

I/O-efficient Manipulation of Binary Decision Diagrams

Steffan Christ Sølvesten

S. C. Sølvesten, J. van de Pol, A. B. Jakobsen, and M. W. B. Thomasen.

Adiar: Binary Decision Diagrams in External Memory. 2022



Contents

What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

Why do they break?

How can we fix it?

- CountPaths

- Apply

- Equality Checking

Contents

What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

Why do they break?

How can we fix it?

CountPaths

Apply

Equality Checking



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 \text{ ? } x_2 \wedge x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Examples of (Reduced Ordered) Binary Decision Diagrams.

Theorem (Bryant '86)

For a fixed variable order, if one exhaustively applies the two rules below, then one obtains the Reduced OBDD, which is a unique canonical form of the function.



(1) Remove redundant nodes



(2) Merge duplicate nodes

`bdd_apply(f,g, \odot)`

Base Case ($f, g \in \mathbb{B}$):



Inductive Case:



`bdd_apply(f,g,⊙)`

Base Case ($f, g \in \mathbb{B}$):



Inductive Case:



`bdd_apply(f,g,⊙)`

Let N_f , N_g be the size of the BDDs for f and g .

Let T be the $O(N_f \cdot N_g)$ size of the BDD for $f \odot g$.

Theorem

`bdd_apply(f,g,⊙)` runs in $O(N_f + N_g + T)$ time

- Memoisation (*Computation Cache*) ensures each (t_f, t_g) is only computed once.
- Reduction Rules can be maintained with a `make_node(i, t, e)` in $O(1)$ time.
 - 1 Redundancy is resolved with an if-statement.
 - 2 Duplication is avoided with a hash table (*Unique Node Table*).

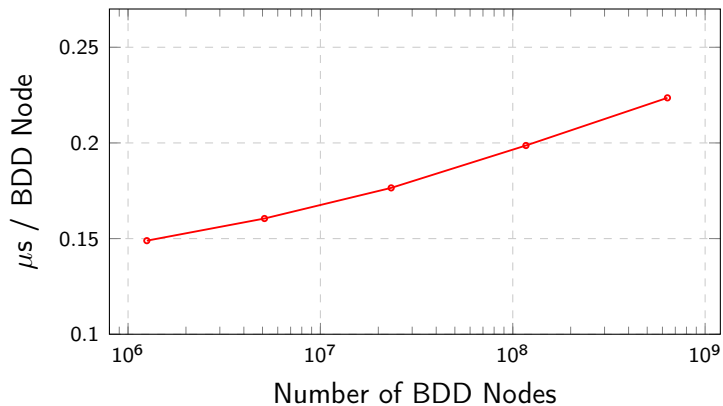
Corollary

`bdd_apply(f,g,⊙)` runs in $O(1)$ time per BDD node.

Adiar

I/O-efficient Decision Diagrams

github.com/ssoelvsten/adiar



Running time of *BuDDy* for the *N*-Queens problem.



Running time of *BuDDy* for 3D Tic-Tac-Toe with $N = 21$.

Contents

What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

Why do they break?

How can we fix it?

CountPaths

Apply

Equality Checking









The I/O model by Aggarwal and Vitter '87

For any realistic values of N , M , and B we have that

$$N/B < \text{sort}(N) \triangleq N/B \cdot \log_{M/B} N/B \ll N ,$$

Theorem (Aggarwal and Vitter '87)

N elements can be sorted in $\Theta(\text{sort}(N))$ I/Os.

Theorem (Arge '95)

A Priority Queue can do N insertions and extractions in $\Theta(\text{sort}(N))$ I/Os.

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 0 | 0 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | 1 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 2 | 2 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 3 | 3 |

CountPaths : *Example*

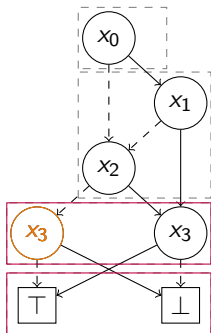


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 4 | 3 |

CountPaths : *Example*

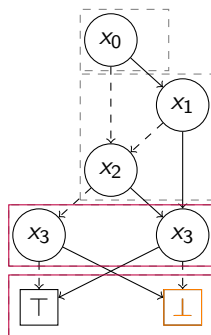


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 4 | 3 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 4 | 3 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 4 | 3 |

CountPaths : *Example*

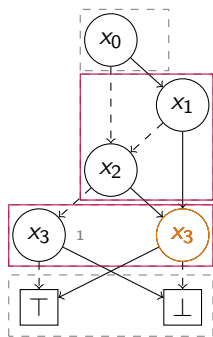


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 5 | 3 |

CountPaths : *Example*

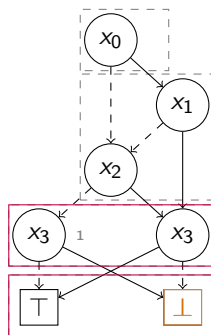


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 5 | 4 |

CountPaths : *Example*

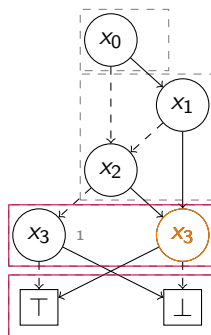


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 6 | 4 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 6 | 4 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 6 | 4 |

