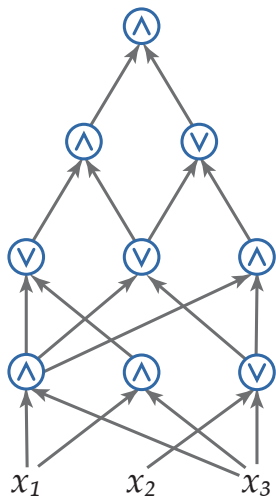




Adventures in Monotone Complexity and TFNP

<u>Mika Göös</u>	<i>IAS</i>
Pritish Kamath	<i>MIT</i>
Robert Robere	<i>Rutgers & IAS</i>
Dmitry Sokolov	<i>KTH</i>

Monotone complexity

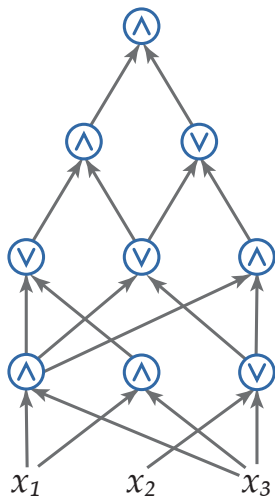


$$f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$$

Monotone:

$$x \leq y \implies f(x) \leq f(y)$$

Monotone complexity



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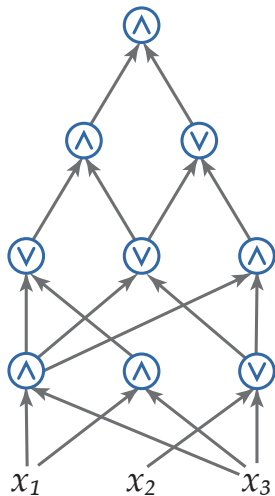
$$x \leq y \implies f(x) \leq f(y)$$

[Razborov'85]:

k -Clique: $\{0,1\}^{\binom{n}{2}} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$
has no small monotone circuits

$\implies \mathbf{P} \neq \mathbf{NP}$ in monotone world

Monotone complexity



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Monotone:

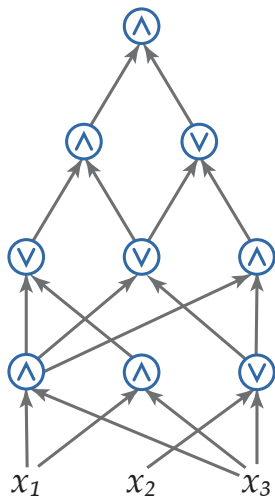
$$x \leq y \implies f(x) \leq f(y)$$

[Tardos'88]:

TARDOS $\in \mathbf{P}$

has no small monotone circuits

Monotone complexity



Connections:

- 1 Communication complexity
KW games; communication TFNP
- 2 Proof complexity
Monotone interpolation
- 3 Extended formulations
Hrubeš–Razborov
- 4 Cryptography
Secret sharing

Separation result

Main Theorem

Mon. circuit complexity of XOR-SAT_n is $2^{n^{\Omega(1)}}$

$$v_1 \oplus v_2 \oplus v_3 = 1$$

$$v_1 \oplus v_2 \oplus v_3 = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$v_{n-2} \oplus v_{n-1} \oplus v_n = 1$$

Separation result

Main Theorem

Mon. circuit complexity of XOR-SAT_n is $2^{n^{\Omega(1)}}$

input x



1

$$v_1 \oplus v_2 \oplus v_3 = 1$$

0

$$v_1 \oplus v_2 \oplus v_3 = 0$$

⋮

⋮

1

$$v_{n-2} \oplus v_{n-1} \oplus v_n = 1$$

Separation result

Main Theorem

Mon. circuit complexity of XOR-SAT_n is $2^{n^{\Omega(1)}}$

input x



$$\mathbf{1} \quad v_1 \oplus v_2 \oplus v_3 = 1$$

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⋮

⋮

$$\mathbf{1} \quad v_{n-2} \oplus v_{n-1} \oplus v_n = 1$$

XOR-SAT_n(x) = 1 \iff x is unsatisfiable

Separation result

Main Theorem

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Monotone vs. non-monotone separations:

- $\text{XOR-SAT} \in \mathbf{NC}^2$
- $\text{TARDOS} \in \mathbf{P}$ [Tardos'88]
- $\text{MATCHING} \in \mathbf{RNC}^2$ [Razborov'85]

