

The Complexity of Comparing Subalgebras Given by Generators

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Joint work with A. Bulatov and P. Mayr

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Two Decision Problems

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A polynomial time equivalent problem:

Subpower Membership Problem for \mathcal{K} , denoted $\text{SMP}(\mathcal{K})$:

- INPUT: $b_1, \dots, b_k, c \in \mathbf{A}_1 \times \dots \times \mathbf{A}_n$ with $\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_n \in \mathcal{K}$.
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Bad News

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 - \exists 10-element semigroup \mathbf{S} and a 9-element homomorphic image $\bar{\mathbf{S}}$ of \mathbf{S} such that $\text{SMP}(\mathbf{S}) \in \mathbf{P}$ while $\text{SMP}(\bar{\mathbf{S}})$ is NP-complete [Steindl, ~2016]

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Problem. Is $\text{SMP}(\mathbf{A}) \in \mathbf{P}$ whenever $\mathcal{V}(\mathbf{A})$ has a Mal’tsev/cube term?
[Willard, 2007]/[IMMVW, 2010]

Definition. A *d-cube term* ($d \geq 2$) for a class \mathcal{K} of algebras is a term C s.t.

$$\mathcal{K} \models C \left(\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c} [x] \\ [y] \\ \vdots \\ [y] \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} [y] \\ [x] \\ \vdots \\ [y] \end{array}, \dots, \begin{array}{c} [y] \\ [y] \\ \vdots \\ [x] \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} [x] \\ [x] \\ \vdots \\ [y] \end{array}, \dots \right)}_{d\text{-tuples in } x, y, \text{ with at least one } x} \right) = \begin{array}{c} [y] \\ [y] \\ \vdots \\ [y] \end{array}.$$

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For a finite algebra \mathbf{A} ,

- \mathbf{A} has a cube term $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}$ has *few subpowers*, i.e.
 - ◊ $\log_2 |\text{Sub}(\mathbf{A}^n)| \leq \text{const} \cdot n^k$ for some k

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SMP(\mathcal{K}): An Application in AI

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 - Generalizes [Dalmau, Jeavons, 2003] and [Bulatov, Chen, Dalmau, 2007]
- $\text{SMP}(\mathbf{A}) \in \mathbf{P}$ would yield a more direct approach (and cleaner proof).

Theorem

If \mathcal{V} has a cube term, then for every finite $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{V}_{\text{fin}}$ the following problems are all polynomial time equivalent, and are in NP:

- *Given $b_1, \dots, b_k \in \mathbf{A}_1 \times \dots \times \mathbf{A}_n$ with $\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_n \in \mathcal{K}$, find a compact representation for $\langle b_1, \dots, b_k \rangle$.*
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Proof uses structure theorem for subalgebras of products [Kearnes–Sz, 2012].

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QUESTION: Is $c \in \mathbf{B}$?

May assume:

- \mathcal{V} has a d -cube term;
- $\text{HISK} \subseteq \mathcal{K}$;
- $c|_I \in \mathbf{B}|_I = \langle b_1|_I, \dots, b_k|_I \rangle$ for all $I \in \binom{[n]}{d}$;
- in particular, $c \in \mathbf{B}_1 \times \dots \times \mathbf{B}_n$;

Idea of Proof of 2nd Theorem

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- $\mathbf{B}_1, \dots, \mathbf{B}_n$ are subdirectly irreducible.

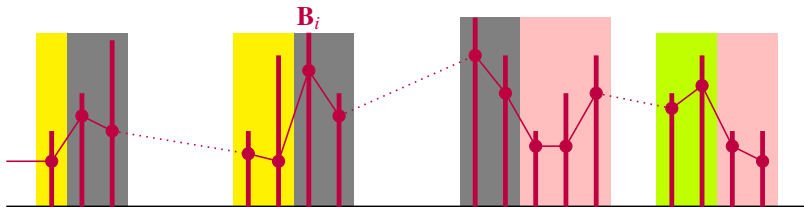
Idea of Proof (Cont'd)

Structure Theorem \Rightarrow

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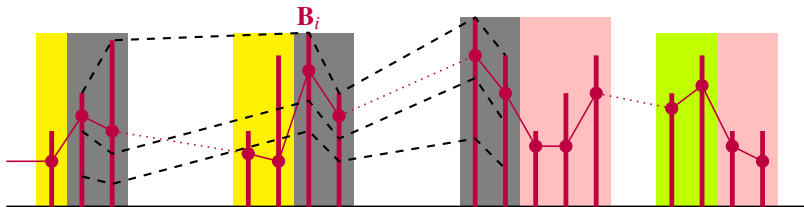
Structure Theorem \Rightarrow

