

MONOTONE CIRCUIT LOWER BOUNDS

VIA THE APPROXIMATION METHOD

SRIKANTH SRINIVASAN

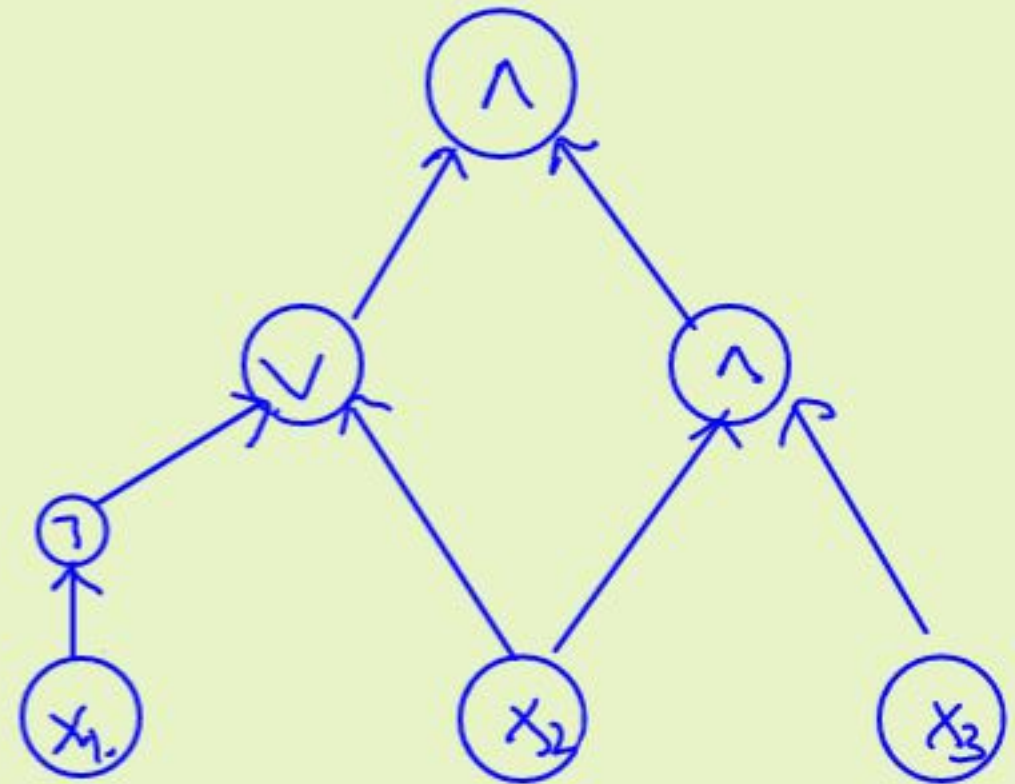
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Circuit Complexity

