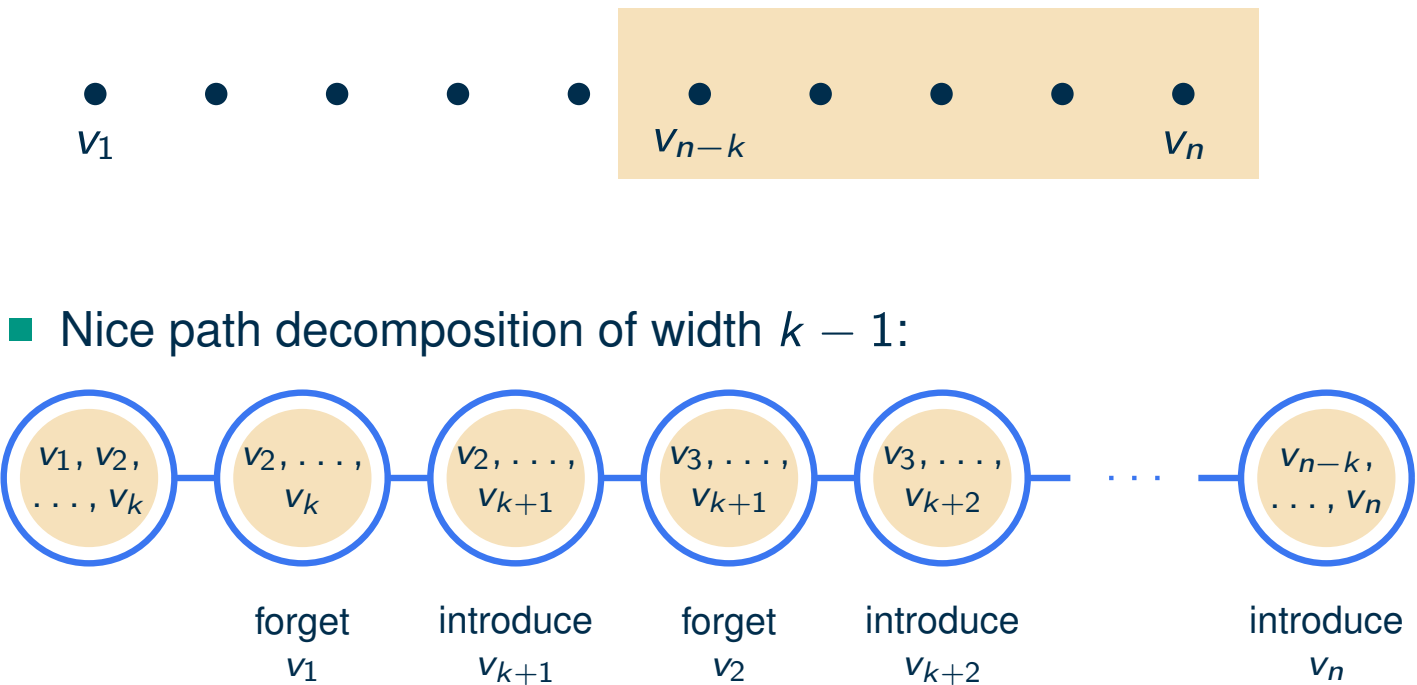


vertices of current bag

- what do we have to do for introduce nodes and forget nodes?

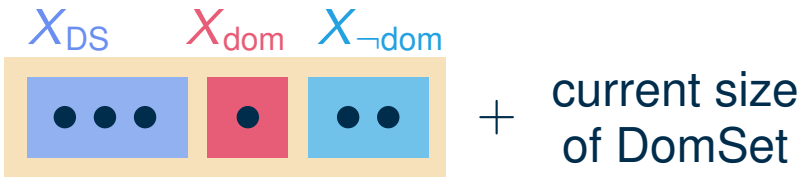
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DP algorithm on path decomposition:

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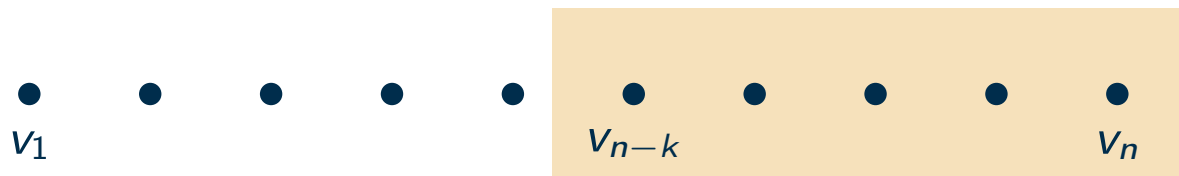


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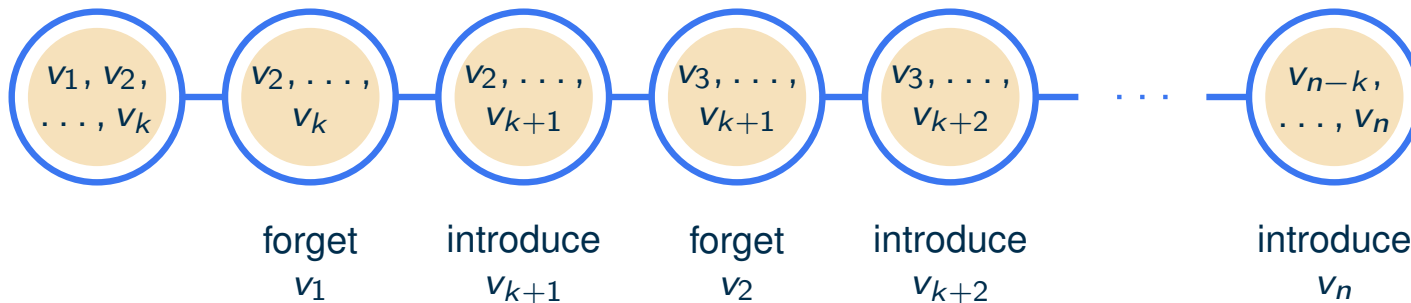
- what do we have to do for introduce nodes and forget nodes?
- how do we obtain overall solution?

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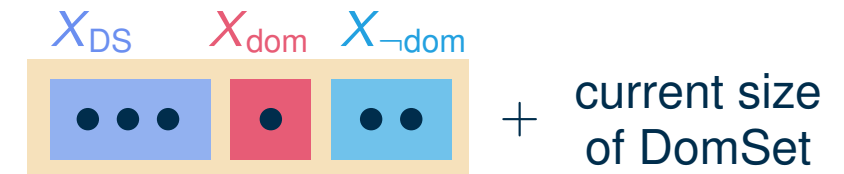


- Nice path decomposition of width $k - 1$:



DP algorithm on path decomposition:

- how does a partial solution look like?



vertices of current bag

- what do we have to do for introduce nodes and forget nodes?
- how do we obtain overall solution?
- runtime?

Sheet 6 - Connected Dominating Set

Given a graph G , a parameter k , and a tree decomposition of width k , provide an FPT algorithm to find a minimum connected dominating set. (use dynamic programming on the tree decomposition)

DP algorithm on tree decomposition:

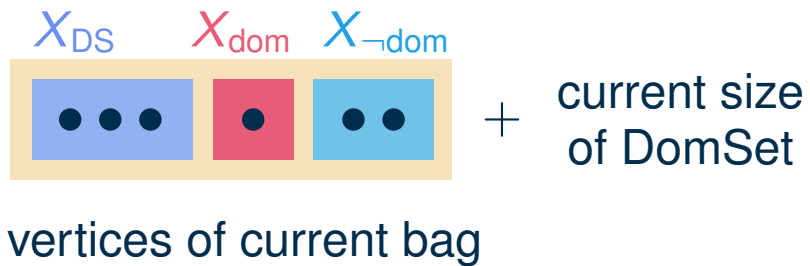
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DP algorithm on tree decomposition:

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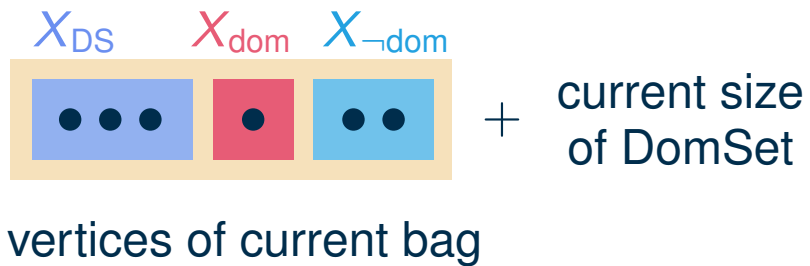
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DP algorithm on tree decomposition:

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X_{dom} : not in DomSet, but dominated

X_{-dom} : not in DomSet, not dominated

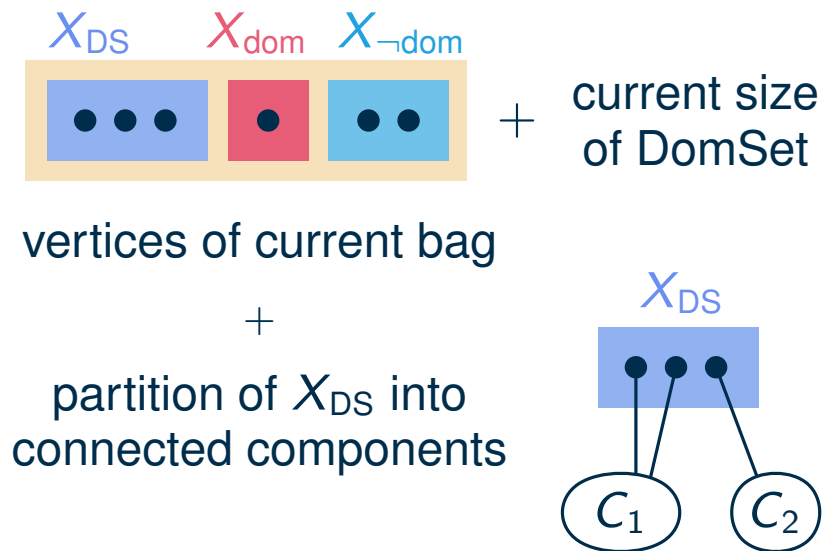
what else do we need to store?

Sheet 6 - Connected Dominating Set

Given a graph G , a parameter k , and a tree decomposition of width k , provide an FPT algorithm to find a minimum connected dominating set. (use dynamic programming on the tree decomposition)

DP algorithm on tree decomposition:

- how does a partial solution look like?

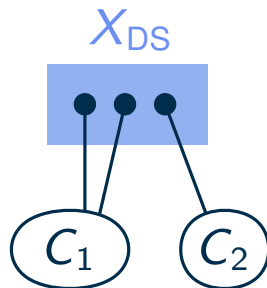
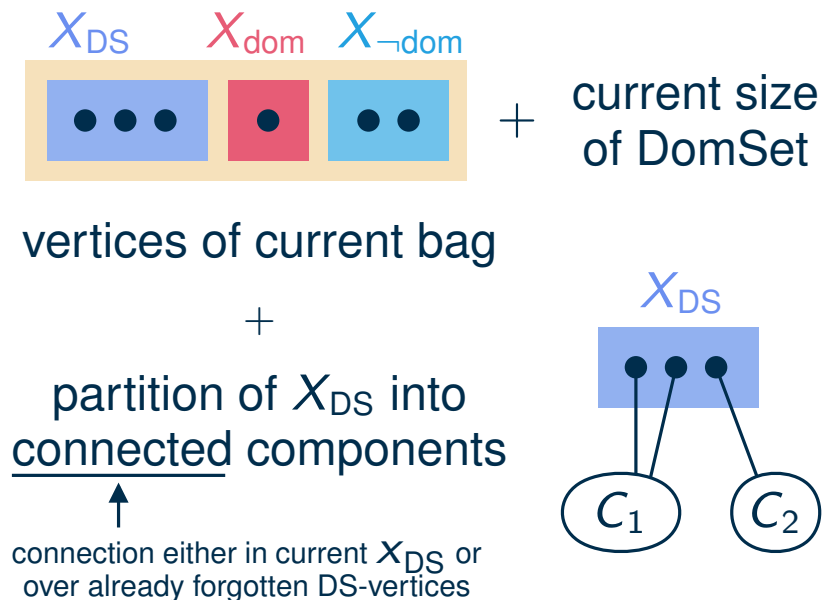


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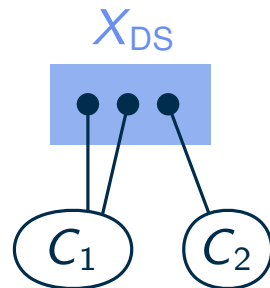
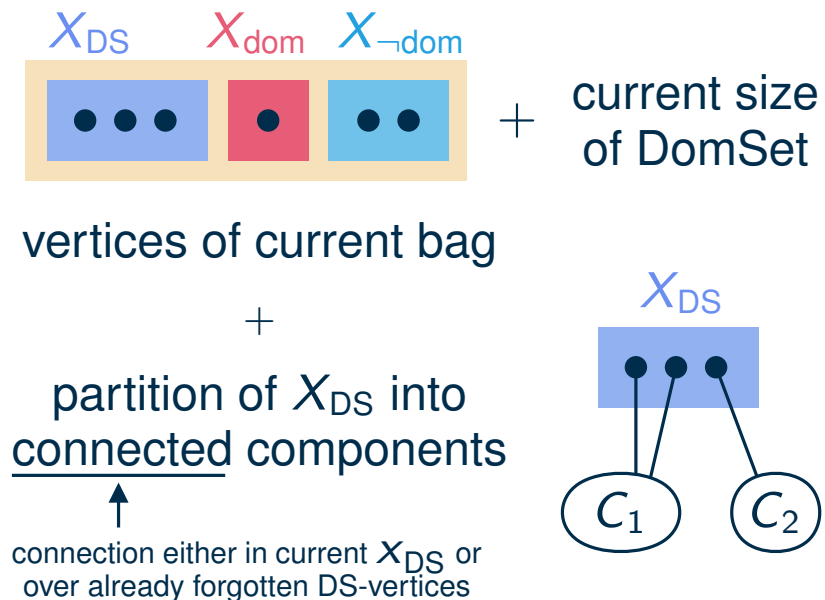
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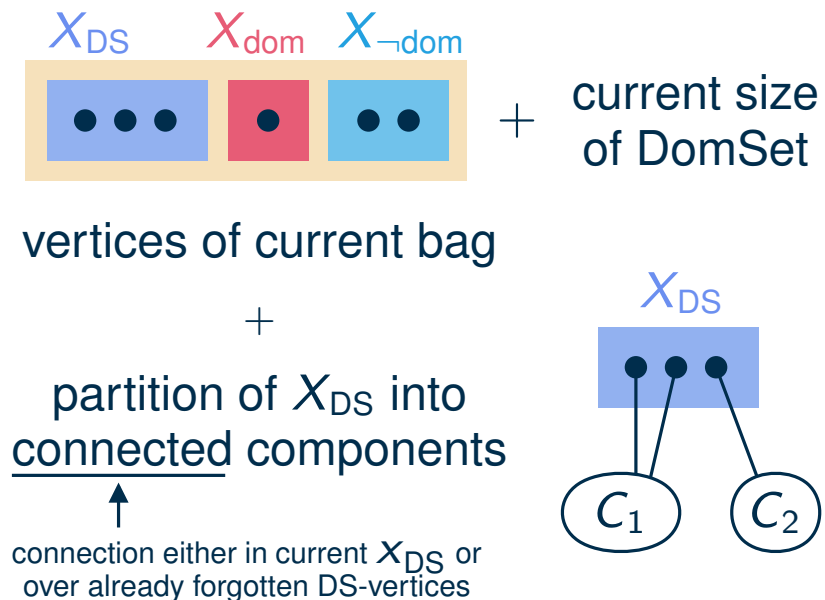


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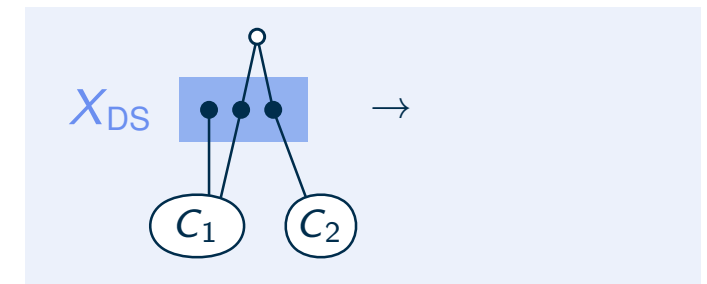
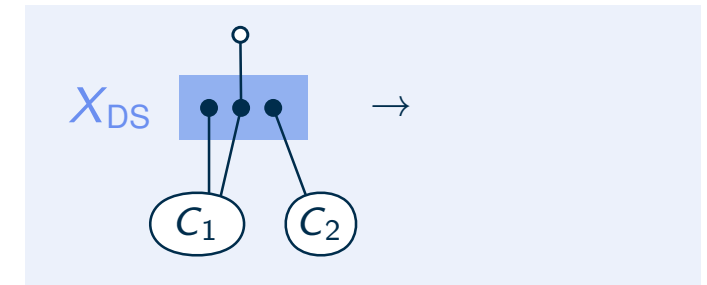
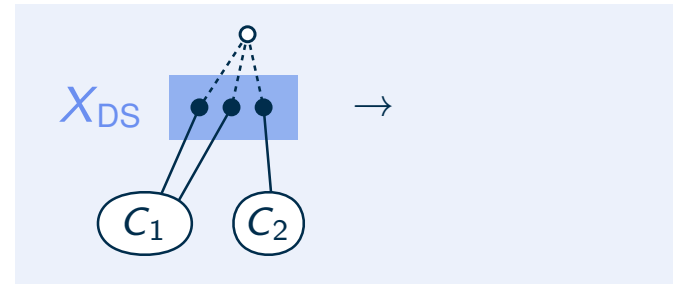
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How do we keep track of connected components?

- Introduce node: update partition if added to X_{DS}

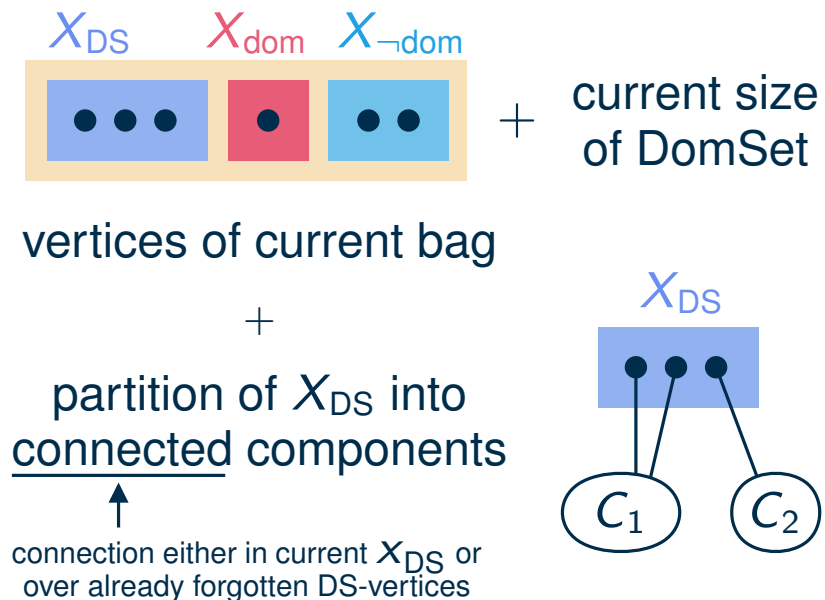


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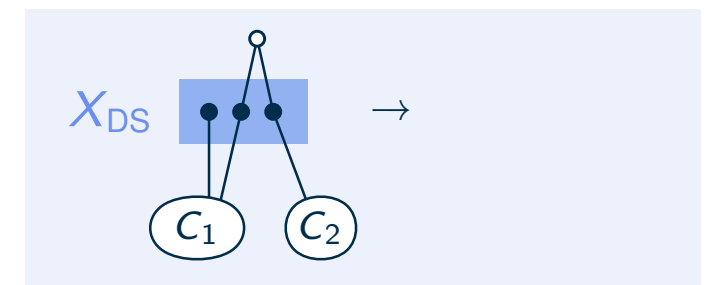
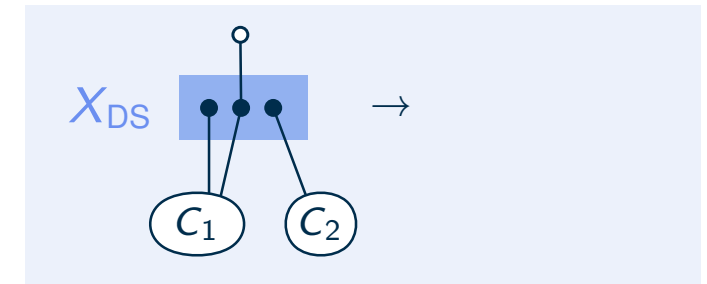
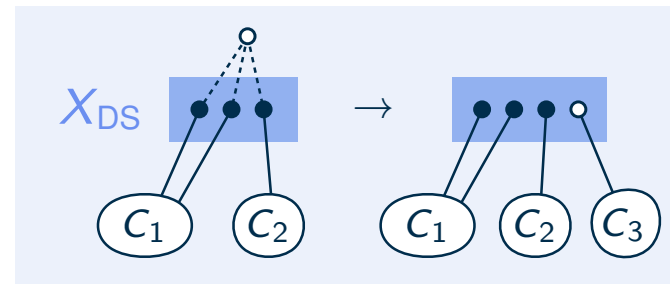
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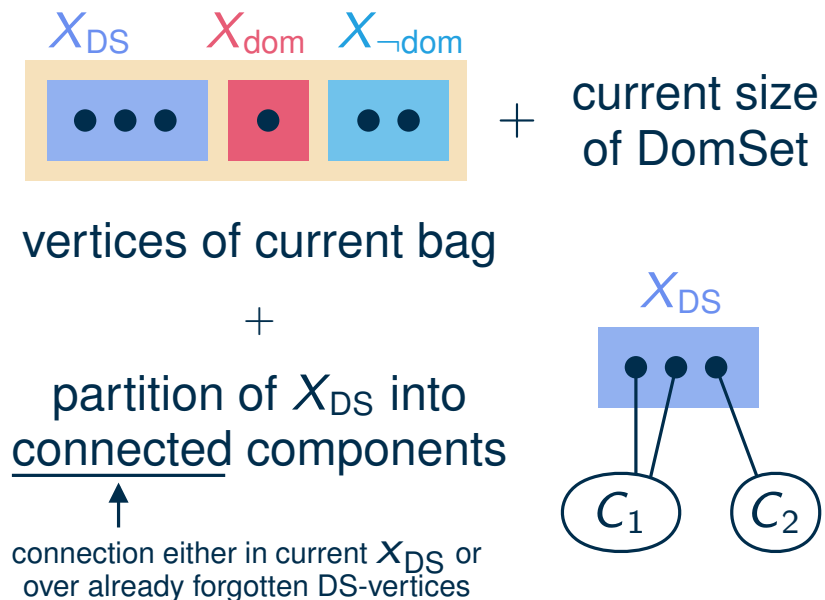


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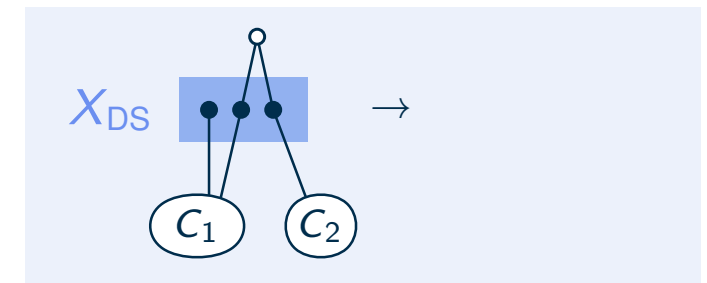
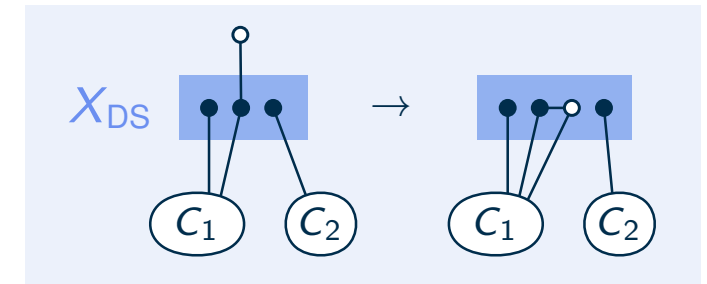
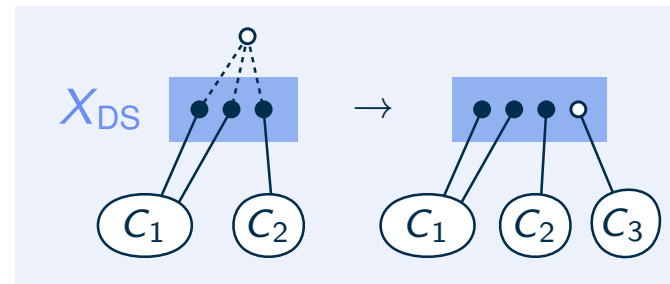
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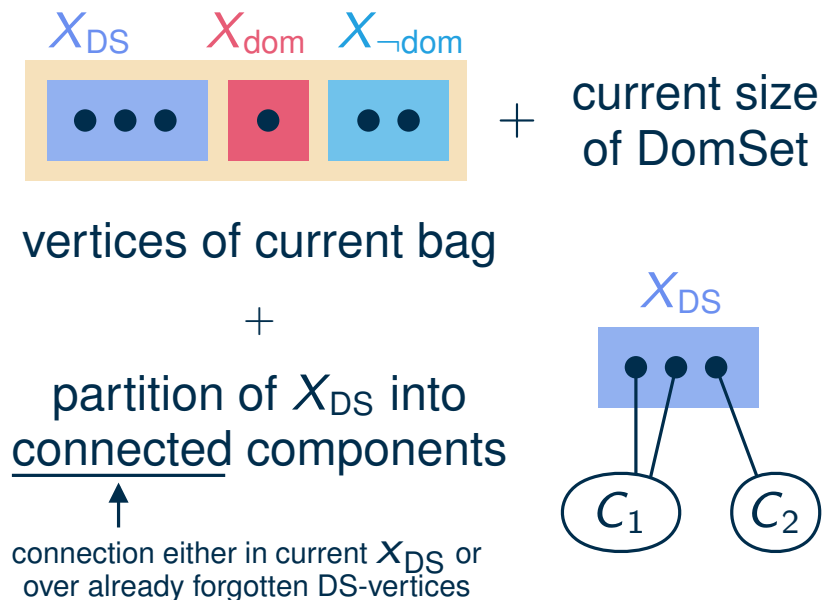


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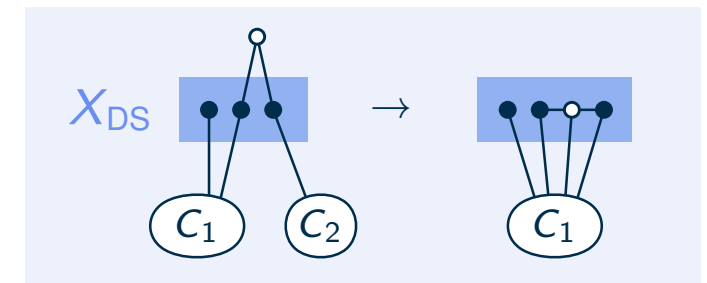
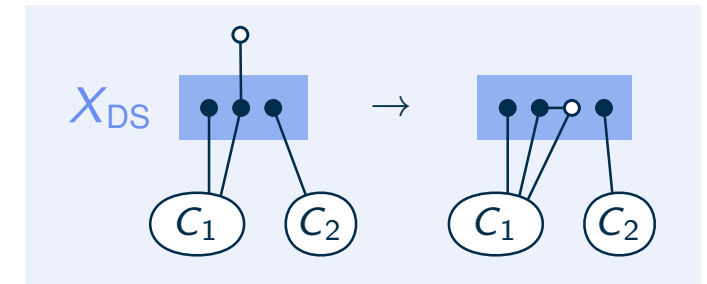
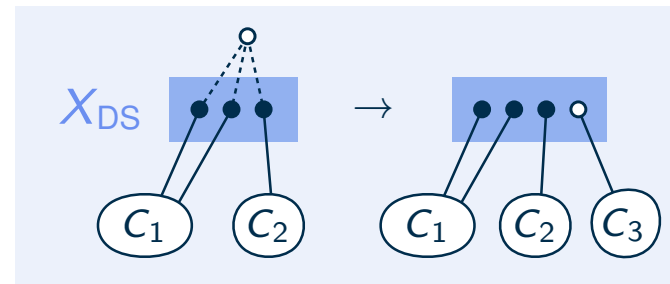
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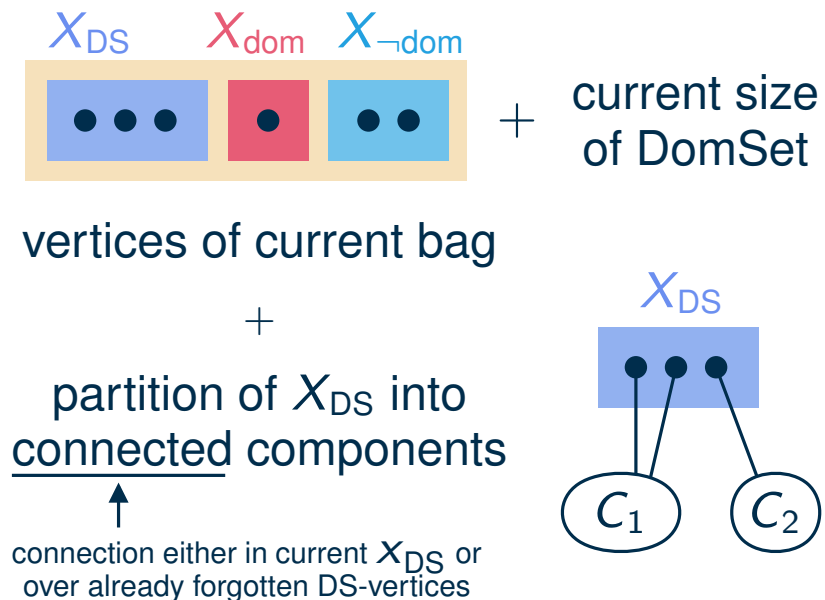


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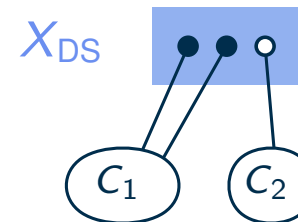
DP algorithm on tree decomposition:

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How do we keep track of connected components?

- forget node: throw away partial solution if forgotten vertex is only the one in its component

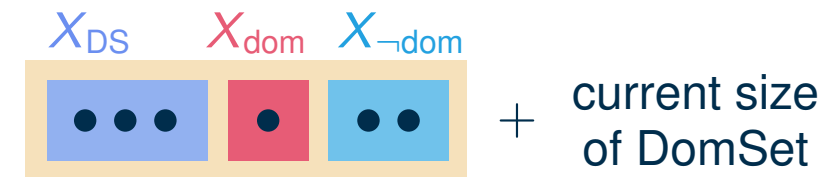


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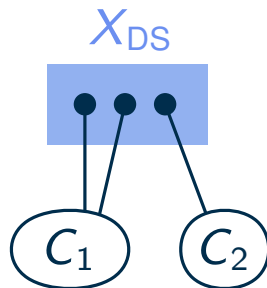
vertices of current bag

+

partition of X_{DS} into
connected components

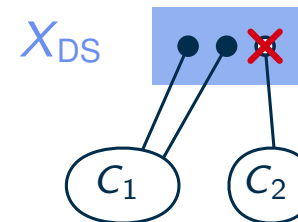


connection either in current X_{DS} or
over already forgotten DS-vertices



How do we keep track of connected components?

- forget node: throw away partial solution if forgotten vertex is only the one in its component



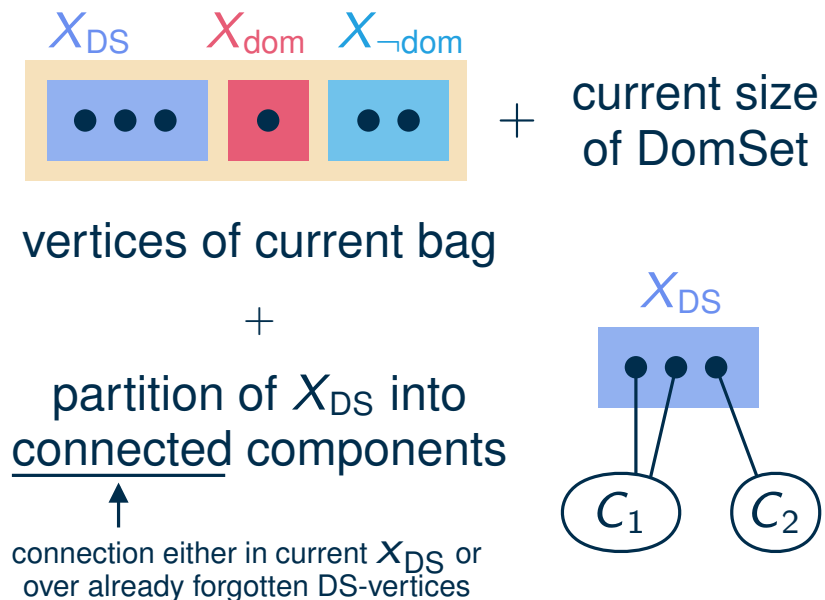
C_2 can not be connected
to the rest of the DomSet
anymore!

