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# Finding a subdivision of a digraph

Jørgen Bang-Jensen<sup>1,2</sup>, Frédéric Havet<sup>3</sup>, A. Karolinna Maia<sup>3</sup>

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## Abstract

We consider the following problem for oriented graphs and digraphs: Given a directed graph  $D$ , does it contain a subdivision of a prescribed digraph  $F$ ? We give a number of examples of polynomial instances, several NP-completeness proofs as well as a number of conjectures and open problems.

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## 1. Introduction

Many interesting classes of graphs are defined by forbidding induced subgraphs, see [7] for a survey. This is why the detection of several kinds of induced subgraphs is interesting, see [15] where several such problems are surveyed. In particular, the problem of deciding whether a graph  $G$  contains, as an induced subgraph, some graph obtained after possibly subdividing prescribed edges of a prescribed graph  $H$  has been studied. This problem can be polynomial-time solvable or NP-complete according to  $H$  and to the set of edges that can be subdivided. The aim of the present work is to investigate various similar problems in digraphs, focusing only on the following problem: given a digraph  $H$ , is there a polynomial-time algorithm to decide whether an input digraph  $G$  contains a subdivision of  $H$ ?

Of course the answer depends heavily on what we mean by “contain”. Let us illustrate this by surveying what happens in the realm of undirected graphs. If the containment relation is the subgraph containment, then for any fixed  $H$ , detecting a subdivision of  $H$  in an input graph  $G$  can be performed in polynomial time by the Robertson and Seymour linkage algorithm [18] (for a short explanation of this see e.g. [3]). But, if we want to detect an *induced* subdivision of  $H$ , then the answer depends on  $H$  (assuming  $P \neq NP$ ). It is proved in [15] that detecting an induced subdivision of  $K_5$  is NP-complete, and the argument can be reproduced for any  $H$  whose minimum degree is at least 4. Polynomial-time solvable instances trivially exist, such as detecting an induced subdivision of  $H$  when  $H$  is a path, or a graph on at most 3 vertices. But non-trivial polynomial-time solvable instances also exist, such as detecting an induced subdivision of  $K_{2,3}$  which can be performed in  $O(n^{11})$  time by Chudnovsky and Seymour’s three-in-a-tree algorithm, see [8]. Note that for many graphs  $H$ , nothing is known about the complexity of detecting an induced subdivision of  $H$ : when  $H$  is cubic (in particular when  $H = K_4$ ) or when  $H$  is a disjoint union of two triangles, and in many other cases.

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1 When we move to digraphs, the situation becomes more complicated, even for the sub-  
2 digraph containment relation. In this paper, by digraph we mean a simple digraph, that is a  
3 digraph with no parallel arcs nor loops. Sometimes however, multiple arcs are possible. In  
4 such cases, we write multidigraph. We rely on [1] for classical notation and concepts. A few  
5 things need to be stated here though. Unless otherwise stated the letters  $n$  and  $m$  will always  
6 denote the number of vertices and arcs (edges) of the input digraph (graph) of the problem  
7 in question. By *linear time*, we mean  $O(n + m)$  time. If  $D$  is a digraph, then we denote by  
8  $UG(D)$  the underlying (multi)graph of  $D$ , that is, the (multi)graph we obtain by replacing  
9 each arc by an edge. A digraph  $D$  is *connected* if  $UG(D)$  is a connected graph. If  $xy$  is an arc  
10 from  $x$  to  $y$ , then we say that  $x$  *dominates*  $y$ . When  $H, H'$  are digraphs we denote by  $H + H'$   
11 the disjoint union of  $H$  and  $H'$  (no arcs between disjoint copies of these).

12 A *subdivision of a digraph  $F$* , also called an  *$F$ -subdivision*, is a digraph obtained from  $F$   
13 by replacing each arc  $ab$  of  $F$  by a directed  $(a, b)$ -path.

14 In this paper, we consider the following problem for a fixed digraph  $F$ .

15  $F$ -SUBDIVISION

16 Input: A digraph  $D$ .

17 Question: Does  $D$  contain a subdivision of  $F$  as a subgraph?

18  
19 In [2] the problem INDUCED- $F$ -SUBDIVISION of finding an induced subdivision of a  
20 prescribed digraph  $F$  in a given digraph  $D$  was studied. It turns out that here there is a  
21 big difference in the complexity of the problem depending on whether or not  $D$  is an ori-  
22 ented graph or it may contain 2-cycles. In the latter case INDUCED- $F$ -SUBDIVISION is  
23 NP-complete for every oriented digraph  $F$  which is not the disjoint union of spiders (see  
24 definition of these digraphs below) and it was conjectured that INDUCED- $F$ -SUBDIVISION  
25 is NP-complete unless  $F$  is the disjoint union of spiders and at most one 2-cycle.

26 Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k$  be distinct vertices of a digraph  $D$ . A  $k$ -linkage from  
27  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$  to  $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k)$  in  $D$  is a system of disjoint directed paths  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k$  such  
28 that  $P_i$  is an  $(x_i, y_i)$ -path in  $D$ .

29 Similarly to the situation for undirected graphs, the  $D$ -SUBDIVISION problem is related  
30 to the following  $k$ -LINKAGE problem.

31  $k$ -LINKAGE

32 Input: A digraph  $D$  and  $2k$  distinct vertices  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k$ .

33 Question: Is there a  $k$ -linkage from  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$  to  $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k)$  in  $D$ ?

34 However, contrary to graphs, unless  $P=NP$ ,  $k$ -LINKAGE cannot be solved in polynomial  
35 time in general digraphs. Fortune, Hopcroft and Wyllie [10] showed that already 2-LINKAGE  
36 is NP-complete. Using this result, we show that for lots of  $F$ , the  $F$ -SUBDIVISION problem  
37 is NP-complete. We also give some digraphs  $F$  for which we prove that  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is  
38 polynomial-time solvable. We believe that there is a dichotomy between NP-complete and  
39 polynomial-time solvable instances.

40 **Conjecture 1.** For every digraph  $F$ , the  $F$ -SUBDIVISION problem is polynomial-time solv-  
41 able or NP-complete.

1 To prove such a conjecture, a first idea would be to try to establish for any digraph  
 2  $G$  and subdigraph  $F$ , that if  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete, then  $G$ -SUBDIVISION is  
 3 also NP-complete, and conversely, if  $G$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable, then  
 4  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable. However, these two statements are false as  
 5 shown by the two digraphs depicted Figure 1. The NP-completeness of  $A$ -SUBDIVISION  
 6 follows Theorem 12. The fact that  $B$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable is proved in  
 7 Theorem 27.

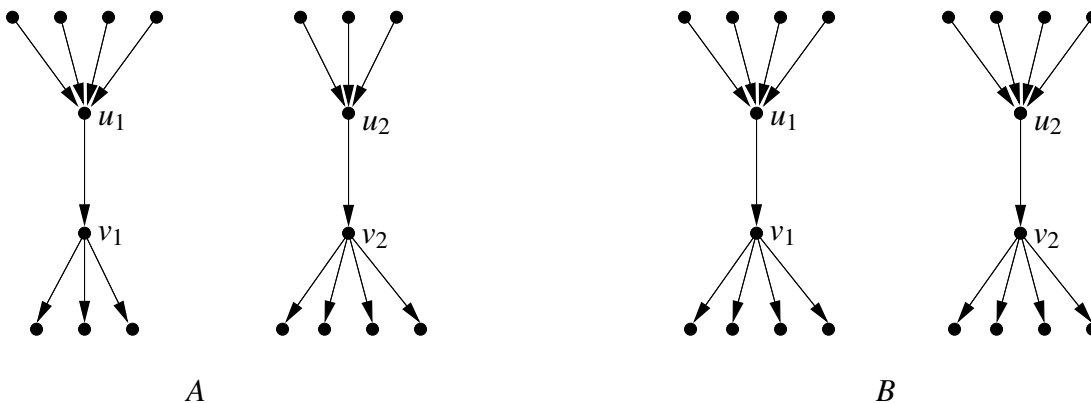


Figure 1: Digraphs  $A$  and  $B$  such that  $A$  is a subdigraph of  $B$ ,  $A$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete, and  $B$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable.

8 The paper is organized as follows. We start by giving some general lemmas which al-  
 9 low to extend NP-completeness results of  $F$ -SUBDIVISION for some digraphs  $F$  to much  
 10 larger classes of digraphs. Next we give a powerful tool, based on a reduction from the  
 11 NP-complete 2-linkage problem in digraphs, which can be applied to conclude the NP-  
 12 completeness of  $F$ -SUBDIVISION for the majority of all digraphs  $F$ . We then describe  
 13 different algorithmic tools for proving polynomial-time solvability of certain instances of  
 14  $F$ -SUBDIVISION. We first give some easy brute force algorithms, then algorithms based  
 15 on maximum-flow calculations and finally algorithms based on handle decompositions of  
 16 strongly connected digraphs. After this we give a number of classes of digraphs for which the  
 17  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable for every  $F$ . Then we treat  $F$ -SUBDIVISION  
 18 when  $F$  belongs to some special classes of digraphs such as disjoint unions of cycles, wheels,  
 19 fans, transitive tournaments, oriented paths or cycles or  $F$  has at most 3 vertices. Finally, we  
 20 conclude with some open problems, including an interesting conjecture due to Seymour,  
 21 which if true would imply some of the polynomial cases treated in this paper.

## 22 2. Some general lemmas

23 **Lemma 2.** *Let  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  be two digraphs.*

24 (i) *If  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete, then  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.*

25 (ii) *If  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable, then  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION is po-  
 26 lynomial-time solvable.*

1 *Proof.* Let  $D$  be a digraph. We shall prove that  $D$  contains an  $F_1$ -subdivision if and only if  
 2  $D + F_2$  contains an  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -subdivision.

3 Clearly if  $D$  contains an  $F_1$ -subdivision  $S$ , then  $S + F_2$  is an  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -subdivision in  
 4  $D + F_2$ .

5 Conversely, assume that  $D + F_2$  contains an  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -subdivision  $S = S_1 + S_2$  with  $S_1$  an  
 6  $F_1$ -subdivision and  $S_2$  an  $F_2$ -subdivision. Let us consider such an  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -subdivision that  
 7 maximizes the number of connected components<sup>4</sup> of  $F_2$  that are mapped (in  $S$ ) into  $F_2$  again  
 8 (notice that since there are no arcs between  $D$  and  $F_2$  in  $D + F_2$ , in the subdivision  $S$  every  
 9 component of  $S_2$  will either be entirely inside  $F_2$  or entirely inside  $D$ ). We claim that  $S_2 = F_2$ .  
 10 Indeed suppose that some component  $T$  of  $S_2$  is in  $D$ . Let  $C$  be the component of  $F_2$  of which  
 11  $T$  is the subdivision. Let  $U = S \cap C$ . Then  $T$  contains a subdivision  $U'$  of  $U$  (because it is a  
 12 subdivision of all of  $C$ ). Hence replacing  $U$  by  $U'$  and  $T$  by  $C$  in  $S$ , we obtain a subdivision  
 13 with one more component mapped on itself, a contradiction.

14 Hence  $S_2 = F_2$ , and so  $D$  contains  $S_1$  which is an  $F_1$ -subdivision. □

15 **Lemma 3.** *Let  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  be two digraphs such that  $F_1$  is strongly connected and  $F_2$  contains  
 16 no  $F_1$ -subdivision. Let  $F$  be obtained from  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  by adding some arcs with tail in  $V(F_1)$   
 17 and head in  $V(F_2)$ .*

18 (i) *If  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.*

19 (ii) *If  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable, then  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-  
 20 time solvable.*

21 *Proof.* We shall prove that a digraph  $D$  contains an  $F_1$ -subdivision if and only if  $D \mapsto F_2$   
 22 contains an  $F$ -subdivision, where  $D \mapsto F_2$  is obtained from  $D + F_2$  by adding all possible  
 23 arcs from  $V(D)$  to  $V(F_2)$ .

24 It is easy to see that if  $D$  contains an  $F_1$ -subdivision  $S$ , then  $S + F_2$  together with some  
 25 subset of the arcs from  $D$  to  $F_2$  is an  $F$ -subdivision in  $D \mapsto F_2$ . Conversely, if  $D \mapsto F_2$  contains  
 26 an  $F$  subdivision  $S^*$ , then, since  $F_1$  is strongly connected, the part of  $S^*$  forming a subdivision  
 27 of  $F_1$  has to lie entirely inside  $D$  or  $F_2$ . Since  $F_2$  contains no  $F_1$ -subdivision, the subdivision  
 28 of  $F_1$  has to be inside  $D$  and hence we get that  $D$  has an  $F_1$ -subdivision. □

29 It is useful to look at Figure 1 again and notice that the digraphs  $A, B$  show that we need  
 30 the assumption that  $F_1$  is strongly connected in Lemma 3 (and the analogous version where  
 31 the roles of  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  are interchanged).

32 A digraph  $D$  is *robust* if it is strongly connected and  $UG(D)$  is 2-connected.

33 **Lemma 4.** *Let  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  be two digraphs such that  $F_1$  is robust and  $F_2$  contains no  $F_1$ -  
 34 subdivision. Let  $F$  be obtained from  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  by identifying one vertex of  $F_1$  with one vertex  
 35 of  $F_2$ .*

36 (i) *If  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.*

37 (ii) *If  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable, then  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-  
 38 time solvable.*

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<sup>4</sup>A connected component of a digraph  $H$  is a connected component of  $UG(H)$ .

1 *Proof.* Given a digraph  $D$  we form the digraph  $D^{F_2}$  by fixing one vertex  $x$  in  $F_2$  and adding  
2  $|V(D)|$  disjoint copies of  $F_2$  such that the  $i$ th copy has its copy of  $x$  identified with the  $i$ th  
3 vertex of  $D$ . It is easy to check that  $D^{F_2}$  contains an  $F$ -subdivision if and only if  $D$  contains  
4 an  $F_1$ -subdivision. This follows from the fact that  $F_2$  contains no  $F_1$ -subdivision and  $UG(F_1)$   
5 is 2-connected.  $\square$

6 **Lemma 5.** *Let  $F$  be a digraph in which every vertex  $v$  satisfies  $\max\{d^+(v), d^-(v)\} \geq 2$ , and*  
7 *let  $S$  be a subdivision of  $F$ .*

8 (i) *If  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete, then  $S$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.*

9 (ii) *If  $S$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-*  
10 *time solvable.*

11 *Proof.* We shall prove a polynomial reduction from  $F$ -SUBDIVISION to  $S$ -SUBDIVISION.

12 Let  $D$  be an instance of  $F$ -SUBDIVISION and  $p$  be the length of a longest path in  $S$   
13 corresponding to an arc in  $F$ . Let  $D_p$  be the  $D$ -subdivision obtained by replacing every  
14 arc of  $D$  by a directed path of length  $p$ . One easily checks that  $D$  has an  $F$ -subdivision  
15 if and only if  $D_p$  has an  $S$ -subdivision. It follows from the fact that every vertex  $v$  corre-  
16 sponding to one of  $F$  in  $S$  must be mapped onto a vertex corresponding to  $D$  in  $D_p$  because  
17  $\max\{d^+(v), d^-(v)\} \geq 2$ .  $\square$

18 We believe that the condition  $\max\{d^+(v), d^-(v)\} \geq 2$  for all  $v \in V(F)$  is not necessary,  
19 although it is in our proof.

20 **Conjecture 6.** Let  $F$  be a digraph, and let  $S$  be a subdivision of  $F$ .

21 (i) If  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete, then  $S$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.

22 (ii) If  $S$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-

23 time solvable.

