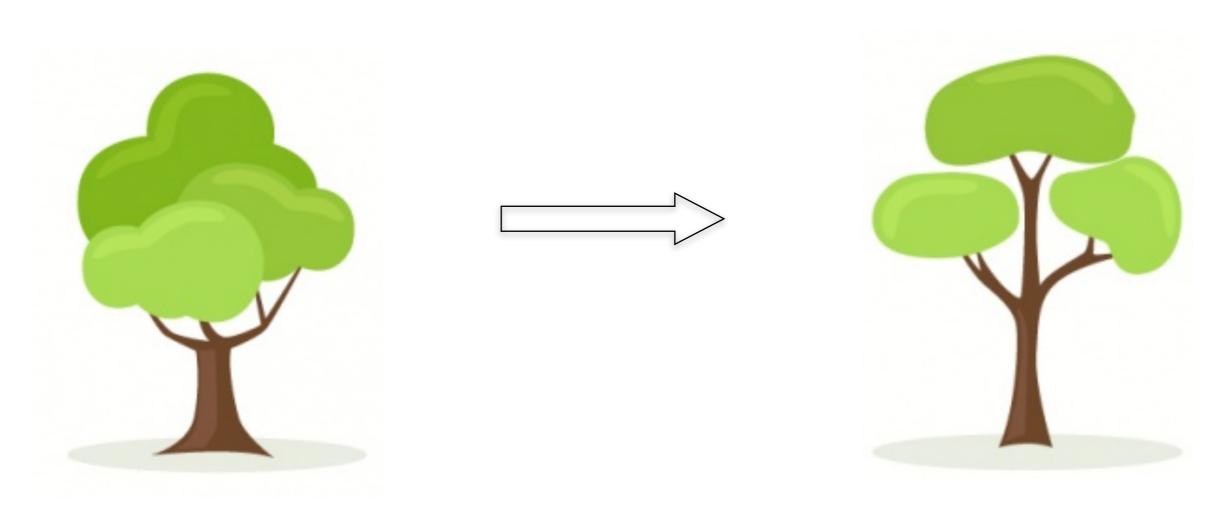


Karl Bringmann,
Paweł Gawrychowski,
Shay Mozes,
Oren Weimann

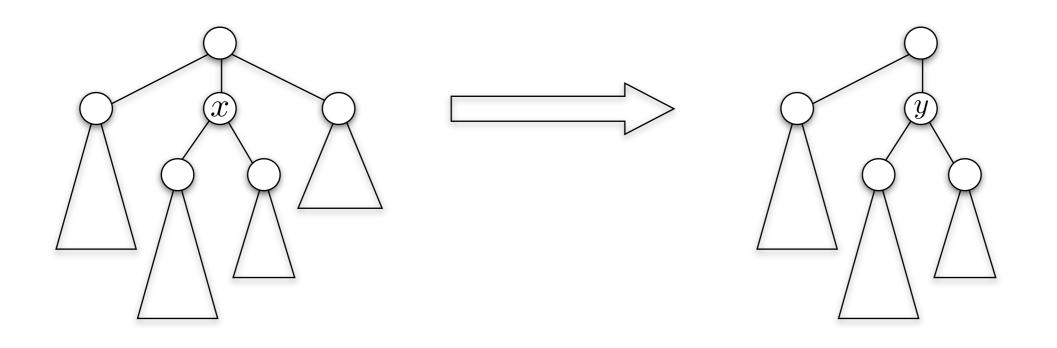


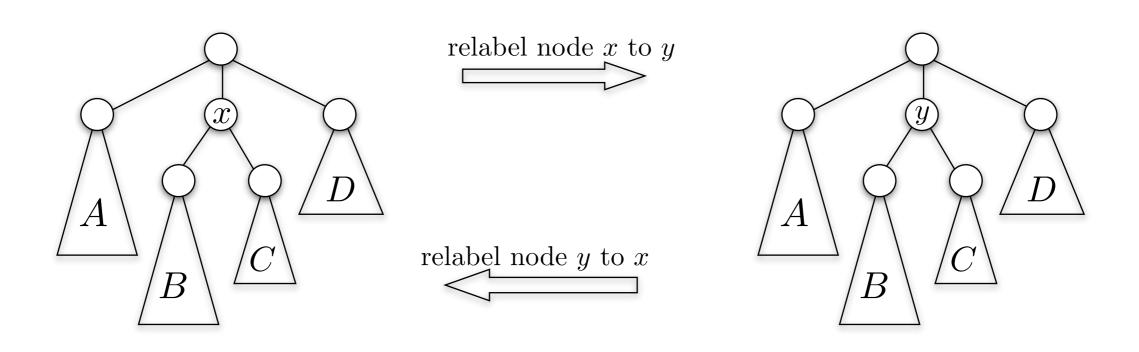


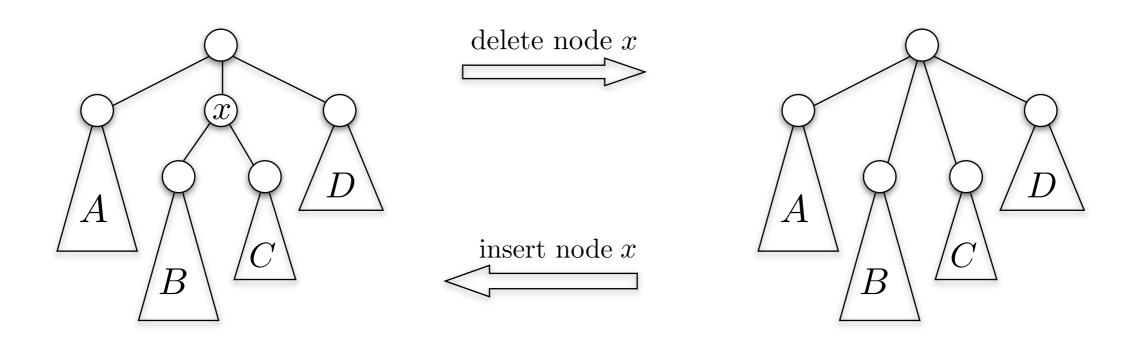




Minimum edits to transform one tree into the other rooted, ordered trees with node labels



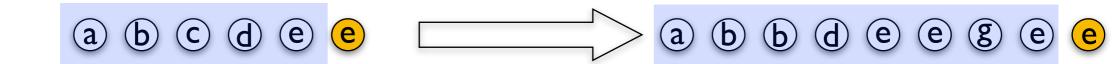






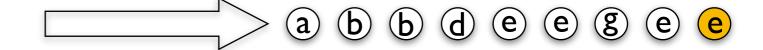








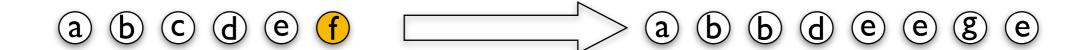


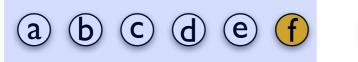


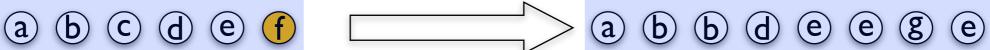












Minimum edits to transform one string into the other  $O(n^2)$  time



Minimum edits to transform one string into the other  $O(n^2)$  time



Minimum edits to transform one string into the other

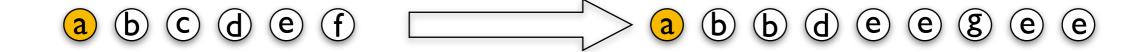
O(n<sup>2</sup>) time

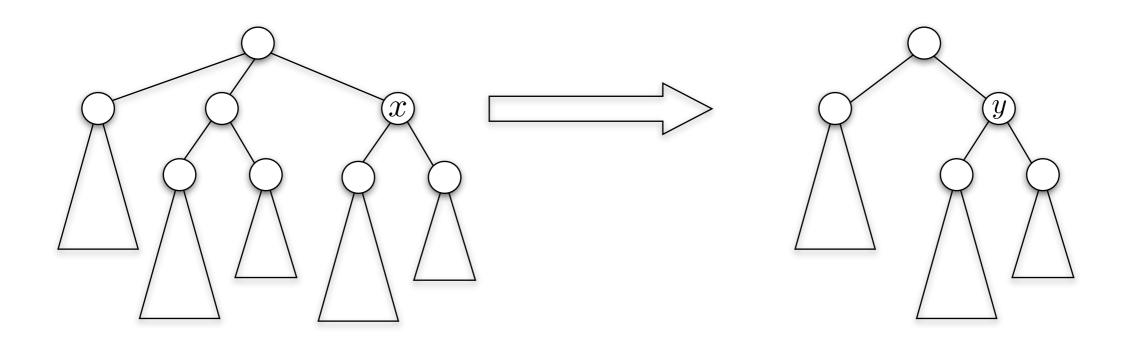
O(n<sup>4</sup>) time

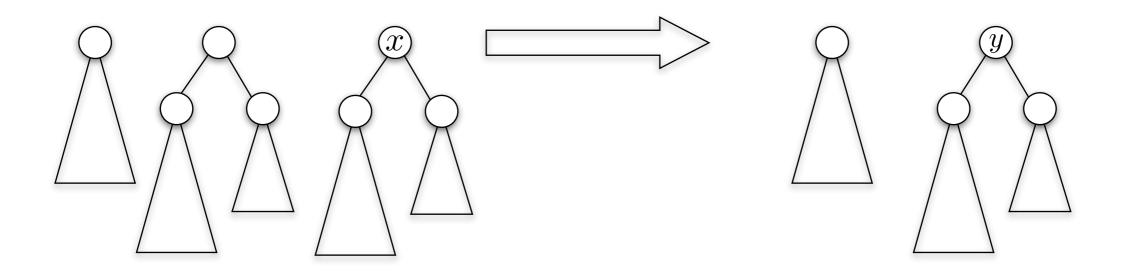


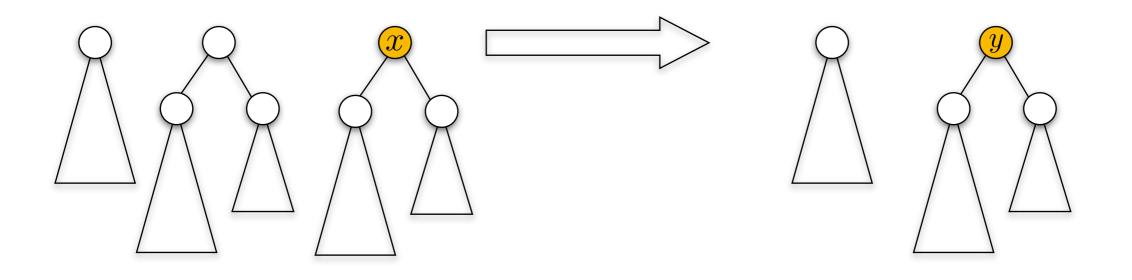
String Edit Distance Cannot be Computed in Strongly Subquadratic Time (unless SETH is false)

