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# Optimal PSPACE-hardness of Approximating Set Cover **Reconfiguration**



← **Shuichi Hirahara**

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**Naoto Ohsaka** ⇒

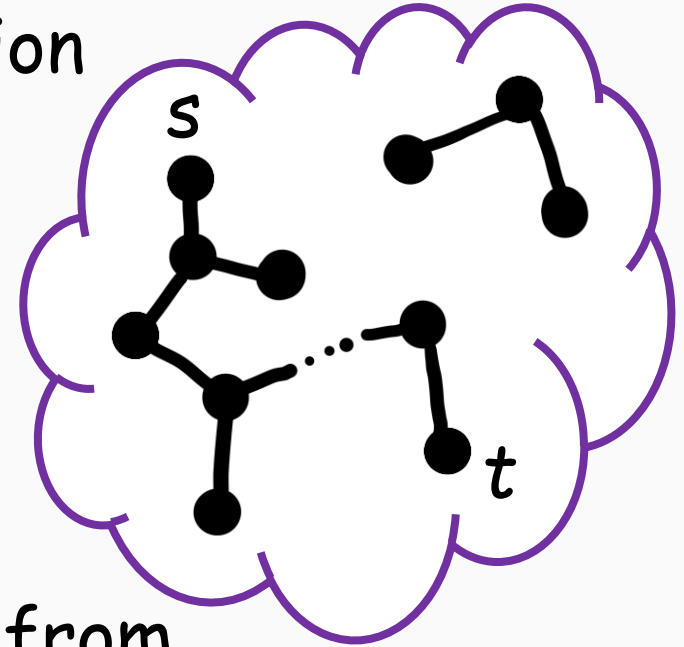
(CyberAgent, Inc., Japan)



# Intro of reconfiguration

Imagine **connecting** a pair of feasible solutions (of NP problem)  
under a particular adjacency relation

- Q. Is a pair of solutions reachable to each other?
- Q. If so, what is the shortest transformation?
- Q. If not, how can the feasibility be relaxed?



Many reconfiguration problems have been derived from

Satisfiability, Coloring, Vertex Cover, Clique, Dominating Set, Feedback Vertex Set, Steiner Tree, Matching, Spanning Tree, Shortest Path, Set Cover, Subset Sum, ...




See [Ito-Demaine-Harvey-Papadimitriou-Sideri-Uehara-Uno. Theor. Comput. Sci. 2011]  
[Nishimura. Algorithms 2018] [van den Heuvel. Surv. Comb. 2013]  
[Hoang. <https://reconf.wikidot.com/>]

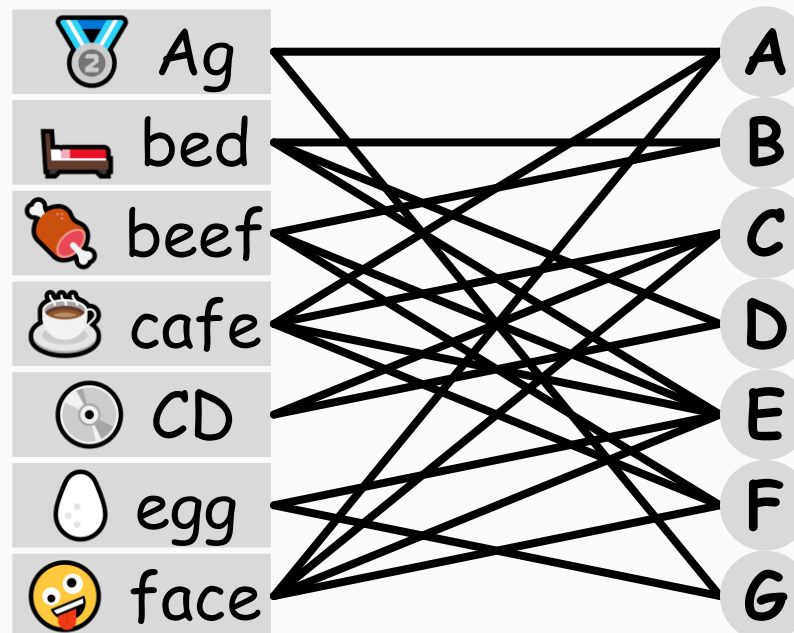
## Example 1

# Set Cover Reconfiguration

- **Input:** Set system  $\mathcal{F}$  & covers  $C_{\text{start}}$  &  $C_{\text{goal}}$  of size  $k$
- **Output:**  $C = (C^{(1)} := C_{\text{start}}, \dots, C^{(T)} := C_{\text{goal}})$  (reconf. sequence) s.t.  
 $C^{(t)}$  covers  $\mathcal{F}$  &  $|C^{(t)}| \leq k+1$  (feasibility)  
 $|C^{(t)} \Delta C^{(t+1)}| \leq 1$  (adjacency)

- **YES** case ( $k = 3$ )

 Ag  
 bed  
 cafe  
 $C_{\text{start}}$



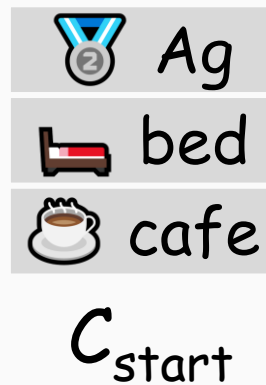
 bed  
 egg  
 face  
 $C_{\text{goal}}$

## Example 1

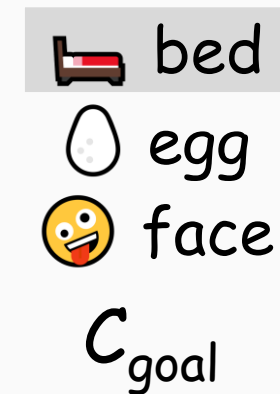
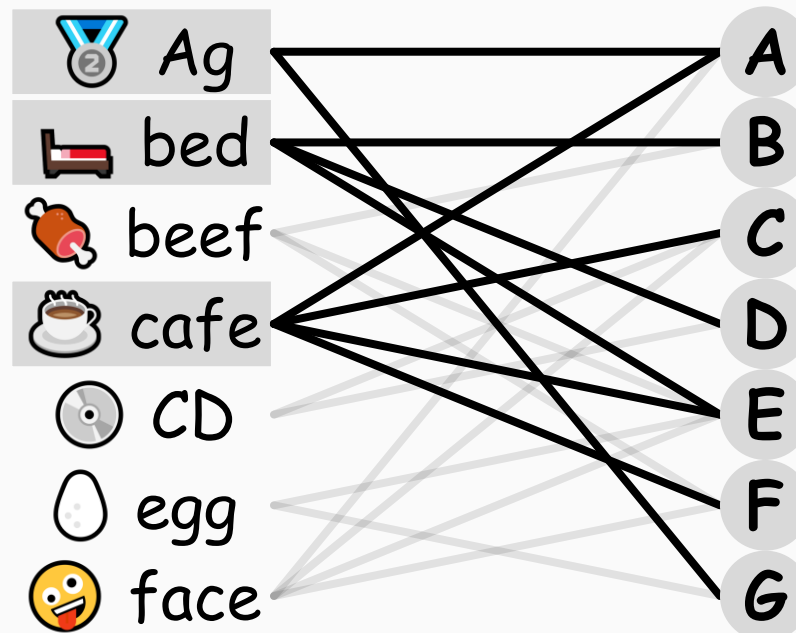
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3

