



Graph classes with and without powers of bounded clique-width



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ABSTRACT

We initiate the study of graph classes of power-bounded clique-width, that is, graph classes for which there exist integers k and ℓ such that the k th powers of the graphs are of clique-width at most ℓ . We give sufficient and necessary conditions for this property. As our main results, we characterize graph classes of power-bounded clique-width within classes defined by either one forbidden induced subgraph, or by two connected forbidden induced subgraphs. We also show that for every positive integer k , there exists a graph class such that the k th powers of graphs in the class form a class of bounded clique-width, while this is not the case for any smaller power.

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1. Introduction

The two main notions studied in this paper are the notion of graph powers and the notion of clique-width. Recall that for a positive integer k , the k th power of a graph G is the graph denoted by G^k and obtained from G by adding to it all edges between pairs of vertices at distance at least 1 and at most k . Graph powers are basic graph transformations with a number of results about their properties in the literature (see, e.g., [5,42]). The other main notion of the paper, *clique-width*, is a graph parameter, denoted by $\text{cw}(G)$, with many algorithmic applications when bounded by a constant (see, e.g., [9,13,18,21,22,33,41,47]). We study these two notions in the framework of graph classes, that is, sets of graphs closed under isomorphism, paying particular attention to hereditary graph classes.

For a graph class \mathcal{G} and a positive integer k , the k th power of \mathcal{G} is the set \mathcal{G}^k of all k th powers of graphs in \mathcal{G} . The fact that several graph algorithmic problems can be expressed in terms of graph powers (see, e.g., [4,6,27,32,40,47]) motivates the study of graph classes the k th power of which has small clique-width, where k is a fixed positive integer. More specifically, one can study the following properties of graph classes capturing, on a coarse scale, various dependencies regarding the behavior of the clique-width with respect to graph powers, where, for a graph class \mathcal{G} , the *clique-width* of \mathcal{G} is defined as $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}) = \sup\{\text{cw}(G) \mid G \in \mathcal{G}\}$:

- For a pair of positive integers k and ℓ , we say that \mathcal{G} is of (k, ℓ) -power-bounded clique-width if $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}^k) \leq \ell$.

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- For a positive integer k , we say that \mathcal{G} is of $(k, *)$ -power-bounded clique-width if $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}^k) \leq \ell$ for some positive integer ℓ .
- For a positive integer ℓ , we say that \mathcal{G} is of $(*, \ell)$ -power-bounded clique-width if $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}^k) \leq \ell$ for some positive integer k .
- Finally, we say that \mathcal{G} is of $(*, *)$ -power-bounded clique-width (or simply: of power-bounded clique-width) if $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}^k) \leq \ell$ for some pair of positive integers k and ℓ .

In the above terminology, a graph class \mathcal{G} is of bounded clique-width if and only if it is of $(1, *)$ -power-bounded clique-width. Thus, the above framework can be seen as a graph-powers-oriented extension of the notion of graph classes of bounded clique-width. We should emphasize that, while characterizing graph classes with respect to boundedness/unboundedness of their clique-width is important for algorithmic purposes, this is not a simple task, as proving lower bounds on the clique-width of a given graph class can be quite challenging. For instance, while it is known that the class of H -free graphs is of bounded clique-width if and only if H is an induced subgraph of the 4-vertex path [15], a complete dichotomy for graph classes defined by two forbidden induced subgraphs, say H and H' , is still not known, even in the case when both H and H' are connected [15,16]. Moreover, given a graph G and an integer k , it is NP-complete to determine if the clique-width of G is at most k [17], while for fixed values of k polynomial-time algorithms are known only for $k \leq 3$ [10].

We thus propose the study of graph classes of (k, ℓ) -power-bounded clique-width, which, as indicated above, can be useful for algorithmic purposes also for $k > 1$. The difficulties of understanding the corresponding graph classes for fixed values of k and ℓ motivate the introduction of the more relaxed properties of $(k, *)$ -, $(*, \ell)$ -, and $(*, *)$ -power-bounded clique-width. We expect that relaxing one or both of the two parameters to be unconstrained might lead to more tractable cases in terms of proving dichotomy results. This seems to be indeed the case, as certified for instance by the complete characterization of graph classes of power-bounded clique-width within classes defined by two connected forbidden induced subgraphs, which we prove in this paper (Theorem 6.5). At the same time, we expect that research leading to such results will also lead to discoveries of new structural properties of the graph classes under consideration.

We now summarize our main results and connect them with some known results from the literature. We focus mainly on the last, most relaxed property, that is, on graph classes of power-bounded clique-width. Several of our results also have implications for the other three properties.

First, we observe that several well-known graph classes, including grids, bipartite permutation graphs, unit interval graphs, and hypercube graphs, are of power-unbounded clique-width. In particular, this implies that none of these graph classes is of (k, ℓ) -, $(k, *)$ -, or $(*, \ell)$ -power-bounded clique-width, for any positive integers k and ℓ , thus strengthening the known fact that these graph classes are of unbounded clique-width.

Second, for every positive integer k , we construct a graph class \mathcal{G} such that the power class \mathcal{G}^k is of bounded clique-width, while this is not the case for any smaller power. This implies that the families of $(k, *)$ -power-bounded classes are all pairwise distinct and further motivates the study of these properties.

Third, we prove a sufficient condition for power-boundedness of the clique-width, generalizing the simple observation that every graph class of bounded diameter is of power-bounded clique-width. Informally speaking, the condition states that for every class \mathcal{G} of graphs of bounded diameter, the class of graphs arising from graphs in \mathcal{G} by subdividing (arbitrarily many times) a bounded number of edges is of power-bounded clique-width.

Finally, using the above condition, we develop our main result: a complete characterization of graph classes of power-bounded clique-width within classes defined by two connected forbidden induced subgraphs (Theorem 6.5). As remarked above, this result contrasts with the case of graph classes of bounded clique-width, that is, of $(1, *)$ -power-bounded clique-width, where a dichotomy for graph classes defined by two connected induced subgraphs is (at the time of this writing) still not known. We also characterize graph classes of power-bounded clique-width within hereditary graph classes defined by a single forbidden induced subgraph (Theorem 6.1), thus extending the analogous characterization for graph classes of bounded clique-width.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. In Section 2 we review the necessary preliminaries and basic definitions. In Section 3 we formally introduce the central notion of the paper, the power-(un)boundedness of the clique-width, obtain initial insight into this notion, and develop results that we use in later sections. In Section 4, we construct graph classes of power-bounded clique-width that require taking arbitrarily large powers in order to produce a graph class of bounded clique-width. In Section 5, we prove a sufficient condition for power-bounded clique-width. Section 6 is devoted to results about power-boundedness of the clique-width in hereditary graph classes. We conclude the paper with a discussion in Section 7.

2. Preliminaries

All graphs in this paper are finite, simple and undirected. Graph terminology not defined here can be found in [48].

Graphs and graph classes. Given a graph G , an *independent set* in G is a set of pairwise non-adjacent vertices, and a *clique* is a set of pairwise adjacent vertices. Given two graphs G and H , graph H is said to be an *induced subgraph* of G if it can be obtained from G by a sequence of vertex deletions, a *subgraph* of G if it can be obtained from G by a sequence of vertex and edge deletions, and a *minor* of G if it can be obtained from G by a sequence of vertex deletions, edge deletions, and edge contractions. If an induced subgraph of G is isomorphic to a graph H , we say that G *contains* H (as an induced subgraph). For a subset of vertices $X \subseteq V(G)$, we will denote by $G - X$ the graph obtained from G by deleting from it the vertices in X , and by $G[X]$ the subgraph of G induced by X , that is, $G[X] = G - (V(G) \setminus X)$. For two vertices x, y in a connected graph G , we denote

by $\text{dist}_G(x, y)$ the distance between x and y , that is, the length (number of edges) of a shortest x, y -path in G . The diameter of a connected graph G is defined as $\text{diam}(G) = \max_{x,y \in V(G)} \text{dist}_G(x, y)$, and we define the diameter of a disconnected graph G to be the maximum diameter of a connected component of G . By P_n, C_n , and K_n , we denote the path, the cycle, and the complete graph on n vertices, respectively. For two vertex-disjoint graphs G_1 and G_2 , the disjoint union of G_1 and G_2 is the graph $(V(G_1) \cup V(G_2), E(G_1) \cup E(G_2))$. The disjoint union of k graphs isomorphic to a graph H will be denoted by kH . The complement of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is the graph \bar{G} with the same vertex set as G , in which two distinct vertices are adjacent if and only if they are non-adjacent in G . A graph is said to be co-connected if its complement is connected. The treewidth of a graph G is denoted by $\text{tw}(G)$. We refer to [2] for several equivalent characterizations.