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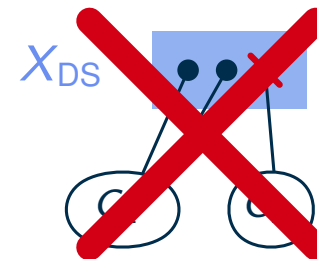
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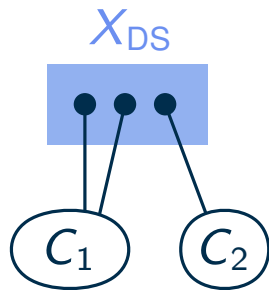
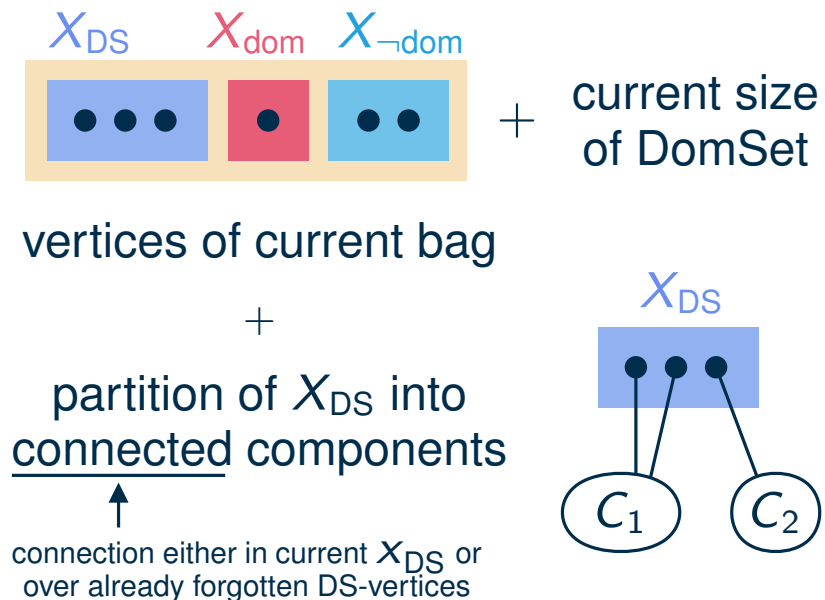
C_2 can not be connected to the rest of the DomSet anymore!

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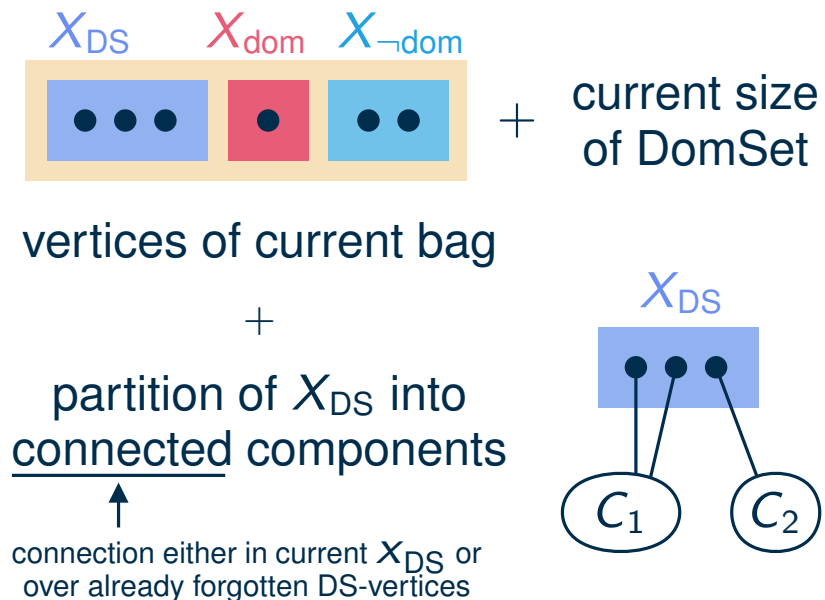
- join node: combine two partial solutions if X_{DS} is identical

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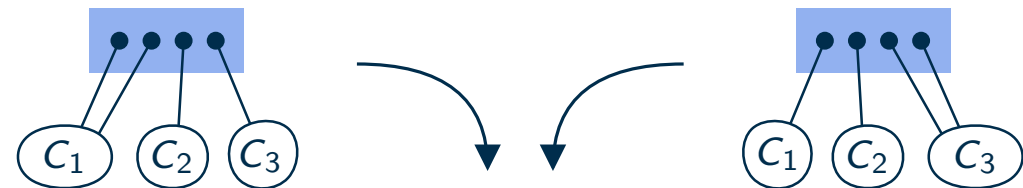
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How do we keep track of connected components?

- join node: combine two partial solutions if X_{DS} is identical
- merge connected components accordingly:

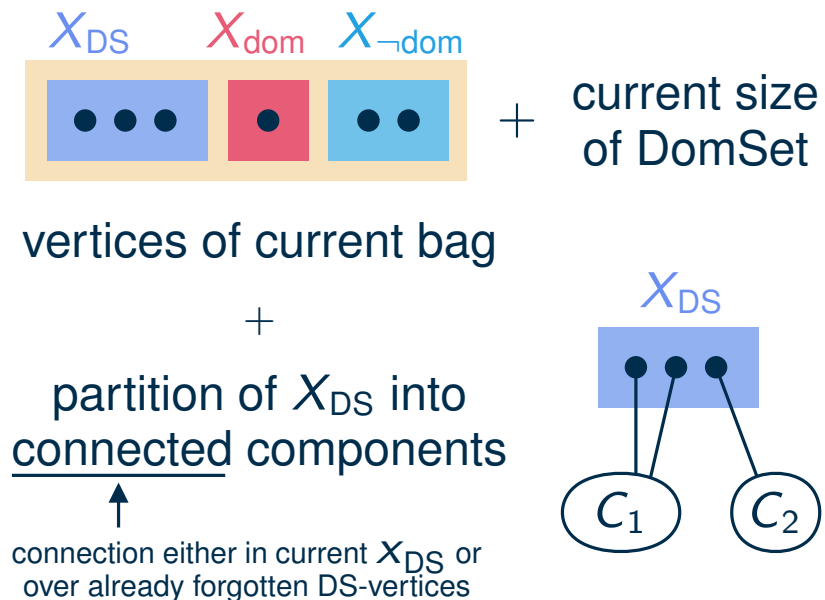


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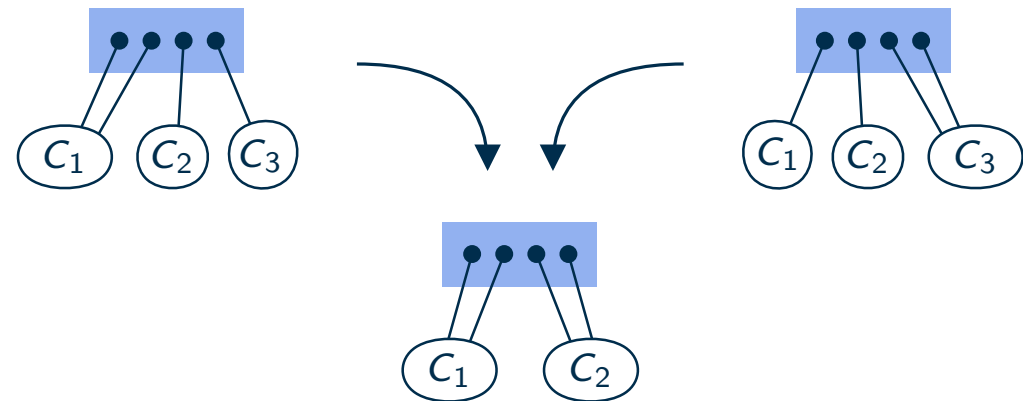
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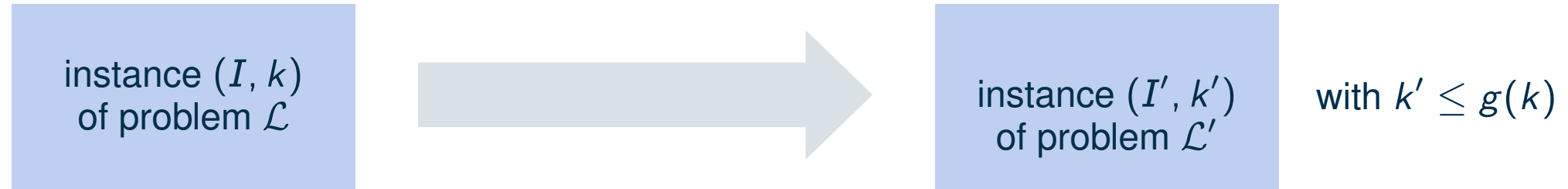
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Recap: Parameterized reduction

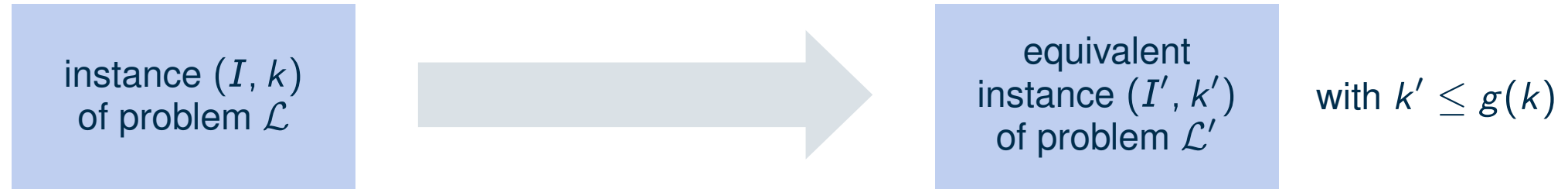
Reduction from problem $\mathcal{L}$ to problem $\mathcal{L}'$



- map each instance (I, k) of $\mathcal{L}$ to instance (I', k') of $\mathcal{L}'$ with $k' \leq g(k)$

Recap: Parameterized reduction

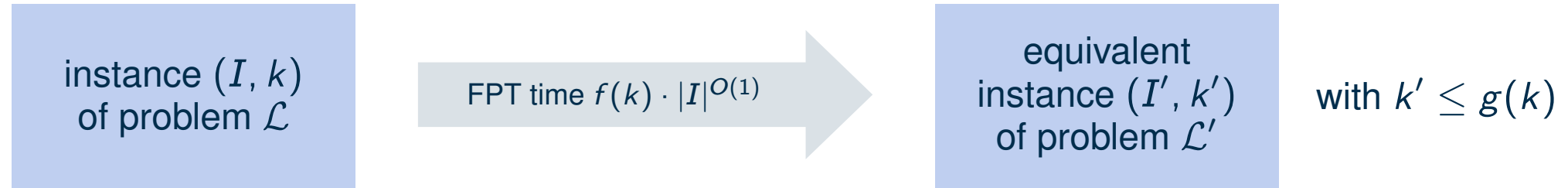
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Recap: Parameterized reduction

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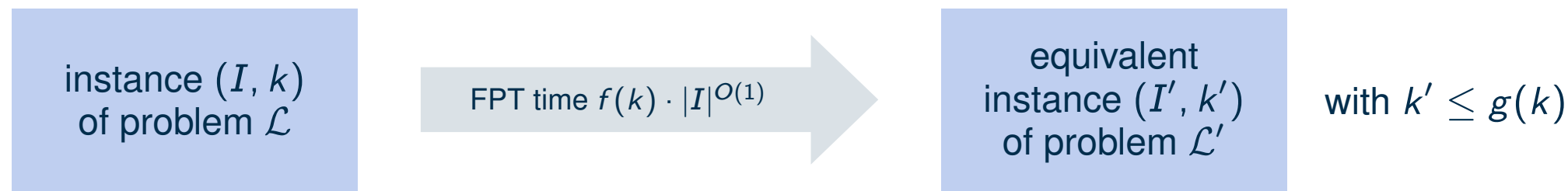


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(f and g computable)

Recap: Parameterized reduction

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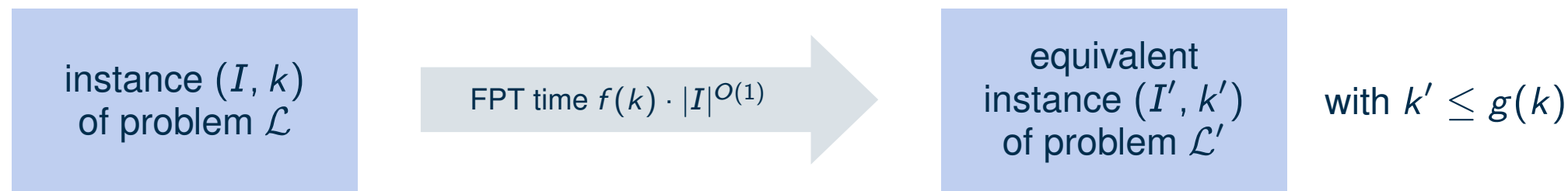
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Implications

- FPT algorithm for $\mathcal{L}' \Rightarrow$ FPT algorithm for $\mathcal{L}$

Recap: Parameterized reduction

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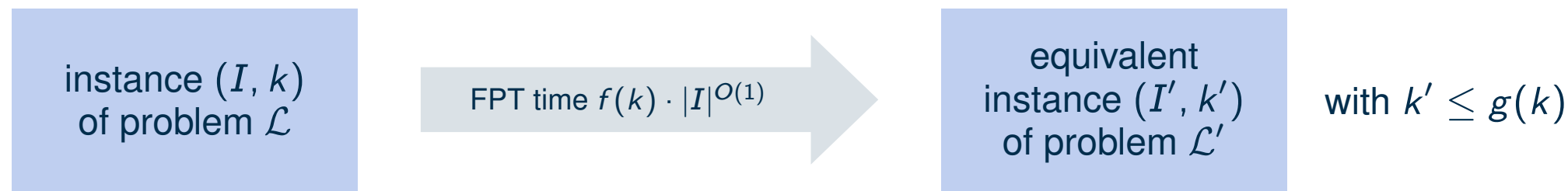
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- FPT algorithm for $\mathcal{L}' \Rightarrow$ FPT algorithm for $\mathcal{L}$
- problem $\mathcal{L}$ known to be $W[t]$ -hard $\Rightarrow$ problem $\mathcal{L}'$ is $W[t]$ -hard

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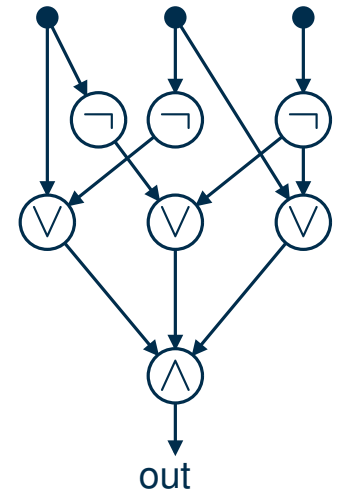
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- problem $\mathcal{L}'$ known to be $\in W[t] \Rightarrow$ problem $\mathcal{L} \in W[t]$

Recap: W -Hierarchy

Problem: WEIGHTED CIRCUIT SATISFIABILITY (WCS)

Given a Boolean circuit and a parameter k , is there a satisfying assignment of weight exactly k ?



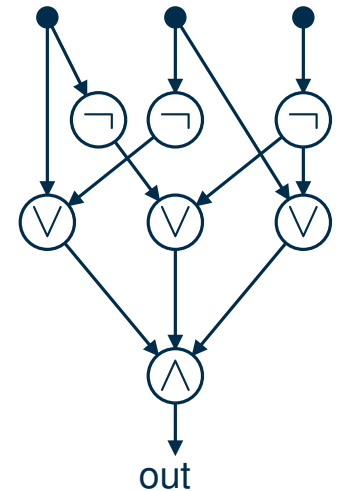
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weft: largest number of nodes with in-degree > 2 on a directed path



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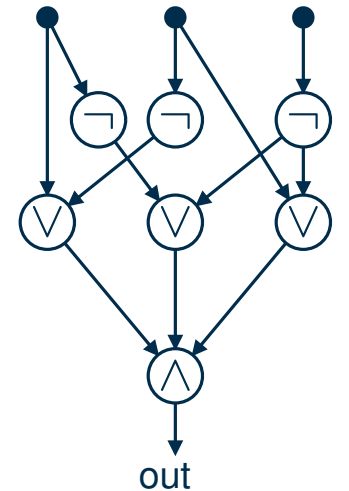
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Recap: W -Hierarchy

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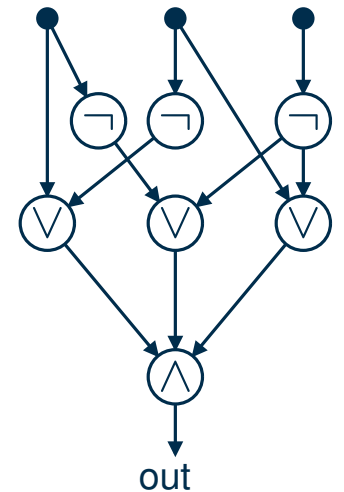
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FPT



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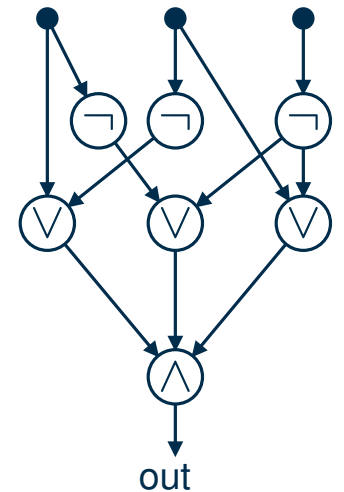
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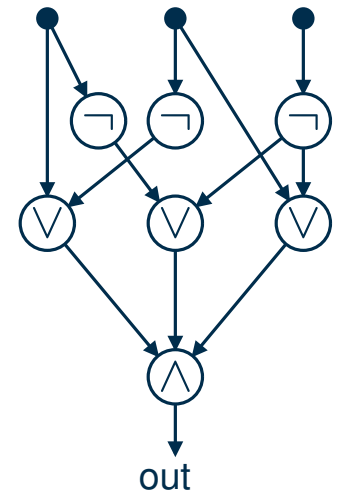
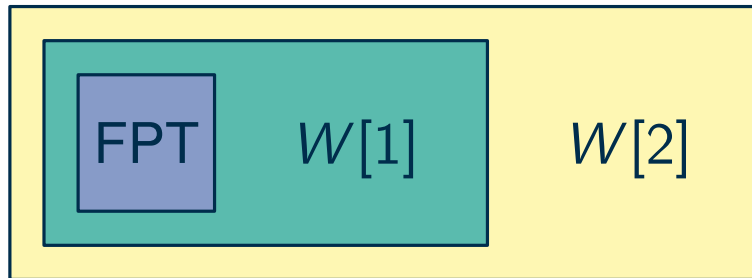
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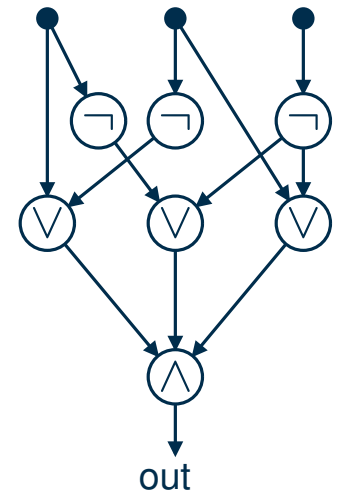
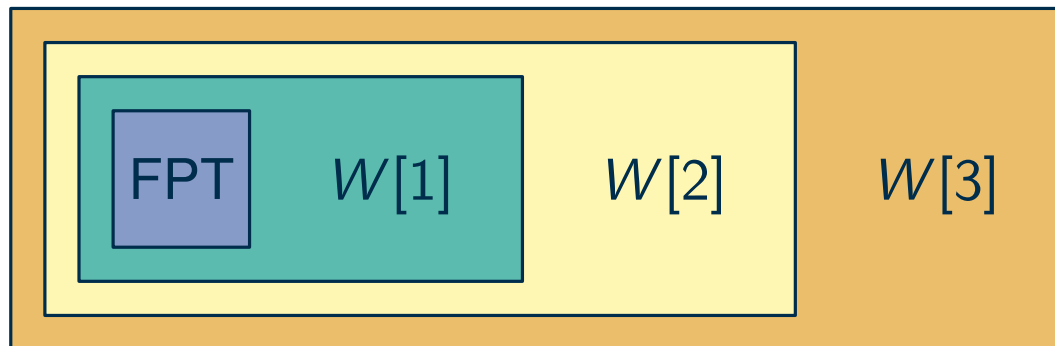
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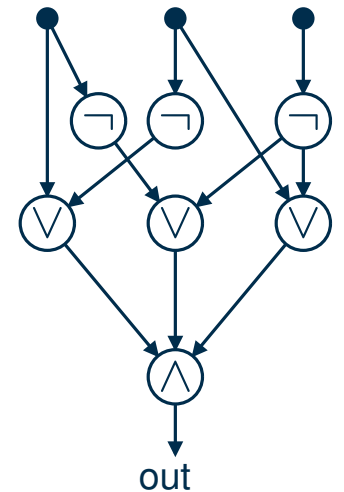
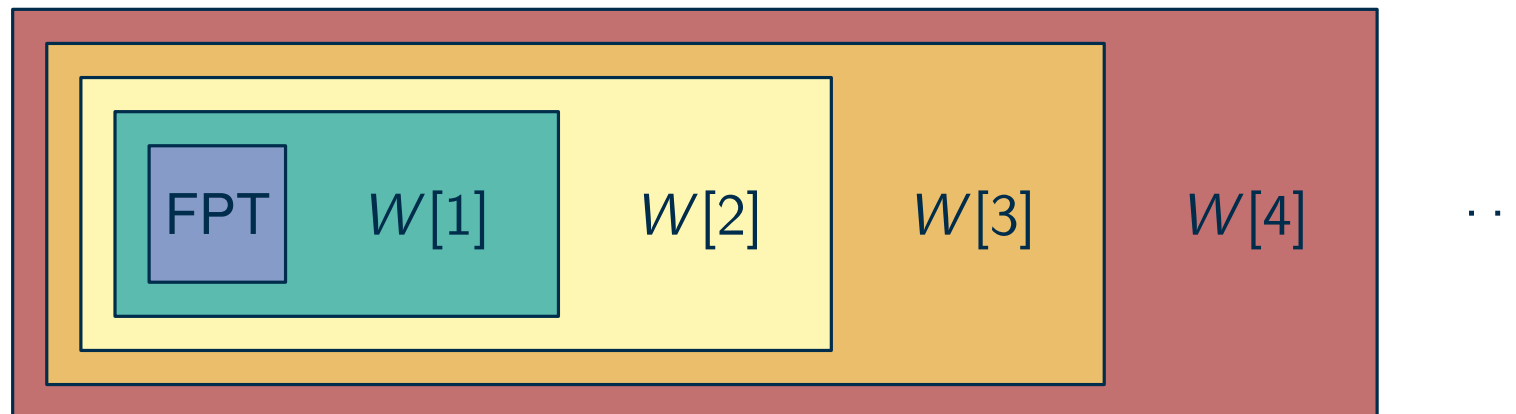
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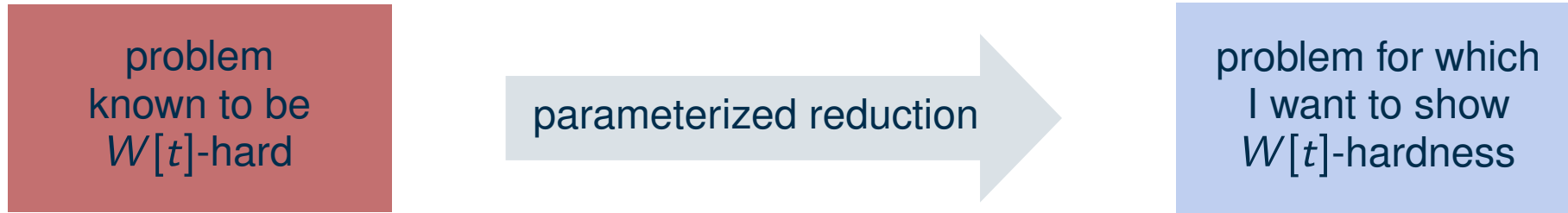
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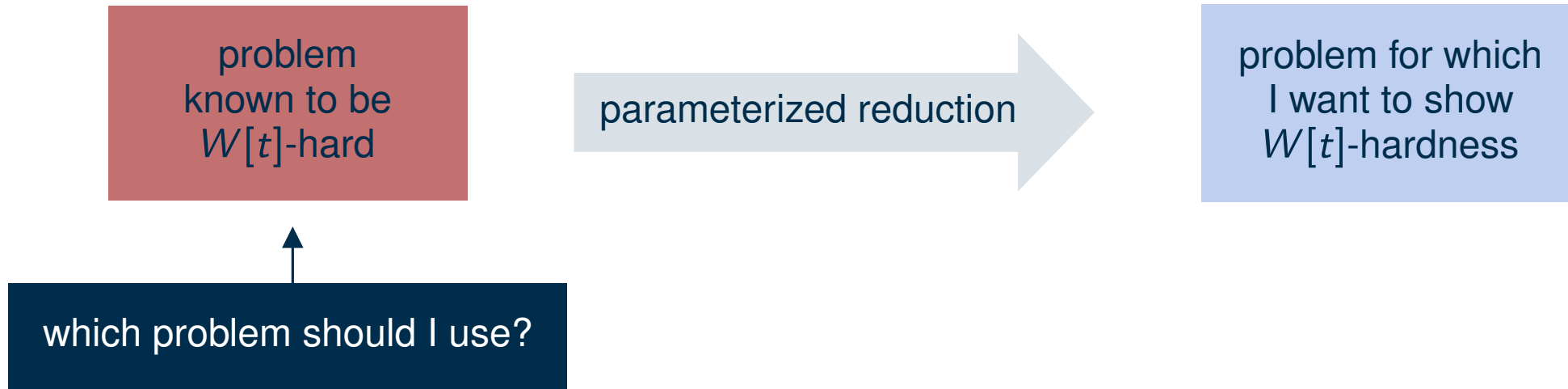
Recap: Showing $W[t]$ -hardness

problem for which
I want to show
 $W[t]$ -hardness

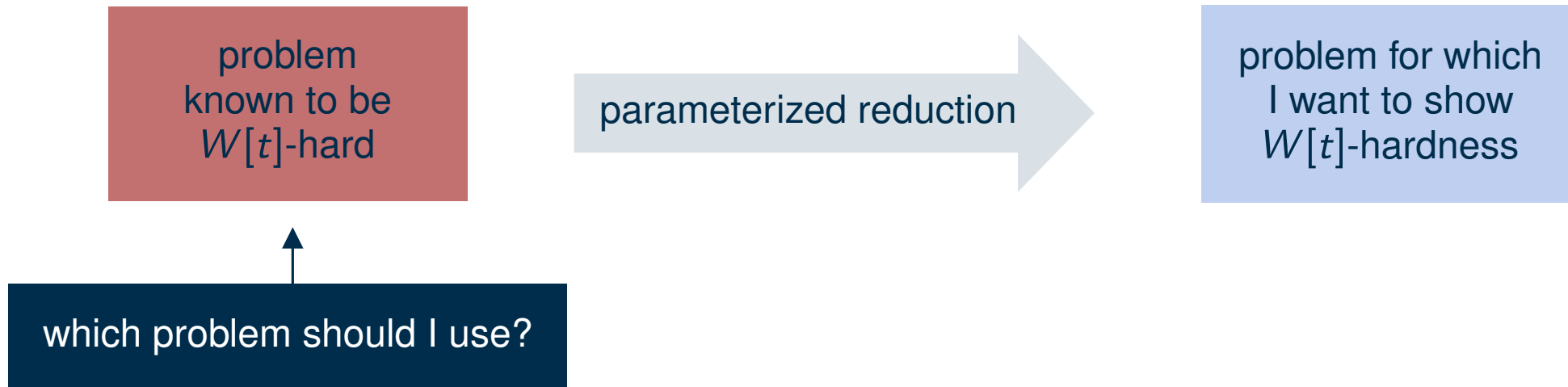
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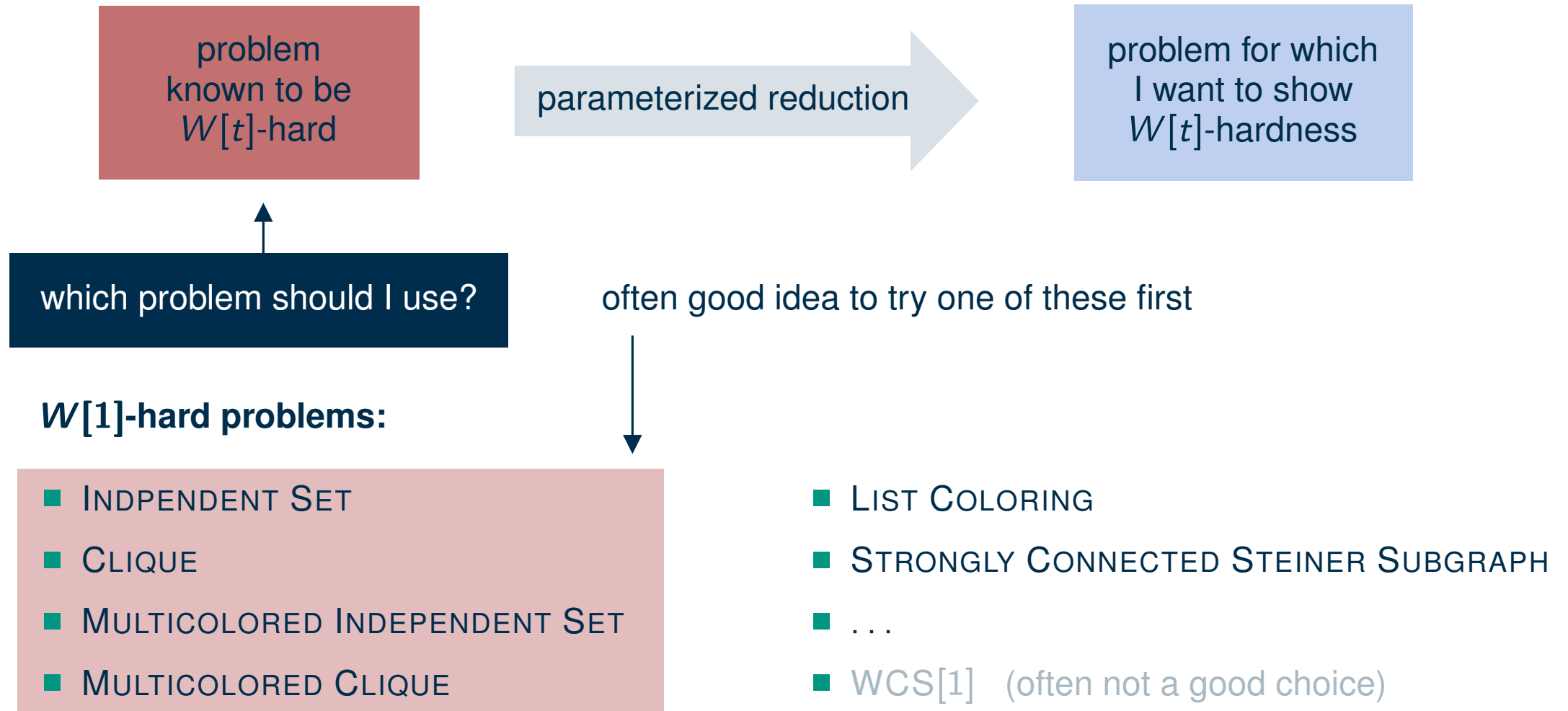
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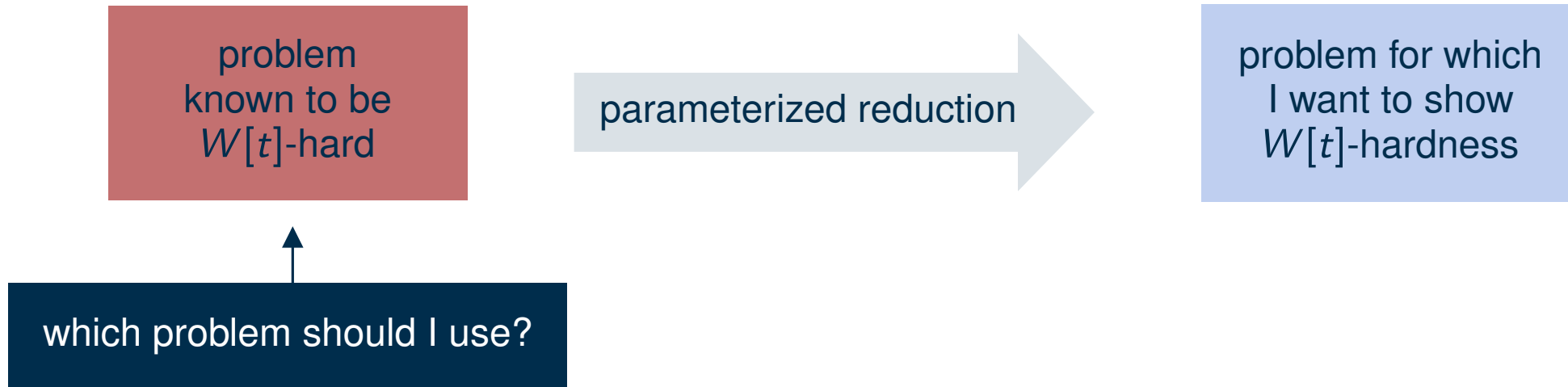
$W[1]$ -hard problems:

- INDEPENDENT SET
- CLIQUE
- MULTICOLORED INDEPENDENT SET
- MULTICOLORED CLIQUE
- LIST COLORING
- STRONGLY CONNECTED STEINER SUBGRAPH
- ...
- WCS[1] (often not a good choice)

Recap: Showing $W[t]$ -hardness

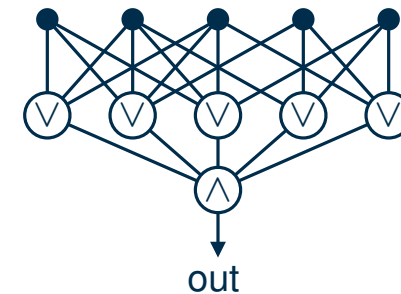


Recap: Showing $W[t]$ -hardness

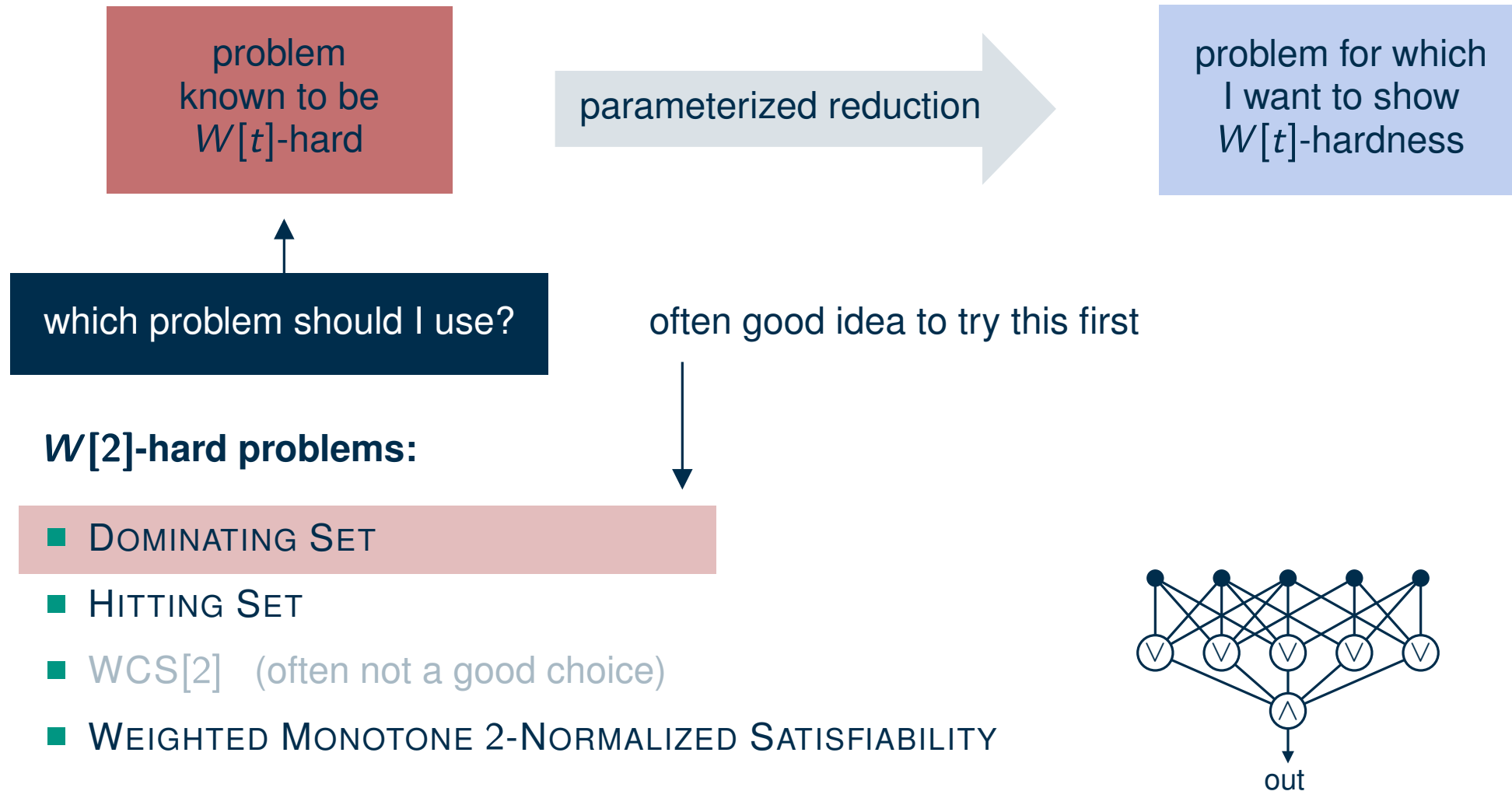


$W[2]$ -hard problems:

- DOMINATING SET
- HITTING SET
- $WCS[2]$ (often not a good choice)
- WEIGHTED MONOTONE 2-NORMALIZED SATISFIABILITY



Recap: Showing $W[t]$ -hardness



Hierarchical Problems

Is there a parameterized reduction from VERTEX COVER to INDEPENDENT SET? If so, provide one. If not, argue why not. ★

Hierarchical Problems

- Show $W[1]$ -hardness for:

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MULTICOLORED BICLIQUE Given a colored bipartite graph $G = (V, E)$ with k colors, does G contain the complete bipartite graph $K_{k,k}$ as an induced subgraph, where every side of the bipartition is colorful? ★★



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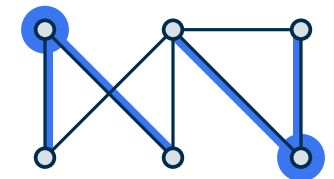


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- Determine the parameterized complexity ($W[t]$ -completeness for some t) of:

INDEPENDENT DOMINATING SET: Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ and a parameter k , does G contain an independent set S of size k s.t. each vertex in $V \setminus S$ is adjacent to a vertex in S ? ★★★



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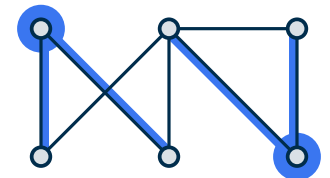


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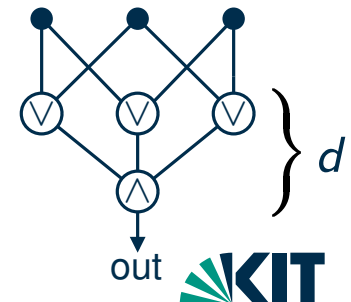
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- Find an FPT algorithm for:

Monotone Weft-1 Circuits: Given an instance of WEIGHTED CIRCUIT SATISFIABILITY with weft 1, constant depth d , and without negation nodes, together with a parameter k . Is there a satisfying assignment of weight $\leq k$? ★★★★★

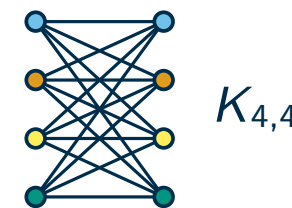


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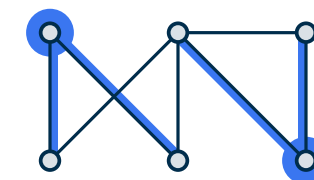
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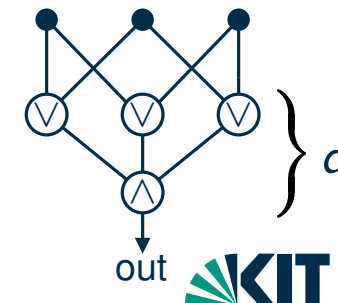
hints on the next slide

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reduce from MULTICOLORED CLIQUE

★★



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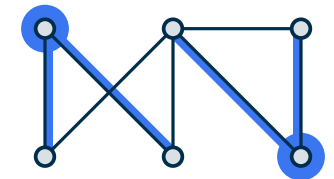
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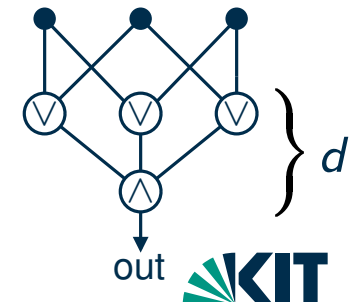
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Hierarchical Problems

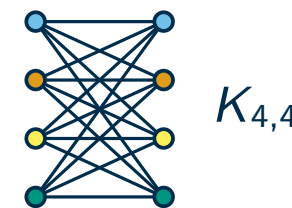
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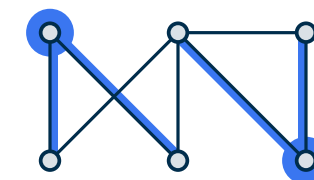
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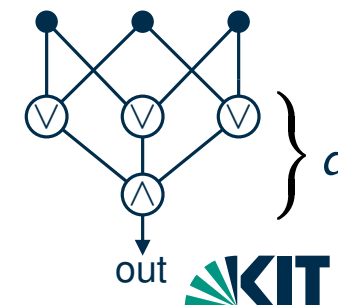
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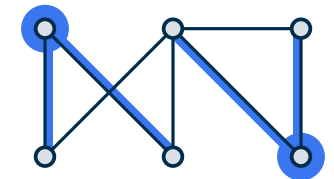


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reduce from DOMINATING SET and to WCS[2]

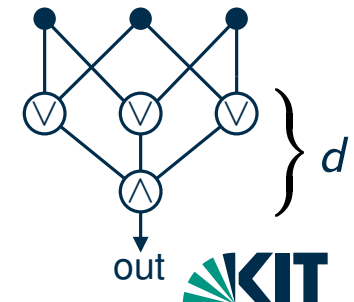
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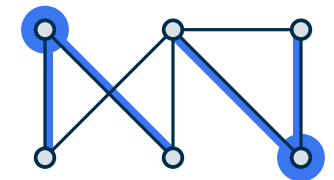


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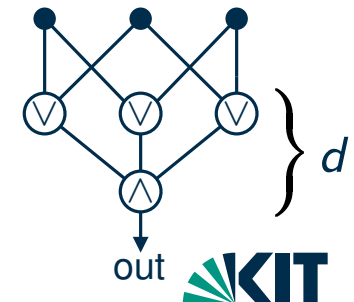


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how many high in-degree gates are there?

★★★★



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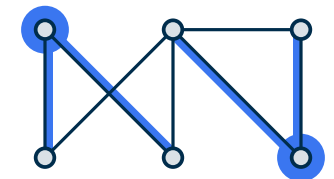


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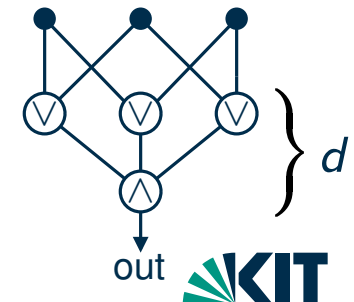
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how many high in-degree gates are there?

on how many circuit inputs do the parents of the high in-degree gates depend?

★★★★



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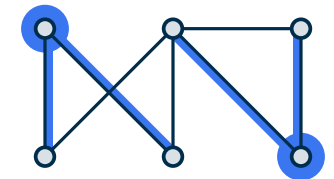


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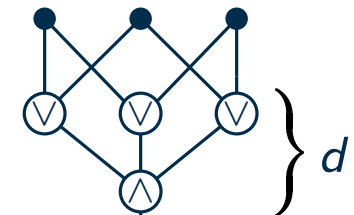
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on how many circuit inputs do the parents of the high in-degree gates depend?

★★★★

use branching algorithm for AND gates



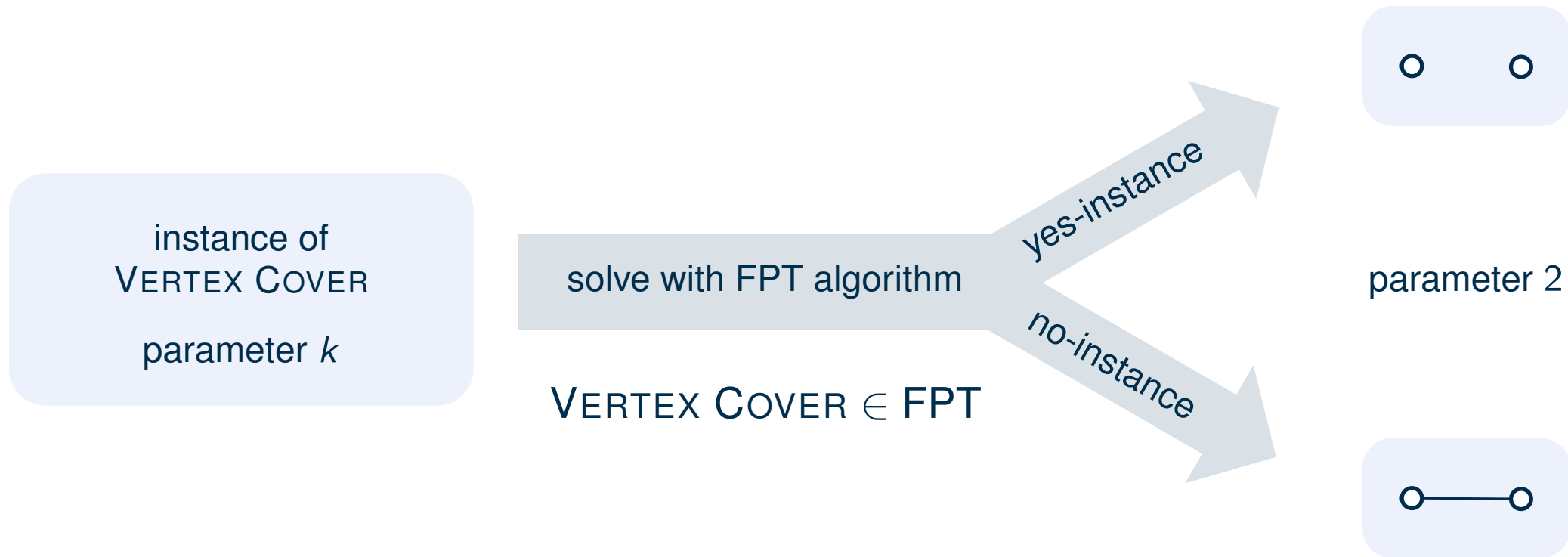
VERTEX COVER $\rightarrow$ INDEPENDENT SET

instance of
VERTEX COVER
parameter k

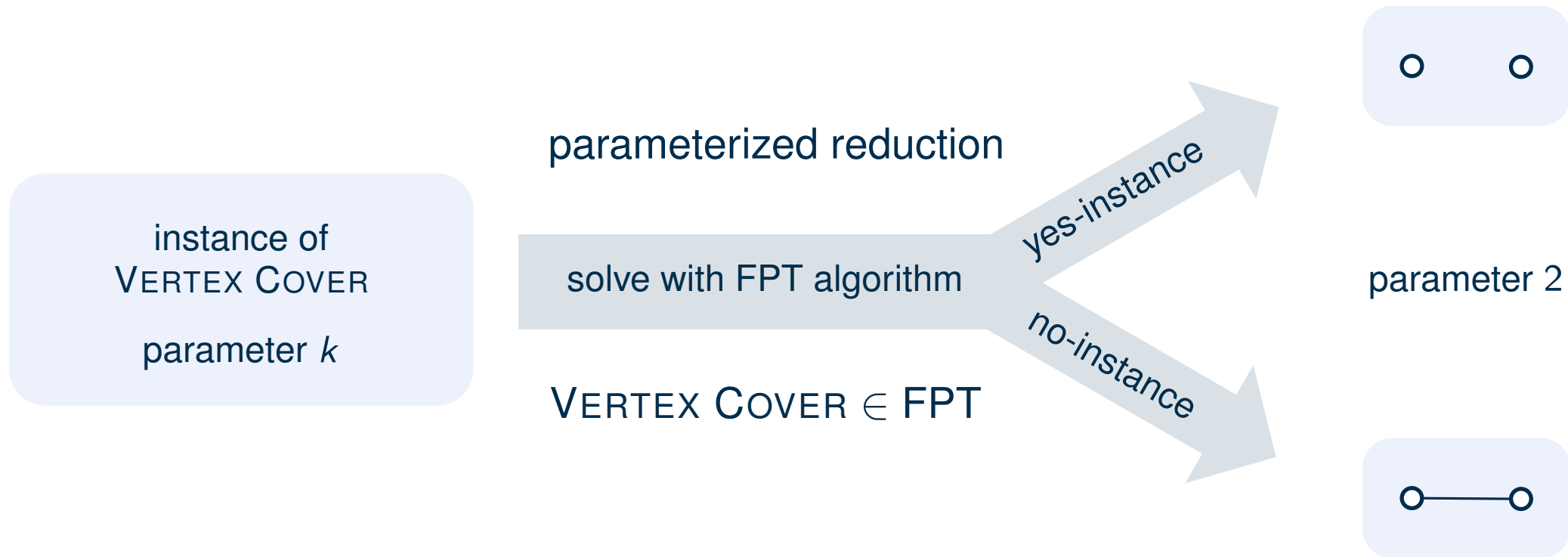
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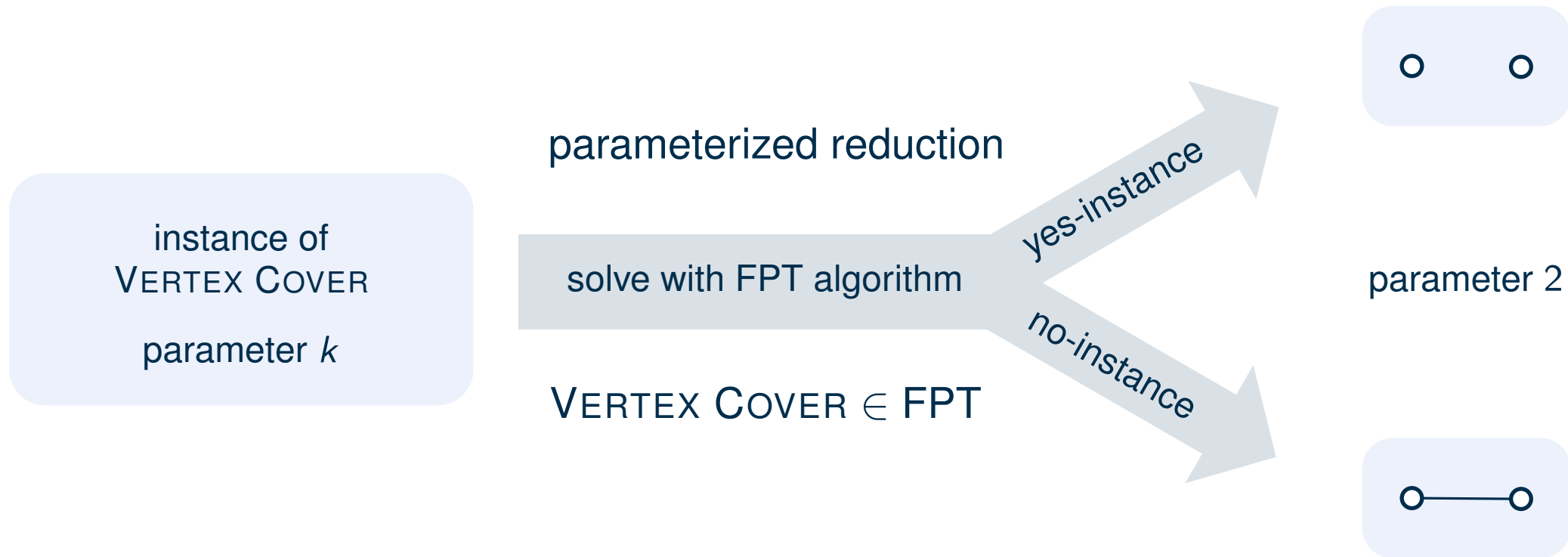
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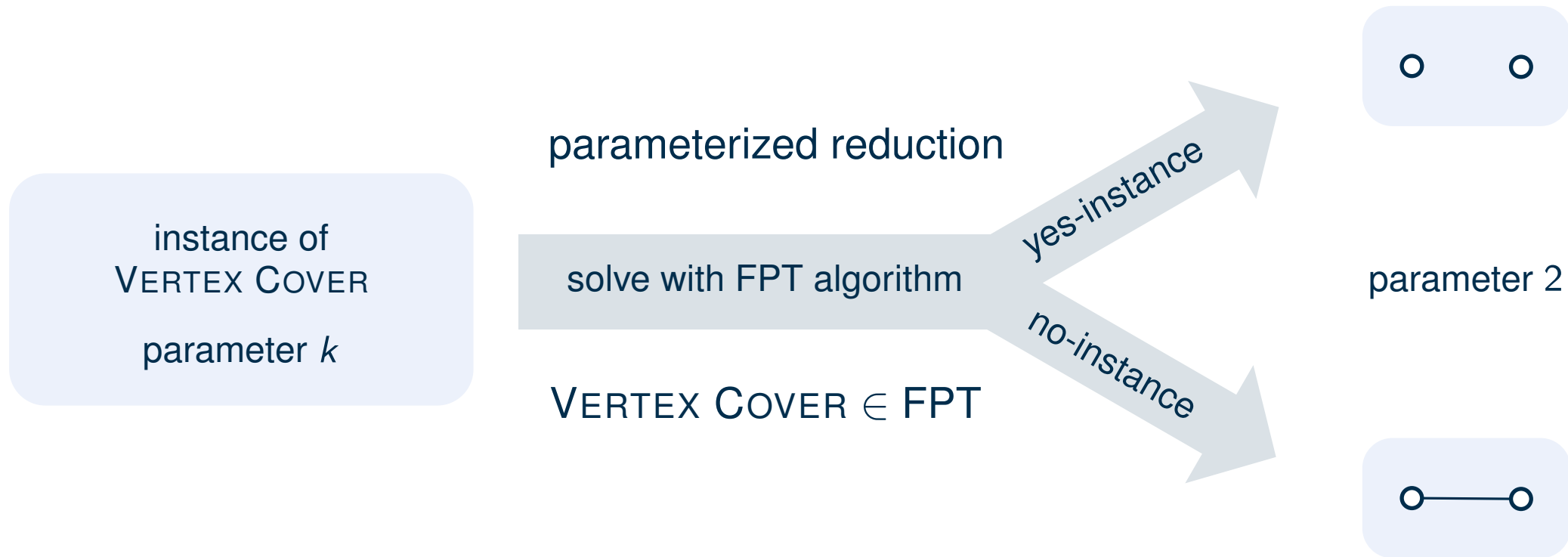


VERTEX COVER $\rightarrow$ INDEPENDENT SET



$\text{INDEPENDENT SET} \in W[1] \implies \text{VERTEX COVER} \in W[1]$

VERTEX COVER $\rightarrow$ INDEPENDENT SET

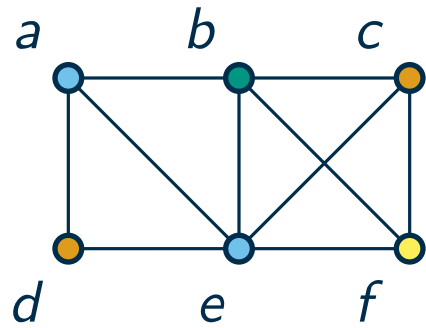


$\text{INDEPENDENT SET} \in W[1] \implies \text{VERTEX COVER} \in W[1]$

repeat analogously for every FPT-problem $\rightarrow \text{FPT} \subseteq W[1]$

Multicolored Biclique is $W[1]$ -hard

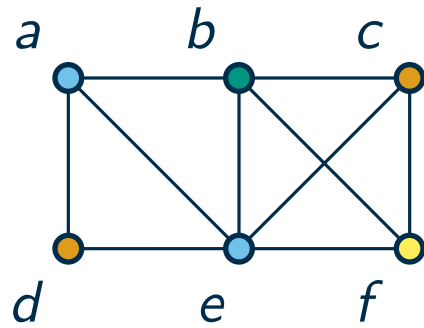
instance of
MULTICOLORED CLIQUE



parameter k

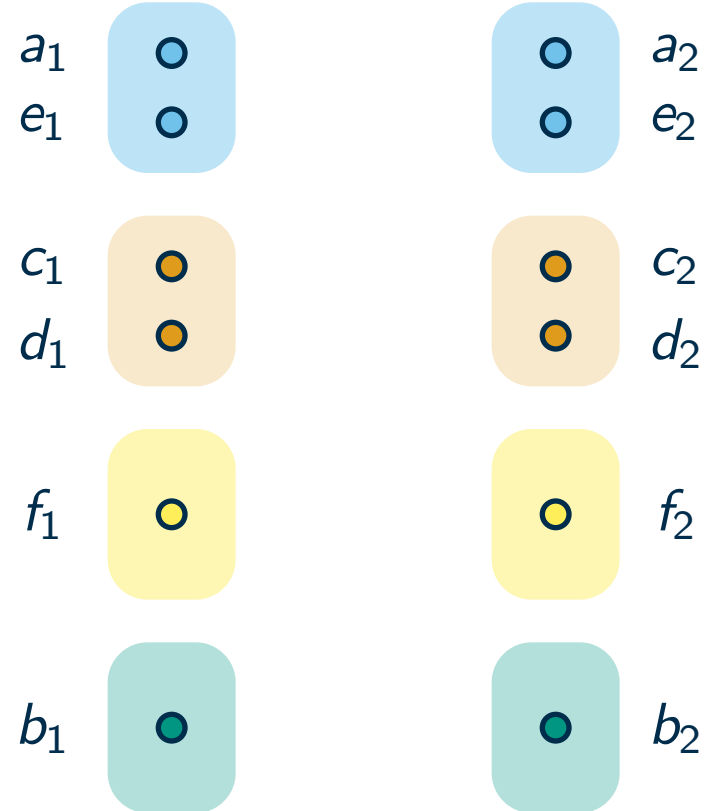
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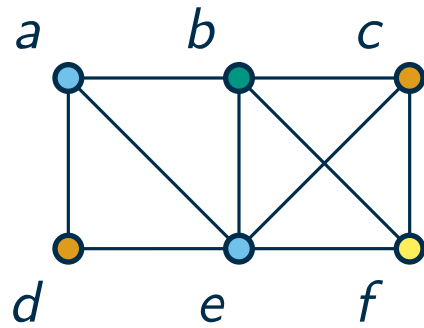
parameter k

- make two copies for each vertex (left and right)



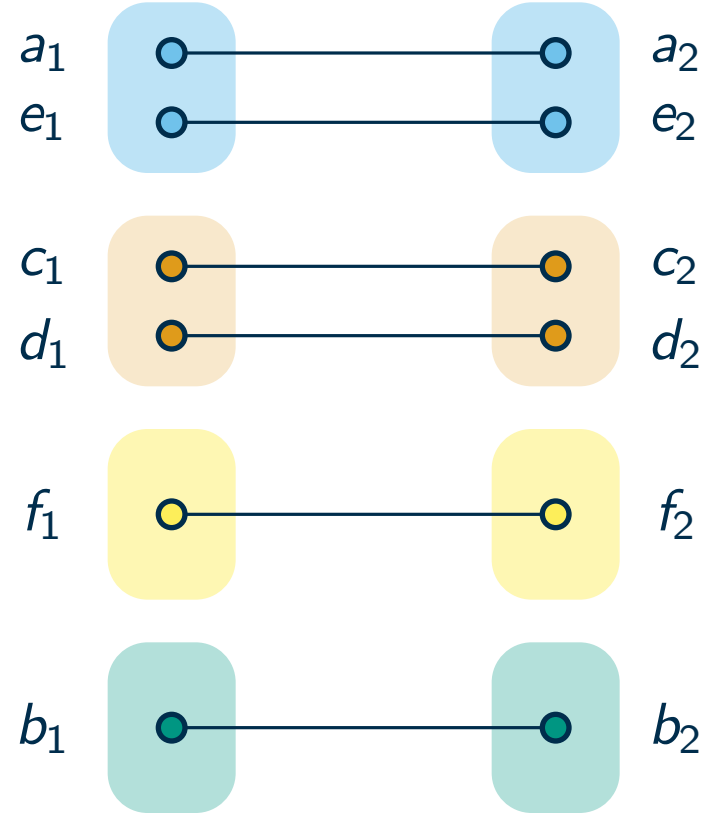
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instance of
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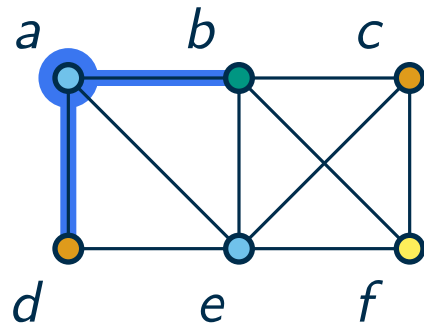
parameter k

- make two copies for each vertex (left and right)
- connect copies that correspond to same input vertex



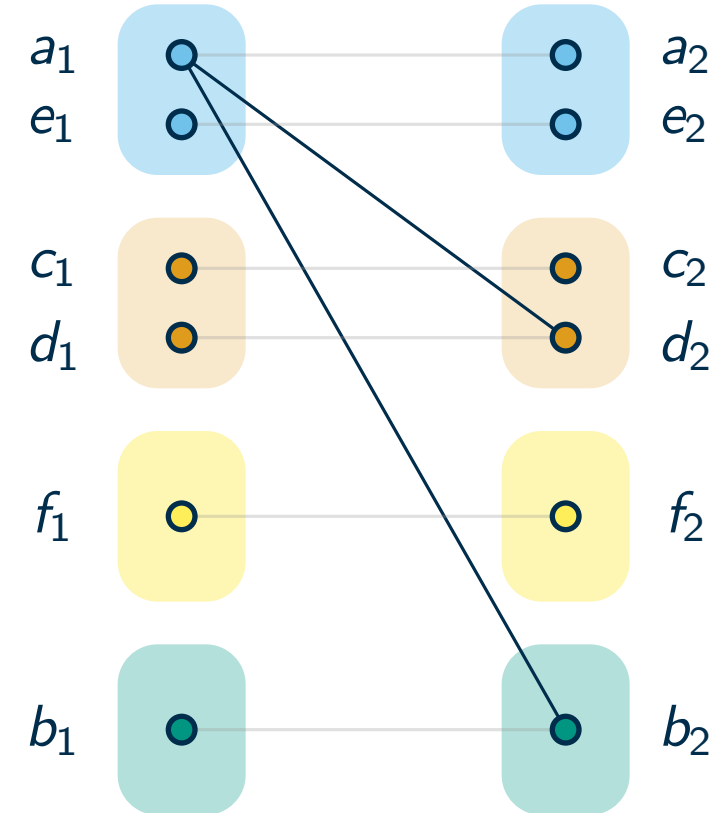
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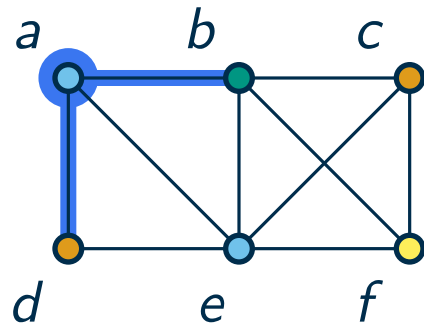
parameter k

- make two copies for each vertex (left and right)
- connect copies that correspond to same input vertex
- add edge between v_i and w_j if v and w adjacent in input graph and $i \neq j$, unless same color



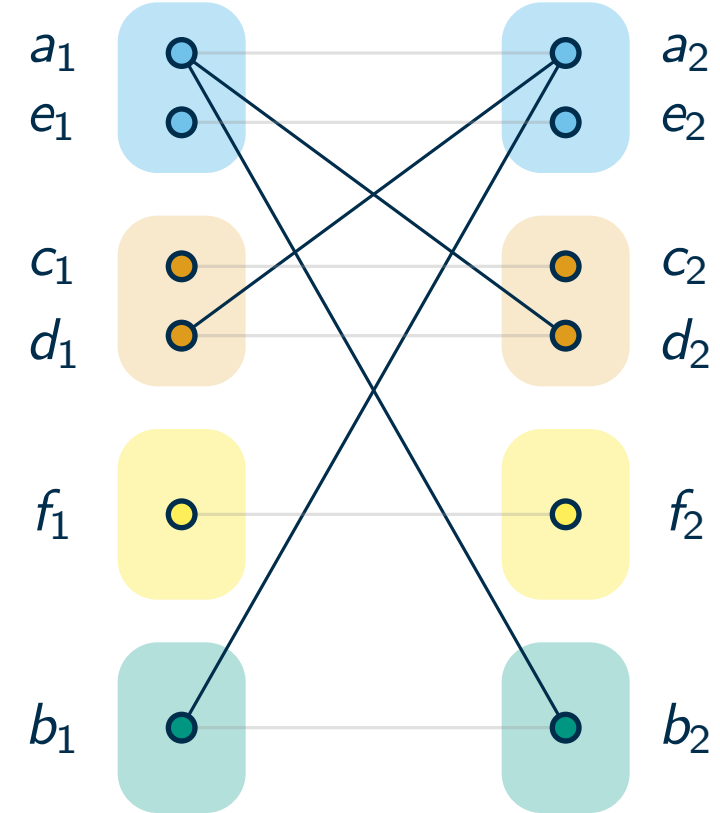
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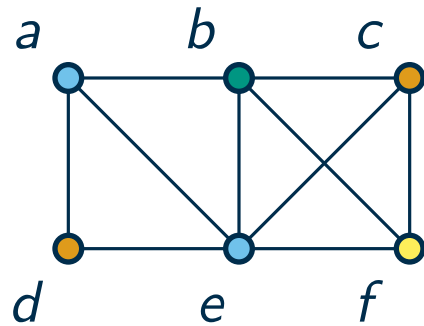
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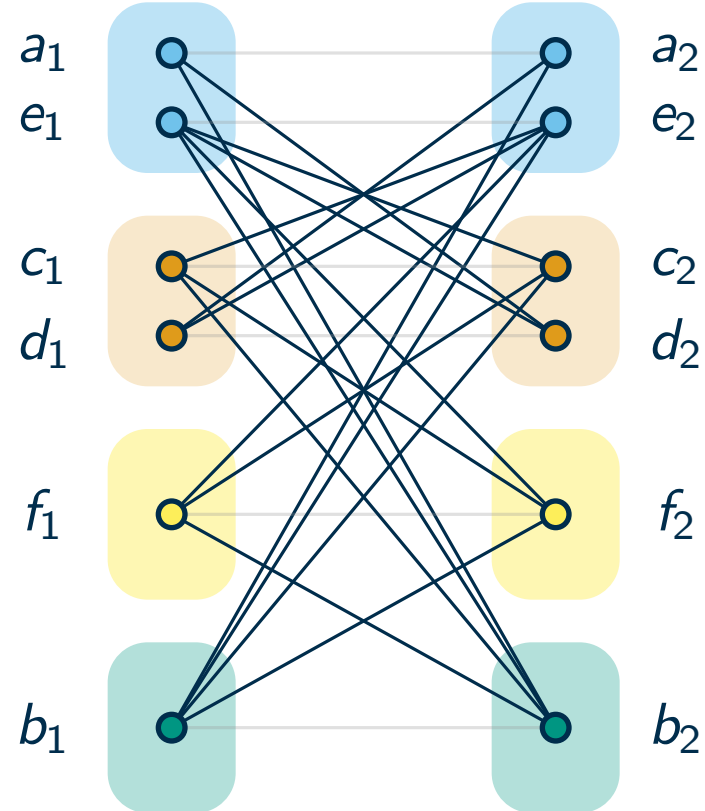


