Even shorter proofs without new variables

Adrián Rebola-Pardo

Vienna University of Technology
Johannes Kepler University

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

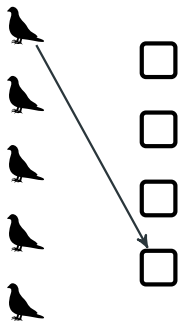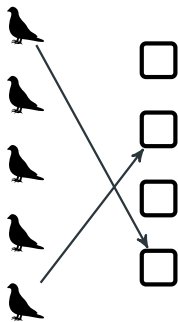## The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n - 1$ holes?

- w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n - 1$

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

The pigeonhole problem $\text{PHP}(n)$

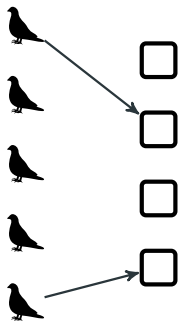**Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?**

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n - 1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n - 1$**
    - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*

    $\vdots$
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n - 1$ is not in hole $n - 1$**

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

The pigeonhole problem $\text{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n - 1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n - 1$**
    - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
  ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n - 1$ is not in hole $n - 1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \dots, n - 2$**

The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n - 1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n - 1$**
    - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
  ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n - 1$ is not in hole $n - 1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n - 2$**
  ⋮
- **pigeon $n - 1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n - 2$**

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
  - ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
  - ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
  ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
  ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve $\mathrm{PHP}(n-1)$**

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

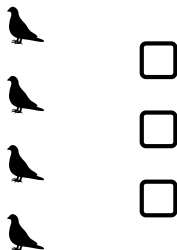## The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
  $\vdots$
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
  $\vdots$
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve $\mathrm{PHP}(n-1)$**

How long are propositional proofs?

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
  - ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
  - ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

How long are propositional proofs?

resolution   **exponential lower bound**
classical separation result

THE INTRACTABILITY OF RESOLUTION

Armin HAKEN
Department of Computer Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A4, Canada
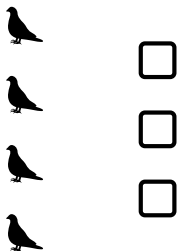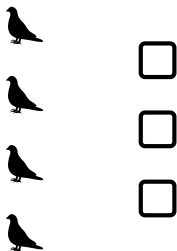
1

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
    otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n
    ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \dots, n-2$**
    ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \dots, n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

How long are propositional proofs?

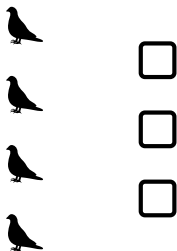SIGACT News   28   Oct.-Dec. 1976

A SHORT PROOF OF THE PIGEON HOLE PRINCIPLE
USING EXTENDED RESOLUTION

Stephen A. Cook

extended resolution $O(n^4)$
new variables as definitions

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
    - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
    ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
    ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

How long are propositional proofs?

Short Proofs Without New Variables

Marijn J.H. Heule[1(✉)], Benjamin Kiesl[2], and Armin Biere[3]

DPR $O(n^3)$
  DPR conditionally assigns variables
  w.l.o.g to ⊤/⊥

Problem 1: swapping pigeons

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
    otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n
    ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
    ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

How long are propositional proofs?

Short Proofs Without New Variables

Marijn J.H. Heule[1]([✉]), Benjamin Kiesl[2], and Armin Biere[3]

$O(n)$ conditional w.l.o.g.s/pigeon

DPR $\quad O(n^3)$

DPR conditionally assigns variables
w.l.o.g to $\top/\bot$

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
  ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
  ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

How long are propositional proofs?

Short Proofs Without New Variables

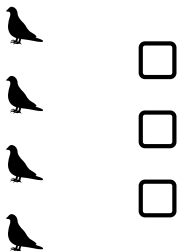Marijn J.H. Heule[1]([✉]), Benjamin Kiesl[2], and Armin Biere[3]

DPR $O(n^3)$

$O(n)$ conditional w.l.o.g.s/pigeon
$O(n)$ pigeons/iteration

DPR conditionally assigns variables
w.l.o.g to ⊤/⊥

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
    otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n
  ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
  ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

How long are propositional proofs?

Short Proofs Without New Variables

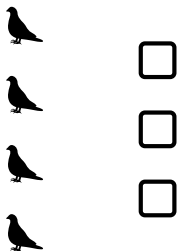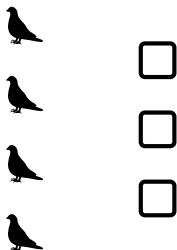Marijn J.H. Heule[1]([✉]), Benjamin Kiesl[2], and Armin Biere[3]

DPR $O(n^3)$
- $O(n)$ conditional w.l.o.g.s/pigeon
- $O(n)$ pigeons/iteration
- $O(n)$ iterations

DPR conditionally assigns variables w.l.o.g to $\top/\bot$

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g.** pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$
    - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
    ⋮
- **w.l.o.g.** pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
    ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

How long are propositional proofs?

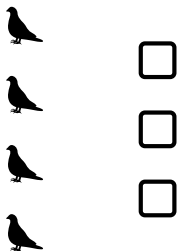DRAT Proofs, Propagation Redundancy,
and Extended Resolution

Sam Buss[1]([✉]) and Neil Thapen[2]

DSR conditionally assigns variables
w.l.o.g. to literals/T/⊥

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
    otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n
  ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole 1, ..., $n-2$**
  ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole 1, ..., $n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

How long are propositional proofs?

DRAT Proofs, Propagation Redundancy,
and Extended Resolution

Sam Buss[1]([✉]) and Neil Thapen[2]

**DSR conditionally assigns variables
w.l.o.g. to literals/⊤/⊥**
    we can swap variables in $O(1)$!

Problem

The pig...

...es?

$- 1$

...le $n - 1$
$- 2$

..., $n - 2$

How lo...

DRA...

...ables

a new proof system with one-instruction variable swaps!

we get refutations of $PHP(n)$ with $O(n^2)$ instructions! :)

we get refutations of $PHP(n)$ with $O(n^2)$ instructions, right?

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
    - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
    ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
    ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
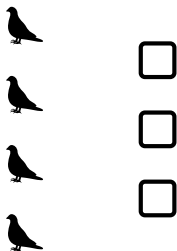- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

How long are propositional proofs?