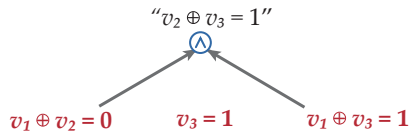
Example monotone computation

$$v_1 \oplus v_2 = 0$$

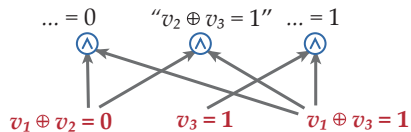
$$v_3 = 1$$

$$v_1 \oplus v_3 = 1$$

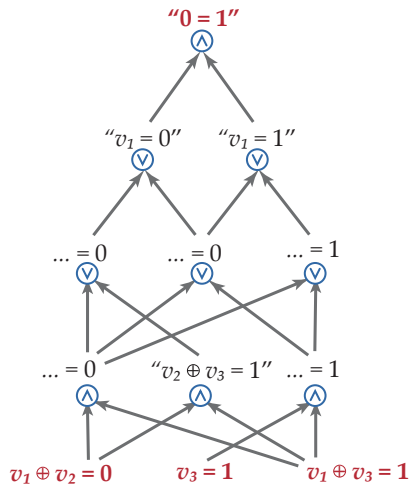
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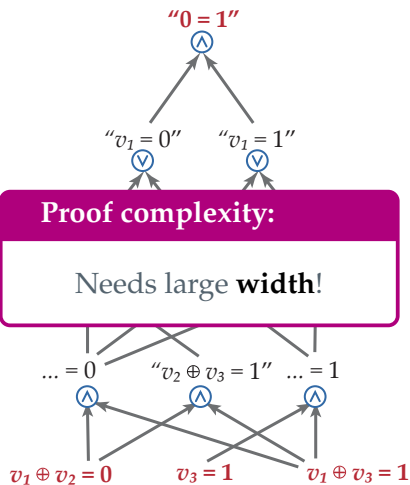
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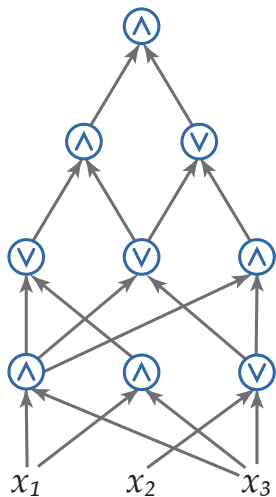


Circuits \leftrightarrow Communication protocols

Karchmer–Wigderson, 1988

Razborov, 1995

Circuit depth [KW'88]



Monotone KW game

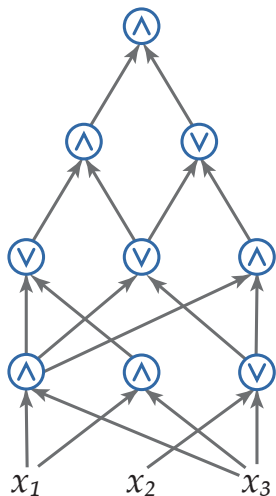
for monotone $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

Alice $x \in f^{-1}(1)$

Bob $y \in f^{-1}(0)$

Output i with $x_i > y_i$

Circuit depth [KW'88]



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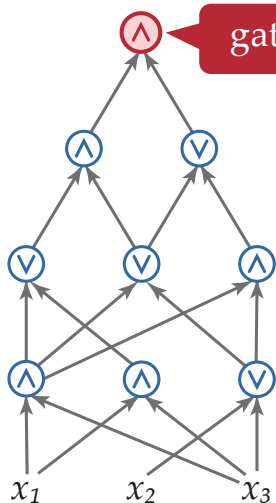
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[KW'88]

Mon. circuit depth of f
= CC of **mKW game**

Circuit depth [KW'88]



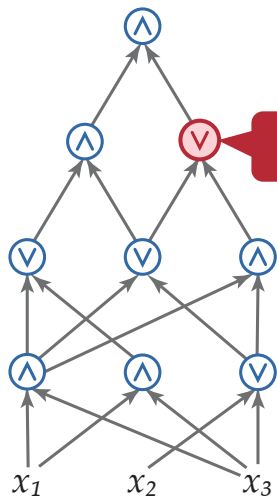
gate(x) > gate(y) the KW game
 $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

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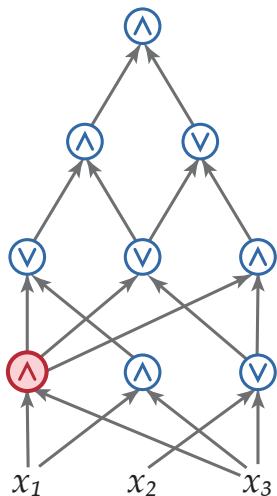
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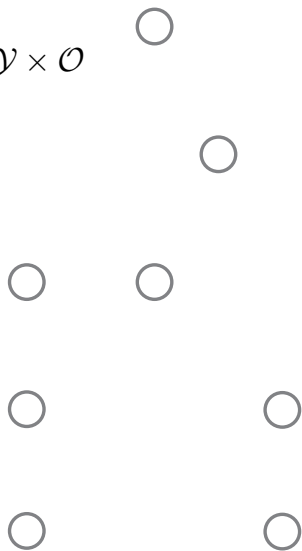
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PLS^{cc}-protocol for $S \subseteq \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \times \mathcal{O}$

Defined by (V, Π_v) where for $v \in V$

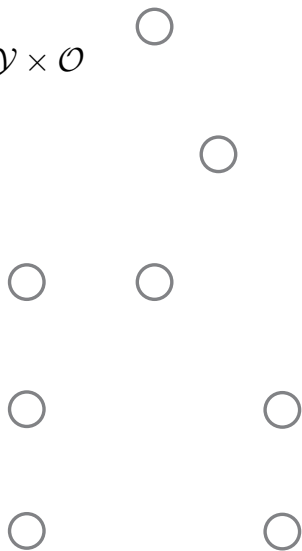


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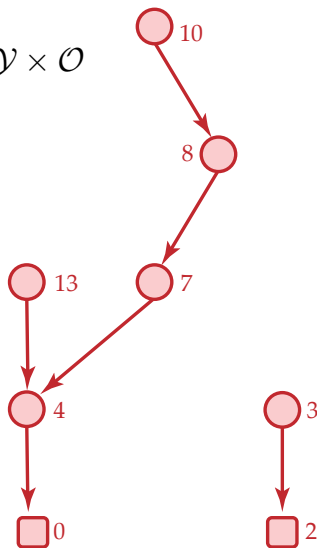
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with edges (u, v) s.t.

