

# Satisfiability of commutative vs. non-commutative CSPs\*

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## Abstract

The Mermin-Peres magic square is a celebrated example of a system of Boolean linear equations that is not (classically) satisfiable but is satisfiable via linear operators on a Hilbert space of dimension four. A natural question is then, for what kind of problems such a phenomenon occurs? Atserias, Kolaitis, and Severini answered this question for all Boolean Constraint Satisfaction Problems (CSPs): For 0-VALID-SAT, 1-VALID-SAT, 2-SAT, HORN-SAT, and DUAL HORN-SAT, classical satisfiability and operator satisfiability is the same and thus there is no gap; for all other Boolean CSPs, these notions differ as there are gaps, i.e., there are unsatisfiable instances that are satisfiable via operators on Hilbert spaces.

We generalize their result to CSPs on *arbitrary finite* domains and give an almost complete classification: First, we show that NP-hard CSPs admit a separation between classical satisfiability and satisfiability via operators on finite- and infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces. Second, we show that tractable CSPs of bounded width have no satisfiability gaps of any kind. Finally, we show that tractable CSPs of unbounded width can simulate, in a satisfiability-gap-preserving fashion, linear equations over an Abelian group of prime order  $p$ ; for such CSPs, we obtain a separation of classical satisfiability and satisfiability via operators on infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces. Furthermore, if  $p = 2$ , such CSPs also have gaps separating classical satisfiability and satisfiability via operators on finite- and infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces.

## 1 Introduction

Symmetry leads to efficient computation. This phenomenon has manifested itself in several research areas that have one aspect in common, namely a model of computation with local constraints that restrict the solution space of the problem of interest. An elegant way to describe such problems is in the framework of Constraint Satisfaction Problems (CSPs). CSPs have driven some of the most influential developments in theoretical computer science, from NP-completeness to the PCP theorem to semidefinite programming algorithms to the Unique Games Conjecture. The mathematical structure of tractable decision CSPs [16, 66], infinite-domain CSPs [7, 8], optimization CSPs [61], as well as approximable CSPs [57, 10], is now known to be linked to certain forms of higher-order symmetries of the solution spaces. A recently emerging research direction links CSPs with foundational topics in physics and quantum computation [21, 20, 2, 53, 46].

**Constraint Satisfaction Problems** CSPs capture some of the most fundamental computational problems, including graph and hypergraph colorings, linear equations, and variants and generalizations of satisfiability. Informally, one is given a set of variables and a set of constraints, each depending only on constantly many variables. Given a CSP instance, the goal is to find an assignment of values to all the variables so that all constraints are satisfied. For example, if the domain is  $\{r, g, b\}$  and the constraints are of the form  $R(x, y)$ ,

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\*This work was supported by UKRI EP/X024431/1 and NSERC Discovery grant. For the purpose of Open Access, the authors have applied a CC BY public copyright licence to any Author Accepted Manuscript version arising from this submission. All data is provided in full in the results section of this paper.

where  $R = \{(r, g), (g, r), (g, b), (b, g), (r, b), (b, r)\}$  is the binary disequality relation on  $\{r, g, b\}$ , we obtain the classic graph 3-COLORABILITY problem. If the domain is  $\{r, g, b, o\}$  and the constraints are of the form  $R(x, y)$ , where  $R = \{(r, g), (g, r), (g, b), (b, g), (b, o), (o, b), (o, r), (r, o)\}$ , we obtain a variant of the graph 4-COLORABILITY problem in which adjacent vertices must be assigned different colors and, additionally, red and blue vertices must not be adjacent and green and orange vertices must not be adjacent.

Back in 1978, Schaefer famously classified all Boolean CSPs as solvable in polynomial time or NP-hard [58].<sup>1</sup> The tractable cases are the standard textbook problems, namely 2-SAT, HORN-SAT, DUAL HORN-SAT, and system of linear equations on a two-element set.<sup>2</sup> Hell and Nešetřil studied a special case of CSPs known as graph homomorphisms [33]. These are CSPs in which all constraints involve the same binary symmetric relation, i.e., a graph. The above-mentioned 3-COLORABILITY problem is the homomorphism problem to  $K_3$ , the undirected clique on three vertices, say  $\{r, g, b\}$ . The above-mentioned variant of 4-COLORABILITY is the homomorphism problem to  $C_4$ , the undirected cycle on four vertices, say  $\{r, g, b, o\}$ . Generalizing greatly the classic result of Karp that  $k$ -COLORABILITY is solvable in polynomial time for  $k \leq 2$  and NP-hard for  $k \geq 3$  and other concrete problems such as the (tractable) variant of 4-COLORABILITY above, Hell and Nešetřil obtained in 1990 a complete classification of such CSPs [32]. Motivated by these two results and the quest to identify the largest subclass of NP that could exhibit a dichotomy and thus avoid NP-intermediate cases, Feder and Vardi famously conjectured that *all* CSPs on finite domains admit a dichotomy; i.e., are either solvable in polynomial time or are NP-hard [26].

Following the so-called algebraic approach to CSPs, pioneered by Jeavons, Cohen and Gyssens [35] and Bulatov, Jeavons, and Krokhin [12], the conjecture was resolved in the affirmative in 2017 by Bulatov [16] and, independently, by Zhuk [65, 66]. The algebraic approach allows for a very clean and precise characterization of what makes certain CSPs computationally tractable — this is captured by the notion of polymorphisms, which can be thought of as multivariate symmetries of solutions spaces of CSPs. Along the way to the resolution of the Feder-Vardi dichotomy conjecture, the algebraic approach has been successfully used to establish other results about CSPs, e.g., characterizing the power of local consistency algorithms for CSPs [11, 3], characterizing robustly solvable CSPs [30, 23, 4], classifying the complexity of exact optimization CSPs [61, 42], the tremendous progress on classifying the complexity of CSPs on infinite domains [7], and very recently using SDPs for robustly solving certain promise CSPs [9].

**Operator Constraint Satisfaction Problems** Consider the following instance of a Boolean CSP, consisting in nine variables  $x_1, \dots, x_9$  over the Boolean domain  $\{-1, +1\}$  and the following six constraints:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 x_2 x_3 &= +1, & x_1 x_4 x_7 &= +1, \\ x_4 x_5 x_6 &= +1, & x_2 x_5 x_8 &= +1, \\ x_7 x_8 x_9 &= +1, & x_3 x_6 x_9 &= -1. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Graphically, this system of equations can be represented by a square, where each equation on the left of (1) comes from a row, and each equation on the right of (1) comes from a column.

|       |       |       |    |
|-------|-------|-------|----|
| $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | +1 |
| $x_4$ | $x_5$ | $x_6$ | +1 |
| $x_7$ | $x_8$ | $x_9$ | +1 |
| +1    | +1    | -1    |    |

<sup>1</sup>We call a CSP *Boolean* if the domain of all variables is of size two. Some papers call such CSPs binary. We use the term *binary* for a relation of arity two and for CSPs whose constraints involve binary relations.

<sup>2</sup>There are also two trivial, uninteresting cases called 0-valid and 1-valid.

The system of equations (1) has no solution in the Boolean domain  $\{-1, +1\}$ : By multiplying the left-hand sides of all equations we get  $+1$  because every variable occurs twice in the system and  $x_i^2 = +1$  for every  $1 \leq i \leq 9$ . However, by multiplying the right-hand sides of all equations, we get  $-1$ . Note that this argument used implicitly the assumption that the variables commute pairwise even if they do not appear in the same equation, which is true over  $\{-1, +1\}$ . Thus, this argument does not hold if one assumes that only variables occurring in the same equation commute pairwise. In fact, Mermin famously established that the system (1) has a solution consisting of linear operators on a Hilbert space of dimension four [50, 51] and the construction is now known as the Mermin-Peres magic square [54]. This construction proves the Bell-Kochen-Specker theorem on the impossibility to explain quantum mechanics via hidden variables [6, 39].

Any Boolean CSP instance, just like the one above, can be associated with a certain non-local game with two players, say Alice and Bob, who are unable to communicate while the game is in progress. Alice is given a constraint at random and must return a satisfying assignment to the variables in the constraint. Bob is given a variable from the constraint and must return an assignment to the variable. The two players win if they assign the same value to the chosen variable. With shared randomness, Alice and Bob can play the game perfectly if and only if the instance is satisfiable [21]. The Mermin-Peres construction [50, 54] was the first example of an instance where the players can play perfectly by sharing an entangled quantum state although the instance is not satisfiable. We note that [50, 54] were looking at quantum contextuality scenarios rather than non-local games and it was Aravind who reformulated the construction in the above-described game setting [1], cf. also [19]. The game was introduced for any Boolean CSP by Cleve and Mittal [21] and further studied by Cleve, Liu, and Slofstra [20].

Every Boolean relation can be identified with its characteristic function, which has a unique representation as a multilinear polynomial via the Fourier transform. The multilinear polynomial representation of Boolean relations (and thus also Boolean CSPs) makes it possible to consider *relaxations* of satisfiability in which the variables take values in a suitable space, rather than in  $\{-1, +1\}$ . Such relaxations of satisfiability have been considered in the foundations of physics long ago, playing an important role in our understanding of the differences between classical and quantum theories. In detail, given a Boolean CSP instance, a classical assignment assigns to every variable a value from  $\{-1, +1\}$ . An operator assignment assigns to every variable a linear operator  $A$  on a Hilbert space so that  $A^2 = I$  and each  $A$  is self-adjoint, i.e.,  $A = A^*$  and thus in particular  $A$  is normal, meaning that  $AA^* = A^*A$ .<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, it is required that operators assigned to variables from the scope of some constraint should pairwise commute.

Ji showed that for Boolean CSPs corresponding to 2-SAT there is no difference between (classical) satisfiability and satisfiability via operators [36]. Later, Atserias, Kolaitis, and Severini established a complete classification for all Boolean CSPs parameterized by the set of allowed constraint relations. In particular, using the substitution method [21] they showed that only CSPs whose relations are 0-valid, 1-valid, or come from 2-SAT, HORN-SAT, or DUAL HORN-SAT have “no satisfiability gap” in the sense that (classical) satisfiability is equivalent to operator satisfiability (over both finite- and infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces) [2]. For all other Boolean CSPs, Atserias et al. [2] showed that there are satisfiability gaps in the following sense: There are instances that are not (classically) satisfiable but are satisfiable via operators on finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces, relying on the Mermin-Peres magic square — gaps of the *first kind*. This immediately implies that there are instances that are not (classically) satisfiable but are satisfiable via operators on infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces — gaps of the *second kind*. Finally, there are instances that are not satisfiable via operators on finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces but are satisfiable via operators on infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces, relying on the breakthrough result of Slofstra who proved this for linear equations [59] — gaps of the *third kind*. The result is established in [2] by showing that reductions between CSPs based on primitive positive formulas, which preserve complexity and were used to establish

<sup>3</sup>For finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces, a linear operator is just, up to a choice of basis, a matrix with complex entries, and the adjoint  $A^*$  of  $A$  is the conjugate transpose of  $A$ , also denoted by  $A^*$ . For infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces, the notions are more involved, cf. Section 2 for all details.

Schaefer’s classification of Boolean CSPs [58], preserve satisfiability gaps.

**Contributions** As our main contribution, we generalize the result of Atserias et al. [2] from Boolean CSPs to CSPs on *arbitrary finite* domains. As has been done in, e.g., [22, 29, 56], we represent a finite domain of size  $d$  by the  $d$ -th roots of unity, and require that each operator  $A$  in an operator assignment should be normal (i.e.  $AA^* = A^*A$ ) and should satisfy  $A^d = I$ . The representation of non-Boolean CSPs relies on multi-dimensional Fourier transform. Our main result is a partial classification of satisfiability gaps for CSPs on arbitrary finite domains, with the remaining cases being related to a well-known open problem in the area, which is the existence of gap instances of the first kind for linear equations over  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  with  $p > 2$ .

