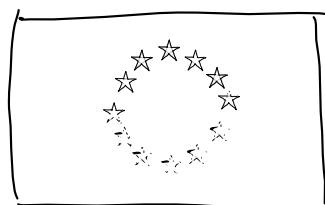


AN INVITATION TO PROMISE CONSTRAINT SATISFACTION

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ISTA (now) → Birmingham (October)



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Resources & Co-resources
Cambridge 18/7/23

Constraint satisfaction problem

Can you satisfy
a bunch of
constraints
simultaneously?

$$\begin{aligned}x + 2y &\leq 2 \\y + z + w &\leq 1 \\-3x - 4w &\leq -3\end{aligned}$$

CSP

3SAT
lin3SAT

3-colouring

\mathbb{Z}_2 -affine systems
(XOR-SAT)

2-colouring

Conjunctive
queries in
databases

Linear programming

Horn-3SAT

Satisfaction of primitive
positive formula

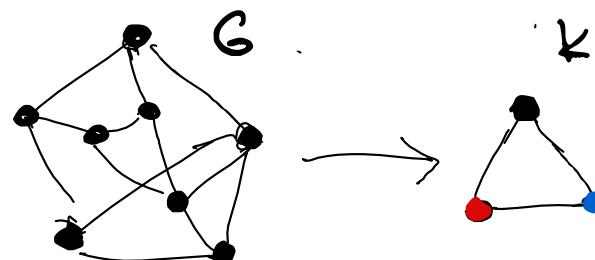
Fix $B = (B; R, S, \dots)$

$\exists x_1, \dots, x_n$ st.

$$\begin{aligned}R(x_2, x_3) \wedge S(x_1, x_2, x_4) \\ \wedge R(x_4, x_2) \wedge x_2 = x_3\end{aligned}$$

