

Local certification of geometric graph classes

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Joint work with

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Definition

Let \mathcal{F} be a class of graphs. Given a connected graph G , the goal is to **convince** the vertices of G that G belongs to \mathcal{F} .

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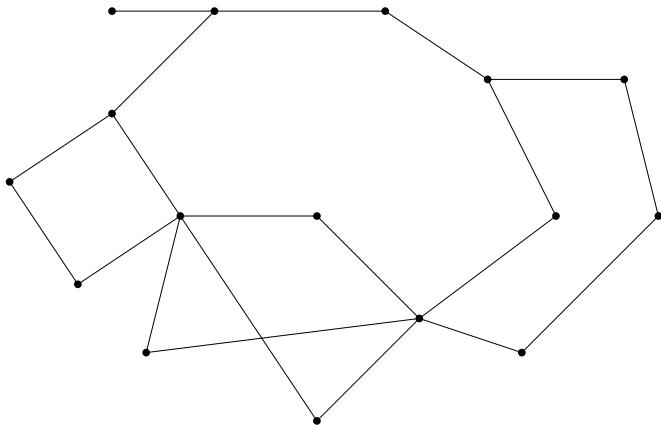
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The goal is to provide **small local certificates**. \rightarrow **local complexity**

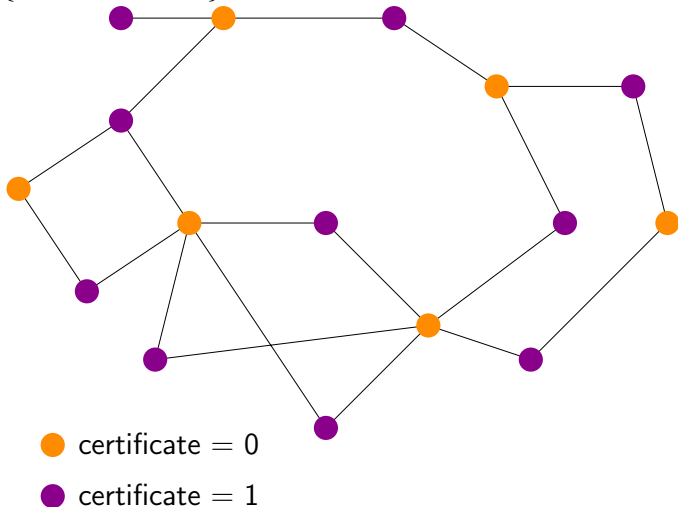
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From constant to quadratic

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Any class of n -vertex connected graphs can be certified locally with certificates of $O(n^2)$ bits per vertex.

Certificate. Give the adjacency matrix to each vertex.

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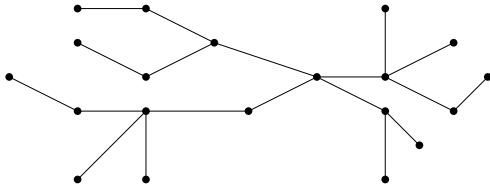
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Verification. Each vertex checks that it was given the same matrix as its neighbors, and that the matrix is consistent with its local view.

Trees

Observation

n -vertex trees can be certified locally with certificates of $O(\log n)$ bits per vertex.



