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Hanna Furmanczyk
University of Gdansk

Marek Kubale
Technical University of Gdansk

Stanislaw Radziszowski



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On bipartization of cubic graphs by removal of an independent set*

Hanna Furmańczyk[†] Marek Kubale[‡] Stanisław Radziszowski[§]

Abstract

We study a new problem for cubic graphs: bipartization of a cubic graph Q by deleting sufficiently large independent set I . It can be expressed as follows: *Given a connected n -vertex tripartite cubic graph $Q = (V, E)$ with independence number $\alpha(Q)$, does Q contain an independent set I of size k such that $Q - I$ is bipartite?* We are interested for which value of k the answer to this question is affirmative. We prove constructively that if $\alpha(Q) \geq 4n/10$, then the answer is positive for each k fulfilling $\lfloor (n - \alpha(Q))/2 \rfloor \leq k \leq \alpha(Q)$. It remains an open question if a similar construction is possible for cubic graphs with $\alpha(Q) < 4n/10$.

Next, we show that this problem with $\alpha(Q) \geq 4n/10$ and k fulfilling inequalities $\lfloor n/3 \rfloor \leq k \leq \alpha(Q)$ can be related to semi-equitable graph 3-coloring, where one color class is of size k , and the subgraph induced by the remaining vertices is equitably 2-colored. This means that Q has a coloring of type $(k, \lfloor (n - k)/2 \rfloor, \lfloor (n - k)/2 \rfloor)$.

Keywords: cubic graphs, bipartization, independent set, decycling number, feedback-vertex set, equitable coloring

1 Some preliminaries

There are many challenging and interesting problems involving independent sets and cubic graphs. One of the most known is the problem of independence, $IS(Q, k)$:

Given a connected cubic graph $Q = (V, E)$ and integer k , does Q contain an independent set of size at least k ?

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[†]Institute of Informatics, University of Gdańsk, Wita Stwosza 57, 80-952 Gdańsk, Poland. e-mail: hanna@inf.ug.edu.pl

[‡]Department of Algorithms and System Modelling, Technical University of Gdańsk, Narutowicza 11/12, 80-233 Gdańsk, Poland. e-mail: kubale@eti.pg.gda.pl

[§]Department of Computer Science, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY 14623, US. e-mail: spr@cs.rit.edu

An *independent set* of a graph Q is a subset of the vertices of Q such that no two vertices in the subset are joined by an edge in Q . The size of the largest independent set is called the *independence number* of Q , and it is denoted by $\alpha(Q)$. The problem of finding the value of $\alpha(Q)$ is also widely discussed in the literature. In general, the problem IS(Q, k) is NP-complete for cubic graphs, and even for planar cubic graphs [6]. A comprehensive survey of results on the IS problem, including cubic graphs, was presented in [2, 8].

The second type of problems is connected with decycling sets of cubic graphs (also known as feedback-vertex sets). For a graph Q , a subset $S \subseteq V(Q)$ is a *decycling set* of Q if and only if $Q - S$ is acyclic, where by $Q - S$ we mean the subgraph of Q induced by the vertices in $\bar{S} = V(Q) \setminus S$. The cardinality of a smallest decycling set of Q is called the *decycling number*, and it is denoted by $\Phi(Q)$. Speckenmeyer [13] showed that cubic graph Q has $\Phi(Q) = n/2 - z(Q) + 1$, where $z(Q)$ is the size of maximum nonseparating independent set J ($Q - J$ must be connected). Recently, Nedela and Kotrbčik [11] expressed the value of $\Phi(Q)$ in terms of odd components in $Q - E(T)$:

$$\Phi(Q) = \frac{n}{4} + \frac{\xi(Q) + 1}{2}, \quad (1)$$

where Q is a cubic graph, and $\xi(Q)$ denotes the minimum number of odd components in $Q - E(T)$ over all spanning trees T . Speckenmeyer [13] obtained an upper bound on $\Phi(Q)$ in terms of the girth g of a cubic graph Q :

$$\Phi(Q) \leq \frac{g+1}{4g-2}n + \frac{g-1}{2g-1}. \quad (2)$$

For $g = 3$, the bound (2) gives $\Phi(Q) \leq 4n/10 + 4/10$. The bound (2) was improved by Liu and Zhao [10] for most cubic graphs, except K_4 , two other cubic graphs and one subclass defined by the authors, to:

$$\Phi(Q) \leq \frac{g}{4(g-1)}n + \frac{g-3}{2g-2}. \quad (3)$$

For $g = 3$, the bound (3) gives $\Phi(Q) \leq 3n/8$.