In detail, as our first result we prove that *NP-hard* CSPs do have gaps of all three kinds. Second, we show that CSPs of *bounded width* (on arbitrary finite domains) do not have a satisfiability gap (of any kind), meaning that classical satisfiability is equivalent to satisfiability via operators on finite- and infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces (Theorem 12). Third, all other CSPs (i.e., tractable CSPs of unbounded width) can simulate, in a precise technical sense, linear equations over an Abelian group of prime order  $p$ . We prove that these simulations preserve satisfiability gaps (Theorem 23). Thus, we obtain a satisfiability gap of the second kind by the result from an upcoming paper by Slofstra and Zhang [60]. Moreover, for  $p = 2$ , we obtain a satisfiability gap of the first kind (and thus also of the second kind) from the Mermin-Peres magic square [50, 51, 54], and a satisfiability gap of the third kind from Slofstra’s result [59]. Finally, the reductions will also establish the first claim, gaps of all three kinds for NP-hard CSPs via [50, 51, 54, 59].

**Theorem 1** (Main result, informal statement). *Let  $\Gamma$  be an arbitrary finite set of relations on a finite domain.*

1. *If  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is NP-hard then  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has gaps of all three kinds.*
2. *Otherwise,  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is solvable in polynomial time and*
  - (a) *either  $\Gamma$  has bounded width and  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has no gaps of any kind,*
  - (b) *or  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does not have bounded width and  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  can simulate linear equations over an Abelian group of prime order  $p$  in a satisfiability-gap-preserving fashion. In this case,  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has a gap of the second kind. Furthermore, if  $p = 2$  then  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has gaps of all three kinds.*

We note that Theorem 1 implies a classification of Boolean CSPs, thus recovering the result by Atserias et al. [2]. Indeed, a Boolean language  $\Gamma$  that is 0-valid, 1-valid, or comes from 2-SAT, HORN-SAT, or DUAL HORN-SAT has bounded width; also, for a Boolean  $\Gamma$  one gets  $p = 2$  in Theorem 1 (2b).

Theorem 1 also implies a classification for CSPs on graphs (such CSPs are also known as *H-Coloring* problems): If  $\Gamma = \{R\}$ , where  $R$  is a binary symmetric relation, then either  $R$  is bipartite or not. In the former case,  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has bounded width [17] and thus has no gaps of any kind. In the latter case,  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is NP-hard [32, 14] and thus has gaps of all three kinds.

**Corollary 2.** *Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph. If  $G$  is bipartite,  $\text{CSP}(\{E\})$  has no satisfiability gap of any kind. Otherwise it has satisfiability gaps of all three kinds.*

We note that the remaining cases not covered by Theorem 1 (i.e.,  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  that are tractable but have unbounded width and can simulate linear equations over an Abelian group of prime order  $p > 2$  but not of order 2) relate to the known difficulties of establishing satisfiability gaps of the first kind for linear equations over  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  with  $p > 2$ , e.g., there are results showing that such an instance cannot be obtained from generalized Pauli matrices [56] and beyond [28].<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>We remark that our results show that one can obtain gap instances from homomorphic preimages of already established gap instance (cf. Step 4 in Section 7).

The proof of Theorem 1 relies on several ingredients. Firstly, we observe that results establishing that primitive positive definability preserve satisfiability gaps [2] can be lifted from Boolean to arbitrary finite domains.<sup>5</sup> Secondly, for CSPs of bounded width we show that there is no difference between classical and operator satisfiability by simulating the inference by the so-called Singleton Linear Arc Consistency (SLAC) algorithm in polynomial equations. We note that while there are several (seemingly stronger) algorithms for CSPs of bounded width, our proof relies crucially on the special structure of SLAC and the breakthrough result of Kozik that SLAC solves all CSPs of bounded width [43]. Thirdly, to prove that NP-hard CSPs and certain CSPs of unbounded width have satisfiability gaps we use the algebraic approach to CSPs, namely, we show that not only primitive positive definitions but also other reductions, namely going to the core, adding constants, and restrictions to subalgebras and factors, preserve satisfiability gaps.

We note that there is a significant hurdle to go from Boolean CSPs to CSPs over arbitrary finite domains. While any non-Boolean CSP can be Booleanized via indicator variables and extra constraints, such constructions do not immediately imply classifications of non-Boolean CSPs as the “encoding constraints” are intended to be used in only a particular way. Indeed, while the complexity of Boolean CSPs was established by Schaefer in 1978 [58] and the complexity of CSPs on three-element domains was established by Bulatov in 2002 [13, 15], the dichotomy for all finite domains was only established in 2017 [16, 65, 66]. Similarly for other variants of CSPs and different notions of tractability, results on Boolean domains, including the work of Atserias et al. [2], rely crucially on the explicit knowledge of the structure of relations on Boolean domains (established by Post [55]), which is not known for non-Boolean CSPs. Indeed, on the tractability side, the structure of relations in tractable Boolean CSPs is simple and very well understood; on the intractability side, reductions based only on primitive positive definitions suffice for a complete classification of Boolean CSPs. Neither of these two facts is true for non-Boolean CSPs.

We find it fascinating that bounded width might be the borderline for satisfiability gaps for CSPs, thus linking a notion coming from a natural combinatorial algorithm for CSPs with a foundational topic in quantum computation. Indeed, if satisfiability gaps of the first kind exist for linear equations over  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  with  $p > 2$  then our main result implies that all CSPs of unbounded width admit satisfiability gaps of all three kinds. This is yet another result indicating the fundamental nature of bounded width, which captures not only the power of the local consistency algorithm [45, 48, 11, 3] as conjectured in [26] with links to Datalog, pebble games, and logic [26, 41], but also robust solvability of CSPs [4], exact solvability of valued CSPs by LP [62] and SDP [63] relaxations, and now also possibly satisfiability via operators.

**Related work** Paddock and Slofstra [53] streamlined the results from [2], and also gave an overview of other notions of satisfiability and their relationship, including the celebrated  $\text{MIP}^* = \text{RE}$  result of Ji et al. [37, 38]. Further, Culf, Mousavi, and Spirig recently studied approximability of operator CSPs [22]. While we used the magic square to construct a gap of the first kind, other systems based on linear equations could be used instead, e.g. the pentagram and the BCS in [59], cf. also [64]. Finally, we note that the notion of quantum homomorphism from the work of Mančinska and Roberson [47], as well as the recent work of Ciardo [18], is different from ours as it requires that the operators  $A$  should be idempotent, i.e.,  $A^2 = A$ . (E.g., Ciardo shows [18] that CSPs of bounded width have no quantum advantage (over finite-dimensional spaces) by establishing a so-called minion homomorphism — relying crucially on idempotency — to the minion capturing the basic SDP relaxation, which is known to solve CSPs of bounded width by the work of Barto and Kozik [4]. The methods used in [18] rely, unlike methods and results in this paper, on being in the finite-dimensional case.)

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<sup>5</sup>[49, Theorem 6.4] considers subdivisions, a special case of conjunctive definitions, which in turn are a special case of primitive positive definitions (without existential quantifiers). Our result shows that [49, Theorem 6.4] extends to conjunctive definitions.



## 2 Preliminaries

**CSPs** An instance of the *constraint satisfaction problem* (CSP) is a triple  $\mathcal{P} = (V, D, \mathcal{C})$ , where  $V$  is a set of variables,  $D$  is a set of domain values, and  $\mathcal{C}$  is a set of constraints. Every constraint in  $\mathcal{C}$  is a pair  $\langle \mathbf{s}, R \rangle$ , where  $\mathbf{s} \in V^r$  is the constraint scope and  $R \subseteq D^r$  is the constraint relation of arity  $r = \text{ar}(R)$ . Given a CSP instance  $\mathcal{P}$ , the task is to determine whether there is an assignment  $s : V \rightarrow D$  that assigns to every variable from  $V$  a value from  $D$  in such a way that all the constraints are satisfied; i.e.,  $(s(v_1), \dots, s(v_r)) \in R$  for every constraint  $\langle (v_1, \dots, v_r), R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ . An assignment satisfying all the constraints is also called a *solution*.

Let  $D$  be a fixed finite set. A finite set  $\Gamma$  of relations over  $D$  is called a *constraint language* over  $D$ . We denote by  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  the class of CSP instances in which all constraint relations belong to  $\Gamma$ . A mapping  $\varrho : D \rightarrow D$  is an *endomorphism* or *unary polymorphism* of  $\Gamma$  if, for any  $R \in \Gamma$  (say,  $r$ -ary) and any  $(a_1, \dots, a_r) \in R$ , the tuple  $(\varrho(a_1), \dots, \varrho(a_r))$  belongs to  $R$ .

**Bounded width** Intuitively, CSPs of bounded width are those CSPs for which unsatisfiable instances can be refuted via local propagation. An obvious obstruction to bounded width, in addition to NP-hard CSPs, is CSPs encoding systems of linear equations [26]. A celebrated result of Barto and Kozik established that CSPs of bounded width are precisely those CSPs that cannot simulate, in a precise sense, linear equations [3]. While bounded width has several characterizations [45, 48, 11, 3, 44],<sup>6</sup> we will rely on the result of Kozik [43] that established that every CSP of bounded width can be solved through constraint propagation of a very restricted type, so-called *Singleton Linear Arc-Consistency* (SLAC).

In order to explain SLAC, we need to start with *Arc-Consistency* (AC). AC is one of the basic levels of local consistency notions. It is a property of a CSP and also an algorithm turning an instance  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  into an equivalent subinstance  $\mathcal{P}' \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  that satisfies the AC property. Intuitively, given an instance  $\mathcal{P} = (V, D, \mathcal{C}) \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ , the AC algorithm starts with setting the domain  $D_v = D$  for every variable  $v \in V$ . Then, it prunes the sets  $\{D_v\}_{v \in V}$  in an iterative fashion, terminating (in polynomial time in the size of  $\mathcal{P}$ ) with a maximal subinstance of  $\mathcal{P}$  that satisfies the AC condition; namely, for every variable  $v \in V$ , every value  $a \in D_v$ , and every constraint  $\langle \mathbf{s}, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$  such that  $\mathbf{s}[i] = v$  for some  $i$ , there is a tuple  $\mathbf{a} \in R$  with  $\mathbf{a}[i] = a$ . The resulting subinstance  $\mathcal{P}'$  is *equivalent* to  $\mathcal{P}$  in the sense that  $\mathcal{P}$  has a solution if and only if  $\mathcal{P}'$  has a solution. We say that AC *solves* an instance  $\mathcal{P}$  if  $\mathcal{P}$  has a solution whenever  $\mathcal{P}'$  is consistent; i.e., none of the sets  $D_v$  in  $\mathcal{P}'$  is empty. AC is not strong enough to solve all CSPs of bounded width (e.g., 2-SAT) but its full power is understood [26, 24].

Equivalently, Arc-Consistency can be described in terms of a Datalog program [40]. In general, a Datalog program derives facts about an instance  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  using a fixed set of rules that depend on the constraint language  $\Gamma$ . The rules are defined using relations from  $\Gamma$  called *extensional databases* (EDBs) as well as a number of auxiliary relations called *intensional databases* (IDBs). Each rule consists of a *head*, which is a single IDB, and the *body*, which is a sequence of IDBs and EDBs. The execution of the program updates the head IDB whenever the body of the rule is satisfied, that is, every EDB and IDB in the body is satisfied. The computation of the program ends when no relation can be updated, or when the goal predicate is reached. If we require that a Datalog program should only include unary IDBs and that every rule should have at most one EDB then the power of the program for CSPs amounts to AC. In detail, the AC Datalog program has a unary relation (IDB)  $T_S(v)$  for each subset  $S \subseteq D$ . Then for every  $\langle (v_1, \dots, v_r), R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$  and for any IDBs  $T_{S_1}, \dots, T_{S_m}, T_S$  the program contains the rule

$$T_S(v_i) : -R(v_1, \dots, v_r), T_{S_1}(v_{i_1}), \dots, T_{S_m}(v_{i_m})$$

if for any  $\mathbf{a} \in R$  such that  $\mathbf{a}[i_j] \in S_j$  we have  $\mathbf{a}[i] \in S$ . The Arc-Consistency algorithm is *Linear* if  $m = 1$  for every rule in the corresponding Datalog program.

<sup>6</sup>One characterization implies that checking whether a constraint language has bounded width is decidable [44].

