Understanding Space in Resolution: Optimal Lower Bounds and Exponential Trade-offs

Jakob Nordström

jakobn@mit.edu

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA

Computational Complexity of Discrete Problems Schloss Dagstuhl, Germany September 14–19, 2008

Joint work with Eli Ben-Sasson

Executive Summary of Talk

- Resolution: proof system for refuting CNF formulas
- Perhaps the most studied system in proof complexity
- Basis of current state-of-the-art SAT-solvers (winners in SAT 2007 competition: resolution + clause learning)
- Key resources: time and space
- What are the connections between these resources?
 Are time and space correlated?
 Are there time/space trade-offs?

Outline

- Resolution
 - Basics
 - Some Previous Work
 - Our Results
- Outline of Proofs
 - Substitution Space Theorem
 - Pebble Games and Pebbling Contradictions
 - Putting the Pieces Together
- Open Problems

Some Notation and Terminology

- Literal a: variable x or its negation \overline{x}
- Clause $C = a_1 \lor ... \lor a_k$: disjunction of literals At most k literals: k-clause
- CNF formula $F = C_1 \land ... \land C_m$: conjunction of clauses k-CNF formula: CNF formula consisting of k-clauses (assume k fixed)
- Refer to clauses of CNF formula as axioms (as opposed to derived clauses)

Resolution Rule

Resolution rule:

$$\frac{B \vee x \qquad C \vee \overline{x}}{B \vee C}$$

Observation

If F is a satisfiable CNF formula and D is derived from clauses $C_1, C_2 \in F$ by the resolution rule, then $F \wedge D$ is satisfiable.

Prove *F* unsatisfiable by deriving the unsatisfiable empty clause 0 (the clause with no literals) from *F* by resolution

Resolution Rule

Resolution rule:

$$\frac{B \vee x \qquad C \vee \overline{x}}{B \vee C}$$

Observation

If F is a satisfiable CNF formula and D is derived from clauses $C_1, C_2 \in F$ by the resolution rule, then $F \wedge D$ is satisfiable.

Prove *F* unsatisfiable by deriving the unsatisfiable empty clause 0 (the clause with no literals) from *F* by resolution

Resolution Rule

Resolution rule:

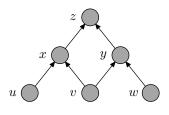
$$\frac{B \vee x \qquad C \vee \overline{x}}{B \vee C}$$

Observation

If F is a satisfiable CNF formula and D is derived from clauses $C_1, C_2 \in F$ by the resolution rule, then $F \wedge D$ is satisfiable.

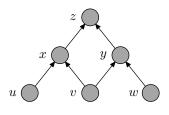
Prove F unsatisfiable by deriving the unsatisfiable empty clause 0 (the clause with no literals) from F by resolution

- 1. *L*
- 2. 1
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}



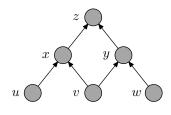
- source vertices true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink vertex is false

- 1. ι
- 2. 1
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}



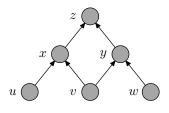
- source vertices true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink vertex is false

- 1. ι
- 2. ı
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. <u>z</u>



- source vertices true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink vertex is false

- 1. *L*
- 2. \
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. <u>Z</u>



- source vertices true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink vertex is false

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. \overline{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	0
max # lines on board	0
max # literals on board	0



Can write down axioms, erase used clauses or infer new clauses (but only from clauses currently on the board!)

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	1
max # lines on board	1
max # literals on board	1

и

Write down axiom 1: u

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	2
max # lines on board	2
max # literals on board	2

u v

Write down axiom 2: v

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	3
max # lines on board	3
max # literals on board	5

 $\begin{array}{c}
u\\v\\\overline{u}\vee\overline{v}\vee x
\end{array}$

Write down axiom 4: $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	3
max # lines on board	3
max # literals on board	5

```
\begin{array}{c} u \\ v \\ \overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x \end{array}
```

Infer
$$\overline{v} \lor x$$
 from u and $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$

- 1. u
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

віаскроаго рооккеерing	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

 $\begin{array}{c}
u \\
v \\
\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x \\
\overline{v} \lor x
\end{array}$

Infer $\overline{v} \lor x$ from u and $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. \overline{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

```
\begin{array}{c}
u \\
v \\
\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x \\
\overline{v} \lor x
\end{array}
```

Erase clause $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

u V

 $\overline{V} \lor X$

Erase clause $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- $5. \quad \overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

 $\frac{u}{v}$ $\overline{v} \lor x$

Erase clause u

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

V	
$\overline{V} \vee X$	

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	4
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

Erase clause u

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. \overline{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board 4	
max # lines on board	
max # literals on board	7



Infer x from v and $\overline{v} \lor x$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. \overline{z}

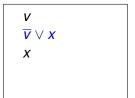
V	
$\overline{V} \vee X$	
X	

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

Infer x from v and $\overline{v} \lor x$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7



Erase clause $\overline{v} \lor x$

- 1. u
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

ν

Χ

Erase clause $\overline{v} \lor x$

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

V

Х

Erase clause v

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	5
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

Χ

Erase clause v

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. \overline{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	6
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

 $X \over X \lor \overline{Y} \lor Z$

Write down axiom 6: $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	6
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

$$\frac{x}{\overline{x}} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$$

Infer
$$\overline{y} \lor z$$
 from x and $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

