

Density Matters: A Complexity Dichotomy of Deleting Edges to Bound Subgraph Density

STACS 2026

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André Nichterlein²

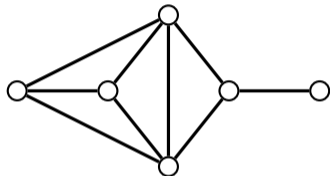


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²Algorithmics and Computational Complexity, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany

11.03.2026

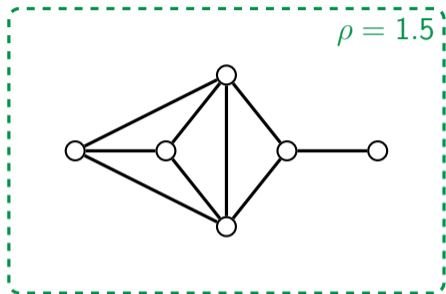
Our (Computational) Problem



Central notions:

$$\text{graph density: } \rho(G) = \frac{|E(G)|}{|V(G)|} = \frac{m}{n}$$

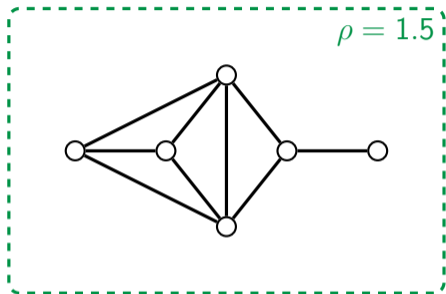
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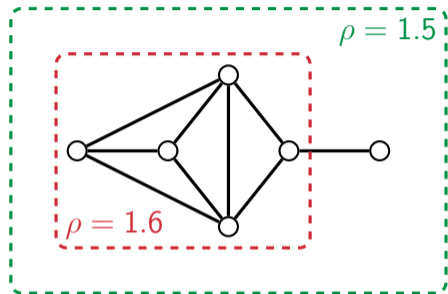


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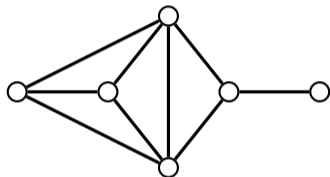


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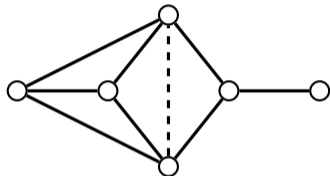
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Input: An undirected graph G , an integer $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

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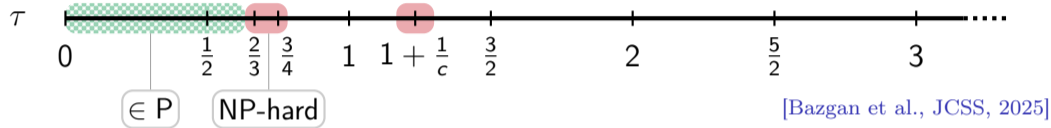
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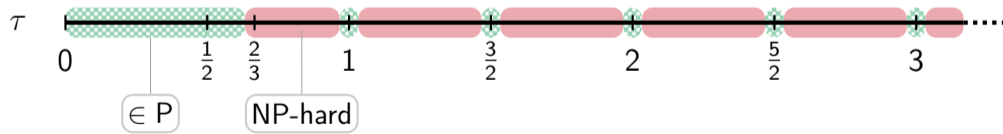
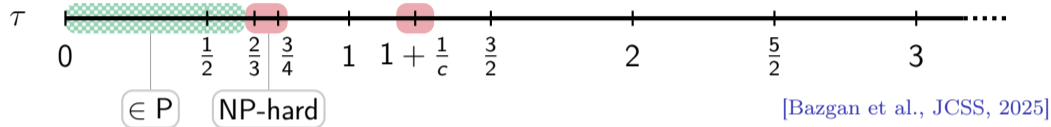
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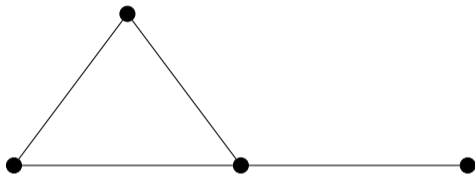
Known results



