

# A combinatorial game for monadic stability

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With Gajarský, Mählmann, Ohlmann, Ossona de Mendez,  
Pilipczuk, Przybyszewski, Siebertz, Sokołowski, and Toruńczyk.

## Theorem

*A class of graphs is monadically stable if and only if Flipper wins the radius- $r$  flipper game for each  $r \in \mathbb{N}$ .*

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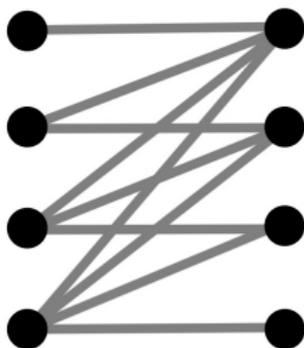
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**half-graph**

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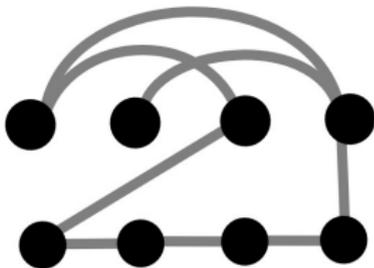
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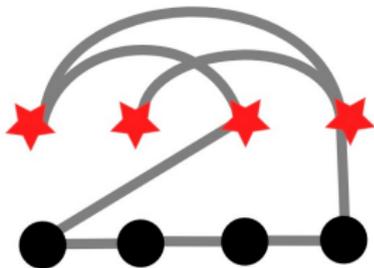


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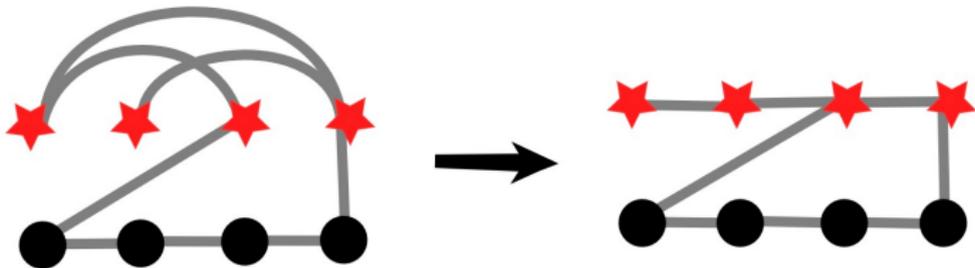


