

DRAT Proofs for XOR Reasoning

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$$x \oplus y \oplus z \oplus t = 1$$

XOR reasoning for SAT solving

$$x \oplus y \oplus z \oplus t = 1$$

$$x \vee y \vee z \vee t$$

$$\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z \vee t$$

$$\bar{x} \vee y \vee \bar{z} \vee t$$

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Problem 3 variables must be assigned before unit propagation

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Problem 3 variables must be assigned before unit propagation

CDCL is **not polynomially bounded** in the presence of encoded XOR constraints.
Urquhart (1987), Beame et al. (2004)

XOR constraints naturally occur in **cryptography**.
Massacci et al. (2000)

Polynomial procedures for XOR reasoning can be **integrated** in SAT solvers.
Soos et al. (2009), Laitinen et al. (2014)

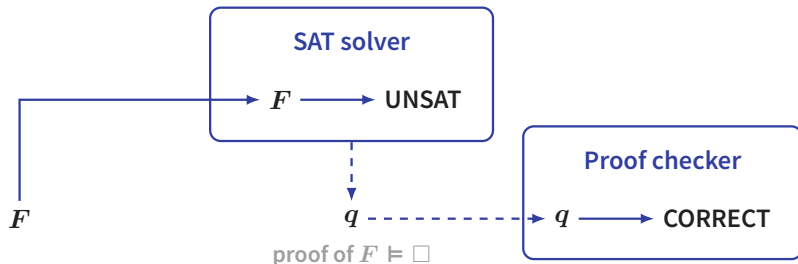
SAT solvers' architectures are complex, and bugs are hard to detect.

- **false positives** partial interpretations as witnesses
- **false negatives** unsatisfiability proofs are required

Unless $P = coNP$, validating unsatisfiability results is intractable.

The **DRAT proof standard** provides certificates for most techniques.
Heule et al. (2013, 2015), Philipp et al. (2014)

Unsatisfiability proofs for SAT solving



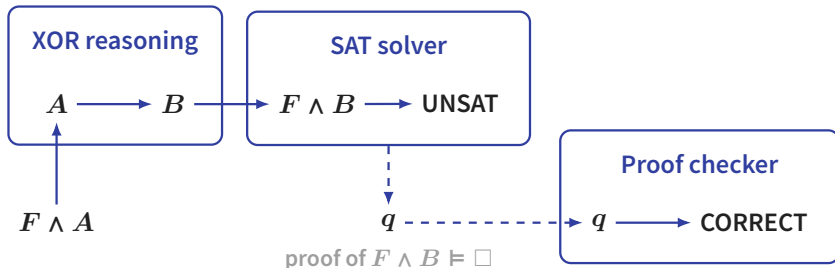
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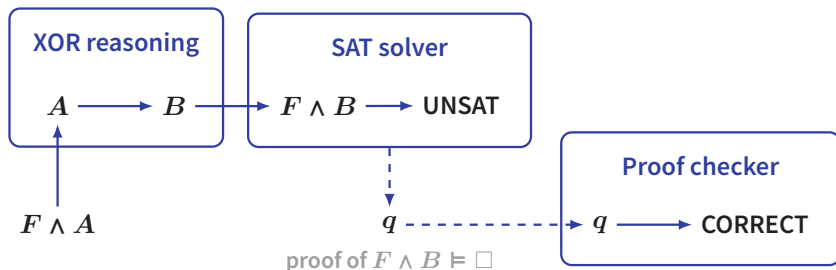
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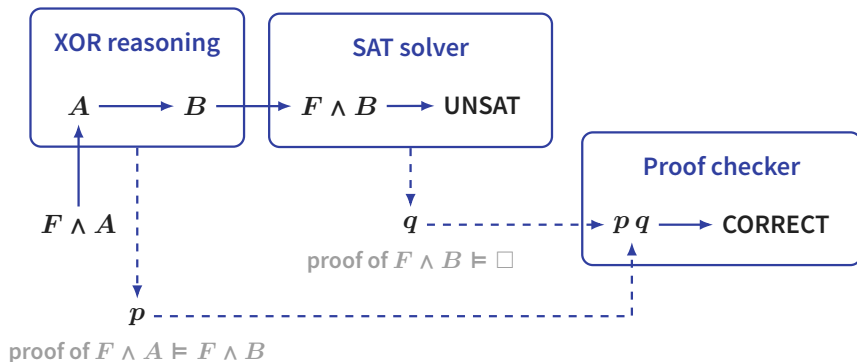
Unsatisfiability proofs for SAT solving



Problem generating unsatisfiability proofs for XOR reasoning techniques.
Biere et al. (2006, 2015)

XOR reasoning is currently **disabled** when unsatisfiability proofs are required.

Unsatisfiability proofs for SAT solving



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The DRAT proof system



Reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F' Blocked clauses

Reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F

Blocked clauses

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{SUB} \frac{C_0 \in F}{D_1 \quad C_1 \in F} \\ \text{RES} \frac{\quad \vdots \quad D_{n-1} \quad C_{n-1} \in F}{D_n \quad \text{RUP in } F} \end{array}$$

Reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F

Blocked clauses

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 \text{SUB} \frac{C_0 \in F}{D_1 \quad C_1 \in F} \\
 \text{RES} \frac{\quad \vdots \quad D_{n-1} \quad C_{n-1} \in F}{D_n \quad \text{RUP in } F}
 \end{array}$$

$$C \vee x$$

Reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F

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 \text{RES} \frac{\quad}{D_n \quad \text{RUP in } F}
 \end{array}$$

Blocked clauses

$$C \vee x \quad D \vee \bar{x} \quad \text{for all in } F$$

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 \end{array}$$

Blocked clauses

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{RES} \frac{C \vee x \quad D \vee \bar{x} \quad \text{for all in } F}{C \vee D} \\
 \text{tautology}
 \end{array}$$

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 \end{array}$$

Blocked clauses

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{blocked upon } x \quad \text{for all in } F \\
 \text{RES} \frac{C \vee x \quad D \vee \bar{x}}{C \vee D} \\
 \text{tautology}
 \end{array}$$

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Blocked clauses

$$\begin{array}{c}
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 \text{UI} \\
 \text{blocked upon } x \quad \text{for all in } F \\
 \text{RES} \frac{C \vee x \quad D \vee \bar{x}}{C \vee D} \\
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 C_0 \in F \\
 \text{SUB} \hline
 D_1 \quad C_1 \in F \\
 \text{RES} \hline
 \vdots \\
 D_{n-1} \quad C_{n-1} \in F \\
 \text{RES} \hline
 D_n \quad \text{RUP in } F
 \end{array}$$

Blocked clauses

$$\begin{array}{c}
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 \cup \\
 \text{blocked upon } x \quad \text{for all in } F \\
 \text{RES} \hline
 \begin{array}{cc}
 C \vee x & D \vee \bar{x} \\
 \hline
 C \vee D
 \end{array} \\
 \text{tautology}
 \end{array}$$

Delete Resolution Asymmetric Tautology (DRAT) proof system

$$F \Rightarrow_{\text{DRAT}} G$$

The DRAT proof system

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Blocked clauses

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 \cup \\
 \text{blocked upon } x \quad \text{for all in } F \\
 \text{RES} \frac{C \vee x \quad D \vee \bar{x}}{C \vee D} \\
 \text{tautology}
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$$F \Rightarrow_{\text{DRAT}} G \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G = F \cup \{C\} \\ G = F \setminus \{C\} \end{array} \right.$$

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$$F \Rightarrow_{\text{DRAT}} G \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G = F \cup \{C\} \\ G = F \setminus \{C\} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C \text{ is a RUP in } F \\ C \text{ is a RAT in } F \end{array} \right.$$

A DRAT proof of G from F is a sequence of DRAT inferences:

$$F = F_0 \Rightarrow_{\text{DRAT}} F_1 \Rightarrow_{\text{DRAT}} \dots \Rightarrow_{\text{DRAT}} F_{n-1} \Rightarrow_{\text{DRAT}} F_n = G$$

XOR reasoning



XOR constraints expressions of the form $x_1 \oplus \dots \oplus x_n = k$ with $k \in \{0, 1\}$
true iff the parity of the number of x_i evaluated to true is k

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XOR inferences

XOR constraint addition sum modulo 2 of the parity constraints

$$\text{ADD} \frac{x \oplus y \oplus t = 1 \quad x \oplus z \oplus t = 1}{y \oplus z = 0}$$

XOR definition define a fresh variable x as a XOR constraint

$$\text{DEF} \frac{}{x \oplus y_1 \oplus \dots \oplus y_n = k}$$

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Gaussian elimination

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x & \oplus t & = 0 \\ x \oplus y & \oplus t \oplus w & = 1 \\ x \oplus y \oplus z & \oplus w & = 0 \end{array}$$

