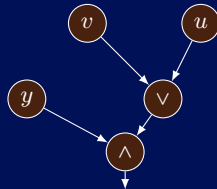
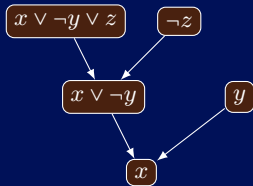


A Few Words About the Proof Complexity



Dmitry Sokolov

SACC 2021
May 27



St Petersburg
University

PDMI
RAS

Proof Systems

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Definition[Cook, Reckhow 79]

Proof system for $L \Leftrightarrow$ poly-time algorithm $\Pi: \{0, 1\}^* \times \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$:

- ▶ (completeness) $x \in L \Rightarrow \exists w \Pi(x, w) = 1$;
- ▶ (soundness) $\exists w \Pi(x, w) = 1 \Rightarrow x \in L$.

Length of $|w|$ is the complexity measure.

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Cook's Program

Prove superpolynomial lower bounds for stronger and stronger proof systems until the techniques are developed to do it in a general case.

Goal: $\mathbf{NP} \neq \mathbf{coNP}$.

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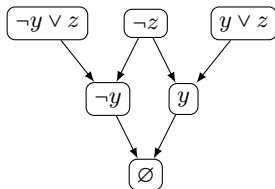
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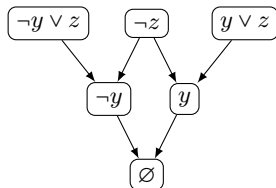
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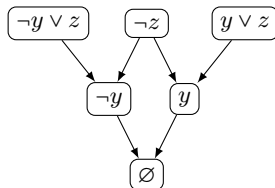
Cutting Planes: proof is a sequence of inequalities over \mathbb{Z}
($p_1 \geq 0, p_2 \geq 0, p_3 \geq 0, \dots, p_\ell \geq 0$):

- ▶ p_i is an encoding of $C \in \varphi$, $x_k \geq 0$ or $-x_k + 1 \geq 0$;
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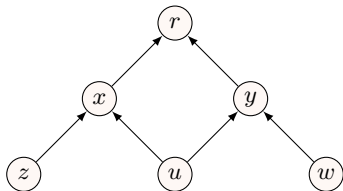
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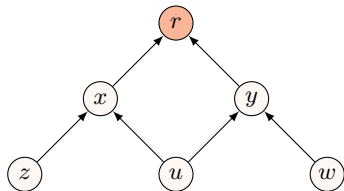
Nullstellensatz: proof of a system of polynomial equalities $f_1 = 0, f_2 = 0, \dots$:

$$\sum_{u=1}^a p_u f_u = 1.$$

Pebbling

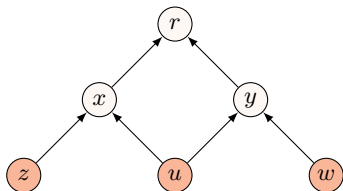


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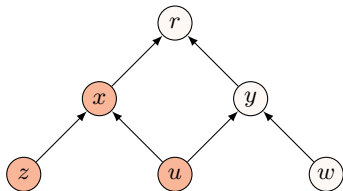
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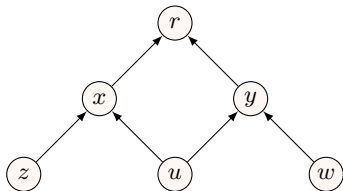
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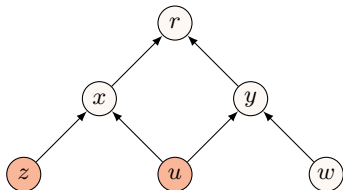
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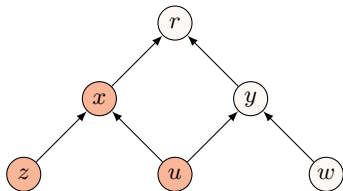
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u

