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Feedback vertex sets in (directed) graphs of bounded degeneracy or treewidth

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Abstract

We study the minimum size f of a feedback vertex set in directed and undirected n -vertex graphs of given degeneracy or treewidth. In the undirected setting the bound $\frac{k-1}{k+1}n$ is known to be tight for graphs with bounded treewidth k or bounded odd degeneracy k . We show that neither of the easy upper and lower bounds $\frac{k-1}{k+1}n$ and $\frac{k}{k+2}n$ can be exact for the case of even degeneracy. More precisely, for even degeneracy k we prove that $f < \frac{k}{k+2}n$ and for every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a k -degenerate graph for which $f \geq \frac{3k-2}{3k+4}n - \epsilon$.

For directed graphs of bounded degeneracy k , we prove that $f \leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n$ and that this inequality is strict when k is odd. For directed graphs of bounded treewidth $k \geq 2$, we show that $f \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n$ and for every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a k -degenerate graph for which $f \geq \frac{k-2 \lfloor \log_2(k) \rfloor}{k+1}n - \epsilon$. Further, we provide several constructions of low degeneracy or treewidth and large f .

Mathematics Subject Classifications: 05C69, 05C20

We consider only simple graphs and oriented directed graphs, i.e, our graphs do not have loops or multiple edges or arcs, not even anti-parallel arcs. A set $F \subseteq V$ of vertices of a (directed) graph, is a *feedback vertex set* if deleting F results in a (directed) graph without (directed) cycles. The complement of a feedback vertex set is called *acyclic*

set, and some results in the literature are formulated in terms of acyclic sets. Deciding whether a graph has a feedback vertex set of a given size is among the 21 original NP-complete problems of Karp [7]. Thus finding the minimum size of a feedback vertex set or equivalently, the largest acyclic set, is a challenging algorithmic problem and was extensively studied in the literature.

Because of its hardness, a natural class to study the minimum size of a feedback vertex set are sparse (directed) graphs. A particular example are planar graphs. The size of a minimum feedback vertex set in a planar graph is (famously) conjectured to be at most half the vertices by Albertson and Berman [1]. Up to date the best-known upper bound is $\frac{3}{5}n$ achieved through acyclic colorings with Borodin's result [2]. The size of a minimum feedback vertex set in planar directed graphs has also been studied by several authors. Using results of Esperet, Lemoine and Maffray [5] and Li and Mohar [10] one can infer different upper bounds depending on the length of a shortest directed cycle. However, a question of Albertson [12, 18] asking whether any planar directed graphs has a feedback vertex set on at most half its vertices, remains open. Note that this latter question is a weakening of the undirected setting as well as of famous Neumann-Lara conjecture [14]. Further, it is known that if true this bound is best-possible [8]. Moreover, it is noteworthy that the best known upper bound coincides with the above mentioned $\frac{3}{5}n$ from the undirected setting [2].

Another class that has received attention in the directed setting are tournaments. Already Stearns [17] and Erdős and Moser [4] have shown that any tournament on n vertices admits a feedback vertex set of size $n - \lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor - 1$, while there are tournaments where no feedback vertex set on less than $n - 2\lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor - 1$ vertices exists. More precise bounds for small values of n have been obtained by Sanchez-Flores [15, 16] and recently more work has been done into that direction by Neiman, Mackey and Heule [13] and by Lidický and Pfender [11]. Improving the asymptotic upper and lower bounds remains an open problem.

In this paper we focus on the class of (directed) graphs of bounded treewidth or degeneracy. Here, the treewidth or degeneracy of a directed graph is simply the treewidth or degeneracy of its underlying undirected graph. Recall that every graph of treewidth k also has degeneracy k . In the undirected setting, the minimum feedback vertex set of graphs of bounded treewidth has been determined by Fertin, Godard and Raspaud [6]: for a graph of order n , treewidth k , the size of a minimum feedback vertex set is at most $\frac{k-1}{k+1}n$ and this bound is best-possible. Moreover, for odd degeneracy k it is easy to achieve the same upper bound, see Proposition 12. However, for even degeneracy the same argument only yields an upper bound of $\frac{k}{k+2}n$, and a lower bound of $\frac{k-1}{k+1}n$. Indeed, in [3] Borowiecki, Drgas-Burchardt, and Sidorowicz show that the true value for $k = 2$ is $\frac{2}{5}n$ which lies strictly between the above bounds. Our main contribution here is to construct for any even k a family of graphs of degeneracy k , whose members of large order n have minimum feedback vertex sets whose size comes arbitrarily close to $\frac{3k-2}{3k+4}n$ (see Theorem 14). On the other hand we know that there exists no graph of order n and even degeneracy k whose minimum feedback vertex set is of size $\frac{k}{k+2}n$, see Proposition 15.

In the directed setting to our knowledge, apart from the above mentioned results in

planar digraph and tournaments no classes of given degeneracy or treewidth have been studied previously. We give an upper bound for the smallest feedback vertex sets of n -vertex graphs of degeneracy k , namely $\frac{k-1}{k+1}n$ (Theorem 17), which is for $k = 2$ and $k = 3$ yields tight bounds $\frac{1}{3}n$ and $\frac{1}{2}n$, respectively. For $k = 2$, the directed triangle is a simple example reaching the upper bound and for $k = 3$, the construction from [8] yields $\frac{1}{2}n$ for degeneracy 3. Unlike the undirected setting, we know that there exists no graph of order n and odd degeneracy k whose minimum feedback vertex set is of size $\frac{k-1}{k+1}n$ (see Proposition 18). We present constructions for digraphs with large minimum feedback vertex set and given small degeneracy (resp. treewidth) in Table 1 (resp. Table 2), that improve on the bounds obtained from using just tournaments from [13,15,16]. For general treewidth, taking disjoint unions of the tournaments of [4] on can find n -vertex digraphs of treewidth k and $f \geq \frac{k-2\lfloor \log_2(k+1) \rfloor}{k+1}n$. However, in Theorem 25 we show that on general directed graphs of treewidth k one can force slightly larger minimum feedback vertex sets. On the other hand, in Theorem 23 we show that every n -vertex digraph of treewidth k has a feedback vertex set of size at most $\frac{k}{k+3}n$.

Many of our constructions are based on two general ideas, that can be applied in the directed and undirected setting alike and may be of independent interest. See Propositions 8 and 9.

1 Preliminaries

Definitions and notations: Let $G = (V, E)$ be a (directed) graph. For a vertex $u \in V$, let $N_G(u)$ be the set of vertices (neighbors) adjacent to u . Let $N_G^-(u)$ (resp. $N_G^+(u)$) be the set of in-neighbors (resp. out-neighbors) of u when G is directed. We denote by $N_G[u] := N(u) \cup \{u\}$ the closed neighborhood of u . The closed neighborhood of a set of vertices $S \subseteq V$ is $N_G[S] = \bigcup_{v \in S} N_G[v]$. We define the neighborhood $N_G(S)$ of S as $N_G(S) = N_G[S] \setminus S$. We define the degree $d_G(u) := |N_G(u)|$, the in-degree $d_G^-(u) := |N_G^-(u)|$, and out-degree $d_G^+(u) := |N_G^+(u)|$. We denote $\delta(G) := \min\{d_G(v) \mid v \in V\}$ the minimum degree of G . We also define the minimum in-degree $\delta^-(G)$ and out-degree $\delta^+(G)$ of G similarly. We will drop the subscript G when the graph is clear from the context. A k -vertex (resp. k^- -vertex, k^+ -vertex) is a vertex of degree k (resp. at most k , at least k). A set S of vertices forms a *clique* when every two distinct vertices of S are adjacent. For every set $S \subseteq V$, we denote by $G - S$ the graph G where we removed the vertices of S along with their incident edges. We denote the set of integers $\{i, i + 1, \dots, j\}$ by $[i; j]$ and we simplify this notation to $[j]$ when $i = 1$.

Definition 1 (k -elimination ordering). Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, and $\phi : V \hookrightarrow [|V|]$ be an ordering of V . We say that u precedes v in ϕ if and only if $\phi(u) < \phi(v)$. For every vertex v , we define $d_p(v) = |\{u \in V \mid \phi(u) < \phi(v), uv \in E(G)\}|$ and $d_s(v) = |\{w \in V \mid \phi(v) < \phi(w), vw \in E(G)\}|$. We say that ϕ is a k -elimination ordering of V if $d_p(v) \leq k$ for all $v \in V$. We call a k -elimination ordering *chordal* if $\{u \in V \mid \phi(u) < \phi(v), uv \in E(G)\}$ is a clique for every $v \in V$.

We visualize an elimination ordering often as ordering the vertices from left to right, and eliminating them from right to left.

Definition 2. Let G be a (undirected) graph:

- G is k -degenerate if and only if G has a k -elimination ordering.
- G is a maximal k -degenerate graph if and only if G has a k -elimination ordering where $d_p(v) = \min(k, \phi(v) - 1)$ for every $v \in V(G)$.
- G is *chordal* if and only if G has a chordal k -elimination ordering.
- G is a k -tree if and only if G has a chordal k -elimination ordering where $d_p(v) = \min(k, \phi(v) - 1)$ for every $v \in V(G)$.
- G has treewidth k if and only if G is a subgraph of a k -tree.

Observation 3. Let G be a (undirected) graph:

- For every $v \in V(G)$, $d(v) = d_p(v) + d_s(v)$ for every ordering ϕ .
- If G is a k -degenerate graph, then every subgraph of G is a k -degenerate graph.
- If G is a k -tree, then G is a maximal k -degenerate graph.
- If G is a k -tree and u is a k -vertex, then $G - \{u\}$ is a k -tree.

Given a graph G we denote by $\deg(G)$ the degeneracy of G and by $\text{tw}(G)$ its treewidth. If D is a directed graph, then $\deg(D)$ and $\text{tw}(D)$ are the degeneracy and the treewidth of the underlying undirected graph \underline{D} , respectively.

We denote by $n(G)$ (or simply n when there is no ambiguity) the number of vertices of a graph G . We denote by $f(G)$ (or simply f when there is no ambiguity) the minimum size of a feedback vertex set in a (directed) graph G . Clearly, $f(D) \leq f(\underline{D})$ for any directed graph D . We recall below the best known results on acyclic sets in tournaments.

