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Julio Araujo, Frédéric Havet, Claudia Linhares Sales, Nicolas Nisse, Karol Suchan. Semi-proper orientations of dense graphs. Inria & Université Cote d'Azur, CNRS, I3S, Sophia Antipolis, France. 2022. hal-03907202v1

HAL Id: hal-03907202

<https://hal.science/hal-03907202v1>

Submitted on 19 Dec 2022 (v1), last revised 13 Jan 2023 (v2)

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Semi-proper orientations of dense graphs*

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December 19, 2022

Abstract

An *orientation* D of a graph G is a digraph obtained from G by replacing each edge by exactly one of the two possible arcs with the same ends. An orientation D of a graph G is a k -*orientation* if the in-degree of each vertex in D is at most k . An orientation D of G is *proper* if any two adjacent vertices have different in-degrees in D . The *proper orientation number* of a graph G , denoted by $\vec{\chi}(G)$, is the minimum k such that G has a proper k -orientation.

A *weighted orientation* of a graph G is a pair (D, w) , where D is an orientation of G and w is an arc-weighting $A(D) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. A *semi-proper orientation* of G is a weighted orientation (D, w) of G such that for every two adjacent vertices u and v in G , we have that $S_{(D,w)}(v) \neq S_{(D,w)}(u)$, where $S_{(D,w)}(v)$ is the sum of the weights of the arcs in (D, w) with head v . For a positive integer k , a *semi-proper k -orientation* (D, w) of a graph G is a semi-proper orientation of G such that $\max_{v \in V(G)} S_{(D,w)}(v) \leq k$. The *semi-proper orientation number* of a graph G , denoted by $\vec{\chi}_s(G)$, is the least k such that G has a semi-proper k -orientation.

In this work, we first prove that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \in \{\omega(G) - 1, \omega(G)\}$ for every split graph G , and that, given a split graph G , deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = \omega(G) - 1$ is an NP-complete problem. We also show that, for every k , there exists a (chordal) graph G and a split subgraph H of G such that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$ and $\vec{\chi}(H) = 2k - 2$. In the sequel, we show that, for every $n \geq p(p + 1)$, $\vec{\chi}_s(P_n^p) = \lceil \frac{3}{2}p \rceil$, where P_n^p is the p^{th} power of the path on n vertices. We investigate further unit interval graphs with no big clique: we show that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq 3$ for any unit interval graph G with $\omega(G) = 3$, and present a complete characterization of unit interval graphs with $\vec{\chi}(G) = \omega(G) = 3$. Then, we show that deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = \omega(G)$ can be solved in polynomial time in the class of co-bipartite graphs. Finally, we prove that computing $\vec{\chi}_s(G)$ is FPT when parameterized by the minimum size of a vertex cover in G or by the treewidth of G . We also prove that not only computing $\vec{\chi}_s(G)$, but also $\vec{\chi}(G)$, admits a polynomial kernel when parameterized by the neighbourhood diversity plus the value of the solution. These results imply kernels of size $4^{\mathcal{O}(k^2)}$ and $\mathcal{O}(2^k k^2)$, in chordal graphs and split graphs, respectively, for the problem of deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$ parameterized by k . We also present exponential kernels for computing both $\vec{\chi}(G)$ and $\vec{\chi}_s(G)$ parameterized by the value of the solution when G is a cograph. On the other hand, we show that computing $\vec{\chi}_s(G)$ does not admit a polynomial kernel parameterized by the value of the solution when G is a chordal graph, unless $\text{NP} \subseteq \text{coNP/poly}$.

1 Introduction

All graphs in this work are simple and finite. For terms not defined here, we refer to [9, 12].

*This work was supported by the STIC-AmSud project GALOP (Programa Regional STICAMSUD 19-STIC-05).

A **(proper) k -colouring** of G is a mapping $c : V(G) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $c(u) \neq c(v)$ for every edge $uv \in E(G)$. The **chromatic number** of G , denoted by $\chi(G)$, is the minimum k such that G admits a k -colouring. Determining the chromatic number of a given graph G is one of the most studied problems in Graph Theory and it is one of the Karp's NP-hard problems [18].

An **orientation** D of a graph G is a digraph obtained from G by replacing each edge by exactly one of the two possible arcs with the same ends. An orientation D of a graph G is a **k -orientation** if the in-degree of every vertex in D is at most k . An orientation D of G is **proper** if any two adjacent vertices have different in-degrees in D . The **proper orientation number** of a graph G , denoted by $\vec{\chi}(G)$, is the minimum k such that G has a proper k -orientation. In other words, the values of the in-degrees in D define a proper colouring of G (with the first colour being zero). The existence of proper orientations was implicitly demonstrated by Borowiecki, Grytczuk and Piłśniak in [10], who established that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq \Delta(G)$, where $\Delta(G)$ denotes the **maximum degree** of G . Thus,

$$\chi(G) - 1 \leq \vec{\chi}(G) \leq \Delta(G). \quad (1)$$

Afterwards, the proper orientation number was introduced in [1]. Since then, the proper orientation number has been studied by several authors and some parameters related to proper orientations were defined in the literature (for instance, see [1–7, 11, 13, 14, 19]).

In [5], it is shown that the proper orientation number of a tree is at most 4, and that there exist trees whose proper orientation number equals 4. A natural question is to ask how it can be generalized.

Problem 1.1. Which graph classes containing the trees have bounded proper orientation number?

Araujo et al. [6] proved that this is the case for cacti (their proper orientation number is bounded by 7), but left open the question for the class of outerplanar graphs. It was partly answered by Ai et al. [3], who proved that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq 3$ if G is a triangle-free 2-connected outerplanar graph, and $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq 4$ if G is a triangle-free bridgeless outerplanar graph. This question was already asked for the more general subclasses of planar graphs, like outerplanar graphs or (all) planar graphs. In [5], the authors posed the following more general problem. Is $\vec{\chi}(G)$ upper bounded by a function of the treewidth or the maximum average degree of G ? Recall that the **maximum average degree** of G , denoted by $\text{mad}(G)$, is the maximum value of $2|E(H)|/|V(H)|$ among all subgraphs H of G . Note that $\text{mad}(G)$ and $\chi(G)$ are upper bounded by the treewidth of G plus one, for every graph G , and that $\text{mad}(G)$ and $\chi(G)$ are bounded by constants in (outer)planar graphs. The above problem has very recently been solved by Chen, Mohar and Wu [11] who proved the following theorem, which can be seen as a generalization of a result of Dehghan and Havet [14] on the semi-proper orientation number (Theorem 1.5).

Theorem 1.2 (Chen, Mohar and Wu [11]). *For all graph G , we have*

$$\vec{\chi}(G) = \frac{\text{mad}(G)}{2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\chi(G) \log \chi(G)}{\log \log \chi(G)}\right).$$

Dehghan and Havet [14] introduced the notion of semi-proper orientations. A **weighted orientation** of a graph G is a pair (D, w) , where D is an orientation of G and w is an arc-weighting $A(D) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. A **semi-proper orientation** of G is a weighted orientation (D, w) of G such that, for every two vertices u and v adjacent in G , we have that $S_{(D,w)}(v) \neq S_{(D,w)}(u)$, where the **in-weight** of a vertex v , denoted $S_{(D,w)}(v)$, is the sum of the weights of the arcs in (D, w) for which v is the head, i.e.:

$$S_{(D,w)}(v) = \sum_{z \in N_D^-(v)} w(z, v),$$

where $N_D^-(v) = \{z \mid (z, v) \in A(D)\}$ denotes the **in-neighbourhood** of v in D . For a positive integer k , a **semi-proper k -orientation** (D, w) of a graph G is a semi-proper orientation of G such that $\max_{v \in V(G)} S_{(D,w)}(v) \leq k$. The **semi-proper orientation number** of a graph G , denoted by $\vec{\chi}_s(G)$, is the least k such that G has a semi-proper k -orientation. A semi-proper k -orientation (D, w) is **optimum**

if $k = \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G)$. In [14], it is shown that, for any graph G , there exists an optimum semi-proper orientation (D, w) such that $w : A(D) \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$.

Note that every proper k -orientation D of a graph G gives a semi-proper k -orientation (D, w) of G such that $w(e) = 1$ for every $e \in A(D)$. Consequently, by (1), we have

$$\chi(G) - 1 \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}(G) \leq \Delta(G). \quad (2)$$

The **degeneracy** $\delta^*(G)$ of a graph G is defined as $\delta^*(G) = \max_{H \subseteq G} \delta(H)$, where $\delta(H)$ is the minimum degree of a vertex in H . Let $\omega(G)$ denote the maximum size of a clique in G . It is well known that:

$$\omega(G) \leq \chi(G) \leq \delta^*(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 1. \quad (3)$$

A considerable difference between the parameters $\overrightarrow{\chi}$ and $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s$ is that the latter is monotone. Recall that a graph parameter γ is **monotone** if $\gamma(H) \leq \gamma(G)$ for every subgraph H of G . As shown [6], the proper orientation number is not monotone, even when restricted to trees. In contrast, the semi-proper orientation number is.

Lemma 1.3 (Dehghan and Havet [14]). *If H is a subgraph of G , then $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(H) \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G)$.*

When dealing with induced subgraphs, we have the following more precise statement.

Proposition 1.4. *Let G be a graph and v a vertex of G . Then, $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G - v) \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G - v) + 1$.*

Proof. By Lemma 1.3, $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G - v) \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G)$. Therefore it suffices to prove that $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G - v) + 1$. Let (D, w) be an optimum semi-proper orientation of $G - v$, i.e., with maximum in-weight $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G - v)$. Let (D', w') be the semi-proper orientation of G such that D' agrees with D on $G - v$ and v has in-degree 0. Moreover, for every $u \in N(v)$, let $w'(v, u) = 1$ (so the in-weight of u in G equals the in-weight of u in $G - v$ plus one). Finally, for every $u \in V(G) \setminus N[v]$ that has in-weight at least one in (D, w) , choose one in-going arc (x, u) and let $w'(x, u) = w(x, u) + 1$. For every other arc e , $w'(e) = w(e)$. Then, (D', w') is a semi-proper orientation of G with maximum in-weight at most $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G - v) + 1$. \square

Proposition 1.4 shows another major difference between $\overrightarrow{\chi}$ and $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s$, since there exist a graph G and a vertex $v \in V(G)$ such that $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G - v) \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}(G) - 2$. Indeed, Araujo *et al.* exhibit a split graph G' (a graph whose vertex-set can be partitioned into a clique and a stable set) such that $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G') = 2\omega(G') - 2$ and they show that, for any split graph G , $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G) \leq 2\omega(G) - 2$. Therefore, for any vertex v of the clique of G' , $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G' - v) \leq 2\omega(G' - v) - 2 = 2\omega(G') - 4 = \overrightarrow{\chi}(G') - 2$ [4].

Thanks to Lemma 1.3, Dehghan and Havet [14] succeeded to prove lower and upper bounds for $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G)$ in function of $\text{mad}(G)$ and $\delta^*(G)$:

Theorem 1.5 (Dehghan and Havet [14]). *For any graph G , we have*

$$\left\lceil \frac{\text{mad}(G)}{2} \right\rceil \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq \left\lceil \frac{\text{mad}(G)}{2} \right\rceil + \chi(G) - 1 \text{ and } \left\lceil \frac{\delta^*(G) + 1}{2} \right\rceil \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq 2\delta^*(G).$$

Recall that graphs with treewidth at most k satisfy that $\delta^*(G) \leq k$, and thus previous bounds apply to the class of bounded treewidth graphs. Tight constant upper bounds for the classes of trees, cacti, outerplanar and planar graphs are presented in [14].

Theorem 1.2 (and Theorem 1.5) states that the proper orientation number (and thus semi-proper orientation number) of sparse graphs is bounded. It also has corollaries for classes of dense graphs. If every graph G of a class has maximum average degree bounded by a function of the clique number $\omega(G)$, then the proper and semi-proper orientation numbers are also bounded by a function of the $\omega(G)$. Split graphs, interval graphs and cobipartite graphs form such graph classes. For each of these classes, a natural question is then to find the minimum function f (resp. g) such that $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G) \leq f(\omega(G))$ (resp. $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq g(\omega(G))$) for every graph G in the class.

Regarding the computational complexity, deciding if the proper orientation number $\vec{\chi}(G)$ of a graph G is at most 2 is an NP-complete problem even if G is planar and bipartite. Moreover, deciding whether $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$ is NP-complete for a graph G and a positive integer k given as inputs [4]. In [7], Araujo et al. showed that deciding whether $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$ can be solved in time $\mathcal{O}(2^{t^2} \cdot k^{3t} \cdot t \cdot n)$ in the class of n -vertex graphs with treewidth at most t . In other words, the problem is FPT parameterized by the treewidth of G plus the value k of the solution. Moreover, they showed that the weighted version of this problem (when edges of the input graph G have weights given as input) is W[1]-hard when parameterized only by the treewidth. For semi-proper orientation, Dehghan and Havet [14] proved that deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = \vec{\chi}(G)$ is NP-complete, even if G is planar and $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = 2$, and that deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq 2$ is also NP-complete even if G is planar and bipartite.

Our contributions. In Section 2, we present some definitions that we need along the text. Then, in Section 3, we prove that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \in \{\omega(G) - 1, \omega(G)\}$ for every split graph G , and that, given a split graph G , deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = \omega(G) - 1$ is an NP-complete problem. Note that, in contrast, $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq 2\omega(G) - 2$ for every split graph G and that this bound is tight [4]. To conclude Section 3, we show that, for every k , there exists a chordal graph G and a split subgraph H of G such that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$ and $\vec{\chi}(H) = 2k - 2$. In Section 4, we show that $\vec{\chi}_s(P_n^p) = \lceil \frac{3}{2}p \rceil$ for every $n \geq p(p + 1)$, where P_n^p is the p^{th} power of the path on n vertices. Since $\vec{\chi}_s$ is monotone, this implies that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq \lceil \frac{3}{2}(\omega(G) - 1) \rceil$ for any unit interval graph G , and that this bound is tight. On the other hand, since $\vec{\chi}$ is not monotone, we investigate further unit interval graphs with small clique number: we show that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq 3$ for any unit interval graph G with $\omega(G) = 3$ and, through a complete characterization of unit interval graphs with $\vec{\chi}(G) = \omega(G) = 3$, we design a linear-time algorithm that computes $\vec{\chi}(G)$ in this class of graphs. In Section 5, we show that deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = \omega(G)$ can be solved in polynomial time in the class of co-bipartite graphs. Finally, in Section 6, we show that computing $\vec{\chi}_s(G)$ is FPT when parameterized by the minimum size of a vertex cover in G or by the treewidth of G . As corollaries, we obtain kernels of size $4^{\mathcal{O}(k^2)}$ and $\mathcal{O}(2^k k^2)$, in chordal graphs and split graphs respectively, for the problem of deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$ parameterized by k . We also show that this problem does not admit a polynomial kernel in the class of chordal graphs, unless $\text{NP} \subseteq \text{coNP}/\text{poly}$. We also prove that not only computing $\vec{\chi}_s(G)$, but also $\vec{\chi}(G)$, admits a polynomial kernel when parameterized by the neighbourhood diversity plus the value of the solution. While the complexity of computing $\vec{\chi}$ and $\vec{\chi}_s$ is open in cographs [4], we present exponential kernels for both problems parameterized by the value of the solution when restricted to cographs. We conclude with several open questions in Section 7.

