

Generalized Dynamic Storage Allocation

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Dynamic Storage Allocation is a problem concerned with storing items that each have weight and time restrictions. Approximate algorithms have been constructed through online coloring of interval graphs. We present a generalization that uses online coloring of tolerance graphs. We utilize online-with-representation algorithms on tolerance graphs, which are online algorithms in which the corresponding tolerance representation of a vertex is also presented. We find linear bounds for the online-with-representation chromatic number of various classes of tolerance graphs and apply these results to a generalization of Dynamic Storage Allocation, giving us a polynomial time approximation algorithm with linear performance ratio.

Keywords: online coloring, dynamic storage allocation, tolerance graphs

1 Introduction

In this paper we study a generalization of Dynamic Storage Allocation (DSA) through the use of tolerance graphs and online coloring with representation. First, we introduce some notation and definitions. We will follow with a review of the standard DSA problem. Additional terms and notation will be defined as needed.

For a graph G , denote its clique number by $\omega(G)$, its maximum degree by $\Delta(G)$ and its chromatic number by $\chi(G)$. Let $\Delta^+(D)$ denote the maximum out-degree of a digraph D , and $\delta^+(x)$ the out-degree of a vertex $x \in V(D)$. For a given subgraph H of G , define $d_H(x)$ to be the degree x in H . Similarly define $\delta_H^+(x)$. Define an *out-star* S in a digraph to be a star in which all of the edges point out of the center vertex.

For a weighted graph $G^* = (V, E, w)$ with weight function $w : V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, the *weight* of a set of vertices U is defined to be $w(U) := \sum_{v \in U} w(v)$ and $\omega^*(G^*) := \max\{w(U) : U \text{ is a clique}\}$. An *interval t -coloring* is a function $c : V \rightarrow \{1, \dots, t\}$ such that (i) $c(v)$ is an interval of integers contained in $\{1, \dots, t\}$, (ii) if $v \sim u$ then $c(v) \cap c(u) = \emptyset$, and (iii) $|c(v)| = w(v)$. The *weighted chromatic number*, $\chi^*(G^*)$, is defined to be the least t such that G^* has a interval t -coloring. For a weighted digraph $D^* = (V, E, w)$, define the *weighted out-degree* of a digraph as $\Delta_w^+(D) = \sum\{w(v) : v \in S, S \text{ is maximum out-star}\}$. Note that if $w(v) = 1$ for all $v \in V(D)$, then $\Delta_w^+(D) = \Delta^+(D) + 1$.

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1.1 Dynamic Storage Allocation

The Dynamic Storage Allocation (DSA) problem is defined as follows: Given a maximum storage size D and a set A of items such that each item $a \in A$ has integral size $s(a)$ and storage interval $I_a = [L(a), R(a)]$, is it possible to store A in linear space D , i.e., does there exist a function $f : A \rightarrow \{1, \dots, D\}$ so that $f(a) + s(a) - 1 \leq D$ for every $a \in A$, and if $I(a) \cap I(b) \neq \emptyset$ then either $f(a) + s(a) \leq f(b)$ or $f(b) + s(b) \leq f(a)$ for all $a, b \in A$? It is known that DSA is NP-complete. Chrobak and Ślusarek [4] introduced a polynomial time approximation algorithm for DSA based on First-Fit coloring of interval graphs.

1.2 Interval graphs and First-Fit coloring

For an interval $I = [a, b]$, let $\|I\|$ denote the length $b - a$ of I . A graph $G = (V, E)$ is an *interval graph* if for each vertex $x \in V$ there exists a closed interval $I_x = [L(x), R(x)]$ of \mathbf{R} such that $xy \in E$ if and only if $I_x \cap I_y \neq \emptyset$. In this case the set $\mathcal{I} := \{I_v : v \in V\}$ is called an *interval representation* of G .

An *online graph* G^{\prec} is a graph G together with an ordering \prec of its vertices. Let G_i^{\prec} denote the online graph induced by the first i vertices of \prec . An *online coloring algorithm* is an algorithm \mathcal{A} that colors the vertices of G so that the color of the i th vertex v_i depends only on G_i^{\prec} . The number of colors used by \mathcal{A} on G^{\prec} is denoted by $\chi_{\mathcal{A}}(G^{\prec})$ and $\chi_{\mathcal{A}}(G)$ is the maximum of $\chi_{\mathcal{A}}(G^{\prec})$ over all possible orderings \prec . First-Fit (*FF*) is the online algorithm that colors the i -th vertex v_i of an online graph G^{\prec} with the least positive integer that has not been used to color any of its neighbors in G^{\prec} .

