

Simple Circuit Extensions for XOR in PTIME

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Outline

- 1 Background and Motivation
- 2 Our Results
- 3 Our Techniques
- 4 Next Steps

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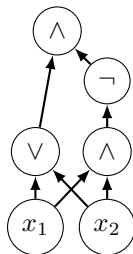
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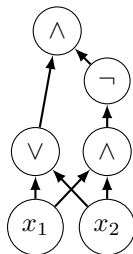
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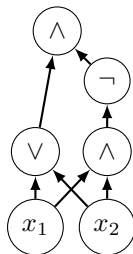
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- Size := number of *binary* gates
- $CC(f)$:= size of the smallest circuit computing f



The Minimum Circuit Size Problem

The Minimum Circuit Size Problem (MCSP)

Given a truth table of $f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ (a string of length 2^n) and size parameter $s \in \mathbb{N}$

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 - DNF-MCSP [Masek 1979]
 - OR-AND-MOD-MCSP [Hirahara, Oliveira, Santhanam 2018]
 - Multi-output MCSP [Ilango, Loff, Oliviera 2020]

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 - Barriers to proving MCSP without added assumptions

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- Reduces to a call to MCSP oracle

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- Can we use XOR?

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Corollary (Main Corollary)

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 - ① Non-linear circuit size,
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- Analyzing *structure* will help us apply/bypass our algorithm

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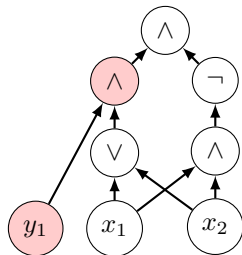
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- Let's look at an example of a circuit for a XOR_2 simple extension

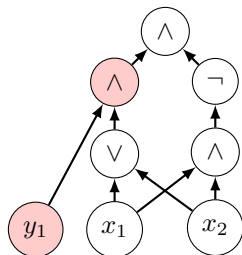
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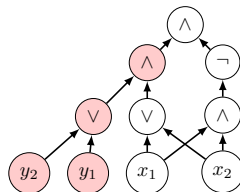
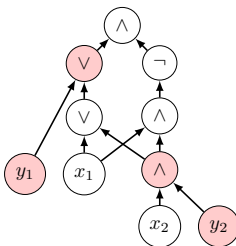
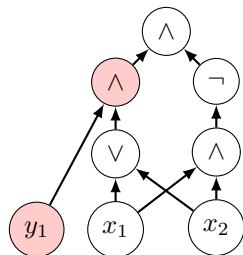
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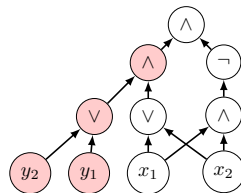
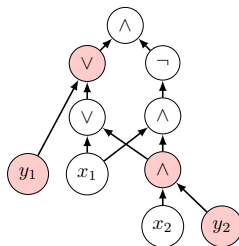
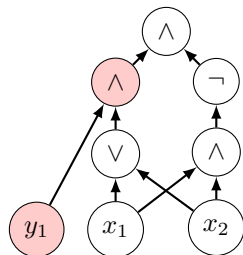
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 - Idea: One binary gate per variable \rightarrow added circuitry isn't complicated



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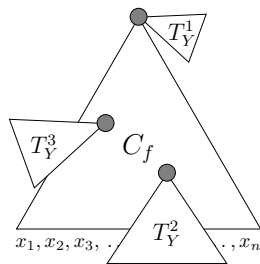
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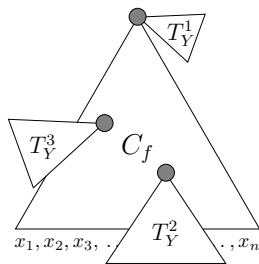


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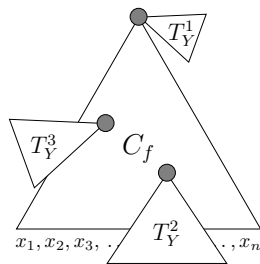


