

# ACHROMATIC NUMBER IS NP-COMPLETE FOR COGRAPHS AND INTERVAL GRAPHS

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# **ACHROMATIC NUMBER IS NP-COMPLETE FOR COGRAPHS AND INTERVAL GRAPHS**

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## 2 Definitions.

In this section we give a few definitions.

### Definition.

A complement-reducible graph, or, in short, a cograph is a graph that can be obtained with the following rules.

1. A graph with one vertex and no edges is a cograph.
2. If  $G = (V, E)$  is a cograph, then the complement of  $G$ ,  $G^C = (V, E^C)$ ,  $E^C = \{(v, w) | v, w \in V, v \neq w, (v, w) \notin E\}$  is a cograph.
3. If graphs  $G', \dots, G^r$  are cographs, then the disjoint union of  $G', \dots, G^r$  is a cograph.

Alternatively, one can define the class of cographs to consist of the graphs that do not have  $P_4$ , a path with 4 vertices as an induced subgraph.

### Definition.

A graph  $G = (V, E)$  is an interval graph, if one can associate to each vertex  $v \in V$  an interval  $[a_v, b_v] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , such that  $(v, w) \in E \iff [a_v, b_v] \cap [a_w, b_w] \neq \emptyset$ .

In this paper, we use the following description of the Achromatic Number problem:

#### [ Achromatic Number ]

**Instance:** Graph  $G = (V, E)$ , positive integer  $k \leq |V|$ .

**Question:** Is there a positive integer  $k \geq K$ , and a function  $f : V \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ , such that

1. for every edge  $(v, w) \in E : f(v) \neq f(w)$  and
2. for every  $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\} : i \neq j \Rightarrow \exists v, w \in V : (v, w) \in E \cap f(v) = i \cap f(w) = j?$

It is easy to see that this formulation is equivalent to the formulation in [5]. Achromatic number is NP-complete, even if  $G$  is the complement of a bipartite graph (and hence every color  $\in \{1, \dots, k\}$  can be used for at most 2 vertices) (cf. [5], p.191). We call functions  $f : V \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ , fulfilling properties (1) and (2) from the description of the Achromatic Number problem *correct colorings*.

## 3 Main results.

First we prove NP-completeness for Achromatic Number on graphs that are cographs and interval graphs, but do not need to be connected. Later we give an easy transformation to the connected case.

