

Path Separability of Graphs

Emilie Diot and Cyril Gavoille*

Université de Bordeaux, LaBRI, France
{diot,gavoille}@labri.fr

Abstract. In this paper we investigate the structural properties of k -path separable graphs, that are the graphs that can be separated by a set of k shortest paths. We identify several graph families having such path separability, and we show that this property is closed under minor taking. In particular we establish a list of forbidden minors for 1-path separable graphs.

1 Introduction

“Divide and Conquer” is an common technique in computer science to solve problems. The whole data is separated into different small parts to find a solution in these parts, and then to merge the solutions to obtain the result on the input graph.

A wide theory has been developed for graphs that can be decomposed into small pieces. Such graphs, a.k.a. bounded treewidth graphs, supports polynomial algorithms for many class of problems, whereas no algorithms of complexity better than exponential complexity are known for the general case. This has contributed to new insights into Fixed Parameterized Tractable theory whose consequences for practical algorithms are effective improvements on the running time [2,6].

There are however problems that can be efficient solved even for graphs without small separators (or equivalently of large treewidth). Large separators but “well shaped” reveal very useful for approximation algorithms. For instance, if the separator has a small diameter, or a small dominating set, then distances between vertices can be computed efficiently up to some small additive errors (see [4,3,12] for works about the treelength of a graph).

An important observation due to Thorup [11] is that separators consisting of a set of shortest paths are also very useful for the design of compact routing scheme, distance and reachability oracles. More precisely, he used the fact that every weighted planar graph with n vertices has a set of three shortest paths whose deletion split the graph into connected components of at most $n/2$ vertices (a decomposition into components of at most $2n/3$ vertices using two shortest paths was early proved in [7]). Using a recursive decomposition, and sampling

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each such shortest path, he showed that distances between any pair of vertices can be approximated up to a factor of $1 + \varepsilon$ in polylogarithmic time, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, with an oracle of size¹ $O(\varepsilon^{-1}n \log n)$.

This notion of “shortest path” separator has been extended in [1]. Roughly speaking, a k -path separator is the union of k shortest paths whose removal halve the graph. The formal definition is actually slightly more complicated and is described in Section 2. The same authors have showed that k -path separable graphs have efficient solutions for several “Object Location Problems” including compact routing schemes, distance oracles, and small-world navigability. Based on the deep Robertson-Seymour’s decomposition [9], they show in particular that every weighted graph excluding a minor H has a $(1 + \varepsilon)$ -approximate distance oracle of size $O(\varepsilon^{-1}kn \log n)$, where $k = k(H)$ depending only of H . Actually, the oracle can be distributed into balanced labels, each of size $O(\varepsilon^{-1}k \log n)$ such that distance queries can be answered from given the source-destination labels only. The graphs excluding a fixed minor is a huge family of graphs including (and not restricted to) bounded treewidth graphs, planar graphs, and graphs of bounded genus.

1.1 Our Results

An approximate distance oracle for a graph G is a data-structure that quickly returns, for any source-destination pair, an approximation on cost of a shortest path connecting them. Such data-structures are obtained by preprocessing G where each edge has a weight corresponding to the cost of traversing this edge (or length). However, in practice, the number n of vertices of G is large whereas the number of interesting vertices for which we want approximate the distance is small (say t). Current solutions [1,11] provide oracles of size $O(t \log n)$ whereas a space independent of n would be preferable.

Such a compression can be achieved by adding weights on the vertices of the input graph. Typically, interesting vertices receive a weight 1 whereas the others receive a weight 0. A k -path separator on such vertex- and edge-weighted graph is then defined as previously, excepted that the removal of the separator must leave connected components of size at most half the total vertex-weight of the graph. The size of the oracles is improved since $\log t$ recursion levels suffice instead of $\log n$ in the initial formulation.

In this paper we extend the classical notion of k -path separability to edge- and vertex-weighted graphs. In particular, we prove that previous results (e.g., the 3-path separability of planar graphs) still hold in this new framework.

We establish a connection between separators corresponding to the border of a face and k -path separability, and we identify several families of graphs that are 1-path and 2-path separable. We note that most of our proofs are constructive, and lead to polynomial and even linear algorithms.

