

# AN EFFICIENT ALGORITHM TO COMPUTE THE TOUGHNESS IN GRAPHS WITH BOUNDED TREewidth

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Let  $t$  be a positive real number. A graph is called  $t$ -tough if the removal of any vertex set  $S$  that disconnects the graph leaves at most  $|S|/t$  components. The toughness of a graph is the largest  $t$  for which the graph is  $t$ -tough. We prove that toughness is fixed-parameter tractable parameterized with the treewidth. More precisely, we give an algorithm to compute the toughness of a graph  $G$  with running time  $\mathcal{O}(|V(G)|^3 \cdot \text{tw}(G)^{2\text{tw}(G)})$  where  $\text{tw}(G)$  is the treewidth. If the treewidth is bounded by a constant, then this is a polynomial algorithm. There are quite a few results on the computational aspects of toughness.

In [2] Bauer et al. proved that, For any positive rational number  $t$ , the problem  $t$ -TOUGH is coNP-complete. On the other hand, for some graph classes, we do have polynomial algorithms. For example the class of claw-free graphs [4], class of split graphs [5] and the class of  $2K_2$ -free graphs [6].

There are many decision problems on graphs that are NP-complete in general but can be solved in polynomial time for graphs with bounded treewidth using dynamic programming [7].

Computing the treewidth of an arbitrary graph is an NP-hard problem [1]. However, if the treewidth is bounded, it can be computed in polynomial time [3].

We use a dynamic programming approach to solve this modified problem, assuming that very nice tree decomposition of  $G$  is also given.

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