

Powers of planar graphs, product structure, and blocking partitions

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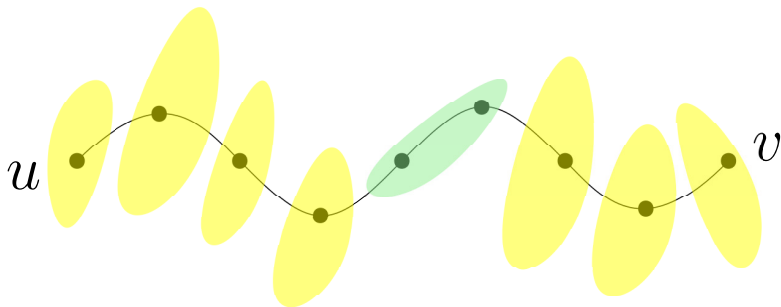
Blocking Partitions

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An ℓ -blocking partition of a graph G with width at most w is a partition of $V(G)$ into connected sets of size at most w such that every path of length greater than ℓ in G contains at least two vertices in one part

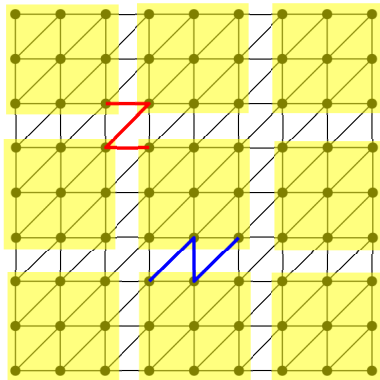
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3-blocking partition of width 9

Blocking Partitions and Maximum Degree

Question: For a graph class \mathcal{G} , does there exist an $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and a function f such that every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}$ has an ℓ -blocking partition of width at most $f(\Delta(G))$?

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Proposition There are no constants $\ell, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that every 4-regular graph G has an ℓ -blocking partition of width at most w

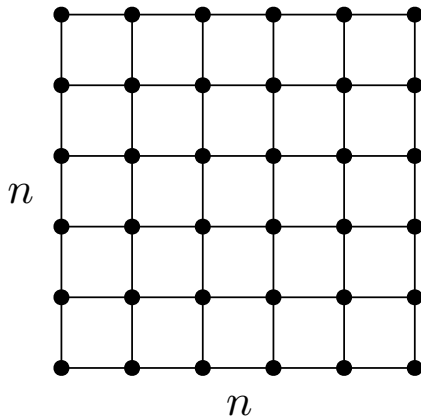
Planar Graphs

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A graph is **planar** if it has a drawing in the plane such that no two edges cross

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Main Result

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Theorem

[Distel, H., Seweryn, Wood '23]

There is a function f such that every planar graph G with maximum degree Δ has a 222-blocking partition with width at most $f(\Delta)$

Planar Graph Product Structure Theorem

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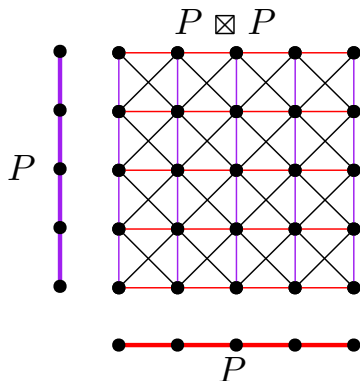
Theorem [Dujmović, Joret, Micek, Morin, Ueckerdt, Wood '20]

For every planar G , there is a graph H of treewidth at most 8 and a path P such that G is a subgraph of $H \boxtimes P$

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Theorem [Dujmović, Joret, Micek, Morin, Ueckerdt, Wood '20]

For every planar G , there exists a graph H of treewidth at most 3 and a path P such that G is a subgraph of $H \boxtimes P \boxtimes K_3$

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Note that $\text{tw}(H) \leq (3 + 1) * 3 - 1 = 11$

Applications of Graph Product Structure Theory

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Resolved important open problems

- queue-number [DJMMUW '20]
- nonrepetitive colourings [DEJWW '20]
- centred colourings [DFMS '20]
- labelling schemes [BGP '20]
- adjacency labelling schemes [DEGJMM '20]
- twin-width [BHLK '22, BKW '22]
- clustered colouring [DEMW '23]