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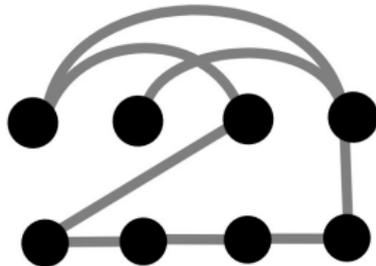
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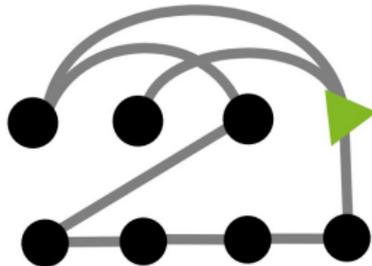
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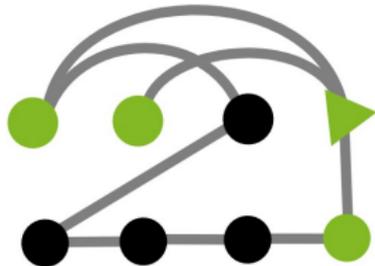
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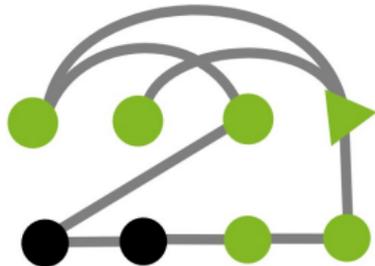
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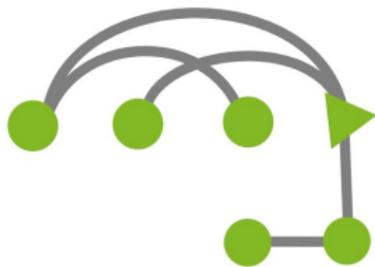
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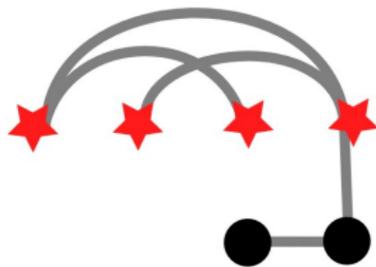
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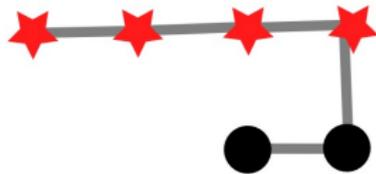
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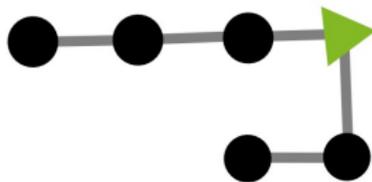
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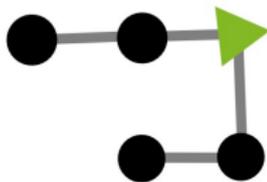
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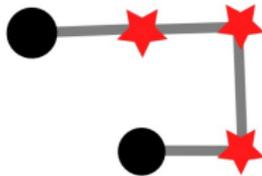
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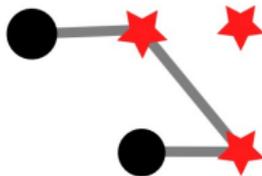
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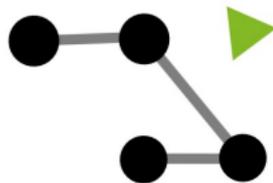
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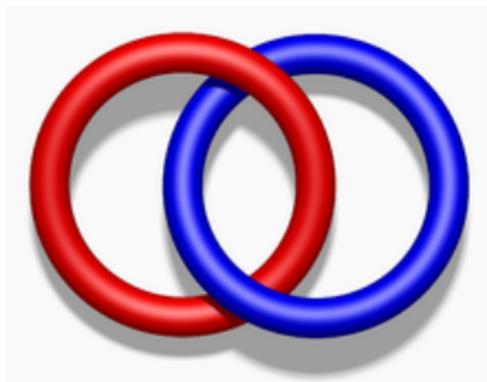
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Flipper **wins the game** on a class  $\mathcal{C}$  if there exists  $t \in \mathbb{N}$  so that Flipper wins in  $\leq t$  rounds on each  $G \in \mathcal{C}$ .

## Theorem (Robertson, Seymour, Thomas)

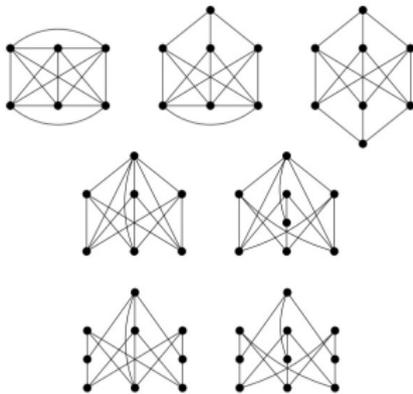
A class of graphs is **linklessly embeddable** if and only if it contains no minor in the Petersen family.



