

A Logic for Polynomial Time: Recent Results and Challenges

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Siegen, 4th March 2016

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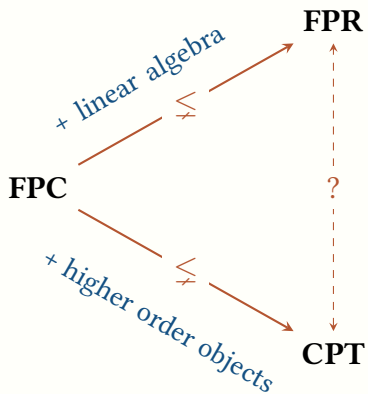
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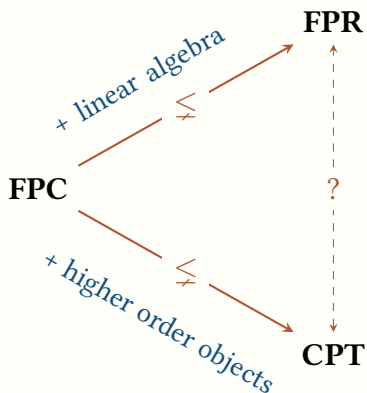
Linear equation systems and the Search for a
Logical Characterisation of Polynomial Time



Two candidates, two results



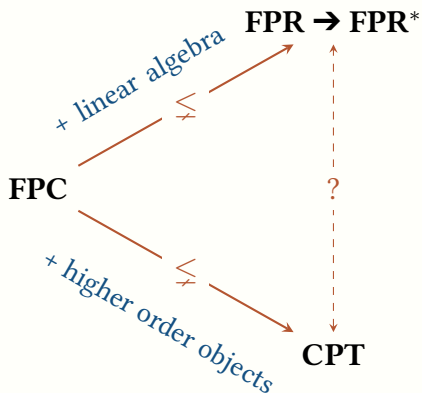
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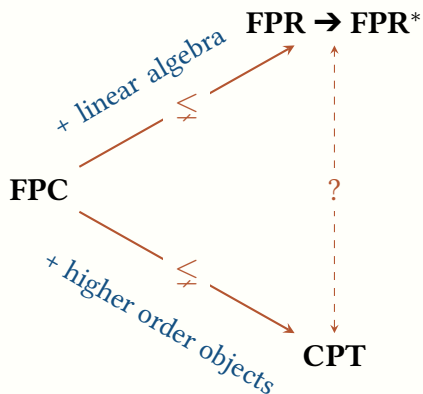


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Choiceless Polynomial Time
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Rank logic FPR (Dawar, Grohe, Holm, Laubner, 2009)

- ▶ Rank operators over prime fields \mathbb{F}_p

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$$M_{\vartheta}^{\bar{x}} = \bar{a} \begin{array}{c} \bar{b} \\ | \\ \vartheta(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) \end{array} \text{ mod } p$$

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Theorem (Grädel, P. '15)

For $\Omega, \Theta \subseteq \mathbb{P}$, $\Omega \neq \Theta$ we have

$$\mathbf{FPR}_\Omega \neq \mathbf{FPR}_\Theta$$

In particular

$$\mathbf{FPR} < \mathbf{FPR}^*$$

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- ▶ Symmetric solutions can be **defined** in **FPC**

Structures with Abelian colours

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Total order 0 < 1 < ... < n-1

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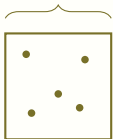
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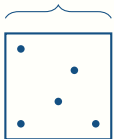
Bounded
colours

$\leq q$



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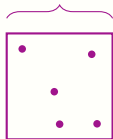


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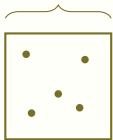
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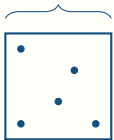
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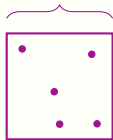


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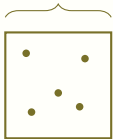
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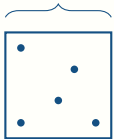
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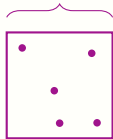


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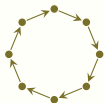
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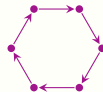
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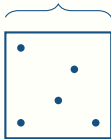
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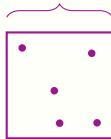


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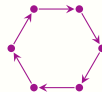
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Choiceless Polynomial Time captures polynomial time on structures with Dihedral colours.

