# Symmetric Choice and the Quest for a Logic Capturing Polynomial Time 

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The Quest for a Logic Capturing Polynomial Time


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polynomial-time Turing machine

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \exists x \exists y \exists z . E(x, y) \wedge \\
& E(y, z) \wedge E(x, z)
\end{aligned}
$$

formula of a logic

The Quest for a Logic Capturing Polynomial Time

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> fixed-point logic with counting (IFPC)

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hereditarily finite sets
Choiceless
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choice operators witnessed
symmetric choice

Witnessed Symmetric Choice (Gire and Hoang, '98)

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fixed-point operators with (W)SC

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\mathbf{f p}-\mathbf{w s c}\left(\Phi_{\text {step }}(x, y), \Phi_{\text {choice }}(x), \Phi_{\text {wit }}(x, z), \Phi_{\text {out }}(x)\right)
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# Capturing PTIME and Canonization in Choiceless Polynomial Time with Witnessed Symmetric Choice 

## The Role of Canonization

Capturing Ptime via definable canonization

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## graph class G

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Capturing Ptime via definable canonization

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { graph class G } \\
\qquad \begin{array}{l}
\text { ordered graph class G }
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$

> canonization:
> for all $A, B \in \mathbf{G}$
> - $\operatorname{can}(A) \cong A$
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- Defining canonization is more difficult.


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- Is canonization necessarily definable?


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Defining canonization vs. defining isomorphism

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- Does isomorphism testing imply canonization?


## CPT and Isomorphism Testing

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Deep Weisfeiler Leman (Grohe, Schweitzer, Wiebking, '19)

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CPT-definable isomorphism test for G implies

- a CPT-definable complete invariant for G
- a canonization algorithm (if $\mathbf{G}$ is individualization-closed)
complete invariant: for all $A, B \in \mathbf{G}$
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$\operatorname{inv}(a)=2, \operatorname{inv}(6)=1, \operatorname{inv}(0)=1$

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$\operatorname{inv}(6)=2, \operatorname{inv}(6)=1, \operatorname{inv}(x)=1, \operatorname{inv}(0)=1, \operatorname{inv}(\sqrt{0})=1$

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$\operatorname{inv}(\sigma)=4$

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\operatorname{inv}(\sqrt{6})=4, \operatorname{inv}(\sqrt{6})=3, \operatorname{inv}(\sqrt{6})=5
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Not definable in CPT but definable in CPT+WSC!

## Defining Isomorphisms and Canonization in CPT+WSC

Theorem. (L., Schweitzer, '21)
For every individualization-closed graph class $G$, the following are equivalent:

## Defining Isomorphisms and Canonization in CPT+WSC

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1. CPT+WSC defines a complete invariant for $\mathbf{G}$

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Theorem. (L., Schweitzer, '21)
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Corollary.
For every individualization-closed graph class $\mathbf{G}$ with a PTIME isomorphism test CPT+WSC defines isomorphism of $G \Longleftrightarrow$ CPT+WSC captures Ptime on $G$.

Expressiveness of Symmetric Choice in Fixed-Point Logic with Counting

Symmetric Choice, Asymmetric Structures, and Interpretations

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symmetric choice on asymmetric structures is useless

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Interpretation operator

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I(\Theta, \phi)
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(Gire and Hoang, '98)

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- Is IFPC+WSC+I more expressive than IFPC+WSC?

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Interpretation operator

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- Is IFPC+WSC+I more expressive than IFPC+WSC?
- Is IFP + SC + I more expressive than IFP + SC? (Dawar, Richerby, '03)


## The CFI Query



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## The CFI Query



even CFI graph

odd CFI graph

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even CFI graph

odd CFI graph

CFI query: define whether a CFI graph is even

## The CFI Query


base graph

even CFI graph

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CFI query: define whether a CFI graph is even ordered CFI query: ordered base graphs

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base graph

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CFI query: define whether a CFI graph is even ordered CFI query: ordered base graphs

Theorem (Cai, Fürer, Immerman, '92). The (ordered) CFI query is not IFPC-definable.
Theorem (Gire, Hoang, '98). The ordered CFI query is IFP+WSC-definable.

## Separating IFPC+WSC from IFPC+WSC+I


ordered CFI graph

## Separating IFPC+WSC from IFPC+WSC+I


ordered CFI graph


## multipede

(Gurevich, Shelah, '96)
asymmetric structures orbits not IFPC-definable

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## Separating IFPC+WSC from IFPC+WSC+I



# ordered CFI+multipede query 

 ordered CFI graph multipede(Gurevich, Shelah, '96) asymmetric structures orbits not IFPC-definable

## Separating IFPC+WSC from IFPC+WSC+I



# ordered CFI+multipede query 

 ordered CFI graphmultipede
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asymmetric structures orbits not IFPC-definable

Theorem (L, '23). IFPC + WSC $<$ IFPC + WSC + I $\leq$ PtIME
IFP(C)+(W)SC does not define the ordered CFI+multipede query.
IFP(C) $+(\mathrm{W}) \mathrm{SC}+\mathrm{I}$ defines the ordered $\mathrm{CFI}+$ multipede query.

## Towards Separating IFPC+WSC+I from Ptime

## Towards Separating IFPC+WSC+I from Ptime

Goal: Prove an operator nesting hierarchy for IFPC+WSC+I on CFI graphs
$\mathrm{IFPC} \leq \mathrm{WSCI}(\mathrm{IFPC}) \leq \mathrm{WSCI}(\mathrm{WSCI}(\mathrm{IFPC})) \leq \cdots \leq$ Ptime

## Towards Separating IFPC+WSC +1 from Ptime

Goal: Prove an operator nesting hierarchy for IFPC+WSC+I on CFI graphs
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(Gire, Hoang, '98) (L., '23)


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(Gire, Hoang, '98)

(ongoing work ...)

## Summary: Witnessed Symmetric Choice

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\mathbf{f p}-\mathbf{w s c}\left(\Phi_{\text {step }}(x, y), \Phi_{\text {choice }}(x), \Phi_{\text {wit }}(x, z), \Phi_{\text {out }}(x)\right)
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isomorphism
$\Leftrightarrow$ canonization
in CPT+WSC
$\operatorname{inv}(6)=3$
$\Downarrow$


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IFPC+WSC
does not capture Ptime


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IFPC+WSC does not capture PTIME


IFPC+WSC and interpretations