### 24 3. General NP-completeness results

#### 25 3.1. The tool

26 The following observations allow us to conclude that  $F$ -subdivision is “almost always”  
27 NP-complete. We use an easy modification of the 2-linkage problem as the basis for these  
28 proofs.

29 A vertex  $v$  is said to be *small* if  $d^-(v) \leq 2$ ,  $d^+(v) \leq 2$  and  $d(v) \leq 3$ . A non-small vertex  
30 is called *big*.

31 **Theorem 7.** *The 2-LINKAGE problem is NP-complete even when restricted to digraphs with*  
32 *no big vertices in which  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are sources and  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are sinks.*

33 *Proof.* Reduction from 2-LINKAGE in general digraphs.

34 An *out-arborescence* is the orientation of a tree in which all vertices have in-degree 1 ex-  
35 cept one special vertex, called the *root*. A *switching out-arborescence* is an out-arborescence,  
36 in which the root has out-degree 1, the leaves have out-degree 0 and all other vertices have  
37 out-degree 2. A *switching in-arborescence* is the dual notion to out-arborescence.

Let  $D$  be a digraph and  $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2$  four vertices. Let  $D^*$  be the digraph obtained from  $D$  by deleting all the arcs entering  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  and all the arcs leaving  $y_1$  and  $y_2$ . Let  $S(D)$  be the digraph obtained from  $D^*$  as follows. For every vertex  $v$ , replace all the arcs leaving  $v$  by a switching out-arborescence with root  $v$  and whose leaves corresponds to the out-neighbours of  $v$  in  $D^*$ , and replace all the arcs entering  $v$  by a switching in-arborescence with root  $v$  and whose leaves corresponds to the in-neighbours of  $v$  in  $D^*$ . It is clear that  $S(D)$  has no big vertices and that  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are sources and  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are sinks. Furthermore, one checks easily that there is a 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$  in  $D$  if and only if there is a 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$  in  $S(D)$ .  $\square$

### 3.2. A general NP-completeness theorem

For a digraph  $D$ , we denote by  $B(D)$  the set of its big vertices. A *big path* in a digraph is a directed path whose endvertices are big and whose internal vertices all have in- and out-degree one in  $D$  (in particular an arc between two big vertices is a big path). Note also that two big paths with the same endvertices are necessarily internally disjoint.

The *big paths digraph* of  $D$ , denoted  $BP(D)$ , is the multidigraph with vertex set  $V(D)$  in which there are as many arcs between two vertices  $u$  and  $v$  as there are big  $(u, v)$ -paths in  $D$ . By the remark above  $BP(D)$  is well-defined and easy to construct in polynomial time given  $D$ .

**Theorem 8.** *Let  $F$  be a digraph. If  $F$  contains two arcs  $ab$  and  $cd$  whose endvertices are big vertices and such that  $(BP(F) \setminus \{ab, cd\}) \cup \{ad, cb\}$  is not isomorphic to  $BP(F)$ , then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.*

*Proof.* Reduction from 2-LINKAGE in digraphs with no big vertices in which  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are sources and  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are sinks.

Let  $D, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2$  be an instance of this problem. Let  $H$  be the digraph obtained from the disjoint union of  $F \setminus \{ab, cd\}$  and  $D$  by adding the arcs  $ax_1, cx_2, y_1b$ , and  $y_2d$ . We claim that  $H$  has an  $F$ -subdivision if and only if  $D$  has a 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$ .

Clearly, if there is a 2-linkage  $P_1, P_2$  in  $D$ , then the union of  $F \setminus \{ab, cd\}$  and the paths  $ax_1P_1y_1b$  and  $cx_2P_2y_2d$  is a  $F$ -subdivision in  $H$ .

Conversely, suppose that  $H$  contains an  $F$ -subdivision  $S$ . Observe that in  $H$ , no vertex of  $D$  is big. Hence, since  $S$  has as many big vertices as  $F$ ,  $F$  and  $S$  have the same set of big vertices.

Clearly,  $S$  contains as many big paths as  $F$  and thus there must be in  $D$  two disjoint directed paths between  $(x_1, x_2)$  and  $(y_1, y_2)$ . These two paths cannot be an  $(x_1, y_2)$ - and an  $(x_2, y_1)$ -path, for otherwise  $(BP(F) \setminus \{ab, cd\}) \cup \{ad, cb\} = BP(S)$  would be isomorphic to  $BP(F)$  since  $S$  is an  $F$ -subdivision. Hence, there is 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$ .  $\square$

**Remark 9.** Observe that if  $BP(F)$  has two arcs  $ab$  and  $cd$  which are consecutive (i.e.  $b = c$ ) or contains an antidirected path  $(a, b, c, d)$  of length 3, then  $(BP(F) \setminus \{ab, cd\}) \cup \{ad, cb\}$  is not isomorphic to  $BP(F)$ . Hence, by Theorem 8,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.

**Corollary 10.** *If  $F$  is a digraph with no small vertices, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.*

*Proof.* If  $F$  has no small vertices, then  $BP(F) = F$ . Moreover if  $F$  does not contain two consecutive arcs, then  $V(F)$  can be partitionned into two sets  $A$  and  $B$  such that all arcs in  $F$  have tail in  $A$  and head in  $B$ . In this case,  $F$  contains an antidirected path of length 3. So by Remark 9, the  $F$ -SUBDIVISION problem is NP-complete.  $\square$

1 For many digraphs  $F$ , the condition of Theorem 8 is verified and so  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is  
 2 NP-complete. However, there are graphs  $F$  that do not verify this condition but for which  
 3  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete as we shall prove in the following subsection.

### 4 3.3. Dumbbells

5 An *oriented path* is an orientation of an undirected path. Let  $P = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  be an  
 6 oriented path. If  $x_1x_2$  is an arc, then  $P$  is an *out-path*, otherwise  $P$  is an *in-path*. In particular,  
 7 if  $P$  is a directed path then it is an out-path. The *blocks* of  $P$  are the maximal directed subpaths  
 8 of  $P$ . We often enumerate them from the origin to the terminus of the path. The number of  
 9 blocks of  $P$  is denoted by  $b(P)$ .

10 A *dumbbell* is a digraph  $D$  with exactly two big vertices  $u$  and  $v$  which are connected  
 11 by an induced oriented  $(u, v)$ -path  $P$  such that removing the internal vertices of  $P$  leaves  
 12 a digraph with two connected components, one  $L$  containing  $u$  and one  $R$  containing the  
 13 terminus  $v$ . The subdigraph  $L$  (resp.  $R$ ) is the *left* (resp. *right*) *plate* of the dumbbell, vertex  
 14  $u$  is its *left clip*, vertex  $v$  its *right clip* and  $P$  its *bar*.

15 A *dumbbell set* is a disjoint union of dumbbells. In this subsection, we shall give some  
 16 necessary conditions for  $F$ -SUBDIVISION to be NP-complete,  $F$  being a dumbbell set. In  
 17 Subsection 5.3, we give particular cases when  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable.

18 A pair of oriented paths  $(P, Q)$  is a *bad pair* if one of the following holds:

- 19 •  $P$  and  $Q$  are both directed paths;
- 20 •  $\{b(P), b(Q)\} = \{1, 2\}$ ;
- 21 •  $P$  and  $Q$  are both out-paths and  $\{b(P), b(Q)\} \in \{\{2, 2\}; \{2, 4\}\}$ ;
- 22 •  $P$  and  $Q$  are both in-paths and  $\{b(P), b(Q)\} \in \{\{2, 2\}; \{2, 4\}\}$ .

23 **Lemma 11.** *Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be two oriented paths. If  $(P, Q)$  is not a bad pair, then there exists*  
 24  *$ab \in A(P)$  and  $cd \in A(Q)$  such that the two oriented paths  $P'$  and  $Q'$  obtained from  $P$  and  $Q$*   
 25 *by replacing  $ab$  and  $cd$  by  $ad$  and  $cb$  verify  $\{b(P), b(Q)\} \neq \{b(P'), b(Q')\}$ .*

26 *Proof.* Let  $(P, Q)$  be a non-bad pair of paths. Without loss of generality, we may assume that  
 27  $b(Q) \geq b(P)$ . In particular this implies  $b(Q) \geq 3$ .

28 Assume that  $P$  is an out-path (resp. in-path) and  $Q$  is an in-path (resp. out-path). If  
 29  $b(P) \geq 2$ , then take  $ab$  as an arc of the first block of  $P$  and  $cd$  an arc of the first block of  
 30  $Q$ . Replacing  $ab$  and  $cd$  by  $ad$  and  $cb$  results necessarily in  $b(P') = 1$  and  $b(Q') = b(P) +$   
 31  $b(Q) - 1$ . If  $b(P) = 1$ , take  $ab$  as an arc of the first block of  $P$  and  $cd$  an arc of the second  
 32 block of  $Q$ . Then  $\{b(P'), b(Q')\} = \{2, b(Q) - 1\} \neq \{b(P), b(Q)\}$ .

33 So we may assume that  $P$  and  $Q$  are both out-paths or both in-paths. Observe that this  
 34 in particular implies that  $P$  and  $Q$  have an even number of blocks, because the opposite path  
 35 (same digraph but starting from the terminus and ending at the origin) of an out-path with an  
 36 odd number of blocks is an in-path with an odd number of blocks.

37 Take an arc  $ab$  of the first block of  $P$  and an arc  $cd$  of the second block of  $Q$ . Then one of  
 38  $P', Q'$  has two blocks and the other  $b(P) + b(Q) - 2$  blocks. So if  $\{b(P), b(Q)\} \neq \{2, b(P) +$   
 39  $b(Q) - 2\}$ , we have the result. Hence we may assume that  $\{b(P), b(Q)\} = \{2, b(P) + b(Q) -$   
 40  $2\}$ , so  $b(P) = 2$  because  $b(Q) \geq 3$ .



1 Hence  $b(Q) \geq 6$ , because  $(P, Q)$  is not bad. Take  $ab$  be an arc of the first block of  $P$   
2 and  $cd$  an arc of the third block of  $Q$ . Then one of  $P', Q'$  has four blocks and the other has  
3  $b(P) + b(Q) - 4$  blocks, so we have the result.  $\square$

4 If two digraphs  $D$  and  $D'$  are isomorphic, then we write  $D \cong D'$ . If they are not, then we  
5 write  $D \not\cong D'$ .

6 **Theorem 12.** *Let  $F$  be a dumbbell set. Let  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  be two dumbbells of  $F$ , and for  $i = 1, 2$ ,*  
7 *let  $L_i, R_i, u_i, v_i$  and  $P_i$  be the left plate, right plate, left clip, right clip and bar of  $D_i$ . If one of*  
8 *the following holds*

9 (a)  $(P_1, P_2)$  is not a bad pair,

10 (b)  $L_1 \not\cong L_2, L_1 \not\cong R_2, R_1 \not\cong L_2$  and  $R_1 \not\cong R_2$ ,

11 (c)  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are both directed paths,  $L_1 \not\cong L_2$  and  $R_1 \not\cong R_2$ ,

12 (d)  $P_1$  is a directed path and  $P_2$  is an out-path (resp. in-path) with two blocks and  $L_1 \not\cong L_2$   
13 or  $L_1 \not\cong R_2$  (resp.  $R_1 \not\cong L_2$  or  $R_1 \not\cong R_2$ ).

14 then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.

15 *Proof.* By Lemma 2, it is sufficient to prove it when  $F = D_1 + D_2$ . The proof is very similar  
16 to the one of Theorem 8. We give a reduction from 2-LINKAGE in digraphs with no big  
17 vertices in which  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are sources and  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are sinks.

18 Let  $D, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2$  be an instance of this problem. Let  $ab$  be an arc of the bar of  $D_1$   
19 and  $cd$  be an arc of the bar of  $D_2$ . Moreover, if  $(P_1, P_2)$  is not a bad pair, we choose  $ab$   
20 and  $cd$  as decribed in Lemma 11. Let  $H$  be the digraph obtained from the disjoint union of  
21  $F \setminus \{ab, cd\}$  and  $D$  by adding the arcs  $ax_1, cx_2, y_1b$ , and  $y_2d$ . We can then show that  $H$  has  
22 an  $F$ -subdivision if and only if  $D$  has a 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$ .

23 Clearly, if there is a 2-linkage  $R_1, R_2$  in  $D$ , then the union of  $F \setminus \{ab, cd\}$  and the paths  
24  $ax_1R_1y_1b$  and  $cx_2R_2y_2d$  is an  $F$ -subdivision in  $H$ .

25 Conversely, suppose that  $H$  contains an  $F$ -subdivision  $S$ . For each vertex  $x$  of  $F$ , we  
26 denote by  $x^*$  the vertex corresponding to  $x$  in  $S$  and for any subdigraph  $G$  of  $F$ , we denote by  
27  $G^*$  the subdigraph of  $S$  corresponding to the subdivision of  $G$ .

28 In  $H$ , no vertex of  $D$  is big, so the sole big vertices of  $D$  are the clips of  $D_1$  and  $D_2$ .  
29 Hence  $\{u_1^*, v_1^*, u_2^*, v_2^*\} = \{u_1, v_1, u_2, v_2\}$ . Now in  $S$ , the paths  $P_1^*$  and  $P_2^*$  connect big vertices.  
30 For connectivity reasons these two paths must use  $P_1 \setminus ab$  and  $P_2 \setminus cd$ . In particular,  $(L_1 +$   
31  $L_2 + R_1 + R_2)^*$  is a subdigraph of  $L_1 + L_2 + R_1 + R_2$ . So  $(L_1 + L_2 + R_1 + R_2)^* = L_1 + L_2 +$   
32  $R_1 + R_2$ . So for any  $G \in \{L_1, L_2, R_1, R_2\}$ , the digraph  $G^*$  is isomorphic to  $G$  and is one of the  
33 subdigraphs  $L_1, L_2, R_1$  and  $R_2$ .

34 Moreover  $b(P_i^*) = b(P_i)$  for  $i = 1, 2$ . Hence, the subpaths of  $P_1^* \cap D$  and  $P_2^* \cap D$  must  
35 be two disjoint directed paths in  $D$ , with origins in  $\{x_1, x_2\}$  and terminus in  $\{y_1, y_2\}$ , for  
36 otherwise  $b(P_1^*) + b(P_2^*) > b(P_1) + b(P_2)$ .

37 Let  $P'_1$  and  $P'_2$  be the oriented paths obtained from  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  by replacing  $ab$  and  $cd$  by  
38  $ad$  and  $cb$ . By construction, if there is no 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$  in  $D$ , then  $P_1^*$  and  
39  $P_2^*$  consist in a  $P'_1$ -subdivision and a  $P'_2$ -subdivision, and so  $\{b(P'_1), b(P'_2)\} = \{b(P_1^*), b(P_2^*)\}$ .

