



Complexity results on the decomposition of a digraph into directed linear forests and out-stars

Florian Hörsch, Lucas Picasarri-Arrieta

► To cite this version:

Florian Hörsch, Lucas Picasarri-Arrieta. Complexity results on the decomposition of a digraph into directed linear forests and out-stars. 2024. hal-04471664

HAL Id: hal-04471664

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-04471664>

Preprint submitted on 21 Feb 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Complexity results on the decomposition of a digraph into directed linear forests and out-stars

Florian Hörsch^{*,1} and Lucas Picasarri-Arrieta^{†,2}

¹CISPA Saarbrücken, Germany

²Université Côte d’Azur, CNRS, Inria, I3S, Sophia Antipolis, France

Abstract

We consider two decomposition problems in directed graphs. We say that a digraph is k -bounded for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ if each of its connected components contains at most k arcs.

For the first problem, a directed linear forest is a collection of vertex-disjoint directed paths and we consider the problem of decomposing a given digraph into a k -bounded and an ℓ -bounded directed linear forest for some fixed $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \cup \{\infty\}$. We give a full dichotomy for this problem by showing that it can be solved in polynomial time if $k + \ell \leq 3$ and is NP-complete otherwise. This answers a question of Campbell, Hörsch, and Moore.

For the second problem, we say that an out-galaxy is a vertex-disjoint collection of out-stars. Again, we give a full dichotomy of when a given digraph can be edge-decomposed into a k -bounded and an ℓ -bounded out-galaxy for fixed $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \cup \{\infty\}$. More precisely, we show that the problem can be solved in polynomial time if $\min\{k, \ell\} \in \{1, \infty\}$ and is NP-complete otherwise.

Keywords: Digraphs, arc-partitions, arboricity, branchings, directed linear forests, directed stars, complexity.

1 Introduction

Given a graph G (resp. a digraph), we say that a collection (H_1, \dots, H_t) of spanning subgraphs (resp. subdigraphs) of G is a **decomposition** of G if $(A(H_1), \dots, A(H_t))$ is a partition of $E(G)$ (resp. $A(G)$). Given two properties \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 on digraphs, a general problem consists of asking whether a digraph decomposes into two subdigraphs H_1, H_2 such that H_i satisfies \mathcal{P}_i . We refer the reader to [4] for an extensive study of such problems.

Given an undirected graph G , a classical decomposition problem asks for the minimum integer t such that G admits a decomposition (H_1, \dots, H_t) in which H_i is a forest for $i \in [t]$. This parameter is called the **arboricity** of G , and the following celebrated theorem by Nash-Williams characterizes graphs with arboricity at most t .

Theorem 1.1 (Nash-Williams [17]). *For some positive integer t , a graph G decomposes into t forests if and only if for every $X \subseteq V(G)$, the subgraph of G induced by X contains at most $t \cdot (|X| - 1)$ edges.*

The interested reader should notice that the original proof of Theorem 1.1 heavily relies on the following older result, proved independently by Tutte and Nash-Williams in 1961.

*Research supported by the European Research Council (ERC) consolidator grant No. 725978 SYSTEMATICGRAPH.

†Research supported by the research grant DIGRAPHS ANR-19-CE48-0013 and by the French government, through the EUR DS4H Investments in the Future project managed by the National Research Agency (ANR) with the reference number ANR-17-EURE-0004.

Theorem 1.2 (Tutte and Nash-Williams [18, 16]). *A graph G has t edge-disjoint spanning trees for an integer $t \geq 2$ if and only if*

$$e_{\mathcal{P}} \geq t \cdot (|\mathcal{P}| - 1) \quad (1)$$

holds for every partition $\mathcal{P} = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_r\}$ of $V(G)$ into non-empty sets, where $e_{\mathcal{P}}$ denotes the number of edges of E which have an end in two distinct sets of \mathcal{P} .

Although the condition in Theorem 1.1 involves an exponential family of partitions of the vertex set, one can compute the arboricity of a graph in polynomial from the constructive proof of Theorem 1.2 by Kaiser in [14] and the original short proof of Theorem 1.1.

Before switching to directed graphs, we collect some notation. We refer the reader to [5] for notation and terminology not explicitly defined in this paper. For some integer k , we denote by $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq k}$ the set of integers which are not smaller than k . We use $[k]$ for $\{1, \dots, k\}$. Let D be a digraph. The **underlying graph** $\text{UG}(D)$ of D is the multigraph obtained from D by removing the orientations. A digraph is **connected** if its underlying graph is a connected graph. A **connected component** of D is a subdigraph H of D such that $\text{UG}(H)$ is a connected component of $\text{UG}(D)$. A **digon** in D is a pair of opposite arcs between two vertices. If D is a digraph without any digon, we say that D is an **orientation** of $\text{UG}(D)$. The **out-degree**, $d_D^+(v)$ (resp. **in-degree**, $d_D^-(v)$) of a vertex $v \in V(D)$ is the number of arcs in $A(D)$ of the form vw (resp. uv) and the **degree** of v is $d_D(v) = d_D^+(v) + d_D^-(v)$. A digraph D is **k -diregular** if every vertex has in-degree and out-degree equal to k . Given a set $X \subseteq V(D)$ of vertices, we denote by $\delta_D^-(X)$ the set of arcs with tail in $V(D) - X$ and head in X . We let $\delta_D^+(X)$ denote $\delta_D^-(V(D) - X)$. When $X = \{x\}$ for a single vertex x , with a slight abuse of notation we denote $\delta_D^+(X)$ and $\delta_D^-(X)$ respectively by $\delta_D^+(x)$ and $\delta_D^-(x)$. We now recursively define a graph called **binary tree** with a special vertex called its **tip** that has an integer $k \geq 0$ as parameter called its **depth**. A binary tree of depth 0 only consists of the tip. For $k \geq 1$, a binary tree of depth k is constructed from two disjoint binary trees T_1, T_2 of depth $k - 1$ with tips x_1, x_2 , respectively, by adding a vertex x and the edges x_1x and x_2x . Further, x is the tip of the binary tree. A **matching** is a graph in which every vertex has degree at most one. A **directed matching** is an orientation of a matching.

A digraph D is a **branching** if it is an orientation of a forest in which every vertex has in-degree at most one. If further D is connected, it is called an **arborescence**, and the unique vertex $v \in V(D)$ with $d_D^-(v) = 0$ is called its **root**. One can then define the **directed arboricity** of a digraph D to be the minimum integer t for which D decomposes into t branchings. A **directed cycle** is a connected digraph in which every vertex has in-degree and out-degree 1. A **directed path** is obtained from a directed cycle by the removal of exactly one arc. Let P be an orientation of a path. The **endvertices** of P are the vertices of degree one in $\text{UG}(P)$. When P has length at least two, the **endarcs** of P are the arcs incident to its endvertices.

The following celebrated result, due to Edmonds, is an analogue of Theorem 1.2 for digraphs.

Theorem 1.3 (Edmonds' Branching Theorem [10]). *Let D be a digraph, let $s \in V(D)$ be a fixed vertex and let t be an integer. Then D has t arc-disjoint arborescences rooted at s if and only if there are t arc-disjoint directed paths from s to u in D for every choice of $u \in V(D) - s$.*

In the same vein that Nash-Williams proved Theorem 1.1 from Theorem 1.2, Frank derived from Theorem 1.3 the following characterization of digraphs with directed arboricity at most t .

Theorem 1.4 (Frank [11]). *A digraph D decomposes into t branchings if and only if*

- $d_D^-(v) \leq t$ holds for every vertex $v \in V(D)$, and
- the underlying graph G of D decomposes into t forests.

We directly deduce from Theorem 1.4 that the directed arboricity of a digraph can be computed in polynomial time. A natural question is then to look at the notion of arboricity when restricted to some classes of branchings. This is the topic of this work, and we will consider both (bounded) directed linear forests and (bounded) out-galaxies.

A **directed linear forest** is a vertex-disjoint union of directed paths. A directed linear forest is **k -bounded** for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \cup \{\infty\}$ if each of its connected components is a directed path of length at most k , where the length of a directed path refers to its number of arcs. Given a digraph D , the minimum integer t such that D decomposes into t directed linear forests is known as the **directed linear-arboricity** of D , introduced by Nakayama and Peroche [15], see also [13]. For every integer $k \geq 1$, when restricted to k -bounded directed linear forests, following the notion recently introduced by Zhou et al. [19], we define the **directed linear- k -arboricity** of a given digraph D to be the minimum integer t such that D can be decomposed into t k -bounded directed linear forests.

Clearly, the problem of decomposing into one k -bounded linear forest is trivial. Further, the problem of decomposing into three or more directed linear forests generalizes the 3-edge-coloring problem, so there is little hope to obtain positive algorithmic results for this class of problems. We hence focus on the possibility of decomposing a digraph into two bounded directed linear forests. We thus consider the following class of problems, for which not much is known.

(k, ℓ) -bounded directed linear forest decomposition $((k, \ell)$ -BDLFD)

Input: A digraph D

Question: Does D decompose into a k -bounded directed linear forest and an ℓ -bounded directed linear forest?

In the following result, we settle the complexity of the problem above for all fixed values of k and ℓ .

Theorem 1.5. *For $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \cup \{\infty\}$, the (k, ℓ) -BDLFD problem is solvable in polynomial time when $k + \ell \leq 3$ and it is NP-complete when $k + \ell \geq 4$.*

Observe that it is straightforward that the $(1, 1)$ -BDLFD problem is solvable in polynomial time: it asks whether the underlying graph of the input digraph is 2-edge-colourable. The (∞, ∞) -BDLFD problem has been shown to be NP-complete by Nakayama and Peroche in [15, Theorem 3.2]. The proof of the remaining cases are separated, depending on the values of k, ℓ , into Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4. Note that Theorem 1.5 answers a problem raised by Campbell, Moore and the first author [7, Problem 3]. Interestingly, the dichotomy proved in Theorem 1.5 matches exactly the one proved for the corresponding problem in undirected graph which was partially proved in [7] and partially proved by Banerjee et al. in [3]. Notice also that the following result directly follows from Theorem 1.5 when $k = \ell$.

Corollary 1.6. *For every fixed $k \geq 2$, deciding if the directed linear- k -arboricity of a digraph is 2 is NP-complete.*

A **star** is a tree without any path of length 3. An **out-star** is an orientation of a star that contains at most one vertex v with $d_D^+(v) > 0$. This central vertex is called the **root** of the out-star. An **out-galaxy** is a collection of vertex-disjoint out-stars. It is **k -bounded** for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \cup \{\infty\}$ if each of its connected component contains at most $k + 1$ vertices. Given a digraph D , the minimum integer t such that D decomposes into t out-galaxies is known as the **directed star-arboricity** of D introduced by Algor and Alon in [1], see also [2, 12, 8].

Analogously to the linear-arboricity, for every integer $k \geq 1$, when restricted to k -bounded out-galaxies, we obtain the notion of **directed star- k -arboricity**. To the best of our knowledge, it has not been defined before. In the second part of this work, we consider the following class of problems, which includes a directed analogue of [7, Problem 2], solved in [3, Theorem 1.4].

(k, ℓ) -bounded out-galaxy decomposition $((k, \ell)$ -BOGD)

Input: A digraph D

Question: Does D decompose into a k -bounded out-galaxy and an ℓ -bounded out-galaxy?

In the following result, we settle the complexity of the problem above for all fixed values of k and ℓ .

Theorem 1.7. *(k, ℓ) -BOGD is solvable in polynomial time when $\min\{k, \ell\} = 1$ or $k = \ell = \infty$. In every other case, it is NP-complete.*

Observe again that (1,1)-BOGD is easily solvable in polynomial time. Depending on the values of k and ℓ , the other cases of (k, ℓ) -BOGD are separated along Sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3. Observe the following analogue of Corollary 1.6 for star-arboricity.

Corollary 1.8. *For every fixed $k \geq 2$, deciding if the directed star- k -arboricity of a digraph is 2 is NP-complete.*

2 Preliminaries

We recall a collection of well-known complexity results that we will use all along the paper.

Proposition 2.1 (Folklore). *k -SAT is NP-complete for any $k \geq 3$.*

Proposition 2.2 (Folklore). *2-SAT can be solved in polynomial time. Moreover, a satisfying assignment for a positive instance can be found in polynomial time.*

Proposition 2.3 (Folklore). *We can check in polynomial time whether a given graph is bipartite.*

Proposition 2.4 (Folklore). *Let G be a graph and $Z \subseteq V(G)$. Then we can decide in polynomial time whether G contains a matching covering Z . Moreover, if such a matching exists, it can be computed in polynomial time.*

Theorem 2.5 ([5, Theorem 6.1.2]). *It is NP-complete to decide whether a 2-diregular digraph contains a hamiltonian cycle.*

For some integer $k \geq 1$, an instance of the MONOTONE EQUITABLE k -SAT problem (ME- k -SAT for conciseness) consists of a set of variables X and a set of clauses C each of which contains exactly $2k + 1$ non-negated variables and the question is whether there is a truth assignment $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ such that every clause in C contains at least k **true** and k **false** variables with respect to ϕ . Note that ME-1-SAT is often referred to as MONOTONE-NOT-ALL-EQUAL-3-SAT.

Proposition 2.6 ([9, Proposition 4.1]). *ME- k -SAT is NP-complete for every fixed $k \geq 1$.*

The $(3, B2)$ -SAT problem is the restriction of 3-SAT in which every literal appears exactly twice.

Theorem 2.7 ([6, Theorem 1]). *$(3, B2)$ -SAT is NP-complete.*

3 Decompositions into bounded directed linear forests

This section is dedicated to proving our results concerning the computational complexity of decomposing a given digraph into two directed linear forests of bounded lengths. More precisely, we prove Theorem 1.5.

First, in Section 3.1, we prove the positive algorithmic result contained in Theorem 1.5, namely the case that $k + \ell \leq 3$. The negative results are split into several parts. In Section 3.2, we prove the complexity result for the case when both k and ℓ are integers such that $\ell = 1$ and $k \geq 3$. In Section 3.3, we consider the case that both k and ℓ are integers and $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 2$. Finally, the case that exactly one of the directed linear forests is unbounded is considered in Section 3.4. Together with the result in [15] and the fact that (1,1)-BDLFD reduces to 2-colorability, we obtain Theorem 1.5.

Throughout this section, for $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \cup \{\infty\}$, a (k, ℓ) -**decomposition** of a digraph D is a decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D such that F_k is a k -bounded directed linear forest, and F_ℓ is an ℓ -bounded directed linear forest.

3.1 Decomposing into a matching and a 2-bounded directed linear forest

This section is dedicated to proving the main positive algorithmic result on directed linear forest decompositions. More precisely, we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *(2,1)-BDLFD is solvable in polynomial time.*

The proof of Theorem 3.1 contains some ideas which are similar to the proof of Theorem 2 in [7]. We first need a collection of preliminary results which deal with decompositions of orientations of paths and cycles.

Proposition 3.2. *Let P be an orientation of a path of length at least 2, let a_1, a_2 be the endarcs of P , and let $A_0 \subseteq \{a_1, a_2\}$. Then we can decide in polynomial time whether there exists a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F_2, F_1) of P with $\{a_1, a_2\} \cap A(F_1) = A_0$. Further, such a decomposition can be constructed in polynomial time if it exists.*

Proof. If the length of $UG(P)$ is exactly 2, we can solve the problem by a brute force approach. We may hence suppose that $UG(P)$ is a path $v_1 \dots v_q$ with $q \geq 4$. Let $P' = P - v_1$ and let a'_1 be the arc in $A(P)$ whose endvertices are v_2 and v_3 . First suppose that $A_0 \neq \emptyset$, say $a_1 \in A_0$. Then there exists a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F_2, F_1) of P with $\{a_1, a_2\} \cap A(F_1) = A_0$ if and only if there exists a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F'_2, F'_1) of P' with $\{a'_1, a_2\} \cap A(F'_1) = A_0 - a_1$. We can hence recursively solve this smaller problem. We may therefore suppose that $A_0 = \emptyset$. Next suppose that $P[\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}]$ is not a directed path. Then there exists a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F_2, F_1) of D with $\{a_1, a_2\} \cap A(F_1) = A_0$ if and only if there exists a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F'_2, F'_1) of P' with $\{a_1, a_2\} \cap A(F'_1) = A_0 \cup a'_1$. We can hence recursively solve this smaller problem.