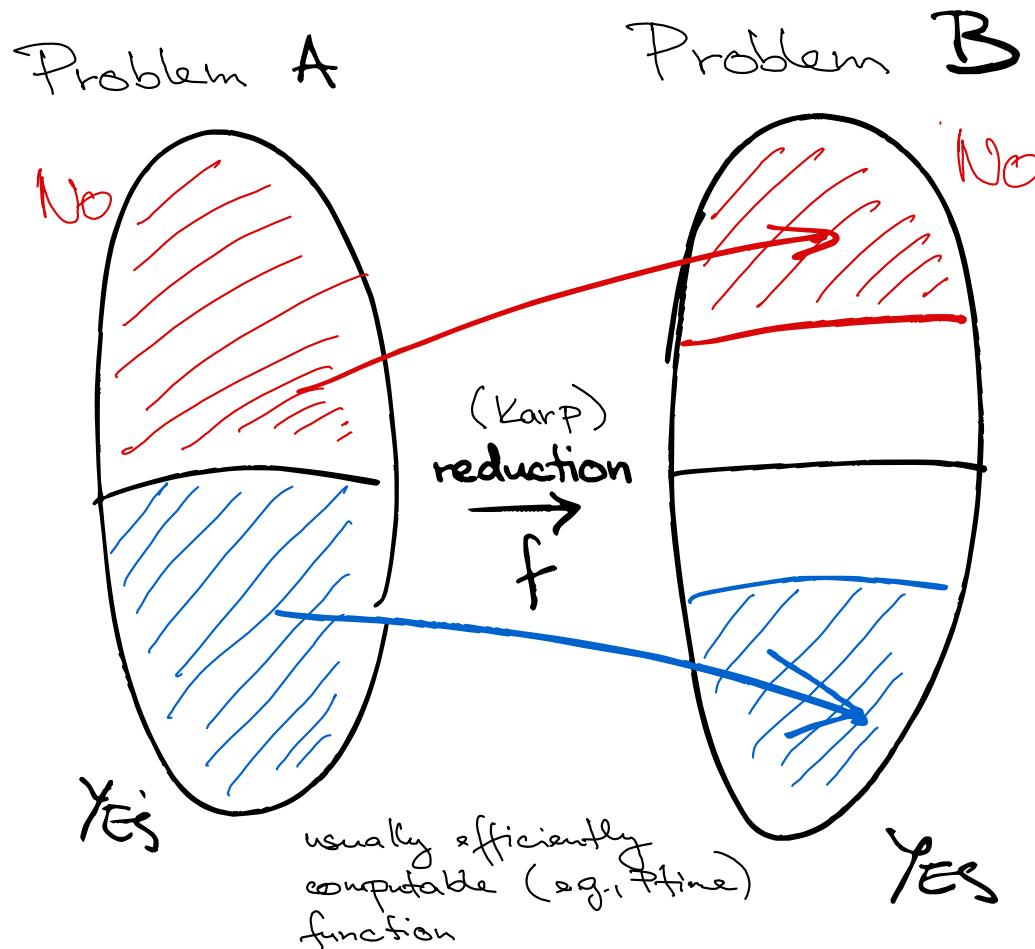
Homomorphism
problem

Fix B , input: A



$$A \xrightarrow{?} B$$

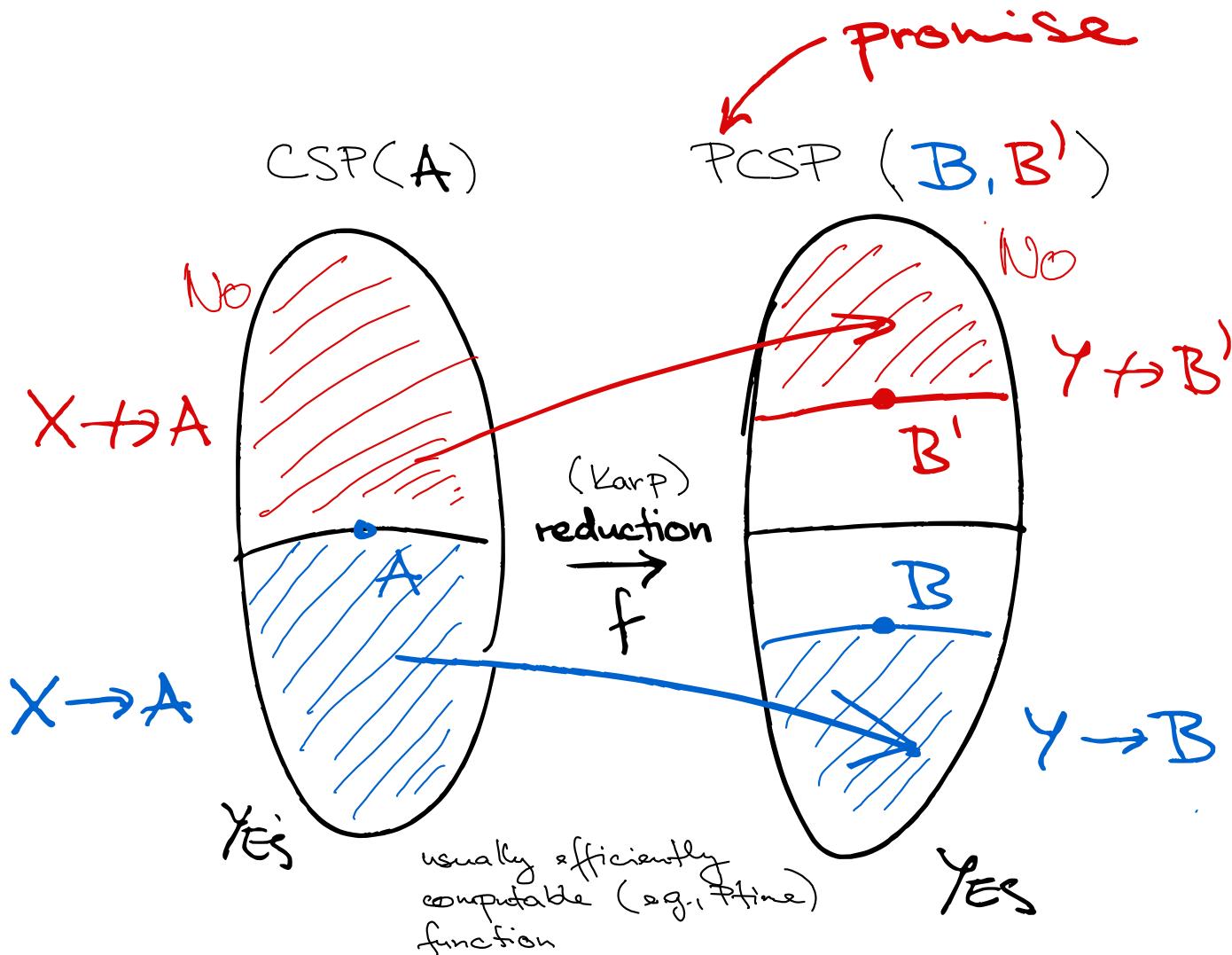
Reductions & Promises



DEFINITION

A **promise** problem is to decide between disjoint (but not necessarily complementary) cases
Yes / No

Reductions & Promises



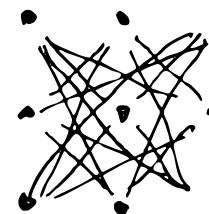
Example. from 3-SAT to 3-colouring*

* a reduction due to
[Bulatov, Jeavons, Krokhin, 2005]

input:

$$(x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_2 \vee \neg x_3 \vee x_1) \wedge \dots$$

$x_j \mapsto$

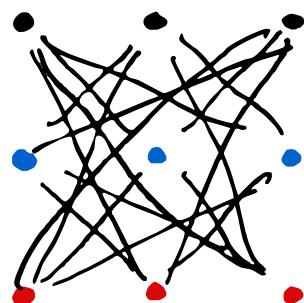


K_3^2

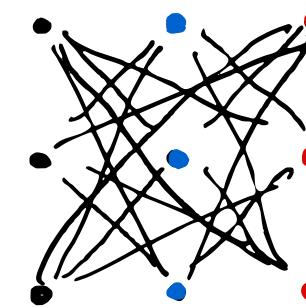
$(x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) \mapsto$



K_3^7



true



false

Example. from 3-SAT to 3-colouring*

* a reduction due to
[Bulatov, Jeavons, Krokhin, 2005]

input:

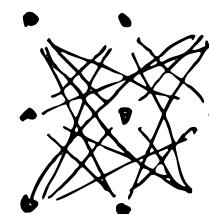
$$(x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_2 \vee \neg x_3 \vee x_1) \wedge \dots$$

PCSP (K_3, K_4)

[Brakensiek, Guruswami, 2016]

[Khanna, Linial, Safra, 2000]

$x_i \mapsto$

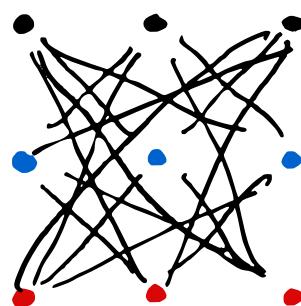


K_3^2

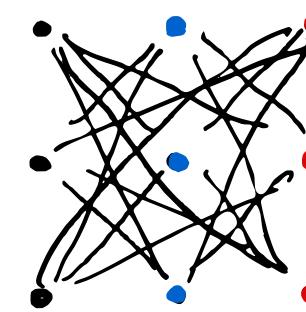
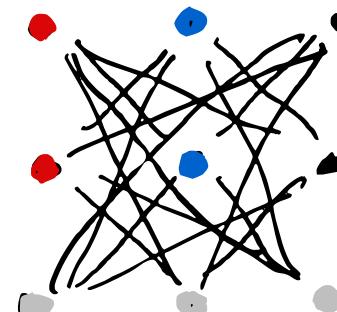
$(x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) \mapsto$