- 1 (a) If  $(P_1, P_2)$  is not a bad pair, then by our choice of  $ab$  and  $cd$ ,  $\{b(P'_1), b(P'_2)\} \neq \{b(P_1), b(P_2)\}$ .  
2 Since  $b(P_1^*) = b(P_1)$  and  $b(P_2^*) = b(P_2)$ , there is a 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$  in  
3  $D$ .
- 4 (b) If  $L_1 \not\cong L_2$  and  $L_1 \not\cong R_2$ , then  $L_1^* \in \{L_1, R_1\}$ . Similarly, if  $R_1 \not\cong L_2$  and  $R_1 \not\cong R_2$ , then  
5  $R_1^* \in \{L_1, R_1\}$ . Hence  $P_1^*$  must go from  $u_1$  to  $v_1$ , and so  $P_1^* \cap D$  is a directed  $(x_1, y_1)$ -  
6 path. Hence there is a 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$  in  $D$ .
- 7 (c) If  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are both directed paths, then  $\{u_1^*, u_2^*\} = \{u_1, u_2\}$  as there are the origin of  
8  $P_1^*$  and  $P_2^*$ . Now, since  $L_1 \not\cong L_2$ , we have  $L_1^* = L_1$  and  $L_2^* = L_2$ . Similarly,  $R_1^* = R_1$  and  
9  $R_2^* = R_2$ . Hence,  $P_1^* \cap D$  and  $P_2^* \cap D$  form a 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$  in  $D$ .
- 10 (d) Assume that  $P_1$  is a directed path and that  $P_2$  is an out-path with two blocks. (The  
11 proof is analogous when  $P_2$  is an in-path with two blocks.)
- 12 Assume that  $L_1 \not\cong L_2$ . Then we can choose  $cd$  to be an arc of the first block of  $P_2$ .  
13 Necessarily,  $v_1^* = v_1$  and  $R_1^* = R_1$  since  $v_1^*$  is the only clip with out-degree 0 in  $P_1^* \cup P_2^*$ .  
14 It follows that  $L_1^* \in \{L_1, L_2\}$ , and so  $L_1^* = L_1$  because  $L_1 \not\cong L_2$ . Thus  $P_1^* \cap D$  is a directed  
15  $(x_1, y_1)$ -path and there is a 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$  in  $D$ .
- 16 If  $L_1 \not\cong R_2$ , we get the result similarly by choosing  $cd$  to be an arc of the second block  
17 of  $P_2$ .

18  $\square$

#### 19 4. Easy polynomial-time solvable $F$ -subdivision problems

20 There are digraphs  $F$  for which  $F$ -SUBDIVISION can be easily proved to be polynomial-  
21 time solvable.

22 A *spider* is a tree obtained from disjoint directed paths by identifying one end of each  
23 path into a single vertex. This vertex is called the *body* of the spider.

24 **Proposition 13.** *If  $F$  is the disjoint union of spiders, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in*  
25  $O(n^{|V(F)|})$  time.

26 *Proof.* A digraph  $D$  contains an  $F$ -subdivision if and only if it contains  $F$  as a subdigraph.  
27 This can be checked in  $O(n^{|V(F)|})$  time.  $\square$

28 A natural question is to ask whether the problem remains polynomial-time solvable when  
29 the spider  $F$  is no more fixed but specified in the input.

30 **Problem 14.** Is the following problem is polynomial-time solvable?

31 SPIDER-SUBDIVISION

32 Input: A spider  $F$  and a digraph  $D$ .

33 Question: Does  $D$  contain a subdivision of  $F$ ?

34 Similarly, one could ask if SPIDER-SUBDIVISION can be solved in FPT time when  
35 parameterized by  $F$ , that is in  $f(|V(F)|) \times n^c$  time, where  $f$  is a computable function and  $c$   
36 an absolute constant.

1 **Lemma 15.** *Let  $F_1$  be a digraph and  $S$  a disjoint union of spiders. If  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION is*  
2 *polynomial-time solvable, then  $(F_1 + S)$ -SUBDIVISION is also polynomial-time solvable.*

3 *Proof.* For each set  $A$  of  $|S|$  vertices, we check if the digraph  $D\langle A \rangle$  induced by  $A$  contains  $S$ .  
4 Then, if yes, we check if  $D - A$  has an  $F$ -subdivision.  $\square$

#### 5 4.1. Subdivision of directed cycles

6 We denote by  $C_k$  the directed cycle of length  $k$ .

7 **Proposition 16.** *For every  $k \geq 2$ ,  $C_k$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in time  $O(n^k \cdot m)$ .*

8 *Proof.* For any  $k \geq 2$ , for  $k$ -tuple  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$ , we check if  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$  is a directed path  
9 and if yes if there is a directed  $(x_k, x_1)$ -path in  $D - \{x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}\}$ . There are  $O(n^k)$   $k$ -tuples,  
10 so this can be done in  $O(n^k \cdot m)$  time.  $\square$

11 The running time above is certainly not best possible. For example, when  $k = 2$  or  $k = 3$ ,  
12 we can find linear-time algorithms.

13 **Proposition 17.**  *$C_2$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in linear time.*

14 *Proof.* A subdivision of the directed 2-cycle is a directed cycle. Hence a digraph has a  $C_2$ -  
15 subdivision if and only if it is not acyclic. Since one can check in linear time if a digraph is  
16 acyclic or not [1, Section 2.1],  $C_2$ -SUBDIVISION is linear-time solvable.  $\square$

17 **Proposition 18.**  *$C_3$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in linear time.*

18 *Proof.* Let  $D$  be a digraph. If  $D$  has no directed 2-cycles, then  $D$  contains a  $C_3$ -subdivision  
19 if and only if it is not acyclic, which can be tested in linear time.

20 Assume now that  $D$  has some directed 2-cycles. Let  $H$  be the graph with vertex set  $V(D)$   
21 and edge-set  $\{xy \mid (x, y, x) \text{ is a 2-cycle of } D\}$ . The graph  $H$  can be constructed in linear time.  
22 We first check, in linear time, if  $H$  contains a cycle. If  $H$  contains a cycle, then it has length  
23 at least 3 and any if its two directed orientations is a directed cycle in  $D$ , so we return such a  
24 cycle, certifying that  $D$  is a 'yes'-instance.

25 If not, then  $H$  is a forest. If there is any single arc  $uv$  (an arc which is not part of a 2-cycle)  
26 in  $D$  such that both  $u$  and  $v$  belong to the same connected component of  $H$ , then it is easy to  
27 produce a directed cycle of length at least 3 in  $D$  (following a path from  $u$  to  $v$  in  $H$ ) so we  
28 may assume that all single arcs go between different components in  $H$ . Now it is easy to see  
29 that  $D$  contains a cycle of length at least 3 if and only if the digraph obtained by contracting  
30 (into a vertex) each connected component of  $H$  in  $D$  has a directed cycle. In case we find  
31 such a cycle, we can easily reproduce a directed cycle of length at least 3 in  $D$ .  $\square$

32 If  $k$  is not fixed but specified in the input, it is NP-complete to decide if a digraph has a  
33 directed cycle of length  $k$  because the Hamiltonian directed cycle is a particular case of it.  
34 Gabow and Nie proved that it is FPT to decide if a graph has a cycle of length at least  $k$ .

35 **Theorem 19** (Gabow and Nie [11, 12]). *One can decide in  $O(k^{3k} \cdot n \cdot m)$  time whether a*  
36 *digraph contains a directed cycle of length at least  $k$ .*

37 **Problem 20.** For any fixed  $k$ , can we solve  $C_k$ -SUBDIVISION in linear time? In other words,  
38 does there exists a computable function  $f$  such that one can decide in  $O(f(k)(n + m))$  time  
39 whether a digraph contains a directed cycle of length at least  $k$ ?

## 5. Polynomial-time solvable problems via flows

Recall that two paths are *internally disjoint* if they have no internal vertices in common. For any fixed  $k$ , there exist algorithms running in linear time that, given a digraph  $D$  and two distinct vertices  $x$  and  $y$ , returns  $k$  internally disjoint directed  $(x, y)$ -paths in  $D$  if some exist, or returns ‘no’ otherwise. Indeed, in such a particular case, any flow algorithm like Ford–Fulkerson algorithm for example, performs at most  $k$  incrementing-path searches, because it increments the flow by 1 each time, and we stop when the flow has value  $k$ , or if we find a cut of size less than  $k$ , which by Menger’s Theorem certifies that there do not exist  $k$  internally disjoint directed  $(x, y)$ -paths. Moreover each incrementing-path search consists in a search (usually Breadth-First Search) in an auxiliary digraph of the same size, and so is done in linear time. For more details, we refer the reader to the book of Ford and Fulkerson [?] or Chapter 7 of [5]. We call such an algorithm a *Menger algorithm*.

### 5.1. Subdivision of spindles

A  $(k_1, \dots, k_p)$ -spindle is the union of  $p$  pairwise internally disjoint directed  $(a, b)$ -paths  $P_1, \dots, P_p$  of respective length  $k_1, \dots, k_p$ . Vertex  $a$  is said to be the *tail* of the spindle and  $b$  its *head*.

**Proposition 21.** *If  $F$  is a spindle, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in  $O(n^{|V(F)|(n+m)})$  time.*

*Proof.* Let  $F$  be a spindle with tail  $a$  and head  $b$ . Let  $a_1, \dots, a_p$  be the out-neighbours of  $a$  in  $F$ . An  $F$ -subdivision may be seen as an  $F$ -subdivision in which only the arcs  $aa_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq p$  are subdivided. The following algorithm takes advantage of this property.

Let  $D$  be a digraph. For each pair  $(S, a')$  where  $S$  is a set of  $|V(F)| - 1$  vertices and  $a'$  a vertex of  $D - S$ , we first enumerate all the possible subdigraphs of  $D \setminus S$  isomorphic to  $F - a$  with  $a'_1, \dots, a'_p$  corresponding to  $a_1, \dots, a_p$ . We then check if, in  $D - (S \cup \{a'_1, \dots, a'_p\})$ , there exist  $p$  internally disjoint directed paths  $P_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq p$ , each  $P_i$  starting in  $a'$  and ending in  $a'_i$ . This can be done using a Menger algorithm. Clearly, this algorithm decides if there is an  $F$ -subdivision in  $D$ . There are  $O(n^{|V(F)|})$  possible pairs  $(S, a')$ , and for each of them we run at most  $(|V(F)| - 1)!$  times a Menger algorithm. Since such an algorithm runs in linear time, the time complexity of the above algorithm is  $O(n^{|V(F)|(n+m)})$ .  $\square$

The complexity given in Proposition 21 is certainly not optimal. For example, it can be improved for spindles with paths of small lengths.

**Proposition 22.** *If  $F$  is a  $(k_1, \dots, k_p)$ -spindle and  $k_i \leq 2$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq p$ , then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in  $O(n^2(n+m))$  time.*

*Proof.* If some of the  $k_i$ , say  $k_1$ , equals 1, then finding an  $F$ -subdivision is equivalent to find  $p$  internally disjoint directed paths from some vertex  $a$  to some other vertex  $b$ , which by Menger’s theorem is equivalent to check that the connectivity from  $a$  and  $b$  is at least  $p$ . For any pair  $(a, b)$ , this can be done in linear time by a Menger algorithm.

If  $k_i = 2$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq p$ , then finding an  $F$ -subdivision is equivalent to find  $p$  internally disjoint directed paths of length at least two from some vertex  $a$  to some other vertex  $b$ . Such paths exist if and only if in  $D \setminus ab$  there are  $p$  internally disjoint  $(a, b)$ -paths. For any pair  $(a, b)$ , this can be checked in linear time by a Menger algorithm.  $\square$

1 A natural question is to ask about the complexity of deciding if a digraph contains a  
 2 subdivision of a spindle, when the spindle is no more fixed but specified in the input.

3 **Proposition 23.** *The following problem is NP-complete*

4 SPINDLE-SUBDIVISION

5 Input: A spindle  $F$  and a digraph  $D$ .

6 Question: Does  $D$  contain a subdivision of  $F$ ?

7 *Proof.* Reduction from the (undirected) Hamiltonian cycle problem.

8 Let  $G$  be an undirected graph. Let  $D(G)$  be the symmetric digraph associated to  $G$ , that is  
 9  $D$  is the digraph obtained from  $G$  by replacing every edge  $uv$  by the two arcs  $uv$  and  $vu$ . Let  
 10  $F$  be any spindle of the same order as  $G$  (and  $D(G)$ ). For order reason, the digraph contains  
 11 an  $F$ -subdivision if and only if it contains  $F$  as a subgraph, and thus if and only if  $G$  has a  
 12 Hamiltonian cycle.  $\square$

13 In view of Proposition 23, one could ask whether it is possible to solve SPINDLE-  
 14 SUBDIVISION in  $f(|V(F)|) \times n^c$  time, where  $f$  is a computable function and  $c$  an absolute  
 15 constant? This may be formulated in FPT setting as follows.

16 **Problem 24.** Is the following problem fixed-parameter tractable?

17 PARAMETERIZED SPINDLE-SUBDIVISION

18 Input: A spindle  $F$  and a digraph  $D$ .

19 Parameter:  $|V(F)|$ .

20 Question: Does  $D$  contain a subdivision of  $F$ ?

21 There are many other digraphs that can be solved in the same way as spindles using a  
 22 Menger algorithm. It is in particular the case of any oriented tree  $T$  such that there is a  
 23 vertex  $r$  of in-degree 0 such that  $T - r$  is the disjoint union of spiders. For such a tree,  $T$ -  
 24 SUBDIVISION can be solved in  $O\left(n^{|V(T)|-1}(n+m)\right)$  time. The polynomial-time solvability  
 25 of  $F$ -SUBDIVISION of some other digraphs may also be established by using a Menger al-  
 26 gorithm in a slightly different way as we show in the next two subsections.

## 27 5.2. Subdivision of windmills

28 A *cycle windmill* is a digraph obtained from disjoint directed cycles by taking one vertex  
 29 per cycle and identifying all of these. This vertex will be called the *axis* of the windmill.

30 **Theorem 25.** *If  $W$  is a cycle windmill, then  $W$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in  $O(n^{|V(W)|}(n+m))$  time.*

32 *Proof.* Suppose  $W$  is a windmill with axis  $o$  and cycle lengths  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p$ . To check  
 33 whether a given digraph  $D = (V, A)$  contains a subdivision of  $W$  with axis at the vertex  
 34  $x$  we do the following (until success or all subsets have been tried): for all choices of dis-  
 35 joint ordered subsets  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p$  of  $V$  such that  $X_i = \{v_{i,1}, \dots, v_{i,a_i-1}\}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$  check  
 36 whether  $Q_i = xv_{i,1}v_{i,2} \dots v_{i,a_i-1}$  is a directed  $(x, v_{i,a_i-1})$ -path. If this holds for all  $i$ , then delete  
 37 all the vertices of  $X_i - v_{i,a_i-1}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$  and check whether the resulting digraph contains  
 38 internally disjoint paths  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_p$  where  $P_i$  is a path from  $v_{i,a_i-1}$  to  $x$  using a Menger al-  
 39 gorithm. If these paths exist, then return the desired subdivision of  $W$  formed by the union of  
 40  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_p, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_p$ . Otherwise continue to the next choice for  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p$ . Since

1 the size of  $X_1 \cup X_2 \cup \dots \cup X_p$  is  $|V(W)| - 1$ , there are  $O(n^{|V(W)|-1})$  choices for it, and there  
 2 are  $n$  choices for  $x$ , hence the algorithm runs  $O(n^{|V(W)|})$  times a Menger algorithm. Since a  
 3 Menger algorithm runs in linear time, the overall complexity is  $O(n^{|V(W)|(n+m)})$ .  $\square$

4 Clearly, given as input a windmill  $W$  and a digraph  $D$ , deciding if  $D$  contains a  $W$ -  
 5 subdivision is NP-complete because the Hamiltonian directed cycle problem is a particular  
 6 case of it. Theorem 25 tells us that this problem parameterized by  $|W|$  is in XP. But is it  
 7 fixed-parameter tractable?

8 **Problem 26.** Is the following problem fixed-parameter tractable?

9 CYCLE-WINDMILL SUBDIVISION

10 Input: A cycle windmill  $W$  and a digraph  $D$ .

11 Parameter:  $|V(W)|$ .

12 Question: Does  $D$  contain a subdivision of  $W$ ?

### 13 5.3. Subdivision of palm trees

14 A *palm tree* is a dumbbell, whose left and right plates are spiders, and whose bar is a  
 15 directed path of length one. Observe that in a palm tree, the two clips must be the bodies of  
 16 the spiders. A *palm grove* is a disjoint union of palm trees. For example, the two graphs  $A$   
 17 and  $B$  depicted Figure 1 are palm groves.

