Supermodularity in Unweighted Graph Optimization III:
Highly-connected Digraphs

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Abstract

By generalizing a recent result of Hong, Liu, and Lai [14] on characterizing the degree-sequences of simple strongly connected directed graphs, a characterization is provided for degree-sequences of simple \(k\)-node-connected digraphs. More generally, we solve the directed node-connectivity augmentation problem when the augmented digraph is degree-specified and simple. As for edge-connectivity augmentation, we solve the special case when the edge-connectivity is to be increased by one and the augmenting digraph must be simple.

1 Introduction

There is an extensive literature of problems concerning degree sequences of graphs or digraphs with some prescribed properties such as simplicity or \(k\)-connectivity. For example, Edmonds [6] characterized the degree-sequences of simple \(k\)-edge-connected undirected graphs, while Wang and Kleitman [20] solved the corresponding problem for simple \(k\)-node-connected graphs.

In what follows, we consider only directed graphs for which the default understanding will be throughout the paper that loops and parallel arcs are allowed. A typical problem is as follows. Given an \(n\)-element ground-set \(V\), decide for a specified integer-valued function \(m_i : V \to \mathbb{Z}_+\) if there is a digraph \(D = (V,A)\) with some prescribed properties realizing (or fitting) \(m_i\), which means that \(\varrho_D(v) = m_i(v)\) for every node \(v \in V\) where \(\varrho_D(v)\) denotes the number of arcs of \(D\) with head \(v\). Often we call a function \(m_i\) an in-degree specification or sequence or prescription. An out-degree specification \(m_o\) is defined analogously, and a pair \((m_o,m_i)\) of functions is simply called a degree-specification.

For any function \(m : S \to \mathbb{R}\), the set-function \(\tilde{m}\) is defined by \(\tilde{m}(X) := \sum_{v \in X} m(v)\) for \(X \subseteq S\), and we shall use this tilde-notation \(\tilde{m}\) throughout the paper. In order to realize \((m_o,m_i)\) with a digraph, it is necessary to require that \(\tilde{m}_o(V) = \tilde{m}_i(V)\) since both \(\tilde{m}_o(V)\) and \(\tilde{m}_i(V)\) enumerate the total number of arcs of a realizing digraph \(D\). This common value will be denoted by \(\gamma\), that is, our assumption throughout is that

\[ \tilde{m}_o(V) = \tilde{m}_i(V) = \gamma. \]  

The following result was proved by Ore [18] in a slightly different but equivalent form.

Theorem 1.1 (Ore) A digraph \(H = (V,F)\) has a subgraph fitting \((m_o,m_i)\) if and only if

\[ \tilde{m}_i(X) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) - d_H(Z,X) \leq \gamma \text{ for every } X,Z \subseteq V, \]  

where \(d_H(Z,X)\) denotes the number of arcs \(uv \in F\) with \(u \in Z\), \(v \in X\).

This immediately implies the following characterization ([18], see also [8]).

Theorem 1.2 (Ore) Let \((m_o,m_i)\) be a degree-specification meeting (1).

(A) There always exists a digraph realizing \((m_o,m_i)\).

(B) There is a loopless digraph realizing \((m_o,m_i)\) if and only if

\[ m_i(v) + m_o(v) \leq \gamma \text{ for every } v \in V. \]
(C) There is a simple digraph realizing $(m_o, m_i)$ if and only if
\[ \tilde{m}_i(X) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| \leq \gamma \text{ for every } X, Z \subseteq V. \] (4)

Moreover, it suffices to require the inequality in (4) only for its special case when $X$ consists of the $h$ largest values of $m$, and $Z$ consists of the $j$ largest values of $m_o$ ($h = 0, 1, \ldots, n; j = 0, 1, \ldots, n$).

Note that (3) follows from (4) by taking $X = \{v\}$ and $Z = \{v\}$. We also remark that Part (A) can be proved directly by a simply greedy algorithm: build up a digraph by adding arcs $uv$ one by one as long as there are (possibly not distinct) nodes $u$ and $v$ with $\delta(v) < m_i(v)$ and $\delta(u) < m_o(u)$. Also, Part (B) immediately follows by the following loop-reducing technique. Let $D$ be a digraph fitting $(m_i, m_o)$ and suppose that there is a loop $e = vv$ sitting at $v$. Condition (3) implies that there must be an arc $f = xy$ with $x \neq y$ (but $x = y$ allowed). By replacing $e$ and $f$ with arcs $xv$ and $vy$, we obtain a digraph fitting $(m_i, m_o)$ that has fewer loops than $D$ has. For later purposes, we remark that the loop-reducing procedure does not decrease the in-degree of any subset of nodes.

We call a digraph $D = (V, A)$ strongly connected or just strong if $g_D(X) \geq 1$ whenever $\emptyset \subset X \subset V$. More generally, $D$ is $k$-edge-connected if $g_D(X) \geq k$ whenever $\emptyset \subset X \subset V$. $D$ is $k$-node-connected or just $k$-connected if $k \leq |V| - 1$ and the removal of any set of less than $k$ nodes leaves a strong digraph.

One may be interested in characterizing degree-sequences of $k$-edge-connected and $k$-node-connected digraphs. We will refer to this kind of problems as synthesis problems. The more general augmentation problem consists of making an initial digraph $D_0 = (V, A_0)$ $k$-edge- or $k$-node-connected by adding a degree-specified digraph. Clearly, when $A_0$ is empty we are back at the synthesis problem. The augmentation problem was solved for $k$-edge-connectivity in [10] and for $k$-node-connectivity in [11], but in both cases the augmenting digraphs $D$ were allowed to have loops or parallel arcs. The same approach rather easily extends to the case when $D$ is required to be loopless but treating simplicity is significantly more difficult.

The goal of the present paper is to investigate these degree-specified augmentation and synthesis problems when simplicity is expected. In the augmentation problem this means actually two possible versions depending on whether the augmenting digraph $D$ or else the augmented digraph $D_0 + D$ is requested to be simple. Clearly, when $D_0$ has no arcs (the synthesis problem) the two versions coincide.

An early result of this type is due to Beineke and Harary [1] who characterized degree-sequences of loopless strongly connected digraphs. In a recent work Hong, Liu, and Lai [14] characterized degree-sequences of simple strongly connected digraphs. In order to generalize conveniently their result, we formulate it in a slightly different but equivalent form.

**Theorem 1.3 (Hong, Liu, and Lai)** Suppose that there is a simple digraph fitting the degree-specification $(m_o, m_i)$. There is a strongly connected simple digraph fitting $(m_o, m_i)$ if and only if
\[ \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||Z| + 1 \leq \gamma \] (5)
holds for every pair of disjoint subsets $X, Z \subset V$ with $X \cup Z \neq \emptyset$. Moreover, it suffices to require (5) only in the special case when $X$ consists of the $h$ largest values of $m$, and $Z$ consists of the $j$ largest values of $m_o$ ($j = 0, 1, \ldots, n; h = 0, 1, \ldots, n; 1 \leq j + h \leq n$).

We are going to extend this result in two directions. In the first one, degree-specifications are characterized for which there is a simple realizing digraph $D$ whose addition to an initial $(k - 1)$-edge-connected digraph $D_0$ results in a $k$-edge-connected digraph $D_0 + D$. The general problem of augmenting an arbitrary initial digraph $D_0$ with a degree-specified simple digraph to obtain a $k$-edge-connected digraph remains open even in the special case when $D_0$ has no arcs at all. That is, the synthesis problem of characterizing degree-sequences of $k$-edge-connected digraphs remains open for $k \geq 2$.

Our second generalization of Theorem 1.3 provides a characterization of degree-sequences of simple $k$-node-connected digraphs. We also solve the more general degree-specified node-connectivity augmentation problem when the augmented digraph is requested to be simple. It is a bit surprising that node-connectivity augmentation problems are typically more complex than their edge-connectivity counterparts and yet an analogous characterization for the general $k$-edge-connected case, as indicated above, remains open.

In the proof of both extensions, we rely on the following general result of Frank and Jordán [11].

**Theorem 1.4 (Supermodular arc-covering, bi-set function version)** Let $p$ be a positively crossing supermodular bi-set function which is zero on trivial bi-sets. The minimum number of arcs of a loopless digraph covering $p$ is equal to max$\{\sum [p(B) : B \in \mathcal{I}]\}$ where the maximum is taken over all independent families $\mathcal{I}$ of bi-sets. There is an algorithm, which is polynomial in $|V|$ and the maximum value of $p(B)$, to compute the optima.
This theorem was earlier used to solve several connectivity augmentation problems. It should be emphasized, however, that even this general framework did not allow to handle simplicity. Even worse, there is no hope to extend Theorem 1.4 so as to characterize minimal simple digraphs covering $p$ since this problem can be shown to include NP-complete special cases. In [2] and [3], we developed other applications of the supermodular arc-covering theorem when simplicity could be guaranteed.

The main novelty of the approach of the present paper is that, in the above-mentioned special cases when simplicity is an expectation, though Theorem 1.4 remains to form a fundamental starting point, relatively tedious additional work is needed. (The complications may be explained by the fact that some special cases are NP-complete while others are in NP$^{co-NP}$.)

There are actually two issues here to be considered. The first one is to develop techniques for embedding special simplicity-requesting connectivity augmentation problems into the framework of Theorem 1.4. When this is successful, one has to resolve a second difficulty stemming from the somewhat complicated nature of an independent family of bi-sets in Theorem 1.4.

To demonstrate this second obstacle, consider the following digraph $D_0 = (V, A_0)$ with a particularly simple structure. Let $e = uv$ be an arc of $D_0$ if $u \in Z$ or $v \in X$, where $Z$ and $X$ are two specified disjoint subsets of $V$ with $|X| = |Z| < k$. An earlier direct consequence of Theorem 1.4 (formulated in Section 3 as Theorem 3.2) does provide a formula for the minimum number of new arcs whose addition to any initial digraph results in a digraph is said to enter a node $v$ for the singleton as well. For example, we write

$$\sum (|k - \delta_0(v)|^+ : v \in V)$$

of the nodes of $D_0$ is rather tricky or tedious.

From an algorithmic point of view, it should be noted that the original proof of Hong et al. [14] gives rise to a polynomial algorithm which is purely combinatorial. The present approach makes use of the supermodular arc-covering theorem. Since [11] describes a polynomial algorithm to compute the optima in question, there are polynomial algorithms for finding the simple degree-specified digraphs with the prescribed connectivity properties. However, this approach relies on the ellipsoid method and developing a purely combinatorial algorithm for our cases requires further investigations.