More interestingly, we show that the family of graphs that are k -path separable for any weight function is minor-closed. Combined with the Graph Minor Theory

¹ The *size* is actually the number of “distance items” stored in the oracle.

of Robertson and Seymour [10], it follows that the k -path separability can be theoretically tested in cubic time [8] for each fixed k , although no algorithm is currently known. Finally, we provide a first step towards the characterization of 1-path separable graphs.

2 Preliminaries

A *minor* of a graph G is a subgraph of a graph obtained from G by edge contraction. We denote by K_r the complete graph (or clique) on r vertices, and $K_{p,q}$ the complete bipartite graph. For convenience, the term *component* is a short for connected component.

A *vertex-weight function* (resp. *edge-weight function*) is a non-negative real function defined on the vertices (resp. edges) of a graph. A non-negative real function applying on both vertices and edges is simply called *weight function*. A weighted graph is graph G having a weight function ω , that we denote also by (G, ω) . The *weight* of a subgraph H of G , denoted by $\omega(H)$, is the sum of the weights over the vertices of H .

A *half-separator* for a graph G with vertex-weight function ω is a subset of vertices S such that each component of $G \setminus S$ has weight at most $\omega(G)/2$. Observe that the deletion of a half-separator does not necessarily disconnect the graph.

A *k-path separator* of a weighted graph G is a subgraph $P_0 \cup P_1 \cup \dots$ where each P_i is a subgraph composed of the union of k_i minimum cost paths in $G \setminus \bigcup_{j < i} P_j$, and where $\sum_i k_i \leq k$. A k -path separator is said *strong* if it consists of P_0 only, i.e., composed of the union of k minimum cost paths in G . A weighted graph is (strongly) k -path separable if every induced subgraph has a (strong) k -path separator.

A *tree-decomposition* of a graph G is a tree T whose vertices, called *bags*, are subsets of vertices of G such that:

1. for every vertex u of G , there exists a bag X of T such that $u \in X$;
2. for every edge $\{u, v\}$ of G , there exists a bag X of T such that $u, v \in X$; and
3. for every vertex u of G , the set of bags containing u induces a subtree of T .

An important property following from the last two points is that every path between $u \in X$ and $v \in Y$ in G has to intersect all the bags on the path from X and Y in T . Therefore, the deletion of every bag X disconnects G provided that $T \setminus X$ is composed of more than one subtree and that no bags $Y \subseteq X$.

The *width* of a tree-decomposition T is $\max_{X \in T} \{|X| - 1\}$. A *treewidth- t* graph is a graph having a tree-decomposition of width t , and the *treewidth* of G is the minimum t such that G is a treewidth- t graph.

We will use several times the following basic result (the proof of this lemma, and of several others, appear in the full version).

Lemma 1. *Every tree-decomposition of a vertex-weighted graph has a bag that is a half-separator of the graph. Such a bag is called center of the tree-decomposition.*

For the sake of presentation, we prove the following folklore results.

Proposition 1

1. Every weighted treewidth- t graph is strongly $\lceil (t + 1)/2 \rceil$ -path separable.
2. Every weighted planar graph is strongly 3-path separable.
3. Every weighted n -vertex graph is strongly $\lceil n/4 \rceil$ -path separable
4. The uniform² weighted clique K_{4k+1} is not k -path separable.

Proof.

1. Consider any subgraph H of a weighted graph G . The treewidth of H is at most the treewidth of G . So H has a tree-decomposition of width $\leq t$. By Lemma 1, the center C of the tree-decomposition is a half-separator. It can be covered by at most $\lceil |C|/2 \rceil \leq \lceil (t + 1)/2 \rceil$ shortest paths. Therefore, H has a strong $\lceil (t + 1)/2 \rceil$ -path separator, and thus G is strongly $\lceil (t + 1)/2 \rceil$ -path separable.

2. It is well-known that every planar graph has a tree-decomposition such that every bag consists of at most three shortest paths. This comes from the well-known fact that every planar graph having a depth- h rooted tree has a tree-decomposition where each bag consists of 3 paths of the tree starting from the root (see [5][pp. 305]). By Lemma 1, the center C of the tree-decomposition is a half-separator. So, C forms a strong 3-path separator.

