

# Precoloring co-Meyniel graphs

Vincent Jost, Benjamin Lévêque, Frédéric Maffray

{vincent.jost, benjamin.leveque, frederic.maffray}@imag.fr

Graphs & Combinatorial Optimization group

Laboratoire Leibniz-IMAG, Grenoble

# *Coloring the vertices of a graph*

# *Coloring the vertices of a graph*

- One color is given to each vertex,  
Any two adjacent vertices receive distinct colors

# *Coloring the vertices of a graph*

- One color is given to each vertex,  
Any two adjacent vertices receive distinct colors
- Optimal coloring:  $\chi(G)$

# *Coloring the vertices of a graph*

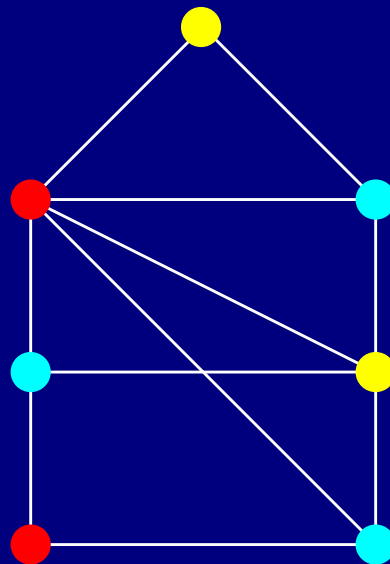
- One color is given to each vertex,  
Any two adjacent vertices receive distinct colors
- Optimal coloring:  $\chi(G)$
- Applications :  
Timetables, frequency assignment, ...

# Coloring the vertices of a graph

- One color is given to each vertex,  
Any two adjacent vertices receive distinct colors
- Optimal coloring:  $\chi(G)$
- Applications :  
Timetables, frequency assignment, ...
- *NP*-complete problem :  $\chi(G) \leq k$  for  $k \geq 3$  ?

# Coloring the vertices of a graph

- One color is given to each vertex,  
Any two adjacent vertices receive distinct colors
- Optimal coloring:  $\chi(G)$
- Applications :  
Timetables, frequency assignment, ...
- *NP*-complete problem :  $\chi(G) \leq k$  for  $k \geq 3$  ?



# *Perfect graphs*



# *Perfect graphs*

- Claude Berge (1960)  
Every induced subgraph  $H$  of  $G$  must satisfy  $\chi(H) = \omega(H)$

# Perfect graphs

- Claude Berge (1960)  
Every induced subgraph  $H$  of  $G$  must satisfy  $\chi(H) = \omega(H)$
- Grötschel, Lovász, Schrijver (1984)  
Polynomial-time algorithm to color perfect graphs  
Using Khachiyan's ellipsoid method

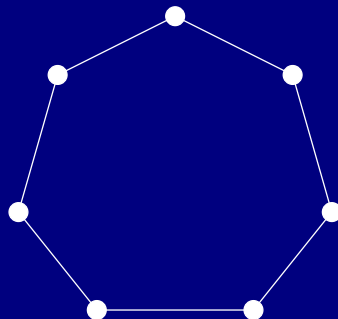
# Perfect graphs

- Claude Berge (1960)  
Every induced subgraph  $H$  of  $G$  must satisfy  $\chi(H) = \omega(H)$
- Grötschel, Lovász, Schrijver (1984)  
Polynomial-time algorithm to color perfect graphs  
Using Khachiyan's ellipsoid method
- Chudnovsky, Robertson, Seymour, Thomas (2002)  
Strong Perfect Graph Conjecture (Berge - 1960)  
 $G$  is perfect iff it contains no odd hole and no odd antihole

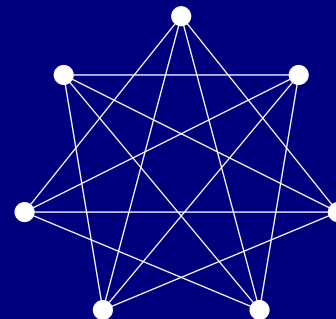
# Perfect graphs

- Claude Berge (1960)  
Every induced subgraph  $H$  of  $G$  must satisfy  $\chi(H) = \omega(H)$
- Grötschel, Lovász, Schrijver (1984)  
Polynomial-time algorithm to color perfect graphs  
Using Khachiyan's ellipsoid method
- Chudnovsky, Robertson, Seymour, Thomas (2002)  
Strong Perfect Graph Conjecture (Berge - 1960)  
 $G$  is perfect iff it contains no odd hole and no odd antihole

Odd hole



Odd antihole



# *The Precoloring Problem*

# *The Precoloring Problem*

- Some vertices are already colored

# The Precoloring Problem

- Some vertices are already colored
- Precoloring Extension (PrExt) :  $\chi_{PrExt}(G, Q)$

# The Precoloring Problem

- Some vertices are already colored
- Precoloring Extension (PrExt) :  $\chi_{PrExt}(G, \mathcal{Q})$
- More formally:

**Input :** Graph  $G$ , integer  $k$ , precoloring  $\mathcal{Q}$  of  $G$  using colors from  $\{1, \dots, k\}$ .

**Question :** Is there a  $k$ -coloring of  $G$  that extends  $\mathcal{Q}$  ?



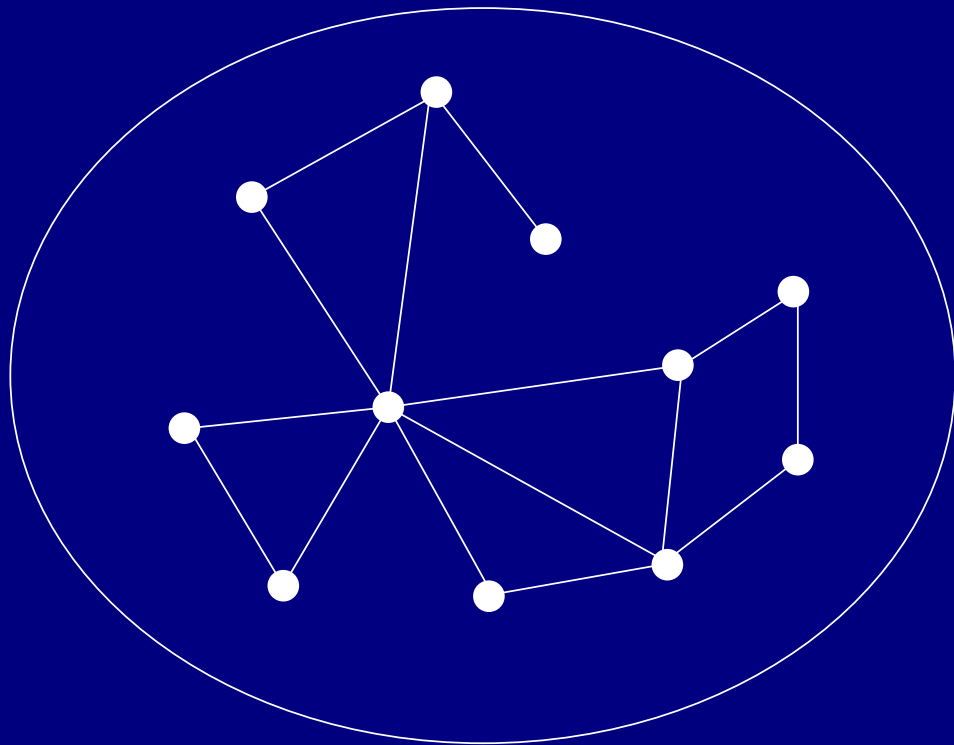
# The Precoloring Problem

- Some vertices are already colored
- Precoloring Extension (PrExt) :  $\chi_{PrExt}(G, \mathcal{Q})$
- More formally:

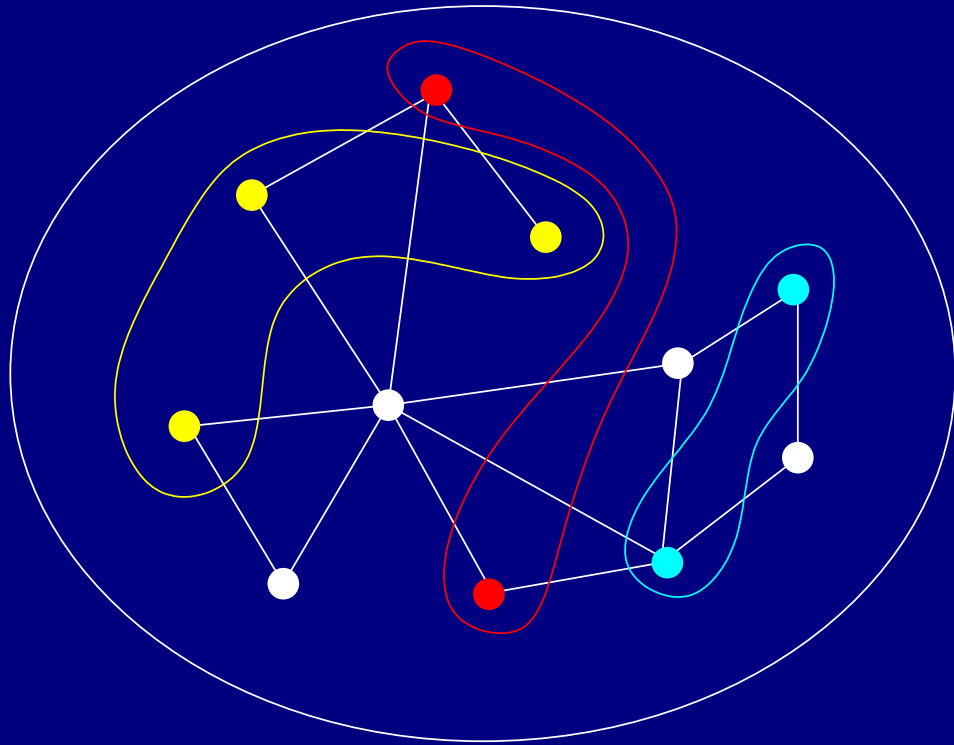
**Input :** Graph  $G$ , integer  $k$ , precoloring  $\mathcal{Q}$  of  $G$  using colors from  $\{1, \dots, k\}$ .