18 By Theorem 12(c), if  $F$  is a palm grove having two palm trees whose left spiders are  
 19 not isomorphic and whose right spiders are not isomorphic, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-  
 20 complete. We shall now prove that it is indeed the only hard case. Observe that if a digraph  
 21 contains a subdivision of a palm tree, then it contains a subdivision of this palm tree such  
 22 that the only subdivided arc is the bar.

23 **Theorem 27.** *Let  $F$  be a palm grove. Then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable if  
 24 and only if all its left spiders are isomorphic or all its right spiders are isomorphic.*

25 *Proof.* If there are two left spiders that are not isomorphic and there are two right spiders that  
 26 are not isomorphic, then there exist two palm trees such that their left spiders are not isomor-  
 27 phic and their right spiders are not isomorphic. Then, by Theorem 12(c),  $F$ -SUBDIVISION  
 28 is NP-complete.

29 Assume now that all the right spiders are isomorphic to a spider  $R$ . Let  $L_1, \dots, L_p$  be the  
 30 left spiders (possibly some of them are isomorphic). We shall describe an algorithm to solve  
 31  $F$ -SUBDIVISION.

32 Let  $D$  be a digraph. By the above remark, if  $D$  contains an  $F$ -subdivision, then it contains  
 33 an  $F$ -subdivision such that only the bars of the palm trees are subdivided. Hence we look for  
 34 such a subdivision. Observe that such a subdivision is the disjoint union of copies of each of  
 35 the  $L_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq p$  and  $p$  copies of  $R$  together with  $p$  disjoint directed paths from the bodies  
 36 of the copies of the  $L_i$  to the bodies of the  $p$  copies of  $R$ . Hence to decide if  $D$  contains  
 37 an  $F$ -subdivision, we try all possibilities for the disjoint union of spiders  $L_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq p$ , and  
 38  $p$  spiders  $R$  and for each possibility we check via a Menger algorithm if there are disjoint  
 39 directed paths from the bodies of the  $L_i$  to the bodies of the copies of  $R$ .

40 Formally, the algorithm is the following. For each set of distinct vertices  $\{u_1, \dots, u_p, v_1, \dots,$   
 41  $v_p\}$  of  $D$  and family of disjoint subsets  $\{U_1, \dots, U_p, V_1, \dots, V_p\}$  of  $D$  such that for  $1 \leq i \leq p$ ,  
 42  $u_i \in U_i$  and  $v_i \in V_i$ , we check if for all  $i$ ,  $D \langle U_i \rangle$  (resp.  $V_i$ ) contains a spider isomorphic

1 to  $L_i$  (resp.  $R$ ) with body  $u_i$  (resp.  $v_i$ ). If not we proceed to the next case. If yes, we  
2 check if there are  $p$  disjoint directed paths from  $\{u_1, \dots, u_p\}$  to  $\{v_1, \dots, v_p\}$  in the digraph  
3  $D \setminus (\bigcup_{i=1}^p (U_i \cup V_i) \setminus \{u_i, v_i\})$  via a Menger algorithm. If there are such paths, the union of  
4 them with the spiders is an  $F$ -subdivision and we return it. If such paths do not exist, we  
5 proceed to the next case.

6 The number of possible cases is  $O(n^{|V(F)|})$  and each run of the Menger algorithm can be  
7 done in linear time. Hence the complexity of the algorithm is  $O(n^{|V(F)|(n+m)})$ .  $\square$

## 8 6. The Fork Problem and bispindles

9 A *fork* with *bottom vertex*  $a$ , *top vertices*  $b$  and  $c$  and *centre*  $t$  is a digraph in which

- 10 •  $a, b$  and  $c$  are distinct, and  $t$  is distinct from  $b$  and  $c$  (but possibly equal to  $a$ ),
- 11 • every vertex except  $a$  has in-degree 1 and  $a$  has in-degree 0, and
- 12 • all vertices except  $b, c$  and  $t$  have out-degree 1 and  $b$  and  $c$  have out-degree 0 and  $t$  has  
13 out-degree 2.

14 The following problem is very useful, as it can be efficiently solved.

15 **FORK**

16 **Input:** A digraph  $D$  and three distinct vertices  $a, b$  and  $c$ .

17 **Question:** Does  $D$  contain a fork with bottom vertex  $a$  and top vertices  $b$  and  $c$ ?

18

19 **Lemma 28.** *FORK can be solved in linear time.*

20 *Proof.* Assume that a digraph  $D$  contains a fork with bottom vertex  $a$  and top vertices  $b$  and  
21  $c$ . Then, clearly, there are a directed  $(a, b)$ -path in  $D - c$  and a directed  $(a, c)$ -path in  $D - b$ .

22 We claim that this necessary condition is also sufficient. Indeed, assume that there is a  
23 directed  $(a, b)$ -path  $P$  in  $D - c$  and a directed  $(a, c)$ -path  $Q$  in  $D - b$ . Let  $t$  be the last vertex  
24 on  $P$  which also belongs to  $Q$ . Such a vertex exists because  $a$  is in  $P$  and  $Q$ . Then the union  
25 of  $P$  and  $Q[t, c]$  is the desired fork.

26 Since one can decide in linear time if there is a directed  $(u, v)$ -path in a digraph, FORK  
27 can be solved in linear time.  $\square$

28 The  $(k_1, \dots, k_p; l_1, \dots, l_q)$ -*bispindle*, denoted  $B(k_1, \dots, k_p; l_1, \dots, l_q)$ , is the digraph ob-  
29 tained from the disjoint union of a  $(k_1, \dots, k_p)$ -spindle with tail  $a_1$  and head  $b_1$  and a  $(l_1, \dots, l_q)$ -  
30 spindle with tail  $a_2$  and head  $b_2$  by identifying  $a_1$  with  $b_2$  into a vertex  $a$ , and  $a_2$  with  $b_1$  into  
31 a vertex  $b$ . The vertices  $a$  and  $b$  are called, respectively, the *left node* and the *right node*  
32 of the bispindle. The directed  $(a, b)$ -paths are called the *forward paths*, while the directed  
33  $(b, a)$ -paths are called the *backward paths*.

34 We say that  $(P_1, \dots, P_p; Q_1, \dots, Q_q)$  is a  $(k_1, \dots, k_p; l_1, \dots, l_q)$ -bispindle if, for each  $1 \leq$   
35  $i \leq p$ ,  $P_i$  is a directed  $(c, d)$ -path of length  $k_i$ , for each  $1 \leq j \leq q$ ,  $Q_j$  is a directed  $(d, c)$ -path  
36 of length  $l_j$  and the union of the  $P_i$  and  $Q_j$  is  $B(k_1, \dots, k_p; l_1, \dots, l_q)$ .

37 Let  $F$  be a bispindle with  $p$  forward paths and  $q$  backward paths. Consider the big paths  
38 multidigraph  $BP(F)$ . By Remark 9, we get the following.

1 **Proposition 29.** *Let  $F$  be a bispindle with  $p$  forward paths and  $q$  backward paths. If  $p \geq 1$ ,  
2  $q \geq 1$ , and  $p + q \geq 4$ , then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.*

3 On the other hand, if  $F$  has no backward paths or exactly one backward path and one for-  
4 ward path, then it is a spindle or a directed cycle, respectively. In both cases,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION  
5 can be solved in polynomial time as shown in Subsections 5.1 and 4.1, respectively.

6 We now show using Lemma 28 that, in the remaining cases, that is when  $F$  is a bispin-  
7 dle with two forward paths and one backward path,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time  
8 solvable.

9 **Theorem 30.** *If  $F$  is a bispindle with two forward paths and one backward path, then  $F$ -  
10 SUBDIVISION can be solved in  $O(n^{|F|+1}(n+m))$  time.*

11 *Proof.* Let  $a$  be the left node of  $F$  and let  $b$  and  $c$  be its two out-neighbours in  $F$ .

12 For every subset  $S$  of  $|F|$  vertices, we check if  $D \langle S \rangle$  contains a copy of  $F \setminus \{ab, ac\}$  with  
13  $a', b', c'$  corresponding to  $a, b, c$ , respectively. Then we check in  $D - (S \setminus \{a', b', c'\})$  if there  
14 is a fork with bottom vertex  $a'$  and top vertices  $b'$  and  $c'$ .

15 Since there are  $O(n^{|F|})$  possible set  $S$  and FORK can be solved in linear time by Lemma 28,  
16 our algorithm runs in  $O(n^{|F|+1}(n+m))$  time.  $\square$

17 The complexity given in Theorem 30 is certainly not best possible. Similarly to Proposi-  
18 tion 23, one shows that given a digraph  $D$  and a bispindle  $F$  (with two forward paths and one  
19 backward path), deciding if  $D$  contains an  $F$ -subdivision is NP-complete. It is again natural  
20 to ask if it is FPT when parameterized by  $|F|$ .

21 **Problem 31.** Is the following problem fixed-parameter tractable?

22 **PARAMETERIZED BISPINDLE-SUBDIVISION**

23 **Input:** A bispindle  $F$  with two forward paths and one backward path and a digraph  $D$ .

24 **Parameter:**  $|V(F)|$ .

25 **Question:** Does  $D$  contain a subdivision of  $F$ ?

26 In the next section, we give faster algorithms to solve  $B(1, 2; 1)$ - ,  $B(1, 2; 2)$ - and  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -  
27 SUBDIVISION.

## 28 7. Polynomial-time solvable problems via handle decomposition

29 Let  $D$  be a strongly connected digraph. A *handle*  $h$  of  $D$  is a directed path  $(s, v_1, \dots, v_\ell, t)$   
30 from  $s$  to  $t$  (where  $s$  and  $t$  may be identical) such that:

- 31 • for all  $1 \leq i \leq \ell$ ,  $d^-(v_i) = d^+(v_i) = 1$ , and
- 32 • the digraph  $D \setminus h$  obtained from  $D$  by *suppressing*  $h$ , that is removing the arcs and the  
33 internal vertices of  $h$ , is strongly connected.

34 The vertices  $s$  and  $t$  are the *endvertices* of  $h$  while the vertices  $v_i$  are its *internal vertices*.  
35 The vertex  $s$  is the *origin* of  $h$  and  $t$  its *terminus*. The *length* of a handle is the number of its  
36 arcs, here  $\ell + 1$ . A handle of length one is said to be *trivial*.

37 Given a strongly connected digraph  $D$ , a *handle decomposition* of  $D$  starting at  $v \in V(D)$   
38 is a triple  $(v, (h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}, (D_i)_{0 \leq i \leq p})$ , where  $(D_i)_{0 \leq i \leq p}$  is a sequence of strongly connected  
39 digraphs and  $(h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}$  is a sequence of handles such that:



- 1 •  $V(D_0) = \{v\}$ ,
- 2 • for  $1 \leq i \leq p$ ,  $h_i$  is a handle of  $D_i$  and  $D_i$  is the (arc-disjoint) union of  $D_{i-1}$  and  $h_i$ , and
- 3 •  $D = D_p$ .

4 A handle decomposition is uniquely determined by  $v$  and either  $(h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}$ , or  $(D_i)_{0 \leq i \leq p}$ .  
5 The number of handles  $p$  in any handle decomposition of  $D$  is exactly  $|A(D)| - |V(D)| + 1$ .  
6 The value  $p$  is also called the *cyclomatic number* of  $D$ . Observe that  $p = 0$  when  $D$  is a  
7 singleton and  $p = 1$  when  $D$  is a directed cycle.

8 A handle decomposition  $(v, (h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}, (D_i)_{0 \leq i \leq p})$  is *nice* if all handles except the first  
9 on  $h_1$  have distinct endvertices. The following proposition is well-known (see [5] Theo-  
10 rem 5.13).

11 **Proposition 32.** *Every robust digraph admits a nice handle decomposition.*

### 12 7.1. Subdivision of the lollipop

13 The *lollipop* is the digraph  $L$  with vertex set  $\{x, y, z\}$  and arc set  $\{xy, yz, zy\}$ .

14 **Proposition 33.** *L-SUBDIVISION can be solved in linear time.*

15 *Proof.* If  $D$  contains a strong component of cyclomatic number greater than 1, then it con-  
16 tains a lollipop. Indeed, the smallest directed cycle  $C$  in the component is induced and is not  
17 the whole strong component. Hence there must be a vertex  $v$  dominating a vertex of  $C$  thus  
18 forming a lollipop-subdivision.

19 If not, then all the strong components are cycles. Thus  $D$  contains a lollipop if and only  
20 if one of its component is a directed cycle and is not an initial strong component (i.e some  
21 arc is entering it).

22 All this can be checked in linear time. □

### 23 7.2. Faster algorithm for subdivision of bispindles

24 In this subsection, using handle decomposition, we show algorithms to solve  $B(1, 2; 1)$ - ,  
25  $B(1, 2; 2)$ - and  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -SUBDIVISION, whose running time is smaller than the complexity  
26 of Theorem 30.

27 Recall that a digraph  $D$  is *robust* if it is strongly connected and  $UG(D)$  is 2-connected.  
28 The *robust components* of a digraph are its robust subdigraphs which are maximal by inclu-  
29 sion.

30 Because bispindles are robust, a subdivision  $S$  of a bispindle is also robust, and if a  
31 digraph  $D$  contains  $S$ , then  $S$  must be in a robust component of  $D$ . Finding the robust com-  
32 ponents of a digraph can be done in linear time, by finding the strong components and the  
33 2-connected components of the underlying graphs of these. Therefore one can restrict our  
34 attention to subdivision of bispindles in robust digraphs.

1 7.2.1. Subdivision of the  $(1,2;1)$ -bispindle

2 Observe that a subdivision of the  $(1,2;1)$ -bispindle has cyclomatic number two. Con-  
 3 versely, one can easily check that every robust digraph of cyclomatic number 2 is a subdivi-  
 4 sion of the  $(1,2;1)$ -bispindle. Hence, we have the following.

5 **Proposition 34.** *A digraph contains a subdivision of the  $(1,2;1)$ -bispindle if and only if one*  
 6 *of its robust components has cyclomatic number at least two.*

7 **Corollary 35.**  *$B(1,2;1)$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in linear time.*

8 *Proof.* Finding the robust components can be done in linear time and computing the cyclo-  
 9 matic number of all of them in linear time as well. □

10 7.2.2. Subdivision of the  $(1,2;2)$ -bispindle

11 In this subsection, we show that  $B(1,2;2)$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable. In  
 12 order to prove it, we characterize the robust digraphs that contain no  $B(1,2;2)$ -subdivision.  
 13 Let us now describe the family  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ . A *double ring* is a digraph obtained from an undirected  
 14 cycle by replacing every edge by two arcs, one in each direction. See Figure 2. A digraph  
 15  $G$  is in  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$  if it is a double ring or it can be obtained from a  $(k_1, \dots, k_p)$ -spindle  $S$ ,  $p \geq 1$ ,  
 16 with tail  $x$  and head  $y$  as follows. Add the arc  $yx$  and possibly some *back arcs*, that are, arcs  
 17  $vu$  such that  $uv \in A(S)$ , so that the unique directed  $(y,x)$ -path is the arc  $yx$ . See Figure 3.

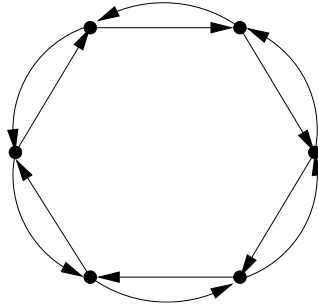


Figure 2: The double ring of order 6.

