







### **Two Flavors of DRAT**

Adrián Rebola-Pardo, Armin Biere TU Wien, JKU Linz

Pragmatics of SAT 2018 Oxford, UK July 7th, 2018

Supported by FWF W1255-N23 and Microsoft Research through its PhD Programme

When is a refutation  $\pi$  of F correct?

When is a refutation  $\pi$  of F correct? "Whenever F is unsatisfiable" is not a reasonable answer!

this property is independent of  $\pi$ 

When is a refutation  $\pi$  of F correct? "Whenever F is unsatisfiable" is not a reasonable answer!

this property is independent of  $\pi$ 

$$F = xyz \wedge xy\overline{z} \wedge x\overline{yz} \wedge x\overline{yz} \wedge \overline{xyz} \wedge \overline{xyz} \wedge \overline{xyz} \wedge \overline{xyz} \wedge \overline{xyz}$$

$$\pi = \text{Despite the constant negative press covfefe}$$

When is a refutation  $\pi$  of F correct? "Whenever F is unsatisfiable" is not a reasonable answer!

this property is independent of  $\pi$ 

 $\pi$  is a correct refutation of F whenever the inferences in  $\pi$  conform to some standard that *makes sense*.

i.e. a sound proof system

When is a refutation  $\pi$  of F correct? "Whenever F is unsatisfiable" is not a reasonable answer!

this property is independent of  $\pi$ 

 $\pi$  is a correct refutation of F whenever the inferences in  $\pi$  conform to some standard that *makes sense*.

i.e. a sound proof system

$$\begin{split} F &= xyz \wedge xy\overline{z} \wedge x\overline{y}z \wedge x\overline{y}z \wedge \overline{x}yz \wedge \overline{x}yz \wedge \overline{x}y\overline{z} \wedge \overline{xyz} \wedge \overline{xyz} \\ \pi &= yz, \ \overline{y}z, \ y\overline{z}, \ \overline{y}z, \ z, \ \overline{z}, \ \bot \end{split}$$

 $\pi$  is a correct resolution refutation of F.

When is a refutation  $\pi$  of F correct? "Whenever F is unsatisfiable" is not a reasonable answer!

this property is independent of  $\pi$ 

 $\pi$  is a correct refutation of F whenever the inferences in  $\pi$  conform to some standard that *makes sense*.

i.e. a sound proof system

$$F = xyz \wedge xy\overline{z} \wedge x\overline{y}z \wedge x\overline{y}z \wedge \overline{x}yz \wedge \overline{x}yz \wedge \overline{x}y\overline{z} \wedge \overline{x}yz \wedge \overline{x}yz$$

$$\pi = yz, \ \overline{y}z, \ \overline{y}\overline{z}, \ \overline{y}\overline{z}, \ z, \ \overline{z}, \ \bot$$

 $\pi$  is a correct resolution refutation of F.

Proof correctness depends on the proof system, not on implication or consistency!

otherwise "⊥" is always a correct proof

Assume we have a proof checking procedure for a sound proof system  $\Sigma$ .

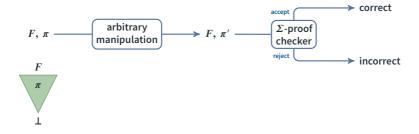
Assume we have a proof checking procedure for a sound proof system  $\Sigma$ .



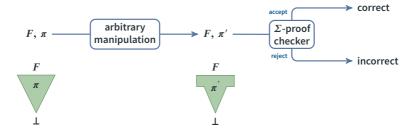
Assume we have a proof checking procedure for a sound proof system  $\Sigma$ .



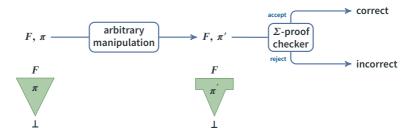
Assume we have a proof checking procedure for a sound proof system  $\Sigma$ .



Assume we have a proof checking procedure for a sound proof system  $\Sigma$ .



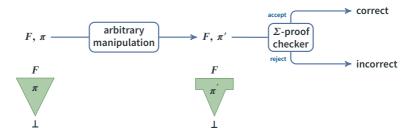
Assume we have a proof checking procedure for a sound proof system  $\Sigma$ .



