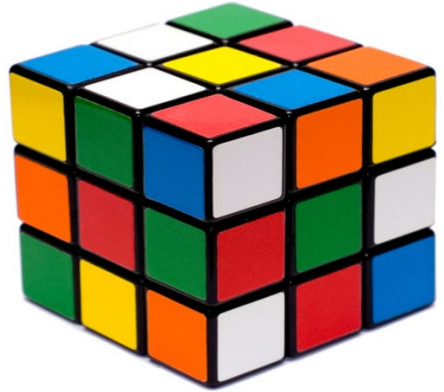


# Reconfiguring Independent Sets On Interval Graphs

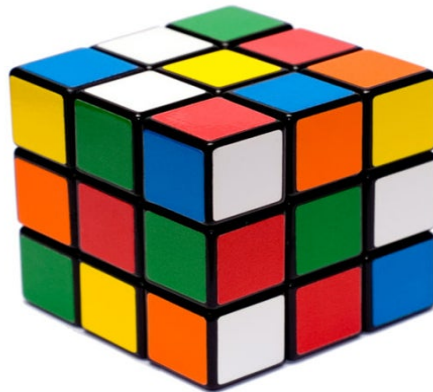
Marcin Briański, Stefan Felsner, Jędrzej Hodor and Piotr Micek

What do we reconfigure?

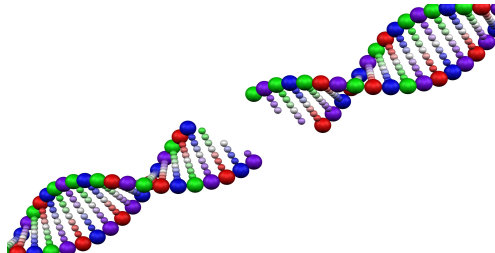
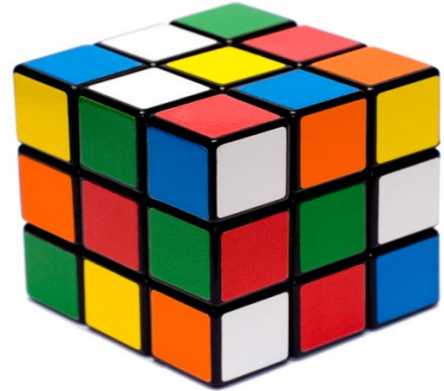
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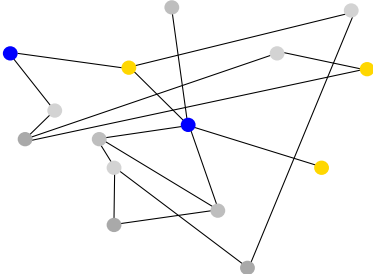
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In the graph theory?

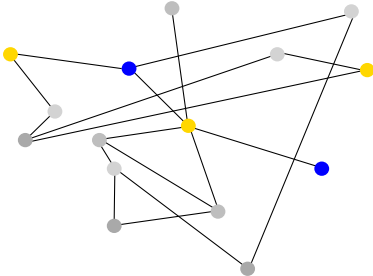
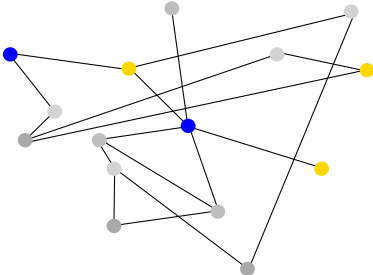
In the graph theory?

colorings



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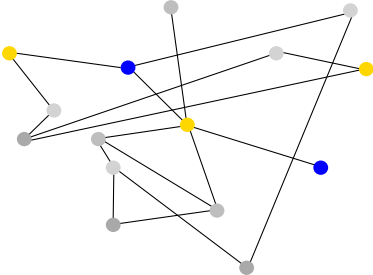
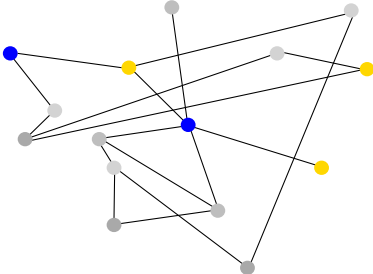


(Kempe change)



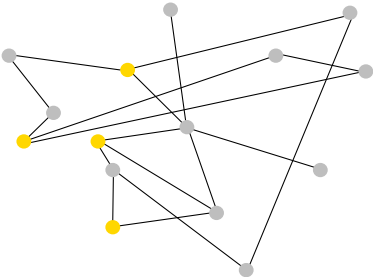
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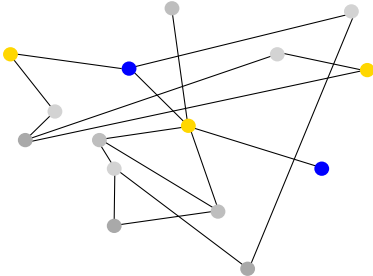
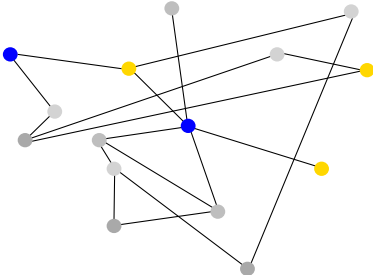
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independent sets



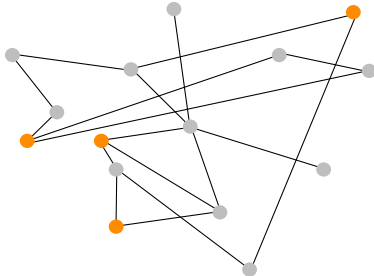
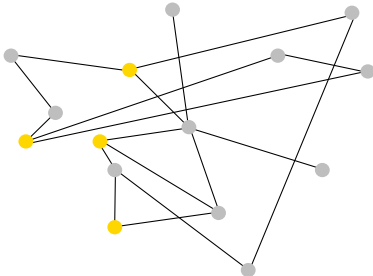
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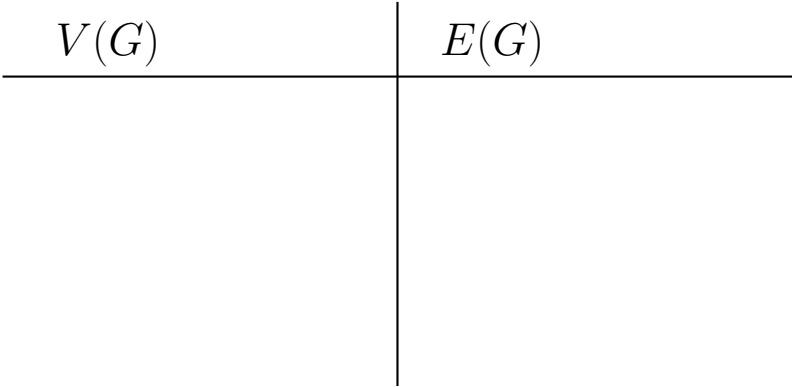


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Reconfiguration graph



## Reconfiguration graph

$V(G)$	$E(G)$
configurations	configurability

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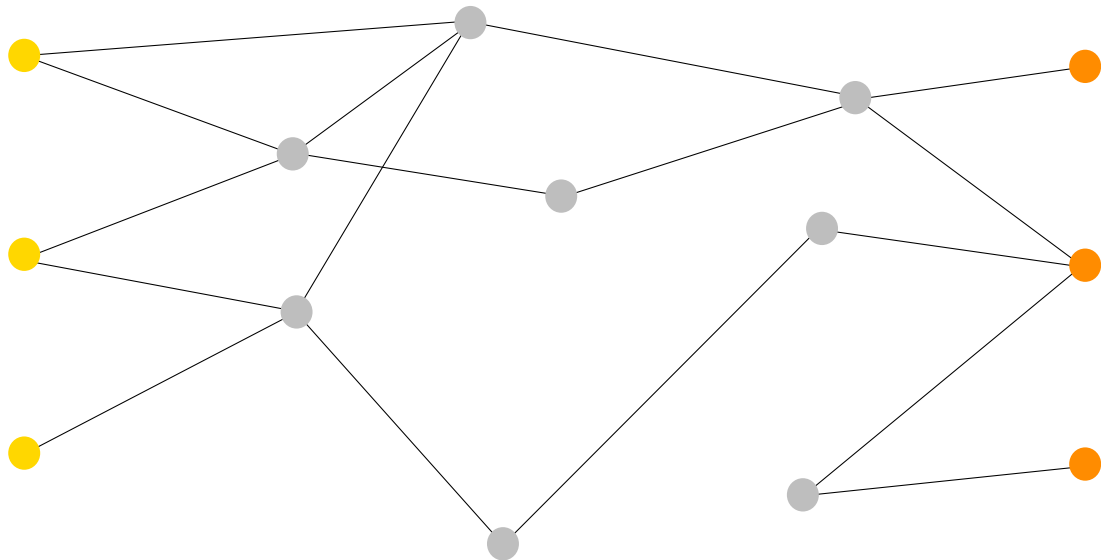
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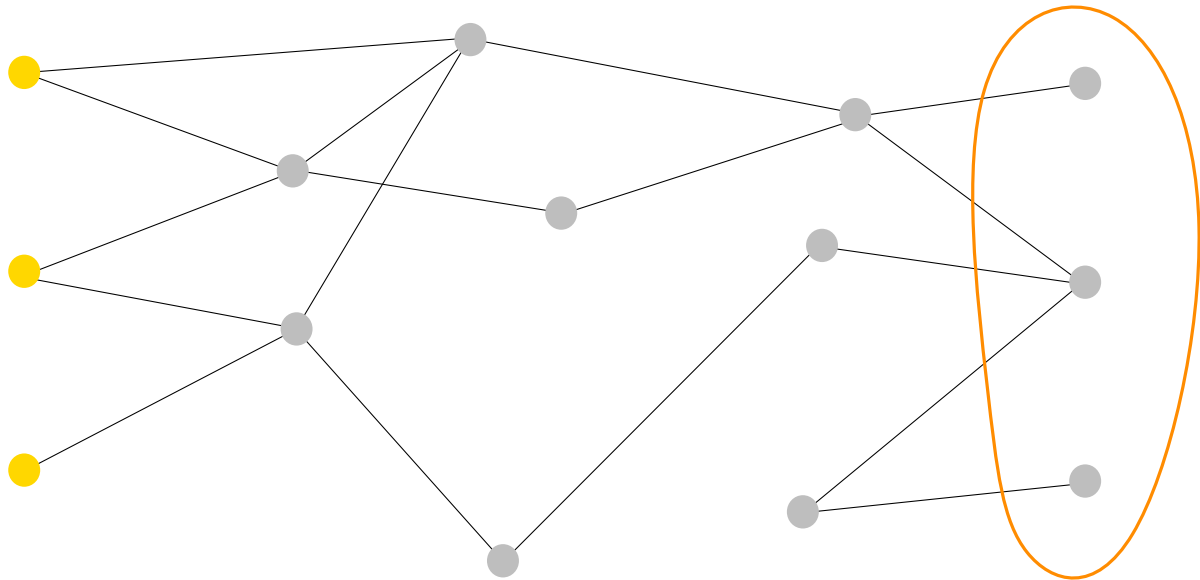
TS-Reachability

# Reconfiguring independent sets

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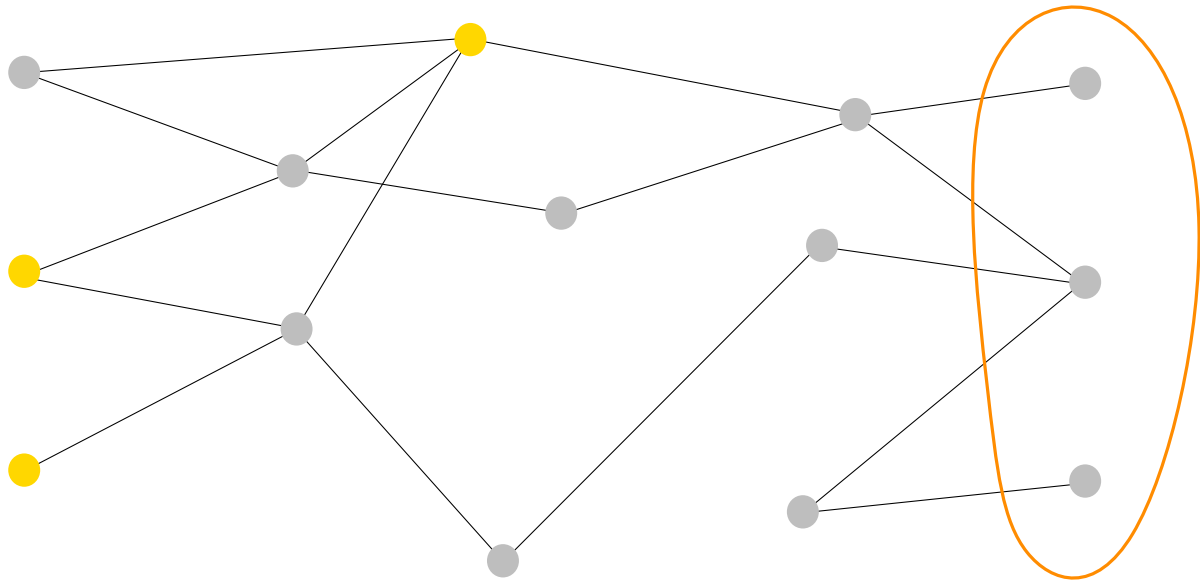