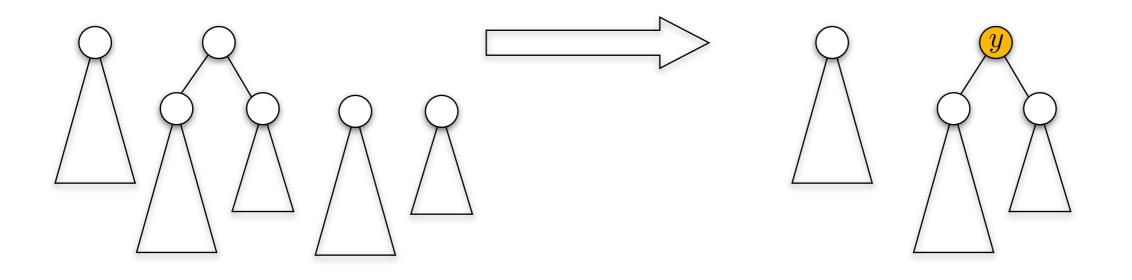
[Backurs,Indyk, STOC' 15]

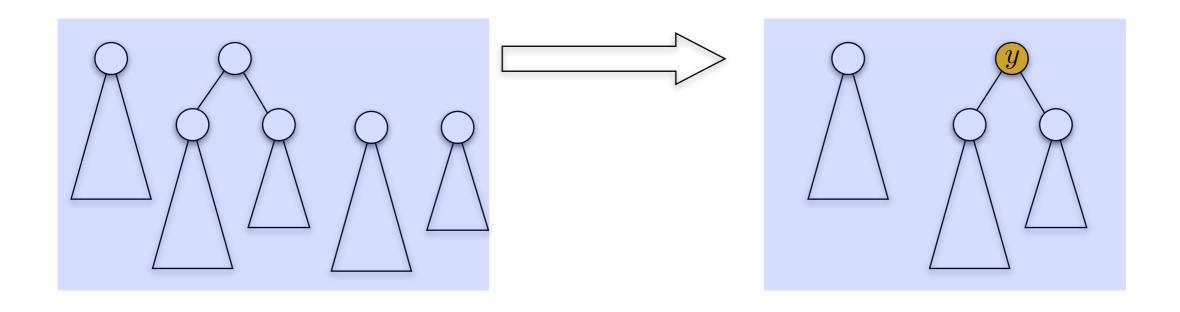


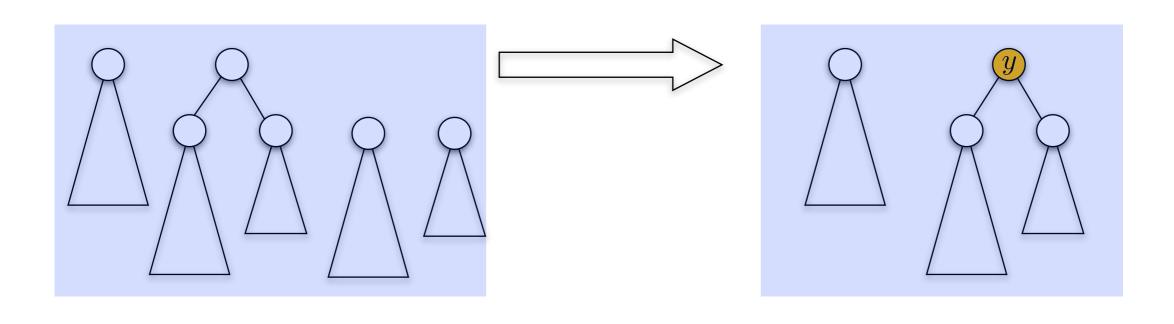






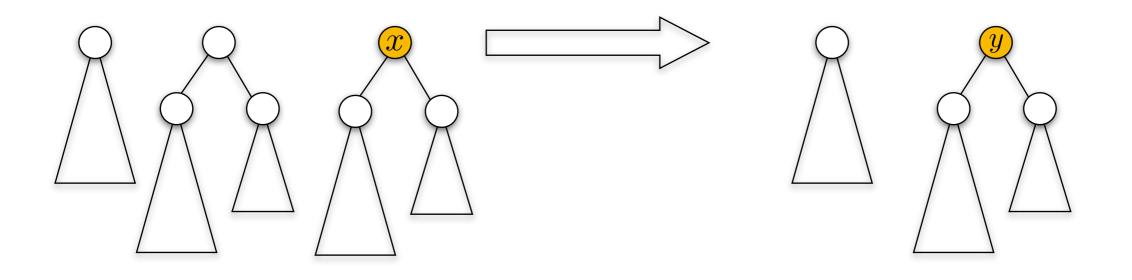


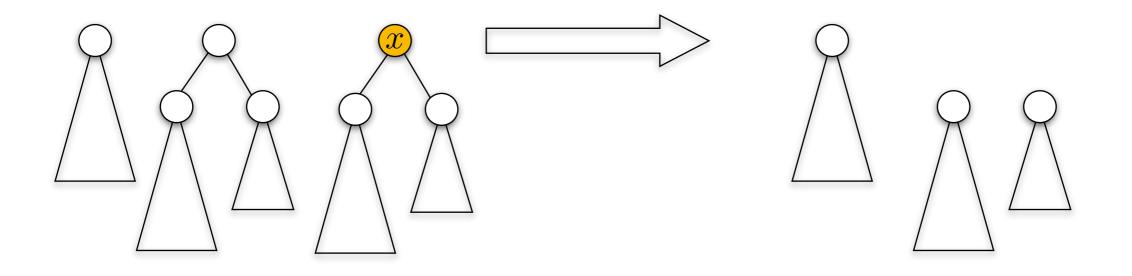


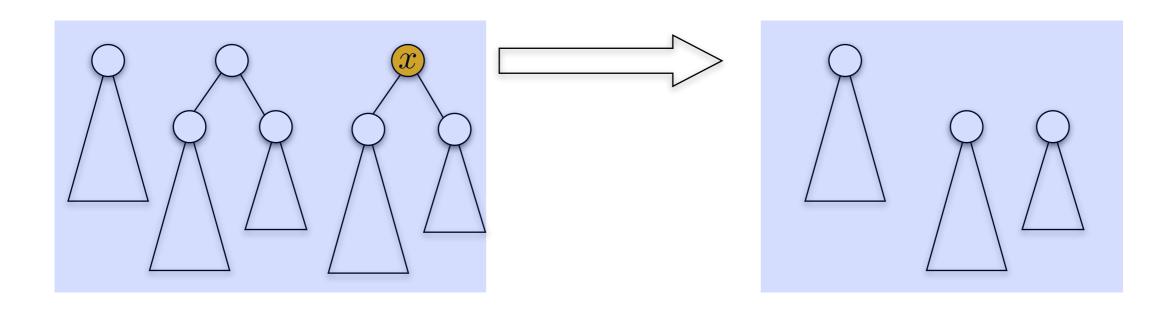


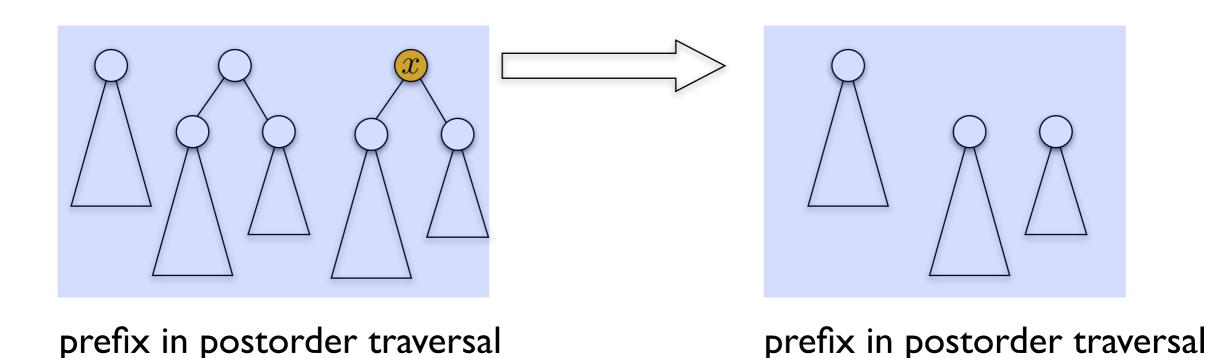
prefix in postorder traversal

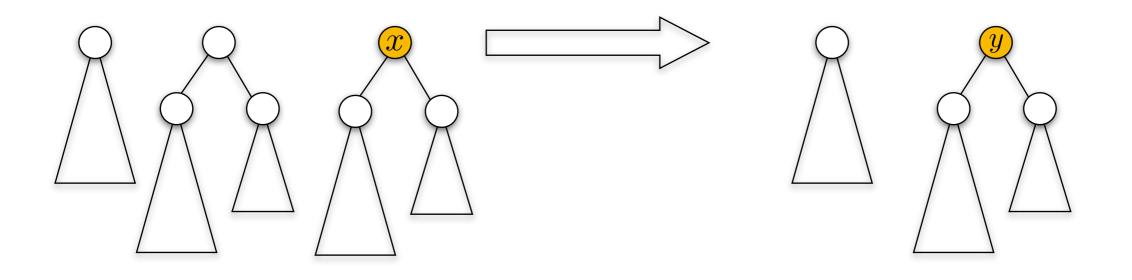
prefix in postorder traversal

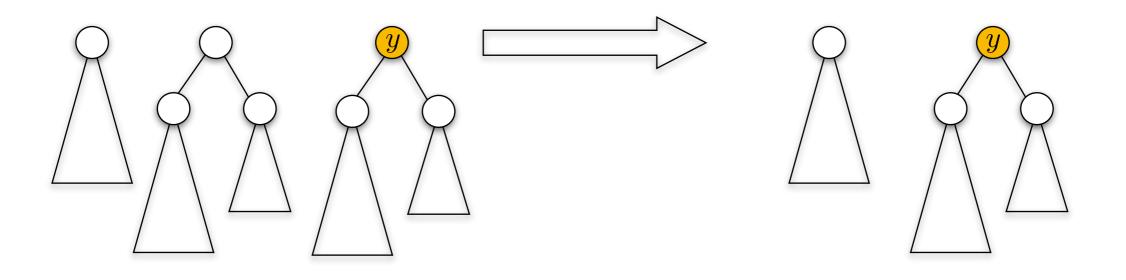


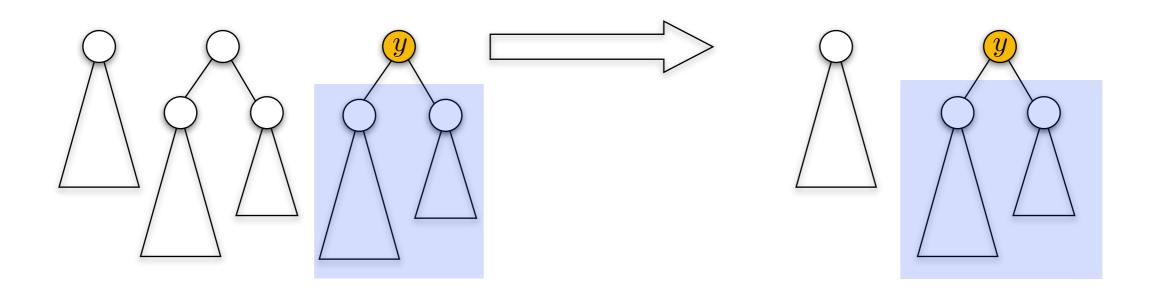