#### **Theorem**

this checking procedure is sound: whenever it succeeds,  ${\it F}$  is unsatisfiable.

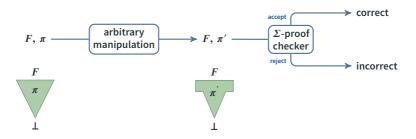
Assume we have a proof checking procedure for a sound proof system  $\Sigma$ .



#### **Theorem**

this checking procedure is sound: whenever it succeeds, F is unsatisfiable. But in general we cannot claim that  $\pi$  is correct or incorrect!

Assume we have a proof checking procedure for a sound proof system  $\Sigma$ .



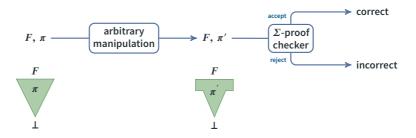
#### **Theorem**

this checking procedure is sound: whenever it succeeds, F is unsatisfiable.

But in general we cannot claim that  $\pi$  is correct or incorrect!

This implicitly defines a sound proof system

Assume we have a proof checking procedure for a sound proof system  $\Sigma$ .



#### **Theorem**

this checking procedure is sound: whenever it succeeds,  ${\cal F}$  is unsatisfiable.

But in general we cannot claim that  $\pi$  is correct or incorrect!

This implicitly defines a sound proof system

Problem what should we do when a proof is rejected?

DRAT proofs [Wetzler, Heule, Hunt '14] are the *de facto* standard for certifying correctness of SAT solvers.

DRAT proofs [Wetzler, Heule, Hunt '14] are the *de facto* standard for certifying correctness of SAT solvers.

DRAT checkers are checking proofs with respect to a different correctness criterion than the original DRAT definition.

DRAT proofs [Wetzler, Heule, Hunt '14] are the *de facto* standard for certifying correctness of SAT solvers.

DRAT checkers are checking proofs with respect to a different correctness criterion than the original DRAT definition.

■ Why do DRAT checkers do this?

DRAT proofs [Wetzler, Heule, Hunt '14] are the *de facto* standard for certifying correctness of SAT solvers.

DRAT checkers are checking proofs with respect to a different correctness criterion than the original DRAT definition.

- Why do DRAT checkers do this?
- Can we formalize this correctness criterion as a proof system?

DRAT proofs [Wetzler, Heule, Hunt '14] are the *de facto* standard for certifying correctness of SAT solvers.

DRAT checkers are checking proofs with respect to a different correctness criterion than the original DRAT definition.

- Why do DRAT checkers do this?
- Can we formalize this correctness criterion as a proof system?
- Is this criterion sound (i.e. can it only refute unsatisfiable formulas)?

DRAT proofs [Wetzler, Heule, Hunt '14] are the *de facto* standard for certifying correctness of SAT solvers.

DRAT checkers are checking proofs with respect to a different correctness criterion than the original DRAT definition.

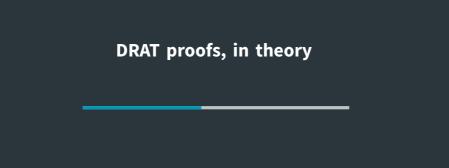
- Why do DRAT checkers do this?
- Can we formalize this correctness criterion as a proof system?
- Is this criterion sound (i.e. can it only refute unsatisfiable formulas)?
- How do the two criteria relate to each other?

DRAT proofs [Wetzler, Heule, Hunt '14] are the *de facto* standard for certifying correctness of SAT solvers.

DRAT checkers are checking proofs with respect to a different correctness criterion than the original DRAT definition.

- Why do DRAT checkers do this?
- Can we formalize this correctness criterion as a proof system?
- Is this criterion sound (i.e. can it only refute unsatisfiable formulas)?
- How do the two criteria relate to each other?

