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When Maximum Stable Set Can Be Solved in FPT Time

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Abstract

MAXIMUM INDEPENDENT SET (MIS for short) is in general graphs the paradigmatic $W[1]$ -hard problem. In stark contrast, polynomial-time algorithms are known when the inputs are restricted to structured graph classes such as, for instance, perfect graphs (which includes bipartite graphs, chordal graphs, co-graphs, etc.) or claw-free graphs. In this paper, we introduce some variants of co-graphs with *parameterized noise*, that is, graphs that can be made into disjoint unions or complete sums by the removal of a certain number of vertices and the addition/deletion of a certain number of edges per incident vertex, both controlled by the parameter. We give a series of FPT Turing-reductions on these classes and use them to make some progress on the parameterized complexity of MIS in H -free graphs. We show that for every fixed $t \geq 1$, MIS is FPT in $P(1, t, t, t)$ -free graphs, where $P(1, t, t, t)$ is the graph obtained by substituting all the vertices of a four-vertex path but one end of the path by cliques of size t . We also provide randomized FPT algorithms in dart-free graphs and in cricket-free graphs. This settles the FPT/ $W[1]$ -hard dichotomy for five-vertex graphs H .

2012 ACM Subject Classification Theory of computation \rightarrow Graph algorithms analysis; Theory of computation \rightarrow Fixed parameter tractability

Keywords and phrases Parameterized Algorithms, Independent Set, H -Free Graphs

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1 Introduction

A *stable set* or *independent set* in a graph is a subset of vertices which are pairwise non-adjacent. Finding an independent set of maximum cardinality, called MAXIMUM INDEPENDENT SET (or MIS for short), is not only NP-hard to solve [19] but also to approximate within ratio $n^{1-\varepsilon}$ [24, 39]. One can then wonder if efficient algorithms exist with the additional guarantee that k , the size of the maximum stable set, is fairly small compared to n , the number of vertices of the input (think, for instance, $k \leq \log n$). It turns out that, for any computable function $h = \omega(1)$ (but whose growth can be arbitrarily slow), MIS is unlikely to admit a polynomial-time algorithm even when $k \leq h(n)$. In parameterized complexity terms, MIS is $W[1]$ -hard [17]. More quantitatively, MIS cannot be solved in time $f(k)n^{o(k)}$ for any computable function f , unless the Exponential Time Hypothesis fails. This is quite



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a statement when a trivial algorithm for MIS runs in time n^{k+2} , and a simple reduction to triangle detection yields a $n^{\frac{\omega k}{3} + O(1)}$ -algorithm, where ω is the best exponent known for matrix multiplication.

It thus appears that MIS on general graphs is totally impenetrable. This explains why efforts have been made on solving MIS in subclasses of graphs. The most emblematic result in that line of works is a polynomial-time algorithm in perfect graphs [21]. Indeed, perfect graphs generalize many graph classes for which MIS is in P: bipartite graphs, chordal graphs, co-graphs, etc. In this paper, we put the focus on classes of graphs for which MIS can be solved in FPT time (rather than in polynomial-time). For graphs with bounded degree Δ , the simple branching algorithm has FPT running time $(\Delta + 1)^k n^{O(1)}$. The same observation also works more generally for graphs with bounded average degree, or even d -degenerate graphs. A non-trivial result is that MIS remains FPT in arguably the most general class of sparse graphs, *nowhere dense graphs*. Actually, deciding first-order formulas of size k can be done in time $f(k)n^{1+\varepsilon}$ on any nowhere dense class of graphs [20]. Since MIS and the complement problem, MAXIMUM CLIQUE, are both expressible by a first-order formula of length $O(k^2)$, $\exists v_1, \dots, v_k \bigwedge_{i,j} (\neg)E(v_i, v_j)$, there is an FPT algorithm on nowhere dense graphs and also on complements of nowhere dense graphs. A starting point of the present paper is to design FPT Turing-reductions in classes containing both very dense and very sparse graphs.

Co-graphs with parameterized noise. If G and H are two graphs, we can define two new graphs: $G \cup H$, their disjoint union, and $G \oplus H$ their (complete) sum, obtained from the disjoint union by adding all the edges from a vertex of G to a vertex of H . Then, the hereditary class of co-graphs can be inductively defined by: K_1 (an isolated vertex) is a co-graph, and $G \cup H$ and $G \oplus H$ are co-graphs, if G and H are themselves co-graphs. So the construction of a co-graph can be seen as a binary tree whose internal nodes are labeled by \cup or \oplus , and leaves are K_1 . Finding the tree of operations building a given co-graph, sometimes called *co-tree*, can be done in linear time [11]. This gives a simple algorithm to solve MIS on co-graphs: $\alpha(K_1) = 1$, $\alpha(G \cup H) = \alpha(G) + \alpha(H)$, and $\alpha(G \oplus H) = \max(\alpha(G), \alpha(H))$.

We add a *parameterized noise* to the notion of co-graphs. More precisely, we consider graphs that can be made disjoint unions or complete sums by the deletion of $g(k)$ vertices and the edition (*i.e.*, addition or deletion) of $d(k)$ edges per incident vertex. We design a series of FPT Turing-reductions on several variants of these classes using the so-called *iterative expansion* technique [10, 4], Cauchy-Schwarz-like inequalities, and Kővári-Sós-Turán's theorem. This serves as a crucial foundation for the next part of the paper, where we explore the parameterized complexity of MIS in H -free graphs (*i.e.*, graphs not containing H as an induced subgraph). However, we think that the FPT routines developed on *co-graphs with parameterized noise* may also turn out to be useful outside the realm of H -free graphs.

Classical and parameterized dichotomies in H -free graphs. The question of whether MIS is in P or NP-complete in H -free graphs, for each connected graph H , goes back to the early eighties. However, a full dichotomy is neither known nor does it seem within reach in the near future. For three positive integers i, j, k , let $S_{i,j,k}$ be the tree with exactly one vertex of degree three, from which start three paths with i, j , and k edges, respectively. The claw is the graph $S_{1,1,1}$, thus $\{S_{i,j,k}\}_{i \leq j \leq k}$ is the set of all the subdivided claws. We denote by P_ℓ the path on ℓ vertices.

If G' is the graph obtained by subdividing each edge of a graph G exactly $2t$ times, Alekseev observed that $\alpha(G') = \alpha(G) + t|E(G)|$ [1]. This shows that MIS remains NP-hard on graphs which locally look like paths or subdivided claws (one can perform the subdivision on sub-cubic graphs G , on which MIS remains NP-complete). In other words, if a connected graph H is not a path nor a subdivided claw then MIS is NP-complete

on H -free graphs [1]. The MIS problem is easy on P_4 -free graphs, which are exactly the co-graphs. Already on P_5 -free graphs, a polynomial algorithm is much more difficult to obtain. This was done by Lokshtanov et al. [28] using the framework of potential maximal cliques. A quasi-polynomial algorithm was proposed for P_6 -free graphs [27], and recently, a polynomial-time algorithm was found by Grzesik et al. [22]. Brandstädt and Mosca showed how to solve MIS in polynomial-time on $(P_7, \text{triangle})$ -free graphs [8]. This result was then generalized by the same authors on $(S_{1,2,4}, \text{triangle})$ -free graphs [9], and by Maffray and Pastor on (P_7, bull^1) -free graphs (as well as $(S_{1,2,3}, \text{bull})$ -free graphs) [33]. Bacsó et al. [3] presented a subexponential-time $2^{O(\sqrt{tn \log n})}$ -algorithm in P_t -free graphs, for every integer t . Nevertheless, the classical complexity of MIS remains wide open on P_t -free graphs, for $t \geq 7$.

On claw-free graphs MIS is known to be polynomial-time solvable [36, 37]. Recently, this result was generalized to ℓ claw-free graphs [7] (where ℓ claw is the disjoint union of ℓ claws). On fork-free graphs (the fork is $S_{1,1,2}$) MIS admits a polynomial-time algorithm [2], and so does its weighted variant [31]. The complexity of MIS is open for $S_{1,1,3}$ -free graphs and $S_{1,2,2}$ -free graphs, and there is no triple $i \leq j \leq k$, for which we know that MIS is NP-hard on $S_{i,j,k}$ -free graphs. Some subclasses of $S_{i,j,k}$ -free graphs are known to admit polynomial algorithms for MIS: for instance $(S_{1,1,3}, K_{t,t})$ -free graphs [15], subcubic $S_{2,t,t}$ -free graphs [23] (building upon [32], and generalizing results presented in [34, 35] for subcubic *planar* graphs), bounded-degree $tS_{1,t,t}$ -free graphs [30], for any fixed positive integer t . This leads to the following conjecture:

- **Classical MIS Dichotomy Conjecture(H).** *For every connected graph H ,*
 MAXIMUM INDEPENDENT SET *in H -free graphs is in P iff $H \in \{P_\ell\}_\ell \cup \{S_{i,j,k}\}_{i \leq j \leq k}$.*

An even stronger conjecture is postulated by Lozin (see Conjecture 1 in [29]). Dabrowski et al. initiated a systematic study of the parameterized complexity of MIS on H -free graphs [13, 14]. In a nutshell, parameterized complexity aims to design $f(k)n^{O(1)}$ -algorithms (FPT algorithm, for Fixed-Parameter Tractable), where n is the size of the input, and k is the size of the solution (or another well-chosen parameter), for most often NP-hard problems. The so-called W -hierarchy (and in particular, $W[1]$ -hardness) and the Exponential Time Hypothesis (ETH) both provide a framework to rule out such a running time. We refer the interested reader to two recent textbooks [17, 12] and to a survey on the ETH and its consequences [26]. In the language of parameterized complexity, the dichotomy problem is the following:

- **Parameterized MIS Dichotomy(H).** *Is MIS (randomized) FPT or $W[1]$ -hard in H -free graphs?*

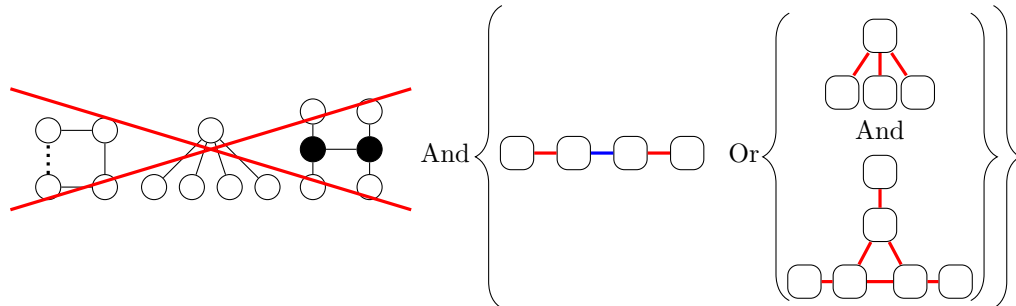
This question may be even more challenging than its classical counterpart. Indeed, there is no FPT algorithm known for the classical open cases: P_7 -, $S_{1,1,3}$ -, and $S_{1,2,2}$ -free graphs. Besides, the reduction of Alekseev [1] that we mentioned above does not show $W[1]$ -hardness. Thus, there are *a priori* more candidates H for which the parameterized status of MIS is open. For instance, by Ramsey's theorem, MIS is FPT on K_t -free graphs, for any fixed t . Observe that a randomized FPT algorithm for a $W[1]$ -hard problem is highly unlikely, as it would imply a randomized algorithm solving 3-SAT in subexponential time.