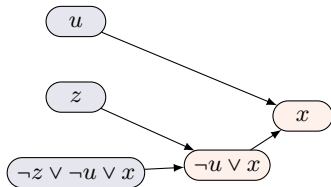
z

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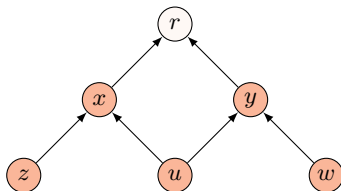
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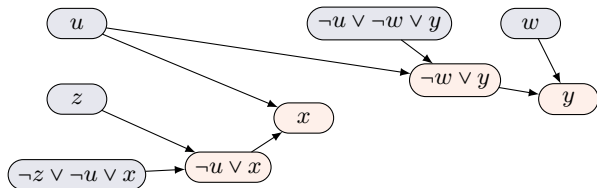
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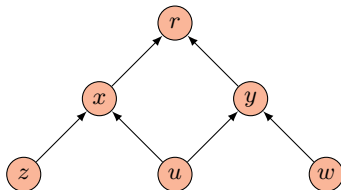
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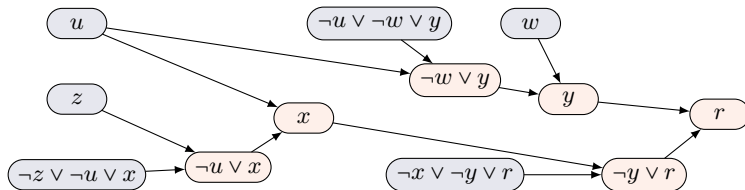
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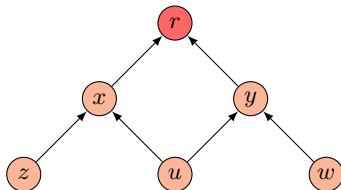
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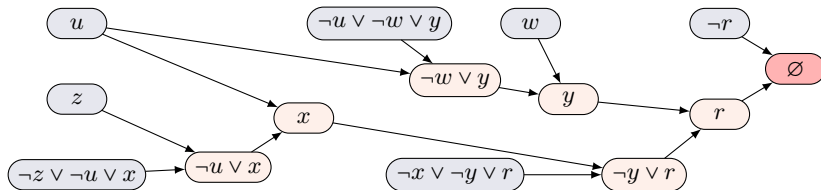
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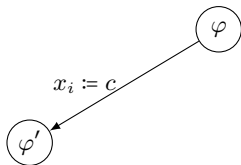
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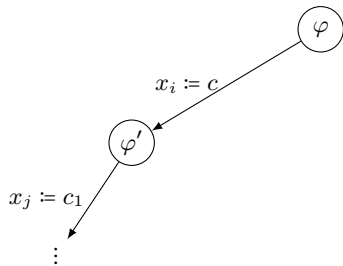
DPLL Algorithms



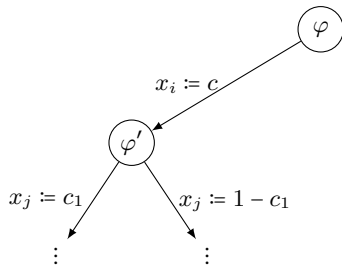
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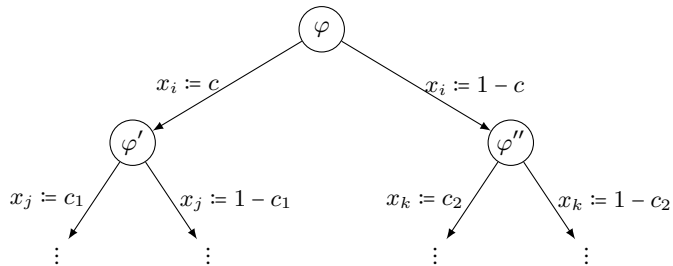
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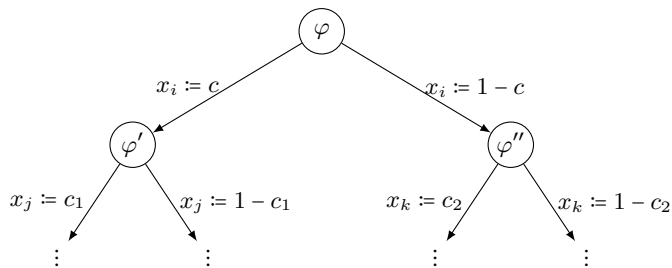
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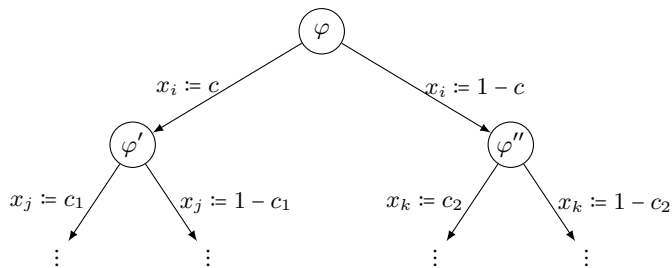


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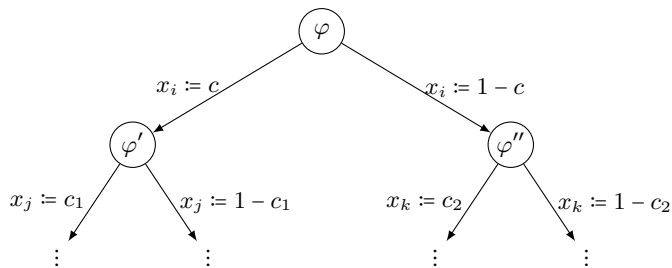
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- ▶ Simplification rules: **no simplifications!**

DPLL and Resolution

Theorem

DPLL algorithm makes t splitting on **unsatisfiable** CNF formula

$$\varphi := \bigwedge_i C_i$$

\Rightarrow there exists a resolution proof of φ of size $2t$.