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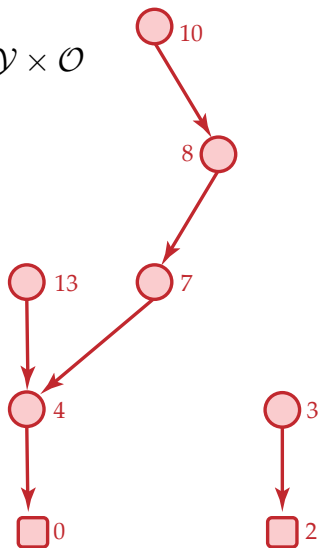
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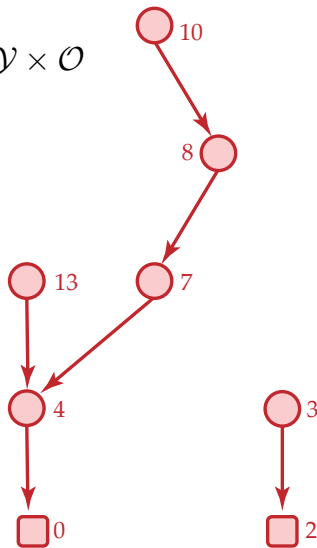
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Theorem [R'95]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \log \text{monCkt}(f) \\ &= \text{PLS}^{\text{cc}}(\text{mKW}(f)) \end{aligned}$$

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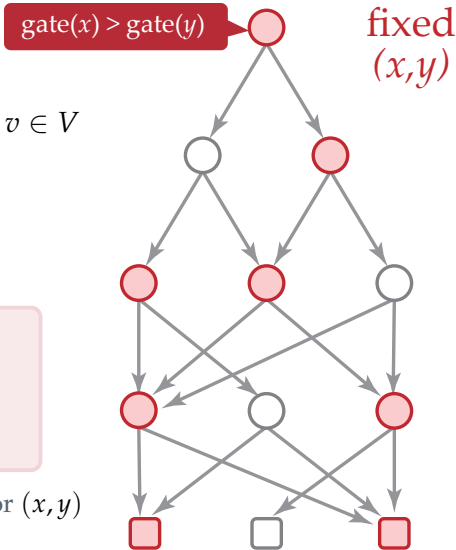
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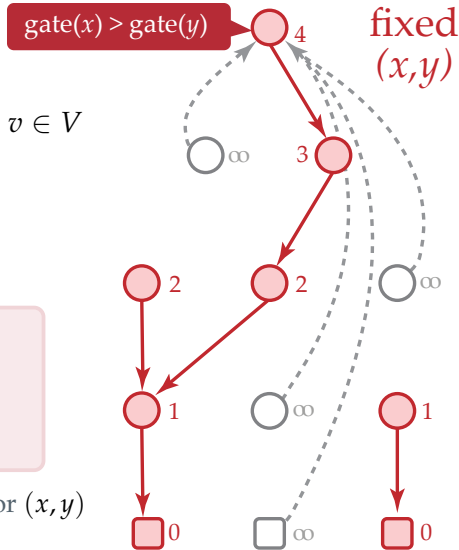
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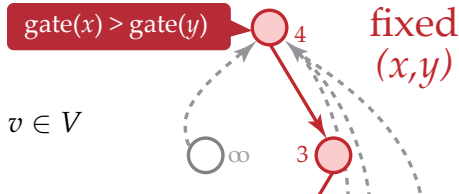
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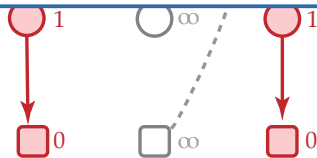
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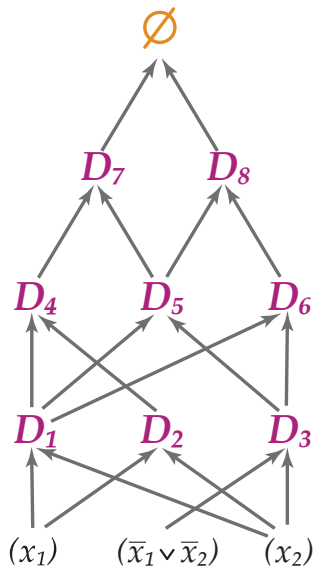


Query analogue of PLS:

Resolution proof system

PLS^{dt} and Resolution

Unsat k -CNF formula F



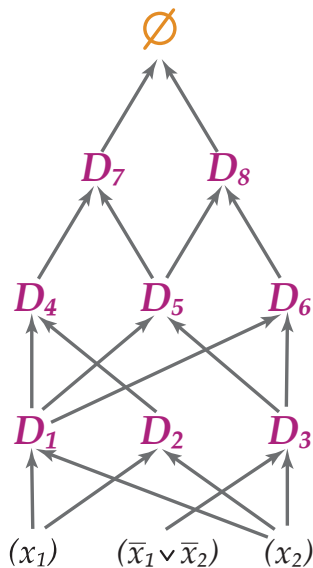
PLS^{dt} and Resolution

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Search problem $S(F)$:

Input: Assignment $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$

Output: Clause D with $D(x) = 0$



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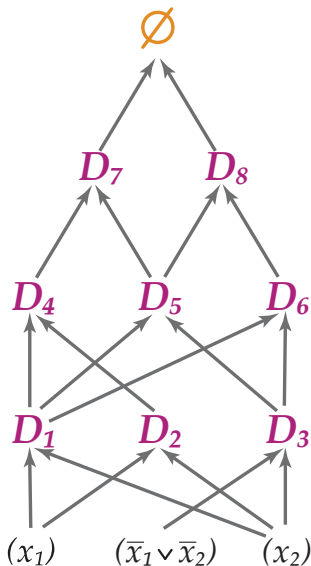
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PLS^{dt}-decision tree for $S(F)$

Same as PLS^{cc}-protocol except:

- Vertices have decision trees \mathcal{T}_v
- **Cost:** max height of \mathcal{T}_v



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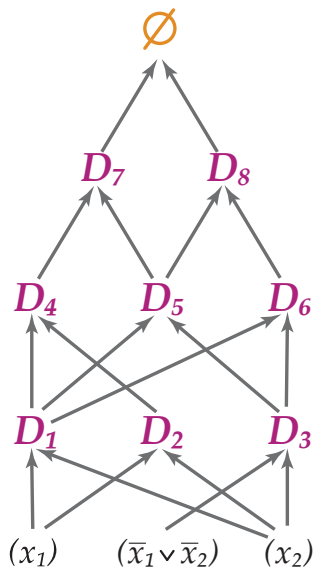
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$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Resolution width of } F \\ &= \text{PLS}^{\text{dt}}(S(F)) \end{aligned}$$



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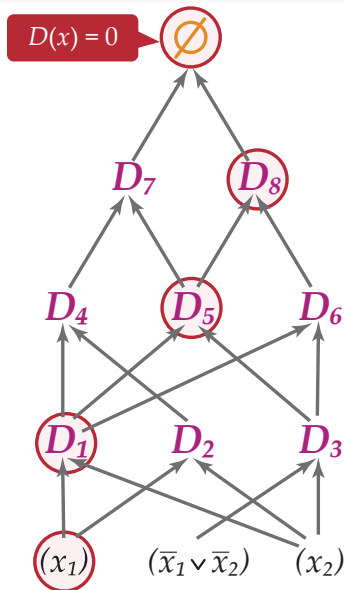
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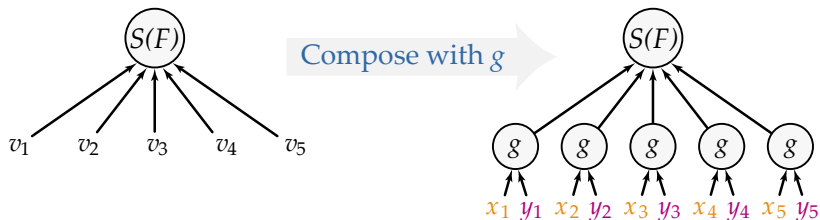


Query-to-communication lifting

$$\text{PLS}^{\text{cc}}(S(F) \circ g) \stackrel{[\text{GGKS}'18]}{=} \text{PLS}^{\text{dt}}(S(F))$$

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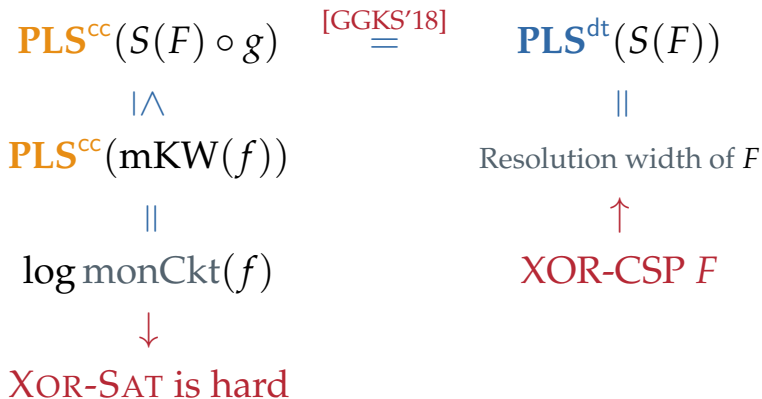


Index gadget $g: [m] \times \{0, 1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ mapping $(x, y) \mapsto y_x$

Query-to-communication lifting

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{PLS}^{\text{cc}}(S(F) \circ g) & \stackrel{[\text{GGKS}'18]}{=} & \text{PLS}^{\text{dt}}(S(F)) \\ \downarrow \wedge & & \parallel \\ \text{PLS}^{\text{cc}}(\text{mKW}(f)) & & \text{Resolution width of } F \\ \parallel & & \\ \log \text{monCkt}(f) & & \end{array}$$

