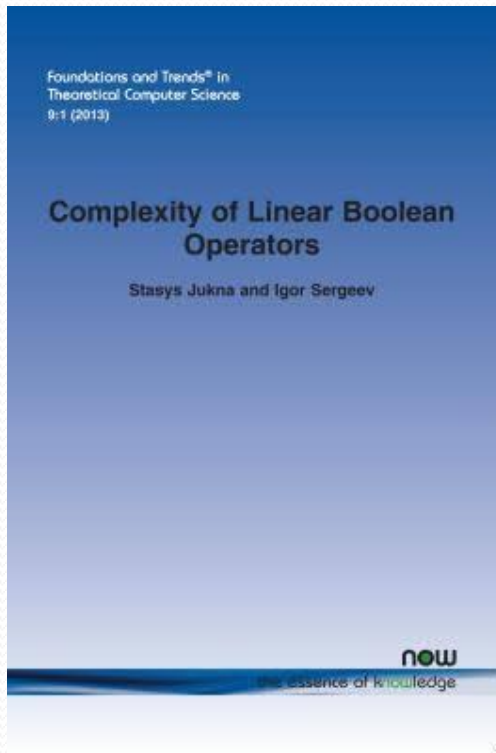


Complexity of boolean linear operators

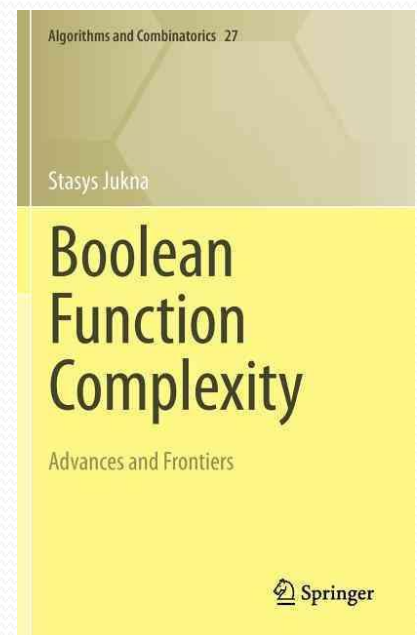
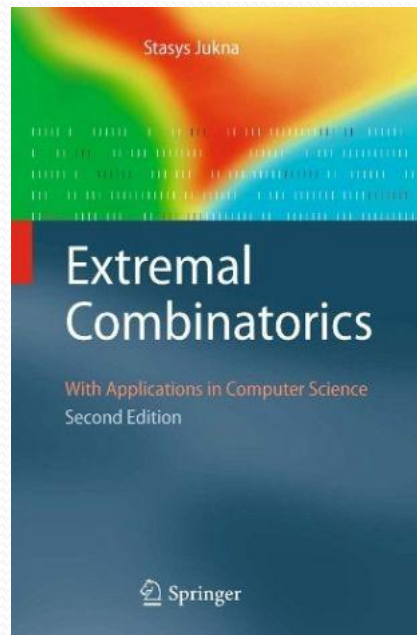
I.S. Sergeev, 2021