Theorem 4 ([13,16]). Denote by $a(n)$ the minimum size of a maximum acyclic set among all tournaments (or equivalently all digraphs) on n vertices. Then:

- $a(n) = 3$ for $4 \leq n \leq 7$,
- $a(n) = 4$ for $8 \leq n \leq 13$,
- $a(n) = 5$ for $14 \leq n \leq 27$,
- $a(n) = 6$ for $28 \leq n \leq 34$,
- $6 \leq a(n) \leq 7$ for $34 \leq n \leq 46$,
- $a(n) = 7$ for $n = 47$.

Theorem 5 ([4]). *There exists a tournament on n vertices where every acyclic subset has size at most $2\lfloor \log(n) \rfloor + 1$.*

These results for acyclic sets translate directly to lower bounds on minimum feedback vertex sets of graphs with bounded treewidth as tournaments of size $k + 1$ are k -trees.

Corollary 6 ([13, 16]). *For all tournaments on $k + 1$ vertices (of treewidth k), there exists a feedback vertex set of size at most f_k where:*

- $f_k = k - 2$ for $3 \leq k \leq 6$,
- $f_k = k - 3$ for $7 \leq k \leq 12$,
- $f_k = k - 4$ for $13 \leq k \leq 26$,
- $f_k = k - 5$ for $27 \leq k \leq 33$,
- $f_k \leq k - 6$ for $k \geq 34$.

For every $3 \leq k \leq 33$, there exists a tournament on $k + 1$ vertices for which the minimum feedback vertex set has size exactly f_k .

Corollary 7 ([4]). *There exists a tournament on $k + 1$ vertices where every feedback vertex set has size at least $k - 2\lfloor \log(k + 1) \rfloor$.*

2 General constructions

Here we present two constructions that work for both directed and undirected graphs. They yield families of (directed) graphs with a controllable degeneracy or treewidth and sometimes an interesting ratio $\frac{f}{n}$. In both constructions the following definition is important: Given a (directed) graph $G = (V, E)$, a set of vertices $R \subseteq V$ is called *bad* if it is not contained in any minimum feedback vertex set. Also, for a graph and a subset $S \subset V$ a (chordal) k -elimination ordering ϕ is called *S -last* if it satisfies $\phi(u) < \phi(v)$ for all $u \in S$ and $v \in V \setminus S$.

Proposition 8. *Let D_0 be a (directed) graph on k vertices, D_1, \dots, D_k be (directed) graphs with minimum feedback vertex sets of size f_0, f_1, \dots, f_k , respectively and let R_i be a (nonempty) bad set of D_i for all $0 \leq i \leq k$. Let D be the (directed) graph built as follows:*

- replace vertex v_i of D_0 by D_i , for $1 \leq i \leq k$;
- for every arc (edge) $v_i v_j$ of D_0 add to D all arcs (edges) going from vertices of $R_i \subseteq D_i$ towards vertices of $R_j \subseteq D_j$.

Then D has order $n_1 + \dots + n_k$, minimum feedback vertex set of size at least $f_0 + f_1 + \dots + f_k$. If R_i is minimal (inclusion-wise) for $1 \leq i \leq k$, then $f(D) = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq k} f_i$ and $R = \bigcup_{v_i \in R_0} R_i$ is a bad set of D .

Moreover, if R_1, \dots, R_k cliques of size at most c , D_1, \dots, D_k are chordal, have treewidth at most t , and D_0 has treewidth at most t_0 , then D has treewidth at most $\max(t, (c+1)t_0 - 1)$.

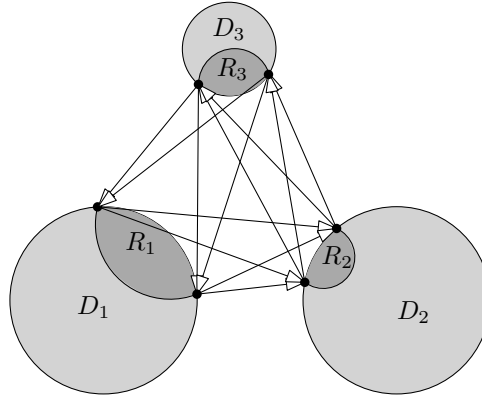


Figure 1: The construction of D in Proposition 8 where D_0 is a directed triangle.

Proof. Clearly, D has order $n_1 + \dots + n_k$. Let F be an optimal feedback vertex set of D and let $F_i = F \cap V(D_i)$ for $i \in [k]$. Suppose (after relabeling) that $|F_i| = f_i$ for $i \leq \ell \leq k$ and $|F_i| > f_i$ otherwise. Since we glued on bad sets R_i , the (di)graph $D - F$ has an induced acyclic sub(di)graph isomorphic to an ℓ -vertex acyclic sub(di)graph of D_0 . A maximum acyclic set in D_0 has size at most $k - f_0$ by definition of f_0 . So, we have $\ell \leq k - f_0$. Finally, we get $f(D) = \sum_{i \in [k]} |F_i| \geq \sum_{i \in [k]} f_i + k - \ell \geq \sum_{i \in [k]} f_i + k - (k - f_0) = f_0 + f_1 + \dots + f_k$.

We claim that $f(D) = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq k} f_i$ if R_i is minimal (inclusion-wise) for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Indeed, for each i , there exists an optimal feedback vertex set F'_i of D_i such that $|R_i \setminus F'_i| = 1$ by minimality of R_i . So, $\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq k} (R_i \setminus F'_i)$ is isomorphic to D_0 and has a feedback vertex set F'_0 of size f_0 . Therefore, $F' = \bigcup_{0 \leq i \leq k} F'_i$ is a feedback vertex set of D of size $\sum_{0 \leq i \leq k} f_i$.

Observe that, if F is a feedback vertex set of D , then $F_0 = \{v_i \in V(D_0) : R_i \subset F\}$ is a feedback vertex set of D_0 . Moreover, $|F| \geq |F_0| + f_1 + \dots + f_k$. As a result, if R_0 is a bad set of D_0 and a feedback vertex set F of D contains $\bigcup_{\{i: v_i \in R_0\}} R_i$, then F_0 is not a minimum feedback vertex set and $|F_0| > f_0$. This yields $|F| > f_0 + f_1 + \dots + f_k = f(D)$ when R_i is minimal for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Hence, $\bigcup_{\{i: v_i \in R_0\}} R_i$ is a bad set of D .

The bound on the treewidth comes simply from eliminating in each graph D_i all vertices different from R_i first. Afterwards, we are left with the graph obtained from D by replacing each vertex v_i by a clique of size R_i . It is straight-forward to check that its treewidth is at most $ct_0 + (c - 1)$, where $t_0 = \text{tw}(D_0)$ and $c = \max\{|R_i| \mid i \in [k]\}$. \square

For the next construction we consider a triple (D, R, r') of a (directed) graph $D = (V, A)$, with a bad set $R \subseteq V$ and a vertex $r' \in V \setminus R$. Denote by $D_{r' \times |R|} = (V', A)$ the (directed) graph obtained from D by replacing r' by a stable set S of size $|R|$ each of whose

vertices is connected to D the same way as r' . The *right-left-degeneracy* $\text{deg}_{\text{RL}}(D, R, r')$ of (D, R, r') is the minimum k such that $D_{r' \times |R|}$ has a S -last k -elimination ordering.

If D is chordal and R is a clique, denote by $D'_{r' \times |R|} = (V', A)$ the (directed) graph obtained from D by replacing r' by a clique S (oriented arbitrarily) of size $|R|$ each of whose vertices is connected to D the same way as r' , then $D'_{r' \times |R|}$ has an $N[S]$ -last chordal k -elimination ordering.

Proposition 9. *Let (D, R, r') be a building block such, such that D has n vertices, minimum feedback vertex set of size f , and R is bad. Then there is a family $(D_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ of (directed) graphs such that:*

- $n(D_i) = n + i(n - 1)$,
- $f(D_i) \geq f + if$ (with equality when R is minimal inclusion-wise),
- $\text{deg}(D_i) \leq \text{deg}_{\text{RL}}(D, R, r')$.

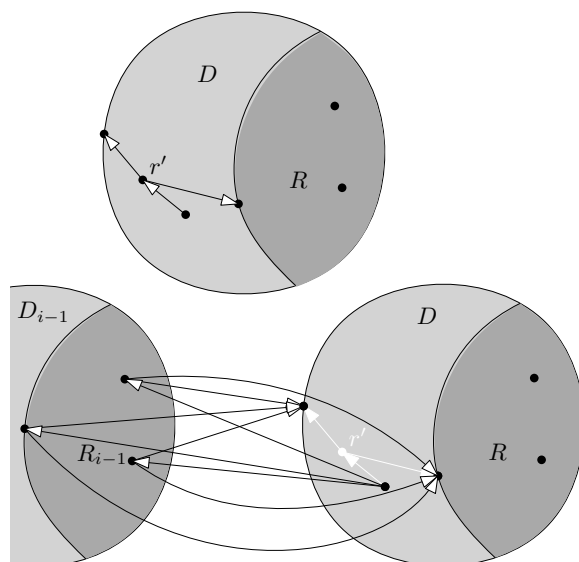


Figure 2: The construction of D_i from D_{i-1} and D in Proposition 9.

Proof. The first member of the family is $D_0 = D$. We will construct D_i by gluing a copy of D to D_{i-1} in a special way. We call R_{i-1} the set of vertices corresponding to the vertices of R in the last copy of D in D_{i-1} . Formally, the graph D_i is built from D_{i-1} as follows:

1. Take D_{i-1} and a copy of D , and $r' \in V(D)$ as in the statement of the lemma,
2. add an arc from (r, v) (resp. (v, r)) for all $r \in R_{i-1} \subseteq V(D_{i-1})$ and $v \in V(D)$ if $(r', v) \in A(D)$ (resp. $(v, r') \in A(D)$)
3. Delete $r' \in V(D)$ from the newly created graph.

See Figure 2 for an illustration.

Using the induction hypothesis we have $n(D_i) = n(D_{i-1}) + (n - 1) = n + (i - 1)(n - 1) + (n - 1) = n + i(n - 1)$.

