

Logics and Algorithms for Graph Minors

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ALGCo team

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Pierre Fraigniaud	examiner
Frédéric Havet	examiner
Eun Jung Kim	examiner
Ignasi Sau	supervisor
Dimitrios M. Thilikos	co-supervisor



Amphithéâtre Jean Jacques Moreau, 12/12/2023



Computation as a mathematical subject

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Study of automated computation by means of abstraction

Computation as a mathematical subject

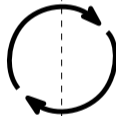
Study of automated computation by means of abstraction

What makes a **computational problem** inherently difficult?

Computation as a mathematical subject

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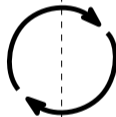
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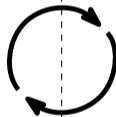


When can we have efficient algorithms?

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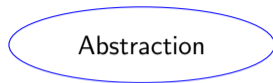
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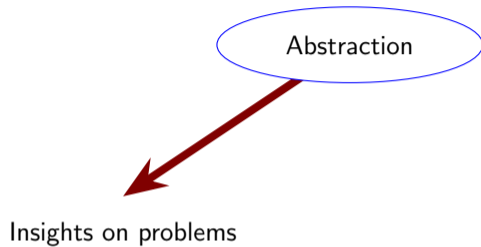


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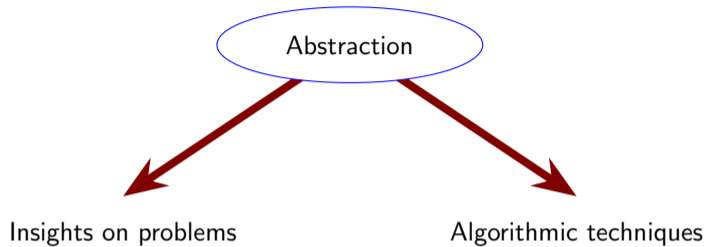
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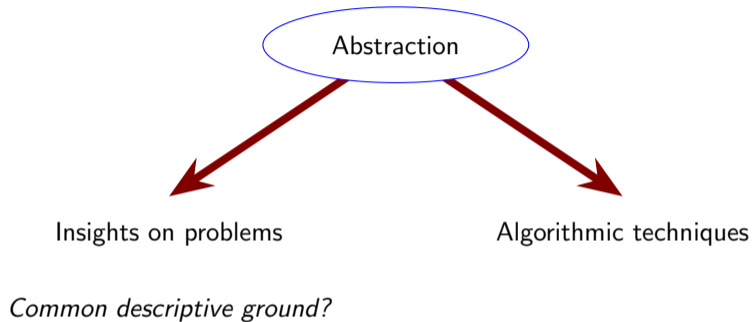
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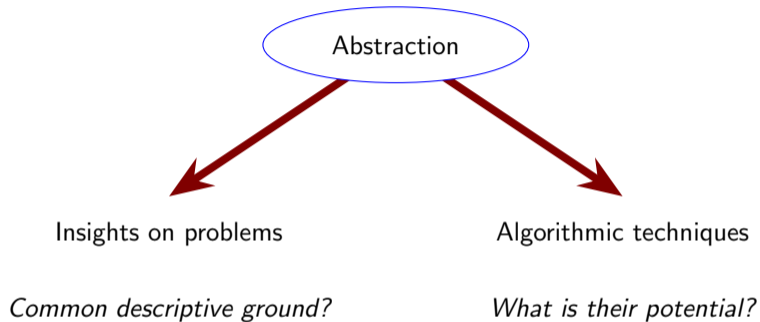
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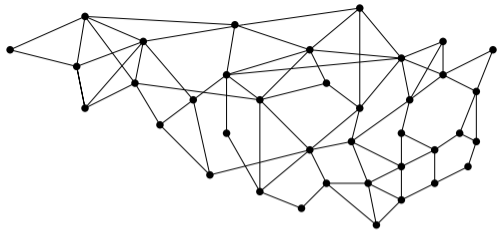


Graphs and algorithms

- Model of abstraction: *Graphs*

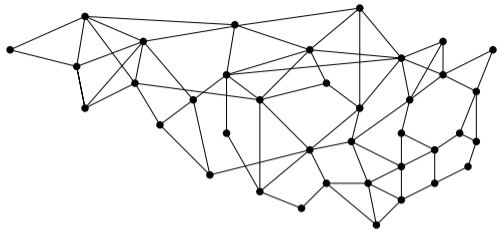
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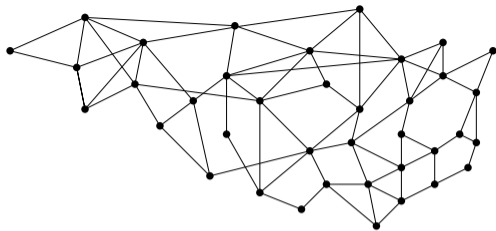
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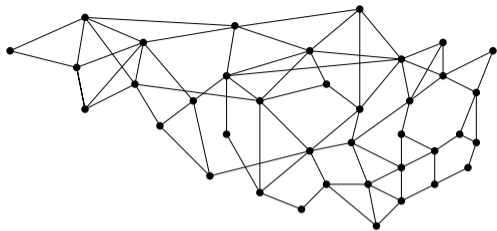
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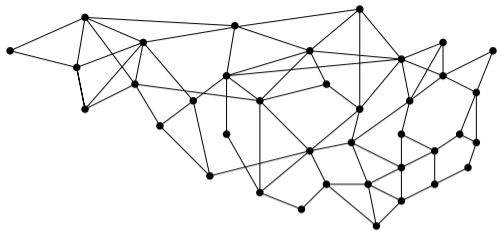


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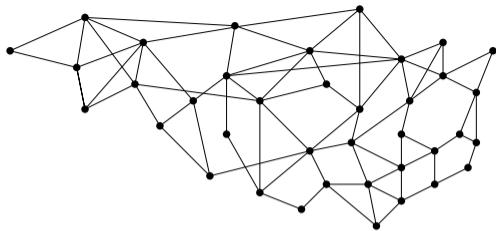
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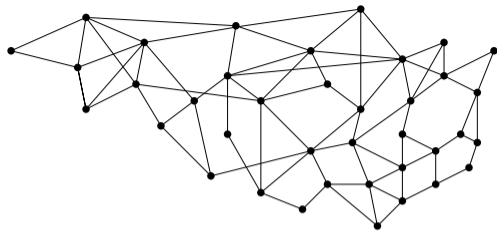


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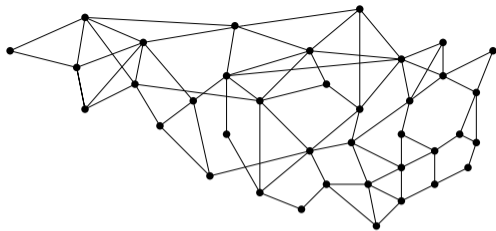


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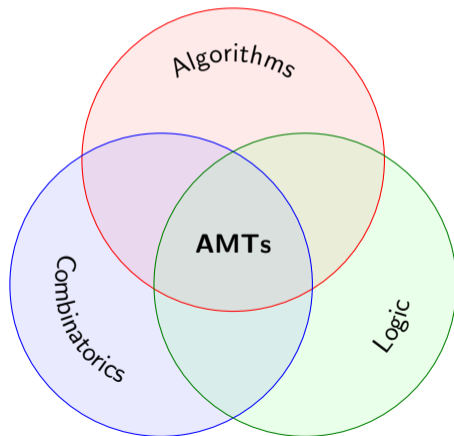
Given a graph G , does it have property X ?

- ▶ How to describe a property? → Machine description
→ **Logic** (*abstract language to describe properties/problems*)
- ▶ How to use the **structure of the graph** to obtain **efficient** algorithms ?

Meta-algorithmic perspective

Algorithmic meta-theorems (AMTs):

General mathematical conditions that allow the automatic derivation of efficient algorithms.

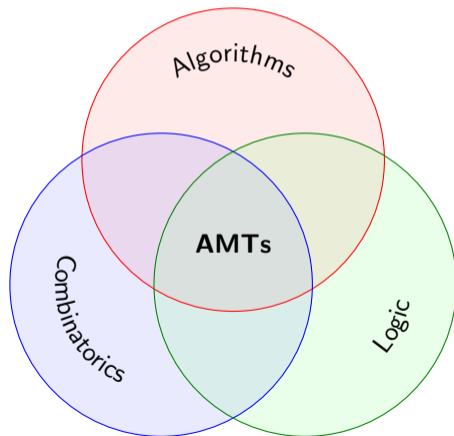


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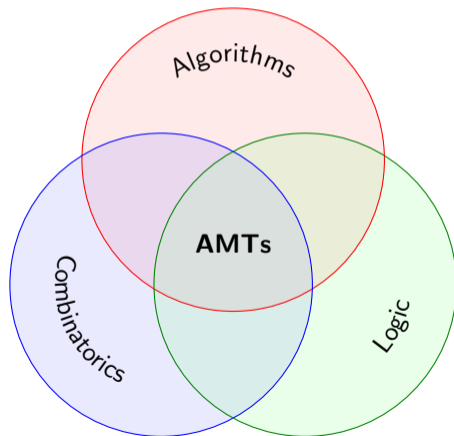
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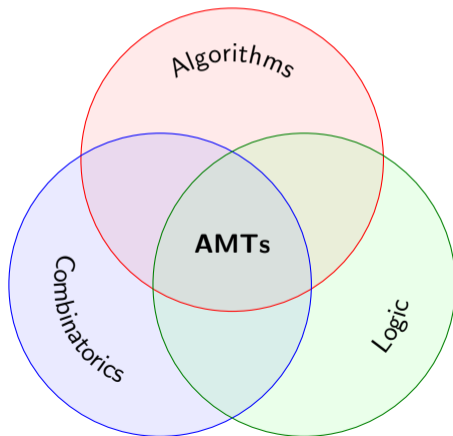
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“Algorithms that give algorithms”

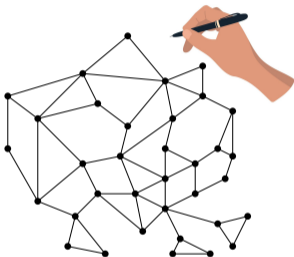


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When can a graph be drawn on the plane without crossings?

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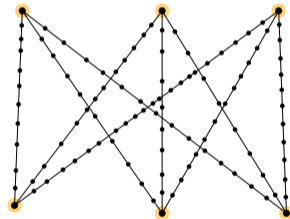
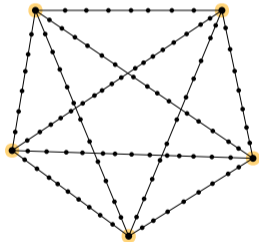


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When can a graph be drawn on the plane without crossings?

Kuratowski-Pontryagin theorem (1930):

G is planar $\iff G$ does not contain a **subdivision** of K_5 or $K_{3,3}$ as a **subgraph**.

