

# Lifting Applied to Proof Complexity

Marc Vinyals

Technion  
Haifa, Israel

FSTTCS Workshop on Extension Complexity and Lifting Theorems

Supported by ERC project “HARMONIC”

## SAT

Is this formula satisfiable?

$$x_{11} \vee x_{12}$$

$$\overline{x_{11}} \vee \overline{x_{21}}$$

$$\overline{x_{12}} \vee \overline{x_{22}}$$

$$x_{21} \vee x_{22}$$

$$\overline{x_{11}} \vee \overline{x_{31}}$$

$$\overline{x_{12}} \vee \overline{x_{32}}$$

$$x_{31} \vee x_{32}$$

$$\overline{x_{21}} \vee \overline{x_{31}}$$

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$$x_{31} \vee x_{32}$$

$$\overline{x_{21}} \vee \overline{x_{31}}$$

Yes

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$$\overline{x_{12}} \vee \overline{x_{32}}$$

$$x_{31} \vee x_{32}$$

$$\overline{x_{21}} \vee \overline{x_{31}}$$

Yes

$$x_{11} = 1, x_{12} = 0, x_{21} = 0, x_{22} = 1, x_{31} = 0, x_{32} = 1.$$

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I promise

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$$\overline{x_{22}} \vee \overline{x_{32}}$$

No

I promise

Enumerate all  $2^6$  assignments

# Resolution

$$x_{11} \vee x_{12}$$

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$$\overline{x_{31}} \vee x_{21}$$

$$\overline{x_{11}} \vee x_{21}$$

# Resolution

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...

$$x_{11}$$

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$$\overline{x_{11}}$$

...

$$x_{11}$$

⊥

# Cutting Planes

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# Cutting Planes

$$x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1$$

$$\overline{x_{11}} + \overline{x_{21}} \geq 1$$

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# Cutting Planes

$$x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1$$

$$x_{21} + x_{22} \geq 1$$

$$x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1$$

$$1 - x_{11} + 1 - x_{21} \geq 1$$

$$1 - x_{11} + 1 - x_{31} \geq 1$$

$$1 - x_{21} + 1 - x_{31} \geq 1$$

$$1 - x_{12} + 1 - x_{22} \geq 1$$

$$1 - x_{12} + 1 - x_{32} \geq 1$$

$$1 - x_{22} + 1 - x_{32} \geq 1$$

# Cutting Planes

$$x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{21} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{12} - x_{22} \geq -1$$

$$x_{21} + x_{22} \geq 1$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{31} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{12} - x_{32} \geq -1$$

$$x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1$$

$$-x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -1$$

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$$-x_{12} - x_{32} \geq -1$$

$$x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1$$

$$-x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -1$$

$$-2x_{11} - 2x_{21} - 2x_{31} \geq -3$$

# Cutting Planes

$$\begin{array}{lll} x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1 & x_{21} + x_{22} \geq 1 & x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1 \\ -x_{11} - x_{21} \geq -1 & -x_{11} - x_{31} \geq -1 & -x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -1 \\ -x_{12} - x_{22} \geq -1 & -x_{12} - x_{32} \geq -1 & -x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -2x_{11} - 2x_{21} - 2x_{31} \geq -3 \\ -x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -3/2 \end{array}$$

# Cutting Planes

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1 & x_{21} + x_{22} \geq 1 & x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1 \\
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 -x_{12} - x_{22} \geq -1 & -x_{12} - x_{32} \geq -1 & -x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -1 \\
 \\
 -2x_{11} - 2x_{21} - 2x_{31} \geq -3 \\
 -x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -3/2 \\
 -x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -1
 \end{array}$$

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 x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1 & x_{21} + x_{22} \geq 1 & x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1 \\
 -x_{11} - x_{21} \geq -1 & -x_{11} - x_{31} \geq -1 & -x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -1 \\
 -x_{12} - x_{22} \geq -1 & -x_{12} - x_{32} \geq -1 & -x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 -2x_{11} - 2x_{21} - 2x_{31} \geq -3 \\
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 -x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -1 \\
 -x_{12} - x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -1
 \end{array}$$

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 x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1 & x_{21} + x_{22} \geq 1 & x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1 \\
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 \end{array}$$

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 -x_{12} - x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -1 \\
 -x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} - x_{12} - x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -2
 \end{array}$$

# Cutting Planes

$$x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{21} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{12} - x_{22} \geq -1$$

$$x_{21} + x_{22} \geq 1$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{31} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{12} - x_{32} \geq -1$$

$$x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1$$

$$-x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -1$$

$$-2x_{11} - 2x_{21} - 2x_{31} \geq -3$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -3/2$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{12} - x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} - x_{12} - x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -2$$

$$x_{11} + x_{21} + x_{31} + x_{12} + x_{22} + x_{32} \geq 3$$

# Cutting Planes

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 1 & x_{21} + x_{22} \geq 1 & x_{31} + x_{32} \geq 1 \\
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 \end{array}$$

$$-2x_{11} - 2x_{21} - 2x_{31} \geq -3$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -3/2$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{12} - x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -1$$

