

I. PTR-BCR

Binary variables: $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \{0, 1\}$, and let $X = |x| := \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

A. PTR-BCR-1

Let's begin with the equation for the quadratization of P. (In the formulas, summations for $i, i' = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are understood unless stated otherwise.)
(Theorem 4.3, [1])

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x, y) &= -2 \left[n - \frac{1}{2} - l \right]^- + E''(l) \\
 &= \frac{l(l+1)}{2} + \sum_{\substack{i=1: \\ i \text{ odd}}}^{n-2} 2y_i \left[i - \frac{1}{2} - l \right]^- \\
 &= \sum_i x_i + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j + \min_y \sum_{\substack{i=1: \\ i \text{ odd}}}^{n-2} 2y_i \left(i - \frac{1}{2} - l \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Using the relationship $l = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j$ we get

$$g(x, y) = \sum_i x_i + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j + \min_y \sum_{\substack{i=1: \\ i \text{ odd}}}^{n-2} 2y_i \left(i - \frac{1}{2} - \sum_j x_j \right) \tag{2}$$

Finally, after rearranging we end with the equation

$$g(x, y) = \sum_i x_i + \sum_{2i-1} (2(2i-1) - 1) y_{2i-1} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j - \sum_{2i-1} \sum_j y_{2i-1} x_j \tag{3}$$

Dictionary:

$$x_{i,j} \mapsto b_{i,j},$$

$$y_{2i-1} \mapsto b_{a_{2i-1}}$$

B. PTR-BCR-2

To begin, we start with the following equation: (In the formulas, summations for $i, i' = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $j, j' = 0, 1, \dots, m$ are understood.)

(Theorem 10, [2])

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(|x| - 2|y| - (N - 2)y_1 \right) \left(|x| - 2|y| - (N - 2)y_1 - 1 \right) \quad (4)$$

Substituting for x , y , and N using $\sum_i x_i$, $\sum_j y_j$, and $n - 2m$, respectively, we get

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_i x_i - 2 \sum_j y_j - (n - 2m - 2)y_1 \right) \left(\sum_i x_i - 2 \sum_j y_j - (n - 2m - 2)y_1 - 1 \right) \quad (5)$$

After expanding and simplifying, the equation becomes

$$\begin{aligned} g(x, y) = & -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i x_i + \sum_j y_j + \frac{1}{2} (n - 2m - 2)y_1 \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i, i'} x_i x_{i'} - 2 \sum_i \sum_j x_i y_j - (n - 1m - 2) \sum_i x_i y_1 \\ & + 2 \sum_{j, j'} y_j y_{j'} + 2(n - 2m - 2) \sum_{j, j'} y_j y_1 + \frac{1}{2} ((n - 2m - 2)y_1)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Because $y_1 \in \{0, 1\}$, we have $y_1^2 = y_1$, so we can join the two terms,

$$\frac{1}{2} (n - 2m - 2)y_1 + \frac{1}{2} ((n - 2m - 2)y_1)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (-3n + 6m + n^2 - 4mn + 4m^2 + 2)y_1 \quad (7)$$

Thus we are left with

$$\begin{aligned}
g(x, y) = & \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_i x_i}_{\alpha^b} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\alpha^{b_{a,1}}} \sum_j y_j}_{\alpha^{b_{a,1}}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(-3n + 6m + n^2 - 4mn + 4m^2 + 2) y_1}_{\alpha^{b_{a,2}}} \\
& + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,i'} x_i x_{i'}}_{\alpha^{bb}} + \underbrace{-2 \sum_i \sum_j x_i y_j}_{\alpha^{bb_{a,1}}} + \underbrace{-(n - 2m - 2) \sum_i x_i y_1}_{\alpha^{bb_{a,2}}} \quad (8) \\
& + \underbrace{2 \sum_{j,j'} y_j y_{j'}}_{\alpha^{b_{a,1}b_{a,1}}} + \underbrace{2(n - 2m - 2) \sum_{j,j'} y_j y_1}_{\alpha^{b_{a,1}b_{a,2}}}
\end{aligned}$$

The coefficients are

$$\alpha^b = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (9a)$$

$$\alpha^{b_{a,1}} = 1 \quad (9b)$$

$$\alpha^{b_{a,2}} = \frac{1}{2}(-3n + 6m + n^2 - 4mn + 4m^2 + 2) \quad (9c)$$

$$\alpha^{bb} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (9d)$$

$$\alpha^{bb_{a,1}} = -2 \quad (9e)$$

$$\alpha^{bb_{a,2}} = -(n - 2m - 2) \quad (9f)$$

$$\alpha^{b_{a,1}b_{a,1}} = 2 \quad (9g)$$

$$\alpha^{b_{a,1}b_{a,2}} = 2(n - 2m - 2) \quad (9h)$$

Dictionary:

$$y_1 \mapsto b_{a_m},$$

$$x_i \mapsto b_i,$$

$$y_j \mapsto b_{a_i}$$

C. PTR-BCR-3

We begin with the following equation: (In the formulas, summations for $i, i' = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $j, j' = 0, 1, \dots, k-1$ are understood.)