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

Infer
$$\overline{y} \lor z$$
 from x and $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

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

Erase clause $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

$$\frac{x}{y} \lor z$$

Erase clause $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

 $\frac{x}{y} \lor z$

Erase clause x

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	7
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

 $\overline{y} \lor z$

Erase clause x

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

$\overline{y} \lor z$	
$\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$	

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	8
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

Write down axiom 5: $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

$\overline{y} \lor z$	
$\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$	

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	8
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	7

Infer
$$\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$$
 from $\overline{y} \lor z$ and $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. \overline{z}

$\overline{y} \lor z$	
$\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$	
$\overline{\textit{V}} \lor \overline{\textit{W}} \lor \textit{Z}$	

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

Infer
$$\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$$
 from $\overline{y} \lor z$ and $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

$\overline{y} \lor z$	
$\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$	
$\overline{V} \vee \overline{W} \vee Z$	

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

Erase clause $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

$\overline{y} \lor z$	
$\overline{V} \vee \overline{W} \vee Z$	
V V V V Z	

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

Erase clause $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$

- 1. u
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

$\overline{\it y} \lor \it z$	
$\overline{V} \vee \overline{W} \vee Z$	

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

Erase clause $\overline{y} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	9
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8



Erase clause $\overline{y} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

, ,		
total # clauses on board		10
max # lines on board		4
max # literals on board		8

Blackboard bookkeeping



Write down axiom 2: v

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	11
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8

 $\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z$ V W

Write down axiom 3: w

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
board 12	total # clauses
ard 4	max # lines on
ooard 8	max # literals o
ooard	max # literals o

 $\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z$ V \overline{Z}

Write down axiom 7: \overline{z}

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	12
max # lines on board	4
max # literals on board	8



V

W

 \overline{Z}

Infer
$$\overline{w} \lor z$$
 from v and $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8



Infer
$$\overline{w} \lor z$$
 from v and $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

$\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z$ V \overline{Z} $\overline{W} \lor Z$

Erase clause v

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

 $\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z$ W

 \overline{Z}

 $\overline{W} \lor Z$

Erase clause v

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. \overline{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

$$\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z
W
\overline{Z}
\overline{W} \lor Z$$

Erase clause $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

W

 \overline{z}

 $\overline{W} \vee Z$

Erase clause $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	13
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

W

 \overline{Z}

 $\overline{W} \vee Z$

Infer z from w and $\overline{w} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. \overline{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

 $\frac{W}{\overline{Z}}$ $\overline{W} \lor Z$ Z

Infer z from w and $\overline{w} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

W

 \overline{Z}

 $\overline{W} \lor Z$

Ζ

Erase clause w

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- $5. \quad \overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

 \overline{Z} $\overline{W} \lor Z$ Z

Erase clause w

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. \overline{z}

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

 \overline{Z} $\overline{W} \lor Z$ Z

Erase clause $\overline{w} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

 \overline{z}

Ζ

Erase clause $\overline{w} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	14
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

 \overline{Z}

-

Infer 0 from \overline{z} and z

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. <u>z</u>

Blackboard bookkeeping	
total # clauses on board	15
max # lines on board	5
max # literals on board	8

 \overline{z}

Ζ

0

Infer 0 from \overline{z} and z

Definition of Length and Space

- Length $L(\pi)$ of refutation $\pi : F \vdash 0$ total # clauses in all of π (in our example 15)
- (Clause) Space Sp(π) of refutation π : F ⊢ 0
 max # clauses on blackboard simultaneously
 (in our example 5)
- Variable space $VarSp(\pi)$ of refutation $\pi : F \vdash 0$ max # literals on blackboard simultaneously (in our example 8)

Length and Space of Refuting F

Length of refuting F is

$$L(F \vdash 0) = \min_{\pi: F \vdash 0} \{L(\pi)\}$$

Clause space of refuting F is

$$Sp(F \vdash 0) = \min_{\pi: F \vdash 0} \{Sp(\pi)\}$$

Variable space of refuting F is

$$VarSp(F \vdash 0) = \min_{\pi: F \vdash 0} \{ VarSp(\pi) \}$$

Why Should We Care About These Measures?

- Length: Lower bound on time for proof search algorithm
- Space: Lower bound on memory for proof search algorithm

Can also give ideas for proof search heuristics

Which Space Measure Should We Care About?

Which space measure is "the right one"?

Potentially long discussion...

Short answer: Clause space more studied but both are interesting

Technical aside: When comparing different measures, for simplicity consider only k-CNF formulas (during this talk)

Which Space Measure Should We Care About?

Which space measure is "the right one"?

Potentially long discussion...