→ Boolean circuit

De Morgan basis

AND/OR/NOT

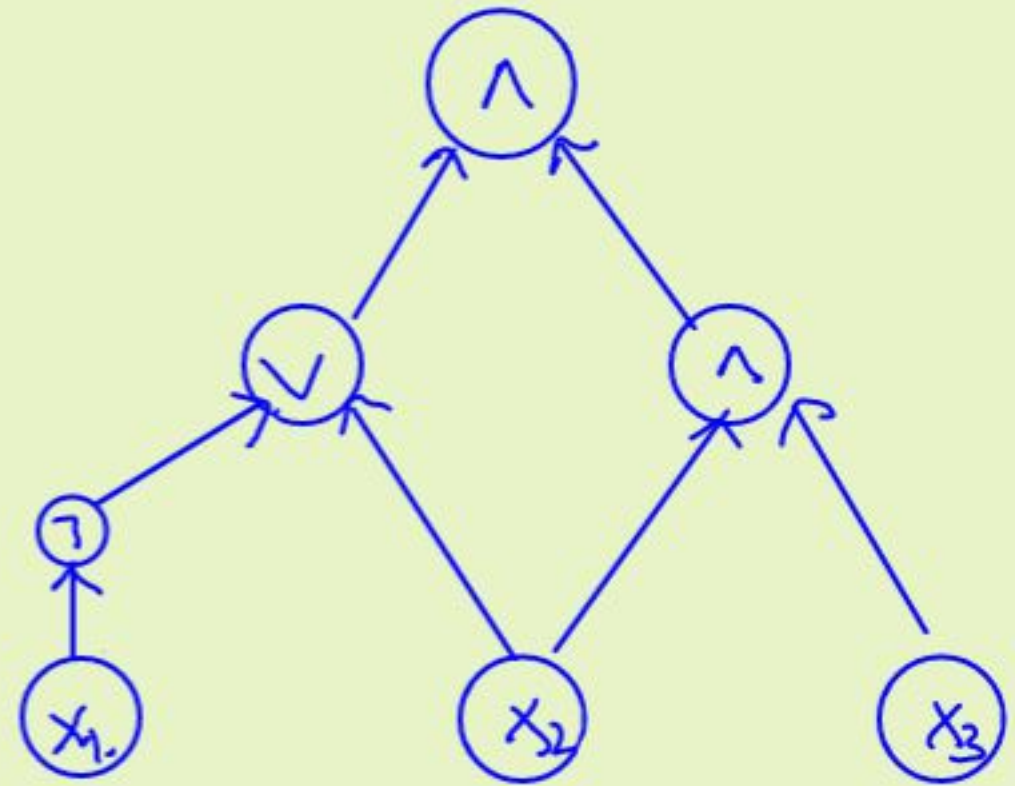


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Size = # of gates = 6

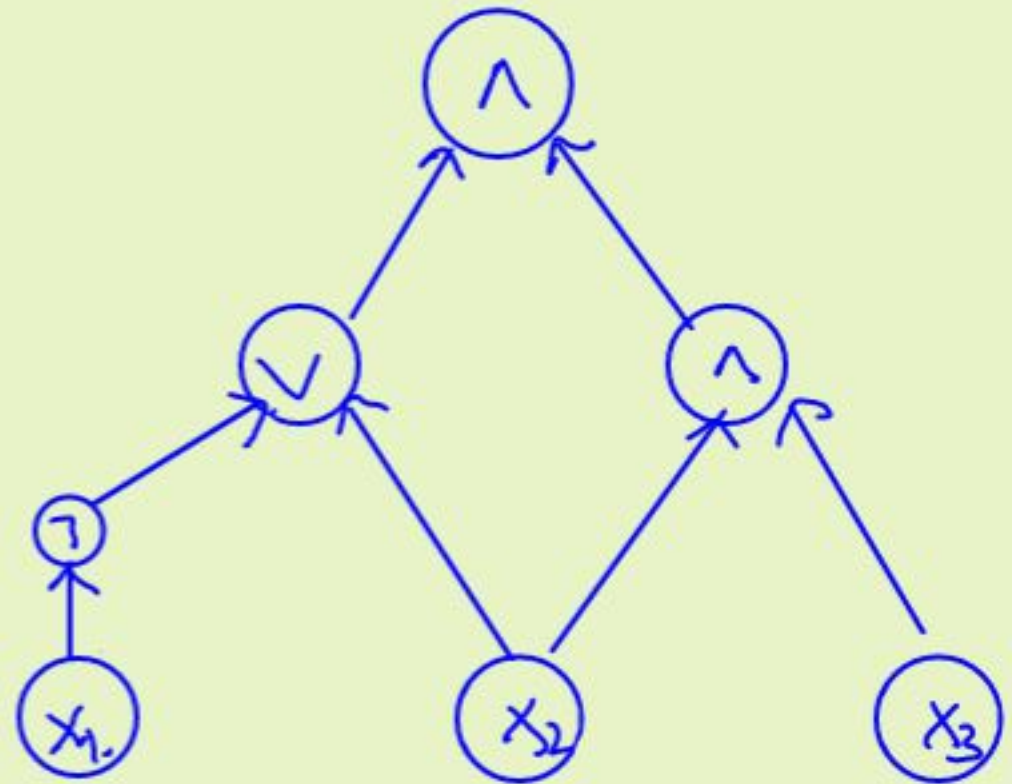
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wlog all gates binary.

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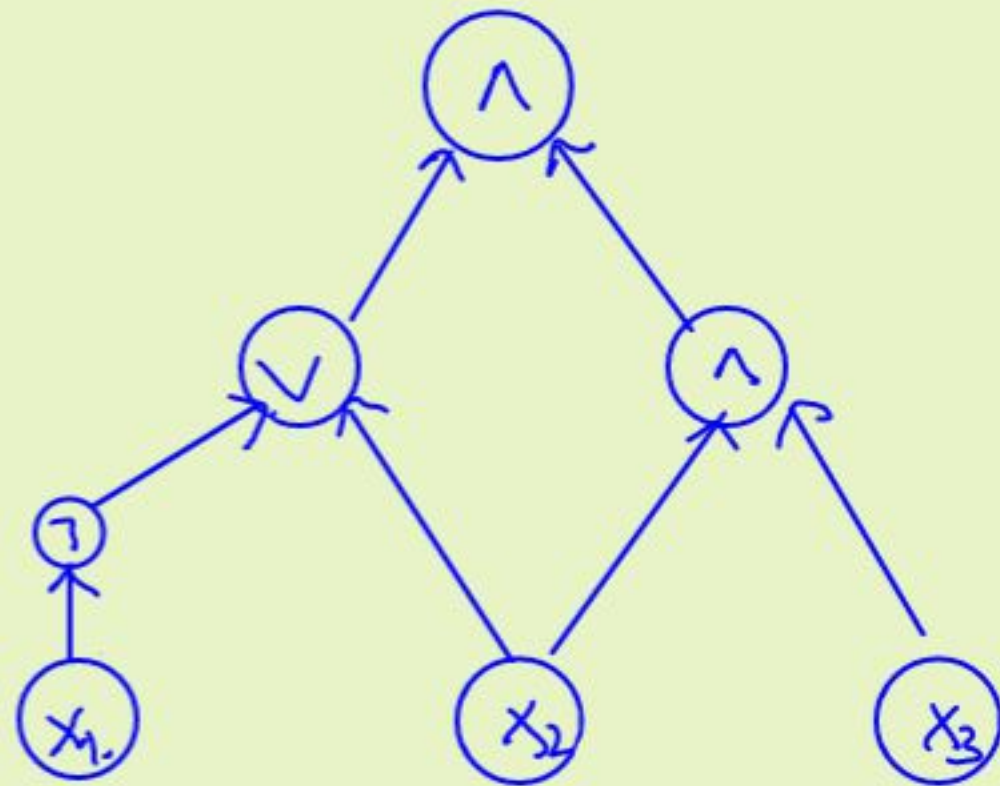
AND/OR/NOT

→ Computes $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

→ Any f has a circuit
of size $O(2^n)$.

→ Most f need size $2^{\Omega(n)}$

→ Explicit f ?



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Monotone Boolean functions

$f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ monotone if

$$\forall x, y \quad x \leq y \implies f(x) \leq f(y)$$

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Eg: $\text{Clique}_{n,k}: \{0,1\}^{\binom{n}{k}} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

$\text{Clique}_{n,k}(x)$



defines a
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Conj: $\text{Clique}_{n,n}$ has no circuits
of size $\text{poly}(n)$.