3. Consider any subgraph H of a weighted graph (G, ω) with n vertices. Let W be the smallest set of vertices in H such that $\omega(W) \geq \omega(H)/2$. Thus, the components of $H \setminus W$ have weight $\leq \omega(H)/2$. It is clear that W contains at most half the vertices of H , i.e., $|W| \leq \lceil |V(H)|/2 \rceil$. A set of at most $\lceil |W|/2 \rceil$ shortest paths suffices to cover W . Therefore, H has a strong k -path separator with $k = \lceil \lceil |V(H)|/2 \rceil / 2 \rceil \leq \lceil n/4 \rceil$, completing the proof of Point 3.

4. Let us show that the uniform weighted K_{4k+1} has no k -path separator. Indeed, every k -path separator S consists of at most $2k$ vertices since every shortest path in a clique consists of an edge. $K_{4k+1} \setminus S$ is a clique on at least $2k + 1$ vertices, so S is not a half-separator. □

As remark in [1], the k -path separability of minor-free graphs holds also for vertex-weighted graphs. However the formal proof of this result cannot be considered as folklore, and its self-contained proof is currently more than the page limitation of this paper.

One the of unresolved problem we left open is to know whether they are planar graphs that are not 2-path separable.

3 Face-Separable Graphs

As we will see later in Section 4, graphs that are k -path separable have strong structural properties. In particular, planarity plays an important role, at least for $k = 1$ in the light of Theorem 3. In this section we will see that, a half-separator

² That is with a unit weight for all vertices and edges.

of a special “shape” implies a low path separability of the graph. Moreover, this half-separator is defined independently of the shortest path metric of the graph, it only depends on the vertex-weight function.

A half-separator S of a weighted graph G is a *face-separator* if G has a plane embedding such that S is the border of a face. A graph is *face-separable* if every induced subgraph has a face-separator.

By definition, outerplanar graphs are face-separable, since the outerface contains all vertices of the graph. We will see that the family of face-separable graphs includes more general graphs, like the series-parallel graphs, the subdivisions of a K_4 (Proposition 2), and even includes some unbounded treewidth planar graphs (Proposition 3).

The main result of this section is:

Theorem 1. *Every face-separable weighted graph is strongly 2-path separable.*

The bound given by Theorem 1 is best possible because there are face-separable graphs that are not 1-path separable. This can be proved by combining Proposition 2 and the fact there are treewidth-2 graphs and subdivisions of K_4 that are not 1-path separable – see Fig. 3.

Proposition 2. *Every weighted treewidth-2 graph or weighted subdivision of K_4 is face-separable.*

Proof. Let (G, ω) be any weighted treewidth-2 graph. It is known that every treewidth-2 graph is a subgraph of a series-parallel graph, and in particular a planar graph. As any subgraph of G is also a treewidth-2 graph, it is sufficient to prove that G has a face-separable. We consider the graph H obtained from G by adding as many edges as possible while preserving a treewidth-2 graph. Let T be a tree-decomposition of H of width 2, and let C be the center of T . Bag C is composed of a K_3 . We embed H in the plane such that C is the border of a face of this embedding. This is possible by moving some subgraph from inside the K_3 to outside. If not, H would contain a K_4 -minor, contradicting the fact that H has treewidth 2. We can now remove the edges that have been added to H in order to obtain G , and we consider the border S of the face containing the three vertices of C . Such a face exists since deleting edges can only enlarge the existing faces of a plane embedding. We have $S \subseteq C$, and C is a half-separator of H (Lemma 1). Note that H has the same total weight of G (we have added only edges). It follows that S is a half-separator for G . This completes the first part of the statement of the proposition.

Consider now a subdivision G of K_4 having a vertex-weight function ω , and H be an induced subgraph of G . If H is a proper subgraph of G (i.e., $H \neq G$), then H is outerplanar and thus has a face-separator. So, assume that $H = G$.

We assume given a plane embedding of H . We denote by v_1, \dots, v_4 the four degree-3 vertices of H , and by $P_{i,j}$ the path between v_i and v_j , for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, 4\}$. Let $w_i = \omega(v_i)$, and let $p_{i,j} = \omega(P_{i,j} \setminus \{v_i, v_j\})$ be the sum of the weights of vertices on $P_{i,j}$ excluding its extremities.