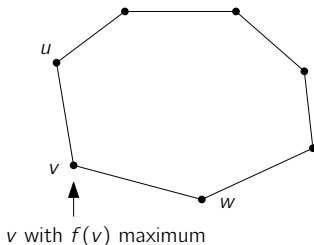
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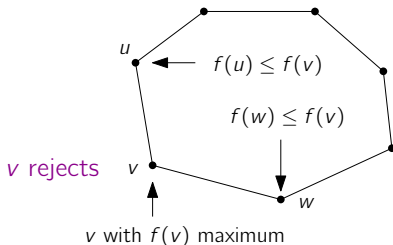
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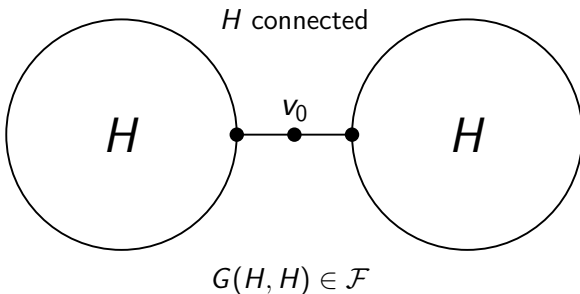
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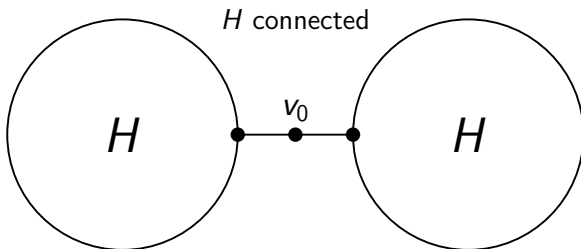
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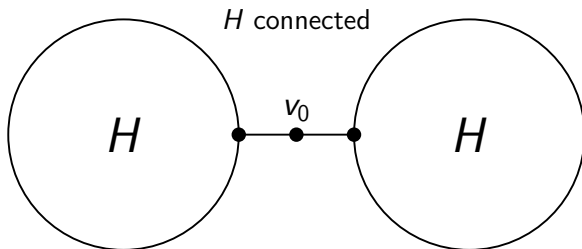
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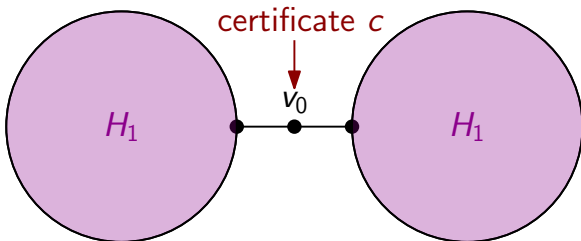
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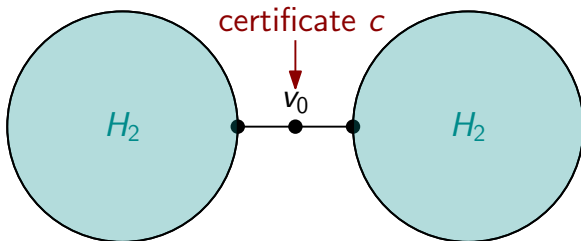
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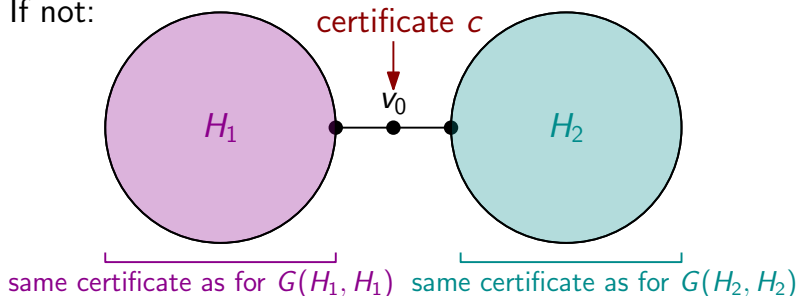
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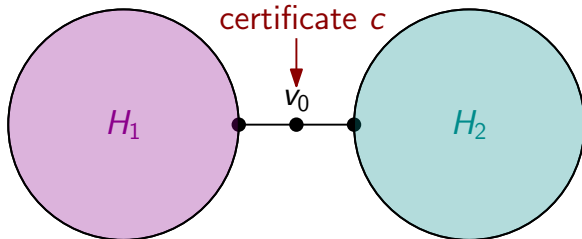
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same certificate as for $G(H_1, H_1)$ same certificate as for $G(H_2, H_2)$

all vertices accept ! but $G(H_1, H_2) \notin \mathcal{F}$

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Geometric graph classes

Theorems [FFMRRT'21, JMRR'23⁺]

There are local certifiers on $O(\log n)$ bits for :

- planar graphs,
- interval graphs,
- chordal graphs,
- circular-arc graphs,
- trapezoid graphs,
- permutation graphs.

→ Any class of intersection graphs has small local certifiers ?

Lower bounds : example on the square grid

Defrain, Esperet, L., Morin, Raymond'24

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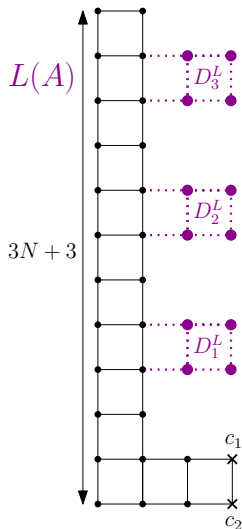
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Otherwise, we can **fool** the vertices with some A' **intersecting** B .