Short answer: Clause space more studied but both are interesting

Technical aside: When comparing different measures, for simplicity consider only *k*-CNF formulas (during this talk)

Upper and Lower Bounds on Length

Easy upper bound: $L(F \vdash 0) \le 2^{(\# \text{ variables in } F + 1)}$

Theorem (Haken 1985)

Polynomial-size CNF formula family with (weakly) exponential lower bound on refutation length (pigeonhole principle)

Later improved to truly exponential lower bounds for different formula families ([Urquhart 1987, Chvátal & Szemerédi 1988] and others)

But resolution used widely in practice anyway Amenable to proof search because of its simplicity

Upper and Lower Bounds on Length

Easy upper bound: $L(F \vdash 0) \le 2^{(\# \text{ variables in } F + 1)}$

Theorem (Haken 1985)

Polynomial-size CNF formula family with (weakly) exponential lower bound on refutation length (pigeonhole principle)

Later improved to truly exponential lower bounds for different formula families ([Urquhart 1987, Chvátal & Szemerédi 1988] and others)

But resolution used widely in practice anyway Amenable to proof search because of its simplicity

Upper and Lower Bounds on Length

Easy upper bound: $L(F \vdash 0) \le 2^{(\# \text{ variables in } F + 1)}$

Theorem (Haken 1985)

Polynomial-size CNF formula family with (weakly) exponential lower bound on refutation length (pigeonhole principle)

Later improved to truly exponential lower bounds for different formula families ([Urquhart 1987, Chvátal & Szemerédi 1988] and others)

But resolution used widely in practice anyway Amenable to proof search because of its simplicity

Easy upper bound on clause space: $Sp(F \vdash 0) \le \text{size of } F$, or more precisely $\le \min(\# \text{ variables in } F, \# \text{ clauses in } F) + \mathcal{O}(1)$

Theorem (Torán 1999, Alekhnovich et al. 2000)

There are polynomial-size CNF formula families matching this upper bound on clause space up to multiplicative constants

Easy bound on variable space: $VarSp(F \vdash 0) \le (size of F)^2$

Easy upper bound on clause space: $Sp(F \vdash 0) \le \text{size of } F$, or more precisely $\le \min(\# \text{ variables in } F, \# \text{ clauses in } F) + \mathcal{O}(1)$

Theorem (Torán 1999, Alekhnovich et al. 2000)

There are polynomial-size CNF formula families matching this upper bound on clause space up to multiplicative constants

Easy bound on variable space: $VarSp(F \vdash 0) \le (size of F)^2$

Easy upper bound on clause space: $Sp(F \vdash 0) \le \text{size of } F$, or more precisely $\le \min(\# \text{ variables in } F, \# \text{ clauses in } F) + \mathcal{O}(1)$

Theorem (Torán 1999, Alekhnovich et al. 2000)

There are polynomial-size CNF formula families matching this upper bound on clause space up to multiplicative constants

Easy bound on variable space: $VarSp(F \vdash 0) \le (size of F)^2$

Easy upper bound on clause space: $Sp(F \vdash 0) \le \text{size of } F$, or more precisely $\le \min(\# \text{ variables in } F, \# \text{ clauses in } F) + \mathcal{O}(1)$

Theorem (Torán 1999, Alekhnovich et al. 2000)

There are polynomial-size CNF formula families matching this upper bound on clause space up to multiplicative constants

Easy bound on variable space: $VarSp(F \vdash 0) \le (size of F)^2$

Are Short Proofs Simple?

Does the length of refuting a formula tell us anything about the space?

- Does short length imply small space?
- Or are there formulas with short, easy refutations that must require large space?

For restricted form of so called tree-like resolution $Sp(F \vdash 0) \leq \log L(F \vdash 0) + \mathcal{O}(1)$ [Esteban & Torán 1999]

General case has remained open, with no consensus on what the "right answer" should be

Results in [Nordström 2006, Nordström & Håstad 2008] can be interpreted as giving a clue but do not rule anything out

Are Short Proofs Simple?

Does the length of refuting a formula tell us anything about the space?

- Does short length imply small space?
- Or are there formulas with short, easy refutations that must require large space?

For restricted form of so called tree-like resolution $Sp(F \vdash 0) \leq \log L(F \vdash 0) + \mathcal{O}(1)$ [Esteban & Torán 1999]

General case has remained open, with no consensus on what the "right answer" should be

Results in [Nordström 2006, Nordström & Håstad 2008] can be interpreted as giving a clue but do not rule anything out

Are Short Proofs Simple?

Does the length of refuting a formula tell us anything about the space?

- Does short length imply small space?
- Or are there formulas with short, easy refutations that must require large space?

For restricted form of so called tree-like resolution $Sp(F \vdash 0) \leq \log L(F \vdash 0) + \mathcal{O}(1)$ [Esteban & Torán 1999]

General case has remained open, with no consensus on what the "right answer" should be

Results in [Nordström 2006, Nordström & Håstad 2008] can be interpreted as giving a clue but do not rule anything out

Are Simple Proofs Short?

Formulas refutable in small space are refutable in short length—easy corollary of [Atserias & Dalmau 2003]

- But can space-efficient proofs always be carried out quickly?
- Or are there length-space trade-offs in resolution?

Some restricted trade-off results in [Ben-Sasson 2002, Hertel & Pitassi 2007, Nordström 2007]

Again not much known in the general case

Are Simple Proofs Short?

Formulas refutable in small space are refutable in short length—easy corollary of [Atserias & Dalmau 2003]

- But can space-efficient proofs always be carried out quickly?
- Or are there length-space trade-offs in resolution?

Some restricted trade-off results in [Ben-Sasson 2002, Hertel & Pitassi 2007, Nordström 2007]

Again not much known in the general case

- For what values of refutation space?
 Constant? Sublinear? Linear? Superlinear?
- How robust?
 Given minimal refutation space S, how much larger space is needed to get short length?
- How dramatic?Polynomial? Superpolynomial? Exponential?
- How explicit?Just a threshold, or is the whole trade-off curve known?

