## GMSNP and finite-template PCSPs

#### Santiago Guzmán-Pro

Institute of Algebra TU Dresden

20th May, Dagstuhl



ERC Synergy Grant POCOCOP (GA 101071674)

Santiago G.P. GMSNP and PCSPs

伺 ト イヨ ト イヨト

### Conjecture (Brakensiek and Guruswami)

For every pair of non-bipartite finite graphs  $G_1 \rightarrow G_2$  the promise CSP with template  $(G_1, G_2)$  is NP-hard.

▲御▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶

### Conjecture (Brakensiek and Guruswami)

For every pair of non-bipartite finite graphs  $G_1 \rightarrow G_2$  the promise CSP with template  $(G_1, G_2)$  is NP-hard.

In particular, if *H* is a (possibly infinite) non-bipartite graph with  $\chi(H) \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , then CSP(*H*) is NP-hard.

< 同 ト < 三 ト < 三 ト

Can we break it?

▲□▶▲圖▶▲≣▶▲≣▶ ≣ めの(

Can we break it?

Attempt 1: Via Monotone Monadic Strict NP (MMSNP)

æ

▲□ ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

#### Can we break it?

Attempt 1: Via Monotone Monadic Strict NP (MMSNP)



白とくヨとく

### Can we break it?

Attempt 1: Via Monotone Monadic Strict NP (MMSNP)



### Can we break it?

Attempt 1: Via Monotone Monadic Strict NP (MMSNP)



#### Can we break it?

Attempt 2: Via Guarded Monotone Strict NP (GMSNP)

э

▲□ ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

#### Can we break it?

Attempt 2: Via Guarded Monotone Strict NP (GMSNP)



白とくヨとく

### Can we break it?

Attempt 2: Via Guarded Monotone Strict NP (GMSNP)



### Can we break it?

Theorem: Not with these attempts.

Santiago G.P. GMSNP and PCSPs

æ

▲□ ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

Santiago G.P. GMSNP and PCSPs

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲厘▶ ▲厘▶

æ

### Smallest finite factor

A finite structure  $\mathbb C$  is the smallest finite factor of a structure  $\mathbb S$  if for every finite structure  $\mathbb B$ 

#### $\mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$ if and only if $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{B}$

- **Ex. 1** Every finite structure has a smallest finite factor.
- ► Ex. 2 (Q, <) has a smallest finite factor (the loop).
- **Ex. 3** If  $\mathbb{S}$  has a (vertex) Ramsey expansion, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.
- **Ex. 4** The infinite directed path does not have a smallest finite factor.

< 同 > < 国 > < 国 >

### Smallest finite factor

A finite structure  $\mathbb C$  is the smallest finite factor of a structure  $\mathbb S$  if for every finite structure  $\mathbb B$ 

 $\mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$  if and only if  $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{B}$ 

- **Ex. 1** Every finite structure has a smallest finite factor.
- ▶ Ex. 2 (Q, <) has a smallest finite factor (the loop).
- **Ex. 3** If  $\mathbb{S}$  has a (vertex) Ramsey expansion, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.
- **Ex. 4** The infinite directed path does not have a smallest finite factor.

▲御▶ ▲陸▶ ▲陸▶

### Smallest finite factor

A finite structure  $\mathbb C$  is the smallest finite factor of a structure  $\mathbb S$  if for every finite structure  $\mathbb B$ 

#### $\mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$ if and only if $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{B}$

- **Ex.** 1 Every finite structure has a smallest finite factor.
- ▶ Ex. 2 (Q, <) has a smallest finite factor (the loop).
- **Ex. 3** If S has a (vertex) Ramsey expansion, then S has a smallest finite factor.
- **Ex. 4** The infinite directed path does not have a smallest finite factor.

▲御▶ ▲陸▶ ▲陸▶

### Smallest finite factor

A finite structure  $\mathbb C$  is the smallest finite factor of a structure  $\mathbb S$  if for every finite structure  $\mathbb B$ 

#### $\mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$ if and only if $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{B}$

- **Ex. 1** Every finite structure has a smallest finite factor.
- ▶ Ex. 2 (Q, <) has a smallest finite factor (the loop).
- **Ex. 3** If S has a (vertex) Ramsey expansion, then S has a smallest finite factor.
- **Ex. 4** The infinite directed path does not have a smallest finite factor.

- ( 同 ) - ( 目 ) - ( 目 )

### Smallest finite factors

A finite structure  $\mathbb C$  is the smallest finite factor of a structure  $\mathbb S$  if for every finite structure  $\mathbb B$ 

#### $\mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$ if and only if $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{B}$

- **Ex. 1** Every finite structure has a smallest finite factor.
- ▶ Ex. 2 (Q, <) has a smallest finite factor (the loop).
- **Ex. 3** If S has a (vertex) Ramsey expansion, then S has a smallest finite factor.
- **Ex. 4** The infinite directed path does not have a smallest finite factor.

