Problem Instance	Our Results			Zhang et al. Results		
	clauses	**time**	**core size**	**clauses**	**time**	**core size**
bad_echos_ascend.base	576	0.026	7	259	5.03	11
sc_init_frame_gap.base	591	0.073	3	265	5.11	13
good_frame_update.base	1106	0.081	45	439	28.74	161
good_frame_update.induction	1073	0.047	36	467	67.75	311
windowreal-safe-2	715	0.054	46	404	0.68	188
windowreal-safe2-2	713	0.043	45	404	0.68	195
lpsat-goal-1.smt2	1962	0.075	5	1345	1.67	17
lpsat-goal-2.smt2	3884	0.106	57	2650	12.3	1283
lpsat-goal-3.smt2	5806	0.238	119	3955	43.47	2548
windowreal-no_t_deadlock-15	5423	0.245	183	2933	176.96	1351
windowreal-no_t_deadlock-16	5788	0.249	195	3128	208.13	1441
windowreal-no_t_deadlock-17	6153	0.335	207	3323	293.38	1531
windowreal-no_t_deadlock-18	6518	0.29	219	3519	347.24	1622
windowreal-no_t_deadlock-19	6883	0.436	231	3714	463.78	1712
windowreal-no_t_deadlock-20	7248	0.399	243	3909	547.44	1802

Table 1. A comparison of run-time (in seconds) and core size-reduction on the benchmarks presented in [1].

References

1. Jianmin Zhang, Sikun Li, and ShengYu Shen. Extracting minimum unsatisfiable cores with a greedy genetic algorithm. In Abdul Sattar and Byeong Ho Kang, editors, *AI 2006: Advances in Artificial Intelligence, 19th Australian Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, Hobart, Australia, December 4-8, 2006, Proceedings*, volume 4304 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 847–856. Springer, 2006.