**Discussion** which of the two criteria is more convenient?



**DRAT proofs** strings of introduction and deletion instructions

**DRAT proofs** strings of introduction and deletion instructions

i: 
$$xy$$
, d:  $xy\overline{z}$ , i:  $x$ , d:  $y$ , i:  $\bot$ 

$$xyz$$
  $xy\overline{z}$   $x\overline{y}z$   $x\overline{y}z$   $\overline{x}yz$   $\overline{x}yz$   $\overline{x}yz$   $\overline{x}yz$ 

DRAT proofs strings of introduction and deletion instructions

i: 
$$xy$$
, d:  $xy\overline{z}$ , i:  $x$ , d:  $y$ , i:  $\bot$ 

$$xyz$$
  $xy\overline{z}$   $x\overline{y}z$   $x\overline{y}z$   $x\overline{y}z$   $\overline{x}yz$   $\overline{x}yz$   $\overline{x}yz$ 

DRAT proofs strings of introduction and deletion instructions

i: 
$$xy$$
, d:  $xy\overline{z}$ , i:  $x$ , d:  $y$ , i:  $\bot$ 

$$xyz$$
  $xy\overline{z}$   $x\overline{y}z$   $x\overline{y}z$   $x\overline{y}z$   $\overline{x}yz$   $\overline{x}yz$   $\overline{x}yz$ 

**DRAT proofs** strings of introduction and deletion instructions

A DRAT proof modifies an initial formula F into the accumulated formulas  $F_j$ 

i: 
$$xy$$
, d:  $xy\overline{z}$ , i:  $x$ , d:  $y$ , i:  $\bot$ 

$$xyz$$
  $xy\overline{z}$   $x\overline{y}z$   $x\overline{y}z$   $\overline{x}yz$   $\overline{x}yz$   $\overline{x}yz$ 

DRAT proofs strings of introduction and deletion instructions

A DRAT proof modifies an initial formula  ${\cal F}$  into the accumulated formulas  ${\cal F}_j$ 

i: 
$$xy$$
, d:  $xy\overline{z}$ , i:  $x$ , d:  $y$ , i:  $\bot$ 

$$F_0 = F$$

$$xyz xy\overline{z} x\overline{y}z x\overline{y}z$$

$$\overline{x}yz \overline{x}y\overline{z} \overline{x}yz \overline{x}yz$$

DRAT proofs strings of introduction and deletion instructions

A DRAT proof modifies an initial formula  ${\cal F}$  into the accumulated formulas  ${\cal F}_j$ 

DRAT proofs strings of introduction and deletion instructions

A DRAT proof modifies an initial formula  ${\cal F}$  into the accumulated formulas  ${\cal F}_j$ 

DRAT proofs strings of introduction and deletion instructions

A DRAT proof modifies an initial formula  ${\cal F}$  into the accumulated formulas  ${\cal F}_j$ 

DRAT proofs strings of introduction and deletion instructions

A DRAT proof modifies an initial formula  ${\cal F}$  into the accumulated formulas  ${\cal F}_j$ 

i: 
$$xy$$
, d:  $xy\overline{z}$ , i:  $x$ , d:  $y$ , i:  $\bot$ 

$$F_{4} \uparrow$$

$$xyz x\overline{y}z x\overline{y}\overline{z}$$

$$\overline{x}yz \overline{x}y\overline{z} \overline{x}y\overline{z}$$

$$xy x$$

DRAT proofs strings of introduction and deletion instructions

A DRAT proof modifies an initial formula  ${\cal F}$  into the accumulated formulas  ${\cal F}_j$ 

# **Correct DRAT proofs**

**Deletion instructions are always correct.** [Heule, Hunt, Wetzler '14]

Deletion instructions are always correct. [Heule, Hunt, Wetzler '14] In this case,  $F \land C \models F$ 

An introduction instruction i: *C* is correct over the accumulated formula *F* if:

Deletion instructions are always correct. [Heule, Hunt, Wetzler '14] In this case,  $F \land C \models F$ 

An introduction instruction i: C is correct over the accumulated formula F if:

■ C is a reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F [Novikov, Goldberg '03]: unit propagation over  $F \land \neg C$  leads to conflict.