Graph Product Structure Theory

Other graph classes with product structure includes

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- bounded pathwidth [DHJMMW '23]
- bounded treewidth [CCDGHHTTW '23, ISW '22, DHHJLMMRW '24]
- bounded Euler genus [DJMMUW '20, DHHW '22]
- apex-minor-free graphs [DJMMUW '20]
- map graphs [DMW '23]
- fan-planar graphs [HW '21]
- fan-bundle planar graphs [HW '21]
- k -planar graphs [DMW '23]
- powers of planar graphs [DMW '23, HW '21]

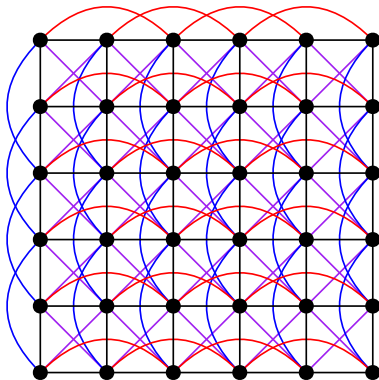
Powers of Planar Graphs

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For a graph G , the k -th power G^k of G is the graph G^k where $V(G^k) := V(G)$ and $uv \in E(G^k)$ if and only if $\text{dist}_G(u, v) \leq k$

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Square of the $n \times n$ grid

Product Structure for Powers of Planar Graphs

Theorem

[Dujmović, Morin, Wood '23]

For every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, for every planar graph G with maximum degree Δ , G^k is contained in $H \boxtimes P \boxtimes K_{O(k^4 \Delta^k)}$, for some graph H of treewidth $O(k^3)$ and some path P

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Question

[Ossona De Mendez '21]

Is there a function f and a universal constant C such that for every planar G with maximum degree Δ , G^k is contained in $H \boxtimes P \boxtimes K_{f(k, \Delta)}$ for some graph H with treewidth at most C ?

Results

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Theorem

[Distel, H., Seweryn, Wood '23]

There is a function f such that every planar graph G with maximum degree Δ , the graph G^k is contained in $H \boxtimes P \boxtimes K_{f(k, \Delta)}$ for some graph H with $\text{tw}(H) \leq 963\,922\,179$

Proof Sketch: Blocking Partition

An ℓ -blocking partition of a graph G with width at most w is a partition of $V(G)$ into connected sets of size at most w such that every path of length greater than ℓ in G contains at least two vertices in one part

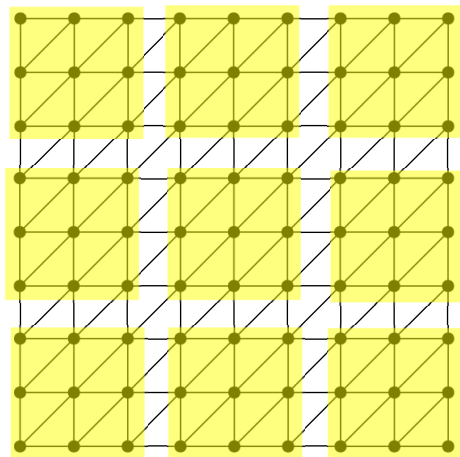
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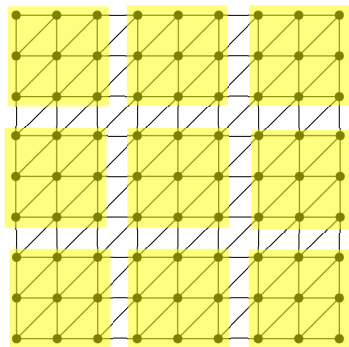
Proof Idea for Powers of Planar Graphs

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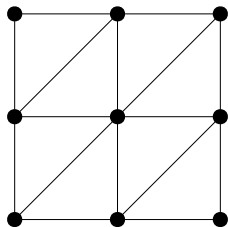
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Proof for Graph Powers