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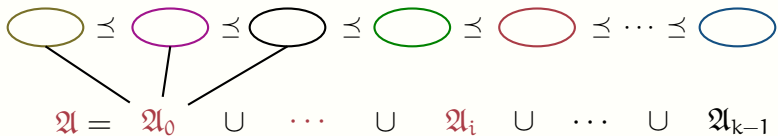
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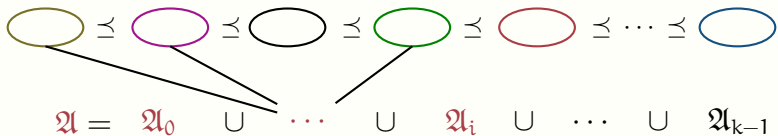
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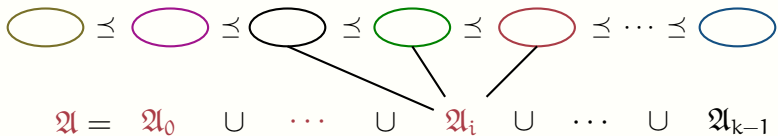
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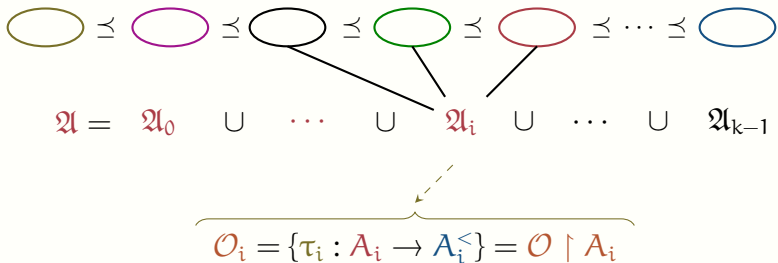
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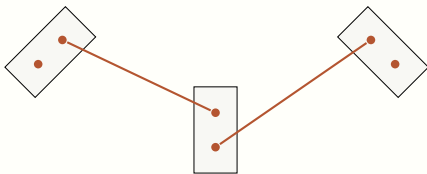
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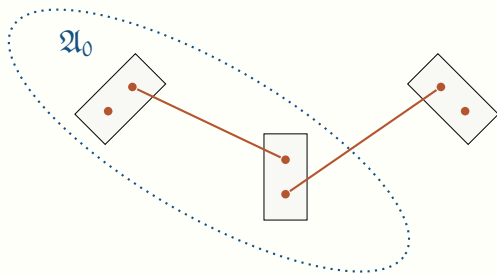