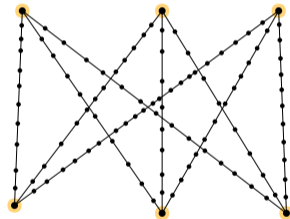
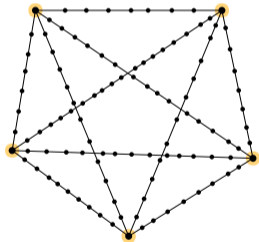


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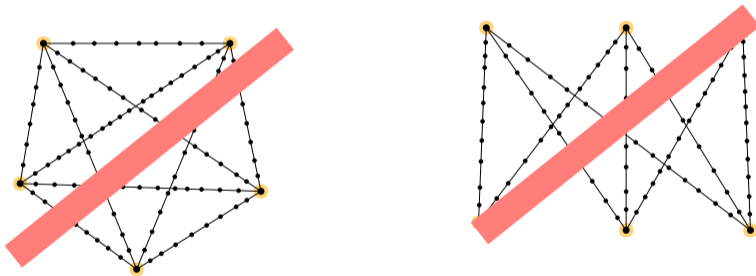


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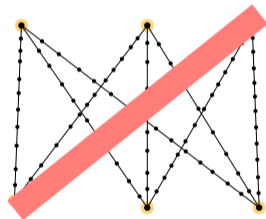
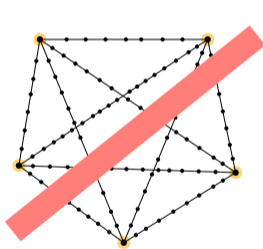


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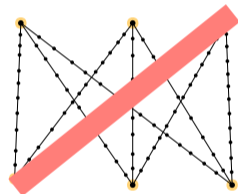
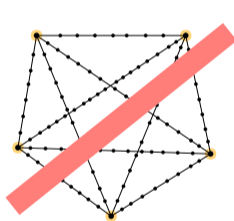


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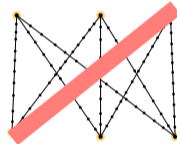
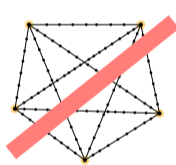


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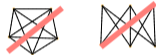


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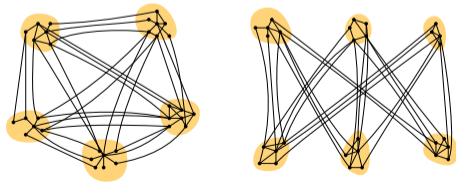
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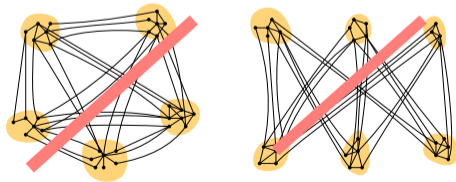
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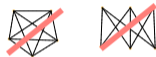


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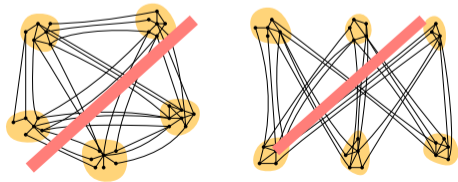
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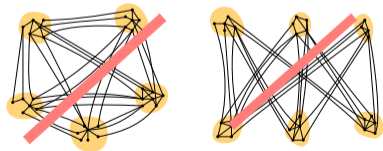
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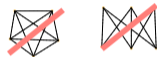


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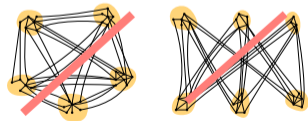
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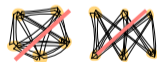
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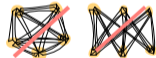
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Surface embeddability of graphs is characterized by a **few** obstructions.

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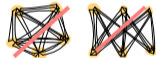
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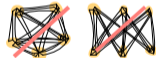
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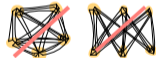
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- The proof of 1) is non-constructive (does not give the obstructions) and is not expected to be constructive (in general).

Parameterized viewpoint

- Graph Minors: structure \rightarrow algorithms

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Parameterized Computation (branch of TCS & Mathematics):

Study of **auxiliary measure** *conditioning* the computational complexity of problems.

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- ▷ Vibrant branch of TCS & Mathematics the last ~ 30 years.

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- Graph Minors: structure \rightarrow algorithms

Parameterized Computation (branch of TCS & Mathematics):

Study of **auxiliary measure** *conditioning* the computational complexity of problems.

↓
parameter (k = value of the parameter)

Efficiency demand:

Fixed-Parameter Tractable algorithms

Running time: $\mathcal{O}_k(n^c)$

▷ Vibrant branch of TCS & Mathematics the last ~ 30 years.

Dream: Meta-algorithmic viewpoint on Parameterized Computation.

General Goals

- ▶ When can we construct **the obstruction set of** a minor-closed property?

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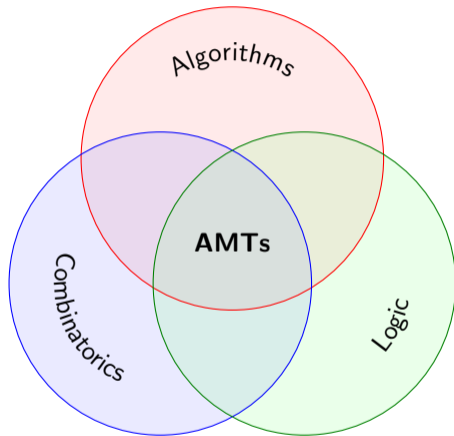
- ▶ Explore the meta-algorithmic potential of structural results of Graph Minors

Our contribution:

- ▶ A unified meta-algorithmic framework on minor exclusion.
- ▶ Extension to classes excluding topological minors.

Logics and Algorithms for Graph Minors

The 3 components of AMTs

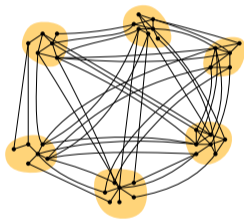


Flat wall theorem (*Local Structure theorem*) [GM XIII]

Given a graph G and two integers h, k , one of the following holds:

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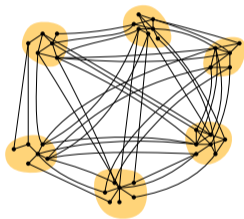
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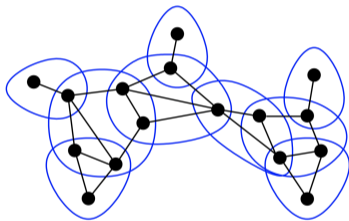
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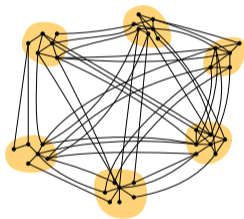
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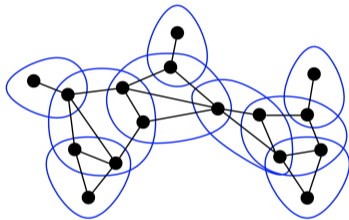
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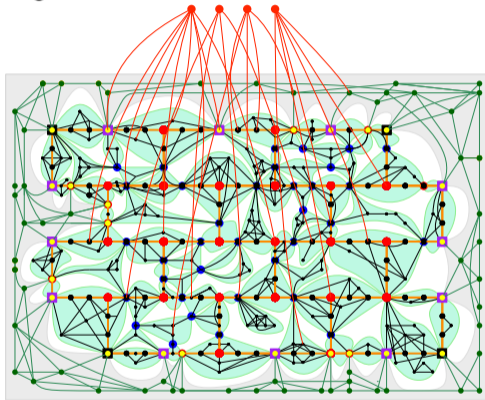
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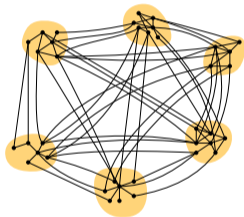
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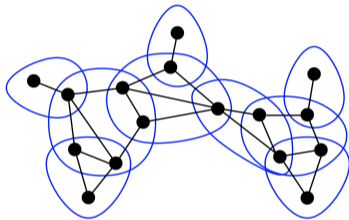
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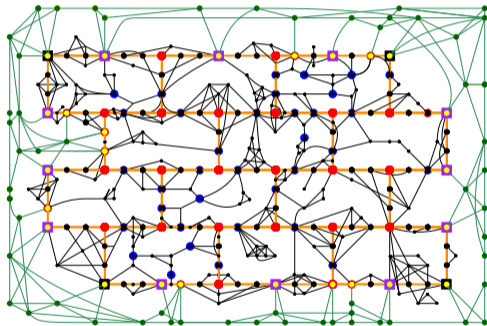
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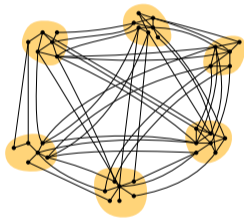
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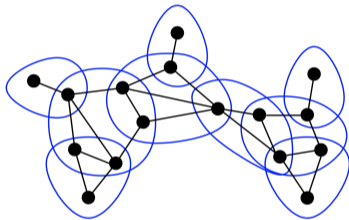
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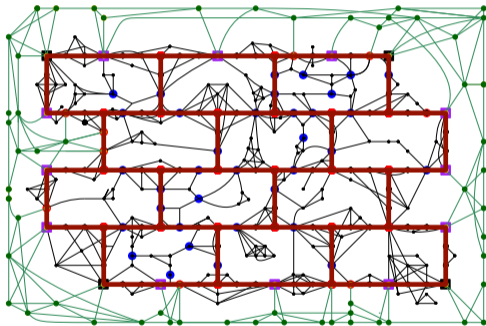
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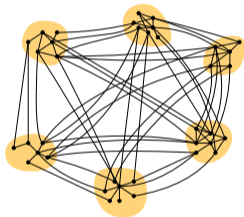
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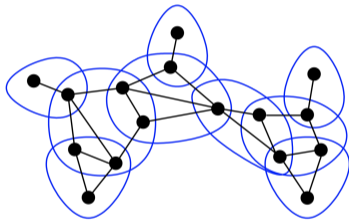
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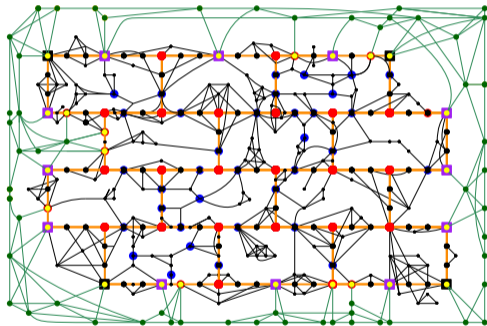
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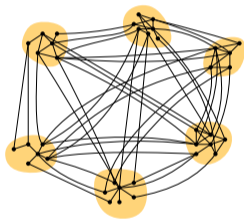
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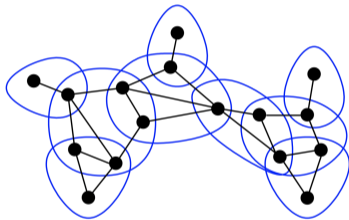
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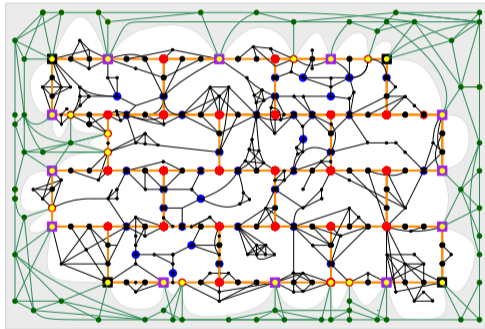
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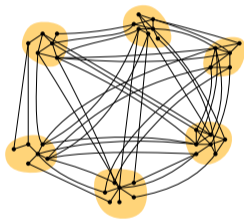
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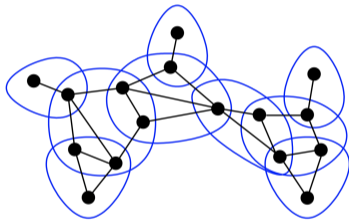
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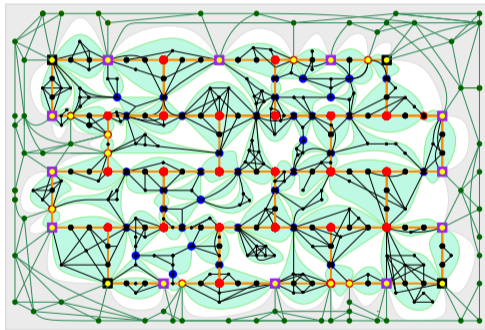
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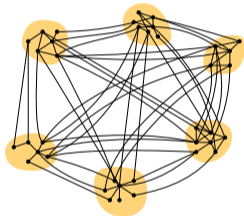
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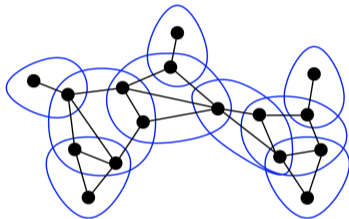
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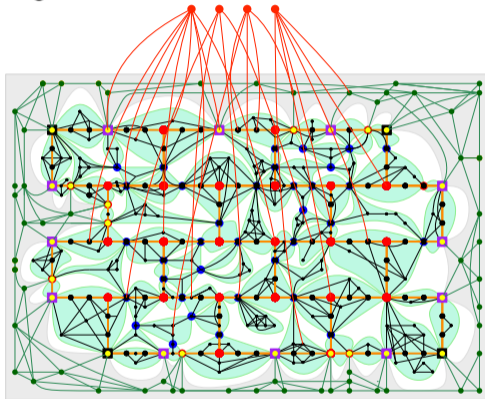
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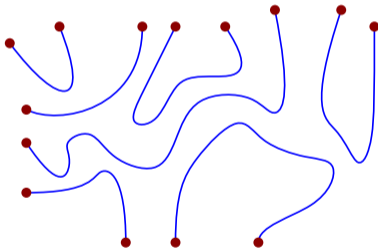
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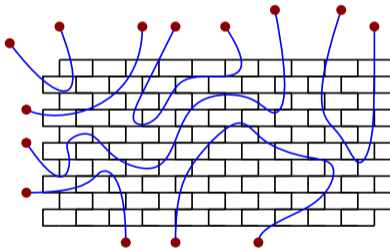
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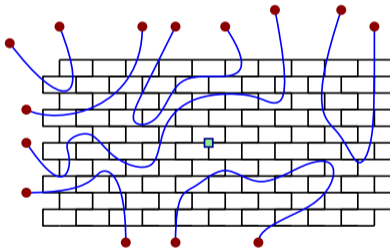
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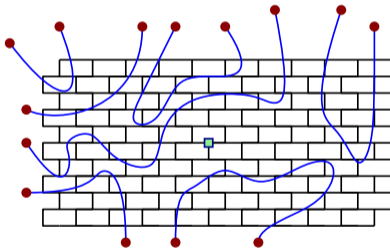
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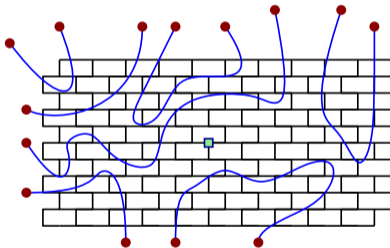
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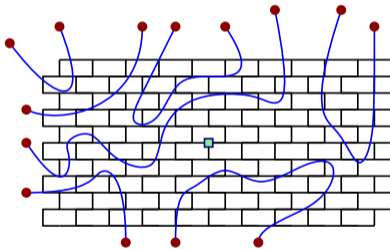
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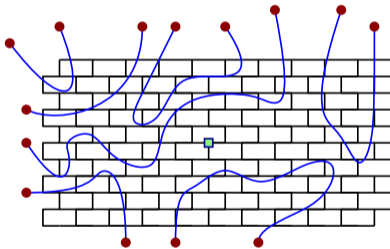
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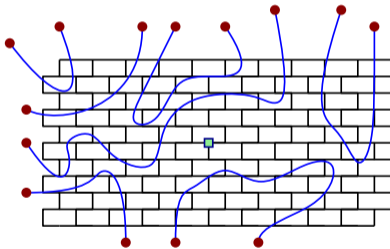