CountPaths : *Example*

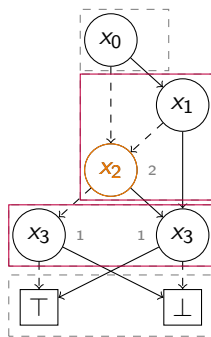


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 6 | 4 |

CountPaths : *Example*

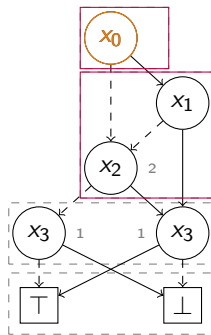


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 7 | 4 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 8 | 4 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 8 | 5 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 8 | 6 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 8 | 6 |

CountPaths : *Example*

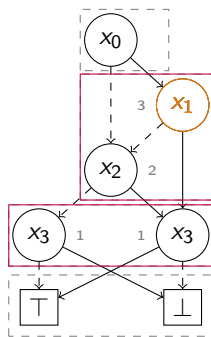


(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 9 | 7 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 9 | 7 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 10 | 7 |

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

$$M = 4, B = 2$$

| node I/Os | cache lookups |
|-----------|---------------|
| 10 | 7 |

| Algorithm | Time Complexity |
|---------------|--------------------|
| bdd_pathcount | $O(N_f)$ |
| bdd_not | $O(N_f)$ |
| bdd_restrict | $O(N_f)$ |
| bdd_apply | $O(N_f \cdot N_g)$ |
| bdd_equal | $O(1)$ |

| Algorithm | I/O-Complexity |
|---------------|--------------------|
| bdd_pathcount | $O(N_f)$ |
| bdd_not | $O(N_f)$ |
| bdd_restrict | $O(N_f)$ |
| bdd_apply | $O(N_f \cdot N_g)$ |
| bdd_equal | $O(1)$ |

Contents

What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

Why do they break?

How can we fix it?

- CountPaths

- Apply

- Equality Checking

Contents

What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

Why do they break?

How can we fix it?

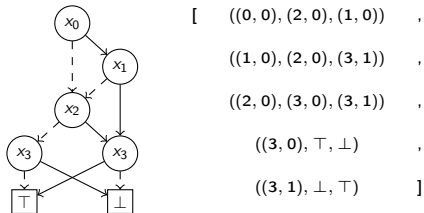
CountPaths

Apply

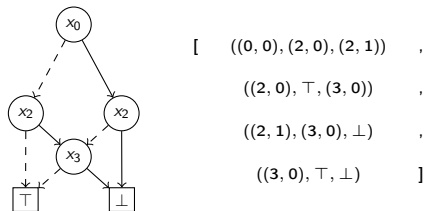
Equality Checking



$$(i_1, id_1) < (i_2, id_2) \equiv i_1 < i_2 \vee (i_1 = i_2 \wedge id_i < id_j)$$



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \wedge x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Node-based representation of prior shown BDDs

CountPaths



Idea

Count the number of in-going paths to each node.

CountPaths



Time-Forward Processing

Defer work with $Q_{\text{count}} : \text{PriorityQueue}\langle (s \rightarrow t, \mathbb{N}) \rangle$ sorted on t in ascending order.

$$((i, \text{id}) \xrightarrow{\perp} \alpha, \sum_i n_i), \quad ((i, \text{id}) \xrightarrow{\top} \beta, \sum_i n_i)$$

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

CountPaths : *Example*



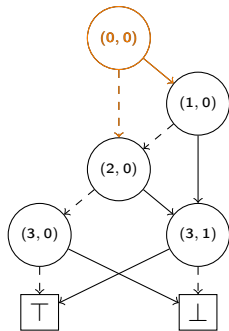
(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[$((0,0) \xrightarrow{\top} (1,0), 1)$,
 $((0,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2,0), 1)$,

]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (1, 0) | 0 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[$((0, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (1, 0), 1)$,
 $((0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,

]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (1, 0) | 0 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[$((0, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (1, 0), 1)$,
 $((0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,

]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

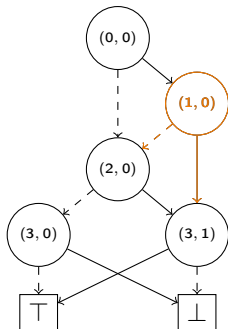
| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (1, 0) | 1 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[
 $((0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,

]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (1, 0) | 1 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[
 $((0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 1)$,
]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|----------|-----|--------|
| $(2, 0)$ | 0 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[
 $((0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 1)$,
]

CountPaths : *Example*



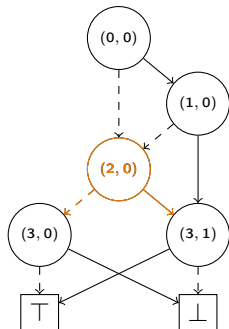
(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (2, 0) | 0 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[
 $((0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 1)$,
]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (2, 0) | 1 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0), 1)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 1)$,
]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (2, 0) | 2 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

$((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 1)$,
]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

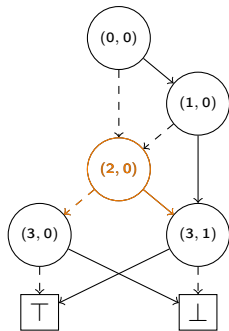
| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (2, 0) | 2 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

$((2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, 0), 2)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 1)$,
 $((2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 2)$]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