In this case,  $F \models C$ 

Deletion instructions are always correct. [Heule, Hunt, Wetzler '14] In this case,  $F \land C \models F$ 

An introduction instruction i: C is correct over the accumulated formula F if:

- C is a reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F [Novikov, Goldberg '03]: unit propagation over  $F \land \neg C$  leads to conflict.

  In this case,  $F \models C$
- C is a resolution asymmetric tautology (RAT) in F [Heule, Hunt, Wetzler '13]: there is a *pivot* literal  $x \in C$  such that  $C \vee D \setminus \{x\}$  is a RUP in F for every clause  $D \in F$ .

In this case, F is satisfiability-equivalent to  $F \wedge C$ 

Deletion instructions are always correct. [Heule, Hunt, Wetzler '14] In this case,  $F \land C \models F$ 

An introduction instruction i: C is correct over the accumulated formula F if:

- C is a reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F [Novikov, Goldberg '03]: unit propagation over  $F \land \neg C$  leads to conflict.

  In this case,  $F \models C$
- C is a resolution asymmetric tautology (RAT) in F [Heule, Hunt, Wetzler '13]: there is a *pivot* literal  $x \in C$  such that  $C \vee D \setminus \{x\}$  is a RUP in F for every clause  $D \in F$ .

In this case, F is satisfiability-equivalent to  $F \wedge C$ 

Unit propagation is needed to check inferences

DRAT checkers use the good old two-watched literal schema

Deletion instructions are always correct. [Heule, Hunt, Wetzler '14] In this case,  $F \land C \models F$ 

An introduction instruction i: C is correct over the accumulated formula F if:

- C is a reverse unit propagation (RUP) in F [Novikov, Goldberg '03]: unit propagation over  $F \land \neg C$  leads to conflict.

  In this case,  $F \models C$
- C is a resolution asymmetric tautology (RAT) in F [Heule, Hunt, Wetzler '13]: there is a *pivot* literal  $x \in C$  such that  $C \vee D \setminus \{x\}$  is a RUP in F for every clause  $D \in F$ .

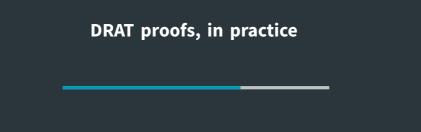
In this case, F is satisfiability-equivalent to  $F \wedge C$ 

Unit propagation is needed to check inferences

DRAT checkers use the good old two-watched literal schema

#### Observation

RAT introduction is non-monotonic: C is a RAT in  $F \not\Rightarrow C$  is a RAT in  $F \land G$  deletion may disable but also enable RAT inferences! [Rebola-Pardo, Philipp '17]



# **DRAT** proofs, in practice

The class of accepted proofs by DRAT checkers differs from the class of proofs accepted by the DRAT definition.

# **DRAT** proofs, in practice

The class of accepted proofs by DRAT checkers differs from the class of proofs accepted by the DRAT definition.

Multiset semantics required for efficient proof generation Probably should have been included in the definition

# **DRAT** proofs, in practice

The class of accepted proofs by DRAT checkers differs from the class of proofs accepted by the DRAT definition.

Multiset semantics required for efficient proof generation Probably should have been included in the definition

Unit clause deletion simpler (but not necessarily faster) proof checking Is this really needed?

Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses

Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by *ad hoc* methods.





Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by ad hoc methods.



Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by *ad hoc* methods.



i: *C* 



Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by ad hoc methods.

what if C is not a RUP/RAT in F?



i: *C* 



Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by *ad hoc* methods.

$$F$$
 i:  $A_1, \ldots, i$ :  $A_n$ , i:  $C$ , d:  $A_n, \ldots, d$ :  $A_1$   $F \wedge C$ 

Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by *ad hoc* methods.

