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Algorithms and complexity for geodetic sets on interval and chordal graphs

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Abstract

We study the computational complexity of finding the *geodetic number* of a graph on chordal graphs and interval graphs. A set S of vertices of a graph G is a *geodetic set* if every vertex of G lies in a shortest path between some pair of vertices of S . The MINIMUM GEODETIC SET (MGS) problem is to find a geodetic set with minimum cardinality of a given graph. We show that MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is fixed parameter tractable for chordal graphs when parameterized by its *tree-width* (which equals its clique number). This implies a polynomial-time algorithm for k -trees, for fixed k . Then, we show that MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is NP-hard on interval graphs, thereby answering a question of Ekim et al. (LATIN, 2012), who showed that MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is polynomial-time solvable on proper interval graphs. As interval graphs are very constrained, to prove the latter result, we design a rather sophisticated reduction technique to work around their inherent linear structure.

1 Introduction

A simple undirected graph G has vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. For two vertices $u, v \in V(G)$, let $I(u, v)$ denote the set of all vertices in G that lie in some shortest path between u and v . For a subset S of vertices of a graph G , let $I(S) = \bigcup_{u, v \in S} I(u, v)$. We say that $T \subseteq V(G)$ is *covered* by S if $T \subseteq I(S)$. A set of vertices S is a *geodetic set* if $V(G)$ is covered by S . The *geodetic number* is the minimum integer k such that G has a geodetic set of cardinality k . Given a graph G , the MINIMUM GEODETIC SET (MGS) problem, introduced in [16], is to compute a geodetic set of G with minimum cardinality. In this paper, we study the computational complexity of MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on interval and chordal graphs. MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is a natural graph covering problem that falls in the class of problems dealing with the

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important geometric notion of *convexity*: see [13, 24] for some general discussion on graph convexities. The setting of MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is quite natural, and it can be applied to facility location problems such as the optimal determination of bus routes in a public transport network [7, 25]. See also [12] for further applications. The aim of this paper is to study MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on chordal graphs. Chordal graphs are the graphs with no induced cycle of order greater than 3; equivalently, they are the intersection graphs of subtrees of trees. Their structural properties imply an interesting behaviour of their geodesics for various types of convexity, as pointed out in [11, 13].

The algorithmic complexity of MINIMUM GEODETIC SET has been studied actively. MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is known to be NP-hard on *chordal* graphs [11], and *chordal bipartite* graphs [9, 10], *subcubic* graphs [5], *planar* graphs [7], *co-bipartite* graphs [12]. On the positive side, polynomial-time algorithms to solve MINIMUM GEODETIC SET are known for *cographs* [9], *split* graphs [9, 11] and more generally *well-partitioned chordal* graphs [1], *ptolemaic* graphs [13] and more generally *distance-hereditary* graphs [19], *block-cactus* graphs [12], *outerplanar* graphs [23] and *proper interval* graphs [12]. From the perspective of parameterized complexity, MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is unlikely to be FPT for the parameters solution size, *feedback vertex set number*, and *pathwidth*, combined [20]. The problem is FPT for parameters *tree-depth*, *modular-width* and *feedback edge set number* [20].

To complement the hardness of MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on chordal graphs, in this paper, we design an FPT algorithm for MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on chordal graphs when parameterized by its *treewidth*, which equals its *clique number* ω minus one. We use dynamic programming on tree-decompositions to prove the following.

Theorem 1. MINIMUM GEODETIC SET can be solved in time $2^{2^{O(w)}} n$ for chordal graphs and in time $2^{O(w)} n$ for interval graphs, where n is the order and w the treewidth of the input graph.

This result applies to the following setting. A *k-tree* is a graph formed by starting with a complete graph on $(k + 1)$ vertices and then repeatedly adding vertices by making each added vertex adjacent to exactly k neighbours forming a $(k + 1)$ -clique. Allgeier [2] gave a polynomial-time algorithm to solve MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on *maximal outerplanar* graphs, which is a subclass of 2-trees, and thus our algorithm generalizes this result (note that 2-trees are both chordal and planar), as it shows that MINIMUM GEODETIC SET can be solved in time $2^{2^{O(k)}} n$ for *k-trees* of order n . Recall that this is unlikely to hold for *partial k-trees* (which are exactly the graphs of treewidth at most k) since MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is $W[1]$ -hard for parameter treewidth [20].

In this paper, we further strengthen the existing NP-hardness result of MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on chordal graphs by proving it to be NP-hard on *interval* graphs. An *interval representation* of a graph G is a collection of intervals on the real line such that two intervals intersect if and only if the corresponding vertices are adjacent in G . A graph is an *interval graph* if it has an interval representation. Ekim et al. [12] asked if there is a polynomial-time algorithm for MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on *interval graphs*. We give a negative answer to their question (note that proper interval graphs are the interval graphs with no induced $K_{1,3}$).

Theorem 2. MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is NP-hard for interval graphs (even with no induced $K_{1,5}$).

This result is somewhat surprising, as most covering problems can be solved in polynomial time on interval graphs (but other distance-based problems, like METRIC DIMENSION, are NP-complete for interval graphs [14]). Our reduction (from 3-SAT) uses a quite involved novel technique, that we hope can be used

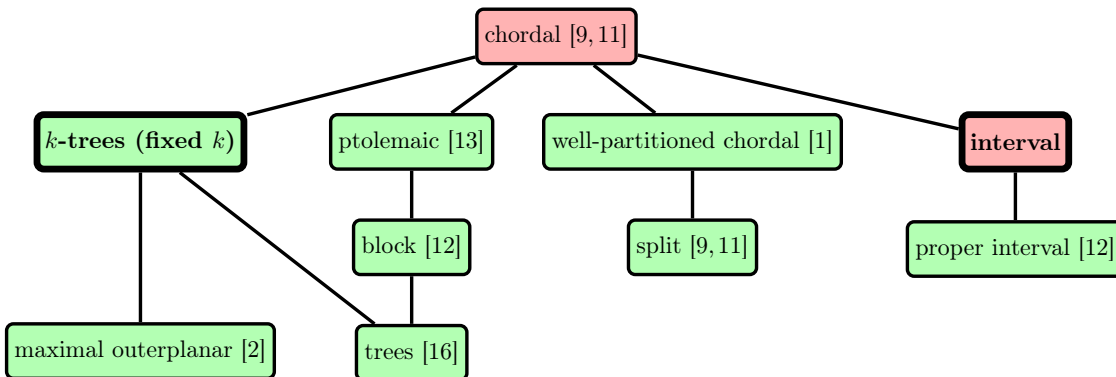


Figure 1: Inclusion diagram for subclasses of chordal graphs. If a class A has an upward path to class B , then A is included in B . For graphs in the green classes, MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is polynomial-time solvable; for graphs in the red classes, it is NP-complete. The results from the two bold boxes are proved in this paper.

to prove similar results for other distance-related problems on interval graphs. The main challenge here is to overcome the linear structure of the graph to transmit information across the graph. To this end, we use a sophisticated construction of many parallel *tracks*, *i.e.*, shortest paths with intervals of (mostly) the same length spanning roughly the whole graph, and such that each track is shifted with respect to the previous one. Each track represents shortest paths that will be used by solution vertices from our variable and clause gadgets. In between the tracks, we are able to build our gadgets.

We remark that MINIMUM GEODETIC SET admits a polynomial-time algorithm on proper interval graphs by a nontrivial dynamic programming scheme [12]. Problems known to be NP-complete on interval graphs but polynomial-time solvable on proper interval graphs are quite rare; two examples known to us are EQUITABLE COLORING [15] and INDUCED SUBGRAPH ISOMORPHISM [17]. Theorem 2 together with the algorithm from [12] adds MINIMUM GEODETIC SET to this list. The state-of-the-art complexity status of MINIMUM GEODETIC SET for various subclasses of chordal graphs is depicted in Figure 1.

Structure of the paper. In Section 2, we describe the fixed parameter tractable algorithm for chordal graphs. In Section 3, we prove hardness for interval graphs. We conclude in Section 4.

2 Algorithm for chordal graphs

We give an FPT algorithm for chordal graphs parameterized by the clique number (which is also the tree-width plus 1). We explain how to improve the complexity in the case of interval graphs after the proof of the chordal case. Our algorithm performs dynamic programming on a *nice tree decomposition* of the input chordal graph, as defined in [3] based on the notion of nice tree-decompositions for general graphs [21].

Definition 1. A nice tree decomposition of a chordal graph G is a rooted tree T where each node v is associated to a subset X_v of $V(G)$ called bag, and each internal node has one or two children, with the following properties.

1. The set of nodes of T containing a given vertex of G forms a nonempty connected subtree of T .
2. Any two adjacent vertices of G appear in a common node of T .

3. For each node v of the tree, $G[X_v]$ is a clique.
4. Each node of T belongs to one of the following types: introduce, forget, join or leaf.
5. A join node v has two children v_1 and v_2 such that $X_v = X_{v_1} = X_{v_2}$.
6. An introduce node v has one child v_1 such that $X_v \setminus \{x\} = X_{v_1}$, where $x \in X_v$.
7. A forget node v has one son v_1 such that $X_v = X_{v_1} \setminus \{x\}$, where $x \in X_{v_1}$.
8. A leaf node v is a leaf of T with $X_v = \emptyset$.
9. The tree T is rooted at a leaf node r with $X_r = \emptyset$.

In our algorithm, we traverse the nice tree decomposition bottom-up. At each node v of the tree we shall construct a table of size $O\left(2^{2^{\omega(G)}}\right)$ containing “partial solutions” for the graph induced by the vertices in the bags of the subtree rooted at v (let this graph be denoted as $G_{\leq v}$). We associate a “type” to each of these partial solutions which encodes, among other information, the effect of this partial solution to the rest of the graph and vice versa (Definition 2).

a To ensure that at least one of these partial solutions can be “extended” and will be part of a geodetic set with minimum cardinality of G , we characterize the shortest path structure between a pair of vertices u, w where $u \in V(G_{\leq v})$ and $w \in V(G) \setminus V(G_{\leq v})$ (Lemma 3). We observe that the vertices in the bag X_v induce a *clique cutset* (clique whose removal disconnects the graph) and all shortest paths between u, w contain vertices from X_v . Let $X' \subseteq X_v$ be the vertices lying in some shortest path between u, w and that have smaller distance to w than u . Observe that “pre-selecting” the vertices of X' captures the effect of w on $G_{\leq v}$, if w is selected in the solution set. For a given solution set, doing this for all vertices of the set, we obtain a collection of subsets of X_v . Hence, by considering all $2^{2^{|X_v|}}$ different collections of subsets of X_v , we can capture the possible effects of all the solution vertices in $G - G_{\leq v}$ i.e. “*exterior vertices*” on $G_{\leq v}$. For different collections of subsets of X_v , we have different “types” of partial solutions.

Once we have all the partial solutions for the children of a node v , we show how to extend these to get the partial solutions of v . It is possible that a partial solution of a node of some “type” is extended to a partial solution of its parent of a different “type”. Depending on the node under consideration, we define an exhaustive set of rules to ensure that the extended partial solutions are valid (Definitions 3, 4, 5, 6). We prove the exhaustiveness of these rules in Lemmas 7, 8, 9, 10 and we prove the correctness of our algorithm in Lemma 11.

2.1 The algorithm

We shall introduce a few definitions and notations first. Let G be a graph containing a clique X and a vertex y . We say that y is *close* to a nonempty set $A \subseteq X$ with respect to X , if $d(y, x) = d_y$ when $x \in A$ and $d(y, x) = d_y + 1$ when $x \in X \setminus A$, for some integer d_y . The set X is a *clique cutset* of G if $G - X$ is disconnected.

From now on, T shall denote a nice tree decomposition of G . For a node $v \in T$, let $G_{\leq v}$ be the subgraph of G induced by the vertices present in the nodes of the subtree of T rooted at v . We can define similarly $G_{< v}$, $G_{\geq v}$ and $G_{> v}$. For a node v let \mathcal{T}_v be the set of all 4-tuples $\tau = (\tau^{int}, \tau^{ext}, \tau^{cov}, \tau^{bag})$ where τ^{int}, τ^{ext} are Boolean vectors of size $2^{|X_v|}$ indexed by subsets of X_v and τ^{cov}, τ^{bag} are subsets of X_v . Since $|X_v| \leq \omega(G)$, the cardinality of \mathcal{T}_v is $2^{2^{O(\omega(G))}}$.

For a node v and a 4-tuple $\tau = (\tau^{int}, \tau^{ext}, \tau^{cov}, \tau^{bag})$ let H_v^τ denote the graph obtained by adding a vertex S to $G_{\leq v}$ whenever there is a set $S \subseteq X_v$ with $\tau^{ext}[S] = 1$, and making S adjacent to each $x \in S$. Let $S_v^\tau = \{S: S \subseteq X_v, \tau^{ext}[S] = 1\}$ denote the newly added vertices. Observe that $G_{\leq v}$ is an induced subgraph of H_v^τ for any 4-tuple $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_v$.

Definition 2. Let v be a node of T . A 4-tuple $\tau = (\tau^{int}, \tau^{ext}, \tau^{cov}, \tau^{bag})$ of \mathcal{T}_v is a “type associated with v ” if there exists a set $D \subseteq V(H_v^\tau)$ such that the following hold.

(i) $S_v^\tau \subseteq D$ and $\tau^{bag} = D \cap X_v$.

(ii) For a vertex $w \in (V(G_{\leq v}) \setminus X_v) \cup \tau^{cov}$ there exists a pair $w_1, w_2 \in D$ such that $w \in I(w_1, w_2)$ and $w_1 \in D \setminus S_v^\tau$.

(iii) For a subset $A \subseteq X_v$, we have $\tau^{int}[A] = 1$ if and only if $D \cap V(G_{\leq v})$ contains a vertex which is closer to A with respect to X_v .

Moreover, we shall say that the set $D \setminus S_v^\tau$ is a “certificate” for (v, τ) .

Intuitively, for a type τ associated with a node v and for a set $A \subseteq X_v$ of vertices, the Boolean $\tau^{int}[A]$ represents whether there is some vertex y in the partial solution for $G_{\leq v}$ such that y is close to A with respect to X_v (“int” stands for “interior”). The Boolean $\tau^{ext}[A]$ represents whether we need to add, at a later step of our algorithm, some vertex y which is close to A with respect to X_v . Here, y is a vertex of $G_{>v}$ that needs to be added later to the solution, in the upper part of the tree (“ext” stands for “exterior”).

Observe that the only type associated with the root node of T is $\tau_0 = (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \emptyset, \emptyset)$ where $\mathbf{0}$ denotes the vector all whose elements are 0. Now we shall characterize the types associated with different sorts of nodes of the tree decomposition T . First, we prove the following lemma which deals with how shortest paths interact with clique cutsets.