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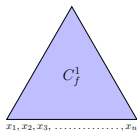
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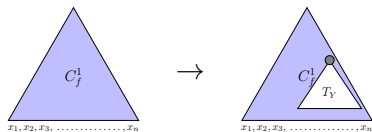
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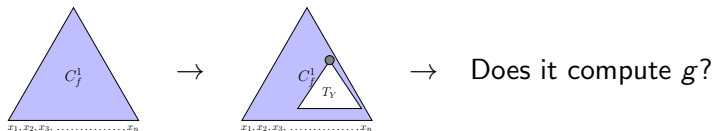
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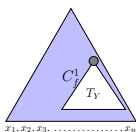
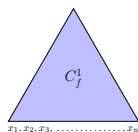
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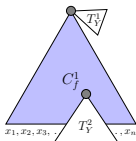
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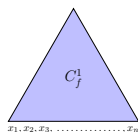


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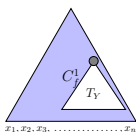


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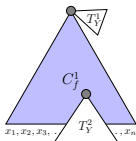


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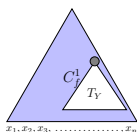
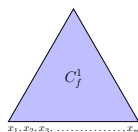
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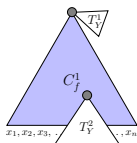
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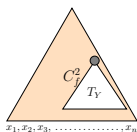
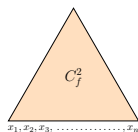


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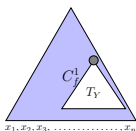
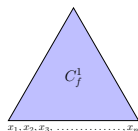
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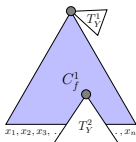


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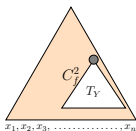
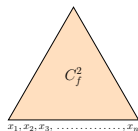
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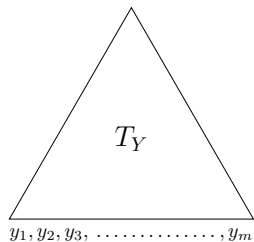


Truth-Table Isomorphism

- Immediate Issue: $m!$ ways to permute the extension variables in any “potential” extension

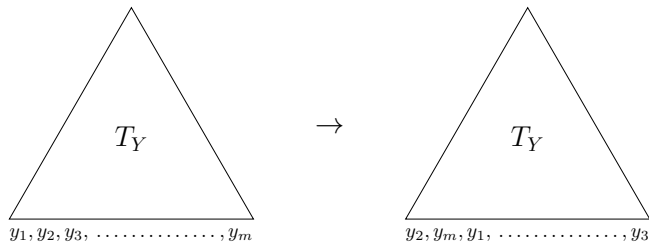
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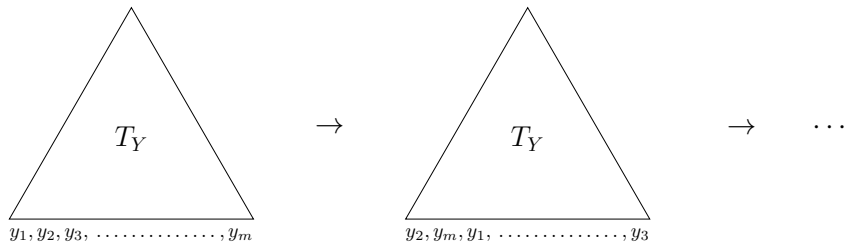
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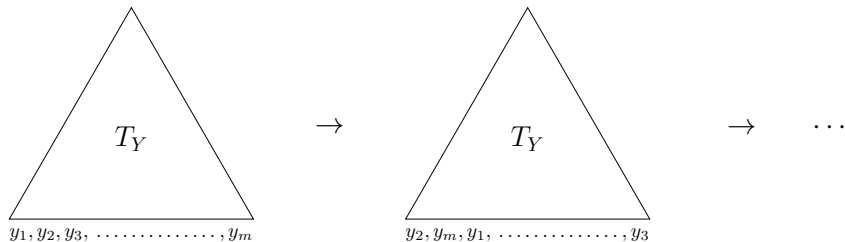
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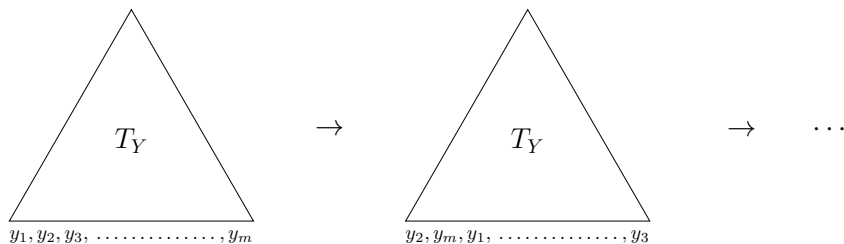
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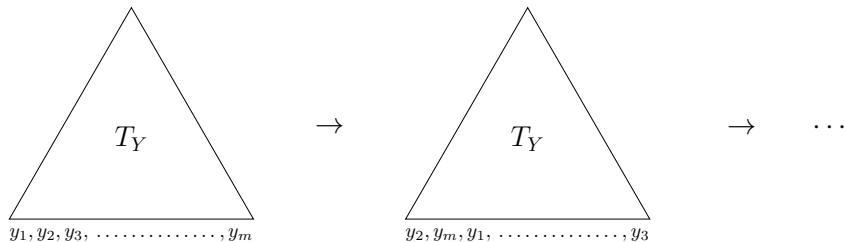
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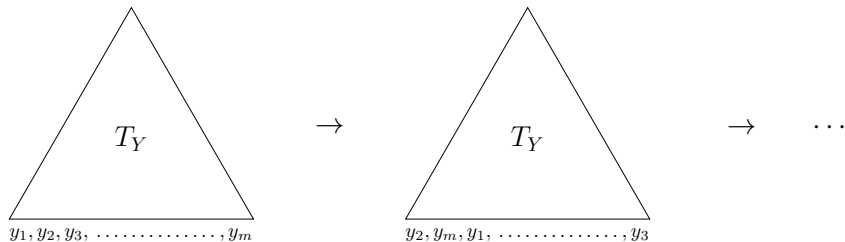
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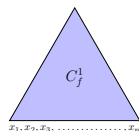