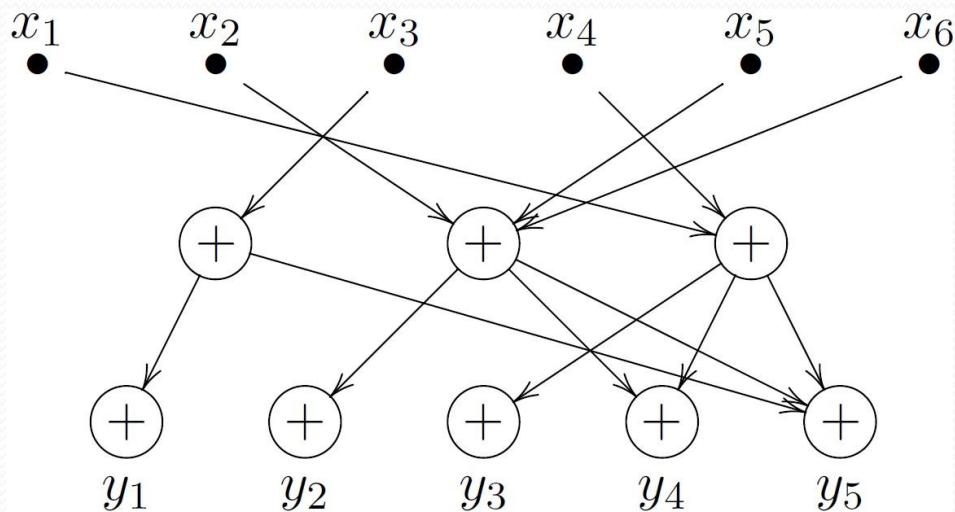
JS13



Stasys Jukna



Linear circuits



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$p_{i,j} = \{\text{number of paths connecting } x_j \text{ and } y_i\}$

SUM : $(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, +)$

$$A[i, j] = p_{i,j}$$

OR : (\mathbb{B}, \vee)

$$A[i, j] = (p_{i,j} \geq 1)$$

XOR : (\mathbb{B}, \oplus)

$$A[i, j] = p_{i,j} \bmod 2$$

Asymptotic complexity bounds



O.B. Lupanov

$$L_2(n) \sim \frac{n^2}{\log n}$$

(1956)



E.I. Nechiporuk

$$L_3(n) \sim L(n) \sim \frac{n^2}{2 \log n}$$

(1963)

An upper bound via rank



Pavel Pudlák



Vojtěch Rödl

$$L_2(A) \preceq \text{rk}(A) \cdot n,$$

$$L_3(A) \preceq \frac{\text{rk}(A) \cdot n}{\log n}$$

(1994)

Complexity of the recursively defined dmatrices

$$A_{2n} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(A_n) & f_2(A_n) \\ f_3(A_n) & f_4(A_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad f_i(A) \in \{0, 1, A, \overline{A}\}$$

$$\text{SUM}(A) \preceq n \log n$$

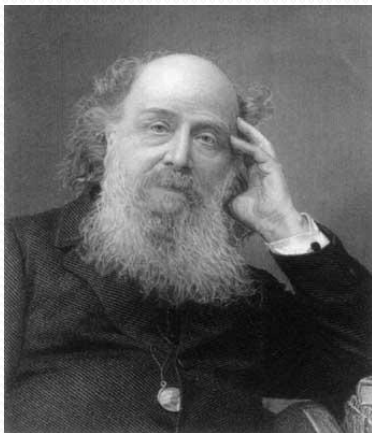
Intersections matrix:

$$K_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad K_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad K_{2n} = \begin{bmatrix} K_n & 1 \\ K_n & K_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$rk_{\vee}(K) = \log n$$

$$\text{OR}_3(K) \asymp n$$

Sylvester-Hadamard matrices



James Sylvester



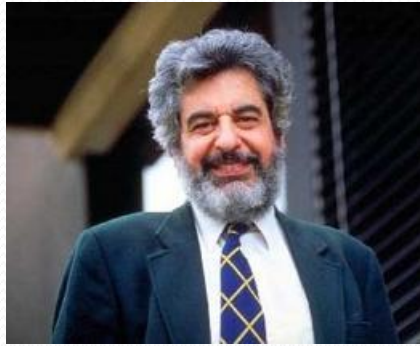
Jacques Hadamard

$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_{2n} = \begin{bmatrix} H_n & H_n \\ H_n & \overline{H_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$rk_{\oplus}(H) = \log n$$

$$|\det H^*| = 2(n/4)^{n/2}$$

Lower bounds via determinant



Jacques Morgenstern



V.V. Kochergin

$$\text{SUM}(A) \geq 3 \log_3 |\det(A)| \quad (1973, 2009)$$



$$\text{SUM}_d(A) \geq dn |\det(A)|^{\frac{2}{dn}} \quad (1998)$$

$$\text{SUM}(H) \asymp n \log n, \quad \text{SUM}_d(H) \asymp dn^{1+\frac{1}{d}}$$