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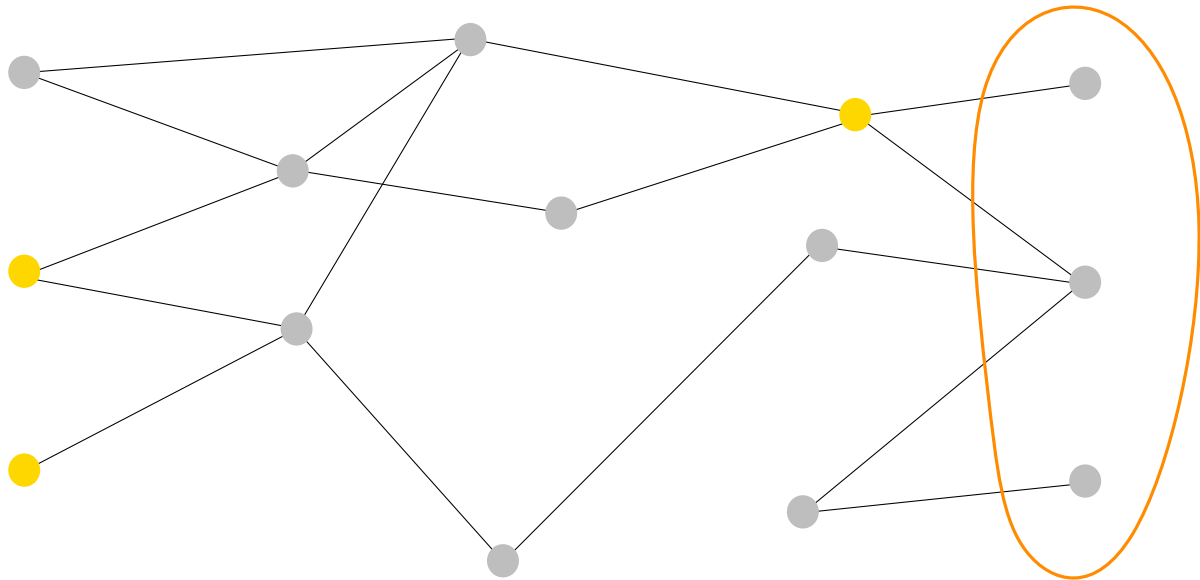




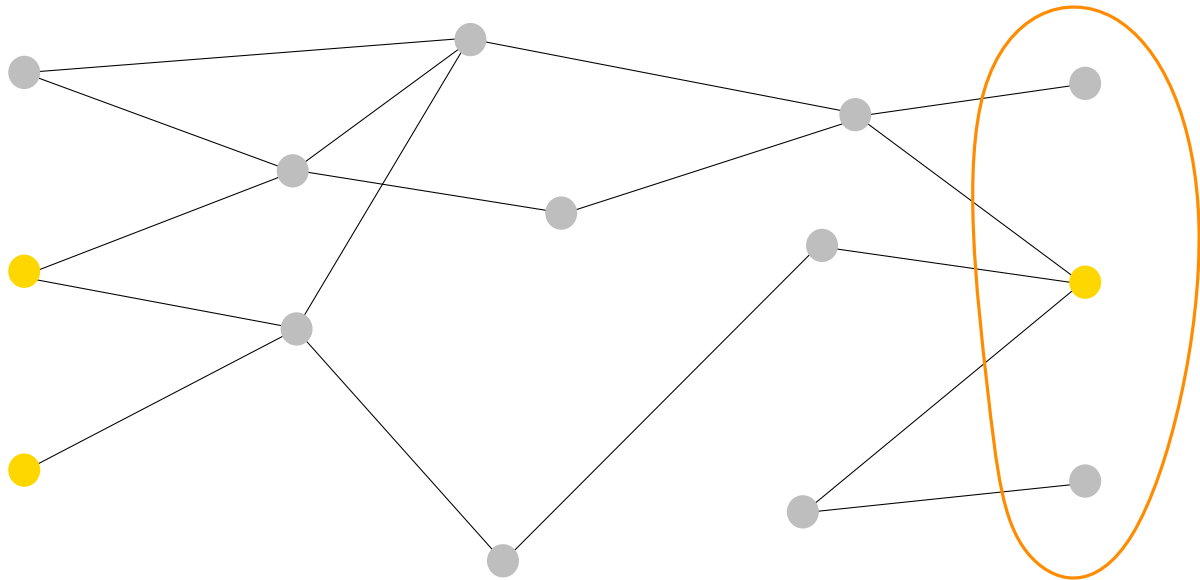
# Reconfiguring independent sets



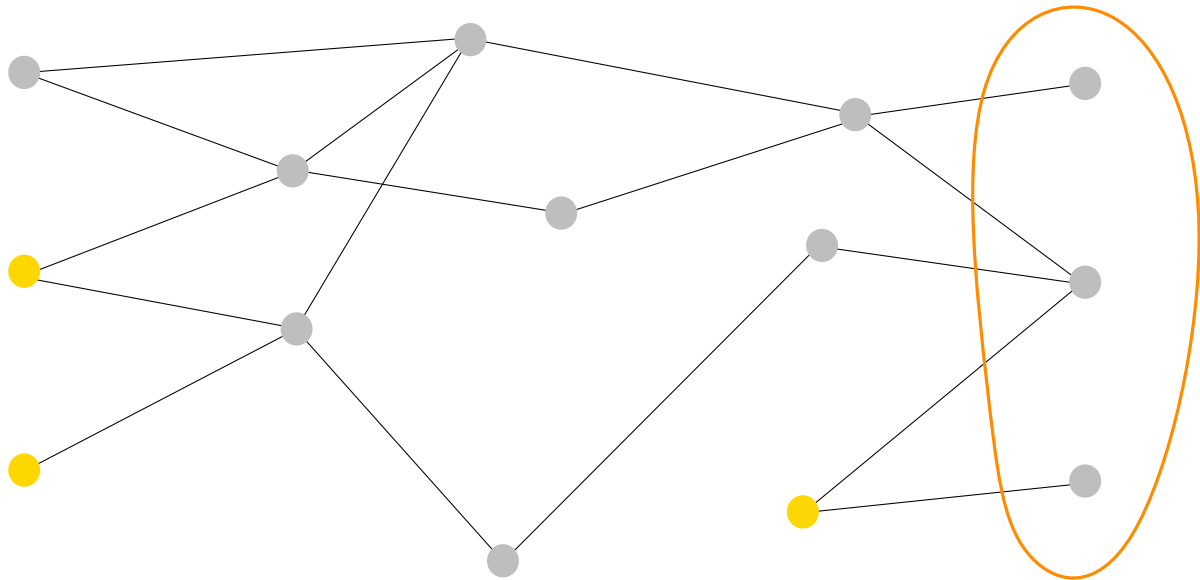
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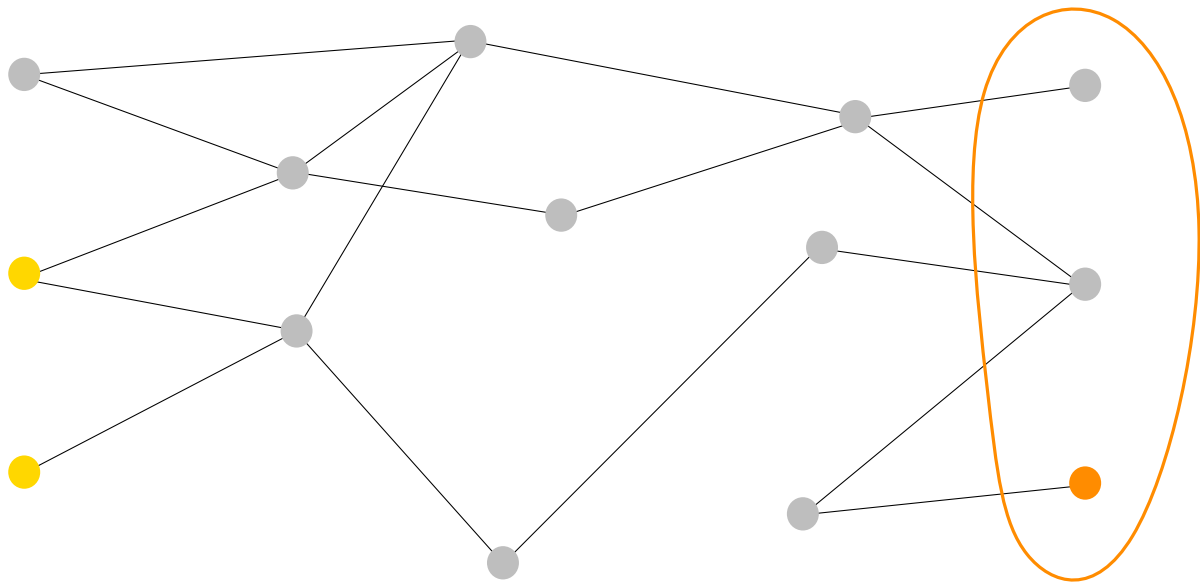
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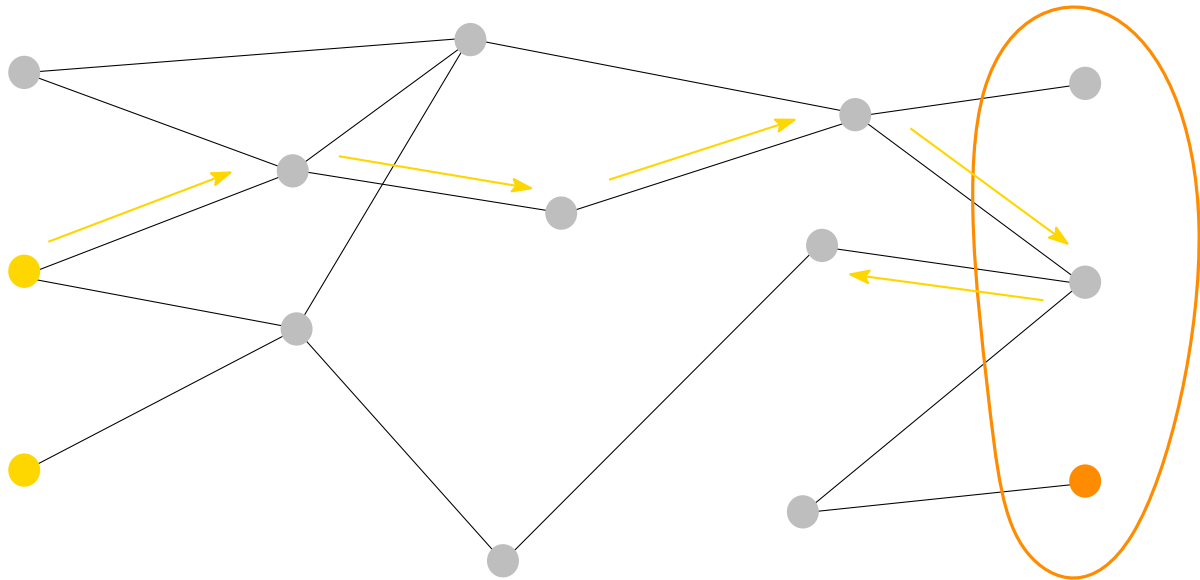
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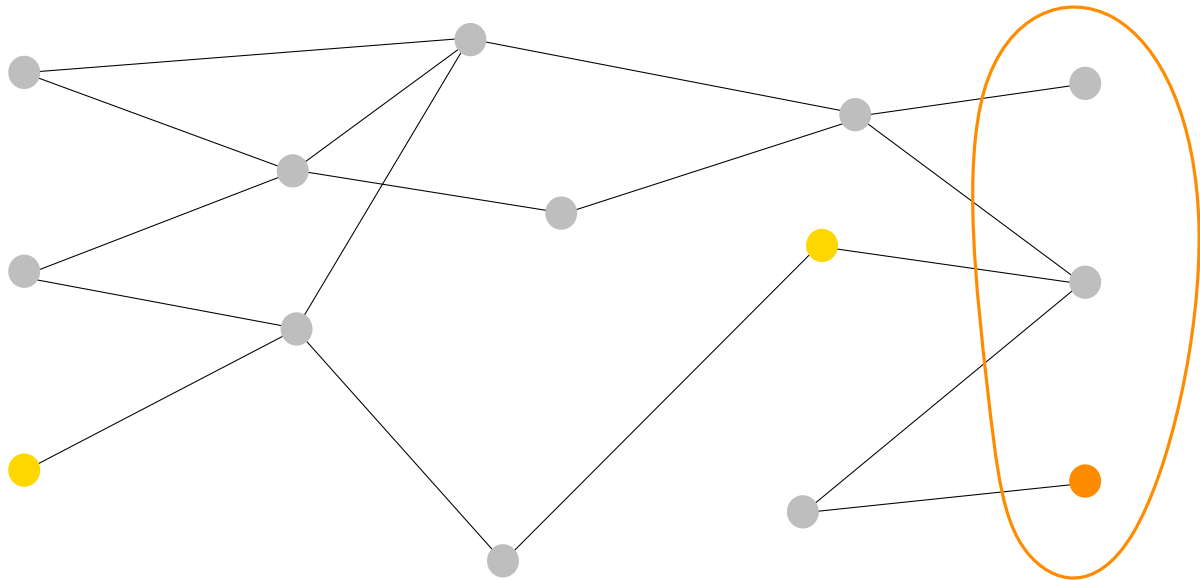
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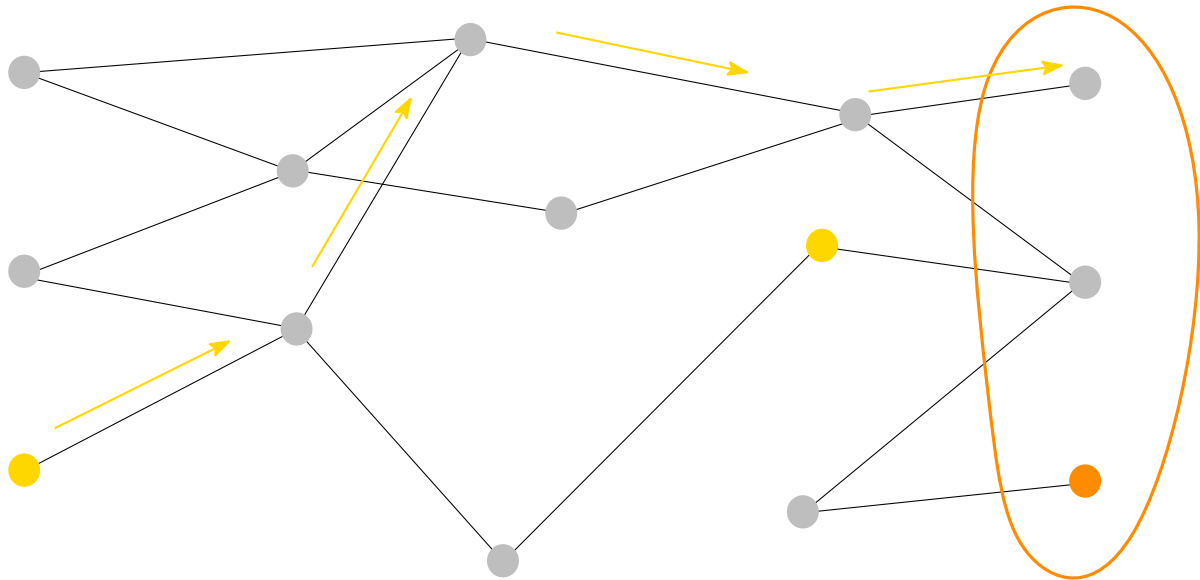
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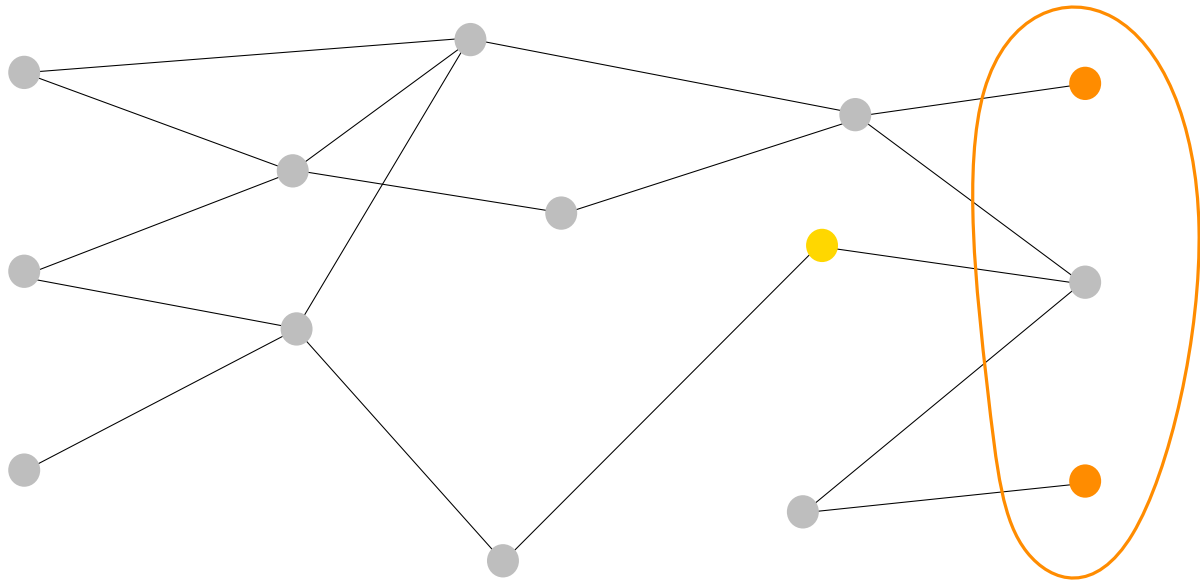


