The Stable Set Polytope of "Almost" All Claw Free Graphs

Paolo Ventura IASI-CNR

JOINT WORK WITH: A. Galluccio and C. Gentile



Aussois - 2009

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The Stable Set Problem

Given a graph G = (V, E)

- A stable set S is a subset of V s.t. if $u, v \in S \Rightarrow \{u, v\} \notin E$.
- Given w ∈ Q^V₊, the Stable Set Problem consists in finding a stable set of G of maximum weight.
- The Stable Set Polytope, denoted by STAB(G), is the convex hull of the incidence vectors of the stable sets of G.

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The Stable Set Problem on Claw-Free Graphs

A Claw is the following graph:



- The Stable Set Problem is polynomial time solvable on claw-free graphs
 - \Rightarrow Minty 81
 - \Rightarrow (Tamura and Nakamura 02, Schrijver 03)
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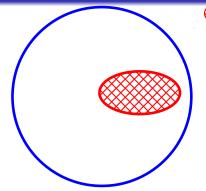


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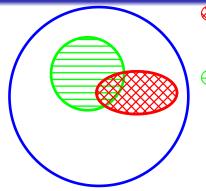
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Connected claw-free graphs with no 1-joins



• $\alpha \leq$ 2, Clique neughborhood ineq.es (Cook '87)

• $\alpha \leq$ 3, Roots characterization (Pecher & Wagler '06)

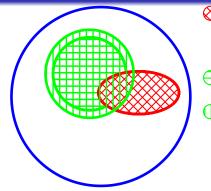


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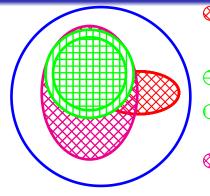
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Line graphs Edmonds ineq.es

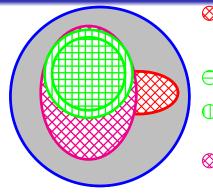


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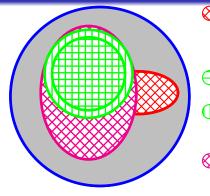
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Fuzzy linear int. strips + Fuzzy XX-strips + Fuzzy antihat strips ? STAB(G) ?



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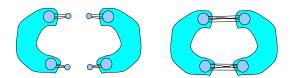
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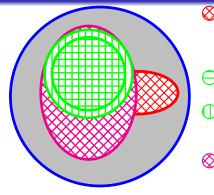
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Strips and strip compositions:





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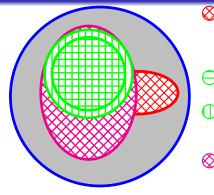
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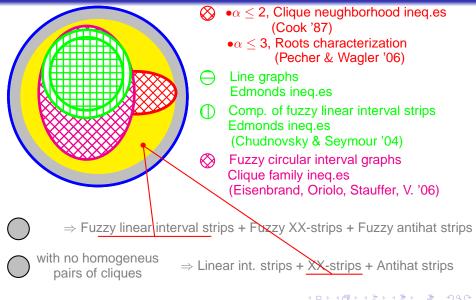
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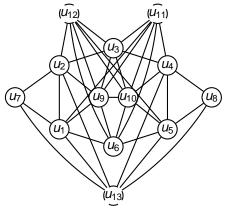
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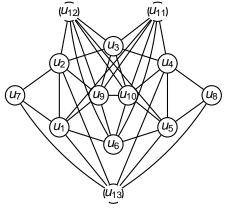
XX strips

An XX-strip is the graph:



XX strips

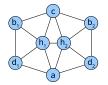
An XX-strip is the graph:



An XX-graph is a composition of fuzzy linear interval strips and XX-strips.

Gears and gear composition

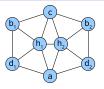
A gear is the graph:



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Gears and gear composition

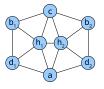
A gear is the graph:



• An edge $\{v_1, v_2\}$ of a given graph $H = (V_H, E_H)$ is said to be simplicial if $K_1 = N(v_1) \setminus \{v_2\}$ and $K_2 = N(v_2) \setminus \{v_1\}$ are two nonempty cliques of H

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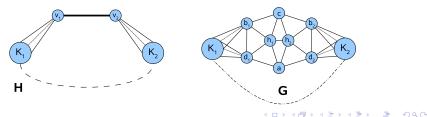
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• The composition of a graph $H = (V_H, E_H)$ and a gear B

along the simplicial edge $\{v_1, v_2\} \in E_H$ is the following geared graph G(H, B, e):



G-extendable and geared inequalities

Let *H* be a graph with a simplicial edge $e = v_1 v_2$.