- For what values of refutation space?Constant? Sublinear? Linear? Superlinear?
- How robust?
 Given minimal refutation space S, how much larger space is needed to get short length?
- How dramatic?Polynomial? Superpolynomial? Exponential?
- How explicit? Just a threshold, or is the whole trade-off curve known?

- For what values of refutation space?Constant? Sublinear? Linear? Superlinear?
- How robust?
 Given minimal refutation space S, how much larger space is needed to get short length?
- How dramatic?Polynomial? Superpolynomial? Exponential?
- How explicit? Just a threshold, or is the whole trade-off curve known?

- For what values of refutation space?Constant? Sublinear? Linear? Superlinear?
- How robust?
 Given minimal refutation space S, how much larger space is needed to get short length?
- How dramatic?Polynomial? Superpolynomial? Exponential?
- How explicit?Just a threshold, or is the whole trade-off curve known?

Short Proofs May Be Spacious

Length and clause space are "completely uncorrelated"

Theorem

There are k-CNF formulas $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of size $\mathcal{O}(n)$ with

- refutation length $L(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(n)$ and
- refutation clause space $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \Omega(n/\log n)$.

Optimal separation—given length n, always possible to achieve space $\mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$

Theorem

There are k-CNF formulas $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of size $\mathcal{O}(n)$ refutable in linear length $L(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(n)$ such that

- **1** $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ but $L(\pi) = \Omega((n/Sp(\pi))^2)$ for any refutation π
- ② $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \omega(1)$ but for space $\lesssim \sqrt[3]{n}$ superpolynomial length is needed
- ③ $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$ but all the way up to space $\mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$, length $n^{\Omega(\log\log n)}$ is needed
- ③ $Sp(F_n \vdash 0)$ up to $O(n/\log n)$ but even getting within multiplicative factor requires exponential length

Theorem

There are k-CNF formulas $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of size $\mathcal{O}(n)$ refutable in linear length $L(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(n)$ such that

- $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ but $L(\pi) = \Omega((n/Sp(\pi))^2)$ for any refutation π
- ② $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \omega(1)$ but for space $\lesssim \sqrt[3]{n}$ superpolynomial length is needed
- ③ $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$ but all the way up to space $\mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$, length $n^{\Omega(\log\log n)}$ is needed
- ③ $Sp(F_n \vdash 0)$ up to $O(n/\log n)$ but even getting within multiplicative factor requires exponential length

Theorem

There are k-CNF formulas $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of size $\mathcal{O}(n)$ refutable in linear length $L(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(n)$ such that

- $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ but $L(\pi) = \Omega((n/Sp(\pi))^2)$ for any refutation π
- **2** $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \omega(1)$ but for space $\lesssim \sqrt[3]{n}$ superpolynomial length is needed
- ③ $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$ but all the way up to space $\mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$, length $n^{\Omega(\log\log n)}$ is needed
- ③ $Sp(F_n \vdash 0)$ up to $O(n/\log n)$ but even getting within multiplicative factor requires exponential length

Theorem

There are k-CNF formulas $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of size $\mathcal{O}(n)$ refutable in linear length $L(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(n)$ such that

- $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ but $L(\pi) = \Omega((n/Sp(\pi))^2)$ for any refutation π
- **2** $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \omega(1)$ but for space $\lesssim \sqrt[3]{n}$ superpolynomial length is needed
- **S** $p(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$ but all the way up to space $\mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$, length $n^{\Omega(\log \log n)}$ is needed
- ⑤ $Sp(F_n \vdash 0)$ up to $O(n/\log n)$ but even getting within multiplicative factor requires exponential length

Theorem

There are k-CNF formulas $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of size $\mathcal{O}(n)$ refutable in linear length $L(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(n)$ such that

- $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ but $L(\pi) = \Omega((n/Sp(\pi))^2)$ for any refutation π
- **2** $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \omega(1)$ but for space $\lesssim \sqrt[3]{n}$ superpolynomial length is needed
- **S** $p(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$ but all the way up to space $\mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$, length $n^{\Omega(\log \log n)}$ is needed
- Sp($F_n \vdash 0$) up to $\mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$ but even getting within multiplicative factor requires exponential length

Theorem

There are k-CNF formulas $\{F_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of size $\mathcal{O}(n)$ refutable in linear length $L(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(n)$ such that

- $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ but $L(\pi) = \Omega((n/Sp(\pi))^2)$ for any refutation π
- **2** $Sp(F_n \vdash 0) = \omega(1)$ but for space $\lesssim \sqrt[3]{n}$ superpolynomial length is needed
- **S** $p(F_n \vdash 0) = \mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$ but all the way up to space $\mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$, length $n^{\Omega(\log \log n)}$ is needed
- **Sp**($F_n \vdash 0$) up to $\mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$ but even getting within multiplicative factor requires exponential length

Any Practical Implications?

Yes and no

Space measures memory consumption for clause learning algorithms but space ≤ formula size—practical applications usually will have much more memory available than that

But maybe lower bounds on space can give clue about hardness anyway

(Sabharwal et al. 2003) exhibits formulas with very short refutations that state-of-the-art SAT-solver cannot find

Same kind of formulas that we have been studying

Any Practical Implications?

