

The Conjugacy Problem in Free Solvable Groups and Wreath Products of Abelian Groups is in TC⁰

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Kazan, June 9, 2017

Let G be a f.g. group, generated by a finite set $\Sigma = \Sigma^{-1} \subseteq G$.

- Word problem $WP(G)$: Given $w \in \Sigma^*$. Question: Is $w =_G 1$?
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- The power problem $\text{PP}(G)$: Given $v, w \in \Sigma^*$.
Question: is $w \in \langle v \rangle$? If yes, compute $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $v^k =_G w$.

Circuit Complexity

Circuit = directed acyclic graph where each vertex is either:

- input gates (has only outgoing edges)
- Boolean or other gates (and \wedge , or \vee , not \neg , Majority having incoming and outgoing edges)
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$$\text{AC}^0 \subsetneq \text{TC}^0 \subseteq \text{NC}^1 \subseteq \text{LOGSPACE} \subseteq \text{NC}^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \text{NC} \subseteq \text{P}$$

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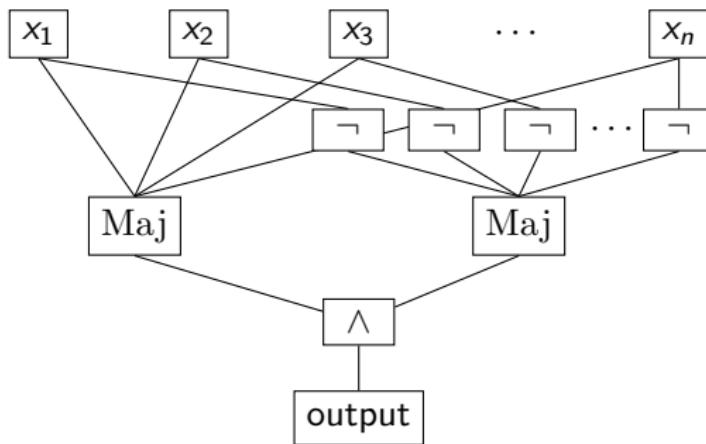
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Conjugacy problem:

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Because:

$$w \in_G \{v\}^* \iff \text{PP}(v, w) \geq 0$$

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Multiplication: $(b, f)(c, g) = (bc, f^c g)$

for $b, c \in B$ and $f, g \in A^{(B)}$.

Example: the Lamplighter Group

Lamplighter group:

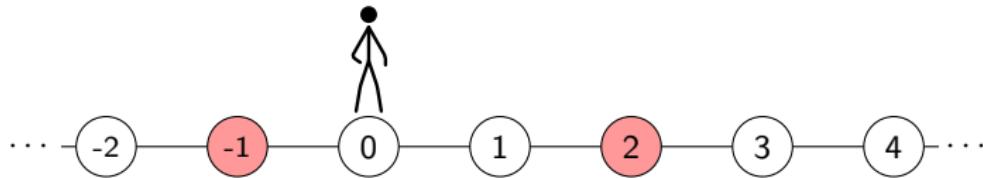
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$$(\color{blue}{x}, \{ \color{red}{x_1, \dots, x_m} \}) \cdot (\color{blue}{y}, \{ \color{red}{y_1, \dots, y_m} \})$$

