

Group-ISO

Problem proposed by professor Periklis Papakonstantinou.

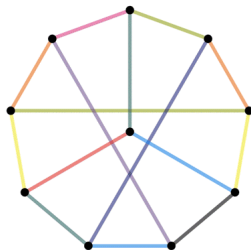
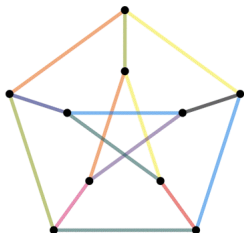
Czech group

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Václav Rozhoň, Jakub Svoboda

Graph isomorphism

Given two graphs decide whether their structure is the same.

<http://reu.dimacs.rutgers.edu/~svoboda/isomor.gif>



Source: <https://www.quantamagazine.org/20151214-graph-isomorphism-algorithm/>

Graph isomorphism hardness

- Graph isomorphism is believed not to be hard (not NP complete).
- It may or may not be polynomial (in P).
- It might be something in between (which would be cool!).

Group isomorphism

Group is an abstract algebraic structure with a binary operation.
An example is \mathbb{Z} with addition or $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ with multiplication.

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Problem

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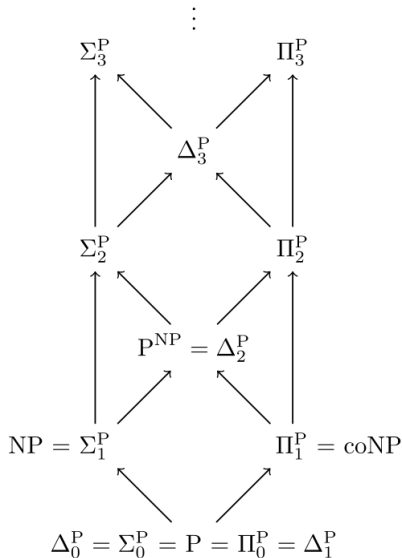
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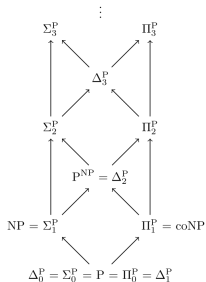
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This problem is easier than graph isomorphism because we can create a graph from the group and then test isomorphism there.

Polynomial hierarchy



Polynomial hierarchy

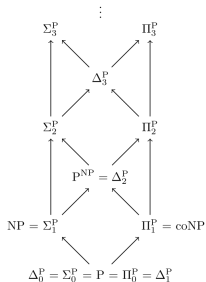


Theorem

If graph isomorphism is NP -complete then

$$\Sigma_2^P = \Sigma_3^P = \dots = \Pi_2^P = \Pi_3^P = \dots$$

Polynomial hierarchy



Theorem

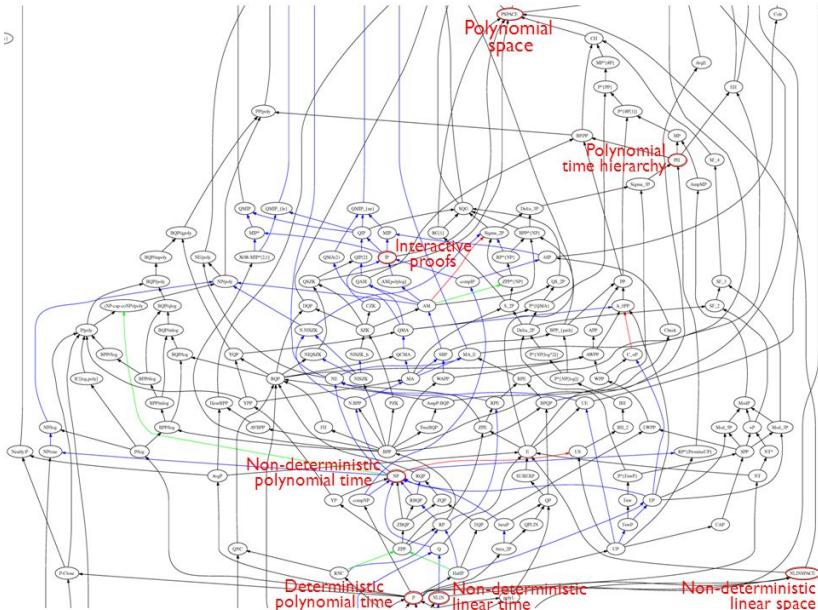
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This basically means that if graph isomorphism is hard then polynomial hierarchy collapses.

We want to prove an analogous theorem for group isomorphism showing that this problem is probably even closer to P (otherwise some other hierarchy collapses).

What they did not tell you about complexity classes

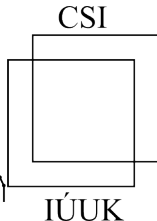


Acknowledgements

We would like to thank DIMACS for organizing the REU program and to DIMATIA, Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science Institute of Charles University for making it possible for us to attend the program.

DIMACS

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Questions?