Lemma 3. Let X be a clique cutset of a graph G and u, v be vertices lying in two different connected components of $G - X$. Let A and B be two subsets of X such that u (resp. v) is close to A (resp. B) with respect to X . Then, a vertex $x \in I(u, v) \cap X$ if and only if $x \in A \cap B$ or, $A \cap B = \emptyset$ and $x \in A \cup B$.

Proof. Suppose that for all $y \in A$, $d(u, y) = d_u$ and for all $y \in B$, $d(v, y) = d_v$ for some integers d_u, d_v and let $x \in X$. Now we consider the following two cases.

1. $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. If $x \in A \cap B$, then $d(u, v) = d_u + d_v$ as any shorter path would imply the existence of a vertex $y \in X$ such that $d(u, y) + d(y, v) < d_u + d_v$ which would contradict the definition of A and B . As $d(u, x) + d(x, v) = d_u + d_v$, $x \in I(u, v)$. Conversely, if $x \notin A \cap B$, let $y \in A \cap B$. Then, $d(u, v) \leq d_u + d_v$ as $d(u, y) + d(y, v) = d_u + d_v$. As $d(u, x) + d(x, v) = d_u + d_v + 1$, $x \notin I(u, v)$.
2. $A \cap B = \emptyset$. If $x \in A \cup B$, then $d(u, v) = d_u + d_v + 1$, as any shorter path would imply the existence of a vertex $y \in X$ such that $d(u, y) + d(y, v) \leq d_u + d_v$ which would contradict $A \cap B = \emptyset$. As $d(u, x) + d(x, v) = d_u + d_v + 1$, $x \in I(u, v)$. Conversely, if $x \notin A \cup B$, let $y \in A$, then $d(u, v) \leq d_u + d_v + 1$ as $d(u, y) + d(y, v) = d_u + d_v + 1$. As $d(u, x) + d(x, v) = d_u + d_v + 2$, $x \notin I(u, v)$.

This completes the proof. □

Lemma 3 implies that to compute an optimal partial solution for a given bag X_v , it is sufficient to "guess" for which subsets A of X_v , there will exist (in the future solution that will be computed for ancestors of v) a vertex y which is close to A with respect to X_v .

Suppose we have a fixed geodetic set D of G . In the following lemma, we show that when D is restricted to a particular subgraph $G_{\leq v}$, the set $D \cap G_{\leq v}$ acts as a certificate for some (v, τ) . This proves the exhaustiveness of our definition of type.

Lemma 4. *Let D be a geodetic set of G , then for each node $v \in T$, there is a type τ associated with v such that $D \cap V(G_{\leq v})$ is a certificate of (v, τ) .*

Proof. We construct τ from D as follows. Define $\tau^{bag} = D \cap X_v$. For each vertex $u \in D \cap V(G_{\leq v})$ we find the set $Z_u \subseteq X_v$ such that u is close to Z_u with respect to X_v and put $\tau^{int}[Z_u] = 1$. For each $u \in D \cap V(G_{>v})$ we find the set $Z_u \subseteq X_v$ such that u is close to Z_u with respect to X_v and put $\tau^{ext}[Z_u] = 1$. We put $\tau^{cov} = X_v \setminus D$. Observe that $D \cap V(G_{\leq v})$ is a certificate of (v, τ) . \square

For a node v , there might be some 4-tuples in \mathcal{T} which are not associated with v . In the following lemma, we establish certain restrictions that any type associated with v must follow.

Lemma 5. *Let v be a node of T and $\tau = (\tau^{int}, \tau^{ext}, \tau^{cov}, \tau^{bag})$ be a type associated with v . Then τ must satisfy all of the following conditions.*

- (a) *Whenever we have a vertex $u \in \tau^{bag}$ we have $\tau^{int}[\{u\}] = 1$.*
- (b) *$\tau^{int}[\emptyset] = \tau^{ext}[\emptyset] = 0$.*
- (c) *For all $x \in X_v$, $\tau^{int}[A] = 1$ and $\tau^{ext}[B] = 1$, if $x \in A \cap B$ or if $A \cap B = \emptyset$ and $x \in A \cup B$ then $\tau^{cov}[x] = 1$.*

From now on for a node v , we will only consider the 4-tuples which satisfy the conditions of Lemma 5. We have the following observation about the leaf nodes of the nice tree decomposition.

Observation 6. *Let v denote a leaf node. Then $\tau_0 = (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \emptyset, \emptyset)$ is the only type associated with v . Moreover, τ_0 is the only type associated with the root node of T .*

Let v be an introduce node and u be its child. Let τ, τ_1 be types associated with v, u respectively. Below we state some rules that τ and τ_1 must follow so that the certificate for (u, τ_1) can be extended to a certificate for (v, τ) .

Definition 3. *Let v be an introduce node and τ be a type associated with v . Let u be the child of v and τ_1 be a type associated with u . The pair (τ, τ_1) is compatible if the following holds.*

- (a) *$\tau_1^{bag} = \tau^{bag} \setminus \{x\}$.*
- (b) *$\tau_1^{cov} = \tau^{cov} \cap X_u$.*
- (c) *For $A \subsetneq X_u$, $\tau_1^{ext}[A] = 1$ if and only if $\tau^{ext}[A] = 1$ or $\tau^{ext}[A \cup \{x\}] = 1$.*
- (d) *$\tau_1^{ext}[X_u] = 1$ if and only if $\tau^{ext}[X_v] = 1$, $\tau^{ext}[X_u] = 1$, $x \in \tau^{bag}$ or $\tau^{ext}[\{x\}] = 1$.*
- (e) *If $x \notin \tau^{bag}$ then there exist non-empty sets $A \subseteq X_u$, $B \subseteq X_v \setminus A$ such that $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$ and $\tau^{ext}[B \cup \{x\}] = 1$.*

- (f) $\tau^{int}[\{x\}] = 1$ if and only if $x \in \tau^{bag}$.
- (g) For all non empty $A \subseteq X_u$, $\tau^{int}[A \cup \{x\}] = 0$,
- (h) For all $A \subseteq X_u$, $\tau^{int}[A] = 1$ if and only if $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$,

Lemma 7. *Let v be an introduce node, τ be a type associated with v , u be the child of v and D be a minimal certificate of (v, τ) . Then there exists a type τ_1 associated with u such that (τ, τ_1) is a compatible pair.*

Proof. Let $X_v = X_u \cup \{x\}$. Define $\tau_1^{bag} = D \cap X_u$, $\tau_1^{cov} = \tau^{cov} \cap X_u$ and $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$ if and only if there exists $y \in D \setminus \{x\}$ such that y is close to A with respect to X_u . Finally, define τ_1^{ext} according to Conditions 3(c) and 3(d). Observe that the set $D' = D \setminus \{x\}$ satisfies all the conditions in Definition 2 for (u, τ_1) and the pair (τ, τ_1) satisfies all conditions in Definition 3. \square

Let \mathcal{C}_v denote the set of compatible pairs (τ, τ_1) where τ, τ_1 are types associated with v and u , respectively.

Let v be a forget node and u be its child. Let τ, τ_1 be types associated with v, u respectively. Below we state some rules that τ and τ_1 must follow so that the certificate for (u, τ_1) can be extended to a certificate for (v, τ) .

Definition 4. *Let v be a forget node and τ be a type associated with v . Let u be the child of v and τ_1 be a type associated with u . The pair (τ, τ_1) are compatible if the following holds.*

- (a) $\tau^{bag} = \tau_1^{int} \setminus \{x\}$,
- (b) For all $A \subseteq X_v$, $\tau_1^{ext}[A] = 1$ if and only if $\tau^{ext}[A] = 1$,
- (c) For all $A \subseteq X_v$, $\tau_1^{ext}[A \cup \{x\}] = 0$.
- (d) For $A \subsetneq X_v$, $\tau^{int}[A] = 1$ if and only if $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$ or $\tau_1^{int}[A \cup \{x\}] = 1$.
- (e) $\tau^{int}[X_v] = 1$ if and only if $\tau_1^{int}[X_u] = 1$, $\tau_1^{int}[X_v] = 1$ or $\tau_1^{int}[\{x\}] = 1$,
- (f) $\tau_1^{cov} = \tau^{cov} \cup \{x\}$.

Lemma 8. *Let v be a forget node, τ be a type associated with v , u be the child of v , and D be a minimal certificate of (v, τ) . Then there exists a type τ_1 associated with u such that (τ, τ_1) is a compatible pair.*

Proof. Let $X_v = X_u \setminus \{x\}$. Define $\tau_1^{bag} = D \cap X_u$, $\tau_1^{cov} = \tau^{cov} \cup \{x\}$ and $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$ if and only if there exists $y \in D$ such that y is close to A with respect to X_u . Finally, define τ_1^{ext} according to Definition 4(b) and 4(c). Observe that the set D satisfies all the conditions in Definition 2 for (u, τ_1) and the pair (τ, τ_1) satisfies all conditions in Definition 4. \square

Let \mathcal{C}_v denote the set of compatible pairs (τ, τ_1) where τ, τ_1 are types associated with v and u , respectively.

Let v be a join node, and let u_1, u_2 be its children. Let τ, τ_1, τ_2 be types associated with v, u_1, u_2 respectively. Below we state some rules that τ, τ_1, τ_2 must follow so that the certificates for (u_1, τ_1) and (u_2, τ_2) can be combined and extended to a certificate for (v, τ) .

Definition 5. *Let v be a join node and τ be a type associated with v . Let u_1, u_2 be the children of v and τ_1, τ_2 be types associated with u_1, u_2 respectively. The triplet (τ, τ_1, τ_2) is compatible if all the following holds.*

- (a) $\tau^{bag} = \tau_1^{bag} = \tau_2^{bag}$,
- (b) For i, j such that $\{i, j\} = \{1, 2\}$ and $A \subseteq X_v$, $\tau_i^{ext}[A] = 1$ if and only if $\tau_j^{int}[A] = 1$ or $\tau^{ext}[A] = 1$.
- (c) $\tau^{cov} = \tau_1^{cov} \cup \tau_2^{cov} \cup Cov(u_1, u_2)$ where $Cov(u_1, u_2)$ is the subset of vertices x of X_v such that there exists $A, B \subseteq X_v$ with $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$ and $\tau_2^{int}[B] = 1$ where $x \in A \cap B$ or where $x \in A \cup B$ and $A \cap B = \emptyset$.
- (d) For i, j such that $\{i, j\} = \{1, 2\}$ and $A \subseteq X_v$, $\tau_i^{int}[A] = 1$ then $\tau^{int}[A] = 1$ and $\tau_j^{ext}[A] = 1$.
- (e) For i, j such that $\{i, j\} = \{1, 2\}$ and $A \subseteq X_v$, $\tau_i^{int}[A] = 0$ and $\tau_j^{int}[A] = 0$ then $\tau^{int}[A] = 0$.

Lemma 9. Let v be a join node and τ be a type associated with v . Let u_1, u_2 be the children of v . Then there are types τ_1, τ_2 associated with u_1, u_2 respectively such that (τ, τ_1, τ_2) is a compatible triplet.

Proof. For each $i \in \{1, 2\}$ define $\tau_i^{bag} = \tau^{bag}$ and $\tau_i^{int}[A] = 1$ if and only if there exists $y \in D \cap G_{\leq u_i}$ such that y is close to A with respect to X_{u_i} . Define τ_i^{ext} according to Conditions 5(b) and 5(b). Define τ_i^{cov} according to Definition 5(c). Observe that for each $i \in \{1, 2\}$ the sets $D \cap V(G_{\leq u_i})$ satisfies all the conditions in Definition 2 for (τ, τ_i) and the triplet (τ, τ_1, τ_2) is compatible. \square

For a join node v with children u_1, u_2 , let \mathcal{C}_v denote the set of compatible triplets (τ, τ_1, τ_2) where τ, τ_1, τ_2 are types associated with v, u_1, u_2 , respectively. Finally we consider the root r . Recall that the only type associated with r is $\tau_0 = (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \emptyset, \emptyset)$.

Definition 6. Consider the root r , its child u with $X_u = \{x\}$ and a type τ associated with u . Then (τ_0, τ) is a compatible pair if $x \in \tau_1^{bag}$ and $\tau^{ext}[A] = 0$ for all $A \subseteq X_u$.

The proof for the following lemma is analogous to that of Lemmas 7–9.

Lemma 10. For any minimal geodesic set of G , there is a compatible pair (τ_0, τ_1) where τ_1 is a type associated with u .

Let \mathcal{C}_r denote the set of compatible pairs (τ_0, τ) where τ is a type associated with the child of r .

Now we are ready to describe our algorithm. We process the nodes of T bottom-up. Let v be the current node under consideration. If v is a leaf node, then define

$$sol[v, (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \emptyset, \emptyset)] = \emptyset$$

Let v be an introduce node having u as child. Then for each type $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_v$ define

$$sol[v, \tau] = \min_{(\tau, \tau_1) \in \mathcal{C}_v} sol[u, \tau_1] \cup \tau^{bag}$$

Let v be a forget node having u as child. Then for each type $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_v$ define

$$sol[v, \tau] = \min_{(\tau, \tau_1) \in \mathcal{C}_v} sol[u, \tau_1]$$

Let v be a join node having u_1, u_2 as children. Then for each type $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_v$ define

$$sol[v, \tau] = \min_{(\tau, \tau_1, \tau_2) \in \mathcal{C}_v} sol[u_1, \tau_1] \cup sol[u_2, \tau_2]$$

Finally for the root r let u be its child and $\tau_0 = (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \emptyset, \emptyset)$. Define

$$sol[r, \tau_0] = \min_{(\tau_0, \tau_1) \in \mathcal{C}_r} sol[u, \tau_1]$$

We shall show in the following lemma that $sol[r, (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}, \emptyset, \emptyset)]$ corresponds to a geodetic set of G with minimum cardinality. Recall the definitions of H_v^τ and S_v^τ .

Lemma 11. *For each node v and type τ associated with v , $sol[v, \tau]$ is a certificate of (v, τ) with minimum cardinality.*

Proof. The statement of the lemma is trivially true when v is a leaf node. By induction we shall assume the lemma to be true for all nodes of the subtree rooted at v .

1. Assume that v is an introduce node. Let u be the child of v , $X_v = X_u \cup \{x\}$. First we show that $sol[v, \tau]$ is a certificate of (v, τ) . Let τ_1 be a type associated with u such that $sol[v, \tau] = sol[u, \tau_1] \cup \tau^{bag}$ and consider the set $D = sol[u, \tau_1] \cup \tau^{bag} \cup S_v^\tau$. By Definition 3(a) we have that $\tau_1^{bag} = \tau^{bag} \setminus \{x\}$. Hence $D \cap X_v = sol[v, \tau] \cap X_v = (sol[u, \tau_1] \cup \tau^{bag}) \cap X_v = (sol[u, \tau_1] \cap X_v) \cup (\tau^{bag} \cap X_v) = (sol[u, \tau_1] \cap (X_u \cup \{x\})) \cup \tau^{bag} = (sol[u, \tau_1] \cap X_u) \cup \tau^{bag} = \tau_1^{bag} \cup \tau^{bag} = \tau^{bag}$. Hence D satisfies Definition 2(i).