- ( 同 ) - ( 目 ) - ( 目 )

### Finite-domain up to high girth

The CSP of a structure  $\mathbb S$  is *finite-domain up to high girth* if there is a finite structure  $\mathbb C$  and a positive integer  $\ell$  such that for every finite  $\mathbb B$  of girth larger than  $\ell$ 

 $\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{S} \;\; \text{if and only if} \;\; \mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ 

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

### Finite-domain up to high girth

The CSP of a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  is *finite-domain up to high girth* if there is a finite structure  $\mathbb{C}$  and a positive integer  $\ell$  such that for every finite  $\mathbb{B}$  of girth larger than  $\ell$ 

$$\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{S}$$
 if and only if  $\ \mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ 

**Obs. I** If  $\mathbb{S}$  is finite-domain up to high girth, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.

$$\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{B} \qquad \iff \qquad \mathbb{S} \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}$$

▲冊▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶

### Finite-domain up to high girth

The CSP of a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  is *finite-domain up to high girth* if there is a finite structure  $\mathbb{C}$  and a positive integer  $\ell$  such that for every finite  $\mathbb{B}$  of girth larger than  $\ell$ 

 $\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{S} \;\; \text{if and only if} \;\; \mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ 

**Obs. I** If  $\mathbb{S}$  is finite-domain up to high girth, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.

$$\mathbb{C} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{B} \quad \iff \quad \mathbb{S} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{B}$$

・ 戸 ・ ・ ヨ ・ ・ ヨ ・

### Finite-domain up to high girth

The CSP of a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  is *finite-domain up to high girth* if there is a finite structure  $\mathbb{C}$  and a positive integer  $\ell$  such that for every finite  $\mathbb{B}$  of girth larger than  $\ell$ 

$$\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{S}$$
 if and only if  $\ \mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ 

**Obs. I** If  $\mathbb{S}$  is finite-domain up to high girth, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.



・ロト ・ 同ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト

3

### Finite-domain up to high girth

The CSP of a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  is *finite-domain up to high girth* if there is a finite structure  $\mathbb{C}$  and a positive integer  $\ell$  such that for every finite  $\mathbb{B}$  of girth larger than  $\ell$ 

$$\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{S}$$
 if and only if  $\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ 

**Obs. I** If  $\mathbb{S}$  is finite-domain up to high girth, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.



・ロト ・行下・ キョン・ キョン

3

### Finite-domain up to high girth

The CSP of a structure S is *finite-domain up to high girth* if there is a finite structure C and a positive integer  $\ell$  such that for every finite B of girth larger than  $\ell$ 

$$\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{S}$$
 if and only if  $\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ 

**Obs. I** If  $\mathbb{S}$  is finite-domain up to high girth, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.



・ロト ・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

### Finite-domain up to high girth

The CSP of a structure S is *finite-domain up to high girth* if there is a finite structure C and a positive integer  $\ell$  such that for every finite B of girth larger than  $\ell$ 

$$\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{S}$$
 if and only if  $\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ 

**Obs. I** If  $\mathbb{S}$  is finite-domain up to high girth, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.



▲御▶ ▲注▶ ▲注▶

### Finite-domain up to high girth

The CSP of a structure S is *finite-domain up to high girth* if there is a finite structure C and a positive integer  $\ell$  such that for every finite B of girth larger than  $\ell$ 

$$\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{S}$$
 if and only if  $\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ 

**Obs. I** If  $\mathbb{S}$  is finite-domain up to high girth, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.



▲御 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

### Finite-domain up to high girth

The CSP of a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  is *finite-domain up to high girth* if there is a finite structure  $\mathbb{C}$  and a positive integer  $\ell$  such that for every finite  $\mathbb{B}$  of girth larger than  $\ell$ 

$$\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{S}$$
 if and only if  $\mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ 

**Obs. I** If  $\mathbb{S}$  is finite-domain up to high girth, then  $\mathbb{S}$  has a smallest finite factor.



**Obs. II**  $CSP(\mathbb{C})$  reduces in polynomial time to  $CSP(\mathbb{S})$ .

▲冊 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

#### Duality Theorems for Finite Structures (Nešetřil and Tardif)

For every finite set of trees  $\mathcal{T}$  there is a finite structure  $\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{T}}$  such that  $CSP(\mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{T}}) = Forb(\mathcal{T})$ 

 $\mathcal{T}\not\to \mathbb{B}\to \mathbb{D}_{\mathcal{T}} \ \, \text{for every finite} \ \, \mathbb{B}$ 

▲□ ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ...

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.

▲御▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶

æ

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



▲御▶ ▲屋▶ ▲屋▶

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.





æ

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



◆□▶ ◆御▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへで

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



▲御▶ ▲陸▶ ▲陸▶

æ

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



▲御▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶

æ

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



▲御▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



▲御▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



ヘロト ヘロト ヘビト ヘビト

3

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



▲御▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶

#### Lemma

If CSP(S) is in GMSNP, then CSP(S) is finite-domain up to high girth.