2 Definitions

We denote by $[n]$ the set of first n positive integers $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Each graph G in this work is **simple**, i.e. there are no parallel edges nor loops. Thus, we consider edges as subsets of two distinct vertices, and we use uv to denote an edge, as a shorthand for $\{u, v\}$. Given a graph G , we use $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ to denote its vertex set and edge set, whose cardinalities are known as the **order** and **size** of G , and are denoted by $n(G)$ and $m(G)$, respectively.

Given two subsets A and B of vertices, we denote by $E(A, B)$ the set of edges having one end in A and the other in B . The **neighbourhood** of a vertex $v \in V(G)$ in a graph G is denoted by $N_G(v) = \{u \mid uv \in E(G)\}$ and, since G is an undirected simple graph, the **degree** of v in G is $d_G(v) = |N_G(v)|$. Subscripts will be omitted when G is clear from the context. Two vertices u and v in a graph G are **twins** if $N_G(u) = N_G(v)$. We denote by $\delta(G)$ and $\Delta(G)$ the minimum and maximum degree of a vertex in G , respectively.

A graph H is a **subgraph** of G if $V(H) \subseteq V(G)$ and $E(H) \subseteq E(G)$, in which case we also say that G is a **supergraph** of H . When $S \subsetneq V(G)$, the graph $G - S$ is obtained from G by the removal of all vertices in S and all the edges that are incident to at least one vertex in S . A subgraph H of G is a **subgraph induced** by $S \subseteq V(G)$, denoted as $H = G[S]$, if $H = G - (V(G) \setminus S)$.

A **clique** in G is a set of pairwise adjacent vertices. The cardinality of a largest clique in G is called the **clique number** of G and denoted by $\omega(G)$. A **stable** (a.k.a. **independent**) set in G is a set of pairwise

non-adjacent vertices in G . The cardinality of a largest stable set in G is called the **stability number** of G and denoted by $\alpha(G)$. A graph G whose vertex set is itself a clique is called **complete**.

A (u, v) -**path** on k vertices in a graph G is a sequence $P_k = (u = v_1, e_1, v_2, e_2, \dots, e_{k-1}, v_k = v)$ satisfying $e_i = v_i v_{i+1} \in E(G)$ for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, and $v_i \neq v_j$ for every $1 \leq i \neq j \leq k$. A (u, v) -path P in G is **Hamiltonian** if P traverses/contains all vertices of G . A graph G is **connected** if there exists a (u, v) -path in G for any $u, v \in V(G)$. A **cycle** on k vertices in G is a sequence $C_k = (u = v_1, e_1, v_2, e_2, \dots, e_{k-1}, v_k = u)$ satisfying $e_i = v_i v_{i+1} \in E(G)$ for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, and $v_i \neq v_j$ for every $1 \leq i \neq j \leq k-1$. A graph G is **chordal** if every cycle C_k in G such that $k \geq 4$ has a **chord**, i.e., an edge linking two non-consecutive vertices of C_k . We do the usual abuse of notation of referring to the subgraph (and not the sequence) of G corresponding to a path or a cycle by the same nomenclature.

A **matching** in G is a set of pairwise non-intersecting (i.e., with no end in common) edges. An **anti-matching** is a set of pairwise non-intersecting pairs of non-adjacent vertices. In other words, it is a matching in the complement of G . Let M be a matching or an anti-matching. For every edge uv of M , we say that u is **matched with** v by M , and write $u = M(v)$ and $M(u) = v$. We say that M **saturates** a set of vertices A if every vertex $a \in A$ is matched by M .

Similarly, each directed graph $D = (V, A)$ in this work is **simple**, i.e., has no parallel arcs, no symmetric arcs, and no loops. Given a digraph D , we use $V(D)$ and $A(D)$ to denote its vertex set and arc set; and $n(D)$ and $m(D)$ to denote their cardinalities, respectively. If $(u, v) \in A(D)$ is an arc in D , the **tail** of (u, v) is u and its **head** is v . Let v be a vertex of D . The **out-neighbourhood** of v , denoted by $N_D^+(v)$, is the set of vertices u such that $(v, u) \in A(D)$. The **in-neighbourhood** of v , denoted by $N_D^-(v)$, is the set of vertices u such that $(u, v) \in A(D)$. The **out-degree** $d_D^+(v)$ (resp. the **in-degree** $d_D^-(v)$) of v is $|N_D^+(v)|$ (resp. $|N_D^-(v)|$). The notions of (Hamiltonian) path, cycle, (induced) subgraph, have their straightforward notions in digraphs called as (resp. **Hamiltonian**) **directed path**, **directed cycle**, **(induced) subdigraph**. For any $W \subseteq V(D)$, we denote by $D\langle W \rangle$ the **subdigraph induced by** W in D , and we denote by $D - W$ the digraph $D\langle V(D) \setminus W \rangle$.

A **tournament** T is an orientation of a complete graph G . A **regular tournament** T is a tournament where $d^-(v) = d^+(v)$ for every vertex $v \in V(T)$. A **transitive tournament** T is a tournament such that if $(u, v), (v, w) \in A(T)$, then $(u, w) \in A(T)$, for every $u, v, w \in V(T)$.

3 Split graphs

A **split graph** is a graph whose vertex set can be partitioned into a clique and a stable set. A **split partition** of a split graph G is a bipartition (K, S) of $V(G)$ where K is a clique and S is a stable set.

Theorem 3.1. *If G is a connected split graph, then $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \in \{\omega(G) - 1, \omega(G)\}$.*

Proof. Let G be a split graph. We have $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \geq \chi(G) - 1 = \omega(G) - 1$.

Let (K, S) be a split partition of G with $K = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$. Let D be the orientation of G such that $D\langle K \rangle$ is a transitive tournament with Hamiltonian directed path (v_1, \dots, v_k) and all the edges between K and S are oriented towards S . Let w be an arc-weighting of D such that every arc of $D\langle K \rangle$ has weight 1, and every vertex in S has in-weight $\omega(G)$. Such an arc-weighting exists because $d_D^-(v) \leq |K| \leq \omega(G)$ for all $v \in S$. For every $i \in [k]$, we have $S_{(D, w)}(v_i) = i - 1 < k = \omega(G)$. Hence (D, w) is a semi-proper orientation of G , so $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq \omega(G)$. \square

A natural question that arises with Theorem 3.1 is whether one can decide in polynomial time if $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) = \omega(G) - 1$. We show in the sequel that this is not possible unless $P = NP$.

Theorem 3.2. *It is NP-complete to decide whether a given split graph G has semi-proper orientation number equal to $\omega(G) - 1$.*

Proof. We reduce the well-known 3-SAT problem to ours. Let Φ be a 3-SAT formula with n variables x_1, \dots, x_n and m clauses C_1, \dots, C_m . In addition, we assume that each clause has exactly three literals.

We construct the split graph G_Φ as follows: We create a clique K of size $4n - 3$ which is the disjoint union of $\{x_0\} \cup \bigcup_{i \in [n]} \{x_i, \bar{x}_i\}$ and two sets D and D' of size $n - 2$. We create a stable set S of size $2n + m + 1$ which is the disjoint union of $\{y_0\} \cup \bigcup_{i \in [n]} \{y_i, y'_i\}$ and $\{C_j \mid j \in [m]\}$.

We then add edges between K and S as follows:

- we link y_0 to all vertices of K except x_0 ;
- for every $i \in [n]$, we connect y_i to all vertices of K except x_i, \bar{x}_i and $i - 1$ vertices in D , and we connect y'_i to all vertices of K except x_i, \bar{x}_i and $i - 1$ vertices in D' ;
- for every $j \in [m]$, we connect the clause C_j to all vertices of K except its three literals and $n - 2$ vertices in $D \cup D'$.

By construction K is a maximum clique of G so $\omega = \omega(G) = 4n - 3$. We shall prove that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = \omega - 1$ if and only if Φ is satisfiable.

Assume first that G admits a semi-proper weighted orientation (D, w) with maximum in-weight $\omega - 1$. Since K is a clique of size ω , for every $k \in \{0, \dots, \omega - 1\}$ there is exactly one vertex of K with in-weight k . Thus $D\langle K \rangle$ is a transitive tournament, all the arcs of $D\langle K \rangle$ have weight 1, and all edges in $E(K, S)$ are oriented towards their end in S .

Consider now y_0 . We have $S_{(D, w)}(y_0) \geq d_D^-(y_0) = d_G(y_0) = \omega - 1$. Hence $S_{(D, w)}(y_0) = \omega - 1$ and so x_0 has also in-weight $\omega - 1$, since D is proper.

For every $i \in [n]$, let z_i be the vertex of K with in-weight $\omega - 1 - i$.

Claim 3.3. $z_i \in \{x_i, \bar{x}_i\}$ for every $i \in [n]$.

Proof: By induction on $i \in [n]$. Observe that both y_i and y'_i are adjacent to $\{x_0, \dots, x_{i-1}\}$. Thus, by the induction hypothesis and because $S_{(D, w)}(x_0) = \omega - 1$, they are adjacent to a vertex with in-degree $\omega - 1 - k$ for every $k \in \{0, \dots, i - 1\}$. But, by construction, y_i and y'_i have in-weight $\omega - 1 - i$ in D . Therefore, $S_{(D, w)}(y_i) = S_{(D, w)}(y'_i) = \omega - 1 - i$. Now z_i is neither adjacent to y_i nor y'_i (in particular, $z_i \notin D \cup D'$). Hence, by construction, z_i is either x_i or \bar{x}_i . ■

Let φ be the truth assignment defined by $\varphi(x_i) = \text{true}$ if $x_i = z_i$ and $\varphi(x_i) = \text{false}$ if $z_i = \bar{x}_i$. This is well-defined by the above claim. Consider a clause $C_j = \ell_{i_1} \vee \ell_{i_2} \vee \ell_{i_3}$, with $\ell_{i_p} \in \{x_{i_p}, \bar{x}_{i_p}\}$ for all $p \in [3]$. It has degree $\omega - 1 - n$ in G and so in-degree $\omega - 1 - n$ in D . Hence $s_j = S_{(D, w)}(C_j) \geq \omega - 1 - n$. Moreover, C_j is adjacent to x_0 . Thus, s_j must be exactly the in-weight of one of the vertices corresponding to literals belonging to C_j and so, by our definition of φ , C_j is satisfied. Consequently, φ satisfies Φ .

Reciprocally, assume that there is a truth assignment φ satisfying Φ . Let $z_i = x_i$ if $\varphi(x_i) = \text{true}$ and let $z_i = \bar{x}_i$ if $\varphi(x_i) = \text{false}$. Orient K in a transitive tournament such that x_0 has in-degree $\omega - 1$ and z_i has in-degree $\omega - 1 - i$ for all $i \in [n]$. Orient all the edges between K and S from K to S . This results in the orientation D . Let us now assign weights on the arcs of D . All arcs with both end-vertices in K are weighted by 1. For each $i \in [n]$, we assign weights to the arcs entering y_i and y'_i so that they both have in-weight $\omega - 1 - i$. For each $j \in [m]$, the clause C_j has a literal which is true, so C_j is non-adjacent to z_{i_j} for some $i_j \in [n]$. Hence we assign weights to the arcs entering C_j so that C_j has in-weight $\omega - 1 - i_j$. The resulting weighted orientation (D, w) is a semi-proper orientation of G with maximum in-weight $\omega - 1$. □

Let us now use Theorem 3.1 to argue that, for a given chordal graph G , one may find a subgraph $H \subseteq G$ such that $\vec{\chi}(H) \geq 2\vec{\chi}(G) - 2$.

Proposition 3.4. *Every graph H has a supergraph G such that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq \vec{\chi}_s(H)$.*

Proof. Let H be a graph, and (D, w) be an optimal semi-proper orientation of H . Let G be the graph obtained from H by adding for each vertex $v \in V(H)$ a set S_v of $S_{(D, w)}(v) - d_D^-(v)$ new vertices of degree 1 adjacent to v , and let D' be the orientation of G obtained from D by orienting all the edges between the new vertices and $V(H)$ towards $V(H)$. Every new vertex is a source in D' and, by the construction of G , we have that $S_{(D, w)}(v) = d_{D'}^-(v)$. Therefore, D' is a proper orientation of G with maximum in-degree equal to $\vec{\chi}_s(H)$. □

Observe that, if the graph H is chordal (resp. a tree), then the supergraph G given by the proof of Proposition 3.4 is also chordal (resp. a tree). Araujo *et al.* [4] proved that there exists a split graph H such that $\vec{\chi}(H) = 2\omega(H) - 2$. Hence with Theorem 3.1, this implies the following.

Corollary 3.5. *For every k , there exists a (chordal) graph G and a (split) subgraph H of G such that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$ and $\vec{\chi}(H) = 2k - 2$.*

Problem 3.6. Does there exist a function θ such that $\vec{\chi}(H) \leq \theta(\vec{\chi}(G))$ for every graph G and every subgraph H of G ?

4 Unit interval graphs

A graph G is an **interval graph** if it can be obtained from a set of intervals on the real line, by adding a vertex for each interval, and adding an edge for each pair of vertices whose intervals intersect. It is the **intersection graph** of the intervals. A **unit interval graph** G is an interval graph that can be obtained from intervals on the real line of that are of the same length.