We may therefore suppose that $P[\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}]$ is a directed path. We will show that P then has the desired decomposition. If q is even, we define (F_2, F_1) so that $A(F_2)$ contains the orientation of $v_i v_{i+1}$ for all odd $i \in [q-1]$ and $A(F_1) = A(P) - A(F_2)$. If q is odd, we define (F_2, F_1) so that $A(F_2)$ contains the orientation of the edge $v_1 v_2$ and the orientation of the edge $v_i v_{i+1}$ for all even $i \in [q-1]$ and $A(F_1) = A(P) - A(F_2)$. In either case, we have that (F_2, F_1) is a $(2,1)$ -decomposition of P . Clearly, this yields a constructive polynomial time algorithm. \square

Proposition 3.3. *Let P be an orientation of a path of length at least 2, let a_1, a_2 be the endarcs of P , and let $A_0 \subseteq \{a_1, a_2\}$. Then we can decide in polynomial time whether there exists a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F_2, F_1) of P with $A(F_1) \cap \{a_1, a_2\} = A_0$ and every $a \in \{a_1, a_2\} - A_0$ is the only arc in a connected component of F_2 . Further, such a decomposition can be constructed in polynomial time if it exists.*

Proof. If the length of $UG(P)$ is at most 3, we can solve the problem by a brute force approach. We may hence suppose that $UG(P)$ is a path $v_1 \dots v_q$ where $q \geq 5$. Let P' be the unique connected component of $P - (\{a_1, a_2\} - A_0)$ with $v_2 \in V(P')$ and let a'_1, a'_2 be the endarcs of P' such that a'_1 is incident to v_2 and a'_2 is incident to v_{q-1} . Then there exists a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F_2, F_1) of P with $A(F_1) \cap \{a_1, a_2\} = A_0$ and every $a \in \{a_1, a_2\} - A_0$ is the only arc in a connected component of F_2 if and only if there exists a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F'_2, F'_1) of P' with $\{a'_1, a'_2\} \subseteq A(F'_1)$. By Proposition 3.2, in polynomial time, we can decide the existence of such a decomposition of P' and find such a decomposition if it exists in polynomial time. Clearly, this yields a constructive polynomial time algorithm for finding the desired decomposition of P . \square

Proposition 3.4. *Let P be an orientation of a path and let a be an endarc of P . Then there exists a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F_2, F_1) of P with $a \in A(F_1)$ and a $(2,1)$ -decomposition (F'_2, F'_1) of P with $a \in A(F'_2)$ and a is the only arc in a connected component of F'_2 .*

Proof. Let $UG(P)$ be a path $v_1 \dots v_q$ such that a is the orientation of $v_1 v_2$. Let (F_2, F_1) be the decomposition of P defined so that $A(F_1)$ contains the orientation of $v_i v_{i+1}$ for all odd $i \in [q-1]$ and $A(F_2) = A(P) - A(F_1)$. Further, let (F'_2, F'_1) be defined by $A(F'_2) = A(F_1)$ and $A(F'_1) = A(F_2)$. It is easy to see that (F_2, F_1) and (F'_2, F'_1) have the desired properties. \square

Proposition 3.5. *Let C be an orientation of a cycle $v_1 \dots v_q v_1$. Then C admits a $(2,1)$ -decomposition. Further, such a decomposition can be found in polynomial time.*

Proof. Clearly, we may suppose that $q \geq 3$. If q is even, let the decomposition (F_2, F_1) of C be defined so that the orientation of $v_i v_{i+1}$ is contained in $A(F_2)$ for all odd $i \in [q-1]$ and $A(F_1) = A(C) - A(F_2)$. It is easy to see that (F_2, F_1) is a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition of C . Now suppose that q is odd. As $\sum_{v \in V(C)} d_C^+(v) = |A(C)|$ is odd, there exists some $v \in V(C)$ with $d_C^+(v) = 1$. By symmetry, we may suppose that $C[\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}]$ is a directed path $v_1 v_2 v_3$. We now consider the decomposition (F_2, F_1) of C which is defined so that $A(F_2)$ contains $v_1 v_2$ and $v_i v_{i+1}$ for all even $i \in [q-1]$ and $A(F_1) = A(C) - A(F_2)$. It is easy to see that (F_2, F_1) is a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition of C . Observe that this proof is clearly algorithmic. \square

We are now ready to give the main proof of Theorem 3.1. It is based on excluding a collection of configurations which clearly exclude the desired decomposition and then reducing the problem to 2-SAT.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Let D be an instance of $(2, 1)$ -BDLFD. Clearly, if there exists some $v \in V(D)$ with $d_D(v) \geq 4$, then D is a negative instance of $(2, 1)$ -BDLFD. We may hence suppose that $d_D(v) \leq 3$ for all $v \in V(D)$. Let V_3 denote the set of vertices $v \in V(D)$ with $d_D(v) = 3$ and let V_1 denote the set of vertices $v \in V$ with $d_D(v) = 1$. Observe that, if there is some $v \in V_3$ with $\max\{d_D^+(v), d_D^-(v)\} = 3$, then D is a negative instance of $(2, 1)$ -BDLFD. We may hence suppose that $\max\{d_D^+(v), d_D^-(v)\} = 2$ for all $v \in V_3$. By Propositions 3.4 and 3.5, we may suppose that every connected component of D contains at least one vertex of V_3 . Let \mathcal{P}_0 be the collection of subdigraphs of D whose underlying graph is either a path connecting two vertices in V_3 and none of whose interior vertices is contained in V_3 or a cycle containing exactly one vertex in V_3 . For some $P \in \mathcal{P}_0$, we define the **associated path** P' to be P if P is a path and to be the path obtained from P by detaching the unique vertex in $V(P) \cap V_3$ into two vertices of degree 1 in $\text{UG}(P')$ if P is cycle. Further, let \mathcal{P}_1 be the collection of subdigraphs of D whose underlying graph is a path connecting a vertex in V_3 and a vertex in V_1 and none of whose interior vertices is contained in V_3 . Observe that $(A(P) : P \in \mathcal{P}_0 \cup \mathcal{P}_1)$ is a partition of $A(D)$. We now create an instance (X, \mathcal{C}) of 2-SAT. We let X consist of a variable x_a for every arc $a \in A$ which is incident to at least one vertex in V_3 in D . We let \mathcal{C} consist of a collection of clauses \mathcal{C}_v for every $v \in V_3$, a collection of clauses \mathcal{C}_P for every $P \in \mathcal{P}_0$ and a collection of clauses \mathcal{C}_Q for every subdigraph $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ where \mathcal{Q} denotes the collection of subdigraphs of D which are isomorphic to a digon. First consider some $v \in V_3$. Let a_1, a_2, a_3 be the arcs incident to v such that $|\delta_D^+(v) \cap \{a_2, a_3\}| \in \{0, 2\}$. We then let \mathcal{C}_v consist of the clauses $\{\bar{x}_{a_1}\}$, $\{\bar{x}_{a_2}, \bar{x}_{a_3}\}$, and $\{x_{a_2}, x_{a_3}\}$. Now consider some $P \in \mathcal{P}_0$ and let P' be the associated path of P . If $A(P)$ contains a single arc a , we set $\mathcal{C}_P = \{x_a\}$. Now suppose that the length of $\text{UG}(P')$ is at least 2 and let a_1 and a_2 be the endarcs of P' . For every $A_0 \subseteq \{a_1, a_2\}$, we test whether there is a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition (F_2^P, F_1^P) of P' such that $A(F_1^P) \cap \{a_1, a_2\} = A_0$ and every $a \in \{a_1, a_2\} - A_0$ is the only arc in a connected component of F_2^P . Observe that this can be tested in polynomial time by Proposition 3.3. If no such decomposition exists, we add the clause $\{y_{a_1}, y_{a_2}\}$ to \mathcal{C}_P where $y_{a_i} = \bar{x}_{a_i}$ if $a_i \in A_0$ and $y_{a_i} = x_{a_i}$, otherwise, for $i \in [2]$. We do this for every $A_0 \subseteq \{a_1, a_2\}$, thus creating \mathcal{C}_P . Further, for every subdigraph Q of D which is a digon containing two arcs a_1, a_2 , we set $\mathcal{C}_Q = \{\{x_{a_1}, x_{a_2}\}, \{\bar{x}_{a_1}, \bar{x}_{a_2}\}\}$. Finally, we set $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{v \in V_3 \cup \mathcal{P}_0 \cup \mathcal{Q}} \mathcal{C}_v$.

This finishes the description of (X, \mathcal{C}) .

Claim 3.5.1. *(X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of 2-SAT if and only if D is a positive instance of $(2, 1)$ -BDLFD. Further, a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition of D can be obtained from a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) in polynomial time.*

Proof of claim. First suppose that (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of 2-SAT, so there exists a satisfying assignment $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ for (X, \mathcal{C}) . Consider some $P \in \mathcal{P}_0$ and let P' be the associated path of P . If $A(P)$ contains only one arc a , we define a decomposition (F_1^P, F_2^P) of P by $A(F_1^P) = A(P)$ and $A(F_2^P) = \emptyset$ if $\phi(x_a) = \text{true}$ and by $A(F_2^P) = A(P)$ and $A(F_1^P) = \emptyset$ if $\phi(x_a) = \text{false}$. Now suppose that the length of $\text{UG}(P')$ is at least 2 and let a_1 and a_2 be the endarcs of P' . As ϕ is satisfying for (X, \mathcal{C}) , there exists a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition (F_2^P, F_1^P) of P' such that for $i \in [2]$, we have that a_i is contained in $A(F_1)$ if $\phi(x_{a_i}) = \text{true}$ and a_i is the only arc in a connected component of F_2 if $\phi(x_{a_i}) = \text{false}$.

Now consider some $P \in \mathcal{P}_1$ and let a be the unique arc in $A(P)$ which is incident to a vertex in V_3 . If $\phi(x_a) = \text{true}$, we choose a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition (F_2^P, F_1^P) of P with $a \in A(F_1^P)$. Otherwise, we choose a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition (F_2^P, F_1^P) of P with $a \in A(F_2^P)$ and a is the only arc in a connected component of F_2 . By

Proposition 3.4, we can decide in polynomial time whether such a decomposition exists and if this is the case, compute one in polynomial time. We now define a decomposition (F_2, F_1) of D by $A(F_2) = \bigcup_{P \in \mathcal{P}_0 \cup \mathcal{P}_1} A(F_2^P)$ and $A(F_1) = \bigcup_{P \in \mathcal{P}_0 \cup \mathcal{P}_1} A(F_1^P)$.

We now show that (F_2, F_1) is a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition of D . Let K be a connected component of F_2 or F_1 . If $V(K) \subseteq V(P) - V_3$ for some $P \in \mathcal{P}_0 \cup \mathcal{P}_1$, then K is a 2-bounded directed path if K is a connected component of F_2 and 1-bounded directed path if F is a connected component of F_1 by construction. We may hence suppose that $V(K)$ contains a vertex $v \in V_3$. Let a_1, a_2 , and a_3 be the arcs incident to v such that $|\delta_D^+(v) \cap \{a_2, a_3\}| \in \{0, 2\}$. As the clauses in \mathcal{C}_v are satisfied by ϕ , we obtain that $\phi(x_{a_1}) = \mathbf{false}$ and exactly one of x_{a_2} and x_{a_3} is \mathbf{true} under ϕ , say $\phi(x_{a_2}) = \mathbf{true}$ and $\phi(x_{a_3}) = \mathbf{false}$. As ϕ satisfies (X, \mathcal{C}) , we obtain that that none of a_1 and a_3 are contained in a path of \mathcal{P}_0 of length 1. Hence if K is a connected component of F_2 , we have $A(K) = \{a_1, a_3\}$. Further, as ϕ satisfies (X, \mathcal{C}) , we obtain that a_1 and a_3 do not form a digon and so K is a 2-bounded directed path. Next, observe that, as the choice of v was arbitrary, the second endvertex of a_2 is not incident to any arc in $A(F_1)$ except a_2 . It follows that a_2 is the only arc of $A(K)$ if K is a connected component of F_1 . Hence (F_2, F_1) is a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition of D . Observe that (F_2, F_1) can be obtained in polynomial time from ϕ .

Now suppose that D is a positive instance of $(2, 1)$ -BDLFD, so there exists a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition (F_2, F_1) of D . We now define a truth assignment $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\mathbf{true}, \mathbf{false}\}$ in the following way: for every $a \in A$ which is incident to at least one vertex in V_3 in D , we set $\phi(x_a) = \mathbf{true}$ if $a \in A(F_1)$ and $\phi(x_a) = \mathbf{false}$ if $a \in A(F_2)$. We show in the following that ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) . First consider some $v \in V_3$ and let a_1, a_2, a_3 be the arcs incident to v such that $|\delta_D^+(v) \cap \{a_2, a_3\}| \in \{0, 2\}$. As F_2 is a directed linear forest, we obtain that one of a_2 and a_3 , say a_2 , is contained in $A(F_1)$. As F_1 is a directed matching, we obtain that $\{a_1, a_3\} \subseteq A(F_2)$. By construction, this yields $\phi(x_{a_1}) = \phi(x_{a_3}) = \mathbf{false}$ and $\phi(x_{a_2}) = \mathbf{true}$. In particular, all clauses in \mathcal{C}_v are satisfied by ϕ . Now consider some $P \in \mathcal{P}_0$. If P is a path containing a single arc a , then observe that $a \in A(F_1)$, as a is incident to two vertices in V_3 and (F_2, F_1) is a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition. Hence $\phi(x_a) = \mathbf{true}$ and so the unique clause in \mathcal{C}_P is satisfied by ϕ . Now suppose that P contains at least two arcs, let P' be the associated path of P and let a_1 and a_2 be the endarcs of P' . Observe that by construction, we have that \mathcal{C}_P does not contain the clause $\{y_{a_1}, y_{a_2}\}$ where $y_{a_i} = x_{a_i}$ if $a_i \in A(F_2)$ and $y_{a_i} = \bar{x}_{a_i}$ if $a_i \in A(F_1)$ for $i \in [2]$. It follows that all the clauses in \mathcal{C}_P are satisfied by ϕ . Next consider some $q \in Q$. As F_2 and F_1 are directed linear forests, we obtain that exactly one of the two arcs in the digon is contained in $A(F_1)$. Hence the clauses in \mathcal{C}_Q are satisfied by ϕ . As $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{v \in V_3 \cup \mathcal{P}_0 \cup Q} \mathcal{C}_v$, we obtain that ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) . Hence ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) . \diamond

By Claim 3.5.1, it suffices to decide whether (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of 2-SAT. By Proposition 2.2, this can be done in polynomial time. Further, as the proof is algorithmic, a $(2, 1)$ -decomposition of D can be constructed in polynomial time. \square

3.2 Decomposing into a matching and a (≥ 3) -bounded directed linear forest

This section is dedicated to proving our hardness results for the case that $k \geq 3$ is finite and $\ell = 1$. We first need the following preliminary constructions. For some integer $k \geq 2$, a **short k -in-forcer** is a digraph D together with an arc a whose head is a vertex z with $d_D^+(z) = 0$ and $d_D^-(z) = 1$ such that there is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D and for every $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D , we have that $a \in A(F_1)$. We call z the tip vertex of the short k -in-forcer.

Proposition 3.6. *For every $k \geq 2$, there is a short k -in-forcer.*

Proof. Let D be the digraph defined by $V(D) = \{v_1, \dots, v_4, z\}$ and $A(D) = \{v_1v_2, v_2v_3, v_2v_4, v_1z\}$ and let $a = v_1z$. For an illustration, see Figure 1.

Let (F_k, F_1) be a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D . As F_k is a directed linear forest, we have $v_2v_i \in A(F_1)$ for some $i \in \{3, 4\}$. As F_1 is a directed matching, we obtain $v_1v_2 \in A(F_k)$. As F_k is a directed linear forest, we obtain $a \in A(F_1)$. Further, it is easy to see that (F_k, F_1) is indeed a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition. For an illustration, see Figure 1. \square

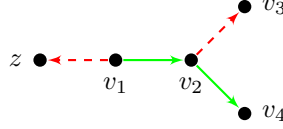


Figure 1: A $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of the short k -in-forcer D . The dashed red arcs are in $A(F_1)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F_k)$.

For some integers $k \geq \alpha \geq 1$, a **long (k, α) -in-forcer** is a digraph D together with a vertex z satisfying $d_D^+(z) = 0$ and $d_D^-(z) = 1$ such that there is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D in which z is not the last vertex of a path of length $\alpha + 1$ in F_k and for every $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D , we have that z is the last vertex of a path of length α in F_k . We call z the tip vertex of the long (k, α) -in-forcer.

Proposition 3.7. *For all integers k and α with $k \geq \alpha \geq 1$, there is a long (k, α) -in-forcer.*

Proof. Let D be obtained from a directed path $v_1 \dots v_{\alpha+1}$ of length α by identifying each vertex of $\{v_1, \dots, v_\alpha\}$ with the tip vertex of a short k -in-forcer (the existence of which is guaranteed by Proposition 3.6). Further, we let $z = v_{\alpha+1}$. For an illustration, see Figure 2.

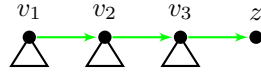


Figure 2: A $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of a long $(k, 3)$ -in-forcer for some $k \geq 3$ with tip vertex z . The triangles indicate short k -in-forcers. The solid green arcs are in $A(F_k)$ and the short k -in-forcers are decomposed as in Figure 1.

Let (F_k, F_1) be a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D . By the definition of short k -in-forcers and as F_1 is a directed matching, we obtain that $v_i v_{i+1} \in A(F_k)$ for $i \in [\alpha]$. Hence z is the last vertex of a path of length α in F_k . Further, it is not the last vertex of a path of length $\alpha + 1$ since v_1 has no in-neighbour in F_k . For an illustration, see Figure 2. \square

In the following, we describe some gadgets we need for our reduction. A **k -variable gadget** for some $k \geq 3$ is a digraph D together with four arcs $a_1, \dots, a_4 \in A(D)$ satisfying the following properties:

- (a) $d_D^+(z_i) = 0$ and $d_D^-(z_i) = 1$ where z_i is the head of a_i for $i \in [4]$,
- (b) for every $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D , we have $\{a_1, \dots, a_4\} \cap A(F_1) \subseteq \{a_{1+i}, a_{3+i}\}$ for some $i \in \{0, 1\}$, and
- (c) for every $i \in \{0, 1\}$, there is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k^i, F_1^i) of D such that $\{a_1, \dots, a_4\} \cap A(F_1^i) = \{a_{1+i}, a_{3+i}\}$.

Lemma 3.8. *For every $k \geq 3$, there exists a k -variable gadget.*

Proof. We describe a k -variable gadget D for some $k \geq 3$. We first let $V(D)$ contain sets $\{v_1, \dots, v_{12}\}$, $\{z_1, \dots, z_4\}$, and $\{y_1, \dots, y_4\}$ and we let $A(D)$ contain the arcs $v_i v_{i+1}$ for $i \in [11]$, the arc $v_{12} v_1$, and the arcs $y_i z_i$ and $y_i v_{3i-2}$ for $i \in [4]$. Further, for $i \in [4]$, we identify y_i with the tip vertex of a long $(k, k-2)$ -in-forcer. Finally, for $i \in [4]$, we set $a_i = y_i z_i$. This finishes the description of D , see Figure 3 for an illustration.