- An inequality (π, π₀) which is valid for STAB(H) is said to be g-extendable (with respect to e) if π_{ν1} = π_{ν2} = λ > 0 and it is not the inequality x_{ν1} + x_{ν2} ≤ 1.
- Let $B = (V_B, E_B)$ be a gear and (π, π_0) be g-extendable with respect to *e*. Then the inequalities

$$\diamond \quad \sum_{i \in V_H \setminus \{v_1, v_2\}} \pi_i x_i + \lambda \sum_{i \in V_B \setminus \{h_1, h_2\}} x_i + 2\lambda (x_{h_1} + x_{h_2}) \leq \pi_0 + 2\lambda$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} & \sum_{i \in V_{H} \setminus \{v_{1}, v_{2}\}} \pi_{i} x_{i} + \lambda \sum_{i \in V_{B} \setminus A} x_{i} \leq \pi_{0} + \lambda \\ & \text{where} \quad A \in \{\{b_{1}, c\}, \{b_{2}, c\}, \{d_{1}, a\}, \{d_{2}, a\}, \{a, c\}\} \end{array}$$

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$$\text{where } \mathbf{A} \in \{\{\mathbf{b}_{1}, \mathbf{c}\}, \{\mathbf{b}_{2}, \mathbf{c}\}, \{\mathbf{d}_{1}, \mathbf{a}\}, \{\mathbf{d}_{2}, \mathbf{a}\}, \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c}\}\}$$

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G-liftable and g-lifted inequalities

Let H^e be the graph obtained from H by subdividing the simplicial edge e with a new node t.

- An inequality (π, π₀) which is valid for STAB(H^e) is said to be g-liftable (with respect to e) if π_{v1} = π_{v2} = π_t = λ > 0.
- Let $B = (V_B, E_B)$ be a gear and (π, π_0) be g-liftable with respect to *e*. Then the inequalities

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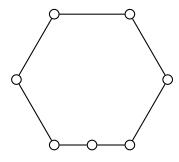
The stable set polytope of a geared graph

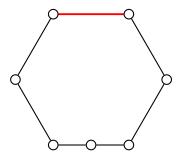
Theorem Let $G = (H, B_Y, e)$ be a geared graph. Then the stable set polytope STAB(G) is described by the following linear inequalities:

- clique-inequalities,
- (lifted) 5-wheel inequalities,
- geared inequalities associated with g-extendable facet defining inequalities of *STAB*(*H*),
- g-lifted inequalities associated with g-liftable facet defining inequalities of STAB(H^e),

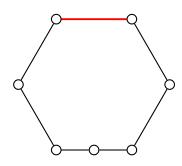
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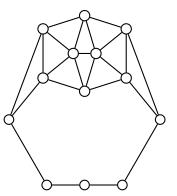
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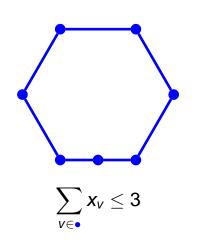


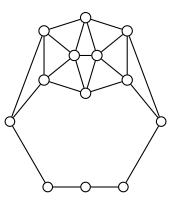


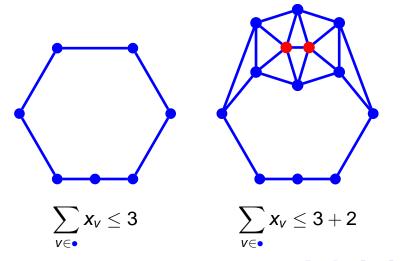
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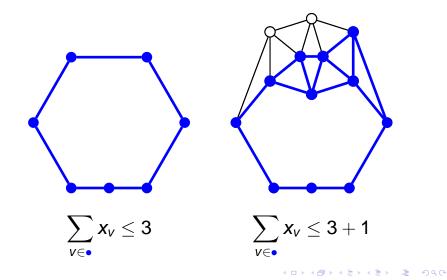