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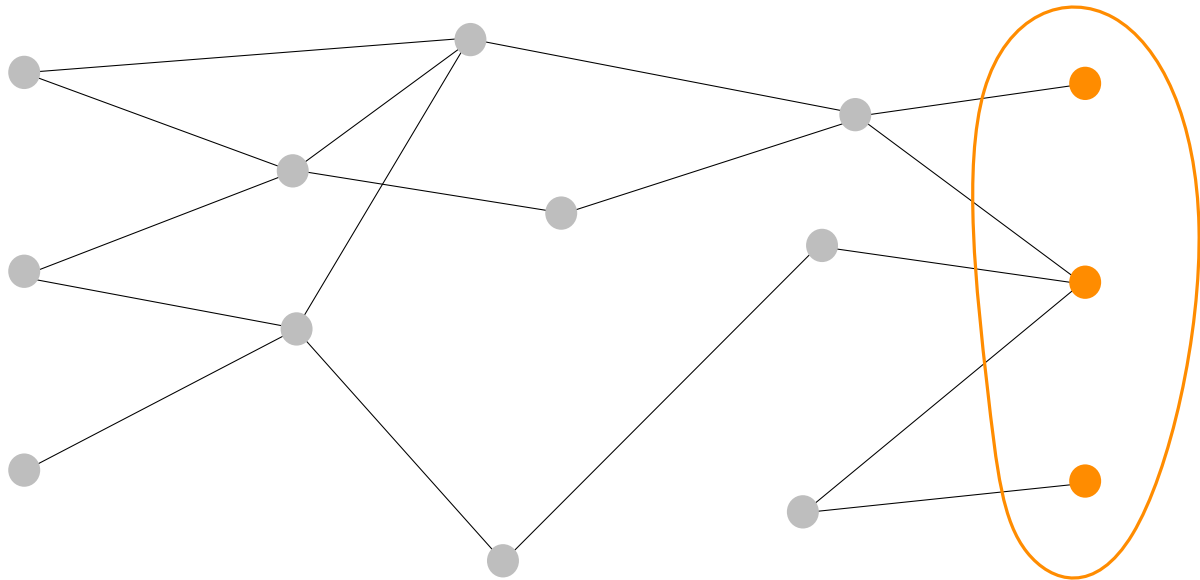




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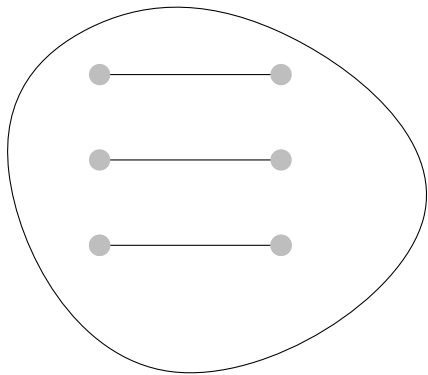


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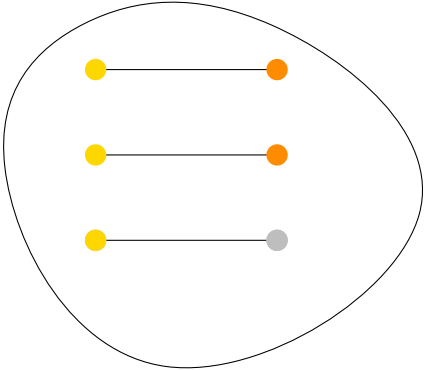


How can it be not possible?

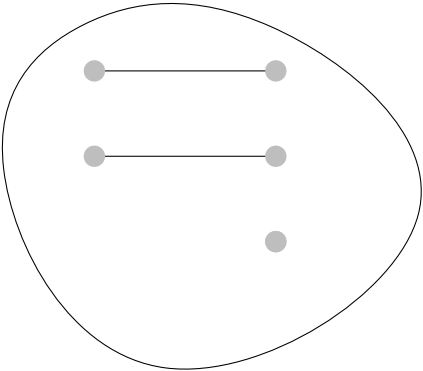
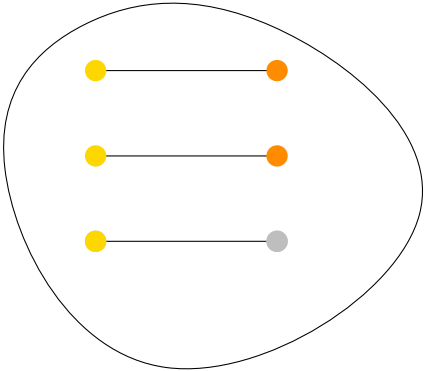
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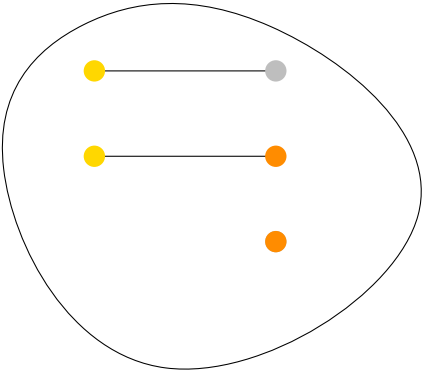
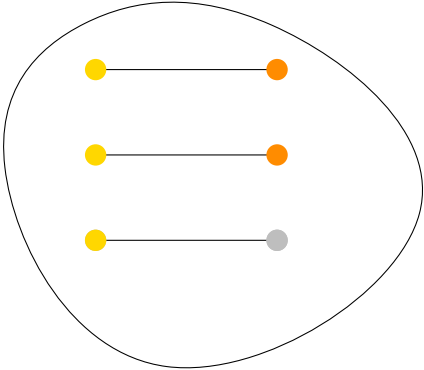
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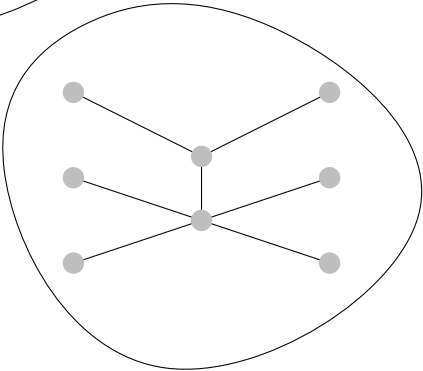
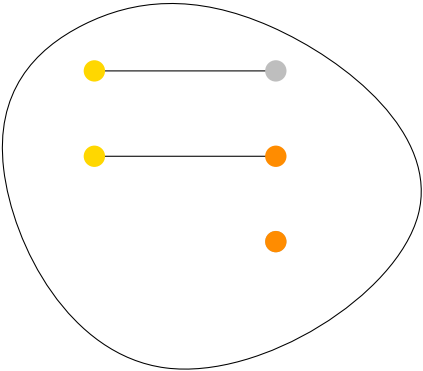
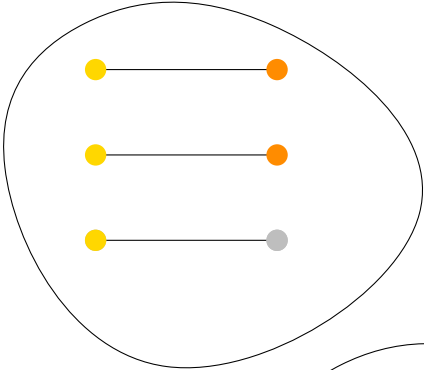
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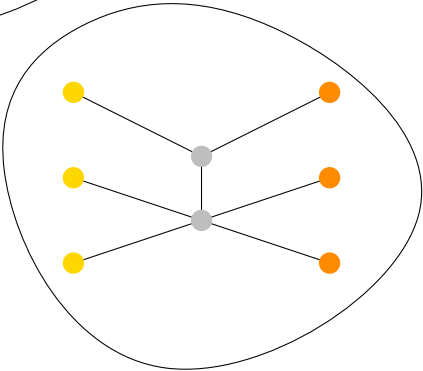
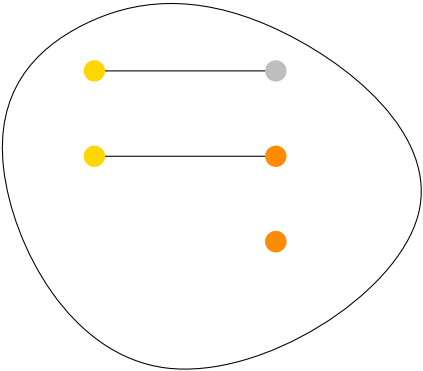
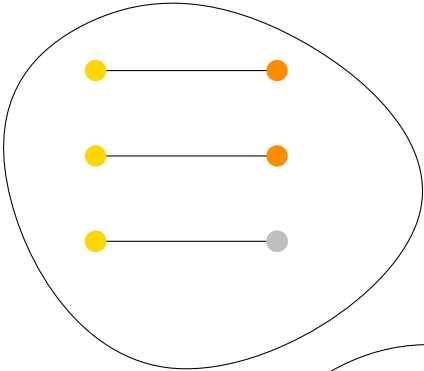