Let assume that H has no face-separator. There are four possible faces F_1, \dots, F_4 , each one bordered by three paths. Faces are ordered such that whenever the border of F_i is removed, the remaining component is composed of three paths sharing vertex v_i . The total weight of this component is $w_i + \sum_{j \neq i} p_{i,j}$. As the border of F_i is not a face-separator, we have $w_i + \sum_{j \neq i} p_{i,j} > \omega(H)/2$. This holds for each $i \in \{1, \dots, 4\}$. Summing these four equations, it turns out (observe that each path $p_{i,j}$ occurs twice in this sum):

$$\sum_i w_i + 2 \sum_{i \neq j} p_{i,j} > 2\omega(H) = 2 \left(\sum_i w_i + \sum_{i \neq j} p_{i,j} \right).$$

It implies $0 > \sum_i w_i$: a contradiction, by definition $\omega(v) \geq 0$ for each vertex v . Therefore, one of the face F_i is a face-separator for H , that completes the proof. \square

Up to now, the graphs we have proved to be face-separable are all of treewidth ≤ 3 . From Proposition 1 (Point 1), they are 2-path separable. It is natural to ask whether all face-separable graphs have such a low treewidth property. We answer negatively to this question.

Proposition 3. *For every n , there is a uniform weighted face-separable graph with at most n vertices whose treewidth is $\Omega(\log \log n)$.*

Proof. (Sketch). The proof is based on the construction of a graph called G_p , for integral $p \geq 1$. It has treewidth at least $k = p - O(\log \log p)$ because we can show it contains a $k \times k$ -grid minor, and the number of vertices of G_p is $n < 2^{2^p}$. In other words, the treewidth of G_p is at least $\log \log n - O(\log^{(4)} n)$.

Graph G_p is composed of a tree T_p of depth p where each vertex of depth $i < p$ has exactly $d(i)$ children, for some function d defined later. Furthermore, for each depth i , a path linking all depth- i vertices is added to T_p to form G_p . Let us denote by $L(i)$ the number of depth- i vertices in T_p . The values $L(i)$ and $d(i)$ obey to the following induction: $L(0) = 1$ and $L(i) = L(i - 1) \cdot d(i - 1)$, where $d(i) = \sum_{j=0}^i L(j)$. The first values of $L(i)$ and $d(i)$ are given in the table hereafter, and G_4 is depicted on Fig. 1.

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	...
L	1	1	2	8	96	10368	...
d	1	2	4	12	108	10464	...

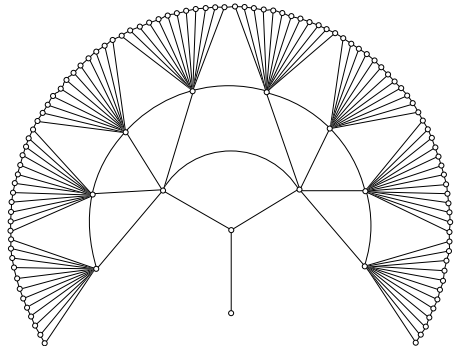


Fig. 1. The graph G_4 with 108 vertices

To prove Proposition 3, we show that every subgraph H of G_p contains a face-separator. An important property we use is that in G_p , the number $d(i)$ of children for a vertex of depth i is at least the vertex number of the graph induced by T_{i-1} . The key point is that H is either outerplanar, or there must exist a vertex v of depth i in T_p such that all its children belongs to the border of the outface of H . In the first case, H is trivially face-separable. In the second one, and using the property on $d(i)$, we derive that at least half the vertices of H lie on the outface. \square

4 The Hierarchy of Separable Graphs

For every integer $k \geq 1$, we denote by PS_k the family of all the graphs G that are k -path separable for every weight function ω . More formally,

$$PS_k = \{G \mid \forall \omega, (G, \omega) \text{ is } k\text{-path separable}\} .$$

We define similarly the family SPS_k of all the graphs that are strongly k -path separable for every weight function.