Input: A CSP instance  $\mathcal{P} = (V, D, \mathcal{C})$ .  
Output: A SLAC-consistent instance  $\mathcal{P}'$  equivalent to  $\mathcal{P}$

1. **for each**  $v \in V$  **set**  $D_v = D$
2.  $\mathcal{P}' = \mathcal{P} + \sum_{v \in V} \langle v, D_v \rangle$
3. **until** the process stabilizes
  - 3.1 **pick** a variable  $v \in V$
  - 3.2 **for each**  $a \in D_v$  **do**
    - 3.2.1 **run** Linear Arc-Consistency on  $\mathcal{P}' + \langle v, \{a\} \rangle$
    - 3.2.2 **if** the problem is inconsistent, **set**  $D_v = D_v - \{a\}$
  - endfor**
- enduntil**
4. **return**  $\mathcal{P}'$

Figure 1: SLAC.

The Singleton Arc-Consistency (SAC) algorithm is a modification of the AC algorithm [25]. SAC updates the sets  $\{D_v\}_{v \in V}$  as follows: it removes  $a$  from  $D_v$  if the current instance augmented with the constraint fixing the value  $a$  to the variable  $v$  is found inconsistent by the AC algorithm. Finally, the Singleton Linear Arc-Consistency algorithm is a modification of SAC (due to Kozik [43] and Zhuk [66]) that uses the Linear AC algorithm rather than the AC algorithm. Kozik has shown that SLAC solves all CSPs of bounded width [43]. As with AC, SLAC is not only an algorithm but also a condition (of the instance  $\mathcal{P}'$  produced by the algorithm). We say that an instance  $\mathcal{P}$  is SLAC-consistent if the SLAC algorithm, given in Figure 1, does not change the instance.

**Multi-dimensional Fourier transform** Let  $U_d$  be the set of  $d$ -th roots of unity, that is,  $U_d = \{\lambda_k = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{d}k} \mid 0 \leq k < d\}$ . The *Fourier transform* (FT) of a function  $f : U_d^n \rightarrow U_d$  is defined, for  $\mathbf{a} \in U_d^n$ , as  $FT(f, \mathbf{a}) = \sum_{\mathbf{b} \in U_d^n} f(\mathbf{b}) \lambda_1^{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}$ . Then it is not hard to see that  $f(\mathbf{a}) = \sum_{\mathbf{b} \in U_d^n} FT(f, \mathbf{b}) \lambda_1^{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}$ , which gives rise to a representation of  $f$  by a polynomial

$$f(\bar{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{b} \in U_d^n} FT(f, \mathbf{b}) \bar{x}^{\mathbf{b}'},$$

where  $\mathbf{b}' = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$  and  $\mathbf{b}[j] = \lambda_{k_j}$ . This representation is unique [52].

**Linear operators and Hilbert spaces** Let  $V$  be a complex vector space. A *linear operator* on  $V$  is a linear map from  $V$  to  $V$ . The identity linear operator on  $V$  is denoted by  $I$ . The linear operator that is identically 0 is denoted by 0. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two linear operators. Their pointwise addition is denoted by  $A + B$ , their composition is denoted by  $AB$ , and the pointwise scaling of  $A$  by a scalar  $c \in \mathbb{C}$  is denoted by  $cA$ . All of these are linear operators and thus we can plug linear operators in a polynomial  $P$ . We say that operators  $A$  and  $B$  *commute* if  $AB = BA$ . A collection of linear operators  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  *pairwise commute* if  $A_i A_j = A_j A_i$  for every  $i, j \in [n]$ . If  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  pairwise commute then  $P(A_1, \dots, A_n)$  is well defined.  $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  denotes the ring of polynomials with complex coefficients and commuting variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . A linear operator is *bounded* if it maps bounded subsets to bounded subsets. Let  $A$  be a densely defined linear operator, i.e.,  $A$  is defined almost everywhere. We denote by  $A^*$  its *adjoint* [27] and call  $A$  *normal* if  $A$  commutes with its adjoint, i.e.,  $AA^* = A^*A$ . A linear operator  $U$  is called *unitary* if  $UU^* = U^*U = I$ , the identity operator.

A *Hilbert space* is a complex vector space with an inner product whose norm induces a complete metric. All Hilbert spaces of finite dimension  $d$  are isomorphic to  $\mathbb{C}^d$  with the standard complex inner product. Thus, after the choice of basis, linear operators on a  $d$ -dimensional Hilbert space can be identified with matrices in  $\mathbb{C}^{d \times d}$ , and operator composition becomes matrix multiplication. Thus, for Hilbert spaces of finite dimension we will freely switch between the operator and matrix terminology. A *diagonal* matrix has all off-diagonal entries equal to 0. For a matrix  $A$ , the adjoint operator  $A^*$  is the conjugate transpose. Recall that  $(AB)^* = B^*A^*$ . We will use the following form of the so-called *strong spectral theorem*.

**Theorem 3** ([31]). *Let  $A_1, \dots, A_r$  be normal matrices. If  $A_1, \dots, A_r$  pairwise commute then there exists a unitary matrix  $U$  and diagonal matrices  $E_1, \dots, E_r$  such that  $A_i = U^{-1}E_iU$  for every  $i \in [r]$ .*

In the infinite-dimensional case, the Strong Spectral Theorem is more complicated. Firstly, it involves general  $L^2$ - and  $L^\infty$ -spaces. Let  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$  be a measure space, i.e.,  $\Omega$  is a set,  $\mathcal{M}$  is a  $\sigma$ -algebra on the set  $\Omega$  (i.e.  $\mathcal{M}$  is a nonempty collection of subsets of  $\Omega$  containing  $\Omega$  and closed under complements, countable intersections, and countable unions), and  $\mu$  is a measure on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M})$  (i.e.  $\mu$  is nonnegative and countably additive). Then  $L^2(\Omega, \mu)$  denotes the collection of square integrable measurable functions, up to almost everywhere equality, and  $L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$  denotes the collection of essentially bounded measurable functions, up to almost everywhere equality; all measure-theoretic terms in these definitions refer to  $\mu$ , cf. [27] for details. Instead of diagonal matrices, the General Strong Spectral Theorem uses *multiplication operators* on a  $L^2(\Omega, \mu)$ -space. Let  $V$  be a complex vector space of functions mapping an index set  $X$  to  $\mathbb{C}$ . A multiplication operator of  $V$  is a linear operator whose value at a function  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  in  $V$  is given by pointwise multiplication by a fixed function  $a : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ . In other words, the multiplication operator given by  $a$  is

$$(T_a(f))(x) = a(x)f(x) \quad \text{for each } x \in X.$$

**Theorem 4** (General Strong Spectral Theorem [27]). *Let  $A_1, \dots, A_r$  be normal bounded linear operators on a Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$ . If  $A_1, \dots, A_r$  pairwise commute then there exist measure space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ , a unitary map  $U : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow L^2(\Omega, \mu)$ , and functions  $a_1, \dots, a_r \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$  such that  $A_i = U^{-1}T_{a_i}U$  for every  $i \in [r]$ .*

### 3 Operator CSP

In order to relax the notion of satisfiability, we first consider CSPs on  $U_d$  for some  $d$  and represent CSPs via polynomials. Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$ . Every constraint  $\langle s, R \rangle$  of an instance  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C})$  of CSP( $\Gamma$ ) is represented by a polynomial  $P_R(s)$  that represents the characteristic function  $f_R$  of  $R$ :

$$f_R(s) = \begin{cases} \lambda_0, & \text{if } R(s) \text{ is true,} \\ \lambda_1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We note that our choice of the polynomial representation is somewhat arbitrary but other choices lead to the same results. (For instance, [2] studied the  $d = 2$  case and used  $\lambda_1$  to represent true.)

An operator  $A$  on a Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$  is a *normal operator of order  $d$*  if  $A$  is normal and  $A^d = I$ . Operator assignment to the instance  $\mathcal{P}$  on a Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$  is a mapping that assigns to every variable from  $V$  an operator  $A_v$  on  $\mathcal{H}$  such that

- (a)  $A_v$  is a normal operator of order  $d$  for every  $v \in V$ ;
- (b) the operators  $A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_r}$  pairwise commute for every constraint  $\langle (v_1, \dots, v_r), R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ .

We call an operator assignment  $\{A_v\}$  *satisfying for  $\mathcal{P}$*  if  $P_R(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_r}) = I$  for every constraint  $\langle (v_1, \dots, v_r), R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be a CSP instance. Following the terminology of Atserias et al. [2], we



say that  $\mathcal{P}$  has a *satisfiability gap of the first kind* if  $\mathcal{P}$  is not satisfiable over  $U_d$  but is satisfiable by an operator assignment on a finite-dimensional Hilbert space. Similarly, we say that  $\mathcal{P}$  has a *satisfiability gap of the second kind* if  $\mathcal{P}$  is not satisfiable over  $U_d$  but is satisfiable by an operator assignment on an infinite-dimensional Hilbert space. Finally, we say that  $\mathcal{P}$  has a *satisfiability gap of the third kind* if  $\mathcal{P}$  is not satisfiable on finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces but is satisfiable by an operator assignment on an infinite-dimensional Hilbert space. We say that  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has a satisfiability gap of the  $i$ -th kind,  $i = 1, 2, 3$ , if there is at least one instance  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  witnessing such a gap. By definition, a gap of the first kind implies a gap of the second kind. Also, a gap of the third kind implies a gap of the second kind. Put differently, if  $\Gamma$  has no gap of the second kind then it has no gap of the first or third kind either.

We shall repeatedly use the following simple lemma, proved in Appendix ??.

**Lemma 5.** *Let  $x_1, \dots, x_r$  be variables, let  $Q_1, \dots, Q_m, Q$  be polynomials in  $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ , and let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a Hilbert space. If every assignment over  $U_d$  that satisfies the equations  $Q_1 = \dots = Q_m = 0$  also satisfies the equation  $Q = 0$ , then every fully commuting operator assignment on  $\mathcal{H}$  that satisfies the equations  $Q_1 = \dots = Q_m = 0$  also satisfies the equation  $Q = 0$ .*

The proof of this lemma is very similar to that of the analogous claim in [2, Lemma 3], where it was established for  $d = 2$ . The main difference is to use  $A^d = I$  rather than  $A^2 = I$ . For the sake of completeness we give the proof here.

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 0** □

## 4 Overview of results and techniques

In this section, we give an overview of how our main result is proved. All definitions and details are provided in the main part of the paper comprizing of Sections 5–7.

**Bounded width** One part of our main result is the following.

**Theorem 6.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$ . If  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has bounded width then it has no satisfiability gap of any kind.*

The main idea behind the proof of Theorem 6 is to simulate the inference provided by SLAC (see Fig. 1) by inference in polynomial equations. Let  $\mathcal{S}$  be a SLAC-program solving  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ . In order to prove Theorem 6 we take an instance  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C})$  of  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  that has no solution, and therefore is not SLAC-consistent, as  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has bounded width, and prove that it also has no operator solution. We will prove it by contradiction, assuming  $\mathcal{P}$  has an operator solution  $\{A_v\}$  and then using the rules of a SLAC-program solving  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  to infer stronger and stronger conditions on  $\{A_v\}$  that eventually lead to a contradiction.

Recall that every rule of a SLAC-program has the form  $(x \in S) \wedge R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) \rightarrow (y \in S')$  for some variables  $x, y \in V$ , a constraint  $\langle (x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r), R \rangle$ , and sets  $S, S' \subseteq U_d$ . Therefore, we need to show how to encode unary relations and rules of a SLAC-program through polynomials. For any  $S \subseteq U_d$ , the unary constraint restricting the domain of a variable  $x$  to the set  $S$  is represented by the polynomial

$$\text{Dom}_S(x) = \prod_{k \in S} (\lambda_k - x) + 1.^7$$

Similarly, the rule  $(x \in S) \wedge R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) \rightarrow (y \in S')$  of the SLAC program is represented by

$$\text{Rule}_{S,R,S'}(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) = (\text{Dom}_{\bar{S}}(x) - 1)(P_R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) - \lambda_1)(\text{Dom}_{S'}(y) - 1).$$

---

<sup>7</sup>This is not the representation of  $S$  as in the beginning of Section 3, as  $\text{Dom}_S(a)$  is not necessarily equal to  $\lambda_1$  for  $a \notin S$ . However, it suffices for our purposes, because we only need the property that  $\text{Dom}_S(a) = 1$  if and only if  $a \in S$ .

$$\text{CSP}(\Gamma) \leftrightarrow \text{CSP}(\text{core}(\Gamma)) \leftrightarrow \text{CSP}(\text{core}(\Gamma)^*) \leftarrow \text{CSP}(\text{core}(\Gamma)^*|_B) \leftarrow \text{CSP}(\text{core}(\Gamma)^*|_B/\theta)$$

Figure 2: Reductions between CSPs corresponding to derivative languages.