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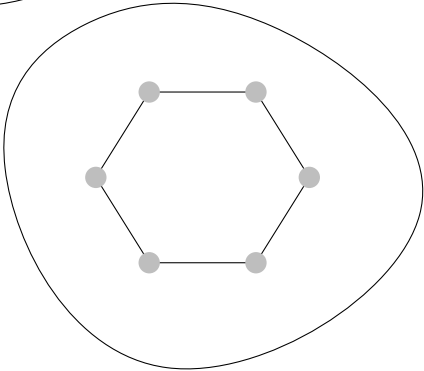
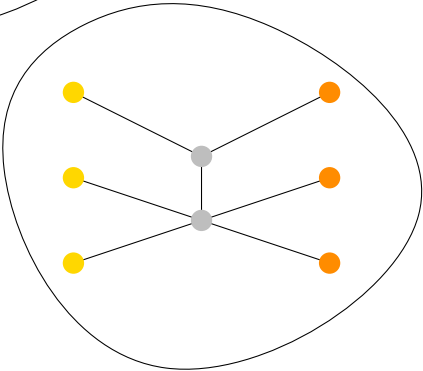
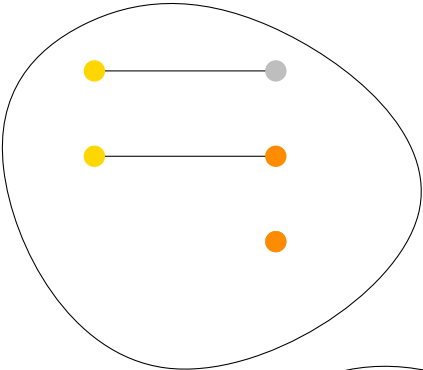
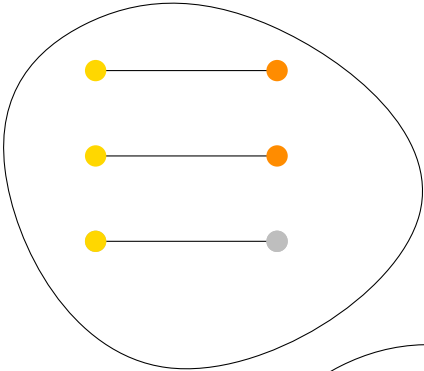




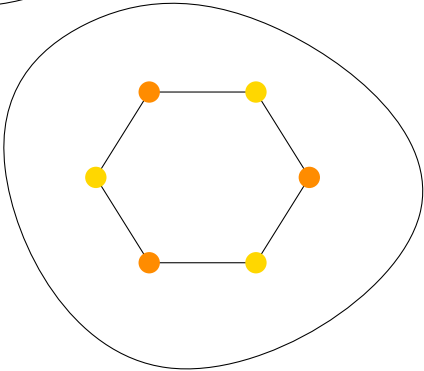
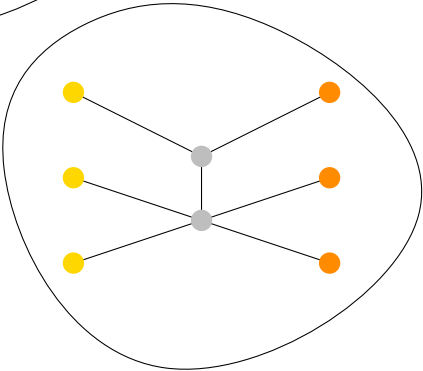
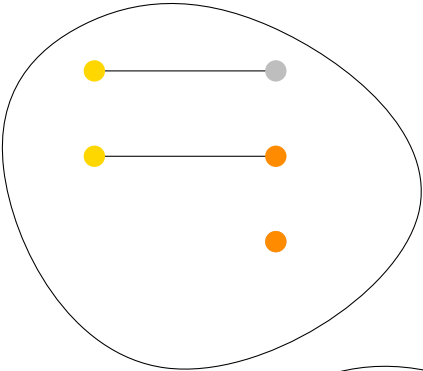
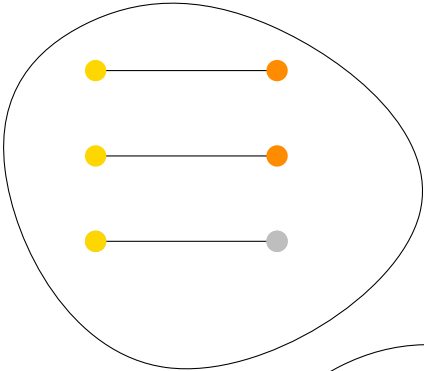
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Brute-force?

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$G$  – graph

$$|V(G)| = n$$

$k$  – size of independent sets

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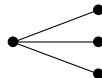
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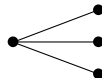
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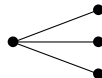
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- dynamic algorithm
- no bound on the path length

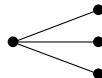
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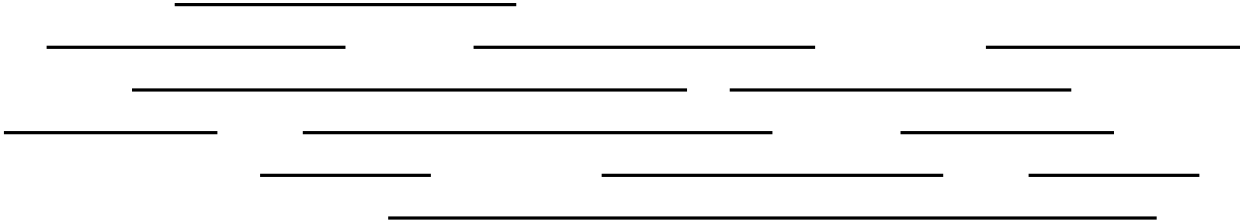
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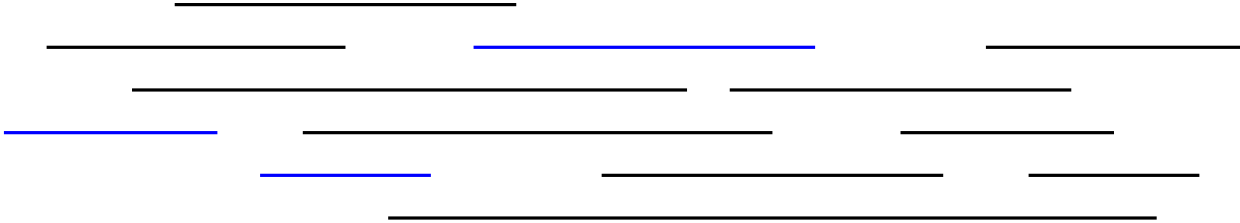


Interval graphs: leftmost independent set

# Interval graphs: leftmost independent set

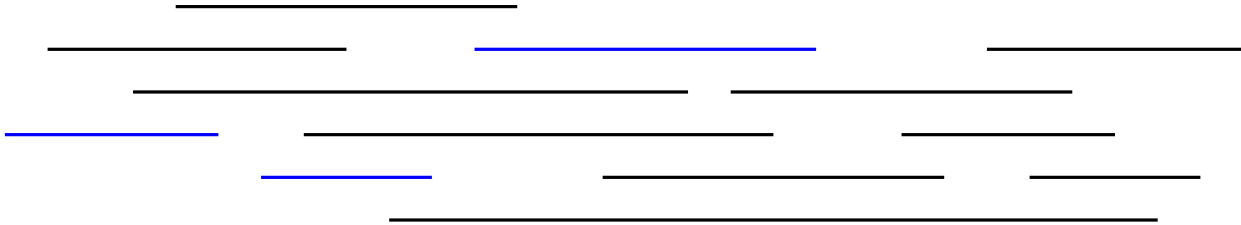


Interval graphs: leftmost independent set



$k = 3$

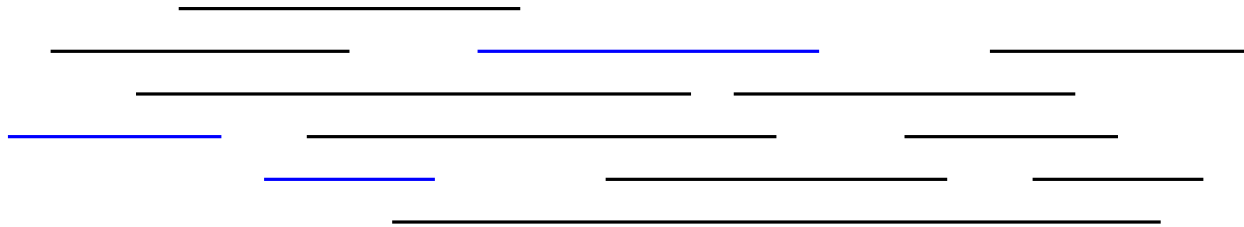
# Interval graphs: leftmost independent set



$k = 3$

- if two independent sets can reach the leftmost, then concatenate paths

## Interval graphs: leftmost independent set



$$k = 3$$

- if two independent sets can reach the leftmost, then concatenate paths
- what if not?

# Interval graphs: extreme set

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**ALGO:** for  $I$  finds  $A(I) = \text{EX}(\mathcal{C})$ , where  $I \in \mathcal{C}$

For  $I, J$  check if  $A(I) == A(J)$

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$\mathcal{C}$  - connected component of  $R_k(G)$

$I$  - independent set, then  $I = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_k\}$  in the natural order

$$\text{ex}_j(\mathcal{C}) = \min_r \{I_j \mid I \in \mathcal{C}\}$$

$$\text{EX}(\mathcal{C}) = \{\text{ex}_1(\mathcal{C}), \text{ex}_2(\mathcal{C}), \dots, \text{ex}_k(\mathcal{C})\}$$

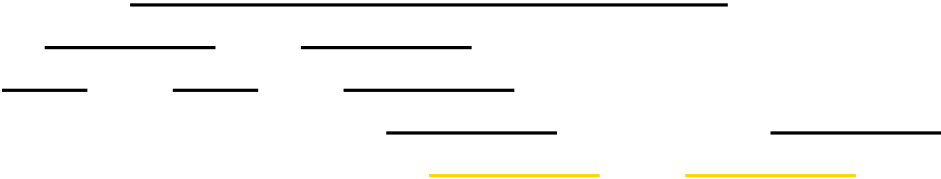
"try to go left as far as you can"

 **ALGO:** for  $I$  finds  $A(I) = \text{EX}(\mathcal{C})$ , where  $I \in \mathcal{C}$

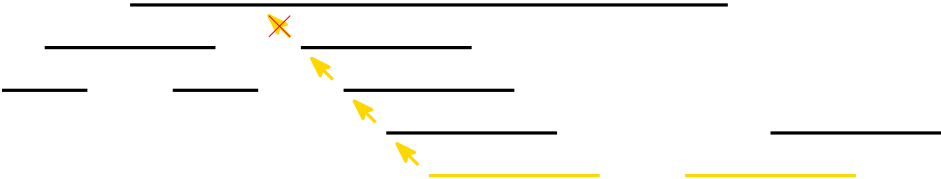
For  $I, J$  check if  $A(I) == A(J)$

Algo:  $k = 2$

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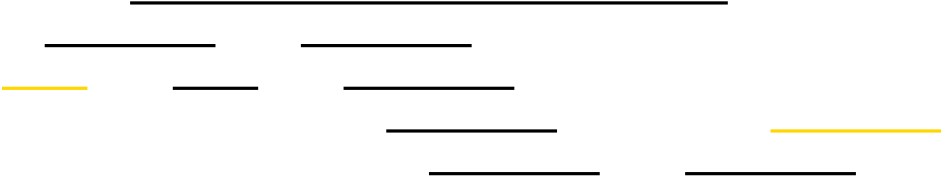
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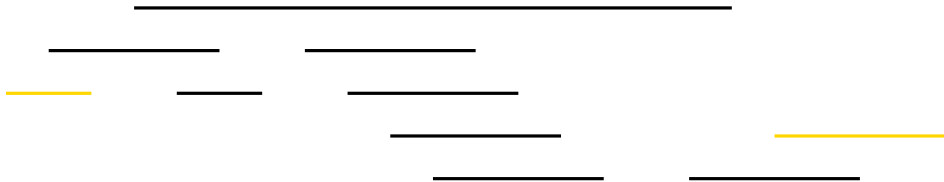
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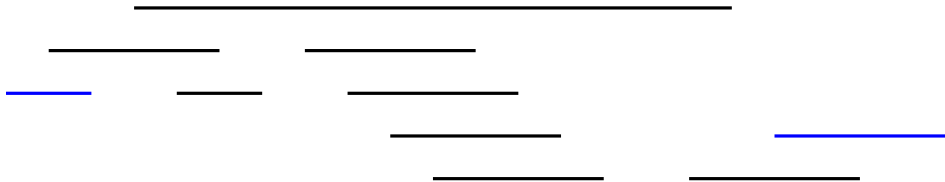


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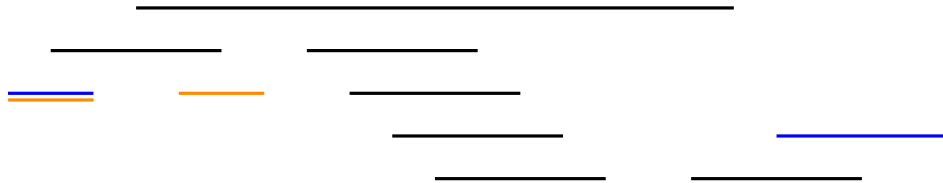
PUSHLLEFT( $l$ ), PUSHRIGHT( $r$ ), PUSHLLEFT( $l$ ),...