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XOR reasoning in SAT solving

Direct encoding of XOR constraints

smallest CNF formula $D(X)$ semantically equivalent to X

$$X = (x \oplus y \oplus z = 1)$$

$$D(X) = (x \vee y \vee z) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{y} \vee z) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y \vee \bar{z}) \wedge (x \vee \bar{y} \vee \bar{z})$$

$D(X)$ is exponentially sized on the size of X

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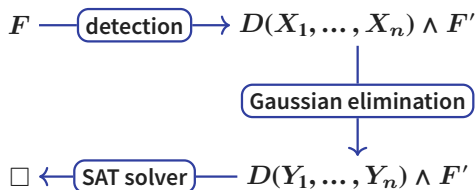
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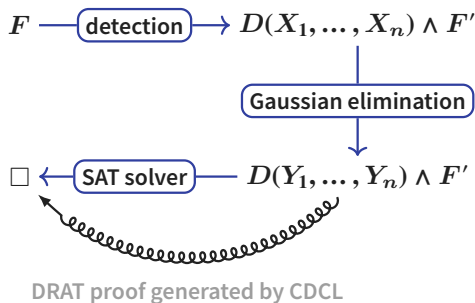
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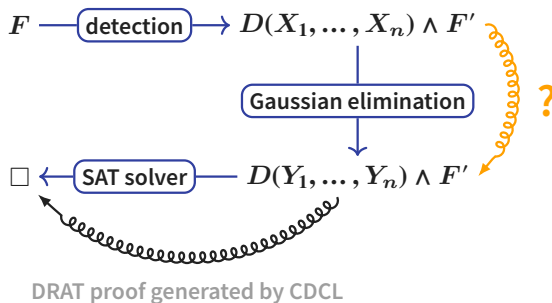
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Problem finding a DRAT proof for the Gaussian elimination part

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Observation Gaussian elimination only uses XOR constraint additions

Unsatisfiability proofs for XOR reasoning

$\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$



$\{Y_1, \dots, Y_n\}$

XOR proof by
Gaussian elimination

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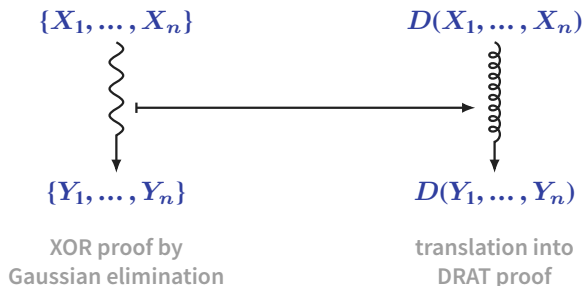
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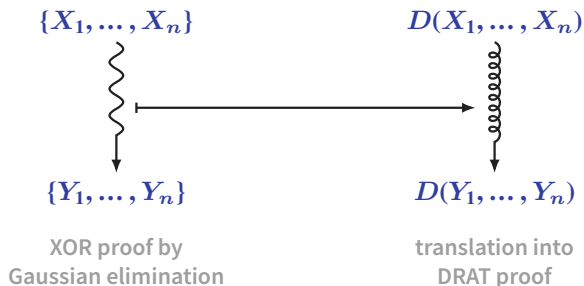


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Contribution two translation methods

- **Direct translation** exponential in $|D(X_1, \dots, X_n)| + |D(Y_1, \dots, Y_n)|$
- **T-translation** polynomial in $|D(X_1, \dots, X_n)| + |D(Y_1, \dots, Y_n)|$

Direct translation



Example XOR addition of the form $X + Y = Z$

$$(x \oplus y \oplus z \oplus t = 0) + (y \oplus z \oplus t \oplus w = 1) = (x \oplus w = 1)$$

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Direct translation of addition inferences

- The clauses $D(Z) = (x \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{w})$ must be derived.

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- Start with a clause in $D(Z)$, and proceed bottom-up.

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$$\overline{x} \vee \overline{w}$$

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- Start with a clause in $D(Z)$, and proceed bottom-up.
- Derive every clause as a resolvent upon an eliminated variable.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{x} \vee \bar{w} \vee y & & \bar{x} \vee \bar{w} \vee \bar{y} \\ \text{RUP} \hline \bar{x} \vee \bar{w} \end{array}$$

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- Derive every clause as a resolvent upon an eliminated variable.
- When $n - 1$ eliminated variables are eliminated, top-level clauses are RUPs in $D(X) \wedge D(Y)$.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \overline{x} \vee \overline{w} \vee y \vee z \qquad \overline{x} \vee \overline{w} \vee y \vee \bar{z} \qquad \overline{x} \vee \overline{w} \vee \bar{y} \vee z \qquad \overline{x} \vee \overline{w} \vee \bar{y} \vee \bar{z} \\
 \text{RUP} \text{-----} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{-----} \text{RUP} \\
 \qquad \overline{x} \vee \overline{w} \vee y \qquad \qquad \qquad \overline{x} \vee \overline{w} \vee \bar{y} \\
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 D(X) \wedge D(Y) \\
 \hline
 \text{RUP} \quad \bar{x} \vee \bar{w} \vee y \vee z \quad \bar{x} \vee \bar{w} \vee y \vee \bar{z} \quad \bar{x} \vee \bar{w} \vee \bar{y} \vee z \quad \bar{x} \vee \bar{w} \vee \bar{y} \vee \bar{z} \\
 \hline
 \text{RUP} \quad \bar{x} \vee \bar{w} \vee y \quad \bar{x} \vee \bar{w} \vee \bar{y} \\
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$$(x \oplus y \oplus z \oplus t = 0) + (y \oplus z \oplus t \oplus w = 1) = (x \oplus w = 1)$$

Direct translation of addition inferences

- The clauses $D(Z) = (x \vee w) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{w})$ must be derived.
- Variables y, z, t were eliminated in the addition inference.
- Start with a clause in $D(Z)$, and proceed bottom-up.
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Solution bound the size of XOR constraints using Tseitin variables

T-translation



Split representation of XOR constraints

We assume a total order in variables with $x_1 < \dots < x_n$

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Lift to a DRAT proof

- $D(\text{matrix}(Z))$ introduced as blocked clauses
- $D(\text{indep}(Z))$ derived by direct translation

Dodging the exponential blowup

Direct translation

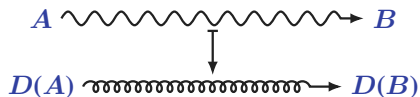
$$A \rightsquigarrow B$$

Remember

- $D(X)$ CNF formula: direct encoding of X

Dodging the exponential blowup

Direct translation

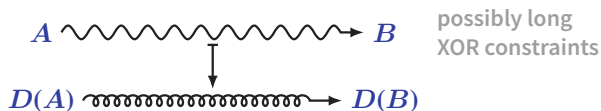


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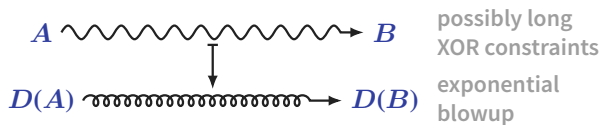


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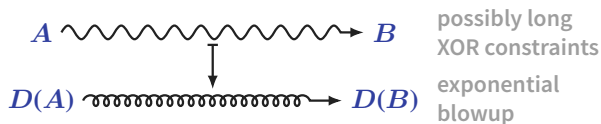


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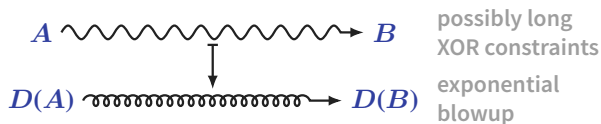


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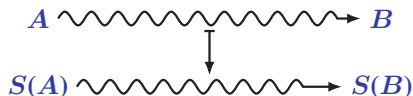
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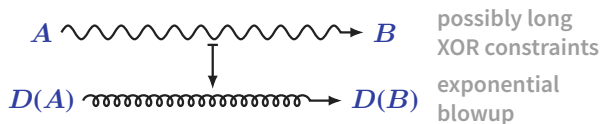


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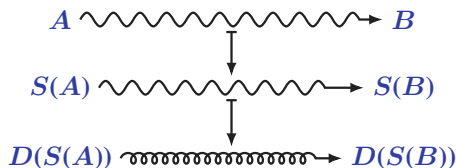
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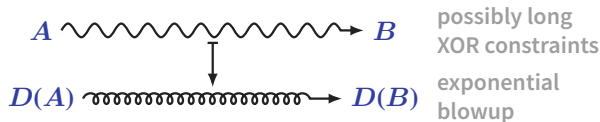


