Chopping stuff up... To decide things fast!

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Based on:

- 1. <u>arXiv:2302.05575</u>
- 2. <u>arXiv:2207.06091v2</u>
- 3. blog posts at <u>bmbumpus.com</u>

(w/ Ernst Althaus, James Fairbanks & Daniel Rosiak) (w/ Jade Master & Zoltan Kocsis)

This talk



Structural



Compositionality

Representational

Algorithmic

This talk

Structural



Compositionality

Representational

Algorithmic



Structural



First Look at Sheaves





Decompositions

Compositionality

Representational



Sheaves

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Dynamic Programming

Sheaves

This talk Use category theory to amalgamate these 3 perspectives

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Category Theory

This talk Use category theory to amalgamate these 3 perspectives



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Category Theory

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Sheaves



Category Theory

Obtain Algorithmic meta-theorem: **Deciding Sheaves** in linear time on "nicely" decomposable classes of inputs

Why am I giving this talk?

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Structural Graph theory & Complexity theory

(Graph minors, Tree-Decompositions, algorithms ...)



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Category Theory





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Category Theory



Lots of deep graph theory is about much more than graphs.



Why am I talking to you?

- 1. To get you excited about decompositions & algorithms
- 2. To get friendly feedback
- 3. I'm looking for collaborators!





Structural Graph theory & Complexity theory

(Graph minors, Tree-Decompositions, algorithms ...)



A tree decomposition $(T, (V_t)_{t \in T})$ of G of width 2.



- 3 perspectives on graph decompositions:
- Completions 1.
- Decompositions 2.
- 3. Width measures



A tree decomposition $(T, (V_t)_{t \in T})$ of G of width 2.



1. Completions

Df/ Thm [Dirac]:

as follows:

- **1.** Every complete graph K_n is chordal
- **2.** If H_1 and H_2 are chordal, then the pushout of any span $H_1 \leftrightarrow K_n \hookrightarrow H_2$ is a chordal graph.

- The class of **chordal graphs** is defined recursively



1. Completions



of eight subtrees of a six-node tree.



- 1. Completions
- 2. Decompositions



A tree decomposition $(T, (V_t)_{t \in T})$ of *G* of width 2.



- 1. Completions
- 2. Decompositions
- 3. Width



A tree decomposition $(T, (V_t)_{t \in T})$ of *G* of width 2.

The Nitty-Gritty PT2: compositional data. Structured decompositions





For any category C, a C-valued structured decomposition of shape G is a diagram

$$d: \int G \to C$$

where G is a graph

 $G: GrSch \rightarrow FinSet$

 $GrSch := s, t \colon E \to V$



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Structured decompositions For any graph class \mathcal{G} , there is a **category** $\mathfrak{D}_{\mathcal{G}} C \hookrightarrow \text{Diag } C$

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Structured decompositions For any graph class \mathcal{G} , there is a **category** $\mathfrak{D}_{\mathscr{C}} \mathsf{C} \hookrightarrow \mathsf{Diag} \, \mathsf{C}$

of C-valued structured decompositions with shapes in \mathcal{G} . **Objects**: $d: G \to C \text{ with } G \in \mathscr{G}$ Morphisms: (F, η) : $(d: [G \to C) \to (d': [G' \to C))$ where $F: \ G \to G' \text{ and } \eta: d \Rightarrow d' \circ F$

Structured decompositions (of graphs) $d: \int T \to Gr$



A graph G.

Structured decompositions (of graphs) $T \rightarrow Gr$ d:



 $G[\{a,b,d\}]$

A graph G.