The third group contains problems connected with *bipartization* of cubic graphs. Given a graph, the task is to find a smallest set of vertices whose deletion makes the remaining graph bipartite. Choi et al. [5] showed that the bipartization decision problem is NP-complete for cubic graphs. Some approximation algorithms were given in [9].

We combine the above approaches and define the Bipartization IS, BIS(Q, k) problem, as follows:

Given a connected cubic graph $Q = (V, E)$ and integer k , does Q contain an independent set I of size at least k such that $Q - I$ is bipartite?

This problem can be seen as a task of finding independent odd decycling sets.

In the sequel we consider connected cubic graphs Q with chromatic number $\chi(Q) = 3$. This means that the set of vertices of graph Q can be partitioned into

three independent sets and Q is not bipartite. The class of such cubic graphs will be denoted by \mathcal{Q}_3 . Its subclass of graphs on n vertices will be denoted by $\mathcal{Q}_3(n)$. Let us recall the Brooks theorem:

Theorem 1 ([3]). *For any connected undirected graph G with maximum degree Δ , the chromatic number $\chi(G)$ of G is at most Δ , unless G is a clique or an odd cycle.*

This implies that

$$2 \leq \chi(Q) \leq 3$$

for all cubic graphs except K_4 .

A graph is *equitably t -colorable* if and only if its vertex set can be partitioned into independent sets V_1, V_2, \dots, V_t such that $||V_i| - |V_j|| \leq 1$ for all $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, t$. Chen et al. [4] proved constructively that every cubic graph can be equitably colored without adding new colors. Hence, in particular for $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3$ we have

$$\chi_=(Q) = \chi(Q), \tag{4}$$

where $\chi_=(G)$ is the equitable chromatic number. Their algorithm relies on decreasing the width of coloring (the difference between the cardinality of the largest and smallest color class) by one until the difference is not greater than one.

In this paper we are also interested in equitable coloring of $Q - I$. We will give an algorithm which, given an independent set of size $k \geq 4n/10$, constructs an appropriate independent set I of size k for the BIS(Q, k) problem with $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3(n)$. We will also prove that such cubic graphs have colorings of type $(k, \lceil (n-k)/2 \rceil, \lfloor (n-k)/2 \rfloor)$, which means that $Q - I$ has an equitable 2-coloring. Such type of coloring is called *semi-equitable*, i.e. the coloring in which exactly one color class is of any size while the cardinalities of the remaining color classes differ by at most 1. Colorings of this kind may be used in a problem of mutual exclusion scheduling of jobs on three uniform parallel processors [1]. In such a model of scheduling one of processors is faster than the remaining two, while the two slower processors are of the same speed and the conflict graph is cubic.

2 Main results

Our main result is as follows.

Theorem 2. *If $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ and $\alpha(Q) \geq 4n/10$, then there exists an independent set I of size k in Q such that $Q - I$ is bipartite for $\lfloor n/3 \rfloor \leq k \leq \alpha(Q)$.*

Before we prove Theorem 2, we need some auxiliary concepts.

We consider connected cubic graphs $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ with independence number $\alpha(Q) \geq 4n/10$, and let I be an independent set of size at least $4n/10$. If $Q - I$ is not bipartite then the subgraph $Q - I$ consists of two parts: a 2-chromatic part of all bipartite components and a 3-chromatic part containing odd cycles (possibly with chords, bridges, pendant edges, etc.).

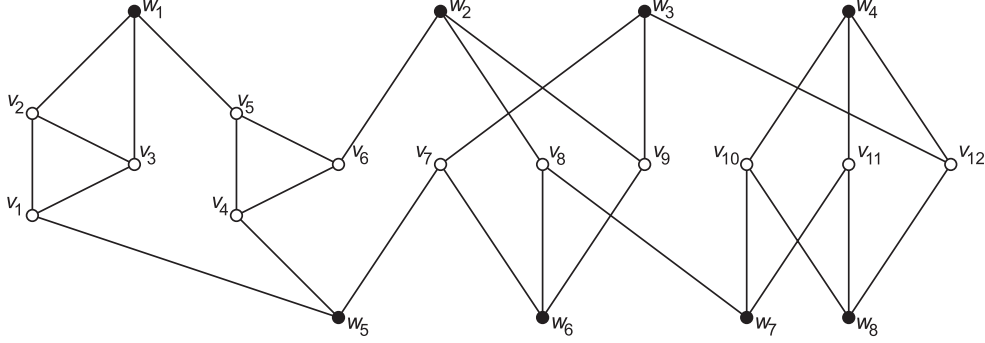


Figure 1: Example of a cubic graph in $\mathcal{Q}_3(20)$ with independent set I of size 8. The vertices of I are marked in black. $R(I) = \{v_1v_2v_3, v_4v_5v_6\}$.