$$-x_{11} - x_{21} - x_{31} - x_{12} - x_{22} - x_{32} \geq -2$$

$$x_{11} + x_{21} + x_{31} + x_{12} + x_{22} + x_{32} \geq 3$$

$$0 \geq 1$$

# A Few Proof Systems

## Resolution

Lines are clauses

## Polynomial Calculus

Lines are polynomials

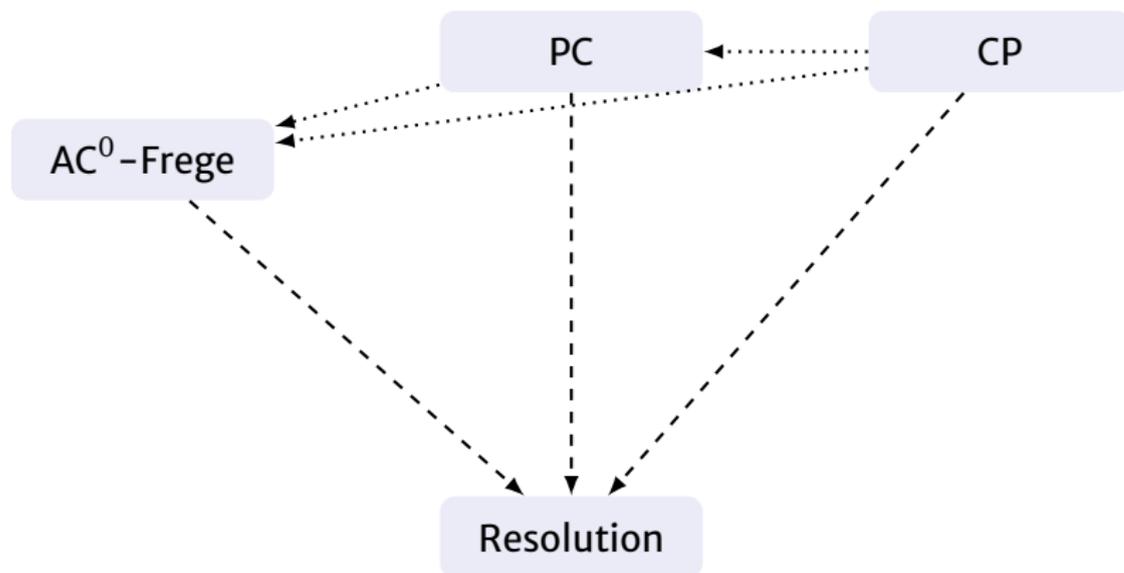
## Cutting Planes

Lines are linear inequalities

## Bounded Depth Frege

Lines are  $AC^0$  circuits

# Family Picture



$A \dashrightarrow B$ :  $A$  simulates  $B$  (with only polynomial loss)

$A \cdots \dashrightarrow B$ :  $B$  cannot simulate  $A$  (separation)

$A \dashrightarrow B$ : simulation+separation

$A \dashleftarrow \cdots \dashrightarrow B$ : incomparable

# Lifting

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- ▶ Proving lower bounds is hard.
- ▶ Let us prove easier lower bounds.

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## Plan

- 1 Prove formula  $F$  hard in weak model/measure.
- 2 Lift to  $F \circ g$ .
- 3 Prove generic lifting theorem.
- 4 Lifted problem hard in strong model/measure.

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- ▶ Many results in proof complexity follow this pattern.

# Lifting

- ▶ Proving lower bounds is hard.
- ▶ Let us prove easier lower bounds.

## Plan

- 1 Prove formula  $F$  hard in weak model/measure.
  - 2 Lift to  $F \circ g$ .
  - 3 Prove generic lifting theorem.
  - 4 Lifted problem hard in communication complexity.
  - 5 Lifted problem has no short proofs.
- 
- ▶ Many results in proof complexity follow this pattern.
  - ▶ This talk: communication complexity techniques.

## Lifting in Proof Complexity

- ▶ Have formula  $F$  with variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ .
- ▶ Replace variable  $x_i$  with gadget  $g(x_i^1, \dots, x_i^k)$ .

## Lifting in Proof Complexity

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### Example

$$F = \{x \vee y, \bar{x} \vee y, \bar{y}\}$$

$$F \circ \oplus = \{x^1 \oplus x^2 \vee y^1 \oplus y^2, \overline{x^1 \oplus x^2} \vee y^1 \oplus y^2, \overline{y^1 \oplus y^2}\}$$

## Lifting in Proof Complexity

- ▶ Have formula  $F$  with variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ .
- ▶ Replace variable  $x_i$  with gadget  $g(x_i^1, \dots, x_i^k)$ .

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$$F = \{x \vee y, \bar{x} \vee y, \bar{y}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F \circ \oplus &= \{x^1 \oplus x^2 \vee y^1 \oplus y^2, \overline{x^1 \oplus x^2} \vee y^1 \oplus y^2, \overline{y^1 \oplus y^2}\} \\ &= x^1 \vee x^2 \vee y^1 \vee y^2, x^1 \vee x^2 \vee \overline{y^1} \vee \overline{y^2}, \\ &\quad \overline{x^1} \vee \overline{x^2} \vee y^1 \vee y^2, \overline{x^1} \vee \overline{x^2} \vee \overline{y^1} \vee \overline{y^2}, \\ &\quad \dots \\ &\quad y_1 \vee \overline{y_2}, \overline{y_1} \vee y_2 \end{aligned}$$

