

Monochromatic Triangles, Intermediate Matrix Products, and Convolutions

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$$C_{ij} = \sum_k A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$$

Product of two $n \times n$ matrices in time:

$O(n^3)$		naïve
$O(n^{2.81})$	1969	Strassen
$O(n^{2.79})$	1979	Pan
$O(n^{2.78})$	1979	Bini et al.
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$O(n^{2.50})$	1982	Coppersmith, Winograd
$O(n^{2.48})$	1986	Strassen
$O(n^{2.376})$	1987	Coppersmith, Winograd
$O(n^{2.373})$	2010	Stothers
$O(n^{2.3729})$	2012	Vassilevska Williams
$O(n^{2.3728639})$	2014	Le Gall

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ω = best exponent

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Big open question:
Does $\omega = 2$?

(min, +)-product : $C_{ij} = \min_k A_{ik} + B_{kj}$

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APSP-Hypothesis: no $O(n^{2.99})$ algorithm

Easy

$(+, \times)$ -product

$$O(n^\omega)$$

$\omega < 2.373$

Hard

$(\min, +)$ -product

$$O(n^{3-o(1)})$$

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Equality product $(+, =)$
Dominance product $(+, \leq)$
Minimum witness product
All-Pairs LCA in DAGs
 (\min, \max) -product
All-Pairs Bottleneck Paths
Approximate APSP
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Wide open question: Is the same running time a coincidence?

Convolution World

Intermediate

Easy

$(+, \times)$ -convolution

$$c_i = \sum_j a_j \cdot b_{i-j}$$

$$O(n \log n)$$

Dominance convolution

Apx pattern matching

Min-witness convolution

(\min, \max) -convolution

Apx $(\min, +)$ -convolution

Unweighted knapsack

$$\tilde{O}(n^{3/2})$$

Hard

$(\min, +)$ -convolution

$$c_i = \min_j a_j + b_{i-j}$$

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All-Edge Monochromatic Triangle, AE-Mono Δ

In: $n \times n$ matrix C , C_{ij} = color of edge $i \rightarrow j$

Out: $n \times n$ matrix Δ , $\Delta_{ij} = \exists_k : C_{ij} = C_{jk} = C_{ki}$

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All-Edge Sparse Triangle, AE-Sparse Δ

In: edge set E , $m = |E|$

Out: $\Delta : E \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, $\Delta(i, j) = \exists_k : (i, j), (j, k), (k, i) \in E$

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Equivalent to *listing*
up to m triangles [DKPVW'19]

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AE-Sparse Δ in $m^{\frac{2\omega}{\omega+1}}$ time

[AYZ'97]

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AE-Sparse Δ in $m^{\frac{2\omega}{\omega+1}-\varepsilon}$ gives AE-Mono Δ in $n^{\frac{3+\omega}{2}-\delta}$

[VWWY'10]

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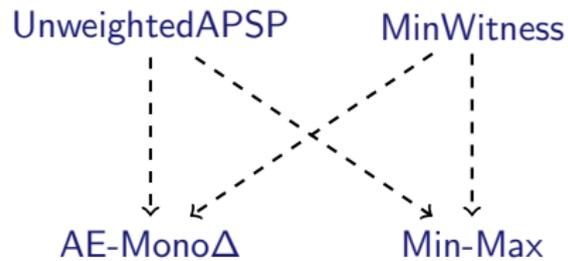
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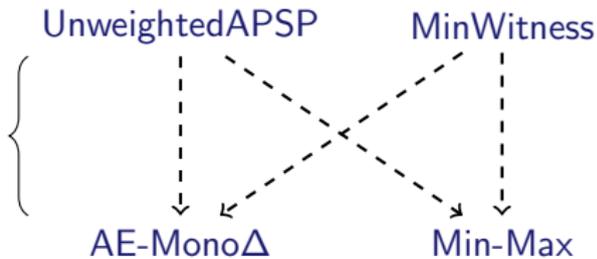
AE-Mono Δ in $n^{5/2-\epsilon}$ gives 3SUM in $n^{2-\delta}$