A graph class is a set of graphs that is closed under isomorphism. Given a graph class \mathcal{G} , we say that \mathcal{G} is of bounded degree if $\sup\{\Delta(G) \mid G \in \mathcal{G}\} < \infty$, and of bounded diameter if $\text{diam}(\mathcal{G}) = \sup\{\text{diam}(G) \mid G \in \mathcal{G}\} < \infty$. For a set \mathcal{F} of graphs, we say that a graph G is \mathcal{F} -free if no induced subgraph of G is isomorphic to a member of \mathcal{F} . Similarly, for a graph H , we say that G is H -free if it is $\{H\}$ -free. The set of all \mathcal{F} -free graphs will be denoted by $\text{Free}(\mathcal{F})$. A graph class is hereditary if it is closed under taking induced subgraphs. A graph class \mathcal{G} is hereditary if and only if $\mathcal{G} = \text{Free}(\mathcal{F})$ for some set \mathcal{F} of graphs. An important family of hereditary graph classes is the family of minor-closed classes (i.e., graph classes closed under taking minors). For graph classes not defined in this paper, we refer to [5].

Clique-width. [12] The clique-width of a graph G , denoted $\text{cw}(G)$, is the minimum number of different labels needed to construct a vertex-labeled graph isomorphic to G using the following four operations: (i) Creation of a new vertex v with label i ; (ii) Disjoint union of two labeled graphs G and H ; (iii) Joining by an edge each vertex with label i to each vertex with label j (for some pair of different labels i and j); (iv) Relabeling each vertex with label i with label j . Every graph can be built using the above four operations.

Given a graph class \mathcal{G} , the clique-width of \mathcal{G} is $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}) = \sup\{\text{cw}(G) \mid G \in \mathcal{G}\}$. We say that \mathcal{G} is of bounded clique-width if $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}) < \infty$ (and of unbounded clique-width, otherwise).

We will often make use of the following basic property of the clique-width.

Proposition 2.1 (Johansson [30], Courcelle–Olariu [14]). *If H is an induced subgraph of a graph G then $\text{cw}(H) \leq \text{cw}(G)$.*

We will make use of the following fact in Sections 4 and 6.

Proposition 2.2 (Kamiński et al. [31]). *If \mathcal{G} is a graph class of unbounded clique-width, then the class of graphs obtained from graphs in \mathcal{G} by applying a constant number of operations of replacing an induced subgraph of G with its complement is also of unbounded clique-width.*

Modules. A subset M of vertices in a graph G is said to be a module if every vertex $v \in V(G) \setminus M$ is either adjacent to all vertices in M , or non-adjacent to all vertices of M . A module is said to be trivial if $M = V$ or $|M| \leq 1$, and a graph G is prime if it does not contain any nontrivial module. Given a partition Π of the vertex set of a graph G into modules, the quotient graph of G with respect to Π is defined as the graph obtained from G by replacing the sets in Π with single vertices and connecting two vertices by an edge if and only if the corresponding two sets in Π are connected by an edge in G . If G is connected and co-connected, then its vertex set admits a unique partition into pairwise disjoint maximal modules (see, e.g., [26]). Moreover, the corresponding quotient graph is always prime.

Proposition 2.3 (Courcelle–Olariu [14]). *For every graph G we have $\text{cw}(G) = \max\{\text{cw}(H) \mid H \text{ is a prime induced subgraph of } G\}$.*

The following proposition shows that for hereditary graph classes, the power-boundedness of the clique-width depends only on the prime graphs in the class.

Proposition 2.4. *Let \mathcal{G} be a hereditary graph class and let \mathcal{G}' be the set of all prime graphs in \mathcal{G} . Then, for every $k \geq 1$, the graph class \mathcal{G}^k is of bounded clique-width if and only if $(\mathcal{G}')^k$ is of bounded clique-width. In particular, \mathcal{G} is of power-bounded clique-width if and only if \mathcal{G}' is of power-bounded clique-width.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{G}' \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, we have $(\mathcal{G}')^k \subseteq \mathcal{G}^k$. Therefore, if \mathcal{G}^k is of bounded clique-width, then so is $(\mathcal{G}')^k$. Suppose now that $\text{cw}((\mathcal{G}')^k) \leq \ell$ for some $k \geq 1$ and $\ell \geq 2$. By induction on the number of vertices, we will prove that for every $G \in \mathcal{G}$, we have $\text{cw}(G^k) \leq \ell$. If G is disconnected, then so is G^k , and we can assume inductively that $\text{cw}(H) \leq \ell$ holds for every connected component H of G^k , which implies the desired inequality for G^k . If the complement of G is disconnected, then $\text{diam}(G) \leq 2$, hence G^k is complete and the result follows. Now, let G be a connected co-connected graph in \mathcal{G} , and let Q be the quotient graph of G with respect to the partition of $V(G)$ into maximal modules. Then, the graph G^k is isomorphic to the graph obtained from the graph Q^k by substituting a clique of size $|M|$ for each vertex M of Q . In particular, every prime induced subgraph of G^k is isomorphic to an induced subgraph of Q^k . Applying Proposition 2.3 twice, we obtain $\text{cw}(G^k) \leq \max\{\text{cw}(H) \mid H \text{ is a prime induced subgraph of } Q^k\} = \text{cw}(Q^k) \leq \ell$, as claimed. \square

3. The definition, basic properties, and examples

In this section, we obtain some initial insight into power-(un)boundedness of the clique-width. Several of the results developed in this section will be used in later sections.

The central notion of the paper is introduced in the following.

Definition 1. A graph class \mathcal{G} is said to be of *power-bounded clique-width* if there exists a positive integer k such that \mathcal{G}^k is of bounded clique-width. If no such k exists, we say that \mathcal{G} is of *power-unbounded clique-width*.

In other words, a graph class \mathcal{G} is of power-bounded clique-width if there exists a pair of positive integers k and ℓ such that for every $G \in \mathcal{G}$, we have $\text{cw}(G^k) \leq \ell$. For a graph class \mathcal{G} of power-bounded clique-width, we denote by $\pi(\mathcal{G})$ the smallest positive integer k such that \mathcal{G}^k is of bounded clique-width. Clearly, $\pi(\mathcal{G}) = 1$ if and only if \mathcal{G} is of bounded clique-width. If \mathcal{G} is of power-unbounded clique-width, then $\pi(\mathcal{G})$ is defined to be ∞ . In some arguments in the paper, we will use the obvious fact that if $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$, then $\pi(\mathcal{G}) \leq \pi(\mathcal{H})$. Consequently, if $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ and \mathcal{H} is of power-bounded clique-width, then so is \mathcal{G} .

In the next proposition, we collect some basic properties of the family of graph classes of power-bounded clique-width. In particular, the family is closed under taking powers and contains all graph classes of bounded diameter.

