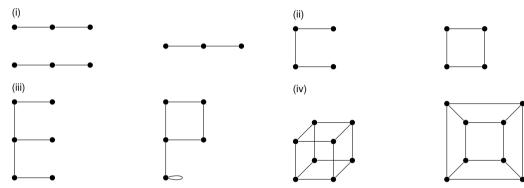
Exercise 7: Query Optimisation and First-Order Query Expressivity

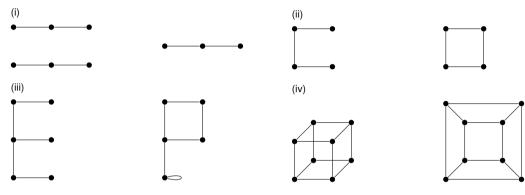
Database Theory 2025-05-27

Lukas Gerlach, Maximilian Marx, Markus Krötzsch

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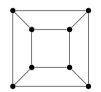












Solution.

(i) $r \le 1$,

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(i) • • • •





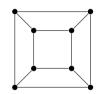
(iv)



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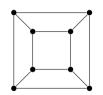
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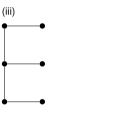
(i)





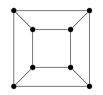
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- (i) $r \le 1$,
- (ii) $r \leq 2$,
- (iii) r = 0, and
- (iv) $r \geq 0$.

Exercise. A *linear order* is a relational structure with one binary relational symbol \leq that is interpreted as a reflexive, asymmetric, transitive and total relation over the domain. Up to renaming of domain elements there is exactly one linear order for every finite domain, which can be depicted as a chain of elements. We denote the linear order of size n by \mathcal{L}_n . For example:

$$\mathcal{L}_6: 1 \leq 2 \leq 3 \leq 4 \leq 5 \leq 6$$

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Theorem (11.10; Lecture 11, Slide 24)

The following are equivalent:

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- 1. $r \le 2$.
- 2. $n \ge 2^r 1 \Longrightarrow r \le \lfloor \log_2(n+1) \rfloor$.

Exercise. A graph is *planar* if it can be drawn on the plane without intersections of edges. For example, the following graph A is planar, while graph B is not:



Figure: A



Figure: B

- 1. Can the graphs A and B be distinguished by a FO query?
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1. This query matches B but not A:

$$\exists x,y,z,w,v.\ \mathsf{E}(x,y) \land \mathsf{E}(y,z) \land \mathsf{E}(z,w) \land \mathsf{E}(w,x) \land \mathsf{E}(x,v) \land \mathsf{E}(y,v) \land \mathsf{E}(z,v) \land \mathsf{E}(w,v) \land \mathsf{E}(x,z) \land \mathsf{E}(y,w)$$

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2. For φ with quantifier rank r, consider counterexamples of size $d=3^r$:

