

# Short definitions in constraint languages

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## Short pp-definitions

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# Structures with short pp-definitions

$\mathbb{A} = (A; R_1, \dots, R_k)$ ... finite relational structure

$Q \subseteq A^n$  is **pp-definable** over  $\mathbb{A}$  if

$$Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\exists y_1, \dots, y_k R_{i_1}(\dots) \wedge \dots \wedge R_{i_j}(\dots)}_{\psi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \text{ pp-formula over } \mathbb{A}}$$

$\langle \mathbb{A} \rangle :=$  all pp-definable relations

## Definition

- $\mathbb{A}$  has **pp-definitions of length**  $\leq f(n)$  if  $\forall Q \in \langle \mathbb{A} \rangle \cap A^n$  :  
 $Q$  is definable by a pp-formula  $\psi$  with  $|\psi| \leq f(n)$
- $\mathbb{A}$  has **short pp-definitions** if  $\mathbb{A}$  has pp-definitions of length  $\leq p(n)$ ,  
for a *polynomial*  $p(n)$ .

**Question:** Which  $\mathbb{A}$  have short pp-definitions?

# Examples

## Affine spaces

$$\mathbb{A} = (\{0, 1\}; \{(x, y, z) \mid x + y = z\}, \{0\}, \{1\}),$$

$$Q \in \langle \mathbb{A} \rangle \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ affine subspace of } \mathbb{Z}_2^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{given by } \leq n \text{ equations:}$$

$$x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + \dots + x_{i_k} = a \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\exists y_2, \dots, y_k : (x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} = y_2) \wedge (y_2 + x_{i_3} = y_3) \wedge \dots \wedge (y_{k-1} + x_{i_k} = y_k) \wedge (y_k = a).$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pp-definitions of length } O(n^2).$$

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$\Rightarrow$  pp-definitions of length  $O(n^2)$ .

## 2-SAT

$$\mathbb{A} = (\{0, 1\}; (R_{a,b})_{a,b \in \{0,1\}}), \text{ with } R_{a,b} = \{0, 1\}^2 \setminus \{(a, b)\}.$$

$$Q \in \langle \mathbb{A} \rangle \Leftrightarrow Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \bigwedge_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \text{pr}_{\{i,j\}} Q(x_i, x_j).$$

$\Rightarrow$  pp-definitions of length  $O(n^2)$ .

## Observation 1

$\mathbb{A}$  has pp-defs. of length  $\leq p(n)$

$\langle \mathbb{A} \rangle = \langle \mathbb{B} \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  has pp-defs. of length  $\leq c \cdot p(n)$

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$\text{Pol}(\mathbb{A}) = \{f: \mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \dots$  *polymorphism clone of  $\mathbb{A}$*

$\mathbf{A} \dots$  algebraic structure

$\text{Inv}(\mathbf{A}) = \{R \leq \mathbf{A}^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  *invariant relations of  $\mathbf{A}$*

$\text{Inv}(\text{Pol}(\mathbb{A})) = \langle \mathbb{A} \rangle \Rightarrow$  short pp-definitions is a **property of  $\text{Pol}(\mathbb{A})$**   
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## Definition

$\mathbf{A}$  has **short pp-definitions**, if  $\text{Inv}(\mathbf{A}) = \langle \mathbb{A} \rangle$  has short pp-definitions.

## Examples

- Affine subspaces of  $\mathbb{Z}_2^n \leftrightarrow \mathbf{A} = (\{0, 1\}, x - y + z)$
- 2-SAT  $\leftrightarrow \mathbf{A} = (\{0, 1\}, \text{maj}(x, y, z))$



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$\mathbb{A}$  has pp-definitions of length  $\leq p(n)$

$\Rightarrow |\langle \mathbb{A} \rangle \cap A^n| \leq c^{p(n)}$  for some  $c > 1$

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So **short pp-definitions**  $\Rightarrow$  **few subpowers**.

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So **short pp-definitions**  $\Rightarrow$  **few subpowers**.