(Theorem 4, [2])

$$g(x, y) = \left(K + X - \sum_j 2^j y_j \right)^2 \quad (10)$$

Knowing that $X = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ and $K = 2^k - n$, we substitute to get

$$g(x, y) = \left(2^k - n + \sum_i x_i - \sum_j 2^j y_j \right)^2 \quad (11)$$

Expanding the square and collecting like terms we end with

$$\begin{aligned} g(x, y) = & \underbrace{(2^k - n)^2}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{2(2^k - n)}_{\alpha^b} \sum_i x_i + \underbrace{-2(2^k - n)}_{\alpha^{b_a}} \sum_j 2^j y_j \\ & + \underbrace{1}_{\alpha^{bb}} \sum_{i, i'} x_i x_{i'} + \sum_i \sum_j \underbrace{2^{j-1}}_{\alpha^{bb_a}} x_i y_j + \sum_{j, j'} \underbrace{2^{j+j'}}_{\alpha^{b_a b_a}} y_j y_{j'} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

The coefficients are

$$\alpha = (2^k - n)^2 \quad (13a)$$

$$\alpha^b = 2(2^k - n) \quad (13b)$$

$$\alpha^{b_a} = -2(2^k - n) \quad (13c)$$

$$\alpha^{bb} = 1 \quad (13d)$$

$$\alpha^{bb_a} = 2^{j-1} \quad (13e)$$

$$\alpha^{b_a b_a} = 2^{j+j'} \quad (13f)$$

Dictionary:

$k \mapsto m,$

$n \mapsto k,$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_i &\mapsto b_i, \\
x_{i'} &\mapsto b_j, \\
y_j &\mapsto b_{a_i}, \\
y_{j'} &\mapsto b_{a_j}
\end{aligned}$$

D. PTR-BCR-4

We start with the following equation for the quadratization of PTR-BCR-4: (In the formulas, summations for $i, i' = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $j, j' = 0, 1, \dots, l - 1$ are understood.)

(Theorem 9, [2])

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(|x| - 2^l - n - \sum_j 2^j y_j \right) \left(|x| - 2^l - n - \sum_j 2^j y_j - 1 \right) \quad (14)$$

After substituting for X, we end with

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-2^l - n + \sum_i x_i - \sum_j 2^j y_j \right) \left(-2^l - n + \sum_i x_i - \sum_j 2^j y_j - 1 \right) \quad (15)$$

Dictionary: $l \mapsto m + 1$,

$$n \mapsto k,$$

$$x_i \mapsto b_i,$$

$$y_j \mapsto b_{a_i},$$

E. PTR-BCR-5

With $\log(n)$ auxiliary variables we have the equation: (In the formulas, summations for $i, i' = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $j, j' = 0, 1, \dots, l - 1$ are understood.)

(Remark 5 from Theorem 9, [2])

$$g'(x, y) = \left(|x| - \sum_j 2^j y_j \right)^2 \quad (16)$$

We can express x using the formula $|x| = \sum_i x_i$

$$g'(x, y) = \left(\sum_i x_i - \sum_j 2^j y_j \right)^2 \quad (17)$$

By expanding and collecting like terms the equation finally becomes

$$g'(x, y) = \underbrace{1}_{\alpha^{bb}} \sum_{i, i'} x_i x_{i'} + \sum_{i, j} \underbrace{2^{j-1}}_{\alpha^{bb_a}} x_i y_j + \sum_{j, j'} \underbrace{2^{j+j'}}_{\alpha^{b_a b_a}} y_j y_{j'} \quad (18)$$

The coefficients are

$$\alpha^{bb} = 1 \quad (19a)$$

$$\alpha^{bb_a} = 2^{j-1} \quad (19b)$$

$$\alpha^{b_a b_a} = 2^{j+j'} \quad (19c)$$

Dictionary:

$$l \mapsto m + 1,$$

$$x_i \mapsto b_i,$$

$$y_j \mapsto b_{a_j}$$

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- [1] Martin Anthony, Endre Boros, Yves Crama, and Aritanan Gruber, “Quadratization of symmetric pseudo-Boolean functions,” (2014), [arXiv:1404.6535](#).
- [2] Endre Boros, Yves Crama, and Elisabeth Rodríguez-Heck, “Compact quadratizations for pseudo-boolean functions,” in *unpublished* (2018)^{LastBibItem}