DRAT Proofs, Propagation Redundancy, and Extended Resolution

Sam Buss[1]([✉]) and Neil Thapen[2]

DSR conditionally assigns variables w.l.o.g. to literals/⊤/⊥
    we can swap variables in $O(1)$!

1

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
    otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n
    ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
    ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**

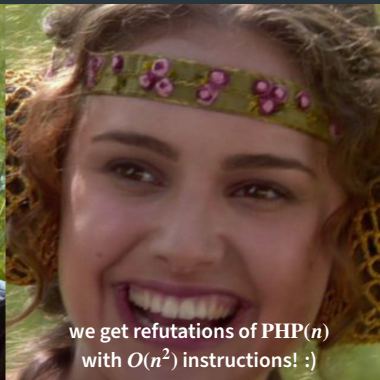## How long are propositional proofs?

DRAT Proofs, Propagation Redundancy,
and Extended Resolution

Sam Buss[1(✉)] and Neil Thapen[2]

DSR conditionally assigns variables
w.l.o.g. to literals/⊤/⊥
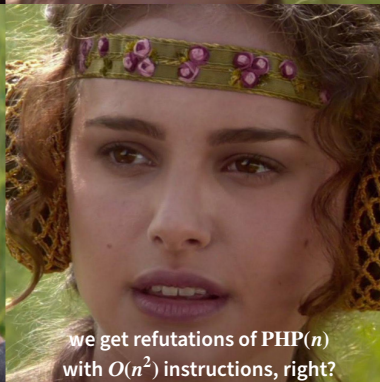   *we can swap variables in $O(1)$!*

why does this fail?

how do we make it work?

derive as RUP

learn C
$F \vDash C$ ──────── **delete** C

SAT solver

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C

delete C

$F \vDash C$

SAT solver

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)

derive as RUP

learn C
$F \models C$

log deletion

delete C

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C

delete C

$F \vDash C$

SAT solver

insert C

$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)

Proof generation for inprocessing

if C is a RUP over F

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)

derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: C

if C is a RUP over F

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: C

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)

Proof generation for inprocessing

derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C **delete** C

$F \vDash C$

SAT solver

insert C

$F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

i: C

if C **is implied by** F

Problem 2: interference-free lemmas

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

learn C
$F \vDash C$

log deletion

delete C

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3
i: C
d: L_3
d: L_2
d: L_1

if C is implied by F

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

Proof generation for inprocessing

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT solver

i: C

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: C

if C is an SR clause over F upon σ

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

Problem 2: interference-free lemmas

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

learn C
$F \models C$

log deletion

delete C

SAT
solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: $C \; [\sigma]$

if C is an SR clause over F upon σ

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and
all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

Proof generation for inprocessing

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

i: C [σ]

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C

$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT solver

insert C

$F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: $C \; [\sigma]$

if $F|_{\bar{C}} \vDash \sigma(F)$

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

learn C
$F \vDash C$

log deletion

delete C

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3 all clauses in $\sigma(F)$
i: $C\ [\sigma]$ are RUP clauses
d: L_3 over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$
d: L_2
d: L_1

if $F|_{\bar{C}} \vDash \sigma(F)$

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

(a form of ...
derive as ...

learn ...
$F \models C$ ...

... (F)
... es
... $\land L_3$

the clauses in $\sigma(F)$ need to be RUPs,
not just be implied

we can just add lemmas
until they are RUPs! :)

... logy and
... s over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

we can just add lemmas
until they are RUPs, right?

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3 all clauses in $\sigma(F)$
i: C $[\sigma]$ are RUP clauses
d: L_3 over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$
d: L_2
d: L_1

if $F|_{\bar{C}} \vDash \sigma(F)$

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and
all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

we also need $\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2), \sigma(L_3)$ to be RUPs over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT
solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3 all clauses in $\sigma(F)$
i: $C\ [\sigma]$ are RUP clauses
d: L_3 over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$
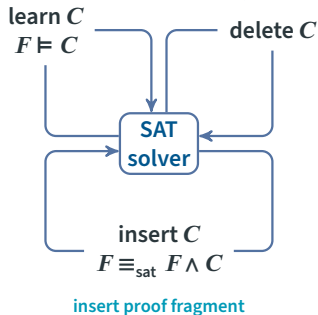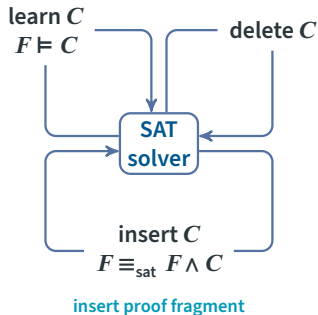d: L_2
d: L_1

if $F|_{\bar{C}} \vDash \sigma(F)$

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and
all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

we also need $\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2), \sigma(L_3)$ to be RUPs over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$
... which might need extra lemmas themselves...

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT
solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3 all clauses in $\sigma(F)$
i: $C [\sigma]$ are RUP clauses
d: L_3 over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$
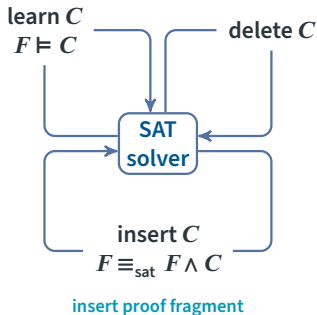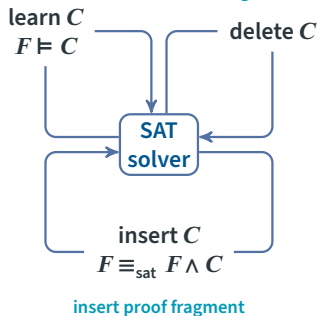d: L_2
d: L_1

if $F|_{\bar{C}} \vDash \sigma(F)$

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and
all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

we also need $\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2), \sigma(L_3)$ to be RUPs over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$
... which might need extra lemmas themselves...
... and so on...

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

learn C
$F \models C$

delete C

log deletion

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3
i: C $[\sigma]$
d: L_3
d: L_2
d: L_1

all clauses in $\sigma(F)$
are RUP clauses
over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$

if $F|_{\bar{C}} \models \sigma(F)$

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

we also need $\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2), \sigma(L_3)$ to be RUPs over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$

... which might need extra lemmas themselves...