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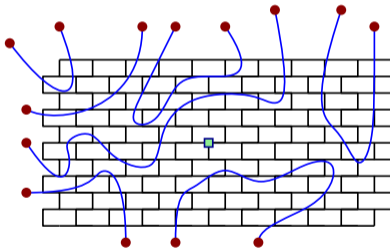
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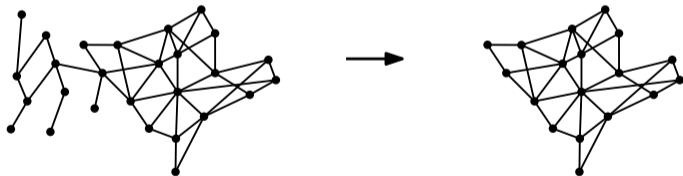
Flat Wall theorem  Irrelevant vertex technique

The algorithmic paradigm of Simplification

Irrelevant vertex technique describes a **simplification procedure** (a **data reduction**).

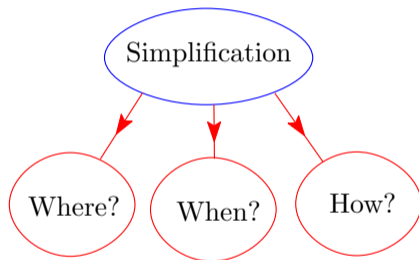
General question: *“How to simplify the input?”*

Example: Does G contain a cycle of length 5?



Designing algorithms using Simplification

- ▶ How Simplification can aid to the design of algorithms?
- In simplified instances, problems are solved more easily.



- We need abstraction and deep understanding of the **irrelevant vertex technique**.

Meta-algorithmization of the irrelevant vertex technique

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Irrelevant vertex technique = instantiation of the **algorithmic paradigm of Simplification**.

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We resort to **Logic**.

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size of input formula \rightarrow $|\varphi|$

constants depending on \mathcal{C} \rightarrow $c_{\mathcal{C}}$

size of input graph \rightarrow $n^{\mathcal{C}}$

First-Order and Monadic Second-Order logic

First-Order logic (FO):

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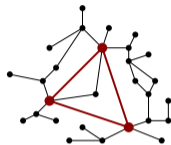
$x = y$ | $\text{adj}(x, y)$ | $\varphi \wedge \psi$ | $\varphi \vee \psi$ | $\neg \varphi$ | $\exists x \varphi$ | $\forall x \varphi$

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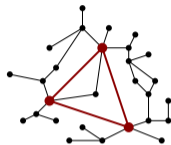
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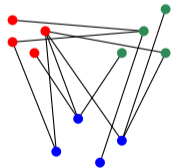


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► Is G 3-colorable?

$\exists V_1 \exists V_2 \exists V_3 \left(\left(\forall x (x \in V_1 \vee x \in V_2 \vee x \in V_3) \right) \wedge \text{partition}(V_1, V_2, V_3) \right.$
 $\left. \wedge \left(\forall x \forall y (x, y \in V_1 \vee x, y \in V_2 \vee x, y \in V_3) \implies \neg \text{adj}(x, y) \right) \right)$



AMTs for FO and MSO

bounded treewidth [Courcelle,1990] [Arnborg, Lagergren, Seese, 1991] [Borie, Parker, Tovey, 1992]

bounded cliquewidth [Courcelle, Makowski, Rotics, 2000] [Oum & Seymour, 2006]

MSO

bounded degree [Seese, 1996]

FO

locally bounded treewidth [Frick & Grohe, 2001]

excluding a minor [Flum & Grohe, 2001]

locally excluding a minor [Dawar, Grohe, Kreutzer, 2007]

bounded expansion [Dvořák, Král, Thomas, 2011]

nowhere dense [Grohe, Kreutzer, Siebertz, 2017]

bounded twinwidth [Bonnet, Kim, Thomassé, Watrigant, 2022]

structurally bounded degree [Gajarský, Hliněný, Lokshtanov, Obdržálek, Ramanujan, 2016]

structurally bounded expansion [Gajarský, Kreutzer, Nešetřil, Ossona de Mendez, Mi. Pilipczuk, Siebertz, Toruńczyk, 2018]

structurally nowhere dense [Dreier, Mählmann, Siebertz, 2023]

structurally bounded local cliquewidth [Bonnet, Dreier, Gajarský, Kreutzer, Mählmann, Simon, Toruńczyk, 2022]

monadically stable [Dreier, Eleftheriadis, Mählmann, McCarty, Mi. Pilipczuk, Toruńczyk, 2023]

monadically NIP/dependent ?