Dabrowski et al. showed that MIS is FPT² in H -free graphs, for all H on four vertices, except $H = C_4$ (the cycle on four vertices). Thomassé et al. presented an FPT algorithm on bull-free graphs [38], whose running time was later improved by Perret du Cray and Sau [18].

¹ The bull is obtained by adding a pendant neighbor to two distinct vertices of the triangle (K_3).

² Here and in what follows, the parameter is the size of the solution.

Bonnet et al. provided three variants of a parameterized counterpart of Alekseev’s reduction [4, 5]. Although the description of the open cases (see Figure 1) is not nearly as nice and compact as for the classical dichotomy, it is noteworthy that they almost correspond to paths and subdivided claws where vertices are blown-up into cliques.



■ **Figure 1** The dotted edge represents a path with at least one edge. The filled vertices emphasize two vertices with degree at least three in a tree. The rounded boxes are cliques. A red edge corresponds to a complete bipartite minus at most one edge. A blue edge correspond to a $2K_2$ -free bipartite graph. The FPT connected candidates H have to be chordal, without induced $K_{1,4}$ or trees with two branching vertices (*i.e.*, vertices of degree at least 3), and have to fit on a path with at most one blue edge (and the rest of red edges) or both in a subdivided claw and a line-graph of a subdivided claw with red edges only. A further restriction in the line-graph of subdivided claw is that three vertices each in a different clique of the triangle of red edges cannot induce a $K_1 \cup K_2$ (see [4]).

Let us make that idea more formal. Substituting a graph H at a vertex v of a graph G gives a new graph with vertex set $(V(G) \setminus \{v\}) \cup V(H)$, and the same edges as in G and H , plus all the edges xy where $x \in V(H)$, $y \in V(G)$, and $vy \in E(G)$. For a sequence of positive integers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_ℓ , we denote by $P(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\ell)$ the graph obtained by substituting a clique K_{a_i} at the i -th vertex of a path P_ℓ , for every $i \in [\ell]$. We also denote by $T(a, b, c)$ the graph obtained by substituting a clique K_a, K_b , and K_c to the first, second, and third leaves, respectively, of a claw. Thus, $T(1, 1, 1)$ is the claw and $T(1, 1, 2)$ is called the cricket (see Figure 3d).

We show in this paper that MIS is (randomized) FPT in $T(1, 1, 2)$ -free graphs (or cricket-free graphs). This is in sharp contrast with the $W[1]$ -hardness for $T(1, 2, 2)$ -free graphs [5] (see Figure 2e). It disproves a seemingly reasonable conjecture that FPTness is preserved by adding a true twin to a vertex of H . We thus have a fairly good understanding of the parameterized complexity of MIS when H is obtained by substituting cliques on a claw. We therefore turn towards the graphs H obtained by substituting cliques on a path. MIS was shown FPT on $P(t, t, t)$ -free graphs [4]. A natural next step is to attack the following conjecture.

► **Conjecture 1.** *For any integer t , MIS can be solved in FPT time in $P(t, t, t)$ -free graphs.*

We denote by $P_\ell(t)$ the graph $P(t, t, \dots, t)$ where the sequence t, t, \dots, t is of length ℓ . We further conjecture the following, which is a far more distant milestone.

► **Conjecture 2.** *For any integers t and ℓ , MIS is FPT in $P_\ell(t)$ -free graphs.*

Let us recall though that the parameterized complexity of MIS is open in P_7 -free graphs, and no *easy* FPT algorithm is known on P_5 -free graphs. In general, we believe that there will be very few connected candidates (as described by Figure 1) which will not end up in (randomized) FPT. As a first empirical evidence, we show that the four candidates remaining among the 34 graphs on five vertices indeed all lead to (randomized) FPT algorithms.

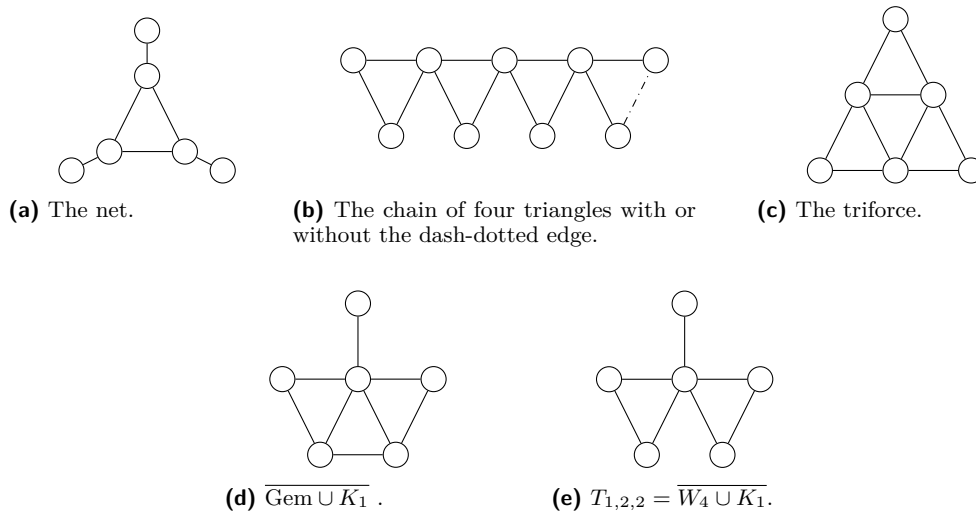


Figure 2 Some connected chordal $K_{1,4}$ -free graphs H for which H -free MIS is $W[1]$ -hard (see [4]). These graphs do not fit the candidate forms of Figure 1 for subtle reasons and illustrate how delicate the parameterized dichotomy promises to be. In particular, observe that MIS is $W[1]$ -hard on $T(1, 2, 2)$ -graphs, whereas we will show in this paper that it is FPT in $T(1, 1, 2)$ -graphs (a.k.a. cricket-free graphs).

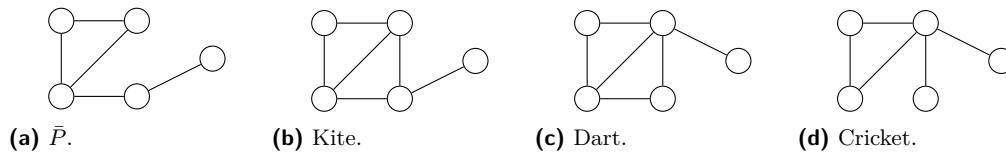


Figure 3 The four (out of 34) remaining cases on five vertices for the FPT/ $W[1]$ -hard dichotomy (see [5]). In this paper, we come up with new tools and solve all of them in (randomized) FPT.

Organization of our results. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce FPT Turing-reductions relevant to the subsequent section. In Section 3, we give a series of FPT algorithms in far-reaching generalizations of co-graphs: graphs where the deletion of $g(k)$ vertices leads to a separation which is either very sparse or very dense, in a way that is controlled by the parameter. In this section the proofs of two lemmas and one theorem, marked with a \star symbol, are deferred to the appendix. In Section 4, we use these results to obtain an FPT algorithm on $P(1, t, t, t)$ -free graphs for any positive integer t , taking a stab at Conjecture 1. Observe that this result settles at the same time \bar{P} ($=P(1, 1, 1, 2)$) and the kite ($=P(1, 1, 2, 1)$). The pseudo-code of the algorithm can be found in the appendix. In Section 5, we finish the FPT/ $W[1]$ -hard classification for five-vertex graphs by designing randomized FPT algorithms on dart-free graphs and cricket-free graphs. These results are marked with a \spadesuit symbol, which means that their proof can only be found in the long version of the paper [6].

We believe that the results of Section 3 as well as the techniques developed in Sections 4 and 5 may help in settling Conjecture 1. For $P(t, t, t, t)$ -free graphs, it is possible that one will have to combine the framework of potential maximal cliques with our techniques. To solve Conjecture 2, let alone the full parameterized dichotomy, some new ideas will be needed. The FPT algorithms of the current paper merely serve for classification purposes, and are not practical. A possible line of work is to get improved running times for the already established FPT cases. We also hope that the results of Section 3 will prove useful in a context other than H -free graphs.

2 Preliminaries

Here, we introduce some basics about graph notations, Ramsey numbers, and FPT algorithms.

