

On Distributed Lower Bound Techniques and a Gap in the Distributed Complexity Landscape

joint work with: Alkida Balliu, Yi-Jun Chang, Jan Grebík, Ole Gabsdil, Tim Göttlicher, Christoph Grunau, Dennis Olivetti, Vasek Rozhoň, Jukka Suomela, Zoltan Vidnyánszky



Funded by
the European Union



European Research Council
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LOCAL model

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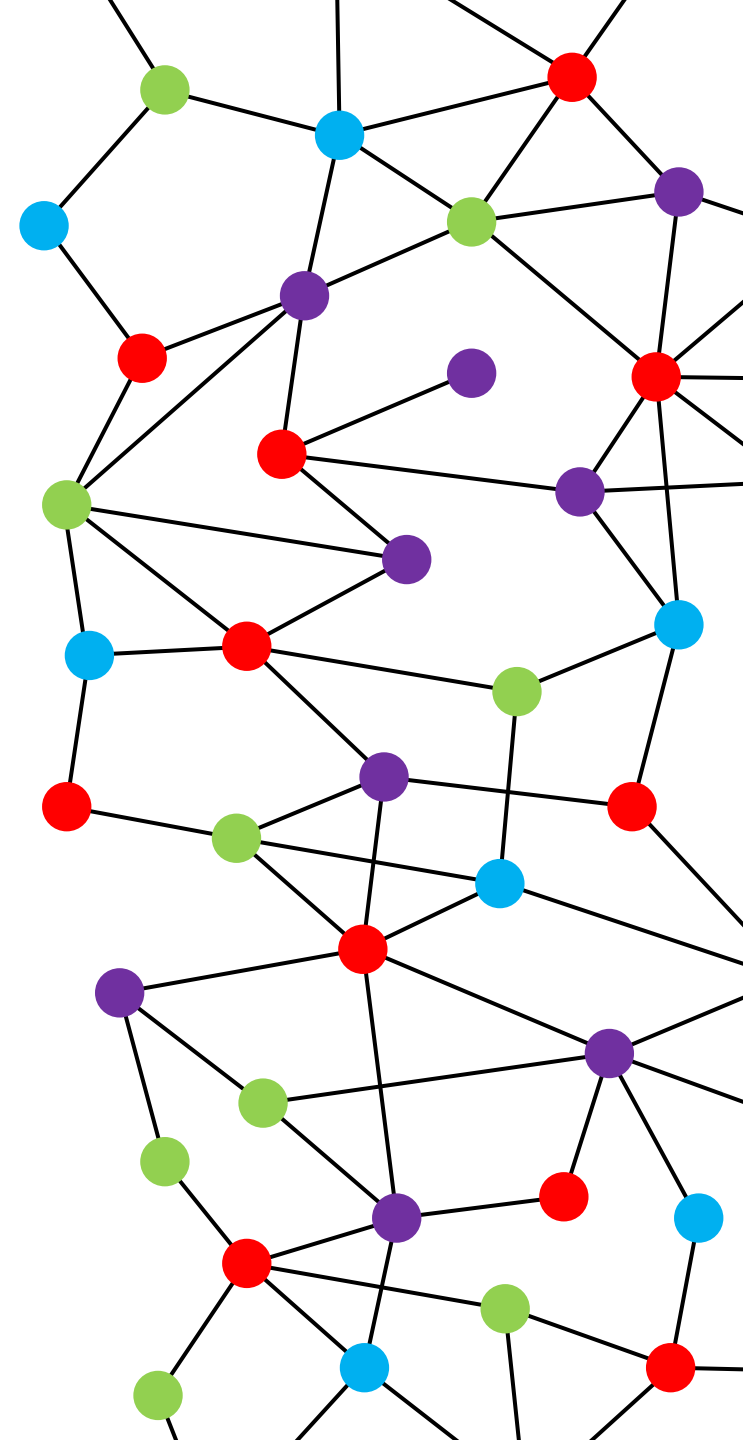
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Locally Checkable Problems

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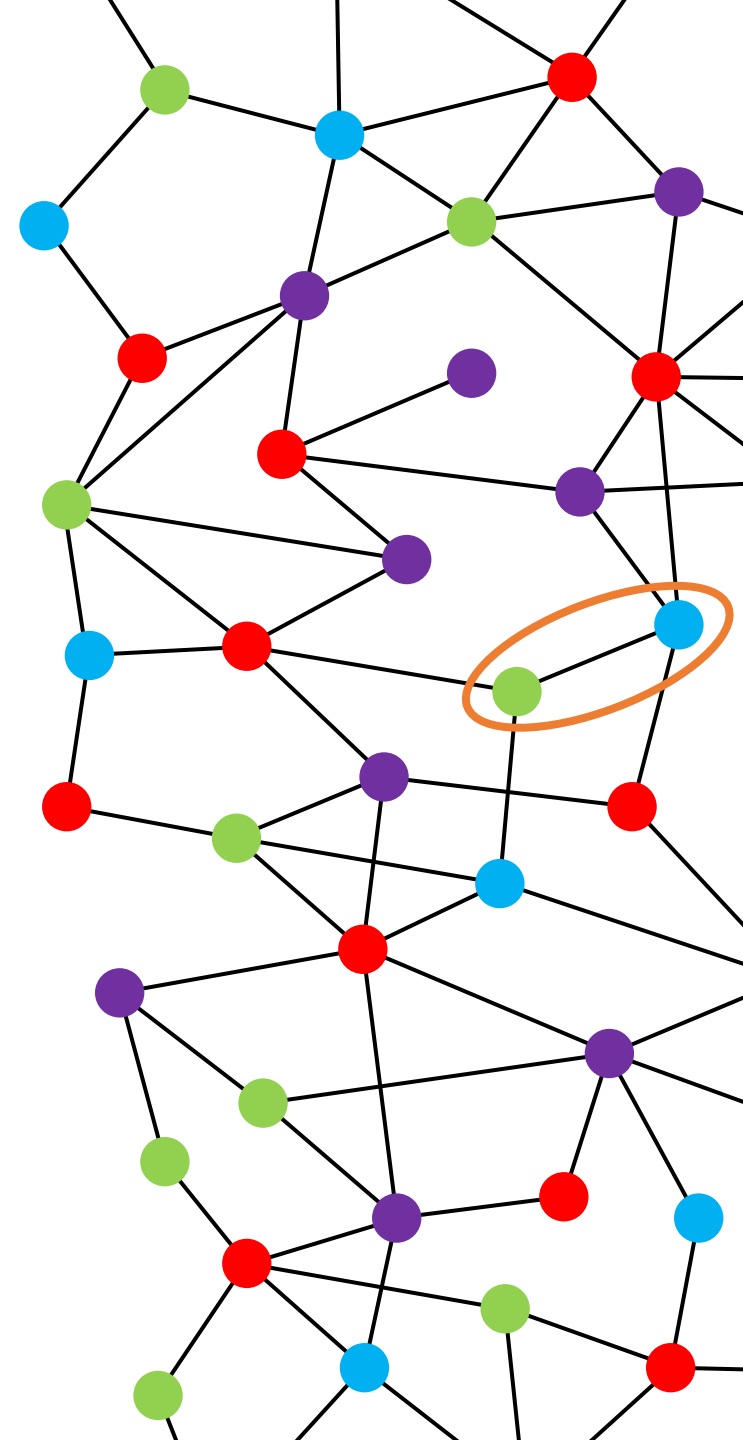
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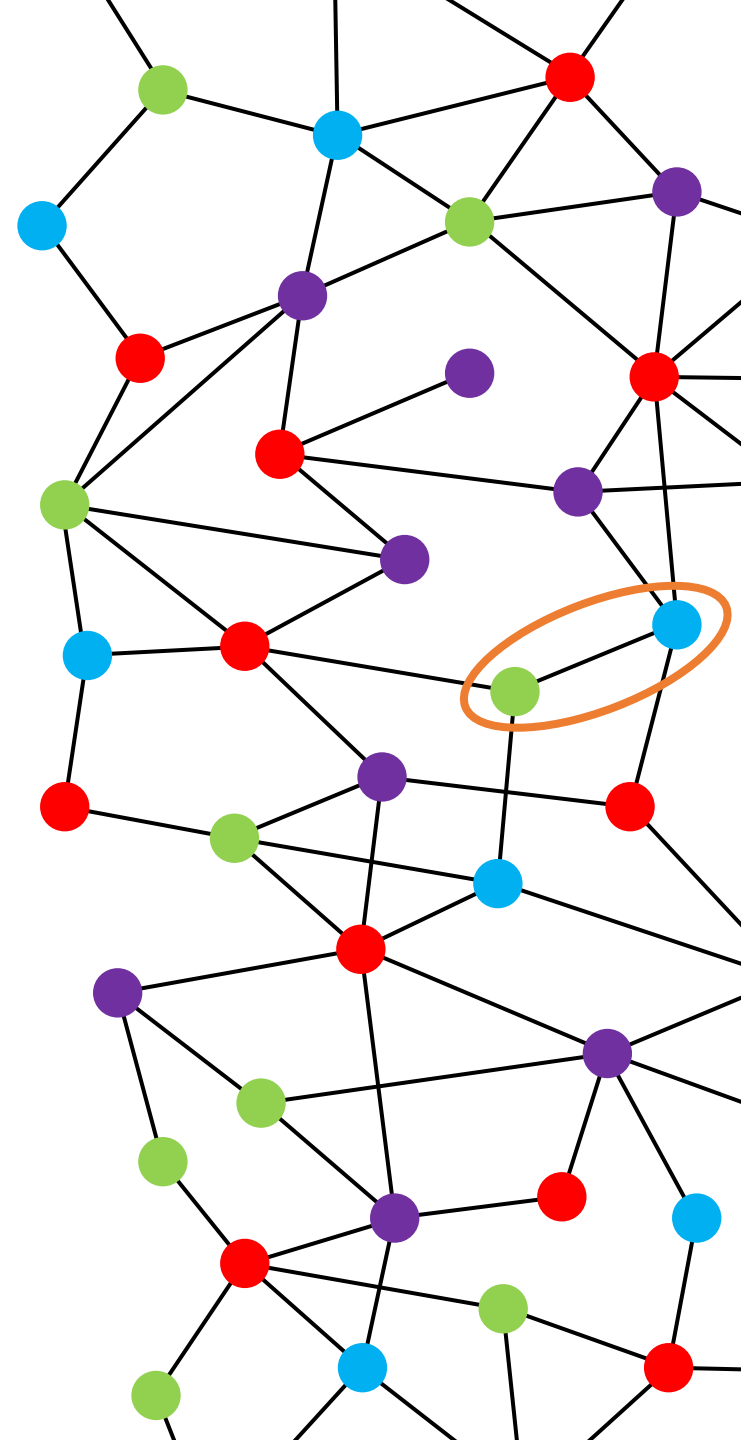
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Throughout the talk:

- ❖ constant-degree trees
- ❖ deterministic algorithms
- ❖ constant label set



A Dichotomy

Any locally checkable problem

either can be solved in
 $O(\log^* n)$ rounds

or requires
 $\Omega(\log n)$ rounds.

[Chang, Pettie, FOCS'17]

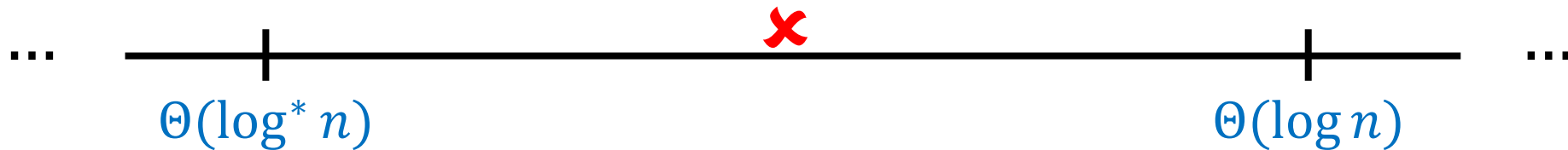
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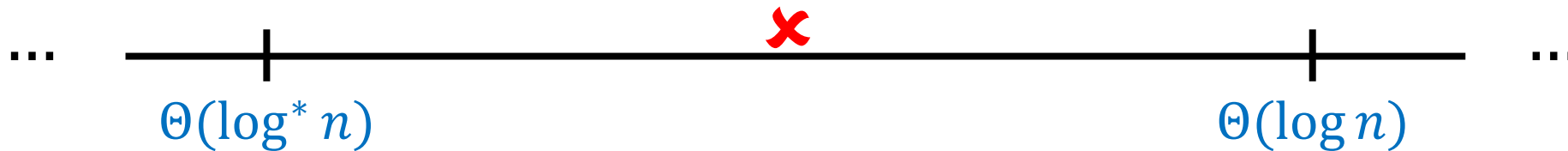
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Is it **decidable** on which side
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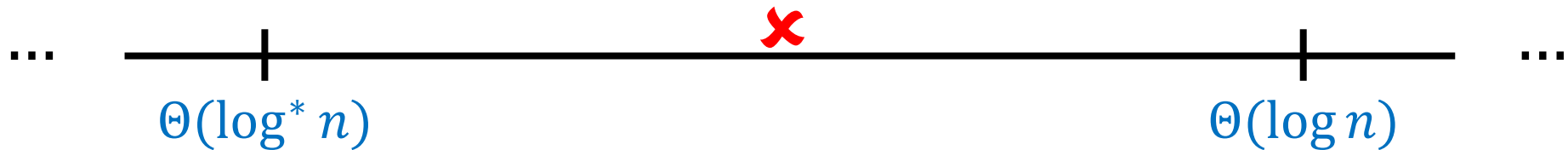
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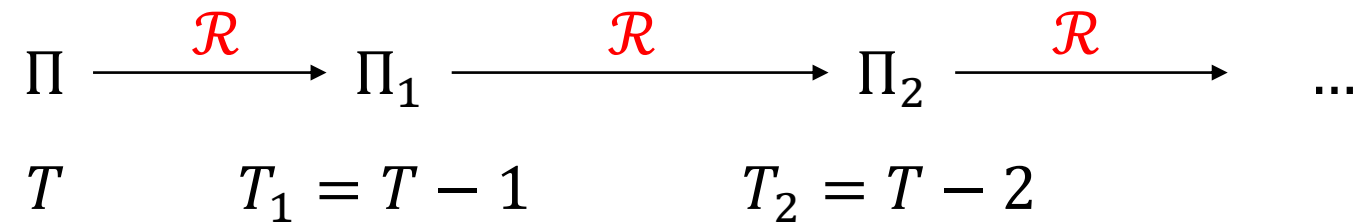
Round Elimination

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For any problem Π ,
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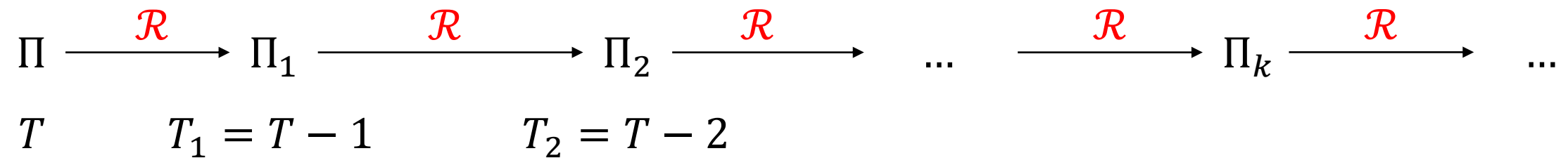
[Brandt, PODC'19]

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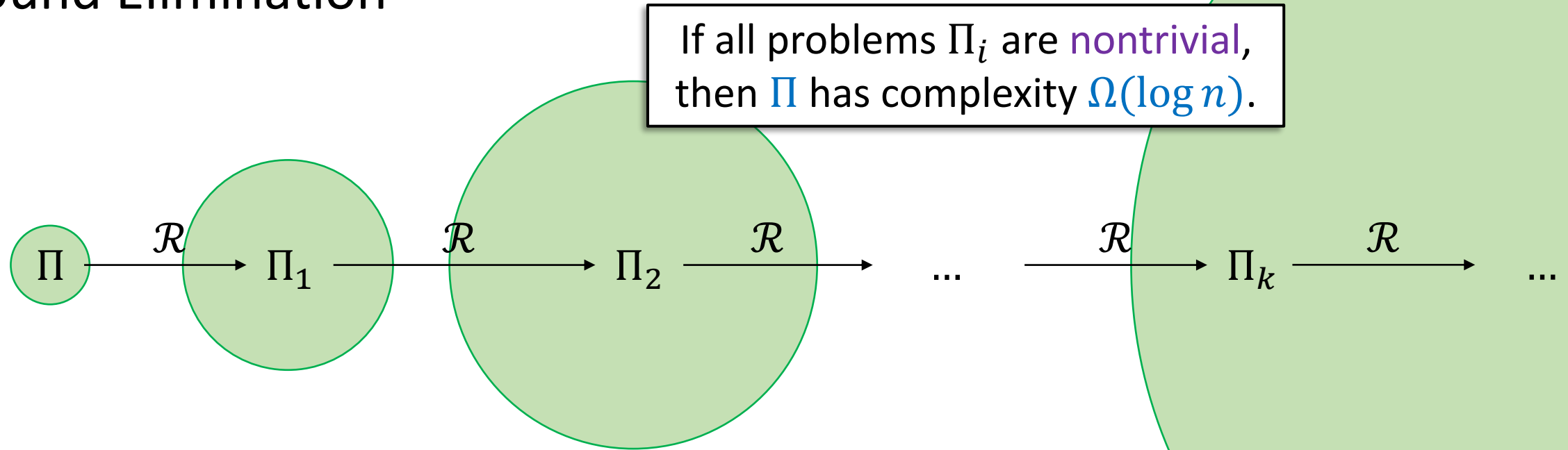
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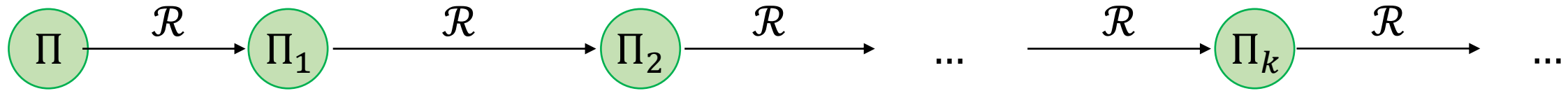
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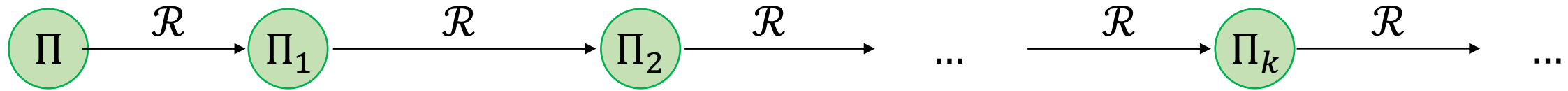
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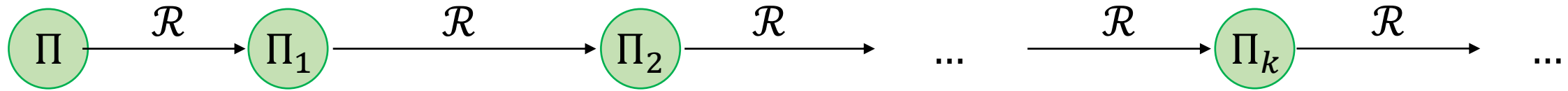
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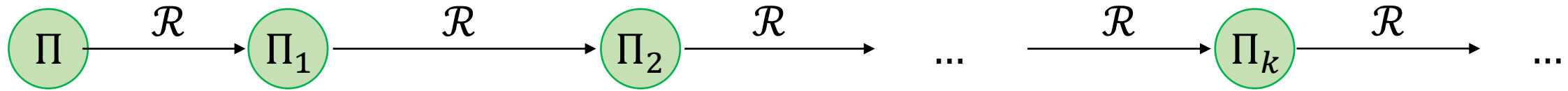


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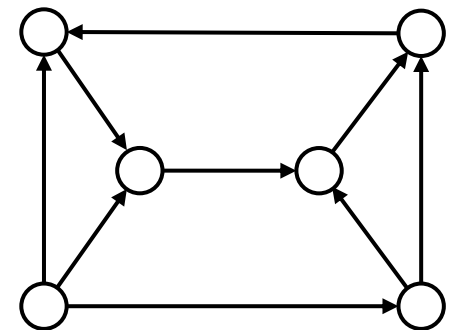


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Sinkless Orientation:

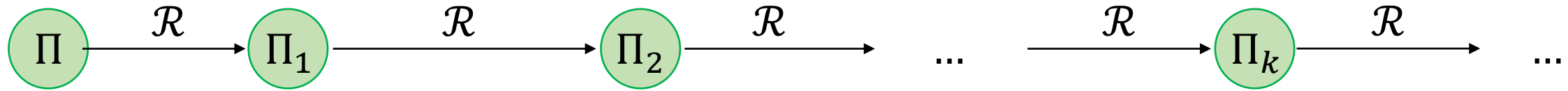
Orient the edges such that no node of degree ≥ 3 is a sink.