To give an idea of how Theorem 6 is proved, we sketch the proof of the following.

**Lemma 7.** *Let  $(v_1 \in S_1) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (v_\ell \in S_\ell)$  be a derivation in the SLAC-program  $\mathcal{S}$  and  $\{A_v\}$  an operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$ . Then for each  $i = 2, \dots, \ell$*

$$(\text{Dom}_{\overline{S}_1}(A_{v_1}) - I)(\text{Dom}_{S_i}(A_{v_i}) - I) = 0.$$

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 1** □

To complete the proof of Theorem 6 note that the lack of SLAC-consistency means that for some  $v \in V$  the statement  $(v = \lambda_k) \rightarrow (v \neq \lambda_k)$  can be derived from  $\mathcal{P}$  for every  $\lambda_k \in U_d$ . By Lemma 7, for any operator assignment  $\{A_w\}$  and any  $\lambda_k \in U_d$  the operator  $A_v$  satisfies the equation  $\prod_{j \neq k} (A_v - \lambda_j I) = 0$ . By reverse induction on the size of  $S$ , one can show that for any  $S \subseteq U_d$  these equations imply  $\prod_{j \in S} (A_v - \lambda_j I) = 0$ . Then for  $S = \emptyset$  we get  $I = 0$ , witnessing that  $\mathcal{P}$  has no satisfying operator assignment.

**NP-hard CSPs and unbounded width** The second part of our main result boils down to the following.

**Theorem 8.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$ . If  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does not have bounded width then  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  can simulate linear equations over an Abelian group of prime order  $p$  in a satisfiability-gap-preserving fashion. Moreover, if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is NP-hard then one can take  $p = 2$ .*

Assume that  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does not have bounded width. The “implementation” of linear equations in  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  that preserves gaps will be achieved in several steps via a chain of reductions that lies at the heart of the algebraic approach to CSPs [12]. The reductions are shown in Figure 2. They are known to preserve satisfiability; we show that they also preserve satisfiability gaps.

The most basic reduction (used in the chain in several places) is that of primitive positive definitions. Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$ , let  $r$  be an integer, and let  $x_1, \dots, x_r$  be variables ranging over the domain  $U_d$ . A primitive positive formula (*pp-formula*) over  $\Gamma$  is a formula of the form

$$\phi(x_1, \dots, x_r) = \exists y_1 \dots \exists y_s (R_1(\mathbf{z}_1) \wedge \dots \wedge R_m(\mathbf{z}_m)), \quad (2)$$

where  $R_i$  is either the binary equality relation on  $U_d$  or  $R_i \in \Gamma$  is a relation over  $U_d$  of arity  $r_i$ , and each  $\mathbf{z}_i$  is an  $r_i$ -tuple of variables from  $\{x_1, \dots, x_r\} \cup \{y_1, \dots, y_s\}$ . A relation  $R \subseteq U_d^r$  is primitive positive definable (*pp-definable*) from  $\Gamma$  if there exists a pp-formula  $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_r)$  over  $\Gamma$  such that  $R$  is equal to the set of models of  $\phi$ , that is, the set of  $r$ -tuples  $(a_1, \dots, a_r) \in U_d^r$  that make the formula  $\phi$  true over  $U_d$  if  $a_i$  is substituted for  $x_i$  in  $\phi$  for every  $i \in [r]$ .

**Theorem 9.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$  and let  $R$  be pp-definable from  $\Gamma$ . Then, if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  has a satisfiability gap of the first (second, third) kind then so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ .*

Weaker forms of Theorem 9 have appeared in the literature. This includes for example subdivisions from Theorem 6.4 of [49].

Let  $R \subseteq U_d^r$  be a pp-definable formula over  $\Gamma$  via the pp-formula  $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_r)$  as in (2). Given an instance  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$ , one can turn it into an instance  $\mathcal{P}' \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  that is equivalent to  $\mathcal{P}$ . Intuitively, each constraint  $\langle \mathbf{u}, R \rangle$  of  $\mathcal{P}$  is replaced with constraints from its pp-definition in (2) over fresh new variables (and similarly for the binary equality relation, cf. Section 6 for details). This construction is

known as the *gadget construction* in the CSP literature and it is known that  $\mathcal{P}$  has a solution over  $U_d$  if and only if  $\mathcal{P}'$  has a solution over  $U_d$  [12, 5]. Thus, to prove Theorem 9, it suffices to show the following; the proof is a simple generalization of the  $d = 2$  case proved in [2].

**Lemma 10.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$  and let  $R$  be pp-definable from  $\Gamma$ . Furthermore, let  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  and let  $\mathcal{P}' \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  be the gadget construction replacing constraints involving  $R$  in  $\mathcal{P}$ . If there is a (finite or infinite dimensional) satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$  then there is a (respectively, finite or infinite dimensional) satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}'$ .*

If  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  has a satisfiability gap of the first kind then there is an unsatisfiable instance  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  with a satisfying operator assignment. By [12] (cf. also [5]),  $\mathcal{P}'$  is unsatisfiable. By Lemma 10,  $\mathcal{P}'$  has a satisfying operator assignment. Hence  $\mathcal{P}'$  establishes that  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has a satisfiability gap, and Theorem 9 is proved. This argument also extends to gaps of the second and third kind.

Pp-definitions are the starting point of the algebraic approach to CSPs [12] and suffice for dealing with Boolean CSPs, not only in [2] but also in all papers on Boolean (variants of) CSPs. For CSPs over larger domains, more tools are needed.

A constraint language  $\Gamma$  is a *core* language if all its endomorphisms are permutations; that is,  $\Gamma$  has no endomorphisms that are not automorphisms. There always exists an endomorphism  $\varrho$  of  $\Gamma$  such that  $\varrho(\Gamma)$  is core and  $\varrho \circ \varrho = \text{id}$  [12]. We will denote this core language by  $\text{core}(\Gamma)$ , as it (up to an isomorphism) does not depend on the choice of  $\varrho$ .

A constraint language  $\Gamma$  is called *idempotent* if it contains all the *constant* relations, that is, relations of the form  $C_a = \{(a)\}$ ,  $a \in U_d$ . For an arbitrary language  $\Gamma$  over  $U_d$  we use  $\Gamma^* = \Gamma \cup \{C_a \mid a \in U_d\}$ . A unary relation (a set)  $B \subseteq U_d$  pp-definable in  $\Gamma$  is called a *subalgebra* of  $\Gamma$ . For a subalgebra  $B$  we introduce the *restriction*  $\Gamma|_B$  of  $\Gamma$  to  $B$  defined as  $\Gamma|_B = \{R \cap B^{ar(R)} \mid R \in \Gamma\}$ .

An equivalence relation  $\theta$  pp-definable in  $\Gamma$  is said to be a *congruence* of  $\Gamma$ . The equivalence class of  $\theta$  containing  $a \in U_d$  will be denoted by  $a/\theta$ , and the set of all equivalence classes, the *factor-set*, by  $U_d/\theta$ . Congruences of a constraint language allow one to define a *factor-language* as follows. For a congruence  $\theta$  of the language  $\Gamma$  the factor language  $\Gamma/\theta$  is the language over  $U_d/\theta$  given by  $\Gamma/\theta = \{R/\theta \mid R \in \Gamma\}$ , where  $R/\theta = \{(a_1/\theta, \dots, a_n/\theta) \mid (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in R\}$ .

All the languages above are related to each other by the reducibility of the corresponding CSPs, as Figure 2 indicates (cf. Proposition 21). In Section 7, we show that all arrows in Figure 2 preserve satisfiability gaps. To relate these reductions with bounded width and magic squares we use the following result.

**Proposition 11** ([11, 3, 5]). *For a constraint language  $\Gamma$  over  $U_d$ ,  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does not have bounded width if and only if there exists a language  $\Delta$  pp-definable in  $\Gamma$ , a subalgebra  $B$  of  $\text{core}(\Delta)^*$ , a congruence  $\theta$  of  $\text{core}(\Delta)^*|_B$ , and an Abelian group  $\mathbb{A}$  of prime order  $p$  such that  $\Gamma' = \text{core}(\Delta)^*|_{B/\theta}$  contains relations  $R_{3,a}, R_{p+2}$  for every  $a \in \mathbb{A}$  given by  $R_{3,a} = \{(x, y, z) \mid x + y + z = a\}$  and  $R_{p+2} = \{(a_1, \dots, a_{p+2}) \mid a_1 + \dots + a_{p+2} = 0\}$ . If  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is NP-hard, then  $\Delta$  can be chosen to contain  $R_{3,a}, R_{p+2}$  for  $p = 2$ .<sup>8</sup>*

To prove Theorem 8, suppose that  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does not have bounded width. By Proposition 11 there is a language  $\Delta$  pp-definable in  $\Gamma$ , a subalgebra  $B$  of  $\text{core}(\Delta)^*$ , a congruence  $\theta$  of  $\text{core}(\Delta)^*|_B$ , and an Abelian group  $\mathbb{A}$  of prime order  $p$  such that  $\Gamma' = \text{core}(\Delta)^*|_{B/\theta}$  contains relations  $R_{3,a}, R_{p+2}$  for every  $a \in \mathbb{A}$ . Our goal is to show that if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma')$  has a satisfiability gap then so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ .

To give an idea of the gap-preservation proofs, we sketch how a satisfiability gap is preserved. Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over the set  $U_d$  and let  $B$  be its subalgebra. We show that if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma|_B)$  has a satisfiability gap then so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ . We show this for a gap of the first kind (over finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces); the infinite-dimensional case is more complicated, cf. Section 7 for details. Let  $\Delta = \Gamma|_B$ .

<sup>8</sup>The relations  $R_{3,a}, R_{p+2}$  are chosen here because they are needed for our purpose. In fact, they can be replaced with any relations expressible by linear equations over  $\mathbb{A}$ .

Then by Theorem 9 we may assume  $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$  and  $B \in \Gamma$ . Let  $e = |B|$  and  $\pi : U_e \rightarrow U_d$  a bijection between  $U_e$  and  $B$ . Let  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_e, \mathcal{C})$  be a gap instance of  $\text{CSP}(\pi^{-1}(\Delta))$  and the instance  $\mathcal{P}^\pi = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C}^\pi)$  constructed as follows: For every  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$  the instance  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$  contains  $\langle s, \pi(R) \rangle$ . As is easily seen,  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$  has no classic solution. Therefore, it suffices to show that for any satisfying operator assignment  $\{A_v \mid v \in V\}$  for  $\mathcal{P}$ , the assignment  $C_v = \pi(A_v)$  is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$ .

By a technical lemma that shows that injective maps on finite sets that are interpolated by polynomials preserve normal operators that pairwise commute (cf. Lemma 24), the  $C_v$ 's are normal, satisfy the condition  $C_v^d = I$ , and locally commute. For  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $s = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ , let  $f_R^\pi(x_1, \dots, x_k) = f_R(\pi^{-1}(x_1), \dots, \pi^{-1}(x_k))$ . It can be shown that  $\pi^{-1}(C_v) = A_v$ , and therefore  $f_R^\pi(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = I$ . For any  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in U_d$ , if  $(a_1, \dots, a_k) \in \pi(R)$  then  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in B$ . Therefore,  $f_R^\pi(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$  then  $f_{\pi(R)}(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$ . By Lemma 5 this implies  $f_{\pi(R)}(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = I$ .