Definition 1. For $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3$, the *residuum* $R(I)$ of Q with respect to an independent set I is the set of all odd cycles in the graph $Q - I$.

For example, for the graph in Fig. 1 and given I , $R(I) = \{v_1v_2v_3, v_4v_5v_6\}$.

Definition 2. Vertex $w \in I$ is a *free vertex* in $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3$ with respect to independent set I if and only if its removal from I (but not from $V(Q)$) results in the same residuum, i.e. $R(I) = R(I \setminus \{w\})$. The set of all free vertices in I will be denoted by F_0 .

For the graph in Fig. 1 and given independent set I , $F_0 = \{w_2, w_3, \dots, w_8\}$. Vertex w_1 is not free because moving it from I to $Q - I$ creates a new odd cycle in $Q - I$, namely $w_1v_2v_3$. Clearly, $F_0 \subset I$.

Definition 3. A *diamond* in Q with respect to independent set I is a subgraph D on vertices $\{u, w, a, b\} \subseteq V(Q)$ isomorphic to $K_4 - e$, where $u, w \in I$.

Definition 4. Vertices $u, w \in I$ are *pseudo-free vertices of type 1* in Q with respect to independent set I if and only if there is a diamond D in Q on vertices $\{u, w, a, b\}$, and there is no odd cycle C of length at least 5 with vertices in $\bar{I} \cup \{u, w\}$ such that $|V(C) \cap V(D)| = 3$, (cf. Fig. 2a). The set of all pseudo-free vertices of type 1 will be denoted by F_1 .

Note that $F_1 \subset I$ and F_1 is a disjoint union of pairs of vertices $\{u, w\}$ satisfying Definition 4.

Definition 5. Vertices $u, w \in I$ are *pseudo-free vertices of type 2* in Q with respect to independent set I if and only if there is a diamond D in Q on vertices $\{u, w, a, b\}$, and there is a cycle C_5 with vertices in $\bar{I} \cup \{u, w\}$ such that $|V(C_5) \cap V(D)| = 3$, and the two vertices $\{c, d\} = V(C_5) \setminus V(D)$ have a common neighbor x in I (cf. Fig. 2b). The set of all pseudo-free vertices of type 2 will be denoted by F_2 .

Note that vertices c and d are consecutive on C_5 , and $F_2 \subset I$ is a disjoint union of pairs of vertices $\{u, w\}$ satisfying Definition 5.

Let $F(I) = F_0 \cup F_1 \cup F_2$. Clearly, $F_i \cap F_j = \emptyset$ for $i, j = 0, 1, 2$ and $i \neq j$.

The following main auxilliary lemma implies, that under the assumptions of Theorem 2, if $R(I)$ is nonempty then so is $F(I)$.

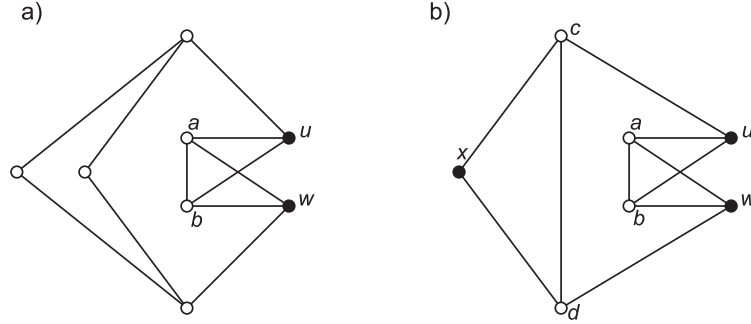


Figure 2: Subgraph of Q containing: a) diamond $K_4 - e$ with pseudo-free vertices u and w of type 1; $u, w \in I$; b) diamond $K_4 - e$ with pseudo-free vertices u and w of type 2; $u, w, x \in I$.

Lemma 1. *If $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ has an independent set I of size at least $4n/10$ and $R(I) \neq \emptyset$, then there exists a free or pseudo-free (of type 1 or 2) vertex in I .*

We will prove Lemma 1 in Section 3.

Proof of Theorem 2. First, we will prove that our theorem holds for k fulfilling $4n/10 \leq k \leq \alpha(Q)$.