In: $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$
Out: $a_i + a_j + a_k = 0$

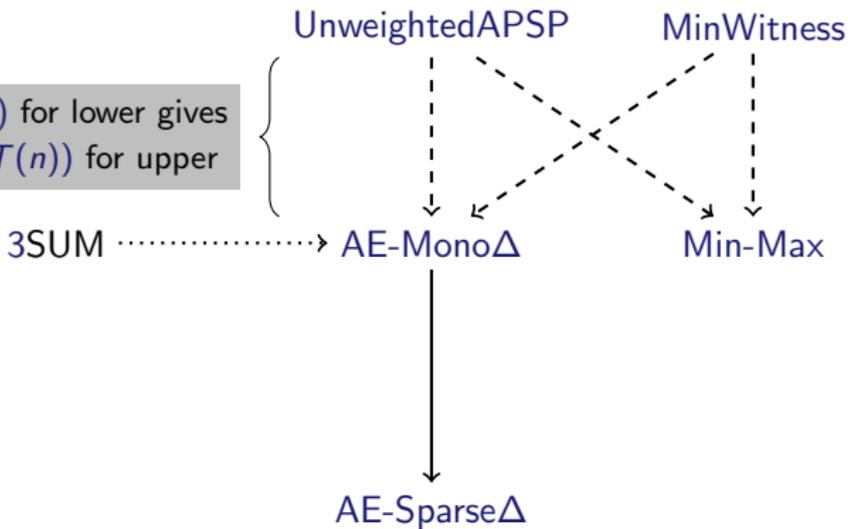
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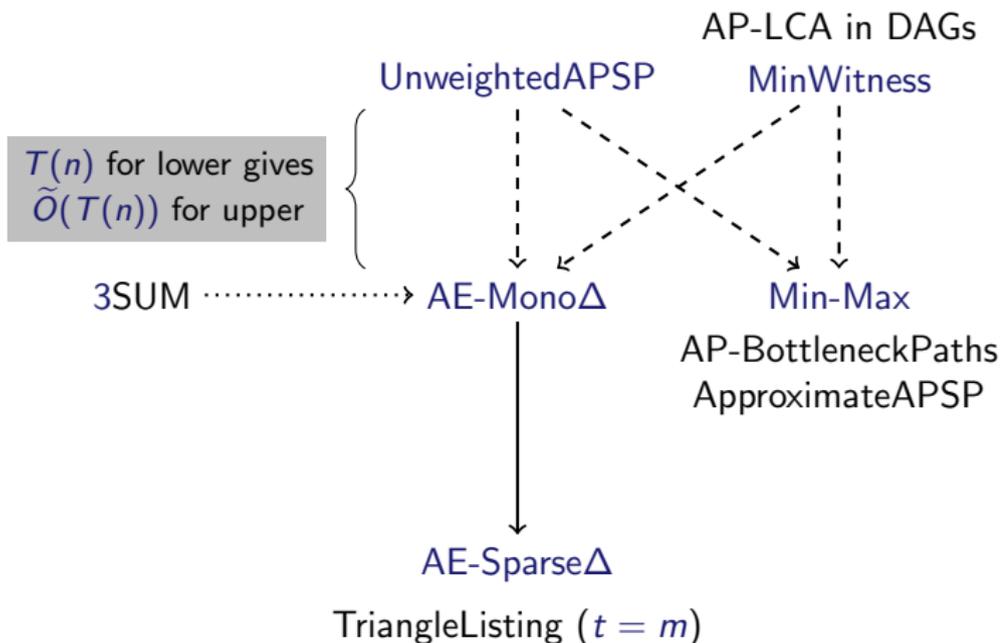