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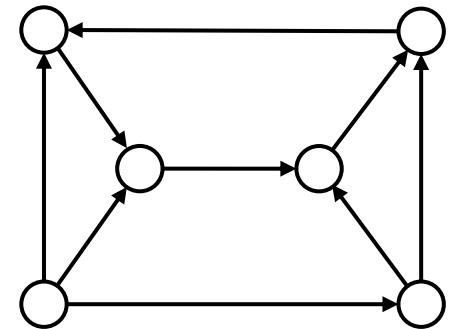
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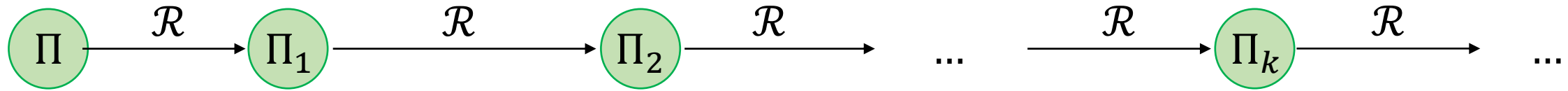
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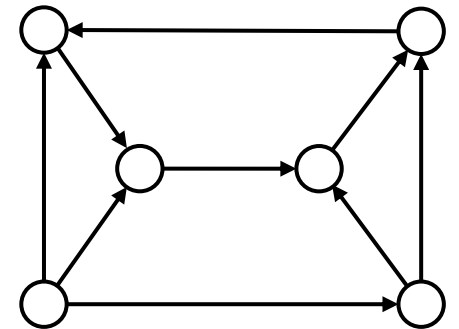
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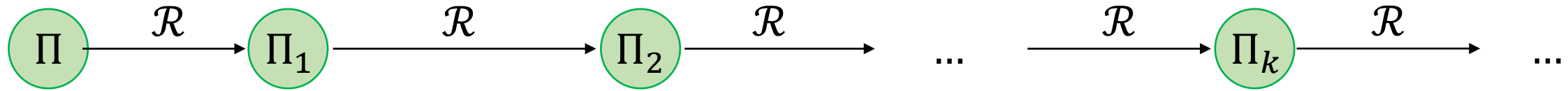
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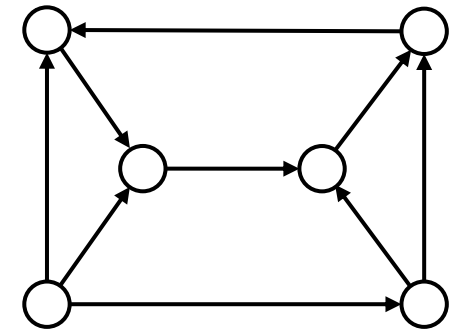
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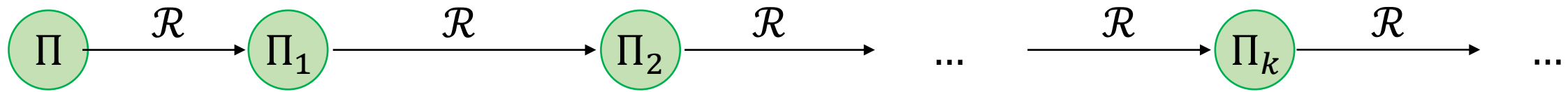
0-round reduction

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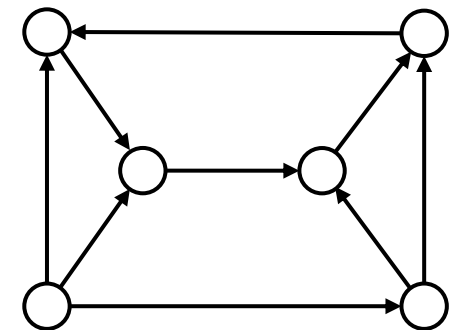
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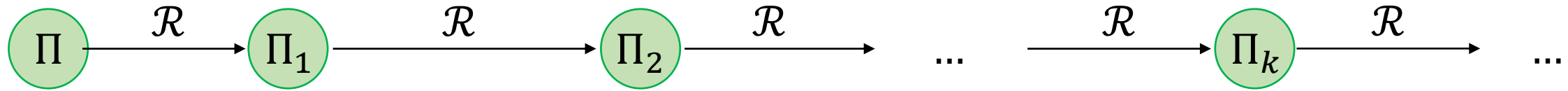
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Does every problem of complexity $\Omega(\log n)$ have a **nontrivial fixed point relaxation**?



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if yes ...
decidability between
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Fundamental Questions

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Assumption: an (adversarial) solution to some fixed locally checkable problem \mathcal{I} is given as input

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LLL has complexity $\Omega(\log n)$

[Brandt, Fischer, Hirvonen, Keller, Lempiäinen,
Rybicki, Suomela, Uitto, STOC'16]

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We remove all
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[Balliu, Brandt, Gabsdil,
Olivetti, Suomela, SODA'26]

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Marks' Technique

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show: each possible distribution
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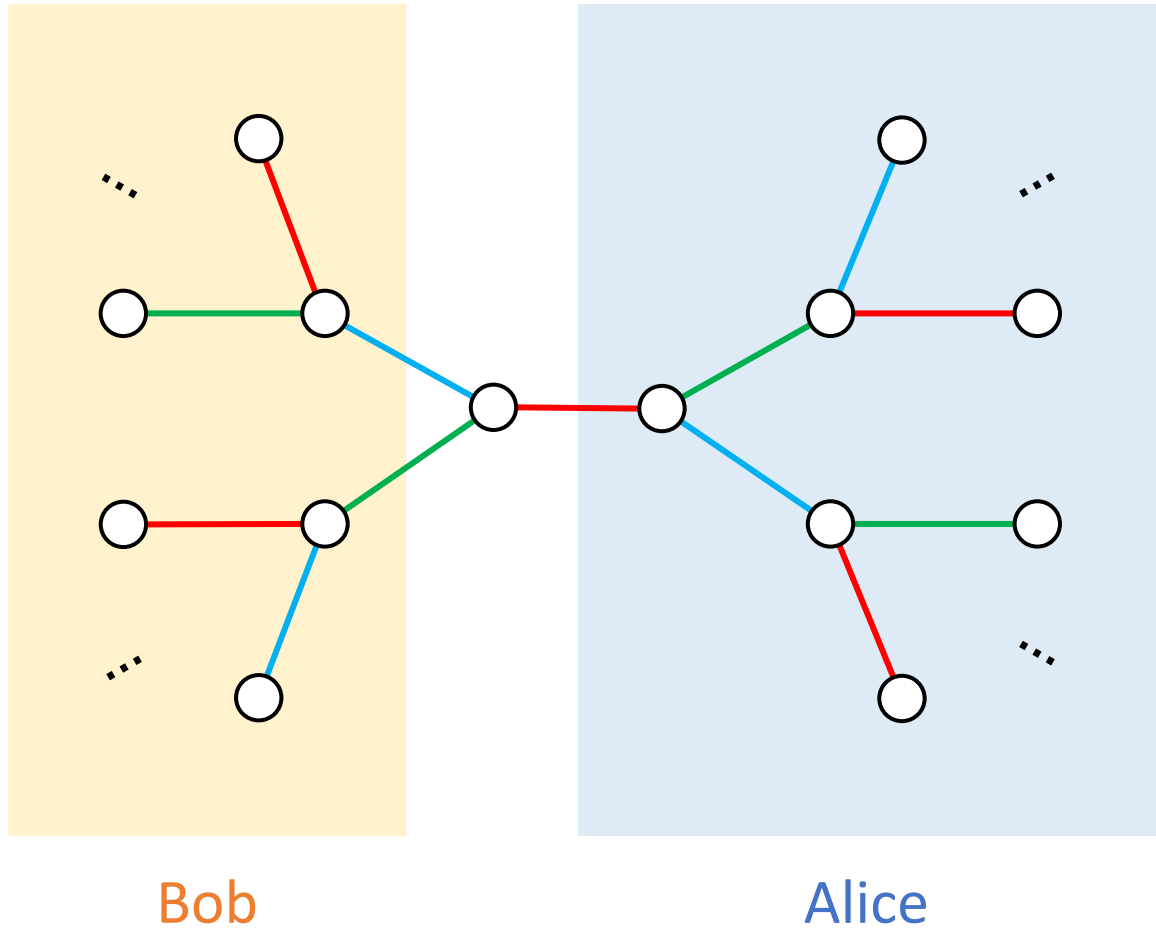


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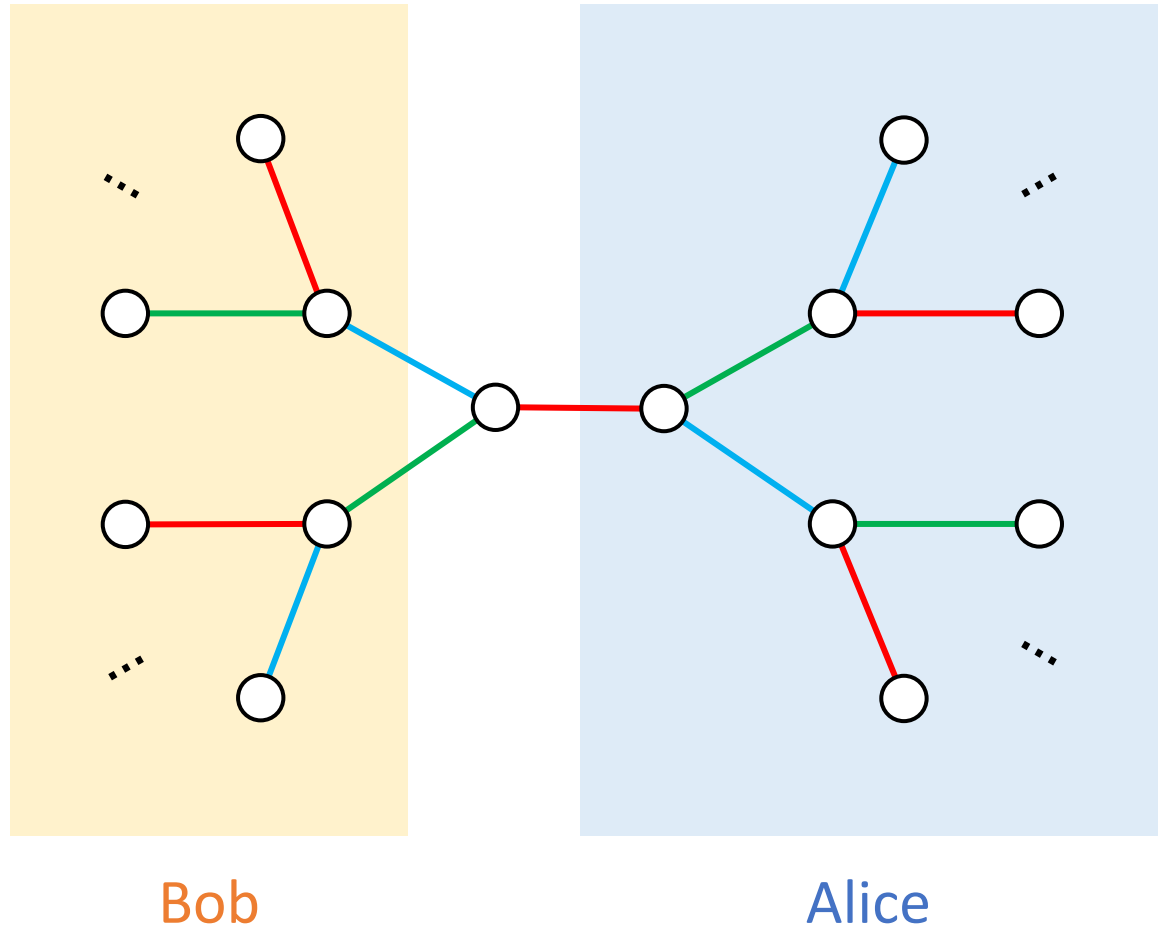