Now, suppose that F is a minimum feedback vertex set of D_i . Let $F' = F \cap D_{i-1}$ and $F'' = F \setminus F'$. Observe that F' must be a feedback vertex set of D_{i-1} . If $|F'| = f(D_{i-1})$, then, since R_{i-1} is a bad set of D_{i-1} , there is a vertex $r \in R_{i-1} \setminus F'$. We denote by $(D - \{r'\}) \cup \{r\}$ the copy of D where we removed r' and added r with all of the corresponding arcs as in the second item from the description above. So, F'' must be a feedback vertex set of $(D - \{r'\}) \cup \{r\}$ which is isomorphic to D and $|F''| \geq f$. Thus, $|F| = |F'| + |F''| \geq f(D_{i-1}) + f = f + (i - 1)f + f = f + if$. If $|F'| > f(D_{i-1})$, then F'' is a feedback vertex set of $D - \{r'\}$ and $|F''| \geq f - 1$. Thus, $|F| = |F'| + |F''| \geq f(D_{i-1}) + 1 + f - 1 = f + if$. Finally, note that if the bad set R of D is contained in F'' , then $|F''| > f$ and F cannot be optimal. Thus, $R_i = R$ is a bad set for D_i .

When R is minimal (inclusion-wise), then taking a minimum feedback vertex set F' (of size $f(D_{i-1})$) of D_{i-1} and a minimum feedback vertex set F'' (of size f) disjoint from F' of $(D - \{r'\}) \cup \{r\}$ where r is the unique vertex in $R \setminus F'$ results in $F = F' \cup F''$, a feedback vertex set of size $f(D_{i-1}) + f = f + if$ of D_i .

Let $k = \deg_{\text{RL}}(D, R, r')$. Since $D_{r' \times |R|}$ has a S -last k -elimination ordering, where $D_{r' \times |R|} = (V', A)$ is the (directed) graph obtained from D by replacing r' by a stable set S of size $|R|$ each of whose vertices is connected to D the same way as r' . This means that in D_i we can eliminate the vertices from right to left, i.e, starting with the vertices of last added copy $D - \{r'\}$. The fact that every neighbor of r' in D now instead has $|R|$ neighbors in D_{i-1} is accounted by replacing r' by a stable set S of size $|R|$ in $D_{r' \times |R|}$. After eliminating $D - \{r'\}$, we iterate the argument with D_{i-1} .

The same argument, works for the claim on the treewidth. The fact that R is a clique of D , is propagated through the construction, i.e., R_{i-1} is a clique of D_{i-1} . Now, if we have the chordal $N[S]$ -last k -elimination ordering of $D'_{r' \times |R|}$, this yields a k -chordal elimination ordering of D_i , where we start with $D - \{r'\}$. In particular, since the ordering is $N[S]$ -last and S is a clique that is contained in the neighborhood of all $v \in N[S]$ we can assume, that an optimal $N[S]$ -last elimination ordering first removes $N[S] \setminus S$ and then S . This allows to create the chordal elimination ordering for D_i . \square

This construction with R an edge and D being a directed triangle led to the examples in [8].

Observation 10. *By Proposition 9, if we have a building block (D, R, r') with right-left-degeneracy $k = \deg_{\text{RL}}(D, R, r')$, then we obtain directly the lower bound $f \geq \frac{f(D)}{n(D)-1}$ for the class of graphs of degeneracy k .*

3 Undirected graphs

In this section we only consider undirected graphs. We begin by giving the known and the easy results in a bit more detail. The *acyclic chromatic number* of a graph G is the smallest ℓ such that G has a proper ℓ -coloring such that every cycle has at least 3 colors.

In [6] it is shown that the acyclic chromatic number of a graph of treewidth k is at most $k + 1$, and this is used to show that:

Proposition 11 ([6]). *Let G be a graph of treewidth k . Then $f(G) \leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(G)$. Moreover, for every k there are graphs of treewidth k with $f(G) = \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(G)$.*

Thus, the case of bounded treewidth is solved for undirected graphs. However, in [9] it is shown that the acyclic chromatic number is unbounded on the class of graphs of bounded degeneracy. Hence, the strategy of [6] cannot work on this larger class. However, the same upper bound as in Proposition 11 is tight for odd degeneracy:

Proposition 12. *Let G be a graph of degeneracy k . Then $f(G) \leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(G)$ if k is odd and $f(G) \leq \frac{k}{k+2}n(G)$ if k is even.*

Proof. Along a k -elimination ordering ϕ of G one can inductively construct a coloring of V into $\lceil \frac{k+1}{2} \rceil$ induced forests. Indeed, remove the right-most vertex v in the ordering, color by induction, re-introduce v . Since $d_p(v) \leq k$, one color c is used at most once in the neighborhood of v , and v can be coloured c to extend the forest of color c . Now, the union of any $\lceil \frac{k+1}{2} \rceil - 1$ of the constructed forests is a feedback vertex set. Distinguishing the parity of k , we get the claimed upper bounds. \square

So, the remainder of this section is about the highest ratio of minimum feedback vertex set and order on graphs of even degeneracy k . From Propositions 11 and 12 we know that this value lies between $\frac{k-1}{k+1}$ and $\frac{k}{k+2}$.

A reason to believe that none of both bounds is tight, is the case $k = 2$. It is shown in [3] that any graph G of degeneracy 2 has $f(G) \leq \frac{2}{5}n(G)$ and there are infinitely many 2-degenerate graphs attaining this bound. The following presents a first construction showing, that the lower bound of $\frac{k-1}{k+1}$ is not tight. Note that for $k = 2$, the construction coincides with the 2-degenerate graph given in [3].

Proposition 13. *For every even $k \geq 2$ there is a graph G with $\deg(G) \leq k$, $n(G) = \frac{(k+2)k}{2} + 1$ and $f(G) = \frac{k^2}{2}$.*

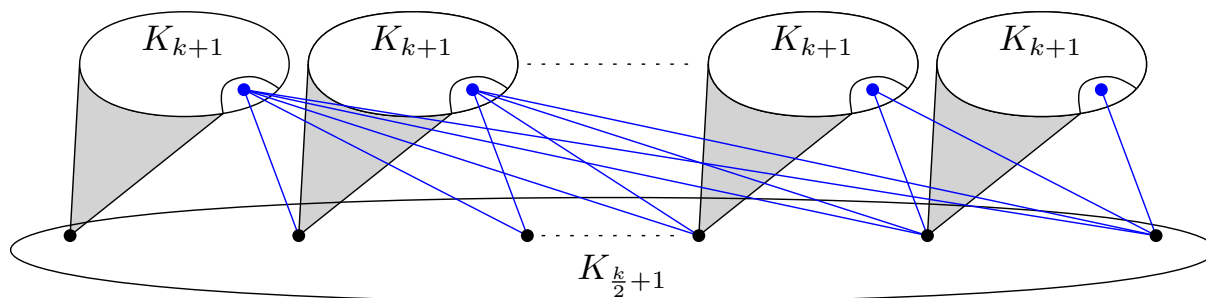


Figure 3: Constructing graphs of even degeneracy k , order $\frac{(k+2)k}{2} + 1$, and minimum feedback vertex set $\frac{k^2}{2}$.

Proof. See Figure 3 for a construction of G . We take $\ell = \frac{k}{2}$ disjoint copies of complete graph K_{k+1} on vertex set $[k+1] \times [\ell]$, and one $K_{\ell+1}$ on vertex set $[\ell+1]$. Add all edges from $[k] \times [i]$ to i for all $i \in [\ell]$ – these are the grey edges in Figure 3. Further, add all edges from $(k+1, i)$ to j for all $1 \leq i < j \leq \ell+1$ – these are the blue edges in Figure 3.

First, note that $n(G) = \ell(k+1) + \ell+1 = \frac{(k+2)k}{2} + 1$. Second, let us show that one cannot build an optimal feedback vertex set of G by choosing an optimal feedback vertex set in each of the cliques. Indeed, note that for any edge $ij \in K_{\ell+1}$ there is one of the $(k+1)$ -cliques that is entirely contained in $N(\{i, j\})$. Thus, if we are optimum in $K_{\ell+1}$, then an edge ij still remains after removing a feedback vertex. But then, if also an edge remains in the $(k+1)$ -clique contained in $N(\{i, j\})$, the remaining graph contains a C_3 or a C_4 . Hence, we need at least one vertex more than choosing an optimum feedback vertex set for each of the cliques. This yields that $f(G) \geq \ell(k-1) + (\ell-1) + 1 = \frac{k^2}{2}$ as $\ell = \frac{k}{2}$.

Third, let us prove $\deg(G) \leq k$. Note that vertex $\ell+1$ has ℓ neighbors in its clique and one neighbor in each of the ℓ cliques of order $k+1$. We thus can remove $\ell+1$. Now, the vertex $(k+1, \ell)$ has degree k and can be removed. Now, all remaining vertices of $[k+1] \times \{\ell\}$ have degree k and can be removed one after the other. Now, we remove vertex ℓ and continue similarly to remove all vertices. \square

We now present a construction, that for large enough n improves on the one from Proposition 13.

Theorem 14. *For every even k there exists a family of k -degenerate graphs $(G_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $n(G_i) = \frac{3k+6}{2} + i\frac{3k+4}{2}$ and $f(G_i) = \frac{3k-2}{2} + i\frac{3k-2}{2}$.*

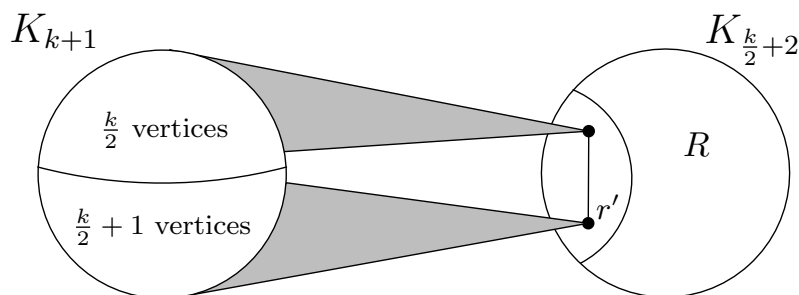


Figure 4: Graph G_0 of even degeneracy k , order $\frac{3k+6}{2}$, and minimum feedback vertex set $\frac{3k-2}{2}$.

