

A vintage painting depicting a bicycle race. In the foreground, several cyclists are shown in motion, wearing colorful striped jerseys and shorts. A jockey in a brown suit and hat is seen from the back, looking at a clipboard. In the background, a large crowd of spectators in early 20th-century attire is gathered behind a white picket fence, watching the race. The scene is set outdoors with a clear sky and some trees in the distance.

Lasserre Hierarchy for Graph Isomorphism and Homomorphism Indistinguishability

ICALP 2023

David E. Roberson and Tim Seppelt



Research Training Group –
Uncertainty and Randomness
in Algorithms, Verification,
and Logic

RWTHAACHEN
UNIVERSITY

DFG

Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft
German Research Foundation

G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible

G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible

⋮

3
2
1

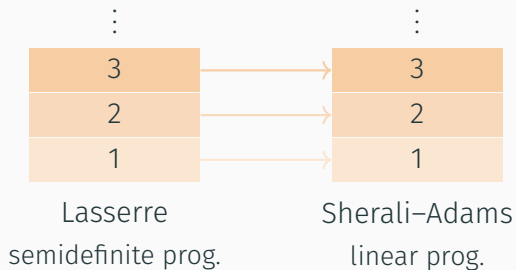
Lasserre
semidefinite prog.

⋮

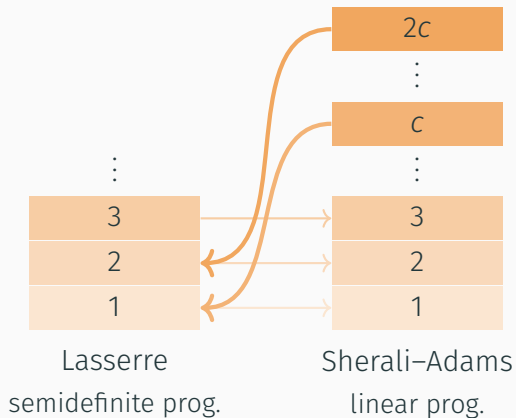
3
2
1

Sherali–Adams
linear prog.

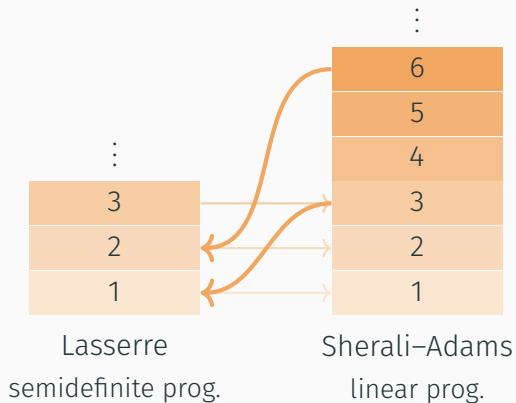
G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible

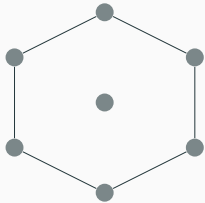


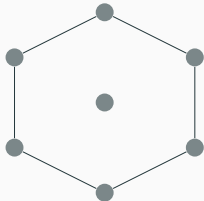
G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible

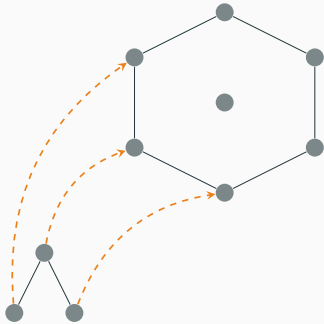


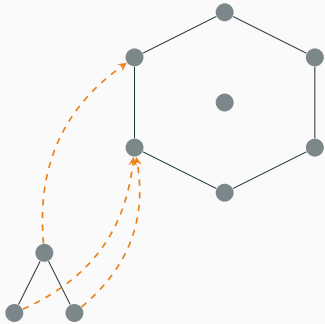
G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible

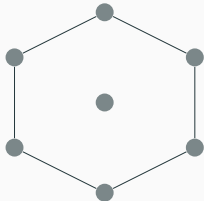




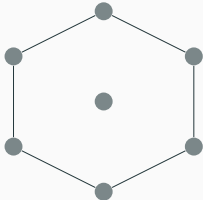






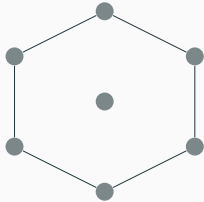


24

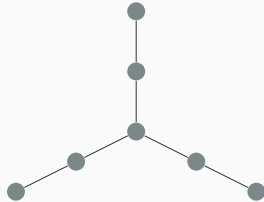


24

36



24



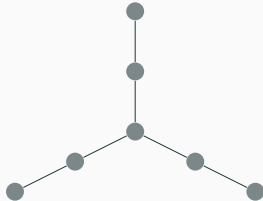
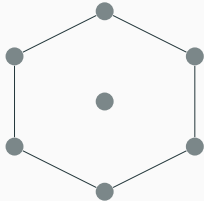
24



36

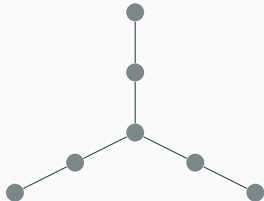
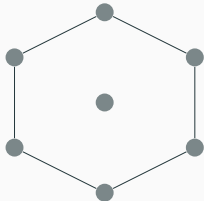