Also, when instead of exact degree-specifications, upper and lower bounds are prescribed for the in-degrees of a ground-set $V$, we always assume that its members $X$ are non-empty but $Y, V$ are crossing free if it contains no two crossing members. A family $F$ of subsets is said to be co-disjoint if their complements are disjoint. By a partition of a ground-set $V$, we mean a family of disjoint subsets of $V$ whose union is $V$. A subpartition of $V$ is a partition of a subset of $V$. A co-partition (resp., co-subpartition) of $V$ is a family of subsets arising from a partition (subpartition) of $V$ by complementing each of its member. For a subpartition $\mathcal{T} = \{T_1, \ldots, T_q\}$, we always assume that its members $T_i$ are non-empty but $\mathcal{T}$ is allowed to be empty (that is, $q = 0$).

Two subsets $X, Y \subseteq V$ are crossing if none of $X - Y, Y - X, X \cap Y, V - (X \cup Y)$ is empty. A family of subsets is crossing free if it contains no two crossing members. A family $\mathcal{F}$ of subsets of $V$ is crossing if both $X \cap Y$ and $X \cup Y$ belong to $\mathcal{F}$ whenever $X$ and $Y$ are crossing members of $\mathcal{F}$.

When $X$ is a subset of $V$, we write $X \subseteq V$, while $X \subset V$ means that $X$ is a proper subset. The standard notation $A \setminus B$ for set difference will be replaced by $A - B$. When it does not cause any confusion, we do not distinguish a one-element set $\{v\}$ (often called a singleton) from its only element $v$, and we use the notation $v$ for the singleton as well. For example, we write $V - v$ rather than $V - \{v\}$, and $V + v$ stands for $V \cup \{v\}$. In some situations, however, the formally precise $\{v\}$ notation must be used. For example, an arc $e = uv$ in a digraph is said to enter a node $v$ even if $e$ is a loop (that is, $u = v$) while $e$ enters the singleton $\{v\}$ only if $u \in V - v$. That is a loop sitting at $v$ enters $v$ but does not enter $\{v\}$. Therefore the in-degree $\delta(v)$ of the number of arcs entering $v$ is equal to the in-degree $\delta(\{v\})$ plus the number of loops sitting at $v$.

In a digraph $D = (V, A)$, an arc $uv$ enters a subset $X \subseteq V$ or leaves $V - X$ if $u \in X$, $v \in V - X$. The in-degree $\delta_D(X) = \delta_A(X)$ of a subset $X \subseteq V$ is the number of arcs entering $X$ while the out-degree $\delta_D(X) = \delta_A(X)$ is the number of arcs leaving $X$. Two arcs of a digraph are parallel if their heads coincide and their tails coincide. The oppositely directed arcs $uv$ and $vu$ are not parallel. We call a digraph simple if it has neither loops nor parallel arcs.

By the complete digraph $D^* = (V, A^*)$, we mean the digraph on $V$ in which there is one arc from $u$ to $v$ for each ordered pair $\{u, v\}$ of distinct nodes, that is, $D^*$ has $n(n - 1)$ arcs. For two subsets $Z, X \subseteq V$, let $D^*[Z, X]$ denotes the subgraph of $D^*$ consisting of those arcs $uv$ for which $u \in Z$ or $v \in X$. Then $D^*[Z, X]$ has $|Z(n - 1) + (n - |Z|)|X| - |X - Z|$ arcs.

For two digraphs $D_0 = (V, A_0)$ and $D = (V, A)$ on the same node-set, $D_0 + D = (V, A_0 + A)$ denotes the digraph consisting of the arcs of $D_0$ and $D$. That is, $D_0 + D$ has $|A_0| + |A|$ arcs.

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A digraph $D$ covers a family $K$ of subsets if $\varrho_D(K) \geq 1$ for every $K \in K$. A digraph $D$ covers a set-function $p$ on $V$ if $\varrho_D(K) \geq p(K)$ for every $K \subseteq V$.

By a bi-set we mean a pair $B = (B_D, B_I)$ of subsets for which $B_D \subseteq V$ and $B_I \subseteq V$. Here $B_D$ and $B_I$ are the outer set and the inner set of $B$, respectively. A bi-set is trivial if $B_I = 0$ or $B_D = V$. The set $W(B) := B_D - B_I$ is the wall of $B$, while $w(B) = |W(B)|$ is its wall-size. Two bi-sets $B$ and $C$ are comparable if $B_I \subseteq C_I$ and $B_D \subseteq C_D$ or else $B_I \supseteq C_I$ and $B_D \supseteq C_D$. The meet of two bi-sets $B$ and $C$ is defined by $B \cap C = (B_D \cap C_D, B_I \cap C_I)$ while their join is $B \cup C = (B_D \cup C_D, B_I \cup C_I)$. Note that $w(B)$ is a modular function in the sense that $w(B) + w(C) = w(B \cap C) + w(B \cup C)$. Two bi-sets $B$ and $C$ are crossing if $B_D \cup C_D \neq V$, $B_I \cap C_I \neq \emptyset$, and they are not comparable. A family $B$ of bi-sets is crossing if both $B \cap C$ and $B \cup C$ belong to $B$ whenever $B$ and $C$ are crossing members of $B$. A bi-set function $p$ is positively crossing supermodular if for every pair of disjoint subsets $B$ and $C$ are crossing bi-sets.

2 Edge-connectivity

The degree-specified augmentation problem for $k$-edge-connectivity was shown by the second authour [10] to be equivalent to Mader’s directed splitting off theorem [17].

**Theorem 2.1 ([10])** An initial digraph $D_0 = (V, A_0)$ can be made $k$-edge-connected by adding a digraph $D = (V, A)$ fitting $(m_o, m_i)$ if and only if $m_o(X) + \varrho_D(X) \geq k$ and $m_i(X) + \delta_D(X) \geq k$ hold for every subset $\emptyset \subset X \subset V$. If in addition (3) holds, then $D$ can be chosen loopless. ●

The second part immediately follows from the first one by applying the loop-reducing technique mentioned in Section 1 since loop-reduction never decreases the in-degree of a subset. Though the problem when simplicity of $D$ is required remains open even in the special case when $D_0$ has no arcs, we are able to prove the following straight extension of Theorem 1.3.

**THEOREM 2.2** A digraph $D_0$ can be made strongly connected by adding a simple digraph fitting a degree-specification $(m_o, m_i)$ if and only if (4) holds and inequality (5) holds for every pair of disjoint subsets $X, Z \subset V$ for which there is a non-empty, proper subset $K$ of $V$ so that $\varrho_D(K) = 0$ and $Z \subseteq K \subseteq V - X$.

This theorem is just a special case of the following.

**THEOREM 2.3** A $(k-1)$-edge-connected digraph $D_0$ can be made $k$-edge-connected by adding a digraph fitting a degree-specification $(m_o, m_i)$ if and only if (4) holds and inequality (5) holds for every pair of disjoint subsets $X, Z \subset V$ for which there is a non-empty, proper subset $K$ of $V$ so that $\varrho_D(K) = k - 1$ and $Z \subseteq K \subseteq V - X$.

Since the family of subsets of in-degree $k - 1$ in a $(k-1)$-edge-connected digraph $D_0$ is a crossing family, the following result immediately implies Theorem 2.3.

**THEOREM 2.4** Let $K$ be a crossing family of non-empty proper subsets of $V$. Suppose that there is a simple digraph fitting the degree specification $(m_o, m_i)$, that is, (4) holds. There is a simple digraph fitting $(m_o, m_i)$ which covers $K$ if and only if

\[ m_o(Z) + m_i(X) - |X||Z| + 1 \leq \gamma \]

holds for every pair of disjoint subsets $X, Z \subset V$ for which there is a member $K \in K$ with $Z \subseteq K \subseteq V - X$.

**Proof.** Suppose that there is a requested digraph $D$. By the simplicity of $D$, there are at most $|X||Z|$ arcs from $Z$ to $X$. Therefore the total number of arcs with tail in $Z$ or with head in $X$ is at least $m_o(Z) + m_i(X)$ minus $|X||Z|$. Moreover at least one arc enters $K$ and such an arc neither leaves an element of $Z$ nor enters an element of $X$, from which we obtain that $m_o(Z) + m_i(X) - |X||Z| + 1 \leq \gamma$, that is, (6) is necessary.

To prove sufficiency, observe first that the theorem is trivial if $n := |V| \leq 2$ so we assume that $n \geq 3$. We need some further observations.

**Claim 2.5**

\[ m_o(K) \geq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad m_o(V - K) \geq 1 \]

holds for every $K \subseteq V$.

In particular, if $\{v\} \in K$ for some $v \in V$, then $m_o(v) \geq 1$, and if $V - u \subseteq K$ for some $u \in U$, then $m_o(u) \geq 1$.  

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Proof. \( \tilde{m}_o(K) \geq 1 \) follows by applying (6) to \( Z = \emptyset \) and \( X = V - K \), while \( \tilde{m}_o(V - K) \geq 1 \) follows with the choice \( X = \emptyset \) and \( Z = K \). 

This claim immediately implies the following.

Claim 2.6 \( K \) has at most \( \gamma \) pairwise disjoint and at most \( \gamma \) pairwise co-disjoint members. 

Claim 2.7 \( m_o(v) \leq n - 1 \) and \( m_i(v) \leq n - 1 \) for every \( v \in V \).

Proof. By applying (4) to \( X = \{v\} \) and \( Z = V \), one gets \( m_i(v) + \tilde{m}_o(V) - 1 \cdot |V| + |\{v\}| \leq \gamma \), that is, 
\[ m_i(v) \leq n - 1, \quad \text{and} \quad m_o(v) \leq n - 1 \]

is obtained analogously by choosing \( X = V \) and \( Z = \{v\} \). 

Define a bi-set function \( p \) as follows. Let \( p(Y_o, Y_t) \) be zero everywhere apart from the next three types of bi-sets.

Type 1: \( v \in K \) with \( 1 < |K| < n - 1 \), let \( p(K, K) = 1 \).

Type 2: \( u \in V \), let \( p(V - u, V - u) = m_o(u) \).

Type 3: \( v \in Y \subset V \), let \( p(Y, \{v\}) = m_i(v) - (|Y| - 1) \).