... and so on...

how can we temporarily introduce interference-free lemmas?

2

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- if C is not marked, skip it

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- if C is not marked, skip it
- if C is an input clause, it is in the core

Problem 3: cores and trimming under interference

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- if C is not marked, skip it
- if C is an input clause, it is in the core
- if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- if C is not marked, skip it
- if C is an input clause, it is in the core
- if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents

$$
\text{sub} \quad \frac{E_0}{A_0} \qquad E_1
$$
$$
\text{res} \quad \frac{ \qquad E_1}{A_1} \qquad E_2
$$
$$
\text{res} \quad \frac{ \qquad E_2}{A_2}
$$
$$
\ddots
$$
$$
\text{res} \quad \frac{A_{n-1} \qquad E_n}{C}
$$

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- if C is not marked, skip it
- if C is an input clause, it is in the core
- if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents

$$\text{sub} \ \frac{E_0 \ \text{mark}}{A_0}$$
$$\text{res} \ \frac{A_0 \quad E_1 \ \text{mark}}{A_1 \quad E_2 \ \text{mark}}$$
$$\text{res} \ \frac{A_1 \quad E_2 \ \text{mark}}{A_2}$$
$$\ddots$$
$$\text{res} \ \frac{A_{n-1} \quad E_n \ \text{mark}}{C}$$

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

marked

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards
- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

marked

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards
- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof
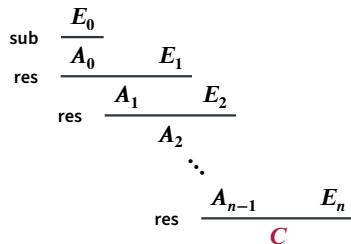
mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
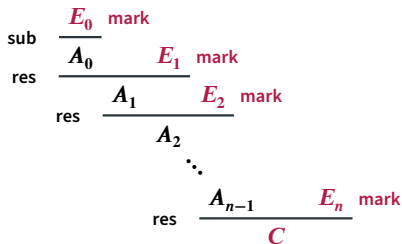- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

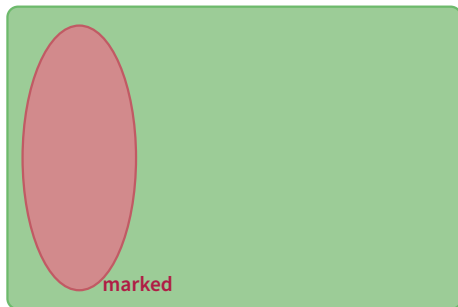**mark the empty clause and proceed backwards**

- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

newly
marked

marked

can we do better than this fixpoint computation?

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

DRAT/DPR/DSR proofs

interference-free lemmas

pigeonhole refutation

non-fixpoint cores and trimming

DRAT/DPR/DSR proofs

mutation logic

interference-free lemmas

pigeonhole refutation

non-fixpoint cores and trimming

DRAT/DPR/DSR proofs

mutation logic

interference as inference

WSR proofs

interference-free lemmas

pigeonhole refutation

non-fixpoint cores and trimming

Propagation-based redundancy notions

Propagation-based redundancy notions

RUP [Goldberg, Novikov '03]

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Propagation-based redundancy notions

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \land \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

Propagation-based redundancy notions

RUP

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

    RUP is monotonic   if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G

Propagation-based redundancy notions

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

    RUP is monotonic   if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G

    RUP preserves models   every model of F is a model of $F \wedge C$

Propagation-based redundancy notions

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

    RUP is monotonic   if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G

    RUP preserves models   every model of F is a model of $F \wedge C$

    RUP has a dependency structure C is an iterated resolvent over F

Propagation-based redundancy notions

[Järvisalo, Heule, Biere '12]

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

    RUP is monotonic   if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G

    RUP preserves models   every model of F is a model of $F \wedge C$

    RUP has a dependency structure C is an iterated resolvent over F

Propagation-based redundancy notions

[Heule, Kiesl, Biere '17]

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

RUP is monotonic   if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G

RUP preserves models   every model of F is a model of $F \wedge C$

RUP has a dependency structure C is an iterated resolvent over F

Propagation-based redundancy notions

[Buss, Thapen '19]

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \land \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

    RUP is monotonic   if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G

    RUP preserves models   every model of F is a model of $F \land C$

    RUP has a dependency structure C is an iterated resolvent over F

Propagation-based redundancy notions

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

RUP is monotonic   if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G

   RAT/PR/SR are non-monotonic!

RUP preserves models   every model of F is a model of $F \wedge C$

RUP has a dependency structure C is an iterated resolvent over F

Propagation-based redundancy notions

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \land \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

    RUP is monotonic   if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G

        RAT/PR/SR are non-monotonic!

    RUP preserves models   every model of F is a model of $F \land C$

        RAT/PR/SR preserve satisfiability: if F is satisfiable, then so is $F \land C$

    RUP has a dependency structure C is an iterated resolvent over F

Propagation-based redundancy notions

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

RUP is monotonic   if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G
RAT/PR/SR are non-monotonic!

RUP preserves models   every model of F is a model of $F \wedge C$
RAT/PR/SR preserve satisfiability: if F is satisfiable, then so is $F \wedge C$

RUP has a dependency structure C is an iterated resolvent over F
RAT/PR/SR depend on the absence of clauses

Propagation-based redundancy notions

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

RUP is monotonic if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G
RAT/PR/SR are non-monotonic!

RUP preserves models every model of F is a model of $F \wedge C$
RAT/PR/SR preserve satisfiability: if F is satisfiable, then so is $F \wedge C$

RUP has a dependency structure C is an iterated resolvent over F
RAT/PR/SR depend on the absence of clauses

lack of these properties is called *interference*

Propagation-based redundancy notions

DRUP	deletion + RUP
DRAT	deletion + RAT
DPR	deletion + PR
DSR	deletion + SR

C is a **reverse unit propagation (RUP)** over F whenever unit propagation over $F \wedge \neg C$ reaches a conflict

Properties

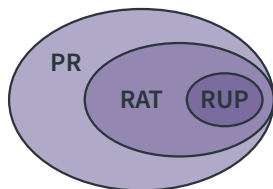**RUP is monotonic** if $F \subseteq G$, then C is a RUP over G
RAT/PR/SR are non-monotonic!

