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## On the Weisfeiler-Leman dimension of some classes of graphs

The *Weisfeiler-Leman* algorithm (*WL-algorithm*) is a fundamental algorithm used as a subroutine in graph isomorphism testing. The classical WL-algorithm [3] constructs for a given graph the coherent closure of its edge set in polynomial time. For every positive integer  $k$  there is a  $k$ -dimensional version of the WL-algorithm which deals with  $k$ -tuples of vertices (see Section 4.6 [1] for details). In this terms the classical WL-algorithm is 2-dimensional.

Following Grohe (Definition 18.4.2 in [2]), we define the *WL-dimension*  $\dim_{WL}(\mathcal{K})$  of a class  $\mathcal{K}$  of graphs to be the minimal integer  $m$  such that the  $m$ -dimensional WL-algorithm distinguishes each graph  $\Gamma \in \mathcal{K}$  from all graphs not isomorphic to  $\Gamma$ . If  $\dim_{WL}(\mathcal{K}) = m$  then the isomorphism of two  $n$ -vertex graphs from  $\mathcal{K}$  can be checked in time  $n^{O(m)}$ . The WL-dimension is bounded for many natural graph classes including trees, cographs, interval graphs, planar graphs. In the talk we discuss on the approach to estimate an upper bound of the WL-dimension based on separability property of coherent configurations and present new upper bounds for the WL-dimension of some classes of graphs.

References:

- [1] G. Chen, I. Ponomarenko, *Coherent configurations*, Central China Normal University Press, Wuhan (2019).
- [2] M. Grohe, *Descriptive complexity, canonisation, and definable graph structure theory*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (2017).
- [3] B. Weisfeiler, A. Leman, Reduction of a graph to a canonical form and an algebra which appears in the process. *NTI* 2, No. 9 (1968) 12–16.

**Primary authors:** RYABOV, Grigory (Sobolev Institute of Mathematics and Novosibirsk State University); Prof. PONOMARENKO, Ilia (St.Petersburg Department of the Steklov Mathematical Institute)

**Presenter:** RYABOV, Grigory (Sobolev Institute of Mathematics and Novosibirsk State University)

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