



# Subcoloring of (unit) disk graphs

Malory Marin, Rémi Watrigant LIP, ENS de Lyon, France November 22, 2024

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### Context

Subcoloring of unit disk graphs

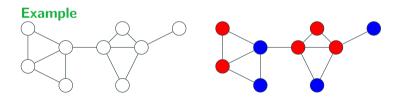
Complexity results

Subcoloring of disks graphs

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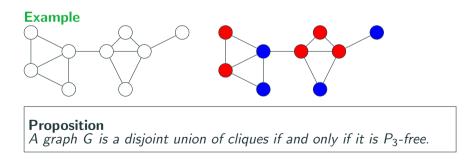
# **Definitions** :

• A *k*-subcoloring of a graph G is a partition of V(G) into  $V_1, ..., V_k$  such that  $G[V_i]$  is a disjoint union of cliques for all  $1 \le i \le k$ .



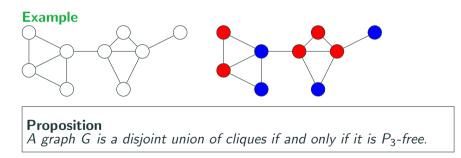
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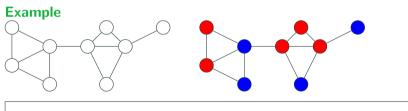
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- $\chi_s(G)$ : minimum k such that G has a k-subcoloring.
- *k*-SUBCOLORING : Given a graph *G*, does  $\chi_s(G) \leq k$  hold ?



**Proposition** A graph G is a disjoint union of cliques if and only if it is  $P_3$ -free.

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Theorem (Stacho, '2008)
k-SUBCOLORING is NP-complete on chordal graphs for k \ge 3 and polynomial for k = 2.
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# **Open questions**

The two remaining open questions from Broesma et al. have a geometric aspect:

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**Objective of this work:** Investigate the *k*-SUBCOLORING problem on (unit) disk graphs.

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  - 3. Unit disk graphs "look like" planar graphs with large cliques, and have links with co-comparability graphs.

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- What is the complexity of *k*-SUBCOLORING on co-comparability graphs?
   NP-complete when *k* ≥ 3

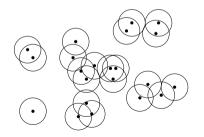
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# Subcoloring of unit disk graphs

# Definitions

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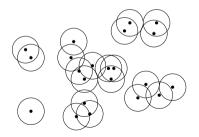


# Definitions

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**Observation** For any unit disk graph G,  $\chi_s(G) \leq 7$ .



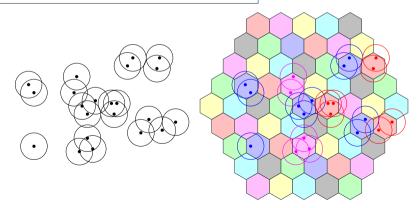
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# **Proof.** Check if $\chi_s(G) = 1$ . If $\chi_s(G) \ge 2$ , return a 7-subcoloring.

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There exists a 3.5-approximation algorithm for SUBCOLORING on unit disk graphs.

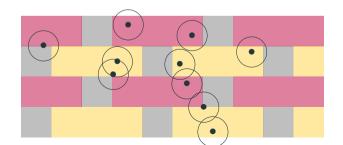
**Proof.** Check if  $\chi_s(G) = 1$ . If  $\chi_s(G) \ge 2$ , return a 7-subcoloring.

**Theorem** *There exists a 3-approximation algorithm for* SUBCOLORING *on unit disk graphs.* 

Proof.

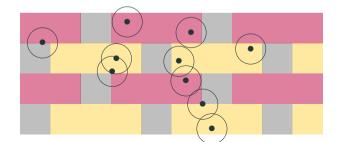
# Proof.

1. Divide the plane into three parts, such that each part induces a disjoint union of graphs with bounded independence number  $\alpha$ .



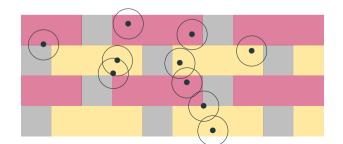
# Proof.

- 1. Divide the plane into three parts, such that each part induces a disjoint union of graphs with bounded independence number  $\alpha$ .
- 2. When  $\alpha$  is bounded, 2-Subcoloring can be solved in polynomial time.



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- 1. Divide the plane into three parts, such that each part induces a disjoint union of graphs with bounded independence number  $\alpha$ .
- 2. When  $\alpha$  is bounded, 2-Subcoloring can be solved in polynomial time.
- 3. If  $\chi_s(G) = 2$ , we can return a 6-subcoloring, otherwise return a 7-subcoloring.