There has been extensive research on the online coloring of interval graphs. Kierstead and Trotter [13] showed that there exists an online algorithm \mathcal{A} such that $\chi_{\mathcal{A}}(G^{\prec}) \leq 3\omega(G) - 2$ for any online interval graph G^{\prec} and that no on-line algorithm can do better on the class of all interval graphs. Kierstead proved that every online interval graph G^{\prec} satisfies $\chi_{FF}(G^{\prec}) \leq 40\omega(G)$. This upper bound was improved to $26\omega(G)$ in [10], before Pemmaraju, Raman and Varadarajan [15] introduced a beautiful new technique to improve the bound to $10\omega(G)$. Brightwell, Kierstead and Trotter [3], and later more elegantly, Narayanaswamy and Subhash Babu [14], used easy modifications of this technique to get $8\omega(G)$. Chrobak and Ślusarek [4] proved that there exists interval graphs where $\chi_{FF}(G) \geq 4.4\omega(G) - b$ for some constant b . Kierstead, Smith and Trotter [12] [16] have recently improved this to $5\omega(G) - b$.

1.3 Generalized DSA and Tolerance Graphs

Here we propose a tolerance version of DSA — Dynamic Storage Allocation with Tolerance Ratio p (p -DSA). Perhaps some overlap is acceptable in the storage intervals of some items, such as through the utilization of temporary storage. Thus each item $a \in A$ also has a tolerance t_a with $\frac{t_a}{\|I_a\|} \leq p$. Our new goal is to find a function $f : A \rightarrow \{1, \dots, D\}$ such that $f(a) + s(a) - 1 \leq D$ for every $a \in A$, and if $\|I(a) \cap I(b)\| \geq \min\{t_a, t_b\}$ then either $f(a) + s(a) \leq f(b)$ or $f(b) + s(b) \leq f(a)$ for all $a, b \in A$. This generalization replaces interval graphs with tolerance graphs.

Tolerance graphs were introduced by Golubic and Monma [5] as a natural generalization of interval graphs. A graph $G = (V, E)$ is a *tolerance graph* if for each vertex $x \in V$ there exists a closed interval $I_x = [L(x), R(x)]$ of \mathbf{R} and a nonnegative real t_x such that $xy \in E$ if and only if $I_x \cap I_y \neq \emptyset$ and $\|I_x \cap I_y\| \geq \min\{t_x, t_y\}$. In this case $\langle \mathcal{I}, t \rangle$ is called a *tolerance representation* of G , where t maps $x \mapsto t_x$. Moreover, a *bounded tolerance graph* is a tolerance graph where $t_x \leq \|I_x\|$ for every vertex $x \in V$, and we may define $r_x = R(x) - t_x$ and $l_x = L(x) + t_x$. Golubic and Monma [5] proved that bounded tolerance graphs are cocomparability graphs and Golubic, Monma and Trotter [6] proved

that all tolerance graphs are perfect. For further results on tolerance graphs the reader is referred to the excellent book by Golombic and Trenk [7].

The following classification of tolerance graphs was recently introduced by the authors [11]: define G to be a p -tolerance graph if it has a tolerance representation $\langle \mathcal{I}, t \rangle$ such that $t_x / \|I_x\| \leq p$ for all $x \in V$. Then interval graphs are 0-tolerance graphs. Normally, 1-tolerance graphs are called *bounded tolerance graphs* and $\frac{1}{2}$ -tolerance graphs have been referred to as *totally bounded tolerance graphs*. If one views tolerance graphs as imprecise interval graphs, then p measures the degree of imprecision of p -tolerance graphs. In addition, a special type of totally bounded tolerance graph, called a *50%-tolerance graph* satisfies $t_x = \frac{1}{2} \|I_x\|$, and will be referenced below.

The authors have recently generalized the linear bound on First-Fit coloring of interval graphs (0-tolerance graphs) to obtain an upper bound on p -tolerance graphs. This result will be of use later and is stated below.