Proposition 3.1. *Let \mathcal{G} be a graph class. Then:*

1. *If $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}) \leq \ell$ for some $\ell \geq 1$, then for every $k \geq 1$ we have $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}^k) \leq 4(k+1)^\ell$.*
2. *For every $k \geq 1$, we have $\pi(\mathcal{G}^k) \leq \pi(\mathcal{G}) \leq \text{diam}(\mathcal{G})$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}) \leq \ell$ for some positive integer ℓ , and let k be a positive integer. Denoting by $\text{nlcw}(G)$ the NLC-width of a graph G , every graph G with $\text{nlcw}(G) \leq \ell$ satisfies $\text{nlcw}(G^k) \leq 2(k+1)^\ell$ [46], and for every graph G , we have $\text{nlcw}(G) \leq \text{cw}(G) \leq 2 \cdot \text{nlcw}(G)$ [30]. Therefore, if $\text{cw}(G) \leq \ell$, then $\text{nlcw}(G) \leq \ell$, and consequently $\text{cw}(G^k) \leq 2 \cdot \text{nlcw}(G^k) \leq 4(k+1)^\ell$. This implies that for every $G \in \mathcal{G}$, we have $\text{cw}(G^k) \leq 4(k+1)^\ell$, proving the first part of the proposition.

For the second part of the proposition, we first show the inequality $\pi(\mathcal{G}^k) \leq \pi(\mathcal{G})$. Suppose that $p = \pi(\mathcal{G})$ is finite (otherwise, there is nothing to show). Then, $\ell = \text{cw}(\mathcal{G}^p)$ is finite. We have already proved that for every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}^p$, we have $\text{cw}(G^k) \leq 4(k+1)^\ell$. Consequently, for every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}$, we have $\text{cw}((G^p)^k) \leq 4(k+1)^\ell$. Observe that the graph $(G^p)^k$ is equal to the graph G^{pk} , and, by symmetry, to the graph $(G^k)^p$. This implies that for every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}$, we have $\text{cw}((G^k)^p) \leq 4(k+1)^\ell$, and thus $\pi(\mathcal{G}^k) \leq p$.

Finally, we show that $\pi(\mathcal{G}) \leq \text{diam}(\mathcal{G})$. Suppose that $k = \text{diam}(\mathcal{G})$ is finite (otherwise, there is nothing to show). Then, for every $G \in \mathcal{G}$, the graph G^k is a disjoint union of complete graphs, and hence $\text{cw}(G^k) \leq 2$. Consequently, $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}^{\text{diam}(\mathcal{G})}) \leq 2$ and the claimed inequality follows. \square

We continue with the observation that for graphs of bounded degree and proper minor-closed graph classes (that is, minor-closed graph classes excluding at least one minor), power-bounded clique-width is equivalent to bounded clique-width and bounded treewidth. This result will be used in Section 3.1.

Proposition 3.2. *Let \mathcal{G} be a graph class that is either of bounded degree or minor closed. Then, the following are equivalent:*

1. *\mathcal{G} is of power-bounded clique-width.*
2. *\mathcal{G} is of bounded clique-width.*
3. *\mathcal{G} is of bounded treewidth.*

Proof. If \mathcal{G} is of bounded treewidth, then it is of bounded clique-width [11], hence also of power-bounded clique-width. Therefore, we only need to show that power-bounded clique-width implies bounded treewidth.

Assume that $\Delta(G) \leq d$ for all $G \in \mathcal{G}$, and that there are $k, \ell \geq 1$ such that $\text{cw}(\mathcal{G}^k) \leq \ell$. Observe: $\Delta(G^k) \leq d \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (d-1)^i \leq d^{k+1}$. Courcelle and Olariu showed in [14] that there exists a function f such that for every graph G , we have $\text{tw}(G) \leq f(\Delta(G), \text{cw}(G))$. This implies the existence of a function g that is non-decreasing in each component such that $\text{tw}(G) \leq g(\Delta(G), \text{cw}(G))$ holds for all graphs. Therefore, since adding edges cannot decrease the treewidth, we have for every $G \in \mathcal{G}$:

$$\text{tw}(G) \leq \text{tw}(G^k) \leq g(\Delta(G^k), \text{cw}(G^k)) \leq g(d^{k+1}, \ell).$$

Thus, \mathcal{G} is of bounded treewidth.

Finally, let \mathcal{G} be a minor-closed graph class of power-bounded clique-width. Since the class of $n \times n$ grids (see Section 3.1 for the definition) is of unbounded treewidth (see, e.g., [2, Corollary 89]), the above implies that the class of grids is also of power-unbounded clique-width. Therefore, \mathcal{G} excludes some grid G . Since \mathcal{G} is minor closed, no graph in \mathcal{G} has a minor isomorphic to G . Since every graph class excluding a fixed planar graph as a minor is of bounded treewidth [44], the conclusion follows. \square

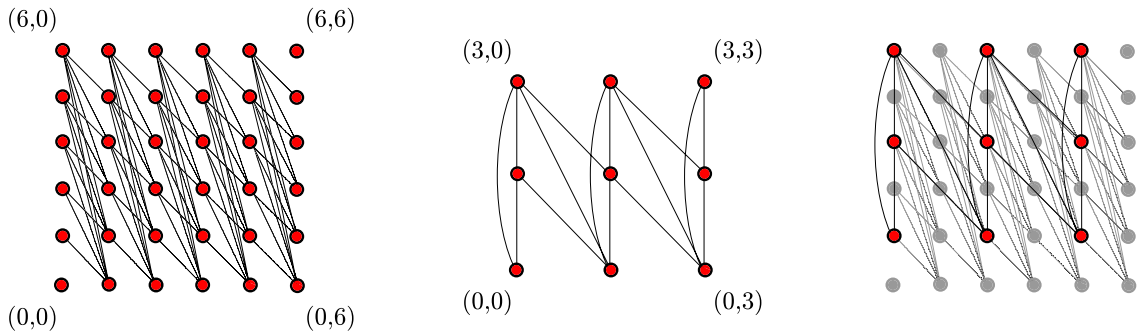


Fig. 1. The first two graphs, from left to right, are B_6 and G_3 . The rightmost figure shows that G_3 is an induced subgraph of B_6^2 (for the sake of clarity, we do not draw all the edges of B_6^2).

3.1. Examples of graph classes of power-unbounded clique-width

For an integer $n \geq 1$, the $n \times n$ grid is the graph with vertex set $\{1, \dots, n\}^2$, in which two vertices (i, j) and (k, ℓ) are adjacent if and only if $|i - k| + |j - \ell| = 1$.

Example 1. For every $k \geq 1$, the set of graphs obtained from grids by replacing each edge with a path with k edges is of power-unbounded clique-width.

Indeed, let $G_{n,k}$ be the graph obtained from the $n \times n$ grid by replacing each edge with a path with k edges. Since the $n \times n$ grid $G_{n,1}$ is a minor of $G_{n,k}$, and $n \times n$ grids are of unbounded treewidth, the set of graphs $\{G_{n,k} \mid n \geq 1\}$ is also of unbounded treewidth. (It is well known that if H is a minor of G , then $\text{tw}(H) \leq \text{tw}(G)$, see, e.g., [2, Lemma 16].) The conclusion now follows from Proposition 3.2.

The *girth* of a graph G is defined as the shortest length of a cycle in G (or infinity if G is acyclic). The next example immediately follows as a consequence of Example 1.

Example 2. For every $k \geq 3$, the class of graphs of girth at least k is of power-unbounded clique-width.

In the next proposition, we show that bipartite permutation graphs, path powers, unit interval graphs, and hypercube graphs are of power-unbounded clique-width. A graph G is a *bipartite permutation graph* if it is both bipartite and permutation, where a graph $G = (V, E)$ is *bipartite* if its vertex set can be partitioned into two independent sets, and *permutation* if there exists a permutation $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n)$ of the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$ where $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ such that $v_i v_j \in E$ if and only if $(\pi_i - \pi_j)(i - j) < 0$. The class of path powers is defined as $\mathcal{P}^+ = \{(P_n)^k \mid n \geq 1, k \geq 1\}$. A graph G is a *unit interval graph* if it is the intersection graph of a collection of unit intervals on the real line. Bipartite permutation graphs and unit interval graphs were shown by Lozin [35] to be minimal graph classes of unbounded clique-width (in the sense that every proper hereditary subclass of either unit interval or bipartite permutation graphs is of bounded clique-width). For an integer $d \geq 1$, the d -dimensional hypercube graph is the graph Q_d with vertex set given by all 2^d binary sequences of length d , in which two vertices are adjacent if and only their sequences differ in exactly one coordinate.