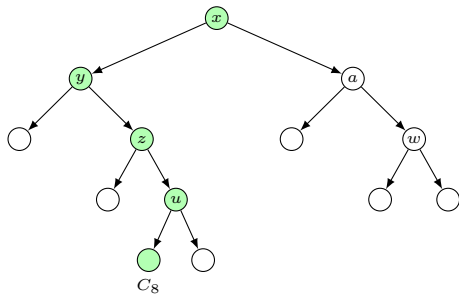
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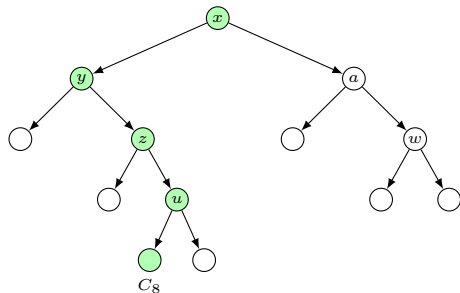
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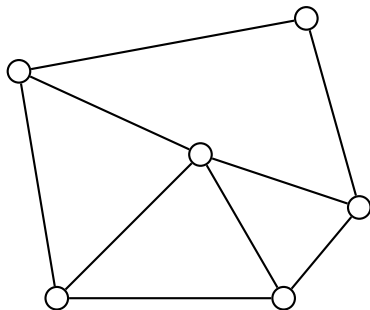
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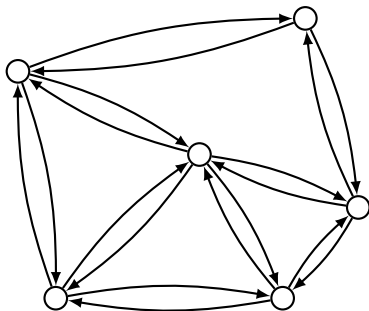
$$\frac{A \vee x \quad B \vee \neg x}{A \vee B} \quad \frac{A}{A \vee z}$$

- ▶ Node \Rightarrow disjunction of negations of queries.
- ▶ $(x \vee \neg y \vee \neg z \vee u)$.

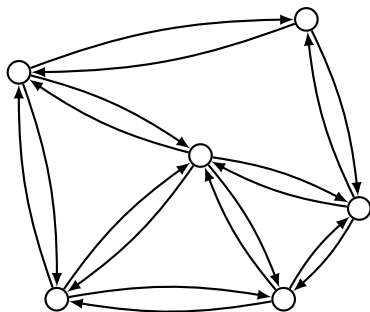
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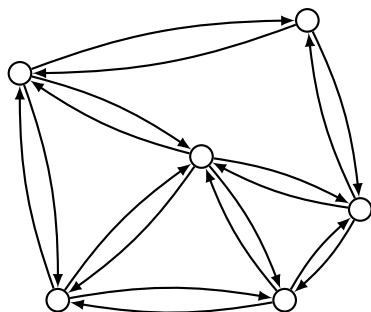


Flow formulas



- ▶ $v: \sum_{e \in E_v^{\text{in}}} x_e - \sum_{e \in E_v^{\text{out}}} x_e = c(v) \ (\mathbb{R});$
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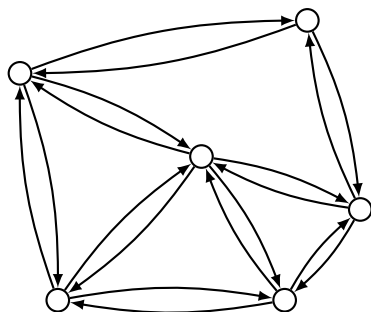
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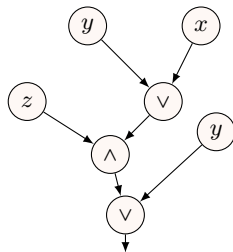
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Corollary[Göös, Kamath, Robere, S 19]

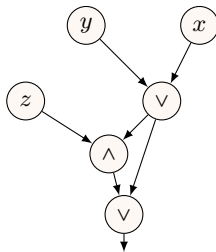
There is a monotone function in NC_2 that cannot be computed by subexponential monotone circuits.