Let I be any independent set of size at least $4n/10$. Assume that $R(I) \neq \emptyset$. We will show that there exists another independent set, say J , such that $|J| \geq |I|$ and $R(J) \subsetneq R(I)$.

Let C be an odd cycle belonging to $R(I)$. Any vertex $v \in V(C)$ must be of degree 2 or 3 in $Q - I$. If there exists $v \in V(C)$ of degree 3 in $Q - I$, then we set $J = I \cup \{v\}$. The new residuum $R(J)$ is a subset of $R(I) \setminus \{C\}$. Otherwise, if each $v \in V(C)$ is of degree 2 in $Q - I$, then let $v_1 \in V(C)$ and $P = v_1 v_2 \dots v_k$ be the shortest path from v_1 to $v_k \in F(I)$ in Q such that none of vertices v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{k-1} is free or pseudo-free. We know from Lemma 1 that $F(I)$ is nonempty. We consider two cases.

Case 1: P is a path alternating between I and \bar{I} .

This means that $v_1, v_3, \dots, v_{k-1} \in \bar{I}$ and $v_2, v_4, \dots, v_k \in I$, $v_k = w$.

Subcase 1.1: *Each vertex of v_3, v_5, \dots, v_{k-1} has exactly two neighbors in I .*

Then we interchange even and odd vertices between I and \bar{I} along the path P so that a new independent set

$$J = \begin{cases} I \cup \{v_1, v_3, \dots, v_{k-1}\} \setminus \{v_2, v_4, \dots, v_k\} & \text{if } w \in F_0, \\ I \cup \{v_1, v_3, \dots, v_{k-1}, a\} \setminus \{v_2, v_4, \dots, v_k, u\} & \text{if } w \in F_1 \cup F_2, \end{cases}$$

of the same size is obtained, and $R(J) \subset R(I) \setminus \{C\}$.

Subcase 1.2: *There is a vertex in \bar{I} on path P such that all (three) of its neighbors belong to I .*

In this case we choose among such vertices one with the smallest index, say v_i , $3 \leq i \leq k-1$ (see vertex v_5 in Fig. 3). Let us observe that vertex

$v_{i-1} \in I$ can belong to odd cycles in $Q - (I \setminus \{v_{i-1}\})$, including the edge $\{v_{i-2}, v_{i-1}\}$, but there is no odd cycle in $Q - (I \setminus \{v_{i-1}\})$ passing through $\{v_{i-1}, v_i\}$. We interchange even and odd vertices along the prefix subpath $v_1v_2 \dots v_{i-1}$ of P , so that $J = I \cup \{v_1, v_3, \dots, v_{i-2}\} \setminus \{v_2, v_4, \dots, v_{i-1}\}$, and $R(J) \subset R(I) \setminus \{C\}$.

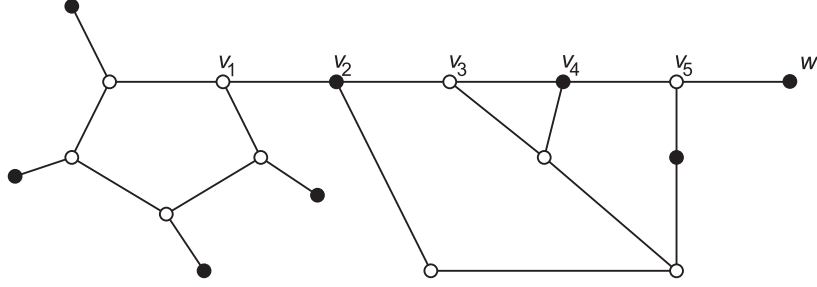


Figure 3: Example of a subgraph of Q with alternating path $P = v_1v_2v_3v_4v_5w$, where vertex v_5 is as v_i of Subcase 1.2.

Case 2: P is not an alternating path.

This means that there is a vertex in $Q - I$ on P such that its successor on path P is also in \bar{I} . We choose among such vertices one with the smallest index, say v_j (see vertex v_5 in Fig. 4).