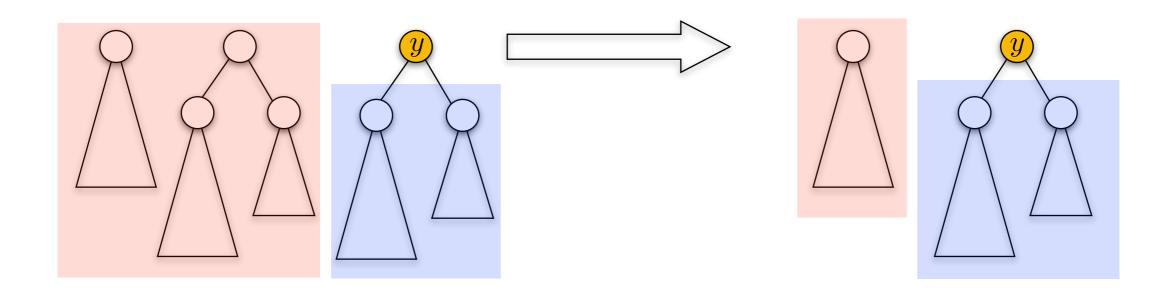


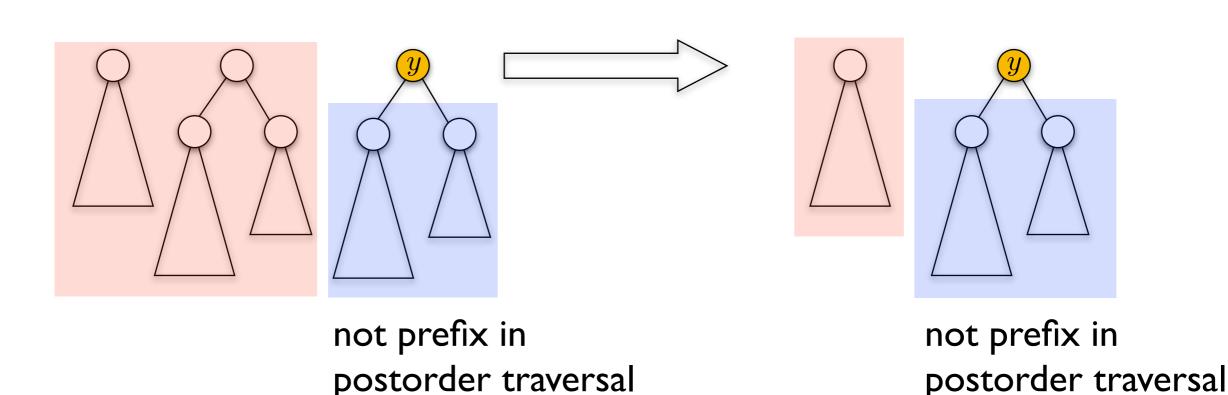




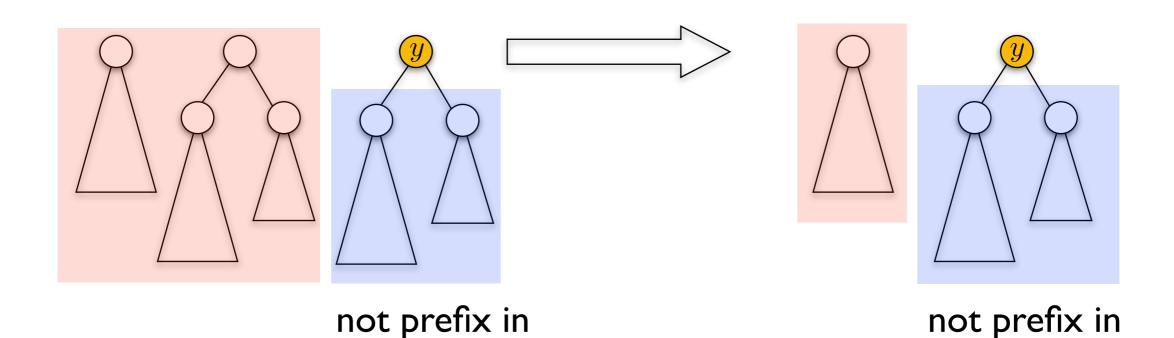








O(n<sup>4</sup>) time [Shasha Zhang 1989]

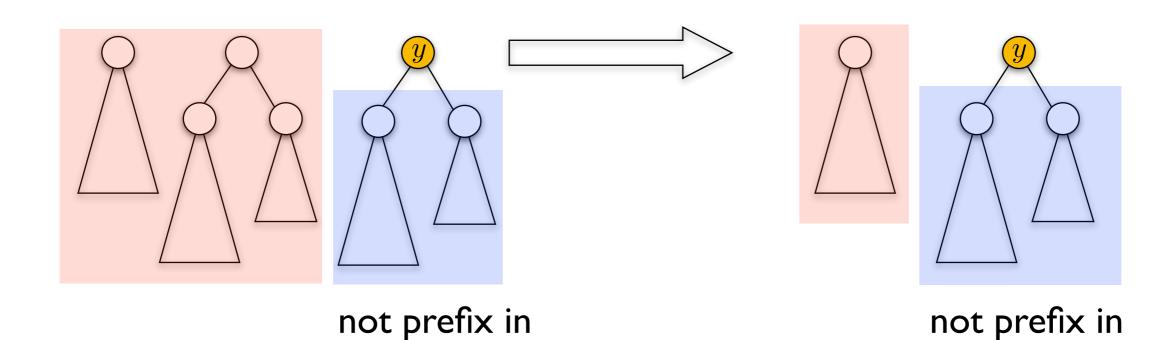


postorder traversal

postorder traversal

O(n<sup>4</sup>) time [Shasha Zhang 1989] O(n<sup>3</sup>logn) time [Klein 1998]

postorder traversal

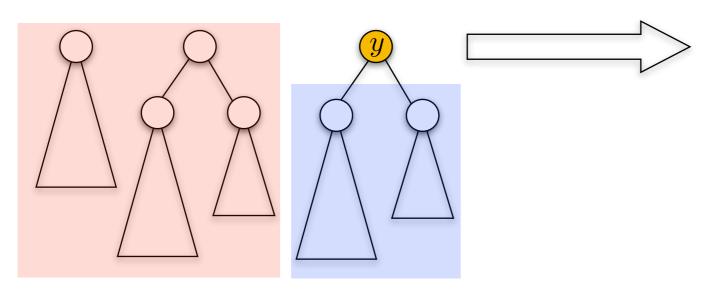


postorder traversal

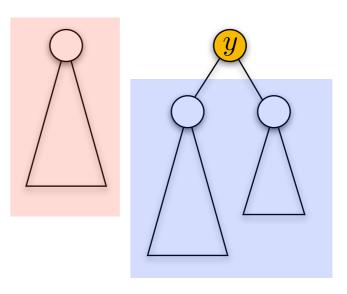
O(n<sup>4</sup>) time [Shasha Zhang 1989]