Note that the role of \( m_o \) and \( m_i \) is not symmetric in the definition of \( p \). Since \( n \geq 3 \), each bi-set \( B \) with positive \( p(B) \) belongs to exactly one of the three types.

Claim 2.8 The bi-set function \( p \) defined above is positively crossing supermodular.

Proof. Let \( B = (B_o, B_t) \) and \( C = (C_o, C_t) \) be two crossing bi-sets with \( p(B) > 0 \) and \( p(C) > 0 \). Then neither of \( B \) and \( C \) is of Type 2. Suppose first that both \( B \) and \( C \) are of Type 1. Observe that if \( K = \{v\} \in K \) for some \( v \in V \), then \( (K, K) \) is of Type 3 and hence \( p(K, K) = m_i(v) \geq 1 \) by Claim 2.5. Similarly, if \( K = V - u \in K \) for some \( u \in V \), then \( (K, K) \) is of Type 2 and hence \( p(K, K) = m_i(u) \geq 1 \). Therefore the supermodular inequality in this case follows from the assumption that the set-system \( K \) is crossing.

If both \( B \) and \( C \) are of Type 3, then \( B_1 = \{v\} = C_1 \) for some \( v \in V \), and in this case the supermodular inequality holds actually with equality.

Finally, let \( B \) be of Type 1 and let \( C \) be of Type 3. Then \( B_1 = K = B_o \) for some \( K \in W \) with \( 1 < |K| < n - 1 \) and \( C_1 = \{v\} \) for some \( v \in V \). Observe that \( B \cup C \) does not belong to any of the three types and hence \( p(B \cup C) = 0 \). Furthermore, since \( B \cap C \) is of Type 3, we have \( p(B \cap C) = m_i(v) - ((B_o \cap C_o) - 1) \).

Since \( (K, K) \) and \( (C_o, \{v\}) \) are not comparable, \( |C_o \cap K| \leq |C_o| - 1 \) and therefore \( p(B) + p(C) = 1 + [m_i(v) - (|C_o| - 1)] \leq m_i(v) - (|B_o \cap C_o| - 1) + 0 = p(B \cap C) + p(B \cup C). \)

It follows from the definition of \( p \) that every digraph covering \( p \) must have at least \( \gamma \) arcs.

Case 1. There is a loopless digraph \( D = (V, A) \) with \( \gamma \) arcs covering \( p \).

Now \( \gamma = |A| = \sum [g_A(v) : v \in V] \geq \sum [m_i(v) : v \in V] = \gamma \) from which \( g_A(v) = m_i(v) \) follows for every \( v \in V \). Analogously, we get \( \delta_A(v) = m_o(v) \) for every \( v \in V \). By the definition of \( p \), it also follows that \( D \) covers \( K \).

Claim 2.9 \( D \) is simple.

Proof. Suppose indirectly that \( D \) has two parallel arcs \( e \) and \( f \) from \( u \) to \( v \). Consider the bi-set \( (Y, \{v\}) \) for \( Y = \{u, v\} \). We have \( p(Y, \{v\}) = p(Y, \{v\}) - 2 = m_i(v) - 2 = p(Y, \{v\}) - 1 \), a contradiction. 

We can conclude that in Case 1 the digraph requested by the theorem is indeed available.

Case 2. The minimum number of arcs of a loopless digraph covering \( p \) is larger than \( \gamma \).

Theorem 1.4 implies that in Case 2 there is an independent family \( \mathcal{I} \) of bi-sets for which \( \tilde{p}(\mathcal{I}) > \gamma \). Then \( \mathcal{I} \) partitions into three parts according to the three possible types its members belong to. Therefore we have a subset \( F \subseteq K \), a subset \( Z \subseteq V \), and a family \( \mathcal{B} = \{(Y, \{v\})\} \) of bi-sets so that

\[
\mathcal{I} = \{(K, K : K \in F) \cup \{(V - z, V - z) : z \in Z\} \cup \mathcal{B}
\]

and

\[
|\mathcal{F}| + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \sum (m_i(v) - (|Y| - 1) : (Y, \{v\}) \in \mathcal{B}) = \tilde{p}(\mathcal{I}) > \gamma.
\]  

(8)

We may assume that \( |\mathcal{B}| \) is as small as possible.

Claim 2.10 There are no two members \( (Y, \{v\}) \) and \( (Y', \{v\}) \) of \( \mathcal{B} \) with the same inner set \( \{v\} \).
Proof. If indirectly there are two such members, then $Y \cup Y' = V$ by the independence of $I$. If we replace the two members $(Y, \{v\})$ and $(Y', \{v\})$ of $I$ by the single bi-set $(Y \cap Y', \{v\})$, then the resulting family $I'$ is also independent since any arc covering $(Y \cap Y', \{v\})$ covers at least one of $(Y, \{v\})$ and $(Y', \{v\})$. Furthermore,

$$p(Y, \{v\}) + p(Y', \{v\}) = m(v) - (|Y| - 1) + m(v) - (|Y'| - 1)$$

and

$$p(Y \cup Y', \{v\}) = m(v) - (|Y \cup Y'| - 1).$$

We claim that $p(Y, \{v\}) + p(Y', \{v\}) \leq p(Y \cup Y', \{v\})$. Indeed, this is equivalent to $m(v) \leq (|Y| - 1) + (|Y'| - 1) - (|Y \cup Y'| - 1)$, that is, $m(v) \leq |V| - 1$, but this holds by Claim 2.7. Consequently, $\tilde{p}(I') \geq \tilde{p}(I) > \gamma$, contradicting the minimal choice of $|B|$. 

Let $X := \{v : \text{there is a bi-set } (K_v, \{v\}) \in B\}$. Now (8) transforms to

$$|F| + \tilde{m}_v(Z) + \sum m_i(v) - (|K_v| - 1) : v \in X = \tilde{p}(I) > \gamma.$$  

We may assume that $\tilde{p}(I)$ is as large as possible, and modulo this, $|F|$ is minimal.

Claim 2.11 For $v \in X - Z$, one has $K_v = Z + v$, and for $v \in X \cap Z$, one has $K_v = Z$.

Proof. The independence of $I$ implies $Z \subseteq K_v$. Suppose, indirectly, that there is an element $v \in (K_v - Z)$. Replace the member $(K_v, \{v\})$ of $I$ by $(K_v - u, \{v\})$. Since $p(K_v - u, \{v\}) = p(K_v) + 1$, the resulting system $I'$ is not independent, therefore there exists a member of $I$ that is covered by arc $uv$. As $u \notin Z$, Claim 2.10 implies that this member must be in $F$, that is, this member is of form $(K, K)$ for some $K \in \mathcal{K}$. By leaving out $(K, K)$ from $I'$, we obtain an independent $I''$ for which $\tilde{p}(I'') = \tilde{p}(I)$, contradicting the minimal choice of $|F|$. 

Due to these claims, Condition (8) reduces to $|F| + \tilde{m}_v(Z) + \tilde{m}_v(X) - (|X \cap Z||Z| - 1) + |X - Z||Z| > \gamma$

which is equivalent to

$$|F| + \tilde{m}_v(Z) + \tilde{m}_v(X) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| > \gamma.$$  

Claim 2.12 $X \cup Z \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. If $X \cup Z = \emptyset$, then (12) reduces to $|F| > \gamma$. It is an easy observation that the members of the independent $F$ are either pairwise disjoint or pairwise co-disjoint, contradicting Claim 2.6. 

Claim 2.13 $Z \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. If indirectly $Z = \emptyset$, then $X \neq \emptyset$ in which case (12) reduces to

$$|F| + \tilde{m}_v(X) > \gamma.$$  

By Claim 2.11 we have $K_v = \{v\}$ for every element $v \in X$. The independence of $I$ implies that $K \cap X = \emptyset$ for every $K \in \mathcal{F}$. Hence $F$ is a sub-partition $\mathcal{K} = \{K_1, \ldots, K_q\}$ and $X$ is disjoint from $\cup \mathcal{K}$. Furthermore, we can assume that $X = V - \cup \mathcal{K}$ since $m_v(v) \geq 0$ and since an element $v \in V - (\cup \mathcal{K} \cup X)$ could be added to $X$ without destroying the independence of $I$. Now (13) is equivalent to $q > \tilde{m}_v(V - X)$ and by Claim 2.5 we have

$$q > \tilde{m}_v(V - X) = \tilde{m}_v(\cup \mathcal{K}) = \sum_{j=1}^{q} \tilde{m}_v(K_j) \geq q,$$

a contradiction.

Claim 2.14 $X \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. Suppose, indirectly, that $X = \emptyset$. Then (12) reduces to

$$|F| + \tilde{m}_v(Z) > \gamma.$$  

By the independence of $I$, we have $Z \subseteq K$ for every $K \in \mathcal{K} = \{K_1, \ldots, K_q\}$. Hence $\overline{K} := \{\overline{K}_1, \ldots, \overline{K}_q\}$ is a sub-partition and $Z \cap (\cup \overline{\mathcal{K}}) = \emptyset$. We can assume that $Z = V - \cup \overline{\mathcal{K}} = \cap (K_j : j = 1, \ldots, q)$ since $m_v(v) \geq 0$ and since an element $v \in V - (\cup \overline{\mathcal{K}} \cup Z)$ could be added to $Z$ without destroying the independence of $I$. 

By (14) and by Claim 2.5 we have

$$q = |F| > \gamma - \tilde{m}_v(Z) = \tilde{m}_v(\cup \overline{\mathcal{K}}) = \sum_{j=1}^{q} \tilde{m}_v(\overline{K}_j) \geq q,$$
a contradiction. ⋆

We have concluded that \( X \neq \emptyset \) and \( Z \neq \emptyset \).

**Case A** \( X \cap Z = \emptyset \).

On one hand, (4) reduces in this case to \( \tilde{m}_0(X) + \tilde{m}_0(Z) - |X||Z| \leq \gamma \). On the other hand, (12) reduces to

\[
|\mathcal{F}| + \tilde{m}_0(Z) + \tilde{m}_0(X) - |X||Z| > \gamma.
\]  

(15)

Therefore we must have \(|\mathcal{F}| \geq 1\). For \( K \in \mathcal{F} \), the independence of \( \mathcal{I} \) implies that \( Z \subseteq K \) and \( X \subseteq V - K \). The independence of \( \mathcal{I} \) also implies that \( \mathcal{F} \) cannot have more than one member, that is, \(|\mathcal{F}| = 1\), and hence \( K, X, Z \) violate (6).