We now show that D is a k -variable gadget. It follows by construction that (a) is satisfied. For (b), by symmetry, it suffices to show that there is no $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D such that $\{a_1, a_2\} \subseteq A(F_1)$. Suppose otherwise. As F_1 is a directed matching, we obtain that $\{y_1 v_1, y_2 v_4\} \subseteq A(F_k)$. As F_k is a directed linear forest, we obtain that $\{v_{12} v_1, v_3 v_4\} \subseteq A(F_1)$. As F_1 is a directed matching, we obtain that

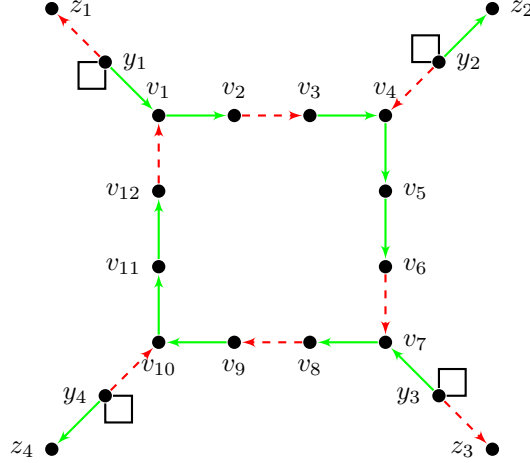


Figure 3: An illustration of D and one of its $(k, 1)$ -decompositions. The squares indicate long $(k, k - 2)$ -inforcers. The red dashed arcs are in $A(F_1)$, the solid green arcs are in $A(F_k)$ and the long $(k, k - 2)$ -inforcers are decomposed as in Figure 2.

$\{v_1 v_2, v_2 v_3\} \subseteq A(F_k)$. Hence the directed path obtained from concatenating the directed path of length $k - 2$ fully contained in the long $(k, k - 2)$ -in-forcer incident to y_1 whose last vertex is y_1 with the directed path $y_1 v_1 v_2 v_3$ is a directed path of length $k + 1$ in F_k , a contradiction to F_k being a k -bounded directed linear forest. This proves (b).

For (c), by symmetry, it suffices to prove that there exists a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D with $\{a_1, a_3\} \subseteq A(F_1)$. Consider the following decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D . For $i \in [4]$, we choose a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k^i, F_1^i) of the $(k, k - 2)$ -in-forcer incident to y_i such that y_i is not contained in a directed path of length $k - 1$ of F_k^i . We formally define (F_k, F_1) , illustrated in Figure 3, in the following way:

$$A(F_1) = \bigcup_{i \in [4]} A(F_1^i) \cup \{v_2 v_3, v_6 v_7, v_8 v_9, v_{12} v_1, y_1 z_1, y_2 v_4, y_3 z_3, y_4 v_{10}\},$$

and $A(F_k) = A(D) - A(F_1)$.

It is straightforward to check that (F_k, F_1) has the desired properties. This proves (c). \square

A **k -clause gadget** for some integer $k \geq 3$ is a digraph D together with three distinct arcs $b_1, b_2, b_3 \in A(D)$ satisfying the following properties:

- (a) $d_D^+(y_i) = 0$ and $d_D^-(y_i) = 1$ where y_i is the head of b_i for $i \in [3]$,
- (b) for every $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D , we have $\{b_1, b_2, b_3\} \cap A(F_k) \neq \emptyset$, and
- (c) for every nonempty set $S \subseteq \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$, there is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D such that $\{b_1, b_2, b_3\} \cap F_k = S$.

Lemma 3.9. *For every $k \geq 3$, there exists a k -clause gadget.*

Proof. We create a k -clause gadget D for some fixed $k \geq 3$. We first let $V(D)$ contain a set $\{v_1, \dots, v_7, y_1, y_2, y_3\}$ and we let $A(D)$ contain the arc set $\{v_1 v_2, v_3 v_2, v_3 v_4, v_4 v_5, v_5 v_6, v_6 v_7, v_1 y_1, v_5 y_2, v_7 y_3\}$. If $k \geq 4$, we further identify v_3 with the tip vertex of a long $(k, k - 3)$ -in-forcer. Finally, let $b_1 = v_1 y_1, b_2 = v_5 y_2$, and $b_3 = v_7 y_3$. This finishes the description of D . An illustration can be found in Figure 4.

We now show that (D, b_1, b_2, b_3) is a 3-clause gadget. By construction, we have that (a) is satisfied. In order to prove (b), suppose for the sake of a contradiction that there is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of

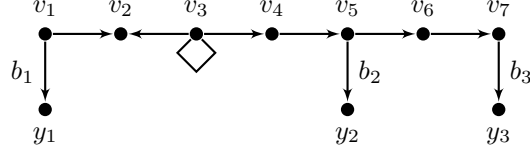


Figure 4: An illustration of D where the square marks a $(k, k-3)$ -in-forcer which does not exist when $k = 3$.

D with $\{b_1, b_2, b_3\} \subseteq A(F_1)$. As F_1 is a directed matching, we obtain that $\{v_1v_2, v_4v_5, v_5v_6, v_6v_7\} \subseteq A(F_k)$. We obtain that $v_3v_2 \in A(F_1)$ and so $v_3v_4 \in A(F_k)$. Further, by the definition long $(k, k-3)$ -in-forcers, we obtain that v_3 is the last vertex of a path of length $k-3$ in F_k . Concatenating this path with $v_3v_4v_5v_6v_7$, we obtain that F_k contains a directed path of length $k+1$, a contradiction to F_k being a k -bounded linear forest. This proves (b).

We now consider a decomposition of the long $(k, k-3)$ -in-forcer in which v_3 is not the last vertex of a directed path of length $k-2$ in F_k . A small case analysis shows that for every nonempty $S \subseteq \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$, this can be extended to a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D such that $\{b_1, b_2, b_3\} \cap F_k = S$. All these cases are illustrated in Figure 5. This proves (c). \square

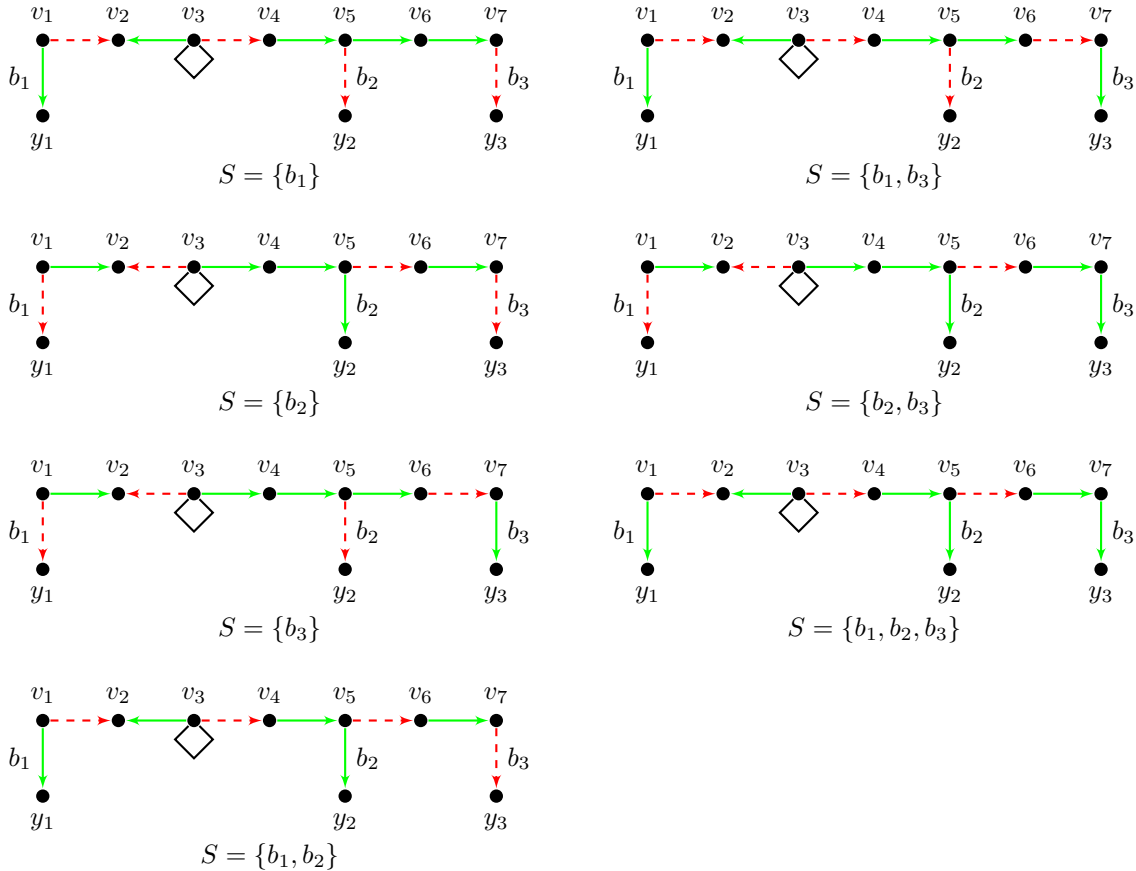


Figure 5: The different decompositions of D . The green solid arcs belong to $A(F_k)$ and the dashed red arcs belong to $A(F_1)$. Each square marks a long $(k, k-3)$ -in-forcer, whose decomposition is the one of Figure 2.

We are now ready to prove the following theorem which is the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.10. *$(k, 1)$ -BDLFD is NP-complete for any $k \geq 3$.*

Proof. We fix some $k \geq 3$. Clearly, $(k, 1)$ -BDLFD is in NP. We prove the hardness by a reduction from $(3, B2)$ -SAT, which is NP-complete by Theorem 2.7. Let (X, \mathcal{C}) be an instance of $(3, B2)$ -SAT. We now create an instance D of $(k, 1)$ -BDLFD.

For every $x \in X$, let C_1, \dots, C_4 be an ordering of the clauses containing x or \bar{x} such that $x \in C_1 \cap C_3$ and $\bar{x} \in C_2 \cap C_4$. We add a k -variable gadget $(D^x, a_{C_1}^x, \dots, a_{C_4}^x)$ and for $i = 1, \dots, 4$, we let $z_{C_i}^x$ be the head of $a_{C_i}^x$. Observe that these gadgets exist by Lemma 3.8.

For every $C \in \mathcal{C}$, let x_1, x_2, x_3 be an arbitrary ordering of the variables x for which $x \in C$ or $\bar{x} \in C$ hold. We add a k -clause gadget $(D^C, b_C^{x_1}, b_C^{x_2}, b_C^{x_3})$ and for $i \in [4]$, we let $y_{C_i}^x$ be the head of $b_C^{x_i}$. Observe that these gadgets exist by Lemma 3.9. We finally obtain D by identifying $z_{C_i}^x$ and $y_{C_i}^x$ for all $x \in X$ and $C \in \mathcal{C}$ for which $x \in C$ or $\bar{x} \in C$ holds.

We show in the following that D is a positive instance of $(k, 1)$ -BDLFD if and only if (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of $(3, B2)$ -SAT. First suppose that D is a positive instance of $(k, 1)$ -BDLFD, so there is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D . For every $x \in X$, as D^x is a variable gadget, we obtain that $\{a_{C_1}^x, \dots, a_{C_4}^x\} \cap A(F_1) \subseteq \{a_{C_{1+i}}^x, a_{C_{3+i}}^x\}$ for some $i \in \{0, 1\}$ where C_1, \dots, C_4 is the ordering of the clauses containing x or \bar{x} chosen in the construction of D . We now define an assignment $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ in the following way: We set $\phi(x) = \text{true}$ if $\{a_{C_1}^x, \dots, a_{C_4}^x\} \cap A(F_1) \subseteq \{a_{C_1}^x, a_{C_3}^x\}$, and $\phi(x) = \text{false}$, otherwise. In order to see that ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) , let $C \in \mathcal{C}$. Suppose that C is not satisfied by ϕ , hence $\phi(x) = \text{false}$ for all $x \in X$ with $x \in C$ and $\phi(x) = \text{true}$ for all $x \in X$ with $\bar{x} \in C$. It follows by construction that $\{a_{C_1}^x, a_{C_2}^x, a_{C_3}^x\} \subseteq A(F_k)$ where $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ is the set of variables $x \in X$ such that $x \in C$ or $\bar{x} \in C$ holds. By construction and as (F_k, F_1) is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D , we obtain that $\{b_C^{x_1}, b_C^{x_2}, b_C^{x_3}\} \subseteq A(F_1)$. By the definition of k -clause gadgets, we obtain a contradiction to (F_k, F_1) being a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D . Hence ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) and so (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of $(3, B2)$ -SAT.

Now suppose that (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of $(3, B2)$ -SAT, so there is a satisfying assignment $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ for (X, \mathcal{C}) . For every $x \in X$, let C_1, \dots, C_4 be the ordering of the clauses in \mathcal{C} containing x or \bar{x} . If $\phi(x) = \text{true}$, let (F_k^x, F_1^x) be a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D^x with $\{a_{C_1}^x, \dots, a_{C_4}^x\} \cap A(F_1^x) = \{a_{C_1}^x, a_{C_3}^x\}$. If $\phi(x) = \text{false}$, let (F_k^x, F_1^x) be a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D^x with $\{a_{C_1}^x, \dots, a_{C_4}^x\} \cap A(F_1^x) = \{a_{C_2}^x, a_{C_4}^x\}$. Observe that these decompositions exist as D^x is a k -variable gadget.

For every $C \in \mathcal{C}$, let S_C contain the arc b_C^x for all $x \in X$ with $x \in C$ and $\phi(x) = \text{true}$ and for all $x \in X$ with $\bar{x} \in C$ and $\phi(x) = \text{false}$. Let (F_k^C, F_1^C) be a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D^C with $\{b_C^{x_1}, b_C^{x_2}, b_C^{x_3}\} \cap A(F_k^C) = S_C$. Observe that such a decomposition exists as D^C is a clause gadget and ϕ satisfies C .

Now let (F_k, F_1) be defined by $A(F_k) = \bigcup_{x \in X} A(F_k^x) \cup \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} A(F_k^C)$ and $A(F_1) = \bigcup_{x \in X} A(F_1^x) \cup \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} A(F_1^C)$. Observe that by construction, every vertex that is incident to arcs from two different gadgets, is incident to exactly two arcs, one in $A(F_k)$ and one in $A(F_1)$. As (F_k^x, F_1^x) is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D^x for all $x \in X$ and (F_k^C, F_1^C) is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D^C for all $C \in \mathcal{C}$, we obtain that (F_k, F_1) is a $(k, 1)$ -decomposition of D . Hence D is a positive instance of $(k, 1)$ -BDLFD. \square

3.3 Decomposing into two linear forests with length bounds at least 2

In this section, we deal with the case that both k and ℓ are finite integers and $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 2$. The reduction is from ME-1-SAT and we use a variable and a clause gadget. Once these gadgets are constructed, our reduction will work for any choice of k and ℓ in the considered domain. However, during the construction of the gadgets, the case that $\min\{k, \ell\} = 2$ often needs to be treated separately. Again, we first give some preliminary constructions in Section 3.3.1. After, we describe the variable and clause gadgets in Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3, respectively. Finally, we give the reduction in Section 3.3.4.

3.3.1 Preliminary constructions

We here give some preliminary constructions we need for the gadgets which are described in Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3. The first one will play a crucial role in the case $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 3$.

Let $k, \ell \geq 3$ be two integers. A $(k, \ell, -2)$ -**in-forcer** is a digraph D with a special arc $a = xz$ such that:

- (a) a is the only arc incident to z ,
- (b) in every (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D , a is either the last arc of a directed path of length $k - 2$ in F_k or the last arc of a directed path of length $\ell - 2$ in F_ℓ ,
- (c) there exists a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D such that $a \in A(F_k)$ and a is not the last arc of a directed path of length $k - 1$ in F_k , and
- (d) there exists a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D such that $a \in A(F_\ell)$ and a is not the last arc of a directed path of length $\ell - 1$ in F_ℓ .

In the following, we show that $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcers exist for all integers $k, \ell \geq 3$. We first consider the case $k = \ell$.

Lemma 3.11. *For every fixed $k \geq 3$, there exists a $(k, k, -2)$ -in-forcer.*

Proof. We describe a $(k, k, -2)$ -in-forcer (D, a) for some fixed $k \geq 3$. We first let D contain the unique orientation of a binary tree of depth $k - 3$ that contains a path from v to x for all vertices v of this digraph where x is the tip of the binary tree. We now obtain D by adding another vertex z and the arc $a = xz$. See Figure 6 for an illustration. Note that (a) clearly holds.

Let (F_k, F'_k) be a (k, k) -decomposition of D . By symmetry, we may suppose that $xz \in A(F_k)$. We will show that xz is the last arc of a directed path of length $k - 2$ in F_k . Let P be a directed path of F_k whose length is maximum among all the directed paths in F_k whose last arc is xz . If the length of P is smaller than $k - 2$, since D is made of an orientation of a binary tree of depth $k - 3$, the initial vertex y of P has two in-neighbours y_1, y_2 in D . Hence, as F'_k is a directed linear forest, either y_1y or y_2y belongs to F_k , contradicting the maximality of P . This proves (b).

We now describe a (k, k) -decomposition (F_k, F'_k) of D whose existence proves (c). For every $v \in V(D)$ with $d_D^-(v) = 2$, arbitrarily assign one of its entering arcs to $A(F_k)$ and the other one to $A(F'_k)$. Finally assign xz to $A(F_k)$. This results into a (k, k) -decomposition of D with the desired properties, illustrated in Figure 6. By symmetry (d) also holds.

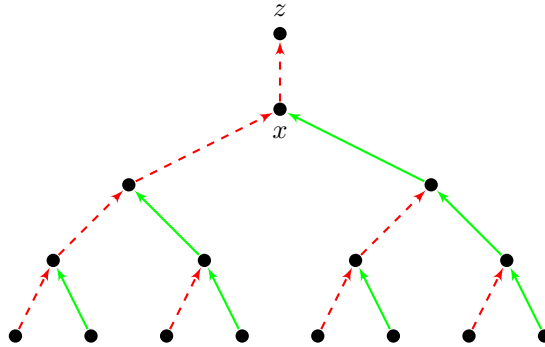


Figure 6: An illustration of a $(6, 6, -2)$ -in-forcer.

□

For the case $k \neq \ell$, we first need some preliminary constructions. A **long (k, ℓ) -out-forcer** is a digraph D together with a special arc $a = xy$ such that $d_D^-(x) = 0, d_D^+(x) = 1$, D has a (k, ℓ) -decomposition, and for every (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D , we have $a \in A(F_k)$. We say that x is the **origin** of the long (k, ℓ) -out-forcer.