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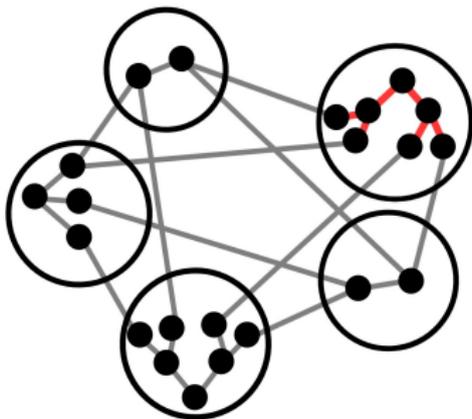
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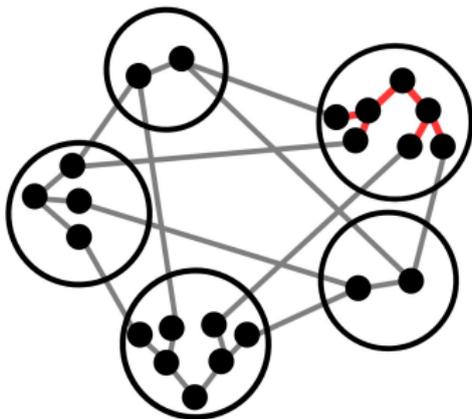
For each  $r \in \mathbb{N}$ , there exists  $t \in \mathbb{N}$  so that no graph with average degree  $> t$  is an  $r$ -shallow minor of any graph in  $\mathcal{C}$ .



Theorem (Grohe, Kreutzer, Siebertz)

*First-order model-checking is fixed-parameter tractable on any class which is **nowhere dense**.*

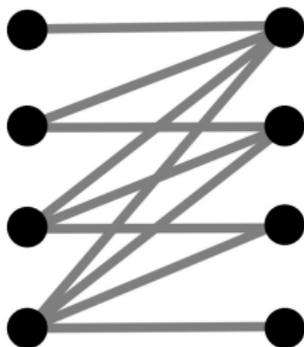
For each  $r \in \mathbb{N}$ , there exists  $t \in \mathbb{N}$  so that  $K_t$  is not an  $r$ -shallow minor of any graph in  $\mathcal{C}$ .



Conjecture (folklore; see Gajarský, Pilipczuk, Toruńczyk)

*First-order model-checking is fixed-parameter tractable on any class which is **monadically stable**.*

Recall that we use first-order logic to “exclude”:



**half-graph**

Theorem (Comes from Dvořák 2018)

*A class is nowhere dense if and only if it is monadically stable and **forbids a  $K_{t,t}$ -subgraph** for some  $t \in \mathbb{N}$ .*

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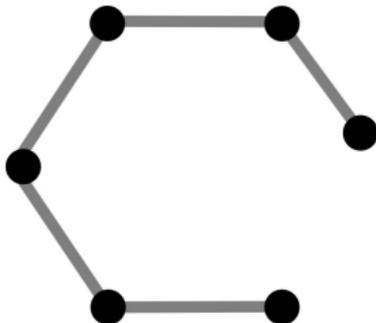
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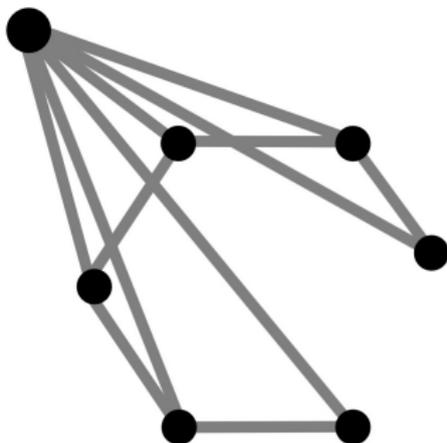
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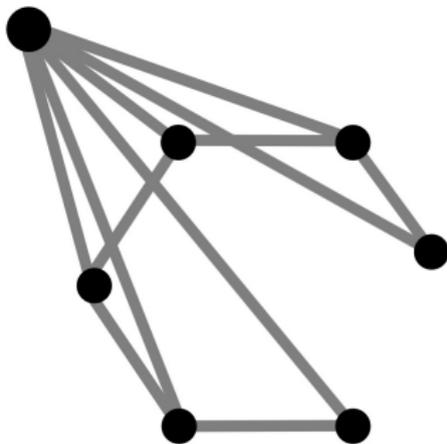
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Naive algorithm for  $k$ -vertex-dominating set:  $\mathcal{O}(n^k)$ .