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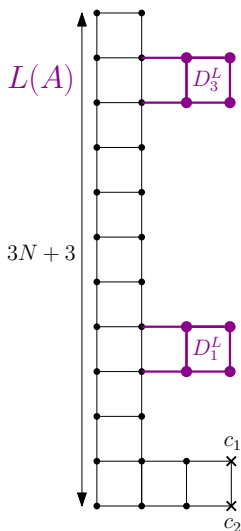
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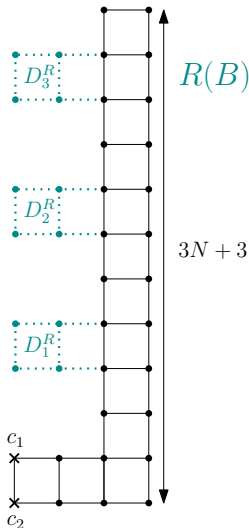


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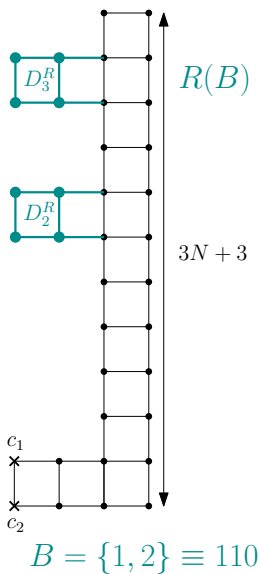
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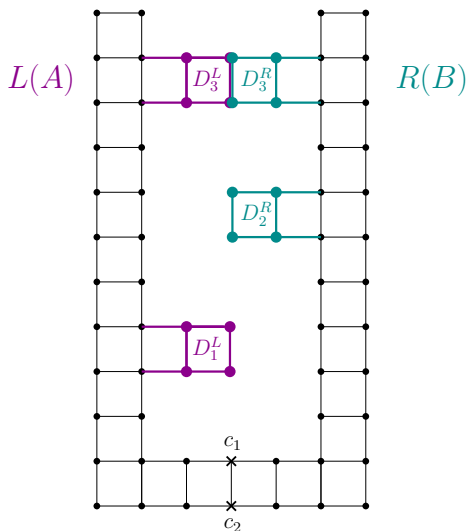
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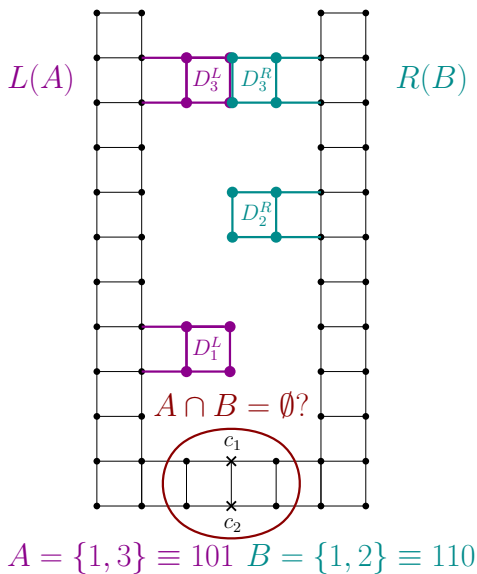
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$$\rightarrow \frac{n}{6} = \Omega(n) \text{ bits}$$



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\mathcal{C}_n : n -vertex graphs in \mathcal{C} (up to isomorphism)

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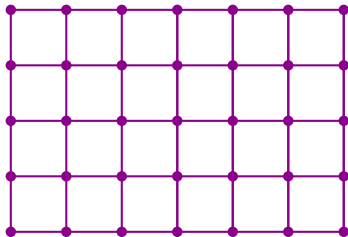
$|\mathcal{C}_n| \leq 2^{n \log n} \rightarrow$ certifiable with $O(n \log n)$ bits.