Proof. See Figure 4 for a construction of G_0 . We take two disjoint complete graphs: K_{k+1} and $K_{\frac{k}{2}+2}$ on vertex set $[\frac{3k+6}{2}]$. Let $[k+1]$ be the vertex set of the first clique and $[k+2; \frac{3k+6}{2}]$ be the vertex set of the second. Add all edges from $[\frac{k+2}{2}]$ to $k+2$ and from $[\frac{k+4}{2}; k+1]$ to $k+3$. Since G_0 can be partitioned into two disjoint cliques, a minimum feedback vertex set of G_0 must contain two disjoint optimal feedback vertex sets, one for each clique: the first F' of size $k-1$ for K_{k+1} and the second F'' of size $\frac{k}{2}$ for $K_{\frac{k}{2}+2}$. Thus, $f(G_0) \geq k-1 + \frac{k}{2} = \frac{3k-2}{2}$. Observe that, if F'' contains $k+2$ (resp. $k+3$) and F'

contains all of the neighbors of $k + 3$ (resp. $k + 2$), then $F' \cup F''$ is a minimum feedback vertex set of G_0 , so $f(G_0) = \frac{3k-2}{2}$.

Let $R = [k + 4; \frac{3k+6}{2}]$ and observe that R is bad. Indeed, R does not contain $k + 2$ nor $k + 3$, R is contained in the clique of order $\frac{k}{2} + 2$ and $|R| = \frac{k}{2}$. Similar to the construction in Figure 3, $N(\{k + 2, k + 3\})$ contains the whole clique of order $k + 1$ so an optimal feedback vertex set for K_{k+1} of size $k - 1$ would leave a triangle or a 4-cycle behind. Thus, a feedback vertex set of G_0 containing R would have size at least $\frac{k}{2} + k - 1 + 1 = \frac{3k}{2} > f(G_0)$.

As observed previously, a minimum feedback vertex set F'' of $K_{\frac{k}{2}+2}$ that contains $k + 2$ or $k + 3$ along with a corresponding minimum feedback vertex set F' of K_{k+1} form a minimum feedback vertex set of G_0 . Therefore, for every $v \in R$, the set $F'' = (R \setminus \{v\}) \cup \{k + 2\}$ has size $\frac{k}{2}$ and is such a minimum feedback vertex set. Thus, R is minimal (inclusion-wise).

Let $r' = k + 2$ and apply Proposition 9 on the triplet (G_0, R, r') . We obtain a family of graphs $(G_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $n(G_i) = \frac{3k+6}{2} + i\frac{3k+4}{2}$ and $f(G_i) = \frac{3k-2}{2} + i\frac{3k-2}{2}$ since R is minimal. Now, it suffices to prove that $\text{deg}_{\text{RL}}(G_0, R, r') \leq k$ to show that graphs of this family are k -degenerate. Consider the following elimination ordering of $(G_0)_{r' \times |R|}$ where we replace r' with a stable set S of size $|R|$ where every vertex of S is connected to every vertex of $N(r')$:

- Start by removing vertices of R - each has degree $\frac{k}{2} + 1 + |R| - 1 = \frac{k}{2} + 1 + \frac{k}{2} - 1 = k$.
- Then, remove $k + 3$ which now has degree $\frac{k}{2} + 1 + |R| - 1 = k$.
- Afterwards, remove vertices of $N(k + 3)$, each being of degree at most k at this step.
- Now, remove the vertices of $N(S)$, each of them being of degree k at this step.
- Finally, remove the independent set S .

The above is an S -last k -elimination ordering of $(G_0)_{r' \times |R|}$, which concludes our proof. \square

Theorem 14 shows that, for every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a k -degenerate graph on n_ϵ vertices for which $f \geq \frac{3k-2}{3k+4}n_\epsilon - \epsilon$. We are not able to prove an asymptotically stronger upper bound than what is provided by Proposition 12. However, we know that this bound cannot be attained with equality:

Proposition 15. *Let G be a graph of even degeneracy k . Then $f(G) < \frac{k}{k+2}n(G)$.*

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that G with $f(G) = \frac{k}{k+2}n(G)$ exists. Note that the graph G^+ obtained from G by adding an apex has odd degeneracy $k + 1$ and therefore by Proposition 12, we have $\frac{f(G^+)}{n(G^+)} = \frac{f(G^+)}{n(G)+1} \leq \frac{k}{k+2}$. This implies $f(G^+) = f(G)$. Thus, in G there must be a minimum feedback vertex set F such that $G^+ - F$ has no cycle, in other words every cycle involving the apex in G^+ must intersect F . This means $V(G - F)$ is an independent set. But then F was not minimum for G since $G - (F \setminus \{v\})$ is a star forest for any $v \in F$, i.e., $F \setminus \{v\}$ is a smaller feedback vertex set of G . \square

4 Directed graphs

In this section, we consider only directed graphs. The first part will be dedicated to the class of graphs with bounded degeneracy k . We start by showing that a minimum feedback vertex set f of a directed graph of order n is at most $\frac{k-1}{k+1}n$. Then we show some constructions with low degeneracy and high $\frac{f}{n}$ ratio. In the second part, we concentrate on the subclass of graphs with bounded treewidth k where the additional structure allows an improvement on the upper bound of f to $\frac{k}{k+3}n$. We will also show a general construction that improves previously known lower bounds for f for any value of k .

4.1 Degeneracy

We start with a simple property on maximal k -degenerate graphs.

Lemma 16. *There are no two adjacent k -vertices in a maximal k -degenerate graph with at least $k + 2$ vertices.*

Proof. Suppose by contradiction that u and v are two adjacent k -vertices in G , a maximal k -degenerate graph with at least $k + 2$ vertices. Observe that, by definition, $d_p(v) = \min(k, \phi(v) - 1)$ for every $v \in V(G)$ in any ordering that achieves the property of being a maximal k -degenerate graph. Thus the first $k + 1$ vertices always form a clique. Moreover, for a k -vertex $x \in V(G)$, we can always take an ordering and move x to the last position to obtain another valid ordering.

Thus, we can assume w.l.o.g. that there exists ϕ a k -elimination ordering of G such that $\phi(u) < \phi(v)$ and $\phi(v) = |V(G)|$. We have $d(u) = d_p(u) + d_s(u) \geq d_p(u) + 1$, so $d_p(u) \leq k - 1$. Since $d_p(u) = \min(k, \phi(u) - 1)$, we get $\phi(u) \leq k$. So, u has k neighbors in the first $k + 1$ vertices which form a clique. These neighbors are all different from v since G has at least $k + 2$ vertices and v is the last vertex in ϕ . This is a contradiction as u is a k -vertex. \square

Theorem 17. *Let D be a k -degenerate directed graph, we have $f(D) \leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D)$.*

Proof. Observe that we already have this bound for k odd from the undirected case (see Proposition 12). So, we will prove Theorem 17 for k even. Suppose that D is a counterexample minimizing the number of vertices and maximizing the number of edges. If $n(D) \leq k + 1$, then any set of vertices of size $n(D) - 2$ ($\leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D)$) is a feedback vertex set of D . If $n(D) \geq k + 2$, then D contains a k -vertex since it is edge-maximal.

First, we show that $\delta^-(D) \geq \frac{k}{2}$ and $\delta^+(D) \geq \frac{k}{2}$. W.l.o.g. suppose by contradiction that there exists u for which $d^-(u) \leq \frac{k}{2} - 1$ since k is even. Let $D' = D - (N^-(u) \cup \{u\})$, we have $f(D') \leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D') = \frac{k-1}{k+1}(n(D) - (d^-(u) + 1))$ by minimality of D . Take an optimal feedback vertex set F of D' . Then $F \cup N^-(u)$ is a feedback vertex set of D while $|F \cup N^-(u)| = f(D') + d^-(u) \leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}(n(D) - (d^-(u) + 1)) + d^-(u) = \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D) + \frac{-(k-1)(d^-(u)+1)+(k+1)d^-(u)}{k+1} = \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D) + \frac{2d^-(u)+1-k}{k+1}$. As $\frac{2d^-(u)+1-k}{k+1} < 0$ (since $d^-(u) \leq \frac{k}{2} - 1$), we know that $|F \cup N^-(u)| < \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D)$, which is a contradiction. As a result, for every k -vertex u , we have $k = d^-(u) + d^+(u) \geq \delta^-(D) + \delta^+(D) \geq k$. Therefore, $d^-(u) = d^+(u) = \frac{k}{2}$.

Now, we proceed as follows:

Case 1: *D* contains two k -vertices sharing at least one neighbor. Let u and v be the two k -vertices and w be adjacent to u and v . If $w \in N^-(u)$ (resp. $N^+(u)$), then we remove $N^-(u)$ (resp. $N^+(u)$) from D . We do the same if $w \in N^-(v)$ (resp. $N^+(v)$), we also remove u and v from D and call the resulting graph D' . Since $N^-(u)$, $N^+(u)$, $N^-(v)$, and $N^+(v)$ all have size $\frac{k}{2}$, we have $n(D') \geq n(D) - 2 \cdot \frac{k}{2} + 1 - 2 = n(D) - (k + 1)$. Take an optimal feedback vertex set F' of D' to which we add every vertex removed from D except for u and v . We call the resulting set F . The set F is a feedback vertex set of D as each of u and v has become a source or a sink in $D - F$ and $|F| = f(D') + n(D) - n(D') - 2 \leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D') + n(D) - n(D') - 2 = n(D) - \frac{2}{k+1}n(D') - 2$. Since $n(D') \geq n(D) - (k + 1)$, we get $|F| \leq n(D) - \frac{2}{k+1}n(D') - 2 \leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D)$, which is a contradiction.

Case 2: *D* contains a k -vertex adjacent to a $(k + 1)^-$ -vertex. Let u be the k -vertex and v be its $(k + 1)^-$ -neighbor. Observe that since D is edge-maximal, v must be a $(k + 1)$ -vertex by Lemma 16. W.l.o.g. we assume that the arc between u and v is (v, u) . Since $\delta^-(D) \geq \frac{k}{2}$, $\delta^+(D) \geq \frac{k}{2}$, and $d(v) = k + 1$, we must have either $d^-(v) = \frac{k}{2}$ or $d^+(v) = \frac{k}{2}$. If $d^-(v) = \frac{k}{2}$ (resp. $d^+(v) = \frac{k}{2}$), then let $D' = D - (N^-(v) \cup N^-(u) \cup \{u\})$ (resp. $D' = D - (N^+(v) \cup N^+(u) \cup \{v\})$). We have $n(D') \geq n(D) - 2 \cdot \frac{k}{2} - 1 = n(D) - (k + 1)$. Take an optimal feedback vertex set F' of D' to which we add every vertex removed from D except for u and v . The resulting set F is a feedback vertex set of D since the arcs between $\{u, v\}$ and the rest of $D - F$ form a directed cut. Moreover, the same calculations as in Case 1 yield $|F| \leq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D)$, which is a contradiction.