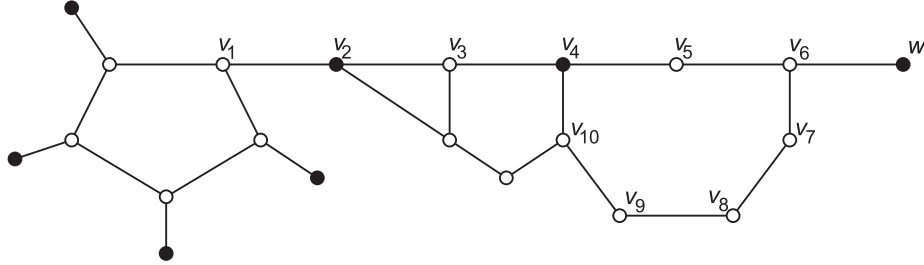


Figure 4: Example of a subgraph of Q and path $P = v_1v_2v_3v_4v_5v_6w$, which is not alternating. Vertices $v_2, v_4, w \in I$, vertex v_5 is as v_j in Case 2. After applying the procedure described in Case 2: $v_1, v_3 \in I'$ while $v_2, v_4 \in \bar{I}'$ and there is a cycle $C' = v_4v_5v_6v_7v_8v_9v_{10}$ with $v_t = v_6$ (Subcase 2.2).

We consider the alternating part of the path P up to vertex v_{j-1} as in Case 1. Let I' be a new independent set obtained after applying the procedure from Case 1. Now, we have one of the following subcases:

Subcase 2.1: *There is no odd cycle in $Q - I'$ containing the edge $\{v_{j-1}, v_j\}$.*

Cycle C is broken and no new odd cycle is created. $J = I'$.

Subcase 2.2: *There is an odd cycle C' in $Q - I'$ containing the edge $\{v_{j-1}, v_j\}$.*

If there exists $v \in V(C')$ of degree 3 in $Q - I'$, then we set $J = I' \cup \{v\}$ (the new residuum $R(J)$ is a subset of $R(I') \setminus \{C'\}$; of course, $R(J) \subsetneq R(I)$). Otherwise, let v_t be the vertex belonging to both C' and P whose index t is the highest (see vertex v_6 in Fig. 4). Note, that $v_{t+1} \in I'$. In this case we consider the alternating part of the path P starting with vertex v_t as in Case 1, and finally obtain J , which clearly satisfies $R(J) \subsetneq R(I)$.

If the new independent set has still a nonempty residuum, we repeat our algorithm iteratively (with another cycle C and path P). There is at least one odd cycle broken in each iteration of the algorithm. Consequently, after s iterations of the algorithm, we obtain a sequence of independent sets J_1, J_2, \dots, J_s of non-decreasing sizes, $R(J_s) = \emptyset$, and hence $Q - J_s$ is bipartite.

Therefore, by Lemma 1, if a cubic graph $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3$ has an independent set I of size $k \geq 4n/10$, then it also has an independent set J_s of size at least k such that $Q - J_s$ is bipartite. Due to Chen's constructive proof thus obtained 3-coloring of Q can be equalized to $(\lfloor n/3 \rfloor, \lfloor (n+1)/3 \rfloor, \lfloor (n+2)/3 \rfloor)$ by decreasing the width of the coloring one by one, which completes the proof for all k , $\lfloor n/3 \rfloor \leq k \leq \alpha(Q)$. \square

Now, we summarize in pseudocode the procedures of our construction. For each iteration of the algorithm the path $P = v_1 \dots v_k$ in given cubic graph Q is fixed, similarly as Q . Indices in and out refer to the segment of the path $v_{in} \dots v_{out}$.

Algorithm 1 Decycling Algorithm

Input: Cubic graph Q with independent set I of size k , $4n/10 \leq k \leq \alpha(Q)$, and an odd cycle $C \in R(I)$.

Output: Independent set J of size at least k such that $R(J) \subsetneq R(I)$.

if there exists a vertex v on C of degree 3 in $Q - I$ **then return** $I \cup \{v\}$

end if

$P \leftarrow v_1 \dots v_k$ $\triangleright v_1$ is on cycle C , $v_k \in F(I)$, and $v_j \notin F(I)$ for $2 \leq j \leq k-1$

$in \leftarrow 1$

$out \leftarrow \text{ALTERNATINGPATH}(P, in)$ \triangleright segment of P from v_{in} to v_{out} is alternating as in Case 1

$J \leftarrow \text{NEWINDEPENDENTSET}(P, in, out, I)$

while $|R(I)| = |R(J)|$ **do**

$I \leftarrow J$

$in \leftarrow out$

$(out, J) \leftarrow \text{NONALTERNATINGPATH}(P, in, I)$ \triangleright segment of P from v_{in} to v_{out} is non-alternating as in Case 2

end while

return J

Procedure 2 Alternating Path

Input: Path $P = v_1 \dots v_k$, integer in .