RUP preserves models every model of F is a model of $F \wedge C$
RAT/PR/SR preserve satisfiability: if F is satisfiable, then so is $F \wedge C$

RUP has a dependency structure C is an iterated resolvent over F
RAT/PR/SR depend on the absence of clauses

lack of these properties is called *interference*

Substitution redundancy

F CNF formula
C clause
σ atomic substitution

Substitution redundancy

F CNF formula
C clause
σ atomic substitution

C is a **substitution redundant (SR)** clause over F upon σ whenever:

- the clause $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology
- for each clause $D \in F$, the clause $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over F

F CNF formula
C clause
σ atomic substitution

C is a **substitution redundant (SR)** clause over F upon σ whenever:

- the clause $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology
- for each clause $D \in F$, the clause $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over F

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

F CNF formula
C clause
σ atomic substitution

C is a **substitution redundant (SR)** clause over F upon σ whenever:

- the clause $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology
- for each clause $D \in F$, the clause $C \lor \sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over F

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \land C$

Intuition   if a model of F falsifies C, then σ transforms that model into a model of $F \land C$.

    this is reasoning without loss of generality!

F CNF formula
C clause
σ atomic substitution

C is a **substitution redundant (SR)** clause over F upon σ whenever:

- the clause $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology
- for each clause $D \in F$, the clause $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over F

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

Intuition   if a model of F falsifies C, then σ transforms that model into a model of $F \wedge C$.

this is reasoning without loss of generality!

can we relax the conditions for SR?

this extends work from [Rebola-Pardo, Suda '18]

Substitutions can be seen as transformations on interpretations

this extends work from [Rebola-Pardo, Suda '18]

Substitutions can be seen as transformations on interpretations

interpretations $\qquad\qquad I$: variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ formulas $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

this extends work from [Rebola-Pardo, Suda '18]

Substitutions can be seen as transformations on interpretations

interpretations I : variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
                                           formulas $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

substitutions σ : variables $\rightarrow$ formulas

this extends work from [Rebola-Pardo, Suda '18]

Substitutions can be seen as transformations on interpretations

interpretations	I :	variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
		formulas $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
substitutions	σ :	variables $\rightarrow$ formulas
mutations	$I \circ \sigma$:	variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

this extends work from [Rebola-Pardo, Suda '18]

Substitutions can be seen as transformations on interpretations

interpretations	I : variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
	formulas $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
substitutions	σ : variables $\rightarrow$ formulas
mutations	$I \circ \sigma$: variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

conditional mutations

$$I \circ (\sigma :- Q) = \begin{cases} I \circ \sigma & \text{if } I \vDash Q \\ I & \text{if } I \nvDash Q \end{cases}$$

this extends work from [Rebola-Pardo, Suda '18]

Substitutions can be seen as transformations on interpretations

interpretations $\qquad I:$ variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ formulas $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

substitutions $\qquad \sigma:$ variables $\rightarrow$ formulas

mutations $\qquad\quad I \circ \sigma:$ variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

conditional
mutations $\quad I \circ (\sigma :- Q) = \begin{cases} I \circ \sigma & \text{if } I \vDash Q \\ I & \text{if } I \nvDash Q \end{cases}$

$\qquad\qquad$ effect $\qquad\qquad$ trigger

this extends work from [Rebola-Pardo, Suda '18]

Substitutions can be seen as transformations on interpretations

interpretations $\qquad I:$ variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ formulas $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

substitutions $\qquad \sigma:$ variables $\rightarrow$ formulas

mutations $\qquad I \circ \sigma:$ variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

conditional $\quad I \circ (\sigma :\!- Q) = \begin{cases} I \circ \sigma & \text{if } I \vDash Q \\ I & \text{if } I \nvDash Q \end{cases}$

mutations

Mutation logic   **propositional logic + mutation operator**

$\qquad\qquad \nabla(\sigma :\!- Q).\, F$

this extends work from [Rebola-Pardo, Suda '18]

Substitutions can be seen as transformations on interpretations

interpretations $\quad I:$ variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
$\qquad\qquad\qquad$ formulas $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

substitutions $\qquad \sigma:$ variables $\rightarrow$ formulas

mutations $\qquad I \circ \sigma:$ variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

conditional
mutations $\quad I \circ (\sigma :\!- Q) = \begin{cases} I \circ \sigma & \text{if } I \vDash Q \\ I & \text{if } I \nvDash Q \end{cases}$

Mutation logic propositional logic + mutation operator

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- Q). \, F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :\!- Q) \vDash F$$

this extends work from [Rebola-Pardo, Suda '18]

Substitutions can be seen as transformations on interpretations

interpretations $\quad\quad I:$ variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
$\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad$ formulas $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

substitutions $\quad\quad\quad \sigma:$ variables $\rightarrow$ formulas

mutations $\quad\quad\quad I \circ \sigma:$ variables $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

conditional
mutations $\quad I \circ (\sigma \coloneq Q) = \begin{cases} I \circ \sigma & \text{if } I \vDash Q \\ I & \text{if } I \nvDash Q \end{cases}$

Mutation logic $\quad$ **propositional logic + mutation operator**

$\quad\quad\quad\quad I \vDash \nabla(\sigma \coloneq Q). F \quad$ **iff** $\quad I \circ (\sigma \coloneq Q) \vDash F$

Theorem $\quad$ if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma \coloneq \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma \ :\!- \ Q). \ F \quad \textbf{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma \ :\!- \ Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma \ :\!- \ \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- Q).\, F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :\!- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- Q). \, F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :\!- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

↓

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- Q). F \quad \textbf{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$\downarrow$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$

$\downarrow$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- Q).\, F \quad \textbf{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ C \vee \sigma(D) \text{ is RUP over } F \end{array}}$

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D) \end{array}}$

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D) \end{array}}$ $\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \wedge C \vDash D \end{array}}$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- Q). F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ C \vee \sigma(D) \text{ is RUP over } F \end{array}}$

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D) \end{array}}$

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D) \end{array}} \qquad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \wedge C \vDash D \end{array}}$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). D \end{array}}$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- Q).\, F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :\!\!- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\forall D \in F, \\ C \vee \sigma(D) \text{ is RUP over } F\end{array}}$
$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\sigma(C) \text{ is a} \\ \text{tautology}\end{array}}$