Aim: use decompositions to define a measure of structural complexity

VS

Recall "completions

decompositions"

Aim: use decompositions to define a measure of structural complexity

Recall "completions vs monos into chordal graphs decompositions" "recipes for constructing a graph"

Idea: pick out some "atomic building blocks" from C

 $\Omega \colon \mathsf{K} \to \mathsf{C}$

Idea: pick out some "atomic building blocks" from C

 $\Omega \colon \mathsf{K} \to \mathsf{C}$ Construct "maximally dense" compositional structures $\mathfrak{D} \mathsf{K} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{D} \Omega} \mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{C} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{colim}} \mathsf{C}$

Idea: pick out some "atomic building blocks" from C

 $\Omega: \mathsf{K} \to \mathsf{C}$

Construct "maximally dense" compositional structures

 $\mathfrak{D} \mathsf{K} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{D} \Omega} \mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{C} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{colim}} \mathsf{C}$

Def: a (\mathcal{G}, Ω) -completion of some $c \in \mathbb{C}$ is a mono

 $c \hookrightarrow (\operatorname{colim} \circ \mathfrak{D}\Omega)d.$

Say that $c \in C$ has (\mathcal{G}, Ω) -width at most K if it admits a (\mathcal{G}, Ω) -completion

Aim: use decompositions to define a measure of structural complexity

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Recall "completions

decompositions"

Aim: use decompositions to define a measure of structural complexity

Recall "completions vs decompositions"



Aim: use decompositions to define a measure of structural complexity

Recall "completions



by pullback of Λ along δ as in the following diagram.

 $X \cong \operatorname{colim}$ 个

$$\| D_x J$$

VS

[Bumpus, Kocsis, Master]

decompositions"

Lemma 5.10. Let C be an adhesive category, J be a non-empty category with finitely-many objects and whose arrows are monic, $D : \mathbf{J} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be a diagram in **C** which preserves monomorphisms, Λ be a colimit conone over **D** and $\delta : X \rightarrow D$ colim D be an arrow. Then X is the colimit of the diagram $D_X : J \to \mathbb{C}$ obtained

Summary:

- Pick out "atomic" objects to be viewed as "complex"
- This, together with completions -> define structural complexity
- From any completion we can recover a genuine decomposition

The Nitty-Gritty PT2. Compositional algorithms: deciding sheaves on presheaves



$\mathsf{C} \longrightarrow \mathsf{finset}^{op} \longrightarrow \mathsf{dec}^{op} \longrightarrow \mathbf{2}^{op}$



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Obtain Algorithmic meta-theorem: **Deciding Sheaves** in linear time on "nicely" decomposable classes of inputs

w/ sufficiently many colimits...

Structured decomps. yield Grothendieck topologies on adhesive categories

w/ sufficiently many colimits...

Dcmp (defined below) is a subfunctor of subMon.

Dcmp : $C^{op} \rightarrow Set$ Dcmp: $c \mapsto \{d \mid \operatorname{colim} d = c \text{ and } d \in \mathfrak{DC}\}$ Dcmp: $(f : a \rightarrow b) \mapsto (f^* : (d \in subMon b) \mapsto (d_f \in subMon a)).$

Furthermore, for any such C, we have that (C, Dcmp) and $(C_{mono}, Dcmp|_{C_{mono}})$ are sites.

[Althaus, Bumpus, Fairbanks, Rosiak]

Structured decomps. yield Grothendieck topologies on adhesive categories

Theorem 3.5. If C is a small adhesively cocomplete category, then the functor

w/ sufficiently many colimits...

Structured decomps. yield Grothendieck topologies on adhesive categories

w/ sufficiently many colimits...

... we can speak of sheaves with respect to the decomposition topology

Structured decomps. yield Grothendieck topologies on adhesive categories









 $d: \int G \to C$





& yield Grothendieck topologies

 $d: \quad \int G \to \mathbf{C}$





& yield Grothendieck topologies

Shaves represent compositional problems

 $d: \quad G \to C$



 $\mathsf{C} \xrightarrow{\mathscr{F}} \mathsf{FinSet}^{op} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{dec}^{op}} 2^{op}$





& yield Grothendieck topologies

Shaves represent compositional problems

We obtain a fast dynamic programming algorithm for problems encoded as sheaves w.r.t. decomposition topology



 $d: \quad G \to \mathbf{C}$



 $\mathsf{C} \xrightarrow{\mathscr{F}} \mathsf{FinSet}^{op} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{dec}^{op}} 2^{op}$





What next?

- 1. Structured decomps $d: G \to C$, but with G another kind of C-set?
- 3. Applications of decompositions to other areas of math / CS?
- 4. How does this relate to your work?
- 5. Get in touch to get involved!

2. Obstructions to categorial decompositions (tangles, brambles, etc.)





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