Algo:  $k = 2$

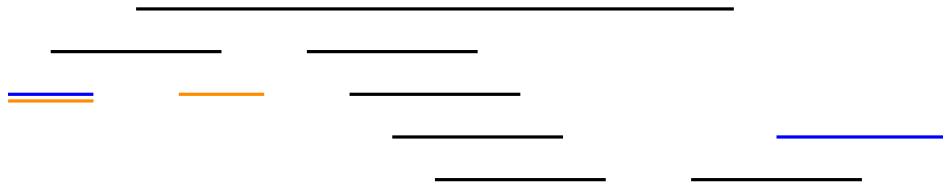


$$\text{PUSHLEFT}(l), \text{PUSHRIGHT}(r), \text{PUSHLEFT}(l), \dots, \text{PUSHRIGHT}(r) = \text{PUSHAPART}(r, l)$$

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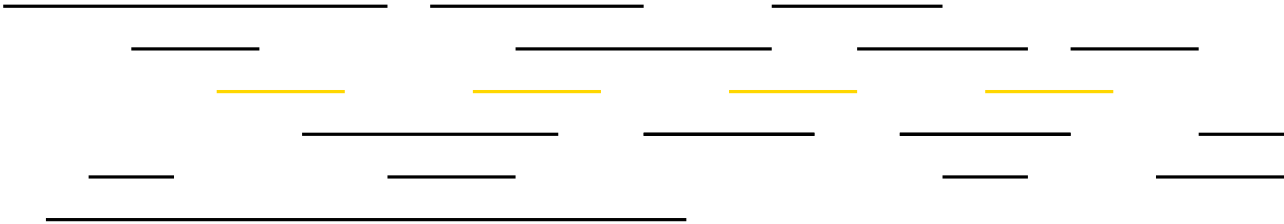


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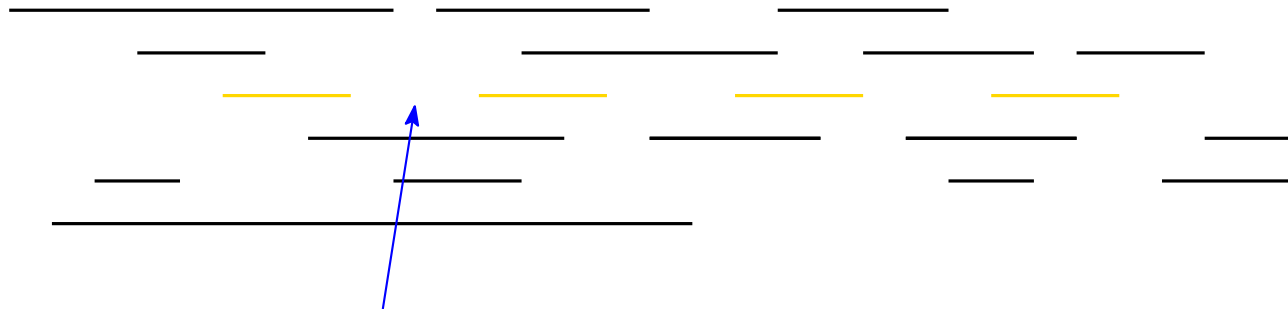
The length of generated path is  $\mathcal{O}(n)$

# General algo



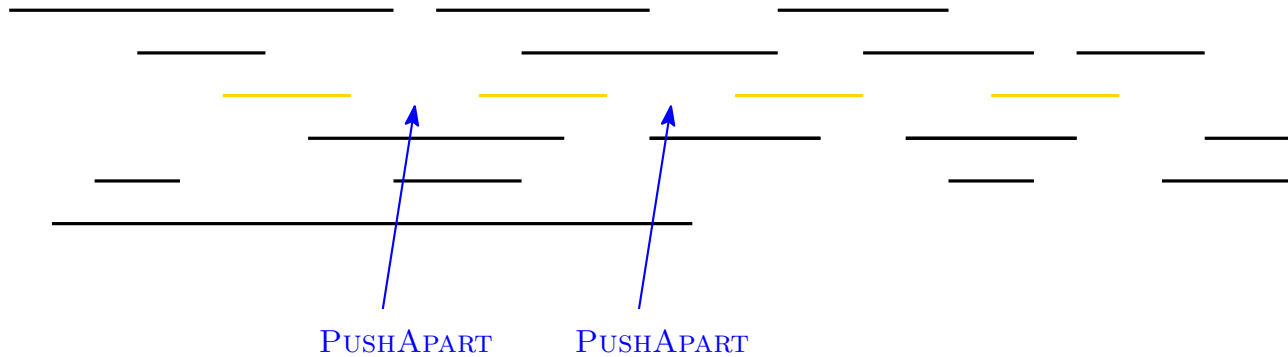


General algo

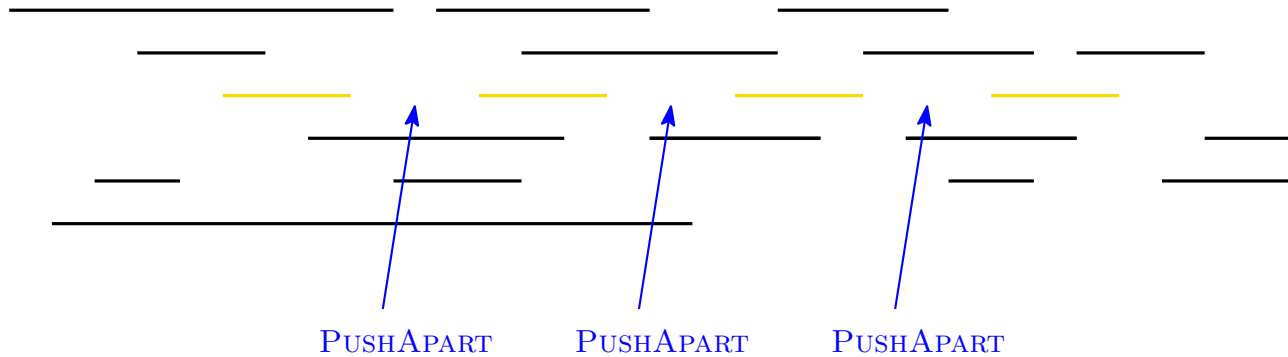


PUSHAPART

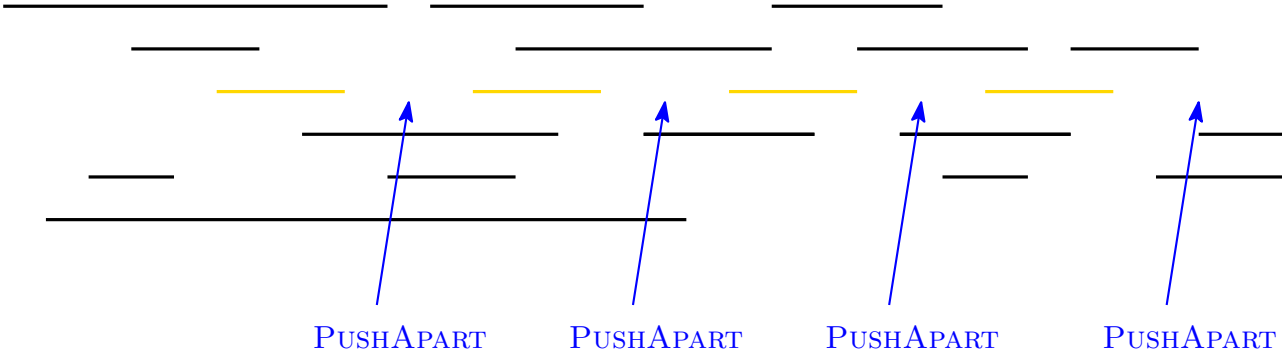
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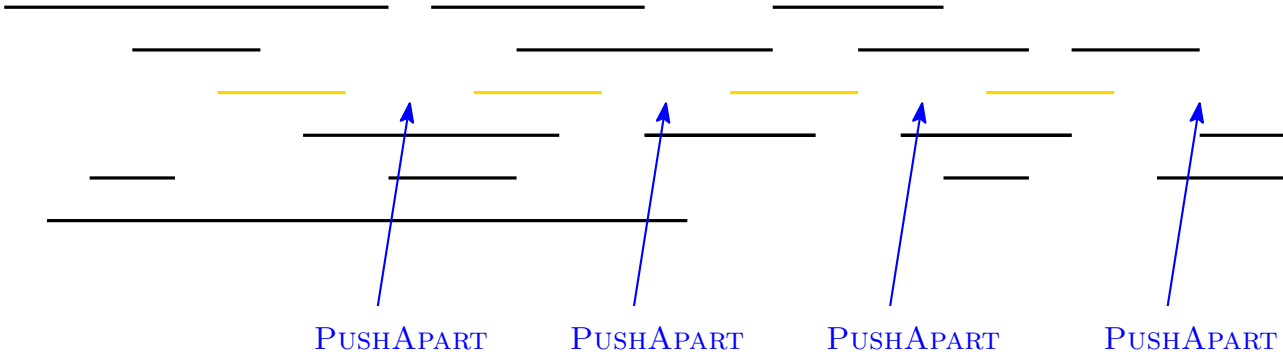
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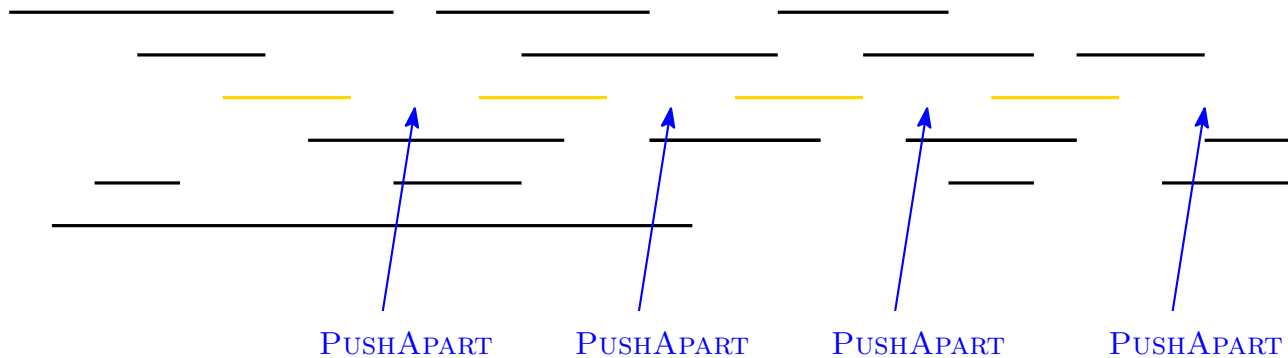


