



On the VC Dimension of First-Order Logic with Counting and Weight Aggregation

Steffen van Bergerem and Nicole Schweikardt

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- our main motivation: connections between VC dimension and learnability of concepts that are definable in logics
- in probably approximately correct learning (PAC learning): number of examples needed to learn a concept depends on the VC dimension
- Grohe and Turán (TOCS 2004) gave upper bounds for FO and MSO definable concepts on several classes of structures

VC Dimension

- set $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
- family of subsets $\mathcal{S} = \{\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 4\}\} \subseteq 2^X$

VC Dimension

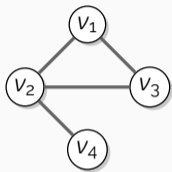
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- subset $U \subseteq X$ is *shattered* by \mathcal{S} if $U \cap \mathcal{S} := \{U \cap S \mid S \in \mathcal{S}\} = 2^U$
- $\{1, 2\}$ is not shattered by \mathcal{S} , since $\{1, 2\} \cap \mathcal{S} = \{\{1, 2\}, \{2\}, \{\}\}$
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- VC dimension of \mathcal{S} is maximum size of a set shattered by \mathcal{S}
- $\text{VCdim}(\mathcal{S}) = |\{1, 4\}| = 2$

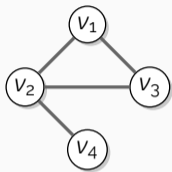
VC Dimension of First-Order Logic

$$\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \varphi(x, y_1, y_2) = E(x, y_1) \vee x = y_2$$



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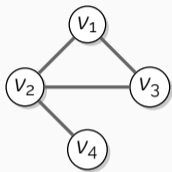
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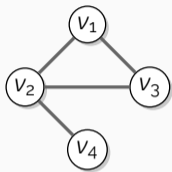


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	S_G^{φ, v_1}	S_G^{φ, v_2}	S_G^{φ, v_3}	S_G^{φ, v_4}
$v_1 v_1$	✓	✓	✓	✗
$v_1 v_2$	✗	✓	✓	✗
$v_1 v_3$	✗	✓	✓	✗
$v_1 v_4$	✗	✓	✓	✓
$v_2 v_1$	✓	✗	✓	✓
$v_2 v_2$	✓	✓	✓	✓
$v_2 v_3$	✓	✗	✓	✓
$v_2 v_4$	✓	✗	✓	✓
$v_3 v_1$	✓	✓	✗	✗
$v_3 v_2$	✓	✓	✗	✗
$v_3 v_3$	✓	✓	✓	✗
$v_3 v_4$	✓	✓	✗	✓
$v_4 v_1$	✓	✓	✗	✗
$v_4 v_2$	✗	✓	✗	✗
$v_4 v_3$	✗	✓	✓	✗
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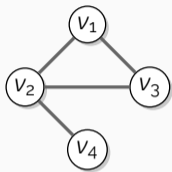


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$v_3 v_4$	✓	✓	✗	✓
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- $\text{VCdim}(\varphi, G) \in \mathcal{O}(\log |V(G)|)$ for all φ and G

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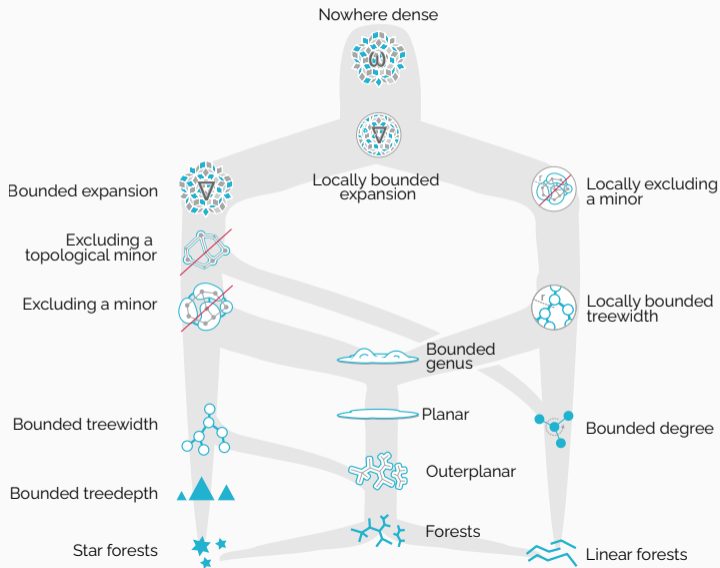
Let \mathcal{C} be a nowhere dense graph class, and let $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ be an FO formula.