18 **Theorem 36.** *A robust digraph  $D$  contains a  $B(1,2;2)$ -subdivision if and only if  $D \notin \mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ .*

19 *Proof.* Let us first prove that if  $D \in \mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ , then it contains no  $B(1,2;2)$ -subdivision. Suppose  
 20 for a contradiction, that there is such a subdivision  $S$ . Let  $a$  and  $b$  be the left and right nodes  
 21 of a subdivision of  $S$ . Then the connectivity between  $a$  and  $b$  is at least 2 in one direction. So,  
 22 by construction, either  $(a,b) = (x,y)$ , or  $(a,b)$  is such that  $ab$  is a back arc. But, in both cases,  
 23 the unique directed  $(b,a)$ -path is  $(b,a)$  which has length less than 2, this is a contradiction.

24 Suppose now that  $D \notin \mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ . Let us prove that it contains a  $B(1,2;2)$ -subdivision. Let  
 25  $(v, (h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}, (D_i)_{0 \leq i \leq p})$  be a nice handle decomposition of  $D$ , and let  $i$  be the smallest  
 26 positive integer such that  $D_i \notin \mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ . Clearly  $i \geq 2$  because every directed cycle is in  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ .  
 27 Then  $D_{i-1}$  is in  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ .

28 We shall prove that  $D_i$  contains a  $B(1,2;2)$ -subdivision, and thus so does  $D$ .

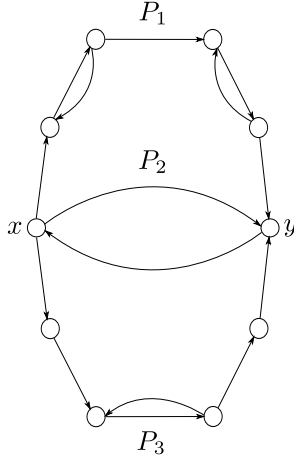


Figure 3: A digraph in  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ , which is not a double ring

Suppose first that  $D_{i-1}$  is the double ring associated to a cycle  $x_1x_2 \dots x_nx_1$ . Without loss of generality, we may assume that the origin of  $h_i$  is  $x_1$  and its terminus  $x_j$  for  $2 \leq j \leq n$ . Then  $(h_i, x_1 \dots x_j; x_j \dots x_nx_1)$  is a  $B(1, 2; 2)$ -subdivision. (Observe that if  $j = 2$ , then  $h_i$  must have length at least 2, since there are no multiple arcs.)

Suppose now that  $D_{i-1}$  is not a double ring. Let  $x$  and  $y$  be the two vertices of  $D_{i-1}$  as in the definition of  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ . In other words,  $D_{i-1}$  is obtained from a spindle  $(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k)$  with tail  $x$  and head  $y$  by adding  $yx$  and some back arcs. We distinguish several cases according to the possible locations of the tail  $u$  and head  $v$  of  $h_i$ . Observe that  $(u, v) \neq (x, y)$  for otherwise  $D_i$  would be in  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ .

- (i)  $u = y$  and  $v = x$ . Since  $yx$  is an arc of  $D_{i-1}$  and there are no multiple arcs, the handle  $h_i$  has length at least 2. Hence  $(yx, h_i; P_1)$  is a  $B(1, 2; 2)$ -subdivision.
- (ii)  $u = x$  and  $v$  is an internal vertex of some  $P_j$ . Since there are no multiple arcs, one of the two  $(x, v)$ -paths  $h_i$  and  $P_j[x, v]$  has length at least 2. Hence  $(h_i, P_j[x, v]; P_j[v, y]x)$  is a  $B(1, 2; 2)$ -subdivision.
- (iii)  $v = y$  and  $u$  is an internal vertex of some  $P_j$ . This case is similar to the previous one by directional symmetry.
- (iv)  $u = y$  and  $v$  is an internal vertex of some  $P_j$ . Then  $(h_i, yP_j[x, u]; P_j[u, y])$  is a  $B(1, 2; 2)$ -subdivision. Note that, since  $D_i \notin \mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ , at least one of  $h_i$  and  $P_j[u, y]$  has length more than one.
- (v)  $v = x$  and  $u$  is an internal vertex of some  $P_j$ . This case is similar to the previous one by directional symmetry.
- (vi)  $u$  and  $v$  are internal vertices of the same  $P_j$  and  $u$  precedes  $v$  on  $P_j$ . Since there are no multiple arcs, one of the two  $(u, v)$ -paths  $h_i$  and  $uP_jv$  has length at least 2. Hence  $(h_i, P_j[u, v]; P_j[v, y]xP_j[x, v])$  is a  $B(1, 2; 2)$ -subdivision.
- (vii)  $u$  and  $v$  are internal vertices of the same  $P_j$  and  $v$  precedes  $u$  on  $P_j$ . If  $h_i$  is of length one, then in  $D_i$  all the back arcs associated to arcs of  $P_j$  exist, for otherwise  $D_i$  would be in  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$ . These arcs induce a directed  $(y, x)$ -path  $R_j$  of length at least 2. Moreover,  $k \geq 2$ , for otherwise  $D_i$  would be in  $\mathcal{F}_{1,2;2}$  with  $y$  as left node and  $x$  as right node. If  $k = 2$  and the path of  $\{P_1, P_2\} \setminus \{P_j\}$  was of length one, then  $D_i$  would be a double

ring. Hence, there is  $j' \neq j$  such that  $P_{j'}$  has length at least two, and we have the  $B(1, 2; 2)$ -subdivision  $(yx, R_j; P'_j)$

(viii)  $u$  is an internal vertex of  $P_j$ ,  $v$  is an internal vertex of  $P_{j'}$  and  $j \neq j'$ . Then  $(P_j[u, y], h_i P_{j'}[v, y]; yP_j[x, u])$  is a  $B(1, 2; 2)$ -subdivision.

□

**Corollary 37.**  $B(1, 2; 2)$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in linear time.

### 7.2.3. Subdivision of the $(1, 3; 1)$ -bispindle

Observe that there is a  $C_4$  in a  $(1, 3; 1)$ -bispindle. So, a digraph  $D$  that has no directed cycle of length greater than 3 contains no  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision.

Let  $D$  be a robust digraph and  $C = (v_1, \dots, v_\ell, v_1)$  a directed cycle in  $D$ . A handle decomposition  $(v, (h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}, (D_i)_{0 \leq i \leq p})$  is said to be  $C$ -bad if

- (i)  $D_1 = C$ ;
- (ii) for all  $i \geq 2$ ,  $h_i$  has length 1 or 2, its endvertices are on  $C$  and the distance between the origin and the terminus of  $h_i$  around  $C$  is 2.
- (iii) If  $h_i$  is a  $(v_k, v_k + 2)$ -path and  $h_j$  is a  $(v_{k-1}, v_k + 1)$ -path (indices are taken modulo  $\ell$ ), then these two handles have length 1.
- (iv) If  $\ell \geq 5$ , there no  $k$  such that  $(v_{k-2}, v_k)$ ,  $(v_{k-1}, v_{k+1})$  and  $(v_k, v_{k+2})$  are handles.

The notion of  $C$ -bad handle decomposition plays a crucial role for finding  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision as shown by the next two lemmas.

**Lemma 38.** Let  $D$  be a digraph and  $C$  a directed cycle in  $D$  of length at least 4. Then one of the following holds:

- $D$  contains a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision,
- $C$  is not a longest circuit in  $D$ , or
- $D$  has a  $C$ -bad handle decomposition.

*Proof.* Set  $C = (v_1, \dots, v_\ell, v_1)$ . Let  $\mathcal{H} = (v, (h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}, (D_i)_{0 \leq i \leq p})$  be a nice handle decomposition of  $D$  such that  $D_1 = C$ .

If  $\mathcal{H}$  is not  $C$ -bad, then let  $k$  be the largest integer such that  $\mathcal{H}_k = (v, (h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq k}, (D_i)_{0 \leq i \leq k})$  is a  $C$ -bad handle decomposition. One of the following occurs:

- (i) the origin  $s_{k+1}$  of  $h_{k+1}$  is the internal vertex of some  $h_i$ ,  $i \geq 2$ . Since  $\mathcal{H}_k$  is  $C$ -bad, then necessarily  $h_i = (s_i, s_{k+1}, t_i)$ , and there is a directed path  $(s_i, v_i, t_i)$  of length 2 in  $C$ . Let  $t_{k+1}$  be the terminus of  $h_{k+1}$ . If  $t_{k+1}$  is on  $C$ , we set  $h^* = h_{k+1}$  and  $t^* = t_{k+1}$ . If not, then  $t_{k+1}$  has an out-neighbour  $t^*$  on  $C$  and we let  $h^*$  be the concatenation of  $h_{k+1}$  and  $(t_{k+1}, t^*)$ . In both cases,  $h^*$  is a directed  $(s_{k+1}, t^*)$ -path with no internal vertices in  $C$ . If  $t^* = v_i$ , then  $h^* \cup (C \setminus \{s_i v_i\}) \cup (s_i, s_{k+1})$  is a directed cycle longer than  $C$ . If  $t^* = s_i$ , then  $(C \cup h^* \cup (s_i, s_{k+1})) - v_i$  is a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision with right node  $s_i$  and left node  $s_{k+1}$ . If  $t^* = t_i$ , then  $C[t_i, s_i] \cup h^*$  is a directed cycle longer than  $C$  because in that case  $h^*$  has length at least 2. If  $t^* \notin \{s_i, t_i, v_i\}$ , then  $C \cup h^* \cup (s_i, s_{k+1})$  is a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision with left node  $s_i$  and right node  $t^*$ .

- 1 (ii) the terminus of  $h_{k+1}$  is the internal vertex of some  $h_i$ ,  $i \geq 2$ . We get the result in a  
2 similar way to the preceding case.
- 3 (iii)  $h_{k+1}$  has length greater than 2 and its two endvertices are on  $C$ . Then the union of  $C$   
4 and  $h_{k+1}$  is a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision.
- 5 (iv)  $h_{k+1} = (s, t)$  with  $s, t$  and  $C[s, t]$  has length at least 3. Then  $C \cup (s, t)$  is a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -  
6 subdivision with right node  $s$  and left node  $t$ .
- 7 (v)  $h_{k+1}$  is one of the two handles  $h$  and  $h'$ , where  $h$  is a  $(v_{k-1}, v_{k+1})$ -handle and  $h'$  is  
8 a  $(v_k, v_{k+2})$  for some  $k$ , and one of  $h$  and  $h'$  has length two. If  $h$  has length two, say  
9  $(v_{k-1}, x_1, v_{k+1})$ , then the union of  $(v_{k-1}, v_k) \cup h'$ ,  $(v_{k-1}, x_1, v_{k+1}, v_{k+2})$  and  $C[v_{k+2}, v_{k-1}]$   
10 form a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision. If  $h'$  has length two, say  $h' = (v_k, x_2, v_{k+2})$ , then the  
11 union of  $h \cup (v_{k+1}, v_{k+2})$ ,  $(v_{k-1}, v_k, x_2, v_{k+2})$  and  $C[v_{k+2}, v_{k-1}]$  form a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivi-  
12 sion.
- 13 (vi)  $h_{k+1}$  is one of the three handles  $(v_{k-2}, v_k)$ ,  $(v_{k-1}, v_{k+1})$ ,  $(v_k, v_{k+2})$  for some  $k$  and  $p \geq$   
14 5. In this case, the union of  $(v_{k-2}, v_{k-1}, v_{k+1}, v_{k+2})$ ,  $(v_{k-2}, v_k, v_{k+2})$  and  $C[v_{k+2}, v_{k-2}]$   
15 form a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision.

16 □

17 **Lemma 39.** *Let  $D$  be a robust digraph and  $C$  a directed cycle in  $D$  of length at least 4. If  $D$   
18 has a  $C$ -bad handle decomposition, then it does not contain any  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision.*

19 *Proof.* By induction on the number  $p$  of handles of the handle decomposition, the result  
20 holding trivially if  $p = 1$ .

21 Set  $C = (v_1, \dots, v_\ell, v_1)$  and let  $\mathcal{H} = (v, (h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}, (D_i)_{0 \leq i \leq p})$  be a  $C$ -bad handle decom-  
22 position of  $D$ .

23 By the induction hypothesis  $D_{p-1}$  does not have any  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision.

24 Suppose, by way of contradiction, that  $D_p$  contains a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision  $S$ . Necessar-  
25 ily,  $h_p$  is a subdigraph of  $S$ . Free to rename, we may assume that  $v_1$  and  $v_3$  are the origin  
26 and the terminus, respectively, of  $h_p$ . If  $v_2$  is not in  $S$ , then replacing  $h_p$  with  $(v_1, v_2, v_3)$  in  $S$ ,  
27 we obtain a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision contained in  $D_{p-1}$ , a contradiction. Hence  $v_2 \in V(S)$ . By  
28 the conditions (iii) and (iv) of a  $C$ -bad handle decomposition, there cannot be both a handle  
29 ending at  $v_2$  and a handle starting at  $v_2$ . By directional symmetry, we may assume that  $v_2$   
30 has in-degree one, and so  $v_1 v_2 \in A(S)$ , and  $v_1$  is the left node of  $S$ . Now,  $v_2 v_3$  is not an arc of  
31  $S$ , for otherwise  $v_3$  will be the right node of  $S$ , and the two directed  $(v_1, v_3)$ -paths in  $S$  have  
32 length at most 2, a contradiction. But, in  $S$ , there is an arc leaving  $v_2$ , it must be in a handle,  
33 and so by (iv) and (ii) of the definition of  $C$ -bad, this arc must be  $v_2 v_4$ . Again by (iii) of the  
34 definition of  $C$ -bad, there is no arc leaving  $v_3$  except  $v_3 v_4$ . Hence  $v_3 v_4 \in A(S)$ . Then  $v_4$  is the  
35 right node of  $S$ , and the two directed  $(v_1, v_4)$ -paths in  $S$  have length 2, a contradiction. □

36 **Theorem 40.**  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in  $O(n \cdot m)$  time.

37 *Proof.* Given a digraph  $D$ , we compute the robust components of  $D$  and solve the problem  
38 separately on each of them.

39 For each robust component, we first search for a directed cycle  $C_0$  of length at least 4.  
40 This can be done in  $O(n \cdot m)$  time by Theorem 19. If there is no such cycle, then we return  
41 ‘no’. If not, then we build a handle decomposition starting from  $C := C_0$ . Each time, we add a  
42 new handle, one can mimick the proof of Lemma 38, we either find a  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision  
43 which we return, or a  $C$ -bad handle decomposition, or a directed cycle  $C'$  longer than the

1 current  $C$ . Observe that in this case, it is easy to derive a  $C'$ -bad handle decomposition  
 2 containing the vertices added so far from the  $C$ -bad one. This can be done in  $O(n \cdot m)$  time  
 3 because an arc has to be considered only when it is added in a handle, and we just need to  
 4 keep a set of at most  $m$  handles.

5 At the end of this process, if no  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision has been returned, we end up with  
 6 a  $C$ -bad decomposition of  $D$ . So, by Lemma 39,  $D$  has no  $B(1, 3; 1)$ -subdivision, and we can  
 7 proceed to the next robust component, or return ‘no’ if there is none.  $\square$

## 8. Classes of digraphs for which $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable for all $F$

9 **Lemma 41.** *Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a class of digraphs which is closed under the operation which takes  
 10 as input a digraph  $D \in \mathcal{D}$ , a bounded set of vertices  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r \in V(D)$  and integers  
 11  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r, o_1, o_2, \dots, o_r$ , all between 0 and  $r$  and outputs the digraph  $D'$  that is obtained  
 12 as follows: For  $j = 1, 2, \dots, r$  replace  $x_j$  and all arcs incident to it by two sets of ver-  
 13 tices  $I_j = \{v_{j,1}, \dots, v_{j,i_j}\}, O_j = \{w_{j,1}, \dots, w_{j,o_j}\}$  (if  $i_j = 0$  or  $o_j = 0$  the corresponding set  
 14 is empty), all possible arcs from  $N_D^-(x_j)$  to  $I_j$  and from  $O_j$  to  $N_D^+(x_j)$ . If  $k$ -LINKAGE is  
 15 polynomial-time solvable for all fixed  $k$  for digraphs in  $\mathcal{D}$ , then, for each digraph  $F$ ,  $F$ -  
 16 SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable on digraphs in  $\mathcal{D}$ .*

17 *Proof.* Let  $F$  be a digraph with vertex set  $\{1, 2, \dots, r\}$  and let  $D$  belong to  $\mathcal{D}$ . It is sufficient  
 18 to show that we can decide in polynomial time whether a fixed one-to-one mapping of  $V(F)$   
 19 to  $V(D)$  extends to a subdivision of  $F$  in  $D$ . So we assume below that a one-to-one mapping  
 20 of  $V(F)$  to  $V(D)$  is given.