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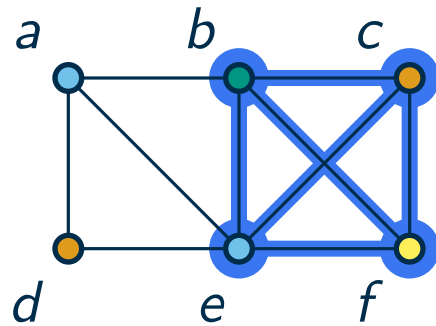
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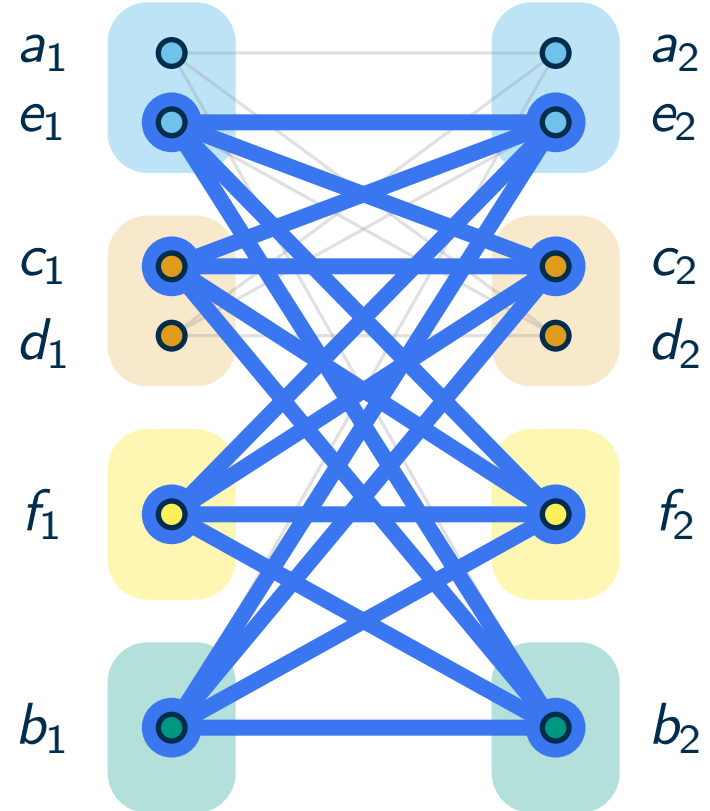
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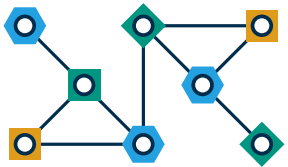


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LONG INDUCED PATH IS $W[1]$ -HARD

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MULTICOLORED
INDEPENDENT SET

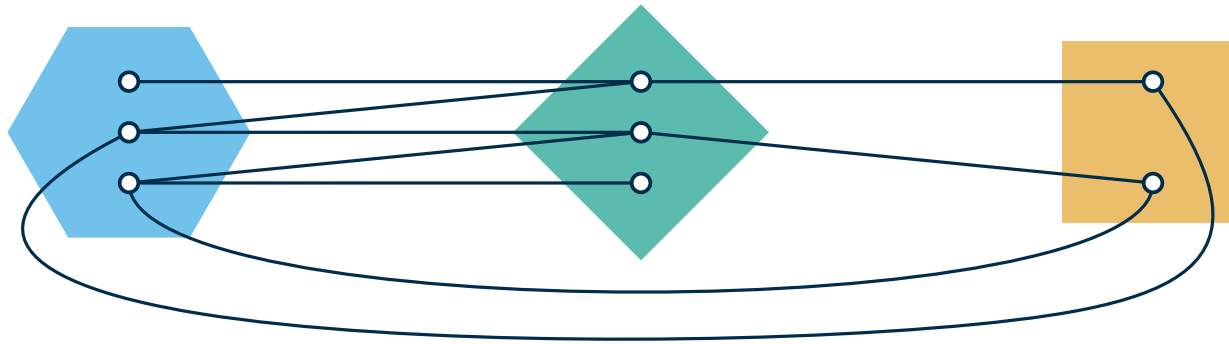
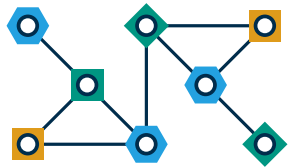


parameter k

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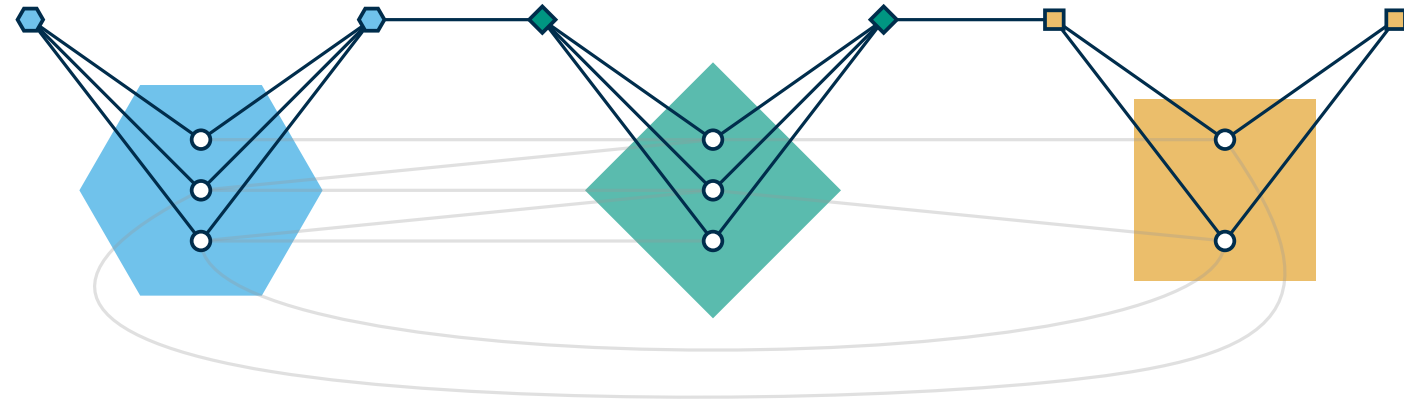
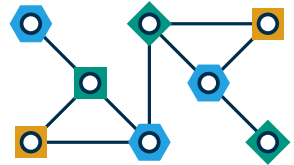
parameter k

- copy over all vertices and edges

LONG INDUCED PATH IS $W[1]$ -HARD

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MULTICOLORED
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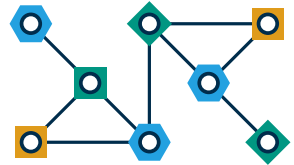
parameter k

- copy over all vertices and edges
- add two universal vertices for each color class (“entry and exit”), connect exit to next entry

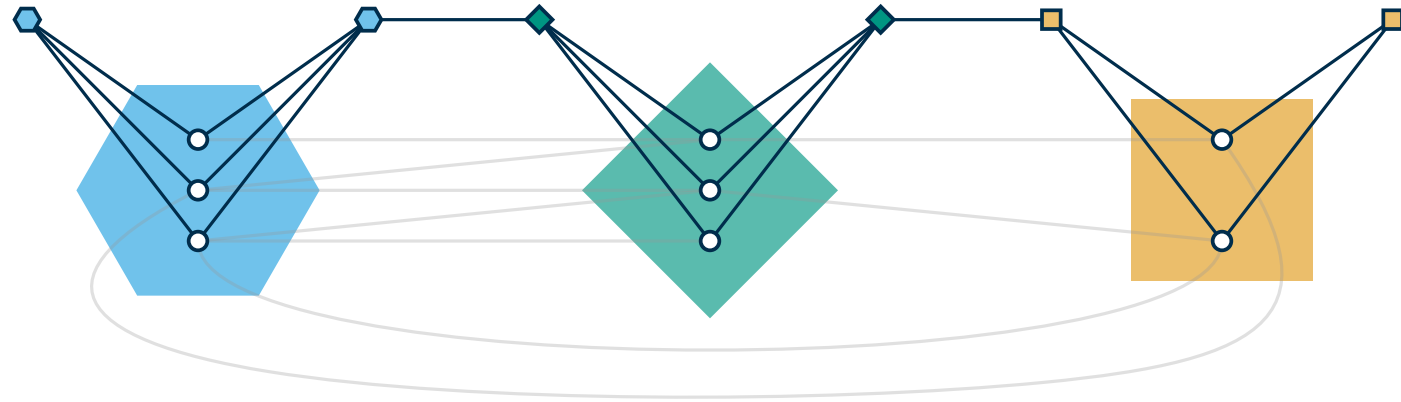
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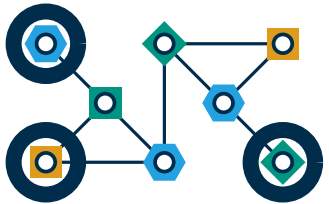
parameter $k' = 3k$

- copy over all vertices and edges
- add two universal vertices for each color class (“entry and exit”), connect exit to next entry

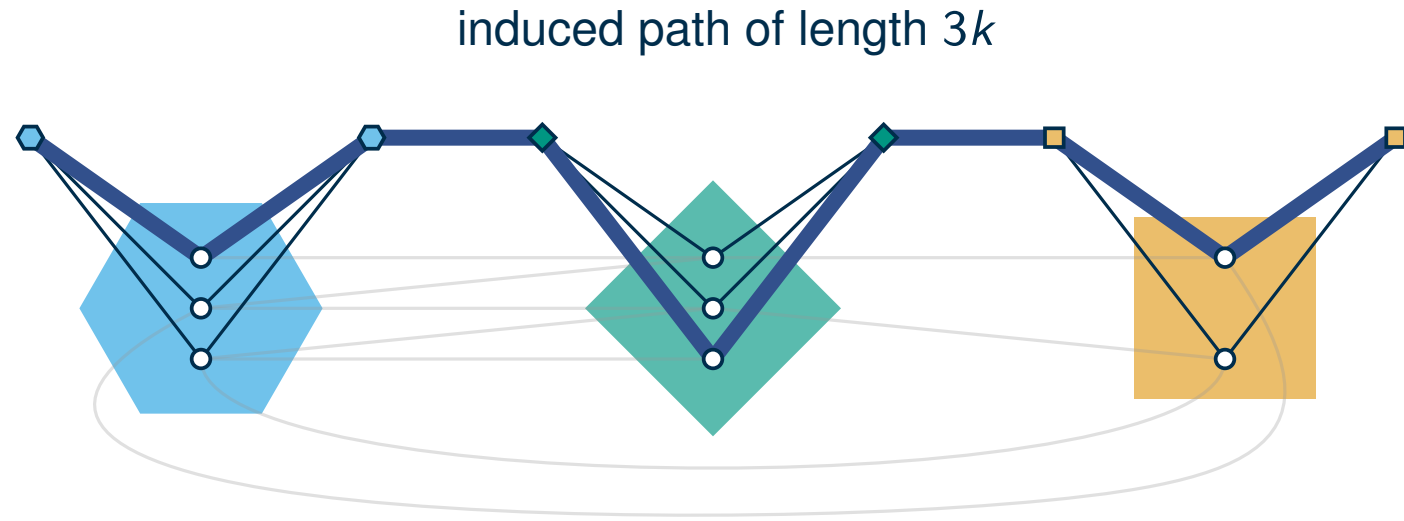
LONG INDUCED PATH IS $W[1]$ -HARD

LONG INDUCED PATH Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ and a parameter k , does G contain an induced path of length k ?

MULTICOLORED
INDEPENDENT SET



parameter k



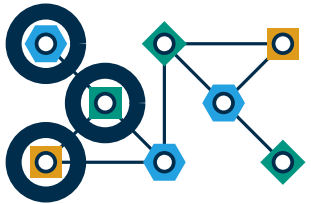
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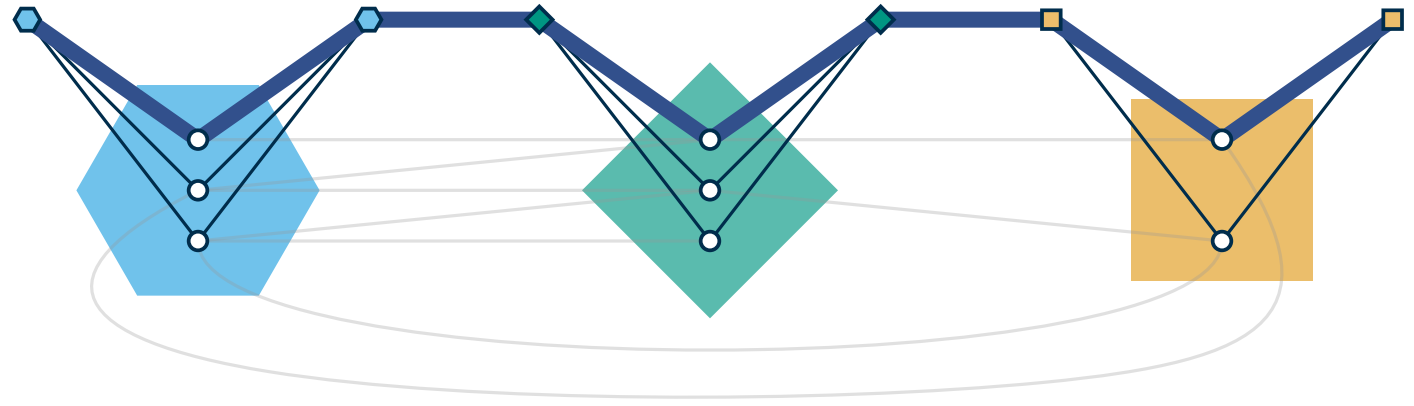
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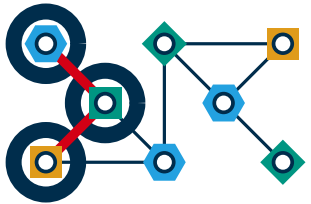
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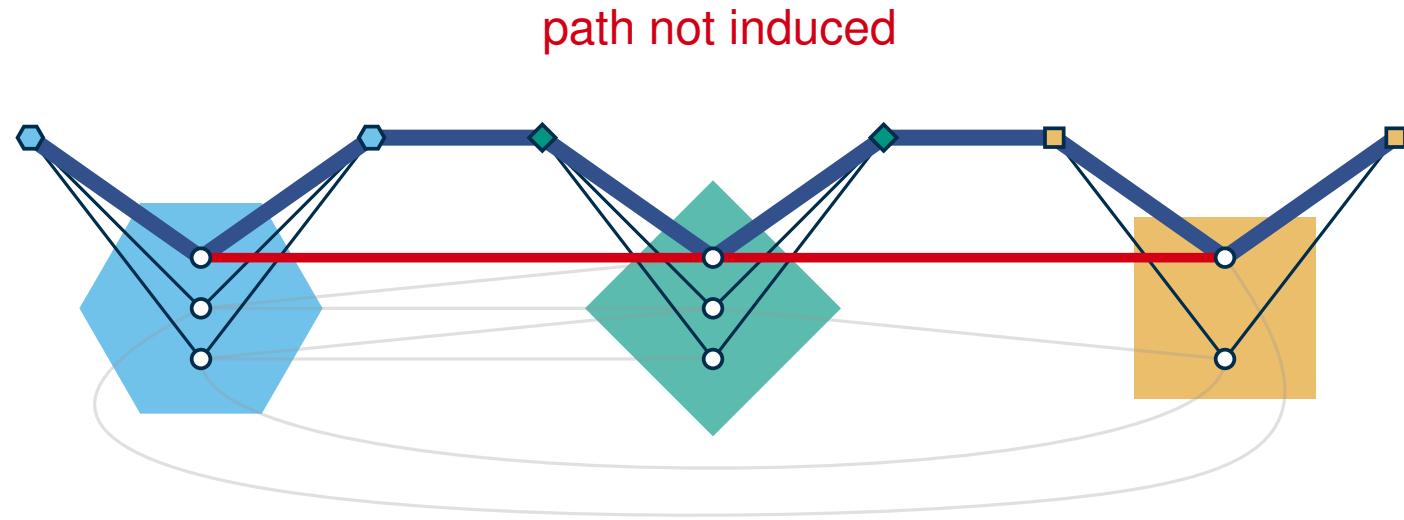
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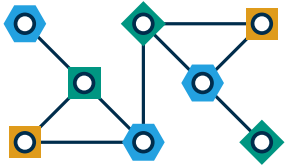
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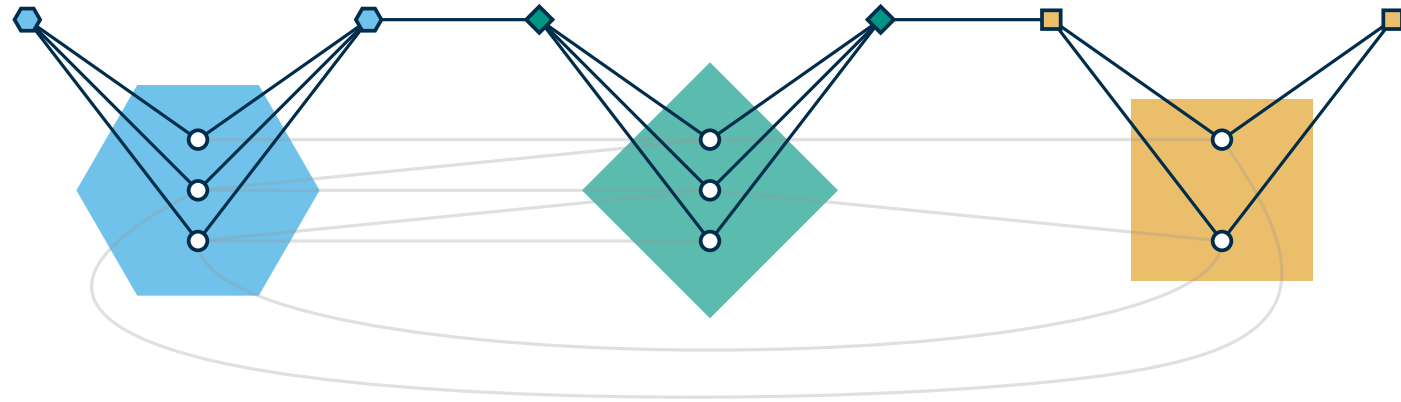
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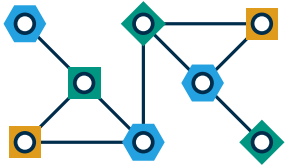
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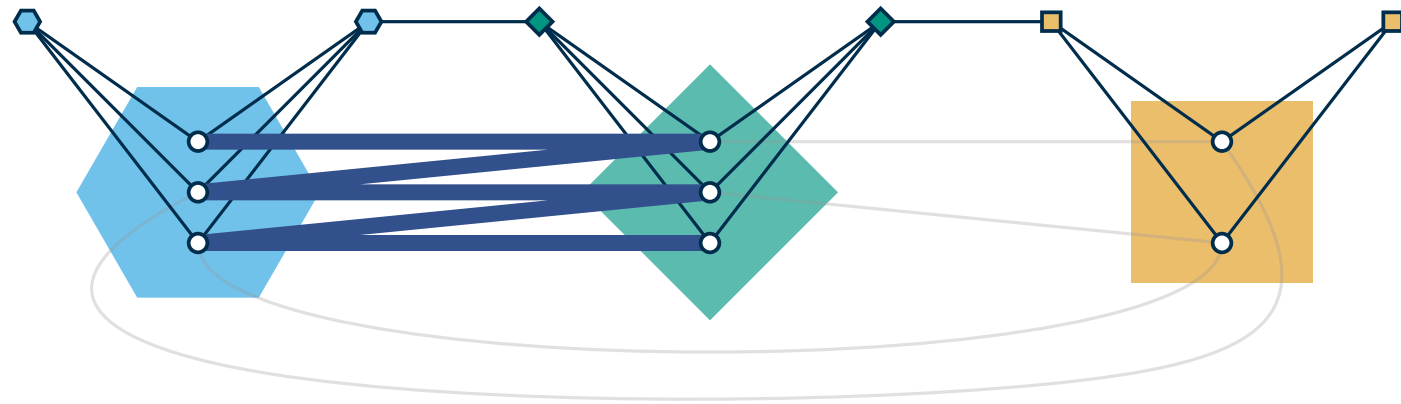
MULTICOLORED
INDEPENDENT SET



parameter k



there could be long induced path that doesn't use all colors



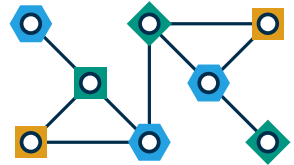
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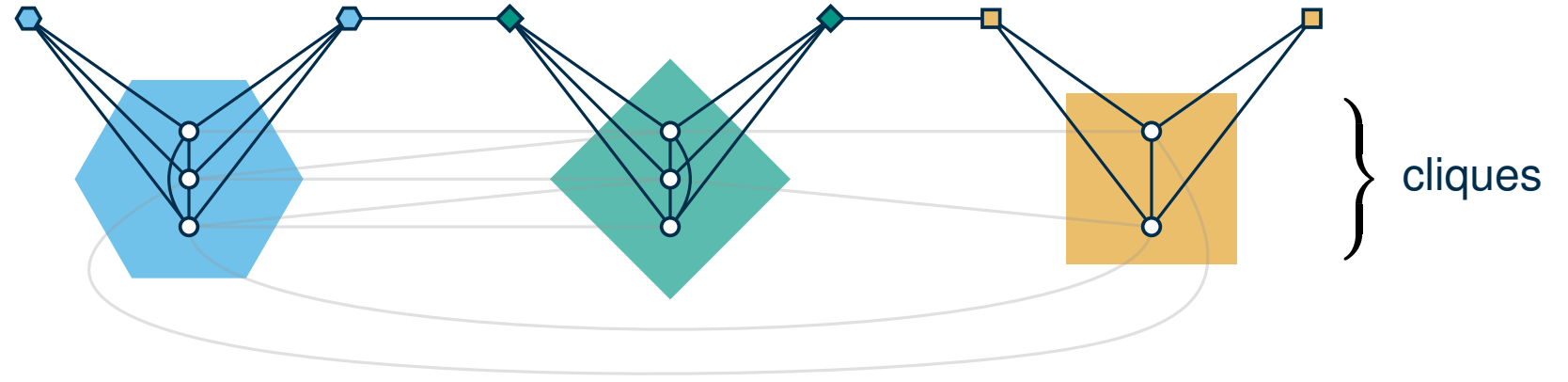
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MULTICOLORED
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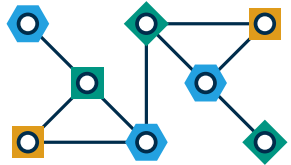
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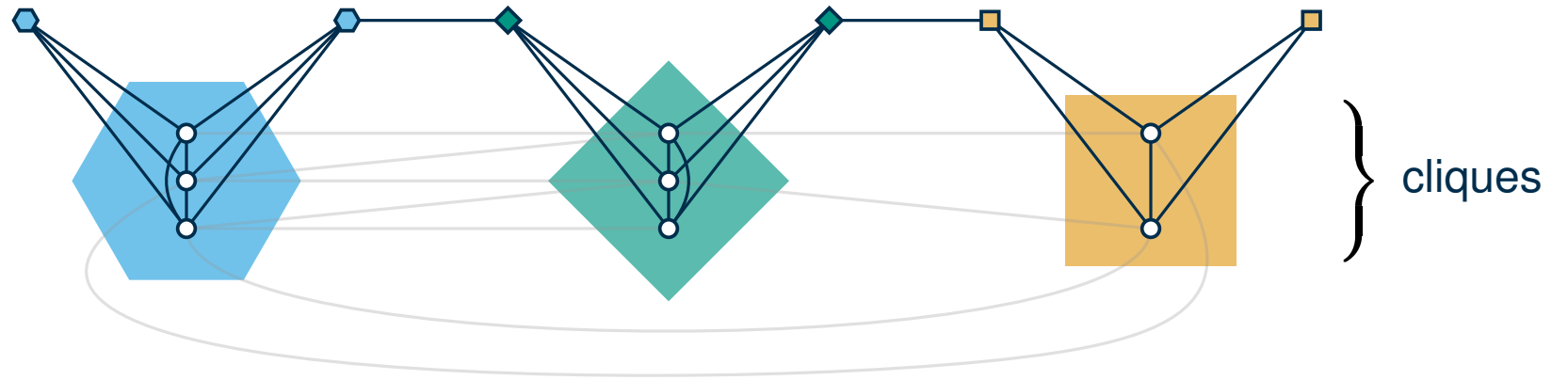
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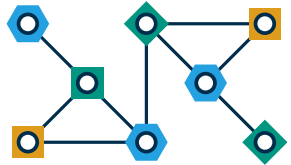
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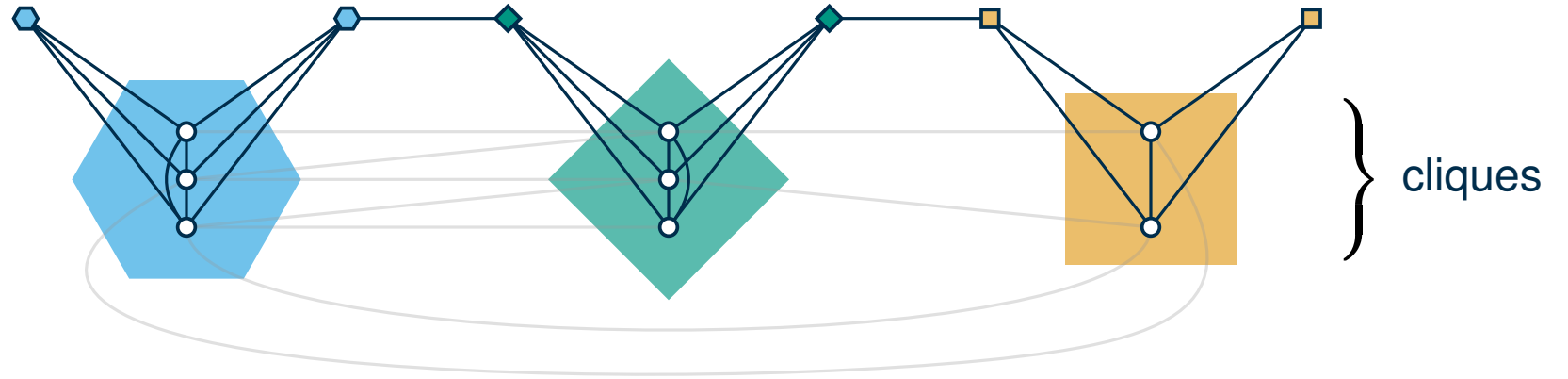
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MULTICOLORED
INDEPENDENT SET



parameter k

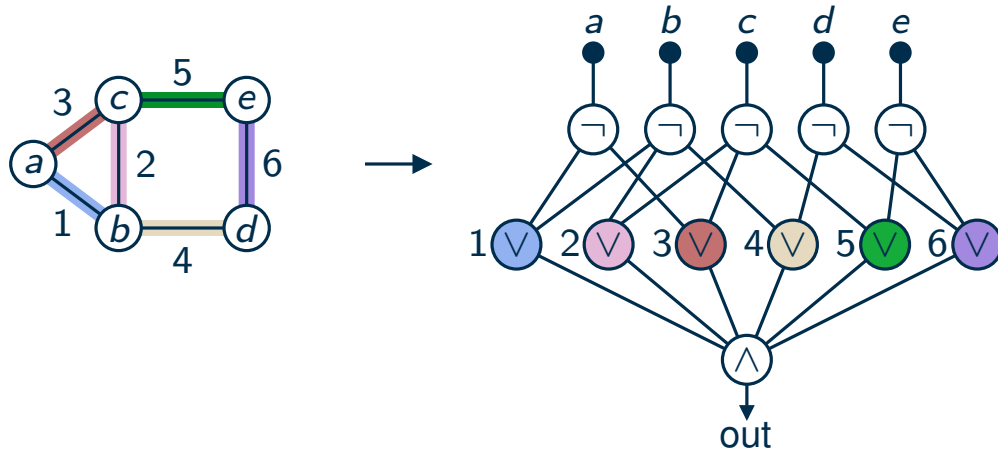


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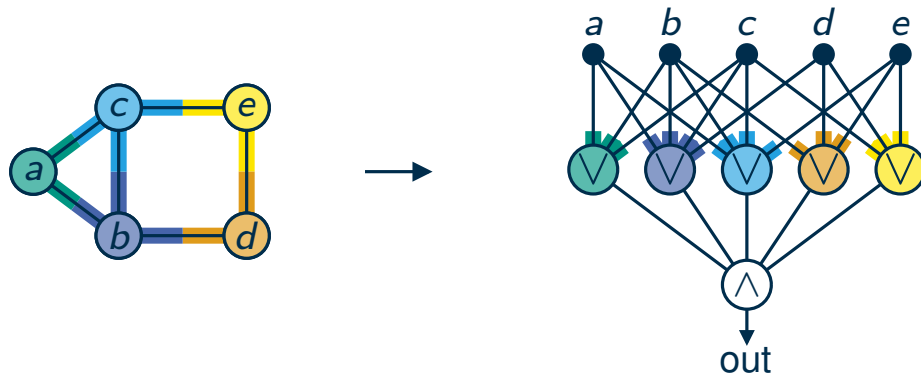
INDEPENDENT DOMINATING SET $\in W[2]$

INDEPENDENT SET $\rightarrow$ WCS



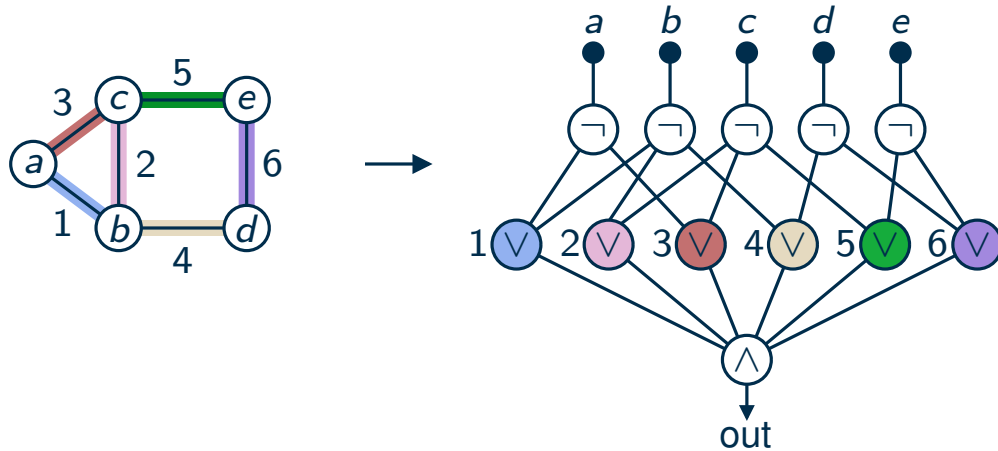
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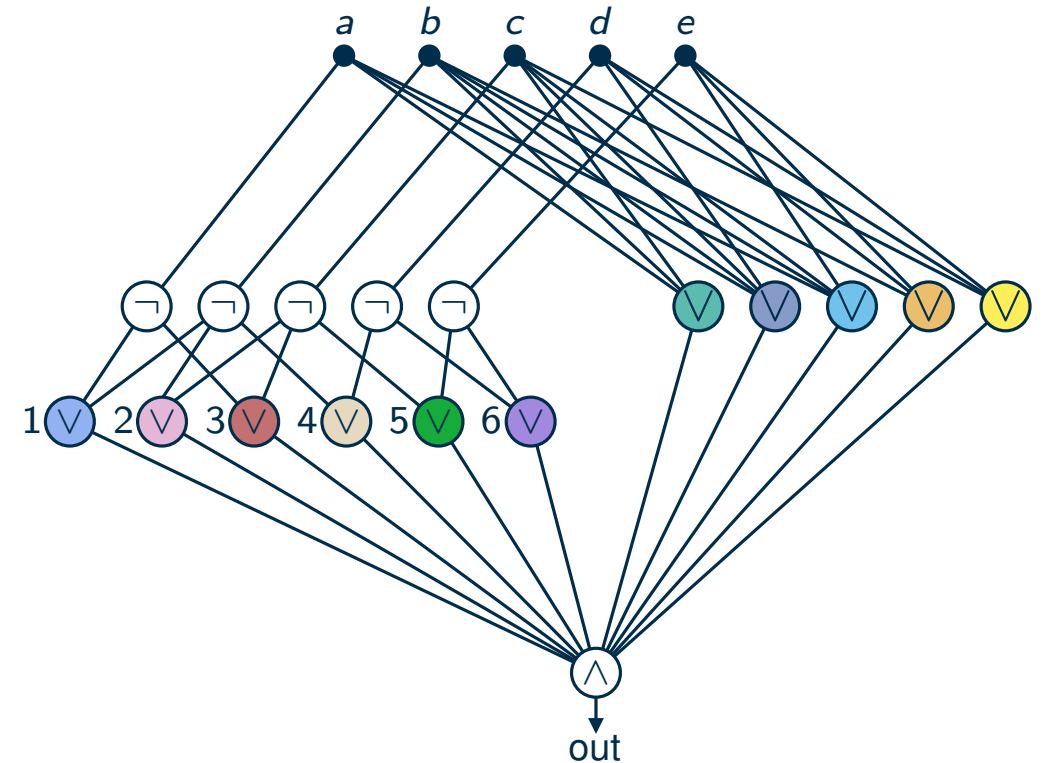


INDEPENDENT DOMINATING SET $\in W[2]$

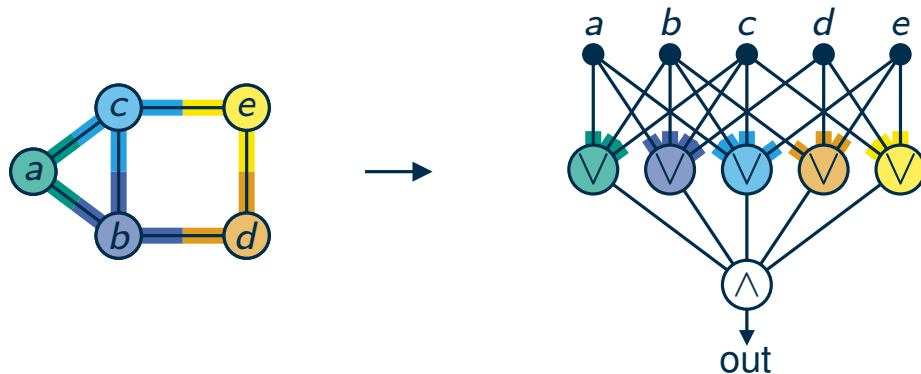
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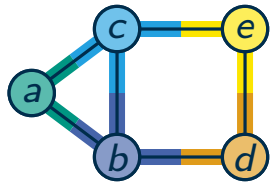


DOMINATING SET $\rightarrow$ WCS



INDEPENDENT DOMINATING SET is $W[2]$ -hard

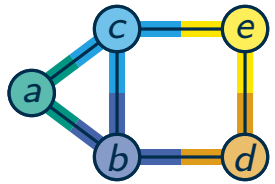
instance of
DOMINATING SET



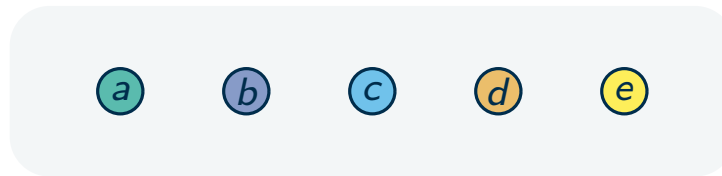
parameter k

INDEPENDENT DOMINATING SET is $W[2]$ -hard

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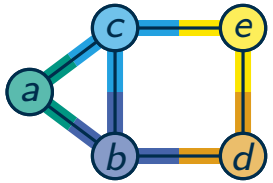


parameter k



INDEPENDENT DOMINATING SET is $W[2]$ -hard

instance of
DOMINATING SET



parameter k



possible choices
for vertex 1



...

