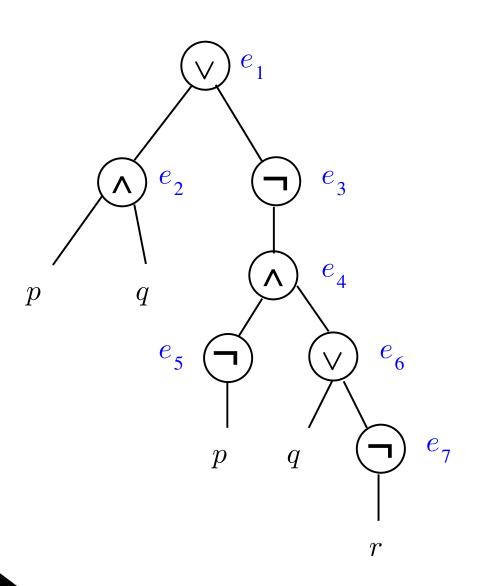
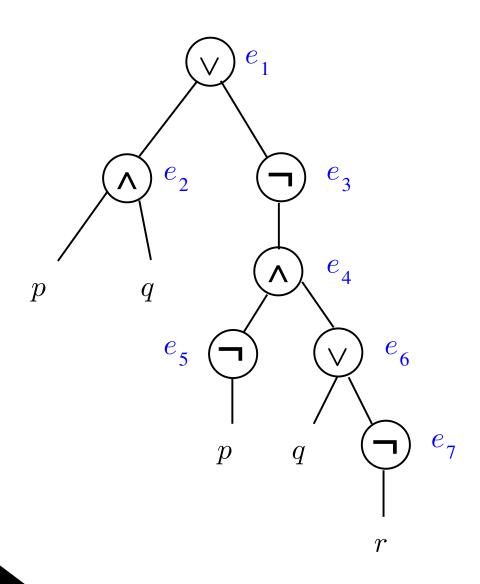


- \blacksquare e_1
- \blacksquare $e_1 \leftrightarrow e_2 \lor e_3$
- \blacksquare $e_2 \leftrightarrow p \land q$
- \blacksquare $e_3 \leftrightarrow \neg e_4$
- \blacksquare $e_4 \leftrightarrow e_5 \land e_6$
- \blacksquare $e_5 \leftrightarrow \neg p$
- $\blacksquare \quad e_6 \leftrightarrow q \lor \neg e_7$
- \blacksquare $e_7 \leftrightarrow \neg r$

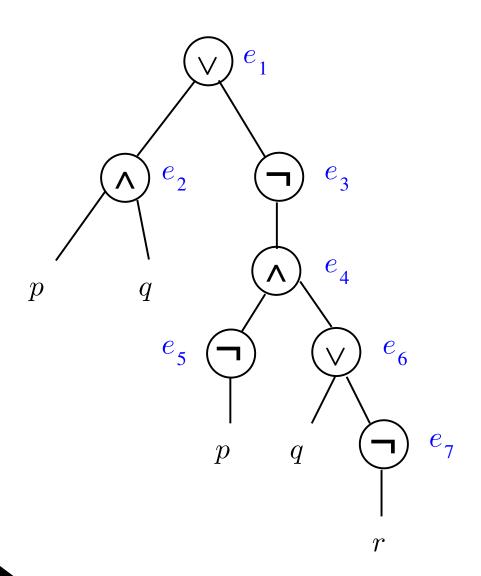


- lacksquare
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- \blacksquare e_1

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$$\blacksquare$$
 e_1

$$\blacksquare$$
 $e_4 \leftrightarrow e_5 \land e_6$

$$\blacksquare \quad e_5 \leftrightarrow \neg p$$

$$\blacksquare$$
 $e_6 \leftrightarrow q \lor \neg e_7$

$$\blacksquare$$
 $e_7 \leftrightarrow \neg r$

- Variations of Tseitin transformation are the ones used in practice
- Tseitin transformation does not produce an equivalent CNF: for example, the Tseitin transformation of $F = \neg p$ is $G = e \land (\neg e \lor \neg p) \land (e \lor p)$, and

e	p	F	G
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0

- \blacksquare Still, CNF obtained from F via Tseitin transformation has nice properties:
 - lacktriangle It is equisatisfiable to F
 - lacktriangle Any model of CNF projected to the variables in F gives a model of F
 - lacktriangle Any model of F can be completed to a model of the CNF
 - lacktriangle Can be computed in linear time in the size of F
 - Hence no model is lost nor added in the transformation