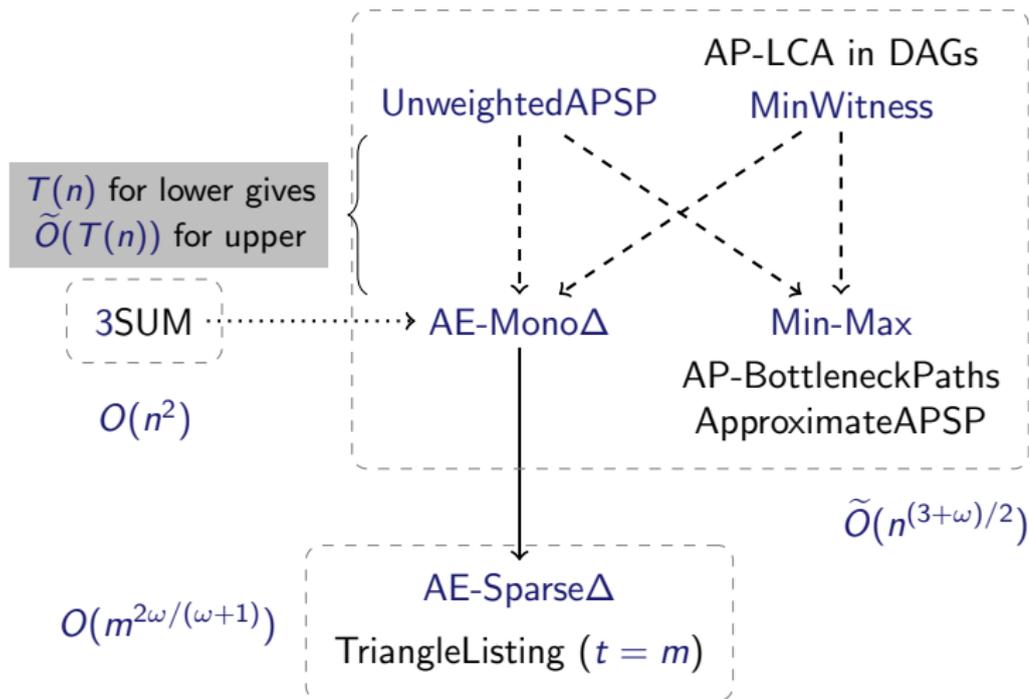
$T(n)$ for lower gives
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Min-Max in $T(n)$ time gives Unweighted APSP in $T(n) \log n$ time

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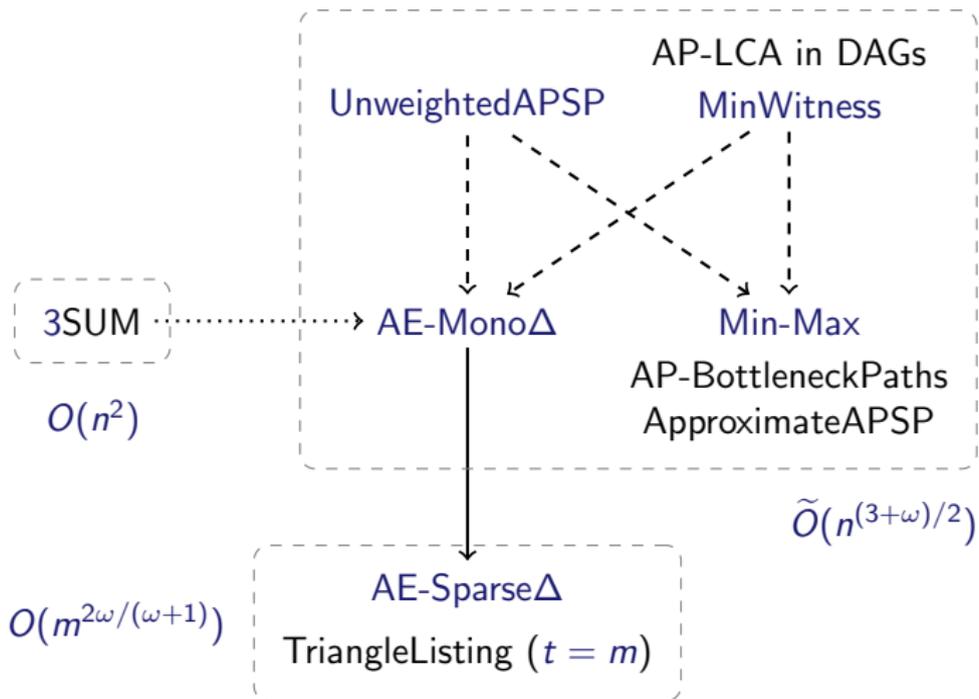
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Monochromatic Convolution