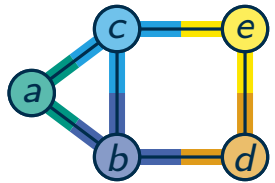
possible choices
for vertex k



parameter $k' = k$

INDEPENDENT DOMINATING SET is $W[2]$ -hard

instance of
DOMINATING SET



parameter k



selection gadget

possible choices
for vertex 1



...

selection gadget

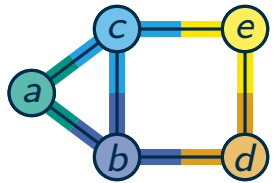
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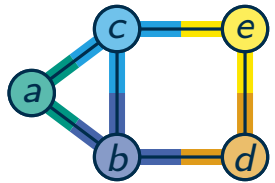


edge if
adjacent or
same vertex

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instance of
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parameter k



selection gadget

selection gadget

possible choices
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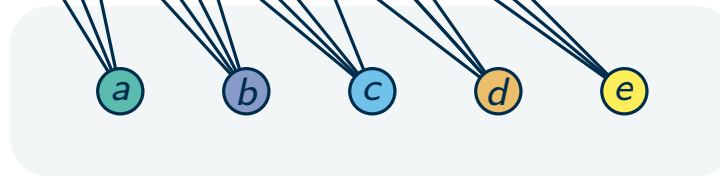
a b c d e

...

possible choices
for vertex k

a b c d e

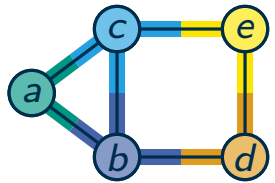
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possible choices
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a b c d e

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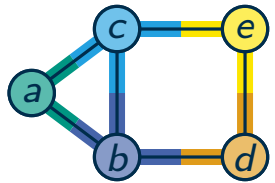
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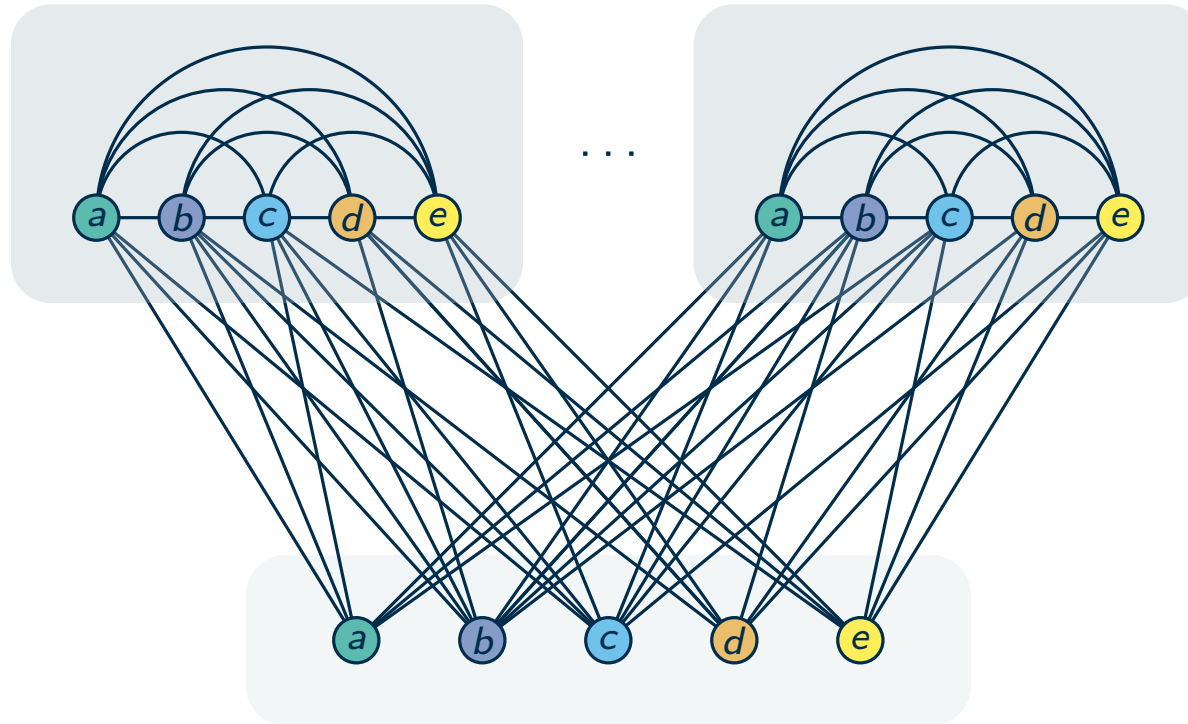


parameter k



selection gadget

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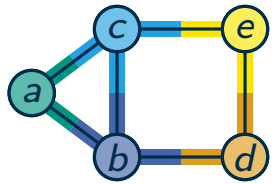


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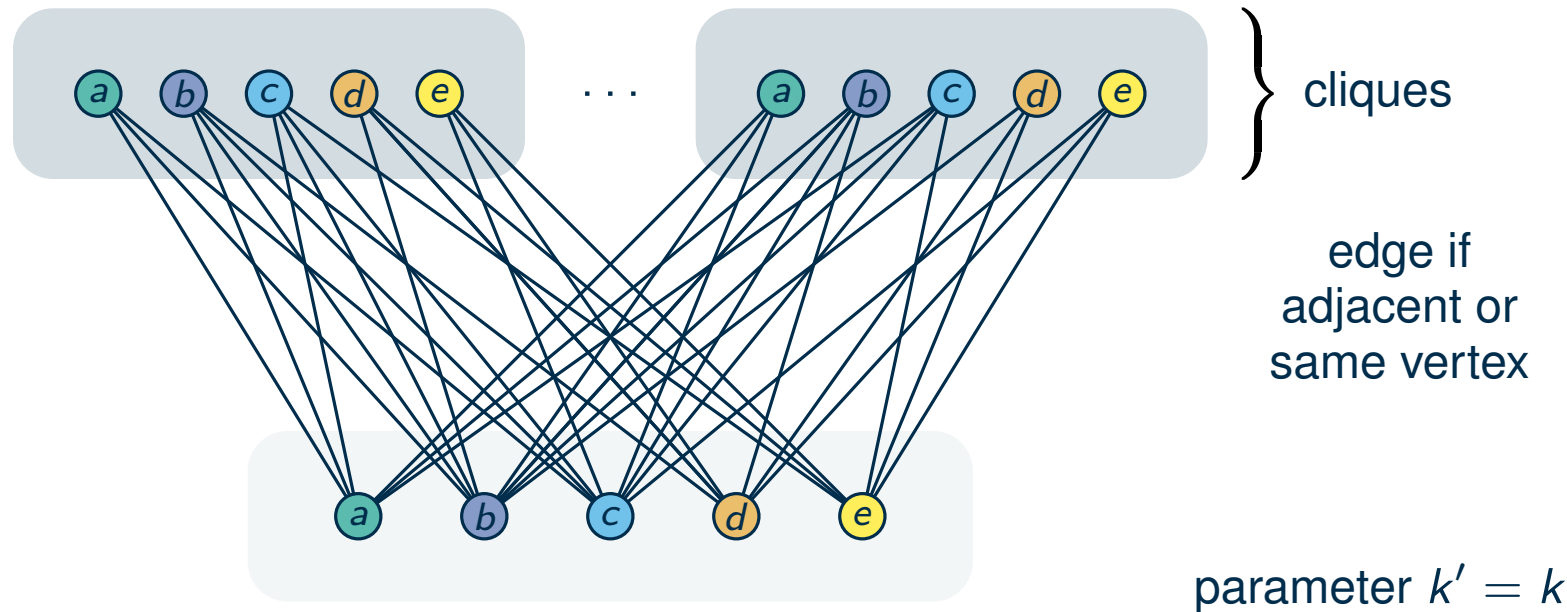


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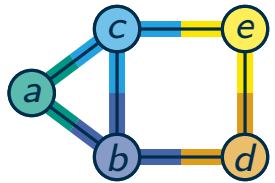
selection gadget

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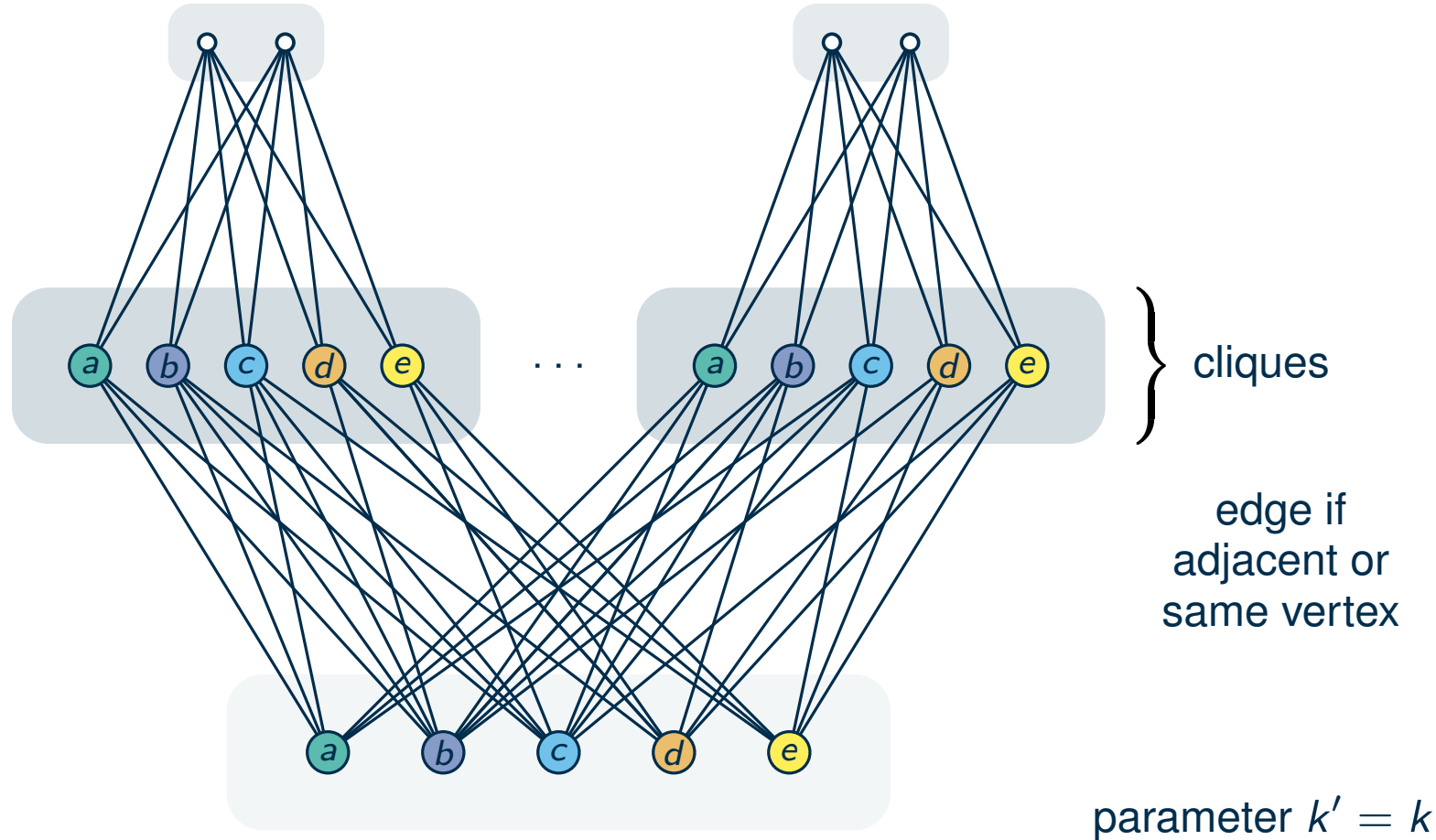


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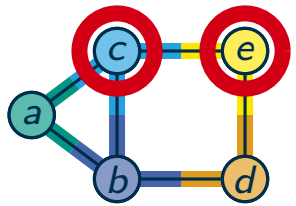


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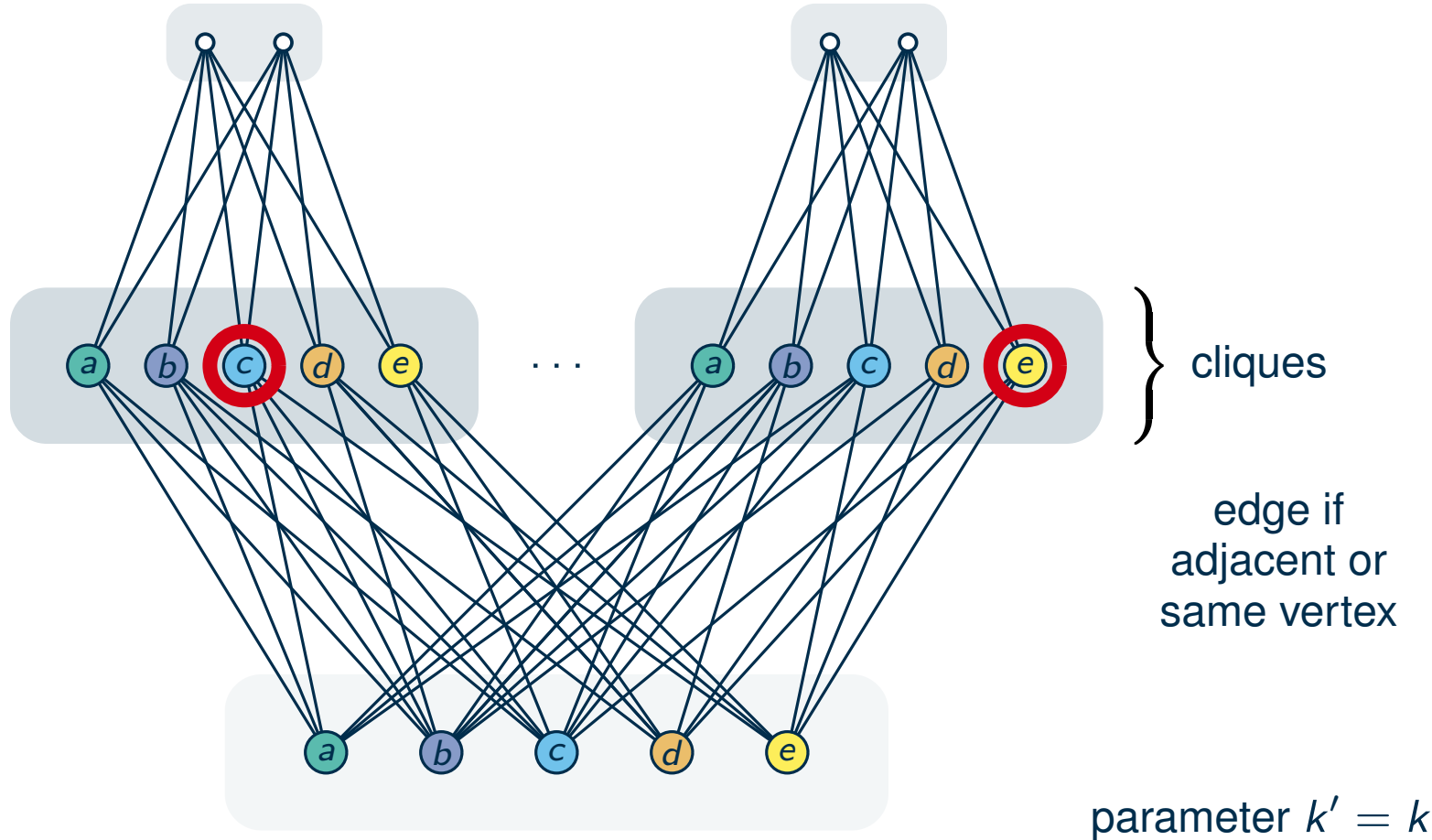


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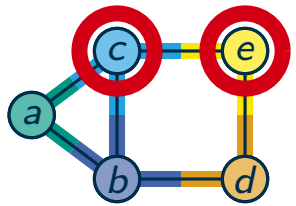


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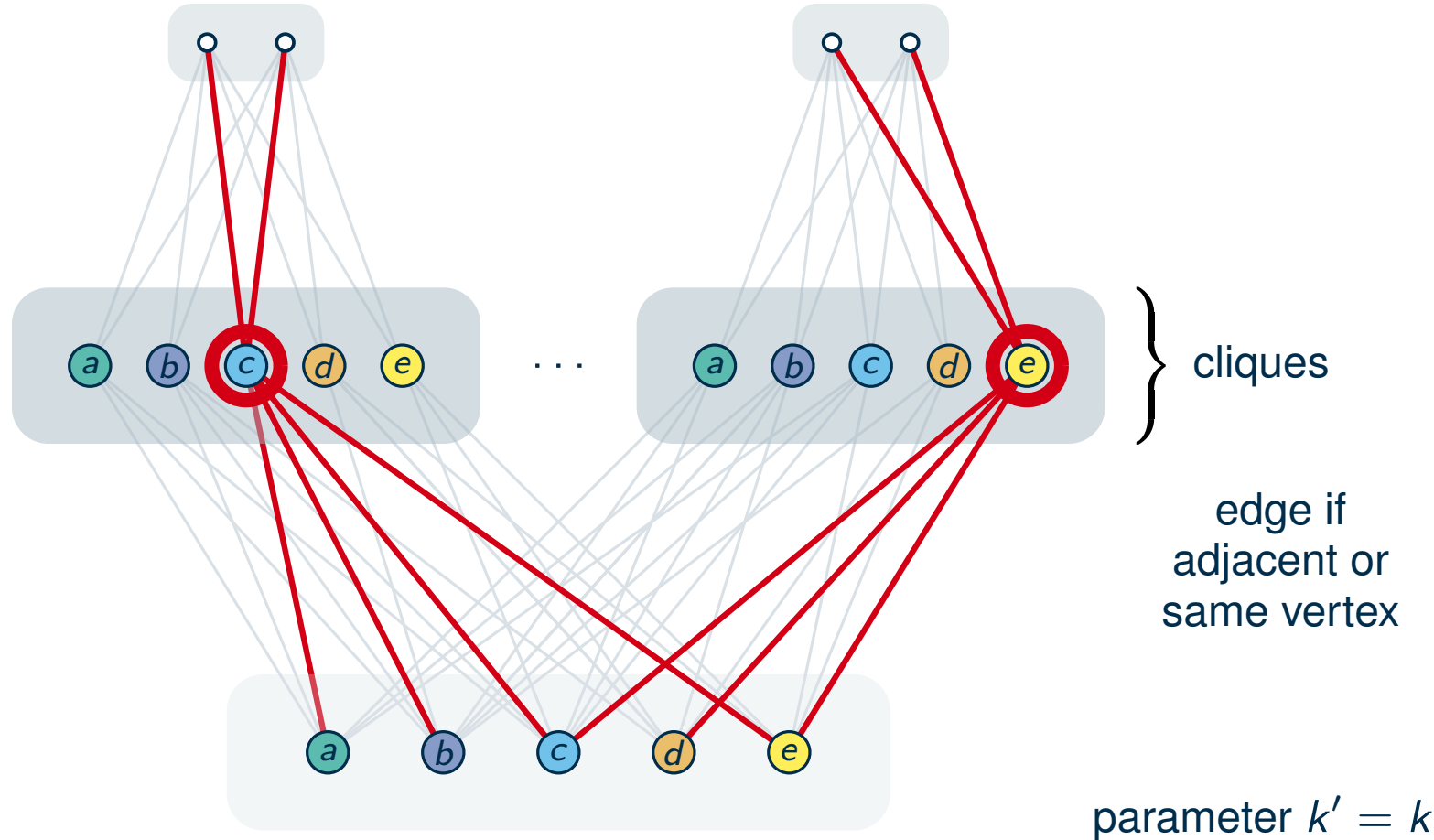


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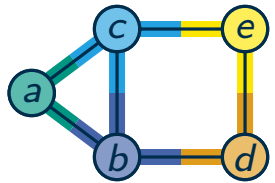


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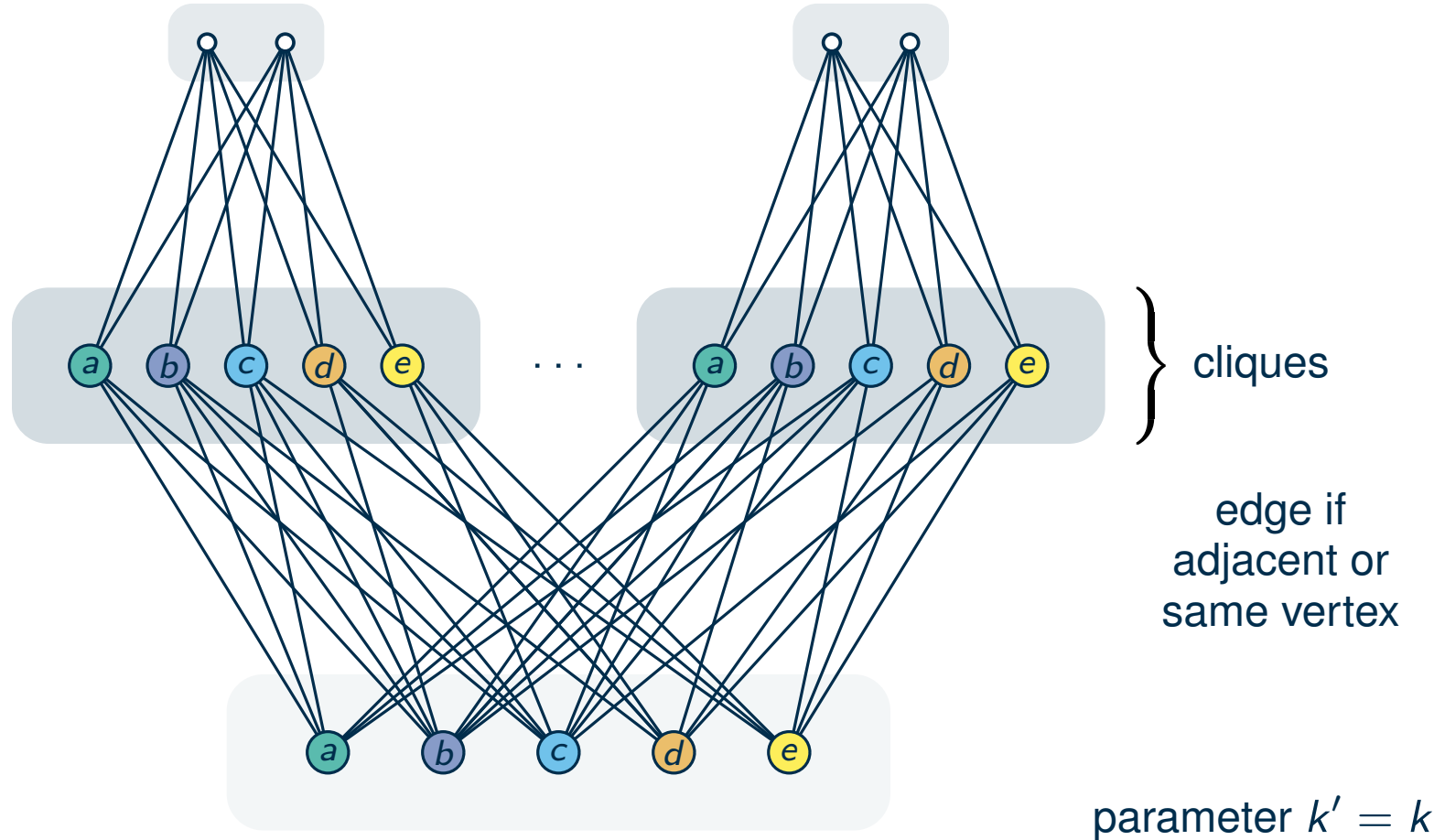
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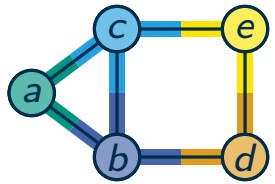
parameter k

correct?



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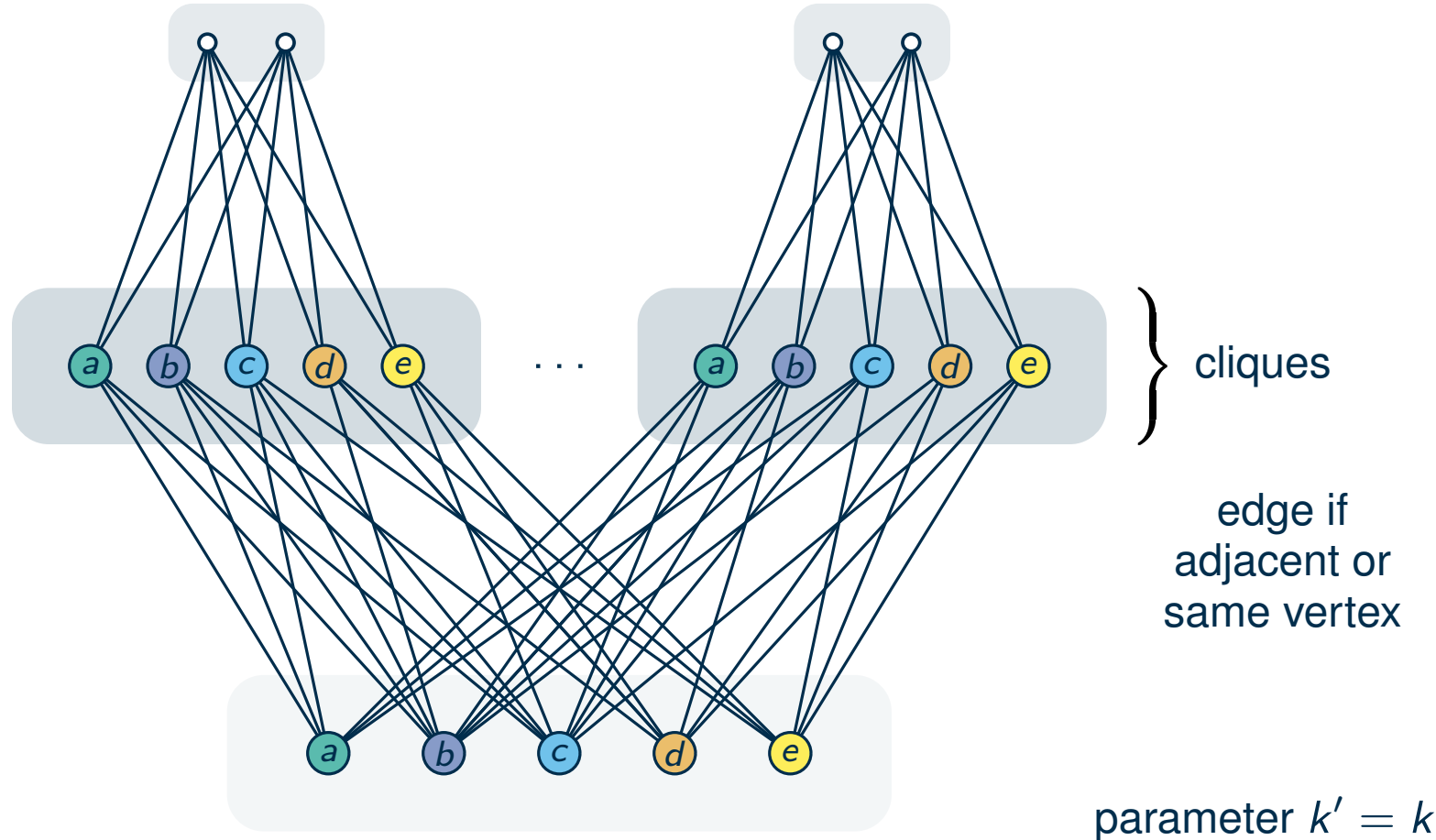


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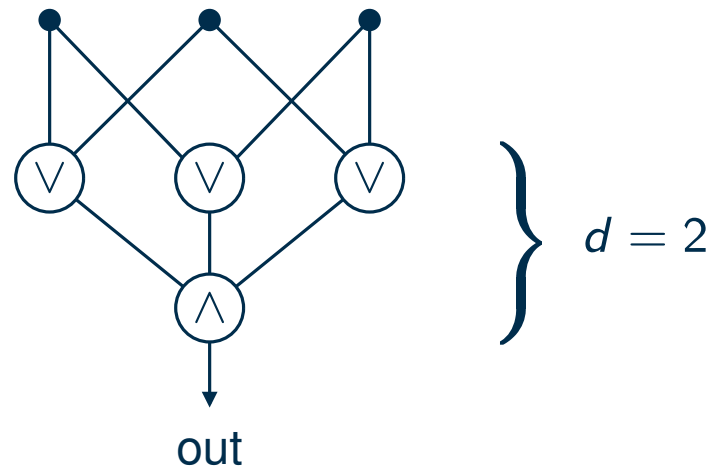


(if $n \geq k$ in
input graph)



Monotone Weft-1 Circuits

Given an instance of WEIGHTED CIRCUIT SATISFIABILITY with weft 1, constant depth d , and without negation nodes, together with a parameter k . Is there a satisfying assignment of weight $\leq k$?