We have seen that every weighted planar graph is strongly 3-path separable. In other words, planar graphs are in SPS_3 . In Section 3, we have seen that every subdivided outerplanar graph is face-separable, and thus strongly 2-path separable. Thus this family is in SPS_2 . We will show in Proposition 6 that outerplanar graphs are in actually in PS_1 . Obviously, families PS_1 and SPS_1 coincide.

Clearly, for each k , $SPS_k \subset PS_k$ since a strongly k -path separator is a particular k -path separator. Also, the hierarchies $PS_1 \subset \dots \subset PS_k$ and $SPS_1 \subset \dots \subset SPS_k$ are strict because of the complete graph. By Proposition 1 (points 3 and 4), $K_{4k+1} \in SPS_{k+1}$ and $K_{4k+1} \notin PS_k$. The family PS_k is however much larger than SPS_k as suggested by the next proposition.

Proposition 4. *For each $k > 4$, there is a graph G_k with $O(k^2)$ vertices such that $G_k \notin SPS_k$, but $G_k \in PS_4$.*

Proof. Consider the graph G_k composed of a $2(k + 1) \times 2(k + 1)$ -grid in which a vertex v is connected to all the vertices of the grid. G_k has $4k^2 + 5$ vertices. Vertex and edge weights are unitary. As shown in [1], G_k has no strong k -path separator, the removal of any set of k shortest paths deletes at most $2k + 1$ vertices, and $2(k + 1)$ are required to halve the graph. Therefore, $G_k \notin SPS_k$. However, for every weight function ω , (G_k, ω) has a 4-path separator. The first path consists of the universal vertex v , and the three others are defined as in the planar case (since $G_k \setminus \{v\}$ is planar, and thus 3-path separable). Therefore, $G_k \in PS_4$. \square

For the study of PS_k and SPS_k graphs families, the next proposition tell us that we can always assume that graphs are biconnected.

Proposition 5. *A graph belongs to PS_k (reps. SPS_k) if and only if all its bi-components belong to PS_k (resp. SPS_k).*

4.1 Closed under Minor Taking

The remarkable property of PS_k and SPS_k families is they are closed under minor taking. From the Graph Minor Theorem, such families can be characterized by a finite list of forbidden minors, and membership of a given graph in one of these families can be done in time $O(n^3)$ for fixed k .

Theorem 2. *For each integer $k \geq 1$, the families PS_k and SPS_k are minor-closed.*

Proof. We give the proof for the family SPS_k , the proof for PS_k is similar. Let H be any minor of a graph G . We will prove that if G is k -path separable, then H is k -path separable too. To prove that H is k -path separable, we need to prove the property for every induced subgraph of H . However, since every subgraph of H is also a minor of G , we simply show that H has a k -path separator.

It is not difficult to see that if H is a minor of G , then with each vertex u of H we can associate a connected subgraph of G , called *super-node* of u , such that if (u, v) is an edge of H , then there exists an edge of G , called *super-edge* of (u, v) , connecting a vertex of the super-node of u and a vertex of the super-node of v . (If there are several such edges we select only one.) The super-nodes must be pairwise disjoint (see Fig. 2).

Let ω_H be any weight function on H . From ω_H , we construct a weight function ω_G on G as follows. For every edge (x, y) of G that is a super-edge of (u, v) (colored black on Fig. 2), we set $\omega_G(x, y) = \omega_H(u, v)$. For every edge (x, y) of G such that x and y both belongs to the same super-node (called *internal-edge* and dashed on Fig. 2), we set $\omega_G(x, y) = 0$. And, for all other edges (x, y) of G (called *external-edge* and colored red on Fig. 2), we set $\omega_G(x, y) = 1 + \sum_{e \in E(H)} \omega_H(e)$, so that the cost of a path in G using any such edge is strictly larger than the cost of any simple path in H . The weight of a vertex x that belongs to the super-node of u is $\omega_G(x) = \omega_H(u)/t_u$, where t_u is the number of vertices of the super-node of u