Proposition 3.3. Each of the following graph classes is of power-unbounded clique-width: bipartite permutation graphs, path powers, unit interval graphs, hypercube graphs.

Proof. First, we consider bipartite permutation graphs. Let B_n be the graph whose set of vertices is defined by $V(B_n) = \{(i, j) \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1\}$ and whose set of edges is defined by $E(B_n) = \{(i_1, j), (i_2, j + 1) \mid 0 \leq j \leq n - 2, 1 \leq i_1 \leq n - 1, 0 \leq i_2 \leq i_1 - 1\}$ (see Fig. 1). It follows from [7, Theorem 1] that B_n is a bipartite permutation graph.

We denote by G_n the graph obtained from B_n by adding an edge between every two vertices that agree in the second coordinate (see Fig. 1 for G_3). Fix an integer $k \geq 2$. The subgraph of $B_{k(n-1)+2}^k$ induced by $\{(ik + 1, jk) \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1\}$ is isomorphic to G_n ; in fact, $(ik + 1, jk) \mapsto (i, j)$ is an isomorphism between the two graphs. Since it was proved in [23] that $\text{cw}(G_n) \geq n$, Proposition 2.1 implies that $\text{cw}(B_{k(n-1)+2}^k) \geq n$ for every $n \geq 1$ and $k \geq 2$. This proves that the class of bipartite permutation graphs is of power-unbounded clique-width.

Now, consider the class of path powers. It was proved in [28] that for each positive integer s and each $n \geq (s + 1)^2$, we have $\text{cw}(P_n^s) = s + 2$. Therefore, for each pair of positive integers k and N , there exist two positive integers j and n such that the k th power of the graph $P_n^j \in \mathcal{P}^+$ has clique-width more than N . Indeed, we can take $j = N$ and $n = (Nk + 1)^2$, obtaining $\text{cw}((P_n^j)^k) = \text{cw}(P_{(Nk+1)^2}^{Nk}) = Nk + 2 > N$.

Path powers are unit interval graphs [34, Theorem 9(ii)].

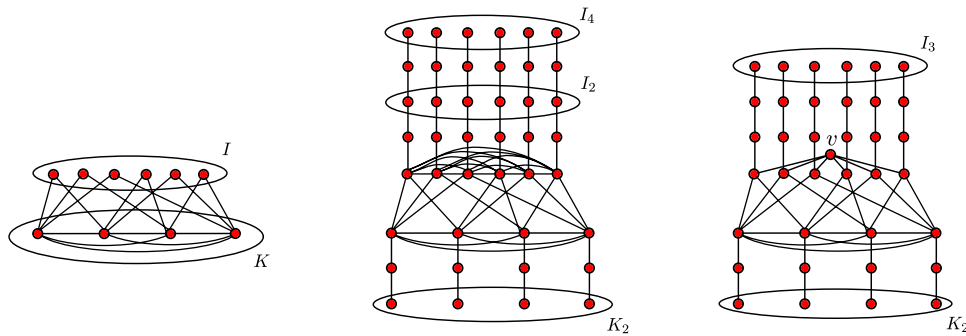


Fig. 2. From left to right, graphs S , S_8 and S_7 .

Finally, consider the hypercube graphs. We will show that for every two positive integers k and d , there exists an integer d' such that the k th power of the d' -dimensional hypercube $Q_{d'}^k$ contains the d -dimensional hypercube Q_d as an induced subgraph. This will imply the desired conclusion, since hypercube graphs are of unbounded clique-width, which follows from the known facts that the hypercube graphs are of unbounded treewidth [8] and do not contain $K_{3,3}$ as a subgraph, and the inequality $\text{tw}(G) \leq 3(t-1)\text{cw}(G) - 1$, which holds for every graph G that does not contain $K_{t,t}$ as a subgraph [24].

The integer d' can be defined as $d' = dk$. For $x \in V(Q_d) = \{0, 1\}^d$, define $[x]^k$ as the *extension* of x , replacing each coordinate of x by k consecutive coordinates of the same value. We will argue that for all $x, y \in V(Q_d)$, we have

$$xy \in E(Q_d) \iff [x]^k [y]^k \in E((Q_{dk})^k),$$

which proves the claimed result. Suppose first that $xy \in E(Q_d)$. This means that x and y differ in exactly one coordinate. Hence, $[x]^k$ and $[y]^k$ differ in exactly k coordinates, and therefore $[x]^k [y]^k \in E((Q_{dk})^k)$. Conversely, suppose that x and y are vertices of Q_d such that $[x]^k [y]^k \in E((Q_{dk})^k)$. Then, $[x]^k$ and $[y]^k$ differ in at most k coordinates. On the other hand, since $[x]^k$ and $[y]^k$ are distinct vertices of Q_{dk} , they differ in at least k coordinates. Hence, they differ in exactly k coordinates, which implies that x and y differ in exactly one coordinate and therefore $xy \in E(Q_d)$. \square

4. Graph classes with arbitrary finite value of $\pi(\mathcal{G})$

In this section, we construct graph classes of power-bounded clique-width that require taking arbitrarily large powers in order to produce a graph class of bounded clique-width. More specifically, we will show that the value of $\pi(\mathcal{G})$ can be an arbitrary positive integer. Recall that for a class \mathcal{G} of power-bounded clique-width, we denote by $\pi(\mathcal{G})$ the smallest positive integer k such that \mathcal{G}^k is of bounded clique-width.

Our constructions are based on the class of split graphs. A *split graph* is a graph S that has a *split partition*, that is, a pair (K, I) such that K is a clique, I is an independent set, $K \cup I = V(S)$, and $K \cap I = \emptyset$. In what follows, we will only consider split partitions (K, I) such that K is a maximal clique in S .

Let S be a split graph with a split partition (K, I) , and let $k \geq 3$. We define S_k to be the graph constructed as follows. Let $K = \{w_1, \dots, w_r\}$ and $I = \{v_1, \dots, v_s\}$.

- **Case 1:** $k \geq 4$ is even.

In this case, S_k is the graph obtained from S by making I a clique, adding, for each vertex $v_i \in I$, a path P_i of length $k/2$ having (new) vertices $v_i = v_i^0, v_i^1, \dots, v_i^{k/2}$, and adding, for each vertex $w_j \in K$, a path Q_j of length $k/2 - 2$ having (new) vertices $w_j = w_j^0, w_j^1, \dots, w_j^{k/2-2}$. (See Fig. 2 for an example.)

- **Case 2:** $k \geq 3$ is odd.

In this case, S_k is the graph obtained from S by adding a new vertex v and making it adjacent to every vertex in I , adding, for each vertex $v_i \in I$, a path P_i of length $(k-1)/2$ having (new) vertices $v_i = v_i^0, v_i^1, \dots, v_i^{(k-1)/2}$, and adding, for each vertex $w_j \in K$, a path Q_j of length $(k-3)/2$ having (new) vertices $w_j = w_j^0, w_j^1, \dots, w_j^{(k-3)/2}$. (See Fig. 2 for an example.)

Note that since we assumed that K is a maximal clique in S , the graph S_k does not depend on the choice of a particular split partition. A *complete split graph* is a split graph with a split partition (K, I) such that every vertex in K is adjacent to every vertex in I .

Lemma 4.1. For every split graph S , every $k \geq 3$ and every $h \geq 1$, we have:

1. If $h \geq k$, then $(S_k)^h$ is a complete split graph.
2. If $h < k$, then $(S_k)^h$ contains S as induced subgraph.