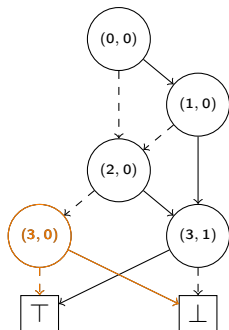
| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (3, 0) | 0 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

$((2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, 0), 2)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 1)$,
 $((2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 2)$]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (3, 0) | 0 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

$((2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, 0), 2)$,
 $((1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 1)$,
 $((2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (3, 1), 2)$]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (3, 0) | 2 | 0 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

$((1, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (3, 1), 1)$,
 $((2, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (3, 1), 2)$]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (3, 0) | 2 | 2 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

$((1, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (3, 1), 1)$,
 $((2, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (3, 1), 2)$]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (3, 1) | 0 | 2 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

$((1, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (3, 1), 1)$,
 $((2, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (3, 1), 2)$]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|---------------|-----|--------|
| (3, 1) | 0 | 2 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

$((1, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (3, 1), 1)$,
 $((2, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (3, 1), 2)$]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

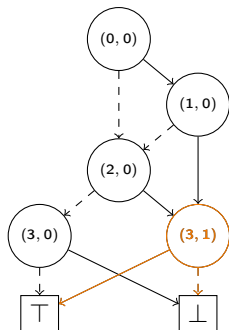
| Seek | Sum | Result |
|---------------|-----|--------|
| (3, 1) | 1 | 2 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

$((2, 0) \xrightarrow{\tau} (3, 1), \quad 2) \quad]$

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

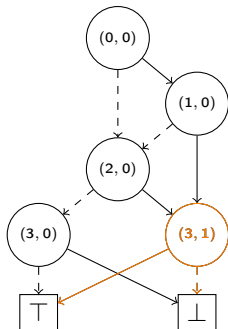
| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (3, 1) | 3 | 2 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

| Seek | Sum | Result |
|--------|-----|--------|
| (3, 1) | 3 | 5 |

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

]

CountPaths : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$

Result

5

Priority Queue: Q_{count} :

[

]

Contents

What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

Why do they break?

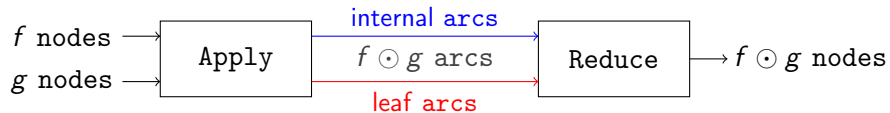
How can we fix it?

CountPaths

Apply

Equality Checking

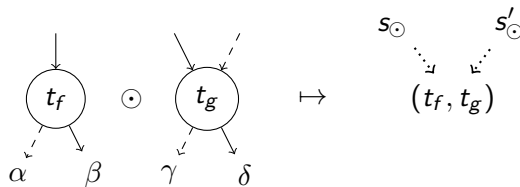
Apply



Apply



Apply



Time-Forward Processing

Defer resolving products with $Q_{app:1}, Q_{app:2} : \text{PriorityQueue}\langle (s \rightarrow (t_f, t_g), \dots) \rangle$.

Apply



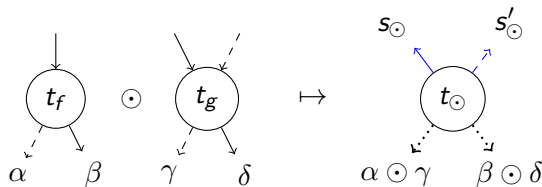
Observation (semi-transposition)

$\leftarrow : s \rightarrow t$ (Internal Arcs) are output at time t and hence sorted by t .

Time-Forward Processing

Defer resolving products with $Q_{app:1}, Q_{app:2} : \text{PriorityQueue}\langle (s \rightarrow (t_f, t_g), \dots) \rangle$.

Apply



Observation (semi-transposition)

$\leftarrow : s \rightarrow t$ (Internal Arcs) are output at time t and hence sorted by t .

Time-Forward Processing

Defer resolving products with $Q_{app:1}, Q_{app:2} : \text{PriorityQueue}\langle (s \rightarrow (t_f, t_g), \dots) \rangle$.

Apply



Observation (semi-transposition)

$\leftarrow : s \rightarrow t$ (Internal Arcs) are output at time t and hence sorted by t .

$\rightarrow : s \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ (Terminal Arcs) are output at time s .

Time-Forward Processing

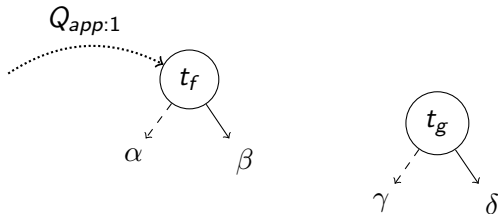
Defer resolving products with $Q_{app:1}, Q_{app:2} : \text{PriorityQueue}\langle (s \rightarrow (t_f, t_g), \dots) \rangle$.

Apply

$Q_{app:1}$: PriorityQueue $\langle(s \rightarrow (t_f, t_g))\rangle$
sorted on $\min(t_f, t_g)$ in ascending order.

Case 1 :

$t_f.var() \neq t_g.var()$

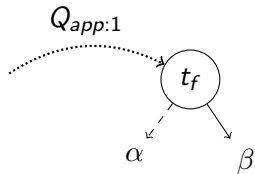


Apply

$Q_{app:1}$: PriorityQueue $\langle(s \rightarrow (t_f, t_g))\rangle$
sorted on $\min(t_f, t_g)$ in ascending order.