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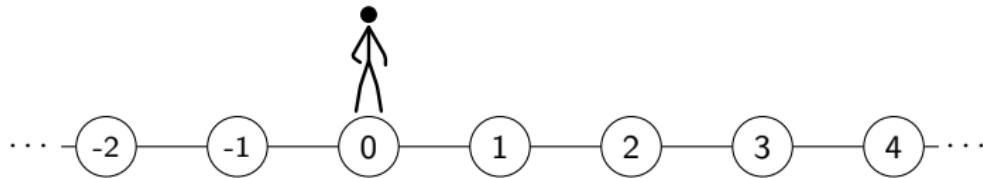
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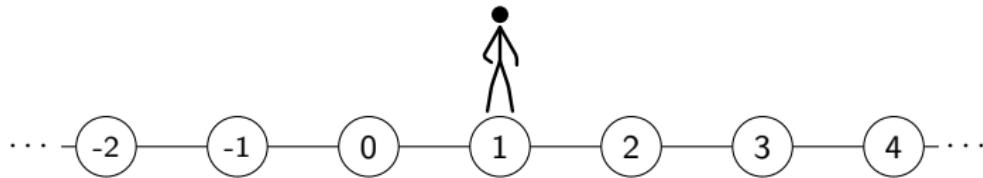
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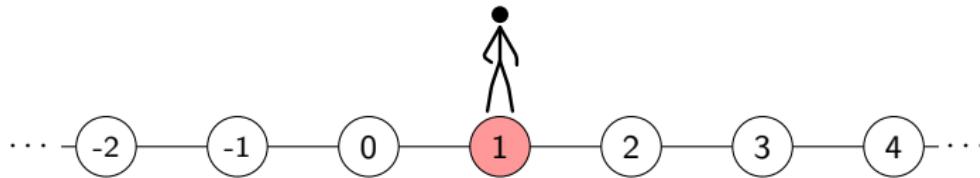
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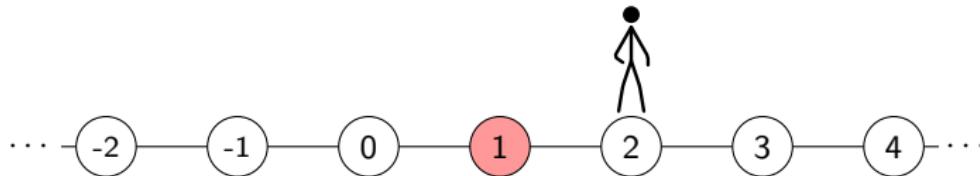
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$(2, \{1\}) = \textcolor{blue}{r} \textcolor{red}{a} \textcolor{blue}{r}$



Example: the Lamplighter Group

Lamplighter group:

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \wr \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z} \times \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_2.$$