Theorem 1 [11] *Every online p -tolerance graph G^\prec with $0 \leq p < 1$ satisfies $\chi_{FF}(G^\prec) \leq 8 \left\lceil \frac{1}{1-p} \right\rceil \omega(G)$.*

Our results on First-Fit coloring of p -tolerance graphs imply a polynomial time approximation algorithm with constant performance ratio for p -DSA. We will improve on this bound by making use of the tolerance representation of a graph for certain types of tolerance graphs. Note that when considering the online chromatic number we do not use any property of the representation, but the input for DSA includes the representation. Below we discuss how to make use of this representation.

2 Online-with-representation Chromatic Number

In the application to p -DSA, we will make use of a digraph formed from a tolerance representation and define an algorithm that performs well on the digraph. Although this is an online algorithm on a digraph, the results on the graph are not the same as the online chromatic number of a tolerance graph as it requires the use of a tolerance representation. Because of this extra information needed, we will call this the *online-with-representation chromatic number* and denote it χ_{owr} . More formally, the online-with-representation chromatic number is the minimum $\chi_{\mathcal{A}}(G)$ over all online algorithms \mathcal{A} in which the corresponding tolerance representation of a graph is also presented.

Define a digraph $D = (V, A)$ by orienting the edges of a bounded tolerance graph $G = (V, E)$ as $x \rightarrow y$ if r_x or $l_x \in I_y$. Then it is not difficult to show that a digraph formed from a totally bounded tolerance graph satisfies the following condition:

$$(*) \text{ for all } v \in V \text{ with } \delta(v) \geq 3, \text{ there exist } x, y, z \in N[v] \text{ such that} \\ y \in N^+(x) \text{ and } N^-(x) \subseteq (N^-(y) \cup N^-(z))$$

We show how the clique size in G relates to the maximum out-degree in D , as well as define an online algorithm for the digraph. A 50%-tolerance graph satisfies $t_x = \frac{1}{2} \|I_x\|$, and so $r_x = l_x$. Here we define $c_x = r_x$. The following result was stated in [1] and we find a similar result for totally bounded tolerance graphs.

Proposition 2 *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a 50%-tolerance graph with representation $\langle \mathcal{I}, t \rangle$. For any two vertices $x, y \in V$, $x \sim y$ if and only if $c_x \in I_y$ or $c_y \in I_x$.*

Proposition 3 *Two vertices x and y in a totally bounded tolerance graph are adjacent if and only if at least one of the following hold: (i) $r_x \in I_y$, (ii) $l_x \in I_y$, (iii) $r_y \in I_x$, or (iv) $l_y \in I_x$.*

Proof: Without loss of generality assume $L(x) < L(y)$. Suppose at least one of the above hold. First suppose $R(x) < l_y$. Then $r_y, l_y \notin I_x$. If $l_x \in I_y$ then $r_x \in I_y$ also; otherwise, since one of the above hold, $r_x \in I_y$. Regardless, $|I_x \cap I_y| \geq R(x) - r_x = t_x$. Next suppose $R(x) \geq l_y$. Then $|I_x \cap I_y| \geq l_y - L(y) = t_y$. Either of the cases above gives $x \sim y$.

Conversely, suppose none of the above hold. Then $l_x < L(y)$, $R(x) < l_y$ and $r_x < L(y)$. Thus $t_x = R(x) - r_x > R(x) - L(y)$ and $t_y = l_y - L(y) > R(x) - L(y)$. Thus $|I_x \cap I_y| \leq R(x) - L(y) < t_x, t_y$, and so $x \not\sim y$. □

Proposition 4 *If D is a digraph formed as above from a 50%-tolerance graph G with $\Delta^+(D) = k$, then $2\omega(G) - 2 \geq k$.*

Proof: Let $x \in V(G)$ such that $\delta^+(x) = k$. Let $Q_R^+(x) = \{y : x \rightarrow y \text{ and } c_x \leq c_y\}$ and $Q_L^+(x) = \{y : x \rightarrow y \text{ and } c_y < c_x\}$. Suppose $y, z \in Q_R^+(x)$ and without loss of generality $c_y \leq c_z$. Since $x \rightarrow z$ we know $c_x \in I_z$ and so $[c_x, c_z] \subseteq I_z$. Thus $c_y \in I_z$ and so $y \sim z$. Hence $Q_R^+(x)$ forms a clique. A similar argument holds for $Q_L^+(x)$. Thus if $\delta_D^+(x) = k$, then $\omega(G) \geq \lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil + 1$ or $2\omega(G) - 2 \geq k$. □