# General algo



If there is any progress in extremal positions: DO IT AGAIN

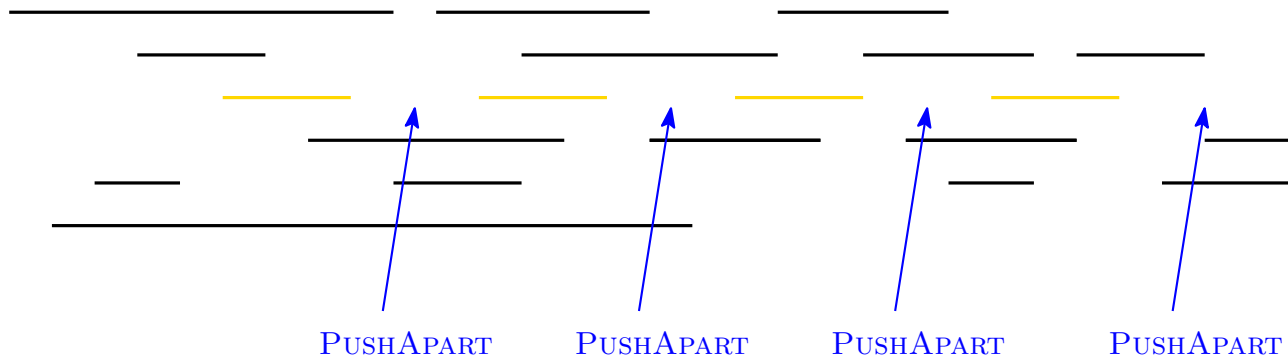
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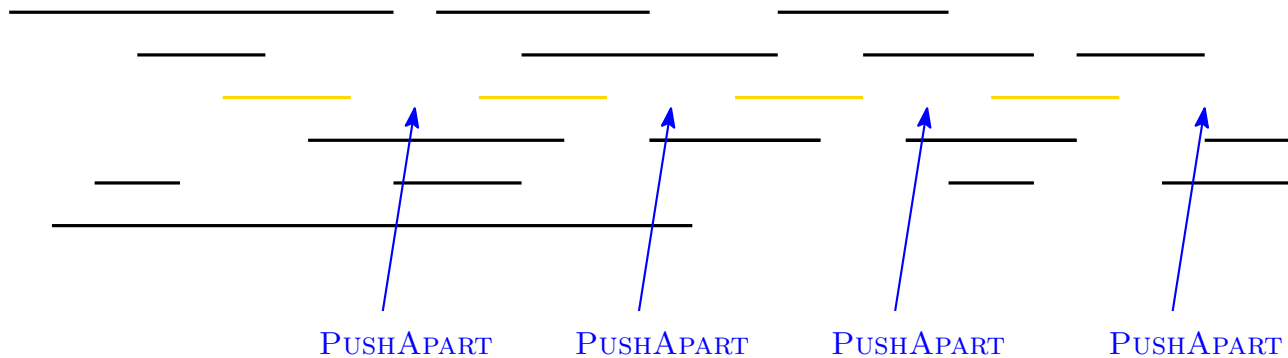
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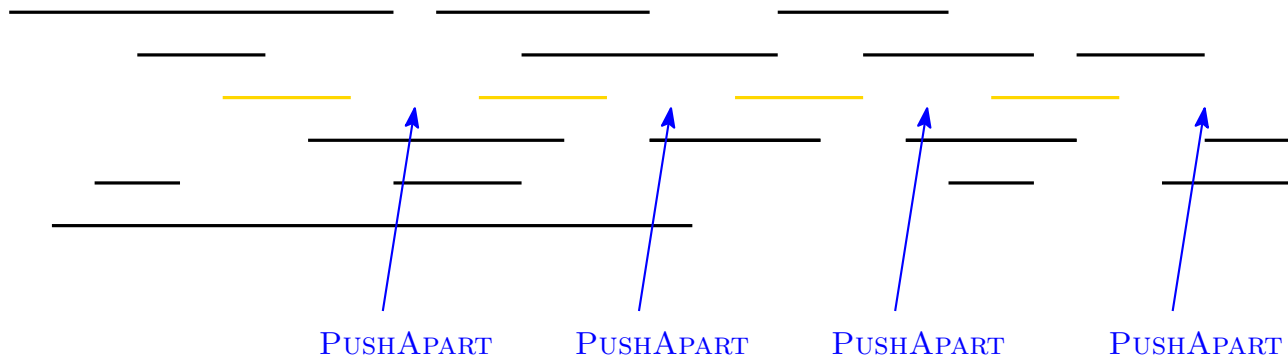


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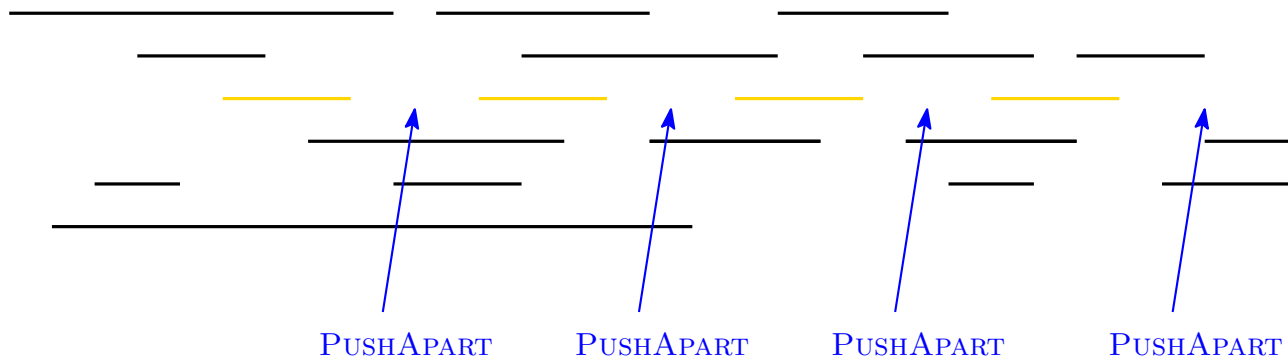
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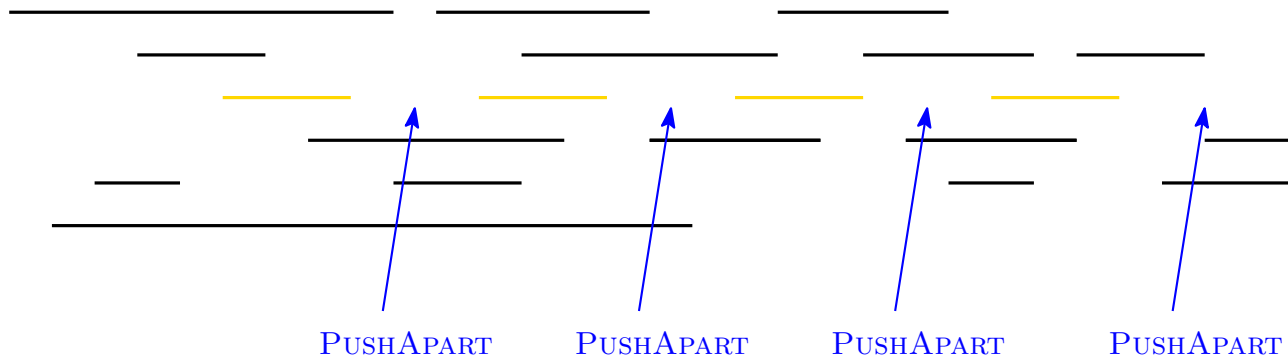
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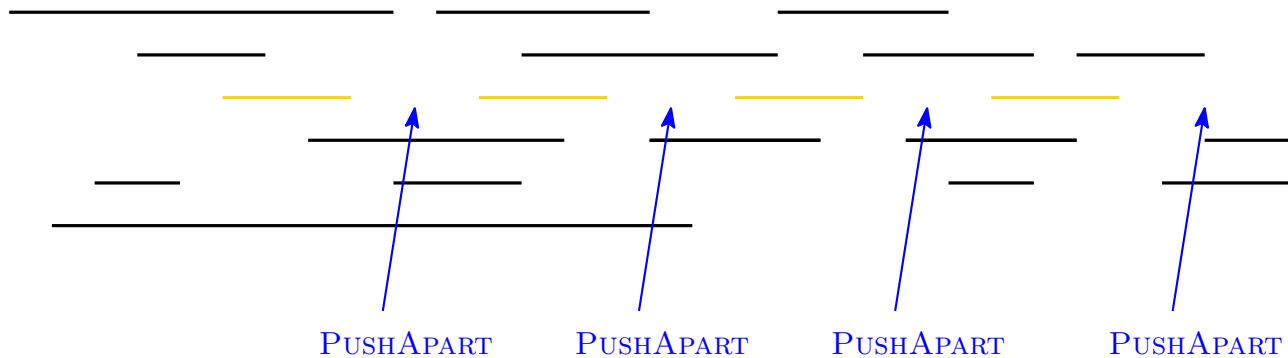
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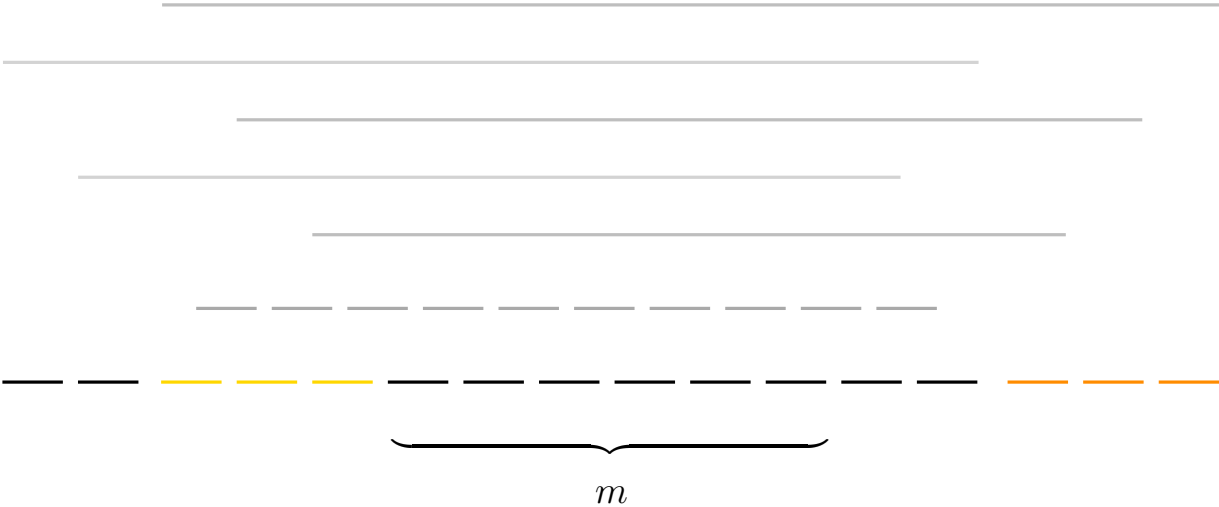
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- Better order of PUSHAPART and more careful analysis
- Bound  $\mathcal{O}(kn^2)$  for the path length!

Lower bound?

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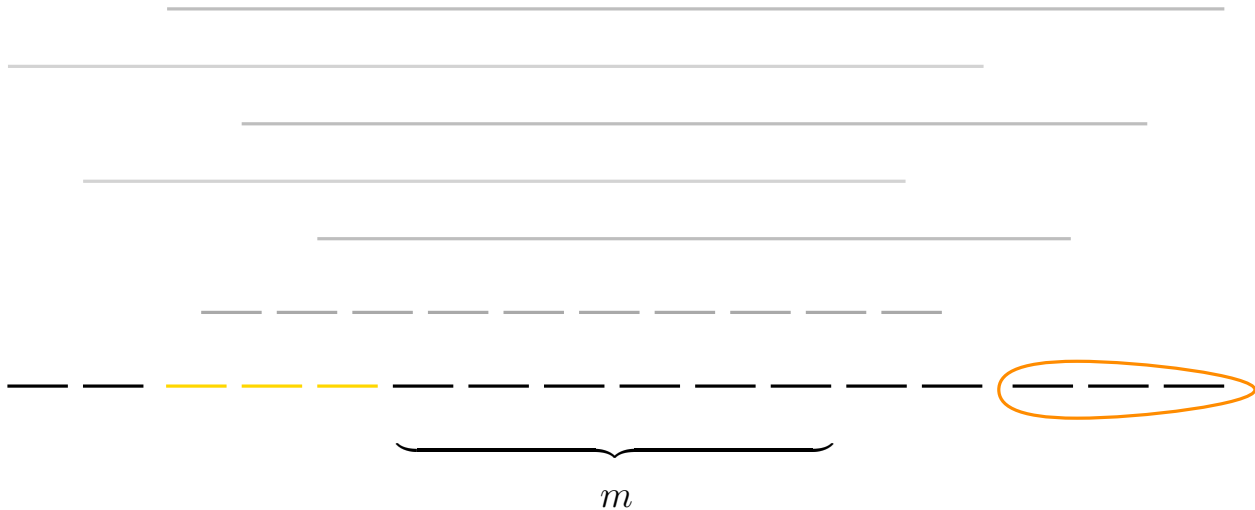
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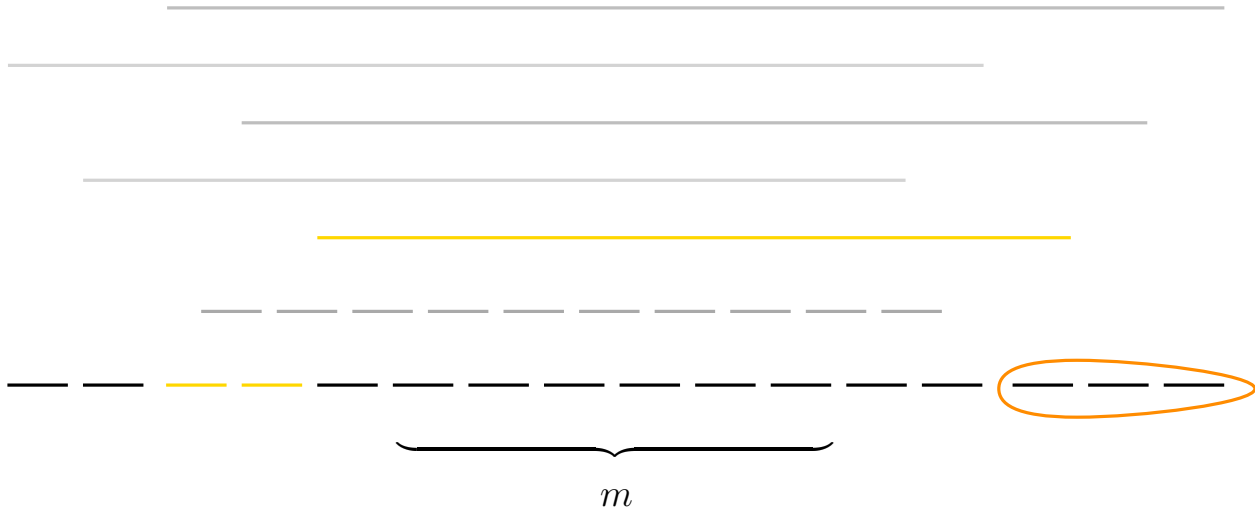
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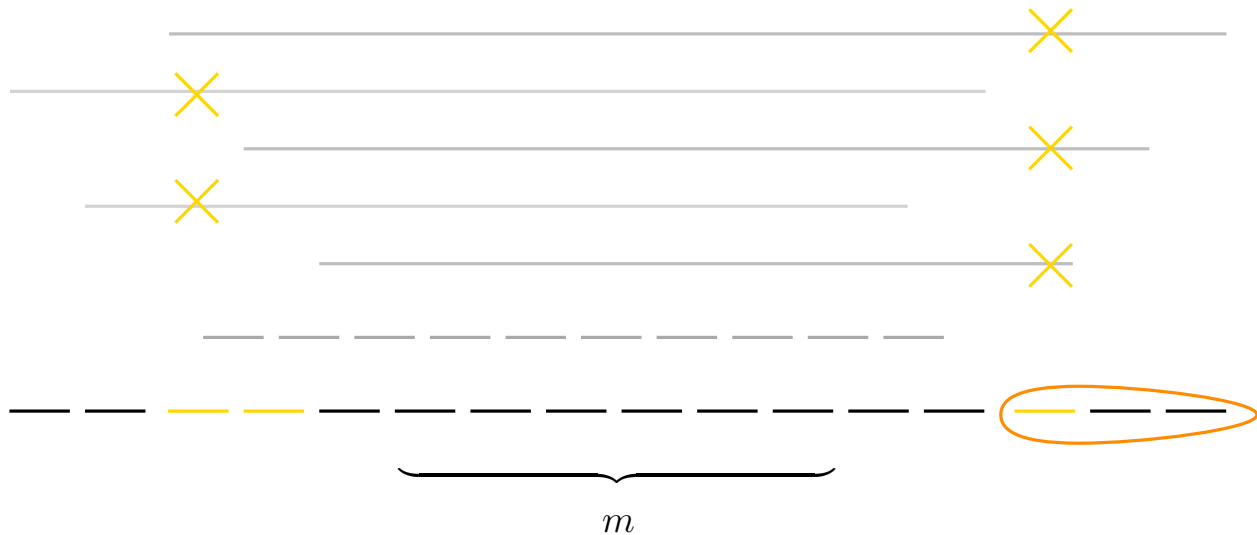