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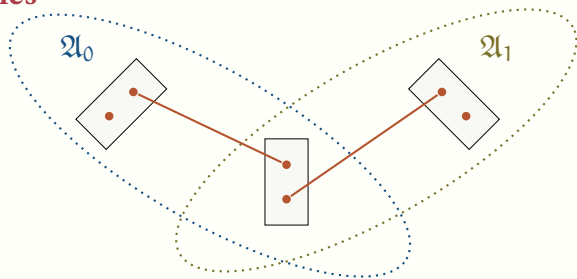
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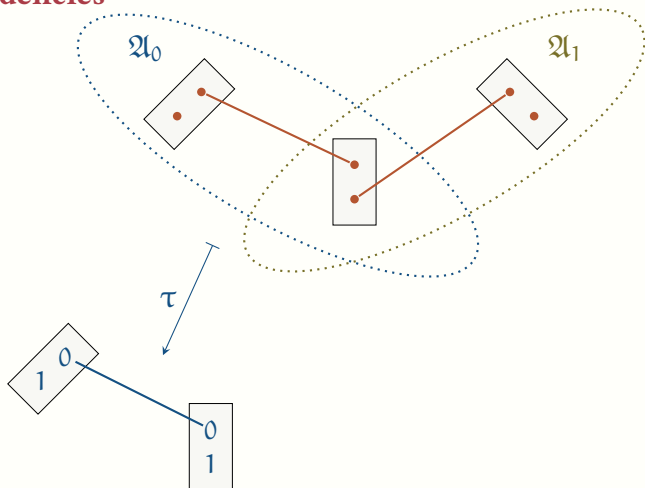
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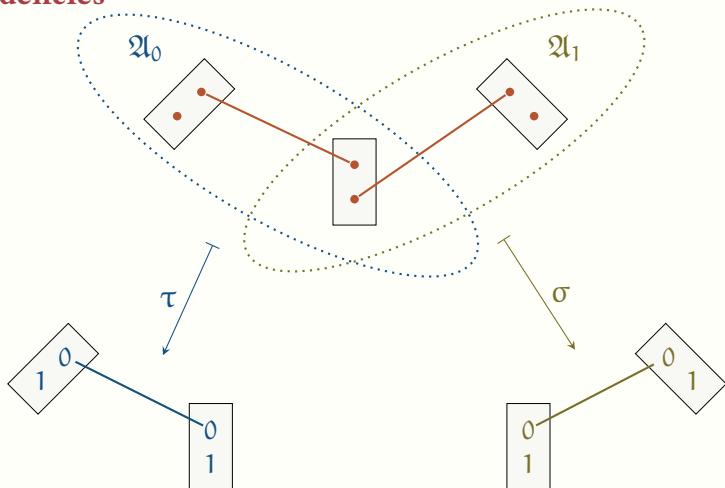
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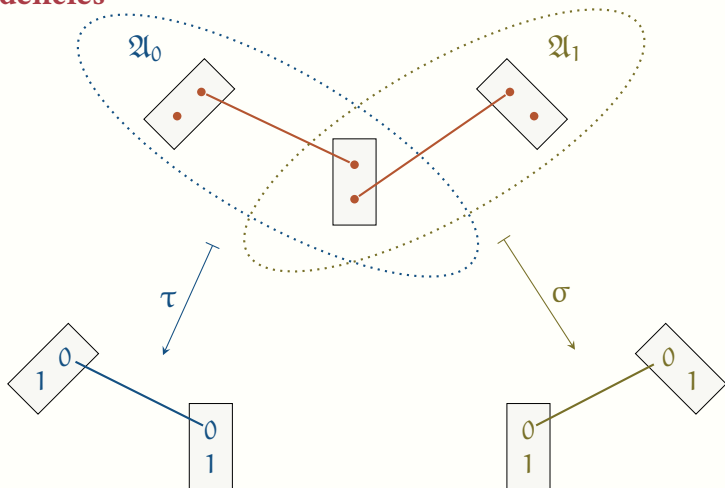
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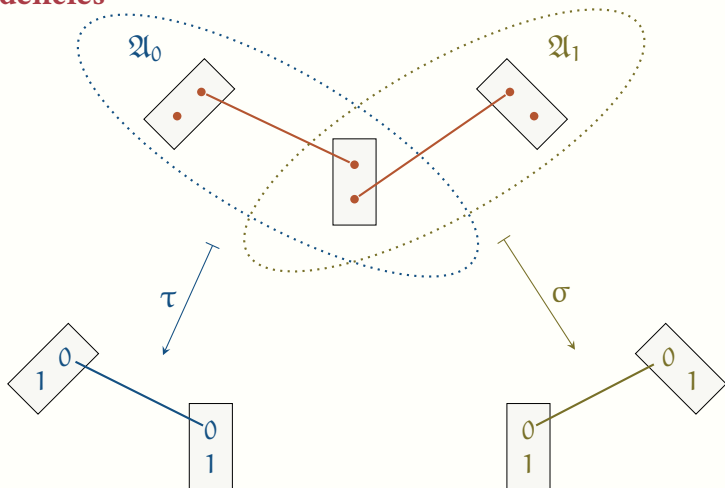