The other reductions use similar ideas, carefully relying on the spectral theorem given in Theorem 3 to simultaneously diagonalize the restriction of an operator assignment to the scope of a constraint, Lemma 5 that relates polynomial equations over  $U_d$  and operators, and the above mentioned result on preservation of operator assignments by certain polynomials (Lemma 24). The infinite-dimensional case is more delicate, relying on the General Strong Spectral Theorem (Theorem 4).

To finish the proof of Theorem 1, assume that  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does not have bounded width and  $\Gamma'$  from Proposition 11 is over a group of prime order  $p$ . As reductions preserve satisfiability gaps, it suffices that  $\text{CSP}(\Delta_p)$ , where  $\Delta_p = \{R_{3,a} \mid a \in \mathbb{A}\} \cup \{R_{p+2}\}$ , has a satisfiability gap. The result of Slofstra and Zhang [60] provides a gap instance of  $\text{CSP}(\{R_{3,1}, R_{3,-1}\})$  of the second kind for any prime  $p$ , and thus the same holds for  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ . For  $p = 2$  the Mermin-Peres magic square from [50] provides a gap instance of  $\text{CSP}(\{R_{3,1}, R_{3,-1}\})$  of the first kind, and same holds for  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ . Finally, the result by Slofstra [59] provides a gap instance of  $\text{CSP}(\{R_{3,1}, R_{3,-1}\})$  of the third kind, and we get the same for  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R_T\})$ , where  $R_T$  is the full binary relation on  $U_d$  (cf. Theorem 17 in Section 6 and the discussion therein). Finally, if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is NP-hard then  $\Gamma$  can simulate any constraint language [12], and thus in particular  $\Delta_2$ .

## 5 Bounded width and no gaps

In this section we prove the first part of our main result.

**Theorem 12.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$ . If  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has bounded width then it has no satisfiability gap of any kind.*

The main idea behind the proof of Theorem 12 is to simulate the inference provided by SLAC by inference in polynomial equations. Let  $\mathcal{S}$  be a SLAC-program solving  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ . In order to prove Theorem 12 we take an instance  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C})$  of  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  that has no solution, and therefore is not SLAC-consistent, as  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has bounded width, and prove that it also has no satisfying operator assignment. This rules out a gap of the second kind, and thus also a gap of any kind (cf. the discussion in Section 3). We will prove it by contradiction, assuming  $\mathcal{P}$  has a satisfying operator assignment  $\{A_v\}$  and then using the rules of a SLAC-program solving  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  to infer stronger and stronger conditions on  $\{A_v\}$  that eventually lead to a contradiction. We start with a series of lemmas that will help to express the restrictions on  $\{A_v\}$ .

The following lemma introduces a restriction that is satisfied by any operator assignment.

**Lemma 13.** *Let  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C}) \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ . For any operator assignment  $\{A_v\}$  for  $\mathcal{P}$  we have*

$$\prod_{k=0}^{d-1} (\lambda_k I - A_v) = 0.$$

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 2**

□

Recall that every rule of a SLAC-program has the form  $(x \in S) \wedge R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) \rightarrow (y \in S')$  for some variables  $x, y \in V$ , a constraint  $\langle (x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r), R \rangle$ , and sets  $S, S' \subseteq U_d$ . Therefore, we need to show how to encode unary relations and rules of a SLAC-program through polynomials. For any  $S \subseteq U_d$ , we represent the unary constraint restricting the domain of a variable  $x$  to the set  $S$  by the polynomial

$$Dom_S(x) = \prod_{k \in S} (\lambda_k - x) + 1.^9$$

Similarly, the rule  $(x \in S) \wedge R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) \rightarrow (y \in S')$  of the SLAC program is represented by

$$Rule_{S,R,S'}(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) = (Dom_{\bar{S}}(x) - 1)(P_R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) - \lambda_1)(Dom_{S'}(y) - 1).$$

As the next lemma shows, any operator assignment is a zero of  $Rule_{S,R,S'}$ .

**Lemma 14.** *Let  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C}) \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ . For any operator assignment  $\{A_v\}$  for  $\mathcal{P}$  and any rule  $(x \in S) \wedge R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) \rightarrow (y \in S')$  of the SLAC program for  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & Rule_{S,R,S'}(A_x, A_y, A_{z_1}, \dots, A_{z_r}) \\ &= (Dom_{\bar{S}}(A_x) - I)(P_R(A_x, A_y, A_{z_1}, \dots, A_{z_r}) - \lambda_1 I)(Dom_{S'}(A_y) - I) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 3** □

Now, assume  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C})$  is not SLAC-consistent and  $D_v$  denote the domain of  $v \in V$  obtained after establishing SLAC-consistency. This means that for some  $v \in V$  there is a derivation of  $D_v = \emptyset$  using only facts  $R(s)$  for  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $T_B(x_i) \wedge R(x_1, \dots, x_k) \rightarrow T_C(x_j)$  for the rules of the SLAC-program. Moreover, this derivation can be subdivided into sections of the form  $(v = a) \rightarrow (v \neq a)$ , each of which is linear. The latter condition means that each such section looks like a chain  $(v = a) \rightarrow (v_1 \in S_1) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (v_\ell \in S_\ell) \rightarrow (v \in D_v - \{a\})$ , where each step is by a rule of the form  $((v_i \in S_i) \wedge R_i(v_i, v_{i+1}, u_1, \dots, u_r)) \rightarrow (v_{i+1} \in S_{i+1})$ .

**Lemma 15.** *For any satisfying operator assignment  $\{A_v\}$  for  $\mathcal{P}$  and any rule  $(x \in S) \wedge R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) \rightarrow (y \in S')$  of the SLAC program for  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  if  $R(x, y, z_1, \dots, z_r) \in \mathcal{C}$  then*

$$(Dom_{\bar{S}}(A_x) - I)(Dom_{S'}(A_y) - I) = I.$$

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 4** □

**Lemma 16.** *Let  $(v_1 \in S_1) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (v_\ell \in S_\ell)$  be a derivation in the SLAC-program  $\mathcal{S}$  and  $\{A_v\}$  a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$ . Then for each  $i = 2, \dots, \ell$*

$$(Dom_{\bar{S}_1}(A_{v_1}) - I)(Dom_{S_i}(A_{v_i}) - I) = 0.$$

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 5** □

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 6** □

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<sup>9</sup>This is not the representation of  $S$  as in the beginning of Section 3, as  $Dom_S(a)$  is not necessarily equal to  $\lambda_1$  for  $a \notin S$ . However, it suffices for our purposes, because we only need the property that  $Dom_S(a) = 1$  if and only if  $a \in S$ .



## 6 Reductions through pp-definitions

In this section we prove that the so-called primitive positive definitions, a key tool in the algebraic approach to CSPs [12], not only give rise to (polynomial-time) reductions that preserve satisfiability over  $U_d$  but also preserve satisfiability via operators. This was established for the special case of Boolean domains (i.e., for  $d = 2$ ) in [2] and the same idea works for larger domains. We will need this result later in Section 7 to prove that certain CSPs of unbounded width admit a satisfiability gap.

Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$ , let  $r$  be an integer, and let  $x_1, \dots, x_r$  be variables ranging over the domain  $U_d$ . A primitive positive formula (*pp-formula*) over  $\Gamma$  is a formula of the form

$$\phi(x_1, \dots, x_r) = \exists y_1 \dots \exists y_s (R_1(\mathbf{z}_1) \wedge \dots \wedge R_m(\mathbf{z}_m)), \quad (3)$$

where  $R_i \in \Gamma$  is either the binary equality relation on  $U_d$  or a relation over  $U_d$  of arity  $r_i$  and each  $\mathbf{z}_i$  is an  $r_i$ -tuple of variables from  $\{x_1, \dots, x_r\} \cup \{y_1, \dots, y_s\}$ . A relation  $R \subseteq U_d^r$  is primitive positive definable (*pp-definable*) from  $\Gamma$  if there exists a pp-formula  $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_r)$  over  $\Gamma$  such that  $R$  is equal to the set of models of  $\phi$ , that is, the set of  $r$ -tuples  $(a_1, \dots, a_r) \in U_d^r$  that make the formula  $\phi$  true over  $U_d$  if  $a_i$  is substituted for  $x_i$  in  $\phi$  for every  $i \in [r]$ .

Let  $R_T = U_d^2$  denote the full binary relation on  $U_d$ . Our goal in this section is to prove the following result.

**Theorem 17.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$  and let  $R$  be pp-definable from  $\Gamma$ .*

1. *If  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  has a satisfiability gap of the first or second kind then so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ .*
2. *If  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  has a satisfiability gap of the third kind then so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R_T\})$ .*

Let  $R \subseteq U_d^r$  be a pp-definable formula over  $\Gamma$  via the pp-formula  $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_r)$  as in (3). Let  $=_d$  denote the equality relation on  $U_d$ . Given an instance  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  we describe a construction of an instance  $\mathcal{P}' \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{=_d\})$ , and then transform  $\mathcal{P}'$  into an instance  $\mathcal{P}^=$  of  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  that is, in some sense, equivalent to  $\mathcal{P}$ . We start with the instance  $\mathcal{P}$ . For every constraint  $\langle \mathbf{u}, R \rangle$  of  $\mathcal{P}$  with  $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_r)$ , we introduce  $s$  fresh new variables  $t_1, \dots, t_s$  for the quantified variables in (3); furthermore, we replace  $\langle \mathbf{u}, R \rangle$  by  $m$  constraints  $\langle \mathbf{w}_i, R_i \rangle$ ,  $i \in [m]$ , where  $\mathbf{w}_i$  is the tuple of variables obtained from  $\mathbf{z}_i$  in (3) by replacing  $x_j$  by  $u_j$ ,  $j \in [r]$ , and by replacing  $y_j$  by  $t_j$ ,  $j \in [s]$ . The collection of variables  $u_1, \dots, u_r, t_1, \dots, t_s$  is called the *block* of the constraint  $\langle \mathbf{u}, R \rangle$  in  $\mathcal{P}'$ . This construction is known as the *gadget construction* in the CSP literature and it is known that  $\mathcal{P}$  has a solution over  $U_d$  if and only if  $\mathcal{P}'$  has a solution over  $U_d$  [12, 5].

Next, suppose that  $\mathcal{P}'$  is an instance of  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{=_d\})$  with the set of variables  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ . The instance  $\mathcal{P}^=$  is obtained by identifying variables  $x_i, x_j$  whenever there is the constraint  $=_d(x_i, x_j)$  in  $\mathcal{P}'$ . More formally, let  $\varrho'$  denote the equivalence relation on  $[n]$  given by  $(i, j) \in \varrho'$  if and only if  $\mathcal{P}'$  contains the constraint  $=_d(x_i, x_j)$ , and let  $\varrho$  be the symmetric-transitive closure of  $\varrho'$ . Select a representative of every equivalence class of  $\varrho$ ; without loss of generality assume  $[m]$  is the set of these representatives. Let  $\varphi : [n] \rightarrow [m]$  be the mapping that maps every  $i \in [n]$  to the representative of its equivalence class. Then  $\mathcal{P}^=$  is the instance of  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  with the set of variables  $\{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$  that, for every constraint  $\langle (x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_r}), R \rangle$ , where  $R$  is not the equality relation, contains the constraint  $\langle (y_{\varphi(i_1)}, \dots, y_{\varphi(i_r)}), R \rangle$ . Thus, in order to prove Theorem 17 (1), it suffices to show the following lemma.

**Lemma 18.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$  and let  $R$  be pp-definable from  $\Gamma$ . Furthermore, let  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  and let  $\mathcal{P}' \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{=_d\})$ ,  $\mathcal{P}^= \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  be the gadget construction replacing constraints involving  $R$  in  $\mathcal{P}$ , and the instance obtained from  $\mathcal{P}'$  by identifying the variable related by the equality relation. If there is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$  then there is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}^=$ .*

Indeed, if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  has a satisfiability gap of the first or second kind then there is an unsatisfiable instance  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  that has a satisfying operator assignment. By the results in [12] (cf. also [5]),  $\mathcal{P}'$ ,  $\mathcal{P}^=$  are unsatisfiable. By Lemma 18,  $\mathcal{P}^=$  has a satisfying operator assignment. Hence  $\mathcal{P}^=$  establishes that  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has a satisfiability gap of the same kind, as required to prove Theorem 17 (1).