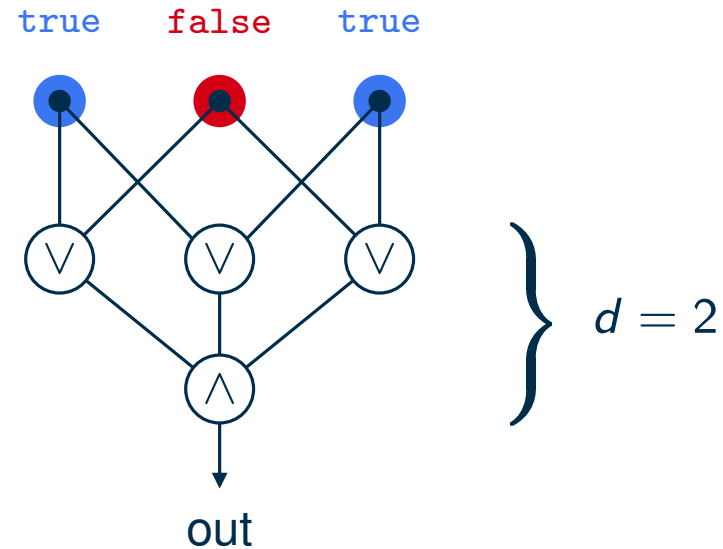


weft (of circuit): largest number of nodes with in-degree > 2 on a directed path

weight (of assignment): number of 1s for input nodes

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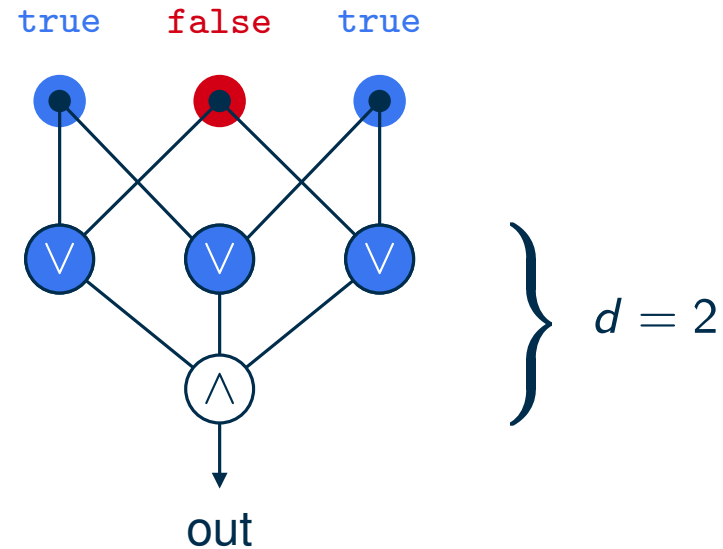


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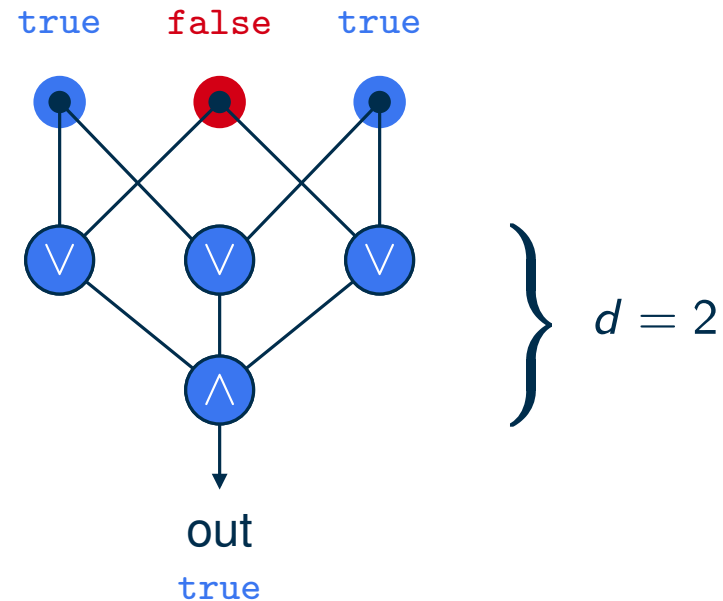


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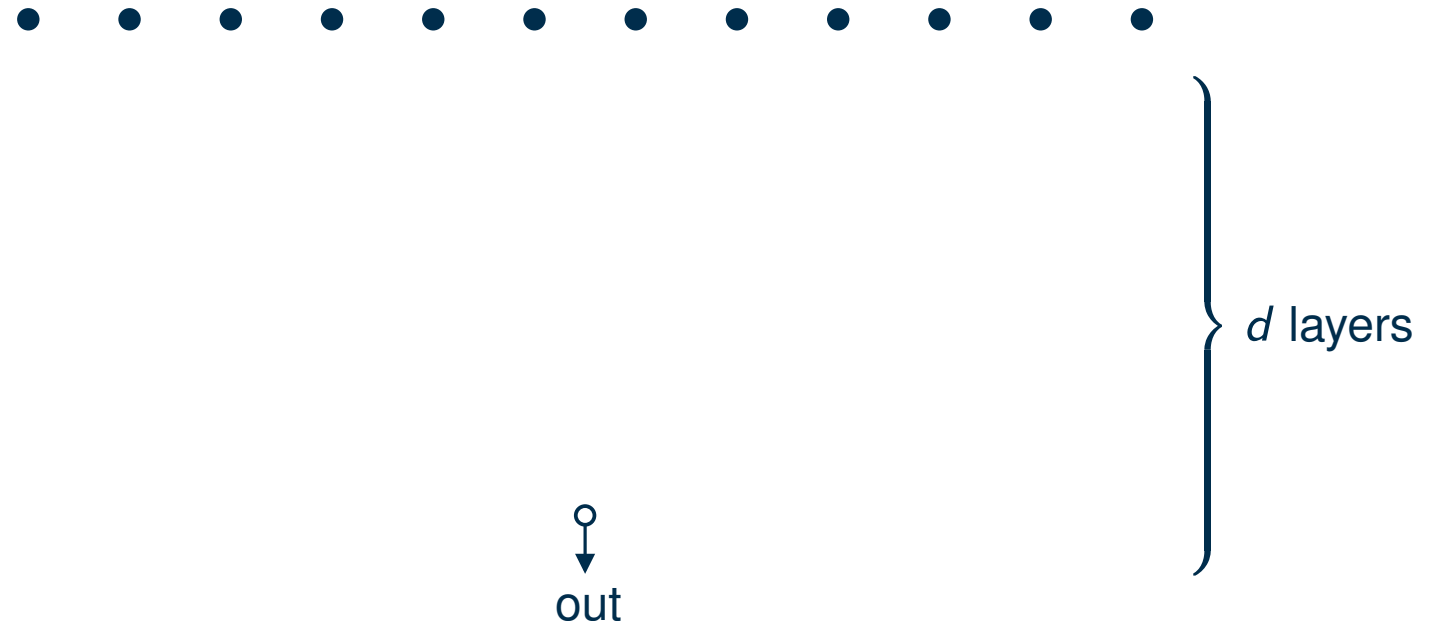
how many nodes can there be with in-degree > 2 ?

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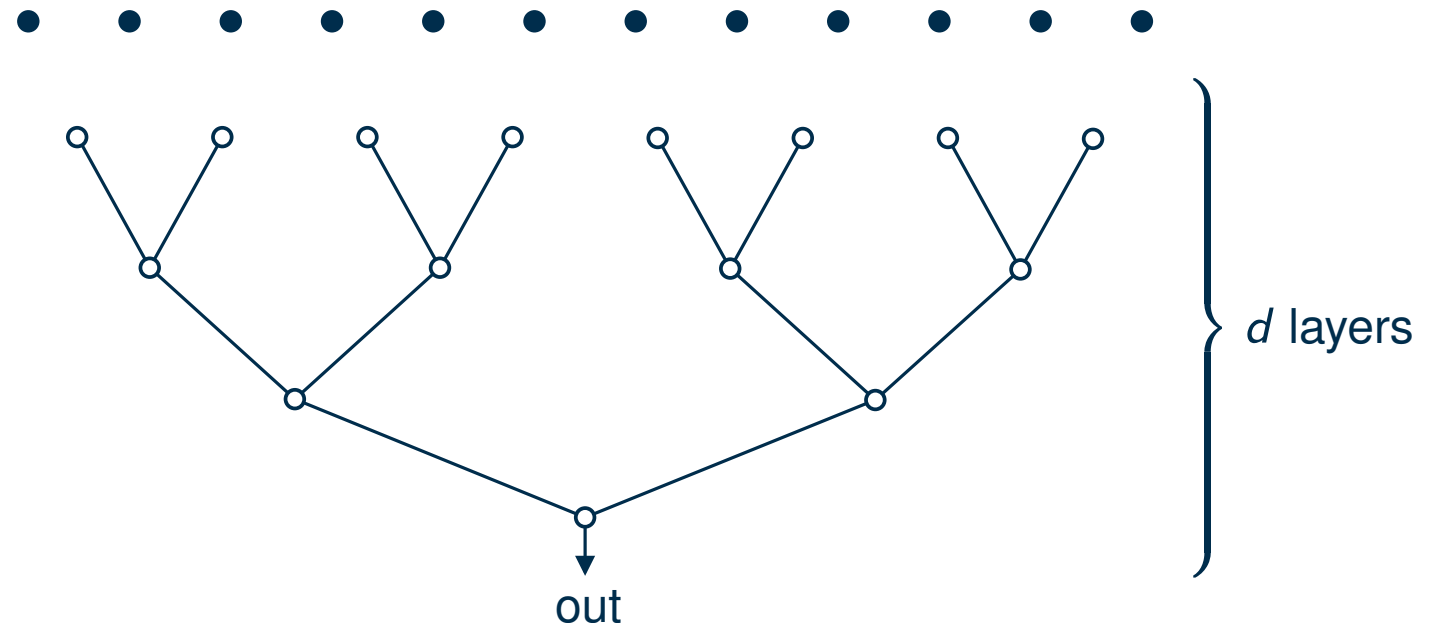
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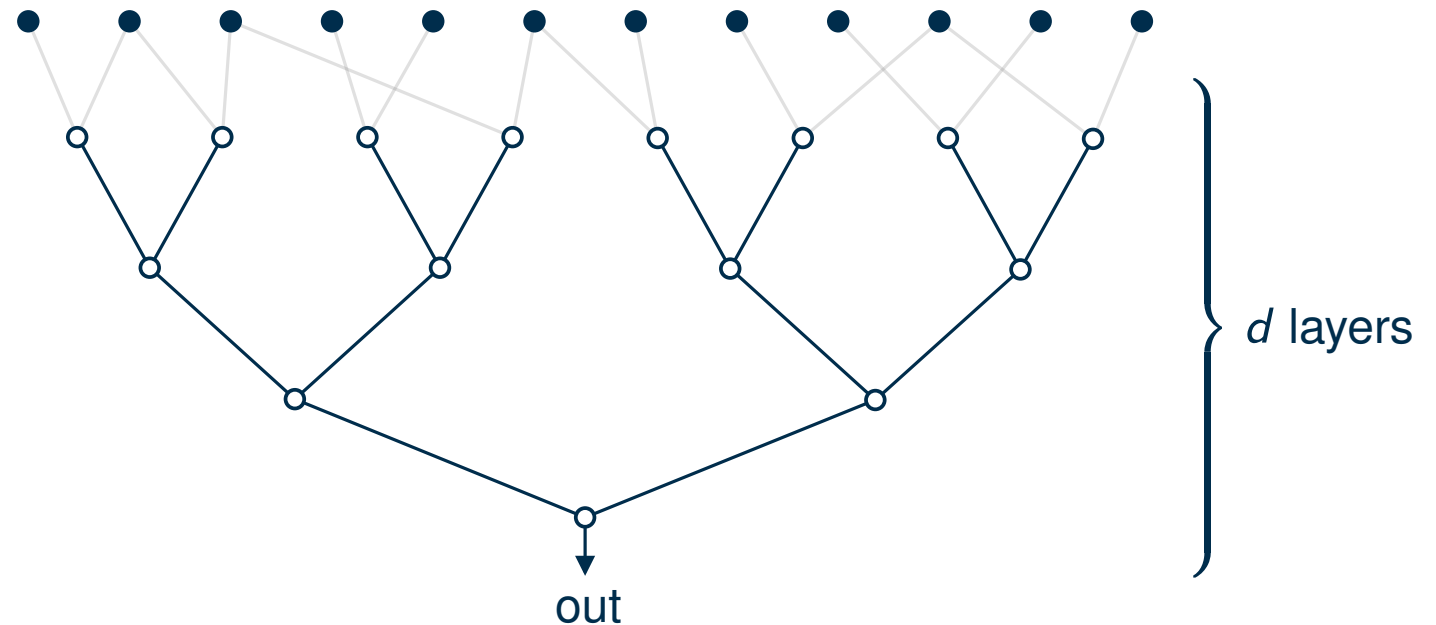
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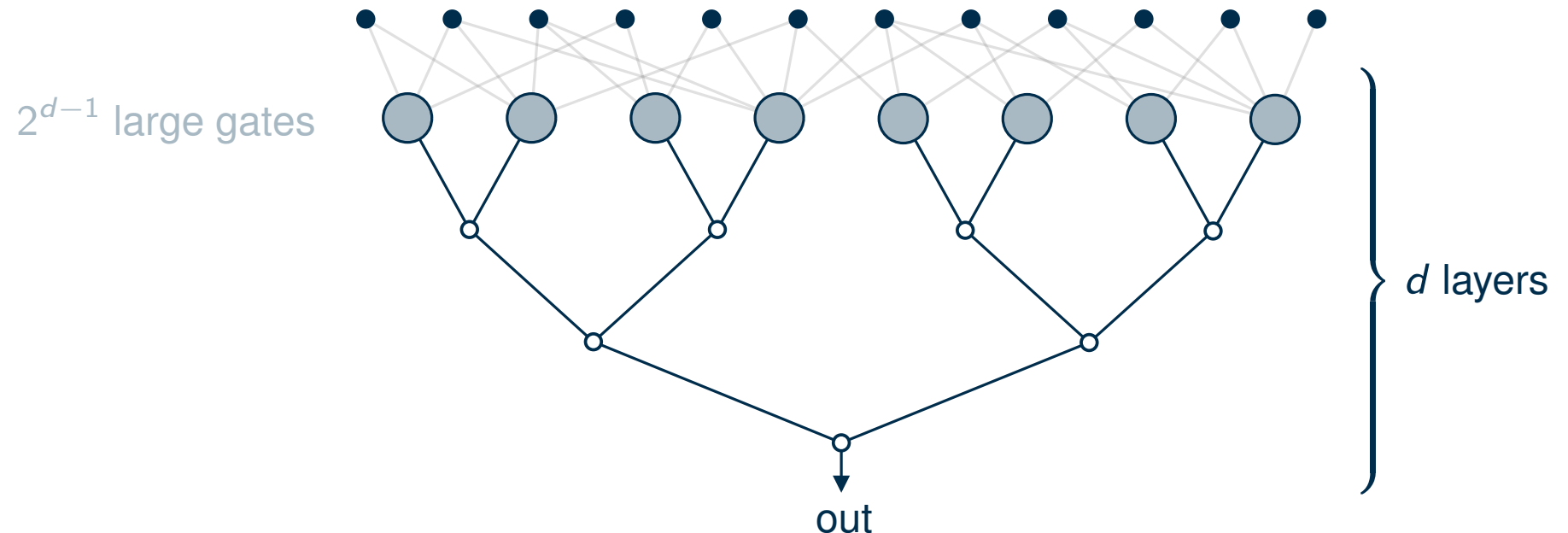
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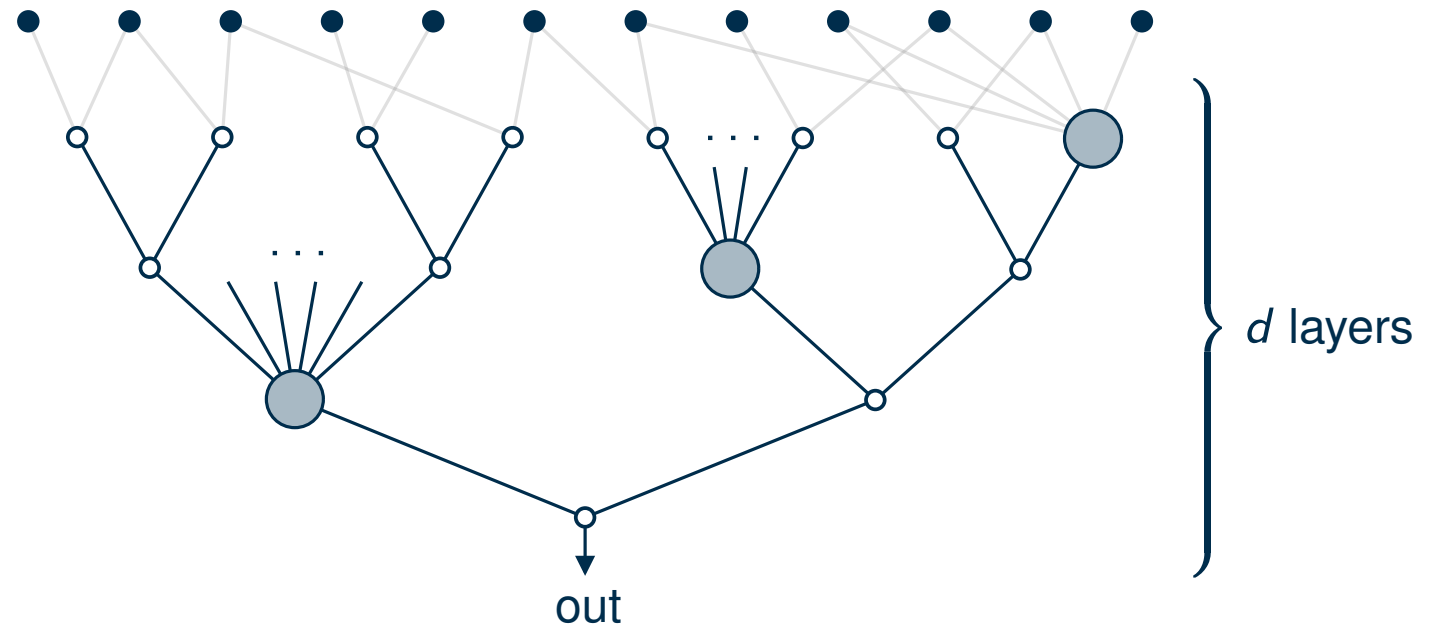
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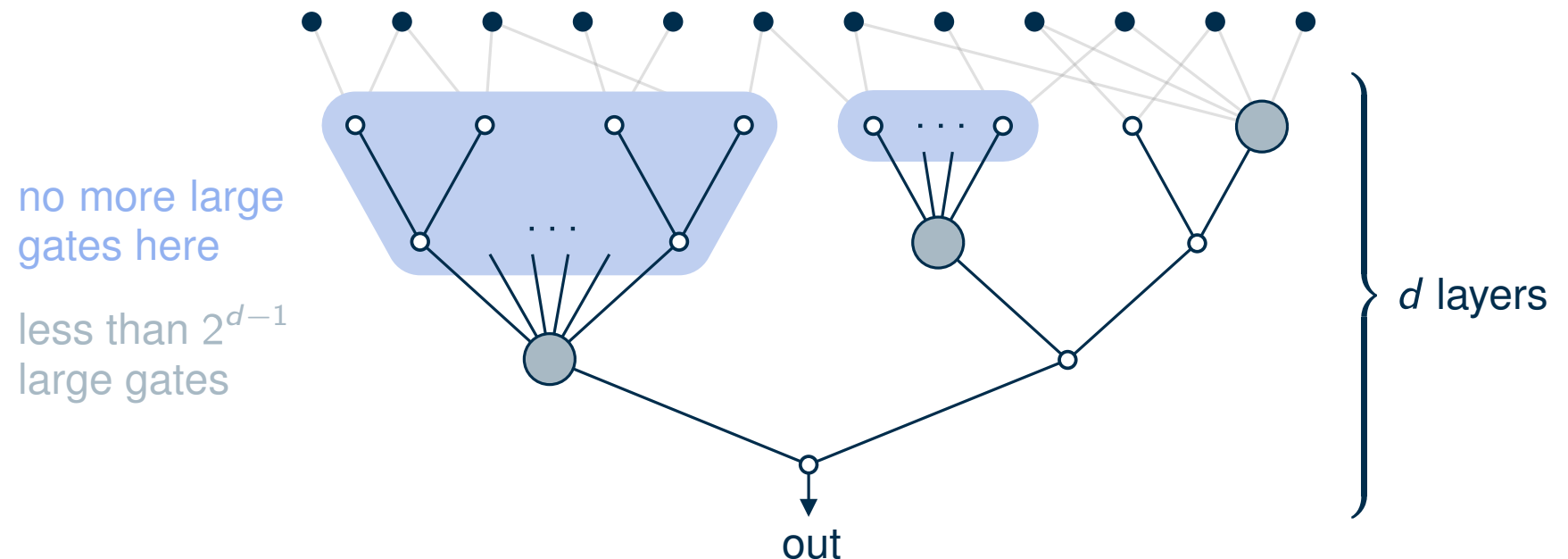
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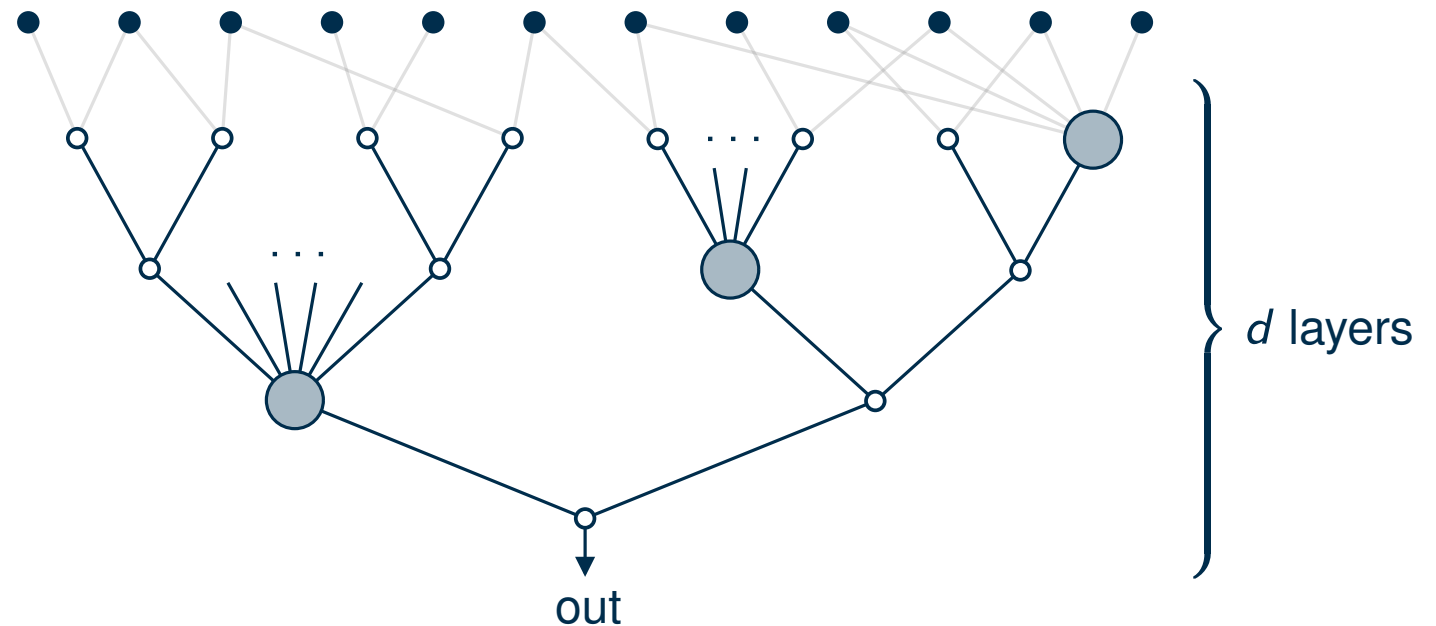


Monotone Weft-1 Circuits

Given an instance of WEIGHTED CIRCUIT SATISFIABILITY with weft 1, constant depth d , and without negation nodes, together with a parameter k . Is there a satisfying assignment of weight $\leq k$?

- only constantly many “large” gates (in-deg > 2) exist

$\leq 2^{d-1}$ large gates

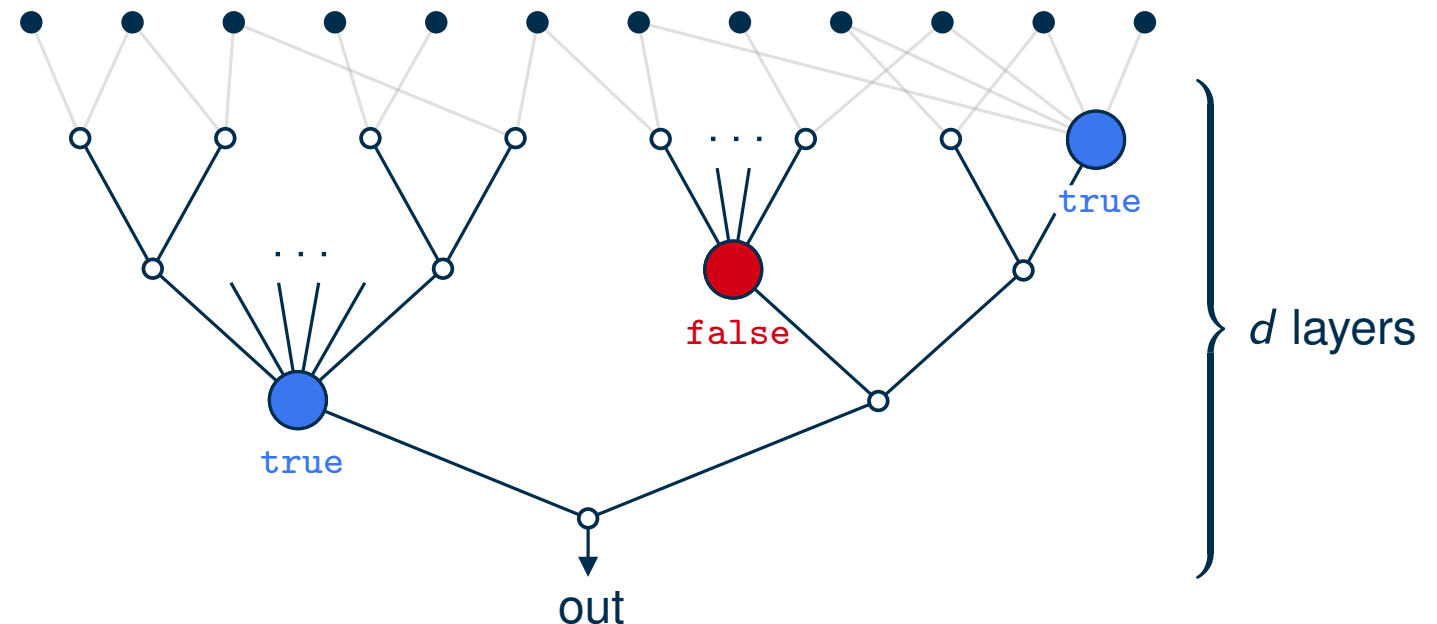


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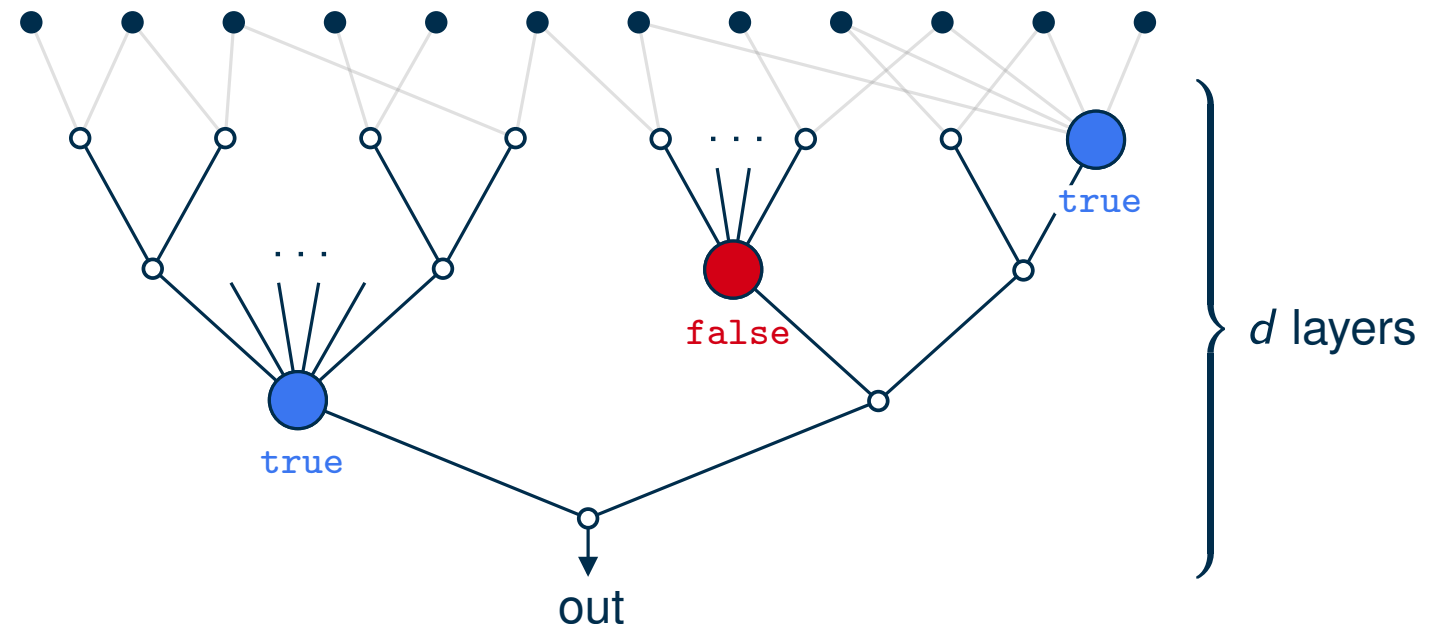
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“guess” = actually, we iterate over all possibilities, but for now we fix one and describe how to solve it

Monotone Weft-1 Circuits

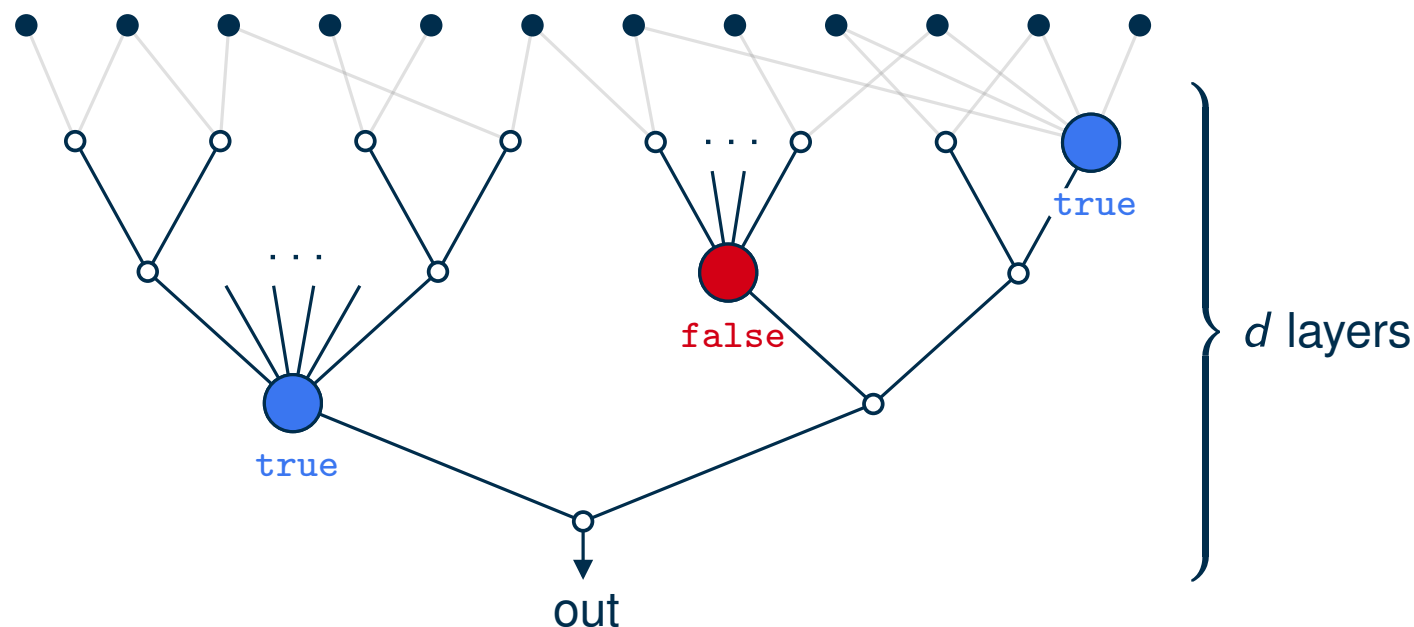
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New question: Can the guessed truth values of large nodes be achieved by setting $\leq k$ inputs to true?



