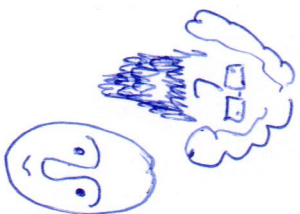


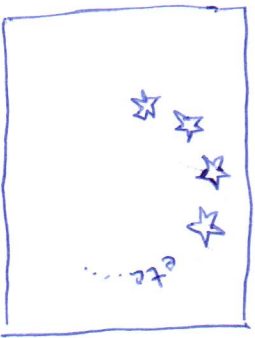
Baby PCP Theorem &

Reductions between Promise CSPs



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CoSym: Symmetry in Computational Complexity

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PCSP

Template

$$A = (D; R, S, \dots)$$

$$A_w = (D_w; R_w, S_w, \dots)$$

$A \rightarrow A_w$, both finite

domain relations on D

PCSP(A, A_w)

INPUT: X

decision version

YES: $\exists \text{homom } X \rightarrow A$

NO: $\neg \exists \text{homom } X \rightarrow B$

search version

GIVEN: X such that $\exists \text{homom } X \rightarrow A$

FIND: $X \rightarrow A_w$

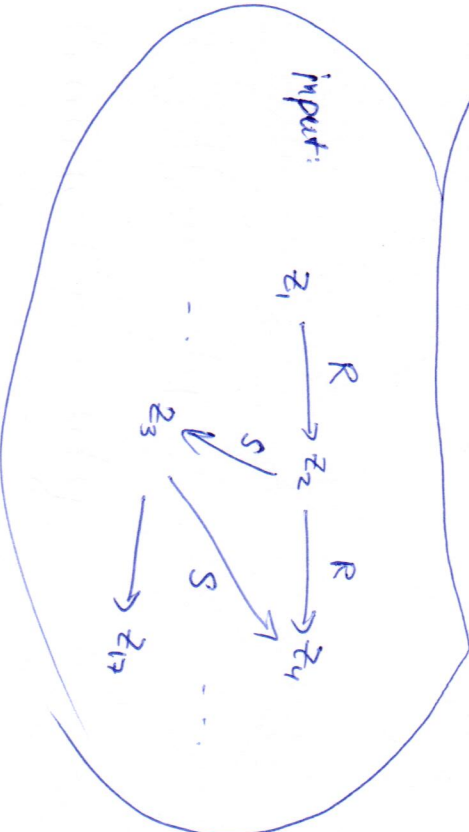
Question: computational complexity

Example: PCSP(K_3, K_7)

Remarks:

- CSP(A) = PCSP(A, A)
- multisorted version, PCSP(A, B) ~ PCSP(graphs of functions, graphs of functions)

	strong	weak
domain	D	D _w
relations	$R \subseteq D \times D$	$R_w \subseteq D_w \times D_w$
	$S \subseteq \dots$	$S_w \subseteq \dots$



$$R \subseteq D \times D \sim D \xrightarrow{\pi_1} D \xrightarrow{\pi_2} D$$



The story

CSP

- ☺ sufficient condition for $CSP(B) \leq CSP(A)$
 - { [Jeavons '98]
 - [Bulatov, Jeavons, Krokhin '05]
 - [Barto, Opršal, Pitsker '16]
- ☹ good enough for NP-hardness
 - [Bulatov '17, Zhuk '17]
- if $CSP(A) \neq P$ then $CSP(B) \leq CSP(A) \vee B$

PCSP

- ☺ the same sufficient condition works
- ☹ the reduction is "in fact" trivial
 - [BKO] = [Bulih, Krokhin, Opršal '19]
 - ± — —
 - { [Austrin, Guruswami, Hästad '17]
 - [Brakensiek, Guruswami '16]
 - [BKO] + [BBKO]
- ☹ better conditions for NP-hardness
 - ☹ does not follow from a general reduction [Brandts, Wrochna, Živný '20]
 - ☹ uses complicated results [BWž]

this work

- ☺ better sufficient condition for $CSP(B, B_w) \leq CSP(A, A_w)$
- ☺ the reduction is "in fact" obvious
- ☺ implies ☹ and the proof is simple