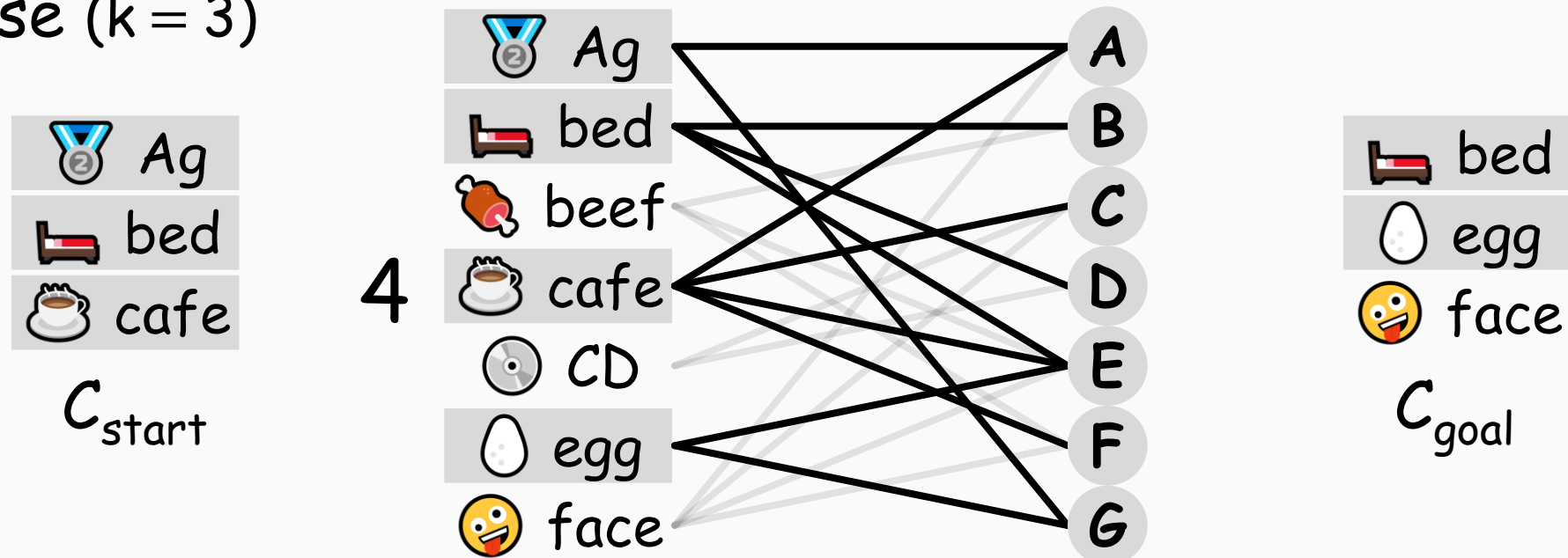


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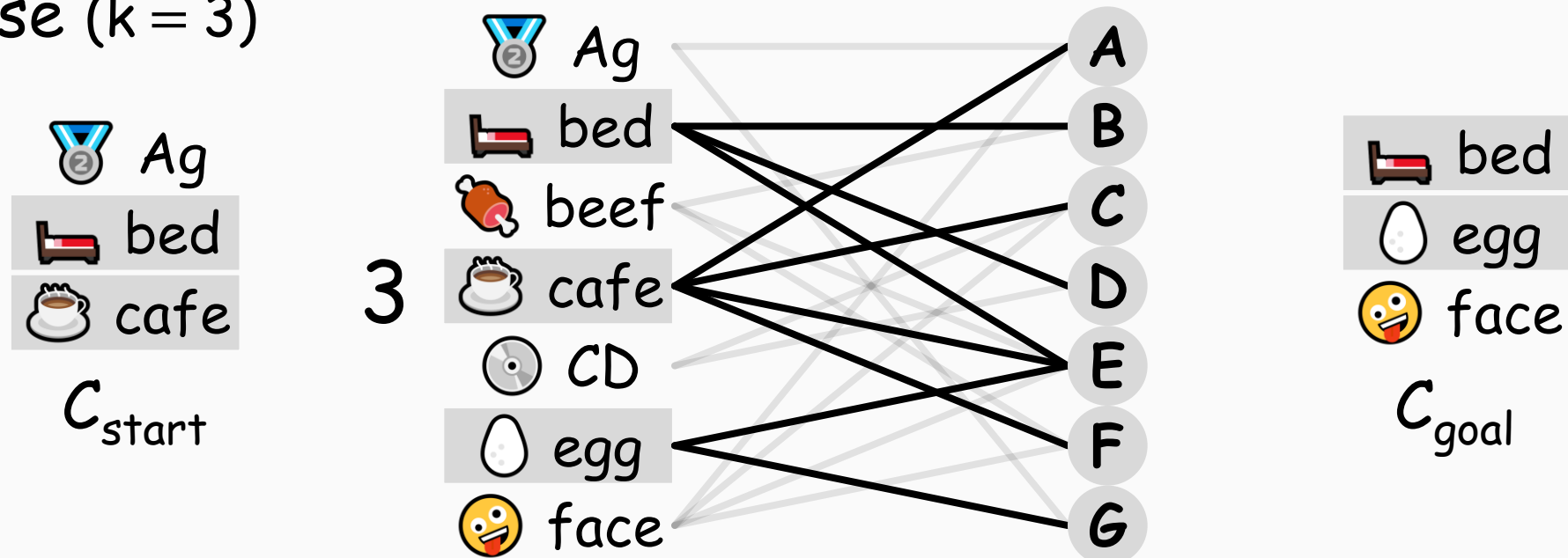


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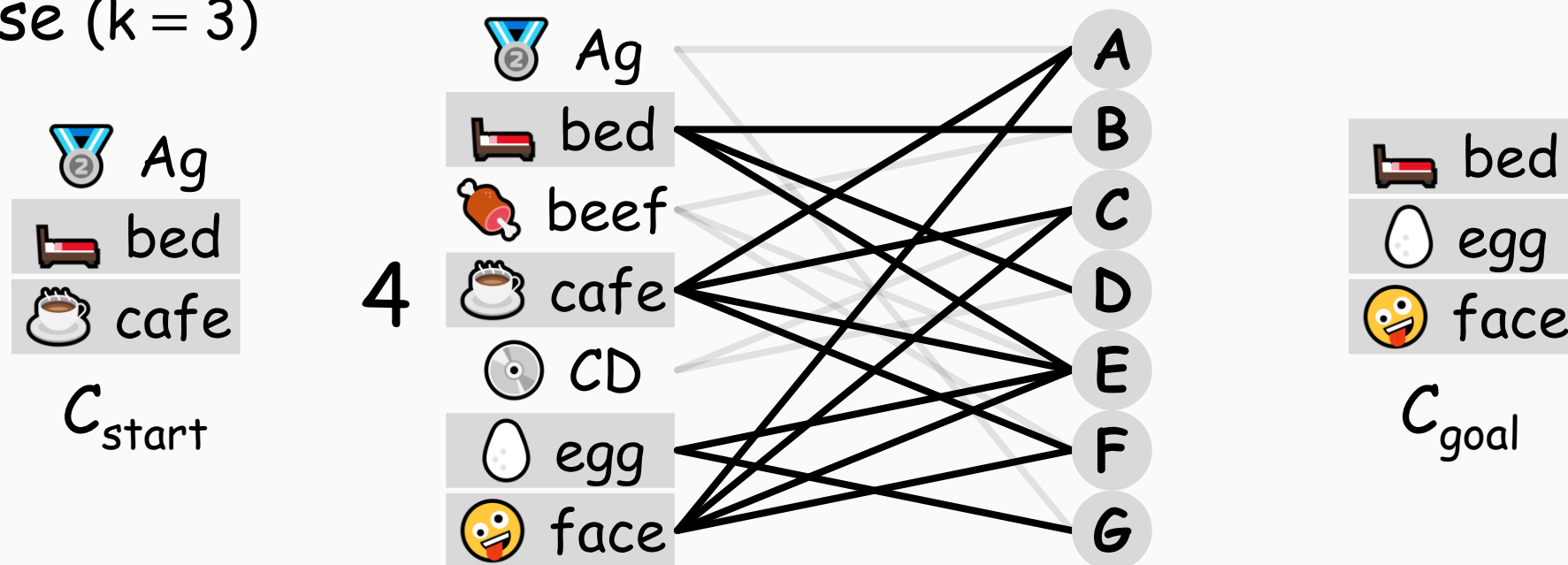


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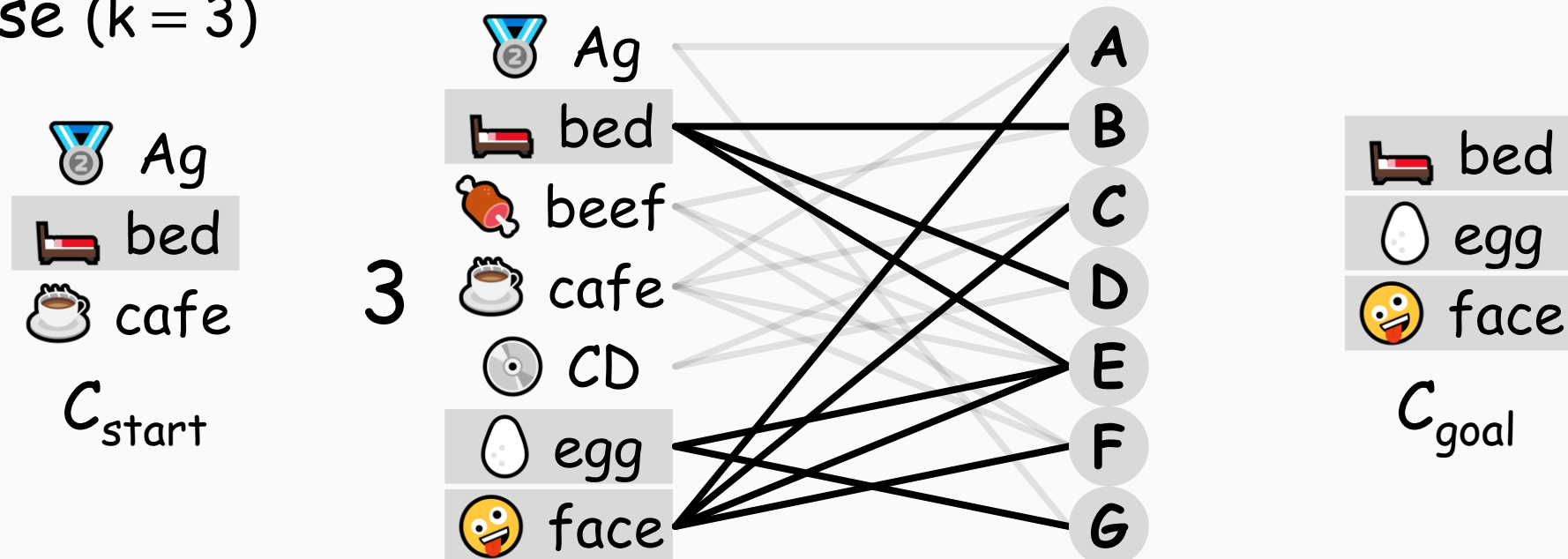


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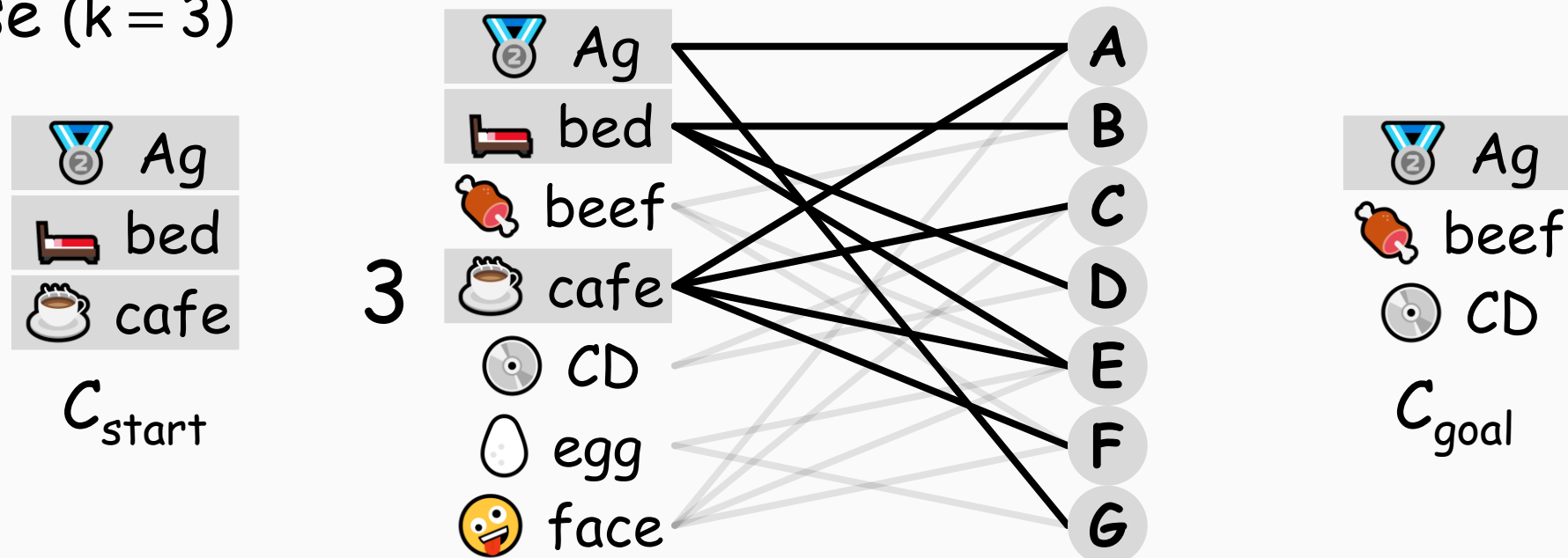