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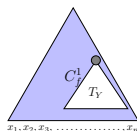
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- Testing if two functions are truth-table isomorphic is in P [Luks 1999]
- Only need to brute force up to permutations



Better Brute Force

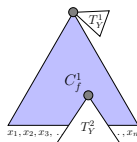


→



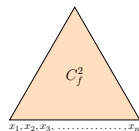
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→

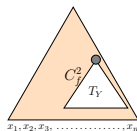


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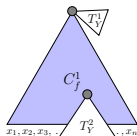
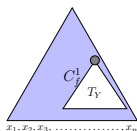
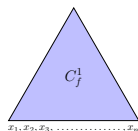
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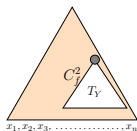
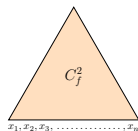
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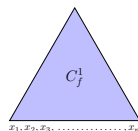
⋮

Inner Loops Feasible By:

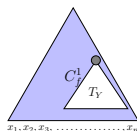
- Y-Tree Decomposition
- Truth-Table Isomorphism
- $|C_f|$ is linear
- Low Fan-Out

→ Is it tt-isomorphic to g ?

Better Brute Force

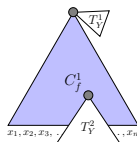


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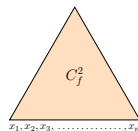
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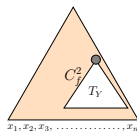


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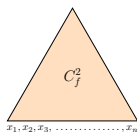
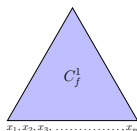
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Better Brute Force



⋮

Outer Loop Feasible By:

- Truth-Table Isomorphism
- Few Base Circuits

Characterizing XOR

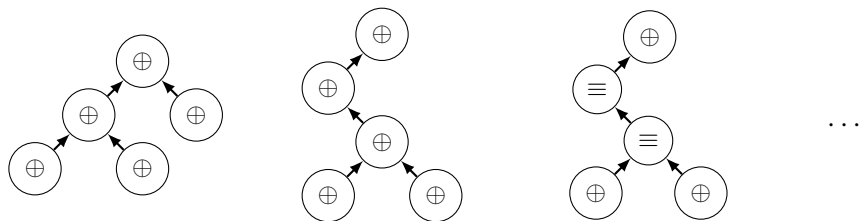
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Characterizing XOR

- When \neg *count* towards size, structure of XOR_n is known
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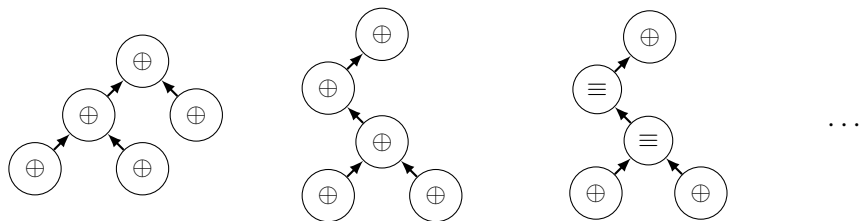
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XOR_6 circuits are binary trees of 5 $XOR_2(\oplus)$ or $\neg XOR_2(\equiv)$ widgets