F i: 
$$A_1, \ldots, i$$
:  $A_n$ , i:  $C$ , d:  $A_n, \ldots, d$ :  $A_1$   $F \wedge C$ 

Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by *ad hoc* methods.

$$F$$
 i:  $A_1, \ldots, i$ :  $A_n, i$ :  $C$ , d:  $A_n, \ldots, d$ :  $A_1$   $F \wedge C$ 

Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by *ad hoc* methods.

$$F$$
 i:  $A_1, \ldots, i$ :  $A_n$ , i:  $C$ , d:  $A_n, \ldots, d$ :  $A_1$   $F \wedge C$ 

Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by *ad hoc* methods.

careful there!



i: 
$$A_1$$
, ..., i:  $A_n$ , i:  $C$ , d:  $A_n$ , ..., d:  $A_1$ 



Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by *ad hoc* methods.

$$F \wedge A_1$$

i: 
$$A_1, ..., i$$
:  $A_n$ , i:  $C$ , d:  $A_n, ..., d$ :  $A_1$ 



Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by ad hoc methods.

$$F \wedge A_1 \qquad \text{i: } A_1, \, \dots, \, \text{i: } A_n, \, \text{i: } C, \, \text{d: } A_n, \, \dots, \, \text{d: } A_1 \qquad F \wedge A_1 \wedge C$$
 derived formula: 
$$F \wedge C$$

Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by *ad hoc* methods.

$$F \wedge A_1$$
 i:  $A_1, \ldots,$  i:  $A_n$ , i:  $C$ , d:  $A_n, \ldots,$  d:  $A_1$   $F \wedge A_1 \wedge C$ 

Solution Consider CNF formulas as multisets of clauses

Clauses learned by CDCL SAT solvers are always RUP clauses recording the sequence of learned clauses yields a DRAT proof

Clauses derived by inprocessing techniques must be derived by ad hoc methods.

$$F \wedge A_1$$
 i:  $A_1, \ldots,$  i:  $A_n$ , i:  $C$ , d:  $A_n, \ldots,$  d:  $A_1$   $F \wedge A_1 \wedge C$ 

Solution Consider CNF formulas as multisets of clauses

DRAT checkers assume this, but it was not specified in the definition

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

i: 
$$x_5$$
, d:  $\overline{x_1}x_2$ , i:  $x_4$ , i:  $x_9$ , i:  $\bot$ 

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

i: 
$$x_5$$
, d:  $\overline{x_1}x_2$ , i:  $x_4$ , i:  $x_9$ , i:  $\bot$ 

$$x_1, \quad x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, \quad x_8$$

literals implied by unit propagation

Solution DRAT checkers ignore unit clause deletions [Heule '16]

#### Two flavors of DRAT

DRAT checkers are checking proofs with respect to a different proof system.

- Multiset semantics is justified by constraints in proof generation checking if a clause occurs in the formula is expensive
- Ignoring unit clause deletions is justified by constraints in proof checking

  No efficient unit propagation without two-watched literal schema

Multiset semantics should be included in the DRAT specification. Should ignoring unit clause deletions be?

#### **Specified DRAT**

Original definition + multiset semantics

#### **Operational DRAT**

Original definition + multiset semantics + ignoring unit clause deletions

Is operational DRAT sound?

### Is operational DRAT sound?



### Is operational DRAT sound?



Is operational DRAT sound? Yes!



Is operational DRAT sound?

Yes!

Remember: deletions may change whether RATs can be infered



Is operational DRAT stronger or weaker than specified DRAT?

Is operational DRAT sound? Yes!

Remember: deletions may change whether RATs can be infered



Is operational DRAT stronger or weaker than specified DRAT? Neither!

Is operational DRAT sound? Yes!

Remember: deletions may change whether RATs can be infered



Is operational DRAT stronger or weaker than specified DRAT? Neither!

Can operational DRAT be formalized with inference rules?

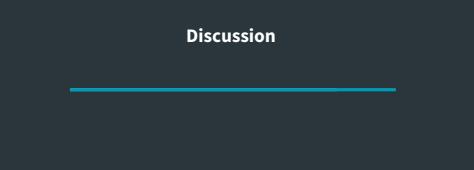
Is operational DRAT sound? Yes!

Remember: deletions may change whether RATs can be infered

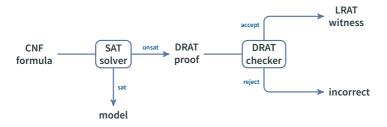


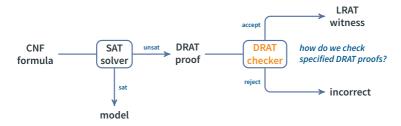
Is operational DRAT stronger or weaker than specified DRAT? Neither!