If G is a unit interval graph, then $\Delta(G) \leq 2\omega(G) - 2$, so by Equation (2), we get the following.

Proposition 4.1. *If G is a unit interval graph, then $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq \vec{\chi}(G) \leq 2\omega(G) - 2$.*

A unit interval graph with clique number 2 is the disjoint union of paths. It is easy to check that a path of order at least 4 has (semi-)proper orientation number equal to 2.

Let P_n^k be the k -th power of the path of order n , i.e., the graph with vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ and edge set $\{v_i v_j \mid i - j \in [k]\}$. The following proposition is easy to prove and well known.

Proposition 4.2. *Every unit interval graph of order n with clique number at most ω is a subgraph of $P_n^{\omega-1}$.*

So, let us present our result on powers of paths.

Proposition 4.3. *Let b and ω be positive integers such that $b > \omega$, and let $n = b \times \omega$. Then $\vec{\chi}_s(P_n^{\omega-1}) = \vec{\chi}(P_n^{\omega-1}) = \lceil \frac{3}{2}(\omega - 1) \rceil$.*

Proof. For every $i \in [b]$, let $C_i = \{v_j \mid (i-1)\omega + 1 \leq j \leq i \cdot \omega\}$. Observe that each C_i is a clique.

Let (D, w) be a semi-proper weighted orientation of $P_n^{\omega-1}$ and let k be its maximum in-weight. Therefore all vertices of C_i have different in-weights and so

$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} S_{(D,w)}(v) = \sum_{i \in [b]} \sum_{v \in C_i} S_{(D,w)}(v) \leq b(k + k - 1 + \dots + k - \omega + 1) = b \cdot \omega \left(k - \frac{1}{2}(\omega - 1) \right) \quad (4)$$

But

$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} S_{(D,w)}(v) \geq \sum_{v \in V(G)} d_D^-(v) \geq |E(G)| = n(\omega - 1) - \frac{1}{2}\omega(\omega - 1) = b \cdot \omega \left(\omega - 1 - \frac{\omega - 1}{2b} \right). \quad (5)$$

Equations (4) and (5) (divided by $b \cdot \omega$) yield

$$k \geq \frac{3}{2}(\omega - 1) - \frac{\omega - 1}{2b} > \frac{3}{2}(\omega - 1) - \frac{1}{2}.$$

Since k , b and ω are integers, we have $k \geq \lceil \frac{3}{2}(\omega - 1) \rceil$.

Consequently, $\vec{\chi}_s(P_n^{\omega-1}) \geq \lceil \frac{3}{2}(\omega - 1) \rceil$.

Let us now prove that $\vec{\chi}(P_n^{\omega-1}) \leq \lceil \frac{3}{2}(\omega - 1) \rceil$. We distinguish two cases depending on whether ω is odd or even.

- Assume first that ω is odd. Take an orientation D of G such that for every $i \in [b-1]$, all edges in $E(C_{i+1}, C_i)$ are oriented towards C_i , $D\langle C_b \rangle$ is a transitive tournament with Hamiltonian directed path $(v_{n-\omega+1}, \dots, v_n)$, and for every $i \in [b-1]$, $D\langle C_i \rangle$ is a regular tournament.

For every $j \in [\omega]$, we have $d_D^-(v_{(b-1)\omega+j}) = j-1$. For every $i \in [b-1]$ and every $j \in [\omega]$, the vertex $v_{(i-1)\omega+j}$ has $\frac{\omega-1}{2}$ in-neighbours in C_i and $j-1$ in-neighbours in C_{i+1} . Hence $d_D^-(v_{(i-1)\omega+j}) = \frac{\omega-1}{2} + j-1$. Consequently D is a proper orientation of D with maximum in-degree $\frac{3}{2}(\omega-1)$.

- Assume now that ω is even. Take an orientation D of G such that for every $i \in [b-1]$, all edges in $E(C_{i+1}, C_i)$ are oriented towards C_i , $D\langle C_b \rangle$ is a transitive tournament with Hamiltonian directed path $(v_{n-\omega+1}, \dots, v_n)$, and for every $i \in [b-1]$, $D\langle C_i \rangle$ is a quasi-regular tournament such that, for every $1 \leq j \leq \frac{\omega}{2}$, $v_{(i-1)\omega+j}$ has in-degree $\frac{\omega-2}{2}$ and for every $\frac{\omega}{2} + 1 \leq j \leq \omega$ $v_{(i-1)\omega+j}$ has in-degree $\frac{\omega}{2}$.

For every $j \in [\omega]$, the vertex $d_D^-(v_{(b-1)\omega+j}) = j-1$. Let $i \in [b-1]$ and $j \in [\omega]$. Since $v_{(i-1)\omega+j}$ has $j-1$ in-neighbours in C_{i+1} , it follows that $d_D^-(v_{(i-1)\omega+j}) = \frac{\omega-2}{2} + j-1$ if $1 \leq j \leq \frac{\omega}{2}$, and $d_D^-(v_{(i-1)\omega+j}) = \frac{\omega}{2} + j-1$ if $\frac{\omega}{2} + 1 \leq j \leq \omega$. Consequently D is a proper orientation of D with maximum in-degree $\frac{3}{2}\omega - 1 = \lceil \frac{3}{2}(\omega-1) \rceil$.

□

4.1 Unit interval graphs with clique number 3

In this subsection, we prove (in Lemma 4.4) that if G is an unit interval graph with clique number 3, then $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq \vec{\chi}(G) \leq 3$. Moreover, we prove that if $\omega(G) \leq 3$, then one can decide in linear time whether $\vec{\chi}(G) = 2$ (in Lemma 4.6). Overall, this gives a linear time algorithm that computes $\vec{\chi}(G)$ in the class of unit interval graph G with $\omega(G) = 3$ (Theorem 4.7).

It is easy to check that every connected unit interval graph of order n contains P_n as a subgraph. Moreover, every unit interval graph G with $\omega(G) \leq 3$ is a subgraph of P_n^2 . Let us start with a result on proper 3-orientations of such graphs.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $P_n = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ be an n -node path and G be a graph such that $P_n \subseteq G \subseteq P_n^2$, for $n \geq 2$. Then, G admits a proper 3-orientation D such that $d_D^-(v_1) \leq 1$, $d_D^-(v_2) \leq 2$ and $d_D^-(v_n) \leq 1$.*

Proof. A **nice** orientation of G is a proper 3-orientation of G such that $d_D^-(v_1) \leq 1$, $d_D^-(v_2) \leq 2$ and $d_D^-(v_n) \leq 1$.

We shall prove by induction on the number n of vertices of G that G admits a nice orientation.

If $n \leq 4$, then $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq \Delta(G) \leq 3$. So G admits a proper 3-orientation. If G is a path, then this orientation is necessarily nice. If G is not a path, then it is one of the graphs whose nice orientation is depicted in Figure 1.

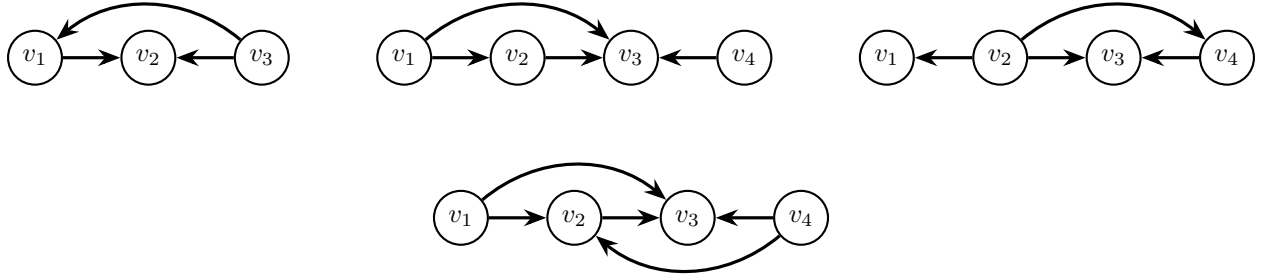


Figure 1: Nice orientations when $n \leq 4$.

Thus, assume $n \geq 5$ and any graph H such that $P_k \subseteq H \subseteq P_k^2$ with $1 \leq k < n$ has a nice orientation. Let G be a graph such that $P_n \subseteq G \subseteq P_n^2$.

We shall show a nice orientation of G . We distinguish several cases. In order to shorten the writing, in all cases the orientation is explicitly shown and thus one can verify that the constraints $d_D^-(v_1) \leq 1$ and $d_D^-(v_2) \leq 2$ are satisfied. The fact that $d_D^-(v_n) \leq 1$ will always be a consequence of the induction hypothesis. Therefore we shall only explicitly check that the orientation is proper.

1. $d(v_2) = 2$ and $d(v_3) = 2$.

In this case, we extend a nice orientation D_3 of $G - \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ into a nice orientation D of G as depicted in Figure 2. This orientation is proper since $d_D^-(v_4) = d_{D_3}^-(v_4) \leq 1$ because D_3 is nice.

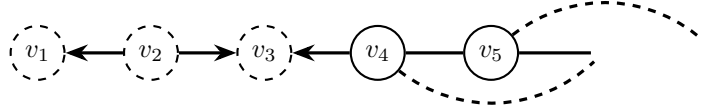


Figure 2: The case $d(v_2) = 2$ and $d(v_3) = 2$.

2. $d(v_2) = 2$ and $d(v_3) = 3$. If $v_1v_3 \in E(G)$, then we extend a nice orientation D_3 of $G - \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ into a nice orientation D of G as depicted in Figure 3. This orientation is proper since $d_D^-(v_4) = d_{D_3}^-(v_4) \leq 1$ because D_3 is nice.

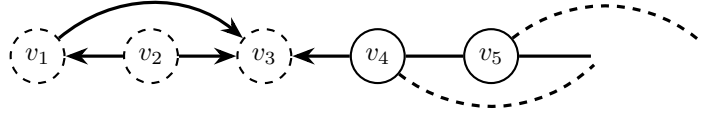


Figure 3: The case $d(v_2) = 2$, $d(v_3) = 3$ and $v_1v_3 \in E(G)$.

If $v_3v_5 \in E(G)$, then we extend a nice orientation D_2 of $G - \{v_1, v_2\}$ into a nice orientation D of G as depicted in Figure 4. This orientation is proper since $d_D^-(v_3) = d_{D_2}^-(v_3) \leq 1$, because D_2 is nice.

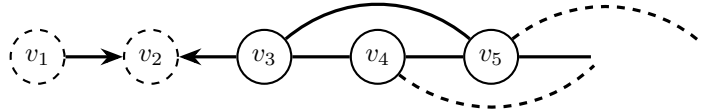


Figure 4: The case $d(v_2) = 2$, $d(v_3) = 3$ and $v_1v_3 \in E(G)$.

3. $d(v_2) = 2$ and $d(v_3) = 4$. In this case, we extend a nice orientation D_3 of $G - \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ into a nice orientation D of G as in Figure 5. This orientation is proper since $d_D^-(v_4) = d_{D_3}^-(v_4) \leq 1$ and $d_D^-(v_5) = d_{D_3}^-(v_5) \leq 2$.

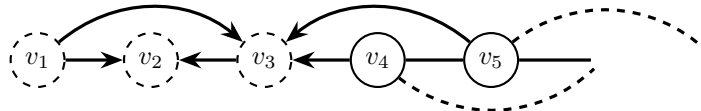


Figure 5: The case $d(v_2) = 2$ and $d(v_3) = 4$.

4. $d(v_2) = 3$ and $d(v_3) = 2$. Let D_4 be a nice orientation of $G - \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$. Depending on the degree of v_4 in G , extend it into a nice orientation D of G as depicted in Figure 6, ($d(v_4) = 3$ left and $d(v_4) = 4$

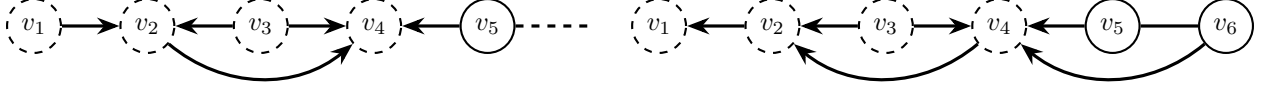


Figure 6: The case $d(v_2) = 3$ and $d(v_3) = 2$.

right). In both cases, D is proper since $d_D^-(v_5) = d_{D_4}(v_5) \leq 1$ and $d_D(v_6) = d_{D_4}(v_6) \leq 2$ (in case $n \geq 6$) because D_4 is nice.

5. $d(v_2) = 3$ and $d(v_3) = 3$.

If $v_1 v_3 \in E(G)$, then we extend a nice orientation D_3 of $G - \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ into a nice orientation D of G as depicted in Figure 7. This orientation is proper since $d_D^-(v_4) = d_{D_3}^-(v_4) \leq 1$ because D_3 is nice.

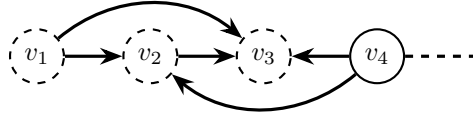


Figure 7: The case $d(v_2) = 3$, $d(v_3) = 3$ and $v_1 v_3 \in E(G)$.

If $v_3 v_5 \in E(G)$, then we extend a nice orientation D_3 of $G - \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ into a nice orientation D of G as depicted in Figure 8. This orientation is proper since $d_D^-(v_4) = d_{D_3}^-(v_4) \leq 1$ and $d_D^-(v_5) = d_{D_3}^-(v_5) \leq 2$ because D_3 is nice.

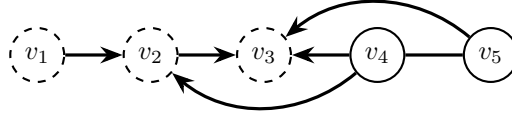


Figure 8: The case $d(v_2) = 3$, $d(v_3) = 3$ and $v_3 v_5 \in E(G)$.

6. $d(v_2) = 3$ and $d(v_3) = 4$. In this case, we extend a nice orientation D_3 of $G - \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ into a nice orientation D of G as depicted in Figure 9. This orientation is proper since $d_D^-(v_4) = d_{D_3}^-(v_4) \leq 1$ and $d_D^-(v_5) = d_{D_3}^-(v_5) \leq 2$ because D_3 is nice.