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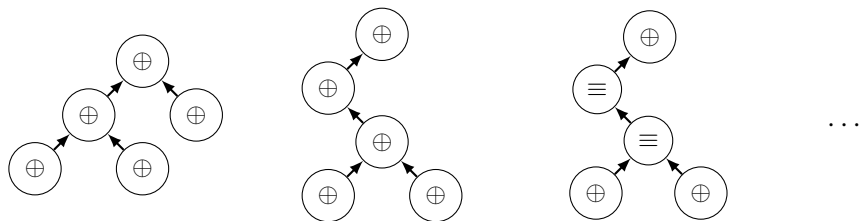
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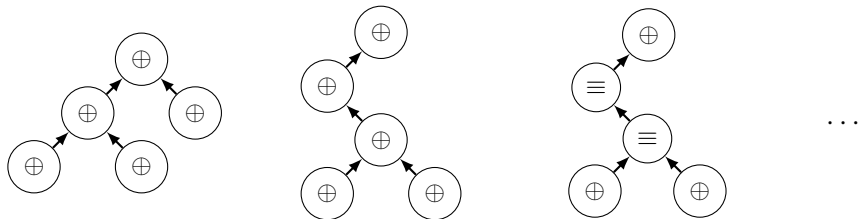
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Characterizing XOR

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- We extend this characterization when \neg gates are “free”
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- This structure + our FPT algorithm gives us that XOR-SEP is in P



XOR₆ circuits are binary trees of 5 XOR₂(\oplus) or \neg XOR₂(\equiv) widgets

Table of Contents

1 Background and Motivation

2 Our Results

3 Our Techniques

4 Next Steps

Towards ETH-hardness of MCSP

- Goal: Find a function \mathcal{F} which bypasses our algorithm

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XOR	$3(n-1)$	$3(n-1)$	NO
Sum Mod 4	$4n - O(1)$	$5n - O(1)$	NO?
Sum Mod 2^k	$4n - O(1)$	$7n - o(n)$	NO?
Multiplexer	$2(n-1)$	$2n + O(\sqrt{n})$	YES?
Well-Mixed	$5n - o(n)$	poly	MAYBE?
Weighted Sum of Parities	$5n - o(n)$	$5n + o(n)$	YES?

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Weighted Sum of Parities	$5n - o(n)$	$5n + o(n)$	YES?

- More generally, can we learn more about the *structure* of optimal circuits, not just bounds?

Thank You!

<https://cs-people.bu.edu/ndang>



Email: ndang@bu.edu

Ngu (Nathan) Dang



Boston University

Building an XOR_2 Widget

- Let C be an optimal circuit for XOR_n

Building an XOR_2 Widget

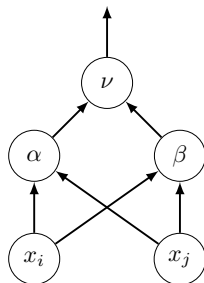
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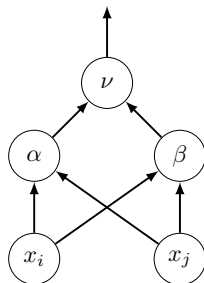
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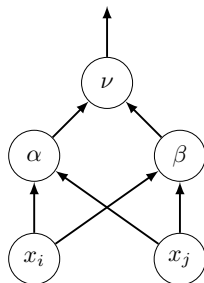
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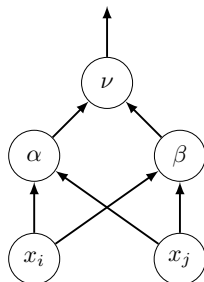
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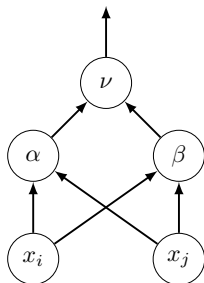
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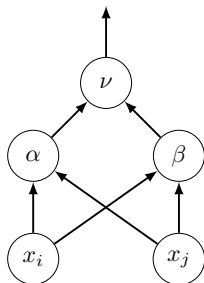
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 - Like x_j is no longer read by the circuit
 - Or we eliminate too many gates