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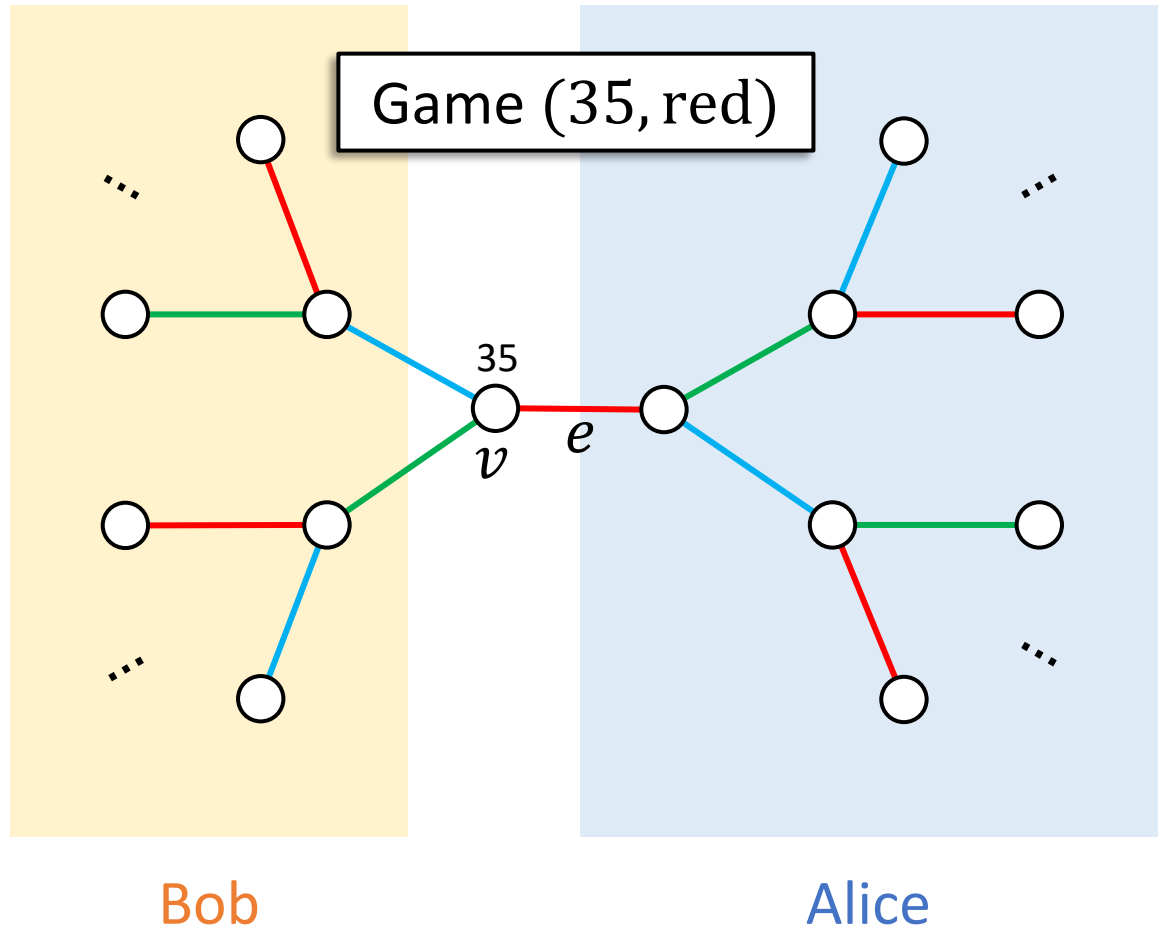
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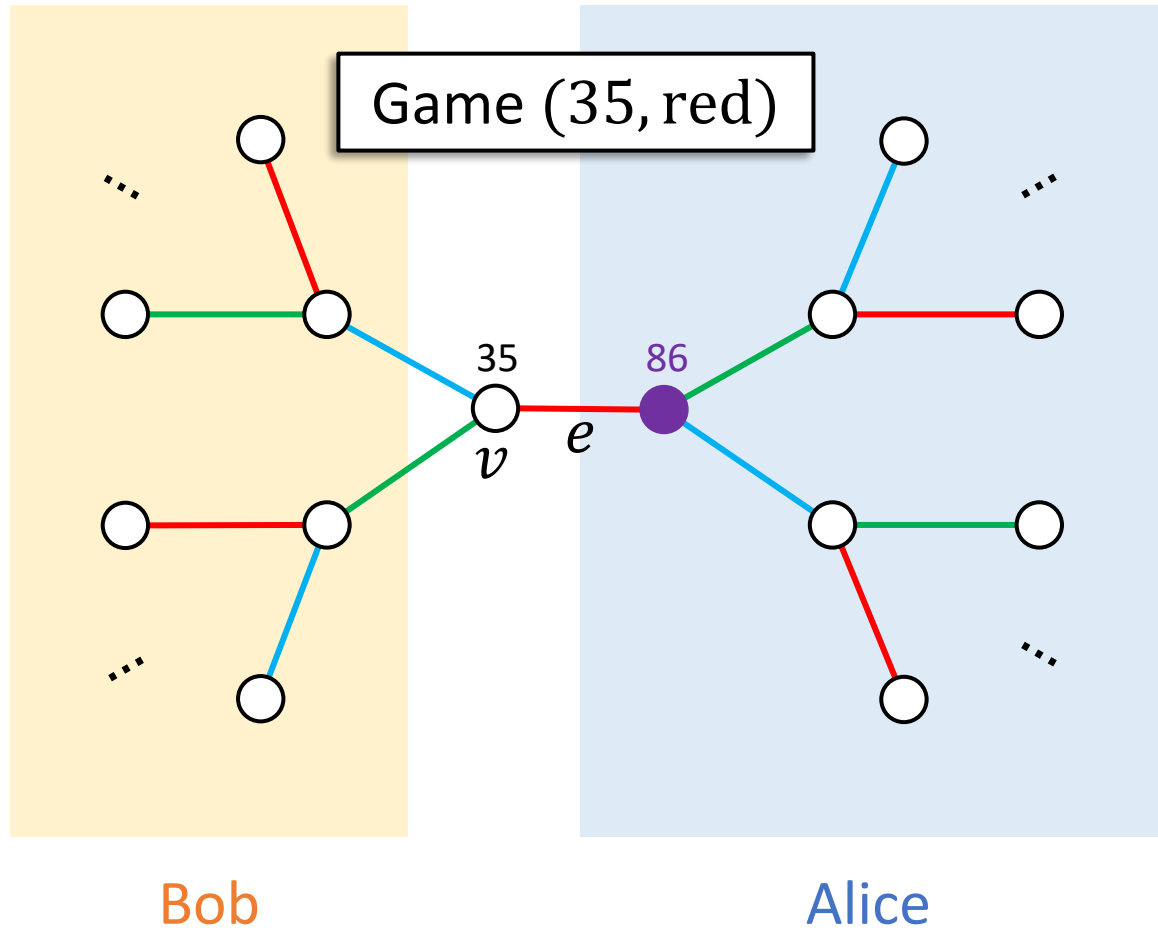
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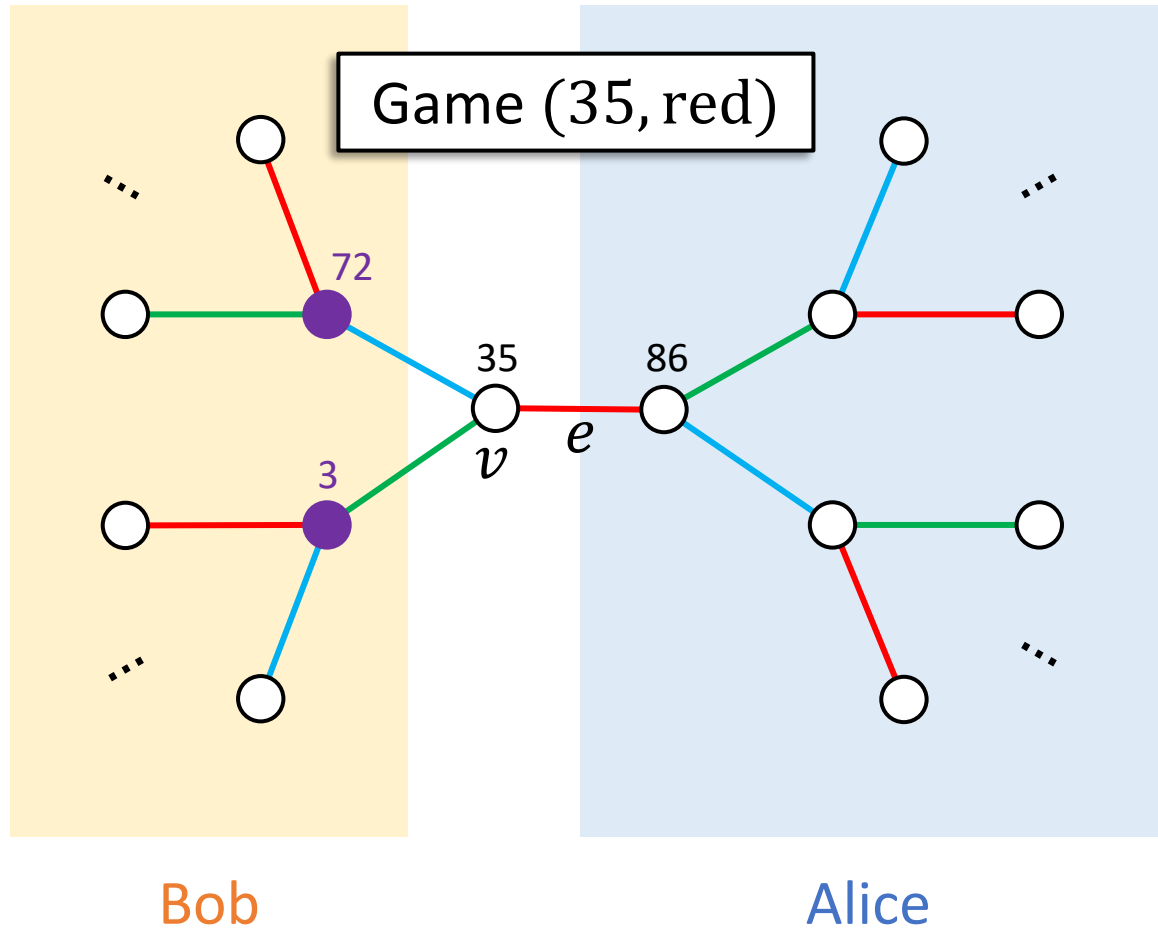
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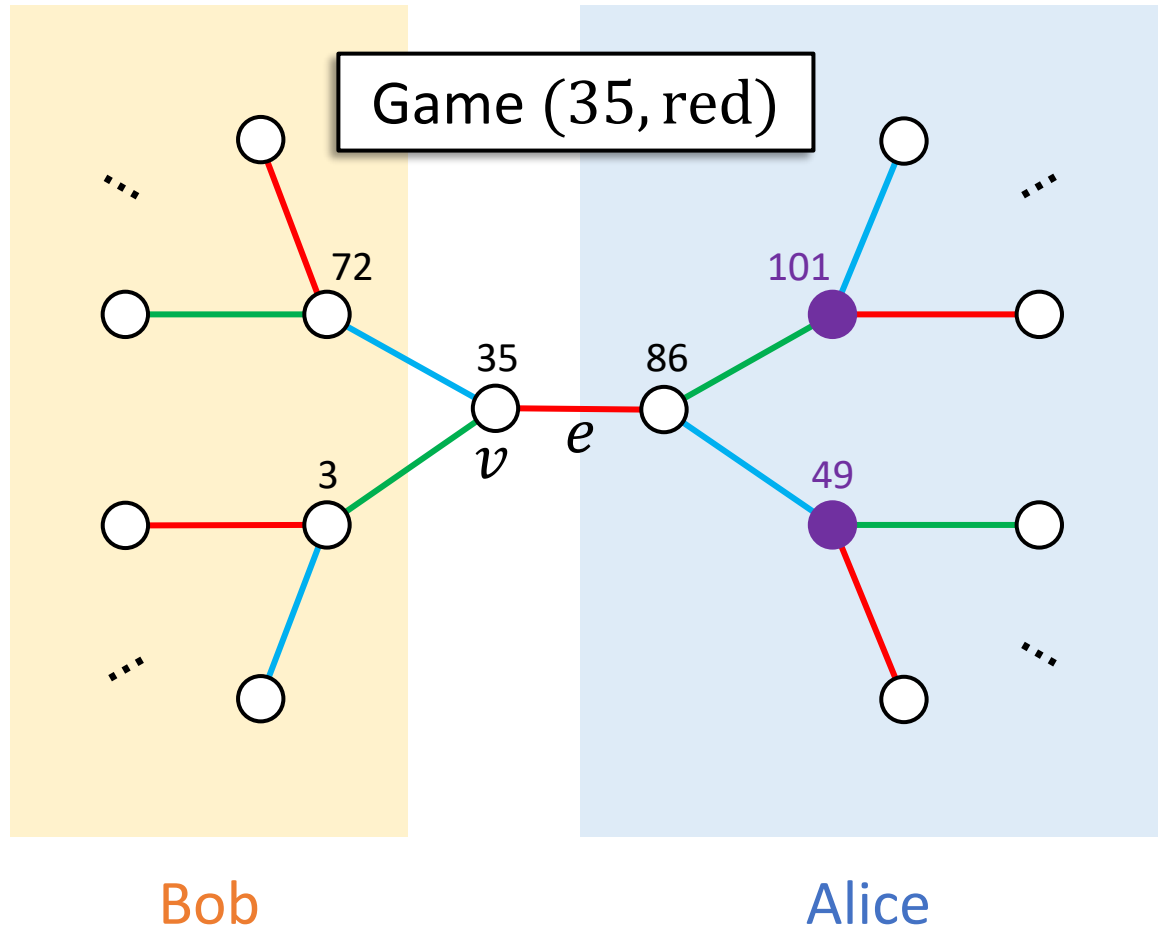
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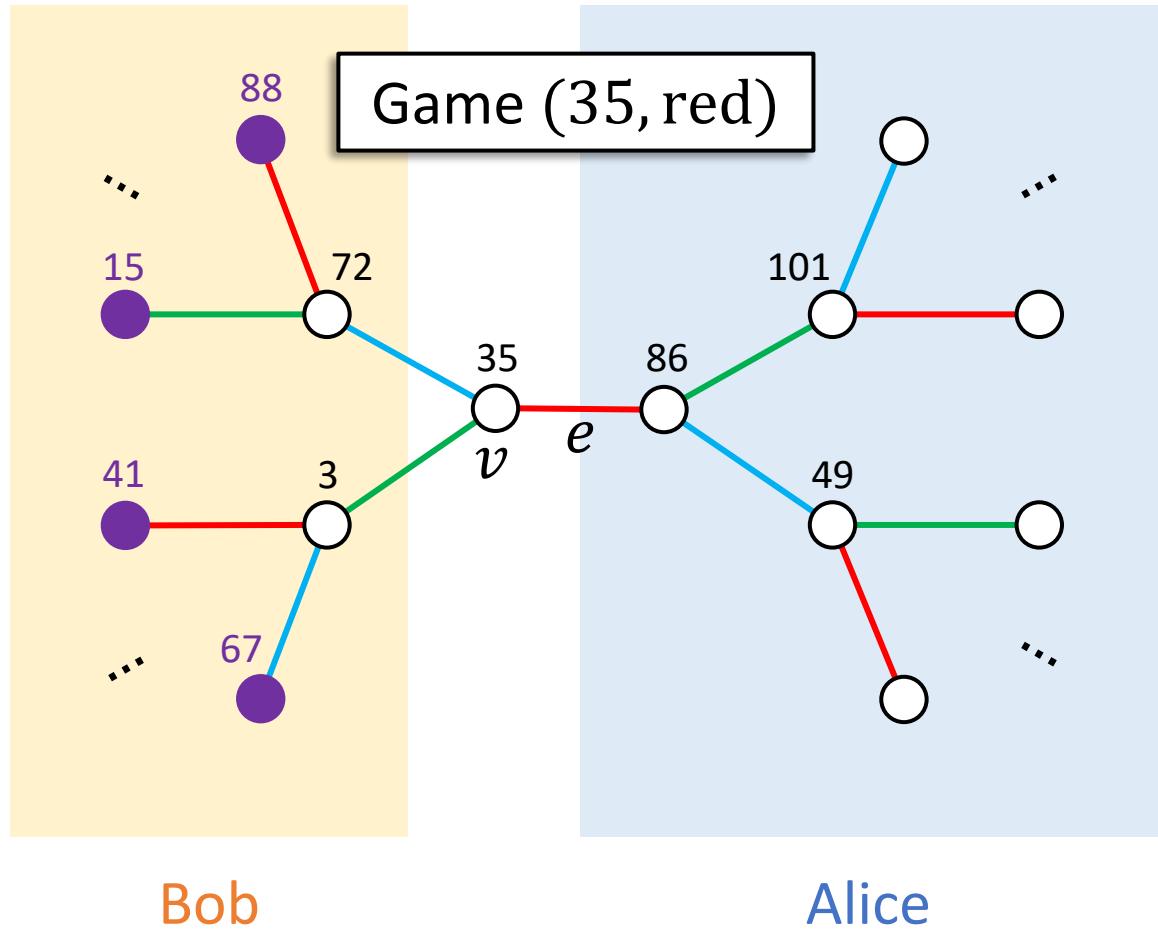
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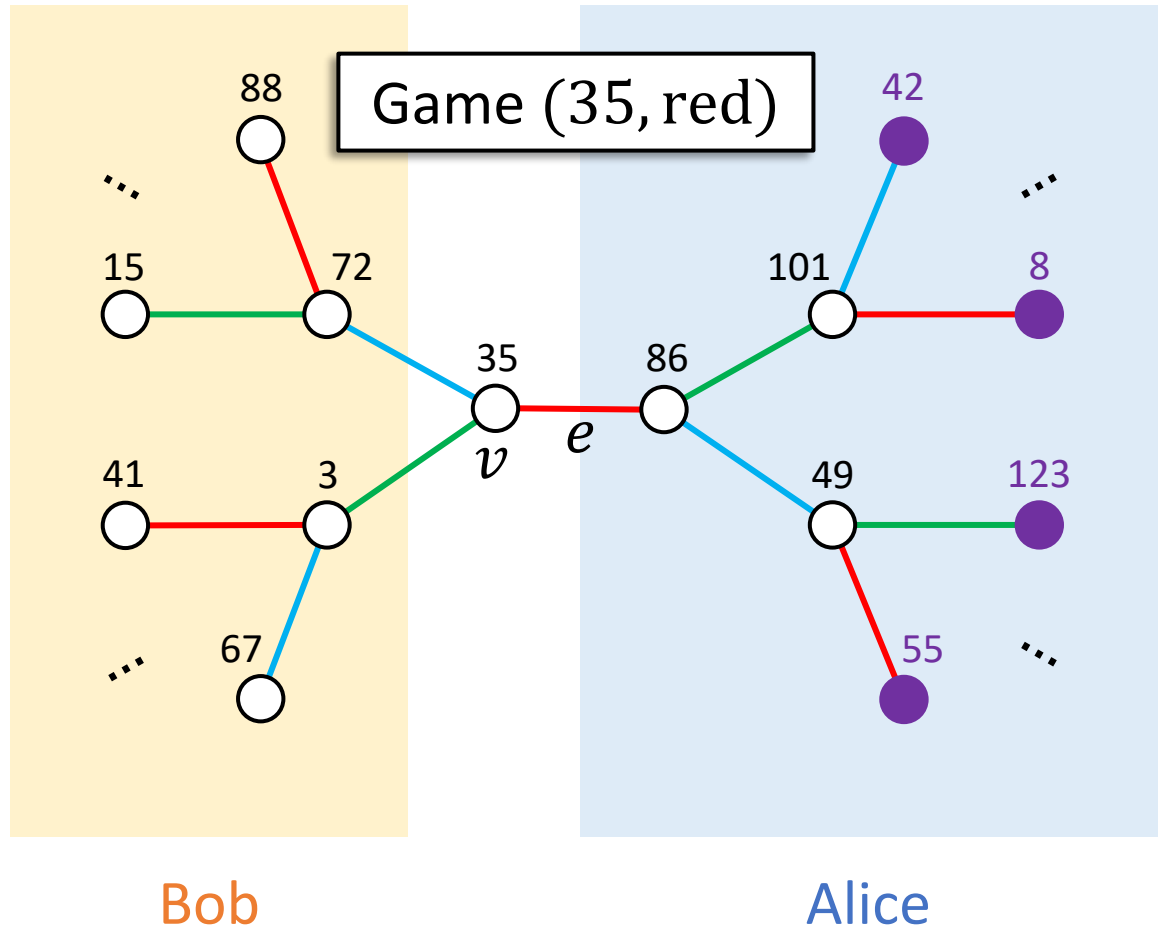
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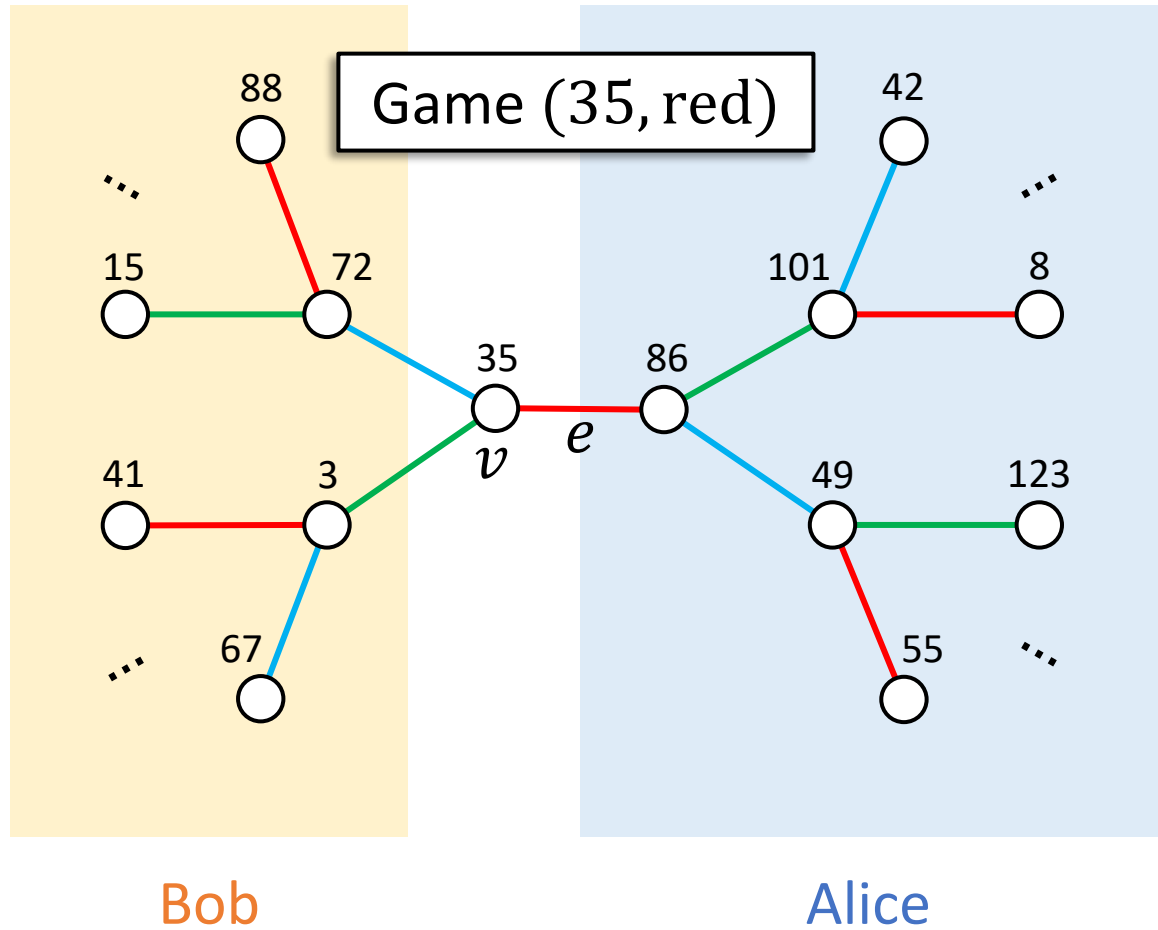
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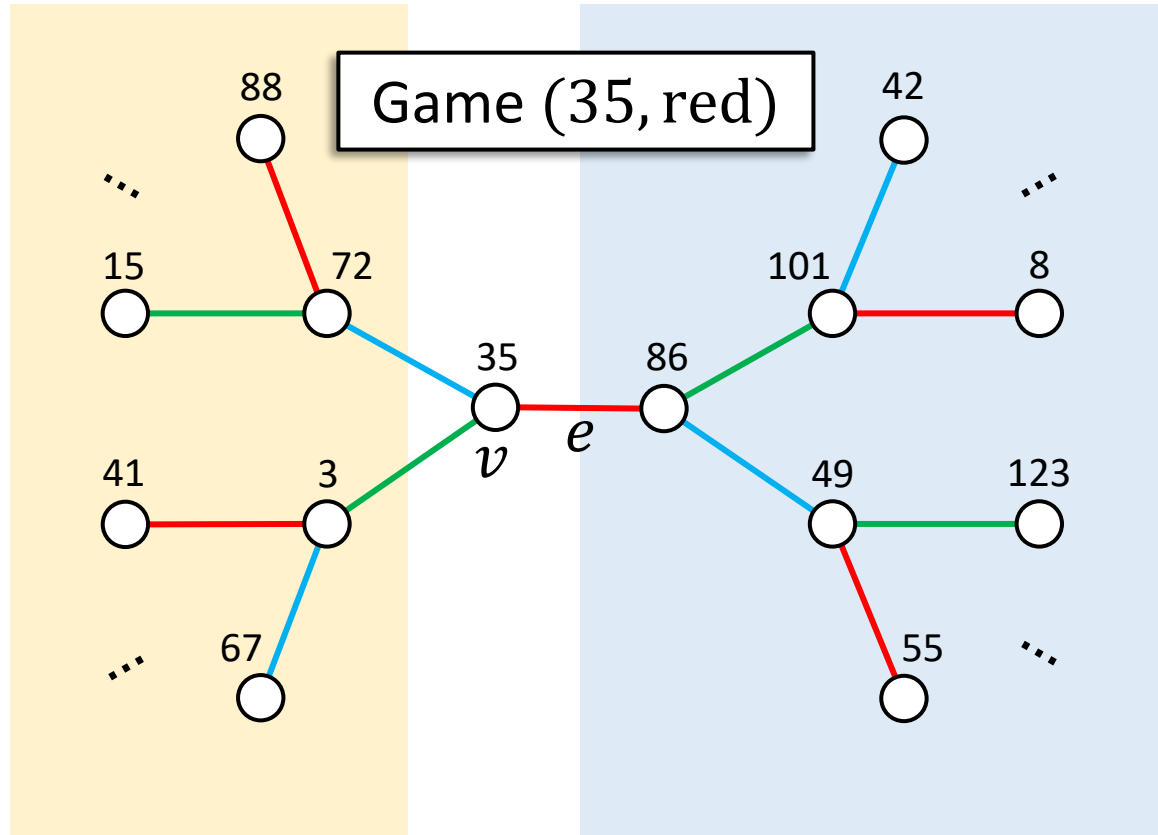
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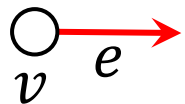
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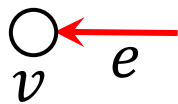