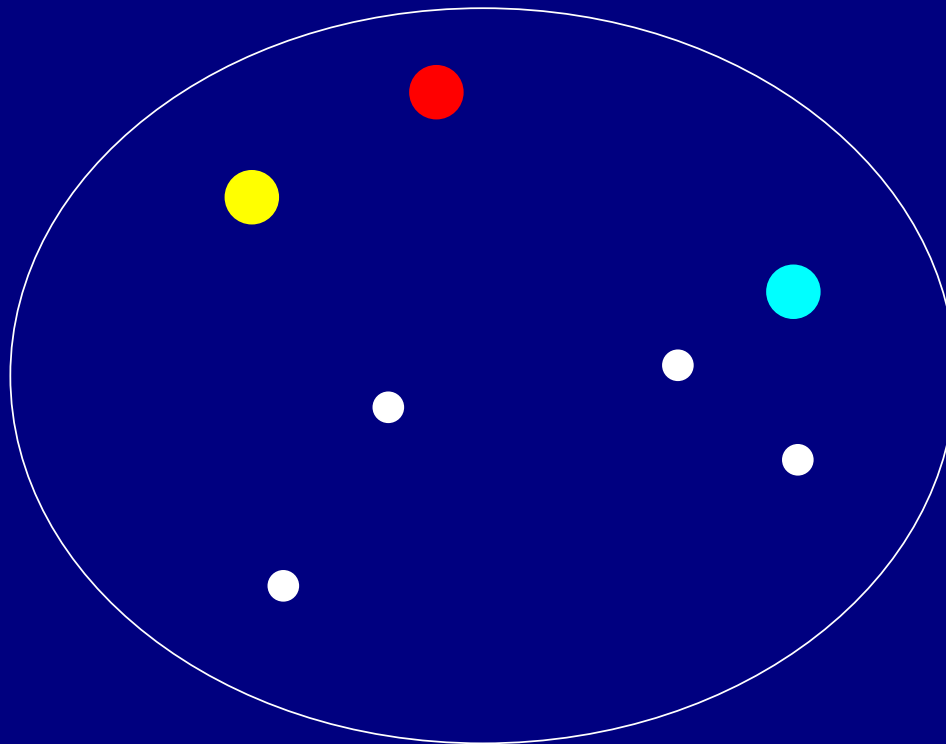
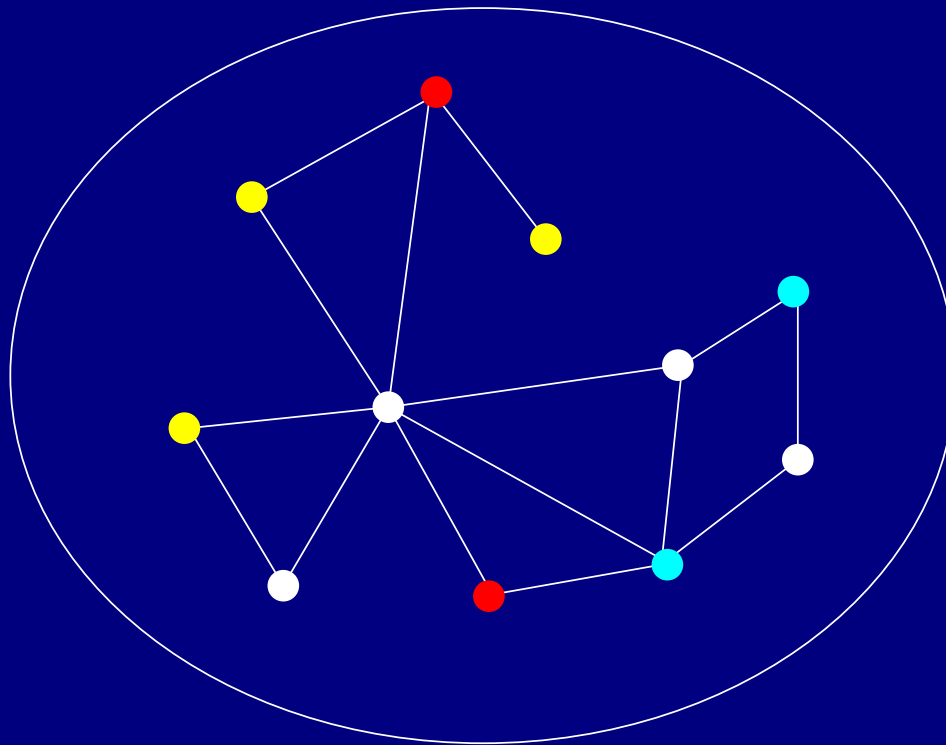
**Question :** Is there a  $k$ -coloring of  $G$  that extends  $\mathcal{Q}$  ?

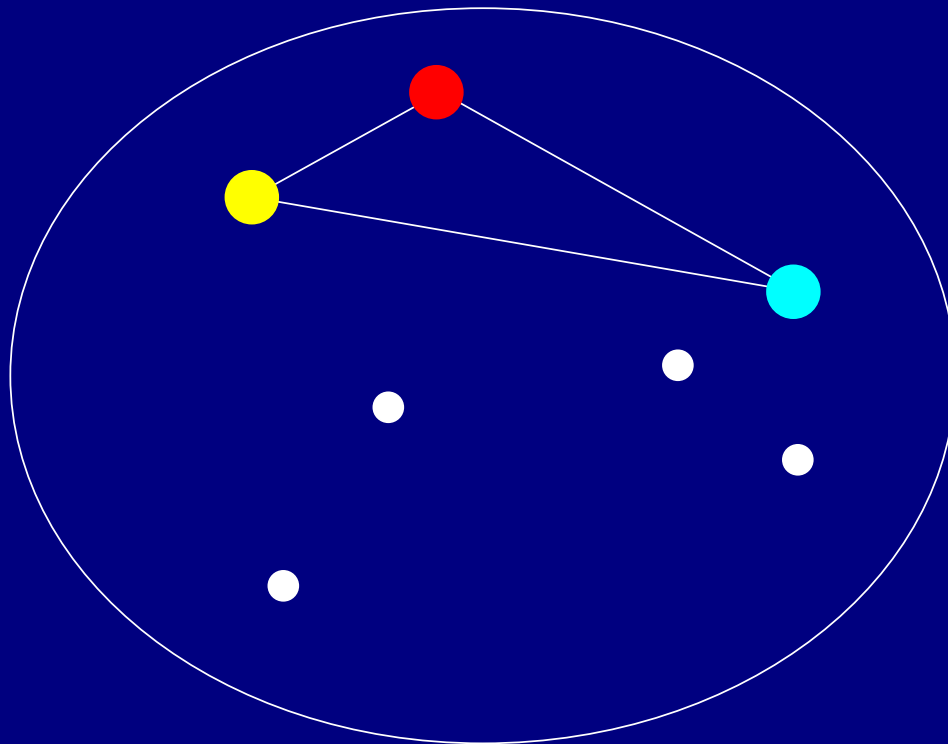
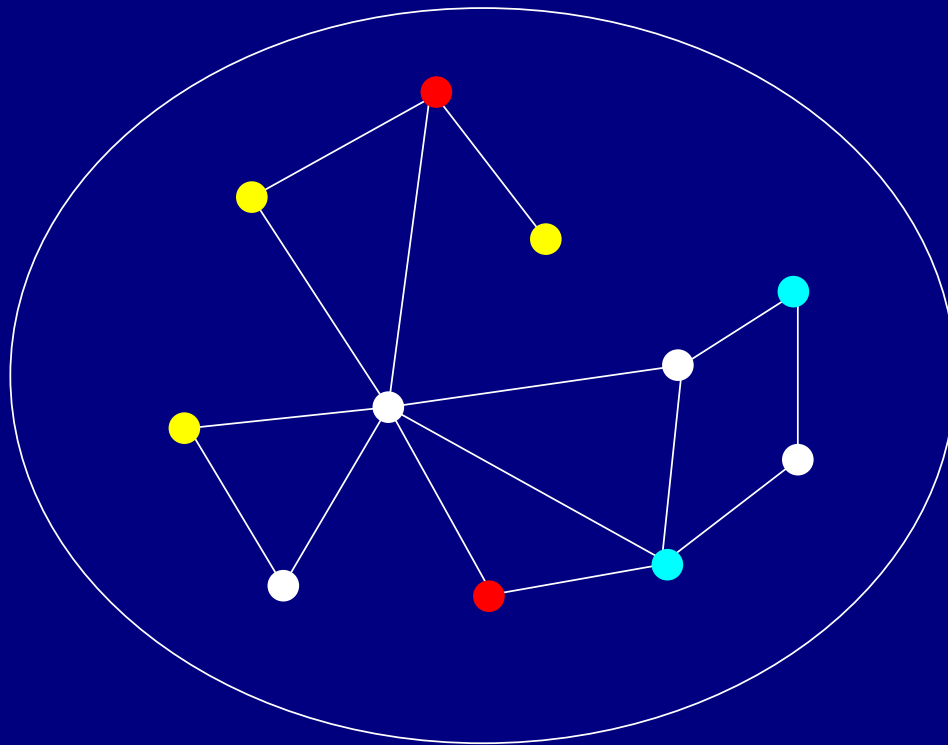
- $NP$ -complete on bipartite graphs, interval graphs, permutation graphs.