**Case B** \( X \cap Z \neq \emptyset \).

If \( K \in \mathcal{F} \), then \( Z \subseteq K \). Moreover, for an element \( v \in X \cap Z \), we have \((K_v, v) = (Z, v)\) by Claim 2.11. The independence of \((K, K)\) and \((Z, \{v\})\) implies that \( Z \cup K = V \), that is, \( K = V \), which is not possible. Hence \( \mathcal{F} = \emptyset \) and (12) reduces to \( \tilde{m}_0(Z) + \tilde{m}_0(X) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| > \gamma \) contradicting (4). This contradiction shows that Case 2 cannot occur, completing the proof of the theorem. ⋆

## 3 Node-connectivity

Let \( H = (V, E) \) be a simple digraph on \( n \geq k - 1 \) nodes. Recall that a bi-set \( B = (B_0, B_1) \) was called \( H \text{-one-way} \) or just one-way if \( g_H(B) = 0 \), that is, if no arc of \( H \) enters both \( B_1 \) and \( B_0 \). Recall the notation \( w(B) := |B_0 - B_1| \). The following lemma occurred in [11]. For completeness, we include its proof.

**Lemma 3.1** The following are equivalent.

- \((A1)\) \( H = (V, E) \) is \( k \text{-connected} \).
- \((A2)\) \( g_H(B) + w(B) \geq k \) for every non-trivial bi-set \( B \).
- \((A3)\) \( w(B) \geq k \) for every non-trivial one-way bi-set \( B \).
- \((B)\) There are \( k \) openly disjoint \( st \)-paths in \( H \) for every ordered pair of nodes \( s \neq t \).

**Proof.** (A1) implies (B) by the directed node-version of Menger’s theorem.

(B)⇒(A2).

Let \( B = (B_0, B_1) \) be a non-trivial bi-set, let \( s \in V - B_0 \) and \( t \in B_1 \). By (B), there are \( k \) openly disjoint \( st \)-paths. Each of them uses an arc entering \( B_0 \) or an element of the wall \( W(B) \) of \( B \), from which \( g_H(B) + w(B) \geq k \), that is, (A2) holds.

(A2)⇒(A3).

Indeed, (A3) is just a special case of (A2).

(A3)⇒(A1). If (A1) fails to hold, then there is a subset \( Z \) of less than \( k \) nodes so that \( H - Z \) is not strongly connected. Let \( B_1 \) be a non-empty proper subset of \( V - Z \) with no entering arc of \( H - Z \) and let \( B_0 := Z \cup B_1 \). Then \( B = (B_0, B_1) \) is a non-trivial bi-set with \( W(B) = Z \) for which \( g_H(B) = 0 \) and \( w(B) = |Z| < k \), that is, (A3) also fails to hold. ⋆

### 3.1 Connectivity augmentation: known results

Let \( D_0 = (V, A_0) \) be a starting digraph on \( n \geq k + 1 \) nodes. The in-degree and out-degree functions of \( D_0 \) will be abbreviated by \( \delta_0 \) and \( \delta_0 \), respectively. In the connectivity augmentation problem we want to make \( D_0 \) \( k \)-connected by adding new arcs. Since parallel arcs and loops do not play any role in node-connectivity, we may and shall assume that \( D_0 \) is simple.

In one version of the connectivity augmentation problem, one strives for minimizing the number of arcs to be added. In this case, the optimal augmenting digraph is automatically simple. The following result is a direct consequence of Theorem 1.4.

**Theorem 3.2** (Frank and Jordán, [11]) A digraph \( D_0 \) can be made \( k \text{-connected} \) by adding a simple digraph with at most \( \gamma \) arcs if and only if

\[
\sum [k - w(B) : B \in \mathcal{I}] \leq \gamma
\]

holds for every independent family \( \mathcal{I} \) of non-trivial \( D_0 \text{-one-way} \) bi-sets.

In what follows, \( B_0 \) denotes the family of non-trivial \( D_0 \text{-one-way} \) bi-sets. For any bi-set \( B \), let \( p_1(B) := k - w(B) \). With these terms, (16) requires that \( p_1(\mathcal{I}) \leq \gamma \) for every independent \( \mathcal{I} \subseteq B_0 \).

In a related version of the connectivity augmentation problem, the goal is to find an augmenting digraph \( D \) fitting a degree specification \((m_0, m_1) \) (meeting (1)) so that the augmented digraph \( D_0^+ := D_0 + D \) is \( k \)-connected. The paper [11] described a characterization for the existence of such \( D \), but in this case the augmenting digraph is not necessarily simple. This characterization can also be derived from Theorem 1.4.
**Theorem 3.3** There exists a digraph \( D \) fitting \((m_o, m_i)\) such that \( D_0 + D \) is \( k \)-connected if and only if
\[
g_0(v) + m_i(v) \geq k \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_0(v) + m_o(v) \geq k \quad \text{for each} \quad v \in V, \tag{17}
\]
\[
\tilde{m}_i(Z) \geq \sum\{k - w(B) : B \in \mathcal{I}\} \tag{18}
\]
holds for every \( Z \subseteq V \) and for every independent family \( \mathcal{I} \) of non-trivial \( D_0 \)-one-way bi-sets \( B \) with \( B_I \subseteq Z \), and
\[
\tilde{m}_o(Z) \geq \sum\{k - w(B) : B \in \mathcal{I}\} \quad \tag{19}
\]
holds for every \( Z \subseteq V \) and for every independent family \( \mathcal{I} \) of non-trivial one-way bi-sets \( B \) with \( B_o \cup Z = V \).

Note that in this theorem both parallel arcs and loops are allowed in the augmenting digraph \( D \). By using Theorem 1.4 and some standard steps, one can derive the following variation when loops are excluded.

**THEOREM 3.4** There exists a loopless digraph \( D \) fitting \((m_o, m_i)\) such that \( D_0 + D \) is \( k \)-connected if and only if each of \( (3), (17), (18), \) and \( (19) \) hold.

**Corollary 3.5** If there is a loopless digraph fitting \((m_o, m_i)\) and if there is a digraph \( D \) fitting \((m_o, m_i)\) for which \( D_0 + D \) is \( k \)-connected, then \( D \) can be chosen loopless.

Note that an analogous statement for \( k \)-edge-connectivity in Theorem 2.1 follows immediately by applying the loop-reducing technique, but this approach does not seem to work here since a loop-reducing step may destroy \( k \)-node-connectivity.

### 3.2 Degree-specified connectivity augmentation preserving simplicity

Our present goal is to solve the degree-specified node-connectivity augmentation problem when simplicity of the augmented digraph \( D_0 + D \) is requested. With the help of a similar approach another natural variant, when only the simplicity of the augmenting digraph is requested, can also be managed. Corollary 2.3 provided a complete answer to this latter problem in the special case \( k = 1 \).

Let \( D_0 = (V, A_0) \) denote the complementary digraph of \( D_0 \) arising from the complete digraph \( D^* = (V, A^*) \) by removing \( A_0 \), that is, \( A_0 := A^* - A_0 \). In these terms, our goal is to find a degree-specified subgraph \( D \) of \( D_0 \), for which \( D_0 + D \) is \( k \)-connected. Note that in the case when an arbitrary digraph \( H \) for possible new arcs is specified instead of \( D_0 \), the problem becomes NP-complete even in the special case \( k = 1 \) and \( A_0 = \emptyset \) since, for the degree specification \( m_o \equiv 1 \equiv m_i \), it is equivalent to finding a Hamilton circuit of \( H \).

We will show that the problem can be embedded into the framework of Theorem 1.4 in such a way that the augmented digraph \( D_0 + D \) provided by this theorem will automatically be simple. In this way, we shall obtain a good characterization for the general case when the initial digraph \( D_0 \) is arbitrary. This characterization, however, will include independent families of bi-sets, and in this sense it is more complicated than the one given in Theorem 1.3 for the special case \( k = 1 \).

In the special case when \( D_0 \) has no arcs at all, that is, when the goal is to find a degree-specified \( k \)-connected digraph, the general characterization will be significantly simplified in such a way that the use of independent bi-set families is completely avoided, and we shall arrive at a characterization which is a straight extension of the one in Theorem 1.3 concerning the special case \( k = 1 \). Recall the definition of \( D^*[Z, X] \) form Section 1.1 and that \( B_0 \) denotes the set of non-trivial \( D_0 \)-one-way bi-sets.

**THEOREM 3.6** Let \( D_0 = (V, A_0) \) be a simple digraph with in- and out-degree functions \( \gamma_0 \) and \( \delta_0 \), respectively. There is a digraph \( D = (V, A) \) fitting \((m_o, m_i)\) for which \( D^*_0 := D_0 + D \) is simple and \( k \)-connected if and only
\[
\tilde{p}_1(F) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - d_{\mathcal{A}_0}(Z, X) \leq \gamma \quad \tag{20}
\]
for subsets \( X, Z \subseteq V \) and for independent families \( F \) of non-trivial bi-sets which are one-way with respect to \( D_0 + D^*[Z, X] \), where \( \tilde{p}_1(B_0, B_I) = k - w(B) \) for \( B \in \mathcal{F} \) and \( d_{\mathcal{A}_0}(Z, X) \) denotes the number of arcs \( a = xz \in \mathcal{A}_0 \) for which \( z \in Z, x \in X \).

**Proof.** Note that the requirement for the members \( B = (B_0, B_I) \) of \( \mathcal{F} \) to be one-way with respect to \( D_0 + D^*[Z, X] \) is equivalent to require that \( B \in \mathcal{B}_0 \) and at least one of \( Z \subseteq B_0 \) and \( X \cap B_I = \emptyset \) holds.

For proving necessity, assume that \( D \) is a digraph meeting the requirements of the theorem. To see (20), observe that there are \( \tilde{m}_o(Z) \) arcs of \( D \) with tail in \( Z \) and there are \( \tilde{m}_i(X) \) arcs with head in \( X \). Since \( D \) can have at most \( d_{\mathcal{A}_0}(Z, X) \) arcs with tail in \( Z \) and head in \( X \), the number of arcs of \( D \) with tail in \( Z \) or head in \( X \) is at least \( \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - d_{\mathcal{A}_0}(Z, X) \). Moreover, since \( D_0 + D \) is \( k \)-connected, \( D \) contains at least \( k - w(B) \) arcs covering any \( D_0 \)-one-way bi-set. Therefore \( D \) contains at least \( \tilde{p}_1(F) \) arcs covering \( \mathcal{F} \). Since the members of \( \mathcal{F} \) are one-way with respect to \( D^*[Z, X] \), the tail of such an arc is not in \( Z \) or its head is not
in X. Therefore the total number γ of arcs of D is at least \( \bar{p}_1(F) + \bar{m}_v(Z) + \bar{m}_i(X) - d_{\bar{\tau}_0}(Z, X) \), and (20) follows.