Proof. Assume the notation used in the definition of S_k .

We analyze two cases depending on the parity of k . Suppose first that $k \geq 4$ is even. For $0 \leq \ell \leq k/2$, let $I_\ell = \{v_i^\ell \mid 1 \leq i \leq s\}$. For $0 \leq \ell \leq k/2 - 2$, let $K_\ell = \{w_j^\ell \mid 1 \leq j \leq r\}$. Let $I' = I_{k/2}$ and $K' = V(G_k) \setminus I'$. The vertices of I' are mutually at distance $k + 1$ in S_k , so they form an independent set in $(S_k)^k$. The vertices of K' are mutually at distance at most k in S_k , so they form a clique in $(S_k)^k$. The vertices of I' are at distance at most k from the vertices of K' in S_k . It follows that the graph $(S_k)^k$ is a complete split graph. This settles the case $h = k$. If $h > k$ then $(S_k)^h$ is a complete (and thus a complete split) graph. For $h < k$, let us first consider the case when h is even. Then $I_{h/2}$ is an independent set in $(S_k)^h$, $K_{h/2-1}$ is a clique in $(S_k)^h$, and $v_i^{h/2}$ is adjacent to $w_j^{h/2-1}$ in $(S_k)^h$ if and only if v_i^0 is adjacent to w_j^0 in S . Thus, $(S_k)^h[I_{h/2} \cup K_{h/2-1}]$ is isomorphic to S . Consider now the case when h is odd, $h > 1$. In this case, $I_{(h+1)/2}$ is an independent set in $(S_k)^h$, $K_{(h-3)/2}$ is a clique in $(S_k)^h$, and $v_i^{(h+1)/2}$ is adjacent to $w_j^{(h-3)/2}$ in $(S_k)^h$ if and only if v_i^0 is adjacent to w_j^0 in S . Thus, $(S_k)^h[I_{(h+1)/2} \cup K_{(h-3)/2}]$ is isomorphic to S .

Suppose now that $k \geq 3$ is odd. The sets I_ℓ and K_ℓ are defined analogously as in the case when k is even (for appropriate ranges of ℓ). Similarly as above, it can be verified that for every $h \geq k$, the graph $(S_k)^h$ is a complete split graph. For $h < k$, we have that the graph $(S_k)^h[I_\ell \cup K_{\ell'}]$ is isomorphic to S for a suitable choice of ℓ and ℓ' , namely for $(\ell, \ell') = (h/2, h/2 - 1)$ if $h \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$ is even, and $(\ell, \ell') = ((h - 1)/2, (h - 1)/2)$ if $h \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$ is odd. \square

For $k \geq 3$, let $\Sigma_k = \{S_k \mid S \text{ is a split graph}\}$.

Theorem 4.2. For every $k \geq 3$, $\pi(\Sigma_k) = k$.

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of Lemma 4.1, the fact that split graphs are of unbounded clique-width [39], and the fact that every complete split graph is a cograph and hence of clique-width at most 2 [14]. \square

Corollary 4.3. For every $k \geq 1$, there exists a graph class \mathcal{G} with $\pi(\mathcal{G}) = k$.

Proof. For $k \geq 3$, the result follows from Theorem 4.2. For $k = 1$, take \mathcal{G} to be any graph class of bounded clique-width. For $k = 2$, take \mathcal{G} to be any graph class of graphs of diameter 2 of unbounded clique-width (for example, the class of graphs obtained from the class of grids by adding to each grid a universal vertex). \square

5. A sufficient condition for power-bounded clique-width

By Proposition 3.1, every graph class of bounded diameter is of power-bounded clique-width. We now generalize this observation by giving a sufficient condition for power-boundedness of the clique-width that is also applicable to graph classes of unbounded diameter.

Theorem 5.1. For every two positive integers k and d and every class \mathcal{G} of graphs of diameter at most d , the class of graphs obtained from graphs in \mathcal{G} by replacing each of a set of at most k edges with a path of length at least 1 is of power-bounded clique-width.

To prove this theorem, we first state and prove a technical lemma. Recall that two vertices u and v in a graph G are said to be twins if $N(u) \setminus \{v\} = N(v) \setminus \{u\}$. It is easy to see (and well known) that the twin relation is an equivalence relation on $V(G)$, every equivalence class is either a clique or an independent set, and for every two equivalence classes, there are either all edges or no edges between them. Thus, each equivalence class is a module, and the quotient graph of G with respect to the partition of $V(G)$ into twin classes is well defined. A 2-path in a graph G is an induced path in G all the vertices of which are of degree 2 in G .

Lemma 5.2. For positive integers k and d , let $\mathcal{G}(k, d)$ be the set of all graphs G that contain a set \mathcal{P} of at most k 2-paths such that the diameter of $G - \cup_{P \in \mathcal{P}} V(P)$ is at most d . Then, for every pair of positive integers k and d , the graph class $\mathcal{G}(k, d)$ is of power-bounded clique-width.

Proof. Let $G \in \mathcal{G}(k, d)$ and let \mathcal{P} be a set of r 2-paths in G such that $r \leq k$ the diameter of the graph $G - X$ is at most d , where $X := \cup_{P \in \mathcal{P}} V(P)$. We will show that $\text{cw}(G^d) \leq p$ for some integer p depending only on k and d , but not on G . We may assume that G is connected, that $X \neq \emptyset$ (otherwise G is of bounded diameter, and Proposition 3.1 applies), and that $G - X$ is non-empty (since paths are of clique-width at most 3). Let C_1, \dots, C_m denote the vertex sets of the components of $G - X$. Since G is connected and $G[X]$ has at most k components, each of which has neighbors in at most two components of $G - X$, we have $m \leq k + 1$.

Let us analyze the structure of G^d . First, the assumption on the diameter implies that the subgraph of G^d induced by each C_i is complete. For a vertex $x \in G - X$ and an endpoint w of a component (path) in $G[X]$, let us define

$$f(x, w) = \begin{cases} \text{dist}_G(x, w), & \text{if } \text{dist}_G(x, w) \leq d; \\ d + 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover, let $F(x)$ denote the array of values $f(x, w)$ for all endpoints w of components of $G[X]$ (in some fixed order). Clearly, this assignment of arrays to vertices in $G - X$ results in at most $(d + 1)^{2k}$ different arrays. Let us now define on each set

C_i an equivalence relation \sim_i by the rule $x \sim_i y$ if and only if $F(x) = F(y)$. Every such relation will have at most $(d + 1)^{2k}$ equivalence classes. Moreover, for every i , every two vertices $x, y \in C_i$ such that $x \sim_i y$ satisfy $N_{G^d}[x] = N_{G^d}[y]$; in particular, x and y are twins in G^d . This can be proved by observing that for every vertex $z \in V(G) \setminus C_i$, every shortest path from x to z goes through at least one endpoint w of a path in \mathcal{P} , and using the fact that if $\text{dist}_G(x, z) \leq d$ then $\text{dist}_G(x, w) = \text{dist}_G(y, w)$.

Proposition 2.3 implies that $\text{cw}(G^d) = \max\{\text{cw}(H) \mid H \text{ is a prime induced subgraph of } G^d\}$. In particular, since no prime induced subgraph of G^d with at least three vertices contains a pair of twin vertices (as they would form a non-trivial module), this implies that the clique-width of G^d equals the clique-width of the quotient graph G' of G^d with respect to the partition of $V(G^d)$ into twin classes. Hence, it is sufficient to show that the clique-width of G' is bounded.