PCSP(B, B_w) ≤ PCSP(A, A_w) whenever ∃ minion homomorphism
 $f: \text{Pol}(A, A_w) \rightarrow \text{Pol}(B, B_w)$

[BK03]

• X-ary polymorphism of (A, A_w) = homomorphism $A^X \rightarrow A_w$

• $M := \text{Pol}(A, A_w) =$ all polymorphisms

• it is a minion ... closed under taking minors

Ex. $f: A^7 \rightarrow A_w$ $\pi: [7] \rightarrow [3]$

$(1,2,3,4,5,6,7) \mapsto (1,1,3,2,3,1,3)$

$f^\pi(d_1, d_2, d_3) := f(d_1, d_1, d_3, d_2, d_3, d_1, d_3)$

• $f: M \rightarrow N$ is a minion homomorphism if

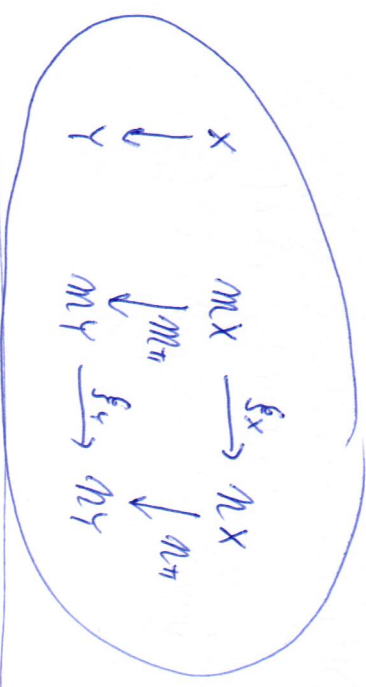
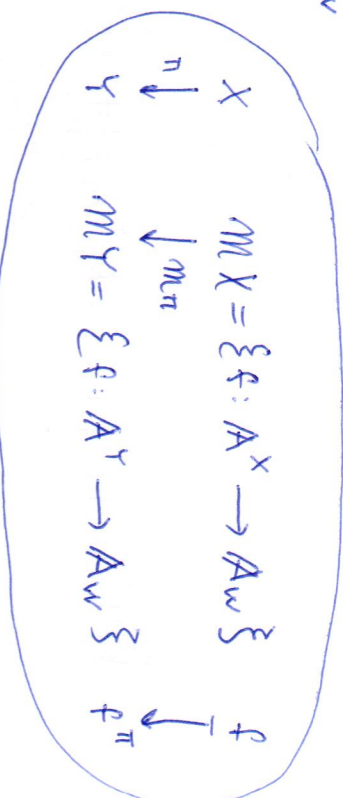
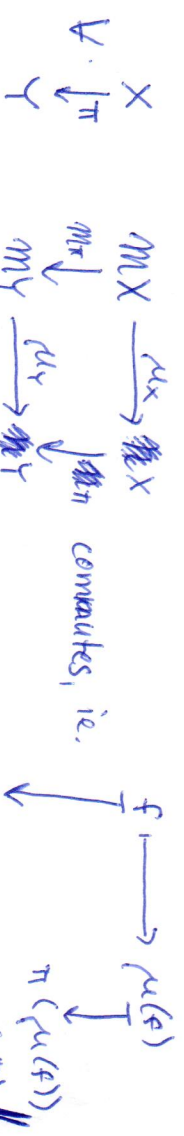
• preserves arities $f = \{ \{x: M^x \rightarrow N^x; x \text{ a set} \}$

• preserves minors

• J. trivial minion ... all numbers come from a single nonempty $A \rightarrow A_w$

iii) Show $M \rightarrow J$
 ↓
 PCSP(A, A_w) NP-hard

iii) Show $M \rightarrow J \iff \exists \mu = \{ \mu_x: M^x \rightarrow X \}$ such that



PCSP(A, A_w) ~ PCSP(all relations, some relaxations)!