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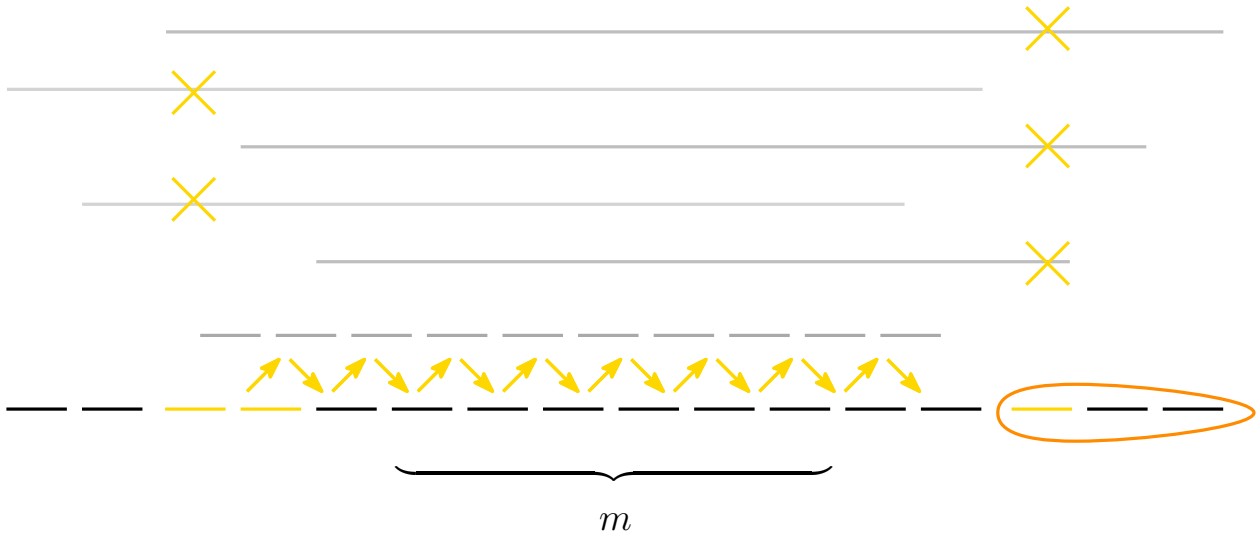
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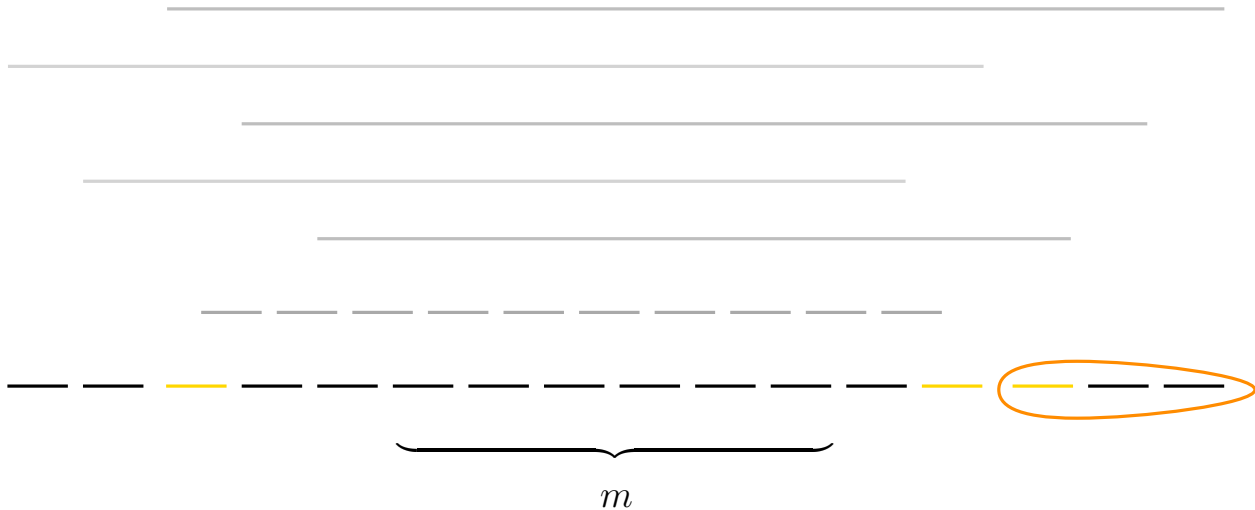
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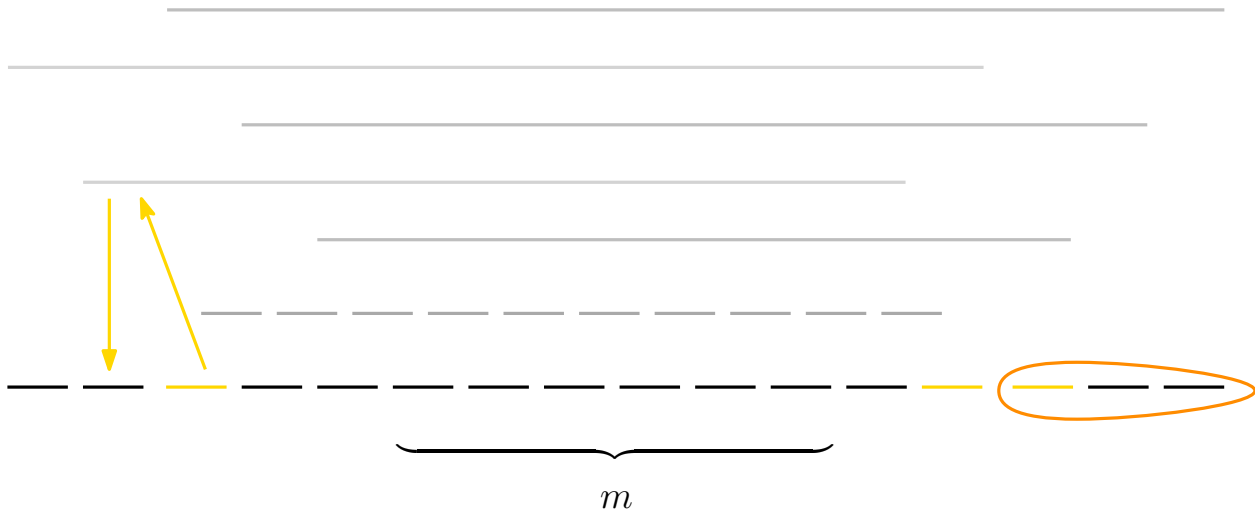
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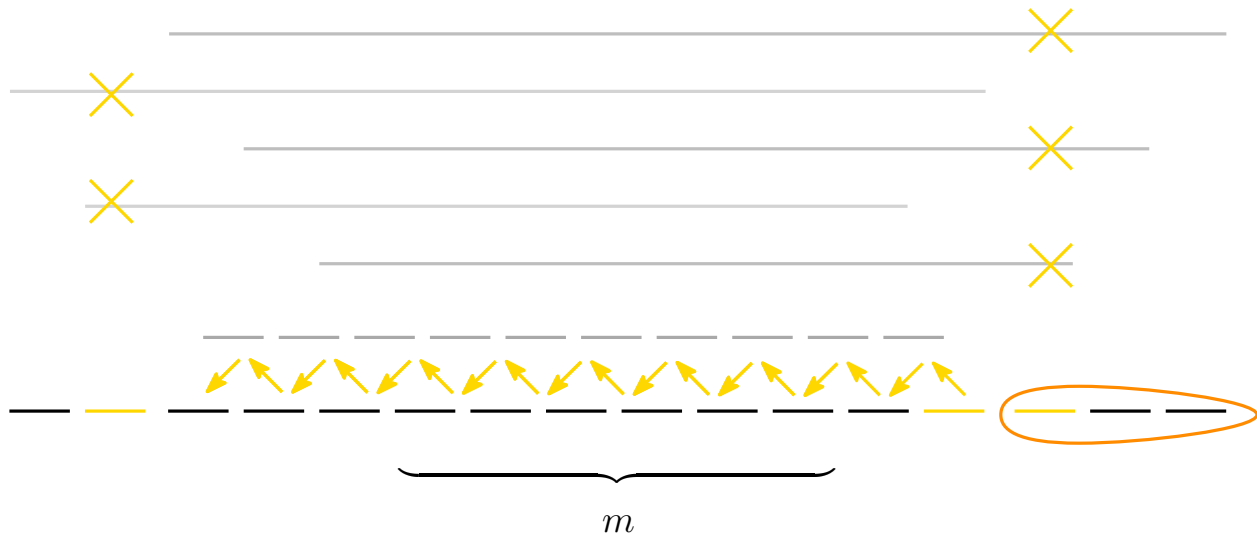
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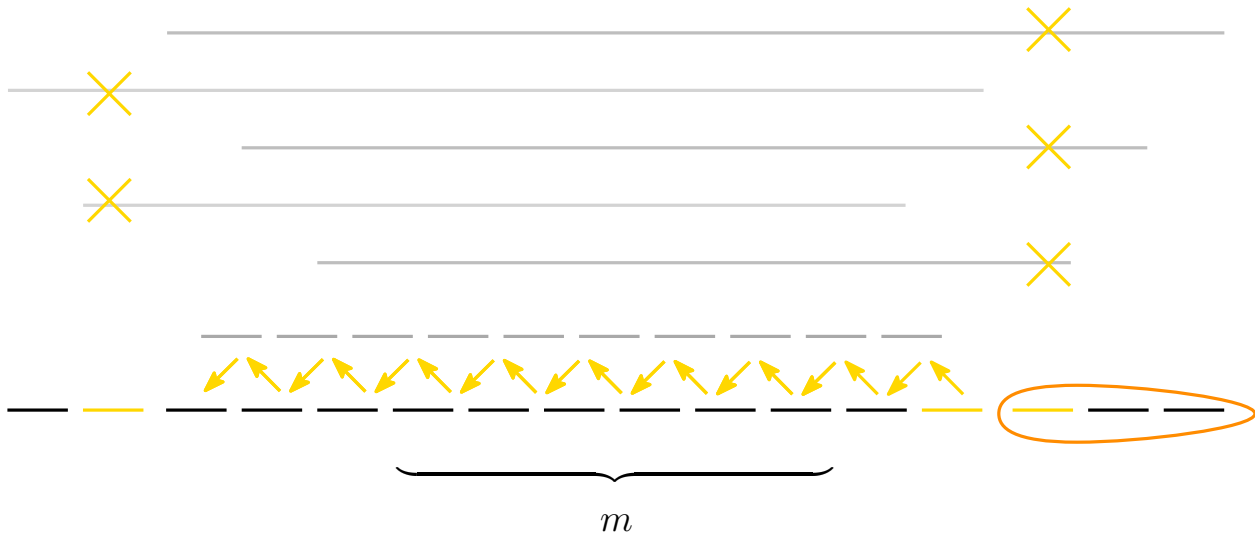