21 For each vertex  $\alpha \in V(F)$ , fix an ordering of the arcs entering  $\alpha$  and an ordering of  
 22 the arcs leaving  $\alpha$ : We label the  $d_F^-(\alpha)$  in-neighbours of  $\alpha$  by  $i_{\alpha,1}, i_{\alpha,2}, \dots, i_{\alpha,d_F^-(\alpha)}$  and we  
 23 label the  $d_F^+(\alpha)$  out-neighbours of  $\alpha$  by  $o_{\alpha,1}, o_{\alpha,2}, \dots, o_{\alpha,d_F^+(\alpha)}$ . For a given arc  $e = \alpha\beta \in$   
 24  $A(F)$  this gives two labels  $l_{\alpha\beta}^+$  and  $l_{\alpha\beta}^-$  (the number it has in  $\alpha$ 's out-labelling and in  $\beta$ 's  
 25 in-labelling). Given the one-to-one mapping  $f : V(F) \rightarrow V(D)$  we make a new digraph  $D_F$   
 26 from  $D$  by replacing each vertex  $f(\alpha)$ ,  $\alpha \in V(F)$  by two sets  $I_{f(\alpha)} = \{i_{\alpha,1}, i_{\alpha,2}, \dots, i_{\alpha,d_F^-(\alpha)}\}$   
 27 and  $O_{f(\alpha)} = \{o_{\alpha,1}, o_{\alpha,2}, \dots, o_{\alpha,d_F^+(\alpha)}\}$  and joining every in-neighbour  $x$  of  $f(\alpha)$  in  $D$  to every  
 28 vertex  $y$  in  $I_{f(\alpha)}$  by an arc  $x \rightarrow y$  and every vertex  $p$  of  $O_{f(\alpha)}$  to every out-neighbour  $q$  of  
 29  $f(\alpha)$  in  $D$  (it is possible that one of the sets  $I_{f(\alpha)}, O_{f(\alpha)}$  is empty in which case we add no  
 30 arcs corresponding to that set).

31 Now it is easy to check that  $f$  can be extended to a subdivision of  $F$  in  $D$  if and only if  
 32  $D_F$  contains vertex-disjoint paths  $\{P_{\alpha\beta} \mid \alpha\beta \in A(F)\}$  where  $P_{\alpha\beta}$  starts in  $o_{\alpha,l_{\alpha\beta}^+}$  and ends in  
 33  $i_{\beta,l_{\alpha\beta}^-}$ . Since  $D_F$  is in  $\mathcal{D}$  we can check the existence of the desired paths in polynomial time.  
 34 Doing this for (at most) all possible one-to-one mappings of  $V(F)$  to  $V(D)$  we can decide in  
 35 polynomial time (since  $|V(F)|$  is constant) whether  $D$  contains an  $F$ -subdivision.  $\square$

36 **Theorem 42** (Fortune, Hopcroft and Wyllie [10]). *For every fixed  $k$  the  $k$ -LINKAGE problem  
 37 is polynomial-time solvable for acyclic digraphs.*

38 Clearly the class of acyclic digraphs is closed under the operation given in Lemma 41  
 39 and hence we have the following.

40 **Corollary 43** (Fortune, Hopcroft and Wyllie [10]). *For every digraph  $F$ ,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION  
 41 is polynomial-time solvable for acyclic digraphs.*

1 The algorithm given by Fortune, Hopcroft and Wyllie to solve  $k$ -LINKAGE problem has a  
 2 running time in  $O(k!n^{k+2})$ . Hence a natural question is to ask if it can be solved in  $O(f(k)n^c)$   
 3 time for some absolute constant  $c$  and computable function  $f$ . In the FPT setting, it can be  
 4 phrased as follows.

5 **Problem 44.** Is the following parameterized problem FPT?

6 **PARAMETERIZED ACYCLIC  $k$ -LINKAGE**

7 **Input:** An acyclic digraph  $D$  and  $2k$  distinct vertices  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k$ .

8 **Parameter:**  $k$ .

9 **Question:** Is there a  $k$ -linkage from  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$  to  $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k)$  in  $D$ ?

10 **Theorem 45** (Johnson et al. [14]). *For every fixed  $k$ ,  $k$ -LINKAGE is polynomial-time solvable*  
 11 *on digraphs of bounded directed tree-width.*

12 We will not give the definition of directed tree-width here as it is rather technical, but it  
 13 suffices to say that the class of digraphs with bounded directed tree-width is closed on the  
 14 operation of Lemma 41 so we have.

15 **Theorem 46** (Johnson et al. [14]). *For every digraph  $F$ ,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time*  
 16 *solvable on digraphs of bounded directed tree-width.*

17 **Theorem 47** (Chudnovsky et al. [6]). *For any digraph  $F$ ,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-*  
 18 *time solvable when restricted to the class of tournaments.*

19 Let  $D = (V, A)$  be a digraph. We say that  $W \subseteq V$  guards  $V' \subseteq V$  in  $D$  if  $N^+(V') \subseteq W$ ,  
 20 that is, all out-neighbours of  $V'$  are in  $W$ . A *DAG-decomposition* of a digraph  $D$  is a pair  
 21  $(H, \chi)$  where  $H$  is an acyclic digraph and  $\chi = \{W_h : h \in V(H)\}$  is a family of subsets of  
 22  $V(D)$  satisfying the following three properties:

23 (i)  $V(D) = \bigcup_{h \in V(H)} W_h$ ,

24 (ii) for all  $h, h', h'' \in V(H)$ , if  $h'$  lies on a directed  $(h, h'')$ -path, then  $W_h \cap W_{h''} \subseteq W_{h'}$ , and

25 (iii) if  $(h, h') \in A(H)$ , then  $W_h \cap W_{h'}$  guards  $W_{\geq h'} \setminus W_h$ , where  $W_{\geq h'}$  is the union of all  $W_{h''}$   
 26 for which there exists a directed  $(h', h'')$ -path in  $H$ .

27 The *width* of a DAG-decomposition  $(H, \chi)$  is  $\max_{h \in V(H)} |W_h|$ . The *DAG-width* of a digraph  
 28  $D$  ( $\text{dagw}(D)$ ) is the minimum width over all possible DAG-decompositions of  $D$ . It is easy  
 29 to see that a digraph  $D$  is acyclic if and only if it has DAG-width 1 (and then we can use  $D$   
 30 itself as  $H$ ).

31 **Theorem 48** (Berwanger et al. [4], Johnson et al. [14]). *For every fixed  $k$ ,  $k$ -LINKAGE is*  
 32 *polynomial-time solvable on digraphs of bounded DAG-width.*

33 Digraphs of bounded DAG-width are closed under the operation in Lemma 41 so we  
 34 have.

35 **Corollary 49.** *For any digraph  $F$ ,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable when re-*  
 36 *stricted to the class of digraphs of bounded DAG-width.*

1 More generally, the property of having an  $F$ -subdivision can be defined in MSO1 monadic  
 2 second order logic with vertex-set quantifications) and so can be solved in polynomial time  
 3 on the class of digraphs with bounded directed clique-width. If  $F$  is not fixed, but specified  
 4 in the input, it can also be solved in FPT-time when parameterized by  $V(F)$ . See Theorem  
 5 1.24 of [9].

6 A *feedback vertex set* or *cycle transversal* in a digraph  $D$  is a set of vertices  $S$  such that  
 7  $D - S$  is acyclic. The minimum number of vertices in a cycle transversal of  $D$  is the *cycle-*  
 8 *transversal number* and is denoted by  $\tau(D)$ .

9 **Corollary 50.** *For any digraph  $F$ ,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable when re-*  
 10 *stricted to the class of digraphs with bounded cycle-transversal number.*

11 *Proof.* Let  $X$  be a cycle-transversal of  $D$ . Then  $D' = D - X$  is acyclic and it is easy to  
 12 see that  $D$  has DAG-width at most  $X$ , since we can take  $H = D'$  and  $W_h = \{h\} \cup X$  for all  
 13  $h \in V(D')$  to obtain a DAG-decomposition of  $D$  whose width is  $|X|$ . Now the result follows  
 14 from Corollary 49.  $\square$

15 The maximum number of disjoint directed cycles in a digraph  $D$  is called the *cycle-*  
 16 *packing number* and is denoted by  $\nu(D)$ . Clearly,  $\nu(D) \leq \tau(D)$ . Conversely, proving the  
 17 so-called Gallai-Younger Conjecture, Reed et al. [17] proved that  $\tau(D)$  is bounded above by  
 18 a function of  $\nu(D)$ .

19 **Theorem 51** (Reed et al. [17]). *For every  $k$ , there is an integer  $f(k)$  such that every digraph*  
 20 *has either  $k$  disjoint directed cycles or a feedback vertex set of size at most  $f(k)$ .*

21 The function  $f$  constructed by Reed et al. [17] grows very quickly. It is a multiply  
 22 iterated exponential, where the number of iterations is also a multiply iterated exponential.  
 23 The correct value of  $f(2)$  is 3 as shown by McCuaig [16] who also gave a polynomial-time  
 24 algorithm for finding two disjoint directed cycles in a digraph or showing that it has  $\tau(D) \leq 3$ .

25 **Corollary 52.** *For any digraph  $F$ ,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable when re-*  
 26 *stricted to the class of digraphs with bounded cycle-packing number.*

## 27 9. $F$ -SUBDIVISION for some special classes of digraphs

28 In this section the focus is on the structure of  $F$  rather than the method for solving  $F$ -  
 29 SUBDIVISION or proving it NP-complete. For several of the classes we can provide (almost)  
 30 complete characterizations in terms of complexity of  $F$ -SUBDIVISION .

### 31 9.1. Disjoint union of directed cycles

32 Since  $C_k$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in polynomial time for any fixed  $k$ , a natural ques-  
 33 tion is to ask for the complexity of  $F$ -SUBDIVISION when  $F$  is the disjoint union of directed  
 34 cycles. This is not a simple problem as can be seen from the observation that a digraph  $D$   
 35 contains  $k$  disjoint directed cycles if and only if it contains an  $F$ -subdivision where  $F$  is the  
 36 disjoint union of  $k$  directed 2-cycles.

37 Hence, if  $F$  is the disjoint union of  $k$  directed 2-cycles,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is equivalent to  
 38 deciding if  $\nu(D) \geq k$  for a given digraph  $D$ . Using Theorem 51, Reed et al. [17] proved that  
 39 this can be done in polynomial time.



1 **Theorem 53** (Reed et al. [17]). *For any fixed  $k$ , deciding if a digraph  $D$  has  $k$  disjoint*  
 2 *directed cycles is polynomial-time solvable. Equivalently, if  $F$  is the disjoint union of directed*  
 3 *2-cycles, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable.*

4 **Remark 54.** Determining  $v(D)$  is NP-hard. Indeed, given a digraph  $D$  and an integer  $k$ ,  
 5 deciding whether  $D$  has at least  $k$  disjoint cycles is NP-complete. See Theorem 13.3.2 and  
 6 Exercise 13.25 of [1]. As observed in [13], the problem parameterized with  $k$  is hard for the  
 7 complexity class  $W[1]$  (this follows easily from the results of [19]). This means that, unless  
 8  $FPT = W[1]$ , there is no algorithm solving the problem with a  $f(k) \cdot n^{O(1)}$  running time.

9 **Problem 55.** Let  $F$  be the disjoint union of  $p$  directed cycles of lengths  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_p$ , respec-  
 10 tively. Is  $F$ -SUBDIVISION polynomial-time solvable?

11 **Theorem 56.**  $(C_2 + C_3)$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable.

12 *Proof.* Let  $D$  be a digraph. If  $D$  has no 2-cycles, then  $D$  has a  $C_2 + C_3$ -subdivision if and only  
 13 if it contains two disjoint cycles. This can be checked in polynomial time by Theorem 51.

14 Assume now that  $D$  contains 2-cycles. For each 2-cycle  $(x, y, x)$ , we check if  $D - \{x, y\}$   
 15 has a directed cycle of length at least 3. This can be done in linear time according to Theo-  
 16 rem 18. If the answer is ‘yes’ for one of them, then we return ‘yes’.

17 Suppose now that the answer is ‘no’ for all 2-cycles. Let  $D'$  be the digraph obtained from  
 18  $D$  by deleting the arcs of all the 2-cycles.

19 **Claim 56.1.**  $D$  contains a  $(C_2 + C_3)$ -subdivision if and only if  $D'$  contains two disjoint di-  
 20 rected cycles.

21 *Subproof.* Suppose that  $D$  contains a  $(C_2 + C_3)$ -subdivision  $S$ . No cycle of  $S$  can contain two  
 22 vertices  $x$  and  $y$  in a 2-cycle because  $D - \{x, y\}$  contains no directed cycle of length at least  
 23 3. In particular, all the arcs of  $S$  are in  $D'$ .

24 Conversely, if  $D'$  contains two disjoint directed cycles, they form a  $(C_2 + C_3)$ -subdivision  
 25 since  $D'$  has no 2-cycles.  $\diamond$

26 Hence we check if  $D'$  has two disjoint directed cycles, which can be done in polynomial  
 27 time according to Theorem 51.  $\square$

## 28 9.2. Subdivisions of wheels and fans

29 The *fan*  $F_k$  is the graph obtained from the directed path  $P_k$  by adding a vertex, called  
 30 the *centre*, dominated by every vertex of  $P_k$ . The *wheel*  $W_k$  is the graph obtained from the  
 31 directed cycle  $C_k$  by adding a vertex, called the *centre*, dominated by every vertex of  $C_k$ . The  
 32 path  $P_k$  (resp. cycle  $C_k$ ) is called the *rim* of  $F_k$  (resp.  $W_k$ ) and the arcs incident to the centre  
 33 are called the *spokes*. Similarly, if  $D'$  is a subdivision of a wheel or a fan  $D$ , the *centre* of  
 34  $D'$  is the vertex corresponding to the centre of  $D$ , the *rim* of  $D'$  is the directed path or cycle  
 35 corresponding to the rim of  $D$ , and the *spokes* of  $D'$  are the directed paths corresponding to  
 36 the spokes of  $D$ .

37 **Proposition 57.** *A digraph  $D$  contains a  $W_2$ -subdivision if and only if it contains some vertex*  
 38  *$z$  such that  $D - z$  has a strong component  $S$  and two directed  $(S, z)$ -paths having only  $z$  in*  
 39 *common.*

1 *Proof.* Suppose  $D$  contains a subdivision of  $W_2$  with centre  $z$  and cycle  $C$ . Then the strong  
 2 component of  $D - z$  which contains  $C$  satisfies the required property.

3 Conversely, assume  $z$  is a vertex and  $S$  is a strong component of  $D - z$  such that there are  
 4 two directed  $(S, z)$ -paths  $P$  and  $Q$  having only  $z$  in common. Let  $x$  and  $y$  be the origins of  $P$   
 5 and  $Q$  respectively.