Since by Lemma 16, no two k -vertices in D are adjacent, this covers all cases. Indeed, otherwise after removing all k -vertices from D , we obtain a graph with minimum degree at least $k + 1$, contradicting that D is k -degenerate. \square

The bound in Theorem 17 is tight for $k = 2$ e.g. a directed triangle. However, for greater values of k , we show that this bound is never reached when k is odd.

Proposition 18. *Let D be a directed graph of odd degeneracy $k \geq 3$, we have $f(D) < \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D)$.*

Proof. Take a counter-example D to Proposition 18 minimizing the number of vertices and maximizing the number of edges. In other words, we have an odd integer k such that D is k -degenerate and $f(D) \geq \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D)$. Observe that $n(D) \geq k + 1$, as otherwise for any set of vertices of size $n(D) - 2$ ($< \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D)$ as $n(D) < k + 1$) is a feedback vertex set of D .

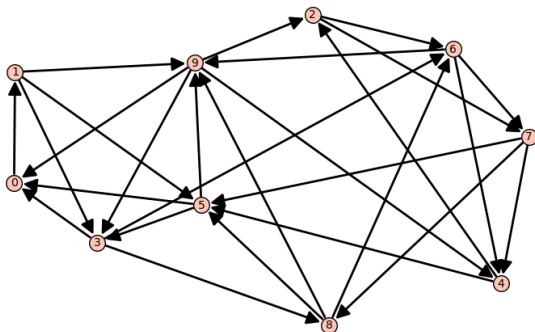
Since D is an edge-maximal k -degenerate graph of order at least $k + 1$, there exists a vertex u of degree k . Consider the integer $l = \frac{k-1}{2}$. W.l.o.g. we can assume that $d^-(u) \leq d^+(u)$. Since $d^-(u) + d^+(u) = k = 2l + 1$, we have $d^-(u) \leq l$. Let $D' = D - (N^-(u) \cup \{u\})$, we have $f(D') < \frac{k-1}{k+1}n(D') = \frac{l}{l+1}n(D')$ by minimality of D . Take an optimal feedback vertex set F of D' . Then, $F \cup N^-(u)$ is a feedback vertex set of D while $|F \cup N^-(u)| = f(D') + d^-(u) < \frac{l}{l+1}n(D') + d^-(u) = \frac{l}{l+1}(n(D) - (d^-(u) + 1)) + d^-(u) = \frac{l}{l+1}n(D) + \frac{-l(d^-(u)+1)+(l+1)d^-(u)}{l+1} = \frac{l}{l+1}n(D) + \frac{d^-(u)-l}{l+1}$. As $\frac{d^-(u)-l}{l+1} \leq 0$ (since $d^-(u) \leq l$), we get $|F \cup N^-(u)| < f(D)$, which is a contradiction. \square

Proposition 18 is optimal for $k = 3$ since the construction from [8] shows that for every n , there exists a 3-degenerate graph with a feedback vertex set of size at least $\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor$.

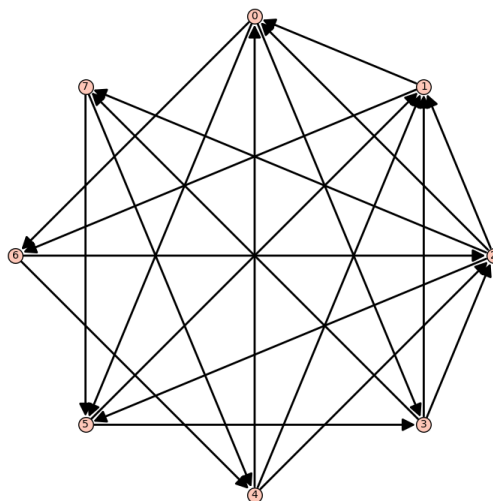
In the following table, we present some constructions, most of which use Proposition 9 to obtain good ratios for the minimum feedback vertex sets over number of vertices for graphs with low degeneracy.

degeneracy	building blocks for the lower bound using Proposition 9	lower bound	upper bound (Theorem 17)
3	directed triangle on 1, 2, 3, $R = \{1, 2\}$, $r' = 3$ (as in [8])	$\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	Figure 5a, $R = \{0, 1\}$, $r' = 2$	$\frac{5}{10} \rightarrow \frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
5	Figure 5b, $R = \{0, 1, 6\}$, $r' = 7$	$\frac{4}{8} \rightarrow \frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
6	Figure 5c, $R = \{1, 6, 8\}$, $r' = 10$	$\frac{7}{12} \rightarrow \frac{7}{11}$	$\frac{5}{7}$
8	Figure 5d, $R = \{6, 7, 8\}$, $r' = 0$	$\frac{6}{10} \rightarrow \frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{7}{9}$
11	Figure 5e, $R = \{0, 1, 4, 8\}$, $r' = 2$	$\frac{7}{11} \rightarrow \frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{5}{6}$

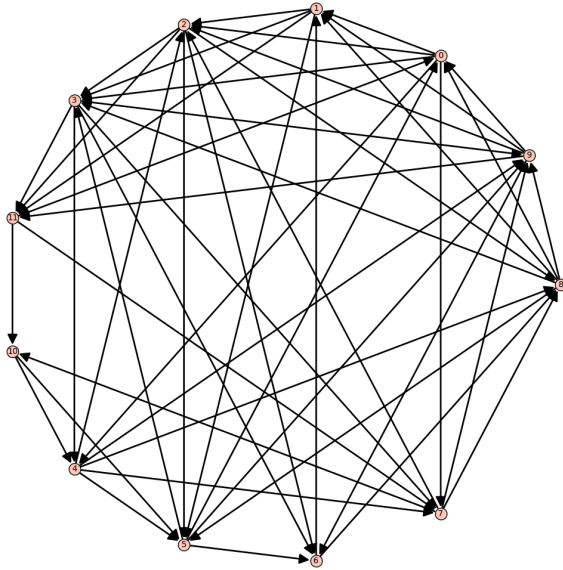
Table 1: Lower and upper bounds for largest ratio $\frac{f}{n}$ in digraphs with low degeneracy.



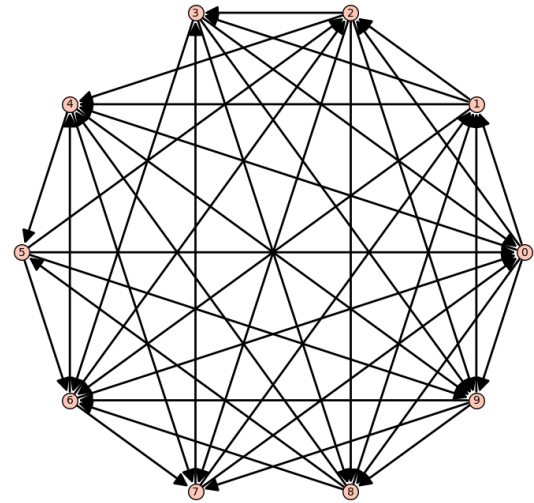
(a) $\text{deg} = 4$, $f = 5$, $n = 10$,
 $R = \{0, 1\}$, $r' = 2$, $\text{deg}_{\text{RL}} = 4$.
 digraph6 encoding string: IWWc?gbBAGET?W_@'0



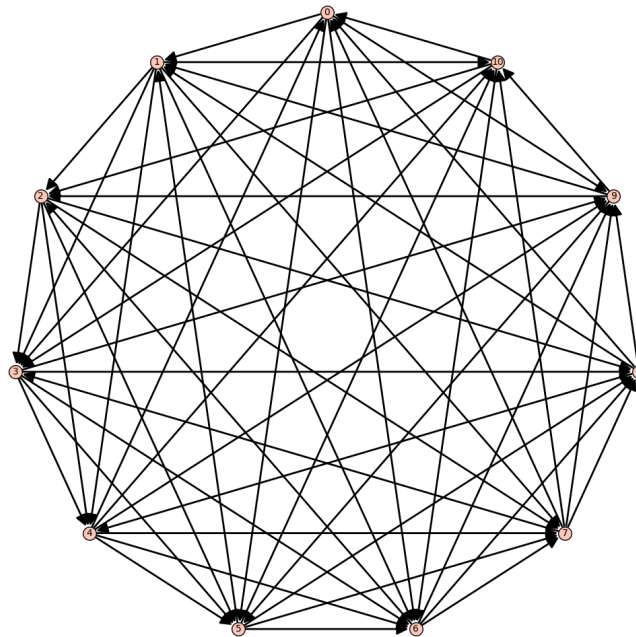
(b) $\text{deg} = 4$, $f = 4$, $n = 8$,
 $R = \{0, 1, 6\}$, $r' = 7$, $\text{deg}_{\text{RL}} = 5$.
 digraph6 encoding string: GDgJDW]@OI?o



(c) $\text{deg} = 6, f = 7, n = 12,$
 $R = \{1, 6, 8\}, r' = 10, \text{deg}_{\text{RL}} = 6.$
 digraph6 encoding string:
 K]OL@DhAtH[ccOGGMtCw'B?_Q



(d) $\text{deg} = 7, f = 6, n = 10,$
 $R = \{6, 7, 8\}, r' = 0, \text{deg}_{\text{RL}} = 8.$
 digraph6 encoding string:
 IQ_1hcpGUiM[OWy@\?]



(e) $\text{deg} = 9, f = 7, n = 11,$
 $R = \{0, 1, 4, 8\}, r' = 2, \text{deg}_{\text{RL}} = 11.$
 digraph6 encoding string:
 JTc\\c\\-\|g\\g\\G\\G^GRGZG?

Figure 5: Building blocks for Proposition 9 with low degeneracy and large minimum feedback vertex set.