2.1 Notations

For any pair of integers $i \leq j$, we denote by $[i, j]$ the set of integers $\{i, i + 1, \dots, j - 1, j\}$, and for any positive integer i , $[i]$ is a shorthand for $[1, i]$. We use the standard graph terminology and notations [16]. All our graphs are finite and simple, *i.e.*, they have no multiple edge nor self-loop. For a vertex v , we denote by $N(v)$ the set of neighbors of v , and $N[v] := N(v) \cup \{v\}$. For a subset of vertices S , we set $N(S) := \bigcup_{v \in S} N(v) \setminus S$ and $N[S] := N(S) \cup S$. The *degree* (resp. *co-degree*) of a vertex v is $|N(v)|$ (resp. $|V \setminus N[v]|$). If G is a graph and X is a subset of its vertices, $G[X]$ is the subgraph induced by X and $G - X$ is a shorthand for $G[V(G) \setminus X]$. We denote by $\alpha(G)$ the independence number, that is the size of a maximum independent set. If H and G are two graphs, we write $H \subseteq_i G$ to mean that H is an induced subgraph of G , and $H \subset_i G$ if H is a proper induced subgraph of G . We denote by K_ℓ , P_ℓ , C_ℓ , the clique, path, cycle, respectively, on ℓ vertices, and by $K_{s,t}$ the complete bipartite graph with s vertices on one side and t , on the other. The claw is $K_{1,3}$, and the paw is the graph obtained by adding one edge to the claw. If H is a graph and t is a positive integer, we denote by tH the graph made of t disjoint copies of H . For instance, $2K_2$ corresponds to the disjoint union of two edges. We say that a class of graphs \mathcal{C} is *hereditary* if it is closed by induced subgraph, *i.e.*, $\forall H, G, (G \in \mathcal{C} \wedge H \subseteq_i G) \Rightarrow H \in \mathcal{C}$.

2.2 Ramsey numbers

For two positive integers a and b , $R(a, b)$ is the smallest integer such that any graph with at least that many vertices has an independent set of size a or a clique of size b . By Ramsey's theorem, $R(a, b)$ always exists and is no greater than $\binom{a+b}{a}$. For the sake of convenience, we set $Ram(a, b) := \binom{a+b}{a} = \binom{a+b}{b}$. We will use repeatedly a constructive version of Ramsey's theorem.

► **Lemma 3** (folklore). *Let a and b be two positive integers, and let G be a graph on at least $Ram(a, b)$ vertices. Then an independent set of size a or a clique of size b can be found in linear time.*

Proof. We show this lemma by induction on $a + b$. For $a = 1$ (or $b = 1$), any vertex of G works (it is a clique and an independent set at the same time). And G is non-empty since it has at least $\binom{1+b}{1}$ (or $\binom{a+1}{1}$) vertices. We assume $a, b \geq 2$ and consider any vertex v of G . Let $G_1 := G - N[v]$ and $G_2 := G[N(v)]$, so $|V(G)| = 1 + |V(G_1)| + |V(G_2)|$.

Since $|V(G)| \geq \binom{a+b}{a} = \binom{a+b-1}{a-1} + \binom{a+b-1}{a}$, it cannot be that both $|V(G_1)| \leq Ram(a - 1, b) - 1$ and $|V(G_2)| \leq Ram(a, b - 1) - 1$. If G_1 has at least $Ram(a - 1, b)$ vertices, we find by induction an independent set I of size $a - 1$ or a clique of size b . Thus $I \cup \{v\}$ is an independent set of size a in G . If instead G_2 has at least $Ram(a, b - 1)$ vertices, we find by induction an independent set of size a or a clique C of size $b - 1$. Thus $C \cup \{v\}$ is an independent set of size b in G . ◀

For two positive integers a and b , we denote by $Ram_a(b)$ the smallest integer n such that any edge-coloring of K_n with a colors has a monochromatic clique of size b . In particular, $Ram_2(b) = Ram(b, b)$ (one color for the edges, and one color for the non-edges). Again, $Ram_a(b)$ always exists and a monochromatic clique of size b in an a -edge-colored clique of size at least $Ram_a(b)$ can be found in polynomial-time (whose exponent does *not* depend on a and b).

2.3 FPT Turing-reductions

For an instance (I, k) of MIS, let $\text{yes}(I, k)$ be the Boolean function which equals *True* if and only if (I, k) is a positive instance.

► **Definition 4.** A decreasing FPT g -Turing-reduction is an FPT algorithm which, given an instance (I, k) , produces $\ell := g(k)$ instances $(I_1, k_1), \dots, (I_\ell, k_\ell)$, for some computable function g , such that:

- (i) $\text{yes}(I, k) \Leftrightarrow \phi(\text{yes}(I_1, k_1), \dots, \text{yes}(I_\ell, k_\ell))$, where ϕ is a fixed FPT-time checkable formula³,
- (ii) $|I_j| \leq |I|$ for every $j \in [\ell]$, and
- (iii) $k_j \leq k - 1$ for every $j \in [\ell]$.

Note that conditions (ii) and (iii) prevent the instance size from increasing and force the parameter to strictly decrease, respectively.

► **Lemma 5.** Assume there is a decreasing FPT g -Turing-reduction for MIS on every input $(G \in \mathcal{C}, k)$, running in time $h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma$ (this includes the time to check ϕ). Let $f : [k - 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be a non-decreasing function. If any instance (H, k') with $k' < k$ can be solved in time $f(k')|V(H)|^c$ with $c \geq \gamma$, then MIS can be solved in FPT time $f(k)|V(G)|^c$ in \mathcal{C} , with $f(k) := h(k) + g(k)f(k - 1)$.

Proof. We show the lemma by induction. If $k = 1$, this is immediate. We therefore assume that $k \geq 2$. We apply the decreasing FPT g -Turing-reduction to (G, k) . That creates at most $g(k)$ instances with parameter at most $k - 1$. We solve each instance in time $f(k - 1)n^c$ with $n := |V(G)|$. The overall running time is bounded by $h(k)n^\gamma + g(k)f(k - 1)n^c \leq f(k)n^c$ by extending the partial function f with $f(k) := h(k) + g(k)f(k - 1)$. ◀

This corollary follows by induction on the parameter k .

► **Corollary 6.** If MIS admits a decreasing FPT g -Turing-reduction on a hereditary class, then MIS can be solved in FPT time in \mathcal{C} .

► **Definition 7.** An improving FPT g -Turing-reduction is an FPT time $h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma$ algorithm which, given an instance (I, k) , produces some instances $(I_1, k_1), \dots, (I_\ell, k_\ell)$, and can check a formula ϕ , such that:

- (i) $\text{yes}(I, k) \Leftrightarrow \phi(\text{yes}(I_1, k_1), \dots, \text{yes}(I_\ell, k_\ell))$, and
- (ii) $\exists c_0, f_0, \forall c \geq c_0, f \in \Omega(f_0), h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma + \sum_{j \in [\ell]} f(k_j)|I_j|^c \leq f(k)|I|^c$.

► **Lemma 8.** Assume there is an improving FPT g -Turing-reduction for MIS on every input $(I \in \mathcal{C}, k)$, producing in time $h(k)|I|^\gamma$, some instances $(I_1, k_1), \dots, (I_\ell, k_\ell)$. If each instance (I_j, k_j) can be solved in time $h(k_j)|I_j|^{c'}$, then MIS can be solved in FPT time in \mathcal{C} .

Proof. Let $c := \max(c_0, c')$ and $f := \max(f_0, h)$, for the c_0 and f_0 of Definition 8. *A fortiori*, instances (I_j, k_j) can be solved in time $f(k_j)|I_j|^c$. We call the Turing-reduction on (I, k) , solve every subinstances (I_j, k_j) , and check ϕ . By item (ii), the overall running time $h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma + \sum_{j \in [\ell]} f(k_j)|I_j|^c$ is bounded by $f(k)|I|^c$. By item (i), this decides (I, k) . ◀

When trying to compute MIS in FPT time, one can assume that there is no vertex of bounded degree or bounded co-degree (in terms of a function of k).

³ By *FPT-time checkable formula*, we mean that there exists an algorithm which takes as input ℓ Booleans b_1, \dots, b_ℓ and tests whether $\phi(b_1, \dots, b_\ell)$ is true in FPT time parameterized by ℓ .

► **Observation 9.** *Let (G, k) be an input of MIS with a vertex v of degree $g(k)$ for some computable function g . Then the instance admits a decreasing FPT Turing-reduction.*

Proof. A maximal independent set has to intersect $N[v]$. So, we can branch on $g(k) + 1$ instances with parameter $k - 1$. ◀

► **Observation 10.** *Let (G, k) be an input of MIS with a vertex v of co-degree $g(k)$ for some computable function g . Then the instance admits an improving FPT Turing-reduction.*

Proof. We can find the vertex v in time $ng(k)$ with $n := |V(G)|$, and we assume $n \geq 2$. By branching on v , we define two instances $(G - N[v], k - 1)$ and $(G - \{v\}, k)$ (which corresponds to including v to the solution, or not). The first instance can be further reduced in time $g(k)^{k-1}$ (by actually solving it). So the two instances output by the Turing-reduction are Bool and $(G - \{v\}, k)$, where Bool is the result of solving $(G - N[v], k - 1)$. The formula ϕ is just $\text{Bool} \vee \text{yes}(G - \{v\}, k)$. Let $c_0 := 2$ and $f_0(k) := g(k)^{k-1}$. For all $c \geq c_0$ and $f \in \Omega(f_0)$, $ng(k) + g(k)^{k-1} + f(k)(n - 1)^c \leq nf(k) + f(k) + f(k)(n - 1)^c \leq f(k)(n + 1 + (n - 1)^c) \leq f(k)n^c$. ◀

3 Almost disconnected and almost join graphs

We say that a graph is a join or a *complete sum*, if there is a non-trivial bipartition (A, B) of its vertex set (*i.e.* A and B are non-empty) such that every pair of vertices $(u, v) \in A \times B$ is linked by an edge. Equivalently, a graph is a complete sum if its complement is disconnected. In the following subsection, we define a series of variants of complete sums and disjoint unions in the presence of a *parameterized noise*.

3.1 Definition of the classes

In all the following definitions, we say that a tripartition (A, B, R) is *non-trivial* if A and B are non-empty and $|R| < \min(|A|, |B|)$. Notice that we do not assume R is non-empty.

► **Definition 11.** *Graphs in a class \mathcal{C} are (g, d) -almost disconnected if there exist two computable functions g and d , such that for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$ and $k \geq \alpha(G)$, there is a non-trivial tripartition (A, B, R) of $V(G)$ satisfying:*

- $|R| \leq g(k)$, and
- $\forall v \in A, |N(v) \cap B| \leq d(k)$ and $\forall v \in B, |N(v) \cap A| \leq d(k)$.

Similarly, we define a generalization of a complete sum.

► **Definition 12.** *Graphs in a class \mathcal{C} are (g, d) -almost bicomplete if there exist two computable functions g and d , such that for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$ and $k \geq \alpha(G)$, there is a non-trivial tripartition (A, B, R) of $V(G)$ satisfying:*

- $|R| \leq g(k)$, and
- $\forall v \in A, |B \setminus N(v)| \leq d(k)$ and $\forall v \in B, |A \setminus N(v)| \leq d(k)$.