36



24
36

24
36





24



36

24

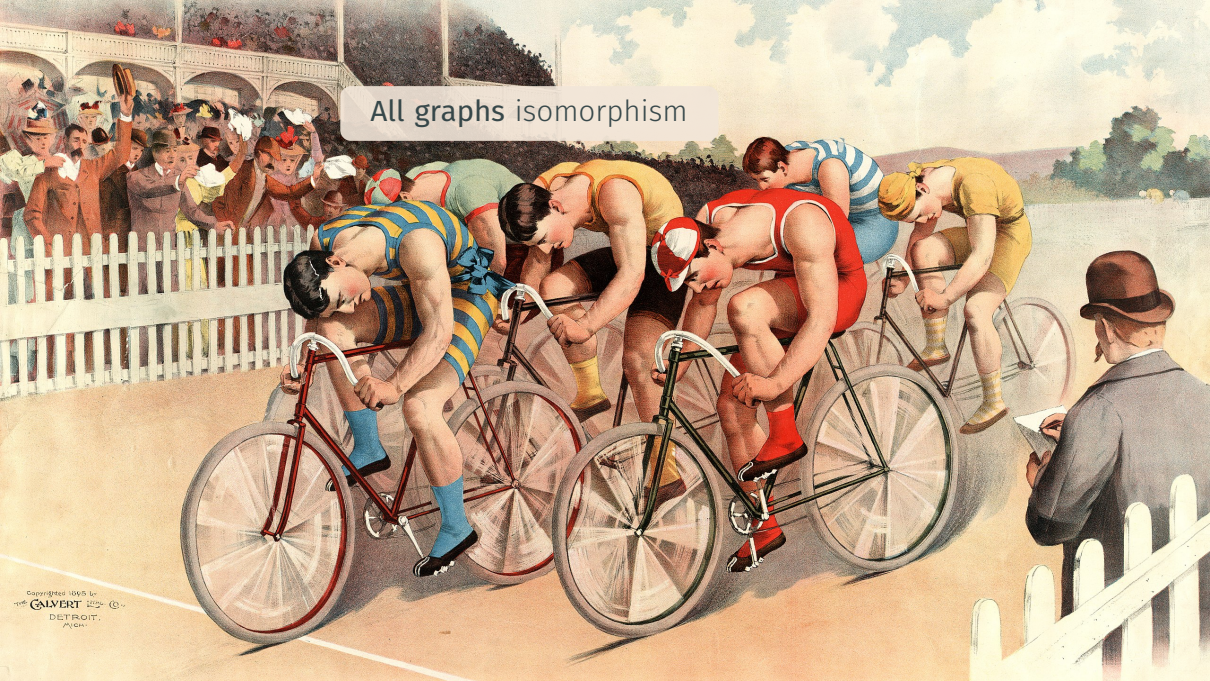
36

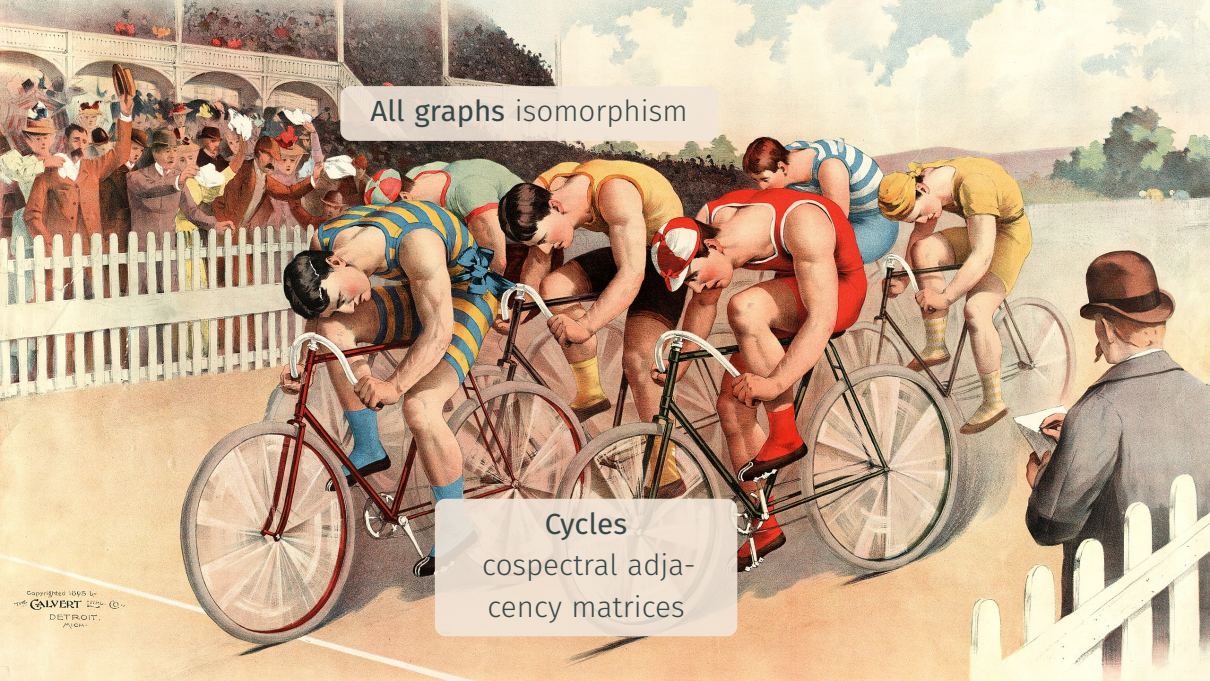
The graphs  and  are homomorphism indistinguishable over $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{graph with 4 vertices and 3 edges} \\ \text{graph with 4 vertices and 4 edges} \end{array} \right\}$.



Copyrighted 1925 by
The **GALVERT** Studio
DETROIT, MICH.