Let U denote the set of vertices in X that are in G at distance at least $d + 1$ from $V(G - X)$. Let Y' denote the set of twin classes of G^d not containing any vertex of U . Previous considerations imply that $|Y'| \leq (k + 1) \cdot (d + 1)^{2k} + 2kd$. We may therefore assume that U is non-empty (since otherwise $V(G') = Y'$ is of bounded size, and we are done). Note that every vertex $u \in U$ has no neighbors in G^d in $G - X$, and also no neighbors in any component of $G[X]$ other than the component of $G[X]$ containing u . This implies that the subgraph G^d induced by U is the d th power of a disjoint union of paths. Since $\text{cw}(Q) = d + 2$ if Q is the d th power of a path with at least $(d + 1)^2$ vertices [28], this implies that the clique-width of $G[U]$, and hence also of $G' - Y'$, is bounded from above by a function of d .

To complete the proof, recall that there exists a function g such that for every graph H and every subset $W \subseteq V(H)$, we have $\text{cw}(H) \leq g(\text{cw}(H - W), |W|)$ [3]. Since $|Y'|$ is bounded, this result implies that the clique-width of G' is also bounded by a function of d and k . \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 5.1.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. Let k and d be two positive integers, and let G be a graph such that there exists a graph H with the following properties:

- (i) Every connected component of H is of diameter at most d , and
- (ii) There exists a set $F \subseteq E(H)$ with $|F| \leq k$ such that G is the graph obtained from H by replacing each edge $e \in F$ with a path of length at least 2.

Then, the graph $H' = H - F$ is of diameter at most $(k + 1)d$ [45]. Thus, $G \in \mathcal{g}(k, (k + 1)d)$ and the conclusion follows from Lemma 5.2. \square

Note that the result of Theorem 5.1 is sharp, in the sense that neither of the two boundedness conditions can be dropped. There exist graphs of unbounded diameter that are of power-unbounded clique-width, for example the class of grids. Moreover, if the number of subdivided edges is unbounded, then the resulting graph class can be of power-unbounded clique-width. Indeed, for every $k \geq 1$, let $G_{n,k}$ be the graph obtained from the complete graph K_n by attaching to it $\binom{n}{2}$ chordless paths of length $2k$, each connecting a different pair of vertices of K_n . Then, the k th power of $G_{n,k}$ contains the graph K_n^* as an induced subgraph, where K_n^* denotes the graph obtained from a complete graph on n vertices by gluing a triangle on every edge. As shown in [39], the clique-width of graphs K_n^* is unbounded. Hence, for every $k \geq 1$, the family of graphs $\{G_{n,k} \mid n \geq 2\}$ is of power-unbounded clique-width.

6. Hereditary graph classes of power-(un)bounded clique-width

In this section, we develop several results related to power-boundedness of the clique-width in hereditary graph classes. We start with a characterization for graph classes defined by a single forbidden induced subgraph.

Theorem 6.1. For every graph H , the class of H -free graphs is of power-bounded clique-width if and only if H is a disjoint union of paths.

Proof. If H has a cycle, then its girth is finite. Let k be the girth of H . Then, every graph with girth at least $k + 1$ is H -free. By Example 2, the class of graphs of girth at least $k + 1$ is of power-unbounded clique-width, hence the same holds also for the larger class of H -free graphs.

If H is acyclic and $\Delta(H) \geq 3$, then H contains a claw as an induced subgraph. Hence the class of claw-free graphs, and in particular, the class of unit interval graphs, is a subclass of H -free graphs. The power-unboundedness of the clique-width now follows from Proposition 3.3.

If H is acyclic and $\Delta(H) \leq 2$ then H is the disjoint union of paths, thus an induced subgraph of a path. Hence, the H -free graphs are of bounded diameter, and of power-bounded clique-width due to Proposition 3.1. \square

The case of forbidding two induced subgraphs instead of one turns out to be significantly more difficult. In the rest of the section, we develop a complete characterization of the graph classes of the form $\text{Free}(\{H, H'\})$ that are of power-bounded clique-width, where H and H' are connected graphs. This is done in Section 6.2, using results developed in Section 5 and in the next subsection.

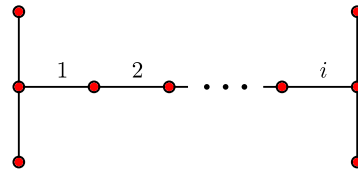


Fig. 3. Graphs H_i .

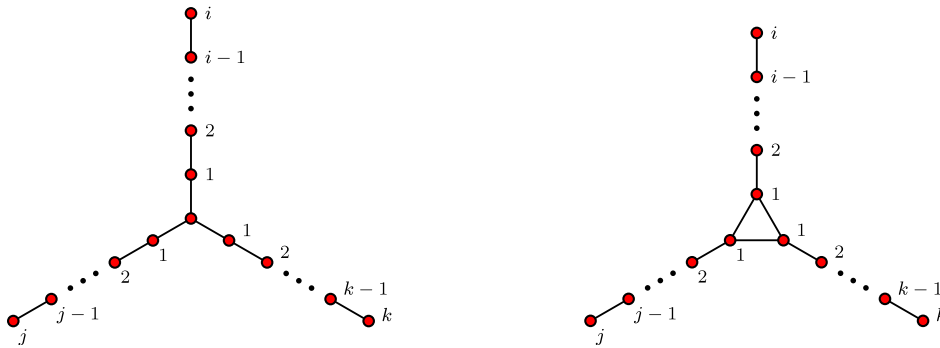


Fig. 4. Graphs $S_{i,j,k}$ (left) and $T_{i,j,k}$ (right).

6.1. A sufficient condition for power-unbounded clique-width in hereditary classes

In this section, we adapt the approach from [1,36,37] to the notion of power-unbounded clique-width. For $i \geq 1$, let H_i denote the graph depicted in Fig. 3.

For $k \geq 3$, let us denote $\mathcal{S}_k := \text{Free}(\{K_{1,4}, C_3, \dots, C_k, H_1, \dots, H_k\})$, and let $\mathcal{S} := \bigcap_{k \geq 3} \mathcal{S}_k$. Note that a graph is in \mathcal{S} if and only if every connected component of G is of the form $S_{i,j,k}$ represented on the left in Fig. 4 (where the values of $i, j, k \geq 0$ may depend on component).

Denote the class of line graphs of graphs in \mathcal{S}_k by \mathcal{T}_k .

Proposition 6.2. For every $k \geq 3$, \mathcal{S}_k and \mathcal{T}_k are of power-unbounded clique-width.

Proof. The class \mathcal{S}_k is of unbounded clique-width and of unbounded treewidth [38]. Since graphs in \mathcal{S}_k are $\{C_3, K_{1,4}\}$ -free, every graph in \mathcal{S}_k is of maximum degree at most 3. Hence, Proposition 3.2 applies, showing that \mathcal{S}_k is of power-unbounded clique-width.

Gurski and Wanke [25] showed that for every graph G and its line graph $L(G)$, we have $(\text{tw}(G) + 1)/4 \leq \text{cw}(L(G)) \leq 2\text{tw}(G) + 2$. This implies that \mathcal{T}_k is of unbounded clique-width. Since every graph in \mathcal{S}_k is of maximum degree at most 3, every graph in \mathcal{T}_k is of maximum degree at most 5. Hence, Proposition 3.2 implies that the class \mathcal{T}_k is of power-unbounded clique-width. \square

To extend Proposition 6.2 to arbitrary hereditary graph classes, let us recall the following two parameters, introduced in [37]:

- $\kappa(G)$ is the maximum k such that $G \in \mathcal{S}_k$. If G belongs to no class \mathcal{S}_k , we define $\kappa(G)$ to be 0, and if G belongs to all classes \mathcal{S}_k , then $\kappa(G)$ is defined to be ∞ . Also, for a set of graphs \mathcal{G} , we define $\kappa(\mathcal{G}) = \sup\{\kappa(G) \mid G \in \mathcal{G}\}$.
- $\lambda(G)$ is the maximum ℓ such that $G \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$. If G belongs to no class \mathcal{T}_ℓ , then $\lambda(G) := 0$, and if G belongs to every \mathcal{T}_ℓ , then $\lambda(G) := \infty$. For a set of graphs \mathcal{G} , we define $\lambda(\mathcal{G}) = \sup\{\lambda(G) \mid G \in \mathcal{G}\}$.

