Descriptive Complexity

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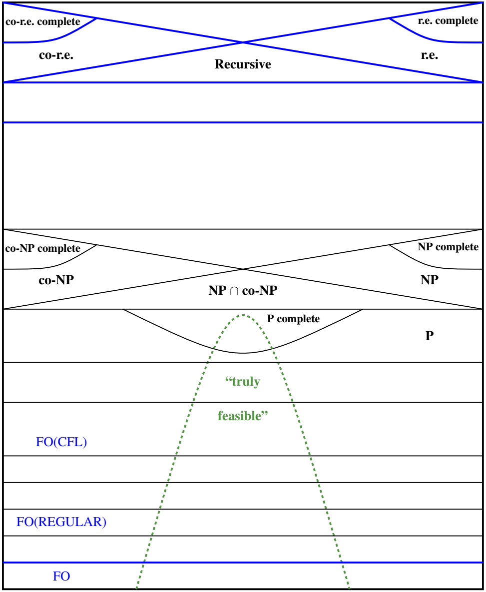
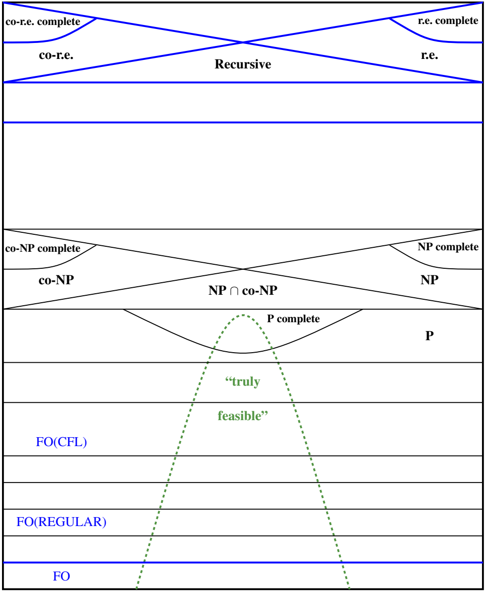
“truly feasible” is the informal set of problems we can solve exactly on all reasonably sized instances.



$$P = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathrm{DTIME}[n^k]$$



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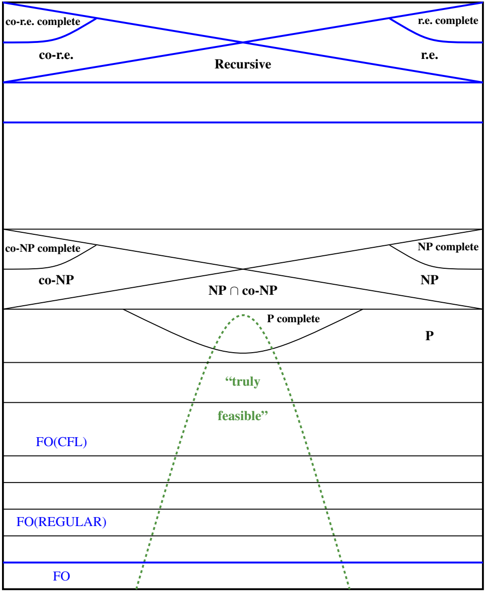


NTIME[$t(n)$]: a mathematical fiction

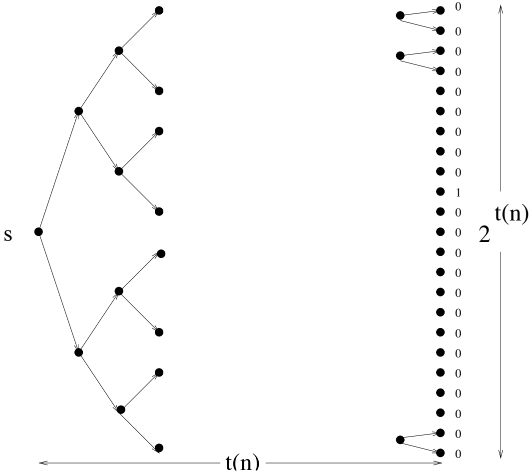
input w, $|w| = n$

N accepts *w*

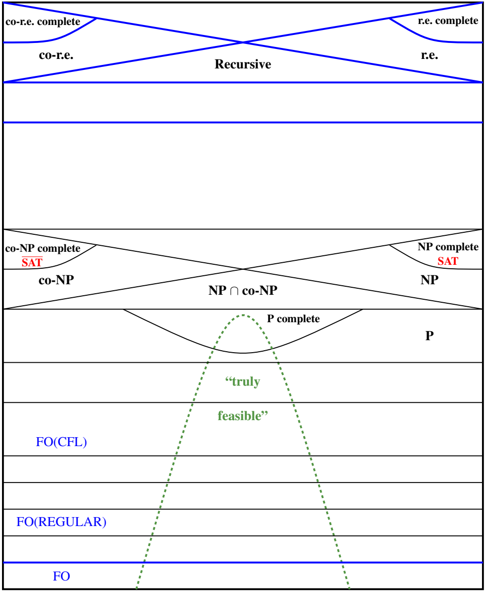
if at least

one of the $2^{t(n)}$

paths accepts.