Algorithmic paradigms in form of AMTs

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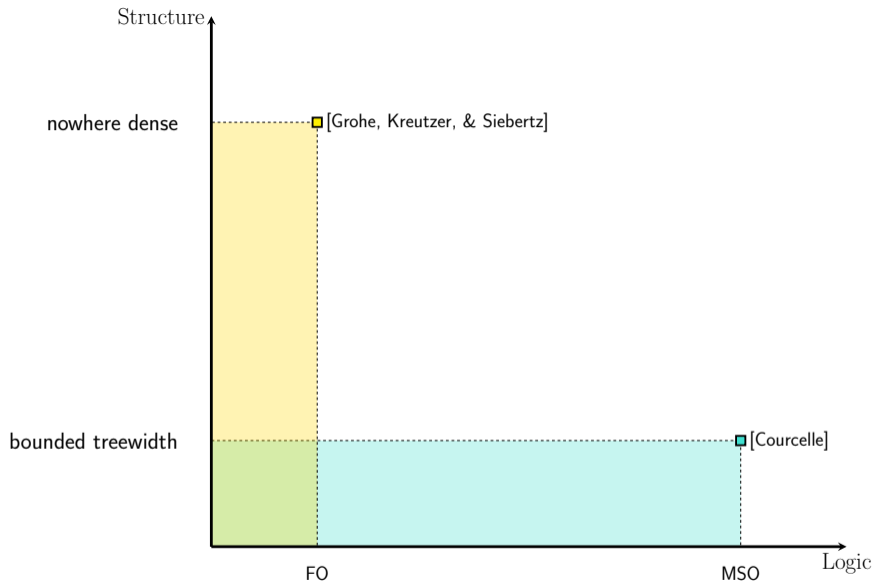
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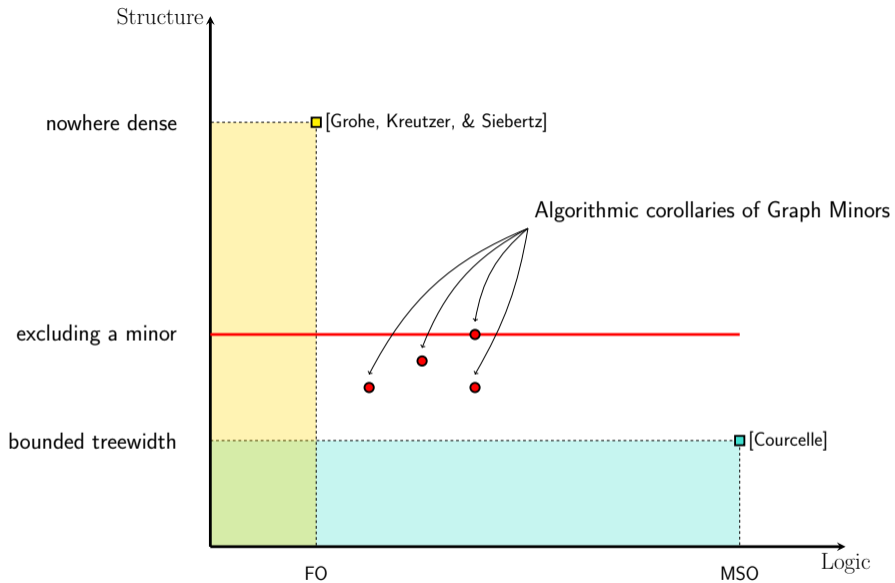
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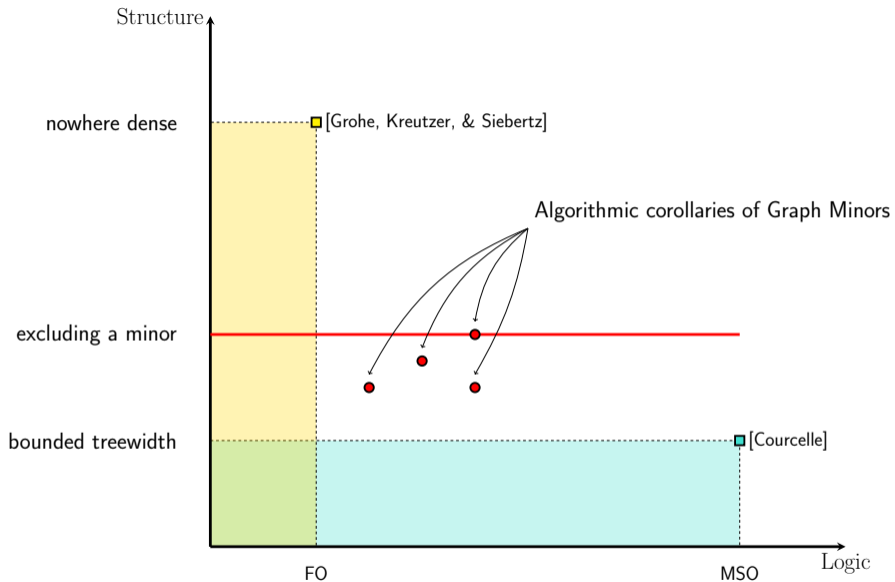
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based on sparsity







We lack of a [logical-based](#) theory for Simplification.

Logics and Algorithms for Graph Minors

<i>Algorithmic paradigm</i>	<i>Logic</i>
Dynamic Programming / Compositionality	MSO
Locality / ...	FO
Simplification	?

Challenge: Find a logic encompassing the algorithmic paradigm of Simplification.

Logics and Algorithms for Graph Minors

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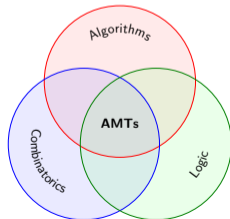
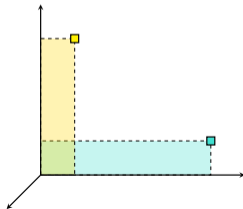
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- ▷ **“Efficiency dimension”** of AMTs?

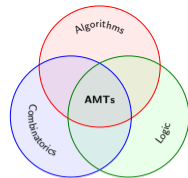


Results

Combinatorial & Algorithmic tools

[Sau, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos. A more accurate view of the Flat Wall Theorem]
Under revision. Revised version in *Journal of Graph Theory (JGT)*

[Golovach, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos. Combining a Linkage in an Annulus]
SIAM Journal on Discrete Mathematics (SIDMA), 2023



AMTs

[Golovach, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos. Model-Checking for First-Order Logic with Disjoint Paths Predicates in Proper Minor-Closed Graph Classes]
SODA 2023

[Schirrmacher, Siebertz, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos, Vigny. Model Checking Disjoint-Paths Logic on Topological-Minor-Free Graph Classes]
Unpublished

[Fomin, Golovach, Sau, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos. Compound Logics for Modification Problems]
ICALP 2023

Efficiency dimension

[Sau, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos. k -apices of minor-closed graph classes. I. Bounding the obstructions]
Journal of Combinatorial Theory, Series B (JCTB), 2023

[Sau, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos. k -apices of minor-closed graph classes. II. Parameterized algorithms]
ICALP 2020 / *ACM Transactions on Algorithms (TALG)*, 2022

[Morelle, Sau, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos. Faster parameterized algorithms for modification problems to minor-closed classes]
ICALP 2023

[Golovach, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos. Hitting Topological Minor Models in Planar Graphs is Fixed Parameter Tractable]
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Combinatorial & algorithmic support of our AMTs

Enhanced algorithmic versions of the Flat Wall theorem

We build on the viewpoint of [[Kawarabayashi, Thomas, Wollan, 2018](#)].

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(Algorithmic enhancement of) Flat Wall theorem

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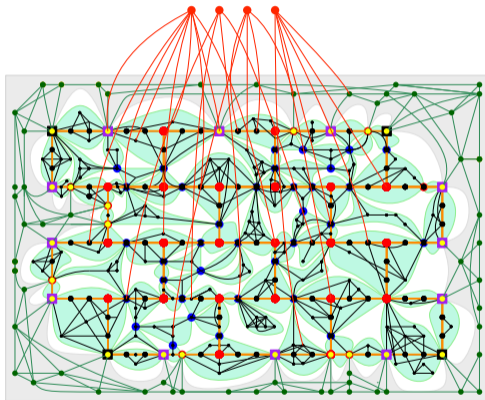
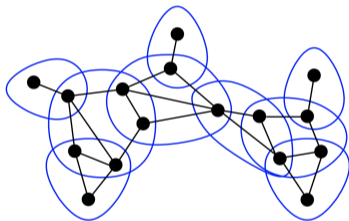
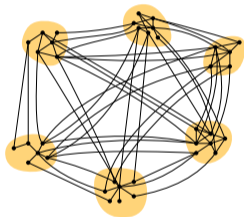
Output:

- ▶ either a report that K_t is a minor of G or G has treewidth $\mathcal{O}_t(r)$, or
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Running time: $2^{\mathcal{O}_t(r^2)} \cdot n$

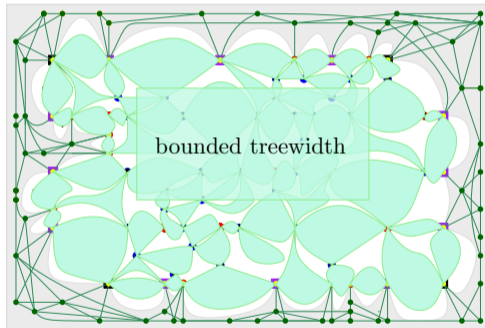
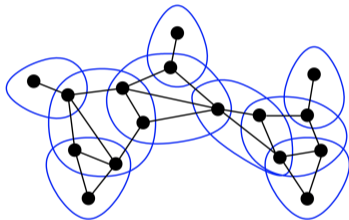
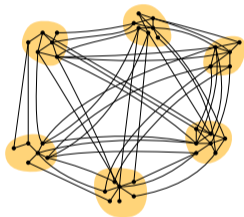
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- We introduce new combinatorial & algorithmic tools for flat walls, needed in our AMTs

Combing Linkages

How to deal with linkages?

Combing Linkages

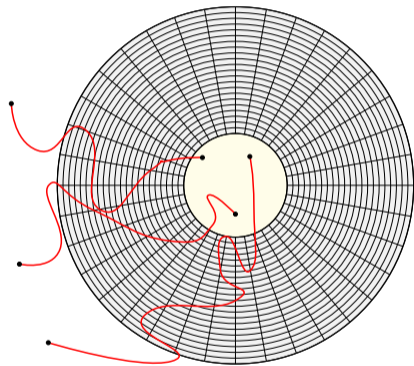
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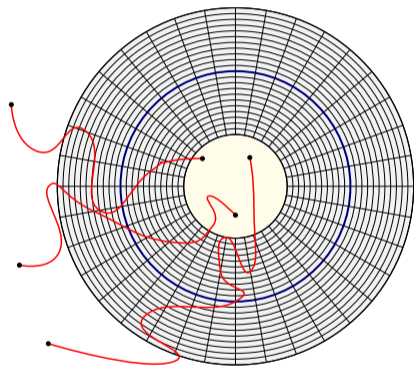
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Linkage Combing Lemma

There is a function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that if

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then there is an equivalent linkage L' that **traverses the middle cycle of \mathcal{C} through \mathcal{P}** .



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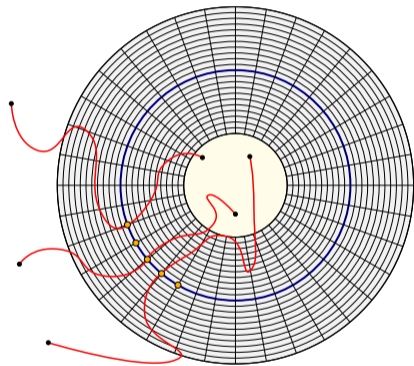
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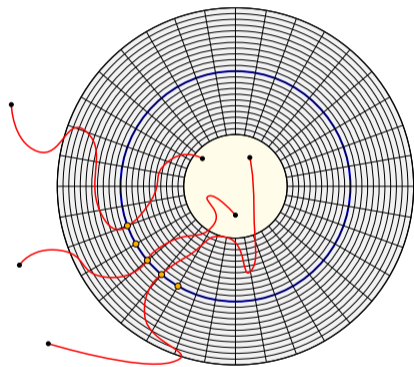
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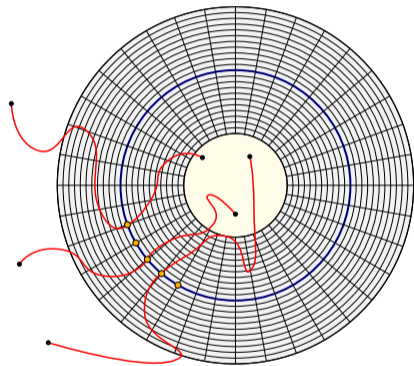
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Importance: *Finitely “represent” paths*



Recap of the combinatorial and algorithmic support

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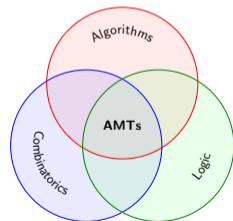
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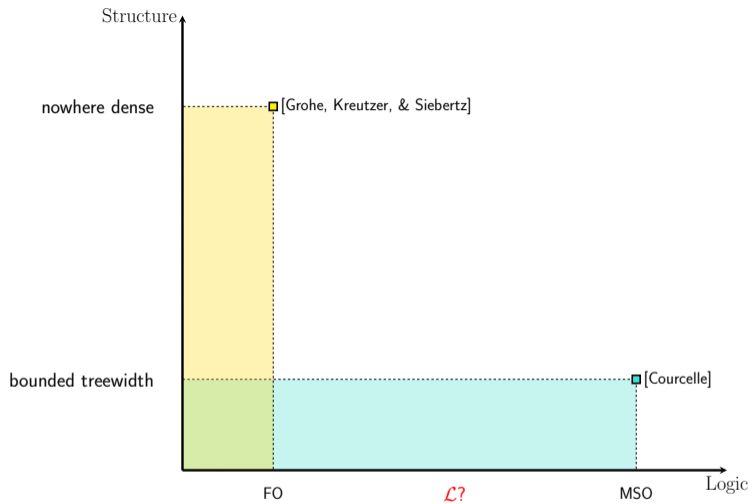
- Combing linkages in annuli.