We will frequently use (below and also in Section 7) the following observations. We give a proof of them for the sake of completeness.

**Lemma 19.** *Let  $f$  be a polynomial and  $A, B$  operators on a Hilbert space.*

- (1) *If  $A, B$  commute, then so do  $f(A), f(B)$ .*
- (2) *If  $A$  is normal, then so is  $f(A)$ .*
- (3) *If  $U$  is a unitary operator, then  $U f(A) U^{-1} = f(U A U^{-1})$ .*
- (4) *Let  $g(x_1, \dots, x_r)$  be a multi-variate polynomial and  $A_1, \dots, A_r$  operators on a Hilbert space. If  $U$  is a unitary operator, then*

$$U g(A_1, \dots, A_r) U^{-1} = g(U A_1 U^{-1}, \dots, U A_r U^{-1}).$$

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 7** □

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 8** □

We do not know whether the converse of Lemma 18 holds; this is not known even in the case of  $d = 2$  [2]. The obvious idea would be to take the restriction of the operator assignment that is satisfying for  $\mathcal{P}'$  but it is not clear why this should be satisfying for  $\mathcal{P}$ , because there is no guarantee that the operators assigned to variable in the scope of a constraint of  $\mathcal{P}$  of the form  $\langle s, R \rangle$  commute. However, under a slight technical assumption on  $\Gamma$  — namely, that it includes the full binary relation  $R_T$  on  $U_d^{10}$  — one can enforce commutativity within a constraint scope and thus project an operator assignment.

For an instance  $\mathcal{P}'$  as defined above (and in the statement of Lemma 18), we denote by  $\mathcal{P}''$  the instance obtained from  $\mathcal{P}'$  by adding, for every constraint  $\langle (u_1, \dots, u_r), R \rangle$  of  $\mathcal{P}$ , constraints of the form  $\langle (u_i, u_j), R_T \rangle$  for every  $i \neq j \in [r]$ . To prove Theorem 17 (2), it suffices to show the following lemma.

**Lemma 20.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$  with  $R_T \in \Gamma$  and let  $R$  be pp-definable from  $\Gamma$ . Furthermore, let  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  and let  $\mathcal{P}'' \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  be defined as above. Then, we have the following:*

- (1) *For every satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$  on a Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$  there is an extension that is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}''$  on  $\mathcal{H}$ .*
- (2) *For every satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}''$  on  $\mathcal{H}$ , the restriction of it onto the variables of  $\mathcal{P}$  is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$  on  $\mathcal{H}$ .*

Indeed, if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  has a satisfiability gap of the third kind then there is an instance  $\mathcal{P} \in \text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R\})$  that is not satisfiable via finite-dimensional operators but has a satisfying infinite-dimensional operator assignment. By Lemma 20,  $\mathcal{P}''$  is not satisfiable via finite-dimensional operators but has a satisfying infinite-dimensional operator assignment. Hence  $\mathcal{P}''$  establishes that  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R_T\})$  has a satisfiability gap of the third kind, as required to prove Theorem 17 (2).

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 9** □

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<sup>10</sup>This is a special case of the so-called *commutativity gadget* [2]; the “T” stands for trivial.

Also, although the full binary relation can be pp-defined from the equality relation, it does not help to prove Theorem 17 (2) as the full binary relation is needed exactly to deal with pp-definitions.

## 7 Unbounded width and gaps

In this section we prove the second part of our main result: we show that one can “implement” linear equations over an Abelian group of prime order  $p$  in  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  provided that  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does not have bounded width. The rest of Theorem 1 (2b) will then follow from the existence of a satisfiability gap of the second kind [60] and, for  $p = 2$ , the existence of a satisfiability gap of the first kind [50, 51, 54] and the third kind [59], as all these gap instances are just systems of linear equations. Moreover, for NP-hard CSPs one can “implement” linear equations over  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ , and thus obtains satisfiability gaps of all three kinds, as claimed in Theorem 1 (1).

We achieve our goal in several steps via a chain of reductions that has been used since the inception of the algebraic method to the CSP [12]. While more direct constructions have been developed later, see, e.g., [5], we find this original approach to be better suited for operator CSPs.

### 7.1 Bounded width and Abelian groups

We start by introducing several definitions.

A constraint language  $\Gamma$  over  $U_d$  is said to be a *core language* if its every endomorphism is a permutation. This term comes from finite model theory where it is used for relational structures that do not have endomorphisms (homomorphisms to themselves) that are not automorphisms. Such structures, and therefore languages, have a number of useful properties that we will exploit later. The standard way to convert a constraint language  $\Gamma$  into a core language is to repeat the following procedure until the resulting language is a core language: Pick an endomorphism  $\varrho$  of  $\Gamma$  that is not a permutation and set

$$\varrho(\Gamma) = \{\varrho(R) \mid R \in \Gamma\}, \quad \text{where } \varrho(R) = \{(\varrho(a_1), \dots, \varrho(a_n)) \mid (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in R\}.$$

There always exists an endomorphism  $\varrho$  of  $\Gamma$  such that  $\varrho(\Gamma)$  is core [12, 5] and  $\varrho$  is *idempotent*, that is,  $\varrho \circ \varrho = \varrho$ . We will denote this core language by  $\text{core}(\Gamma)$ , as it (up to an isomorphism) does not depend on the choice of  $\varrho$ . Note that the fact that  $\varrho$  is idempotent implies that it acts as identity on its image.

The language  $\Gamma$  is called *idempotent* if it contains all the *constant* relations, that is, relations of the form  $C_a = \{(a)\}$ ,  $a \in U_d$ . For an arbitrary language  $\Gamma$  over  $U_d$  we use  $\Gamma^* = \Gamma \cup \{C_a \mid a \in U_d\}$ . A unary relation (a set)  $B \subseteq U_d$  pp-definable in  $\Gamma$  is called a *subalgebra* of  $\Gamma$ . For a subalgebra  $B$  we introduce the *restriction*  $\Gamma|_B$  of  $\Gamma$  to  $B$  defined as follows

$$\Gamma|_B = \{R \cap B^{ar(R)} \mid R \in \Gamma\}.$$

An equivalence relation  $\theta$  pp-definable in  $\Gamma$  is said to be a *congruence* of  $\Gamma$ . The equivalence class of  $\theta$  containing  $a \in U_d$  will be denoted by  $a/\theta$ , and the set of all equivalence classes, the *factor-set*, by  $U_d/\theta$ . Congruences of a constraint language allow one to define a *factor-language* as follows. For a congruence  $\theta$  of the language  $\Gamma$  the factor language  $\Gamma/\theta$  is the language over  $U_d/\theta$  given by

$$\Gamma/\theta = \{R/\theta \mid R \in \Gamma\}, \quad \text{where } R/\theta = \{(a_1/\theta, \dots, a_n/\theta) \mid (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in R\}.$$

In order to fit core languages, subalgebras, and factor-languages in our framework where the domain is the set of roots of unity, we let  $e = |\varrho(U_d)|$ ,  $e = |B|$  or  $e = |U_d/\theta|$ , respectively, arbitrarily choose a bijection  $\pi : \varrho(U_d) \rightarrow U_e$ ,  $\pi : B \rightarrow U_e$ , and  $\pi : U_d/\theta \rightarrow U_e$ , and replace  $\varrho(\Gamma)$ ,  $\Gamma|_B$ , and  $\Gamma/\theta$  with  $\pi(\varrho(\Gamma))$ ,  $\pi(\Gamma|_B)$ , and  $\pi(\Gamma/\theta)$ , respectively.

All the languages above are connected with each other in terms of the reducibility of the corresponding CSPs, as Figure 3 and the following statements indicate.

**Proposition 21** ([12, 5]). *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$ . Then*

$$\text{CSP}(\Gamma) \leftrightarrow \text{CSP}(\text{core}(\Gamma)) \leftrightarrow \text{CSP}(\text{core}(\Gamma)^*) \leftarrow \text{CSP}(\text{core}(\Gamma)^*|_B) \leftarrow \text{CSP}(\text{core}(\Gamma)^*|_B/\theta)$$

Figure 3: Reductions between CSPs corresponding to derivative languages

- (1)  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  and  $\text{CSP}(\text{core}(\Gamma))$  are polynomial-time interreducible.
- (2) If  $\Gamma$  is a core language,  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  and  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma^*)$  are polynomial-time interreducible.
- (3) If  $B$  is a subalgebra of  $\Gamma$  then  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma|_B)$  is polynomial-time reducible to  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ .
- (4) If  $\theta$  is a congruence of  $\Gamma$  then  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma/\theta)$  is polynomial-time reducible to  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ .

Finally, to relate the reductions above with bounded width we apply the following result that can be extracted from the known results on the algebraic approach to CSPs [11, 3, 5]. Also, the dichotomy conjecture of Bulatov and Zhuk [16, 66] implies that any NP-hard CSP can implement linear equations over  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ .

**Proposition 22** ([11, 3, 5]). *For a constraint language  $\Gamma$  over  $U_d$ ,  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does not have bounded width if and only there exists a language  $\Delta$  pp-definable in  $\Gamma$ , a subalgebra  $B$  of  $\text{core}(\Delta)^*$ , a congruence  $\theta$  of  $\text{core}(\Delta)^*|_B$ , and an Abelian group  $\mathbb{A}$  of prime order  $p$  such that  $\Gamma' = \text{core}(\Delta)^*|_B/\theta$  contains relations  $R_{3,a}, R_{p+2}$  for every  $a \in \mathbb{A}$  given by*

$$R_{3,a} = \{(x, y, z) \mid x + y + z = a\}, \quad \text{and} \quad R_{p+2} = \{(a_1, \dots, a_{p+2}) \mid a_1 + \dots + a_{p+2} = 0\}.^{11}$$

Moreover, if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  is NP-hard then one can take  $p = 2$ .

We now have everything to formally state our second main result.

**Theorem 23.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over  $U_d$  such that  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does not have bounded width. Furthermore, let  $\Gamma'$  be the language guaranteed by Proposition 22. Then, if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma')$  has a satisfiability gap of the first or the second kind then so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ . Finally, if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma')$  has a satisfiability gap of the third kind then so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma \cup \{R_T\})$ .*

## 7.2 Proof of Theorem 23

In this section we prove that the connections shown in Figure 3 hold in terms of satisfiability gaps, thus proving Theorem 23. We start with a helpful observation. As any mapping on a finite set of complex numbers can be interpolated by a polynomial, we may apply such mappings to operators as well (we assume that such an interpolating polynomial is of the lowest degree possible, and so is unique). A polynomial  $\varrho$  is said to *interpolate* a set  $B \subseteq U_d$  if  $\varrho(\lambda) = 1$  if  $\lambda \in B$  and  $\varrho(\lambda) = 0$  if  $\lambda \in U_d - B$ .

**Lemma 24** (Finite-dimensional case). *Let  $d, e \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $e \leq d$ . Let  $\pi : U_e \rightarrow U_d$  be an injective mapping and  $\varrho$  a unary polynomial that interpolates  $B = \text{Im}(\pi)$ . Let  $A_1, \dots, A_k$  be pairwise commuting normal operators of order  $e$  on a finite dimensional Hilbert space. Then  $C_i = \pi(A_i)$ ,  $i \in [k]$ , are pairwise commuting normal operators of order  $d$ , and  $\varrho(C_i) = I$ . Conversely, let  $C_1, \dots, C_k$  be pairwise commuting normal operators of order  $d$  such that  $\varrho(C_i) = I$ . Then for  $A_i = \pi^{-1}(C_i)$ ,  $i \in [k]$ , it holds that the  $A_i$ 's are pairwise commuting normal operators of order  $e$ , and the eigenvalues of the  $C_i$ 's belong to  $B$ .*

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 10** □

<sup>11</sup>The relations  $R_{3,a}, R_{p+2}$  are chosen here because they are needed for our purpose. In fact, they can be replaced with any relations expressible by linear equations over  $\mathbb{A}$ .

**Lemma 25.** Let  $\varrho$  be a polynomial,  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$  a measure space, and  $c \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$  with a finite range. Then  $\varrho(c)$  is bounded and measurable.