K_3^7



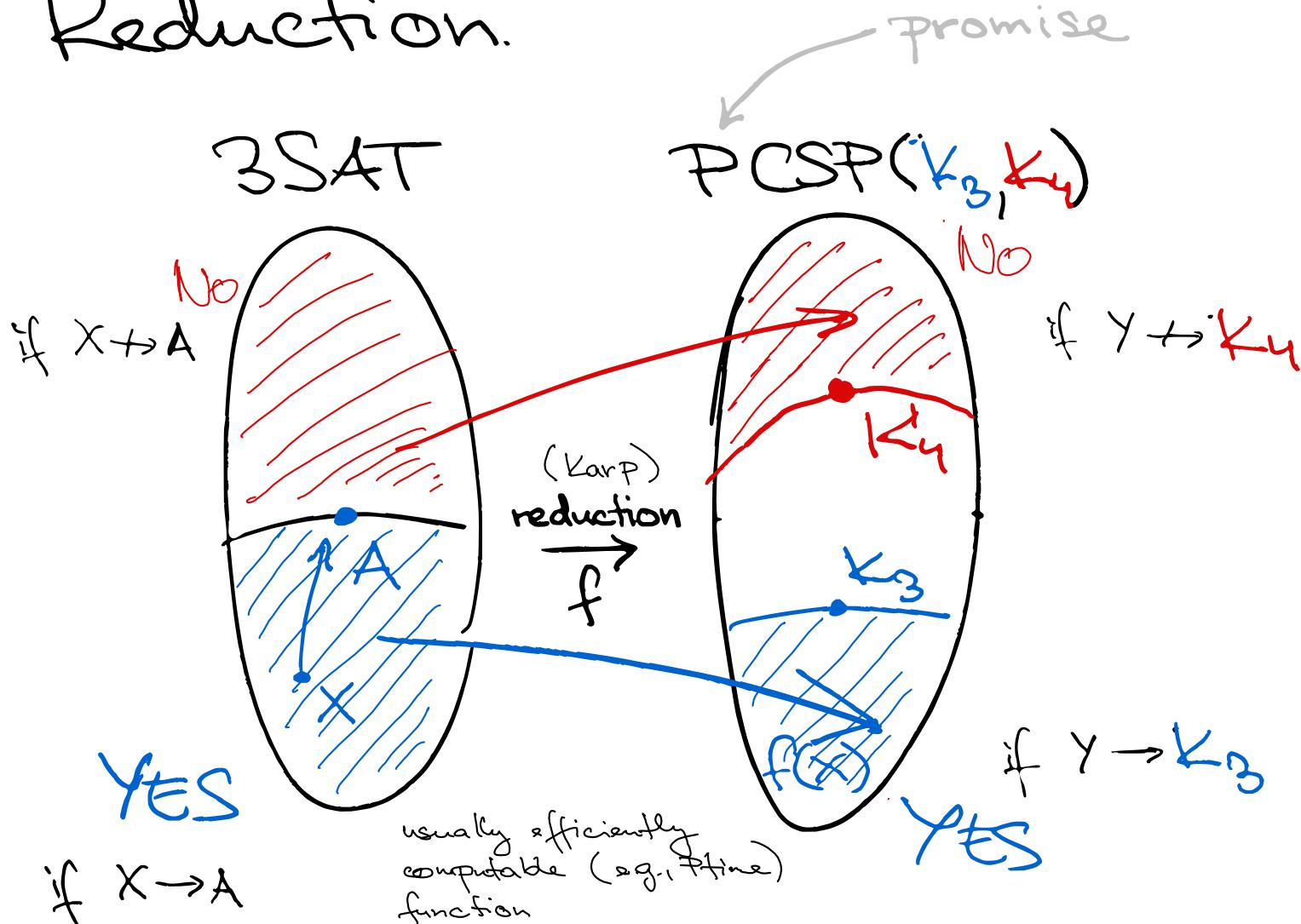
true



false

3SAT \leq_{LogSpace} PCSP (K_3, K_4)

Reduction.