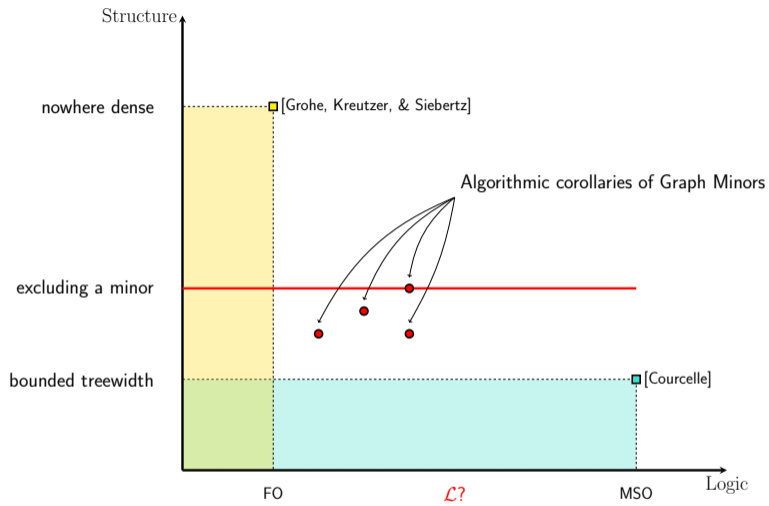
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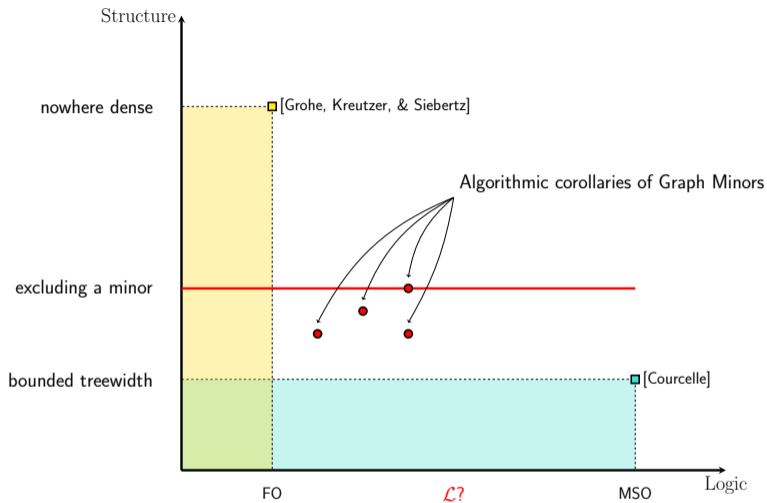
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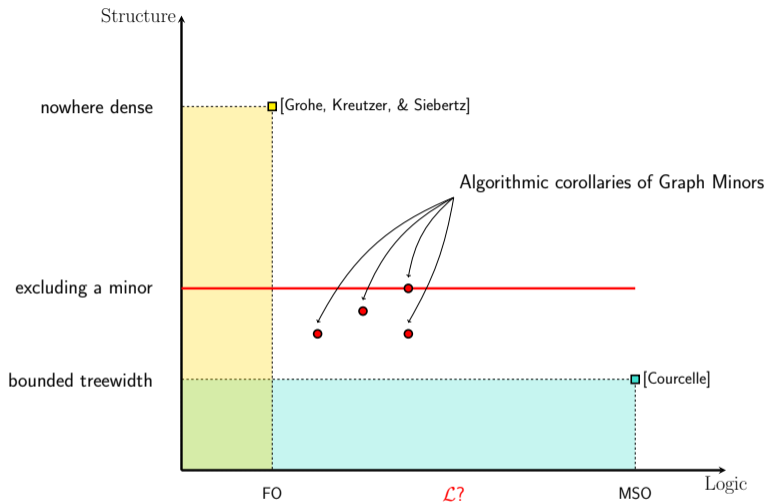
Our Algorithmic Meta-Theorems







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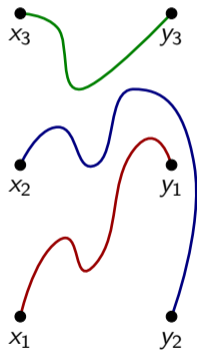


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- Logical-combinatorial *compromise* for **Graph Minors**?

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$x = y$ | **adj**(x, y) | $\text{dp}_k[(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_k, y_k)]$ | $\varphi \wedge \psi$ | $\varphi \vee \psi$ | $\neg\varphi$ | $\exists x\varphi$ | $\forall x\varphi$

[Schirmacher, Siebertz, & Vigny, 2021]



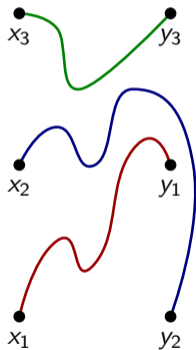
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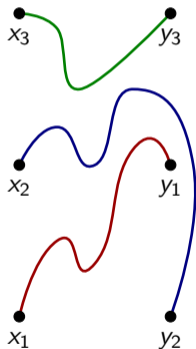
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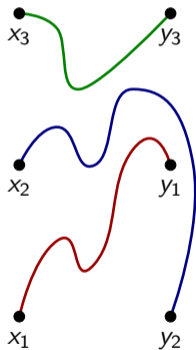
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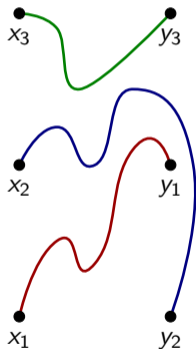
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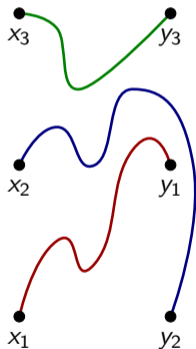
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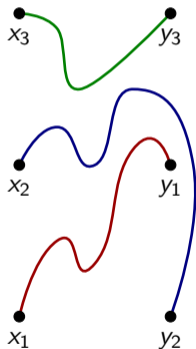
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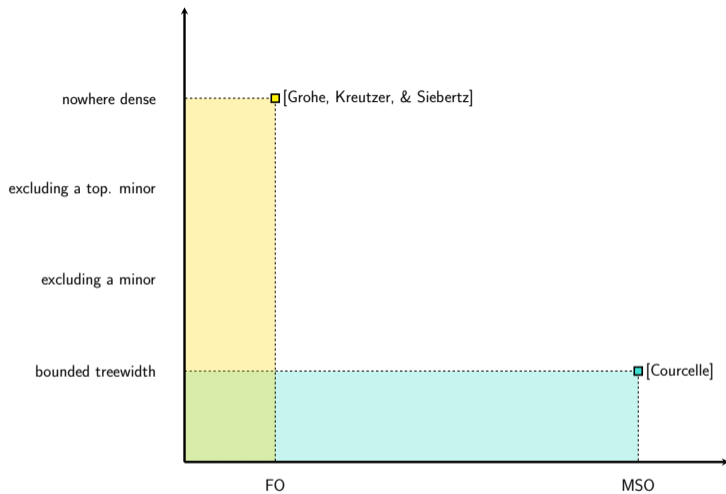
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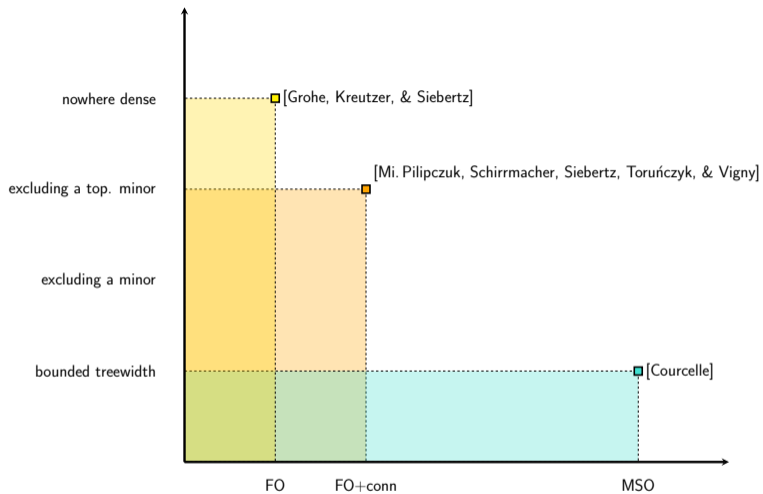
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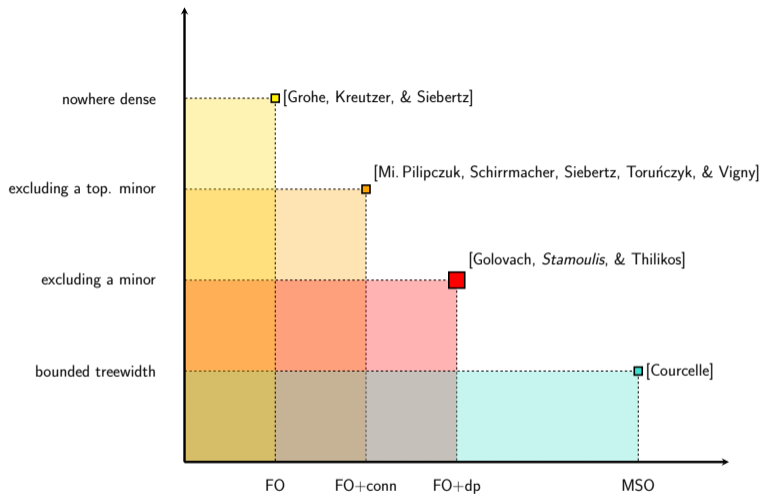
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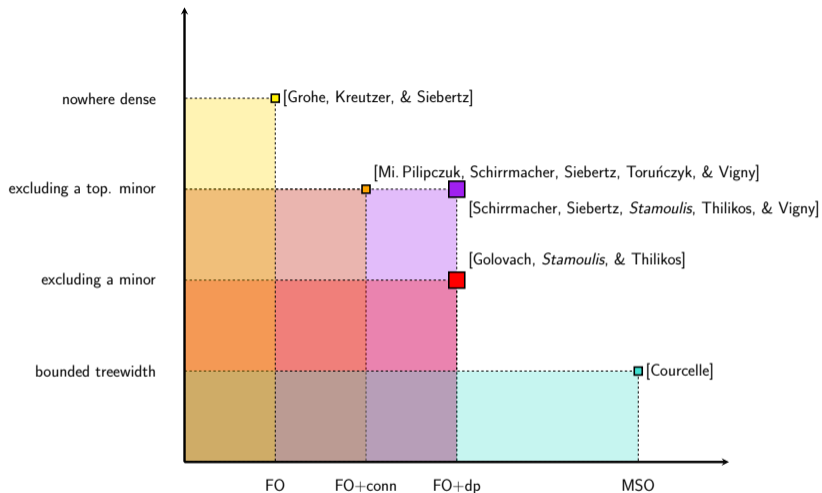
$\text{FO} \subseteq \text{FO+conn} \subseteq \text{FO+dp} \subseteq \text{MSO}$







Model checking for **FO+dp** can be done in quadratic time on graphs **excluding a minor**.
 [Golovach, *Stamoulis*, & Thilikos, 2023]



Model checking for **FO+dp** can be done in cubic time on graphs **excluding a topological minor**.