Bob

Alice



winning
condition



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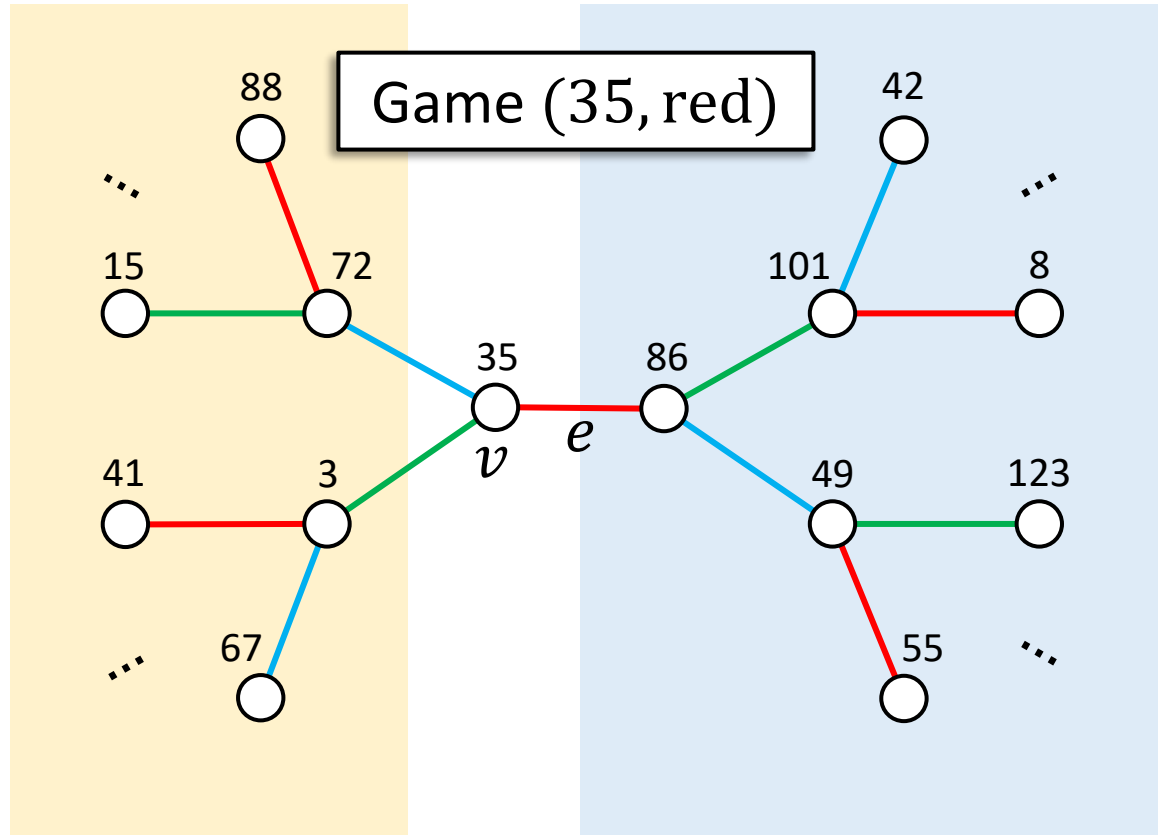
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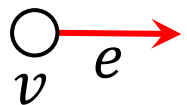
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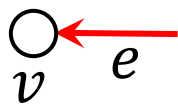


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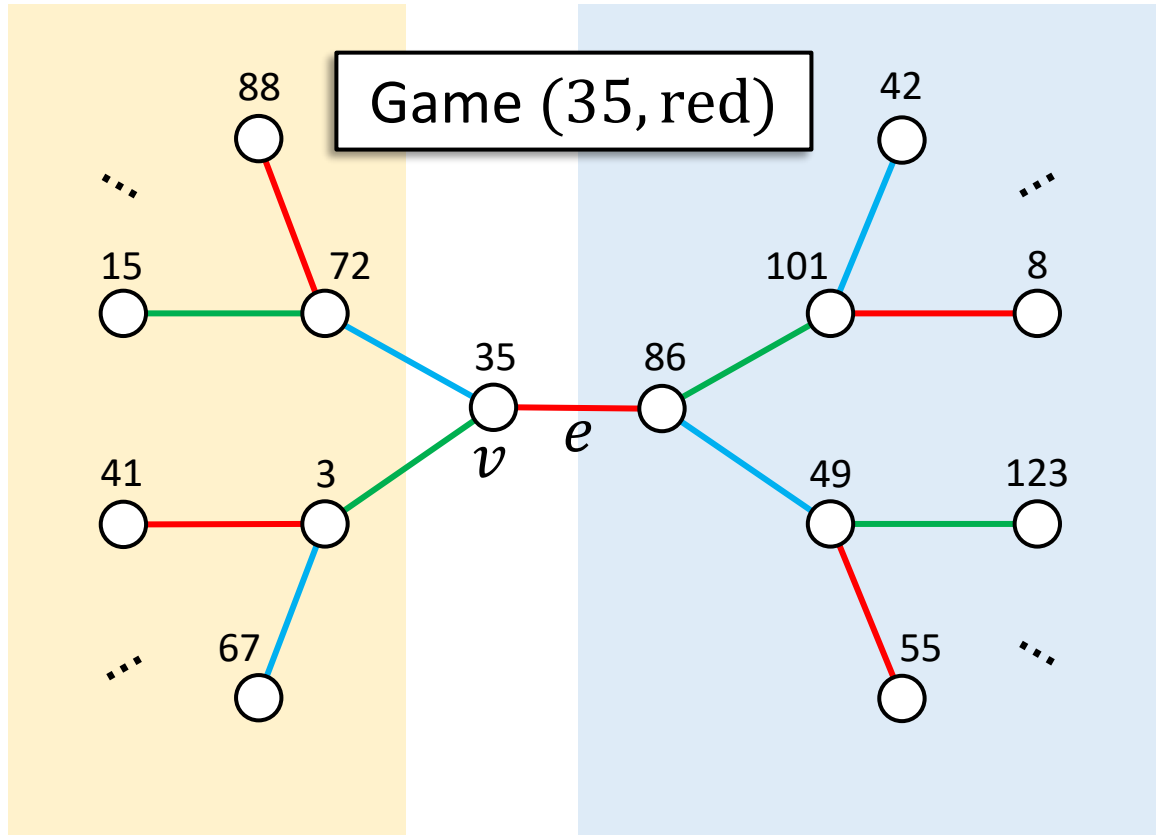
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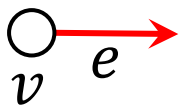
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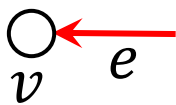


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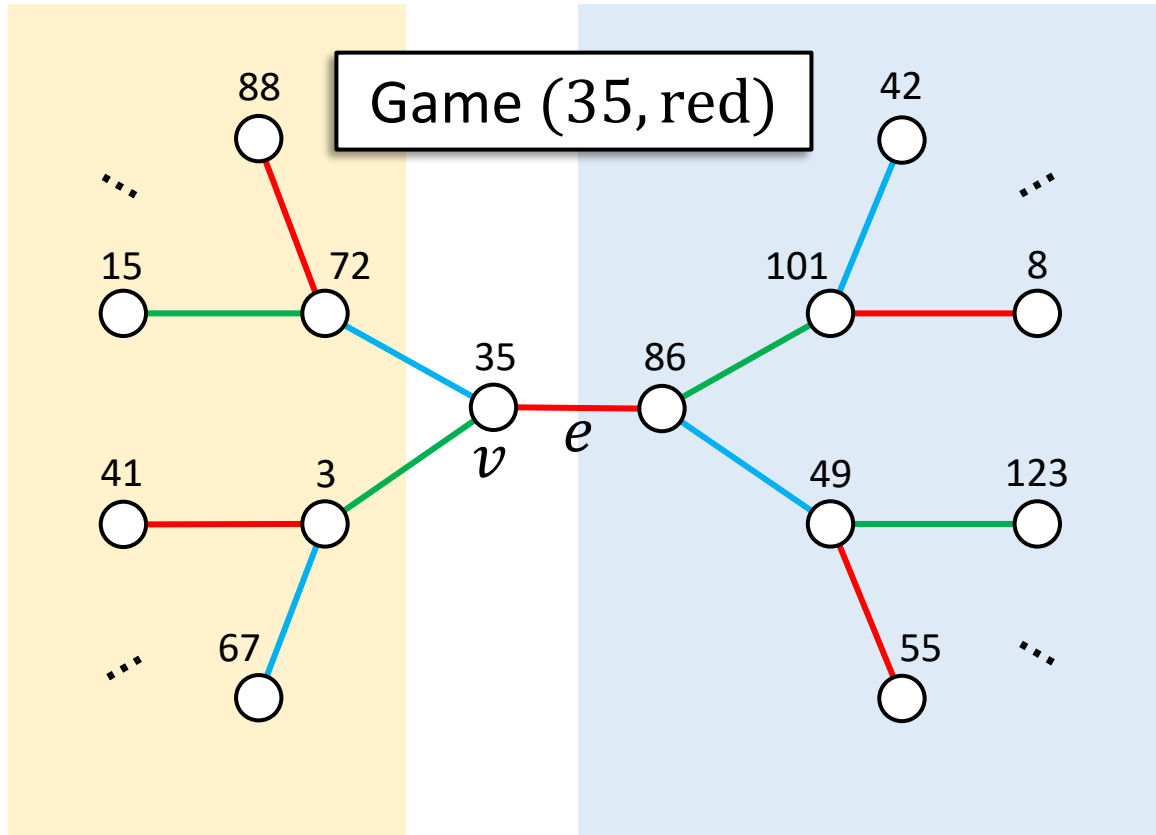


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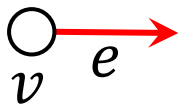
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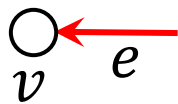
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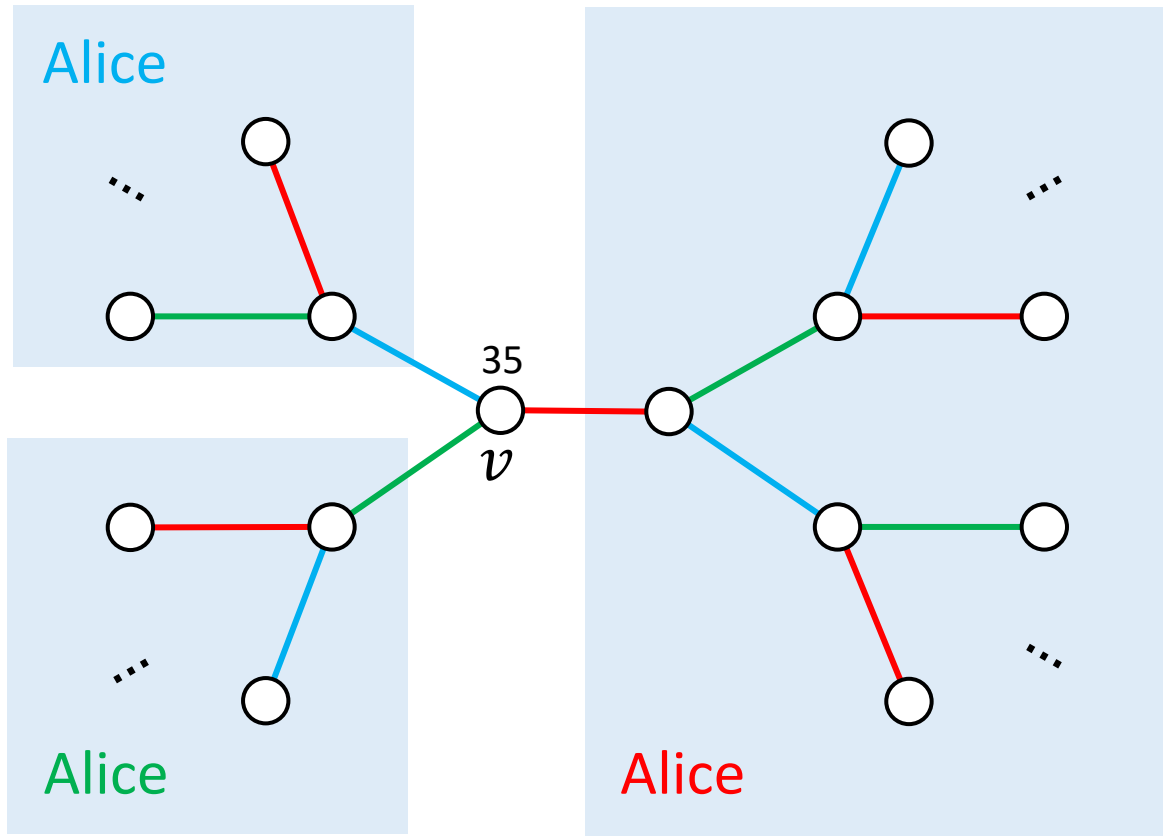
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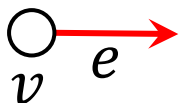
Let's play Alice's strategies against each other!

