

# The Gapped Consecutive-Ones Property

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## Abstract

A binary matrix  $M$  has the linear-time decidable *Consecutive-Ones Property* (C1P) [Fulkerson and Gross, 1965] if there is an ordering of the columns of  $M$  such that for each row, the set of columns containing entry 1 in this row appear consecutively in this ordering. The C1P has been widely used in molecular biology, e.g., ancestral genome reconstruction [Alizadeh *et al.*, 1995; Chauve and Tannier, 2008]. However, a common problem in such applications is that matrices obtained from experiments do not have the C1P, often due to small errors in the data [Goldberg *et al.*, 1995; Chauve and Tannier, 2008].

To address this problem, we relax the condition of the consecutivity of the 1's in each row, by allowing gaps (of 0's), with a restriction on the nature of these gaps. Specifically, we define: a binary matrix  $M$  has the *Gapped C1P*, or the  $(k, \delta)$ -C1P for integers  $k$  and  $\delta$  if the columns of  $M$  can be ordered such that each row contains at most  $k$  blocks of 1's, and no two neighboring blocks of 1's are separated by a gap of more than  $\delta$  0's. The classical C1P is equivalent to the  $(1, 0)$ -C1P. Here we show that for every unbounded or bounded  $k \geq 2, \delta \geq 1$ , except when  $(k, \delta) = (2, 1)$ , deciding the  $(k, \delta)$ -C1P is NP-complete.

Motivated by the fact that matrices obtained from experimental data are often sparse [Chauve and Tannier, 2008], we then introduce the following third parameter to the Gapped C1P. A binary matrix  $M$  has the  $(d, k, \delta)$ -C1P if no row of  $M$  has more than  $d$  1's, and  $M$  has the  $(k, \delta)$ -C1P. Here, we show that the  $(d, k, \delta)$ -C1P is polynomial-time decidable if all three parameters are fixed, while when  $\delta$  is unbounded ( $\delta = \infty$ ), then for every  $d > k \geq 2$ , deciding the  $(d, k, \infty)$ -C1P is NP-complete.

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