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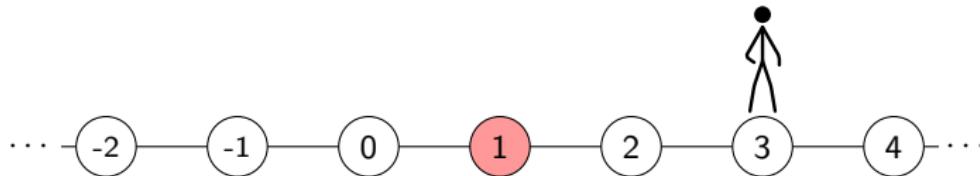
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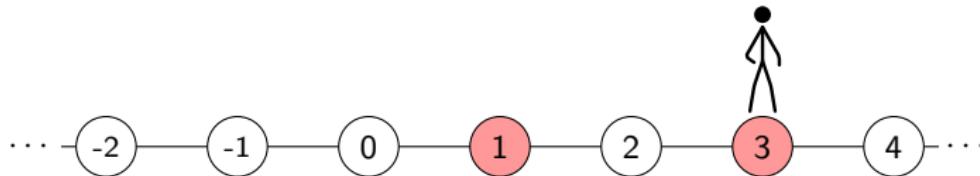
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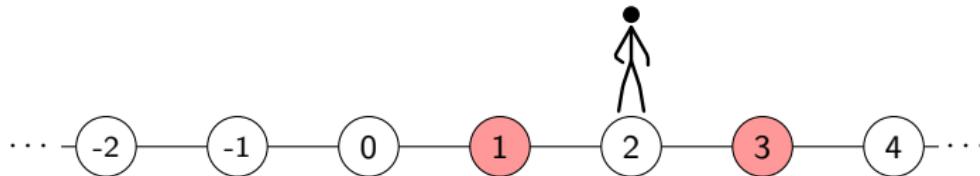
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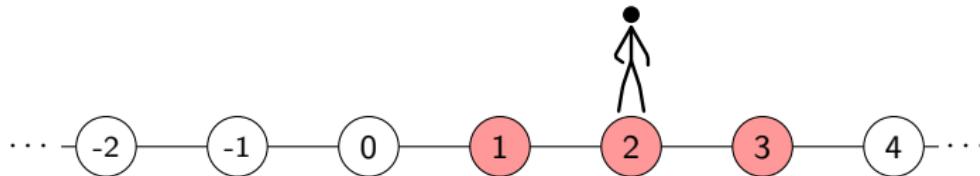
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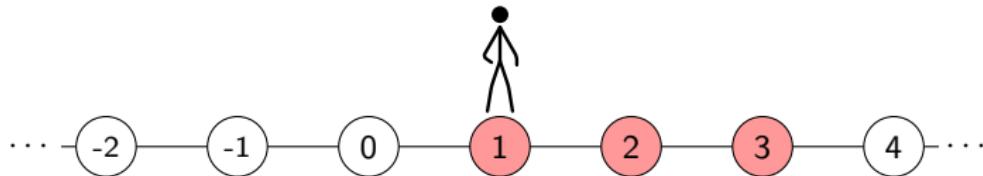
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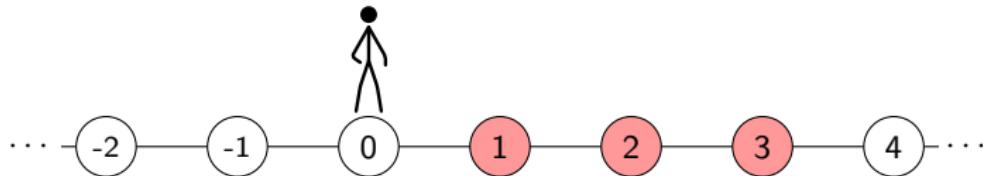
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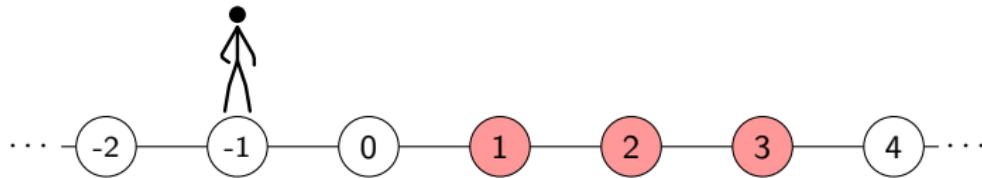
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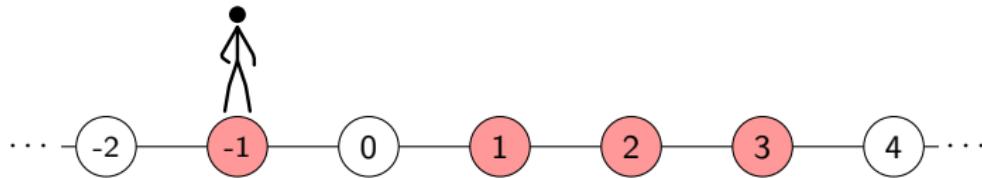
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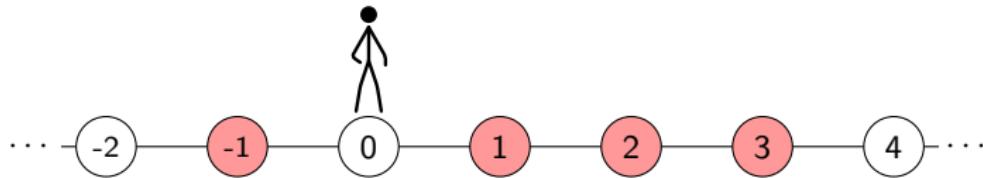
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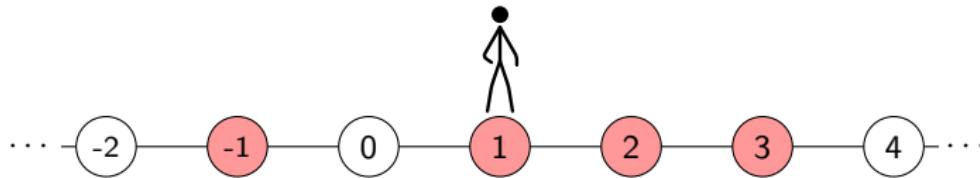
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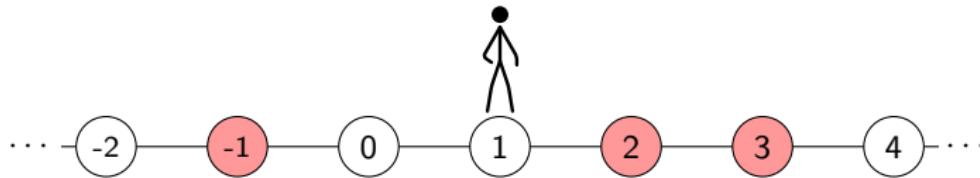
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Lemma