Yes and no

Space measures memory consumption for clause learning algorithms but space \leq formula size—practical applications usually will have much more memory available than that

But maybe lower bounds on space can give clue about hardness anyway

(Sabharwal et al. 2003) exhibits formulas with very short refutations that state-of-the-art SAT-solver cannot find

Same kind of formulas that we have been studying

Rest of This Talk

- Prove new theorem about variable substitution and proof space
- Study old combinatorial game from the 1970s
- Combine the two

Key Idea: Variable Substitution

Substitute $x_1 \oplus x_2$ for every variable x in formula. Example:

$$x \vee \overline{y}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee y_1 \vee \overline{y}_2)$$

$$\wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \overline{y}_1 \vee y_2)$$

$$\wedge (\overline{x}_1 \vee \overline{x}_2 \vee y_1 \vee \overline{y}_2)$$

$$\wedge (\overline{x}_1 \vee \overline{x}_2 \vee \overline{y}_1 \vee y_2)$$

Theorem

For any CNF formula F, let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x, written in CNF in canonical way. Then any refutation π of $F[\oplus]$ can be transformed into refutation π' of F such that

- Length of $\pi \ge length$ of π' (sort of but not quite—actually
- Clause space of $\pi \geq \max$ maximal # variables mentioned simultaneously in π'

Theorem

For any CNF formula F, let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x, written in CNF in canonical way. Then any refutation π of $F[\oplus]$ can be transformed into refutation π' of F such that

- Length of $\pi \ge$ length of π' (sort of but not quite—actually # axiom downloads in $\pi >$ # axiom downloads in π')
- Clause space of $\pi \geq \max$ maximal # variables mentioned simultaneously in π'

Theorem

For any CNF formula F, let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x, written in CNF in canonical way. Then any refutation π of $F[\oplus]$ can be transformed into refutation π' of F such that

- Length of $\pi \ge$ length of π' (sort of but not quite—actually # axiom downloads in $\pi >$ # axiom downloads in π')
- Clause space of $\pi \geq \max$ maximal # variables mentioned simultaneously in π'

Theorem

For any CNF formula F, let $F[\oplus]$ denote formula with XOR $x_1 \oplus x_2$ substituted for x, written in CNF in canonical way. Then any refutation π of $F[\oplus]$ can be transformed into refutation π' of F such that

- Length of $\pi \ge$ length of π' (sort of but not quite—actually # axiom downloads in $\pi \ge$ # axiom downloads in π')
- Clause space of $\pi \geq \max$ maximal # variables mentioned simultaneously in π'

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $x \vee \overline{y}$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR black-board configurations	can get between correspond- ing shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
axiom download made on XOR blackboard	Axiom download on shadow blackboard only when
is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $(x_1 \oplus x_2) \vee \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $x \vee \overline{y}$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR black-board configurations	can get between correspond- ing shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
axiom download made on XOR blackboard	Axiom download on shadow blackboard only when
is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $(x_1 \oplus x_2) \lor \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2)$	write $x \vee \overline{y}$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR black-board configurations	can get between correspond- ing shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
axiom download made on XOR blackboard	Axiom download on shadow blackboard only when
is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $(x_1 \oplus x_2) \lor \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2)$	write $x \vee \overline{y}$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR black-board configurations	can get between correspond- ing shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
axiom download made on XOR blackboard	Axiom download on shadow blackboard only when
is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $(x_1 \oplus x_2) \lor \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2) \dots$	write $x \vee \overline{y}$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR black-board configurations	can get between correspond- ing shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
axiom download made on XOR blackboard	Axiom download on shadow blackboard only when
is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $(x_1 \oplus x_2) \lor \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2)$	write $x \vee \overline{y}$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR black-board configurations	can get between correspond- ing shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
axiom download made on XOR blackboard	Axiom download on shadow blackboard only when
is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard

XOR formula <i>F</i> [⊕]	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $(x_1 \oplus x_2) \lor \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2)$	write $x \vee \overline{y}$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR black-board configurations	can get between correspond- ing shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
axiom download made on XOR blackboard	Axiom download on shadow blackboard only when
is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $(x_1 \oplus x_2) \lor \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2)$	write $x \vee \overline{y}$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR black-board configurations	can get between correspond- ing shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
axiom download made on XOR blackboard	Axiom download on shadow blackboard only when
is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard

XOR formula $F[\oplus]$	Original formula F
If XOR blackboard implies e.g. $(x_1 \oplus x_2) \lor \neg (y_1 \oplus y_2)$	write $x \vee \overline{y}$ on shadow blackboard
For consecutive XOR black-board configurations	can get between correspond- ing shadow blackboards by legal derivation steps
axiom download made on XOR blackboard	Axiom download on shadow blackboard only when
is at most # clauses on XOR blackboard	# variables mentioned on shadow blackboard

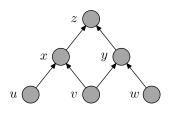
How to Get a Handle on Length-Space Relations?