6 Let  $R$  be a directed  $(x, y)$ -path in  $S$  and  $R'$  a directed  $(y, x)$ -path in  $S$ . (Such paths exist  
 7 since  $S$  is a strong component.) If  $R$  and  $R'$  form a cycle we are done, with this cycle as rim  
 8 and  $P, Q$  as spokes. Otherwise let  $q$  be the last vertex in  $R' \setminus \{x, y\}$  which is also on  $R$ . Then  
 9 we have a  $W_2$ -subdivision with rim  $R[x, q]R'[q, x]$  and spokes  $P$  and  $R[q, y]Q$ .  $\square$

10 **Corollary 58.**  $W_2$ -SUBDIVISION is solvable in  $O(n \cdot (n + m))$  time.

11 **Theorem 59.** For all  $k \geq 4$ ,  $W_k$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.

12 *Proof.* We give the proof for  $k = 4$  (the case for larger  $k$  is very similar). We show a reduction  
 13 from 2-LINKAGE in digraphs with no big vertices in which  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are sources and  $y_1$  and  
 14  $y_2$  are sinks.

15 Let  $D, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2$  be an instance of this problem. Let  $D'$  be the graph obtained by adding  
 16 five new vertices  $z, a, b, c, d$  and the arcs  $az, bz, cz, dz, ab, cd, y_2a, bx_1, y_1c$ , and  $dx_2$ .

17 Let us prove that  $D'$  has a  $W_4$ -subdivision if and only if  $D$  has a 2-linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$   
 18 to  $(y_1, y_2)$ .

19 If  $P_1, P_2$  form the desired 2-linkage in  $D$ , then we take  $P_1y_1cdP_2abx_1$  as the rim and the  
 20 four arcs  $az, bz, cz, dz$  as the spokes.

21 Conversely, suppose  $W$  is a subdivision of  $W_4$  in  $D'$  and let  $C$  be its rim. The centre of  $W$   
 22 must be  $z$  as this is the only vertex of in-degree 4 in  $D'$ . Thus the four paths ending in  $z$  will  
 23 end in the arcs  $az, bz, cz, dz$ , respectively. Now observe that  $a$  (and similarly  $c$ ) must belong  
 24 to  $C$  since otherwise the path containing  $az$  cannot be disjoint from the path containing  $bz$   
 25 (they will meet in  $a$ ). Thus  $a$  is on  $C$  and then  $b$  is on  $C$  since it is the only out-neighbour of  
 26  $a$  different from  $z$ . Similarly  $d$  is on  $C$ . Hence  $C$  contains the arcs  $ab$  and  $cd$  and this implies  
 27 that  $C$  contains disjoint paths from  $x_1$  to  $y_1$  and  $x_2$  to  $y_2$  respectively.  $\square$

28 **Remark 60.** It is not difficult to modify the proof above to a proof that  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is  
 29 NP-complete whenever  $F$  is any digraph obtained from a  $W_k$  with  $k \geq 4$  by reorienting one  
 30 or more of the spokes. E.g. if the arc  $dz$  is reversed, then we replace the arcs  $ab$  and  $cd$  by  
 31 arcs  $ax_1, y_1b, cx_2, y_2d$ . We leave the details to the interested reader.

32 From this remark and Lemmas 2, 3 and 4 we get the following corollary. Notice that the  
 33 resulting digraphs may still have only one big vertex so the conclusion does not follow from  
 34 Theorem 8.

35 **Corollary 61.** Let  $W'_k, k \geq 4$  be a strongly connected digraph obtained from  $W_k$  by reversing  
 36 between one and  $k - 1$  spokes and let  $G$  be any digraph not containing a subdivision of  $W'_k$ .  
 37 Then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION and  $F'$ -SUBDIVISION are NP-complete, where  $F$  is obtained from  $W'_k$   
 38 and  $G$  by adding zero or more arcs from  $V(W'_k)$  to  $V(G)$  and  $F'$  is obtained from  $W'_k$  and  $G$   
 39 by identifying the big vertex of  $W'_k$  with an arbitrary vertex of  $G$ .

40 Corollary 58 and Theorem 59 determine the complexity of  $W_k$ -SUBDIVISION for all  $k$   
 41 except 3. So we are left with the following problem.

1 **Problem 62.** What is the complexity of  $W_3$ -SUBDIVISION ?

2 We now turn to fans. Notice that  $F_k$  is  $W_k$  where one arc of the rim is deleted. Observe  
 3 that  $F_2$  is the  $(1, 2)$ -spindle. Thus  $F_2$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in  $O(n^2(n + m))$  time by  
 4 Proposition 22. The next result shows that  $F_3$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial.

5  
 6 Let  $z$  be a vertex in a digraph  $D$ . A triple  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  is  $F_3$ -nice with respect to  $z$  in  $D$  if  
 7 the following holds:

- 8 •  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  are distinct vertices of  $D - z$ ;
- 9 •  $x_3z$  is an arc;
- 10 • in  $D - x_3$ , there exist a directed  $(x_1, z)$ -path  $P_1$  and a directed  $(x_2, z)$ -path  $P_2$  which  
 11 intersect only in  $z$ ;
- 12 • in  $D - \{x_3, z\}$ , there is a directed  $(x_1, x_2)$ -path  $Q_1$ , and in  $D - \{x_1, z\}$ , there is a directed  
 13  $(x_2, x_3)$ -path  $Q_2$ .

14 **Theorem 63.** A digraph contains an  $F_3$ -subdivision with centre  $z$  if and only if there is an  
 15  $F_3$ -nice triple with respect to  $z$ . In particular  $F_3$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable.

16 *Proof.* Trivially, if  $D$  contains an  $F_3$ -subdivision with centre  $z$ , then it contains an  $F_3$ -nice  
 17 triple  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  with respect to  $z$ .

18 Conversely, assume that  $D$  contains an  $F_3$ -nice triple  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  with respect to  $z$ . Let  
 19  $P_1, P_2, Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  be the directed paths as defined in the definition of  $F_3$ -nice triple. We  
 20 may assume that  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  is an  $F_3$ -nice triple  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  with respect to  $z$  that minimizes  
 21  $\ell = \ell(P_1) + \ell(P_2) + \ell(Q_1) + \ell(Q_2)$ , that is the sum of the lengths of these paths.

22 We shall prove that  $P_1, P_2, Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are internally disjoint, implying that these paths  
 23 and the arc  $x_3z$  form an  $F_3$ -subdivision with centre  $z$ .

24 a) Let us prove that  $Q_2$  and  $P_1$  are internally disjoint. Suppose not. Then let  $x'_2$  be the  
 25 last vertex on  $Q_2$  which also belongs to  $P_1$ . Then  $(x_2, x'_2, x_3)$  is  $F_3$ -nice by the choice  
 26 of paths  $P'_1 = P_2, P'_2 = P_1[x'_2, z], Q'_1 = Q_2[x_2, x'_2]$  and  $Q'_2 = Q_2[x'_2, x_3]$ . Indeed,  $P'_1$  and  
 27  $P'_2$  are internally disjoint because  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  were,  $Q'_1$  does not go through  $x_3$  nor  $z$ ,  
 28 because  $Q_2$  is a directed  $(x_2, x_3)$ -path in  $D - z$ , and  $Q'_2$  does not go through  $x_2$  nor  $z$ , for  
 29 the same reason. This contradicts the minimality of  $\ell$ .

30 b) Let us prove that  $Q_2$  and  $P_2$  are internally disjoint. Suppose not. Then let  $x'_2$  be the last  
 31 vertex on  $Q_2$  which also belongs to  $P_2$ . One easily verifies that  $(x_1, x'_2, x_3)$  is  $F_3$ -nice  
 32 by the choice of paths  $P'_1 = P_1, P'_2 = P_2[x'_2, z], Q'_1$  a directed  $(x_1, x'_2)$ -path included in  
 33  $Q_1[x_1, x_2]Q_2[x_2, x'_2]$  (which can be a walk), and  $Q'_2 = Q_2[x'_2, x_3]$ . This contradicts the  
 34 minimality of  $\ell$ .

35 c) Let us prove that  $Q_1$  and  $P_1$  are internally disjoint. Suppose not. Then let  $x'_1$  be the last  
 36 vertex on  $Q_1$  which also belongs to  $P_1$ . The path  $Q_2$  does not go through  $x'_1$  because  
 37  $Q_2$  and  $P_1$  are internally disjoint. Thus  $(x'_1, x_2, x_3)$  is  $F_3$ -nice with associated paths  
 38  $P'_1 = P_1[x'_1, z], P'_2 = P_2, Q'_1 = Q_1[x'_1, x_2]$ , and  $Q'_2 = Q_2$ . This contradicts the minimality  
 39 of  $\ell$ .

- 1 d) Let us prove that  $Q_1$  and  $P_2$  are internally disjoint. Suppose not. Then let  $x'_2$  be the  
2 last internal vertex on  $Q_1$  which also belongs to  $P_2$ . Then  $(x_1, x'_2, x_3)$  is  $F_3$ -nice with  
3 associated paths  $P'_1 = P_1$ ,  $P'_2 = P_2[x'_2, z]$ ,  $Q'_1 = Q_1[x_1, x'_2]$ , and  $Q'_2$  a directed  $(x_1, x'_2)$ -path  
4 included in  $Q_1[x'_2, x_2]Q_2$  (which can be a walk). This contradicts the minimality of  $\ell$ .
- 5 e) Let us prove that  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are internally disjoint. Suppose not. Then let  $x'_2$  be the  
6 last internal vertex on  $Q_2$  which also belongs to  $Q_1$ . Then  $(x_1, x'_2, x_3)$  is a good triple  
7 with associated paths  $P'_1 = P_1$ ,  $P'_2 = Q_1[x'_2, x_2]P_2$ ,  $Q'_1 = Q_1[x_1, x'_2]$ , and  $Q'_2 = Q_2[x'_2, x_3]$ .  
8 Indeed, since  $P_2$  and  $Q_1$  are internally disjoint,  $P'_2$  is a path, and since  $P_1$  and  $Q_1$  are  
9 internally disjoint, the paths  $P'_1$  and  $P'_2$  are also internally disjoint.

10  $\square$

11 **Theorem 64.** *For all  $k \geq 5$ ,  $F_k$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.*

12 *Proof.* Reduction from 2-LINKAGE in digraphs with no big vertices in which  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are  
13 sources and  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are sinks.

14 Let  $D$ ,  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  be an instance of this problem. Let us denote by  $z$  the centre of  
15  $F_k$  and by  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k)$  the directed path  $F_k - z$ . Let  $D_k$  be the digraph obtained from the  
16 disjoint union of  $D$  and  $F_k$  by removing the arcs  $v_1v_2$  and  $v_3v_4$  and adding the arcs  $v_1x_1$ ,  $y_1v_2$ ,  
17  $v_3x_2$  and  $y_2v_4$ .

18 We claim that  $D_k$  has an  $F_k$ -subdivision if and only if  $D$  has a linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  
19  $(y_1, y_2)$ .

20 Clearly, if there is a linkage  $(P_1, P_2)$  from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$  in  $D$ , then  $D_k$  contains an  
21  $F_k$ -subdivision, obtained from  $F_k$  by replacing the arc  $v_1v_2$  and  $v_3v_4$  by the directed paths  
22  $(v_1, x_1) \cup P_1 \cup (y_1, v_2)$  and  $(v_3, x_2) \cup P_2 \cup (y_2, v_4)$ , respectively.

23 Suppose now that  $D_k$  contains an  $F_k$ -subdivision  $S$  in  $D_k$ . Since  $z$  is the unique vertex with  
24 in-degree  $k$ , the centre of  $S'$  is necessarily  $z$ . For  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , let  $v'_i$  be the vertex corresponding  
25 to  $v_i$  in  $S$ , and  $P_i$  be the directed  $(v'_i, z)$ -path in  $S$ .

26 Since  $z$  has in-degree exactly  $k$  in  $D_k$ , the  $v_i$ 's are the penultimate vertices of the  $P_j$ 's,  
27 each  $v_i$  on a different  $P_j$ . Since  $v_1$  is a source in  $D_k$ , then  $v_1 = v'_1$ . Moreover, for  $i = 3$  and  
28  $i \geq 5$ , the path  $P'_i$  containing  $v_i$  must start at  $v_i$  because the unique in-neighbour of  $v_i$  is  $v_{i-1}$ .  
29 Hence  $v_i = v'_i$ . Furthermore, necessarily  $v_{i-1} = v'_{i-1}$ . Now, because  $v_k$  is a sink in  $D_k - z$ ,  
30 then necessarily  $v'_k = v_k$  and so for all  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , we have  $v'_i = v_i$ .

31 Let  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  be the directed  $(v_1, v_2)$ - and  $(v_3, v_4)$ -paths, respectively. Necessarily, the  
32 second vertex of  $Q_1$  (resp.  $Q_2$ ) is  $x_1$ , (resp.  $x_2$ ) and its penultimate vertex is  $y_1$  (resp.  $y_2$ ).  
33 Hence  $(Q_1[x_1, y_1], Q_2[x_2, y_2])$  is a linkage from  $(x_1, x_2)$  to  $(y_1, y_2)$  in  $D$ .  $\square$

34 Proposition 22 and Theorems 63 and 64 determine the complexity of  $F_k$ -SUBDIVISION  
35 for all  $k$  except 4. So we are left with the following problem.

36 **Problem 65.** What is the complexity of  $F_4$ -SUBDIVISION ?

### 37 9.3. Subdivisions of transitive tournaments

38 Denote by  $TT_k$  the transitive tournament on  $k$  vertices. For  $k \leq 3$ ,  $TT_k$ -SUBDIVISION is  
39 polynomial-time solvable because  $TT_1$  and  $TT_2$  are spiders and  $TT_3$  is the  $(1, 2)$ -spindle. On  
40 the other hand, for all  $k \geq 5$ ,  $TT_k$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete by Corollary 10. We shall  
41 now prove that  $TT_4$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable.

1 In fact we will prove it for some classes of graphs constructed from  $TT_4$ . For any non-  
2 negative integer  $p$ , let  $TT_4(p)$  be the digraph obtained from  $TT_4$  with source  $u$  and sink  $v$  by  
3 adding  $p$  new vertices dominated by  $u$  and dominating  $v$ . In particular,  $TT_4(0) = TT_4$ . We  
4 denote by  $TT_4^*(p)$ , the digraph obtained from  $TT_4(p)$  by deleting the arc from its source  $u$   
5 to its sink  $v$ . For simplicity, we abbreviate  $TT_4^*(0)$  in  $TT_4^*$ .

6 We need the following definitions. Let  $X$  be a set of vertices in a digraph  $D$ . The *out-*  
7 *section* generated by  $X$  in  $D$  is the set of vertices  $y$  to which there exists a directed path  
8 (possibly restricted to a single vertex) from  $x \in X$ ; we denote this set by  $S_D^+(X)$ . For sim-  
9 plicity, we write  $S_D^+(x)$  instead of  $S_D^+(\{x\})$ . The dual notion, the *in-section*, is denoted by  
10  $S_D^-(X)$ . Note that the out-section and the in-section of a set may be found in linear time by  
11 any tree-search algorithm.

12 **Theorem 66.** *For every non-negative integer  $p$ , one can solve  $TT_4(p)$ -SUBDIVISION in*  
13  *$O(n^3(n+m))$ -time.*

14 *Proof.* Let  $D$  be a digraph and let  $u$  and  $v$  be two distinct vertices of  $D$ . We shall describe a  
15  $O(n(n+m))$ -time algorithm for finding a  $TT_4(p)$ -subdivision in  $D$  with source  $u$  and sink  $v$ ,  
16 if one exists.

