## Stability in Graphs with Matroid Constraints

## Fedor V. Fomin, Petr A. Golovach, Tuukka Korhonen, and Saket Saurabh



## UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN

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[Lovász '77]

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  - 1.  $\emptyset \in \mathcal{I}$
  - **2**. if  $X \in \mathcal{I}$  and  $X' \subseteq X$  then  $X' \in \mathcal{I}$
  - 3. if  $X, Y \in \mathcal{I}$  and |X| > |Y|, then  $\exists x \in X \setminus Y$  s.t.  $Y \cup \{x\} \in \mathcal{I}$



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- This work: *M* is either given by an independence oracle or represented by a matrix



• Input:

► Framework (G, M)



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<b>[</b> 1	1	1	0	0	1	0]
1	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	0	0

• Input:

- Framework (G, M)
- ► Integer k



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		01
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  - ► Framework (*G*, *M*)
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- Output: Set  $X \subseteq V$  of size |X| = k that is
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  - Rainbow matching [Drisko '98, Itai Rodeh, Tanimoto '78, ...]
- Transversal matroid
  - Bipartite matching with separation [Manurangsi, Segal-Halevi, Suksompong '23]



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#### Theorem (This work)

When *M* is given by independence oracle, no  $f(k) \cdot n^{o(k)}$  time algorithm (unconditionally)

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#### Theorem (This work)

When *M* is given by independence oracle, no  $f(k) \cdot n^{o(k)}$  time algorithm (unconditionally), even on

- bipartite graphs
- chordal graphs
- claw-free graphs
- AT-free graphs

Setting:

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Theorem (This work)

No polynomial kernel parameterized by k + d, unless NP  $\subseteq$  coNP/poly

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Theorem (This work)
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Proof:

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For every vertex v, exists an optimal solution that intersects N[v]

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#### Lemma

For every vertex v, exists an optimal solution that intersects N[v]

Step 2: Pick a vertex *v* with degree  $\leq d$  and branch

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 $\Rightarrow k^4$  size kernel

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# Thank you!

#### Linear matroids

Recall: No  $f(k) \cdot n^{o(k)}$  algorithm on chordal graphs when *M* given by independence oracle

#### Theorem (This work)

There is a  $2^{\mathcal{O}(k)} n^{\mathcal{O}(1)}$  time algorithm for Independent Stable Set when *G* is chordal and *M* is a linear matroid given by its representation.

(but no polynomial kernel, unless NP  $\subseteq$  coNP/poly)

#### ldea:

• Dynamic programming over tree decomposition with representative sets

In contrast, Independent Stable Set is W[1]-hard when G is bipartite and M is linear