Want to find formulas that

- can be quickly refuted but require large space
- have space-efficient refutations requiring much time

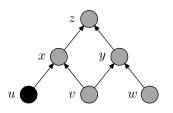
Such time-space trade-off questions well-studied for pebble games modelling calculations described by DAGs ([Cook & Sethi 1976] and many others)

- Time needed for calculation: # pebbling moves
- Space needed for calculation: max # pebbles required



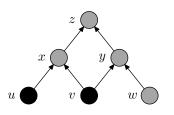
Number of pebbles	
Current	0
Max so far	0

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Oan always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



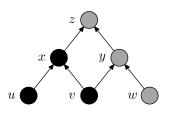
Number of pebbles	
Current	1
Max so far	1

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Oan always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Gan remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



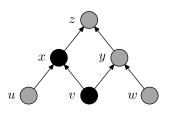
Number of pebbles	
Current	2
Max so far	2

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Oan always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



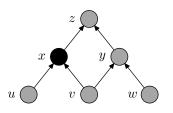
Number of pebbles	
Current	3
Max so far	3

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Oan always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Gan remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



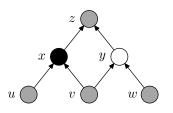
Number of pebbles	
Current	2
Max so far	3

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



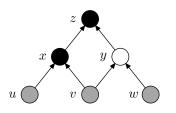
Number of pebbles	
Current	1
Max so far	3

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



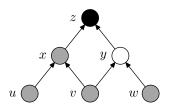
Number of pebbles	
Current	2
Max so far	3

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



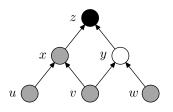
Number of pebbles	
Current	3
Max so far	3

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Gan remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



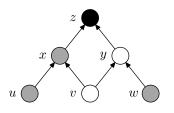
Number of pebbles	
Current	2
Max so far	3

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Gan remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



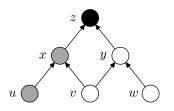
Number of pebbles	
Current	2
Max so far	3

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



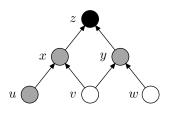
Number of pebbles	
Current	3
Max so far	3

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



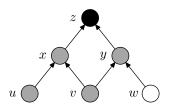
Number of pebbles	
Current	4
Max so far	4

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



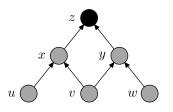
Number of pebbles	
Current	3
Max so far	4

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Oan always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



Number of pebbles	
Current	2
Max so far	4

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them



Number of pebbles	
Current	1
Max so far	4

- Can place black pebble on (empty) vertex v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them
- Can always remove black pebble from vertex
- Can always place white pebble on (empty) vertex
- Can remove white pebble from v if all immediate predecessors have pebbles on them

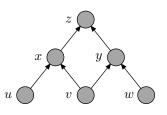
Pebbling Price

- Cost of pebbling: max # pebbles simultaneously in G (in our example 4)
- Black-white pebbling price BW-Peb(G) of DAG G: minimal cost of any pebbling
- Black pebbling price Peb(G) of DAG G:
 minimal cost of any pebbling using black pebbles only
- Black pebbling price at most square of black-white pebbling price but known to coincide within multiplicative factor for many DAGs

Pebbling Contradiction

CNF formula encoding pebble game on DAG G

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{V} \vee \overline{Z}$
- 7. \overline{z}



- sources are true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink is false

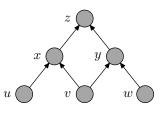
Studied by [Bonet et al. 1998, Raz & McKenzie 1999, Ben-Sasson & Wigderson 1999] and others

Our hope is that pebbling properties of DAG somehow carry over to resolution refutations of pebbling contradictions

Pebbling Contradiction

CNF formula encoding pebble game on DAG G

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$
- 7. *z*



- sources are true
- truth propagates upwards
- but sink is false

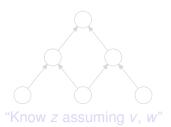
Studied by [Bonet et al. 1998, Raz & McKenzie 1999, Ben-Sasson & Wigderson 1999] and others

Our hope is that pebbling properties of DAG somehow carry over to resolution refutations of pebbling contradictions

Interpreting Refutations as Black-White Pebblings

Black-white pebbling models non-deterministic computation

- black pebbles ⇔ computed results
- white pebbles ⇔ guesses needing to be verified



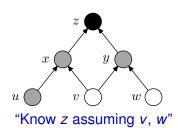
Corresponds to $(v \land w) \to z$, i.e., blackboard clause $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$

So translate clauses to pebbles by: unnegated variable ⇒ black pebble negated variable ⇒ white pebble

Interpreting Refutations as Black-White Pebblings

Black-white pebbling models non-deterministic computation

- black pebbles ⇔ computed results
- white pebbles ⇔ guesses needing to be verified



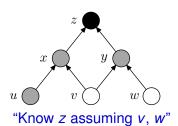
Corresponds to $(v \land w) \to z$, i.e., blackboard clause $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$

So translate clauses to pebbles by unnegated variable ⇒ black pebble negated variable ⇒ white pebble

Interpreting Refutations as Black-White Pebblings

Black-white pebbling models non-deterministic computation

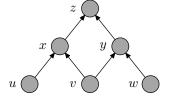
- black pebbles ⇔ computed results
- white pebbles ⇔ guesses needing to be verified



Corresponds to $(v \land w) \rightarrow z$, i.e., blackboard clause $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$

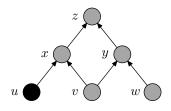
So translate clauses to pebbles by: unnegated variable ⇒ black pebble negated variable ⇒ white pebble

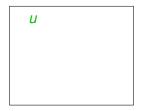
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}





- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

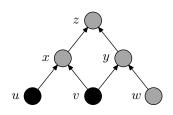




Write down axiom 1: u

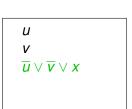
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

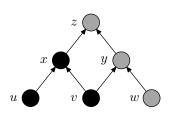




Write down axiom 2: v

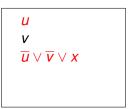
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

