

# Canonical decompositions in monadically stable and bounded shrubdepth graph classes

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**Abstract:** We use model-theoretic tools originating from stability theory to derive a result we call the Finitary Substitute Lemma, which intuitively says the following. Suppose we work in a stable graph class  $\mathcal{C}$ , and using a first-order formula  $\varphi$  with parameters we are able to define, in every graph  $G \in \mathcal{C}$ , a relation  $R$  that satisfies some hereditary first-order assertion  $\psi$ . Then we are able to find a first-order formula  $\varphi'$  that has the same property, but additionally is **finitary**: there is finite bound  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that in every graph  $G \in \mathcal{C}$ , different choices of parameters give only at most  $k$  different relations  $R$  that can be defined using  $\varphi'$ .

We use the Finitary Substitute Lemma to derive two corollaries about the existence of certain canonical decompositions in classes of well-structured graphs.

- We prove that in the Splitter game, which characterizes nowhere dense graph classes, and in the Flipper game, which characterizes monadically stable graph classes, there is a winning strategy for Splitter, respectively Flipper, that can be defined in first-order logic from the game history. Thus, the strategy is canonical.
- We show that for any fixed graph class  $\mathcal{C}$  of bounded shrubdepth, there is an  $O(n^2)$ -time algorithm that given an  $n$ -vertex graph  $G \in \mathcal{C}$ , computes in an isomorphism-invariant way a structure  $H$  of bounded treedepth in which  $G$  can be interpreted. A corollary of this result is an  $O(n^2)$ -time isomorphism test and canonization algorithm for any fixed class of bounded-shrubdepth.

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