▲御▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶

### Theorem

If  $\mathsf{CSP}(\mathbb{S})$  is in GMSNP, then there is a finite structure  $\mathbb{C}$  such that

- $\blacktriangleright \ \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{C},$
- $\blacktriangleright~\mathbb{S}\to\mathbb{B}\iff\mathbb{C}\to\mathbb{B}$  for every finite structure  $\mathbb{B}$  , and
- ▶ CSP(ℂ) reduces in polynomial-time to CSP(ℂ).

< □ > < □ > < □ >

### Theorem

If  $\mathsf{CSP}(\mathbb{S})$  is in GMSNP, then there is a finite structure  $\mathbb{C}$  such that

- $\blacktriangleright \ \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{C},$
- $\blacktriangleright~\mathbb{S}\to\mathbb{B}\iff\mathbb{C}\to\mathbb{B}$  for every finite structure  $\mathbb{B}$  , and
- ▶ CSP(ℂ) reduces in polynomial-time to CSP(ℂ).

### Corollary

If  $\mathbb{H}$  is a non-bipartite graph with finite chromatic number, and CSP( $\mathbb{H}$ ) is in GMSNP, then CSP( $\mathbb{H}$ ) is NP-complete.

▲御▶ ★ 国▶ ★ 国▶

### Theorem

If  $\mathsf{CSP}(\mathbb{S})$  is in GMSNP, then there is a finite structure  $\mathbb{C}$  such that

- $\blacktriangleright \ \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{C},$
- $\blacktriangleright~\mathbb{S}\to\mathbb{B}\iff\mathbb{C}\to\mathbb{B}$  for every finite structure  $\mathbb{B}$  , and
- ▶ CSP(ℂ) reduces in polynomial-time to CSP(ℂ).

### Corollary

If the tractability of a finite-template PCSP is explained by a GMSNP sandwich, then it is explained by a finite sandwich.

< 同 ト < 三 ト < 三 ト

**Thm.** (Larrauri) There are polynomial-time algorithms M such that testing whether M solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$  is undecidable.

æ

**Thm.** (Larrauri) There are polynomial-time algorithms M such that testing whether M solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$  is undecidable.

**Obs I.** If *M* is a polynomial-time algorithm that solves CSP(S) and S has a smallest finite factor, then testing whether *M* solves PCSP(A, B) can be decided in polynomial time.

・ロト ・同ト ・モト ・モト

**Thm.** (Larrauri) There are polynomial-time algorithms M such that testing whether M solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$  is undecidable.

**Obs I.** If *M* is a polynomial-time algorithm that solves CSP(S) and S has a smallest finite factor, then testing whether *M* solves PCSP(A, B) can be decided in polynomial time.

**Obs II.** If *M* is a polynomial-time algorithm that solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$ , and it can be tested in polynomial-time whether *M* solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}', \mathbb{B}')$ , then there is a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  with a poly-time CSP such that  $\mathbb{A} \to \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$ .

(4 回) (4 回) (4 回)

**Thm.** (Larrauri) There are polynomial-time algorithms M such that testing whether M solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$  is undecidable.

**Obs I.** If *M* is a polynomial-time algorithm that solves CSP(S) and S has a smallest finite factor, then testing whether *M* solves PCSP(A, B) can be decided in polynomial time.

**Obs II.** If *M* is a polynomial-time algorithm that solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$ , and it can be tested in polynomial-time whether *M* solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}', \mathbb{B}')$ , then there is a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  with a poly-time CSP such that  $\mathbb{A} \to \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$ .

**Qst I.** Suppose that *M* is a polynomial-time algorithm that solves  $\mathsf{PCSP}(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$ , and it can be tested in polynomial-time whether *M* solves  $\mathsf{PCSP}(\mathbb{A}', \mathbb{B}')$ . Is there a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  with a poly-time CSP and a smallest finite factor such that  $\mathbb{A} \to \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$ ?

▲冊▶ ▲注▶ ▲注▶

**Thm.** (Larrauri) There are polynomial-time algorithms M such that testing whether M solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$  is undecidable.

**Obs I.** If *M* is a polynomial-time algorithm that solves CSP(S) and S has a smallest finite factor, then testing whether *M* solves PCSP(A, B) can be decided in polynomial time.

**Obs II.** If *M* is a polynomial-time algorithm that solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$ , and it can be tested in polynomial-time whether *M* solves  $PCSP(\mathbb{A}', \mathbb{B}')$ , then there is a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  with a poly-time CSP such that  $\mathbb{A} \to \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$ .

**Qst I.** Suppose that *M* is a polynomial-time algorithm that solves  $\mathsf{PCSP}(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})$ , and it can be tested in polynomial-time whether *M* solves  $\mathsf{PCSP}(\mathbb{A}', \mathbb{B}')$ . Is there a structure  $\mathbb{S}$  with a poly-time CSP and a smallest finite factor such that  $\mathbb{A} \to \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{B}$ ?

**Qst II.** Does every  $\omega$ -categorical structure have a vertex Ramsey expansion?

→ 同 ▶ → 臣 ▶ → 臣 ▶

# Thank you for your attention!

Santiago G.P. GMSNP and PCSPs

日本・モン・