[Schirrmacher, Siebertz, Stamoulis, Thilikos, & Vigny, 2023+]

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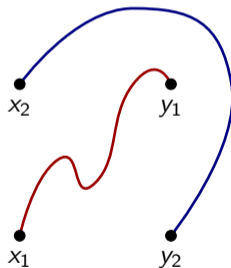
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Scattered disjoint paths predicates:

$s\text{-sdp}_k(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_k, y_k)$

There are pairwise vertex-disjoint paths
between x_i and y_i , for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

s.t. no two vertices of two distinct paths are within distance $\leq s$.



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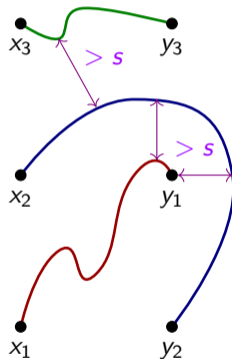
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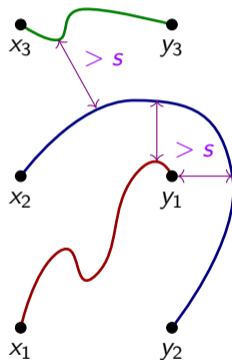
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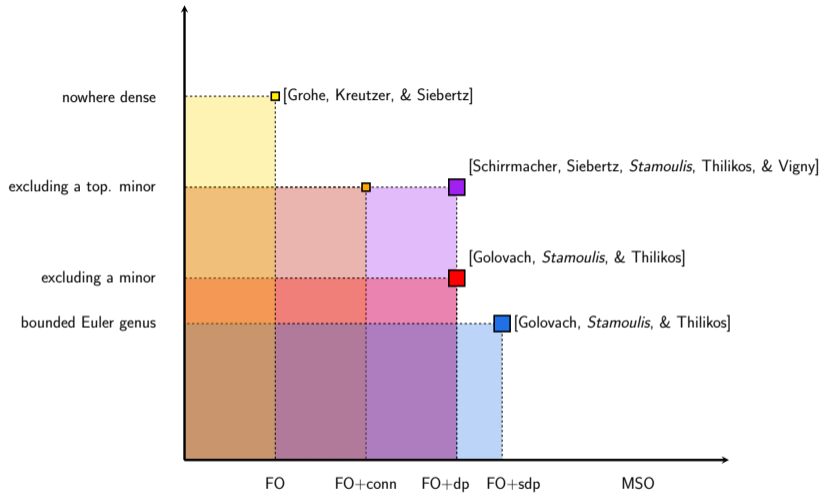
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**Other families of problems where
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Apply a modification \mathcal{M} to a graph such that the resulting graph has property \mathcal{P} .

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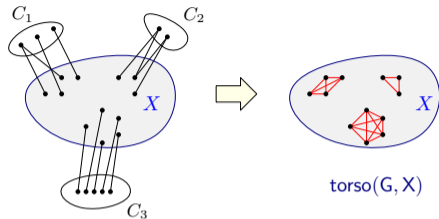
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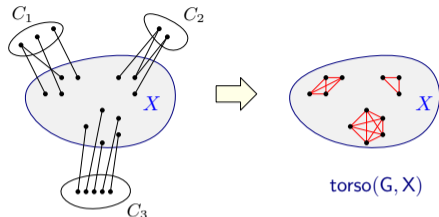
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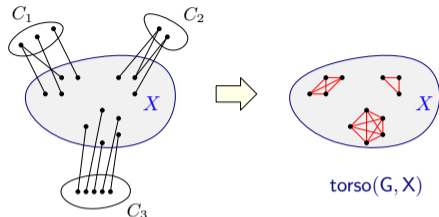
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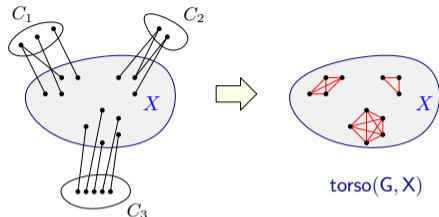
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\mathbf{p} =pathwidth, cutwidth, vertex cover, feedback vertex set, branchwidth, carving-width,...



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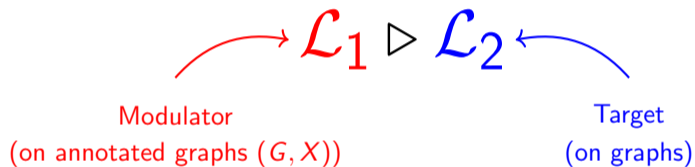
Modulator
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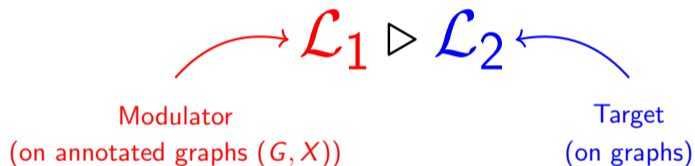


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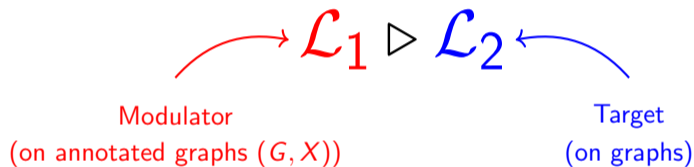
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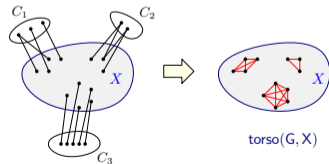
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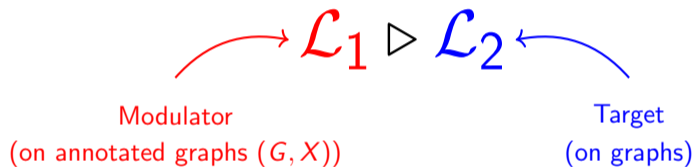


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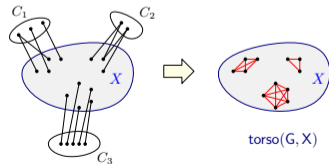
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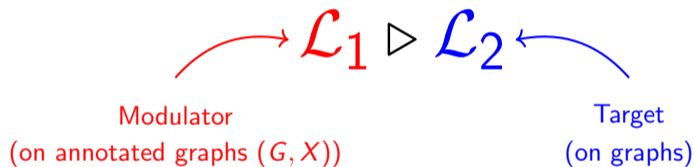


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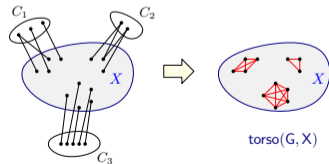
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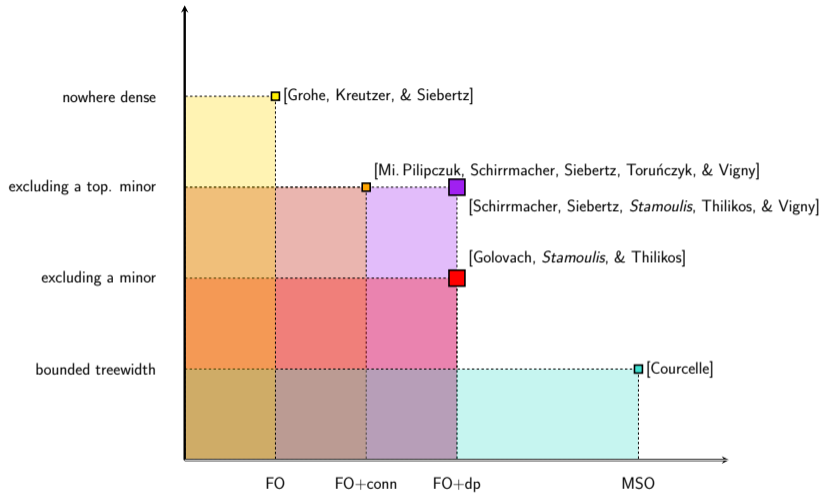


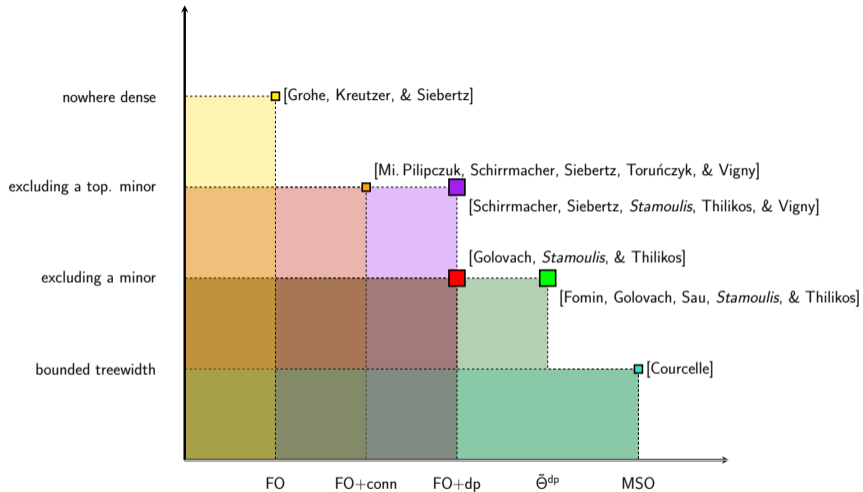
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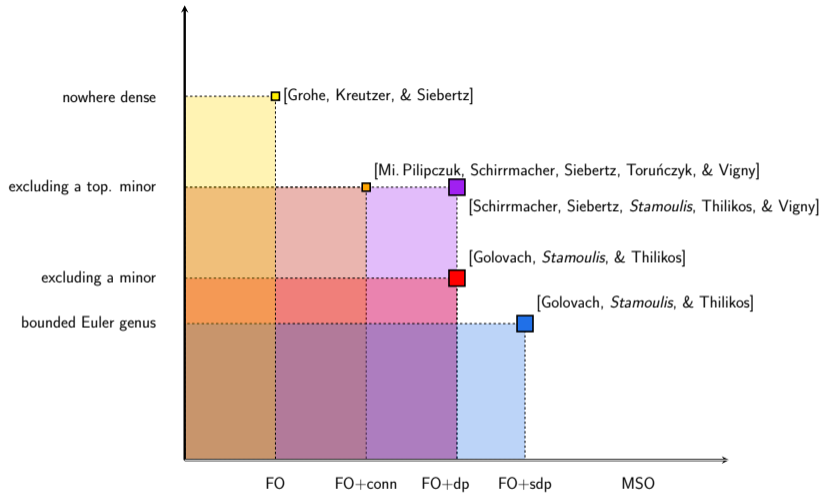
$\tilde{\Theta}^{\text{dp}}$ corresponds to $\text{MSO} \triangleright (\text{MSO} \triangleright \dots (\text{MSO} \triangleright \text{FO} + \text{dp}))$