Proposition 3.12. *Let k, ℓ be integers with $k > \ell \geq 3$. Then there exists a long (k, ℓ) -out-forcer.*

Proof. We describe a long (k, ℓ) -out-forcer D for some fixed integers k, ℓ with $k > \ell \geq 3$. We first let D contain the unique orientation of a binary tree of depth ℓ with a root y in which there exists a path from y to v for every vertex v . We then create D by adding x and the arc $a = xy$, see Figure 7 for an illustration. Clearly, a is the only arc incident to x .

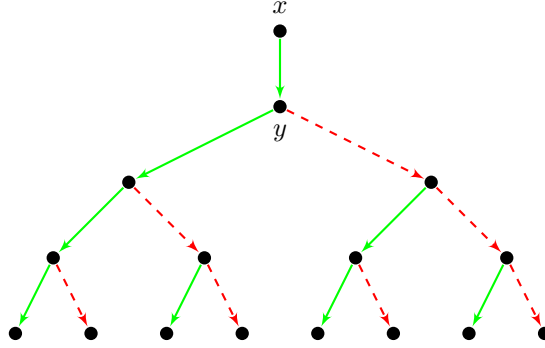


Figure 7: An illustration of a $(k, 3)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_3) of a long $(k, 3)$ -out-forcer for some $k \geq 4$. The dashed red arcs are in $A(F_3)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F_k)$.

Let (F_k, F_ℓ) be a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of D and suppose for the sake of a contradiction that $a \in A(F_\ell)$. Let P be the unique longest path in F_ℓ that contains a and let v be the last vertex of P . As F_k is a linear directed forest, we obtain that $d_D^+(v) \leq 1$. By construction, we obtain that the length of P is at least $\ell + 1$. This contradicts F_ℓ being an ℓ -bounded linear forest.

We now justify the existence of a (k, ℓ) -decomposition. Let (F_k, F_ℓ) be a decomposition of D with $a \in A(F_k)$ and such that for every $v \in V(D)$ with $d_D^+(v) = 2$, we have that one of the arcs in $\delta_D^+(v)$ is in $A(F_k)$ and the other one is in $A(F_\ell)$. Then (F_k, F_ℓ) is a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of D with the desired properties. For an illustration, see Figure 7. □

A **short (k, ℓ) -out-forcer** is a digraph D together with a special arc $a = xy$ such that $d_D^-(x) = 0, d_D^+(x) = 1$, D has a (k, ℓ) -decomposition and for every (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D , we have $a \in A(F_\ell)$. We say that x is the **origin** of the short (k, ℓ) -out-forcer.

Proposition 3.13. *Let k, ℓ be integers with $k > \ell \geq 3$. Then there exists a short (k, ℓ) -out-forcer.*

Proof. We describe a short (k, ℓ) -out-forcer for some fixed integers k and ℓ with $k > \ell \geq 3$. We first let D contain the digraph obtained from a long (k, ℓ) -out-forcer with origin y by reversing all arcs. We then obtain D by adding x and the arc xy . Clearly, we have $d_D^-(x) = 0$ and $d_D^+(x) = 1$. Next observe that there is a direct correspondance between the (k, ℓ) -decompositions of $D - x$ and the (k, ℓ) -decompositions of the corresponding long (k, ℓ) -out-forcer.

Let (F_k, F_ℓ) be a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of D . Clearly, and $(F_k - x, F_\ell - x)$ is a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of $D - x$ and so the unique arc incident to y in $D - x$ is contained in $A(F_k)$. As F_k is a linear directed forest, we obtain that $xz \in A(F_\ell)$.

We now justify the existence of a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of D . There exists a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F'_k, F'_ℓ) of $D - x$ in which the unique arc incident to y is contained in $A(F'_k)$. The decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D defined by $A(F_k) = A(F'_k)$ and $A(F_\ell) = A(F'_\ell) \cup xy$ is a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of D with the desired properties. □

We are now ready to show that $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcers exist for all integers $k, \ell \geq 3$. Recall that the case $k = \ell$ has been proved in Lemma 3.11.

Lemma 3.14. *Let k and ℓ be integers with $k > \ell \geq 3$. Then there exists a $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcer.*

Proof. We now describe a $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcer (D, a) for some fixed integers k, ℓ with $k > \ell \geq 3$. We first let $V(D)$ contain a set $\{u_1, \dots, u_{k-3}\}$, a set $\{v_1, \dots, v_{\ell-3}\}$ if $\ell \geq 4$ and a set $\{x, z\}$. Further, we let $A(D)$ contain the arcs $u_i u_{i+1}$ for $i \in [k-4]$ if $k \geq 5$, the arcs $v_i v_{i+1}$ for $i \in [\ell-4]$ if $\ell \geq 5$, the arc $v_{\ell-3}x$ if $\ell \geq 4$, and the arc $a = xz$. Finally, for $i \in [k-3]$, we identify u_i with the origin of a short (k, ℓ) -out-forcer and, if $\ell \geq 4$, for $i \in [\ell-3]$, we identify v_i with the origin of a long (k, ℓ) -out-forcer. This finishes the description of D . We now prove that (a) – (d) holds.

Clearly, (a) holds. Now let (F_k, F_ℓ) be a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of D . For $i \in [k-3]$, by the definition of short (k, ℓ) -out-forcers, we have that there exists an arc in $\delta_D^+(u_i) \cap A(F_\ell)$ that is contained in the short (k, ℓ) -out-forcer attached to u_i . It follows that $u_{k-3}z \in A(F_k)$ and, if $k \geq 5$, then $u_i u_{i+1} \in A(F_k)$ for $i \in [k-4]$. It follows that z is the last vertex of a directed path of length $k-3$ in F_k . A similar argument shows that z is the last vertex of a directed path of length $\ell-3$ in F_ℓ . Hence if $a \in A(F_k)$, then a is the last arc of a directed path of length $k-2$ in F_k and if $a \in A(F_\ell)$, then a is the last arc of a path of length $\ell-2$ in F_ℓ , so (b) holds. Further, by choosing appropriate decompositions of the short and long (k, ℓ) -out-forcers, if $a \in A(F_k)$, then we have a decomposition as required in (c), and if $a \in A(F_\ell)$, then we have a decomposition as required in (d). For an illustration, see Figure 8.

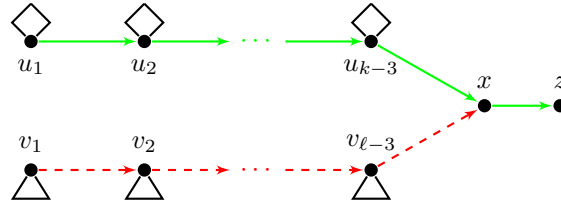


Figure 8: An illustration of a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of a $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcer with $k > \ell \geq 4$ and $xz \in A(F_k)$. The squares indicate short (k, ℓ) -out-forcers and the triangles indicate long (k, ℓ) -out-forcers. The dashed red arcs are in $A(F_\ell)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F_k)$.

□

We further need one preliminary construction which will be useful in the case that $\min\{k, \ell\} = 2$.

Let k, α be integers with $k \geq 3$ and $1 \leq \alpha \leq k$. A $(k, 2, \alpha)$ -in-forcer is a digraph D with a special arc a such that:

- (a) the head of a is not incident to any other arc in D ,
- (b) in every $(k, 2)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_2) of D , a is the last arc of a path of length at least α in F_k , and
- (c) D has a $(k, 2)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_2) in which a is not contained in a path of length $\alpha + 1$ in F_k .

Lemma 3.15. *For all integers k, α with $k \geq 3$ and $1 \leq \alpha \leq k$, there exists a $(k, 2, \alpha)$ -in-forcer.*

Proof. We describe a $(k, 2, \alpha)$ -in-forcer (D, a) for some fixed integers k and α with $k \geq 3$ and $1 \leq \alpha \leq k$. We let $V(D)$ contain a set of $\alpha + 1$ vertices $v_1, \dots, v_{\alpha+1}$. Further, for every $i \in [\alpha]$, we let $V(D)$ contain 6 vertices $u_i, w_i, x_i^1, x_i^2, y_i^1$, and y_i^2 . For $i \in [\alpha]$, we then let $A(D)$ contain the arcs $v_{i+1}v_i, u_i x_i^1, u_i x_i^2, w_i u_i, v_{i+1} u_i, y_i^1 w_i$, and $y_i^2 w_i$. We finally set $a = v_2 v_1$, which finishes the description of (D, a) . For an illustration, see Figure 9.

Note that (a) clearly holds. Now, let (F_k, F_2) be a $(k, 2)$ -decomposition of D . For every $i \in [\alpha]$, as F_k is a directed linear forest, we obtain that one of $u_i x_i^1$ and $u_i x_i^2$ is contained in $A(F_2)$, and one of $y_i^1 w_i$, and $y_i^2 w_i$ is contained in $A(F_2)$. As F_2 is a 2-bounded directed linear forest, we obtain that $w_i u_i \in A(F_k)$. As F_k is a directed linear forest, we obtain that $v_{i+1} u_i \in A(F_2)$. As F_2 is a 2-bounded directed linear forest, we

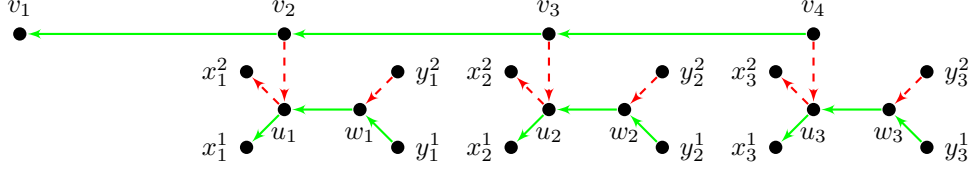


Figure 9: An illustration of a $(k, 2)$ -decomposition of a $(k, 2, 3)$ -in-forcer. The dashed red arcs are in $A(F_2)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F_k)$.

obtain that $v_{i+1}v_i \in A(F_k)$. Hence $v_{\ell+1} \dots v_1$ is a path of F_k of length α whose last arc is a . This proves (b).

On the other hand, let (F_k, F_2) be the decomposition of D with $A(F_k) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\alpha} \{v_{i+1}v_i, u_i x_i^1, w_i u_i, y_i^1 w_i\}$ and $A(F_2) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\alpha} \{u_i x_i^2, v_{i+1} u_i, y_i^2 w_i\}$. Then (F_k, F_2) is a $(k, 2)$ -decomposition of D with the desired properties. For an illustration, see Figure 9. This proves (c). \square

3.3.2 Variable gadgets

In this section, we describe the variable gadgets. We first give a formal definition of variable gadgets. For integers k, ℓ , and t with $k \geq \ell \geq 2$ and $t \geq 1$, a (k, ℓ, t) -**variable gadget** is a digraph D together with a collection of arcs $\{a_1, \dots, a_t\}$ with the following properties:

- (a) for each $a \in \{a_1, \dots, a_t\}$, we have that a is the only arc incident to its head,
- (b) for every (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D , we have $A(F_k) \cap \{a_1, \dots, a_t\} \in \{\{a_1, \dots, a_t\}, \emptyset\}$ and each arc in $A(F_k) \cap \{a_1, \dots, a_t\}$ is the last arc of a path either of length k in F_k or of length ℓ in F_ℓ ,
- (c) there is a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D such that $\{a_1, \dots, a_t\} \subseteq A(F_k)$, and
- (d) there is a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F'_k, F'_ℓ) of D such that $\{a_1, \dots, a_t\} \subseteq A(F'_\ell)$

We now show that variable gadgets exist for all integers in the considered domain. We start with the case that $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 3$.

Lemma 3.16. *For all integers k, ℓ and $t \geq 1$ with $k \geq \ell \geq 3$, there exists a (k, ℓ, t) -variable gadget whose size is polynomial in t .*

Proof. We construct a (k, ℓ, t) -variable gadget $(D, \{a_1, \dots, a_t\})$ for some fixed integers k, ℓ , and t with $k \geq \ell \geq 3$ and $t \geq 1$.

We first let D contain a directed path on $2t + 1$ vertices u_0, \dots, u_{2t} . Then for every $i \in [2t - 1]$, we add a vertex v_i and the arc $u_i v_i$. We further add two more vertices w_1 and w_2 and the arcs $u_{2t} w_1$ and $u_{2t} w_2$. We now obtain D by identifying u_i with the tip of a $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcer for all $i \in [2t - 1]$ and identifying u_0 with the tips of two $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcers, where all these $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcers are vertex-disjoint before the identification. Observe that these $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcers exist by Lemmas 3.11 and 3.14. For every $i \in [t]$ we further set $a_i = u_{2i-1} v_{2i-1}$. This completes the description of $(D, \{a_1, \dots, a_t\})$, see Figure 10 for an illustration.

First observe that (a) clearly holds. To show that (b) holds, let us fix a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D . We show by induction on $i \in [2t - 1]$ that $u_i v_i$ is either the last arc of a directed path of length ℓ in F_ℓ or the last arc of a directed path of length k in F_k . Moreover, we show that this directed path also contains $u_{i-1} u_i$. Observe that this implies (b).

When $i = 1$, by definition of a $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcer, we know that one entering arc of u_0 is the last arc of a directed path of length $k - 2$ in F_k , and that the other one is the last arc of a directed path of length $\ell - 2$ in F_ℓ . Hence $u_0 u_1$ is either the last arc of a directed path of length $k - 1$ in F_k or the last arc of a directed

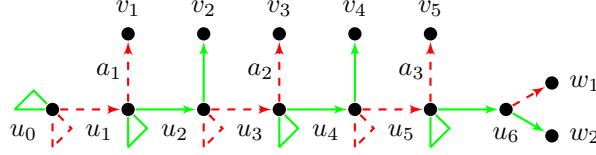


Figure 10: An illustration of a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of the $(k, \ell, 3)$ -variable gadget with $k \geq \ell \geq 3$. Triangles indicate $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcers. The dashed red arcs are in $A(F_\ell)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F_k)$. The colour of a forcer indicates the part of the decomposition the arc incident to its tip is contained in.

path of length $\ell - 1$ in F_ℓ . In both cases, since u_2 has out-degree 2, u_1v_1 and u_0u_1 must belong to the same part.

Now assume that $i \in \{2, \dots, 2t - 1\}$. Since by induction $u_{i-2}u_{i-1}$ and $u_{i-1}v_{i-1}$ belong to the same part of (F_k, F_ℓ) , we deduce that $u_{i-1}u_i$ and the arc incident to u_{i-1} contained in the attached $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcer are contained in the same part of (F_k, F_ℓ) . By the definition of $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcers, we obtain that $u_{i-1}u_i$ is the last arc of a directed path either of length $k - 1$ in F_k or of length $\ell - 1$ in F_ℓ . Since u_{i+1} has out-degree 2, we deduce that $u_{i-1}u_i$ and $u_i v_i$ belong to the same part, and that $u_i v_i$ is either the last arc of a directed path of length k in F_k or the last arc of a directed path of length ℓ in F_ℓ . This shows (b).

Further observe that the described (k, ℓ) -decomposition indeed yields the decompositions required in (c) and (d) when choosing appropriate decompositions of the $(k, \ell, -2)$ -in-forcers. An illustration can be found in Figure 10. Note that the roles of F_k and F_ℓ are symmetric. \square

We now give a similar result for the case that $\min\{k, \ell\} = 2$.

Lemma 3.17. *For all pairs of positive integers k, t with $k \geq 2$, there exists a $(k, 2, t)$ -variable gadget.*

Proof. We describe a $(k, 2, t)$ -variable gadget for fixed positive integers k and t with $k \geq 2$. First let $V(D)$ contain a vertex v_i^j for all $i \in [t]$ and $j \in [7]$ with $(i, j) \notin \{(t, 6), (t, 7)\}$. We further let $V(D)$ contain one more vertex w . Next, for every $i \in [t]$, we let $A(D)$ contain the arcs $v_i^2v_i^1, v_i^2v_i^3, v_i^4v_i^3$, and $v_i^4v_i^5$ and for every $i \in [t - 1]$, we let $A(D)$ contain the arcs $v_i^1v_i^6, v_i^7v_i^6$, and $v_i^6v_{i+1}^1$. Next, we add the arc wv_1^1 . We now complete the construction of D dependent on k . If $k = 2$, we further add two in-arcs to w and to v_i^4 for every $i \in [t]$. If $k \geq 3$, we further attach a $(k, 2, k - 2)$ -in-forcer to v_i^2 for all $i \in [t]$ and to v_i^7 for all $i \in [t - 1]$ and we attach a $(k, 2, k - 1)$ -in-forcer and an in-arc to w and to v_i^4 for every $i \in [t]$. Observe that these forcers exist by Lemma 3.15. Finally, for $i \in [t]$, we set $a_i = v_i^4v_i^5$. This finishes the description of D . For an illustration, see Figure 11.

Clearly, D satisfies (a). For (b), let (F_k, F_2) be a $(k, 2)$ -decomposition of D . First suppose for the sake of a contradiction that there is an index $i \in [t - 1]$ such that $a_i \in A(F_2)$ and $a_{i+1} \in A(F_k)$. As F_k and F_2 are directed linear forests, we obtain that $v_i^2v_i^1 \in A(F_k)$ and $v_{i+1}^2v_{i+1}^1 \in A(F_2)$. As F_2 is a directed linear forest, we obtain that $v_i^6v_{i+1}^1 \in A(F_k)$. If $v_i^1v_i^6 \in A(F_k)$ and $k = 2$, we obtain that $v_i^2v_i^1v_i^6v_{i+1}^1$ is a path of length 3 in F_k , a contradiction. If $v_i^1v_i^6 \in A(F_k)$ and $k \geq 3$, we obtain that the path which is obtained from concatenating a path in F_k of length $k - 2$ fully contained in the $(k, 2, k - 2)$ -in-forcer incident to v_i^2 whose last vertex is v_i^2 with $v_i^2v_i^1v_i^6v_{i+1}^1$ is a path of length $k + 1$ in F_k , a contradiction. Hence $v_i^1v_i^6 \in A(F_2)$. As F_k is a directed linear forest, we obtain that $xv_i^1 \in A(F_2)$ where $x = v_{i-1}^6$ if $i \geq 2$ and $x = w$ otherwise. Further, as $d_D^-(x) = 2$ by construction and F_k is a linear forest, there exists a vertex $y \in N_D^-(x)$ with $yx \in A(F_2)$. It follows that $yxv_i^1v_i^6$ is a path of length 3 in F_2 , a contradiction.