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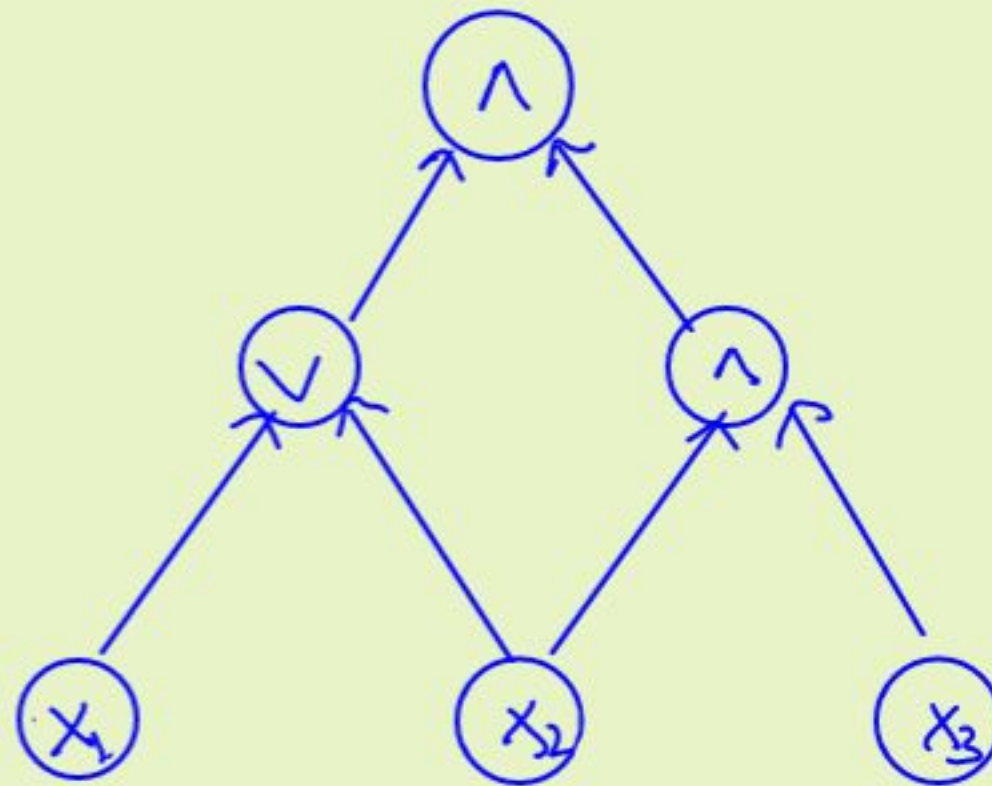
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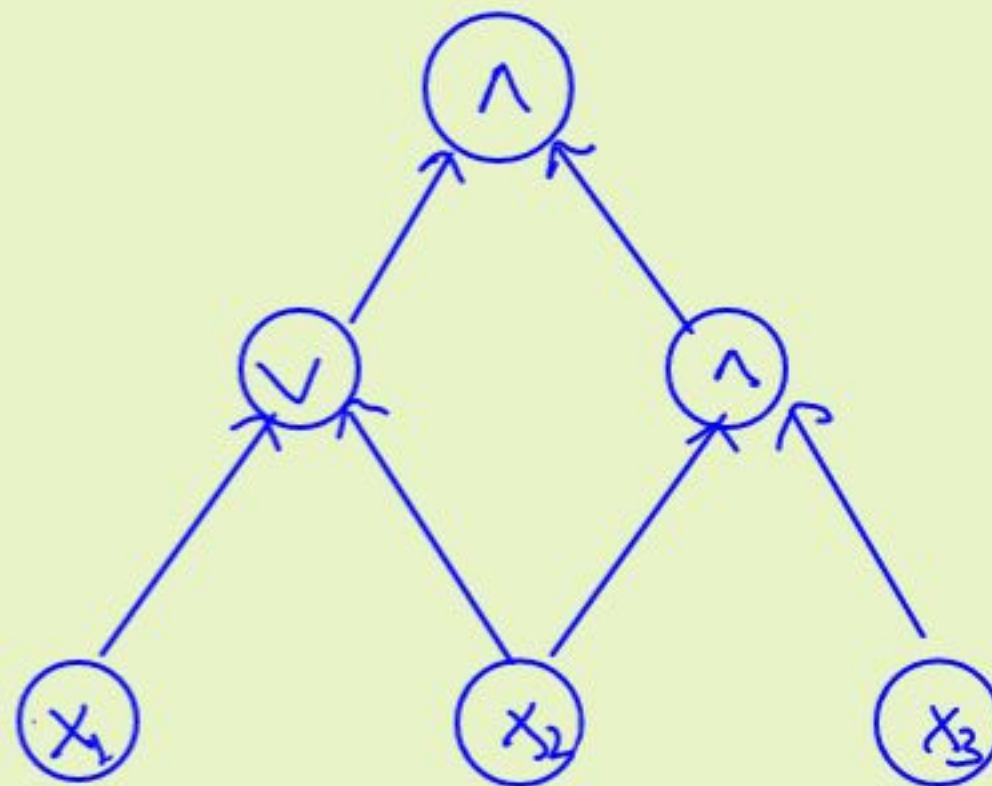
→ Computes $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

→ Any f has a f monotone circuit

of size $O(2^n)$.

→ Most f need size $2^{\Omega(n)}$

→ Explicit f ? Clique_{n,k}?



Main theorem [Razborov '85, Alon-Boppana '87]

Say $k \leq n^{2/3-\epsilon}$. Any monotone circuit for $\text{Clique}_{n,k}$
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→ Trivial upper bound: n^k

→ Later work [Cavalar-Kumar-Rossman '19, Błasiok-Meier-
höfer '25, de Rezende-Vinyals '25] shows $n^{\Omega(k)}$ for $k \leq n^{1/2-\epsilon}$.

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→ Today: Above theorem for $k = n^{\Omega(1)}$
[Proof works for $k \leq n^{1/2-\varepsilon}$]

Baby case: $k=3$ (triangles)

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Hard 1 inputs: Graphs with few edges

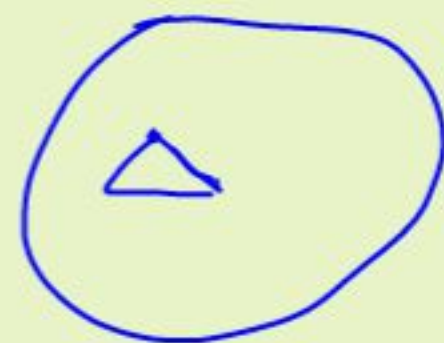
Hard 0 inputs: Graphs with many edges

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Single
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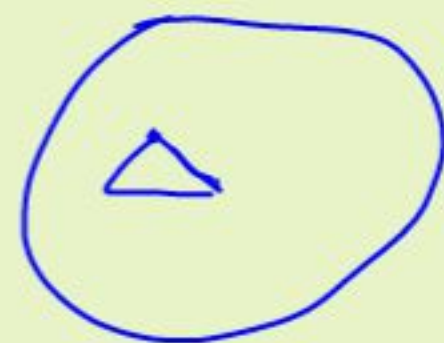
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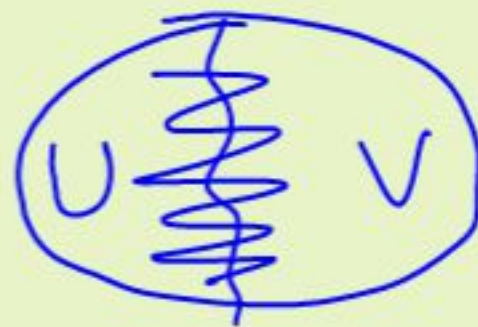
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Complete bipartite graph

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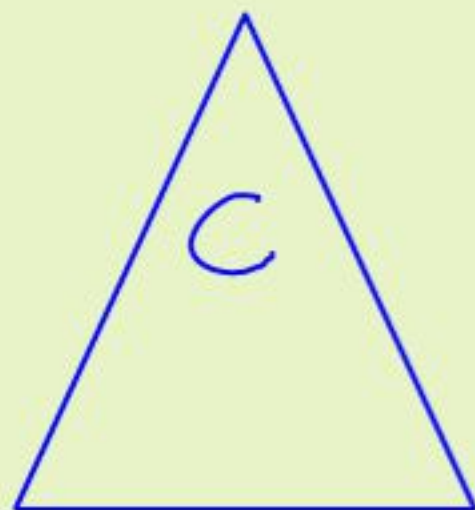
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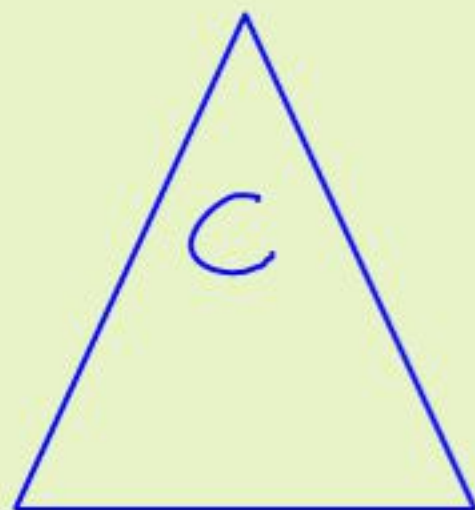
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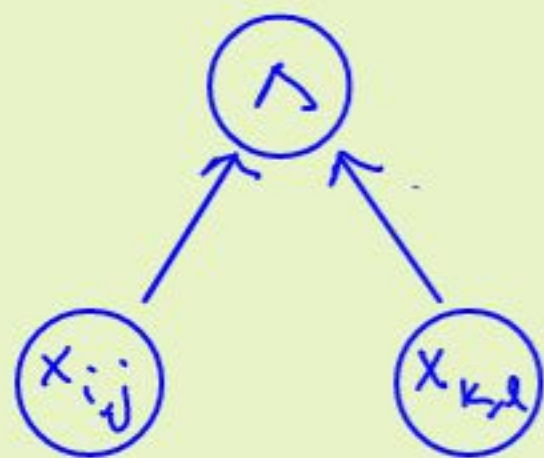