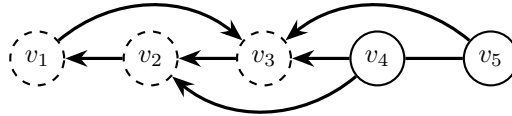


Figure 9: The case $d(v_2) = 3$ and $d(v_3) = 4$.

□

The proof of Lemma 4.4 is constructive. That is, given a unit interval graph G with clique number at most 3, it allows to build a proper orientation with proper orientation number at most 3. Recall that $\vec{\chi}(H) \geq \omega(H) - 1$ for any graph H , and so $\vec{\chi}(G) \in \{2, 3\}$. A simple dynamic programming algorithm would allow to decide whether $\vec{\chi}(G) = 2$, as the one presented in [7] for graphs of bounded treewidth. To conclude this section, we provide a full characterization of unit interval graphs with clique number 3 and with proper orientation number 2, which leads to a simpler algorithm.

As noticed in [4]:

Proposition 4.5. *Let G be any graph with $\vec{\chi}(G) = \omega(G) - 1$. Then, for any optimal proper orientation D and any maximum clique K of G , we have:*

- (a) *the orientation D restricted to K induces a transitive tournament;*
- (b) *$\{d_D^-(v) \mid v \in V(K)\} = \{0, \dots, \omega(G) - 1\}$; and*
- (c) *for every $u \in V(K)$ and $v \notin V(K)$, $uv \in A(D)$.*

Thus, if K' is another maximum clique of G , $\{d_D^-(v) \mid v \in V(K) \cap V(K')\} = \{0, \dots, |V(K) \cap V(K')| - 1\}$.

Now, let us present a characterization of unit interval graphs with $\omega(G) = 3$ and $\vec{\chi}(G) = 2$.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a connected unit interval graph with $\omega(G) = 3$. Then, $\vec{\chi}(G) = 2$ if and only if G has no induced subgraph isomorphic to one of the graphs depicted in Figure 10.*

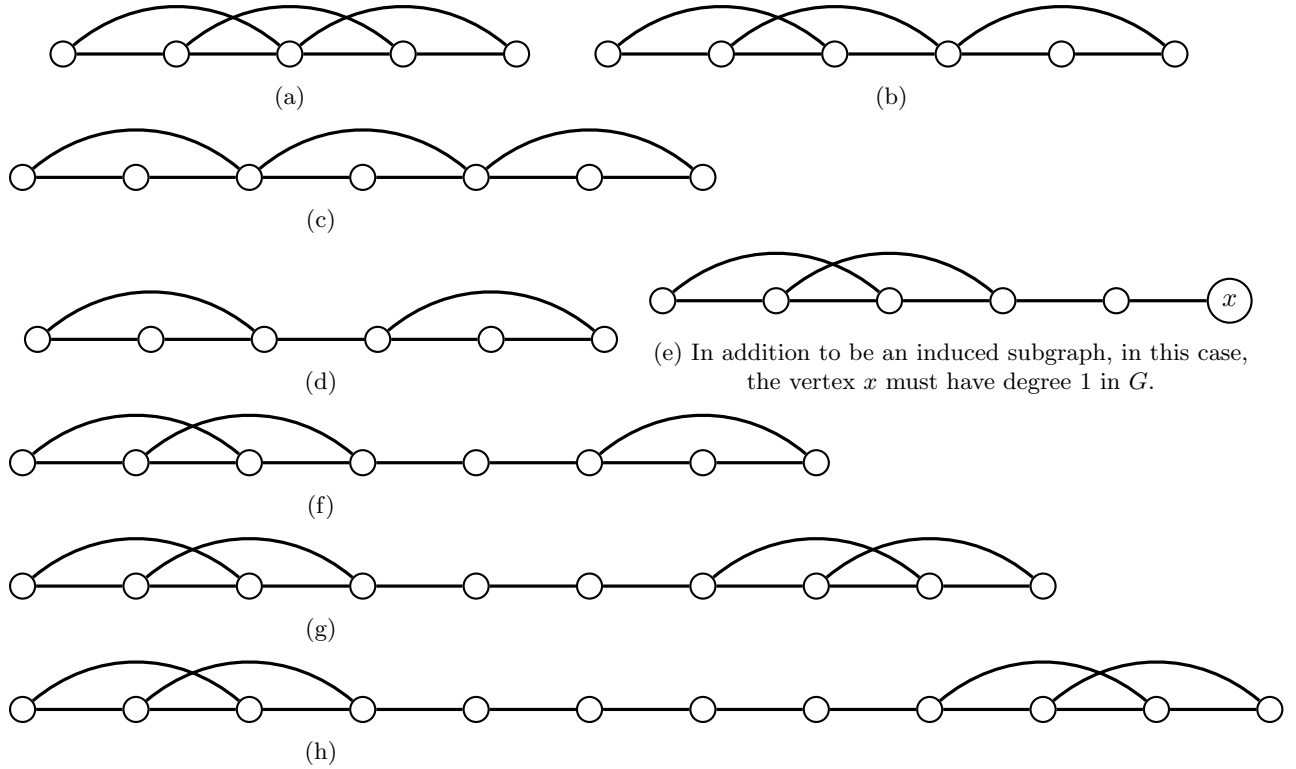


Figure 10: List of forbidden induced subgraphs for a unit interval graph G with $\omega(G) = 3$ and $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = 2$.

Proof. Recall, by Lemma 4.4 and the fact that $\vec{\chi}(G) \geq \omega(G) - 1$ for any graph, $\vec{\chi}(G) \in \{2, 3\}$.

Let us first prove that if one of the induced subgraphs in Figure 10 appears in G , then $\vec{\chi}(G) = 3$. Towards a contradiction, suppose that $\vec{\chi}(G) = 2$. Let D be a proper 2-orientation of G .

Note that every triangle (clique of size three) in G contains exactly 1 vertex of in-degree 0 in D . For any three triangles K, K', K'' in G such that $K \cap K' \neq \emptyset$ and $K \cap K'' \neq \emptyset$, by Proposition 4.5, there is $K \cap K' \cap K'' \neq \emptyset$. Therefore, G does not contain any of the graphs in Figures 10b and 10c.

Moreover, it is easy to check that, since G is a unit interval graph and $K \cap K' \cap K'' \neq \emptyset$, we have that G contains the graph in Figure 10a, and the middle vertex of the path is of in-degree 0 in D . But, as it is easy to check, there exists no proper 2-orientation of the graph in Figure 10a with the middle vertex of in-degree 0. A contradiction.

By Proposition 4.5, in any proper 2-orientation of G , any edge xy with x in a triangle and y not in this triangle must be oriented from x to y . Therefore, if G contains the induced subgraph depicted in Figure 10d, there is no way to orient the edge between the two triangles in a proper 2-orientation of G .

Now, if G contains an induced diamond H (two triangles intersecting on an edge) as subgraph, there exists only one way (up to symmetry) to orient it in a proper way respecting that $\vec{\chi}(G) = 2$. See Figure 11. In particular, the two vertices x and y that do not belong to the intersection of the triangles must have in-degree 2 and the edges between x (resp., y) and vertices not in $V(H)$ must be oriented from x (resp., from y). It can be checked that there is no way to extend this orientation in the graphs of Figures 10e to 10h while keeping $\vec{\chi}(G) = 2$.

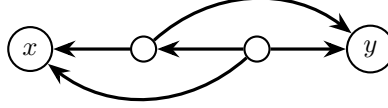


Figure 11: Single proper orientation (up to symmetry of the central edge) of a diamond subgraph of a graph G with $\vec{\chi}(G) = 2$.

Now, let us show that any unit interval graph G with $\omega(G) = 3$ and with no induced subgraphs of Figure 10 satisfies $\vec{\chi}(G) = 2$.

Let $P = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ be such that G is a subgraph of P^2 .

Let $X \subseteq V$ be the set of vertices not in any triangle. Let B_1, \dots, B_r be the connected components (called *blocks*) of $G - X$, in the order they appear in P (i.e., for any $v_o \in B_i$ and $v_p \in B_j$ with $i < j$, then $o < k$). Note that, by the assumption, each B_i is isomorphic to some graph depicted in Figure 12.

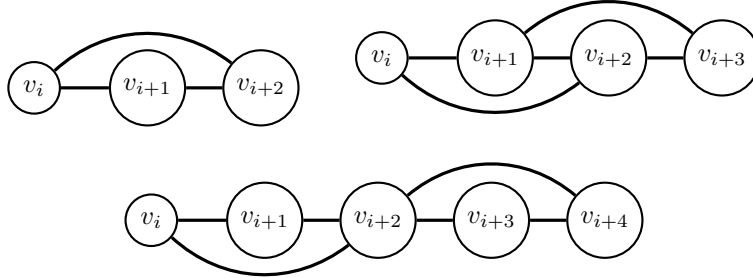


Figure 12: Possible blocks.

Let Q_1, \dots, Q_ℓ be the maximal subpaths with at least two vertices of P with *internal* vertices not in any triangle (note that the end of these paths may belong to some triangle) in the order they appear in P (note that $r - 1 \leq \ell \leq r + 1$). If $v_1 \in V(B_1)$ (in which case $\ell \leq r$), we set $P_1 = \{v_1\}$ and $P_i = Q_{i-1}$ for every $2 \leq i \leq \ell + 1$, and otherwise, $P_i = Q_i$ for every $1 \leq i \leq \ell$. If $v_n \in B_r$ (in which case $\ell \leq r$), we set $P_{r+1} = \{v_n\}$. Note that the P_i 's are pairwise vertex-disjoint and that, for every $1 < i \leq r$, $|V(P_i)| \geq 3$ (because of the forbidden induced subgraph depicted in Figure 10d), and $|V(P_1)|, |V(P_{r+1})| \neq 3$ (because of the forbidden induced subgraph depicted in Figure 10e). Moreover, note that, for every $1 \leq i \leq r$, B_i intersects P_i in one vertex, denoted by l_i (the “left” vertex of B_i and the “right” end of P_i), and P_{i+1} in one vertex, denoted by r_i (the “right” vertex of B_i and the “left” end of P_{i+1}).

Let r be the number of blocks. Note that $r \geq 1$ since $\omega(G) = 3$. We show by induction on $1 \leq j \leq r$, that:

- if B_j is a diamond, then there exists a proper 2-orientation of $Y_j = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq j} G[P_i \cup B_i]$ such that r_j has in-degree 2;

- otherwise, there are two proper 2-orientations of Y_j one in which r_j has in-degree 1 and another such that r_j has in-degree 2.

Furthermore, we also prove that when $j = r$, then one can extend a proper 2-orientation of Y_r to G .

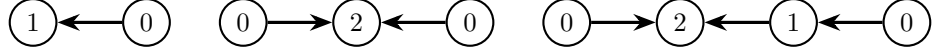
If B_1 is a diamond, let us orient P_1 (if $P_1 \neq \{v_1\}$) in such a way that l_1 has in-degree 0 (in P_1), and the neighbour of l_1 has in-degree different than 2 (looking at Figure 13, it is possible since the length of P_1 is not 2 by assumption). Then, orient B_1 as in Figure 14b, so that r_1 has in-degree 2. If B_1 is a single triangle or two triangles intersecting in one vertex, let us give to P_1 (if $P_1 \neq \{v_1\}$) any orientation given in Figure 13 (so l_1 has in-degree 0) and then: if B_1 is one triangle, then orient B_1 in such a way that l_1 has in-degree 0 (Figure 14a, and, if B_1 consists of two triangles intersecting in one vertex, then orient B_1 in such a way that l_1 has in-degree 2 (Figure 14c). In both cases, there are two possible such orientations, one leading r_1 with in-degree 1 and the other with r_1 with in-degree 2 (see Figures 14a and 14c).

Let us assume, by induction on j where $1 \leq j \leq r$, that a proper 2-orientation of $Y_j = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq j} G[P_i \cup B_i]$ has been obtained for some $1 \leq j \leq r$, such that: if B_j is a diamond, then r_j has in-degree 2, and otherwise, we have both a proper 2-orientation of Y_j such that r_j has in-degree 1 and a proper 2-orientation of Y_j such that r_j has in-degree 2. Note that this is satisfied for $j = 1$ by the previous paragraph.

If $j = r$ and $P_{r+1} \neq \{v_n\}$ (as otherwise we already have a proper 2-orientation of G), then a proper 2-orientation of P_{r+1} extending the one of Y_r can be found according to Figure 13. Recall that, if B_r is a diamond, then, by assumption, P_{r+1} has length different than 2 and so the neighbour of r_r in P_{r+1} can be chosen with in-degree different than 2. Hence, one can obtain a proper 2-orientation of G .

Suppose then that $1 \leq j < r$. There are several cases to consider depending whether B_j and B_{j+1} are diamonds or not.

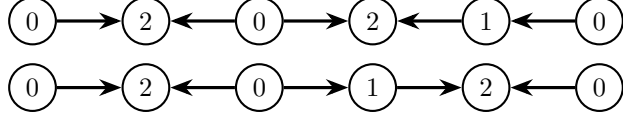
- If B_j and B_{j+1} are not diamonds. Consider a proper 2-orientation of Y_j such that r_j has in-degree 1, which exists by induction hypothesis. Give to P_{j+1} any orientation with the neighbour of its left end r_{j+1} having in-degree $\neq 1$ (which exists as in Figure 13 since, by assumption, the length of P_{j+1} is at least 2). Finally,
 - if B_{j+1} is a triangle, there are two possible orientations of B_{j+1} such that l_{j+1} has in-degree 0: one with r_{j+1} with in-degree 1 and the other one with r_{j+1} with in-degree 2 (see Figure 14a);
 - otherwise B_{j+1} consists of two triangles intersecting in one vertex, and then there are two possible orientations of B_{j+1} such that l_{j+1} has in-degree different from the left neighbour of l_{j+1} in P_{j+1} : one with r_{j+1} with in-degree 1 and the other one with r_{j+1} with in-degree 2 (see Figure 14c).
- If B_j is not a diamond and B_{j+1} is a diamond. Orient B_{j+1} as in Figure 14b and so r_{j+1} and l_{j+1} have both in-degree 2. Then, give to P_{j+1} an orientation such that l_{j+1} has in-degree 2. As shown in Figure 13, here there exists such orientation in which the right neighbour of r_j has in-degree 1 or, resp., 2 because P_{j+1} has length 4 or larger than 6, by assumption. Then, it can be completed into a proper orientation of Y_{j+1} by using a proper 2-orientation of Y_j such that r_j has in-degree 2 or, resp., 1 that exists by induction.
- If B_j is a diamond and B_{j+1} is not a diamond. Then, by induction, there exists a proper 2-orientation of Y_j such that r_j has in-degree 2. Then, orient P_{j+1} using an orientation such that the neighbour of r_j in P_{j+1} has in-degree 1. Note that the in-degree of the left neighbour of l_{j+1} is either 1 or 2 (see Figure 13). Then,
 - if B_{j+1} is a triangle, there are two possible orientations of B_{j+1} such that l_{j+1} has in-degree 0: one with r_{j+1} with in-degree 1 and the other one with r_{j+1} with in-degree 2 (see Figure 14a);
 - otherwise B_{j+1} consists of two triangles intersecting in one vertex and there are two possible orientations of B_{j+1} such that l_{j+1} has in-degree different from its left neighbour: one with r_{j+1} with in-degree 1 and the other one with r_{j+1} with in-degree 2 (see Figure 14c).