Proposition 5 *If D is a digraph formed as above from a totally bounded tolerance graph G with $\Delta^+(D) = k$ then $4\omega(G) - 4 \geq k$.*

Proof: Let $x \in V(G)$ such that $\delta^+(x) = k$. Let $A = \{y : r_x \in I_y \text{ and } r_x < r_y\}$. Consider $y, z \in A$. Then $r_x \leq r_y, r_z$. Without loss of generality we may assume $r_y \leq r_z$. Thus $r_y \in [r_x, r_z] \subseteq I_z$ and so $y \sim z$. Hence A forms a clique in G . A similar argument holds for the set of vertices containing r_x with $r_y < r_x$, as well as when we replace r_x and r_y with l_x and l_y , respectively. □

Now consider the following algorithm \mathcal{A}'_k . This is a digraph version of the algorithm from [13]. We bound the performance of this algorithm and use it to give an upper bound on the online-with-representation chromatic number for 50% and totally bounded tolerance graphs.

Algorithm \mathcal{A}'_k :

- (1) Input an online digraph D^\prec with $v_1 \prec v_2 \prec \dots \prec v_n$;
- (2) For $i = 1$ to n ;
 - (i) Calculate $k = \Delta^+(D_i^\prec)$;
 - (ii) If $k < 1$ color D_i^\prec using First-Fit;
 - (iii) Otherwise put v_i into B provided $\Delta^+(D[B \cup \{v\}]) < k$. Color v_i as \mathcal{A}'_{k-1} would color it with respect to $D[B]$;
 - (iv) Otherwise put v_i into T . Color v_i with First-Fit with respect to $D[T]$, using disjoint sets of colors for $D[B]$ and $D[T]$.

Theorem 6 *Let $D = (V, A)$ be a digraph with $\Delta^+(D) = k$. If D satisfies (*) then \mathcal{A}'_k uses at most $3k + 1$ colors.*

Proof: Argue by induction on k . The result is trivial for $k \leq 0$. Assume $k \geq 1$. By the induction hypothesis \mathcal{A}'_k uses at most $3(k-1) + 1$ colors on $D[B]$ and so it suffices to show that First-Fit uses at most 3 colors on $D[T]$. Suppose there exists some vertex $v \in T$ with $d_{D[T]}(v) \geq 3$. Then there exist $x, y, z \in N[v]$ such that $y \in N^+(x)$ and $N^-(x) \subseteq N^-(y) \cup N^-(z)$. If $x \notin B$ since $\delta_{D[B \cup \{x\}]}^+(x) = k$, then since $x \rightarrow y$ we have $\delta_D^+(x) > k$. This contradicts the maximum out-degree of D . Hence there must exist some $u \in B$ such that $\delta_{D[B \cup \{x\}]}^+(u) = k$. Then either $u \rightarrow y$ or $u \rightarrow z$. In either case we get $\delta_D^+(u) > k$, a contradiction. Therefore no vertex in T has degree 3. Since $\Delta(D[T]) \leq 2$, First-Fit uses at most 3 colors on $D[T]$, and so \mathcal{A}'_k uses at most $3k + 1$ colors on D . \square

Corollary 7 $\chi_{\text{ovr}}(G) \leq 6\omega(G) - 5$ for any 50%-tolerance graph G .

Corollary 8 $\chi_{\text{ovr}}(G) \leq 12\omega(G) - 11$ for any totally bounded tolerance graph G .

3 Generalized Dynamic Storage Allocation

Chrobak and Ślusarek [4] used the following approach on a given interval graph G to obtain a polynomial time approximation algorithm for DSA. First, obtain a new graph G^* by giving every vertex a weight that is a power of 2. Since the weight of a vertex will increase by at most a factor of 2, $w^*(G^*) \leq 2w^*(G)$. Second, obtain an online graph $G^{*\prec}$ by ordering the vertices by decreasing weight. Next, form the *associated unweighted online interval graph* H^{\prec} from $G^{*\prec}$ by replacing every vertex $x \in V(G^{*\prec})$ by $w(x)$ clones that appear consecutively in the order \prec . Each of these clones $x_1, \dots, x_{w(x)}$ will be represented by the same interval as x in the interval representation of G . Hence clones will have the same set of neighbors as well as being adjacent to each other. We will refer to x as the *parent* of each of its clones.