Monotone Computations

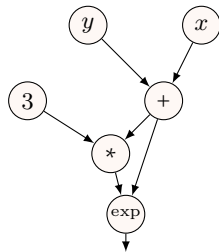
Formulas



Circuits

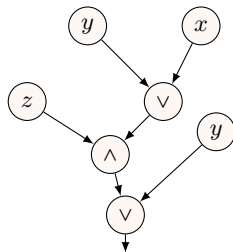


More circuits

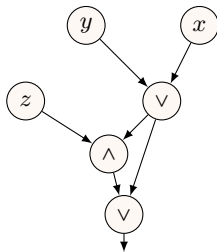


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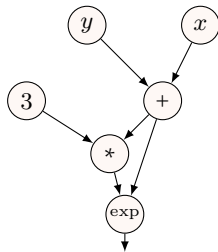
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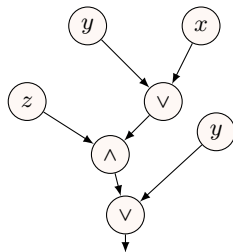


Why do we care about lower bounds on monotone computations?

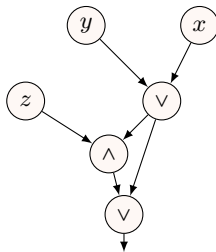
- ▶ We can prove something!

Monotone Computations

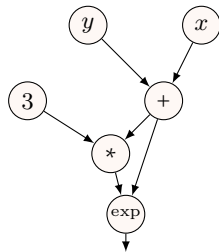
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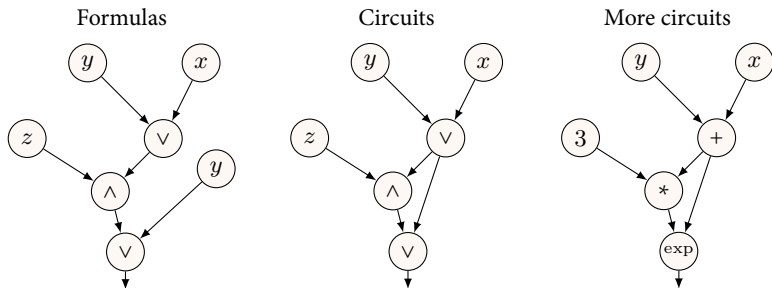
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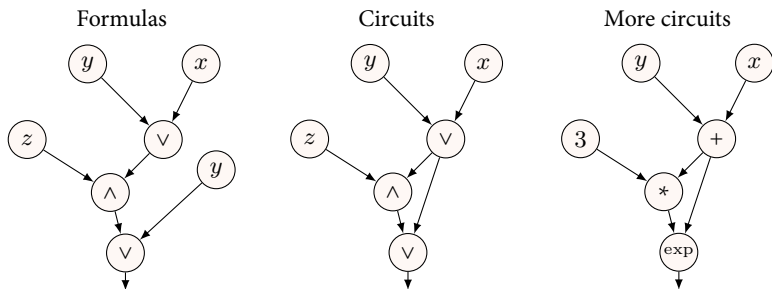
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- ▶ We can control relative error.
- ▶ Strong enough lower bounds on monotone circuits \Rightarrow lower bounds on general circuits.
- ▶ Secret sharing/cryptography.