Namely PCSP(M) where $M = \text{REL}(A, A_w)$

- for graphs of functions

$$D \xrightarrow{\pi} E$$

$$D_w \xrightarrow{\pi_w} E_w \quad :=$$

$$M|_D \xrightarrow{M|_w} M|_E$$

- for other relations

$$\text{use } R \subseteq D \times D \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} & \pi & R \\ & \swarrow & \searrow \\ D & & D \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \pi_1 \\ \pi_2 \end{array}$$

If $\exists f: \text{REL}(A, A_w) \rightarrow \text{REL}(B, B_w)$ then $\text{PCSP}(B, B_w) \leq \text{PCSP}(M) \sim \text{PCSP}(A, A_w)$ by a trivial reduction!

± [Bk0]

Note if $M \rightarrow J$ then...

we are way too nice to the enemy

PCSP(M) is NP-hard if

BKO

$\exists \mu = \{ \mu_x : M \times X \rightarrow X \}$ such that



Ex • 4-coloring a 3-colorable graph

[Baker, Guruswami '16]

BKO

$\exists \mu = \{ \mu_x : M \times X \rightarrow X \}$ such that

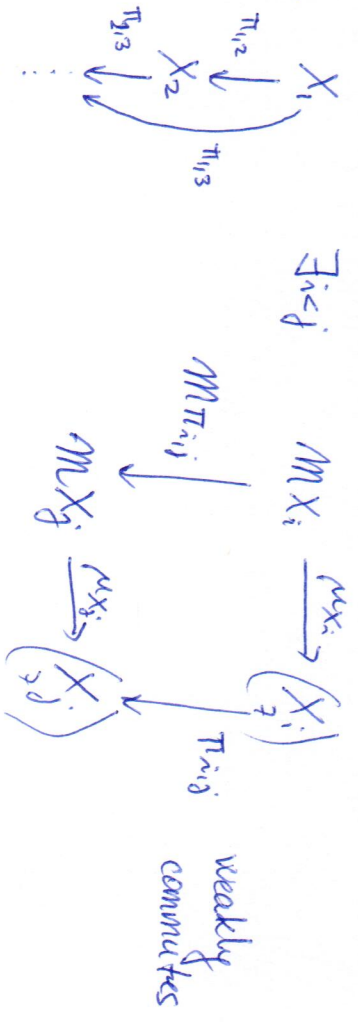


Ex • good enough for all PCSP (symmetric Boolean, symmetric Boolean)

- [Baker, Guruswami '18]
- [Ficak, Kozik, Olsak, Stankiewicz '19]
- PCSP (C₁₅₉, K₃) [Krokhin, Oprsal '19]

BWZ

$\exists \mu = \{ \mu_x : M \times X \rightarrow X \}$ such that



Ex • 10¹⁰-coloring a 2-colorable 3-uniform hypergraph

[Dinur, Regev, Smyth '05] (+ [BKO])

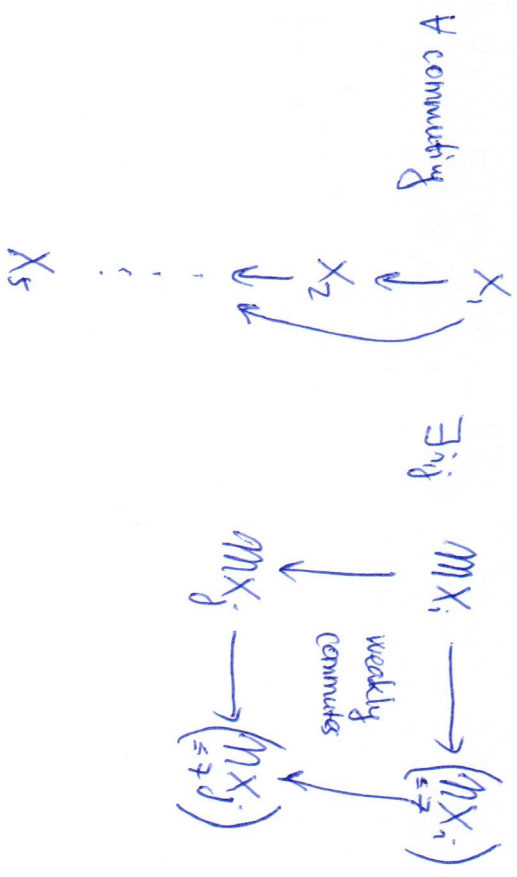
- CHEATING! ACTUALLY NOT! [Wrochna '20]
- certain symmetric non-Boolean PCSPs
- [Brandts, Wrochna, Živný '20], [B, Battistelli, Berg '21]