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 11** □

**Lemma 26** (Infinite-dimensional case). Let  $d, e \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $e \leq d$ . Let  $\pi : U_e \rightarrow U_d$  be an injective mapping and  $\varrho$  a unary polynomial that interpolates  $B = \text{Im}(\pi)$ . Let  $A_1, \dots, A_k$  be pairwise commuting bounded normal operators of order  $e$  on a Hilbert space. Then  $C_i = \pi(A_i)$ ,  $i \in [k]$ , are pairwise commuting bounded normal operators of order  $d$ , and  $\varrho(C_i) = I$ . Conversely, let  $C_1, \dots, C_k$  be pairwise commuting bounded normal operators of order  $d$  such that  $\varrho(C_i) = I$ . Then for  $A_i = \pi^{-1}(C_i)$ ,  $i \in [k]$ , it holds that the  $A_i$ 's are pairwise commuting bounded normal operators of order  $e$ , and there exist a measure space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ , a unitary map  $U : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow L^2(\Omega, \mu)$  and functions  $c_1, \dots, c_k \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$  such that  $C_i = U^{-1}T_{c_i}U$  for  $i \in [k]$  and the multiplication operators  $T_{c_i}$  of  $L^2(\Omega, \mu)$ , and  $\mu(\{\omega \in \Omega \mid c_i(\omega) \notin B\}) = 0$  for  $i \in [k]$ .

*Proof.* **TOPROVE 12** □

Next we consider the four connections from Figure 3 one by one and prove that each of them preserves the satisfiability gap. For Steps 2–4, which rely on pp-definitions, a gap of the third kind is only preserved up to the addition of  $R_T$  to the language, as in the statement of Theorem 23.

**Step 1 (Reductions to a core).** Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over the set  $U_d$  and  $\varrho : U_d \rightarrow U_d$  an idempotent endomorphism of  $\Gamma$ . Then  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has a satisfiability gap if and only if  $\text{CSP}(\varrho(\Gamma))$  does.

Suppose that  $|\text{Im}(\varrho)| = e$ , let  $\pi' : \text{Im}(\varrho) \rightarrow U_e$  be any bijection between  $U_e$  and  $\text{Im}(\varrho)$ , and  $\pi = \pi' \circ \varrho$ . Let  $\Delta = \{\pi(R) \mid R \in \Gamma\}$ , we show that  $\text{CSP}(\Delta)$  has a satisfiability gap if and only if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  does.

Let  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_e, \mathcal{C})$  be a gap instance of  $\text{CSP}(\Delta)$ , and let  $\mathcal{P}^\pi = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C}^\pi)$  be the corresponding instance of  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ , where for each  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$  the set  $\mathcal{C}^\pi$  includes  $\langle s, Q \rangle$  with  $Q \in \Gamma$  and  $\pi(Q) = R$ . As is easily seen,  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$  has no solution, because for any solution  $\varphi$  of  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$  the mapping  $\pi \circ \varphi$  is a solution of  $\mathcal{P}$ .

*Finite-dimensional case.* Let  $\{A_v \mid v \in V\}$  be an  $\ell$ -dimensional satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$ . We prove that  $\{\pi'^{-1}(A_v) \mid v \in V\}$  is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$ . Let  $C_v = \pi'^{-1}(A_v)$ .

By Lemma 24, the  $C_v$ 's are normal,  $C_v^d = I$ ,  $v \in V$ , and for any constraint  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$  and any  $v, w \in s$ ,  $C_v, C_w$  commute. Now, let  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $s = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ ,  $\langle s, Q \rangle$  be the corresponding constraint of  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$ , and  $f_R, f_Q$  be the polynomials representing  $R, Q$  over  $U_e, U_d$  respectively. We have  $f_R(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) = I$ , and we need to show that  $f_Q(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = I$ . Let  $U$  diagonalize  $A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}$  and

$$UA_{v_i}U^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{i1} & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & \mu_{i\ell} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then  $(\mu_{1j}, \dots, \mu_{kj}) \in R$  for  $j \in [\ell]$ , because

$$I = f_R(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) = f_R(UA_{v_1}U^{-1}, \dots, UA_{v_k}U^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_R(\mu_{11}, \dots, \mu_{k1}) & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & f_R(\mu_{1\ell}, \dots, \mu_{k\ell}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore,  $(\pi'^{-1}(\mu_{1j}), \dots, \pi'^{-1}(\mu_{kj})) \in \varrho(Q)$  for  $j \in [\ell]$ , and, as  $\varrho$  is an endomorphism,  $(\pi'^{-1}(\mu_{1j}), \dots, \pi'^{-1}(\mu_{kj})) \in Q$  and so  $f_Q(\pi'^{-1}(\mu_{1j}), \dots, \pi'^{-1}(\mu_{kj})) = \lambda_0 = 1$ . Since

$$UC_{v_i}U^{-1} = U\pi'^{-1}(A_{v_i})U^{-1} = \pi'^{-1}(UA_{v_i}U^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} \pi'^{-1}(\mu_{i1}) & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & \pi'^{-1}(\mu_{i\ell}) \end{pmatrix},$$



we also have  $f_Q(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = \lambda_0 I = I$ .

*Infinite-dimensional case.* Let  $\{A_v \mid v \in V\}$  be an (infinite-dimensional) satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$ . We prove that  $\{\pi'^{-1}(A_v) \mid v \in V\}$  is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$ . Let  $C_v = \pi'^{-1}(A_v)$ .

By Lemma 26, the  $C_v$ 's are normal,  $C_v^d = I$ ,  $v \in V$ , and for any constraint  $\langle \mathbf{s}, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$  and any  $v, w \in \mathbf{s}$ ,  $C_v, C_w$  commute. Now, let  $\langle \mathbf{s}, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ ,  $\langle \mathbf{s}, Q \rangle$  be the corresponding constraint of  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$ , and  $f_R, f_Q$  be the polynomials representing  $R, Q$  over  $U_e, U_d$  respectively. We have  $f_R(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) = I$ , and we need to show that  $f_Q(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = I$ . By the General Strong Spectral Theorem (cf. Theorem 4) there exist a measure space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ , a unitary map  $U : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow L^2(\Omega, \mu)$  and functions  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$  such that, for the multiplication operators  $E_i = T_{a_i}$  of  $L^2(\Omega, \mu)$ , the relations  $A_{v_i} = U^{-1}E_iU$  hold for each  $i \in [k]$ . As  $A_{v_i}^e = I$ , it holds that  $a_i(\omega) \in U_e$  for almost all  $\omega \in \Omega$ . Choosing a different representative of the equivalence class of  $a_i$  we may assume that  $a_i(\omega) \in U_e$  for all  $\omega \in \Omega$ . Then  $(a_1(\omega), \dots, a_k(\omega)) \in R$  for almost all  $\omega \in \Omega$ , because

$$I = U f_R(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) U^{-1} = f_R(U A_{v_1} U^{-1}, \dots, U A_{v_k} U^{-1}) = f_R(T_{a_1}, \dots, T_{a_k}) = T_{f_R(a_1, \dots, a_k)},$$

implying  $f_R(a_1, \dots, a_k)(\omega) = 1$  for almost all  $\omega \in \Omega$ . Therefore,  $(\pi'^{-1}(a_1(\omega)), \dots, \pi'^{-1}(a_k(\omega))) \in \varrho(Q)$  for almost all  $\omega \in \Omega$ , and, as  $\varrho$  is an endomorphism,  $(\pi'^{-1}(a_1(\omega)), \dots, \pi'^{-1}(a_k(\omega))) \in Q$  and so  $f_Q(\pi'^{-1}(a_1(\omega)), \dots, \pi'^{-1}(a_k(\omega))) = \lambda_0 = 1$  for almost all  $\omega \in \Omega$ . Since

$$U C_{v_i} U^{-1} = U \pi'^{-1}(A_{v_i}) U^{-1} = \pi'^{-1}(U A_{v_i} U^{-1}) = \pi'^{-1}(T_{a_i}) = T_{\pi'^{-1}(a_i)},$$

we also have  $f_Q(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = \lambda_0 I = I$ . Moreover,  $\pi'^{-1}(a_i) \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$  by Lemma 25.

Now, let  $\mathcal{P}^\pi = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C}^\pi)$  be a gap instance of CSP( $\Gamma$ ) and  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_e, \mathcal{C})$ ,  $\mathcal{C} = \{\langle \mathbf{s}, R \rangle \mid \langle \mathbf{s}, Q \rangle \in \mathcal{C}^\pi, R = \pi(Q)\}$ , the corresponding instance of CSP( $\Delta$ ). Then again  $\mathcal{P}$  has no solution over  $U_e$ .

*Finite-dimensional case.* Let  $\{C_v \mid v \in V\}$  be an  $\ell$ -dimensional satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$ . We need to prove that  $\{A_v \mid v \in V\}$ ,  $A_v = \pi(C_v)$  is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P} = (V, \mathcal{C})$ . For  $\langle \mathbf{s}, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ , let  $f_R, f_Q$  be polynomials representing  $R$  and  $Q \in \Gamma$  with  $\pi(Q) = R$ , respectively.

First, we show that the  $C_v$ 's can be replaced with  $\varrho(C_v)$ . Since for any  $\langle \mathbf{s}, Q \rangle \in \mathcal{C}^\pi$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ , and any  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in U_d$ , we have that  $f_Q(\varrho(a_1), \dots, \varrho(a_k)) = 1$  whenever  $f_Q(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$ , by Lemma 5  $f_Q(\varrho(C_{v_1}), \dots, \varrho(C_{v_k})) = I$  whenever  $f_Q(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = I$ . Thus, we assume  $A_v = \pi'(C_v)$  for  $v \in V$ .

That  $A_v$  is normal,  $A_v^e = I$ ,  $v \in V$ , and the  $A_v$ 's locally commute follows from Lemma 24. Let  $f_Q^\pi(x_1, \dots, x_k) = f_Q(\pi'^{-1}(x_1), \dots, \pi'^{-1}(x_k))$ . As is easily seen, for any  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in U_e$ , if  $f_Q^\pi(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$  then  $f_R(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$ . Hence, by Lemma 5  $f_R(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) = I$  whenever  $f_Q^\pi(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) = I$ . Finally, we prove that  $\pi'^{-1}(A_v) = C_v$ ; this implies that  $f_Q^\pi(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) = I$  completing the proof. Let  $U$  diagonalize  $C_v$  and

$$U C_v U^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & \mu_\ell \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \pi'^{-1}(A_v) &= \pi'^{-1}(\pi'(C_v)) = U^{-1} U \pi'^{-1}(\pi'(C_v)) U^{-1} U = U^{-1} \pi'^{-1}(\pi'(U C_v U^{-1})) U \\ &= U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \pi'^{-1}(\pi'(\mu_1)) & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & \pi'^{-1}(\pi'(\mu_\ell)) \end{pmatrix} U = U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & \mu_\ell \end{pmatrix} U = C_v. \end{aligned}$$

*Infinite-dimensional case.* Let  $\{C_v \mid v \in V\}$  be a (infinite-dimensional) satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$ . We need to prove that  $\{A_v \mid v \in V\}$ ,  $A_v = \pi(C_v)$  is a satisfying operator assignment for

$\mathcal{P} = (V, \mathcal{C})$ . For  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $s = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ , let  $f_R, f_Q$  be polynomials representing  $R$  and  $Q \in \Gamma$  with  $\pi(Q) = R$ , respectively. As in the finite-dimensional case it can be shown that the  $C_v$ 's can be replaced with  $\varrho(C_v)$ , and therefore we assume  $A_v = \pi'(C_v)$  for  $v \in V$ .