Marks' Technique

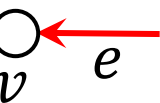
Sinkless
Orientation



Bob



winning
condition



Alice

assume that there is a
 $o(\log n)$ -round algorithm \mathcal{A}



define a set of two-player
games based on \mathcal{A}



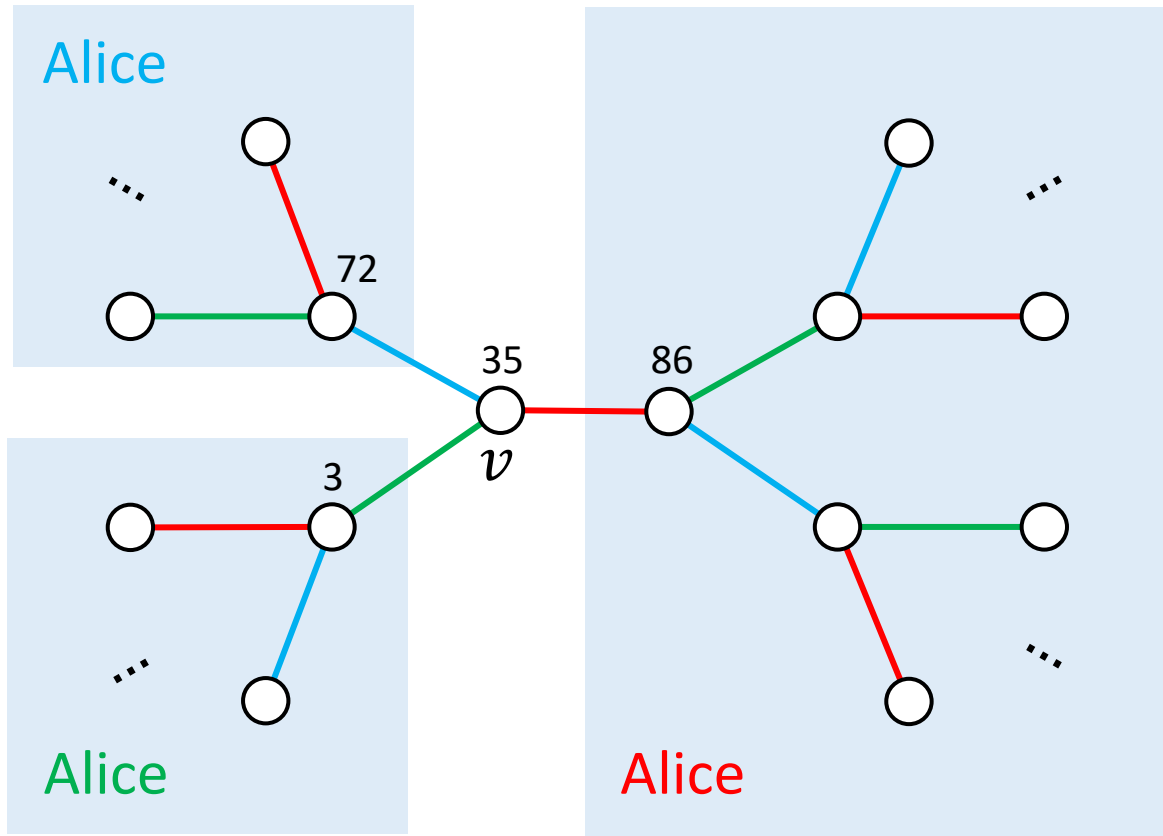
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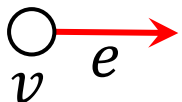
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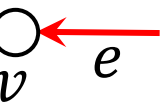
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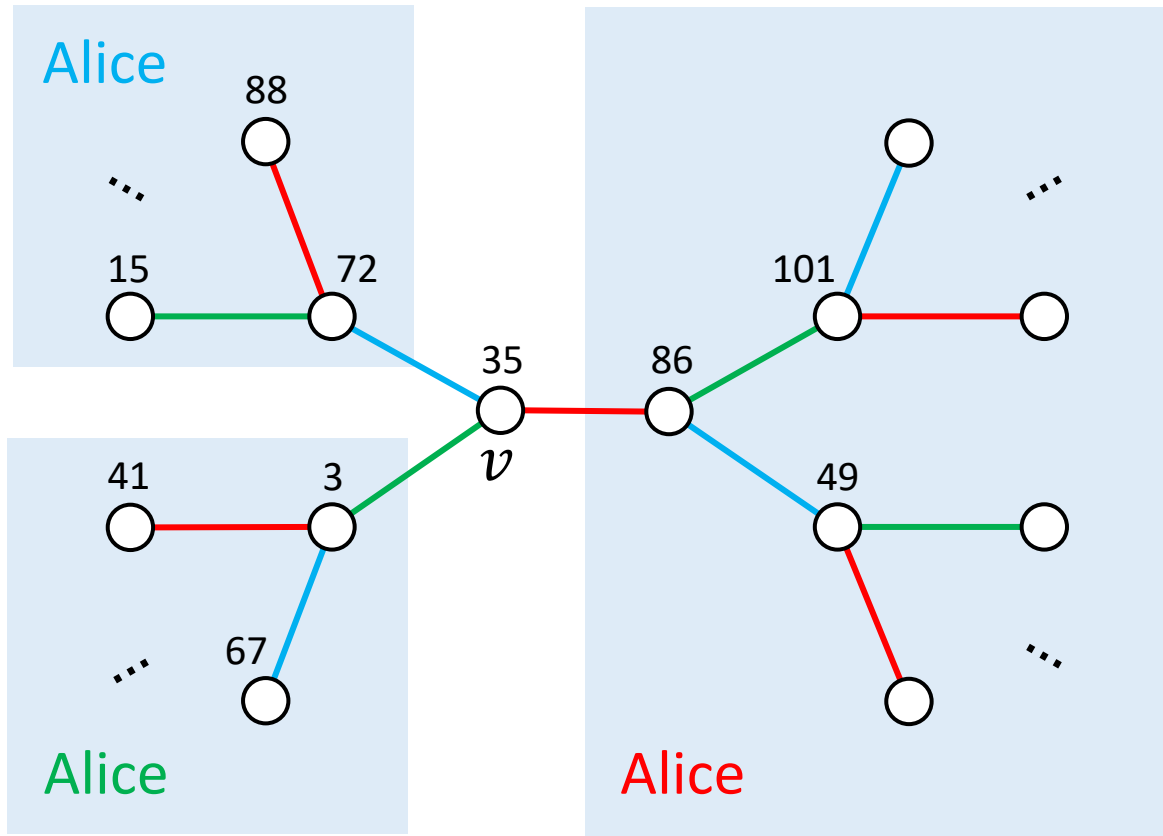
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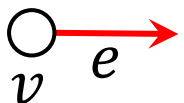
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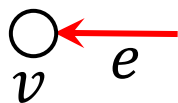


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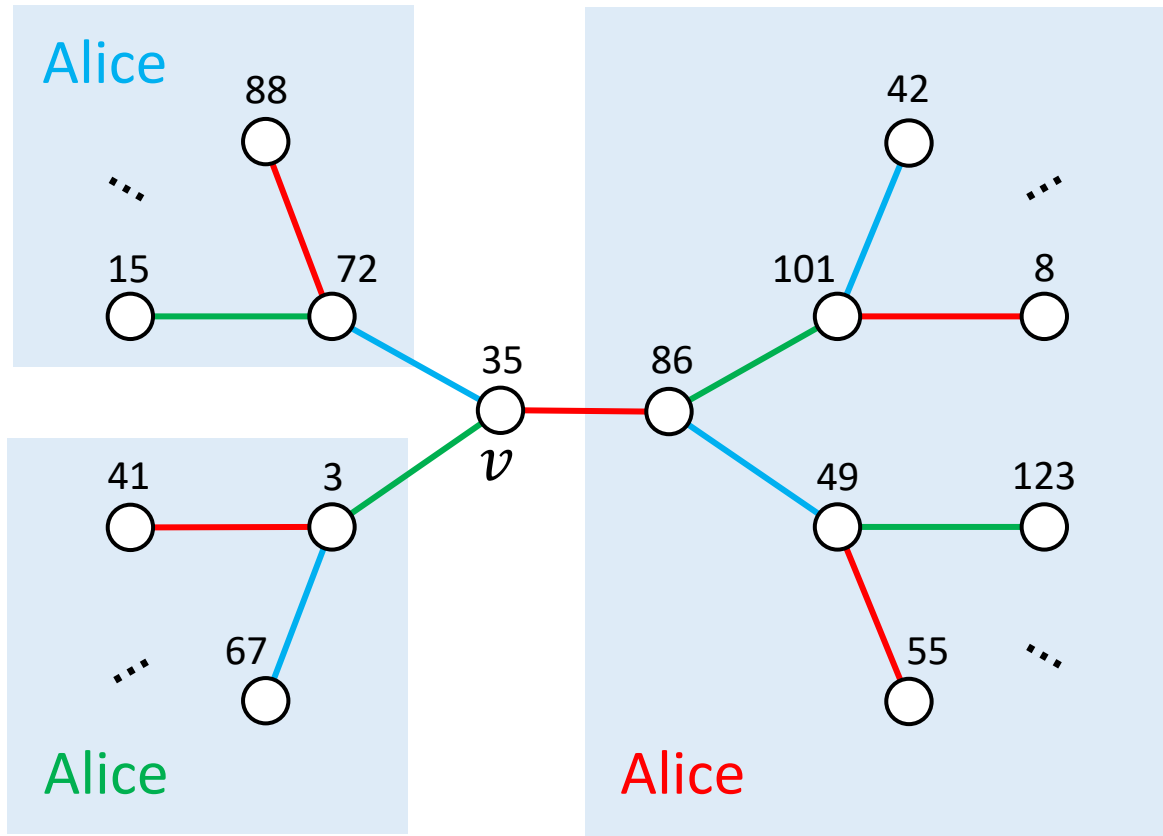
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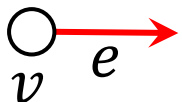
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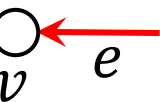
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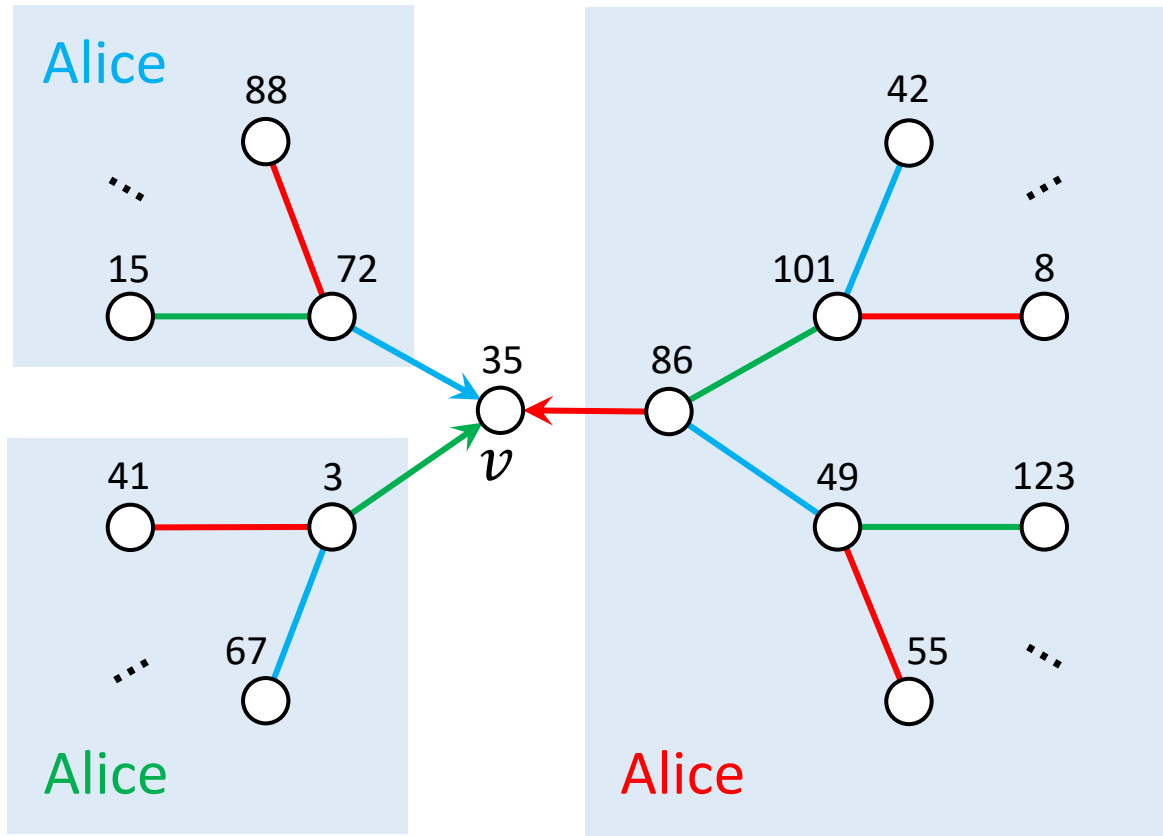
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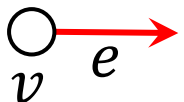
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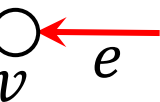
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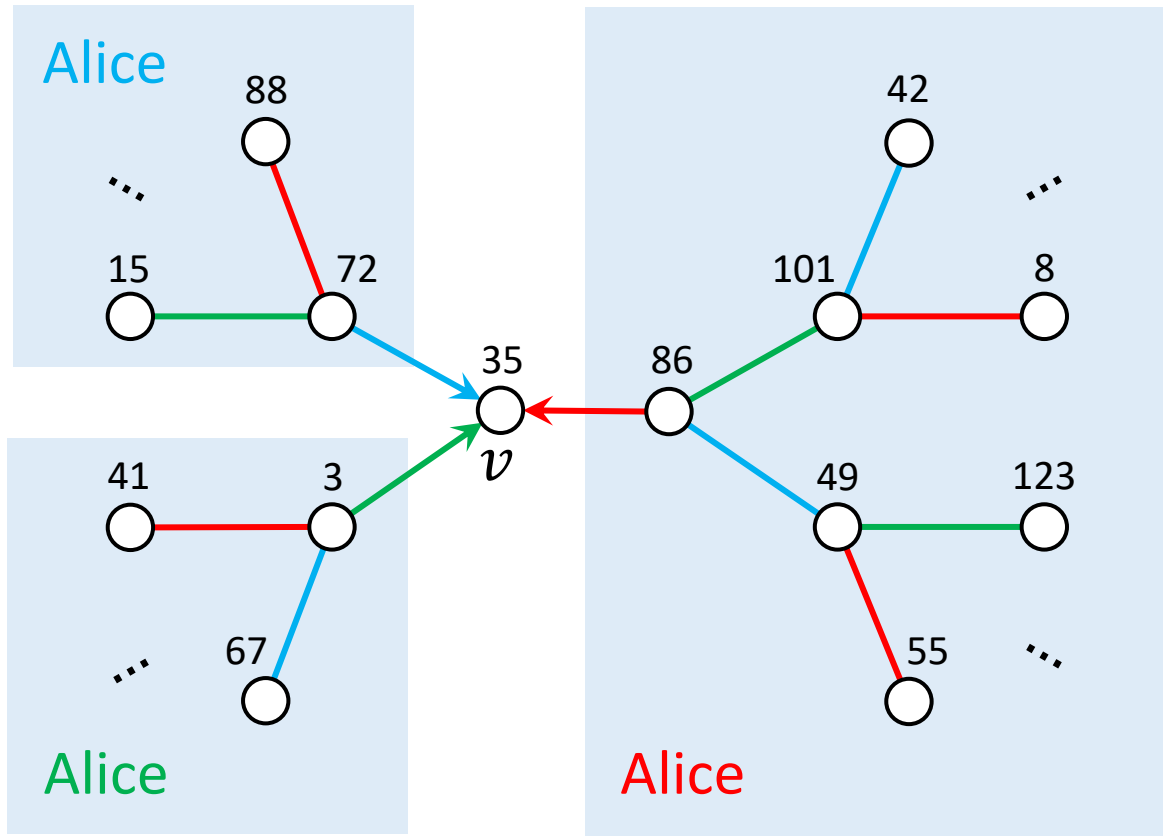
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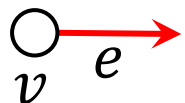
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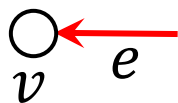
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Bob



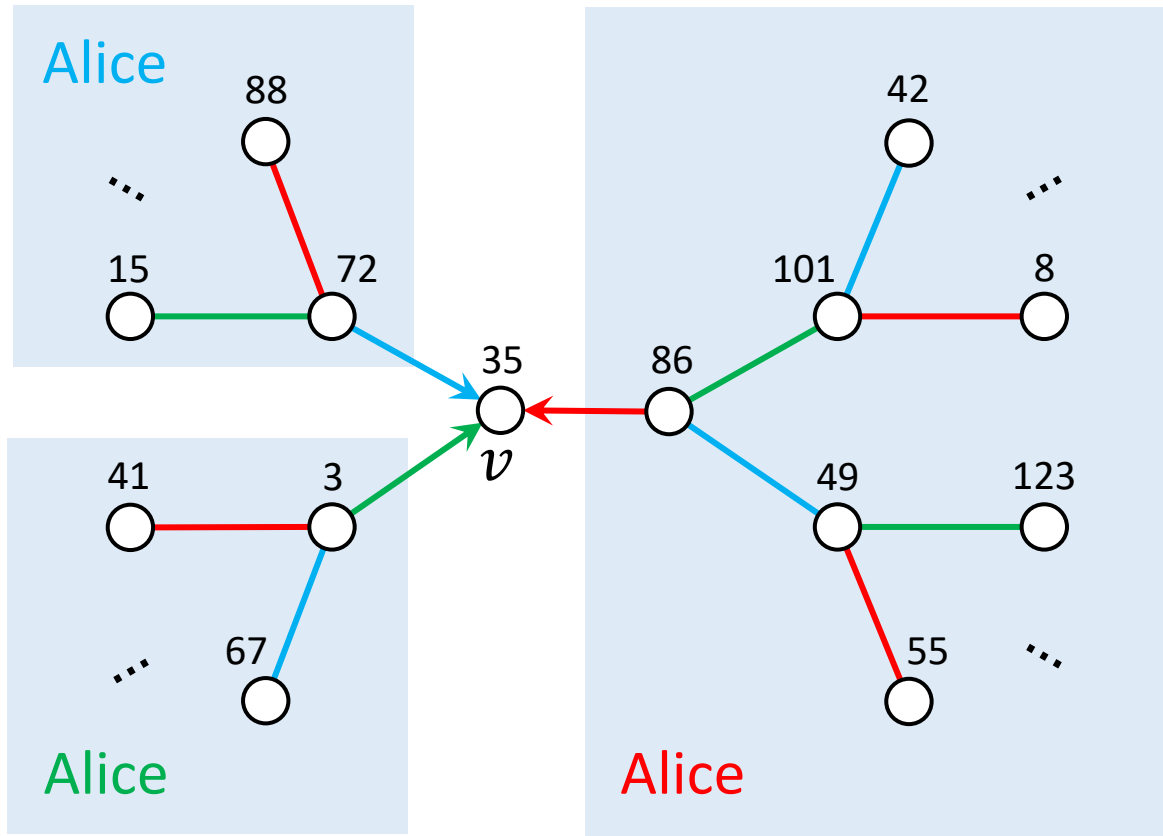
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Alice



Marks' Technique

Sinkless
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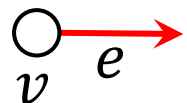
	red	green	blue
⋮			
35			
36			
37			
38			
⋮			

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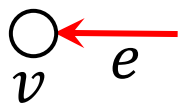
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winning condition

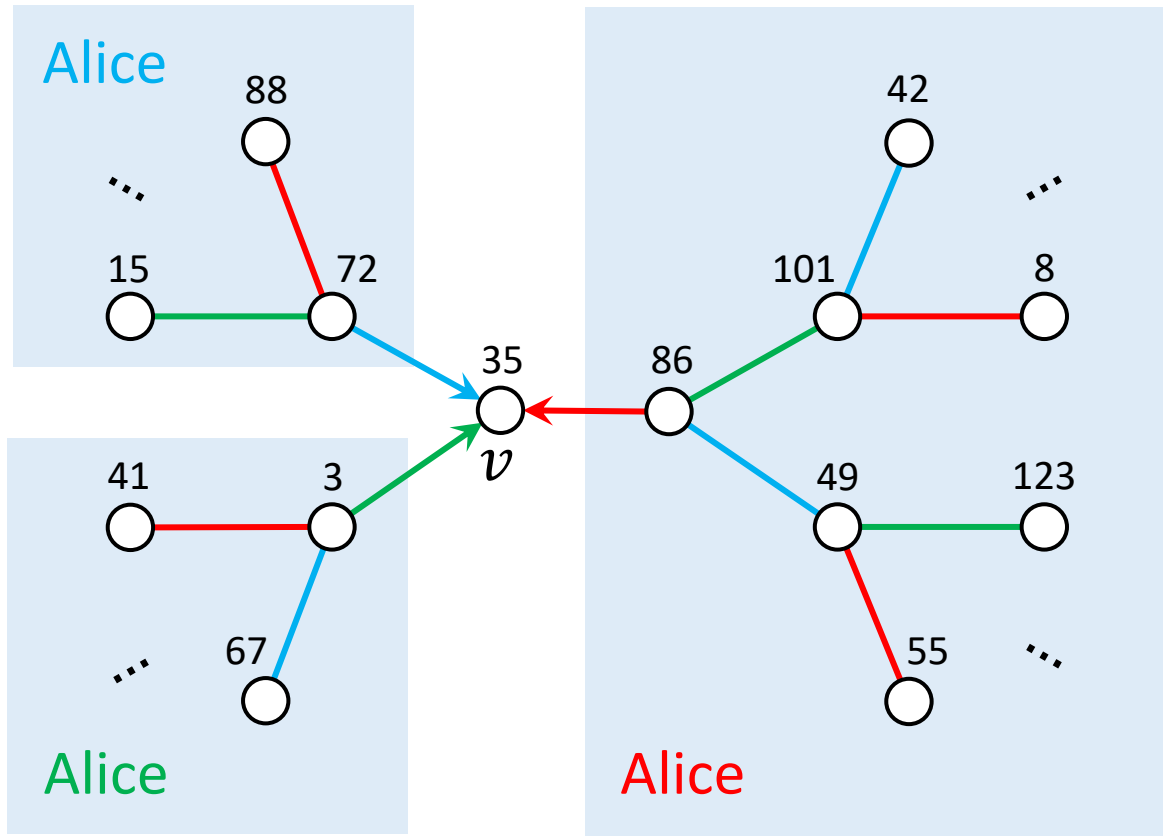
Alice



Let's play Alice's strategies against each other!