- we have an equivalence relation \sim on $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$ (indexing the coordinates) such that
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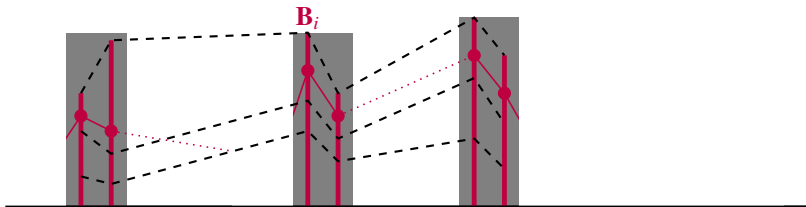
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Idea of Proof (Cont'd)

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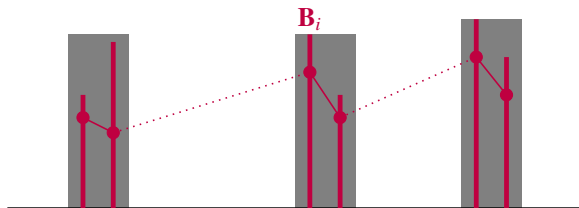
- $c \in \mathbf{B}$ iff $c|_U \in \mathbf{B}|_U$ for all blocks $U (\subseteq [n])$ of \sim of size $|U| \geq \max\{d, 3\}$.

Idea of Proof (Cont'd)

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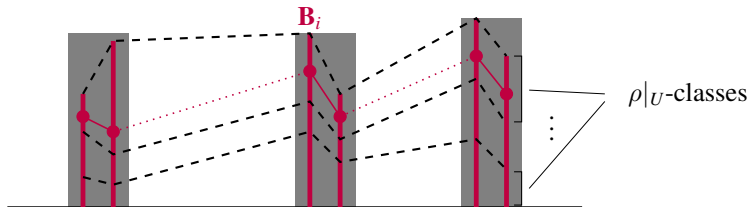
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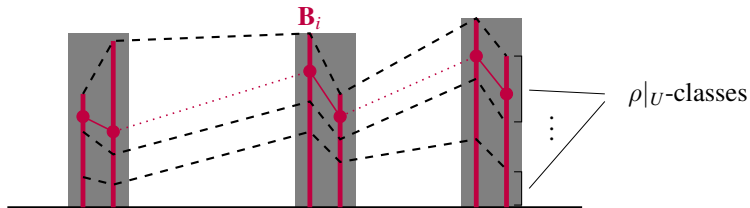
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Idea of Proof (Cont'd)

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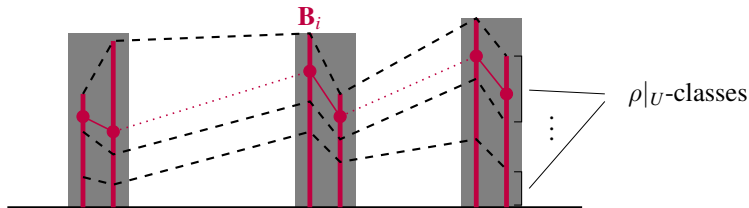
- $\rho|_U = \prod_{i \in U} \rho_i$ is an abelian congruence on $\mathbf{B}|_U$, and $\rho|_U$ has a bounded number of classes on $\mathbf{B}|_U$



Idea of Proof (Cont'd)

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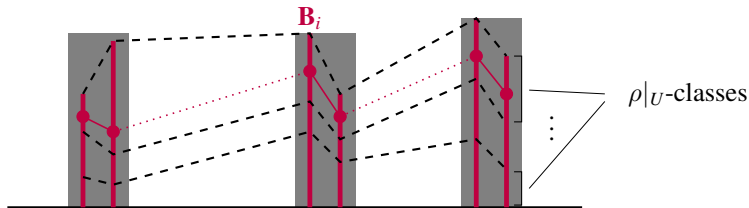


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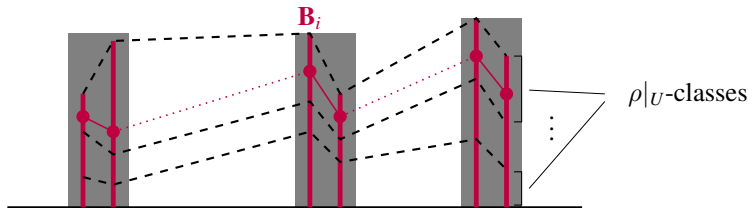


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- $\text{SMP}({}_R\mathbf{M}) \in \mathbf{P} \Rightarrow \text{SMP}(\mathcal{K}) \in \mathbf{P}$.