O(n<sup>3</sup> log n) time [Klein 1998]

O(n<sup>3</sup>) time [Demaine, Mozes, Rossman, W. 2007]



not prefix in postorder traversal

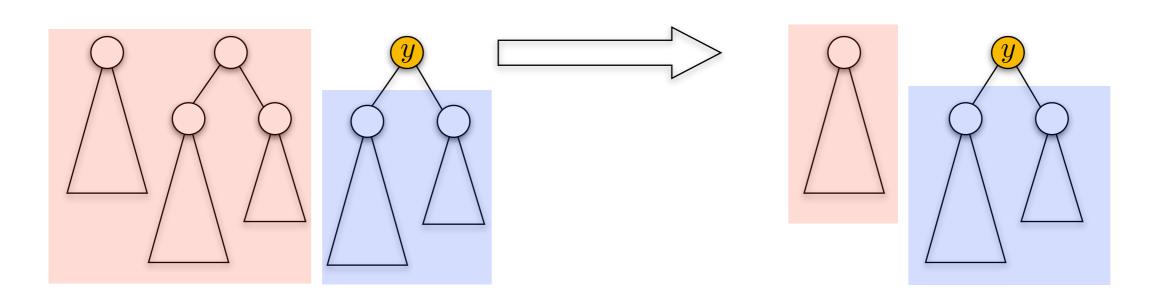


not prefix in postorder traversal

O(n<sup>4</sup>) time [Shasha Zhang 1989]

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O(n<sup>3</sup>) time [Demaine, Mozes, Rossman, W. 2007]



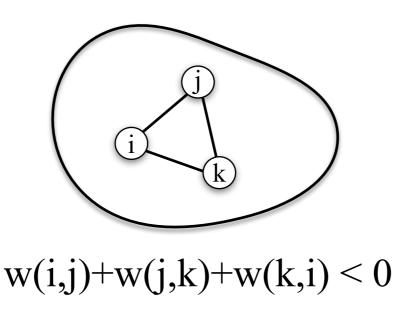
Conjecture (APSP):

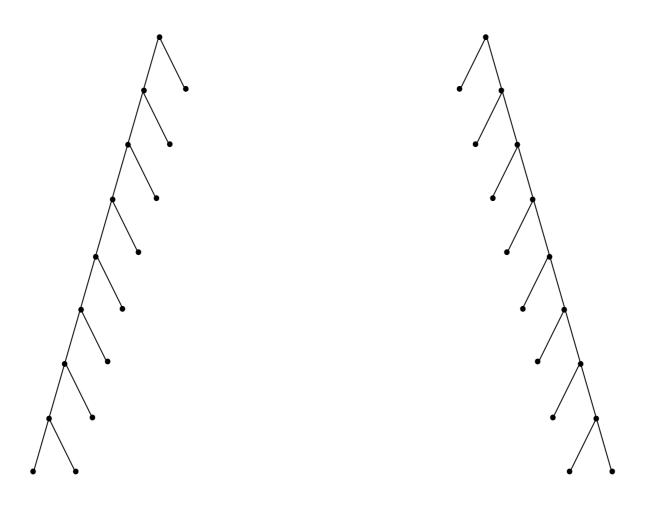
For any  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists c > 0, such that All Pairs Shortest Paths on n node graphs with edge weights in  $\{1, \ldots, n^c\}$  cannot be solved in  $O(n^{3-\varepsilon})$  time.

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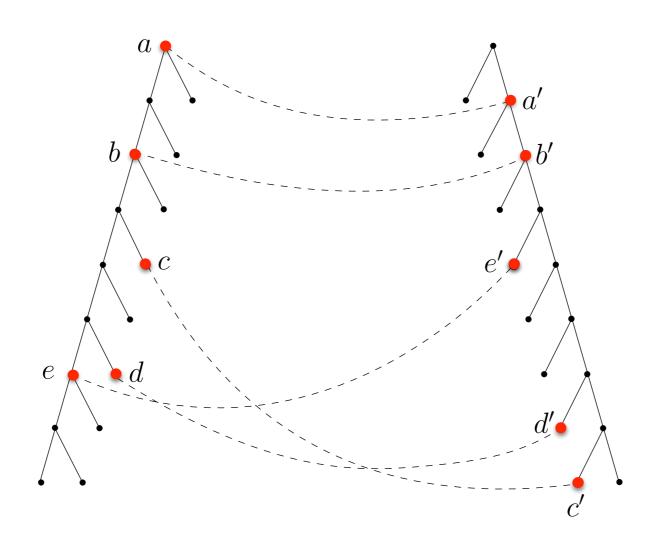
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Equivalent to negative triangle detection [Vassilevska-Williams, Williams 2010]



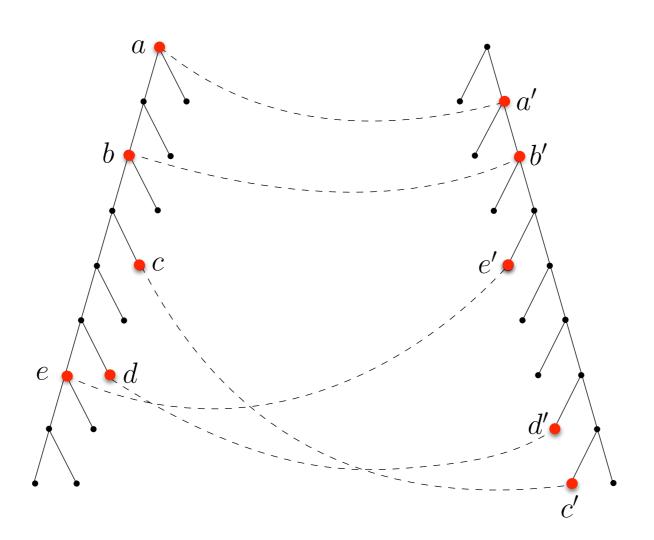


To specify a solution to TED it is enough to say which nodes are matched to which (the rest are deleted)



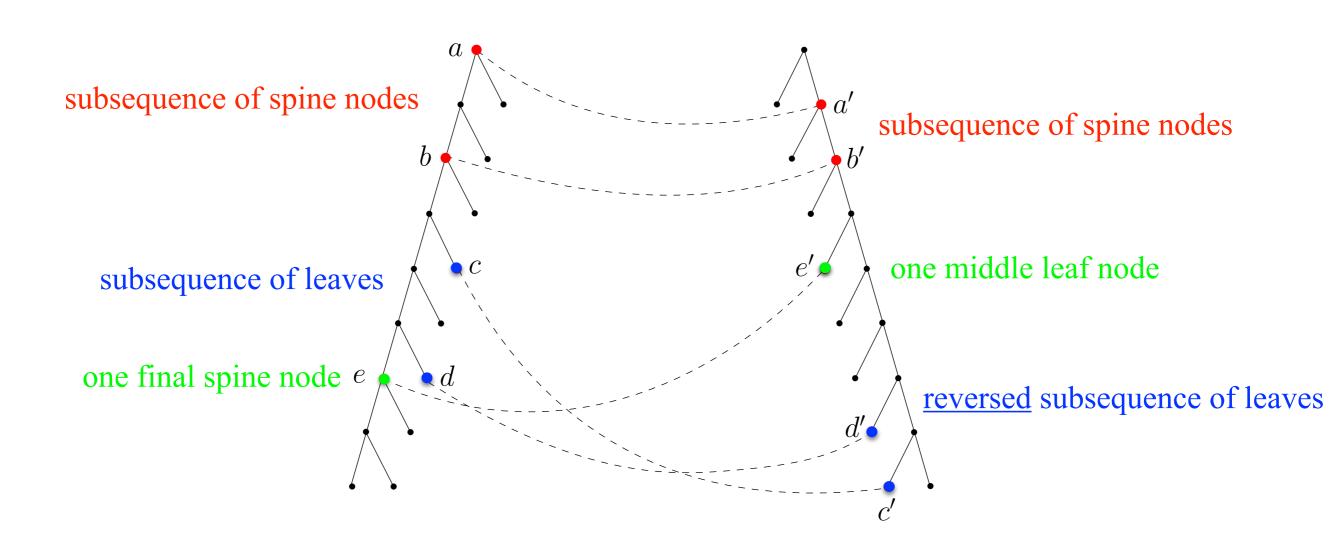
To specify a solution to TED it is enough to say which nodes are matched to which (the rest are deleted)

The matched pairs must have the same left-right and ancestor-descendant relations