# Falsified Clause Search Problem

**Given** CNF formula  $F$

**Input** Assignment to variables  $\alpha: x \mapsto \{0, 1\}^n$

**Output** Clause  $C \in F$  falsified by assignment  $\alpha$

# Falsified Clause Search Problem

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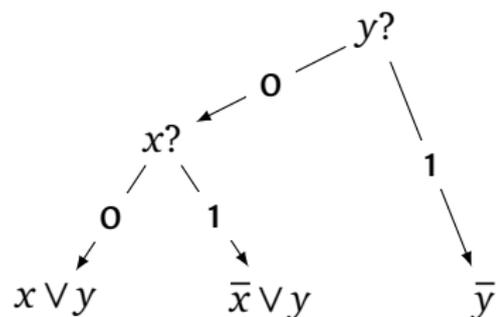
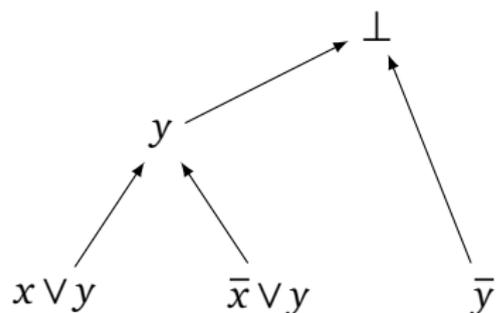
## Example

**Given**  $F = \{x \vee y, \bar{x} \vee y, \bar{y}\}$

**Input**  $x = 0, y = 1$

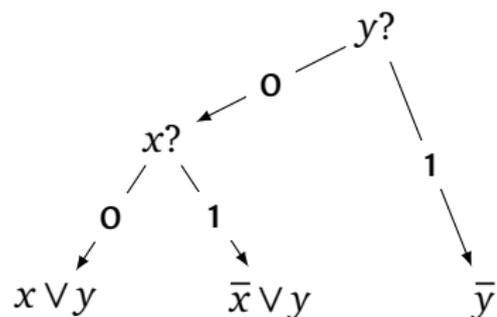
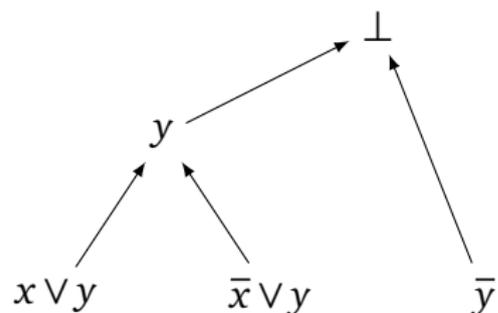
**Output**  $\bar{y}$

## Proofs as Search Problems



► Small proof  $\implies$  small decision tree.

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- ▶ Small proof  $\implies$  small decision tree.
- ▶ But proofs cannot be balanced, we only get depth lower bounds.
- ▶ Use communication complexity.

# Examples

# Resolution vs Cutting Planes

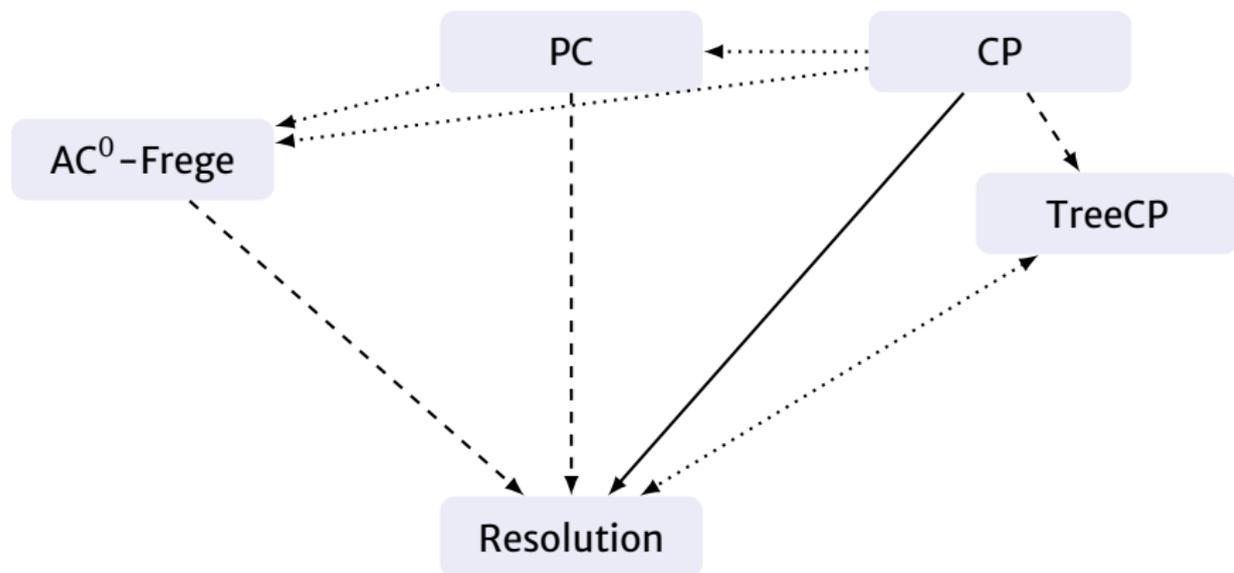
[Bonnet, Esteban, Galesi, Johannsen '98]

## Theorem

*There exists a formula family  $F_n$  such that*

- ▶  *$F_n$  has resolution proofs of length  $\text{poly}(n)$*
- ▶ *But every tree-like CP proof must have length  $\exp(\Omega(n))$*