# **Complexity results**

Theorem

2-SUBCOLORING is NP-complete on triangle-free unit disk graphs.

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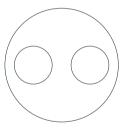
*k*-SUBCOLORING is NP-complete on co-comparability graphs for all  $k \ge 3$ .

Subcoloring of disks graphs

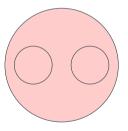


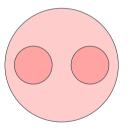


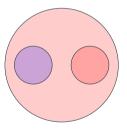
 $\chi_s(G) = 1$ 



$$\chi_s(G)=2$$

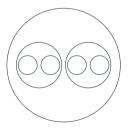












$$\chi_s(G)=3$$



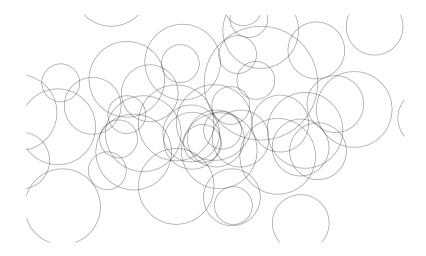
**Theorem** For every  $n \ge 1$ , there exists a *n*-vertex disk graph such that  $\chi_s(G) \ge \log_2(n)$ .

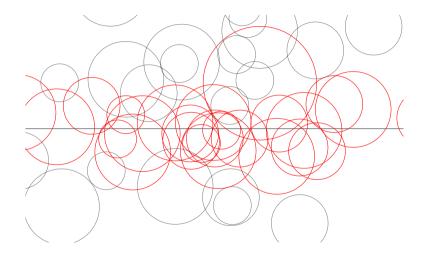
#### **Theorem** For any *n*-vertex disk graph with $n \ge 1$ , $\chi_s(G) = O(\log^3(n))$ .

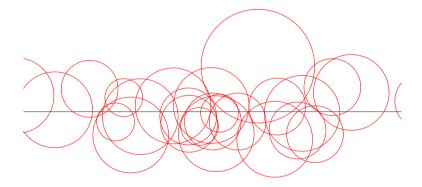
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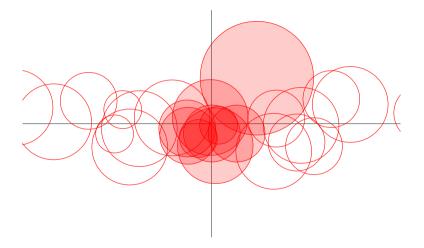
For any n-vertex disk graph with  $n \ge 1$ ,  $\chi_s(G) = O(\log^3(n))$ .

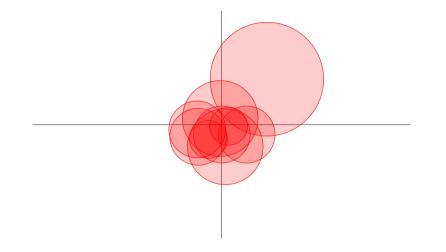
Proof using Divide-And-Conquer.









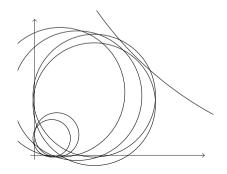


# $\Delta$ -disk graphs

## Definition

A disk graph G is a  $\Delta$ -disk graph if it has a disk representation where :

- each disk center has positive coordinate ;
- no disk cross the origin ;
- each disk intersects both axis.



#### Lemma

Each disk graph can be partionned into  $O(\log^2(n))$  disjoint union of  $\Delta$ -disk graphs.

#### Lemma

For any n-vertex  $\Delta$ -disk graphs G,  $\chi_s(G) = O(\log_2(n))$ .

#### Theorem

For any n-vertex disk graph with  $n \ge 1$ ,  $\chi_s(G) = O(\log^3(n))$ .

**Theorem** Any  $\Delta$ -disk graph is a co-comparability graph, and thus is perfect.

**Theorem** Any  $\triangle$ -disk graph is a co-comparability graph, and thus is perfect.

#### Lemma

There exists a c-approximation for SUBCOLORING of  $\Delta$ -disk graphs.

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#### Theorem

There exists a  $O(\log^2(n))$ -approximation algorithm for

SUBCOLORING on *n*-vertex disk graphs.

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- Close the extremal values of  $\chi_s(G)$  on disk graphs (between  $\log(n)$  and  $\log^3(n)$ ).

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Open questions and future research :

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# THANKS