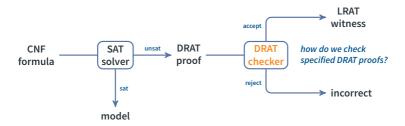
Can operational DRAT be formalized with inference rules? Yes! (paper)



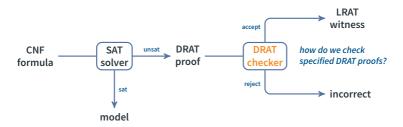
Discussion should operational DRAT or specified DRAT be used?







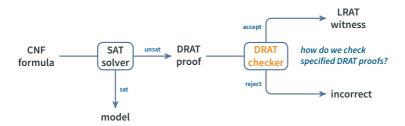
No publicly available specified DRAT checker



No publicly available specified DRAT checker

Two-watched literal invariants are hard to maintain

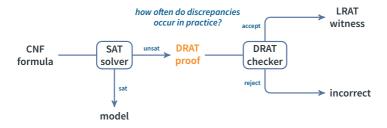
Discussion should operational DRAT or specified DRAT be used?



No publicly available specified DRAT checker

Two-watched literal invariants are hard to maintain

Under review first specified DRAT checker [RP, Cruz-Filipe]



### **Discussion** should operational DRAT or specified DRAT be used?

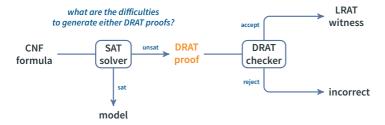


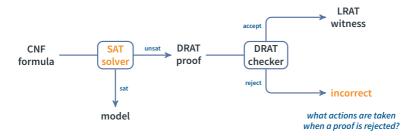
Potentially often 95% DRAT proofs contain unit deletions

### Discussion should operational DRAT or specified DRAT be used?



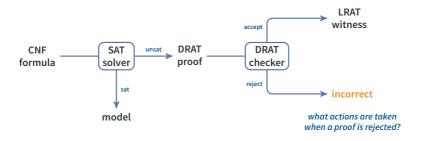
Potentially often 95% DRAT proofs contain unit deletions
Under review 59% discrepancies [RP, Cruz-Filipe]





Solver debugging could lead to huge waste of time

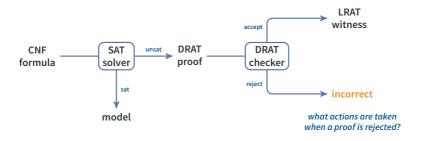
**Discussion** should operational DRAT or specified DRAT be used?



Solver debugging could lead to huge waste of time

Disqualifying solvers proofs rejected by DRAT-trim may be correct!

**Discussion** should operational DRAT or specified DRAT be used?

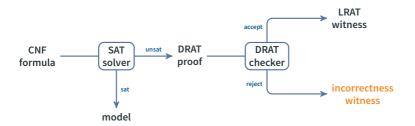


Solver debugging could lead to huge waste of time

Disqualifying solvers proofs rejected by DRAT-trim may be correct!

Future work verifying incorrectness results

Discussion should operational DRAT or specified DRAT be used?



Solver debugging could lead to huge waste of time

Disqualifying solvers proofs rejected by DRAT-trim may be correct!

Future work verifying incorrectness results



For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} x_1 & \overline{x_1}x_2 & \overline{x_1x_2}x_3 & \overline{x_1x_3}x_4 \\ x_5x_6 & \overline{x_2x_5}x_7 & \overline{x_1x_5}x_6 & x_4\overline{x_5}x_6 \\ \overline{x_3x_6}x_8 & x_3\overline{x_4x_6} & x_5\overline{x_8} & \overline{x_3}x_9x_{10} \\ \overline{x_4x_9}x_{10} & x_9x_{10} & x_7x_9 & \overline{x_7x_8x_9}x_{10} \end{array}$$