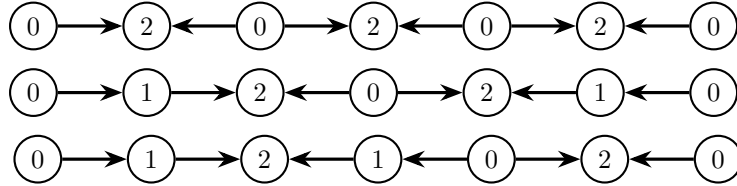
(a) Single possible orientations for paths of length at most 3 (up to left/right symmetry).



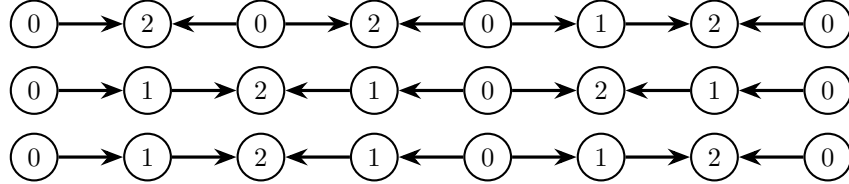
(b) Single possible orientations for paths of length 4. Note that no such orientation allows the two neighbours of the ends to have different in-degree.



(c) Single possible orientations for paths of length 5 (up to symmetry). Note that no such orientation allows the two neighbours of the ends to have both in-degree 1.



(d) Possible orientations for paths of length $2\ell + 1$, for $\ell \geq 3$. Note that, it is possible to ensure that the neighbours of the ends have in-degree 1 or 2. The case $\ell = 2$ can be extended to any path of length $2\ell + 1$, $\ell \geq 3$, as follows. Let $uv \in E$ such that the in-degree of u equals 0. Then subdivide twice uv into a path (u, x, y, v) with arcs ux , xy and vy .



(e) Possible orientations for paths of length 2ℓ , for $\ell \geq 4$. Note that, it is possible to ensure that the neighbours of the ends have in-degree 1 or 2. The case $\ell = 4$ can be extended to any path of length 2ℓ , $\ell \geq 4$, as follows. Let $uv \in E$ such that the in-degree of u equals 0. Then subdivide twice uv into a path (u, x, y, v) with arcs ux , xy and vy .

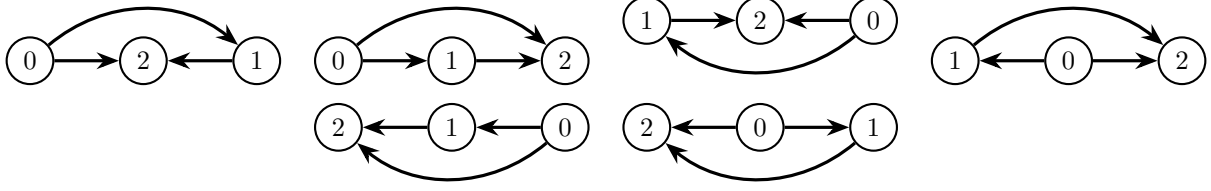
Figure 13: Orientations of paths such that both ends are sources (but in the case of the path of length one). Integers in the nodes refer to their in-degree.

- If both B_j and B_{j+1} are diamonds. Then path P_{j+1} between B_j and B_{j+1} is of length 4 or at least 6 by assumption. It is possible to orient it in such a way that the neighbours of l_j and r_{j+1} have in-degree different from 2 (see Figure 13). Therefore, we may orient B_{j+1} as in Figure 14b such that we obtain a proper 2-orientation of Y_{j+1} with r_{j+1} with in-degree 2.

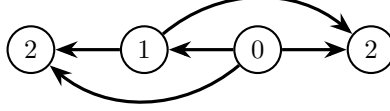
□

So, we are ready to prove the main result of this section.

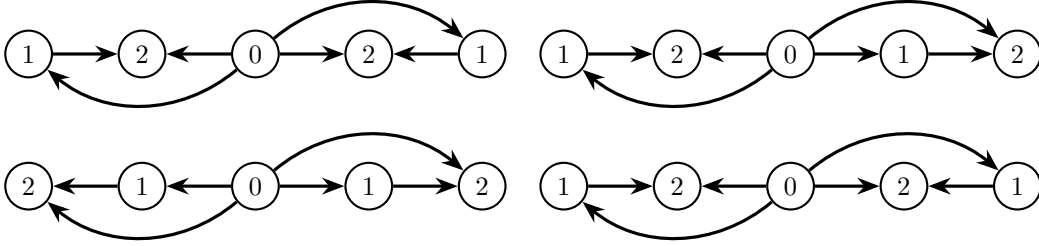
Theorem 4.7. *For any unit interval graph G with $\omega(G) = 3$, then $\vec{\chi}(G) \in \{2, 3\}$. Moreover, there exists a linear-time algorithm to compute $\vec{\chi}(G)$.*



(a) Possible orientations of K_3 (recall that the order of the vertices (from left to right) is the same as in P).



(b) Single orientation of the diamond (up to reverse the central edge).



(c) Possible orientation of two triangles intersecting in one vertex (by Proposition 4.5, this common vertex must have in-degree 0).

Figure 14: Possible proper 2-orientations of the blocks (where vertices are ordered from left to right as they appear in P).

Proof. The fact that $\vec{\chi}(G) \in \{2, 3\}$ follows from the facts that $\vec{\chi}(G) \geq \omega(G) - 1$ for any graph G and from Lemma 4.4. The linear complexity comes from the fact that computing a Hamiltonian path P of G such that G is a subgraph of P^2 can be done in linear time [17], that the forbidden induced subgraphs and the blocks can be identified in linear time (by following the path P) and by Lemma 4.6. \square

The above section gives an ad-hoc proof that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq \omega(G)$ and an ad-hoc linear-time algorithm to compute $\vec{\chi}(G)$ for unit interval graphs with $\omega(G) = 3$. Similar results might be obtained by tedious case analysis for larger (but still constant) clique number. However, it would be interesting to obtain such general bound for all (unit) interval graphs. Recall that Proposition 4.3 provides a family of unit interval graphs with $\vec{\chi}(G) = \lceil \frac{3}{2}(\omega(G) - 1) \rceil$. Note that, in [11] (arXiv), it was stated that, for every graph G , $\vec{\chi}(G) = O(\frac{\chi(G) \log(\chi(G))}{\log \log \chi(G)}) + \frac{\text{mad}(G)}{2}$. Supposing the provided proofs are correct, we obtain that, for any unit interval graph G , $\vec{\chi}(G) = O(\frac{\omega(G) \log(\omega(G))}{\log \log \omega(G)}) + \omega(G) - 1$, since, for any unit interval graph G , $\chi(G) = \omega(G)$ (since G is a perfect graph) and $\text{mad}(G) \leq \text{mad}(P_n^{\omega(G)}) \leq 2(\omega(G) - 1)$.

Note that $\vec{\chi}(G)$ can be computed in linear time in interval graphs with bounded $\omega(G)$ by the dynamic programming for bounded treewidth graphs [7].

5 Cobipartite graphs

A graph is **cobipartite** if its vertex set has a partition (K_1, K_2) such that both K_1 and K_2 are cliques. Such a partition is called a **cobipartition** of the graph. We assume for the remainder of the section that K_1 is the largest clique of a cobipartite graph G with clique partition $\{K_1, K_2\}$ of $V(G)$.

The aim of this section is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 5.1. *Given a cobipartite graph G with cobipartition (K_1, K_2) , one can decide in polynomial time whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = |K_1| - 1$, assuming that $|K_1| = \max\{|K_1|, |K_2|\}$.*

To prove that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = |K_1| - 1$, note that any optimal weighted orientation when restricted to $G[K_1]$ must be transitive with all weights equal to 1; and all edges from K_1 to K_2 must be oriented towards K_2 . Thus, the goal in what follows is to decide which transitive orientation of K_1 to pick, how to assign weights to the edges from K_1 to K_2 and, overall, which weighted orientation to use in K_2 satisfying the upper bound of $|K_1| - 1$ and the constraints of being proper.

We need some preliminary results. Let k_1 and k_2 be two positive integers. Let $\vec{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_{k_2})$ be a sequence of non-negative integers. \vec{d} is k_1 -**suitable** if and only if there is a tournament T with vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_{k_2}\}$ such that, for every $j \in [k_2]$, there are at most $j - 1$ indices of $[k_2]$ such that $d_i + d_T^-(v_i) > k_1 - j$.

Let us first characterize graphs with $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = k_1 - 1$.

Lemma 5.2. *Let G be a cobipartite graph G with cobipartition (K_1, K_2) . Set $k_1 = |K_1|$ and $k_2 = |K_2|$, and let $K_2 = \{v_1, \dots, v_{k_2}\}$.*

$\vec{\chi}_s(G) = k_1 - 1$ if and only if the two following statements hold:

- (i) *There exists an antimatching saturating K_2 in the bipartite graph induced by $E(K_1, K_2)$; and*
- (ii) *There exists an ordering (v_1, \dots, v_{k_2}) of the vertices of K_2 such that $(d_{K_1}(v_1), \dots, d_{K_1}(v_{k_2}))$ is a k_1 -suitable sequence.*

Proof. Assume $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = k_1 - 1$. Let (D, w) be an optimal semi-proper orientation of G . Set $T = D\langle K_2 \rangle$. Since K_1 is a clique, by Proposition 4.5, for each $i \in \{0, \dots, k_1\}$, there is exactly one vertex of K_1 with in-weight i , and all the edges of $E(K_1, K_2)$ are oriented towards K_2 .

Now K_2 is also a clique, so the in-weights of its vertices are all distinct. For each $i \in [k_2]$, there is a unique vertex $u_i \in K_1$ such that $S_{(D, w)}(u_i) = S_{(D, w)}(v_i)$. Since (D, w) is semi-proper, then u_i and v_i are not adjacent. Hence $M = \{u_i v_i \mid i \in [k_2]\}$ is an antimatching saturating K_2 in the bipartite graph induced by $E(K_1, K_2)$. So (i) holds.

Furthermore, since the in-weight of the v_i are all distinct, there are at most $j - 1$ vertices v_i such that $S_{(D, w)}(v_i) \geq k_1 - j + 1$. But $S_{(D, w)}(v_i) \geq d_D^-(v_i) = d_{K_1}(v_i) + d_T^-(v_i)$. So there are at most $j - 1$ vertices v_i such that $d_{K_1}(v_i) + d_T^-(v_i) \geq k_1 - j + 1$. Hence $(d_{K_1}(v_1), \dots, d_{K_1}(v_{k_2}))$ is a k_1 -suitable sequence, so (ii) holds.

Reciprocally, assume that (i) and (ii) hold. Let T be an orientation of K_2 such that for every $j \in [k_2]$, there are at most $j - 1$ indices of $[k_2]$ such that $d_i + d_T^-(v_i) > k_1 - j$. Free to relabel the vertices of K_2 , we may assume that $d_{K_1}(v_1) + d_T^-(v_1) \geq d_{K_1}(v_2) + d_T^-(v_2) \geq \dots \geq d_{K_1}(v_{k_2}) + d_T^-(v_{k_2})$. Consequently, for every $i \in [k_2]$, $d_{K_1}(v_i) + d_T^-(v_i) \leq k_1 - i$.

Let us construct a weighted orientation D of G as follows. First $D\langle K_2 \rangle = T$ and all the edges of $E(K_1, K_2)$ are oriented towards K_2 . Let $i \in \{2, \dots, k_2\}$. Choose an arc e_i of $A(T) \cup E(K_1, K_2)$ entering v_i ; Such an arc exists since $d_{K_1}(v_i) + d_T^-(v_i) \geq d_{K_1}(v_{k_2}) + d_T^-(v_{k_2})$, and $d_{K_1}(v_i) + d_T^-(v_i) + d_{K_1}(v_{k_2}) + d_T^-(v_{k_2}) \geq |A(T\langle \{v_i, v_{k_2}\} \rangle)| \geq 1$; assign to all arcs entering v_i a weight of 1 except for e_i to which we assign weight $k_1 - i - (d_{K_1}(v_i) + d_T^-(v_i)) + 1$. Doing so, $S_{(D, w)}(v_i) = k_1 - i$ for all $i \in \{2, \dots, k_2\}$. Assign to all arcs entering v_{k_2} a weight of 1. Then $S_{(D, w)}(v_{k_2}) = d_{K_1}(v_{k_2}) + d_T^-(v_{k_2}) \leq k_1 - k_2$. Hence all the in-weights of the vertices of K_2 are distinct.

Now by (ii), there is an antimatching M saturating K_2 . Take a transitive orientation T_1 of K_1 such that $d_{T_1}^-(M(u_i)) = S_{(D, w)}(v_i)$ for all $i \in [k_2]$, and assign weight 1 to each of its arcs. One easily checks that the resulting weighted orientation of G is semi-proper. \square

Let us now characterize k_1 -suitable sequences.

Lemma 5.3. *Let k_1, k_2 be two integers with $k_1 \geq k_2$, and let $\vec{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_{k_2})$ be a non-increasing sequence of non-negative integers. Then \vec{d} is k_1 -suitable if and only if there is a tournament T with vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_{k_2}\}$ such that $d_i + d_T^-(v_i) \leq k_1 - i$ for all $i \in [k_2]$.*

Proof. By definition if there is a tournament T with vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_{k_2}\}$ such that $d_i + d_T^-(v_i) \leq k_1 - i$ for all $i \in [k_2]$, then D is k_1 -suitable.