Query-to-communication lifting



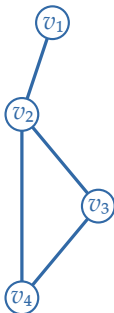
Reduction: $S(F) \circ g \leq \text{mKW}(\text{XOR-SAT})$

Alice

$x \in [m]^4$



unsat F



Bob

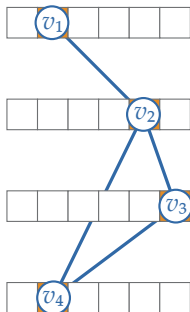
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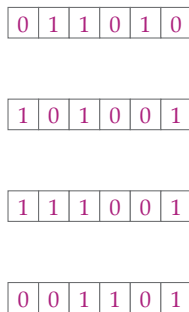


$\in \text{XOR-SAT}^{-1}(1)$

unsat F

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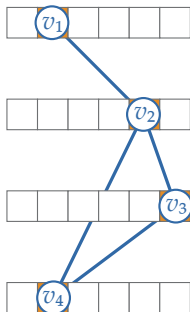
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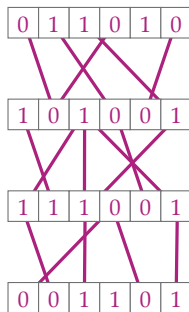


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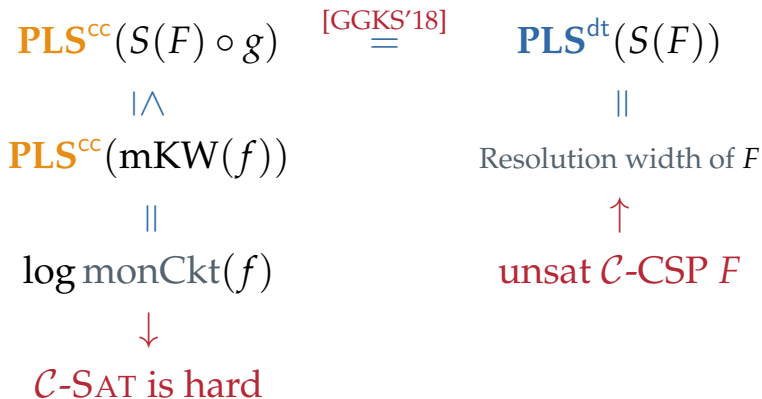
$$y \in \{0, 1\}^{4m}$$



add all
constraints
satisfied by y

$$\in \text{XOR-SAT}^{-1}(0)$$

Query-to-communication lifting



Total NP Search Problems (TFNP)

Communication TFNP

TFNP^{cc} = Total two-party search problems that admit $\log^{O(1)}(n)$ -cost non-deterministic protocol

Example: $\text{mKW}(f) \in \text{TFNP}^{\text{cc}}$ for every monotone f

Communication TFNP

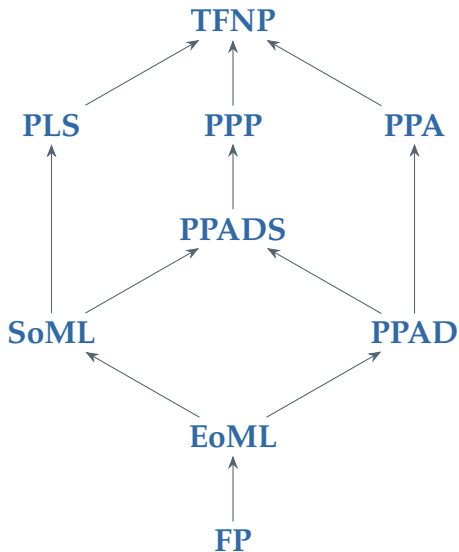
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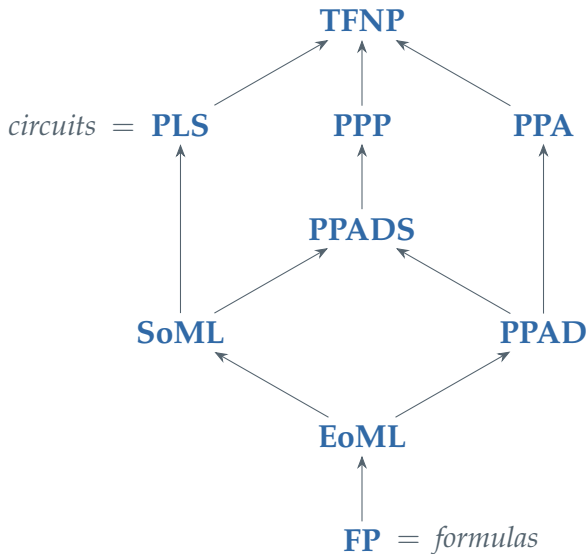
Converse! $\forall S \in \text{TFNP}^{\text{cc}}$ there is $2^{\log^{O(1)}(n)}$ -bit **partial** monotone f with $S \leq \text{mKW}(f)$

(Proof: reduce to set-disjointness + flip Bob's bits)