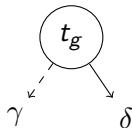
Case 1 :

$$t_f.var() \neq t_g.var()$$



Case 2(a):

$$t_f.var() = t_g.var() \wedge t_f.id() = t_g.id()$$

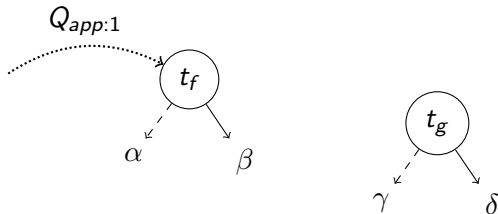


Apply

$Q_{app:1}$: PriorityQueue $\langle (s \rightarrow (t_f, t_g)) \rangle$
sorted on $\min(t_f, t_g)$ in ascending order.

Case 1 :

$$t_f.var() \neq t_g.var()$$



$Q_{app:2}$: PriorityQueue $\langle (s \rightarrow (t_f, t_g), (\alpha, \beta)) \rangle$
sorted on $\max(t_f, t_g)$ in ascending order.

Case 2(a):

$$t_f.var() = t_g.var() \wedge t_f.id() = t_g.id()$$

Case 2(b):

$$t_f.var() = t_g.var() \wedge t_f.id() \neq t_g.id()$$



Apply : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : *Example*



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[$(0,0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((1,0), (2,1))$,
 $(0,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2,0), (2,0))$,



]

(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:

$\min((1, 0), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[$(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((1, 0), (2, 1))$,
 $(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 0))$,



]

(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



Seek:
 $\min((1, 0), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:
 $[\quad (0, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((1, 0), (2, 1)) \quad ,$
 $(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 0)) \quad ,$



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

]

(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

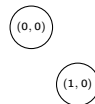
Seek:

$\min((1, 0), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[$(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((1, 0), (2, 1))$,
 $(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 0))$,
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 1))$,
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,

]



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((1, 0), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 0))$,
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 1))$,
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,

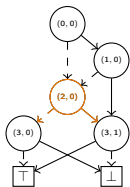
]

Output:
 $(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (1, 0)$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



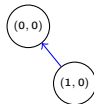
(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((2, 0), (2, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[
 $(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 0))$,
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 1))$,
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,
]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((2, 0), (2, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

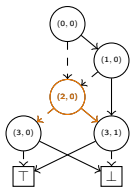
[
 $(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 0))$,
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 1))$,
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((2, 0), (2, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

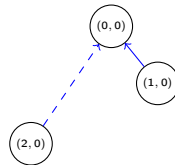
$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 1))$,

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,

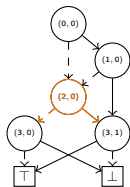
$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Output:
 $(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 0)$

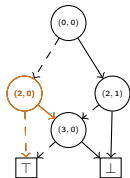


(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((2, 0), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

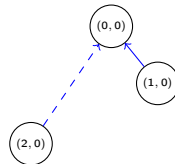
$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 1))$,

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:

$\min((2, 0), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,

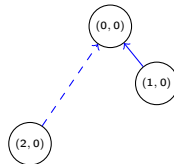
$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 1))$ $((3, 0), (3, 1))$,

]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:

$\max((2, 0), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 1))$ $((3, 0), (3, 1))$,

]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\max((2, 0), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,

$(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), (3, 0))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,

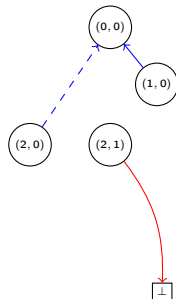
$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((2, 0), (2, 1))$ $((3, 0), (3, 1))$,

]

Output:
 $(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\max((2, 0), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,

$(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), (3, 0))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

]

Output:
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, 1)$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 1), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

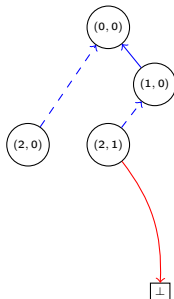
[

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,
 $(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 1), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

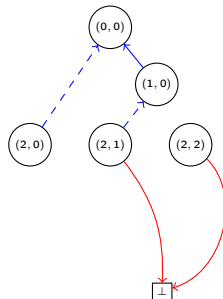
$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (2, 1))$,
 $(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

]

Output:
 $(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 1), (2, 1))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

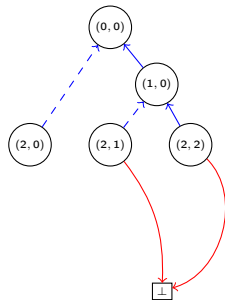
$(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

]

Output:
 $(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} (2, 2)$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 0), (3, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 0), (3, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

]

Output:
 $(3, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} \top, (3, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 0), (3, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

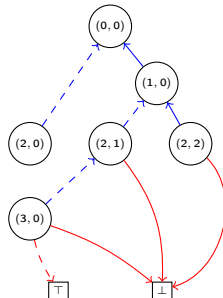
[

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

Output:
 $(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, 0)$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 1), (3, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

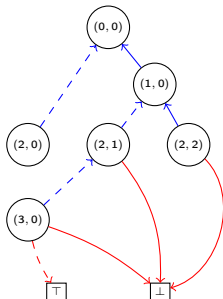
$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0))$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 1), (3, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

$(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

,

]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 0), \top)$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