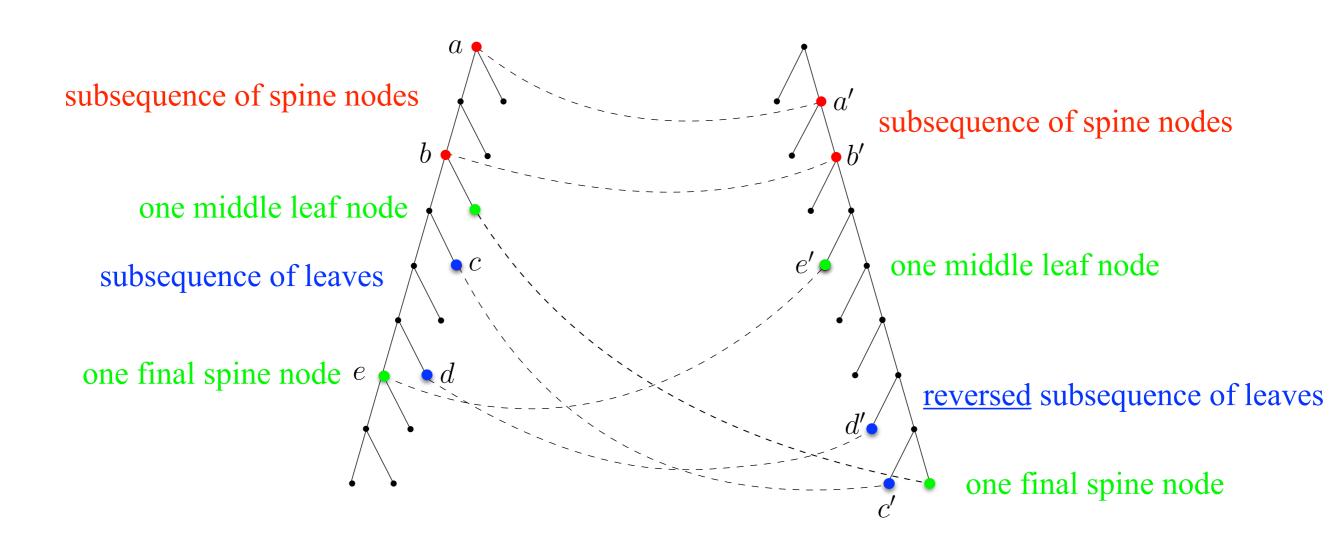
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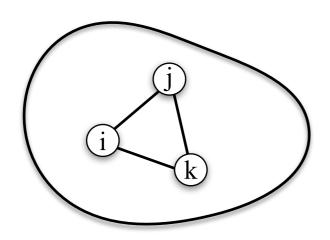
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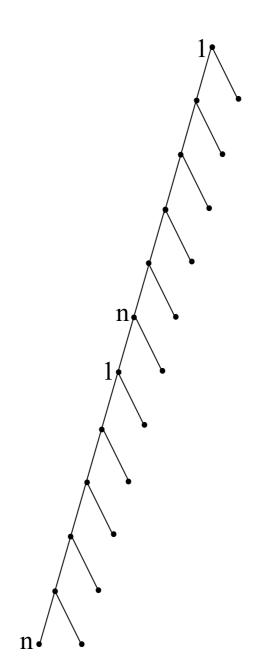
## APSP → TED