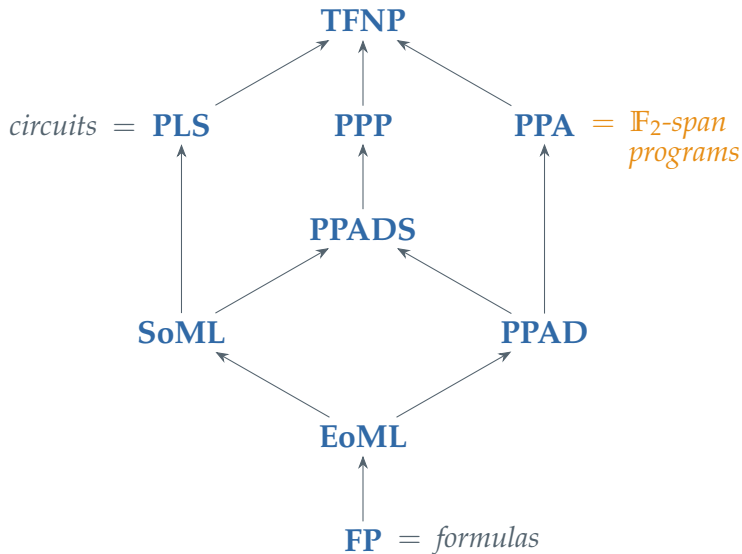
Communication TFNP — What we know



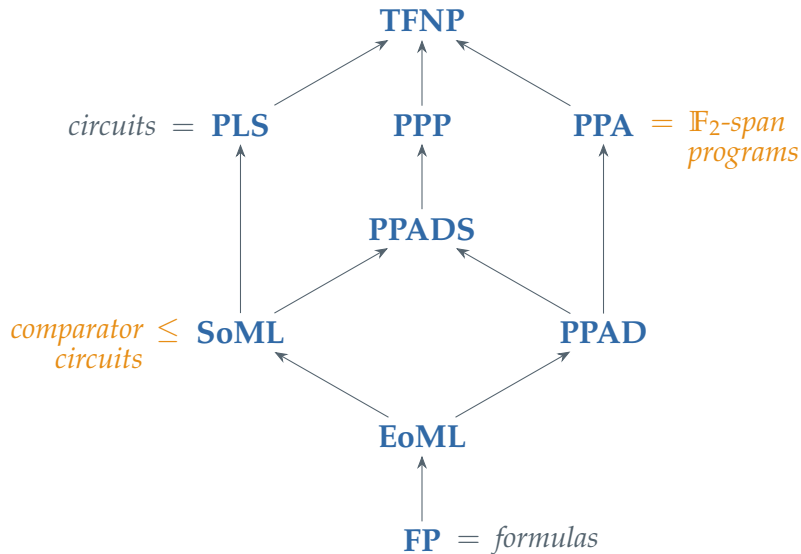
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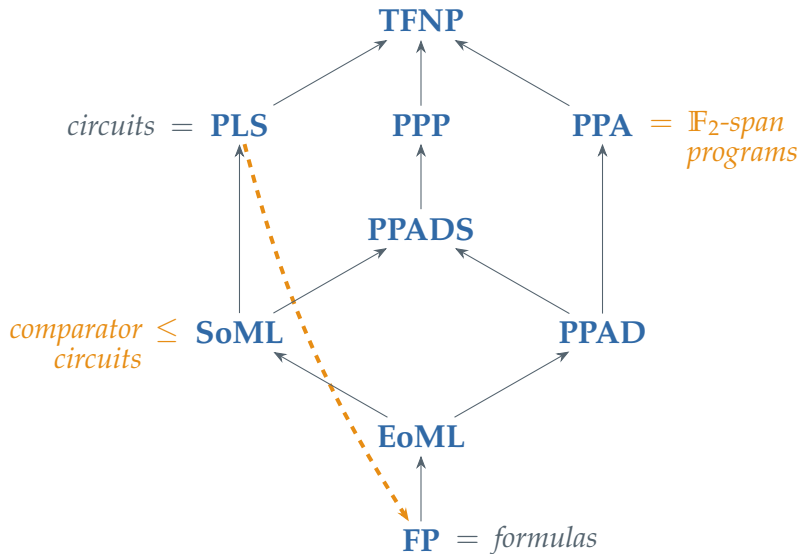
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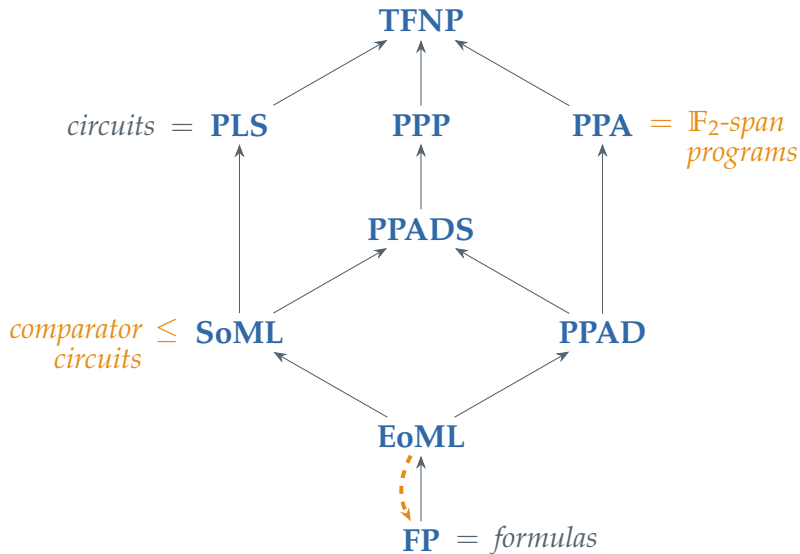
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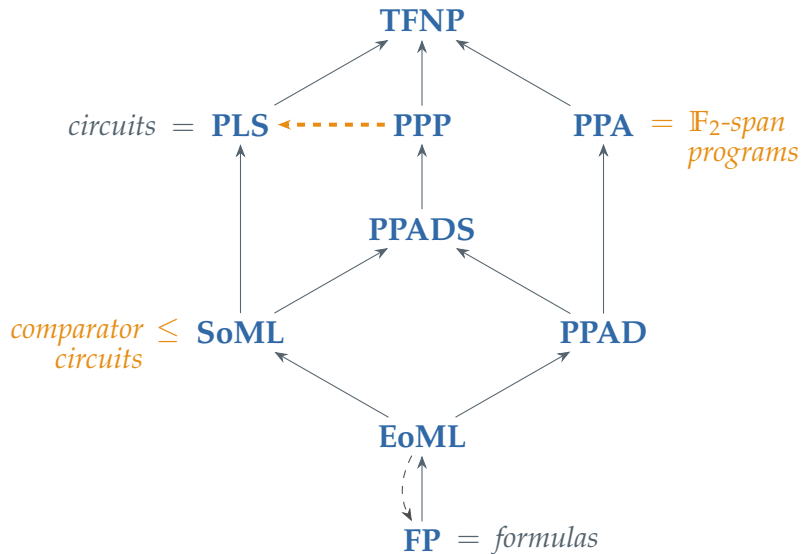
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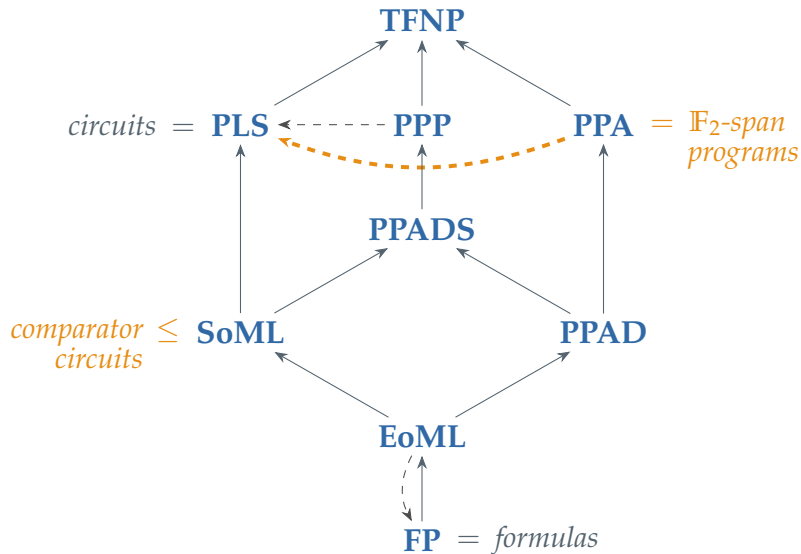