By extension, if \mathcal{C} only contains graphs which are almost disconnected (resp. (g, d) -almost disconnected, almost bicomplete, (g, d) -almost bicomplete), then we say that \mathcal{C} is almost disconnected (resp. (g, d) -almost disconnected, almost bicomplete, (g, d) -almost bicomplete). Note that we do not require an almost disconnected or an almost bicomplete class to be hereditary. For $G \in \mathcal{C}$, we call a satisfying tripartition (A, B, R) a *witness of almost disconnectedness* (resp. *witness of almost bicompleteness*).

We define the one-sided variants.

► **Definition 13.** *Graphs in a class \mathcal{C} are one-sided (g, d) -almost disconnected if there exist two computable functions g and d , such that for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$ and $k \geq \alpha(G)$, there is a non-trivial tripartition (A, B, R) of $V(G)$ satisfying:*

- $|R| \leq g(k)$,
- $|B| > kd(k)$, and
- $\forall v \in A, |N(v) \cap B| \leq d(k)$.

In the above definition, the second condition is purely a technical one. Observe, though, that any tripartition (A, B, R) with $|R| < |B| \leq d(k)$ trivially satisfies the third condition (provided $|R| < d(k)$). So a condition forcing B to have more than $d(k)$ vertices is somehow needed. Now, we set the lower bound on $|B|$ a bit higher to make Lemma 18 work. Similarly, we could define the one-sided generalization of a complete sum.

► **Definition 14.** *Graphs in a class \mathcal{C} are one-sided (g, d) -almost bicomplete if there exist two computable functions g and d , such that for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$ and $k \geq \alpha(G)$, there is a non-trivial tripartition (A, B, R) of $V(G)$ satisfying:*

- $|R| \leq g(k)$,
- if there is an independent set of size k , there is one that intersects A , and
- $\forall v \in B, |A \setminus N(v)| \leq d(k)$.

Again, the second condition is there to make Theorem 20 work.

3.2 Improving and decreasing FPT Turing-reductions

The following technical lemma will be used to bound the running time of recursive calls on two almost disjoint parts of the input.

► **Lemma 15.** *Suppose $\gamma \geq 0$ and $c \geq \max(2, \gamma + 2)$ are two constants, and n_1, n_2, n, u are four positive integers such that $n_1 + n_2 + u = n$ and $\min(n_1, n_2) > u$. Then,*

$$n^\gamma + (n_1 + u)^c + (n_2 + u)^c < n^c.$$

Proof. First we observe that $n^2 - ((n_1 + u)^2 + (n_2 + u)^2) = n_1^2 + n_2^2 + u^2 + 2(n_1n_2 + n_1u + n_2u) - (n_1^2 + 2n_1u + u^2 + n_2^2 + 2n_2u + u^2) = 2n_1n_2 - u^2 > 2u^2 - u^2 = u^2 \geq 1$. Now, $n^c = n^{c-2}n^2 \geq n^{c-2}(1 + (n_1 + u)^2 + (n_2 + u)^2) \geq n^{c-2}(n^{\gamma-c+2} + (n_1 + u)^2 + (n_2 + u)^2) = n^\gamma + n^{c-2}(n_1 + u)^2 + n^{c-2}(n_2 + u)^2 > n^\gamma + (n_1 + u)^c + (n_2 + u)^c$. The last inequality holds since $n > n_1 + u$ and $n > n_2 + u$. ◀

We start with an improving FPT Turing-reduction on almost bicomplete graphs. It finds a kernel for solutions intersecting both A and B , solves recursively on $A \cup R$ and $B \cup R$ for the other solutions, and uses Lemma 15 to bound the overall running time.

► **Lemma 16.** *Let \mathcal{C} be a (g, d) -almost bicomplete class of graphs. Suppose for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$, a witness (A, B, R) of almost bicompleteness can be found in time $h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma$. Then, MIS admits an improving FPT Turing-reduction in \mathcal{C} . In particular, MIS can be solved in FPT time if both $(G[A \cup R], k)$ and $(G[B \cup R], k)$ can.*

Proof. We can detect a potential solution S intersecting both A and B in time $n^2(2d(k) + g(k))^k = n^2s(k)$, with $n := |V(G)|$, by setting $s(k) := (2d(k) + g(k))^{k-2}$. We exhaustively guess one vertex $a \in S \cap A$ and one vertex $b \in S \cap B$. For each of these quadratically many choices, there are at most $d(k)$ non-neighbors of a in B and at most $d(k)$ non-neighbors of b in A . So the remaining instance $G - (N(a) \cup N(b))$ has at most $2d(k) + g(k)$ vertices; hence the running time.

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We are now left with potential solutions intersecting A but not B , or B but not A . These are fully contained in $A \cup R$ or in $B \cup R$. Let $n_1 := |A|$ and $n_2 := |B|$ (so $n = n_1 + n_2 + |R|$). The two last branches just consist of recursively solving the instances $(G[A \cup R], k)$ and $(G[B \cup R], k)$. Let $c_0 := \max(4, \gamma + 2)$ and $f_0 := h + s$. For all $c \geq c_0$ and $f \in \Omega(f_0)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & h(k)n^\gamma + s(k)n^2 + f(k)(n_1 + g(k))^c + f(k)(n_2 + g(k))^c \\ & \leq f(k)n^{\max(\gamma, 2)} + f(k)(n_1 + g(k))^c + f(k)(n_2 + g(k))^c \leq f(k)n^c. \end{aligned}$$

The last inequality holds by Lemma 15, since $\max(\gamma, 2) + 2 \leq c$ and $\min(n_1, n_2) > g(k)$. The conclusion holds by Lemma 8. \blacktriangleleft

If we only have *one-sided* almost bicompleteness, we need some additional conditions on the solution: at least one solution should intersect A (see Definition 14). We recall that $H \subseteq_i G$ means that H is a proper induced subgraph of G .

► **Lemma 17** (\star). *Let \mathcal{C} be a one-sided (g, d) -almost bicomplete class of graphs. Suppose for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$, a witness (A, B, R) of one-sided almost bicompleteness can be found in time $h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma$. Then, MIS admits an improving FPT Turing-reduction in \mathcal{C} . In particular, MIS can be solved in FPT time if $(G[A \cup R], k)$ and $\forall k' \leq k - 1, \forall H \subseteq_i G, (H, k')$ all can.*

We now turn our attention to almost disconnected classes. For these classes, we obtain decreasing FPT Turing-reductions, *i.e.*, where the produced instances have a strictly smaller parameter than the original instance.

► **Lemma 18** (\star). *Let \mathcal{C} be a one-sided (g, d) -almost disconnected class of graphs. Suppose for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$, a witness (A, B, R) of one-sided almost disconnectedness can be found in time $h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma$. Then, MIS admits a decreasing FPT Turing-reduction in \mathcal{C} . In particular, MIS can be solved in FPT time if $\forall k' \leq k - 1$ and $\forall H \subseteq_i G$, instances (H, k') can.*

Let $\mathcal{B}(A, B)$ be the bipartite graph between two disjoint vertex-subsets A and B (ignoring the edges internal to A and to B). We can further generalize the previous result to tripartitions (A, B, R) such that $\mathcal{B}(A, B)$ is $K_{d(k), d(k)}$ -free.

► **Definition 19**. *Graphs in a class \mathcal{C} are (g, d) -weakly connected if there exist two computable functions g and d , such that for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$ and $k \geq \alpha(G)$, there is a non-trivial tripartition (A, B, R) of $V(G)$ satisfying:*

- $|R| \leq g(k)$,
- $|A|, |B| > \lceil d(k)^{d(k)} k^{2d(k)-1} \rceil + 1$, and
- $\mathcal{B}(A, B)$ is $K_{d(k), d(k)}$ -free.

Again, if we do not require $|A|$ and $|B|$ to be larger than $d(k)$, such a tripartition may trivially exist. We force A and B to be even larger than that to make the next theorem work. We show this theorem by combining ideas of the proof of Lemma 18 with the extremal theory result, known as Kővári-Sós-Turán's theorem, that $K_{t,t}$ -free n -vertex graphs have at most $tn^{2-\frac{1}{t}}$ edges [25].

► **Theorem 20** (\star). *Let \mathcal{C} be a (g, d) -weakly connected class of graphs. Suppose for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$, a witness (A, B, R) of weakly connectedness can be found in time $h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma$. Then, MIS admits a decreasing FPT Turing-reduction in \mathcal{C} . In particular, MIS can be solved in FPT time if $\forall k' \leq k - 1$ and $\forall H \subseteq_i G$, the instance (H, k') can.*

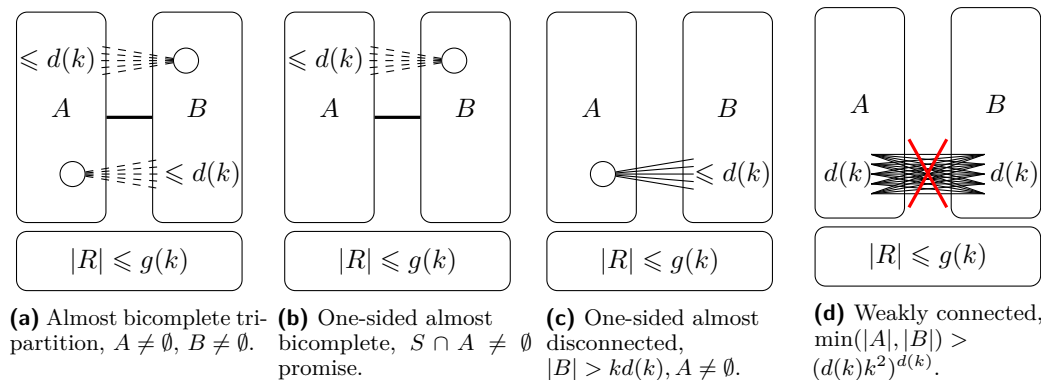
A class of *co-graphs with parameterized noise* is a hereditary class in which all the graphs are almost bicomplete or almost disconnected. The following is a direct consequence of the previous lemmas.