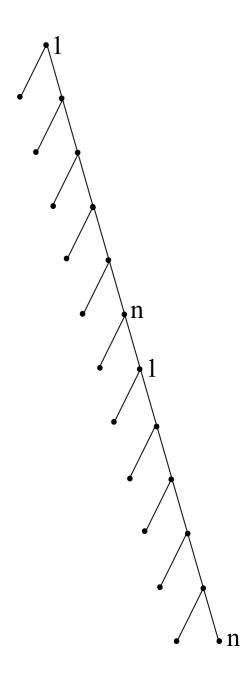


**TED** 



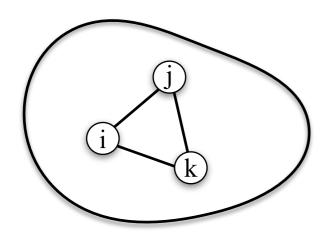
$$w(i,j)+w(j,k)+w(k,i) < 0$$



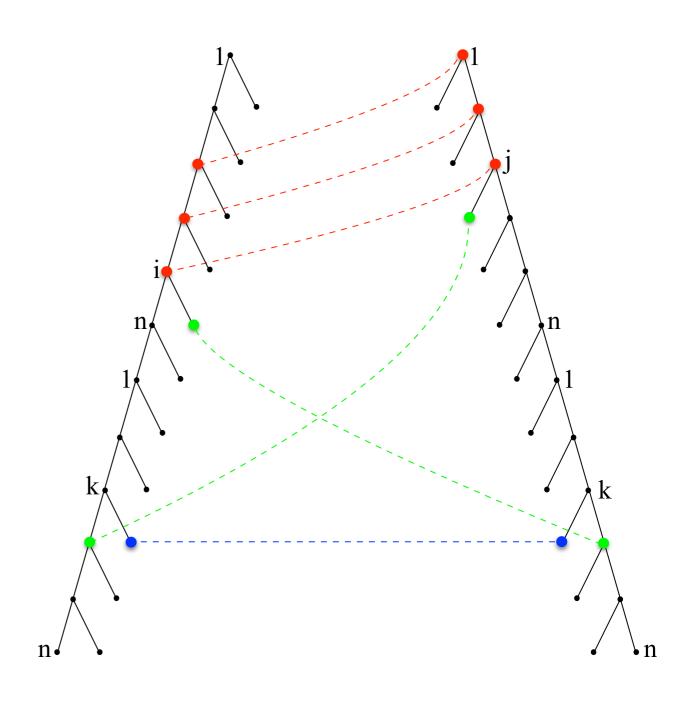




TED

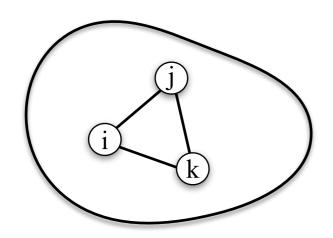


$$w(i,j)+w(j,k)+w(k,i) < 0$$

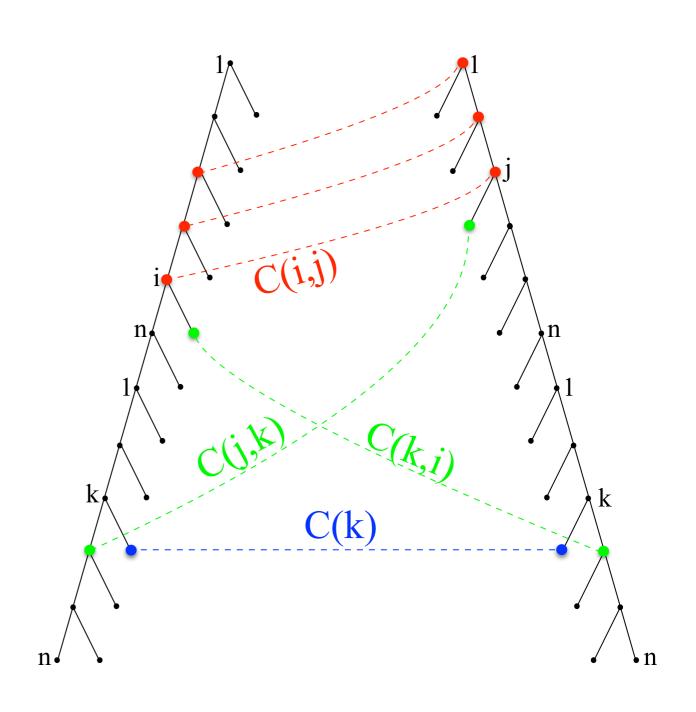




**TED** 

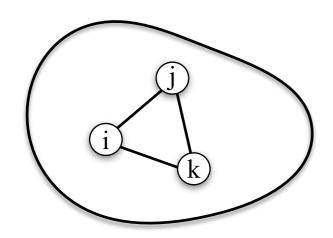


w(i,j)+w(j,k)+w(k,i) < 0

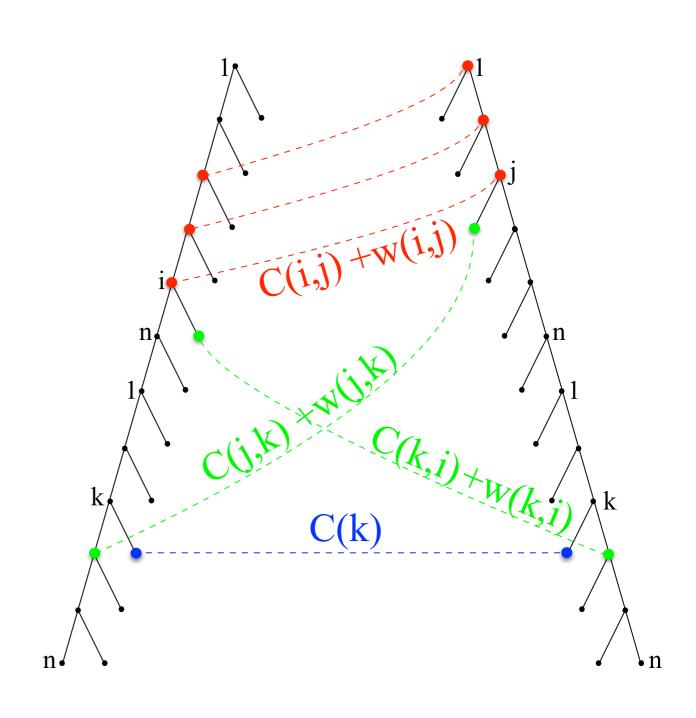


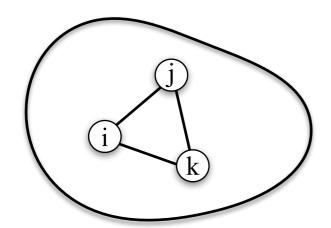


**TED** 



w(i,j)+w(j,k)+w(k,i) < 0



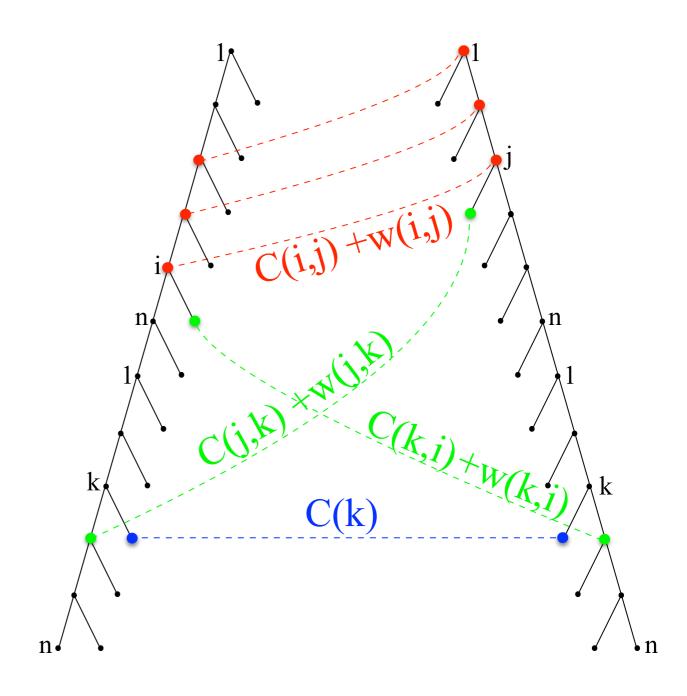


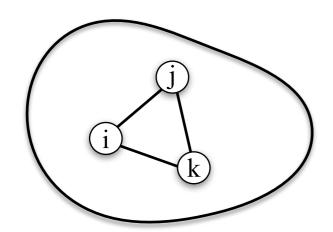
w(i,j)+w(j,k)+w(k,i) < 0



#### **TED**

Large alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = \Theta(n)$ 



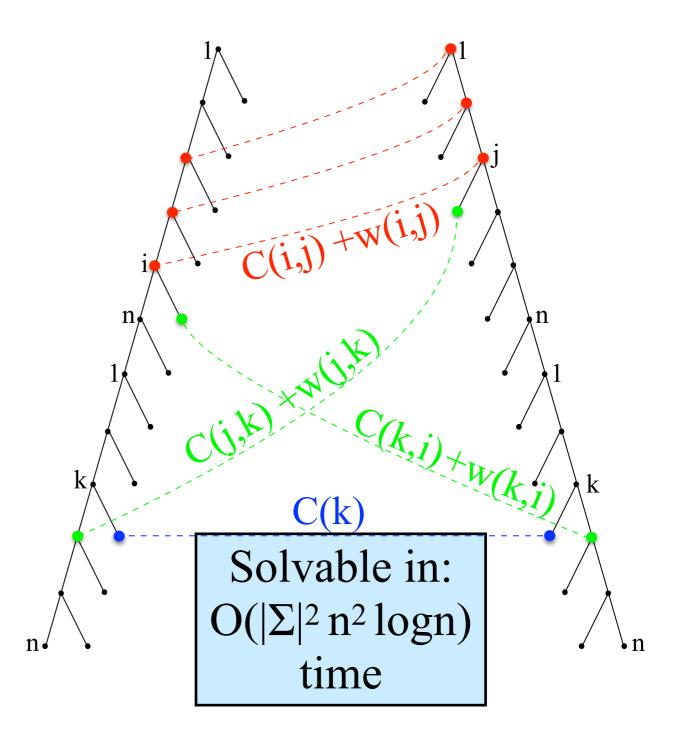


w(i,j)+w(j,k)+w(k,i) < 0



#### **TED**

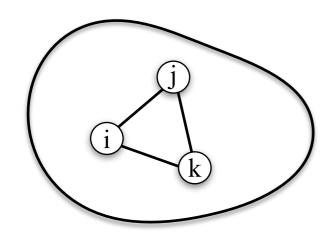
Large alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = \Theta(n)$ 





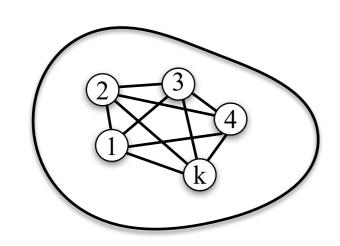
#### **TED**

Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(1)$ 



w(i,j)+w(j,k)+w(k,i) < 0

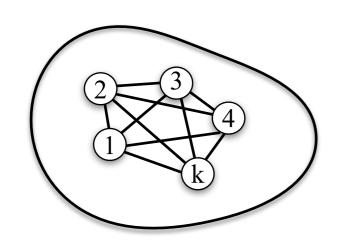
Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(1)$ 



Conjecture (Max-weight k-Clique):

For any  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists c > 0, such that for any  $k \ge 3$  finding a maximum weight k-Clique in graphs with edge weights in  $\{1, \ldots, n^{ck}\}$  cannot be solved in  $O(n^{k(1-\varepsilon)})$  time.

Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(1)$ 

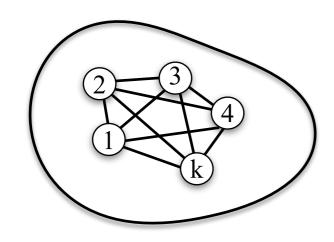


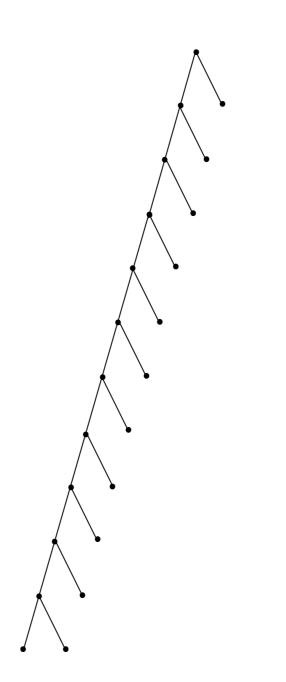
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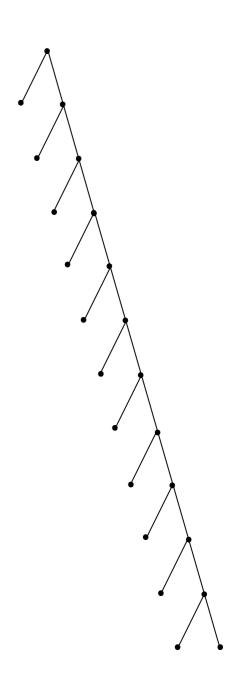
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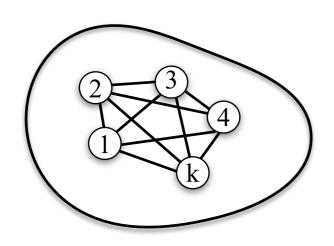