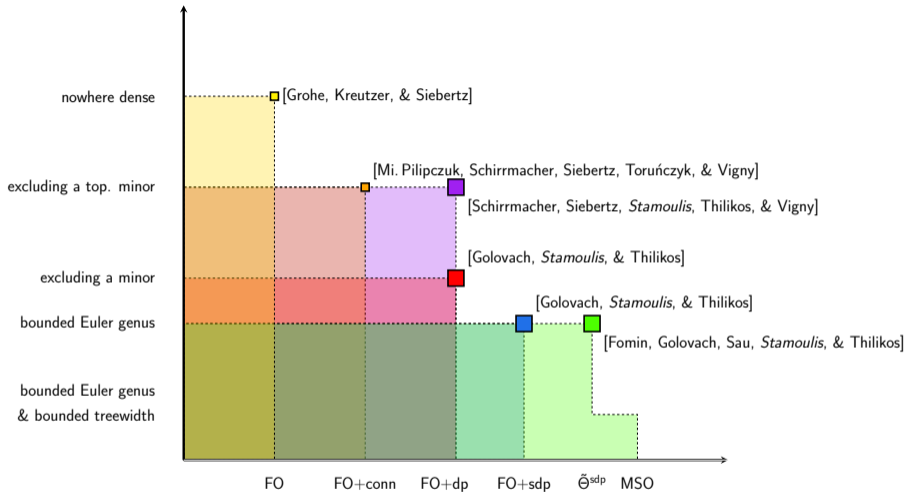




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[Golovach, *Stamoulis*, & Thilikos, Model-Checking for First-Order Logic with Disjoint Paths Predicates in Proper Minor-Closed Graph Classes]

SODA 2023

[Schirrmacher, Siebertz, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos, & Vigny, Model Checking Disjoint-Paths Logic on Topological-Minor-Free Graph Classes]

Unpublished

[Fomin, Golovach, Sau, *Stamoulis*, & Thilikos, Compound Logics for Modification Problems]

ICALP 2023

“Efficiency axis”

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Goal: Identify large families of problems where running times can be improved.

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What if \mathcal{P} is characterized by **exclusion** of some graphs as **(topological) minors**?

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“Efficiency axis”

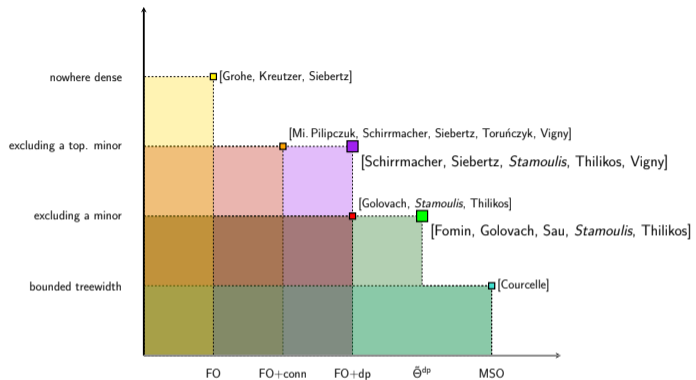
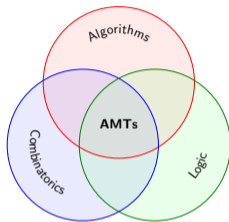
[Sau, *Stamoulis*, & Thilikos, *k*-apices of minor-closed graph classes. I. Bounding the obstructions]
Journal of Combinatorial Theory, Series B (**JCTB**), 2023

[Sau, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos, *k*-apices of minor-closed graph classes. II. Parameterized algorithms]
ICALP 2020
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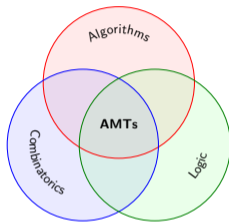
[Morelle, Sau, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos, Faster parameterized algorithms for modification problems to minor-closed classes]
ICALP 2023

[Golovach, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos, Hitting Topological Minor Models in Planar Graphs is Fixed Parameter Tractable]
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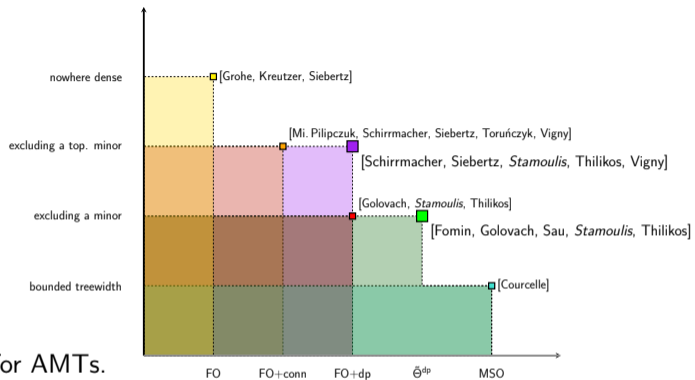
Recap of results of the thesis



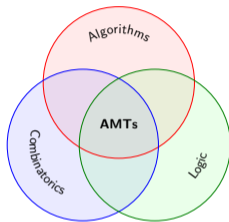
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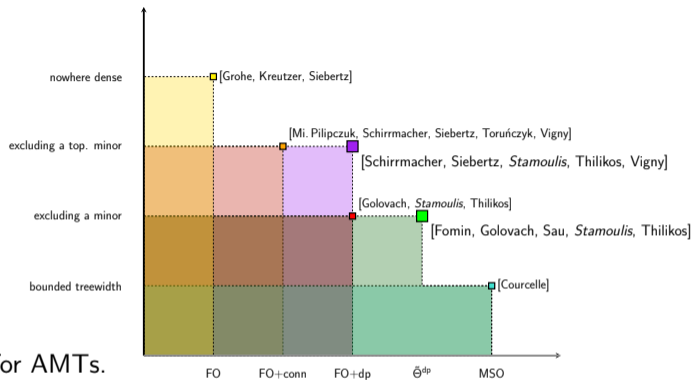
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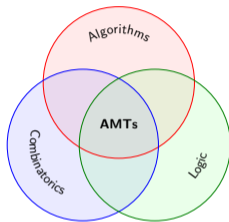
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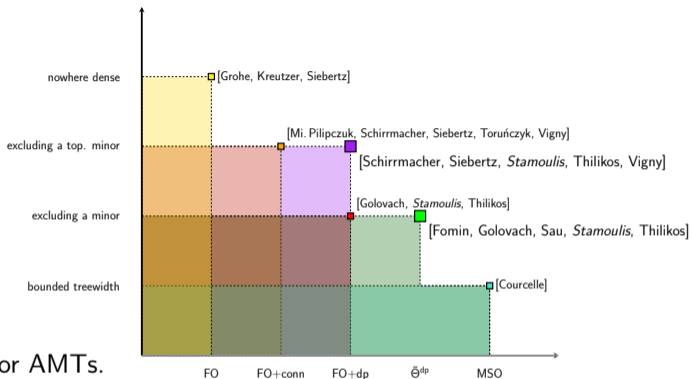
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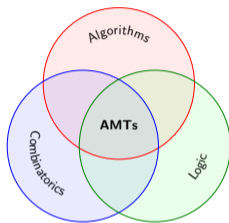
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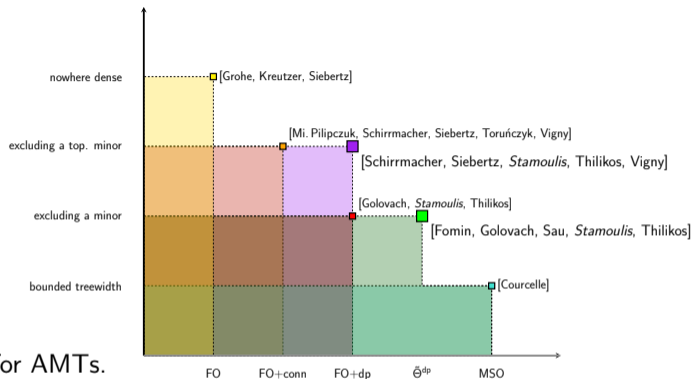


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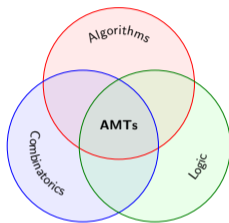


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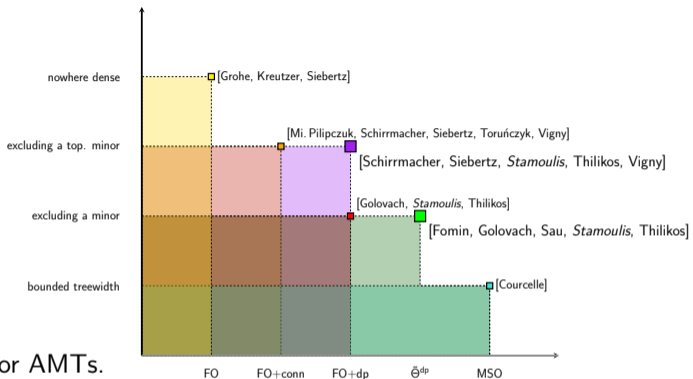
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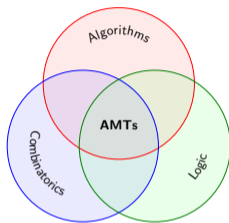
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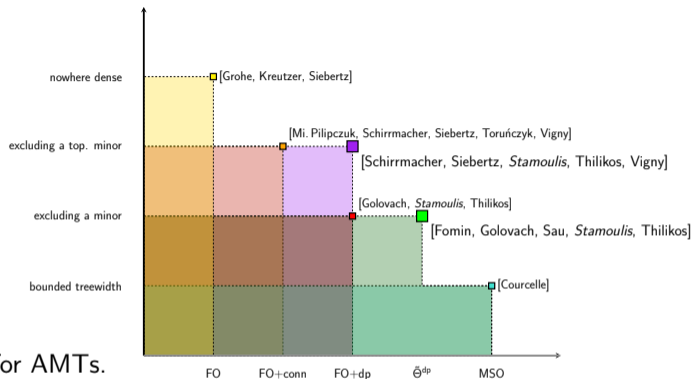
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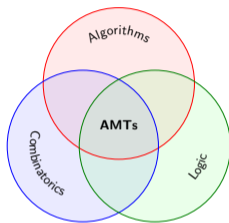
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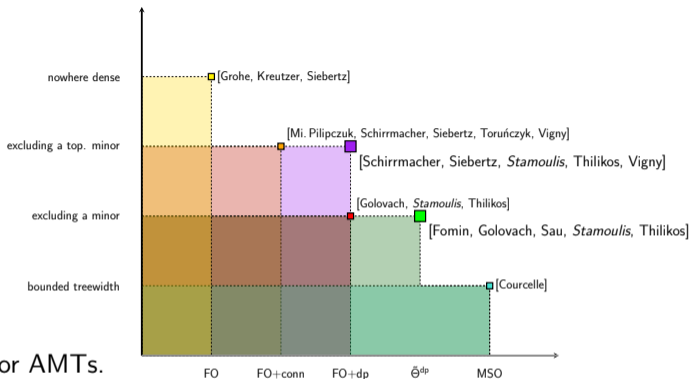
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What was needed:

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- ▷ Understanding common logical description of problems (*algorithmic paradigm of Simplification*)
- ▷ New ideas to obtain efficient algorithms.



