Model-theoretic Challenges in Constraint Satisfaction

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23.7.2024 Logik Oberseminar Freiburg



ERC Synergy Grant POCOCOP (GA 101071674).

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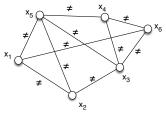
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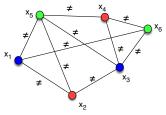
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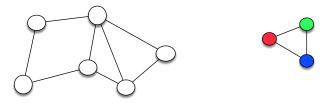
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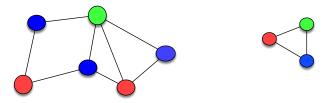


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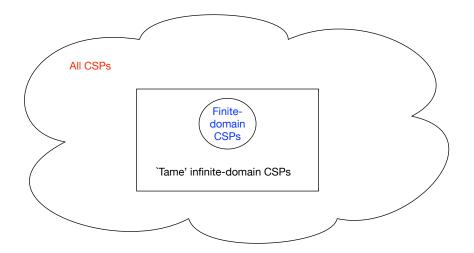
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Theorem. B.+Grohe'08: Every decision problem is equivalent to a CSP (under polynomial-time Turing reductions)

CSPs



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Example: $(x, y) \mapsto (x + y)/2$ preserves all convex relations $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$



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- \blacksquare $\mathsf{Pol}(\mathfrak{B})$ is a clone: contains projections and closed under composition.

Universal-Algebraic Dichotomy

Let \mathfrak{B} be a finite structure.

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Theorem (Bulatov'17, Zhuk'17). If $Pol(\mathfrak{C}, c_1, \ldots, c_n)$ does does not have a homomorphism to $CSP(\mathcal{K}_3)$, then $CSP(\mathfrak{B})$ is in P.

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- **Reducts** of ω -categorical structures are ω -categorical.

Complexity Classification

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Equivalently:

Then there are finitely many closed supergroups of $Aut(\mathfrak{C})$.

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Equip *B* with the discrete topology.

 $\mathcal{O}_{B}^{(k)} := \{f: B^{k} \to B\}$ equipped with topology of pointwise convergence. $\mathcal{O}_{B} := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{O}_{B}^{(k)}$ equipped with sum topology.

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(2) Reconstruction Conjecture. Let \mathfrak{A} and \mathfrak{B} be reducts of structures that are homogeneous with finite relational signature. Then

- $\blacksquare \operatorname{\mathsf{Pol}}(\mathfrak{A}) \simeq \operatorname{\mathsf{Pol}}(\mathfrak{B}) \Rightarrow \operatorname{\mathsf{Pol}}(\mathfrak{A}) \simeq_t \operatorname{\mathsf{Pol}}(\mathfrak{B})$
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Countably Categorical Structures for MSO sentences

Theorem (B.+Knäuer+Rudolph'21).

Let \mathfrak{B} be such that $CSP(\mathfrak{B})$ is in MSO. Then there exists an ω -categorical structure \mathfrak{C} such that $CSP(\mathfrak{B}) = CSP(\mathfrak{C})$.

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- Result can be generalised to GSO (guarded second-order logic, see Grädel+Hirsch+Otto'02)

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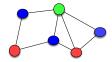
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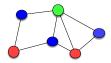
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$$\forall x, y, z \big(\neg E(x, y) \lor \neg E(y, z) \lor \neg E(z, x) \big)$$

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- The P vs NP-complete dichotomy for CSPs in MSNP was already known (Feder+Vardi'96, Kun'13)
- Proof uses structural Ramsey theory

For structures \mathfrak{L} and \mathfrak{S} , write $\binom{\mathfrak{L}}{\mathfrak{S}}$ for the set of all embeddings of $\mathfrak{S} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{L}$.

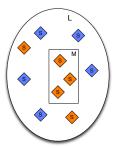
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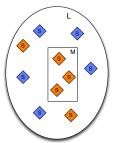
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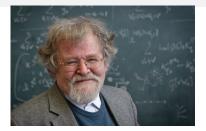
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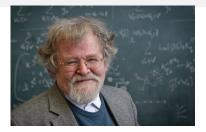




Definition [Nešetřil]. A structure \mathfrak{B} is Ramsey if $\mathfrak{B} \to (\mathfrak{M})^{\mathfrak{S}}_{c}$ for all finite $\mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{M} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ and for every $c \in \mathbb{N}$.



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Theorem (Kechris, Pestov, Todorcevic'05).

A homogeneous structure \mathfrak{B} is Ramsey if and only if $\operatorname{Aut}(\mathfrak{B})$ is extremely amenable, i.e., every continuous action on a compact Hausdorff space has a fixed point.



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- Additionally assume that \mathfrak{C} is NIP and has binary signature.