In: Integer sequences a, b, c of length n

Out: Binary sequence d , s.t. $d[i] = \exists_j : a[j] = b[i - j] = c[i]$

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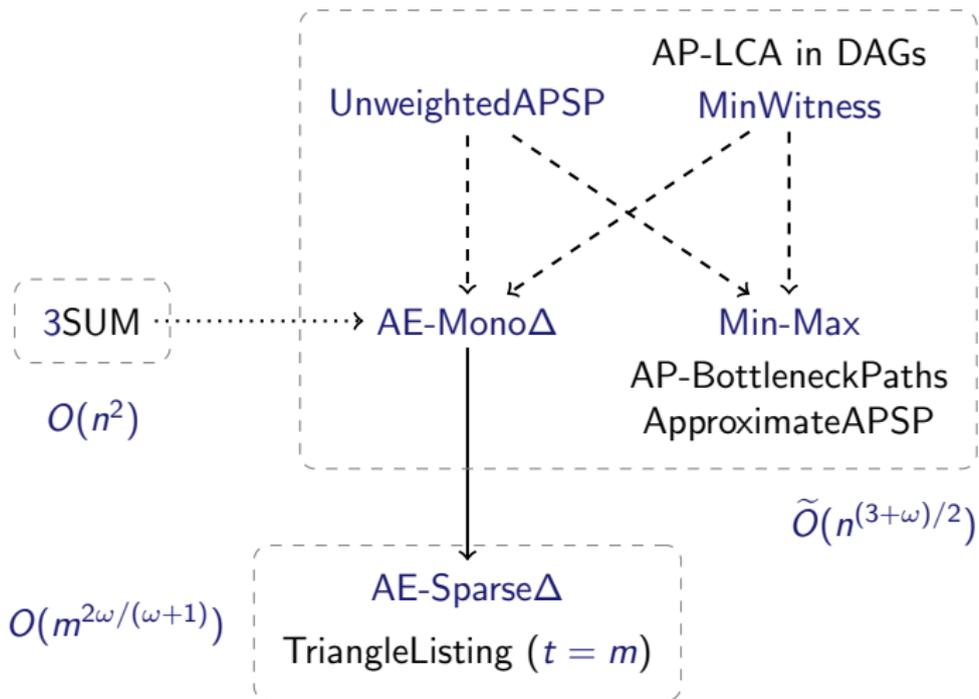