Let us now prove the reciprocal. Assume that \vec{d} is k_1 -suitable. A tournament T with vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_{k_2}\}$ is a \vec{d} -**partner** if for every $j \in [k_2]$, there are at most $j-1$ indices of $[k_2]$ such that $d_i + d_T^-(v_i) > k_1 - j$. Observe that if T is a \vec{d} -partner, then there is a permutation σ of $[k_2]$ such that $d_i + d_T^-(v_i) \leq k_1 - \sigma(i)$ for every $i \in [k_2]$. Such a permutation is an **adjoint** of T . The **displacement index** of T of a permutation σ of $[k_2]$ is the smallest index such that $\sigma(i) \neq i$ or $k_2 + 1$ if σ is the identity.

Since \vec{d} is k_1 -suitable, by definition there is a \vec{d} -partner. Consider the pair (T, σ) where T is a \vec{d} -partner of \vec{d} and σ is an adjoint of T that maximizes the displacement index of σ . We shall prove that σ is the identity, and thus $d_i + d_T^-(v_i) \leq k_1 - i$ for all $i \in [k_2]$.

Suppose, for a contradiction, that σ is not the identity. Let i be the displacement index of σ , and let $j = \sigma^{-1}(i)$. By definition, $j, \sigma(i) > i$, so $d_i \geq d_j$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} d_i + d_T^-(v_i) &\leq k_1 - \sigma(i) \leq k_1 - i \\ d_j + d_T^-(v_j) &\leq k_1 - i \end{aligned}$$

If $d_j + d_T^-(v_j) \leq k_1 - \sigma(i)$, then the permutation σ' defined by $\sigma'(i) = i$, $\sigma'(j) = \sigma(j)$ and $\sigma'(k) = \sigma(k)$ for all $k \in [k_2] \setminus \{i, j\}$, is also an adjoint of T and has a larger displacement index than σ , a contradiction.

Henceforth, we may assume that $d_j + d_T^-(v_j) > k_1 - \sigma(i)$. Set $\alpha = d_j + d_T^-(v_j) - k_1 + \sigma(i)$. Observe that v_j has $k_1 - \sigma(i) - d_j + \alpha$ in-neighbours in T while v_i has at most $k_1 - \sigma(i) - d_i \leq k_1 - \sigma(i) - d_j$ in-neighbours in T . Therefore, there exists a set A of α in-neighbours of v_j which are not in-neighbours of v_i . Let T' be tournament obtained from T by reversing the direction of the arc between a and v_i and v_j if $a \in A \setminus \{v_i\}$ and reversing the arc $v_i v_j$ if $v_i \in A$. All vertices distinct from v_i and v_j have same in-degree in T' and T , while $d_{T'}^-(v_i) = d_T^-(v_i) + \alpha$ and $d_{T'}^-(v_j) = d_T^-(v_j) - \alpha$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} d_i + d_{T'}^-(v_i) &\leq k_1 - \sigma(i) + \alpha = d_j + d_T^-(v_j) \leq k_1 - i \\ d_j + d_{T'}^-(v_j) &= d_j + d_T^-(v_j) - \alpha = k_1 - \sigma(i) \end{aligned}$$

Thus the permutation σ' defined by $\sigma'(i) = i$, $\sigma'(j) = \sigma(j)$ and $\sigma'(k) = \sigma(k)$ for all $k \in [k_2] \setminus \{i, j\}$, is an adjoint of T' and has a larger displacement index than σ , a contradiction. \square

A **score sequence** is a non-decreasing sequence of integers corresponding to the in-degrees of the vertices of a tournament. Let us recall a characterization of score sequences by Landau.

Theorem 5.4 (Landau [22]). *Let $\vec{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_n)$ be a non-decreasing sequence of non-negative integers.*

Then, \vec{s} is a score sequence if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^n s_i = \binom{n}{2}$, and $\sum_{i=1}^k s_i \geq \binom{k}{2}$ for all $k \in [n]$.

With the following two corollaries, we will get an algorithmic tool for checking if a sequence is k_1 -suitable.

Corollary 5.5. *Let $\vec{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_n)$ be a non-decreasing sequence of non-negative integers.*

There is a tournament T with vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ such that $d_T^-(v_i) \leq s_i$ for all $i \in [n]$ if and only if

$$\sum_{i=1}^k s_i \geq \binom{k}{2} \text{ for all } k \in [n].$$

Proof. Assume first that there is a tournament T with vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ such that $d_T^-(v_i) \leq s_i$ for all $i \in [n]$. Then for every $k \in [n]$,

$$\binom{k}{2} = |A(T(\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}))| \leq \sum_{i=1}^k d_T^-(v_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k s_i.$$

Let us now prove the reciprocal by induction on $\text{Exc} = \sum_{i=1}^n s_i - \binom{n}{2}$.

If $\text{Exc} = 0$, then the results follows from Landau's Theorem. Assume now that $\text{Exc} > 0$. Let r be the smallest integer such that $s_r = s_n$. Set $s'_r = s_r - 1$ and $s'_i = s_i$ for all $i \in [n] \setminus \{r\}$. We shall prove that $\sum_{i=1}^k s'_i \geq \binom{k}{2}$ for all $k \in [n]$. Thus, by the induction hypothesis, there is a tournament T with vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ such that $d_{\overleftarrow{T}}(v_i) \leq s'_i$ for all $i \in [n]$. Since $s'_i \leq s_i$ for all $i \in [n]$, we get the result.

Therefore assume for a contradiction that there exists k such that $\sum_{i=1}^k s'_i < \binom{k}{2}$. Choose such a k that is minimum. Clearly $r \leq k < n$ (in particular, $k < n$ because $\text{Exc} > 0$), so $s_k = s_n$. Moreover $s'_k = \sum_{i=1}^k s'_i - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} s'_i < \binom{k}{2} - \binom{k-1}{2} = k$. So $s_k \leq s'_k + 1 \leq k$, and thus $s_i \leq k$ for all $k \leq i \leq n$. Hence

$$\sum_{i=1}^n s_i = \sum_{i=1}^k s_i + \sum_{i=k+1}^n s_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^k s_i + k(n-k) \leq \binom{k}{2} + k(n-k) < \binom{n}{2}$$

because $k < n$. This a contradiction and completes the proof. \square

Corollary 5.6. *Checking if a sequence is k_1 -suitable can be done in polynomial time.*

Proof. Let $\vec{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_{k_2})$ be a sequence. Free to permute the indices, we may assume that the sequence is non-increasing. By Lemma 5.3, \vec{d} is k_1 -suitable if and only if there is a tournament T with vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_{k_2}\}$ such that $d_{\overleftarrow{T}}(v_i) \leq k_1 - i - d_i$ for all $i \in [k_2]$. By Corollary 5.5, there is such a tournament if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^k k_1 - i - d_i \geq \binom{k}{2}$ for all $k \in [k_2]$. Each of this k_2 inequalities can easily be checked in linear time. \square

Now we are ready to complete the proof of Theorem 5.1.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. Let G be a cobipartite graph with cobipartition (K_1, K_2) . Set $k_1 = |K_1|$. By Lemma 5.2, $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = k_1 - 1$ if and only if the following hold.

- (i) There is an antimatching saturating K_2 in the bipartite graph induced by $E(K_1, K_2)$.
- (ii) $(d_{K_1}(v_1), \dots, d_{K_1}(v_{k_2}))$ is a k_1 -suitable sequence.

Checking if there is an antimatching saturating K_2 can be done in polynomial time using any matching algorithm in the complement.

Checking if a sequence is k_1 -suitable can be done in polynomial time by Corollary 5.6. \square

Nevertheless, the following problems remain open.

Problem 5.7. For any fixed positive integer ℓ , what is the complexity of deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = |K_1| - 1 + \ell$ for a given cobipartite graph with cobipartition (K_1, K_2) ?

Problem 5.8. What is the complexity of deciding whether $\vec{\chi}(G) = |K_1| - 1$ for a given cobipartite graph with cobipartition (K_1, K_2) ?

Problem 5.9. Is it possible to characterize the cobipartite graphs G with cobipartition (K_1, K_2) such that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq |K_1| + |K_2| - 2$?

6 Parameterized Complexity

We now study the parameterized complexity of determining if the semi-proper orientation number of a graph G is at most k when parameterized by the size of a minimum vertex cover in G , neighbourhood diversity of G plus k , treewidth of G , and only by the value of k . The result for neighbourhood diversity plus k , and the kernel for cographs also hold for the proper orientation number. Some results in this section use similar ideas to the ones presented in [4].

6.1 Vertex Cover and Neighbourhood Diversity

Given a graph $G = (V, E)$, a subset $S \subseteq V$ is a **vertex cover** of G if, for every $uv \in E$, we have that $u \in S$ or $v \in S$. Then, define $\beta(G) = \min\{|S| \mid S \text{ is a vertex cover of } G\}$. With these definitions, let us present the first parametrization.

SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PARAMETERIZED BY VERTEX COVER

Input: A graph G and a positive integer k .
 Parameter: $\beta(G)$.
 Question: Is $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$?

Let us prove that **SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PARAMETERIZED BY VERTEX COVER** is FPT by showing that it admits an exponential kernel.

Theorem 6.1. **SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PARAMETERIZED BY VERTEX COVER** has a kernel of size $\mathcal{O}(4^{\beta(G)}\beta(G)^2)$.

Proof. Let (G, k) be an instance of **SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PARAMETERIZED BY VERTEX COVER** where G is a connected graph. We construct, in polynomial time, an equivalent instance (G', k) such that $|V(G')| = \mathcal{O}(4^{\beta(G)}\beta(G)^2)$.

First, since G admits a vertex cover of size $\beta(G)$, then its vertex-set can be partitioned into two sets A and B such that $|A| = \beta(G)$ and B is an independent set. It follows that the degeneracy of G satisfies $\delta^*(G) \leq \beta(G)$. Thus, we know that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq 2\beta(G)$ as it is always true that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq 2\delta^*(G)$ [14].

Therefore, if $k \geq 2\beta(G)$, by the previous argument, the answer to **SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PARAMETERIZED BY VERTEX COVER** is “YES” (and one can just output G' as a trivial vertex). Hence, let us assume that $k < 2\beta(G)$.

By using the well-known 2-approximation algorithm for VERTEX COVER, one may obtain in polynomial time a subset $C \subseteq V(G)$ such that C is a vertex cover of G and $|C| = \omega \leq 2\beta(G)$. Thus, notice that $V(G)$ can be partitioned into C and an independent set S .

We partition the vertices of S into at most $2^\omega - 1$ non-empty subsets S_i of twins, for $i \in \{1, \dots, 2^\omega - 1\}$ (i.e., two vertices are in a same part if and only if they are twins). Let $M = k\omega$.

Claim 6.2. *If there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, 2^\omega - 1\}$ such that $|S_i| \geq M + 2$, then removing $(|S_i| - (M + 1))$ vertices from S_i builds a smaller graph G' such that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$ if, and only if, $\vec{\chi}_s(G') \leq k$.*

Proof: Since the problem is monotone under subgraphs [14], we just need to prove that if $\vec{\chi}_s(G') \leq k$, then $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$.

Let S'_i be the $M + 1$ remaining vertices of S_i in G' . Note that, if (D', w') is a semi-proper k -orientation of G' such that exactly ℓ edges with one endpoint in C and the other in S'_i are oriented towards C , then:

$$k \geq \max_{v \in C} d_{D'}^-(v) \geq \frac{\sum_{v \in C} d_{D'}^-(v)}{\omega} \geq \frac{\ell}{\omega}.$$

Therefore, $\ell \leq k\omega = M \leq 4\beta^2(G)$. So, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, 2^\omega - 1\}$ and every semi-proper k -orientation, there are at most M edges oriented from S'_i to C . Since $|S'_i| = M + 1$, note that S'_i has a sink s in D' . In order to build a semi-proper k -orientation (D, w) of G , it suffices to extend (D', w') to G by making all the $|S_i| - (M + 1)$ removed vertices of S_i as sinks and having the same in-weight as s . ■

By applying Claim 6.2 to each feasible S_i , $i \in \{1, \dots, 2^\omega - 1\}$, we build a graph G' as required.

Note that $|G'| \leq \omega + (2^\omega - 1)(M + 1) = \mathcal{O}(4^{\beta(G)}\beta(G)^2)$. □

The above results still leaves open the problem of existence of a polynomial kernel.

Problem 6.3. Does there exist a polynomial kernel to **SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PARAMETERIZED BY VERTEX COVER**?

Let us move to our second parametrization, based on the concept of neighbourhood diversity. The **neighbourhood diversity** of a graph G is at most k if G can be partitioned into at most k subsets of twin vertices [21]. Let us denote by $\text{nd}(G)$ the minimum k such that G has neighbourhood diversity at most k . It is well known that if G has a vertex cover S satisfying $|S| \leq k$, then G can be partitioned into at most $2^k + k$ subsets of twin vertices (similarly to the proof of Theorem 6.1).

In the sequel, we prove that deciding whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$, resp., $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$, is FPT parameterized by the neighbourhood diversity of G plus k .

SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PAR. BY NEIGHBOURHOOD DIVERSITY PLUS SOLUTION'S VALUE

Input: A graph G and a positive integer k .
Parameter: $\text{nd}(G) + k$.
Question: Is $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$?

PROPER ORIENTATION PAR. BY NEIGHBOURHOOD DIVERSITY PLUS SOLUTION'S VALUE

Input: A graph G and a positive integer k .
Parameter: $\text{nd}(G) + k$.
Question: Is $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$?

Let us first present a technical lemma and then prove the main result on parametrization by neighborhood diversity plus solution's value.

Lemma 6.4. *Given a positive integer k , if G is a graph such that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$ or $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$ and there are $S_1, S_2 \subseteq V(G)$ such that $S_1 \cap S_2 = \emptyset$ and $uv \in E(G)$ for every $u \in S_1$ and $v \in S_2$, then $\min\{|S_1|, |S_2|\} \leq 2k$.*

Proof. For purpose of contradiction, let us assume that $|S_1|, |S_2| > 2k$. In any optimal proper orientation D (resp. semi-proper orientation (D, w)) of G , there are at least $\frac{|S_1| \cdot |S_2|}{2} > 2k^2$ arcs oriented towards S_i , for some $i \in \{S_1, S_2\}$, say S_1 . Hence, one vertex of $|S_1|$ has (resp. weighted) in-degree at least $k + 1$, a contradiction. \square

Theorem 6.5. **SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PAR. BY NEIGHBOURHOOD DIVERSITY PLUS SOLUTION'S VALUE** and **PROPER ORIENTATION PAR. BY NEIGHBOURHOOD DIVERSITY PLUS SOLUTION'S VALUE** have a kernel of size at most $\text{nd}(G)(2k^2 + 1)$.