 Sufficiency. Assume that (20) holds. Define

\[
N_0^+(u) := \{u\} \cup \{v : uv \in A_0\}, \quad N_0^-(u) := \{u\} \cup \{v : vu \in A_0\}.
\]

Claim 3.7

\[
k \leq m_v(v) + \delta_0(v) \leq n - 1, \quad k \leq m_i(v) + \rho_0(v) \leq n - 1 \tag{21}
\]

for every node \( v \in V \).

Proof. We prove only the first half of (21) since the second half follows analogously. By choosing \( F = \emptyset \), \( Z = \{v\} \), and \( X = V \), (20) gives rise to \( m_v(v) + \bar{m}_i(V) - d_{\bar{\tau}_0}(v, V) \leq \gamma \). Since \( \bar{m}_i(V) = \gamma \) and \( d_{\bar{\tau}_0}(v, V) = n - 1 - \delta_0(v) \), we obtain that \( m_v(v) + \delta_0(v) \leq n - 1 \).

Let \( B = (V - v, V - N_0^+(v)) \), \( F = \{B\} \), \( Z = V - v \), and \( X = \emptyset \). Then \( \bar{p}_1(F) = k - \delta_0(v) \) and \( d_{\bar{\tau}_0}(Z, X) = 0 \) from which (20) implies that \( k - \delta_0(v) + \bar{m}_i(V - v) \leq \gamma \) from which \( k \leq m_v(v) + \delta_0(v) \), as required.

Observe that \( B_0 \) is a crossing family of bi-sets (for details, see [11]). We introduce the following four functions defined on \( B_0 \). For \( B = (B_O, B_I) \in B_0 \), let

\[
p_1(B) := k - w(B) = (k + |B_I| - |B_O|), \tag{22}
\]

\[
p_2(B) := \begin{cases} m_v(u) & \text{if } B_O = V - u, \quad B_I = V - N_0^+(u) \text{ for some } u \in V, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \tag{23}
\]

\[
p_3(B) := \begin{cases} m_i(v) + |N_0^-(v)| - |B_O| & \text{if } B_I = \{v\} \text{ for some } v \in V, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \tag{24}
\]

\[
p(B) := \max\{p_1(B), p_2(B), p_3(B), 0\}. \tag{25}
\]

Here \( p_2 \) and \( p_3 \) are to encode the out-degree and the in-degree specifications, respectively. Note, however, that the definitions of \( p_2 \) and \( p_3 \) are not symmetric since a node \( u \) determines a single bi-set \( B \) with outer set \( V - u \) for which \( p_2(B) \) is positive, while a node \( v \) may determine several bi-sets with inner set \( \{v\} \) for which \( p_3(B) \) is positive. The reason of this apparently undue asymmetry is that both the supermodularity of \( p \) and the simplicity of the augmented digraph can be ensured only in this way.

Claim 3.8 Let \( B \) and \( C \) be two crossing bi-sets. Then (a) \( p_1(B) + p_1(C) = p_1(B \cap C) + p_1(B \cup C) \) and (b) \( p_2(B) + p_2(C) = 0 \).

Proof. Part (a) is immediate from the definition of \( p_1 \). A bi-set \( B \) in \( B_0 \) with \( p_2(B) > 0 \) cannot cross any member of \( B_0 \) from which (b) follows. In Case (c), \( |B_I| = 1 = |C_I| \) and hence \( B_I = \{v\} = C_I \) for some \( v \in V \). Therefore \( B \cap C = (B_O \cap C_O, \{v\}) \text{ and } B \cup C = (B_O \cup C_O, \{v\}) \) from which \( p_2(B) + p_2(C) = p_3(B \cap C) + p_3(B \cup C) \) follows.

Lemma 3.9 The bi-set function \( p \) on \( B_0 \) is positively crossing supermodular.

Proof. Let \( B \) and \( C \) be two crossing members of \( B_0 \) with \( p(B) > 0, p(C) > 0 \). By Part (b) of Claim 3.8, \( p(B) = \max\{p_1(B), p_2(B)\} \) and \( p(C) = \max\{p_1(C), p_3(C)\} \). If \( p(B) = p_1(B) \) and \( p(C) = p_1(C) \), then, by Part (a) of Claim 3.8, \( p(B) + p(C) = p_1(B) + p_1(C) = p_1(B \cap C) + p_1(B \cup C) \leq p(B \cap C) + p(B \cup C) \). The supermodular inequality follows analogously from Part (c) of Claim 3.8 when \( p(B) = p_2(B) \) and \( p(C) = p_3(C) \).

Finally, suppose that \( p(B) = p_3(B) = m_v(v) + |N_0^-(v)| - |B_O| \) where \( B_I = \{v\} \) for some \( v \in V \), and \( p(C) = p_1(C) = k + |C_I| - |C_O| \). Now \( C_I \cap B_I = \{v\} \) from which \( p_3(B \cap C) = m_v(v) + |N_0^-(v)| - |B_O \cap C_O| \). Furthermore, \( C_I \cup B_I = C_I \) from which \( p_1(B \cup C) = k - |C_I| + |B_O \cup C_O| \). Hence we have

\[
p(B) + p(C) = (m_v(v) + |N_0^-(v)| - |B_O|) + (k + |C_I| - |C_O|) = [m_v(v) + |N_0^-(v)| - |B_O \cap C_O|] + [k - |C_I| + |B_O \cup C_O|] \leq p_3(B \cap C) + p_1(B \cup C) \leq p(B \cap C) + p(B \cup C), \tag{26}
\]

Lemma 3.10 A loopless digraph \( D = (V, A) \) covering \( p \) has at least \( \gamma \) arcs. If \( D \) has exactly \( \gamma \) arcs, then (a) \( D \) fits \( (m_v, m_i) \), (b) \( D_0 + D \) is \( k \)-connected, and (c) \( D_0 + D \) is simple.
Proof. Since $D$ covers $p$ and $p \geq p_2$, we obtain that $D$ has at least $m_o(u)$ arcs leaving $u$ for every node $u$, and therefore

$$|A| = \sum \delta_D(u) : u \in V| = \sum |g_D(V - u) : u \in V| \geq \tilde{m}_o(V) = \gamma. \tag{26}$$

Suppose now that $D$ has exactly $\gamma$ arcs. Then (26) implies $\delta_D(u) = m_o(u)$ for every node $u \in V$. Furthermore, $p_3(B) = m_o(v)$ for $B = (N^+_o(v), \{v\})$, and thus $g_D \geq p \geq p_3$ implies that $g_D(B) = g_D(v) \geq m_o(v)$, from which $\tilde{g}_D(v) = m_o(v)$ for every $v \in V$. That is, $D$ fits $(m_o, m_o)$.

By Lemma 3.1, in order to see that $H := D_0 + D$ is $k$-connected, it suffices to show that $w(B) \geq k$ for every non-trivial $H$-one-way bi-set $B$. This follows from $0 = g_D(B) \geq p(B) \geq p_1(B) = k - w(B)$. Finally, we prove that $D_0 + D$ is simple. Let $v$ be any node. For $B = (N^-_o(v), \{v\})$ we have $g_D(v) \geq g_D(B) \geq p(B) \geq p_3(B) = m_o(v) = g_D(v)$ from which one has equality throughout. But $g_D(v) = g_D(B)$ implies that every arc $e = uv$ of $D$ must enter $N^-_o(v)$ as well, implying that $e$ cannot be parallel to any arc of $D_0$. Suppose now that there is an arc in $D$ from $u$ to $v$. We have just seen that $e$ is not parallel to any arc of $D_0$, that is, $u \notin N^-_o(v)$. Let $B = (N^-_o(v) + u, \{v\})$. Then $p_3(B) = m_o(v) - 1$ and hence

$$\tilde{g}_D(v) \geq g_D(B) + 1 \geq p(B) + 1 \geq p_3(B) + 1 = m_o(v) - 1 + 1 = g_D(v)$$

from which one has equality throughout. In particular, $\tilde{g}_D(v) = g_D(B) + 1$, implying that there is at most one arc in $D$ from $u$ to $v$. •

Lemma 3.11 There is a loopless digraph $D = (V, A)$ with $\gamma$ arcs covering $p$.

Proof. Suppose indirectly that no such a digraph exists. Theorem 1.4 implies that there is an independent family $I$ of non-trivial $D_0$-one-way bi-sets for which $\tilde{p}(I) > \gamma$. We may assume that $\tilde{p}(I)$ is as large as possible, modulo this, $|I|$ is minimal, and within this,

$$\sum |B_I| : (B_O, B_I) \in I|$$

is as small as possible. \begin{equation} \tag{27} \end{equation}

The minimality of $I$ implies $p(B) > 0$ for every $B \in I$.

Claim 3.12 There are no two members $B = (B_O, \{v\})$ and $C = (C_O, \{v\})$ of $I$ (with the same inner set $\{v\}$) for which $p(B) = p_3(B)$ and $p(C) = p_3(C)$.

Proof. If on the contrary there are two such members, then $B_O \cup C_O = V$ by the independence of $I$. If we replace the two members $B$ and $C$ of $I$ by the single bi-set $B \cap C = (B_O \cap C_O, \{v\})$, then the resulting family $I'$ is also independent since any arc covering $B \cap C$ covers at least one of $B$ and $C$.

Recall that $p_3(B \cap C) = m_o(v) + |N^-_o(v)| - |B_O \cap C_O|$. By Claim 3.7, $m_o(v) + \tilde{g}_O(v) \leq n - 1$ and hence

$$p(B) + p(C) = p_3(B) + p_3(C) = m_o(v) + |N^-_o(v)| - |B_O| + m_o(v) + |N^-_o(v)| - |B_O| =$$

$$m_o(v) + |N^-_o(v)| - |B_O \cap C_O| + m_o(v) + |N^-_o(v)| - |B_O \cap C_O| =$$

$$p_3(B \cap C) + m_o(v) + \tilde{g}_O(v) + 1 - |V| \leq p_3(B \cap C) + 0 \leq p(B \cap C),$$

By the maximality of $\tilde{p}(I)$ we must have $p(B) + p(C) = p(B \cap C)$ and hence $\tilde{p}(I) = \tilde{p}(I')$ but this contradicts the minimality of $|I|$. •

Let

$$I_1 := \{B \in I : p(B) = p_1(B) > \max\{p_2(B), p_3(B)\}\},$$

$$I_2 := \{B \in I : p(B) = p_2(B)\},$$

$$I_3 := \{B \in I : p(B) = p_3(B) > p_2(B)\}. $$

Note that if $p_2(B) = p_3(B) \geq p_1(B)$ for $B \in I$, then $B \in I_2$. It follows that $I_1, I_2$, and $I_3$ form a partition of $I$.

