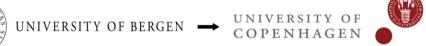
Minor Containment and Disjoint Paths in almost-linear time

Tuukka Korhonen





based on joint work with Michał Pilipczuk and Giannos Stamoulis from the University of Warsaw (accepted to FOCS 2024)

Helsinki Algorithms and Theory Days

29 August 2024

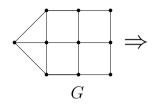
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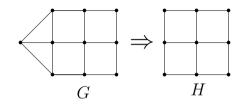
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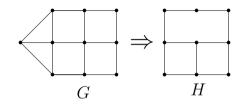
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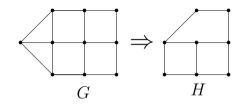
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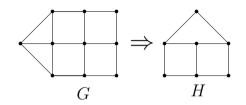
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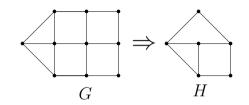
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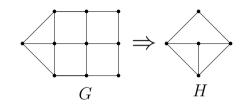
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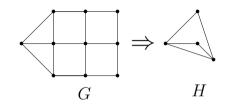
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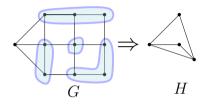
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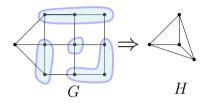
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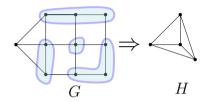
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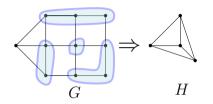
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Theorem (Kuratowski-Wagner, 1930, 1937)

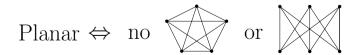
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Let C be a minor-closed class of graphs. There exists a finite set of graphs H, so that a graph G is in C if and only if G does not a graph from H as a minor.

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- Proved in the Graph Minors Series of Robertson & Seymour, spanning 23 papers in 1983–2012.

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There exists an $f(H) \cdot n^3$ time algorithm to test if a given graph *H* is a minor of a given *n*-vertex graph *G*.



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For every minor-closed graph class C, there exists an $O(n^3)$ time algorithm to test if a given *n*-vertex graph is in C.

 $\Rightarrow O(n^3)$ time algorithms for many graph problems, some of which were not even known to be decidable before the Graph Minors Series



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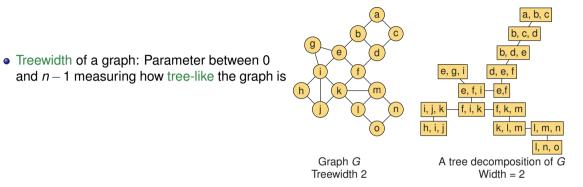
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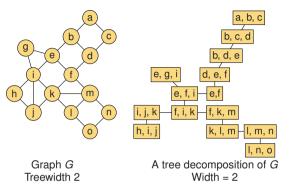
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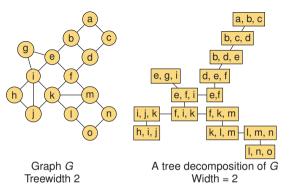
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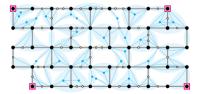


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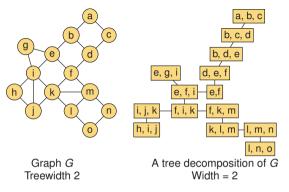


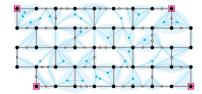
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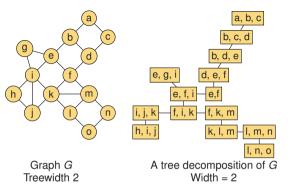


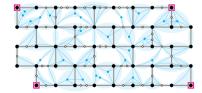
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