Proof. Let (G, k) be an instance of **SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PAR. BY NEIGHBOURHOOD DIVERSITY PLUS SOLUTION'S VALUE**. We may assume that G is connected. Let $\text{nd}(G) = d$. In linear time, we can obtain a partition $\mathcal{P} = \{N_1, \dots, N_d\}$ such that each N_i is composed by twin vertices, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. Let $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. By definition, note that the subgraph of G induced by S_i is either a clique or an independent set. In the case when $G[N_i]$ is a complete subgraph, if $|N_i| \geq k + 2$, the instance (G, k) is trivially a "NO" instance and our kernelization algorithm just outputs the equivalent instance (K_{k+2}, k) .

Let us consider a set N_i which induces a stable set. Since G is connected, there must be a set N_j , $j \neq i$, such that there are all edges between the vertices of N_i and the vertices of N_j . By Lemma 6.4, either $|N_i| \leq 2k$ or $|N_j| \leq 2k$. Let us consider the latter case. If $|N_i| > 2k^2 + 1$, let us build an equivalent instance (G', k) by removing $|N_i| - (2k^2 + 1)$ vertices from N_i .

Let us show then that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$ if, and only if $\vec{\chi}(G') \leq k$. Let D be a proper k -orientation of G . If $|N_i| > 2k^2$, then at least $|N_i| - 2k^2$ vertices of N_i must be sinks. Indeed, otherwise, at least $2k^2 + 1$ arcs are oriented from N_i to N_j and, since $|N_j| \leq 2k$, at least one vertex of N_j has in-degree at least $k + 1$, a contradiction. Let $S \subseteq N_i$ be the set of sinks and let $v \in S$. Let D' be the restriction of the orientation D to $G \setminus (S \setminus \{v\})$: this is a proper k -orientation of G' . Reciprocally, let D' be a proper k -orientation of G' . By the same reasoning (since N_i has size $2k^2 + 1$ in G'), there exists at least one sink $v \in N_i$ in D' . Let us build D by copying D' and making the extra $|N_i| - (2k^2 + 1)$ vertices of N_i as sinks. Then, D is a proper k -orientation of G .

Repeating this process for all N_i , we build an equivalent instance G' such that, for every $1 \leq i \leq d = \text{nd}(G)$, $|N_i| \leq 2k^2 + 1$. Hence, $|V(G')| \leq \text{nd}(G)(2k^2 + 1)$.

Note that $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G') \leq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G)$ by Lemma 1.3. To prove that if $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G') \leq k$ then, $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$ one can use analogous arguments as in the previous case. \square

The above result shows that parametrization by neighborhood diversity plus solution's value not only leads to an FPT algorithm, but even yields a polynomial kernel. Still it leaves open the question if adding the solution's value is necessary for a successful parametrization.

Problem 6.6. Given a graph G and a positive integer k , deciding whether $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$, parameterized by the neighbourhood diversity of G is an FPT problem?

6.2 Treewidth

Let us now present a parametrization based on the concept of tree-decomposition. Recall that a **tree-decomposition** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is a pair (T, \mathcal{X}) where T is a tree and $\mathcal{X} = \{X_v \mid v \in V(T)\}$ is a family of subsets of V such that:

- (a) $\bigcup_{v \in V(T)} X_v = V$;
- (b) for every $e = uv \in E$, there exists $v \in V(T)$ with $u, v \in X_v$;
- (c) for every $u \in V$, $\{v \in V(T) \mid u \in X_v\}$ induces a subtree of T .

The **width** $w(D)$ of $D = (T, \mathcal{X})$ equals $\max_{v \in V(T)} |X_v| - 1$, and the **treewidth** of G , denoted by $tw(G)$, is the minimum width of its tree-decompositions.

A tree-decomposition (T, \mathcal{X}) of G of width t is **nice** if T is a rooted tree with maximum degree 3, the root has at most two children and every node $v \in V(T)$ satisfies one of the following:

Leaf node: v is a leaf (and not the root) and $|X_v| = t + 1$;

Forget node: v has one child v' and, there exists $u \in V$ such that $X_v = X_{v'} \setminus \{u\}$;

Introduce node: v has one child v' and, there exists $u \in V$ such that $X_v = X_{v'} \cup \{u\}$;

Join node: v has two children v' and v'' and $X_v = X_{v'} = X_{v''}$.

It is well known that, for any graph G on n vertices, a nice tree-decomposition $D = (T, \mathcal{X})$ of G with $tw(G) \leq w(D) \leq t$ such that $|V(T)| = \mathcal{O}(n)$ can be computed in linear time from any tree-decomposition with width at most t of G [8]. In the sequel, we prove that the following problem is FPT:

SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION PARAMETERIZED BY TREewidth

Input: A graph G and a positive integer k .
Parameter: $tw(G)$.
Question: Is $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$?

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, $F \subseteq E$ and let $w' : F \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$ and \overrightarrow{F} be an orientation of the edges in F . A weighted orientation $(\overrightarrow{G}, w : E \rightarrow \{1, 2\})$ of G **extends** (w', \overrightarrow{F}) if $w \upharpoonright_F = w'$ and \overrightarrow{F} **agrees** with \overrightarrow{G} on F , i.e. if $uv \in F$, then $(u, v) \in A(\overrightarrow{G})$ if, and only if, $(u, v) \in \overrightarrow{F}$.

Theorem 6.7. Let $t \geq 1$. For any $k \geq 0$ and any graph G on n vertices with treewidth at most t , deciding whether $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$ can be computed in time $4^{\mathcal{O}(t^2)}n$.

Proof. Let $k \geq 0$ and G be any graph on n vertices with treewidth at most t . Because $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq 2\delta^*(G)$ [14] and $\delta^*(G) \leq tw(G) \leq t$, if $k \geq 2t$, then $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$. Hence, we may assume that $k < 2t$.

First, a nice tree-decomposition (T, \mathcal{X}) with $\mathcal{O}(n)$ nodes and of width at most $2t$ of G can be computed in time $2^{\mathcal{O}(t)}n$ [20]. Let $r \in V(T)$ be the root of T . For every $v \in V(T)$, let T_v be the subtree of T rooted in v and let G_v be the subgraph of G induced by $\bigcup_{h \in V(T_v)} X_h$.

Let us design a bottom-up dynamic programming algorithm that computes, for every $v \in V(T)$, the set \mathcal{O}_v of all the triples (L, C, O') where $L : X_v \rightarrow 2^{\{0, \dots, k\}}$, $C : X_v \rightarrow \{0, \dots, k\}$ and O' is a weighted orientation of $G[X_v]$ such that there exists a weighted orientation $O = (D, w)$ of G_v satisfying:

- $S_{(D, w)} \leq k$;
- O extends O' ; and
- for every vertex $u \in X_v$, $S_{D, w}(u) = C(u)$ and $L(u) = \{0, \dots, k\} \setminus \{S_{D, w}(w) \mid w \in N_{G_v}(u) \setminus X_v\}$.

Intuitively, $C(u)$ represents the current color of u in the weighted orientation O that extends O' and $L(u)$ corresponds to the set of available colours that u may use later (the ones that are not the colours of the neighbours of u in $V(G_v) \setminus X_v$).

For every leaf $\ell \in V(T)$, let $\mathcal{SO}_\ell = \{(D, w) \mid (D, w) \text{ is semi-proper } k\text{-orientation of } G_\ell\}$. For every $v \in X_\ell$ and $(D, w) \in \mathcal{SO}_\ell$, define $C_{(D, w)}(v) = S_{(D, w)}(v)$ and $L(v) = \{0, \dots, k\}$. Thus, define $\mathcal{O}_\ell = \{(L, C_{(D, w)}, O') \mid O' = (D, w) \in \mathcal{SO}_\ell\}$. Note that $|X_\ell| = O(t)$, so $|E(G_\ell)| = O(t^2)$ and, since each edge can take two values [14] and two orientations, $|\mathcal{SO}_\ell| \leq 4^{O(t^2)}$, and so $|\mathcal{O}_\ell| \leq 4^{O(t^2)}$.

Now, let $v \in V(T)$ be a non-leaf node and assume that $\mathcal{O}_{v'}$ has been computed for every child v' of v . We explain how to compute \mathcal{O}_v from the set(s) of its child(ren). There are three cases to be considered depending on the type of v .

Forget node: Let v' be the unique child of v and let $X_v = X_{v'} \setminus \{u\}$. The set \mathcal{O}_v is obtained as follows.

For every $(L', C', O') \in \mathcal{O}_{v'}$, let O be the weighted orientation of $G[X_v]$ such that O' extends O to $G[X_{v'}]$. For every $w \in X_v \cap N(u)$, let $L(w) = L'(w) \setminus \{C'(u)\}$. Then, add $(L, C'_{\upharpoonright X_v}, O)$ to \mathcal{O}_v , where $C'_{\upharpoonright X_v}$ is the restriction of C' to X_v .

Join node: Let v' and v'' be the two children of v . The set \mathcal{O}_v is obtained as follows. For every $(L', C', O') \in \mathcal{O}_{v'}$ and $(L'', C'', O'') \in \mathcal{O}_{v''}$ such that $O' = O''$, let $O = O' = (D, w)$ and $C = C'$. Moreover, for every $w \in X_v$, let $C(w) = C'(w) + C''(w) - \sum_{u \in X_v, uw \in A(D)} w(uw)$ and let $L(w) = L'(w) \cap L''(w)$. If, for all $u, w \in X_v$, $C(w) \in L(w)$ and, if $uw \in A(D)$ or $wu \in A(D)$, then $C(w) \neq C(u)$, then add (L, C, O) to \mathcal{O}_v .

Introduced node: Let v' be the unique child of v and let $X_v = X_{v'} \cup \{u\}$. The set \mathcal{O}_v is obtained as follows.

For every $(L', C', O') \in \mathcal{O}_{v'}$ and for every weighted orientation $O = (D, w)$ of X_v that extends O' , let $C(u) = S_{(D, w)}(u)$ and let $L(u) = \{0, \dots, k\}$. Then, for every $w \in X_v \setminus \{u\}$, let $C(w) = C'(w) + w(uw)$ if $uw \in A(D)$ and let $C(w) = C'(w)$ otherwise; and let $L(w) = L'(w)$. If, for all $u, w \in X_v$, $C(w) \in L(w)$ and, if $uw \in A(D)$ or $wu \in A(D)$, then $C(v) \neq C(u)$, then add (L, C, O) to \mathcal{O}_v .

Clearly, $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$ if and only if $\mathcal{O}_r \neq \emptyset$, where r is the root of T . Moreover, the number of orientations to be considered at any node $v \in V(T)$ is at most $4^{O(t^2)}$ and, for each vertex of X_v , the number of possible values of the function L is $O(2^k) = O(4^t)$ since $k \leq 2t$ and the number of possible values of the function C is $k + 1 = O(t)$. This implies that $|\mathcal{O}_v| = 4^{O(t^2)} \cdot O(t^t) \cdot (4^t)^t$, which gives the desired time-complexity. \square

6.3 Natural parameter

In this section we combine the results in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 to obtain results to the parametrization by the value of the solution. Some ideas are similar to the ones presented in [4].

PARAMETERIZED PROPER ORIENTATION

Input: A graph G and a positive integer k .
Parameter: k .
Question: Is $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$?

PARAMETERIZED SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION

Input: A graph G and a positive integer k .
 Parameter: k .
 Question: Is $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$?

It is important to recall that **PARAMETERIZED SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION** is para-NP-complete in the class of planar bipartite graphs [14].

In the sequel, we argue that a kernel of size polynomial on k is unlikely to exist even for the class of chordal graphs. For this, we need the following definition and result.

Definition 6.8 (AND-cross-composition). Let $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ be a language and $Q \subseteq \Sigma^* \times \mathbb{N}$ be a parameterized language. We say that L AND-cross-composes into Q if there exists a polynomial equivalence relation \mathcal{R} and an algorithm \mathcal{A} , called a cross-composition, satisfying the following conditions. The algorithm \mathcal{A} takes as input a sequence of strings $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t \in \Sigma^*$ that are equivalent with respect to \mathcal{R} , runs in time polynomial in $\sum_{i=1}^t |x_i|$, and outputs one instance $(y, k) \in \Sigma^* \times \mathbb{N}$ such that:

1. $k \leq p(\max_{i=1}^t |x_i| + \log t)$ for some polynomial function $p(\cdot)$, and
2. $(y, k) \in Q$ if and only if $x_i \in L$, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$.

Theorem 6.9 (Drucker [15], see also [16]). Assume that an NP-hard language L AND-cross-composes into a parameterized language Q . Then Q does not admit a polynomial compression, unless $\text{NP} \subseteq \text{coNP/poly}$.

Now, given graphs G_1, \dots, G_p , for some $p \geq 2$, the **disjoint union**, or simply **union**, of G_1, \dots, G_p is the graph $G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_p$ such that $V(G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_p) = V(G_1) \cup \dots \cup V(G_p)$ and $E(G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_p) = E(G_1) \cup \dots \cup E(G_p)$.

Let us present the following series of results on chordal and split graphs.

Proposition 6.10. If $G = G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_p$, then $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = \max\{\vec{\chi}_s(G_1), \dots, \vec{\chi}_s(G_p)\}$, for any $p \geq 2$.

Proposition 6.11. **PARAMETERIZED SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION** does not admit polynomial kernel for chordal graphs, unless $\text{NP} \subseteq \text{coNP/poly}$.

Proof. By just taking the disjoint union of t instances of **SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION** in split graphs with the same k (this is the equivalence relation \mathcal{R}), we have an AND-cross-composition to an instance of **PARAMETERIZED SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION** in chordal graphs as the disjoint union of split graphs is chordal and Proposition 6.10 holds. Thus, it follows, by Theorem 6.9. \square

Proposition 6.12. **PARAMETERIZED SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION** can be solved in time $4^{\mathcal{O}(k^2)} \cdot n$ time for chordal graphs.