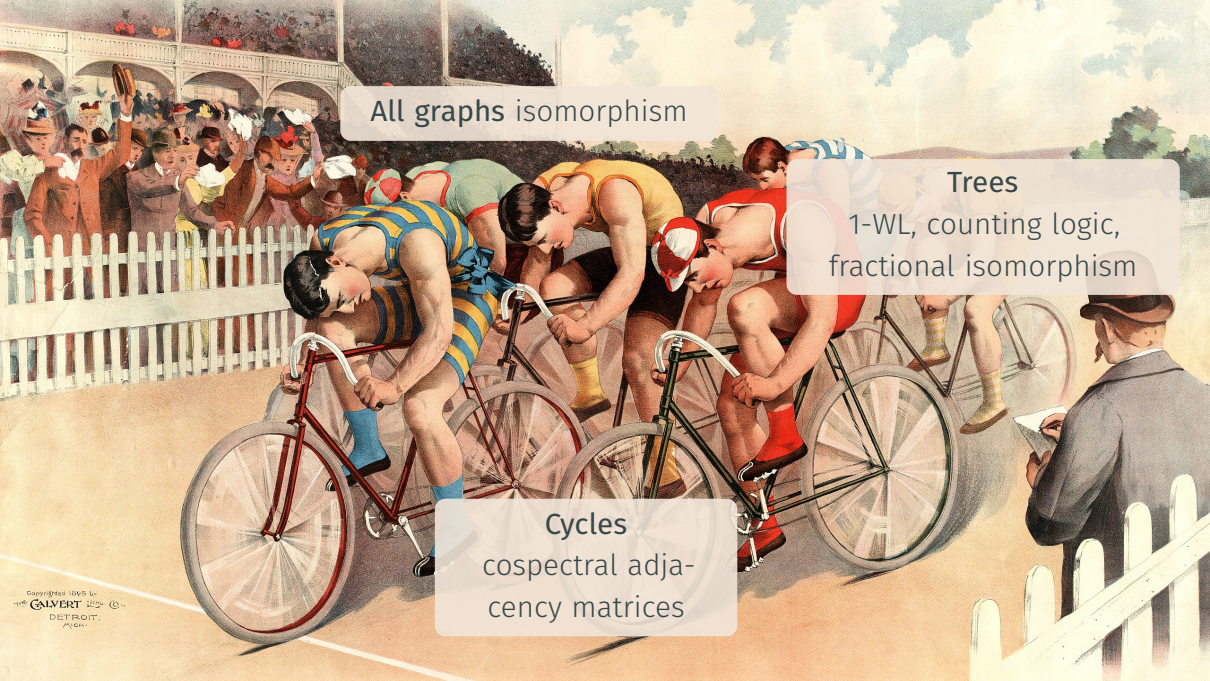
All graphs isomorphism





All graphs isomorphism

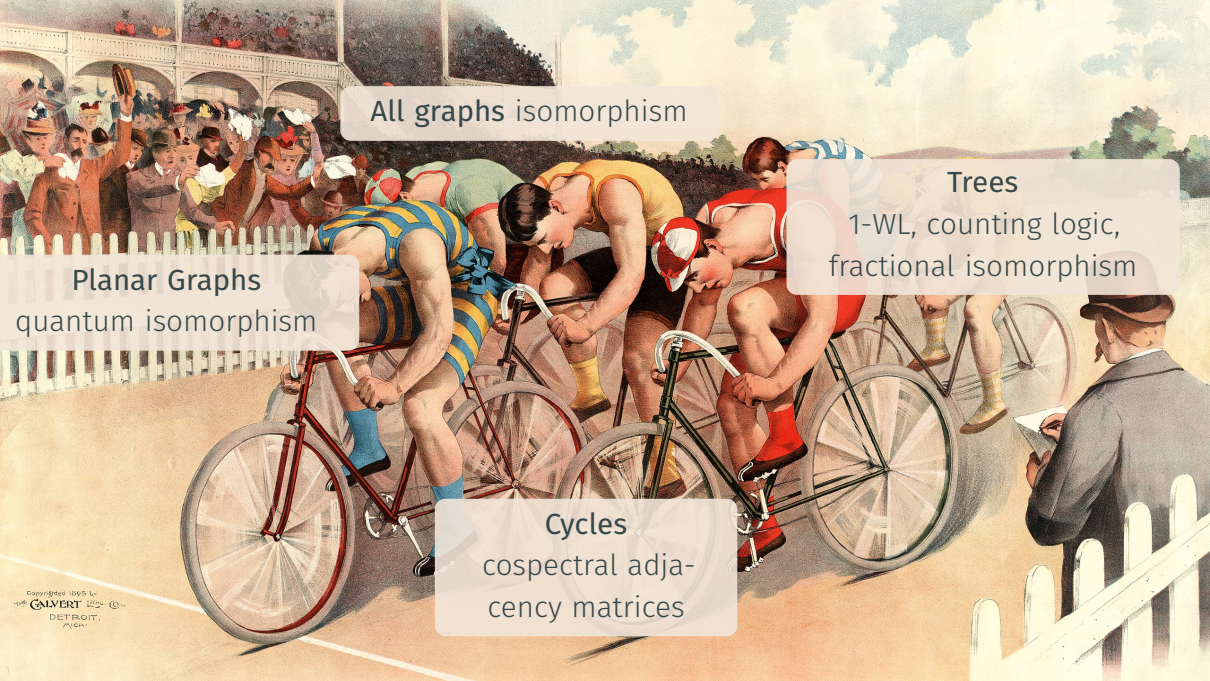
Cycles
cospectral adjacency matrices



All graphs isomorphism

Trees
1-WL, counting logic,
fractional isomorphism

Cycles
cospectral adjacency matrices



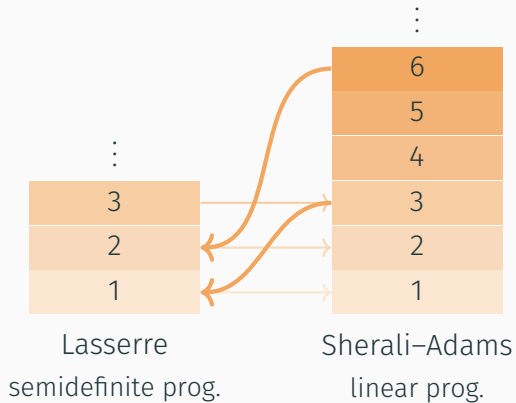
All graphs isomorphism

Trees
1-WL, counting logic,
fractional isomorphism

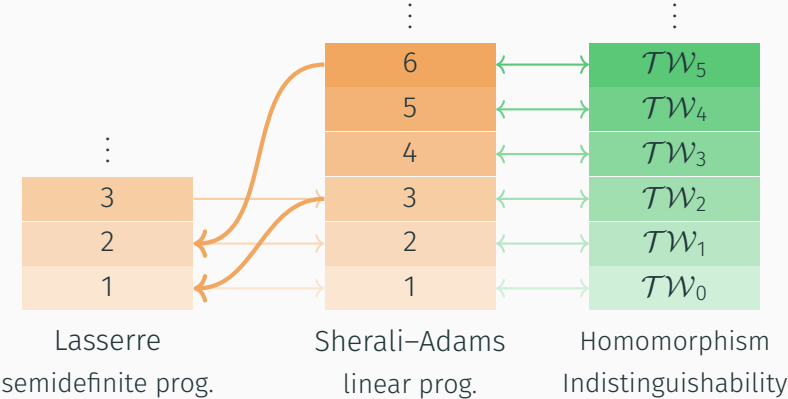
Planar Graphs
quantum isomorphism

Cycles
cospectral adjacency matrices

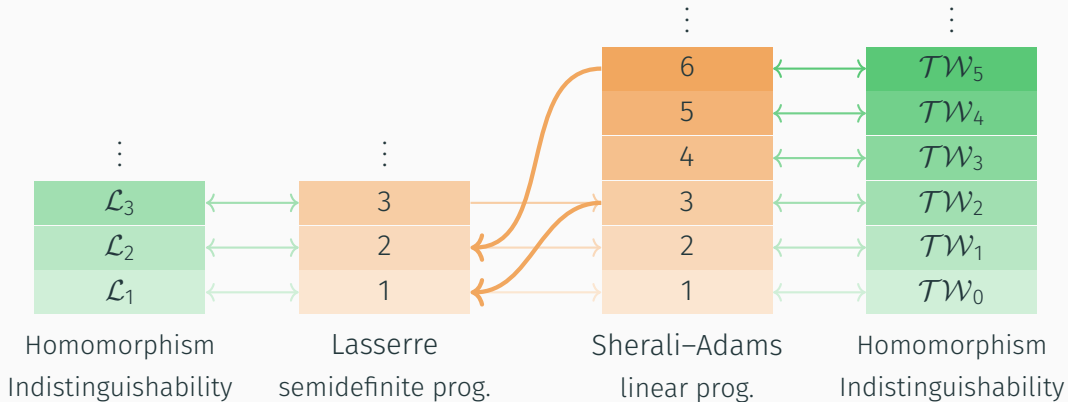
G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible



G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible



G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible



Equations

homomorphism tensors,
algebraic operations

Graph Class

(bi)labelled graphs,
combinatorial operations

Equations

homomorphism tensors,
algebraic operations



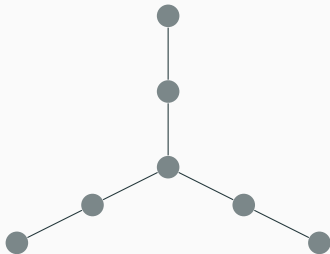
Graph Class

(bi)labelled graphs,
combinatorial operations

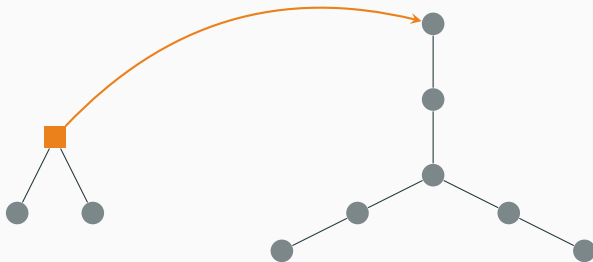
Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



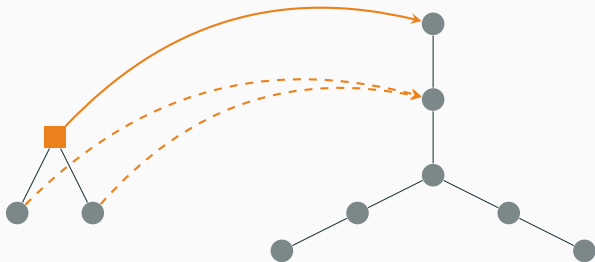
Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



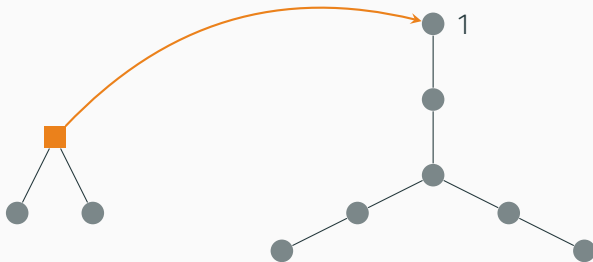
Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



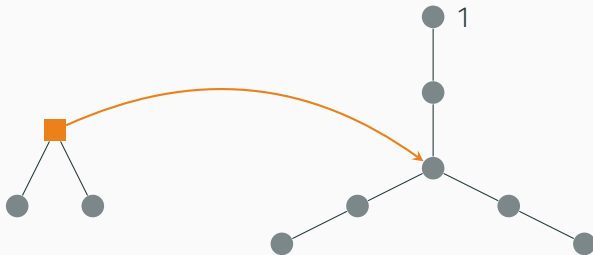
Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



