

COMP3211 Tutorial 5: Satisfiability

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Boolean Satisfiability Problems (SAT)

- Preliminaries

- Solving SAT as Search

Constraint Satisfiability Problems (CSP)

- Formulation

- Constraint Propagation

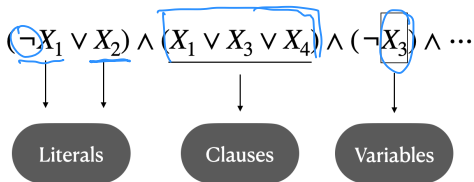
- Example: Sudoku as CSP

Boolean Satisfiability Problems (SAT)

Boolean Satisfiability Problem (SAT):

$$\neg X_1 \wedge X_2 \vee (X_3 \wedge X_4) \wedge \neg X_3 \vee \dots$$

Conjunctive normal form (CNF):



Solving SAT as Search

$$\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \quad \{x_1 = T\}, \quad \{x_1 = T, x_2 = F\}$$

n

Reduce to **SEARCH** formulation: $2^n, \{n, n^2, n^3\}$

- States: any partial assignment of the variables in \mathcal{X} . $2^n, \underline{\{n\}}$

Solving SAT as Search

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This operator is applicable in state s if and only if the variable x does not have a value in s .

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This operator is applicable in state s if and only if the variable x does not have a value in s .
- Operator cost: 1 for each operator.
- Goal states: those that make all clauses in \mathcal{C} true.

Solving SAT as Search

n SAT \rightarrow NPC $\rightarrow \exp(n)$

mSearch \rightarrow P $\rightarrow \text{poly}(m)$

$m \sim \exp(n)$

$\sim \text{poly}(\exp(n))$

$= \exp(n)$

Constraint Satisfiability Problems (CSP)

Notations:

$$x_i \in \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$$

- A set of Variables \mathcal{X}
- Each variable $x_i \in \mathcal{X}$ is associated with a set of domain values \mathcal{V}_i
- A set of constraints (conditions) on variables, could be unitary, binary or else. $C_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$
- A solution is an assignment where all variables get assigned and all constraints are satisfied.

Constraints Propagation

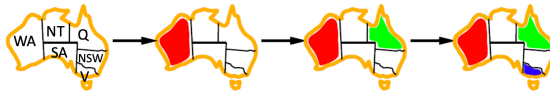
How to do search:

- Naive way: backtracking search (depth-first search)

Constraints Propagation

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- Naive way: backtracking search (depth-first search)
- Make use of constraints – constraints propagation



WA

NT

Q

NSW

V

SA

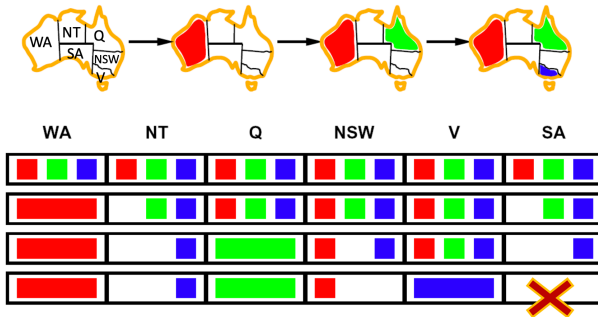


$\{ \}$
 $\{WA^R\}$
 $\{WA^R, Q^G\}$
 $\{WA^R, Q^G, V^B\}$

Constraints Propagation

How to do search:

- Naive way: backtracking search (depth-first search)
- Make use of constraints – constraints propagation



Edge

- Furthermore: arc consistency

Example: Sudoku as CSP

				9	4		3	
			5	1				7
	8	9					4	
						2		8
	6		2		1		5	
1		2						
	7					5	2	
9				6	5			
	4		9	7				

As a CSP:

- Variables: X_{ij} , for ungiven $i, j \in [1..9]$

Example: Sudoku as CSP

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	7					5	2	
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	4		9	7				

As a CSP:

- Variables: X_{ij} , for ungiven $i, j \in [1..9]$
- Domain values: $X_{ij} \in [1..9]$ for all ungiven $i, j \in [1..9]$

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	6		2		1		5	
1		2						
	7					5	2	
9				6	5			
	4		9	7				

As a CSP:

- Variables: X_{ij} , for ungiven $i, j \in [1..9]$
- Domain values: $X_{ij} \in [1..9]$ for all ungiven $i, j \in [1..9]$
- Constraints: each row, column and square has DISTINCT $[1..9]$

Example 2: Sudoku as CSP (cont'd)

				9	4		3	
			5	1				7
	8	9					4	
						2		8
	6		2		1		5	
1		2						
	7					5	2	
9				6	5			
	4		9	7				

```
[[7, 1, 5, 8, 9, 4, 6, 3, 2],  
 [2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 6, 8, 9, 7],  
 [6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 3, 1, 4, 5],  
 [4, 9, 3, 6, 5, 7, 2, 1, 8],  
 [8, 6, 7, 2, 3, 1, 9, 5, 4],  
 [1, 5, 2, 4, 8, 9, 7, 6, 3],  
 [3, 7, 6, 1, 4, 8, 5, 2, 9],  
 [9, 2, 8, 3, 6, 5, 4, 7, 1],  
 [5, 4, 1, 9, 7, 2, 3, 8, 6]]
```

Example 2: Sudoku as CSP (cont'd)

				9	4		3	
			5	1				7
	8	9					4	
						2		8
	6		2		1		5	
1		2						
	7					5	2	
9				6	5			
	4		9	7				

```
[[7, 1, 5, 8, 9, 4, 6, 3, 2],  
[2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 6, 8, 9, 7],  
[6, 8, 9, 7, 2, 3, 1, 4, 5],  
[4, 9, 3, 6, 5, 7, 2, 1, 8],  
[8, 6, 7, 2, 3, 1, 9, 5, 4],  
[1, 5, 2, 4, 8, 9, 7, 6, 3],  
[3, 7, 6, 1, 4, 8, 5, 2, 9],  
[9, 2, 8, 3, 6, 5, 4, 7, 1],  
[5, 4, 1, 9, 7, 2, 3, 8, 6]]
```

More applications:

- Course scheduling
- Bin packing
- Housing allocation

Thanks!