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\forall D \in F, \\ F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)\end{array}}$

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\forall D \in F, \\ F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)\end{array}}$
$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\forall D \in F, \\ F \wedge C \vDash D\end{array}}$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\forall D \in F, \\ F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}).\, D\end{array}}$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- Q). \, F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- Q). F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ C \vee \sigma(D) \text{ is RUP over } F \end{array}}$

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D) \end{array}}$

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D) \end{array}}$ $\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \wedge C \vDash D \end{array}}$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \forall D \in F, \\ F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). D \end{array}}$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \sigma(C) \text{ is a} \\ \text{tautology} \end{array}}$

$\downarrow$

$\boxed{F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(C)}$ $\boxed{F \wedge C \vDash C}$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- Q).\, F \quad \textbf{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :\!- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F,$ $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F	$\sigma(C)$ is a tautology
$\forall D \in F,$ $F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$	
$\forall D \in F,$ $F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)$ $\quad$ $\forall D \in F,$ $F \wedge C \vDash D$	$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(C)$ $\quad$ $F \wedge C \vDash C$
$\forall D \in F,$ $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).\, D$	$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).\, C$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- Q).\, F \quad \textbf{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :\!\!- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$\sigma(C)$ is a tautology

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \wedge C \vDash D$

$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge C \vDash C$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}).\, D$

∇ distributes across $\wedge$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}).\, F \wedge C$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}).\, C$

$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- Q).\, F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :\!- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem   if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

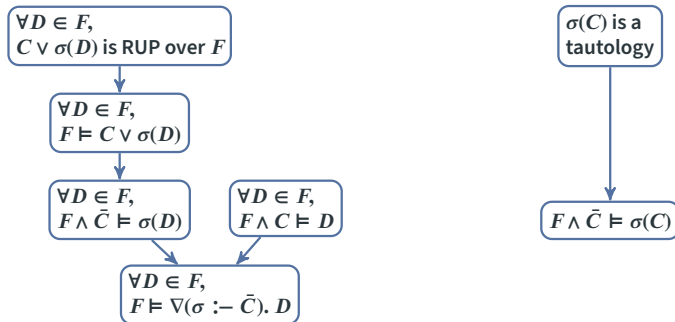$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- Q).\, F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :\!\!- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

Interference is the same as deriving $\nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}).D$ **for each** $D \in F \wedge C$

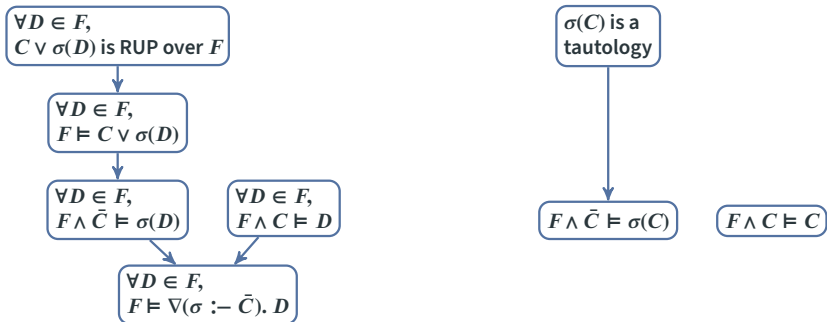$$I \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- Q). F \quad \text{iff} \quad I \circ (\sigma :\!- Q) \vDash F$$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

Interference is the same as deriving $\nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).D$ for each $D \in F \wedge C$

In the paper lots of details about mutation logic
   + a DAG-shaped proof system for interference!

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \models \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$\downarrow$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \models C \vee \sigma(D)$

$\downarrow$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \wedge \bar{C} \models \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \wedge C \models D$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \models \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}). D$

∇ distributes across $\wedge$

$F \models \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}). F \wedge C$

$\sigma(C)$ is a tautology

$\downarrow$

$F \wedge \bar{C} \models \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge C \models C$

$F \models \nabla(\sigma :\!\!- \bar{C}). C$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$C \vee \sigma(C)$ is RUP over F

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \wedge C \vDash D$

$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge C \vDash C$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).D$

∇ distributes across $\wedge$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :\!- \bar{C}).C$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \wedge C \vDash D$

$\forall D \in F,$
$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). D$

∇ distributes across $\wedge$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). F \wedge C$

$C \vee \sigma(C)$ is RUP over F

$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge C \vDash C$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). C$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma \; :- \; \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F$,
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

↓

$\forall D \in F$,
$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$

↓

$\forall D \in F$,
$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F$,
$F \wedge C \vDash D$

↓

$\forall D \in F$,
$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma \; :- \; \bar{C}). \, D$

$C \vee \sigma(C)$ is RUP over F

↓

$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(C)$

↓

$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge C \vDash C$

↓

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma \; :- \; \bar{C}). \, C$

∇ distributes across ∧

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma \; :- \; \bar{C}). \, F \wedge C$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \models \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta$,
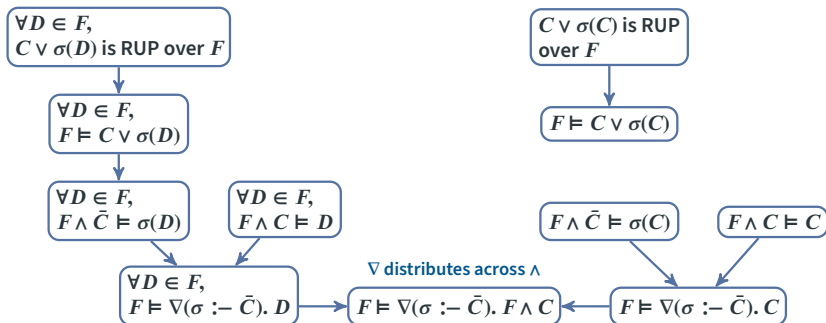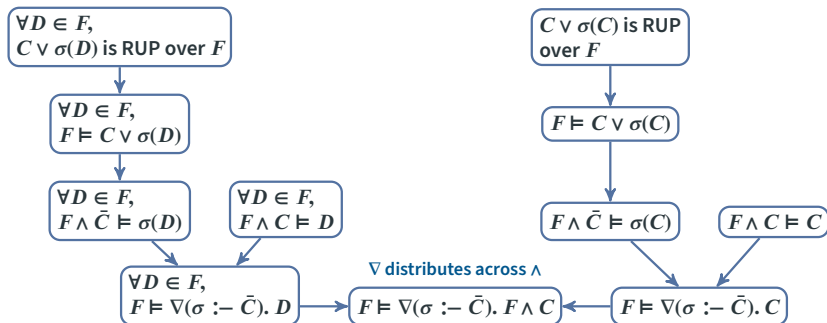$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta$,
$F \models C \vee \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta$,
$F \wedge \bar{C} \models \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta$,
$F \wedge C \models D$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta$,
$F \models \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). D$