# Family Picture



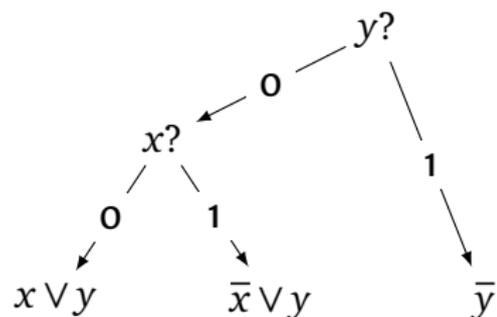
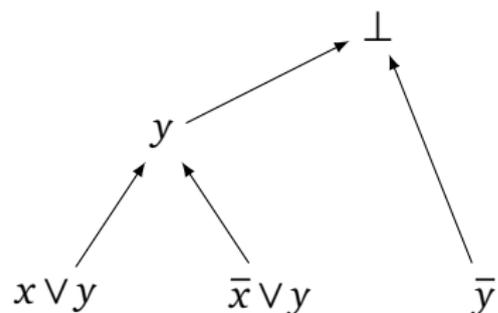
$A \longrightarrow B$ :  $A$  simulates  $B$  (with only polynomial loss)

$A \cdots \rightarrow B$ :  $B$  cannot simulate  $A$  (separation)

$A - - \rightarrow B$ : simulation + separation

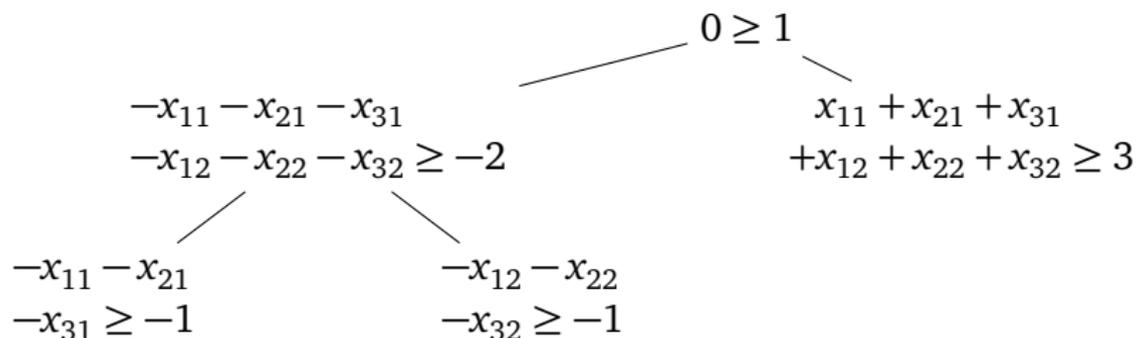
$A \leftarrow \cdots \rightarrow B$ : incomparable

## Proofs as Search Problems



- ▶ Small proof  $\implies$  small decision tree.
- ▶ But proofs cannot be balanced, we only get depth lower bounds.
- ▶ **Use communication complexity.**