Let $Z$ consist of those nodes $u$ for which the bi-set $(V - u, V - N^-_o(u))$ is in $I_2$. Let $X$ consist of those nodes $v$ for which there is a set $K_v$ such that $(K_v, \{v\}) \in I_3$. By Claim 3.12, there is at most one such $K_v$.

Claim 3.13 For $v \in X$, one has $K_v = Z \cup N^-_o(v)$.

Proof. $N^-_o(v) \subseteq K_v$ holds since $(K_v, \{v\}) \in I_3 \subseteq B_O$. If an element $u \in Z - N^-_o(v)$ would not be in $K_v$, then $w$ would cover both $(V - u, V - N^-_o(u)) \in I_2$ and $(K_v, \{v\}) \in I_3$, contradicting the independence of $I$. Therefore $Z \cup N^-_o(v) \subseteq K_v$.

To see the reverse inclusion suppose indirectly that there is an element $u \in K_v - (Z \cup N^-_o(v))$. Replace the member $B = (K_v, v)$ of $I$ by $B' = (K_v - u, v)$. Note that $B' \in B_O$. Since $p(B') \geq p_3(B') = p_3(B) + 1 = p(B) + 1$,
the maximality of \( \tilde{p}(I) \) implies that the resulting system \( I' \) is not independent. Therefore there is a member \( C \in I \) that is covered by arc \( uv \).

Since \( u \not\in Z \), the bi-set \( C \) cannot be in \( I_0 \). Since \( C \) and \( B \) are distinct, Claim 3.12 implies that \( C \) cannot be in \( I_0 \) either. Therefore \( C \in I_1 \). We claim that \( |C_i| \geq 2 \). Indeed, if \( |C_i| = 1 \), then \( C_i = \{ v \} \). Since \( p_1(C) > p_0(C) \), \( p_1(C) = k - |C_o| + |C_i| = k - |C_o| + 1 \), and \( p_0(C) = m_i(v) - |C_o| + |\tilde{N}_o(v)| \), we obtain that \( k + 1 > m_i(v) + |\tilde{N}_o(v)| = m_i(v) + g_0(v) + 1 \), contradicting the first half of (21).

By replacing the member \( C \) of \( I' \) with \( C' := (C_o, C_i - v) \), we obtain an independent family \( I'' \). Note that \( C' \in B_0 \). Since \( p(C') > p_1(C') = p_1(C) - 1 = p(C) - 1 \), we must have \( \tilde{p}(I'') = \tilde{p}(I) \), but this contradicts the minimality property given in (27). ●

**Claim 3.14** \( p_3(I_3) = \tilde{m}_o(X) - d_{\tilde{T}_0}(Z, X) \).

**Proof.** Let \( B = (K_v, \{ v \}) \in I_3 \). By Claim 3.13, \( K_v = Z \cup \tilde{N}_0(v) \) and hence \( p_3(B) = m_i(v) + |\tilde{N}_0(v)| - |B_o| = m_i(v) - |Z - \tilde{N}(v)| = m_i(v) - d_{\tilde{T}_0}(Z, \{ v \}) \), and therefore \( p_3(I_3) = \tilde{m}_o(X) - d_{\tilde{T}_0}(Z, X) \). ●

Since \( p_3(I_3) = \tilde{m}_o(Z) \), we can conclude that

\[ \gamma \leq \tilde{p}(I_3) + \tilde{p}(I_2) + \tilde{p}(I_3) = \tilde{p}_1(I_1) + \tilde{p}_2(I_2) + \tilde{p}_3(I_3) = \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_o(X) + d_{\tilde{T}_0}(Z, X), \]

and, as \( F := I_1 \) consists of bi-sets which are one-way with respect to \( D_0 + D^*Z \), this inequality contradicts the hypothesis (20) of the theorem. • • •

**Remark** With a similar technique, it is possible to solve the degree-specified node-connectivity augmentation problem when the augmenting digraph is required to be simple. Even more, we may prescribe a subset \( F \) of the starting digraph \( D_0 \) and request for the degree-specified augmenting digraph \( D \) to be found to be simple and have no parallel arcs with the elements of \( F \). If \( F \) is empty, then this requires that the augmenting digraph be simple, while if \( F \) is the whole \( A_0 \), then this requires that the augmented digraph be simple.

### 3.3 Simplified characterization for \( k = 1 \)

In Theorem 2.2 we considered the augmentation problem in which an initial digraph \( D_0 \) was to be made strongly connected by adding a degree-specified simple digraph \( D \). In Theorem 3.6, the general degree-specified node-connectivity augmentation problem was solved when the augmented digraph was required to be simple. The characterization in Theorem 3.6 had, however, a slight aesthetic drawback in the sense that it included independent families of bi-sets. The goal of the present section is to show that in the special case of \( k = 1 \) this drawback can be eliminated.

**Theorem 3.15** Let \( (m_o, m_i) \) be a degree-specification with \( \tilde{m}_o(V) = \tilde{m}_i(V) = \gamma \) and let \( D_0 = (V, A_0) \) be a simple digraph. There is a digraph \( D = (V, A) \) fitting \( (m_o, m_i) \) for which \( D_0^* := D_0 + D \) is simple and strongly connected if and only

\[ \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - d_{\tilde{T}_0}(Z, X) \leq \gamma \]  \hspace{1cm} (28)

holds for every \( X, Z \subseteq V \) and

\[ \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - d_{\tilde{T}_0}(Z, X) \leq \gamma \]  \hspace{1cm} (29)

holds for every disjoint subsets \( X, Z \subseteq V \) such that \( Z \) is not reachable from \( X \) in \( D_0 \), where \( d_{\tilde{T}_0}(Z, X) \) denotes the number of arcs \( a = zx \in A_0 \) for which \( z \in Z, x \in X \).

**Proof.** Necessity. Since \( D_0 + D \) is simple, \( D \) must be a subgraph of \( \overline{D_0} \), and Condition (28) is a special case of (2) when \( H = \overline{D_0} \).

Let \( g_0 \) denote the in-degree function of \( D_0 \). To see the necessity of (29), let \( D \) be a requested digraph. Since \( Z \) is not reachable from \( X \) in \( D_0 \), there is a subset \( K \) for which \( Z \subseteq K \subseteq V - X \) and \( g_0(K) = 0 \). Digraph \( D \) must have at least \( \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - d_{\tilde{T}_0}(Z, X) \) arcs having tail in \( Z \) or having head in \( X \), and \( D \) has at least one more arc entering \( K \).

Sufficiency. Let \( K = \{ K : \emptyset \subseteq K \subseteq V : g_0(K) = 0 \} \). Theorem 3.6, when applied in the special case \( k = 1 \), states that the requested digraph \( D \) exists if and only if

\[ \tilde{p}_1(F) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - d_{\tilde{T}_0}(Z, X) \leq \gamma \]  \hspace{1cm} (30)

for subsets \( X, Z \subseteq V \) and for independent families \( F \) of non-trivial bi-sets which are one-way with respect to \( D_0 + D^*Z \), where \( p_1(B_0, B_1) = 1 - w(B) \) for \( B \in F \).

Now \( p_1(B_0, B_1) \) can be positive only if \( B_0 = B_1 \). The requirement that a \( (B_0, B_1) \) is \( D_0 \)-one-way is equivalent to require that no arc of \( D_0 \) enters \( B_1 \). Therefore the condition can be restated as follows.
Proof. \(\bar{\text{Claim 3.16}}\) now that \(F\) is pairwise co-disjoint. Hence or pairwise co-disjoint sets.

\[
\text{Z} \in F\quad \text{where}\quad \bar{\text{that is,}} \quad \text{the members of}\ F\quad \text{(31) holds.}
\]

Remark. In which \(uv\) and \(wv\) are arcs of \(H\) for every node \(u \neq v\).

4 Degree-sequences of simple \(k\)-connected digraphs

In 1972, Wang and Kleitman [20] characterized the degree-sequences of simple \(k\)-connected undirected graphs. The goal of this section is to solve the analogous problem for directed graphs. Before formulating the main result, we start with some preparatory work. Assume throughout that \(1 \leq k < u = |V|\). A node \(v_f\) of a digraph \(D\) is said to be full if both \(v_fu\) and \(uv_f\) are arcs of \(H\) for every node \(u \neq v_f\).

4.1 Preparations

Let \(Z\) and \(X\) be two proper (but possibly empty) subsets of \(V\). Let \(D_1 = (V,A_1)\) denote the simple digraph in which \(uv\) (\(u \neq v\)) is an arc if \(u \in Z\) or \(v \in X\), that is, \(D_1\) is the same as \(D^*[Z,X]\). Note that each node in \(X \cap Z\) is full. Let \(B_1\) denote the set of non-trivial \(D_1\)-one-way bi-sets. Clearly, \(Z \subseteq B_O\) and \(B_O \cap X = \emptyset\) hold for each \(B \in B_1\).

Let \(F \subseteq B_1\) be an independent family meaning that each arc of the complete digraph \(D^* = (V,A^*)\) covers at most one member of \(F\). Let \(p_1(B) = k - w(B)\) where \(w(B) = |B_O - B_I|\). In proving our characterization of degree-sequences realizable by simple \(k\)-connected digraphs, we shall need a simple upper bound for \(\bar{\gamma}(F)\). Note that if \(A\) is a set of arcs for which \(D^+_1 = (V,A_1 + A)\) is \(k\)-connected, then \(p_1(F) \leq |A|\).

Lemma 4.1 For an independent family \(F \subseteq B_1\),

\[
\bar{\gamma}(F) \leq 0 \text{ when } |X \cap Z| \geq k,
\]

\[
\bar{\gamma}(F) \leq k - |X \cap Z| \text{ when } |X \cap Z| < k \text{ and } |X|,|Z| \geq k.
\]

Proof. If \(|X \cap Z| \geq k\), then \(D_1\) has \(k\) full nodes and hence \(D_1\) is \(k\)-connected, implying that \(\bar{\gamma}(F) \leq 0\).