At this point, we can use the First-Fit algorithm to color the interval graph H . It can be shown that, since the weights are all powers of two and we are using the First-Fit algorithm, the vertices $x_1, \dots, x_{w(x)}$ will be assigned consecutive colors as they appear consecutively in the order \prec . We can then obtain an interval coloring of G^* by coloring a vertex x with the set of colors assigned to $x_1, \dots, x_{w(x)}$ in H . Using this approach we get an interval t -coloring of G^* , and hence a t -coloring of G , where $t \leq \chi_{FF}(G^*) \leq 2\chi_{FF}(G)$.

Kierstead[8] showed this technique gives a performance ratio of 80 by proving that $\chi_{FF}(G) \leq 40\omega(G)$ for all interval graphs G . Later in [9] Kierstead replaced First-Fit by using a modification of the algorithm from [13] to improve the performance ratio to 6. Finally, Buchsbaum, Karloff, Kenyon, Reingold and Thorup [2] obtained a performance ratio of $2 + \varepsilon$.

We will use this same approach as in [9], where the vertices $x_1, \dots, x_{w(x)}$ in H are given consecutive colors, even though they are not being colored using First-Fit, and so a proper weighted coloring of G^* can be obtained. This converts the p -DSA problem into a question of online coloring p -tolerance graphs. The result from Theorem 1 on the First-Fit chromatic number on p -tolerance graphs gives us a linear performance ratio.

Theorem 9 *There exists a polynomial time approximation algorithm for p -DSA with performance ratio $16 \left\lceil \frac{1}{1-p} \right\rceil$.*

To improve this bound, we make use of an adjustment to algorithm \mathcal{A}'_k above. As with the online-with-representation chromatic number, we will make use of an online digraph that is related to a specific

representation of a tolerance graph. Consider an online digraph D^{\prec} with $v_1 \prec v_2 \prec \cdots \prec v_n$ that satisfies (*). We present the algorithm Weighted Digraph Coloring (WDC) below, which contains a subroutine \mathcal{W}_m , and show it is a polynomial time approximation algorithm for p -DSA for the class of digraphs that satisfy (*). The algorithm begins by converting the weights into powers of 2 and then adjusting the weighted digraph into an unweighted digraph by making use of clones. Note that in a digraph not only are the clones (v' and v'') adjacent but we also have $v' \rightarrow v''$ and $v'' \rightarrow v'$.

Weighted Digraph Coloring (WDC):

- (1) Input a weighted digraph $D = (V, A, w)$ satisfying (*);
- (2) Increase the weight w of each vertex v to a power of 2 by setting $w'(v) = 2^{\lceil \log_2 w \rceil}$ to form a weighted digraph $D^* = (V, A, w')$;
- (3) Let $v_1 \prec v_2 \prec \cdots \prec v_n$ be an ordering of $V(D^*)$ by decreasing weight;
- (4) Calculate $m = \max\{w'(v) : v \in V\}$ and apply the subroutine \mathcal{W}_m to D^* ;
- (5) For $i = 1$ to n set $d(v_i)$ to be the set of colors assigned to the clones of v_i by \mathcal{W}_m .

The subroutine \mathcal{W}_m allows us to color a weighted graph based on an unweighted digraph formed from D^* . We will define $a(v_i)$ and $b(v_i)$ and use these values to assign colors to v_i . Given some α and v_i , we will denote $A_\alpha(v_i) = \{v_j : j < i \text{ and } a(v_j) \leq \alpha\}$, $D_\alpha(v_i) = D[A_\alpha(v_i)]$ and $D_\alpha[v_i] = D[A_\alpha(v_i) \cup \{v_i\}]$. Note that $D_\alpha[v_i]$ relies only on $a(v_j)$ where $j < i$ and not on the value $a(v_i)$.