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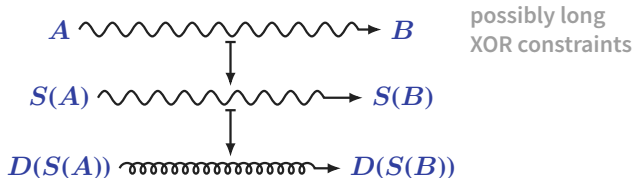
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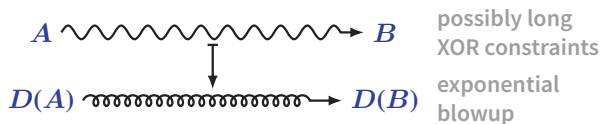


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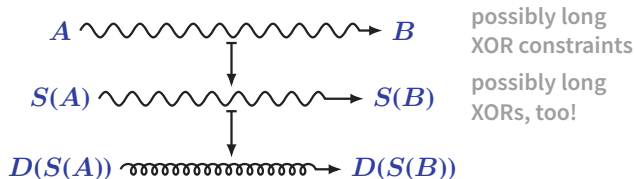
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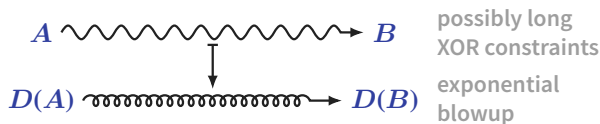


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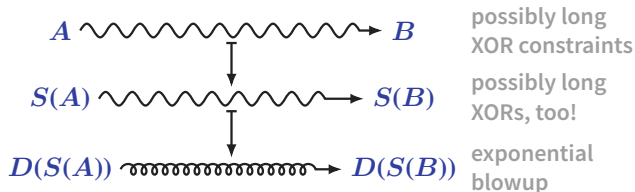
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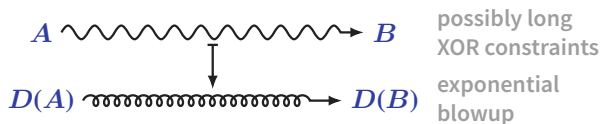


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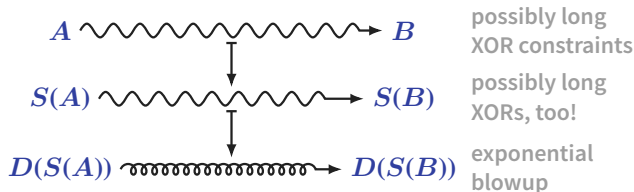
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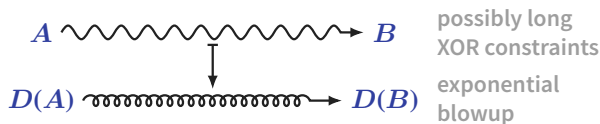
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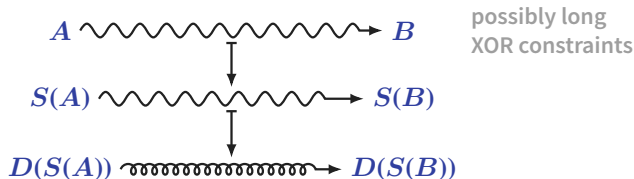
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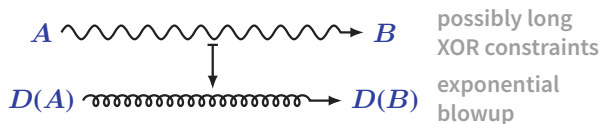
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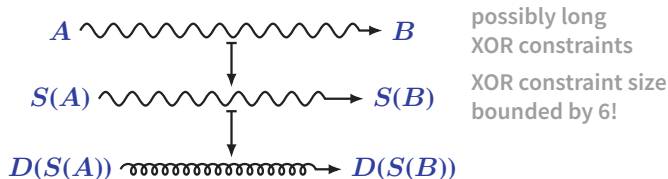
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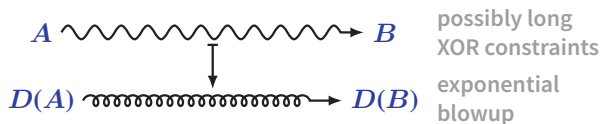
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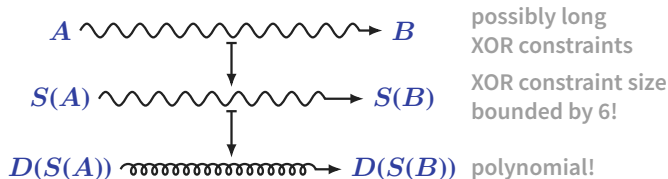
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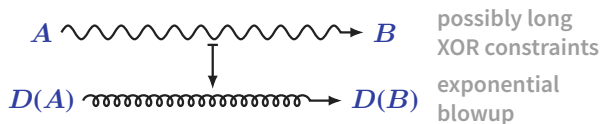
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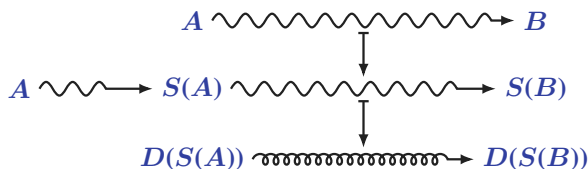
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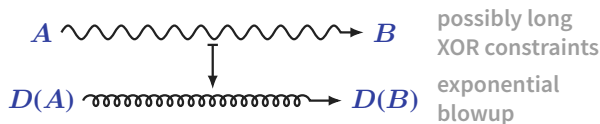


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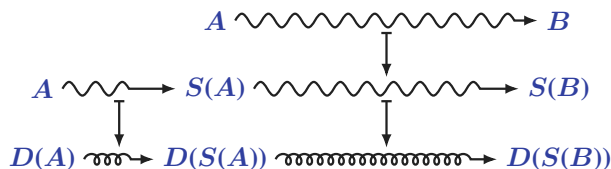
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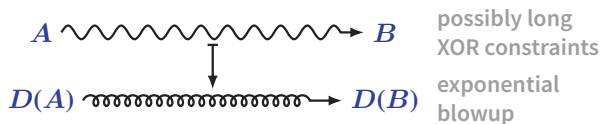
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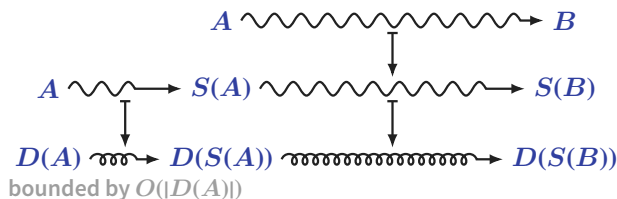
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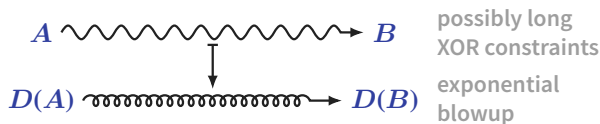
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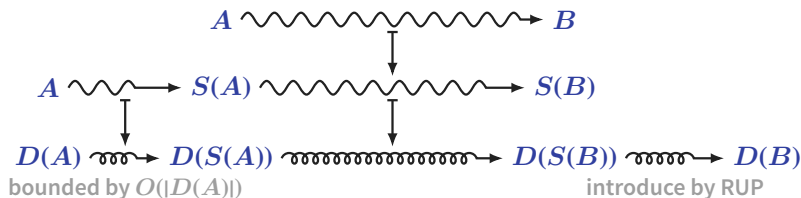
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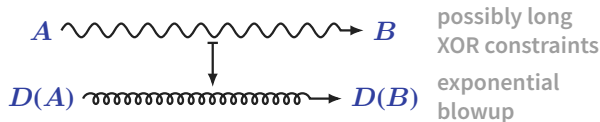


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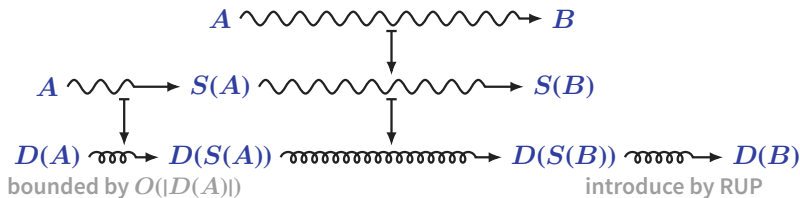
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Theorem direct translations are exponential in $|D(A)| + |D(B)|$