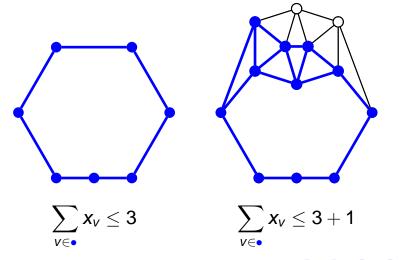






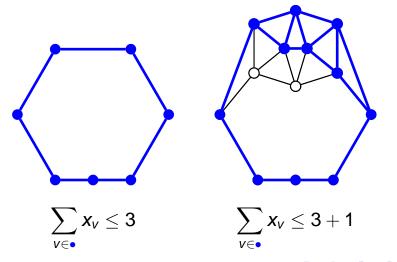
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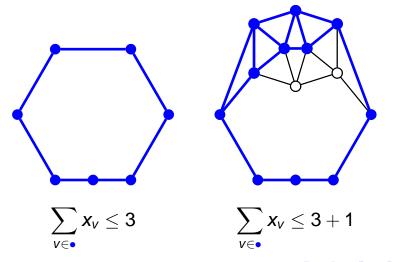
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Geared inequalities



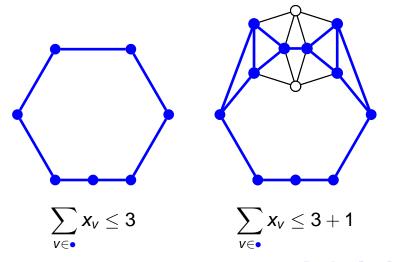
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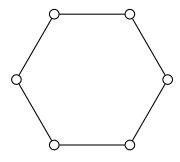


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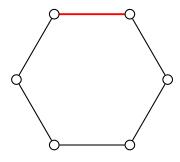
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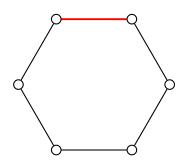
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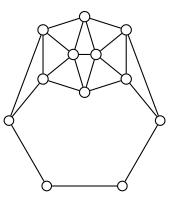


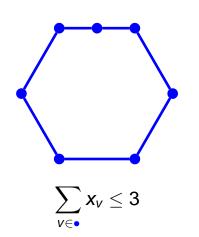
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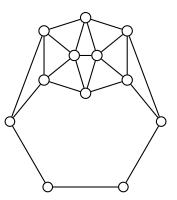


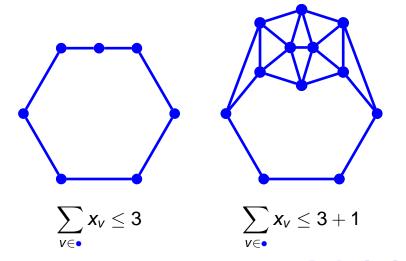
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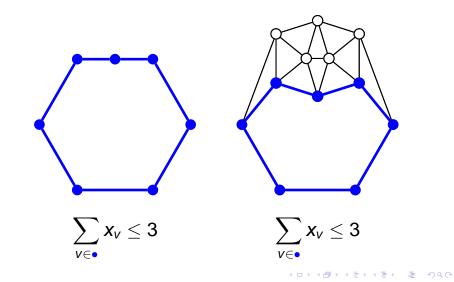


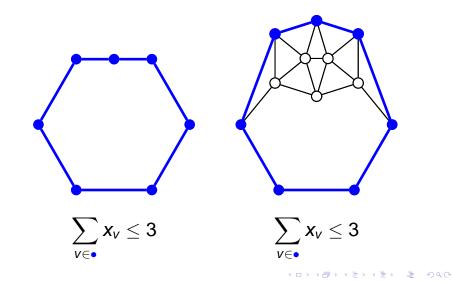


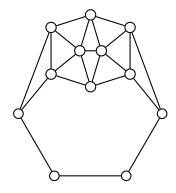




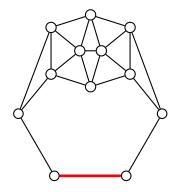
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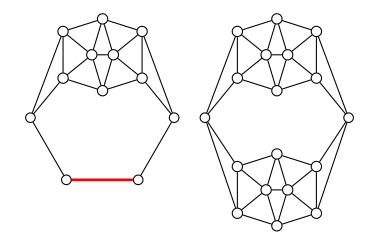


