Symmetric Circuits and Homomorphism Polynomials

Tim Seppelt (ITU) ARCO, 16 May 2025

Joint work with Anuj Dawar and Benedikt Pago (University of Cambridge)

The *complexity* of a polynomial is the size of the smallest algebraic circuit representing it.

The *complexity* of a polynomial is the size of the smallest algebraic circuit representing it.





Determinant

$$\det_n = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\pi) \prod_{i=1}^n X_{i,\pi(i)}$$

Permanent

$$\operatorname{perm}_n = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_{i,\pi(i)}$$

Determinant

$$\det_n = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\pi) \prod_{i=1}^n X_{i,\pi(i)}$$

has poly-size algebraic circuits

Permanent

$$\operatorname{perm}_n = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_{i,\pi(i)}$$

Determinant

$$\det_n = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\pi) \prod_{i=1}^n X_{i,\pi(i)}$$

has poly-size algebraic circuits

Permanent

$$\operatorname{perm}_n = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_{i,\pi(i)}$$

VP vs. VNP

Does perm_n admit poly-size algebraic circuits?

Determinant

$$\det_n = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\pi) \prod_{i=1}^n X_{i,\pi(i)}$$

has poly-size algebraic circuits

Theorem (Dawar & Wilsenach (2020)) det_n admits poly-size symmetric circuits.

Permanent

$$\operatorname{perm}_n = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \prod_{i=1}^n X_{i,\pi(i)}$$

VP vs. VNP

Does perm_n admit poly-size algebraic circuits?

Theorem (Dawar & Wilsenach (2020)) perm_n does not admit poly-size symmetric circuits. • We consider polynomials in variables x_{ij} for $i, j \in [n]$.

- We consider polynomials in variables x_{ij} for $i, j \in [n]$.
- A polynomial / circuit is symmetric if it is invariant under the action of $S_n \times S_n$.

- We consider polynomials in variables x_{ij} for $i, j \in [n]$.
- A polynomial / circuit is symmetric if it is invariant under the action of $S_n \times S_n$.



- We consider polynomials in variables x_{ij} for $i, j \in [n]$.
- A polynomial / circuit is symmetric if it is invariant under the action of $S_n \times S_n$.



• Symmetric polynomials are functions of (n, n)-vertex bipartite graphs. E.g., the permanent perm_n(G) is the number of perfect matchings in G. poly-size symmetric circuits

poly-size symmetric circuits

symmetric circuits with poly-sized orbits

$(\operatorname{perm}_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\not\in$

poly-size symmetric circuits

symmetric circuits with poly-sized orbits

counting width bounded by constant

$(\operatorname{perm}_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\not\in$

poly-size symmetric circuits

symmetric circuits with poly-sized orbits

counting width bounded by constant



For a bipartite multigraph *F* and $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\hom_{F,n} := \sum_{h: A \uplus B \to [n] \uplus [n]} \prod_{uv \in E(F)} x_{h(uv)}$$

For a bipartite multigraph *F* and $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\hom_{F,n} \coloneqq \sum_{h: A \uplus B \to [n] \uplus [n]} \prod_{uv \in E(F)} x_{h(uv)}$$

Fact

A polynomial is symmetric \iff it is a linear combination of hom-polynomials.

For a bipartite multigraph F and $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\hom_{F,n} \coloneqq \sum_{h: A \uplus B \to [n] \uplus [n]} \prod_{uv \in E(F)} x_{h(uv)}$$

Fact

A polynomial is symmetric \iff it is a linear combination of hom-polynomials.

Theorem (Dawar, Pago, & S. (2024))

For a sequence of symmetric polynomials $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, tfae:

1. the p_n admit symmetric circuits of poly orbit-size,

2. every p_n is a linear combination of hom-polynomials of graphs of bounded treewidth.

Computational complexity meets graph structure

- 1. the $p \in \mathcal{P}$ can be evaluated in FPT,
- 2. the patterns F in \mathcal{P} have bounded treewidth.

