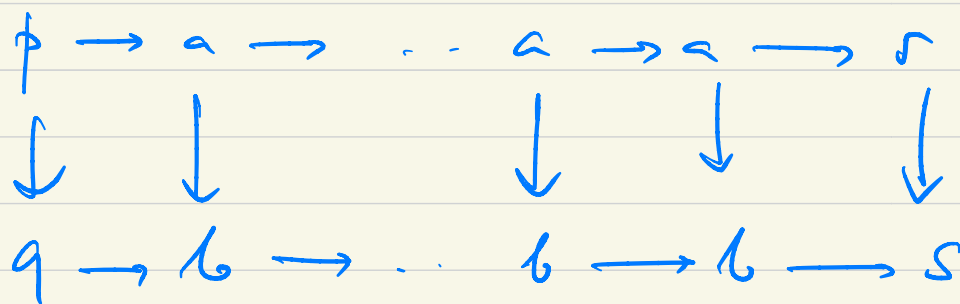
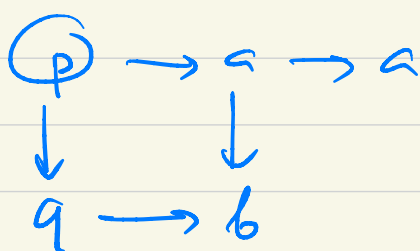
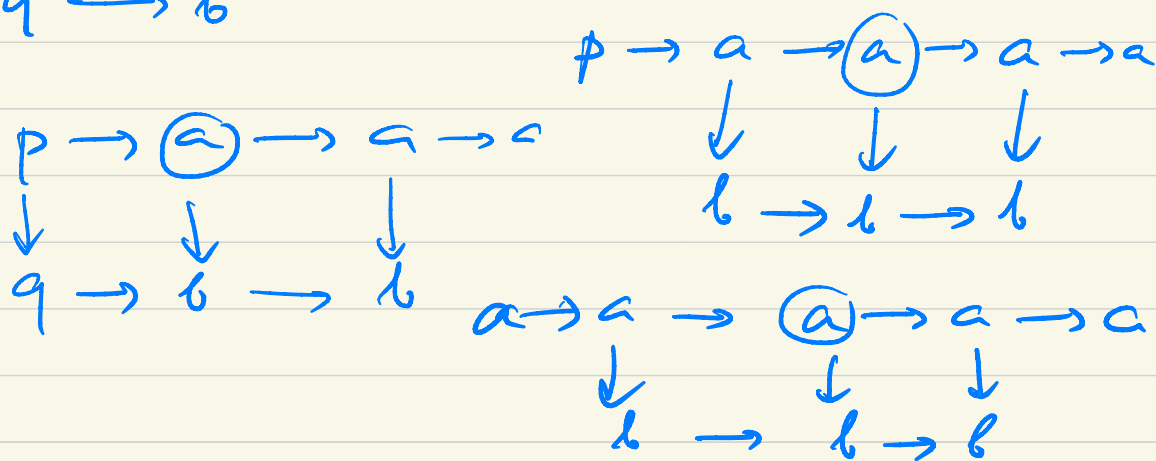