∇ distributes across $\wedge$

$F \models \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). F \wedge C$

$C \vee \sigma(C)$ is RUP over F

$F \models C \vee \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge \bar{C} \models \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge C \models C$

$F \models \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). C$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)$
  $\quad$ $\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \wedge C \vDash D$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). D$

$C \vee \sigma(C)$ is RUP
over F

$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(C)$ $\quad$ $F \wedge C \vDash C$

∇ distributes across $\wedge$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). F \backslash \Delta \wedge C$ $\quad$ $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). C$

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \wedge C \vDash D$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). D$

∇ distributes across $\wedge$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). F \backslash \Delta \wedge C$

$C \vee \sigma(C)$ is RUP over F

$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge C \vDash C$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). C$

A clause C is a **weak substitution redundancy (WSR)** clause upon σ over F
modulo Δ if, for all clauses $D \in F \backslash \Delta \wedge C$, the clause $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause
over F.

Theorem if C is an SR clause over F upon σ, then $F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \wedge C$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP over F

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(D)$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \wedge C \vDash D$

$\forall D \in F \backslash \Delta,$
$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). D$

∇ distributes across $\wedge$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). F \backslash \Delta \wedge C$

$C \vee \sigma(C)$ is RUP over F

$F \vDash C \vee \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge \bar{C} \vDash \sigma(C)$

$F \wedge C \vDash C$

$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}). C$

A clause C is a **weak substitution redundancy (WSR)** clause upon σ over F modulo Δ if, for all clauses $D \in F \backslash \Delta \wedge C$, the clause $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over F.

Theorem if C is a WSR clause over F modulo Δ upon σ, then
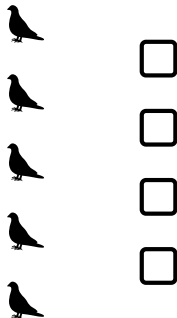$F \vDash \nabla(\sigma :- \bar{C}).F \backslash \Delta \wedge C$

The pigeonhole problem PHP(*n*)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n - 1$ holes?

The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

p_{ir} **pigeon i is in hole r**
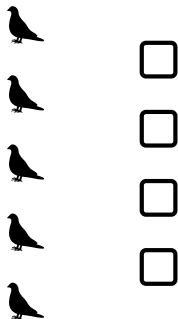
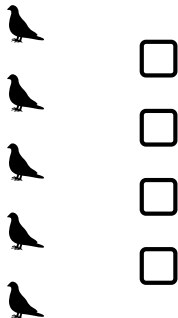### The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

p_{ir} pigeon i is in hole r

$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ for $1 \le i \le n$

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ for $1 \le i < j \le n$ and $1 \le r < n$

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  - *otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n*
  - ⋮
- **w.l.o.g. pigeon $n-1$ is not in hole $n-1$**
- **pigeon 1 is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
  - ⋮
- **pigeon $n-1$ is in some hole $1, \ldots, n-2$**
- **solve PHP($n-1$)**
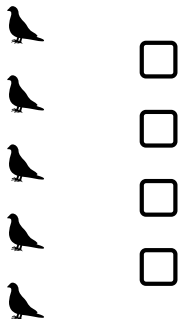
p_{ir} **pigeon i is in hole r**

$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ **for $1 \leq i \leq n$**

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ **for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $1 \leq r < n$**

The pigeonhole problem $\mathrm{PHP}(n)$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n - 1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n - 1$**
  otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n

p_{ir} **pigeon i is in hole r**

$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ **for $1 \leq i \leq n$**

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ **for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $1 \leq r < n$**

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
    otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n

    introduce $C = \overline{p_{1(n-1)}}$ as SR clause upon σ

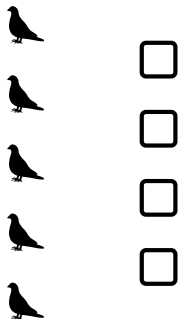 $\sigma = \{p_{1r} \mapsto p_{nr}, p_{nr} \mapsto p_{1r} : 1 \leq r < n\}$

p_{ir} **pigeon i is in hole r**

$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ **for $1 \leq i \leq n$**

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ **for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $1 \leq r < n$**

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n - 1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n - 1$**
    otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n

    introduce $C = \overline{p_{1(n-1)}}$ as SR clause upon σ

    $\sigma = \{p_{1r} \mapsto p_{nr}, p_{nr} \mapsto p_{1r} : 1 \leq r < n\}$
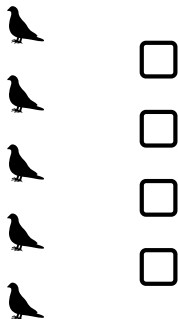
    $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP for each clause D!

p_{ir} **pigeon i is in hole r**

$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ **for $1 \leq i \leq n$**

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ **for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $1 \leq r < n$**

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
    otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n

    introduce $C = \overline{p_{1(n-1)}}$ as SR clause upon σ

    $\sigma = \{p_{1r} \mapsto p_{nr}, p_{nr} \mapsto p_{1r} : 1 \leq r < n\}$

    $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP for each clause D!