$$\text{NP} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \text{NTIME}[n^k]$$



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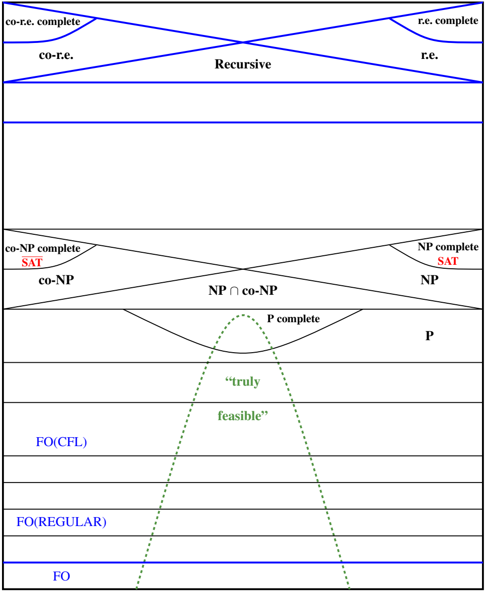

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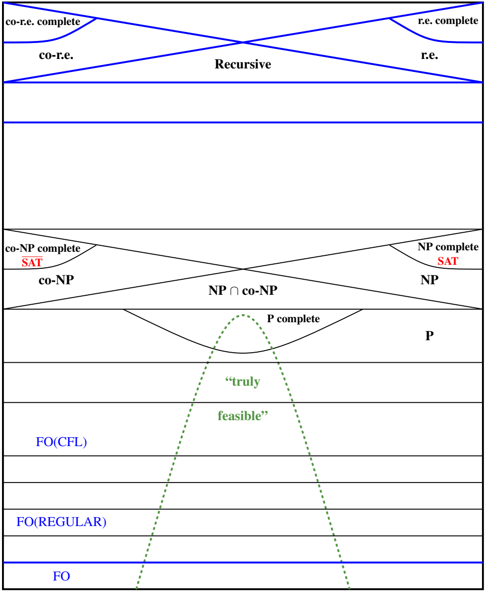

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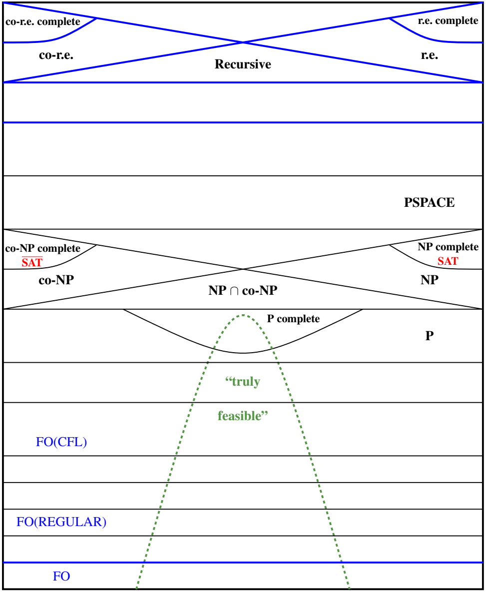

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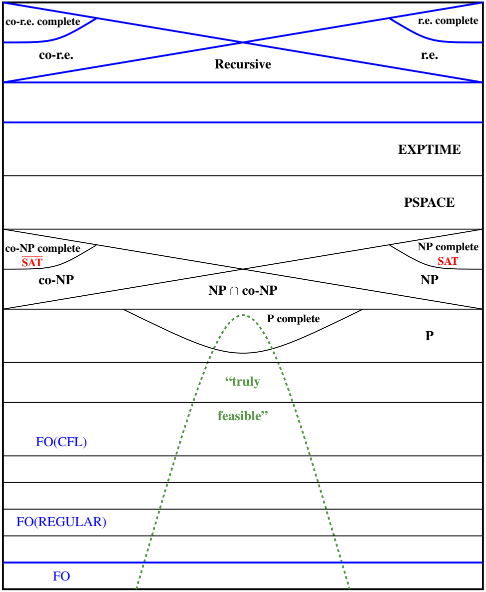

Descriptive Complexity

Query				**Answer**
$q_1 \; q_2 \; \cdots \; q_n$	$\mapsto$	**Computation**	$\mapsto$	$a_1 \; a_2 \; \cdots \; a_i \; \cdots \; a_m$

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There is a constructive isomorphism between these two approaches.