4.2 Treewidth

Before showing the upper bound in Theorem 23, we give some simple lemmas and observations. First, by Theorem 4, we know that

Observation 19. *Any set of four vertices of a directed graph contains an acyclic subset of size 3.*

Lemma 20. *If G is a k -tree with at least $k + 4$ vertices, then there are no two adjacent $(k + 1)$ -vertices such that each of them is adjacent to a k^- -vertex.*

Proof. Suppose there exist two such vertices v and w and call their respective k^- -neighbors v' and w' . Observe that $G - \{v', w'\}$ is a k -tree with at least $k + 2$ vertices and two adjacent k^- -vertices v and w , which is a contradiction due to Lemma 16. \square

Lemma 21. *In a k -degenerate graph G there exists an integer $l \geq 1$ and a $(k + l)$ -vertex v , such that v has at least l k^- -neighbors. Moreover, if G is a k -tree, then v has exactly l k^- -neighbors.*

Proof. Let G be a k -degenerate graph and consider $H = G - \{u \mid d(u) \leq k\}$. Suppose by contradiction that for all $l \geq 1$, every $(k + l)$ -vertex $v \in V(G)$ has at most $l - 1$ k^- -neighbors. As a result, every vertex in H has degree at least $k + l - (l - 1) = k + 1$, which is a contradiction since H is a k -degenerate graph. Now if G is a k -tree, then so is H . Thus, if v has more than l k^- -neighbors in G , then v would be of degree at most $k - 1$ in H , which is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 22. *Let G be a k -tree. If u is a k -vertex, then $N(u) \subseteq N[v]$ for every v neighbor of u .*

Proof. Let u be a k -vertex and $v \in N(u)$. Since G is a k -tree, $N(u)$ is a k -clique. As a result, every neighbor of u is a neighbor of v . In other words, $N(u) \subseteq N[v]$. \square

Theorem 23. *If G is a directed graph of treewidth k , then $f(G) \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n(G)$.*

Proof. First, observe that for $k = 1$, G is a tree so $f(G) = 0$. As for $k = 2$ (resp. 3), we have proven that $f(G) \leq \frac{1}{3}n \leq \frac{2}{5}n$ (resp. $f(G) \leq \frac{2}{4}n = \frac{3}{6}n$) in Theorem 17 as G is also k -degenerate. Therefore, we only need to prove Theorem 23 for $k \geq 4$.

We proceed by induction on $n = n(G)$.

Base case: We are going to prove that for every $0 \leq n \leq k + 6$, there exists a minimum feedback vertex set F such that $|F| \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n$.

For $0 \leq n \leq 3$, we always have $|F| \leq 1$ with equality if and only if G is a directed triangle. As a result, we always have $|F| \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n$ for $k \geq 4$.

For $4 \leq n \leq k + 3$, by Observation 19 we have $|F| \leq n - 3$. Since $n - 3 - \frac{k}{k+3}n = 3\frac{n}{k+3} - 3 = 3(\frac{n}{k+3} - 1) \leq 0$, we get $|F| \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n$.

For bigger tournaments, by Corollary 6 we get the following:

- For $n = k + 4$, $|F| \leq n - 4 = \frac{k}{k+4}n \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n$ since $k \geq 4$.

- For $n = k + 5$, $|F| \leq n - 4 = \frac{k+1}{k+5}n \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n$ since $k \geq 4$.
 - For $n = k + 6$, if $4 \leq k \leq 5$, then we checked by computer that directed k -trees on 10 (resp. 11) vertices have minimum feedback vertex sets of size at most 5 (resp. 6) which gives $|F| \leq n - 5 = \frac{k+1}{k+6} \leq \frac{k}{k+3}$.
- If $k \geq 6$, then $|F| \leq n - 4 = \frac{k+2}{k+6}n \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n$.

Induction: Suppose that $n \geq k + 7$.

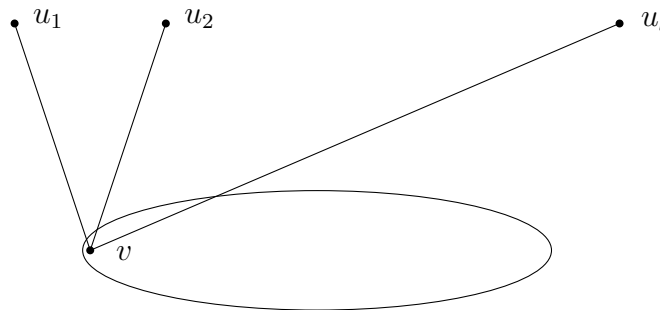
For each case, we will define a subgraph H of G to which we will apply our induction hypothesis. Observe that in the following, we will never remove more than $k + 7$ vertices at a time, thus, our base case along with the induction hypothesis will suffice to prove our theorem.

Observe that when G is a partial k -tree, we can add edges to G to obtain a k -tree G' and $f(G) \leq f(G')$ because a feedback vertex set of G' is also a feedback vertex set of G . Thus, from now on, we can assume that G is a k -tree.

By Lemma 21, there exists an integer $l \geq 1$ and a $(k + l)$ -vertex v such that v has exactly l k -neighbors u_1, u_2, \dots, u_l since G is a k -tree. In the following cases, F will always denote a minimum feedback vertex set.

Case 1: $l \geq 2$

Consider $H = G - (N_G[v] \setminus \{u_3, \dots, u_l\})$. Now, let $F(G) = F(H) \cup (N_G[v] \setminus \{v, u_1, \dots, u_l\})$. Observe that $G - F(G) = (H - F(H)) \cup \{v, u_1, u_2\}$ so we have an acyclic set and a path on three vertices remaining due to Lemma 22 and Lemma 16. Moreover, $|F(G)| = |F(H)| + k + l + 1 - (l + 1) = \frac{k}{k+3}(n - (k + l + 1 - (l - 2))) + k = \frac{k}{k+3}(n - (k + 3)) + k = \frac{k}{k+3}n$.



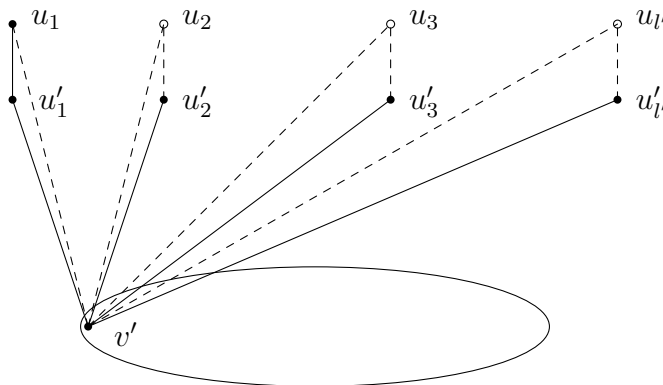
$$N_G[v] \setminus \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq l} \{u_i\} \supseteq \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq l} N_G(u_i)$$

Case 2: $l = 1$

Let $I_k(G) = \{x | d_G(x) = k, xy \in E(G), d_G(y) = k + 1\}$. Observe that $I_k(G) \neq \emptyset$ since $l = 1$. We define $G' = G - I_k(G)$. By applying Lemma 21 to G' , there exists an integer $l' \geq 1$ and a $(k + l')$ -vertex v' such that v' has exactly l' k -neighbors $u'_1, u'_2, \dots, u'_{l'}$ in G' since G' is a k -tree. Observe that there exists $1 \leq j \leq l'$ such that u'_j has a neighbor in $I_k(G)$. Otherwise $d_G(u'_j) = k$ and $u'_j \notin I_k(G)$ for every $1 \leq j \leq l'$ and thus we get **Case 1** with $l = l'$ and $v = v'$. Let u_j be the neighbor of u'_j in $I_k(G)$ when it exists. Suppose w.l.o.g. that u_1 exists.

Case 2.1: $l' \geq 3$

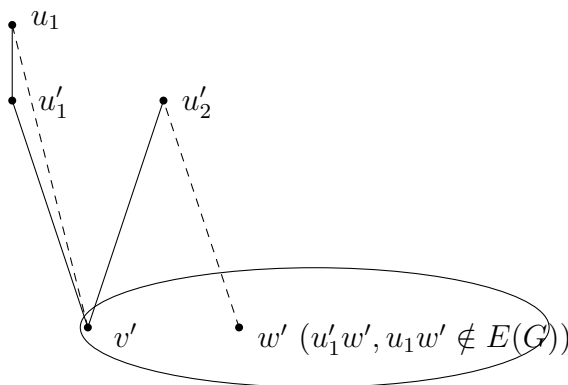
Consider $H = G - (N_G[v'] \setminus \{u'_4, \dots, u'_l, u_4, \dots, u_l\})$. Now, let $F(G) = F(H) \cup (N_{G'}[v'] \setminus \{u'_1, \dots, u'_l\})$. Observe that $G - F(G) = (H - F(H)) \cup \{u'_1, u'_2, u'_3, u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ so we have an acyclic set and a forest remaining due to Lemma 22, Lemma 16, and Lemma 20. Moreover, $|F(G)| = |F(H)| + k + 1 \leq \frac{k}{k+3}(n - (k + 1 + 4)) + k + 1 = \frac{kn+3-k}{k+3} \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n$ for $k \geq 4$.



$$N_{G'}[v'] \setminus \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq l'} \{u'_j\} \supseteq \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq l'} N_G(\{u'_j, u_j\})$$

Case 2.2: $l' = 2$

If u_2 exists, then observe that by defining H and $F(G)$ the same way as previously, the upper bound on $|F(G)|$ still holds and we have the same desired properties. So, suppose that u_2 does not exist. Since $|N_{G'}[v'] \setminus \{u'_1, u'_2\}| = k + 1$ and $d_{G'}(u'_1) = k$, there exists $w' \in (N_{G'}[v'] \setminus \{u'_1, u'_2\}) \setminus N_{G'}(u'_1)$. Now, consider $H = G - (N_G[v'] \setminus \{w'\})$ and let $F(G) = F(H) \cup (N_G[v'] \setminus \{w', u'_1, u'_2, u_1\})$. Observe that $G - F(G) = (H - F(H)) \cup \{u'_1, u'_2, u_1\}$ so we have an acyclic set to which we might attach a 1-vertex u'_2 and a path due to Lemma 16. Moreover, $|F(G)| = |F(H)| + k = \frac{k}{k+3}(n - (k + 3)) + k = \frac{k}{k+3}n$.