The second part follows once we show that \(D_1\) can be made \(k\)-connected by adding \(k' = k - |X \cap Z|\) new arcs. By symmetry, we may assume that \(|Z| \geq |X|\). Let \(x_1, \ldots, x_k\) be nodes in \(X - Z\) and let \(z_1, \ldots, z_k\) be nodes in \(Z - X\). Let \(A = \{x_1z_1, \ldots, x_kz_k\}\) be a set of \(k'\) disjoint arcs.
We claim that $D^+ = (V, A_1 + A)$ is $k$-connected. Indeed, if $D^+ - K$ is not strong for some $K \subseteq V$, then $K$ contains every full node and hence $X \cap Z \subseteq K$. Moreover, $K$ must hit every arc in $A$ since if $\{x_i, z_i\} \cap K = \emptyset$ for some $i$, then $D^+ - K$ would be strong as there is an arc $z_i u$ and an arc $u x_i$ for each node $u \in V - K - \{x_i, z_i\}$. Therefore $|K| \geq k$ and hence $D^+$ is $k$-connected. This means that $D_1$ has been made $k$-connected by adding $k'$ new arcs, from which $\tilde{p}_1(F) \leq k' = k - |X \cap Z|$.

The total out-deficiency of the nodes is defined by $\sigma_o = \sum [(k - \delta_{D_1}(v)) : v \in V]$. Clearly, if $|X| < k$, then

$$\sigma_o = (n - |Z|)(k - |X|) + |X - Z|. \quad (34)$$

**Proof.** The number of arcs of $D_1$ can be expressed as follows.

$$|A_1| = |Z|(n - 1) + (n - |Z|)|X| - |X - Z|. \quad (35)$$

(34) is equivalent to

$$\sum [(k - w(B)) : B \in F] \leq (n - |Z|)(k - |X|) + |X - Z|. \quad (36)$$

Let $q := |F|$. We distinguish two cases.

**Case 1** $q \geq n - |Z|$.

**Claim 4.3**

$$\sum [(n - 1) - w(B)) : B \in F] \leq (n - |Z|)(n - 1 - |X|) + |X - Z|. \quad (37)$$

**Proof.** Since $F$ is independent, the total number of those arcs of the complete digraph $D^* = (V, A^*)$ which cover a member $B$ of $F$ is $\sum |B_1|(n - |B_1|) : B \in F$. Since $A_1$ covers no member of $F$, we conclude that

$$\sum |B_1|(n - |B_1|) : B \in F| + |Z|(n - 1) + (n - |Z|)|X| - |X - Z| =$$

$$\sum |B_1|(n - |B_1|) : B \in F| + |A_1| \leq |A^*| = n(n - 1).$$

By observing that

$$|B_1|(n - |B_1|) \geq 1 \cdot [n - |B_1| + (|B_1| - 1)] = n - 1 - w(B),$$

we obtain

$$\sum [(n - 1) - w(B)) : B \in F] \leq \sum |B_1|(n - |B_1|) : B \in F \leq$$

$$n(n - 1) - |Z|(n - 1) + (n - |Z|)|X| - |X - Z| = (n - |Z|)(n - 1 - |X|) + |X - Z|,$$

as required for (37).

As we are in Case 1, $q(n - 1 - k) \geq (n - |Z|)(n - 1 - k)$. By subtracting this inequality from (37), we obtain (36), proving the lemma in Case 1.

**Case 2** $q < n - |Z|$. Recall that we have assumed $|Z| \geq |X|$ and $|X| < k$.

**Claim 4.4**

$$\sum [n - w(B)) : B \in F] \leq q(n - |X|) + |X - Z|. \quad (38)$$

**Proof.** Let $h := |X - Z|$. Let $x_1, \ldots, x_h$ be the elements of $X - Z$ and let $\{z_1, \ldots, z_h\}$ be a subset of $Z - X$. Consider the set $A = \{x_1 z_1, \ldots, x_h z_h\}$ of disjoint arcs. For $B \in F$, let $\alpha(B)$ denote the number of arcs in $A$ entering $B_0$ but not $B_1$, and $\beta(B)$ the number of arcs in $A$ entering both $B_0$ and $B_1$ (that is, covering $B$). Note that $X \cap Z \subseteq B_0 - B_1$.

Clearly, $\alpha(B) + \beta(B) = |X - B_0|$. The definition of $\alpha(B)$ immediately shows that $\alpha(B) \leq w(B) - |X \cap B_0|$. It follows that

$$\beta(B) = |X - B_0| - \alpha(B) \geq |X - B_0| - [w(B) - |X \cap B_0|] = |X| - w(B).$$

Since $F$ is independent, every arc in $A$ covers at most one member of $F$ and hence

$$\sum [\beta(B) : B \in F] \leq |A| = |X - Z|. \quad (39)$$
By combining these observations, we obtain

$$|X - Z| \geq \sum |\beta(B) : B \in \mathcal{F}| \geq \sum |X - w(B) : B \in \mathcal{F}| = \sum |n - w(B) : B \in \mathcal{F}| - q(n - |X|),$$

that is, $$\sum |n - w(B) : B \in \mathcal{F}| \leq q(n - |X|) + |X - Z|$$, and the claim follows. •

By subtracting first the equality $$\sum |n - k : B \in \mathcal{F}| = q(n - k)$$ from (38) and applying then the assumption $$q < n - |Z|$$, one obtains

$$\sum |k - w(B) : B \in \mathcal{F}| \leq q(k - |X|) + |X - Z| < (n - |Z|)(k - |X|) + |X - Z|,$$

that is, (36) holds, completing the proof of the lemma. •

4.2 The characterization

THEOREM 4.5 Let $$V$$ be a set of $$n$$ nodes and let $$1 \leq k \leq n - 1$$. Suppose that $$\{m_o, m_i\}$$ is a degree-specification meeting (4). There exists a simple $$k$$-connected digraph fitting $$\{m_o, m_i\}$$ if and only if

$$\tilde{m}_i(X) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) - |X||Z| + k \leq \gamma$$

for distinct subsets $$X, Z \subset V$$. (39)

Moreover, it suffices to require the inequality in (39) only for its special case when $$|X \cap Z| < k$$, $$X$$ consists of the $$h$$ largest values of $$m_o$$ and $$Z$$ consists of the $$j$$ largest values of $$m_i$$.

Proof. Necessity. Suppose that there is a digraph $$D$$ with the required properties, and let $$X$$ and $$Z$$ be two distinct, proper subsets of $$V$$. If $$|X \cap Z| \geq k$$, then (4) implies $$\tilde{m}_i(X) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) - |X||Z| + k \leq \tilde{m}_i(X) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| \leq \gamma$$ and (39) holds. This argument also implies that, given (4), it suffices to require the inequality in (39) only for $$X$$ and $$Z$$ for which $$|X \cap Z| < k$$.

Assume now that $$|X \cap Z| \leq k - 1$$. By the simplicity of $$D$$, there are at most $$|X||Z| - |X \cap Z|$$ arcs with tail in $$Z$$ and head in $$X$$. Therefore the total number of arcs with tail in $$Z$$ or head in $$X$$ is at least $$\tilde{m}_i(X) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z|$$. Moreover, the $$k$$-connectivity of $$D$$ implies for distinct subsets $$X, Z \subset V$$ that there are at least $$k - |X \cap Z|$$ arcs from $$V - Z$$ to $$Z - X$$ or there are at least $$k - |X \cap Z|$$ arcs from $$X - Z$$ to $$V - X$$. Since the tails of these arcs are not in $$Z$$ and the heads of these arcs are not in $$X$$, we can conclude that $$\tilde{m}_i(X) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) - |X||Z| + k = \tilde{m}_i(X) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| + (k - |X \cap Z|) \leq \gamma$$, that is, the inequality in (39) holds in this case, too.

Sufficiency. Suppose indirectly that the requested digraph does not exist. By applying Theorem 3.6 to the empty digraph $$D_0 = (V, \emptyset)$$ and observing that in this case $$d_{\tilde{m}_o}(Z, X) = |Z||X| - |Z \cap X|$$, we obtain that there exists an independent family $$\mathcal{F}$$ of bi-sets and subsets $$Z$$ and $$X$$ for which $$Z \subseteq B_o, X \cap B_I = \emptyset$$, and

$$\tilde{p}_i(\mathcal{F}) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| > \gamma.$$ (40)

If we reorient a digraph by reversing each of its arcs, then the $$k$$-connectivity is preserved and the in-degrees and out-degrees transform into each other. Therefore the roles of $$m_o$$ and $$m_i$$ in Theorem 3.6 are symmetric and therefore we may and shall assume that $$|Z| \geq |X|$$ in (40).

We can also assume that $$\mathcal{F}$$ is minimal and hence $$p_i(B) > 0$$ for each $$B \in \mathcal{F}$$. Since $$\{m_o, m_i\}$$ is required to meet (4), $$\mathcal{F}$$ is non-empty. Lemma 4.1 implies $$|X \cap Z| < k$$.

Suppose first that $$|X|, |Z| \geq k$$. Since $$|X \cap Z| < k$$ we have $$X \neq X, X \neq V, \text{ and } Z \neq V$$. By Lemma 4.1, $$\tilde{p}_i(\mathcal{F}) \leq k - |X \cap Z|$$. From (40), we have

$$\gamma < \tilde{p}_i(\mathcal{F}) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| \leq k - |X \cap Z| + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| = k + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||Z|,$$

contradicting (39).