Communication Protocols. $f: U \times V \rightarrow T$

$$f(x, y) = ?$$

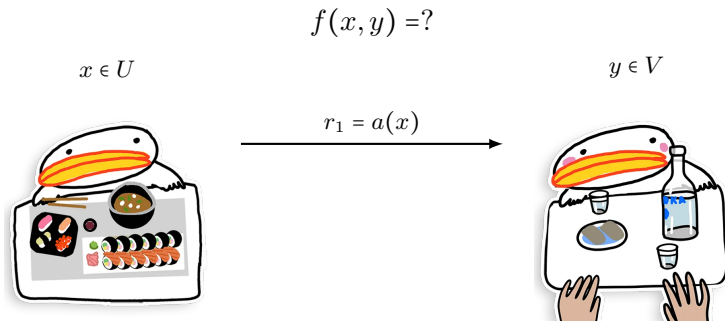
$x \in U$



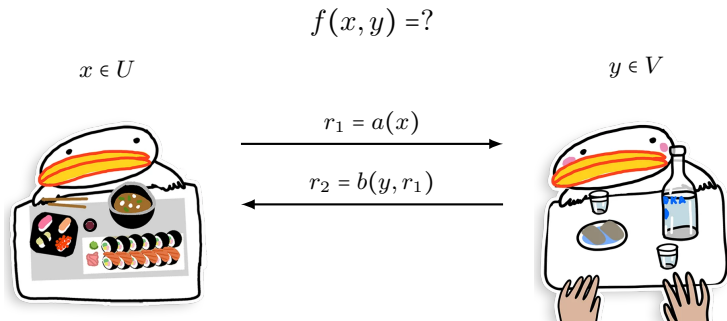
$y \in V$



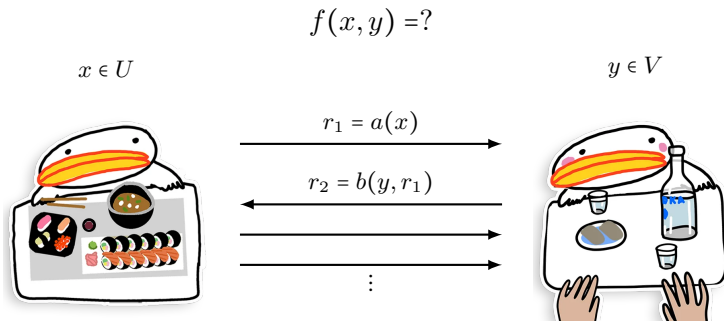
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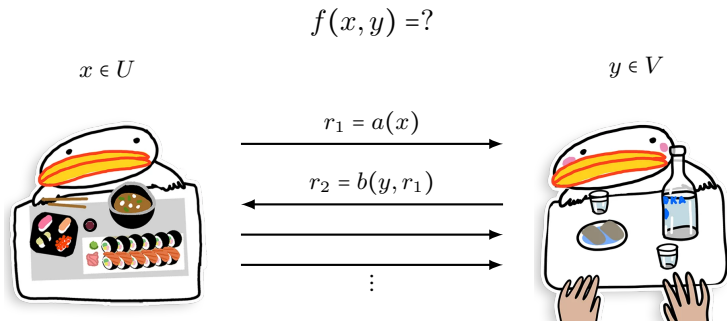
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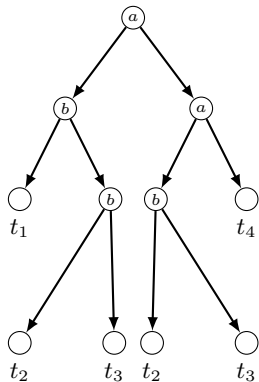
Communication Protocols. $f: U \times V \rightarrow T$



- ▶ Depth is the number of rounds (in the worst case).
- ▶ $D(f) = \min_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \text{depth}(P)$, where \mathcal{P} is a set of protocols for f .

Protocols and Trees

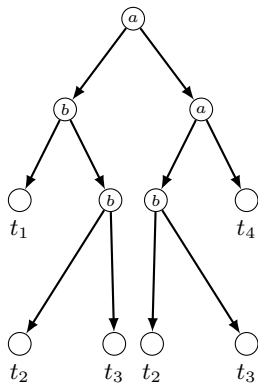
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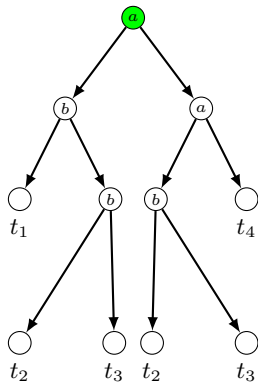
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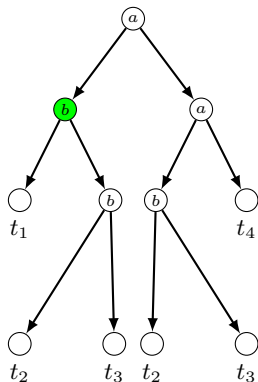
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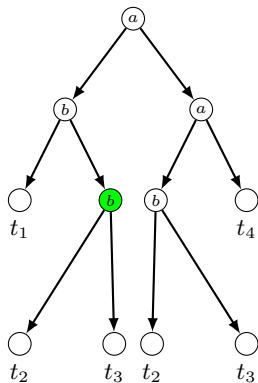
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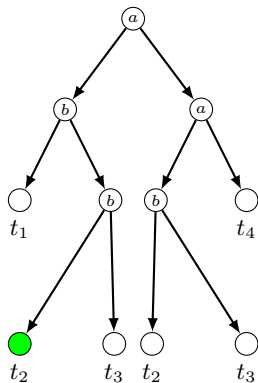
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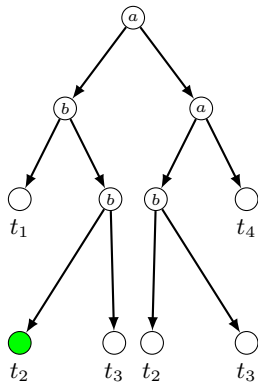
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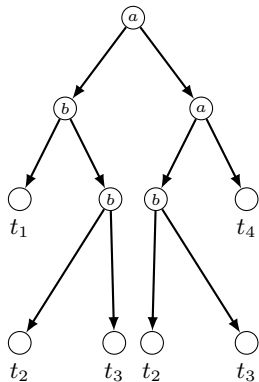
Protocols and Trees

Alice gets $u \in U$, Bob gets $v \in V$. Protocol is a tree:

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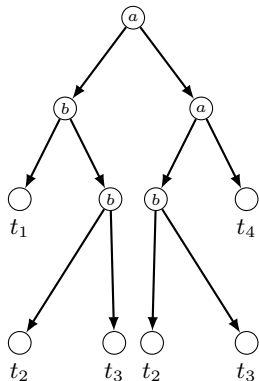
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KW Relation [Karchmer, Wigderson 90]

Let $U, V \subseteq \{0, 1\}^n$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$.

