Constraint Satisfaction on Infinite Domains

1st session

Michael Pinsker

Technische Universität Wien / Université Diderot - Paris 7 Funded by FWF grant I836-N23

Algebraic and Model Theoretical Methods in Constraint Satisfaction Banff International Research Station

2014

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Part I: CSPs / dividing the world / pp definitions, polymorphism clones, ω-categoricity

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Building new dimension out of two smaller



Part I:

CSPs / dividing the world /

pp definitions, polymorphism clones, ω -categoricity

Infinite domain CSPs

Michael Pinsker

Let Γ be a structure in a finite relational language τ .

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Irrelevant whether Γ is finite or infinite. But language finite.

Homomorphism problems

Infinite domain CSPs

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HOM(Γ) and CSP(Γ) are equivalent.

Infinite domain CSPs

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Digraph acyclicity

Input: A finite directed graph (D; E)Question: Is (D; E) acyclic?

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Dividing the world
Infinite domain CSPs

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Let Ψ be a finite set of quantifier-free {*E*}-formulas.

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Computational problem: Graph-SAT(Ψ) INPUT:

- A finite set *W* of variables (vertices), and
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Question

For which Ψ is Graph-SAT(Ψ) tractable?

Infinite domain CSPs

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Example 1 Let Ψ_1 only contain

$$\psi_1(x, y, z) := (E(x, y) \land \neg E(y, z) \land \neg E(x, z)) \\ \lor (\neg E(x, y) \land E(y, z) \land \neg E(x, z)) \\ \lor (\neg E(x, y) \land \neg E(y, z) \land E(x, z)) .$$

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Graph-SAT(Ψ_2) is in P.

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 Γ_{Ψ} is a reduct of the random graph, i.e., a structure with a first-order definition in *G*.

Infinite domain CSPs

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An instance

$$W = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$$
$$\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n$$

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Graph-SAT(\Psi) = CSP(\Gamma_{\Psi}).
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Graph-SAT problems \leftrightarrow CSPs of reducts of the random graph.

Homogeneous structures

Infinite domain CSPs

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Homogeneous structures

Graph-SAT(Ψ): Is there a finite graph such that... (constraints)

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Theorem (Fraïssé)

TFAE:

- Classes of relational structures closed under substructures which have amalgamation.
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- Henson digraphs (forbidden tournaments)

Infinite domain CSPs

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CSPs of reducts of homogeneous structures

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It asks whether a given conjunction using ψ_1, \ldots, ψ_n is satisfiable in some member of \mathbb{C} .

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QUESTION: can be expanded to structure in C?

Infinite domain CSPs

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Boolean-SAT problems \leftrightarrow CSPs of structures on $\{0, 1\}$.

Infinite domain CSPs

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Classes of CSPs

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Finite template: in NP. Dichotomy conjecture (Feder + Vardi '93)

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- can be undecidable
- Up to polyn. time, all complexities appear (Grohe + Bodirsky '08)

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- CSPs are classes of finite *τ*-structures closed under inverse homomorphic images and unions



pp definitions, polymorphism clones, ω -categoricity

Infi	ini	te c	lo	ma	in	CS	Ps

Infinite domain CSPs

Michael Pinsker

A τ -formula is primitive positive (pp) iff it is of the form

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Observation (Bulatov + Krokhin + Jeavons '00)

Expanding Γ by pp definable relations increases the complexity of the CSP by at most polynomial-time.

Infinite domain CSPs

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Observe: Pol(\Gamma) \supseteq End(\Gamma) \supseteq Aut(\Gamma).
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Theorem (Bodirsky + Nešetřil '03) Let Γ be a countable ω-categorical structure. A relation is pp definable over Γ iff it is preserved by all polymorphisms of Γ.

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Hence, the complexity of $CSP(\Gamma)$ only depends on $Pol(\Gamma)$:

Corollary Let Γ be ω -categorical. If $Pol(\Gamma) \subseteq Pol(\Gamma')$, then $CSP(\Gamma')$ is polynomial-time reducible to $CSP(\Gamma)$.

Infinite domain CSPs

Let G be a permutation group acting on a countable set D.

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\Gamma is ω -categorical: the only countable model of its theory.

Graph-SAT classification



I call our world Flatland,

not because we call it so,

but to make its nature clearer to you, my happy readers, who are privileged to live in Space.



2nd session: 14:00

Infinite domain CSPs