Think of the Input as a Finite Logical Structure

Graph $\quad G = (\{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}, \leq, E, s, t)$

$\Sigma_g = (E^2, s, t)$

Binary String $\quad \mathcal{A}_w = (\{p_1, \ldots, p_8\}, \leq, S)$

$S = \{p_2, p_5, p_7, p_8\}$

$\Sigma_s = (S^1) \quad w = 01001011$

First-Order Logic

input symbols:	from Σ
variables:	$x, y, z, \ldots$
boolean connectives:	$\wedge, \vee, \neg$
quantifiers:	$\forall, \exists$
numeric symbols:	$=, \leq, +, \times, \min, max$

$$\alpha \equiv \forall x \exists y (E(x, y)) \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma_g)$$

$$\beta \equiv \exists x \forall y (x \leq y \wedge S(x)) \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma_s)$$

$$\beta \equiv S(\min) \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma_s)$$

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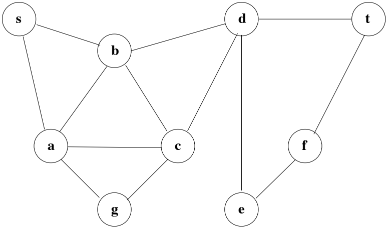
In this setting, with the structure of interest being the **finite input**, FO is a weak, low-level complexity class.

Second-Order Logic: FO plus Relation Variables

$$\Phi_{3\text{color}} \equiv \exists R^1 G^1 B^1 \forall x\, y\, ((R(x) \vee G(x) \vee B(x)) \wedge (E(x,y) \rightarrow (\neg(R(x) \wedge R(y)) \wedge \neg(G(x) \wedge G(y)) \wedge \neg(B(x) \wedge B(y)))))$$



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Fagin's Theorem: NP $=$ SO$\exists$

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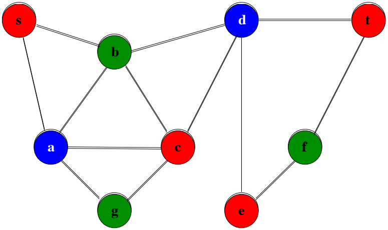

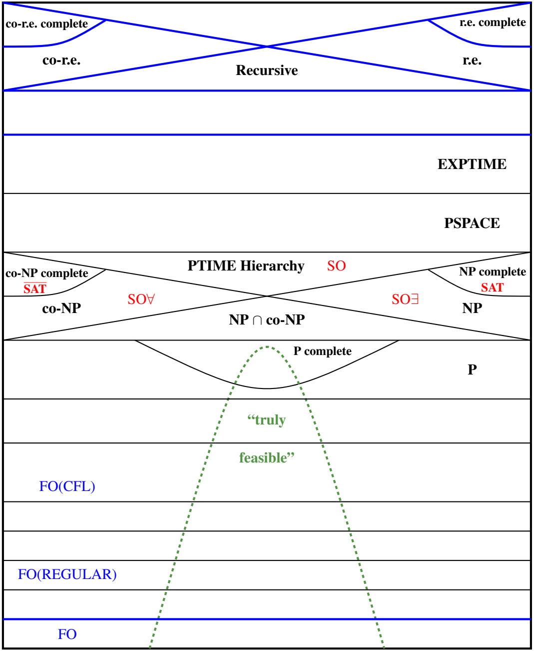
co-r.e. complete
r.e. complete
co-r.e.
Recursive
r.e.
EXPTIME
PSPACE
PTIME Hierarchy
SO
co-NP complete
$\overline{\text{SAT}}$
NP complete
SAT
SO∀
SO∃
co-NP
NP
NP ∩ co-NP
P complete
P
"truly
feasible"
FO(CFL)
FO(REGULAR)
FO

Addition is First-Order

$$Q_+ : \text{STRUC}[\Sigma_{AB}] \to \text{STRUC}[\Sigma_s]$$

$$\begin{array}{llcccccc} A & & a_1 & a_2 & \ldots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ B & + & b_1 & b_2 & \ldots & b_{n-1} & b_n \\ \hline S & & s_1 & s_2 & \ldots & s_{n-1} & s_n \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} C(i) \quad \equiv \quad (\exists j > i)\Big(A(j) \wedge B(j) \ \wedge \\ (\forall k.j > k > i)(A(k) \vee B(k))\Big)\end{aligned}$$