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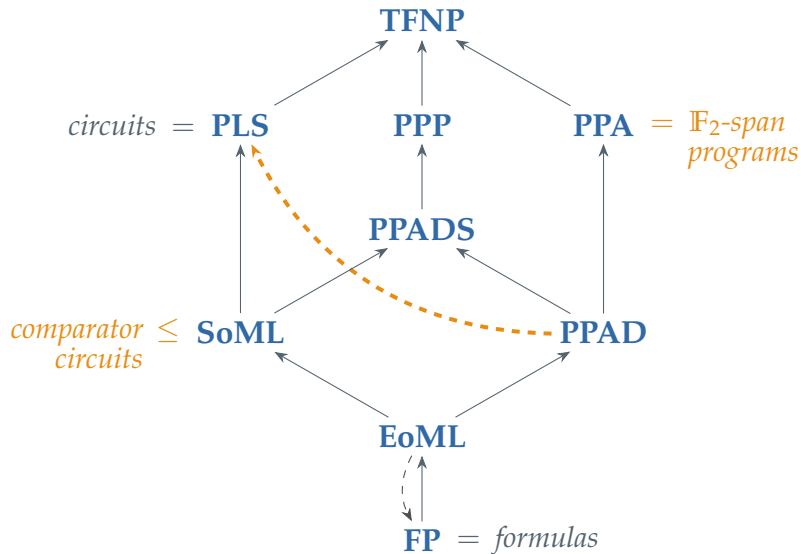
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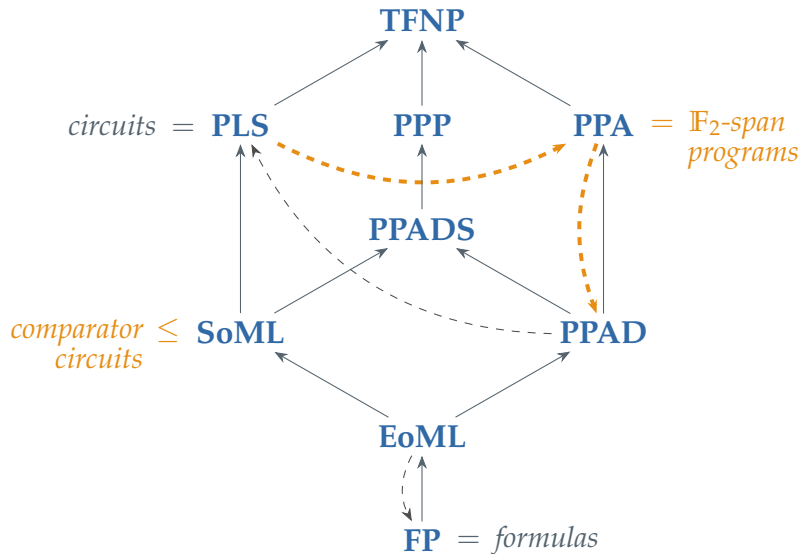
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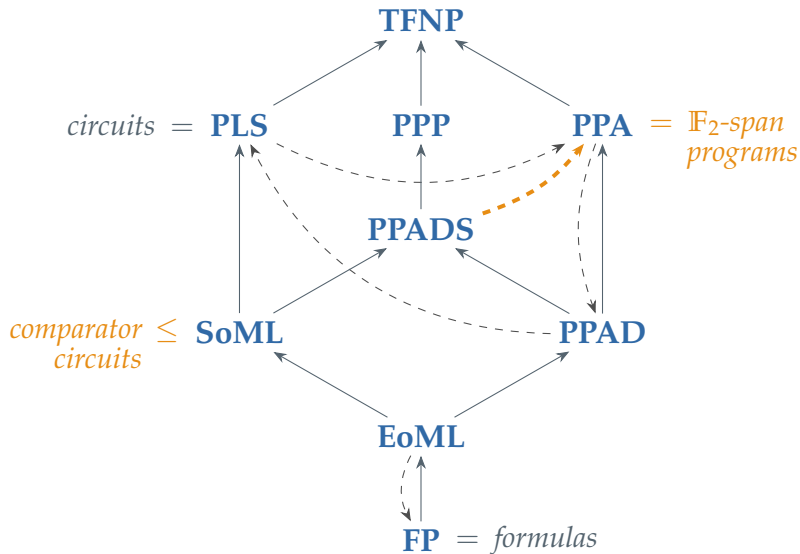
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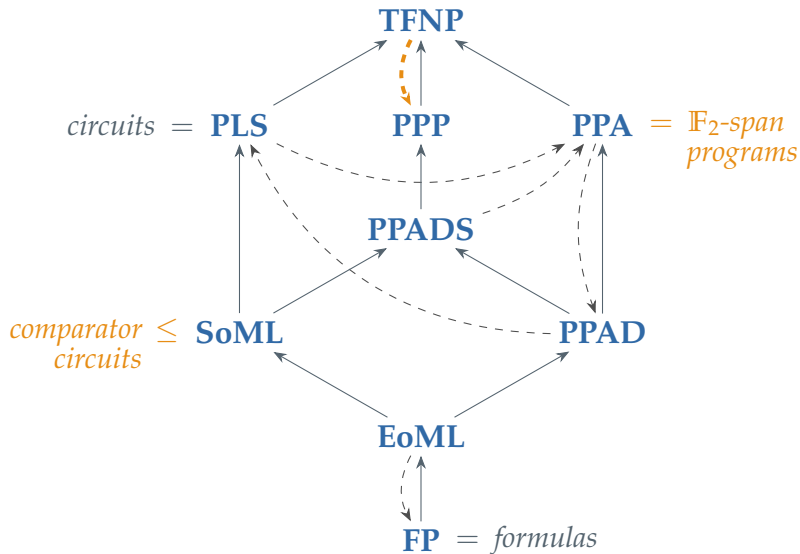
Communication TFNP — What we know