## Example 2

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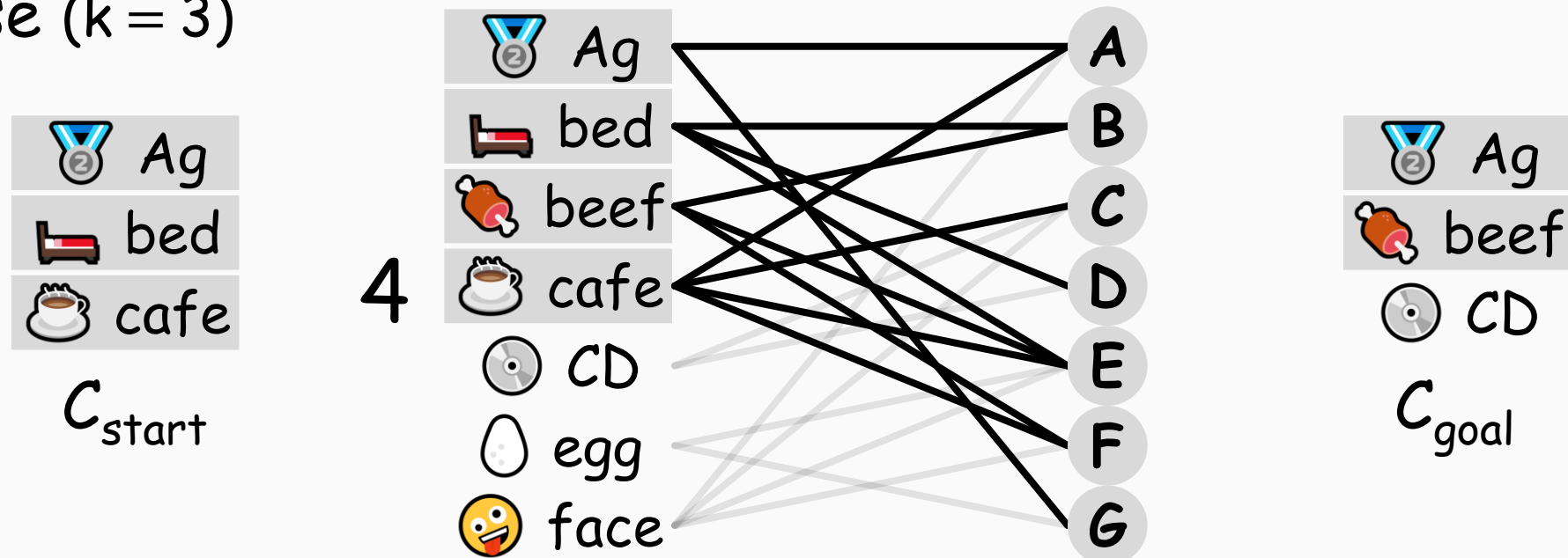


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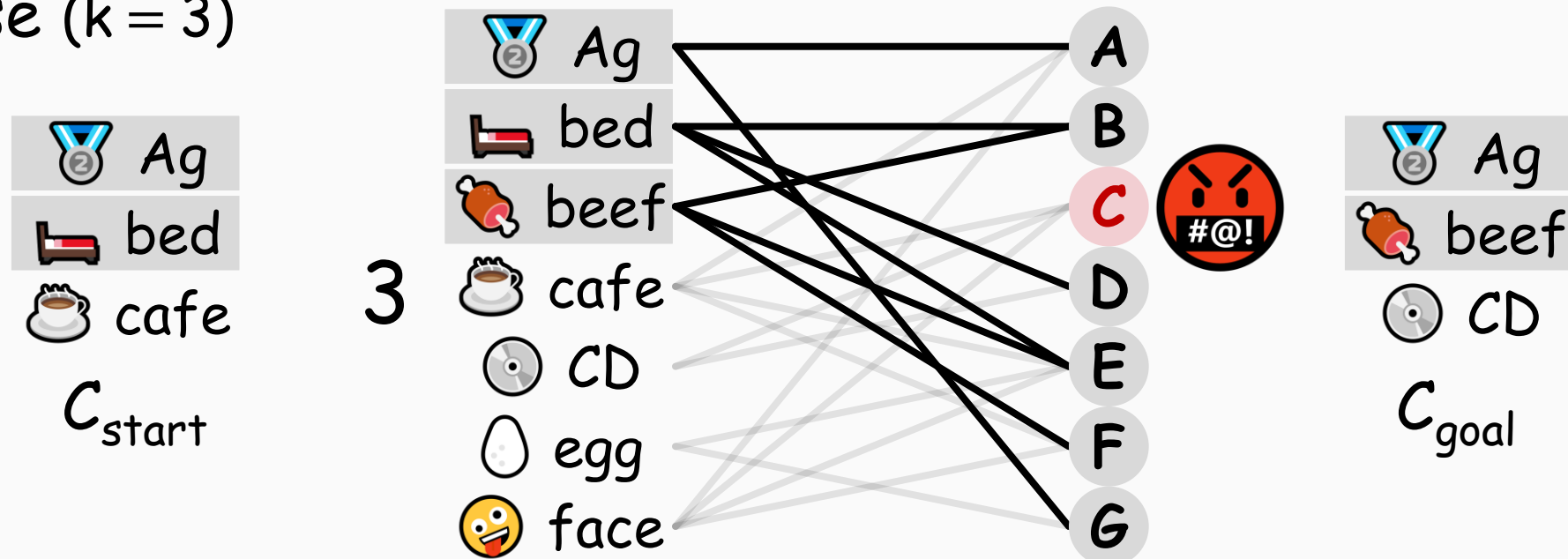


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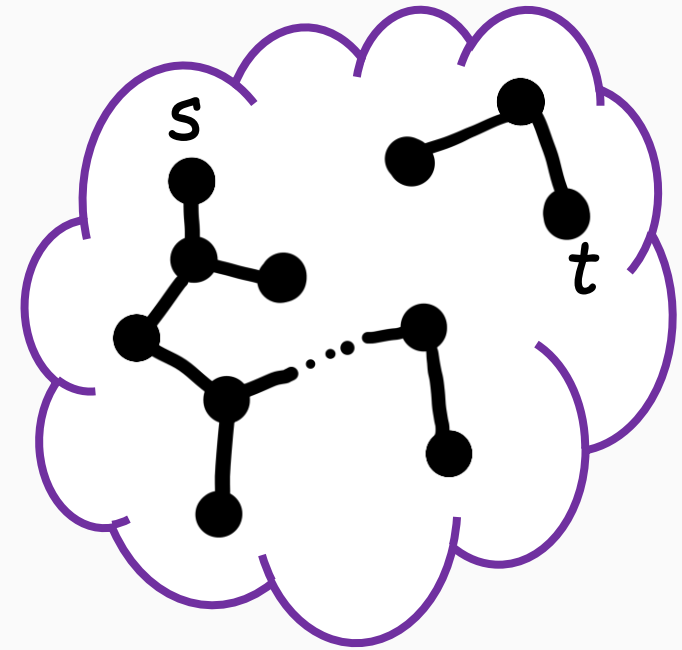
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# Optimization versions of reconfiguration problems

Even if...

- 😞 **NOT** reconfigurable! and/or
- 😞 many problems are **PSPACE-complete!**



Still want an "approximate" reconf. sequence  
(e.g.) made up of not-too-large set covers



**RELAX** feasibility to obtain approximate reconfigurability

e.g. Set Cover Reconf.

[Ito-Demaine-Harvey-Papadimitriou-Sideri-Uehara-Uno. Theor. Comput. Sci. 2011]

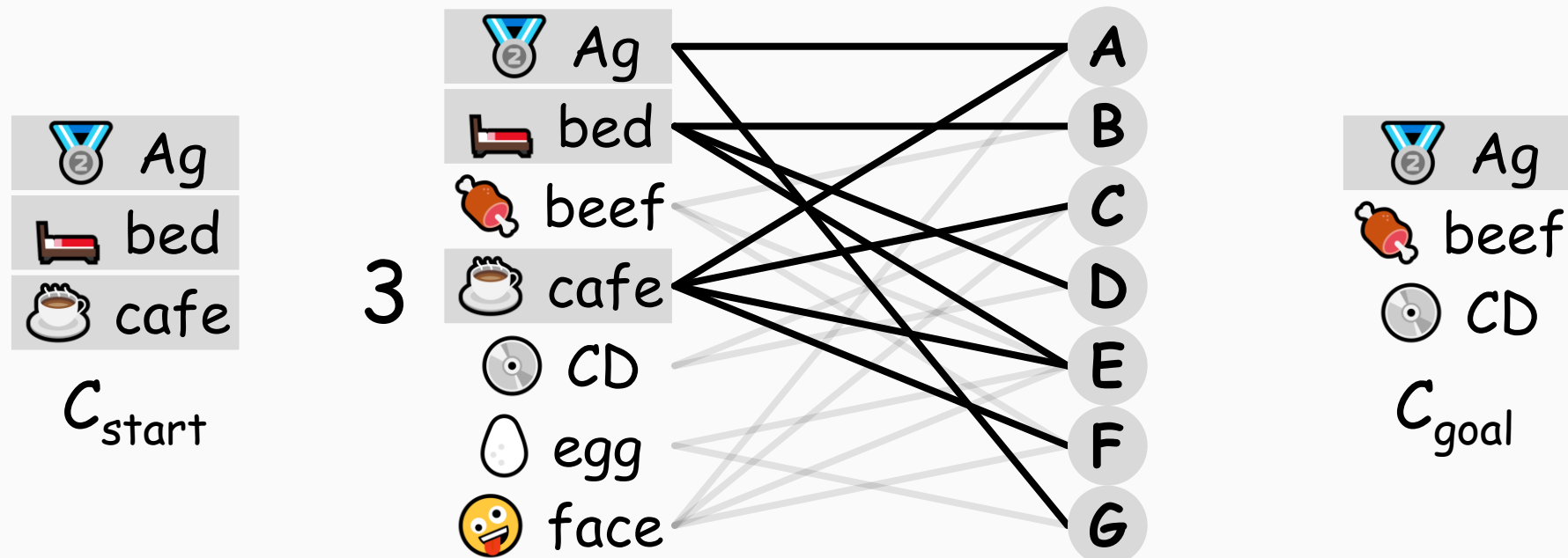
Subset Sum Reconf. [Ito-Demaine. J. Comb. Optim. 2014]