Subroutine \mathcal{W}_m :

- (1) Input a weighted digraph $D^* = (V, A, w')$ satisfying (*), where the weights are all powers of 2, the vertices are ordered by decreasing weight, and $m = \max\{w'(v) : v \in V\}$;
- (2) Calculate $\Delta_w^+ = \Delta_w^+(D^*)$;
- (3) Let $L = \{v_i : w'(v_i) > 1\}$ and form $D^{**} = (L, A_L, w'')$, where A_L is the set of edges from D^* restricted to L and $w''(v) = \frac{1}{2}w'(v)$. If $L = \emptyset$ then go to step (6);
- (4) Apply \mathcal{W}_{m-1} to D^{**} ;
- (5) For each v_i in L split v_i into two clones v'_i and v''_i to obtain D' , and
 - (i) Let $a(v'_i) = 2a(v_i)$ and $a(v''_i) = 2a(v_i) + 1$;
 - (ii) Let $b(v'_i) = b(v''_i) = b(v_i)$;
- (6) For all v_i with $w'(v_i) = 1$ color v_i with $c(v_i) = a(v_i) + b(v_i)\Delta_w^+$, where
 - (i) $a(v_i)$ is the least nonnegative integer α such that
 - (a) any out-star S contained in $D_\alpha[v_i]$ with $v_i \in S$ satisfies $|S| \leq \alpha + 1$, and
 - (b) there exists an out-star S in $D_{\alpha-1}[v_i]$ such that $v_i \in S$ and $|S| \geq \alpha + 1$;

- (ii) $b(v_i)$ is the least nonnegative integer β such that for all v_j with $j < i$ and $v_j \sim v_i$, $c(v_j) \neq a(v_i) + \beta\Delta_w^+$.

When the subroutine \mathcal{W}_m ends, we obtain colors $c(v_{i,j}) = a(v_{i,j}) + b(v_{i,j})\Delta_w^+$ for each clone $v_{i,j}$ of v_i . The final step of WDC sets $d(v_i) = \{c(v_{i,j}) : v_{i,j} \text{ is a clone of } v_i\}$. To ensure that this algorithm and subroutine give a proper coloring of a weighted digraph, we must prove that $d(v_i)$ is a set of consecutive colors and if $v_i \sim v_j$ then $d(v_i) \cap d(v_j) = \emptyset$. Let $v_{i,1}, v_{i,2}, \dots, v_{i,w'(v_i)}$ denote the clones of v_i obtained from the subroutine \mathcal{W}_m .

Theorem 10 *For any weighted digraph $D = (V, A, w)$ satisfying (*), the algorithm WDC constructs an interval t -coloring d of D with $t \leq 6\Delta_w^+(D) - 2$.*

Proof: Applying the algorithm we get D^* , \prec , D^{**} , D' , clones $v_{i,1}, \dots, v_{i,w'(v_i)}$ of v_i , and colors $c(v_{i,j}) = a(v_{i,j}) + b(v_{i,j})\Delta_w^+$. To prove that WDC gives a proper interval coloring of D^* , we prove the following invariants:

- I(i) The assignment of $a(v_{i,j})$ and $b(v_{i,j})$ satisfy the following conditions:
- (a) If $a(v) = \alpha$ then any out-star S contained in $D_\alpha[v]$ with $v \in S$ satisfies $|S| \leq \alpha + 1$,
 - (b) If $a(v) = \alpha$ then there exists an out-star S in $D_{\alpha-1}[v]$ such that $v \in S$ and $|S| \geq \alpha + 1$, and
 - (c) If $b(v_i) = \beta$ then β is the least nonnegative integer such that for all v_j with $j < i$ and $v_j \sim v_i$, $c(v_j) \neq a(v_i) + \beta\Delta_w^+$;

I(ii) If $v_{i,j} \sim v_{s,t}$ then $c(v_{i,j}) \neq c(v_{s,t})$;

I(iii) $0 < a(v_{i,j}) < \Delta_w^+$ and $b(v_{i,j}) \leq 2$ for all $v_{i,j}$.

Note that by the way in which the values are defined, we know that $a(v_{i,1}), \dots, a(v_{i,w'(v_i)})$ are consecutive values and $b(v_{i,j}) = b(v_{i,1})$ for all j .

Claim 11 *Invariant I(i) holds for all $v_{i,j}$.*

Proof: Argue by induction on m . The base step $m = 1$ follows from step (6) of the subroutine \mathcal{W}_m . So suppose it holds for all $m' < m$. Let $w'(v_i) = m$. Then $w''(v_i) = \frac{m}{2}$ in D^{**} and so from \mathcal{W}_{m-1} we get clones $\{v_{i,1}, \dots, v_{i,k}\}$ of v_i , where $k = \frac{m}{2}$. Moreover, condition (i) holds for all $v_{i,j}$ by the induction hypothesis. So consider some clone $v_{i,j}$ of v_i where $a(v_{i,j}) = \alpha$ and $b(v_{i,j}) = \beta$. Then \mathcal{W}_m creates clones $v'_{i,j}$ and $v''_{i,j}$ with $a(v'_{i,j}) = 2\alpha$, $a(v''_{i,j}) = 2\alpha + 1$ and $b(v'_{i,j}) = b(v''_{i,j}) = \beta$.