$$f^T(d_1, d_2, d_3) = f(d_1, d_1, d_3, d_2, d_3, d_1, d_3)$$

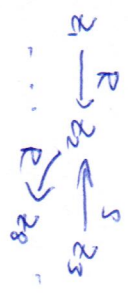
Main result

If $\exists (\tau, \mathcal{S})$ -homomorphism $\xi: \mathcal{M} = \text{Pol}(A, A_w) \rightarrow \text{Pol}(B, B_w)$
 then $\text{PCSP}(B, B_w) \leq \text{PCSP}(\mathcal{M}) (\sim \text{PCSP}(A, A_w))$
 by an obvious reduction

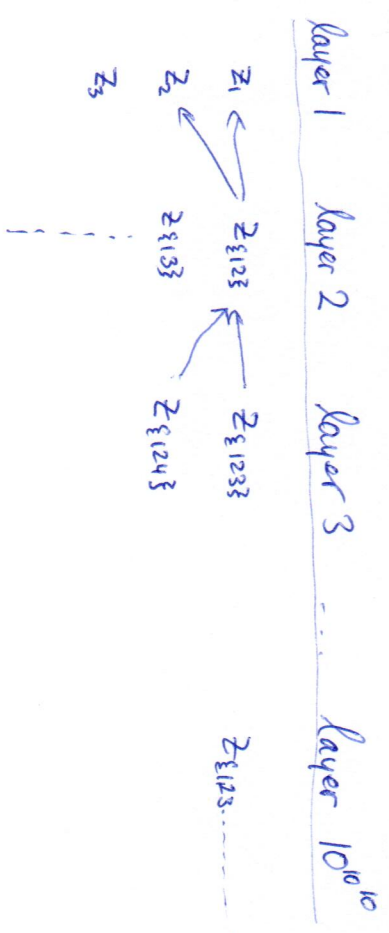
$$\xi = \{ \xi_x : Mx \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} Mx \\ \leq \tau \end{pmatrix} \}$$



original instance



new instance



domains of variables: partial solutions

constraints: the obvious ones

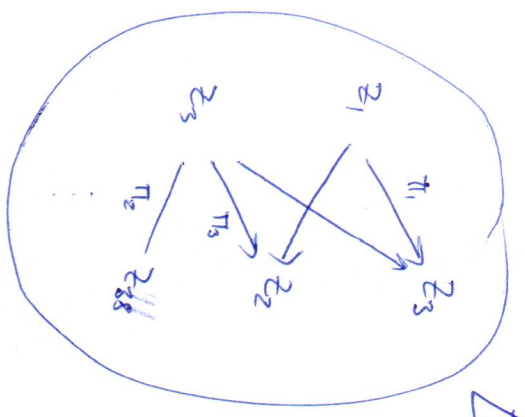
Remark: only few layers actually needed

Why BBKO gives hardness

Label Cover CSP (graphs of functions)

Gap Label Cover ($1/49$)

GIVEN: satisfiable label cover instance
 FIND: assignment that satisfies $1/49$ -fraction of the constraints



NP-hard! \leftarrow PCP Theorem [Arora, Lund, Motwani, Sudan, Szegedy '98] [Dinur '07]
 Parallel Repetition Theorem [Raz '98] [Verbitsky '94]

Reward: PCSP not PCSP

Gap Label Cover (γ)

GIVEN: satisfiable Label Cover instance
 FIND: γ -assignment that weakly satisfies all the constraints

variables \rightarrow $\leq \gamma$ -element subsets of domain elements
 hopefully clear

iii $\text{GapLabelCover}(1/49) \leq \text{GapLabelCover}(\gamma) \leq \text{PCSP}(m)$

whenever BBKO:
 $\exists \mu = \{ \mu_{x_i} \} \text{ MAX} \rightarrow \{ \frac{x}{\gamma} \}$ such that ...