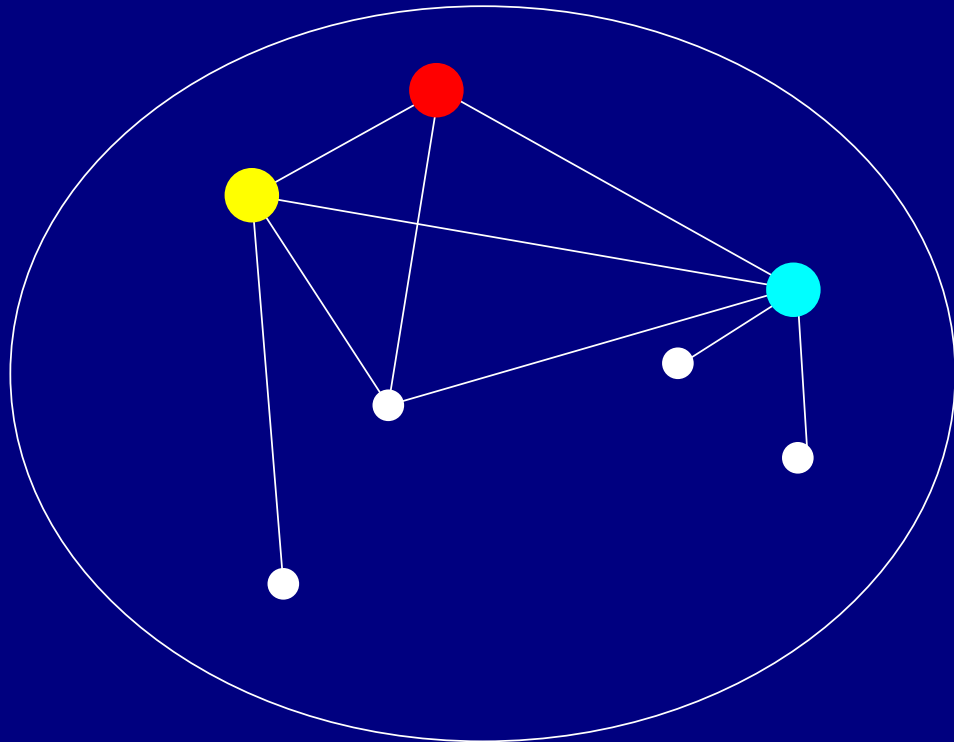
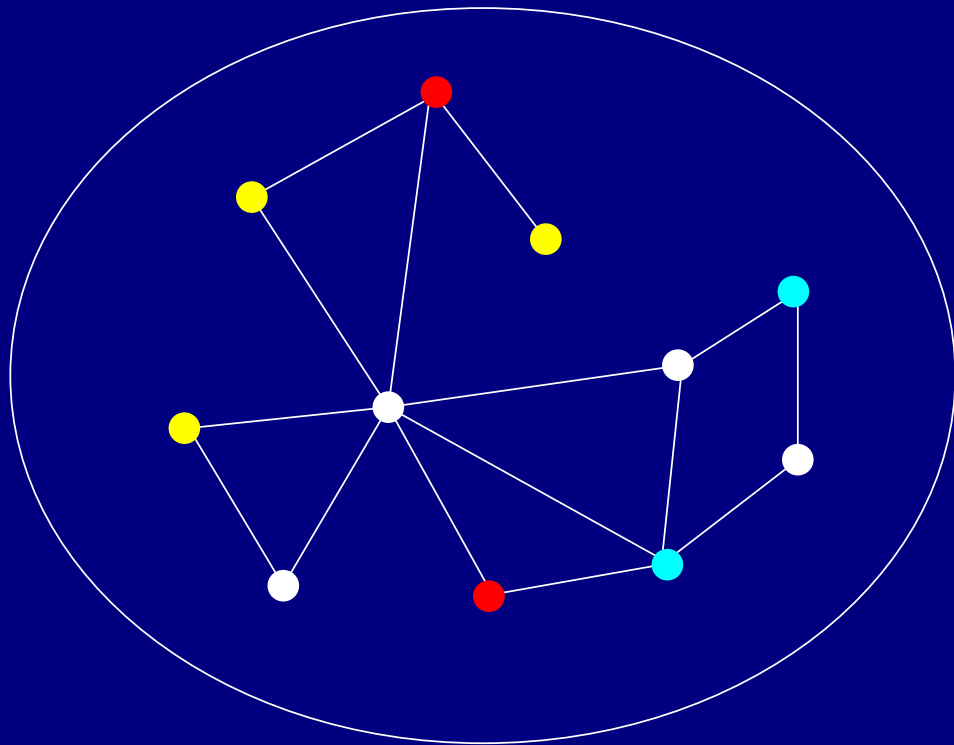


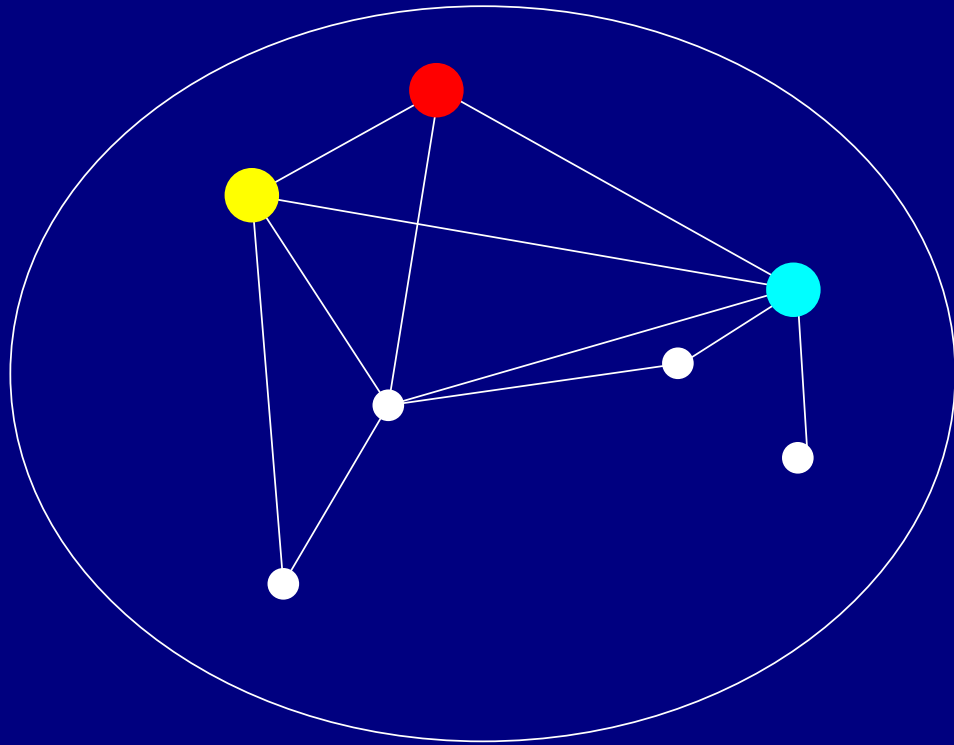
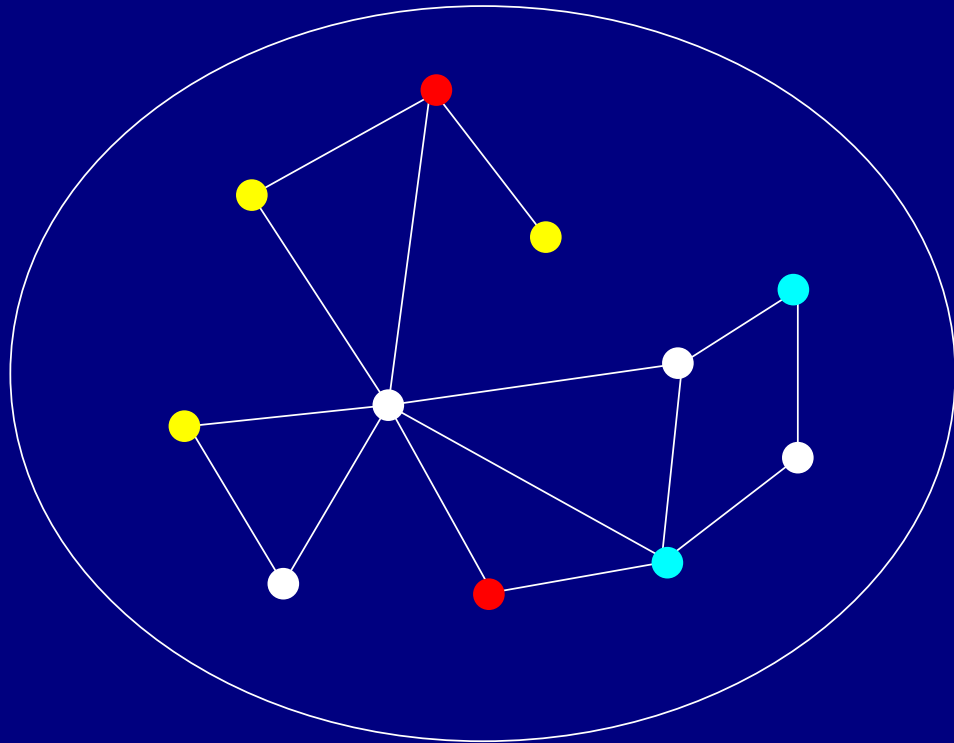