Let A and B be f.g. groups. The following is in $\text{AC}^0(\text{WP}(A), \text{WP}(B))$:
On input $w \in \Sigma^*$, compute $(b, f) \in B \ltimes A^{(B)}$ with

$$w =_G (b, f).$$

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Theorem

$\text{WP}(A \wr B) \in \text{AC}^0(\text{WP}(A), \text{WP}(B))$.

Proof.

Denote π_B = projection onto B and let $w = w_1 \cdots w_n \in \Sigma^*$ be the input.

- Compute $b = \pi_B(w)$ and $\pi_B(w_{i+1} \cdots w_n)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$

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$$i \approx j \iff \pi_B(w_{i+1} \cdots w_n) =_B \pi_B(w_{j+1} \cdots w_n)$$

\rightsquigarrow for all pairs i, j it can be checked in parallel whether $i \approx j$ using $\binom{n}{2}$ oracle gates to $\text{WP}(B)$.

Word problem in wreath products

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- Let $[i]$ denote the equivalence class of i . Set

$$f_i = \begin{cases} \left(\pi_B(w_{i+1} \cdots w_n), \prod_{j \in [i]} w_j \right) & \text{if } i = \min[i], \\ (\varepsilon, \varepsilon) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

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- Replace pairs $f_i = (b_i, a_i)$ by $(\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ whenever $a_i =_A 1$
 \rightsquigarrow use n oracle gates for $\text{WP}(A)$ in parallel.



Definition

Let A and B be groups and $d \in \mathbb{N}$,

left-iterated wreath product:

- $A^1 \wr B = A \wr B$
- $A^d \wr B = A \wr (A^{d-1} \wr B)$

right-iterated wreath product:

- $A \wr^1 B = A \wr B$
- $A \wr^d B = (A \wr^{d-1} B) \wr B$

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Corollary

- Let A and B be f.g. abelian groups and let $d \in \mathbb{N}$.
Then $\text{WP}(A \wr^d B)$ and $\text{WP}(A \wr^d B) \in \text{TC}^0$.
- The word problem of a f.g. free solvable group is in TC^0 .

Word problem and Majority depth

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A negative answer would imply that $\text{TC}^0 \neq \text{NC}^1$.

Example: Conjugacy in the Lamplighter Group

Lamplighter group: $\mathbb{Z}_2 \wr \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z} \rtimes \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_2$.