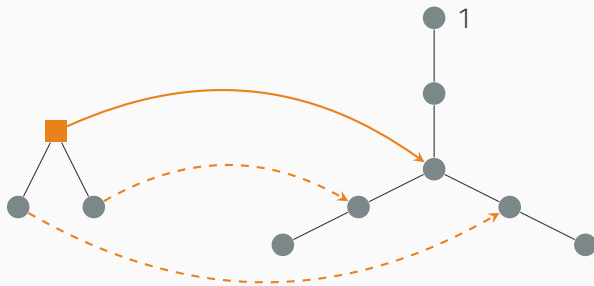
Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



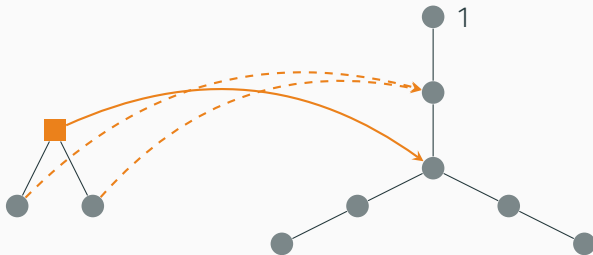
Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



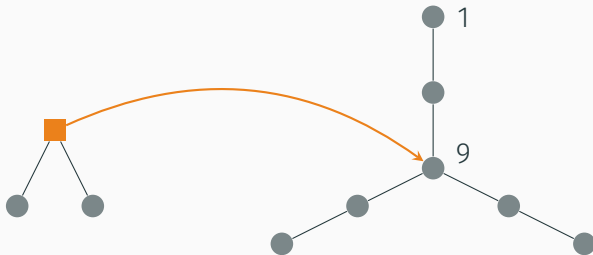
Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



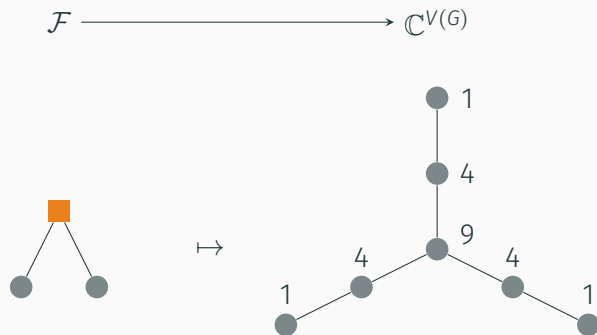
Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



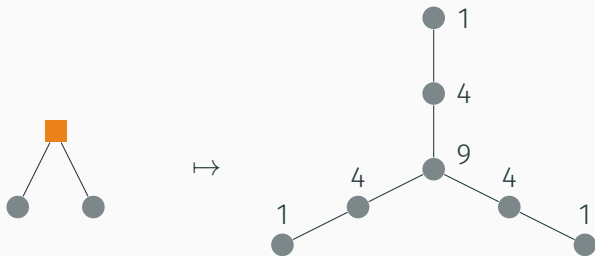
Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



Labelled Graphs and Homomorphism Vectors



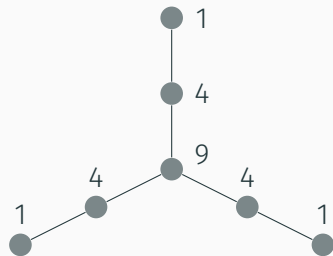
Combinatorial and Algebraic Operations: Unlabelling and Sum-of-Entries



Combinatorial and Algebraic Operations: Unlabelling and Sum-of-Entries



\mapsto



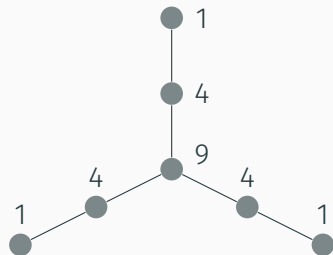
unlabel \Downarrow



Combinatorial and Algebraic Operations: Unlabelling and Sum-of-Entries



\mapsto



unlabel \Downarrow



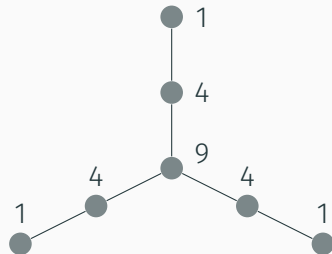
\mapsto

24

Combinatorial and Algebraic Operations: Unlabelling and Sum-of-Entries



\mapsto



unlabel \Downarrow



\mapsto

\Downarrow sum of entries

24

Combinatorial and Algebraic Operations: Gluing and Schur Product



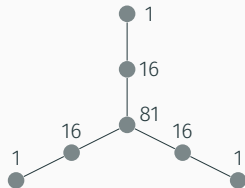
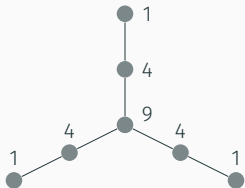
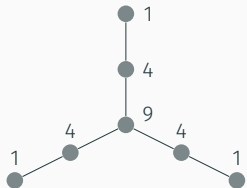
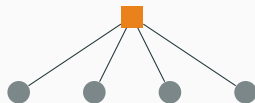
Combinatorial and Algebraic Operations: Gluing and Schur Product



gluing



=



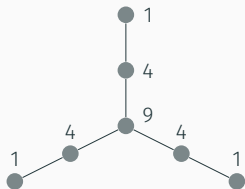
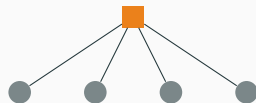
Combinatorial and Algebraic Operations: Gluing and Schur Product



gluing



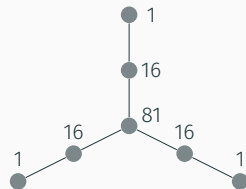
=



Schur
product

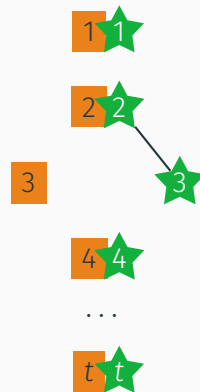


=



The Graph Class \mathcal{L}_t

A (t, t) -bilabelled graph is *atomic* if all its vertices are labelled.