Now suppose for the sake of a contradiction that there is an index $i \in [t - 1]$ such that $a_i \in A(F_k)$ and $a_{i+1} \in A(F_2)$. By the above, we have $a_j \in A(F_k)$ for all $j \in [i]$. As F_k and F_2 are directed linear forests, we obtain that $v_j^2v_j^1 \in A(F_2)$ for all $j \in [i]$. As F_2 is a directed linear forest, we obtain $wv_1^1 \in A(F_k)$ and $v_j^6v_{j+1}^1 \in A(F_k)$ for all $j \in [i - 1]$. As F_k is a linear forest, we obtain $v_i^6v_{i+1}^1 \in A(F_k)$. We next show that $v_j^1v_j^6 \in A(F_k)$ for all $j \in [i]$. Suppose otherwise and let j_0 be the largest integer with $j_0 \leq i$ and $v_{j_0}^1v_{j_0}^6 \in A(F_2)$. If $j_0 = i$, we obtain that $v_i^2v_i^1v_i^6v_{i+1}^1$ is a directed path of length 3 in F_2 , a contradiction,

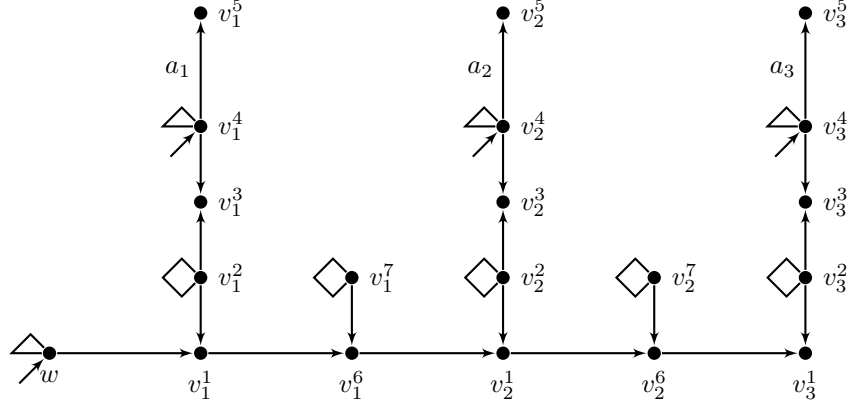


Figure 11: An illustration of a $(k, 2, 3)$ -variable gadget for some $k \geq 2$. When $k \geq 3$, the triangles indicate $(k, 2, k - 1)$ -in-forcers and the squares indicate $(k, 2, k - 2)$ -in-forcers. When $k = 2$, the triangles indicate in-arcs and the squares are deleted.

so assume $j_0 < i$. As F_2 is a directed linear forest, we obtain that $v_{j_0}^7 v_{j_0}^6 \in A(F_k)$. Since $j_0 < i$, we have $v_{j_0}^6 v_{j_0+1}^1 \in A(F_k)$, and by maximality of j_0 we have $v_{j_0+1}^1 v_{j_0+1}^6 \in A(F_k)$. Further, by construction, we have that $v_{j_0}^7$ is the last vertex of a path of length $k - 2$ in F_k . The concatenation of this path with $v_{j_0}^7 v_{j_0}^6 v_{j_0+1}^1 v_{j_0+1}^6$ is a directed path of length $k + 1$ in F_k , a contradiction. In particular, we obtain that $v_1^1 v_1^6 \in A(F_k)$. By definition, there exists a path of length $k - 1$ in F_k whose last vertex is w and that is fully contained in the $(k, 2, k - 1)$ -in-forcer attached at w . Concatenating this path with $w v_1^1 v_1^2$ yields a path of length $k + 1$ in F_k , a contradiction.

We have shown that $A(F_k) \cap \{a_1, \dots, a_t\} \in \{\{a_1, \dots, a_t\}, \emptyset\}$. Let $i \in [t]$. We will show that a_i is either the last arc of a directed path of length k in F_k or the last arc of a directed path of length 2 in F_2 . Assume first that $a_i \in A(F_2)$, since v_i^4 has two entering arcs, it has an in-neighbour x such that $x v_i^4 \in A(F_2)$. Thus, $x v_i^4 v_i^5$ is a directed path of length 2 in F_2 . Now assume that $a_i \in A(F_k)$. If $k = 2$, F_2 and F_k play a symmetric role so assume $k \geq 3$. The concatenation of the path fully contained in the $(k, 2, k - 1)$ -in-forcer attached in v_i^4 and a_i is a path of length k in F_k , the last arc of which is a_i . This yields (b).

For (c), we define a decomposition (F_k, F_2) of D in the following way: If $k \geq 3$, for every $(k, 2, k - 1)$ -in-forcer (respectively $(k, 2, k - 2)$ -in-forcer), we choose a (k, ℓ) -decomposition such that the tip arc of this forcer is not the last arc of a path of length k (respectively $k - 1$) fully contained in the forcer. Next, we let all attached in-arcs be contained in $A(F_2)$. If $k = 2$, for every $v \in \{v_i^4 : i \in [t]\} \cup w$, we let each of $A(F_k)$ and $A(F_2)$ contain one of the arcs entering v . We then extend this to (F_k, F_2) in the following way: for every $i \in [t]$, we let $A(F_k)$ contain a_i and $v_i^2 v_i^3$, for every $i \in [t - 1]$, we let $A(F_k)$ contain $v_i^6 v_{i+1}^1$ and $v_i^7 v_i^6$, and we let $A(F_k)$ contain $w v_1^1$. We then set $A(F_2) = A(D) - A(F_k)$. This finishes the description of (F_k, F_2) . For an illustration, see Figure 12.

This shows (c). When $k = 2$, it also shows (d), so we now assume $k \geq 3$.

For (d), we define a decomposition (F'_k, F'_2) of D in the following way: Again, for every $(k, 2, k - 1)$ -in-forcer (respectively $(k, 2, k - 2)$ -in-forcer), we choose a (k, ℓ) -decomposition such that the tip arc of this forcer is not the last arc of a path of length k (respectively $k - 1$) fully contained in the forcer. We then extend this to (F'_k, F'_2) in the following way: for every $i \in [t]$, we let $A(F'_2)$ contain a_i and $v_i^2 v_i^3$, for every $i \in [t - 1]$, we let $A(F'_2)$ contain $v_i^6 v_{i+1}^1$ and $v_i^7 v_i^6$, and we let $A(F'_2)$ contain $w v_1^1$. We then set $A(F'_k) = A(D) - A(F'_2)$. This finishes the description of (F'_k, F'_2) . For an illustration, see Figure 13. This shows (d). \square

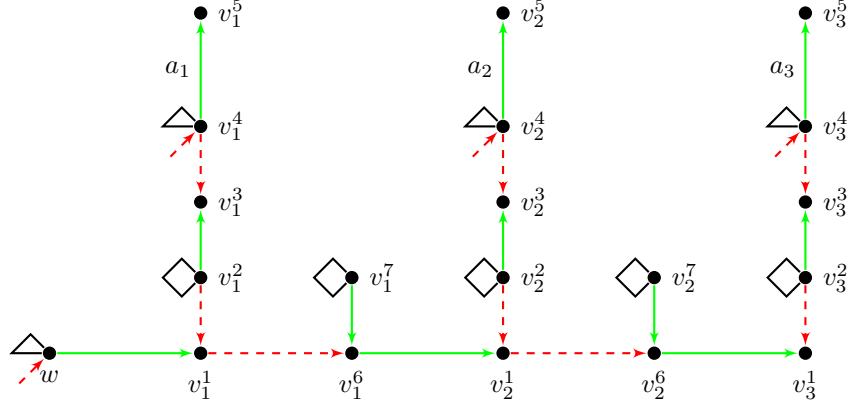


Figure 12: An illustration of the decomposition (F_k, F_2) . The dashed red arcs are in $A(F_2)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F_k)$. When $k = 2$, the triangles are replaced by solid green arcs.

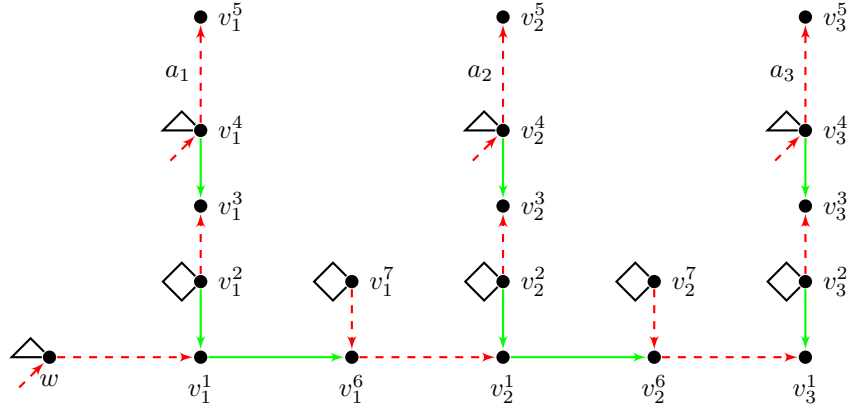


Figure 13: An illustration of the decomposition (F'_k, F'_2) . The dashed red arcs are in $A(F'_2)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F'_k)$.

3.3.3 Clause gadgets

We now describe the clause gadgets we need. We first give the formal definition of clause gadgets. For two integers k and ℓ with $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 2$, a (k, ℓ) -**clause gadget** is a digraph D together with three special arcs $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in A(D)$ and three special vertices $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in V(D)$ satisfying the following properties:

- (a) for $i \in [3]$, we have that a_i is the only arc incident to t_i ,
- (b) for every (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D , we have $A(F_k) \cap \{a_1, a_2, a_3\} \neq \emptyset$ and $A(F_\ell) \cap \{a_1, a_2, a_3\} \neq \emptyset$, and
- (c) for every nonempty, strict $Z \subseteq [3]$ there is a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D with $\{i \in [3] : a_i \in A(F_k)\} = Z$.

Again, we first prove the existence of clause gadgets when $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 3$.

Lemma 3.18. *For every pair of positive integers (k, ℓ) with $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 3$, there exists a (k, ℓ) -clause gadget.*

Proof. Let D be the digraph on six vertices $y_1, y_2, y_3, t_1, t_2, t_3$ made of the directed triangle $y_1 y_2 y_3 y_1$ and the arcs $a_i = t_i y_i$ for $i \in [3]$, see Figure 14 for an illustration. Clearly, (a) holds. In order to prove (b), let (F_k, F_ℓ) be a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of D and suppose for the sake of a contradiction that $A(F_k) \cap \{a_1, a_2, a_3\} = \emptyset$. As F_ℓ is a directed linear forest, we obtain that $\{y_1 y_2, y_2 y_3, y_3 y_1\} \subseteq A(F_k)$. This contradicts F_k being a directed linear forest. A similar argument shows that $A(F_\ell) \cap \{a_1, a_2, a_3\} \neq \emptyset$. This yields (b). For (c), by symmetry, it suffices to prove the statement for $Z \in \{[2], \{3\}\}$. Let (F_k, F_ℓ) be defined by $A(F_k) = \{t_1 y_1, t_2 y_2, y_2 y_3\}$ and $A(F_\ell) = A(D) - A(F_k)$. Then (F_k, F_ℓ) has the desired properties for $Z = [2]$ and (F_ℓ, F_k) has the desired properties for $Z = \{3\}$. This proves (c). For an illustration, see Figure 14. \square

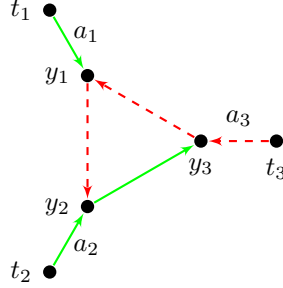


Figure 14: An illustration of the (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of the (k, ℓ) -clause gadget when $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 3$. The dashed red arcs are in $A(F_k)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F_\ell)$.

We now prove a similar result for the case that $\min\{k, \ell\} = 2$.

Lemma 3.19. *For every $k \geq 2$, there exists a $(k, 2)$ -clause gadget.*

Proof. We describe a $(k, 2)$ -clause gadget D for some $k \geq 2$. We first let $V(D)$ contain some vertices $t_1, t_2, t_3, v_1, \dots, v_5$ and we let $A(D)$ contain the arcs $v_1 t_1, v_2 t_2, t_3 v_3, v_4 v_1, v_4 v_2, v_5 v_3$, and $v_5 v_4$. Finally, if $k \geq 3$, we attach a $(k, 2, k-2)$ -in-forcer to v_5 . Observe that this forcer exists by Lemma 3.15. We finally set $a_1 = v_1 t_1, a_2 = v_2 t_2$, and $a_3 = t_3 v_3$. This finishes the description of $(D, \{a_1, a_2, a_3\})$. For an illustration, see Figure 15. Clearly, D satisfies (a).

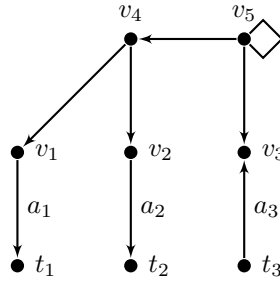


Figure 15: An illustration of D where the square marks a $(k, 2, k-2)$ -in-forcer which does not exist if $k = 2$.

For (b), let (F_k, F_2) be a $(k, 2)$ -decomposition of D and first suppose for the sake of a contradiction that $\{a_1, a_2, a_3\} \subseteq A(F_k)$. As F_k and F_2 are directed linear forests, we obtain that $v_5 v_4 \in A(F_k)$ and one of $v_4 v_1$ and $v_4 v_2$, say $v_4 v_1$, is contained in $A(F_k)$. If $k = 2$, we obtain that $v_5 v_4 v_1 t_1$ is a directed path of length 3 in F_k , a contradiction. If $k \geq 3$, then the concatenation of a path in F_k of length $k-2$ fully contained in the $(k, 2, k-2)$ -in-forcer attached to v_5 whose last vertex is v_5 with $v_5 v_4 v_1 t_1$ is a directed path of length $k+1$ in F_k , a contradiction. If $k = 2$, this yields (b) by symmetry. Now suppose that $k \geq 3$ and, for the

sake of a contradiction, that $\{a_1, a_2, a_3\} \subseteq A(F_2)$. As F_k and F_2 are directed linear forests, we obtain that $v_5v_4 \in A(F_2)$ and one of v_4v_1 and v_4v_2 , say v_4v_1 , is contained in $A(F_2)$. Then $v_5v_4v_1t_1$ is a directed path of length 3 in F_2 , a contradiction. This yields (b).

For (c), we choose a decomposition of the $(k, 2, k-2)$ -in-forcer attached to v_5 in which v_5 is not the last vertex of a path of length $k-1$. A small case analysis shows that for any nonempty, strict $S \subseteq [3]$, this decomposition can be extended into a decomposition (F_k, F_2) of D with $\{i \in [3] : a_i \in A(F_k)\} = S$. All these cases are illustrated in Figure 16. \square

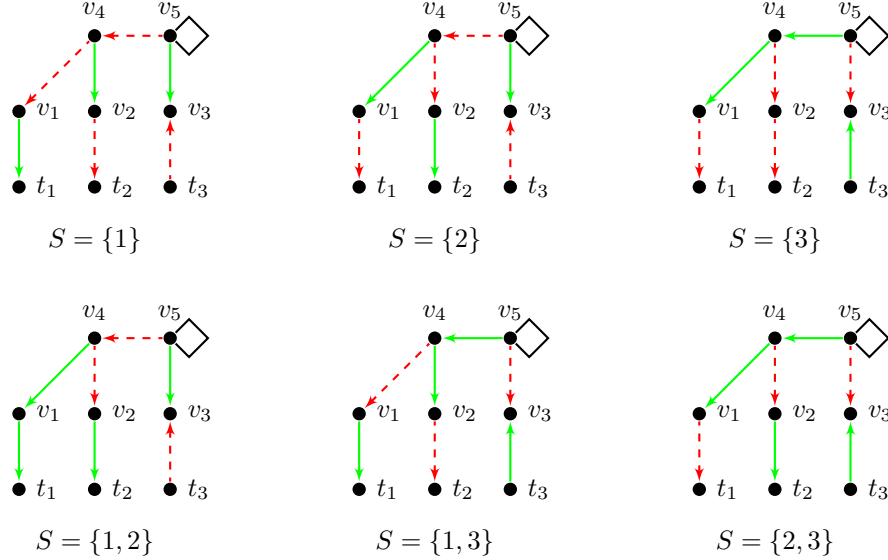


Figure 16: An illustration of D of the possible decompositions (F_k, F_2) of D for all different choices of S . The dashed red arcs are in $A(F_2)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F_k)$.

3.3.4 The main reduction

We are finally ready to prove the following main result of Section 3.3 making use of the gadgets constructed in Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3.

Theorem 3.20. *For every fixed pair of integers k and ℓ with $k \geq \ell$ and $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 2$, we have that (k, ℓ) -BDLFD is NP-complete.*

Proof. Let us fix a pair of integers k and ℓ with $\min\{k, \ell\} \geq 2$. Note that (k, ℓ) -BDLFD is clearly in NP. We will show that it is NP-complete through a reduction from ME-1-SAT, which is NP-complete by Proposition 2.6.

Let (X, \mathcal{C}) be an instance of ME-1-SAT. We now describe a digraph D . For some $x \in X$, let C_1, \dots, C_q be the clauses containing x . We let D contain a (k, ℓ, q) -variable gadget $(H_x, \{a_1, \dots, a_q\})$ which exists by Lemmas 3.16 and 3.17. Further, for $i \in [q]$, we let $u_{(x, C_i)}$ denote the head of a_i . We do this for every $x \in X$. For some $C \in \mathcal{C}$, let x_1, x_2 , and x_3 be the variables contained in C . We let D contain a clause-gadget $(H_C, \{a_1, a_2, a_3\})$ which exists by Lemmas 3.19 and 3.18. Further, for $i \in [3]$, we let $t_{(x_i, C)}$ denote the vertex incident to a_i which is of degree 1 in H_C . We do this for every $C \in \mathcal{C}$.