According to the definition, in order for $\kappa(G)$ to be infinite, G must belong to every class \mathcal{S}_k , that is, $G \in \mathcal{S}$. Moreover, $\lambda(G) = \infty$ if and only if G is the line graph of a graph in \mathcal{S} . Let us denote the class of all such graphs by \mathcal{T} . In other words, \mathcal{T} is the class of graphs every connected component of which has the form $T_{i,j,k}$ represented on the right in Fig. 4 (where the values of $i, j, k \geq 0$ may depend on component).

The following result is implicit in the proofs of Theorems 2 and 6 in [37].

Lemma 6.3. Let \mathcal{F} be a set of graphs. If $\kappa(\mathcal{F}) < \infty$, then there is an integer k such that $\mathcal{S}_k \subseteq \text{Free}(\mathcal{F})$. If $\lambda(\mathcal{F}) < \infty$, then there is an integer k such that $\mathcal{T}_k \subseteq \text{Free}(\mathcal{F})$.

Proposition 6.2 and Lemma 6.3 imply the following.

Theorem 6.4. Let \mathcal{F} be a set of graphs. If $\kappa(\mathcal{F}) < \infty$ or $\lambda(\mathcal{F}) < \infty$, then the class of \mathcal{F} -free graphs is of power-unbounded clique-width.

6.2. Graph classes defined by two connected forbidden induced subgraphs

In this section, we prove our main result: a complete characterization of graph classes of power-bounded clique-width within hereditary graph classes defined by two connected forbidden induced subgraphs.

Theorem 6.5. *Let A and B be two connected graphs, and let \mathcal{G} be the class of $\{A, B\}$ -free graphs. Then \mathcal{G} is of power-bounded clique-width if and only if either one of A and B is a path, or one of A and B is isomorphic to some $S_{1,j,k}$, and the other one to some $T_{1,j',k'}$ (represented in Fig. 4).*

We remark that Theorem 6.5 implies the existence of classes of $\{A, B\}$ -free graphs of power-bounded clique-width that are of unbounded diameter and of unbounded clique-width. An example of such a class is given by the class of {claw, bull}-free graphs (where the claw is the graph $S_{1,1,1}$, and the bull is the graph $T_{1,2,2}$).¹

Theorem 6.5 will be derived from the following two lemmas. It might be useful at this point to remind the reader of the simple observation that $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{T}$ equals the set of all disjoint unions of paths.

Lemma 6.6. *Let A and B be two graphs, and let \mathcal{G} be the class of $\{A, B\}$ -free graphs. Then, the following holds:*

- (i) *If $\{A, B\} \cap \mathcal{S} = \emptyset$ or $\{A, B\} \cap \mathcal{T} = \emptyset$, then \mathcal{G} is of power-unbounded clique-width.*
- (ii) *If $A \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{T}$, $B \in \mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{S}$ and A contains an induced $S_{2,2,2}$, then \mathcal{G} is of power-unbounded clique-width.*
- (iii) *If $A \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{T}$, $B \in \mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{S}$ and B contains an induced $T_{2,2,2}$, then \mathcal{G} is of power-unbounded clique-width.*

Proof. (i) Suppose that $\{A, B\} \cap \mathcal{S} = \emptyset$ or $\{A, B\} \cap \mathcal{T} = \emptyset$. Then $\kappa(\{A, B\}) < \infty$ or $\lambda(\{A, B\}) < \infty$, and by Theorem 6.4, \mathcal{G} is of power-unbounded clique-width.

(ii) If $A \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{T}$, $B \in \mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{S}$ and A contains an induced $S_{2,2,2}$, then the class of $\{A, B\}$ -free graphs contains the class of $\{S_{2,2,2}, T_{1,1,1}\}$ -free graphs, which in turn contains the class of bipartite permutation graphs (see, e.g., [19,20,29]). By Proposition 3.3, \mathcal{G} is of power-unbounded clique-width.

(iii) If $A \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{T}$, $B \in \mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{S}$ and B contains an induced $T_{2,2,2}$, then the class of $\{A, B\}$ -free graphs contains the class of $\{S_{1,1,1}, T_{2,2,2}\}$ -free graphs, which in turn contains the class of unit interval graphs [43]. By Proposition 3.3, \mathcal{G} is of power-unbounded clique-width. \square

Lemma 6.7. *For $k \geq 3$, let G be a prime $\{S_{1,k,k}, T_{1,k,k}\}$ -free graph. Then, G is obtained by subdividing a single edge in a graph of bounded diameter.*

Proof. Let G be a prime $\{S_{1,k,k}, T_{1,k,k}\}$ -free graph. In particular, G is connected.

Claim 1. *Let u and v be two vertices in G with $\text{dist}_G(u, v) \geq 2k$, let P be a shortest u, v -path in G , and let Q be the subpath of P induced by all vertices at distance at least k from each of the two endpoints of P . Then, for every vertex $w \in N_G(Q) \setminus V(P)$, the neighborhood of w in P consists either of three consecutive vertices, or of two vertices at distance two.*

Proof of Claim. Let $w \in N_G(Q) \setminus V(P)$. Due to the minimality of P , vertex w cannot have two neighbors on P at distance more than two. Due to the $S_{1,k,k}$ -freeness, vertex w cannot have a single neighbor on P (such a neighbor would belong to Q). Due to the $T_{1,k,k}$ -freeness, vertex w cannot have only two consecutive neighbors on P . Together, these observations prove the claim. \square

Claim 2. *Let u, v be a vertex pair with $\text{dist}_G(u, v) = 2k + 4$, and let x be a vertex with $\text{dist}_G(u, x) = \text{dist}_G(v, x) = k + 2$. Then, $d_G(x) = 2$.*

Proof of Claim. Suppose for a contradiction that $d_G(x) \geq 3$. Let P be a shortest u, v -path containing x , and let x' be a neighbor of x outside P . By Claim 1, vertex x' has two neighbors on P at distance 2, say y and z . By symmetry, we may assume that $\text{dist}_G(u, y) < \text{dist}_G(u, z)$. Note that at least one of y and z is in $N_G[x]$, which implies that each of y and z is at distance at least k from each of u, v . Let A denote the set of common neighbors of y and z in G . Then, $|A| \geq 2$. Since G is prime, there exists a vertex, say w , in $V(G) \setminus A$, that has both a neighbor, say a , and a non-neighbor, say b , in A . Since $w \notin A$, vertex w is non-adjacent to either y or z . Applying Claim 1 to the shortest u, v -path, say \tilde{P} , induced by $(V(P) \setminus (N_G(y) \cap N_G(z))) \cup \{a\}$, we infer that w has a unique neighbor on \tilde{P} at distance two from a . Call this neighbor y' . Suppose first that y' is a neighbor of y . Then, w is not adjacent to z . But now, $(V(\tilde{P}) \cup \{b, w\}) \setminus \{y\}$ induces a copy of S_{1,k_1,k_2} (centered at z) such that $k_1, k_2 \geq k$, contradiction to the $S_{1,k,k}$ -freeness of G . The case when y' is a neighbor of z , can be handled similarly. \square

We split the rest of the proof into two cases.

Case 1: *There exist two vertices, say u and v , such that $d_G(u) \geq 3$, $d_G(v) \geq 3$ and $\text{dist}_G(u, v) > 7k + 10$.*

Let P be a shortest u, v -path.

¹ The fact that the class of claw-free bull-free graphs is of unbounded clique-width follows from the fact that it contains all complements of triangle-free graphs (in particular, all complements of grids), hence Proposition 2.2 applies.

Claim 3. For every $x \in V(G) \setminus V(P)$, we have $\text{dist}_G(x, \{u, v\}) \leq 2k + 2$.