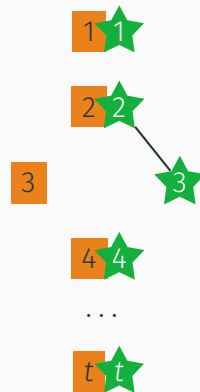


The Graph Class \mathcal{L}_t

A (t, t) -bilabelled graph is *atomic* if all its vertices are labelled.

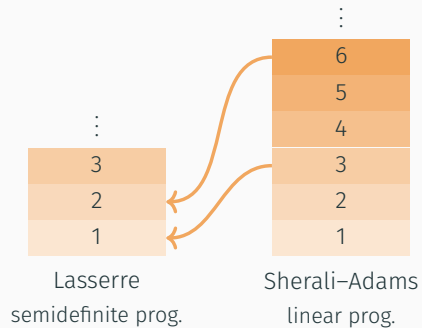
The class \mathcal{L}_t is generated by atomic graphs under

- series composition,
- parallel composition with atomic graphs,
- permutation of labels.



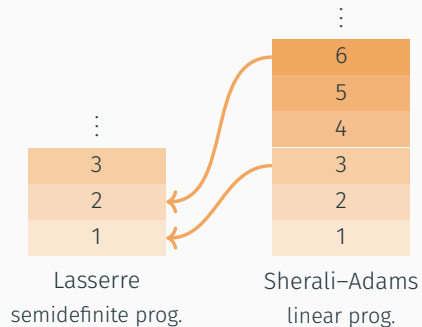
Upper Bound

- $\mathcal{L}_t \subseteq \mathcal{TW}_{3t-1}$,



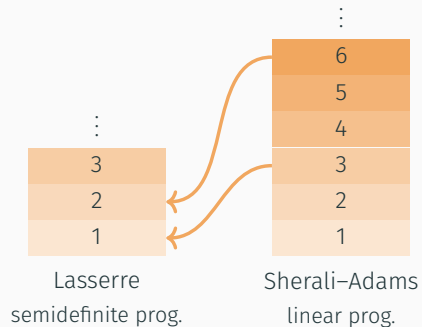
Upper Bound

- $\mathcal{L}_t \subseteq \mathcal{TW}_{3t-1}$,
- \mathcal{L}_t contains the clique K_{3t} ,



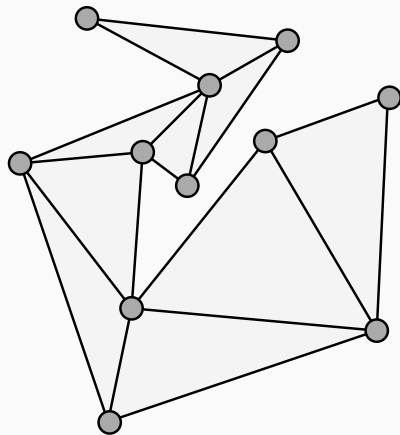
Upper Bound

- $\mathcal{L}_t \subseteq \mathcal{TW}_{3t-1}$,
- \mathcal{L}_t contains the clique K_{3t} ,
- \mathcal{L}_t is minor-closed,



Upper Bound

- $\mathcal{L}_t \subseteq \mathcal{TW}_{3t-1}$,
- \mathcal{L}_t contains the clique K_{3t} ,
- \mathcal{L}_t is minor-closed,
- \mathcal{L}_1 is the class of all outerplanar graphs.



\mathcal{L}_t is a class of graphs of treewidth $\leq 3t - 1$ containing K_{3t} .

Lower Bound

\mathcal{L}_t is a class of graphs of treewidth $\leq 3t - 1$ containing K_{3t} .

Although $\mathcal{L}_t \not\subseteq \mathcal{TW}_{3t-2}$, it could well be that $G \equiv_{\mathcal{TW}_{3t-2}} H \implies G \equiv_{\mathcal{L}_t} H$.

\mathcal{L}_t is a class of graphs of treewidth $\leq 3t - 1$ containing K_{3t} .

Although $\mathcal{L}_t \not\subseteq \mathcal{TW}_{3t-2}$, it could well be that $G \equiv_{\mathcal{TW}_{3t-2}} H \implies G \equiv_{\mathcal{L}_t} H$.

The **homomorphism distinguishing closure** of a graph class \mathcal{F} is

$$\text{cl}(\mathcal{F}) = \{K \text{ graph} \mid \forall \text{graphs } G, H. G \equiv_{\mathcal{F}} H \implies \text{hom}(K, G) = \text{hom}(K, H)\}.$$

Lower Bound

\mathcal{L}_t is a class of graphs of treewidth $\leq 3t - 1$ containing K_{3t} .

Although $\mathcal{L}_t \not\subseteq \mathcal{TW}_{3t-2}$, it could well be that $G \equiv_{\mathcal{TW}_{3t-2}} H \implies G \equiv_{\mathcal{L}_t} H$.

The **homomorphism distinguishing closure** of a graph class \mathcal{F} is

$$\text{cl}(\mathcal{F}) = \{K \text{ graph} \mid \forall \text{graphs } G, H. G \equiv_{\mathcal{F}} H \implies \text{hom}(K, G) = \text{hom}(K, H)\}.$$

Conjecture (Roberson (2022))

Every *minor-closed union-closed* graph class is **homomorphism distinguishing closed**.

Conjecture (Roberson (2022))

Every *minor-closed union-closed* graph class is *homomorphism distinguishing closed*.

Roberson's Conjecture: State of Affairs

Conjecture (Roberson (2022))

Every *minor-closed union-closed* graph class is *homomorphism distinguishing closed*.