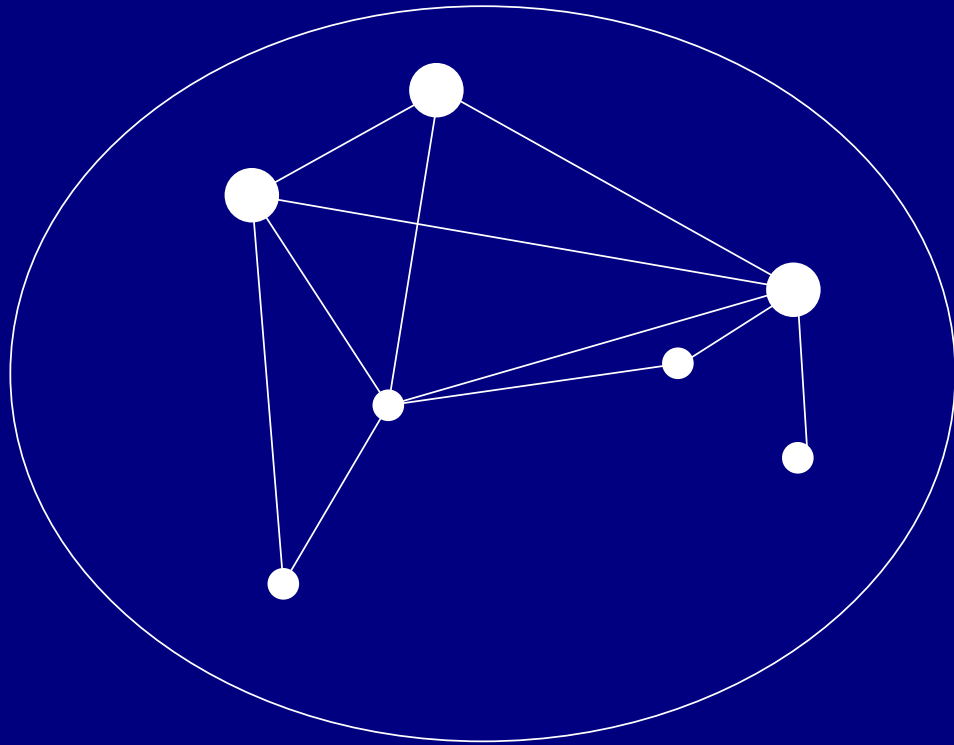
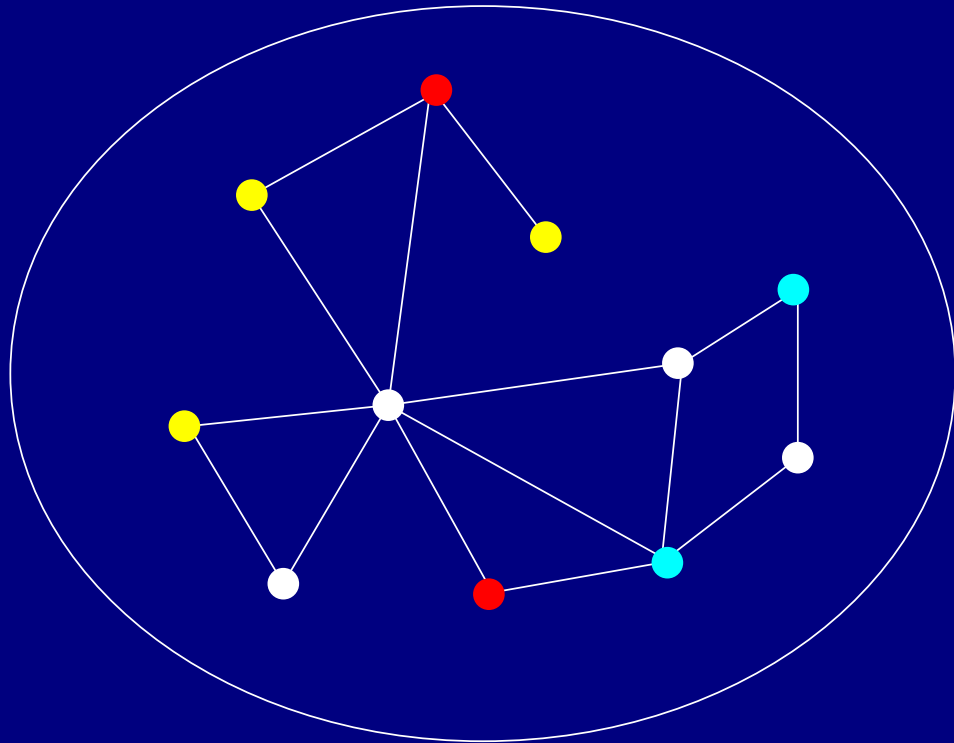












# Contraction

- Contracted graph  $G/\mathcal{Q}$

# Contraction

- Contracted graph  $G/Q$
- 1-to-1 correspondence between colorings of  $G$  that extend  $Q$  and colorings of  $G/Q$ .

# Contraction

- Contracted graph  $G/\mathcal{Q}$
- 1-to-1 correspondence between colorings of  $G$  that extend  $\mathcal{Q}$  and colorings of  $G/\mathcal{Q}$ .
- $\chi_{PrExt}(G, \mathcal{Q}) = \chi(G/\mathcal{Q})$

# Contraction

- Contracted graph  $G/Q$
- 1-to-1 correspondence between colorings of  $G$  that extend  $Q$  and colorings of  $G/Q$ .
- $\chi_{PrExt}(G, Q) = \chi(G/Q)$
- Hujter and Tuza (1996)  
PrExt-perfect graphs: Graph  $G$  such that  $G/Q$  is perfect for every precoloring  $Q$

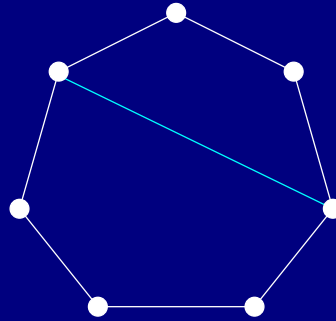
# Contraction

- Contracted graph  $G/Q$
- 1-to-1 correspondence between colorings of  $G$  that extend  $Q$  and colorings of  $G/Q$ .
- $\chi_{PrExt}(G, Q) = \chi(G/Q)$
- Hujter and Tuza (1996)  
PrExt-perfect graphs: Graph  $G$  such that  $G/Q$  is perfect for every precoloring  $Q$

Which are the PrExt-perfect graphs?

- **Meyniel** Graphs  
Every odd cycle has at least two chords

- **Meyniel** Graphs  
Every odd cycle has at least two chords

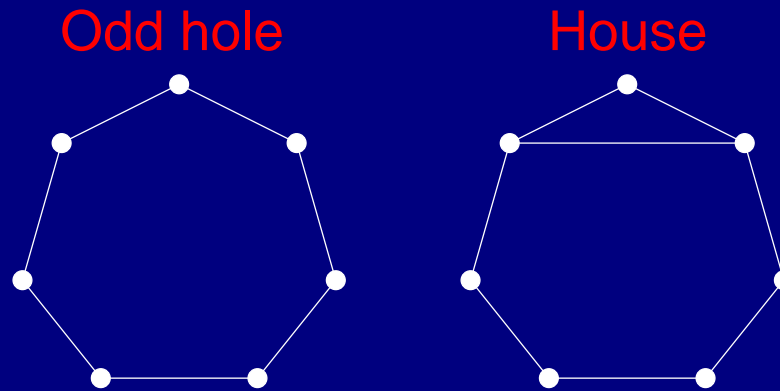




- **Meyniel** Graphs

Every odd cycle has at least two chords

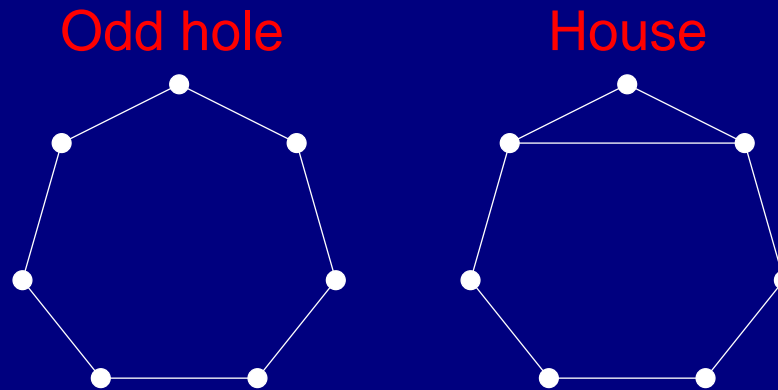
$\iff$  contains no odd hole and no house



- **Meyniel** Graphs

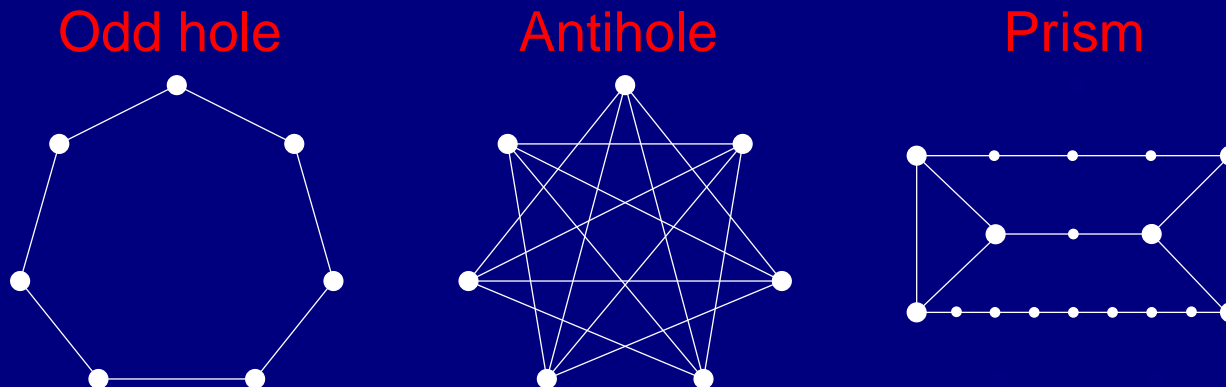
Every odd cycle has at least two chords

$\iff$  contains no odd hole and no house



- **Artemis** Graphs

Contain no odd hole, no antihole (odd or even), and no prism



# *Complementary point of view*

# *Complementary point of view*

- Coloring  $\rightsquigarrow$  co-coloring (partition into cliques)