Marks' Technique

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Orientation



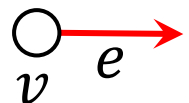
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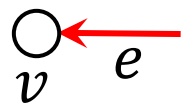
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Bob



winning condition

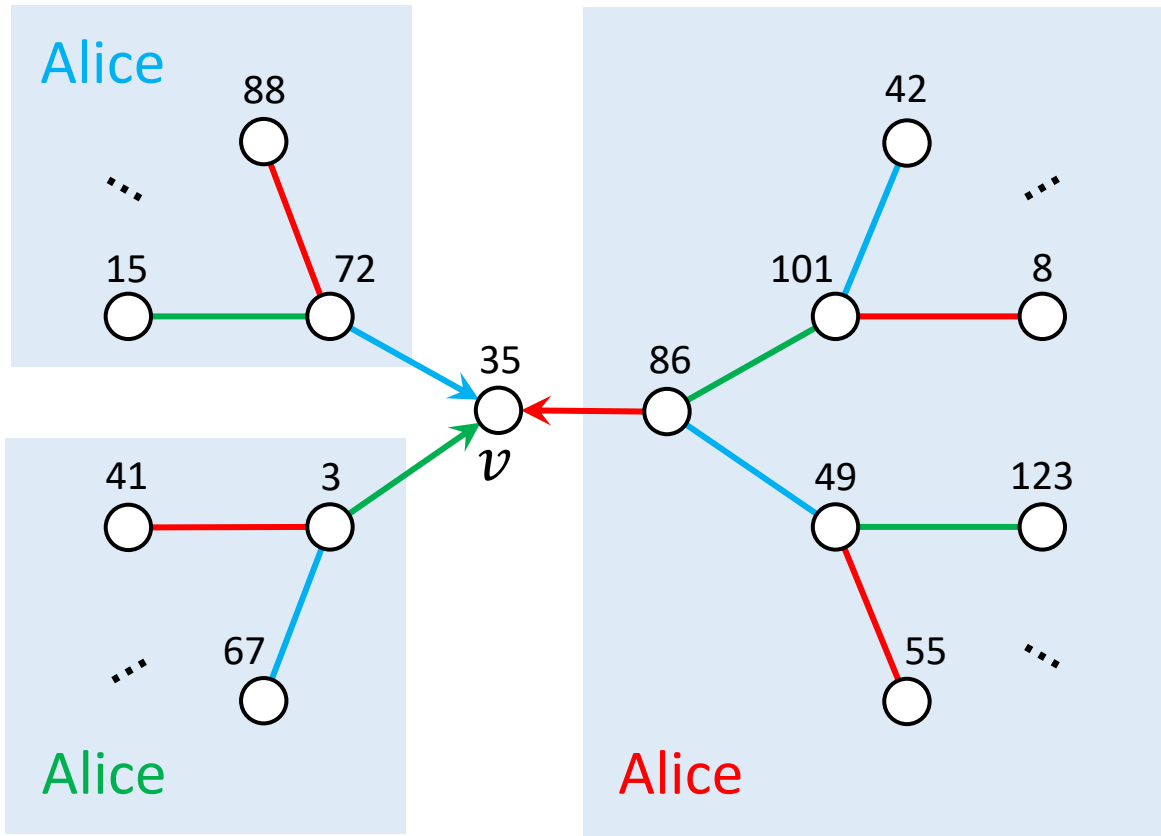
Alice



Let's play Alice's strategies against each other!

Marks' Technique

Sinkless
Orientation



	red	green	blue
⋮			
35	B	A	A
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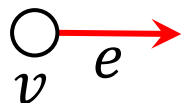
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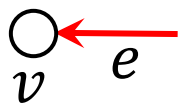
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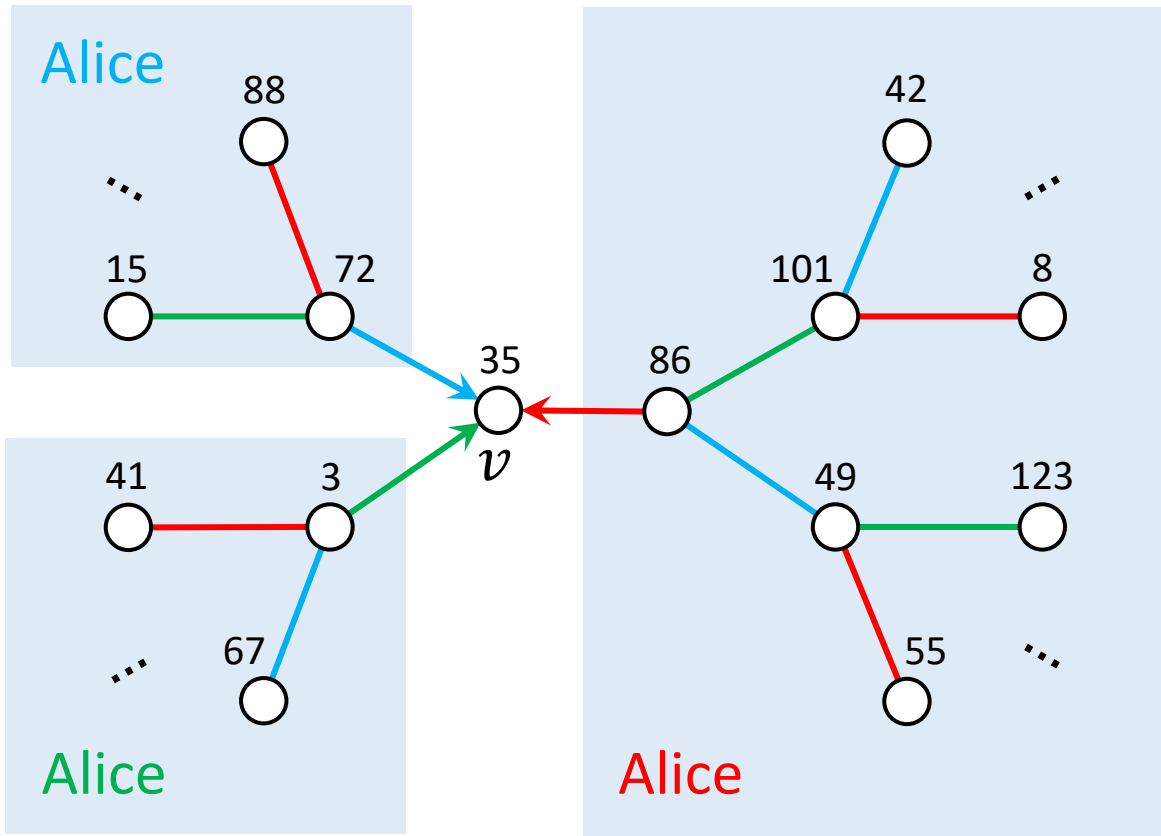
winning condition

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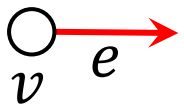


Marks' Technique

Sinkless
Orientation

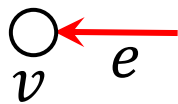


Bob



winning
condition

Alice



	red	green	blue
⋮			
35	B	A	A
36	A	A	B
37	A	B	A
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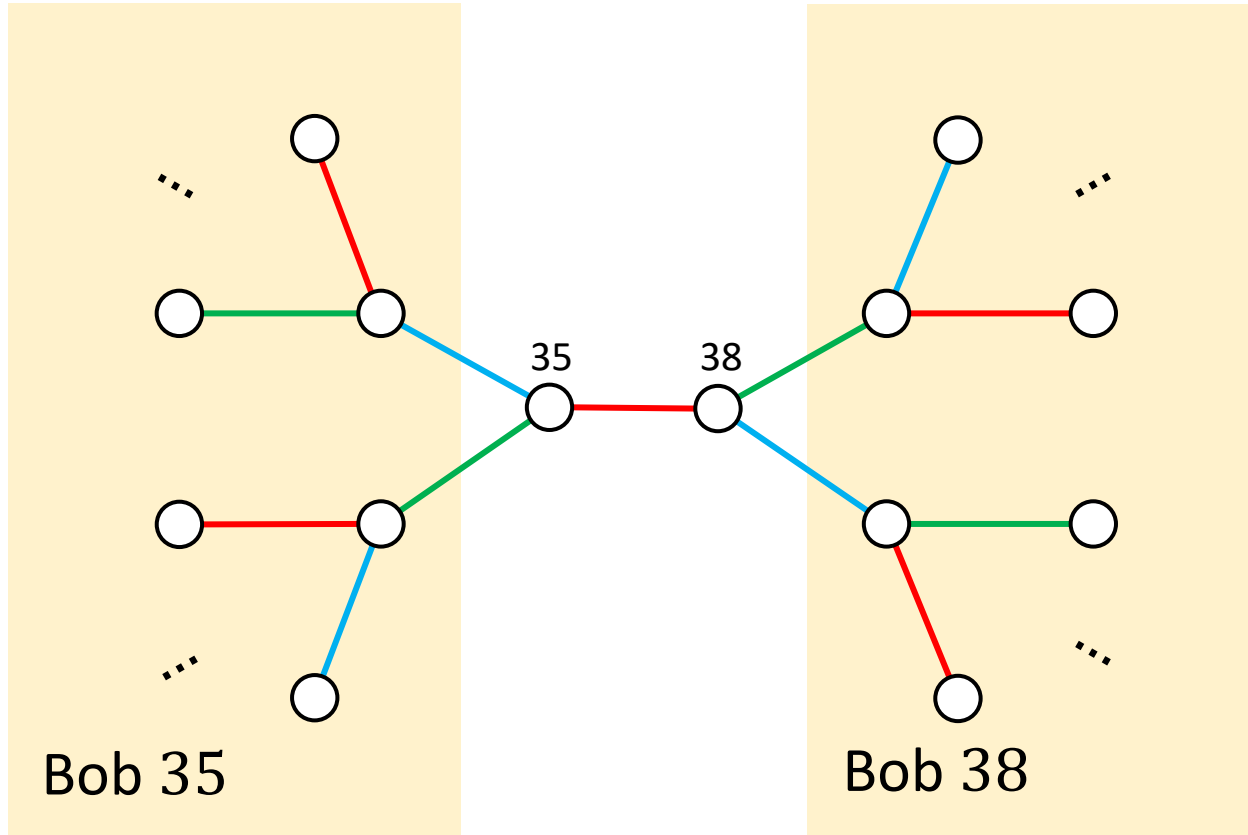
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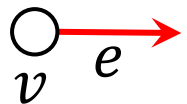
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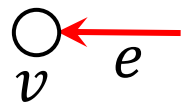


Bob

Alice



winning
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	red	green	blue
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35	B	A	A
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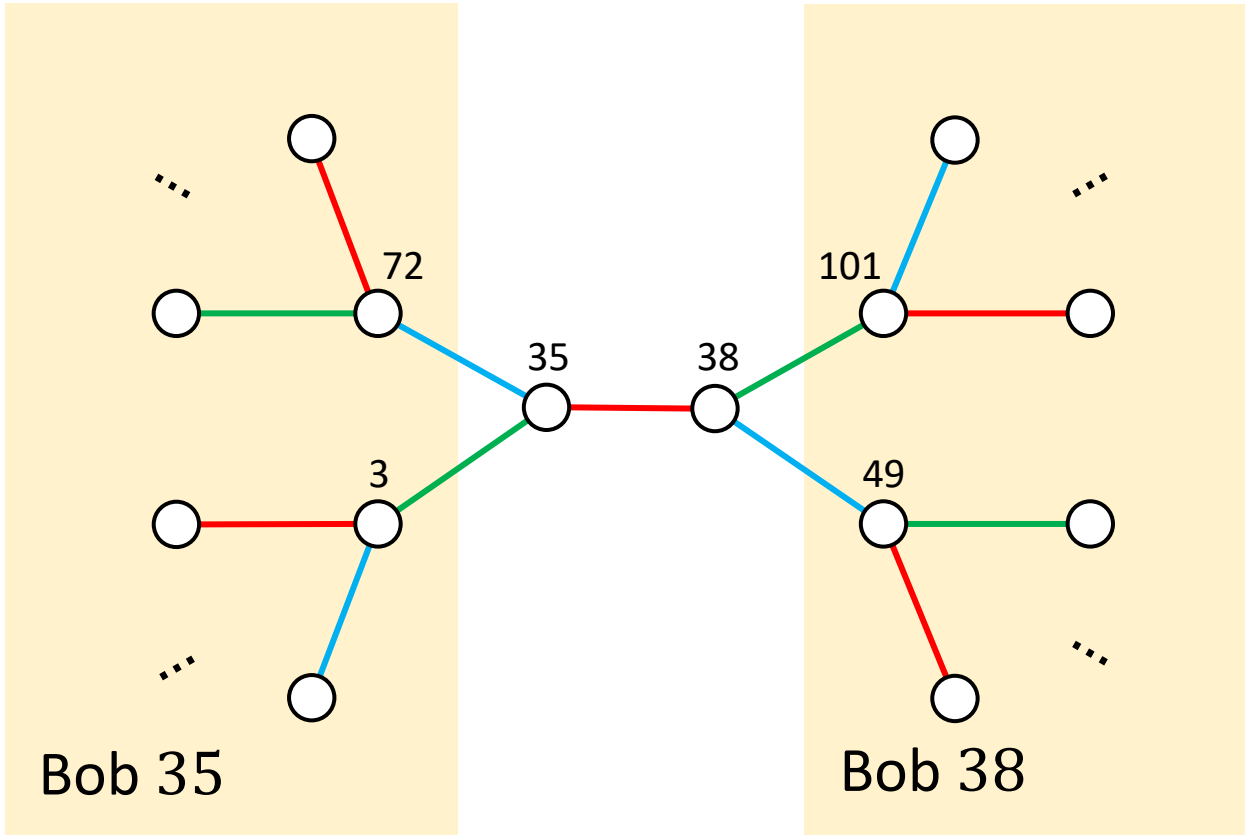
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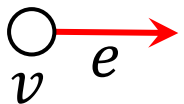


Bob 35

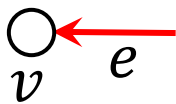
Bob 38

Bob

Alice



winning
condition



	red	green	blue
⋮			
35	B	A	A
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37	A	B	A
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⋮			

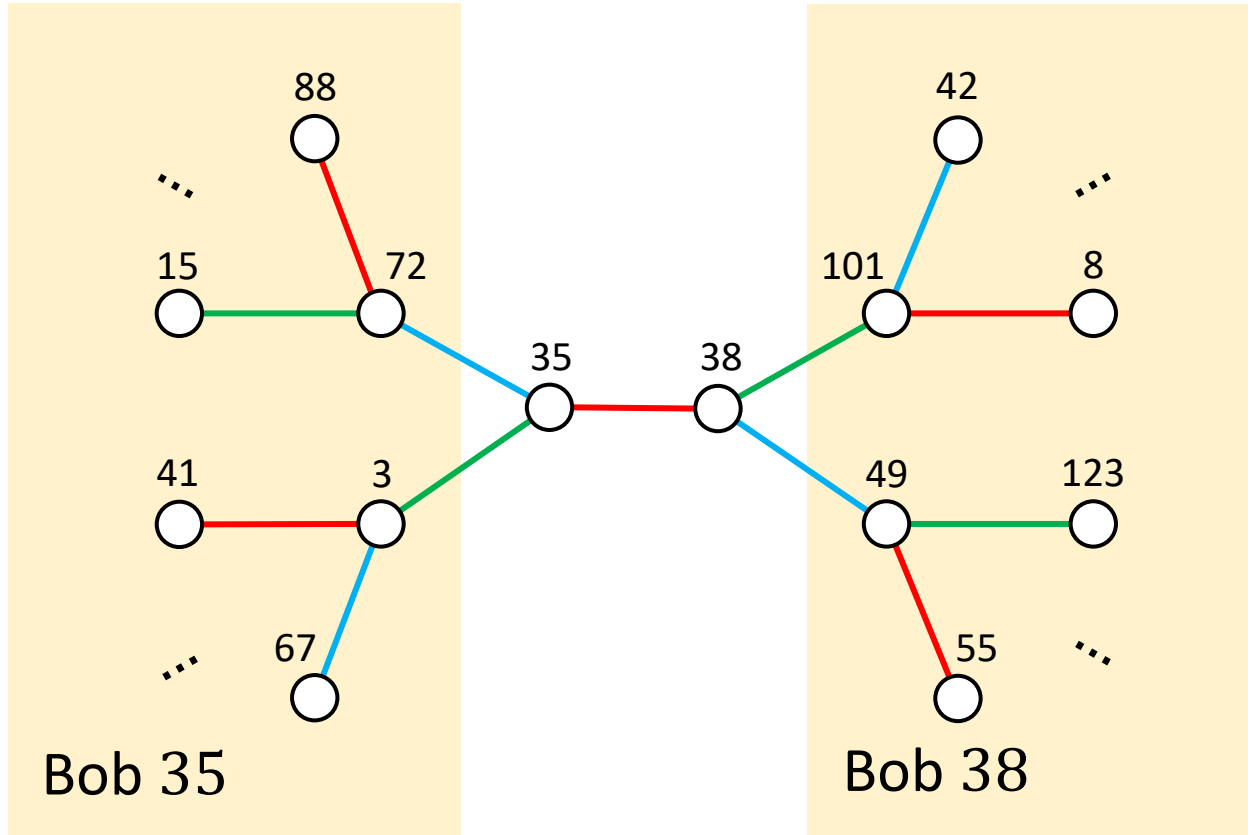
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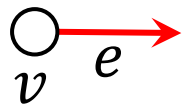
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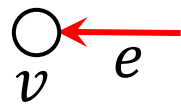