N_2^p



N_2^a

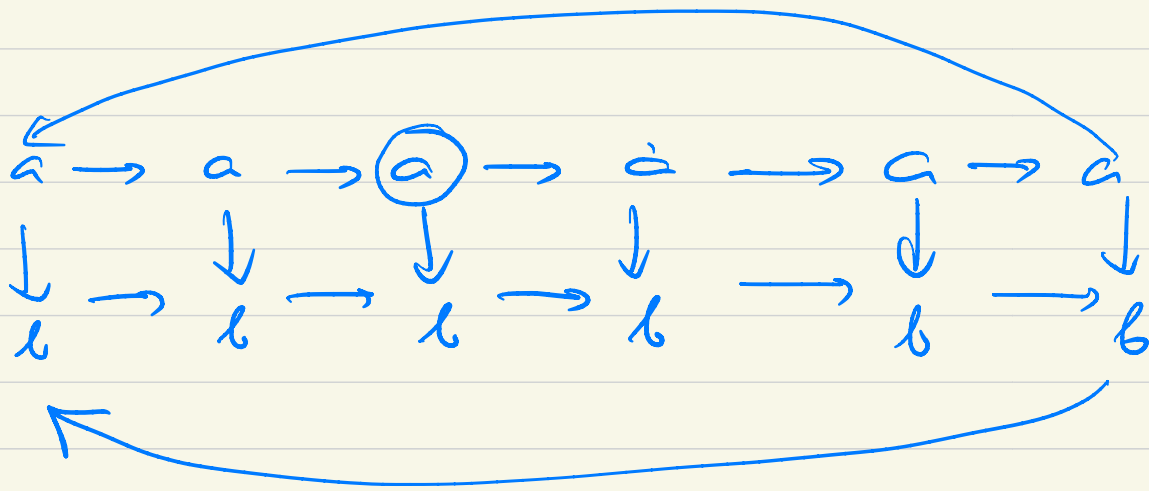
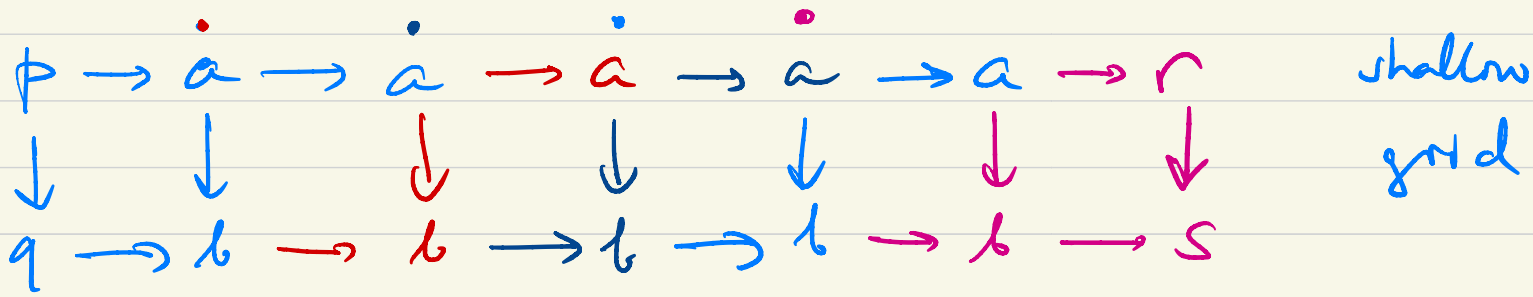


r radius

$N_r(x)$ = neighborhood of x of radius r

= graph induced by all y s.t. $d(x, y) \leq r$

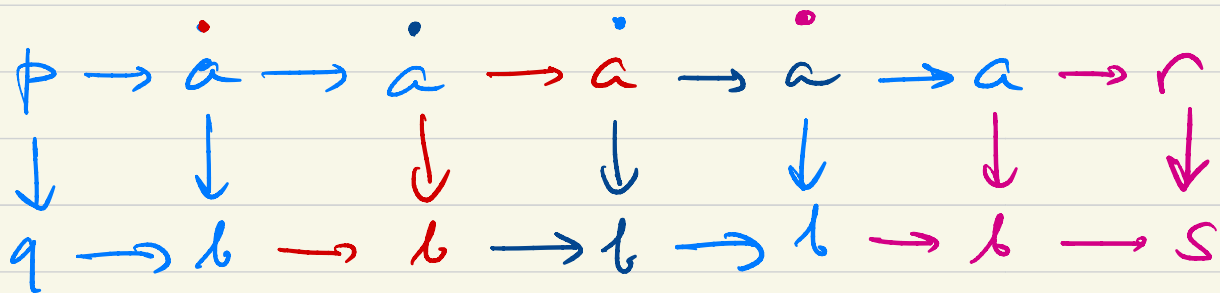
↓
undirected dist.



