

# Fast FPT-Approximation of Branchwidth

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- Framework for designing FPT 2-approximation algorithms for branchwidth of symmetric submodular functions

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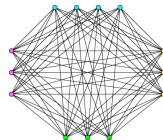
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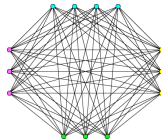
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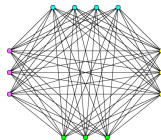
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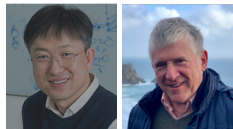
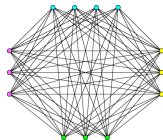
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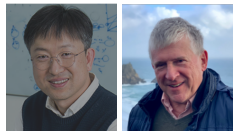
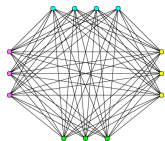
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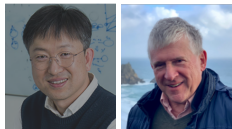
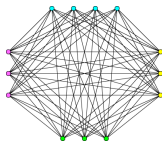
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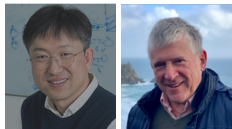
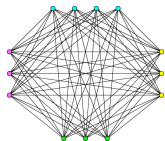
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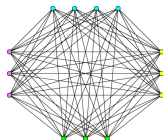
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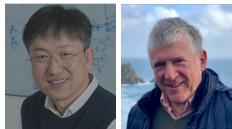
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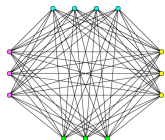
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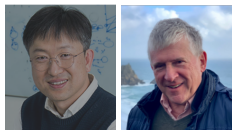
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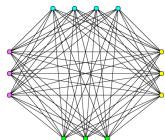
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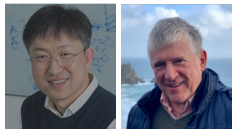
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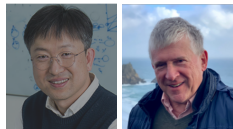
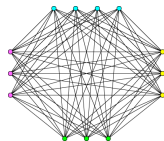
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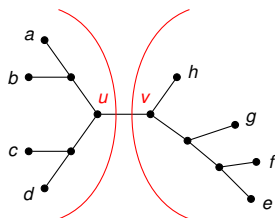
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- Let  $V$  be a set and  $f : 2^V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  a connectivity function:
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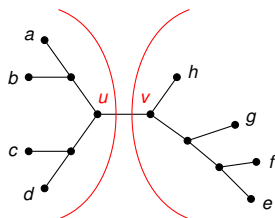
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- Also carving-width, matroid branchwidth, rankwidth in different fields...

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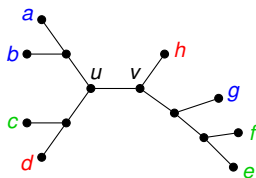
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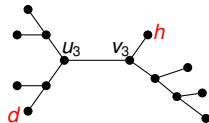
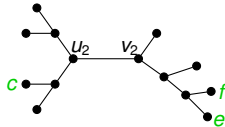
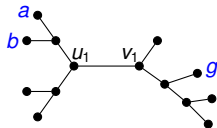
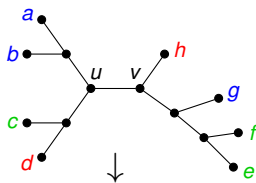
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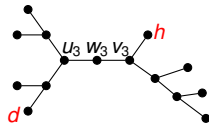
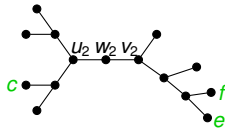
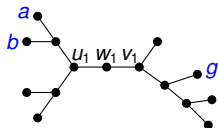
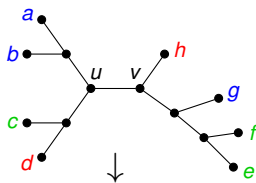
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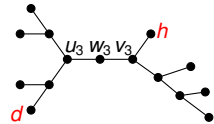
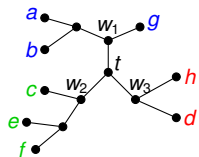
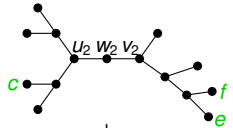
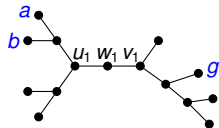
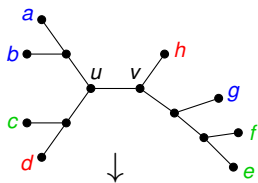
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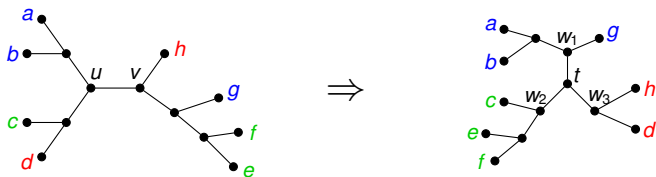
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Example with  $(uv, C_1, C_2, C_3) = (uv, \{a, b, g\}, \{c, e, f\}, \{d, h\})$ :