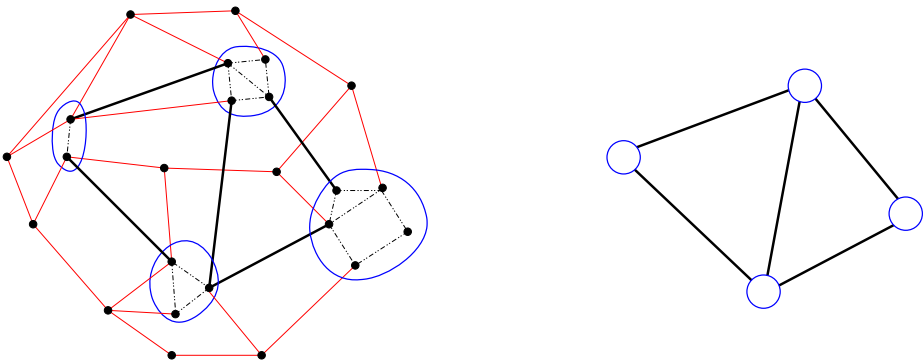


Fig. 2. A graph G and a minor H

u . Note that the sum of weights of the vertices of the super-node of u is precisely $\omega_H(u)$. The weight of all other vertices is 0. Observe that $\omega_G(G) = \omega_H(H)$.

Since $G \in \text{SPS}_k$, the weighted graph (G, ω_G) has a k -path separator S_G consisting of k shortest paths in G . Let H_0, H_1, \dots be the components of H , and assume that $\omega_H(H_0)$ is maximum. With each path P of S_G that intersects a super-node of a vertex of H_0 , we associate a path Q in H_0 as follows. Let (U_0, \dots, U_t) be the ordered sequence of all the super-nodes of vertices of H_0 traversed by P . We denote by u_i the vertex of H_0 such U_i is the super-node of u_i . Path Q is obtained by adding an edge between u_{i-1} to u_i , for each $i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$. We claim that the set composed of each path Q constructed from P as above, and denote by S_H , is a half-separator of H .

First, let us show that Q is a shortest path in H_0 (and thus in H). Path P between the last vertex of U_{i-1} and the first vertex of U_i consists of the super-edge of (u_{i-1}, u_i) , because H_0 is connected and the weight of this super-edge is less than the weight of any external-edges. Thus Q is a path in H_0 . Now, assume that there exists a path Q' in H_0 , from u_0 to u_t , that is shorter than Q . Then, from Q' we can construct a shorter path in G (shorter than P) from the last vertex of U_0 to the first vertex of U_t . This is due to the fact that each super-node is connected and internal-edges have weight 0. This contradicts that P is a shortest path, hence Q is a shortest path in H_0 .

It remains to show that S_H is a half-separator of H . Observe that for $i \neq 0$, $\omega_H(H_i) \leq \omega_H(H)/2$ because $\omega(H_0)$ is maximum. Let X_{H_0} be the set of vertices of any component in $H_0 \setminus S_H$. Then, there must exist a component X_G in $G \setminus S_G$ wholly containing all the super-nodes of the vertices of X_{H_0} . Let v be a vertex of X_{H_0} whose its super-node belongs to none component of $G \setminus S_G$. Then, there exists a vertex of this super-node that is in S_G . From our construction, v belongs to S_H (vertices of Q and super-nodes of P correspond): contradiction. Therefore, $\omega_H(X_{H_0}) \leq \omega_G(X_G)$. Moreover, $\omega_G(X_G) \leq \omega_G(G)/2 = \omega_H(H)/2$. Thus, S_H is a half-separator of H , completing the proof. \square

4.2 One-Path Separable Graphs

In this part, we concentrate our attention to the graphs that belong to PS_1 . We have seen in Proposition 2, that the subdivisions of outerplanar graph or of K_4 are face-separable, and thus belong to PS_2 (and even to SPS_2). Actually, outerplanar graphs are in PS_1 :

Proposition 6. *Every weighted outerplanar graph is 1-path separable.*

Unfortunately, Proposition 6 does not generalize to treewidth-2 graphs. As depicted on Fig. 3, there are simple series-parallel graphs and subdivisions of K_4 that are not in PS_1 .

The family PS_1 does not reduce to outerplanar graphs, as shown in Proposition 7. A *globe graph* is a subdivision of $K_{2,r}$, for some r , in which the two degree- r vertices may be adjacent.