$(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

,

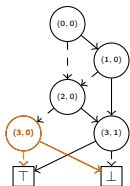
]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 0), \top)$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 0), \top)$]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

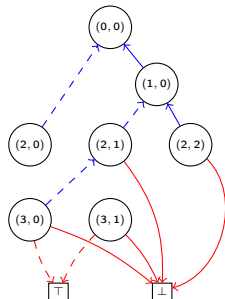
$(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

,

]

Output:

$(3, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} \top, (3, 1) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\min((3, 0), \top)$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

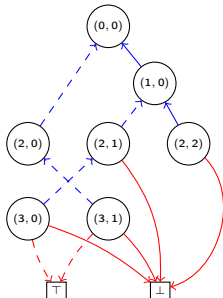
[

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$
 $(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

,

]

Output:
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, 1)$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\max((3, 1), (3, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

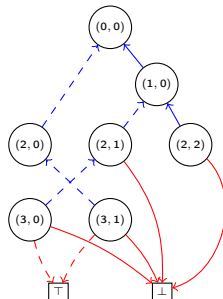
$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

$(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

,

]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\max((3, 1), (3, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$
 $(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} ((3, 1), (3, 0)) \quad (\top, \perp)$

,

]

Output:
 $(3, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} \perp, (3, 2) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Seek:
 $\max((3, 1), (3, 0))$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

]

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

]

Output:

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (3, 2), (2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, 2)$



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply : Example



(a) $(x_0 \wedge x_1 \wedge x_3) \vee (x_2 \oplus x_3)$



(b) $\neg(x_0 ? x_2 \vee x_3 : x_2 \wedge x_3)$

Priority Queue: $Q_{app:1}$:

[

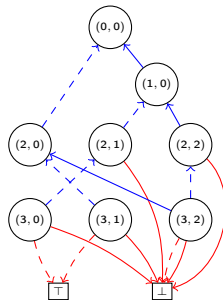
Priority Queue: $Q_{app:2}$:

[

]

]

Output:



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Apply



Apply (Reduce)



Time-Forward Processing

Send reduction t' with $Q_{red} : \text{PriorityQueue}\langle (s \rightarrow t') \rangle$ descending on parent s .

Apply (Reduce)



Time-Forward Processing

Send reduction t' with $Q_{red} : \text{PriorityQueue}(\langle (s \rightarrow t') \rangle)$ descending on parent s .

Apply (Reduce)



Time-Forward Processing

Send reduction t' with $Q_{red} : \text{PriorityQueue}\langle (s \rightarrow t') \rangle$ descending on parent s .

Observation (semi-transposition)

$\leftarrow : s \rightarrow t$ (Internal Arcs) provide parents of unreduced node t .

Apply (Reduce)



Time-Forward Processing

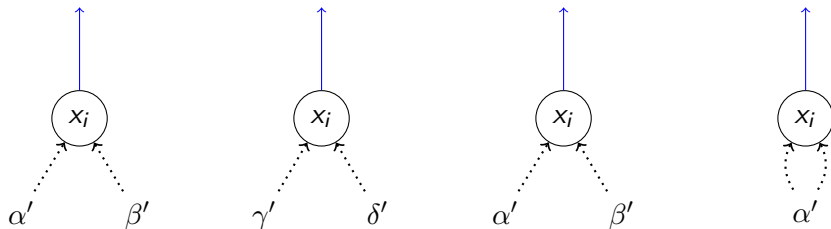
Send reduction t' with $Q_{red} : \text{PriorityQueue}\langle(s \rightarrow t')\rangle$ descending on parent s .

Observation (semi-transposition)

$\leftarrow : s \rightarrow t$ (Internal Arcs) provide parents of unreduced node t .

$\rightarrow : s \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ (Terminal Arcs) are reduced and already sorted as per Q_{red} .

Apply (Reduce)



Reduce Level i :

- 1 Obtain nodes from Q_{red} and **terminal arcs**. Filter and **remember** redundant nodes.

Apply (Reduce)



Reduce Level i :

- 1 Obtain nodes from Q_{red} and **terminal arcs**. Filter and **remember** redundant nodes.

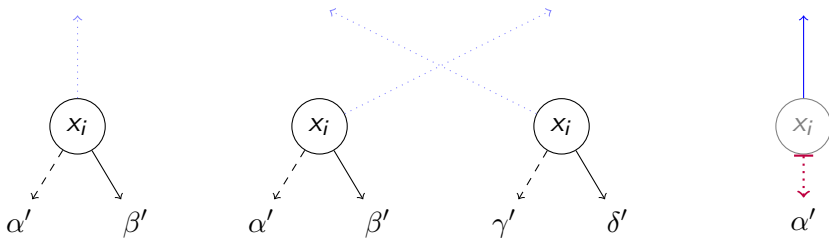
Apply (Reduce)



Reduce Level i :

- 1 Obtain nodes from Q_{red} and **terminal arcs**. Filter and **remember** redundant nodes.