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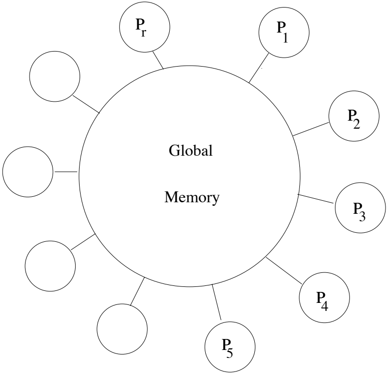
$$Q_+(i) \;\; \equiv \;\; A(i) \oplus B(i) \oplus C(i)$$

Parallel Machines:

$\text{CRAM}[t(n)] \; = \text{CRCW-PRAM-TIME}[t(n)]\text{-HARD}[n^{O(1)}]$



Parallel Machines: Quantifiers are Parallel

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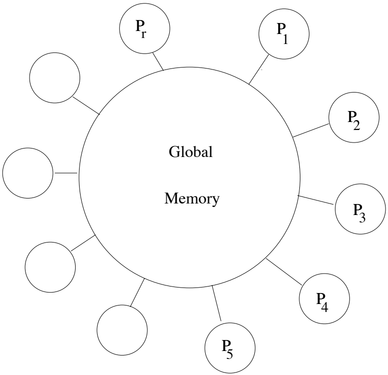
Assume array $A[x] : x = 1, \ldots, r$ in memory.



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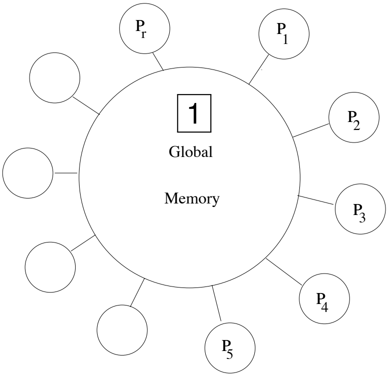

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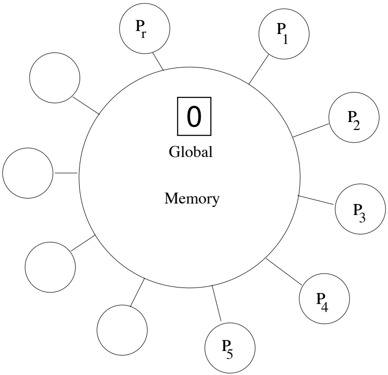


FO

=

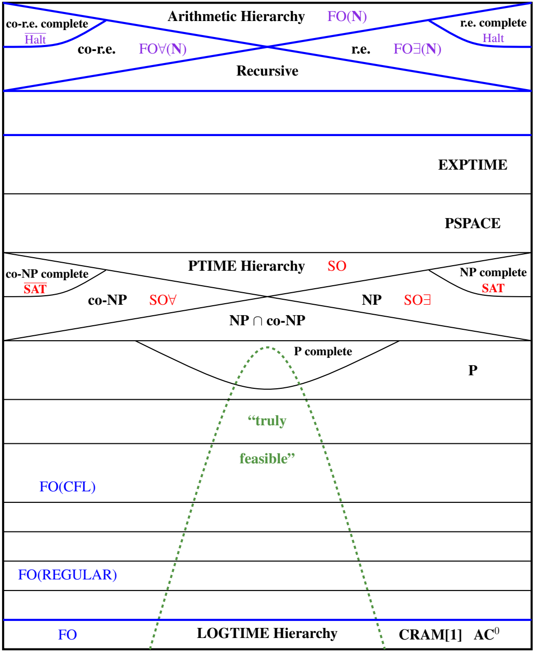
CRAM[1]

=

AC^0

=

Logarithmic-Time Hierarchy



Inductive Definitions and Least Fixed Point

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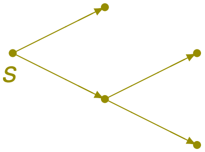

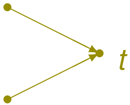

Inductive Definitions and Least Fixed Point

$$E^\star(x,y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x = y \lor E(x,y) \lor \exists z(E^\star(x,z) \land E^\star(z,y))$$

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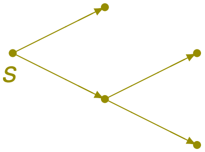

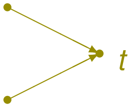

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$$\varphi_{tc}(R,x,y) \;\equiv\; x = y \;\vee\; E(x,y) \;\vee\; \exists z(R(x,z) \wedge R(z,y))$$