i:  $x_5$ , i:  $x_4$ , i:  $x_9$ , i:  $\bot$ 

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

$$x_1$$
  $\overline{x_1}x_2$   $\overline{x_1}x_2$   $\overline{x_1}x_2$   $\overline{x_1}x_3$   $\overline{x_1}x_3$   $\overline{x_4}$   $\overline{x_5}x_6$   $\overline{x_2}x_5$   $\overline{x_7}$   $\overline{x_1}x_5$   $\overline{x_6}$   $\overline{x_4}x_5$   $\overline{x_6}$   $\overline{x_3}x_6$   $\overline{x_3}x_4$   $\overline{x_6}$   $\overline{x_3}x_4$   $\overline{x_6}$   $\overline{x_3}x_6$   $\overline{x_3}x_9$   $\overline{x_{10}}$   $\overline{x_7}x_9$   $\overline{x_7}x_8$   $\overline{x_9}x_{10}$   $\overline{x_7}x_8$   $\overline{x_9}x_{10}$   $\overline{x_7}x_8$   $\overline{x_9}x_{10}$   $\overline{x_7}$   $\overline{x_9}$   $\overline{x_7}$   $\overline{x_8}$   $\overline{x_9}$   $\overline{x_{10}}$   $\overline{x_1}$   $\overline{x_2}$ ,  $\overline{x_3}$ ,  $\overline{x_4}$   $\overline{x_1}$ ,  $\overline{x_2}$ ,  $\overline{x_3}$ ,  $\overline{x_4}$  literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

i: 
$$x_5$$
, d:  $\overline{x_1}x_2$ , i:  $x_4$ , i:  $x_9$ , i:  $\bot$ 

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$$

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

#### Two-watched literal schema

if one watched literal is assigned to false, then the other watched literal must be assigned to true

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

#### Two-watched literal schema

if one watched literal is assigned to false, then the other watched literal must be assigned to true

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

#### Two-watched literal schema

if one watched literal is assigned to false, then the other watched literal must be assigned to true

$$\overline{x_2}$$
  $\overline{x_5}$   $x_7$ 

i: 
$$x_5$$
, d:  $\overline{x_1}x_2$ , i:  $x_4$ , i:  $x_9$ , i:  $\bot$ 

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8$$

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

#### Two-watched literal schema

if one watched literal is assigned to false, then the other watched literal must be assigned to true

$$\overline{x_2}$$
  $\overline{x_5}$   $x_7$ 

i:  $x_5$ , d:  $\overline{x_1}x_2$ , i:  $x_4$ , i:  $x_9$ , i:  $\bot$ 
 $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$ ,  $x_4$ ,  $x_5$ ,  $x_6$ ,  $x_7$ ,  $x_8$ 

literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

#### Two-watched literal schema

if one watched literal is assigned to false, then the other watched literal must be assigned to true

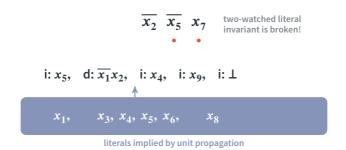
$$\overline{x_2}$$
  $\overline{x_5}$   $x_7$ 
 $\vdots$   $x_5$ , d:  $\overline{x_1}x_2$ , i:  $x_4$ , i:  $x_9$ , i:  $\bot$ 

$$x_1, \quad x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, \quad x_8$$
literals implied by unit propagation

For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

#### Two-watched literal schema

if one watched literal is assigned to false, then the other watched literal must be assigned to true



For efficiency, DRAT checkers keep track of literals implied by unit propagation.

#### Two-watched literal schema

if one watched literal is assigned to false, then the other watched literal must be assigned to true

$$\overline{x_2}$$
  $\overline{x_5}$   $x_7$ 

i:  $x_5$ , d:  $\overline{x_1}x_2$ , i:  $x_4$ , i:  $x_9$ , i:  $\bot$ 
 $x_1$ ,  $x_3$ ,  $x_4$ ,  $x_5$ ,  $x_6$ ,  $x_8$ 

literals implied by unit propagation

Solution DRAT checkers ignore unit clause deletions clauses whose literals are all falsified except for one satisfied literal