Now, consider any vertex $w \in (V(G_{\leq v}) \setminus X_v) \cup \tau^{cov}$ which is distinct from x . Then $w \in (V(G_{\leq u}) \setminus X_u) \cup (\tau^{cov} \cap X_u)$. Definition 3(b) ensures that $\tau_1^{cov} = \tau^{cov} \cap X_u$ and hence $w \in (V(G_{\leq u}) \setminus X_u) \cup \tau_1^{cov}$. Now, due to our induction hypothesis, we have that there exists $w_1, w_2 \in sol[u, \tau_1] \cup S_u^{\tau_1}$ such that $w \in I(w_1, w_2)$ and $w_1 \in sol[u, \tau_1]$. If $w_2 \in sol[u, \tau_1]$ then $w_1, w_2 \in sol[v, \tau]$ and therefore $w_1, w_2 \in D$. Hence, Definition 2(ii) is satisfied in this case. Assume $w_2 \in S_u^{\tau_1}$; then, there is a set $A \subseteq X_u$ such that $w_2 = A$ and $\tau_1^{ext}[A] = 1$. If $A \neq X_u$, then, due to Definition 3(c), we know that there is a set $B \supseteq A$ such that $\tau^{ext}[B] = 1$. Hence, there is a vertex $b \in S_v^\tau$ such that $b = B$ and is adjacent to all vertices of A . Observe that $w \in I(w_1, b)$. If $A = X_u$, then again, due to Definition 3(d) and similar arguments as above, we have a vertex $b' \in S_v^\tau$ such that $w \in I(w_1, b')$. Hence, Definition 2(ii) is satisfied. Now, consider the vertex x . If $x \in \tau^{bag}$, then $x \in D$. Now, assume that $x \notin \tau^{bag}$. Then, due to Definition 3(e), we have sets $A \subseteq X_u$, $B \subseteq X_v \setminus A$ such that $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$ and $\tau^{ext}[B \cup \{x\}] = 1$. Hence, $sol[u, \tau_1]$ contains a vertex, say a , which is close to A with respect to X_u . There also exists a vertex, say $b \in S_v^\tau$, such that $b = B$. By Lemma 3, $x \in I(a, b)$. Therefore, Definition 2(ii) is satisfied.

Consider $A \subseteq X_v$ such that $\tau^{int}[A] = 1$. If $A = \{x\}$, then, due to Definition 3(f), we have $x \in \tau^{bag}$ and therefore $x \in D$. Due to Definition 3(g), we have $A \subseteq X_u$. By Definition 3(h), $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$ and therefore $sol[u, \tau_1]$ contains a vertex w such that $w \in V(G_{\leq u})$ and w is closer to A with respect to X_u . Since v is an introduce node with $X_v = X_u \cup \{x\}$, w must be closer to A with respect to X_v . Hence, Definition 2(iii) is satisfied. Hence, $sol[v, \tau]$ is a certificate of (v, τ) . Now, Lemma 7 implies that $sol[v, \tau]$ is minimum.

2. Now, assume that v is a forget node. Let u be the child of v , $X_v = X_u \setminus \{x\}$. First, we show that $sol[v, \tau]$ is a certificate of (v, τ) . Let τ_1 be a type associated with u such that $sol[v, \tau] = sol[u, \tau_1]$ and consider the set $D = sol[u, \tau_1] \cup S_v^\tau$. By Definition 4(a) we have that $\tau^{bag} = \tau_1^{bag} \setminus \{x\}$. Hence, $D \cap X_v = sol[v, \tau] \cap X_v = sol[u, \tau_1] \cap (X_u \setminus \{x\}) = (sol[u, \tau_1] \cap X_u) \setminus \{x\} = \tau_1^{bag} \setminus \{x\} = \tau^{bag}$. Hence D satisfies Definition 2(i).

Now, consider any vertex $w \in (V(G_{\leq v}) \setminus X_v) \cup \tau^{cov}$. Observe that $V(G_{\leq v}) = V(G_{\leq u})$, $X_v \subset X_u$. Moreover, due to Conditions 4(b) and 4(c), we have that $\tau^{ext} = \tau_1^{ext}$. Therefore, $w \in (V(G_{\leq u}) \setminus X_u) \cup \tau_1^{cov}$, there exist $w_1, w_2 \in \text{sol}[u, \tau_1] = \text{sol}[v, \tau]$ such that w is covered by w_1, w_2 in H_v^τ . Hence, Definition 2(ii) is satisfied.

By Definition 4(d), for $A \subsetneq X_v$, $\tau^{int}[A] = 1$ if and only if $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$ or $\tau_1^{int}[A \cup \{x\}] = 1$. Indeed, if some $y \in G_{\leq v}$ is close to A or $A \cup \{x\}$ with respect to X_u , then it is close to A with respect to X_v . Conversely, if there exists some $y \in G_{\leq v}$ close to A with respect to X_v , then A is $B \cap X_v$ where B is the set to which y is close to with respect to X_u . The only possibilities for B are A and $A \cup \{x\}$. By Definition 4(e), $\tau^{int}[X_v] = 1$ if and only if $\tau_1^{int}[X_u] = 1$, $\tau_1^{int}[X_v] = 1$ or $\tau_1^{int}[\{x\}] = 1$. Indeed, if some $y \in G_{\leq v}$ is close to X_u , X_v or $\{x\}$ with respect to X_u , then it is close to X_v with respect to X_v . Conversely, if there exists some $y \in G_{\leq v}$ close to X_v with respect to X_v , then X_v is included in A or $X_u \setminus A$, where A is the set to which y is close to with respect to X_u . The only possibilities for A are X_u , X_v or $\{x\}$. Hence Definition 2(iii) is satisfied. Hence, $\text{sol}[v, \tau]$ is a certificate of (v, τ) . Now Lemma 8 implies that $\text{sol}[v, \tau]$ is minimum.

3. Assume v to be a join node. Let u_1, u_2 be the children of v . Let τ_1, τ_2 be types associated with u_1, u_2 such that $\text{sol}[v, \tau] = \text{sol}[u_1, \tau_1] \cup \text{sol}[u_2, \tau_2]$. Consider the set $D = \text{sol}[v, \tau] \cup S_v^\tau$. Due to Definition 5(a) we have $\tau^{bag} = \tau_1^{bag} = \tau_2^{bag}$. This implies $\text{sol}[v, \tau^{bag}] \cap X_v = (\text{sol}[u_1, \tau_1] \cap \tau_1^{bag}) \cup (\text{sol}[u_2, \tau_2] \cap \tau_2^{bag}) = \tau^{bag}$.

Consider $y \in (V(G_{\leq v}) \setminus X_v) \cup \tau^{cov}$. If $y \in (V(G_{\leq u_1}) \setminus X_{u_1}) \cup \tau_1^{cov}$, then y is covered by a pair of vertices y_1 and y_2 in $\text{sol}[u_1, \tau_1] \cup S_{u_1}^{\tau_1}$. If $y_1, y_2 \in \text{sol}[u_1, \tau_1]$ then $y_1, y_2 \in D$ and we are done. Otherwise, assume without loss of generality that $y_2 \in S_{u_1}^{\tau_1} \setminus S_{u_1}^\tau$. There must be a set $A \subseteq X_{u_1}$ such that $\tau_1^{ext}[A] = 1$ and $y_2 = A$. By Definition 5(b), either $\tau^{ext}[A] = 1$ or $\tau_2^{int}[A] = 1$. If the first case is true, then there exists a $y'_2 \in S_v^\tau$ such that y is covered by y_1 and y'_2 in $G_{\leq v}$. If the second case is true, then there is a vertex $y'_2 \in \text{sol}[u_2, \tau_2]$ such that y'_2 is close to A with respect to X_{u_2} . Due to Lemma 3, we have that y is covered by y_1 and y'_2 . The case where $y \in (V(G_{\leq u_2}) \setminus X_{u_2}) \cup \tau_2^{cov}$ is symmetrical. If $y \in \text{Cov}(u_1, u_2)$, by its definition in Definition 5(c) and Lemma 3, y is covered by vertices in $\text{sol}[v, \tau]$. Hence, Definition 2(ii) is satisfied.

By Conditions 5(d) and 5(e) we have that for any $A \subseteq X_v$, $\tau^{int}[A] = 1$ if and only if $\tau_1^{int}[A] = 1$ or $\tau_2^{int}[A] = 1$. Therefore by induction Definition 2(iii) is satisfied. The minimality follows from Lemma 9.

4. When v is the root node, the statement follows easily from Definition 6 and Lemma 10.

This completes the proof. □

2.2 The case of interval graphs

When the input graph G is an interval graph, the nice tree decomposition of G does not contain any join nodes. Moreover, the linear structure of interval graphs helps us to reduce the time complexity of the dynamic programming algorithm proposed in the previous section. Essentially, we shall show that the number of different types associated with a node v is at most $O(2^{\omega(G)})$. We shall use the following lemma.

Lemma 12. *Let X be a clique cutset of an interval graph G . There exists a collection \mathcal{A} of subsets of X of size $O(|X|)$ such that for each vertex $v \in V(G)$, if v is close to A with respect to X , then $A \in \mathcal{A}$.*

Proof. If $v \in X$, then $A = \{v\}$. Without loss of generality, assume now that $\min(v) < \min(X)$ (where $\min(v)$ denotes the left endpoint of the interval associated to v , and $\min(X)$, the leftmost left endpoint of an interval of X). If $u \in X$ such that $d(v, u) = d$, then for every $w \in X$ such that $\min(w) \leq \min(u)$, $d(v, w) \leq d$. Indeed, take a shortest path from v to u and let z be the neighbour of u in this path. Then, z is also a neighbour of w . This implies that v is close to a set A with respect to X which belongs to one of the following sets: $\bigcup_{u \in X} \{\{w \in X \mid \min(w) \leq \min(u)\}\}$. Hence,

$$\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{u \in X} \{\{w \in X \mid \min(w) \leq \min(u)\}, \{w \in X \mid \max(w) \geq \max(u)\}, \{u\}\}$$

Observe that $|\mathcal{A}|$ is $O(|X|)$. □

The above lemma implies that for an interval graph, the set of 4-tuples for a node v can be chosen as a subset of $\{0, 1\}^A \times \{0, 1\}^A \times 2^{X_v} \times 2^{X_v}$. Hence, there are $2^{O(w)}$ types for an interval graph. This proves the statement of Theorem 1 regarding interval graphs.

3 Hardness for interval graphs

We now prove Theorem 2. Let F be an instance of 3-SAT with variables x_1, \dots, x_n and clauses C_1, \dots, C_m . We construct a set D of intervals in polynomial time such that the geodetic number of the intersection graph of D (denoted as $\mathcal{I}(D)$) is at most $4 + 7n + 58m$ if and only if F is a positive instance of 3-SAT.

The key intuition that explains why the problem is hard on interval graphs is that considering two solution vertices x and y , the structure of the covered set $I(x, y)$ can be very complicated. Indeed, it can be that many vertices lying “in between” x and y in the interval representation, are not covered. This allows us to construct gadgets, by controlling which of these vertices get covered, and which do not. Moreover, we can easily force some vertices to be part of the solution by representing them by an interval of length 0 (then, they are simplicial vertices), which is very useful to design our reduction. Nevertheless, implementing this idea turns out to be far from trivial, and to this end we need the crucial idea of *tracks*, which are shortest paths spanning a large part of the construction. Each track starts at a key interval called its *root* (representing a literal, for example) and serves as a shortest path from the root to the rightmost end of the construction. In a way, each track “carries the effect of the root” being chosen in a solution to the rest of the graph. The tracks are shifted in a way that no shortcut can be used going from one track to another. We are then able to locally modify the tracks and place our gadgets so that the track of, say, a literal, enables the interval of that literal to cover an interval of a specific clause gadget (while the other tracks are of no use for this purpose).

3.1 Overview of the reduction

There are four main stages of our reduction. Figure 2(a) shows a roadmap of the reduction. We initialise it by constructing a set of intervals which we call the *start gadget* (denoted as \mathcal{S}).

After creating the start gadget, we create the variable gadgets, which are placed consecutively, after the start gadget. For each variable x_i , with $1 \leq i \leq n$, we create the variable gadget \mathcal{X}_i . Each variable gadget is composed of several *implication gadgets*. An implication gadget $IMP[-\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}]$ ensures that if \mathbf{p} is not

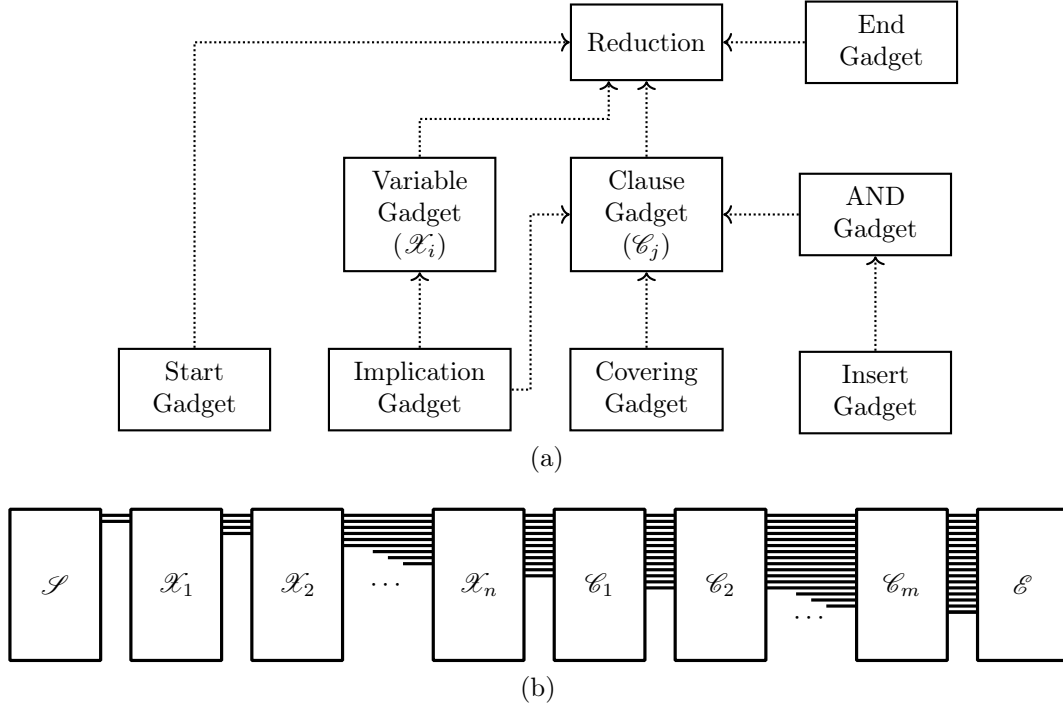


Figure 2: Overview of the reduction. (a) Roadmap of the reduction procedure for proving Theorem 2. (b) An illustration of the arrangements of the gadgets are shown. The box with label \mathcal{S} represents the start gadget, the box labelled \mathcal{E} represents the end gadget. A box labelled \mathcal{C}_i represents the gadget for clause C_i and a box labelled \mathcal{X}_j , the gadget for variable x_j . Lines between such gadgets represent the tracks.

chosen in a geodetic set of our constructed intervals, then \mathbf{q} must be chosen. These are used to encode the behaviour of the variables of the 3-SAT instance: there will be two possible solutions, corresponding to both truth values of x_i .