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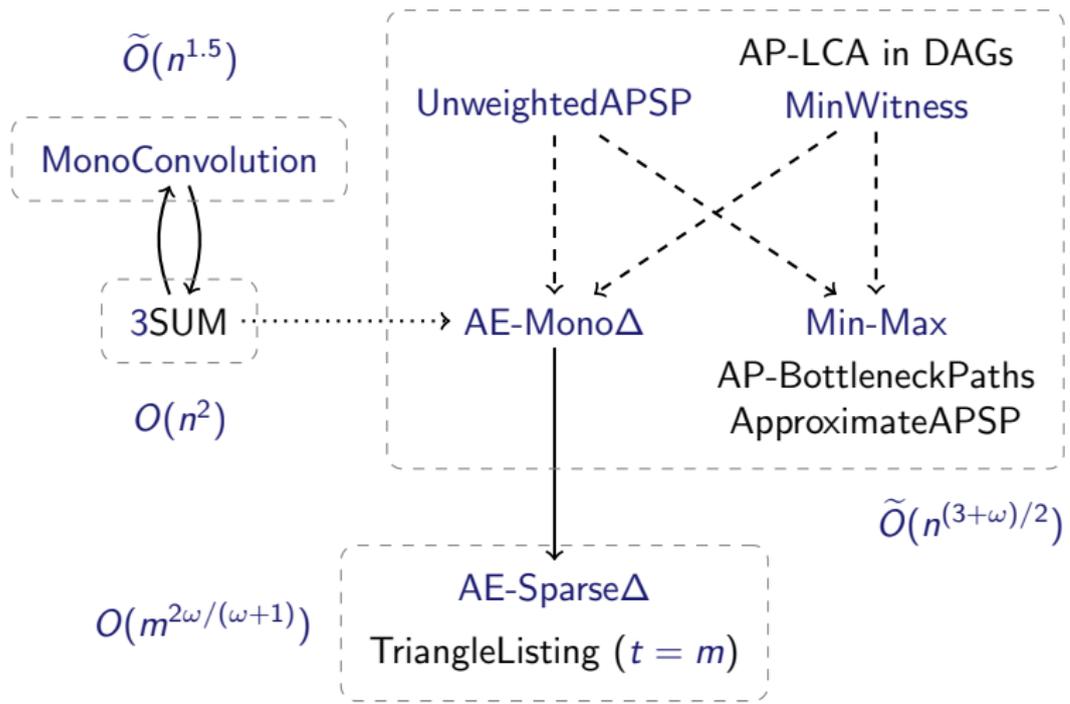
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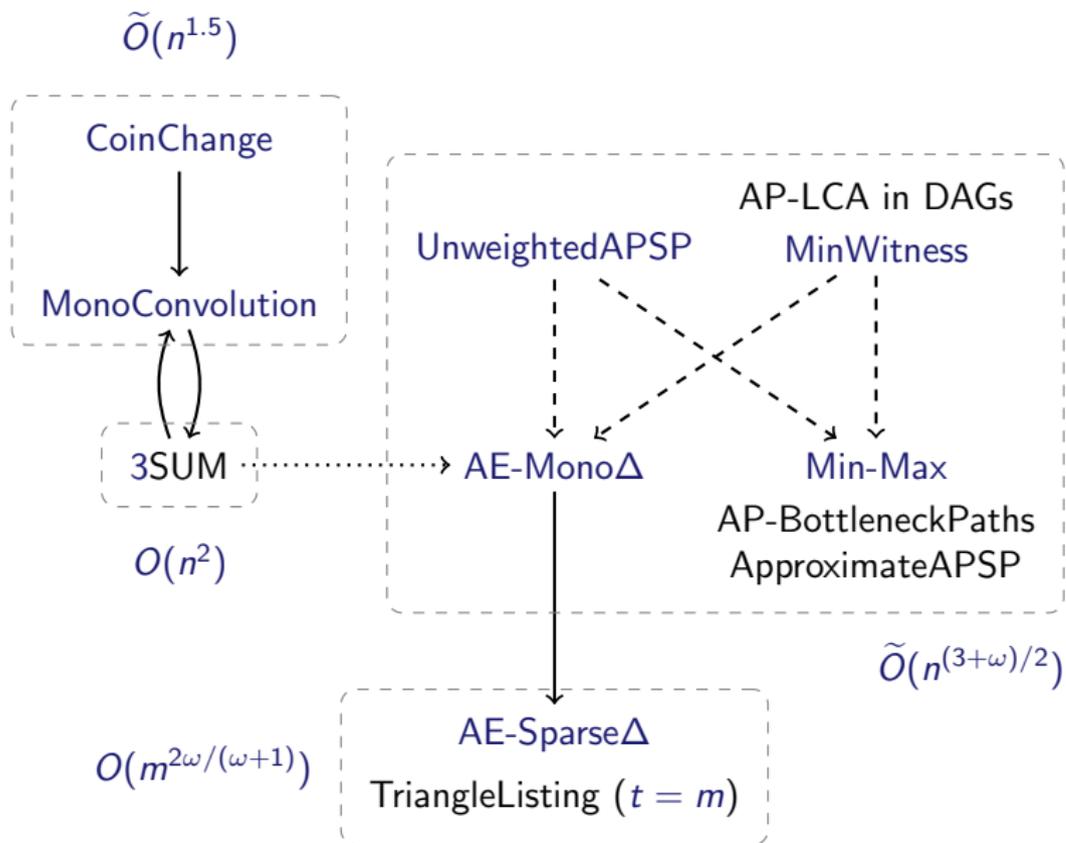