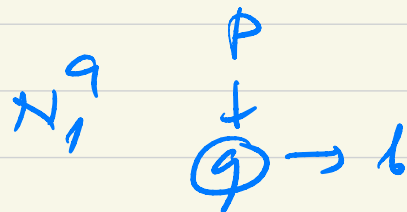
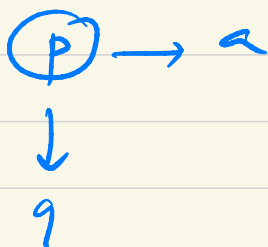
$\Psi = (\exists \text{ unique vertex } p \wedge \dots \wedge q \wedge \dots \wedge s) \wedge$

all neighborhoods of radius ≤ 2
are of the allowed types

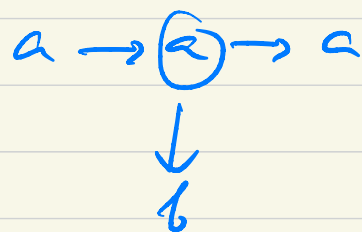
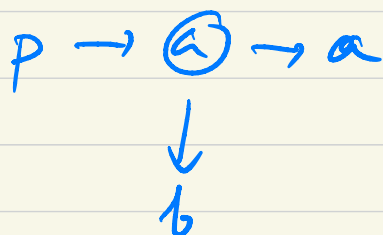
$G \neq \Psi \Leftrightarrow G$ contains a
"shallow" grid



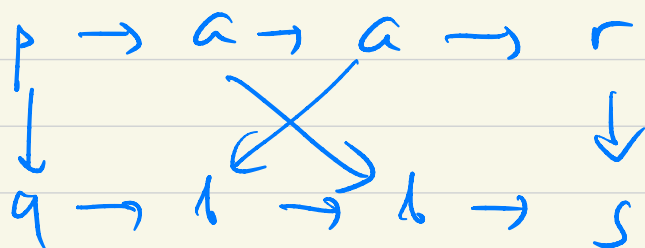
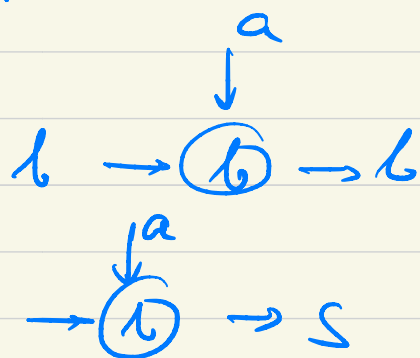
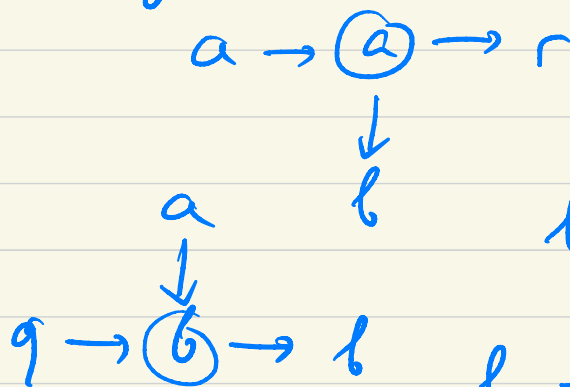
N_1^p :



N_1^a :



N_1^b

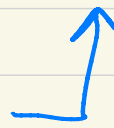


also
sat. N_1

→ radius 1 not
sufficient

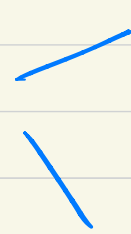
Unique vertex with label p :

$$\exists x. (p(x) \wedge \forall y. (p(y) \rightarrow y=x))$$

Shortland $\exists! x. p(x)$ 

$$F_0 : \exists^{\leq k} x. \varphi(x)$$

there are at most k vertices
 x with property $\varphi(x)$

F_0  exactly / at most k vertices
neighborhoods

F_0 cannot express:

- a graph is connected
- $\exists$ path between 2 vertices

Mod

FO (first-order logic)