Bob

Alice



winning
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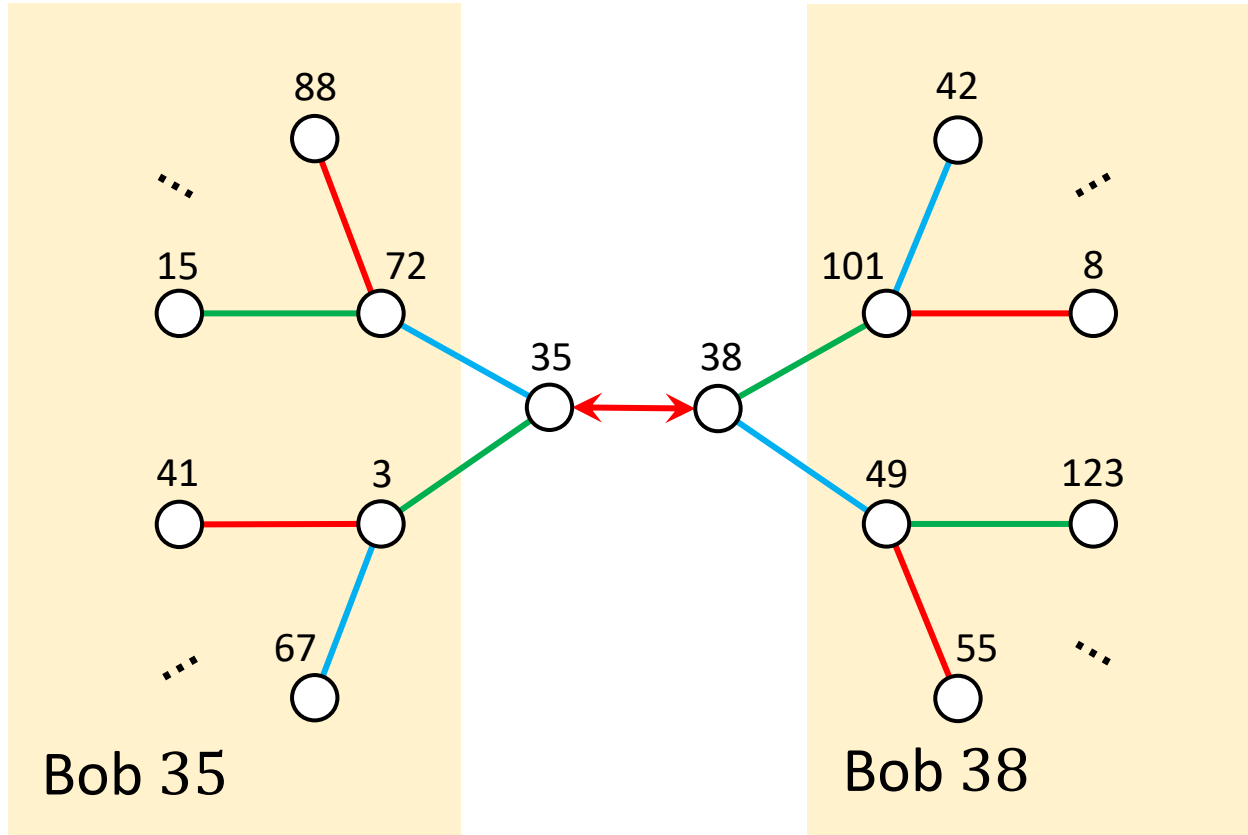
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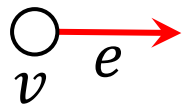
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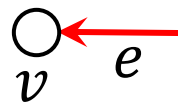


Bob

Alice



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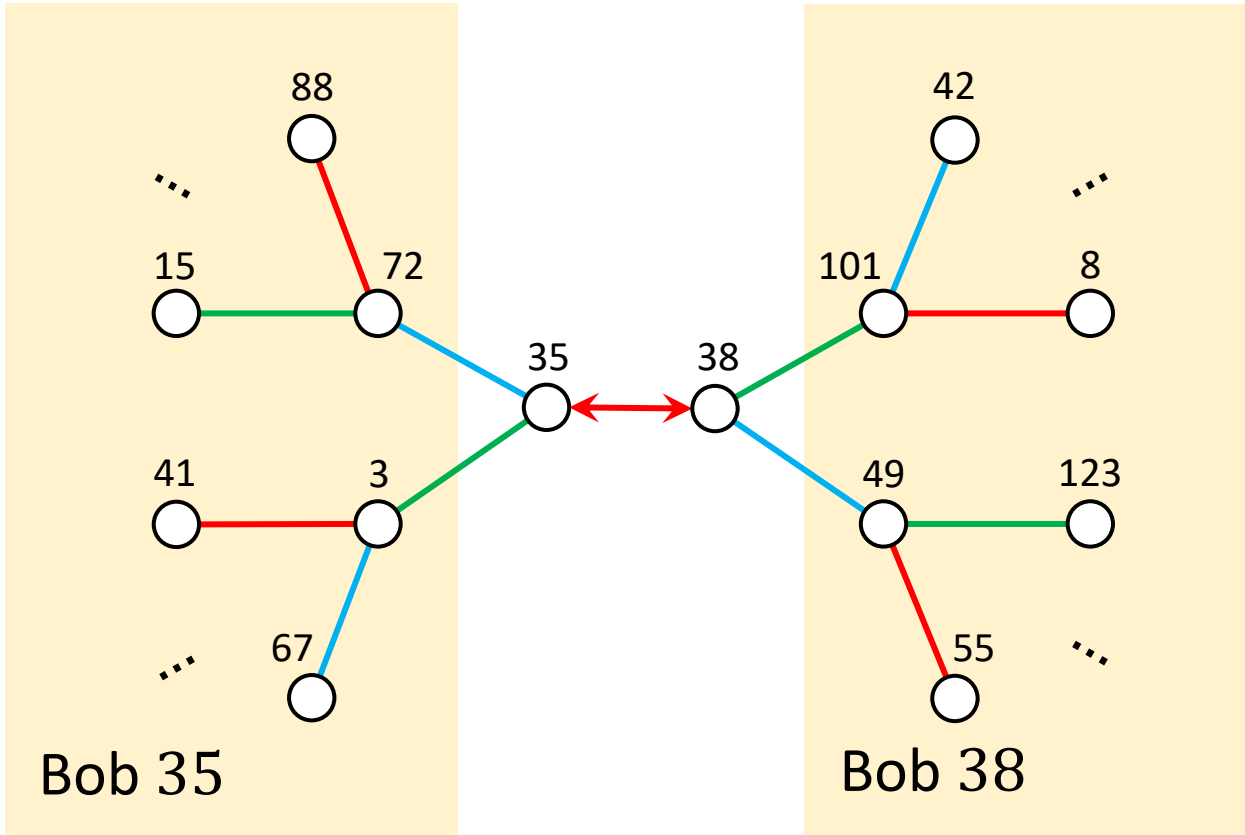
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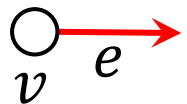
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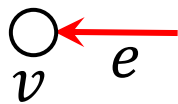


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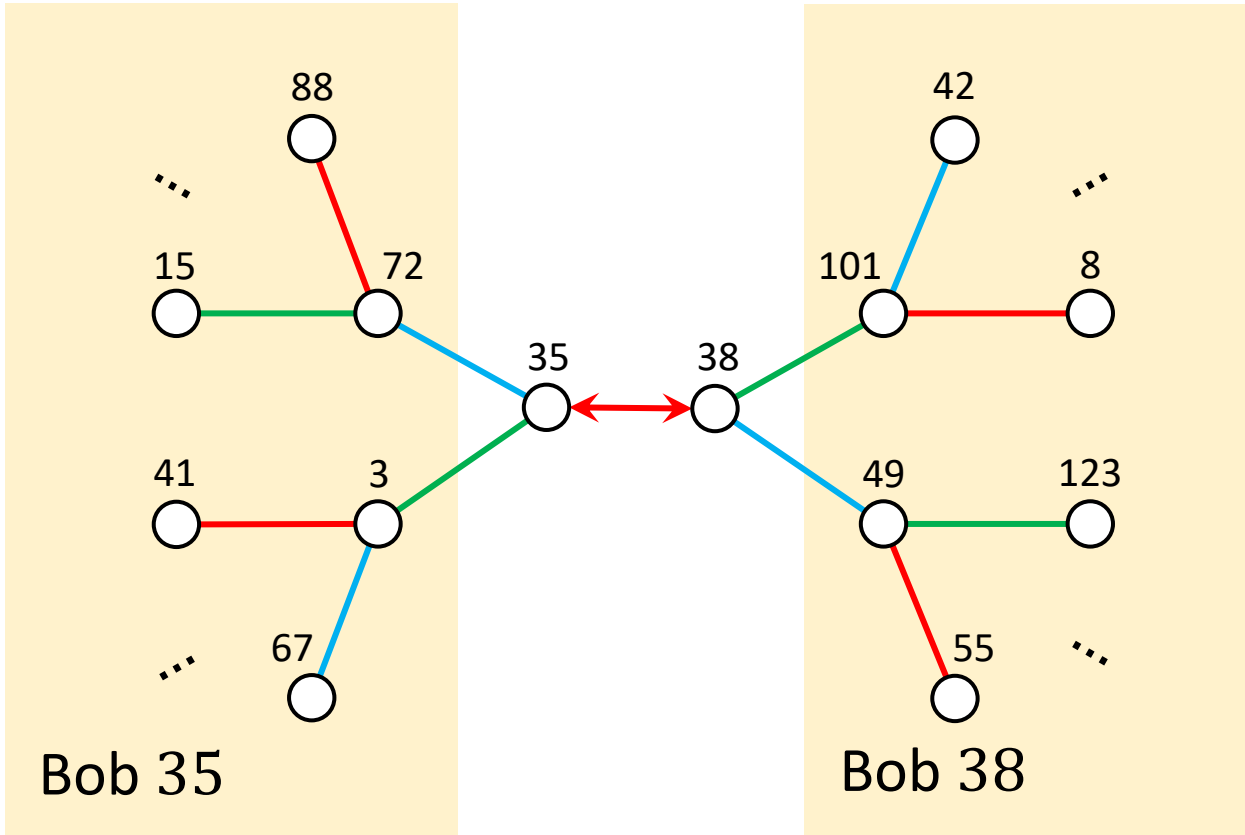
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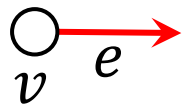


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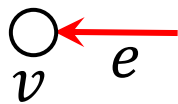
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winning
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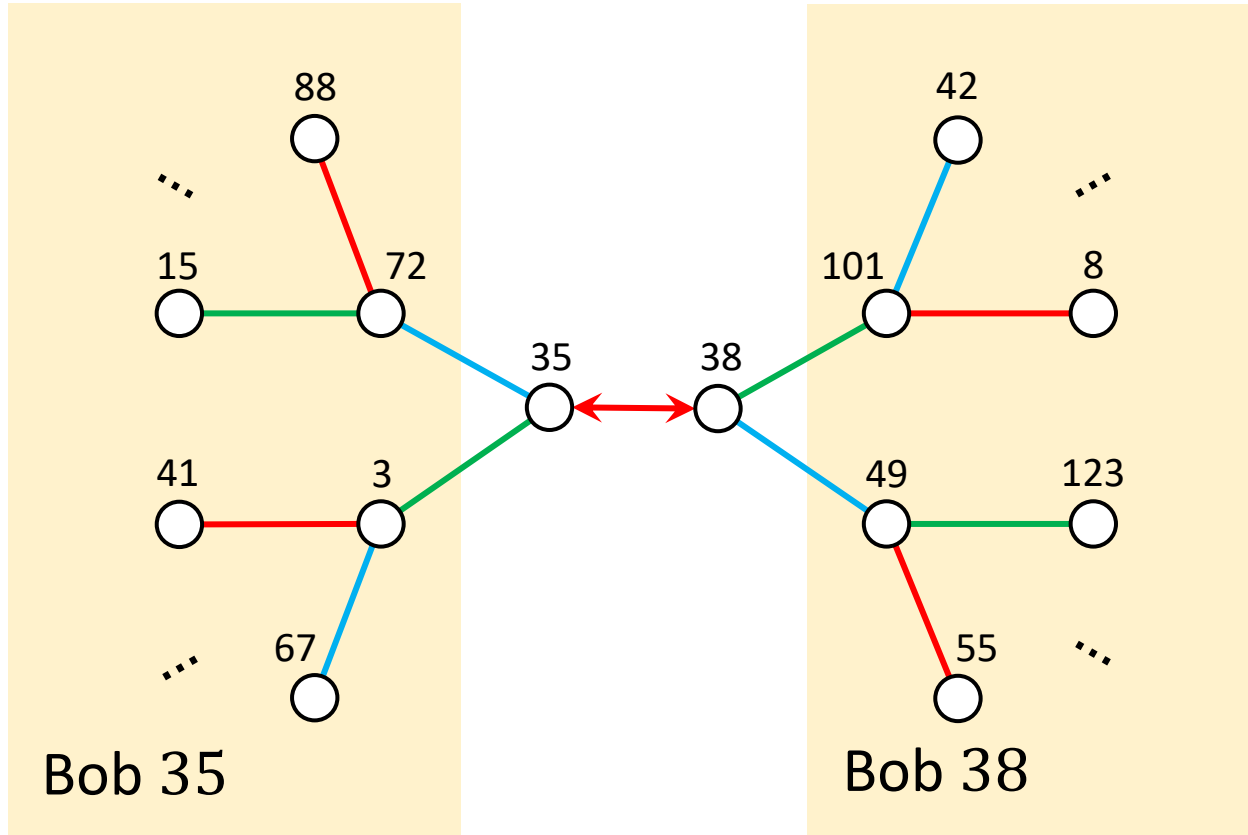
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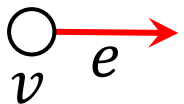


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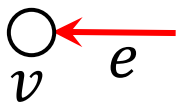
Alice

Bob

Alice



winning
condition



assume that there is a
 $o(\log n)$ -round algorithm \mathcal{A}

define a set of two-player
games based on \mathcal{A}

show: each possible distribution
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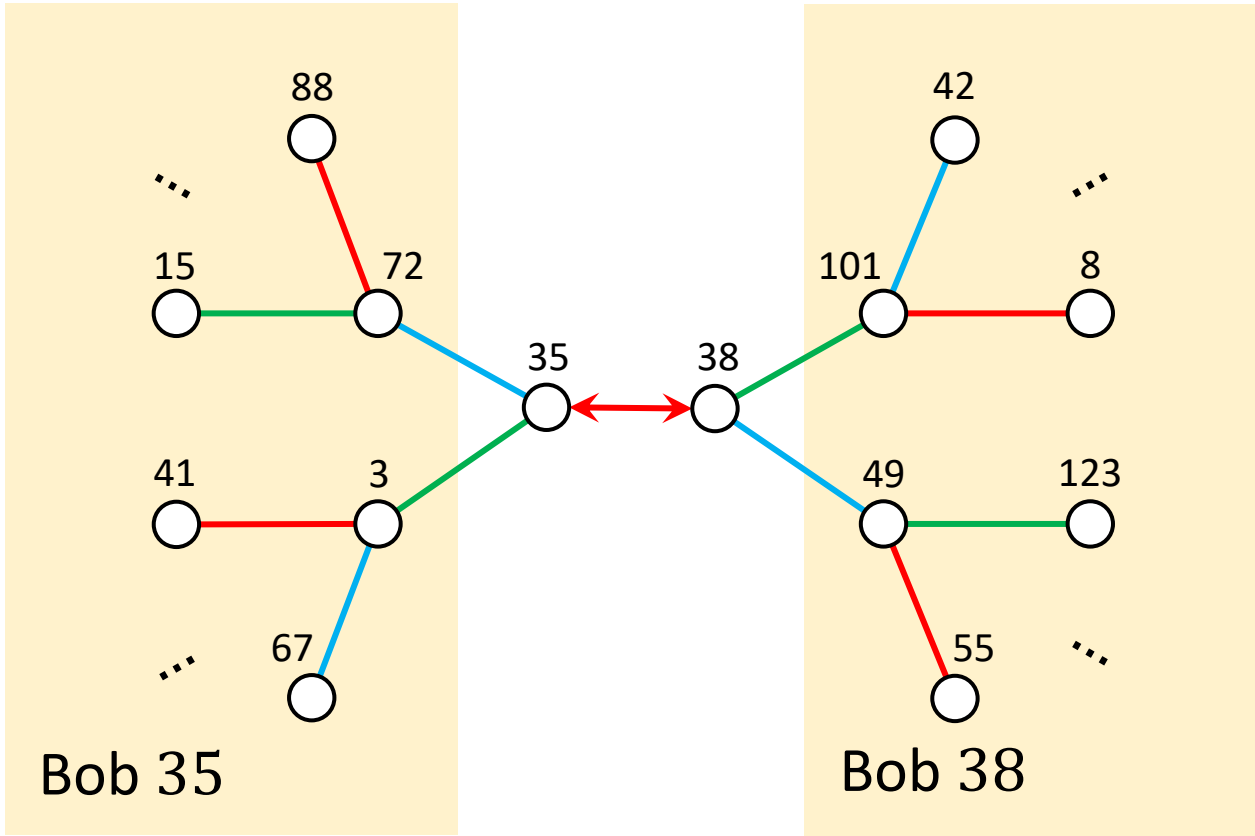
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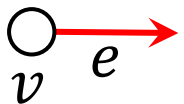
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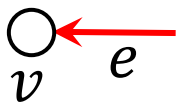


Bob

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winning
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false!

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Lower Bounds

How can we prove complexity lower bounds
in the LOCAL model?

Lower Bounds

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Round Elimination

Marks' Technique

Lower Bounds

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Round Elimination

Marks' Technique

[Brandt, Fischer, Hirvonen, Keller, Lempäinen,
Rybicki, Suomela, Uitto, STOC'16]

- ❖ Δ -coloring
- ❖ sinkless orientation

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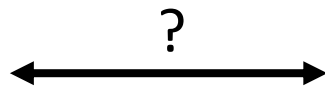
[Marks, JAMS'16]
[Brandt, Chang, Grebík, Grunau, Rozhoň, Vidnyánszky, ITCS'22]

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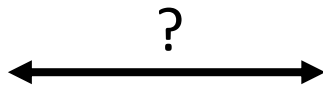
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Round Elimination



works in the Borel context

Marks' Technique

[Brandt, Fischer, Hirvonen, Keller, Lempäinen,
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Some Answers

- ❖ Does every problem of complexity $\Omega(\log n)$ have a nontrivial fixed point relaxation?
 - ... in the setting with input?
- ❖ How can we find nontrivial fixed point relaxations?
 - ... together with a suitable input \mathcal{I} ?

Marks' Technique

We remove all
known obstacles.



Some Answers

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Marks' Technique

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Marks' Technique \cong Round Elimination fixed point relaxations with SO as input

Some Answers

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We remove all known obstacles.

No!