Lower bounds via rigidity



Rigidity:

$$\text{Rig}_A(r) = \min\{|B| : \text{rk}(A \oplus B) \leq r\}$$

Leslie Valiant

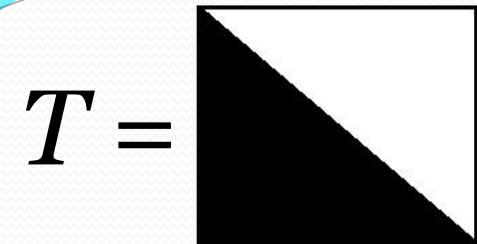


$$\text{T.} \quad \text{Rig}_A(r) \geq \frac{f^2(n)}{r}, \quad s \leq r \leq t$$

$$\implies \text{XOR}_2(A) \geq 2f(n) \ln \frac{t}{s}$$

(1994)

Complexity of the full triangular matrix



$$\text{Rig}_T(r) \geq (1 - o(1)) \frac{n^2}{4r}, \quad r \in \omega(1) \cap o(n)$$

$$\text{XOR}_2(T) \asymp n \log n$$

$$\text{XOR}_d(T) \asymp n \lambda_d(n) \quad (1994)$$

$$\text{OR}_d(T) \asymp n \lambda_d(n) \quad (1985)$$



Ashok
Chandra



Steven
Fortune



Richard
Lipton



M.I. Grinchuk

Lower bound via the independent set cardinality



Georges Hansel



R.E. Krichevskii

$$A \vee A^T = \overline{E} \implies OR_2(A) \geq n \log n \quad (1964)$$



Tamás Tarján

$$OR_2(T) \sim n \log n$$

$$OR_2(K) \sim n \log n$$

Lower bounds via matrix weight



(k, l) -thin matrix:
does not contain size $k \times l$
rectangles (i.e. all-1 submatrices)

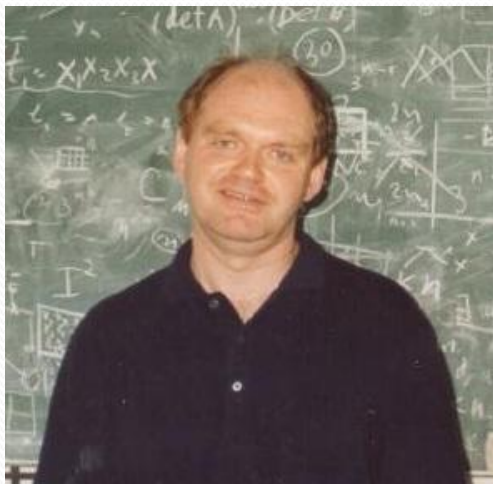
(1964)

T. A — $(k + 1, l + 1)$ -thin matrix \implies

$$\text{OR}(A) \geq \frac{|A|}{k \cdot l}$$

$$\text{OR}_2(A) \geq \frac{|A|}{\max\{k, l\}}$$

Lower bounds via matrix weight (2)



D.Yu. Grigoriev

$r(A)$ – maximal area
of a rectangle in
the matrix A

$$\text{OR}(A) \geq \frac{3|A|}{r(A)} \log_3 \frac{|A|}{n} \quad \text{OR}_d(A) \geq \frac{d|A|}{r(A)} \left(\frac{|A|}{n} \right)^{1/d}$$

(1976) JS13

$$\text{OR}(H) \asymp n \log n$$

$$\text{OR}_d(H) \asymp dn^{1+1/d}$$

Kneser-Sierpinski matrix



Martin Kneser

Wacław Sierpiński

$$D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_{2n} = \begin{bmatrix} D_n & 0 \\ D_n & D_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \overline{K}$$

Lower bounds for block matrices



S.N. Selezneva



Joan Boyar



Magnus Find

(2012)

$$L \in \{\text{SUM}, \text{OR}\}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ B & C \end{bmatrix}$$