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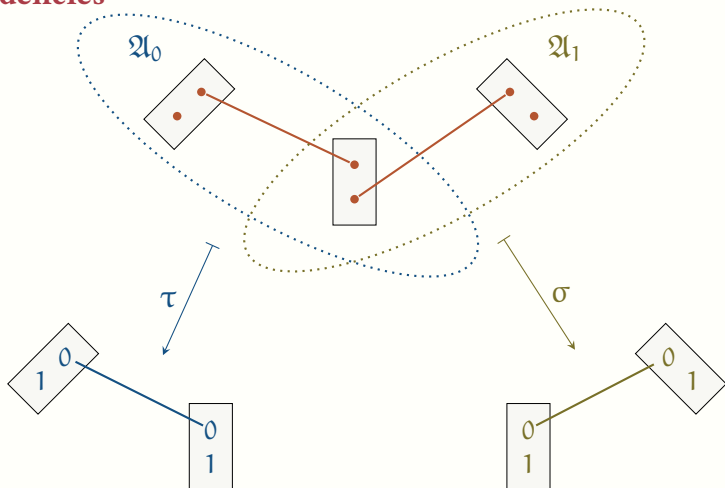
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📎 Representation via cyclic linear equation systems

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Compose isomorphism with projections onto summands \mathbb{Z}_2 .

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For every $g \in G$, consider a variable x_g ranging over \mathbb{Z}_2 .

Intuition: Identify the value of x_g with $\varphi(g)$.

Question: Is there a homomorphism

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This can be expressed via a linear equation system over \mathbb{Z}_2 .

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Corollary

ASUM is definable in (a certain variant of) rank logic.

Assumptions: $k \geq 3$ and $(G, +) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2^n, +)$

Let $A, B, C \subseteq G$ be $\equiv_{\infty\omega}^k$ -equivalence classes

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Let $A, B, C \subseteq G$ be $\equiv_{\infty\omega}^k$ -equivalence classes, that is for all $a, a' \in A$ (likewise for B, C) and all $\varphi(x) \in C_{\infty\omega}^k$ we have

$$(G, +, M) \models \varphi(a) \iff (G, +, M) \models \varphi(a').$$

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A



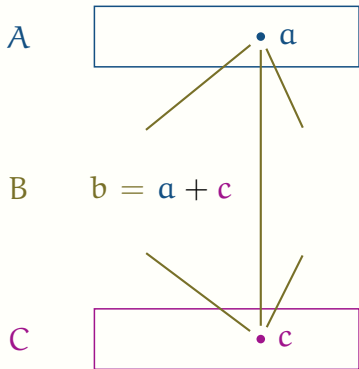
B

C



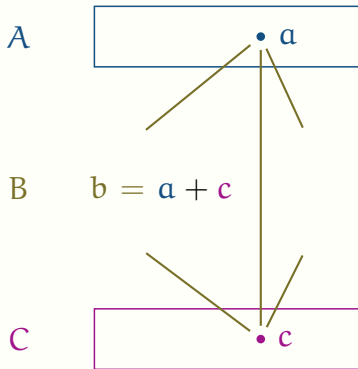
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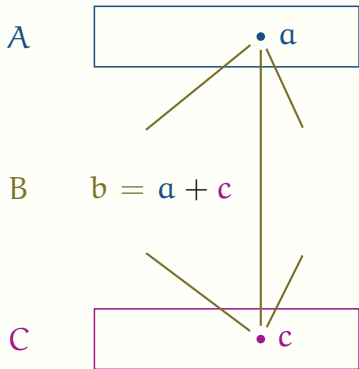


→ Degree invariants:

$$\begin{aligned}d_A \cdot |A| &= d_B \cdot |B| \\ &= d_C \cdot |C|\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}d_A \cdot \sum A + d_B \cdot \sum B \\ = d_C \cdot \sum C\end{aligned}$$

Application of the **colour refinement** technique

Lemma

There is an **FPC-reduction** (from **ASUM** to **ASUM**)

$$(G, +, M) \longmapsto (G, +, M')$$

such that M' is an **odd** $\equiv_{\infty\omega}^k$ -equivalence class.

Question: Can we say something about sums over **odd** $\equiv_{\infty\omega}^k$ -equivalence classes $M \subseteq G$?

For certain cases **we can**, e.g., if M is **closed** under addition.

Rank Logic

Choiceless Polynomial Time

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$\mathbf{CPT} = \mathbf{PTIME}$ on structures with
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Open questions

- ▶ Is $\text{FPR}^* = \text{P}_{\text{TIME}}$?

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Abelian summation problem (ASUM)

- ▶ Is ASUM definable in \mathbf{CPT} ?
- ▶ Is ASUM definable in \mathbf{FPC} ?