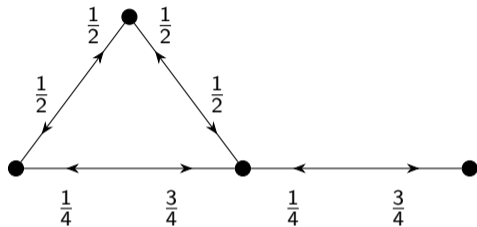
Known results and Our Main Contribution



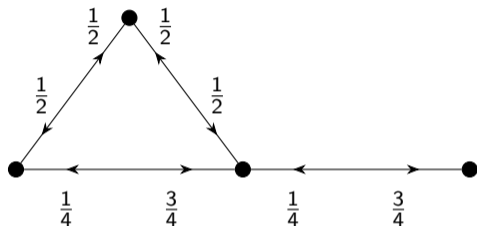
Fractional orientation



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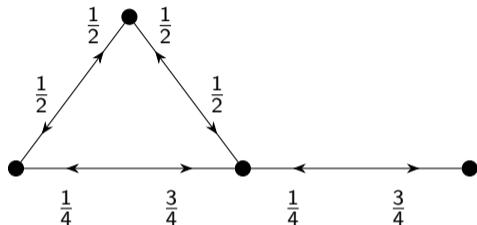


Δ_{ϕ}^{-} : maximum in-degree w.r.t. Φ

Lemma ([Charikar, APPROX, 2000])

For every graph G and every fractional orientation ϕ , it holds that $\rho^*(G) \leq \Delta_{\phi}^{-}$.

Fractional orientation



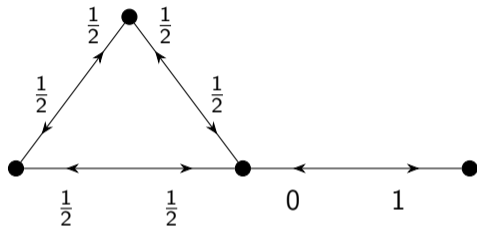
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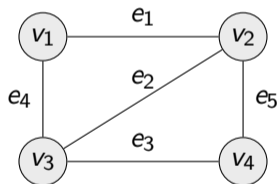
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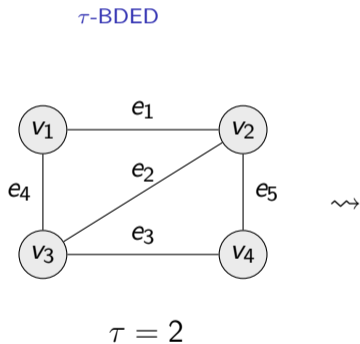
Solving τ -BDED for $\tau \in \mathbb{N}$

τ -BDED

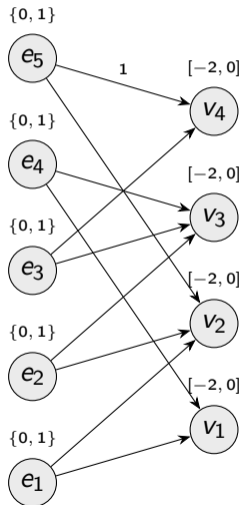


$$\tau = 2$$

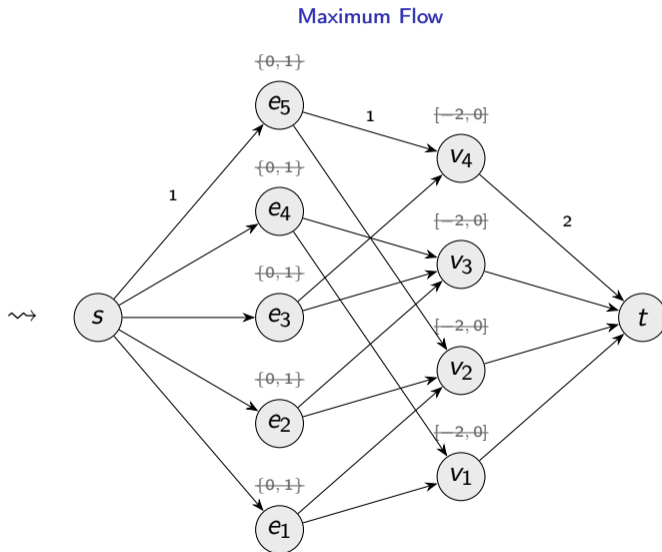
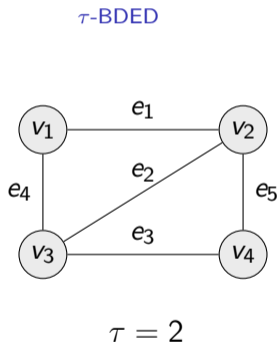
Solving τ -BDED for $\tau \in \mathbb{N}$



2-Layer General Transshipment (2GT)