After creating all the variable gadgets, we create the clause gadgets, also placed consecutively, after the variable gadgets. For each clause C_j with $1 \leq j \leq m$, we construct the clause gadget \mathcal{C}_j . Each clause gadget is composed of a *covering gadget*, several *implication gadgets*, and several *AND gadgets*. The covering gadget of a clause C_i is denoted by $\text{COV}[i]$. For two intervals \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} , the corresponding AND gadget is denoted by $\text{AND}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. Together, these gadgets will ensure that all intervals of the clause gadget corresponding to the clause C_i are covered by six intervals if and only if one of the intervals corresponding to the literals of C_i is chosen in a geodetic set. This encodes the behaviour of the clauses of the 3-SAT instance.

After creating all the clause gadgets, we conclude our construction by creating the *end gadget* \mathcal{E} , placed after all clause gadgets. Figure 2(b) shows the arrangement of the gadgets in the reduction.

Organisation of this section: In Subsection 3.2, we introduce some notations to use them in the description of the reduction. In Subsection 3.3, we describe the construction of the start gadget. In Subsection 3.4, we describe a generic construction of the implication gadget $\text{IMP}[-\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}]$. In Subsection 3.5, we describe a generic construction of the cover gadget $\text{COV}[i]$. In Subsection 3.6, we describe a generic construction of the insert gadget $\text{INS}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. In Subsection 3.7, we describe a generic construction of the AND-gadget $\text{AND}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. Then, in Subsection 3.8, we describe the construction of the variable gadget. In Subsection 3.9,

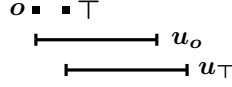


Figure 3: The start gadget \mathcal{S} . For drawing purposes, the proportions of the intervals were changed. Nevertheless, the obtained interval graph is unchanged.

we describe the construction of the clause gadget. In Subsection 3.10, we describe the construction of the end gadget.

3.2 Notations

We shall use the following notations. Let S be a set of intervals. For a vertex $v \in V(\mathcal{I}(S))$, the corresponding interval will be denoted by \mathbf{v} . The notations $\min(\mathbf{v}), \max(\mathbf{v})$ shall denote the left boundary and right boundary of \mathbf{v} , respectively. The *rightmost neighbour* of an interval \mathbf{v} is the interval intersecting \mathbf{v} that has the maximum right boundary. For a set S of intervals, let $\min(S) = \min\{\min(\mathbf{v}) : \mathbf{v} \in S\}$, $\max(S) = \max\{\max(\mathbf{v}) : \mathbf{v} \in S\}$. For two intervals \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} we have $\mathbf{u} < \mathbf{v}$ if $\max(\mathbf{u}) < \min(\mathbf{v})$.

Let S be a set of intervals and $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in S$. A shortest path between \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} is a shortest path between u, v in $\mathcal{I}(S)$. The set $I(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ is the set of intervals that belongs to some shortest path between \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} . The geodetic set of S is analogously defined. For a set of intervals S , the phrase “ S is covered by S' ” means that S' is a geodetic set of S .

A *point interval* is an interval of the form $[a, a]$. A *unit interval* is an interval of the form $[a, a + 1]$. A set of intervals is *proper* if no two intervals contain each other. A set $T = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_t\}$ of intervals is a *track* if $\max(\mathbf{u}_i) = \min(\mathbf{u}_{i+1})$ for all $1 \leq i < t$. Observe that if T is a track, then $\mathcal{I}(T)$ is a path. In our construction, each track T will be associated with a set of intervals called its *roots*, denoted by $R(T)$. Sometimes we shall use the sentence “root \mathbf{v} of a track T ” to say $\mathbf{v} \in R(T)$.

Definition 7. Let T and T' be two tracks such that $T \cup T'$ is a proper set of intervals. Then, $T < T'$ if $\max(T) < \max(T')$.

Let \mathcal{T} be a set of tracks and $T \in \mathcal{T}$. The phrase “the track just preceding T ” shall refer to the track T' such that $T' < T$ and there is no T'' such that $T' < T'' < T$. The phrases “the track just following T ”, “maximal track of \mathcal{T} ” and “minimal track of \mathcal{T} ” are analogously defined.

3.3 Initiation and construction of start gadget \mathcal{S}

Let F be an instance of 3-SAT with variables x_1, \dots, x_n and clauses C_1, \dots, C_m . Let $\epsilon = \frac{1}{(n+m)^4}$. The start gadget \mathcal{S} consists of four intervals which are defined as follows: the *start interval* $\mathbf{o} = [1, 1]$, $\mathbf{u}_o = [1, 2]$, the *true interval* $\top = [1 + \epsilon, 1 + \epsilon]$ and $\mathbf{u}_\top = [1 + \epsilon, 2 + \epsilon]$. Let $T_1 = \{\mathbf{u}_o\}$ and $T_2 = \{\mathbf{u}_\top\}$. Observe that T_1, T_2 are tracks and $T_1 < T_2$.

We initialize two more sets, the set $\mathcal{T} = \{T_1, T_2\}$, and the set $D = \mathcal{S}$. In what follows, \mathcal{T} will contain all constructed tracks and D will contain all constructed intervals. As we proceed with the construction, we shall insert more intervals in T_1, T_2 while maintaining that both of them are tracks. We shall also add more tracks in \mathcal{T} . Let $R(T_1) = \{\mathbf{o}\}$ and $R(T_2) = \{\top\}$. Recall that for a track T , $R(T)$ denotes the set of root intervals of T .

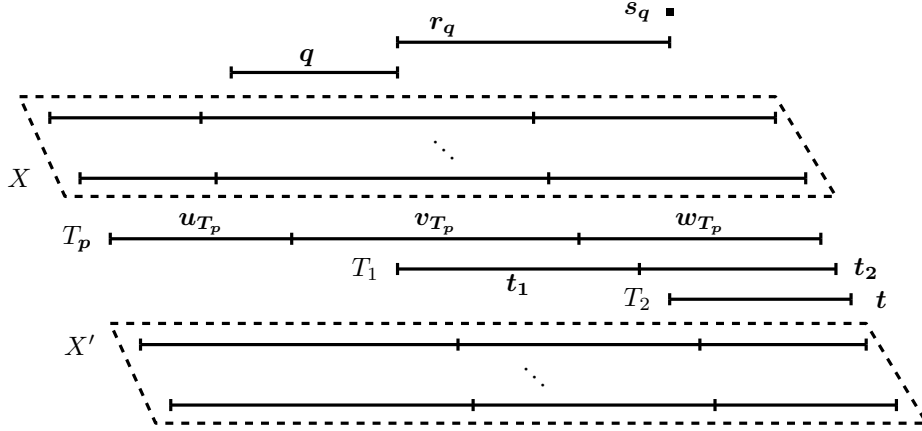


Figure 4: The implication gadget $IMP[-p \rightarrow q]$. For drawing purposes, the proportions of the intervals were changed. Nevertheless, the obtained interval graph is unchanged.

3.4 Implication gadget of a root p

In order to construct the variable gadgets and the clause gadgets, we need to define the implication gadget. Below we describe a generic procedure to construct implication gadgets of a root p which is different from \mathbf{o} of \mathcal{S} . Let $T_p \in \mathcal{T}$ be the track such that $p \in R(T_p)$. Since $p \neq \mathbf{o}$, T_p is not the minimal element in \mathcal{T} . Below we describe the three steps for constructing $IMP[-p \rightarrow q]$. See Figure 4 for a graphical representation of the intervals.

1. **Extension of existing tracks:** For each track $T \in \mathcal{T}$, introduce three new intervals $\mathbf{u}_T = [\max(T), \max(T) + 1]$, $\mathbf{v}_T = [\max(T) + 1, \max(T) + 2]$ and $\mathbf{w}_T = [\max(T) + 2, \max(T) + 3]$. Let $T_{new} = \{\mathbf{u}_T, \mathbf{v}_T, \mathbf{w}_T\}$. Observe that, for two tracks $T, T' \in \mathcal{T}$ with $T < T'$, we have $(T \cup T_{new}) < (T' \cup T'_{new})$.
2. **Creation of new intervals:** Let X and X' be the tracks that precede and follow T_p in \mathcal{T} , respectively. Note that X always exists since $p \neq \mathbf{o}$. When X' exists, let $\theta = \max(\mathbf{u}_{X'})$ and $\theta' = \max(\mathbf{v}_{X'})$. Otherwise, $\theta = \max(\mathbf{u}_{T_p}) + \epsilon$ and $\theta' = \max(\mathbf{v}_{T_p}) + \epsilon$.
Define $\mathbf{q} = \left[\frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_X) + \max(\mathbf{u}_{T_p})}{2}, \frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_{T_p}) + \theta}{2} \right]$, $\mathbf{r}_q = \left[\max(\mathbf{q}), \frac{\max(\mathbf{v}_{T_p}) + \theta'}{2} \right]$ and $\mathbf{s}_q = [\max(\mathbf{r}_q), \max(\mathbf{r}_q)]$.
3. **Creation of new tracks:** In this step, we shall create two new tracks. We define three more intervals as follows: $\mathbf{t} = [\max(\mathbf{s}_q), \max(\mathbf{s}_q) + 1]$, $\mathbf{t}_1 = \left[\max(\mathbf{q}), \frac{\max(\mathbf{v}_{T_p}) + \min(\mathbf{s}_q)}{2} \right]$ and $\mathbf{t}_2 = [\max(\mathbf{t}_1), \max(\mathbf{t}_1) + 1]$. Now, let $T_1 = \{\mathbf{t}_1, \mathbf{t}_2\}$, $R(T_1) = \{\mathbf{q}\}$, $T_2 = \{\mathbf{t}\}$ and $R(T_2) = \{\mathbf{r}_q, \mathbf{s}_q\}$.

To complete the construction of the implication gadget, we define $IMP[-p \rightarrow q] = \{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}_q, \mathbf{s}_q\} \cup T_1 \cup T_2 \cup \bigcup_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \{\mathbf{u}_T, \mathbf{v}_T, \mathbf{w}_T\}$. Let $D = D \cup IMP[-p \rightarrow q]$. For each $T \in \mathcal{T}$, let $T = T \cup T_{new}$ and $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T} \cup \{T_1, T_2\}$. Observe that the intersection graph of D does not contain $K_{1,5}$ as induced subgraph.

3.5 Construction of covering gadgets

Below we describe the three steps for constructing the covering gadget of the clause C_i . See Figure 5.

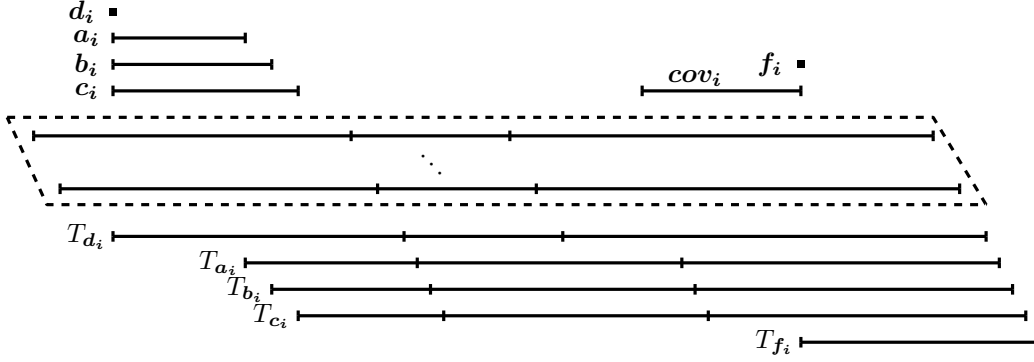


Figure 5: The covering gadget $\text{COV}[i]$. For drawing purposes, the proportions of the intervals were changed. Nevertheless, the obtained interval graph is unchanged.

1. **Extension of existing tracks:** For each track $T \in \mathcal{T}$, introduce three new intervals $\mathbf{u}_T^i = [\max(T), \max(T) + 1]$, $\mathbf{v}_T^i = [\max(T) + 1, \max(T) + 2]$ and $\mathbf{w}_T^i = [\max(T) + 2, \max(T) + 3]$. Let $T_{\text{new}} = \{\mathbf{u}_T^i, \mathbf{v}_T^i, \mathbf{w}_T^i\}$. Observe that, for two tracks $T, T' \in \mathcal{T}$ with $T < T'$, we have $(T \cup T_{\text{new}}) < (T' \cup T'_{\text{new}})$.
2. **Creation of new intervals:** Let T be the maximal track in \mathcal{T} . Let $\theta = \min(\mathbf{u}_T^i) + \epsilon$. We define $\mathbf{a}_i = [\theta, \theta + \epsilon]$, $\mathbf{b}_i = [\theta, \theta + 2\epsilon]$, $\mathbf{c}_i = [\theta, \theta + 3\epsilon]$ and $\mathbf{d}_i = [\theta, \theta]$. Also define $\mathbf{cov}_i = [\max(\mathbf{v}_T^i) + 4\epsilon, \max(\mathbf{v}_T^i) + 7\epsilon]$, and $\mathbf{f}_i = [\max(\mathbf{cov}_i), \max(\mathbf{cov}_i)]$.
3. **Creation of new tracks:** Now we create five more tracks as follows. Let $T_{\mathbf{a}_i} = \{[\max(\mathbf{a}_i) + k, \max(\mathbf{a}_i) + k + 1] \mid k \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}$, $T_{\mathbf{b}_i} = \{[\max(\mathbf{b}_i) + k, \max(\mathbf{b}_i) + k + 1] \mid k \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}$ and $T_{\mathbf{c}_i} = \{[\max(\mathbf{c}_i) + k, \max(\mathbf{c}_i) + k + 1] \mid k \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}$. Observe that $T_{\mathbf{a}_i}, T_{\mathbf{b}_i}, T_{\mathbf{c}_i}$ are tracks and define $R(T_{\mathbf{a}_i}) = \{\mathbf{a}_i\}$, $R(T_{\mathbf{b}_i}) = \{\mathbf{b}_i\}$ and $R(T_{\mathbf{c}_i}) = \{\mathbf{c}_i\}$. Also, define $T_{\mathbf{d}_i} = \{[\max(\mathbf{d}_i) + k, \max(\mathbf{d}_i) + k + 1] \mid k \in \{0, 1, 2\}\}$ where $R(T_{\mathbf{d}_i}) = \{\mathbf{d}_i\}$ and $T_{\mathbf{f}_i} = \{[\max(\mathbf{f}_i), \max(\mathbf{f}_i) + 1]\}$ where $R(T_{\mathbf{f}_i}) = \{\mathbf{cov}_i, \mathbf{f}_i\}$.