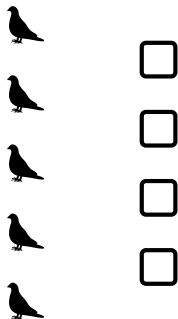   **but $\sigma(C)$ is not a tautology...**

p_{ir} **pigeon i is in hole r**

$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ **for $1 \leq i \leq n$**

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ **for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $1 \leq r < n$**

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n

  introduce $C = \overline{p_{1(n-1)}}$ as SR clause upon σ

  $\sigma = \{p_{1r} \mapsto p_{nr}, p_{nr} \mapsto p_{1r} : 1 \le r < n\}$

  $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP for each clause D!

  but $\sigma(C)$ is not a tautology...
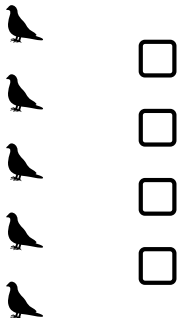
  ... but it suffices that $C \vee \sigma(C)$ is a RUP

p_{ir} **pigeon i is in hole r**

$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ **for $1 \le i \le n$**

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ **for $1 \le i < j \le n$ and $1 \le r < n$**

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n - 1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n - 1$**
  otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n

  introduce $C = \overline{p_{1(n-1)}}$ as WSR clause upon σ

  $\sigma = \{p_{1r} \mapsto p_{nr}, p_{nr} \mapsto p_{1r} : 1 \leq r < n\}$

  $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP for each clause D!

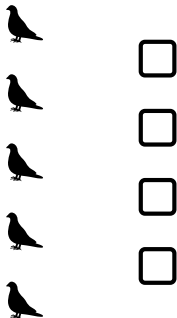 **but $\sigma(C)$ is not a tautology...**

  ... but it suffices that $C \vee \sigma(C)$ is a RUP

p_{ir} **pigeon i is in hole r**

$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ **for $1 \leq i \leq n$**

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ **for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $1 \leq r < n$**

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

p_{ir} pigeon i is in hole r

$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ for $1 \le i \le n$

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ for $1 \le i < j \le n$ and $1 \le r < n$

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n

  introduce $C = \overline{p_{1(n-1)}}$ as WSR clause upon σ

  $\sigma = \{p_{1r} \mapsto p_{nr}, p_{nr} \mapsto p_{1r} : 1 \le r < n\}$

  $C \vee \sigma(D)$ is RUP for each clause D!

  $C \vee \sigma(C) = \overline{p_{1(n-1)}} \vee \overline{p_{n(n-1)}}$ is RUP!

  ... but it suffices that $C \vee \sigma(C)$ is a RUP

The pigeonhole problem PHP(n)

Can we fit n pigeons into $n-1$ holes?

- **w.l.o.g. pigeon 1 is not in hole $n-1$**
  otherwise swap pigeons 1 and n

  introduce $C = \overline{p_{1(n-1)}}$ as WSR clause upon σ

  $\sigma = \{p_{1r} \mapsto p_{nr}, p_{nr} \mapsto p_{1r} : 1 \leq r < n\}$

  $\vee\ \sigma(D)$ is RUP for each clause D!

  $(C) = \overline{p_{1(n-1)}} \vee \overline{p_{n(n-1)}}$ is RUP!

  ... suffices that $C \vee \sigma(C)$ is a RUP

solved! (details in the paper)

p_{ir} **pigeon i is in hole r**
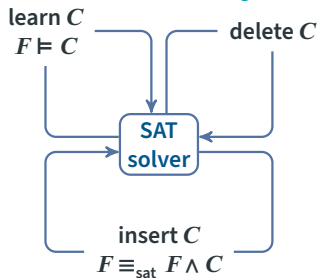
$p_{i1} \vee \cdots \vee p_{i(n-1)}$ **for $1 \leq i \leq n$**

$\overline{p_{ir}} \vee \overline{p_{jr}}$ **for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $1 \leq r < n$**

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP

log deletion

learn C
$F \vDash C$

delete C

SAT
solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{\text{sat}} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3 all clauses in $\sigma(F)$
i: $C [\sigma]$ are RUP clauses
d: L_3 over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$
d: L_2
d: L_1

if $F|_{\bar{C}} \vDash \sigma(F)$

C is an SR clause if $\sigma(C)$ is a tautology and
all clauses in $\sigma(F)$ are RUP clauses over $F|_{\bar{C}}$

we also need $\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2), \sigma(L_3)$ to be RUPs over $F \wedge L_1 \wedge L_2 \wedge L_3$

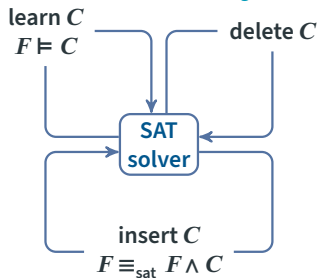... which might need extra lemmas themselves...

... and so on...

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP   log deletion

learn C delete C
$F \vDash C$

SAT
solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3
i: C $[\sigma]$
d: L_3
d: L_2
d: L_1

if $F|_{\bar{C}} \vDash \sigma(F)$

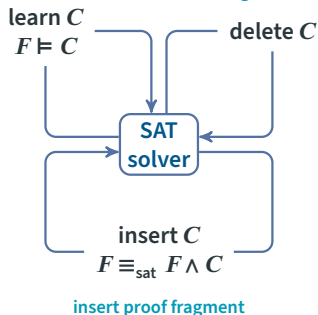C is a WSR clause modulo Δ if
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is a RUP for each $D \in F \backslash \Delta \wedge C$

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP   log deletion

learn C delete C
$F \vDash C$

SAT
solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3
i: C [σ] mod L_1, L_2, L_3

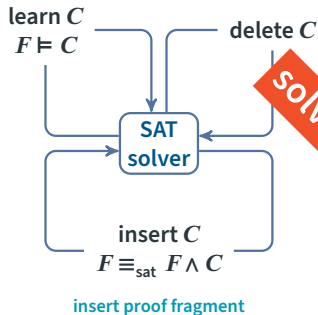if $F|_{\bar{C}} \vDash \sigma(F)$

C is a WSR clause modulo Δ if
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ is a RUP for each $D \in F \backslash \Delta \wedge C$

(a form of iterated resolution + subsumption)
derive as RUP   log deletion

learn C   **delete C**
$F \vDash C$

SAT solver

insert C
$F \equiv_{sat} F \wedge C$

insert proof fragment

Proof generation for inprocessing

i: L_1
i: L_2
i: L_3
i: $C\,[\sigma]$ **mod** L_1, L_2, L_3

$\ldots]_{\bar{C}} \vDash \sigma(F)$

C is a w...   ...use modulo Δ if
$C \vee \sigma(D)$ i... ...P for each $D \in F \backslash \Delta \wedge C$

solved! (details in the paper)

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards
- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**
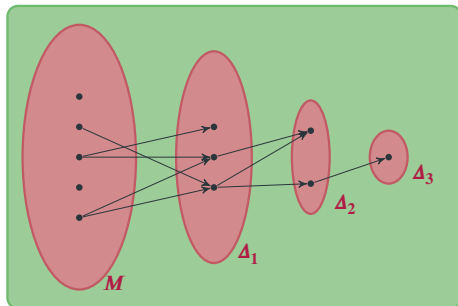

can we do better
than this fixpoint
computation?

marked

newly
marked

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards
- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

can we do better than this fixpoint computation?