Proposition 7. *Every weighted globe graph is 1-path separable.*

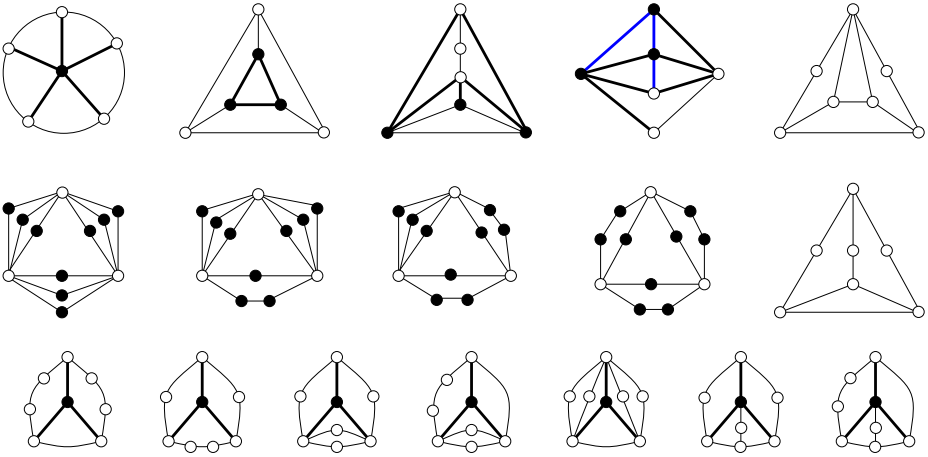


Fig. 3. Forbidden minors for planar graphs in PS_1 . Black vertices and bold edges have weight 2, blue edges have weight 3, other vertices and edges have weight 1. The two non-planar forbidden minors are K_5 , and a $K_{3,3}$ whose one edge is subdivided into two edges.

A first attempt to characterize PS_1 is given by Theorem 3.

Theorem 3. *Every biconnected graph of PS_1 is either isomorphic to $K_{3,3}$, or planar and excludes the list of minors depicted on Fig. 3.*

Proof. Let (G, ω) be a biconnected weighted graph with $G \in PS_1$. First assume that G is not planar. From Kuratowski’s criteria, G contains a subdivision of K_5 or $K_{3,3}$.

The complete graph K_5 is not 1-path separable graph from Proposition 1 (cf. Point 4 with $k = 2$). From Theorem 2, it follows that G cannot contain a subdivision of K_5 , so it must contain a subdivision of $K_{3,3}$.

We shall prove that a subdivision of $K_{3,3}$ in which only one edge is subdivided into two edges is not 1-path separable. Denote by M this graph, and set unitary all the weights so that the total vertex-weight is 7. The diameter of M is two. The deletion of any shortest path deletes at most three vertices. Moreover, such a deletion cannot disconnect M , and thus leaves a component with at least $4 > 7/2$ vertices. M is not 1-path separable. Therefore, if G is not planar, then G can only be isomorphic to $K_{3,3}$.

We prove now that $K_{3,3}$ is 1-path separable. Denote by $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ and $\{y_1, y_2, y_3\}$ the vertex set of each part of $K_{3,3}$. We first show that $K_{3,3}$ has a 1-path separator. Later we will prove it for all its induced subgraphs. W.l.o.g. assume that $\omega(x_1) \geq \omega(x_2) \geq \omega(x_3)$.

Define P_1 be a shortest path from x_1 to x_2 , and assume P_1 contains y_{i_1} . Define P_2 be a shortest path from y_{i_2} to y_{i_3} (with i_1, i_2, i_3 pairwise different indices), and assume it contains x_{j_1} (denote by j_2, j_3 the two other x ’s indices). We show that P_1 or P_2 is a 1-path separator. By contradiction, if P_1 is not a half-separator,

then (and similarly for P_2) $\omega(P_1) < \omega(K_{3,3})/2$ and $\omega(G \setminus P_1) > \omega(K_{3,3})/2$. As $\omega(P_1)$ is lower bounded by $\omega(x_1) + \omega(x_2) + \omega(y_{i_1})$ and $\omega(G \setminus P_1)$ upper bounded by $\omega(x_3) + \omega(y_{i_2}) + \omega(y_{i_3})$ (and similarly for P_2), it follows that:

$$\omega(x_1) + \omega(x_2) + \omega(y_{i_1}) < \omega(x_3) + \omega(y_{i_2}) + \omega(y_{i_3}) \tag{1}$$

$$\omega(x_{j_1}) + \omega(y_{i_2}) + \omega(y_{i_3}) < \omega(x_{j_2}) + \omega(x_{j_3}) + \omega(y_{i_1}) \tag{2}$$

