# Reachability Substitutes for Planar Digraphs

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**Def.** Two digraphs G = (V, E) and G' = (V', E') are reachability substitutes for each other (w.r.t. U) if for all  $u, v \in U \subseteq V, V'$ :

$$u \stackrel{G}{\leadsto} v \quad \text{iff} \quad u \stackrel{G'}{\leadsto} v$$



**Theorem.** Almost all digraphs with k interesting vertices have only RSs of size  $\Omega(k^2/\log k)$ .



Example:  $\vec{K}_{4,4}$  – matching is incompressible **Theorem.** Almost all digraphs with k interesting vertices have only RSs of size  $\Omega(k^2/\log k)$ .



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**Theorem.** Finding a minimum RS (size = |V| + |E|) for a given digraph is NP-hard.

How complex can planar reachabilities be?

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Previous result [Subramanian, 1993]: If all interesting vertices lie on a constant number of faces then there is a substitute of size  $O(k \log k)$ .

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#### **Tools & Techniques**

separation (balanced directed cuts)
 representing reachabilities to / from the cut
 type bound (how many color sets)
 new encoding (interval structure)
 recurse

For simplicity, we consider only dags.





















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#### proof idea: nested intervals

- insert one interesting vertex after another, each together with all vertices reachable from it
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- directed needed for cross-cut interval structure to work
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- merge regions when necessary
- saddle points are critical
- but only one will persist





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- directed cycles can be taken care of separately in advance (they cut the plane into well-separated areas)

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General Problems:

- Prove a super-linear lower bound on the size of general (non-planar) reachability substitutes.
- Are the two log-factors in our construction really necessary?