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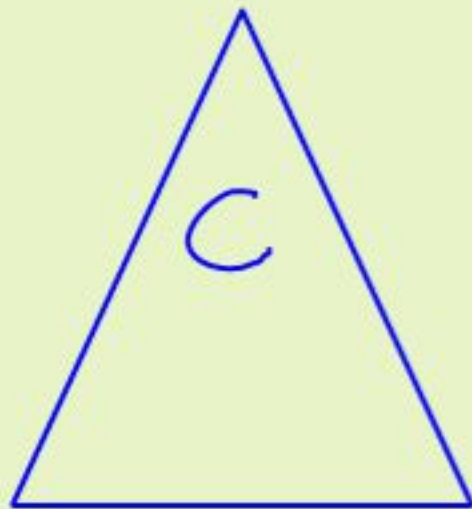
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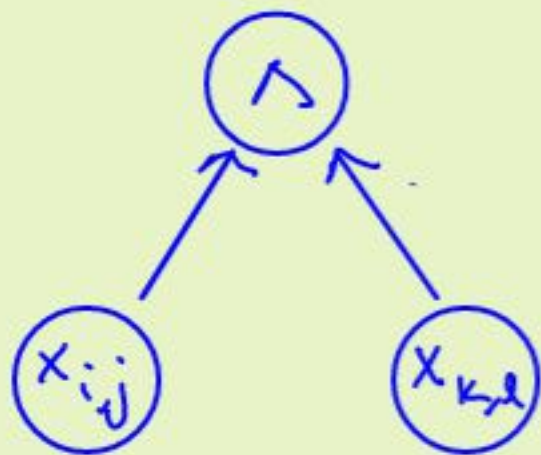


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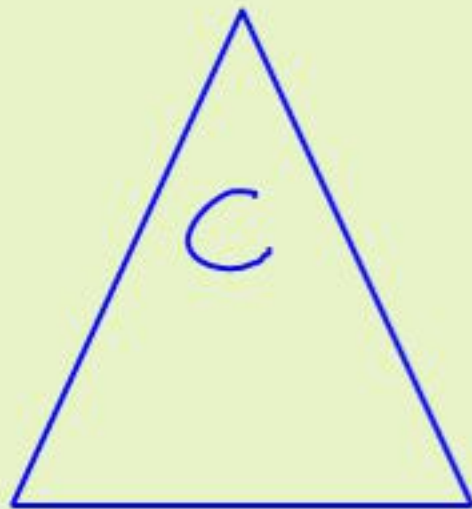
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Obs: Replacing s such gates by 0 creates negligible error w.r.t. $\mathcal{D}_1$

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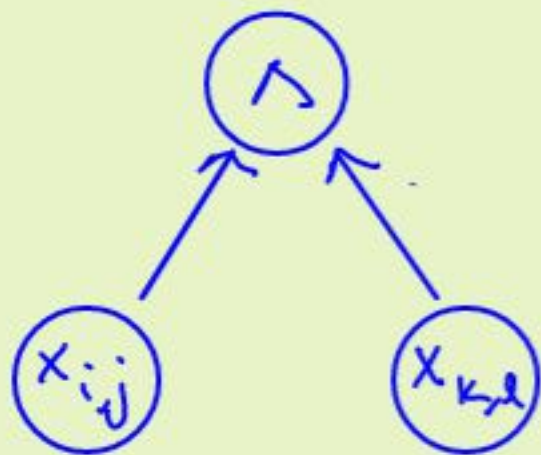


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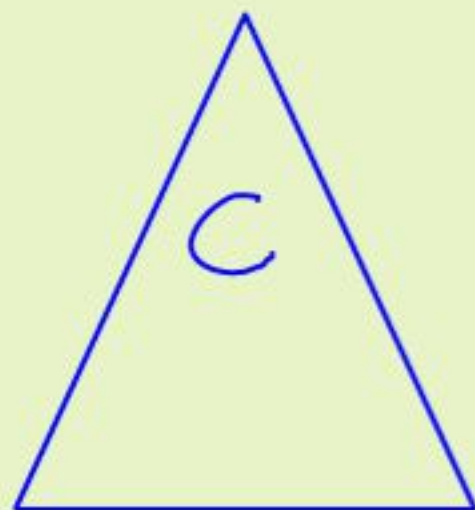


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no error w.r.t. $\mathcal{D}_0$ [monotonicity!]

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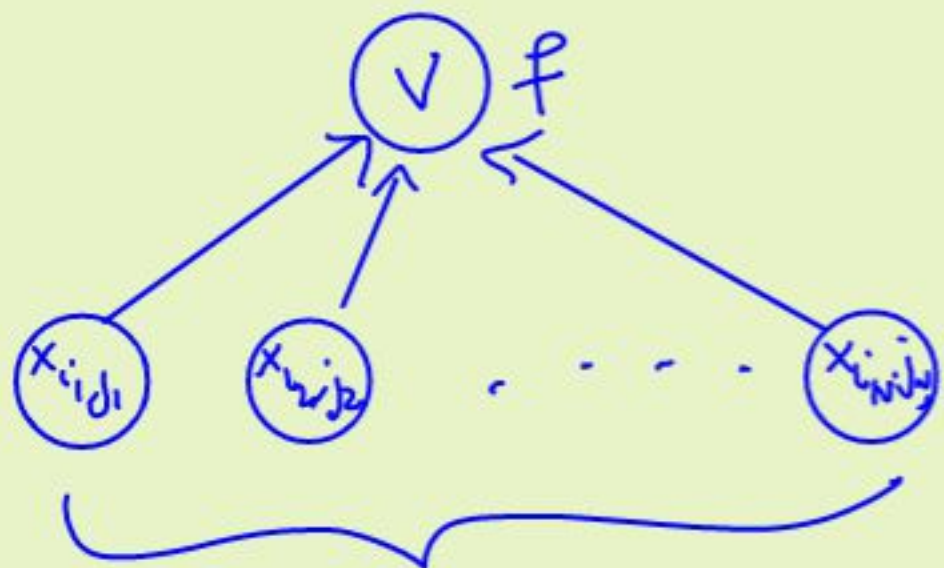