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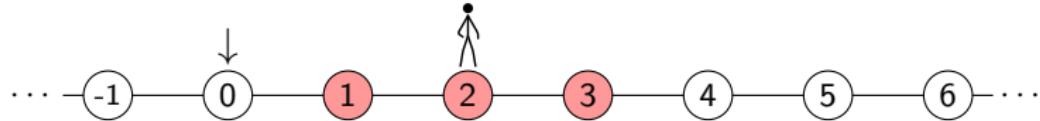
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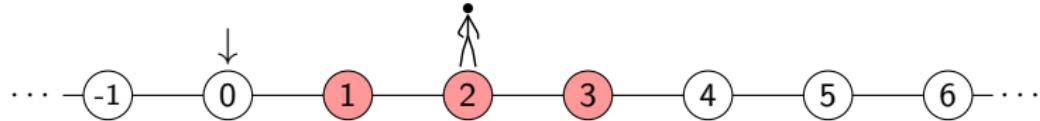
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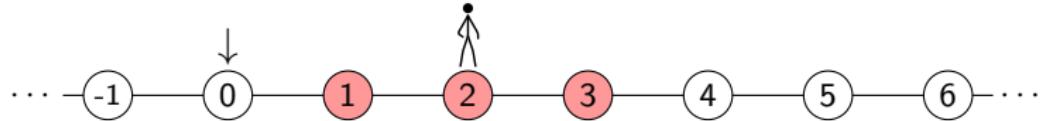
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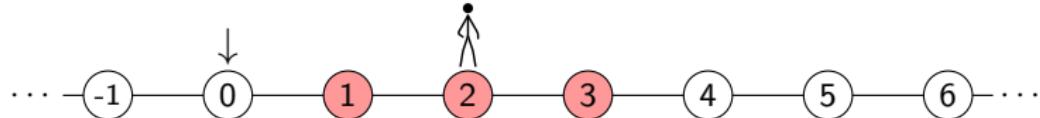
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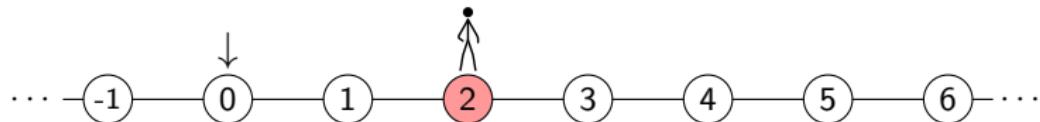
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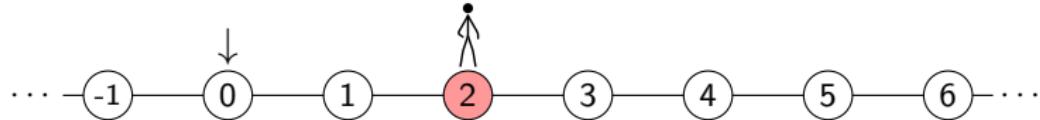
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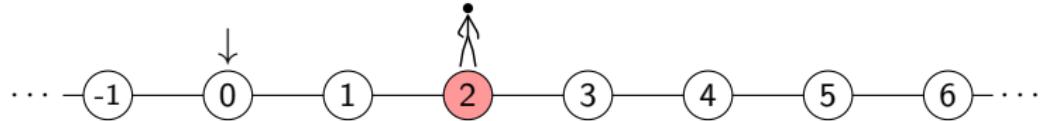
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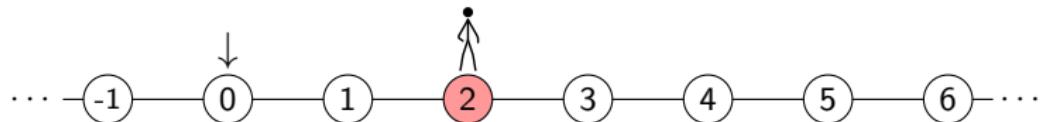
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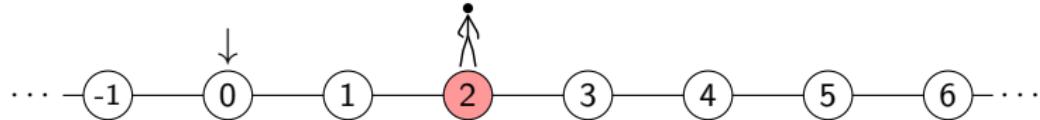
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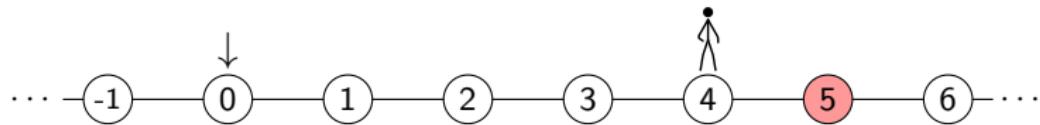
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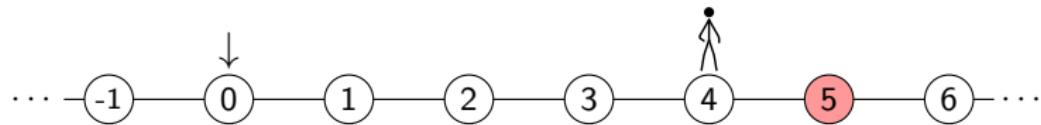