Proof. The algorithm presented Theorem 6.7 decides whether $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$, when G has treewidth at most t , in time $4^{\mathcal{O}(t^2)} \cdot n$. Thus, given a chordal graph G , one may compute $\omega(G)$ in polynomial time, as they are perfect. In case $\omega(G) \geq k + 2$, then the answer to **PARAMETERIZED SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION** is trivially “NO”. Otherwise, note that a chordal graph with $\omega(G) \leq k + 1$ is a graph with treewidth at most k . Then, the result follows by Theorem 6.7. \square

Proposition 6.13. **PARAMETERIZED SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION** admits a $\mathcal{O}(2^k k^2)$ -kernel for split graphs.

Proof. Let $\{K, S\}$ be a partition of $V(G)$ such that K is a maximum clique of G and S is a stable set. Recall that $|K|$ can be computed in linear time as G is chordal. By Proposition 6.10, we can suppose that G is connected.

Note that if $|K| \geq k + 2$ the answer is trivially “NO” and one can output a trivial equivalent instance as K_{k+2} . Otherwise, note that K is a vertex cover of G and thus $\beta(G) \leq |K| \leq k + 1$. Consequently, one may just apply the algorithm in Theorem 6.1. Note that, contrary to the algorithm in 6.1, here we directly get a vertex cover K of size at most $k + 1$ (not at most $2k$ as in Theorem 6.1 that uses a 2-approximation algorithm for VERTEX COVER. Therefore, the size of the kernel is slightly improved to $\mathcal{O}(2^k k^2)$ in this case. \square

Given the above results lead us to the following interesting open problem.

Problem 6.14. Does there exist a polynomial kernel to **PARAMETERIZED SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION** in split graphs?

Let us now address another dense graph class admitting an exponential kernel for the natural parameter.

Given $p \geq 2$ graphs G_1, \dots, G_p , let the *join* $G_1 + \dots + G_p$ of these graphs be the graph obtained from the disjoint union of G_1, \dots, G_p by adding an edge $\{x, y\}$ for every $x \in V(G_i)$ and $y \in V(G_j)$, for every $1 \leq i < j \leq p$. The class of **cographs** is defined recursively as follows:

- a trivial graph (with one vertex and no edge) is a cograph;
- the join of cographs is a cograph, and
- the disjoint union of cographs is a cograph.

Any cograph G admits a unique **cotree** $T(G)$ defined recursively as follows. If G has a unique vertex, then its cotree $T(G)$ is the rooted tree with a single node mapped to the single vertex of $V(G)$. If G is the disjoint union of connected cographs G_1, \dots, G_p , then, the cotree T of G is obtained from $T(G_1), \dots, T(G_p)$ by adding a root v (called a **union node**) linked to the roots of each $T(G_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq p$. If G is the join of not connected and/or single vertex cographs G_1, \dots, G_p , then, the cotree T of G is obtained from $T(G_1), \dots, T(G_p)$ by adding a root v (called a **join node**) linked to the roots of each $T(G_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq p$. Note that the join nodes and union nodes of $T(G)$ define a bipartition of the internal vertices of $T(G)$. Note also that there is a one-to-one mapping between the leaves of $T(G)$ and $V(G)$. This implies that:

Claim 6.15. *Let G be a cograph with cotree $T(G)$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. If there exists $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $T(G)$ has depth at most $f(k)$ and maximum degree $f(k)$, then $|V(G)| \leq f(k)^{f(k)}$.*

As one may expect at this point, our kernelization algorithm uses the cotree T of a given cograph G to build an equivalent instance of bounded size. In the next lemmas, we show how to bound the depth and the degree of T as well as the number of vertices in $G(v_i)$ for every child v_i of an inner node v of T .

For every $t \in V(T(G))$, let G_t be the cograph whose cotree is T_t , which is the subtree of $T(G)$ rooted in t . Note that $V(G_t)$ is a **module** of G , i.e., for every $u \in V(G) \setminus V(G_t)$ either $\{u, w\} \in E(G)$ for all $w \in V(G_t)$ or $\{u, w\} \notin E(G)$ for all $w \in V(G_t)$. Given a rooted tree T with root $r \in V(T)$, the **depth** of T is the maximum length of a r, v -path in T , for some (leaf) $v \in V(T)$.

Lemma 6.16. *Let G be a connected cograph and k be a positive integer. If $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G) \leq k$ or $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$, then the depth of $T(G)$ is at most $2k + 2$.*

Proof. Let $P = (r = t_0, t_1, \dots, t_\ell)$ be a path from the root r of $T(G)$ to a leaf t_ℓ with length ℓ . Note that, since r is a join node (because G is connected), t_{2i} is a join node for every integer $i \geq 0$.

Thus, for every, $0 \leq i < \ell/2$, let $t'_i \neq t_{2i+1}$ be a child of t_{2i} in $T(G)$ not in P and let $v_i \in G(t'_i)$. Then $G[\{v_0, \dots, v_{\ell/2-1}\}]$ induces a complete subgraph of G with $\ell/2$ vertices. If $\ell > 2k + 2$, then $\ell/2 - 1 > k$, which implies that $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G) \geq \overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \geq \omega(G) - 1 \geq \ell/2 - 1 > k$, a contradiction. \square

Lemma 6.17. *Let G be a cograph with $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G) \leq k$ or $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$ for some positive integer k . Then, for every join node $t \in V(T(G))$, t has at most $k + 1$ children and at most one child t' of t is such that $|V(G_{t'})| > 2k$.*

Proof. If there is a join node $t \in V(T(G))$ with at least $k + 2$ children, by the definition of the join operation, we deduce that $\omega(G) \geq k + 2$. This would contradict the fact that $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G) \leq k$ or $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$. If $t \in V(T(G))$ has at least two children t' and t'' such that $|V(G_{t'})| > 2k$ and $|V(G_{t''})| > 2k$, then $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) > k$ and $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G) > k$ by Lemma 6.4, a contradiction. \square

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. A cograph G is **k -nice** if the depth of $T(G)$ is at most $2k+2$ and every join node $t \in V(T(G))$ has at most $k+1$ children, and at most one child t' of t is such that $|V(G_{t'})| > 2k$. For every integer $j \geq 0$, a node $t \in V(T(G))$ is called **j -high** if the depth of T_t equals j .

For every $0 \leq j \leq 2k+1$, let $f_j : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defined recursively as follows. First, $f_0(x) = 1$ for every $x \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, for every $0 < j \leq 2k+1$ and $x \in \mathbb{N}$, let $g_j(x)$ be the number of connected graphs with $f_j(x)$ vertices and $f_j(x) = (2x^2 + 1)g_{j-1}(x)f_{j-1}(x)$.

The cotree $T(G)$ is **(j, k) -thin** if, for every $0 \leq j' \leq j$, and for every j' -high node $t \in V(T(G))$, we have that $|V(G_t)| \leq f_{j'}(k)$. Note that, if $T(G)$ has depth at most $d \leq 2k+2$ and it is (d, k) -thin, then $|V(G)| \leq f_d(k)$, i.e., the number of vertices of G is a function only on k .

Theorem 6.18. **PARAMETERIZED SEMI-PROPER ORIENTATION** and **PARAMETERIZED PROPER ORIENTATION** admit a kernel of size $f_{2k+2}(k)$ in cographs.

Proof. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. First let us consider a connected cograph $G = (V, E)$ with cotree $T(G)$. If G is not k -nice, then $\vec{\chi}(G) > k$ and $\vec{\chi}_s(G) > k$ by Lemmas 6.16 and 6.17 and, and so we may return a trivial kernel (e.g., a clique of size $k+2$). Hence, we may assume that G is k -nice.

We show by induction on $0 \leq j \leq 2k+1$ that there exists a k -nice connected cograph G' with $T(G')$ being (j, k) -thin such that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$ (resp., $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$) if and only if $\vec{\chi}(G') \leq k$ (resp., $\vec{\chi}_s(G') \leq k$).

Note that the leaves of $T(G)$ correspond to vertices of G and so $T(G)$ is $(0, k)$ -thin, and so the induction hypothesis holds for $j = 0$. Let $0 \leq j \leq 2k+2$ and let us assume by induction that there exists a k -nice connected cograph G' such that $T(G')$ is (j, k) -thin and $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$ (resp., $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$) if and only if $\vec{\chi}(G') \leq k$ (resp., $\vec{\chi}_s(G') \leq k$). If $j = 2k+2$, we are done since $T(G)$ has depth at most $2k+2$ because G is k -nice. Otherwise, let us show that the induction hypothesis also holds for $j+1$.

Let $t \in V(T(G'))$ be a $(j+1)$ -high join node of $T(G')$. Then, because G' is k -nice, t has at most $k+1$ children, and for every child t' of t but one t'' , $|V(G_{t'})| \leq 2k$ and $|V(G_{t''})| \leq f_j(k)$ by the induction hypothesis. Hence, $|V(G_t)| \leq \max\{2(k+1)k, 2k^2 + f_j(k)\} \leq f_{j+1}(k)$.

Let $t \in V(T(G'))$ be a $(j+1)$ -high union node of $T(G')$. If $|V(G_t)| \leq 2k \leq f_{j+1}(k)$, we are done. Otherwise, let $X = N_G(V(G_t))$ (recall that G_t is a module and so, we have all edges between X and $V(G_t)$). Hence, by Lemma 6.4, $|X| \leq 2k$. Let t'_1, \dots, t'_p be the children of t in $T(G')$. By induction, $|V(G_{t'_i})| \leq f_j(k)$ for every $1 \leq i \leq p$.

Let G'' be the graph obtained from G by keeping at most $2k^2 + 1$ copies of each subgraph $G_{t'_i}$, for $1 \leq i \leq p$. That is, if there exist $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, p\}$ such that $|I| > 2k^2 + 1$ and all subgraphs $G_{t'_j}$ are isomorphic, for every $j \in I$, then remove $|I| - (2k^2 + 1)$ children t'_j , $j \in I$, of t in $T(G')$. Note that, after this operation, t has at most $(2k^2 + 1)g_j(k)$ children, where $g_j(k)$ is the number of connected graphs with at most $f_j(k)$ vertices, and so $|V(G''_t)| \leq (2k^2 + 1)g_j(k)f_j(k)$.

Clearly, $\vec{\chi}_s(G'') \leq \vec{\chi}_s(G')$ since $\vec{\chi}_s$ is closed under taking subgraphs. To show that, if $\vec{\chi}(G') \leq k$ then $\vec{\chi}(G'') \leq k$, let D' be a proper k -orientation of G' . For every $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, p\}$ such that $|I| > 2k^2 + 1$ and all subgraphs $G_{t'_j}$ are isomorphic to some graph H , for every $j \in I$, there must be at least $|I| - (2k^2 + 1)$ copies C of H such that, in D' , all edges are oriented from X to C (otherwise, at least one vertex of X would have in-degree at least $k+1$ since $|X| \leq 2k$). Let D'' be the orientation of G'' obtained from D' by removing precisely these copies of H . Therefore, for every vertex of G'' , its in-degree in D'' is the same as its in-degree in D' . Hence, $\vec{\chi}(G'') \leq k$.

On the other hand, consider any proper k -orientation D'' of G'' . For every subgraph H isomorphic to some $V(G''_{t'})$ with t' a child of t , there must be one copy of H where all arcs are oriented from X to H (otherwise there would be at least $2k^2 + 1$ arcs to X and one vertex of X would have in-degree larger than k as $|X| \leq 2k$). Consider the orientation D' of G' obtained from D'' and by orienting all arcs from X toward the extra copies of H (and orienting the edges in the copies of H as they are oriented in H). This implies that $\vec{\chi}(G) \leq k$. Since $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq po(G)$, we also get that $\vec{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$.

After having considered all $(j+1)$ -high vertices, the induction hypothesis holds for $j+1$.

Finally, we have to consider a disconnected cograph G , i.e., when we have a disjoint union of connected cographs G_1, \dots, G_p at the root of $T(G)$. Note that $\vec{\chi}(G) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq p} \vec{\chi}(G_i)$ (resp., $\vec{\chi}_s(G) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq p} \vec{\chi}_s(G_i)$). For every $1 \leq i \leq p$, by above proof, we may find an instance G'_i equivalent to G_i and

with size at most $g(k)$ (i.e., some function only in k). If p is larger than the number $h(k)$ of graphs with at most $g(k)$ vertices, then two G'_i and G'_j , $i \neq j$, must be isomorphic and we can remove one. Overall, we get a kernel of size at most $h(k)g(k)$. \square

Although we present this exponential kernel for **PARAMETERIZED PROPER ORIENTATION**, the computational complexity for cographs remains open. This is an open problem posed by [4]. We have the same situation for the semi-proper orientation number:

Problem 6.19. What is the computational complexity of deciding whether $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G) \leq k$ for a cograph G and an integer k given as inputs?

7 Further Research

Our NP-hardness proof computing $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s$ restricted to split graphs also implies NP-hardness for chordal graphs, but what is the complexity of computing $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G)$ when G is an interval graph? In [4], the authors present an NP-hardness proof for computing $\overrightarrow{\chi}$ of chordal graphs, but the complexity for split graphs is open.

We have also shown that chordal graphs G may have split subgraphs whose proper orientation number is at least $2\overrightarrow{\chi}(G) - 2$. Can the same happen with respect to (unit) interval graphs?

It seems a challenging question to determine the computational complexity of computing both $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G)$ and $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G)$ when G is cobipartite or when G is a cograph.

With respect to a split graph G , we have shown that computing $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s(G)$ is NP-hard, but there is an exponential kernelization algorithm when parameterized by the value of the solution. The straightforward question is whether this kernelization can be improved.

The authors in [4] present a straightforward linear kernel for deciding $\overrightarrow{\chi}(G) \leq k$ when G is a cobipartite graph parameterized by k , as both cliques must have at most $k + 2$ vertices. The same happens for $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s$. Actually, all parameterized complexity results for both $\overrightarrow{\chi}$ and $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s$ are so far “the same”, there is usually just a factor 2 that appears in the case of $\overrightarrow{\chi}_s$ due to optimal weighted orientations have weights in $\{1, 2\}$. A natural question is to find a graph class and a parameter in which the parameterized complexity of these problems differ.

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