# Tree-like CP to Communication



Alice



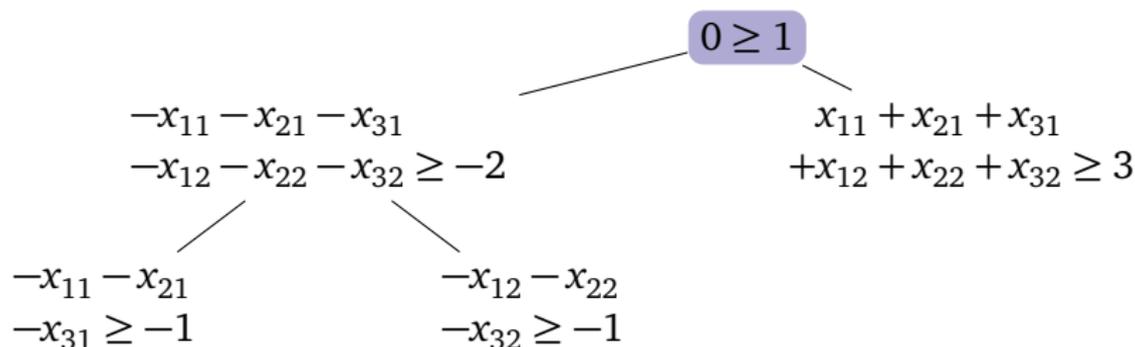
$$x_{11} = 0, x_{22} = 1, x_{31} = 0$$

Bob



$$x_{12} = 1, x_{21} = 0, x_{32} = 1$$

# Tree-like CP to Communication



Alice



$$x_{11} = 0, x_{22} = 1, x_{31} = 0$$

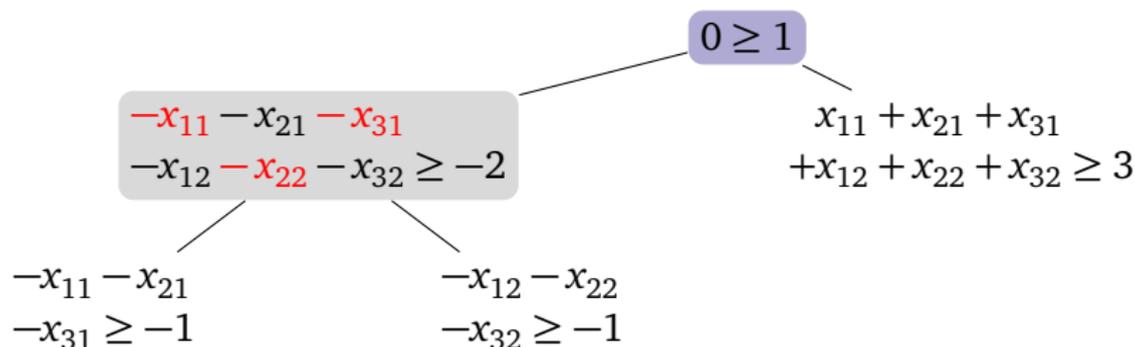
Bob



$$x_{12} = 1, x_{21} = 0, x_{32} = 1$$

- ▶ Alice sends sum of her variables; Bob evaluates inequality.

# Tree-like CP to Communication



Alice 

$x_{11} = 0, x_{22} = 1, x_{31} = 0$

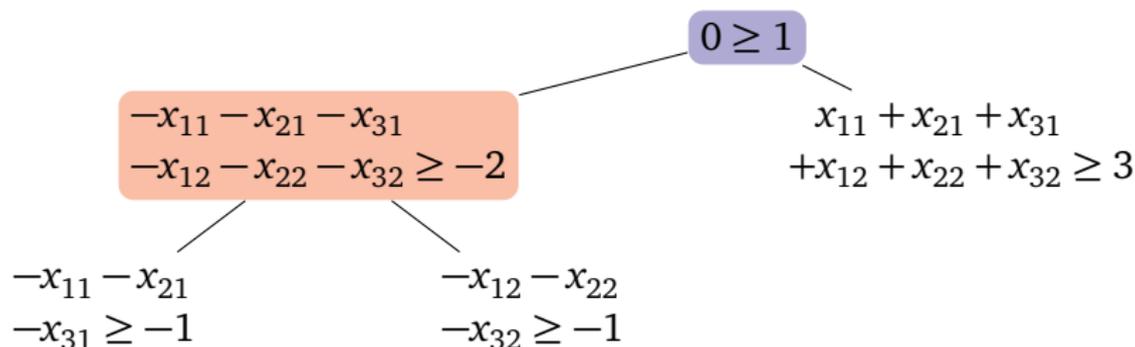
-1

Bob 

$x_{12} = 1, x_{21} = 0, x_{32} = 1$

- ▶ Alice sends sum of her variables; Bob evaluates inequality.

# Tree-like CP to Communication



Alice



$$x_{11} = 0, x_{22} = 1, x_{31} = 0$$

0

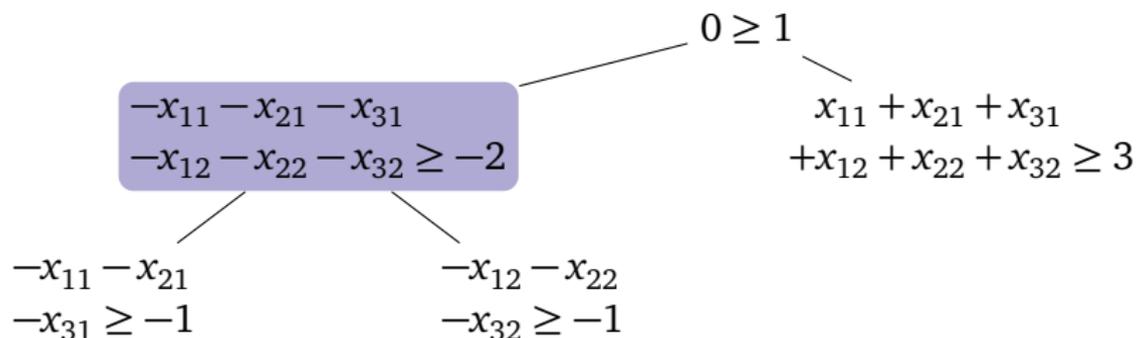
Bob



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$$x_{11} = 0, x_{22} = 1, x_{31} = 0$$