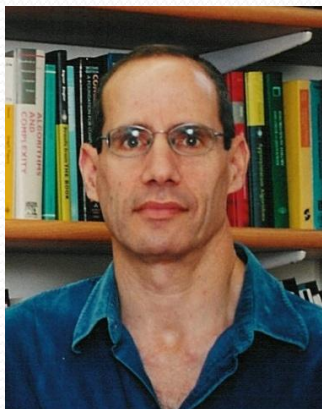
$$L(M) \geq L(A) + L(C) + \text{rk}(B)$$

$$L_2(M) \geq L_2(A) + L_2(C) + \text{tr}(B)$$

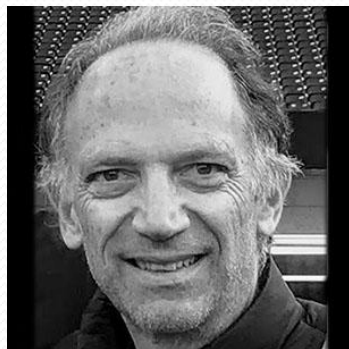
JS13

$$\text{SUM}(D) \asymp \text{OR}(D) \sim (1/2)n \log n$$

Combinatorial methods



Noga Alon



Mauricio
Karchmer



Avi Wigderson

$$\text{dist}(A) = \min_{i \neq j} |Ae_i - Ae_j|$$

(1990)

$$\text{XOR}_2(A) \succeq \text{dist}(A) \cdot \frac{\log n}{\log \log n}$$

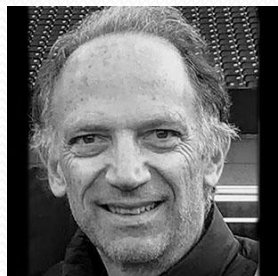
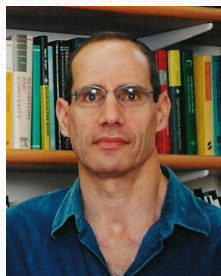


Andrew Drucker

(2011)

$$B : \quad \text{dist}(B) \asymp n, \quad \text{XOR}_2(B) \asymp n \cdot \frac{\log n}{\log \log n}$$

Combinatorial methods (2)



Wolfgang Maass

m -Ramsey matrix: does not contain monochromatic (all-0 or all-1) rectangles of size $m \times m$

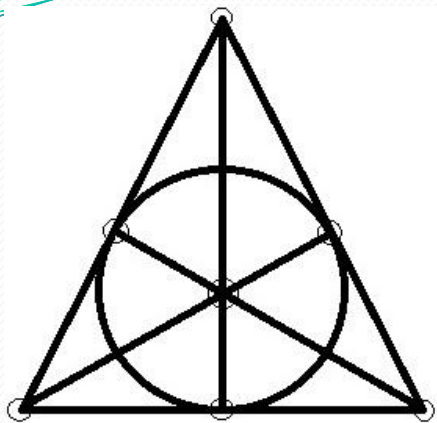
T. A — n^c -Ramsey matrix, $c < 1$

$$\implies \text{XOR}_2(A) \succeq n \log n$$

(1990)

$$\text{XOR}_2(H) \asymp n \log n$$

Extremal matrices



$$S_7 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



James Singer



János Kollár



Lajos Rónyai



Tibor Szabó

(1996) $N[i, j] = ((\alpha_i - \alpha_j)^{\frac{q^t - 1}{q - 1}} = 1),$
 N — $(t, t! + 1)$ -thin matrix,

$\alpha_i \in GF(q^t)$
 $|N| = q^{2t-1}$

OR/XOR separations



S.B. Gashkov I.S.

$$\text{OR}(S)/\text{XOR}(S) \succeq \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\log n \cdot 2^{O(\log^* n)}}$$

$$\text{OR}(N)/\text{XOR}(N) = n^{1-o(1)}$$

(2010-2014)



$$\text{OR}_2(H)/\text{XOR}_2(H) \asymp \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\log n}$$

T. A — random $n \times n$ -submatrix of H_{n^2}

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{OR}(A)}{\text{XOR}_3(A)} \succeq \frac{\text{OR}_2(A)}{\text{XOR}_2(A)} \asymp \frac{n}{\log^2 n}$$

(2006)