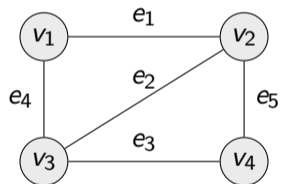


Solving τ -BDED for $\tau \in \mathbb{N}$



Solving τ -BDED for $2\tau \in \mathbb{N}$

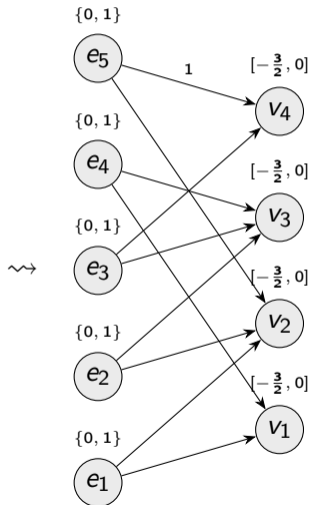
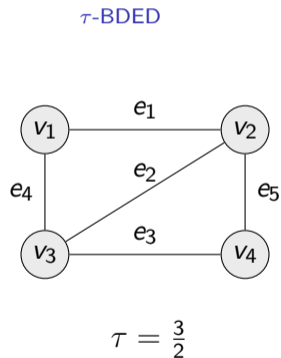
τ -BDED



$$\tau = \frac{3}{2}$$

Solving τ -BDED for $2\tau \in \mathbb{N}$

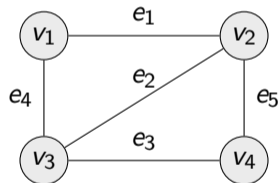
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Solving τ -BDED for $2\tau \in \mathbb{N}$

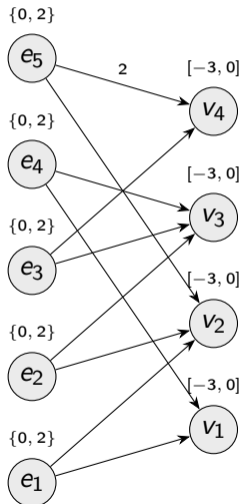
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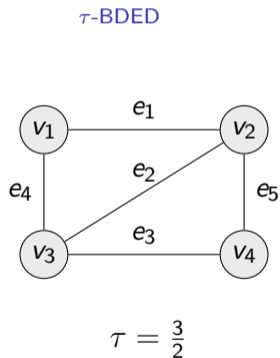


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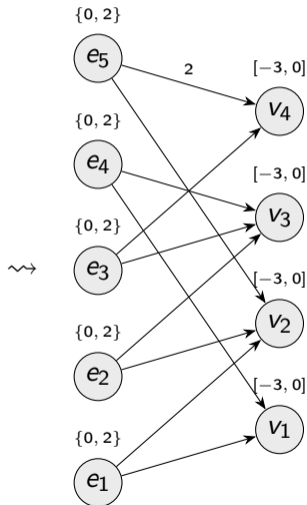
\rightsquigarrow



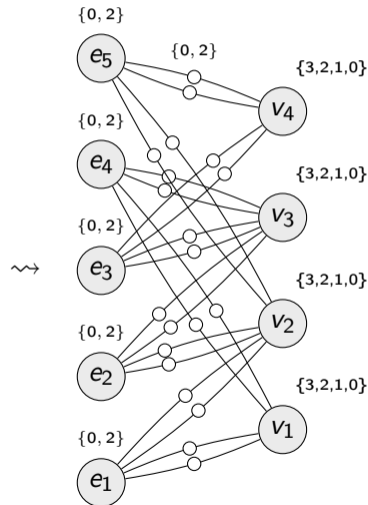
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2-Layer General Transshipment (2GT)



General Factors



NP-hardness for $1 < \tau = \frac{p}{q} < 2$

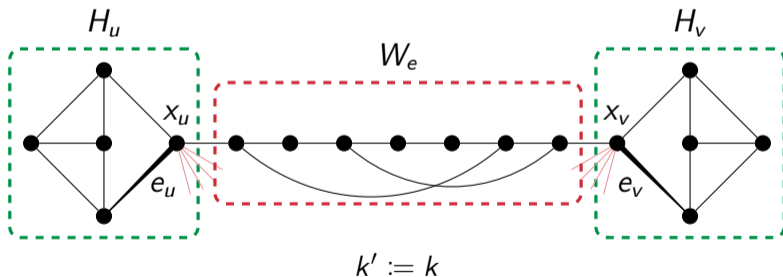
- ▶ Reduction from VERTEX COVER on q -regular graphs ($q \geq 3$)