If  $\mathbf{A}$  has few subpowers:

- $\mathbf{A}$  has an edge term  $t$  (IMMVW'10):

$$t(y, y, x, x, x, \dots, x) \approx x$$

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$\vdots$

$$t(x, x, x, x, x, \dots, y) \approx x$$

- $\text{Inv}(\mathbf{A}) = \langle \mathbb{A} \rangle$  for some finite  $\mathbb{A} = (A; R_1, \dots, R_n)$  (AMM'14)

# **A conjecture about few subpowers**

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## Conjecture (Bulín)

- (weak)  $\mathbf{A}$  has short pp-defs.  $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}$  has few subpowers.
- (strong)  $\mathbf{A}$  has pp-defs. of length  $O(n^k) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}$  has a  $k$ -edge term.

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## True for

- $\mathbf{A}$  is affine
- $\mathbf{A}$  has NU-term  
 $y \approx t(y, x, \dots, x) \approx t(x, y, x, \dots, x) \approx \dots \approx t(x, \dots, x, y)$
- $|A| = 2$  (Lagerkvist, Wahlström '14)

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- $|A| = 2$  (Lagerkvist, Wahlström '14)

$|A| = 3$  not covered by above

## Theorem (Bulín, MK '23)

If  $\text{HSP}(\mathbf{A})$  is residually finite, then

$\mathbf{A}$  has pp-definition of length  $O(n^k) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}$  has a  $k$ -edge term.



# Main result

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If  $\text{HSP}(\mathbf{A})$  is residually finite, then

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$\mathbf{B}$  is *subdirectly irreducible*, if  $\text{Con}(\mathbf{B}) = \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \mu \\ \bullet \\ 0_{\mathbf{B}} \end{array}$

$\text{HSP}(\mathbf{A})$  *residually finite*, if

$\mathbf{B} \in \text{HSP}(\mathbf{A})$  is SI  $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{B} \in \{\mathbf{B}_1, \dots, \mathbf{B}_k\}$ ,  $|B_i| < \infty$ .

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(folklore)  $|A| = 3$ ,  $\mathbf{A}$  few subpowers  $\Rightarrow \text{HSP}(\mathbf{A})$  is residually finite.

## Corollary (Bulín, MK '23)

If  $|A| = 3$ , then

$\mathbf{A}$  has pp-definition of length  $O(n^k) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}$  has a  $k$ -edge term.

## Proof idea

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## Proof step 1: Reduction to critical relations

A relation  $R \leq \mathbf{A}^n$  is called **critical** if

- $R$  is  $\wedge$ -irreducible ( $R_1, R_2 > R \Rightarrow R_1 \cap R_2 > R$ )
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### Lemma

$\mathbf{A}$ ...  $k$ -edge-term,  $R \leq \mathbf{A}^n$ . Then

$$R = \bigwedge_{|J| \leq k} (\text{pr}_J R) \wedge R_1 \wedge \dots \wedge R_l \text{ for } l \leq n \cdot |A|^2, R_i \text{ critical, } \textit{parallelogram property}.$$

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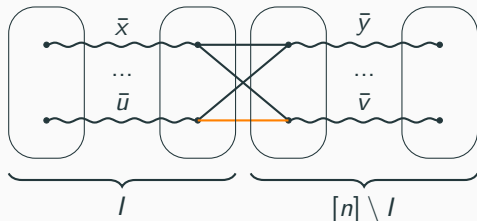
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$R \subseteq A^n$  has the **parallelogram property** if  $\forall I \subset [n]$



$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), (\bar{x}, \bar{v}), (\bar{u}, \bar{y}) \in R \\ \Rightarrow (\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \in R$$

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**Strategy:** as for  $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = a$

- $(x_1, x_2) \sim (x'_1, x'_2) :\Leftrightarrow \exists \bar{z} R(x_1, x_2, \bar{z}) \wedge R(x'_1, x'_2, \bar{z})$
- $\sim \in \text{Con}(\text{pr}_{1,2} R)$ ,  $\mathbf{A}_{1,2} := (\text{pr}_{1,2} R) / \sim$