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ **mark their antecedents**

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards
- **if C is not marked, skip it**
- **if C is an input clause, it is in the core**
- **if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents**
- **if C is an SR clause upon σ...?**

can we do better than this fixpoint computation?

C is a WSR over $F \wedge \Delta_1$ modulo Δ_1 upon σ!

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards

- if C is not marked, skip it
- if C is an input clause, it is in the core
- if C is a RUP clause, mark its antecedents
- if C is an SR clause upon σ...?
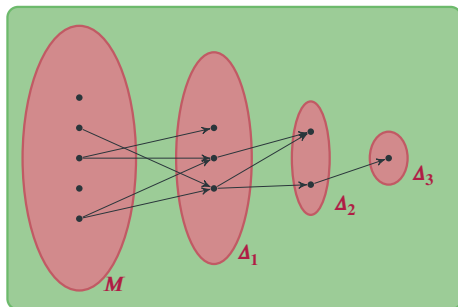

can we do better than this fixpoint computation?

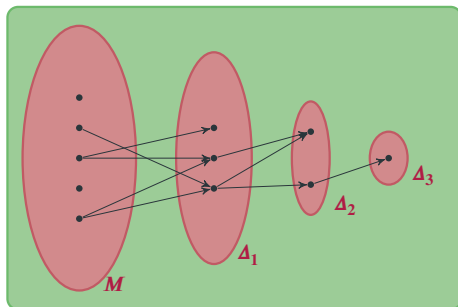C is a WSR over $F \wedge \Delta_1$ modulo Δ_1 upon σ!

TL;DR   just mark Δ_1

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

Generating an unsatisfiable core from a proof

mark the empty clause and proceed backwards
- if C is not marked, skip it
- if C is an input clause, it is in the core
- if C is a RUP clause, ~~mark~~ its antecedents
- if C is an SR clause upon ~~...~~

solved! (details in the paper)

can we do better
than this fixpoint
computation?

C is a WSR over $F \wedge \Delta_1$
modulo Δ_1 upon σ!
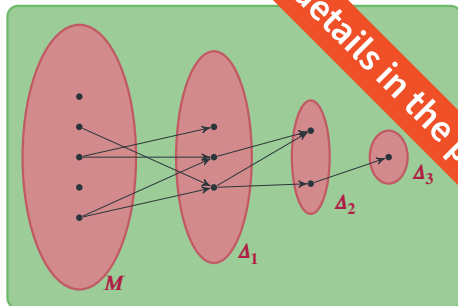
TL;DR   just mark Δ_1

for each marked D, $\sigma(D)$ is a RUP clause over $F|_{\bar{C}}$ $\Rightarrow$ mark their antecedents

Takeaways and future directions

Existing interference rules are unnecessarily restrictive, and those restrictions can be removed at negligible cost.

Takeaways and future directions

Existing interference rules are unnecessarily restrictive, and those restrictions can be removed at negligible cost.

Doing so enables shorter, intuitive proofs.

Takeaways and future directions

Existing interference rules are **unnecessarily restrictive**, and those restrictions can be removed at negligible cost.

Doing so enables **shorter, intuitive** proofs.

Interference-free lemmas are possible **for free**.

Takeaways and future directions

Existing interference rules are **unnecessarily restrictive**, and those restrictions can be removed at negligible cost.

Doing so enables **shorter, intuitive** proofs.

Interference-free lemmas are possible **for free**.

There is no need to perform fixpoint core generation, **even if not using WSR**.

Existing interference rules are **unnecessarily restrictive**, and those restrictions can be removed at negligible cost.

Doing so enables **shorter, intuitive** proofs.

Interference-free lemmas are possible **for free**.

There is no need to perform fixpoint core generation, **even if not using WSR**.

There is a clear, **mutation-based semantics** for interference.

Existing interference rules are **unnecessarily restrictive**, and those restrictions can be removed at negligible cost.

Doing so enables **shorter, intuitive** proofs.

Interference-free lemmas are possible **for free**.

There is no need to perform fixpoint core generation, **even if not using WSR**.

There is a clear, **mutation-based semantics** for interference.

Future directions
    Developing a proof format and proof checker with state-of-the-art efficiency.

Takeaways and future directions

Existing interference rules are **unnecessarily restrictive**, and those restrictions can be removed at negligible cost.

Doing so enables **shorter, intuitive** proofs.

Interference-free lemmas are possible **for free**.

There is no need to perform fixpoint core generation, **even if not using WSR**.

There is a clear, **mutation-based semantics** for interference.

Future directions

    Developing a proof format and proof checker with state-of-the-art efficiency.

  Can we improve on SDCL-like methods with WSR?

Existing interference rules are **unnecessarily restrictive**, and those restrictions can be removed at negligible cost.

Doing so enables **shorter, intuitive** proofs.

Interference-free lemmas are possible **for free**.

There is no need to perform fixpoint core generation, **even if not using WSR**.

There is a clear, **mutation-based semantics** for interference.

Future directions

Developing a proof format and proof checker with state-of-the-art efficiency.

Can we improve on SDCL-like methods with WSR?

Can we use the mutation framework for QBF interference?

Existing interference rules are **unnecessarily restrictive**, and those restrictions can be removed at negligible cost.

Doing so enables **shorter, intuitive** proofs.

Interference-free lemmas are possible **for free**.

There is no need to perform fixpoint core generation, **even if not using WSR**.

There is a clear, **mutation-based semantics** for interference.

Future directions

Developing a proof format and proof checker with state-of-the-art efficiency.

Can we improve on SDCL-like methods with WSR?

Can we use the mutation framework for QBF interference?

... and maybe, potentially, perhaps, possibly, SMT/FOL?