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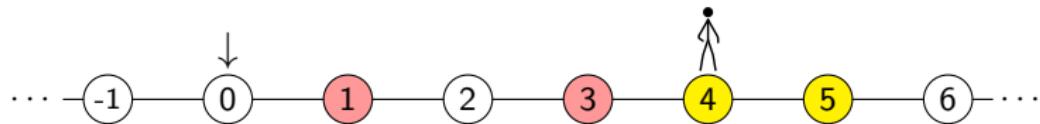
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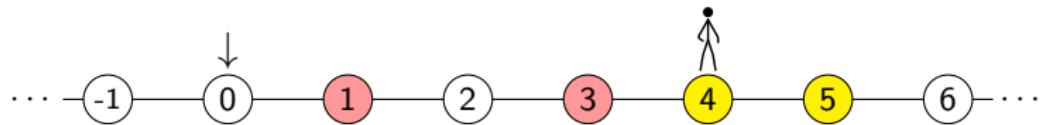
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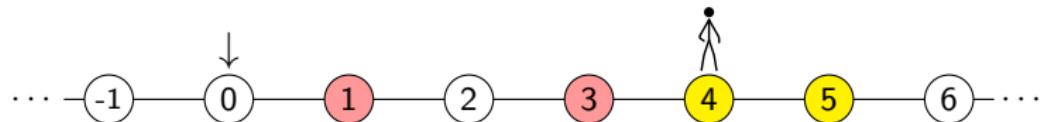
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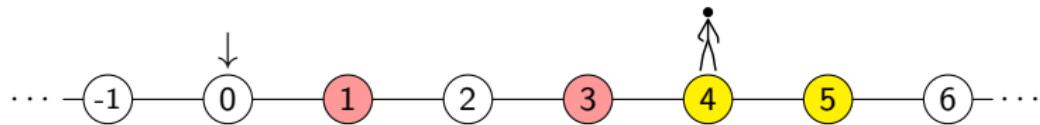
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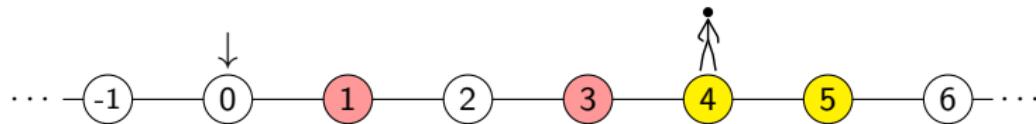
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~ can assume $X \subseteq \{0, \dots, b-1\}$



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Theorem

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Corollary

- Let A and B be f.g. abelian groups and let $d \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $\text{CP}(A \wr^d B)$ and $\text{CP}(A \wr^d B) \in \text{TC}^0$.
- The conjugacy problem of a f.g. free solvable group is in TC^0 .

Open Questions

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Thank you!