► **Corollary 21.** *Given an FPT oracle finding the corresponding tripartitions, MIS is FPT in co-graphs with parameterized noise.*

The corollary still holds by replacing *almost disconnected* by *one-sided almost disconnected*, or even by *weakly connected*.

3.3 Summary and usage

Figure 4 sums up the four FPT Turing-reductions that we obtained on almost disconnected and almost join graphs.



■ **Figure 4** Summary of the FPT Turing-reductions and their hypotheses, provided we can efficiently find such tripartitions. For (c) and (d), the FPT Turing-reductions are decreasing, while for (a) and (b) they are just improving.

We know provide a few words in order to understand how to use these results. An obvious caveat is that, even if such a tripartition exists, computing it (or even, approximating it) may not be fixed-parameter tractable. What we hope is that on a class \mathcal{C} , we will manage to exploit the class structure in order to eventually find such tripartitions, in the cases we cannot conclude by more direct means. One of our main results, Theorem 22, illustrates that mechanism, when the algorithm is centered around getting to the hypotheses of Lemma 17 or Theorem 20.

4 FPT algorithm in $P(1, t, t, t)$ -free graphs

We denote by $P(a, b, c, d)$ the graph made by substituting the vertices of P_4 by cliques of size $a, b, c,$ and $d,$ respectively. For instance, $P(1, 1, 1, 2)$ is \overline{P} and $P(1, 1, 2, 1)$ is the kite. We settle the parameterized complexity of MIS on \overline{P} -free and kite-free graphs simultaneously (see Figure 3), by showing that MIS is FPT even in the much wider class of $P(1, t, t, t)$ -free graphs.

► **Theorem 22.** *For every integer t , MIS is FPT in $P(1, t, t, t)$ -free graphs.*

Proof. Let t be a fixed integer, and (G, k) be an input such that G is $P(1, t, t, t)$ -free and $\alpha(G) \leq k$. We assume that $k \geq 3$, otherwise we conclude in polynomial-time.

The global strategy is the following. First we extract a collection \mathcal{C} of disjoint and non-adjacent cliques with minimum and maximum size requirements, and some maximality condition. Then we partition the remaining vertices into equivalence classes with respect to their neighborhood in \mathcal{C} . The maximum size imposed on the cliques of \mathcal{C} ensures that

the number of equivalence classes is bounded by a function of k . Setting C and the small⁴ equivalence classes apart, we show that the rest of the graph is partitionable into (A, B) such that either $\mathcal{B}(A, B)$ is $K_{d(k), d(k)}$ -free, in which case we conclude with Theorem 20, or $\mathcal{B}(A, B)$ is almost a complete bipartite graph, in which case we conclude with Lemma 17 (see Algorithm 2 in the appendix for the pseudo-code).

As for the running time, we are looking for an algorithm in time $f(k)n^c$ for some fixed constant $c \geq 2$, and f an increasing computable function. We see f as a partial function on $[k - 1]$, and extend it to $[k]$ in the recursive calls.

Building the clique collection C . For technical reasons, we want our collection C to contain at least two cliques, at least one of which being fairly large (larger than we can allow ourselves to brute-force). So we proceed in the following way. We find in polynomial-time $n^{8t+O(1)}$ a $2K_{4t}$. If G is $2K_{4t}$ -free, an FPT algorithm already exists [4]. We see these two K_{4t} as the two initial cliques of our collection. Let X be the set of vertices with less than t neighbors in at least one of these two K_{4t} . We partition X into at most 2^{8t} vertex-sets (later they will be called *subclasses*) with the same neighborhood on the $2K_{4t}$. If all these sets contain less than $Ram(k + 1, 2kt)$ vertices, X is fairly small: it contains less than $2^{8t} Ram(k + 1, 2kt)$. The other vertices have at least t neighbors in both K_{4t} . We will show (Lemma 24) that this implies that these vertices are completely adjacent to both K_{4t} . Hence, vertices in the $2K_{4t}$ would have at most $2^{8t} Ram(k + 1, 2kt)$ non-neighbors. In that case, we can safely remove the $2K_{4t}$ from G , by Observation 10.

So we can safely assume that (eventually) one subclass of X has more than $Ram(k + 1, 2kt)$ vertices. We can find in polynomial-time a clique C_2 of size $2kt$. We build a new collection with $3t$ vertices of the first K_{4t} , that we name C_1 . We take these vertices not adjacent to C_2 (this is possible since vertices in C_2 have the same at most $t - 1$ neighbors in K_{4t}). Now we have in C a clique C_1 of size $3t$ and a clique C_2 of size $2kt$.

We say that a clique of C is *large* if its size is above kt , and *small* otherwise. We can now specify the requirements on the collection C .

- (1) C is a vertex-disjoint and independent⁵ collection of cliques.
- (2) all the cliques have size at least $3t$ and at most $2kt$.
- (3) the number of cliques is at least 2.
- (4) if we find a way to strictly increase the number of large cliques in C , we do it.

As $\alpha(G) \leq k$, the number of cliques in C cannot exceed k . This has two positive consequences. The first is in conjunction with the way we improve the collection C : by always increasing the number of large cliques by 1. Therefore, we can improve the collection C at most $k - 1$ times. In particular, the improving process of C terminates (in polynomial time). The second benefit is that the total number of vertices of C is always bounded by $2k^2t$. Hence, the number of subclasses (sets of vertices with the exact same neighborhood in C) is bounded by a function of k (and the constant t).

As a slight abuse of notation, C_1, \dots, C_s will always be the current collection C ($s < k$). We say that a vertex of $G - C$ *t-sees* a clique C_j of C if it has at least t neighbors in C_j . A *class* is a set of vertices t -seeing the same set of cliques of C . A *subclass* is a set of vertices with the same neighborhood in C . Both classes and subclasses partition $G - C$. Observe that subclasses naturally refine classes. By extension, we say that a (sub)class t -sees a clique $C_i \in C$ if one vertex or equivalently all the vertices of that (sub)class t -see C_i .

⁴ the ones whose size is bounded by a later-specified function of k

⁵ There is no edge between two cliques of the collection.

Let $\eta := \lceil (2\text{Ram}(k+1, t))^{\text{Ram}(k+1, t)} 2^{2\text{Ram}(k+1, t)-1} \rceil + 1$. We choose this value so that $\eta^2/2 > \text{Ram}(k+1, t)(2\eta)^{2-1/\text{Ram}(k+1, t)}$ (it will become clear why in the proof of Lemma 27). We say that a subclass is *big* if it has more than $\max(\text{Ram}(k+1, 2kt), \eta) = \eta$ vertices, and *small* otherwise. Since $\alpha(G) \leq k$, here are two convenient properties on a big subclass:

- a clique of size t can be found in polynomial-time, in order to build a potential $P(1, t, t, t)$,
- a clique of size $2kt$ can be found, in order to challenge the maximality of C .

We will come back to the significance of η later.

We can now specify item (4) of the clique-collection requirements. We resume where we left off the collection C , that is $\{C_1 = K_{3t}, C_2 = K_{2kt}\}$. While there is a big subclass that does not t -see any large clique of C , we find a clique of size $2kt$ in that subclass, and add it to the collection. We then remove the small clique (K_{3t}) potentially left, and in each large clique of C , we remove from C all neighbors of the subclass (they are at most $t-1$ many of them). This process adds a large clique to C , and decreases the size of the previous large cliques by at most $t-1$. Since the large cliques all enter C with size $2kt$, and the number of improvements is smaller than k , a large clique will remain large throughout the entire process. Therefore, the number of large cliques in C increases by 1. Since we started with one large clique among the first two cliques, the number of cliques remains at least 2. Note that, at each iteration, we update the subclasses with respect to the new collection C (see Algorithm 1 for the pseudo-code).

■ **Algorithm 1** Routine for computing the clique collection C .

Precondition: k is a positive integer, G is not $2K_{4t}$ -free, $\alpha(G) \leq k$

```

1: function BUILDCLIQUECOLLECTION( $G, k$ ):
2:    $C \leftarrow \{K_{4t}, K_{4t}\}$  ▷ computed by brute-force
3:   if  $\exists$  big subclass not  $t$ -seeing both  $K_{4t}$  then
4:      $C_2 \leftarrow K_{2kt}$  in the subclass ▷ by Ramsey
5:      $C_1 \leftarrow 3t$  vertices not adjacent to  $C_2$  from one of the  $K_{4t}$  not  $t$ -seen by the subclass
6:      $C \leftarrow \{C_1, C_2\}$ 
7:   else every big subclasses  $t$ -see both  $K_{4t}$ 
8:     vertices in  $C$  have bounded co-degree ▷ Lemma 24
9:     we can safely delete them ▷ Observation 10
10:    and call BuildCliqueCollection( $G', k$ ) with the new graph  $G'$ 
11:   end if
12:   while  $\exists$  big subclass not  $t$ -seeing any large clique do
13:      $C_j \leftarrow K_{2kt}$  in the subclass ▷ by Ramsey
14:      $C' \leftarrow C \setminus \{\text{small clique}\}$  ▷ this is actually done at most once
15:      $C'' \leftarrow \text{map}(C', \text{deleteNeighborsOf}(C_j))$  ▷ remove  $C_i \cap N(C_j)$  from each  $C_i \in C$ 
16:      $C \leftarrow C'' \cup \{C_j\}$  ▷ the new  $C$  contains one more large clique,  $C_j$ .
17:   end while
18:   return  $C$ 
19: end function
    
```

Postcondition: output C is a collection of at least two (and at most $k-1$) pairwise independent cliques of size between $3t$ and $2tk$, and every big subclass t -sees at least one large clique (*i.e.*, clique of C of size at least tk).

Small subclasses are set aside as their size is bounded by a function of k . Therefore, from hereon, all the subclasses are supposed big. We denote by $P(I)$ the class for which $I \subseteq [s]$ represents the indices of the cliques it t -sees. A first remark is that all the subclasses of $P(\emptyset)$ are small (so we “get rid of” the whole class $P(\emptyset)$).

► **Lemma 23.** *If P' is a subclass of $P(\emptyset)$, then $|P'| \leq \text{Ram}(k+1, 2kt)$.*

Proof. P' does not t -see any (large) clique of C . So by the maximality property of C , it cannot contain a clique of size $2kt$ (see Algorithm 1). In particular, it cannot have more than $\text{Ram}(k+1, 2kt)$ vertices. ◀

We turn our attention to classes $P(I)$ with $|I| \geq 1$ and their subclasses.