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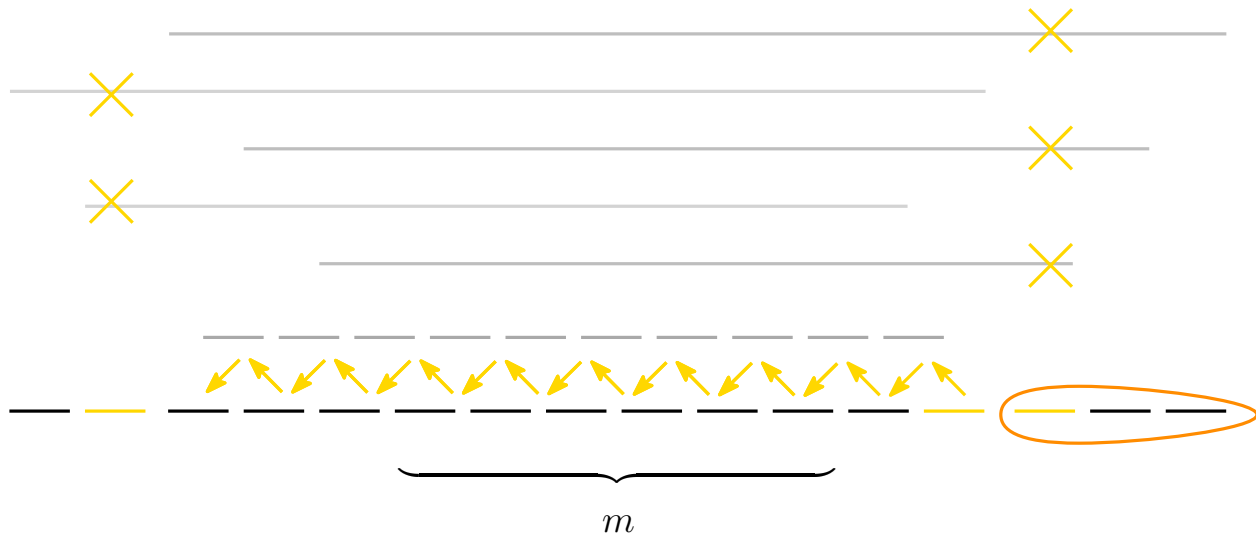


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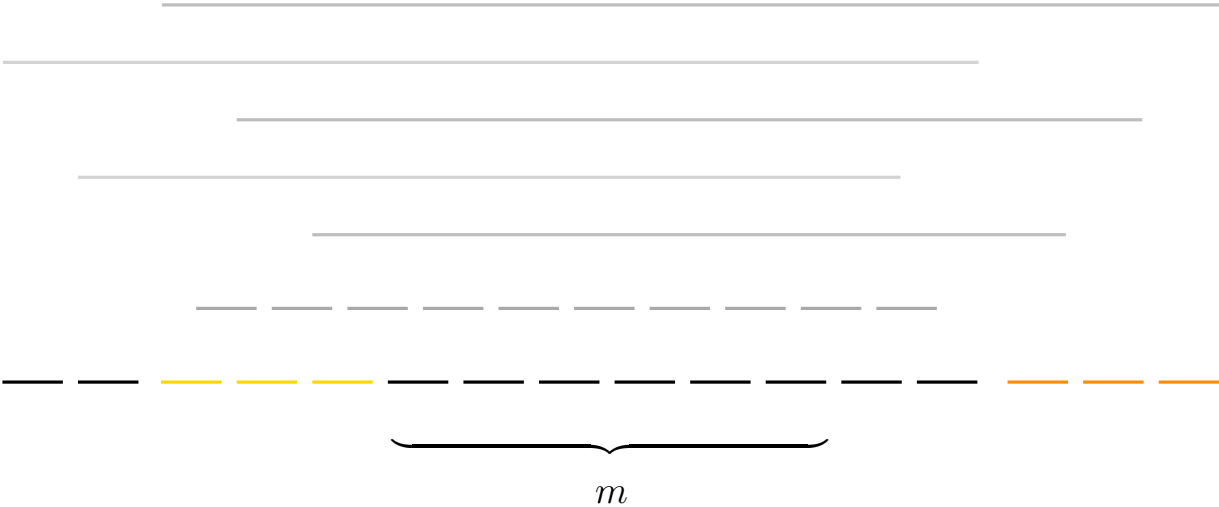


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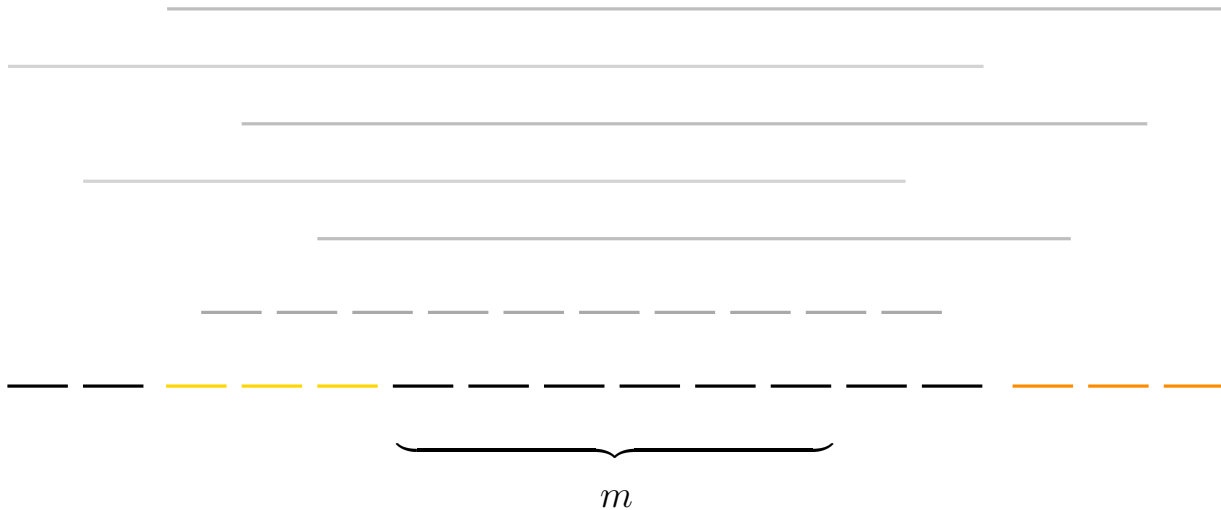
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tight when  $k \sim n$



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[Hlembotskyi '21]

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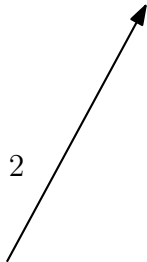
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- is this result tight?



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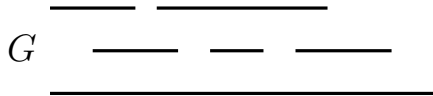
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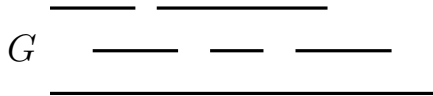
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$$u \prec v \Leftrightarrow r(u) < \ell(v)$$





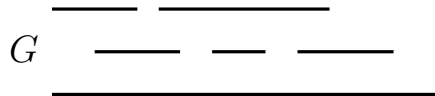
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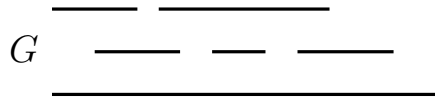
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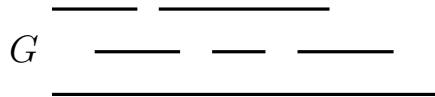
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Note: chains are independent sets in  $\text{Inc}(P)$

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*H*-Word Reachability reduction

$H$ -Word Reachability reduction

$H$  - digraph

$$a = a_1 a_2 \dots a_j \in V(H)^*$$

$a$  is an  $H$ -word if  $a_i a_{i+1} \in E(H)$  for all  $i$

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$P$



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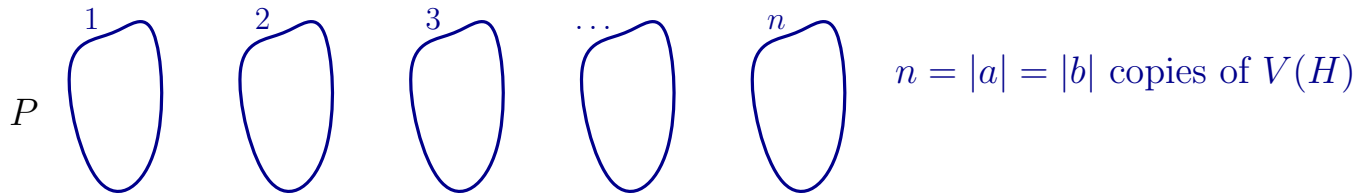
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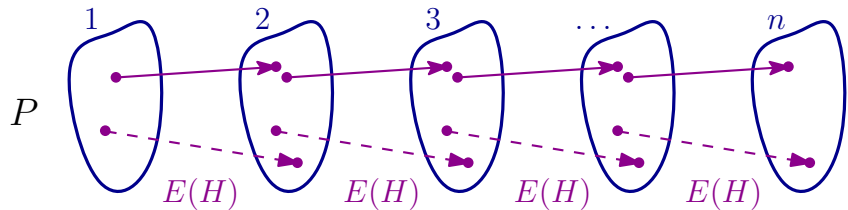
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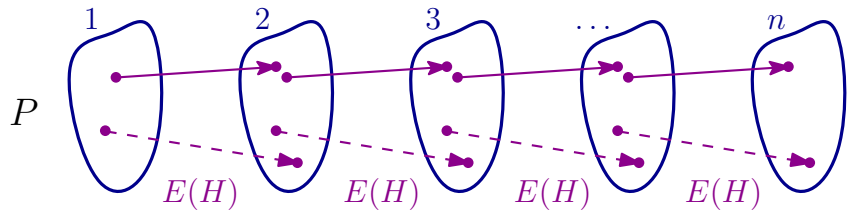
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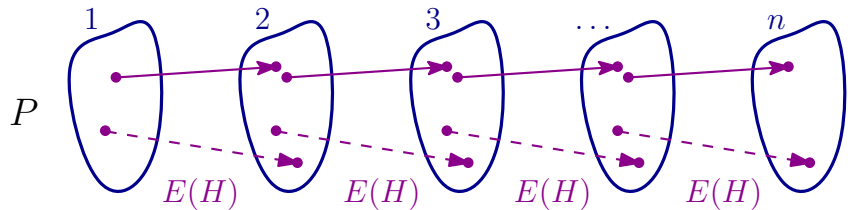
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independent sets in  $\text{Inc}(P)$

# $H$ -Word Reachability reduction

$H$  - digraph

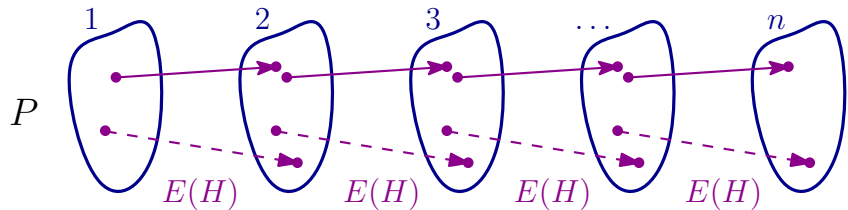
$$a = a_1 a_2 \dots a_j \in V(H)^*$$

$a$  is an  $H$ -word if  $a_i a_{i+1} \in E(H)$  for all  $i$

**In:**  $H$ -words  $a, b$

**Out:** Can  $a$  be transformed to  $b$  changing one letter at a time  
with all intermediate  $H$ -words?

[Wrochna '18] There exists  $H$  such that  $H$ -Word Reachability is PSPACE-complete



$n = |a| = |b|$  copies of  $V(H)$   
cliques in  $\text{Inc}(P)$

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independent sets in  $\text{Inc}(P)$

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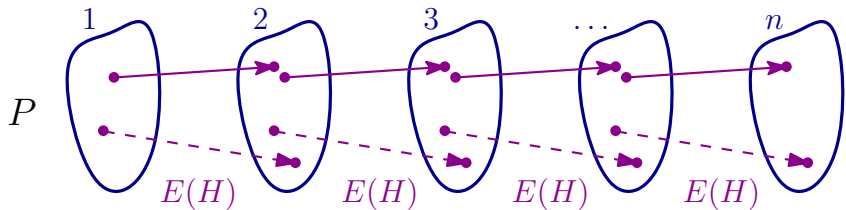
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intermediate words are  $H$ -words



intermediate sets are independent sets