(ia) Consider an out-star S' in $D'_{2\alpha}[v'_{i,j}]$ and suppose $|S'| > 2\alpha + 1$. Then there exists a corresponding out-star S in $D_{\alpha}^{**}[v_{i,j}]$ with $|S| > \alpha + 1$, a contradiction. Similarly, if there exists an out-star S' in $D'_{2\alpha+1}[v''_{i,j}]$ with $|S'| > 2\alpha + 1$, then there exists a corresponding out-star S in $D_{\alpha}[v_{i,j}]$ with $|S| > \alpha + 1$, a contradiction. Thus (ia) holds.

(ib) Now since $a(v_{i,j}) = \alpha$, there exists an out-star S in $D_{\alpha-1}[v_{i,j}]$ where $v_{i,j} \in S$ and $|S| \geq \alpha + 1$. Then when the vertices are split into 2 clones, we obtain a corresponding out-star S' where, for all $x \in S - \{v_{i,j}\}$, $a(x') \leq 2\alpha - 2$ and $a(x'') \leq 2\alpha - 1$. Hence S' is an out-star of size at least $2\alpha + 1$ in $D_{2\alpha-1}[v'_{i,j}]$. Moreover, $S' \cup \{v'_{i,j}\}$ is an out-star of size at least $2\alpha + 2$ in $D_{2\alpha}[v'_{i,j}]$. Thus (ib) holds.

(ic) Note that since clones of the same vertex receive consecutive a -values, it suffices to consider $b(v'_{i,j})$ and $b(v''_{i,j})$ with respect to clones of a different vertex v_r . So suppose there exists some v_r with $r < i$ and

$v_r \sim v_i$ such that some clone $v_{r,s}$ satisfies $c(v_{r,s}) = a(v'_{i,j}) + b(v'_{i,j})\Delta_w^+$. Then $a(v_{r,s}) = a(v'_{i,j})$ and the parent x of $v_{r,s}$ would satisfy $c(x) = a(v_{i,j}) + b(v_{i,j})\Delta_w^+$, a contradiction. A similar argument holds for $v''_{i,j}$. Thus (ic) holds. \square

Claim 12 *Invariant I(ii) holds.*

Proof: Suppose $v_{i,j} \sim v_{s,t}$. If $s = i$ then these vertices are clones of the same vertex v_i . Hence $a(v_{i,j}) \neq a(v_{s,t})$ and so $c(v_{i,j}) \neq c(v_{s,t})$. Otherwise, by Claim 11 we know that if $s < t$ then $c(v_{s,t}) \neq a(v_{i,j}) + b(v_{i,j})\Delta_w^+ = c(v_{i,j})$. \square

Claim 13 *Invariant I(iii) holds.*

Proof: If $v_{i,j}$ is in an out-star of size one, then $a(v_{i,j}) = w(v_{i,j}) \geq 1$. Suppose for a contradiction that $a(v_{i,j}) = \Delta_w^+$. Then there exists an out-star S in $D_{\Delta_w^+ - 1}[v_{i,j}]$ such that $v_{i,j} \in S$ and $|S| \geq \Delta_w^+ + 1$. But these vertices have total weight at most Δ_w^+ , which contradicts that $w(v) \geq 1$ for all vertices v . Thus $0 < a(v_{i,j}) < \Delta_w^+$.

As $b(v_{i,j}) = b(v_{i,1})$, it suffices to show that $b(v_{i,1}) \leq 2$ for all i . Suppose there exists v_m such that $b(v_{m,1}) \geq 3$. Then by (*) there exists $v_i, v_j, v_k \in N[v_m]$ with $v_i \in N^+(v_k)$ and $N^-(v_k) \subseteq (N^-(v_i) \cup N^-(v_j))$. Moreover, $a(v_{i,1}) = a(v_{j,1}) = a(v_{k,1}) = a(v_{m,1}) = \alpha$. By the definition of $a(v_{k,1})$ there exists an out-star S from $D_{\alpha - 1}[v_{k,1}]$ such that $|S| \geq \alpha + 1$. Thus either $v_{k,1}$ is the center vertex of S or $v_{k,1}$ is an out-neighbor of the center vertex.