By summing these equations, we obtain:

$$\omega(x_1) + \omega(x_2) + \omega(x_{j_1}) < \omega(x_3) + \omega(x_{j_2}) + \omega(x_{j_3})$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega(x_1) + \omega(x_2) + \omega(x_3) < \omega(x_3) + \omega(x_{j_2}) + \omega(x_{j_3}) \leq \omega(x_3) + \omega(x_2) + \omega(x_1)$$

since, by assumption, $\omega(x_3) \leq \omega(x_{j_1})$ and $\omega(x_{j_2}) + \omega(x_{j_3}) \leq \omega(x_2) + \omega(x_1)$. This leads to a contradiction. Thus, P_1 or P_2 is a 1-path separator for $K_{3,3}$.

Now, let H be any induced subgraph of $K_{3,3}$. We use similar notations excepted that the two vertex-sets are $\{x_1, \dots, x_p\}$ and $\{y_1, \dots, y_q\}$ with $1 \leq p \leq q \leq 3$. If $p + q \leq 4$, then H is outerplanar, and thus 1-path separable by Proposition 6. We are left with the case $p = 2$ and $q = 3$, the case $p = q = 3$ is already done. We define similarly the two paths P_1 and P_2 , i.e., a shortest path from x_1 to x_2 containing y_{i_1} , and the shortest path between y 's vertices different from y_{i_1} and through x_{j_1} . If these both paths are not half-separators, then Eq. (1) and (2) rewrite in (vertices x_3 and x_{j_3} do not exist anymore):

$$\omega(x_1) + \omega(x_2) + \omega(y_{i_1}) < \omega(y_{i_2}) + \omega(y_{i_3})$$

$$\omega(x_{j_1}) + \omega(y_{i_2}) + \omega(y_{i_3}) < \omega(x_{j_2}) + \omega(y_{i_1})$$

Summing these equations, we obtain:

$$\omega(x_1) + \omega(x_2) + \omega(x_{j_1}) < \omega(x_{j_2}),$$

a contradiction since vertex-weights are non-negative and $\omega(x_{j_2}) \leq \omega(x_1)$. Thus, P_1 or P_2 is a 1-path separator for H .

Therefore, we have proved that the only non-planar graph of PS_1 is $K_{3,3}$. For planar graphs, we manage to find forbidden minors represented in Fig. 3. To prove that each minor M of this list is indeed excluded, we exhibit a particular weight function ω for M . Actually, each vertex and edge has weight 1 or 2 as depicted on Fig. 3. We then exhaustively check that, for each pair u, v of vertices of M , the deletion of any shortest path from u to v leaves a component of weight $> \omega(M)/2$.

To illustrate this, consider for instance the “wheel graph”, composed of a cycle of length 5 and a degree-5 vertex, called hereafter center, connected of all vertices of the cycle. The total weight of the graph is 7, the center has weight 2. Any shortest path from the center to a non-center vertex consists of one edge. Therefore its deletion leaves a path of 4 vertices, so of weight 4. Any shortest path between two non-center vertices consists of 2 edges at most, so leaving a component with the center and two (or more) non-center vertices, thus of weight at least 4. In both cases, the weight is $> 7/2$. This graph has no half-separator composed of a shortest path, and thus is not in PS_1 . \square

5 Conclusion

In this paper we have investigated the family of graphs that are k -path separable. Graph Minor Theory implies that such a family can be characterized by a finite set of forbidden minors that we have started to list for $k = 1$.

We propose here a list of further researches.

1. Determine the full list of forbidden minors for k -path separable graphs and for $k = 1$.
2. Find an explicit linear time algorithm to determine if a graph is k -path separable, for fixed k .
3. Prove or disprove that planar graphs are 2-path separable.
4. Prove NP-completeness for the problem of determining whether a given *weighted* graph has a k -path separator.
5. Extend the study to more general isometric separators, not only shortest paths.

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