- 1. the $p \in \mathcal{P}$ can be evaluated in FPT,
- 2. the patterns F in \mathcal{P} have bounded treewidth.
 - Our result is unconditional.

- 1. the $p \in \mathcal{P}$ can be evaluated in FPT,
- 2. the patterns F in \mathcal{P} have bounded treewidth.
 - Our result is unconditional.
- Our result applies to non-uniform parameters $p_n(\star) = \sum \alpha_{F,n} \hom(F, \star)$.

- 1. the $p \in \mathcal{P}$ can be evaluated in FPT,
- 2. the patterns F in \mathcal{P} have bounded treewidth.
 - Our result is unconditional.
- Our result applies to non-uniform parameters $p_n(\star) = \sum \alpha_{F,n} \hom(F, \star)$.
 - \cdot hom-expansion of a graph parameter is not unique

- 1. the $p \in \mathcal{P}$ can be evaluated in FPT,
- 2. the patterns F in \mathcal{P} have bounded treewidth.
 - Our result is unconditional.
- Our result applies to non-uniform parameters $p_n(\star) = \sum \alpha_{F,n} \hom(F, \star)$.
 - \cdot hom-expansion of a graph parameter is not unique
 - no complexity monotonicity



Definition (Dawar & Wang (2017))

A sequence of symmetric polynomials p_n has counting width $\leq k$ if, for all *n*-vertex graphs *G* and *H*,

$$G \equiv_k H \implies p_n(G) = p_n(H).$$

 \equiv_k is equivalence in *k*-variable first-order logic with counting quantifiers.

Definition (Dawar & Wang (2017))

A sequence of symmetric polynomials p_n has counting width $\leq k$ if, for all *n*-vertex graphs G and H,

 $G \equiv_k H \implies p_n(G) = p_n(H).$

 \equiv_k is equivalence in *k*-variable first-order logic with counting quantifiers.

CFI graphs allow to prove counting width lower bounds.





For a sequence of symmetric polynomials p_n ,



For a sequence of homomorphism polynomials $p_n = hom(F_n, \star)$,



For a sequence of homomorphism polynomials $p_n = hom(F_n, \star)$,



For a sequence of subgraph polynomials $p_n = \operatorname{sub}(F_n, \star)$ with $|F_n| \in o(n)$,



For a sequence of subgraph polynomials $p_n = \operatorname{sub}(F_n, \star)$ with $|F_n| \in o(n)$,



For a sequence of symmetric polynomials p_n ,



Bibliography i

Curticapean, Radu, Holger Dell, & Dániel Marx (2017). 'Homomorphisms Are a Good Basis for Counting Small Subgraphs'. In: Proceedings of the 49th Annual ACM SIGACT Symposium on Theory of Computing. STOC 2017. New York, NY, USA: Association for Computing Machinery, pp. 210–223. ISBN: 978-1-4503-4528-6. DOI: 10.1145/3055399.3055502. URL: https://doi.org/10.1145/3055399.3055502.
Dawar, Anuj & Pengming Wang (June 2017). 'Definability of semidefinite programming and lasserre lower bounds for CSPs'. In: 2017 32nd Annual ACM/IEEE

Symposium on Logic in Computer Science (LICS). Reykjavik, Iceland: IEEE, pp. 1–12. ISBN: 978-1-5090-3018-7. DOI: **10.1109/LICS.2017.8005108**. URL:

http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8005108/.

 Dawar, Anuj & Gregory Wilsenach (2020). 'Symmetric Arithmetic Circuits'. In: 47th International Colloquium on Automata, Languages, and Programming (ICALP 2020).
Ed. by Artur Czumaj, Anuj Dawar, & Emanuela Merelli. Vol. 168. Leibniz International Proceedings in Informatics (LIPIcs). ISSN: 1868-8969. Dagstuhl, Germany: Schloss Dagstuhl – Leibniz-Zentrum für Informatik, 36:1–36:18. ISBN: 978-3-95977-138-2. DOI: 10.4230/LIPIcs.ICALP.2020.36. URL: https://drops.dagstuhl.de/ entities/document/10.4230/LIPIcs.ICALP.2020.36.