Structure of the classes $P(I)$. We show a series of lemmas explaining how classes are connected to C and, more importantly, how they are connected to each other. This uses the ability to build cliques of size t at will, in big subclasses. Avoiding the formation of $P(1, t, t, t)$ will imply relatively dense or relatively sparse connections between classes $P(I)$ and $P(J)$.

► **Lemma 24.** *If a big subclass t -sees at least two cliques C_i and C_j of C , then all the vertices of that subclass are adjacent to all the vertices of both cliques.*

Proof. We find D , a clique of size t in the subclass. Let D_i and D_j be t neighbors of the subclass in C_i and C_j , respectively. Assume that the subclass has a non-neighbor $v \in C_i$. Then vD_iDD_j is a $P(1, t, t, t)$. ◀

In light of the previous lemma, if $|I| \geq 2$, the cliques of C that the class $P(I)$ t -sees are completely adjacent to $P(I)$.

► **Lemma 25.** *Let $I \subsetneq J \subseteq [s]$. Then, every vertex of $P(I)$ is adjacent to every vertex of $P(J)$ except at most $\text{Ram}(k+1, t)$.*

Proof. Let $i \in I$ and $j \in J \setminus I$. By Lemma 24, all vertices of $P(J)$ are adjacent to all vertices of $C_i \cup C_j$. Suppose, by contradiction, that there is a vertex $u \in P(I)$ with more than $\text{Ram}(k+1, t)$ non-neighbors in $P(J)$. We find a clique D of size t in $G[P(J) \setminus N(u)]$. Let D_i be t neighbors of u in C_i . Let $D_j \subset C_j$ be t neighbors of $P(J)$ which are not neighbors of u . Such a set D_j necessarily exists since u has at most $t-1$ neighbors in C_j , while $P(J)$ is completely adjacent to C_j , and $|C_j| \geq 3t$. Then uD_iDD_j is a $P(1, t, t, t)$. ◀

We say that two sets I, J are *incomparable* if I is not included in J , and J is not included in I . Recall that $\mathcal{B}(A, B)$ stands for the bipartite graph between vertex-set A and vertex-set B . Let $p(t, k) := 2^{2k^2t}$ be a crude upper bound on the total number of subclasses.

► **Lemma 26.** *Let $I, J \subseteq [s]$ be two incomparable sets, and $P_\ell(I), P_{\ell'}(J)$ be any pair of subclasses of $P(I)$ and $P(J)$, respectively. Then, $\mathcal{B}(P_\ell(I), P_{\ell'}(J))$ is $K_{\text{Ram}(k+1, t), \text{Ram}(k+1, t)}$ -free. Hence, $\mathcal{B}(P(I), P(J))$ is $K_{p(t, k)\text{Ram}(k+1, t), p(t, k)\text{Ram}(k+1, t)}$ -free.*

Proof. Let $i \in I \setminus J$ and $j \in J \setminus I$. We first assume that one of I, J , say I , has at least two elements. Suppose, by contradiction, that there is a set $B_I \subseteq P_\ell(I)$ and a set $B_J \subseteq P_{\ell'}(J)$ both of size $\text{Ram}(k+1, t)$, such that there is no non-edge between B_I and B_J . Let u be a vertex of C_j which is adjacent to $P_{\ell'}(J)$ but not to $P_\ell(I)$. We find D_I , a clique of size t in $G[B_I]$, and D_J , a clique of size t in $G[B_J]$. Let D_i be t neighbors of $P_\ell(I)$ in C_i that are not adjacent to $P_{\ell'}(J)$. Those t vertices exist since, by Lemma 24, $P_\ell(I)$ is completely adjacent to C_i (by assumption $|I| \geq 2$). And $P_{\ell'}(J)$ has more than t non-neighbors in C_i . Then, $uD_JD_I D_i$ is a $P(1, t, t, t)$.

We now have to settle the remaining case: $|I| = |J| = 1$ ($I = \{i\}$ and $J = \{j\}$). If $P_\ell(I)$ has at least $2t$ neighbors in C_i or $P_{\ell'}(J)$ has at least $2t$ neighbors in C_j , we conclude as in the previous paragraph. So we assume that it is not the case. We distinguish two cases.

Either $P_\ell(I)$ has at least one neighbor in C_j , say u . Let D_I be a clique of size t in $P_\ell(I)$, $D_i \subseteq C_i$ be t neighbors of $P_\ell(I)$, and $D'_i \subseteq C_i$ be t non-neighbors of $P_\ell(I)$. D_i and D'_i exist since $P_\ell(I)$ has between t and $2t - 1$ neighbors in C_j , and $|C_j| \geq 3t$. Then, $uD_I D_i D'_i$ is a $P(1, t, t, t)$.

Or $P_\ell(I)$ has no neighbor in C_j . Let u be a non-neighbor of $P_{\ell'}(J)$ in C_j , and $D_j \subseteq C_j$ be t neighbors of $P_{\ell'}(J)$. If there is a set $B_I \subseteq P_\ell(I)$ and a set $B_J \subseteq P_{\ell'}(J)$ both of size $Ram(k + 1, t)$, such that B_I and B_J are completely adjacent to each other. We can find D_I , a clique of size t in $G[B_I]$, and D_J , a clique of size t in $G[B_J]$. Then, $uD_J D_I$ is a $P(1, t, t, t)$. This implies that, in any case, there cannot be a $K_{p(t,k)Ram(k+1,t), p(t,k)Ram(k+1,t)}$ in $\mathcal{B}(P(I), P(J))$. ◀

We say that the sets I and J *overlap* if all three of $I \cap J$, $I \setminus J$, $J \setminus I$ are non-empty.

► **Lemma 27.** *Let $I, J \subseteq [s]$ be two overlapping sets. Then, at least one of $P(I)$ and $P(J)$ have only small subclasses.*

Proof. Suppose, by contradiction, that there is a big subclass $P_\ell(I)$ of $P(I)$, and a big subclass $P_{\ell'}(J)$ of $P(J)$. Observe that, for I and J to overlap, their size should be at least 2. Let $i \in I \setminus J$, $j \in J \setminus I$, $h \in I \cap J$. By the arguments of Lemma 25 applied to the restriction to $P(I)$, $P(J)$, C_h , and C_j , a vertex in $P(I)$ has at most $Ram(k + 1, t)$ non-neighbors in $P(J)$. Let us consider η vertices in $P_\ell(I)$ and η vertices in $P_{\ell'}(J)$. Since $\eta \geq 2Ram(k + 1, t)$, the previous observation implies that the number of edges between them is at least $\eta^2/2$. But by Lemma 26, the bipartite graph linking them should be $K_{Ram(k+1,t), Ram(k+1,t)}$ -free. By Kővári-Sós-Turán's theorem, this number of edges is bounded from above by $Ram(k + 1, t)(2\eta)^{2-1/Ram(k+1,t)} < \eta^2/2$, a contradiction. ◀

Hence, the remaining (not entirely made of small subclasses) classes define a laminar⁶ set-system. We denote by R the union of the vertices in all the small subclasses and C . We now add a new condition to be a small subclass (condition that we did not need thus far). A subclass is also small if it has at most $|R|$ vertices. Note that this condition can snowball. But eventually R has size bounded by $g(k) := 2^{p(t,k)}(p(t,k)\eta + 2k^2t)$. A class is *remaining* if it contains at least one big subclass. By Lemma 23, $P(\emptyset)$ cannot be remaining. If no class is remaining, then the whole graph is a kernel. So we can assume that there is at least one remaining class. Let $P(I)$ be a remaining class in $G - R$ such that I is maximal among the remaining classes. We distinguish two cases: either there is at least one other remaining class $P(J)$ ($I \neq J$), or $P(I)$ is the unique remaining class.

At least two remaining classes $P(I)$ and $P(J)$. By Lemma 27, any other class $P(J)$ satisfies $J \subsetneq I$ or $I \cap J = \emptyset$. Let $\iota, \delta \leq 2^k$ be the number of remaining classes such that $J \subsetneq I$ and such that $I \cap J = \emptyset$, respectively. Again, we distinguish two cases: $\delta > 0$, and $\delta = 0$. If $\delta > 0$, we build the partition (A, B, R) of $V(G)$ such that A contains the $\iota + 1$ classes whose set is included in I and B contains the δ classes whose set is disjoint from I . By Lemma 26, the bipartite graph between any of the $(\iota + 1)\delta$ pairs of classes made of one class whose set is contained in I and one class whose set is disjoint from I is $K_{p(t,k)Ram(k+1,t), p(t,k)Ram(k+1,t)}$ -free. Hence, the bipartite graph between A and B is $K_{2^k p(t,k)Ram(k+1,t), 2^k p(t,k)Ram(k+1,t)}$ -free. Thus we conclude by Theorem 20 with $d(k) = 2^k p(t, k)Ram(k + 1, t)$.

⁶ where two sets are nested or disjoint

We now tackle the case $\delta = 0$, that is, all the remaining classes $P(J)$ satisfy $J \subseteq I$. We first assume that there are two remaining classes with disjoint sets. A laminar set-system with a unique maximal set can be represented as a rooted tree, where nodes are in one-to-one correspondence with the sets, and the parent-to-child arrow represents the partial order of inclusion. Here, the root is labeled by I (since I is the unique maximal set), and all the nodes are labeled by a subset of $[s]$ corresponding to a remaining class. Let $I = I_1 \supseteq I_2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq I_h$ be the path from the root to the first node with out-degree at least 2. Observe that C contains at most k cliques, so $h \leq k$. Let J_1, J_2, \dots, J_ℓ be the ℓ children of I_h (with $\ell \geq 2$). Let \mathcal{P}_1 be the remaining classes whose set is included in J_1 , and \mathcal{P}_{2+} be the remaining classes whose set is included in one J_i for some $i \in [2, \ell]$. Let $A := \bigcup_{q \in [h]} P(I_q)$, and $B := V(G) \setminus (A \cup R)$. By Lemma 25, vertices of B have at most $h \text{Ram}(k+1, t) \leq k \text{Ram}(k+1, t)$ non-neighbors in A . We apply Lemma 17 with the tripartition (A, B, R) and $d_1(k) = k \text{Ram}(k+1, t)$. Only we did not cover the case in which the solution does not intersect A . We do so by applying Theorem 20 to the tripartition $(\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_{2+}, R)$ with $d_2(k) = 2^k p(t, k) \text{Ram}(k+1, t)$. A priori, what we just did is not bounded by $f(k)|V(G)|^c$, hence not legal. Let us go back to the last lines of Lemma 17 and of Theorem 20. Our running time is bounded by $f(k)|A \cup R|^c + k^2 \binom{d_1(k)}{k} d_1(k)^c f(k-1)|B|^c + k(k+2)(\lceil d_2(k)^{d_2(k)} k^{2d_2(k)-1} \rceil + 1)f(k-1)|B|^c$, where the two first terms come from the application of Lemma 17, and the third term, from Theorem 20. This is at most $f(k)|A \cup R|^c + f(k)|B|^c \leq f(k)|V(G)|^c$ by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, with $f(k) := (k^2 \binom{d_1(k)}{k} d_1(k)^c + k(k+2)(\lceil d_2(k)^{d_2(k)} k^{2d_2(k)-1} \rceil + 1))f(k-1)$.

