Classification Transfer for Constraint Satisfaction Problems

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Classification Transfer for CSPs

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(relational) structure $\mathfrak{B} = (B; R^{\mathfrak{B}} : R \in \tau)$; finite signature τ

Definition (CSP)

Constraint Satisfaction Problem for \mathfrak{B} (CSP(\mathfrak{B})): **Input:** conjunction ϕ of atomic formulas **Question:** Is ϕ satisfiable in \mathfrak{B} ?

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Example (3-SAT): $\mathfrak{B} = (\{0,1\}; R_{000}, R_{001}, R_{011}, R_{111}), \text{ where } R_{ijk} = \{0,1\}^3 \setminus \{(i,j,k)\}$ Rewrite input $(x_1 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_3) \land (\neg x_3 \lor \neg x_2 \lor x_4) \land \dots$ as

$$R_{001}(x_1, x_3, x_2) \wedge R_{011}(x_4, x_3, x_2) \wedge \ldots$$

 $CSP(\mathfrak{B})$ is the same problem as 3-SAT.

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Example (graph acyclicity):

 $\mathfrak{B} = (\mathbb{Q}; <) \rightsquigarrow \mathsf{digraph}(\mathbb{Q}; E)$

Write the edges of an input digraph G in a conjunction

$$E(x_1, x_2) \wedge E(x_3, x_4) \dots$$

The formula is satisfiable in $(\mathbb{Q}; E)$ iff G has no directed cycle.

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Goal: Classify the complexity of $CSP(\mathfrak{B})$ depending on \mathfrak{B} .

For finite \mathfrak{B} , $CSP(\mathfrak{B})$ is in *P* or *NP*-complete.

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- all finite structures (Bulatov '17; Zhuk '17)

Conjecture (Bodirsky, Pinsker '11)

For a reduct \mathfrak{B} of a finitely bounded homogeneous structure, $CSP(\mathfrak{B})$ is in P or NP-complete.

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- \hookrightarrow many concrete classes where it is open

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Cardinal Direction Calculus

• $\mathfrak{C} = (\mathbb{Q}^2; \mathsf{N}, \mathsf{E}, \mathsf{S}, \mathsf{W}, \mathsf{NE}, \mathsf{SE}, \mathsf{SW}, \mathsf{NW})$ (North, East, etc.)



N	Е	S	W	NE	SE	SW	NW
(=,>)	(>,=)	(=,<)	(<,=)	(>,>)	(>,<)	(<,<)	(<,>)

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Conjecture: $CSP(\mathfrak{B})$ is in P iff all relations of \mathfrak{B} are definable by an Ord-Horn formula, i.e., a conjunction of clauses of the form

$$(x_1 \neq y_1 \lor \cdots \lor x_k \neq y_k \lor x_{k+1} \ge y_{k+1})$$
 (last disjunct is optional).

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Algebraic products of $(\mathbb{Q}; <)$

Consider structures $(\mathbb{Q}^n; <_1, =_1, \ldots, <_n, =_n)$, where

$$(a_1, \ldots a_n) <_i (b_1, \ldots, b_n)$$
 iff $a_i < b_i$ and
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Example: n = 2



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Example (CDC): $\mathfrak{B} = (\mathbb{Q}^2; \mathbb{N} \cup \mathbb{S})$

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Example (Interval Algebra): $\mathfrak{B} = (\mathbb{I}; \mathsf{s} \cup \mathsf{f})$

$$(a,b) \in \mathbb{I} ext{ iff } a < b$$

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Theorem (Bodirsky, Jonsson, Martin, Mottet, S. ('24))

Let \mathfrak{D} be a fo-expansion of $(\mathbb{Q}^n; <_1, =_1, \ldots, <_n, =_n)$. Then $\mathsf{CSP}(\mathfrak{D})$ is in P or NP-complete.

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Consequences:

- complexity classification for CDC_n and the Block Algebra
- tractable cases are definable by Ord-Horn formulas
- solves the open problems from '99 and '02

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Verify the infinite-domain CSP dichotomy conjecture for:

• more structures with a product structure, e.g. finite structures with $(\mathbb{Q}; <)$

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- more structures with a product structure, e.g. finite structures with (Q; <)
- structures fo-interpretable over (ℚ; <)

Thank you for your attention

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