That  $A_v$  is normal,  $A_v^e = I$ ,  $v \in V$ , and the  $A_v$ 's locally commute follows from Lemma 26. As before, for any  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in U_e$ , if  $f_Q^\pi(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$  then  $f_R(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$ , implying by Lemma 5 that  $f_R(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) = I$  whenever  $f_Q^\pi(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) = I$ . Finally, we prove that  $\pi'^{-1}(A_v) = C_v$ ; this implies that  $f_Q^\pi(A_{v_1}, \dots, A_{v_k}) = I$  completing the proof. By the General Strong Spectral Theorem (cf. Theorem 4) there exist a measure space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ , a unitary map  $U : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow L^2(\Omega, \mu)$  and functions  $c_1, \dots, c_k \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$  such that, for the multiplication operators  $D_i = T_{c_i}$  of  $L^2(\Omega, \mu)$ , the relations  $C_{v_i} = U^{-1}D_iU$  hold for each  $i \in [k]$ . As before, the  $c_i$ 's can be chosen such that  $c_i(\omega) \in U_d$  for all  $\omega \in \Omega$ . Then by Lemma 25  $\pi'^{-1}(\pi'(c_i)) \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \pi'^{-1}(A_v) &= \pi'^{-1}(\pi'(C_v)) = U^{-1}U\pi'^{-1}(\pi'(C_v))U^{-1}U \\ &= U^{-1}\pi'^{-1}(\pi'(UC_vU^{-1}))U = U^{-1}\pi'^{-1}(\pi'(T_{c_i}))U = U^{-1}T_{\pi'^{-1}(\pi'(c_i))}U. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\pi'^{-1}(\pi'(c_i(\omega))) = c_i(\omega)$  for almost all  $\omega \in \Omega$ , we obtain  $U^{-1}T_{\pi'^{-1}(\pi'(c_i))}U = C_{v_i}$ .

**Step 2 (Adding constant relations).** Let  $\Gamma$  be a core language. Then  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has a satisfiability gap if and only if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma^*)$  does.

Since  $\Gamma \subseteq \Gamma^*$ , if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has a satisfiability gap, so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma^*)$ . We prove that if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma^*)$  has a satisfiability gap then  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  has a satisfiability gap.

We will use the following relation  $R_\Gamma$  that is known to be pp-definable in  $\Gamma$  [34]:

$$R_\Gamma = \{(\varrho(\lambda_0), \dots, \varrho(\lambda_{d-1})) \mid \varrho \text{ is an endomorphism of } \Gamma\}.$$

As  $\Gamma$  is a core language, for any  $(a_1, \dots, a_d) \in R_\Gamma$  it holds that  $\{a_1, \dots, a_d\} = U_d$ . By Theorem 17 we may assume that  $R_\Gamma \in \Gamma$ .

Let  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C})$  be a gap instance of  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma^*)$ . We construct an instance  $\mathcal{P}' = (V', U_d, \mathcal{C}')$  of  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$  as follows.

- $V' = V \cup \{v_a \mid a \in U_d\}$ ;
- $\mathcal{C}'$  consists of three parts:  $\{C = \langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C} \mid R \in \Gamma\}$ ,  $\{\langle (v_{a_1}, \dots, v_{a_n}), R_\Gamma \rangle\}$ , and  $\{\langle (v, v_a), =_d \rangle \mid \langle (v), C_a \rangle \in \mathcal{C}\}$ , where  $=_d$  denotes the equality relation on  $U_d$ .

It is known [34] that  $\mathcal{P}'$  has a classic solution if and only if  $\mathcal{P}$  has one. If  $\varphi : V \rightarrow U_d$  is a solution of  $\mathcal{P}$  then we can extend it to a solution of  $\mathcal{P}'$  by mapping  $v_a$  to  $a$ . Conversely, let  $\varphi : V' \rightarrow U_d$  be a solution of  $\mathcal{P}'$ . The restriction of  $\varphi$  to  $V$  may not be a solution of  $\mathcal{P}$ , because for some constraint  $\langle (v), C_a \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$  it may be the case that  $\varphi(v) = \varphi(v_a) \neq a$ . This can be fixed as follows. As  $\varphi$  is a solution,  $(\varphi(v_{\lambda_0}), \dots, \varphi(v_{\lambda_{d-1}})) \in R_\Gamma$ , hence, the mapping  $\varrho : U_d \rightarrow U_d$  given by  $\varrho(a) = \varphi(v_a)$  is an endomorphism of  $\Gamma$ . As  $\Gamma$  is a core language,  $\varrho$  is a permutation on  $U_d$  and  $\varrho^s$  is the identity permutation for some  $s$ . Then  $\varrho^{s-1}$  is the inverse  $\varrho^{-1}$  of  $\varrho$  and is also an endomorphism of  $\Gamma$ . Therefore  $\varphi' = \varrho^{-1} \circ \varphi$  is also a solution of  $\mathcal{P}'$  and  $\varphi'(v_a) = a$  for  $a \in U_d$ . Thus,  $\varphi'|_V$  is a solution of  $\mathcal{P}$ .

*Finite-dimensional case.* Suppose that  $\{A_v \mid v \in V\}$  is an  $\ell$ -dimensional satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$ . First, we observe that if  $\mathcal{C}$  contains a constraint  $\langle (v), C_a \rangle$  then  $A_v$  is the scalar operator  $aI$ . Indeed, let  $f_a(x)$  be a polynomial representing  $C_a$ , that is,  $f_a(a) = \lambda_0$  and  $f_a(b) = \lambda_1$  for  $b \in U_d - \{a\}$ . Let also  $U$  be a unitary operator that diagonalizes  $A_v$  and  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell$  the eigenvalues of  $A_v$ . Then, as  $f_a(A_v) = I$  we obtain

$$I = UIU^{-1} = Uf_a(A_v)U^{-1} = f_a(UA_vU^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_a(\mu_1) & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & f_a(\mu_\ell) \end{pmatrix}$$

implying that  $f_a(\mu_i) = \lambda_0$  for  $i \in [\ell]$ . Thus,  $a$  is the only eigenvalue of  $A_v$  and

$$A_v = U^{-1}aIU = aI.$$

All such operators pairwise commute regardless of the value of  $a$ . Therefore  $v_a$  can be assigned  $aI$  for  $a \in U_d$ , and the resulting assignment is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}'$ .

*Infinite-dimensional case.* Suppose that  $\{A_v \mid v \in V\}$  is a (infinite-dimensional) satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$ . As before, we observe that if  $\mathcal{C}$  contains a constraint  $\langle (v), C_a \rangle$  then  $A_v$  is the scalar operator  $aI$ . Let  $f_a(x)$  be a polynomial representing  $C_a$ , that is,  $f_a(a) = \lambda_0$  and  $f_a(b) = \lambda_1$  for  $b \in U_d - \{a\}$ . By the General Strong Spectral Theorem (cf. Theorem 4) there exist a measure space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ , a unitary map  $U : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow L^2(\Omega, \mu)$  and a function  $c \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$  such that, for the multiplication operator  $E = T_c$  of  $L^2(\Omega, \mu)$ , the relation  $A_v = U^{-1}EU$  holds. By Lemma 5

$$f_a(E) = f_a(UA_vU^{-1}) = Uf_a(A_v)U^{-1} = UIU^{-1},$$

implying  $f_a(c(\omega)) = 1$  for almost all  $\omega \in \Omega$ . Therefore,  $A_v = U^{-1}EU = U^{-1}aIU = aI$ . We then complete the proof as in the finite-dimensional case.

**Step 3 (Satisfiability gap from subalgebras).** Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over the set  $U_d$  and let  $B$  be its subalgebra. Then if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma|_B)$  has a satisfiability gap then so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ .

Let  $\Delta = \Gamma|_B$ . Then by Theorem 17 we may assume  $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$  and  $B \in \Gamma$ . Let  $e = |B|$  and  $\pi : U_e \rightarrow U_d$  a bijection between  $U_e$  and  $B$ .

Let  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_e, \mathcal{C})$  be a gap instance of  $\text{CSP}(\pi^{-1}(\Delta))$  and the instance  $\mathcal{P}^\pi = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C}^\pi)$  constructed as follows. For every  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$  the instance  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$  contains  $\langle s, \pi(R) \rangle$ . As is easily seen,  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$  has no classic solution. Therefore, it suffices to show that for any finite- or infinite-dimensional satisfying operator assignment  $\{A_v \mid v \in V\}$  for  $\mathcal{P}$ , the assignment  $C_v = \pi(A_v)$  is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$ .

By Lemmas 24, 26, the  $C_v$ 's are normal, satisfy the condition  $C_v^d = I$ , locally commute, and bounded in the infinite-dimensional case. For  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $s = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ , let  $f_R^\pi(x_1, \dots, x_k) = f_R(\pi^{-1}(x_1), \dots, \pi^{-1}(x_k))$ . As in **Step 1**, it can be shown that  $\pi^{-1}(C_v) = A_v$ , and therefore  $f_R^\pi(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = I$ . For any  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in U_d$ , if  $(a_1, \dots, a_k) \in \pi(R)$  then  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in B$ . Therefore, if  $f_R^\pi(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$  then  $f_{\pi(R)}(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$ . By Lemma 5 this implies  $f_{\pi(R)}(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = I$ .

**Step 4 (Satisfiability gap from homomorphic images).** Let  $\Gamma$  be a constraint language over the set  $U_d$  and  $\theta$  a congruence of  $\Gamma$ . Then if  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma/\theta)$  has a satisfiability gap then so does  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ .

Let  $\varrho : U_d \rightarrow U_d/\theta$  be the natural mapping  $a \mapsto a/\theta$  and  $\pi' : U_d/\theta \rightarrow U_e$ , where  $e = |U_d/\theta|$ , a bijection. Finally, let  $\pi = \pi' \circ \varrho$  and  $\Delta = \pi(\Gamma)$ . For  $R \in \Delta$  let  $\pi^{-1}(R)$  be the full preimage of  $R$  under  $\pi$ . Since  $\theta$  is pp-definable in  $\Gamma$ , so is  $\pi^{-1}(R)$  for any  $R \in \Delta$ . Indeed, if  $R = \pi(Q)$  for some  $Q \in \Gamma$ , then

$$\pi^{-1}(R)(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \exists y_1, \dots, y_k \quad Q(y_1, \dots, y_k) \wedge \bigwedge_{i \in [k]} \theta(x_i, y_i).$$

Using Theorem 17 we may assume that  $\pi^{-1}(R) \in \Gamma$  for  $R \in \Delta$ . Let  $\pi^* : U_e \rightarrow U_d$  assign to  $a \in U_e$  a representative of the  $\theta$ -class  $\pi'^{-1}(a)$ . Thus, in a certain sense,  $\pi^*$  is an inverse of  $\pi$ .

Suppose that  $\mathcal{P} = (V, U_e, \mathcal{C})$  is a gap instance of  $\text{CSP}(\Delta)$  and let  $\mathcal{P}^\pi = (V, U_d, \mathcal{C}^\pi)$  be given by  $\mathcal{C}^\pi = \{\langle s, \pi^{-1}(R) \rangle \mid \langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}\}$ . We prove that  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$  is a gap instance of  $\text{CSP}(\Gamma)$ . Firstly, observe that  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$  has no classic solution, because for any solution  $\varphi$  of  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$  the mapping  $\pi \circ \varphi$  is a solution of  $\mathcal{P}$ . Let  $\{A_v \mid v \in V\}$  be a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}$ . We set  $C_v = \pi^*(A_v)$  and prove that  $\{C_v \mid v \in V\}$  is a satisfying operator assignment for  $\mathcal{P}^\pi$ . By Lemma 24, 26, the  $C_v$ 's are normal, satisfy the condition  $C_v^d = I$ , bounded, and locally commute. For  $\langle s, R \rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $s = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ , let  $f_R^\pi(x_1, \dots, x_k) = f_R(\pi(x_1), \dots, \pi(x_k))$ . As before, it is easy to see that  $\pi(C_v) = A_v$  for  $v \in V$ , and therefore  $f_R^\pi(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = I$ . Finally, for any

$(a_1, \dots, a_k) \in U_d$ , if  $f_R^\pi(a_1, \dots, a_k) = f_R(\pi(a_1), \dots, \pi(a_k)) = 1$ , then  $(\pi(a_1), \dots, \pi(a_k)) \in R$ , and so  $(a_1, \dots, a_k) \in \pi^{-1}(R)$  and  $f_{\pi^{-1}(R)}(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 1$ . By Lemma 5 this implies that  $f_{\pi^{-1}(R)}(C_{v_1}, \dots, C_{v_k}) = I$ .

## Acknowledgements

We are grateful to William Slofstra for reporting mistakes in a previous version of this paper, for telling us about several relevant results, and for very useful discussions.

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