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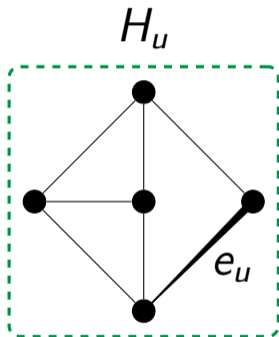
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- ▶ p and q must be coprime
- ▶ For edge $e = \{u, v\}$, construct:

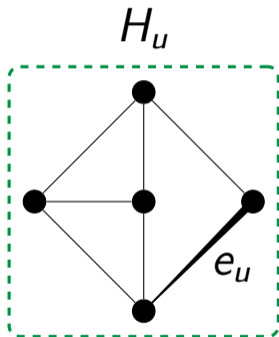


Vertex gadget



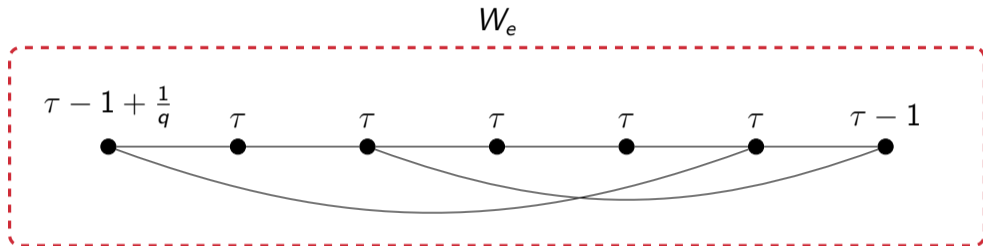
- ▶ H_u is a **balanced** graph with density τ
[Ruciński & Vince, Journal of Graph Theory, 1986]

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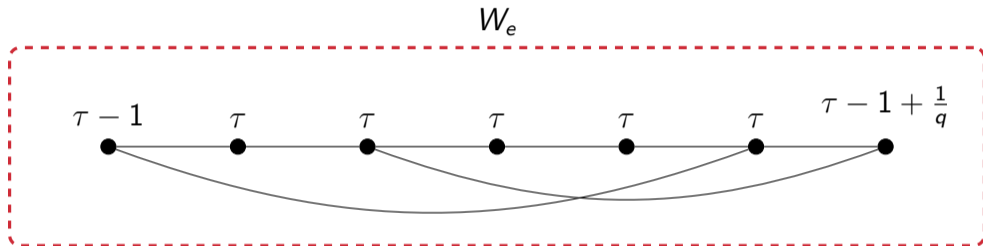


- ▶ H_u is a **balanced** graph with density τ
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- ▶ H_u contains an edge that is completely assigned to one of its endpoints

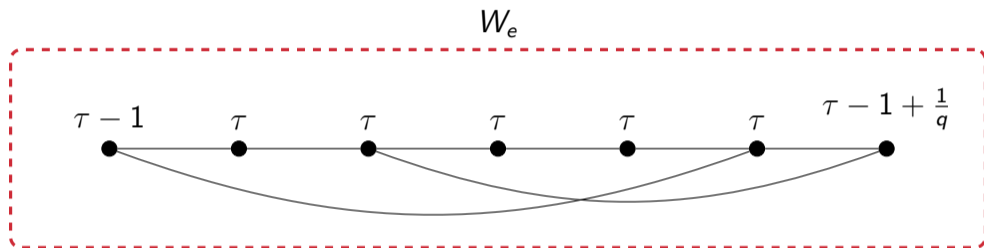
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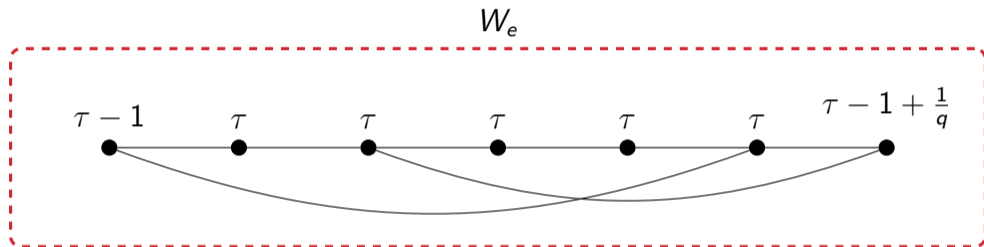