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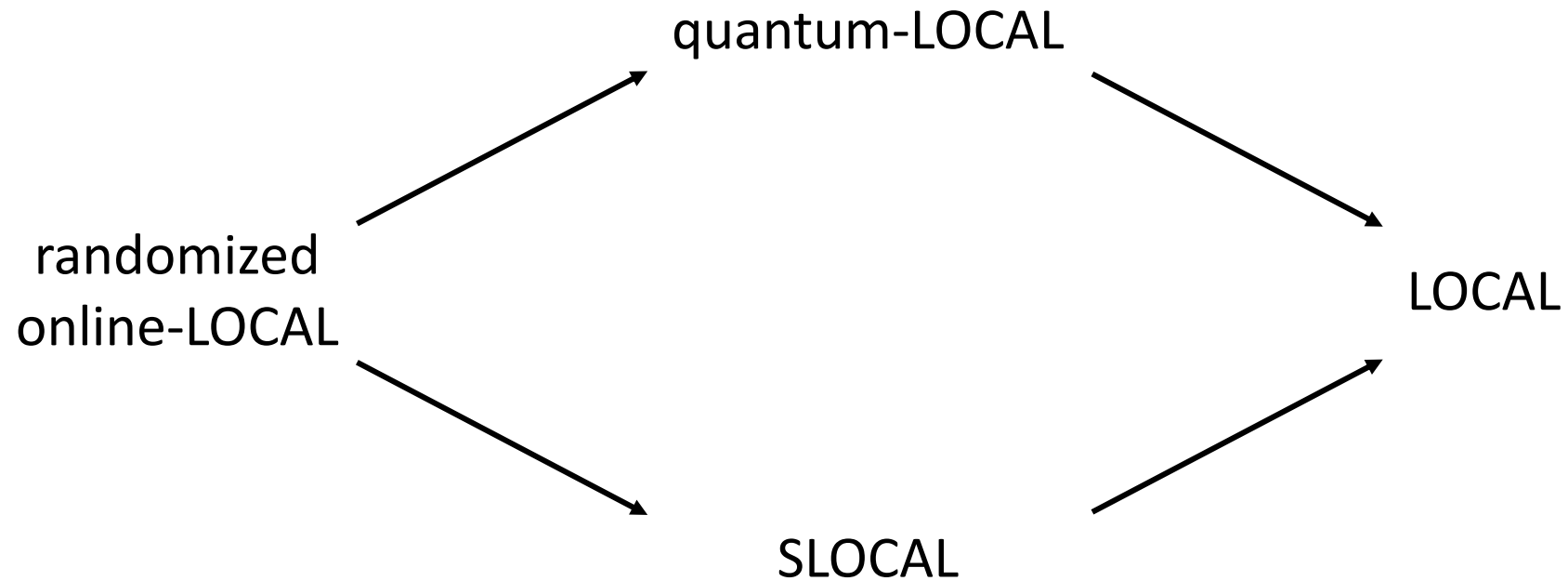
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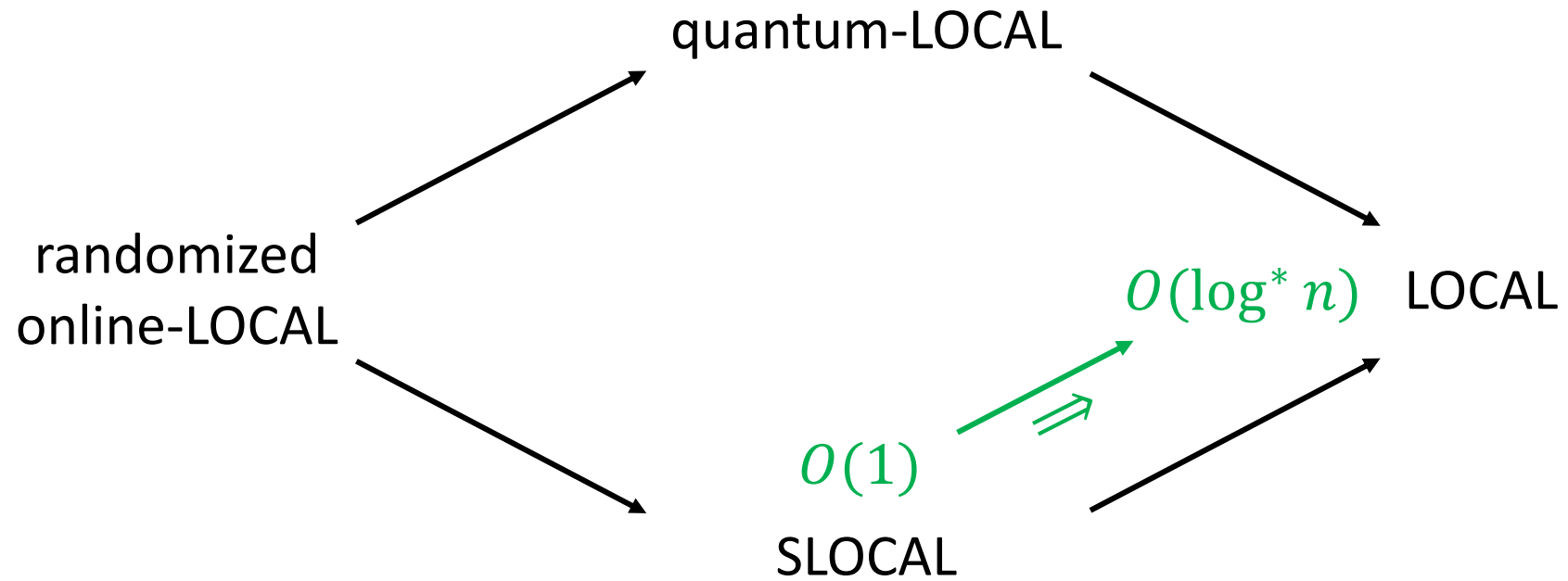
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A Hierarchy of Models

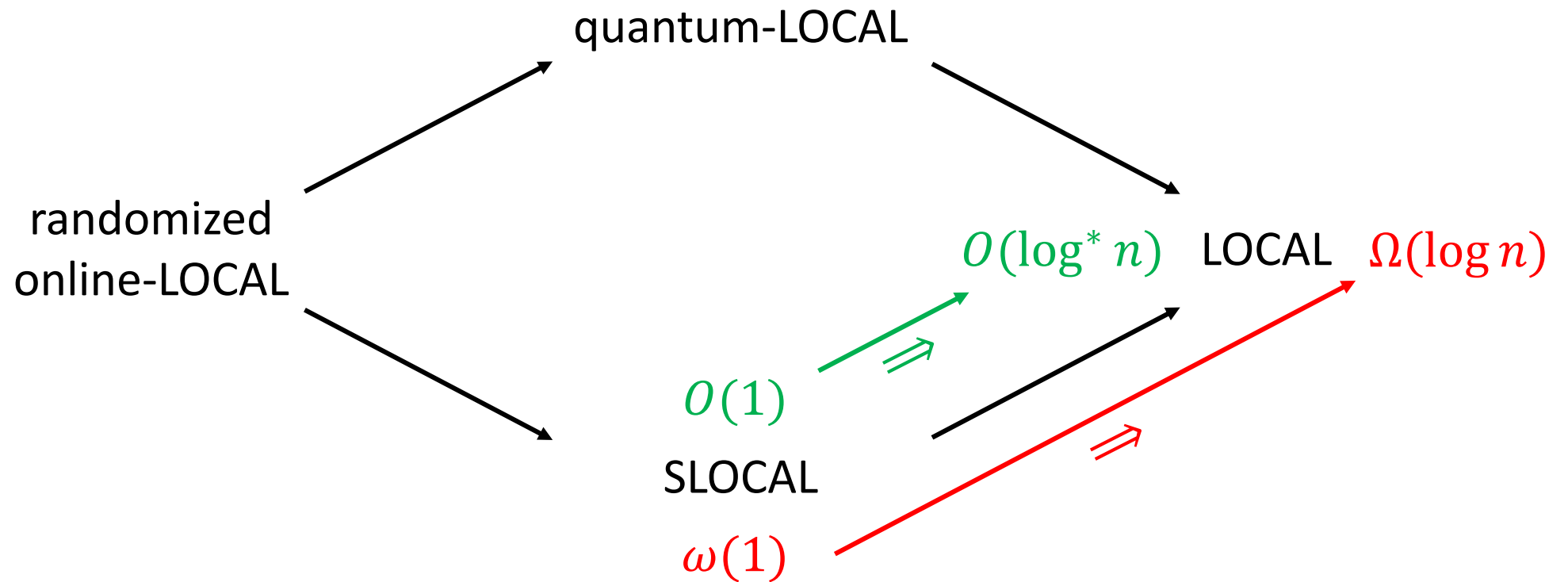


[Akbari, Coiteux-Roy, d'Amore, Le Gall, Lievonen, Melnyk, Modanese, Pai, Renou, Rozhoň, Suomela, STOC'25]

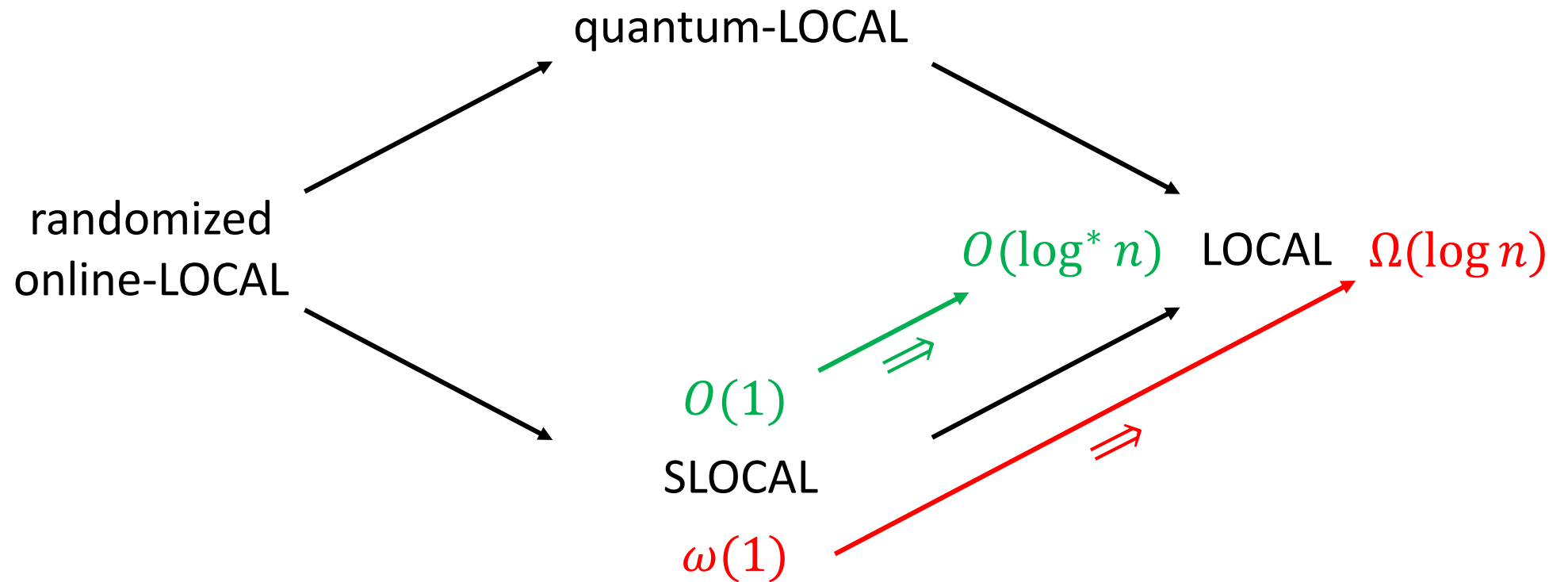
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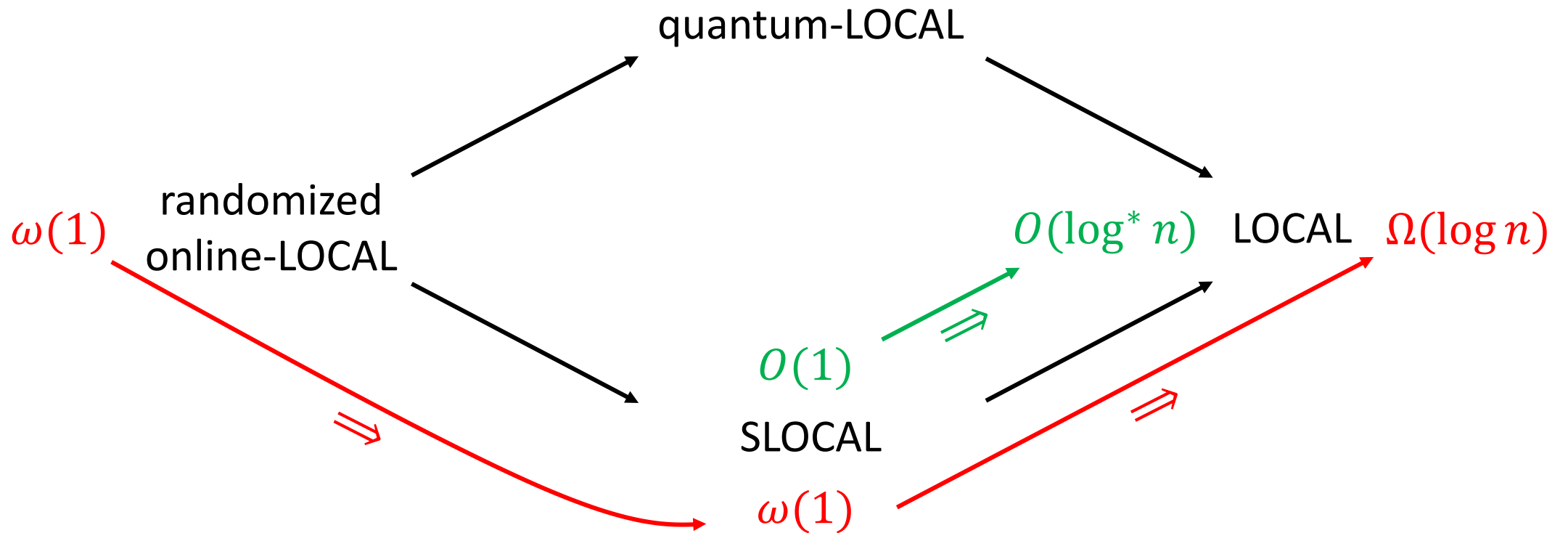


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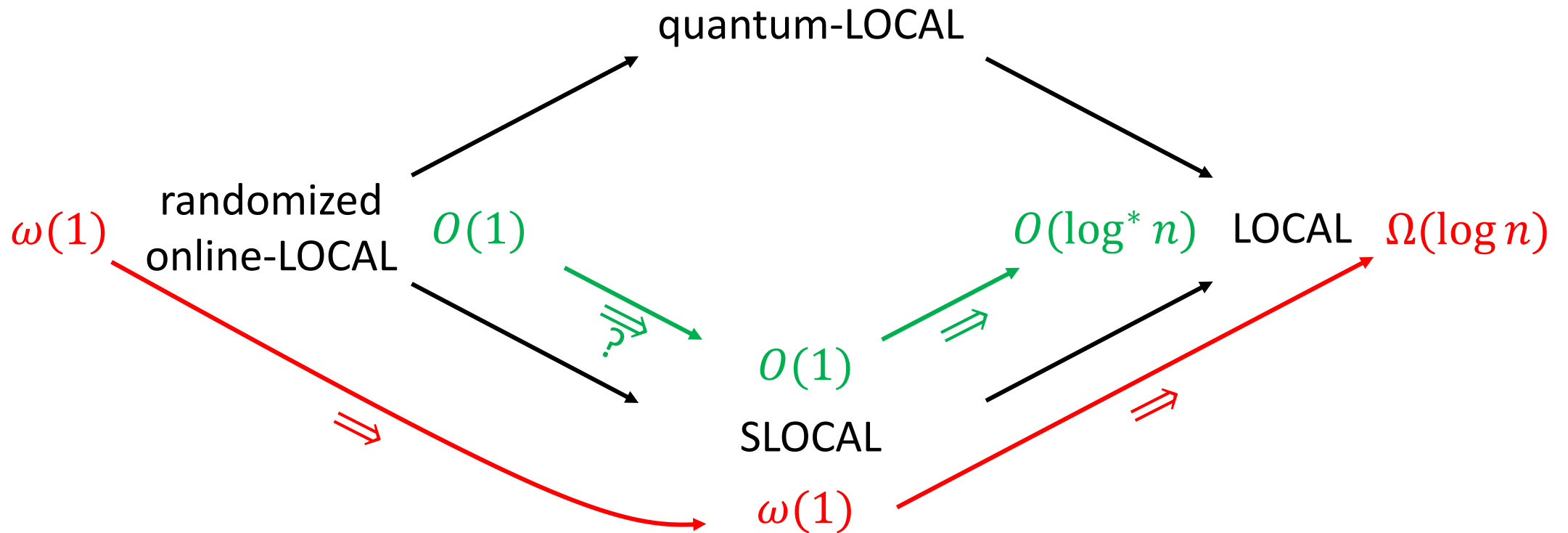
no model-specific lower bound technique known

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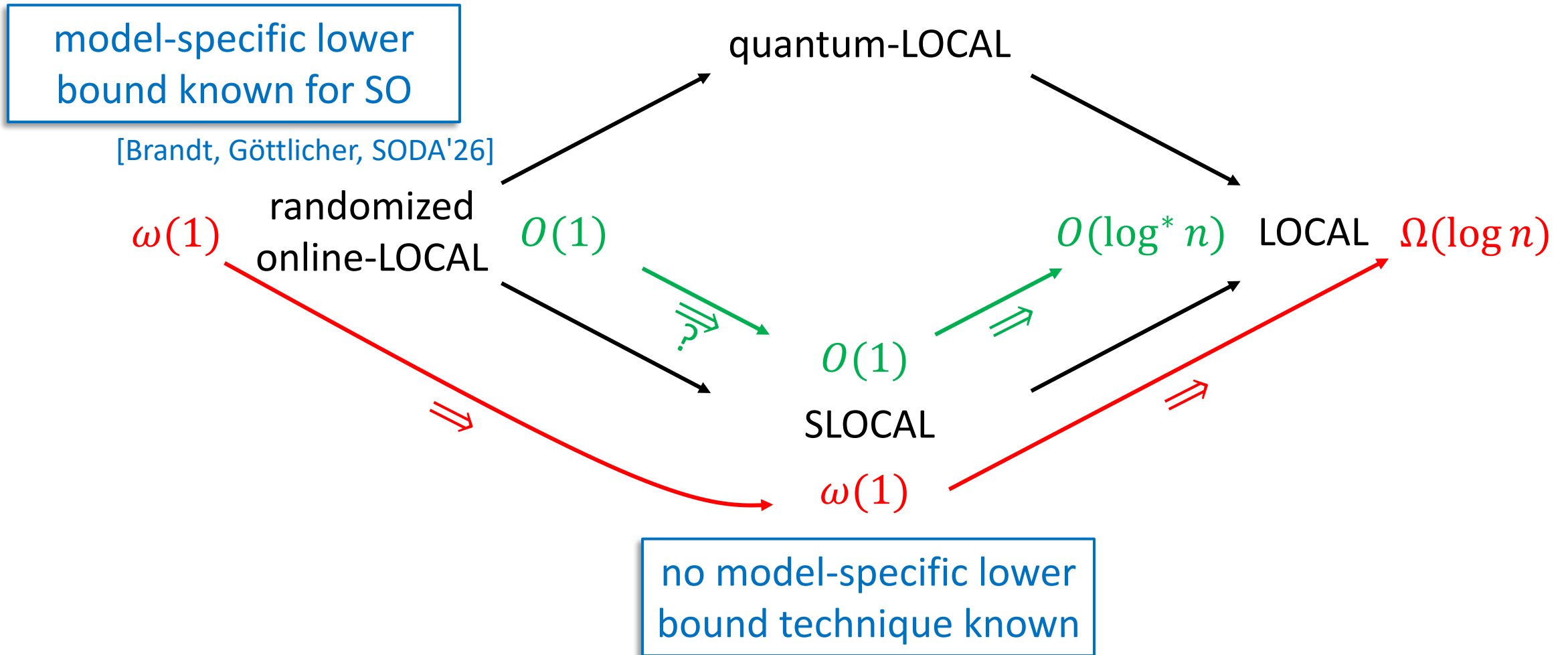
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