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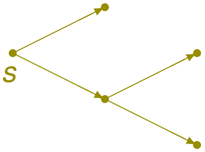

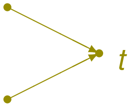

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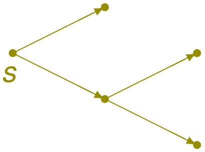

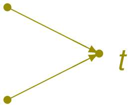

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$$G \in \text{REACH} \ \Leftrightarrow\ G \models (\text{LFP}\varphi_{tc})(s,t) \qquad E^\star = (\text{LFP}\varphi_{tc})$$

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Thm. If $\varphi : \mathsf{Rel}^k(G) \to \mathsf{Rel}^k(G)$ is monotone, then $\mathrm{LFP}(\varphi)$ exists and can be computed in P.

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Suppose $\varphi(F) = F$. $\quad$ By induction on r, for all r, $I^r \subseteq F$.

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Let t be min such that $I^t = I^{t+1}$. Note that $t \leq n^k$ where $n = |V^G|$. $\quad \varphi(I^t) = I^t$, $\quad$ so I^t is a fixed point of φ.

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base case: $\quad I^0 = \emptyset \subseteq F$.

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Thm. If $\varphi : \mathrm{Rel}^k(G) \to \mathrm{Rel}^k(G)$ is monotone, then $\mathrm{LFP}(\varphi)$ exists and can be computed in P.

proof: Monotone means, for all $R \subseteq S$, $\quad \varphi(R) \subseteq \varphi(S)$.

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Let t be min such that $I^t = I^{t+1}$. Note that $t \le n^k$ where $n = |V^G|$. $\quad \varphi(I^t) = I^t$, $\quad$ so I^t is a fixed point of φ.

Suppose $\varphi(F) = F$. $\quad$ By induction on r, for all r, $I^r \subseteq F$.

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Thus $I^t \subseteq F$ $\quad$ and $\quad I^t = \mathrm{LFP}(\varphi)$. $\square$

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$$\varphi_{tc}(R, x, y) \quad \equiv \quad x = y \;\vee\; E(x, y) \;\vee\; \exists z (R(x, z) \wedge R(z, y))$$

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Next we will show that $\mathrm{IND}[t(n)] = \mathrm{FO}[t(n)]$.

$\varphi_{tc}(R, x, y) \equiv x = y \vee E(x, y) \vee \exists z\,(R(x, z) \wedge R(z, y))$

1. Dummy universal quantification for base case:

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\begin{aligned}
\varphi_{tc}(R, x, y) &\equiv (\forall z.M_1)(\exists z)(R(x, z) \wedge R(z, y)) \\
M_1 &\equiv \neg(x = y \vee E(x, y))
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2. Using $\forall$, replace two occurrences of R with one:

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\varphi_{tc}(R, x, y) &\equiv (\forall z.M_1)(\exists z)(\forall uv.M_2)R(u, v) \\
M_2 &\equiv (u = x \wedge v = z) \vee (u = z \wedge v = y)
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3. Requantify x and y.

$$M_3 \equiv (x=u \wedge y=v)$$

$$\varphi_{tc}(R,x,y) \equiv [\,(\forall z.M_1)(\exists z)(\forall uv.M_2)(\exists xy.M_3)\,]\,R(x,y)$$

Every FO inductive definition is equivalent to a quantifier block.

$\mathrm{QB}_{tc} \quad \equiv \quad [(\forall z.M_1)(\exists z)(\forall uv.M_2)(\forall xy.M_3)]$

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Thus, for any structure $\mathcal{A} \in \mathrm{STRUC}[\Sigma_g]$,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A} \in \text{REACH} &\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \models (\mathrm{LFP}\varphi_{tc})(s,t)\\ &\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \models ([\mathrm{QB}_{tc}]^{\lceil 1+\log\|\mathcal{A}\|\rceil}\,\textbf{false})(s,t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathrm{CRAM}[t(n)] = \text{concurrent parallel random access machine; polynomial hardware, parallel time } O(t(n))$$

$$\mathrm{IND}[t(n)] = \text{first-order, depth } t(n) \text{ inductive definitions}$$

$$\mathrm{FO}[t(n)] = t(n) \text{ repetitions of a block of restricted quantifiers:}$$

$$\mathrm{QB} = [(Q_1 x_1 . M_1) \cdots (Q_k x_k . M_k)]; \quad M_i \text{ quantifier-free}$$