Finally, we obtain D by identifying $u_{(x, C)}$ and $t_{(x, C)}$ for all $x \in X$ and $C \in \mathcal{C}$ with $x \in C$. We now show that D is a positive instance of (k, ℓ) -BDLFD if and only if (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of ME-1-SAT.

First suppose that (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of ME-1-SAT, so there exists a satisfying assignment $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ for (X, \mathcal{C}) . Let $x \in X$. If $\phi(x) = \text{true}$, we choose a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k^x, F_ℓ^x)

of H_x with $\{a_1, \dots, a_q\} \subseteq F_k$ and if $\phi(x) = \text{false}$, we choose a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k^x, F_ℓ^x) of H_x with $\{a_1, \dots, a_q\} \subseteq F_\ell$. We do this for every $x \in X$. Observe that such a decomposition exists by the definition of H_x . Now consider some $C \in \mathcal{C}$ and let x_1, x_2 , and x_3 be the variables contained in C in the order they were used when constructing H_C . Let $Z = \{i \in [3] : \phi(x_i) = \text{false}\}$. As ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) , we have that Z is a nonempty, strict subset of $[3]$. We now choose a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k^C, F_ℓ^C) of H_C with $\{i \in [3] : a_i \in A(F_k^C)\} = Z$. Observe that such a decomposition exists by the definition of H_C . We now define a decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D by $A(F_k) = \bigcup_{x \in X \cup \mathcal{C}} A(F_k^x)$ and $A(F_\ell) = A(D) - A(F_k)$. Observe that every connected component of F_k or F_ℓ is fully contained in H_x for some $x \in X \cup \mathcal{C}$. It follows that (F_k, F_ℓ) is a (k, ℓ) -decomposition of D , so D is a positive instance of (k, ℓ) -BDLFD.

Now suppose that D is a positive instance of (k, ℓ) -BDLFD, so there exists a (k, ℓ) -decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D . We now define a truth assignment $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$. Consider some $x \in X$. By the definition of H_x , we have that one of $\{a_1, \dots, a_q\} \subseteq A(F_k)$ and $\{a_1, \dots, a_q\} \subseteq A(F_\ell)$ holds. In the former case, we set $\phi(x) = \text{true}$ and in the latter case, we set $\phi(x) = \text{false}$. In order to prove that ϕ is a satisfying assignment, we consider some $C \in \mathcal{C}$. We let x_1, x_2 , and x_3 be the variables contained in C and we let $Z = \{i \in [3] : \phi(x_i) = \text{true}\}$. By the definition of ϕ and H_{x_i} for $i \in [3]$, we obtain that $\{i \in [3] : a_i \in A(F_k^C)\} = Z$. It follows by the definition of H_C that Z is a non-empty, strict subset of $[3]$. This yields that ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) , so (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of ME-1-SAT. \square

3.4 Decomposing into directed linear forests, one of which is unbounded

Finally, in this section, we show the result for the case that one of the two directed linear forests is unbounded. More precisely, we prove the following result.

Theorem 3.21. *For every fixed $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, we have that (∞, k) -BDLFD is NP-complete.*

Proof. The problem clearly being in NP, we prove the hardness by a reduction from the problem of deciding whether a given 2-diregular digraph admits a hamiltonian cycle. Recall that this problem is NP-complete by Theorem 2.5.

Let D be a 2-diregular digraph and let x be an arbitrary vertex in $V(D)$. We now create a digraph D' in the following way: For every $v \in V(D)$, we let $V(D')$ contain two vertices v_+ and v_- . Further, if $k \geq 2$, for every $v \in V(D) - x$, we let $V(D')$ contain $2k - 2$ additional vertices $v_2, \dots, v_k, v'_2, \dots, v'_k$. Next, for every arc $uv \in A(D)$, we let $A(D')$ contain the arc u_+v_- . If $k = 1$, for every $v \in V(D) - x$, we let $A(D')$ contain the arc v_-v_+ . If $k \geq 2$, for every $v \in V(D) - x$, we let $A(D')$ contain the arcs $v_-v_2, v_-v'_2, v'_2v_2, v_kv_+$, and the arcs $v_{i-1}v_i, v_{i-1}v'_i$, and v'_iv_i for every $i \in \{3, \dots, k\}$. This finishes the description of D' . For an illustration, see Figure 17.

We now prove that D' admits an (∞, k) -decomposition if and only if D contains a hamiltonian cycle. First suppose that D contains a hamiltonian cycle C . We now define a set $A_\infty \subseteq A(D')$. We first let A_∞ contain the arc u_+v_- for every arc $uv \in A(C)$. Next, if $k = 1$, for every $v \in V(D) - x$, we let A_∞ contain the arc v_-v_+ and if $k \geq 2$, we let A_∞ contain the arcs $v_-v'_2, v'_2v_2, v_kv_+$, and the arcs v'_iv_i and $v_{i-1}v'_i$ for every $i \in \{3, \dots, k\}$. We now define the decomposition (F_∞, F_k) of D' by $A(F_\infty) = A_\infty$ and $A(F_k) = A(D') - A_\infty$. In order to see that F_k is a k -bounded directed linear forest observe that by construction, every connected component of F_k is a directed path of the form u_+v_- if $k = 1$ and a directed path of the form $u_+v_-v_2 \dots v_k$ if $k \geq 2$ for some arc $uv \in A(D)$. In order to see that F_∞ is a directed linear forest, first observe that we have $d_{F_\infty}^+(x_+) = 1, d_{F_\infty}^-(x_+) = 0, d_{F_\infty}^+(x_-) = 0, d_{F_\infty}^-(x_-) = 1$ and $d_{F_\infty}^+(v) = d_{F_\infty}^-(v) = 1$ for all $v \in V(D') - \{x_+, x_-\}$. It hence suffices to prove that F_∞ does not contain a directed cycle C' with $V(C') \subseteq V(D') - \{x_+, x_-\}$. Suppose for the sake of a contradiction that C' is such a cycle and let C'' be the subdigraph of D defined by $A(C'') = \{uv \in A(D) : u_+v_- \in A(C')\}$. As C' is a directed cycle, we have $d_{C''}^+(v) \leq 1$ and $d_{C''}^-(v) = d_{C''}^+(v)$ for all $v \in V(D)$. It follows that C'' is a disjoint collection of directed cycles and disjoint cycles. By construction, we have that $A(C'')$ is nonempty and $d_{C''}^+(x) = 0$. Finally, by construction, we have that C'' is a subdigraph of C . This contradicts C being a hamiltonian cycle of D .

Now suppose that there exists an (∞, k) -decomposition (F_∞, F_k) of D . Let C be the spanning subdigraph of D defined by $A(C) = \{uv \in A(D) : u_+v_- \in A(F_\infty)\}$. As F_∞ and F_k are directed linear forests,

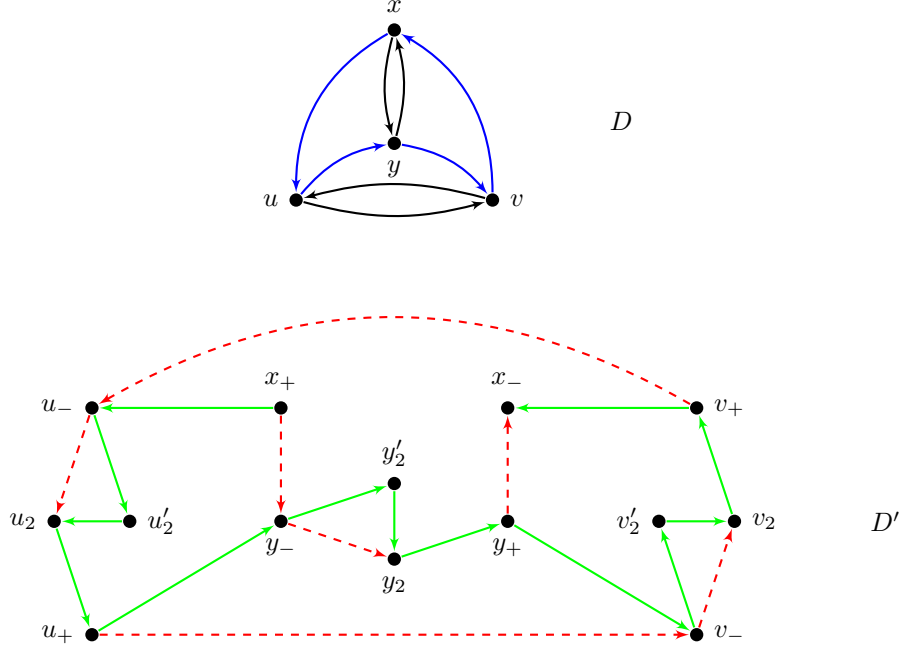


Figure 17: An example for the construction of the digraph D' from the digraph D with $k = 2$, together with an (∞, k) -decomposition (F_∞, F_k) of D' , built from the hamiltonian cycle of D coloured in blue. The dashed red arcs are in $A(F_k)$ and the solid green arcs are in $A(F_\infty)$.

we have $d_C^+(v) = d_C^-(v) = 1$ for all $v \in V(D)$, so C is a collection of directed cycles. Suppose for the sake of a contradiction that C contains a connected component C' which is a directed cycle $v^1 \dots v^q$ with $x \notin \{v^1, \dots, v^q\}$. If for every $i \in [q]$, we have that F_∞ contains a directed $v_-^i v_+^i$ -path, then F_∞ contains a connected component containing the arcs of all those paths and $\{u_+ v_- : uv \in A(C')\}$. This contradicts F_∞ being a directed linear forest. Hence there exists some $w \in \{v^1, \dots, v^q\}$ such that F_∞ does not contain a directed $w_- w_+$ -path. Observe that, as both F_∞ and F_k are directed linear forests, we have that both F_∞ and F_k contain a directed path from w_- to the unique vertex in $N_D^-(w_+)$ and both these paths are of length at least $k - 1$. As F_∞ does not contain a directed $w_- w_+$ -path, we obtain that the unique edge in $\delta_{D'}^-(w_+)$ is contained in $A(F_k)$. It follows that w_- is the first vertex of a path of length at least k in F_k . Hence, as F_k is a k -bounded directed linear forest, both arcs entering w_- in $A(D')$ are contained in $A(F_\infty)$. This contradicts F_∞ being a directed linear forest. We obtain a contradiction to the existence of C' . It follows that C is a hamiltonian cycle of D . \square

4 Decomposing into out-galaxies

This section is dedicated to proving Theorem 1.7. In Section 4.1, we give the simple proof that the problem of decomposing a given digraph into two unbounded out-galaxies can be reduced to finding a bipartition of a certain graph and can hence be solved in polynomial time. In Section 4.2, we give the somewhat more involved proof that the problem of decomposing a given digraph into a directed matching and a bounded out-galaxy can be solved in polynomial time by a reduction to a matching problem. In Section 4.3, we show that the problem is NP-complete in all remaining cases. The combination of these results yields Theorem 1.7. Throughout this section, for $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \cup \{\infty\}$, a (k, ℓ) -**factorization** of a digraph D is a decomposition (F_k, F_ℓ) of D such that F_k is a k -bounded out-galaxy, and F_ℓ is an ℓ -bounded out-galaxy.

4.1 Decomposing into two unbounded out-galaxies

We here prove the following result which covers one of the cases of Theorem 1.7. Its proof consists of a simple reduction to a bipartition problem.

Theorem 4.1. (∞, ∞) -BOGD is in P .

Proof. Let D be an instance of (∞, ∞) -BOGD. We create an undirected graph G in the following way. For every $a \in A(D)$, we let $V(G)$ contain a vertex v_a and we let $E(G)$ contain an edge linking two vertices v_a and $v_{a'}$ if a and a' share a vertex which is not the tail of both of them in D .

Claim 4.1.1. D is a positive instance of (∞, ∞) -BOGD if and only if G is bipartite.

Proof of claim. First suppose that D is a positive instance of (∞, ∞) -BOGD, so there exists an (∞, ∞) -factorization (F, F') of D . Let $X = \{v_a : a \in A(F)\}$ and $Y = V(G) - X$. Let $v_a, v_{a'} \in X$. Then, as F is an out-galaxy, we obtain that a and a' are either disjoint or have a common tail. We obtain that v_a and $v_{a'}$ are not linked by an edge in G . It follows that X is an independent set. Similarly, Y is an independent set, so (X, Y) is a bipartition of G .

Now suppose that G is bipartite and let (X, Y) be a bipartition of G . Let F be the spanning subdigraph of D with $A(F) = \{a \in A \mid v_a \in X\}$ and let F' be the spanning subdigraph of D with $A(F') = A(D) - A(F)$. As X is an independent set in G , we obtain that all arcs $a, a' \in A(F)$ are either disjoint or share their tail. It follows that F is an out-galaxy. Similarly, F' is an out-galaxy, so (F, F') is an (∞, ∞) -factorization of D . \diamond

By Claim 4.1.1, it suffices to check whether G is bipartite. By Proposition 2.3 and as G can be constructed from D in polynomial time, this can be done in polynomial time. \square

4.2 Decomposing into a matching and an out-galaxy

This section is dedicated to proving that a decomposition of a given digraph into a directed matching and a possibly bounded out-galaxy can be found in polynomial time. The proof is based on a reduction to a matching problem in undirected graphs and has certain similarities with the proof of Theorem 3.1 and the proof of Theorem 2 in [7]. We first need a collection of preliminary results which deal with certain decompositions of orientations of cycles and paths.

Proposition 4.2. Let C be an orientation of a cycle. Then, for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2} \cup \{\infty\}$ there exists a $(k, 1)$ -factorization of C if and only if k is even or C is not oriented as a circuit.

Proof. Let C be an orientation of the cycle $v_1 v_2 \dots v_r v_1$. If r is even, we can define a decomposition (F_k, F_1) of C in which $A(F_k)$ consists of the orientation of the edge $v_i v_{i+1}$ for all odd $i \in [r]$ and $A(F_1) = A(C) - A(F_k)$. It is easy to see that (F_k, F_1) is a $(k, 1)$ -factorization of C .

We may hence suppose that r is odd. First suppose C is oriented as a circuit, say $v_1 v_2 \dots v_r v_1$ and that there exists a $(k, 1)$ -factorization (F_k, F_1) of C . At least one arc of $A(C)$ belongs to F_k . Hence, by symmetry, we may suppose that $v_r v_1 \in A(F_k)$. As F_k and F_1 are out-galaxies, we inductively obtain that $v_i v_{i+1} \in A(F_1)$ for all odd $i \in [r-2]$ and $v_i v_{i+1} \in A(F_k)$ for all even $i \in [r-1]$. This yields $v_{r-1} v_r, v_r v_1 \in A(F_k)$, a contradiction to F_k being an out-galaxy. Hence in this case there exists no $(k, 1)$ -factorization of C . Now suppose that C is not a circuit. Then C contains a source, that is some vertex $v \in V(C)$ with $d_C^+(v) = 2$, say v_1 . Then let $A(F_k)$ contain $v_1 v_r$ and the orientation of the edge $v_i v_{i+1}$ for all odd $i \in [r-2]$ and let $A(F_1) = A(C) - A(F_k)$. It is easy to see that (F_k, F_1) is a $(k, 1)$ -factorization of C . \square

Proposition 4.3. Let P be an orientation of a path of length at least 2, a_1, a_2 the endarcs of P , and let $A_0 \subseteq \{a_1, a_2\}$. Then we can decide in polynomial time whether there exists a $(k, 1)$ -factorization (F_k, F_1) of P with $A(F_1) \cap \{a_1, a_2\} = A_0$.

Proof. Let the underlying graph of P be the path $v_1 \dots v_q$. If $q = 3$, we can solve the instance by a brute force approach. We may hence suppose that $q \geq 4$. First suppose that $A_0 \neq \emptyset$, say $a_1 \in A_0$. Then there exists a $(k, 1)$ -factorization (F_k, F_1) of P with $A(F_1) \cap \{a_1, a_2\} = A_0$ if and only if there exists a $(k, 1)$ -factorization (F'_k, F'_1) of $P - v_1$ with $A(F'_1) \cap \{a'_1, a_2\} = A_0 - a_1$ where a'_1 is the orientation of the edge v_2v_3 in P . We can hence recursively solve this smaller instance. We may therefore suppose that $A_0 = \emptyset$.

Next suppose that $A(P)$ does not contain $\{v_2v_1, v_2v_3\}$. Then there exists a $(k, 1)$ -factorization (F_k, F_1) of P with $A(F_1) \cap \{a_1, a_2\} = \emptyset$ if and only if there exists a $(k, 1)$ -factorization (F'_k, F'_1) of $P - v_1$ with $A(F'_1) \cap \{a'_1, a_2\} = \{a'_1\}$ where a'_1 is the orientation of the edge v_2v_3 in P . We can hence recursively solve this smaller instance. We may therefore suppose that $A(P)$ contains $\{v_2v_1, v_2v_3\}$.

We will show that in this case, we can find the desired decomposition. If q is odd, we define F_k by letting $A(F_k)$ consist of v_2v_1 and the orientation of v_iv_{i+1} for all even integers $i \in \{2, \dots, q-1\}$. If q is even, we define F_k by letting $A(F_k)$ consist of the orientation of v_iv_{i+1} for all odd integers $i \in \{1, \dots, q-1\}$. We define F_1 by $A(F_1) = A(P) - A(F_k)$. In both cases, it is easy to see that (F_k, F_1) is a $(k, 1)$ -factorization of P and that $A(F_1) \cap \{a_1, a_2\} = \emptyset$. \square

Proposition 4.4. *Let P be an orientation of a path of length at least 2, a_1, a_2 the endarcs of P and let $X \subseteq 2^{\{1,2\}}$ be the set such that for every $A_0 \subseteq \{a_1, a_2\}$, there exists a $(k, 1)$ -factorization (F_k, F_1) of P with $A(F_1) \cap \{a_1, a_2\} = A_0$ if and only if $\{i \in \{1, 2\} : a_i \in A_0\} \in X$. Then at least one of $\{\emptyset, \{1, 2\}\} \subseteq X$ and $\{\{1\}, \{2\}\} \subseteq X$ holds. Moreover, we can compute X in polynomial time.*

Proof. Let P be an orientation of the path $v_1 \dots v_q$ for some positive integer $q \geq 3$. We can define a decomposition (F_k, F_1) of P where $A(F_k)$ contains the orientation of v_iv_{i+1} for all odd integers i and $A(F_1)$ contains the orientation of v_iv_{i+1} for all even integers i . Further, we can define (F'_k, F'_1) by $A(F'_k) = A(F_1)$ and $A(F'_1) = A(F_k)$. It is easy to see that both (F_k, F_1) and (F'_k, F'_1) are $(k, 1)$ -factorizations of P . This proves that $\{\emptyset, \{1, 2\}\} \subseteq X$ if q is even and $\{\{1\}, \{2\}\} \subseteq X$ if q is odd. In order to compute X , we test whether $I \in X$ for every $I \subseteq \{1, 2\}$. As there are only four sets to test, this can be done in polynomial time by Proposition 4.3. \square

In order to reduce our decomposition problem to a matching problem, we need a collection of gadgets. Each of these gadgets will correspond to a path in the underlying graph of the input digraph and the gadget will reflect the possible decompositions of the corresponding subdigraph of the input digraph. The following result shows that all the desired gadgets exist.