In fact every CSP is equivalent* to PCSP(P, m)

*unique up to gadget reductions.

\uparrow
 $\text{Pol}(A)$

TKOMIST (WT)

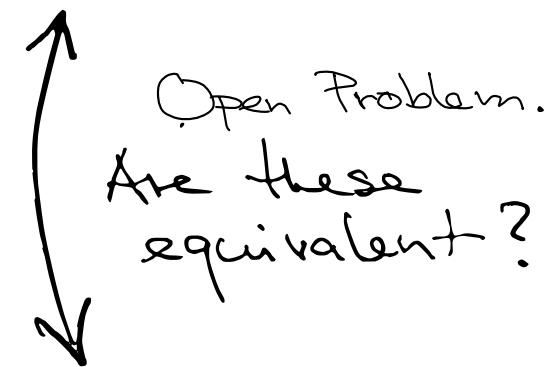
- Approximate graph colouring.
given a graph G that is k -colourable
find a colouring with c colours!
(where $c > k$) $\text{PCSP}(k, k_c)$
 - $\text{PCSP}(k_3, k_5)$ is NP-hard
[Bulín, Kralčík, O., 2019]
 - $\text{PCSP}(k_{2d}, k_{\binom{2d}{d}-1})$ is NP-hard
[Wrochna, Živný, 2020]
 - $\text{PCSP}(k_3, k_6)$ is open!
- Promise Lin-3SAT
 $\text{Lin3} = (\xi_0, \xi_1, \xi_{(00)}, \xi_{(10)}, \xi_{(00)})$
 Fix B s.t. $\text{Lin3} \rightarrow B$, given
 a solvable Lin-3SAT instance, find
 a homomorphism to B .
 - $\text{PCSP}(\text{Lin3}, \text{NAE}) \in P$
 - $\text{PCSP}(\text{Lin3}, \mathbb{Z}) \in P$
 where $\mathbb{Z} = (\mathbb{Z}; x+y+z=1)$

Conjecture (folklore)
 $\text{PCSP}(\text{Lin3}, B)$ is NP-hard
 unless $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow B$

Always : $A \rightarrow B$

Search PCSP(A, B)

Given X s.t. $X \rightarrow A$
 find $h: X \rightarrow B$?



Open Problem.

Are these
equivalent?