Let now assume that all the remaining classes have nested sets (no two sets are disjoint). Let $I = I_1 \supseteq I_2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq I_h$ the sets of *all* the remaining classes ($h \leq k$). Suppose $h \geq 3$. We apply Lemma 17 to the tripartition $(P(I_1) \cup P(I_2), \bigcup_{j \in [3, h]} P(I_j), R)$ with $d(k) = 2 \text{Ram}(k+1, t)$. Indeed, by Lemma 25, vertices of $\bigcup_{j \in [3, h]} P(I_j)$ have at most $\text{Ram}(k+1, t)$ non-neighbors in $P(I_1)$ and at most $\text{Ram}(k+1, t)$ non-neighbors in $P(I_2)$. We deal with the case in which the solution does not intersect $P(I_1) \cup P(I_2)$ in the following way. Let C_q be the clique of C only t -seen by $P(I_1)$ and $C_{q'}$ the clique of C only t -seen by $P(I_1) \cup P(I_2)$. One of these two cliques has to be large (since there is at most one small clique). We branch on the at least tk and at most $2tk$ vertices of that large clique, say C' . A maximal independent set cannot be fully contained in $\bigcup_{j \in [3, h]} P(I_j)$. Indeed, any choice of at most k vertices in this set dominates at most $k(t-1)$ vertices of C' . Thus, we cannot miss a solution. Let us turn to the running time. Once again, we cannot use Lemma 17 as a total black-box. Our running time is bounded by $f(k)|A \cup R|^c + k^2 \binom{d(k)}{k} d(k)^c f(k-1)|B|^c + 2tkf(k-1)|B \cup R|^c \leq f(k)|A \cup R|^c + f(k)|B \cup R|^c$ with $f(k) := (k^2 \binom{d(k)}{k} d(k)^c + 2tkf) f(k-1)$, and $f(k)|A \cup R|^c + f(k)|B \cup R|^c \leq f(k)|V(G)|^c$, by Lemma 15. Here we need that $|A| > |R|$ and $|B| > |R|$ which is the case: recall that we added that requirement to be a big subclass.

The last case is the following. There are exactly two remaining classes associated to sets $I = I_1 \supseteq I_2$. If a clique not t -seen by $P(I_2)$ is large or if $P(I_2)$ is $2K_{4t}$ -free, we conclude with Lemma 17 (recall that this finds a solution if there is one intersecting $P(I_1)$). In both cases, if the solution does not intersect $P(I_1)$, we can find it with only a small overhead cost. If a clique not t -seen by $P(I_2)$ is large, we branch on the at most $2kt$ vertices of that clique. If $P(I_2)$ is $2K_{4t}$ -free, an independent set of size k can be found in $G[P(I_2)]$ in FPT time [4].

Finally, we can assume that $G[P(I_2)]$ contains a $2K_{4t, 4t}$ and does not t -see a small clique in C . Note that this implies that C is made of two cliques K_{3t} and K_{2kt} . We call *critical* such a case where $C = \{K_{3t}, K_{2kt}\}$ and a $2K_{4t}$ can be found in a class not t -seeing K_{3t} .

For this very specific case (that may also arise with a unique remaining class, see below), we perform the following refinement of the clique-collection computation. We compute a new clique collection, say C^2 , in $G - C$, starting with a $2K_{4t, 4t}$ found in the class not t -seeing

the previous K_{3t} . If C^2 is not of the form $\{K_{3t}, K_{2kt}\}$, we add C to the bounded-in- k set R , and we follow our algorithm (that is, a non-critical case). If $C^2 = \{K_{3t}, K_{2kt}\}$, we compute a new clique collection C^3 in $G - (C^1 \cup C^2)$ (with $C^1 = C$), again starting with a $2K_{4t,4t}$ found in the class not t -seeing the previous K_{3t} , and so on. Let us assume that we are always in a critical case, with $C^h = \{C_1^h = K_{3t}, C_2^h = K_{2kt}\}$. We stop after $\zeta := \text{Ram}_{2(3t)^2}(4kt)$ iterations, leading to disjoint (though not independent) clique collections $C = C^1, C^2, \dots, C^\zeta$. In particular, $|\bigcup_{h \in \zeta} C^h|$ is still bounded by a function of k , namely $\zeta(3t + 2kt)$. We claim that we can find a $2K_{2kt,2kt}$ in $G[\bigcup_{h \in \zeta} C_1^h]$.

Because of the number of iterations, one can extract $4kt$ cliques C_1^h (of size $3t$) with the same bipartite graph linking any pair of C_1^h (with a fixed but arbitrary ordering of each C_1^h). This common bipartite graph has to be empty, complete, or a half-graph. Let us show that it can only be a half-graph. For any $i \in [3t]$, the i -th vertices in the C_1^h should be adjacent (otherwise they form an independent set of size $2kt$). That excludes the empty bipartite graph. Let h_1 be the smallest index such that we have extracted $C_1^{h_1}$. The common bipartite graph cannot be complete either, since all the vertices of $G - (\bigcup_{h \in [h_1]} C_1^h)$ have at most $t - 1$ neighbors in $C_1^{h_1}$. This was one of the condition of a critical case. So the bipartite graph is a half-graph. Then we find our $2K_{2kt,2kt}$ as the first vertex (or last vertex) of the first $2kt$ extracted cliques, and the last vertex (or first vertex) of the last $2kt$ extracted cliques. Now we finally have a clique collection with two independent *large* cliques, depending on the orientation of the half-graph. So we can start again without reaching the problematic case.

Unique remaining $P(I)$. If $|I| \geq 2$, by Lemma 24, $P(I)$ is completely adjacent to one clique C_i (with $i \in I$). Any vertex of C_i has at most $g(k)$ non-neighbors. This case is handled by Observation 10. So we now suppose that $|I| = 1$ (and $I = \{i\}$). If $P(I)$ does not t -see a large clique C_j , we can branch on the at most $2kt$ vertices of that clique. Indeed, there is a solution that intersects it, since $k - 1$ vertices in $G - R$ can dominate at most $(k - 1)(t - 1) < kt$ vertices. Thus, we can further assume that $P(I)$ t -sees all the large cliques. This forces that there is at most one large clique, since $|I| = 1$. There cannot be at least three cliques in C . Indeed, the way the collection is maintained, that would imply that there are at least two large cliques. So, $C = \{C_1 = K_{3t}, C_2 = K_{2kt}\}$ and $I = \{2\}$. This is a *critical* case, which we handle as in the previous paragraph (with two remaining classes). ◀

5 Randomized FPT algorithms in dart-free and cricket-free graphs

In this section, we consider the case of dart-free and cricket-free graphs, and prove that there is a randomized FPT algorithm for MIS in both graph classes. To this end, we use the technique of iterative expansion together with a Ramsey extraction, as well as the results developed in Section 3. The proofs can be found in the long version of the paper [6].

► **Theorem 28 (♠).** *There is a randomized FPT algorithm for MIS in dart-free graphs.*

► **Theorem 29 (♠).** *There is a randomized FPT algorithm for MIS in cricket-free graphs.*

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A Proof of Lemma 17

Proof. Let S be an unknown solution. Let $k_1 := S \cap A$ and $k_2 := S \cap B$. Let us anticipate on an FPT running time $f(k)n^c$ for instances of size n and parameter k (the definition of f will be given later). For instance, covering the case $k_2 = 0$ takes time $f(k)|A \cup R|^c$, since it consists in solving $(G[A \cup R], k)$. By assumption, we do not have to consider the case $k_1 = 0$. For each pair k_1, k_2 such that $k_1 \geq 1, k_2 \geq 1, k_1 + k_2 \leq k$, we do the following.

An independent set of size k_1 in $G[A]$ is *candidate* if it is in the non-neighborhood of at least one vertex $v \in B$. Since $k_2 \geq 1$, we can restrict the search in A to candidate independent sets of size k_1 . Indeed, any independent set in A , not in the non-neighborhood of any vertex of B , cannot be extended to k_2 (≥ 1) more vertices of B . For each candidate independent set I_1 of size k_1 , we compute an independent set of size k_2 in $B \setminus N(I_1)$. This takes time

$$\sum_{\substack{I_1 \text{ candidate} \\ |I_1|=k_1}} f(k_2)|B \setminus N(I_1)|^c = f(k_2) \sum_{\substack{I_1 \text{ candidate} \\ |I_1|=k_1}} |B \setminus N(I_1)|^c \leq f(k_2) \left(\sum_{\substack{I_1 \text{ candidate} \\ |I_1|=k_1}} |B \setminus N(I_1)| \right)^c$$

by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality (since $c \geq 2$). Now, since $k_1 > 0$,

$$\sum_{\substack{I_1 \text{ candidate} \\ |I_1|=k_1}} |B \setminus N(I_1)| \leq \sum_{\substack{I_1 \text{ candidate} \\ |I_1|=k_1}} |I_1| \cdot |B \setminus N(I_1)| \leq \binom{d(k)}{k_1} d(k) |B|.$$