Theorem (Neuen (2023))

\mathcal{TW}_k is *homomorphism distinguishing closed*.

Roberson's Conjecture: State of Affairs

Conjecture (Roberson (2022))

Every *minor-closed union-closed* graph class is *homomorphism distinguishing closed*.

Theorem (Neuen (2023))

\mathcal{TW}_k is *homomorphism distinguishing closed*.

Corollary

For every $t \geq 1$, there are graphs G and H such that $G \simeq_{3t-1}^{\text{SA}} H$ and $G \not\sim_t^{\text{L}} H$.

G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $\text{ISO}(G, H)$ is feasible

⋮

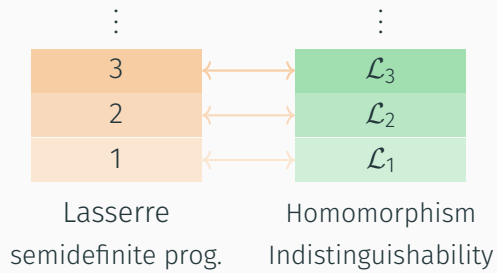
3

2

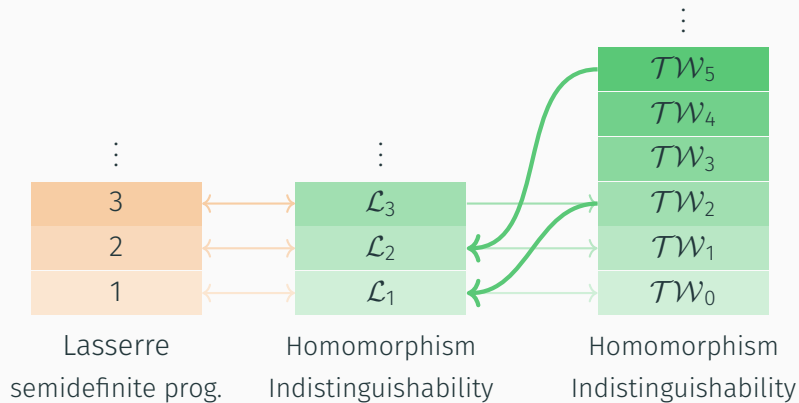
1

Lasserre
semidefinite prog.

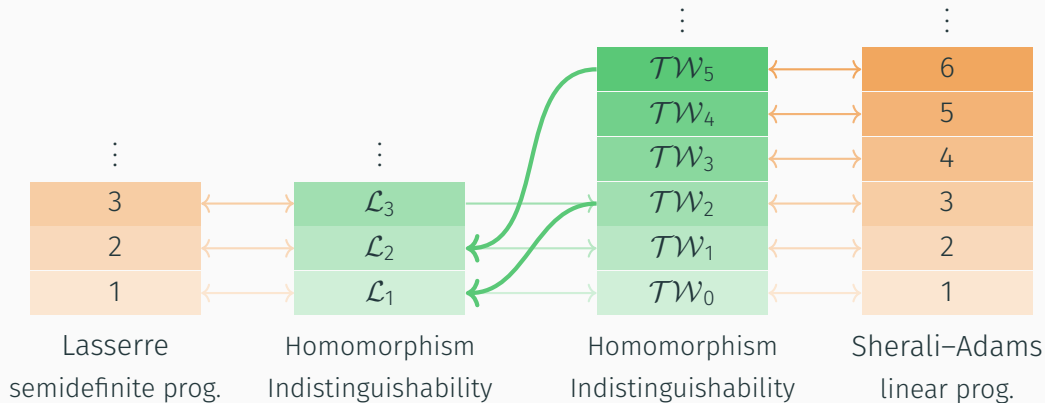
G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $\text{ISO}(G, H)$ is feasible



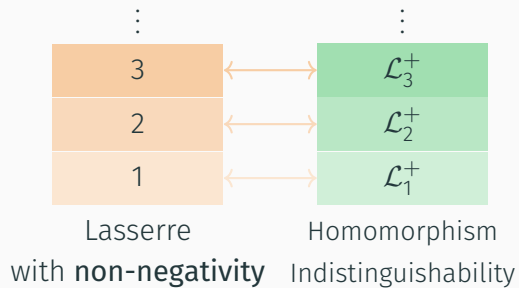
G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible



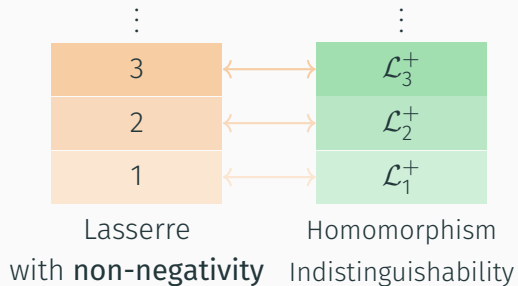
G and H are isomorphic iff
integer program $ISO(G, H)$ is feasible



Lasserre with non-negativity constraints



Lasserre with non-negativity constraints

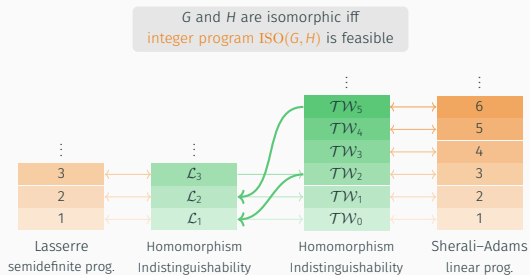


Theorem

Exact feasibility of the level- t Lasserre relaxation with non-negativity constraints of $\text{ISO}(G, H)$ can be decided in polynomial time.