Theorem T-translations translations are polynomial in $|D(A)| + |D(B)|$

Experiments



Main concern size of generated DRAT proofs

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Experimental setup

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210 problems with nonempty XOR records
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Timeout 5 minutes

Results

	BDD-based approach	direct translation	T-translation
<i>timeouts</i>	15%	13%	0%
<i>shortest</i>	0%	46%	54%

Termination with BDDs \Rightarrow termination with translations

BDDs < direct translation \Rightarrow T-translation < BDDs

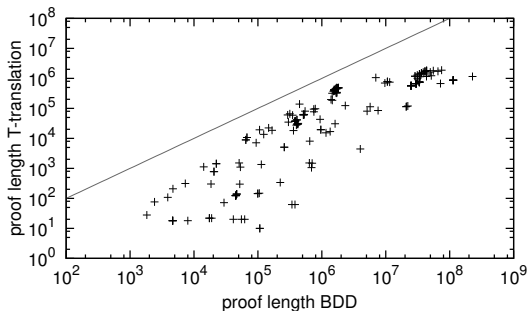
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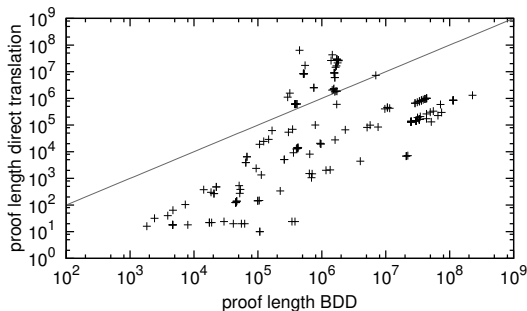
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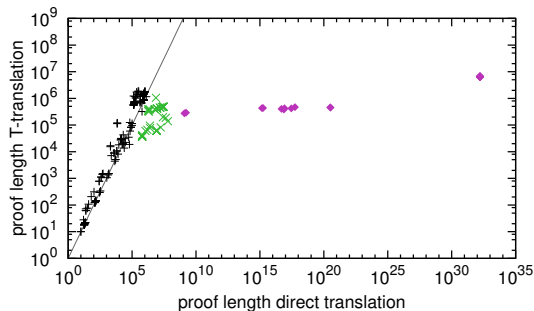
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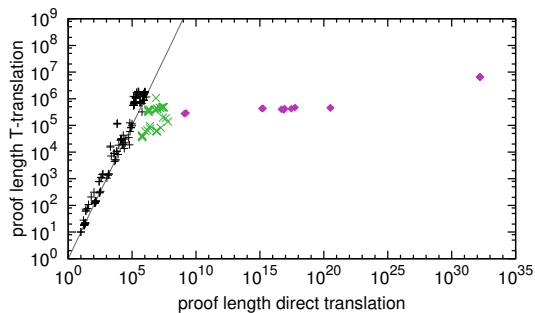
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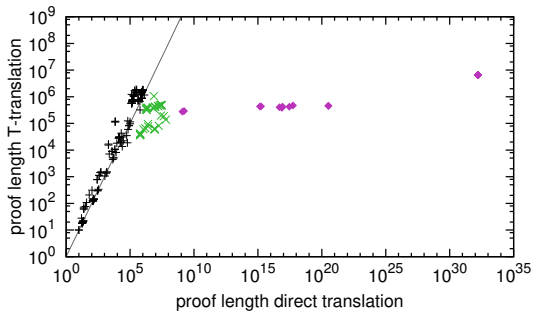
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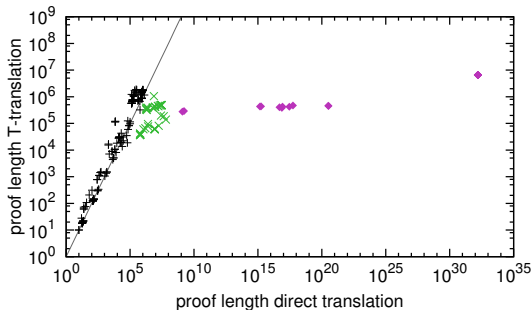
Direct translations are up to 300 times shorter



Direct translations vs T-translations

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Direct translations are up to 300 times shorter and up to 10^{25} times longer!

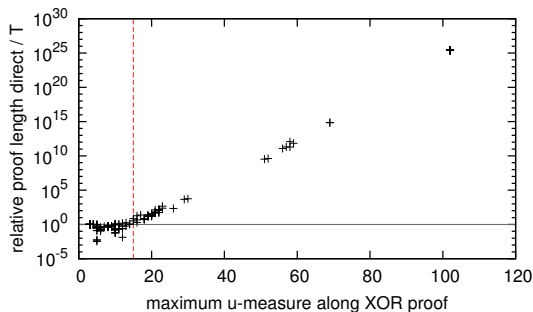


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u-measure of $X + Y = Z$ total number of variables in X, Y, Z



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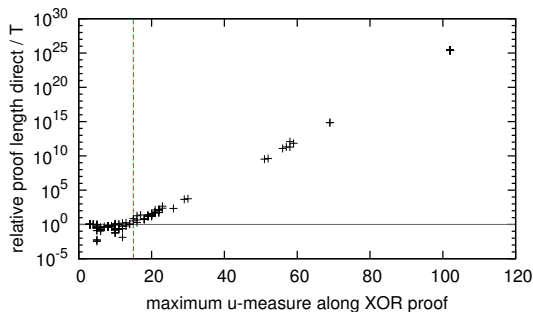
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u-measure of $X + Y = Z$ total number of variables in X, Y, Z

Empirical criterion compute maximum u-measure along the input XOR proof

■ $u < 15 \Rightarrow$ direct translation

■ $u \geq 15 \Rightarrow$ T-translation



Conclusion



- **XOR reasoning** is essential for state-of-the-art SAT solvers.
- We enable XOR reasoning when **unsatisfiability proofs** are required.
- **Translation methods** outperform the BDD-based approach.
- An **empirical criterion** allows to decide for the shortest translation.

Backup slides



Proof systems for SAT solving

- simple to generate with minimum overhead
- efficient to check

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Self-subsuming resolution

$$\frac{C \vee D \vee x \quad D \vee \bar{x}}{C \vee D} \text{SSR}$$

Subsumption

$$\frac{C}{C \vee D} \text{SUB}$$

Reverse unit propagation

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Reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F

a.k.a. asymmetric tautologies in F

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{SUB} \frac{C_0}{D_1} \quad C_1 \\ \text{SSR} \frac{\quad}{D_2} \quad C_2 \\ \text{SSR} \frac{\quad}{\quad} \quad \vdots \\ \text{SSR} \frac{\quad}{D_{n-1}} \quad C_{n-1} \\ \text{SSR} \frac{\quad}{D_n} \end{array}$$

Reverse unit propagation

Proof systems for SAT solving

- **simple to generate with minimum overhead**
learned clauses in SAT solvers are RUPs
- **efficient to check**
RUPs can be checked by unit propagation

Self-subsuming resolution

$$\frac{C \vee D \vee x \quad D \vee \bar{x}}{C \vee D} \text{SSR}$$

Subsumption

$$\frac{C}{C \vee D}_{\text{SUB}}$$

Reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F

a.k.a. asymmetric tautologies in F

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{SUB} \frac{C_0}{D_1} \quad C_1 \\
 \text{SSR} \frac{\quad}{D_2} \quad C_2 \\
 \text{SSR} \frac{\quad}{\quad} \quad \vdots \\
 \text{SSR} \frac{\quad}{D_{n-1}} \quad C_{n-1} \\
 \text{SSR} \frac{\quad}{D_n}
 \end{array}$$

Unsatisfiability proofs for CDCL SAT solving

SAT problem deciding whether an input CNF formula is satisfiable.

CDCL SAT solving

- try to guess a satisfying assignment
- maintain arc-consistency by unit propagation
- learn implied clauses every a conflicting assignment is guessed
- inprocessing techniques replace the formula by an equisatisfiable one
- **satisfiable** if a satisfying interpretation is found
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Question how to generate an unsatisfiability proof?