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- 1)  $x \text{ adj } y$  and  $x = y$  are formulas.
- 2) If  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  are formulas, then so are  $\neg\phi$ ,  $\phi \wedge \psi$ ,  $\dots$
- 3) If  $\phi$  is a formula, then so is  $\exists x\phi$  and  $\forall x\phi$ .

A **sentence** is a formula  $\phi$  with no free variables. If  $\phi$  is true for  $G$ , we say  $G$  **models**  $\phi$  or write  $G \models \phi$ .

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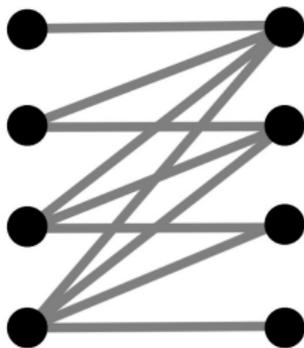
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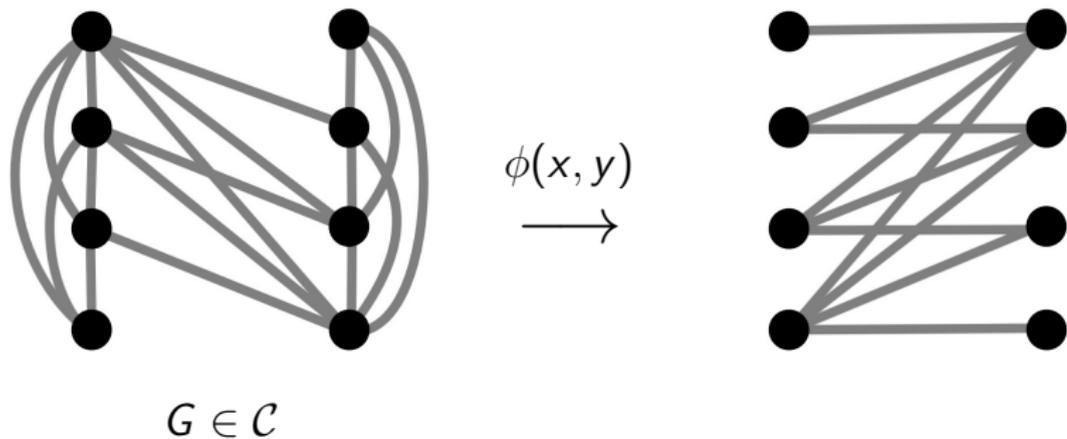
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**FO model-checking is FPT on  $\mathcal{C}$**  if there exists  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  and  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  so that the problem can be solved in time  $f(|\phi|)n^c$ .

Recall that a class is **monadically stable** if half-graphs are “excluded via” first-order logic.