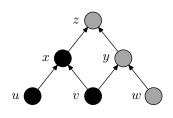




Write down axiom 4: $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$

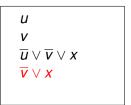
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

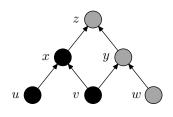




Infer
$$\overline{v} \lor x$$
 from u and $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$

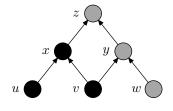
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}





Infer $\overline{v} \lor x$ from u and $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$

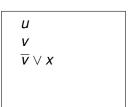
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

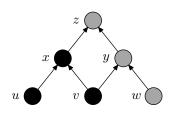


$$\begin{array}{c}
u \\
v \\
\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x \\
\overline{v} \lor x
\end{array}$$

Erase clause $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$

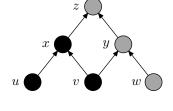
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

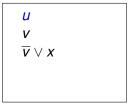




Erase clause $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$

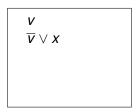
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

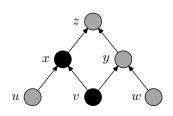




Erase clause u

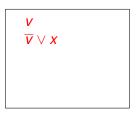
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

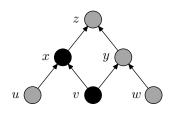




Erase clause u

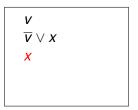
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

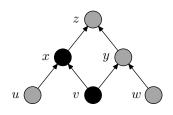




Infer x from v and $\overline{v} \lor x$

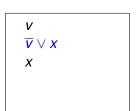
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

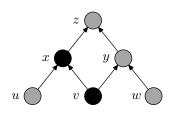




Infer x from v and $\overline{v} \lor x$

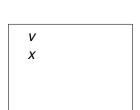
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

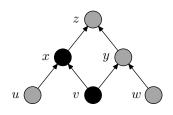




Erase clause $\overline{v} \lor x$

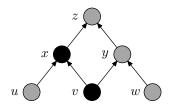
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

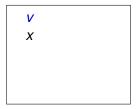




Erase clause $\overline{v} \lor x$

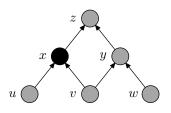
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

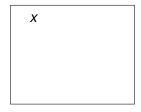




Erase clause v

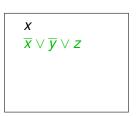
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

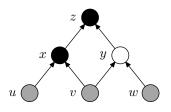




Erase clause v

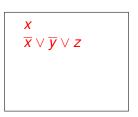
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

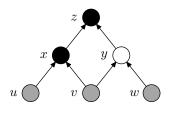




Write down axiom 6: $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$

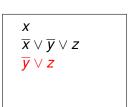
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

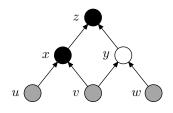




Infer
$$\overline{y} \lor z$$
 from x and $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$

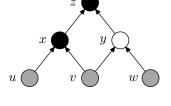
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}





Infer
$$\overline{y} \lor z$$
 from x and $\overline{x} \lor \overline{y} \lor z$

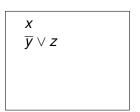
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

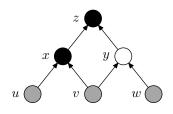


$$\begin{array}{c}
X \\
\overline{X} \vee \overline{y} \vee Z \\
\overline{y} \vee Z
\end{array}$$

Erase clause $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$

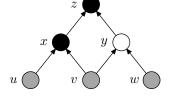
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

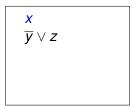




Erase clause $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$

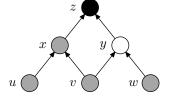
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

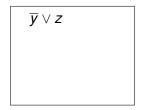




Erase clause x

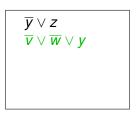
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

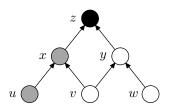




Erase clause x

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

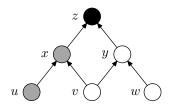




Write down axiom 5: $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

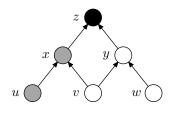




Infer
$$\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$$
 from $\overline{y} \lor z$ and $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

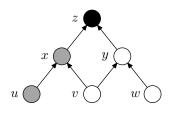




Infer
$$\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$$
 from $\overline{y} \lor z$ and $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

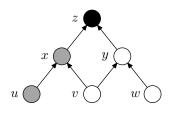




Erase clause $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

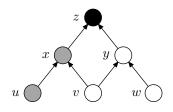
$$\frac{\overline{y} \vee z}{\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee z}$$



Erase clause $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$

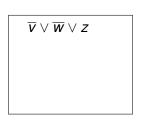
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

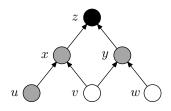




Erase clause $\overline{y} \lor z$

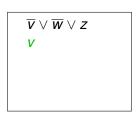
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

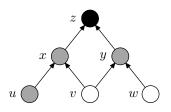




Erase clause $\overline{y} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

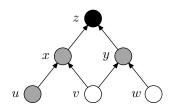




Write down axiom 2: v

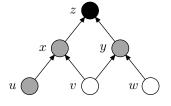
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}