“guess” = actually, we iterate over all possibilities, but for now we fix one and describe how to solve it

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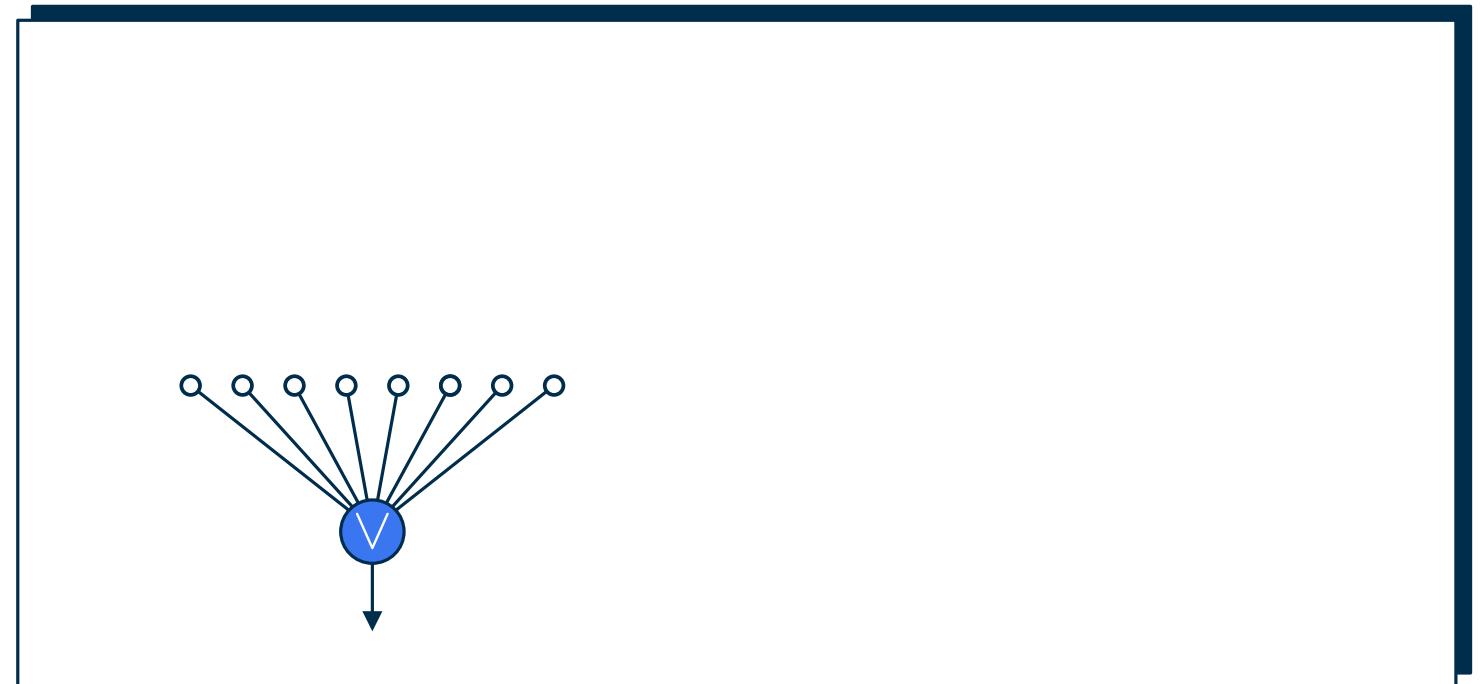
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$\leq 2^{d-1}$ large gates

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- large true OR-gates: ≥ 1 parent true



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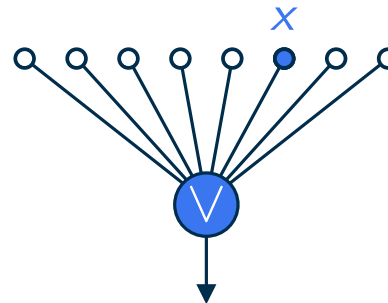
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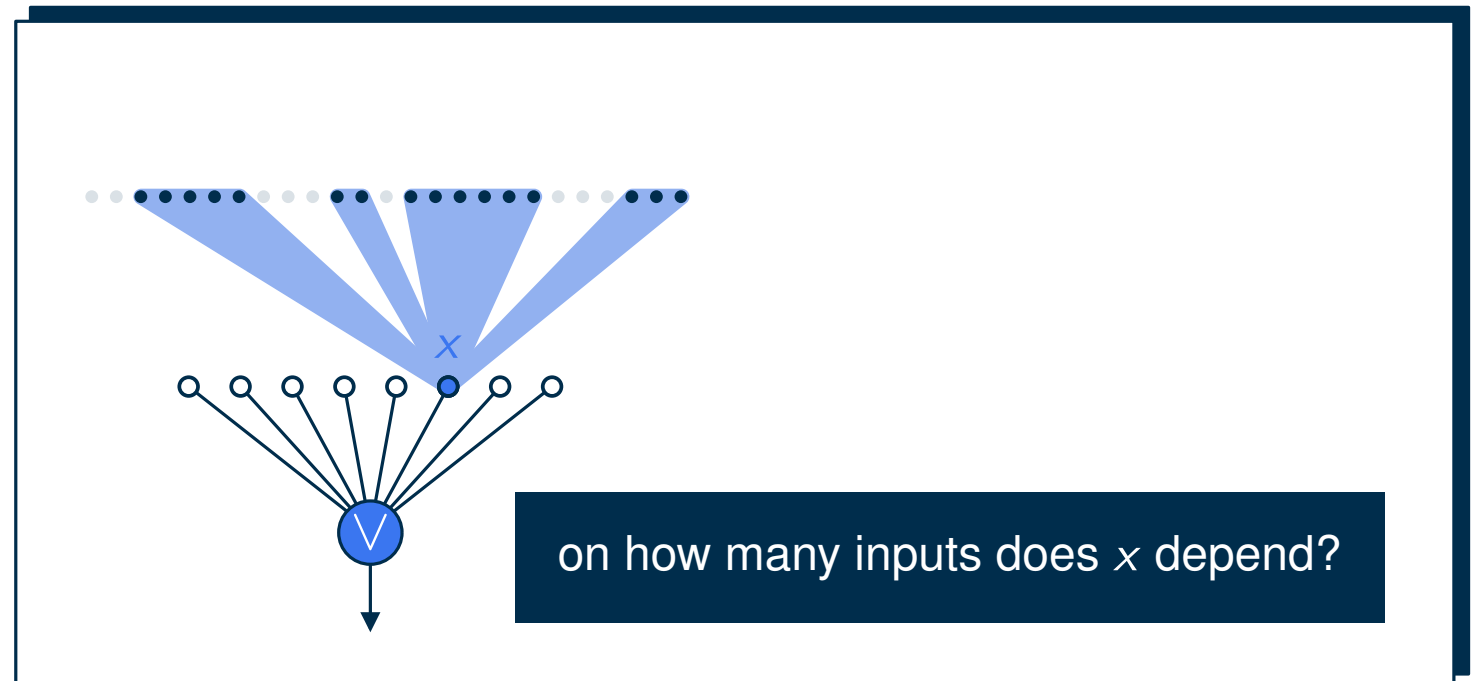
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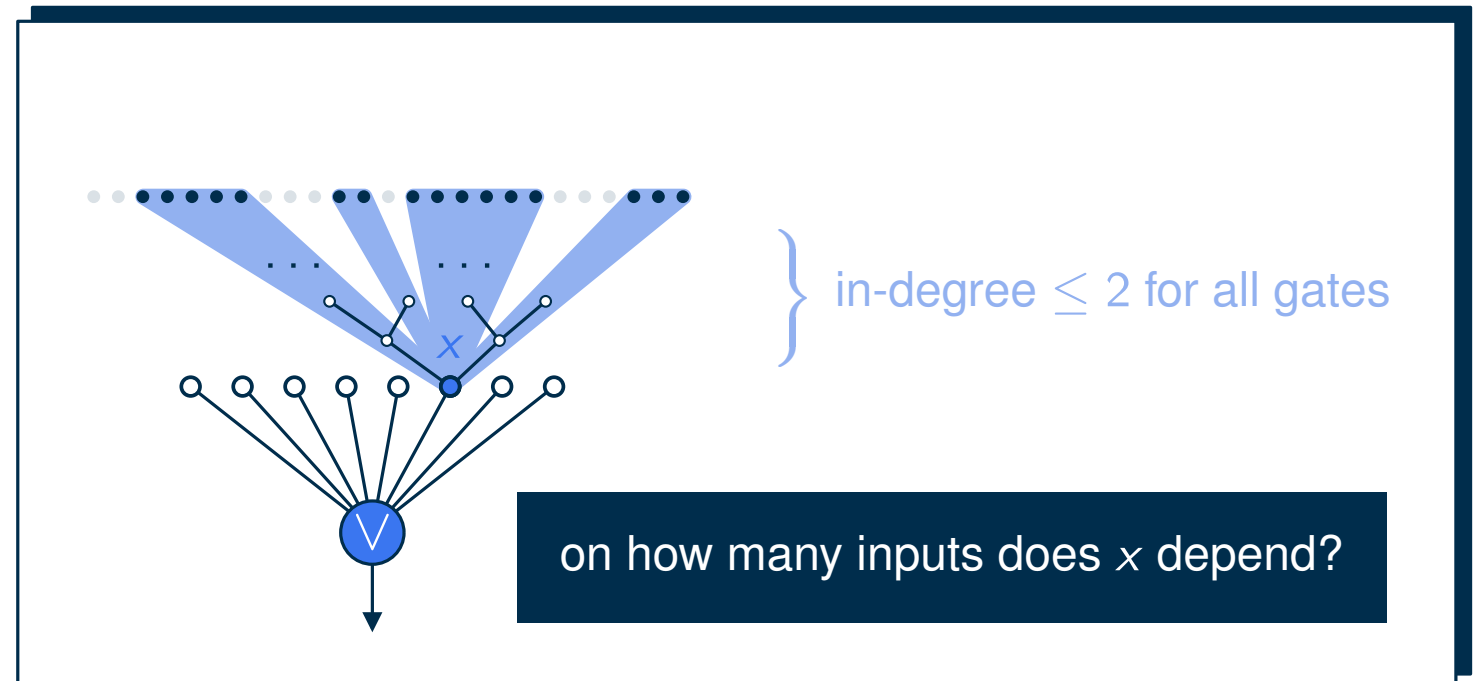
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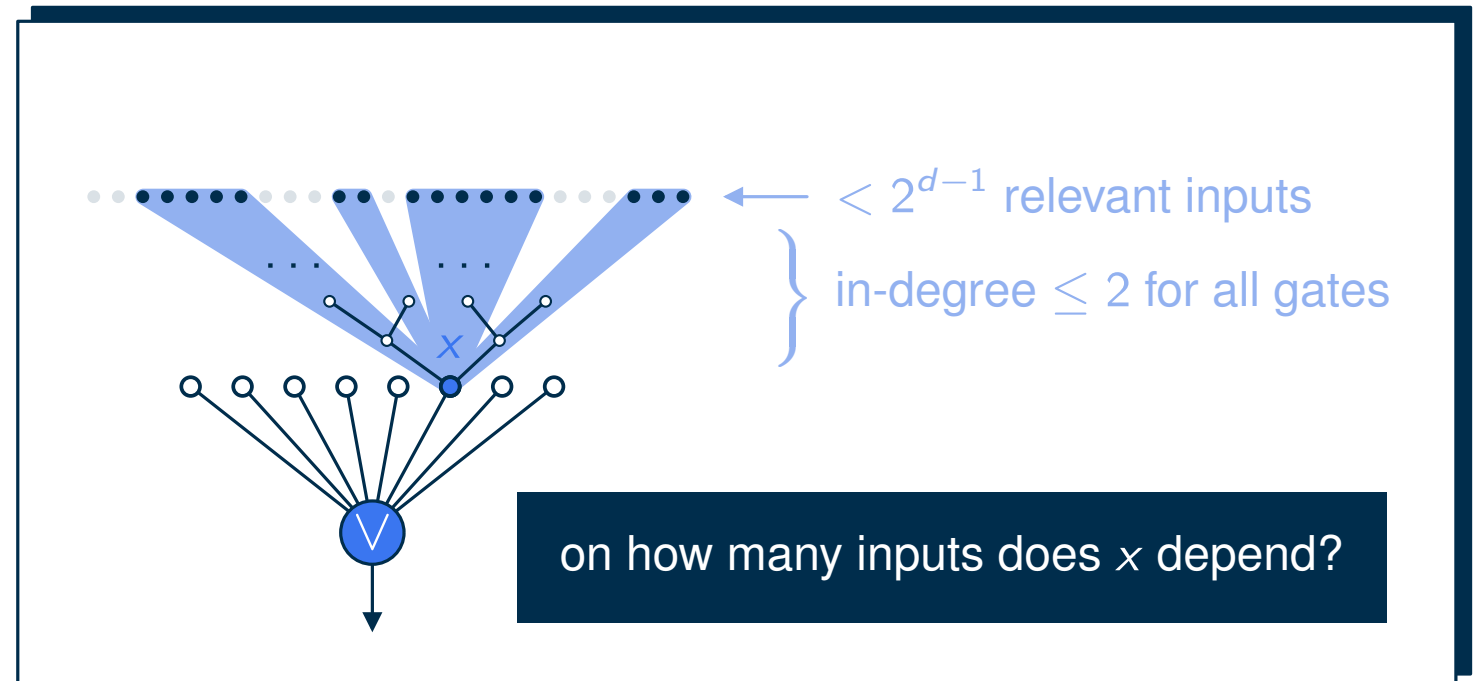
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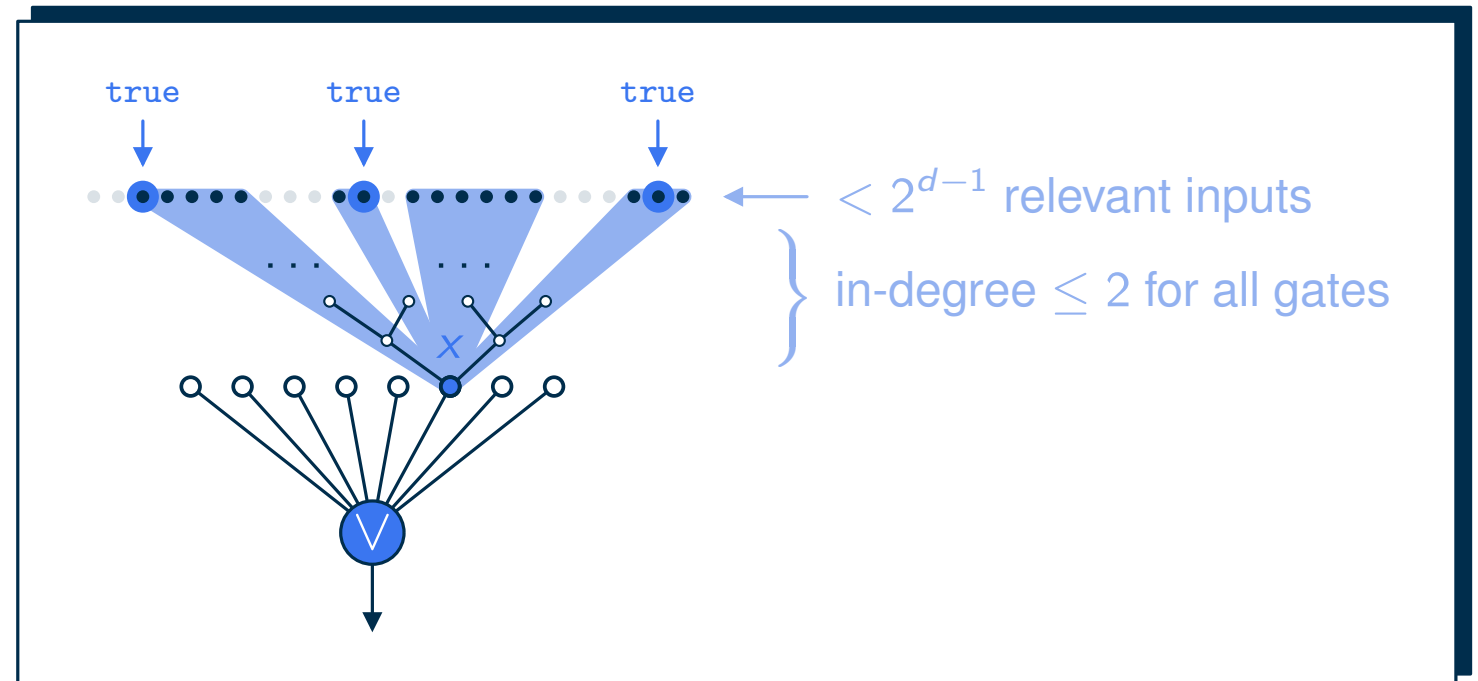
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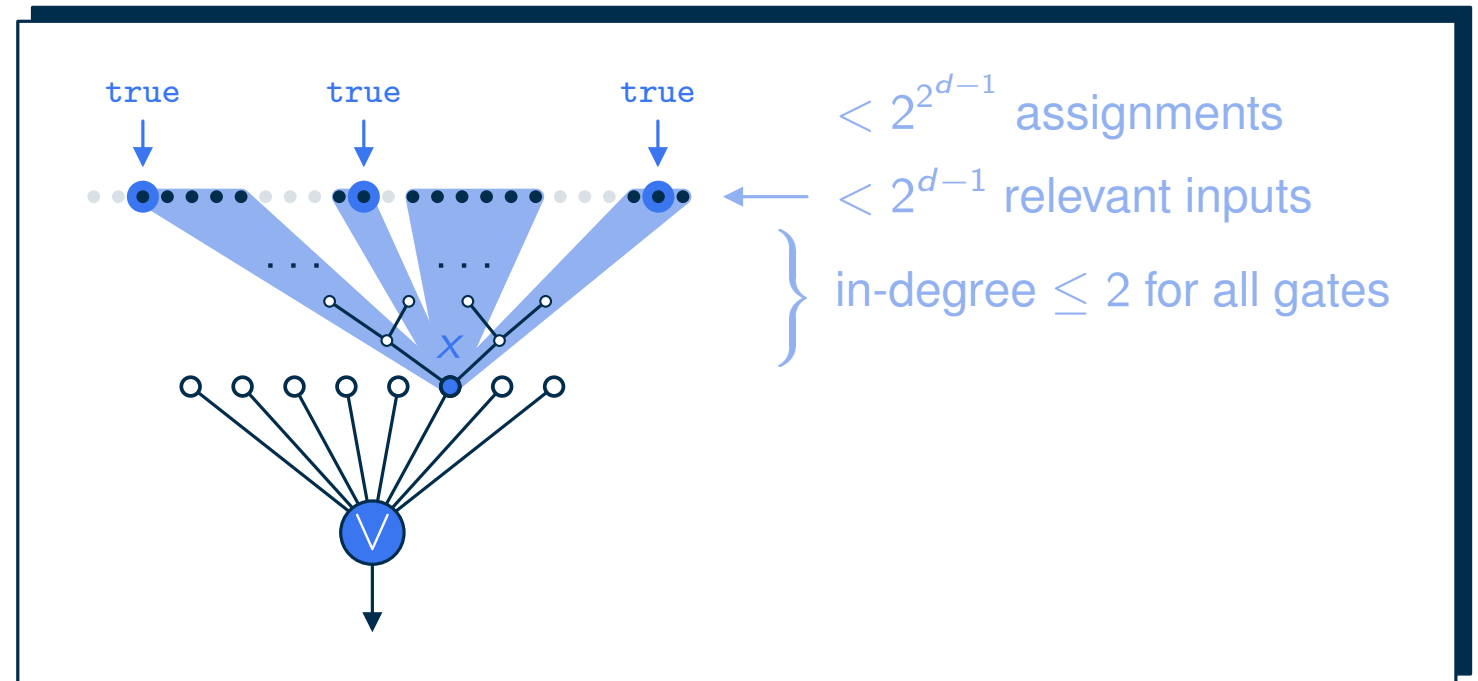
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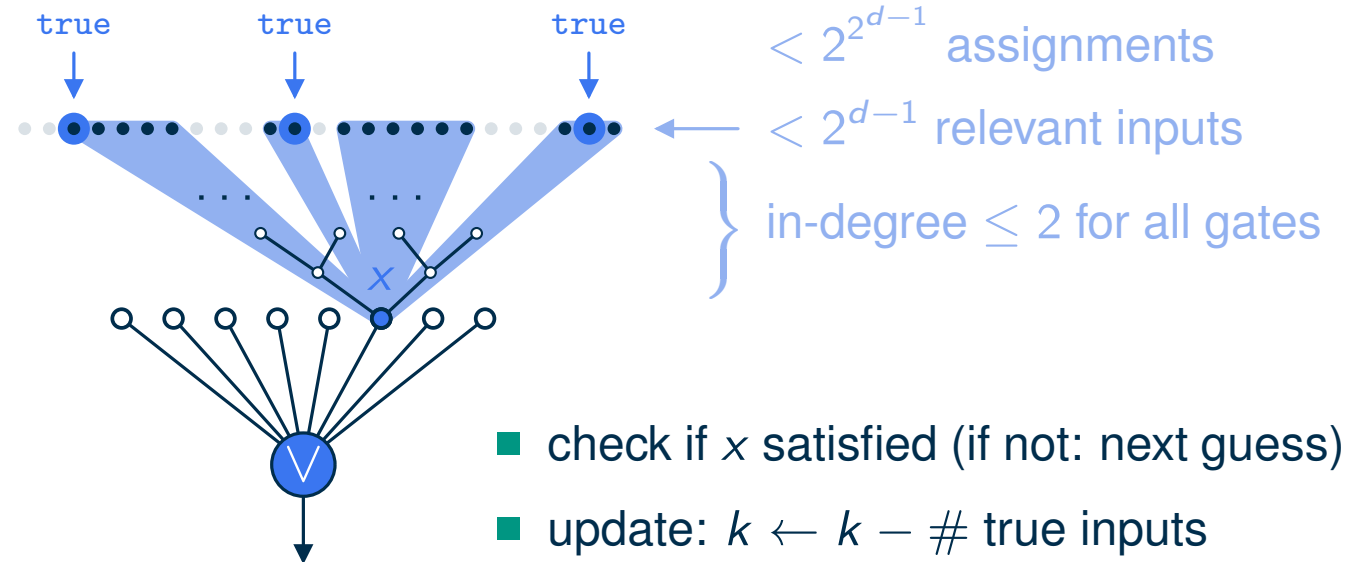
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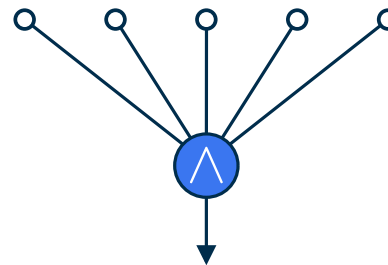
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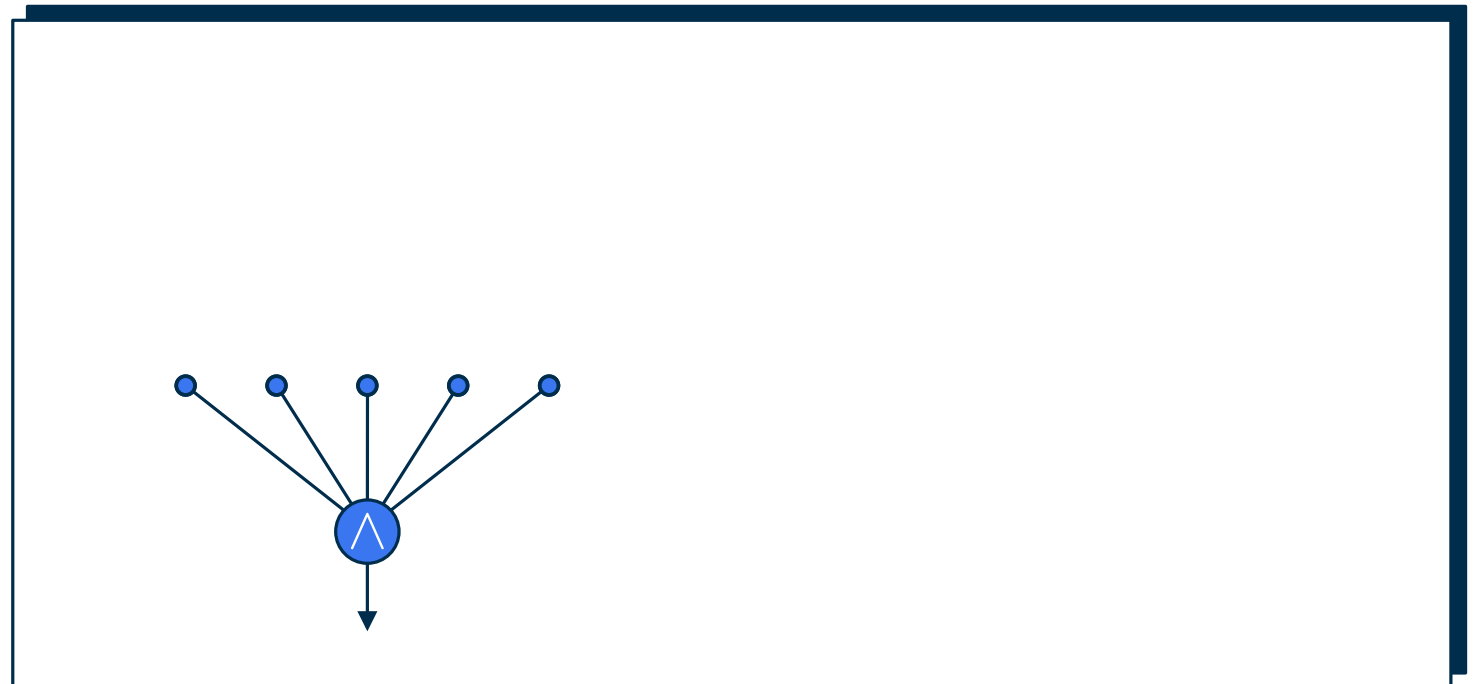
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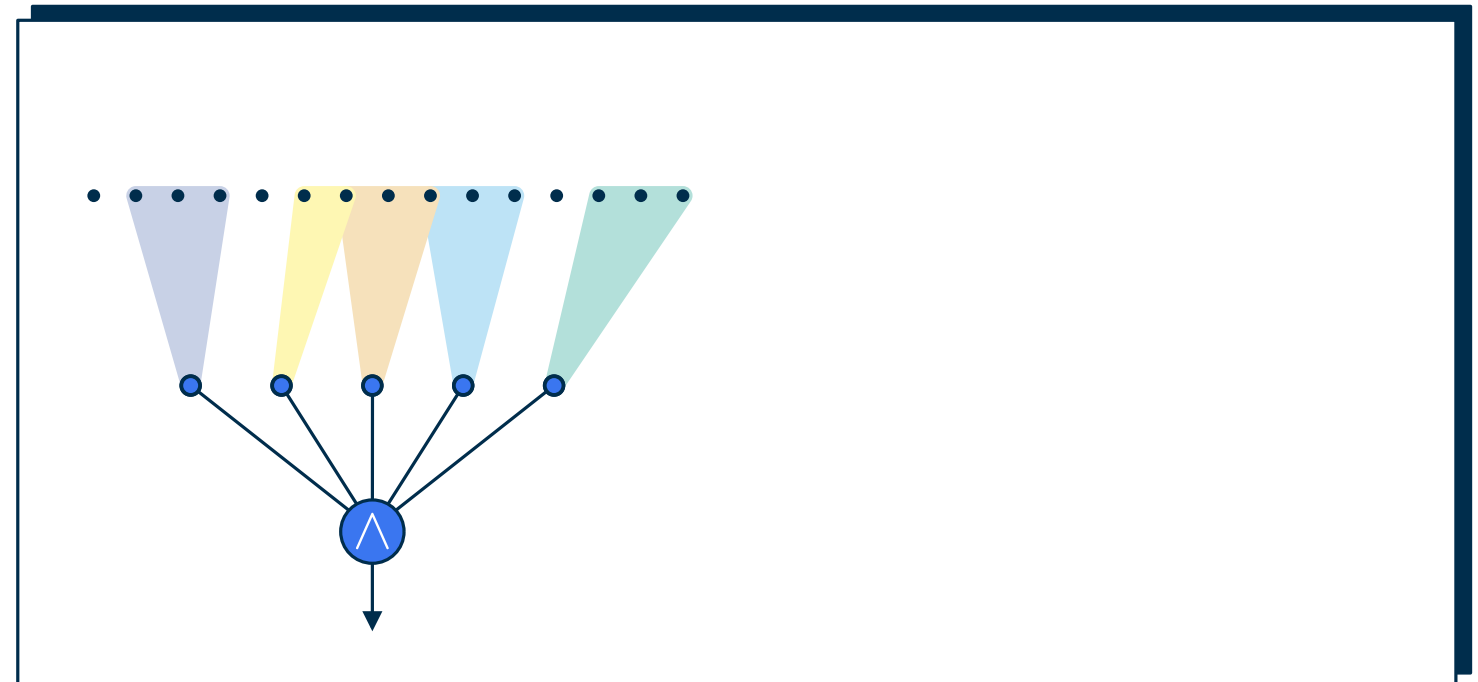
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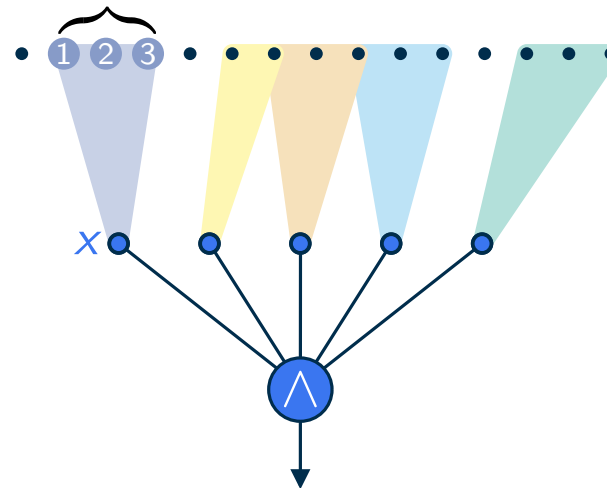
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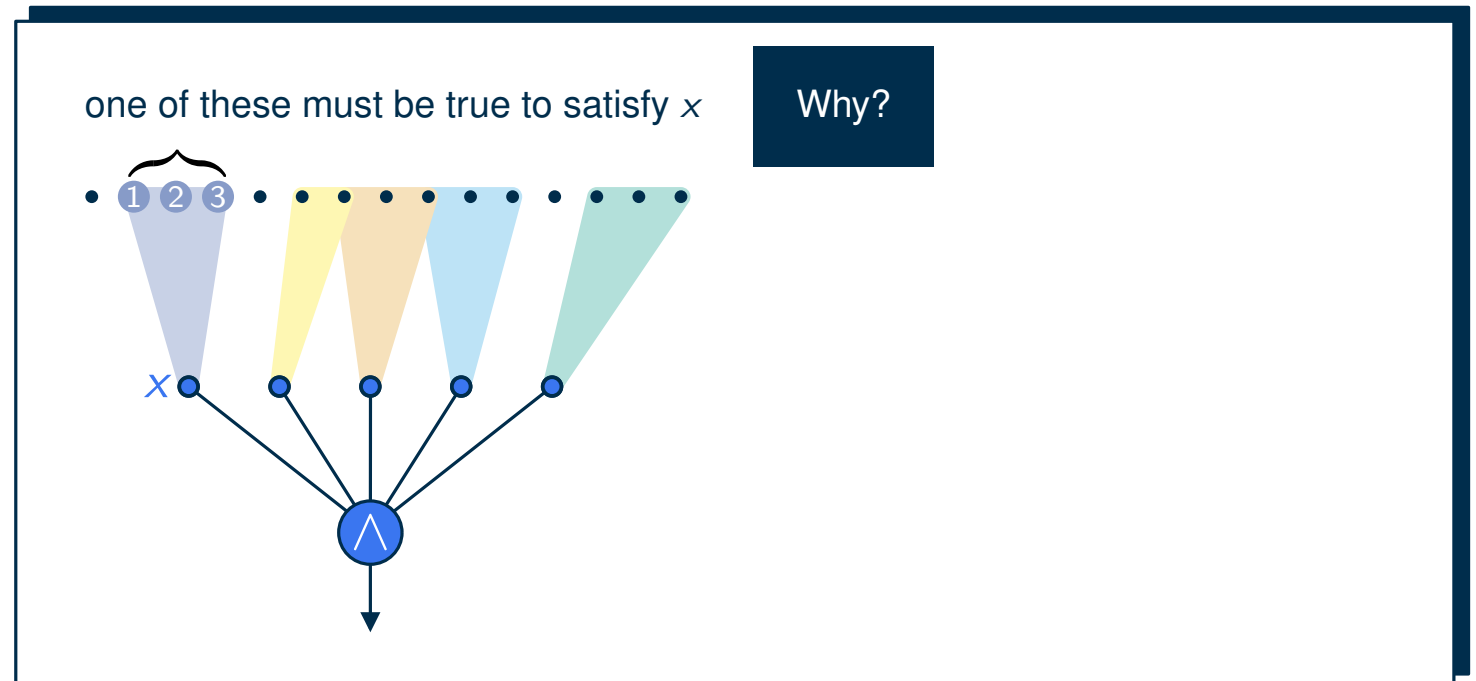
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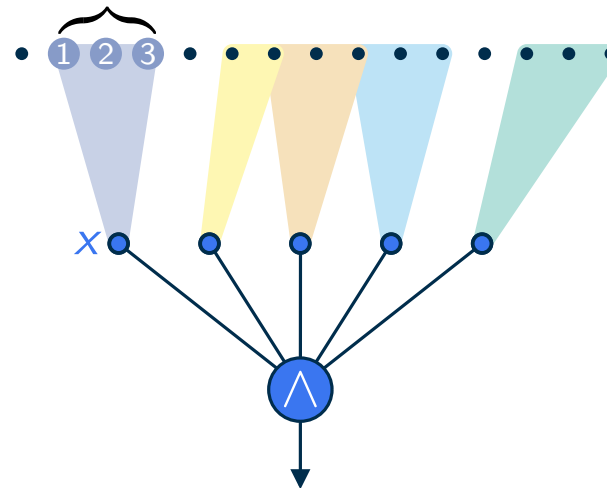
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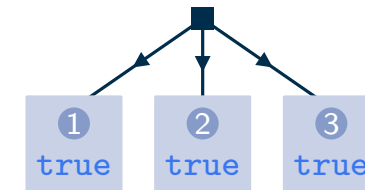
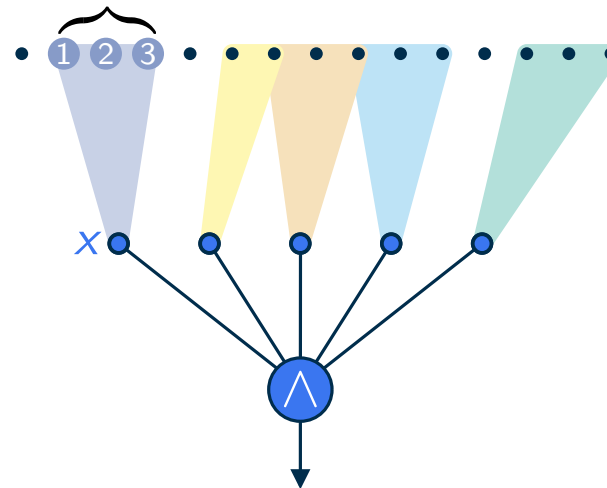
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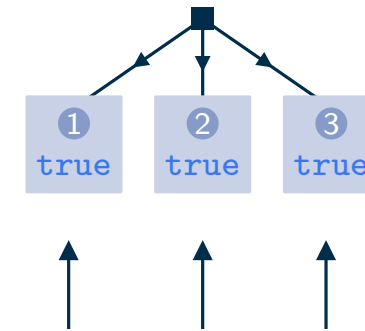
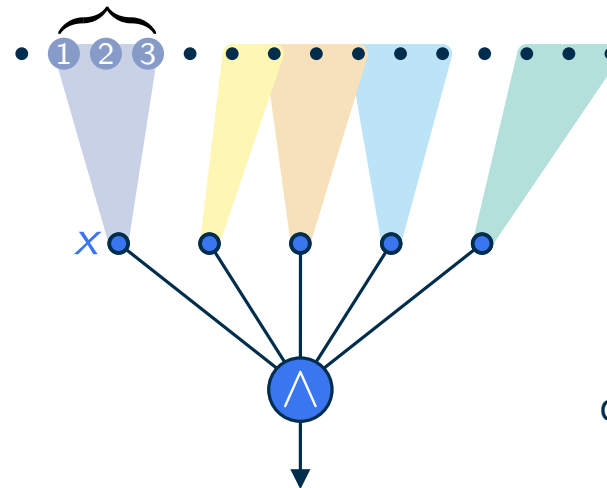
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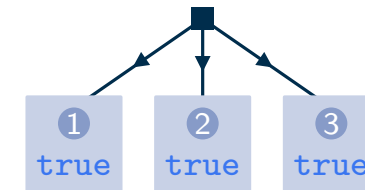
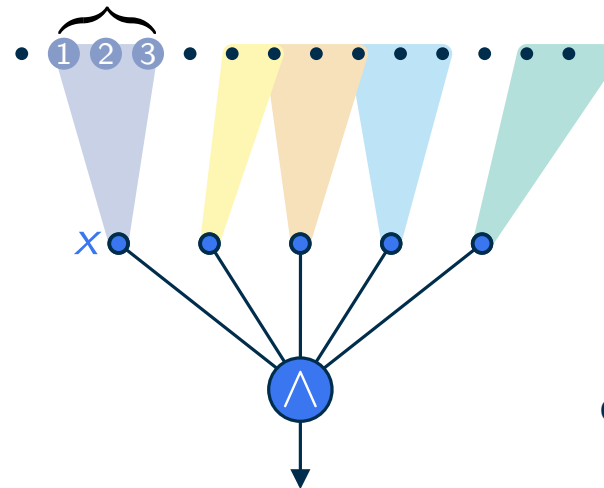
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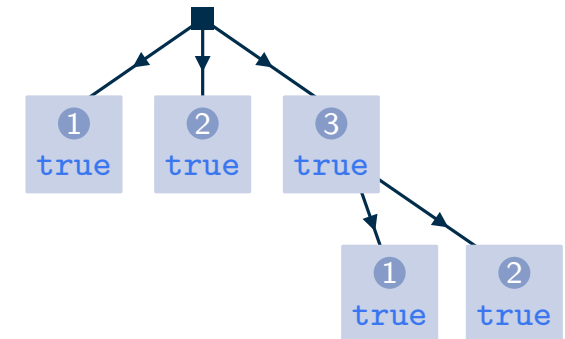
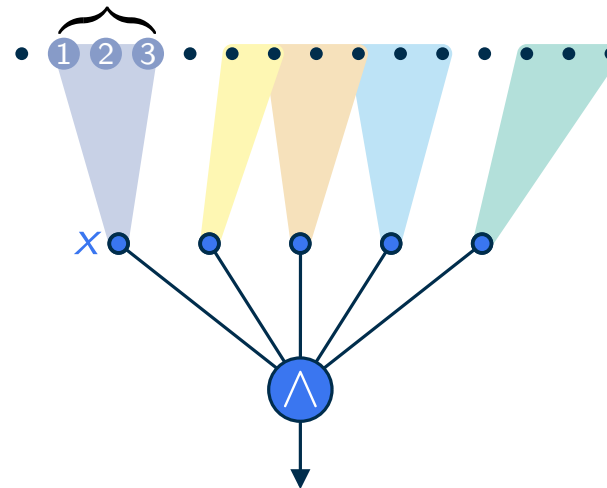
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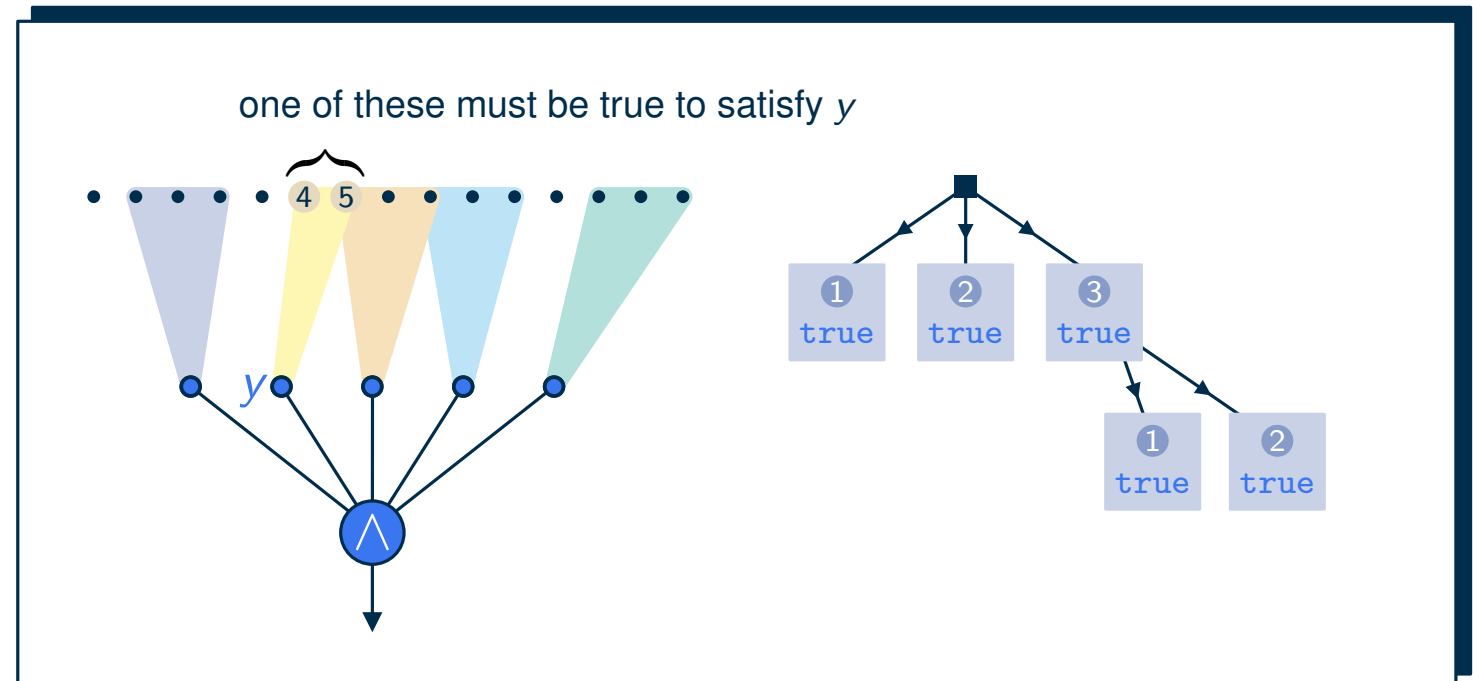
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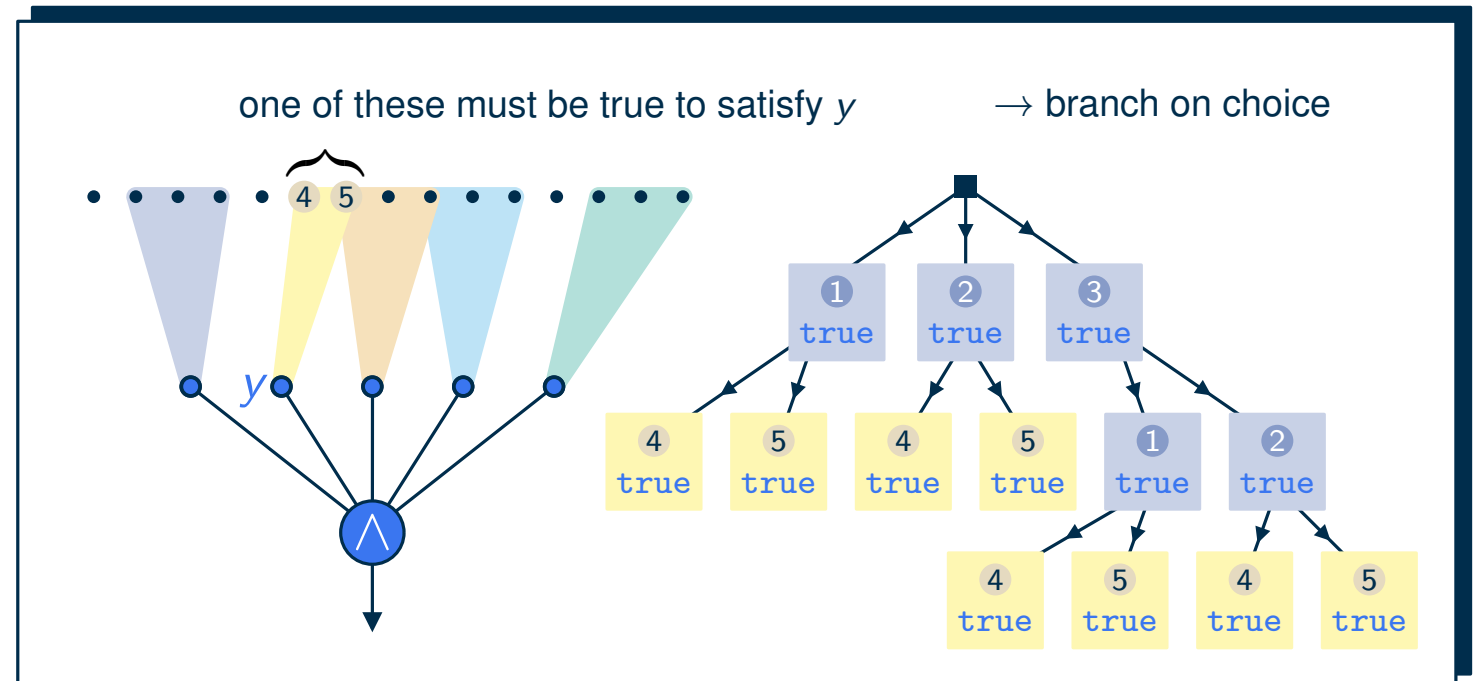
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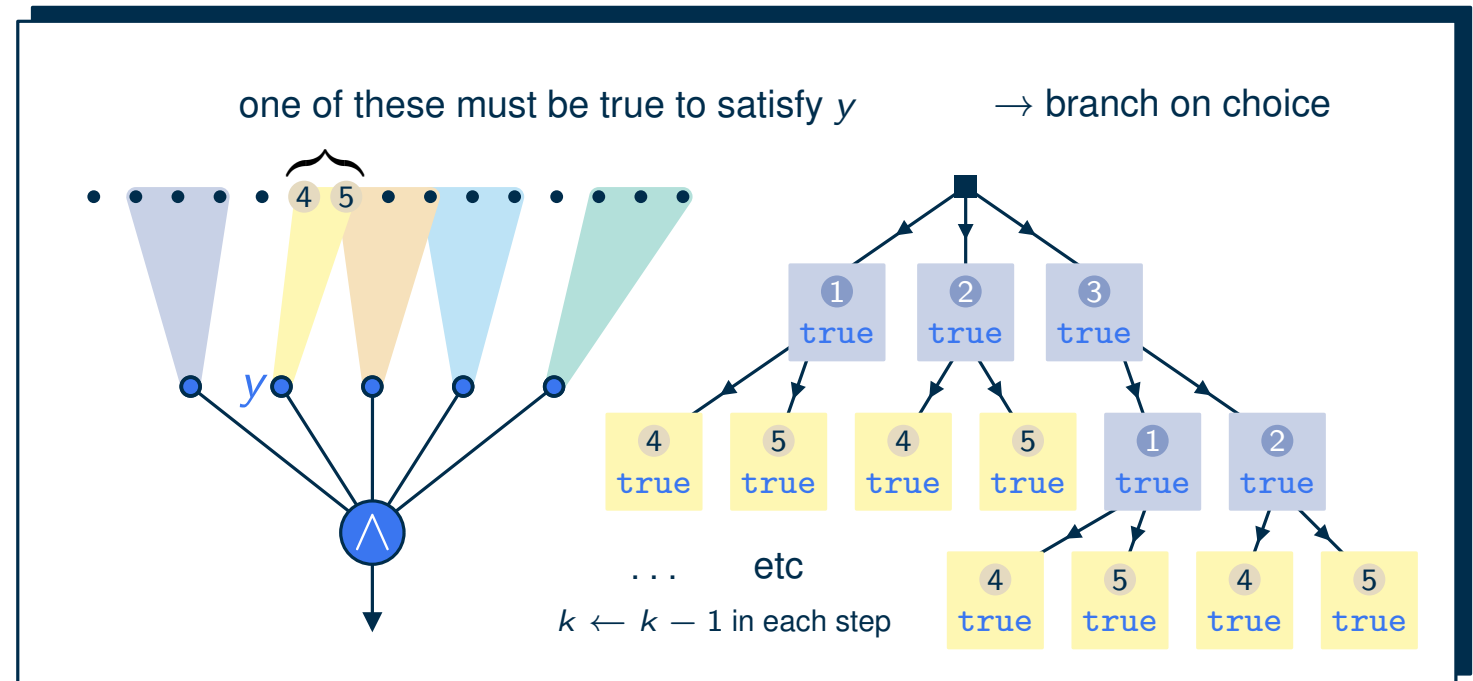
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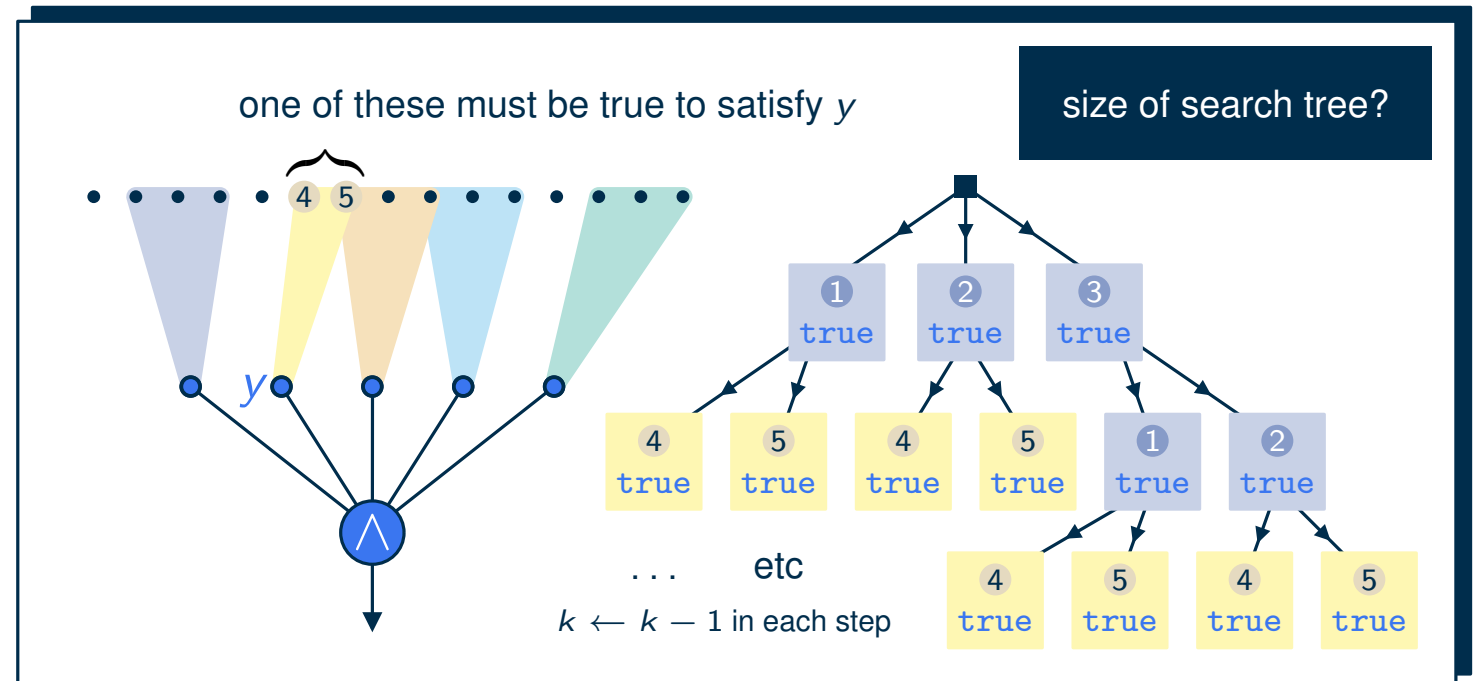
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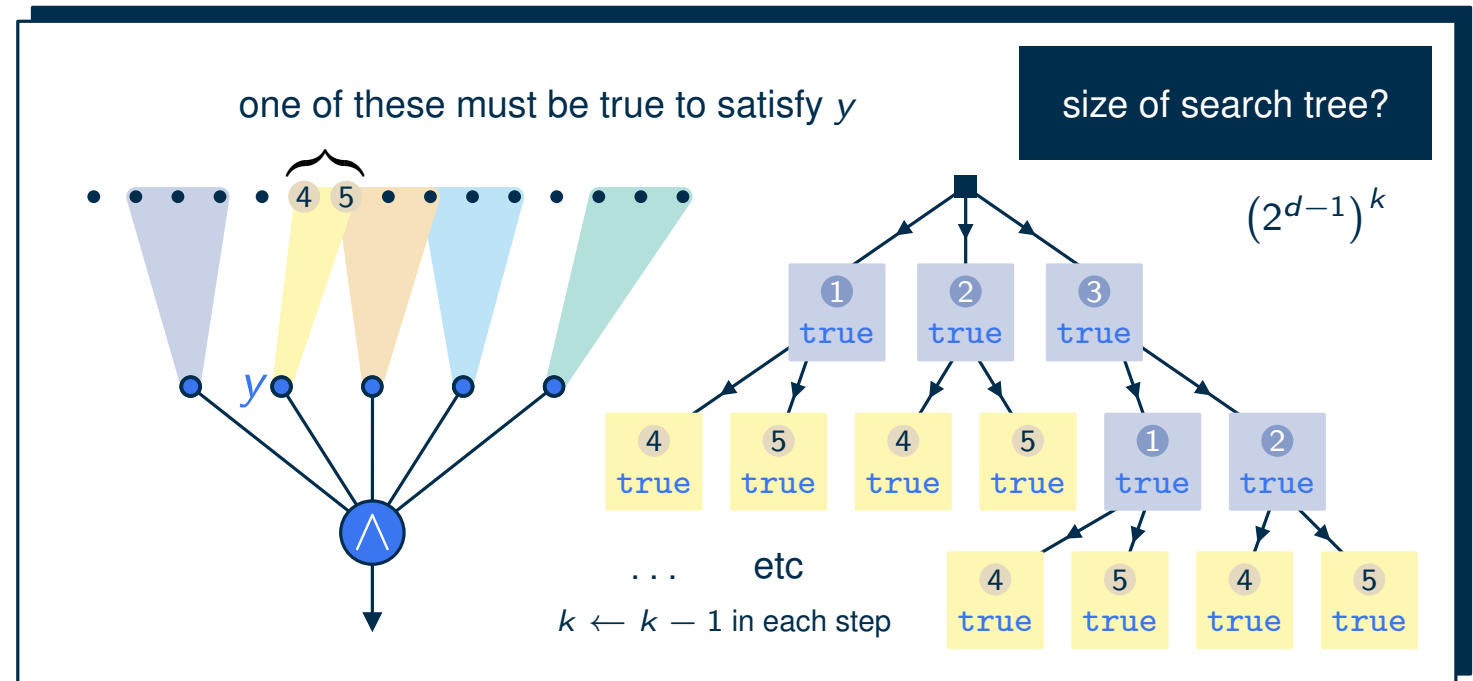
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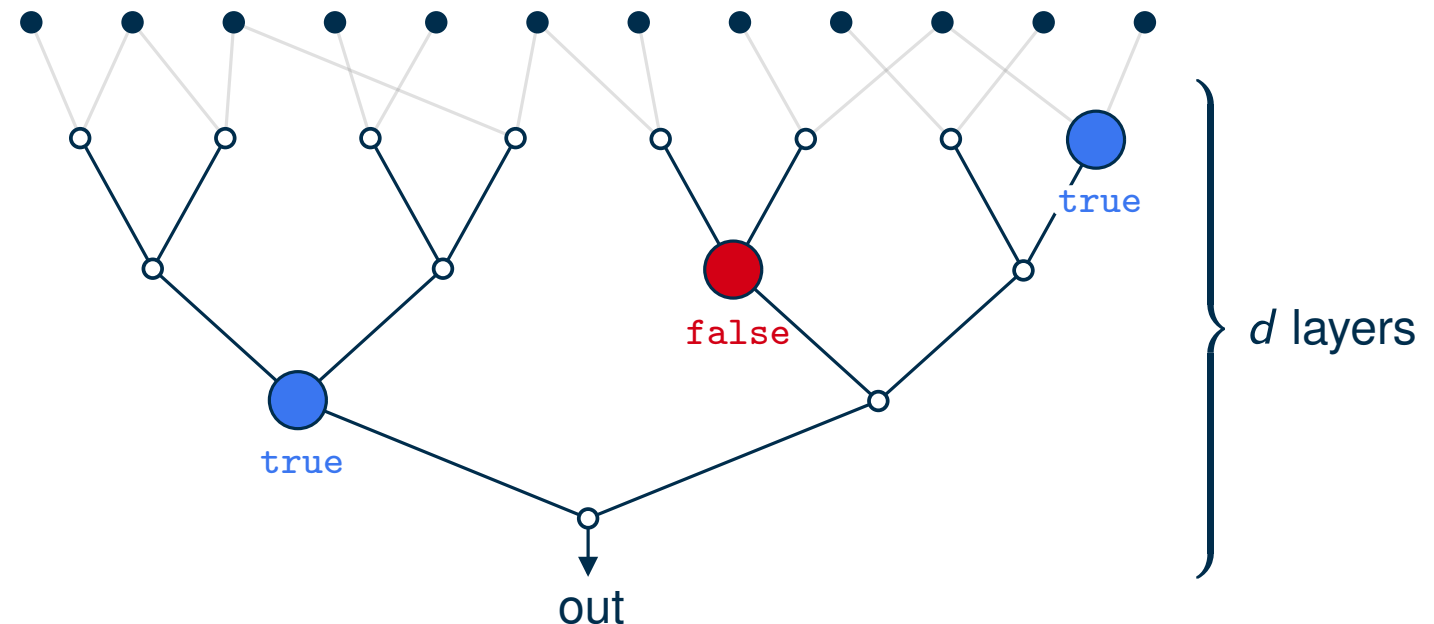
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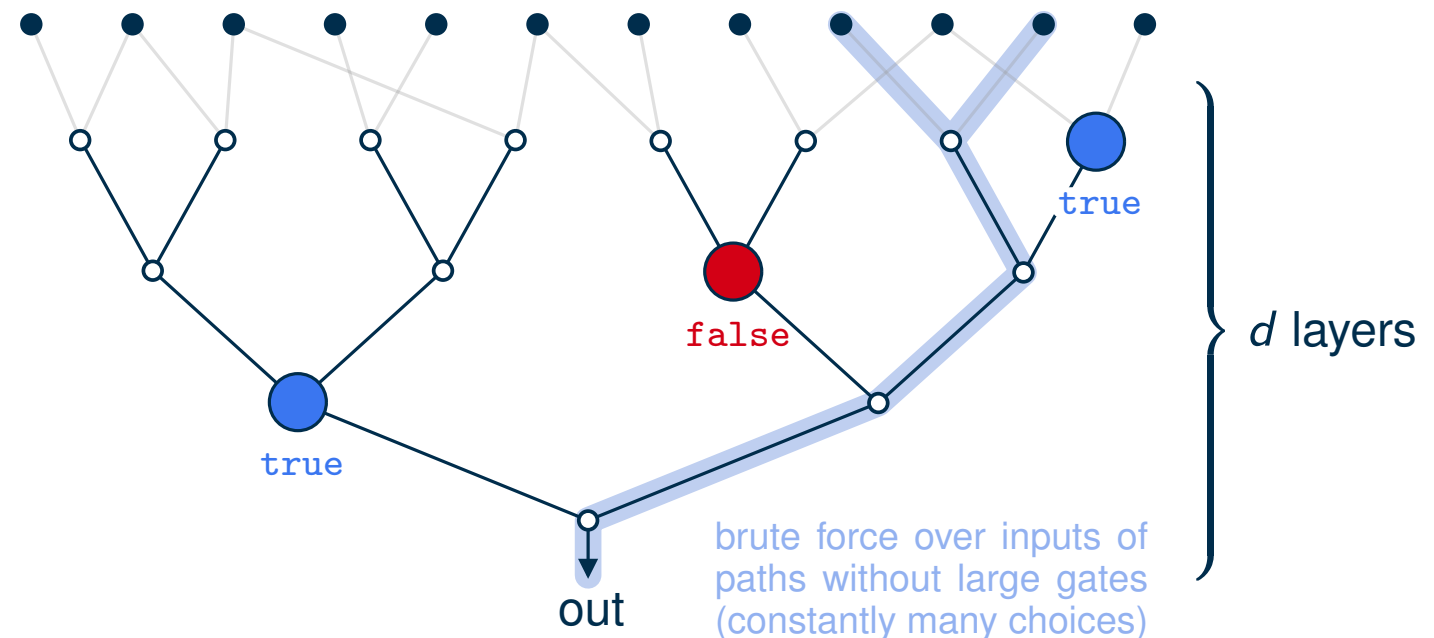
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- only constantly many “large” gates (in-deg > 2) exist
- “guess” truth values of outputs of large gates