G

\subseteq

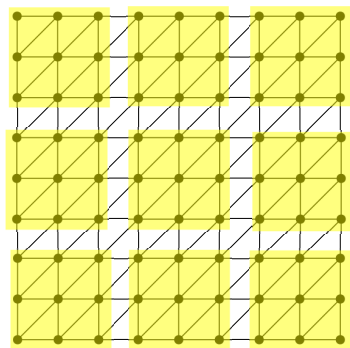


H



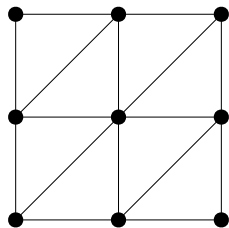
K_9

Proof for Graph Powers



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\sqsubseteq



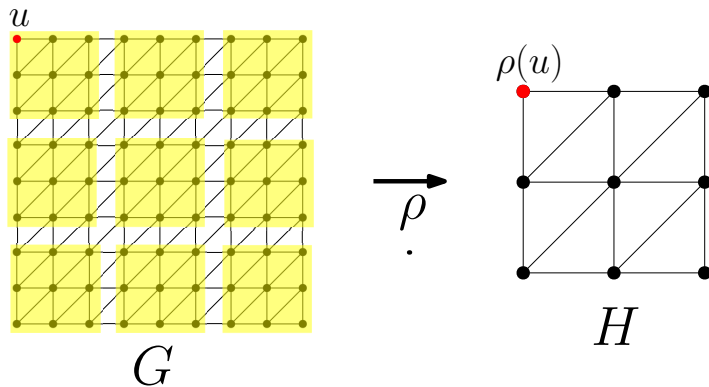
H

$\boxtimes K_9$

Observation H is a minor of G where $\Delta(H)$ is bounded by a function of $\Delta(G)$

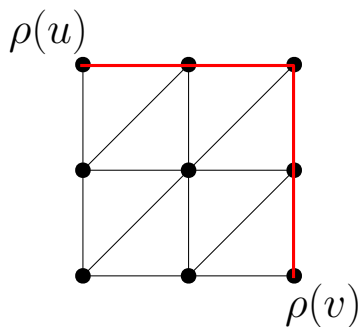
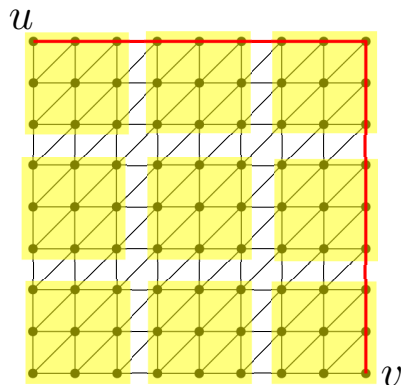
Proof for Graph Powers

Let $\rho: V(G) \rightarrow V(H)$ be the map that corresponds to the blocking partition

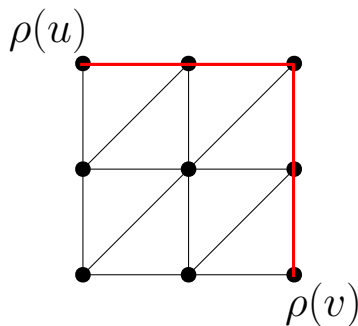
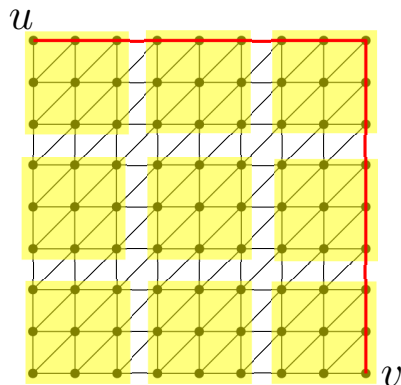


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Proof for Graph Powers



Observation For every $u, v \in V(G)$, if $\text{dist}_G(u, v) \geq 223$ then

$$\text{dist}_H(\rho(u), \rho(v)) < \text{dist}_G(u, v)$$

Proof for Graph Powers

Proof for Graph Powers

Lemma

[Distel, H., Seweryn, Wood '23]

For $\ell = 222$, there exists functions f and g , such that, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and planar graph G ,

$$G^k \subseteq H^\ell \boxtimes K_{f((\Delta(G), k))}$$

for some planar graph H with $\Delta(H) \leq g(\Delta(G), k)$

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Open Problems

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Does every proper minor-closed class admit blocking partition?

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Are there other applications of blocking partitions?