$FO(<) : x=y, x<y$

$FO(succ) : x=y, succ(x,y)$

$FO(<, (Pa)_{a \in \Sigma}) : x=y, x<y, Pa(x) \text{ (ou } a(x))$

$FO(succ, (Pa)_{a \in \Sigma})$

$succ(\cdot, \cdot), \min(\cdot), \max(\cdot)$

peuvent être exprimés en $FO(<)$

MSO (monadic second order logic)

variables $x, y, \dots$ premier ordre
($\rightarrow$ positions)

$X, Y, \dots$ second ordre
monadique ($\rightarrow$ ensembles
de positions)

$x=y, x \in X$

$x<y, succ(x,y), a(x)$

Graphes

formules atomiques : $x \neq y$ (FO)
 $E(x, y)$
 $x \in X$ (MSO)

mot :



En FO on peut dire :

- φ_1 — chaque sommet a un unique préd. / succ., sauf deux sommets distingués (début / fin)
- φ_2 — le sommet de début a un unique succ., pas de préd.
- φ_3 — le sommet de fin a ...

Ce qu'on peut pas dire en FO est
que le graphe est connexe.

φ_d : unique "start" vertex

$$\varphi_d = \exists! x. \left(\forall y. \neg E(y, x) \wedge \exists! y. E(x, y) \right)$$

φ_e : unique "end" vertex

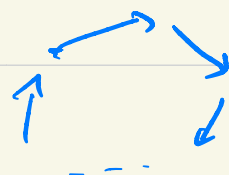
$$\varphi_e = \exists! x. \left(\forall y. \neg E(x, y) \wedge \exists! y. E(y, x) \right)$$

φ_m : every vertex has 0 or 1 pred., and 0 or 1 succ.

$$\varphi_m = \forall x. \left(\exists^{\leq 1} y. E(y, x) \wedge \exists^{\leq 1} y. E(x, y) \right)$$

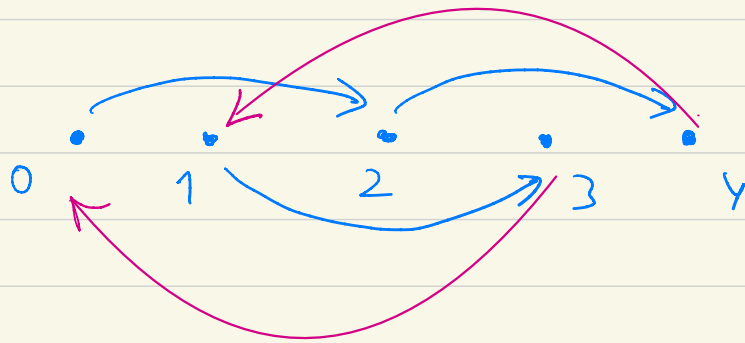
$$\varphi = \varphi_d \wedge \varphi_e \wedge \varphi_m$$

$G \models \varphi \iff G$ disjoint union of
paths and cycles



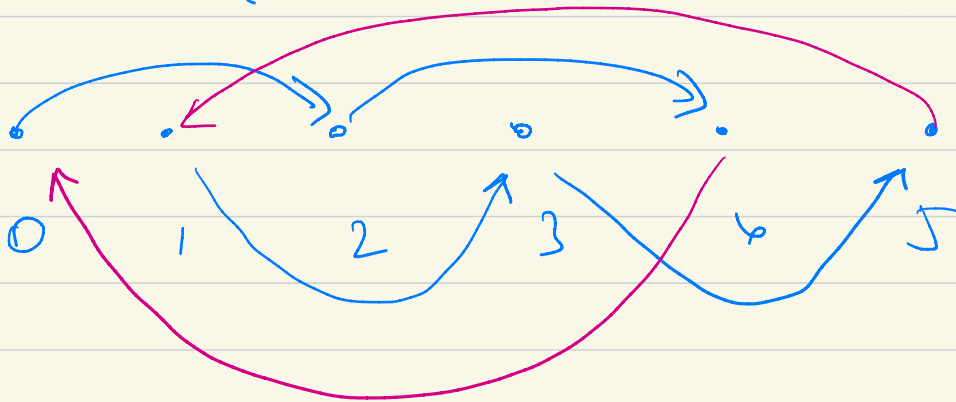
Pourquoi F_0 ne peut pas explorer l'accessibilité.