To complete the construction of the covering gadget of C_i , we define $\text{COV}[i] = \{\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{c}_i, \mathbf{cov}_i, \mathbf{d}_i, \mathbf{f}_i\} \cup \{\mathbf{u}_T^i, \mathbf{v}_T^i, \mathbf{w}_T^i\}_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \cup \left(\bigcup_{\mathbf{y} \in \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{f}\}} T_{\mathbf{y}_i} \right)$. For each $T \in \mathcal{T}$, let $T = T \cup T_{\text{new}}$ and $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T} \cup \{T_{\mathbf{a}_i}, T_{\mathbf{b}_i}, T_{\mathbf{c}_i}, T_{\mathbf{d}_i}, T_{\mathbf{f}_i}\}$. We set $D = D \cup \text{COV}[i]$. Observe that the intersection graph of D does not contain $K_{1,5}$ as induced subgraph.

3.6 Construction of the insert gadget

Let T_p and T_q be two tracks of \mathcal{T} with roots \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} , respectively. Without loss of generality, assume that $T_p < T_q$. Below we describe the three steps for constructing the insert gadget $\text{INS}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. See Figure 6.

1. **Extension of existing tracks:** For each track $T \in \mathcal{T}$, we introduce one new interval $\mathbf{u}_T = [\max(T), \max(T) + 1]$. Let $T_{\text{new}} = \{\mathbf{u}_T\}$. Observe that, for two tracks $T, T' \in \mathcal{T}$ with $T < T'$, we have $(T \cup T_{\text{new}}) < (T' \cup T'_{\text{new}})$.

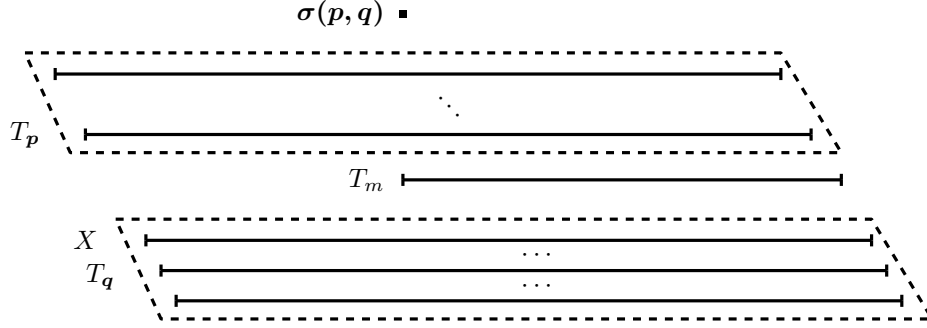


Figure 6: The insert gadget $\text{INS}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. For drawing purposes, the proportions of the intervals were changed. Nevertheless, the obtained interval graph is unchanged.

2. **Creation of a new interval:** Let X be the track that just follows $T_{\mathbf{p}}$ in \mathcal{T} . Observe that X always exists. Let $\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \left[\frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_{T_{\mathbf{p}}}) + \max(\mathbf{u}_X)}{2}, \frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_{T_{\mathbf{p}}}) + \max(\mathbf{u}_X)}{2} \right]$.
3. **Creation of a new track:** Let $T_m = \{[\max(\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})), \max(\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})) + 1]\}$ and $R(T_m) = \{\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\}$.

To complete the construction, we define $\text{INS}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}] = \{\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\} \cup \{\mathbf{u}_T, \mathbf{v}_T\}_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \cup T_m$. We set $D = D \cup \text{INS}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. For each $T \in \mathcal{T}$, let $T = T \cup T_{\text{new}}$ and $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T} \cup \{T_m\}$. Observe that $T_{\mathbf{p}} < T_m < T_{\mathbf{q}}$ in \mathcal{T} . Moreover, observe that the intersection graph of D does not contain $K_{1,5}$ as induced subgraph.

3.7 Construction of AND gadgets

Let $T_{\mathbf{p}}$ and $T_{\mathbf{q}}$ be two tracks of \mathcal{T} with roots \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} , respectively. Without loss of generality, assume that $T_{\mathbf{p}} < T_{\mathbf{q}}$. Below we describe the four steps of constructing $\text{AND}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. See Figure 7.

1. **Creation of insert gadget:** Create an insert gadget $\text{INS}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. Recall that the interval named $\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ exists and it is the root of track, say, T_m .
2. **Extension of existing tracks:** For each track $T \in \mathcal{T}$, introduce two new intervals $\mathbf{u}_T = [\max(T), \max(T) + 1]$ and $\mathbf{v}_T = [\max(T) + 1, \max(T) + 2]$. Let $T_{\text{new}} = \{\mathbf{u}_T, \mathbf{v}_T\}$. Observe that, for two tracks $T, T' \in \mathcal{T}$ with $T < T'$, we have $(T \cup T_{\text{new}}) < (T' \cup T'_{\text{new}})$.
3. **Creation of new intervals:** Let Y_1 be the track just preceding $T_{\mathbf{p}}$. Recall that T_m is the track just following $T_{\mathbf{p}}$. Define $\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \left[\frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_{Y_1}) + \max(\mathbf{u}_{T_{\mathbf{p}}})}{2}, \frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_{T_{\mathbf{p}}}) + \max(\mathbf{u}_{T_m})}{2} \right]$ and $\beta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \left[\frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_{T_{\mathbf{p}}}) + \max(\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))}{2}, \frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_{T_{\mathbf{p}}}) + \max(\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))}{2} \right]$.
Let Y_2 be the track just preceding $T_{\mathbf{q}}$ in \mathcal{T} . Observe that either $Y_2 = T_m$ or $T_m < Y_2 < T_{\mathbf{q}}$. Now define $\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \left[\max(\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})), \frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_{Y_2}) + \max(\mathbf{u}_{T_{\mathbf{q}}})}{2} \right]$. Let Y'_2 be the track just following $T_{\mathbf{q}}$ in \mathcal{T} . We define $h = \max(\mathbf{u}_{Y'_2})$ if Y'_2 exists and $h = \max(\mathbf{u}_{T_{\mathbf{q}}}) + \epsilon$ otherwise. Now we define $\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \left[\max(\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})), \frac{\max(\mathbf{u}_{T_{\mathbf{q}}}) + h}{2} \right]$.
4. **Creation of new tracks:** We create $T_1 = \{[\max(\beta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})), \max(\beta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})) + 1]\}$ where $R(T_1) = \{\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \beta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\}$, $T_2 = \{[\max(\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})), \max(\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})) + 1]\}$ where $R(T_2) = \{\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\}$ and $T_3 = \{[\max(\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})), \max(\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})) + 1]\}$ where $R(T_3) = \{\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\}$.

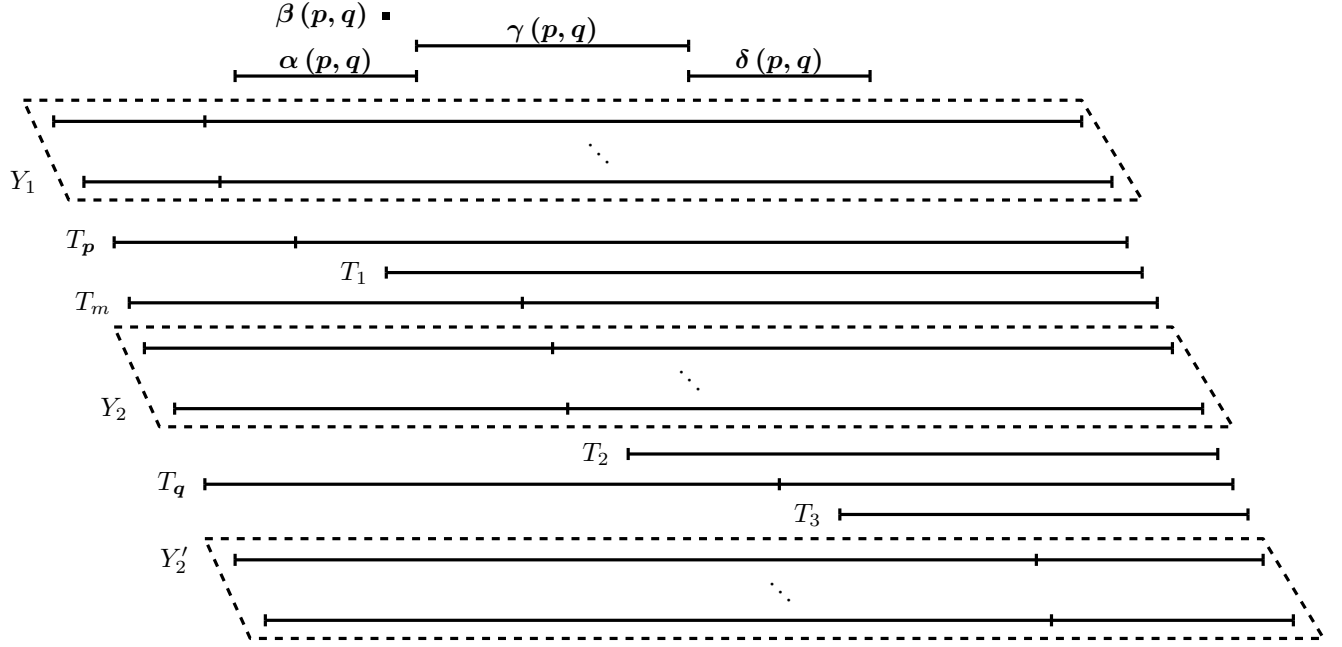


Figure 7: The AND gadget $\text{AND}[p, q]$. For drawing purposes, the proportions of the intervals were changed. Nevertheless, the obtained interval graph is unchanged.

To complete the construction, define $\text{AND}[p, q] = \{\alpha(p, q), \beta(p, q), \gamma(p, q), \delta(p, q)\} \cup \{u_T, v_T\}_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \cup \{T_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq 3}$. For each $T \in \mathcal{T}$, let $T = T \cup T_{new}$. Let $D = D \cup \text{AND}[p, q]$ and $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T} \cup \{T_1, T_2, T_3\}$. Observe that the intersection graph of D does not contain $K_{1,5}$ as induced subgraph.

3.8 Construction of variable gadgets

We construct the variable gadgets sequentially and connect each of them to the previous one (\mathcal{X}_1 is connected to the start gadget \mathcal{S}). Assuming that we have placed $\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{X}_1, \dots, \mathcal{X}_{i-1}$, we construct \mathcal{X}_i as follows. For variable x_i , the gadget \mathcal{X}_i consists of two implication gadgets. Let D and \mathcal{T} be the set of intervals and tracks created so far. First, we construct $\text{IMP}[\neg \top \rightarrow x_i]$. Observe that the sets D and \mathcal{T} have been updated after the last operation. There is an interval x_i in D and there is a track $T \in \mathcal{T}$ whose root is x_i . Now we construct $\text{IMP}[\neg x_i \rightarrow \bar{x}_i]$. Observe that after constructing all the variable gadgets, for each literal ℓ , there is an interval named ℓ in D . See Figure 8 for an illustration of \mathcal{X}_i created corresponding to the variable x_i .

3.9 Construction of clause gadgets

We shall complete our construction of clause gadget \mathcal{C}_i corresponding to the clause $C_i = (\ell_i^1, \ell_i^2, \ell_i^3)$. First, we create the covering gadget $\text{COV}[i]$ and update D, \mathcal{T} as described in Section 3.5. Recall from the construction of $\text{COV}[i]$ that the intervals named a_i, b_i, c_i exist. Also recall from the construction of variable gadgets (described in Section 3.8) that the intervals $\ell_i^1, \ell_i^2, \ell_i^3$ and $\bar{\ell}_i^1, \bar{\ell}_i^2, \bar{\ell}_i^3$ exist. Now we create, in this order, $\text{IMP}[\neg a_i \rightarrow a'_i]$, $\text{AND}[a_i, \ell_i^1]$, $\text{AND}[a'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1]$, $\text{IMP}[\neg b_i \rightarrow b'_i]$, $\text{AND}[b_i, \ell_i^2]$, $\text{AND}[b'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^2]$, $\text{IMP}[\neg c_i \rightarrow c'_i]$, $\text{AND}[c_i, \ell_i^3]$, $\text{AND}[c'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^3]$ where a'_i, b'_i and c'_i are three new intervals constructed in the

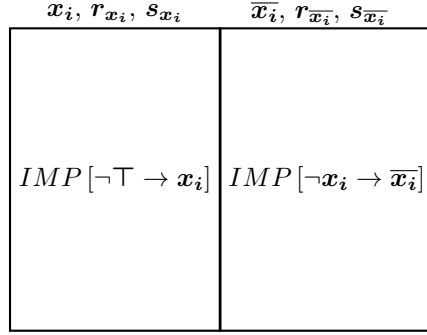


Figure 8: The variable gadget \mathcal{X}_i created corresponding to the variable x_i . The first implication gadget contains three special intervals named x_i, r_{x_i}, s_{x_i} . The second implication gadget contains three special intervals named $\bar{x}_i, r_{\bar{x}_i}, s_{\bar{x}_i}$.

corresponding implication gadgets. This completes the construction of \mathcal{C}_i . See Figure 9 for an illustration of the clause gadget \mathcal{C}_i .

3.10 Construction of end gadget

For each $T \in \mathcal{T}$, we introduce two new intervals $\mathbf{u}_T = [\max(T), \max(T) + 1]$, $\mathbf{e}_T = [\max(\mathbf{u}_T), \max(\mathbf{u}_T)]$ and define $T = T \cup \{\mathbf{u}_T\}$, $D = D \cup \{\mathbf{u}_T, \mathbf{e}_T\}_{T \in \mathcal{T}}$. For each $T \in \mathcal{T}$, let \mathbf{e}_T be the *tail* of T . The end gadget \mathcal{E} consists of all the new intervals created above. See Figure 10 for an illustration of all the gadgets created corresponding to the 3-SAT instance $F = (x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee x_3)$. Observe that the intersection graph of D does not contain $K_{1,5}$ as induced subgraph.