JS13

Lower bounds for Kronecker products



(1988)

$$L_2(B \otimes A) \geq \text{tr}(B) \cdot L_2(A)$$

Anna Gal

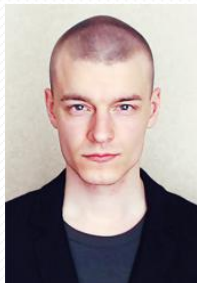


M.Find, M.Göös, M.Järvisalo, P.Kaski, M.Koivisto, J.Korhonen

T. A — $(k + 1, l + 1)$ -thin matrix \implies

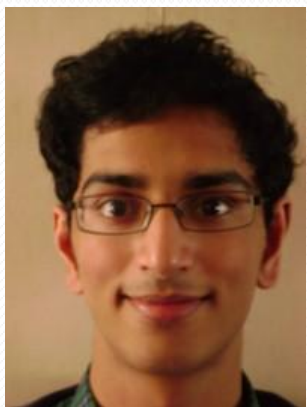
$$L(B \otimes A) \geq \text{rk}(B) \cdot \frac{|A|}{k \cdot l} \quad L \in \{\text{SUM}, \text{OR}\}_{(2013)}$$

SUM/OR separations



$$L_3(B \otimes A) \leq \text{rk}(B) \cdot n^2 \qquad L_6(B \otimes A) \preceq \text{rk}(B) \cdot \frac{n^2}{\log n}$$

$$M = \overline{E_{\sqrt{n}}} \otimes A_{\sqrt{n}}, \qquad A \text{ — random matrix}$$



$$\text{SUM}(M)/\text{OR}(M) \succeq \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\log^2 n}$$

$$B : \quad \text{OR}_2(B) \asymp n, \quad \text{SUM}_2(B) \asymp n \log n \qquad (2013)$$

Trevor Pinto

OR-complexity of the complement matrix



Nets Katz

T. (2012)

(i) A — 2-thin matrix,

$$|A| \succeq n^{1,1}, \text{rk}(\overline{A}) \asymp \log n$$

(ii) A — $\log n$ -thin matrix,

$$|A| \asymp n^2, \text{OR}_2(\overline{A}) \preceq n \log^2 n$$

JS13

$$\text{OR}(A)/\text{OR}(\overline{A}) \succeq \frac{n}{\log^3 n}, \quad \text{OR}_2(A)/\text{OR}_2(\overline{A}) \succeq \frac{n}{\log^3 n}$$

Explicit bounds:

$$\frac{\text{OR}(A)}{\text{OR}(\overline{A})} = n^{1-o(1)} \quad \frac{\text{OR}_2(A)}{\text{OR}_2(\overline{A})} \preceq n^{1/2-o(1)}$$

I.S.14 JS13

SUM-complexity of the complement matrix



Kazuyuki Amano



Manami Shigeta

$$A : \quad A \vee A^T = \overline{E}, \quad \text{rk}_+ A = n^{1/2+o(1)} \quad (2015)$$

$$M = \overline{A} \otimes B, \quad B \text{ — random matrix}$$

$$\text{SUM}(M)/\text{SUM}(\overline{M}) \succeq n^{1/4-o(1)}$$

Open problems (stated for $n \times n$ matrices)

- nonlinear lower bounds on XOR-complexity
- SUM-complexity of the matrix K : $n \preceq \text{SUM}(K) \preceq n \log n$
- depth-2 complexity of the matrix D :

$$n^{1.16} \prec \text{OR}_2(D) \leq \text{SUM}_2(D) \prec n^{1.28}$$

JS13

$$\text{OR}_2(D) \prec n^{1.17}$$

D. Chistikov, Sz. Iván, A. Lubiw,
J. Shallit (2015)

- verify the rank conjecture: $L(A \otimes B) \geq \text{rk}(A) \cdot L(B)$?
- does it hold that for a matrix A , $\text{XOR}(A)/\text{OR}(A) \rightarrow \infty$?
- construct a matrix A such that $\text{SUM}_2(\bar{A})/\text{SUM}_2(A) \rightarrow \infty$
- investigate L_2/L separations:

$$\frac{\text{OR}_2(A)}{\text{OR}(A)} \succeq \sqrt{n/\log n},$$

$$\frac{\text{XOR}_2(B)}{\text{XOR}(B)} \succ n^{0.3}$$

JS13-17