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Theorem[Karchmer, Wigderson 90]

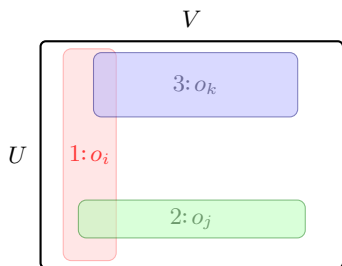
Monotone formula for a function f of size $S \Leftrightarrow$ communication protocol for KW^m KW of size S , where $U := f^{-1}(1)$, $V := f^{-1}(0)$.

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- ▶ $\mathcal{S} \subseteq U \times V \times \mathcal{O}$;
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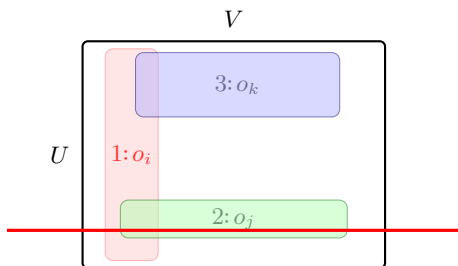
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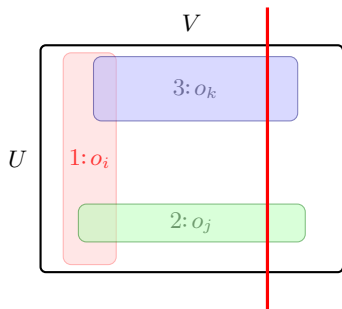
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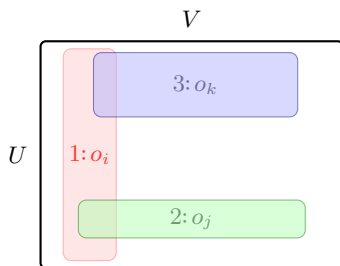
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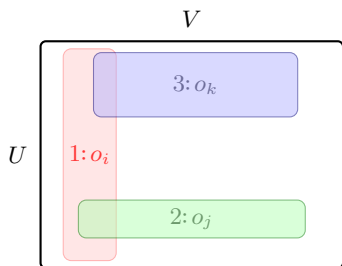
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Search $_{\varphi}$ [Lovász, Naor, Newman, Wigderson et al. 94]

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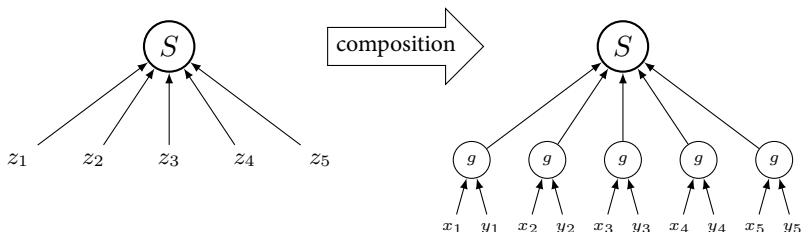
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Search $_{\varphi} \circ g \equiv \text{Search}_{\varphi \circ g}$.

**Theorem[Raz, McKenzie 99; Göös, Pitassi, Watson 16]**

Resolution depth of φ is at least $d \Rightarrow D(\text{Search}_\varphi \circ \text{Ind}_m) \geq n^{\mathcal{O}(d)}$, where $m := \text{poly}(n)$. $D(\text{Search}_\varphi \circ \text{Ind}_m) \approx D(\text{Ind}) \cdot \text{res-depth}(\varphi)$.

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Theorem[Pitassi, Robere 16; Robere, Pitassi 18, informal]

Nullstellensatz \Leftrightarrow **algebraic tiling** for $\text{Search}_\varphi \circ g$.

Easy Function?