# *Complementary point of view*

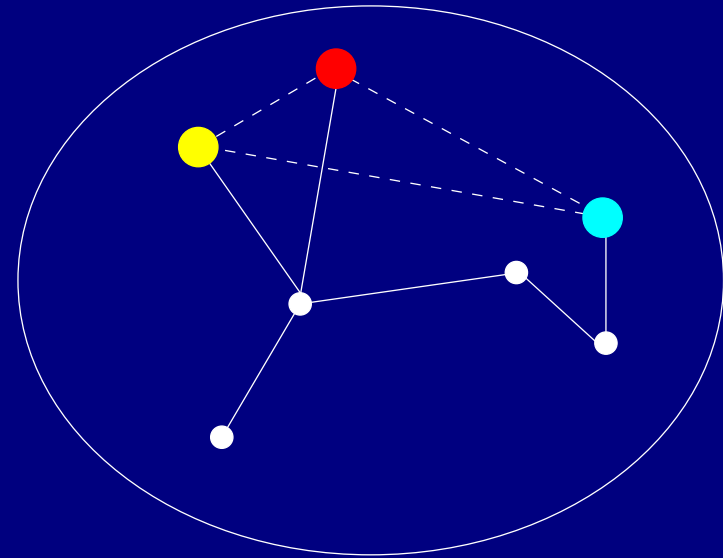
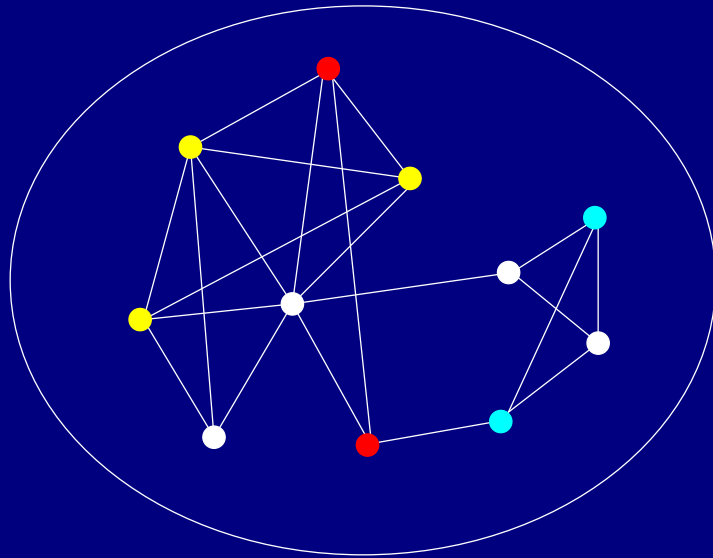
- Coloring  $\rightsquigarrow$  co-coloring (partition into cliques)
- Pre-co-coloring : collection of disjoint cliques  $\mathcal{Q}$

# *Complementary point of view*

- Coloring  $\rightsquigarrow$  co-coloring (partition into cliques)
- Pre-co-coloring : collection of disjoint cliques  $\mathcal{Q}$
- Co-contraction :  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$

# Complementary point of view

- Coloring  $\rightsquigarrow$  co-coloring (partition into cliques)
- Pre-co-coloring : collection of disjoint cliques  $\mathcal{Q}$
- Co-contraction :  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$



# *Results*



# Results

## Theorem 1

$G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  is perfect for every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q} \iff G$  is Meyniel

# Results

## Theorem 1

$G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  is perfect for every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q} \iff G$  is Meyniel

## Theorem 2

$G$  is Meyniel  $\implies G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  is Artemis for every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$

# Results

## Theorem 1

$G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  is perfect for every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q} \iff G$  is Meyniel

## Theorem 2

$G$  is Meyniel  $\implies G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  is Artemis for every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$

## Consequences

PrExt-perfect = co-Meyniel

Pre-coloring Extension is polynomial on co-Meyniel graphs

# Results

## Theorem 1

$G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  is perfect for every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q} \iff G$  is Meyniel

## Theorem 2

$G$  is Meyniel  $\implies G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  is Artemis for every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$

## Consequences

PrExt-perfect = co-Meyniel

Pre-coloring Extension is polynomial on co-Meyniel graphs

## Generalization of known results

Split graphs, cographs (=  $P_4$ -free graphs),  $P_5$ -free bipartite graphs, complements of bipartite graphs [Hujter, Tuza]

Co-Meyniel graphs with all pre-coloring classes of size 1 [Hertz]

$\forall Q, G^Q \text{ perfect} \implies G \text{ Meyniel}$

$\forall Q, G^Q \text{ perfect} \implies G \text{ Meyniel}$

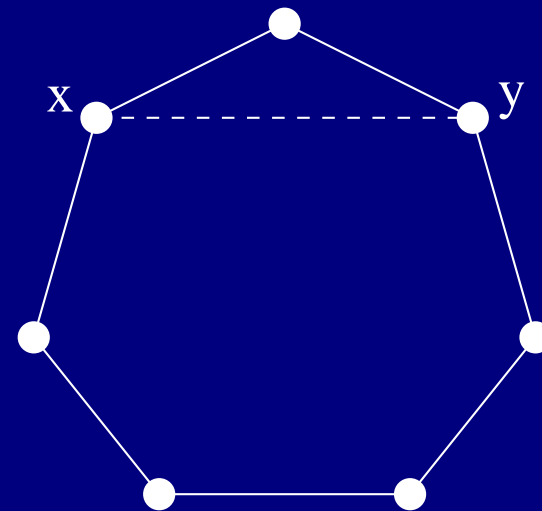
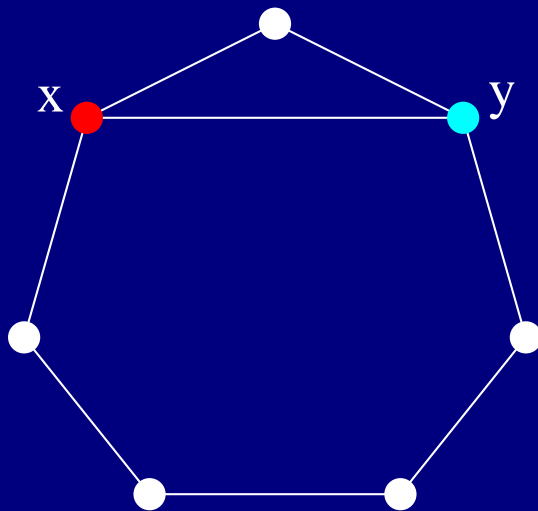
- $G$  contains an odd hole  
 $\implies G^\emptyset$  contains an odd hole

$\forall Q, G^Q \text{ perfect} \implies G \text{ Meyniel}$

- $G$  contains an odd hole  
 $\implies G^\emptyset$  contains an odd hole
- $G$  contains a house with chord  $xy$   
 $\implies G^{\{\{x\},\{y\}\}}$  contains an odd hole

# $\forall Q, G^Q$ perfect $\implies G$ Meyniel

- $G$  contains an odd hole  
 $\implies G^\emptyset$  contains an odd hole
- $G$  contains a house with chord  $xy$   
 $\implies G^{\{\{x\},\{y\}\}}$  contains an odd hole





*G Meyniel*  $\implies \dots$

*G Meyniel*  $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

# *G Meyniel* $\implies \dots$

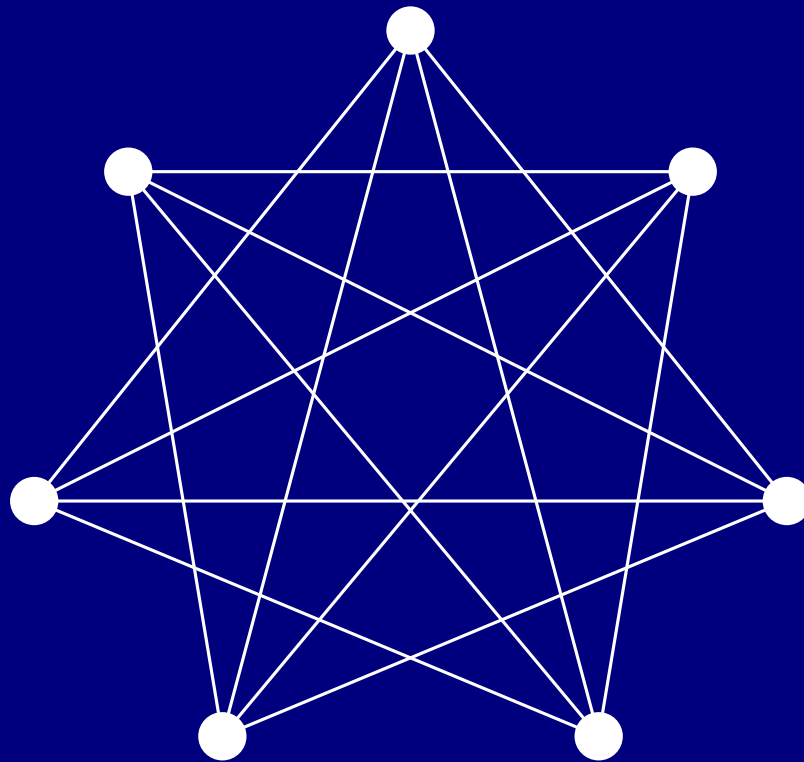
For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$

# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

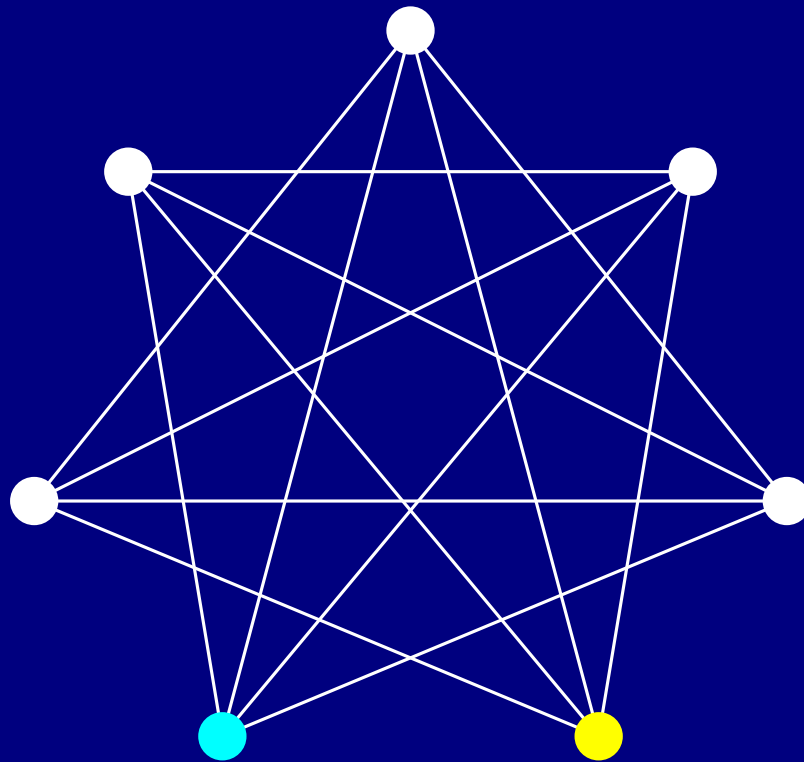
- no antihole  $\geq 6$



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

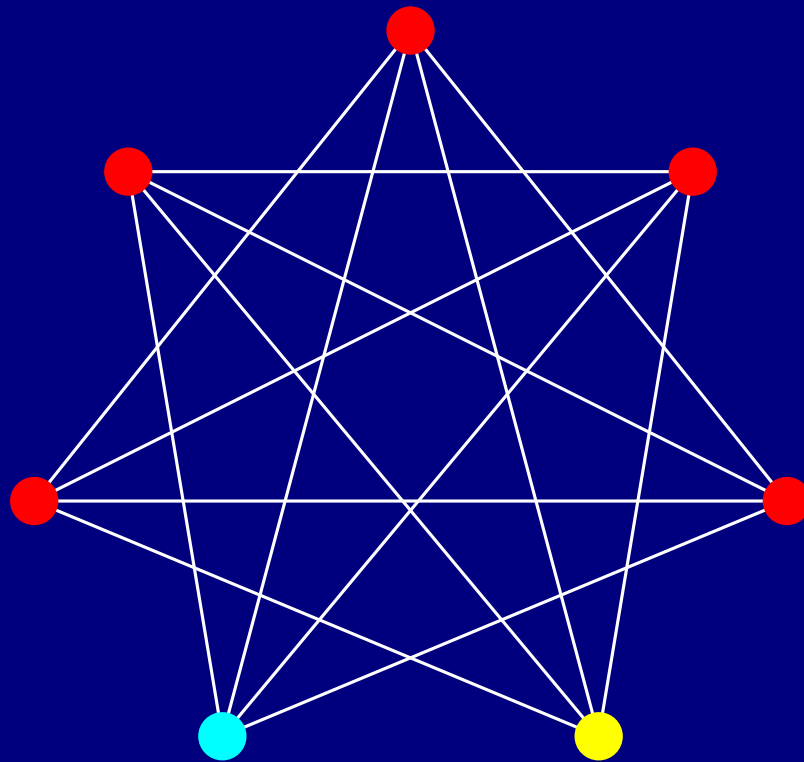
- no antihole  $\geq 6$



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

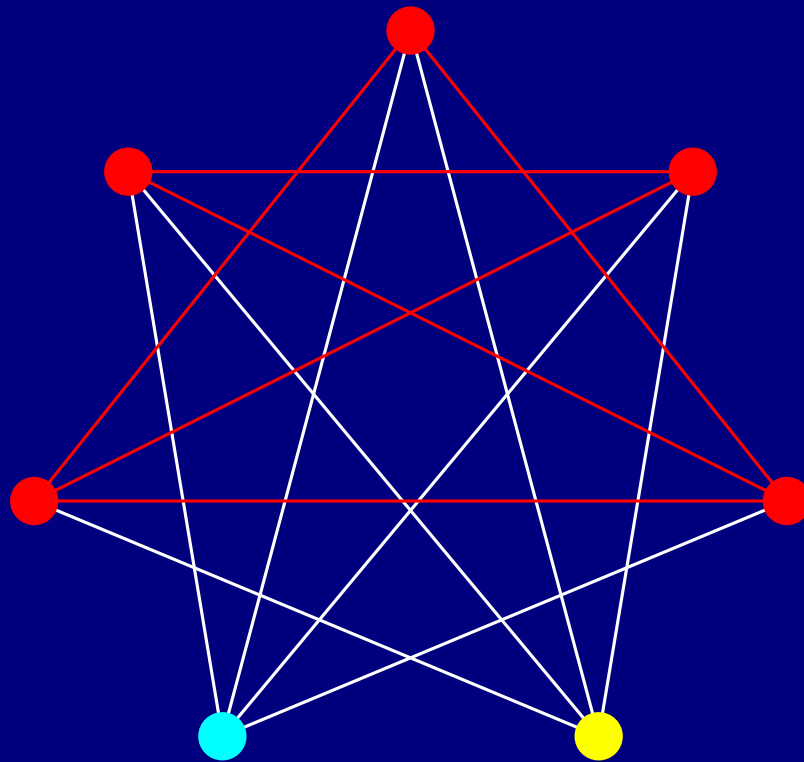
- no antihole  $\geq 6$



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

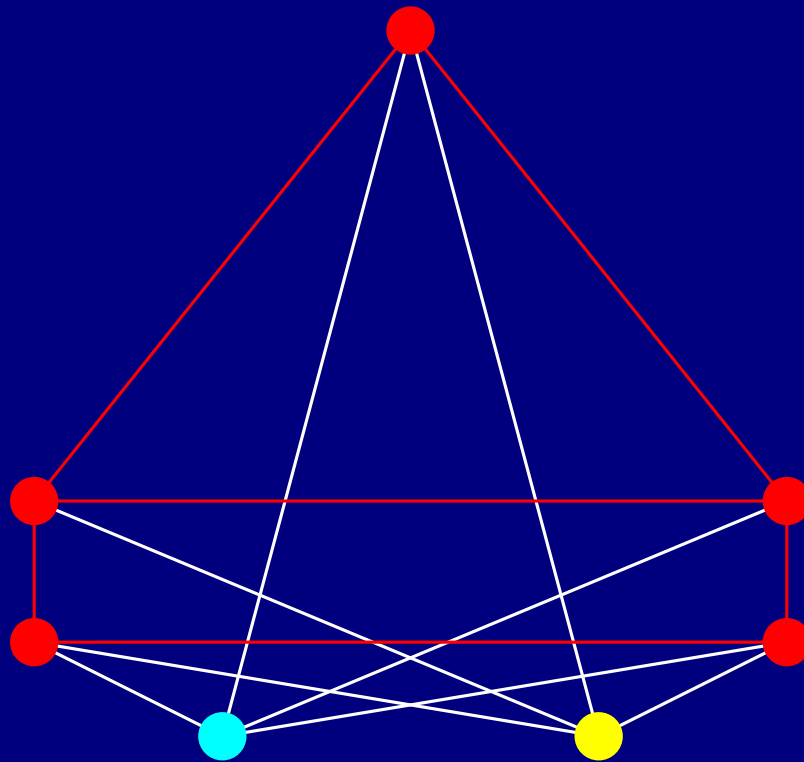
- no antihole  $\geq 6$



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$

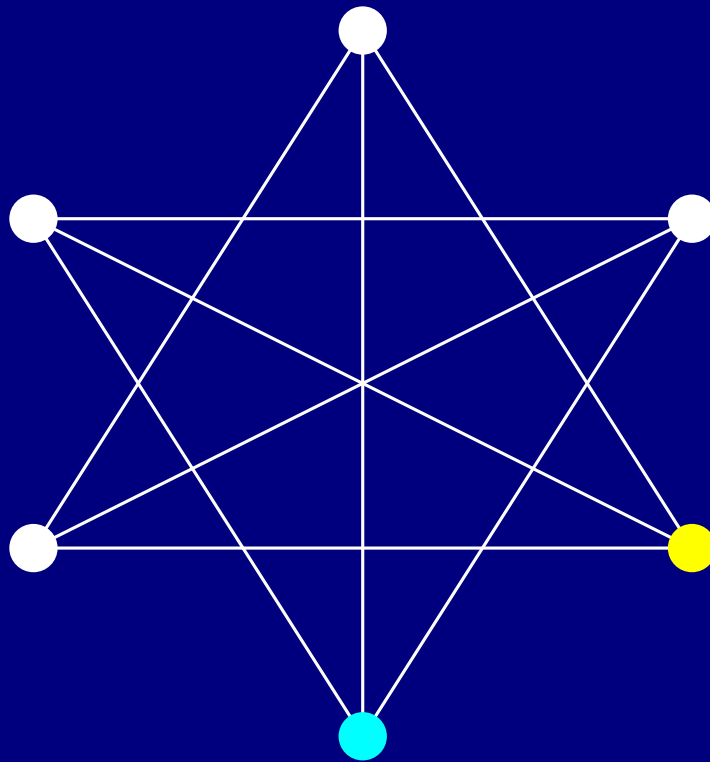




# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