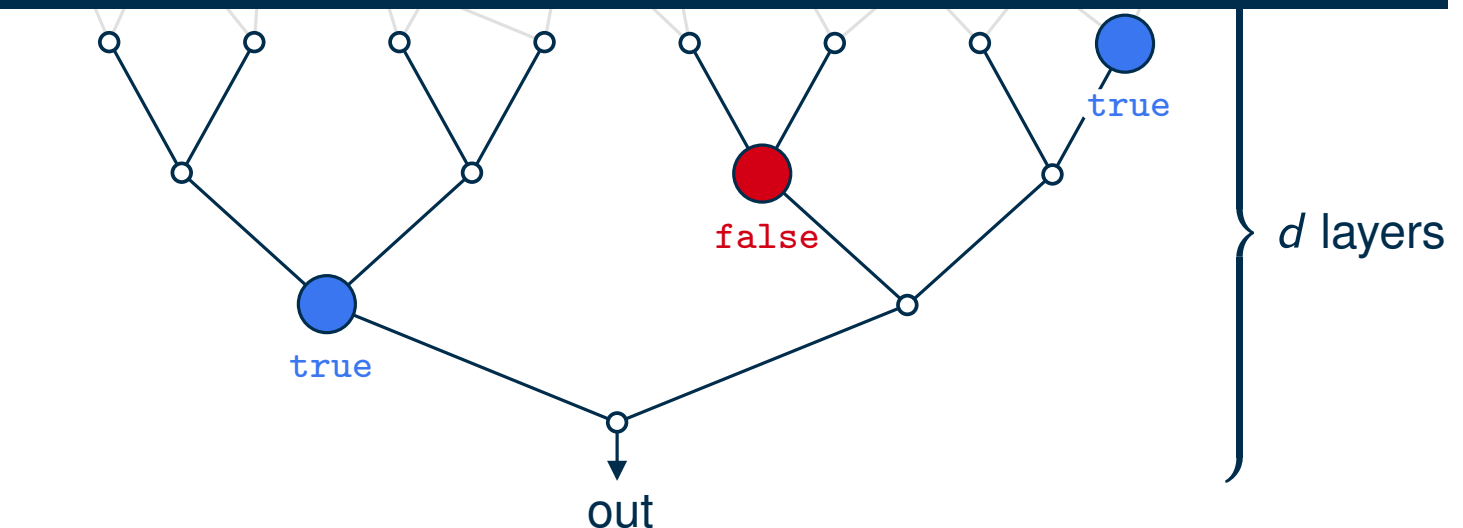
$\leq 2^{d-1}$ large gates

$\leq 2^{2^{d-1}}$ possible assignments

New question: Can the guessed truth values of large nodes be achieved by setting $\leq k$ inputs to true?

- large true OR-gates: ≥ 1 parent true
 - “guess” which one $\leq n$ options per gate
 - “guess” truth values of relevant inputs
- large true AND-gates: all parents true
 - repeatedly branch over which input values are set to true
(common search tree for all AND-gates)

what about large gates that are false in the guessed assignment?



“guess” = actually, we iterate over all possibilities, but for now we fix one and describe how to solve it

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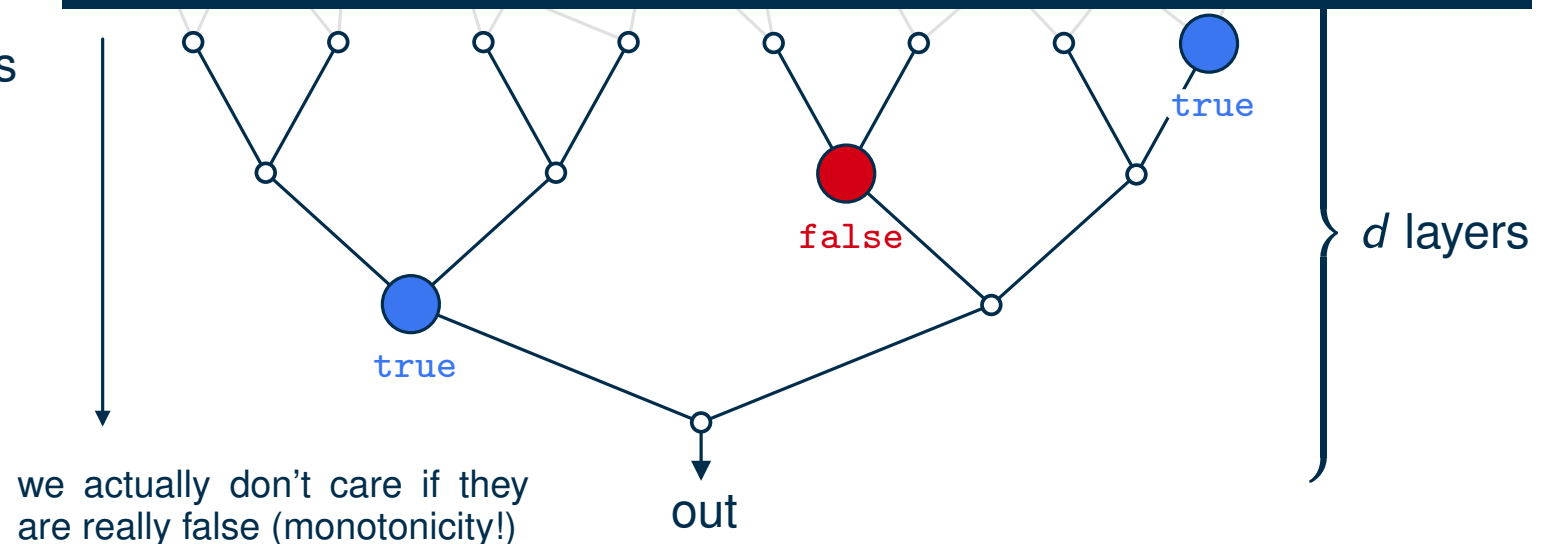
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- check if global output is true with chosen assignment
(if not: next iteration)