Lemma 4.5. *Let $X \subseteq 2^{\{1,2\}}$ with $\{\emptyset, \{1, 2\}\} \subseteq X$ or $\{\{1\}, \{2\}\} \subseteq X$. Then there exists a graph G together with some $v_1, v_2 \in V(G)$, $e_1, e_2 \in E(G)$ and $Z \subseteq V(G) - \{v_1, v_2\}$ with the following properties:*

- for $i = 1, 2$, the only edge incident to v_i is e_i ,
- for every $I \in X$, there exists a matching M in G covering Z with $M \cap \{e_1, e_2\} = \{e_i : i \in I\}$,
- for every matching M in G covering Z , we have $\{i \in \{1, 2\} : e_i \in M\} \in X$.

Proof. We explicitly give the gadgets for every possible set X , omitting sets which are fully symmetric to previously considered ones. As it is easily visible that these gadgets have the desired properties, we do not prove that in detail.

Case 1. $X = \{\emptyset, \{1, 2\}\}$.

We set $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, z_1, z_2\}$, $E(G) = \{e_1 = v_1z_1, e_2 = v_2z_2, z_1z_2\}$ and $Z = \{z_1, z_2\}$, see Figure 18 (a).

Case 2. $X = \{\{1\}, \{2\}\}$.

We set $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, z\}$, $E(G) = \{e_1 = v_1z, e_2 = v_2z\}$ and $Z = \{z\}$, see Figure 18 (b).

Case 3. $X = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}\}$.

We set $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, w\}$, $E(G) = \{e_1 = v_1w, e_2 = v_2w\}$ and $Z = \emptyset$, see Figure 18 (c).

Case 4. $X = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{1, 2\}\}$.

We set $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, z, w\}$, $E(G) = \{e_1 = v_1z, e_2 = v_2w, wz\}$ and $Z = \{z\}$, see Figure 18 (d).

The case $X = \{\emptyset, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$ is symmetric to the previous one.

Case 5. $X = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$.

We set $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, z_1, z_2, w\}$, $E(G) = \{e_1 = v_1z_1, e_2 = v_2z_2, z_1w, z_2w\}$ and $Z = \{z_1, z_2\}$, see Figure 18 (e).

Case 6. $X = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$.

We set $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, w_1, w_2\}$, $E(G) = \{e_1 = v_1w_1, e_2 = v_2w_2\}$ and $Z = \emptyset$, see Figure 18 (f). \square

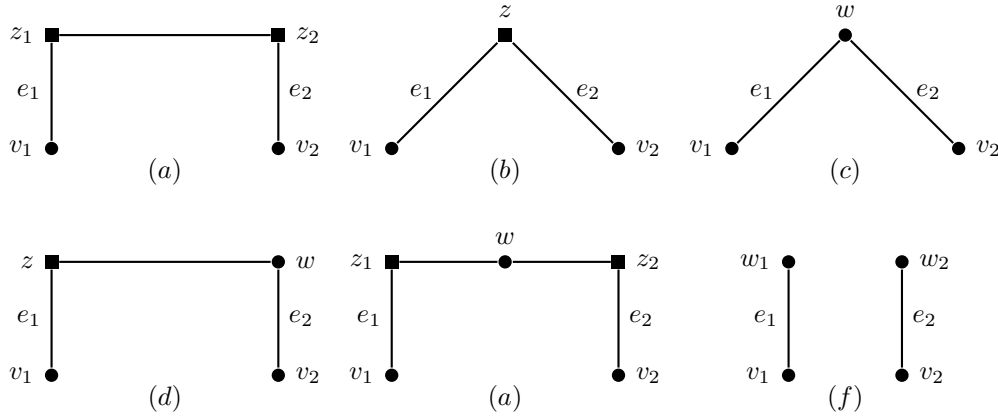


Figure 18: An illustration of the X -gadgets for all sets X which are relevant by Proposition 4.4. The vertices in Z are marked by squares and the remaining vertices by disks.

We say that $(G, v_1, v_2, e_1, e_2, Z)$ as described in Lemma 4.5 is an X -gadget. We are now ready to prove the main result of this section. We first exclude some local configurations which clearly make the instance negative and then reduce the problem to a matching problem.

Theorem 4.6. *We can decide in polynomial time if a given digraph D is a positive instance of $(k, 1)$ -BOGD, even if $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \cup \{\infty\}$ is part of the input.*

Proof. Let D be an instance of $(k, 1)$ -BOGD for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \cup \{\infty\}$. Observe that D is a positive instance of $(\infty, 1)$ -BOGD if and only if D is a positive instance of $(k, 1)$ -BOGD for $k = \max_{v \in V} d_D(v)$. We may hence suppose that k is finite.

A vertex $v \in V$ is called **big** if it satisfies $d_D(v) \geq 3$ and **tiny** if it satisfies $d_D(v) = 1$. We denote by B and T the set of big and tiny vertices, respectively. By Proposition 4.2, we may suppose that every connected component of D that contains at least one arc contains a vertex in $B \cup T$. Further, for $i = 0, 1$, we denote by B_i the set of vertices in B with $d_D^-(v) = i$ and $d_D(v) \leq k + 1$. Clearly, if D contains a vertex in $B - (B_0 \cup B_1)$, then D is a negative instance of $(k, 1)$ -BOGD. As this property can be checked in polynomial time, we may suppose that $B = B_0 \cup B_1$. We further let \mathcal{P} be the set of subdigraphs of D whose underlying graphs forms either a path in $\text{UG}(D)$ connecting two vertices of $B \cup T$ and none of whose interior vertices is contained in $B \cup T$ or a cycle containing exactly one vertex in $B \cup T$. We say that P is **incident** to these vertices in $B \cup T$. Observe that $(A(P) : P \in \mathcal{P})$ is a partition of $A(D)$.

We now create an undirected graph G . First, we let $V(G)$ contain $B_0 \cup T$. For every $b \in B_0 \cup T$ and every arc $a \in A$ which is incident to b , we also refer to b as u_b^a . Next, for every $b \in B_1$ and every $a \in \delta_D^+(b)$, we let

$V(G)$ contain two vertices u_b^a and z_b^a , and we let $E(G)$ contain an edge $u_b^a z_b^a$. Further, for every $b \in B_1$ and every $a \in \delta_D^-(b)$, we let $V(G)$ contain a vertex u_b^a .

Now consider some $P \in \mathcal{P}$. Let $b_1, b_2 \in B \cup T$ be the vertices incident to P with $b_1 = b_2$ if P is a cycle. We define the **associated path** P' of P by $P' = P$ if P is a path and the path obtained by detaching b_1 into two vertices b_1, b_2 with $d_{P'}(b_1) = d_{P'}(b_2) = 1$ if P is a cycle. Further, let a_1, a_2 be the arcs in $A(P')$ such that a_i is incident to b_i . We now compute the set $X_P \subseteq 2^{\{1,2\}}$ such that for every $I \subseteq \{1,2\}$, we have that P' admits a $(k,1)$ -decomposition (F_k, F_1) with $\{i \in \{1,2\} : a_i \in A(F_1)\} = I$ if and only if $I \in X^P$. Observe that $X^P = \{\emptyset, \{1,2\}\}$ if P' is of length 1. By Proposition 4.3, we obtain that X^P can be computed in polynomial time. We now add an X^P -gadget $(G^P, v_1^P, v_2^P, e_1^P, e_2^P, Z^P)$ and identify v_1^P with $u_{b_1}^{a_1}$ and v_2^P with $u_{b_2}^{a_2}$. We do this for every $P \in \mathcal{P}$. This finishes the description of G . We now let Z consist of $\bigcup_{P \in \mathcal{P}} Z^P$, the vertex u_b^a for every $b \in B_1$ and $a \in \delta^-(b)$, the vertex z_b^a for every $b \in B_1$ and $a \in \delta^+(b)$ and the vertex b for every $b \in B_0$ with $d_D^+(b) = k+1$. For an illustration, see Figure 19.

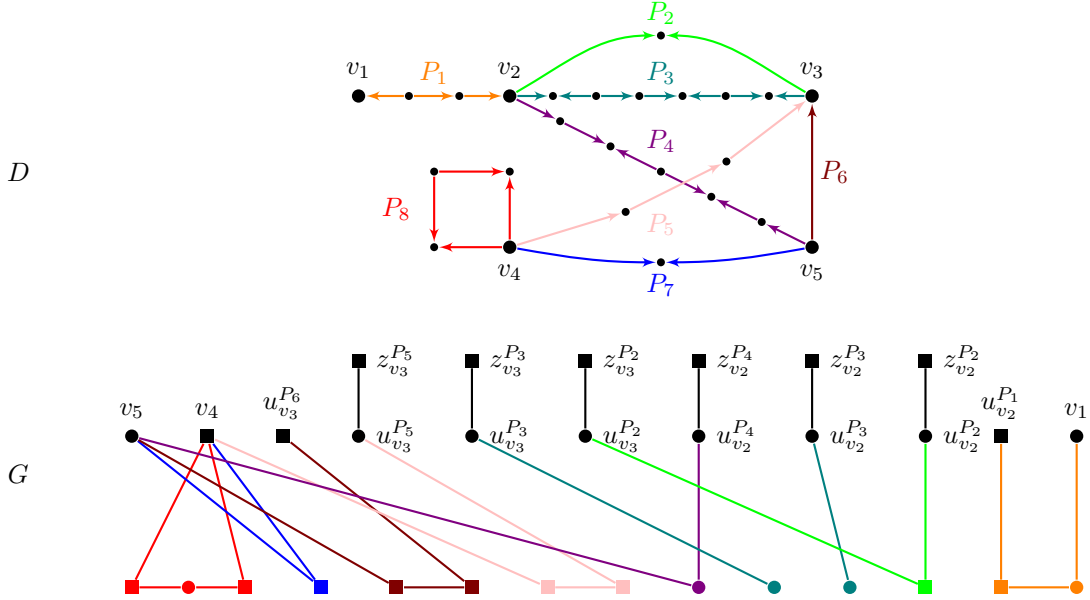


Figure 19: An example for the construction of the graph G from the digraph D . In D , we have $T = \{v_1\}$, $B_0 = \{v_4, v_5\}$, and $B_1 = \{v_2, v_3\}$. The different elements of $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_8\}$ are marked in different colors. For $i \in [8]$, the gadget in G corresponding to P_i in D is marked in the same color as P_i . We have $X_{P_1} = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{1,2\}\}$ for $(b_1, b_2) = (v_2, v_1)$, $X_{P_2} = \{\{1\}, \{2\}\}$ for $(b_1, b_2) = (v_2, v_3)$, $X_{P_3} = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1,2\}\}$ for $(b_1, b_2) = (v_2, v_3)$, $X_{P_4} = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}\}$ for $(b_1, b_2) = (v_2, v_5)$, $X_{P_5} = \{\emptyset, \{1,2\}\}$ for $(b_1, b_2) = (v_3, v_4)$, $X_{P_6} = \{\emptyset, \{1,2\}\}$ for $(b_1, b_2) = (v_3, v_5)$, $X_{P_7} = \{\{1\}, \{2\}\}$ for $(b_1, b_2) = (v_4, v_5)$, and $X_{P_8} = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{1,2\}\}$ for $(b_1, b_2) = (v_4, v_4)$.

Claim 4.6.1. D is a positive instance of $(k,1)$ -BOGD if and only if G contains a matching covering Z .

Proof of claim. First suppose that D is a positive instance of $(k,1)$ -BOGD, so there exists a $(k,1)$ -factorization (F_k, F_1) of D . We now construct a set $M \subseteq E(G)$. We first let M contain the set of edges $u_b^a z_b^a$ for all $b \in B_1$ and $a \in \delta_D^-(b)$. Now let $P \in \mathcal{P}$ and let $a_1, a_2 \in A$ be the arcs of P incident to vertices in $B \cup T$ in the order they were used when constructing G . We now let M^P be a matching in G^P that covers Z^P and, for $i = 1, 2$, contains e_i^P if and only if $a_i \in A(F_1)$. Observe that such a matching exists by the choice of G^P and because the restriction of (F_k, F_1) to P is a $(k,1)$ -factorization of P . We now add M^P to M and do this for all $P \in \mathcal{P}$. This finishes the description of M . We next show that M is a matching that covers Z . By construction, every vertex contained in $V(G_P) - \{v_1^P, v_2^P\}$ for some $P \in \mathcal{P}$ is incident to at most one

edge in M and M covers Z^P for all $P \in \mathcal{P}$. Next, every $t \in T$ is incident to only one edge in $E(G)$, hence in particular at most one edge in M . Next, consider some $b \in B_0$. Every edge of M incident to b corresponds to an arc of $A(F_1)$ incident to b . As F_1 is a directed matching, there is at most one such arc. Moreover, if $b \in Z$, then $d_D^+(b) = k + 1$. As F_k is a k -bounded out-galaxy and $(A(F_1), A(F_k))$ is a partition of $A(D)$, we obtain that b is incident to exactly one arc in $A(F_1)$. Hence b is covered by M . Finally, consider some $b \in B_1$ and let a^* be the unique arc in $\delta_D^-(b)$. As (F_1, F_k) is a $(k, 1)$ -out galaxy decomposition of D , we obtain that a^* is contained in $A(F_1)$ and all other arcs incident to b in D are contained in $A(F_k)$. Hence the unique edge in $E(G)$ incident to $u_b^{a^*}$ is contained in M and for all $a \in \delta_D^+(b)$, we have that $u_b^a z_b^a \in M$ and no other edge incident to u_b^a in G is contained in M . It follows that each vertex in $V(G)$ is incident to at most one edge of M and moreover, every vertex in Z is incident to exactly one edge of M . Hence M is a matching covering Z .

Now suppose that G contains a matching M covering Z . Consider some $P \in \mathcal{P}$ and let a_1, a_2 be the arcs incident to vertices $b_1, b_2 \in B \cup T$, respectively, in the order they were used when constructing G . We now let $A_0 \subseteq \{a_1, a_2\}$ be the set that, for $i = 1, 2$, contains the arc a_i if $e_i^P \in M$. By construction, we obtain that there exists a $(k, 1)$ -factorization (F_k^P, F_1^P) of P such that $A(F_1^P) \cap \{a_1, a_2\} = A_0$. We now consider the decomposition (F_k, F_1) of D which is defined by $A(F_k) = \bigcup_{P \in \mathcal{P}} A(F_k^P)$ and $A(F_1) = A(D) - A(F_k)$. Let K be a connected component of F_k . If $V(K) \subseteq V(P) - (B \cup T)$ for some $P \in \mathcal{P}$, it follows from the fact that F_k^P is a k -bounded out-galaxy that K is a k -bounded out-star. We may hence suppose that $V(K)$ contains some $b \in B \cup T$. First suppose that $d_K^-(b) \geq 1$, so there exists an arc $a \in \delta_K^-(b) \cap \delta_P^-(b)$ for some $P \in \mathcal{P}$. In particular, we have $b \in B_1$ and by construction, the unique edge in G incident to u_b^a is not contained in M . As $u_b^a \in Z$, this contradicts M covering Z . We may hence suppose that $d_K^-(b) = 0$ and, as b was chosen arbitrarily and (F_k^P, F_1^P) is a $(k, 1)$ -factorization of P for all $P \in \mathcal{P}$, that b is the only vertex in $V(K) \cap (B \cup T)$ and the underlying graph of K is a star. If $d_D^+(b) \leq k$, we obtain $d_K^+(b) \leq d_D^+(b) \leq k$, so K is a k -bounded tree. If $d_D^+(b) = k + 1$, then $b \in Z$, so b is incident to an edge of M . By construction, this means that b is incident to an arc of $A(F_1)$. It follows that $d_K^+(b) = d_D^+(b) - d_{F_1}^+(b) = (k + 1) - 1 = k$, so K is a k -bounded star.

Now let K be a connected component of F_1 . It follows from the fact that F_1^P is an directed matching for every $P \in \mathcal{P}$ that $d_K(v) \leq 1$ for all $v \in V(G) - (B \cup T)$. For all $b \in B_0 \cup T$, the fact that b is incident to at most one edge in M by construction yields $d_K(b) \leq 1$. Finally consider some $b \in B_1$. For all $a \in \delta_D^+(b)$, we obtain from $z_b^a \in Z$ that $u_b^a z_b^a \in M$. As M is a matching, we obtain that no other edge incident to u_b^a is contained in M . Hence, by construction, we have $d_K(b) \leq 1$. This yields that F_1 is an directed matching. Hence (F_k, F_1) is a $(k, 1)$ -factorization of D . \diamond

By Claim 4.6.1, it suffices to check whether G contains a matching covering Z . By Proposition 2.4, this can be done in polynomial time. Further observe that the algorithm is fully constructive, hence the desired decomposition can be found in polynomial time if it exists. \square

4.3 Decomposing into two (≥ 2) -bounded out-galaxies

In this section, we prove the hardness results contained in Theorem 1.7. We first describe a gadget which will prove useful. For every $q \geq 1$, a **q -variable gadget** is a digraph D together with a set $S \subseteq V(D)$ of size q with the following properties:

- (a) $d_D^+(v) = 0$ and $d_D^-(v) = 1$ hold for all $s \in S$,
- (b) for every (∞, ∞) -decomposition (F, F') of D , we have $\delta_D^-(S) \subseteq A(F)$ or $\delta_D^-(S) \subseteq A(F')$, and
- (c) there exists a $(2, 2)$ -factorization of D .