$$f: \{0, 1\}^{2n^3} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

- ▶ Enumerate equalities $z_i \oplus z_j \oplus z_k = c$ (at most $2n^3$);
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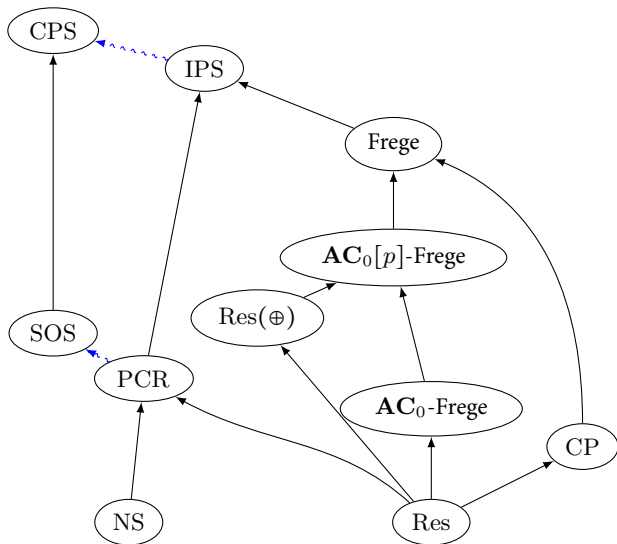
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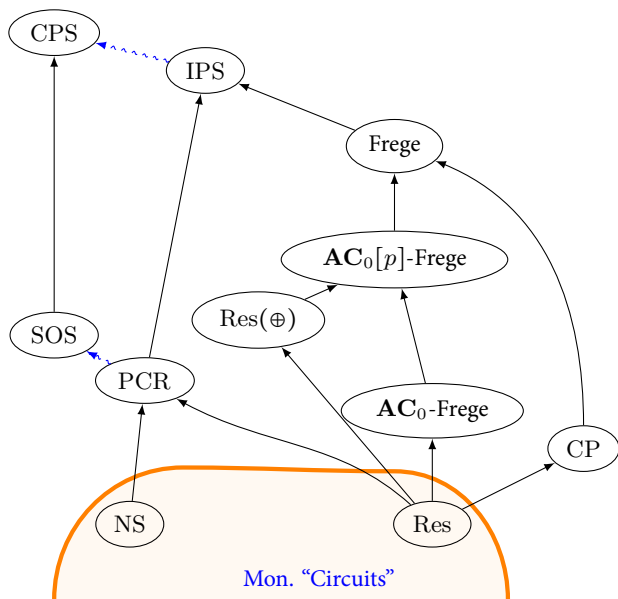
Facts about f :

- ▶ $f \in \mathbf{NC}^2$;
- ▶ F_{Flow} can be embedded into f (since there is an efficient NS proof of Flow!);
- ▶ there is no small monotone circuit for f (since there is no efficient proofs in resolution of Flow + lifting Theorem).