In the remaining case $$|Z| \geq |X|$$ and $$|X| < k$$. Lemma 4.2 implies that $$\tilde{p}_i(\mathcal{F}) \leq \sigma_o = (n - |Z|)(k - |X|) + |X - Z|$$. By applying the inequality in (39) to $$X = \emptyset$$ and $$Z = V - v$$, one gets $$\tilde{m}_o(v) \geq k$$ from which $$\tilde{m}_o(V - Z) \geq k|V - Z|$$. By using again (40), we obtain

$$\gamma < \tilde{p}_i(\mathcal{F}) + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| \leq (k - |X|)(n - |Z|) + |X - Z| + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z| =
\frac{(k - |X|)(n - |Z|) + |X - Z| + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||Z| + |X \cap Z|}{k(|V| - |Z|) - |X||V| + |X||Z| + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||Z| + |X| \leq \tilde{m}_o(V - Z) - |X||V| + \tilde{m}_o(Z) + \tilde{m}_i(X) + |X| = \tilde{m}_o(V) + \tilde{m}_i(X) - |X||V| + |X \cap V|},$$

and this contradicts the inequality (4) with $$V$$ in place of $$Z$$. •
5 Degree-sequences of $k$-elementary bipartite graphs

As an application of Theorem 4.5, we extend a characterization of degree-sequences of elementary bipartite graphs (bigraphs, for short), due to R. Brualdi [4], to $k$-elementary bigraphs. A simple bipartite graph $G = (S, T; E)$ is called elementary if $G$ is perfectly matchable and the union of its perfect matchings is a connected subgraph. It is known (see, [10], p. 122) that $G$ is elementary if and only if it is either just one edge or $|S| = |T| ≥ 2$ and the Hall-condition holds with strict inequality for every non-empty proper subset of $T$. Another equivalent formulation requires that either $G$ is just one edge or $G - s - t$ has a perfect matching for each $s ∈ S, t ∈ T$. Yet another characterization states that $G$ is elementary if and only if it is connected and every edge belongs to a perfect matching. It should be noted that there is a one-to-one correspondence between elementary bipartite graphs and fully indecomposable $(0, 1)$-matrices [5].

Let $k ≤ n - 1$ be a positive integer. We call a simple bigraph $G = (S, T; E)$ with $|S| = |T| = n-k$-elementary if the removal of any $j$-element subset of $S$ and any $j$-element subset of $T$ leaves a perfectly matchable graph for $0 ≤ j ≤ k$. Equivalently, $|Γ(X)| ≥ |X| + k$ for every subset $X ⊆ S$ with $|X| ≤ n - k$. Obviously this last property is equivalent to requiring $|Γ(X)| ≥ |X| + k$ for every subset $X ⊆ T$ with at most $n - k$ elements. Note that for $k = n - 1$ the complete bipartite $K_{n,n}$ is the only $k$-elementary bigraph. For $n ≥ 2$, a bigraph is 1-elementary if and only if it is elementary, while for $n = 1$ the bigraph $K_{1,1}$ consisting of a single edge is considered elementary but not 1-elementary. The notion of $k$-elementary bigraphs was introduced by Frank and Végh in [12] where they developed a purely combinatorial algorithm the make the $(k - 1)$-elementary bigraph $k$-elementary by adding a minimum number of new edges.

There is a natural correspondence between $k$-connected digraphs and $k$-elementary bigraphs with a specified perfect matching. Let $M = \{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ be a perfect matching of a $k$-elementary bigraph $G = (S, T; E)$. Suppose that the elements of $S$ and $T$ are indexed in such a way that $e_i = s_t\gamma_i$ (i.e., $1, \ldots, n$) Let $V = \{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}$ be a node-set where $v_i$ is associated with $e_i$. We associate a digraph $D = (V, A)$ with the pair $(G, M)$ as follows. For each edge $e = s_t\gamma_j$ of $G$ (i $≠$ j) that is, $e ∈ E - M$ let $v_i v_j$ be an arc of $D$. It can easily be observed that the digraph $D$ obtained this way is $k$-connected if and only if $G$ is $k$-elementary. By using network flow techniques, a digraph can be checked in polynomial time whether it is $k$-connected or not, and therefore a bipartite graph can also be checked for being $k$-elementary.

Conversely, one can associate a perfectly matchable bigraph with a digraph $D$ on node-set $\{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}$, as follows. Define $G = (S, T; E)$ so that $s_t\gamma_i$ belongs to $E$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$ and, for every arc $v_i v_j$ of $D$, let $t_j s_h$ be an edge of $G$. This $G$ is a simple $k$-elementary graph.

Let $m = (m_S, m_T)$ be a degree specification for which $\tilde{m}_S(S) = \tilde{m}_T(T) = γ$ and assume that the set $\mathcal{G}(m_S, m_T)$ of simple bipartite graphs fitting $(m_S, m_T)$ is non-empty, that is, by a theorem of Gale and Ryser [13], [19]

$$\tilde{m}_S(X) + \tilde{m}_T(Z) - |X||Z| ≤ γ \text{ whenever } \emptyset ⊆ X ⊆ S, \emptyset ⊆ Z ⊆ T.$$ (41)

Brualdi [4] characterized the degree-sequences of elementary bigraphs in terms of fully indecomposable $(0, 1)$-matrices. Here we extend his results (apart from its trivial special case when $n = 1$) to $k$-elementary bigraphs.

THEOREM 5.1 There is a $k$-elementary member $G$ of $\mathcal{G}(m_S, m_T)$ if and only if

$$\tilde{m}_S(X) + \tilde{m}_T(Z) - |X||Z| + (n - |X| - |Z| + k) ≤ γ \text{ whenever } X ⊆ S, \ Z ⊆ T.$$ (42)

Furthermore, it suffices to require (42) only for $X ⊆ S$ consisting of the $h$ largest $m_S$-valued elements and for $Z ⊆ T$ consisting of the $j$ largest $m_T$-valued elements ($h, j < n$). Moreover, if $m_S(s_1) ≤ \cdots ≤ m_S(s_h)$ and $m_T(t_1) ≥ \cdots ≥ m_T(t_n)$, the graph $G$ can be chosen in such a way that $s_1 t_1, \ldots, s_h t_n$ is a perfect matching of $G$.

Proof. Necessity. Suppose that there is a requested bigraph $G$. Since $G$ is $k$-elementary, the degree of each node is at least $k + 1$. For $X ⊆ S$ and $Z ⊆ T$, let $γ_1$ denote the number of edges incident to a node in $X \cup Z$ while $γ_2$ is the number of the remaining edges.

Then $γ_1 ≥ \tilde{m}_S(X) + \tilde{m}_T(Z) - |X||Z|$. If $|Z| ≥ k$, then $T - Z$ has at least $|T - Z| + k$ neighbours and hence $T - Z$ has at least $|T - Z| + k - |X| = n - |X| - |Z| + k$ neighbours in $S - X$, from which $γ_2 ≥ |T - Z| + k - |X|$ implying that

$$γ = γ_1 + γ_2 ≥ \tilde{m}_S(X) + \tilde{m}_T(Z) - |X||Z| + n - |X| - |Z| + k,$$

that is, the inequality in (42) holds for this case.

If $|Z| < k$, then each node in $S - X$ has at least $k + 1 - |Z|$ neighbours in $T - Z$ from which $γ_2 ≥ |S - X|k + 1 - |Z| = (n - |X|)(k + 1 - |Z|) + n - |X| ≥ k - |Z| + n - |X|$. Therefore

$$γ = γ_1 + γ_2 ≥ \tilde{m}_S(X) + \tilde{m}_T(Z) - |X||Z| + k - |Z| + n - |X|$$

implying the inequality in (42) for this case, too.
Sufficiency. We may suppose that the elements of $S$ and $T$ are ordered in such a way that $m_S(s_1) \leq \cdots \leq m_S(s_n)$ and $m_T(t_1) \geq \cdots \geq m_T(t_m)$. The inequality in (42), when applied to $X := V - s$ and to $Z = \emptyset$, implies that $m_S(s) \geq k + 1$ for $s \in S$ and $m_T(t) \geq k + 1$ follows analogously for $t \in T$. Let $V = \{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}$ be a set. Let $m_s(v_j) := m_T(t_j) - 1$ and $m(v_j) := m_S(s_j) - 1$ for $j = 1, \ldots, n$. Let $\gamma_D = \gamma - n$.

Let $Z_i$ denote the first $j$ ($0 \leq j \leq n$) elements of $V$ and let $X_h$ denote the last $h$ ($0 \leq h \leq n$) elements of $V$. The (possibly empty) subset of $T$ corresponding to $Z_i$ is denoted by $Z$ while the subset of $S$ corresponding to $X_h$ is denoted by $X$. Due to the assumption made on the ordering of the elements of $V$, $Z_i$ consists of the $j$ elements of $V$ with largest $m_v$-values while $X_h$ consists of the $h$ element of $V$ with largest $m_v$-values.

**Claim 5.2** Suppose that $j < n$ and $h < n$, that is, $X \subseteq S$ and $Z \subseteq T$. The inequality (39) with $\gamma_D$ in place of $\gamma$ holds for $X$ and $Z$ defined above.

**Proof.**

$$\tilde{m}_v(Z_i) + m(v_h) - jh + k = \tilde{m}_v(Z) - |Z| + \tilde{m}_v(X) - |X| - |X||Z| + k \leq \gamma - n = \gamma_D. \quad \blacksquare$$

**Claim 5.3** Suppose that $j \leq n$ and $h \leq n$, that is, $X \subseteq S$ and $Z \subseteq T$. The inequality (40) with $\gamma_D$ in place of $\gamma$ holds for $X$ and $Z$ defined above.

**Proof.** Suppose first that $h + j \geq n$, that is, $|X_h \cup Z_j| = n$. Then

$$\tilde{m}_v(X_h) + \tilde{m}_v(Z_j) - |X_h||Z_j| + |X_h \cap Z_j| = \tilde{m}_v(X) + \tilde{m}_v(Z) - |X||Z| - |X_h| - |Z_j| + |X_h \cap Z_j| = \tilde{m}_v(X) + \tilde{m}_v(Z) - |X||Z| - |X_h \cup Z_j| \leq \gamma - |X_h \cup Z_j| = \gamma - n = \gamma_D.$$ 

Second, suppose that $h + j < n$, that is, $X_h \cup Z_j \subset V$ implying that $X_h \cap Z_j = \emptyset$. By Claim 5.2, \(\tilde{m}_v(Z_i) + \tilde{m}_v(X_h) - |X_h||Z_i| + k \leq \gamma_D\) and hence \(\tilde{m}_v(X_h) + \tilde{m}_v(Z_j) - |X_h||Z_j| + |X_h \cap Z_j| = \tilde{m}_v(X_h) + \tilde{m}_v(Z_j) - |X_h||Z_j| < \gamma_D. \quad \blacksquare$$

Consider the bigraph $G = (S,T;E)$ associated with $D$ (in which $s,t$ belongs to $E$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$ and, for every arc $v_iv_h$ of $D$, let $t_i,s_h$ be an edge of $G$). This $G$ is a simple $k$-elementary bigraph fitting $(m_S, m_T)$. \quad \blacksquare$

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