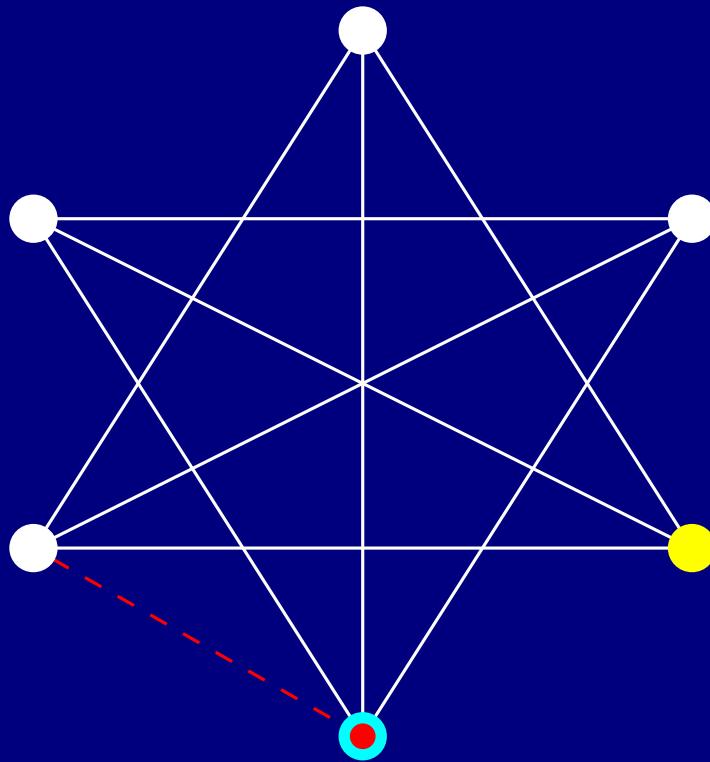
- no antihole  $\geq 6$



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

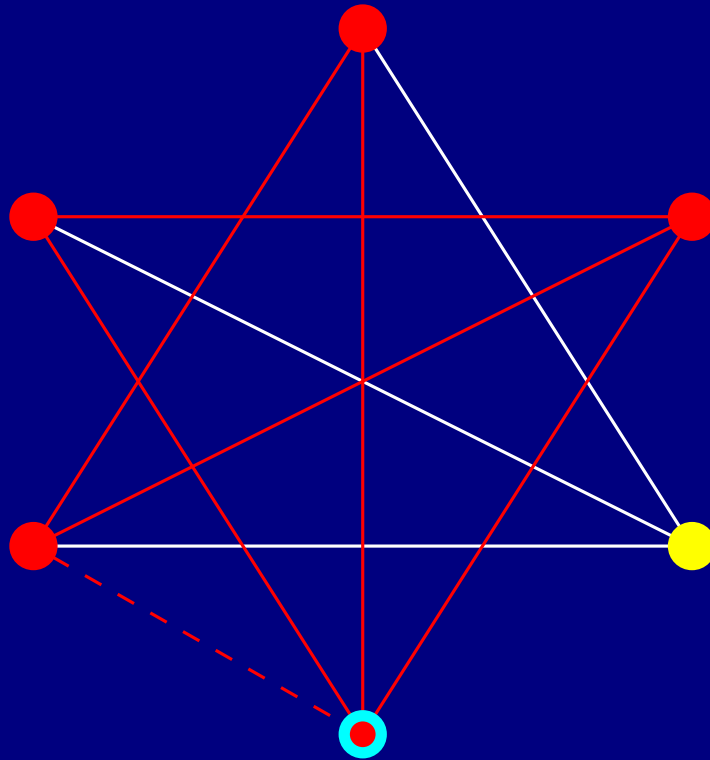
- no antihole  $\geq 6$



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$



# *G Meyniel* $\implies \dots$

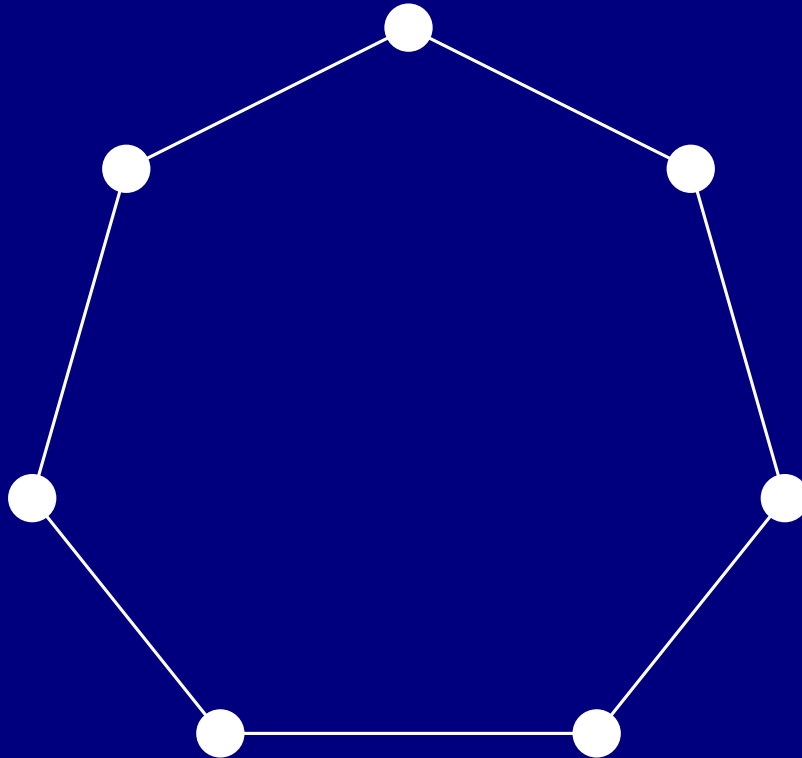
For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole

# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

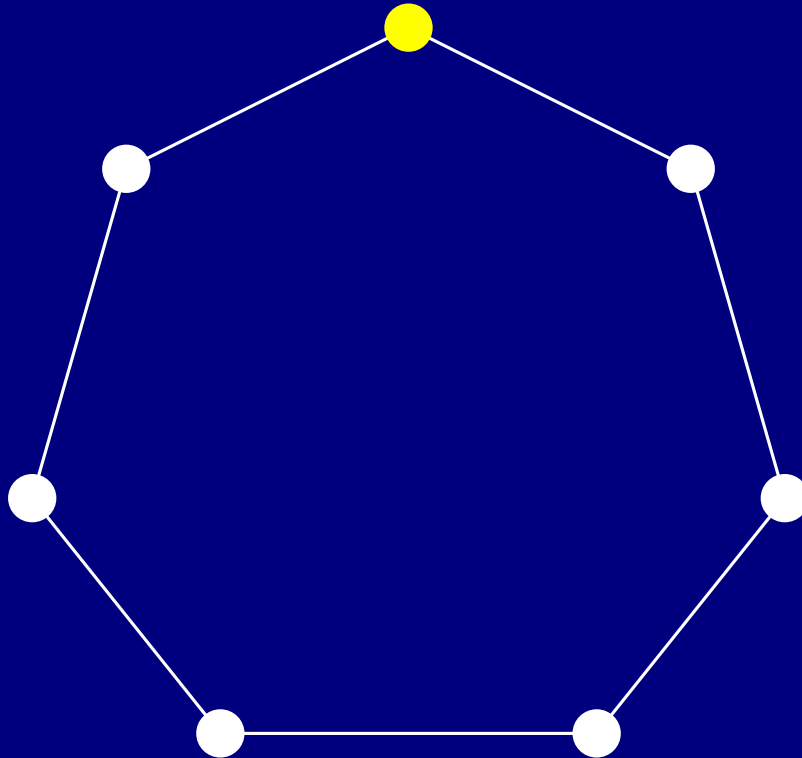
- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

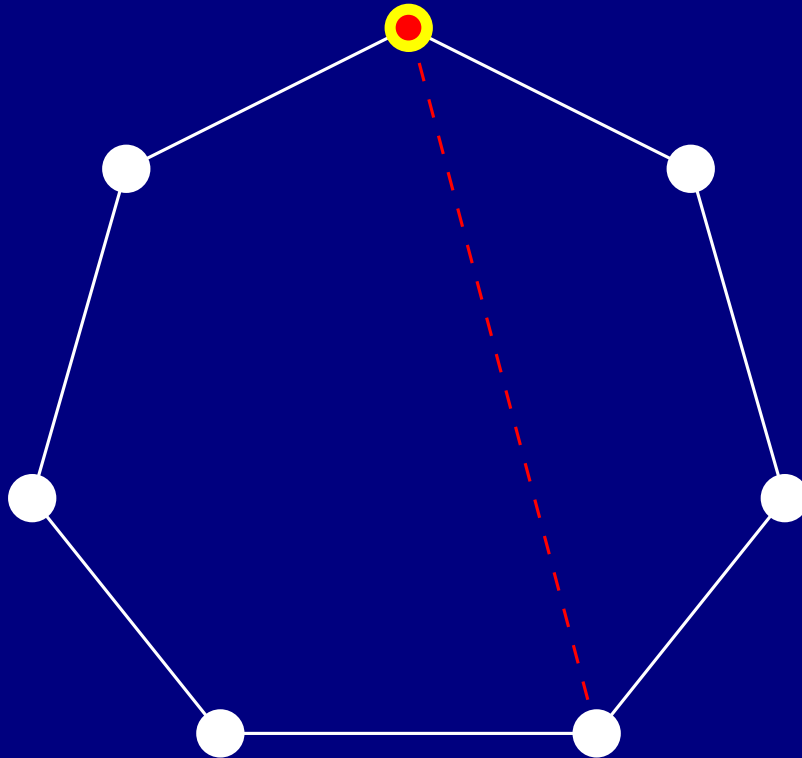
- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