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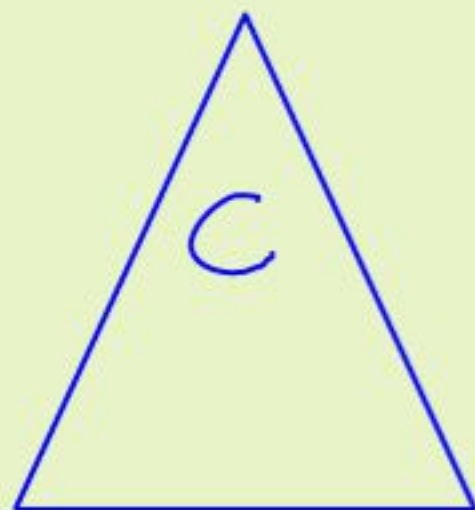
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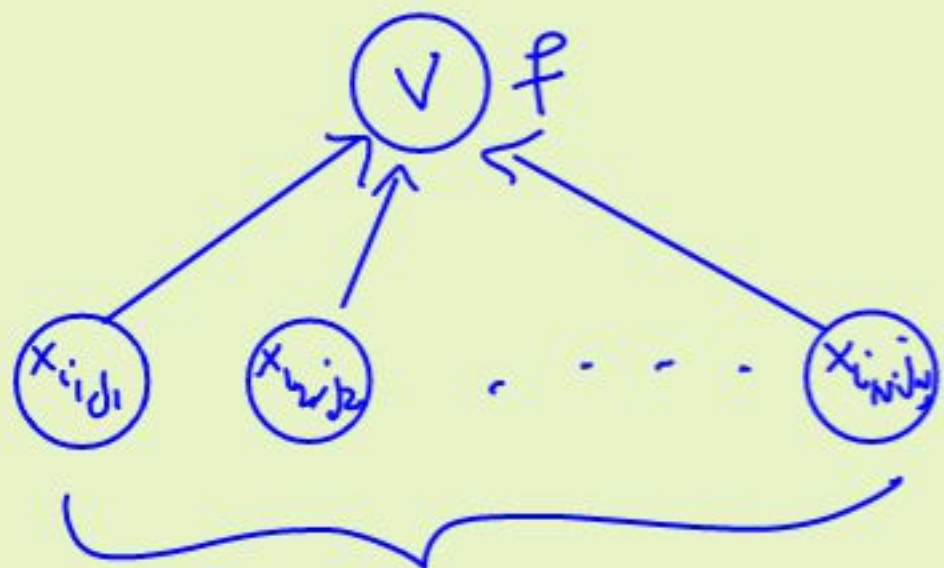


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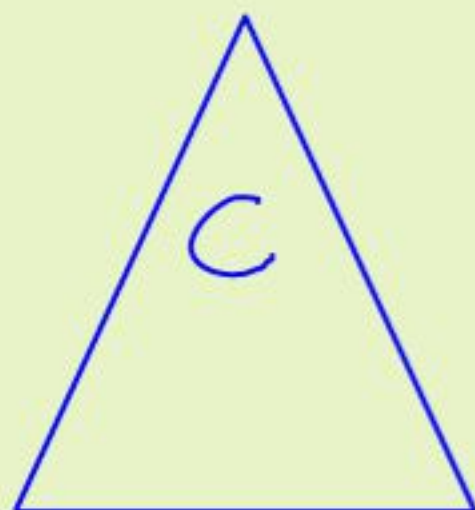
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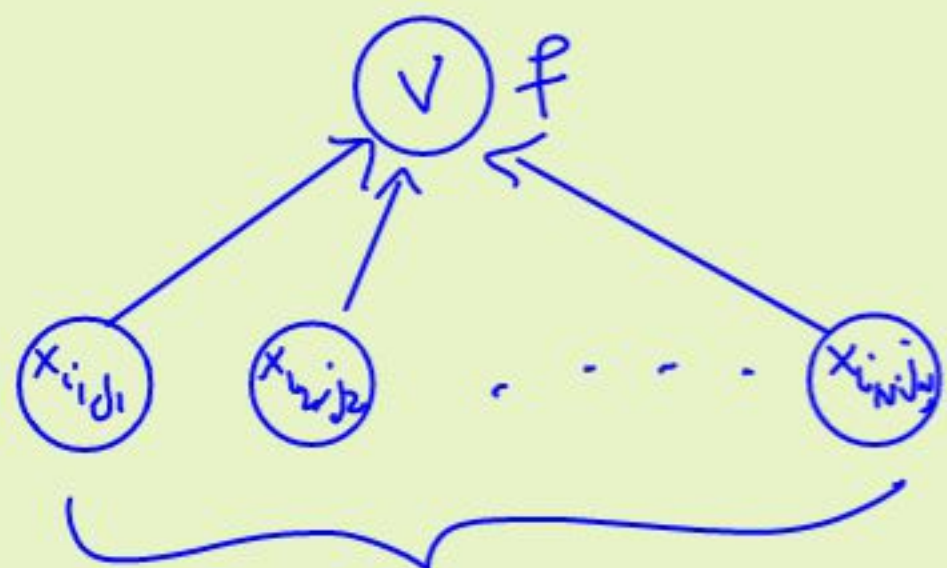


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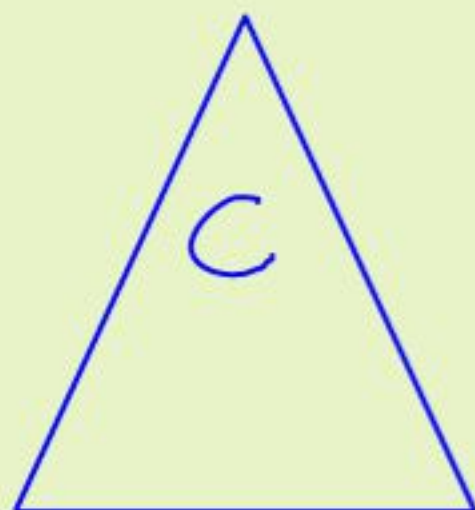
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$$\Pr_{D_0} [f(x) = 0] \quad \wedge \quad 2^{-\sqrt{N}/2}$$

$\Pr$ [all endpoints of star/matching on same side of partition]