The last inequality holds since $\sum_{I_1 \text{ candidate}, |I_1|=k_1} |I_1| \cdot |B \setminus N(I_1)|$ counts the number of non-edges between A and B with multiplicity at most $\binom{d(k)}{k_1}$. Indeed a same non-edge uv (with $u \in A$, $v \in B$) is counted for at most $\binom{d(k)}{k_1}$ candidate independent sets (since they have to be in the non-neighborhood of v). Since, by assumption, vertices in B have at most $d(k)$ non-neighbors in A , the total number of non-edges is $d(k)|B|$. Let $c_0 \geq \gamma + 2$ and $f_0 := \max(h, k \mapsto k^{2k} \binom{d(k)}{k}^{ck} d(k)^{ck})$. For any $c \geq c_0$ and $f \in \Omega(f_0)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma + f(k)|A \cup R|^c + \sum_{k_1 \in [k-1], k_2 \in [k-k_1]} f(k_2) \left(\sum_{\substack{I_1 \text{ candidate} \\ |I_1|=k_1}} |B \setminus N(I_1)| \right)^c \\ & \leq h(k)|V(G)|^\gamma + f(k)|A \cup R|^c + k^2 f(k-1) \binom{d(k)}{k}^c d(k)^c |B|^c \\ & \leq f(k)|V(G)|^\gamma + f(k)|A \cup R|^c + f(k)|B|^c \leq f(k)|V(G)|^c \end{aligned}$$

since $f(k) \geq k^2 \binom{d(k)}{k}^c d(k)^c f(k-1)$. The last inequality holds by Lemma 15. The conclusion holds by Lemma 8. \blacktriangleleft

B Proof of Lemma 18

Proof. Let S be an unknown but supposed independent set of G of size k . In time $h(k)n^c$ with $n := |V(G)|$, we compute a witness (A, B, R) . For each $u \in R$, we branch on including u to our solution. This represents at most $g(k)$ branches with parameter $k-1$. Now, we can focus on the case $S \cap R = \emptyset$.

We first deal separately with the special cases of $|S \cap A| = k$, $|S \cap B| = 0$ (a), and of $|S \cap A| = 0$, $|S \cap B| = k$ (b). As by assumption $|B| > kd(k)$, no maximal independent set has k vertices in A and zero in B . Indeed, by the one-sided almost disconnectedness, any k vertices in A dominate at most k^2 vertices in B . Hence at least one vertex of B could be added to this independent set of size k . So case (a) is actually impossible.

For case (b), we proceed as follows. We compute an independent set of size $k-1$ in $G[B]$. We temporarily remove it from the graph, without removing its neighborhood. We compute a second independent set of size $k-1$ in $G[B]$ (without the first independent set); then a third one (in the graph deprived of the first two). We iterate this process until no

independent set of size $k - 1$ is found or we reach a total of $d(k) + 1$ (disjoint) independent sets of size $k - 1$ excavated in B . If we stop because of the former alternative, we know that an independent set of size k (actually even of size $k - 1$) in B has to intersect the union of at most $d(k)$ independent sets of size $k - 1$; so at most $(k - 1)d(k)$ vertices in total. In that case, we branch on each vertex of this set of size at most $(k - 1)d(k)$ with parameter $k - 1$. If we stop because of the latter condition, we can include an arbitrary vertex w of A in the solution. By assumption, w has at least one neighbor in at most $d(k)$ independent sets of size $k - 1$ in B . So at least one independent set of size $k - 1$ of the collection is not adjacent to w , and forms with w a solution.

Now we are done with cases (a) and (b), we can assume that $k_1 := |S \cap A|$, $k_2 := |S \cap B| = k - k_1$ are both non-zero. Equivalently, $1 \leq k_1 \leq k - 1$. We try out all the $k - 1$ possibilities. For each, we perform a similar trick to the one used for case (b). We compute an independent set I_1 of size k_2 in $G[B]$. We then compute an independent set I_2 of size k_2 in $G[B \setminus I_1]$. Observe that there may be edges between I_1 and I_2 . We compute an independent set I_3 in $G[B \setminus (I_1 \cup I_2)]$, and so on. We iterate this process until no independent set of size k_2 is found or we reach a total of $d(k)k_1 + 1$ (disjoint) independent sets of size k_2 excavated in B .

Say, we end up with the sets I_1, \dots, I_s . Let $I := \bigcup_{j \in [s]} I_j$. If $s \leq f(k)k_1$, then we stopped because there was no independent set of size k_2 in $G[B \setminus I]$. This means that S intersects I . In that case, we branch on each vertex of I .

The other case is that $s = f(k)k_1 + 1$ and we stopped because we had enough sets I_j . In that case, we compute one independent set A_1 of size k_1 in $G[A]$. By assumption, $|N_B(A_1)| \leq k_1 d(k)$. In particular, there is at least one I_j which does not intersect $N_B(A_1)$. And $A_1 \cup I_j$ is our independent of size k .

Our algorithm makes at most

$$g(k) + d(k) + 1 + \sum_{k_1 \in [k-1]} (d(k)k_1 + 1) + 1 \leq g(k) + d(k) + 2 + k^2 d(k) + k$$

recursive calls to instances with parameter $k - 1$, and we conclude by Lemma 5. ◀

C Proof of Theorem 20

Proof. Let S be an unknown solution with $k_1 := |S \cap A|$ and $k_2 := |S \cap B| = k - k_1$. As previously, we try out all the $k + 1$ values for k_1 , setting k_2 to $k - k_1$. Let us first consider the $k - 1$ branches in which $k_1 \neq 0$ and $k_2 \neq 0$.

Let $s := \lceil d(k)^{d(k)} k^{2d(k)-1} \rceil + 1$. Using the same process as in Lemma 18, we compute s disjoint independent sets A_1, \dots, A_s of size k_1 in $G[A]$ and s disjoint independent sets B_1, \dots, B_s of size k_2 in $G[B]$. Again, if the process stops before we reach s independent sets, we know that a solution (with k_1 vertices of A and k_2 vertices of B) intersects a set of size at most $k_1(s - 1)$ or $k_2(s - 1)$ and we can branch (since s is bounded by a function of k).

Now we claim that there is at least one pair (A_i, B_j) (among the s^2 pairs) without any edge between A_i and B_j ; hence $A_i \cup B_j$ is an independent of size k . Suppose that this is not the case. Then, there is at least one edge between each pair (A_i, B_j) . Therefore the bipartite graph $\mathcal{B} := \mathcal{B}(\bigcup_{i \in [s]} A_i, \bigcup_{i \in [s]} B_i)$ has at least s^2 edges, and $sk_1 + sk_2 = sk$ vertices. As \mathcal{B} is also $K_{d(k), d(k)}$ -free, it has, by Kővári-Sós-Turán's theorem, at most $d(k)(sk)^{2 - \frac{1}{d(k)}}$ edges. But, by the choice of s , $s^2 > d(k)(sk)^{2 - \frac{1}{d(k)}}$, a contradiction.

We now deal with the case $k_1 = 0$. We show that if a solution exists with $k_1 = 0, k_2 = k$, then the branch $k_1 = 1, k_2 = k - 1$ also leads to a solution. Let us revisit that latter branch. We compute s disjoint independent sets B_1, \dots, B_s of size $k - 1$ in $G[B]$. Again, if this process stops before we reach s independent sets, we can branch on each vertex of a set of size at most $(k - 1)(s - 1)$. This branching also covers the case $k_2 = k$, since clearly, an independent

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set of size k in $G[B]$ intersects those at most $(k-1)(s-1)$ vertices. Now, let A' be any set of s vertices in A and $\mathcal{B} := \mathcal{B}(A', \bigcup_{i \in [s]} B_i)$. By applying Kővári-Sós-Turán's theorem to \mathcal{B} as in the previous paragraph, there should be at least one pair $(u, B_j) \in A' \times \{B_1, \dots, B_s\}$ such that u is not adjacent to B_j .

We handle the case $k_2 = 0$ similarly, the conclusion being that we do not need to explore these branches. So we have described a decreasing FPT Turing-reduction creating less than $k(k+2)s$ instances (each with parameter $k' \leq k-1$), and we conclude by Lemma 5. ◀

D Pseudo-code for $P(1, t, t, t)$ -free graphs

■ **Algorithm 2** FPT algorithm for MIS on $P(1, t, t, t)$ -free graphs.

Precondition: G is $P(1, t, t, t)$ -free, $k \geq \alpha(G)$

```

1: function STABLE( $G, k$ ):
2:   if  $k \leq 2$  then solve in  $n^2$  by brute-force
3:   end if ▷ now  $k \geq 3$ 
4:   if  $G$  is  $2K_{4t}$ -free then solve in FPT time
5:   end if ▷ see [4]
6:    $C \leftarrow \text{BuildCliqueCollection}(G, k)$ 
7:    $R \leftarrow C \cup$  subclasses of size less than  $\eta$  ▷ small subclasses are set aside
8:   while  $\exists$  subclass  $Q$  of size at most  $|R|$  do
9:      $R \leftarrow R \cup Q$ 
10:  end while
11:   $\mathcal{P} \leftarrow$  remaining classes
12:  if  $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$  then input is a kernel
13:  end if
14:   $P(I) \leftarrow$  remaining class with  $I$  maximal for inclusion
15:  if  $|\mathcal{P}| \geq 2$  then
16:    if  $\exists P(J) \in \mathcal{P}$  such that  $I \cap J = \emptyset$  then
17:       $(A, B, R)$  with  $\mathcal{B}(A, B)$   $K_{d(k), d(k)}$ -free ▷ Theorem 20
18:    end if
19:    if  $\forall P(J) \in \mathcal{P}, J \subseteq I$  then
20:       $(A, B, R)$  with  $\forall v \in B, v$  has co-degree  $\leq d_1(k)$  in  $A$  ▷ Lemma 17
21:      and  $(B_1, B_2, R)$  in  $G[B \cup R]$  with  $\mathcal{B}(B_1, B_2)$   $K_{d_2(k), d_2(k)}$ -free, ▷ Theorem 20
22:      or branching on  $2tk$  vertices,
23:      or critical case, when repeated, yields a  $2K_{2kt, 2kt}$ 
24:    end if
25:  end if
26:  if  $\mathcal{P} = \{P(I)\}$  then a vertex of  $C$  has small co-degree, ▷ see Observation 10
27:    or branching on  $2tk$  vertices,
28:    or critical case, when repeated, yields a  $2K_{2kt, 2kt}$ 
29:  end if
30: end function

```