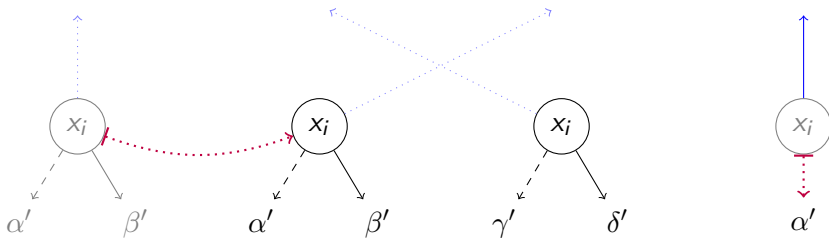
Apply (Reduce)



Reduce Level i :

- 1 Obtain nodes from Q_{red} and **terminal arcs**. Filter and **remember** redundant nodes.
- 2 Sort remaining nodes by children, output unique nodes, and **remember** duplications.

Apply (Reduce)



Reduce Level i :

- 1 Obtain nodes from Q_{red} and **terminal arcs**. Filter and **remember** redundant nodes.
- 2 Sort remaining nodes by children, output unique nodes, and **remember** duplications.

Apply (Reduce)



Reduce Level i :

- 1 Obtain nodes from Q_{red} and **terminal arcs**. Filter and **remember** redundant nodes.
- 2 Sort remaining nodes by children, output unique nodes, and **remember** duplications.
- 3 Sort back to match **internal arcs** and forward to parents with Q_{red} .

Apply (Reduce)



Reduce Level i :

- 1 Obtain nodes from Q_{red} and **terminal arcs**. Filter and **remember** redundant nodes.
- 2 Sort remaining nodes by children, output unique nodes, and **remember** duplications.
- 3 Sort back to match **internal arcs** and forward to parents with Q_{red} .

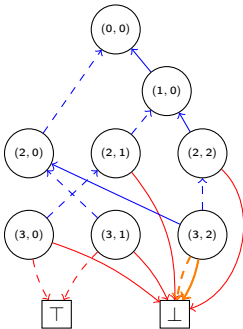
Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Level: 3

[$((3, 2) \mapsto \perp)$]

(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Level: 3
 $[\quad [(3, 2) \mapsto \perp] \quad]$
 $[\quad ((3, 1), \top, \perp) \quad , \quad]$

(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Level: 3
 $[\quad [(3, 2) \mapsto \perp] \quad]$
 $[\quad ((3, 1), \top, \perp) \quad , \quad ((3, 0), \top, \perp) \quad]$

(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Level: 3

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| [| $[(3, 2) \mapsto \perp]$ |] |
| [| $[(3, 1) \mapsto (3, \max)]$ | , |
| | $((3, 0), \top, \perp)$ |] |

Output:
 $((3, \max), \top, \perp)$



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

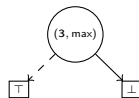
Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

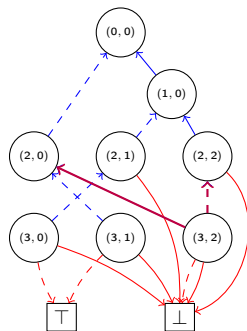
Level: 3
 $[\quad [(3, 2) \mapsto \perp] \quad]$
 $[\quad [(3, 1) \mapsto (3, \max)] \quad , \quad [(3, 0) \mapsto (3, \max)] \quad]$

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[$(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} \perp$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$,

]

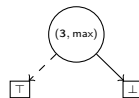
Level: 3

[

$[(3, 1) \mapsto (3, \max)]$,

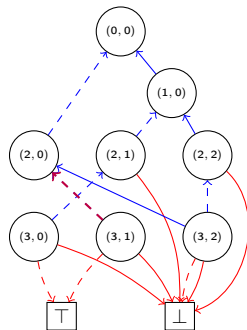
$[(3, 0) \mapsto (3, \max)]$]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : Example



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[$(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} \perp$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$,

$(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, \max)$,

]

Level: 3

[

]

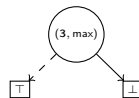
[

$[(3, 0) \mapsto (3, \max)]$

,

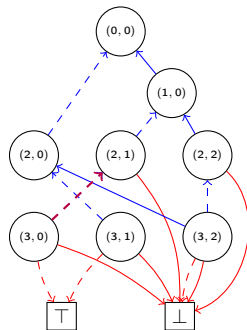
]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : Example



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[$(2, 2) \xrightarrow{\perp} \perp$,
 $(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, \max)$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, \max)$,

]

Level: 3

[

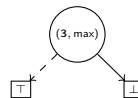
]

[

,

]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[
 $(2, 1) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, \max)$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$,
 $(2, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, \max)$,
]

[
 Level: 2
 $[(2, 2) \mapsto \perp]$
]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[
 $(2,0) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$,
 $(2,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (3, \max)$,
]

Level: 2
 [$[(2,2) \mapsto \perp]$]
 [$((2,1), (3, \max), \perp)$,
]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

]

Level: 2

[

$[(2, 2) \mapsto \perp]$

]

[

$((2, 1), (3, \max), \perp)$

,

$((2, 0), (3, \max), \perp)$

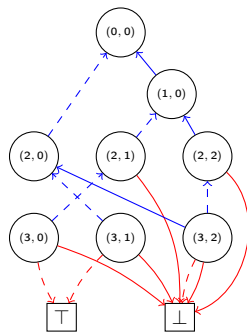
]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

]

Level: 2

$[(2, 2) \mapsto \perp]$

[

]

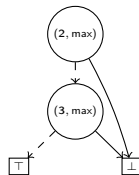
$[(2, 1) \mapsto (2, \max)]$

,

$((2, 0), (3, \max), \perp)$

]

Output:
 $((2, \max), (3, \max), \perp)$



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

]