Submodular Reconf. [O.-Matsuoka. WSDM 2022]

## Example 2+

# Minmax Set Cover Reconfiguration

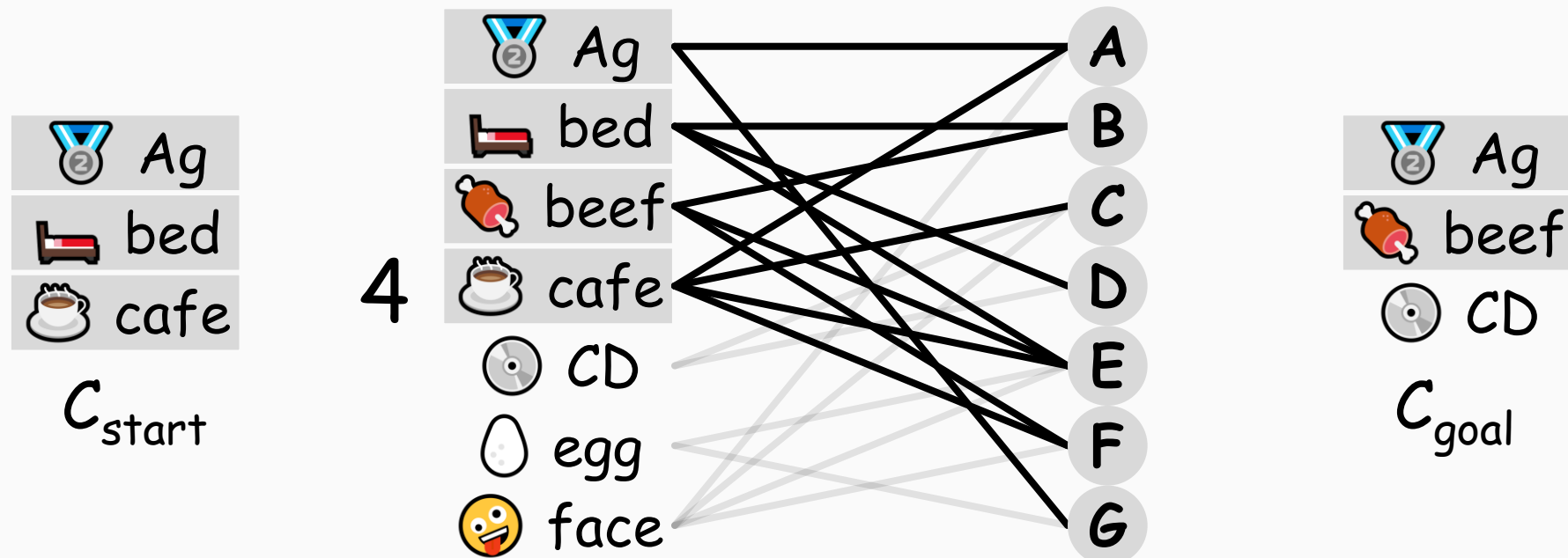
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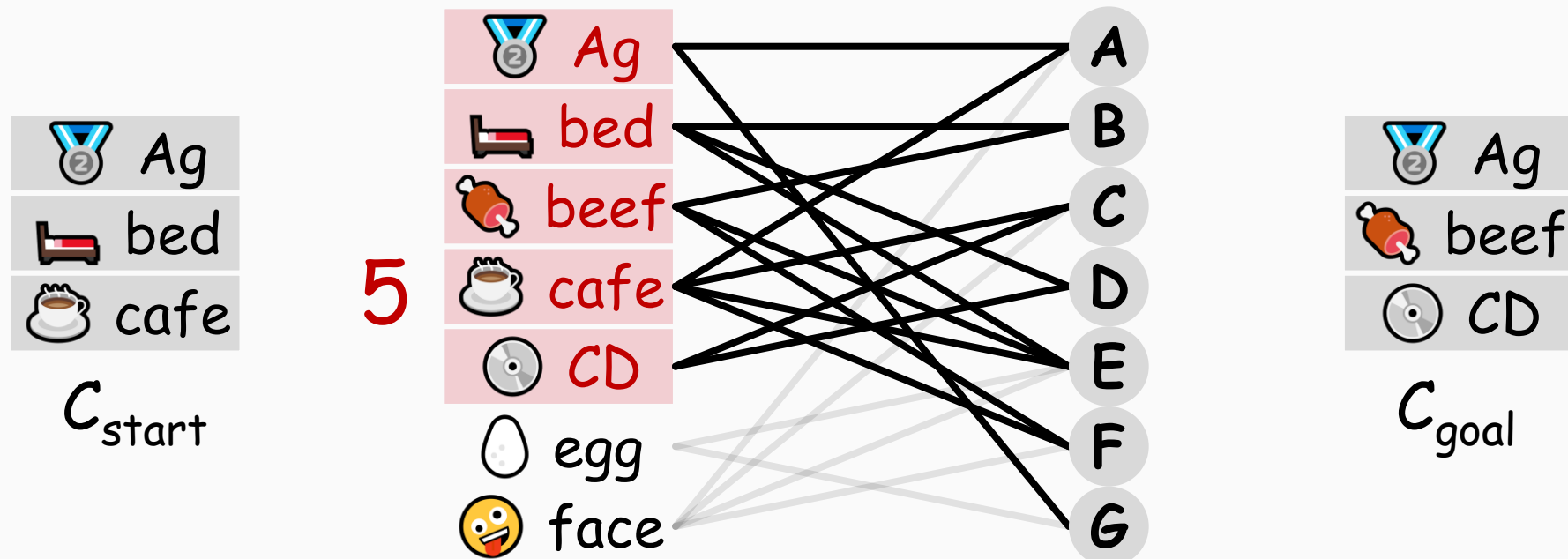
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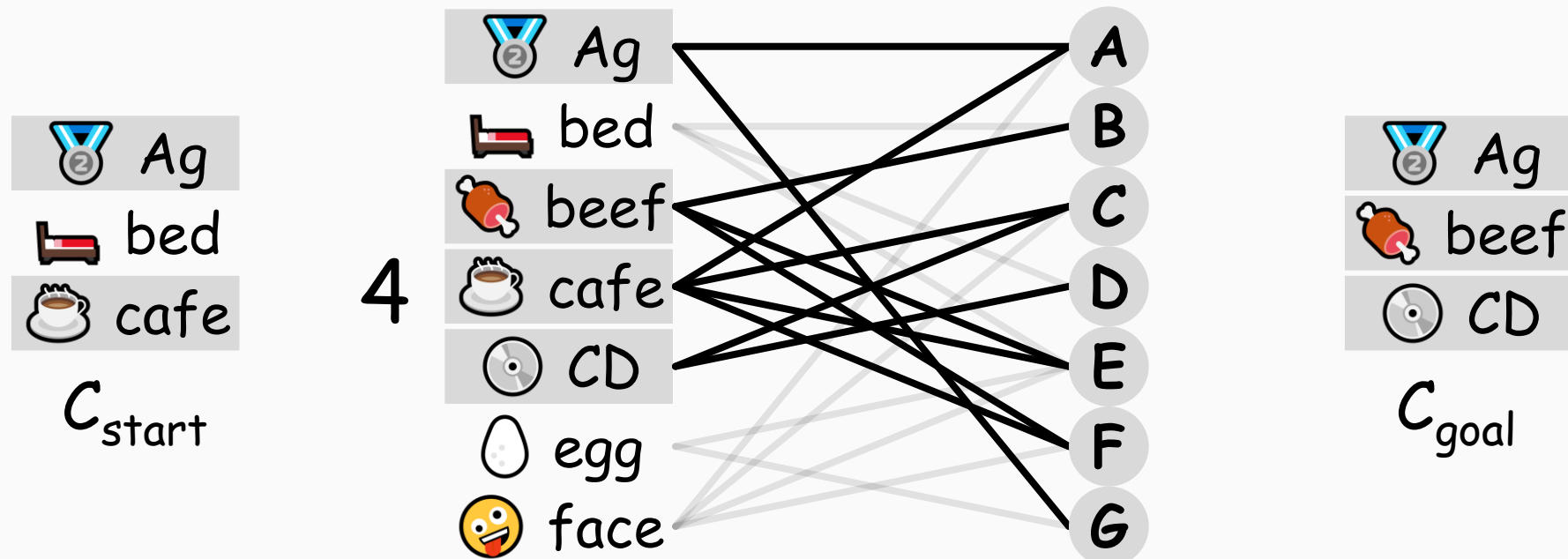
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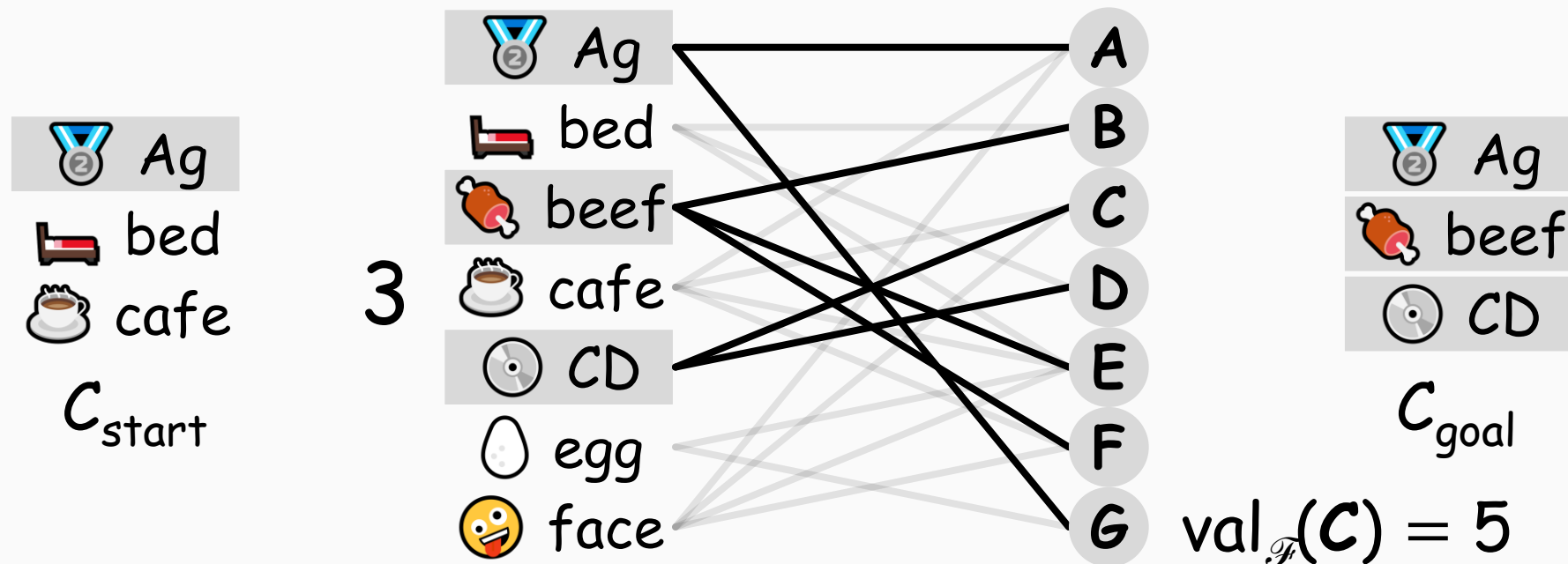




