

Random Constraint Satisfaction Problems: Coloring Hypergraphs and NAE-SAT

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- ▶ We want to see if our variables can satisfy those constraints.

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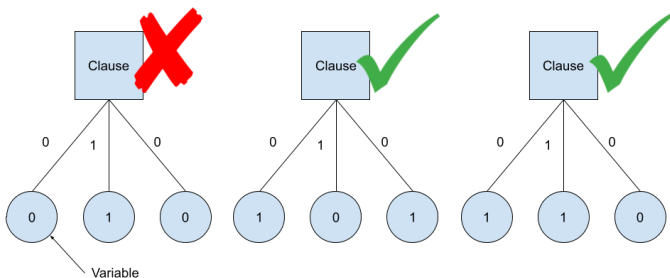
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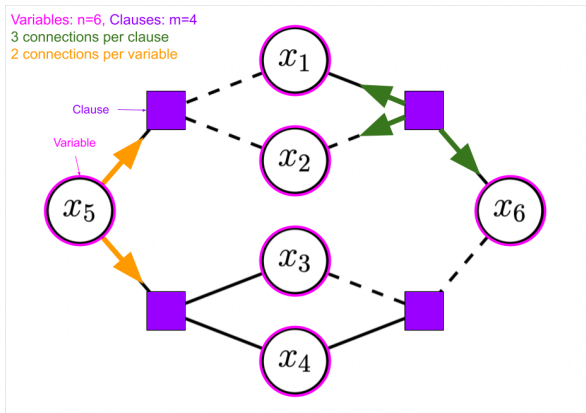
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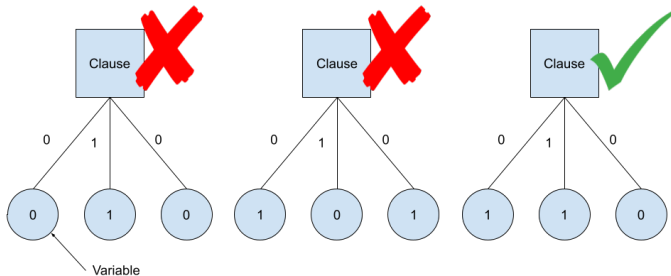
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- ▶ We fix that each of the n variables must be corresponding to exactly d clauses. This is called **regular**.
- ▶ m is total # of clauses, each clause imposed on k variables. n is total # of variables, d clauses imposed on each variable
- ▶ $d \cdot n = k \cdot m$. Why?



“Regular, and Not all Equals-SAT”

- Furthermore, we now say a clause is dissatisfied iff every one of its k variables matches its connection to clause OR every one of its k variables differs from its connection with clause



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- ▶ This means clauses and literals (recall literals are connection labels) are chosen randomly (so long as instance is d -regular)
- ▶ Intuitively, when there's a higher density of clauses (constraints), it's harder for variables to satisfy clauses.

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- ▶ Specifically, when α gets higher, it will pass a **satisfiability threshold**, before which probability of satisfiability always tends to one, and after which probability of satisfiability always tends to zero.

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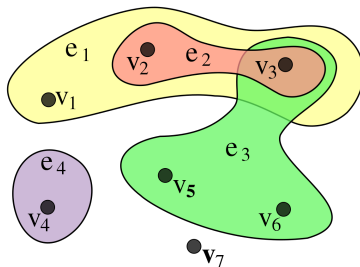
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- ▶ These connections are called “**hyperedges**”



Hypergraph Coloring

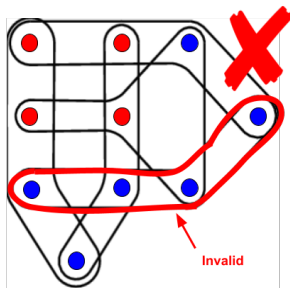
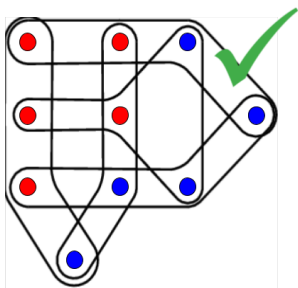
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Hypergraph Coloring

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- ▶ Make every hyperedge consist of k nodes, each node part of d hyperedges (“ d -regular”). [HY15]
- ▶ Can we assign colors from $\{\text{red}, \text{blue}\} \equiv \{0, 1\}$ to nodes so there’s no **monochromatic** (same color) hyperedge?



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- ▶ Conjecture: same satisfiability threshold as the NAE-SAT?

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- ▶ Notice this is not the same as $(E[X])^2$.
- ▶ Observe $E[g(X)] = \sum_i g(x_i) \times p(x_i)$

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- ▶ (First Moment Method). For a non-negative, integer-valued random variable X , then

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- ▶ If X is counting something, then $X > 0$ shows existence.

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- ▶ (Second Moment Method). For a non-negative, integer-valued random variable X with finite variance, then

$$P(X > 0) \geq \frac{E[X]^2}{E[X^2]}.$$

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Ding, Sly, Sun [DSS16]

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- ▶ We show the threshold also holds for the hypergraph model.
- ▶ Algebraically prove our upper bound is well-defined.

Acknowledgements

- ▶ Our mentor Dr. Youngtak Sohn
- ▶ The PRIMES-USA Program and its director Dr. Slava Gerovitch
- ▶ Dr. Tanya Khovanova
- ▶ Our parents

References

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