## Combinatorial result

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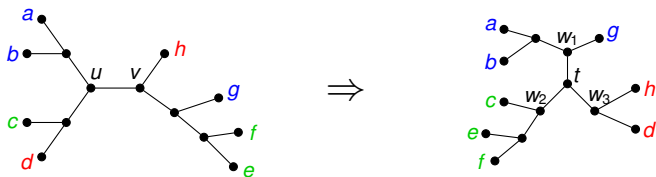
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If there exists a refinement  $(uv, C_1, C_2, C_3)$  that “locally improves”  $T$ , then if the partition  $(C_1, C_2, C_3)$  is selected to optimize certain criteria, the refinement globally improves  $T$ .

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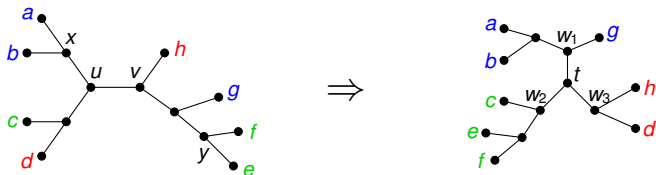
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- Too slow! Goal is linear in  $n$



## Linear-time Algorithm

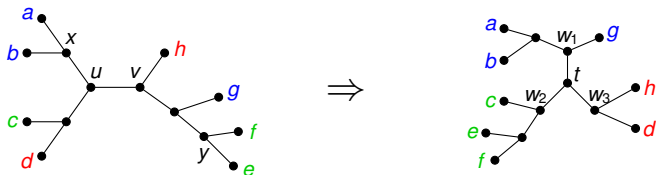
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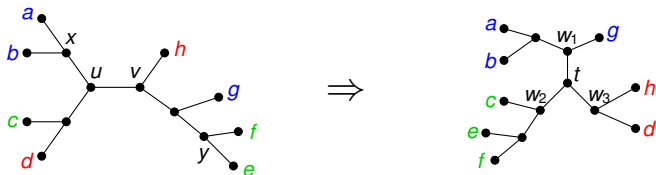
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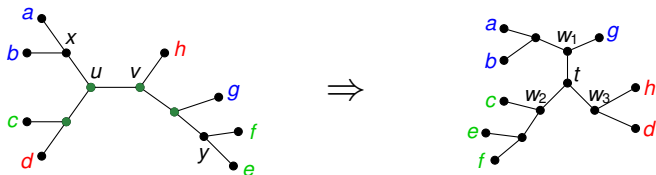
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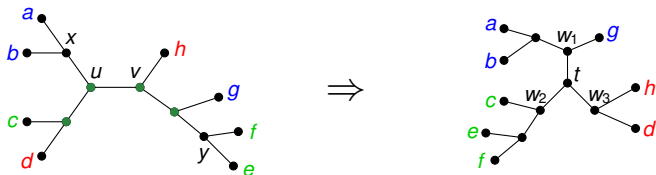
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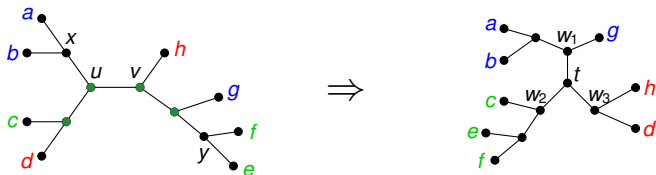
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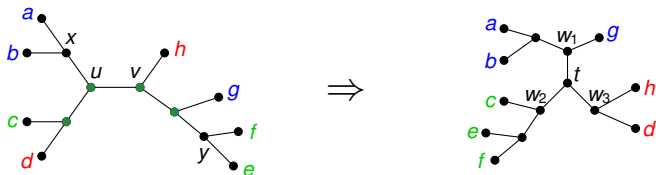
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- Walk over the decomposition and refine whenever seeing edge  $uv$  with  $f(uv) = k$

The end

Thanks for watching!

Paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.03492>

Slides: <https://tuukkakorhonen.com>