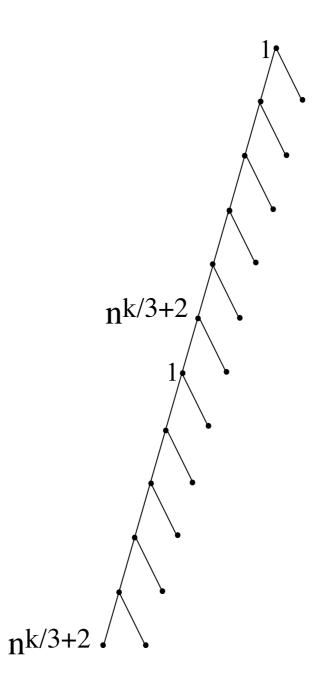


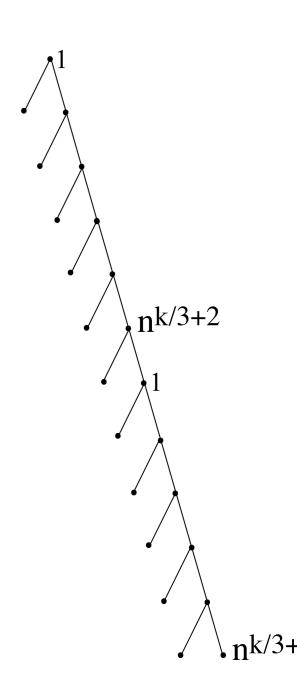


#### **TED**

Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(1)$ 

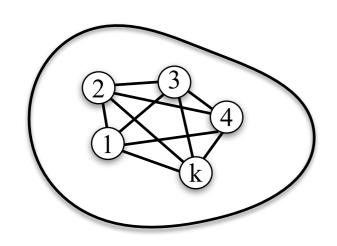


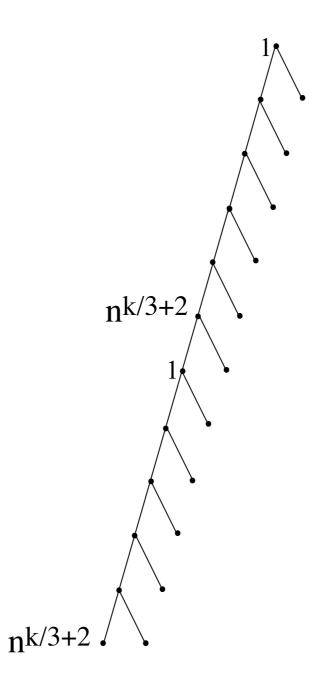


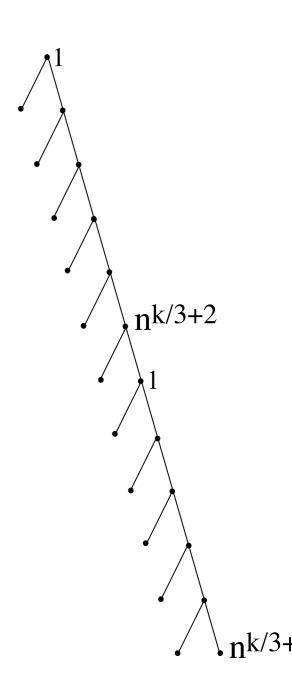


#### **TED**

Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(k)$ 

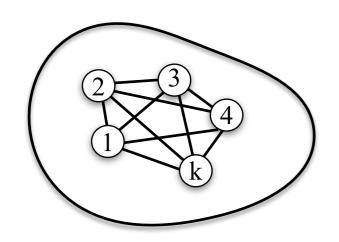


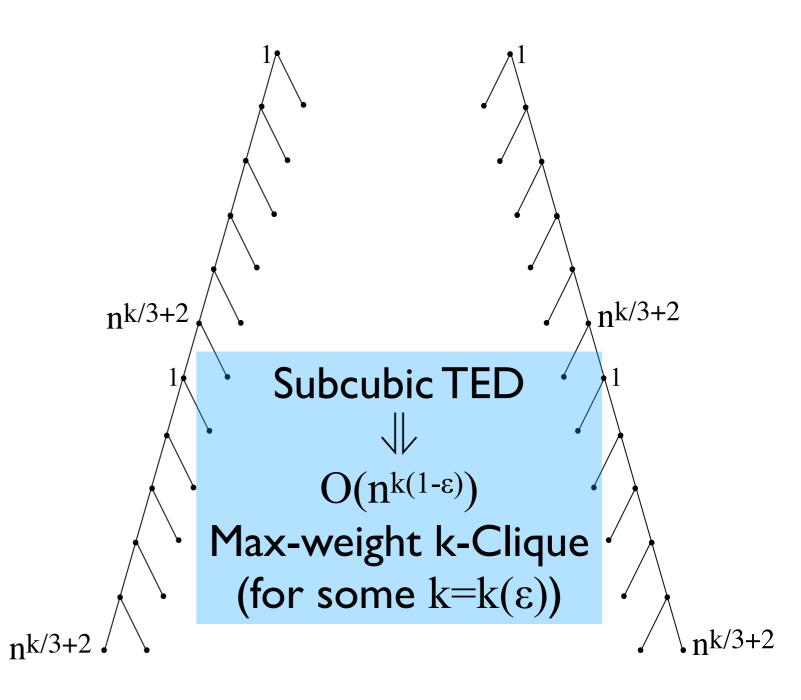




#### TED

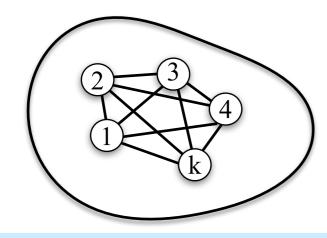
Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(k)$ 



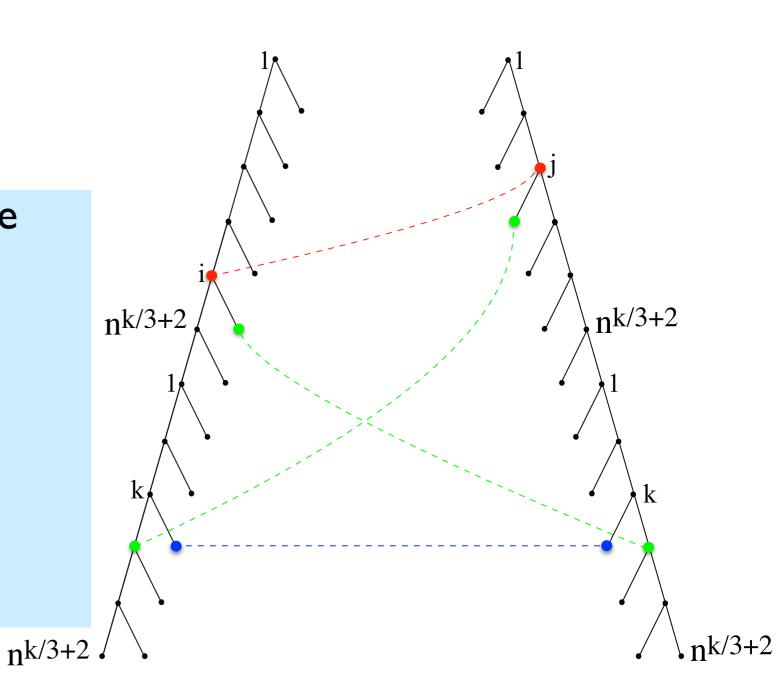


#### TED

Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(k)$ 

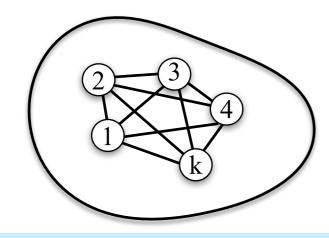


Each k/3 clique is a spine node



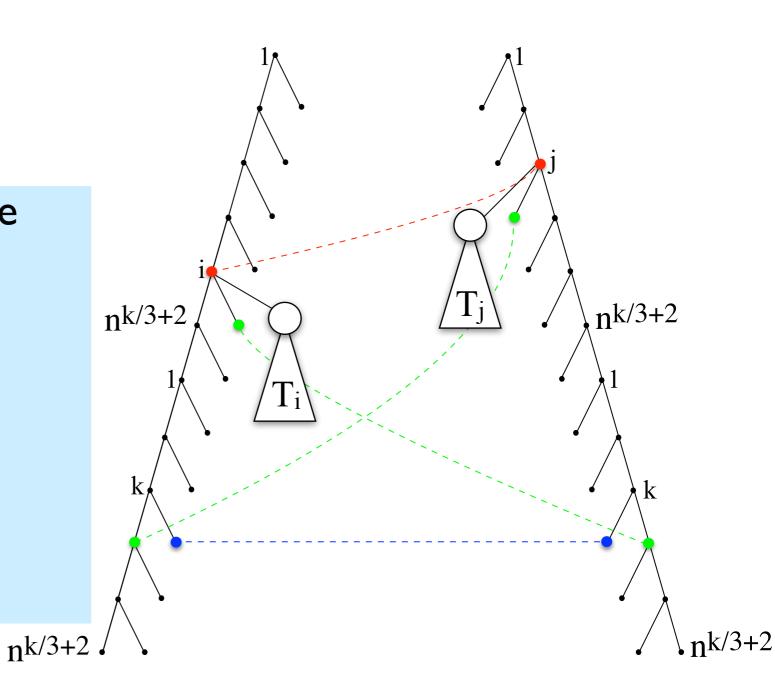
#### TED

Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(k)$ 



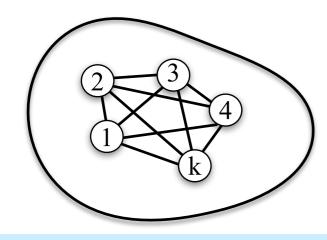
Each k/3 clique is a spine node

Simulate matching costs with small (n<sup>2</sup> size) gadgets T<sub>i</sub>.



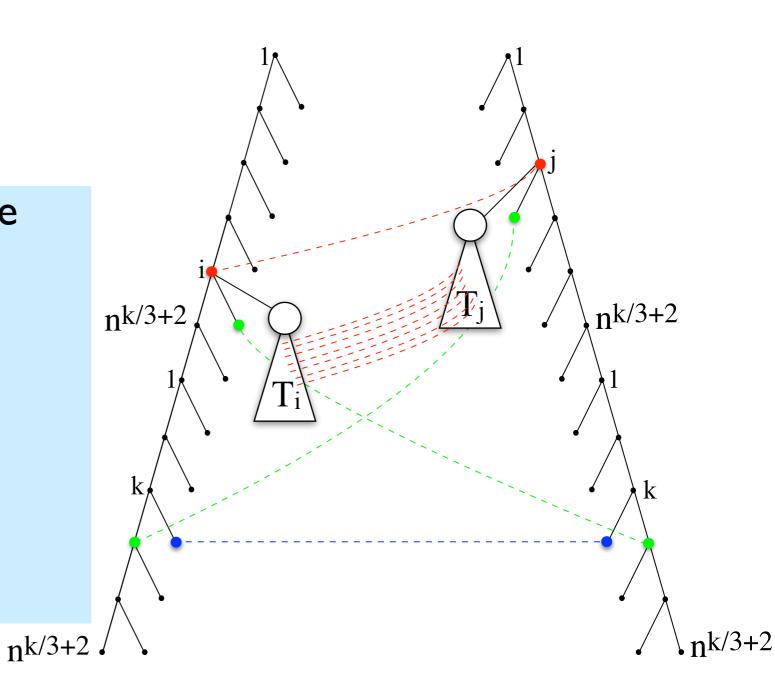
#### TED

Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(k)$ 



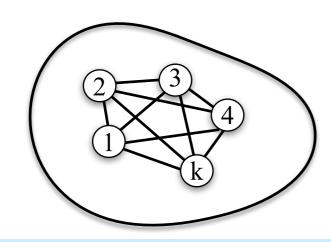
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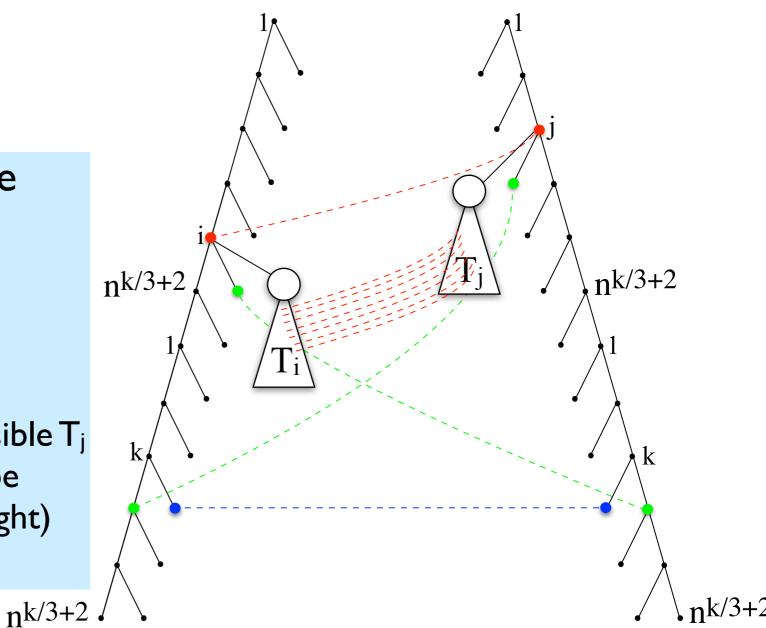


