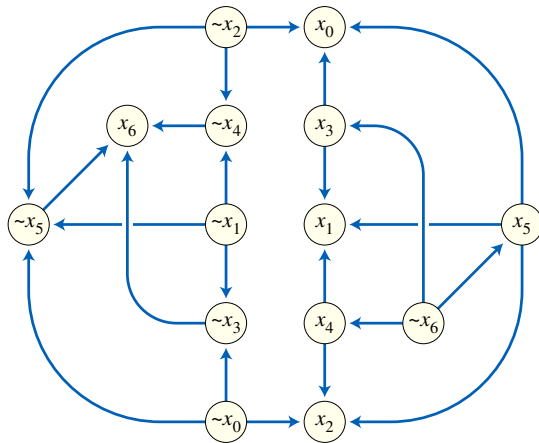


Implication graph



certain quantified boolean formulas". *Information Processing Letters*. **8** (3): 121–123. doi:10.1016/0020-0190(79)90002-4.

- [2] Paul Beame; Henry Kautz; Ashish Sabharwal (2003). *Understanding the Power of Clause Learning* (PDF). IJ-CAI. pp. 1194–1201.

An implication graph representing the 2-satisfiability instance

$$(x_0 \vee x_2) \wedge (x_0 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_4) \wedge \\ (x_0 \vee x_5) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_5) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_5) \wedge (x_3 \vee x_6) \wedge (x_4 \vee x_6) \wedge (x_5 \vee x_6).$$

In mathematical logic, an **implication graph** is a **skew-symmetric directed graph** $G(V, E)$ composed of vertex set V and directed edge set E . Each vertex in V represents the truth status of a **Boolean literal**, and each directed edge from vertex u to vertex v represents the **material implication** “If the literal u is true then the literal v is also true”. Implication graphs were originally used for analyzing complex **Boolean expressions**.

1 Applications

A 2-satisfiability instance in conjunctive normal form can be transformed into an implication graph by replacing each of its disjunctions by a pair of implications. For example, the statement $(x_0 \vee x_1)$ can be rewritten as the pair $(\neg x_0 \rightarrow x_1), (\neg x_1 \rightarrow x_0)$. An instance is satisfiable if and only if no literal and its negation belong to the same strongly connected component of its implication graph; this characterization can be used to solve 2-satisfiability instances in linear time.^[1]

In CDCL SAT-solvers, unit propagation can be naturally associated with an implication graph that captures all possible ways of deriving all implied literals from decision literals,^[2] which is then used for clause learning.

2 References

- [1] Aspvall, Bengt; Plass, Michael F.; Tarjan, Robert E. (1979). "A linear-time algorithm for testing the truth of

3 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

3.1 Text

- **Implication graph** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Implication_graph?oldid=745821013 *Contributors:* Altenmann, Vadmium, PWilkinson, GregorB, CBM, Thisisraja, David Eppstein, DavidCBryant, R0uge, DOI bot, Twri, Dcirovic, ClueBot NG, BG19bot, 0a.io and Anonymous: 3

3.2 Images

- **File:Implication_graph.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2f/Implication_graph.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* David Eppstein

3.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0