# The Dichotomy for Conservative Constraint Satisfaction Problems Revisited

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### Fixed template CSPs

 $\Gamma$  ... template ... fixed set of relations on a finite set (domain) A

Definition ( $CSP(\Gamma)$  - Constraint Satisfaction Problem over  $\Gamma$ )

**INPUT**: Formula of the form

 $(x_1, x_2) \in R_1$  &  $(x_3, x_1, x_3, x_4) \in R_2$  &  $x_7 \in R_3$  &...

where each  $R_i$  is in  $\Gamma$  ( $R_1$  binary,  $R_4$  4-ary,  $R_3$  unary) (i.e. a conjunction of atomic formulas over  $\Gamma$ )

**QUESTION:** Is the formula satisfiable?

**Examples**: Various forms of SAT, (Di)graph reachability, Equations over . . .

Alternative formulation (if  $\Gamma$  is finite): the homomorphism problem with a fixed target relational structure

### Conjecture (Feder, Vardi 93, generalized version)

For every  $\Gamma$ ,  $CSP(\Gamma)$  is tractable or NP-complete.

Recent (2000 – ) highlights:

- (0) It is a universal algebraic problem Bulatov, Jeavons, Krokhin
- (1) Conjecture is true when  $|A| \leq 3$  Bulatov
- (2) Conjecture is true if Γ contains all unary relations on A (so called conservative CSPs) Bulatov
- (3) Applicability of "Gaussian elimination like" methods characterized Dalmau, Bulatov, Berman, Idziak, Marković, McKenzie, Valeriote, Willard
- (4) Applicability of local consistency methods characterized Barto, Kozik
- (5) A couple of nice tricks Maróti

## Good times, bad times Led Zeppelin

- (1) Conjecture is true when  $|A| \leq 3$
- (2) Conjecture is true for conservative templates
  - Proofs use heavy universal algebraic machinery (⇒ hard to understand for a non-specialist)
  - Long and complicated
    - $(\Rightarrow$  hard to understand for a specialist)
  - Techniques very specific for the problem
- (3) Applicability of "Gaussian elimination like" methods
- (4) Applicability of local consistency methods
  - Proofs don't use any heavy machinery
  - Bring new general notions and results, applicable elsewhere

To move on we need to understand (1),(2) better.

## Good times, bad times Led Zeppelin

- (1) Conjecture is true when  $|A| \leq 3$
- (2) Conjecture is true for conservative templates
- (3) Applicability of "Gaussian elimination like" methods
- (4) Applicability of local consistency methods
- (5) A couple of nice tricks

Fortunately (1),(2) are consequences of (3),(4),(5):

(1') Conjecture is true when  $|A| \le 3$  (4?) Marković et al (2') Conjecture is true for conservative templates Barto

Also...

(4') Applicability of local consistency methods Bulatov

Using similar techniques as original proofs of (1) and (2)

polymorphism of  $\Gamma$  ... an operation on A compatible with all relations in  $\Gamma$ 

Theorem (Bulatov, Jeavons, Krokhin)

If  $\Gamma$  has no "nice" polymorphims, then  $\mathrm{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is NP-complete

Where "nice" for core  $\Gamma$  = e.g. cyclic...  $t(x, \ldots, x) = x, t(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = t(x_2, \ldots, x_n, x_1)$  Barto, Kozik

### Conjecture (Bulatov, Jeavons, Krokhin)

If  $\Gamma$  has a "nice" polymorphism, then  $CSP(\Gamma)$  is tractable.

Similar conjectures for finer complexity classification.

#### Theorem

If  $\Gamma$  is a conservative template which has a "nice" polymorphism, then  $\mathrm{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is tractable.

Proof: Algorithm for domains of size  $k \rightarrow alg$  for doms of size k + 1 (simplified, but not too much):

- (Step 1) Transform the instance to an equivalent instance which is consistent enough
- (Step 2) Find a small restriction which is still consistent enough (4)
- (Step 3) Use the algorithm for smaller domains (to certain restricted instances). Either we find a solution, or we can delete some elements and repeat, or

(Step 4) If you cannot delete anything, use (3)

## Step 2 - Finding small, consistent enough restriction

Let  $\Gamma$  be a fixed conservative template (on the domain A).

### Definition

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Let C \subseteq A.

A subset B \subseteq C is an absorbing subuniverse of C, if

there exists a polymorphism t of \Gamma such that

t(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \in B

whenever all a_i's are in C and

all a_i's but at most one are in B
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- Start with a proper absorbing subuniverse
- Walk until you stabilize
- Restrict
- Repeat

### A conversation

CS guy: Hi, I have this conservative tractable template  $\Gamma$ . Give me the P-time algorithm for solving CSP over  $\Gamma$ !

me: Hi, first you have to give me a list of all absorbing subuniverses of all subsets of A.

CS guy: ???????? ok, how do I find them?

me: I don't know. I don't know whether it's decidable that a given set is an absorbing subuniverse of A for a given set  $\Gamma$  of relations on A (or of a given algebra)...

CS guy: So you proved that a P-time algorithm exists without providing the algorithm????

me: Yes.

CS guy: I don't like it.

me: I love it.

CS guy: See you.

me: See you.

Using (Hell, Rafiey or Kazda) and ((2) or (4)):

#### Theorem

If  $\Gamma$  is conservative and contains only at most binary relations, then  $\mathrm{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is solvable by local consistency methods, or NP-complete.

## Thank you!!!