$$\Sigma = \{c\}$$



$$V = \{0, \dots, n\}$$

$$E = \{ (i, i+2) : 0 \leq i \leq n-2 \} \\ \cup \{ (n, 1), (n-1, 0) \}$$



$$W \rightarrow G_W$$

G_W est connexe $\Leftrightarrow |W|$ impair

On verra que F_0 ne peut pas explorer "l'accessibilité" si $|W|$ est pair.

La conséquence sera :

FO ne peut pas exprimer la connexité
ou l'accessibilité.

Preuve par l'absurde :

Supposons que FO(E) peut exprimer
la connexité d'un graphe. $\rightarrow \varphi$

Alors on montre que FO(succ) peut
exprimer "longueur impaire".

On prend φ et on remplace chaque

sous-formule $E(x, y)$ par :

$$\begin{array}{l} y = x + 2 \\ \vee \end{array} : \quad \textcircled{\exists z} \left(\text{succ}(x, z) \wedge \text{succ}(z, y) \right)$$

FO

$$\text{max}(x) \wedge \exists z \left(\text{min}(z) \wedge \text{succ}(z, y) \right)$$

$$\vee \text{min}(y) \wedge \exists z \left(\text{max}(z) \wedge \text{succ}(x, z) \right)$$

φ over graphs $\rightarrow \varphi'$ over words

On note la formule de FO(succ)
obtenue par φ' .

$w \models \varphi' \Leftrightarrow G_w$ est connexe

$\Leftrightarrow |w|$ impair

$\neg \varphi'$ exprime "longueur paire"

$\rightarrow$ contradiction à l'hypothèse

que "longueur paire" n'est pas FO.

Ce qu'on a vu avec $w \mapsto G_w$

est une interprétation logique (FO)

Existential second order logic ($\exists$ SO)

$x, y, \dots$: variables 1er ordre
($\rightarrow$ sommets)

$X, Y, \dots$: variables 2nd ordre
($\rightarrow$ ensembles, relations, ...)

Formule de $\exists$ SO :

$$\exists X_1 \dots \exists X_k. \Psi(X_1, \dots, X_k)$$

Ψ : formule de 1er ordre avec
prédicats atomiques

$$x \in X_i, \quad x = y, \quad E(x, y) \\ X_i(x_1, \dots, x_k)$$

Ex 1) G bipartite

$\exists$ SO $\exists X \exists Y. (\text{Partition}(X, Y) \wedge$
pas d'arc dans X ou
dans $Y)$
arbité 1
(ensembles)

3) G 3-colorable

$\exists X_1 \exists X_2 \exists X_3$ (Partition (X_1, X_2, X_3)

MSO $\wedge$ pas d'arc dans un des X_i)

4) G contient clique de taille $|U|$

FSO $U \subseteq V \rightarrow$ prédicat $U(x)$

$\exists X \exists R$ (R est bijection entre

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{un arc}} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\text{un arc}} \quad X \text{ et } U, \text{ et}$

X est clique)

5) G contient cycle hamiltonien

$\exists L \exists S$ (L ordre total sur V ,

$\swarrow$
binaire

S la relation succ. de L ,

S est cycle de G)

1) L is total order :