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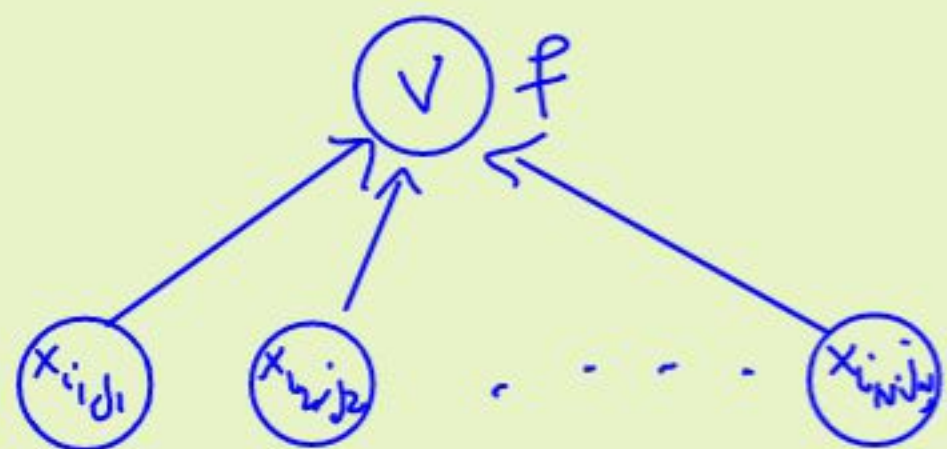


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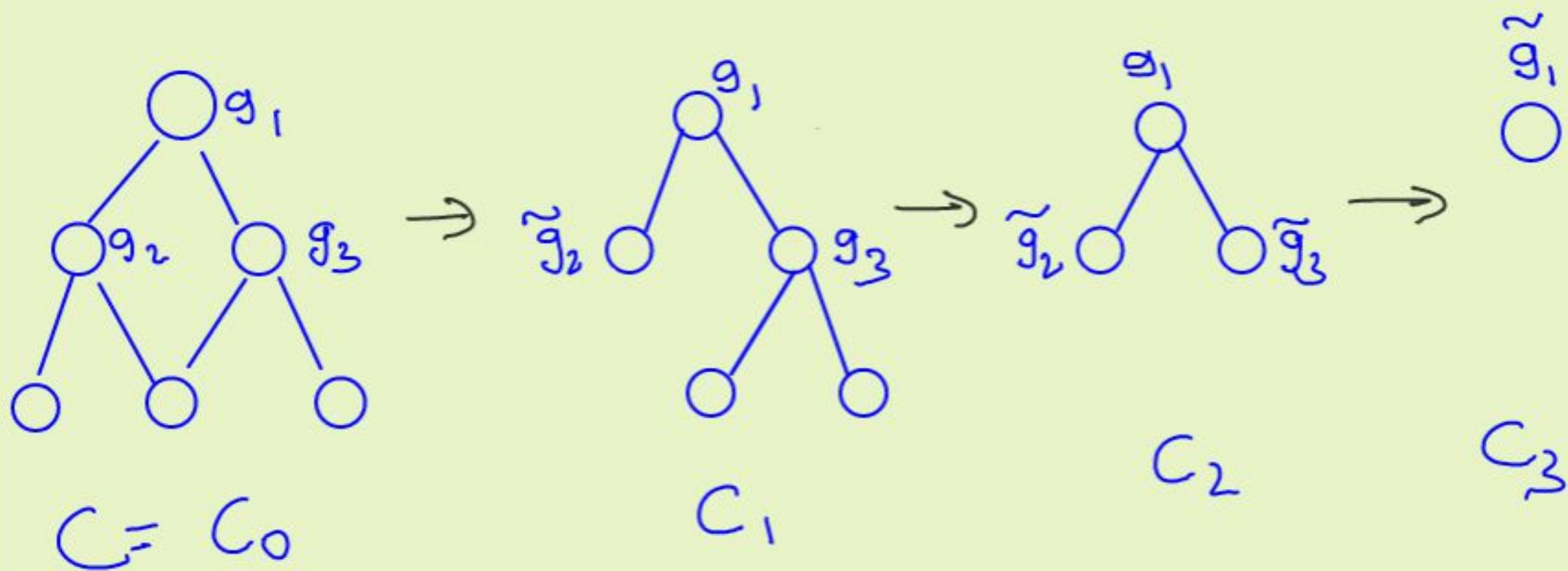
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$$\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_0} [f(x) = 0] \quad \wedge \quad \Pr_{\mathcal{D}_1} [f(x) = 1]$$

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$N \geq 100 \log^2 n \Rightarrow$ Can replace f by 1 [no error on $\mathcal{D}_1$ by monotonicity!]