Output: Integer out such that $v_{out} \in \bar{I}$ is a vertex with the smallest index on the alternating part of path P : $v_{in} \dots v_{out}$, such that all its neighbors are from I if such vertex exists or, otherwise, $v_{out} \in \bar{I}$ is the last vertex on alternating part of the path P .

procedure ALTERNATINGPATH(P, in)

$i \leftarrow in$

▷ v_i is starting point of the alternating part of the path P

repeat

if $i < k$ **then** $i \leftarrow i + 1$

end if

if $v_i \in Q - I$ **then return** $i - 1$

end if

▷ two consecutive vertices on path P are from \bar{I} , vertex $v_{i-1} \in \bar{I}$ is the last vertex on alternating part of P started in v_{in}

if $i = k$ **then return** i

end if

▷ an alternating part of P , started in v_{in} , ends in v_k

$i \leftarrow i + 1$

until $v_i \in \bar{I}$ is a vertex whose all neighbors belong to I

return i

end procedure

Procedure 3 New Independent Set

Input: Path $P = v_1 \dots v_k$, integers in and out delimiting alternating part of P , independent set I .

Output: Independent set I' .

procedure NEWINDEPENDENTSET(P, in, out, I)

▷ Case 1

if $out < k + 1$ **or** ($out = k + 1$ **and** $v_k \in F_0$) **then**

$I' \leftarrow I \cup \{v_{in}, v_{in+2}, \dots, v_{out-2}\} \setminus \{v_{in+1}, v_{in+3}, \dots, v_{out-1}\}$

else

$I' \leftarrow I \cup \{v_{in}, v_{in+2}, \dots, v_{out-2}, a\} \setminus \{v_{in+1}, v_{in+3}, \dots, v_{out-1}, u\}$

end if

return I'

end procedure

Procedure 4 Non-alternating Path

Input: Path $P = v_1 \dots v_k$, integer in such that v_{in} is a starting point of non-alternating part of the path P , independent set I .

Output: Integer out , independent set J .

procedure NONALTERNATINGPATH(P, in, I)

$C' \leftarrow$ odd cycle in $R(I)$ with edge $\{v_{in-1}, v_{in}\}$

if C' has a vertex v of degree 3 in $Q - I$ **then return** $(k, I \cup \{v\})$

end if

$i \leftarrow \min_{j > in} \{j | v_j \notin V(C')\}$

if $v_i \in I$ **then**

$out \leftarrow i - 1$

$J \leftarrow I$

else

Set J as in Subcase 2.2 with $t = i - 1$

$out \leftarrow i$

end if

return (out, J)

end procedure

3 Proof of Lemma 1

Lemma 1. *If $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ has an independent set I of size at least $4n/10$ and $R(I) \neq \emptyset$, then there exists at least one free or pseudo-free (of type 1 or 2) vertex in I .*

Proof. We need to prove that $F(I) = F_0 \cup F_1 \cup F_2 \neq \emptyset$. First, we assume that $10|n$ and let I be an independent set of size $4n/10$. Let L denote the set of isolated vertices in $Q - I$, $|L| = l$. We are interested in the structure of $Q - I$, including the value of l . This is a graph with $6n/10$ vertices and $3n/10$ edges. Let us notice that if $Q - I$ has no isolated vertices, $Q - I$ must define a perfect matching, in which case we have $3n/10$ K_2 's. If $Q - I$ contains components with more than one edge, then we have some number of isolated vertices. For example, a cycle C_k in $Q - I$ "implies" k isolated vertices, and a path P_k "implies" $k - 2$ vertices. In general, a component of $Q - I$ with m' edges and n' vertices "implies" $2m' - n'$ isolated vertices. In most cases, $Q - I$ contains some components $K_1, K_2, P_k, C_{k'}$ ($k, k' \geq 3$), and a subgraph whose components have at least one vertex of degree 3. Let Q_l denote the part of $Q - I$ excluding K_1 's and K_2 's, i.e. the part which "implies" the isolated vertices. For given Q and I , the subgraph $Q - I$ consists of Q_l, lK_1 and k_2K_2 .

We fix number l . In the following we consider two cases depending on its value.

Case 1: $l > 4n/30$.

Since $3l > |I|$, there must exist at least one vertex in I , say u , which is adjacent to at least two vertices in L . Note that u cannot be on any cycle together with vertices from $Q - I$. This means that $u \in F_0$ is a free vertex and $F_0 \neq \emptyset$.

Case 2: $l \leq 4n/30$.