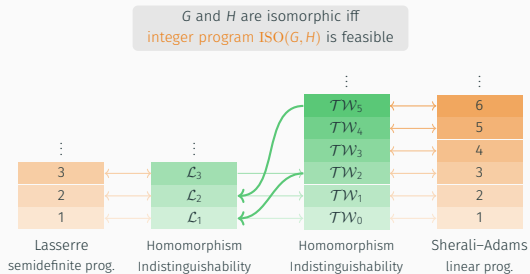
Conclusion

- Determined number of **Sherali-Adams** levels necessary to guarantee feasibility of **Lasserre**



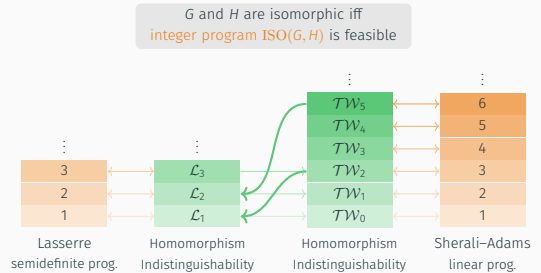
Conclusion

- Determined number of **Sherali-Adams** levels necessary to guarantee feasibility of **Lasserre**
- **Homomorphism indistinguishability** characterisations



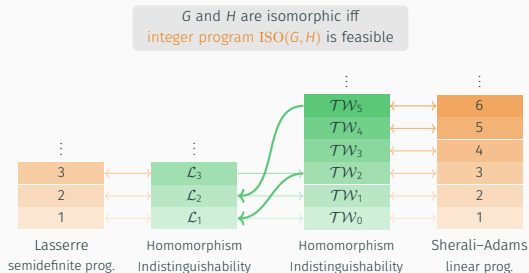
Conclusion

- Determined number of **Sherali-Adams** levels necessary to guarantee feasibility of **Lasserre**
- **Homomorphism indistinguishability** characterisations
- PTIME algorithm for non-negative Lasserre



Conclusion

- Determined number of **Sherali-Adams** levels necessary to guarantee feasibility of **Lasserre**
- **Homomorphism indistinguishability** characterisations
- PTIME algorithm for non-negative Lasserre
- What about the number of **Lasserre** levels necessary to guarantee feasibility of **Sherali-Adams**?



Extras: Lasserre

Let $t \geq 1$. The *level- t Lasserre relaxation for graph isomorphism* has variables y_I ranging over \mathbb{R} for $I \in \binom{V(G) \times V(H)}{\leq 2t}$. The constraints are

$$M_t(y) := (y_{I \cup J})_{I, J \in \binom{V(G) \times V(H)}{\leq t}} \succeq 0,$$

$$\sum_{h \in V(H)} y_{I \cup \{gh\}} = y_I \text{ for all } I \text{ s.t. } |I| \leq 2t - 2 \text{ and all } g \in V(G),$$

$$\sum_{g \in V(G)} y_{I \cup \{gh\}} = y_I \text{ for all } I \text{ s.t. } |I| \leq 2t - 2 \text{ and all } h \in V(H),$$

$$y_I = 0 \text{ if } I \text{ s.t. } |I| \leq 2t \text{ is not partial isomorphism}$$

$$y_\emptyset = 1.$$

Extras: Sherali–Adams

Let $t \geq 1$. The *level- t Sherali–Adams relaxation for graph isomorphism* has variables y_I ranging over \mathbb{R} for $I \in \binom{V(G) \times V(H)}{\leq t}$. The constraints are

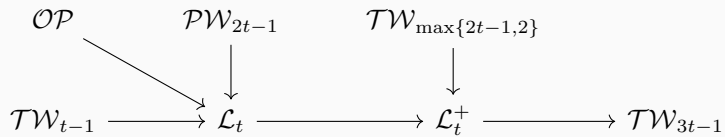
$$\sum_{h \in V(H)} y_{I \cup \{gh\}} = y_I \text{ for all } I \text{ s.t. } |I| \leq t - 1 \text{ and all } g \in V(G),$$

$$\sum_{g \in V(G)} y_{I \cup \{gh\}} = y_I \text{ for all } I \text{ s.t. } |I| \leq t - 1 \text{ and all } h \in V(H),$$

$$y_I = 0 \text{ if } I \text{ s.t. } |I| \leq t \text{ is not partial isomorphism}$$

$$y_\emptyset = 1.$$

Extra: Graph Classes



References

- Atserias, A. and Maneva, E. (2012). Sherali–Adams Relaxations and Indistinguishability in Counting Logics. In *Proceedings of the 3rd Innovations in Theoretical Computer Science Conference, ITCS '12*, pages 367–379, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.
- Atserias, A. and Maneva, E. (2013). Sherali–Adams Relaxations and Indistinguishability in Counting Logics. *SIAM Journal on Computing*, 42(1):112–137.
- Atserias, A. and Ochremiak, J. (2018). Definable ellipsoid method, sums-of-squares proofs, and the isomorphism problem. In Dawar, A. and Grädel, E., editors, *Proceedings of the 33rd Annual ACM/IEEE Symposium on Logic in Computer Science, LICS 2018, Oxford, UK, July 09-12, 2018*, pages 66–75. ACM.

Bibliography ii

Dvořák, Z. (2010). On recognizing graphs by numbers of homomorphisms. *Journal of Graph Theory*, 64(4):330–342.

Grohe, M. and Otto, M. (2015). Pebble Games and Linear Equations. *The Journal of Symbolic Logic*, 80(3):797–844.

Neuen, D. (2023). Homomorphism-Distinguishing Closedness for Graphs of Bounded Tree-Width. arXiv:2304.07011 [cs, math].

Roberson, D. E. (2022). Oddomorphisms and homomorphism indistinguishability over graphs of bounded degree. Number: arXiv:2206.10321.

Picture: “Bicycle race scene. A peloton of six cyclists crosses the finish line in front of a crowded grandstand, observed by a referee.” (1895) by Calvert Lithographic Co., Detroit, Michigan, Public Domain, via Wikimedia Commons. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bicycle_race_scene,_1895.jpg