Outline of some ingredients of our proofs

How to meta-algorithmize Simplification?

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What is Courcelle's theorem?

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Subroutine: Recursively compute the **MSO-type** of the instance.

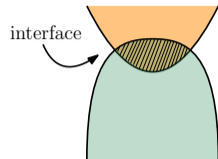
(all satisfiable MSO-formulas of certain # of quantifiers)

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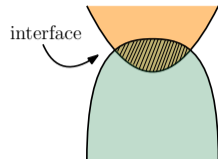


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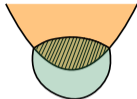


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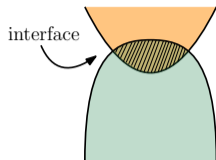


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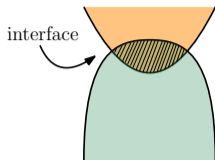
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For our AMTs: “Local-to-Global” approach

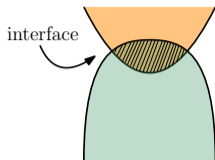
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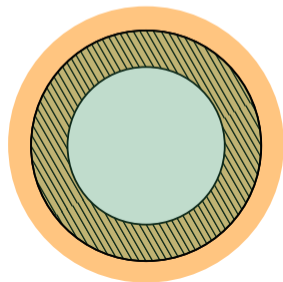
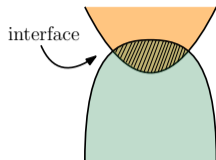
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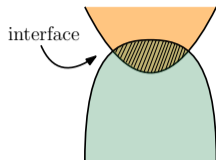


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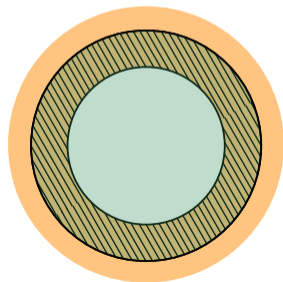


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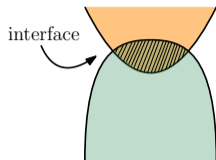


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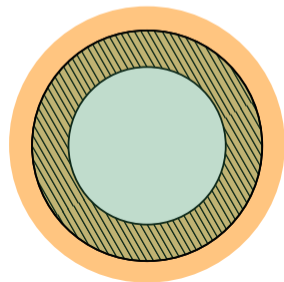
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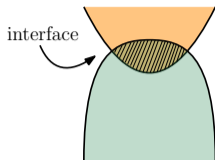


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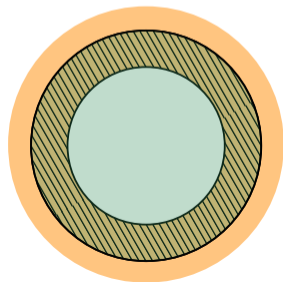
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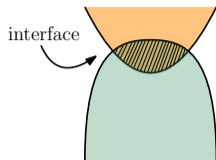


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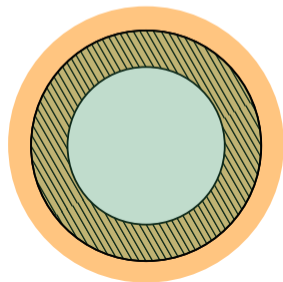
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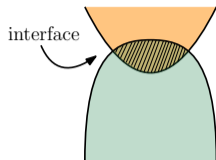


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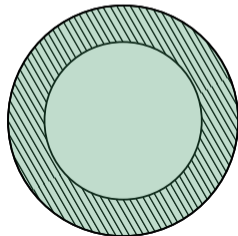
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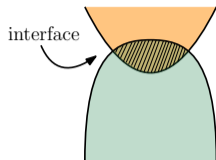


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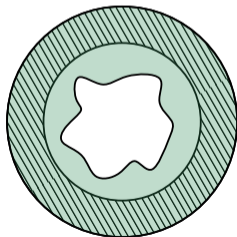
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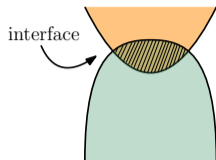


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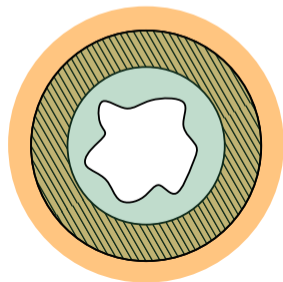
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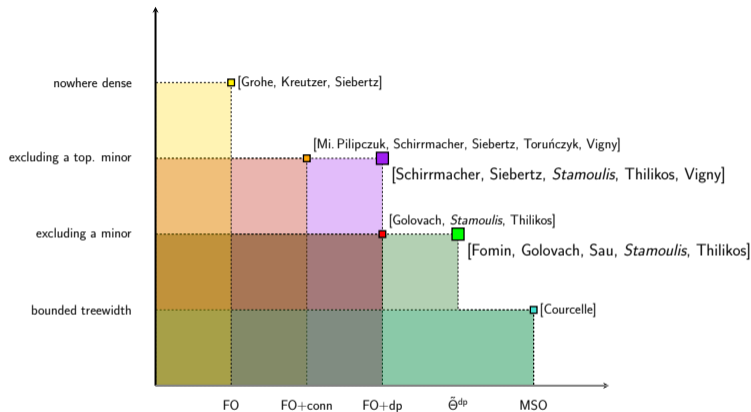
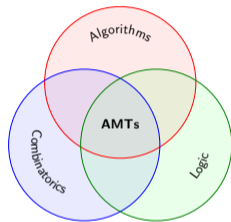
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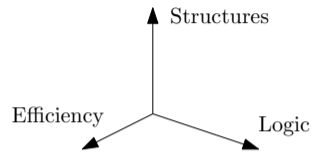
Conclusions & Perspectives

Conclusion



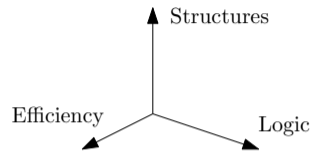
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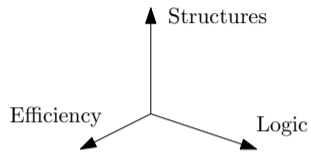
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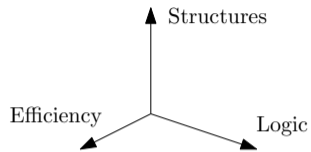
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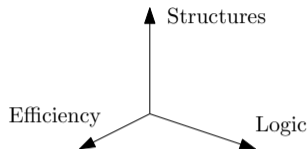
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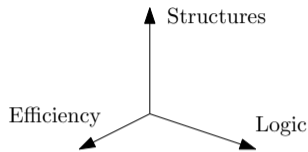
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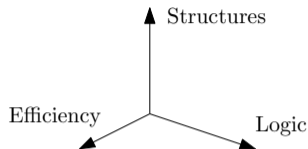
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$$\mathcal{O}(n^{2-\varepsilon})? \quad \mathcal{O}(n^{1+\varepsilon})? \quad \mathcal{O}(n^{1+o(1)})? \quad \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \text{polylog}(n))? \quad \mathcal{O}(n)?$$



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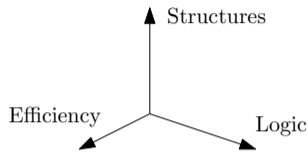
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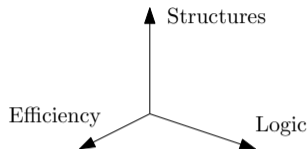
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$$2^{2^{\dots 2^{|\varphi|}}} \left. \vphantom{2^{2^{\dots 2^{|\varphi|}}}} \right\} \text{ depends on } |\varphi| \quad \rightarrow \quad 2^{2^{\dots 2^{|\varphi|}}} \left. \vphantom{2^{2^{\dots 2^{|\varphi|}}}} \right\} \text{ **does not** depend on } |\varphi|$$



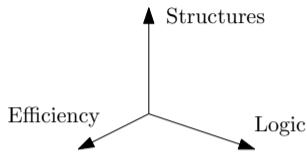
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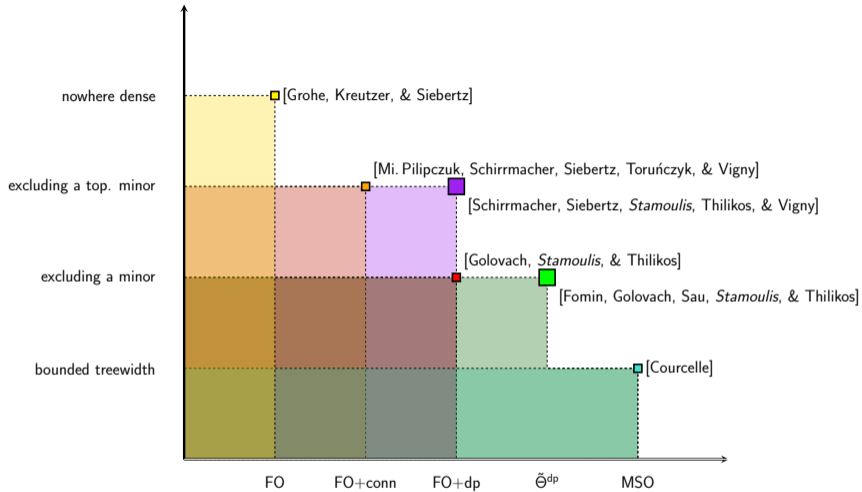


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AMTs in Distributed Computing? Dynamic algorithms? Query enumeration?



Thank you!

Other research projects during Ph.D. studies (not included in the thesis)

[Fomin, Golovach, Korhonen, Simonov, *Stamoulis*. Fixed-Parameter Tractability of Maximum Colored Path and Beyond]

SODA 2023

[Fomin, Golovach, Korhonen, Lokshtanov, *Stamoulis*. Shortest Cycles With Monotone Submodular Costs]

SODA 2023

ACM Transactions on Algorithms (**TALG**), 2023

[Fomin, Golovach, Korhonen, *Stamoulis*. Computing paths of large rank in planar frameworks deterministically]

ISAAC 2023

[Diner, Giannopoulou, *Stamoulis*, Thilikos. Block Elimination Distance]

WG 2021

Graphs and Combinatorics (**GCOM**), 2022

[Kontogeorgiou, Leivaditis, Psaromiligkos, *Stamoulis*, Zoros. Branchwidth is $(1,g)$ -self-dual]

Under revision