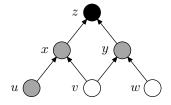
Write down axiom 3: w

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \bar{z}



$$\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z$$
 V
 \overline{Z}

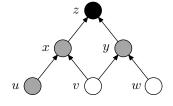
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}



$$\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z$$
 V
 W
 \overline{Z}

Infer
$$\overline{w} \lor z$$
 from v and $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}



$$\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z$$

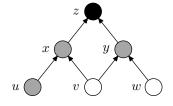
$$V$$

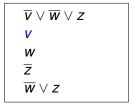
$$\overline{Z}$$

$$\overline{W} \lor Z$$

Infer $\overline{w} \lor z$ from v and $\overline{v} \lor \overline{w} \lor z$

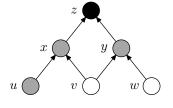
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}





Erase clause v

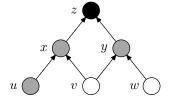
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}



$$\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z$$
 W
 \overline{Z}
 $\overline{W} \lor Z$

Erase clause v

- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}

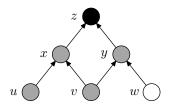


$$\overline{V} \lor \overline{W} \lor Z
W
\overline{Z}
\overline{W} \lor Z$$

Erase clause $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee z$

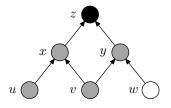
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}





Erase clause $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee z$

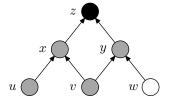
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}





Infer z from w and $\overline{w} \lor z$

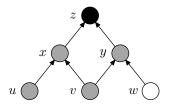
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. <u>z</u>





Infer z from w and $\overline{w} \lor z$

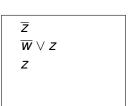
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

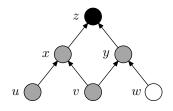


$$\frac{W}{\overline{Z}}$$
 $\overline{W} \lor Z$
 Z

Erase clause w

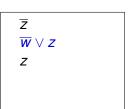
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \lor \overline{v} \lor x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

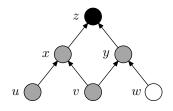




Erase clause w

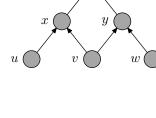
- 1. *u*
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}





Erase clause $\overline{w} \vee z$

- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{x} \vee \overline{y} \vee z$
- 7. \overline{z}

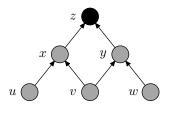


Z Z

Erase clause $\overline{w} \vee z$

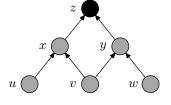
- 1. *u*
- 2. *v*
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}





Infer 0 from \overline{z} and z

- u
- 2. v
- 3. w
- 4. $\overline{u} \vee \overline{v} \vee x$
- 5. $\overline{v} \vee \overline{w} \vee y$
- 6. $\overline{X} \vee \overline{Y} \vee Z$
- 7. \overline{z}



Z Z O

Infer 0 from \overline{z} and z

Formal Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

Theorem (Ben-Sasson 2002)

Any refutation translates into black-white pebbling with

- # moves ≤ refutation length
- # pebbles ≤ max # simultaneous variable occurrences

Theorem (Ben-Sasson et al. 2000)

Any black-only pebbling translates into refutation with

- refutation length ≤ # moves
- variable space ≤ # pebbles

Formal Refutation-Pebbling Correspondence

Theorem (Ben-Sasson 2002)

Any refutation translates into black-white pebbling with

- # moves ≤ refutation length
- # pebbles ≤ max # simultaneous variable occurrences

Theorem (Ben-Sasson et al. 2000)

Any black-only pebbling translates into refutation with

- refutation length ≤ # moves
- variable space ≤ # pebbles

Then Along Comes the Substitution Space Theorem

Applying the Substitution Space Theorem

- lifts lower bound from variable occurrences to clause space
- maintains upper bound in terms of variable space

Get our results by

- using known pebbling results from literature of 70s and 80s
- proving a couple of new pebbling results
- to get tight trade-offs, showing that resolution proofs can sometimes do better than black-only pebblings

Then Along Comes the Substitution Space Theorem

Applying the Substitution Space Theorem

- lifts lower bound from variable occurrences to clause space
- maintains upper bound in terms of variable space

Get our results by

- using known pebbling results from literature of 70s and 80s
- proving a couple of new pebbling results
- to get tight trade-offs, showing that resolution proofs can sometimes do better than black-only pebblings

Lower Bounds on Variable Space?

Open Question

Are there polynomial-size k-CNF formulas with variable refutation space $VarSp(F \vdash 0) = \Omega((size \ of \ F)^2)$?

Answer conjectured to be "yes" by (Alekhnovich et al. 2000)

Or can we at least prove a superlinear lower bound on variable space?

Stronger Length-Space Trade-offs?

Open Question

Are there superpolynomial trade-offs for formulas refutable in constant space?

Open Question

Are there formulas with trade-offs in the range space > formula size? Or can every proof be carried out in at most linear space?

Pebbling formulas cannot answer these questions—always refutable in linear time and linear space simultaneously

Empirical Results?

Open Question

Do our trade-off phenomena show up in real life for state-of-the-art SAT-solvers run on pebbling contradictions?

(Possibly with some modifications to make easy proof somewhat harder to discover)

Or are pebbling formulas of all flavours always easy in practice?

Summing up

- Optimal length-space separation in resolution
- Strong length-space trade-offs for wide range of parameters
- Many remaining open questions about space in resolution

Thank you for your attention!