Q: Is it necessary to use γ ?

trivial reductions

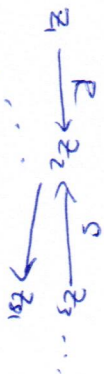
Baby PCP Theorem

$\forall A \text{ CSP}(A) \leq \text{gap Label Cover}(\gamma)$
by an obvious reduction

say $D = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$A =$ binary relations

old instance



new instance

layer a



layer b

domains: partial solutions
constraints: obvious

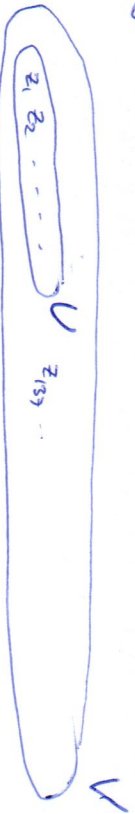
Need to show: γ -assignment for new instance \Rightarrow solution of the old instance

~~Assignment~~

γ -assignment

$\forall U$ set of variables of size a we have $S_u \subseteq D^a$, $|S_u| = \gamma$ of partial solutions
 $\forall V$ " " " " b " " " " $S_v \in D^b$, $|S_v| = \gamma$ " " " "

weakly consistent $\forall U \in V$ $S_v \cap U \cap S_u \neq \emptyset$



S_u { 1 2 2 1 1 3 1 2
2 2 1 1 3 1 2 1 3
3 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 }

S_v { 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 3
2 2 1 1 3 1 2 1 3 2 1 ... }

f : variables $\rightarrow D$
such that
 $\forall z_1, z_2 \exists V \ni \{z_1, z_2\}$
 $f \upharpoonright \{z_1, z_2\} \in S_v \upharpoonright \{z_1, z_2\}$

solution

All size a $S_u \subseteq D^u$ size $\neq q$
 All size b $S_v \subseteq D^v$ size $\neq r \Rightarrow$ solution
 weakly consistent

\leftarrow (q, r) satisf. by a \wedge satisf. by b

Strategy
 $(q, r) \leftarrow (q-1, r)$
 $(1, r) \leftarrow (1, r-1)$

Proof for (q, r) assuming $(q-1, r)$

- say a', b' work for $(q-1, r)$
- a, b, c sufficiently big $a' \ll a$
 $b' \ll b \ll c$

Assume $(\exists X$ size $a)$ $(\forall \bar{a} \in D^X)$ $(\forall Y \ni X$ size $\leq c)$ $(\exists V[Y]$ size $b)$ $S_{V[Y]} \cap X \neq \bar{a}$