$$\varphi_n = \underbrace{[\mathrm{QB}][\mathrm{QB}] \cdots [\mathrm{QB}]}_{t(n)} M_0$$

parallel time = inductive depth = QB iteration

Thm. For all constructible, polynomially bounded $t(n)$,

$$\mathrm{CRAM}[t(n)] \;=\; \mathrm{IND}[t(n)] \;=\; \mathrm{FO}[t(n)]$$

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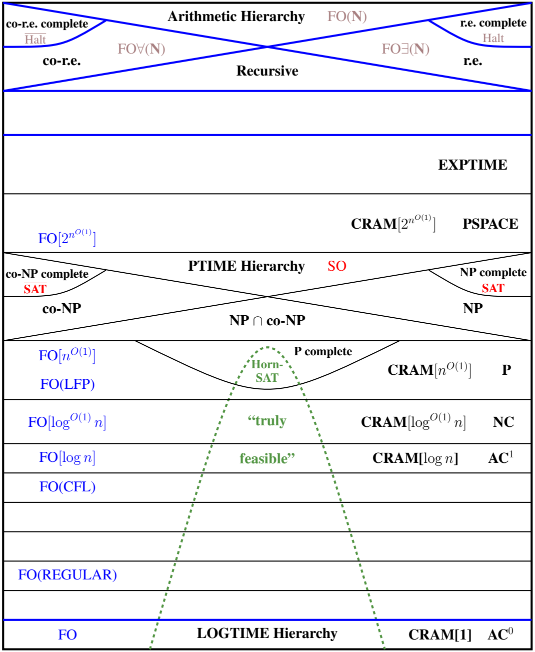
Thm. For all $t(n)$, even beyond polynomial,

$$\mathrm{CRAM}[t(n)] \quad = \quad \mathrm{FO}[t(n)]$$

For $t(n)$ poly bdd,

$$\mathrm{CRAM}[t(n)] = \mathrm{IND}[t(n)] = \mathrm{FO}[t(n)]$$



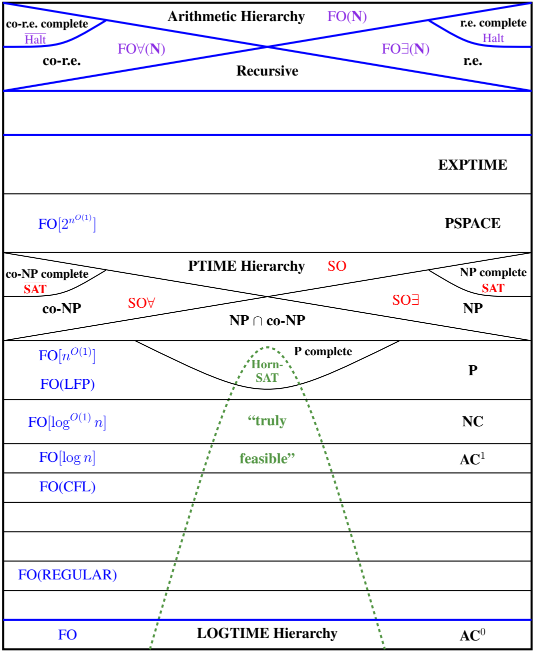
Remember that

for all $t(n)$,

CRAM$[t(n)]$

$=$

FO$[t(n)]$



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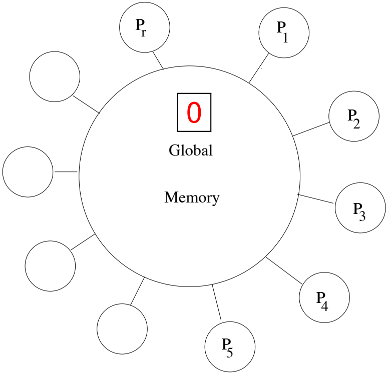
A second-order variable of arity r is n^r bits, corresponding to 2^{n^r} gates.

SO: Parallel Machines with Exponential Hardware

Given φ with n variables and m clauses, is $\varphi \in$ 3-SAT?