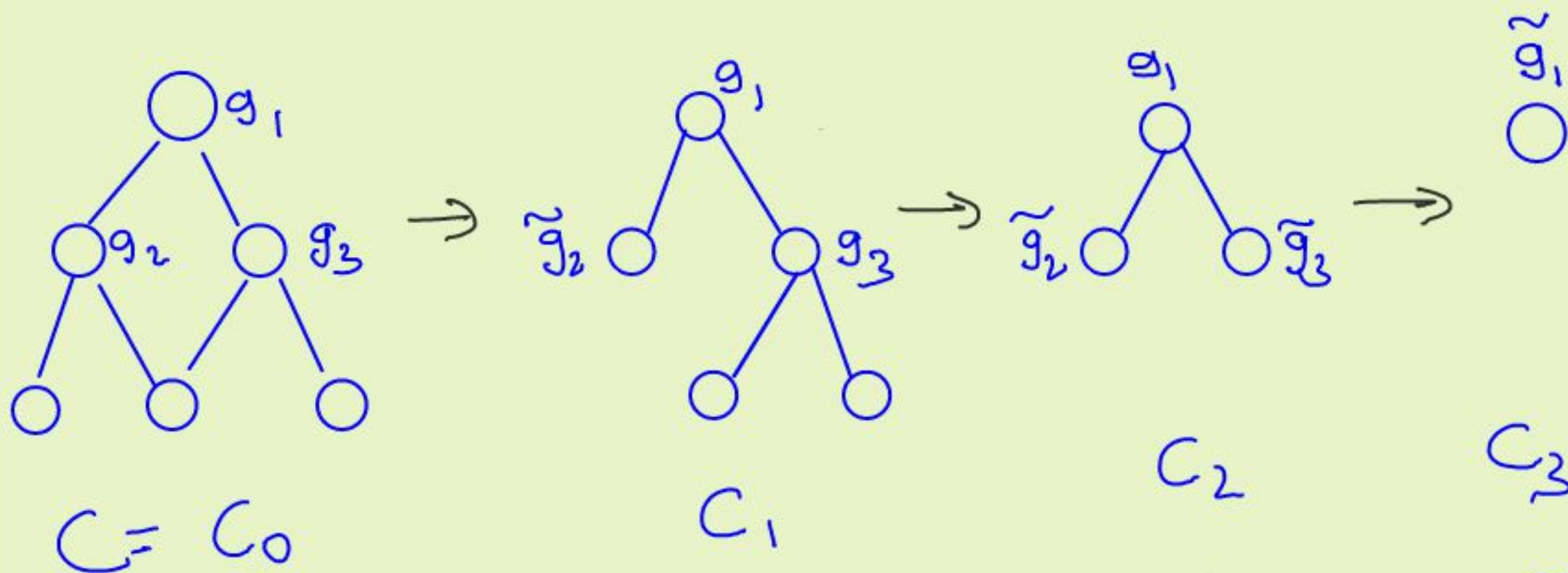
Approximation method



Approximators : $\bigvee_{\{i,j\} \in E} x_{ij}$
 $|E| \leq 100 \log^2 n$

OR 1

Approximation method



$$C = C_0$$

$$Pr_{D_0, D_1} [C_i(x) \neq C_{i+1}(x)] \leq \delta < \frac{1}{108}$$

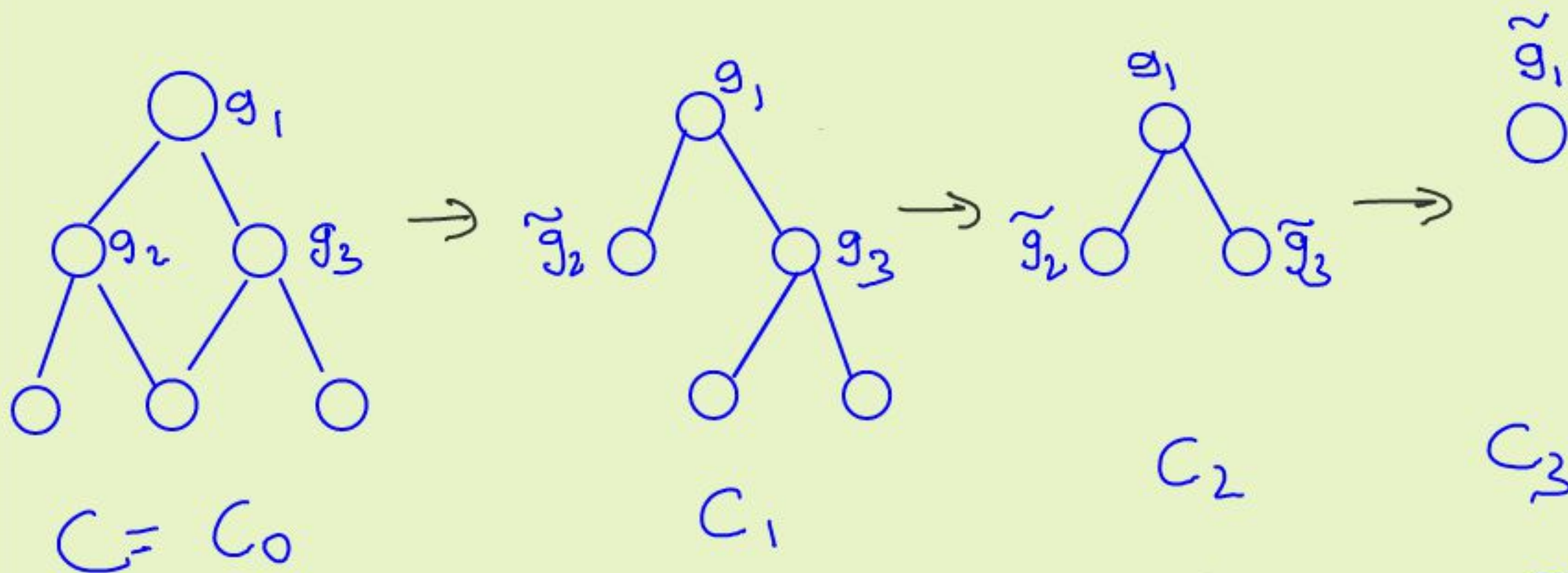
$$\Rightarrow Pr_{D_0, D_1} [C_0(x) \neq C_3(x)] \leq 8\delta < \frac{1}{10}$$

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$$Pr_{D_1} [\bigvee_{\{i,j\} \in E} x_{ij} = 1] \leq \frac{O(\log^2 n)}{n^2} = o(1).$$

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Approximation method



$$\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{D}_1} [C_i(x) \neq C_{i+1}(x)] \leq \delta < \frac{1}{108}$$

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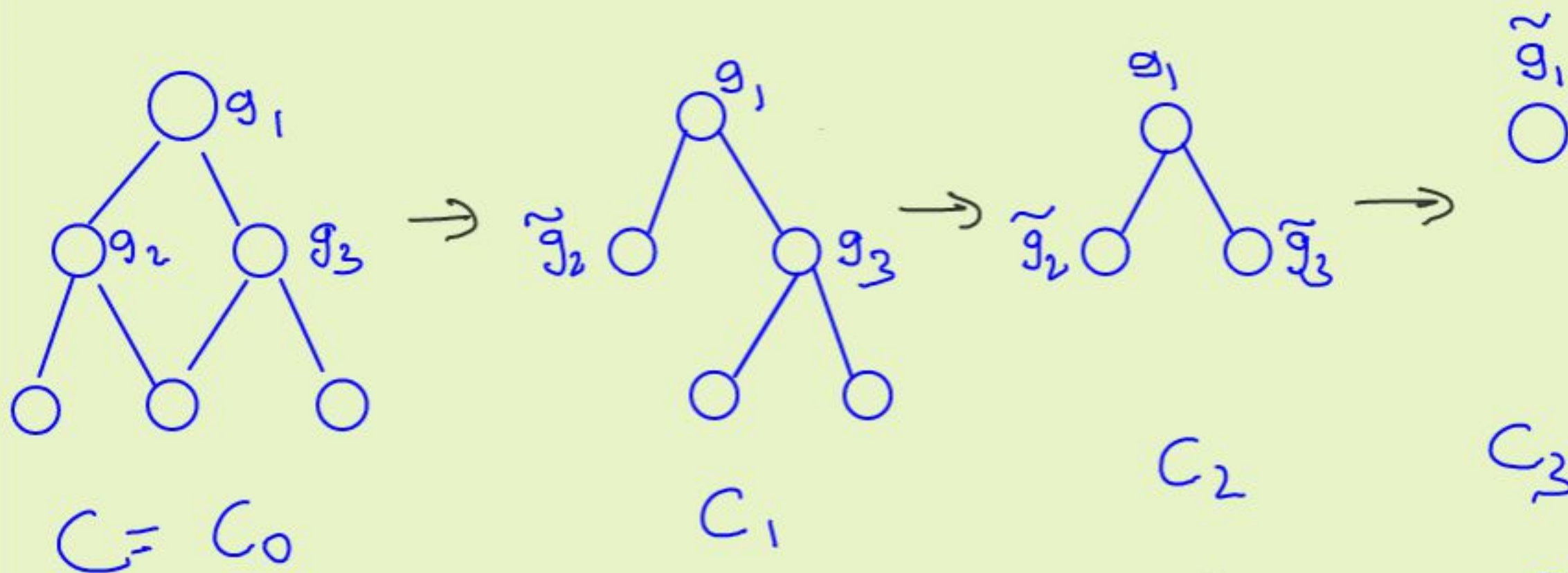
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$$\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_0} [1 = 0] = 0.$$