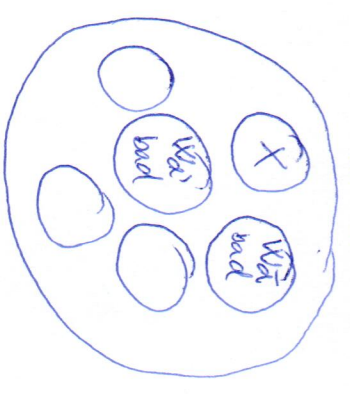
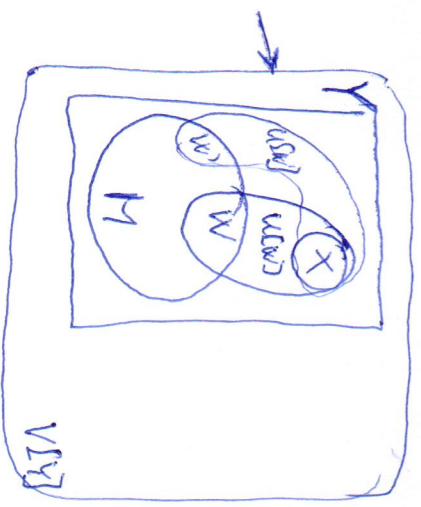
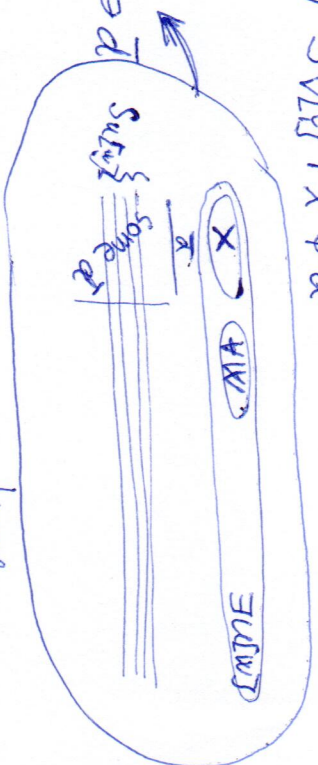
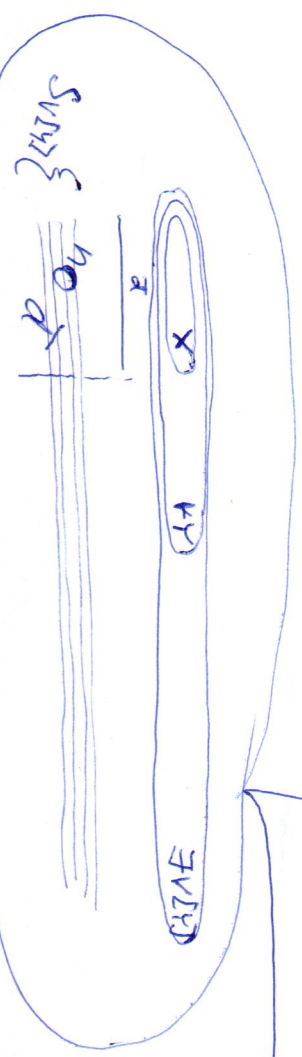
• Fix such X

• Find $\bar{a} \in D^X$: $(\forall W$ size $a')$ $(\exists U[W] \supseteq X \cup W$ size $a)$ $S_{U[W]} \cap X \ni \bar{a}$

• For W size a' define $S'_W := (S_{U[W]} - \text{tuples with } \bar{a}) \cap W$

• For M size b' take $Y := \bigcup_{W \subseteq Y} U[W]$
 $W \subseteq Y$
size a'

define $S'_M := S_{V[Y]} \cap M$



Proof

Remark: seems different from Dinur's proof of PCP theorem

An application

Old Thm: \exists shows \Rightarrow reduction

10^{10} -coloring 2-colorable 3-uniform hypergraph \leq PCSP(K_3, K_5)

[Dinur, Regev, Smolyanskii '05]

[BK03]

New Thm: \exists (7,5)-low \Rightarrow reduction

$\text{PCSP}(m) \sim \text{PCSP}(m \cup \{\text{all 7-ary functions}\})$

intuition: complexity does not depend on low-arity ~~functions~~ polynomially

more generally: $\text{PCSP}(m) \sim \text{PCSP}(m \cup n)$

if \exists (7,5)-low $n \rightarrow$

Summary

- V PCSP \sim PCSP (all relations, some relaxations)
- (\exists, \exists) -homo \Rightarrow obvious reduction works
- obvious reduction from any CSP proves NP-hardness of Graph Label Cover (\exists)

Questions

- superconstant \exists in $(M, X \rightarrow (\exists, \exists))$ Recall: was needed for hypergraph coloring
- is such a version true? (say with $\log(K)$)
- in particular, \exists analogue of the Parallel Repetition Theorem for (\exists) ?
- Baby d -to-1 conjecture ...
- capture other NP-hardness results & reductions
 - $\text{PCSP}(K_{\text{alt}}, K_{2^{\text{alt}}})$ [Huang '13]
 - d -to-1 \Rightarrow $\text{PCSP}(K_k, K_k)$ [Guruswami, Sandeep '20]
- $\text{PCSP}(K_{\frac{1}{2}}, K_{\frac{1}{3}}) \leq \text{PCSP}(K_4, K_{38})$ [Wrochna, Žitný '20]
 - does not seem captured, but obvious reduction works!
 - \exists different notion of homomorphism \rightsquigarrow unify!