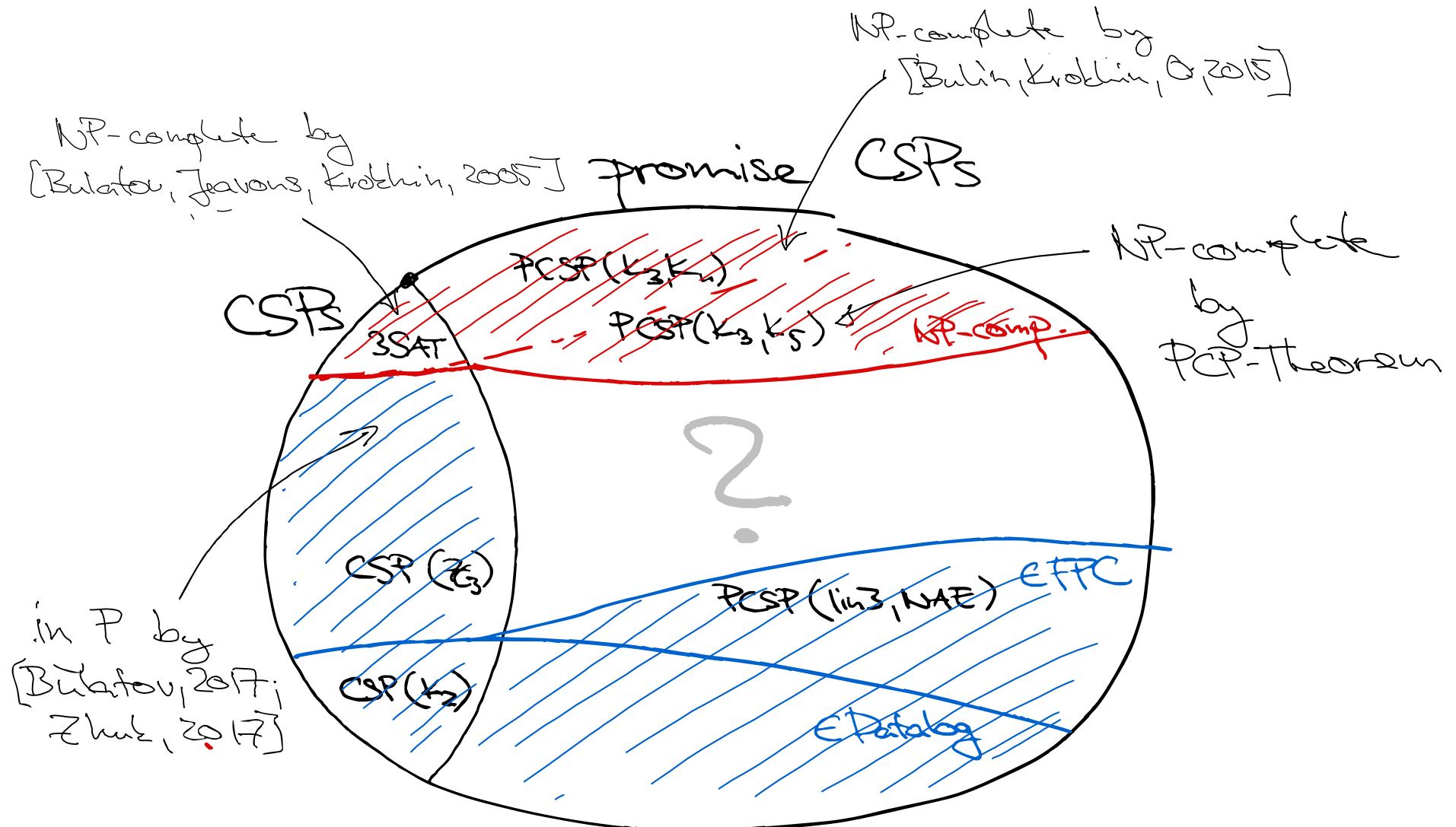
Decision PCSP(A, B)

Given X decide between:

YES : $X \rightarrow A$

NO : $X \not\rightarrow B$

OVERVIEW



ALGORITHMS

CSPs

- Bounded-width
(Datalog) ✓
- Sherali-Adams, etc ✓
- Hal'cev case
[Bulatov, Dalmau, 2006] ✗
- Few subpowers
[Igiaz, et al., 2010] ✗
- Bulatov [2017] ✗
- Zhuk [2017] ✗