A (partial) solution *Goldberg, Novikov (2003)*
record the sequence of learned clauses

Theorem *Beame et al. (2004)*
learned clauses from a CNF formula F are linear resolvents from F

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Problem inprocessing techniques, in particular XOR reasoning, are not covered

CDCL SAT solving

	branching heuristics	clause removal	
symmetry breaking		cardinality resolution	learning schemas
	XOR reasoning	unsatisfiability proofs	

CDCL SAT solving

branching
heuristics

clause
removal

symmetry
breaking

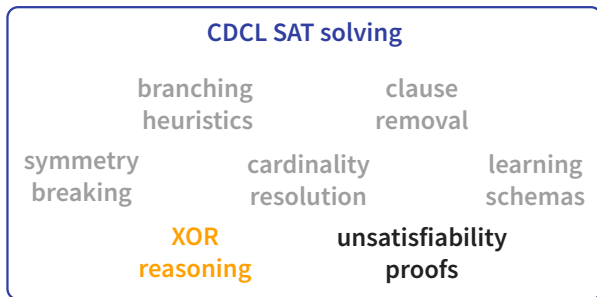
cardinality
resolution

learning
schemas

**XOR
reasoning**

**unsatisfiability
proofs**

XOR reasoning and unsatisfiability proofs

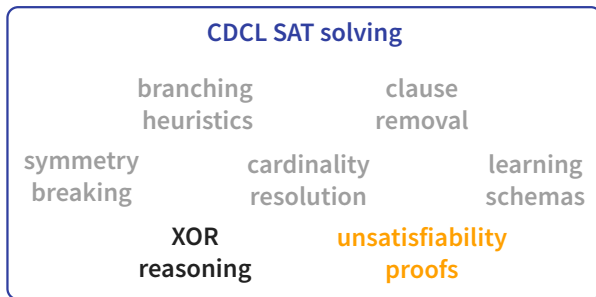


CDCL is **not polynomially bounded** in the presence of encoded XOR constraints.
Urquhart (1987), Beame et al. (2004)

XOR constraints often occur in **cryptography and bit-vector arithmetic**.
Massacci et al. (2000)

Polynomial procedures for XOR reasoning can be **integrated** in SAT solvers.
Soos et al. (2009), Laitinen et al. (2014)

XOR reasoning and unsatisfiability proofs



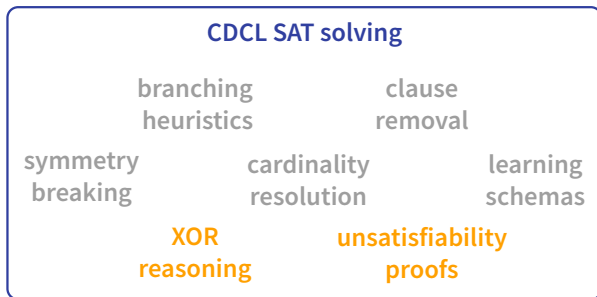
SAT solvers' architectures are complex, and bugs are hard to detect.

- **false positives** partial interpretations as witnesses
- **false negatives** unsatisfiability proofs are required

Unless $P = coNP$, validating unsatisfiability results is intractable.

The **DRAT proof standard** provides certificates for most techniques.
Heule et al. (2013, 2015), Philipp et al. (2014)

XOR reasoning and unsatisfiability proofs



Problem generating unsatisfiability proofs for XOR reasoning techniques.
Biere et al. (2006, 2015)

XOR reasoning is currently **disabled** when unsatisfiability proofs are required.

Split representation of XOR constraints

We assume a total order in variables with $x_1 < \dots < x_n$

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XOR constraint splitting

$$x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1$$

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus s_1 = 0 \\ s_1 \oplus x_3 \oplus s_2 = 0 \\ s_2 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1 \end{array} \right\} S(X)$$
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matrix

independent constraint

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Splitter

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{ADD} \frac{x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1}{s_1 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1} \quad \frac{\frac{x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus s_1 = 0}{\text{DEF}}}{s_1 \oplus x_3 \oplus s_2 = 0} \text{DEF} \\ \text{ADD} \frac{s_1 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1 \quad s_1 \oplus x_3 \oplus s_2 = 0}{s_2 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1} \end{array}$$

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independent constraint

$$x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1$$

Deriving the split representation

- Introduce the clauses in $D(X)$ for every XOR constraint X in the matrix.
- Derive the independent constraint by addition
- Translate using the direct translation

Splitter

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{ADD} \frac{x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1}{s_1 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1} \quad \frac{x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus s_1 = 0}{s_1 \oplus x_3 \oplus s_2 = 0} \text{DEF} \\ \text{ADD} \frac{s_1 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1 \quad s_1 \oplus x_3 \oplus s_2 = 0}{s_2 \oplus x_4 \oplus x_5 = 1} \end{array}$$

T-translation of XOR inferences

Order on variables: $x < y < z < t < u < v < w$

T-translation Consider the XOR addition of the form $X + Y = Z$:

$$(x \oplus y \oplus z \oplus t \oplus u = 0) + (x \oplus z \oplus t \oplus v \oplus w = 1) = (y \oplus u \oplus v \oplus w = 1)$$

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Split representations

$$x \oplus y \oplus s_0 = 0 \quad \text{axiom because } X \text{ is a premise}$$

$$s_0 \oplus z \oplus s_1 = 0 \quad \text{axiom because } X \text{ is a premise}$$

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$$x \oplus z \oplus s_2 = 0$$

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$$s_3 \oplus v \oplus w = 1 \quad \text{axiom because } Y \text{ is a premise}$$

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$$y \oplus u \oplus s_4 = 0 \quad \text{introduced by RAT because } s_4 \text{ is fresh}$$

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Proposition $s_4 \oplus v \oplus w = 0$ results from adding all other XOR constraints

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$$s_3 \oplus v \oplus w = 1$$

$$y \oplus u \oplus s_4 = 0$$

$$s_4 \oplus v \oplus w = 1$$

Sorted XOR constraints

$$x \oplus y \oplus s_0 = 0$$

$$x \oplus z \oplus s_2 = 0$$

$$y \oplus u \oplus s_4 = 0$$

$$s_0 \oplus z \oplus s_1 = 0$$

$$s_1 \oplus t \oplus u = 0$$

$$s_2 \oplus t \oplus s_3 = 0$$

T-translation of XOR inferences

Order on variables: $x < y < z < t < u < v < w$

T-translation Consider the XOR addition of the form $X + Y = Z$:

$$(x \oplus y \oplus z \oplus t \oplus u = 0) + (x \oplus z \oplus t \oplus v \oplus w = 1) = (y \oplus u \oplus v \oplus w = 1)$$

Split representations

$$x \oplus y \oplus s_0 = 0$$

$$s_0 \oplus z \oplus s_1 = 0$$

$$s_1 \oplus t \oplus u = 0$$

$$x \oplus z \oplus s_2 = 0$$

$$s_2 \oplus t \oplus s_3 = 0$$

$$s_3 \oplus v \oplus w = 1$$

$$y \oplus u \oplus s_4 = 0$$

$$s_4 \oplus v \oplus w = 1$$

Sorted XOR constraints

$$x \oplus y \oplus s_0 = 0$$

$$x \oplus z \oplus s_2 = 0$$

$$y \oplus u \oplus s_4 = 0$$

$$s_0 \oplus z \oplus s_1 = 0$$

$$s_1 \oplus t \oplus u = 0$$

$$s_2 \oplus t \oplus s_3 = 0$$

T-translation of XOR inferences

Order on variables: $x < y < z < t < u < v < w$

T-translation Consider the XOR addition of the form $X + Y = Z$:

$$(x \oplus y \oplus z \oplus t \oplus u = 0) + (x \oplus z \oplus t \oplus v \oplus w = 1) = (y \oplus u \oplus v \oplus w = 1)$$

Split representations

$$x \oplus y \oplus s_0 = 0$$

$$s_0 \oplus z \oplus s_1 = 0$$

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$$y \oplus u \oplus s_4 = 0$$

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Sorted XOR constraints

$$x \oplus y \oplus s_0 = 0$$

$$x \oplus z \oplus s_2 = 0$$

$$y \oplus u \oplus s_4 = 0$$

$$s_0 \oplus z \oplus s_1 = 0$$

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T-translation of XOR inferences

Order on variables: $x < y < z < t < u < v < w$

T-translation Consider the XOR addition of the form $X + Y = Z$:

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Split representations

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$$x \oplus z \oplus s_2 = 0$$

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$$s_3 \oplus v \oplus w = 1$$

$$y \oplus u \oplus s_4 = 0$$

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Sorted XOR constraints

$$x \oplus y \oplus s_0 = 0$$

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$$s_1 \oplus t \oplus u = 0$$

$$s_2 \oplus t \oplus s_3 = 0$$

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Proposition in this order, the size of partial additions is bounded by 6

T-translation of XOR inferences

Order on variables: $x < y < z < t < u < v < w$

T-translation Consider the XOR addition of the form $X + Y = Z$:

$$(x \oplus y \oplus z \oplus t \oplus u = 0) + (x \oplus z \oplus t \oplus v \oplus w = 1) = (y \oplus u \oplus v \oplus w = 1)$$