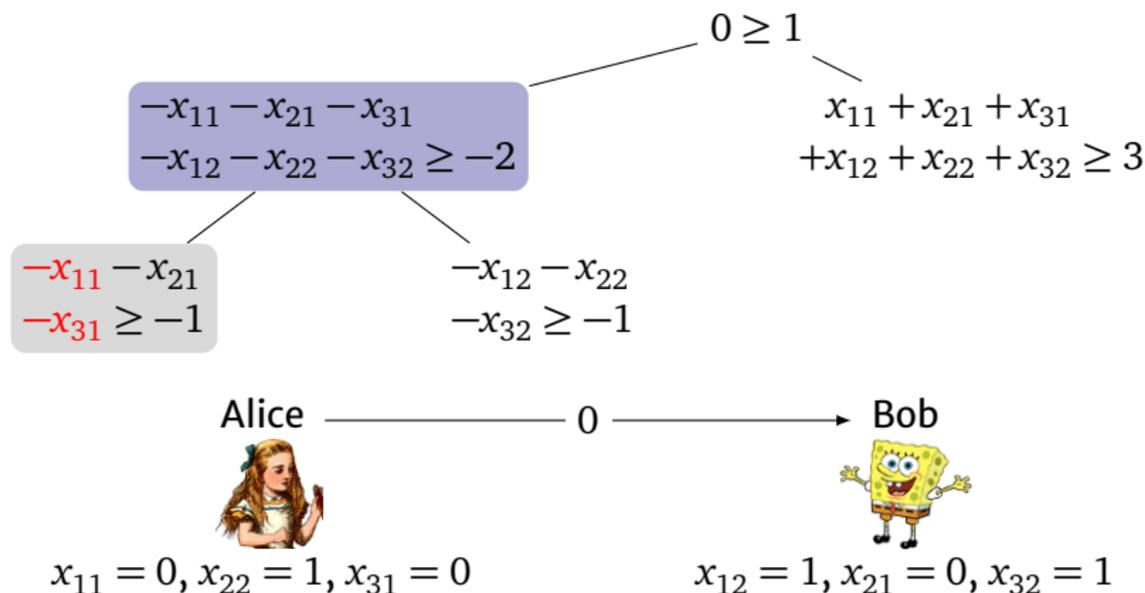
Bob



$$x_{12} = 1, x_{21} = 0, x_{32} = 1$$

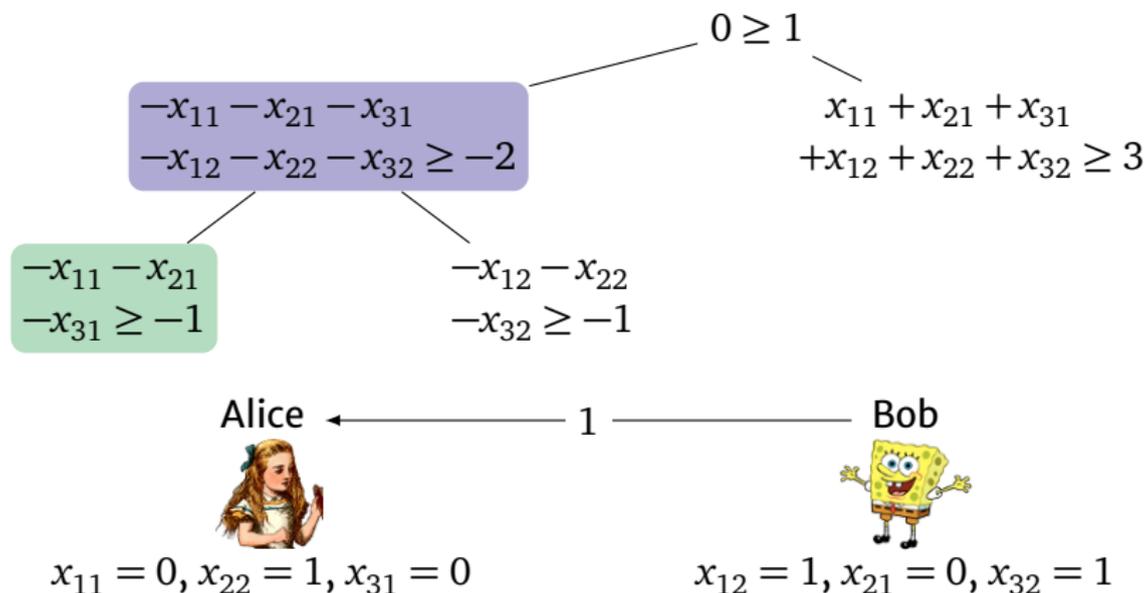
- ▶ Alice sends sum of her variables; Bob evaluates inequality.

# Tree-like CP to Communication



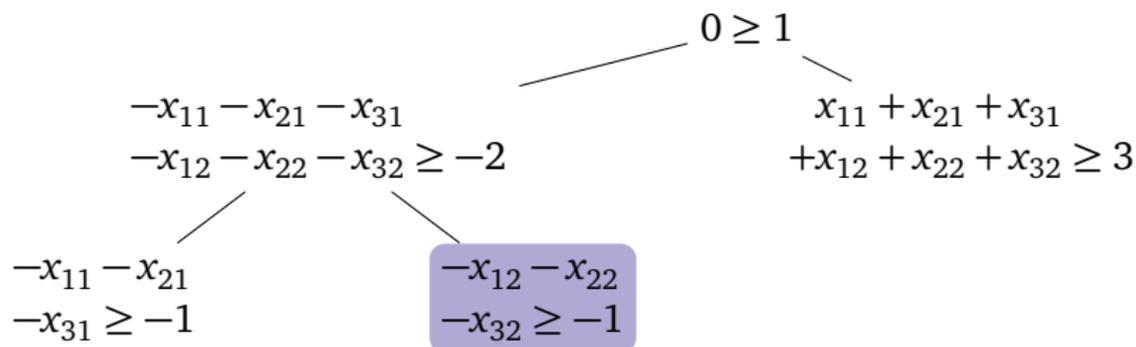
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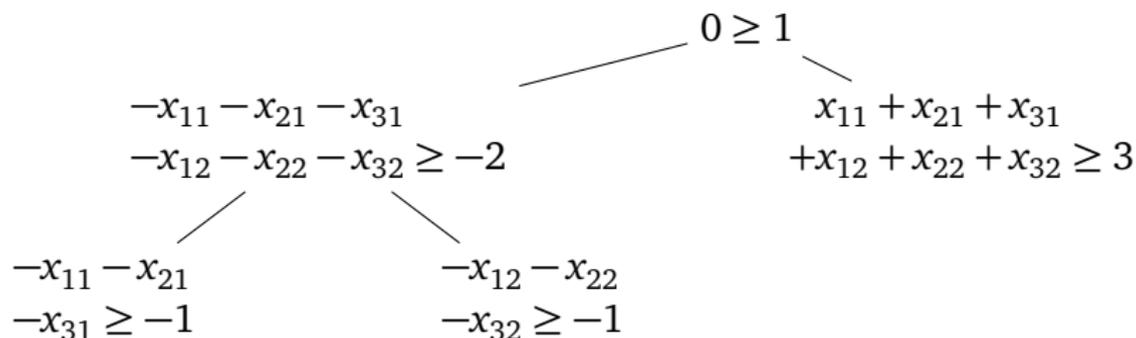
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- ▶ Alice sends sum of her variables; Bob evaluates inequality.
- ▶ Ok if small coefficients, in general solve GT.