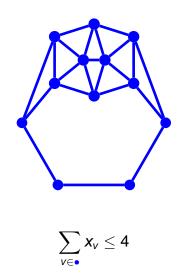


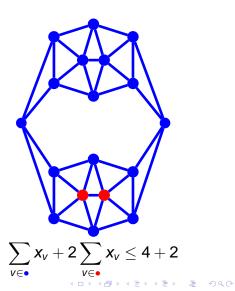
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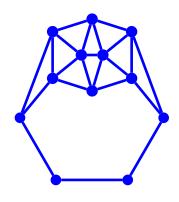


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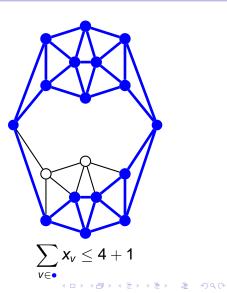


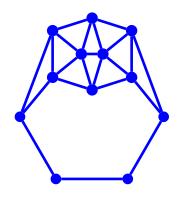




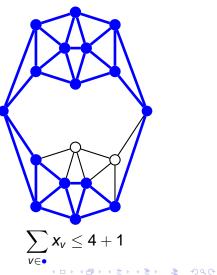


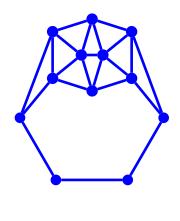




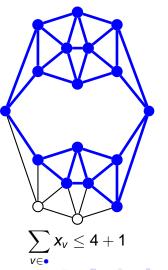




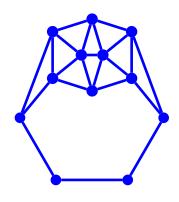




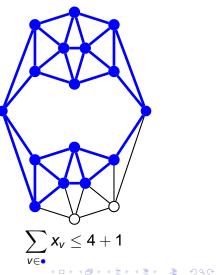


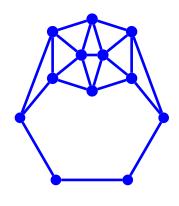


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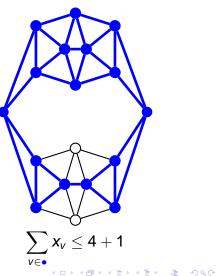


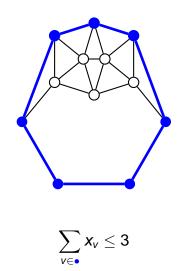


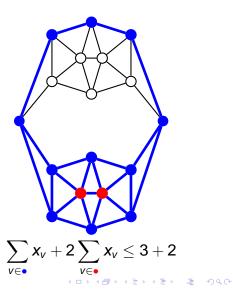


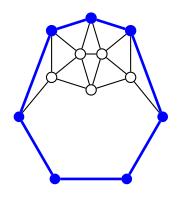




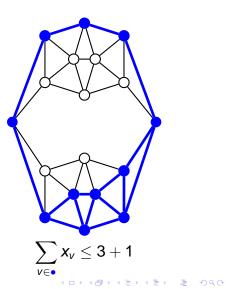


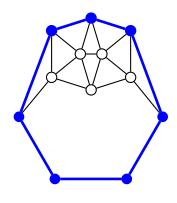




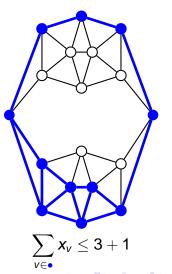




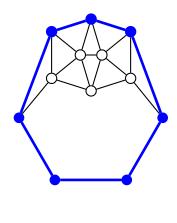




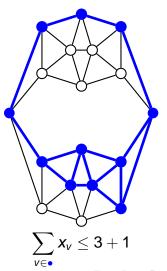




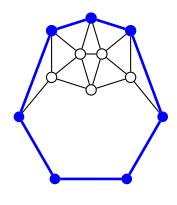
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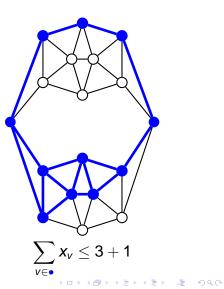