$$N_{G'}[v'] \setminus \{u'_1, u'_2\} \supseteq N_G(\{u'_1, u'_2, u_1\})$$

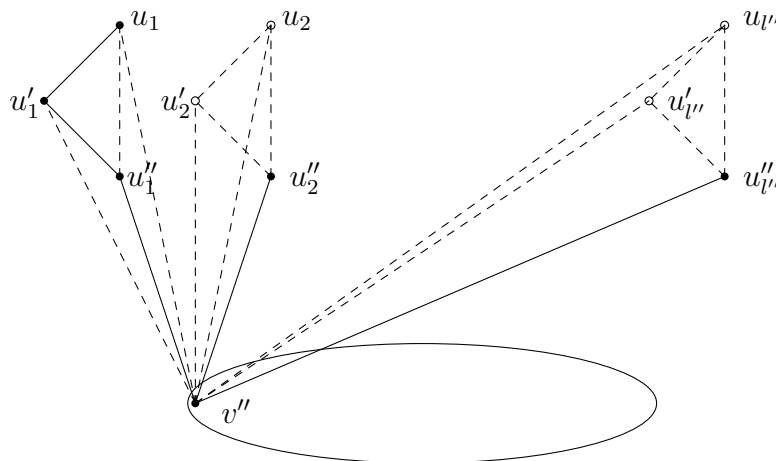
Case 2.3: $l' = 1$

Let $I_k(G') = \{x' | d_{G'}(x') = k, x'y' \in E(G'), d_{G'}(y') = k + 1\}$. Observe that $I_k(G') \neq \emptyset$ since

$l' = 1$. We define $G'' = G' - I_k(G')$. By applying Lemma 21 to G'' , there exists an integer $l'' \geq 1$ and a $(k + l'')$ -vertex v'' such that v'' has exactly l'' k -neighbors $u''_1, u''_2, \dots, u''_{l''}$ in G'' since G'' is a k -tree. Observe that there exists $1 \leq j \leq l''$ such that u''_j has a neighbor u'_j in $I_k(G')$ and u'_j has a neighbor u_j in $I_k(G)$. Otherwise, we would get **Case 2.1** or **Case 2.2**. Suppose w.l.o.g. that u'_1 and u_1 exists. For each $1 \leq j \leq l''$ such that u'_j and u_j exists, we define $v_j \in \{v'', u''_j, u'_j, u_j\}$ as the vertex, such that $\{v'', u''_j, u'_j, u_j\} \setminus \{v_j\}$ do not form a directed triangle, which exists thanks to Observation 19.

Case 2.3.1: $l'' \geq 2$

Consider $H = G - (N_G[v''] \setminus \{u''_3, \dots, u''_{l''}, u'_3, \dots, u'_{l''}, u_3, \dots, u_{l''}\})$. Now, let $F(G) = F(H) \cup \{v_1, v_2\} \cup (N_{G''}(v'') \setminus \{u''_1, \dots, u''_{l''}\})$. Observe that $G - F(G) = (H - F(H)) \cup (\bigcup_{j=1}^2 \{v'', u''_j, u'_j, u_j\} \setminus \{v_j\})$ so we have two acyclic sets remaining due to Lemma 22, Lemma 16, Lemma 20 and the choices of the v_j 's. Let i ($= 1$ or 2) be the number of v_j 's that exists for $1 \leq j \leq 2$. We have $|F(G)| = |F(H)| + k + i \leq \frac{k}{k+3}(n - (k+1+2i+2)) + k + i = \frac{kn + (3-k)i}{k+3} \leq \frac{k}{k+3}n$ for $k \geq 4$.

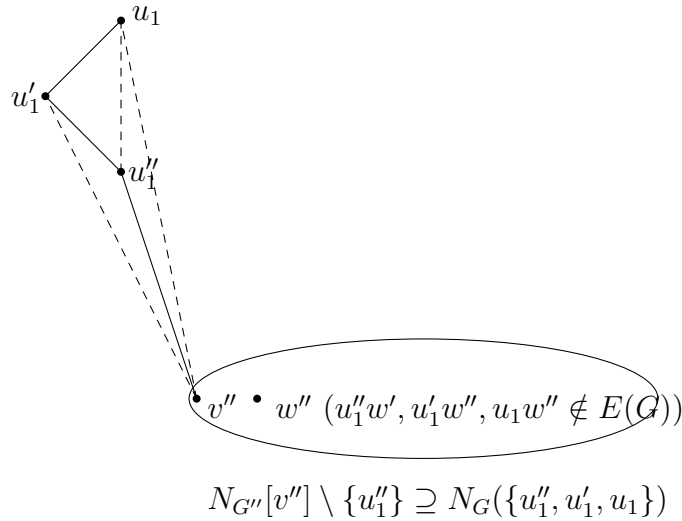


$$N_{G''}[v''] \setminus \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq l''} \{u''_j\} \supseteq \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq l''} N_G(\{u''_j, u'_j, u_j\})$$

Case 2.3.2: $l'' = 1$

Since $|N_{G''}[v''] \setminus \{u''_1\}| = k + 1$ and $d_{G''}(u''_1) = k$, there exists $w'' \in (N_G[v''] \setminus \{u''_1\}) \setminus N_G(u''_1)$. Recall that $v_1 \in \{v'', u''_1, u'_1, u_1\}$ is such that $\{v'', u''_1, u'_1, u_1\} \setminus \{v_1\}$ does not form a directed triangle.

Now, consider $H = G - (N_G[v''] \setminus \{w''\})$. Let $F(G) = F(H) \cup \{v_1\} \cup (N_{G''}(v'') \setminus \{w'', u''_1\})$. Observe that $G - F(G) = (H - F(H)) \cup (\{v'', u''_1, u'_1, u_1\} \setminus \{v_1\})$ so we have an acyclic set by definition of v_1 . Moreover, $|F(G)| = |F(H)| + k = \frac{k}{k+3}(n - (k + 3)) + k = \frac{k}{k+3}n$.



□

This upper bound is tight for graphs of treewidth 3 as shown by the construction in [8].

Now, let us show some constructions improving the currently known lower bounds for directed graphs with bounded treewidth k from Corollary 6 and Corollary 7.

Lemma 24. *Let $D = (V, A)$ be a directed graph and R_D be a (inclusion-wise) minimal bad set of D . Let $D' = (V', A')$, where $V' = V \cup \{r_1, r_2\}$ and $A' = A \cup \{(r_1, r_2)\} \cup \{(v, r_1), (r_2, v) | v \in R_D\}$, then $n(D') = n(D) + 2$, $f(D') = f(D) + 1$, and $\{r_1, r_2\}$ is a minimal bad set of D' .*

Proof. We build D' by applying Proposition 8, where D_0 is a directed triangle, $D_1 = D$, $R_1 = R_D$, D_2 and D_3 are isolated vertices, $R_2 = D_2$ and $R_3 = D_3$. According to Proposition 8 $R = \{r_1, r_2\}$ is a minimal bad set of D' since any couple of vertices of D_0 is a minimal bad set of D_0 . □

Theorem 25. *For every k , there exists a family of directed graphs $(D_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ of treewidth k , such that $n(D_i) = k + 2 + i(k + 1)$ and $f(D_i) \geq (i + 1)(k - 2 \lfloor \log(k) \rfloor)$.*

Proof. See Figure 6. Let D be a tournament of order k with $f(D) \geq k - 2 \lfloor \log(k) \rfloor - 1$ from Corollary 7. We build D' by Lemma 24 and we know that $R = \{r_1, r_2\}$ is a bad set in D' and $N(R)$ is a minimal bad set in D . By Lemma 24 we also know that $|N(R)| \leq k - 1$, $n(D') = k + 2$ and $f(D') \geq k - 2 \lfloor \log(k) \rfloor$. Take r' to be any vertex of $D' - N[R]$ (which exists since $|V(D' - N[R])| \geq k + 2 - (k + 1) = 1$) and apply Proposition 9 to (D', R, r') to obtain the family of graphs $(D_i)_i$ with the desired $n(D_i)$ and $f(D_i)$. As for its treewidth, first observe that D' is chordal and $\{r_1, r_2\}$ is a clique. Now the digraph $D'_{r' \times |R|}$, obtained from D' by replacing r' with a clique S of order $|R| = 2$, has an $N[S]$ -last chordal k -elimination ordering. This is because $\{r_1, r_2\}$ has degree at most $k - 1$ in $D'_{r' \times |R|}$ and $|N[S]| = k - 1 + 2 = k + 1$. □

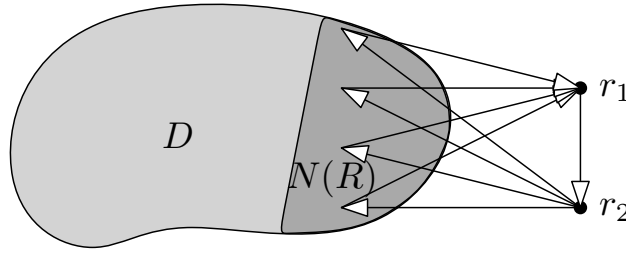


Figure 6: Building block for Theorem 25 where D is a tournament on k vertices with $f(D) \geq k - 2\lfloor \log_2(k) \rfloor - 1$.

Theorem 25 shows that, for every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a graph of treewidth k on n_ϵ vertices for which $f \geq \frac{k-2\lfloor \log_2(k) \rfloor}{k+1} n_\epsilon - \epsilon$. This lower bound compared to $f \geq \frac{k-2\lfloor \log_2(k+1) \rfloor}{k+1} n$ from Corollary 7, differs by $\frac{2}{k^2} n$ asymptotically for large values of k . Observe that this bound also holds for $2 \leq k \leq 3$ as it gives $f \geq 0$ for $k = 2$ and $f \geq \frac{1}{4} n$ for $k = 3$.

Proposition 26. *Given an integer k , a tournament D of order $k + 1$, two integers l and $m \geq 1$ such that $2m + l = k + 1$, and a tournament D_0 of size $l + m$, there exists a family of directed graphs $(D^i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ of treewidth k such that*

- $n(D^i) = (i + 1)(k + 1)$ and $f(D^i) \geq f(D) + i(f(D_0) + 1)$ for $m = 1$,
- $n(D^i) = m^i(k + 1 + \frac{2m+l}{m-1}) - \frac{2m+l}{m-1}$ and $f(D^i) \geq m^i(f(D) + \frac{m+f(D_0)}{m-1}) - \frac{m+f(D_0)}{m-1}$ for $m \geq 2$.