Optimal bounds

Defrain, Esperet, L., Morin, Raymond'24

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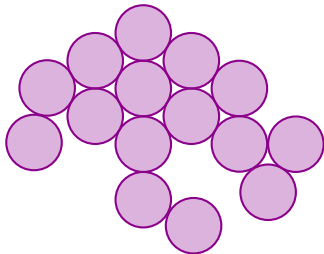


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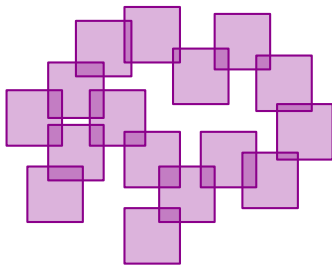


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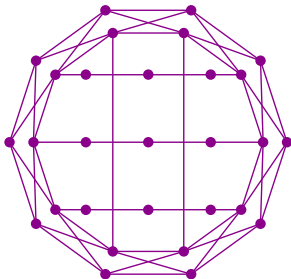


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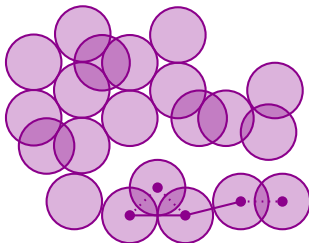


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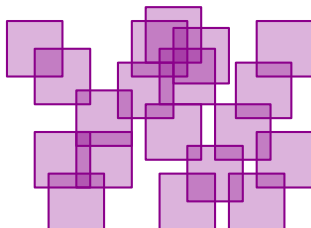


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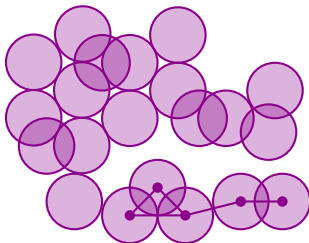


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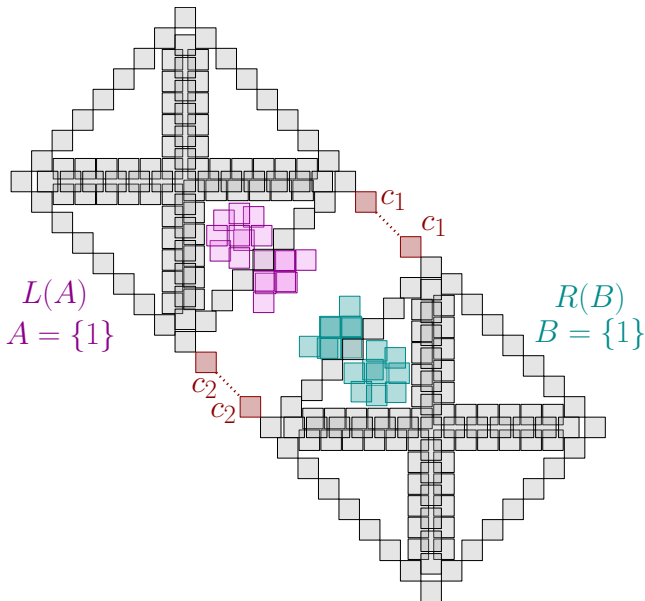
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- unit-square graphs is : $\Omega(n)$ and $O(n \log n)$
- unit-disk graphs is $\Omega(n^{1-\varepsilon})$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $O(n \log n)$

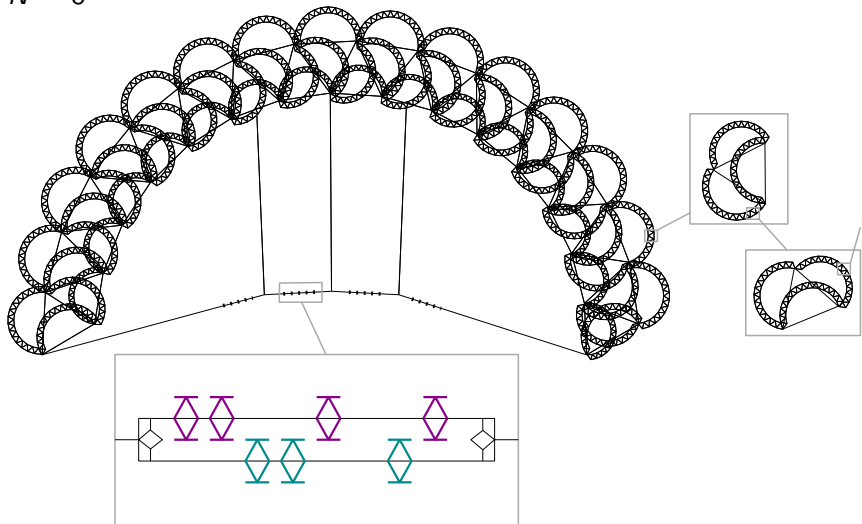


(Triangle-free) Unit square construction

 $N = 1$ 

Unit disk construction

$$N = 8$$



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