

# Antibandwidth and Cyclic Antibandwidth of Meshes and Hypercubes

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# Dedicated to memory of Ondrej Sýkora



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# Antibandwidth problem

- Consists of placing the vertices of a graph on a line in consecutive integer points in such a way that the minimum difference of adjacent vertices is maximized.
- Just another labeling problem (from graph theory point of view)

# Confusing terminology

- Originally studied under the term ***separation number*** (Leung, Vornberger, *On some variants of the bandwidth minimization problem*)
- ***Dual bandwidth*** (Lin, Yuan)
- We propose (best and hopefully final) term: ***antibandwidth***

# Previous results

- NP-complete (Leung, Vornberger)
- Polynomially solvable for the complements of
  - Interval
  - Arborescent comparability
  - Thresholdgraphs.  
(Donnely, Isaak, *Hamiltonian powers in ... graphs*)

# Previous results

- Exact results for:
  - Paths, cycles, special trees, complete and complete bipartite graphs
- Also interesting for disconnected graphs.
  - Exact values for graphs consisting of copies of simple graphs.

# Previous results

- $m \times n$  mesh,  $m \geq n$ , (Miller, Pritikin, *On the separation number of graphs*)

$$\left\lceil \frac{n(m-1)}{2} \right\rceil \leq ab(P_m \times P_n) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{mn}{2} \right\rfloor$$

- $N$ -dimensional hypercube (Miller, Pritikin, ...)

$$2^{n-1} - \frac{2^{n-1}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} (1 + o(1)) \leq ab(Q_n) \leq 2^{n-1}$$

# Our contribution

- Upper bound method suitable for bipartite graphs
- Improving bounds for hypercubes and meshes:

$$ab(P_m \times P_n) = \left\lceil \frac{n(m-1)}{2} \right\rceil$$

$$ab(Q_n) = 2^{n-1} - \frac{2^{n-1}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} (1 + o(1))$$



# Our contribution

- Toroidal meshes  $C_n \times C_n$  :

- Even  $n$ :  $ab(C_n \times C_n) = \frac{(n-2)n}{2}$

- Odd  $n$ :  $ab(C_n \times C_n) = \frac{(n-2)(n+1)}{2}$

# Meshes: upper bound

- *Definition:* Let  $V_1, V_2$  be a bipartition. Minimal vertex boundary of a set  $A \subseteq V_1$  is a set of all vertices from  $V_2$  having neighbour in  $A$ .
- Proof based on result of Bezrukov and Piotrowski (minimal bipartite vertex boundary of mesh)

# Meshes: lower bound

- Showed in Miller, Pritikin, *On separation number of graphs*

17	7	22	11	25
3	18	8	23	12
14	4	19	9	24
1	15	5	20	10
13	2	16	6	21

$$ab(P_m \times P_n) = \left\lceil \frac{(m-1)n}{2} \right\rceil$$

# Even torus

- Optimal numbering for even torus  $C_n \times C_n$

35	11	51	27	63	23	47	7
3	43	19	59	31	55	15	39
34	10	50	26	62	22	46	6
2	42	18	58	30	54	14	38
33	9	49	25	61	21	45	5
1	41	17	57	29	53	13	37
32	8	48	24	60	20	44	4
0	40	16	56	28	52	12	36

$$ab(C_n \times C_n) = \frac{n(n-2)}{2}$$

# Odd torus

- Optimal numbering of odd torus  $C_n \times C_n$

<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>47</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>

$$ab(C_n \times C_n) = \frac{(n-2)(n+1)}{2}$$

# Hypercube

- Vertices of  $Q_n$  can be partitioned into sets  $X_i, i=0,1,2,\dots,n$  according to their distance from the vertex  $00\dots0$ .
- Edges are only between  $X_i$  and  $X_{i+1}$ .

$$ab(Q_n) = 2^{n-1} - \frac{2^{n-1}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}}(1 + o(1))$$

# Cyclic antibandwidth

- The vertices are mapped bijectively into  $C_{|V|}$  such that the minimal distance, measured in cycle, of adjacent vertices is maximized.
- We provide:
  - General lower bound
  - Values for meshes, tori and hypercubes

# General bounds

- Upper bound

$$cab(G) \leq ab(G)$$

- Lower bound

$$cab(G) \geq \min_f (ab(G, f), mn - \max_{(u, v) \in E} |f(u) - f(v)|)$$



# Cyclic antibandw. of meshes

- $m$  even,  $n$  odd, then

$$\lfloor \frac{n(m-1)}{2} \rfloor \leq cab(P_m \times P_n) \leq \lceil \frac{n(m-1)}{2} \rceil$$

- Otherwise

$$cab(P_m \times P_n) = \frac{n(m-1)}{2}$$

# Cyclic antibandw. of meshes

- Another optimal numbering of mesh comparing the antibandwidth part

<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>

# Cyclic antibandw. of meshes

- Way of proof
  - To show that previous numbering is also ab-optimal
  - Computing the length of the longest edge in this labeling
  - Getting the lower bound value from general formula

# Cyclic antibandw. of tori

- Even torus

$$cab(C_n \times C_n) = ab(C_n \times C_n) = \frac{n(n-2)}{2}$$

- Odd torus

$$cab(C_n \times C_n) = ab(C_n \times C_n) = \frac{(n-2)(n+1)}{2}$$

# Cyclic antibandw. of hypercube

- Similar way of proof as for mesh

$$cab(Q_n) = 2^{n-1} - \frac{2^{n-1}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} (1 + o(1))$$

# Conclusion

- Antibandwidth
  - Improved bounds for meshes and hypercubes
  - Results for toroidal meshes
- Cyclic antibandwidth
  - General bounds based on antibandwidth
  - Results for meshes, hypercubes and toroidal meshes

The End

Thank You