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# Known results on Minmax Set Cover Reconf.

**P** [Ito-Demaine-Harvey-Papadimitriou-Sideri-Uehara-Uno. TCS 2011]



2

**PSPACE-hard!!**  
(This work)



$2-o(1)$

**NP-hard** [Karthik C. S.-Manurangsi. 2023]



$2-\epsilon$  ( $\forall \epsilon > 0$ )



**Q. 1.5-approx.  $\in$  NP?**

**PSPACE-hard**  
[O. SODA 2024] + PCRP thm.



1.0029

**PSPACE-hard** (PCRP thm.)  
[Hirahara-O. STOC 2024]



$1+\epsilon$

**PSPACE-hard** [Hearn-Demaine. TCS 2005]



1

# Known results on Minmax Set Cover Reconf.

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2

**PSPACE-hard!!**  
(This work)



$2 - o(1)$

**NP-hard** [Karthik C. S.-Manurangsi. 2023]



$2 - \epsilon$  ( $\forall \epsilon > 0$ )



The main open question is clear: *Can we prove tight PSPACE-hardness of approximation results for GapMaxMin-2-CSP<sub>q</sub> and Set Cover Reconfiguration?*

**PSPACE-hard**  
[O. SODA 2024] + PCRP thm.



1.0029

**PSPACE-hard** (PCRP thm.)  
[Hirahara-O. STOC 2024]



$1 + \epsilon$

**PSPACE-hard** [Hearn-Demaine. TCS 2005]



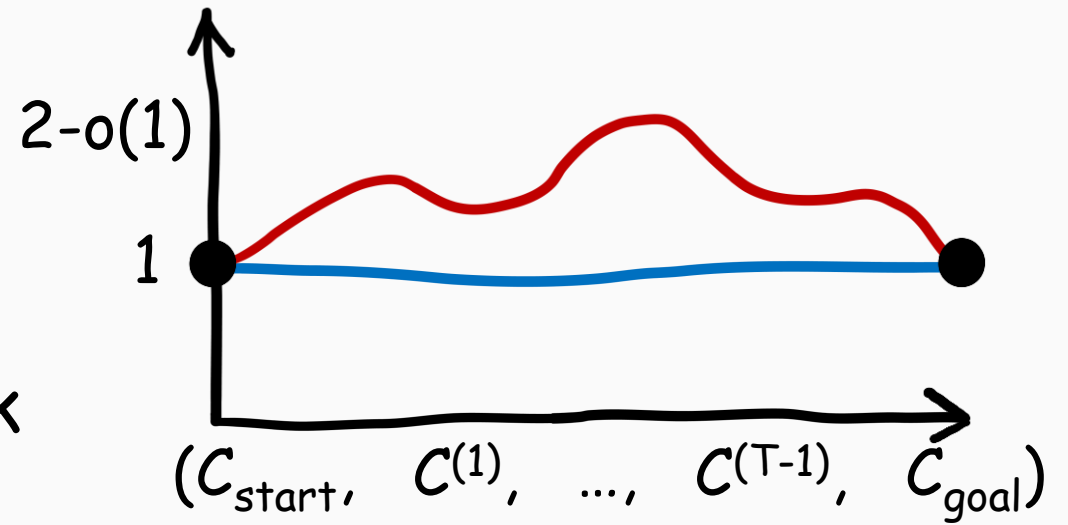
1

# Our contribution

- **Input:** Set system  $\mathcal{F}$   
Covers  $C_{\text{start}}$  &  $C_{\text{goal}}$  of size  $k$

**PSPACE**-hard to distinguish between

- (Completeness)  $\exists$  reconf. sequence  $\forall$  cover has size  $\leq k+1$
- (Soundness)  $\forall$  reconf. sequence  $\exists$  cover has size  $> (2-o(1)) \cdot (k+1)$



→ 😊 Minmax Set Cover Reconfiguration is **PSPACE**-hard  
to approx. within  $2-o(1)$

👉 **FIRST** sharp approx. threshold  
for reconf. problems

# Related work

- Min Set Cover

In  $N$ -approx. in  $\mathbf{P}$  [Johnson. J. Comput. System Sci. 1974] [Lovász. Discrete Math. 1975]

$(1-\varepsilon) \cdot \ln N$  is  $\mathbf{NP}$ -hard [Feige. J. ACM 1998] [Dinur-Steurer. STOC 2014]

- **PSPACE**-hardness of approx. for reconfiguration problems

Clique Reconf.  $n^\varepsilon$ -approx. [Hirahara-O. STOC 2024]

2-CSP Reconf. 0.9942-approx. [O. SODA 2024] [O. ICALP 2024]

many problems  $(1+\varepsilon)$ -approx. [O. STACS 2023] [Hirahara-O. STOC 2024]

# Proof outline

## NP-hardness

PCP theorem  
[ALMSS. J. ACM 1998]  
[AS. J. ACM 1998]

Partial 2-CSP  
1 vs.  $\epsilon$   
[FGLSS. J. ACM 1996]

Label Cover Reconf.  
1 vs.  $2-\epsilon$

[Lund-Yannakakis.  
J. ACM 1994]

Set Cover Reconf.  
1 vs.  $2-\epsilon$   
[Karthik C. S.-Manurangsi. 2023]

## PSPACE-hardness

PCRP theorem  
[Hirahara-O. STOC 2024]

Maxmin 2-CSP Reconf.  
1 vs. 0.9942  
[O. STACS 2023 & SODA 2024]

Set ~~C~~over Reconf.  
1 vs. 1.0029  
[O. SODA 2024]

Partial 2-CSP Reconf.  
1 vs.  $o(1)$

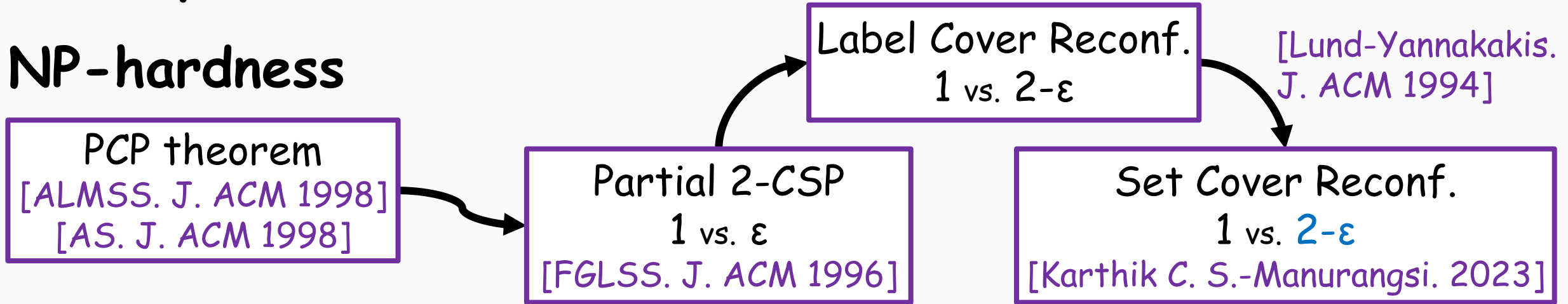
Set Cover Reconf.  
1 vs.  $2-o(1)$

Similar to [KM. 2023]

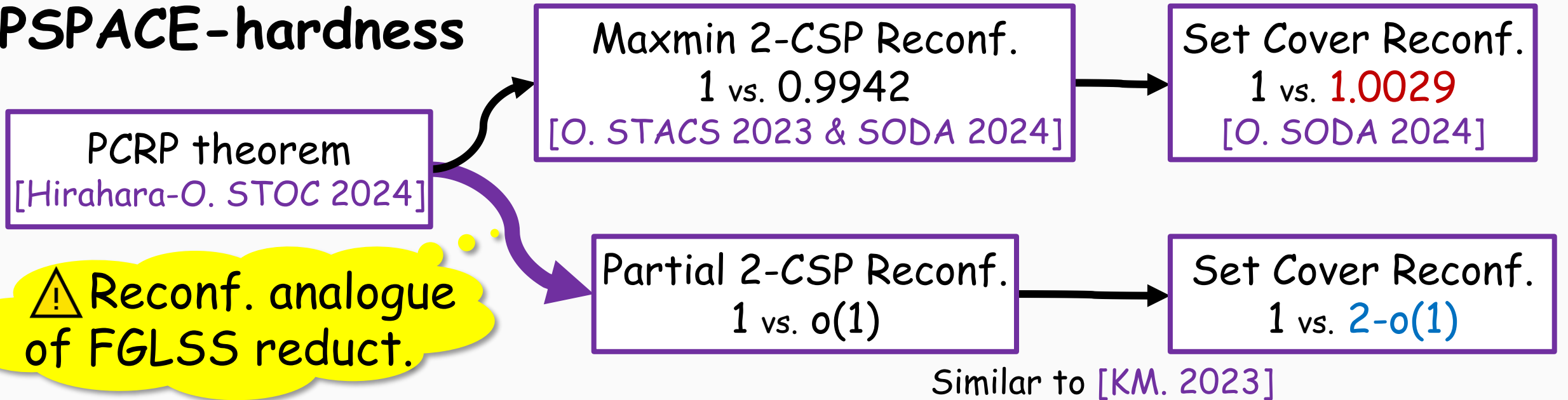
⚠ Reconf. analogue  
of FGLSS reduct.