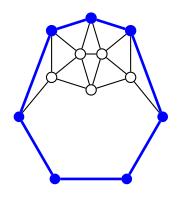


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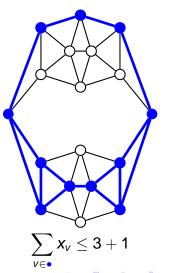


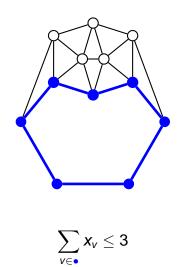


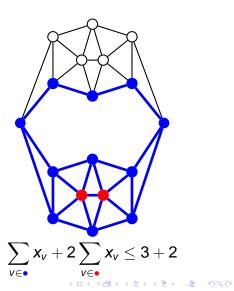


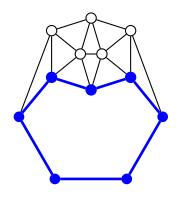




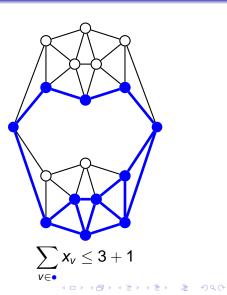


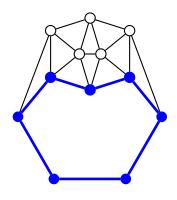




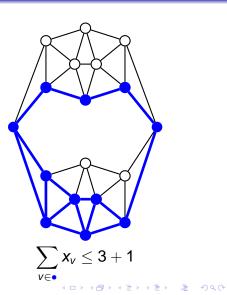


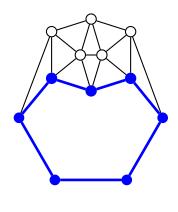




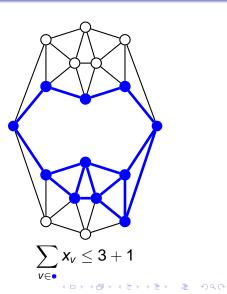


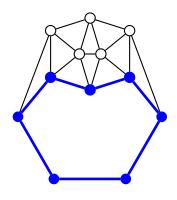




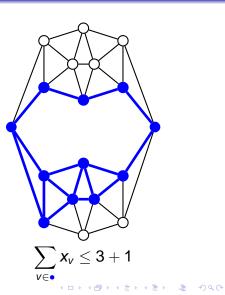


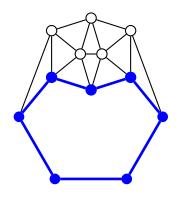




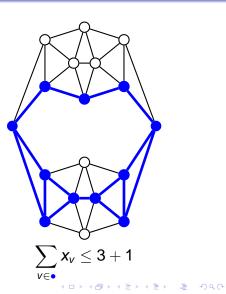


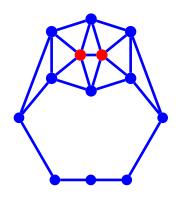




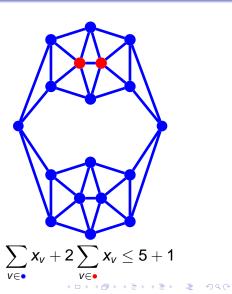


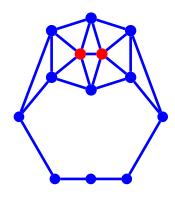




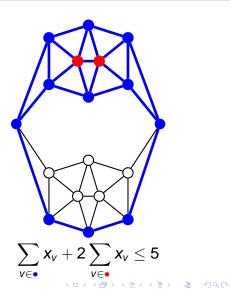


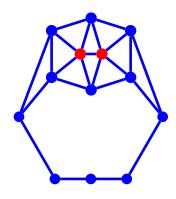