Split representations

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Sorted XOR constraints

$$x \oplus y \oplus s_0 = 0$$

$$x \oplus z \oplus s_2 = 0$$

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Cumulative addition

Proposition in this order, the size of partial additions is bounded by 6

T-translation of XOR inferences

Order on variables: $x < y < z < t < u < v < w$

T-translation Consider the XOR addition of the form $X + Y = Z$:

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$$s_2 \oplus t \oplus s_3 = 0$$

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Cumulative addition

$$y \oplus z \oplus s_0 \oplus s_2 = 0$$

Proposition in this order, the size of partial additions is bounded by 6

T-translation of XOR inferences

Order on variables: $x < y < z < t < u < v < w$

T-translation Consider the XOR addition of the form $X + Y = Z$:

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Cumulative addition

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Cumulative addition

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Direct translations

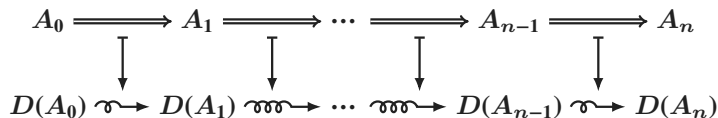
$$A_0 \rightsquigarrow A_n$$

Direct translations

$$A_0 \Longrightarrow A_1 \Longrightarrow \dots \Longrightarrow A_{n-1} \Longrightarrow A_n$$

Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations

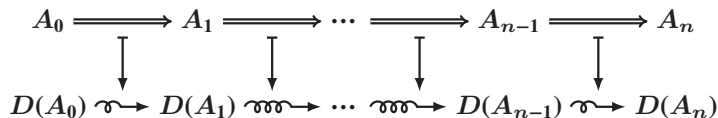


Remember

- $D(X)$ CNF formula: direct encoding of X

Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations



T-translation

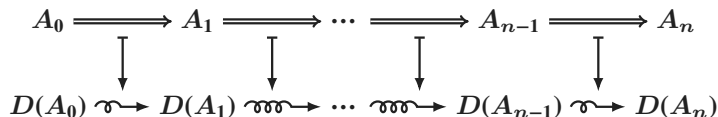


Remember

- $D(X)$ CNF formula: direct encoding of X

Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations



T-translation

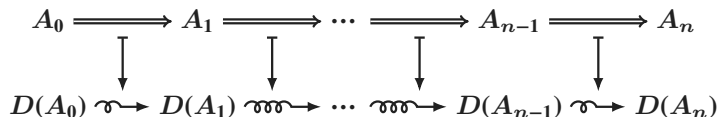
$$A_0 \Longrightarrow A_1 \Longrightarrow \dots \Longrightarrow A_n$$

Remember

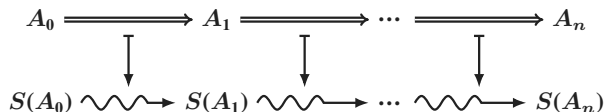
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Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations



T-translation

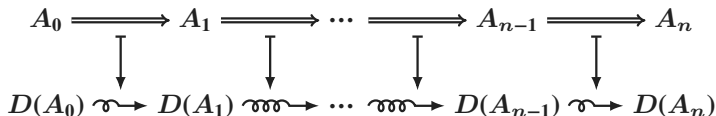


Remember

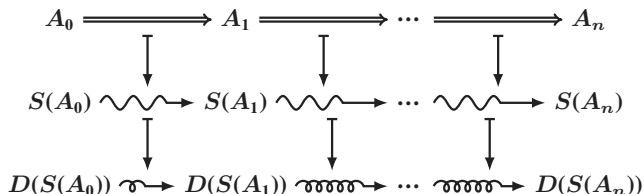
- $D(X)$ CNF formula: direct encoding of X
- $S(X)$ set of XOR constraints: split representation of X

Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations



T-translation

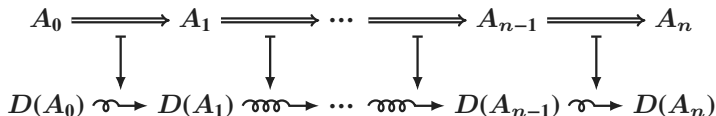


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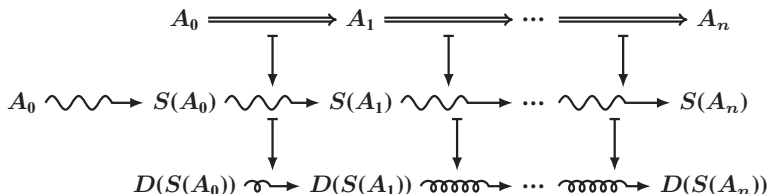
- $D(X)$ CNF formula: direct encoding of X
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Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations



T-translation

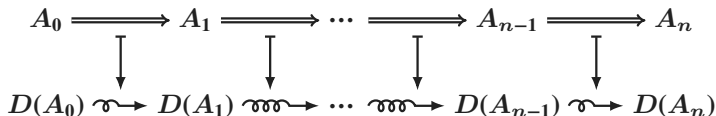


Remember

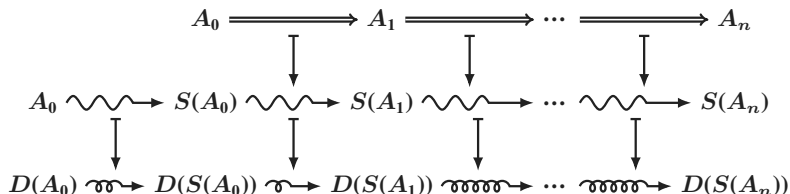
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Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations



T-translation

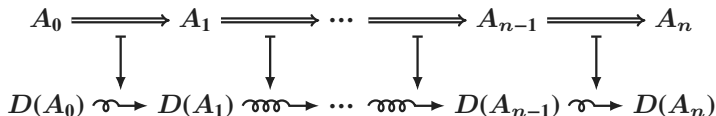


Remember

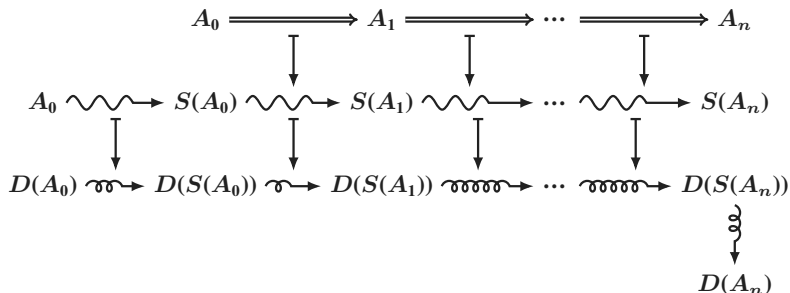
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- $S(X)$ set of XOR constraints: split representation of X

Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations



T-translation

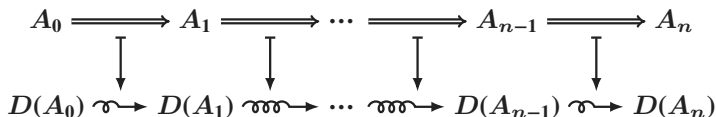


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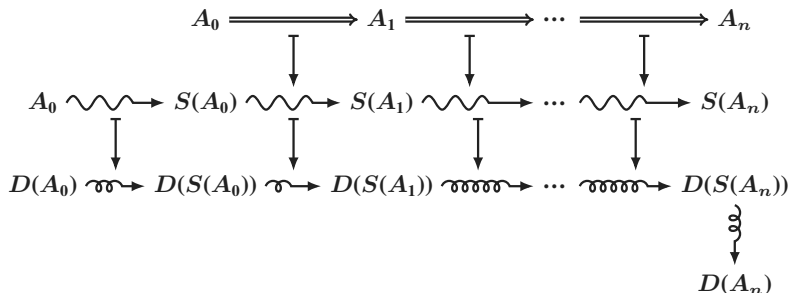
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Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations



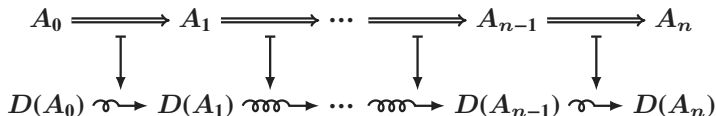
T-translation



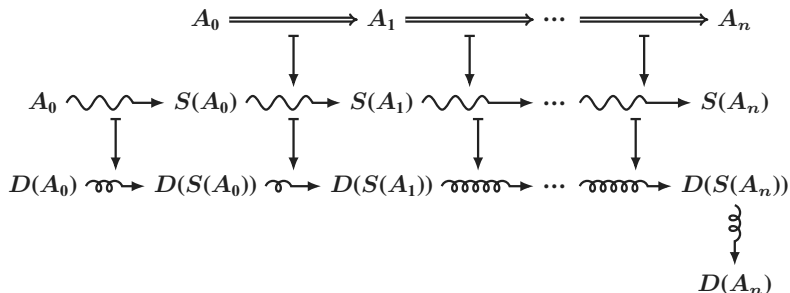
Theorem direct translations are exponential in $|D(A_0)| + |D(A_n)|$