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$$\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{D}_1} [C_i(x) \neq C_{i+1}(x)] \leq \delta < \frac{1}{\log 3} \Rightarrow \Pr_{\mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{D}_1} [C_0(x) \neq C_3(x)] \leq 8\delta < \frac{1}{10}$$

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$$\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_0}[\tilde{g} \neq g] \leq 2^{-\sqrt{100 \log^2 n}/2} \leq n^{-5} < \frac{1}{108}$$

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$$\tilde{g}_1 = 1 \text{ or } \tilde{g}_2 = 1 : \text{easy.}$$

$$\tilde{g}_1 = \bigvee_{E_1} x_{ij}$$

$$\tilde{g}_2 = \bigvee_{E_2} x_{kl}$$

$$|E_1|, |E_2| \leq 100 \log^2 n$$

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Obs: $\tilde{g} \leq g$ [no errors wrt $\mathcal{D}_0$]

$$\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_1}[\tilde{g} \neq g] \leq \frac{O(\log^4 n)}{n^3} < \frac{1}{108}$$

□

Larger k , Stronger lower bound

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$\mathcal{D}_1$: Choose $T \in_R \binom{[n]}{k}$; $x_{i,j} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \{i,j\} \subseteq T$

$\mathcal{D}_0$: Choose random $h: [n] \rightarrow [k-1]$ & $x_{i,j} = 1 \Leftrightarrow h(i) \neq h(j)$

Larger k , Stronger lower bound

$\mathcal{D}_1$: Choose $T \in \mathcal{P}\left(\binom{[n]}{k}\right)$; $x_{i,j} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \{i,j\} \in T$

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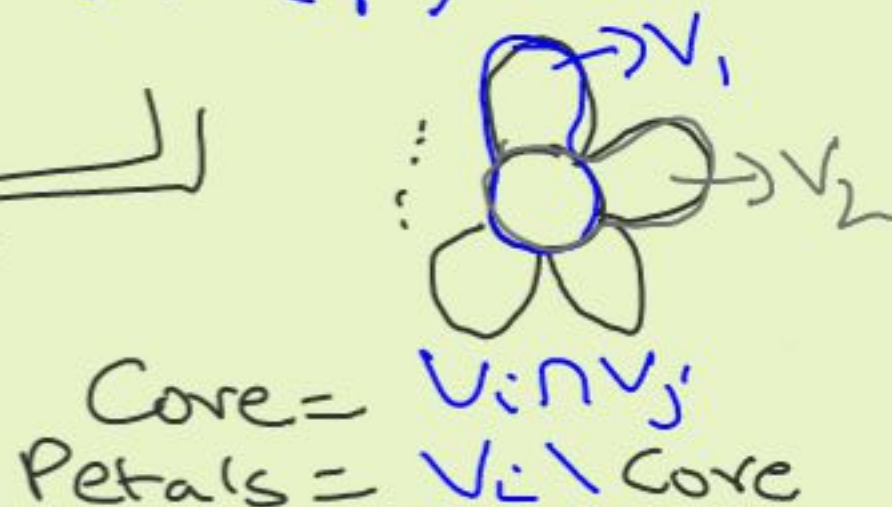
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$\mathcal{F}$ contains sunflower with p petals



Plucking Sunflowers

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$$\leq \Pr \left[\bigwedge_{i=1}^p h(V_i) \text{ not 1-1} \mid h(V_0) \text{ 1-1} \right]$$

↳ independent!

$$\leq \frac{1}{2^p}$$

if $|V_i| \leq \underbrace{l \leq \sqrt{k}}$

Fix $l := \sqrt{k}$.

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Core = $V_i \cap V_j$
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$$\forall i: |\{V_i \mid |V_i| = r\}| \leq (rp)^r \Rightarrow N \leq O((lp)^l)$$

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$$\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_1} \left[\bigvee_{i=1}^N \text{Clique}_{V_i}(x) = 1 \right] \leq \sum_{r=2}^l \left(\frac{k}{n} \right)^r \cdot (kp)^r \leq O\left(\left(\frac{klp}{n} \right)^2 \right)$$

$= o(1)$

if $klp < n/2$

Constructing approximators for each gate

$$g = \tilde{g}_1 \vee \tilde{g}_2 \quad \tilde{g}_1 = \bigvee_{v \in \mathcal{I}_1} \text{Cla}_v(x), \quad \tilde{g}_2 = \bigvee_{v \in \mathcal{I}_2} \text{Cla}_v(x).$$

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$$\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_1}[\tilde{g}(x) \neq \hat{\hat{g}}(x)] \leq \sum_{i=l+1}^{2l} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^i (2lp)^i \leq O\left(\left(\frac{2lkp}{n}\right)^l\right)$$

Final lower bound

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$$\Rightarrow s \geq n^{\Omega(\ell)} = n^{\Omega(\sqrt{K})}$$

Monotone Real Circuits [Pudlák '97]

→ Monotone Real function $f: \mathbb{R}^a \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Eg: Max,
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Thm [Pudlák '97]: Same lower bound for $\text{Clique}_{n,k}$
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Changes in the proof

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$\rightarrow \Pr_{\mathcal{D}_0}[\text{error}] \leq \Pr[V_0 \text{ clique} \wedge V_1, \dots, V_p \text{ not cliques}] \leq 2^{-p}.$

Changes in the proof $\rightarrow$ Wlog $C(x) \in [0, 1] \forall x$

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 $\in \mathbb{R}$

$\rightarrow \varphi \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^N \alpha_i C|_{q_{v_i}}(x), \bigvee_{j=1}^M \beta_j C|_{q_{w_j}}(x) \right)$

$\swarrow$
monotone
real
function

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 $|v_i| \leq l, p\text{-small.} \quad \downarrow$
 $\in \mathbb{R}$

$\rightarrow \varphi \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \text{Cla}_{v_i}(x), \bigvee_{j=1}^M \beta_j \text{Cla}_{w_j}(x) \right)$

$\swarrow$
monotone
real
function

$= \max_{i,j} \varphi(\alpha_i, \beta_j) \text{Cla}_{v_i}(x) \wedge \text{Cla}_{w_j}(x)$

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- Lower bounds via query-to-communication lifting [GGRKS'18]