3.11 Proofs

In this section, we shall show that the 3-SAT instance is satisfiable if and only if the constructed graph has a geodetic set with a certain cardinality. For the entirety of this section, F shall denote a 3-SAT instance with variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n and clauses C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m . The set D will denote the set of constructed intervals, \mathcal{T} will denote the tracks. For each $i \in [n]$, \mathcal{X}_i shall denote the constructed variable gadget and for each $j \in [m]$, \mathcal{C}_j shall denote the set of constructed gadget. The reader may use Figure 11 to navigate the proof of Theorem 2.

We begin by showing that the number of vertices in the constructed graph is polynomial in the number of variables and clauses, which implies that the construction procedure takes polynomial time.

Lemma 13. *There are $2 + 4n + 35m$ tracks in \mathcal{T} and $4 + 6n + 52m$ point intervals in D . The total number of intervals in D is $O((n + m)^2)$.*

Proof. Recall that the construction of the start gadget consists of creating two point intervals and two tracks. The construction of one implication gadget consists of creating one point interval and two new tracks. The construction of one AND gadget consists of creating two point intervals (one of which is due to the creation of the insert gadget) and four new tracks. The construction of one covering gadget consists of creating two point intervals and five new tracks. Recall that each variable gadget consists of two implication gadgets, and one clause gadget contains three implication gadgets. Thus, the total number of implication gadgets

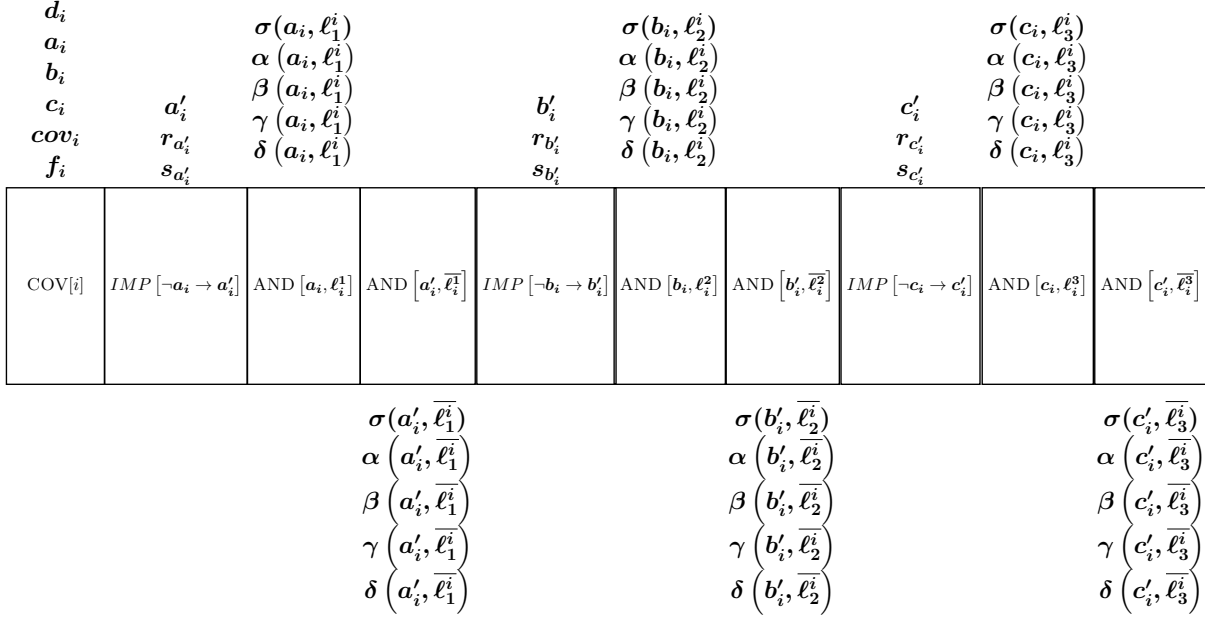


Figure 9: Illustration of the clause gadget \mathcal{C}_i with literals $\ell_1^i, \ell_2^i, \ell_3^i$. The names of the special intervals created at each gadget are highlighted above or below the box illustrating the respective gadgets.

created is $2n + 3m$. Each clause gadget contains six AND gadgets. Hence, the total number of AND gadgets created is $6m$. The total number of covering gadgets created is m . So, the total number of tracks created is $2 + 4n + 35m$. The end gadget contains one distinct point interval for each track. Hence, the total number of point intervals is $4 + 6n + 52m$. Thus, the total number of intervals in D is $O((n + m)^2)$. \square

In the next few lemmas, we prove that if an induced path of an interval graph has a certain structure, then it is also a shortest path between its end-vertices.

Lemma 14. *Let \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} be two intervals of D such that $\min(\mathbf{u}) < \min(\mathbf{v})$. Let $P = \mathbf{u}_0 \mathbf{u}_1 \dots \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{v}$ be an induced path such that $\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{u}$ and \mathbf{u}_{i+1} is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{u}_i for $0 \leq i \leq k-1$, and $\mathbf{u}_{k-1} \notin N(\mathbf{v})$, while $\mathbf{u}_k \in N(\mathbf{v})$. Then, P is a shortest path.*

Proof. Let $P = \mathbf{u}_0 \mathbf{u}_1 \dots \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{v}$ and P' be a shortest path from \mathbf{u} to \mathbf{v} which starts by the longest common subpath with P . Hence $P' = \mathbf{u}_0 \mathbf{u}_1 \dots \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{z} \dots \mathbf{v}$ with $\mathbf{z} \notin P$. If $i = k$ then P and P' have the same length. Otherwise, replace \mathbf{z} in P' by \mathbf{u}_{i+1} to obtain a path P'' . It is indeed a path as $\max(\mathbf{z}) < \max(\mathbf{u}_{i+1})$. Moreover P' and P'' have the same length, a contradiction with the definition of P' . \square

Definition 8. *Let $P = \mathbf{u}_1 \dots \mathbf{u}_k$ be a path such that \mathbf{u}_{i+1} is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{u}_i for all $i \in 1 \leq i \leq k-2$ and \mathbf{u}_{k-2} is not adjacent to \mathbf{u}_k . The path P is a shortest path between \mathbf{u}_1 and \mathbf{u}_k by Lemma 14. We say that such a path is a “good shortest path”.*

Definition 9. *Let $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ be three intervals of D such that $\max(\mathbf{u}) < \min(\mathbf{w})$ and $\mathbf{v} \in I(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w})$. A shortest path $P = \mathbf{u}_0 \mathbf{u}_1 \dots \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{v} \mathbf{u}_{k+1} \dots \mathbf{w}$ between $\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{u}$ and \mathbf{w} is “semi-good” if for each $0 \leq i \leq k-1$, \mathbf{u}_{i+1} is the rightmost interval of \mathbf{u}_i .*

Lemma 15. *Let $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ be two intervals of D such that $\max(\mathbf{u}) < \min(\mathbf{w})$ and $\mathbf{v} \in I(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w})$. Then, there exists a semi-good shortest path between \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{w} containing \mathbf{v} .*

Proof. Let $P = \mathbf{u}_0 \dots \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{v} \mathbf{u}_{k+1} \dots \mathbf{w}$ be a shortest path between $\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{u}$ and \mathbf{w} that contains \mathbf{v} . Now consider the path $Q = \mathbf{u}'_0 \dots \mathbf{u}'_k$ such that $\mathbf{u}'_0 = \mathbf{u}$ and for $0 \leq i \leq k-1$, \mathbf{u}'_{i+1} is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{u}'_i . Observe that \mathbf{u}'_k intersects \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{u}'_k does not intersect \mathbf{u}_{k+1} (else, it contradicts the fact that P is a shortest path). Therefore, $\mathbf{u}'_0 \dots \mathbf{u}'_k \mathbf{v} \mathbf{u}_{k+1} \dots \mathbf{w}$ is a semi-good shortest path containing \mathbf{v} . \square

In Subsection 3.11.1, we shall show that if the 3-SAT instance is satisfiable, then the constructed interval graph has a geodetic set of certain cardinality. In Section 3.11.2, we shall show that if the constructed interval graph has a geodetic set of certain cardinality, then the 3-SAT instance is satisfiable.

3.11.1 Satisfiability implies optimality

Recall that each track T is associated with a set of intervals called its roots, denoted by $R(T)$. Also from our construction, it is clear that an interval is the root of at most one track. Hence we define the following notation: for an interval \mathbf{z} , let $T(\mathbf{z})$ denote the track T such that $\mathbf{z} \in R(T(\mathbf{z}))$.

Lemma 16. *If T is a track in \mathcal{T} , then $T \subseteq I(\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{e}_T)$.*

Proof. Let $T = \{\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_j\}$ be the set of intervals of T such that $\max(\mathbf{a}_i) = \min(\mathbf{a}_{i+1})$ for $i \in [j-1]$. Let $T(\mathbf{o}) = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_k\}$ such that $\max(\mathbf{b}_i) = \min(\mathbf{b}_{i+1})$ for $i \in [k-1]$. By Lemma 14, the path induced by the set $\{\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_k, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{e}_T\}$ is a good shortest path from \mathbf{o} to \mathbf{e}_T where \mathbf{z} is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{b}_k . Hence the distance between \mathbf{o} and \mathbf{e}_T is $k+3$.

Observe that both \mathbf{b}_k and \mathbf{a}_j belong to the end gadget and therefore they are adjacent with $\max(\mathbf{b}_k) < \max(\mathbf{a}_j)$. From the construction it implies that $\min(\mathbf{b}_k) < \min(\mathbf{a}_j)$. Since $\max(\mathbf{b}_{k-1}) = \min(\mathbf{b}_k)$, it follows that \mathbf{b}_{k-1} is not adjacent with \mathbf{a}_j . Hence the path induced by the set $\{\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_k, \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{e}_T\}$ has length $k+3$ and therefore is a shortest path.

Now, using an inductive argument on i (from $i=j$ to $i=1$), it follows that \mathbf{a}_i and \mathbf{b}_{k-j+i} are neighbours. Hence, the path induced by the set $\{\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_{k-j+1}, \mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{e}_T\}$ induces a shortest path P' from \mathbf{o} to \mathbf{e}_T such that $V(T) \subseteq V(P')$. Hence, $T \subseteq I(\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{e}_T)$. \square

Lemma 17. *Consider an implication gadget $IMP[-\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}]$. We have that $\mathbf{q} \in I(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{s}_q)$ and $\mathbf{r}_q \in I(\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{s}_q)$.*

Proof. Consider the track $T(\mathbf{p})$. Observe from the construction of $IMP[-\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}]$ that there exists a subset $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{k+2}\} \subseteq T(\mathbf{p})$ such that \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{v}_1 are adjacent, \mathbf{v}_{i+1} is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{v}_i for $1 \leq i \leq k+1$ and \mathbf{v}_k is the leftmost neighbour of \mathbf{q} . By Lemma 14, $\{\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k, \mathbf{v}_{k+1}, \mathbf{v}_{k+2}, \mathbf{s}_q\}$ induces a good shortest path between \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{s}_q . Hence, the path induced by $\{\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}_q, \mathbf{s}_q\}$ is also a shortest path between \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{s}_q .

Now consider the track $T(\mathbf{o})$. Observe from the construction of $IMP[-\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}]$ that there exists a subset $\{\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \dots, \mathbf{w}_t\} \subseteq T(\mathbf{o})$ such that \mathbf{w}_1 is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{o} , \mathbf{w}_{i+1} is the leftmost neighbour of \mathbf{v}_i for $1 \leq i \leq t-1$, $\mathbf{s}_q \cap \mathbf{w}_{t-1} = \emptyset$, and $\mathbf{s}_q \subset \mathbf{w}_t$. By Lemma 14, the set $\{\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \dots, \mathbf{w}_{t-1}, \mathbf{w}_t, \mathbf{s}_q\}$ is a shortest path between \mathbf{o} and \mathbf{s}_q of length $t+1$. Also observe from the construction that \mathbf{w}_{t-1} is adjacent to \mathbf{r}_q . Hence, the path induced by the set $\{\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \dots, \mathbf{w}_{t-1}, \mathbf{r}_q, \mathbf{s}_q\}$ is a shortest path between \mathbf{o} and \mathbf{s}_q . \square

Lemma 18. *Consider the cover gadget $\text{COV}[i]$ and let $z \in \{\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{c}_i\}$. Then, $z \in I(\mathbf{d}_i, \mathbf{e}_{T(z)})$ and $\text{cov}_i \in I(z, \mathbf{f}_i)$.*

Proof. Let T denote the track $T(z)$ and let $T = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k\}$ such that \mathbf{u}_{i+1} is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{u}_i for all $1 \leq j \leq k-1$. Observe from the construction that the path induced by the set $\{\mathbf{d}_i, z, \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{e}_T\}$ is a shortest path between \mathbf{d}_i and \mathbf{e}_T . This proves the first part of the proposition. For the second part, consider the path P induced by the set $\{z, \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \text{cov}_i, \mathbf{f}_i\}$. Clearly, P is a shortest path between z and \mathbf{f}_i . \square

Lemma 19. *Consider an AND gadget $\text{AND}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$ and the insert gadget $\text{INS}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. Let $T_1 = T(\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))$, $T_2 = T(\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))$ and $T_3 = T(\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))$. Then*

- (a) $\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in I(\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \mathbf{e}_{T_2})$,
- (b) $\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in I(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{e}_{T_1})$, $\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in I(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{e}_{T_3})$, and
- (c) $\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in I(\beta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))$ and $\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in I(\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \mathbf{e}_{T_3})$.

Proof. First, we prove (a). Consider the track $T(\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))$. Observe from the construction that $T(\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))$ can be partitioned into two sets $P_a = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_j\}$ and $P'_a = \{\mathbf{u}_{j+1}, \mathbf{u}_{j+2}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k\}$ where \mathbf{u}_1 is the rightmost neighbour of $\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$, \mathbf{u}_{i+1} is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{u}_i for all $1 \leq i \leq k-1$, and \mathbf{u}_j is the interval of $T(\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))$ with minimal index which intersects $\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. Let z_a be the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{u}_k . Observe from the construction $z_a \in \mathcal{E}$ and therefore \mathbf{e}_{T_2} is adjacent to z_a . Hence, by Lemma 14, the path induced by $Q_a = \{\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\} \cup P_a \cup P'_a \cup \{z_a, \mathbf{e}_{T_2}\}$ is a good shortest path between $\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ and \mathbf{e}_{T_2} . Observe from the construction that $|T_2| = |P'|$. Therefore, the set $Q'_a = \{\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\} \cup P_a \cup \{\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\} \cup T_2 \cup \{\mathbf{e}_{T_2}\}$ has the same cardinality as Q_a . Moreover, Q'_a induces a path. This implies Q'_a induces a shortest path between $\sigma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ and \mathbf{e}_{T_2} .