Direct translations vs T-translations

Direct translations



T-translation



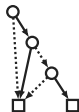
Theorem direct translations are exponential in $|D(A_0)| + |D(A_n)|$

Theorem T-translations translations are polynomial in $|D(A_0)| + |D(A_n)|$

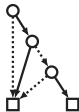
Proofs for BDD reasoning

Biere, Sinz (2006)

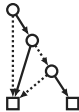
C_1



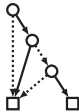
C_2



C_3

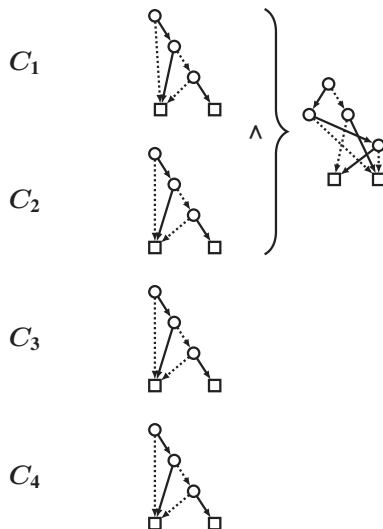


C_4



Proofs for BDD reasoning

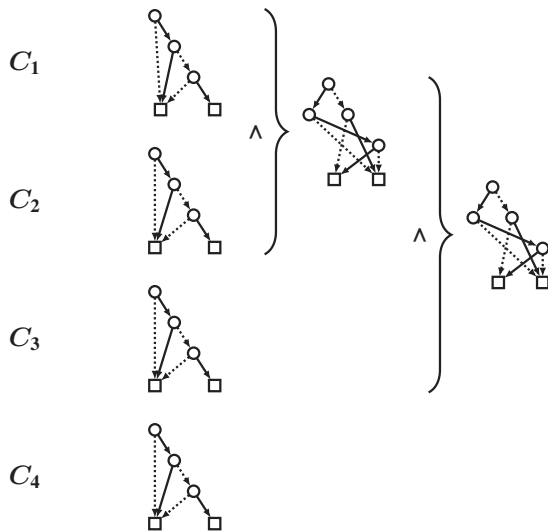
Biere, Sinz (2006)



BDD-based approach

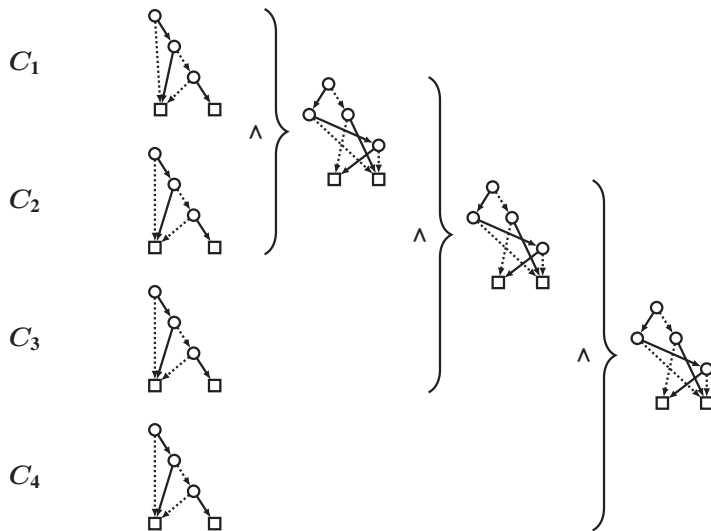
Proofs for BDD reasoning

Biere, Sinz (2006)



Proofs for BDD reasoning

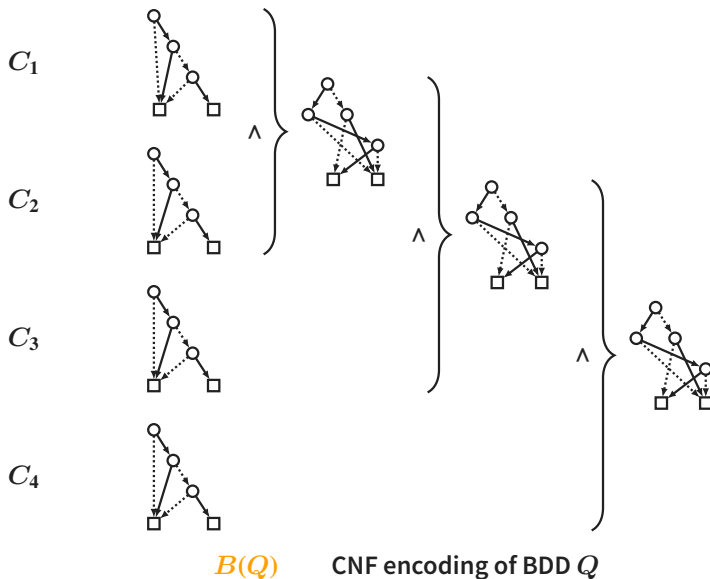
Biere, Sinz (2006)



BDD-based approach

Proofs for BDD reasoning

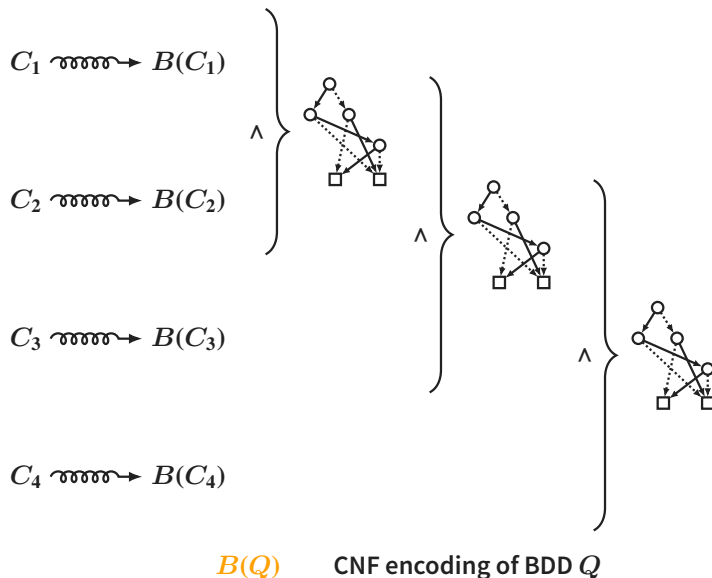
Biere, Sinz (2006)

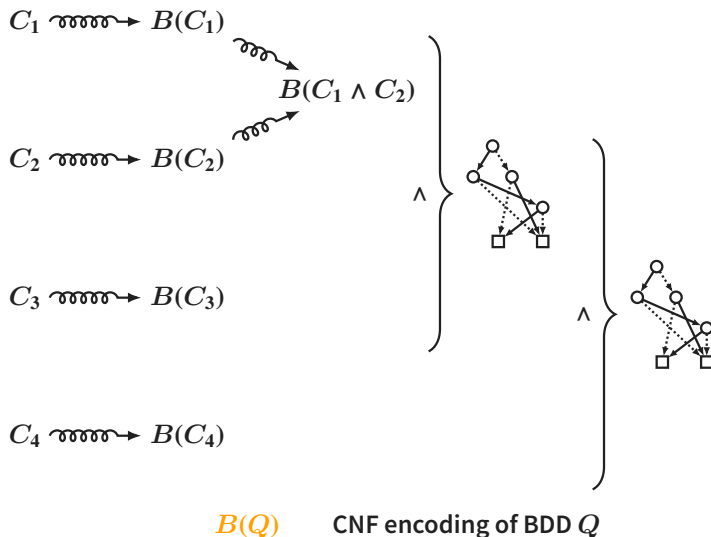


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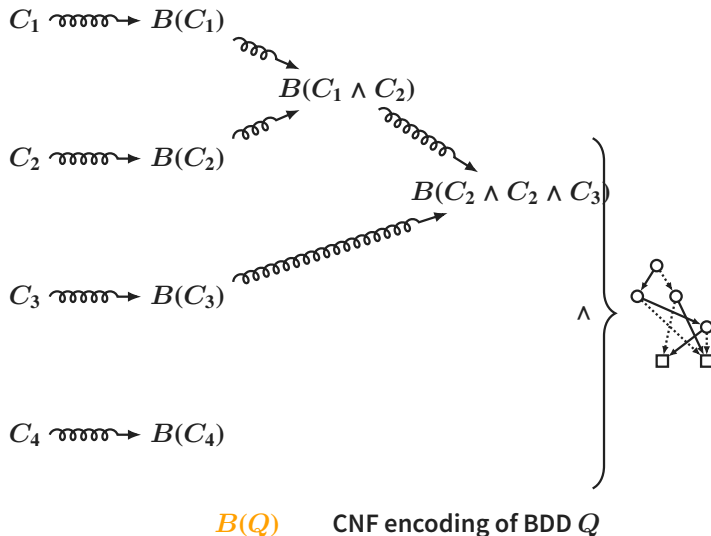