Level: 2

[

$[(2, 2) \mapsto \perp]$

]

[

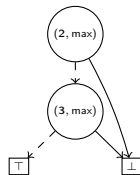
$[(2, 1) \mapsto (2, \max)]$

,

$[(2, 0) \mapsto (2, \max)]$

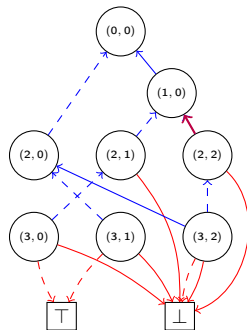
]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : Example



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{T} \perp$,

]

Level: 2

[

]

[

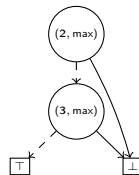
$[(2, 1) \mapsto (2, \max)]$

,

$[(2, 0) \mapsto (2, \max)]$

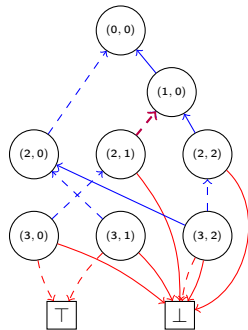
]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\top} \perp$,

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, \max)$,

]

Level: 2

[

]

[

$[(2, 0) \mapsto (2, \max)]$

,

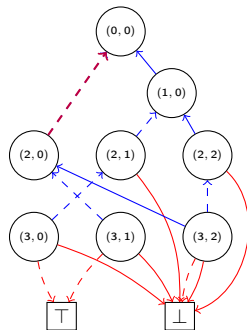
]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{T} \perp$,

$(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, \max)$,

$(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, \max)$]

Level: 2

[

[

]

,
]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

$(0,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, \max)$]

Level: 1

[

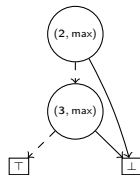
]

[

$((1,0), (2, \max), \perp)$

]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : Example



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

$(0,0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, \max)$]

Level: 1

[

]

[

$[(1,0) \mapsto (1, \max)]$

]

Output:
 $((1, \max), (2, \max), \perp)$



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

$(0, 0) \xrightarrow{T} (1, \max)$,

$(0, 0) \xrightarrow{\perp} (2, \max)$]

Level: 1

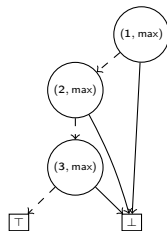
[

]

[

]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

]

Level: 0

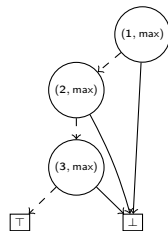
[

]

[$((0,0), (2, \max), (1, \max))$]

]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

]

Level: 0

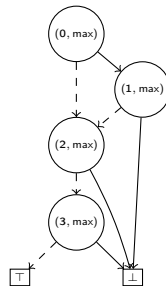
[

]

$[(0, 0) \mapsto (0, \max)]$

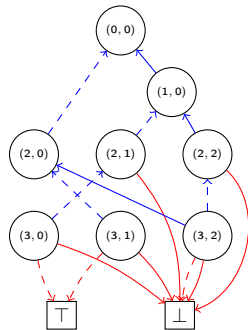
]

Output:
 $((0, \max), (2, \max), (1, \max))$



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

Apply (Reduce) : *Example*



(c) $(a) \wedge (b)$

Priority Queue: Q_{red} :

[

]

Level: 0

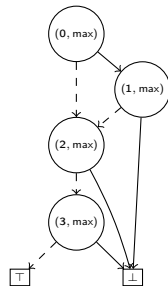
[

]

[

]

Output:



(d) $(a) \wedge (b)$ reduced

| Algorithm | I/O-Complexity |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| bdd_pathcount | $O(\text{sort}(N_f))$ |
| bdd_not | $2N_f/B$ |
| bdd_restrict | $O(\text{sort}(N_f))$ |
| bdd_apply | $O(\text{sort}(N_f \cdot N_g))$ |



—○— Adiar —○— BuDDy —◆— CUDD —□— Sylvan

Running time for the *N-Queens* problems.



Running time for the *N-Queens* problems.

Contents

What are Binary Decision Diagrams?

Why do they break?

How can we fix it?

CountPaths

Apply

Equality Checking

| Algorithm | I/O-Complexity |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| bdd_pathcount | $O(\text{sort}(N_f))$ |
| bdd_not | $2N_f/B$ |
| bdd_restrict | $O(\text{sort}(N_f))$ |
| bdd_apply | $O(\text{sort}(N_f \cdot N_g))$ |

| Algorithm | I/O-Complexity |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| bdd_pathcount | $O(\text{sort}(N_f))$ |
| bdd_not | $2N_f/B$ |
| bdd_restrict | $O(\text{sort}(N_f))$ |
| bdd_apply | $O(\text{sort}(N_f \cdot N_g))$ |
| bdd_equal | ? |

Equality Checking

$$f \leftrightarrow g \equiv \top$$

Equality Checking

$$f \leftrightarrow g \equiv \top$$

$$\underbrace{O(\text{sort}(N^2))}_{\text{Apply}} + \underbrace{O(\text{sort}(N^2))}_{\text{Reduce}} + \underbrace{O(1)}_{\text{check is } \top} = O(\text{sort}(N^2))$$

Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .

Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .