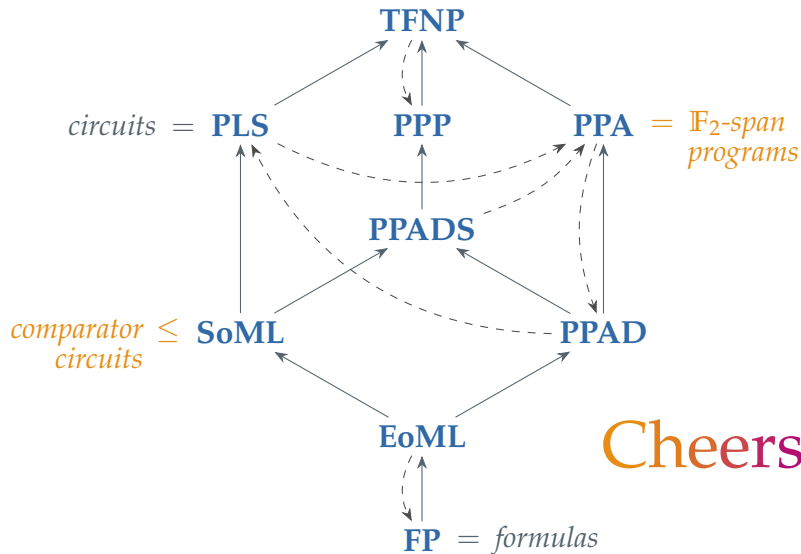
Communication TFNP — What we know



Communication TFNP — What we know



Communication TFNP — What we know



Cheers!