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- ▶ Want a lifting theorem for a model of communication where GT is easy.
- ▶ e.g. Randomized
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$x$

Oracle



Bob

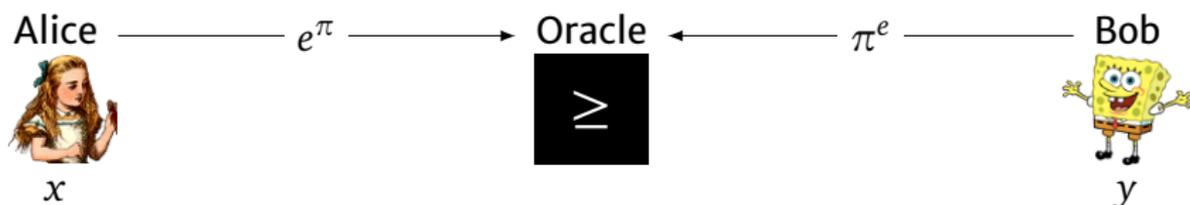


$y$

- ▶ Send  $f(x)$ ,  $g(y)$  to oracle
- ▶ Both parties see answer
- ▶ Cost number of calls

## Communication with a GT Oracle

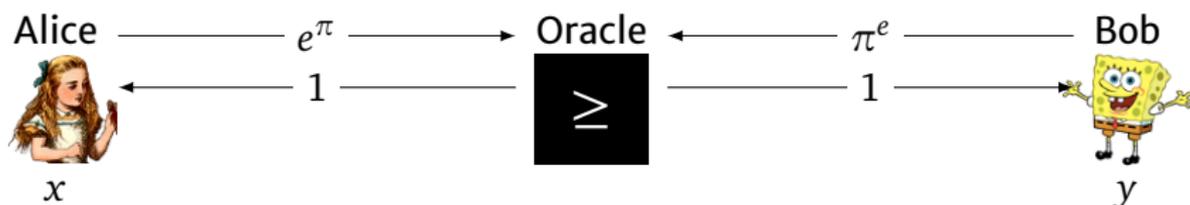
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- ▶ At least one is large.
- ▶ Now partition inputs into two triangles.
- ▶ At least one contains a large rectangle.

# Polynomial Calculus vs Cutting Planes

[Garg, Göös, Kamath, Sokolov '18; Göös, Kamath, Robere, Sokolov '19]

## Theorem

*There exists a formula family  $F_n$  such that*

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- ▶ *But every CP proof must have length  $\exp(\Omega(n))$*

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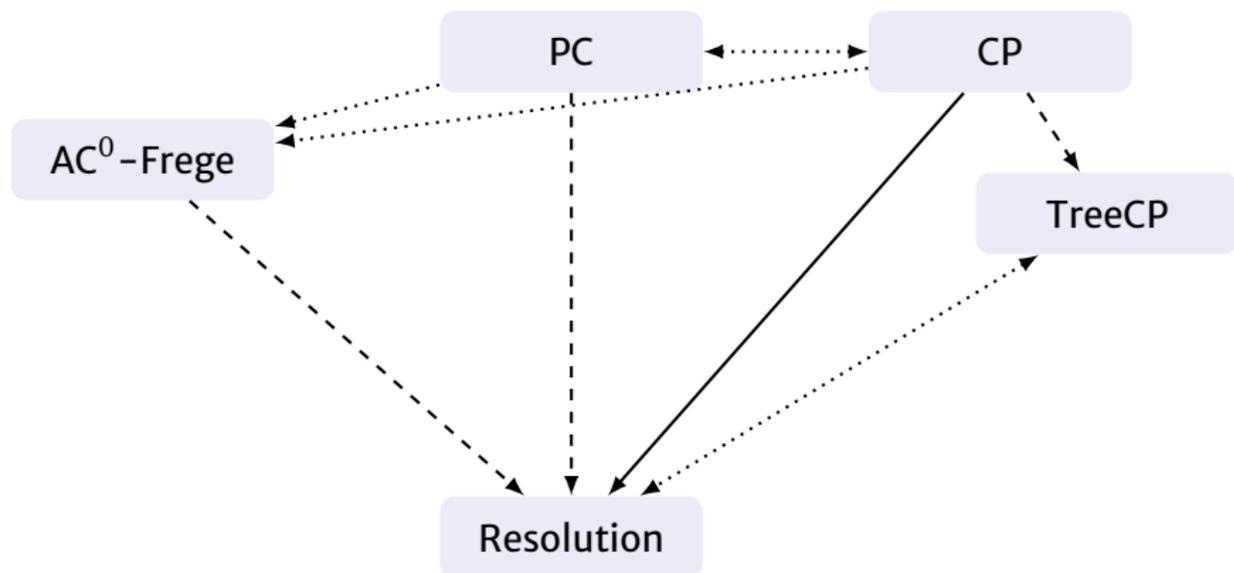
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- 
- ▶ Uses “DAG-like” lifting
  - ▶ More after tea!