Proposition 4.7. *For every positive integer q , there exists a q -variable gadget whose size is polynomial in q .*

Proof. Let D be the digraph on $3q$ vertices $u_1, \dots, u_{2q}, v_1, \dots, v_q$ that consists of a directed path on $2q$ vertices u_1, \dots, u_{2q} and the arc $u_{2i}v_i$ for $i \in [q]$, see Figure 20 for an illustration. Further, let $S = \{v_1, \dots, v_q\}$. Observe that the size of D is clearly polynomial in q and that D satisfies (a).

Next, let (F, F') be an (∞, ∞) -factorization of D . By symmetry, we may suppose that $u_1u_2 \in A(F)$. As F and F' are out-galaxies, we inductively obtain that $u_iu_{i+1} \in A(F)$ for all odd $i \in [2q-1]$ and $u_iu_{i+1} \in A(F')$ for all even $i \in [2q-2]$. As F is an out-galaxy, we obtain that $u_{2i}v_i \in A(F')$ for all $i \in [q]$. Hence (b) holds.

We now define (F, F') by $A(F) = \{u_{2i-1}u_{2i} \mid i \in q\}$ and $A(F') = A(D) - A(F)$. It is easy to see that (F, F') is a $(2, 2)$ -factorization of D , so (c) holds. An illustration can be found in Figure 20. \square

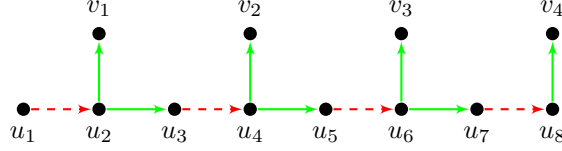


Figure 20: A 4-variable gadget together with a $(2, 2)$ -factorization.

We are now ready to prove our NP-completeness results. The proof deals with two cases separately. The first one is the case that the bounds imposed on the out-galaxies are equal and the second one is the case that they are distinct.

Theorem 4.8. *For every integer $k \geq 2$, we have that (k, k) -BOGD is NP-complete.*

Proof. First observe that (k, k) -BOGD is clearly in NP. We will show that (k, k) -BOGD is NP-complete by a reduction from ME- $(k-1)$ -SAT, which is NP-complete by Proposition 2.6.

Let (X, \mathcal{C}) be an instance of ME- $(k-1)$ -SAT. We now describe a digraph D . For every $x \in X$, we let D contain a $q(x)$ -variable gadget (D_x, S_x) whose size is polynomial in $q(x)$, where $q(x)$ denotes the number of clauses in \mathcal{C} containing x and S_x contains a vertex $s_{(x, C)}$ for every $C \in \mathcal{C}$ with $x \in C$. Observe that such a gadget exists by Proposition 4.7. Further, for every $C \in \mathcal{C}$, we let D contain an out-star D_C whose root is a vertex v_C and that contains a leaf $t_{(x, C)}$ for every $x \in C$. We finally obtain D by identifying $s_{(x, C)}$ and $t_{(x, C)}$ into a vertex $v_{(x, C)}$ for every $C \in \mathcal{C}$ and every $x \in C$.

We show in the following that D is a positive instance of (k, k) -BOGD if and only if (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of ME- $(k-1)$ -SAT.

First suppose that (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of ME- $(k-1)$ -SAT, so there exists a mapping $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\mathbf{true}, \mathbf{false}\}$ such that every $C \in \mathcal{C}$ contains at least $k-1$ variables assigned **true** and at least $k-1$ variables assigned **false** by ϕ . We now define a decomposition (F, F') of D . For every $x \in X$ with $\phi(x) = \mathbf{true}$ (respectively **false**), we choose a $(2, 2)$ -factorization (F_x, F'_x) of D_x such that $\delta_{D_x}^-(S_x) \in A(F_x)$ (respectively $A(F'_x)$). Observe that such a decomposition exists as D_x is a $q(x)$ -variable gadget. Next for every $C \in \mathcal{C}$, we define a decomposition (F_C, F'_C) of D_C in the following way: for every $x \in C$, if $\phi(x) = \mathbf{true}$ we let the arc $v_C t_{(x, C)}$ be contained in $A(F'_C)$, otherwise we let it be contained in $A(F_C)$. We now define the decomposition (F, F') of D by $A(F) = \bigcup_{x \in X \cup \mathcal{C}} A(F_x)$ and $A(F') = A(D) - A(F)$.

In order to show that (F, F') is a (k, k) -factorization of D , by symmetry, it suffices to prove that every connected component of F is a k -bounded out-star. Let K be a connected component of F . It follows by construction that K is a subdigraph of D_x for some $x \in X \cup \mathcal{C}$. If K is a subdigraph of D_x for some $x \in X$, then, it follows by construction that K is a k -bounded out-star. If K is a subdigraph of D_C for some $C \in \mathcal{C}$, then it follows by construction that K is an out-star whose root is v_C . Further, every leaf of K corresponds to a variable $x \in C$ with $\phi(x) = \mathbf{false}$. As ϕ is satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) , there are at most k such variables and hence K is k -bounded. It follows that D is a positive instance of (k, k) -BOGD.

Now suppose that D is a positive instance of (k, k) -BOGD, so there exists a (k, k) -factorization (F, F') of D . For every $x \in X$, as D_x is a $q(x)$ -variable gadget, we obtain that $\delta_{D_x}^-(S_x) \subseteq A(F)$ or $\delta_{D_x}^-(S_x) \subseteq A(F')$ holds. We now define $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\mathbf{true}, \mathbf{false}\}$ by $\phi(x) = \mathbf{true}$ if $\delta_{D_x}^-(S_x) \subseteq A(F)$ and $\phi(x) = \mathbf{false}$, otherwise. In order to see that ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) , consider some $C \in \mathcal{C}$. As F_C is an out-galaxy, for every $x \in C$ with $\phi(x) = \mathbf{true}$, we have that $v_C v_{(x, C)} \in A(F')$. As F' is a k -bounded

out-galaxy, we obtain that there are at most k variables $x \in C$ with $\phi(x) = \text{true}$. A similar argument shows that there are at most k variables $x \in C$ with $\phi(x) = \text{false}$. Hence ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, C) and so (X, C) is a positive instance of ME- $(k-1)$ -SAT. \square

For the case that $k \neq \ell$, we need a slightly more complex clause gadget. More concretely, for some $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$, some $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq \ell+1} \cup \{\infty\}$ and nonnegative integers α_1, α_2 with $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \ell + 1$, a $(k, \ell, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ -**clause gadget** is a digraph D together with two disjoint sets $S_1, S_2 \subseteq V(D)$ with $|S_i| = \alpha_i$ for $i \in [2]$ satisfying the following properties:

- (a) $d_D^+(v) = 0$ and $d_D^-(v) = 1$ hold for all $v \in S_1 \cup S_2$,
- (b) for every (k, ℓ) -factorization (F_k, F_ℓ) of D , we have $\delta_D^-(S_1 \cup S_2) \cap A(F_k) \neq \delta_D^-(S_2)$, and
- (c) for every $S_0 \subseteq S_1 \cup S_2$ with $S_0 \neq S_2$, there exists a (k, ℓ) -factorization of D with $A(F_k) \cap \delta_D^-(S_1 \cup S_2) = \delta_D^-(S_0)$.

Lemma 4.9. *Let $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq \ell+1} \cup \{\infty\}$ and α_1, α_2 be nonnegative integers with $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \ell + 1$. Then there exists a $(k, \ell, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ -clause gadget.*

Proof. We create a digraph D where $V(D)$ consists of a set $\{r, s_1, \dots, s_{\alpha_1}, s'_1, \dots, s'_{\alpha_2}, u_1, \dots, u_{\alpha_2}\}$. Further, we let $A(D)$ consist of the arcs rs_i for $i \in [\alpha_1]$ and the arcs ru_i and $u_i s'_i$ for $i \in [\alpha_2]$. Finally, we set $S_1 = \{s_1, \dots, s_{\alpha_1}\}$ and $S_2 = \{s'_1, \dots, s'_{\alpha_2}\}$. This finishes the description of D . For an illustration, see Figure 21.

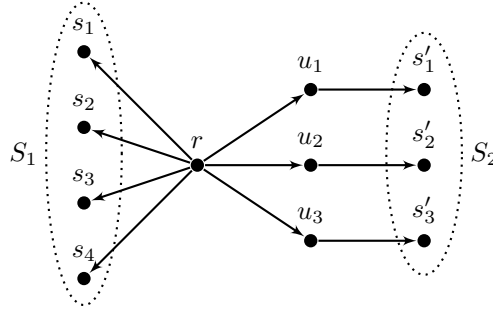


Figure 21: A $(k, 6, 4, 3)$ -clause gadget for some $k \geq 7$.

Clearly, S_1 and S_2 are disjoint, we have $|S_i| = \alpha_i$ for $i \in [2]$, and (a) is satisfied. For (b), suppose for the sake of a contradiction that there exists a (k, ℓ) -factorization (F_k, F_ℓ) of D with $A(F_k) \cap \delta_D^-(S_1 \cup S_2) = \delta_D^-(S_2)$. As F_k is an out-galaxy, we obtain that $\delta_D^+(r) \subseteq F_\ell$. As $d_D^+(r) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \ell + 1$, this contradicts F_ℓ being an ℓ -bounded out-galaxy. This proves (b).

Now consider some $S_0 \subseteq S_1 \cup S_2$ with $S_0 \neq S_2$. We define the factorization (F_k, F_ℓ) of D by $A(F_k) = \{rs_i : s_i \in S_0 \cap S_1\} \cup \{u_i s'_i : s'_i \in S_0 \cap S_2\} \cup \{ru_i : s'_i \in S_2 - S_0\}$ and $A(F_\ell) = A(D) - A(F_k)$. It is easy to see that (F_k, F_ℓ) has the desired properties. This proves (c). \square

We are now ready to prove the second part of our hardness results.

Theorem 4.10. *For every integer $\ell \geq 2$ and every $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq \ell+1} \cup \{\infty\}$, we have that (k, ℓ) -BOGD is NP-complete.*

Proof. Let us fix $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq \ell+1} \cup \{\infty\}$. First observe that (k, ℓ) -BOGD is clearly in NP. We will show that (k, ℓ) -BOGD is NP-complete by a reduction from $(\ell + 1)$ -SAT, which is known to be NP-complete since $\ell + 1 \geq 3$ and by Proposition 2.1.

Let (X, C) be an instance of $(\ell + 1)$ -SAT. We now create a digraph D . For every $x \in X$, we let D contain a $q(x)$ -variable gadget (D^x, S^x) where $q(x)$ is the total number of occurrences of x or \bar{x} in (X, C)

and S^x contains a vertex $t_{(x,C)}$ for every $C \in \mathcal{C}$ containing x or \bar{x} . Now consider some clause $C \in \mathcal{C}$, let α_1 be the number of positive literals in C and let α_2 be the number of negative literals in C . Observe that $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \ell + 1$ by definition. We now let D contain a $(k, \ell, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ -clause gadget (D^C, S_1^C, S_2^C) where S_1^C contains a vertex $s_{(x,C)}$ for every $x \in X$ with $x \in C$ and S_2^C contains a vertex $s_{(\bar{x},C)}$ for every $\bar{x} \in C$. We now obtain D by identifying $t_{(x,C)}$ and $s_{(x,C)}$ for all $x \in X$ and $C \in \mathcal{C}$ with $x \in C$ or $\bar{x} \in C$. We show in the following that D is a positive instance of (k, ℓ) -BOGD if and only if (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of $(\ell + 1)$ -SAT.

First suppose that (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of $(\ell + 1)$ -SAT, so there exists a satisfying assignment $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ for (X, \mathcal{C}) . For every $x \in X$ with $\phi(x) = \text{true}$ ($\phi(x) = \text{false}$), we choose a (k, ℓ) -factorization (F_k^x, F_ℓ^x) of D^x with $\delta_{D^x}^-(S^x) \subseteq A(F_\ell^x)$ ($\delta_{D^x}^-(S^x) \subseteq A(F_k^x)$, respectively). For every $C \in \mathcal{C}$, let S_0^C be the set containing the vertices $s_{(x,C)}$ for all variables x for which either $x \in C$ and $\phi(x) = \text{true}$ or $\bar{x} \in C$ and $\phi(x) = \text{false}$ holds. As ϕ is satisfying, we have $S_0^C \neq S_2^C$. We now choose a (k, ℓ) -factorization (F_k^C, F_ℓ^C) of D^C with $A(F_k^C) \cap \delta_{D^C}^-(S_1^C \cup S_2^C) = \delta_{D^C}^-(S_0^C)$. Finally, we define (F_k, F_ℓ) by $A(F_k) = \bigcup_{x \in X \cup \mathcal{C}} A(F_k^x)$ and $A(F_\ell) = A(D) - A(F_k)$. Observe that every connected component of F_k or F_ℓ is fully contained in D^x for some $x \in X \cup \mathcal{C}$. It follows that (F_k, F_ℓ) is a (k, ℓ) -factorization of D , so D is a positive instance of BOGD.

Now suppose that D is a positive instance of BOGD, so there exists a (k, ℓ) -factorization (F_k, F_ℓ) of D . Consider some $x \in X$. As D^x is a $q(x)$ -variable gadget, we obtain that $\delta_{D^x}^-(S^x) \subseteq A(F_\ell)$ or $\delta_{D^x}^-(S^x) \subseteq A(F_k)$ holds. We now define $\phi : X \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$ by $\phi(x) = \text{true}$ if $\delta_{D^x}^-(S^x) \subseteq A(F_\ell)$ and $\phi(x) = \text{false}$, otherwise. In order to see that ϕ is a satisfying assignment for (X, \mathcal{C}) , consider some $C \in \mathcal{C}$ and suppose for the sake of a contradiction that C is not satisfied by ϕ . For all $x \in X$ with $x \in C$, we obtain that the unique arc entering $s_{(x,C)}$ which is not contained in $A(D^C)$ is contained in $A(F_k)$. Hence, as F_k is an out-galaxy, we obtain that $\delta_{D^C}^-(S_1^C) \subseteq A(F_\ell)$. For all $x \in X$ with $\bar{x} \in C$, we obtain that the unique arc entering $s_{(x,C)}$ which is not contained in $A(D^C)$ is contained in $A(F_\ell)$. Hence, as F_ℓ is an out-galaxy, we obtain that $\delta_{D^C}^-(S_2^C) \subseteq A(F_k)$. This yields $\delta_{D^C}^-(S_1 \cup S_2) \cap A(F_k) = \delta_{D^C}^-(S_2)$, a contradiction as D^C is a clause gadget. Hence ϕ satisfies (X, \mathcal{C}) and so (X, \mathcal{C}) is a positive instance of $(\ell + 1)$ -SAT. \square

Acknowledgement

This work originates from the workshop on digraphs organized in May 2023 in Sète. We thank the organizers for this opportunity.

References

- [1] I. Algor and N. Alon. The star arboricity of graphs. In *Annals of Discrete Mathematics*, volume 43, pages 11–22. Elsevier, 1989.
- [2] O. Amini, F. Havet, F. Huc, and S. Thomassé. WDM and directed star arboricity. *Combinatorics, Probability and Computing*, 19(2):161–182, 2010.
- [3] A. Banerjee, J. P. Marciano, A. Mond, J. Petr, and J. Portier. The complexity of decomposing a graph into a matching and a bounded linear forest. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2304.03256*, 2023.
- [4] J. Bang-Jensen, S. Bessy, D. Gonçalves, and L. Picasarri-Arrieta. Complexity of some arc-partition problems for digraphs. *Theoretical Computer Science*, 928:167–182, 2022.
- [5] J. Bang-Jensen and G. Z. Gutin. *Digraphs: Theory, Algorithms and Applications*. Springer-Verlag, London, 2nd edition, 2009.
- [6] P. Berman, M. Karpinski, and A. Scott. Approximation hardness of short symmetric instances of MAX-3SAT. *Electronic Colloquium on Computational Complexity*, TR03, 2003.

- [7] R. Campbell, F. Hörsch, and B. Moore. Decompositions into two linear forests of bounded lengths. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2301.11615*, 2023.
- [8] H. P. Du Cray, M. Baiou, L. Beaudou, and V. Limouzy. Bounds on directed star arboricity in some digraph classes. *Electronic Notes in Discrete Mathematics*, 62:267–272, 2017.
- [9] J. Duron, F. Havet, F. Hörsch, and C. Rambaud. On the minimum number of inversions to make a digraph k -(arc-)strong. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.11719*, 2023.
- [10] J. Edmonds. Edge-disjoint branchings. In *Combinatorial Algorithms*, pages 91–96. Academic Press, 1973.
- [11] A. Frank. Covering branchings. *Acta Scientiarum Mathematicarum (Szeged)*, 41:77–81, 1979.
- [12] D. Gonçalves, F. Havet, A. Pinlou, and S. Thomassé. On spanning galaxies in digraphs. *Discrete Applied Mathematics*, 160(6):744–754, 2012.
- [13] W. H. He, H. Li, Y. D. Bai, and Q. Sun. Linear arboricity of regular digraphs. *Acta Mathematica Sinica, English Series*, 33(4):501–508, 2017.
- [14] T. Kaiser. A short proof of the tree-packing theorem. *Discrete Mathematics*, 312(10):1689–1691, 2012.
- [15] A. Nakayama and B. Peroche. Linear arboricity of digraphs. *Networks*, 17(1):39–53, 1987.
- [16] C. S. J. A. Nash-Williams. Edge-disjoint spanning trees of finite graphs. *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, 1(1):445–450, 1961.
- [17] C. S. J. A. Nash-Williams. Decomposition of finite graphs into forests. *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, s1-39(1):12–12, 1964.
- [18] W. T. Tutte. On the problem of decomposing a graph into n connected factors. *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, 36:221–230, 1961.
- [19] X. Zhou, C. Yang, and W. He. The linear k -arboricity of digraphs. *AIMS Mathematics*, 7(3):4137–4152, 2022.