# Proof outline

## NP-hardness



## PSPACE-hardness



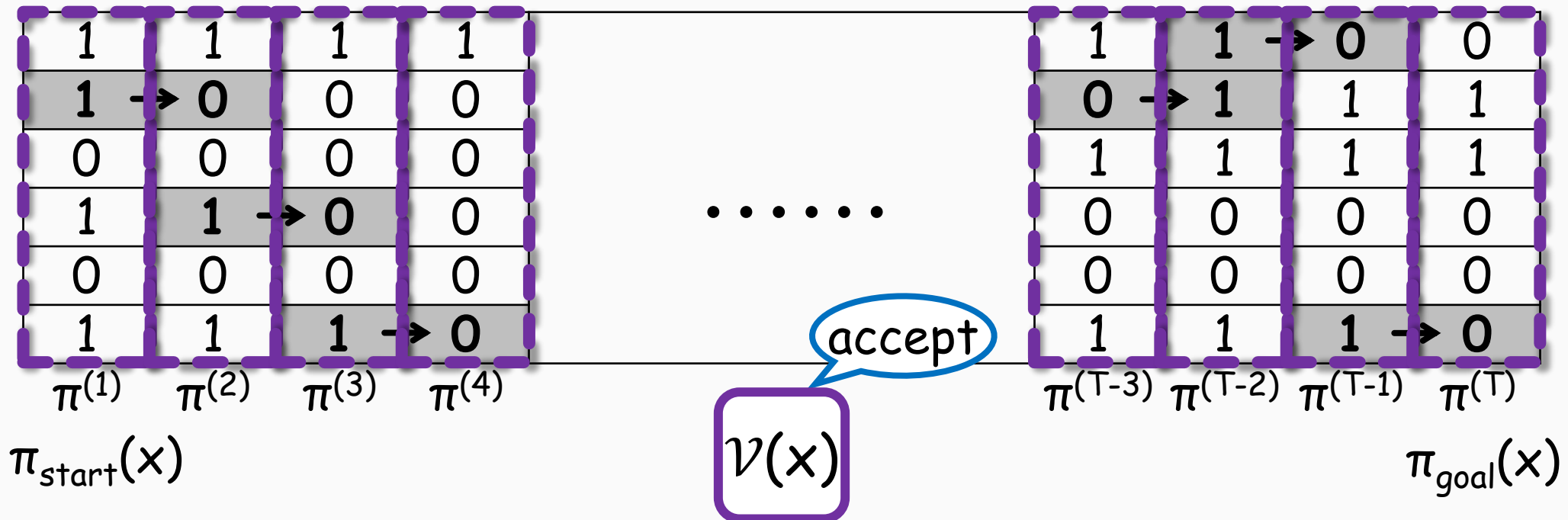
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# Probabilistically Checkable

## Reconfiguration Proofs [Hirahara-O. STOC 2024]

- Verifier  $V$  & poly-time alg.  $\pi_{\text{start}}$  &  $\pi_{\text{goal}}$  for language  $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$   
(Completeness)

$x \in L \implies \exists \pi = (\pi^{(1)}, \dots, \pi^{(T)})$  from  $\pi_{\text{start}}(x)$  to  $\pi_{\text{goal}}(x)$  s.t.  
 $\forall t \Pr[V(x) \text{ accepts } \pi^{(t)}] = 1$





# Probabilistically Checkable

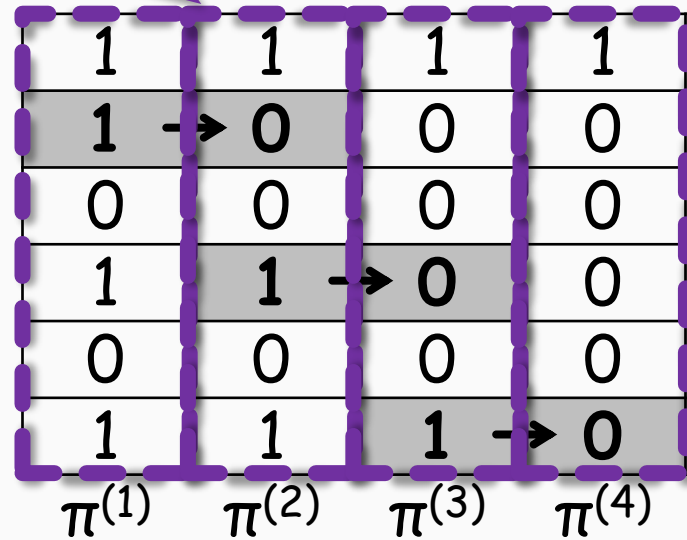
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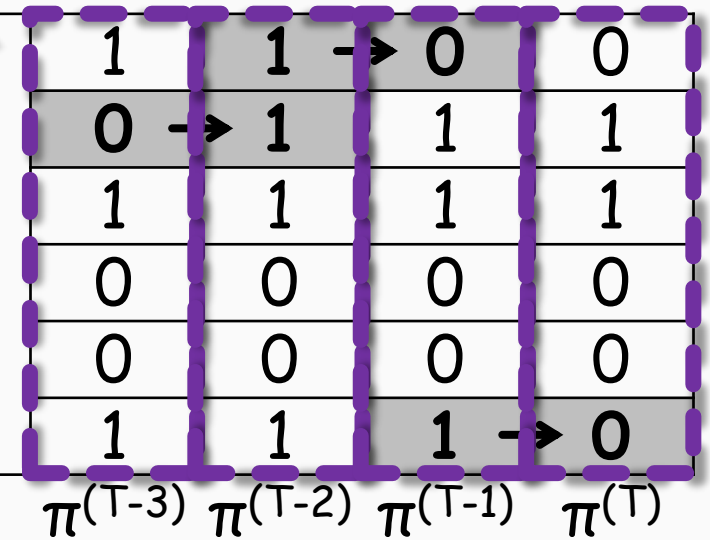
Adjacent proofs differ in (at most) one symbol

$\pi^{(T)}$  from  $\pi^{(1)}(x)$  to  $\pi^{(T)}(x)$  s.t.

$\Pr[V(\pi) = \text{accept}] \geq \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\pi$  can be exponentially long



.....



accept

$V(x)$

$\pi_{\text{start}}(x)$

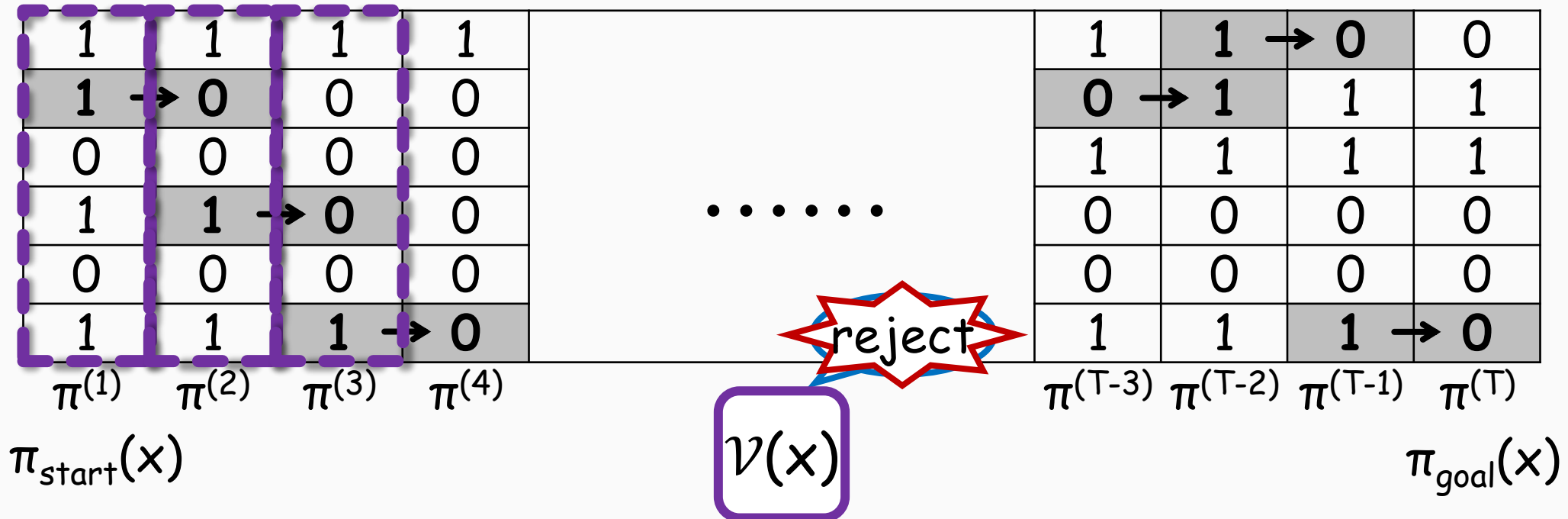
$\pi_{\text{goal}}(x)$

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(Soundness)

