Logical Aspects of Shrub-Depth

Petr Hliněný, Jan Obdržálek

Masaryk University, Brno {hlineny,obdrzalek}@fi.muni.cz

In the last few years there has been an increase of interest in the graph invariant called tree-depth, and its applications in algorithms and logic. Shrub-depth, introduced in 2012 [4], was developed as a dense graph counterpart to tree-depth. As such, it is related to clique-width in a similar way as tree-depth is to tree-width. On the logical side Gajarský and Hliněný [3] were able to prove that the expressive powers of FO and MSO1 coincide on graph classes of bounded shrub-depth, generalizing the result of Elberfeld, Grohe and Tantau [2]. In this work we continue the research of the logical aspects of shrub-depth. Our main result states that the concept of shrub-depth of a graph class is stable under MSO1 interpretations and transductions (more precisely, the shrub-depth value does not grow under any non-copying MSO1 transduction). From that we derive that the integer values of shrub-depth define the lower ω levels of the MSO1 transduction hierarchy of simple graphs, partially answering an open question raised by Blumensath and Courcelle [1].

Reference

- 1. A. Blumensath and B. Courcelle. Monadic second-order definable graph orderings. *Logical Methods in Computer Science*, 10(1), 2014.
- 2. M. Elberfeld, M. Grohe, and T. Tantau. Where first-order and monadic second-order logic coincide. In *LICS'12*, pages 265–274, 2012.
- 3. J. Gajarský and P. Hliněný. Kernelizing MSO properties of trees of fixed height, and some consequences. *Logical Methods in Computer Science*, 11(1), 2015.
- R. Ganian, P. Hliněný, J. Nešetřil, J. Obdržálek, P. O. de Mendez, and R. Ramadurai. When trees grow low: Shrubs and fast MSO₁. In *MFCS'12*, volume 7464 of *LNCS*, pages 419–430. Springer, 2012.