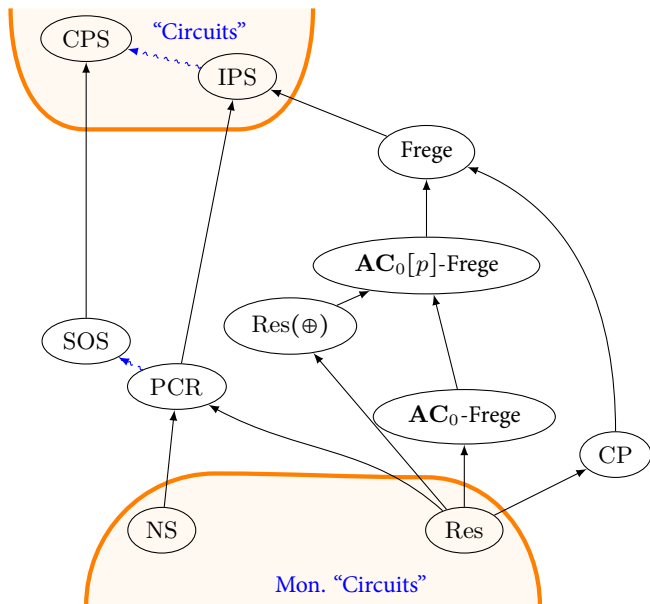
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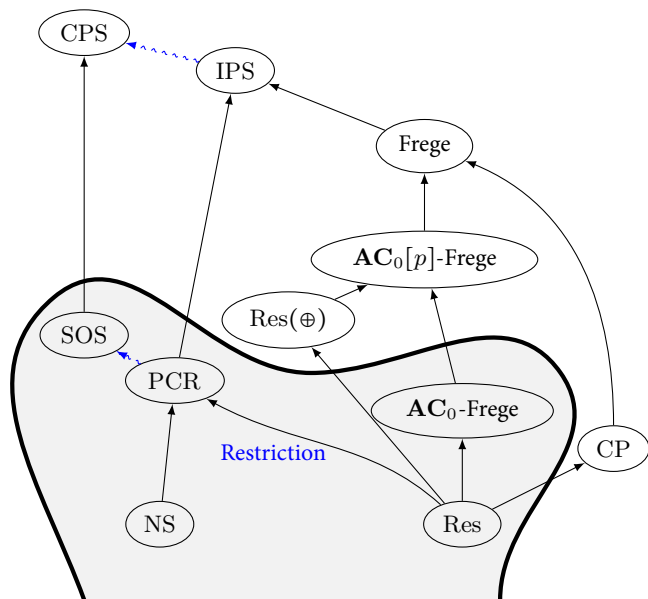
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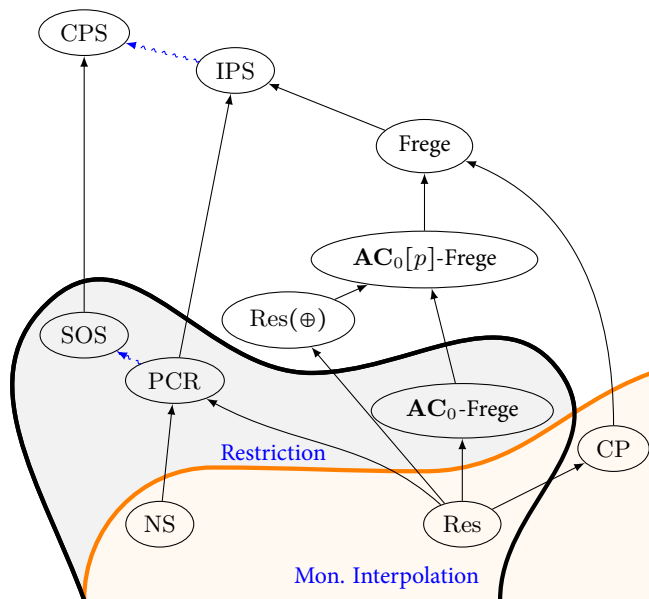
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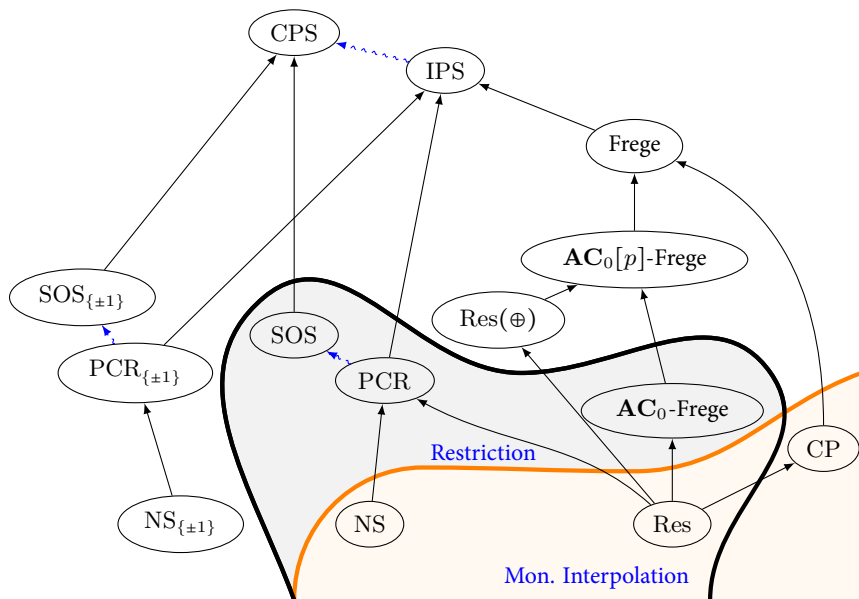
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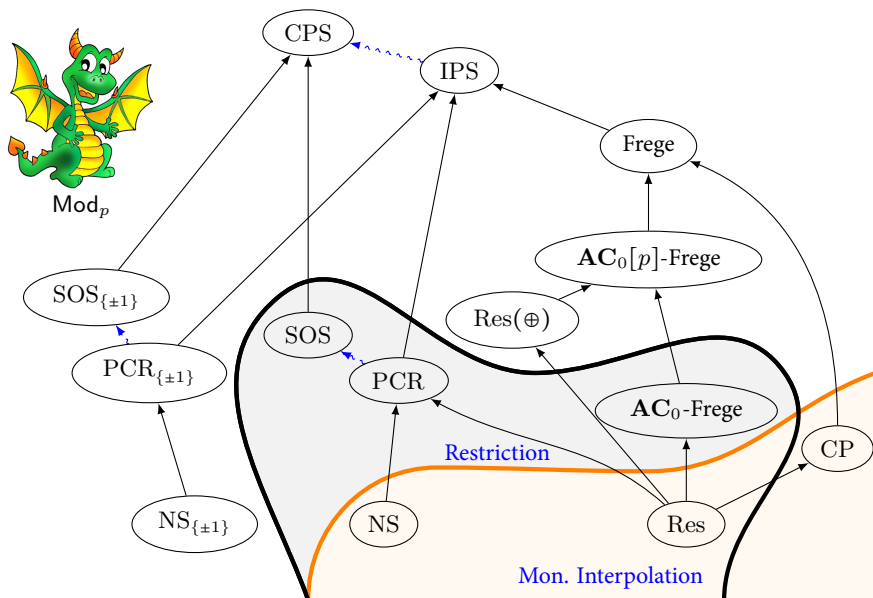
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