Trivial cases: $f \neq g$ if there is a mismatch in

- $N_f \neq N_g$ Number of nodes $O(1)$ I/Os
- $L_f \neq L_g$ Number of levels $O(1)$ I/Os
- $N_{f,i} \neq N_{g,i}$ Number of nodes on a level $O(L/B)$ I/Os
- $L_{f,i} \neq L_{g,i}$ Label of an i th level $O(L/B)$ I/Os

Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .



Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .



Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .



Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .



Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .



Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .



Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .

`IsIsomorphic(f , g)`

- Check whether root v_f of f and root v_g of g have a local violation.
- Check $low(v_f) \sim low(v_g)$ and $high(v_f) \sim high(v_g)$ “recursively”.

Return false on first violation. If there are no violations then return true.

Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .

IsIsomorphic(f, g)

- Check whether root v_f of f and root v_g of g have a local violation.
- Check $low(v_f) \sim low(v_g)$ and $high(v_f) \sim high(v_g)$ “recursively”.

Return false on first violation. If there are no violations then return true.

$$\underbrace{O(\text{sort}(N^2))}_{\text{Apply'}} + \underbrace{\cancel{O(\text{sort}(N^2))}}_{\text{Reduce}} + \underbrace{\cancel{O(1)}}_{\text{check is } \top} = O(\text{sort}(N^2))$$

Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

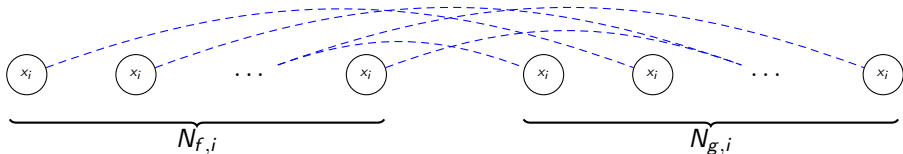
Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .



Equality Checking

Theorem (Bryant '86)

Let π be a variable order and $f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) Reduced Ordered Binary Decision Diagram representing f with ordering π .



Return false if more than $N_{f,i} = N_{g,i}$ pairs of nodes are checked on level i .

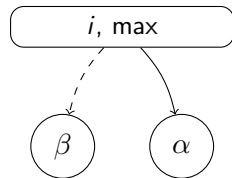
$$\underbrace{O(\text{sort}(\sum_i N_{f,i}))}_{\text{Apply}''} = O(\text{sort}(N))$$

Equality Checking

Observation

Each level output by the Reduce algorithm has the following properties:

Equality Checking



Observation

Each level output by the Reduce algorithm has the following properties:

Equality Checking



Observation

Each level output by the Reduce algorithm has the following properties:

Equality Checking



Observation

Each level output by the Reduce algorithm has the following properties:

- Nodes on level i have their identifiers *consecutively* numbered.

Equality Checking



Observation

Each level output by the Reduce algorithm has the following properties:

- Nodes on level i have their identifiers *consecutively* numbered.

Equality Checking



Observation

Each level output by the Reduce algorithm has the following properties:

- Nodes on level i have their identifiers *consecutively* numbered.
- Nodes on level i are output sorted by their children.

Equality Checking

Theorem

If G_f and G_g are outputs of Reduce.

$G_f \sim G_g \iff \text{For all } i \in [0; N_f) \text{ the node } G_f[i] \text{ matches } G_g[i] \text{ numerically.}$

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Must describe the exact same graph.

\Rightarrow : Strong induction on BDD levels bottom-up.



Equality Checking

Theorem

If G_f and G_g are outputs of Reduce.

$G_f \sim G_g \iff$ For all $i \in [0; N_f)$ the node $G_f[i]$ matches $G_g[i]$ numerically.

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Must describe the exact same graph.

\Rightarrow : Strong induction on BDD levels bottom-up. □

Corollary

If G_f and G_g are outputs of Reduce then $f \equiv g$ is computable using $2 \cdot N/B$ I/Os.

Equality Checking

| Algorithm | Time (s) |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| $f \leftrightarrow g \equiv \top$ | 0.38 |

Checking the (EPFL Benchmark) *voter* circuit's single output gate ($|N_f| = |N_g| = 5.76$ MiB).

Equality Checking

| Algorithm | Time (s) |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| $f \leftrightarrow g \equiv \top$ | 0.38 |
| $O(\text{sort}(N))$ | 0.058 |

Checking the (EPFL Benchmark) *voter* circuit's single output gate ($|N_f| = |N_g| = 5.76$ MiB).

Equality Checking

| Algorithm | Time (s) |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| $f \leftrightarrow g \equiv \top$ | 0.38 |
| $O(\text{sort}(N))$ | 0.058 |
| $2N/B$ | 0.006 |

Checking the (EPFL Benchmark) *voter* circuit's single output gate ($|N_f| = |N_g| = 5.76$ MiB).

Steffan Christ Sølvsten

✉ soelvsten@cs.au.dk

🌐 ssoelvsten.github.io

Adiar

📄 github.com/ssoelvsten/adiar

📖 ssoelvsten.github.io/adiar



| Algorithm | Depth-First | Time-Forwarded |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| bdd_pathcount | $O(N_f)$ | $O(\text{sort}(N_f))$ |
| bdd_not | $O(N_f)$ | $2N_f/B$ |
| bdd_restrict | $O(N_f)$ | $O(\text{sort}(N_f))$ |
| bdd_apply | $O(N_f N_g)$ | $O(\text{sort}(N_f N_g))$ |
| bdd_equal | $O(1)$ | $2N/B$ |