$x \notin L \implies \forall \pi = (\pi^{(1)}, \dots, \pi^{(T)})$  from  $\pi_{\text{start}}(x)$  to  $\pi_{\text{goal}}(x)$ ,  
 $\exists t \Pr[V(x) \text{ accepts } \pi^{(t)}] < \frac{1}{2}$



# PCRCP theorem [Hirahara-O. STOC 2024]

$$\mathbf{PSPACE} = \mathbf{PCRCP}[O(\log n), O(1)]$$

$L \in \mathbf{PSPACE}$



- $\exists$  Verifier  $\mathcal{V}$  with randomness comp.  $O(\log n)$  & query comp.  $O(1)$
- $\exists$  Poly-time alg.  $\pi_{\text{start}}$  &  $\pi_{\text{goal}}$
- Completeness = 1
- Soundness  $< \frac{1}{2}$

# Proof sketch

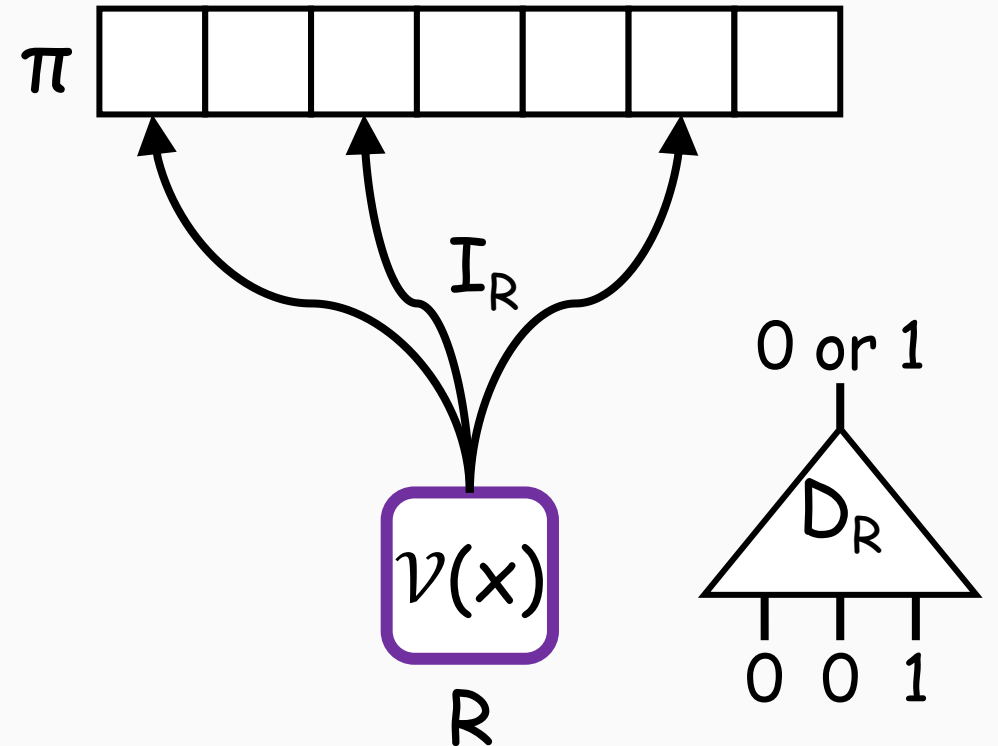
## Recap of verifier

Verifier  $\mathcal{V}$

**Given:** input  $x \in \{0,1\}^n$

proof  $\pi \in \{0,1\}^{\text{poly}(n)}$

- 1. Sample random bits  $R \in \{0,1\}^{r(n)}$
- 2. Generate query seq.  $I_R = (i_1, \dots, i_{q(n)})$   
circuit  $D_R: \{0,1\}^{q(n)} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$
- 3. Accept iff  $D_R(\pi|_{I_R})=1$



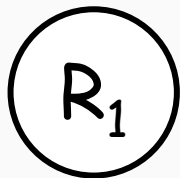
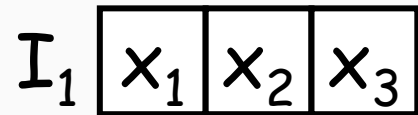
Proof sketch



# Recap of FGLSS reduction

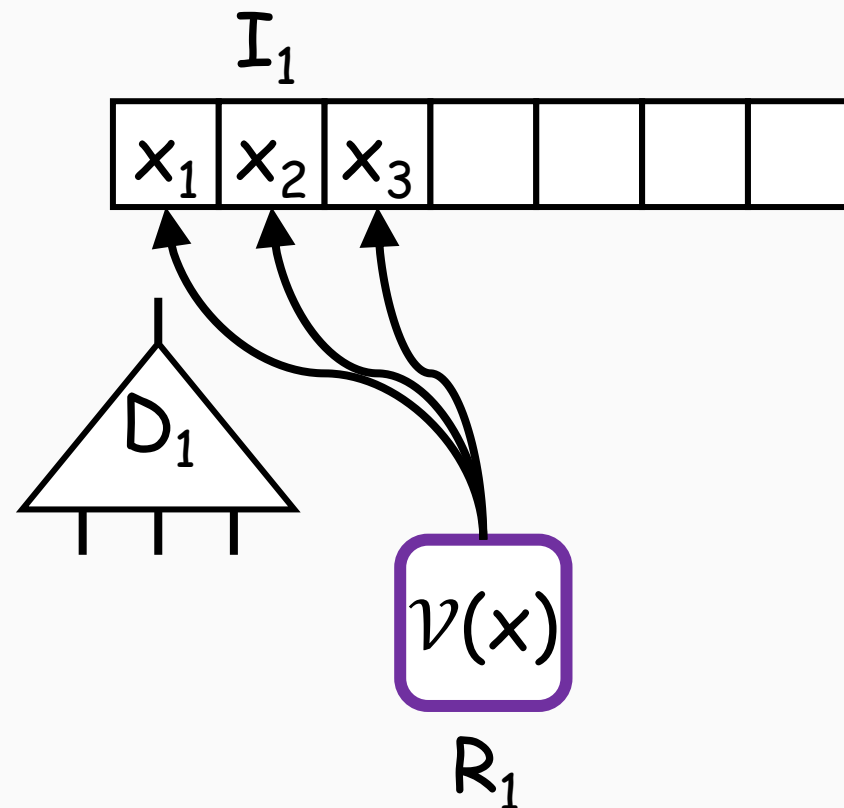
[Feige-Goldwasser-Lovász-Safra-Szegedy. J. ACM 1996]

CSP view



•  $V := \{0,1\}^{r(n)}$

Verifier's view

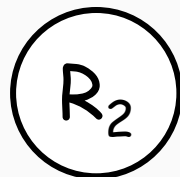
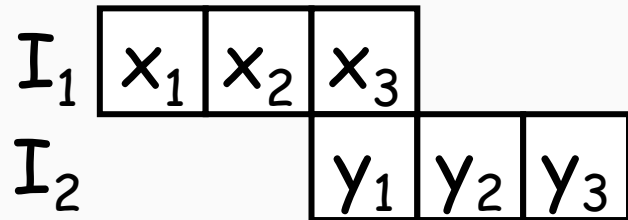


Proof sketch

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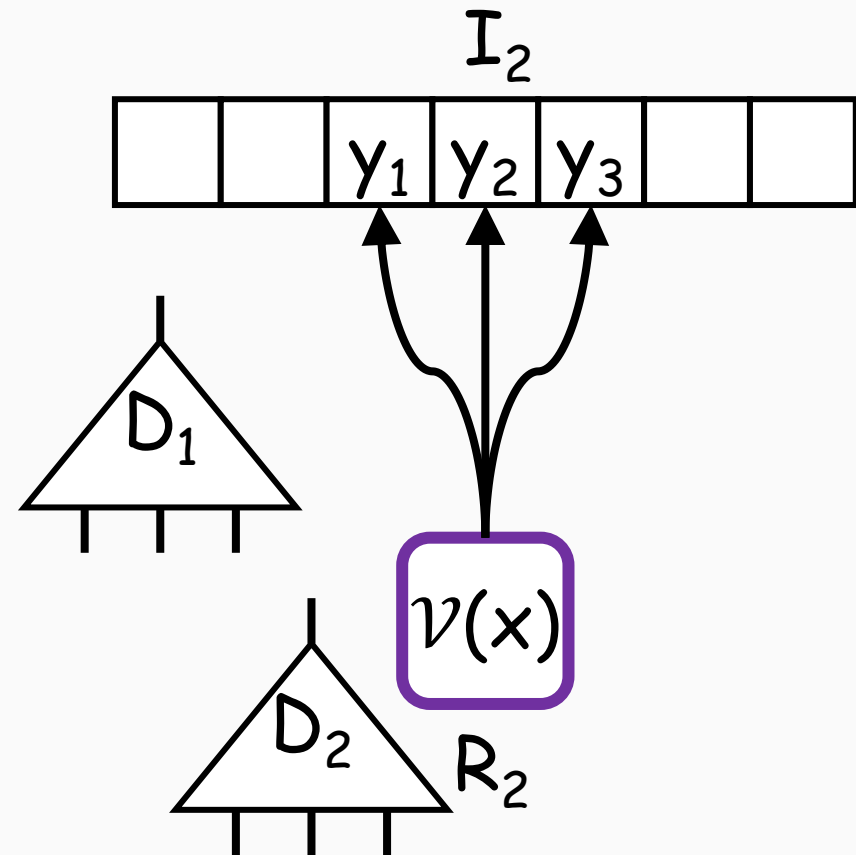
[Feige-Goldwasser-Lovász-Safra-Szegedy. J. ACM 1996]