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Simulate matching costs with small (n<sup>2</sup> size) gadgets T<sub>i</sub>.

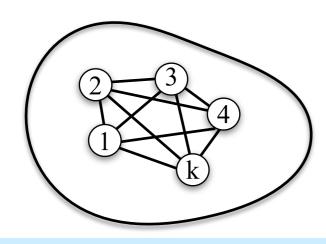
#### Challenging:

- $T_i$  needs to "prepare" for any possible  $T_j$
- we need to control which T<sub>i</sub> can be matched to which (in APSP by height)
- constant O(k) size alphabet



#### TED

Small alphabet:  $|\Sigma| = O(k)$ 

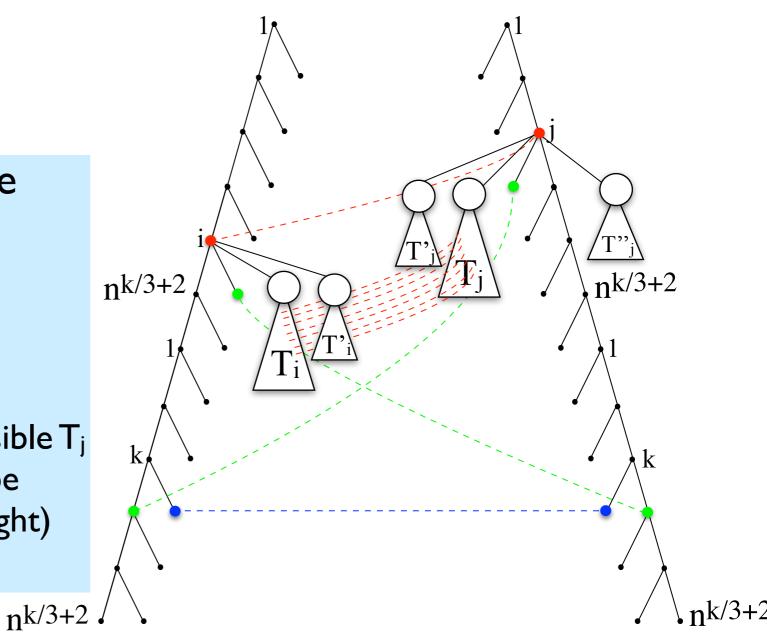


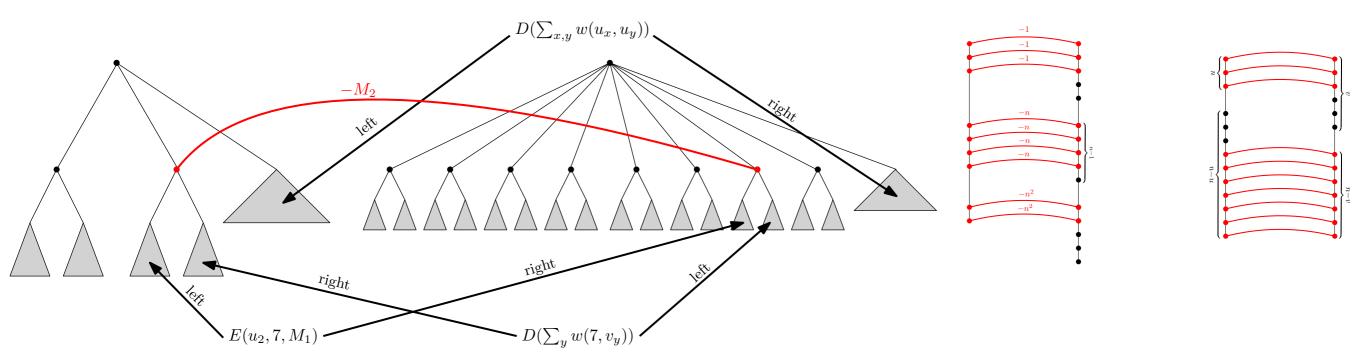
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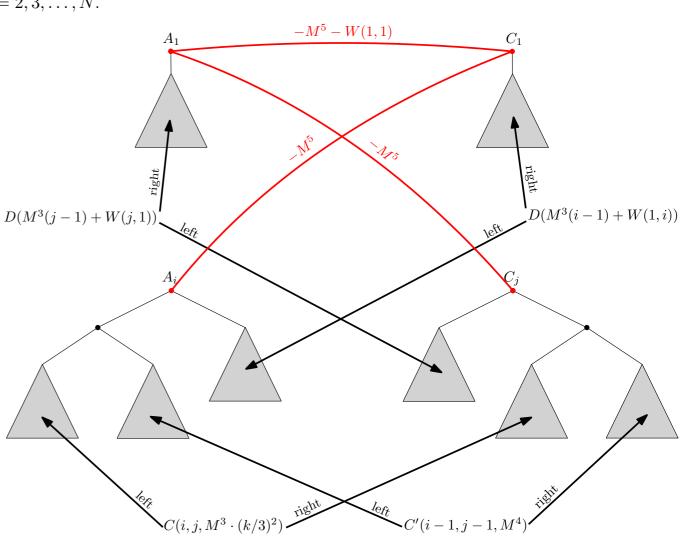
- 1.  $c_{\text{match}}(A'_i, D_{z'}) = -M^6 M^3(N-i) W(i, z')$  for every i = 1, 2, ..., N and z' = 1, 2, ..., N,
- 2.  $c_{\text{match}}(B_z, C_i) = -M^6 M^3(N-j) W(z,j)$  for every z = 1, 2, ..., N and j = 1, 2, ..., N.
- 3.  $c_{\text{match}}(A_i, C_j) = -M^2 W(j, i) + W(j 1, i 1)$  for every i = 2, 3, ..., N and j = 2, 3, ..., N.
- 4.  $c_{\text{match}}(A_i, C_1) = -M^5 M^3(i-1) W(1, i)$  for every  $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ,
- 5.  $c_{\text{match}}(A_1, C_j) = -M^5 M^3(j-1) W(j, 1)$  for every  $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ .

**Lemma 5.** For sufficiently large M, the total cost of an optimal matching is

$$-M^8 \cdot 2 - M^7 \cdot 2(N-1) - M^6 \cdot 2 - M^5 - M^3 \cdot 2N + M^2 - \max_{i,j,z} \{W(i,z) + W(z,j) + W(j,i)\}.$$

*Proof.* Consider i, j, z maximizing W(i, z) + W(z, j) + W(j, i). We may assume that  $i \ge j$ . Then, it is possible to choose the following matching:

- 1.  $b_k$  to  $c'_i$  with cost  $-M^8$ ,
- 2. some nodes from the copy of I being the left child of  $c'_j$  to some spine nodes below  $b_z$  with total cost  $-M^7(N-z)$ ,
- 3.  $a'_i$  to  $d_k$  with cost  $-M^8$ ,
- 4. some nodes from the copy of I being d of  $a'_i$  to some spine nodes below  $d_z$  with total cost  $-M^7(N-z)$ ,
- 5.  $b'_1$  to  $d'_{z-1}$ ,  $b'_2$  to  $d'_{z-2}$ , ...,  $b'_{z-1}$  to  $d'_1$  with cost  $-M^7 \cdot 2$  each,
- 6.  $a_i$  to  $c_j$ ,  $a_{i-1}$  to  $c_{j-1}$ , ...,  $a_{i-j+1}$  to  $c_1$  with cost  $-M^3 \cdot 2 + M^2$  each,
- 7.  $A'_{i}$  to  $D_{z}$  with cost  $-M^{6} M^{3}(N-i) W(i,z)$ ,
- 8.  $B_z$  to  $C'_j$  with cost  $-M^6 M^3(N-j) W(z,j)$ ,
- 9.  $A_i$  to  $C_j$ ,  $A_{i-1}$  to  $C_{j-1}$ , ...,  $A_{i-j+2}$  to  $C_2$  with costs  $-M^2 W(j,i) + W(j-1,i-1)$ ,  $-M^2 W(j-1,i-1) + W(j-2,i-2)$ , ...,  $-M^2 W(2,i-j+2) + W(1,i-j+1)$ .
- 10.  $A_{i-j+1}$  to  $C_1$  with cost  $-M^5 M^3(i-j) W(1, i-j+1)$ .



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# Thank You!