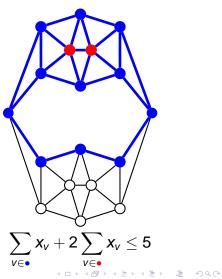


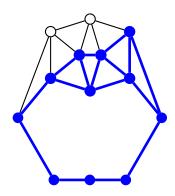




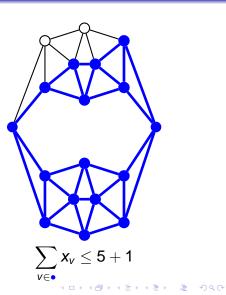


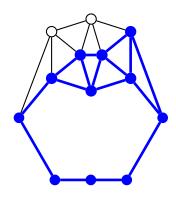




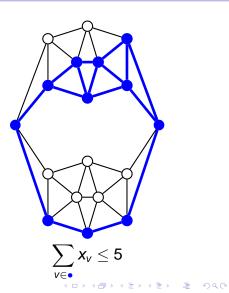


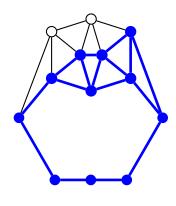




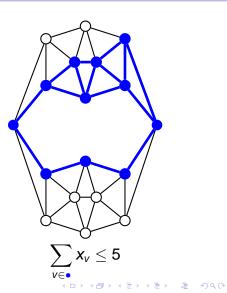


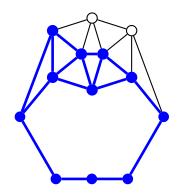




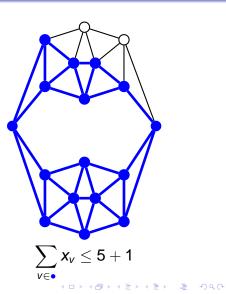


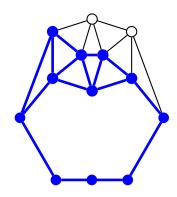




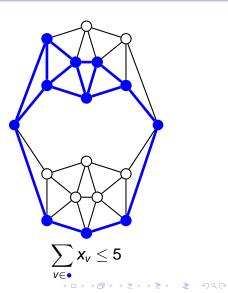


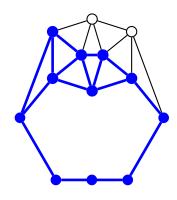




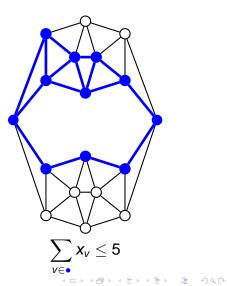


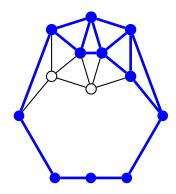




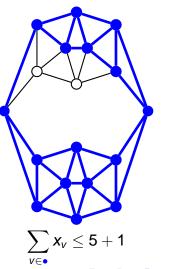




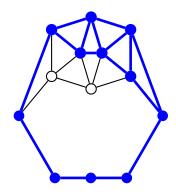




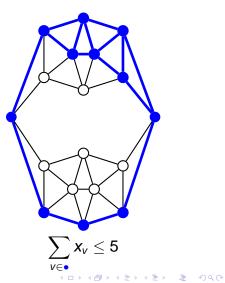


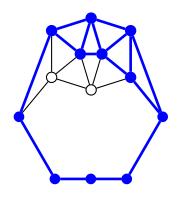


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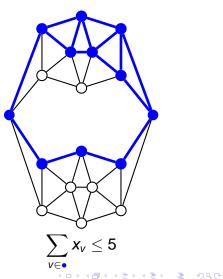