# Family Picture



$A \longrightarrow B$ :  $A$  simulates  $B$  (with only polynomial loss)

$A \cdots \rightarrow B$ :  $B$  cannot simulate  $A$  (separation)

$A - - \rightarrow B$ : simulation+separation

$A \leftarrow \cdots \rightarrow B$ : incomparable

## Coefficients in Cutting Planes

- ▶ Every Boolean function that can be represented with a linear inequality has a representation with coefficients of size  $O(n!)$ .  
[Muroga, Toda, Takasu '61]
- ▶ And this is tight.  
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[Håstad '94]

- ▶ Every formula that has a CP proof of length  $L$  has a proof of similar length and coefficients of size  $O(2^L)$ .

[Buss, Clote '96]

- ▶ Is this needed?

# Coefficients in Cutting Planes

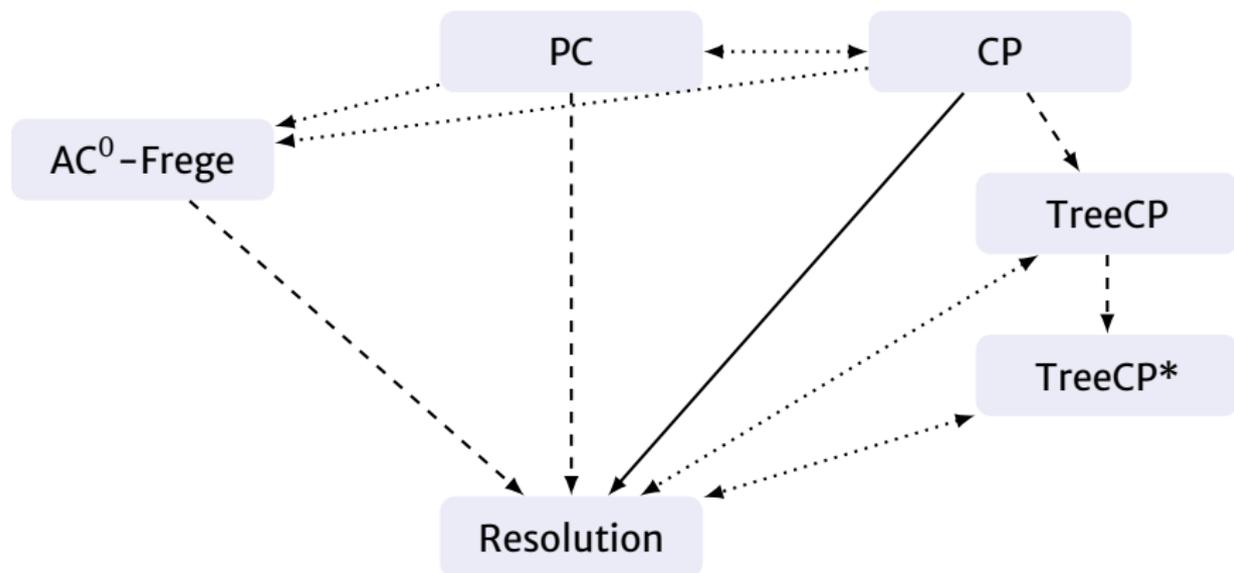
[de Rezende, Meir, Nordström, Pitassi, Robere, V]

## Theorem

*There exists a formula family  $F_n$  such that*

- ▶  *$F_n$  has tree-like CP proofs of length  $L = \text{poly}(n)$*
- ▶  *$F_n$  has tree-like CP proofs with coefficient size  $c = O(1)$*
- ▶ *But every tree-like CP proof must have  $\log L \cdot c = \Omega(n)$*

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- ▶ 1 equality

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► 2 inequalities

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# Lifting with Equality Gadget

## Theorem

$P_{cc}(\text{Search}(F \circ g)) \geq \deg_{\text{Nss}}(F)$   
for all gadgets  $g$  such that  $\text{rank}(g) \geq n/\deg_{\text{Nss}}(F)$ .

Nullstellensatz degree  $\deg_{\text{Nss}}(F)$ :

- ▶ Interpret  $F$  as polynomials  $\{f_i\}$ .
- ▶ Pick polynomials  $g_i$  such that

$$\sum_i f_i g_i = 1$$

with minimal  $\max_i \deg(f_i g_i)$ .

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- ▶ Multi-party lifting?
- ▶ Simulation version of lifting with equality gadget?
  - ▶ Round-aware lifting with equality?
  - ▶ DAG-like lifting with equality?

## Take Home

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Thanks!

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- ▶ Not a problem:  
protocol for  $\text{Search}(F \circ g) \implies$  protocol for  $\text{Search}(F) \circ g$ .
  - ▶ On input  $(x,y)$  obtain clause  $D$  falsified by  $(x,y)$ .
  - ▶  $D \in \text{CNF}(C \circ g)$  with  $C \in F$ .
  - ▶ Answer  $C$  falsified by  $z = g(x,y)$ .