In this case F_0 may be empty. We will show that if $F_0 = F_1 = \emptyset$, then $F_2 \neq \emptyset$.

First, we will prove that there exists K_2 among $k_2 K_2$'s such that it is a subgraph of a diamond $(K_4 - e)$. We introduce some additional notation. Let \mathcal{K}^i denote the set of all such K_2 's in $Q - I$, whose endvertices have exactly i common neighbors in I , and let $|\mathcal{K}^i| = k_2^i$, $i = 0, 1, 2$. Of course, $k_2 = k_2^0 + k_2^1 + k_2^2$. Moreover, let us notice that $k_2^2 K_2$'s result in k_2^2 diamonds.

Claim There is a diamond in Q , i.e. $k_2^2 > 0$.

Proof of Claim.

For a contradiction, let us assume that the endvertices of each K_2 have at most one common neighbor in I .

Now, we ask how many non-free vertices in I might be implied by vertices from $Q - I$ assuming also $F_0 = \emptyset$. Let γ denote the number of non-free vertices in I that are adjacent to vertices from Q_l and are on some odd cycle (resulting from the fact that they are non-free vertices) on vertices from $Q_l \cup I$. We say that Q_l "generates" γ non-free vertices, $\gamma \leq \gamma_{\max}$, where γ_{\max} is upper bound on γ for fixed subgraph Q_l , excluding the structure of $Q \setminus Q_l$.

The number we asked for is equal to $\gamma_{\max} + k_2$.

We show that

$$3n/10 - 2l + 3 \leq k_2 \leq 3n/10 - 3l/4. \quad (5)$$

Indeed, let us consider the structure of Q_l implying the minimal number of K_2 's. It is easy to see that such Q_l must contain C_3 and $(l-3)P_3$, with $3(l-2)$ vertices and $2(l-2)+1$ edges. This implies that $k_2 \geq (6n/10 - l - 3(l-2))/2 = 3n/10 - 2l + 3$. On the other hand, the structure of Q_l maximizing k_2 must contain the minimal number of vertices equal to $6n/10 - 2k_2 - l$ with $3n/10 - k_2$ edges. Hence k_2 satisfies $3(6n/10 - 2k_2 - l) \geq 6n/10 - 2k_2$, which implies the upper bound in (5).

The maximal value of γ_{\max} is equal to $3l/2 - 7/2$ and it is achieved by $Q_l = C_3 \cup (l-3)/p P_{p+2}$ for even p . Let us notice that the number of vertices in such Q_l is maximal for $p = 2$. In this case $k_2 = 3n/10 - 3l/2 + 3/2$. We have

$$\gamma_{\max} + k_2 \leq (3l/2 - 7/2) + (3n/10 - 3l/2 + 3/2) < 4n/10. \quad (6)$$

On the other hand, for $Q - I$ with $R(I) \neq \emptyset$ the maximal number of K_2 's, due to inequalities (5) does not exceed $3n/10 - 3l/4$. The value of γ_{\max} depends also on the structure of Q_l with this number of K_2 's, but in any case $\gamma_{\max} + k_2 < 4n/10$. This means that $F_0 \neq \emptyset$, which is a contradiction.

End of proof of Claim.

Now, let us assume that $F_1 = F_0 = \emptyset$. This means that each diamond D from \mathcal{K}^2 is on an odd cycle of length at least 5. We note that such odd cycles can

be caused by joining vertices from $I \cap V(D)$ to endvertices of K_2 from $\mathcal{K}^1 \cup \mathcal{K}^0$. Observe that diamonds connected in this way to $K_2 \in \mathcal{K}^1$ result in pseudofree vertices of type 2.

Finally, assume that $F_2 = \emptyset$. This implies that the endvertices of each $K_2 \in \mathcal{K}^2$ are joined to vertices from Q_l or to endvertices of $K_2 \in \mathcal{K}^0$. Since Q is cubic and connected, there is at most one diamond joined to each of $K_2 \in \mathcal{K}^0$.

Since $|V(Q_l)| + l + 2k_2 = 6n/10$, and $k_2 = k_2^0 + k_2^1 + k_2^2$, and by (5), we have

$$|V(Q_l)| + l + k_2^0 + k_2^1 + k_2^2 = 6n/10 - k_2 \leq 3n/10 + 2l - 3.$$

Due to: $\gamma \leq |V(Q_l)|/2$, we get

$$2\gamma + l + k_2^0 + k_2^1 + k_2^2 \leq 3n/10 + 2l - 3.$$

Because clearly

$$\gamma + 2k_2^2 + k_2^1 = 4n/10 = |I|,$$

and hence $k_2^1 = 4n/10 - \gamma - 2k_2^2 - k_2^1$, we have:

$$k_2^2 \geq \gamma + n/10 + k_2^0 + 3 > \gamma + k_2^0. \quad (7)$$

Since $F_1 = \emptyset$, inequality (7) means that at least one diamond is joined to $K_2 \in \mathcal{K}^1$. This implies $F_2 \neq \emptyset$, a contradiction.