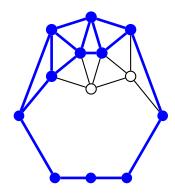




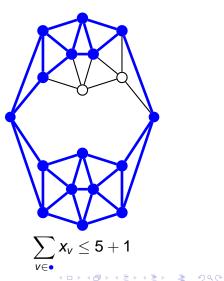


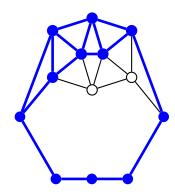




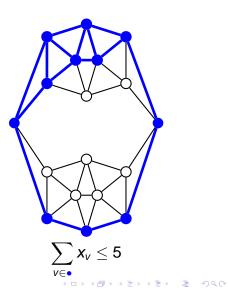


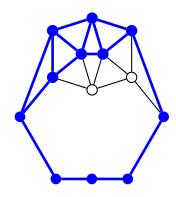




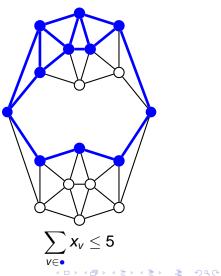


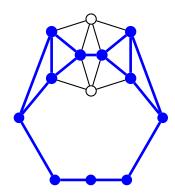




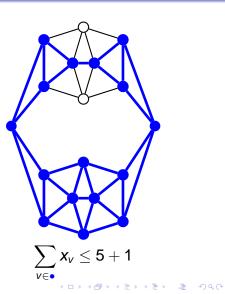


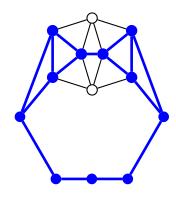




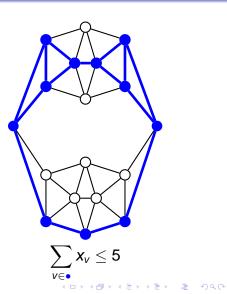


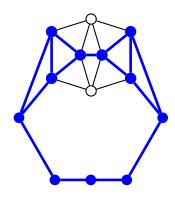




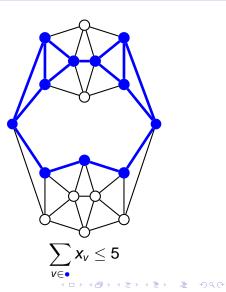












\mathcal{G}_H graphs

Given a graph *H*, define E_H^* as the set of its simplicial edges, and let a g-operation on $e \in E_H^*$ be either a gear composition or an edge subdivision applied on e. A graph *G* belongs to \mathcal{G}_H if and only if

- either G = H,
- or G = (L, B, e), where L ∈ G_H, B is a gear, and e ∈ E^{*}_H ∩ E_L, i.e., e is a simplicial edge of H on which no g-operations has been applied,

• or $G = L^e$, where $L \in \mathcal{G}_H$ and $e \in E_H^* \cap E_L$.

G-perfect graphs

A facet defining inequality $(\gamma, \gamma_0) \in \mathcal{G}$ if and only if it is (the sequential lifting of)

- either a rank inequality,
- or a 5-wheel inequality,
- or a geared or a g-lifted inequality associated with an inequality in *G*.

A graph G is \mathcal{G} -perfect if and only if STAB(G) can be described by inequalities in \mathcal{G} }.

Theorem. Let *H* be a graph and E_H^* the set of its simplicial edges. If *H* and H^F are \mathcal{G} -perfect for any $F \subseteq E_H^*$, then every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_H$ is \mathcal{G} -perfect.

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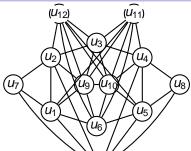
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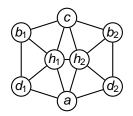
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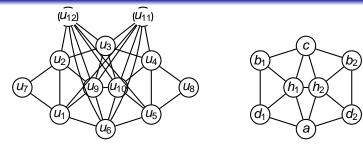
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• u_{13} can be used a separately by a proper linear strip

- u₁₁ and u₁₂ produce only sequential lifting of geared or g-lifted inequalities
 (+ two new g-lifted inequalities that are isomorphic to H^e)
- XX-strip composition and gear composition are equivalent (provided that the simplicial edge $\{v_1, v_2\}$ is such that $N(K_1 \cap K_2) \subseteq N(K_1) \cup N(K_2)$)

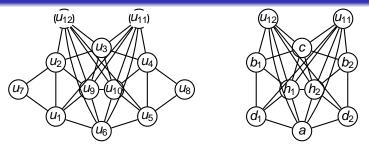


- u₁₃ can be added separately by a proper linear strip
- u₁₁ and u₁₂ produce only sequential lifting of geared or g-lifted inequalities

 (+ two new g-lifted inequalities that are isomorphic to H^e)

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 XX-strip composition and gear composition are equivalent (provided that the simplicial edge {v₁, v₂} is such that N(K₁ ∩ K₂) ⊆ N(K₁) ∪ N(K₂))

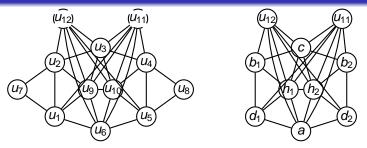


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- *u*₁₃ can be added separately by a proper linear strip
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 XX-strip composition and gear composition are equivalent (provided that the simplicial edge {v₁, v₂} is such that N(K₁ ∩ K₂) ⊆ N(K₁) ∪ N(K₂)) Theorem. XX-graphs are \mathcal{G} -perfect.