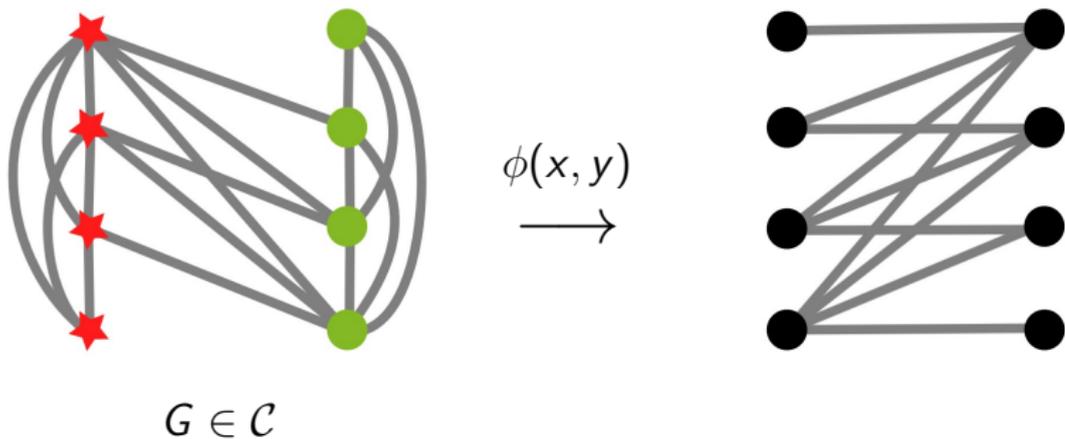


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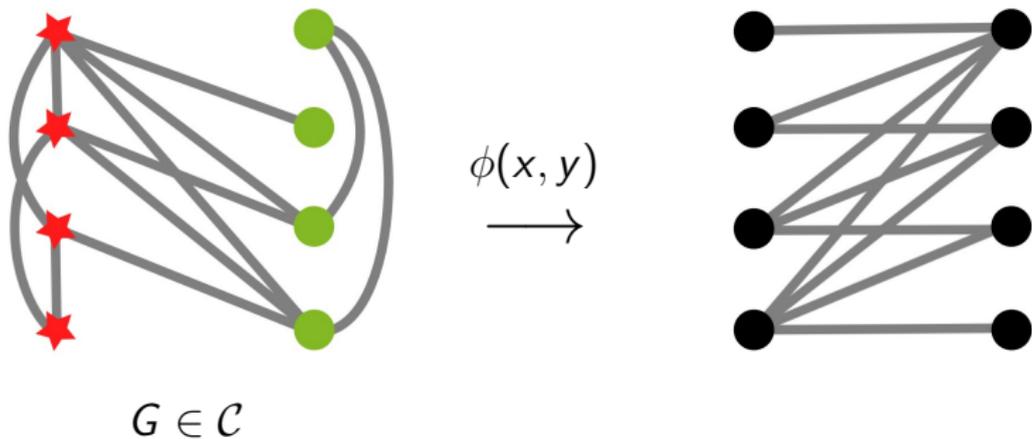
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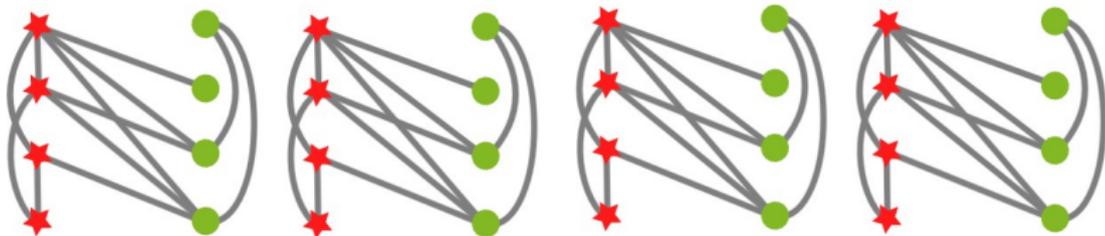
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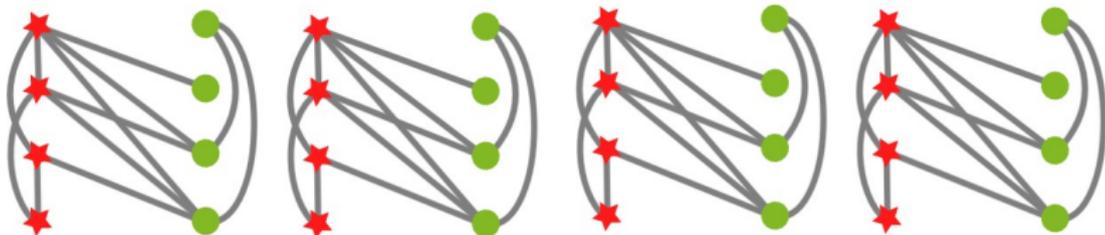
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For fixed  $\phi(x, y)$ , the resulting **transduction** of  $\mathcal{C}$  is the class of all induced subgraphs of graphs which can be obtained this way.

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$\cap$

**bounded expansion**

(shallow minors have bounded average degree)

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**Thank you!**