Proof. Let k, l, m, D, D_0 be defined as in the statement. Let T_1, \dots, T_m be copies of D and I_{m+1}, \dots, I_{m+l} be isolated vertices. For each T_i , we build D_i by Lemma 24 to obtain a minimal bad set R_i of size 2. For $m + 1 \leq i \leq m + l$, let $D_i = R_i = I_i$. It is easy to see that $f(D_i) = 0$, and that R_i is bad and minimal. By Proposition 8, we get a graph of size $m(k + 3) + l$ with a feedback vertex set of size $m(f(D) + 1) + f(D_0)$. We call this graph D^1 . See Figure 7 for an example with $k = 4$, D a tournament on 5 vertices and $f(D) = 2$ (by Corollary 6), D_0 a directed triangle, $l = 1$, and $m = 2$.

We can repeat this construction by adding two vertices to D^1 by Lemma 24 to obtain D^2 . By taking the same D_0 , m copies of D^1 , and l isolated vertices. We can apply Proposition 8 once again. By doing these operations iteratively, we get a family of directed graphs $(D^i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ with order $n(D^i) = m \cdot (n(D^{i-1}) + 2) + l$ and a feedback vertex set of size $f(D^i) = m \cdot (f(D^{i-1}) + 1) + f(D_0)$. We get

- $n(D^i) = (i + 1)(k + 1)$ and $f(D^i) \geq f(D) + i(f(D_0) + 1)$ for $m = 1$,
- $n(D^i) = m^i(k + 1 + \frac{2m+l}{m-1}) - \frac{2m+l}{m-1}$ and $f(D^i) \geq m^i(f(D) + \frac{m+f(D_0)}{m-1}) - \frac{m+f(D_0)}{m-1}$ for $m \geq 2$.

We claim that the constraint $2m + l = k + 1$ ensures that there exists a chordal k -elimination ordering of any D^i . Indeed, it suffices to observe that there exists an R -last chordal k -elimination ordering of a tournament of size $k + 1$ with two added vertices

by Lemma 24. This means that we can start by removing every tournament glued to D_0 . Then, since m vertices of D_0 , the tournament of size $m + l$, is replaced by R_1, \dots, R_m which are cliques of size 2, and the other l vertices remain single vertices, we also obtain a tournament of size $2m + l = k + 1$. Thus, we can continue this chordal k -elimination ordering.

□

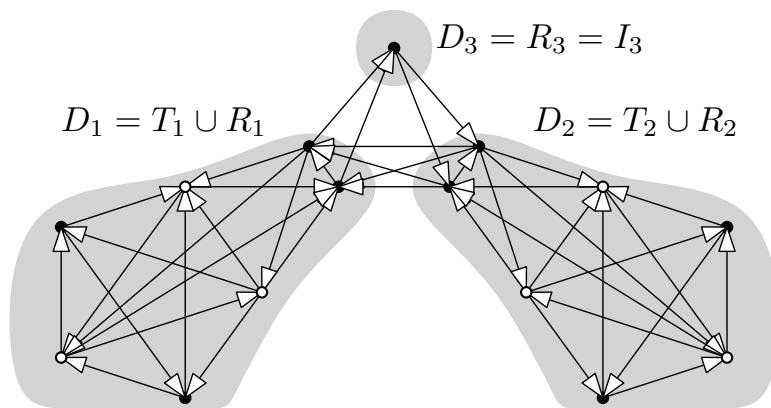


Figure 7: Construction from Proposition 26 for treewidth 4, where D is a tournament on 5 vertices and D_0 is a directed triangle (the white vertices form a bad set of the tournament).

Proposition 26 shows that, for every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a directed graph of treewidth k on n_ϵ vertices with minimum feedback vertex set f such that:

$$f \geq \frac{f(D) + \frac{m+f(D_0)}{m-1}}{k+1 + \frac{2m+l}{m-1}} n_\epsilon - \epsilon.$$

Recall that D has size $k + 1 = 2m + l$ and D_0 has size $m + l$. So, $\frac{m+f(D_0)}{m-1} = \frac{m+f(D_0)}{k+1} \geq \frac{f(D)}{k+1}$ since the minimum feedback vertex set increases by at most 1 when n increases by 1. As a result, we always get a greater ratio than $\frac{f(D)}{k+1}$ since $\frac{m+f(D_0)}{2m+l} \geq \frac{f(D)}{k+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(D) + \frac{m+f(D_0)}{m-1}}{k+1 + \frac{2m+l}{m-1}} \geq \frac{f(D)}{k+1}$. The same also holds when we consider the case $m = 1$ of Proposition 26. Moreover, taking tournaments from Corollary 7 of size $k + 1$ and $m = \frac{k}{2}$, one can compute that Proposition 26 yields a slightly better result than Theorem 25 with a difference of $\frac{4}{k^2}n$ instead of $\frac{2}{k^2}n$. The calculations are however tedious and we omit them here.

For smaller values of k , where we have the exact values of $f(D)$ and $f(D_0)$, the difference between the ratio given by tournaments and this construction for graphs with bounded treewidth is much more noticeable. In Table 2, for each treewidth k , we provide $n(D)$, $f(D)$, $n(D_0)$, $f(D_0)$, l , and m , as well as the lower bound on $\max\{\frac{f(H)}{n(H)} : H \text{ is a digraph of treewidth } k\}$ obtained by Proposition 26. We also include the lower

bound obtained from tournaments by Corollary 6. Finally, in the last column, we indicate the upper bound $\frac{k}{k+3}$ given by Theorem 23.

k	$n(D)$	$f(D)$	$n(D_0)$	$f(D_0)$	l	m	lower bound by Corollary 6	lower bound by Proposition 26	upper bound by Theorem 23
4	5	2	3	1	1	2	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$
5	6	3	3	1	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
6	7	4	3	1	0	3	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{6}{9}$
7	7	4	7	4	6	1	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{10}$
8	7	4	7	4	5	2	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{8}{11}$
9	10	6	7	4	4	3	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{19}{30}$	$\frac{9}{12}$
10	11	7	7	4	3	4	$\frac{7}{11}$	$\frac{29}{44}$	$\frac{10}{13}$
11	12	8	7	4	2	5	$\frac{8}{12}$	$\frac{41}{60}$	$\frac{11}{14}$
12	13	9	7	4	1	6	$\frac{9}{13}$	$\frac{55}{78}$	$\frac{12}{15}$
13	13	9	13	9	12	1	$\frac{9}{13}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{13}{16}$
14	13	9	13	9	11	2	$\frac{9}{13}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{14}{17}$
15	13	9	13	9	10	3	$\frac{9}{13}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{15}{18}$
16	17	12	13	9	9	4	$\frac{12}{17}$	$\frac{49}{68}$	$\frac{16}{19}$
17	18	13	13	9	8	5	$\frac{13}{18}$	$\frac{11}{15}$	$\frac{17}{20}$
18	19	14	13	9	7	6	$\frac{14}{19}$	$\frac{85}{114}$	$\frac{18}{21}$
19	20	15	13	9	6	7	$\frac{15}{20}$	$\frac{53}{70}$	$\frac{19}{22}$
20	21	16	13	9	5	8	$\frac{16}{21}$	$\frac{43}{56}$	$\frac{20}{23}$
21	22	17	13	9	4	9	$\frac{17}{22}$	$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{21}{24}$
22	23	18	13	9	3	10	$\frac{18}{23}$	$\frac{181}{230}$	$\frac{22}{25}$
23	24	19	13	9	2	11	$\frac{19}{24}$	$\frac{35}{44}$	$\frac{23}{26}$
24	25	20	13	9	1	12	$\frac{20}{25}$	$\frac{241}{300}$	$\frac{24}{27}$
25	26	21	13	9	0	13	$\frac{21}{26}$	$\frac{137}{169}$	$\frac{25}{28}$
26	27	22	13	9	0	13	$\frac{22}{27}$	$\frac{143}{175}$	$\frac{26}{29}$
27	27	22	27	22	26	1	$\frac{22}{27}$	$\frac{23}{28}$	$\frac{27}{30}$
28	27	22	27	22	25	2	$\frac{22}{27}$	$\frac{23}{28}$	$\frac{28}{31}$
29	27	22	27	22	24	3	$\frac{22}{27}$	$\frac{23}{28}$	$\frac{29}{32}$
30	27	22	27	22	23	4	$\frac{22}{27}$	$\frac{23}{28}$	$\frac{30}{33}$
31	27	22	27	22	22	5	$\frac{22}{27}$	$\frac{23}{28}$	$\frac{31}{34}$
32	33	27	27	22	21	6	$\frac{27}{33}$	$\frac{163}{198}$	$\frac{32}{35}$
33	34	28	27	22	20	7	$\frac{28}{34}$	$\frac{197}{238}$	$\frac{33}{36}$

Table 2: Lower and upper bounds for largest ratio $\frac{f}{n}$ in digraphs with low treewidth.

The *directed Ramsey number* $R(l)$ is the smallest integer such that all tournaments of order $R(l)$ contain a transitive subtournament (acyclic set) of order l , see [11]. We have seen through computational experiments that for small values of k (k being the treewidth), taking $n(D_0)$ to be the largest $R(l) \leq k$ yields the best result with Proposition 26. However, it is not clear that it is the best candidate in general.

5 Conclusion

We have presented upper and lower bounds for the minimum feedback vertex set in directed and undirected graphs of bounded degeneracy or treewidth. In the undirected setting, while constructing non-trivial lower bounds, we were not able to essentially improve the easy upper bound for graphs of even degeneracy k . We suspect however that this is possible.

Conjecture 27. There is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the size f of a minimum feedback vertex of every n -vertex graph of even degeneracy k satisfies $f \leq (\frac{k}{k+2} - \varepsilon)n$.

In the directed setting, we obtained upper bounds for digraphs of bounded treewidth and for digraphs of bounded degeneracy. We could however, not construct lower bounds that significantly improve over the probabilistic arguments for tournaments due to [4]. We think that our results can be improved.

Conjecture 28. There is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for every n there exists an n -vertex digraph of degeneracy k and minimum feedback vertex of size f satisfying $f \geq \frac{k - (2 - \varepsilon) \log_2(k+1)}{k+1} n$.

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