## Tree Edit Distance Cannot be Computed in Strongly Subcubic Time (unless APSP can)

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Minimum edits to transform one tree into the other


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Minimum edits to transform one tree into the other rooted, ordered trees with node labels


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Minimum edits to transform one string into the other
(a) (b) (c) (d) (c) $\ddagger \rightarrow$ (a) (b) (b) (d) (c) (e) (b) (c) (e)

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Minimum edits to transform one string into the other
(a) (b) © (d) (e) $\ddagger \rightarrow$ (a) (b) (b) (d) (c) (e) (B) (c) (c)

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Minimum edits to transform one string into the other
(a) (b) (c) (d) (c) (e) $\square$ (a) (b) (b) (d) (c) (c) (b) (c) (c)

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(a) (b) © (d) (c) (f) $\rightarrow$ (a) (b) (b) (d) (e) (e) (b) (c)

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Minimum edits to transform one string into the other
(a) (b) (c) (d) (c) (f) $\square$ (a) (b) (b) (d) (e) (c) (8) (c)

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Minimum edits to transform one string into the other

$$
\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{2}\right) \text { time }
$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{2}\right) \text { time } \\
& \mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{4}\right) \text { time }
\end{aligned}
$$

(a) (b) (c) (d) (c) $\ddagger \rightarrow$ (a) (b) (b) (d) (c) (c) (b) (c) (e)

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String Edit Distance Cannot be Computed in Strongly Subquadratic Time (unless SETH is false) [Backurs,Indyk, STOC'I5]
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prefix in postorder traversal

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$O\left(n^{4}\right)$ time<br>[Shasha Zhang 1989]



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O( $\mathrm{n}^{4}$ ) time [Shasha Zhang 1989]<br>$\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{3} \log \mathrm{n}\right)$ time [Klein I998]


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O( $n^{4}$ ) time [Shasha Zhang 1989]<br>$O\left(n^{3} \log n\right)$ time [Klein 1998]<br>$\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{3}\right)$ time<br>[Demaine, Mozes, Rossman,W. 2007]


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$\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{3}\right)$ time
[Demaine, Mozes, Rossman,W. 2007]


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Conjecture (APSP):
For any $\varepsilon>0$ there exists $\mathrm{c}>0$, such that All Pairs Shortest Paths on n node graphs with edge weights in $\left\{1, \ldots, n^{c}\right\}$ cannot be solved in $\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{3-\varepsilon}\right)$ time.

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Equivalent to negative triangle detection [Vassilevska-Williams,Williams 2010]


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TED

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$\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{j})+\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{j}, \mathrm{k})+\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{k}, \mathrm{i})<0$


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## TED

Large alphabet: $|\Sigma|=\Theta(\mathrm{n})$


## APSP



$$
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APSP

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## Max-weight k-Clique $\rightarrow \quad$ TED



## Small alphabet: $|\Sigma|=O(1)$

Conjecture (Max-weight k-Clique):
For any $\varepsilon>0$ there exists $c>0$, such that for any $k \geq 3$ finding a maximum weight k -Clique in graphs with edge weights in $\left\{1, \ldots, \mathrm{n}^{\mathrm{ck}}\right\}$ cannot be solved in $\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{\mathrm{k}}(1-\varepsilon)\right)$ time.

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## Max-weight k-Clique $\rightarrow \quad$ TED



## Small alphabet: $|\Sigma|=O(k)$



## Max-weight k-Clique $\rightarrow \quad$ TED



$$
\text { Small alphabet: }|\Sigma|=O(\mathrm{k})
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## Challenging:

- $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}$ needs to "prepare" for any possible $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}$
- we need to control which $T_{i}$ can be matched to which (in APSP by height)
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1. $c_{\text {match }}\left(A_{i}^{\prime}, D_{z^{\prime}}\right)=-M^{6}-M^{3}(N-i)-W\left(i, z^{\prime}\right)$ for every $i=1,2, \ldots, N$ and $z^{\prime}=1,2, \ldots, N$,
2. $c_{\text {match }}\left(B_{z}, C_{j}^{\prime}\right)=-M^{6}-M^{3}(N-j)-W(z, j)$ for every $z=1,2, \ldots, N$ and $j=1,2, \ldots, N$.
3. $c_{\text {match }}\left(A_{i}, C_{j}\right)=-M^{2}-W(j, i)+W(j-1, i-1)$ for every $i=2,3, \ldots, N$ and $j=2,3, \ldots, N$.
4. $c_{\text {match }}\left(A_{i}, C_{1}\right)=-M^{5}-M^{3}(i-1)-W(1, i)$ for every $i=1,2, \ldots, N$,
5. $c_{\text {match }}\left(A_{1}, C_{j}\right)=-M^{5}-M^{3}(j-1)-W(j, 1)$ for every $j=1,2, \ldots, N$.

Lemma 5. For sufficiently large $M$, the total cost of an optimal matching is
$-M^{8} \cdot 2-M^{7} \cdot 2(N-1)-M^{6} \cdot 2-M^{5}-M^{3} \cdot 2 N+M^{2}-\max _{i, j, z}\{W(i, z)+W(z, j)+W(j, i)\}$.
Proof. Consider $i, j, z$ maximizing $W(i, z)+W(z, j)+W(j, i)$. We may assume that $i \geq j$. Then, it is possible to choose the following matching:

1. $b_{k}$ to $c_{j}^{\prime}$ with cost $-M^{8}$,
2. some nodes from the copy of $I$ being the left child of $c_{j}^{\prime}$ to some spine nodes below $b_{z}$ with total cost $-M^{7}(N-z)$,
3. $a_{i}^{\prime}$ to $d_{k}$ with cost $-M^{8}$,
4. some nodes from the copy of $I$ being d of $a_{i}^{\prime}$ to some spine nodes below $d_{z}$ with total cost $-M^{7}(N-z)$,
5. $b_{1}^{\prime}$ to $d_{z-1}^{\prime}, b_{2}^{\prime}$ to $d_{z-2}^{\prime}, \ldots, b_{z-1}^{\prime}$ to $d_{1}^{\prime}$ with cost $-M^{7} \cdot 2$ each,
6. $a_{i}$ to $c_{j}, a_{i-1}$ to $c_{j-1}, \ldots, a_{i-j+1}$ to $c_{1}$ with cost $-M^{3} \cdot 2+M^{2}$ each,
7. $A_{i}^{\prime}$ to $D_{z}$ with cost $-M^{6}-M^{3}(N-i)-W(i, z)$,
8. $B_{z}$ to $C_{j}^{\prime}$ with cost $-M^{6}-M^{3}(N-j)-W(z, j)$,
9. $A_{i}$ to $C_{j}, A_{i-1}$ to $C_{j-1}, \ldots, A_{i-j+2}$ to $C_{2}$ with costs $-M^{2}-W(j, i)+W(j-1, i-1)$, $-M^{2}-W(j-1, i-1)+W(j-2, i-2), \ldots,-M^{2}-W(2, i-j+2)+W(1, i-j+1)$.

10. $A_{i-j+1}$ to $C_{1}$ with cost $-M^{5}-M^{3}(i-j)-W(1, i-j+1)$.

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- log shaves?


## Thank You!