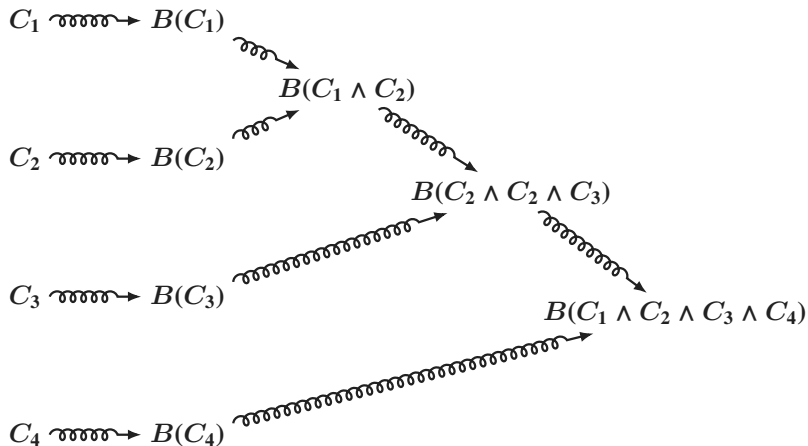


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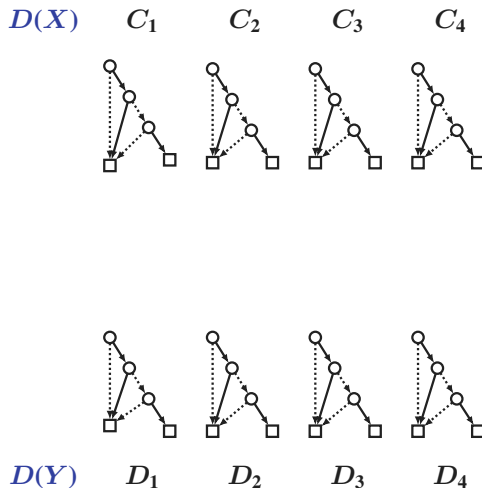


$B(Q)$

CNF encoding of BDD Q

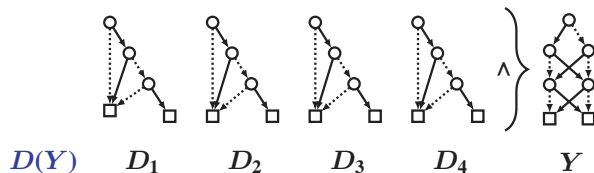
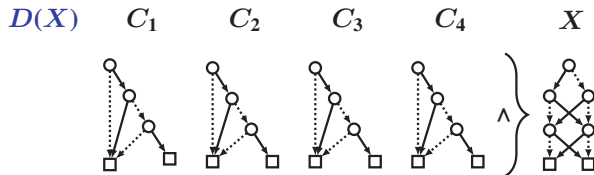
Adaption to XOR reasoning

- The previous method works for any binary operation f with $f(1, 1) = 1$.
- Addition of XOR constraints corresponds to applying XNOR.



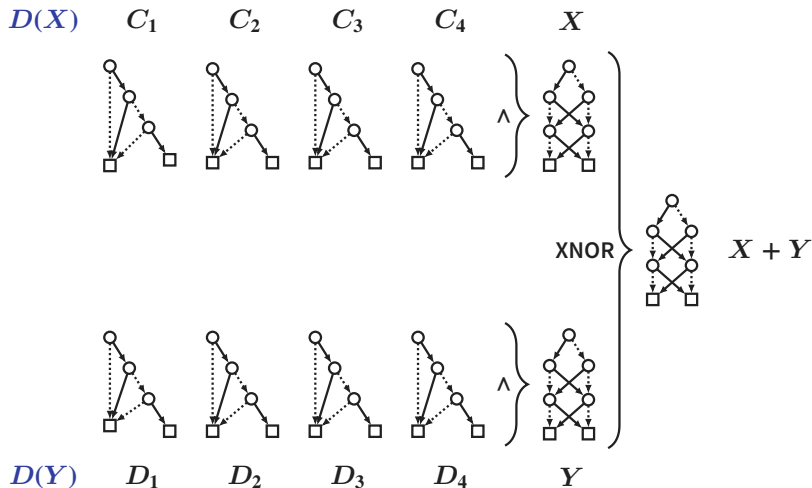
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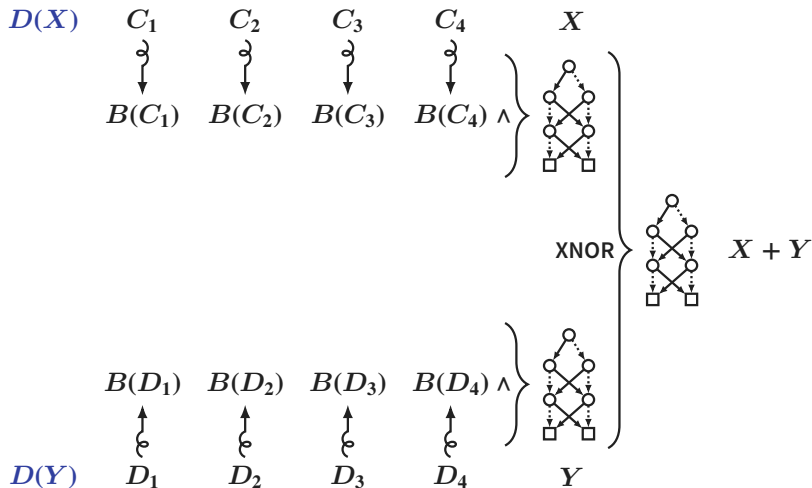
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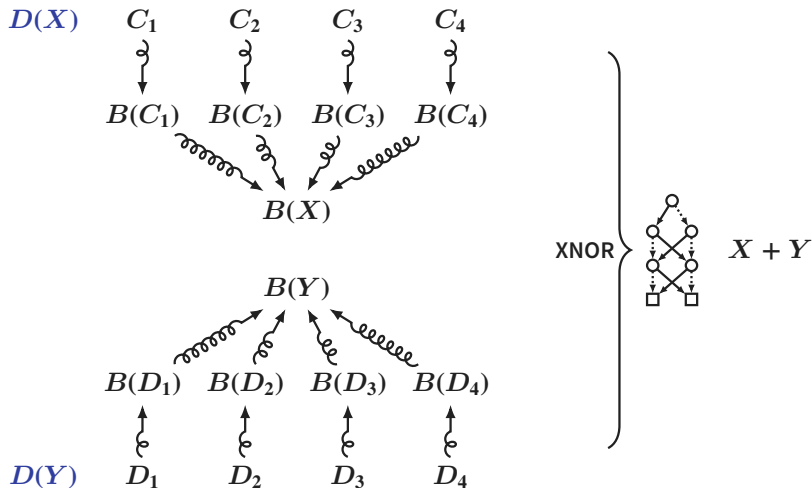
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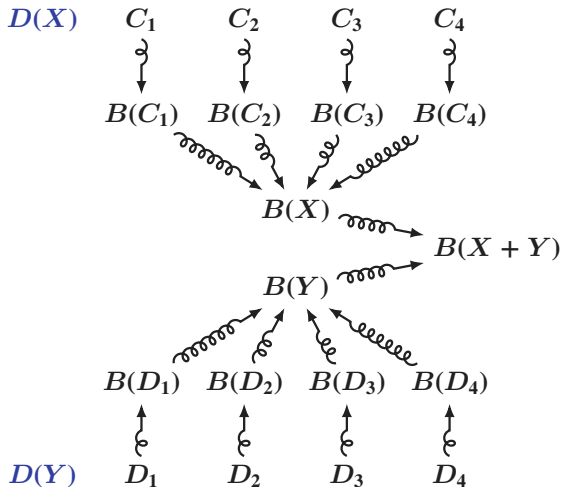
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