□

4 Bipartization and equitable colorings

In the paper we have posed a new problem for cubic graphs $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ with an independent set I of size k . We answered the question about existence of appropriate bipartizing set for $\lfloor n/3 \rfloor \leq k \leq \alpha(Q)$, if only $\alpha(Q) \geq 4n/10$.

On the other hand, Frieze and Suen [7] showed that the independence number of almost all cubic graphs on n vertices satisfies $\alpha(Q) \geq 4.32n/10 - \epsilon n$, for any constant $\epsilon > 0$. Moreover, they gave a simple greedy algorithm which find an independent set of that size in almost all cubic graphs. In practice this means that a graph from $\mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ is very likely to have an independent set of size $k \geq 4n/10$.

Taking into consideration the structure of the bipartized subgraph $Q - I$, it turns out that such a subgraph can be colored in equitable way with two colors. Let us assume that $|I| = 4n/10$. Notice that $6n/10$ vertices of $Q - I$ induce binary trees (some of them may be trivial) and/or graphs whose 2-core is equibipartite (an even cycle possibly with chords). Note that deleting an independent set I of cardinality $4n/10$ from a cubic graph Q means also that we remove $12n/10$ edges from the set of all $15n/10$ edges of Q . The resulting graph $Q - I$ has $6n/10$ vertices and $3n/10$ edges.

Let s_i , $0 \leq i \leq 3$, be the number of vertices in $Q - I$ of degree i , $\sum_{i=0}^3 s_i = 6n/10$. Since the number of edges is half the number of vertices, the number of isolated vertices, s_0 , is equal to $s_2 + 2s_3$. If $s_0 = 0$, then $Q - I$ is a perfect matching and its equitable coloring is obvious.

Suppose that $s_0 > 0$. Consider the part of $Q - I$ without isolated vertices and its 2-coloring. Each vertex of degree 3 causes the difference between cardinalities of color classes equal to at most 2 ($K_{1,3}$), similarly each vertex of degree 2 causes the difference at most 1 ($K_{1,2}$). The difference between the cardinalities of color classes in any coloring fulfilling these conditions is at most $s_2 + 2s_3$ in $Q - I - L$, and an appropriate assignment of colors to isolated vertices L makes the graph $Q - I$ equitably 2-colored. Hence, we have:

Proposition 3. *If $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ has an independent set I of size $|I| = 4n/10$ then it has a semi-equitable coloring of type $(4n/10, \lceil 3n/10 \rceil, \lfloor 3n/10 \rfloor)$.*

Note, that if an n -vertex cubic graph Q has an independent set I of cardinality $|I| > 4n/10$ and consequently there exists independent set J of the same cardinality such that $Q - J$ is bipartite, then we have more isolated vertices in $Q - J$ and a partition of $Q - J$ into V_1 and V_2 such that $||V_1| - |V_2|| \leq 1$ is possible. Hence

Corollary 4. *If $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ has an independent set I of size $|I| \geq 4n/10$ then it has a semi-equitable coloring of type $(|I|, \lceil (n - |I|)/2 \rceil, \lfloor (n - |I|)/2 \rfloor)$.*

Taking into account above considerations Theorem 2 can be extended as follows.

Theorem 5. *If $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ and $\alpha(Q) \geq 4n/10$, then there exists an independent set I of size k in Q such that $Q - I$ is bipartite for $\lfloor (n - \alpha(Q))/2 \rfloor \leq k \leq \alpha(Q)$. \square*

The problem for $k < \lfloor (n - \alpha(Q))/2 \rfloor$ in $\mathcal{Q}_3(n)$ with $\alpha(Q) \geq 4n/10$ stays open as well as the problem for cubic graphs with $\alpha(Q) < 4n/10$.

Finally, note that Theorem 5 cannot be generalized to all 3-colorable graphs, since the sun S_3 graph¹ is a counterexample.

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¹ S_k consists of a central complete graph K_k with an outer ring of k vertices, each of which is joined to both endpoints of the closest outer edge of the central core.

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