

# Digraphs modulo primitive positive constructability

Florian Starke

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 $CSP(A) = \{ \mathbb{I} \mid \mathbb{I} \text{ finite, } \mathbb{I} \text{ has a homomorphism into } A \}$ For all finite A: CSP(A) is in NP. Theorem (Bulatov, Zhuk 2017): P-NP intermediate CSPs do not exist.



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\mathbb{A} \le_{\text{pp}} \mathbb{B} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \text{CSP}(\mathbb{B}) \le_{\text{log-space}} \text{CSP}(\mathbb{A})
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Goal: Understand the complexity of CSPs within P.



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### Overview – Thesis













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# PP-Constructions – Example 1



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\Delta z \rightarrow y
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\Phi_E(x, y) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{z}
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$$
\Phi_E(x, y) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1
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\Phi_E(x, y) = \exists z. \ x \to z
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$$
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$$
\mathbb{C}_{10} \le_{\rm pp} \mathbb{C}_5
$$



$$
\Phi_E\begin{pmatrix} x_1, x_2, x_3, \\ y_1, y_2, y_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \rightarrow y_3 \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
$$

x1, x2, x3, ) = x<sup>1</sup> → y<sup>3</sup> Φ<sup>E</sup> ( y1, y2, y<sup>3</sup> 000 ∧ x<sup>2</sup> = y<sup>1</sup> ∧ x<sup>3</sup> = y<sup>2</sup> 1 3 0 2

$$
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\Phi_{E}\left(\begin{matrix} x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \\ y_{1}, y_{2}, y_{3} \end{matrix}\right) = x_{1} \rightarrow y_{3}
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\wedge x_2 = y_1
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\begin{aligned} \wedge x_2 &= y_1 \\ \wedge x_3 &= y_2 \end{aligned}
$$



$$
\mathbb{C}_3 \le_{\sf pp} \mathbb{C}_9
$$









PP-Constructions – Poset For all structures A:  $\triangle \leq_{\sf pp} A \leq_{\sf pp} \emptyset$ ð  $\bigoplus$  PP-Constructions – Poset For all structures A:  $\triangle \leq_{\sf pp} A \leq_{\sf pp} \emptyset$ G  $\bigoplus$ 

Theorem (Barto, Kozik, Niven 2009): Let G be a smooth digraph. Then exactly one of the following is true:

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 or

2. G is homomorphically equivalent to a disjoint union of cycles.

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\mathbb{C}_{n \cdot k} \le_{\text{pp}} \mathbb{C}_n \qquad \mathbb{C}_{n,n \cdot k} \equiv_{\text{pp}} \mathbb{C}_n
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2.  $\mathbb G$  there is a union of cycles  $\mathbb C$  whose cycle lengths are **square-free** such that  $\mathbb{G} \equiv_{\text{op}} \mathbb{C}$ .

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\circ \equiv_{\mathsf{pp}} 9
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\circ \Rightarrow_{\circ} \equiv_{\mathsf{pp}} 9
$$



**Theorem** (Bodirsky, Starke 2021): The lower covers of  $\rightarrow$  are  $\mathbb{T}_3, \mathbb{C}_2, \mathbb{C}_3, \mathbb{C}_5, \ldots$ 



**Theorem** (Meyer, Starke 2024): The lower covers of  $\rightarrow$  in the poset of all finite structures are  $\mathbb{T}_3$ ,  $\mathbb{S}(G_1)$ ,  $\mathbb{S}(G_2)$ , ..., where  $G_1, G_2, \ldots$  are all finite simple groups.



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# Smallest Hard Trees



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Theorem (Bodirsky, Bulín, Starke, Wernthaler 2023): The smallest trees with an NP-hard CSP have 20 vertices (assuming  $P \neq NP$ ).

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#### Some Open Problems

- $\triangleright$  Does  $\mathfrak{P}_{\text{Digraphs}}$  have infinite ascending chains?
- $\blacktriangleright$  Is  $\mathfrak{P}_{\text{Dieraphs}}$  a lattice?
- ▶ What complexity classes within P are realised by CSPs?

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# Thank You!