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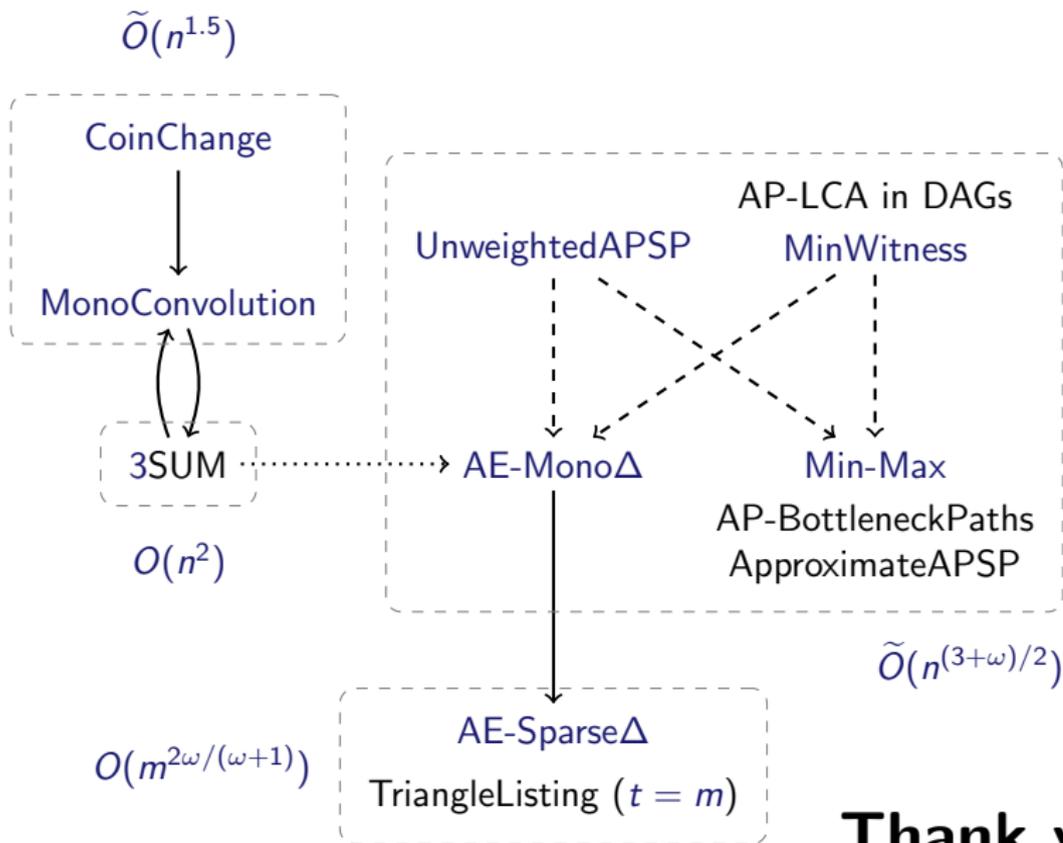
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Fine-grained **equivalence** between problems of **different** runtimes!









Thank you!