Proof of Claim. Suppose for a contradiction that there exists a vertex $x \in V(G) \setminus V(P)$ such that $\text{dist}_G(x, \{u, v\}) = 2k + 3$.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $d(x, u) \leq d(x, v)$. Let u' be the vertex of P at distance $2k + 3$ from u . Let $P' = (x = v_0, v_1, \dots, v_r = u')$ be a shortest x, u' -path in G and let $u'' = v_i$ be the vertex in $V(P') \cap V(P)$ minimizing i .

We first show that $\text{dist}_G(u, u'') \leq k + 1$. Suppose for a contradiction $\text{dist}_G(u, u'') \geq k + 2$. Since u'' has degree at least 3 in G , Claim 2 ensures that u'' is at distance at most $k + 1$ from v . The length $\ell(P')$ of P' can be bounded from above as follows:

$$\ell(P') = \text{dist}_G(x, u') \leq \text{dist}_G(x, u) + \text{dist}_G(u, u') = 2k + 3 + 2k + 3 = 4k + 6.$$

Consequently, the length $\ell(P)$ of P can be bounded from above as follows:

$$\ell(P) \leq \text{dist}_G(u, u') + \text{dist}_G(u', u'') + \text{dist}_G(u'', v) \leq 2k + 3 + \ell(P') + k + 1 \leq 7k + 10,$$

a contradiction.

We claim that u'' is at distance more than $k + 1$ from each endpoint of P' . Indeed,

$$\text{dist}_G(u'', x) \geq \text{dist}_G(u, x) - \text{dist}_G(u, u'') \geq 2k + 3 - (k + 1) = k + 2$$

and

$$\text{dist}_G(u'', u') \geq \text{dist}_G(u, u') - \text{dist}_G(u, u'') \geq 2k + 3 - (k + 1) = k + 2.$$

Now, since P' is a shortest x, u' -path, Claim 2 implies that the degree of u'' in G is equal to 2, which contradicts the definition of u'' .

Note that here we have used the assumption of Case 1 which guarantees that u , and hence also u'' , is of degree at least 3. \square

Let A denote the set of vertices at distance at most $2k + 2$ from $\{u, v\}$. Claim 3 implies that $G - A$ is a path. Moreover, since $G - A$ is a subpath of P , every internal vertex of $G - A$ is of degree 2 in G , and G can be obtained from a graph of bounded diameter by subdividing one of its edges, as desired.

Case 2: Every two vertices in G of degree at least 3 are at distance at most $7k + 10$ from each other.

If every vertex of G has degree at most 2, G is a path or a cycle and hence G is of clique-width at most 4. So we may assume that G has a vertex, say u , of degree at least 3.

Let B be the set of vertices in G at distance at most $8k + 11$ from u . Then, B will contain all vertices of G of degree at least 3, together with all vertices that are at distance at most $k + 1$ from some vertex of degree at least 3. In particular, the subgraph F of G induced by $V(G) \setminus A$ consists only of vertices of degree at most 2 in G ; in particular, F is a disjoint union of paths.

We claim that F is connected. Suppose for a contradiction that F is disconnected. Let s and t be two vertices in different components of F . Then, any shortest path P between s and t must pass through B , and since B induces a connected graph, P will contain a vertex, say x , of degree at least 3. However, this is a contradiction to Claim 2.

Thus, G can be obtained from a graph of bounded diameter by subdividing one of its edges. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.5. Let A and B be two connected graphs, and let \mathcal{G} be the class of $\{A, B\}$ -free graphs. Suppose that \mathcal{G} is of power-bounded clique-width. By Lemma 6.6(i), we have $A \in \mathcal{X}$ and $B \in \mathcal{T}$. We may assume that neither of A and B is a path (otherwise, we are done). Since A and B are connected, A is of the form $S_{i,j,k}$ (for some $i, j, k \geq 1$), and B is of the form $T_{i',j',k'}$ (for some $i', j', k' \geq 1$). By Lemma 6.6(ii), we have that A is of the form $S_{1,j,k}$ (for some j, k). Similarly, Lemma 6.6(iii) implies that B is of the form $T_{1,j',k'}$ (for some j', k').

Suppose now that either one of A and B is a path, or one of A and B is isomorphic to some $S_{1,j,k}$, and the other one to some $T_{1,j',k'}$. If one of A and B is a path, then \mathcal{G} is of power-bounded clique-width by Theorem 6.1. Otherwise, A is $\{S_{2,2,2}, 2S_{1,1,1}\}$ -free and B is $\{T_{2,2,2}, 2T_{1,1,1}\}$ -free. Since A is $S_{2,2,2}$ -free and B is $T_{2,2,2}$ -free, there exists a positive integer k such that A is an induced subgraph of $S_{1,k,k}$ and B is an induced subgraph of $T_{1,k,k}$. Thus, every graph in \mathcal{G} is $\{S_{1,k,k}, T_{1,k,k}\}$ -free. By Lemma 6.7, every prime graph in \mathcal{G} is obtained from a graph of bounded diameter by subdividing a single edge. Consequently, Theorem 5.1 implies that the set of prime graphs in \mathcal{G} is of power-bounded clique-width, and hence \mathcal{G} is of power-bounded clique-width, by Proposition 2.4. \square

7. Discussion

We conclude the paper by mentioning several possibilities for future investigations related to the topics of this paper.

A main direction for future research is to perform a systematic study of graph classes (k, ℓ) -, $(k, *)$ -, and $(*, \ell)$ -power-bounded clique-width. Clearly, a graph class of $(*, \ell)$ -power bounded clique-width is also of $(*, \ell + 1)$ -power bounded clique-width. The converse fails in general, for instance for $\ell = 1$ (trivially) and also for $\ell = 2$ (for instance, the class of paths is $(1, 3)$ -power-bounded but not $(*, 2)$ -power-bounded). Theorem 4.2 implies that $(k + 1, *)$ -power-boundedness does not imply $(k, *)$ -power-boundedness, for any value of $k \geq 1$. We do not know whether $(k, *)$ -power-boundedness implies $(k + 1, *)$ -power-boundedness.

Let us say that a graph class \mathcal{G} of power-bounded clique-width is of *strongly power-bounded clique-width* if for every positive integer $k \geq \pi(\mathcal{G})$, the class \mathcal{G}^k is of bounded clique-width. Proposition 3.1 implies that every graph class of bounded clique-width is of strongly power-bounded clique-width.

Problem 1. Is it true that every graph class of power-bounded clique-width is also of strongly power-bounded clique-width?

A positive answer to the above question would follow from a positive answer to the following one.

Problem 2. Is there a function f such that for every graph G and every positive integer k , we have $\text{cw}(G^{k+1}) \leq f(\text{cw}(G^k))$?

On the other hand, a positive resolution to [Problem 1](#) would imply a positive answer to the following problem.

Problem 3. Is it true that every graph class \mathcal{G} of power-bounded clique-width has only finitely many powers of unbounded clique-width?

Note that [Proposition 3.1](#) implies that for every positive integer a , a graph class of $(k, *)$ -power-bounded clique-width is also of $(ak, *)$ -power-bounded clique-width. Furthermore, for every graph class \mathcal{G} for which we proved power-boundedness of the clique-width, our proofs in fact show that \mathcal{G} has only finitely many powers of unbounded clique-width.

Since many interesting graph classes are hereditary, a closer understanding of the relation between the above notions and hereditary graph classes seems worth of study. For instance, given a hereditary graph class \mathcal{G} of power-bounded clique-width, one could try to determine all pairs of integers (k, ℓ) such that \mathcal{G} is of (k, ℓ) -power-bounded clique-width. Furthermore, what are the properties of the hereditary graph classes $\mathcal{C}_{k,\ell}$ for $k \geq 1$ and $\ell \geq 1$, defined by

$$\mathcal{C}_{k,\ell} = \{G \mid \text{cw}(H^k) \leq \ell \text{ for each induced subgraph } H \text{ of } G\} ?$$

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