Second, we prove (b). Consider the track $T(\mathbf{p})$. Observe from the construction that $T(\mathbf{p})$ can be partitioned into two sets $P_b = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{j'}\}$ and $P'_b = \{\mathbf{v}_{j'+1}, \mathbf{v}_{j'+2}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{k'}\}$ where \mathbf{v}_1 is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{p} , \mathbf{v}_{i+1} is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{v}_i for all $1 \leq i \leq k'-1$, and $\mathbf{v}_{j'}$ is the interval of $T(\mathbf{p})$ with minimal index which intersects $\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. Let z_b be the rightmost neighbour of $\mathbf{v}_{k'}$. Observe from the construction $z_b \in \mathcal{E}$ and therefore \mathbf{e}_{T_1} is adjacent to z_b . Hence, by Lemma 14, the path induced by $Q_b = \{\mathbf{p}\} \cup P_b \cup P'_b \cup \{z_b, \mathbf{e}_{T_1}\}$ is a good shortest path between \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{e}_{T_1} . Observe from the construction that $|T_1| = |P'_b|$. Therefore, the set $Q'_b = \{\mathbf{p}\} \cup P_b \cup \{\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\} \cup T_1 \cup \{\mathbf{e}_{T_1}\}$ has the same cardinality as Q_b . Moreover, Q'_b induces a path. This implies Q'_b induces a shortest path between \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{e}_{T_1} . Using similar arguments, we can show that $\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in I(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{e}_{T_3})$.

Finally, we prove (c). Observe from the construction that the distance between $\beta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ and $\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ is two and therefore $\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in I(\beta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}))$. Let $T_3 = \{\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \dots, \mathbf{w}_{k''}\}$ such that \mathbf{w}_1 is the rightmost neighbour of $\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$, \mathbf{w}_{i+1} is the rightmost neighbour of \mathbf{w}_i for all $1 \leq i \leq k''-1$. Hence, by Lemma 14, the path induced by $\{\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \dots, \mathbf{w}_{k''}, \mathbf{e}_{T_3}\}$ is a good shortest path. Now observe from the construction that the distance between \mathbf{w}_1 is two and no neighbour of $\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ is adjacent to \mathbf{w}_i for $2 \leq i \leq k''$. This implies that the path induced by the set $\{\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \dots, \mathbf{w}_{k''}, \mathbf{e}_{T_3}\}$ is a shortest path between $\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ and \mathbf{e}_{T_3} . This completes the proof. \square

Lemma 20. *If the 3-SAT instance F is satisfiable then $\mathcal{I}(D)$ has a geodetic set of cardinality $4 + 7n + 58m$.*

Proof. We shall show that if F is satisfiable, then D has a geodetic set of cardinality $4 + 7n + 58m = n_{point} + n + 6m$. Let S_p denote the set of point intervals in D . Note that the point intervals are the only simplicial vertices in D . Hence, they must all belong to any geodetic set of D . Let $\phi: \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \{1, 0\}$ be a satisfying assignment of F . Now, define the following sets. Let $S_1 = \{\mathbf{x}_i: \phi(x_i) = 1\} \cup \{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i: \phi(x_i) = 0\}$. Let $S_2 = \emptyset$. Now, for each clause $C_i = (\ell_i^1, \ell_i^2, \ell_i^3)$, do the following.

1. If $\phi(\ell_i^1) = 1$, then put $S_2 = S_2 \cup \{\mathbf{a}_i, \gamma(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1)\}$ and if $\phi(\ell_i^1) = 0$ then put $S_2 = S_2 \cup \{\mathbf{a}'_i, \gamma(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1)\}$.
2. If $\phi(\ell_i^2) = 1$, then put $S_2 = S_2 \cup \{\mathbf{b}_i, \gamma(\mathbf{b}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^2)\}$ and if $\phi(\ell_i^2) = 0$ then put $S_2 = S_2 \cup \{\mathbf{b}'_i, \gamma(\mathbf{b}_i, \ell_i^2)\}$.
3. If $\phi(\ell_i^3) = 1$, then put $S_2 = S_2 \cup \{\mathbf{c}_i, \gamma(\mathbf{c}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^3)\}$ and if $\phi(\ell_i^3) = 0$ then put $S_2 = S_2 \cup \{\mathbf{c}'_i, \gamma(\mathbf{c}_i, \ell_i^3)\}$.

Let $S = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_p$. We shall show that S is a geodetic set of D . Due to Lemma 13, we have that $|S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_p| = 4 + 7n + 58m$.

As $S_p \subseteq S$, observe that $\mathbf{o} \in S$ and for each track $T \in \mathcal{T}$, the point interval $e_T \in S$. Hence, due to Lemma 16, we have that each track $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is covered by S .

Consider any variable gadget \mathcal{X}_i corresponding to the variable x_i . Recall that from the construction, $\mathcal{X}_i = IMP[\neg \top \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_i] \cup IMP[\neg \mathbf{x}_i \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i]$. Due to Lemma 17, we have that $\mathbf{x}_i \in I(\top, \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{x}_i})$ and $\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{x}_i} \in I(\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{x}_i})$. Hence, $IMP[\neg \top \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_i] \subseteq I(S)$. Now, consider the implication gadget $IMP[\neg \mathbf{x}_i \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i]$. Due to Lemma 17, we have that $\mathbf{r}_{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i} \in I(\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{s}_{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i})$. Since ϕ is a satisfying assignment, then either $\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i \in S$ or $\mathbf{x}_i \in S$. In the latter case, due to Lemma 17, $\mathbf{r}_{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i} \in I(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{s}_{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i})$. Hence, $IMP[\neg \mathbf{x}_i \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i] \subseteq S$, and therefore $\mathcal{X}_i \subseteq I(S)$.

Now, consider any clause $C_i = (\ell_i^1, \ell_i^2, \ell_i^3)$ and recall the construction of \mathcal{C}_i . Since ϕ is a satisfying assignment, observe that, there exists at least one interval $\mathbf{z} \in \{\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{c}_i\} \cap S$. Now due to Lemma 18, $\mathbf{z} \in I(\mathbf{d}_i, e_{\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{z})})$ and $\mathbf{cov}_i \in I(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{f}_i)$. Hence $COV[i] \subseteq I(S)$. Now, consider the implication gadget $IMP[\neg \mathbf{a}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{a}'_i]$. From our definition of S_2 , it follows that $\{\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{a}'_i\} \cap S \neq \emptyset$. Now due to Lemma 17, $\mathbf{a}'_i \in I(S)$ and $\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{a}'_i} \in I(S)$. Hence, $IMP[\neg \mathbf{a}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{a}'_i] \subseteq I(S)$. Repeating the above arguments for $IMP[\neg \mathbf{b}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{b}'_i]$ and $IMP[\neg \mathbf{c}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{c}'_i]$, we infer that

$$IMP[\neg \mathbf{a}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{a}'_i] \cup IMP[\neg \mathbf{b}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{b}'_i] \cup IMP[\neg \mathbf{c}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{c}'_i] \subseteq I(S)$$

Now, consider the AND gadgets $AND[\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1]$ and $AND[\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1]$. From our definition of S_2 , it follows that either $\{\mathbf{a}_i, \gamma(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1)\} \subseteq S$ or $\{\mathbf{a}'_i, \gamma(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1)\} \subseteq S$. First consider the case when $\{\mathbf{a}_i, \gamma(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1)\} \subseteq S$. This means $\phi(\ell_i^1) = 1$ and therefore $\ell_i^1 \in S$. Now invoking Lemma 19(a) and (b) (with $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{a}_i$ and $\mathbf{q} = \ell_i^1$), we have that $AND[\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1] \subseteq I(S)$. Also, invoking Lemma 19(a) and (c) ($\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{a}'_i$ and $\mathbf{q} = \bar{\ell}_i^1$) we have that $AND[\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1] \subseteq I(S)$. The above arguments imply that when $\{\mathbf{a}_i, \gamma(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1)\} \subseteq S$, we have

$$AND[\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1] \cup AND[\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1] \subseteq I(S)$$

Similarly when $\{\mathbf{a}'_i, \gamma(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1)\} \subseteq S$ using similar arguments we have $(AND[\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1] \cup AND[\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1]) \subseteq I(S)$. Now arguing similarly for $(AND[\mathbf{b}_i, \ell_i^2] \cup AND[\mathbf{b}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^2])$ and $(AND[\mathbf{c}_i, \ell_i^3] \cup AND[\mathbf{c}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^3])$, we have that $\mathcal{C}_i \subseteq I(S)$. This completes the proof. \square

3.11.2 Optimality implies satisfiability

Now, we shall show that if the geodetic number of D is at most $4 + 7n + 58m$, then F is satisfiable.

Lemma 21. *Let S be a geodetic set of D . There exists a geodetic set S^* of D with $|S^*| \leq |S|$ such that for any track $T \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $S \cap T = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Let U consists of all intervals contained in some track. In other words, $U = \bigcup_{T \in \mathcal{T}} T$. Let S_p denote the set of point intervals in D . Observe that $S_p \subseteq S$. Let $\mathbf{u} \in S \cap U$ be the interval with $\min(S \cap U) = \min(\mathbf{u})$ such that \mathbf{u} belongs to a track with a root \mathbf{y} . Let A_1 and A_2 be the sets of all $\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ intervals and r_q intervals in D , respectively. Let $A_3 = \{\mathbf{z} \in D: \mathbf{z} \in \{\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{c}_i\}, 1 \leq i \leq m\}$ and $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$ and $\bar{A} = D \setminus (A \cup U \cup S_p)$. Due to Lemma 16, 17, 18, and 19, observe that, $A \cup U \subseteq I(S_p)$. Therefore, we will be done by proving the following claim.

Claim 22. *Let \mathbf{v} be any interval in S . We have $I(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \cap \bar{A} \subseteq I(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{v}) \cap \bar{A}$.*

To prove the claim, define $S_1 = \{\mathbf{w} \in S: \min(\mathbf{w}) < \min(\mathbf{u})\}$ and $S_2 = \{\mathbf{w} \in S: \min(\mathbf{u}) < \min(\mathbf{w})\}$. First, assume that $\mathbf{v} \in S_1$ and \mathbf{z} be an interval in $I(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \cap \bar{A}$. In this case, \mathbf{v} must be a root of some track T (by definition of \mathbf{u}). Now, we have the following cases.

1. Assume $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{q}$ for some implication gadget $IMP[\neg \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}]$. Then by Lemma 15, there exists a semi-good shortest path Q between \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{u} containing \mathbf{q} . From the construction of $IMP[\neg \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}]$, this is only possible if $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{p}$. By Lemma 17, $\mathbf{q} \in I(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{s}_q)$.
2. Assume $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{cov}_i$ for some $1 \leq i \leq m$. Using similar arguments as above and Lemma 18, we can show that $\mathbf{v} \in \{\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{c}_i\}$ and therefore $\mathbf{z} \in I(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{f}_i)$.
3. Assume $\mathbf{z} \in \{\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\}$ for some AND gadget $AND[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$. Using arguments as in Case 1 and Lemma 19, we can show that $\mathbf{v} \in \{\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}\}$ and therefore $\mathbf{z} \in I(\mathbf{v} \cup S_p)$.

The above cases imply that when $\mathbf{v} < \mathbf{u}$, then $I(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}) \subset I(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}')$, where $\mathbf{u}' \in S \setminus \{\mathbf{u}\}$. Now assume that $\mathbf{v} \in S_2$ and $\mathbf{z} \in I(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \cap \bar{A}$. Observe that there exists a shortest path from \mathbf{u} to \mathbf{v} that contains \mathbf{z} . Consider now the good shortest path between \mathbf{y} and \mathbf{u} concatenated with the shortest path between \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} covering \mathbf{z} . This is a shortest path between \mathbf{y} and \mathbf{w} covering \mathbf{z} . This completes the proof of the claim.

The above arguments imply that $S^* = (S \setminus \{\mathbf{u}\}) \cup \{\mathbf{y}\}$ is also a geodetic set of D . Arguing similarly for all intervals in $S \cap U$, we have the lemma. \square

A *good geodetic set* of D is a geodetic set of minimum cardinality which does not contain any interval belonging to a track. By Lemma 21, a good geodetic set of D always exists. Now we shall prove some further properties of good geodetic sets of D .

Lemma 23. *Let S^* be a good geodetic set of D and $IMP[\neg \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}]$ be an implication gadget where \mathbf{p} is the only root of $T(\mathbf{p})$. Then, either $\mathbf{p} \in S^*$ or $\mathbf{q} \in S^*$.*

Proof. Suppose $\mathbf{q} \notin S^*$. Then, Lemma 15 implies that there exists a semi-good shortest path P containing \mathbf{q} whose end-vertices lie in S^* . Then, there must exist two intervals $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{v}_1$ in P such that both $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{v}_1$ intersect \mathbf{q} and $\max(\mathbf{u}_1) < \min(\mathbf{v}_1)$. From the construction of $IMP[\neg \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}]$, it follows that $\mathbf{u}_1 \in T(\mathbf{p})$. Since S^* is a good geodetic set, our construction implies that $\mathbf{p} \in S^*$. \square

Lemma 24. *Let S^* be a good geodetic set of D and $\text{AND}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$ be an AND gadget where \mathbf{p} is the only root of $T(\mathbf{p})$ and \mathbf{q} is the only root of $T(\mathbf{q})$. Then, either $\{\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}\} \subseteq S^*$, or S^* contains at least one interval among $\{\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\}$.*

Proof. Suppose that $S^* \cap \{\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), \delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\} = \emptyset$. Then, Lemma 15 implies that there exists a shortest path P containing $\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ whose end-vertices lie in S^* . Then, there must exist two intervals $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{v}_1$ in P such that both $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{v}_1$ intersect $\alpha(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ and $\max(\mathbf{u}_1) < \min(\mathbf{v}_1)$. From the construction of $\text{AND}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$ it follows that $\mathbf{u}_1 \in T(\mathbf{p})$. Since S^* is a good geodetic set, our construction implies that $\mathbf{p} \in S^*$.

Now, Lemma 15 implies that there exists a semi-good shortest path Q containing $\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$, whose end-vertices lies in S^* . Then, there must exist two intervals $\mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{v}_2$ in Q such that both $\mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{v}_2$ intersect $\delta(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ and $\max \mathbf{u}_2 < \min \mathbf{v}_2$. From the construction of $\text{AND}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$, it follows that either $\mathbf{u}_2 \in T(\mathbf{q})$ or $\mathbf{u}_1 = \gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$.

Consider the case when $\mathbf{u}_1 = \gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. Since $\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \notin S^*$, there must exist an interval \mathbf{w}_2 in Q such that $\gamma(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ intersects \mathbf{w}_2 and the distance between \mathbf{w}_2 and \mathbf{v}_2 is exactly three. But again from the construction of $\text{AND}[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]$, it follow that no such \mathbf{w}_2 exists, leading to a contradiction. Hence, $\mathbf{u}_2 \in T(\mathbf{q})$. Since S^* is a good geodetic set, our construction implies that $\mathbf{q} \in S^*$. \square

Lemma 25. *Let S^* be a good geodetic set of D and let $C_i = (\ell_i^1, \ell_i^2, \ell_i^3)$ be a clause. Then we have*

- (a) $\left| S^* \cap \left\{ \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{a}'_i, \alpha(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \gamma(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \delta(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \alpha(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1), \gamma(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1), \delta(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1) \right\} \right| \geq 2,$
- (b) $\left| S^* \cap \left\{ \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{b}'_i, \alpha(\mathbf{b}_i, \ell_i^2), \gamma(\mathbf{b}_i, \ell_i^2), \delta(\mathbf{b}_i, \ell_i^2), \alpha(\mathbf{b}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^2), \gamma(\mathbf{b}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^2), \delta(\mathbf{b}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^2) \right\} \right| \geq 2,$ and
- (c) $\left| S^* \cap \left\{ \mathbf{c}_i, \mathbf{c}'_i, \alpha(\mathbf{c}_i, \ell_i^3), \gamma(\mathbf{c}_i, \ell_i^3), \delta(\mathbf{c}_i, \ell_i^3), \alpha(\mathbf{c}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^3), \gamma(\mathbf{c}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^3), \delta(\mathbf{c}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^3) \right\} \right| \geq 2.$

Proof. Recall that \mathcal{C}_i contains the gadgets $\text{AND}[\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1]$ and $\text{AND}[\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1]$ (along with some other gadegets). By Lemma 24, if $\mathbf{a}_i \notin S^*$ then we need at least one vertex among $\alpha(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \gamma(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \delta(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1)$. The same holds when $\mathbf{a}_i \notin S^*$, we need at least one among $\alpha(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1), \gamma(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1), \delta(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1)$. This implies that (a) holds. Using analogous arguments we can show that (b) and (c) holds. \square

Lemma 26. *Let S^* be a good geodetic set of D and $C_i = (\ell_i^1, \ell_i^2, \ell_i^3)$ be a clause. If none of $\ell_1^i, \ell_2^i, \ell_3^i$ is in S^* then $|S^* \cap \mathcal{C}_i| \geq 7$.*

Proof. Assume none of $\ell_1^i, \ell_2^i, \ell_3^i$ is in S^* . Since $\ell_i^1 \notin S^*$, due to Lemma 24, we have that at least one among $\alpha(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \gamma(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \delta(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1)$ lies in S^* . If $\mathbf{a}'_i \notin S^*$, then $\mathbf{a}_i \in S^*$ and one more interval from $\alpha(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1), \gamma(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1), \delta(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1)$ lies in S^* (Lemma 23 and 24). Therefore,

$$\left| S^* \cap \left\{ \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{a}'_i, \alpha(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \gamma(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \delta(\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1), \alpha(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1), \gamma(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1), \delta(\mathbf{a}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^1) \right\} \right| \geq 3$$

Now, using Lemma 25, we also have

$$\left| S^* \cap \left\{ \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{b}'_i, \alpha(\mathbf{b}_i, \ell_i^2), \gamma(\mathbf{b}_i, \ell_i^2), \delta(\mathbf{b}_i, \ell_i^2), \alpha(\mathbf{b}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^2), \gamma(\mathbf{b}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^2), \delta(\mathbf{b}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^2) \right\} \right| \geq 2$$

and

$$\left| S^* \cap \left\{ \mathbf{c}_i, \mathbf{c}'_i, \alpha(\mathbf{c}_i, \ell_i^3), \gamma(\mathbf{c}_i, \ell_i^3), \delta(\mathbf{c}_i, \ell_i^3), \alpha(\mathbf{c}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^3), \gamma(\mathbf{c}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^3), \delta(\mathbf{c}'_i, \bar{\ell}_i^3) \right\} \right| \geq 2$$

The above arguments imply that when $\mathbf{a}'_i \notin S^*$, $|S^* \cap \mathcal{C}_i| \geq 7$. Arguing similarly as above, we can show that if at least one of $\mathbf{b}'_i, \mathbf{c}'_i$ does not belong to S^* , then also $|S^* \cap \mathcal{C}_i| \geq 7$. Now consider the case, when $\{\mathbf{a}'_i, \mathbf{b}'_i, \mathbf{c}'_i\} \subset S^*$. Moreover, S^* contains one interval from each of $\text{AND}[\mathbf{a}_i, \ell_i^1]$, $\text{AND}[\mathbf{b}_i, \ell_i^2]$ and $\text{AND}[\mathbf{c}_i, \ell_i^3]$. Now, we will be done by showing that at least one of $\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{c}_i, \text{cov}_i$ must be in S^* .

Suppose that $\text{cov}_i \notin S^*$ and let $\text{cov}_i \in I(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$, where $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in S^*$ and $\min(\mathbf{u}) < \min(\mathbf{v})$. Let P be a shortest path between \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} such that P contains cov_i . Then, P must contain two distinct intervals \mathbf{w}_1 and \mathbf{w}_2 such that both $\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2$ intersects cov_i and $\max(\mathbf{w}_1) < \min(\mathbf{w}_2)$. From construction of $\text{COV}[i]$, it follows that \mathbf{w}_1 lies in $T(\mathbf{z})$, where $\mathbf{z} \in \{\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{c}_i\}$. Now, since S^* is a good geodetic set, we infer that S^* contains at least one of $\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{c}_i$. Hence S^* contains at least seven intervals from \mathcal{C}_i . \square

Lemma 27. *If there is a geodetic set of D with cardinality $4 + 7n + 58m$, then F is satisfiable.*

Proof. Let S be a geodetic set of D with cardinality $4 + 7n + 58m$. Due to Lemma 21, there exists a good geodetic set S^* of D with $|S^*| \leq |S| \leq 4 + 7n + 58m$. Recall that a variable gadget $\mathcal{X}_i = \text{IMP}[\neg \top \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_i] \cup \text{IMP}[\neg \mathbf{x}_i \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i]$. Due to Lemma 23, we know that at least one among $\{\mathbf{x}_i, \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i\}$ lies in S^* . Let $S_1 = S^* \cap \left(\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \mathcal{X}_i \right)$, and $S_2 = S^* \cap \left(\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq m} \mathcal{C}_i \right)$. Let S_p denote the set of point intervals in D . Note that $S_p \subseteq S^*$. We have $|S_1| \geq n$, $|S_2| \geq 6m$ by Lemma 25, and $|S_p| = 4 + 6n + 52m$. Therefore, $|S_1| = n$ as $|S^*| \leq 4 + 7n + 58m$. This means that for each $1 \leq i \leq n$, exactly one of $\mathbf{x}_i, \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i$ lies in S^* . Based on these, we define the following truth assignment $\phi: \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \{1, 0\}$ of F . Define $\phi(x_i) = 1$ if $\mathbf{x}_i \in S^*$ and $\phi(x_i) = 0$, otherwise. Using Lemma 25 we can infer that for each $1 \leq i \leq m$, we have that $|S^* \cap \mathcal{C}_i| = 6$. Due to Lemma 26, at least one of the intervals $\ell_1^i, \ell_2^i, \ell_3^i$ lies in S^* . Thus, for at least one literal ℓ_i^j , we have that $\phi(\ell_i^j) = 1$, as needed. \square

3.11.3 Completion of Proof of Theorem 2

Lemma 13, 20, and 27 completes the proof of Theorem 2.

4 Conclusion

We proved that MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is FPT on chordal graphs when parameterized by the clique number/treewidth, and that MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is NP-hard on interval graphs.

An interesting question is whether there are FPT algorithms for MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on interval or chordal graphs, when parameterized by the geodetic number? Are there constant-factor approximation algorithms for these classes? (These are not true for general graphs, see [20] and [7].)

Assuming the *Exponential Time Hypothesis*, our reduction implies that there cannot be a $2^{o(\sqrt{n})}$ time algorithm for MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on interval graphs of order n . Are there subexponential time algorithms for MINIMUM GEODETIC SET on interval graphs or chordal graphs, matching this lower bound? (This is the case for many graph problems for geometric intersection graphs, see [4].)

We have seen that for every k , MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is solvable in time $f(k)n$ for k -trees (which are chordal graphs with clique number $k+1$), but such a running time is unlikely to be possible for *partial* k -trees (i.e. graphs of treewidth k), since MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is known to be W[1]-hard for parameter treewidth [20]. However, there could still exist an XP-time algorithm for MINIMUM GEODETIC SET, running in time $n^{g(k)}$ on partial k -trees. In fact, it is unknown whether MINIMUM GEODETIC SET is solvable in

polynomial time on partial 2-trees (also known as graphs of treewidth at most 2, series-parallel graphs, and K_4 -minor-free graphs).

Finally, we think that studying the computational complexities of related problems like ISOMETRIC PATH COVER [8], STRONG GEODETIC SET [22], GEODETIC HULL [18] on interval graphs is another interesting direction of research.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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	x_1 r_{x_1} s_{x_1}	\bar{x}_1 $r_{\bar{x}_1}$ $s_{\bar{x}_1}$	x_2 r_{x_2} s_{x_2}	\bar{x}_2 $r_{\bar{x}_2}$ $s_{\bar{x}_2}$	x_3 r_{x_3} s_{x_3}	\bar{x}_3 $r_{\bar{x}_3}$ $s_{\bar{x}_3}$	d_1 a_1 b_1 c_1 cov_1 f_1	$\sigma(a_1, x_1)$ $\alpha(a_1, x_1)$ $\beta(a_1, x_1)$ $\gamma(a_1, x_1)$ $\delta(a_1, x_1)$	a'_1 $r_{a'_1}$ $s_{a'_1}$	b'_1 $r_{b'_1}$ $s_{b'_1}$	$\sigma(b_1, \bar{x}_2)$ $\alpha(b_1, \bar{x}_2)$ $\beta(b_1, \bar{x}_2)$ $\gamma(b_1, \bar{x}_2)$ $\delta(b_1, \bar{x}_2)$	c'_1 $r_{c'_1}$ $s_{c'_1}$	$\sigma(c_1, x_3)$ $\alpha(c_1, x_3)$ $\beta(c_1, x_3)$ $\gamma(c_1, x_3)$ $\delta(c_1, x_3)$	$\{e_T: T \in \mathcal{T}\}$
\mathcal{S}	$IMP[\neg T \rightarrow x_1]$	$IMP[\neg x_1 \rightarrow \bar{x}_1]$	$IMP[\neg T \rightarrow x_2]$	$IMP[\neg x_2 \rightarrow \bar{x}_2]$	$IMP[\neg T \rightarrow x_3]$	$IMP[\neg x_3 \rightarrow \bar{x}_3]$	$COV[1]$	$IMP[a_1 \rightarrow a'_1]$	$IMP[b_1 \rightarrow b'_1]$	$IMP[\neg c_1 \rightarrow c'_1]$	$AND[b_1, \bar{x}_2]$	$AND[c_1, x_3]$	$AND[c'_1, \bar{x}_3]$	δ

Figure 10: Illustration of the gadgets for the 3-SAT instance $(x_1 \vee \bar{x}_2 \vee x_3)$. The names of the special intervals created at each gadget are highlighted above or below the box illustrating the respective gadgets.

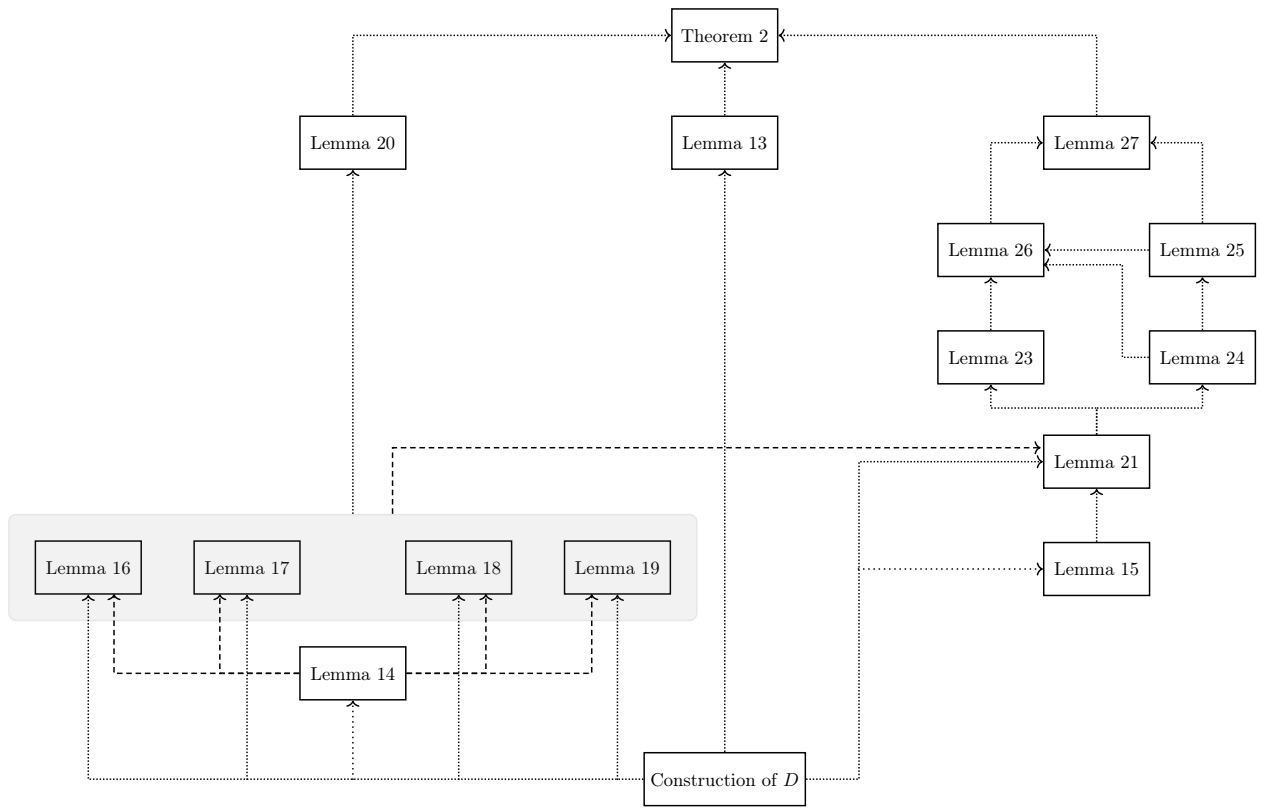


Figure 11: Roadmap for proof of Theorem 2.