Adler and Adler, 2014

There is a constant $d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\text{VCdim}(\varphi, G) \leq d$ for all $G \in \mathcal{C}$.

Classes of Sparse Graphs

Illustration by Felix Reidl



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There is a constant $d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the **ladder index** of φ in G is at most d for all $G \in \mathcal{C}$. Thus, nowhere dense graph classes are **stable**.

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The **VC density** of φ in G is at most $|\bar{x}|$ for all $G \in \mathcal{C}$. This bound is optimal.

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v. B. and Schweikardt, 2025

All of the above also hold for nowhere dense classes of vertex- and edge-**weighted graphs** and FOC_1 and **FOWA₁ formulas**.

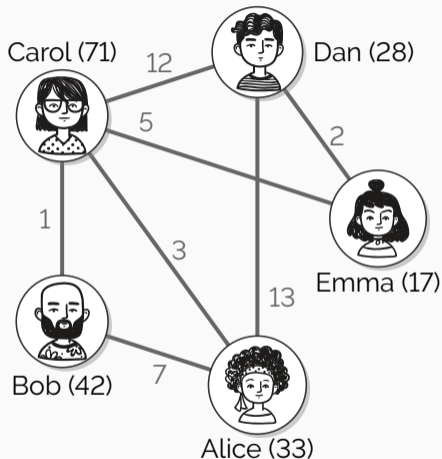
First-Order Logic with Weight Aggregation (FOWA)

Introduced in (v. B. and Schweikardt, CSL 2021)

Terms

$$- t(x) = \sum_y a(y) \cdot \ell(x, y) \cdot E(x, y)$$

Formulas



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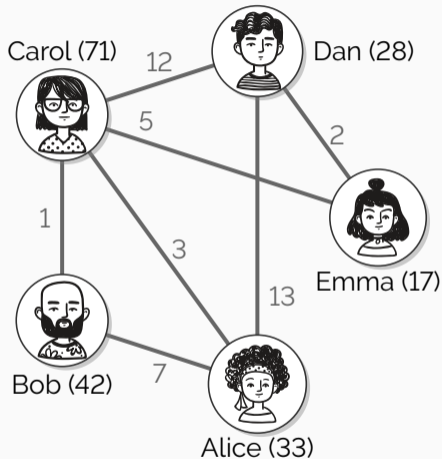
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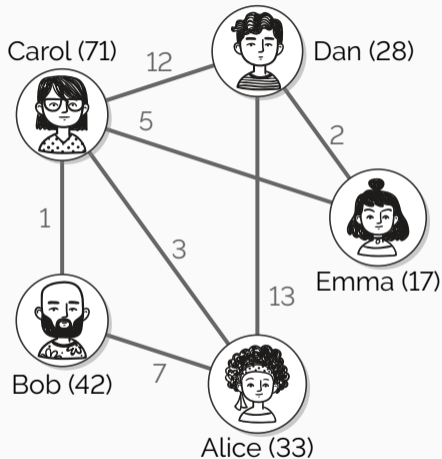
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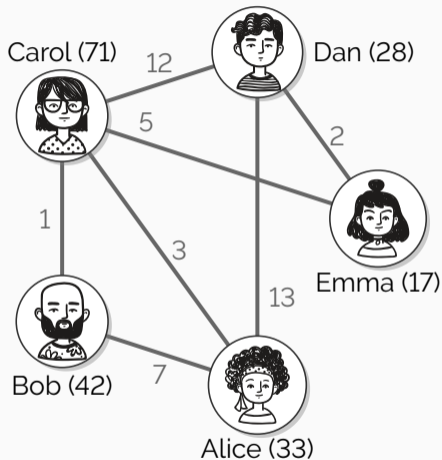
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FOWA₁

- subformulas comparing terms may only have at most one free variable

Main results

Let \mathcal{C} be a nowhere dense class of vertex- and edge-weighted graphs, and let $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ be an FOC_1 or FOWA_1 formula.

v. B. and Schweikardt, 2025

There is a constant $d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the **VC dimension** and the **ladder index** of φ in G are at most d for all $G \in \mathcal{C}$.

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For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a constant c such that for every G in \mathcal{C} and every non-empty $W \subseteq V(G)$, we have

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This lifts a similar result from (Pilipczuk, Siebertz, and Toruńczyk, 2018) from FO to more expressive logics on more expressive graph classes.

main tool: locality results for FOWA_1

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There is an FOC_2 formula with **unbounded VC dimension** on the class of all unranked trees of height at most 3.