CSP view



- $V := \{0,1\}^{r(n)}$

Verifier's view



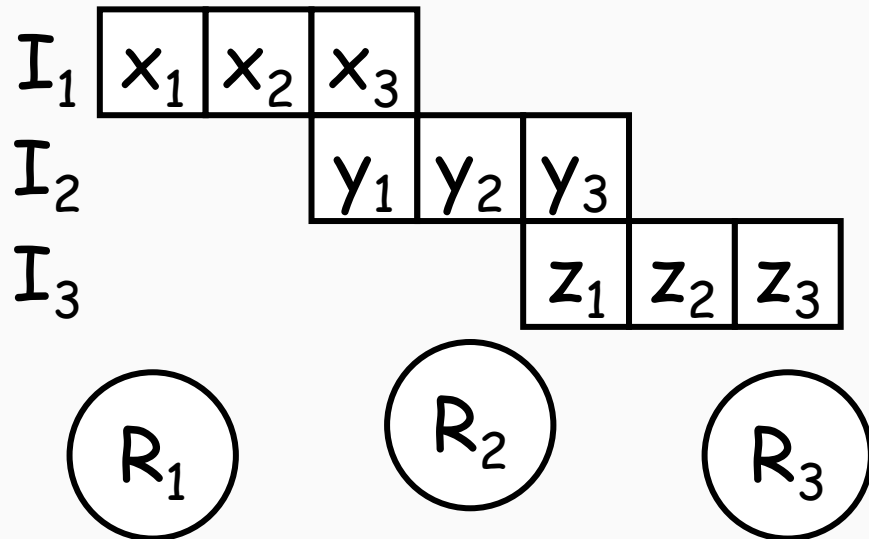
# Proof sketch



# Recap of FGLSS reduction

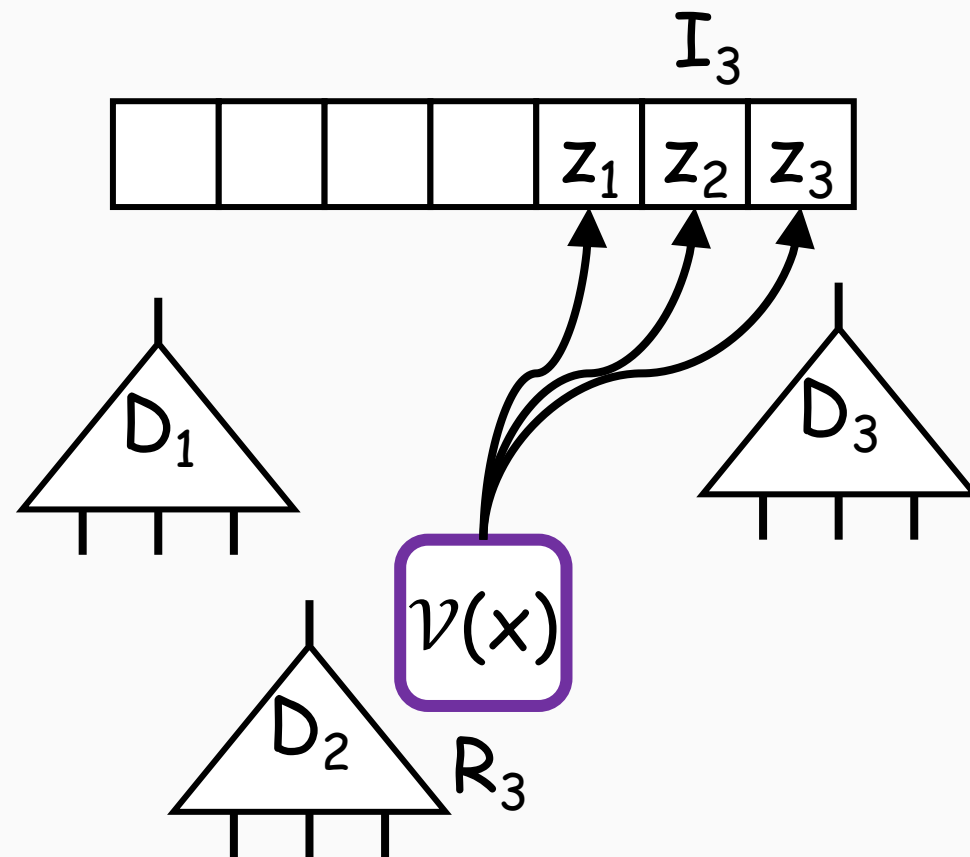
[Feige-Goldwasser-Lovász-Safra-Szegedy. J. ACM 1996]

### CSP view



- $V := \{0,1\}^{r(n)}$

### Verifier's view

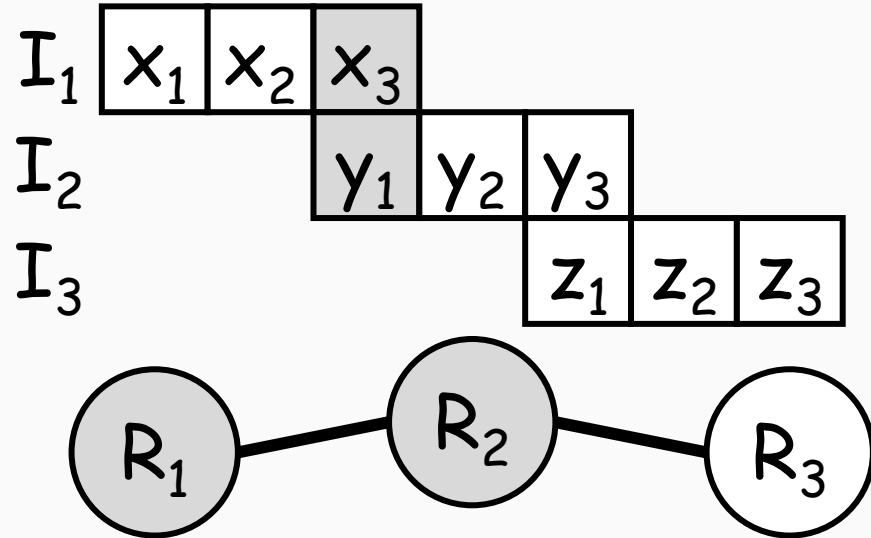


# Proof sketch

## Recap of FGLSS reduction

[Feige-Goldwasser-Lovász-Safra-Szegedy. J. ACM 1996]

### CSP view

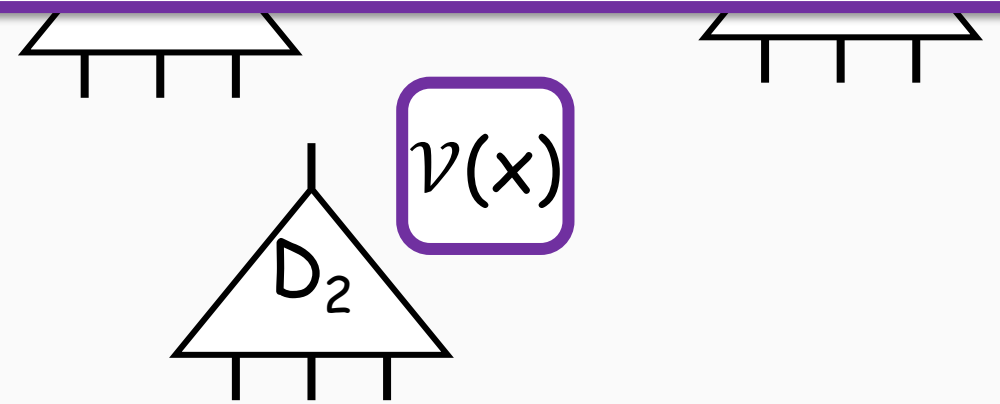


- $V := \{0,1\}^{r(n)}$
- $E := \{(R_i, R_j) : I_i \cap I_j \neq \emptyset\}$
- $\Sigma := \{0,1\}^{q(n)}$  (local view)
- $\Psi := (\Psi_e)_{e \in E}$  where  $\Psi_e: \Sigma^e \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

$\mathbf{a} \in \{0,1\}^{\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}}$  &  $\mathbf{\beta} \in \{0,1\}^{\{y_1, y_2, y_3\}}$

$\Psi_{R_1, R_2}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{\beta}) = 1$  iff

- $D_1(\mathbf{a}) = 1$  (feasibility)
- $D_2(\mathbf{\beta}) = 1$  (feasibility)
- $\mathbf{a}_{x_3} = \mathbf{\beta}_{y_1}$  (consistency)





Proof sketch

# Does FGLSS reduct. work for PCRP...?

CSP view

Verifier's view

$$\exists f \text{ satisfies } \Psi \quad \Leftarrow \quad \exists \pi \Pr[\mathcal{V} \text{ accepts } \pi] = 1$$

Completeness of 2-CSP

Completeness of PCP

$$\exists f \forall f^{(t)} \text{ satisfies } \Psi \quad \not\Leftarrow \quad \exists \pi \forall \pi^{(t)} \Pr[\mathcal{V} \text{ acc. } \pi^{(t)}] = 1$$

Completeness of 2-CSP Reconf.

Completeness of PCRP

 WHY...!?

# Proof sketch

# Losing perfect completeness

CSP view

$f_{\text{start}}(R_1)$	0	1	1	must be the same			
$f_{\text{start}}(R_2)$			1	0	1		
$f_{\text{start}}(R_3)$				1	0	0	



$f_{\text{goal}}(R_1)$	0	1	0	must be the same			
$f_{\text{goal}}(R_2)$			0	0	1		
$f_{\text{goal}}(R_3)$				1	0	0	

Verifier's view

$\pi_{\text{start}}$	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
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Trivially...

$\pi_{\text{goal}}$	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
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Proof sketch

# Alphabet squaring trick [O. STACS 2023 & SODA 2024]

🎯 Think as if we could take a pair of values!

- Original  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}^{q(n)}$
- New  $\Sigma_{sq} = \{0, 1, \mathbf{01}\}^{q(n)}$




Intuition

- **01** takes 0 & 1 simultaneously
- $x$  &  $y$  are **consistent**  $\Leftrightarrow x \sqsubseteq y$  or  $x \sqsupseteq y$

	0	1	<b>01</b>
0	●		●
1		●	●
<b>01</b>	●	●	●

😊 Redefine  $\psi_e$  to "rescue" perfect completeness  
(soundness analysis is nontrivial)

# Conclusions

-  Set Cover Reconf. is **PSPACE**-hard to approximate within  $2-o(1)$
-  **FIRST** sharp approx. threshold for reconf. problems
-  Reconf. analogue of FGLSS reduction  
[Feige-Goldwasser-Lovász-Safra-Szegedy. J. ACM 1996]  
from PCRPP [Hirahara-O. STOC 2024]
- More tight hardness of approx...?

Thank you!