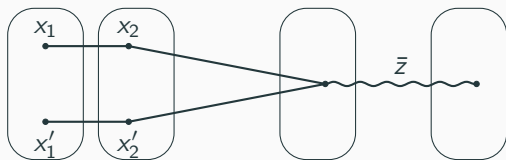


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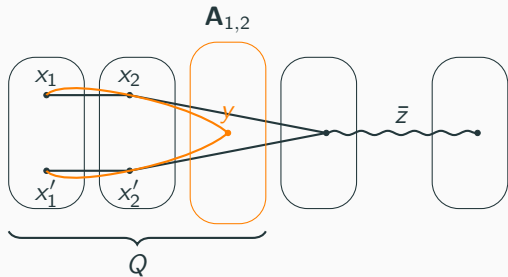


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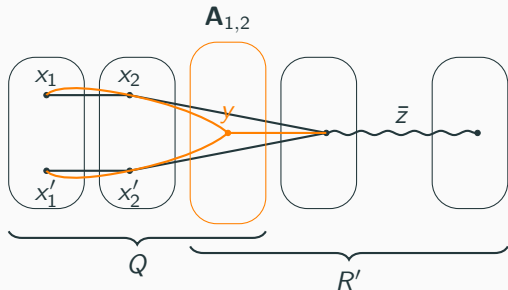
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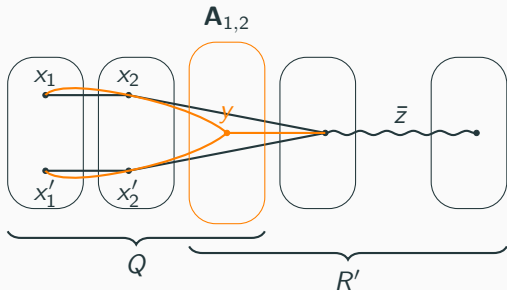
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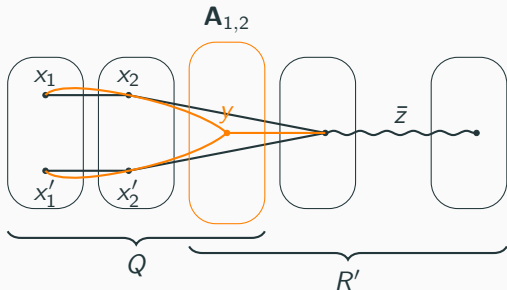
$$R(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) \Leftrightarrow \exists y \in A_{1,2} Q(x_1, x_2, y) \wedge R'(y, x_3, \dots, x_n).$$

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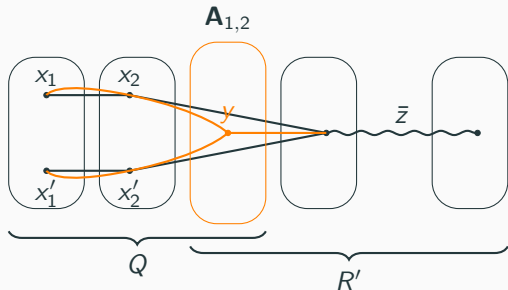
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But:  $R$  critical  $\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{1,2}$  is SI  $\Rightarrow$  bounded by residual finiteness.  $\square$

**Application:**  
**Subpower Membership Problem**

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# Subpower Membership Problem

**A**... finite algebra

SMP(**A**)

INPUT:  $\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_k, \bar{b} \in A^n$

DECIDE: Is  $\bar{b} \in \text{Sg}_{\mathbf{A}^n}(\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_k)$ ?

**Question (IMMVW'10):** Is  $\text{SMP}(\mathbf{A}) \in \text{P}$  for **A** with few subpowers?



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$\mathbf{A}$  has short pp-definities  $\Rightarrow \text{SMP}(\mathbf{A}) \in \text{coNP}.$

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**Theorem (BMS'19)**

- $\text{SMP}(\mathbf{A}) \in \text{NP}$  if  $\mathbf{A}$  has few subpowers

**(weak) Conjecture**  $\Rightarrow \text{SMP}(\mathbf{A}) \in \text{NP} \cap \text{coNP}.$

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**Theorem (BMS'19)**

- $\text{SMP}(\mathbf{A}) \in \text{NP}$  if  $\mathbf{A}$  has few subpowers
- $\text{SMP}(\mathbf{A}) \in \text{P}$  if further  $\text{HSP}(\mathbf{A})$  is residually finite.

**(weak) Conjecture**  $\Rightarrow \text{SMP}(\mathbf{A}) \in \text{NP} \cap \text{coNP}.$

Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?