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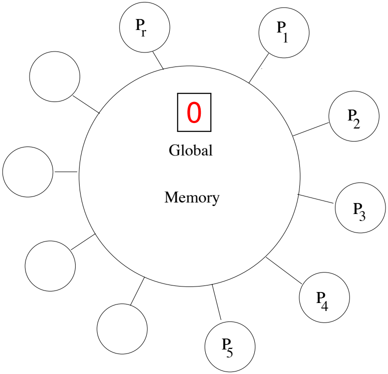

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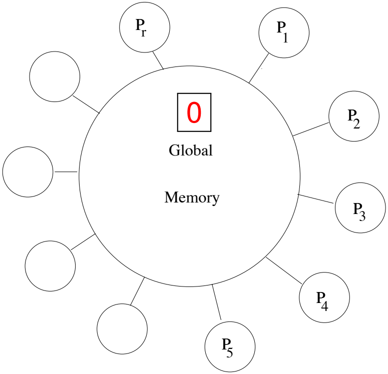

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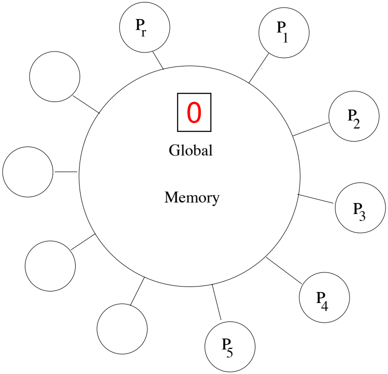

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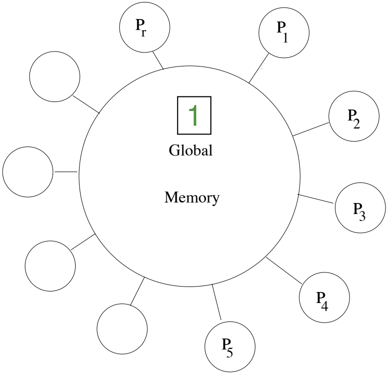

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$\mathrm{SO}[2^{n^{O(1)}}]$	$=$	EXPTIME	$=$	$\mathrm{CRAM}[2^{n^{O(1)}}]\text{-}\mathrm{HARD}[2^{n^{O(1)}}]$

Parallel Time versus Amount of Hardware

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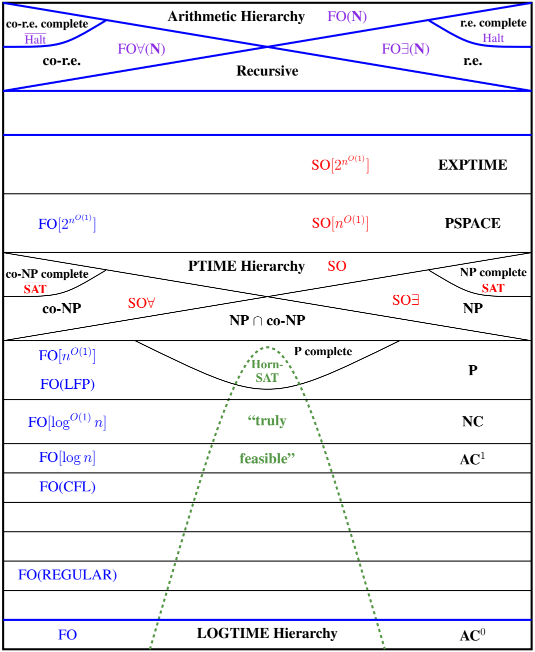
- Same tradeoff as number of variables vs. number of iterations of a quantifier block.

$$\mathrm{SO}[t(n)] = \mathrm{CRAM}[t(n)]\text{-}\mathrm{HARD}\text{-}[2^{n^{O(1)}}]$$



Recent Breakthroughs in Descriptive Complexity

Theorem [Ben Rossman] Any first-order formula with any numeric relations $(\leq, +, \times, \ldots)$ that means "I have a clique of size *k*" must have at least $k/4$ variables.

Creative new proof idea using Håstad's Switching Lemma gives the essentially optimal bound.

This lower bound is for a fixed formula, if it were for a sequence of polynomially-sized formulas, i.e., a fixed-point formula, it would follow that CLIQUE $\notin \mathrm{P}$ and thus $\mathrm{P} \neq \mathrm{NP}$.

Best previous bounds:

- *k* variables necessary and sufficient without ordering or other numeric relations [I 1980].
- Nothing was known with ordering except for the trivial fact that 2 variables are not enough.

Recent Breakthroughs in Descriptive Complexity

Theorem [Martin Grohe] Fixed-Point Logic with Counting captures Polynomial Time on all classes of graphs with excluded minors.

Grohe proves that for every class of graphs with excluded minors, there is a constant k such that two graphs of the class are isomorphic iff they agree on all k-variable formulas in fixed-point logic with counting.

Using Ehrenfeucht-Fraïssé games, this can be checked in polynomial time, $(O(n^k(\log n)))$. In the same time we can give a canonical description of the isomorphism type of any graph in the class. Thus every class of graphs with excluded minors admits the same general polynomial time canonization algorithm: we're isomorphic iff we agree on all formulas in C_k and in particular, you are isomorphic to me iff your C_k canonical description is equal to mine.