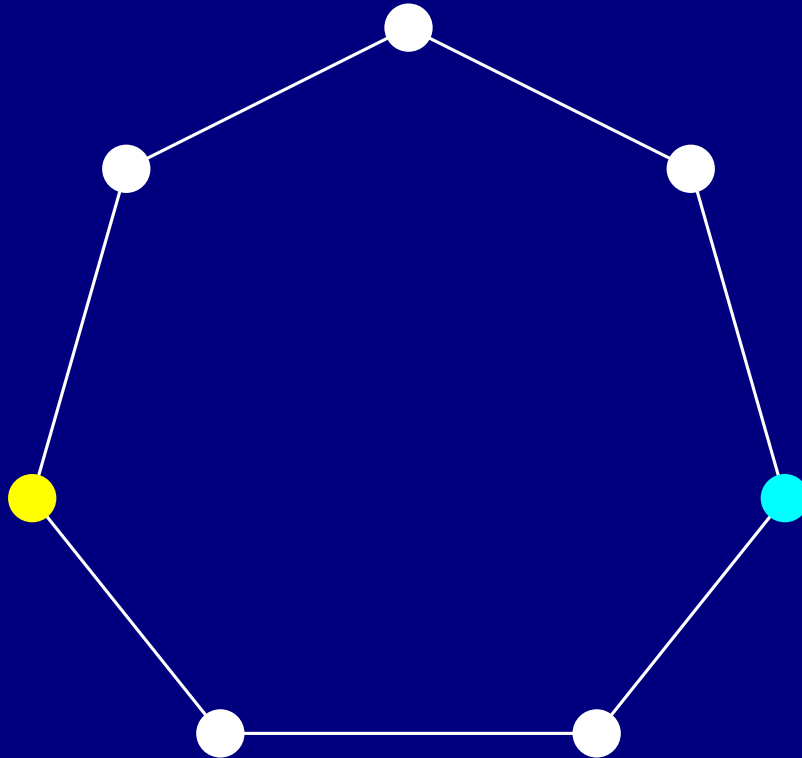
- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole

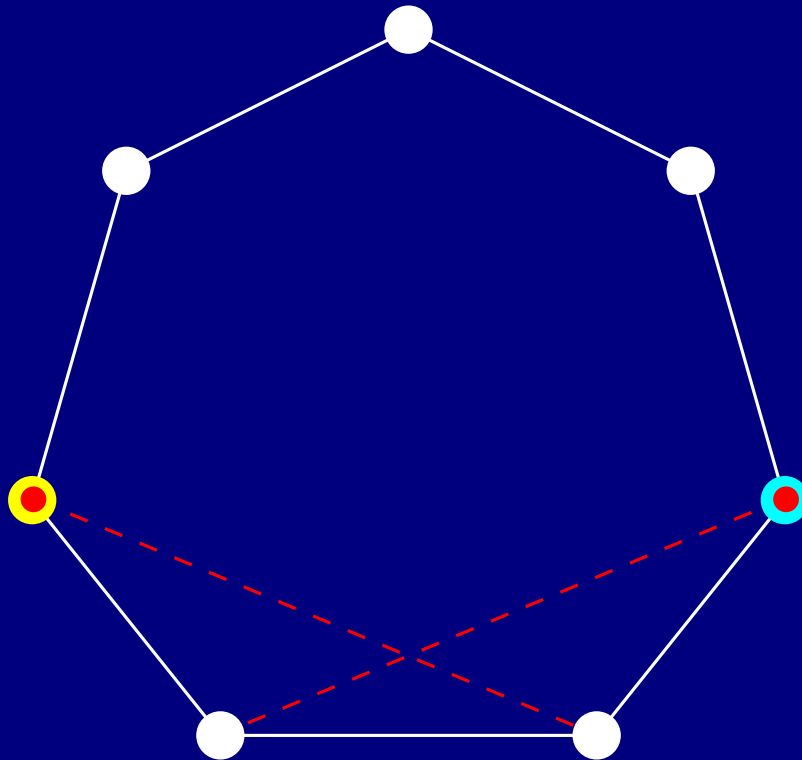




# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole

# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

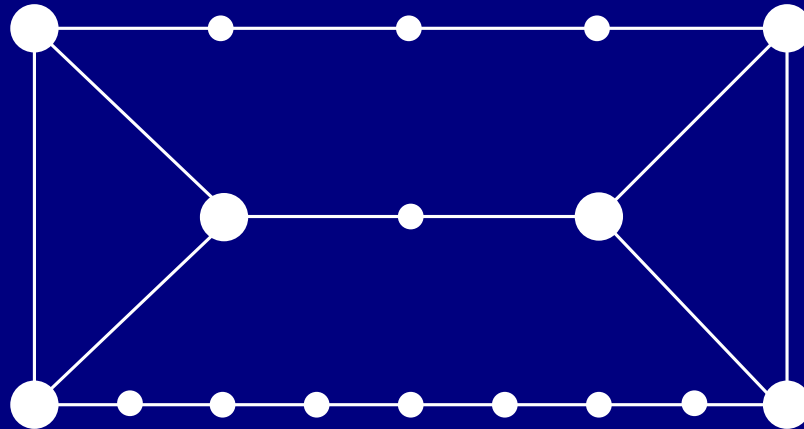
For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole
- no prism

# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

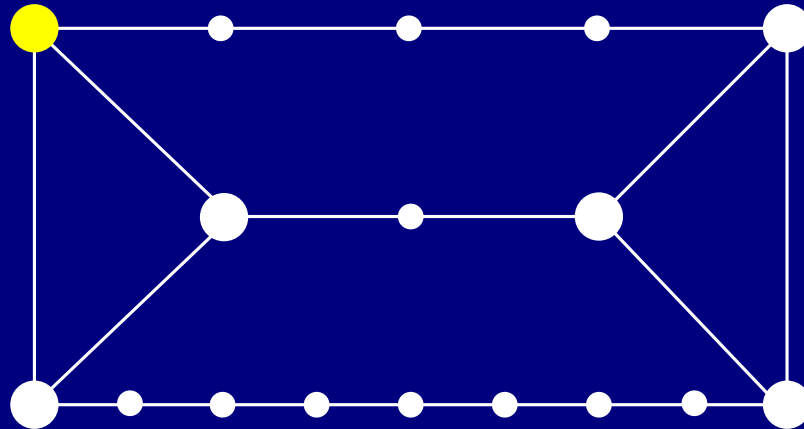
- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole
- no prism



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

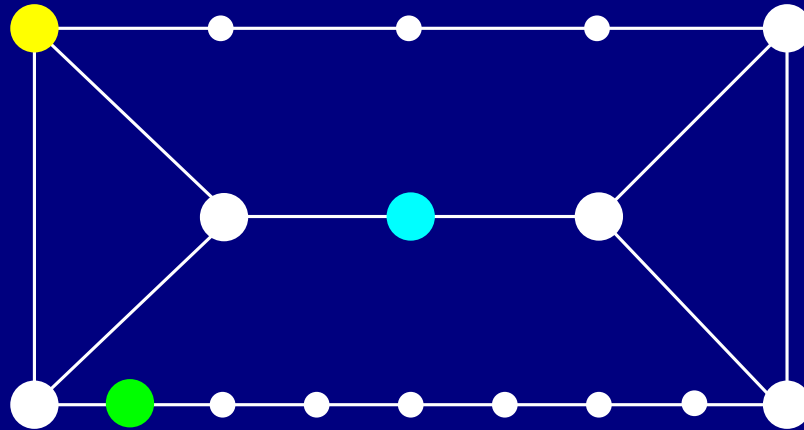
- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole
- no prism



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

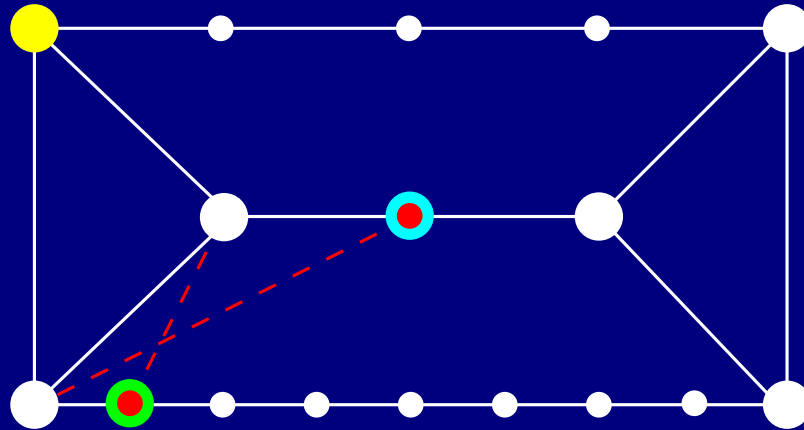
- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole
- no prism



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole
- no prism



# $G$ Meyniel $\implies \dots$

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole
- no prism



*G Meyniel*  $\implies$  ...

For every pre-co-coloring  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  contains

- no antihole  $\geq 6$
- no odd hole
- no prism

...  $\implies \forall \mathcal{Q}, G^{\mathcal{Q}}$  is *Artemis*

# Remarks

- Proof does not rely on Strong Perfect Graph Theorem

# *Remarks*

- Proof does not rely on Strong Perfect Graph Theorem
- Polynomiality relies on Grötschel, Lovász & Schrijver's algorithm

# Remarks

- Proof does not rely on Strong Perfect Graph Theorem
- Polynomiality relies on Grötschel, Lovász & Schrijver's algorithm

Combinatorial algorithm for clique-partitioning Artemis graphs?

# Remarks

- Proof does not rely on Strong Perfect Graph Theorem
- Polynomiality relies on Grötschel, Lovász & Schrijver's algorithm

Combinatorial algorithm for clique-partitioning Artemis graphs?

Which graphs are actually obtained by co-contracting Meyniel graphs?