

# Perfectly Orderable Graphs

Ryan Hayward

# Perfectly Orderable Graphs

- graph colouring
- a simple algorithm
- perfectly orderable graphs
- origin
- context: perfect graphs
  - background
  - current directions
- background
  - results
  - two conjectures
- two new results

# graph colouring

- assigning colours to vertices so that adjacent vertices get different colours
- $\chi(G)$  chromatic number
- $\chi(G) \leq k?$  NP-complete

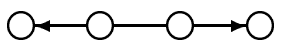
## a simple algorithm

- order vertices, label colours
- greedy-colour:  
in order, for each vertex,  
use smallest available colour

- for which  $G$  is there a vertex order  
for which  $\text{greedy}(G) = \chi(G)$ ?      all  $G$

# perfectly orderable graphs

- [Chvátal 83] perfectly orderable iff there is a vertex order for which, for all induced subgraphs  $H$ ,  $\text{greedy}(H) = \chi(H)$

- [Chvátal 83] perfectly orderable iff acyclic edge orientation with no 

# perfectly orderable graphs: examples

# origin

- triangulated:

acyclic edge orientation with no 

- comparability:

acyclic edge orientation with no 

- 



- $(\text{triangulated} \cup \text{comparability}) \subset \text{PO}$

## context: perfect graphs

- $G$  perfect:  $\chi(H) = \omega(H)$  for all  $H \leq G$
- not:  $C_5, C_7, \overline{C_7}, C_9, \overline{C_9}, C_{11}, \overline{C_{11}}, \dots$
- Berge graph: no  $C_{2k+1}, \overline{C_{2k+1}}$   $k \geq 2$
- [Berge 60]:  $G$  perfect  $\stackrel{?}{\iff}$   $G$  Berge
  
- [Lovász 72]:  $G$  perfect  $\iff \overline{G}$  perfect
  
- recognition? (co-NP [Lubiw 84])
  
- [Groetschel/Lovász/Schrijver 84]:  
find  $\chi, \omega$  in polynomial time



# perfect graphs: current directions

- Berge subclasses

- weakly triangulated: no  $C_{k \geq 5}$   $\overline{C}_{k \geq 5}$ 
  - \* perm'n, cographs, (co-)tri'd,  
(co-)chordal bip', ...
  - \*  $O(n^4)$  recognition/optimization
  - \* structure: handles, two-pairs
- perfectly orderable
- perfectly contractile, quasi-parity
- ...

- $P_4$ -structure

- self-complementary:
- recognition?
- perfectly orderable graphs

- perfection/imperfection properties

- ...

# background

- class relations
  - subclasses:  
cographs, (co-)tri'd, comparability
  - superclasses:  
perfectly contractile, perfect
  - forbidden  $C_j$   $\overline{C}_j$ :  
 $C_{2k+1}$   $k \geq 2$      $\overline{C}_j$   $j \geq 5$
- [Hammer/Mahadev 85]  
bithreshold graphs
- [Chvátal/Hoàng/Mahadev/deWerra 87]  
four classes
- [Hoàng/Khouzam 88]  
brittle graphs
- [Chvátal 89]  
co-chordal bipartite graphs
- [Middendorf/Pfeiffer 90]  
recognition NP-complete

# co-chordal bipartite graphs are PO

- chordal bipartite:  
bipartite and no  $C_{2k}$   $2k \geq 6$
- doubly lexical matrix order:  
row/column vectors lexically increasing
- totally balanced 0-1 matrix:  
bipartite graph is chordal bipartite
- $\Gamma$ : submatrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- [Anstee/Farber 84    Lubiw 87  
Hoffman/Sakarovich/Kolen 85 ]  
totally balanced iff  
every doubly lexical order is  $\Gamma$ -free
- co-chordal bipartite graphs are PO

## two conjectures

- [Chv 89] graphs with

no  $C_{2k+1}$   $k \geq 2$

no  $\overline{C}_j$   $j \geq 5$

no  $P_5$

are perfectly orderable

- [Chv 89] graphs with

no  $C_{2k+1}$   $k \geq 2$

no  $\overline{C}_j$   $j \geq 5$

no bull

are perfectly orderable

## two new results

- [Hayward 95 ] graphs with  
no  $C_{2k+1}$   $k \geq 2$   
no  $\overline{C}_j$   $j \geq 5$   
no  $P_5$   
are perfectly orderable

- [deFigueiredo/Maffray/Porto 94  
Hayward 98] graphs with  
no  $C_{2k+1}$   $k \geq 2$   
no  $\overline{C}_j$   $j \geq 5$   
no bull  
are perfectly orderable

## proving theorem 2: reduction

- [dFMP 94] box partition

- [dFMP 94] reduction: iff graphs with

no  $C_j$   $j \geq 5$

no  $\overline{C}_j$   $j \geq 5$

no bull

no  $P_6$

co-box partition

are perfectly orderable

(contains co-chordal bipartite graphs)

## proving theorem 2: generalization

- [Chv 89] for every co-bipartition of a co-chordal bipartite graph, every co-DLO extends to a PO
  
- [H 95] for every \*\*\*\*\* co-box partition of a \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\* graph,
  - every co-DLO extends to a POiff no 8-fig

**. . . and conclusion**

– [H 98] some co-DLO induces no 6-fig



# proving theorem 2: the computer