→ reflexive , transitive , anti-tr.
 $x \leq x$ $x \leq y, y \leq z \rightarrow x \leq z$ $x \leq y, y \leq x \Rightarrow x = y$

$$\forall x. L(x, x) \wedge$$

$$\forall x, y, z. (L(x, y) \wedge L(y, z) \rightarrow L(x, z)) \wedge$$

$$\forall x, y. (L(x, y) \wedge L(y, x) \rightarrow x = y)$$

$$\forall x, y. (L(x, y) \vee L(y, x))$$

2) S is successor rel. of L

$$\forall x, y. (S(x, y) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$[L(x, y) \wedge$$

$$\forall z. (L(x, z) \wedge L(z, y) \rightarrow z = x \vee z = y)])$$

3) I corresponds to cycle:

$$\forall x, y. (I(x, y) \rightarrow E(x, y)) \wedge$$

$$\exists x, y. \left[\left(\forall z. L(z, x) \right) \wedge \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{"x max"} \\ \text{"in L"} \end{array} \\ \left. \left(\forall z. L(y, z) \right) \wedge \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{"y min"} \\ \text{"in L"} \end{array} \\ \left. E(x, y) \right]$$

L is a numbering of the vertices

R binary relation (on vertices)

R is bijective :

$$\varphi_{\text{bij}} = \varphi_{\text{pre}} \wedge \varphi_{\text{succ}}$$

φ_{pre} = exactly one pre-image

$$= \forall y \exists! x. R(x, y)$$

$$\varphi_{\text{succ}} = \forall x \exists! y. R(x, y)$$

R is bfg between X and U

$$\varphi_1 = \forall y \in U \exists! x \in X. R(x, y) \wedge \\ \forall x \in X \exists! y \in U. R(x, y)$$

X is digraph :

$$\varphi_2 = \forall x \forall y ((x \neq y \wedge x \in X \wedge \\ y \in X) \rightarrow E(x, y))$$

Reach(x, y)

$\hat{=}$ $\exists$ path from x to y

$\begin{matrix} z_0 \\ \parallel \\ x \end{matrix} \rightarrow z_1 \rightarrow z_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow z_k \xrightarrow{\parallel z_k} y$

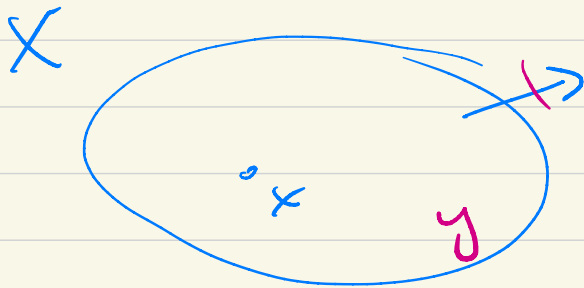
Here: S = set of edges of
the path where $z_i \neq z_j$
 $\forall i \neq j$

$\exists S. \left[\begin{array}{l} \exists! z. S(x, z) \wedge \\ \text{biconnected. } \forall z. (\neg S(z, x)) \wedge \\ \exists! z. S(z, y) \wedge \\ \forall z. (\neg S(y, z)) \wedge \\ \forall z (\exists z'. S(z', z) \wedge z \neq y \\ \Rightarrow \exists z''. S(z, z'')) \\ \wedge \forall z, z'. S(z, z') \Rightarrow E(z, z') \end{array} \right]$

Another formula for $\text{Reach}(x, y)$,
which is Π_1^1 :

$$\varphi_R = \forall X \left[\left(x \in X \wedge \left(\forall y \in X \forall z. (E(y, z) \rightarrow z \in X) \right) \right) \rightarrow y \in X \right]$$

Every set X that contains x and
is closed by taking successors,
contains also y .



$$G, s, t \models \varphi_R(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists \text{ path } s \xrightarrow{*} t$$

↑

$G \text{ sat. } \varphi_R \text{ where}$
 $x = s, y = t$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad G, s, t \models \varphi_R(x, y)$$

||
 $\forall X \dots$

$$\text{Take } X = \text{post}^*(s)$$

$$= \{ v : s \xrightarrow{*} v \}$$

$$s \in X, \text{ closed under taking succ.}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\varphi_R} t \in X$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad s \xrightarrow{*} t$$

Every X containing s and
 closed under taking succ.

contain also $t \rightarrow G \models \varphi_R$