17 Observe that all vertices in such a subdivision are in  $S_D^+(u) \cap S_D^-(v)$ , hence we first restrict  
18 to the graph  $D'$  the digraph induced by this set.

19 Then, using a maximum flow algorithm, we can find in  $D'$  a set of internally disjoint  
20 directed  $(u, v)$ -paths of maximum size in  $O(n(n+m))$ -time. Let  $(P_1, \dots, P_k)$  denote this set.  
21 If  $k < p+3$ , then return ‘no’, because in any  $TT_4(p)$ -subdivision with source  $u$  and sink  $v$ ,  
22 there are  $p+3$  internally disjoint directed  $(u, v)$ -paths. Hence, we now assume that  $k \geq 3$ .

23 For  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , set  $Q_i = P_i - \{u, v\}$ , and set  $H = D' - \{u, v\}$ . For every vertex  $x$  in  $V(H)$ ,  
24 we compute  $S(x) = S_H^-(x) \cup S_H^+(x)$ , and deduce  $I(x) = \{i \mid V(Q_i) \cap S(x) \neq \emptyset\}$ . If there exists  
25  $x$ , such that  $|I(x)| \geq 2$ , then return ‘yes’. Otherwise return ‘no’.

26 The validity of this algorithm is proved by Claim 66.2.

27 **Claim 66.1.** *For all  $x \in V(H)$ ,  $I(x) \neq \emptyset$ .*

28 *Subproof.* In  $D'$ , there are directed  $(u, x)$ - and  $(x, v)$ -paths, whose concatenation contains a  
29 directed  $(u, v)$ -path  $R$ . Since  $(P_1, \dots, P_k)$  is a set of internally disjoint directed  $(u, v)$ -paths  
30 of maximum size,  $R - \{u, v\}$  must intersect one of the  $Q_i$ 's, say  $Q_{i_0}$ . By definition,  $V(R) \setminus$   
31  $\{u, v\} \subseteq S(x)$ , so  $i_0 \in I(x)$ .  $\diamond$

32 **Claim 66.2.**  *$D'$  contains a  $TT_4(p)$ -subdivision with source  $u$  and sink  $v$  if and only if there*  
33 *exists  $x \in V(H)$  such that  $|I(x)| \geq 2$ .*

34 *Subproof.* Assume that  $|I(x)| \geq 2$ . Without loss of generality,  $\{1, 2\} \subset I(x)$ . We shall prove  
35 that  $D'$  contains a  $TT_4(p)$ -subdivision with source  $u$  and sink  $v$ .

- 36 • Suppose first that  $S_H^-(x) \cap Q_1 \neq \emptyset$  and  $S_H^+(x) \cap Q_2 \neq \emptyset$ . Then there is a directed  $(Q_1, x)$ -  
37 path and a directed  $(x, Q_2)$  - path whose concatenation contains a directed  $(Q_1, Q_2)$ -  
38 path  $R$ . Let  $y$  be the first vertex on  $R$  in  $\bigcup_{i=2}^k Q_i$ . Free to swap the names of  $Q_2$  and the  
39 path  $Q_i$  containing  $y$  and taking the subpath of  $R$  from its origin to  $y$  instead of  $R$ , we  
40 may assume that  $y$  is the last vertex of  $R$ . Now the union of  $P_1, \dots, P_{p+3}$ , and  $R$  form a  
41  $TT_4(p)$ -subdivision.

- 1 • If  $S_H^-(x) \cap Q_2 \neq \emptyset$  and  $S_H^+(x) \cap Q_1 \neq \emptyset$ , the proof is similar to the previous case.
- 2 • Suppose now that  $S_H^+(x) \cap Q_1 \neq \emptyset$  and  $S_H^+(x) \cap Q_2 \neq \emptyset$ . We may assume that  $S_H^-(x) \cap$   
3  $\bigcup_{i=1}^k Q_i = \emptyset$ , otherwise we are in one of the previous case, and we get the result. Let  $R$   
4 be a shortest  $(u, x)$ -path in  $D'$ . Then every vertex in  $R - u$  is a vertex of  $H - \bigcup_{i=1}^k Q_i$ .  
5 Let  $S_1$  be a shortest directed  $(x, Q_1)$ -path and  $S_2$  be a shortest directed  $(x, Q_2)$ -path.  
6 For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $z_i$  be the terminus of  $S_i$ . We may assume that all the internal vertices  
7 of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are in  $H - \bigcup_{i=1}^k Q_i$  for otherwise one vertex  $z$  among  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  satisfies  
8 the condition of one of the previous cases (up to a permutation of the labels). Then the  
9 union of paths  $P_2, \dots, P_{p+3}, R, S_1, S_2$  and  $P_1[z_1, v]$  form a  $TT_4(p)$ -subdivision.
- 10 • If  $S_H^-(x) \cap Q_1 \neq \emptyset$  and  $S_H^-(x) \cap Q_2 \neq \emptyset$ , the proof is similar to the previous case by  
11 directional symmetry.

12 Assume now that  $|I(x)| < 2$  for all  $x \in V(H)$ . Then, by Claim 66.1,  $|I(x)| = 1$  for all  
13  $x \in V(H)$ . For  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , let  $V_i = \{x \mid I(x) = \{i\}\}$ . Then  $(V_1, \dots, V_k)$  is a partition of  $V(H)$ .  
14 Moreover, by definition, there is no arc between two distinct parts of this partition. In ad-  
15 dition, in  $D' \langle X_i \cup \{u, v\} \rangle$ , there cannot be two internally disjoint directed  $(u, v)$ -paths, for  
16 otherwise it would contradict the maximality of  $(P_1, \dots, P_k)$ . Hence,  $D'$  contains no  $TT_4^*$ -  
17 subdivision, and so no  $TT_4(p)$ -subdivision.  $\diamond$

18 This finishes the proof of Theorem 66.  $\square$

19 **Corollary 67.** *For all non-negative integer  $p$ , the  $TT_4^*(p)$ -SUBDIVISION problem can be*  
20 *solved in  $O(n^3(n+m))$ .*

21 *Proof.* Observe that a graph  $D$  contains a  $TT_4^*(p)$ -subdivision with source  $u$  and sink  $v$ , if  
22 and only if the graph  $D \cup \{uv\}$  contains a  $TT_4(p)$ -subdivision. Hence by just adding the arc  
23  $uv$  to  $D$  if it does not exist in the above algorithm, we obtain a polynomial-time algorithm  
24 for  $TT_4^*(p)$ -SUBDIVISION.  $\square$

#### 25 9.4. Subdivisions of digraphs with three vertices

26 Let us denote by  $\vec{K}_n$  the complete digraph on  $n$  vertices, in which there is an arc  $uv$  for  
27 any two distinct vertices  $u$  and  $v$ . Let  $D_3$  be the digraph obtained from  $\vec{K}_3$  by removing an  
28 arc.

29 **Theorem 68.** *Let  $F$  be a digraph on three vertices. Then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-*  
30 *time solvable unless  $F = \vec{K}_3$  in which case it is NP-complete.*

31 *Proof.* If  $F$  is neither  $D_3$  nor  $\vec{K}_3$ , then it is either a disjoint union of spiders, or a spindle, or  
32 a bispindle, or the lollipop (or its converse), or a windmill, and so  $F$ -SUBDIVISION can be  
33 solved in polynomial time by virtue of the results of the previous sections. If  $F = \vec{K}_3$ , then  
34  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete by Corollary 10.

35 It remains to prove that  $D_3$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable.

36 The *bulky vertex* of a  $D_3$ -subdivision  $S$  is the unique vertex of  $S$  with degree 4. We  
37 now give a procedure that given a vertex  $v$ , two of its out-neighbours  $s_1, s_2$  and two of its  
38 in-neighbours  $t_1, t_2$  check if there is a  $D_3$ -subdivision  $S$  in which  $v$  is the bulky vertex and  
39  $\{vs_1, vs_2, t_1v, t_2v\} \in A(S)$ . Such a subdivision will be called *suitable*.

1 Applying a Menger algorithm, check if in  $D - v$  there are two disjoint directed paths  $P_1$   
2 and  $P_2$  from  $\{s_1, s_2\}$  to  $\{t_1, t_2\}$ . If not, then  $D$  certainly does not contain any suitable  $D_3$ -  
3 subdivision. If yes, then check if there is a directed path  $Q$  from  $P_1$  to  $P_2$  or from  $P_2$  to  $P_1$ .  
4 If such a  $Q$  exists, then  $P_1, P_2, Q$  together with  $v$  and the arcs  $vs_1, vs_2, t_1v, t_2v$  form a suitable  
5  $D_3$ -subdivision. If not, then no suitable  $D_3$ -subdivision using the chosen arcs exists, because  
6 there is no vertex  $s \in \{s_1, s_2\}$  such that there exists in  $D - v$  both a directed  $(s, t_1)$ -path and a  
7 directed  $(s, t_2)$ -path.

8 A  $D_3$ -subdivision is clearly suitable with respect to its bulky vertex and its neighbours  
9 in this subdivision. Hence checking if there is a suitable  $D_3$ -subdivision for every 5-tuple  
10  $(v, s_1, s_2, t_1, t_2)$  such that  $s_1, s_2$  are out-neighbours of  $v$  and  $t_1, t_2$  are out-neighbours yields a  
11 polynomial-time algorithm to decide if there is a  $D_3$ -subdivision in a digraph.  $\square$

### 12 9.5. Subdivision of oriented paths and cycles

13 **Conjecture 69.** If  $F$  is an oriented path or cycle, then  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time  
14 solvable.

15 **Proposition 70.** If  $P$  is an oriented path with at most four blocks, then  $P$ -SUBDIVISION is  
16 polynomial-time solvable.

17 An *antidirected path* is an oriented path in which every vertex has either in-degree 0 or  
18 out-degree 0.

19 **Theorem 71.** If  $P$  is an antidirected path, then  $P$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable.

20 *Proof.* Let  $P = (a_1, \dots, a_p)$  be an antidirected path. By directional symmetry, we may as-  
21 sume that  $a_i$  has indegree 0 in  $P$  if and only if  $i$  is odd.

22 Let  $D$  be a digraph. For a  $p$ -tuple of vertices  $(v_1, \dots, v_p)$ , we shall describe a procedure  
23 that either returns a  $P$ -subdivision, or returns that there exists no  $P$ -subdivision in which each  
24  $v_i$  is the image of  $a_i$ . Then applying this procedure for all  $p$ -tuples of vertices, we obtain the  
25 desired algorithm to finding a  $P$ -subdivision.

26 The procedure is as follows: For all odd (resp. even)  $i$ , we remove all the arcs entering  $v_i$   
27 (resp. leaving  $v_i$ ) in  $D$ . Let  $D'$  be the resulting digraph. Clearly,  $D$  contains a  $P$ -subdivision in  
28 which each  $v_i$  is the image of  $a_i$  if and only if  $D'$  does. In  $UG(D')$ , we check if there is a path  
29  $\tilde{Q}$  going through  $v_1, \dots, v_p$  in this order. This can be done by checking for a linkage from  
30  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{p-1})$  to  $(v_2, v_3, \dots, v_p)$  and thus in polynomial time by Robertson and Seymour  
31 algorithm [18].

32 If no such  $\tilde{Q}$  is found, then  $D'$  (and thus  $D$ ) contains certainly no  $P$ -subdivision in which  
33 each  $v_i$  is the image of  $a_i$ .

34 If such a  $\tilde{Q}$  is found, let  $Q$  be the oriented path corresponding to  $\tilde{Q}$  in  $D'$ . Since  $v_i$  is a  
35 source in  $D'$  when  $i$  is odd, and a sink in  $D'$  when  $i$  is even, the path  $Q$  has at least  $p - 1$   
36 blocks, and so contains a subdivision of  $P$ .  $\square$

37 **Remark 72.** Using the same technique, one can show that if  $P$  is an oriented path, all blocks  
38 of which have length one except possibly two consecutive blocks, then  $P$ -SUBDIVISION is  
39 polynomial-time solvable.

## 10. Concluding remarks

The following conjecture, due to Seymour (private communication, 2011) would imply a number of the results on polynomial instances in the previous sections.

**Conjecture 73** (Seymour).  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable when  $F$  is a planar digraph with no big vertices.

This conjecture would indeed be implied by the following conjecture. An arc  $uv$  in a digraph is *contractible* if  $\min\{d^+(u), d^-(v)\} = 1$ . A *minor* of a digraph  $D$  is any subdigraph  $\tilde{D}$  of  $D$  which can be obtained from a subdigraph  $H$  of  $D$  by contracting zero or more contractible arcs of  $H$ . For  $k = 1, 2, \dots, k$  the digraph  $J_k$  is obtained from the union of  $k$  directed cycles (each of length  $2k$ )  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k$ , where  $C_i = u_{i,1}v_{i,1}u_{i,2}v_{i,2} \dots u_{i,k}v_{i,k}u_{i,1}$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  and paths  $P_i, Q_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ , where  $P_i = u_{1,i}u_{2,i} \dots u_{k,i}$  and  $Q_i = v_{k,i}v_{k,i-1} \dots v_{k,1}$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .

**Conjecture 74** (Johnson et al. [14]). For every positive integer  $k$  there exists  $N(k)$  such that the following holds: If a digraph  $D$  has directed treewidth more than  $N(k)$ , then  $D$  contains a minor isomorphic to  $J_k$ .

If the directed tree-width of  $D$  is bounded, then, by Theorem 46,  $F$ -SUBDIVISION can be solved in polynomial time. If, on the other hand, the directed tree-width of  $D$  is unbounded, then (if the algorithmic version of the conjecture also holds) we can find a minor isomorphic to  $J_k$  for a sufficiently large  $k$  and presumably use this to realize the desired subdivision using the fact the  $F$  is planar and has no big vertices.

**Conjecture 75.**  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete for every non-planar digraph  $F$ .

For any positive integer  $p$ , let us denote by  $C_p$ , the class of digraphs in which all directed cycles have length at most  $p$ . Then  $C_1$  may be seen as the class of acyclic digraphs.

**Problem 76.** Is  $k$ -LINKAGE polynomial-time solvable on  $C_p$ ?

Thomassen proved [20] that for every natural number  $p$  there exists a  $p$ -strongly connected digraph  $D_p$  which is not 2-linked, that is, there exists no linkage from  $(s_1, s_2)$  to  $(t_1, t_2)$  for some choice of distinct vertices  $s_1, s_2, t_1, t_2$  of  $D_p$ .

**Problem 77.** Let  $F$  be a fixed digraph. Does there exist  $k_F$  such that every  $k_F$ -strongly connected digraph contains an  $F$ -subdivision or at least such that  $F$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable when restricted to  $k_F$ -strongly connected digraphs?

Note that if  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION and  $F_2$ -SUBDIVISION are both polynomial-time solvable, then  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -SUBDIVISION is sometimes polynomial-time solvable and sometimes NP-complete. For example, if  $F_1$  is the disjoint union of spiders and  $F_2$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial-time solvable, then  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -SUBDIVISION is polynomial time solvable. On the other hand, assume that  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  are  $(1, 2, 2)$ -spindles. Then by Proposition 22,  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION and  $F_2$ -SUBDIVISION are both polynomial-time solvable, but according to Theorem 8,  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -SUBDIVISION is NP-complete.

Hence for every two digraphs  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  such that  $F_1$ -SUBDIVISION and  $F_2$ -SUBDIVISION have been proved to be polynomial-time solvable, it is natural to ask for the complexity of  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -SUBDIVISION. In particular, the following problem is one of the first to study.



1 **Problem 78.** Let  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  be two  $(1,2)$ -spindles, i.e. transitive tournaments of order 3.  
2 What is the complexity of  $(F_1 + F_2)$ -SUBDIVISION?

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