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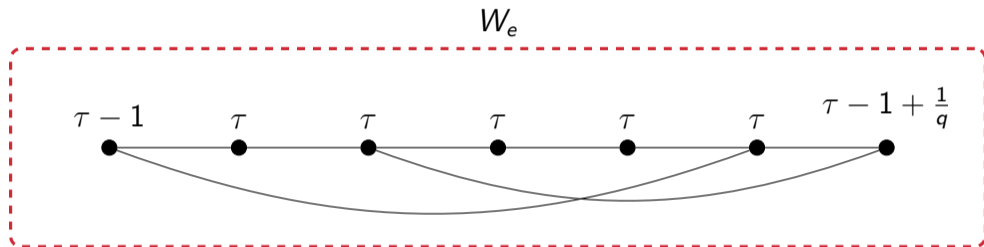
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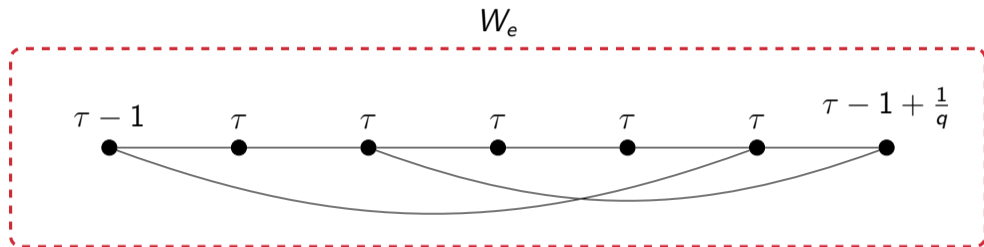
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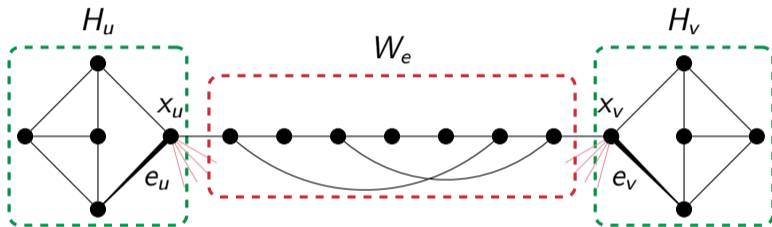
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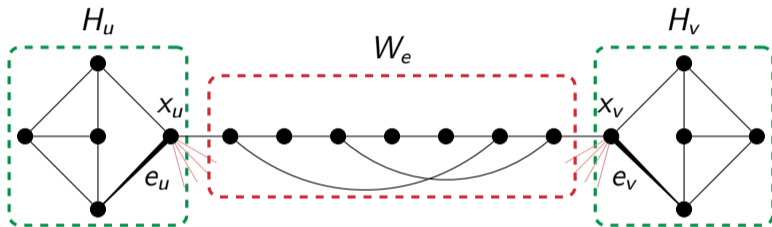


- ▶ Gadget contains $n \geq 4$ vertices and m edges
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NP-hardness for $1 < \tau = \frac{p}{q} < 2$