Suppose $v_{k,1}$ is the center vertex of S . If $i < k$ then $S \cup \{v_i\}$ is an out-star of size $\alpha + 2$ contained in $D_\alpha[v_{k,1}]$, which contradicts $a(v_{k,1}) = \alpha$. Otherwise $k < i$ and so $S \cup \{v_k\}$ is an out-star of size $\alpha + 2$ contained in $D_\alpha[v_{i,1}]$, a contradiction to $a(v_{i,1}) = \alpha$.

So suppose $v_{k,1}$ is not the center vertex of S . Suppose x is the center vertex of S . Then either $x \rightarrow v_i$ or $x \rightarrow v_j$. Without loss of generality, suppose $x \rightarrow v_j$. If $j < k$, then $S \cup \{v_j\}$ is an out-star of size $\alpha + 2$ contained in $D_\alpha[v_{k,1}]$, a contradiction. Otherwise $k < j$ and so $S \cup \{v_k\}$ is an out-star of size $\alpha + 2$ contained in $D_\alpha[v_{j,1}]$, a contradiction. Hence $b(v_{i,1}) \leq 2$ for all i . \square

Thus WDC will use at most $(\Delta_w^+ - 1) + 2\Delta_w^+ = 3\Delta_w^+ - 1$ colors on D^* . Since we increased the weight of each vertex in D to a power of 2, WDC uses at most $6\Delta_w^+ - 2$ colors on D . \square

Corollary 14 *WDC uses at most*

- (i) $12\omega^*(G) - 8$ colors on any weighted 50%-tolerance graph.
- (ii) $24\omega^*(G) - 20$ colors on any weighted totally bounded tolerance graph.

Proof: Suppose $G = (V, E, w)$ is a weighted 50%-tolerance graph. Form a digraph $D = (V, A, w)$ as above, that is orient an edge $xy \in E(G)$ as $x \rightarrow y$ if $c_x \in I_y$. Then by Proposition 4 we know that if $\Delta^+(D) = k$ then $2\omega(G) - 2 \geq k$. Thus if $\Delta_w^+(D) = k$ then $2\omega^*(G) - 1 \geq k$. Hence WDC uses at most $12\omega^*(G) - 8$ colors on G .

Similarly for a weighted totally bounded tolerance graph $G = (V, E, w)$, form a digraph $D = (V, A, w)$ as above by orienting an edge $xy \in E(G)$ as $x \rightarrow y$ if r_x or $l_x \in I_y$. Then by Proposition 5 we know that if $\Delta^+(D) = k$ then $4\omega(G) - 4 \geq k$. Thus if $\Delta_w^+(D) = k$ then $4\omega^*(G) - 3 \geq k$. Hence WDC uses at most $24\omega^*(G) - 20$ colors on G . \square

4 Conclusion

Note that the result above gives better bounds than those from Theorem 9 as totally bounded tolerance graphs are $\frac{1}{2}$ -tolerance graphs and we have moved from $32\omega^*(G)$ to $24\omega^*(G) - 20$. Moreover, we get improved bounds for 50%-tolerance graphs. Also, for finding the online chromatic number of a tolerance graph, we do not wish to use any property of the tolerance representation. However, when applying this to p -DSA, we are given the tolerance representation as the input and so we are allowed to use the online-with-representation results to obtain a linear performance ratio.

We have found a polynomial time approximation algorithm for a generalization of DSA with linear performance ratio. Can we improve this ratio? Also, can we extend this to larger classes of graphs? The authors can also prove similar bounds for totally bounded bitolerance and point-core bitolerance graphs. Can the results on the pseudo-online chromatic number be adjusted to give bounds for the online chromatic number of bounded tolerance graphs? Since bounded tolerance graphs are cocomparability graphs we know that they are online χ -bounded. Does the same hold for the set of all tolerance graphs? The authors are also interested to know if improvements can be made to know χ_{FF} exactly for p -tolerance graphs, or at least make these constants closer? Also, can p -tolerance graphs be characterized? Other than forbidding $K_{s,s}$, what other structural properties are present in fixed p -tolerance graphs?

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