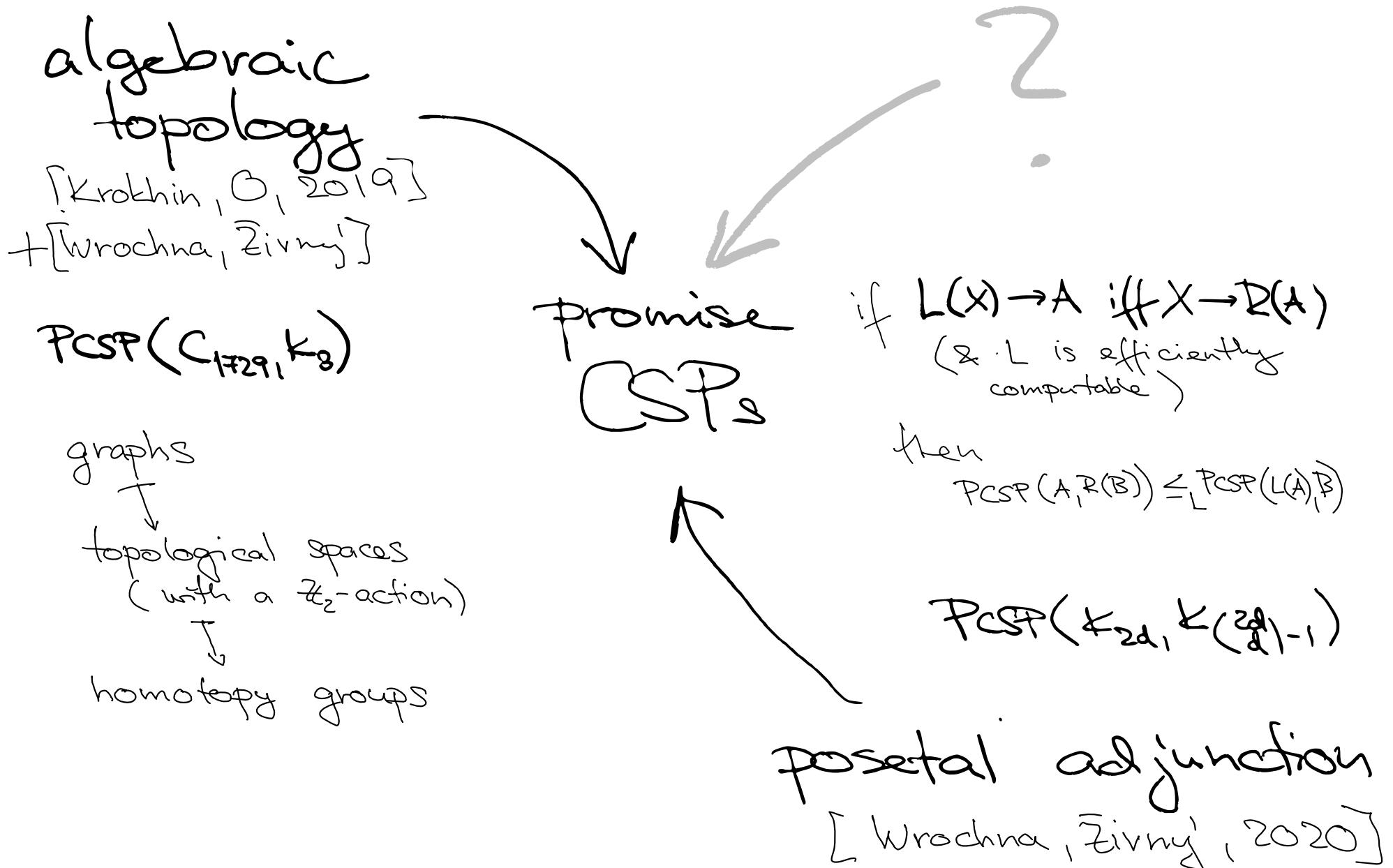
promise CSPs

} open characterisation

- affine integer relaxation
(AIR)
- combination of AIR+LP
[Bruckersiek, Guruswami, Wrochna, Zivny, 2020]
- cohomological
 k -consistency [Adams]

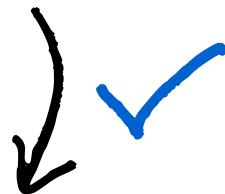
AND MUCH MORE !

NEW DIRECTIONS



Everything that
works for

promise CSPs



works for

non-promise CSPs

?



theorem (Bulatov-Zhuk)

$CSP(A)$ is NP-complete
iff $POL(A) \rightarrow P$

(assuming $P \neq NP$)

THANK YOU !