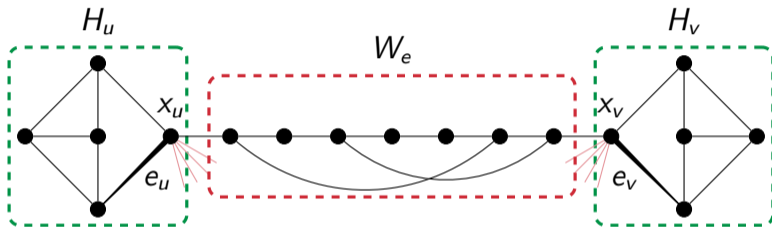


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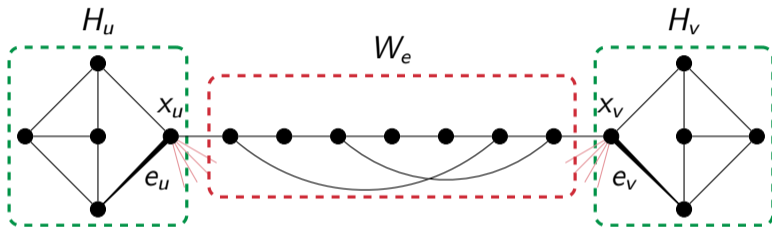
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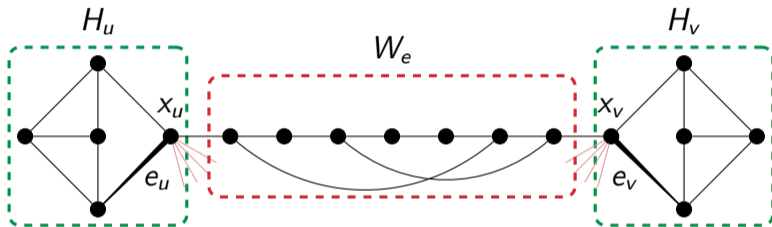
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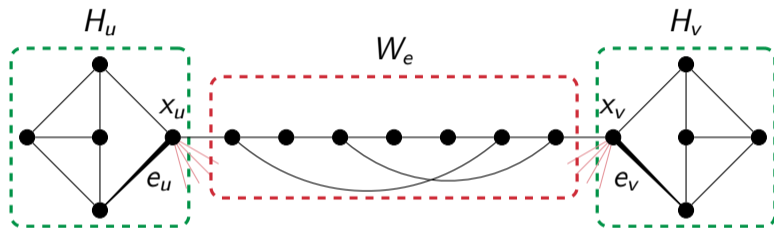
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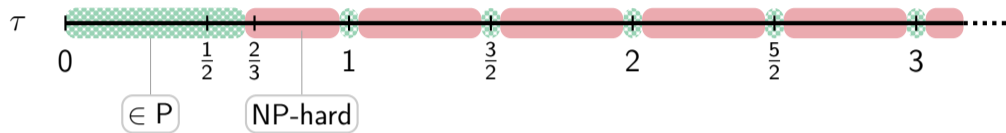
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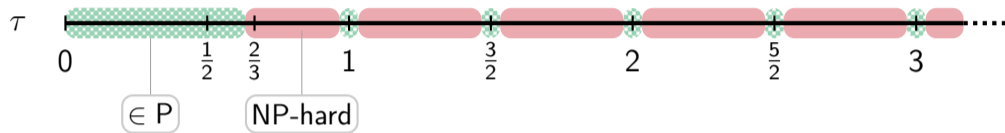


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- ▶ Vertex u in VC \rightsquigarrow delete e_u
- ▶ For $\tau > 2$ “padding” with balanced graphs

Concluding remarks

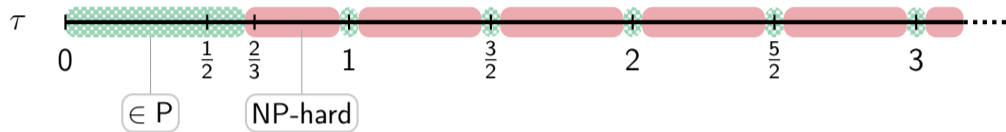


Concluding remarks



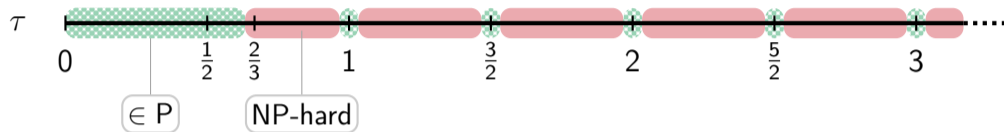
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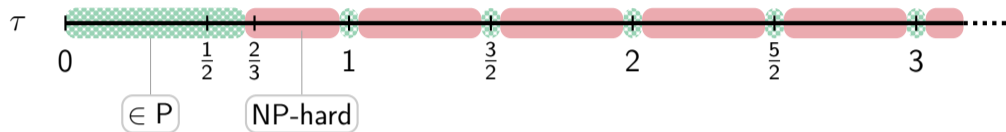
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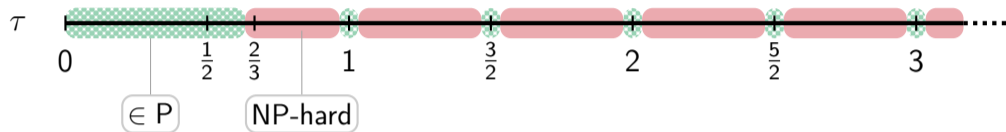
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- ▶ There is a direct reduction from τ -BDED with half-integral τ to MATCHING
- ▶ Polynomial-time algorithms cover weighted problem variants
- ▶ What about non-constant τ ?

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- ▶ There is a direct reduction from τ -BDED with half-integral τ to MATCHING
- ▶ Polynomial-time algorithms cover weighted problem variants
- ▶ What about non-constant τ ?
- ▶ Can the efficiently solvable cases of 2GT be extended to cover larger classes of networks?