What We Know

- **Diagonalization**: more of the same resource gives us more:

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- **Natural Complexity Classes have Natural Complete Problems**

  SAT: NP;   HORN-SAT: P;   QSAT: PSPACE;   ...

- **Only One Complete Problem per Complexity Class**

  If A and B are complete for $\mathcal{C}$ via $\leq_{\mathrm{fo}}$ then $A \cong_{\mathrm{fo}} B$.

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- We have no concept of work or conservation of energy in computation;
- i.e, in order to solve SAT or other hard problem we must do a certain amount of computational work.

Strong Lower Bounds on $\mathrm{FO}[t(n)]$ for small $t(n)$

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- $\mathrm{NC}^1 \subseteq \mathrm{FO}[\log n / \log\log n]$ and this is tight.
- Does REACH require $\mathrm{FO}[\log n]$? This would imply $\mathrm{NC}^1 \neq \mathrm{NL}$.

Does It Matter? How important is P $\neq$ NP?

- Much is known about approximation, e.g., some NP complete problems, e.g., Knapsack, Euclidean TSP, can be approximated as closely as we want, others, e.g., Clique, can't be.

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- Basic trade-offs are not understood, e.g., trade-off between time and number of processors. Are any problems inherently sequential? How can we best use mulitcores?
- **SAT solvers** are impressive new general purpose problem solvers, e.g., used in model checking, AI planning, code synthesis. How good are current SAT solvers? How much can they be improved?

Descriptive Complexity

Fact: For constructible $t(n)$, $\mathrm{FO}[t(n)] = \mathrm{CRAM}[t(n)]$

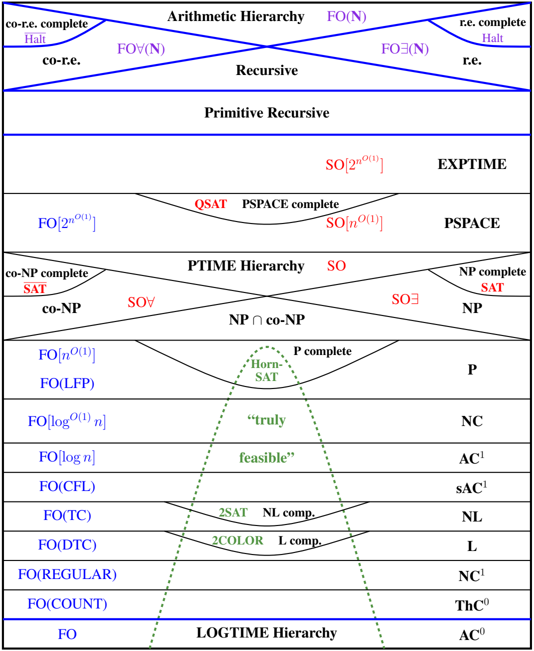
Fact: For $k = 1, 2, \ldots,$ $\mathrm{VAR}[k+1] = \mathrm{DSPACE}[n^k]$

The complexity of computing a query is closely tied to the complexity of describing the query.

$$(\mathrm{P} = \mathrm{NP}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\mathrm{FO(LFP)} = \mathrm{SO})$$

$$(\mathrm{ThC}^0 = \mathrm{NP}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\mathrm{FO(COUNT)} = \mathrm{SO})$$

$$(\mathrm{P} = \mathrm{PSPACE}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\mathrm{FO}[n^{O(1)}] = \mathrm{FO}[2^{n^{O(1)}}])$$



Arithmetic Hierarchy
FO(N)
co-r.e. complete
Halt
r.e. complete
Halt
FO∀(N)
FO∃(N)
co-r.e.
r.e.
Recursive
Primitive Recursive
SO[$2^{n^{O(1)}}$]
EXPTIME
QSAT
PSPACE complete
FO[$2^{n^{O(1)}}$]
SO[$n^{O(1)}$]
PSPACE
PTIME Hierarchy
SO
co-NP complete
SAT
NP complete
SAT
SO∀
SO∃
co-NP
NP
NP ∩ co-NP
FO[$n^{O(1)}$]
P complete
Horn-SAT
FO(LFP)
P
FO[$\log^{O(1)} n$]
"truly
NC
FO[$\log n$]
feasible"
AC1
FO(CFL)
sAC1
FO(TC)
2SAT
NL comp.
NL
FO(DTC)
2COLOR
L comp.
L
FO(REGULAR)
NC1
FO(COUNT)
ThC0
FO
LOGTIME Hierarchy
AC0